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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Journal entitled **BIG DATA ANALYTICS** is bonafied work of **GOVIND SAINI** bearing Roll No : **07** submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE in INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY from University of Mumbai.

Date: 1/06/2021

Internal Guide :

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7	Write a Program showing clustering.

**Date Of Submission = 1/06/2021**


## PRACTICAL NO : 1





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

### Description:

Hadoop Installation.

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

Windows x64	168.67 MB	 <a href="#">jdk-8u291-windows-x64.exe</a>
-------------	-----------	---

 hadoop-2.10.1-src.tar.gz	16-05-2021 17:16	WinRAR archive	43,967 KB
 hqbhib.txt	06-05-2021 08:23	Text Document	1 KB
 jdk-8u291-windows-x64.exe	16-05-2021 17:16	Application	1,72,731 KB
 LogisticRegressionGFG.png	23-05-2021 17:04	PNG File	4 KB




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

#### Download

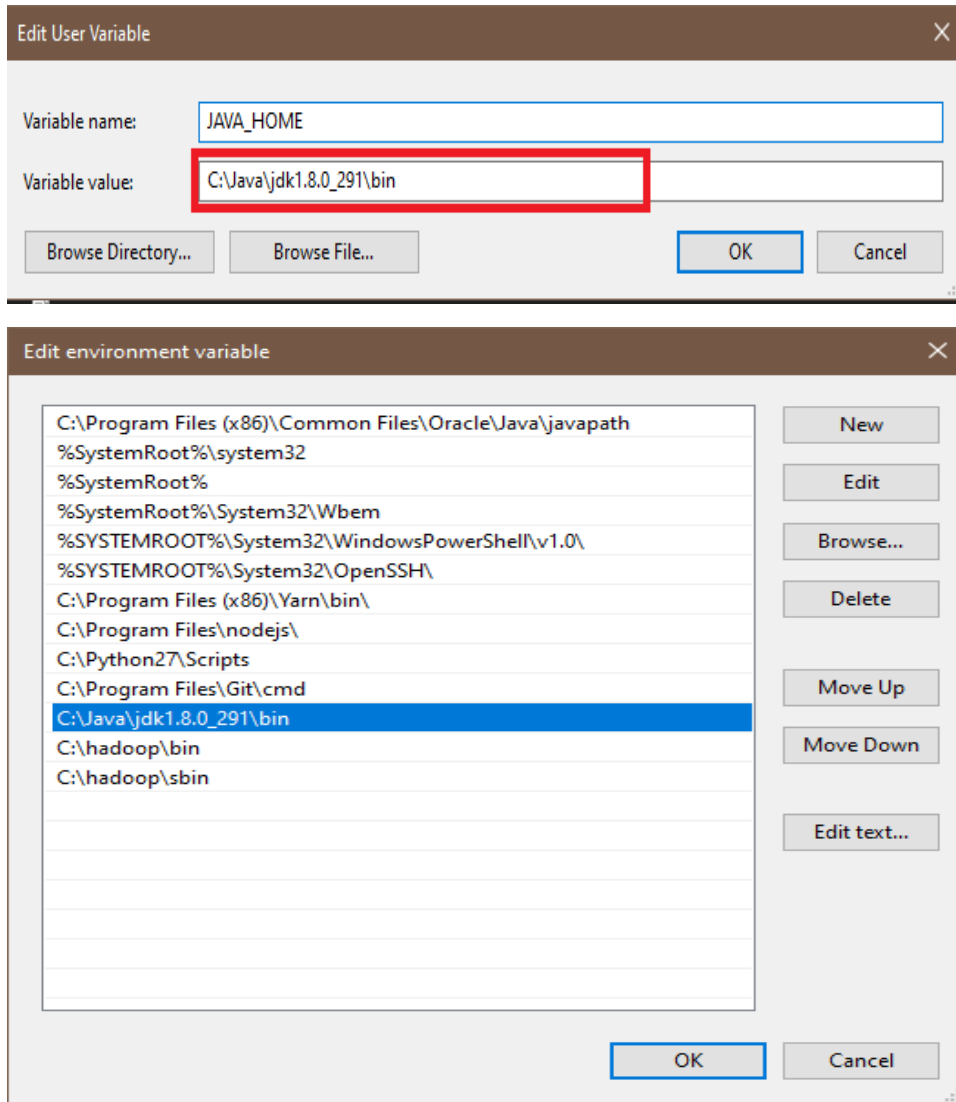
Hadoop is released as source code tarballs with corresponding binary tarballs for convenience. The downloads are distributed via mirror sites and should be checked for tampering using GPG or SHA-512.

Version	Release date	Source download	Binary download	Release notes
3.2.2	2021 Jan 9	<a href="#">source (checksum signature)</a>	<a href="#">binary (checksum signature)</a>	<a href="#">Announcement</a>
2.10.1	2020 Sep 21	<a href="#">source (checksum signature)</a>	<a href="#">binary (checksum signature)</a>	<a href="#">Announcement</a>
3.1.4	2020 Aug 3	<a href="#">source (checksum signature)</a>	<a href="#">binary (checksum signature)</a>	<a href="#">Announcement</a>
3.3.0	2020 Jul 14	<a href="#">source (checksum signature)</a>	<a href="#">binary (checksum signature)</a> <a href="#">binary-aarch64 (checksum signature)</a>	<a href="#">Announcement</a>

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

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
 hadoop-3.3.0.tar.gz	12-05-2021 08:51	WinRAR archive	4,89,013 KB
 wavelets_0.3-0.2.tar.gz	12-05-2021 08:27	WinRAR archive	114 KB
 govind.data	12-05-2021 08:24	DATA File	283 KB

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

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19041.928]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\hp>javac
Usage: javac <options> <source files>
where possible options include:
  -g               Generate all debugging info
  -g:none          Generate no debugging info
  -g:{lines,vars,source}  Generate only some debugging info
  -nowarn          Generate no warnings
  -verbose         Output messages about what the compiler is doing
  -deprecation     Output source locations where deprecated APIs are used
  -classpath <path> Specify where to find user class files and annotation process
  -cp <path>       Specify where to find user class files and annotation process
  -sourcepath <path> Specify where to find input source files
  -bootclasspath <path> Override location of bootstrap class files
  -extdirs <dirs>   Override location of installed extensions
  -endorseddirs <dirs> Override location of endorsed standards path
  -proc:{none,only} Control whether annotation processing and/or compilation is d
  -processor <class1>[,<class2>,<class3>...] Names of the annotation processors to run; by

```

