

University of Mumbai

**Practical Journal of
Big Data Analytics
&
Image Processing**

M.Sc. (Information Technology) Part-I

Submitted by

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Seat No: 4133604



**DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
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(Affiliated to Mumbai University)
RASAYANI, 410207
MAHARASHTRA
2022-2023**

**Mahatma Education Society's
Pillai Hoc College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Rasayani
(Affiliated to Mumbai University)
RASAYANI – MAHARASHTRA - 410207**

**DEPARTMENT OF
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the experiment work entered in this journal is as per the syllabus in **M.Sc. (Information Technology) Part-I, Semester-II**; class prescribed by University of Mumbai for the subject **Big Data Analytics** was done in computer lab of Mahatma Education Society's Pillai HOC College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Rasayani by **KALYANI THAKUR** during Academic year 2022-2023.

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Practical No. 01

Aim: A) Clustering algorithms for unsupervised classification. Read a datafile all_Customers.csv and apply k-means clustering. Plot the cluster data using R visualizations.

Code:

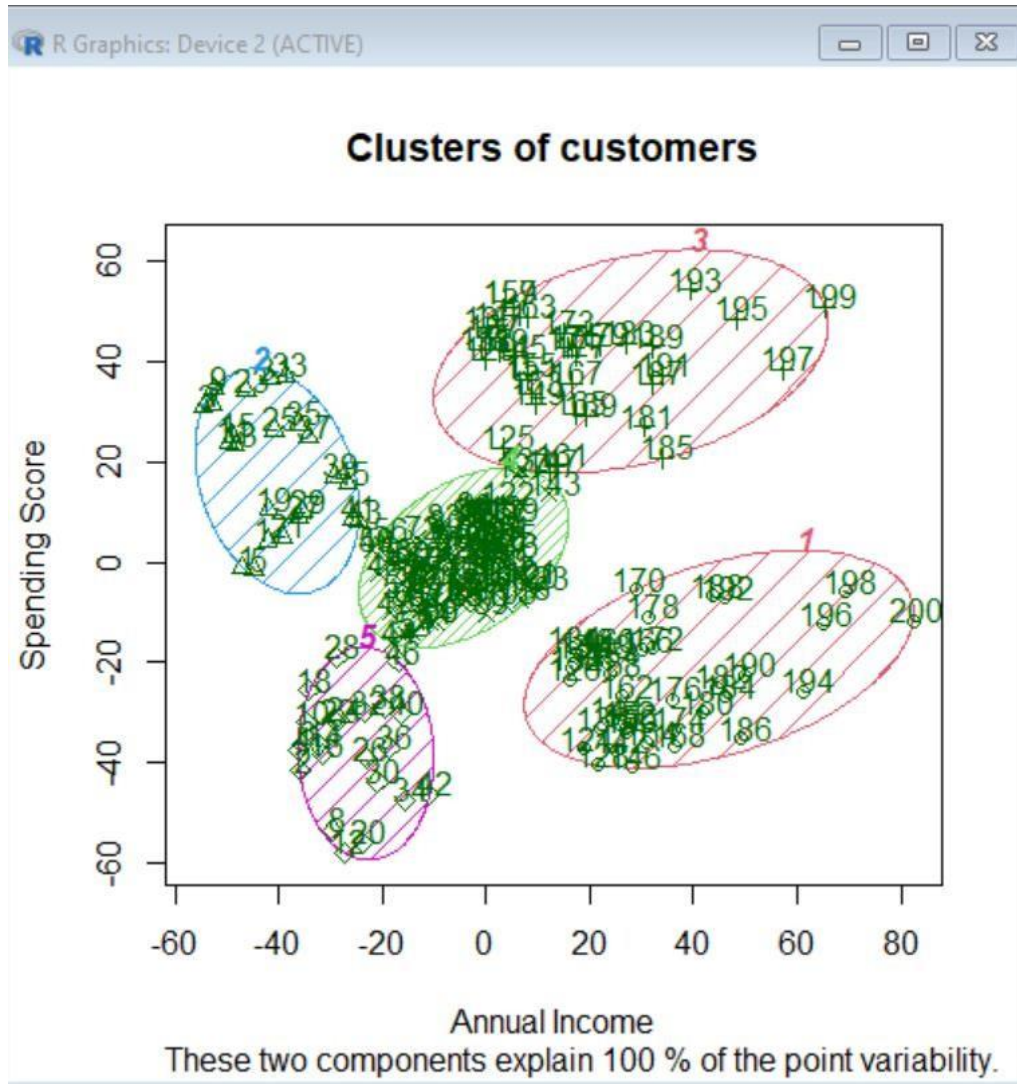
```
# K-Means Clustering

# Importing the dataset
dataset = read.csv("D:\\bda prac\\Mall_Customers.csv")
head(dataset)
dataset = dataset[4:5]
head(dataset)

wcss = vector()
for (i in 1:10) wcss[i] = sum(kmeans(dataset, i)$withinss)
plot(1:10,
     wcss,
     type = 'b',
     main = paste('The Elbow Method'),
     xlab = 'Number of clusters',
     ylab = 'WSS')

# Fitting K-Means to the dataset with no of clusters = 5
kmeans = kmeans(x = dataset, centers = 5)
y_kmeans = kmeans$cluster

# Visualising the clusters
library(cluster)
clusplot(dataset,
         y_kmeans,
         lines = 0,
         shade = TRUE,
         color = TRUE,
         labels = 2,
         main = paste('Clusters of customers'),
         xlab = 'Annual Income',
         ylab = 'Spending Score')
```

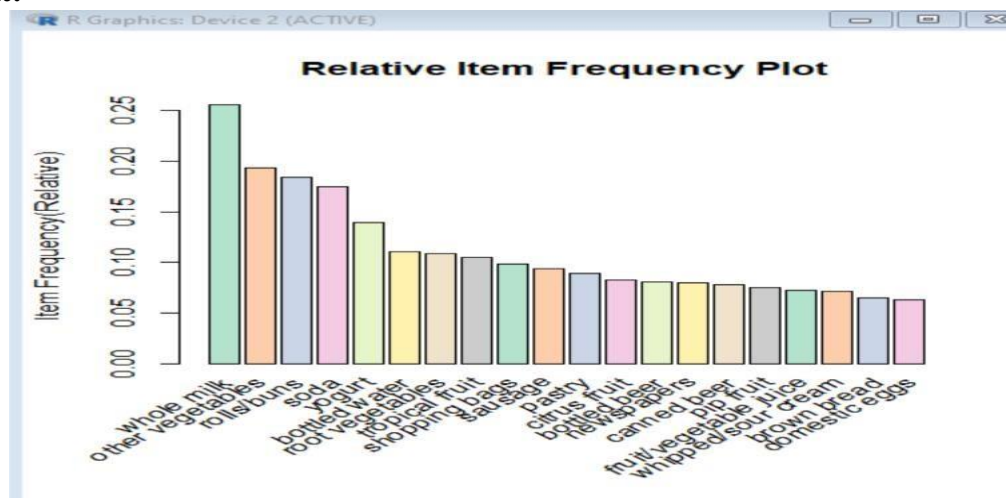
Output:

Aim: B) Implement Apriori Algorithm Recommending grocery items to a customer that is most frequently bought together, given a data set of transactions by customers of a store, using built-in Groceries file.

Code:

```
install.packages("arules")
install.packages("arulesViz")
install.packages("RColorBrewer")
library(arules)
library(arulesViz)
library(RColorBrewer)
data("Groceries")
Groceries
summary(Groceries)
class(Groceries)
rules = apriori(Groceries, parameter = list(supp = 0.02, conf = 0.2))
summary(rules)
inspect(rules[1:10])
arules::itemFrequencyPlot(Groceries, topN = 20,
                           col = brewer.pal(8, 'Pastel2'),
                           main = 'Relative Item Frequency Plot',
                           type = "relative",
                           ylab = "Item Frequency(Relative)")
itemset = apriori(Groceries, parameter = list(minlen=2, maxlen=2, support=0.02,
target="frequent itemset" ) )
summary(itemset)
inspect(itemset[1:10])
itemsets_3 = apriori(Groceries, parameter = list(minlen=3, maxlen=3, support=0.02,
target="frequent itemset"))
summary(itemsets_3)
inspect(itemsets_3)
```

Output:



Practical No. 02

Aim: A) Import data from web storage – binary.csv. Name the dataset and do Logistic Regression to find out relation between variables that are affecting the admission of a student in an institute based on his or her GRE score, GPA obtained and rank of the student. Also check the model is fit or not.

Code:

```
#fetch the data
college <- read.csv("D:\\bda prac\\binary.csv")
head(college)
nrow(college)

install.packages("caTools") # For Logistic regression
library(caTools)

split <- sample.split(college, SplitRatio = 0.75)
split

training_reg <- subset(college, split == "TRUE")
test_reg <- subset(college, split == "FALSE")

# Training model
fit_logistic_model <- glm(admit ~ .,
                          data = training_reg,
                          family = "binomial")

# Predict test data based on model
predict_reg <- predict(fit_logistic_model,
                      test_reg, type = "response")
predict_reg

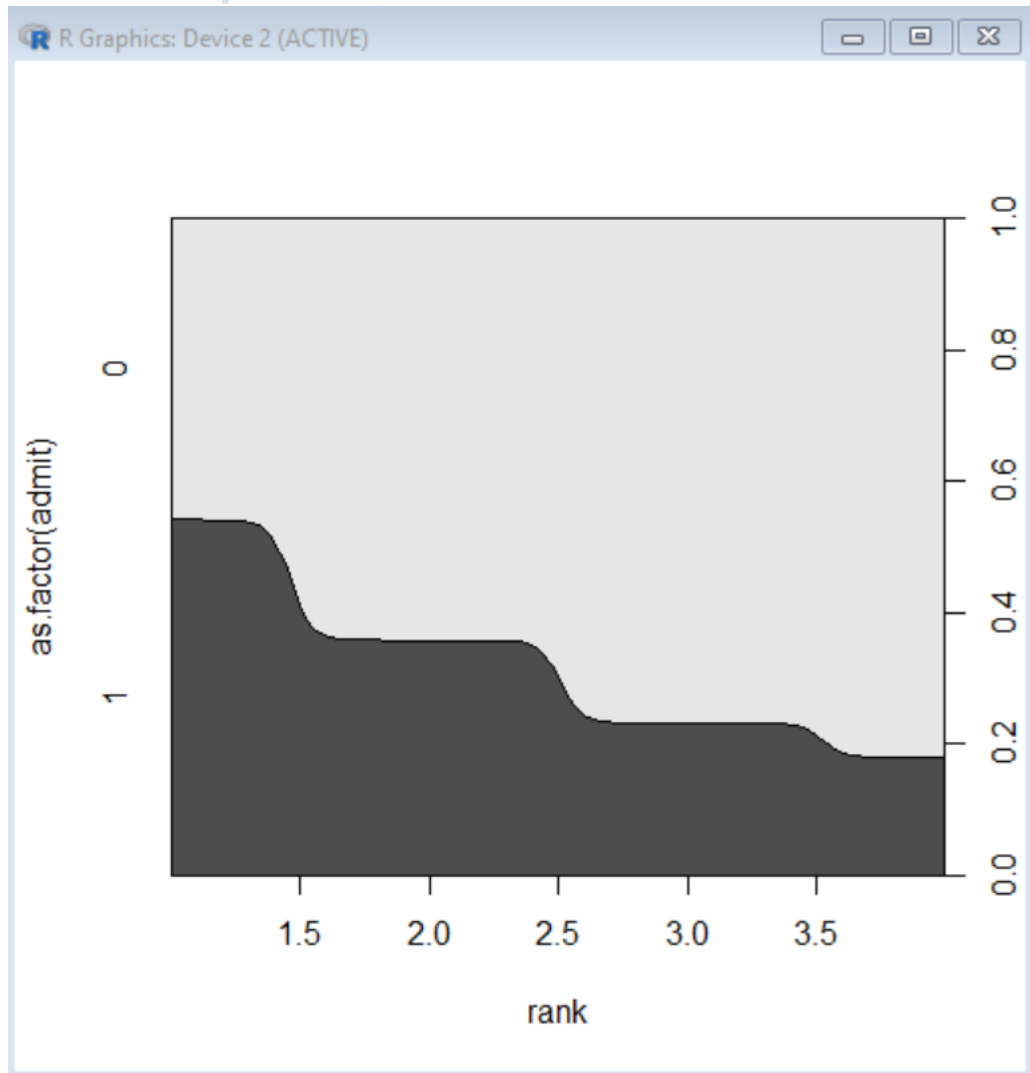
cdplot(as.factor(admit)~ gpa, data=college)
cdplot(as.factor(admit)~ gre, data=college)
cdplot(as.factor(admit)~ rank, data=college)

# Changing probabilities
predict_reg <- ifelse(predict_reg >0.5, 1, 0)
predict_reg

# Evaluating model accuracy
# using confusion matrix
table(test_reg$admit, predict_reg)
```


Output:

```
> table(test_reg$admit, predict_reg)
      predict_reg
      0      1
0 59      3
1 28     10
```



**Aim: B) Apply multiple regressions, if data have a continuous independent variable.
Apply on above dataset – binary.csv.**

Code:

```
#fetch the data
college <- read.csv("D:\\bda prac\\binary.csv")
head(college)
nrow(college)

install.packages("caTools") # For Logistic regression
library(caTools)

split <- sample.split(college, SplitRatio = 0.75)
split

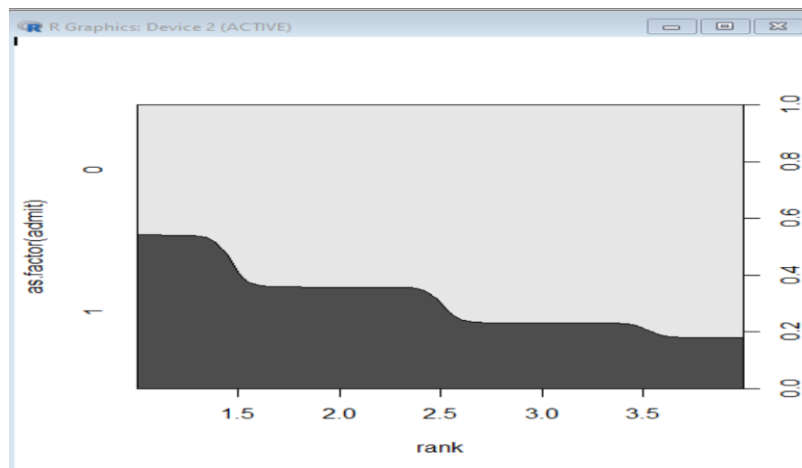
training_reg <- subset(college, split == "TRUE")
test_reg <- subset(college, split == "FALSE")

# Training model
fit_MRegressor_model <- lm(formula = admit ~ gre+gpa+rank,
                           data = training_reg)

# Predict test data based on model
predict_reg <- predict(fit_MRegressor_model,
                      newdata = test_reg)
predict_reg

cdplot(as.factor(admit)~ gpa, data=college)
cdplot(as.factor(admit)~ gre, data=college)
cdplot(as.factor(admit)~ rank, data=college)
```

Output:



Practical No. 03

Aim: A) Implement Decision Tree classification technique using Social_Network_Ads.csv dataset.

