

Positive words cloud:

Negative words cloud:



Figure 2:Negative word cloud visualized in Tableau

B. Semantic Analysis

1. SemanticAnalysis.py and SemanticAnalysis2.py scripts in the submission folder perform this task.
2. Numpy, Pandas, and math libraries are imported.
3. News articles (news_cleaned.csv) collected from Assignment 2 are used in this task
4. Cleaning of each news article and storing each news article are done in SemanticAnalysis.py script. Please copy the news text files stored in news_files folder to src folder while running the code.
5. In SemanticAnalysis2.py script, term frequency of each keyword is found and inverse document frequency is calculated and stored in tf_idf.csv

Total number of documents	496		
Search query	Document Containing Term (df)	Total documents(N)/number of documents term appeared (df)	Log10(N/df)
Canada	151	3.28	0.52
university	126	3.94	0.6
dalhousie university	11	45.09	1.65
halifax	54	9.19	0.96
canada education	2	248	2.39

Figure 3: TF-IDF for the specific keywords

- Frequency of Canada keyword found in the articles are calculated and stored in Canada_frequency.csv
- Article 37 has the highest frequency of keyword Canada and is printed

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook with several tabs: *sentimentAn..., sparkWordCount, tweetClean, *semanticAna..., semanticAnla..., and "14". The active tab is *sentimentAn..., displaying Python code from line 55 to 67. The code calculates the frequency of the keyword 'Canada' across documents and identifies the article with the highest frequency. The console output at the bottom shows the details of Article 37.txt, which has the highest frequency of the word 'Canada'.

```

55 writer=csv.writer(D)
56 writer.writerow(['Term','Canada'])
57 writer.writerow(['Canada appeared in'+str(len(canada_articles))+ ' documents','Total words(m)', '
58 for k in range(len(canada_articles)):
59     writer.writerow([canada_articles[k],tot_words_canada_Article[k],can[k]])
60
61 #printing the article which has highest frequency for canada key word
62 article_highest=canada_articles[ratios.index(max(ratios))]
63 with open(article_highest,'r') as higher:
64     art=higher.read()
65     print(article_highest+'\n')
66     print(art)
67

```

Console Output:

```

<terminated> semanticAnlaysis_2.py [/usr/local/bin/python3.7]
Article 37.txt
'title': "canada's economy slows even as business investment perks up bnnbloomberg.ca", 'description': "canada's economy slows

```

Figure 4: News article with the highest frequency for word Canada

C. Business Intelligence

- Cognos BI is setup based on the instructions provided in the Tutorial 6[3].