```

C:\Users\hp>java -version
java version "1.8.0_291"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_291-b10)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.291-b10, mixed mode)

```

#### Step 6: Configuration core-site.xml

container-executor.cfg	07-07-2020 01:03	CFG File
core-site.xml	19-05-2021 17:57	XML File
hadoop-env.cmd	19-05-2021 17:57	Windows Comma...

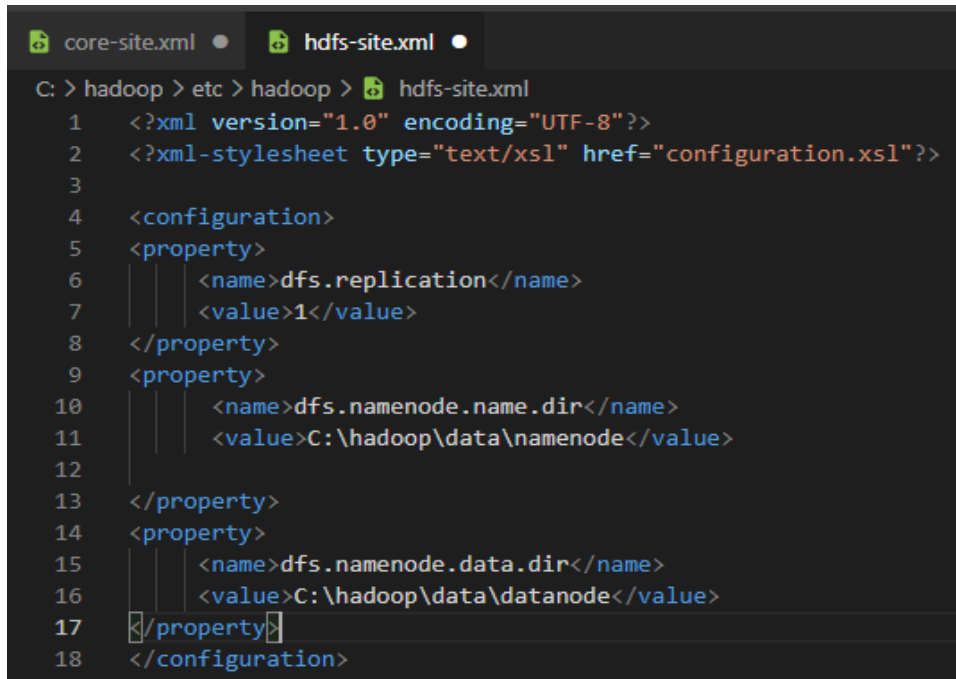
```

core-site.xml
C: > hadoop > etc > hadoop > core-site.xml
1  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2  <?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="configuration.xsl"?>
3
4  <configuration>
5
6  <property>
7    <name>fs.defaultFS</name>
8    <value>hdfs://localhost:9000</value>
9  </property>
10 </configuration>

```

#### Step 7: Configuration core-site.xml

hdfs-rbf-site.xml	07-07-2020 00:26	XML File
hdfs-site.xml	19-05-2021 17:58	XML File
https-env.sh	07-07-2020 00:25	Shell Script

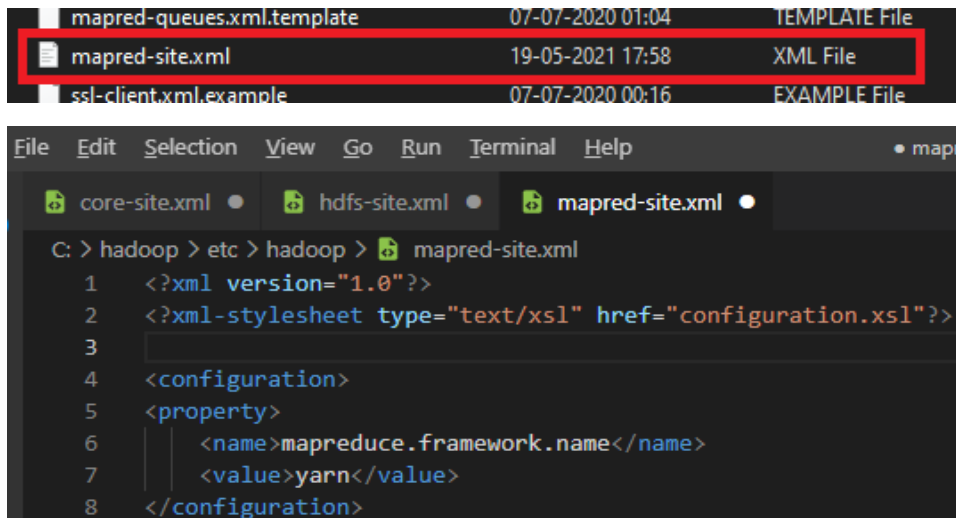


```

C: > hadoop > etc > hadoop > hdfs-site.xml
1  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2  <?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="configuration.xsl"?>
3
4  <configuration>
5    <property>
6      <name>dfs.replication</name>
7      <value>1</value>
8    </property>
9    <property>
10     <name>dfs.namenode.name.dir</name>
11     <value>C:\hadoop\data\namenode</value>
12   </property>
13   <property>
14     <name>dfs.namenode.data.dir</name>
15     <value>C:\hadoop\data\datanode</value>
16   </property>
17 </configuration>
18

```

Step 8: Configuration core-site.xml



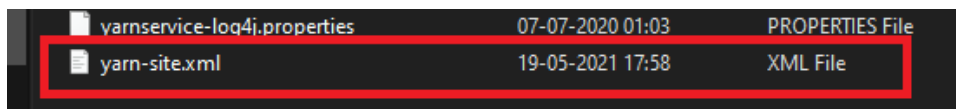
mapred-queues.xml.template	07-07-2020 01:04	TEMPLATE File
mapred-site.xml	19-05-2021 17:58	XML File
ssl-client.xml.example	07-07-2020 00:16	EXAMPLE File

