



DATA WAREHOUSING-PROJECT 2

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DATA MINING CASE AND NESTED TABLES

	Company_Name_ID	company_name	Company_Primary_Key
1	1	Haulfryn Group	C1
2	10	Rachel Clark Legal Recruitment	C10
3	83	Sunrise Senior Living Limited	C83
4	70	Hays Specialist Recruitment Limited	C70
5	637	Service Care Solutions	C637
6	1453	Wiser Graduates	C1453
7	370	Nigel Wright	C370
8	1678	Creative Support Ltd	C1678
9	1717	M2 Professional Recruitment Services Ltd	C1717
10	250	Clemence Rogers Recruitment	C250
11	45	Search Consultancy	C45
12	1754	DHL	C1754
13	57	1st Choice Rec	C57
14	70	Hays Specialist Recruitment Limited	C70
15	179	Kemp Recruitment Ltd	C179
16	1889	Arrow Global	C1889
17	2204	Global Road Transport Ltd	C2204

Nested Table

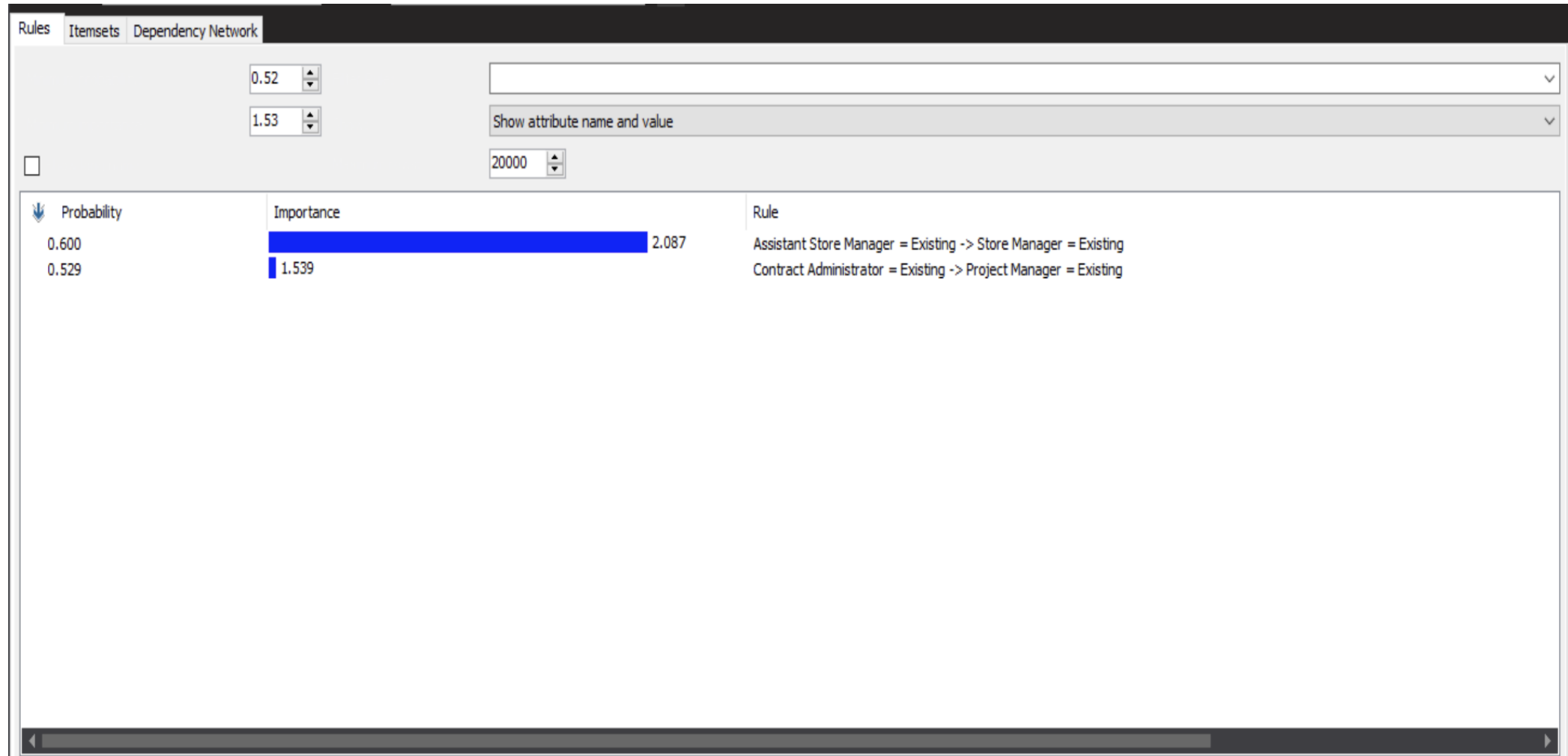
	Company_Name_ID	job_title
1	1	Commis Chef
2	10	LEGAL SECRETARY
3	83	Catering Assistant - FT
4	70	Commercial Property Partner / Designate - Swindon
5	637	Reablement Brokerage Officer
6	1453	Graduate Analyst - Financial Services Executive S...
7	370	Management Accountant
8	1678	Female Support Worker
9	1717	Head of New Business Management
10	250	Home Care Staff
11	45	IFA Administrator
12	1754	Transport Clerks
13	57	Contract Customer Service Representative
14	70	Telesales
15	179	HGV Mechanic
16	1889	Senior Commerical Finance Business Partner
17	2204	Courier (OWNER DRIVER) IMMEDIATE START

