CIND110 DATA ORGANIZATION FOR DATA ANALYSTS

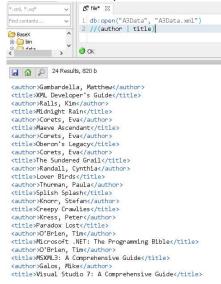
ASSIGNMENT 2 XML, Information Retrieval, Data Mining, and NoSQL

SECTION: DK0
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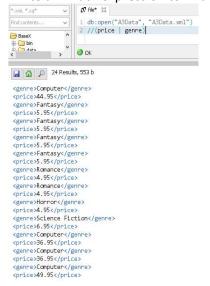
1 Section-A:

1.1 XML

1. Write an XPath expression to find all authors along with their corresponding books.



2. Write an XPath expression to find the prices of all the books and their genre.



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3. Write an XPath expression to find the title, price, and the description in the text of the last book in the catalog.



4. Write an XPath expression to find the authors and titles of the books which cost more than 40 dollars, along with the respective prices.



5. Write an XPath expression to find the authors and prices of the books belonging to Computer genre.



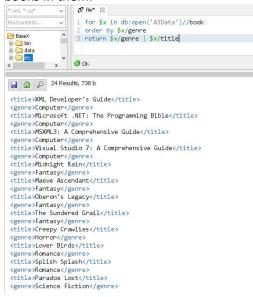
6. Write an XQuery (FLWOR) script to find the titles of the books arranged in ascending order of price, of which the price are more than 30 dollars.



7. Write an XQuery (FLWOR) script to provide only the descriptions of the books which cost less than 5 dollars.



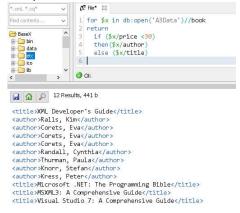
8. Write an XQuery (FLWOR) script which gives the various genre along with the text of the title of the books in them.



9. Write an XQuery (FLWOR) script which gives the description text showing that the books belongs to Fantasy genre.



10. Write an XQuery (FLWOR) script which gives the list of authors whose books cost less than 30 dollars and provides the titles of the books otherwise.



1.2 Information Retrieval (IR)

See SamErb.Ann.rmd and SamErb.Ann.html files.

2 Section-B

2.1 Data Mining

1. Use the K-means algorithm to cluster this dataset. You can initiate the calculations by assuming K=2 and assume that the records with RIDs 103 and 104 are used as the initial cluster centroids.

Using the Euclidean Distance formula:

$$d(x, y) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i)^2}$$

The distance/proximity was calculated between the data points:

Pairwise Eu	uclidean dista					
ID	d(ID = 101,j)	d(ID = 102,j)	d(ID = 103,j)	d(ID = 104,j)	d(ID = 105,j)	d(ID = 106,j)
101		28.28	22.36	5.00	5.00	32.02
102	28.28		10.00	32.02	25.00	5.00
103	22.36	10.00		26.93	20.62	11.18
104	5.00	32.02	26.93		7.07	36.06
105	5.00	25.00	20.62	7.07		29.15
106	32.02	5.00	11.18	36.06	29.15	

Example calculations:

$$d(101, 102) = \sqrt{(30 - 50)^2 + (5 - 25)^2} = 28.28$$

$$d(101, 103) = \sqrt{(30 - 50)^2 + (5 - 15)^2} = 22.36$$

$$d(101, 104) = \sqrt{(30 - 25)^2 + (5 - 5)^2} = 5.00$$

Looking at the distance calculations at each initial centroid (103 and 104), we can find the new position of the centroid by calculating the average position of all the points in each cluster. As we have identified the first cluster around datapoints 104, 101, and 105, we can now calculate the average position as follows:

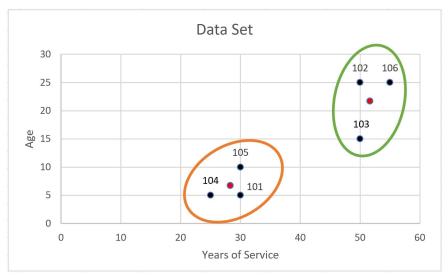
$$centroid_{C1} = \left(\frac{30+25+30}{3}, \frac{5+5+1}{3}\right) = (28.33, 6.67)$$

The same calculation can be done for the second cluster around datapoints 103, 102, and 106:

$$centroid_{C2} = \left(\frac{50+50+55}{3}\;, \frac{25+15+25}{3}\right) = (51.67, 21.67)$$

We can visually see the two clusters, K=2 when you plot the dataset:

Dataset for K-means Clustering							
ID	age	years	Cluster ID				
101	30	5	1				
102	50	25	2				
103	50	15	2				
104	25	5	1				
105	30	10	1				
106	55	25	2				



- The average position of all the points of a cluster (centroid) are plotted in red
- 2. Provide a brief description on the difference between describing discovered knowledge using clustering and describing it using classification.

