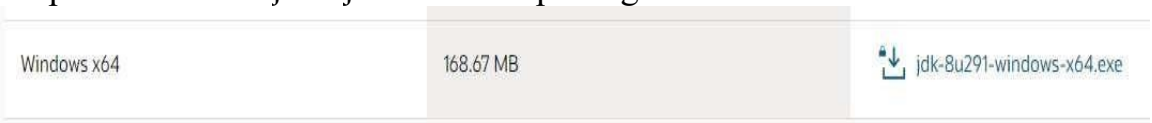
PRACTICAL NO : 1

Aim: Install, configure and run Hadoop and HDFS

Hadoop Installation.

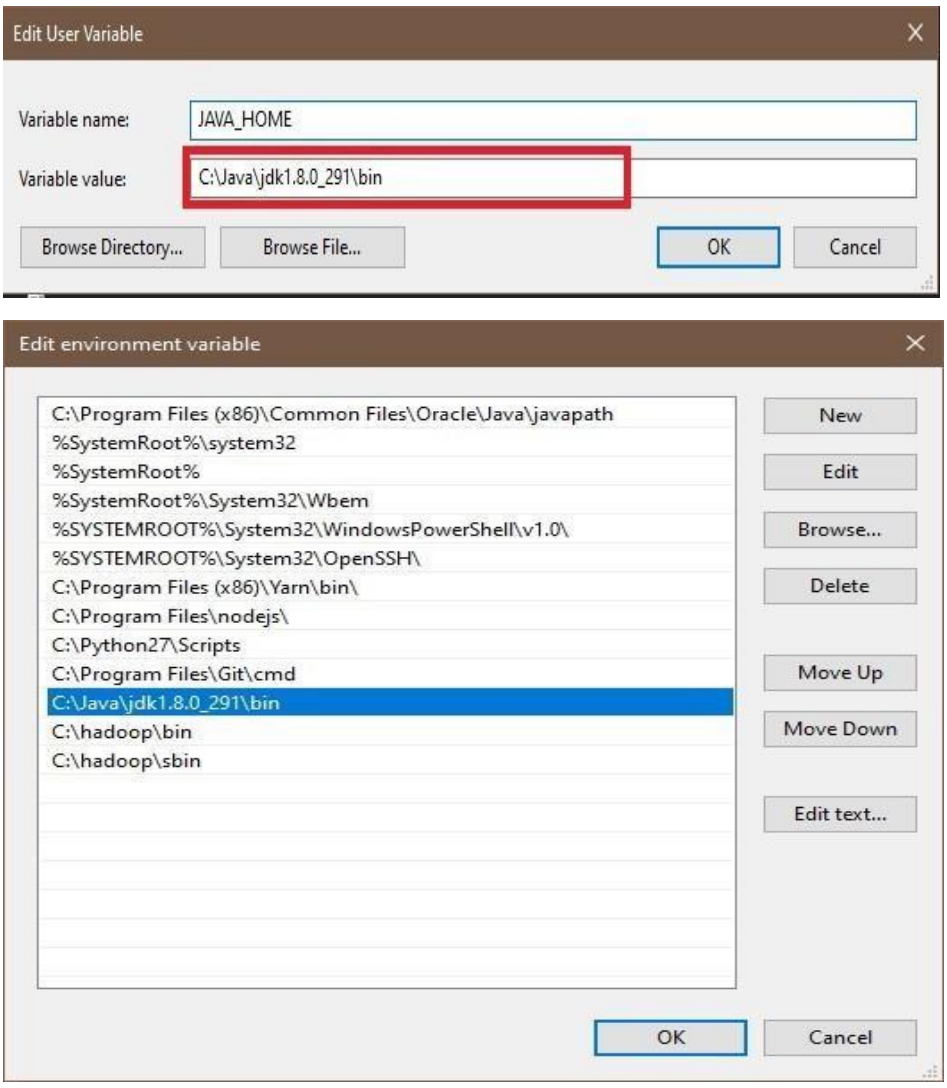
Step 1: downlaod java jdk first .the package size 168.67MB



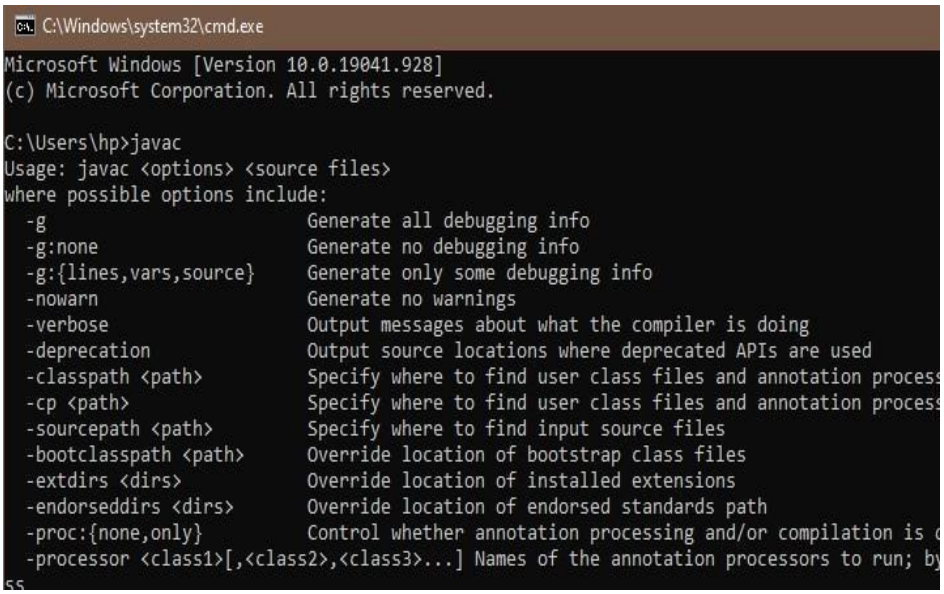
Step 2: download Hadoop binaries from the official website. The binary package size is about 342 MB.

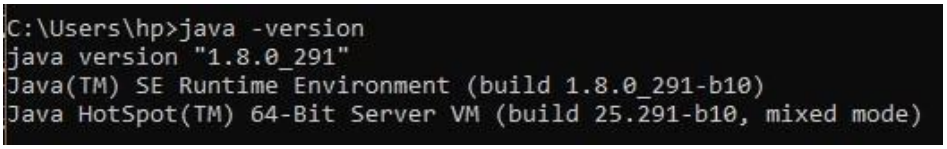
Step 3: After finishing the file download, we should unpack the package using 7zip inttwo steps. First, we should extract the hadoop -3.2.1 .tar.gz library, and then, we shouldunpack the extracted tar file:

Step 4: When the “Advanced system settings” dialog appears, go to the “Advanced” tab and click on the “Environment variables” button located on the bottom of the dialog.



