



Big Data Analytics

Dr Sirintra Vaiwsri | Email: sirintra.v@itm.kmutnb.ac.th



Databases




Relational Database Management System

(Holmes, 2017; Staragile, 2023)

- The major problem with using RDBMS for Big Data is scalability.
- RDBMS was designed to be used on one server which can be improved but still has its limits, called vertical scaling.
- RDBMS has **ACID** properties which are :
 - **Atomicity** - the incomplete transaction cannot update the database.
 - **Consistency** - data is consistent before and after a transaction.
 - **Isolation** - each transaction does not interfere with others.
 - **Durability** - a database must be updated to ensure data will not be lost if the system fails.



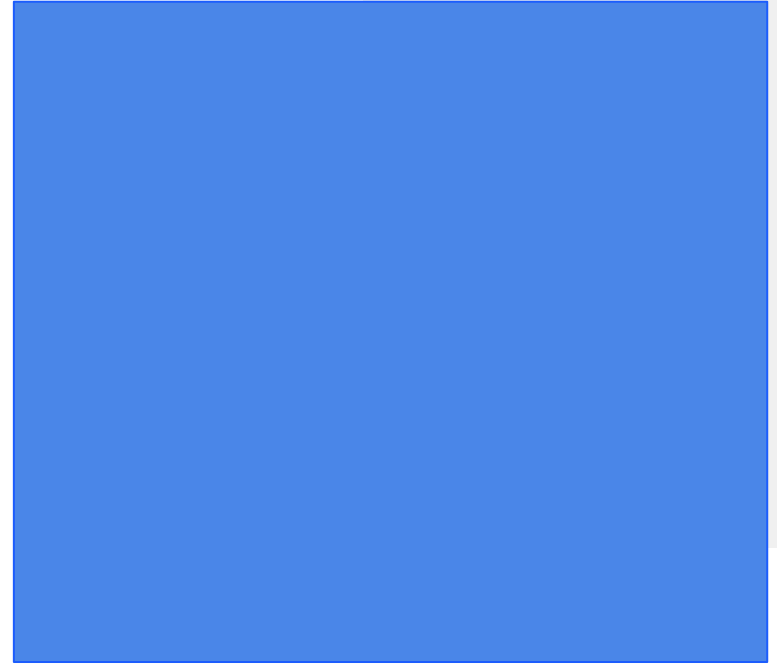
Not only SQL (NoSQL) (Holmes, 2017)

- Non-relational database
 - NoSQL has **BASE** properties which are :
 - **B**asically **A**vailable - the system is always available even when a network failure occurs.
 - **S**oft state - means it has flexibility with consistent requirements.
 - **E**ventually consistent - the system eventually becomes consistent.
 - NoSQL is horizontal scaling which allows more data to be inserted into the database.
 - Working with NoSQL must concern the CAP theorem.
- 

RDBMS VS NoSQL (Edward and Sabharwal, 2015)

	RDBMS	NoSQL
Schema flexibility	Inflexible, often ends up creating new tables	Column-oriented which allows adding more columns. It also supports semi-structured data.
Complex query	Often uses complex JOIN queries which are difficult to implement and maintain	It does not support relationships and foreign keys, thus, no complex query
Data update	If the system does not allow for updating multiple nodes at the same time, there is a risk of node failure	Synchronisation across nodes is challenging. However, NoSQL solutions offer synchronisation options.
Scalability	Low speed for large amounts of data	Provide great scalability

NoSQL



Key-Value Databases

(Bahga and Madiseti, 2019; DEV, 2023; KDnuggets, 2023; Janev et al., 2020)


- It is the simplest NoSQL database.
- It stores data in the form of key-value pairs.
- A key is unique for each data.
- Key is usually a string or an integer.
- A value contains data which can be in the form of attributes or collections.
- Value can be any type of data.

Key-Value Databases (DEV, 2023; KDnuggets, 2023)

- Advantages:
 - Scalability - it is horizontal scaling through partitioning and replication. It also has low overhead.
 - Mobility - it is easy to move from one to another system without changing in code/architecture required.
- Disadvantages:
 - All joins must be done in code.
 - No complex query filters.



Document Databases (Bahga and Madisetti, 2019)

- It is similar to key-value databases in that each document has a unique key (ID).
 - Each document can store any type of data.
 - Its query is JSON-like documents.
 - Therefore, it requires a data format that a database can understand.
- 

Document Databases (DEV, 2023)

- Advantages:
 - It collects data from RAM which is fast to access.
 - It is horizontal scaling.
- Disadvantages:
 - Selecting data from multiple collections requires multiple queries.
 - Data duplication can occur which makes it difficult to handle.


Column-Oriented Databases

(Bahga and Madisetti, 2019; DEV, 2023; KDnuggets, 2023; Janev et al., 2020)

- It stores data in the form of columns.
- Column - it contains name, value, and timestamp.
- Row - it contains one or more columns where different rows are not necessary to contain the same number of columns. It has row-key as a unique key (ID).
- Column family - it contains multiple rows where each row can contain multiple column families.
- Keyspace - it contains multiple column families.



