

GROUP ASSIGNMENT COVER SHEET				
Student ID Number	Surname	Given Names		
29082498	Wang	Yunxuan		
27135519	Tang	Hongliang		
* Please include the names of all other group	members.			
Unit name and code	FIT5137 Advanced databa	se technology		
Title of assignment	Assignment 1: MongoDB & Cassandra			
Lecturer/tutor	Hongli Song Shuyi Sun			
Tutorial day and time	Firday 8am-10am (Lab01) Friday 10am-12pm(lab02)	Campus Clayton		
Is this an authorised group assign	ment? TyYes 🗆	No		
Has any part of this assignment be	een previously submitted	as part of another unit/course? □ Yes 🦹N	0	
Due Date 15/09/2021		Date submitted. 15/09/2021		
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		e assignment on its database for the purpose of future		
I certify that I have not plagiarise	ed the work of others or partici	pated in unauthorised collaboration when preparing this		
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* delete (iii) if not applicable				
SignatureYunxuan WangDate:15/09/2021 Signature Date:				
Signaturehongliang Tang	Date:15/09/2021_	Signature		

__Date:___

______Date:______Signature ___

Signature _____ Updated: 17 Jun 2014



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Updated: 17 Jun 2014

Contribution Declaration Form

(to be completed by all team members)

Please fill in the form with the contribution from each student towards the assignment.

1 NAME AND CONTRIBUTION DETAILS

Student ID	Student Name	Contribution Percentage
29082498	Yunxuan Wang	50%
27135519	Hongliang Tang	50%

List of parts that each student did:

- O Yunxuan Wang:
- Task C.2 (tasks C.2.1, C.2.2, C.2.3, C.2.4)
- Task C.3 (tasks C.3.1, C.3.2)

15/ 09 / 2021

- Task C.4 (Cassandra Part)
- O Hongliang Tang:
- Task C.1 (tasks C.1.1, C.1.2, C.1.3, C.1.4, C.1.5, C.1.6, C.1.7, C.1.8, C1.9)

2 DECLARATION

We declare that:

Date

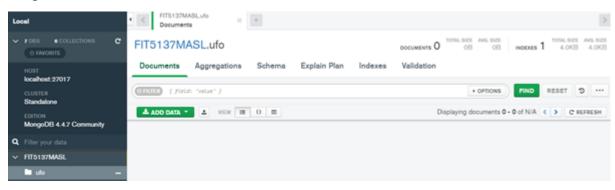
- The information we have supplied in or with this form is complete and correct.
- We understand that the information we have provided in this form will be used for individual assessment of the assignment.

Signatures Yunxuan Wang Hongliang Tang Day Month Year

C.1. Analysis using MongoDB

C.1.1.

Output Screenshot:



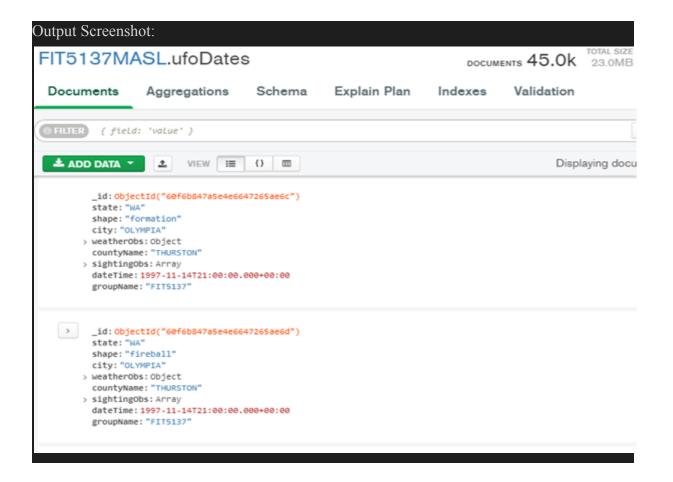
C.1.2.

