

BIG DATA ANALYTICS

A PRACTICAL REPORT
ON
BIG DATA ANALYTICS

SUBMITTED BY

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UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
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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:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[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:

```

R Console

Loading required package: modeltools
Loading required package: stats4
Loading required package: strucchange
Loading required package: zoo

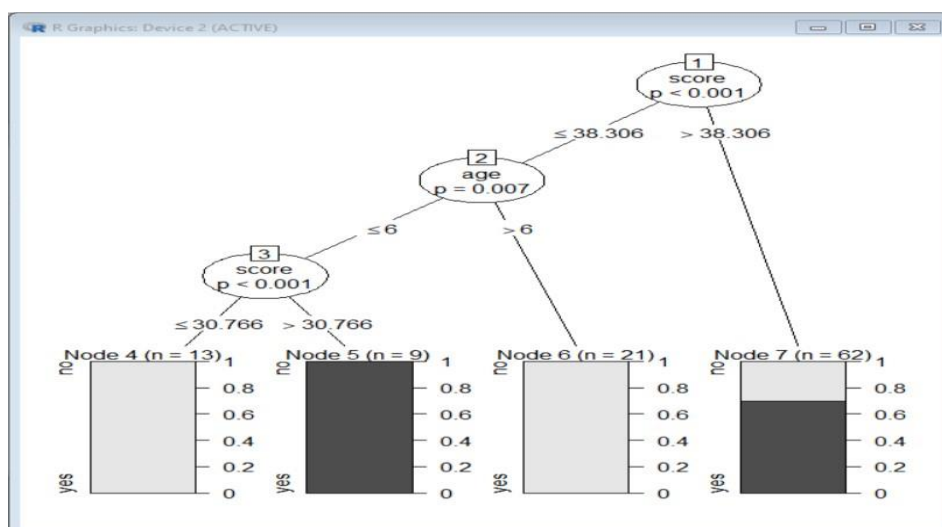
Attaching package: 'zoo'

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    as.Date, as.Date.numeric

Loading required package: sandwich
> print(head(readingSkills))
  nativeSpeaker age shoeSize  score
1         yes   5  24.83189 32.29385
2         yes   6  25.95238 36.63105
3         no  11  30.42170 49.60593
4         yes   7  28.66450 40.28456
5         yes  11  31.88207 55.46085
6         yes  10  30.07843 52.83124
> input.dat <- readingSkills[c(1:105),]
> png(file = "C:\Users\Dell\Downloads\decision_tree.png")
Error: '\U' used without hex digits in character string starting ""C:\U"
> output.tree <- ctree(
+ nativeSpeaker ~ age + shoeSize + score,

```



Practical 2

Aim: Implement SVM classification technique

Writeup:

[illegible]

[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:

[illegible]

[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 *
---
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)
> 

```

```

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)

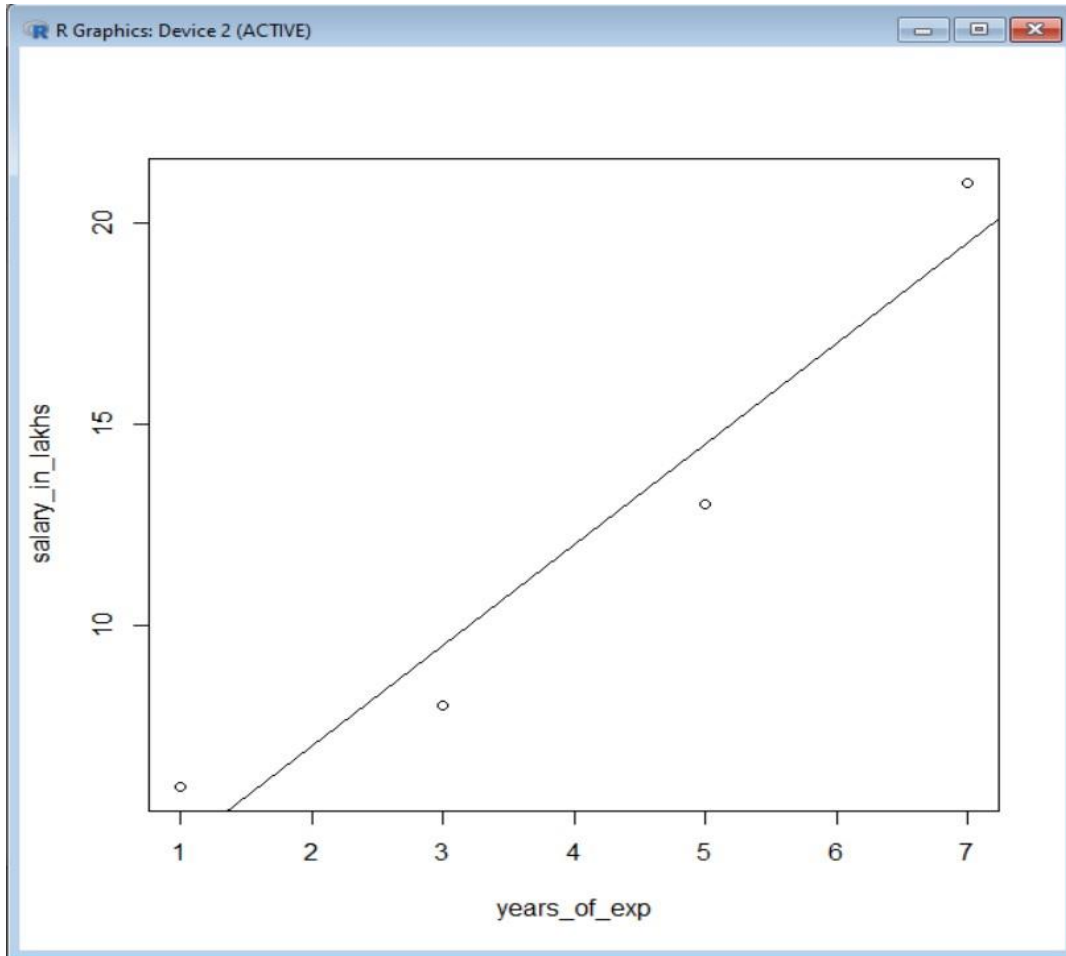
Residuals:
    1     2     3     4 
 1.5 -1.5  1.5 -1.5 

