Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Ministry of Education Umm Al-Qura University



المملكة العربية السعودية وزارة التعليم جامعة أم القرى ۲۱.

Data Engineering

Project (Student Health & Data Processing)

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1. Phase 1: Relational Database (SQL)

Design Overview:

We designed a normalized relational schema consisting of five connected tables:

- Students: ID, Age, Gender
- Health_Metrics: Heart rate, blood pressure
- Stress Levels: Biosensor and self-reported stress
- Lifestyle: Physical activity, sleep quality, mood
- Study And Project: Study hours, project hours, risk level

We used Python and SQLite to:

- Create the schema and insert data from a CSV file
- Perform CRUD operations (Insert, Read, Update, Partial Delete)
- Apply indexes on common fields (e.g., Mood, Study_Hours)
- Execute optimized SQL queries (e.g., top 5 heart rates, students with poor sleep)

2. Phase 2: NoSQL Database (TinyDB)

Design Overview:

To demonstrate flexibility in data modeling, we converted part of our dataset (Student info + Study_And_Project) into a JSON format. We used **TinyDB**, a lightweight NoSQL document database.

What we did:

- Converted selected fields into a list of JSON documents
- Stored the data in tinydb_students.json
- Ran NoSQL queries to extract meaningful information

3. Phase 3: Stream Processing (PySpark)

Design Overview:

We simulated real-time data stream processing using PySpark, loading the same dataset (student_health_data.csv) as a simulated stream.

Processing Logic:

- Filter 1: Students with Systolic BP ≥ 130
- Filter 2: Students with Biosensor Stress > 7
- Filter 3: Students studying more than 40 hours

4. Diagrams and Screenshots

1. Phase 1

```
# Create tables
cursor.execute('''
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Students (
    Student_ID INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
    Age INTEGER,
    Gender TEXT
)
''')

cursor.execute('''
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Health_Metrics (
    Health_Metrics_ID INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
    Student_ID INTEGER,
    Heart_Rate REAL,
    Blood_Pressure_Systolic REAL,
    Blood_Pressure_Diastolic REAL,
    FOREIGN KEY (Student_ID) REFERENCES Students(Student_ID)
)
''')

cursor.execute('''
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Stress_Levels (
    Stress_Levels_ID INTEGER,
    Stress_Level_Biosensor REAL,
    Stress_Level_Biosensor REAL,
    FOREIGN KEY (Student_ID) REFERENCES Students(Student_ID)
)
''')
```

Figure 1 Table creation using SQLite

```
Lifestyle before update: (40, 40, 'Moderate', 'Moderate', 'Stressed')

Lifestyle after update (changed Physical_Activity, Sleep_Quality, Mood): (40, 40, 'Moderate', 'Good', 'Calm')

Health_Metrics before update: (25, 25, 62.947892636702186, 160.1716481045759, 78.58198375003913)

Health_Metrics after update (changed Heart_Rate, Blood_Pressure_Systolic): (25, 25, 82.0, 125.0, 78.58198375003913)

Before partial delete: (205, 205, 64.97744283805876, 132.65058933235588, 84.03300390245282)

After partial delete (cleared Blood_Pressure_Diastolic): (205, 205, 64.97744283805876, 132.65058933235588, None)

Study_And_Project before delete: (700, 700, 30.04910558563553, 15.720909957544643, 'Moderate')

Study_And_Project after delete (cleared Project_Hours, Health_Risk_Level): (700, 700, 30.04910558563553, None, None)

CRUD operations completed.
```

Figure 2 CRUD operation Update and Delete example

```
Query 2: Students with 'Poor' sleep quality
(4, 'Poor')
(5, 'Poor')
(16, 'Poor')
(25, 'Poor')
(29, 'Poor')
(30, 'Poor')
(43, 'Poor')
(43, 'Poor')
(53, 'Poor')
(59, 'Poor')
(59, 'Poor')
(51, 'Poor')
(61, 'Poor')
```

