**DATA REPOSITORY FOR HUMAN**

**DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS**

MID TERM SUBMISSION

(8th SEMESTER)



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**1.PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Information and Technology are the two faces of the same coin; ones which have become an indispensable part of the digital world. As the cyber world has grown so has the volume of Data that is being churned at a daily and monumental pace. Data itself is not sufficient to seek the information that organizations need to make informed decisions. This data needs to be closely managed, monitored, processed, summarized, collated, documented and secured so that it can be used effectively by the rightful owners.

Managing this huge volume of data has made it mandatory to have Data Repository for easy discovery, Visualization and Analysis to have an Automatized flow of Data from the Data Provider to the Data Consumer. This Data Repository Systems amalgamate people and procedures to process Data and involves Discovery, Analysis, Visualization, Manipulation and Retrieval of Data.

**1.1 Acquiring, Maintaining and Providing Data for analysis:**

The Data System includes the entire lifecycle of the conversion of raw data into its meaningful counterpart, information. This is a Data Repository System which is basically a Data System in the form of a Dashboard for Easy Discovery, Visualization and Analysis of Human Development Indicators like Literacy Rate, Poverty Rate, and Mortality Rate etc. which facilitates the automatic flow of Data from the Provider to the Consumer with the Maintainer in between, maintaining the Data. This is a 3-way process in which there are 3-Entities: Data Provider, Data Repository Maintainer, and Data Consumer, with which the Data flows is the System.

1. Provider: This is the Data Provider which provides the Data to the Data Repository System according the measures set by the Data Maintainer. Data provider, to provide the data has to register with the System so to provide the Data to the system so that Consumer can consume the Data. Moreover, System will generate a notification on the Registered Provider’s System when the Data Consumer generates a request for the Data.
2. Maintainer: This is the Data Maintainer which maintains the flow of Data from the Provider to the Consumer. This Maintainer Entity sets the measures with which the Data provider provides the Data and the Data Consumer can consume the Data with the help of the Data Repository System. And also this Maintainer takes the request from the Data Consumer to consume the Data and notify the Provider for the same. Similarly when a Provider provides the Data to the System, this Maintainer will generate a notification on the Consumer’s System so that he can consume the provided Information.
3. Consumer: This is the Data Consumer consumes the Data, provided by the Data Provider to the System. This Entity constitutes various organizations which require Analyzed Data in the Visual form so as to work on it. For this, these various organizations have to register with the System so as to get the Analyzed, visualized Data from the Provider.

**2. INTRODUCTION**

Data permeates everything we do – that’s why we often hear data referred to as the lifeblood of businesses and organizations. However, it’s true that not all data is equal, but it’s also true that data is so critical we couldn’t live without it. That’s why numerous experts have put a dollar value on Data. In this Era of Information Technology, when Data is in such an abundant form, when each and every day we are generating Millions of GBs of Data, this much data has to be managed very carefully and analyzed very critically so that this millions of GBs of data can be used crucially, Organizations are investing millions of dollars, if not billions of dollars to create, store, maintain and protect data. So if we combine the value of data, the necessity of data, and the amount of money being spent on data, it’s easy to see how important data is, but if you can’t access that data within an appropriate timeframe based on the need, then organizations are spending a lot of money without gaining any real value. After all, what do we really gain when data is just sitting on storage? Nothing.

The real value of data is derived when it’s used. Furthermore, the speed and efficiency in accessing and obtaining that data is even more important as it significantly impacts the value of the data and one of the way to use it crucially is Data Repository System. There is no denying that data is invaluable. It underpins everything we do, especially being in the digital age. If anything happens to any of our servers we use backup copies to restore lost data. We use data to make decisions; some simple and others life changing e.g. using data to develop cures for illnesses. We use data to bring to market new applications. We use data to enable us to move forward.  Some businesses are literally built on data – e.g. Facebook (worth $28 billion) and Twitter (worth $10 billion). Other businesses can easily attribute how data is adding to their bottom line.

Data Repository System is an Automised Dashboard System to analyze and visualize the Data and here specifically Human Development Indicators, which can be used by various organizations such as UNO(United Nations Organisation), WHO(World Health Organisation) and various local organisations to prepare their results out of these Human Development Indicators accordingly which is provided by the various Countries on this Dashboard System in an automised way. This system is used to create an automized flow of Data between the Data Provider and Data Consumer, and forming a Data Repository out of this Data so that Consumer can also analyze this Data via text or via a more systematic visual form which is also get notified and delivered on the System with the help of Web Services so that, that respective system can also manage that data accordingly.

