Report

My dataset:

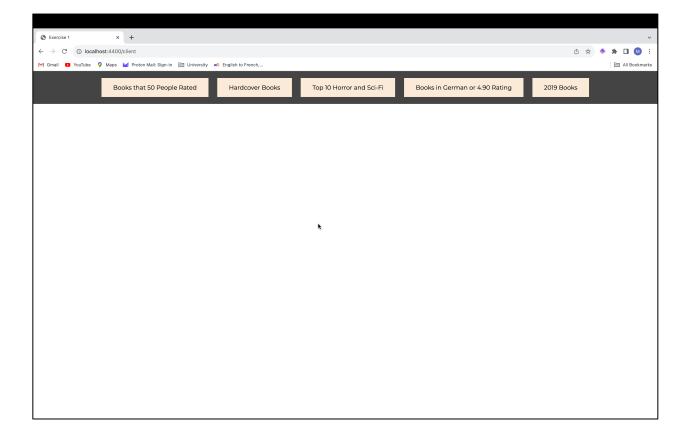
The dataset that I chose is called goodreads books json. It is a dataset on books and their Goodreads reviews. I chose this dataset because I like books, and my final project is related to books, therefore, I thought it might be interesting to start looking at datasets that may come in handy for the final. This dataset has quite a few fields including title, description, the number of text reviews, the number of ratings, the average rating, the language code, the number of pages, etc. It is a pretty thorough dataset with a lot of information, however, a couple of issues that I came across were: first, everything is in strings, including the number of pages, the number of reviews, ... which means that for my queries, I needed to consider everything as strings, and \$It or \$gt seemed to work most of the time, it doesn't seem to have always worked... Another thing I did not like was how they dealt with author. The dataset has an author field which then has an array, but inside this array, there is an "author id" which is a number, and a "role" which is most of the time empty, but it does not have the name of the author there. It seems like if it is anywhere at all, it is in the "popular shelves" field which has an array of with elements like genre (sci-fi, romance, ...), "to-read", and sometimes authors like "kingstephen" which is not great if I want to send back the author of the book. The "popular shelves" is also quite messy without recuring order from book to book so you never know what place in the array you want to look at.

Queries:

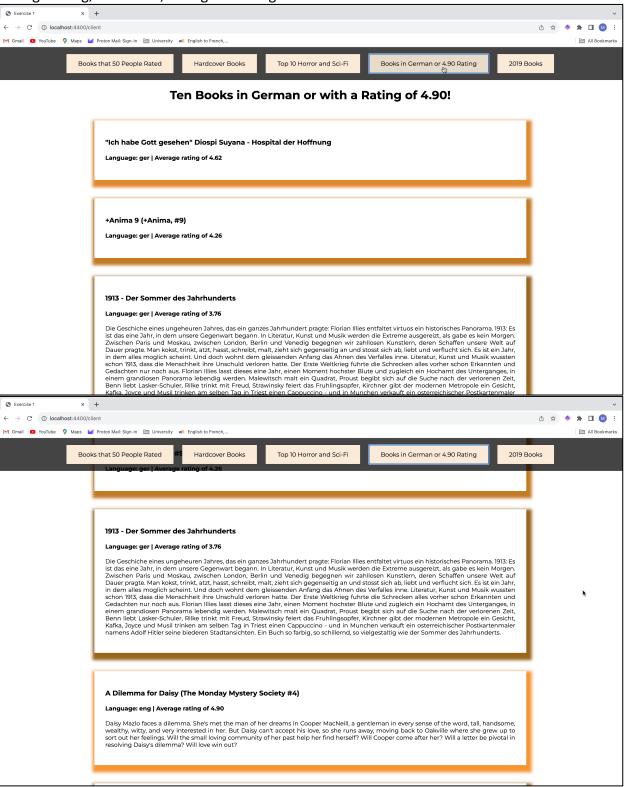
- 1. My first query looks at all the books that have 50 ratings and less than 3.20 for their average rating. It sends back the books' titles, descriptions, number of ratings ("ratings_count"), and average ratings ("average_rating"). It also sorts the results based on their average_rating, starting with the highest ones all the way to the lowest. This query is where I tried to use \$It: on strings. It seems to have worked alright despite not really working when I tried to use \$gt: which is quite confusing. I also learned that the descriptions are quite long.
- 2. For my second query, I looked at books that were not eBooks and that had a hardcover which are found in the "is_ebook" and "format" fields in the dataset. For this one, I didn't send back too much, simply the format ("Hardcover") and the title of the book and then, I sorted the books by their titles in alphabetical order. This query and the first one were quite useful to really understand how the \$and: works. I didn't realise that the \$and: is basically an array and we check if every element of this array is applied to each object. I also hadn't realised there was a "format" field in the dataset before doing this query.
- 3. For this third query, that is when I tried to look at the genre inside the "popular_shelves" field. I look at 10 books that are both sci-fi and horror and I display their average rating and their title. I also sort them by their ratings. Given that the "popular_shelves" has an array inside, I wasn't sure how to look at the "name" inside each element of the array. I first thought that maybe I needed a for loop to go through all the elements, but I tried what I have in my code, and it worked. That was quite interesting and useful to learn. I

