BIG DATA ANALYTICS

A PRACTICAL REPORT
ON
BIG DATA ANALYTICS

SUBMITTED BY

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Roll No: 24011

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
PROF. AKBER KHAN

Submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for qualifying
MSc. IT Part I Semester - II Examination 2024-2025

University of Mumbai
Department of Information Technology

R.D. & S.H National College of Arts, Commerce &
S.W.A. Science College Bandra (West), Mumbai – 400 050

R. D. & S. H. National & S. W. A. Science College

Bandra (W), Mumbai – 400050.

Department of Information Technology
M.Sc. (IT – SEMESTER II)

Certificate

This is to certify that Big Data Analytics Practical performed at R.D & S.H National & S.W.A. Science College by Mr. **JEEVAN PARIYAR** holding Seat No. _____studying Master of Science in Information Technology Semester – II has been satisfactorily completed as prescribed by the University of Mumbai, during the year 2024– 2025.

Subject In-Charge **Coordinator In-Charge** **External Examiner**

College Stamp

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Practical 1

Aim: Implement Decision tree classification technique

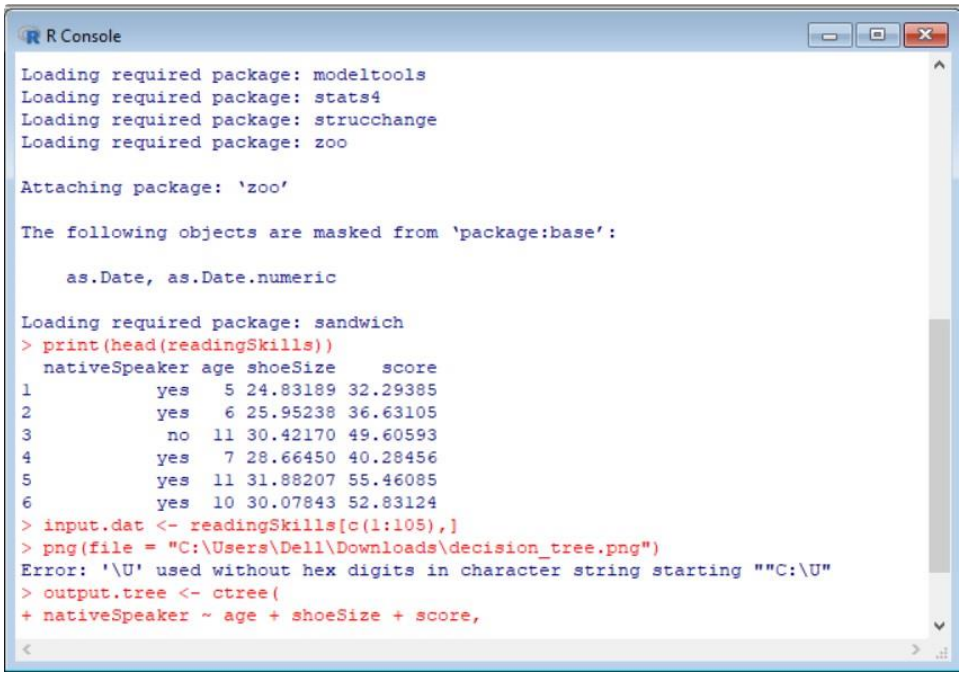
Writeup:

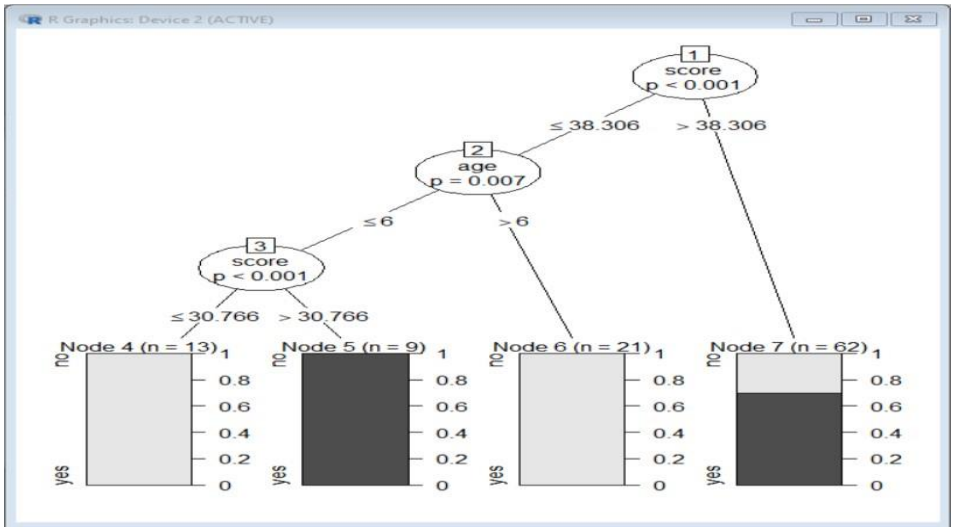
[A]: Implement Decision tree classification technique

Code:

```
library(party)
print(head(readingSkills)) input.dat
<- readingSkills[c(1:105),]
png(file = "C:\Users\Dell\Downloads\decision_tree.png") output.tree
<- ctree(
nativeSpeaker ~ age + shoeSize + score,  data
= input.dat)
plot(output.tree)
```

Output:





Practical 2

Aim: Implement SVM classification technique

Writeup:

[A]: Implement SVM classification technique Code:

```
install.packages("caret")
library('caret')
heart <- read.csv("C:\\Users\\Dell\\Downloads\\heart.csv", sep = ',', header =  FALSE)
str(heart)
#split training and test dataset
intrain<- createDataPartition(y = heart$V14, p= 0.7, list = FALSE)
training <- heart[intrain,] testing <- heart[-intrain,]
dim(training);
dim(testing); anyNA(heart)
summary(heart)
training[["V14"]] <- factor(training[["V14"]])
trctrl<- trainControl(method = "repeatedcv", number = 10, repeats = 3) svm_Linear<-
train(V14 ~., data = training, method =
"svmLinear",trControl=trctrl,preProcess = c("center", "scale"),tuneLength = 10)
svm_Linear
test_pred<- predict(svm_Linear, newdata = training) test_pred
```

Output:

```
> str(heart)
'data.frame':   290 obs. of  14 variables:
 $ V1 : chr  "age" "60" "35" "41" ...
 $ V2 : chr  "sex" "1" "1" "0" ...
 $ V3 : chr  "cp" "3" "2" "1" ...
 $ V4 : chr  "trtbps" "145" "130" "130" ...
 $ V5 : chr  "chol" "233" "250" "204" ...
 $ V6 : chr  "fbs" "1" "0" "0" ...
 $ V7 : chr  "restecg" "0" "1" "0" ...
 $ V8 : chr  "thalachh" "150" "187" "172" ...
 $ V9 : chr  "exng" "0" "0" "0" ...
 $ V10: chr  "oldpeak" "2.3" "3.5" "1.4" ...
 $ V11: chr  "slp" "0" "0" "2" ...
 $ V12: chr  "caa" "0" "0" "0" ...
 $ V13: chr  "thall" "1" "2" "2" ...
 $ V14: chr  "output" "1" "1" "1" ...
> #split training and test dataset
> intrain<- createDataPartition(y = heart$V14, p= 0.7, list = FALSE)
Warning message:
In createDataPartition(y = heart$V14, p = 0.7, list = FALSE) :
  Some classes have a single record ( output ) and these will be selected for the sample
> training <- heart[intrain,]
> testing <- heart[-intrain,]
> dim(training);
[1] 204  14
> dim(testing);
[1] 86 14
> anyNA(heart)
[1] FALSE
> summary(heart)
      V1                 V2                 V3                 V4
 Length:290         Length:290         Length:290         Length:290
 Class :character   Class :character   Class :character   Class :character
 Mode  :character   Mode  :character   Mode  :character   Mode  :character
      V5                 V6                 V7                 V8
 Length:290         Length:290         Length:290         Length:290
 Class :character   Class :character   Class :character   Class :character
 Mode  :character   Mode  :character   Mode  :character   Mode  :character
      V9                V10                V11                V12
 Length:290         Length:290         Length:290         Length:290
 Class :character   Class :character   Class :character   Class :character
 Mode  :character   Mode  :character   Mode  :character   Mode  :character
     V13                V14
 Length:290         Length:290
```

```
> svm_Linear
Support Vector Machines with Linear Kernel

204 samples
 13 predictor
  3 classes: '0', '1', 'output'

Pre-processing: centered (345), scaled (345)
Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold, repeated 3 times)
Summary of sample sizes: 184, 185, 182, 184, 183, 183, ...
Resampling results:

  Accuracy   Kappa
  0.7657044  0.517642

Tuning parameter 'C' was held constant at a value of 1
> test_pred<- predict(svm_Linear, newdata = training)
> test_pred
  [1] output 1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1
 [11] 1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1
 [21] 1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1
 [31] 1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1
 [41] 1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1
 [51] 1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1
 [61] 1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1
 [71] 1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1
 [81] 1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1
 [91] 1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1
[101] 1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1
[111] 1      1      1      1      1      1      1      0      0      0
[121] 0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
[131] 0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
[141] 0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
[151] 0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
[161] 0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
[171] 0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
[181] 0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
[191] 0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
[201] 0      0      0      0
Levels: 0 1 output
>
```