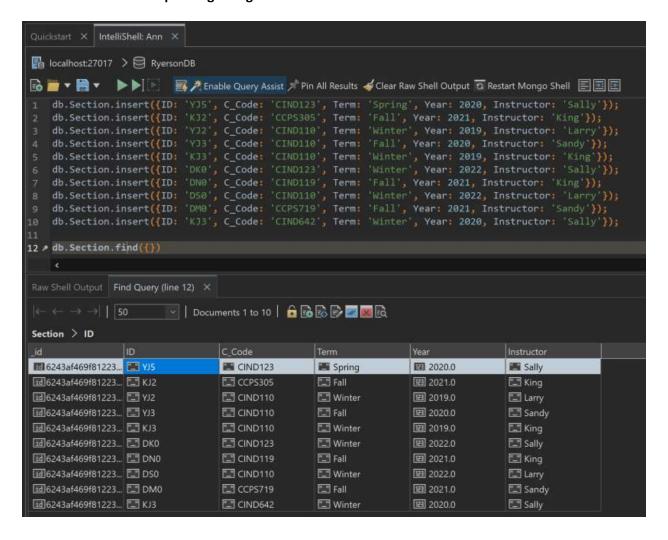
Given the small two-dimensional dataset and lack of predefined classes or labels of the data points, we were able to group the data into two clear clusters. Without any additional data we see that there is a relationship between age and years of service: the younger the age, the less years of service and the older the age, the more years of service.

In terms of classification, any new data points we receive, we can then use relationship found using K-means to determine which class/cluster the new datapoint belongs to. If we were to attempt to classify

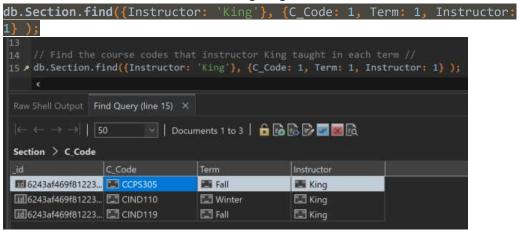
this dataset before using the K-means algorithm, it would be much harder to determine a relationship of any between the small dataset. One data analyst could easily classify the data differently from another, while K-means clustering allows a more streamline approach.

2.2 NoSQL

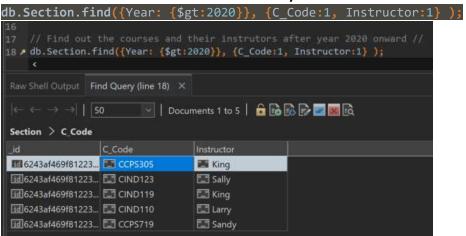
1. Create the corresponding MongoDB database and Collection with the values.



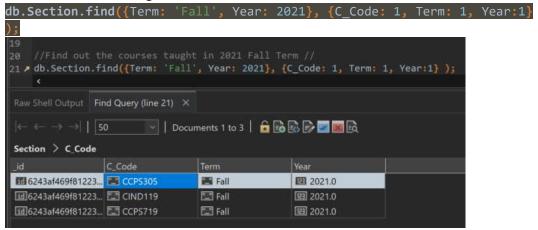
- In the following, there are five questions to retrieve the output by NoSQL Queries from the Collection created. Write down the corresponding MongoDB codes for each question and provide the output as well.
 - a. Find the course codes that instructor King taught in each term:



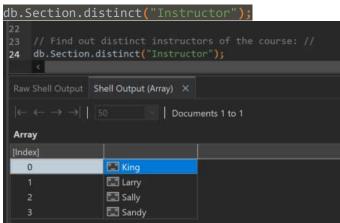
b. Find out the courses and their instructors after year 2020 onward:



c. Find out the course taught in 2021 Fall Term:



d. Find out distinct instructors of the course:



e. Find distinct courses taught in the program by grouping them as per their codes:

