Bookstore Database Design

Part 2

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Data Lake Integration and Dataset Compilation

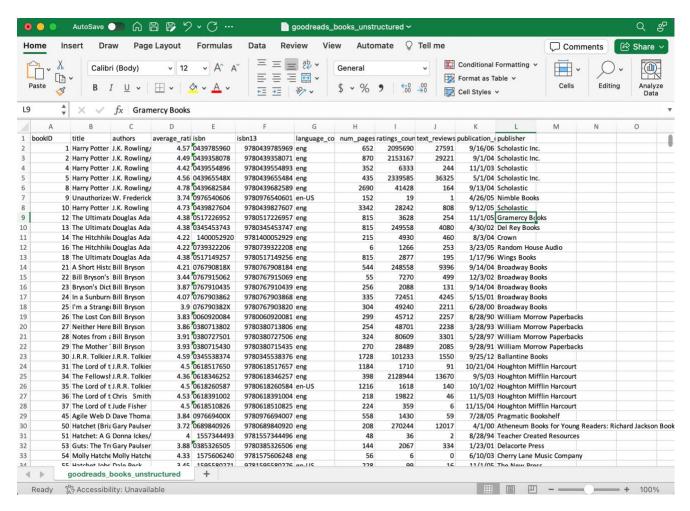
A data lake is an integral part of modern data architectures, especially when dealing with vast and varied datasets. In the context of our bookstore's EDA, the data lake serves as a centralized repository where all types of data—structured, semi-structured, and unstructured—are stored in their raw form. The flexibility of a data lake allows for the storage and analysis of large volumes of unstructured data, which in our case includes Good Reads and Amazon book reviews.

Composition of the Data Lake

Unstructured Datasets

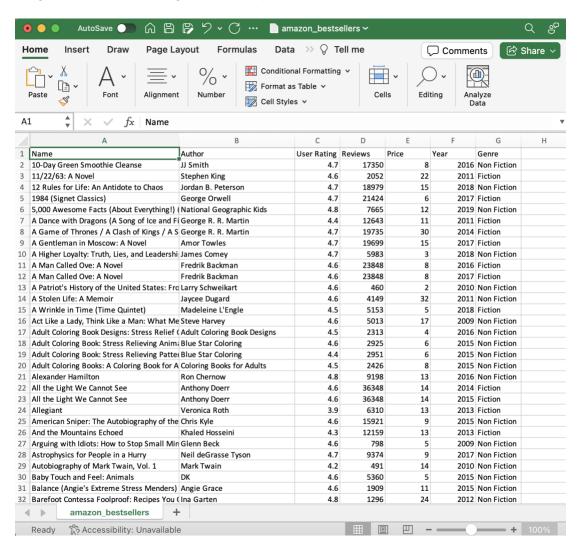
1. Good Reads Book Reviews:

This dataset comprises extensive user-generated reviews and ratings from the Good Reads platform. It offers a wealth of qualitative data, such as reader sentiment and engagement, which are not readily available in structured datasets.



2. Amazon Book Reviews:

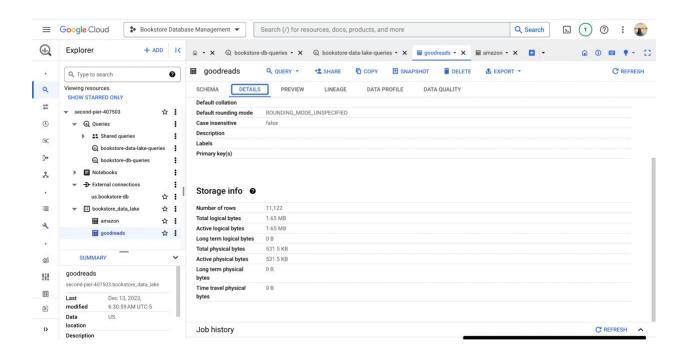
Like the Good Reads data, this dataset contains customer reviews and ratings from Amazon. It provides a market perspective in comparison to the Good Reads data, encompassing a wide range of customer demographics and preferences.