Column-Oriented Databases (DEV, 2023)

- Advantages:
 - It is scalable and flexible.
 - Load and aggregation times are very fast.
 - Disadvantages:
 - It is slow when deleting rows.
 - It can be slow when querying data using a join query.
- 

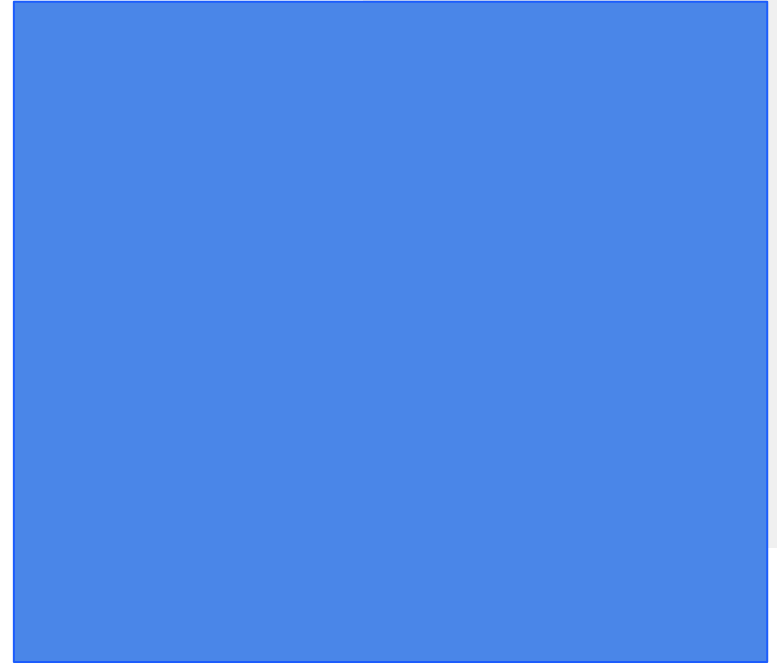
Graph Databases (Bahga and Madiseti, 2019; DEV, 2023)

- It stores data that has a graph structure.
- It shows a relationship between data.
- Nodes have a set of attributes.
- Edges (links) also have a set of attributes.

Graph Databases (DEV, 2023)

- Advantages:
 - It is easy to understand data and has descriptive queries.
 - It is flexible.
- Disadvantages:
 - It is difficult to scale.
 - It does not have a standard language.

MongoDB




Install MongoDB

Download MongoDB from [here](#).

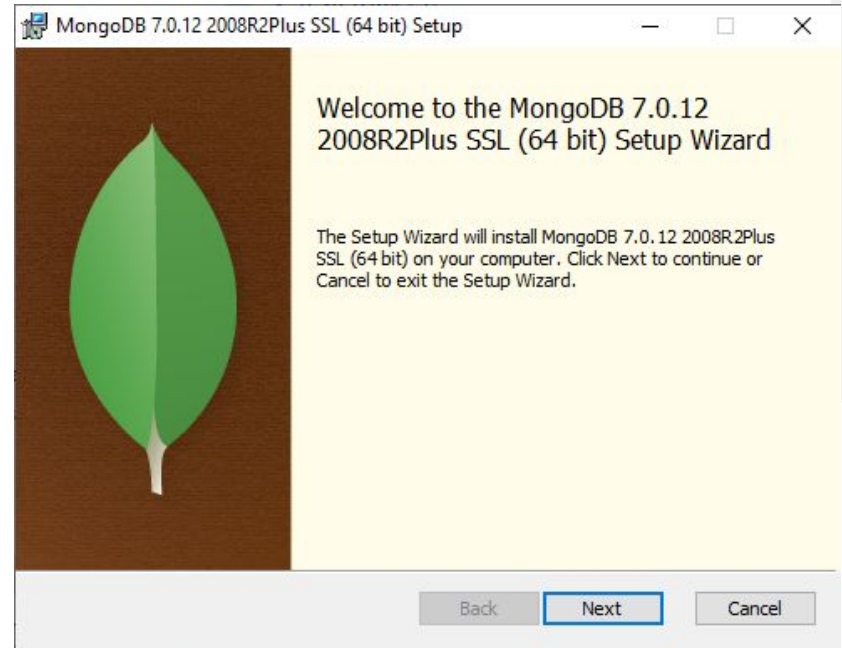
Version	7.0.12 (current)	▼
Platform	Windows x64	▼
Package	msi	▼