Practical 3

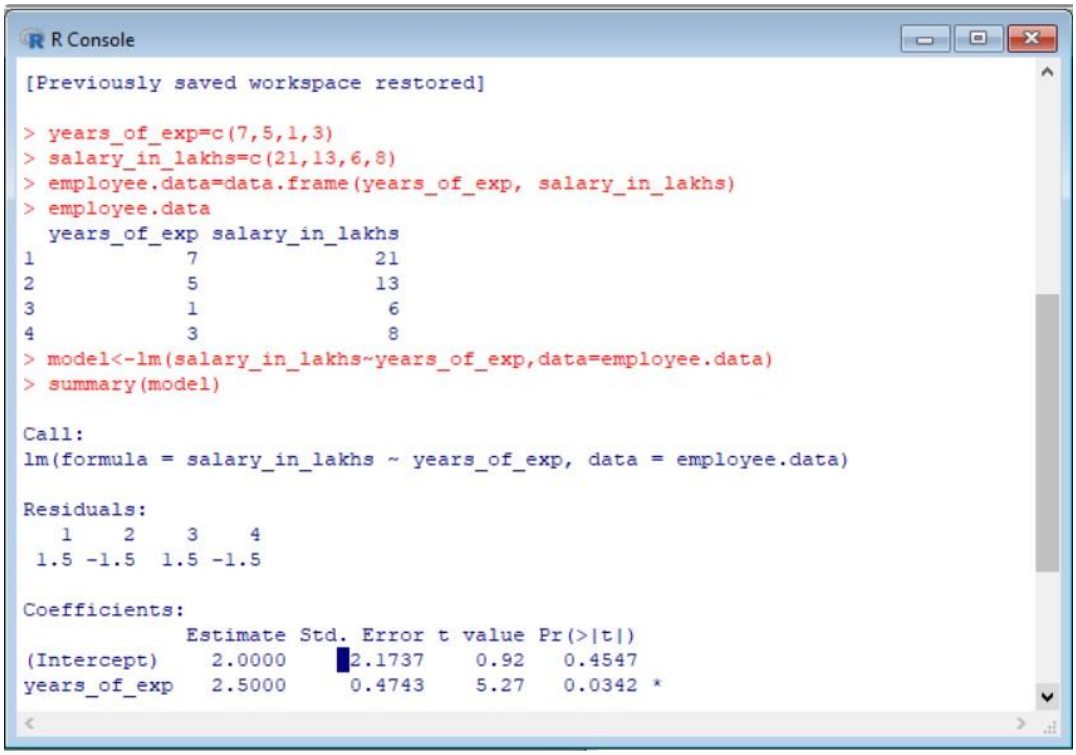
Aim: Implement Regression Model to import a data from web storage. Name the dataset and now do Linear Regression to find out relation between variables. Also check the model is fit or not. Writeup:

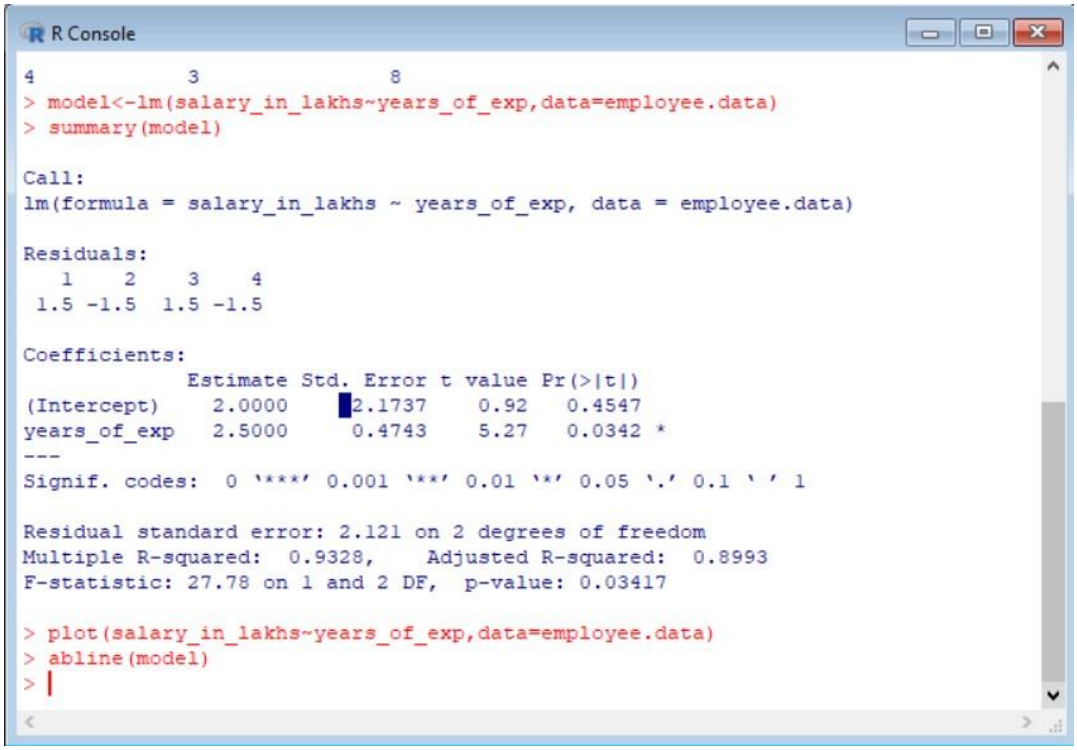
[A]:Implement Regression Model to import a data from web storage. Name the dataset and now do Linear Regression to find out relation between variables. Also check the model is fit or not.

Code:

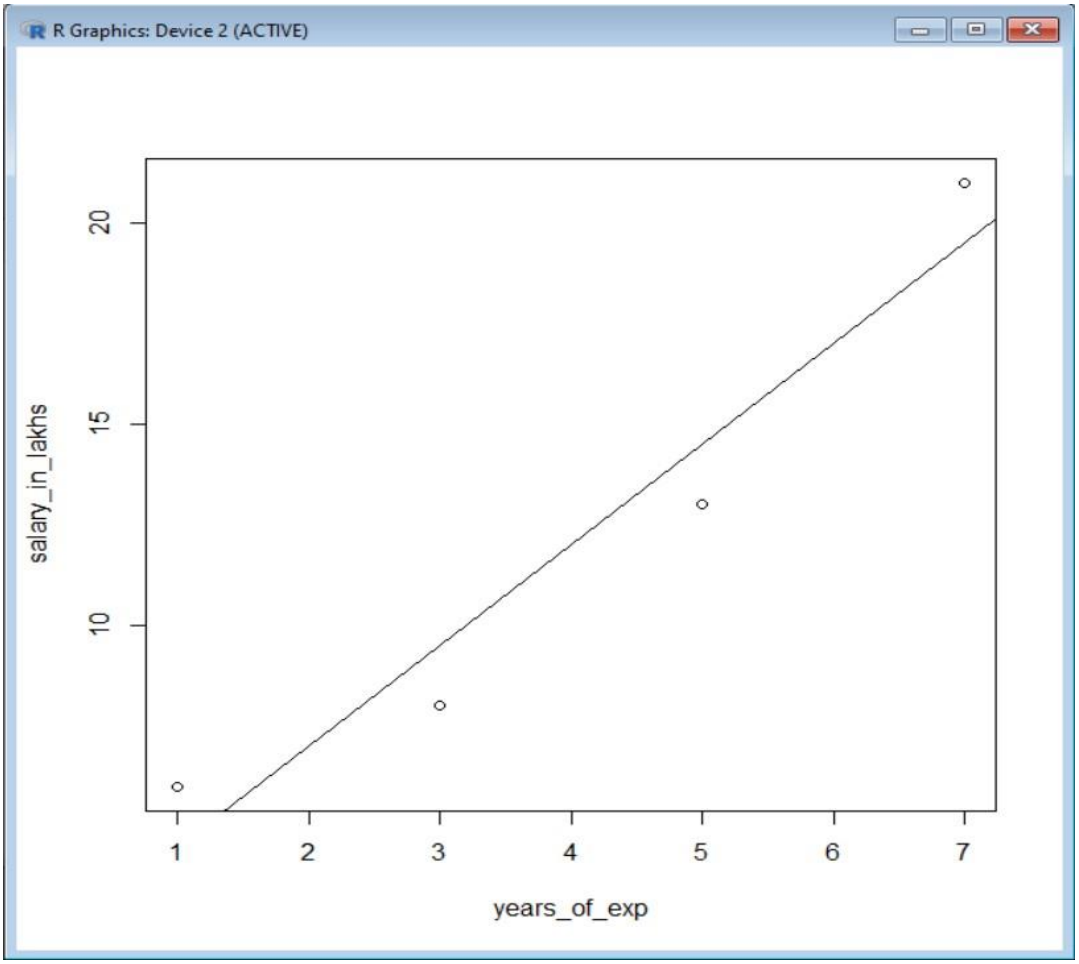
```
years_of_exp=c(7,5,1,3)  salary_in_lakhs=c(21,13,6,8)
employee.data=data.frame(years_of_exp, salary_in_lakhs)  employee.data
model<-lm(salary_in_lakhs~years_of_exp,data=employee.data)  summary(model)
plot(salary_in_lakhs~years_of_exp,data=employee.data) abline(model)
```

Output:


R Console
[Previously saved workspace restored]
> years_of_exp=c(7,5,1,3)
> salary_in_lakhs=c(21,13,6,8)
> employee.data=data.frame(years_of_exp, salary_in_lakhs)
> employee.data
years_of_exp salary_in_lakhs
1 7 21
2 5 13
3 1 6
4 3 8
> model<-lm(salary_in_lakhs~years_of_exp,data=employee.data)
> summary(model)
Call:
lm(formula = salary_in_lakhs ~ years_of_exp, data = employee.data)
Residuals:
1 2 3 4
1.5 -1.5 1.5 -1.5
Coefficients:
Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 2.0000 2.1737 0.92 0.4547
years_of_exp 2.5000 0.4743 5.27 0.0342 *


R Console
4 3 8
> model<-lm(salary_in_lakhs~years_of_exp,data=employee.data)
> summary(model)
Call:
lm(formula = salary_in_lakhs ~ years_of_exp, data = employee.data)
Residuals:
1 2 3 4
1.5 -1.5 1.5 -1.5
Coefficients:
Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 2.0000 2.1737 0.92 0.4547
years_of_exp 2.5000 0.4743 5.27 0.0342 *

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
Residual standard error: 2.121 on 2 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.9328, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8993
F-statistic: 27.78 on 1 and 2 DF, p-value: 0.03417
> plot(salary_in_lakhs~years_of_exp,data=employee.data)
> abline(model)
>



Practical 4

Aim: Apply Multiple Regression on a dataset having a continuous independent variable.

Writeup:

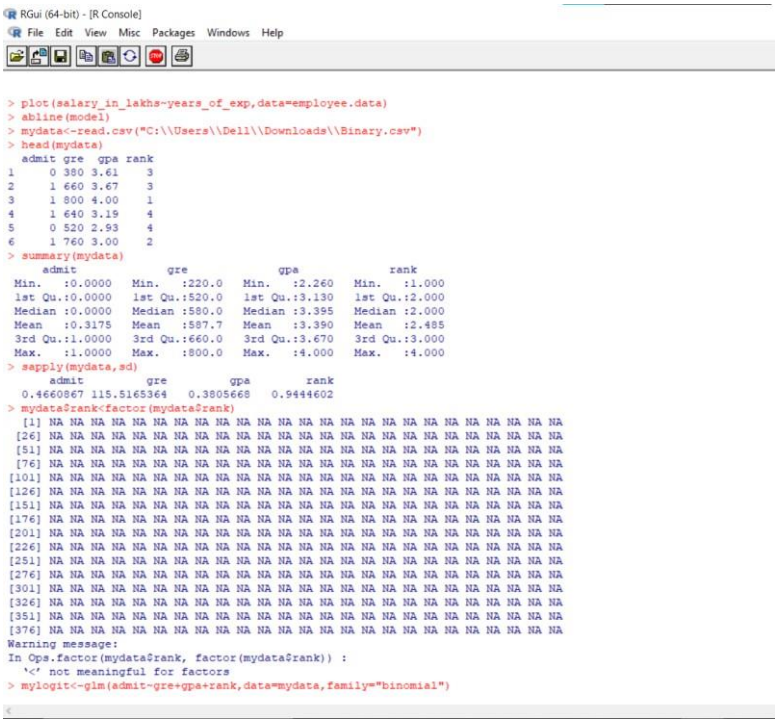
[A]: Apply Multiple Regression on a dataset having a continuous independent variable.

Code:

```
mydata<-read.csv("C:\\Users\\Dell\\Downloads\\Binary.csv")
head(mydata)  summary(mydata) sapply(mydata,sd)
mydata$rank<factor(mydata$rank)
```

mylogit<-glm(admit~gre+gpa+rank,data=mydata,family="binomial")
summary(mylogit)

Output:




```
Warning message:
In Ops.factor(mydata$rank, factor(mydata$rank)) :
  '<' not meaningful for factors
> mylogit<-glm(admit~gre+gpa+rank,data=mydata,family="binomial")
> summary(mylogit)

Call:
glm(formula = admit ~ gre + gpa + rank, family = "binomial",
    data = mydata)

Deviance Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-1.5802  -0.8848  -0.6382   1.1575   2.1732

Coefficients:
             Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
(Intercept) -3.449548   1.132846  -3.045  0.00233 **
gre          0.002294   0.001092   2.101  0.03564 *
gpa          0.777014   0.327484   2.373  0.01766 *
rank        -0.560031   0.127137  -4.405 1.06e-05 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

    Null deviance: 499.98  on 399  degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 459.44  on 396  degrees of freedom
AIC: 467.44

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4

>
```

Practical 5

Aim: Build a Classification Model.

Writeup:

[A]: Build a Classification Model.

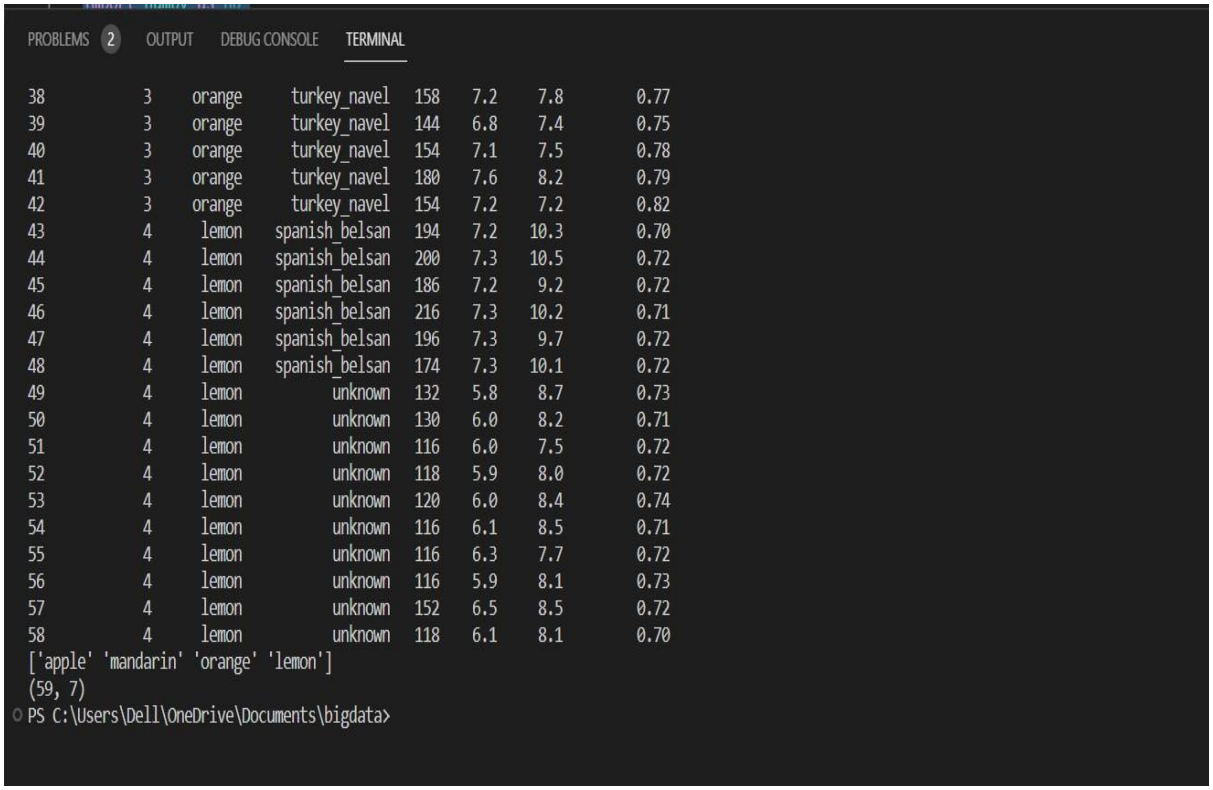
```
import numpy as np import
pandas as pd import
matplotlib.pyplot as plt

fruits=pd.read_table('C:\\Users\\Dell\\OneDrive\\Documents\\JEEVA
N PARIYAR\\IPCV\\images\\fruit_data_with_colors.txt')
fruits.head() print(fruits) print(fruits['fruit_name'].unique())
print(fruits.shape)
```

Output:

```
PROBLEMS 2  OUTPUT  DEBUG CONSOLE  TERMINAL

PS C:\Users\Dell\OneDrive\Documents\bigdata> & C:/Users/Dell/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python310/python.exe c:/Users/Dell/OneDrive/Documents/bi
gdata/classification.py
    fruit_label fruit_name     fruit_subtype  mass  width  height  color_score
0             1      apple      granny_smith   192    8.4     7.3         0.55
1             1      apple      granny_smith   180    8.0     6.8         0.59
2             1      apple      granny_smith   176    7.4     7.2         0.60
3             2   mandarin          mandarin    86    6.2     4.7         0.80
4             2   mandarin          mandarin    84    6.0     4.6         0.79
5             2   mandarin          mandarin    80    5.8     4.3         0.77
6             2   mandarin          mandarin    80    5.9     4.3         0.81
7             2   mandarin          mandarin    76    5.8     4.0         0.81
8             1      apple          braeburn   178    7.1     7.8         0.92
9             1      apple          braeburn   172    7.4     7.0         0.89
10            1      apple          braeburn   166    6.9     7.3         0.93
11            1      apple          braeburn   172    7.1     7.6         0.92
12            1      apple          braeburn   154    7.0     7.1         0.88
13            1      apple  golden_delicious   164    7.3     7.7         0.70
14            1      apple  golden_delicious   152    7.6     7.3         0.69
15            1      apple  golden_delicious   156    7.7     7.1         0.69
16            1      apple  golden_delicious   156    7.6     7.5         0.67
17            1      apple  golden_delicious   168    7.5     7.6         0.73
18            1      apple       cripps_pink   162    7.5     7.1         0.83
19            1      apple       cripps_pink   162    7.4     7.2         0.85
20            1      apple       cripps_pink   160    7.5     7.5         0.86
21            1      apple       cripps_pink   156    7.4     7.4         0.84
22            1      apple       cripps_pink   140    7.3     7.1         0.87
23            1      apple       cripps_pink   170    7.6     7.9         0.88
24            3     orange     spanish_jumbo   342    9.0     9.4         0.75
25            3     orange     spanish_jumbo   356    9.2     9.2         0.75
26            3     orange     spanish_jumbo   362    9.6     9.2         0.74
27            3     orange  selected_seconds   204    7.5     9.2         0.77
28            3     orange  selected_seconds   140    6.7     7.1         0.72
29            3     orange  selected_seconds   160    7.0     7.4         0.81
30            3     orange  selected_seconds   158    7.1     7.5         0.79
31            3     orange  selected_seconds   210    7.8     8.0         0.82
32            3     orange  selected_seconds   164    7.2     7.0         0.80
33            3     orange      turkey_navel   190    7.5     8.1         0.74
34            3     orange      turkey_navel   142    7.6     7.8         0.75
35            3     orange      turkey_navel   150    7.1     7.9         0.75
36            3     orange      turkey_navel   160    7.1     7.6         0.76
37            3     orange      turkey_navel   154    7.3     7.3         0.79
```