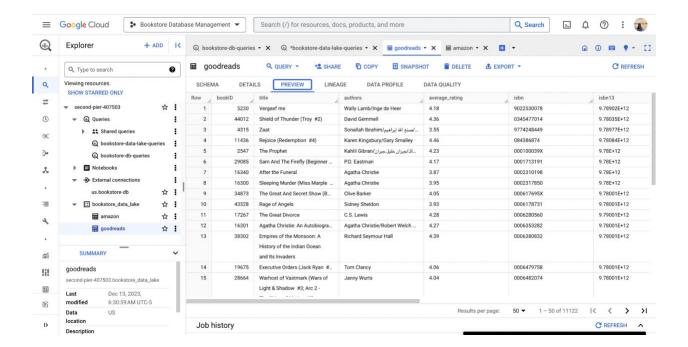


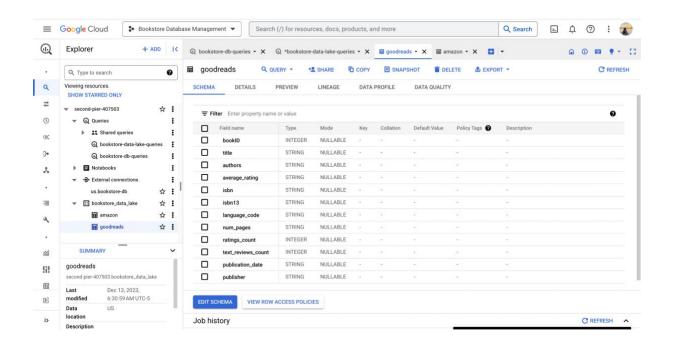
Processing and Analysis of Unstructured Data

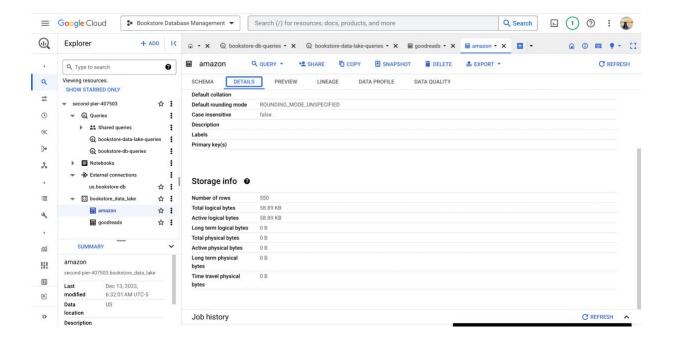
Data Ingestion

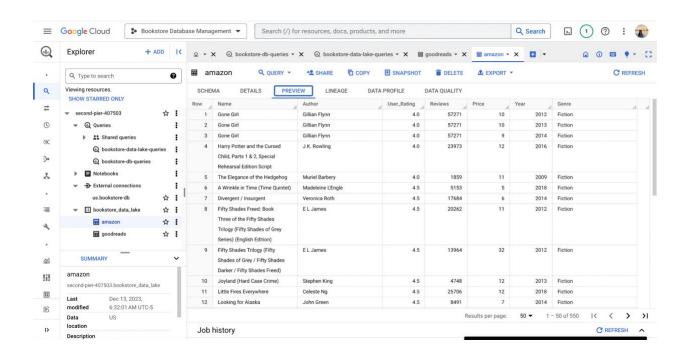
The first step involves ingesting the raw unstructured data from Good Reads and Amazon into the data lake. This process is designed to handle high volumes of data efficiently while preserving its original form for accurate analysis.

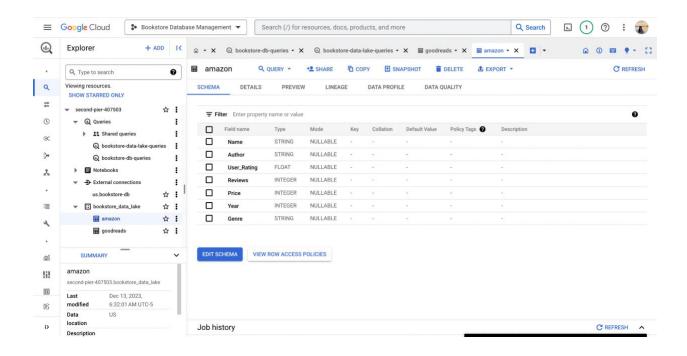












Data Transformation and Analysis

Using feature engineering and data analytics, we extract meaningful insights from the reviews. This includes identifying key themes, review scores, and customer preferences. The transformation process converts unstructured data into a more semi-structured format that can be easily integrated with the existing EDA.

