3.1 Hadoop

Data Store	Store Format	Identify Way	Value
Hadoop	CSV, Parquet, JSON	File path (e.g., /data/merged_revie ws.csv)	Contains key columns such as 'Name', 'Review', 'SkuInfo', 'Date', and 'StarCount'. Parquet and JSON formats are used for translated reviews and train/test datasets.

```
def write_csv(self, df, path):
    df.write.csv(path, header = True)
def read_csv(self, path, sep=',', header=True, multiline=True):
    Reads a CSV file into a DataFrame.
    :param path: The path to the CSV file. :param sep: The separator used in the CSV file (default is ^{\circ}
    :param header: Boolean indicating if the CSV file has a head :param multiline: Boolean for multiline support (default is
     :return: A DataFrame containing the CSV data.
    return self.spark.read.csv(
         path,
         sep-sep,
header-header,
         multiLine-multiline,
         inferSchema-True
def write_parquet(self, df, path):
    Writes a DataFrame to a Parquet file.
    :param df: The DataFrame to write.
:param path: The path where the Parquet file will be saved.
    df.write.parquet(path, mode='overwrite')
def read_parquet(self, path):
    Reads a Parquet file into a DataFrame.
    :param path: The path to the Parquet file.
:return: A DataFrame containing the Parquet data.
     return self.spark.read.parquet(path)
def read_json(self, path):
    Reads a JSON file into a DataFrame.
     :param path: The path to the JSON file.
    :return: A DataFrame containing the JSON data.
    return self.spark.read.json(path)
def write_json(self, df, path):
    Writes a DataFrame to a JSON file.
    :param df: The DataFrame to write.
:param path: The path where the JSON file will be saved.
    df.write.json(path)
```

3.2 Redis

Data Store	Store Format	Identify Way	Value
Redis	Key-Value Pair (String)	Unique key (e.g., review: <id>)</id>	Contains key-value pairs where each key is a unique review ID, and the value is a JSON

object with fields like name, review, SKU info, date, and star count.

```
def store_dataframe(self, df, key_prefix="row"):
    Stores a PySpark DataFrame in Redis as JSON strings.
    Parameters:
    - df: PySpark DataFrame, the DataFrame to store.
    - key_prefix: str, prefix for the Redis keys.
    # Convert the Date column to a string format in the DataFrame
    df = df.withColumn("Date", date_format(col("Date"), "yyyy-MM-dd"))
    # Convert cleaned DataFrame to a list of dictionaries
    df_list = df.collect()
    data_to_store = [row.asDict() for row in df_list]
    # Store each row in Redis as a JSON string
    for i, data in enumerate(data_to_store):
       self.redis\_client.set(f"\{key\_prefix\}: \{i\}", \ json.dumps(data))
    print("Data stored in Redis successfully.")
    return len(data_to_store)
def load_data(self, num_rows, key_prefix="row"):
    Loads data from Redis and converts it to a list of dictionaries.
   Parameters:
    - num_rows: int, the number of rows to load.
   - key_prefix: str, prefix for the Redis keys.
    - list of dictionaries representing the loaded data.
   data = []
    for i in range(num_rows):
        json_data = self.redis_client.get(f"{key_prefix}:{i}")
        if json_data:
           data.append(json.loads(json_data))
   \# Convert the date strings back to date objects (if needed)
    for item in data:
        if 'Date' in item and item['Date']:
           item['Date'] = datetime.strptime(item['Date'], "%Y-%m-%d").date()
    return data
```

```
From rotal, basilier import Redistandiar

# Jitticize Sport acesson

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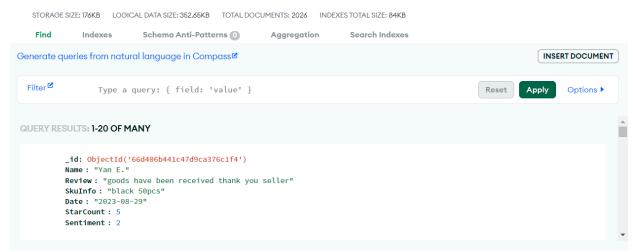
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```

3.3 MongoDB

Data Store	Store Format		Identify Way	Value
MongoDB	Document stralike JSON	ucture	_id as the unique key for each document	Contains several key-value pairs like the date of the review is the value of the "Date" key

123.reviews



3.4 Neo4j

Data Store	Store Format	Identify Way	Value
Neo4j	Nodes and Relationships	and relationships. For instance, a :Product node and a	might have properties such as skuInfo, while a :Review node

contains no additional properties.