Case Table

DATA SOURCE VIEWS



MINING MODEL VIEWER



GRAPHICAL DATABASE — CYPHER FILE USED

```
MATCH (n)
DETACH DELETE n;

LOAD CSV WITH HEADERS FROM
'file:///Preprocessed_data2.csv' AS row
//create node
MERGE (jp:Job_posting {id: row.Job_IDs, post_date:datetime(row.post_date)})
MERGE (ty:Job_Type {job_type: row.job_type})
MERGE (comp:Company_Name {company_name: (row.company_name)})
MERGE (tl:Job_Title {job_title: row.job_title})
MERGE (catg:Category {job_category: row.category})
MERGE (c:City {city: row.city})
MERGE (s:State {state: row.refined_state})

// relations
MERGE (jp)-[:posted_by_company]->(comp)
MERGE (jp)-[:has_title]->(tl)
MERGE (jp)-[:belongs_to_category]->(catg)
MERGE (jp)-[:located_in_city]->(c)
MERGE (c)-[:city_located_in_state]->(s)
MERGE (comp)-[:Posting_job_for_category]->(catg)
MERGE (tl)-[:title_is_in_category]->(catg)
MERGE (jp)-[:type_of_job]->(ty);

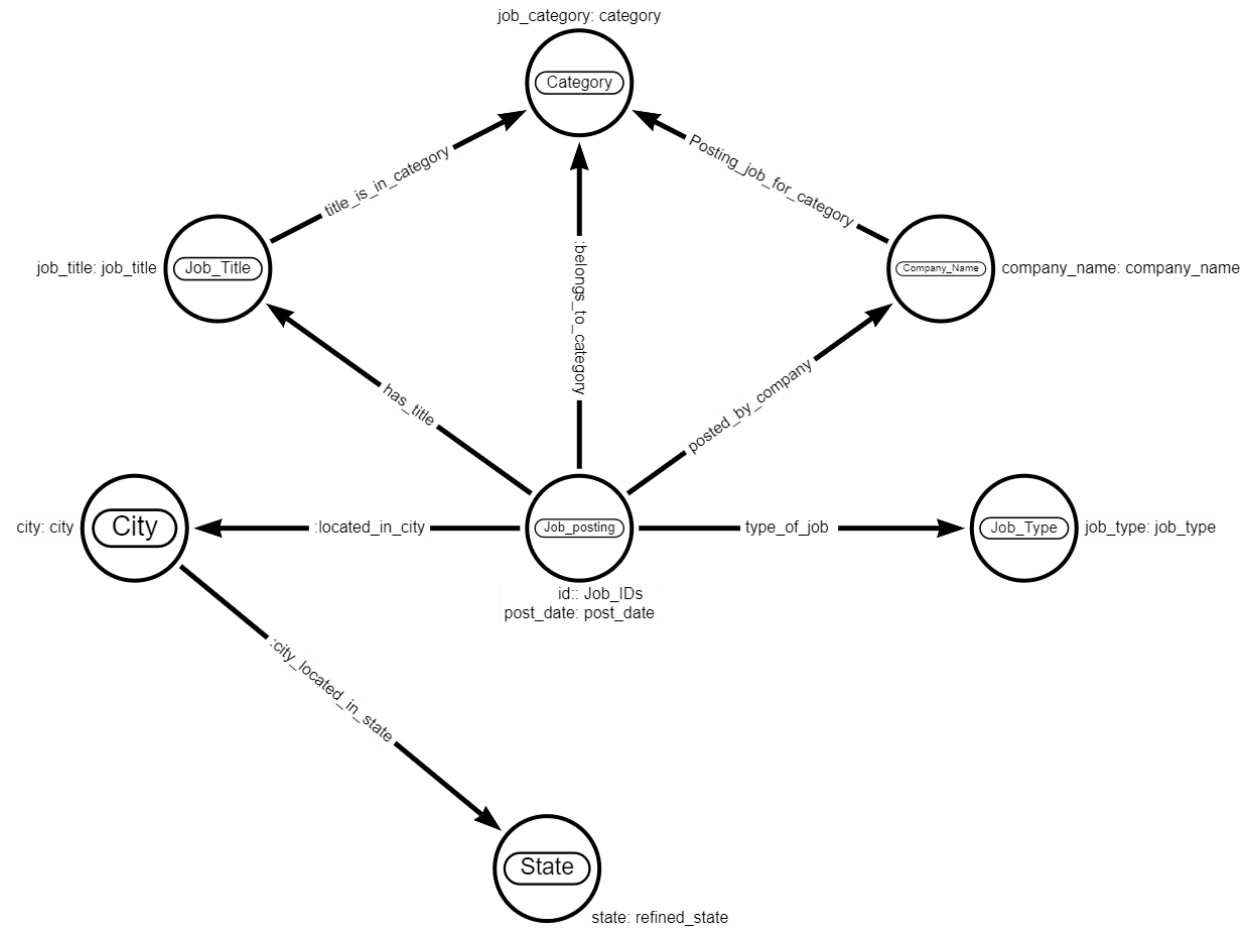
// Q1 How many jobs are advertised for a given job category in a specified city?
WITH 'Information & Communication Technology' AS category, 'Melbourne' AS city
MATCH (catg:Category)<-[:belongs_to_category]->(jp:Job_posting)-[:located_in_city]->(c:City)
WHERE c.city = city AND catg.job_category = category
RETURN city, category, COUNT(jp.id) AS job_count;

// Q2 Find job_ids that share the same job_title.

MATCH (tl:Job_Title)<-[:has_title]->(jp:Job_posting)
WITH tl, collect(jp.id) AS job_IDs, COUNT(jp.id) AS Numer_of_jobs_under_title
WHERE size(job_IDs) > 1
RETURN tl.job_title AS job_title, Numer_of_jobs_under_title, job_IDs ;

// Q3 Find all companies that offer jobs in different categories.
```