Figure 3 Student with poor sleep quality

2. Phase 2

```
{
    "Student_ID": 1,
    "Age": 24,
    "Gender": "M",
    "Study_And_Project": {
        "Study_Hours": 34.520972884506875,
        "Project_Hours": 16.80095639050803,
        "Health_Risk_Level": "Moderate"
}
}

},
{
    "Student_ID": 2,
    "Age": 21,
    "Gender": "F",
    "Study_And_Project": {
        "Study_Hours": 16.763846015109607,
        "Project_Hours": 15.79115434826643,
        "Health_Risk_Level": "Moderate"
}
},
```

Figure 4 Sample of JSON document after transformation

Number of students with moderate health risk: 672

Figure 5 TinyDB query result Count students with risk = Moderate

3. Phase 3

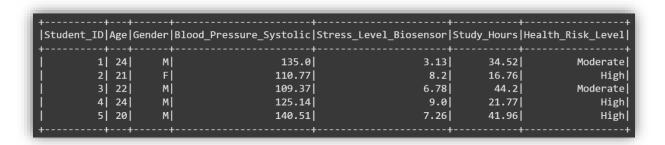
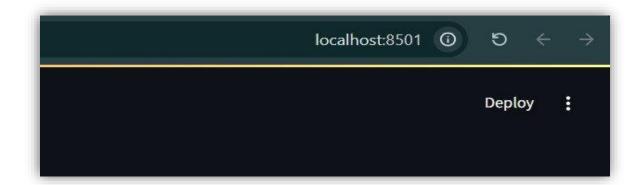


Figure 6 Sample student records

```
Students with high stress (biosensor > 7):
+-----+
|Student_ID|Stress_Level_Biosensor|
+-----+
| 2| 8.2|
| 4| 9.0|
| 5| 7.26|
+-----+
```