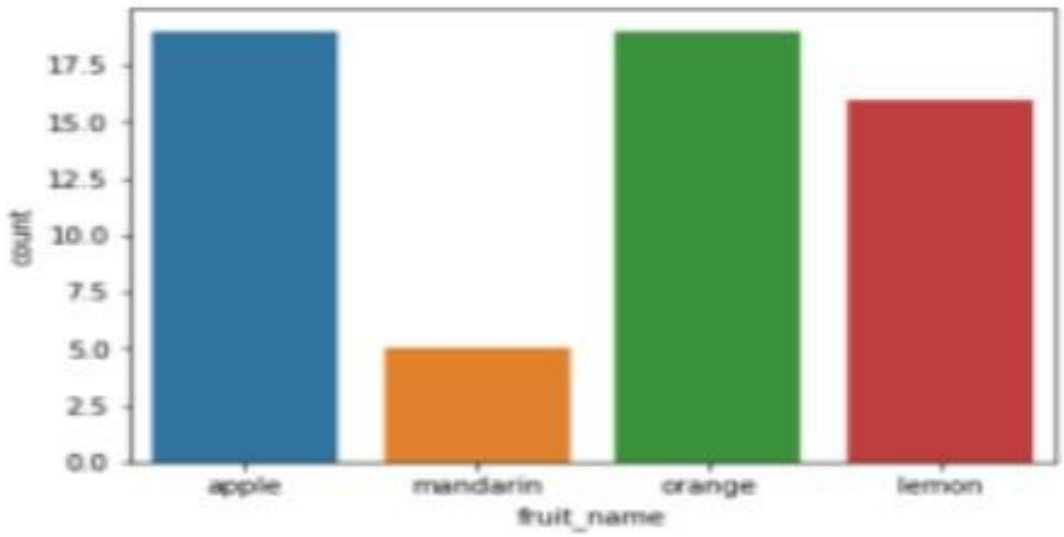
[B]: Fruit Type Distribution

```
import pandas as pd import
matplotlib.pyplot as plt import
seaborn as sns
fruits =
pd.read_table("C:\\Users\\Dell\\OneDrive\\Documents\\JEEVAN
PARIYAR\\IPCV\\images\\fruit_data_with_colors.txt")
a=fruits.groupby("fruit_name").size() print(a)
 a["fruit_name"]=a.index
sns.countplot(x="fruit_name",data=fruits)
plt.show
```

Output:

```
PROBLEMS 2  OUTPUT  DEBUG CONSOLE  TERMINAL

PS C:\Users\Dell\OneDrive\Documents\bigdata> & C:/Users/Dell/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python310/python.exe c:/Users/Dell/OneDrive/Documents/bi
gdata/distribustion.py
fruit_name
apple      19
lemon      16
mandarin    5
orange     19
dtype: int64
PS C:\Users\Dell\OneDrive\Documents\bigdata>
```



Practical 6

Aim: Build a Clustering Model

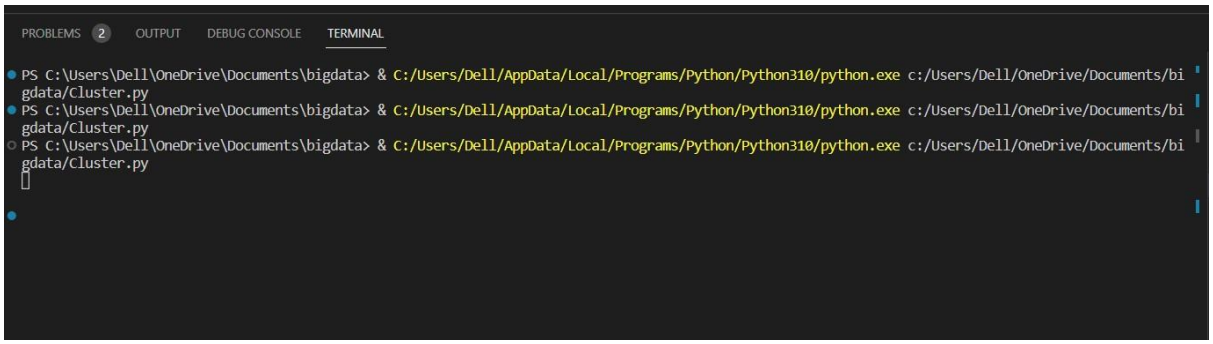
Writeup:

[A]: Build a Clustering Model

Code:

```
from numpy import unique from numpy import
where from sklearn.datasets import
make_classification from sklearn.cluster import
KMeans # synthetic classification dataset from
numpy import where from sklearn.datasets import
make_classification from matplotlib import
pyplot
# define dataset
X, y = make_classification(n_samples=1000, n_features=2,
n_informative=2, n_redundant=0, n_clusters_per_class=1, random_state=4)
# create scatter plot for samples from each class for class_value in
range(2):
 # get row indexes for samples with this
class  row_ix = where(y == class_value)  #
create scatter of these samples
 pyplot.scatter(X[row_ix, 0], X[row_ix, 1])
# show the plot
pyplot.show()
```

Output:



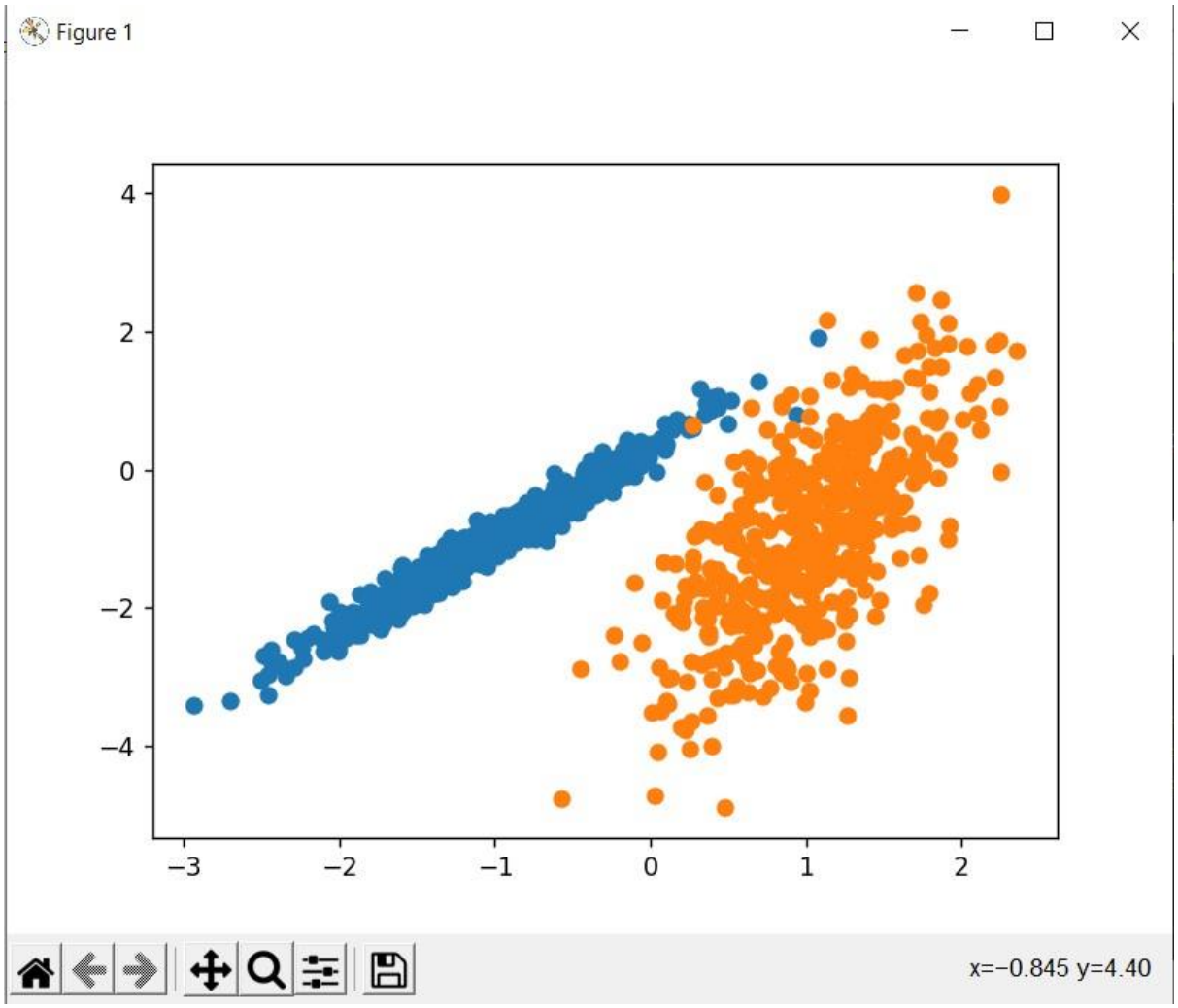


Figure 1
4
2
0
−2
−4
−3
−2
−1
0
1
2
x=−0.845 y=4.40

Practical 7

Aim: Install, configure and run Hadoop and HDFS and explore HDFS

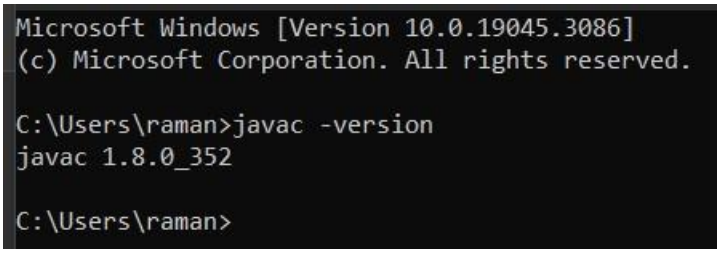
Writeup:

Pre-requisites:

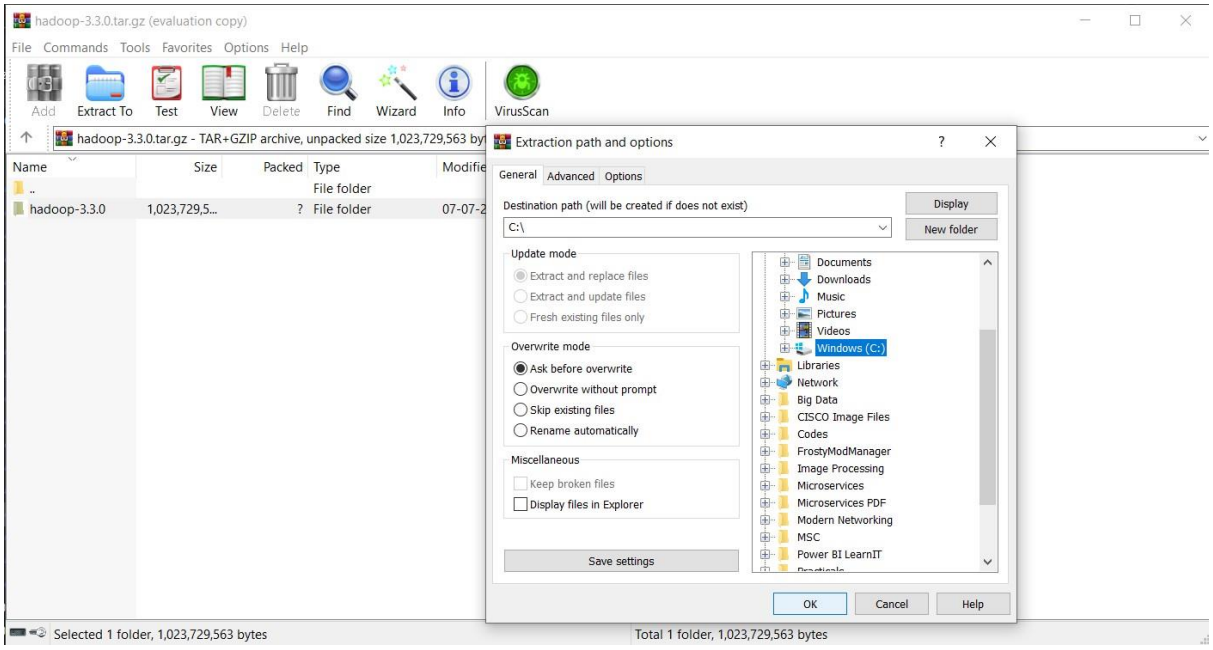
- **Java JDK 8.0**
- **Apache Hadoop 3.3.4 from (https://www.apache.org/dyn/closer.cgi/hadoop/common/hadoop-3.3.4/hadoop-3.3.4-src.tar.gz)**

Step 1: Check Java version with command **javac -version.**
Open command prompt and type the above command.

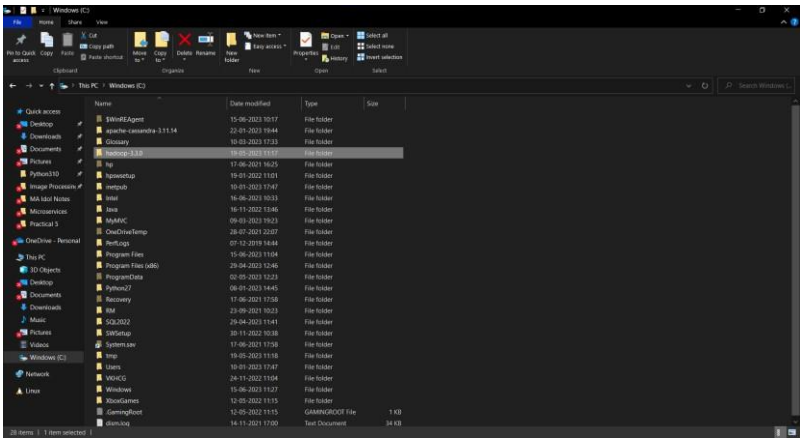
Output:



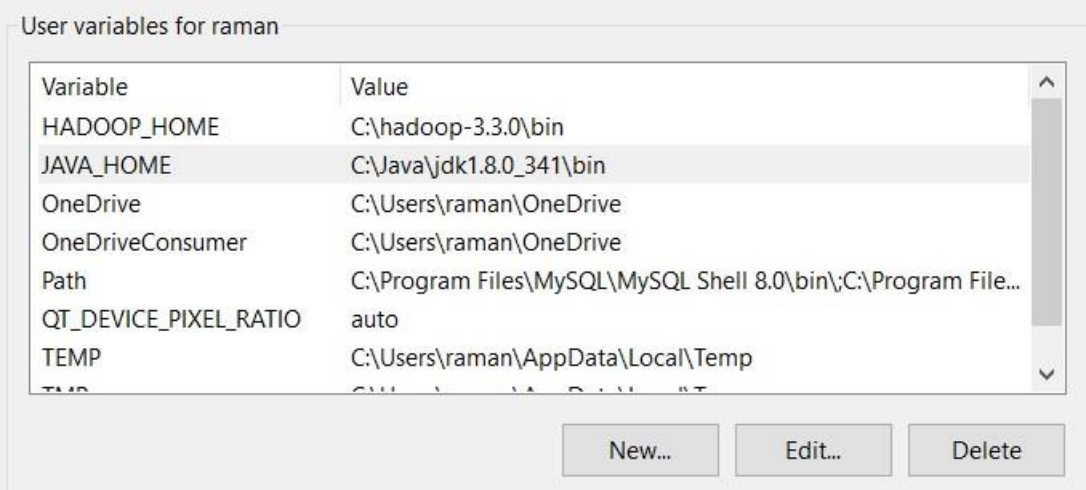
Step 2: Extract the Hadoop files from the compressed folder to the C- Drive Directory



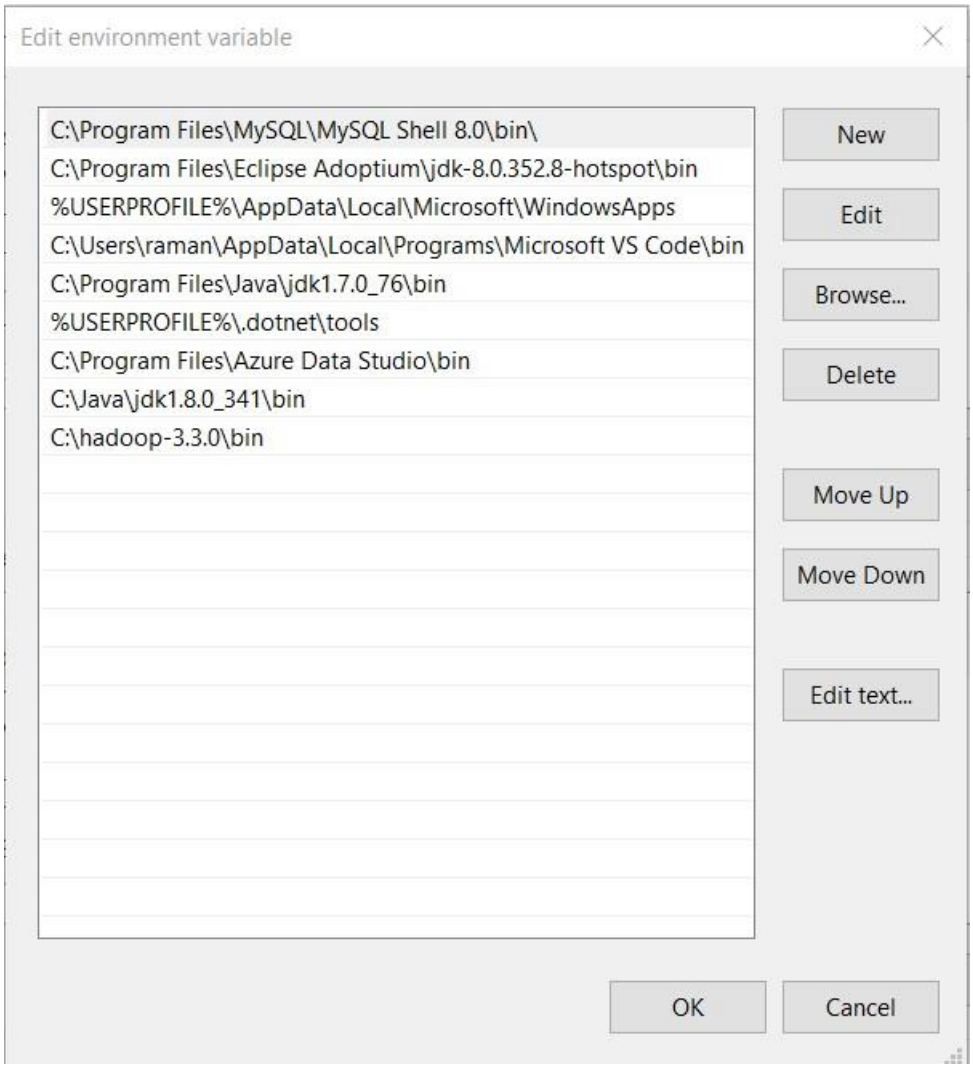
Ensure that both the Hadoop Folder as well as the JAVA folder are in the Main Directory of the C-Drive.