Output Screenshot:

```
Displaying documents 1 - 20 of 44970
      _id: ObjectId("60f6b847a5e4e6647265ae6c")
       state: "WA"
       day: 14
       month: 11
       year: 1997
       hour: 21
       shape: "formation"
       city: "OLYMPIA"
     v weatherObs: Object
        v windCond: Object
            windchill: -0.08011228
            wdire: "South"
            wspd: -0.357641004
         pressure: -0.163149246
         temp: -1.618530875
         hail:0
         rain:0
         vis: -2.461665734
         dewpt: -0.867471751
         thunder: 0
          fog:0
         tornado: 0
         hum: 1.598872339
         snow: 0
         conds: "Clear"
       countyName: "THURSTON"
     v sightingObs: Array
        > 0: Object
```

C.1.3.

MongoDB command:



C.1.4

MongoDB command:

```
city: "BOSTON",

countyName: "SUFFOLK",

dateTime: new Date("1998-07-14T23:00:00.000+00:00"),

groupName: "FIT5137",

sightingObs: [{

duration: "40 min",

text: "I was going to my work on my night shift at the St Albin's hospital and saw an unearthly ray of shooting lights which could be none other than a UFO!",

summary: "Unearthly ray of shooting lights"

}]

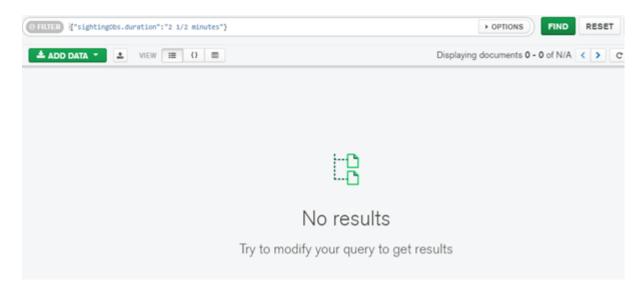
}

id: ObjectId("613e47e64ef(36b9b7ba1df0")
```

C.1.5. MongoDB command:

Output Screenshot:

Now, there is no observation with a duration of "2 1/2 minutes"



C.1.6

MongoDB command:

```
> db.ufo.aggregate([
... {$match:{city:"SAN FRANCISCO",state:"CA",year:{$gte:1990,$lte:2000}}},
... {$unwind:"$sightingObs"},
... {$count:"total number of sightings observed"}
...])
{ "total number of sightings observed" : 16 }

db.ufoDates.aggregate([
    {$match: { city: "SAN FRANCISCO", state: "CA", dateTime: { $gte: new}
Date("1990-01-01"), $lt: new Date("2001-01-01") } } },

{ $unwind: "$sightingObs" },

{ $count: "total number of sightings observed" }
])
```

(ii) MongoDB command:

```
db.ufoDates.aggregate([
.. {$match:{shape:"fireball"}},
.. {$group:
.. {_id:null,
             {_Id:Hdlf,
averageTemp:{$avg:"$weatherObs.temp"},
averageHumid:{$avg:"$weatherObs.hum"},
averagePressure:{$avg:"$weatherObs.pressure"},
averageRainfall:{$avg:"$weatherObs.rain"}
          },
{$project:{averageTemp:{$round:["$averageTemp",3]},
averageHumid:{$round:["$averageHumid",3]},
averagePressure:{$round:["$averagePressure",3]},
averageRainfall:{$round:["$averageRainfall",3]},
   "averageTemp" : 0.051, "averageHumid" : 0.077, "averagePressure" : 0.025, "averageRainfall" : 0.019
db.ufoDates.aggregate([
   { $match: { shape: "fireball" } },
     $group:
        id: null,
        averageTemp: { $avg: "$weatherObs.temp" },
        averageHumid: { $avg: "$weatherObs.hum" },
        averagePressure: { $avg: "$weatherObs.pressure" },
        averageRainfall: { $avg: "$weatherObs.rain" }
     $project: {
        averageTemp: { $round: ["$averageTemp", 3] },
        averageHumid: { $round: ["$averageHumid", 3] },
        averagePressure: { $round: ["$averagePressure", 3] },
```

```
averageRainfall: { $round: ["$averageRainfall", 3] },
_id: 0
}

}
```

