VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

"JnanaSangama", Belgaum -590014, Karnataka.



LAB REPORT on

Big Data Analytics

Submitted by

Malingaray p jakati(1BM22CS143)

in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of
BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING
in
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING



B.M.S. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(Autonomous Institution under VTU)
BENGALURU-560019
Feb-2024 to July-2024

B. M. S. College of Engineering,

Bull Temple Road, Bangalore 560019

(Affiliated To Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum)

Department of Computer Science and Engineering



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Lab work entitled "LAB COURSE **Big Data Analytics**" carried out by **Malingaray p jakati (1BM22CS143)**, who is a bonafide student of **B. M. S. College of Engineering.** It is in partial fulfillment for the award of **Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering** of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum during the year 2024. The Lab report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of a **Big Data Analytics - (23CS6PCBDA)** work prescribed for the said degree.

Leelavathi B Dr. Kavitha Sooda

Assistant Professor Department of CSE BMSCE, Bengaluru Professor and Head Department of CSE BMSCE, Bengaluru

Index Sheet

SI.	Experiment Title	Page No.
No.		
1	MongoDB part -1	1
2	MongoDB part-2	5
3	Neo4J	7
4	Cassandra part - 1	11
5	Cassandra part - 2	14
6	Hadoop	15
7	Word Count using Map Reduce	18
8	Mean Max Temperature using Map Reduce	20
9	Scala & PySpark	22

github link: https://github.com/malingaraypj/BDA

Lab 1 MongoDB Part - 1

```
PS C:\Users\student> mongoexport mongodb+srv://shuraihshaikhcs22:izJPn50f32Zwqvqv@cluster0.pevls.mongodb.net/dbm
--collection=Student --out C:\\Users\\student\\Desktop\\out.json
2025-03-04T15:20:09.598+0530 connected to: mongodb+srv://[**REDACTED**]@cluster0.pevls.mongodb.net/dbms_demo
2025-03-04T15:20:10.128+0530 exported 6 records
PS C:\Users\student> mongoimport mongodb+srv://shuraihshaikhcs22:izJPn50f32Zwqvqv@cluster0.pevls.mongodb.net/dbm
--collection=Student --type json --file C:\\Users\\student\\Desktop\\out.json
2025-03-04T15:22:34.696+0530 connected to: mongodb+srv://[**REDACTED**]@cluster0.pevls.mongodb.net/dbms_demo
2025-03-04T15:22:34.830+0530 6 document(s) imported successfully. 0 document(s) failed to import.

PS C:\Users\student>
```

I. CREATE DATABASE IN MONGODB. use myDB;

Confirm the existence of your database

db;

To list all databases

show dbs;

- II. CRUD (CREATE, READ, UPDATE, DELETE) OPERATIONS
 - 1. To create a collection by the name "Student". Let us take a look at the collection list prior to the creation of the new collection "Student".

db.createCollection("Student");

2. To drop a collection by the name "Student".

db.Student.drop();

3. Create a collection by the name "Students" and store the following data in it.

db.Student.insert({_id:1,StudName:"MichelleJacintha",Grade:"VII",Hobbies:"InternetSurfing"});

- 4. Insert the document for "AryanDavid" in to the Students collection only if it does not already exist in the collection. db.Student.update({_id:3,StudName:"AryanDavid",Grade:"VII"},{\$set:{Hobbies:"Skating"}},{upsert:true});
- 5. FIND METHOD
 - A. To search for documents from the "Students" collection based on certain search criteria. db.Student.find({StudName:"Aryan David"});
 - B. To display only the StudName and Grade from all the documents of the Students collection. The identifier_id should be suppressed and NOT displayed. **db.Student.find({},{StudName:1,Grade:1,_id:0})**;
 - C. To find those documents where the Grade is set to 'VII' db.Student.find({Grade:{\$eq:'VII'}}).pretty();
 - D. To find those documents from the Students collection where the Hobbies is set to either 'Chess' or is set to 'Skating'. db.Student.find({Hobbies:{\$in: ['Chess','Skating']}}).pretty ();

- E. To find documents from the Students collection where the StudName begins with "M". db.Student.find({StudName:/^M/}).pretty();
- F. To find documents from the Students collection where the StudNamehas an "e" in any position. db.Student.find({StudName:/e/}).pretty();
- G. To find the number of documents in the Students collection.

db.Student.count();

H. To sort the documents from the Students collection in the descending order of StudName.

db.Student.find().sort({StudName:-1}).pretty();

III. Import data from a CSV file

Given a CSV file "sample.txt" in the D:drive, import the file into the MongoDB collection, "SampleJSON". The collection is in the database "test".

mongoimport --db Student --collection airlines --type csv -headerline --file /home/hduser/Desktop/airline.csv IV. Export data to a CSV file

This command used at the command prompt exports MongoDB JSON documents from "Customers" collection in the "test" database into a CSV file "Output.txt" in the D:drive.

mongoexport --host localhost --db Student --collection airlines --csv --out /home/hduser/Desktop/output.txt -- fields "Year","Quarter"

V. Save Method:

Save() method will insert a new document, if the document with the _id does not exist. If it exists it will replace the exisiting document:

db.Students.save({StudName:"Vamsi", Grade:"VI"})

VI. Add a new field to existing Document:

db.Students.update({ id:4},{\$set:{Location:"Network"}})

VII. Remove the field in an existing Document

db.Students.update({_id:4},{\$unset:{Location:"Network"}})

VIII. Finding Document based on search criteria suppressing few fields

db.Student.find({ id:1},{StudName:1,Grade:1, id:0});

To find those documents where the Grade is not set to 'VII'

db.Student.find({Grade:{\$ne:'VII'}}).pretty();

To find documents from the Students collection where the StudName ends with s.

db.Student.find({StudName:/s\$/}).pretty();

```
X.
             Count the number of documents in Student Collections db.Students.count()
             Count the number of documents in Student Collections with grade :VII
  XI.
             db.Students.count({Grade:"VII"})
         retrieve first 3 documents
         db.Students.find({Grade:"VII"}).limit(3).pretty();
         Sort the document in Ascending order
         db.Students.find().sort({StudName:1}).pretty();
         to Skip the 1st two documents from the Students Collections
         db.Students.find().skip(2).pretty()
  XII.
             Create a collection by name "food" and add to each document add a "fruits" array db.food.insert( {
             id:1, fruits:['grapes', 'mango', 'apple'] }) db.food.insert( { id:2, fruits:['grapes', 'mango', 'cherry'] })
             db.food.insert( { _id:3, fruits:['banana','mango'] } )
         To find those documents from the "food" collection which has the "fruits array" constitute of "grapes",
         "mango" and "apple". db.food.find ( {fruits: ['grapes', 'mango', 'apple'] } ). pretty().
         To find in "fruits" array having "mango" in the first index position.
         db.food.find ( {'fruits.1':'grapes'} )
         To find those documents from the "food" collection where the size of the array is two.
         db.food.find ( {"fruits": {$size:2}} )
         To find the document with a particular id and display the first two elements from the array "fruits"
         db.food.find({ id:1},{"fruits":{$slice:2}})
         To find all the documets from the food collection which have elements mango and grapes in the array "fruits"
         db.food.find({fruits:{$all:["mango","grapes"]}})
update on Array:
         using particular id replace the element present in the 1st index position of the fruits array with apple
         db.food.update({_id:3},{$set:{'fruits.1':'apple'}})
         insert new key value pairs in the fruits array
         db.food.update({_id:2},{$push:{price:{grapes:80,mango:200,cherry:100}}})
         XII. Aggregate Function:
         Create a collection Customers with fields custID, AcctBal, AcctType.
         Now group on "custID" and compute the sum of "AccBal". db.Customers.aggregate (
         {$group:{ id: "$custID",TotAccBal: {$sum:"$AccBal"}}});
         match on AcctType:"S" then group on "CustID" and compute the sum of "AccBal". db.Customers.aggregate (
         {$match:{AcctType:"$"}},{$group : { _id : "$custID",TotAccBal : {$sum:"$AccBal"} } } );
         match on AcctType:"S" then group on "CustID" and compute the sum of "AccBal" and total balance greater than
         1200.
```

db.Customers.aggregate ({\$match:{AcctType:"S"}},{\$group : { _id : "\$custID",TotAccBal : {\$sum:"\$AccBal"} } },

{\$match:{TotAccBal:{\$gt:1200}}});

Lab 2 MongoDB Part - 2

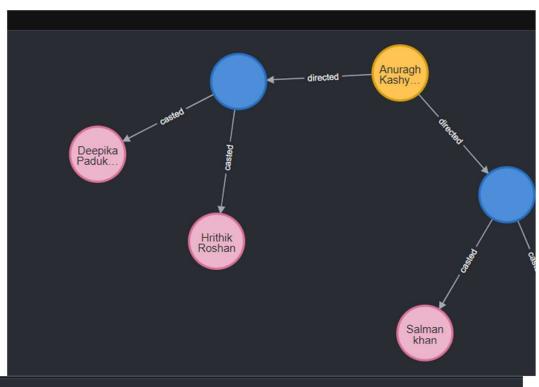
```
test> db.food.find({"fruits": {$size:2}});
[ { _id: 3, fruits: [ 'banana', 'mango' ] } ]
test> db.food.find({ _id:1},{"fruits":{$slice:2}});
[ { _id: 1, fruits: [ 'grapes', 'mango' ] } ]
test> db.food.update({ _id:3}, {$set: {'fruits.1':'apple'}});
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedId: null,
  matchedCount: 1,
  modifiedCount: 1,
  upsertedCount: 0
test> db.food.update({ id:2}, {$push: {price:{grapes:80,mango:200,cherry:100}}});
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedId: null.
  matchedCount: 1,
  modifiedCount: 1,
  upsertedCount: 0
test> db.food.update({_id:3}, {$set: {'fruits.1':'apple'}});
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedId: null,
  matchedCount: 1,
  modifiedCount: 0,
  upsertedCount: 0
test> db.Customers.aggregate([{ $group : { _id : "$custID", TotAccBal : {$sum:"$AcctBal"} } }]);
test> db.Customers.aggregate([
       { Smatch:{AcctType:"S"} },
{ $group : { _id : "$custID", TotAccBal : {$sum:"$AcctBal"} } }
test> db.Customers.aggregate([
       { Smatch:{AcctType:"S"} },
{ $group : { _id : "$custID", TotAccBal : {$sum:"SAcctBal"} } },
{ $match:{TotAccBal:{$gt:1200}}}
test> db.Alphabets.insertMany([{_id:1, alphabet:"A"}, {_id:2, alphabet:"B"}, {_id:3, alphabet:"C"}])
{ acknowledged: true, insertedIds: { '0': 1, '1': 2, '2': 3 } }
test> var myCursor = db.Alphabets.find();
```

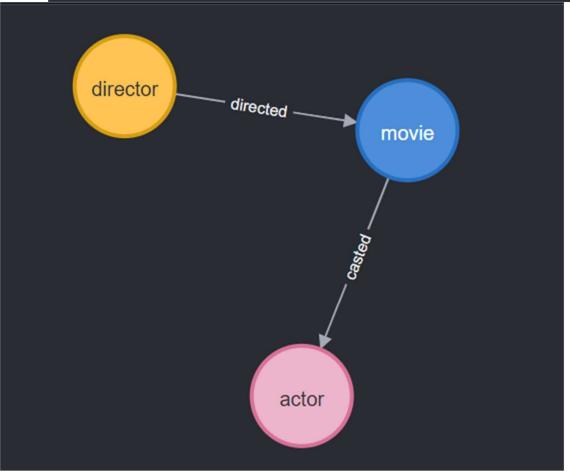
```
TypeError: db.Students.save is not a function
tests db.Students.supdate((_id;), (ssett(iocation:"Network")));
beprecations/endeps collection.update() is deprecated. Use updateOne, updateMeny, or bulkWrite.

{
    acknowledged: true,
    insertedid: awli,
    notifiedCount: 0,
    upsertedCount: 0
}
tests db.Students.update((_id:d), (Sunset:{Location:"Network")));
{
    arknowledged: true,
    insertedid: awli,
    natchedCount: 0,
    upsertedCount: 0,
    upsertedCount: 0,
    obj(fiedCount: 0,
    upsertedCount: 0,
    cashowledged: true,
    insertedid: awli,
    natchedCount: 0,
    upsertedCount: 0,
    insertedid: awli,
    acknowledged: true,
    insertedid: awli,
    natchedCount: 0,
    insertedid: awli,
    natchedCount: 0,
    insertedid: awli,
    natchedCount: 0,
}
```

```
matchedCount: 1,
  modifiedCount: 1,
  upsertedCount: 0
test> db.food.update({_id:3}, {Sset: {'fruits.1':'apple'}});
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedId: null,
  matchedCount: 1,
  modifiedCount: 0,
  upsertedCount: 0
test> db.Customers.aggregate([{ Sgroup : { _id : "$custID", TotAccBal : {$sum:"$AcctBal"} } }]);
test> db.Customers.aggregate([
... { Smatch:{AcctType:"S"} },
... { Sgroup : { _id : "ScustID", TotAccBal : {Ssum:"SAcctBal"} } }
test> db.Customers.aggregate([
... { $match:{AcctType:"S"} },
... { $group : { _id : "$custID", TotAccBal : {$sum:"$AcctBal"} } },
... { $match:{TotAccBal:{$gt:1200}}}
test> db.Alphabets.insertMany([{_id:1, alphabet:"A"}, {_id:2, alphabet:"B"}, {_id:3, alphabet:"C"}]);
{ acknowledged: true, insertedIds: { '0': 1, '1': 2, '2': 3 } }
test> var myCursor = db.Alphabets.find();
test> while (myCursor.hasNext()) {
          printjson(myCursor.next());
   id: 1,
  alphabet: 'A'
  _id: 2,
  alphabet: 'B'
   id: 3,
  alphabet: 'C'
test> show dbs;
           40.00 KiB
admin
config
          108.00 KiB
local
          128.00 KIB
mydb
           40.00 KiB
          112.00 KiB
shdb
           96.00 KiB
test
test>
```

Lab 3 Neo4J





Lab 4 Cassandra Part - I

1. What is the command used to create a keyspace named Employee with SimpleStrategy and replication factor 1?

```
CREATE KEYSPACE Employee
WITH replication = {'class': 'SimpleStrategy', 'replication factor': 1};
How do you create a table named Employee Info with fields for ID, name, designation, joining
date, salary, and department?
CREATE TABLE Employee_Info (
  Emp Id int PRIMARY KEY,
  Emp_Name text,
  Designation text,
  Date of Joining date,
  Salary float,
  Dept Name text
);
2. How do you insert multiple records in a batch in Cassandra?
BEGIN BATCH
INSERT INTO Employee Info (Emp Id, Emp Name, Designation, Date of Joining, Salary,
Dept Name)
VALUES (121, 'Anit', 'Manager', '2018-02-01', 70000.0, 'Sales');
INSERT INTO Employee Info (Emp Id, Emp Name, Designation, Date of Joining, Salary,
Dept_Name)
VALUES (122, 'Priya', 'Developer', '2020-06-15', 50000.0, 'IT');
```

```
INSERT INTO Employee Info (Emp Id, Emp Name, Designation, Date of Joining, Salary,
Dept Name)
VALUES (123, 'Rahul', 'Analyst', '2019-11-20', 60000.0, 'Finance');
APPLY BATCH;
3. What query updates the name and department of the employee with Emp Id = 121?
UPDATE Employee_Info
SET Emp_Name = 'Anit Kumar', Dept_Name = 'Marketing'
WHERE Emp_Id = 121;
4. What is the correct query to fetch employees whose salary is greater than 0 using
ALLOW FILTERING?
SELECT * FROM Employee Info
WHERE Salary > 0
ALLOW FILTERING;
5. How do you add a new column Projects of type set<text> to the table?
ALTER TABLE Employee Info ADD Projects set<text>;
6. How do you update the projects of employee with Emp_Id = 121?
UPDATE Employee Info
SET Projects = {'ProjectA', 'ProjectB'}
WHERE Emp Id = 121;
```

7. How do you insert a new record into the updated table including the new Projects column with TTL?

INSERT INTO Employee_Info (Emp_Id, Emp_Name, Designation, Date_of_Joining, Salary, Dept_Name)

VALUES (124, 'Neha', 'HR', '2022-03-01', 45000.0, 'HR')

USING TTL 15;

```
cqlsh> CREATE KEYSPACE Employee
... WITH replication = {'class': 'SimpleStrategy', 'replication_factor': 1};
cqlsh> USE Employee;
Date_of_Joining date,
Salary float,
Dept_Name text
... Dept_Name text
...);

cqlsh:employee> BEGIN BATCH
... NSERT INTO Employee_Info (Emp_Id, Emp_Name, Designation, Date_of_Joining, Salary, Dept_Name)
... VALUES (121, 'Amit', 'Manager', '2018-02-01', 70000.0, 'Sales');
... INSERT INTO Employee_Info (Emp_Id, Emp_Name, Designation, Date_of_Joining, Salary, Dept_Name)
... VALUES (122, 'Priya', 'Developer', '2020-06-15', 50000.0, 'IT');
... INSERT INTO Employee_Info (Emp_Id, Emp_Name, Designation, Date_of_Joining, Salary, Dept_Name)
... VALUES (123, 'Rahul', 'Analyst', '2019-11-20', 60000.0, 'Finance');
Apply RATTH.
... APPLY BATCH;

cqlsh:employee> UPDATE Employee_Info
... SET Emp_Name = 'Amit Kumar', Dept_Name = 'Marketing'
... WHERE Emp_Id = 121;
cqlsh:employee>
cqlsh:employee>
SELECT * FROM Employee_Info
... WHERE Salary IS NOT NULL
... ALLOW FILTERING;
cqlsh:employee> SELECT * FROM Employee_Info
                      ... WHERE Salary > 0
... ALLOW FILTERING;
                          2019-11-20 | Finance |
2020-06-15 | IT |
2018-02-01 | Marketing |
                                                                            Analyst | Rahul | 60000
Developer | Priya | 50000
Manager | Amit Kumar | 70000
       123
(3 rows)
cqlsh:employee> ALTER TABLE Employee_Info ADD Projects set<text>;
salary
                           2019-11-20 | Finance |
2020-06-15 | IT |
                                                                                                            Priya
Kumar
```

Lab 5 Cassandra Part - II

A. Table: library_student_info

B.Table:book_counter_info

C. Insert Data in Batch

You can repeat the UPDATE if you want to increment the counter multiple times. To Simulate Borrowing Book "BDA" 2 Times by Student 112

Display Table & Increase Counter

Query: Student 112 took "BDA" 2 times

```
Description of Extra Towns - Biol C2 - Basktop - PC: $ cqlsh

[cqlsh d. 1.0 [ Cassandra 4.1.4 | CQL spec 3.4.6 | Native protocol v5]

[cqlsh d. 1.0 [ Cassandra 4.1.4 | CQL spec 3.4.6 | Native protocol v5]

[cqlsh d. 1.0 [ Cassandra 4.1.4 | CQL spec 3.4.6 | Native protocol v5]

[cqlsh cREATE TABLE Employee.Employee Info (Emp_Id Int PRIMARY KEY, Emp_Name text, Designation text, Date_of_Joining date, Salary decimal, Dept_Name text );

AlreadyStats: Table (employee.employee_Info (Emp_Id Int PRIMARY KEY, Emp_Name text, Designation text, Date_of_Joining date, Salary decimal, Dept_Name text );

AlreadyStats: Table (employee.employee_Info (Emp_Id Int PRIMARY KEY, Emp_Name text, Designation text, Date_of_Joining date, Salary decimal, Dept_Name text );

[cqlsh:employee.cmployee.employee_Info (Emp_Id Int PRIMARY KEY, Emp_Name text, Designation text, Date_of_Joining date, Salary decimal, Dept_Name text );

[cqlsh:employee.cmployee.employee_Employee_Info (Emp_Id Int PRIMARY KEY, Emp_Name text, Designation text, Date_of_Joining date, Salary decimal, Dept_Name text );

[cqlsh:employee.cmployee.employee.employee_Info (Emp_Id Int PRIMARY KEY, Emp_Name text, Designation text, Date_of_Joining date, Salary decimal, Dept_Name text );

[cqlsh:employee.cmployee.employee.employee_Info (Emp_Id Int PRIMARY KEY, Emp_Name text, Designation text, Date_of_Joining date, Salary decimal, Dept_Name text );

[cqlsh:employee.cmployee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.employee.emp
```

Lab 6 Hadoop HDFS

1. mkdir

Command: hdfs dfs -mkdir /abc

Description: Creates a directory /abc in HDFS.

2. ls

Command: hadoop fs -ls /Hadoop

Description: Lists contents of the /Hadoop directory with details like permissions, owner, size,

and modification date.

3. put

Command: hdfs dfs -put /home/hduser/Desktop/Welcome.txt /abc/WC.txt

Description: Copies Welcome.txt from the local file system to HDFS path /abc/WC.txt.

To view the file contents in HDFS, use:

Command: hdfs dfs -cat /abc/WC.txt

4. copyFromLocal

Command: hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal /home/hduser/Desktop/Welcome.txt /abc/WC.txt

Description: Similar to put, but only accepts local file paths as source.

To view the copied file's contents:

Command: hdfs dfs -cat /abc/WC2.txt

5. get

Command: hdfs dfs -get /abc/WC.txt /home/hduser/Downloads/WWC.txt

Description: Downloads WC.txt from HDFS to the local path

/home/hduser/Downloads/WWC.txt.

To merge multiple HDFS files into one local file:

Command: hdfs dfs -getmerge /abc/WC.txt /abc/WC2.txt /home/hduser/Desktop/Merge.txt

To check ACLs of a directory:

Command: hadoop fs -getfacl /abc/

6. copyToLocal

Command: hdfs dfs -copyToLocal /abc/WC.txt /home/hduser/Desktop **Description:** Similar to get, but destination must be a local file path.

7. cat

Command: hdfs dfs -cat /abc/WC.txt

Description: Displays the contents of the file WC.txt in the terminal.

8. mv

Command: hadoop fs -mv /abc /FFF

Description: Moves /abc directory in HDFS to /FFF.

9. cp

Command: hadoop fs -cp /CSE/ /LLL

Description: Copies contents from /CSE/ to /LLL within HDFS.

Screenshots

Lab 7 Word Count using Map-Reduce

```
hadoop@bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-800-G9-Desktop-PC:~$ start-all.sh
WARNING: Attempting to start all Apache Hadoop daemons as hadoop in 10 seconds.
WARNING: This is not a recommended production deployment configuration.
WARNING: Use CTRL-C to abort.
Starting namenodes on [localhost]
Starting datanodes
Starting datanodes
Starting secondary namenodes [bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-800-G9-Desktop-PC]
Starting resourcemanager
Starting nodemanagers
```

Hadoop services are started using start-all.sh, launching daemons like NameNode, DataNode, and ResourceManager.

```
hadoop@bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-800-G9-Desktop-PC:~$ jps
7042 DataNode
7639 ResourceManager
8248 Jps
6904 NameNode
7305 SecondaryNameNode
7788 NodeManager
4975 org.eclipse.equinox.launcher_1.6.1000.v20250227-1734.jar
```

The jps command lists all running Hadoop-related Java processes such as NameNode, DataNode, and ResourceManager.

```
And Company of the Co
```

A MapReduce job is executed using hadoop jar to process test.txt and generate output in out.txt.

```
hadoop@bmccccs-IP-Elte-Tower-800-G9-Desktop-PC:-/Desktop$ hadoop fs -ls /shurath/out.txt
Found 2 term: 1 hadoop supergroup 0 2025-04-29 15:11 /shurath/out.txt/_SUCCESS
-TW-:---- 1 hadoop supergroup 6 2025-04-29 15:11 /shurath/out.txt/part-00000
hadoop@bmscccs-IP-Elte-Tower-800-G9-Desktop-PC:-/Desktop$ hadoop fs -cat /shurath/out.txt/part-00000
are 1
brother 1
family 1
ht 1
ht 1
htw 1
how 5
ts 4
Job 1
sister 1
syour 4
hadoop@bmscccs-IP-Elte-Tower-800-G9-Desktop-PC:-/Desktop$
```

The output of the MapReduce job is displayed using hadoop fs –cat.

Lab 8 Mean-Max and Avg Temperature using Map-Reduce

```
hadoop@bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-800-G9-Desktop-PC:~$ start-all.sh
WARNING: Attempting to start all Apache Hadoop daemons as hadoop in 10 seconds.
WARNING: This is not a recommended production deployment configuration.
WARNING: Use CTRL-C to abort.
Starting namenodes on [localhost]
Starting datanodes
Starting secondary namenodes [bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-800-G9-Desktop-PC]
Starting resourcemanager
Starting nodemanagers
hadoop@bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-800-G9-Desktop-PC:~$ jps
5922 NameNode
4503 org.eclipse.equinox.launcher_1.6.1000.v20250227-1734.jar
6807 NodeManager
6312 SecondaryNameNode
6058 DataNode
7226 Jps
6653 ResourceManager
hadoop@bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-800-G9-Desktop-PC:~$ hadoop fs -ls
Found 2 items
drwxr-xr-x - hadoop supergroup
                                          0 2025-04-29 15:04 op.txt
drwxr-xr-x - hadoop supergroup
                                          0 2025-04-29 15:11 out.txt
```

All Hadoop daemons (NameNode, DataNode, etc.) are started using start-all.sh on the local machine.

The jps command confirms active Hadoop services such as NameNode, DataNode, and ResourceManager are running.

The hadoop fs -ls command lists the contents of the HDFS root directory, showing two output folders: op.txt and out.txt.

Average Temperature :

```
The state of the control of the cont
```

Mean Max Temperature:

```
| Second Company Company Company Company Company (Second Company Compa
```

Lab 9 Scala and pySpark

1. Write a Scala program to print numbers from 1 to 100 using for loop.

2. Using RDD and FlatMap count how many times each word appears in a file and write out a list of words whose count is strictly greater than 4 using Spark.

Spark Shell Execution Screenshots

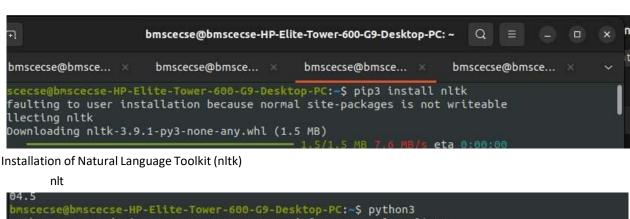
```
@bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC:~/pyspark-wordcount$ sudo apt update
Hit:2 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Get:3 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease [129 kB]
Get:4 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease [128 kB]
Hit:5 https://repo.mongodb.org/apt/ubuntu jammy/mongodb-org/6.0 InRelease
Ign:1 https://downloads.apache.org/cassandra/debian 40x InRelease
Err:6 https://downloads.apache.org/cassandra/debian 40x Release
 404 Not Found [IP: 88.99.208.237 443]
Hit:7 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
 : https://repo.mongodb.org/apt/ubuntu/dists/jammy/mongodb-org/6.0/InRelease: Key is stored in legacy trusted
   The repository 'http://www.apache.org/dist/cassandra/debian 40x Release' does not have a Release file.
   Updating from such a repository can't be done securely, and is therefore disabled by default.
 : See apt-secure(8) manpage for repository creation and user configuration details.
 mscecse@bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC:~/pyspark-wordcount$ sudo apt install python3-pip -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable
Collecting pyspark
  Downloading pyspark-3.5.5.tar.gz (317.2 MB)
```

```
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC:~$ mkdir ~/pyspark-wordcount
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC:~$ cd ~/pyspark-wordcount
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC:~/pyspark-wordcount$ nano.txt
nano.txt: command not found
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC:~/pyspark-wordcount$ nano file.txt
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC:~/pyspark-wordcount$ nano wordcount.py
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC:~/pyspark-wordcount$ python3 wordcount.py
```

```
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC:~/pyspark-wordcount$ python3 wordcount.py
25/05/20 11:41:52 WARN Utils: Your hostname, bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC resolves to a loopbe
25/05/20 11:41:52 WARN Utils: Set SPARK_LOCAL_IP if you need to bind to another address
WARNING: An illegal reflective access operation has occurred
WARNING: Illegal reflective access by org.apache.spark.unsafe.Platform (file:/opt/spark/jars/spark-unsafe_;
WARNING: Please consider reporting this to the maintainers of org.apache.spark.unsafe.Platform
WARNING: Use --illegal-access=warn to enable warnings of further illegal reflective access operations
WARNING: All illegal access operations will be denied in a future release
25/05/20 11:41:52 WARN NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... using busing Spark's default log4j profile: org/apache/spark/log4j-defaults.properties
Setting default log level to "WARN".
To adjust logging level use sc.setLogLevel(newLevel). For SparkR, use setLogLevel(newLevel).
```

3. Write a simple streaming program in Spark to receive text data streams on a particular port, perform basic text cleaning (like white space removal, stop words removal, lemmatization, etc.), and print the cleaned text on the screen.

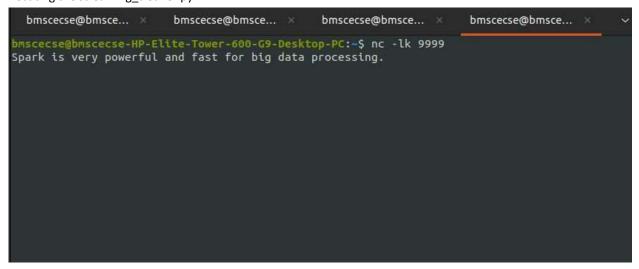
```
GNU nano 6.2
                                           streaming cleaner.py *
from pyspark import SparkContext
from pyspark.streaming import StreamingContext
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
import re
# Set up Spark context and streaming context
sc = SparkContext("local[2]", "TextCleanerStreaming")
sc.setLogLevel("ERROR")
ssc = StreamingContext(sc, 5) # 5-second batch interval
stop_words = set(stopwords.words("english"))
lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
lines = ssc.socketTextStream("localhost", 9999)
def clean_text(line):
    # Lowercase and remove punctuation
line = re.sub(r"[^a-zA-Z\s]", "", line.lower())
    words = line.split()
    cleaned = [lemmatizer.lemmatize(word) for word in words if word not in stop_words]
    return " ".join(cleaned)
lines.map(clean_text).pprint()
ssc.start()
ssc.awaitTermination()
```



```
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC:-$ python3
Python 3.10.12 (main, Jun 11 2023, 05:26:28) [GCC 11.4.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import nltk
>>> nltk.download('stopwords')
[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to
[nltk_data] /home/bmscecse/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Unzipping corpora/stopwords.zip.
True
>>> nltk.download('wordnet')
[nltk_data] Downloading package wordnet to /home/bmscecse/nltk_data...
True
>>> exit()
```

```
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC:~$ nano streaming_cleaner.py
bmscecse@bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC:~$ python3 streaming_cleaner.py
25/05/20 12:05:10 WARN Utils: Your hostname, bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC resolv
es to a loopback address: 127.0.1.1; using 10.124.3.71 instead (on interface eno1)
25/05/20 12:05:10 WARN Utils: Set SPARK_LOCAL_IP if you need to bind to another address
WARNING: An illegal reflective access operation has occurred
WARNING: Illegal reflective access by org.apache.spark.unsafe.Platform (file:/opt/spark/jars/spark-unsafe_2.12-3.0.3.jar) to constructor java.nio.DirectByteBuffer(long,int)
WARNING: Please consider reporting this to the maintainers of org.apache.spark.unsafe.Platfor
```

Executing the streaming cleaner.py



Starting a TCP server that listens for incoming connections on port 9999

Time: 2025-05-20 12:05:55	

spark powerful fast big data processing	
Time: 2025-05-20 12:06:00	

Output- cleaned data