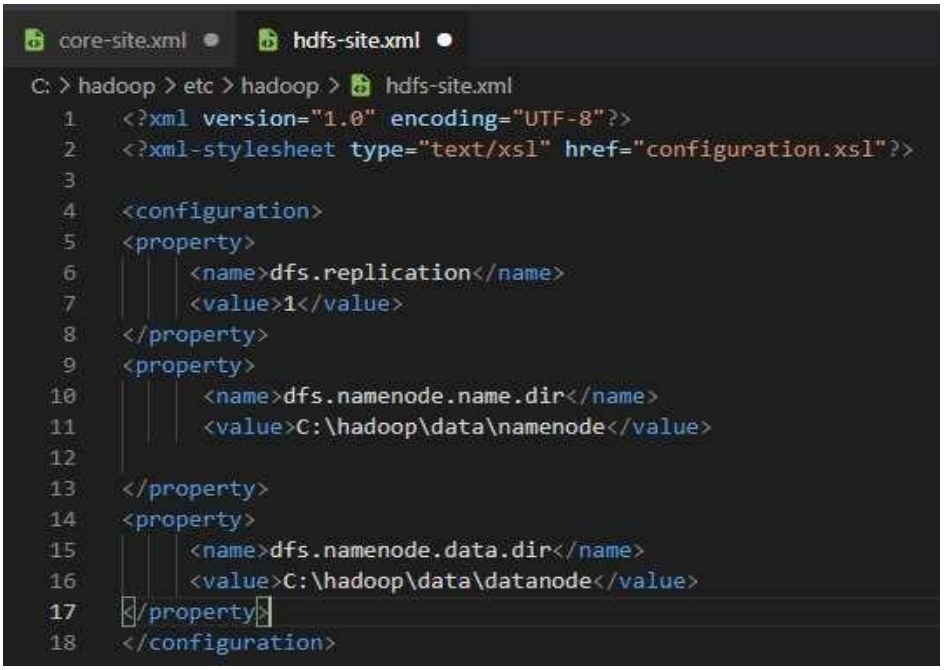
Step 5: Check the version of java



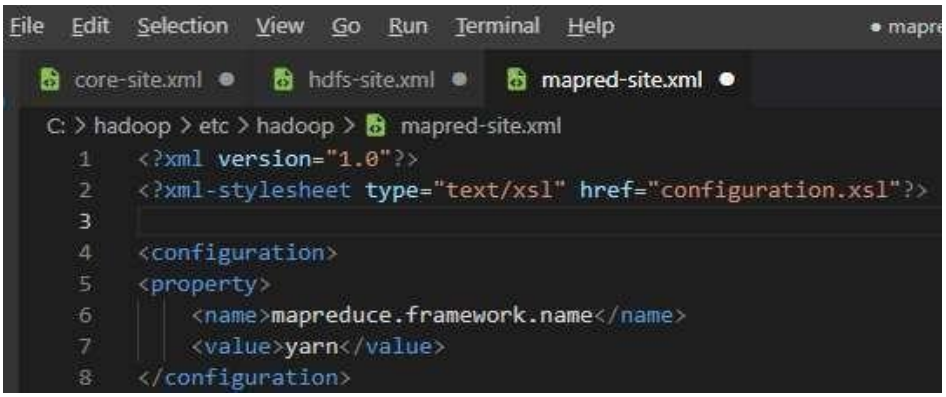


Step 6: Configuration core-site.xml

Step 7: Configuration core-site.xml



Step 8: Configuration core-site.xml



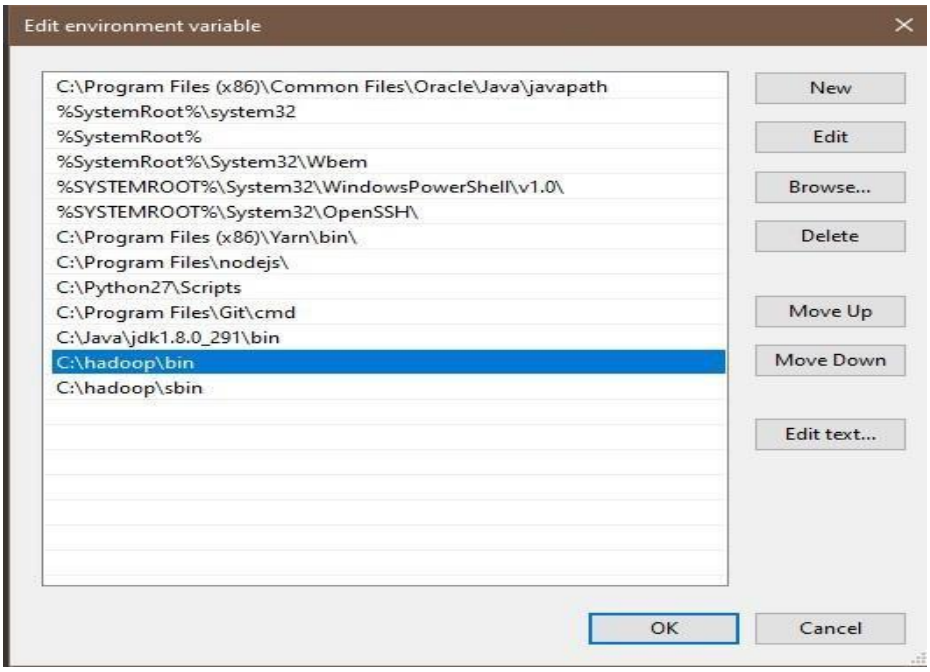
Step 9: Configuration core-site.xml

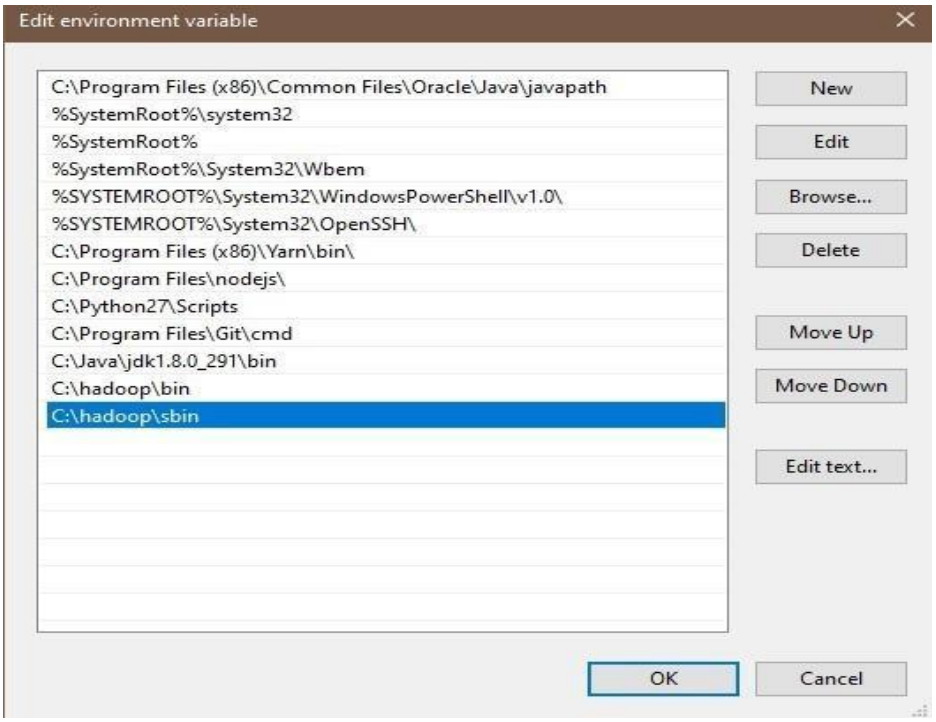
core-site.xml ● hdfs-site.xml ● mapred-site.xml ● yarn-site.xml ●

C: > hadoop > etc > hadoop > yarn-site.xml

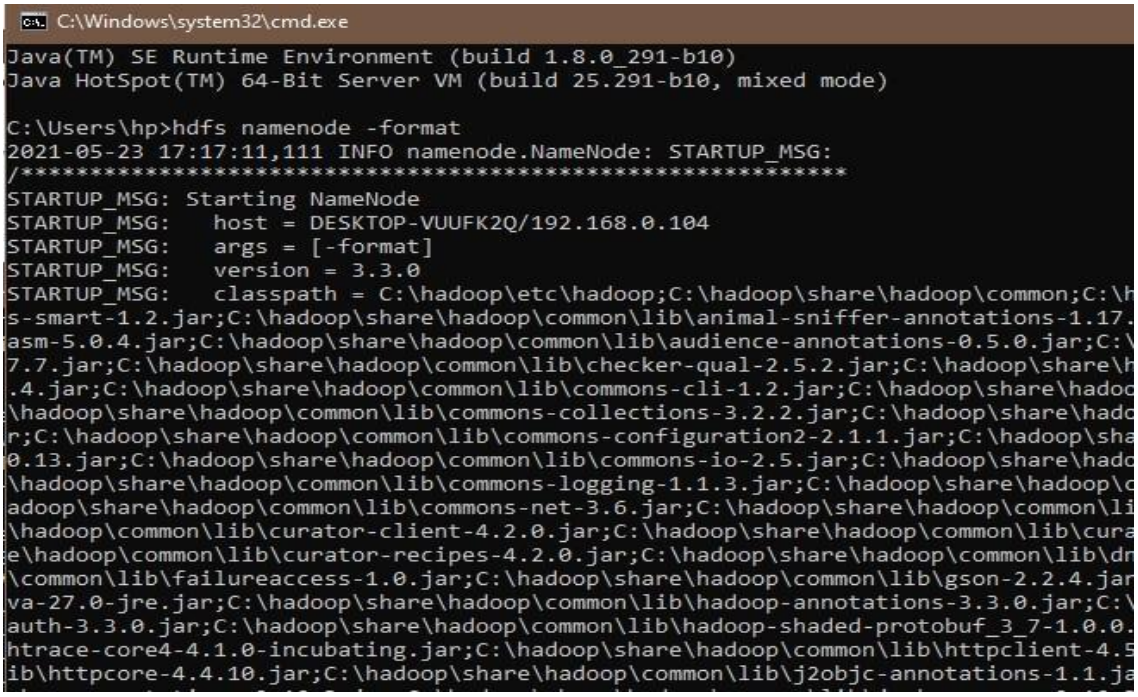
```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<configuration>
<!-- Site specific YARN configuration properties -->
<property>
        <name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services</name>
        <value>mapreduce_shuffle</value>
<property>
<property>
        <name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services.mapreduce.shuffle.class</name>
        <value>org.apache.hadoop.mapred.shuffleHandles</value>
</property>
</configuration>
```

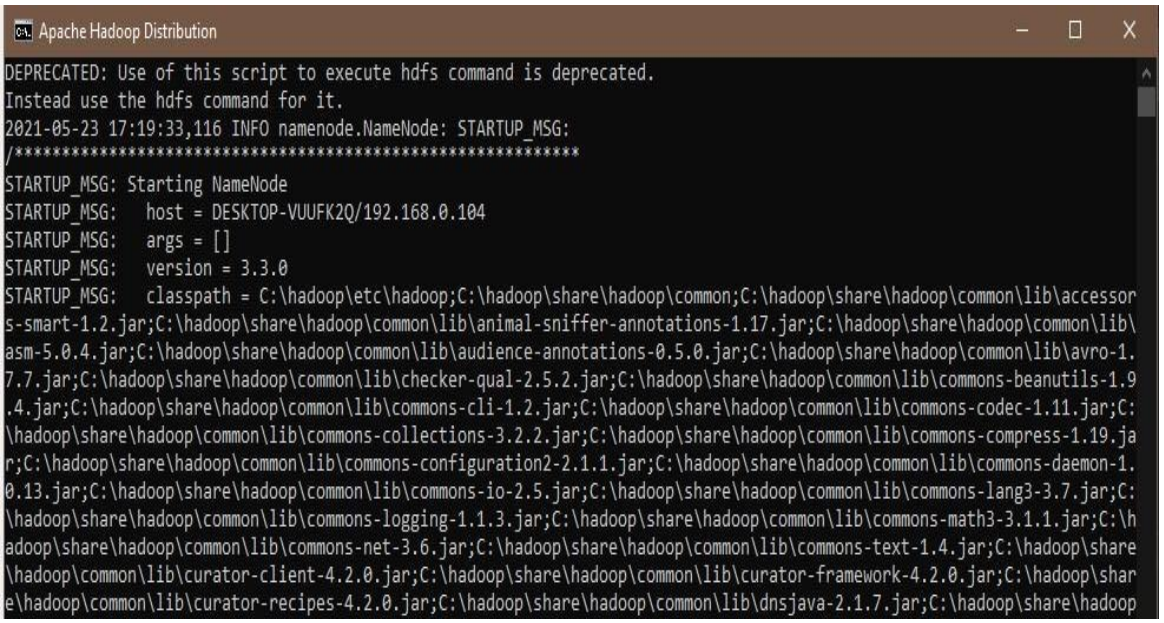
Step 10: When the "Advanced system settings" dialog appears, go to the "Advanced" tab and click on the "Environment variables" button located on the bottom of the dialog.



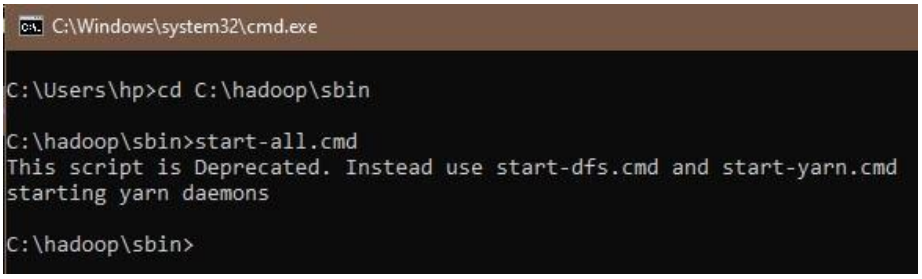


Step 11: let's check Hadoop install Successfully





Step 12: Let check bin



PRACTICAL NO : 2

Aim: Implement Decision tree classification techniques.

Step 1: The package "party" has the function ctree() which is used to create andanalyze decison tree.

```
> install.packages("party")
```

Step 2: Load the party package. It will automatically load other# dependent packagesPrint some records from data set readingSkills.