(iii) Output:

```
{ "monthName" : "July", "highest number of UFO sightings" : 5526 }
```

MongoDB command:

```
db.ufoDates.aggregate([
. { $unwind: "$sightingObs" },
                   $group: {
                          _id: {
                          month: { $month: "$dateTime" }
}, "amount": { $sum: 1 }
                $sort: { "amount": -1 } },
$limit: 1 },
                   $project:
                          "monthName":
                                 $switch:
                                        branches: [
                                                                     $eq: ["$_id.month", 1] }, then: "January" },
$eq: ["$_id.month", 2] }, then: "February" },
$eq: ["$_id.month", 3] }, then: "March" },
$eq: ["$_id.month", 4] }, then: "April" },
$eq: ["$_id.month", 5] }, then: "May" },
$eq: ["$_id.month", 6] }, then: "June" },
$eq: ["$_id.month", 7] }, then: "July" },
$eq: ["$_id.month", 7] }, then: "August" },
$eq: ["$_id.month", 9] }, then: "September" },
$eq: ["$_id.month", 10] }, then: "October" },
$eq: ["$_id.month", 11] }, then: "November" },
$eq: ["$_id.month", 12] }, then: "December" }
                                                { case:
                                                    case:
                                                   case:
                                                   case:
                                                   case:
                                                   case:
                                                   case:
                                                    case:
                                                   case:
                                                   case:
                                                    case:
                                                   case:
                                        default: "unknown digit"
                          },
"_id": 0,
                          "highest number of UFO sightings": "$amount"
"monthName" : "July", "highest number of UFO sightings" : 5526 }
```

```
db.ufoDates.aggregate([

{ $unwind: "$sightingObs" },
```

```
$group: {
   _id: {
     month: { $month: "$dateTime" }
   }, "amount": { $sum: 1 }
{ $sort: { "amount": -1 } },
{ $limit: 1 },
 $project:
   "monthName":
     $switch:
       branches: [
         { case: { $eq: ["$_id.month", 1] }, then: "January" },
         { case: { $eq: ["$_id.month", 2] }, then: "February" },
         { case: { $eq: ["$_id.month", 3] }, then: "March" },
         { case: { $eq: ["$_id.month", 4] }, then: "April" },
         { case: { eq: ["\_id.month", 5] }, then: "May" },
         { case: { $eq: ["$_id.month", 6] }, then: "June" },
```

```
{ case: { $eq: ["$_id.month", 7] }, then: "July" },
      { case: { $eq: ["$_id.month", 8] }, then: "August" },
      { case: { $eq: ["$ id.month", 9] }, then: "September" },
      { case: { $eq: ["$ id.month", 10] }, then: "October" },
      { case: { $eq: ["$ id.month", 11] }, then: "November" },
      { case: { $eq: ["$ id.month", 12] }, then: "December" },
   ],
   default: "unknown digit"
" id": 0,
"highest number of UFO sightings": "$amount"
```

(iv) Output:

```
{ "_id" : "BLUE", "maxTemp" : 0.925, "minTemp" : -0.801 }
{ "_id" : "GREEN", "maxTemp" : 1.651, "minTemp" : -1.915 }
{ "_id" : "ORANGE", "maxTemp" : 1.099, "minTemp" : -2.313 }
{ "_id" : "RED", "maxTemp" : 2.775, "minTemp" : -2.027 }
{ "_id" : "YELLOW", "maxTemp" : 1.61, "minTemp" : -1.414 }
```

MongoDB command:

```
$project: {
    "_id": 1,
    maxTemp: { $round: ["$maxTemp", 3] },
    minTemp: { $round: ["$minTemp", 3] }
}
},
{$sort: { "_id": 1 } }
```

(v) MongoDB command and output:

(vi) MongoDB command and output

```
db.ufoDates.aggregate([
           $match: {
              $text:{$search:"light",$caseSensitive:false}
           $count:"Number of UFO sighting observations contain the word 'light'"
  "Number of UFO sighting observations contain the word 'light'" : 4556 }
db.ufoDates.createIndex({
 "sightingObs.text": "text",
 "sightingObs.summary": "text"
db.ufoDates.aggregate([
   $match: {
     $text: { $search: "light", $caseSensitive: false }
   $count: "Number of UFO sighting observations contain the word 'light'"
```

C.1.7.

MongoDB command and output:

```
> show collections
states
ufo
ufoDates
ufoStates
```

```
$and:
                    { $eq: ["$countyName",
"$$ufoStateCountyName"] },
                        { $eq: ["$city", "$$ufoStateCity"] },
                        { $eq: ["$state", "$$ufoState"] }
            $project: {
                city: 0,
                countyName: 0,
```

```
$out: { db: "FIT5137MASL", coll: "ufoStates" }
}
```

TOTAL SIZE A FIT5137MASL.ufoStates DOCUMENTS 45.0k 25.3MB Explain Plan **Documents** Aggregations Schema Indexes Validation OFILTER { field: 'value' } ۰ ▲ ADD DATA ▼ VIEW {} m Displaying docume ± ∷ _id: ObjectId("60f6b847a5e4e6647265ae6c") state: "WA" shape: "formation" city: "OLYMPIA" > weatherObs: Object countyName: "THURSTON" > sightingObs: Array dateTime: 1997-11-14T21:00:00.000+00:00 groupName: "FIT5137" ~ geoCoordinate: Array ∨0:Object lat: 47.0417 lng: -122.8959 _id: ObjectId("60f6b847a5e4e6647265ae6d") state: "WA" shape: "fireball" city: "OLYMPIA" > weatherObs: Object countyName: "THURSTON" > sightingObs: Array dateTime: 1997-11-14T21:00:00.000+00:00 groupName: "FIT5137" √ geoCoordinate: Array ∨0:Object lat: 47.0417 lng: -122.8959

C.1.8.

MongoDB command and output:

```
type: "Point", coordinates: ["$$location.lng",

"$$location.lat"]

}

}

}

}

project: {
    "geoCoordinate": 0
    }

},

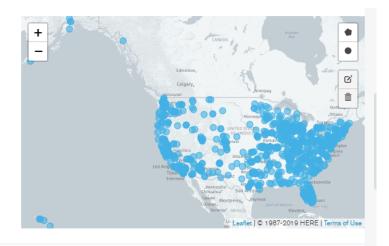
{ $out: "ufoStatesGeojson" }

])
```

```
_id: ObjectId("60f6b847a5e4e6647265ae6c")
 state: "WA"
 shape: "formation"
 city: "OLYMPIA"
v weatherObs: Object
  > windCond: Object
    pressure: -0.163149246
    temp: -1.618530875
    hail:0
    rain:0
    vis: -2.461665734
    dewpt: -0.867471751
    thunder: 0
    fog:0
    tornado: 0
    hum: 1.598872339
    snow: 0
    conds: "Clear"
 countyName: "THURSTON"
> sightingObs: Array
 dateTime: 1997-11-14T21:00:00.000+00:00
 groupName: "FIT5137"

√ location: Object 
∢
    type: "Point"
  v coordinates: Array
       0: -122.8959
       1:47.0417
```

location



C.1.9.

MongoDB command and output:

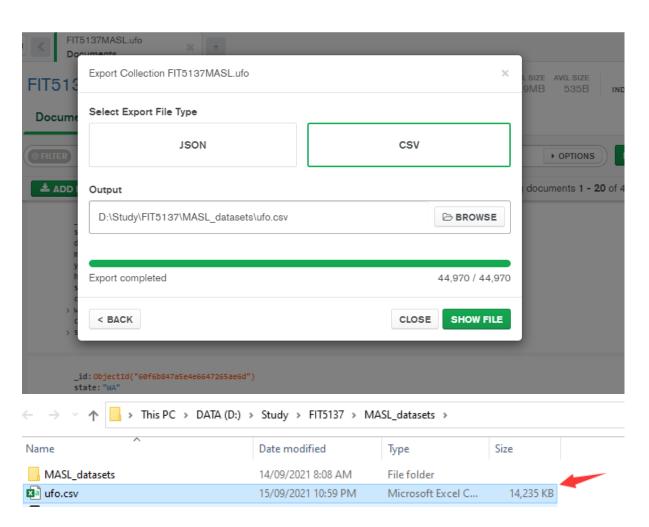
```
by db.ufoStatesGeojson.createIndex({ "location.coordinates": "2dsphere" })
{
    "createdCollectionAutomatically" : false,
    "numIndexesBefore" : 1,
    "numIndexesAfter" : 2,
    "ok" : 1
```

db.ufoStatesGeojson.createIndex({ "location.coordinates": "2dsphere" })

```
oStatesGeojson.aggregate([
            $unwind:"$sightingObs"
           $group: {
    "_id": {
        "state": "$state",
        "city": "$city",
        "countyName": "$countyName"
               },
"sightings":{$sum:1},
"location":{$first:"$location"}
        },
{$sort:{"sightings":-1}},
{$limit:1}
            { "state" : "AZ", "city" : "PHOENIX", "countyName" : "MARICOPA" }, "sightings" : 347, "location" : { "type" coordinates" : [ -112.0891, 33.5722 ] } }
db.ufoStatesGeojson.aggregate([
            $unwind:"$sightingObs"
            $group: {
                  "sightings":{$sum:1},
      {$limit:1}
```

```
{
    $group:{
        "_id":{
            "eity":"$city"
      }
    }
},
{$sort:{"_id.city":1}}
```

C.1.10.



C.2. Analysis using Cassandra

C.2.1

CQL command:

```
CREATE KEYSPACE FIT5137_MASL WITH replication={'class':'SimpleStrategy','replication_factor':'1'}; USE FIT5137_MASL;
```

Output Screenshot:

```
cqlsh> CREATE KEYSPACE FIT5137_MASL WITH replication={'class':'SimpleStrategy','
replication_factor':'1'};
cqlsh> USE FIT5137_MASL;
cqlsh:fit5137_masl>
```

C.2.2

Explanation: Create ufos table,Set sightingObs as udt,Set month and state as partition key,(day,hour,year,city,countyName,weatherObs_conds,weatherObs_dewpt,weatherObs_fog, weatherObs_hail,weatherObs_heatindex,weatherObs_hum,weatherObs_precip,weatherObs_precip,weatherObs_sonow,weatherObs_temp,weatherObs_thunder,weatherObs_tornado,weatherObs_vis,weatherObs_windCond_wdire,weatherObs_windCond_wgust, weatherObs_windCond_windchill,weatherObs_windCond_wspd) as cluster key to prevent as much data loss as possible.

CQL command:

```
/*Create table and UDT*/
Create Type FIT5137_MASL.sight(
    duration text,
    sighttext text,
    summary text
);
/*sightingObs as UDT*/
CREATE TABLE FIT5137_MASL.ufos (id text, city text,colour text,countyName text,day int,hour int,month int,shape text,sightingObs list<frozen<sight>>>,
    state text,weatherObs conds text,
```

```
weatherObs dewpt float,
weatherObs fog int,
weatherObs hail int,
weatherObs heatindex float,
weatherObs hum float,
weatherObs precip float,
weatherObs pressure float,
weatherObs rain int,
weatherObs snow int,
weatherObs temp float,
weatherObs thunder int,
weatherObs tornado int,
weatherObs vis float, weatherObs windCond wdire text,
weatherObs windCond wgust float,
weatherObs windCond windchill float,
weatherObs windCond wspd float, year int
,primary
```

key((month,state),day,hour,year,city,countyName,weatherObs_conds,weatherObs_dewpt,weatherObs_fog,weatherObs_hail,weatherObs_heatindex,weatherObs_hum,weatherObs_precip, weatherObs_pressure,weatherObs_rain,weatherObs_snow,weatherObs_temp,weatherObs_thunder,weatherObs_tornado,weatherObs_vis,weatherObs_windCond_wdire,weatherObs_windCond_wgust,weatherObs_windCond_windchill,weatherObs_windCond_wspd));

```
/*import ufo.csv data into ufos table */
copy
```

FIT5137_MASL.ufos(id,city,colour,countyname,day,hour,month,shape,sightingobs,state,weat herObs_conds,weatherObs_dewpt,weatherObs_fog,weatherObs_hail,weatherObs_heatindex, weatherObs_hum,weatherObs_precip,weatherObs_pressure,weatherObs_rain,weatherObs_sn ow,weatherObs_temp,weatherObs_thunder,weatherObs_tornado,weatherObs_vis,weatherObs_windCond_wdire,weatherObs_windCond_wgust,weatherObs_windCond_windchill,weatherObs_windCond_wspd,year) FROM '/Users/yunxuanwang/Documents/FIT5137/new/ufo.csv' with delimiter=',' and HEADER = TRUE;

Output Screenshot:

cqlsh:fit5137_masl> copy FIT5137_MASL.ufos(id,city,colour,countyname,day,hour,month,shape,sightingobs,state,weatherObs_conds,weatherObs_dewpt,weatherObs_fog,weatherObs_hail,weatherObs_heatindex,weatherObs_hum,weatherObs_precip,weatherObs_pressure,weatherObs_rain,weatherObs_snow,weatherObs_temp,weatherObs_thunder,weatherObs_tornado,weatherObs_vis,weatherObs_windCond_wdire,weatherObs_windCond_wgust,weatherObs_windCond_windchill,weatherObs_windCond_wspd,year) FROM '/Users/yunxuanwang/Documents/FIT5137/new/ufo.csv' with delimiter=',' and HEADER = TRUE; Using 3 child processes

Starting copy of fit5137_masl.ufos with columns [id, city, colour, countyname, d ay, hour, month, shape, sightingobs, state, weatherobs_conds, weatherobs_dewpt, weatherobs_fog, weatherobs_hail, weatherobs_heatindex, weatherobs_hum, weatherobs_sprecip, weatherobs_pressure, weatherobs_rain, weatherobs_snow, weatherobs_temp, weatherobs_thunder, weatherobs_tornado, weatherobs_vis, weatherobs_windcond_wd ire, weatherobs_windcond_wgust, weatherobs_windcond_windchill, weatherobs_windcond_wspd, year].

Processed: 44970 rows; Rate: 6424 rows/s; Avg. rate: 6034 rows/s 44970 rows imported from 1 files in 0 day, 0 hour, 0 minute, and 7.453 seconds (0 skipped).

C.2.3

(i)

Explanation:Group by the partition key

CQL command:

select count(sightingObs),month,state from ufos group by month,state allow filtering;

Output Screenshot:

<pre>system.count(sightingobs)</pre>	month	state
9	4	RI
12	8	CO
9	7	IA
5	4	KS
8	11	MI
8	4	NY
1	11	NM
9	9	TN
17	10	IL
4	10	ID
0	11	MA
4	11	NJ
2	1	ID
49	3	CA
4	10	AK
1	6	AK
12	2	AZ
2	5	MT
4	8	NM
3	7	HI
27	5	PA

(ii)

Explanation:Create an index on weatherObs_conds, so that we can use where condition on it.