**2.1 LOADING FILES FROM JSON INTO D3.JS**

For nested data, or for passing around data where you don't want to mess with data typing, its hard to beat [JSON](http://json.org/).

JSON has become the language of the internet for good reason. Its easy to understand, write, and parse. And with [d3.json](https://github.com/d3/d3-request/blob/master/README.md#json) - you too can harness its power.

Here is an example JSON file called employees.json:

[

{"name":"Andy Hunt",

"title":"Big Boss",

"age": 68,

"bonus": true

},

{"name":"Charles Mack",

"title":"Jr Dev",

"age":24,

"bonus": false

}

]

Loading employees.json with d3.json:

d3.json("/data/employees.json", **function**(data) {

console.log(data[0]);

});

=> {name: "Andy Hunt", title: "Big Boss", age: 68, bonus: true}

*This code is using d3.js*

We can see that, unlike our flat file parsing, numeric types stay numeric. Indeed, a JSON value can be a string, a number, a boolean value, an array, or another object. This allows nested data to be dealt with easily.

**2.2 COMBINING FILES:**

**Using native Array functions**

We can implement a simple join (left outer join in database terms) using native, i.e., already existing Array functions as follows. The method presented here modifies the articles array in place by adding a new key-value-pair for brand.

articles.forEach(**function**(article) {

**var** result = brands.filter(**function**(brand) {

**return** brand.id === article.brand\_id;

});

**delete** article.brand\_id;

article.brand = (result[0] !== undefined) ? result[0].name : null;

});

console.log(articles);

**2.3 SUMMARISING DATA:**

With the data [loaded](http://learnjsdata.com/read_data.html), we want to take a quick look at what we have. D3 has a number of tools to use for quick data exploration.

To start, let's pretend we have loaded up a csv file - and have a dataset that looks something like:

**var** data = [

{"city":"seattle", "state":"WA", "population":652405, "land\_area":83.9},

{"city":"new york", "state":"NY", "population":8405837, "land\_area":302.6},

{"city":"boston", "state":"MA", "population":645966, "land\_area":48.3},

{"city":"kansas city", "state":"MO", "population":467007, "land\_area":315}

];

## Min & Max

As it turns out, D3 comes to the rescue again, with [d3.min](https://github.com/d3/d3-array#min) and [d3.max](https://github.com/d3/d3-array#max). Use the callback function to indicate which property (or computed value based on the properties) to access.

**var** minLand = d3.min(data, **function**(d) { **return** d.land\_area; });

console.log(minLand);

**=>** 48.3

*This code is using d3.js*

**var** maxLand = d3.max(data, **function**(d) { **return** d.land\_area; });

console.log(maxLand);

**=>** 315

*This code is using d3.js*

If you want both of them at the same time, you can use [d3.extent](https://github.com/d3/d3-array#extent)

**var** landExtent = d3.extent(data, **function**(d) { **return** d.land\_area; });

console.log(landExtent);

**=>** [48.3, 315]

*This code is using d3.js*

This returns an array with the first element the minimum value and the second element the maximum.

## Summary Statistics

D3 provides a few basic tools to analyze your data, all using the same format as the min and max functions. Simply provide the property you would like to analyze, and you are good to go.

[d3.mean](https://github.com/d3/d3-array#mean)

**var** landAvg = d3.mean(data, **function**(d) { **return** d.land\_area; });

console.log(landAvg);

**=>** 187.45

*This code is using d3.js*

[d3.median](https://github.com/d3/d3-array#median)

**var** landMed = d3.median(data, **function**(d) { **return** d.land\_area; });

console.log(landMed);

**=>** 193.25

*This code is using d3.js*

[d3.deviation](https://github.com/d3/d3-array#deviation) - for standard deviation

**var** landSD = d3.deviation(data, **function**(d) { **return** d.land\_area; });

console.log(landSD);

**=>** 140.96553952414519

*This code is using d3.js*

**3. APPLICATIONS**

Data Repository for Human Development Indicators provides easy and convenient access to real-time data generated by censuses conducted by governments in various nations, this data ranges from a country’s population to its literacy rate. These indicators are then used by organizations like United Nations(UN) or World Health Organization(WHO) to rank nations for lifestyle quality.