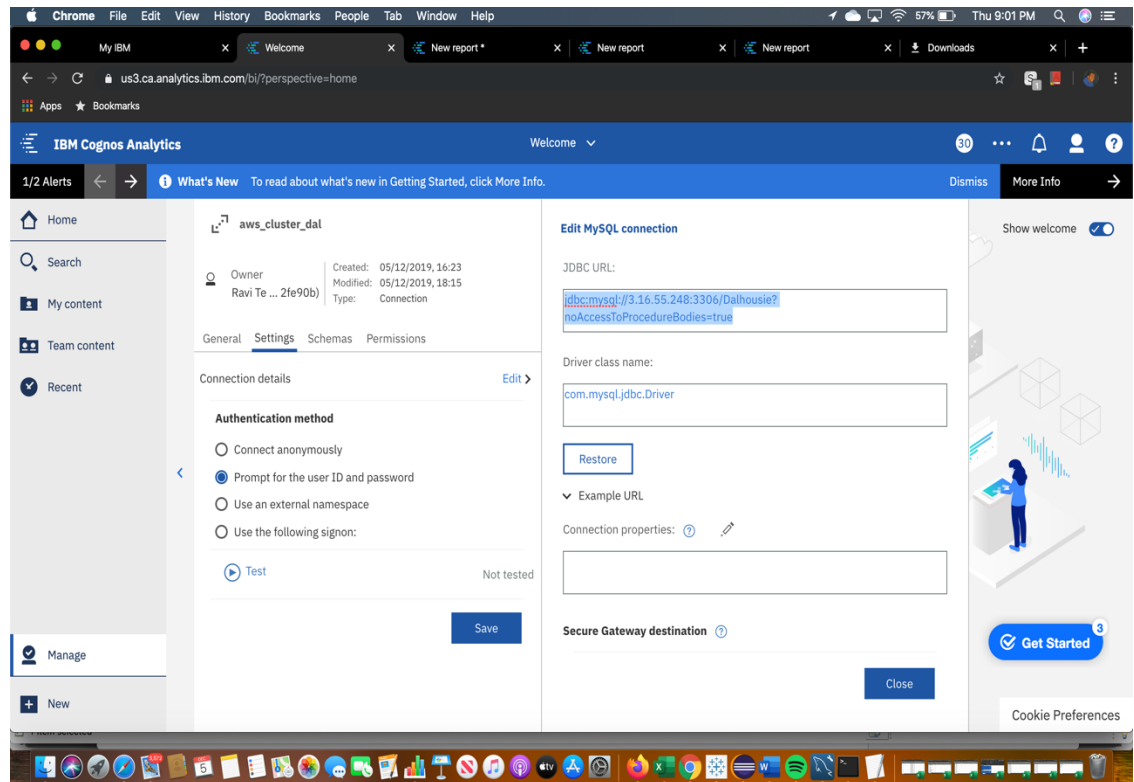


Figure 5: Setup of Cognos BI

2. Created a snowflake schema[4].
3. For the specific assignment, University_fact table is considered as Fact table, which has the following attributes: EmployeeId, DepartmentId, Number of courses, Number of programs
4. Dimension tables and their attribute hierarchies are as follows:
 Department- DepartmentId, DepartmentName
 Employee- EmployeeId, EmployeeLastName, EmployeeFirstName
5. Since snowflake schema is followed, Department dimension has 1:M cardinality with Program (ProgramId, ProgramName, ProgramLevel, DepartmentId) and Course (CourseId, CourseName, DepartmentId)
6. SQL script are added in the sql_script folder in the submission folder for reference

Below is the snapshot of snowflake schema

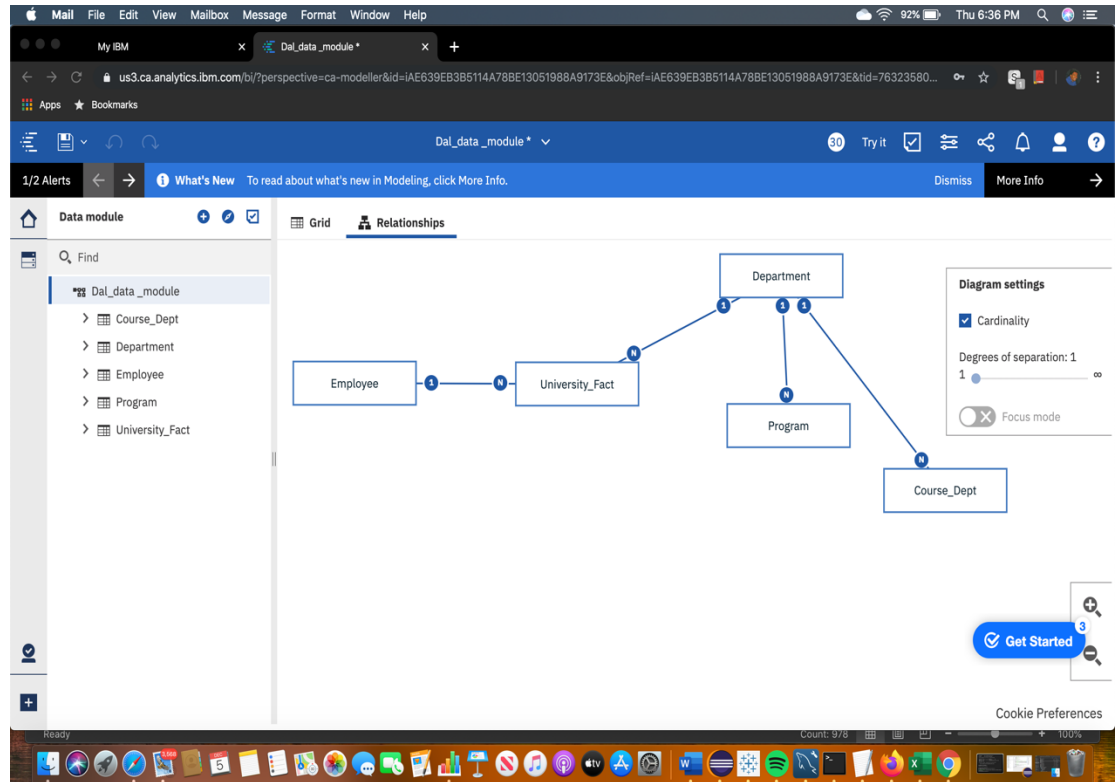


Figure 6: Snowflake schema

7. Using your BI framework, can you answer the following?
 - a. Does Computer Science offer the highest number of programs?

Answer: No

As per the report generated[5] below, Engineering has more programs (44) while computer science offers 6 programs. Please click on the report to see details.



- b. How many courses are there in each department or faculty?

Answer: yes

Report is generated in Cognos, by grouping by department Id and counting the Courses for each department. Please click on the below report to see details.



References:

- [1] [Online]. Available: <https://kb.tableau.com/articles/howto/creating-a-word-cloud>.
[Accessed 29 11 2019].
- [2] [Online]. Available:
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[Accessed 29 11 2019].
- [3] [Online]. Available:
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- [4] [Online]. Available:
<https://dal.brightspace.com/d2l/le/content/100142/viewContent/1493737/View>.
[Accessed 04 12 2019].