Project Phase II

SOEN 363: Database Systems for Software Engineers

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> > April 15, 2020

Analyzing Big Data Using NoSQL Systems

(a) Download a big real dataset; it is recommended to get a dataset of at least 0.5 GBs.

We selected the following dataset from Kaggle: SafeBooru - Anime Image Dataset

Characteristics of chosen dataset

- Metadata: 2,736,037 rows of tag-based anime image metadata

- Contains 2736034 unique values

Size: 1.24 GB9 Columns

- Filetype: .csv (comma separated values)

- No. of files: 1

Preview of dataset:

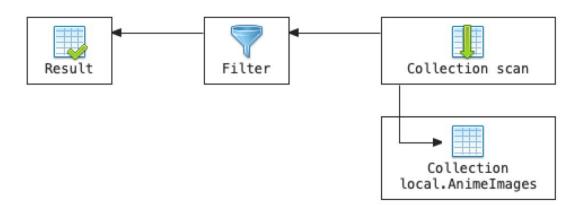
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21	22	1264803320	s	1	//safebooru.	850	531	//safebooru.	arf fate_testa	arossa maho	u_shoujo_lyr	ical_nanoha m	nahou_shou	jo_lyrica
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27	30	1264803324	s	1	//safebooru.	850	638	//safebooru.	brown_eyes t	festa!!hype	er_girls_pop-	gun hagiwara	_onsen japa	nese_cl

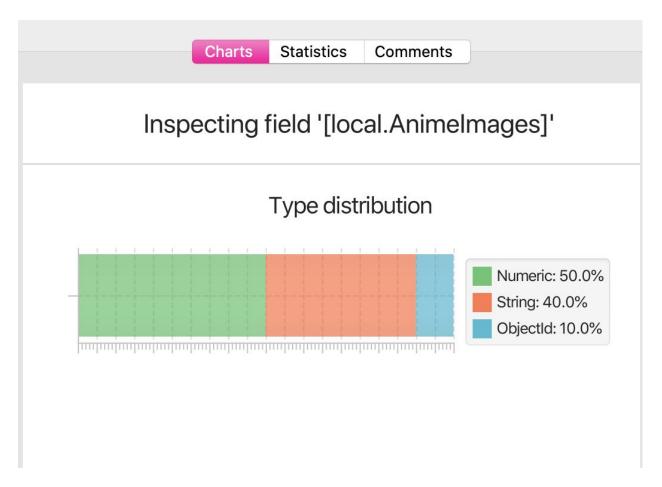
(b) Provide the data model for your datasets (i.e. graph, document, key-value, or column-store).

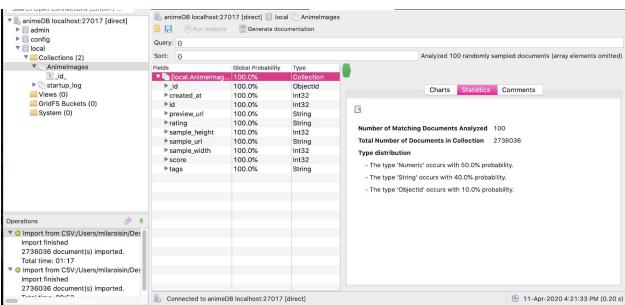
We'll be using MongoDB for our metadata database analysis. MongoDB is a document-oriented database. We used the Studio3T GUI to help streamline our queries with MongoDB. We included the schema report generated by the IDE alongside this document for your perusal.

Here are the columns for our dataset:

id	created_a	rating	score	sample_u	sample_w	sample_h	preview_u	tags
unique	t	always	net	rl	idth	eight	rl	space-
id for	time in	's' for	upvote	url for	width of	height	url for	separat
each	second	safe,	1	mediu	mediu	of	thumbn	ed list
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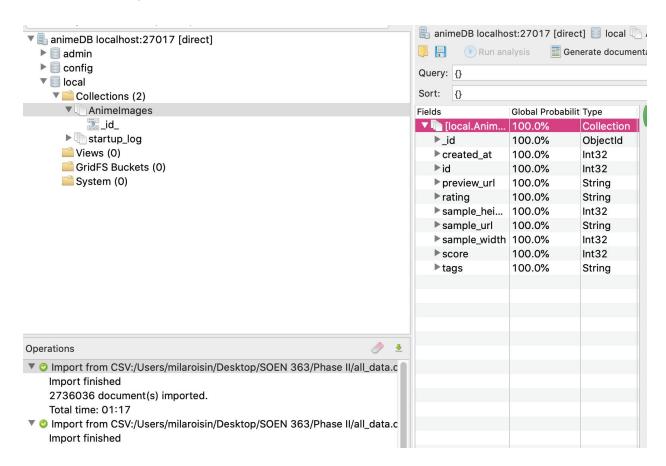


(c) Create a noSQL database for a real dataset of your choice.