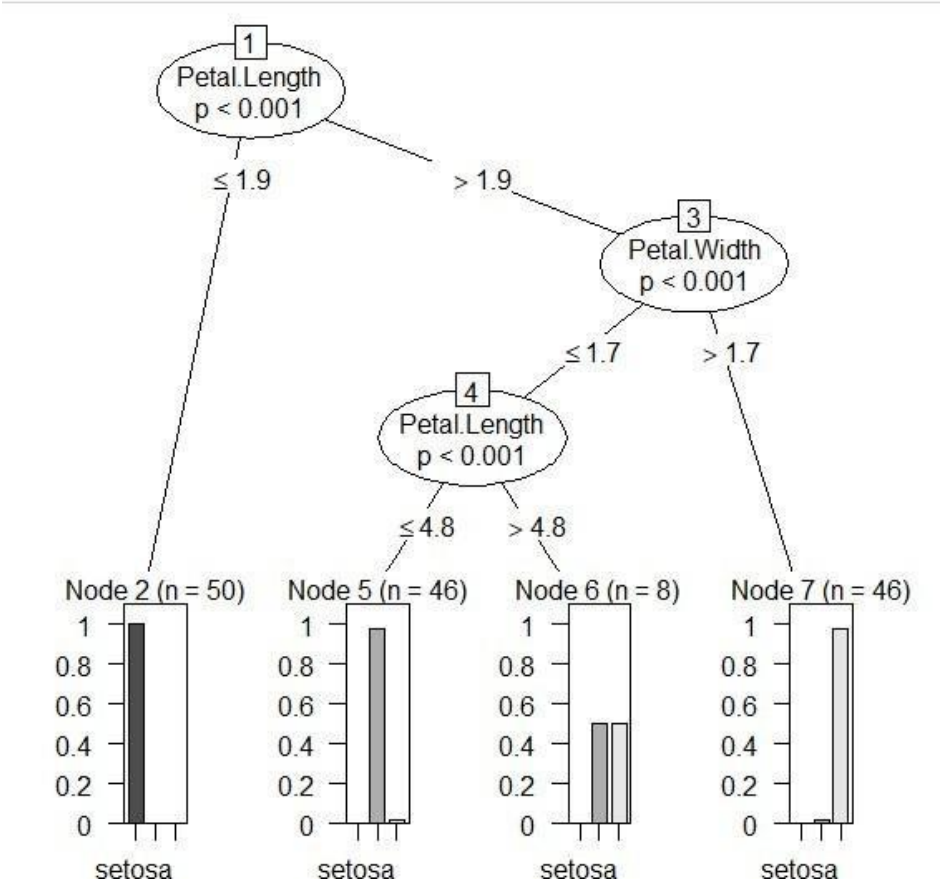
```
> library("party")
> print(head(readingSkills))
  nativeSpeaker age shoeSize    score
1           yes   5 24.83189 32.29385
2           yes   6 25.95238 36.63105
3            no  11 30.42170 49.60593
4           yes   7 28.66450 40.28456
5           yes  11 31.88207 55.46085
6           yes  10 30.07843 52.83124
>
```

Step 3 : Call function ctree to build a decision tree. The first parameter is a formula,which defines a target variable and a list of independent variables.

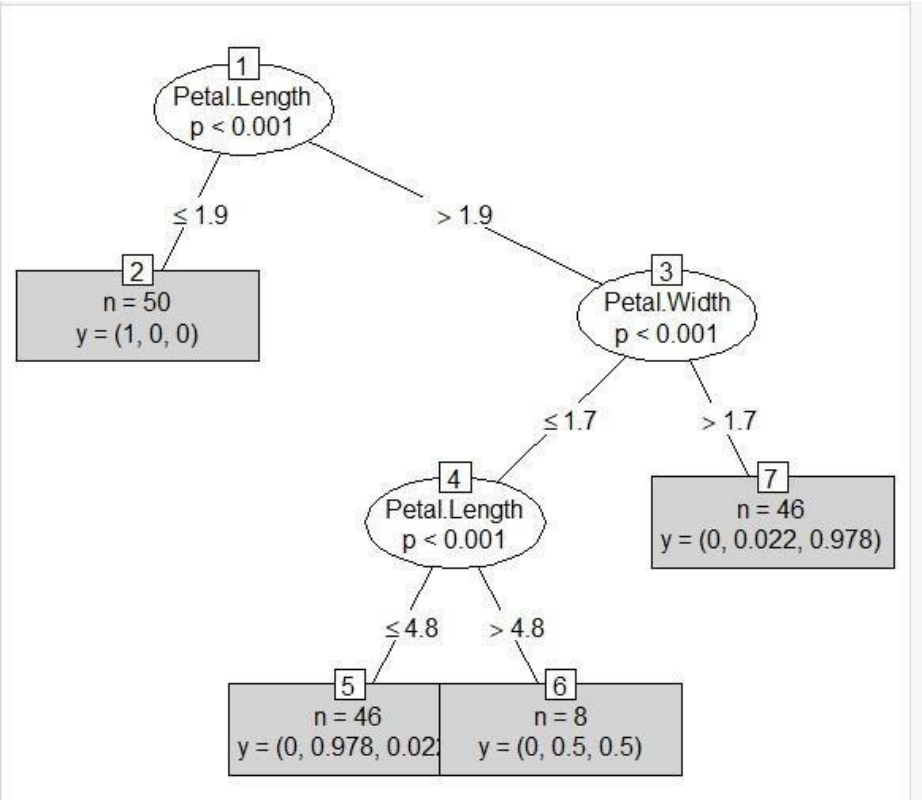
```
> library("party")
> str(iris)
'data.frame':   150 obs. of  5 variables:
 $ Sepal.Length: num  5.1 4.9 4.7 4.6 5 5.4 4.6 5 4.4 4.9 ...
 $ Sepal.Width : num  3.5 3 3.2 3.1 3.6 3.9 3.4 3.4 2.9 3.1 ...
 $ Petal.Length: num  1.4 1.4 1.3 1.5 1.4 1.7 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 ...
 $ Petal.Width : num  0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1 ...
 $ Species     : Factor w/ 3 levels "setosa","versicolor",..: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
```

```
> iris_ctree <- ctree(Species ~ Sepal.Length + Sepal.Width + Petal.Length + Peta
l.Width, data=iris)
> print(iris_ctree)

         Conditional inference tree with 4 terminal nodes

Response:  Species
Inputs:  Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, Petal.Length, Petal.Width
Number of observations:  150

1) Petal.Length <= 1.9; criterion = 1, statistic = 140.264
  2)*  weights = 50
1) Petal.Length > 1.9
  3) Petal.Width <= 1.7; criterion = 1, statistic = 67.894
    4) Petal.Length <= 4.8; criterion = 0.999, statistic = 13.865
      5)*  weights = 46
    4) Petal.Length > 4.8
      6)*  weights = 8
  3) Petal.Width > 1.7
    7)*  weights = 46
> plot(iris_ctree)
```

Output :



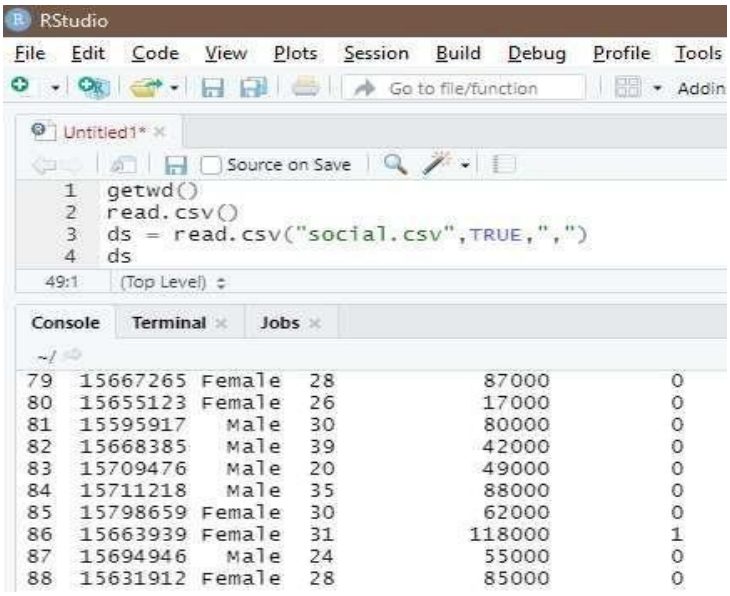

```
> plot(iris_ctree, type="simple")
```


1
Petal.Length
p < 0.001
≤ 1.9
> 1.9
2
n = 50
y = (1, 0, 0)
3
Petal.Width
p < 0.001
≤ 1.7
> 1.7
4
Petal.Length
p < 0.001
7
n = 46
y = (0, 0.022, 0.978)
≤ 4.8
> 4.8
5
n = 46
y = (0, 0.978, 0.02
6
n = 8
y = (0, 0.5, 0.5)

PRACTICAL NO : 3

Aim: Classification using SVM

Step 1: Importing the dataset



Step 2: Selecting columns 3-5

```
> ds = ds[3:5]
> ds[3:5]
Error in `[.data.frame`(ds, 3:5) : undefined
> ds
    Age EstimatedSalary Purchased
1    19           19000         0
2    35           20000         0
3    26           43000         0
4    27           57000         0
5    19           76000         0
6    27           58000         0
7    27           84000         0
8    32          150000         1
9    25           33000         0
10   35           65000         0
11   26           80000         0
12   26           52000         0
```

Step 3: install package

```
> install.packages("caTools")
```

Step 4: Splitting the dataset

```
> library(caTools)
> set.seed(123)
> split = sample.split(ds$Purchased, SplitRatio = 0.75)
> training_set = subset(ds, split == TRUE)
> test_set = subset(ds, split == FALSE)
> ds
    Age EstimatedSalary Purchased
1    19           19000         0
2    35           20000         0
3    26           43000         0
4    27           57000         0
5    19           76000         0
6    27           58000         0
7    27           84000         0
8    32          150000         1
9    25           33000         0
10   35           65000         0
```

Step 5: Feature Scaling

```
332  48          119000         1
333  42           65000         0
 [ reached 'max' / getOption("max.print") -- omitted 67 rows ]
> test_set[-3] = scale(test_set[-3])
> training_set[-3] = scale(training_set[-3])
> test_set[-3] = scale(test_set[-3])
> test_set[-3]
            Age EstimatedSalary
2   -0.30419063     -1.51354339
4   -1.05994374     -0.32456026
5   -1.81569686      0.28599864
9   -1.24888202     -1.09579256
12  -1.15441288     -0.48523366
18   0.64050076     -1.32073531
19   0.73496990     -1.25646596
20   0.92390818     -1.22433128
22   0.82943904     -0.58163769
29  -0.87100546     -0.77444577
32  -1.05994374      2.24621408
34  -0.96547460     -0.74231109
35  -1.05994374      0.73588415
38  -0.77653633     -0.58163769
45  -0.96547460      0.54307608
46  -1.43782030     -1.51354339
```

