

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

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LAB REPORT
on

BIG DATA ANALYTICS **(20CS6PEBDA)**

Submitted by

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in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of
BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING



B.M.S. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Lab work entitled “**BIG DATA ANALYTICS**” carried out by **SAKSHI P KHANDOBA (1BM19CS139)**, who is 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 2022. The Lab report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of Big Data Analytics - (20CS6PEBDA) work prescribed for the said degree.

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Course Outcome

CO1	Apply the concept of NoSQL, Hadoop or Spark for a given task
CO2	Analyze the Big Data and obtain insight using data analytics mechanisms.
CO3	Design and implement Big data applications by applying NoSQL, Hadoop or Spark

1. MongoDB:

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”.

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:”InternetS
urfing”});

4. Insert the document for “AryanDavid” in to the Students collection only if it does not already exist in the collection. However, if it is already present in the collection, then update the document with new values. (Update his hobbies from “Skating” to “Chess”). Use “Update else insert” (if there is an existing document, it will attempt to update it, if there is no existing document then it will insert it).

db.Student.update({_id:3,StudName:”AryanDavid”,Grade:”VII”},{ \$set: {Hobbies:”Skati
n
g”}}, {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 existing 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();
```

IX. to set a particular field value to NULL

```
db.Students.update({_id:3},{ $set:{Location:null}})
```

X. Count the number of documents in Student Collections

```
db.Students.count()
```

XI. Count the number of documents in Student Collections with grade :VII

```
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();
```

for descending 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 documents 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 1 st 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:”S” } }, { $group : { _id : “$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 } } } );
```

2. Perform the following DB operations using Cassandra.

1. Create a keyspace by name Employee

```
CREATE KEYSPACE employee123 WITH REPLICATION =  
{ 'class': 'SimpleStrategy', 'replication_factor': 1 };
```

2. Create a column family by name

Employee-Info with attributes

Emp_Id Primary Key, Emp_Name,

Designation, Date_of_Joining, Salary,

Dept_Name

```
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEEINFO( EMPID INT PRIMARY KEY, EMPNAME TEXT,  
DESIGNATION TEXT, DATEOFJOINING TIMESTAMP, SALARY DOUBLE, DEPTNAME  
TEXT);
```

3. Insert the values into the table in batch

Begin Batch

```
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEEINFO (EMPID, EMPNAME, DESIGNATION,  
DATEOFJOINING, SALARY, DEPTNAME) VALUES(1,'ABHISHEK','ASSISTANT  
MANAGER', '2010-04-26', 75000, 'MARKETING')
```

```
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEEINFO (EMPID, EMPNAME, DESIGNATION,  
DATEOFJOINING, SALARY, DEPTNAME) VALUES(2,'BHASKAR','ASSISTANT  
MANAGER', '2010-04-26', 75000, 'MARKETING')
```

```
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEEINFO (EMPID, EMPNAME, DESIGNATION,  
DATEOFJOINING, SALARY, DEPTNAME) VALUES(3,'CHIRAG','ASSISTANT  
MANAGER', '2010-04-26', 75000, 'MARKETING')
```

```
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEEINFO (EMPID, EMPNAME, DESIGNATION,  
DATEOFJOINING, SALARY, DEPTNAME) VALUES(4,'DHANUSH','ASSISTANT  
MANAGER', '2010-04-26', 75000, 'MARKETING')
```

```
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEEINFO (EMPID, EMPNAME, DESIGNATION,  
DATEOFJOINING, SALARY, DEPTNAME) VALUES(5,'ESHAAN','ASSISTANT  
MANAGER', '2010-04-26', 85000, 'TECHNICAL')
```

```

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEEINFO (EMPID, EMPNAME, DESIGNATION,
DATEOFJOINING, SALARY, DEPTNAME) VALUES(6,'FARAH','MANAGER',
'2010-04-26', 95000, 'TECHNICAL')
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEEINFO (EMPID, EMPNAME, DESIGNATION,
DATEOFJOINING, SALARY, DEPTNAME) VALUES(7,'GEMMA','MANAGER',
'2010-04-26', 95000, 'PR')
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEEINFO (EMPID, EMPNAME, DESIGNATION,
DATEOFJOINING, SALARY, DEPTNAME)VALUES(121,'HARRY','REGIONAL
MANAGER', '2010-04-26', 99000, 'MANAGEMENT')
APPLY BATCH;
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEEINFO;

```

empid	dateofjoining	deptname	designation	empname	salary
5	2010-04-25 18:30:00.000000+0000	TECHNICAL	ASSISTANT MANAGER	ESHAAN	85000
1	2010-04-25 18:30:00.000000+0000	MARKETING	ASSISTANT MANAGER	ABHISHEK	75000
2	2010-04-25 18:30:00.000000+0000	MARKETING	ASSISTANT MANAGER	BHASKAR	75000
4	2010-04-25 18:30:00.000000+0000	MARKETING	ASSISTANT MANAGER	DHANUSH	75000
121	2010-04-25 18:30:00.000000+0000	MANAGEMENT	REGIONAL MANAGER	HARRY	99000
7	2010-04-25 18:30:00.000000+0000	PR	MANAGER	GEMMA	95000
6	2010-04-25 18:30:00.000000+0000	TECHNICAL	MANAGER	FARAH	95000
3	2010-04-25 18:30:00.000000+0000	MARKETING	ASSISTANT MANAGER	CHIRAG	75000

4. Update Employee name and Department of Emp-Id 121

```

UPDATE EMPLOYEEINFO SET EMPNAME='HARISH', DEPTNAME='PR' WHERE
EMPID=121;

```

5. Sort the details of Employee records based on salary

```

SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE_IN WHERE EMP_ID IN(1,2,3,4) ORDER BY
SALARY DESC ALLOW FILTERING;

```

6. Alter the schema of the table Employee_Info to add a column Projects which stores a set of Projects done by the corresponding Employee.

```

ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEEINFO ADD PROJECTS LIST<TEXT>;

```

7. Update the altered table to add project names.

```

UPDATE EMPLOYEEINFO SET PROJECTS=['FACEBOOK','SNAPCHAT'] WHERE
EMPID=1;
UPDATE EMPLOYEEINFO SET PROJECTS=['FACEBOOK','SNAPCHAT'] WHERE
EMPID=7;
UPDATE EMPLOYEEINFO SET PROJECTS=['PINTEREST','INSTAGRAM']
WHERE EMPID=121;
UPDATE EMPLOYEEINFO SET PROJECTS=['PINTEREST','INSTAGRAM']
WHERE EMPID=4;
UPDATE EMPLOYEEINFO SET PROJECTS=['YOUTUBE','SPOTIFY'] WHERE
EMPID=2;
UPDATE EMPLOYEEINFO SET PROJECTS=['YOUTUBE','SPOTIFY'] WHERE
EMPID=3;

```



```

UPDATE EMPLOYEEINFO SET PROJECTS=['YOUTUBE','SPOTIFY'] WHERE
EMPID=6;
UPDATE EMPLOYEEINFO SET PROJECTS=['TWITTER','REDDIT'] WHERE
EMPID=5;
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEEINFO;

```

empid	dateofjoining	deptname	designation	empname	projects	salary
5	2010-04-25 18:30:00.000000+0000	TECHNICAL	ASSISTANT MANAGER	ESHAAN	['TWITTER', 'REDDIT']	85000
1	2010-04-25 18:30:00.000000+0000	MARKETING	ASSISTANT MANAGER	ABHISHEK	['FACEBOOK', 'SNAPCHAT']	75000
2	2010-04-25 18:30:00.000000+0000	MARKETING	ASSISTANT MANAGER	BHASKAR	['YOUTUBE', 'SPOTIFY']	75000
4	2010-04-25 18:30:00.000000+0000	MARKETING	ASSISTANT MANAGER	DHANUSH	['PINTEREST', 'INSTAGRAM']	75000
121	2010-04-25 18:30:00.000000+0000	PR	REGIONAL MANAGER	HARISH	['PINTEREST', 'INSTAGRAM']	99000
7	2010-04-25 18:30:00.000000+0000	PR	MANAGER	GEMMA	['FACEBOOK', 'SNAPCHAT']	95000
6	2010-04-25 18:30:00.000000+0000	TECHNICAL	MANAGER	FARAH	['YOUTUBE', 'SPOTIFY']	95000
3	2010-04-25 18:30:00.000000+0000	MARKETING	ASSISTANT MANAGER	CHIRAG	['YOUTUBE', 'SPOTIFY']	75000

8.Create a TTL of 15 seconds to display the values of Employee

3. Perform the following DB operations using Cassandra.

1.Create a keyspace by name Library

```
CREATE KEYSPACE Library WITH REPLICATION = {'class':'SimpleStrategy','replication_factor':1};
```

2. Create a column family by name Library-Info with attributes

**Stud_Id Primary Key,
Counter_value of type Counter,
Stud_Name, Book-Name, Book-Id,
Date_of_issue**

```
CREATE TABLE LIBRARY_INFO_4 (STUD_ID INT, COUNTER_VALUE
COUNTER, STUD_NAME TEXT, BOOK_NAME TEXT, BOOK_ID INT,
DATE_OF_ISSUE TIMESTAMP, PRIMARY KEY( STUD_ID, STUD_NAME,
BOOK_NAME, BOOK_ID, DATE_OF_ISSUE));
```

3. Insert the values into the table in batch

```
UPDATE LIBRARY_INFO_4 SET COUNTER_VALUE+1 WHERE STUD_ID=121
AND STUD_NAME='SNEHA' AND BOOK_NAME='BDA' AND BOOK_ID=110
AND DATE_OF_ISSUE='2022-04-01';
```

```
UPDATE LIBRARY_INFO_4 SET COUNTER_VALUE+1 WHERE STUD_ID=122
AND STUD_NAME='RAHUL' AND BOOK_NAME='OOMD' AND BOOK_ID=111
AND DATE_OF_ISSUE='2022-07-03';
```

```
UPDATE LIBRARY_INFO_4 SET COUNTER_VALUE+1 WHERE STUD_ID=123  
AND STUD_NAME='RITIKA' AND BOOK_NAME='ML' AND BOOK_ID=112  
AND DATE_OF_ISSUE='2022-02-21';
```

```
UPDATE LIBRARY_INFO_4 SET COUNTER_VALUE+1 WHERE STUD_ID=124  
AND STUD_NAME='ISHA' AND BOOK_NAME='AI' AND BOOK_ID=113 AND  
DATE_OF_ISSUE='2022-09-02';
```

4. Display the details of the table created and increase the value of the counter.

```
SELECT * FROM LIBRARY_INFO_4;
```

5. Write a query to show that a student with id 112 has taken a book “BDA” 2 times.

```
SELECT * FROM LIBRARY_INFO_4 WHERE STUD_ID=112;
```

6. Export the created column to a csv file.

```
COPY LIBRARY_INFO_4 (STUD_ID, STUD_NAME, BOOK_NAME, BOOK_ID,  
DATE_OF_ISSUE, COUNTER_VALUE) TO  
'C:\Users\Admin\OneDrive\Desktop\BDA Lab\data.csv';
```

7. Import a given csv dataset from local file system into Cassandra column family.

```
COPY LIBRARY_INFO_4 (STUD_ID, STUD_NAME, BOOK_NAME, BOOK_ID,  
DATE_OF_ISSUE, COUNTER_VALUE) FROM  
'C:\Users\Admin\OneDrive\Desktop\BDA Lab\data.csv';
```