We created the database 'animeDB' to load our big dataset for MongoDB with the document collection as 'AnimeImages'.

(d) Load the dataset into your NoSQL database.

See screenshot below for successful loading of our CSV file into our NoSQL database with the correct field data type.



(e) Write at least 10 different queries that show some useful information about the dataset. This should include different aspects of your NoSQL.

For this part we used a neat feature that is part of the **Studio3T IDE**: the Visual Query Builder.

1.	Images that have ratings other than 's':
	Query Code:

```
use local;
db.getCollection("AnimeImages").find(
{
    "rating" : {
        "$ne" : "s"
    }
}
}
Results: 14,522 documents rendered in 2.893 seconds.
```

2. Images with net score > 20

Results: 47 documents rendered in 3.384 seconds.

3. Image Height greater or equal to 1000 pixels AND Image Width greater or equal to 1000 pixels

Query:

Result: 179, 083 documents rendered in 0.508 seconds.

4. Images that contain tags with an underscore "_", height greater than 1000 pixels and width greater than 1000 pixels.

```
Query:
use local;
db.getCollection("AnimeImages").find(
    "$or" : [
      {
         "tags": /.*_.*/i
      },
         "sample_height": {
           "$gt": NumberInt(1000)
      }
    ],
    "sample_width": {
      "$gt": NumberInt(1000)
  }
);
Results: 127, 452 documents rendered in 0.430 seconds
5. Images with width that equal 850 pixels
Query:
use local;
db.getCollection("AnimeImages").find(
    "$or" : [
         "sample_width": NumberInt(850)
    1
);
Result: 887,704 documents rendered in 0.187 seconds.
6. File types in Portable Networks Graphic (PNG) format
Query:
// Requires official MongoShell 3.6+
use local;
```

```
db.getCollection("Animelmages").find(
{
    "preview_url" : /.*\.png.*/i
});

Results: 697, 283 documents rendered in 0.427 seconds.

7. File types in Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPG) format

Query:
```

Results: 1, 928, 628 documents rendered in 0.157 seconds.

8. Images that contain brown eyes and brown hair:

Query:

Results: 188, 879 documents rendered in 1.148 seconds.

9. Images that are created in vector format (meaning artwork created with lines, points and curves made from mathematical equations rather than pixels)

Query:

Results: 5,064 documents rendered in 17.457 seconds.

10. Images correlation for socks and stripes:

Results: 680 documents rendered in 25.896 seconds.

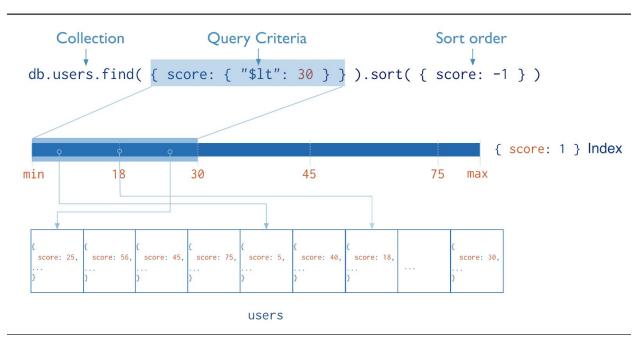
**Note: All query results are extracted in CSV format and zipped along with this report.

(f) Investigate the balance between the consistency and availability in your NoSQL system.

So looking further into this question, I came across the concept of the CAP theorem. The theorem suggests that a distributed database system relies on two of the three factors for a successful system: consistency (c), availability (a), and partition tolerance (p). For every choice made in a system, there is an opportunity cost that is made. There will be a trade off made between making choices between the three factors. IBM provided a clever expression to explain the CAP theorem: "Cheap, Fast, and Good: Pick Two". MongoDB utilizes two factors of the CAP theorem: consistency and partition tolerance. Availability is not considered in this system. As it uses one primary node to conduct its queries, if it is preoccupied while doing a transaction, the system is put on hold until it frees up again.

(g) Investigate the indexing techniques available in your NoSQL system.

So according to the MongoDB documentation, "the best indexes for [an] application must take a number of factors into account, including the kinds of queries you expect, the ratio of reads to writes, and the amount of free memory on your system." It works similar to other database systems except there's a concept of indexes at the collections level and it works like a B-tree data structure. The primary key equivalence would be the unique index called _id. This is to prevent duplicate versions of the data and it uses this one index to evaluate queries.



Furthermore, MongoDB implements multikey indexes to index the content stored in arrays. If you index a field that holds an array value, MongoDB creates separate index entries for every element of the array. These multikey indexes allow queries to select documents that contain arrays by matching on element or elements of the arrays. These indexes must make sure that they fit the RAM size so it can deliver strong performance and efficient processing.

More details for their indexing techniques can be located here in the MongoDB documentation manual: Indexing Strategies .	