```

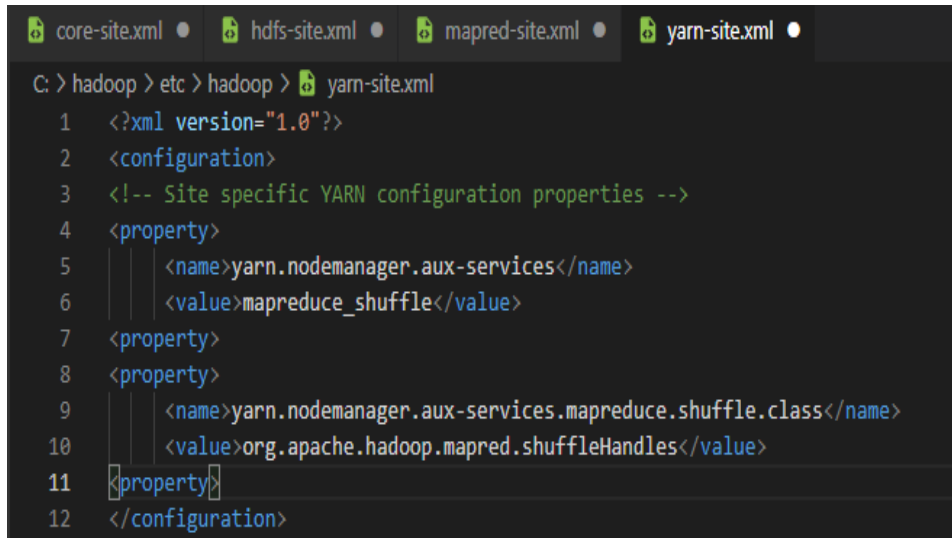
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
core-site.xml hdfs-site.xml mapred-site.xml
C: > hadoop > etc > hadoop > mapred-site.xml
1  <?xml version="1.0"?>
2  <?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="configuration.xsl"?>
3
4  <configuration>
5    <property>
6      <name>mapreduce.framework.name</name>
7      <value>yarn</value>
8    </configuration>

```

Step 9: Configuration core-site.xml

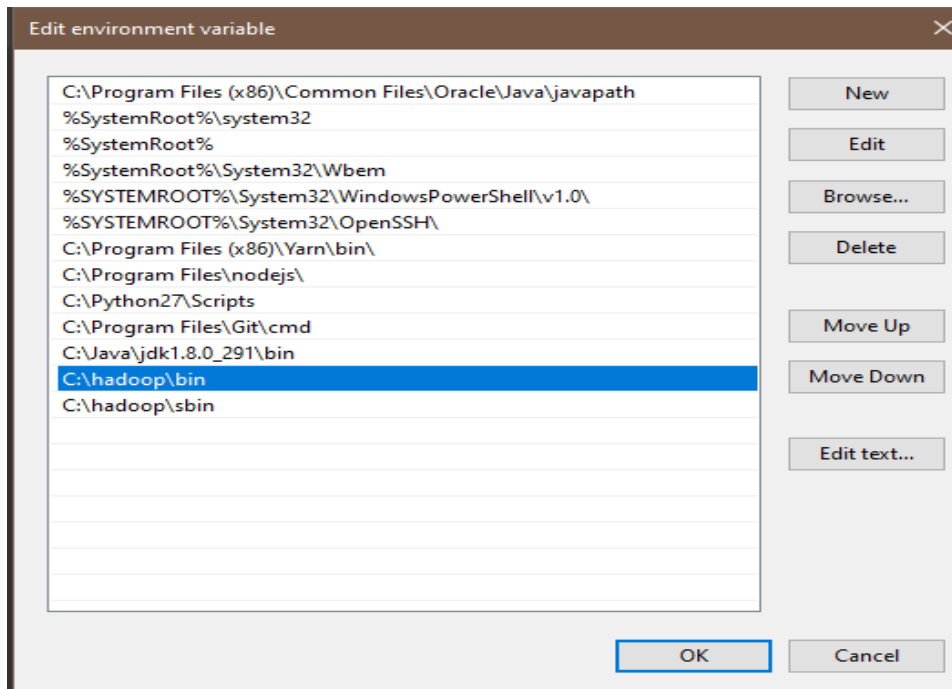


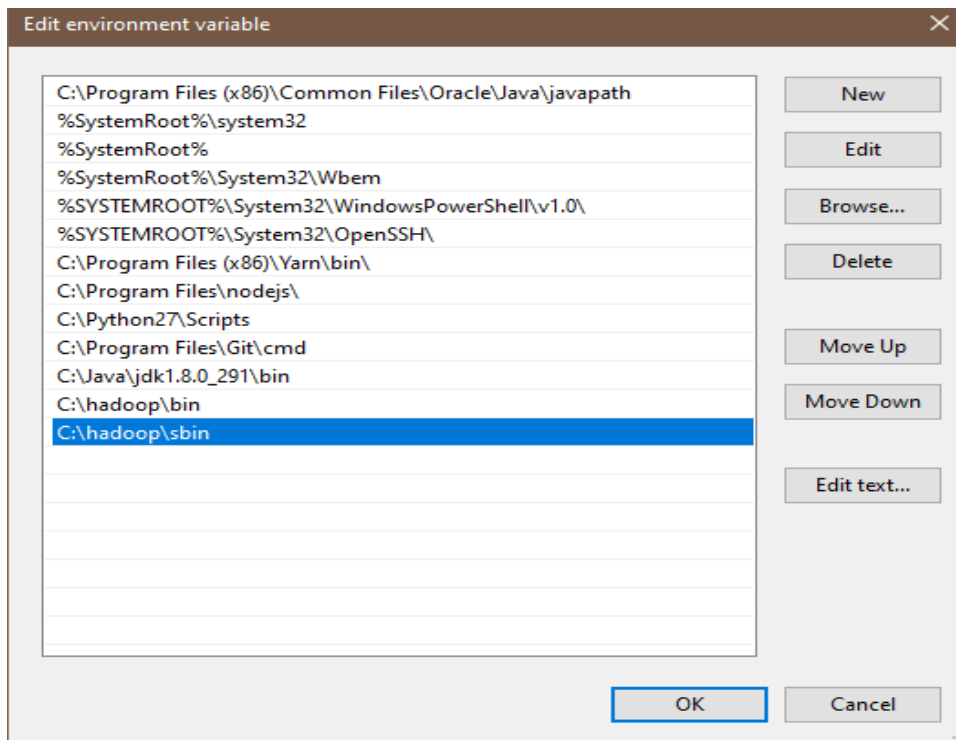
yarnservice-log4j.properties	07-07-2020 01:03	PROPERTIES File
yarn-site.xml	19-05-2021 17:58	XML File



```
C: > hadoop > etc > hadoop > yarn-site.xml
1  <?xml version="1.0"?>
2  <configuration>
3  <!-- Site specific YARN configuration properties -->
4  <property>
5      <name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services</name>
6      <value>mapreduce_shuffle</value>
7  </property>
8  <property>
9      <name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services.mapreduce.shuffle.class</name>
10     <value>org.apache.hadoop.mapred.shuffleHandles</value>
11 </property>
12 </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

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_291-b10)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.291-b10, mixed mode)

C:\Users\hnp>hdfs namenode -format
2021-05-23 17:17:11,111 INFO namenode.NameNode: STARTUP_MSG:
/*****
STARTUP_MSG: Starting NameNode
STARTUP_MSG:   host = DESKTOP-VUUFK2Q/192.168.0.104
STARTUP_MSG:   args = [-format]
STARTUP_MSG:   version = 3.3.0
STARTUP_MSG:   classpath = C:\hadoop\etc\hadoop;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common;C:\h
s-smart-1.2.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\animal-sniffer-annotations-1.17.
asm-5.0.4.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\audience-annotations-0.5.0.jar;C:\
7.7.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\checker-qual-2.5.2.jar;C:\hadoop\share\h
.4.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-cli-1.2.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoc
\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-collections-3.2.2.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoc
r;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-configuration2-2.1.1.jar;C:\hadoop\sha
0.13.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-io-2.5.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadc
\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-logging-1.1.3.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\c
adoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-net-3.6.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\li
\hadoop\common\lib\curator-client-4.2.0.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\cura
e\hadoop\common\lib\curator-recipes-4.2.0.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\dr
\common\lib\failureaccess-1.0.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\gson-2.2.4.jar
va-27.0-jre.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\hadoop-annotations-3.3.0.jar;C:\
auth-3.3.0.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\hadoop-shaded-protobuf_3_7-1.0.0.
htrace-core4-4.1.0-incubating.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\httpClient-4.5
ib\httpcore-4.4.10.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\j2objc-annotations-1.1.ja

```



```

Apache Hadoop Distribution
DEPRECATED: Use of this script to execute hdfs command is deprecated.
Instead use the hdfs command for it.
2021-05-23 17:19:33,116 INFO namenode.NameNode: STARTUP_MSG:
/*****
STARTUP_MSG: Starting NameNode
STARTUP_MSG:  host = DESKTOP-VUUFK2Q/192.168.0.104
STARTUP_MSG:  args = []
STARTUP_MSG:  version = 3.3.0
STARTUP_MSG:  classpath = C:\hadoop\etc\hadoop;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\accessor
s-smart-1.2.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\animal-sniffer-annotations-1.17.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\
asm-5.0.4.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\audience-annotations-0.5.0.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\avro-1.
7.7.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\checker-qual-2.5.2.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-beanutils-1.9
.4.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-cli-1.2.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-codec-1.11.jar;C:
\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-collections-3.2.2.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-compress-1.19.ja
r;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-configuration2-2.1.1.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-daemon-1.
0.13.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-io-2.5.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-lang3-3.7.jar;C:
\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-logging-1.1.3.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-math3-3.1.1.jar;C:\h
adoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-net-3.6.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\commons-text-1.4.jar;C:\hadoop\share
\hadoop\common\lib\curator-client-4.2.0.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\curator-framework-4.2.0.jar;C:\hadoop\shar
e\hadoop\common\lib\curator-recipes-4.2.0.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop\common\lib\dnsjava-2.1.7.jar;C:\hadoop\share\hadoop

```