DATABASE DESIGN



UPLOADING CSV AND CREATING NODES/RELATIONSHIPS

```
1 MATCH (n)
2 DETACH DELETE n;
3
4 LOAD CSV WITH HEADERS FROM
5 'file:///Preprocessed_data2.csv' AS row
6 //create node
7 MERGE (jp:Job_posting {id: row.Job_IDs, post_date:datetime(row.post_date)})
8 MERGE (ty:Job_Type {job_type: row.job_type})
9 MERGE (comp:Company_Name {company_name: (row.company_name)})
10 MERGE (tl:Job_Title {job_title: row.job_title})
11 MERGE (catg:Category {job_category: row.category})
12 MERGE (c:City {city: row.city})
```

```
neo4j$ MATCH (n) DETACH DELETE n
```



```
neo4j$ LOAD CSV WITH HEADERS FROM 'file:///Preprocessed_data2.csv' AS row MERGE (jp:Job_posting {id: row.Job_IDs, post_d...
```



BUSINESS QUERIES SCRIPT AND OUTPUT

```
1 // Q1: How many jobs are advertised for a given job type in a specified city?
2
3 WITH 'Information & Communication Technology' AS category, 'Melbourne' AS city
4 MATCH (catg:Category)←[ :belongs_to_category ]-(jp:Job_posting)-[:located_in_city ]→(c:City)
5 WHERE c.city = city AND catg.job_category = category
6 RETURN city, category, COUNT(jp.id) AS job_count;
```

	city	category	job_count
1	"Melbourne"	"Information & Communication Technology"	1641

Started streaming 1 records after 1 ms and completed after 19 ms.