Download ⬇

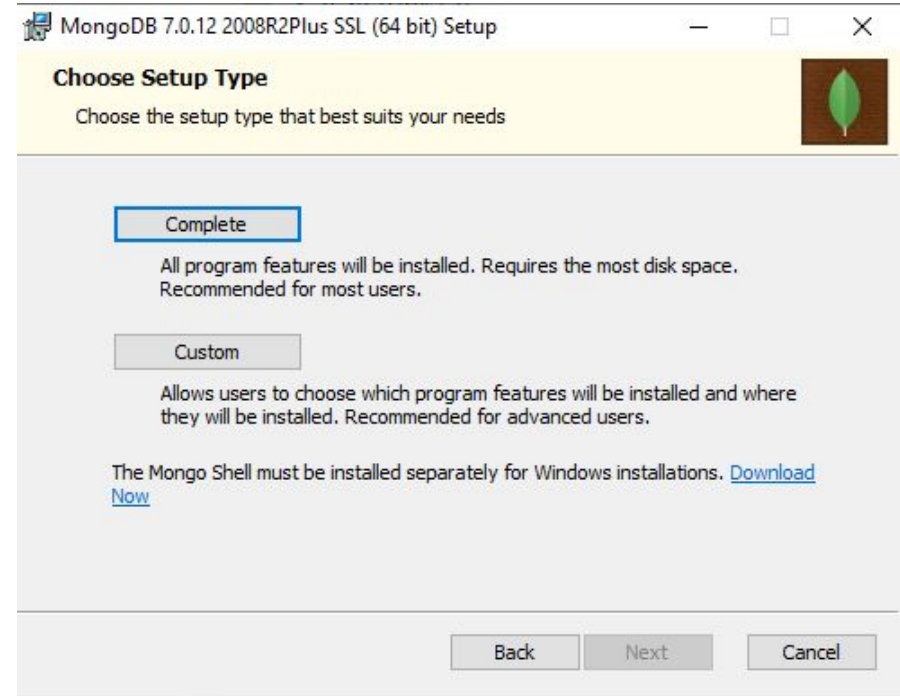
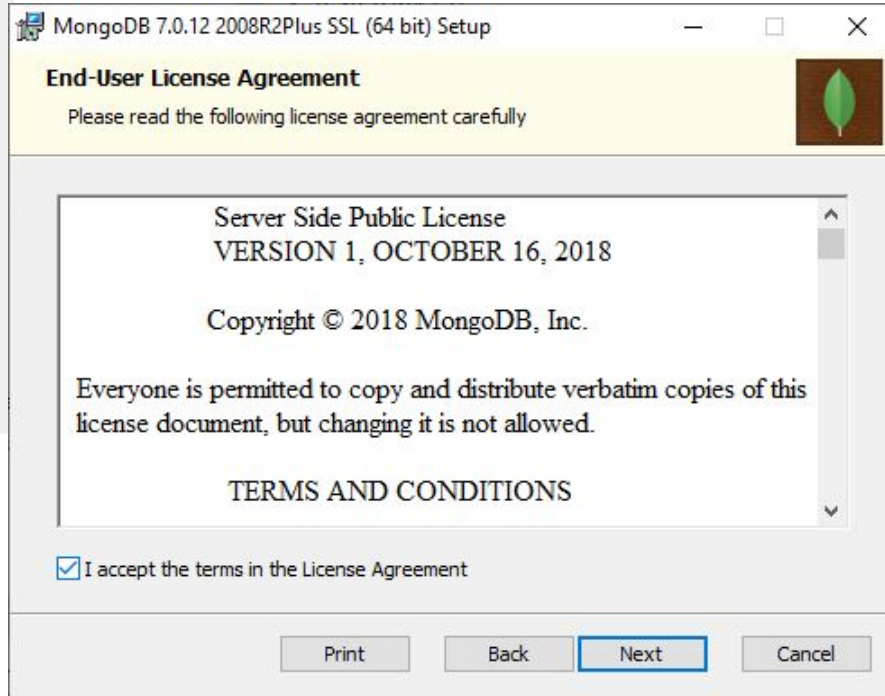
 Copy link

More Options ...

Install MongoDB



Install MongoDB



Install MongoDB

MongoDB 7.0.12 2008R2Plus SSL (64 bit) Service Customization

Service Configuration

Specify optional settings to configure MongoDB as a service.

☒ Install MongoDB as a Service

☒ Run service as Network Service user

☐ Run service as a local or domain user:

Account Domain:

Account Name:

Account Password:

Service Name:

Data Directory:

Log Directory:

MongoDB Compass

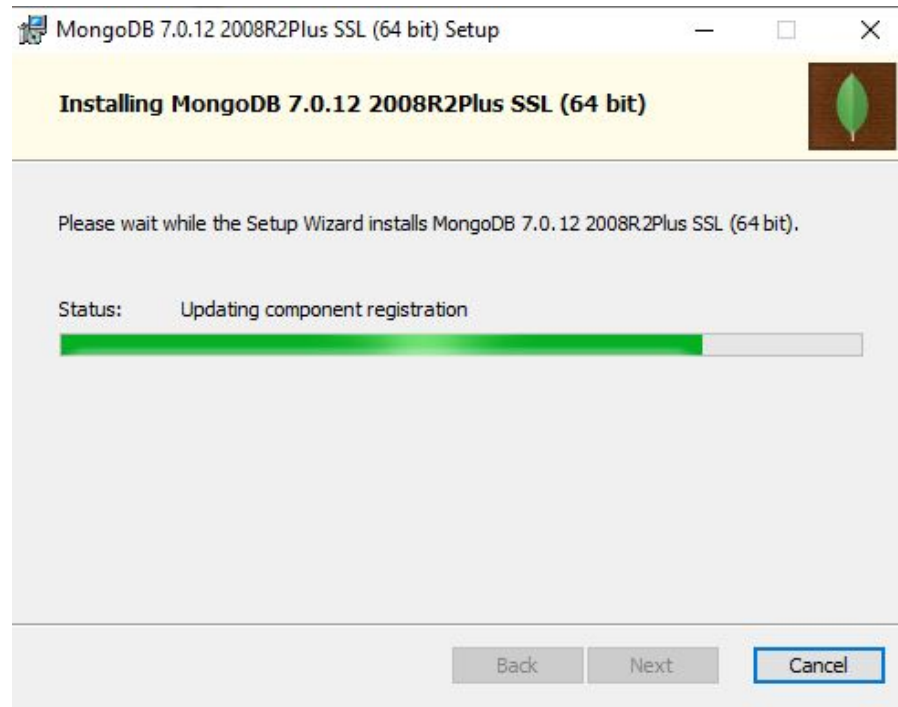
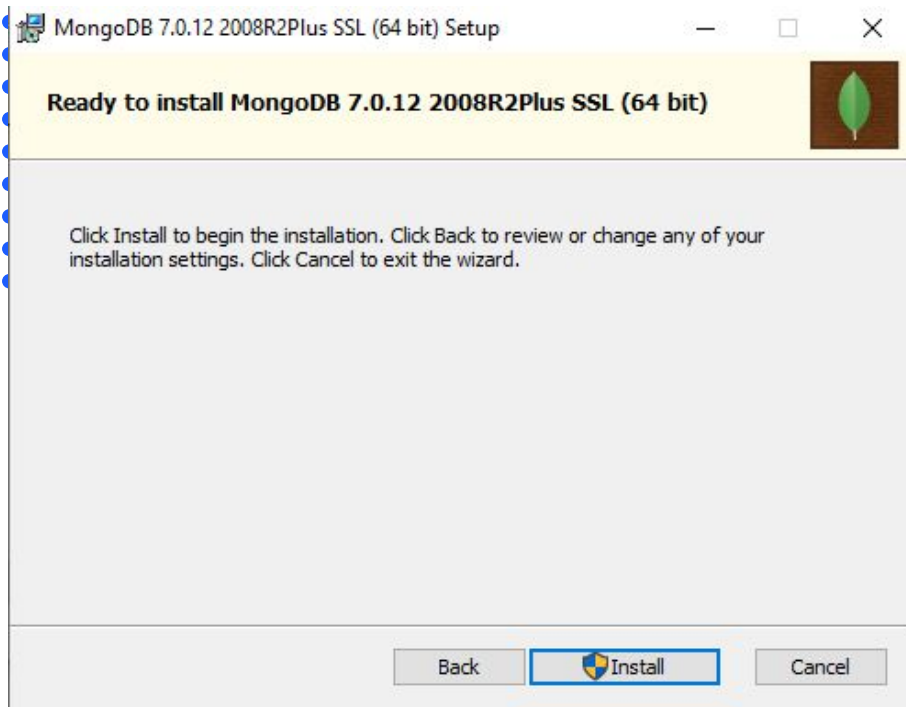
Install MongoDB Compass