Step 6: Fitting SVM to the training set

```
> install.packages('e1071')
```

```
> library(e1071)
> classifier = svm(formula = Purchased ~ .,
+                  data = training_set,
+                  type = 'C-classification',
+                  kernel = 'linear')
> classifier

Call:
svm(formula = Purchased ~ ., data = training_set, type = "C-classification",
    kernel = "linear")


Parameters:
   SVM-Type:  C-classification
 SVM-Kernel:  linear
       cost:  1

Number of Support Vectors:  116
```

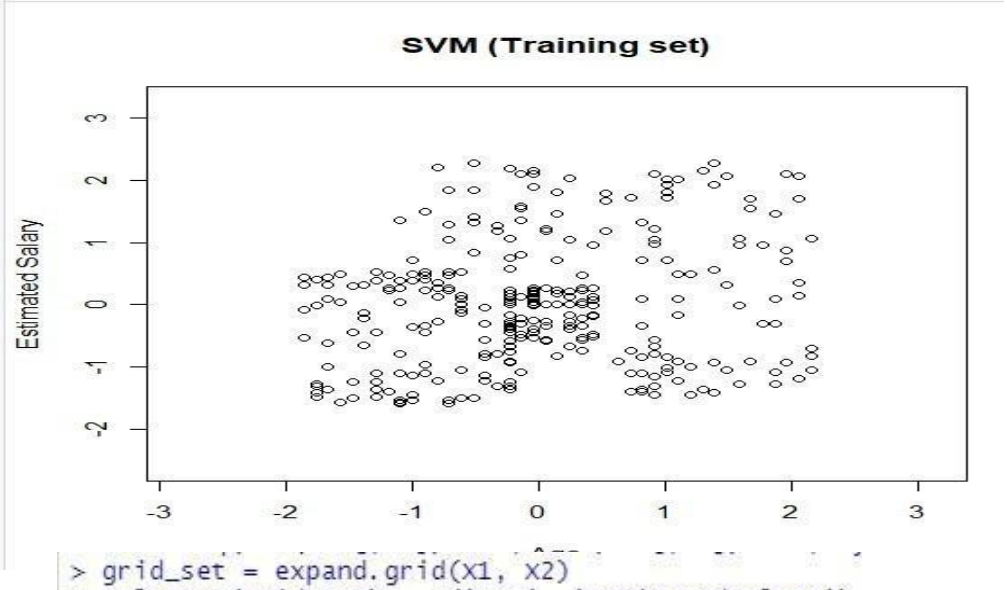
Step 7: Predicting the test set result

```
> y_pred = predict(classifier, newdata = test_set[-3])
> y_pred
  2   4   5   9  12  18  19  20  22  29  32  34  35  38  45  46  48  52  66
  0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
 69  74  75  82  84  85  86  87  89 103 104 107 108 109 117 124 126 127 131
  0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
134 139 148 154 156 159 162 163 170 175 176 193 199 200 208 213 224 226 228
  0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   1   1   1   0   1
229 230 234 236 237 239 241 255 264 265 266 273 274 281 286 292 299 302 305
  0   1   1   1   0   1   1   1   0   1   1   1   1   1   0   1   1   1   0
307 310 316 324 326 332 339 341 343 347 353 363 364 367 368 369 372 373 380
  1   0   0   0   0   1   0   1   0   1   1   0   1   1   1   0   1   0   1
383 389 392 395 400
  1   0   0   0   0
Levels: 0 1
```

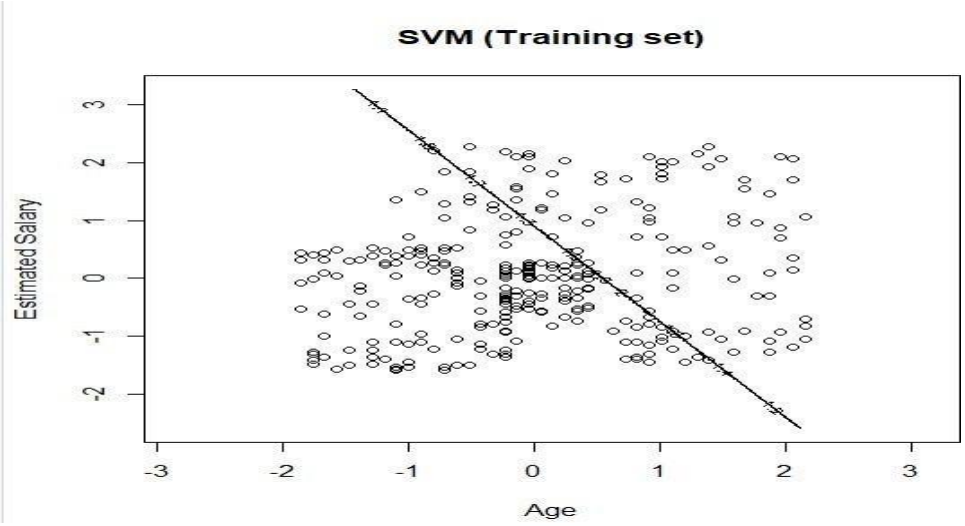
```
> cm = table(test_set[, 3], y_pred)
> cm
   y_pred
     0  1
  0 57  7
  1 13 23
```

Step 8: Visualizing the Training set results

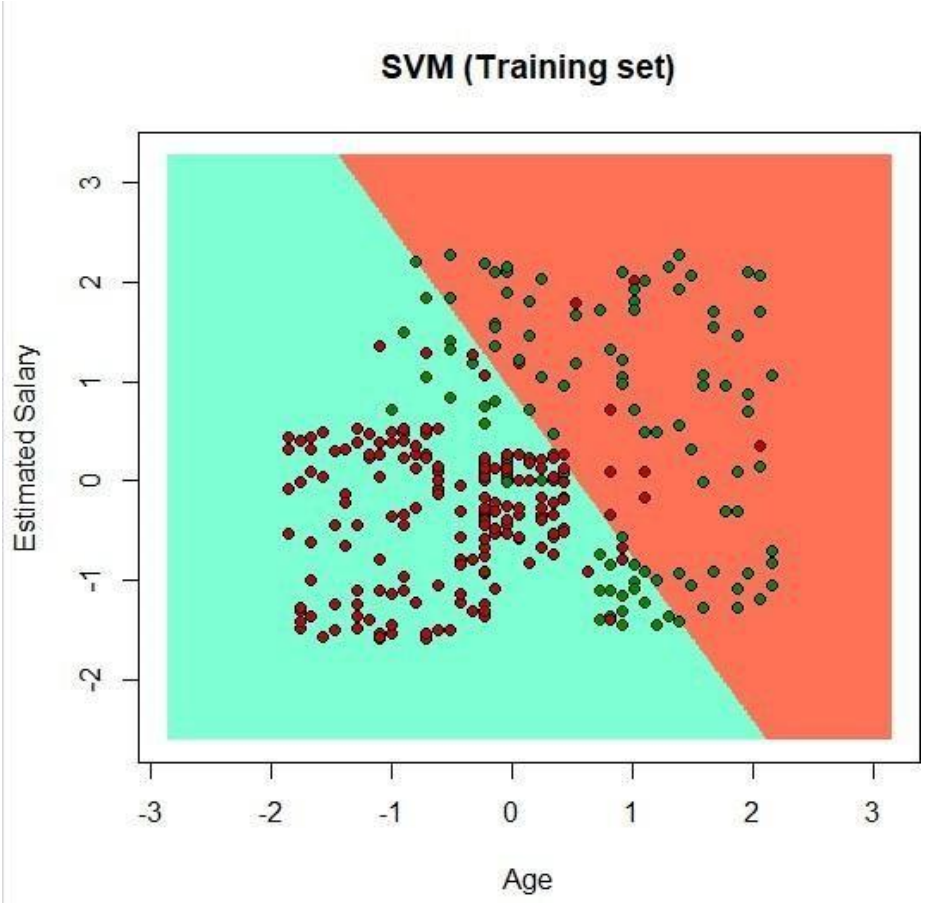
```
> set = training_set
> X1 = seq(min(set[, 1]) - 1, max(set[, 1]) + 1, by = 0.01)
> X2 = seq(min(set[, 2]) - 1, max(set[, 2]) + 1, by = 0.01)
```




```
> grid_set = expand.grid(X1, X2)
> colnames(grid_set) = c('Age', 'EstimatedSalary')
> y_grid = predict(classifier, newdata = grid_set)
> plot(set[, -3],
+      main = 'SVM (Training set)',
+      xlab = 'Age', ylab = 'Estimated Salary',
+      xlim = range(X1), ylim = range(X2))
```