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:

[illegible]

[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:

```
RGU (64-bit) - R Console
File Edit View Misc Packages Windows Help

> plot(salary_in_lakhs~years_of_exp,data=employee.data)
> abline(model)
> mydata<-read.csv("C:\\Users\\Dell\\Downloads\\Binary.csv")
> head(mydata)
  admit gre  gpa rank
1     0 380 3.61   3
2     1 660 3.67   3
3     1 800 4.00   1
4     1 640 3.19   4
5     0 520 2.93   4
6     1 760 3.00   2
> summary(mydata)
      admit      gre      gpa      rank
Min.   :0.0000  Min.   :220.0  Min.   :2.260  Min.   :1.000
1st Qu.:0.0000  1st Qu.:520.0  1st Qu.:3.130  1st Qu.:2.000
Median :0.0000  Median :580.0  Median :3.395  Median :2.000
Mean   :0.3175  Mean   :597.7  Mean   :3.390  Mean   :2.485
3rd Qu.:1.0000  3rd Qu.:660.0  3rd Qu.:3.670  3rd Qu.:3.000
Max.   :1.0000  Max.   :800.0  Max.   :4.000  Max.   :4.000
> sapply(mydata, sd)
      admit      gre      gpa      rank
0.4660867 115.5165364  0.3805668  0.9444602
> mydata$rank<-factor(mydata$rank)
[1] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
[26] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
[51] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
[76] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
[101] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
[126] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
[151] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
[176] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
[201] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
[226] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
[251] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
[276] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
[301] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
[326] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
[351] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
[376] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
Warning message:
In Ops.factor(mydata$rank, factor(mydata$rank)) :
  'c' not meaningful for factors
> mylogit<-glm(admit~gre+gpa+rank,data=mydata,family="binomial")

Warning message:
In Ops.factor(mydata$rank, factor(mydata$rank)) :
  'c' 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.

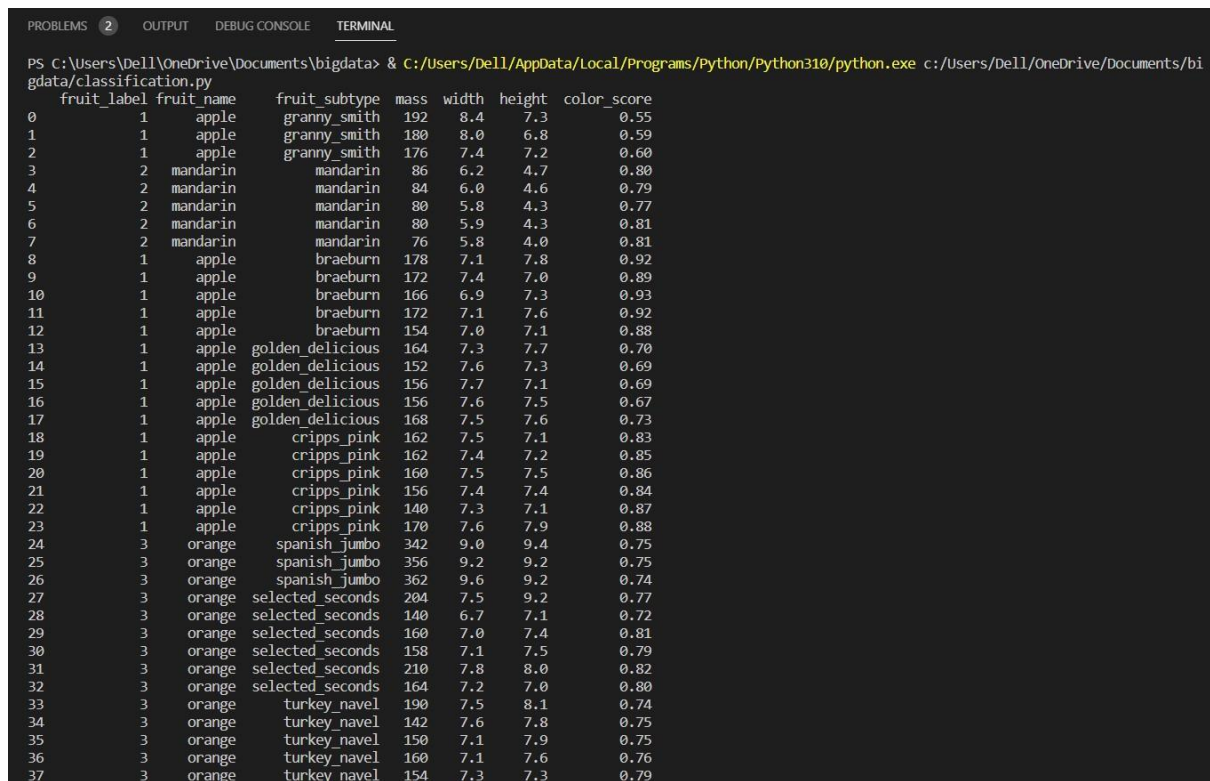
Writeup:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[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 crippls pink 162 7.5 7.1 0.83
19 1 apple crippls pink 162 7.4 7.2 0.85
20 1 apple crippls pink 160 7.5 7.5 0.86
21 1 apple crippls pink 156 7.4 7.4 0.84
22 1 apple crippls pink 140 7.3 7.1 0.87
23 1 apple crippls 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
```

```

PROBLEMS 2 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
38      3    orange    turkey_navel 158  7.2  7.8    0.77
39      3    orange    turkey_navel 144  6.8  7.4    0.75
40      3    orange    turkey_navel 154  7.1  7.5    0.78
41      3    orange    turkey_navel 180  7.6  8.2    0.79
42      3    orange    turkey_navel 154  7.2  7.2    0.82
43      4     lemon    spanish_belsan 194  7.2 10.3    0.70
44      4     lemon    spanish_belsan 200  7.3 10.5    0.72
45      4     lemon    spanish_belsan 186  7.2  9.2    0.72
46      4     lemon    spanish_belsan 216  7.3 10.2    0.71
47      4     lemon    spanish_belsan 196  7.3  9.7    0.72
48      4     lemon    spanish_belsan 174  7.3 10.1    0.72
49      4     lemon      unknown    132  5.8  8.7    0.73
50      4     lemon      unknown    130  6.0  8.2    0.71
51      4     lemon      unknown    116  6.0  7.5    0.72
52      4     lemon      unknown    118  5.9  8.0    0.72
53      4     lemon      unknown    120  6.0  8.4    0.74
54      4     lemon      unknown    116  6.1  8.5    0.71
55      4     lemon      unknown    116  6.3  7.7    0.72
56      4     lemon      unknown    116  5.9  8.1    0.73
57      4     lemon      unknown    152  6.5  8.5    0.72
58      4     lemon      unknown    118  6.1  8.1    0.70
['apple' 'mandarin' 'orange' 'lemon']
(59, 7)
PS C:\Users\Dell\OneDrive\Documents\bigdata>

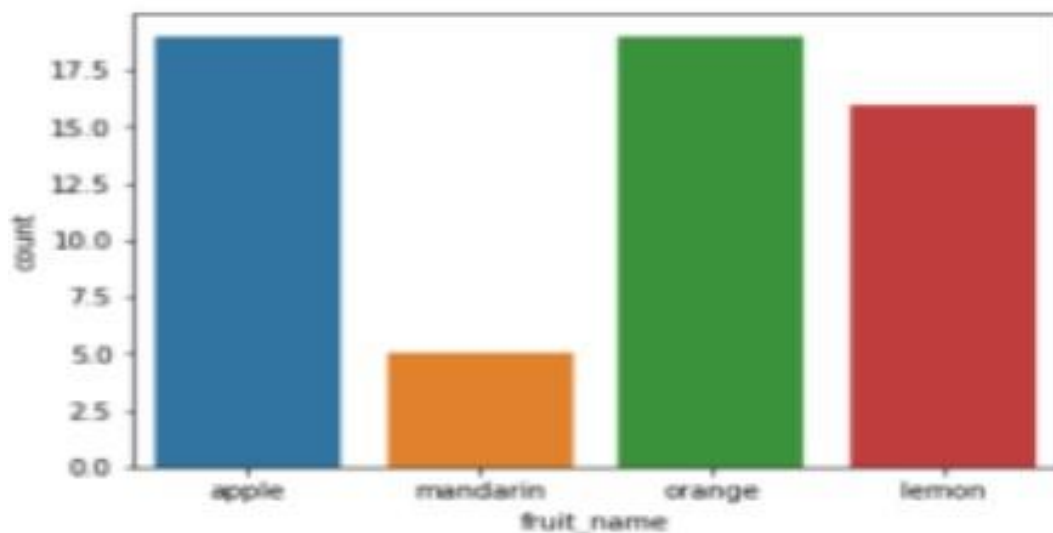
```