```

Apache Hadoop Distribution
at com.ctc.wstx.sr.StreamScanner.throwParseError(StreamScanner.java:491)
at com.ctc.wstx.sr.StreamScanner.throwParseError(StreamScanner.java:475)
at com.ctc.wstx.sr.BasicStreamReader.reportWrongEndElem(BasicStreamReader.java:3365)
at com.ctc.wstx.sr.BasicStreamReader.readEndElem(BasicStreamReader.java:3292)
at com.ctc.wstx.sr.BasicStreamReader.nextFromTree(BasicStreamReader.java:2911)
at com.ctc.wstx.sr.BasicStreamReader.next(BasicStreamReader.java:1123)
at org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration$Parser.parseNext(Configuration.java:3347)
at org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration$Parser.parse(Configuration.java:3141)
at org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration.loadResource(Configuration.java:3034)
... 9 more

```

Step 12: Let check bin

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\hp>cd C:\hadoop\sbin
C:\hadoop\sbin>start-all.cmd
This script is Deprecated. Instead use start-dfs.cmd and start-yarn.cmd
starting yarn daemons
C:\hadoop\sbin>

```

## PRACTICAL NO : 2

**Aim:** Implement Decision tree classification techniques

### Description:

Decision tree builds classification or regression models in the form of a tree structure. It breaks down a dataset into smaller and smaller subsets while at the same time an associated decision tree is incrementally developed. The final result is a tree with **decision nodes** and **leaf nodes**

**Step 1:** The package "party" has the function `ctree()` which is used to create and analyze decision tree.

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

**Step 2:** Load the party package. It will automatically load other# dependent packages  
Print 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 + Petal.Width, data=iris)
> print(iris_ctree)
```

Conditional inference tree with 4 terminal nodes

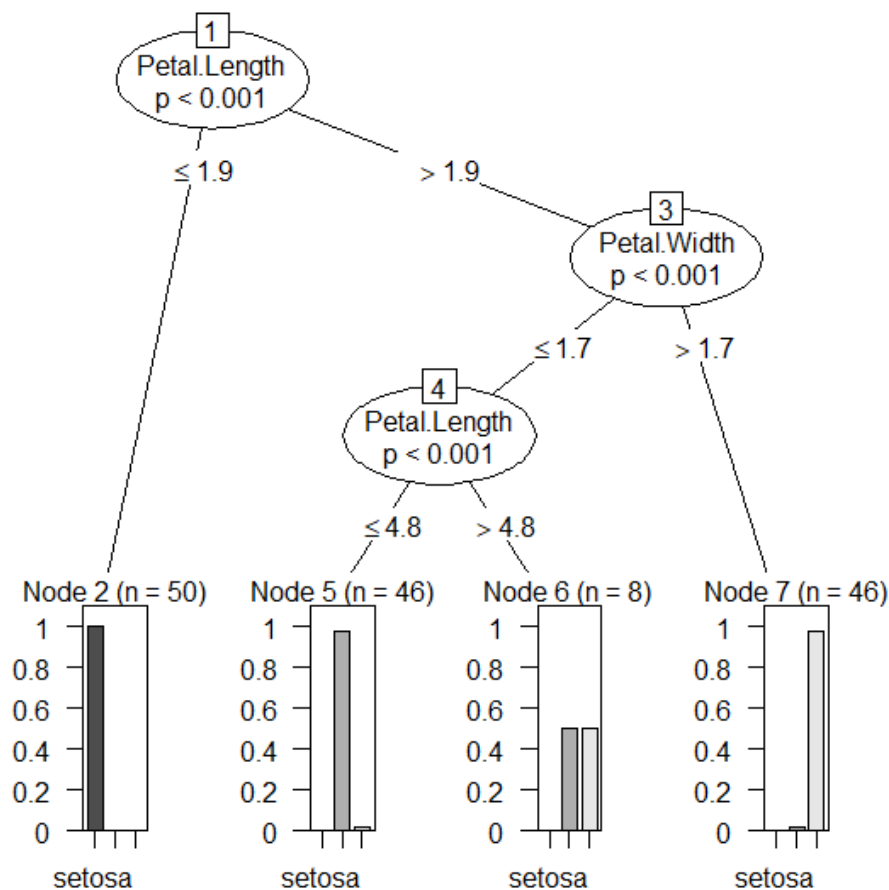
Response: Species

Inputs: Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, Petal.Length, Petal.Width

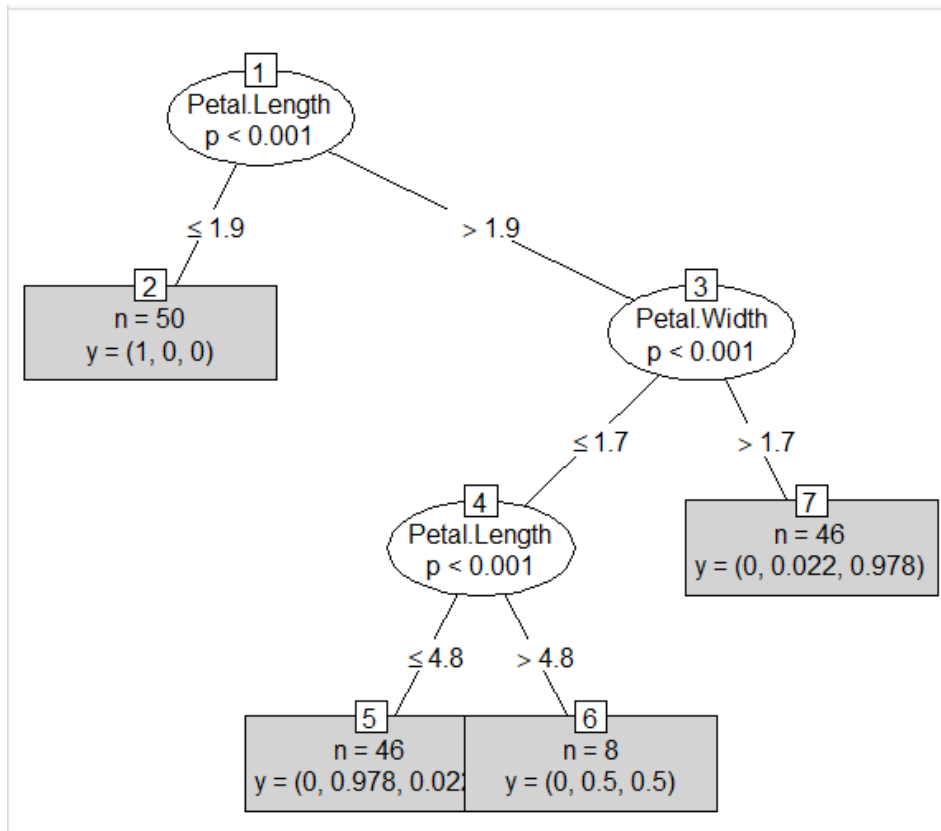
Number of observations: 150