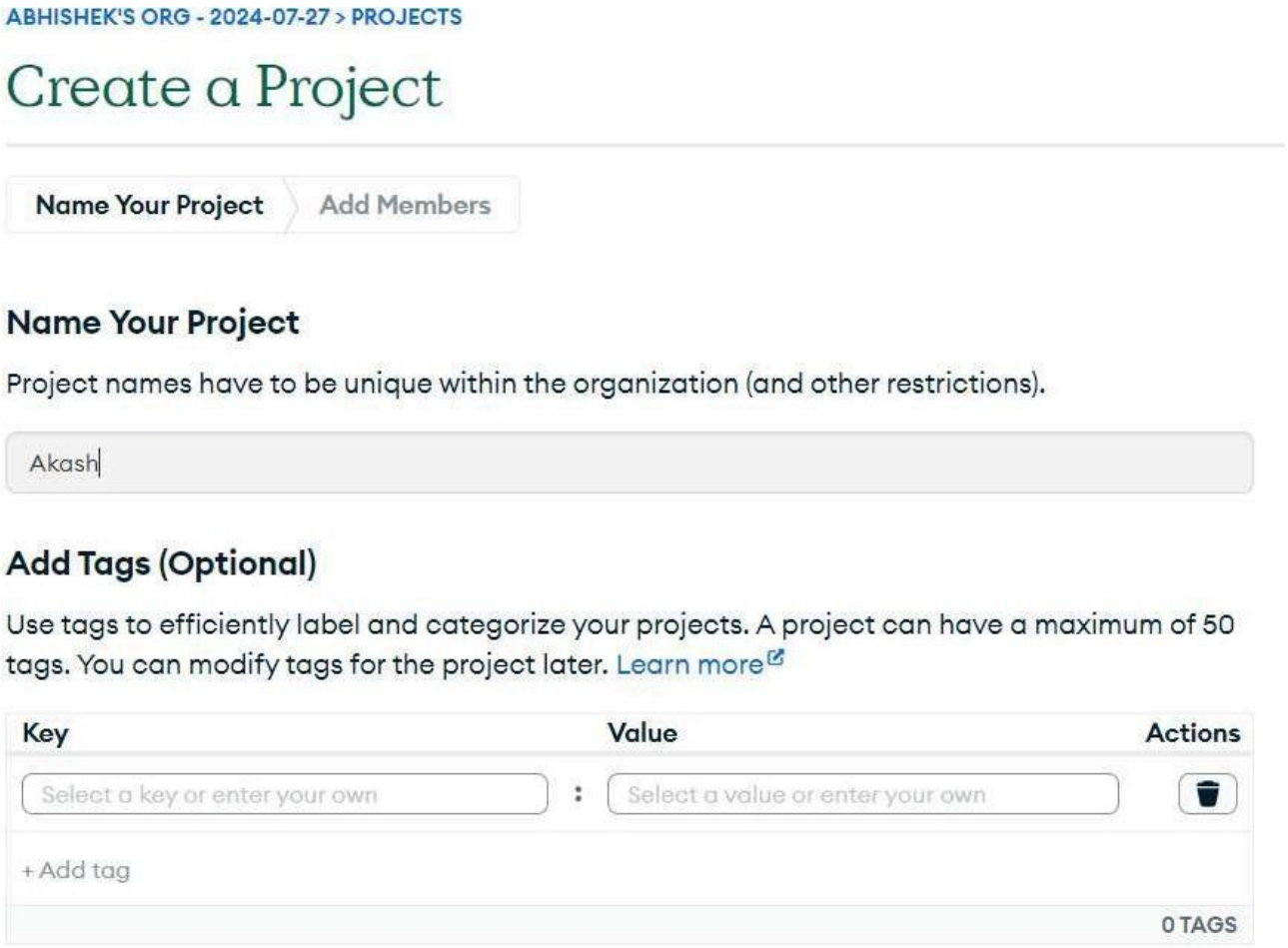


```
> contour(X1, X2, matrix(as.numeric(y_grid), length(X1), length(X2)), add = TRUE)
> points(grid_set, pch = '.', col = ifelse(y_grid == 1, 'coral1', 'aquamarine'))
> points(set, pch = 21, bg = ifelse(set[, 3] == 1, 'green4', 'red3'))
```

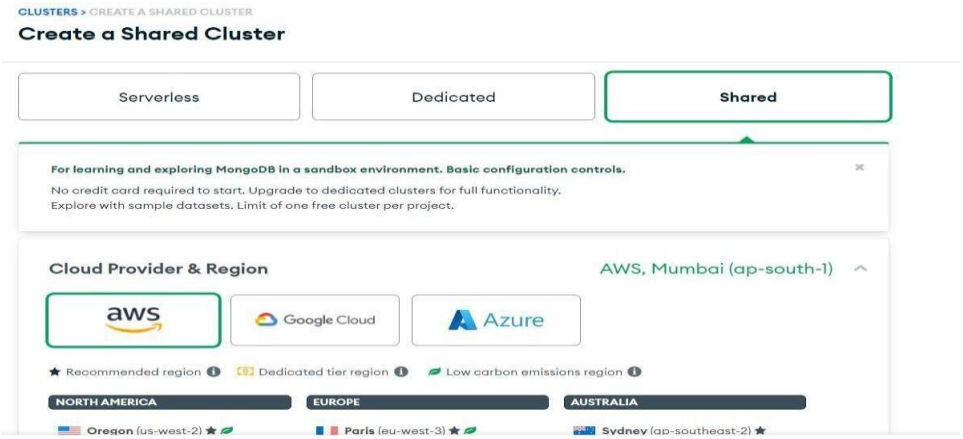


PRACTICAL NO : 4

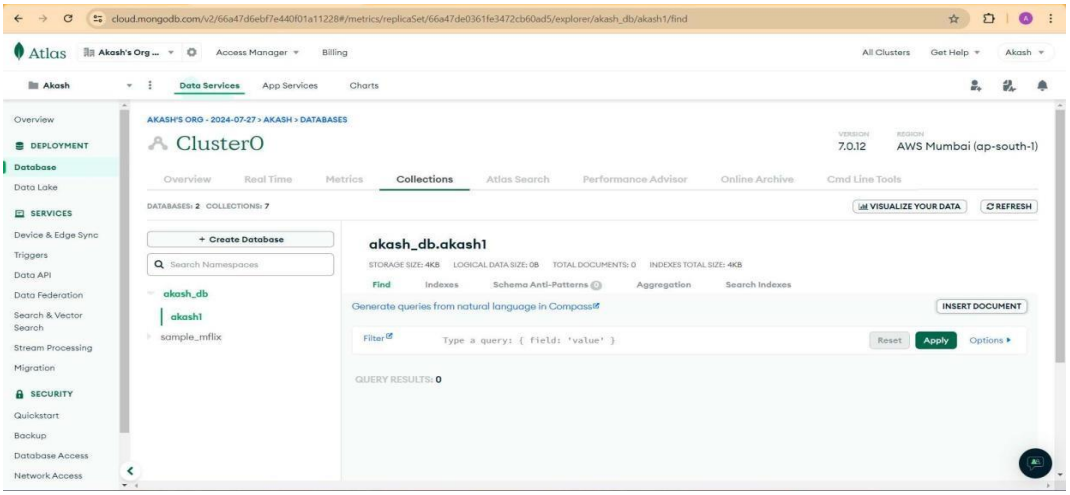
Aim: Implement an application that stores big data in Hbase / MongoDB andmanipulate it using R / Python



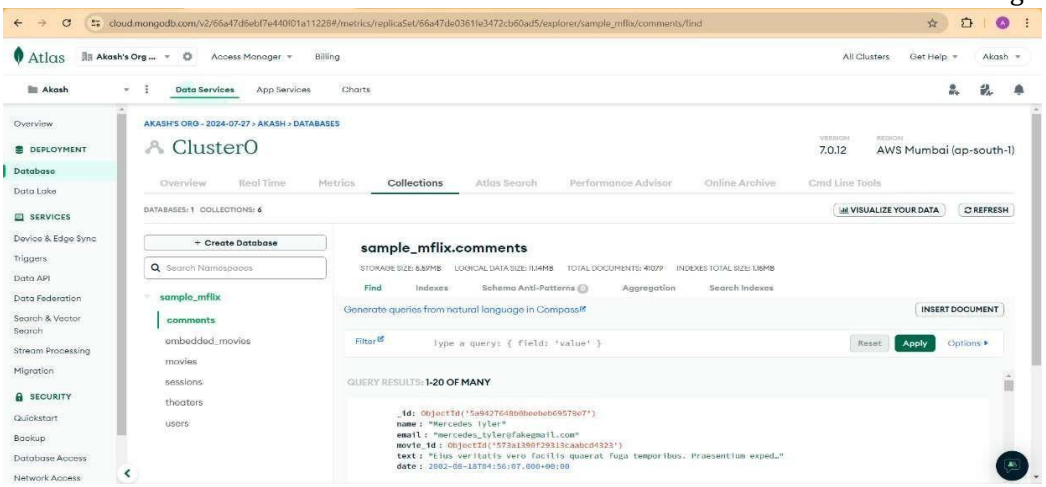
Step 1 : Sign up and create a cluster.



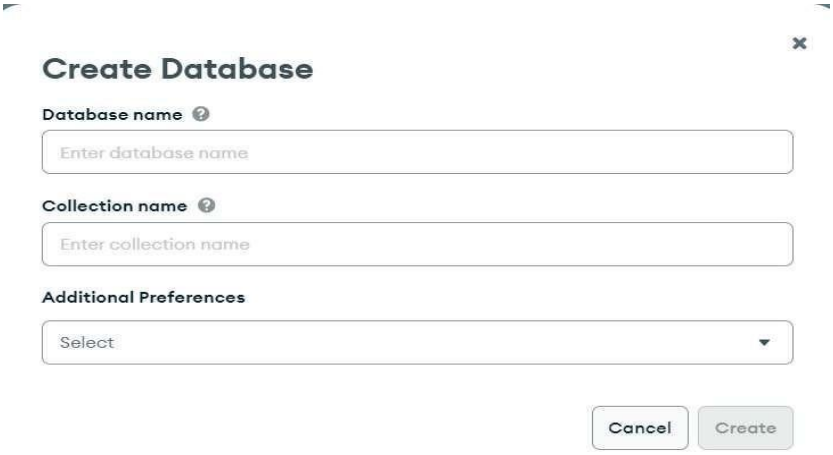
This is the home page of mongoDB Atlas.



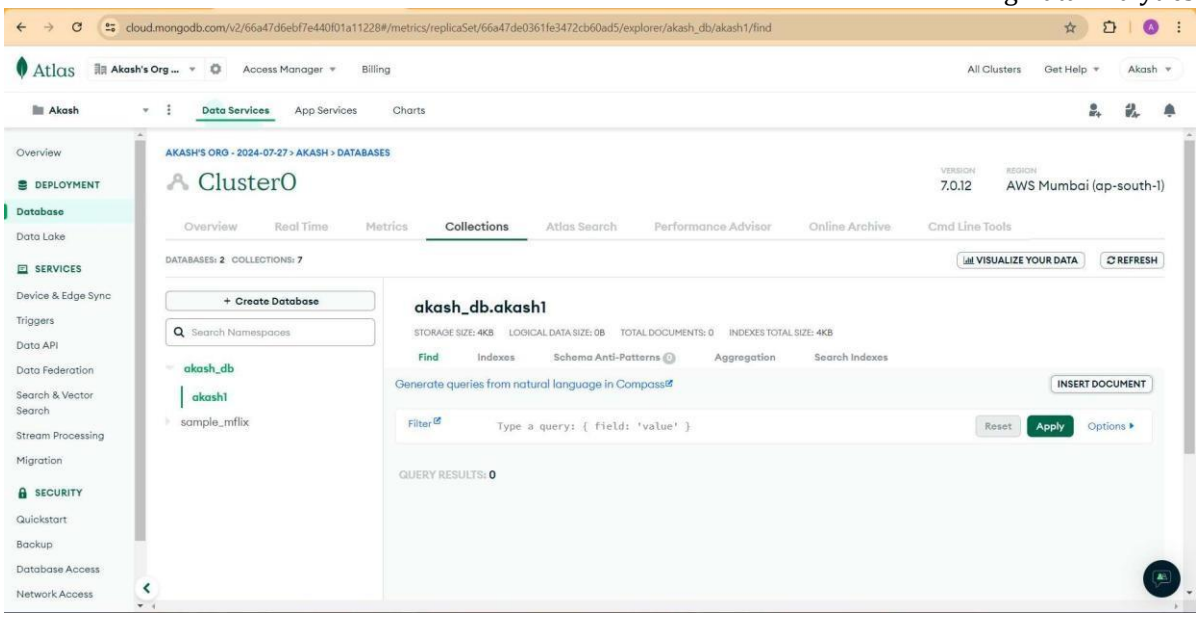
Step 2 : Click on collections to create and view existing databases.