One such example is Human Development Index which is calculated on the basis of a country’s life expectancy for health, expected years of schooling, mean of years of schooling for education and Gross National Income per capita for standard of living by United Nations Development Program. Every year UNDP ranks countries based on the HDI report released in their annual report. HDI is one of the best tools to keep track of the level of development of a country, as it combines all major social and economic indicators that are responsible for economic development.

Access to this data is paramount and is made easily possible through Data Repository for Human Development Indicators

**4. TECHINICAL REQUIREMENTS:**

* 1. D3.js:D3.js is a JavaScript library for manipulating documents based on data. D3 helps you bring data to life using HTML, SVG and CSS. D3’s emphasis on web standards gives you the full capabilities of modern browsers without tying yourself to a proprietary framework, combining powerful visualization components and a data-driven approach to DOM manipulation.D3.js helps you attach your data to DOM (Document Object Model) elements. Then you can use CSS3, HTML, and/or SVG showcase this data. Finally, you can make the data interactive through the use of D3.js data-driven transformations and transitions. This D3.js Framework will be used to generate visual representation to the Analysed Data on the Data Repository Dashboard which is provided by the Provider so that the consumer can analyse and consume the Data accordingly.
  2. Node.js: Node.js is a platform built on Chrome’s JavaScript Runtime for easily building fast and scalable network applications. Node.js uses an event-driven, non-blocking I/O model that makes it lightweight and efficient, perfect for data-intensive real-time applications that run across distributed devices.

Node.js is an open source, cross-platform runtime environment for developing server-side and networking applications

**4.3** Express.js:Express is a minimal and flexible Node.js web application framework that provides a robust set of features to develop web and mobile applications. It facilitates the rapid development of Node based Web applications. Following are some of the core features of Express framework

* Allows to set up middleware to respond to HTTP Requests.
* Defines a routing table which is used to perform different actions based on HTTP Method and URL.
* Allows to dynamically rendering HTML Pages based on passing arguments to templates.

This Node framework with the help of Node is used to make the server side of the Dashboard, which is used to generate the notifications to the provider and the consumer’s system.

**4.4** CSS:**CSS** stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets

* CSS describes **how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media**
* CSS **saves a lot of work**. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
* External stylesheets are stored in **CSS files**
  1. HTML:HTML is the standard mark-up language for creating Web pages.
* HTML stands for Hyper Text Mark-up Language
* HTML describes the structure of Web pages using mark-up
* HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages
* HTML elements are represented by tags
* HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on
* Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page

**5.USE CASE DIAGRAM:**

A use case diagram is used to model functionalities and requirements of a system. A use case diagram shows the interaction of various users with the system, it has actors and the actions they can perform with the system. An actor is any person or external system that interacts with the system to achieve a user goal. The Use Case Diagram is a visualization of a use case.

The Use Case Diagram for the actions that the Users (provider, maintainer

and consumer) can perform in the system. Usually referred to as behaviour diagrams they are used to describe a set of actions that some system or systems should or can perform in collaboration with one or more external users of the system.

The use case diagrams shown here are for the two most common users of

the system namely provider and data consumers.