Basic Data Exploration

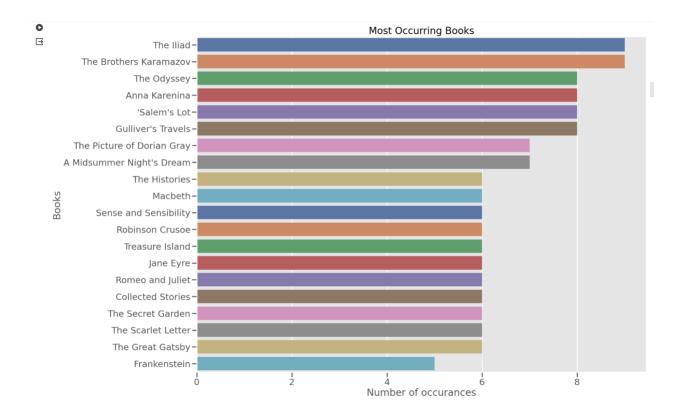


Columns Description:

- bookID Contains the unique ID for each book/series
- · title contains the titles of the books
- authors contains the author of the particular book
- average_rating the average rating of the books, as decided by the users
- ISBN ISBN(10) number, tells the information about a book such as edition and publisher
- ISBN 13 The new format for ISBN, implemented in 2007. 13 digits
- language_code Tells the language for the books
- Num_pages Contains the number of pages for the book
- Ratings_count Contains the number of ratings given for the book
- text_reviews_count Has the count of reviews left by users

Exploratory Data Analysis

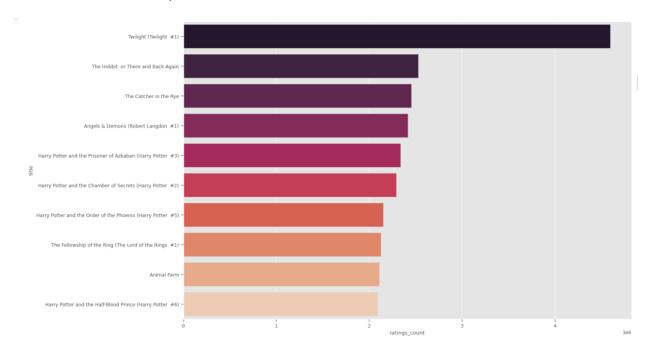
1. Which books have the most occurrences in the list?



We can see that **The Iliad** and **The Brothers Karamazov** have the greatest number of occurrences with the same name in the data.

These books have come up in this database repeatedly, with various publication editions. From the list, we can see that most of the books from the given chart are either old, steadfast classics or books which are usually assigned to schools.

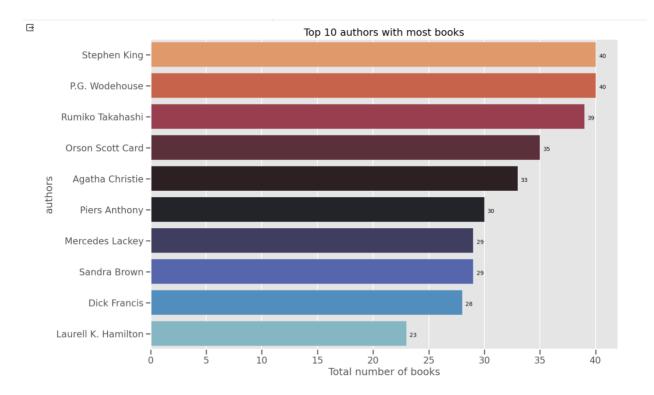
2. Which are the top 10 most rated books?



We can see that the beginning books of the series usually have most of the ratings, i.e., **Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's stone**, **Twilight #1**, **The Hobbit**, **Angels and demons #1**.

