Project Report

For

Data Engineering

For the Academic Year 2025 - April

Submitted by

Hanadi Ghlaib 443011994

Rama Sabbagh 443011958

Nada Al-qurashi 443005586

Supervisor:

Dr. Maram Almaghrabi



Department of Software Engineering

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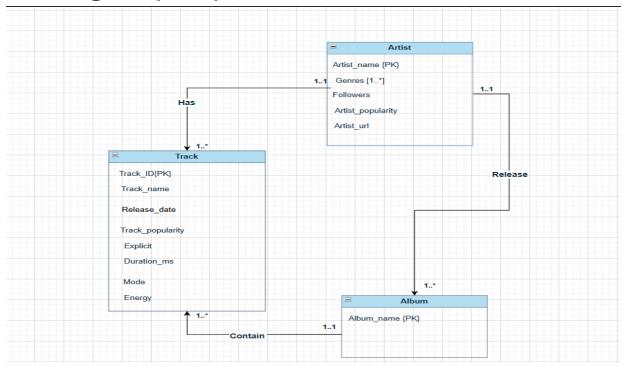
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Database overview

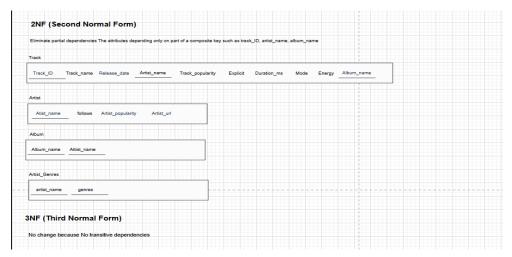
The **Spotify Songs and Artists Dataset | Audio Features** provides detailed information about songs and artists on the Spotify platform. It includes both artist-related metadata and audio features for each track. This dataset is useful for music analysis, building recommendation systems, or machine learning projects involving audio data.

ER- Diagram (UML)

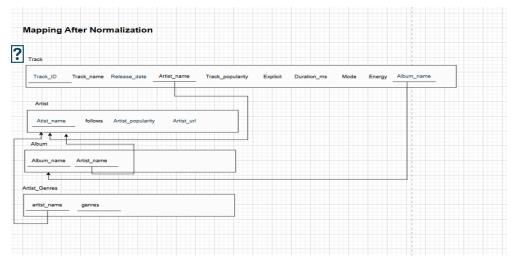


Database Normalization Process





Schema Mapping Using Normalized Structures



Phase 1: Relational Database

1.1 Design a normalized relational schema

```
from google.colab import files uploadd()

Choose Files | No file chosen | Upload widget is only available when the cell has been executed in the current browser session. Please rerun this cell to enable.

Saving track database (1).csv to track database (1) (1).csv
```

Database before Normalization



Create tables after Normalization

```
cursor.execute("""
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Artist (
    artist_name TEXT PRIMARY KEY,
    followers INTEGER,
    artist_popularity INTEGER,
    artist_url TEXT
)
""")

cursor.execute("""
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Artist_Genres (
    artist_name TEXT,
    genres TEXT,
    PRIMARY KEY (artist_name, genres),
    FOREIGN KEY (artist_name) REFERENCES Artist(artist_name)
)
""")
```

```
CREATE TABLE Album (
    album_name TEXT PRIMARY KEY,
    artist_name TEXT,
    FOREIGN KEY (artist_name) REFERENCES Artist(artist_name)

);
""")

cursor.execute("""

CREATE TABLE Track (
    track_ID TEXT PRIMARY KEY,
    track_name TEXT,
    artist_name TEXT,
    album_name TEXT,
    album_name TEXT,
    release_date TEXT,
    duration_ms INTEGER,
    explicit BOOLEAN,
    track_popularity INTEGER,
    energy REAL,
    mode INTEGER,
    FOREIGN KEY (artist_name) REFERENCES Artist(artist_name),
    FOREIGN KEY (album_name) REFERENCES Album(album_name)
```