Code:

```
# Decision Tree Classification
```

```
# Importing the dataset
```

```
dataset = read.csv("D:\\bda prac\\Social_Network_Ads.csv")
```

```
#print(dataset)
```

```
dataset = dataset[3:5] # columns 3 4 ad 5
```

```
print(dataset)
```

```
# Encoding the target feature as factor(just like a vector having levels
```

```
# levels to convey that only two possible values for purchased - 0 & 1
```

```
dataset$Purchased = factor(dataset$Purchased, levels = c(0, 1))
```

```
print (dataset$Purchased)
```

```
# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set
```

```
install.packages('caTools')
```

```
library(caTools)
```

```
set.seed(123)
```

```
#split = sample.split(dataset$Purchased, SplitRatio = 0.75)
```

```
split = sample.split(dataset$Purchased, SplitRatio = 0.75)
```

```
training_set = subset(dataset, split == TRUE)
```

```
test_set = subset(dataset, split == FALSE)
```

```
# Feature Scaling - scale() method centers and/or scales the columns of a numeric matrix.
```

```
training_set[-3] = scale(training_set[-3]) # scaling first 2 columns, don't consider 3rd column
```

```
test_set[-3] = scale(test_set[-3])
```

```
#print(test_set[-3])
```

```
# Fitting Decision Tree Classification to the Training set
```

```
install.packages('rpart')
```

```
library(rpart) # for partitioning tree
```

```
install.packages('rpart.plot')
```

```
library(rpart.plot)
```

```
classifier = rpart(formula = Purchased ~ ., data = training_set)
```

```
# Predicting the Test set results
```

```
y_pred = predict(classifier, newdata = test_set[-3], type = 'class')
```

```
print(y_pred)
```

```
# Making the Confusion Matrix
```

```
cm = table(test_set[, 3], y_pred)
```

```
print(cm)
```

```
y_grid = predict(classifier, newdata = grid_set, type = 'class')
```

Plotting the tree

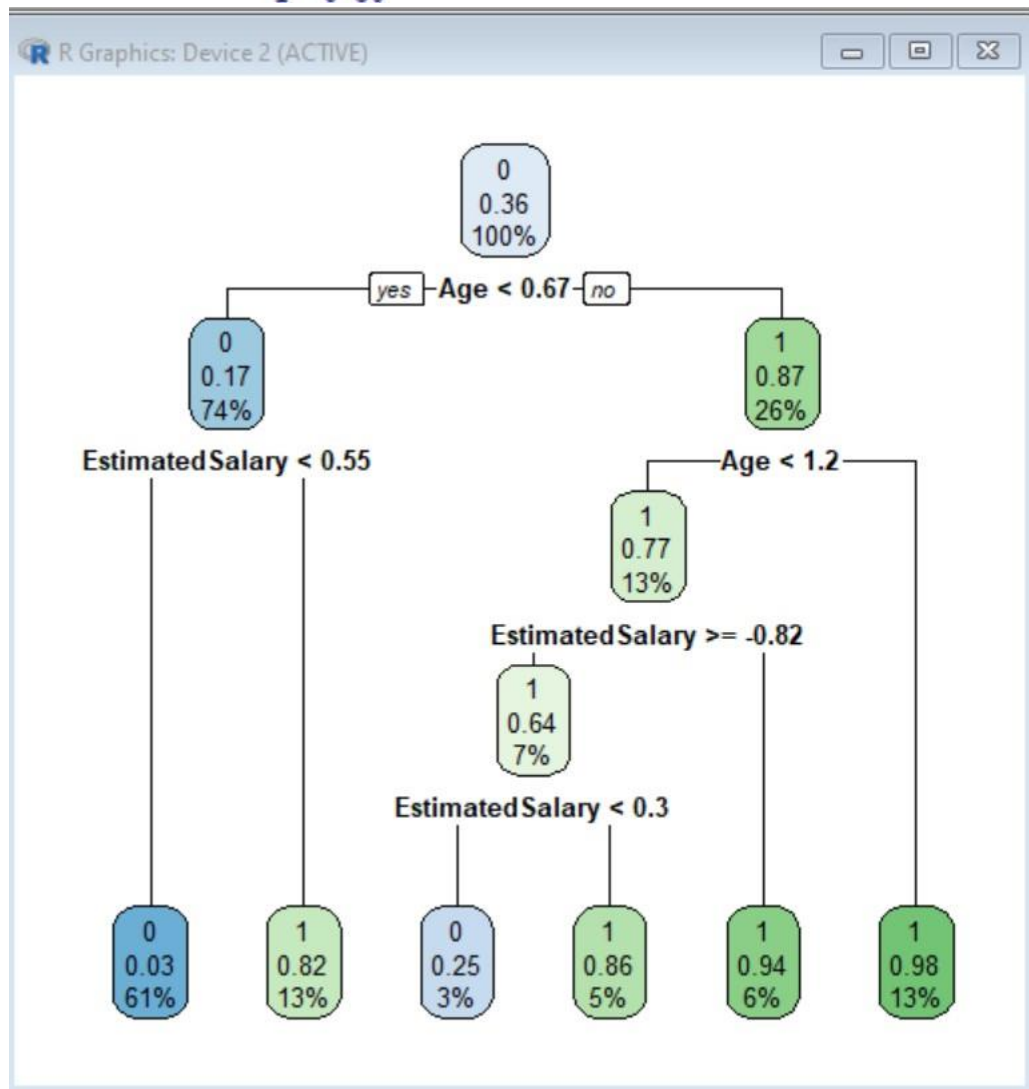
#extra=106 class model with a binary response

#extra=104 class model with a response having more than two levels

rpart.plot(classifier, extra = 106)

Output:

```
> cm = table(test_set[, 3], y_pred)
> print(cm)
  y_pred
    0  1
0  53 11
1   6 30
```



Aim: B) Implement SVM Classification technique using Social_Network_Ads.csv dataset. Evaluate the performance of classifier.

Code:

Support Vector Machine (SVM)

```
# Importing the dataset
dataset = read.csv("D:\\bda prac\\Social_Network_Ads.csv")
dataset = dataset[3:5]
print(dataset)
print(dataset$Purchased)
# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set
install.packages('caTools')
library(caTools)
set.seed(123)
split = sample.split(dataset$Purchased, SplitRatio = 0.75)
training_set = subset(dataset, split == TRUE)
print(training_set)
test_set = subset(dataset, split == FALSE)
print(test_set)
# Feature Scaling
training_set[-3] = scale(training_set[-3]) # [-3] means 3rd index will be dropped
test_set[-3] = scale(test_set[-3])
print(training_set[-3])
print(test_set[-3])
# Fitting SVM to the Training set
install.packages('e1071')
library(e1071)
classifier = svm(formula = Purchased ~ .,
                 data = training_set,
                 type = 'C-classification',
                 kernel = 'linear')
print(classifier)

# Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = predict(classifier, newdata = test_set[-3])
print(y_pred)

# Making the Confusion Matrix
cm = table(test_set[, 3], y_pred)
print(cm)
```

Output:

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

Practical No. 04

Aim: A) Implement Naïve Bayes Classification technique using Social_Network_Ads.csv dataset. Evaluate the performance of classifier.

Code:

```
# Naive Bayes
# Importing the dataset
dataset = read.csv('C:\\2022-23\\BDA practical 2023\\Social_Network_Ads.csv')
dataset = dataset[3:5]
# Encoding the target feature as factor
dataset$Purchased = factor(dataset$Purchased, levels = c(0, 1))
# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set
#install.packages('caTools')
library(caTools)
set.seed(123)
split = sample.split(dataset$Purchased, SplitRatio = 0.75)
training_set = subset(dataset, split == TRUE)
test_set = subset(dataset, split == FALSE)
# Feature Scaling
training_set[-3] = scale(training_set[-3])
test_set[-3] = scale(test_set[-3])
# Fitting Naive Bayes to the Training set
install.packages('e1071')
library(e1071)
classifier = naiveBayes(x = training_set[-3],
                        y = training_set$Purchased)
# Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = predict(classifier, newdata = test_set[-3])
# Making the Confusion Matrix
cm = table(test_set[, 3], y_pred)
print(cm)
```

Output:

```
> cm = table(test_set[, 3], y_pred)
> print(cm)
      y_pred
      0  1
0 57  7
1  7 29
```

Aim: B) Find the confusion matrix to find restaurant review based of sentiment analysis of Natural Language processing. Use Resaurentreviews.tsv file for your study.

Code:

```
dataset_original = read.delim("D:\\bda prac\\Restaurant_Reviews.txt", quote = ",
stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
install.packages('tm')
install.packages('SnowballC')
library(tm)
library(SnowballC)
corpus = VCorpus(VectorSource(dataset_original$Review))
corpus = tm_map(corpus, content_transformer(tolower))
corpus = tm_map(corpus, removeNumbers)
corpus = tm_map(corpus, removePunctuation)
corpus = tm_map(corpus, removeWords, stopwords())
corpus = tm_map(corpus, stemDocument)
corpus = tm_map(corpus, stripWhitespace)
dtm = DocumentTermMatrix(corpus)
dtm = removeSparseTerms(dtm, 0.999)
dataset = as.data.frame(as.matrix(dtm))
dataset$Liked = dataset_original$Liked
print(dataset$Liked)
dataset$Liked = factor(dataset$Liked, levels = c(0,1))
install.packages(caTools)
library(caTools)
set.seed(123)
split = sample.split(dataset$Liked, SplitRatio = 0.8)
training_set = subset(dataset, split == TRUE)
test_set = subset(dataset, split == FALSE)
install.packages('randomForest')
library(randomForest)
classifier = randomForest(x = training_set[-692],
                          y = training_set$Liked,
                          ntree = 10)
y_pred = predict(classifier, newdata = test_set[-692])
cm = table(test_set[,692], y_pred)
print(cm)
```

Output:

```
> cm = table(test_set[,692], y_pred)
> print(cm)
  y_pred
    0    1
0  82  18
1  23  77
> |
```

Practical No. 05

Aim: Take the inbuilt data file: iris and perform classification on that data using various classification models – Decision Tree, K Nearest Neighbour and Support Vector Machine. Find the confusion matrix for all three models and evaluate them by finding their accuracy. Find the algorithm which performs best on the given data file, out of all these three models.

Code:

```
#PBL
install.packages('rpart')
install.packages('rpart.plot')
install.packages('gmodels')
install.packages('e1071')
library(rpart)
library(rpart.plot)
library(gmodels)
library(e1071)

data(iris)
summary(iris)

#normalize the continuous variables before performing any analysis on the dataset
temp = as.data.frame(scale(iris[,1:4]))
temp$Species = iris$Species # levels: setosa versicolor virginica
summary(temp)

# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set
install.packages('caTools')
library(caTools)
set.seed(123)
split = sample.split(temp$Species, SplitRatio = 0.75)
train = subset(temp, split == TRUE)
test = subset(temp, split == FALSE)

nrow(train)
nrow(test)

#1. Decision Trees
dt_classifier = rpart(formula = Species ~ ., data = train)

# Predicting the Test set results
dt_y_pred = predict(dt_classifier, newdata = test, type = 'class')
print(dt_y_pred)

# Making the Confusion Matrix for Decision Tree
cm = table(test$Species, dt_y_pred)
print(cm)

#accuracy of DT model
DTaccu = ((12+9+11)/nrow(test))*100 #true positive nos of 3*3 confusion matrix
```


DTaccu

#2. k-Nearest Neighbours

```
install.packages("class")
```

```
library(class)
```

```
cl = train$Species
```

```
set.seed(1234)
```

```
knn_y_pred = knn(train[,1:4],test[,1:4],cl,k=5)
```

cm of k-Nearest Neighbours

```
cm = table(test$Species, knn_y_pred)
```

```
print(cm)
```

#accuracy of KNN model

```
KNNaccu = ((12+11+11)/nrow(test))*100 #true positive nos of 3*3 confusion matrix
```

```
KNNaccu
```

#3. Support Vector Machine(SVM)

```
svmclassifier = svm(Species ~ . ,data = train)
```

```
svm_y_pred = predict(svmclassifier,newdata = test)
```

```
cm = table(test$Species, svm_y_pred)
```

```
print(cm)
```

#accuracy of SVM model

```
SVMaccu = ((12+11+11)/nrow(test))*100 #true positive nos of 3*3 confusion matrix
```

```
SVMaccu
```

#Decision Tree vs kNN

```
which(dt_y_pred != knn_y_pred)
```

#Decision Tree vs SVM

```
which(dt_y_pred != svm_y_pred)
```

#svm vs kNN

```
which(svm_y_pred != knn_y_pred) #both are equal
```

#Comparison of the accuracy of different models on testing dataset.

```
models = data.frame(Technique = c("Decision Tree","kNN","SVM"),Accuracy_Percentage =
```

```
c(88.88889,94.44444,94.44444))
```

```
models
```

Output:

```

> # Making the Confusion Matrix for Decision Tree
> cm = table(test$Species, dt_y_pred)
> print(cm)
      dt_y_pred
      setosa versicolor virginica
setosa      12         0         0
versicolor   0         9         3
virginica    0         1        11
>
> #accuracy of DT model
> DTaccu = ((12+9+11)/nrow(test))*100 #true positive nos of 3*3 confusion matrix
> DTaccu
[1] 88.88889
>
> # cm of k-Nearest Neighbours
> cm = table(test$Species, knn_y_pred)
> print(cm)
      knn_y_pred
      setosa versicolor virginica
setosa      12         0         0
versicolor   0        11         1
virginica    0         1        11
>
> #accuracy of KNN model
> KNNaccu = ((12+11+11)/nrow(test))*100 #true positive nos of 3*3 confusion matrix
> KNNaccu
[1] 94.44444
>
> cm = table(test$Species, svm_y_pred)
> print(cm)
      svm_y_pred
      setosa versicolor virginica
setosa      12         0         0
versicolor   0        11         1
virginica    0         1        11
>
> #accuracy of SVM model
> SVMaccu = ((12+11+11)/nrow(test))*100 #true positive nos of 3*3 confusion matrix
> SVMaccu
[1] 94.44444
> #Comparison of the accuracy of different models on testing dataset.
> models = data.frame(Technique = c("Decision Tree","kNN","SVM"),Accuracy_Percentage = c(88.88889,94.44444,94.44444))
> models
  Technique Accuracy_Percentage
1 Decision Tree      88.88889
2         kNN      94.44444
3         SVM      94.44444
> |

```

Practical No. 06

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

Steps to Install Hadoop

1. Install Java JDK 1.8
2. Download Hadoop and extract and place under C drive
3. Set Path in Environment Variables
4. Config files under Hadoop directory
5. Create folder datanode and namenode under data directory
6. Edit HDFS and YARN files
7. Set Java Home environment in Hadoop environment
8. Setup Complete. Test by executing start-all.cmd

There are two ways to install Hadoop, i.e.

9. Single node
10. Multi node

Here, we use multi node cluster.

1. Install Java

11. – Java JDK Link to download

<https://www.oracle.com/java/technologies/javase-jdk8-downloads.html>

12. – extract and install Java in C:\Java

13. – open cmd and type -> javac -version

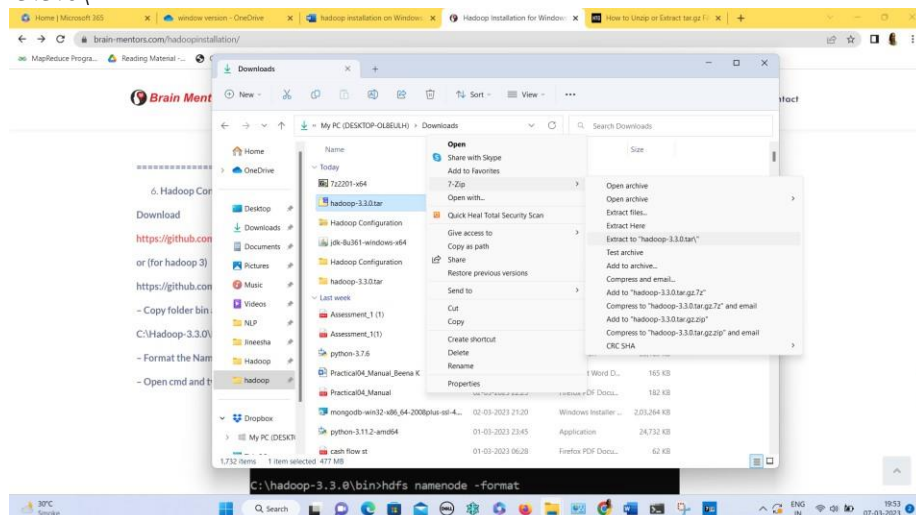
```
C:\Users>cd Beena

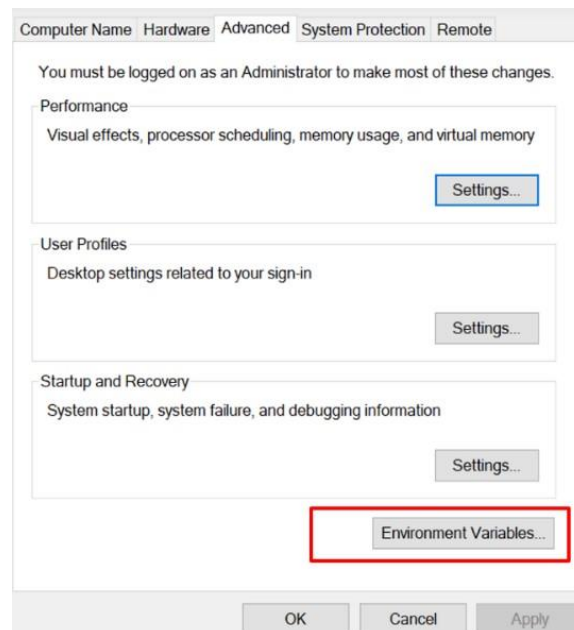
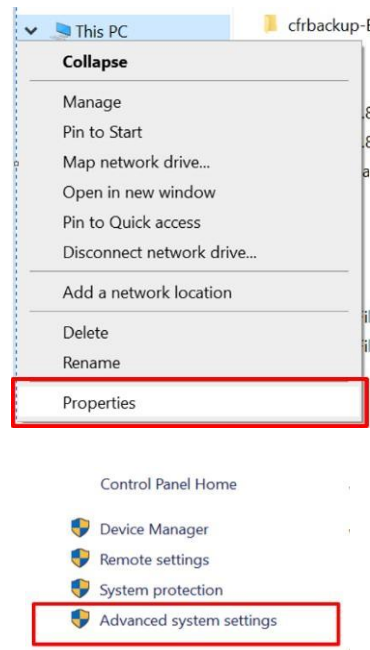
C:\Users\Beena>java -version
java version "1.8.0_361"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_361-b09)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.361-b09, mixed mode)
```