- also decided to look at limit to only display 10 results which can come in pretty handy to find the top 10 horror, sci-fi books.
- 4. For the fourth query, I look at books that are either in German, or that have an average rating of 4.90. I display the title, average rating, language code and description. After making the query, what I used to sort was tricky. I wanted to have at least a couple of German books and one or two 4.90 books to be sure that it works, but if I sort the results by average ratings, I only get the 4.90 results, so I tried to sort by title and I do have at least one 4.90 and a whole bunch of books in German. What I learned from this query is that sometimes we have to tweak a couple things in our queries to get results that more or less align with what we want to see. I used the limit as well to not have too many results.
- 5. In my fifth query, I look at the publication date of the books and I sort them by alphabetical order. This query was a little annoying to do because, like every other element from my database, the publication dates are strings, which means that when I tried to use \$gt: the query returned me books that were published way before the date I was setting. The original goal was to make a query that would return books that were published in the past 5 years for example. Since it wasn't working the way I wanted I modified it to give me back 5 books from 2017.

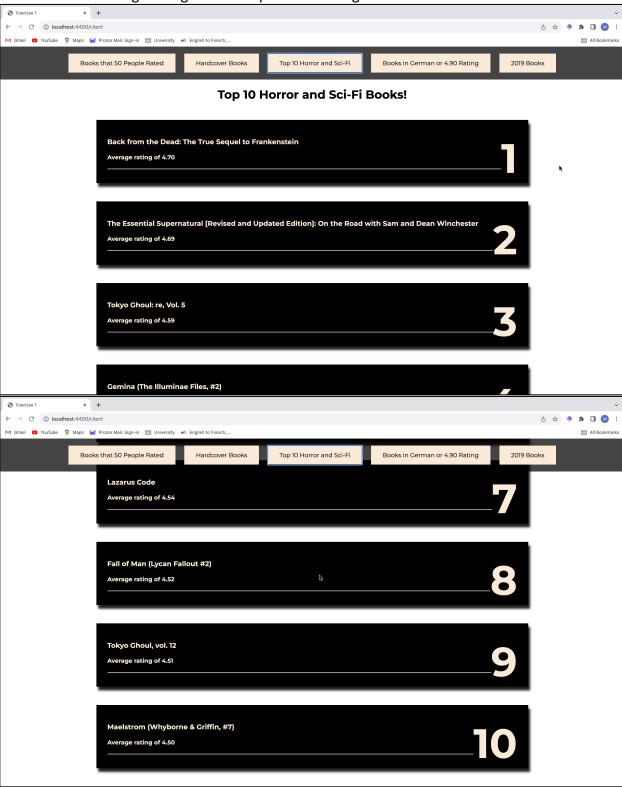
When the user arrives on the page, they can click on different buttons with different search criteria.



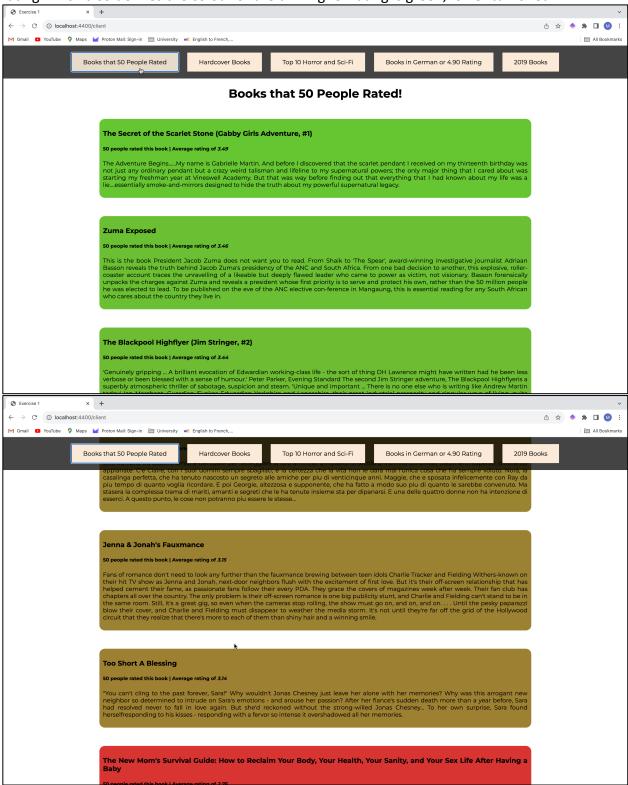
For the fourth button, that corresponds to the fourth query where the books are arranged in alphabetical order, and the shadow around each book description is based on the books average rating, the better, the lighter orange:



For the third button, ten books are selected if they are horror and sci-fi. They are than arranged based on their average rating with their place on the right.



For the first button, the books are chosen if 50 people rated them. They are then arranged by rating which also defines the colour of the div. Higher rating is green, lower turns red.



My data visualisation is simple and based on colours as I was working with books and text. The way I used the data to influence the visualisation was mainly with the ratings that were mapped to colours in order to modify some aspects of the divs containing the textual data. I also used the number of results given back to me with the query for the second example I show above to do a countdown of the top ten books. This dataset was interesting to look at, but I found it difficult to be creative with how to visualise that data because of the few numbers that could be used as values to draw elements. Another thing was that not every object of the dataset had all the elements I was looking at. Some don't have a language code, description, rating, ... which means that some objects would show up in my results not because they respect my query per se, but because they do not have information where I am looking and are still returned.