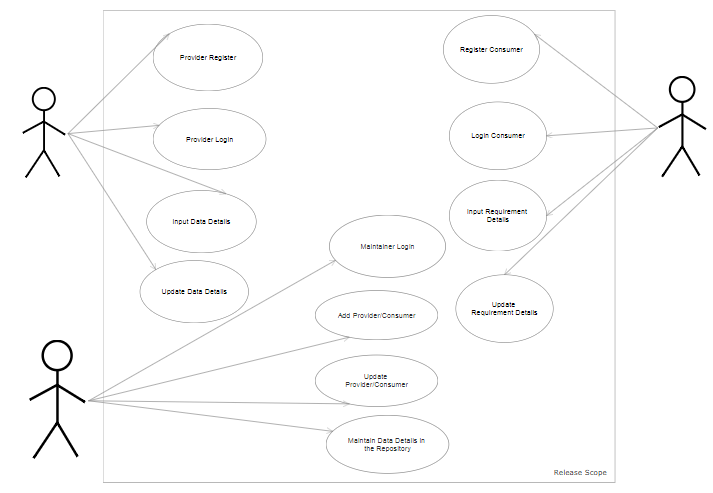
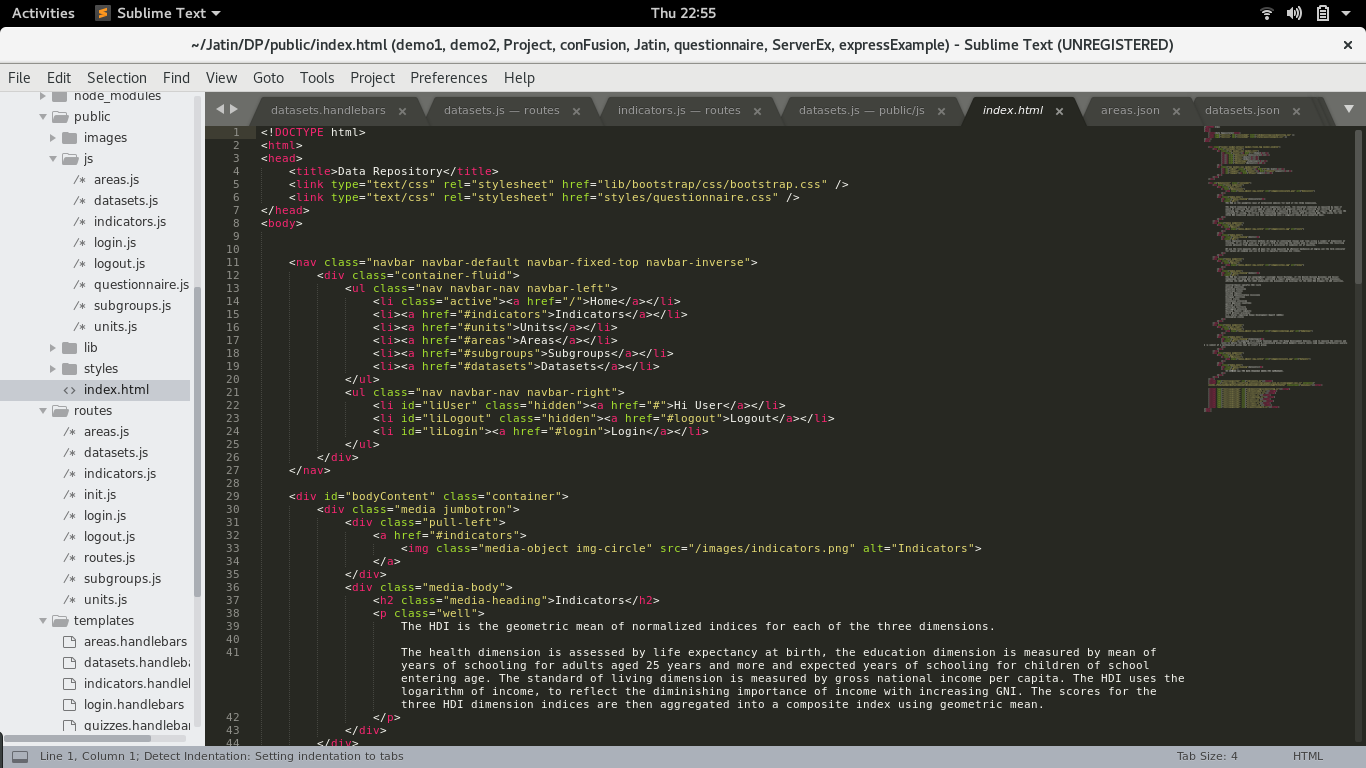
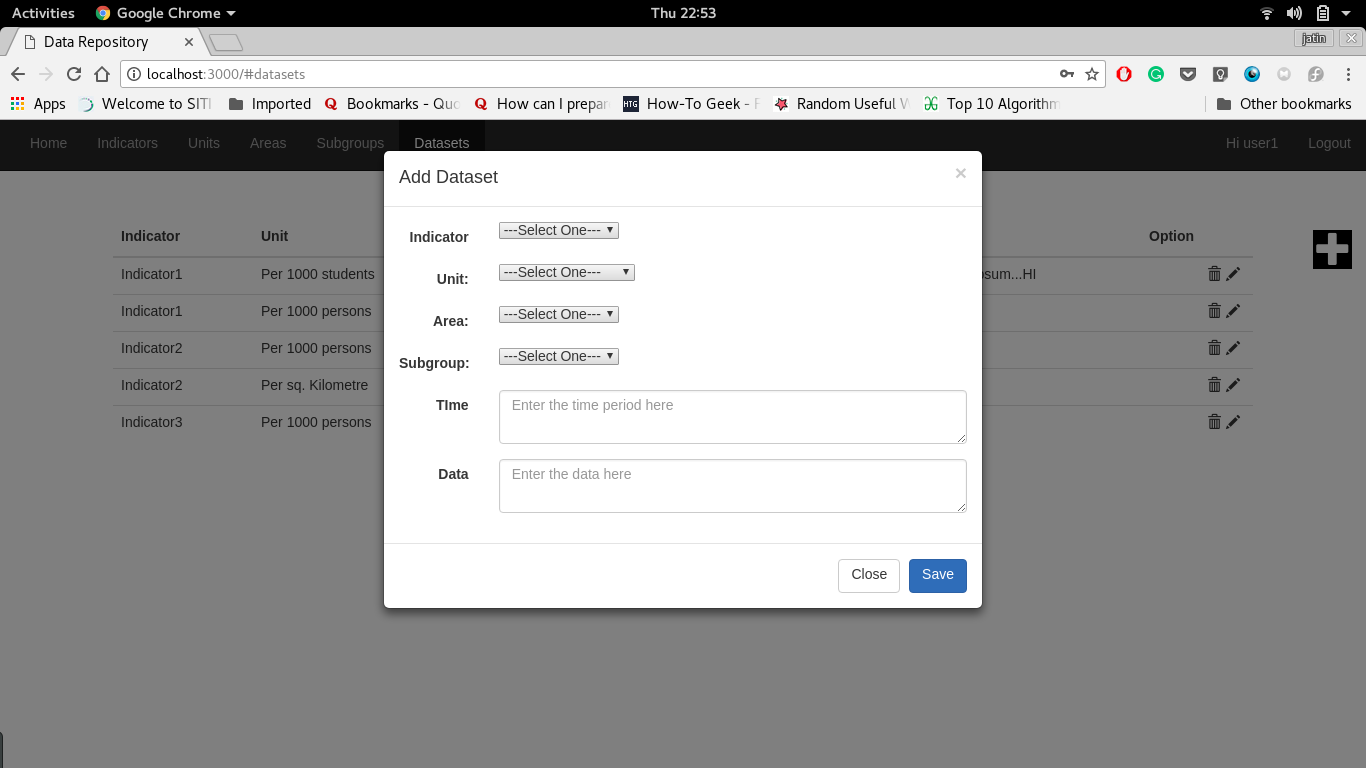
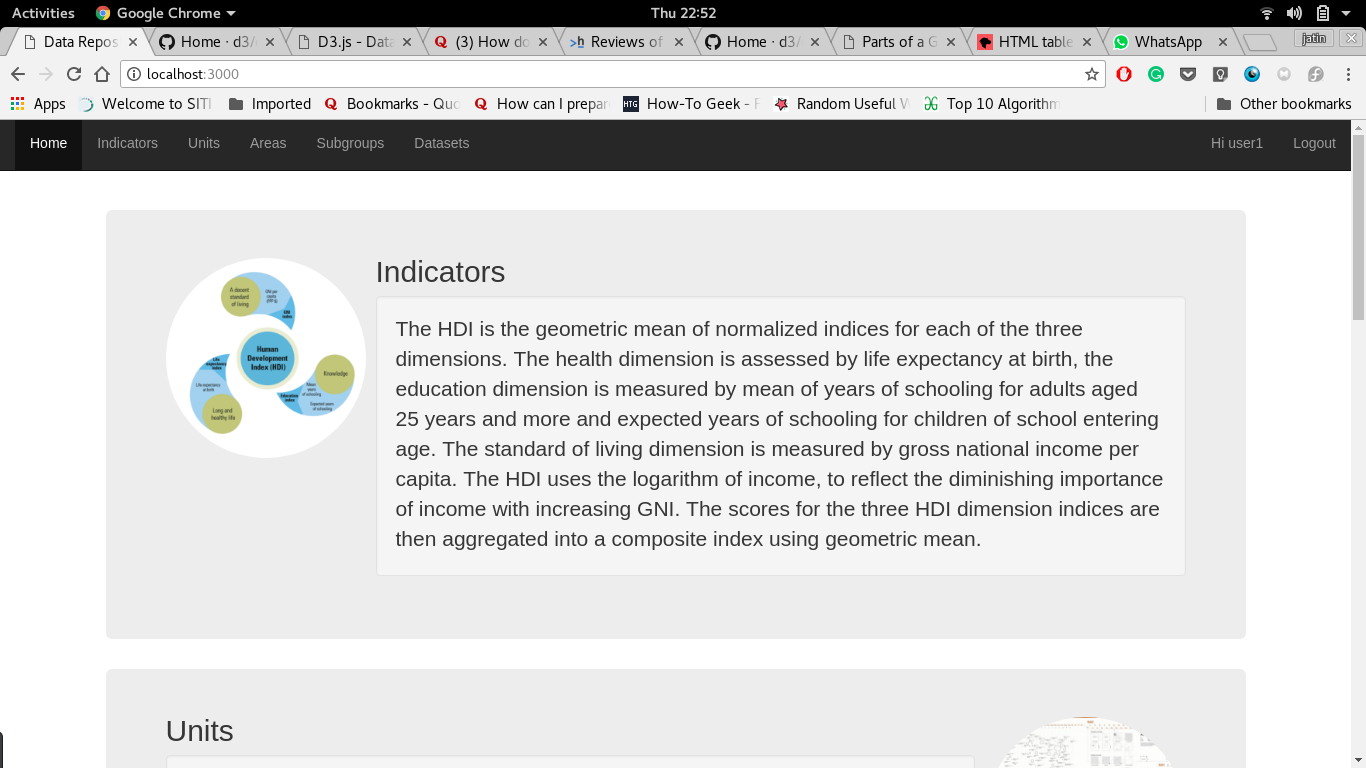