2. Download Hadoop

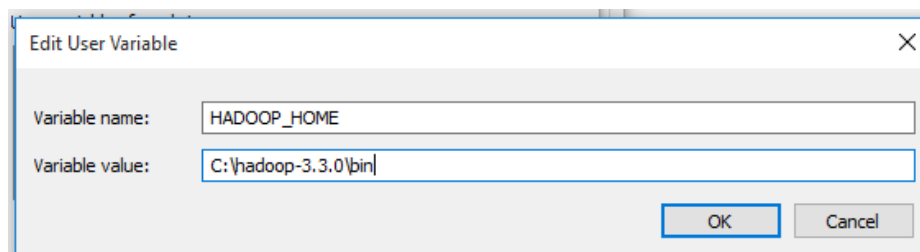
<https://www.apache.org/dyn/closer.cgi/hadoop/common/hadoop-3.3.0/hadoop-3.3.0.tar.gz>

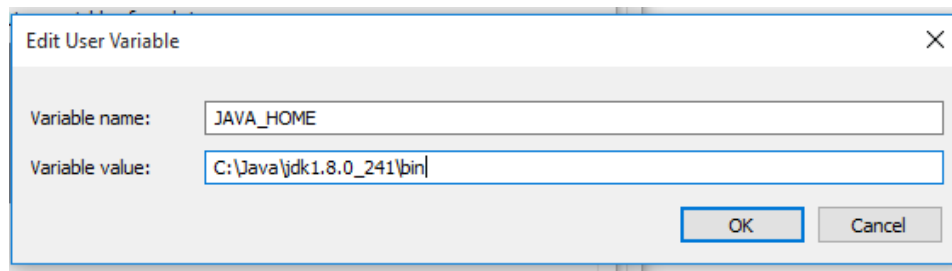
- right click .rar.gz file -> show more options -> 7-zip->and extract to C:\Hadoop-3.3.0\



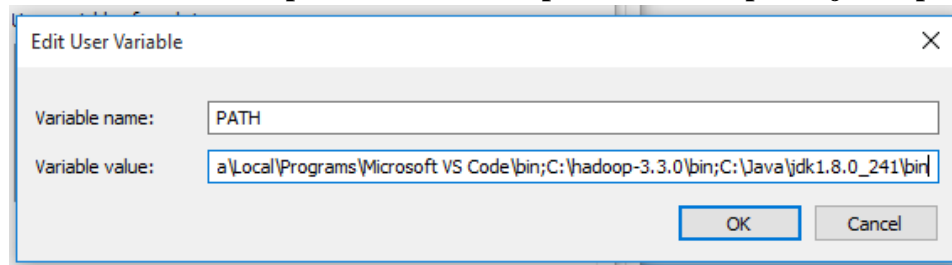
3. Set the path JAVA_HOME Environment variable**4. Set the path HADOOP_HOME Environment variable**

Click on **New** to both user variables and system variables.





Click on user variable -> path -> edit-> add path for Hadoop and java upto 'bin'



Click Ok, Ok, Ok.

5. Configurations

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

paste the xml code in folder and save

=====

```
<configuration>
```

```
<property>
```

```
  <name>fs.defaultFS</name>
```

```
  <value>hdfs://localhost:9000</value>
```

```
</property>
```

```
</configuration>
```

=====

Rename “mapred-site.xml.template” to “mapred-site.xml” and edit this file C:/Hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/mapred-site.xml, paste xml code and save this file.

=====

```
<configuration>
```

```
<property>
```

```
  <name>mapreduce.framework.name</name>
```

```
  <value>yarn</value>
```

```
</property>
</configuration>
```

=====

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,

paste xml code and save this file.

```
<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>
```

=====

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

paste xml code and save this file.

```
<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>
<property>
    <name>yarn.resourcemanager.address</name>
    <value>127.0.0.1:8032</value>
</property>
<property>
    <name>yarn.resourcemanager.scheduler.address</name>
    <value>127.0.0.1:8030</value>
</property>
<property>
    <name>yarn.resourcemanager.resource-tracker.address</name>
    <value>127.0.0.1:8031</value>
</property>
</configuration>
```

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

Find “JAVA_HOME=%JAVA_HOME%” and replace it as

set JAVA_HOME="C:\Java\jdk1.8.0_361"

7. Download “redistributable” package

Download and run VC_redist.x64.exe

This is a “redistributable” package of the Visual C runtime code for 64-bit applications, from Microsoft. It contains certain shared code that every application written with Visual C expects to have available on the Windows computer it runs on.

8. Hadoop Configurations

Download **bin** folder from

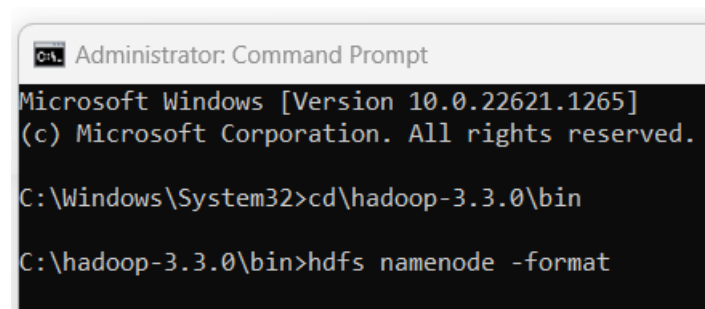
<https://github.com/s911415/apache-hadoop-3.1.0-winutils>

– Copy the **bin** folder to c:\hadoop-3.3.0. Replace the existing **bin** folder.

9. copy "hadoop-yarn-server-timelineservice-3.0.3.jar" from ~\hadoop-3.0.3\share\hadoop\yarn\timelineservice to ~\hadoop-3.0.3\share\hadoop\yarn folder.

10. Format the NameNode

– Open cmd ‘Run as Administrator’ and type command “hdfs namenode –format”



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.1265]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\System32>cd\hadoop-3.3.0\bin

C:\hadoop-3.3.0\bin>hdfs namenode -format
```

```
2023-03-07 21:31:34,685 INFO namenode.FSImageFormatProtobuf: Saving image file C:\hadoop-3.3.0\data\namenode\current\fsi
image.ckpt_00000000000000000000 using no compression
2023-03-07 21:31:34,844 INFO namenode.FSImageFormatProtobuf: Image file C:\hadoop-3.3.0\data\namenode\current\fsimage.ck
pt_00000000000000000000 of size 400 bytes saved in 0 seconds .
2023-03-07 21:31:34,860 INFO namenode.NNStorageRetentionManager: Going to retain 1 images with txid >= 0
2023-03-07 21:31:34,869 INFO namenode.FSImage: FSImageSaver clean checkpoint: txid=0 when meet shutdown.
2023-03-07 21:31:34,870 INFO namenode.NameNode: SHUTDOWN_MSG:
/*****
SHUTDOWN_MSG: Shutting down NameNode at DESKTOP-OL8EULH/192.168.1.19
*****/
```

11. Testing

– Open cmd ‘Run as Administrator’ and change directory to C:\Hadoop-3.3.0\sbin

– type start-all.cmd

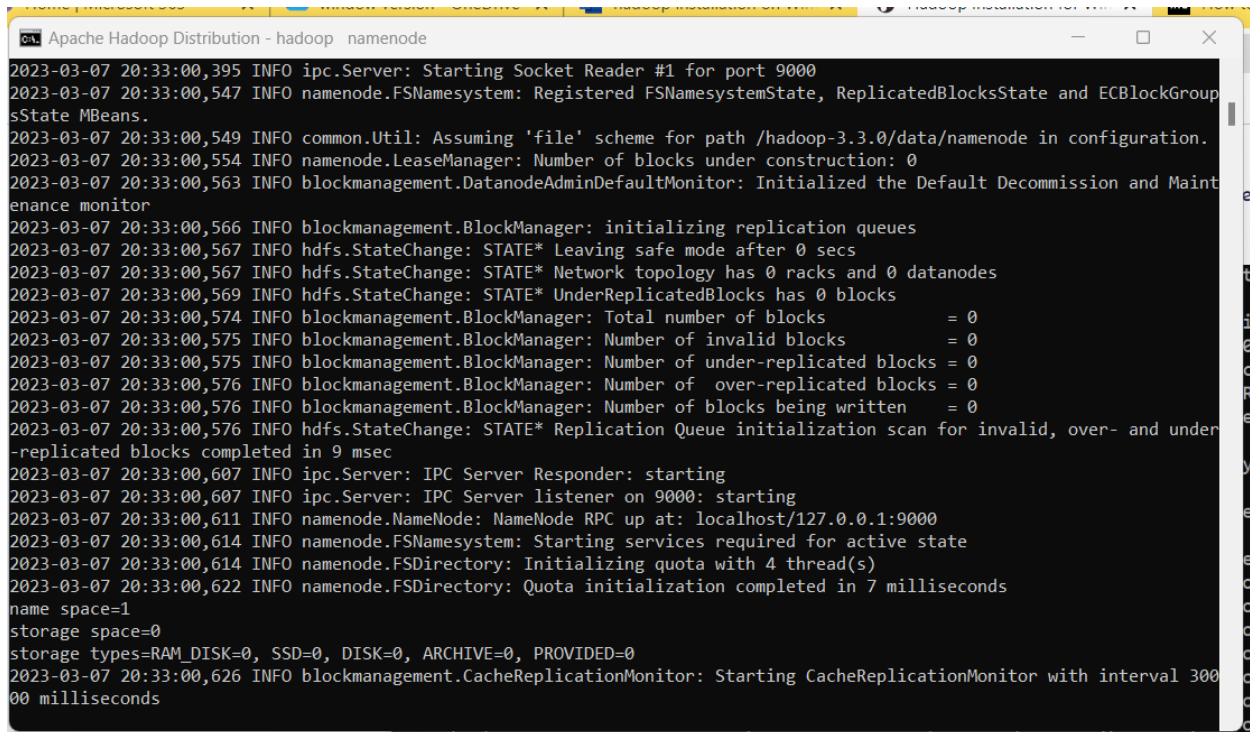
OR

- type start-dfs.cmd

– type start-yarn.cmd


```
C:\hadoop-3.3.0\sbin>start-all.cmd
This script is Deprecated. Instead use start-dfs.cmd and start-yarn.cmd
The filename, directory name, or volume label syntax is incorrect.
The filename, directory name, or volume label syntax is incorrect.
starting yarn daemons
The filename, directory name, or volume label syntax is incorrect.
```

– You will get 4 more running threads for Datanode, namenode, resource manager and node manager



```
Apache Hadoop Distribution - hadoop namenode
2023-03-07 20:33:00,395 INFO ipc.Server: Starting Socket Reader #1 for port 9000
2023-03-07 20:33:00,547 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: Registered FSNamesystemState, ReplicatedBlocksState and ECBlockGroup
sState MBeans.
2023-03-07 20:33:00,549 INFO common.Util: Assuming 'file' scheme for path /hadoop-3.3.0/data/namenode in configuration.
2023-03-07 20:33:00,554 INFO namenode.LeaseManager: Number of blocks under construction: 0
2023-03-07 20:33:00,563 INFO blockmanagement.DatanodeAdminDefaultMonitor: Initialized the Default Decommission and Maint
enance monitor
2023-03-07 20:33:00,566 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: initializing replication queues
2023-03-07 20:33:00,567 INFO hdfs.StateChange: STATE* Leaving safe mode after 0 secs
2023-03-07 20:33:00,567 INFO hdfs.StateChange: STATE* Network topology has 0 racks and 0 datanodes
2023-03-07 20:33:00,569 INFO hdfs.StateChange: STATE* UnderReplicatedBlocks has 0 blocks
2023-03-07 20:33:00,574 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: Total number of blocks = 0
2023-03-07 20:33:00,575 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: Number of invalid blocks = 0
2023-03-07 20:33:00,575 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: Number of under-replicated blocks = 0
2023-03-07 20:33:00,576 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: Number of over-replicated blocks = 0
2023-03-07 20:33:00,576 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: Number of blocks being written = 0
2023-03-07 20:33:00,576 INFO hdfs.StateChange: STATE* Replication Queue initialization scan for invalid, over- and under
-replicated blocks completed in 9 msec
2023-03-07 20:33:00,607 INFO ipc.Server: IPC Server Responder: starting
2023-03-07 20:33:00,607 INFO ipc.Server: IPC Server listener on 9000: starting
2023-03-07 20:33:00,611 INFO namenode.NameNode: NameNode RPC up at: localhost/127.0.0.1:9000
2023-03-07 20:33:00,614 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: Starting services required for active state
2023-03-07 20:33:00,614 INFO namenode.FSDirectory: Initializing quota with 4 thread(s)
2023-03-07 20:33:00,622 INFO namenode.FSDirectory: Quota initialization completed in 7 milliseconds
name space=1
storage space=0
storage types=RAM_DISK=0, SSD=0, DISK=0, ARCHIVE=0, PROVIDED=0
2023-03-07 20:33:00,626 INFO blockmanagement.CacheReplicationMonitor: Starting CacheReplicationMonitor with interval 300
00 milliseconds
```

Output:

12. Type JPS command to start-all.cmd command prompt, you will get following output.