MongoDB Compass is the official graphical user interface for MongoDB.

By checking below this installer will automatically download and install the latest version of MongoDB Compass on this machine. You can learn more about MongoDB Compass here: <https://www.mongodb.com/products/compass>

☒ Install MongoDB Compass

Install MongoDB

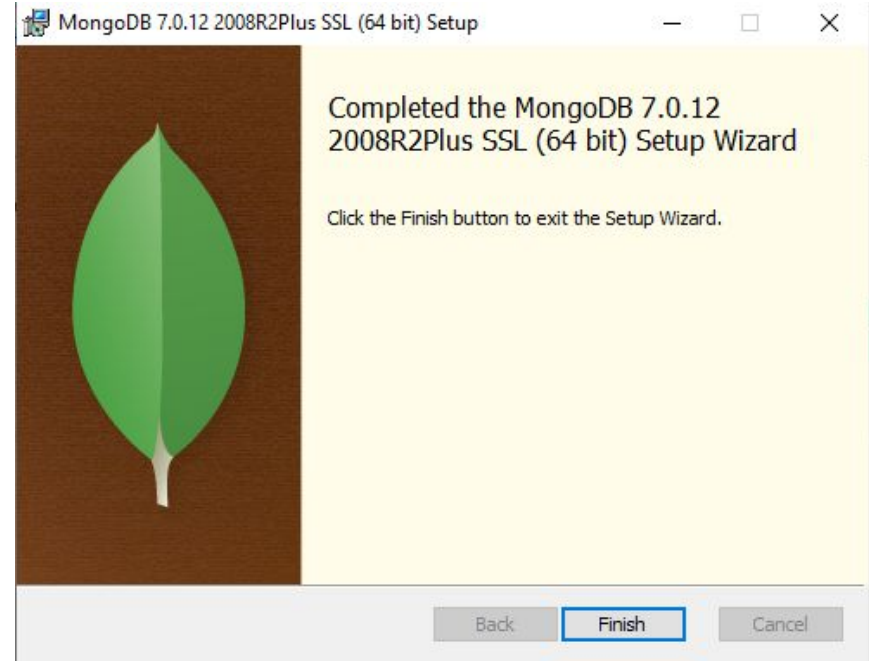


Install MongoDB



MongoDB Compass is being installed.

It will launch once it is done.



New Connection

MongoDB Compass

Connect Edit View Help

Compass

New connection +

Saved connections

Recents

localhost:27017
Aug 10, 2023, 8:47 PM

New Connection

Connect to a MongoDB deployment

URI ⓘ

mongodb://localhost:27017/

Edit Connection String ☒

FAVORITE

> Advanced Connection Options

Save Save & Connect Connect

New to Compass and don't have a cluster?

If you don't already have a cluster, you can create one for free using [MongoDB Atlas](#)

[CREATE FREE CLUSTER](#)

How do I find my connection string in Atlas?