```
def create_product_nodes_and_relationships(self, data, batch_size=1000):
   cypher_query = """
    UNWIND $data as row
    MERGE (p:Product {skuInfo: row.SkuInfo})
    FOREACH(ignoreMe IN CASE WHEN row.Review IS NOT NULL THEN [1] ELSE [] END |
       CREATE (n:Review {
       name: row.Name.
       review: row.Review,
       starcount: row.StarCount,
       date: row.Date
       MERGE (r)-[:REVIEWS]->(p)
    count_queries = {
        "Product": "MATCH (p:Product) RETURN COUNT(p) AS count",
        "Review": "MATCH (r:Review) RETURN COUNT(r) AS count"
        with self.driver.session() as session:
           # Process data in batches
           for i in range(0, len(data), batch_size):
               batch = data[i:i + batch_size]
               session.run(cypher_query, data=batch)
               print(f"Batch \ \{i//batch\_size \ + \ 1\} \ processed \ successfully.")
            # Count and print the nodes
            for label, query in count_queries.items():
               result = session.run(query)
               count = result.single()["count"]
               print(f*Total {label} nodes: {count}")
    except Exception as e:
       print(f"An error occurred: {e}")
```



Neo4J Retrieving & Load

```
# Load reviews to Spark DataFrame
try:
    df = neo4j_handler.load_reviews_to_dataframe(spark)
    df.show()
except Exception as e:
    print(f"Error loading reviews: {e}")
# Close the connection
neo4j_handler.close()
```

Name	Review	SI	kuInfo	Date	StarCount
Nasih				2022-07-27	
Abinash M.	ok	black	50pcs	2022-09-28	
Loh W.	great design love	black	50pcs	2024-06-10	5
Md A.	good product	black	50pcs	2023-07-15	5
Garlic M.	doesnt match vide	black	50pcs	2022-07-25	1
NorHa S.	black mask there	black	50pcs	2022-08-16	5
n***i	received good con	black	50pcs	2022-06-28	5
THERESA H.	fast delivery but	black	50pcs	2022-10-03	5
******896	short three packs	black	50pcs	2023-05-12	4
Chris C.	got packing no so	black	50pcs	2023-09-26	5
Yan E.	goods have been r	black	50pcs	2023-08-29	5
Greedy	very thin	black	50pcs	2022-11-27	5
1***1	i ordered sept ch	black	50pcs	2022-11-14	5
T***.	good service fast	black	50pcs	2024-03-03	5
AgnesQ	inner layer mask	black	50pcs	2023-02-27	5
tan F.	no good quality l	black	50pcs	2022-07-29	1
Arse A.	congratulations u	black	50pcs	2022-07-06	5
L***.	nice mask fast de	black	50pcs	2022-07-23	5
GO A.	not ply made chin	black	50pcs	2023-02-25	1
Tang L.	everything good f	black	50pcs	2023-06-09	5
+	+				

only showing top 20 rows

3.5 Hbase

Data Store	Store Format	Identify Way	Value
Hbase	Key-Value Structure with Column Families	1 3	Key and one or more Column Families

```
def generate_row_key(self, row):
     Generates a unique row key for storing in HBase.
     Parameters:
     - row: Row object containing the data.
    Returns:
     - str, the generated row key.
     unique_id = uuid.uuid4()
     key_hash = hash((row['Sentiment'], row['Review']))
     return f"{unique_id}_{key_hash}"
[4]: test_df = hbase_handler.retrieve_from_hbase('test_data')
    # Show the retrieved DataFrame
    test_df.show(5)
    test_df.count()
     +-----+
               Review|Sentiment|SkuInfo_index|
                                               tokens|number_of_tokens|
     +-----+
    | okay okay okay qu...| 2 | 4.0|[okay, okay, okay...| 9 | delivery fast sat...| 2 | 0.0|[delivery, fast, ...| 23 | ok| 2 | 7.0| [ok] 1 | good seller fast ...| 2 | 1.0|[good, seller, fa...| 10 | good | 2 | 1.0| [good] 1 |
    only showing top 5 rows
```