Step 3 : Click on 'Add My Own Data' to create a database.



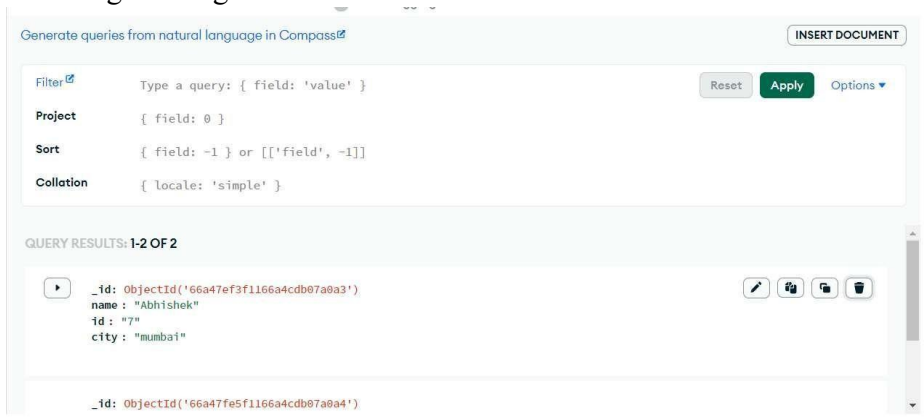
Step 4 : Click on insert document to add records.



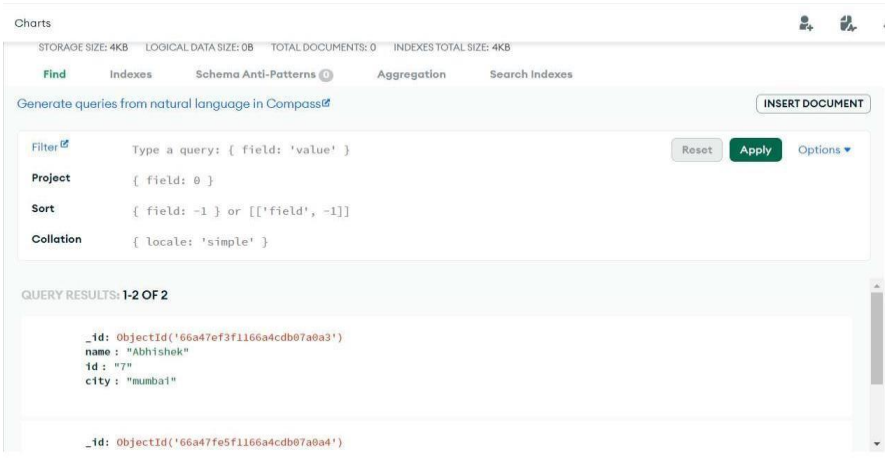
Since MongoDB is a No-SQL database, so you can add ‘n’ number of columns for any row/record.

Perform updating data

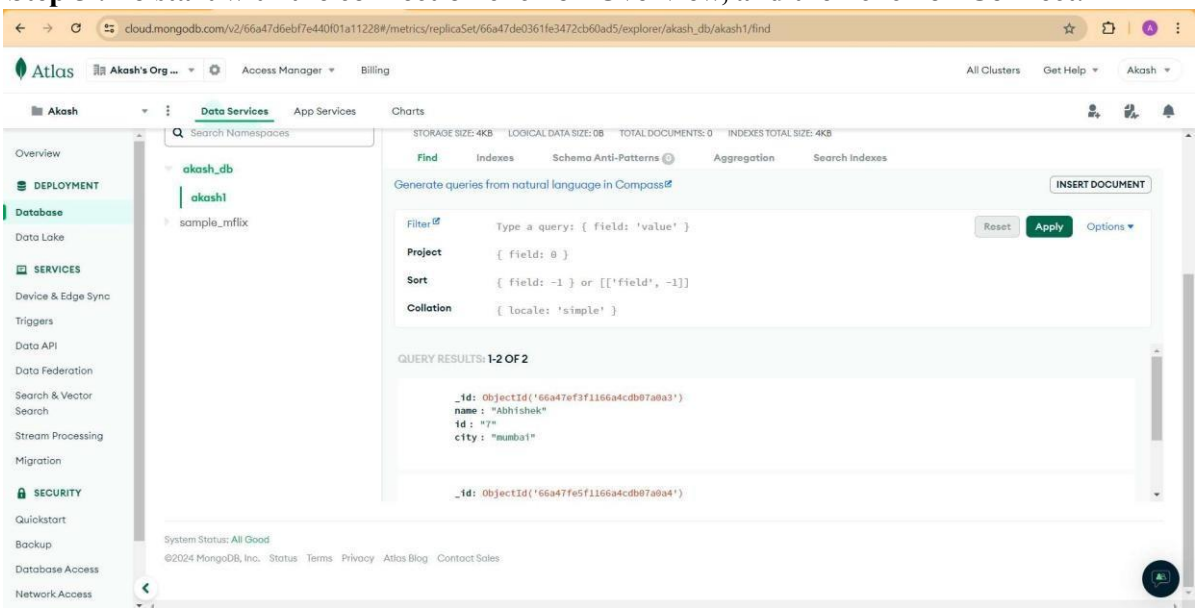
Performing deleting data



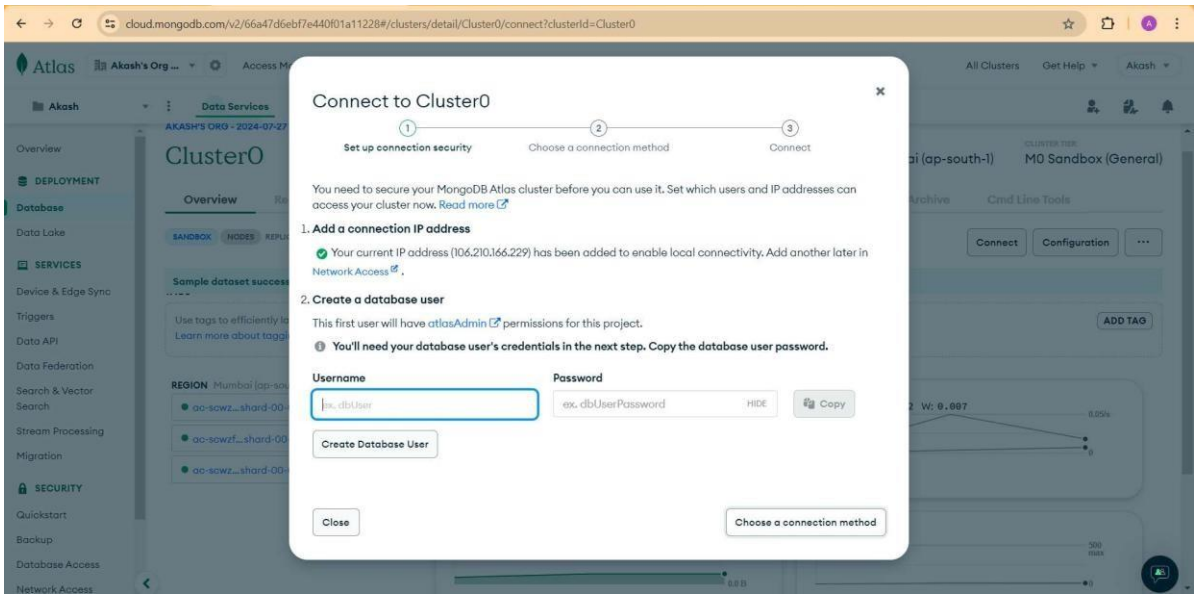
Performing Insert data



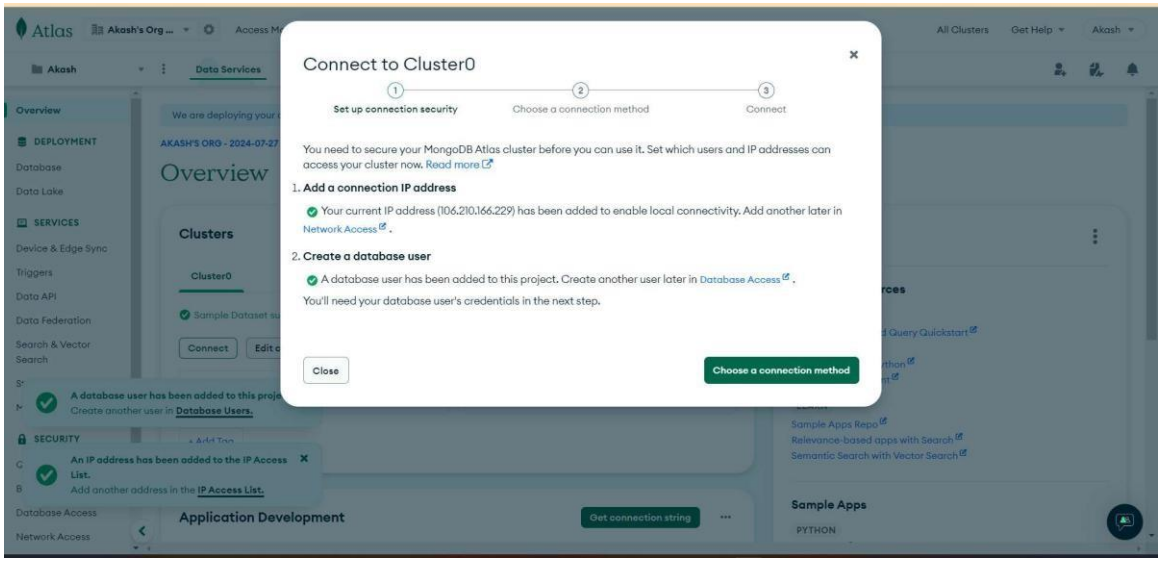
Step 5 : To start with the connection click on Overview, and then click on Connect.