Twilight's first book dominates the section by having more than 5000000 ratings. In fact, apart from a few, such as Catcher in the Rye and Animal Farm, all the books seem to be from a series of books, implying perhaps that once people begin a series, they are likely to complete it.

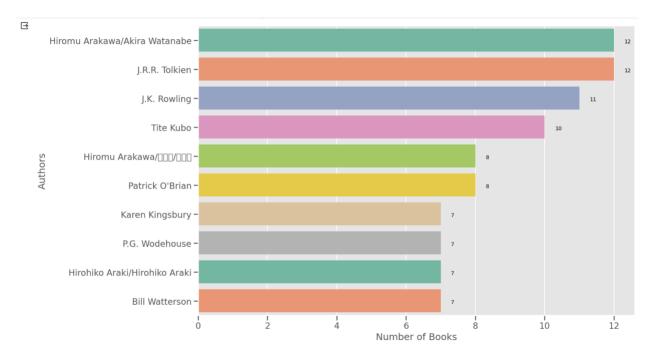
3. Which are the authors with most books?



We can see from the above plot that Stephen King has the greatest number of books in the list although a lot of them might be just various publications for the same book, since his work has been here for quite a while, spanning decades.

From the names in the list, we can again gather that most of the authors have either been writing for decades, writing numerous books from time to time, or are authors who are regarded as the 'classics' in our history.

4. Which are the top 10 highly rated authors?



We can infer from the plot that the popular author J.R.R Tolkien has the highest ratings for his books, making his average consistency rather impressive.

Integration with Structured Data

The enriched data is then combined with the structured data in the EDA. For instance, ratings result from book ratings can be linked with corresponding book records in the database. This integration enriches the structured data with qualitative insights, offering a more comprehensive view of customer preferences and market trends.

Leveraging Insights in the EDA

Enhanced Decision Making

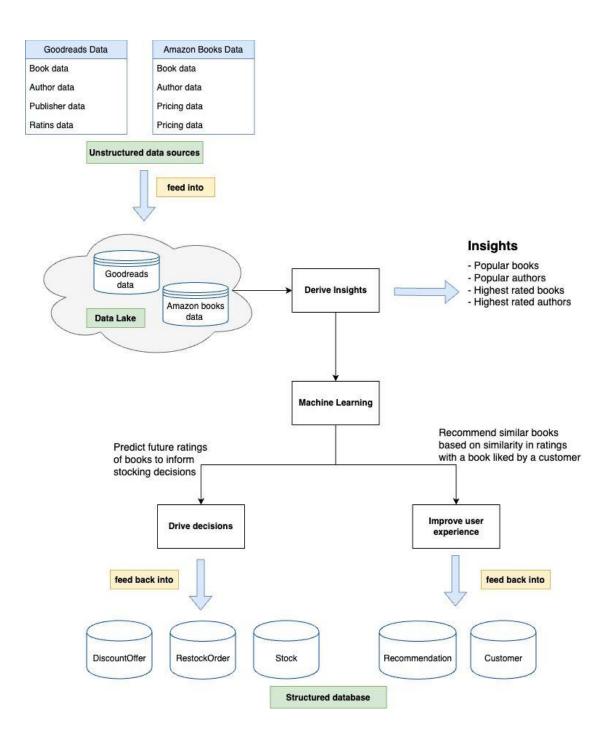
The insights gathered from unstructured data feed into various aspects of the bookstore's operation. For example, highly rated books can inform inventory decisions, highlighting which titles to stock more heavily.

Personalized Recommendations

Analysis of customer reviews helps in fine-tuning the recommendation algorithms, allowing for more personalized and relevant suggestions to bookstore customers.

Market Trend Analysis

By analyzing the sentiments and themes in book reviews, the bookstore can identify emerging trends and reader interests, aiding in strategic planning for stock selection and marketing campaigns.