BUSINESS QUERIES SCRIPT AND OUTPUT

```
1 // Q2: Find job_ids that share the same job_title?
2
3 MATCH (tl:Job_Title)←[:has_title]-(jp:Job_posting)
4 WITH tl, collect(jp.id) AS job_IDs, COUNT(jp.id) AS Numer_of_jobs_under_title
5 WHERE size(job_IDs) > 1
6 RETURN tl.job_title AS job_title,Numer_of_jobs_under_title, job_IDs ;
```

	job_title	Numer_of_jobs_under_title	job_IDs
1	"store manager fresh produce"	3	["Job_ID_26829", "Job_ID_1", "Job_ID_15147"]
2	"internal sales go electrical"	2	["Job_ID_10000", "Job_ID_25661"]
3	"php developer"	7	["Job_ID_10003", "Job_ID_10716", "Job_ID_2756", "Job_ID_1293", "Job_ID_27295", "Job_ID_1"
4	"site supervisor"	16	["Job_ID_129", "Job_ID_29795", "Job_ID_21768", "Job_ID_25233", "Job_ID_5134", "Job_ID_10"
5	"replenishment planner"	2	["Job_ID_10006", "Job_ID_19100"]
6	"business manager disability employment services"	4	["Job_ID_12959", "Job_ID_29799", "Job_ID_10007", "Job_ID_27030"]
7			

Started streaming 6694 records after 17 ms and completed after 37 ms, displaying first 1000 rows.

BUSINESS QUERIES SCRIPT AND OUTPUT

```
1 // Q3: Find all companies that offer jobs in different categories?
2
3 MATCH (comp:Company_Name)-[:Posting_job_for_category ]→(catg:Category)
4 WITH comp, collect(catg.job_category) AS categories, COUNT(catg.job_category) AS Numer_of_categories_advertised_by_company
5 WHERE size(categories) > 1
6 RETURN comp.company_name AS company, Numer_of_categories_advertised_by_company, categories;
```

	company	Numer_of_categories_advertised_by_company	categories
1	"target australia pty ltd"	4	["Retail & Consumer Products", "Design & Architecture", "Retail & Consumer f
2	"smaat recruitment"	12	["Retail & Consumer Products", "Sales", "Call Centre & Customer Service", "R
3	"edt global pty ltd"	6	["Retail & Consumer Products", "Retail & Consumer Products", "Information &
4	"retailworld resourcing"	2	["Retail & Consumer Products", "Retail & Consumer Products"]
5	"ultraceuticals"	3	["Retail & Consumer Products", "Retail & Consumer Products", "Trades & Ser
6	"bendon"	2	["Retail & Consumer Products", "Retail & Consumer Products"]
7			

Started streaming 5718 records after 17 ms and completed after 21 ms, displaying first 1000 rows.

BUSINESS QUERIES SCRIPT AND OUTPUT

```
1 // Q4 Find jobs based on the presence of a keyword?
2
3 WITH ' engineer ' AS keyword
4 MATCH (catg:Category)←[:belongs_to_category]-(jp:Job_posting)-[:has_title]→(tl:Job_Title)
5 WHERE toLower(catg.job_category) CONTAINS keyword OR toLower(tl.job_title) CONTAINS keyword
6 RETURN keyword, jp.id AS job_id, catg.job_category AS job_category,tl.job_title AS job_title;
```

	keyword	job_id	job_category	job_title
15	" engineer "	"Job_ID_11857"	"Information & Communication Technology"	"software engineer in test c c "
16	" engineer "	"Job_ID_11277"	"Information & Communication Technology"	"tableau visualization analyst tableau data engineer tableau sales report"
17	" engineer "	"Job_ID_6450"	"Information & Communication Technology"	"technical support engineer mandarin speaking software company "
18	" engineer "	"Job_ID_5474"	"Information & Communication Technology"	"application engineer front end "
19	" engineer "	"Job_ID_26798"	"Information & Communication Technology"	"senior systems engineer image sensing cctv computer imaging future submarine"
20	" engineer "	"Job_ID_25328"	"Information & Communication Technology"	"full stack java engineer payments developer melbourne "

