Evaluating NoSQL Models on Nuclear Energy Dataset

Group 45

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The dataset includes power plant data such as fuel type, capacity, coordinates, generation statistics, and national energy outputs. Our research questions span a range of query types:

- Aggregations by fuel type or country
- Temporal trends in generation
- Comparisons across fuel types (e.g., nuclear vs solar)
- Mortality estimates per energy source
- These questions informed our evaluation of each model's analytical capabilities.

Mongo DB vs Neo4j

Query	Title	Techinical reasons
1	Capacity by fuel type	Requires GROUP BY and sum on attributes; no relationships between nodes
2	Top 10 countries by nuclear capacity	Aggregation and sorting; simple tabular analysis, not relational
3	Percentage of nuclear over total capacity	Needs two aggregations and a global comparison; lacks relationship logic
8	Relative error estimated vs actual	Simple calculation between two attributes; no node-to-node relation

When Neo4j Fits → Query 5: Geographic Banding

While most analytical queries are not well-suited for Neo4j, **Query 5** aligns with its strengths.

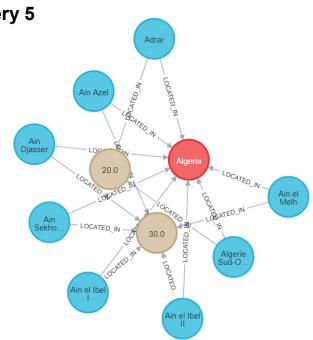
Why?

It explores the **geographic distribution** of nuclear power plants. Relies on **explicit relationships**:

•(:PowerPlant)-[:LOCATED_IN]->(:Country)

Output:

lat_band	lon_band	plant_count	capacity_mw	countries_in_band
45-50°	0-5°	9	27890.0	{France}
35–40°	$125 – 130^{\circ}$	6	23076.0	{South Korea}
3540°	135140°	6	16386.0	{Japan}



Aspect	Neo4j	MongoDB
Coordinate transformations	More readable (uses floor() and string concatenation)	More nested and technical (\$floor, \$concat, \$toString, \$add)
Aggregation	via WITH and RETURN	Requires multiple stages (\$group, \$project, \$sort)
Country set handling	collect(DISTINCT)	\$addToSet + \$reduce for sorting and concatenation
Final sorting	ORDER BY	\$sort
Conceptual effort	Simpler if relationships are already modeled	More verbose, but structured and flexible

From SQL Tables to MongoDB Collections