Figure 7 Filtered students with high stress

4. Dashboard



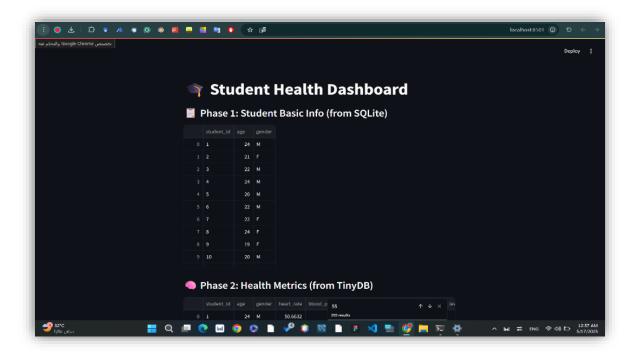


Figure 8 Phase1 Dashboard

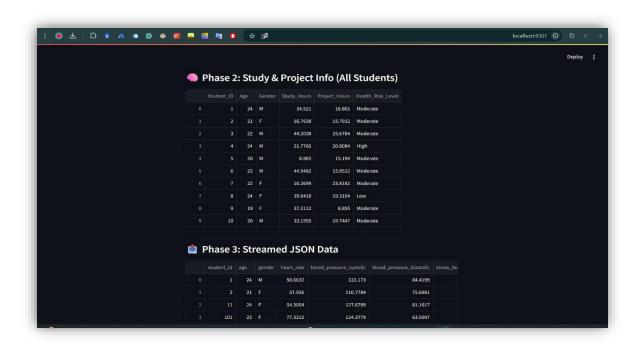


Figure 9 Phase2 Dashboard

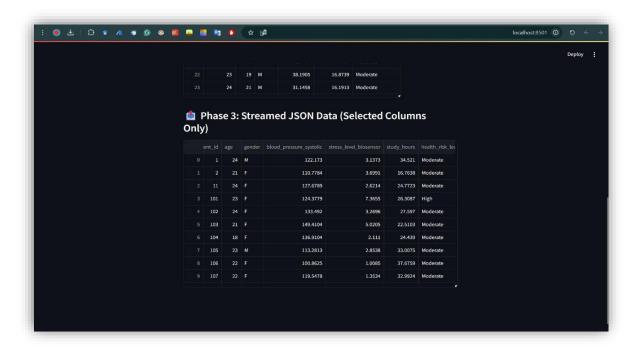


Figure 10 Phase3 Dashboard

5. Data From Excel

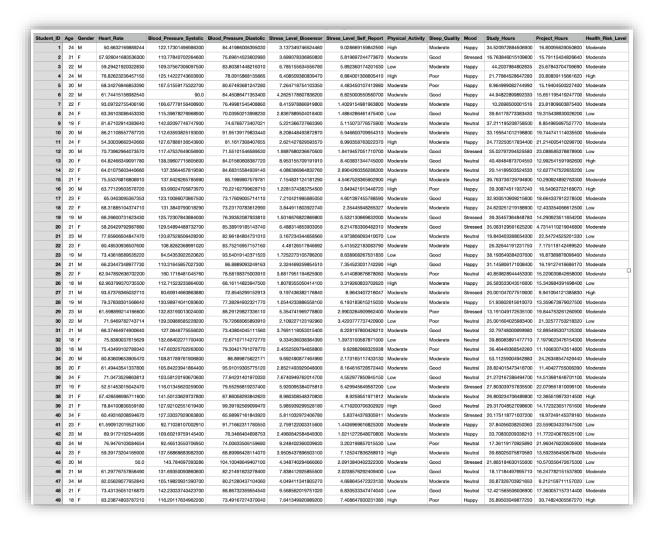


Figure 11 Excel data before normalisation

6. ER Model: Chen's Notation

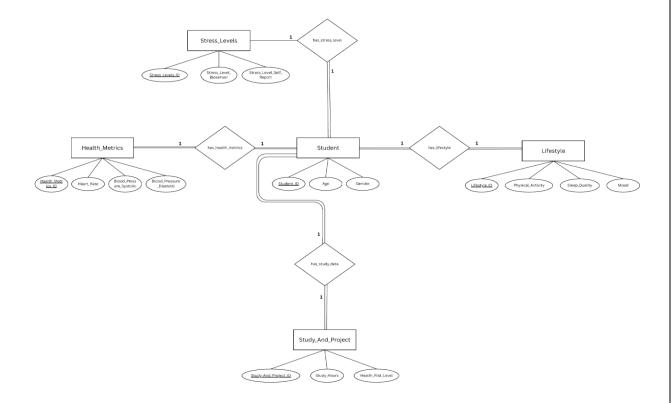


Figure 12 Chen's Notation

7. Normalisation

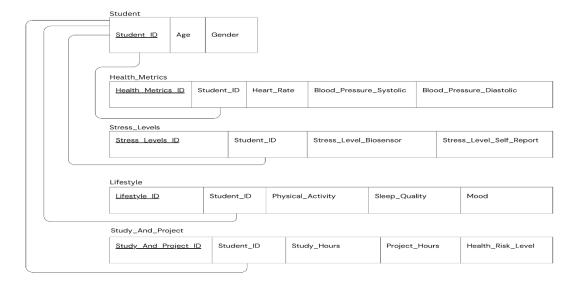


Figure 13 Table after normalisation with primary and foreign key

5. Lessons Learned

- How to build a full data pipeline from ingestion to analysis
- Difference between structured (SQL) and semi-structured (NoSQL)
 models
- Importance of indexing and normalized design
- Hands-on experience with PySpark stream filtering
- Real teamwork in dividing tasks across phases

6. Project Demo

We have prepared a live demo using Google Colab, which includes:

- Table creation and SQL queries using SQLite (Phase 1)
 Relational schema, data insertion, indexing, and analytical queries.
- TinyDB JSON integration and search (Phase 2)
 JSON conversion, document insertion, and NoSQL-style filtering.
- Stream simulation and filters using PySpark (Phase 3)
 Real-time-like processing to detect high blood pressure, stress, and heavy study loads.
- Interactive dashboard using Streamlit (Phase 4)
 Combines all data sources into one visual, user-friendly interface to explore and filter student health insights.