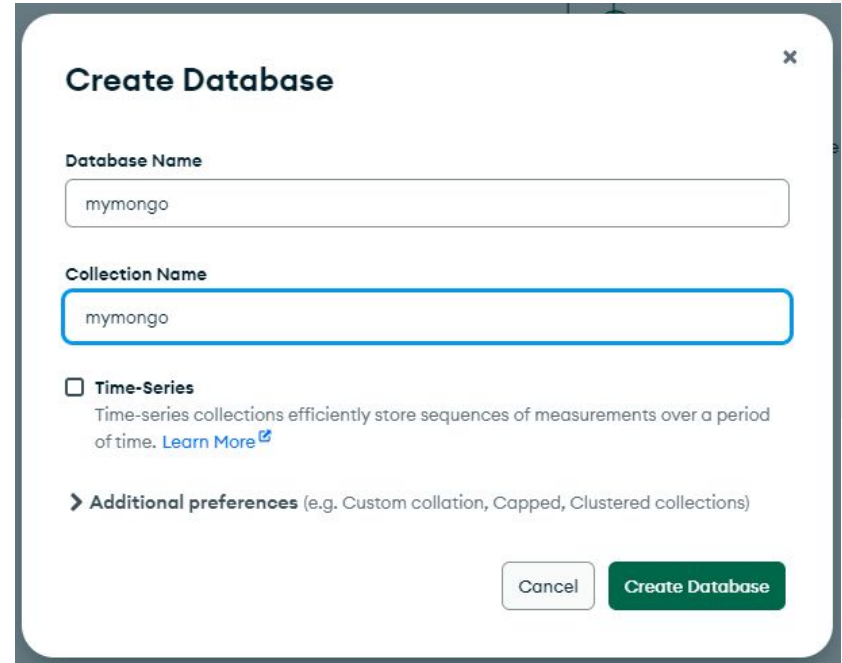
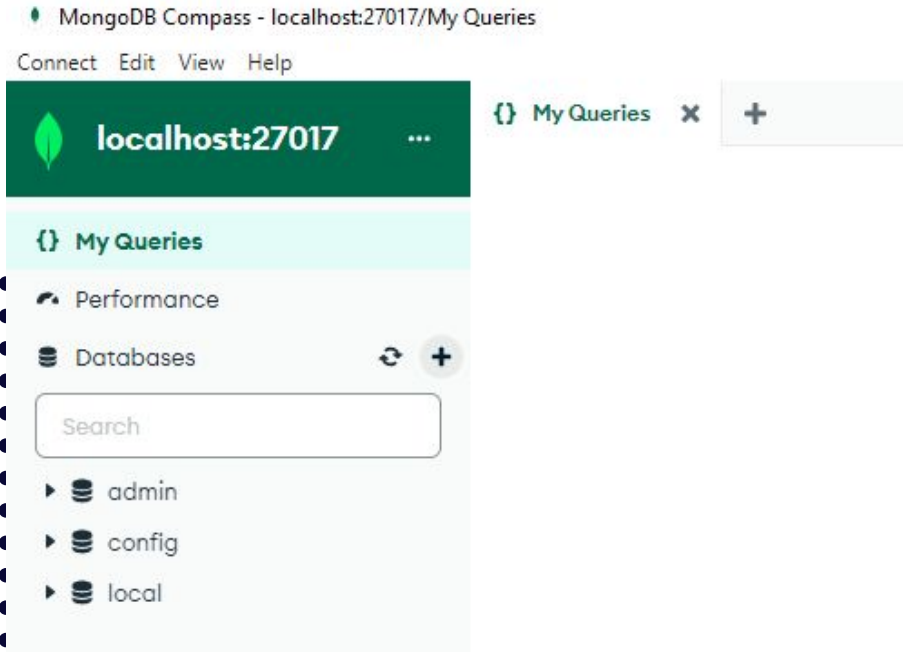
If you have an Atlas cluster, go to the Cluster view. Click the 'Connect' button for the cluster to which you wish to connect.

[See example](#)

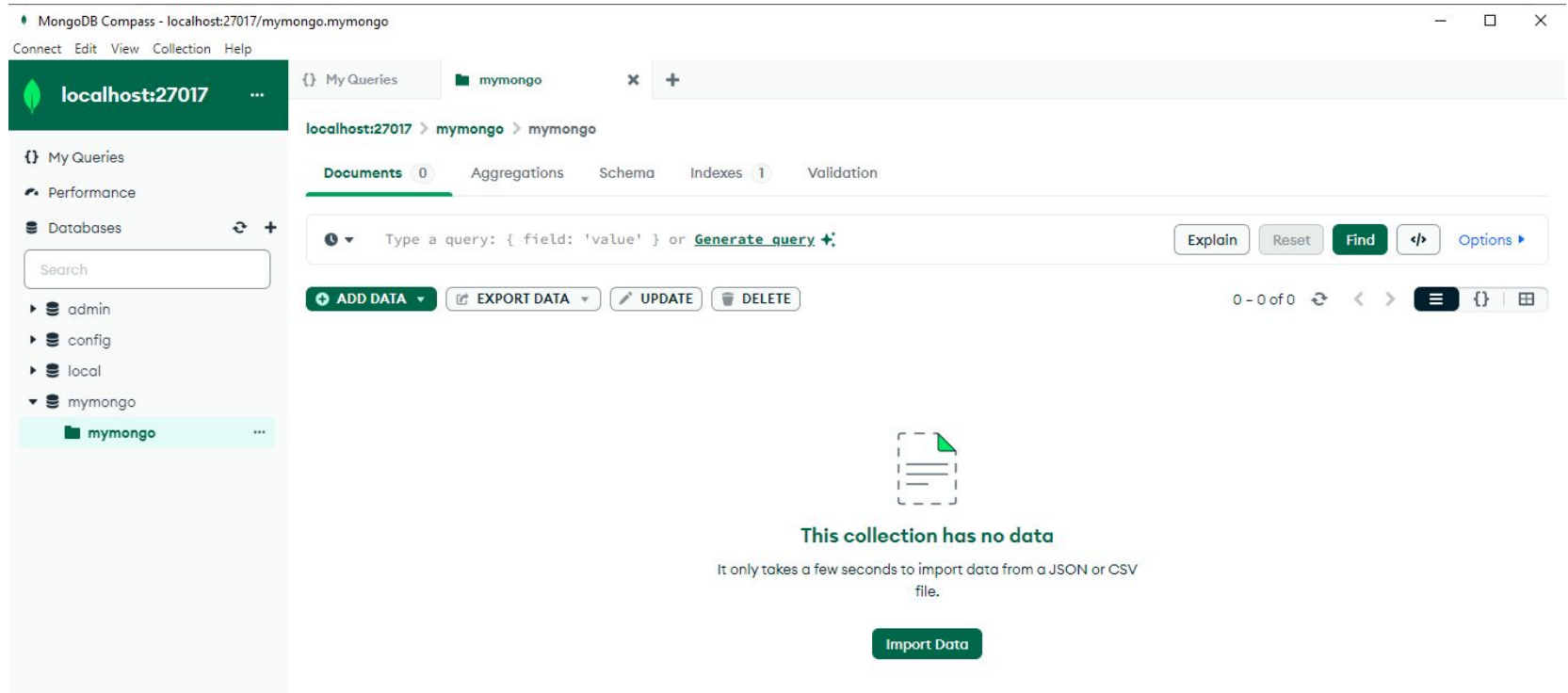
How do I format my connection string?