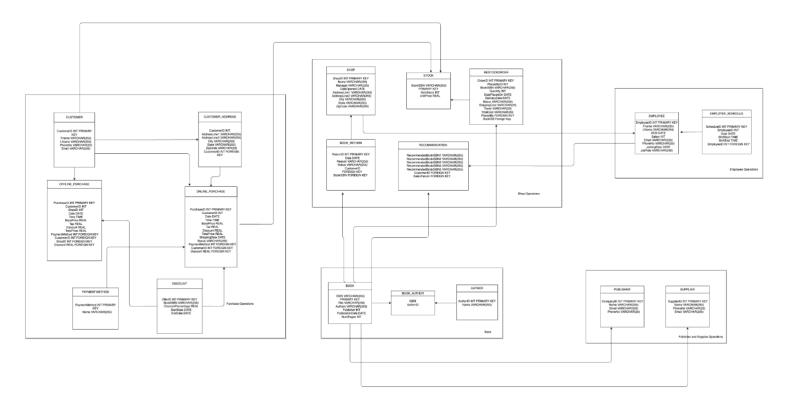
The integration of a data lake into our bookstore's EDA is a strategic move towards embracing big data analytics. By effectively collecting, processing, and leveraging unstructured data from Good Reads and Amazon book reviews, we significantly enhance our understanding of customer preferences and market dynamics. This, in turn, enables more informed decision-making, improves customer engagement, and drives business growth.

Logical Database Schema Creation and Optimization

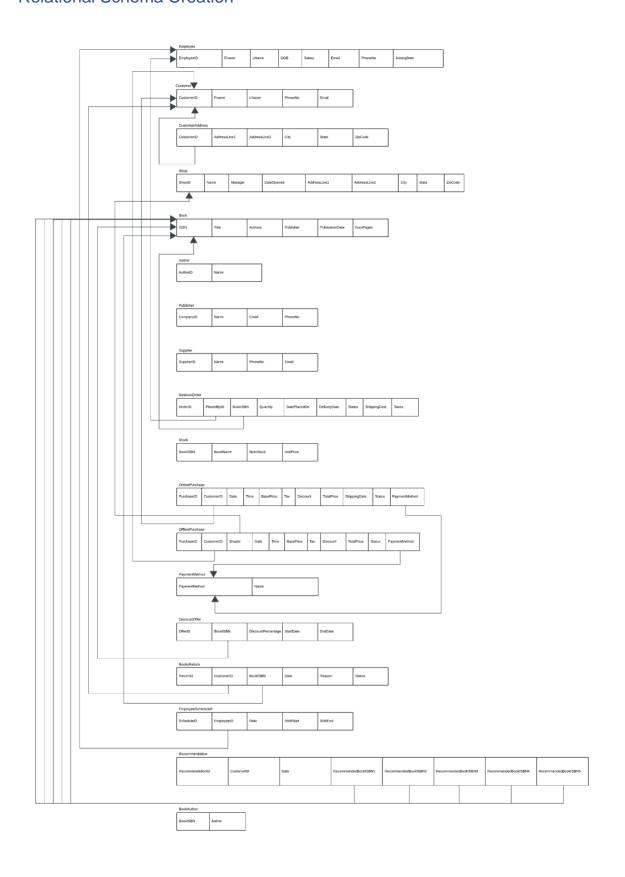
Following the conceptual model established in Part 1 of the project, we have developed a logical database schema designed to efficiently manage and inter-relate the structured and unstructured data within our bookstore's hybrid data model. This schema is a crucial step in transforming our conceptual understanding of the data into a practical, optimized database structure that supports both the operational needs of the bookstore and the analytical insights required for decision-making.

Logical Schema Creation

We began by translating the entity-relationship (ER) conceptual model into a logical schema. This involved defining tables, columns, data types, and constraints that correspond to the entities and relationships outlined in the conceptual model.



Relational Schema Creation



- 1. **Identified Entities and Attributes**: Reviewed the ERD and identified each entity along with its attributes. Ensured a clear understanding of the data that needed to be stored.
- 2. **Defined Primary Keys**: For each entity, designated a primary key. The primary key uniquely identified each record in the table.
- Handled Relationships: Examined relationships between entities and identified foreign keys
 that connected tables. Ensured that the foreign key in one table matched the primary key in
 the related table. Reflected cardinality and participation constraints in the schema.
- Created Tables: For each entity in the ERD, created a corresponding table in the relational schema. Included all attributes and their respective data types. Specified primary keys and foreign keys as needed.
- 5. **Handled Many-to-Many Relationships**: If the ERD included many-to-many relationships, created an associative (junction) table. This table included the primary keys of the entities involved in the relationship, effectively resolving the many-to-many relationship.
- 6. **Established Naming Conventions**: Established naming conventions for tables and columns to enhance readability and maintainability.
- Reviewed and Refined: Reviewed the relational schema to ensure it accurately represented
 the information in the ERD. Refined the schema as needed, addressing any potential issues
 or optimizations.