Step 3: Configure the Environment Variables for **JAVA_HOME** and **HADOOP_HOME**.



Also check the Path attribute within the environment variables and create the necessary locations for Hadoop and Java.



Step 4: Configuring Hadoop Files.

- Edit file C:/Hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/core-site.xml **Code:**

```
<configuration>
        <property>
                <name>fs.defaultFS</name>
                <value>hdfs://localhost:9000</value>
        </property>
</configuration>
```

Paste the above code within the configuration file.

- Rename "mapred-site.xml.template" to "mapred-site.xml" and edit this file C:/Hadoop3.3.0/etc/hadoop/mapred-site.xml

Code:

```
<configuration>
        <property>
                <name>mapreduce.framework.name</name>
                <value>yarn</value>
        </property>
</configuration>
```

Paste the above code within the configuration file.

- **Creating Folders:-** ○ Create folder "data" under "C:\Hadoop-3.3.0" ○ Create folder "datanode" under "C:\Hadoop-3.3.0\data" ○ Create folder "namenode" under "C:\Hadoop-3.3.0\data"

- Edit file C:\Hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/hdfs-site.xml

Code:

```
<configuration>
        <property>
                <name>dfs.replication</name>
                <value>1</value>
        </property>
        <property>
                <name>dfs.namenode.name.dir</name>
                <value>/hadoop-3.3.0/data/namenode</value>
        </property>
        <property>
```

```
            <name>dfs.datanode.data.dir</name>
            <value>/hadoop-3.3.0/data/datanode</value>
        </property>
</configuration>
```

Paste the above code in the configuration file.

- Edit file C:/Hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/yarn-site.xml

Code:

```
<configuration>
        <property>
            <name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services</name>
            <value>mapreduce_shuffle</value>
        </property>
        <property>
            <name>yarn.nodemanager.auxservices.mapreduce.shuffle.class</name>
            <value>org.apache.hadoop.mapred.ShuffleHandler</value>
        </property>
</configuration>
```

Paste the above code in the configuration file.

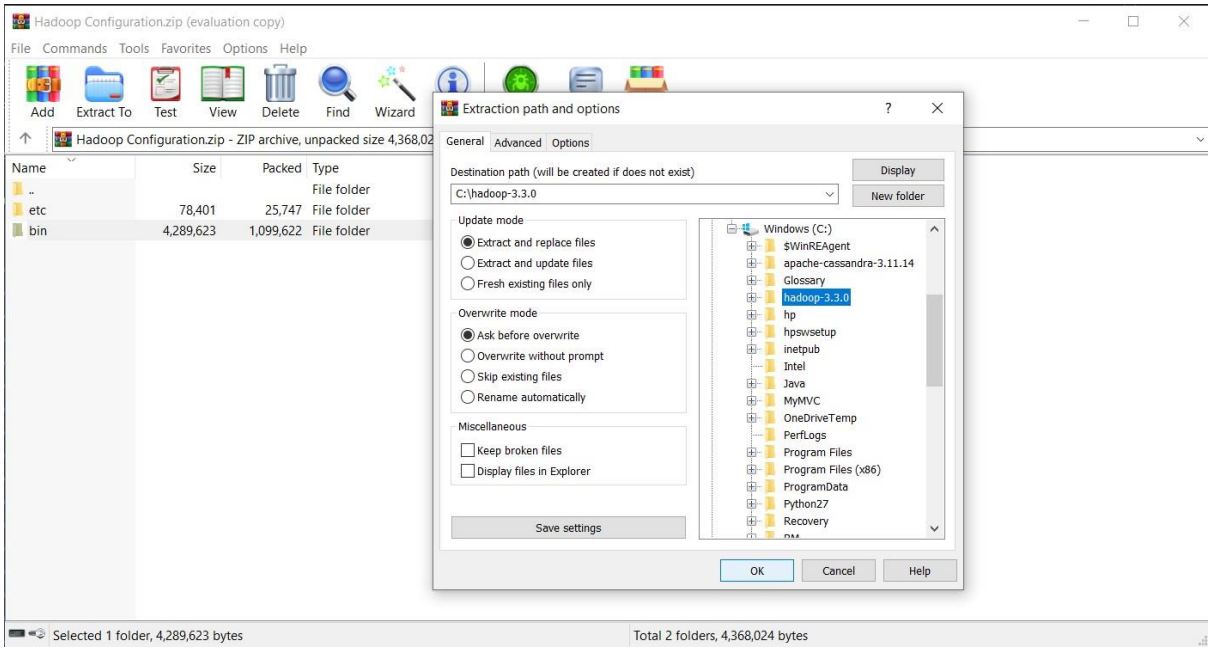
- Edit file C:/Hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/hadoop-env.cmd

Search for the line:- "**JAVA_HOME=%JAVA_HOME%**" Replace the above line with **set JAVA_HOME = C:\Java\jdk version you have downloaded\"**
It should look like this:

```
@rem The java implementation to use.  Required.
set JAVA_HOME=C:\Java\jdk1.8.0_341\
```

Step 5: Hadoop Configurations

- From the Downloaded Hadoop configuration file extract the **bin** folder and replace it with the **bin** folder in the Hadoop Main Directory.



Step 6: Starting Hadoop

- In the Hadoop File Directory, open a CMD and type in the command **hdfs name node format** This is done to test if the instance is working.

Output:

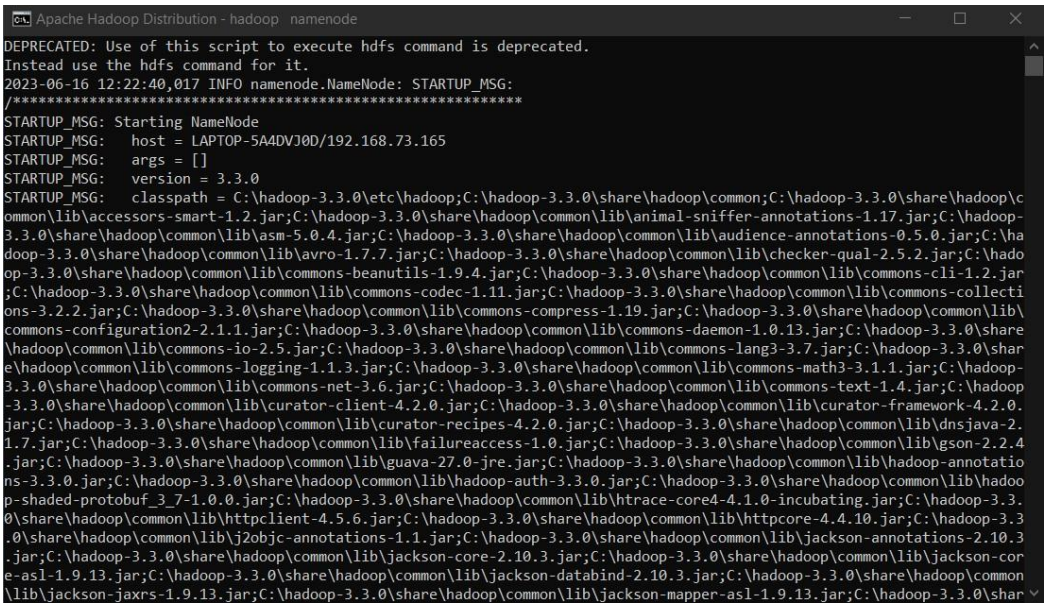
Step 7: Testing Hadoop

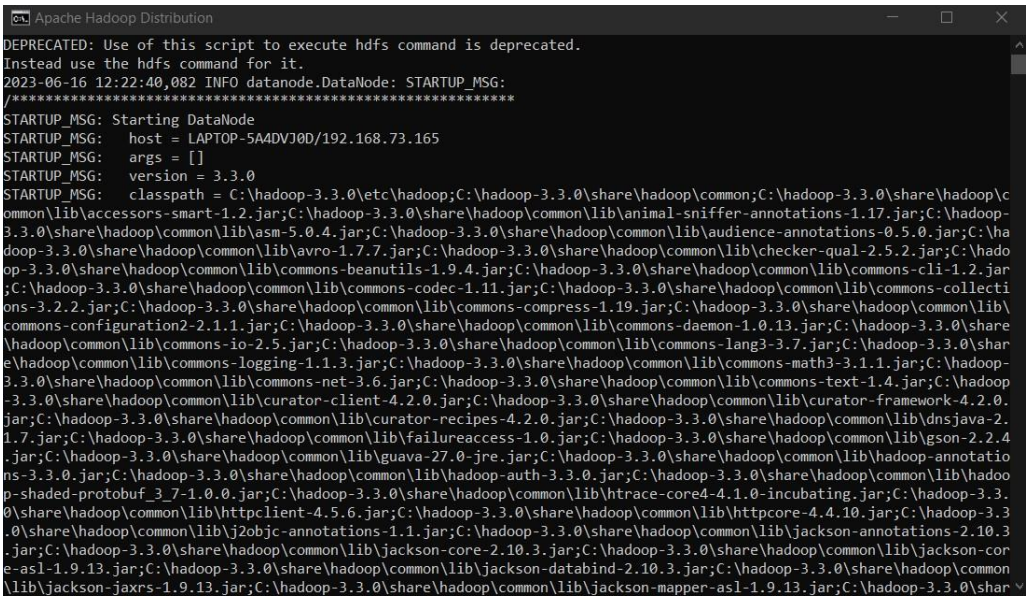
Now within the same CMD created in the previous step change the directory to the **sbin** file within Hadoop.
Type the command: **start-all.cmd**
After execution of the command there should be four instances created:

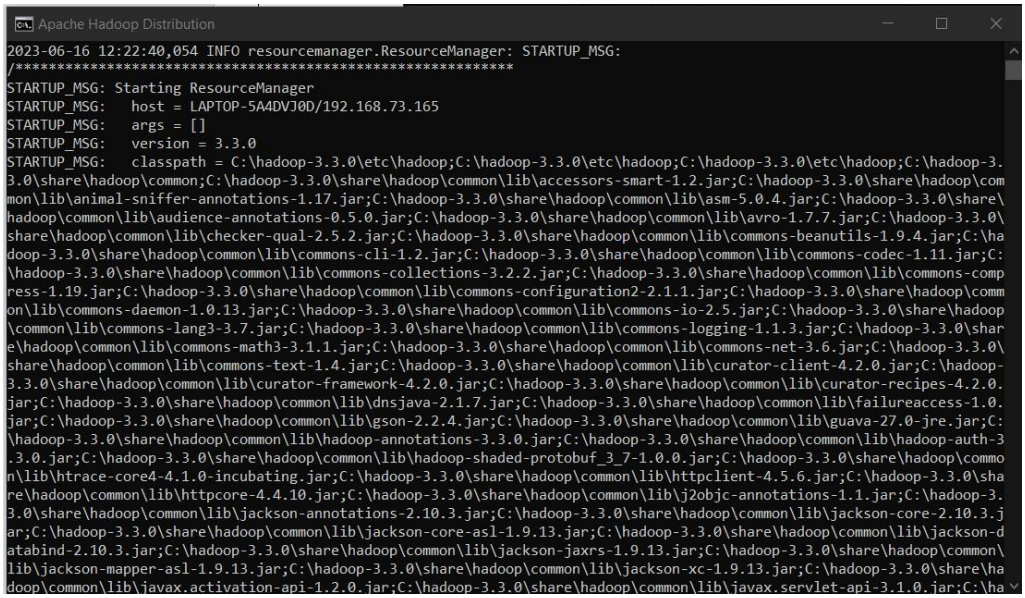
- **Hadoop Name node**
- **Hadoop data node**
- **YARN Resource Manager**
- **YARN Node Manager**

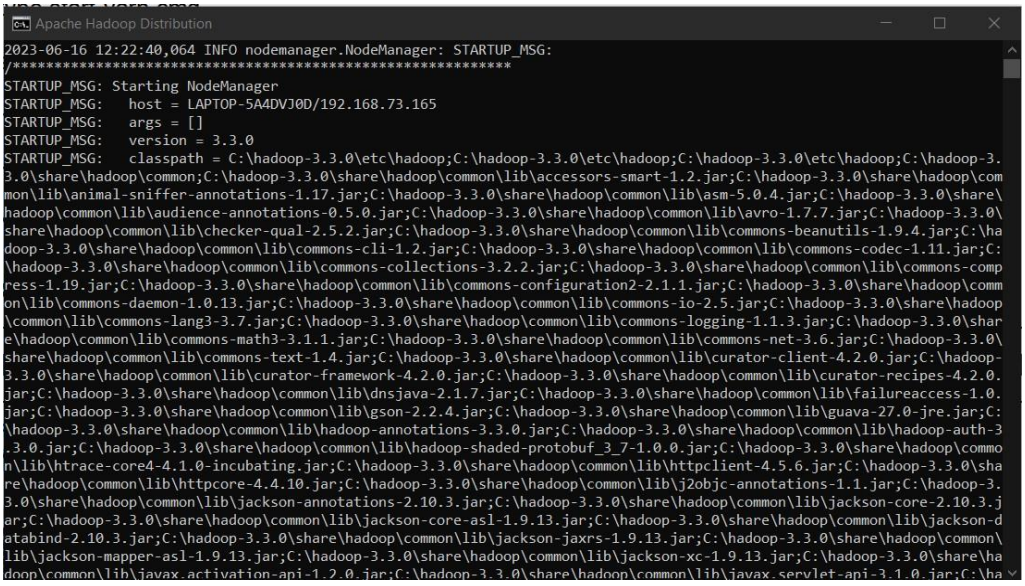
Output:

```
C:\hadoop-3.3.0\sbin>start-all.cmd
This script is Deprecated. Instead use start-dfs.cmd and start-yarn.cmd
starting yarn daemons
```









Practical 8

Aim: Implement an application that stores big data in MongoDB and manipulate it using Python.

Writeup:

- **Insert data:**

Code:

```
from pymongo import MongoClient
client= MongoClient('localhost:27017')
db = client.train
 def
insert():
try:
        Id =input(' Enter traincsv Passenger Id: ')
        Name =input('Enter Name: ')
Age =input('Enter age: ')
        Fare =input('Enter Fare: ')
        Sex =input('Enter Sex: ')
Ticket =input('Enter Ticket: ')
db.traincsv.insert_one(
            {
                "PassengerId": Id,
                "Name":Name,
"Age":Age,
                "Fare":Fare,
                "Sex":Sex,
                "Ticket":Ticket,
                })         print("\nInserted
data successfully\n")
     except Exception as
e:
        print(str(e))

insert()
```

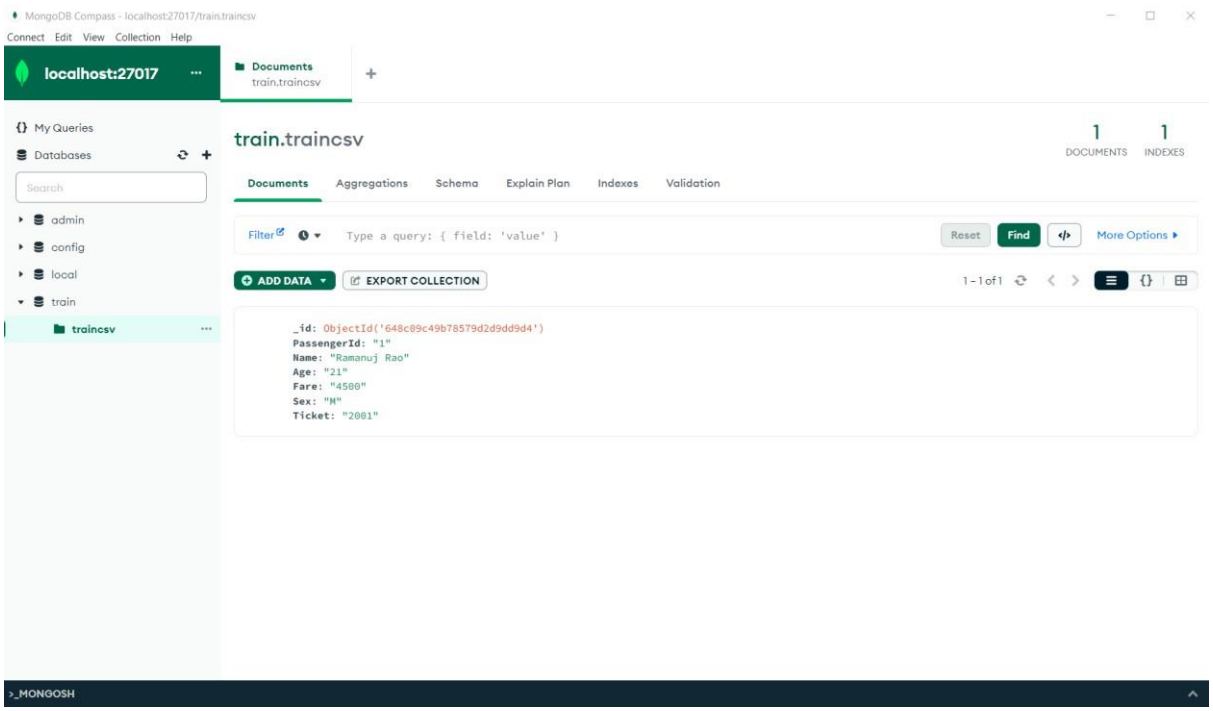
Output:

```
PS C:\Users\raman\BigData> python '.\INSERT Operation.py'
 Enter traincsv Passenger Id: 1
Enter Name: Ramanuj Rao
Enter age: 21
Enter Fare: 4500
Enter Sex: M
Enter Ticket: 2001

Inserted data successfully

PS C:\Users\raman\BigData>
```

Confirm that the data has been inserted by using MongoDB Compass to check whether the data has been inserted into the database.



- **Find Data:**

Code:

```
from pymongo import MongoClient
client= MongoClient('localhost:27017')
db = client.train
 def
read():
try:
        TrainCol =db.traincsv.find()
print("All Data From Train \n")
         for Train in
TrainCol:
            print(Train)
         except Exception
as e:
        print(str(e))

read()
```

Output:

```
PS C:\Users\raman\BigData> python '.\FIND Operation.py'
All Data From Train

{'_id': ObjectId('648c09c49b78579d2d9dd9d4'), 'PassengerId': '1', 'Name': 'Ramanuj Rao', 'Age': '21', 'Fare': '4500', 'Sex': 'M', 'Ticket': '2001'}
PS C:\Users\raman\BigData>
```

- **Update Data:**

Code:

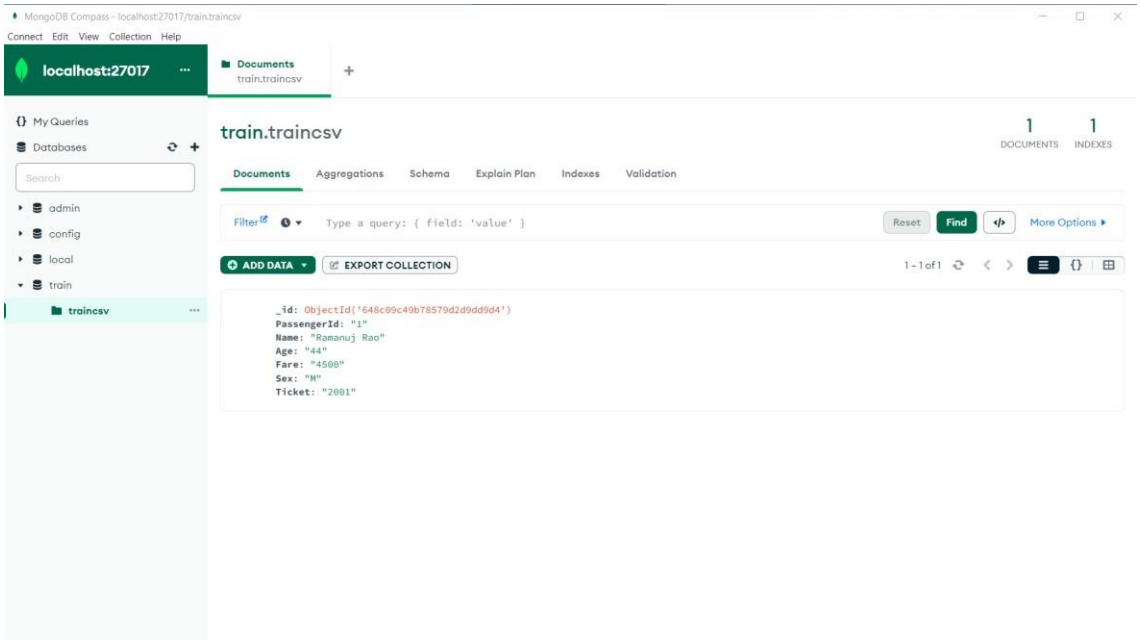
```
from pymongo import MongoClient
client= MongoClient('localhost:27017')
db = client.train
 def
update():
try:
        name = input("Enter the Name to Update: ")
age = input("Enter the Age to Update: ")
         db.traincsv.update_one({"Name":
name},
                                {"$set": {"Age": age} }
                                 )
                print("Record has been
Updated")
     except Exception as
e:
        print(str(e))

update()
```

Output:

```
PS C:\Users\raman\BigData> python '.\UPDATE Operation.py'
Enter the Name to Update: Ramanuj Rao
Enter the Age to Update: 44
Record has been Updated
PS C:\Users\raman\BigData>
```

Check on Mongo Compass as well



- **Delete Data:**

Code:

```
from pymongo import MongoClient
 client =
MongoClient("localhost:27017")
 db =
client.train
 def
delete():
try:
        value = input("\n Enter the Name to Delete: ")
db.traincsv.delete_one({"Name":value})         print("\n
DELETION SUCCESSFUL \n")
     except Exception as
e:
        print(str(e))

delete()
```

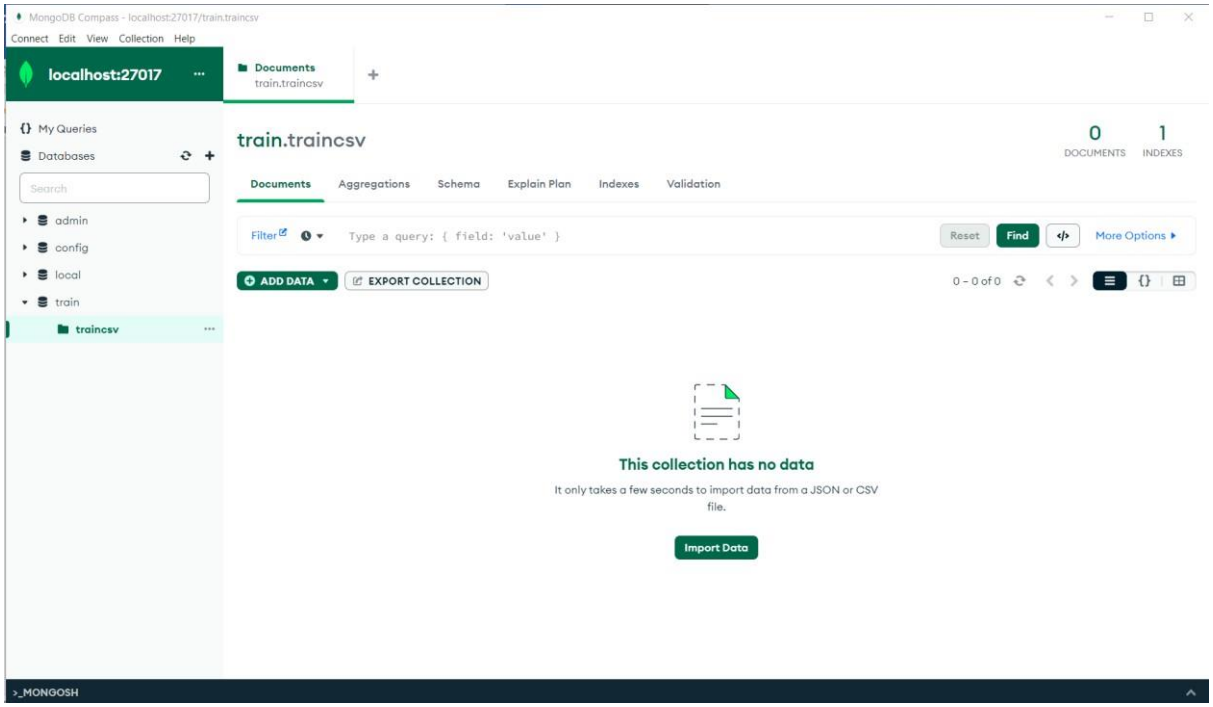
Output:

```
PS C:\Users\raman\BigData> python '.\DELETE Operation.py'
 Enter the Name to Delete: Ramanuj Rao

 DELETION SUCCESSFUL

PS C:\Users\raman\BigData>
```

Check on Mongo Compass as well



PRESENTATION

Why is logistic regression important?

- Logistic regression is an important technique in the field of artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML). ML models are software programs that you can train to perform complex data processing tasks without human intervention.

  Below, we list some benefits of using logistic regression over other ML techniques.

- **Simplicity**

  Logistic regression models are mathematically less complex than other ML methods. Therefore, you can implement them even if no one on your team has in-depth ML expertise.

Why is logistic regression important?

- **Speed**

  Logistic regression models can process large volumes of data at high speed because they require less computational capacity, such as memory and processing power. This makes them ideal for organizations that are starting with ML projects to gain some quick wins.

- **Flexibility**

  You can use logistic regression to find answers to questions that have two or more finite outcomes. You can also use it to preprocess data. For example, you can sort data with a large range of values, such as bank transactions, into a smaller, finite range of values by using logistic regression.

Use Cases

The logistic regression model is applied to a variety of situations in both the public and the private sector.

Some common ways that the logistic regression model is used include the following:

- **Medical:**

  Develop a model to determine the likelihood of a patient's successful response to a specific medical treatment or procedure. Input variables could include age, weight, blood pressure, and cholesterol levels.

Use Cases

- **Finance:**

  Using a loan applicant's credit history and the details on the loan, determine the probability that an applicant will default on the loan. Based on the prediction, the loan can be approved or denied, or the terms can be modified.

- **Marketing:**

  Determine a wireless customer's probability of switching carriers (known as churning) based on age, number of family members on the plan, months remaining on the existing contract, and social network contacts. With such insight, target the high-probability customers with appropriate offers to prevent churn.

Use Cases

- **Engineering:**

  Based on operating conditions and various diagnostic measurements, determine the probability of a mechanical part experiencing a malfunction or failure. With this, probability estimate, schedule the appropriate preventive maintenance activity.

Thank You