```
C:\hadoop-3.3.0\sbin>jps
5632 Jps
7572 DataNode
3752 ResourceManager
7992 NameNode
8028 NodeManager
```

13. Run <http://localhost:9870/> from any browser

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `localhost:9870/dfshealth.html#tab-overview`. The page has a green navigation bar with tabs: **Hadoop**, **Overview**, **Datanodes**, **Datanode Volume Failures**, **Snapshot**, **Startup Progress**, and **Utilities**. The main content area is titled **Overview 'localhost:9000' (✓active)**. Below the title is a table with the following information:

Started:	Wed Mar 15 12:10:54 +0530 2023
Version:	3.3.0, raa96f1871bfd858f9bac59cf2a81ec470da649af
Compiled:	Tue Jul 07 00:14:00 +0530 2020 by brahma from branch-3.3.0
Cluster ID:	CID-1986aba8-0ed3-43a2-9db7-42944ec518b2
Block Pool ID:	BP-1049743432-192.168.56.1-1678862097216

Below the table is another green navigation bar with the same tabs as above. The main content area is titled **Browse Directory**. It features a search bar with the text `/` and a **Go!** button. To the right of the search bar are icons for file operations. Below the search bar, it says **Show 25 entries** and **Search:** followed by a search input field. A table header is visible with columns: **Permission**, **Owner**, **Group**, **Size**, **Last Modified**, **Replication**, **Block Size**, and **Name**. Below the header, it says **No data available in table**. At the bottom, it says **Showing 0 to 0 of 0 entries** and has **Previous** and **Next** buttons.

Practical No. 07

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

Requirements

- a. PyMongo
- b. Mongo Database

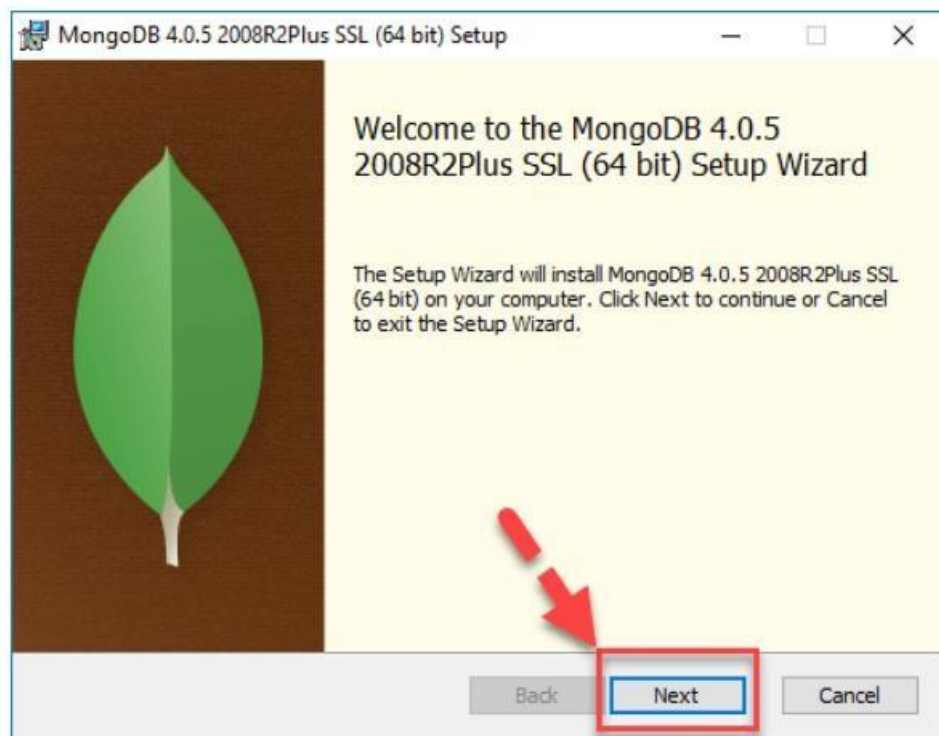
Step A: Install Mongo database

Step 1) Go to (<https://www.mongodb.com/download-center/community>) and Download MongoDB Community Server. We will install the 64-bit version for Windows.

Select the server you would like to run:

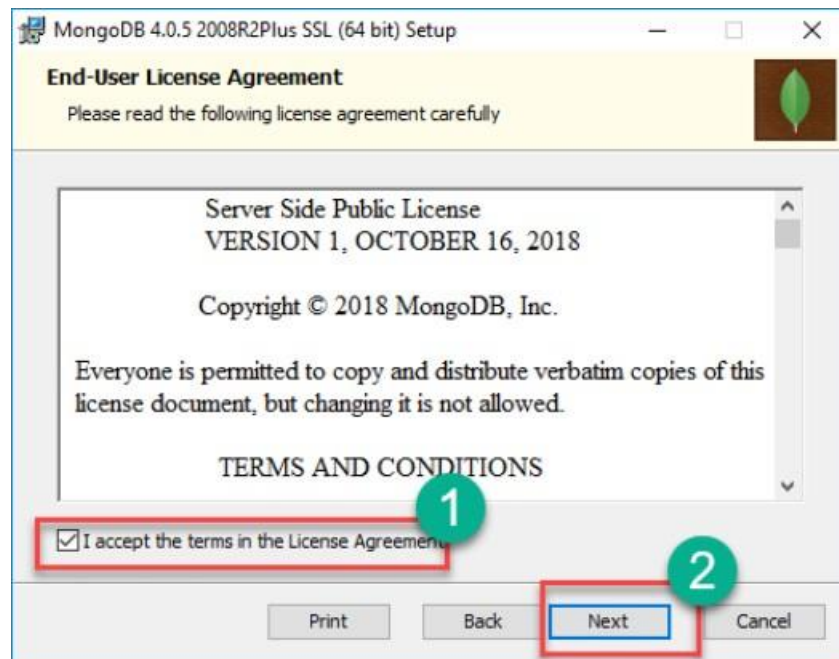


Step 2) Once download is complete open the msi file. Click Next in the start up screen

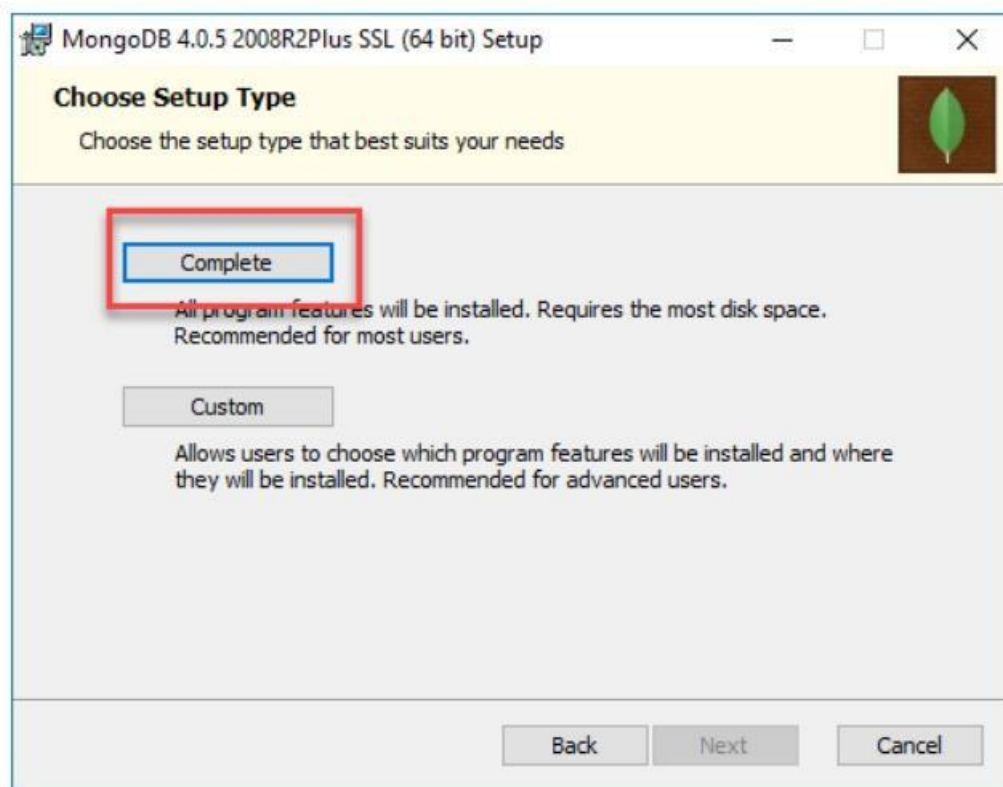


Step 3)

1. Accept the End-User License Agreement
2. Click Next



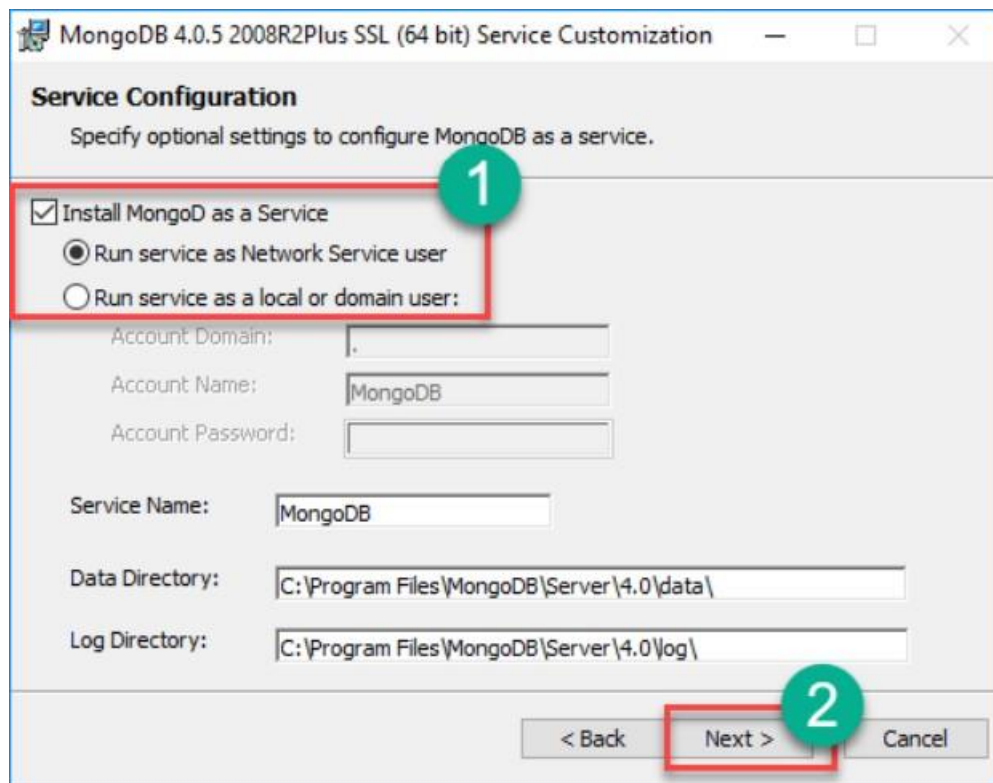
Step 4) Click on the "complete" button to install all of the components. The custom option can be used to install selective components or if you want to change the location of the installation.



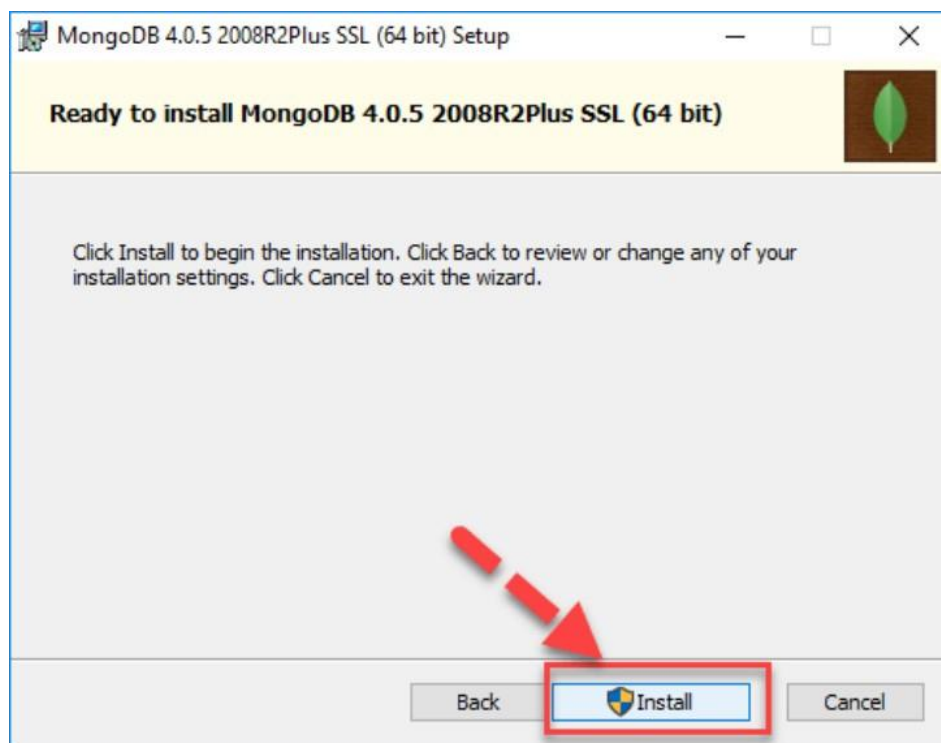
Step 5)

1. Select “Run service as Network Service user”. make a note of the data directory, we’ll need this later.

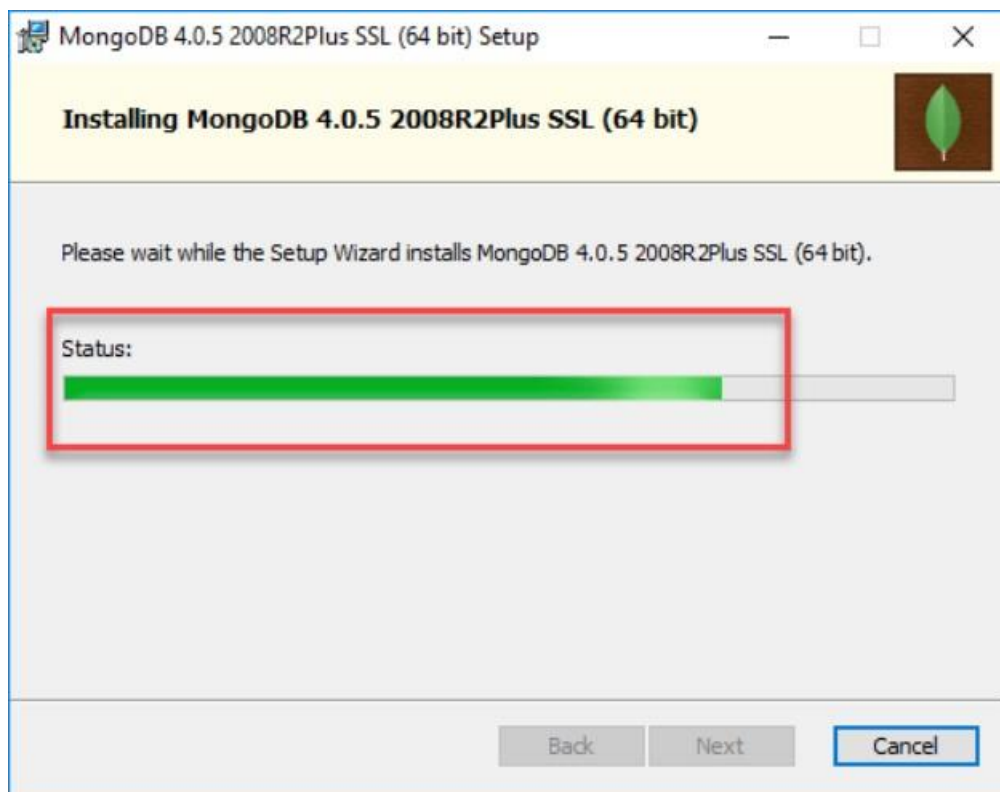
2. Click Next



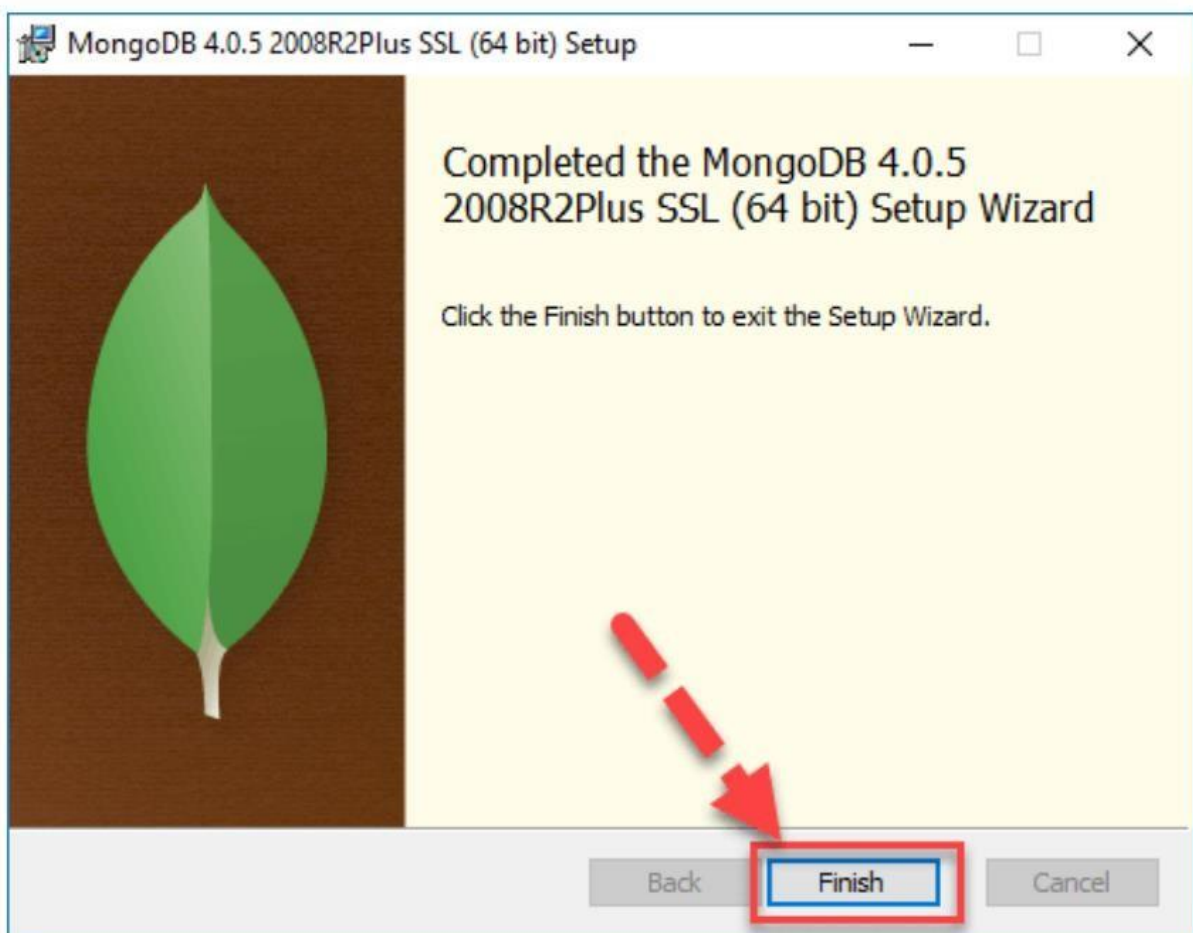
Step 6) Click on the Install button to start the installation.



Step 7) Installation begins. Click Next once completed.



Step 8) Click on the Finish button to complete the installation.



Test MongoDB

Step 1) Go to " C:\Program Files\MongoDB\Server\4.0\bin" and double click on **mongo.exe**. Alternatively, you can also click on the MongoDB desktop icon.

- **Create the directory where MongoDB will store its files.**
Open command prompt window and apply following commands

```
C:\users\admin> cd\
C:\>md data\db
```

Step 2) Execute mongod

Open another command prompt window.