[See example](#)

Create Database



Create Database



The screenshot displays the MongoDB Compass application window. The title bar reads 'MongoDB Compass - localhost:27017/mymongo.mymongo'. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Left Sidebar:** Contains a search bar and a list of databases: 'admin', 'config', 'local', and 'mymongo'. The 'mymongo' database is selected and highlighted.
- Top Bar:** Shows the current database 'mymongo' and a '+ My Queries' button.
- Navigation Tabs:** Below the top bar, there are tabs for 'Documents' (0), 'Aggregations', 'Schema', 'Indexes' (1), and 'Validation'. The 'Documents' tab is active.
- Query Bar:** A text input field with the placeholder 'Type a query: { field: 'value' } or [Generate query](#)'. To the right are buttons for 'Explain', 'Reset', 'Find', and 'Options'.
- Action Buttons:** Below the query bar are buttons for 'ADD DATA', 'EXPORT DATA', 'UPDATE', and 'DELETE'.
- Main Content Area:** Displays a message: 'This collection has no data'. Below this message, it states: 'It only takes a few seconds to import data from a JSON or CSV file.' and an 'Import Data' button.

Import Data

MongoDB Compass - localhost:27017/mymongo.mymongo

Connect Edit View Collection Help

localhost:27017

My Queries Performance Databases

Search

admin config local mymongo mymongo

My Queries mymongo

localhost:27017 mymongo mymongo

Find Options

Import

To collection mymongo.mymongo

Import file: fb_live_thailand.csv

Options

Select delimiter: Comma

☒ Ignore empty strings

☐ Stop on errors

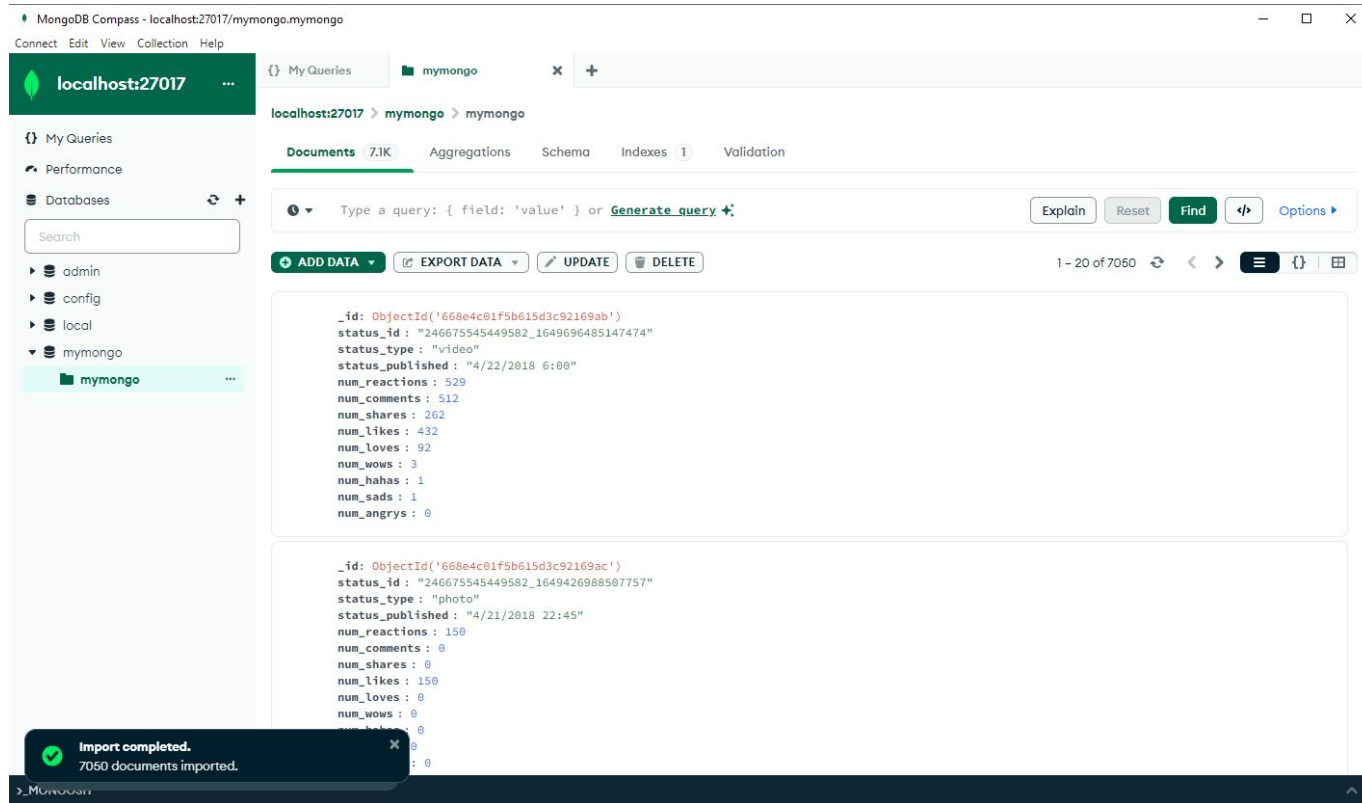
Specify Fields and Types [Learn more about data types](#)