Split multi-value in column genres into atomic value in each row

```
# CSV

songs = pd.read_csv("track database (1).csv")

# spilt the gener multi-value into specific one value in each row

songs['genres'] = songs['genres'].astype(str).apply(lambda x: re.sub(r"[\[\]']", "", x))

songs['genres'] = songs['genres'].str[split('|p')e data

# add each value in one row |

artist_genres_df = songs.explode('genres')[['artist_name', 'genres']].drop_duplicates()

artist_genres_df.rename(columns={'genres': 'genre'}, inplace=True)

# مناف البيانات في SQLite

artist_df.to_sql('Artist', conn, if_exists='replace', index=False)

artist_genres_df.to_sql('Artist_Genres', conn, if_exists='replace', index=False)

album_df.to_sql('Album', conn, if_exists='replace', index=False)

track_df.to_sql('Track', conn, if_exists='replace', index=False)
```

View tables after normalization

```
[ ] # View tables After Normalization
    print(" Track After Normalization:")
    for row in cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM Track "):
        print(row)

Track After Normalization:
    (0, "we can't be friends wait for your love", 'Ariana Grande', 'eternal sunshine', '3/8/2024', 228639, 0, 89, 0.646, 1)
    (1, 'the boy is mine', 'Ariana Grande', 'eternal sunshine', '3/8/2024', 173639, 1, 85, 0.63, 0)
    (2 'intro' 'Ariana Grande' 'eternal sunshine', '3/8/2024', 92400 1 83 0 362 1)
```

```
[ ] # ■ View tables After Normalization
print(" Artist After Normalization:")
for row in cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM Artist "):
    print(row)

Artist After Normalization:
('Taylor Swift', 119286617, 92, 'https://open.spotify.com/artist/06HL4z0CvFAxyc27GXpf02')
('Arctic Monkeys', 26055385, 91, 'https://open.spotify.com/artist/7Ln801US6He07XvHI8qqHH')
('Ariana Grande', 98934105, 89, 'https://open.spotify.com/artist/66CXWjxzNUsdJxJ2JdwvnR')
('Gracie Abrams', 2232980, 87, 'https://open.spotify.com/artist/4tuJ0bMpJh08umKkEXKUI5')
```

```
[] # View tables After Normalization
    print(" Album After Normalization")
    for row in cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM Album "):
        print(row)

Album After Normalization
    ('eternal sunshine', 'Ariana Grande')
    ('After Hours (Deluxe)', 'Ariana Grande')
```

1.3 Perform CRUD operations using SQL and Python

Insert Artiest to the table

```
[] # Insert into Artist table
    cursor.execute("""
    INSERT INTO Artist (artist_name, followers, artist_popularity, artist_url)
    VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?)
    """, (
        "The Weeknd", 82000000, 96, "https://open.spotify.com/artist/1Xyo4u8uXC1ZmMpatF05PJ"
    ))
```

Read the Artiest Data

```
Read The Data

cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM Artist WHERE artist_name = ?", ("Ariana Grande",))
result = cursor.fetchone()
print(result)

('Ariana Grande', 98934105, 89, 'https://open.spotify.com/artist/66CXWjxzNUsdJxJ2JdwvnR')
```

Update Artiest Data

```
UPDATE THE FOLLOWING'S ARTIST

cursor.execute(""""
UPDATE Artist
SET followers = ?
WHERE artist_name = ?
""", (992000000, "Ariana Grande"))
conn.commit()

[] cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM Artist WHERE artist_name = ?", ("Ariana Grande",))
result = cursor.fetchone() #print the
print(result)

c'Ariana Grande', 9920000000, 89, 'https://open.spotify.com/artist/66CXWjxzNUsdJxJ2JdwvnR')
```

Delete One Artist

```
conn = sqlite3.connect("university.db")
cursor = conn.cursor()

# Delete the track
cursor.execute("DELETE FROM Track WHERE track_name = ?", ("the boy is mine",))
conn.commit()

# Check if it still exists
cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM Track WHERE track_name = ?", ("the boy is mine",))
result = cursor.fetchall()

if result:
    print("Track still exists:", result)
else:
    print("Track successfully deleted.")

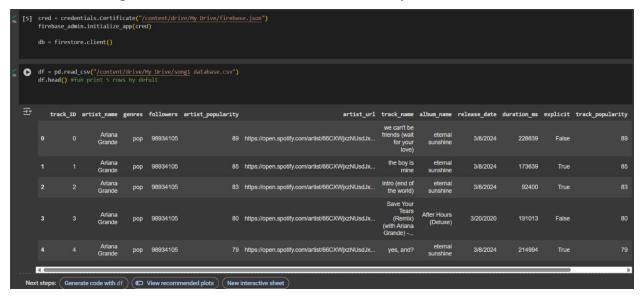
conn.close()
Track successfully deleted.
```

