# VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

"JnanaSangama", Belgaum -590014, Karnataka.



## LAB REPORT on

# **Big Data Analytics**

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** 

(Autonomous Institution under VTU)
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## 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 **Mohammed Shuraih Shaikh(1BM22CS157)**, 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.

Amruta 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/shuraih776/6thSem-BDA-Lab\_1BM22CS157

### Lab 1 MongoDB Part - 1

```
PS C:\Users\student> mongoexport mongodb+srv://shuraihshaikhcs22:izJPn50f32Zwqvqv@cluster0.pevls.mongodb.net/dbm
--collection=5tudent --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=5tudent --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 (
                     \label{lem:continuous} $$\{\mathbf x_{cctType:"S"}\}, \{\mathbf x_{i} : \ (\mathbf x_{i} 
                    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}}});

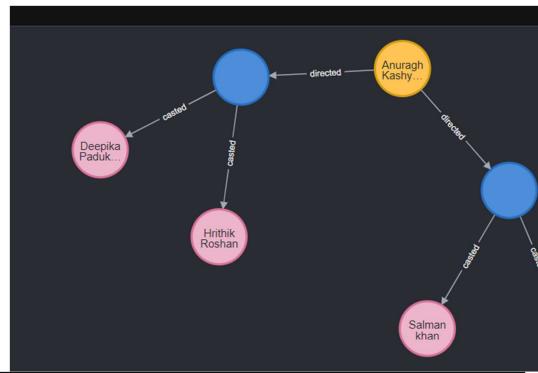
## Lab 2 MongoDB Part - 2

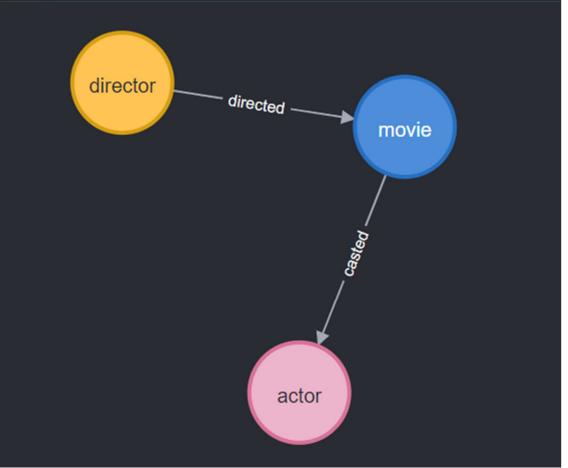
```
test> db.food.find({"fruits": {$size:2}});
[ { _id: 3, fruits: [ 'banana', 'mango' ] } ]
test> db.food.find({ _id:1},{"fruits":{$slice:2}});
[ { _id: 1, fruits: [ 'grapes', 'mango' ] } ]
test> db.food.update({ _id:3}, {$set: {'fruits.1':'apple'}});
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedId: null,
  matchedCount: 1,
  modifiedCount: 1,
  upsertedCount: 0
test> db.food.update({_id:2}, {$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.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();
```

```
Image: Type: It is a function to the state of the st
```

```
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([
       { Smatch:{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();
_id: 1,
  alphabet: 'A'
   id: 2,
  alphabet: 'B'
  _id: 3,
alphabet: 'C'
test> show dbs;
           40.00 KiB
admin
config
          108.00 KiB
          128.00 KIB
local
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;
cqlsh:employee> CREATE TABLE Employee_Info (
                      ... Emp_Id int PRIMARY KEY, ... Emp_Name text,
                                        Designation text,
                                      Date_of_Joining date,
Salary float,
Dept_Name text
...);
cqlsh:employee> BEGIN BATCH
                      yee> BEGIN BATCH

INSERT 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 BATCH;

VALUES (126, 'Rahul', 'Analyst', '2019-11-20', 60000.0, 'Finance');
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;
                            cqlsh:employee> ALTER TABLE Employee_Info ADD Projects set<text>;
cqlsh:employee> UPDATE Employee_Info
... SET Projects = {'ProjectA', 'ProjectB'}
... WHERE Emp_Id = 121;
... WHERE EMP_IO = 121;

cqlsh:employee> 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:employee> SELECT * FROM Employee_Info;
                             2019-11-20 | Finance |
2020-06-15 | IT |
2018-02-01 | Marketing |
                                                                                      Analyst | Rahul | null | 60000
Developer | Priya | null | 50000
Manager | Amit Kumar | {'ProjectA', 'ProjectB'} | 70000
        121
```

## 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 the Control of the Co
```

## **Lab 6 Hadoop HDFS**

### 1. mkdir

**Command:** hdfs dfs -mkdir /abc

**Description:** Creates a directory /abc in HDFS.

### 2. Is

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**

```
hadoopphosecce-IP-Ette-Tower-800-03-besktop-Pc:-/besktop's hadoop fs -copyFrontocal /home/hadoop/Desktop/File1.txt /shurath/test.txt /shur
```

## **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.

```
hefospoliusecram. Willie Tower. 800 - Calimatics Dic. Standards. Anadopo jar NordCount, Jar KOTriver /shurath/cut.txt

2025-04-29 15:11:42,185 IMFO Inpl.RefrictsOrtify; Landed properties from Andopometrics2.properties

2025-04-29 15:11:42,185 IMFO Inpl.RefrictsSystemspl: Scheduled Metric snapshot period at 0 second(s).

2025-04-29 15:11:42,185 IMFO Inpl.RefrictsSystemspl: Scheduled Metric snapshot period at 0 second(s).

2025-04-29 15:11:42,185 IMFO Inpl.RefrictsSystemspl: Scheduled Metric snapshot period at 0 second(s).

2025-04-29 15:11:42,185 IMFO Inpl.RefrictsSystemspl: Scheduled Metric snapshot period at 0 second(s).

2025-04-29 15:11:42,185 IMFO Impredicts. Jobiscourcepiploader: Medop command line option parsing not performed. Implement the Tool interface and execute your application with ToolRunner to remedy this.

2025-04-29 15:11:42,190 IMFO Impredicts. Jobiscourcepiploader: Medop command line option parsing not performed. Implement the Tool interface and execute your application with ToolRunner to remedy this.

2025-04-29 15:11:42,290 IMFO Impredicts. Jobiscourcepiploader: Medop command line option parsing not performed. Implement the Tool interface and execute your application with ToolRunner to remedy this.

2025-04-29 15:11:42,290 IMFO Impredicts. Jobiscourcepiploader: Medop command line option parsing not performed. Implement the Tool interface and execute your application with ToolRunner to remedy this.

2025-04-29 15:11:42,290 IMFO Impredicts. Jobiscourcepiploader: Medop command line option parsing not performed. Implement the Tool interface and execute your application with ToolRunner to trend the Jobiscource and Jobi
```

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

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 :

```
| Section | Company | Comp
```

### Mean Max Temperature:

```
hadroglemences of filts town the Co-Decktop Pc; 5 hadron jar //morphadoog/sektop/meanmaxtmp.jar Meanmaxoriver /shurath/temperature.txt /shurath/output1
2005-05-06 05:000-04.100 July (hg).metricscoring; Lobele properties from Andron metrics; properties
2005-05-06 05:000-04.200 July (hg).metricscoring; Lobele properties from Andron metrics; properties
2005-05-06 05:000-04.200 July (hg).metricscoring; Lobele properties from Andron metrics; properties
2005-05-06 05:000-04.200 July (hg).metricscoring; Lobele properties from Andron metrics; properties
2005-05-06 05:000-04.200 July (hg).metricscoring; Lobele properties from Andron Metricscoring; Lobele properties; Lobele prope
        nadoop@bhscecce-HP-Elite-Tower-800-G9-Desktop-PC: $ hadoop fs -ls /shurath/output1
rwr--r-- 1 hadoop supergroup 0 2025-05-06 15:08 /shurath/
                                                                                   Is hadoop supergroup 0 2025-05-06 15:08 /shurath/output1/_SUCCESS 1 hadoop supergroup 74 2025-05-06 15:08 /shurath/output1/part-r-00000 cse-IP-Elte-Tower-800-05-0esktop-PC:-5 hadoop fs -cat /shurath/output1/part-r-00000
                                                   4
0
7
44
100
168
219
198
141
100
19
01
02
03
04
05
06
07
08
09
10
```

## 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

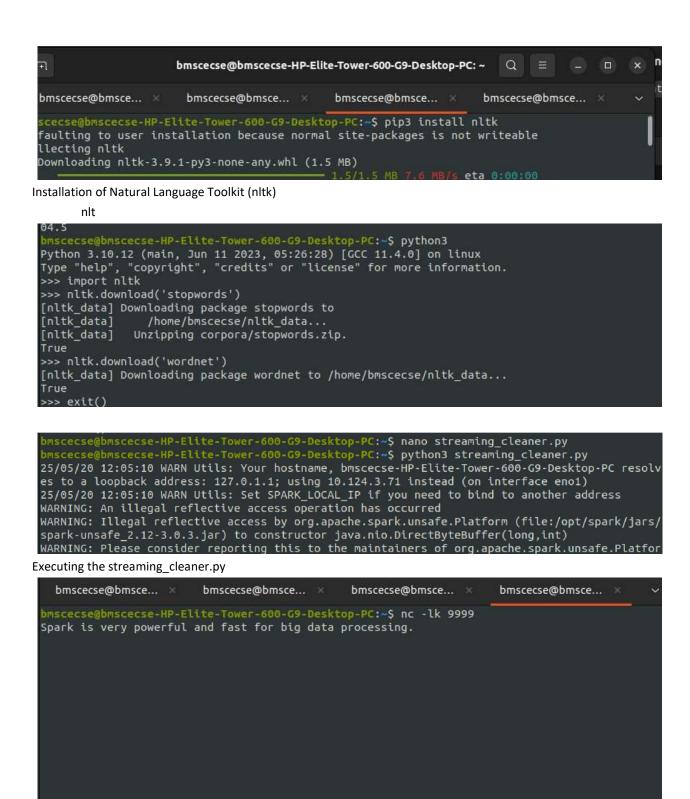
```
@bmscecse-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC:~/pyspark-wordcount$ sudo apt update
Hit:2 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Get:3 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease [129 kB]
Get:4 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease [128 kB]
Hit:5 https://repo.mongodb.org/apt/ubuntu 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 loopba
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_I
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 but Using 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). scala 4
```

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
sc = SparkContext("local[2]", "TextCleanerStreaming")
sc.setLogLevel("ERROR")
ssc = StreamingContext(sc, 5) # 5-second batch interval
# Set of stop words and lemmatizer
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()
```



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