```
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")
```



## PRACTICAL NO : 3

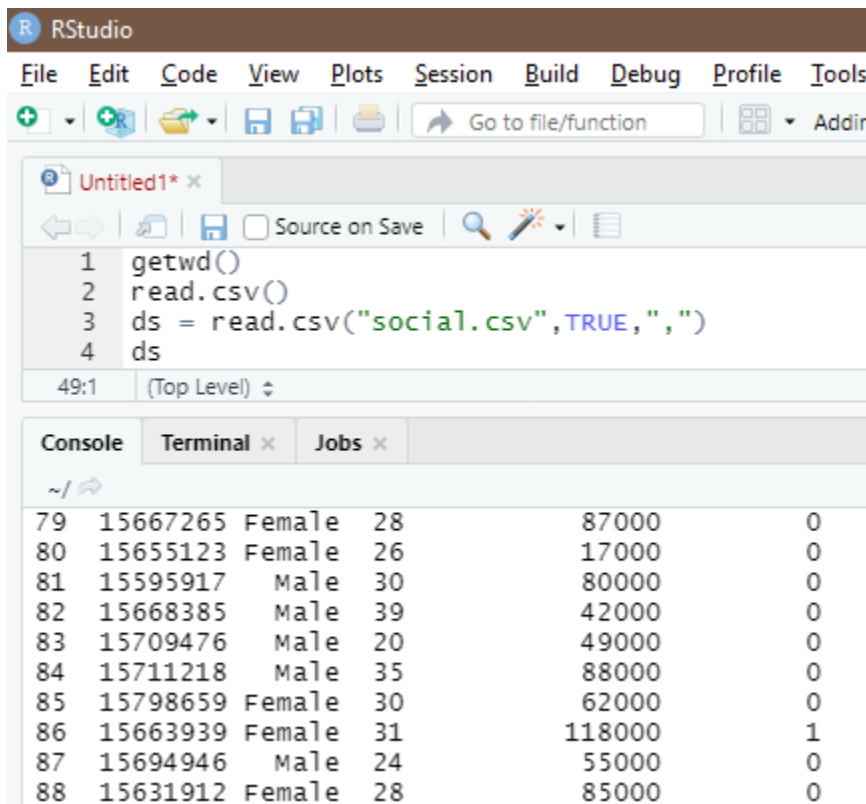
**Aim:** Classification using SVM

### Description:

A support vector machine (SVM) is a supervised machine learning model that uses classification algorithms for two-group classification problems. After giving an SVM model sets of labeled training data for each category, they're able to categorize new text

The implementation is explained in the following steps:

#### Step 1: Importing the dataset



The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. The script editor contains the following code to import a CSV file:

```
1 getwd()
2 read.csv()
3 ds = read.csv("social.csv", TRUE, ",", "")
4 ds
```

The console output shows the first 10 rows of the imported dataset:

79	15667265	Female	28	87000	0
80	15655123	Female	26	17000	0
81	15595917	Male	30	80000	0
82	15668385	Male	39	42000	0
83	15709476	Male	20	49000	0
84	15711218	Male	35	88000	0
85	15798659	Female	30	62000	0
86	15663939	Female	31	118000	1
87	15694946	Male	24	55000	0
88	15631912	Female	28	85000	0

#### 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

```

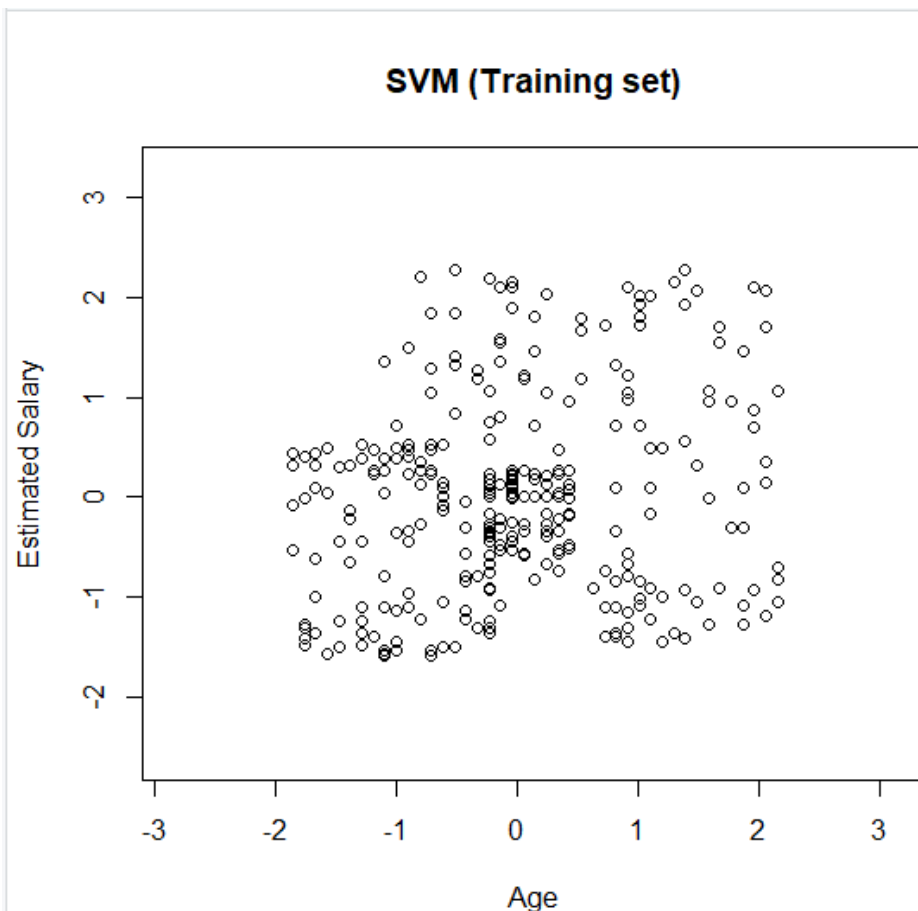
### Step 7: Predicting the test set result

```
> 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
```

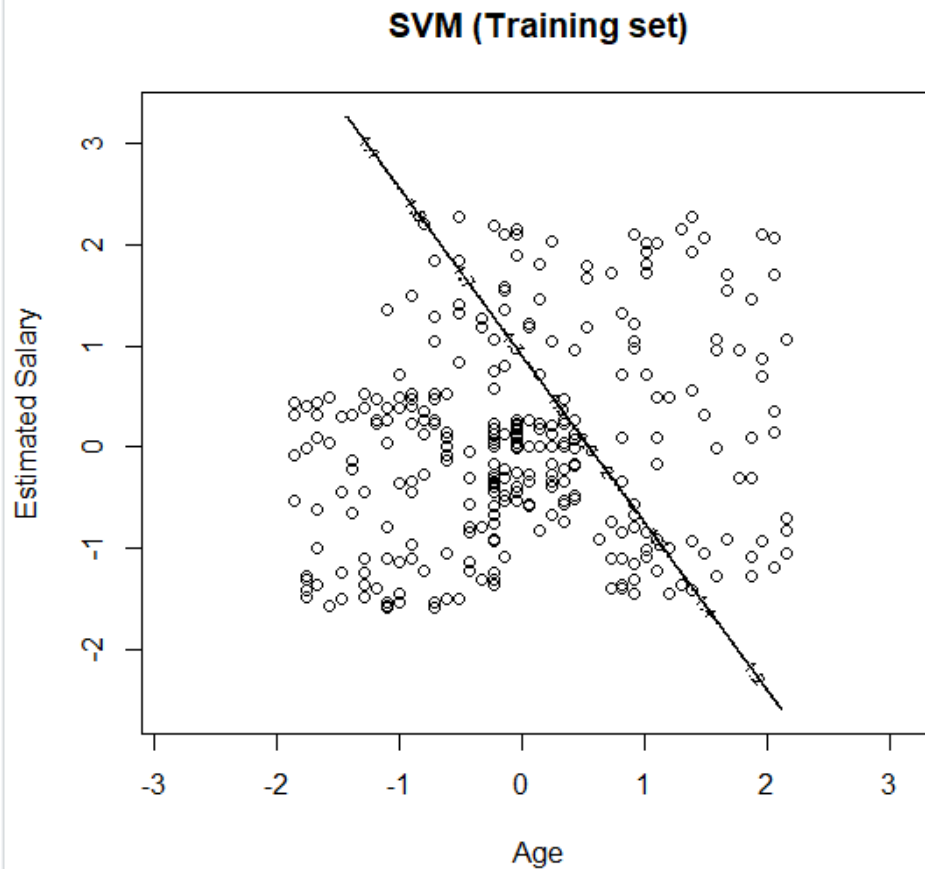
### Step 8: Visualizing the Training set results

```
> 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)
```