1.4 Apply indexing and query optimization

```
# Time measurement without indexing
    start = time.time()
    cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM Track WHERE artist_name = 'Andrew Underberg'")
    cursor.fetchall()
    print(" Time without index:", time.time() - start)
    # create insex to artist_name
    cursor.execute("CREATE INDEX IF NOT EXISTS idx_track_artist ON Track(artist_name)")
    conn.commit()
    # Time Measurement after indexing
    start = time.time()
    cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM Track WHERE artist_name = 'Andrew Underberg'")
    cursor.fetchall()
    print(" Time with index:", time.time() - start)
    conn.close()
₹
     Time without index: 0.0010018348693847656
     Time with index: 0.0003085136413574219
```

Phase 2: NoSQL Database

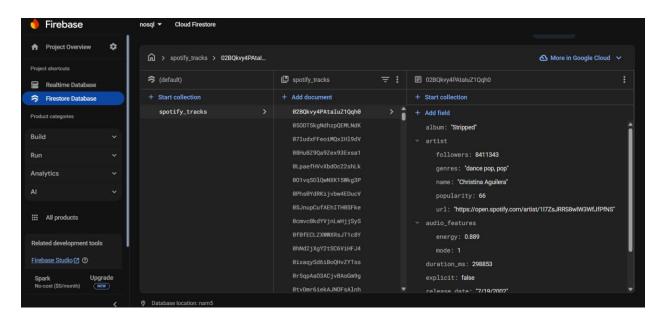
2.1 Transform part of the data into a document or key-value format



2.2 Insert data using a Python-based NoSQL library (Firebase)

- I used the firebase_admin Python library.
- Read a CSV file using pandas.
- Extract and structure the data row by row.
- Insert each row as a document into Firebase Firestore, using: python db.collection("spotify songs").add(doc)

```
[ ] import firebase_admin
from firebase_admin import credentials, firestore
import pandas as pd
```



