WQD7005 - Data Mining

FINAL EXAM

Matrix Number: 17043640

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- 1. You are required to make a user-agent that will crawl the WWW (your familiar domain) to produce dataset of a particular website.
 - the web site can be as simple as a list of webpages and what other pages they link to
 - the output does not need to be in XHTML (or HTML) form a multi-stage approach (e.g. produce the xhtml or html in csv format)

(10 marks)

```
In [1]: # Import packages
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns

# Assign url of file: url
url = 'https://files.osf.io/v1/resources/bvn42/providers/osfstorage
# Read file into a DataFrame: df
df = pd.read_csv(url, sep=",")

# Writing the DataFrame: df to CSV file
df.to_csv('HouseData.csv')
```

In [2]: # Displaying top 5 DataFrame: df df.head()

Out[2]:

	id	date	price	bedrooms	bathrooms	sqft_living	sqft_lot	floo
0	7129300520	20141013T000000	221900.0	3	1.00	1180	5650	1
1	6414100192	20141209T000000	538000.0	3	2.25	2570	7242	2
2	5631500400	20150225T000000	180000.0	2	1.00	770	10000	1
3	2487200875	20141209T000000	604000.0	4	3.00	1960	5000	1
4	1954400510	20150218T000000	510000.0	3	2.00	1680	8080	1

5 rows × 21 columns

2. Draw snowflake schema diagram for the above dataset. Justify your attributes to be selected in the respective dimensions.

(10 marks)

- 1. **Snowflake Schema** is a logical arrangement of tables in a multidimensional database such that the **Entity Relationship Table** resembles a snowflake shape.
- 2. **Snowflake Schema** is an extension of a **Star Schema**, and it adds additional dimensions.
- 3. The dimension tables are **normalized** which splits data into additional tables.

```
In [3]: # Displaying column name from DataFrame: df
print(df.columns.tolist())
```

['id', 'date', 'price', 'bedrooms', 'bathrooms', 'sqft_living', 's
qft_lot', 'floors', 'waterfront', 'view', 'condition', 'grade', 's
qft_above', 'sqft_basement', 'yr_built', 'yr_renovated', 'zipcode'
, 'lat', 'long', 'sqft_living15', 'sqft_lot15']

```
In [4]: # Table normalize to fact_house
fact_house = df[['id', 'date','price','condition','grade']]
fact_house.head(2)
```

Out [4]:

	id	date	price	condition	grade
0	7129300520	20141013T000000	221900.0	3	7
1	6414100192	20141209T000000	538000.0	3	7



```
In [5]: # Table normalize to dim_room
dim_room = df[['id','bedrooms','bathrooms','floors']]
dim_room.head(2)
```

Out [5]:

	id	bedrooms	bathrooms	floors
0	7129300520	3	1.00	1.0
1	6414100192	3	2.25	2.0

id (pk)
bedrooms
bathrooms
floors

```
In [6]: # Table normalize to dim_sqft
dim_sqft = df[['id', 'sqft_living','sqft_lot','sqft_above','sqft_ba
dim_sqft.head(2)
```

Out[6]:

	id	sqft_living	sqft_lot	sqft_above	sqft_basement	sqft_living15	sqft_lot15
0	7129300520	1180	5650	1180	0	1340	5650
1	6414100192	2570	7242	2170	400	1690	7639

dim_sqft
id (pk)
sqft_living
sqft_lot
sqft_above
sqft_basement
sqft_living15
sqft_lot15

```
In [7]: # Table normalize to dim_renovation
    dim_renovation = df[['id','yr_built','yr_renovated']]
    dim_renovation.head(2)
```

Out[7]:

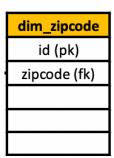
id		yr_built	yr_renovated
0	7129300520	1955	0
1	6414100192	1951	1991



```
In [8]: # Table normalize to dim_zipcode
dim_zipcode = df[['id','zipcode','lat','long']]
dim_zipcode.head(2)
```

Out[8]:

	Id	zipcode	lat	long
0	7129300520	98178	47.5112	-122.257
1	6414100192	08125	47 7210	-122 310



```
In [9]: # Table normalize to dim_longlat
dim_longlat = df[['zipcode','lat','long']]
dim_longlat.head(2)
```

Out[9]:

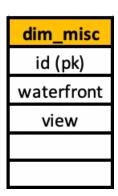
long	lat	zipcode	
-122.257	47.5112	98178	0
-122 319	47 7210	98125	1



```
In [10]: # Table normalize to dim_misc
dim_misc = df[['id', 'waterfront', 'view']]
dim_misc.head(2)
```

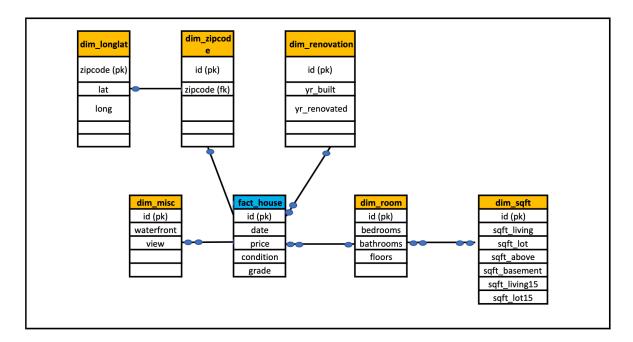
Out[10]:

	id	waterfront	view
0	7129300520	0	0
1	6414100192	0	0



Snowlflakes Schema House Data

Note: The pk represent Primary Key, while fk represent Foreign Key



```
In [ ]:
```