CQL command:

```
----ii
```

create index on ufos(weatherObs_conds);

select count(sightingObs) from ufos where weatherObs_conds='Overcast';

Output Screenshot:

```
system.count(sightingobs)
```

(iii)

Explanation:Create an index on year, so that we can use where condition on it.And use sum/count to get the average

CQL command:

----iii

create index on ufos(year);

select sum(weatherObs_temp)/count(weatherObs_temp) as

Ave Temp,sum(weatherObs pressure)/count(weatherObs pressure) as

Ave_Pressure,sum(weatherObs_hum)/count(weatherObs_hum) as Ave_Hum from ufos where year=2000;

Output Screenshot:

```
ave_temp | ave_pressure | ave_hum
-0.111516 | -0.115577 | 0.053095
```

C.2.4

Explanation: Get all the information of the given time at first, and use the weather information, and insert a new record to the table.

CQL command:

select * from ufos where day=11 and hour=22 and month=10 and year=1998 allow filtering; Insert into

ufos(city,countyname,day,hour,month,sightingobs,state,weatherObs_conds,weatherObs_dewp t,weatherObs_fog,weatherObs_hail,weatherObs_heatindex,weatherObs_hum,weatherObs_pre cip,weatherObs_pressure,weatherObs_rain,weatherObs_snow,weatherObs_temp,weatherObs_thunder,weatherObs_tornado,weatherObs_vis,weatherObs_windCond_wdire,weatherObs_windcond_wgust,weatherObs_windcond_windchill,weatherObs_windCond_wspd,year) values ('HIGHLAND','LAKE',11,22,10,[{duration:'25 minutes',sighttext:'Awesome lights were seen in the sky',summary:'Awesome lights'}],'IN','Clear',-0.0909,0,0, 0.004765,0.0292,0.003782,-0.373,0,0,-0.2087,0,0,0.0643,'North',0.009488,0.023987,-0.9112,

Output Screenshot:

1998);

```
22 | 1998 | ELK GROVE | SACRAMENTO |
           CA |
                 11
                                                                         Clear
        -0.090929
                                                                   0.004765
                                                   0 |
    0.02922
                        0.003782
                                              0.372984
                                                                       0 |
                    -0.20865
.064273
                             North
                                                      -0.009488 |
       0.023987 |
                                -0.911239 | unknown | 60f6b883a5e4e6647266433e
                   null
fireball
(1 rows)
cqlsh:fit5137_masl> Insert into ufos(city,countyname,day,hour,month,sightingobs,]
state, weatherObs_conds, weatherObs_dewpt, weatherObs_fog, weatherObs_hail, weatherob
s_heatindex,weatherObs_hum,weatherobs_precip,weatherObs_pressure,weatherObs_rain
,weatherObs_snow,weatherObs_temp,weatherObs_thunder,weatherObs_tornado,weatherOb
s_vis,weatherObs_windCond_wdire,weatherobs_windcond_wgust,weatherobs_windcond_wi
ndchill,weatherObs_windCond_wspd,year) values ('HIGHLAND','LAKE',11,22,10,[{dura
tion:'25 minutes', sighttext:'Awesome lights were seen in the sky', summary:'Aweso
ne lights'}],'IN','Clear',-0.0909,0,0, 0.004765,0.0292,0.003782,-0.373,0,0,-0.2
387,0,0,0.0643,'North',0.009488,0.023987,-0.9112,1998);
cqlsh:fit5137_masl>
```

C.3. Reflections

C.3.1

(i)For mongoDB:

Ebay uses MongoDB to provide search suggestions and quickly process queries. This is done by creating a list of search suggestions in MongoDB and then indexing the data by a series of shipping bureaus such as product categories(Why Business Are Moving Ahead With MongoDB?,2017). Ebay uses MongoDB for data storage search and so on. MongoDB's search capabilities are powerful, and eBay uses it for search recommendations to provide users with effective suggestions.

Shutterfly uses MongoDB to store metadata associated with uploaded photos(Harrison,2011). Shutterfly, a photo-sharing and personal publishing company, manages the persistent storage of a large number of images, because part of its application does not emphasize consistency, and because mongodb does not require consistency of data, it does not require predefined data types, so use mongodb for data management in this section, Unstructured data can be better managed and stored.