2.3 Perform basic queries

```
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```

Phase 3: Stream Processing

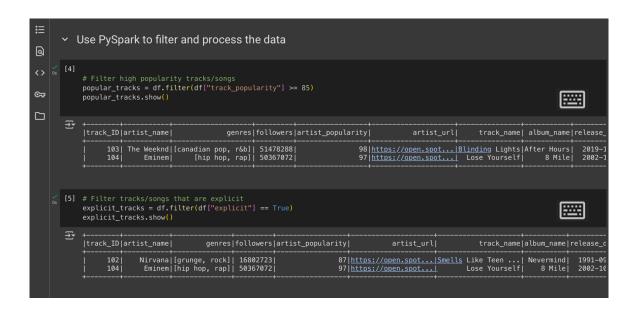
You can find the work regarding this phase in the file "Tracks_Stream_Processing(phase_3).ipynb"

The process began with the installation of PySpark, followed by the initialization of a SparkSession named "SongsStreamLab". A basic test confirmed that the Spark environment was functioning as expected.

3.1 Simulate a data stream (e.g., JSON or CSV)

A small sample dataset was created to simulate music track records. Each record contained attributes such as artist name, genres, popularity, explicit content flag, energy, and other relevant metadata.

3.2 Use PySpark to filter and process the data

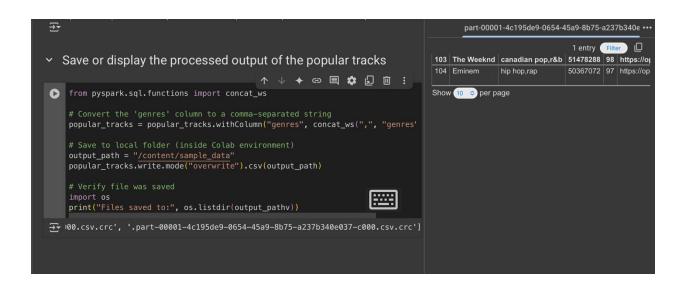


Several filters were applied to extract meaningful subsets from the dataset:

- **Popular Tracks:** Filtered to include tracks with a popularity score of 85 or higher.
- **Explicit Tracks:** Extracted based on the explicit content flag being set to true.
- **High-Energy Tracks:** Selected tracks with an energy value greater than 0.8.



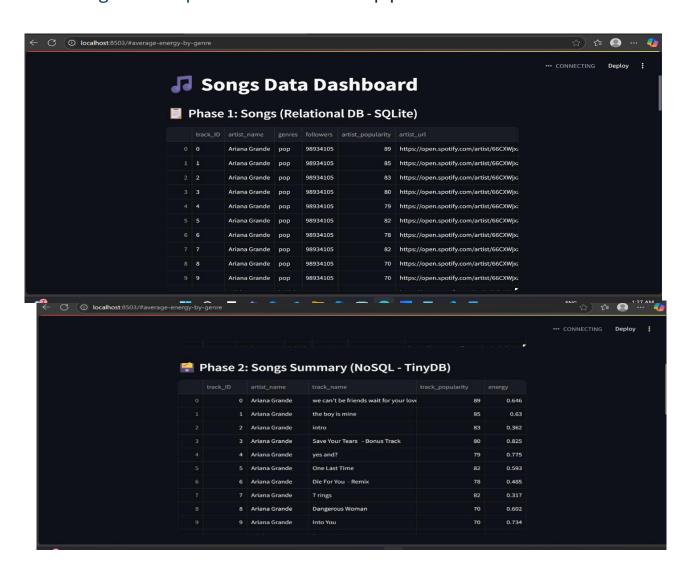
3.3 Save or display the processed output

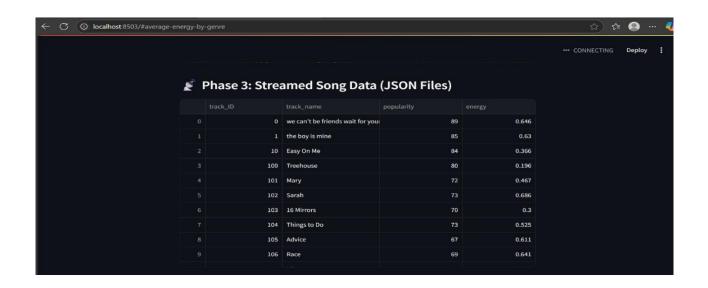


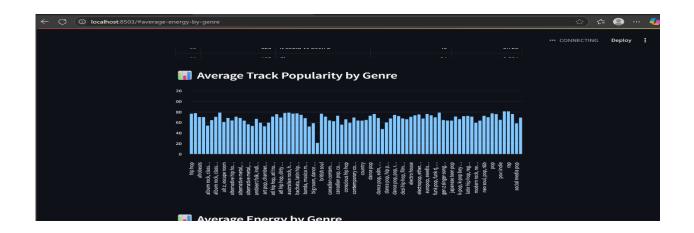
The genres column, originally stored as an array, was converted into a commaseparated string for better readability and compatibility. The resulting set of popular tracks was then saved to a local directory(sample_data) in overwrite mode.

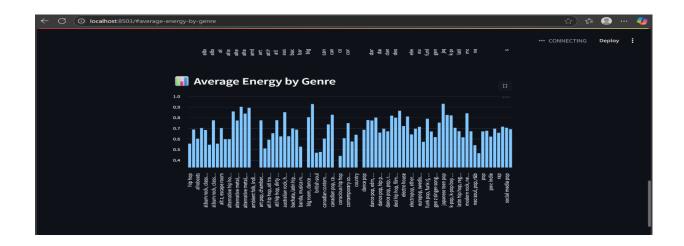
Phase 4: Integration

4.1 Merge all components into a unified pipeline dashboard









4.2 Learning Outcomes

Through this project, we gained hands-on experience with both relational and NoSQL databases, learning how to design normalized schemas, implement efficient data storage, and perform CRUD operations using SQL and Python. We explored performance optimization through indexing and query tuning, and transitioned to NoSQL by transforming structured data into document format using Firebase. Additionally, we learned the fundamentals of stream processing using PySpark, including real-time filtering and transformation of streaming data. In the final phase, we merged all components into a unified pipeline dashboard, bringing together the various technologies into one cohesive system. This multi-phase project deepened our understanding of data modeling, integration across technologies, and the practical application of data processing in modern systems.