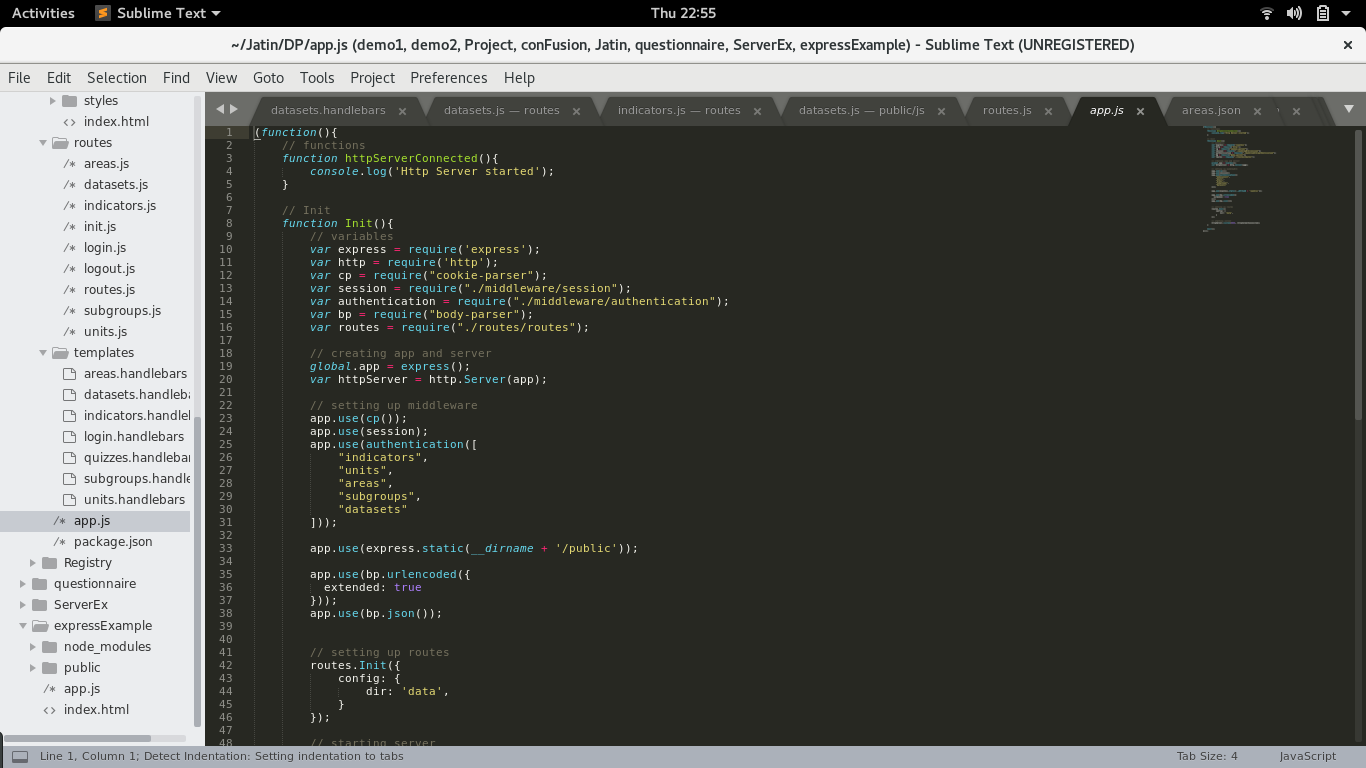
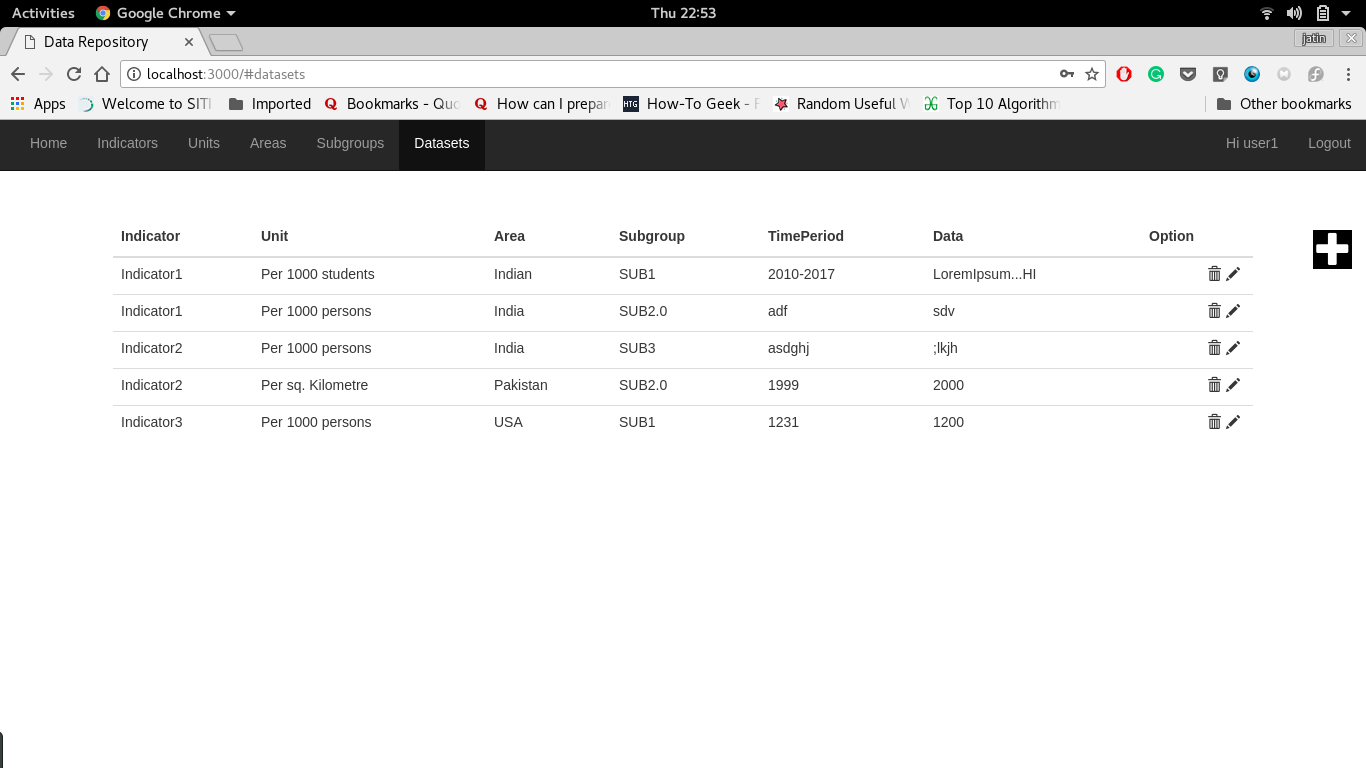
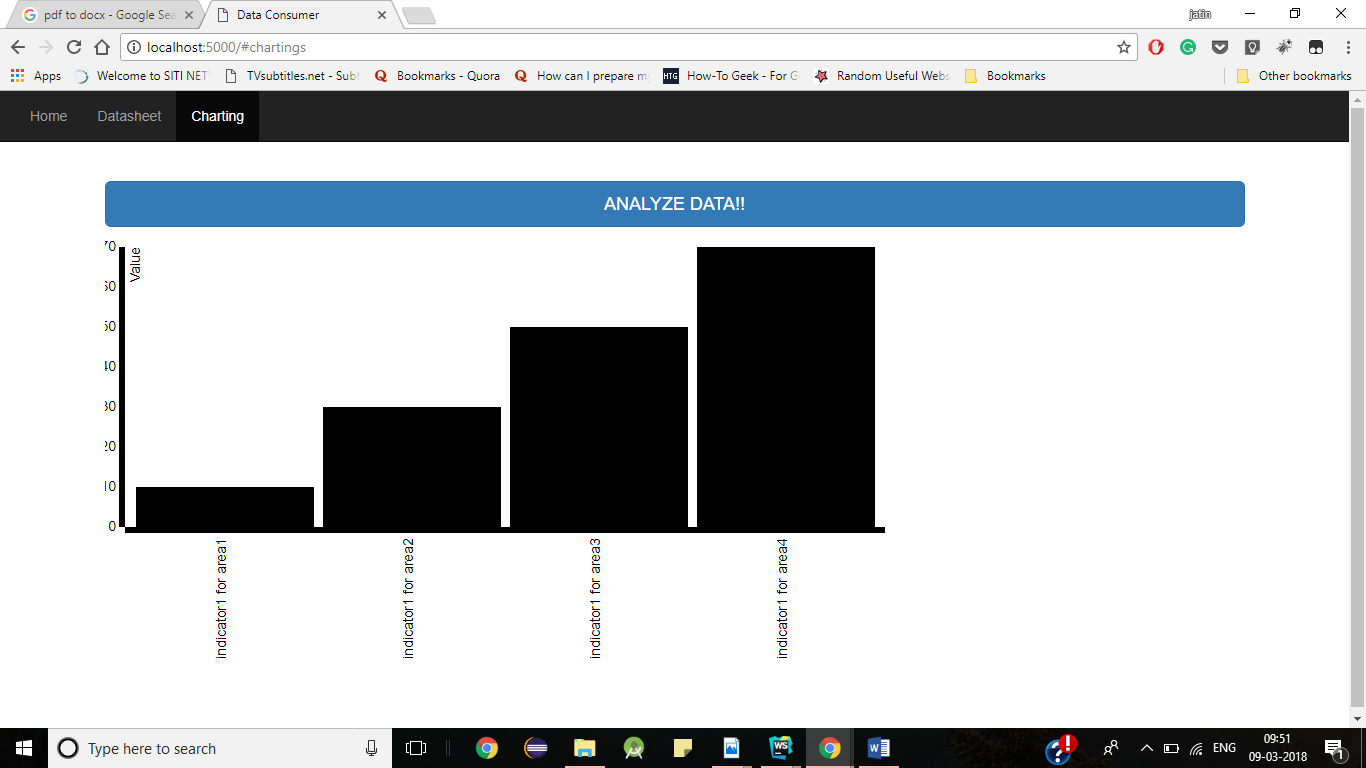


Figure3: Use case diagram of Maintainer

**6. SCREENSHOTS**







**7.BOOKS AND REFERENCES**

WEBSITES:

* <https://en.wikipedia.org/>
* <https://www.w3schools.com/html/>
* <https://stackoverflow.com/>
* <https://nodejs.org/>
* <https://d3js.org/>
* <http://learnjsdata.com/index.html>
* <https://app.pluralsight.com/player?course=d3js-data-visualization-fundamentals&author=ben-sullins&name=d3js-data-visualization-fundamentals-m8-pulling-it-all-together&clip=2&mode=live>

BOOKS:

* Node Up and Running - Tom-Hughes Croucher
* The Node Book – Manuel Kiesling
* HTML & CSS: Design and Build John Duckett