[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/bigdata/distribution.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:

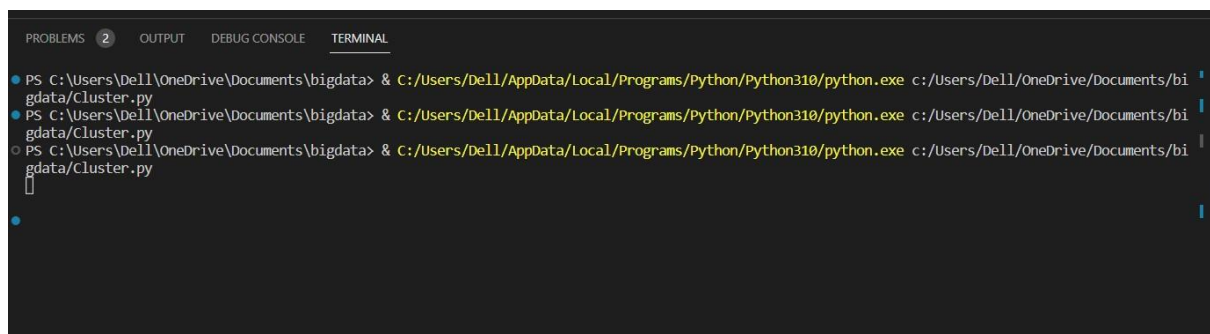
This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[A]: Build a Clustering Model