BUSINESS QUERIES SCRIPT AND OUTPUT

```
1 // Q5 Find jobs posted during a specified period of time?
2
3 WITH '2018-04-13' AS starttime, '2018-04-14' AS endtime
4 MATCH (jp:Job_posting)-[:posted_by_company]→(comp:Company_Name)
5 WHERE datetime(starttime) ≤ jp.post_date AND jp.post_date ≤ datetime(endtime)
6 RETURN jp.id AS job_id, jp.post_date AS posting_date;
```

	job_id	posting_date	
1	"Job_ID_11390"	"2018-04-13T00:00:00Z"	
2	"Job_ID_11391"	"2018-04-13T00:00:00Z"	
3	"Job_ID_11392"	"2018-04-13T00:00:00Z"	
4	"Job_ID_11393"	"2018-04-13T00:00:00Z"	
5	"Job_ID_11394"	"2018-04-13T00:00:00Z"	

BUSINESS QUERIES SCRIPT AND OUTPUT

```
1 // Q6 What is the distribution of type of job for a specific city?
2
3 WITH 'Sydney' AS specific_city
4 MATCH (ty:Job_Type)←[ :type_of_job ]-(jp:Job_posting)-[:located_in_city]→(c:City)
5 WHERE c.city = specific_city WITH distinct(ty.job_type) AS type_of_job, COUNT(ty.job_type) as number_of_jobs
6 RETURN type_of_job, number_of_jobs;
```



	type_of_job	number_of_jobs
1	"Casual/Vacation"	470
2	"Full Time"	6688
3	"Contract/Temp"	1835
4	"Part Time"	419

Started streaming 4 records after 89 ms and completed after 213 ms.

BUSINESS QUERIES SCRIPT AND OUTPUT

```
1 // Q7 Maximum number of jobs in which state?
2 MATCH (jp:Job_posting)-[:located_in_city]→(c:City)-[:city_located_in_state]→(s:State)
3 WITH distinct(s.state) AS province_name, COUNT(jp.id) as number_of_jobs
4 RETURN province_name, number_of_jobs order by number_of_jobs DESC;
```

	province_name	number_of_jobs
3	"Queensland"	4797
4	"Western Australia"	2601
5	"South Australia"	1354
6	"Australian Capital Territory"	884
7	"Northern Territory"	335
8	"Tasmania"	284

Started streaming 8 records after 89 ms and completed after 157 ms.

DESIGN CHOICES WITH PROS AND CONS IDENTIFIED

- ❑ The Nodes have been created to address the specific business queries that need to be addressed.
- ❑ For example, we want to find the relationship between the category and job titles, therefore the relationship has been created between the two.
- ❑ Similarly, for category and company name.
- ❑ Cons for it is that it takes additional computational time and space to create the graphs at initial stage but it is very easy to solve the business inquiries that uses these nodes as input along with the relationship between them

MEANINGFUL GRAPH DATABASE NAVIGATION DISCUSSED

The screenshot displays the Neo4j Desktop interface, which is used for managing and visualizing graph databases. On the left, a sidebar titled "Database Information" provides details about the database, including the use of the "neo4j" database, node labels (such as "Category", "City", "Company_Name", "Job_Title", "Job_Type", "Job_posting", and "State"), relationship types (such as "Posting_job_for_category", "belongs_to_category", "city_located_in_state", "has_title", "located_in_city", "posted_by_company", "title_is_in_category", and "type_of_job"), and property keys (such as "city", "company_name", "id", "job_category", "job_title", "job_type", "post_date", and "state").

The main area shows a graph visualization of the database. The graph consists of numerous nodes (represented by red and grey circles) and relationships (represented by lines). The nodes are labeled with "2018-0..." and "2018-0...". The relationships are labeled with "Posting_job_for_category", "belongs_to_category", "city_located_in_state", "has_title", "located_in_city", "posted_by_company", "title_is_in_category", and "type_of_job".