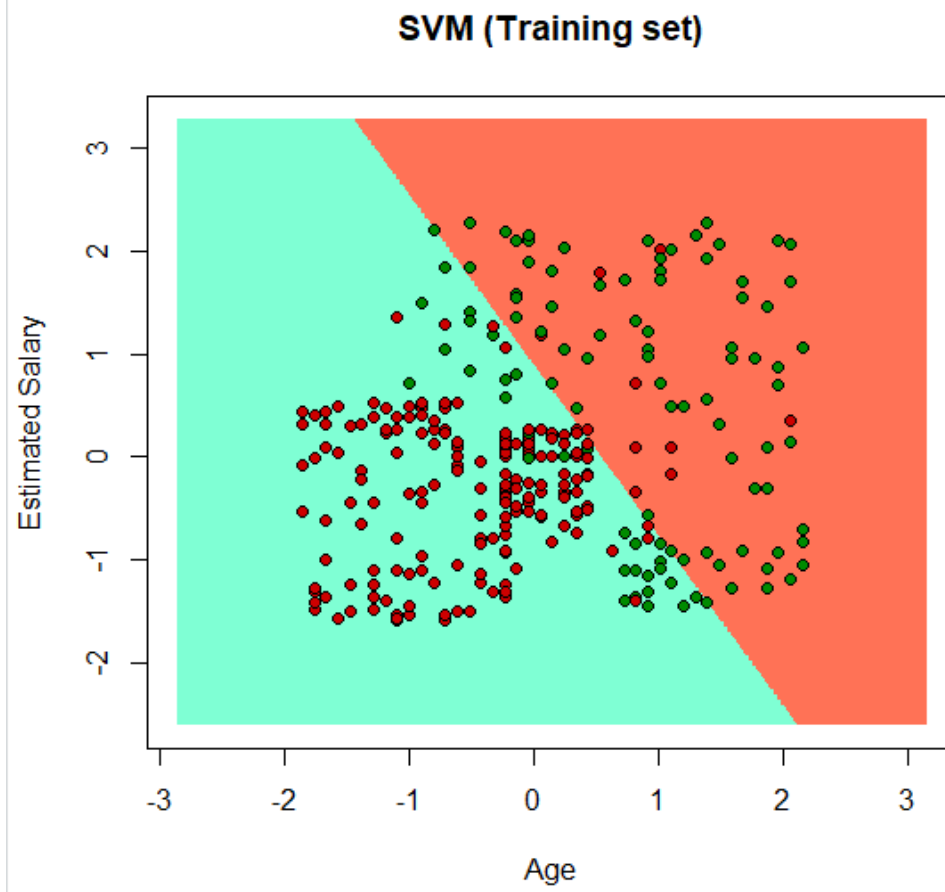


```
> grid_set = expand.grid(x1, x2)
> colnames(grid_set) = c('Age', 'EstimatedSalary')
> y_grid = predict(classifier, newdata = grid_set)
> plot(set[, -3],
+       main = 'SVM (Training set)',
+       xlab = 'Age', ylab = 'Estimated salary',
+       xlim = range(x1), ylim = range(x2))
```



```
> 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'))
```

**Output:**



## PRACTICAL NO : 4

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

### Description:

MongoDB is a source-available cross-platform document-oriented database program. Classified as a NoSQL database program, MongoDB uses JSON-like documents with optional schemas. MongoDB is developed by MongoDB Inc. and licensed under the Server Side Public License












### Name your organization and project

**Organization**  
Your organization can be a business, team, or an individual

**Project Name**  
Use projects to isolate different environments (development/testing/production)

### What is your preferred language?

We'll use this to customize code samples and content we share with you. You can always change this later.

 JavaScript	 C++	 C# / .NET	 Go
 Java	 C	 Perl	 PHP
 Python	 Ruby	 Scala	Other

[Skip](#) [Continue](#)

**Step 1 : Sign up and create a cluster.**


[CLUSTERS](#) > CREATE A SHARED CLUSTER


## Create a Shared Cluster


Welcome to MongoDB Atlas! We've recommended some of our most popular options, but feel free to customize your cluster to your needs. For more information, check our [documentation](#).

Cloud Provider & Region

AWS, Mumbai (ap-south-1) ▼





 Google Cloud

 Azure


★ Recommended region ⓘ


NORTH AMERICA

 N. Virginia (us-east-1) ★


 Oregon (us-west-2) ★


ASIA

 Singapore (ap-southeast-1) ★


 Mumbai (ap-south-1)

EUROPE

 Frankfurt (eu-central-1) ★

 Ireland (eu-west-1) ★

AUSTRALIA

 Sydney (ap-southeast-2) ★

This is the home page of mongoDB Atlas.

IT, MSC IT Course x Practical submission (31st May 2021) x Clusters | Atlas: MongoDB Atlas x +

cloud.mongodb.com/v2/60a9eac0ddcce010e17b6766#clusters

Apps Employee Sheet - L... website - Google S... How to Fix The Up... Valia College | Teac... From Zero to Hero... Credentials - APIs... Online Courses - A...

Education Access Manager Billing All Clusters Get Help govind

govind-prac\_4 Atlas Realm Charts

DATA STORAGE Clusters Triggers Data Lake SECURITY Database Access Network Access Advanced

EDUCATION > GOVIND-PRAC\_4

Clusters Find a cluster...

SANDBOX Cluster0 Version 4.4.6

CONNECT METRICS COLLECTIONS ...

CLUSTER TIER M0 Sandbox (General)

ap-south-1

odes

Build your first cluster

Create your first database user

Add IP Address to your Access List

Load Sample Data (Optional)

Connect to your cluster

No thanks

Get Started 4

System Status: All Good

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Feature Requests

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

Explore Your Data

- Find: run queries and interact with documents
- Indexes: build and manage indexes
- Aggregation: test aggregation pipelines
- Search: build search indexes

Load a Sample Dataset Add My Own Data

Learn more in Docs and Tutorials

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

×

## Create Database

---

**DATABASE NAME** ?

govind\_db

**COLLECTION NAME** ?

govind

☐ **Capped Collection**  
Before MongoDB can save your new database, a collection name must be specified at the time of creation.

---

Cancel

Create

**Step 4 : Click on insert document to add records.**

DATABASES: 1 COLLECTIONS: 2

+ Create Database

Q NAMESPACES

▼ govind\_db

7\_govind

govind

govind\_db.govind

COLLECTION SIZE: 144B TOTAL DOCUMENTS: 2 INDEXES T

Find

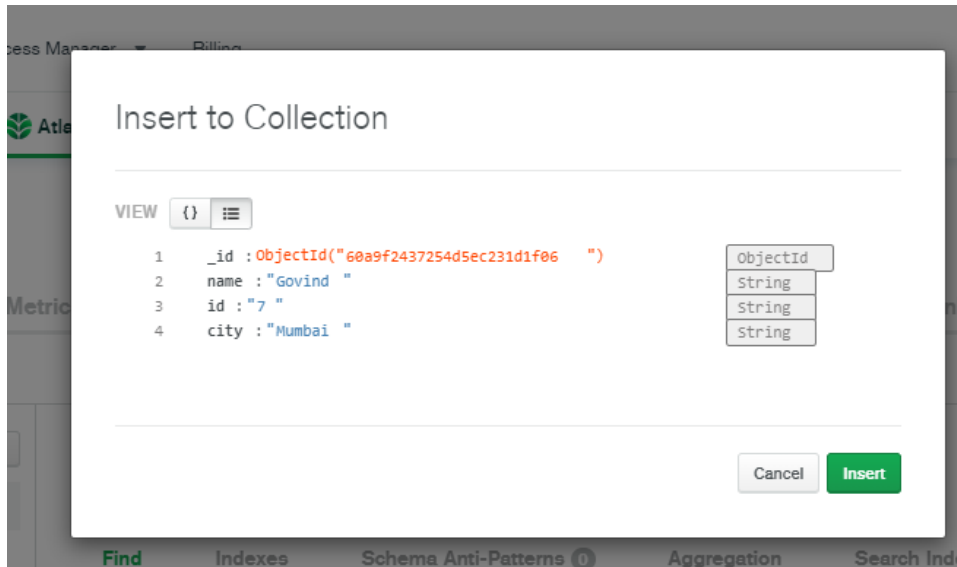
Indexes

Schema Anti-Patterns 0

FILTER

{"filter": "example"}

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

QUERY RESULTS 1-2 OF 2

```

_id: ObjectId("60a9ff027254d5ec231d1f0b")
name: "Govind Saini"
id: " 7"
city: "Mumbai"

```

---

```

_id: ObjectId("60a9ff3a7254d5ec231d1f0c")
name: "Sohrab Sir"
id: " 5"
city: "Mumbai"

```

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

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Atlas interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Education', 'Access Manager', and 'Billing'. Below this, the 'govind-prac\_4' database is selected, with tabs for 'Atlas', 'Realm', and 'Charts'. The left sidebar shows 'DATA STORAGE' with 'Clusters' selected, and 'SECURITY' with 'Database Access', 'Network Access', and 'Advanced'. The main content area is titled 'Clusters' and shows a search bar 'Find a cluster...'. Below this, the 'SANDBOX' tab is active, displaying 'Cluster0' (Version 4.4.6). The cluster details include: 'CONNECT', 'METRICS', 'COLLECTIONS', and a menu icon; 'CLUSTER TIER: M0 Sandbox (General)'; 'REGION: AWS / Mumbai (ap-south-1)'; 'TYPE: Replica Set - 3 nodes'; and 'LINKED REALM APP: None Linked'. A warning box on the right states 'This is a Shared Tier Cluster' and provides an 'Upgrade' button. At the bottom right, a 'Logical Size' gauge shows '2.4 KB' out of a '512.0 MB max' capacity, with a 'Last 6 Hours' label.

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



×

Connect to Cluster0

Setup connection security

Choose a connection method

Connect

You need to secure your MongoDB Atlas cluster before you can use it. Set which users and IP addresses can access your cluster now. [Read more](#)

You're ready to connect. Choose how you want to connect in the next step.

1 Add a connection IP address

✓ An IP address has been added to the IP Access List. [Add another address in the IP Access List tab.](#)

2 Create a Database User

✓ A MongoDB user has been added to this project. *Not yours?* Create one in the [MongoDB Users tab](#).  
You'll need your MongoDB user's credentials in the next step.

Close

Choose a connection method

**Step 7 : Click on 'Connect your application'.**

×

Connect to Cluster0


✓ Setup connection security

Choose a connection method

Connect


Choose a connection method [View documentation](#)

Get your pre-formatted connection string by selecting your tool below.




**Connect with the mongo shell**  
Interact with your cluster using MongoDB's interactive Javascript interface

>



**Connect your application**  
Connect your application to your cluster using MongoDB's native drivers

>



**Connect using MongoDB Compass**  
Explore, modify, and visualize your data with MongoDB's GUI

>

Go Back

Close

**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.)**

## Connect to Cluster0

✓ Setup connection security

✓ Choose a connection method

Connect

### 1 Select your driver and version

DRIVER

Python

VERSION

3.6 or later

### 2 Add your connection string into your application code

☐ Include full driver code example

```
mongodb+srv://dbGovind:<password>@cluster0.m6shh.mongodb.net/myFirstDatabase?
retryWrites=true&w=majority
```

Replace **<password>** with the password for the **dbGovind** user. Replace **myFirstDatabase** with the name of the database that connections will use by default. Ensure any option params are [URL encoded](#).

Having trouble connecting? [View our troubleshooting documentation](#)

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

```

prc4.py - C:/Python27/prc4.py (2.7.17)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

import pymongo
from pymongo import MongoClient
client = pymongo.MongoClient("mongodb+srv://dbGovind:GmongoDB123@cluster0.m6shh.mongodb.net/myFirstDatabase?retryWrites=true&w=majority")
db = client.get_database('govind_db')
records = db.govind
db = client.test
print(records.count_documents({}))
print(list(records.find()))

```

## Output :

```

===== RESTART: C:/Python27/prc4.py =====
2[{"_id":{"$oid":"60a9ff027254d5ec231dlf0b"},"name":"Govind Saini","id":" 7","city":"Mumbai"}{"_id":{"$oid":"60a9ff3a7254d5ec231dlf0c"},"name":"Sohrab Sir","id":" 5","city":"Mumbai"}]
>>> |

```

## PRACTICAL NO : 5

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

### Description:

Naive Bayes is a Supervised Non-linear classification algorithm in R Programming. Naive Bayes classifiers are a family of simple probabilistic classifiers based on applying Baye's theorem with strong(Naive) independence assumptions between the features or variables

#### # 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 1.353333 0.1960530
virginica 2.043333 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:** Write a Program showing implementation of Regression model.

### Description:

Regression is a method to mathematically formulate relationship between variables that in 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.