```
C:\> cd C:\Program Files\MongoDB\Server\4.0\bin
C:\Program Files\MongoDB\Server\4.0\bin> mongod
```

In case if it gives an error then run the following command:

```
C:\Program Files\MongoDB\Server\4.0\bin> mongod --repair
```

```
{ v: 2, key: { lastUse: 1 }, name: "lsidTTLIndex", ns: "config.system.sessions", expireAfterSeconds: 1800 }
2023-03-03T09:46:21.011+0530 I INDEX [LogicalSessionCacheRefresh] building index using bulk method; build may temporarily use up to 500 megabytes of RAM
2023-03-03T09:46:21.044+0530 I INDEX [LogicalSessionCacheRefresh] build index done. scanned 0 total records. 0 secs
2023-03-03T09:46:21.045+0530 I COMMAND [LogicalSessionCacheRefresh] command config.$cmd command: createIndexes { create
Indexes: "system.sessions", indexes: [ { key: { lastUse: 1 }, name: "lsidTTLIndex", expireAfterSeconds: 1800 } ], $db: "
config" } numYields:0 reslen:114 locks:{ Global: { acquireCount: { r: 2, w: 2 } }, Database: { acquireCount: { w: 2, W:
1 } }, Collection: { acquireCount: { w: 2 } } } protocol:op_msg 254ms
```

Step 3) Connect to MongoDB using the Mongo shell

Let the MongoDB daemon to run.

Open another command prompt window and run the following commands:

```
C:\users\admin> cd C:\Program Files\MongoDB\Server\4.0\bin
C:\Program Files\MongoDB\Server\4.0\bin> mongo
```

```
The monitoring data will be available on a MongoDB website with a unique URL accessible to you
and anyone you share the URL with. MongoDB may use this information to make product
improvements and to suggest MongoDB products and deployment options to you.

To enable free monitoring, run the following command: db.enableFreeMonitoring()
To permanently disable this reminder, run the following command: db.disableFreeMonitoring()
---

> show dbs
admin      0.000GB
config     0.000GB
local      0.000GB
mybigdata  0.000GB
> use mybigdata
```

Step 4) Install PyMongo

Open another command prompt window and run the following commands:

Check the python version on your desktop / laptop and copy that path from window explorer

```
C:\users\admin>cd C:\Program Files\Python311\Scripts
```

```
C:\Program Files\Python38\Scripts > python -m pip install pymongo
```

```
C:\Program Files\Python38\Scripts>python -m pip install pymongo
Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable
Collecting pymongo
  Downloading pymongo-4.3.3-cp38-cp38-win_amd64.whl (382 kB)
    |#####| 382 kB 3.3 MB/s
Collecting dnspython<3.0.0,>=1.16.0
  Downloading dnspython-2.3.0-py3-none-any.whl (283 kB)
    |#####| 283 kB ...
Installing collected packages: dnspython, pymongo
Successfully installed dnspython-2.3.0 pymongo-4.3.3
WARNING: You are using pip version 20.2.1; however, version 23.0.1 is available.
You should consider upgrading via the 'C:\Program Files\Python38\python.exe -m pip install --upgrade pip' command.
```

Note: # **-m** option is for <module-name>

Now you have downloaded and installed a mongoDB driver.

Step 5) Test PyMongo

Run the following command from python command prompt

```
import pymongo
```

Now, either create a file in Python IDLE or run all commands one by one in sequence on Python cell

Program 1: Creating a Database: create_dp.py

```
import pymongo
myclient = pymongo.MongoClient("mongodb://localhost:27017/")
mydb = myclient["mybigdata"]
print(myclient.list_database_names())
['admin', 'config', 'local']
```

Program 2: Creating a Collection: create_collection.py

```
import pymongo
myclient = pymongo.MongoClient("mongodb://localhost:27017/")
mydb = myclient["mybigdata"]
mycol=mydb["student"]
print(mydb.list_collection_names())
[]
```

Program 3: Insert into Collection: insert_into_collection.py

```
import pymongo
myclient = pymongo.MongoClient("mongodb://localhost:27017/")
mydb = myclient["mybigdata"]
mycol=mydb["student"]
mydict={"name":"Beena", "address":"Mumbai"}
x=mycol.insert_one(mydict) # insert_one(containing the name(s) and value(s) of each field
```

Program 4: Insert Multiple data into Collection: insert_many.py

```
import pymongo
myclient = pymongo.MongoClient("mongodb://localhost:27017/")
mydb = myclient["mybigdata"]
mycol=mydb["student"]
mylist=[{"name":"Khyati", "address":"Mumbai"}, {"name":"Kruti", "address":"Mumbai"},
{"name":"Nidhi", "address":"Pune"}, {"name":"Komal", "address":"Pune"},]
x=mycol.insert_many(mylist)
```


Step 6) Test in Mongodb to check database and data inserted in collection

a. If you want to check your database list, use the command show dbs in mongo command prompt

> show dbs

```
admin      0.000GB
config     0.000GB
local      0.000GB
mybigdata  0.000GB
```

b. If you want to use a database with name mybigdata, then use database statement would be as follow:

> use mybigdata

```
switched to db mybigdata
```

c. If you want to check collection in mongodb use the command show collections

> show collections

```
student
```

d. If you want to display the first row from collection: db.collection_name.find()

> db.student.findOne()

```
> db.student.findOne()
{
  "_id" : ObjectId("640178face663db608cef72f"),
  "name" : "Beena",
  "address" : "Mumbai"
}
```

e. If you want to display all the data from collection: db.collection_name.find()

> db.student.find()

```
> db.student.find()
{ "_id" : ObjectId("640178face663db608cef72f"), "name" : "Beena", "address" : "Mumbai" }
{ "_id" : ObjectId("640179336ce317082c266dc1"), "name" : "Khyati", "address" : "Mumbai" }
{ "_id" : ObjectId("640179336ce317082c266dc2"), "name" : "Kruti", "address" : "Mumbai" }
{ "_id" : ObjectId("640179336ce317082c266dc3"), "name" : "Nidhi", "address" : "Pune" }
{ "_id" : ObjectId("640179336ce317082c266dc4"), "name" : "Komal", "address" : "Pune" }
```

f. count number of rows in a collection

> db.student.count()

```
5
```

Site for R packages documentation:

https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/available_packages_by_name.html

University of Mumbai

**Practical Journal of
Big Data Analytics
&
Image Processing**

M.Sc. (Information Technology) Part-I

Submitted by

THAKUR KALYANI KASHINATH

Seat No: 4133604



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2022-2023**

**Mahatma Education Society's
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**DEPARTMENT OF
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the experiment work entered in this journal is as per the syllabus in **M.Sc. (Information Technology) Part-I, Semester-II**; class prescribed by University of Mumbai for the subject **Image Processing** was done in computer lab of Mahatma Education Society's Pillai HOC College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Rasayani by **KALYANI THAKUR** during Academic year 2022-2023.

Exam Seat No: 4133604

Subject In-Charge

Coordinator

External Examiner

Principal

Date:

College Seal

IMAGE PROCESSING

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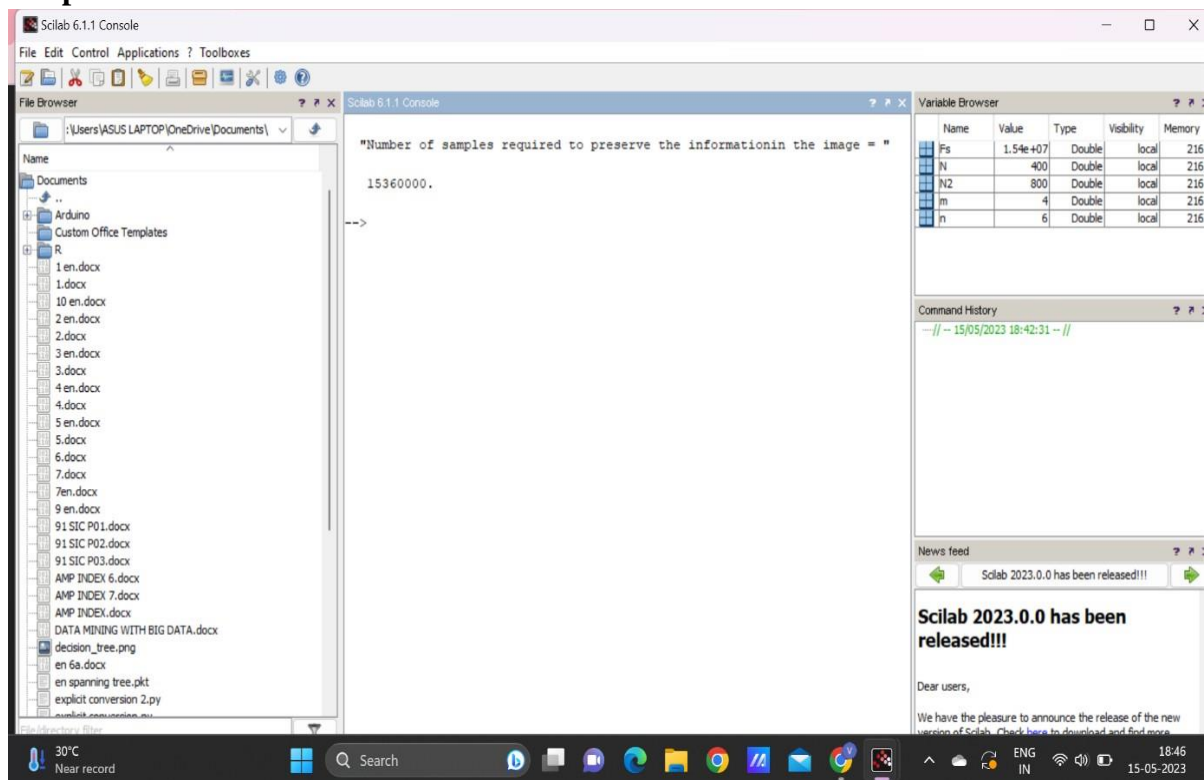
Practical No. 01

Aim: A) Program to calculate a number of samples required for the image.

Code:

```
clc;
close;
m=4;
n=6;
N=400;
N2=2*N;
Fs=m*N2*n*N2;
disp('Number of samples required to preserve the information in the image = ',Fs);
```

Output:

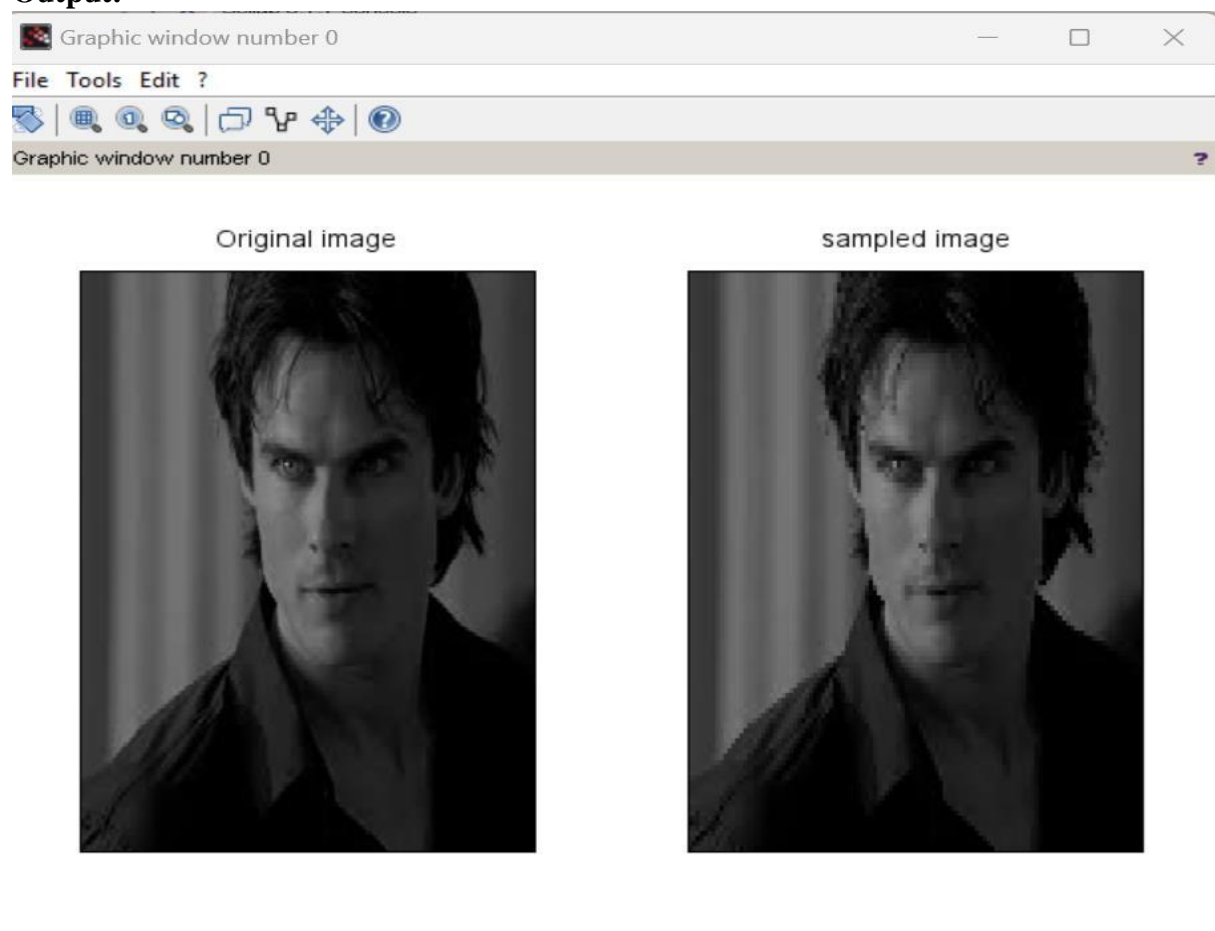


Aim: B) Program to study the effects of reducing the spatial resolution of a digital image.

Code:

```
n = input('Enter the input samples');  
img=rgb2gray(imread('D:\damon.jpeg'));  
a=size(img);  
w=a(2);  
h=a(1);  
im=zeros(100);  
for i=1:n:h  
for j=1:n:w  
for k=0:n-1  
for l=0:n-1  
im(i+k,j+l)=img(i,j);  
end  
end  
end  
subplot(1,2,1);  
imshow(uint8(img));title('Original image');  
subplot(1,2,2);  
imshow(uint8(im));title('sampled image');
```

Output:



Practical No. 02

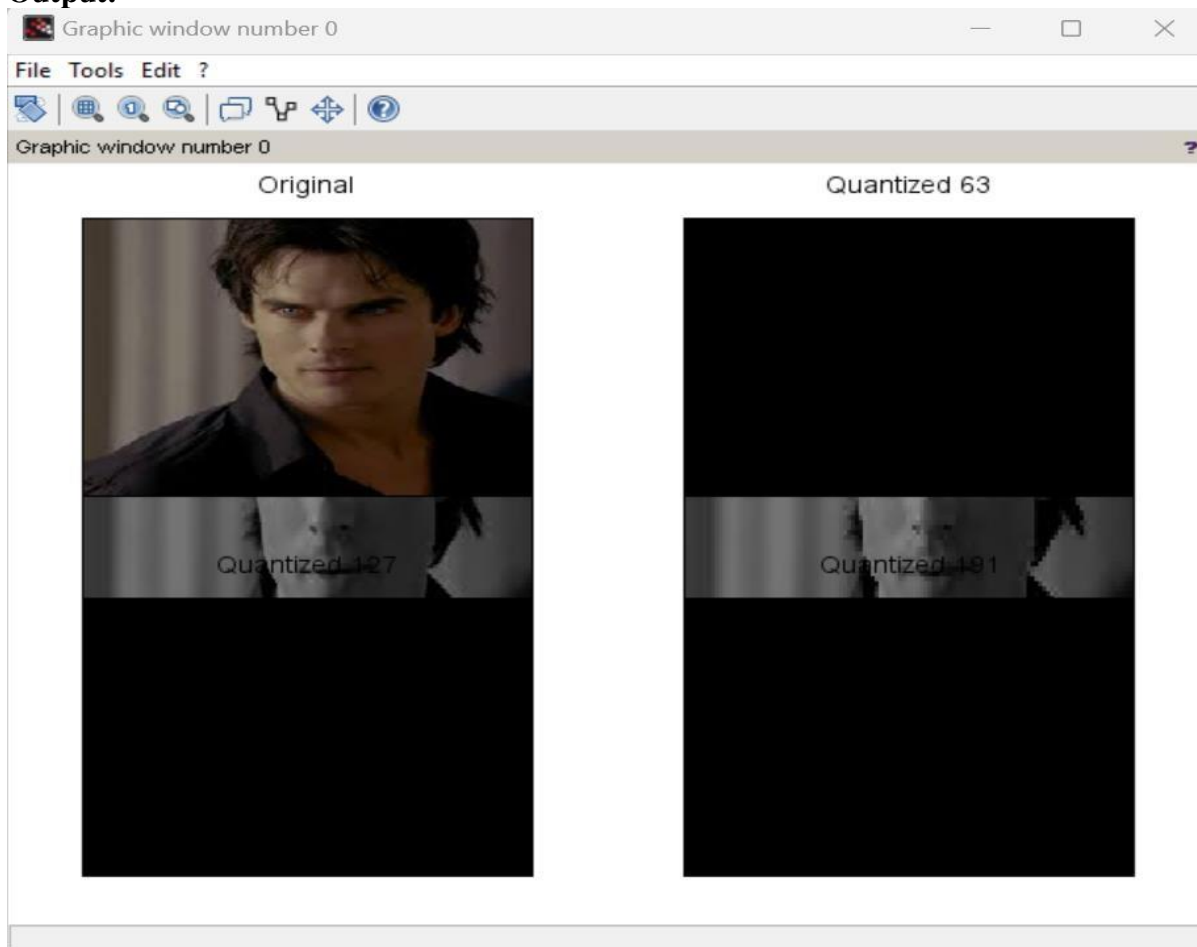
Aim: WAP to study the effect of reducing the quantization values and spatial resolution.

1) Quantization

Code:

```
a=imread('D:\damon.jpeg');  
[m,n]=size(a);  
for i=1:m  
    for j=1:n  
        b(i,j)=(a(i,j))/255*63;  
        c(i,j)=(a(i,j))/255*127;  
        d(i,j)=(a(i,j))/255*191;  
    end  
end  
subplot(2,2,1),imshow(a),title('Original');  
subplot(2,2,2),imshow(b),title('Quantized 63');  
subplot(2,2,3),imshow(c),title('Quantized 127');  
subplot(2,2,4),imshow(d),title('Quantized 191');
```

Output:

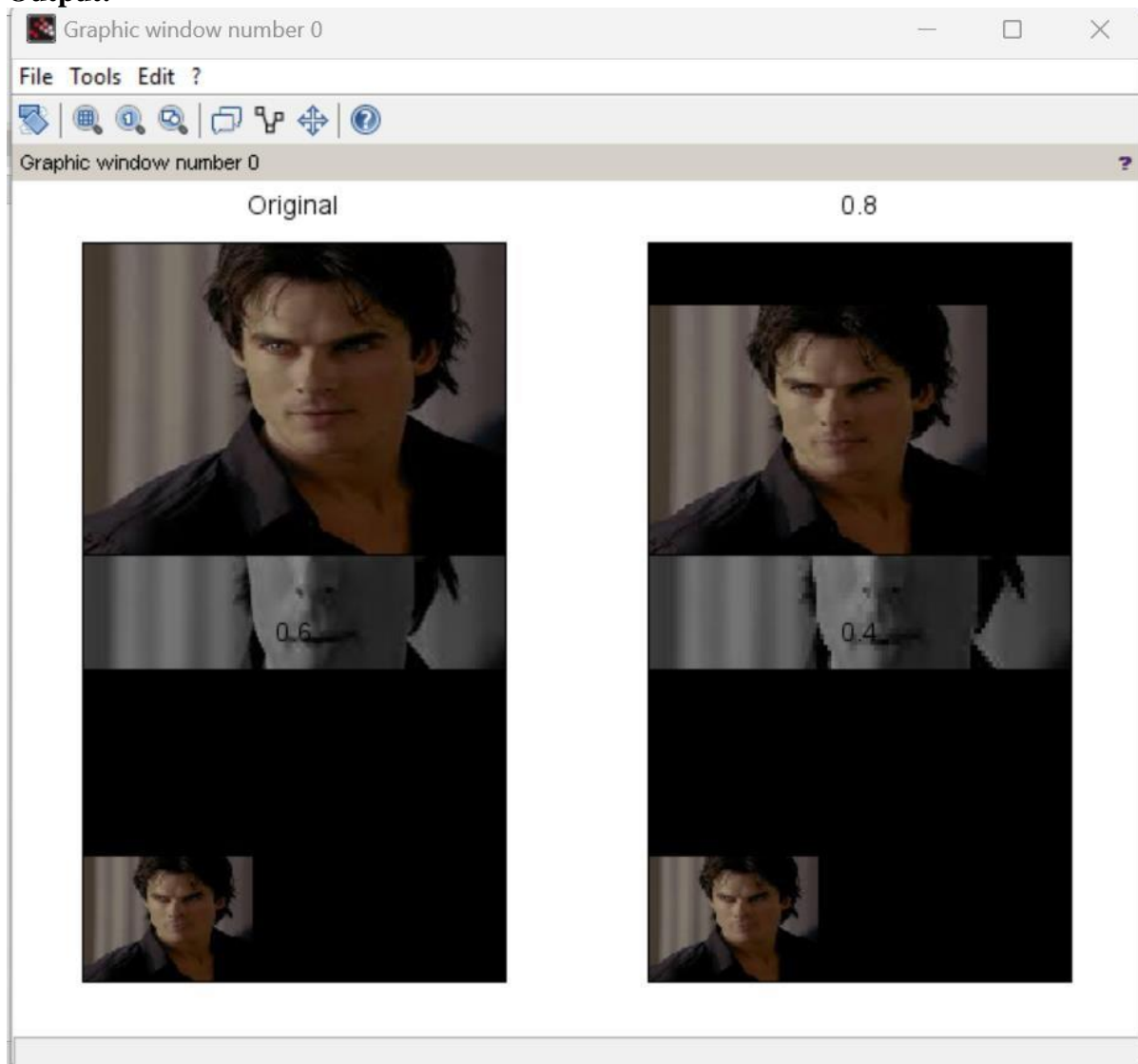


2) Spatial Resolution

Code:

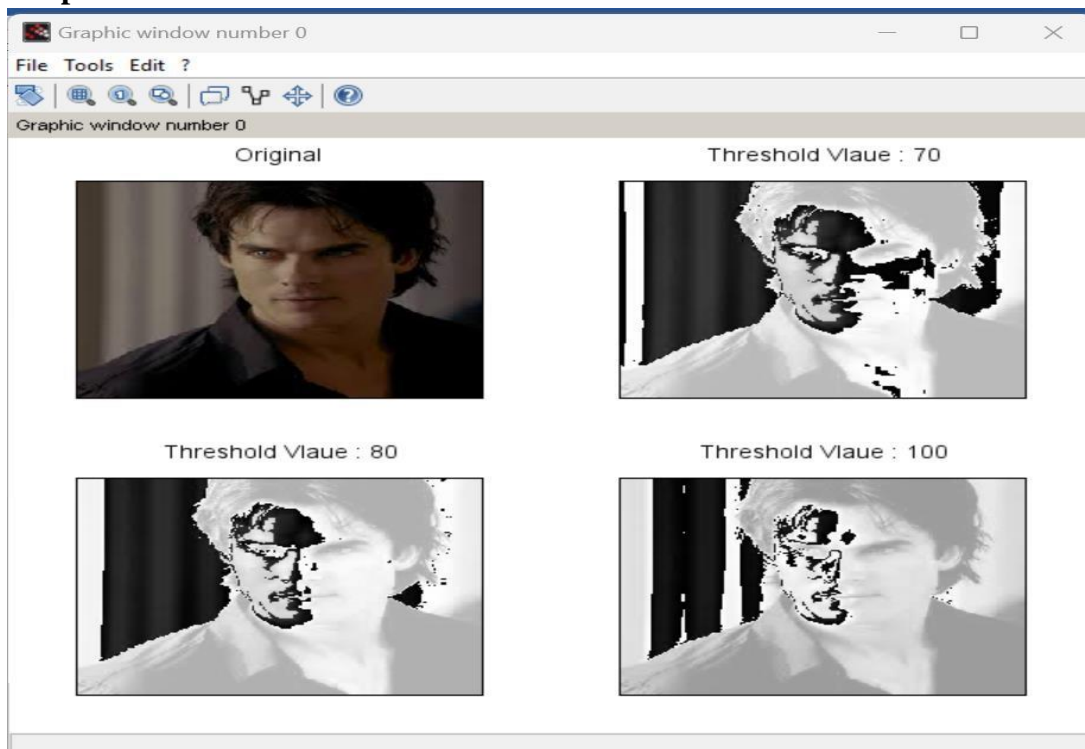
```
i=imread('D:\damon.jpeg');  
a=imresize(i,0.8);  
b=imresize(i,0.6);  
c=imresize(i,0.4);  
subplot(2,2,1),imshow(i),title('Original');  
subplot(2,2,2),imshow(a),title('0.8');  
subplot(2,2,3),imshow(b),title('0.6');  
subplot(2,2,4),imshow(c),title('0.4');
```

Output:



Practical No. 03**Aim: Image Enhancement****A) Thresholding****code:**

```
a=imread('D:\damon.jpeg');  
[m,n]=size(a);  
for i=1:m  
    for j=1:n  
        x=a(i,j);  
        if x >= 128  
            b(i,j)=a(i,j)+70;  
            c(i,j)=a(i,j)+80;  
            d(i,j)=a(i,j)+100;  
        else  
            b(i,j)=a(i,j)-70;  
            c(i,j)=a(i,j)-80;  
            d(i,j)=a(i,j)-100;  
        end  
    end  
end  
subplot(2,2,1),imshow(a),title('Original');  
subplot(2,2,2),imshow(b),title('Threshold Vlaue : 70');  
subplot(2,2,3),imshow(c),title('Threshold Vlaue : 80');  
subplot(2,2,4),imshow(d),title('Threshold Vlaue : 100');
```

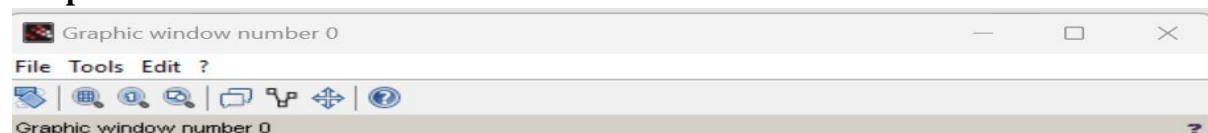
Output:

B) Contrast Adjustment:**Code:**

```

a=imread('D:\damon.jpeg');
r1=100;
r2=140;
s1=150;
s2=240;
l=s1/r1;
m=(s2-s1)/(r2-r1);
n=(255-s2)/(255-r2);
s=size(a);
for i=1:s(1)
for j=1:s(2)
if ((a(i,j) > 0) && (a(i,j) < r1))
b(i,j) = a(i,j)*l;
end
if ((a(i,j) > r1) && (a(i,j) < r2))
b(i,j) = (m*(a(i,j)-120))+s1;
end
if ((a(i,j) > r2) && (a(i,j) < 256))
b(i,j) = (n*(a(i,j)-150))+s2;
end
end
end
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(a),title('Original Image');
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(uint8(b)),title('Contrast Image');

```

Output:

Original Image

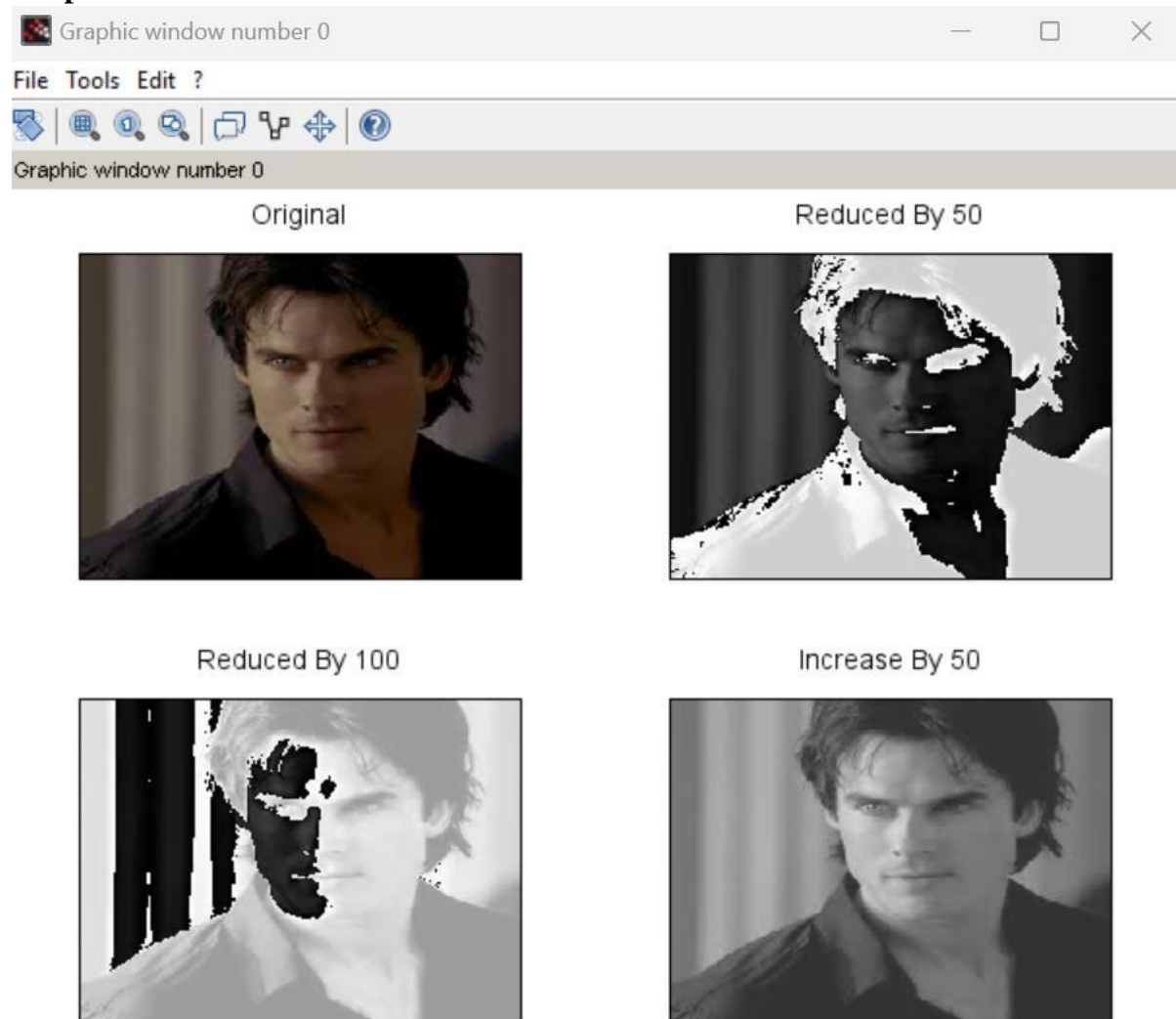


Contrast Image



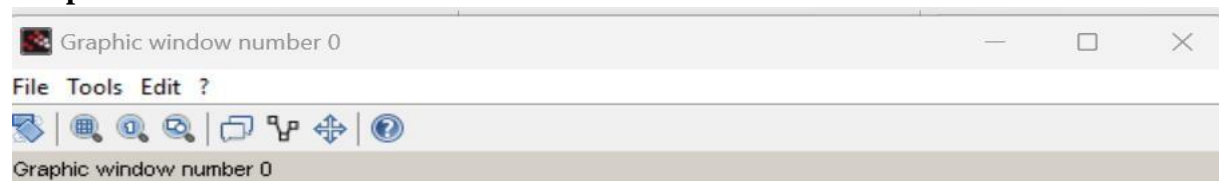
C) Brightness Adjustment:**Code:**

```
a=imread('D:\damon.jpeg');  
[m,n]=size(a);  
for i=1:m  
    for j=1:n  
        b(i,j)=a(i,j)-50;  
        c(i,j)=a(i,j)-100;  
        d(i,j)=a(i,j)+50;  
    end  
end  
subplot(2,2,1),imshow(a),title('Original');  
subplot(2,2,2),imshow(b),title('Reduced By 50');  
subplot(2,2,3),imshow(c),title('Reduced By 100');  
subplot(2,2,4),imshow(d),title('Increase By 50');
```

Output:

D) Gray Level Slicing:**code:**

```
a=imread('D:\damon.jpeg');  
[m,n]=size(a);  
min = 100;  
max= 200;  
for i=1:m  
    for j=1:n  
        x=a(i,j);  
        if x > min && x < max  
            b(i,j)=a(i,j);  
        elseif x > max  
            b(i,j)=255;  
        else  
            b(i,j)=0;  
        end  
    end  
end  
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(a),title('Original');  
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(b),title('Gray Slicing');
```

Output:

Original

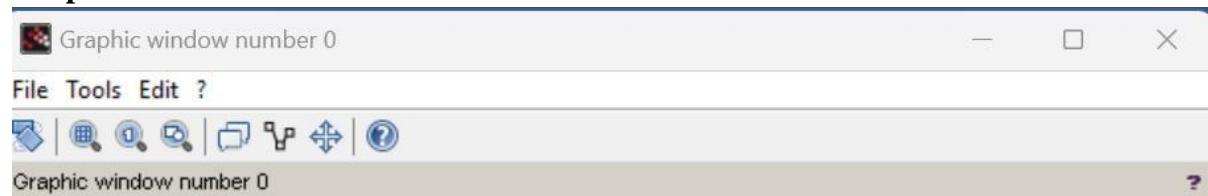


Gray Slicing



Practical No. 04**Aim: Basic Transformation****A) Log Transformation:****Code:**