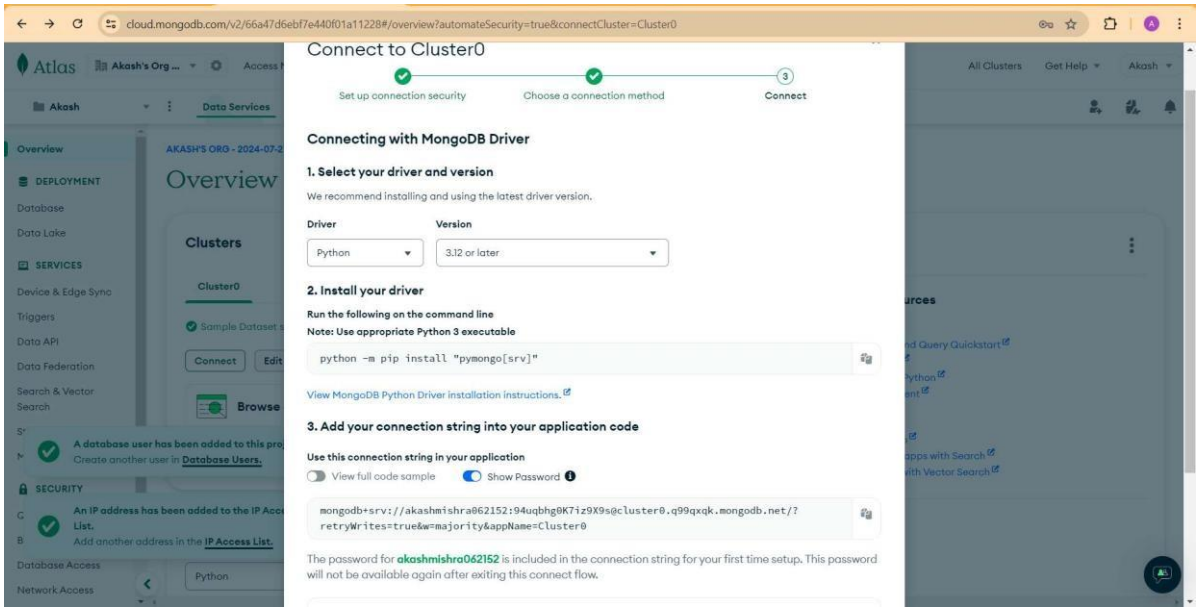
Step 6 : Select on add your current IP and create a MongoDB user.



Step 7 : Click on 'Connect your application'.



Step 8 : Select the driver as 'Python' and version as '3.6 or later'. (Select the version as 3.6 or later only if your Python's version is 3.6 or later.)



Step 9 : Write the code given below in a Python file.

bigdata.py - C:/Users/akash/OneDrive/Desktop/bigdata.py (3.12.4)

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
import pymongo
from pymongo import MongoClient
client=pymongo.MongoClient("mongodb+srv://akashmishra062152:94uqbhg0K7iz9X9s@clus
db=client.get_database("akash_db")
records=db.akash1
db=client.test
print(records.count_documents({}))
print(list(records.find()))
```

```
>>>
========== RESTART: C:/Users/akash/OneDrive/Desktop/bigdata.py ==========
2
[{'_id': ObjectId('66a47fe5f1166a4cdb07a0a4'), 'name': "supriya ma'am", 'id': '8
', 'city': 'mumbai'}, {'_id': ObjectId('66a4805af1166a4cdb07a0a5'), 'name': 'Rah
ul', 'id': '9', 'city': 'mumbai'}]
>>>
```

Output :

PRACTICAL NO : 5

Aim: write program in R of Naive baye's theorem

Loading data

```
> data(iris)
> str(iris)
'data.frame':   150 obs. of  5 variables:
 $ Sepal.Length: num  5.1 4.9 4.7 4.6 5 5.4 4.6 5 4.4 4.9 ...
 $ Sepal.Width : num  3.5 3 3.2 3.1 3.6 3.9 3.4 3.4 2.9 3.1 ...
 $ Petal.Length: num  1.4 1.4 1.3 1.5 1.4 1.7 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 ...
 $ Petal.Width : num  0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1 ...
 $ Species     : Factor w/ 3 levels "setosa","versicolor",..: 1 1 1 1
```

Installing Packages

```
> install.packages("e1071")

> install.packages("caTools")

> install.packages("caret")
```

Loading package

```
> library(e1071)
> library(caTools)
> library(caret)
Loading required package: lattice
Loading required package: ggplot2
```

Splitting data into train and test data

```
> split <- sample.split(iris, SplitRatio = 0.7)
> train_cl <- subset(iris, split == "TRUE")
> test_cl <- subset(iris, split == "FALSE")
>
> train_scale <- scale(train_cl[, 1:4])
> test_scale <- scale(test_cl[, 1:4])
>
> set.seed(120)  # Setting Seed
> classifier_cl <- naiveBayes(Species ~ ., data = train_cl)
> classifier_cl
```

```
Naive Bayes Classifier for Discrete Predictors

Call:
naiveBayes.default(x = X, y = Y, laplace = laplace)

A-priori probabilities:
Y
    setosa versicolor  virginica
 0.3333333  0.3333333  0.3333333

Conditional probabilities:
            Sepal.Length
Y                [,1]      [,2]
  setosa     5.046667 0.3848272
  versicolor 5.963333 0.5268536
  virginica  6.553333 0.6693967

            Sepal.Width
Y                [,1]      [,2]
  setosa     3.413333 0.4256705
  versicolor 2.823333 0.3470897
  virginica  2.956667 0.3136914

            Petal.Length
Y                [,1]      [,2]
  setosa     1.466667 0.1561019
  versicolor 4.320000 0.4759020
  virginica  5.496667 0.5738457

            Petal.Width
Y                 [,1]      [,2]
  setosa     0.2766667 0.1135124
  versicolor 1.3533333 0.1960530
  virginica  2.0433333 0.2568823
```

Predicting on test data'

```
> y_pred <- predict(classifier_cl, newdata = test_cl)
> cm <- table(test_cl$Species, y_pred)
> cm
            y_pred
             setosa versicolor virginica
  setosa         20          0         0
  versicolor      0         19         1
  virginica       0          2        18
>
```

Model Evauation

```
> confusionMatrix(cm)
Confusion Matrix and Statistics

            y_pred
             setosa versicolor virginica
  setosa         20          0         0
  versicolor      0         19         1
  virginica       0          2        18

Overall Statistics

               Accuracy : 0.95
                 95% CI : (0.8608, 0.9896)
    No Information Rate : 0.35
    P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16

                  Kappa : 0.925

 Mcnemar's Test P-Value : NA

Statistics by Class:

                     Class: setosa Class: versicolor Class: virginica
Sensitivity                 1.0000            0.9048           0.9474
Specificity                 1.0000            0.9744           0.9512
Pos Pred Value              1.0000            0.9500           0.9000
Neg Pred Value              1.0000            0.9500           0.9750
Prevalence                  0.3333            0.3500           0.3167
Detection Rate              0.3333            0.3167           0.3000
Detection Prevalence        0.3333            0.3333           0.3333
Balanced Accuracy           1.0000            0.9396           0.9493
```

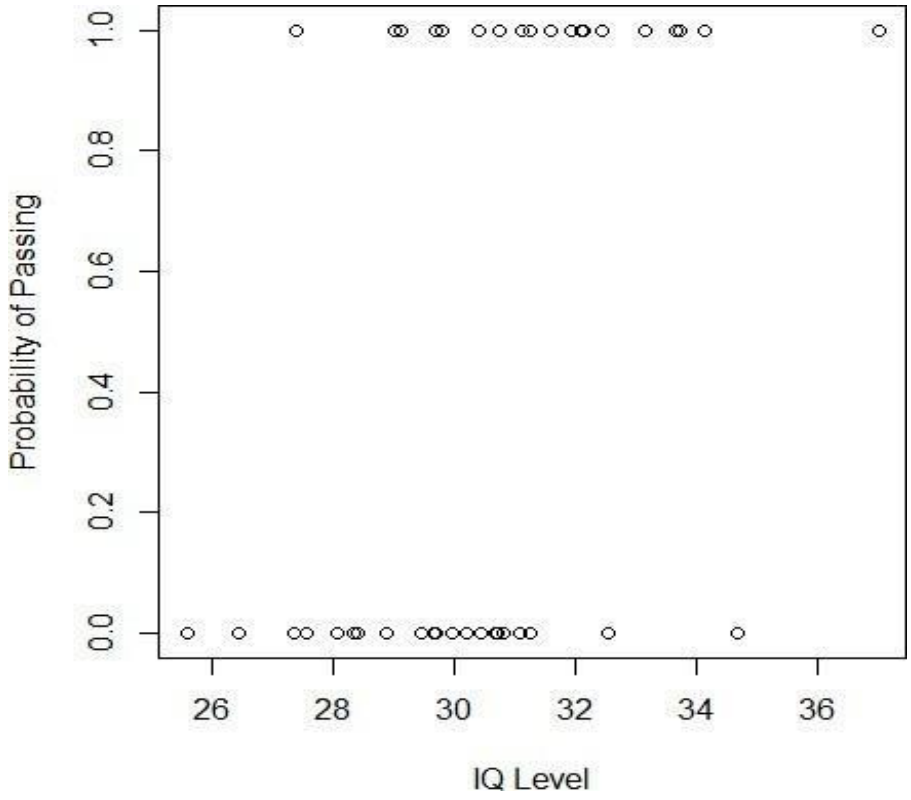
PRACTICAL NO : 6

Aim: WAP showing implementation of Regression model.

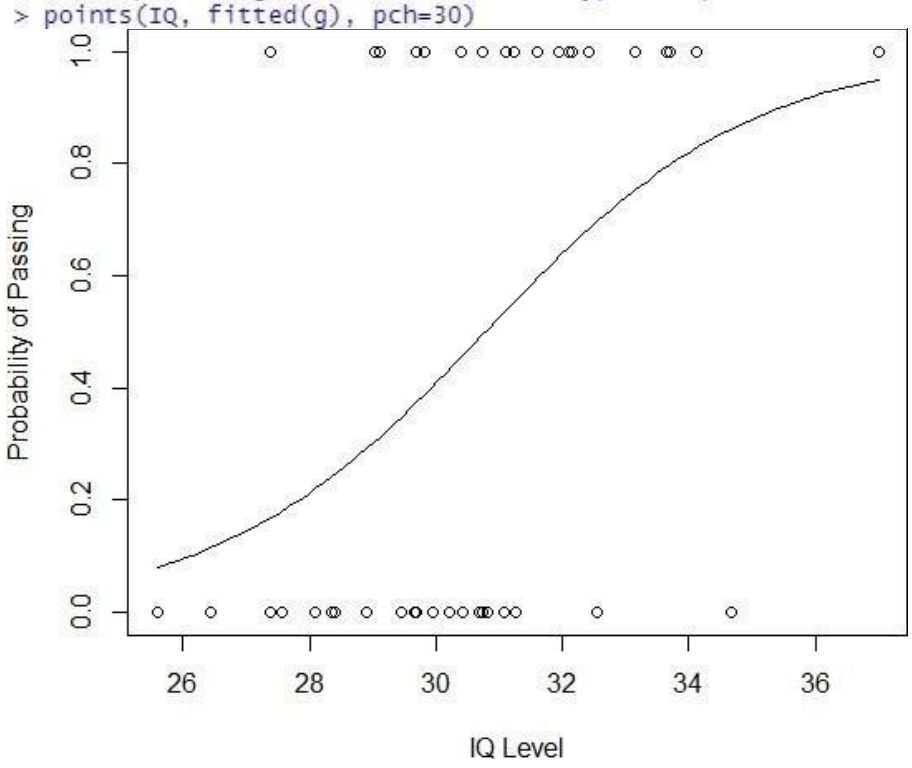
Regression is a method to mathematically formulate relationship between variables thatin due course can be used to estimate, interpolate and extrapolate. Suppose we want to estimate the weight of individuals, which is influenced by height, diet, workout, etc.
Here, *Weight* is the **predicted** variable

Lets implementation of Regression Model some Example:

```
> IQ <- rnorm(40, 30, 2)

> IQ <- sort(IQ)

> result <- c(0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
+ 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0,
+ 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1,
+ 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1)


> df <- as.data.frame(cbind(IQ, result))
> print(df)
         IQ result
1  25.58824      0
2  26.43200      0
3  27.37083      0
4  27.37898      1
5  27.56671      0
6  28.08275      0
7  28.35637      0
8  28.41538      0

> png(file="LogisticRegressionGFG.png")

> plot(IQ, result, xlab = "IQ Level",
+ ylab = "Probability of Passing")
> g = glm(result~IQ, family=binomial, df)
```




```
> curve(predict(g, data.frame(IQ=x), type="resp"), add=TRUE)
> points(IQ, fitted(g), pch=30)
```



```
> summary(g)

Call:
glm(formula = result ~ IQ, family = binomial, data = df)

Deviance Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-1.9877  -0.9804  -0.4502   0.9731   1.8898

Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
(Intercept) -14.4934     5.8835  -2.463   0.0138 *
IQ            0.4708     0.1922   2.450   0.0143 *
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

    Null deviance: 55.352  on 39  degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 47.090  on 38  degrees of freedom
AIC: 51.09

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```
> dev.off()
null device
          1
```

PRACTICAL NO : 7

Aim: WAP showing clustering.

Step 1: Apply kmeans to *newiris*, and store the clustering result in *kc*. The clusternumber is set to 3.

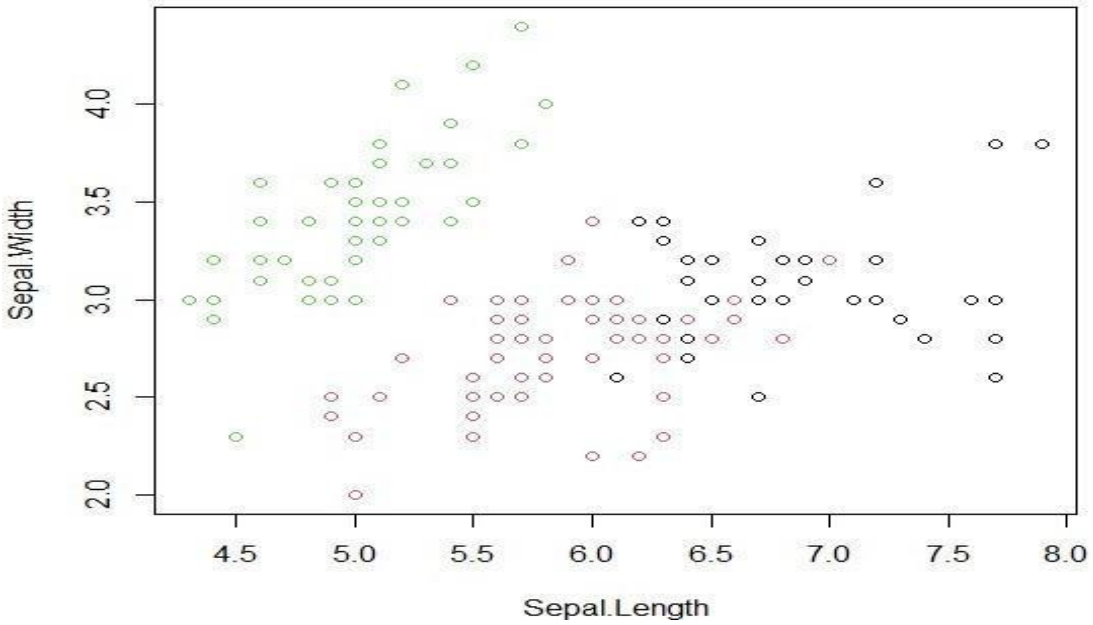
```
> newiris <- iris
> newiris$Species <- NULL
> (kc <- kmeans(newiris, 3))
K-means clustering with 3 clusters of sizes 38, 62, 50

Cluster means:
  Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width
1     6.850000    3.073684     5.742105    2.071053
2     5.901613    2.748387     4.393548    1.433871
3     5.006000    3.428000     1.462000    0.246000

Clustering vector:
  [1] 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
 [35] 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
 [69] 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2
[103] 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1
[137] 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2

Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:
[1] 23.87947 39.82097 15.15100
 (between_SS / total_SS =  88.4 %)

Available components:

[1] "cluster"      "centers"      "totss"        "withinss"
[5] "tot.withinss" "betweenss"    "size"         "iter"
[9] "ifault"
```

Step 2: Compare the Species label with the clustering result

```
> table(iris$Species, kc$cluster)

              1  2  3
  setosa      0  0 50
  versicolor  2 48  0
  virginica  36 14  0
```

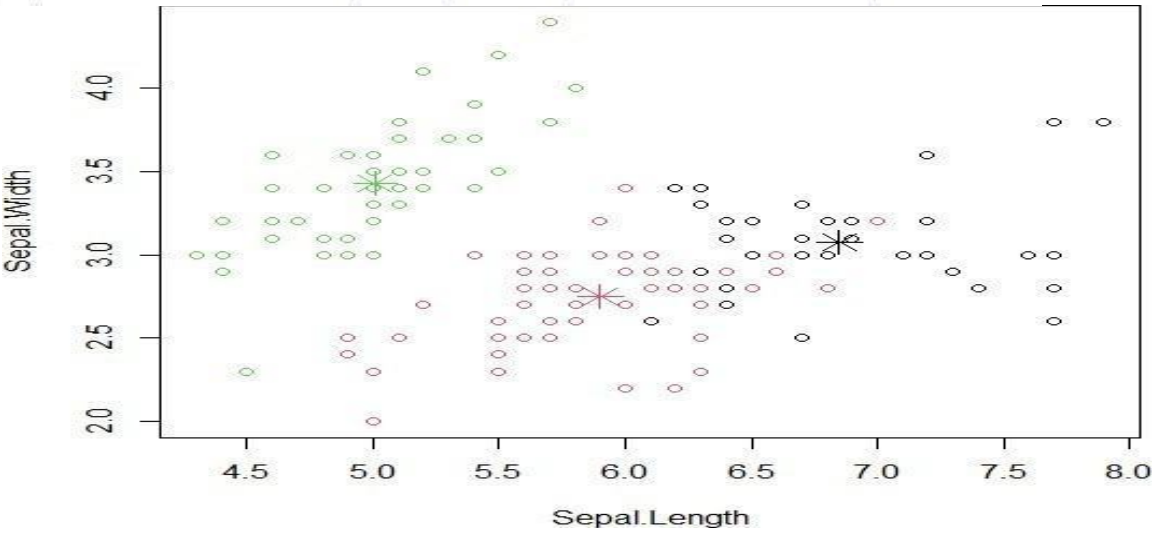
Step 3 : Plot the clusters and their centres. Note that there are four dimensions in thedata and that only the first two dimensions are used to draw the plot below.

```
> plot(newiris[c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width")], col=kc$cluster)
```



Step 4: Some black points close to the green centre (asterisk) are actually closer to theblack centre in the four dimensional space.

```
> points(kc$centers[,c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width")], col=1:3, pch=8, cex=2)
```



PRACTICAL NO : 8

Multiple regression

Aim: Apply Multiple regressions, if data have a continuous independent variable .

```
> install.packages("tidyverse")
Installing package into 'C:/Users/praja/AppData/Local/R/win-library/4.4'
(as 'lib' is unspecified)
--- Please select a CRAN mirror for use in this session ---
also installing the dependencies 'fastmap', 'colorspace', 'sys', 'bit', 'ps', 'base64enc',


  There are binary versions available but the source versions are later:
           binary source needs_compilation
colorspace  2.1-0  2.1-1              TRUE
yaml        2.3.9 2.3.10              TRUE
> library(tidyverse)
> data("marketing", package = "datarium")
Error in find.package(package, lib.loc, verbose = verbose) :
  there is no package called 'datarium'
> install.packages("datarium")
Installing package into 'C:/Users/praja/AppData/Local/R/win-library/4.4'
(as 'lib' is unspecified)
trying URL 'https://cran.icts.res.in/bin/windows/contrib/4.4/datarium_0.1.0.z
Content type 'application/zip' length 48431 bytes (47 KB)
downloaded 47 KB

package 'datarium' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked

The downloaded binary packages are in
        C:\Users\praja\AppData\Local\Temp\RtmpkrAieH\downloaded_packages
> data("marketing", package = "datarium")
> head(marketing, 4)
  youtube facebook newspaper sales
1  276.12    45.36     83.04 26.52
2   53.40    47.16     54.12 12.48
3   20.64    55.08     83.16 11.16
4  181.80    49.56     70.20 22.20
> model <- lm(sales ~ youtube + facebook + newspaper, data = marketing)
> summary(model)
```

```
> summary(model)$coefficient
                Estimate  Std. Error    t value     Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  3.526667243 0.374289884  9.4222884 1.267295e-17
youtube      0.045764645 0.001394897 32.8086244 1.509960e-81
facebook     0.188530017 0.008611234 21.8934961 1.505339e-54
newspaper   -0.001037493 0.005871010 -0.1767146 8.599151e-01
> model  <- lm(sales ~ youtube + facebook, data = marketing)
> summary(model)

Call:
lm(formula = sales ~ youtube + facebook, data = marketing)

Residuals:
     Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-10.5572  -1.0502   0.2906   1.4049   3.3994

Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  3.50532    0.35339   9.919   <2e-16 ***
youtube      0.04575    0.00139  32.909   <2e-16 ***
facebook     0.18799    0.00804  23.382   <2e-16 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 2.018 on 197 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.8972,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.8962
F-statistic: 859.6 on 2 and 197 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

```
> confint(model)
                 2.5 %     97.5 %
(Intercept) 2.80841159 4.20222820
youtube     0.04301292 0.04849671
facebook    0.17213877 0.20384969
```