Aadhaar uses MongoDB to capture, process, search, and analyze large unstructured datasets and store large amounts of images(Lead,2018). Aadhaar is a personal identification number that can be used as proof of identity and address anywhere in India. Aadhaar chose MongoDB because it is a NoSQL method. Aadhaar uses MongoDB to process unstructured data and store biometric data and images, which are advantages that other data management systems do not have.

For Cassandra:

Uber running Cassandra on Mesos, Uber uses Cassandra to handle heavy loading and processing across data centers ((How Uber Manages a Million Writes Per Second Using Mesos and Cassandra Across Multiple Datacenters - High Scalability -, 2016b). Uber needed a well-performing and agile database, so it used Cassandra clusters to carry heavy loads and work across data centers, as well as resource isolation and performance isolation between clusters

Netflix uses the Cassandra cluster to service the application, replicating data asynchronously across multiple geographic locations((Finley, 2011).Cassandra has no practical architectural limitations in terms of data size and number of rows/columns. Netflix uses the Cassandra cluster to provide services to applications synchronously for data management, mainly asynchronous replication of data across multiple geographic locations.

Spotify uses Cassandra to store user profile attributes and metadata for playlists, artists, and other entities((*Personalization at Spotify Using Cassandra*, 2015). Cassandra supports cross-site replication, and it can increase storage capacity by increasing the number of nodes in the cluster. Therefore, Spotify chooses Cassandra. Spotify uses Cassandra cluster to store raw data, and uses some algorithms to group these data.

(ii)

Database	Strength	Weakness
MongoDB	 MongoDB's schema is not predefined, so it handles unstructured data. MongoDB supports deep query functions, such as aggregate sorting MongoDB supports data redundancy, fault tolerance, and disaster recovery. Some query syntax that is easier to learn than SQL It is a document-oriented NoSQL database, so when processing data for storage, it is not bound to the data. 	 MongoDB is not suitable for relational data MongoDB does not support connections as relational databases, requiring multiple queries to retrieve data from multiple collections. Because relationships are not well defined, data replication can make it difficult to work with data sets. Duplicate data occupies unnecessary memory space.
Cassandra	For small queries, the query speed	Each column must be predefined.

is fast.

- column-oriented database.
- Each node can service any request, and if one node fails, data can be retrieved from the other nodes.
- Any inserts or updates are written immediately, without the need to read existing data
- Cassandra can be configured for final consistency.

- Data sorting needs to be implemented in a predefined way.
- Joins or subqueries are not supported. So duplicate data needs to be manually maintained with each update or insert.
- There is no special query support.
- A range query on Cassandra can only be performed on a column that is part of a cluster column or on which a secondary index is created.

C.3.2

When we want to add a new record to the database, Cassandra requires that the record we add contains the primary key. If the data we're adding doesn't contain all the primary keys, we can't add them, but MongoDB doesn't need to, because if the record we're adding doesn't contain an Id, it automatically adds one. Cassandra is more similar to SQL, but it has its limitations. For example, it can only perform group by based on partitioning keys, sometimes some columns need to be indexed to perform queries, and it doesn't have Order Derby, etc. MongoDB aggregation function is more powerful, you can directly use the built-in aggregation function. Therefore, using MongoDB in this aspect is much more convenient and saves a lot of time, because there is no need to spend time selecting partition keys and cluster keys. Because sometimes the partition key and cluster key are not selected correctly, some data will be lost. Cassandra doesn't have its aggregation framework and may need some external tools, and MongoDB is better for unstructured data. Given a JSON file at the beginning, there is no explicit schema definition, so there is no need to design the type of each column, set the primary key, and clean up the data in MongoDB. In this respect, Mongodb is more time-efficient, and MongoDB is more friendly to unstructured data. So MongoDB is better for MASL.

C.4. Connecting to Drivers

List of steps to connect cassandra divers:

- Install cassandra driver, In the terminal run: alias python='python3.9' python -m pip install cassandra-driver
- 2. In the terminal run: python
- 3. Open new terminal run: cassandra

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