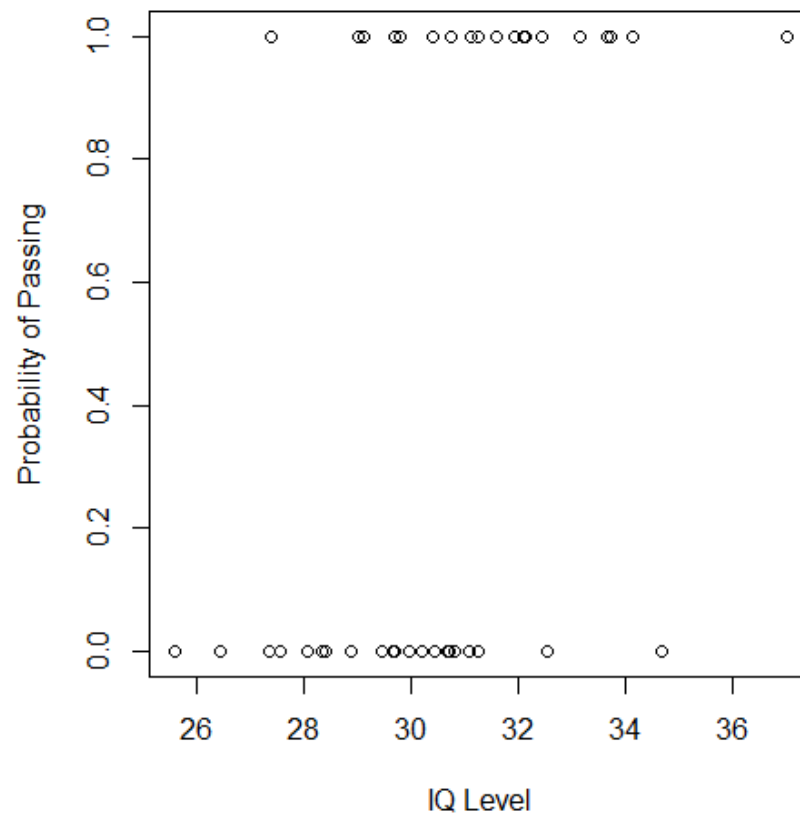
Here, *Weight* is the **predicted** variable

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)
```

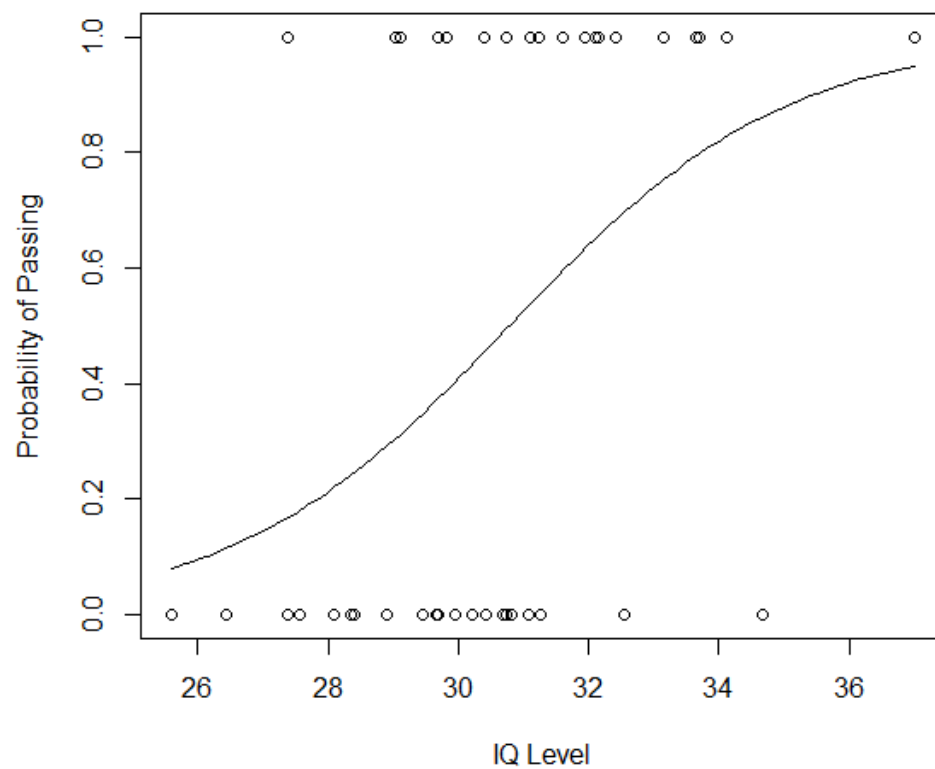
```
> df <- as.data.frame(cbind(IQ, result))
> print(df)
      IQ result
1 25.58824     0
2 26.43200     0
3 27.37083     0
4 27.37898     1
5 27.56671     0
6 28.08275     0
7 28.35637     0
8 28.41538     0
9 28.89752     0
10 29.03158     1
11 29.12386     1
12 29.46181     0
13 29.66945     0
14 29.68934     0
15 29.69886     1
16 29.80735     1
17 29.95326     0
18 30.21428     0
19 30.39298     1
20 30.43421     0
21 30.67802     0
22 30.72653     0
23 30.74974     1
24 30.82265     0
25 31.07116     0
26 31.11633     1
27 31.24740     1
28 31.25662     0
29 31.60194     1
30 31.93038     1

> 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:** Write a Program showing clustering.

### Description:

# In this Program we understand about K-Mean Clustering #

What Does K-Means Clustering Mean?

- K-means clustering is a simple unsupervised learning algorithm that is used to solve clustering problems.
- It follows a simple procedure of classifying a given data set into a number of clusters, defined by the letter "k," which is fixed beforehand.
- The clusters are then positioned as points and all observations or data points are associated with the nearest cluster, computed, adjusted and then the process starts over using the new adjustments until a desired result is reached.

**We Understand in different Steps :**

**Step 1:** Apply `kmeans` to *newiris*, and store the clustering result in *kc*. The cluster number 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
[35] 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
[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 1 2
[103] 1 1 1 1 2 1 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
[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

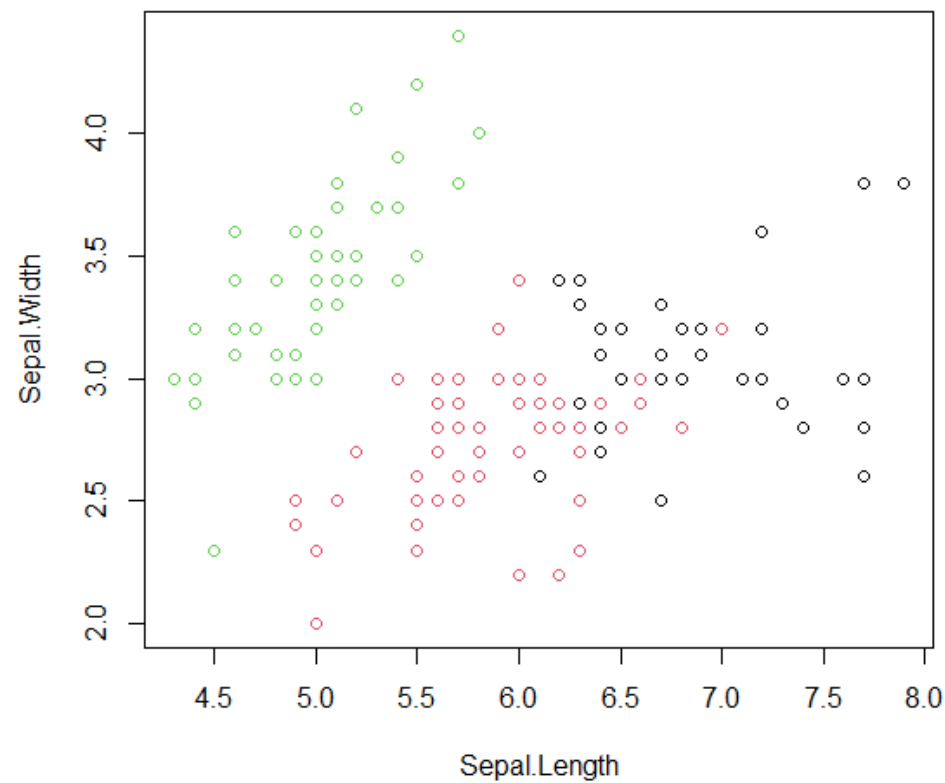
```

**Step 3 : Plot the clusters and their centres. Note that there are four dimensions in the data 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 the black centre in the four dimensional space.**

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