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> status_id String	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> status_type String	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> status_published String	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> num_reactions Int32	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> num_comments Int32
1	246675545449582_1649696485147474	video	4/22/2018 6:00	529	512
2	246675545449582_1649426988507757	photo	4/21/2018 22:46	150	0
3	246675545449582_1648730588577397	video	4/21/2018 6:17	227	236
4	246675545449582_1648576705259462	photo	4/21/2018 2:29	111	0
5	246675545449582_1645700502213739	photo	4/18/2018 3:22	213	0

Cancel Import

Compass 1.43.4 installed successfully [Release Notes](#)

Import Data



The screenshot shows the MongoDB Compass interface for a local instance at localhost:27017. The left sidebar displays the database structure, including the 'mymongo' database. The main panel shows the 'Documents' tab for the 'mymongo' collection, with a count of 7,1K documents. A query bar at the top allows for searching documents. Below the query bar, there are buttons for 'ADD DATA', 'EXPORT DATA', 'UPDATE', and 'DELETE'. The document list shows two sample documents with fields like '_id', 'status_id', 'status_type', 'status_published', 'num_reactions', 'num_comments', 'num_shares', 'num_likes', 'num_loves', 'num_wows', 'num_hahas', 'num_sads', and 'num_angrys'. A notification at the bottom left indicates that the import is completed, with 7050 documents imported.

MongoDB Compass - localhost:27017/mymongo.mymongo

Connect Edit View Collection Help

localhost:27017 ...

My Queries Performance Databases Search

admin config local mymongo mymongo

localhost:27017 > mymongo > mymongo

Documents 7,1K Aggregations Schema Indexes 1 Validation

Type a query: { field: 'value' } or [Generate query](#)

Explain Reset Find Options

ADD DATA EXPORT DATA UPDATE DELETE

1 - 20 of 7050

```
{ "_id": ObjectId("668e4c01f5b615d3c92169ab"),
  "status_id": "246675545449582_1649696485147474",
  "status_type": "video",
  "status_published": "4/22/2018 6:00",
  "num_reactions": 529,
  "num_comments": 512,
  "num_shares": 262,
  "num_likes": 432,
  "num_loves": 92,
  "num_wows": 3,
  "num_hahas": 1,
  "num_sads": 1,
  "num_angrys": 0 }
```

```
{ "_id": ObjectId("668e4c01f5b615d3c92169ac"),
  "status_id": "246675545449582_1649426988507757",
  "status_type": "photo",
  "status_published": "4/21/2018 22:45",
  "num_reactions": 150,
  "num_comments": 0,
  "num_shares": 0,
  "num_likes": 150,
  "num_loves": 0,
  "num_wows": 0,
  "num_hahas": 0,
  "num_sads": 0,
  "num_angrys": 0 }
```

Import completed.
7050 documents imported.

Select All

SQL: select * from <table>

MQL: {}

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Compass application interface. The title bar reads 'MongoDB Compass - localhost:27017/mymongo.mymongo'. The left sidebar shows a tree view of databases and collections, with 'mymongo' selected under the 'localhost' database. The main panel displays the 'Documents' tab for the 'mymongo' collection, showing a list of documents. The first document is expanded, showing its JSON structure. The interface includes a search bar, a query editor with a placeholder '{}', and buttons for 'Generate query', 'Explain', 'Reset', 'Find', and 'Options'. Below the query editor are buttons for 'ADD DATA', 'EXPORT DATA', 'UPDATE', and 'DELETE'. The document list shows 1-20 of 7050 documents. The first document is a video post, and the second is a photo post.

```
{
  "_id": ObjectId('668e4c01f5b615d3c92169ab'),
  "status_id": "246675545449582_1649696485147474",
  "status_type": "video",
  "status_published": "4/22/2018 6:00",
  "num_reactions": 529,
  "num_comments": 512,
  "num_shares": 262,
  "num_likes": 432,
  "num_loves": 92,
  "num_wows": 3,
  "num_hahas": 1,
  "num_sads": 1,
  "num_angrys": 0
}
```

```
{
  "_id": ObjectId('668e4c01f5b615d3c92169ac'),
  "status_id": "246675545449582_1649426988507757",
  "status_type": "photo",
  "status_published": "4/21/2018 22:45",
  "num_reactions": 150,
  "num_comments": 0,
  "num_shares": 0,
  "num_likes": 150,
  "num_loves": 0,
  "num_wows": 0,
  "num_hahas": 0,
  "num_sads": 0,
  "num_angrys": 0
}
```