```
a=imread('D:\klaroline.jpeg');  
[m,n]=size(a);  
for i=1:m  
    for j=1:n  
        x=a(i,j);  
        b(i,j)=20*log(1+double(x));  
    end  
end  
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(a),title('Original');  
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(b),title('Log Transform');
```

Output:

Original

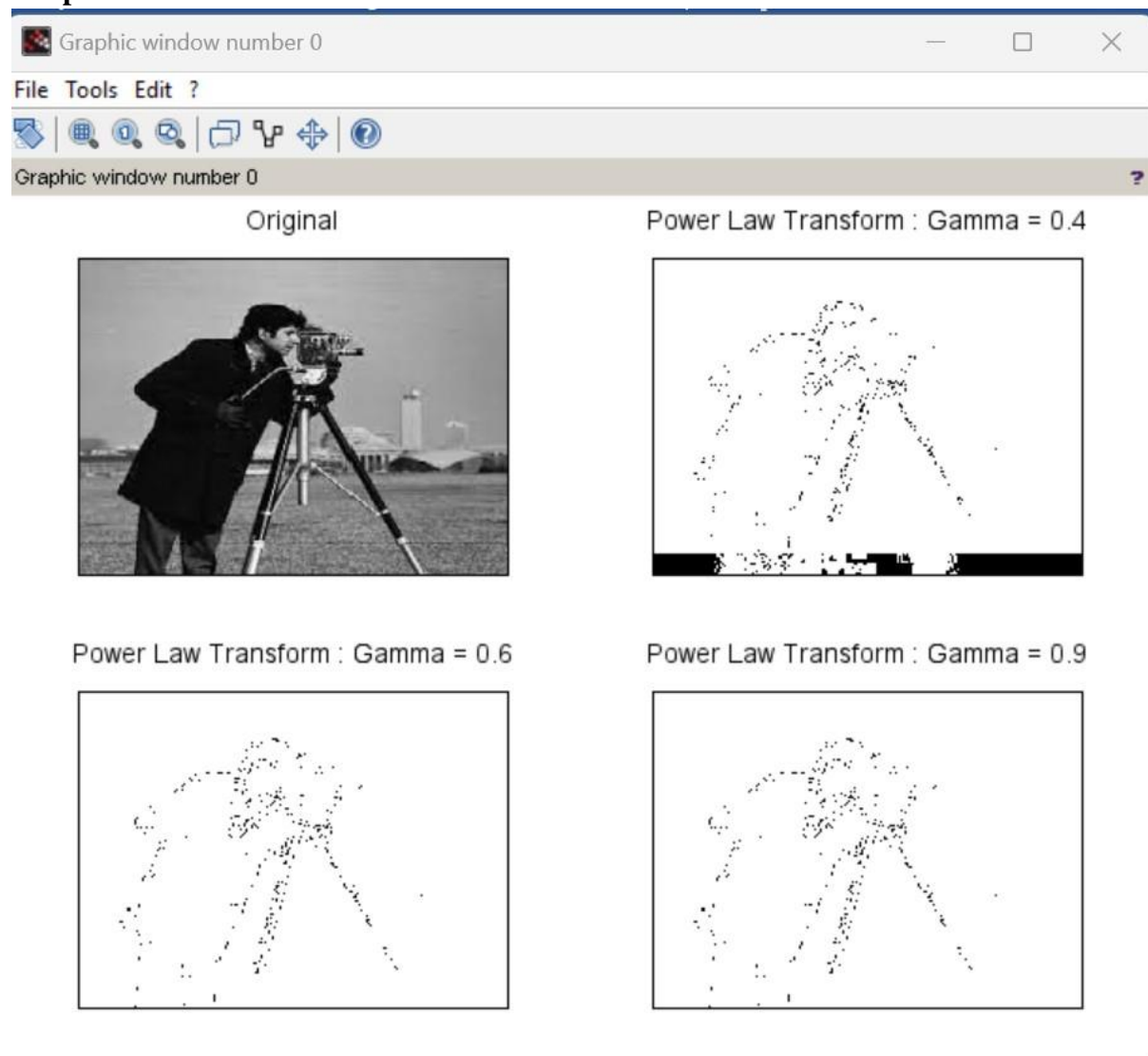


Log Transform



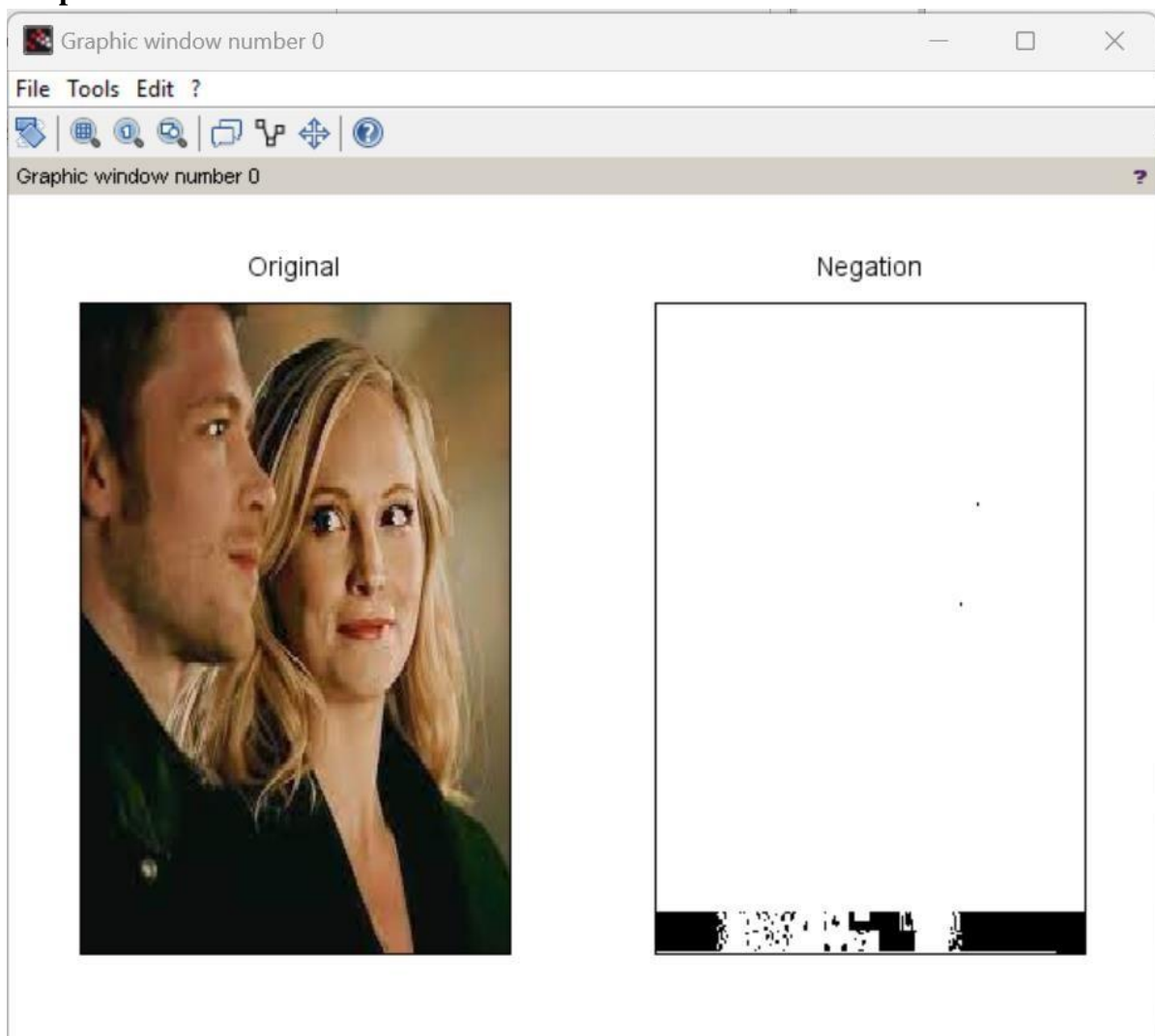
B) Power Law Transformation:**code:**

```
a=imread('D:\cameraman.jpeg');  
[m,n]=size(a);  
for i=1:m  
    for j=1:n  
        x=double(a(i,j));  
        b(i,j)=20*(x^0.4);  
        c(i,j)=20*(x^0.6);  
        d(i,j)=20*(x^0.9);  
    end  
end  
subplot(2,2,1),imshow(a),title('Original');  
subplot(2,2,2),imshow(b),title('Power Law Transform : Gamma = 0.4');  
subplot(2,2,3),imshow(c),title('Power Law Transform : Gamma = 0.6');  
subplot(2,2,4),imshow(d),title('Power Law Transform : Gamma = 0.9');
```

Output:

C) Negation code**code:**

```
a=imread('D:\klaroline.jpeg');  
[m,n]=size(a);  
for i=1:m  
    for j=1:n  
        b(i,j)=255 - a(i,j);  
    end  
end  
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(a),title('Original');  
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(b),title('Negation');
```

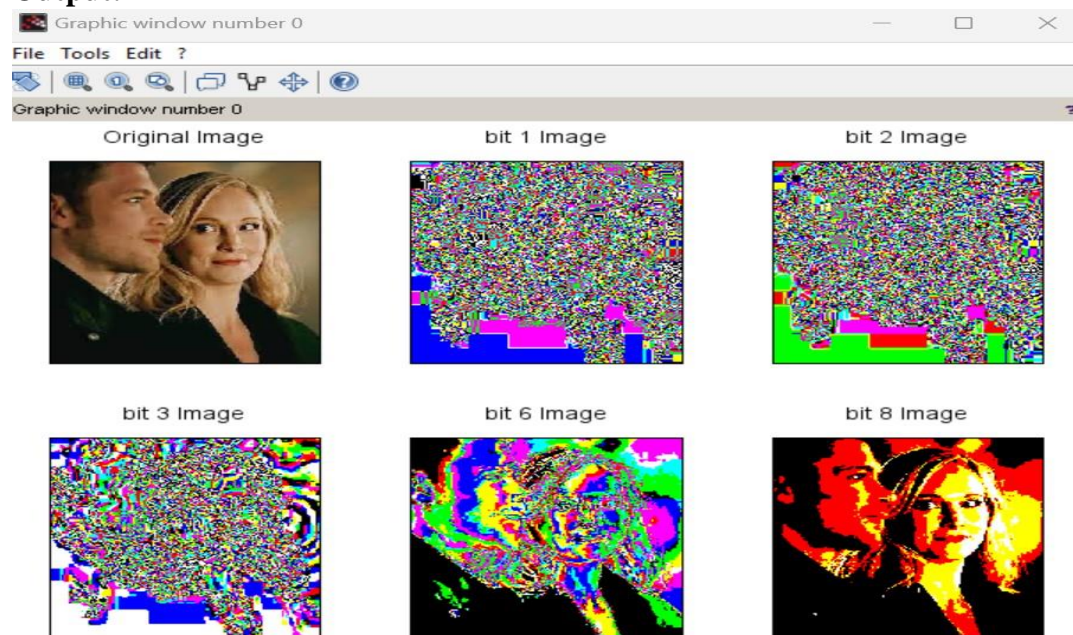
Output:

D) Piecewise linear transformations**code:**

```

clc;
clear all;
a=imread('D:\klaroline.jpeg');
b=double(a);
subplot(2,3,1);
imshow(a);
title('Original Image');
f1=bitget(b,1);
subplot(2,3,2);
imshow(f1);
title('bit 1 Image');
f2=bitget(b,2);
subplot(2,3,3);
imshow(f2);
title('bit 2 Image');
f3=bitget(b,4);
subplot(2,3,4);
imshow(f3);
title('bit 3 Image');
f4=bitget(b,6);
subplot(2,3,5);
imshow(f4);
title('bit 6 Image');
f5=bitget(b,8);
subplot(2,3,6);
imshow(f5);
title('bit 8 Image');

```

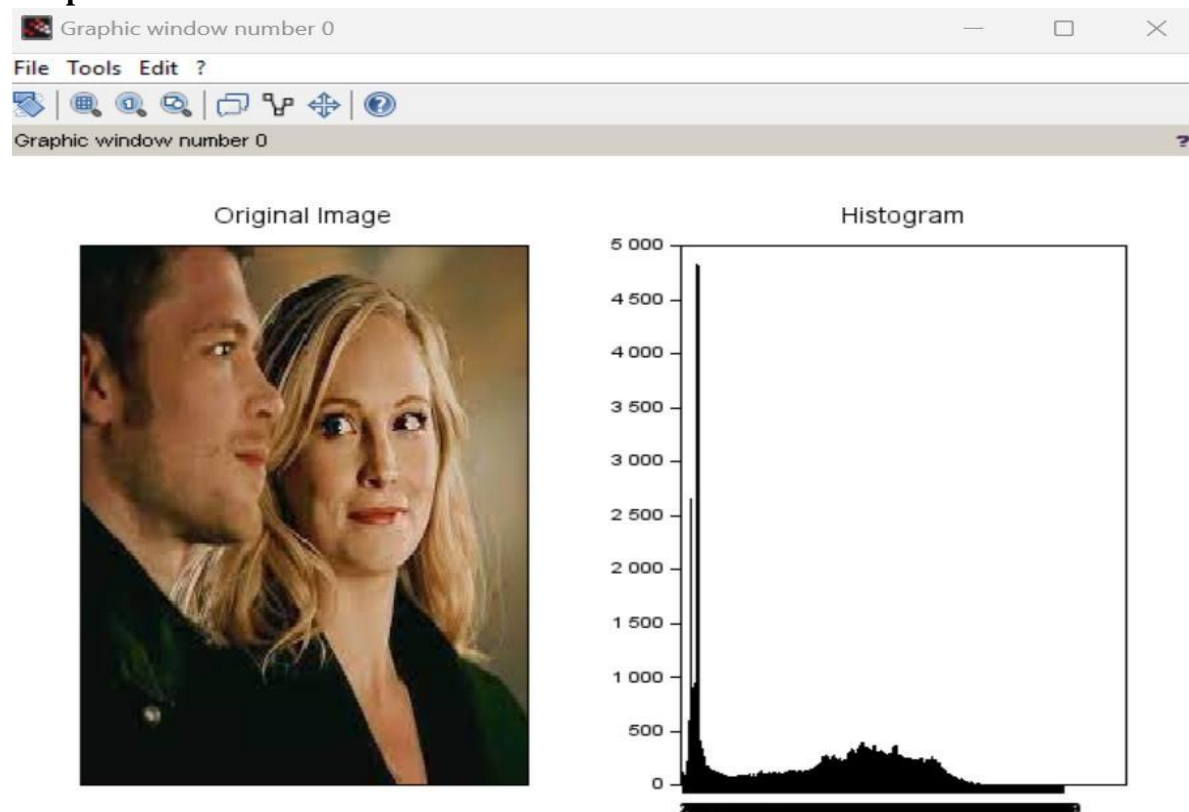
Output:

Practical No. 05**Aim: A) Write a program to plot a Histogram for Colour and Grayscale Images.****Code:**