Schema Optimization – Normalization

The normalization process for the bookstore database was crucial to enhance data organization, eliminate redundancy, and maintain data integrity. The database underwent normalization up to the third normal form (3NF), ensuring a balance between minimizing redundancy and optimizing performance.

First Normal Form (1NF):

- Ensured that each table has a primary key for unique identification EmployeeID, CustomerID, ISBN, ShopID etc.
- Verified that the values in each column, such as ISBN, Title, and EmployeeID, are atomic, avoiding multi-valued attributes.

Second Normal Form (2NF):

 Removed partial dependencies by ensuring that all non-key columns are fully functionally dependent on the primary key.

Book and Author:

In this initial structure, the Book table has a composite primary key (ISBN, AuthorID), where ISBN uniquely identifies a book, but an author can co-author a book, leading to duplicate ISBN values. Additionally, the AuthorName attribute is included in the Book table, even though it is dependent only on the AuthorID.

- The Book table has a single-column primary key (ISBN), ensuring each record is uniquely identified.
- The AuthorName attribute, which was partially dependent on the composite key (ISBN, AuthorID), has been removed from the Book table and is now fully dependent on the AuthorID in the Author table.

This structure eliminates partial dependencies and adheres to 2NF, improving data integrity and reducing redundancy in the database.

Third Normal Form (3NF):

• Eliminated transitive dependencies, ensuring that non-key columns are only dependent on the primary key.

Book and Publisher:

• In the original structure, the Book table had a Publisher Name, Phone No, and Email ID. The name phone number and email id of publisher are trasnitive dependencies that refer only to the Publisher.

We removed the transitive dependencies by creating a separate table for the dependent attributes.

• The publisher table is created with attributes CompanyID, Name, PhoneNo and EmailID and CompanyID is now included in Book as foreign key.

This structure adheres to 3NF by eliminating transitive dependencies, promoting data integrity, and minimizing redundancy in the database.

Denormalization for Query Optimization

The Schedule details (ScheduleID, Date, ShiftStart, ShiftEnd) were originally part of the Employee entity and were moved to a separate Schedule entity. Denormalization involves intentionally introducing redundancy or breaking normalization rules to improve query performance or simplify certain types of queries.

The schedule information doesn't change frequently and is not critical for every employee-related operation. By separating schedule details into a Schedule entity, we reduce the need to update the Employee entity for schedule changes, thereby potentially improving performance.

Extensions for Unstructured Data

To bridge the gap between structured and unstructured data, the database schema was extended to incorporate reference points to unstructured datasets.

A dedicated **Recommendations table** has been established to capture the personalized book recommendations for each customer. These recommendations are meticulously curated through the utilization of our machine learning model, which operates on unstructured data, extracting valuable insights to enhance the customer experience.

Simultaneously, the **Stock table** undergoes dynamic updates informed by the predictions generated by our machine learning model. Specifically, the model analyzes unstructured data to predict book ratings, and subsequently, the Stock table is selectively updated to restock only those books that receive higher ratings. This strategic approach ensures that our inventory aligns with customer preferences and promotes the availability of books that are likely to garner greater interest and satisfaction among our clientele.

These extensions enable a comprehensive understanding of the bookstore data by integrating insights from both structured and unstructured sources. The resulting database structure supports a wide range of queries and analyses, enhancing the overall flexibility and utility of the system.

Each optimization step was taken with the dual goals of maintaining data integrity and enhancing query performance. The schema was also optimized to support the integration with machine learning models, ensuring that data feeds into these models efficiently and accurately.

In summary, the creation and optimization of the logical database schema are pivotal to the success of our bookstore's data architecture. The structured data is now well-defined, normalized, and optimized for performance, while still being flexible enough to integrate with the unstructured data from our data lake. This hybrid data model supports a comprehensive suite of analytics and machine learning capabilities, setting the foundation for insightful decision-making and a robust, data-driven business strategy.

Reference Architecture

Foundational Principles

- Emphasizing scalable integration of structured and unstructured data.
- Commitment to data accuracy and consistency for reliable insights.

Organising Framework

- Data Lake: Centralizing various datasets, including unstructured data from Good Reads and Amazon book reviews.
- Logical Schema: Developing a schema within MySQL that effectively manages and relates structured and unstructured data.

Business Solutions

- Data Analytics: Implementing preliminary big data analytics tools for data processing and insight generation.
- Infrastructure: Leveraging Google Cloud for data storage and processing capabilities.

Data Governance

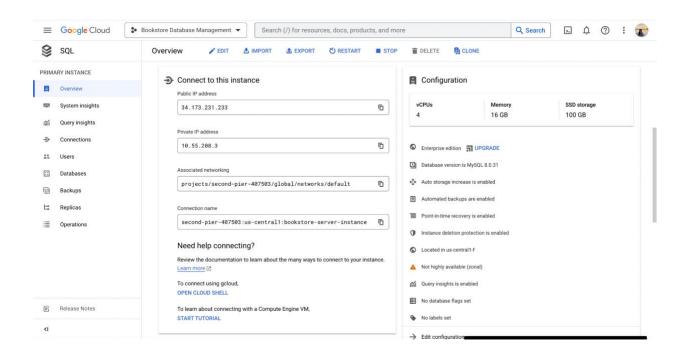
- Data Lifecycle Management: Ensuring efficient management and quality control of both structured and unstructured data.
- Compliance and Security: Prioritizing data security and adherence to regulatory standards in data handling and storage.

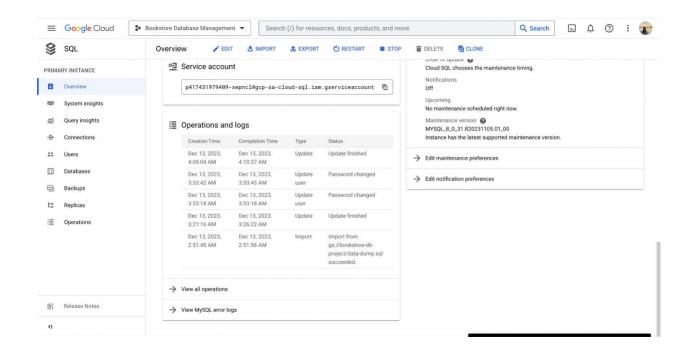
Leveraging Google Cloud for Hybrid Data Management

We have selected Google Cloud as the cloud platform for storing and managing our hybrid data for the bookstore.

Justification

- 1. Compatibility: Google Cloud's compatibility with our existing tools (e.g., Google BigQuery, Google Collaboratory) ensures seamless integration and workflow.
- 2. Scalability: Google Cloud offers robust scalability options, essential for handling our growing data needs and fluctuating traffic.
- Advanced Analytics and ML Support: Google Cloud's advanced analytics and machine learning services align well with our requirement for sophisticated data processing and model development.
- 4. Security and Reliability: It provides strong security features and reliability, which are critical for our bookstore's data integrity and availability.





→ bookstore-db

Connection info

Connection ID	projects/second-pier-407503/locations/us/connections/bookstore-db
Friendly name	
Created	Dec 13, 2023, 3:54:02 AM UTC-5
Last modified	Dec 13, 2023, 3:54:02 AM UTC-5
Data location	us
Description	
Connection type	Cloud SQL - MySQL
Cloud SQL connection name	second-pier-407503:us-central1:bookstore-server-instance
Database name	Bookstore
Has credential	Yes
Service account id	service-417431979409@gcp-sa-bigqueryconnection.iam.gserviceaccount.com

All instances > bookstore-server-instance

bookstore-server-instance

MySQL 8.0

User accounts enable users and applications to connect to your instance. Learn more 🖸

+ ADD USER ACCOUNT

•	User name \uparrow	Host name	Authentication	Password status	
±	root	% (any host)	Built-in	N/A	:

Databases

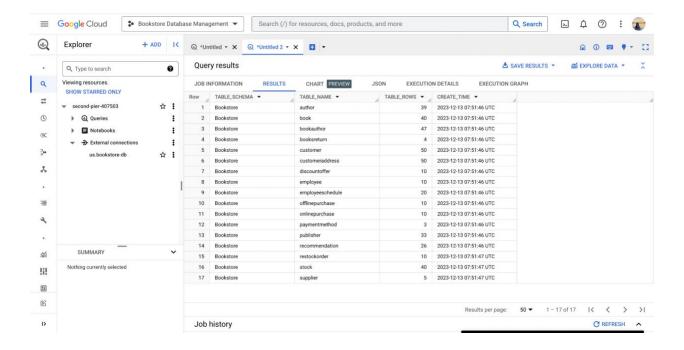
All instances > bookstore-server-instance

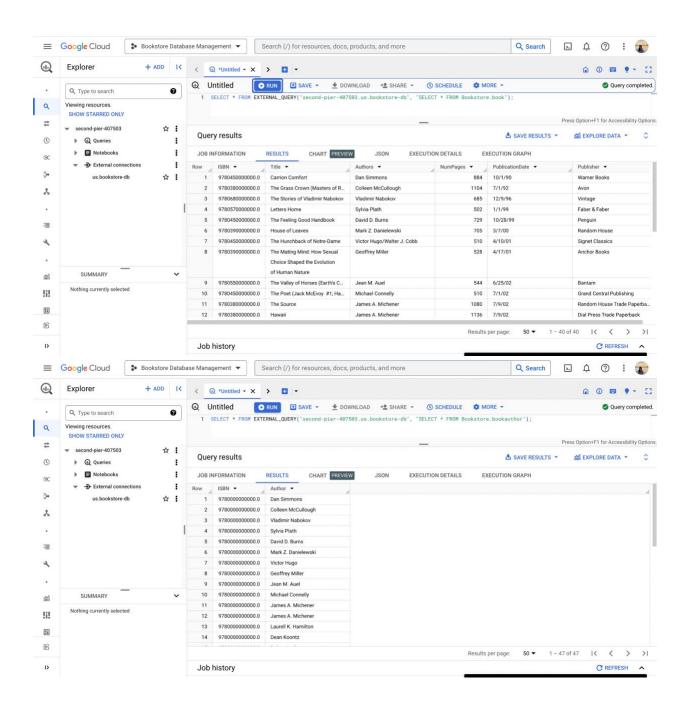
bookstore-server-instance

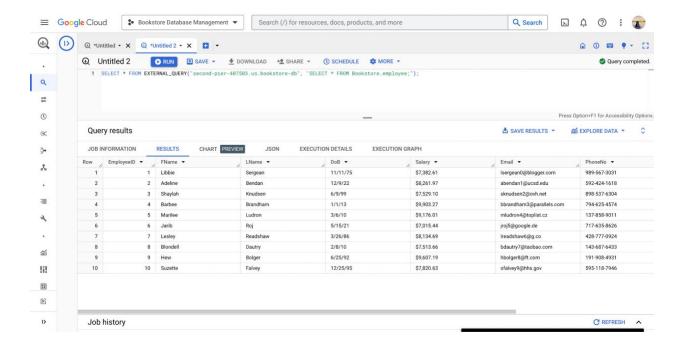
MySQL 8.0

+ CREATE DATABASE

Name ↑	Collation	Character set	Туре	
Bookstore	utf8mb3_general_ci	utf8mb3	User	:
information_schema	utf8mb3_general_ci	utf8mb3	System	:
mysql	utf8mb3_general_ci	utf8mb3	System	:
performance_schema	utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci	utf8mb4	System	:
sys	utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci	utf8mb4	System	:







Summary

In summary, the integration of a data lake, the development of a comprehensive reference architecture, and the strategic choice of Google Cloud as our cloud platform mark significant advancements in our bookstore's data management capabilities. These efforts not only optimize our existing logical schema but also position us to effectively harness the power of both structured and unstructured data to drive business growth and enhance customer satisfaction.