Select Where

SQL: select * from <table> where <column> = <value>

MQL: {<column>:<value>}

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Compass web interface. The top bar indicates the connection to 'localhost:27017/mymongo.mymongo'. The left sidebar shows the database structure with 'mymongo' selected. The main panel displays the 'Documents' tab for the 'mymongo' collection. A query filter is entered in the search bar: `{status_id: '246675545449582_1638788379571618'}`. Below the filter, there are buttons for 'ADD DATA', 'EXPORT DATA', 'UPDATE', and 'DELETE'. The document being viewed is as follows:

```
{
  "_id": ObjectId('668e4c01f5b615d3c92169b4'),
  "status_id": "246675545449582_1638788379571618",
  "status_type": "photo",
  "status_published": "4/11/2018 4:53",
  "num_reactions": 170,
  "num_comments": 9,
  "num_shares": 1,
  "num_likes": 167,
  "num_loves": 3,
  "num_vows": 0,
  "num_hahas": 0,
  "num_sads": 0,
  "num_angrys": 0
}
```

Select Where And

SQL: select * from <table> where <column1> = <value1> and <column2> = <value2>

MQL: {<column1>:<value1>, <column2>:<value2>}

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Compass application running on localhost:27017. The left sidebar displays the database structure with 'mymongo' selected. The main panel shows the 'Documents' tab for the 'mymongo' collection. A query is entered in the search bar: `{hum_reactions: {$gt:3000}, num_comments: {$lt:500}}`. Below the query bar, there are buttons for 'ADD DATA', 'EXPORT DATA', 'UPDATE', and 'DELETE'. The results section shows a single document with the following fields:

```

_id: ObjectId('668e4c01f5b615d3c9216e62')
status_id: "246675545449582_752441721539626"
status_type: "video"
status_published: "5/17/2015 5:33"
num_reactions: 3639
num_comments: 175
num_shares: 101
num_likes: 3639
num_loves: 0
num_vows: 0
num_hahas: 0
num_sads: 0
num_angrys: 0

```

Select Where Or

SQL: select * from <table> where <column1> = <value1> or <column2> = <value2>

MQL: { \$or: [{<column1>:<value1>}, {<column2>:<value2>}] }

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Compass application running on localhost:27017. The left sidebar displays the database structure with 'mymongo' selected. The main panel shows the 'Documents' tab for the 'mymongo' collection. A query is entered in the query bar: `{ $or: [{ num_reactions: { $gt: 3000 } }, { num_comments: { $lt: 500 } }] }`. Below the query bar, there are buttons for 'ADD DATA', 'EXPORT DATA', 'UPDATE', and 'DELETE'. The results pane shows a single document with the following fields: `_id`, `status_id`, `status_type`, `status_published`, `num_reactions`, `num_comments`, `num_shares`, `num_likes`, `num_loves`, `num_wows`, `num_hahas`, `num_sads`, and `num_angrys`.

```
{ $or: [ { num_reactions: { $gt: 3000 } }, { num_comments: { $lt: 500 } } ] }
```

```
{
  "_id": ObjectId('668e4c01f5b615d3c92169ac'),
  "status_id": "246675545449582_1649426988507757",
  "status_type": "photo",
  "status_published": "4/21/2018 22:45",
  "num_reactions": 150,
  "num_comments": 0,
  "num_shares": 0,
  "num_likes": 150,
  "num_loves": 0,
  "num_wows": 0,
  "num_hahas": 0,
  "num_sads": 0,
  "num_angrys": 0
}
```

Select Where And Or

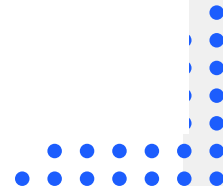
SQL: select * from <table> where (<column1> = <value1>) and (<column2> = <value2> or <column3> = <value3>)

MQL: {{<column1>:<value1>}, \$or: [<column2>:<value2>},{<column3>:<value3>}] }

Assignment (1 point)

- Please select all records that have a number of likes equal to 500 and also have a number of reactions greater than 3,000 or a number of comments greater than 10

```
_id: ObjectId('668e4c01f5b615d3c9216f5b')
status_id : "246675545449582_515902548526879"
status_type : "video"
status_published : "3/6/2014 5:29"
num_reactions : 500
num_comments : 16
num_shares : 0
num_likes : 500
num_loves : 0
num_wows : 0
num_hahas : 0
num_sads : 0
num_angrys : 0
```





References

- Holmes, D. E. (2017). Big data: a very short introduction. Oxford University Press.
 - Staragile. A Brief comparison between ACID vs BASE database model. <https://staragile.com>. Accessed: 2023-08-05.
 - Edward, S. G., & Sabharwal, N. (2015). *Practical MongoDB: Architecting, Developing, and Administering MongoDB*. Apress.
 - Bahga, A., & Madiseti, V. (2019). Big Data analytics: A hands-on approach.
 - DEV. Intro to 4 types of NoSQL databases. <https://dev.to>. Accessed: 2023-08-14.
 - Janev, V., Graux, D., Jabeen, H., & Sallinger, E. (2020). Knowledge graphs and big data processing (p. 209). Springer Nature.
 - KDNuggets. <https://www.kdnuggets.com/>. Accessed: 2023-08-14.
- 