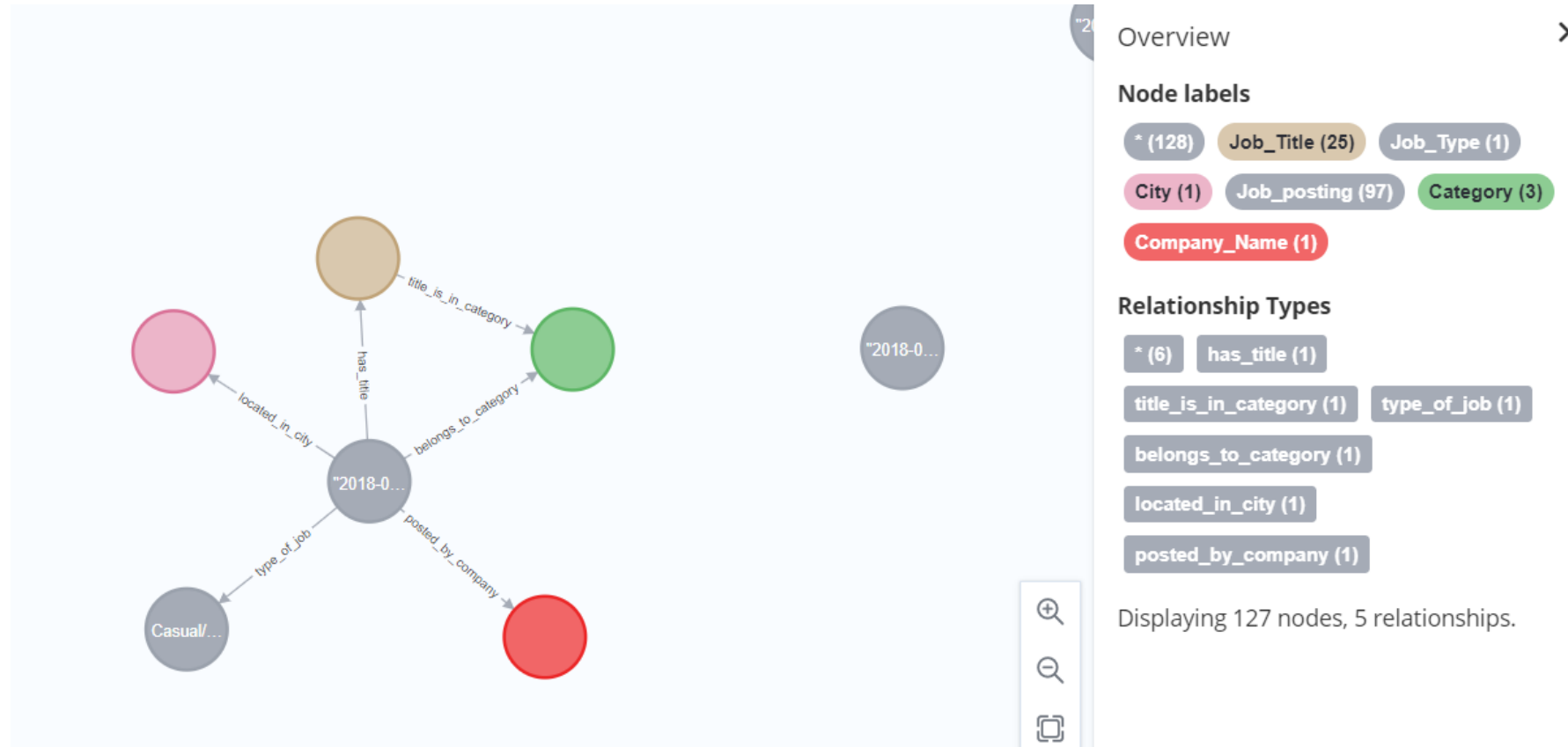
Below the graph, a query window shows the following query: `neo4j$ MATCH (n:Category) RETURN n LIMIT 25`. The results of the query are displayed in a table, showing 25 rows of data. The table has columns for "id", "category", "company_name", "job_title", "job_type", "post_date", and "state".

On the right side of the interface, an "Overview" panel provides a summary of the database, including the number of nodes (125) and relationships (100), and the distribution of node labels and relationship types. The "Node labels" section shows: "Category (25)", "Job_posting (32)", and "Company_Name (68)". The "Relationship Types" section shows: "belongs_to_category (32)" and "Posting_job_for_category (68)". The overview also states: "Displaying 125 nodes, 100 relationships."

At the bottom, another query window shows the following query: `neo4j$ MATCH (n:City) RETURN n LIMIT 25`. The results of the query are displayed in a table, showing 25 rows of data. The table has columns for "id", "city", "company_name", "job_title", "job_type", "post_date", and "state".

Its easy to navigate between the nodes after running Inquiry and using graph interface

MEANINGFUL GRAPH DATABASE NAVIGATION



Finding characteristics of certain job advertisement and relationships