```

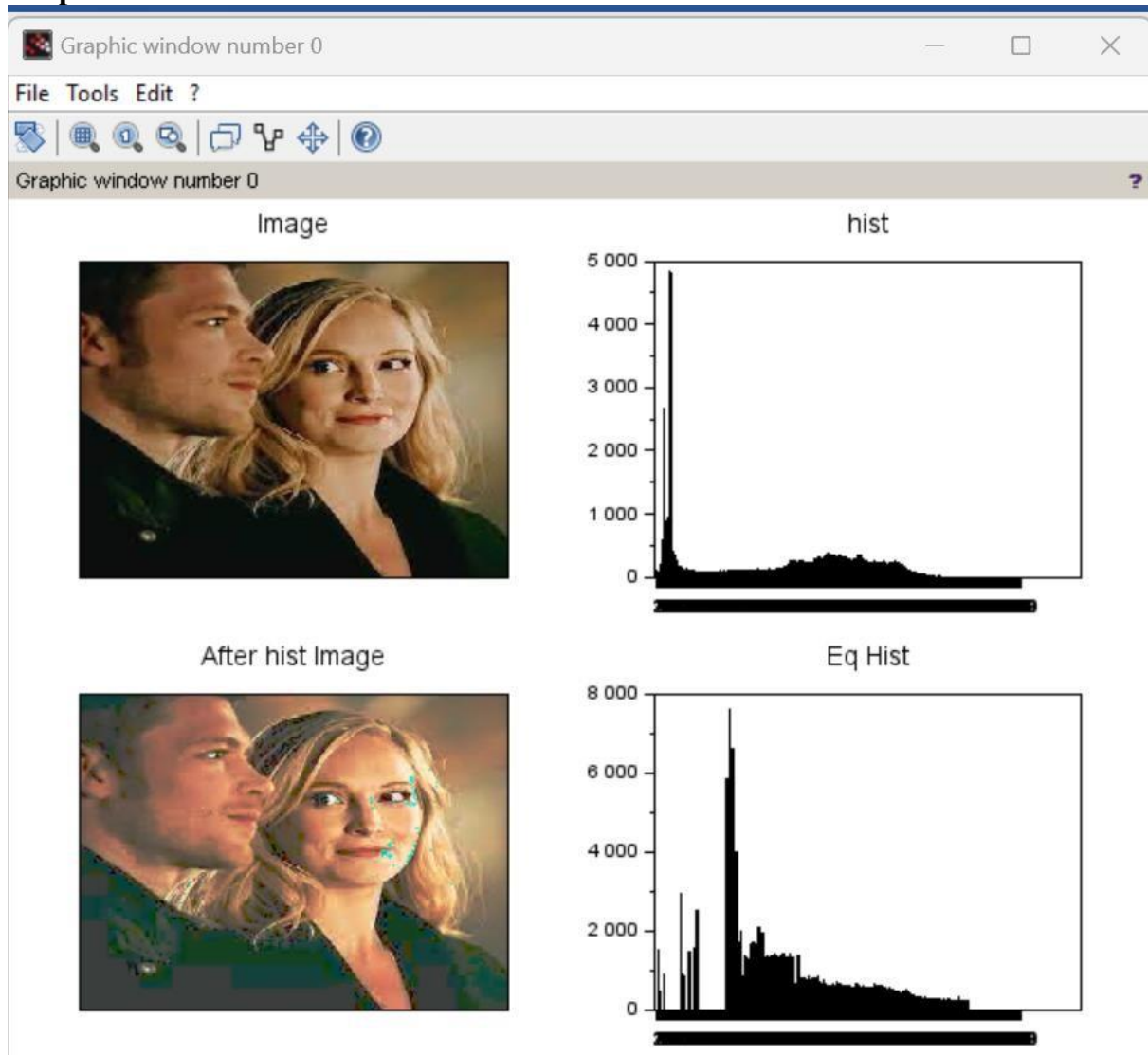
a = imread('D:\klaroline.jpeg');
a = double(a);
[row col] = size(a);
h = zeros(1,300);
for n = 1:1:row
for m = 1:1:col
if a(n,m) == 0
a(n,m) = 1;
end
end
end
for n = 1:1:row
for m = 1:1:col
t = a(n,m);
h(t) = h(t)+1;
end
end
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(uint8(a)); title('Original Image');
subplot(1,2,2),bar(h),title('Histogram');

```

Output:

B) Write a program to apply histogram equalization.**Code:**

```
a = imread('D:\klaroline.jpeg');
a = double(a);
big = 256;
[row col d] = size(a);
c = row*col;
h = zeros(1,300);
z = zeros(1,300);
for e = 1:1:d
    for n = 1:1:row
        for m = 1:1:col
            if a(n,m,e) == 0
                a(n,m,e) = 1;
            end
        end
    end
    for n = 1:1:row
        for m = 1:1:col
            t = a(n,m);
            h(t) = h(t)+1;
        end
    end
    pdf = h/c;
    cdf(1) = pdf(1);
    for x = 2:1:big
        cdf(x) = pdf(x) + cdf(x-1);
    end
    new = round (cdf*big);
    new = new + 1;
    for r = 1:1:d
        for p = 1:1:row
            for q = 1:1:col
                temp = a(p,q,r);
                b(p,q,r) = new(temp);
            end
        end
    end
    b = b-1;
    subplot(2,2,1); imshow(uint8(a)); title('Image');
    subplot(2,2,2); bar(h); title('hist');
    subplot(2,2,3); imshow(uint8(b)); title('After hist Image');
    subplot(2,2,4); bar(z); title('Eq Hist');
```

Output:

Practical No. 06**Aim: Write a program to apply Gaussian filter on an image.****Code:**

```
m=input('Enter the Size ');
s=input('Enter the value of sigma ');
sum1=0;
a=m/2;
p=0;q=0;
r=1;
t=1;
w=floor(a);
for i=-w:w
for j=-w:w
p=i*i;
q=j*j;
g(r,t)=exp(-(p+q)/(2*s*s));
sum1=sum(sum(g(r,t)+sum1));
t=t+1;
end
t=1;
r=r+1;
end
for r=1:m
for t=1:m
h(r,t)=g(r,t)/sum1;
t=t+1;
end
t=1;
r=r+1;
end
im=imread('D:\cameraman.jpeg');
p=double(im);
s1=0;
[M N]=size(p);
for x=0:M-m
for y=0:N-m
for s=1:m
for z=1:m
s1=(h(s,z)*(p(x+s,y+z)))+s1;
end
end
N_img(x+1,y+1)=s1;
s1=0;
end
end

subplot(1,2,1),imshow(uint8(im)),title('Original Image');
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(uint8(N_img)),title('Image After Gaussian Filter');
```

Output:

Enter the Size 20

Enter the value of sigma 6



Practical No. 07

Aim: 1) Write a program to apply following morphological operations on the image.

A. Opening Code :

```
img=imread('cameraman.tif');  
se1 = strel('square',11);  
im2 = imerode(img,se1);  
im3 = imdilate(im2,se1);  
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(img),title('original image');  
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(im3),title('opening image');
```

Output:

**B. Closing Code :**

```
aa=imread('cameraman.tif');  
se1=strel('square',11);  
IM2=imdilate(aa,se1);  
IM3=imerode(IM2,se1);  
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(aa),title('Original Image');  
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(IM3),title('Closed Image');
```

Output:



C.Morphological Gradient**Code :**

```
img=imread('cameraman.tif');  
se1=strel('square',12);  
im1=imdilate(img,se1);  
im2=imerode(im1,se1);  
g=im1-im2;  
subplot(2,2,1),imshow(img),title('Original Image');  
subplot(2,2,2),imshow(im1),title('Dilation Image');  
subplot(2,2,3),imshow(im2),title('Erosion Image');  
subplot(2,2,4),imshow(g),title('Gradient Image');
```

Output:**Original Image****Dilation Image****Erosion Image****Gradient Image**

D.Top-hat transformation**Code:**

```
i=imread('cameraman.tif');  
se1=strel('square',22);  
im1=imerode(i,se1);  
im2=imdilate(im1,se1);  
h=i-im2;  
subplot(2,2,1),imshow(i),title('Original Image');  
subplot(2,2,2),imshow(im1),title('Erosion Image');  
subplot(2,2,3),imshow(im2),title('Dilation Image');  
subplot(2,2,4),imshow(h),title('Top Hat Transformation Image');
```

Output:**Original Image****Erosion Image****Dilation Image Top Hat Transformation Image**

Aim: 2) Write a program for boundary detection.

Code:

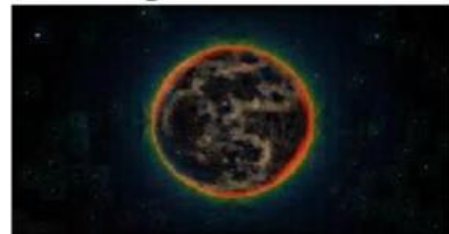
```
clear all;  
clc;  
aa=imread('moon.jpeg');  
se1=strel('square',11);  
subplot(2,1,1),imshow(aa);  
m1=imerode(aa,se1);  
m2=aa-m1;  
title('original image');  
subplot(2,1,2),imshow(m2);  
title('edge detection');
```

Output:

original image

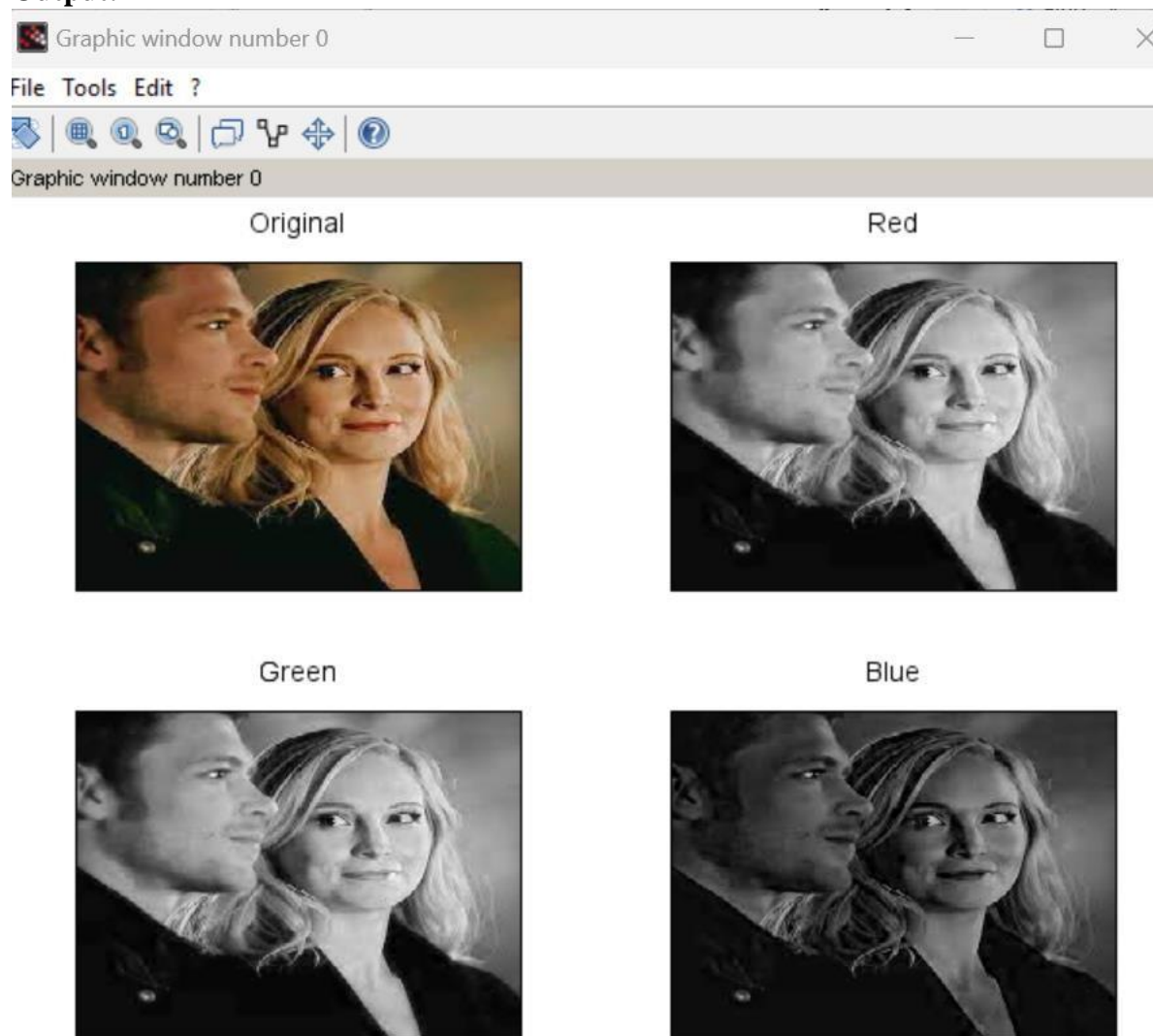


edge detection



Practical No. 08**Aim: A) Write a program to show RGB planes****Code:**

```
original=imread('D:\klaroline.jpeg');  
im_red=original(:,:,1);  
im_green=original(:,:,2);  
im_blue=original(:,:,3);  
subplot(2,2,1),imshow(original),title('Original');  
subplot(2,2,2),imshow(im_red),title('Red');  
subplot(2,2,3),imshow(im_green),title('Green');  
subplot(2,2,4),imshow(im_blue),title('Blue');
```

Output:

Aim: B) WAP to convert

RGB to NTSC

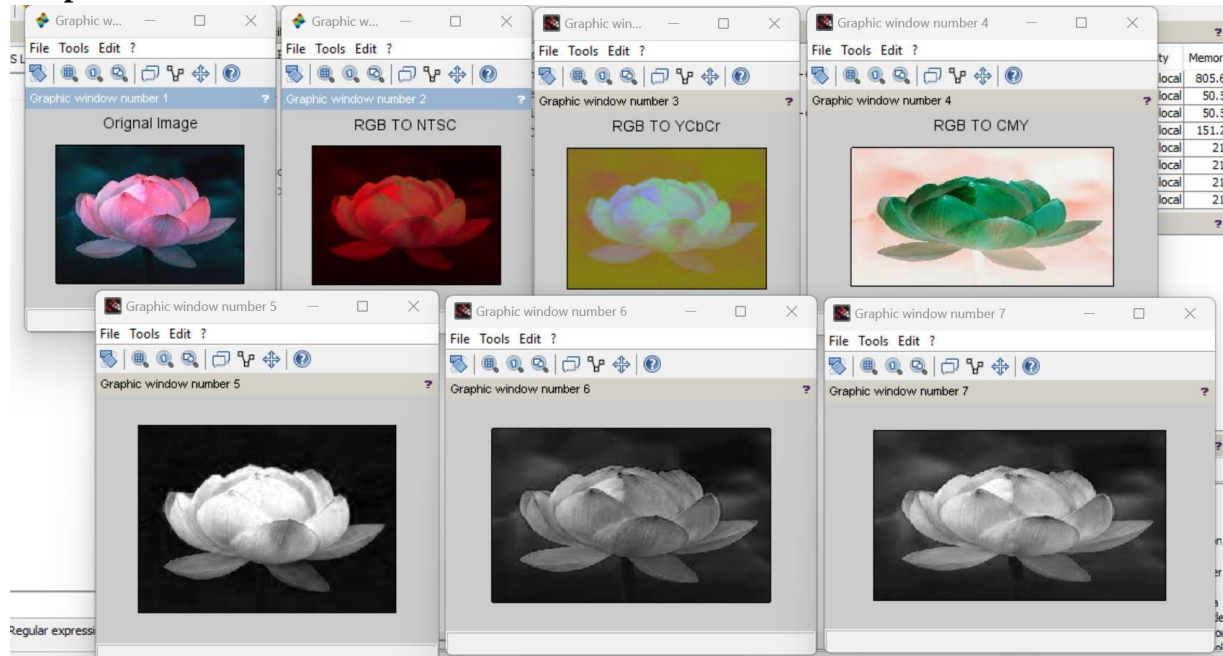
RGB to YCbCr

RGB to CMY

Code:

```
clc;
clear all;
close all;
a = imread('D:\lotus.jpeg');
figure(1),imshow(a);
title('Original Image');
k=rgb2ntsc(a);
figure(2),imshow(k);
title('RGB TO NTSC');
l=rgb2ycbcr(a);
figure(3),imshow(l);
title('RGB TO YCbCr');
m=imcomplement(a);
figure(4),imshow(m);
title('RGB TO CMY');
imr=a(:,:,1);
img=a(:,:,2);
imb=a(:,:,3);
figure(5),imshow(imr);
figure(6),imshow(img);
figure(7),imshow(imb);
I=(imr+img+imb)/3;
[m,n]=size(imr);
for c=1:m
    for d=1:n
        min1=min(imr(c,d),img(c,d));
        min2=min(min1,imb(c,d));
        S(c,d) = 1-(3/(imr(c,d)+img(c,d)+imb(c,d)))*min2;
    end
end
for c=1:m
    for d=1:n
        temp= (0.5*(imr(c,d)-img(c,d))+(imr(c,d)-
        imb(c,d))/sqrt(double(imr(c,d)*imr(c,d)+(imr(c,d)-imb(c,d))*(img(c,d)-imb(c,d)))));
        H(c,d)=acos(double(temp));
    end
end
for c=1:m
    for d=1:n
        finali(c,d,1)=I(c,d);
        finali(c,d,2)=S(c,d);
        finali(c,d,3)=H(c,d);
    end
end
```

```
figure(8),imshow(finalei);  
title('Final image');
```

Output:

Practical No. 09**Aim: Write a program to achieve Pseudo coloring.****Code:**

```
a=imread('D:\lotus.jpeg');
[l,m,n]=size(a);
for i=1:l
for j=1:m
for k=1:n
if a(i,j)>=0 & a(i,j) < 50
b(i,j,1)=a(i,j,1)+50;
b(i,j,2)=a(i,j,1)+100;
b(i,j,3)=a(i,j,1)+10;
end
if a(i,j)>=50 & a(i,j) < 100
b(i,j,1)=a(i,j,1)+35;
b(i,j,2)=a(i,j,1)+128;
b(i,j,3)=a(i,j,1)+10;
end
if a(i,j)>=100 & a(i,j) < 150
b(i,j,1)=a(i,j,1)+152;
b(i,j,2)=a(i,j,1)+130;
b(i,j,3)=a(i,j,1)+15;
end
if a(i,j)>=150 & a(i,j) < 200
b(i,j,1)=a(i,j,1)+50;
b(i,j,2)=a(i,j,1)+140;
b(i,j,3)=a(i,j,1)+25;
end
if a(i,j)>=200 & a(i,j) < 256
b(i,j,1)=a(i,j,1)+120;
b(i,j,2)=a(i,j,1)+160;
b(i,j,3)=a(i,j,1)+45;
end
end
end
end
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(a),title('Original');
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(b),title('Pseudo Image');
```

Output: