DAS 839 NoSQL Systems

Assignment-1

Submitted by:

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Files Submitted:

1. Report File

Section A

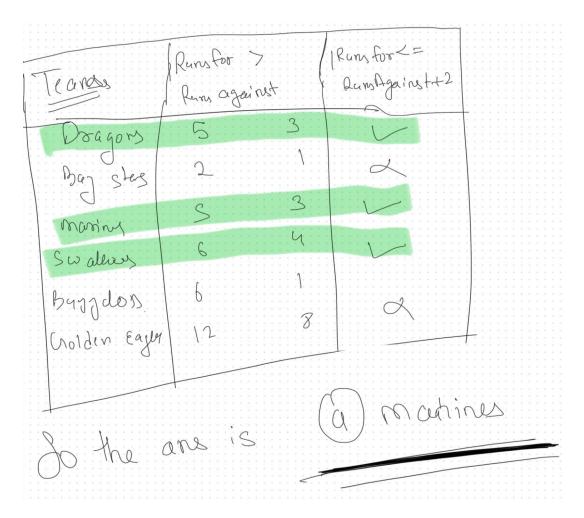
Problem - 1:

```
SELECT Team
FROM Scores
WHERE RunsFor > RunsAgainst AND
RunsFor <= RunsAgainst + 2
```

This query filters the records from the Scores table based on following two conditions:

- 1. RunsFor > RunsAgainst → The team must have won the match.
- 2. RunsFor <= RunsAgainst + 2 → The winning margin must be at most 2 runs.

In Below Screenshot we have illustrated how the query is fetching data from Database.



Out of Dragons, Marines, Swallows only Marines is given in options.

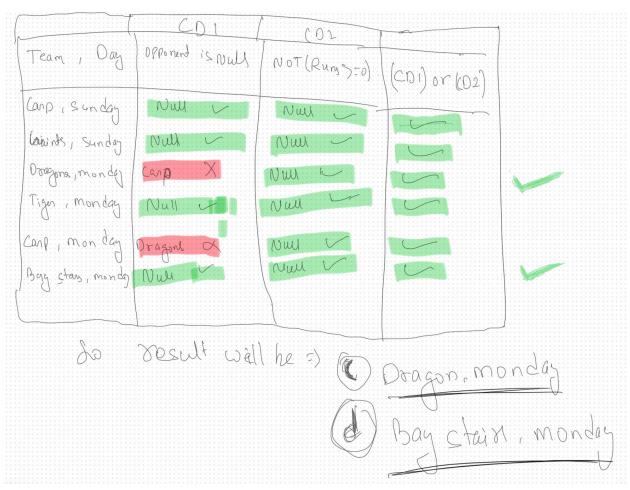
So out ans is A. Marines

Problem - 2:

SELECT Team, Day
FROM Scores
WHERE Opponent IS NULL OR
NOT (Runs >= 0)

This query filters the records from the Scores table based on following two conditions:

- 1. Opponent IS NULL: Selects rows where the team did not play on that day.
- 2. NOT (Runs >= 0): This means Runs is NULL, which happens when the game is not yet concluded or the team did not play.



Applying the Query Conditions:

- 1. Teams where Opponent IS NULL (did not play):
 - a. Sunday: Carp, Giants
 - b. Monday: Tigers, Bay Stars
- 2. Teams where Runs IS NULL (game not concluded or did not play):
 - a. Monday: Dragons, Carp

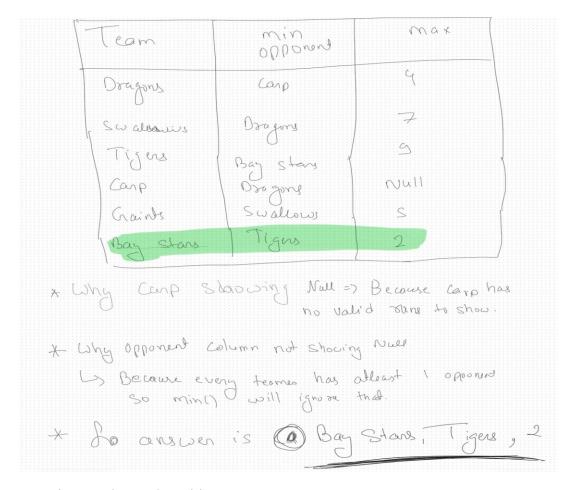
Correct Answers: (c) Dragons, Monday and (d) Bay Stars, Monday

Problem 3:

SELECT Team, Min(Opponent), Max(Runs) FROM Scores GROUP BY Team

This query filters the records from the Scores table based on following conditions:

- 1. Opponent IS NULL: Selects rows where the team did not play on that day.
- 2. NOT (Runs >= 0): This means Runs is NULL, which happens when the game is not yet concluded or the team did not play.
- 3. Min(Opponent): Picks the lexicographically smallest opponent name per team.
- 4. Max(Runs): Picks the highest runs per team.



Applying the Query Conditions:

1. Teams where Opponent IS NULL (did not play):

a. Sunday: Carp, Giants

b. Monday: Tigers, Bay Stars

2. Teams where Runs IS NULL (game not concluded or did not play):

a. Monday: Dragons, Carp

Correct Answers: (a) Bay Stars, Tigers, 2

Problem - 4

SELECT *
FROM Scores
ORDER BY Runs DESC, Team ASC

ORDER BY Runs DESC, Team ASC:

- Sort primarily by Runs in descending order.
- If two rows have the same Runs, sort alphabetically by Team in ascending order.
- NULL values appear at the bottom in ORDER BY DESC.

Team 🔺 2	Day	Opponent	Runs 🔻 1
Tigers	Sunday	Bay Stars	9
Bay Stars	Monday	NULL	7
Swallows	Sunday	Dragons	7
Dragons	Monday	Carp	6
Giants	Monday	Swallows	5
Tigers	Monday	NULL	5
Dragons	Sunday	Swallows	4
Bay Stars	Sunday	Tigers	2
Swallows	Monday	Giants	0
Carp	Sunday	NULL	NULL
Carp	Monday	Dragons	NULL
Giants	Sunday	NULL	NULL

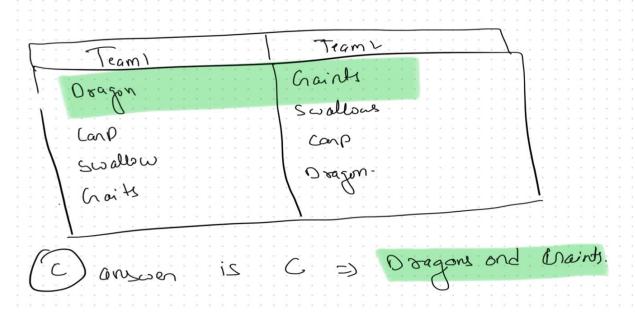
The Option a) Giants, Sunday, NULL, NULL could appear seventh through twelfth. Is true because it appreared at 12th postion in sql query. So **A** is the answer

Problem - 5

SELECT S1.Team, S2.Team
FROM Scores S1, Scores S2
WHERE S1.Opponent = S2.Opponent
AND S1.Team <> S2.Team

This query:

- 1. Self-joins the Scores table (treating it as two copies, S1 and S2).
- 2. Finds rows where both teams played against the same opponent (S1.Opponent = S2.Opponent).
- 3. Ensures that a team is not paired with itself (S1.Team <> S2.Team).



Dragons and Giants Both played against Carp on different days (Sunday & Monday). **Correct options:** (c) Dragons, Giants .

Section 2

Problem 1. Bulkloading Data into a PostgreSQL Database 1.1 Database Creation (abhay_db)

```
Servers (1)
                                                -- Database: abhay_db
                                            2

√ Mac abhay_db

                                            3
                                                -- DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS abhay_db;
   Databases (2)
                                           4
     abhay_db

→ CREATE DATABASE abhay_db

       > 89 Casts
                                           6
                                                    WITH
       > * Catalogs
                                           7
                                                    OWNER = abhav
                                                   ENCODING = 'UTF8'
                                           8
       > C Event Triggers
                                           9
                                                    LC_COLLATE = 'en_US.UTF-8'
       > file Extensions
                                                   LC CTYPE = 'en US.UTF-8'
                                           10
       > Foreign Data Wrappers
                                           11
                                                    LOCALE_PROVIDER = 'libc'
       > 🥽 Languages
                                           12
                                                    TABLESPACE = pg_default
                                          13
                                                    CONNECTION LIMIT = -1
       > N Publications
                                           14
                                                    IS_TEMPLATE = False;
       Schemas (2)
```

- Created A PostgreSQL database named abhay_db and database owner set to abhay.
- Encoding is UTF-8, with collation and character type as en_US.UTF-8.
- The default **tablespace** is used (pg_default).
- No connection limit (-1 means unlimited).
- It is **not a template** database.
- NOTE: we created table using PGADMIN4 So some of the attribute are by default added by PGADMIN4 it is not an AI generated query
- 1.2 Schema Creation (assignment_1)

 Schema named assignment_1 is created within abhay_db and only authorized for user abhay. And create only if it does not already exist.

1.3 Table Creation (assignment_1.revision_uri)

Creating the table revision_uri under the assignment_1 schema.

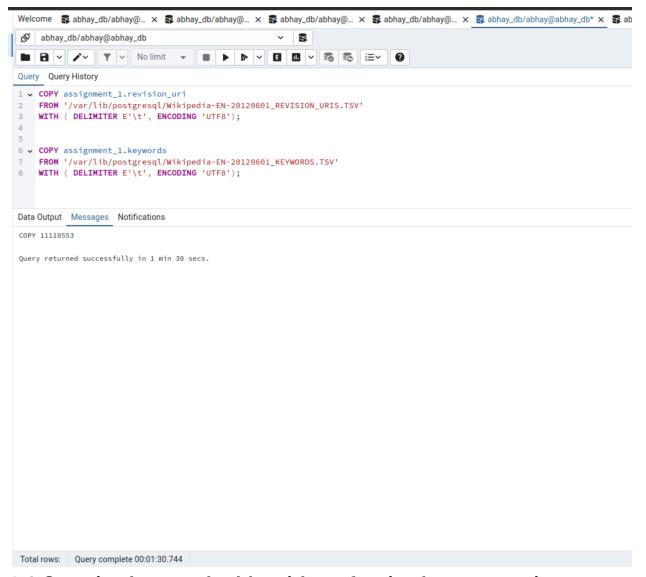
o And Defining the two columns: ID (integer, primary key) and url (text, not null).

1.4 Table Creation (assignment_1.keywords)

- o Creating ID as Primary key integer
- Creating Term as Text and Not null
- o Foreign key ensures data integrity, linking keywords to revision_uri.
- Cascade delete ensures that when a related revision_uri entry is deleted, corresponding keywords entries are removed.
- Creating column numeric type for SCORE, allowing up to 4 digits with 3 decimal places.

1.5 Inserting data in assignment_1.revision_uri and assignment_1.keywords with Foreign key constraint

- o Importint the data from a TSV files into the revision_uri and keywords table.
- Uses UTF-8 encoding and tab (\t) as a delimiter.
- It took 1 minute 30 seconds to Successfully copied 11,110,553 rows in tables, using key constraint.

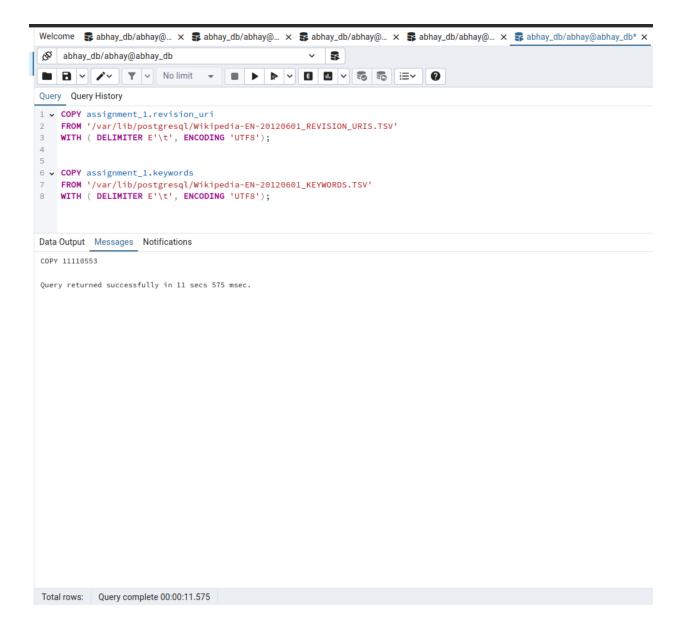


1.6 Creating keyword table without foreign key constraint

```
> @ abhay_db
> @ Casts
| 6 (
| "ID" integer NOT NULL,
| "TERM" text COLLATE pg_catalog."default" NOT NULL,
| "SCORE" numeric(4,3) NOT NULL
| "SCORE" numeric(4,3) NOT NULL
```

- Again Creating table keywords under assignment_1 schema.
- Defines three columns: ID (integer), TERM (text), and SCORE (numeric with precision 4,3), but without any key constraint.

1.7 Again Bulk Loading the data

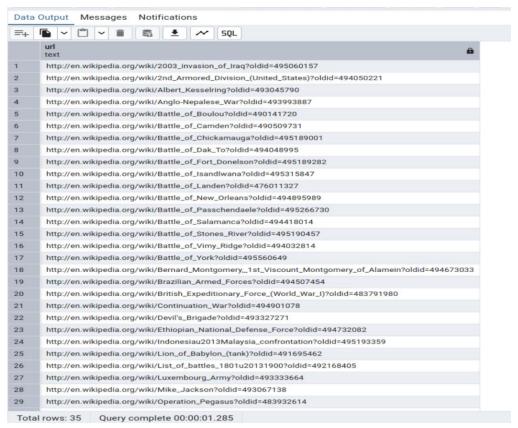


- o Importing the data from a TSV files into the revision uri and keywords table.
- Uses UTF-8 encoding and tab (\t) as a delimiter.
- It took 11 seconds 575 mili seconds to Successfully copied 11,110,553
 rows in tables, without using foreign key constraint.

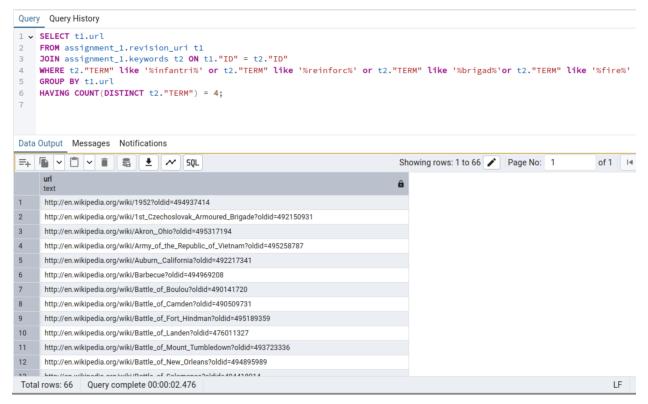
Problem 2 - Running Keyword Queries over Wikipedia

2.1 Query 1 - The query returns the **URLs of Wikipedia articles** that contain all four stemmed keywords (infantri, reinforc, brigad, and fire). If an article is missing even **one** of the keywords, it will not be included in the results.

And the result is



we have assumed that we have to look for the words exactly mentioned in the doc and not look for words whose stemming gives the following outputs. If that is the case then the query would change as follows:

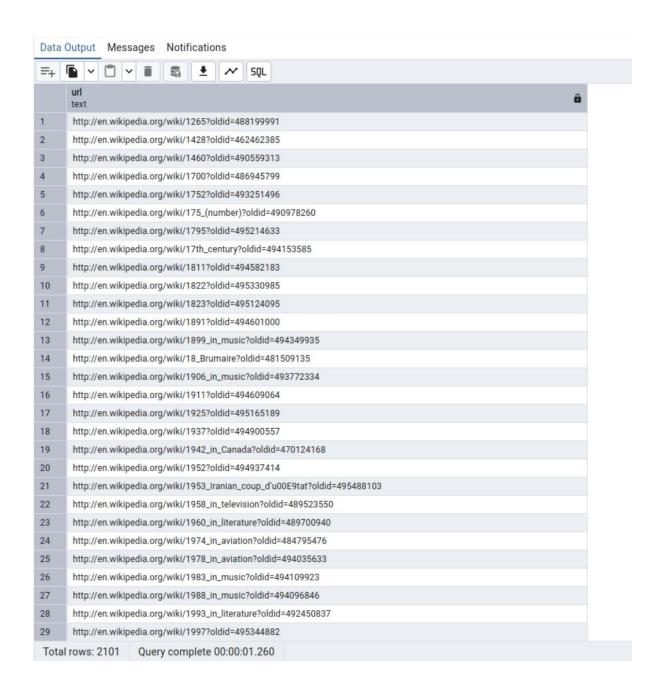


2.2 Query 2 - Using a similar line of approach (of filtering rows with any of the 4 given words) with frequency as above. Note that for 'any of' we just need to have the count of words for a particular article id to be greater than 0. This means that there are any of the following words present. The query for this is as follows:

```
Query Query History

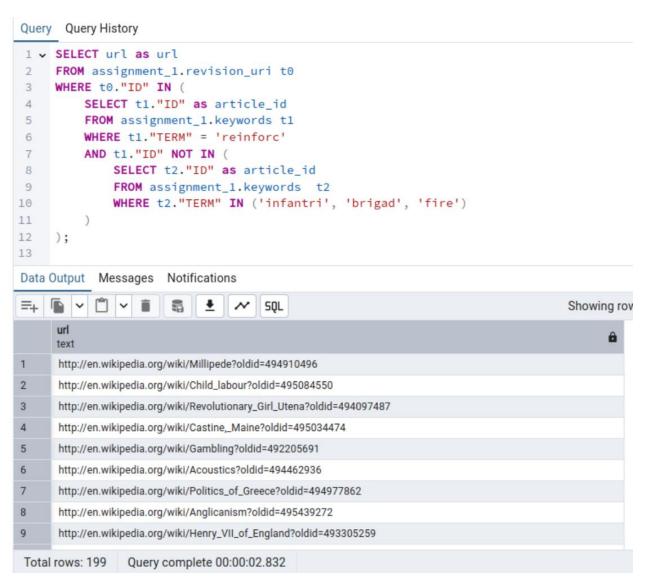
1 v SELECT t1.url
2  FROM assignment_1.revision_uri t1
3  JOIN assignment_1.keywords t2 ON t1."ID" = t2."ID"
4  WHERE t2."TERM" IN ('infantri', 'reinforc', 'brigad', 'fire')
5  GROUP BY t1.url
6  HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT t2."TERM") = 1;
7
```

And out put is this

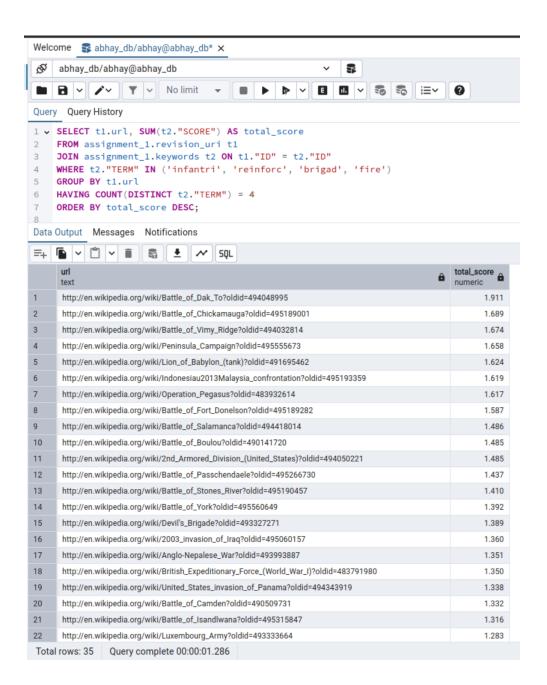


2.3 Query 3

Initially, we retrieve all records from the keywords table that include 'reinforc'. Simultaneously, we fetch rows from keywords containing any of the remaining three terms. Next, we eliminate those entries that share the same IDs as 'reinforc'. The outcome should yield records with article IDs that contain 'reinforc' but exclude the other three.

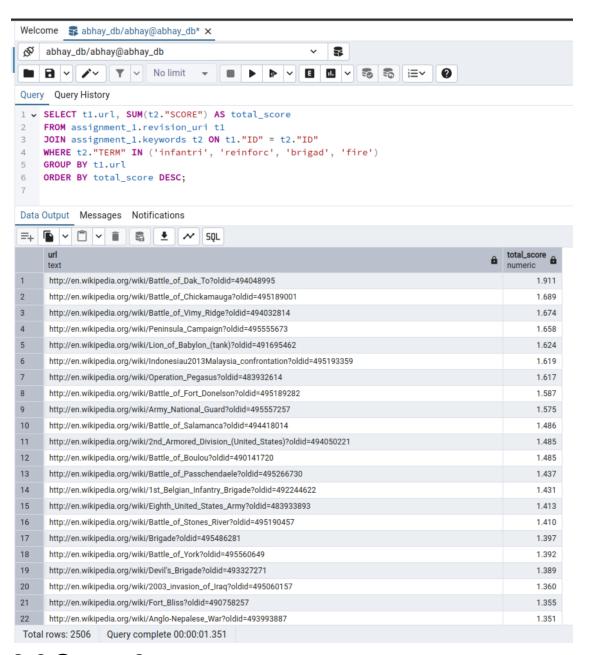


2.4 Query 4 The process of fetching rows stays the same as in the first question. The query retrieves URLs from assignment_1.revision_uri by joining them with assignment_1.keywords on ID. It filters records containing all four specified keywords ('infantri', 'reinforc', 'brigad', 'fire'), sums their scores for each URL, and ranks them in descending order of total_score.



2.5 Query 5 The logic for retrieving rows remains the same as in the second question.

However, this query retrieves URLs from assignment_1.revision_uri by joining them with assignment_1.keywords on ID. It filters records containing any of the specified keywords ('infantri', 'reinforc', 'brigad', 'fire'), calculates the total score for each URL by summing keyword scores, and ranks them in descending order of total_score.



2.6 Query 6

First, we find articles that have the keyword 'reinforc' but do not contain 'fire', 'brigad', or 'infantri'. Once we have these articles, we rank them based on their scores. If the total score of 'fire', 'brigad', and 'infantri' is less than 'reinforc', then articles with a higher 'reinforc' score are ranked higher. To achieve this, we join the 'reinforc' scores with the total scores of the other three keywords. Articles are sorted first by total score (descending) and then by 'reinforc' score (descending). Finally, we join with the URL table to get the final list of ranked articles.

```
Query Query History
 1 - SELECT to. "url" as url
     FROM assignment_1.revision_uri t0
 3
     INNER JOIN (
          SELECT *, (temp1.sumone + temp2.sumfour) as f_score
 4
 5
          FROM (
               SELECT tk1."ID" as id1, SUM(tk1."SCORE") as sumone
 6
 7
               FROM assignment_1.keywords tk1
 8
               WHERE tkl. "TERM" = 'reinforc'
 9
              GROUP BY id1
10
          ) as temp1
          LEFT JOIN (
11
               SELECT tk2."ID" as id2, COUNT(tk2."ID") as count, SUM(tk2."SCORE") as sumfour
12
13
               FROM assignment_1.keywords tk2
              WHERE tk2."TERM" IN ('brigad', 'fire', 'infantri')
14
              GROUP BY id2
15
16
          ) as temp2
17
          ON temp1.id1 = temp2.id2
18
          WHERE temp2.count IS NULL OR temp2.count != 3
19
     ) as comparision
20
     ON t0."ID" = comparision.idl
21
     ORDER BY comparision.f_score DESC, comparision.sumone DESC;
22
Data Output Messages Notifications
=+
                                                                                      Showing rows: 1 to 37
      url
                                                                                             ۵
1
      http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fallingwater?oldid=494470323
2
      http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rialto_Towers?oldid=493614024
3
      http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boat_building?oldid=495412452
4
      http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Audio_multicore_cable?oldid=492290178
5
      http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eureka_Tower?oldid=492656657
      http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trial_and_error?oldid=492260541
 Total rows: 376 Query complete 00:00:01.467
```