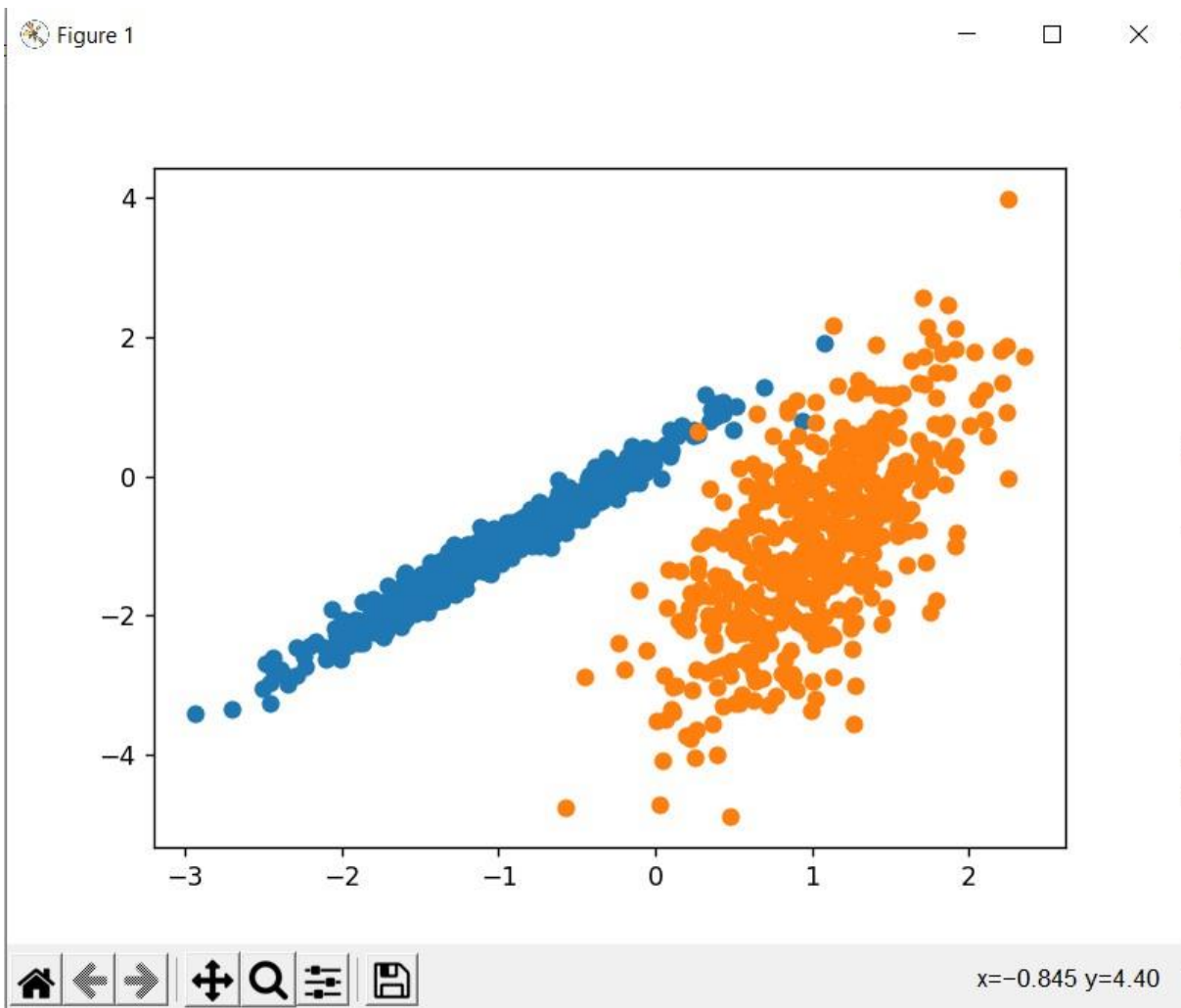
Code:

```
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:



```
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/Cluster.py  
PS C:\Users\Dell\OneDrive\Documents\bigdata> & C:/Users/Dell/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python310/python.exe c:/Users/Dell/OneDrive/Documents/bi  
gdata/Cluster.py  
PS C:\Users\Dell\OneDrive\Documents\bigdata> & C:/Users/Dell/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python310/python.exe c:/Users/Dell/OneDrive/Documents/bi  
gdata/Cluster.py  
[ ]
```



Practical 7

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

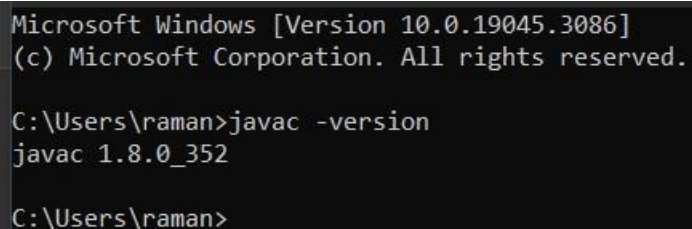
Writeup:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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.

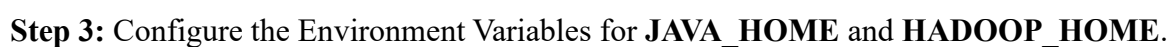
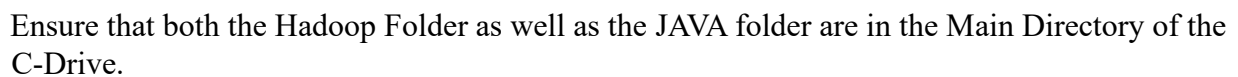
Output:

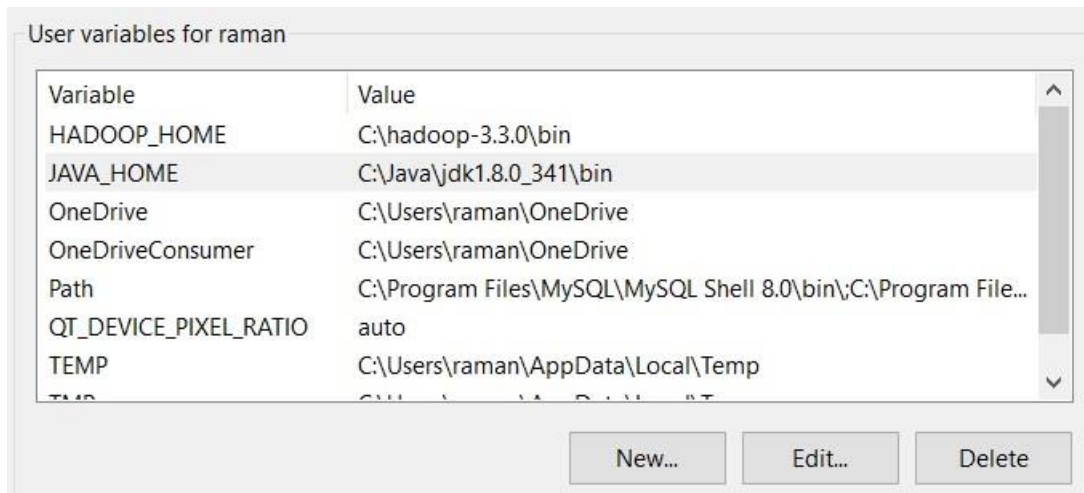
```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.3086]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\raman>javac -version
javac 1.8.0_352

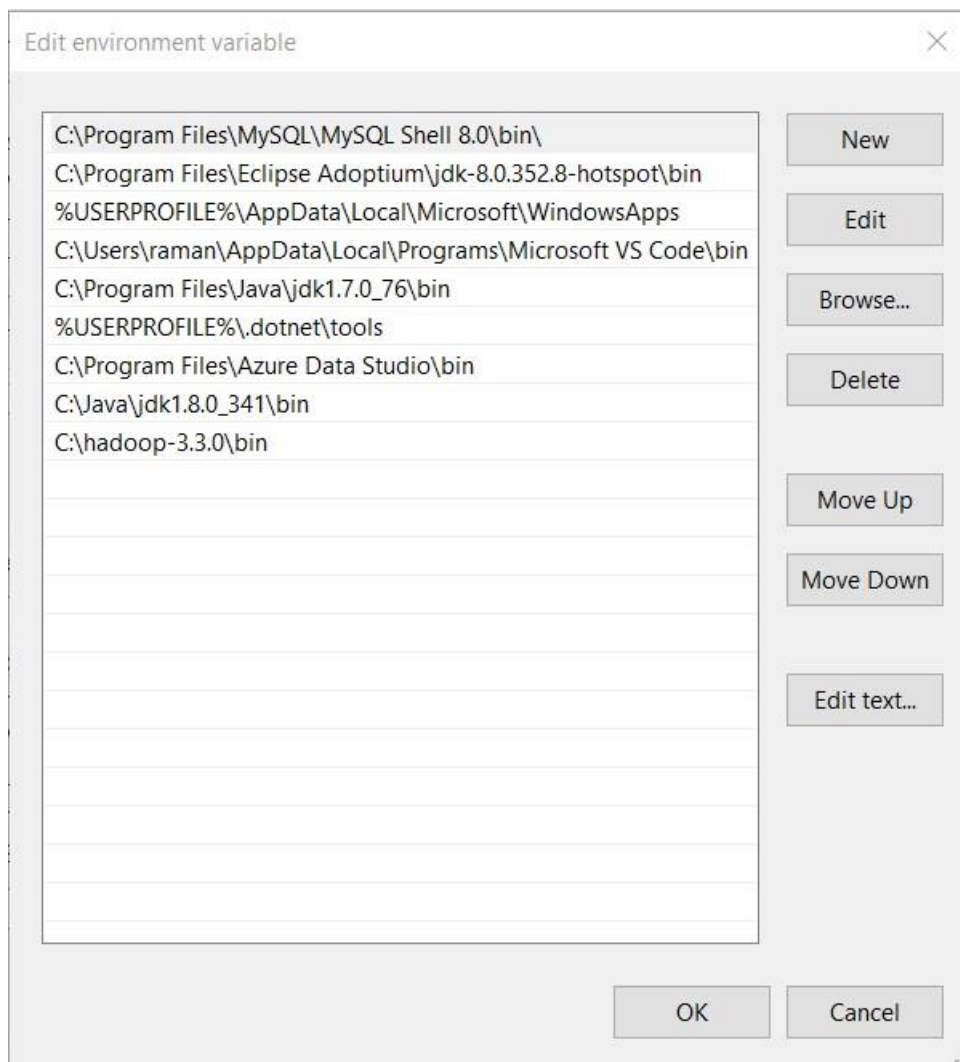
C:\Users\raman>
```

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





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

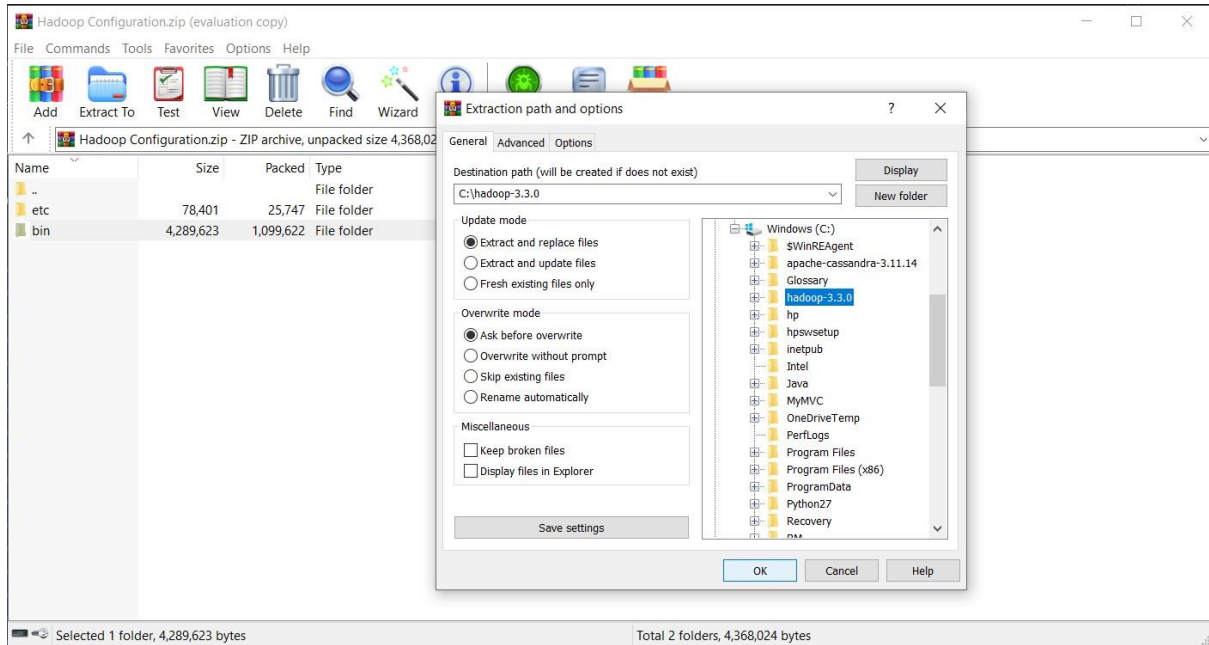
Search for the line:- “**JAVA_HOME=%JAVA_HOME%**” Replace the above line with **set JAVA_HOME = C:\Java\jdk version you have downloaded**

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

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
```

```
Apache Hadoop Distribution - hadoop namenode
DEPRECATED: Use of this script to execute hdfs command is deprecated.
Instead use the hdfs command for it.
2023-06-16 12:22:40,017 INFO namenode.NameNode: STARTUP_MSG:
/*****
STARTUP_MSG: Starting NameNode
STARTUP_MSG: host = LAPTOP-SA4DVJ0D/192.168.73.165
STARTUP_MSG: args = []
STARTUP_MSG: version = 3.3.0
STARTUP_MSG: classpath = C:\hadoop-3.3.0\etc\hadoop;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\c
ommon\lib\accessors-smart-1.2.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\animal-sniffer-annotations-1.17.jar;C:\hadoop-
3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\asm-5.0.4.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\audience-annotations-0.5.0.jar;C:\ha
dop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\avro-1.7.7.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\checker-qual-2.5.2.jar;C:\ha
dop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-beanutils-1.9.4.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-cli-1.2.jar
;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-codec-1.11.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-collecti
ons-3.2.2.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-compress-1.19.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\
commons-configuration2-2.1.1.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-daemon-1.0.13.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share
\hadoop\common\lib\commons-io-2.5.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-lang3-3.7.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\shar
e\hadoop\common\lib\commons-logging-1.1.3.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-math3-3.1.1.jar;C:\hadoop-
3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-net-3.6.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-text-1.4.jar;C:\hadoop-
3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\curator-client-4.2.0.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\curator-framework-4.2.0.
jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\curator-recipes-4.2.0.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\dnsjava-2.
1.7.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\failureaccess-1.0.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\gson-2.2.4
.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\guava-27.0-jre.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\hadoop-annotatio
ns-3.3.0.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\hadoop-auth-3.3.0.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\hadoo
p-shaded-protobuf_3_7-1.0.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\htrace-core4-4.1.0-incubating.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.
0\share\hadoop\common\lib\httpclient-4.5.6.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\httpcore-4.4.10.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3
.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\j2objc-annotations-1.1.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\jackson-annotations-2.10.3
.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\jackson-core-2.10.3.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\jackson-cor
e-asl-1.9.13.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\jackson-databind-2.10.3.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common
\lib\jackson-jaxrs-1.9.13.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\jackson-mapper-asl-1.9.13.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\shar
```

```
Apache Hadoop Distribution
DEPRECATED: Use of this script to execute hdfs command is deprecated.
Instead use the hdfs command for it.
2023-06-16 12:22:40,082 INFO datanode.DataNode: STARTUP_MSG:
/*****
STARTUP_MSG: Starting DataNode
STARTUP_MSG: host = LAPTOP-SA4DVJ0D/192.168.73.165
STARTUP_MSG: args = []
STARTUP_MSG: version = 3.3.0
STARTUP_MSG: classpath = C:\hadoop-3.3.0\etc\hadoop;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\c
ommon\lib\accessors-smart-1.2.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\animal-sniffer-annotations-1.17.jar;C:\hadoop-
3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\asm-5.0.4.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\audience-annotations-0.5.0.jar;C:\ha
dop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\avro-1.7.7.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\checker-qual-2.5.2.jar;C:\ha
dop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-beanutils-1.9.4.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-cli-1.2.jar
;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-codec-1.11.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-collecti
ons-3.2.2.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-compress-1.19.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\
commons-configuration2-2.1.1.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-daemon-1.0.13.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share
\hadoop\common\lib\commons-io-2.5.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-lang3-3.7.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\shar
e\hadoop\common\lib\commons-logging-1.1.3.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-math3-3.1.1.jar;C:\hadoop-
3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-net-3.6.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-text-1.4.jar;C:\hadoop-
3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\curator-client-4.2.0.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\curator-framework-4.2.0.
jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\curator-recipes-4.2.0.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\dnsjava-2.
1.7.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\failureaccess-1.0.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\gson-2.2.4
.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\guava-27.0-jre.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\hadoop-annotatio
ns-3.3.0.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\hadoop-auth-3.3.0.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\hadoo
p-shaded-protobuf_3_7-1.0.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\htrace-core4-4.1.0-incubating.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.
0\share\hadoop\common\lib\httpclient-4.5.6.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\httpcore-4.4.10.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3
.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\j2objc-annotations-1.1.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\jackson-annotations-2.10.3
.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\jackson-core-2.10.3.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\jackson-cor
e-asl-1.9.13.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\jackson-databind-2.10.3.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common
\lib\jackson-jaxrs-1.9.13.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\share\hadoop\common\lib\jackson-mapper-asl-1.9.13.jar;C:\hadoop-3.3.0\shar
```


[illegible]

- **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))

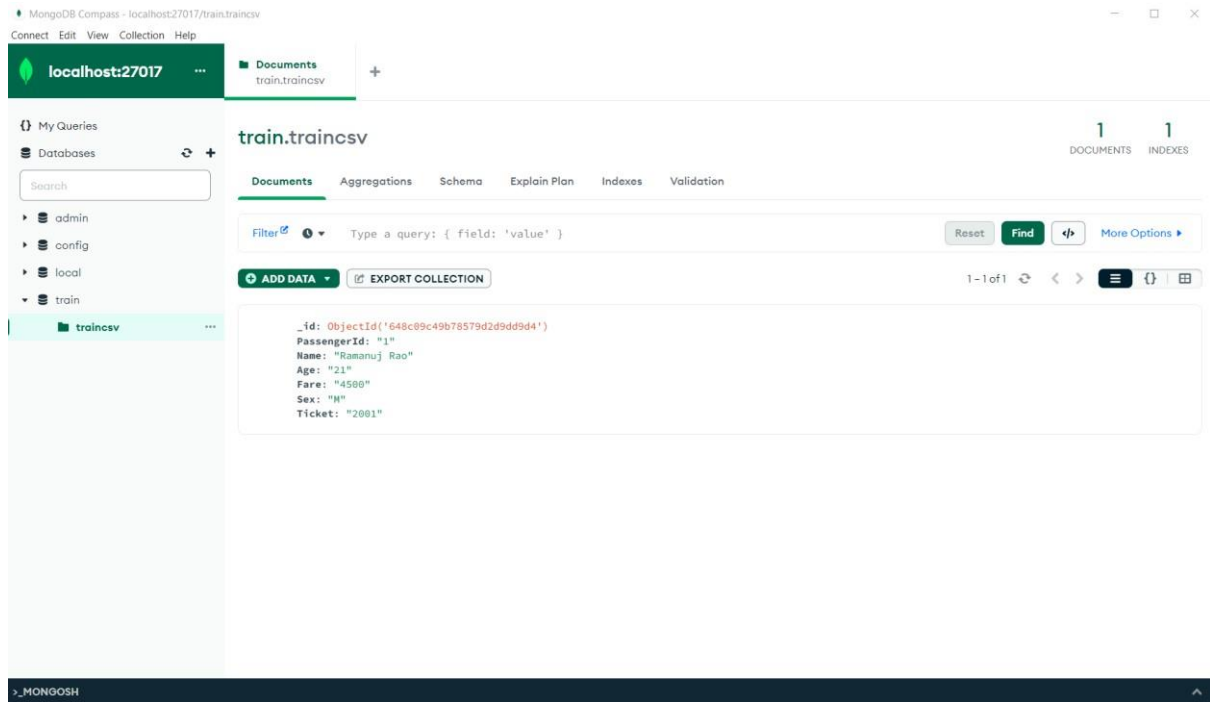
insert()
```

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:**

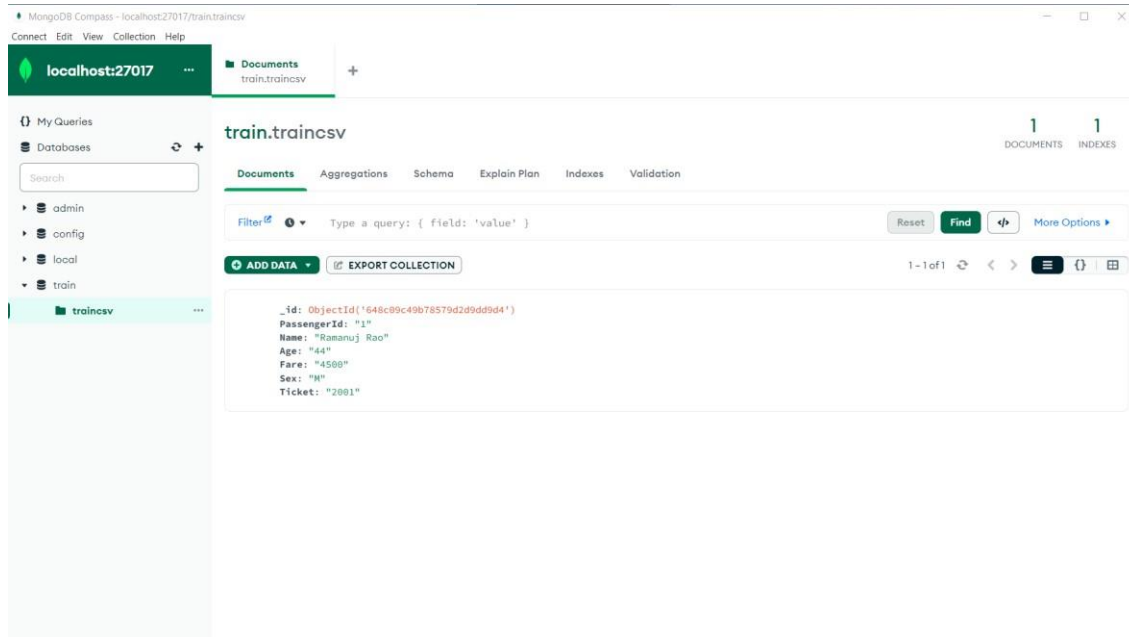
Code:

```
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:

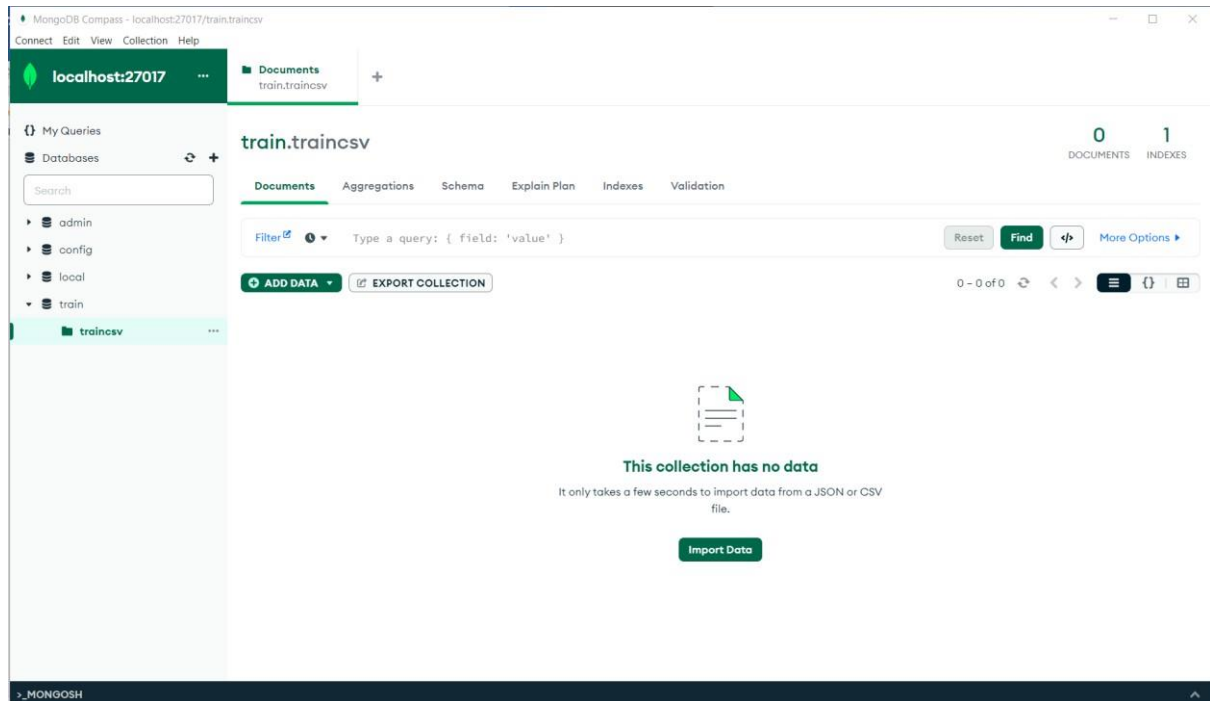
```
PS C:\Users\raman\BigData> python '.\DELETE Operation.py'

Enter the Name to Delete: Ramanuj Rao

DELETION SUCCESSFUL

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

Check on Mongo Compass as well



PRESENTATION

Logistic Regression

What is logistic regression?

- Logistic regression is a data analysis technique that uses mathematics to find the relationships between two data factors. It then uses this relationship to predict the value of one of those factors based on the other. The prediction usually has a finite number of outcomes, like yes or no.
- **For example,** let's say you want to guess if your website visitor will click the checkout button in their shopping cart or not. Logistic regression analysis looks at past visitor behavior, such as time spent on the website and the number of items in the cart. It determines that, in the past, if visitors spent more than five minutes on the site and added more than three items to the cart, they clicked the checkout button. Using this information, the logistic regression function can then predict the behavior of a new website visitor.

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