

CSCI 3700 - Database Management Systems
Data-intensive Application Development
Term Project

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Contents

1 Data-intensive Application Selection	2
2 Identification and Documentation of Use-cases	2
3 Use-case Diagram	3
4 Identification and Documentation of Data Tasks in the Application	3
5 Identification and Documentation of Transactions	4
6 Identification and Documentation of Database Queries	4
7 Conceptual Data Model	4
8 Logical Data Model	5
9 Physical Data Model	5
10 Database Creation and Data Loading	5
11 Implementing Database Transactions and Queries	6
12 Developing Database Applications	8
13 Summary of Revisions	9
14 Metacognitive Reflection	9
15 Self-assessment	10
Appendix A Code Listings	14
Appendix B Test Cases	29
Appendix C Other	29

1 Data-intensive Application Selection

A data-intensive application is characterized by: lots of data; relatively little processing; large number of insertions, deletions, updates, and queries. Data is viewed as a corporate resource and is often used for tasks varying from marketing campaigns, new product strategies, inventory management and distribution logistics, to improving customer loyalty.

Ideally, the application should have: well-understood or well-designed business processes; sufficient documentation about the business processes; tasks are known; application boundary is well-demarcated; allows developing one organization-wide database schema from multiple department-wide database views.

You should either possess sufficient domain knowledge of the application area, or have access to a domain expert. Otherwise, it is extremely difficult to develop a successful data-intensive application.

Describe the data-intensive application that you have selected. What are its characteristics? What makes it data-intensive? Who is the sponsor of this project? Who are the end-users? How will they benefit from this application?

Answer: We have selected the Project Gutenberg as our topic, it has over 57,000 online eBooks. The project would be create a database that hold all the books, identify the entities, attributes and relationships. The database would act as a library allow users to do searches base on their need. Also the database system can be implement with information retrieval system.

2 Identification and Documentation of Use-cases

Identify various *classes of users* (aka *actors*) for the data-intensive application. Note that users can be human as well other systems. In some applications, *time* is a user. For example, end-of-day, end-of-week, end-of-month, end-of-quarter, and end-of-fiscal-year are all time-triggered events. Your application needs to respond to these time-triggered events.

Use-cases describe interactions between the users and the system. Some interactions can be normal (no error conditions), other interactions may entail additional processing (e.g., preferred customers receive additional services), and yet other interactions require error recovery due to various conditions such as erroneous input or device malfunctioning. Each path through a use-case is called a *scenario*. In other words, a use-case is a set of related scenarios.

Conceptually, a use-case represents a *unit of work* from an end-user perspective. A use-case involves executing a set of tasks in certain sequence.

How may user classes do you have? How many actors (including human, application, and abstract ones like time)? Name use-cases. Document them using the L^AT_EX template.

Answer: We will have two user classes End users and administrators. Administrators can add documents to the database as well as performing any actions available to end users. End users can stream all documents from the database, they can search documents by language, title, author, and year. We plan to provide java and python libraries to interface with the database.

3 Use-case Diagram

Use-case diagram is a pictorial representation of interactions between the application users and use-cases. It also shows relationships between use-cases such as one use-case being embedded in another use-case, or one use-case extending the functionality of another use-case.

Answer:

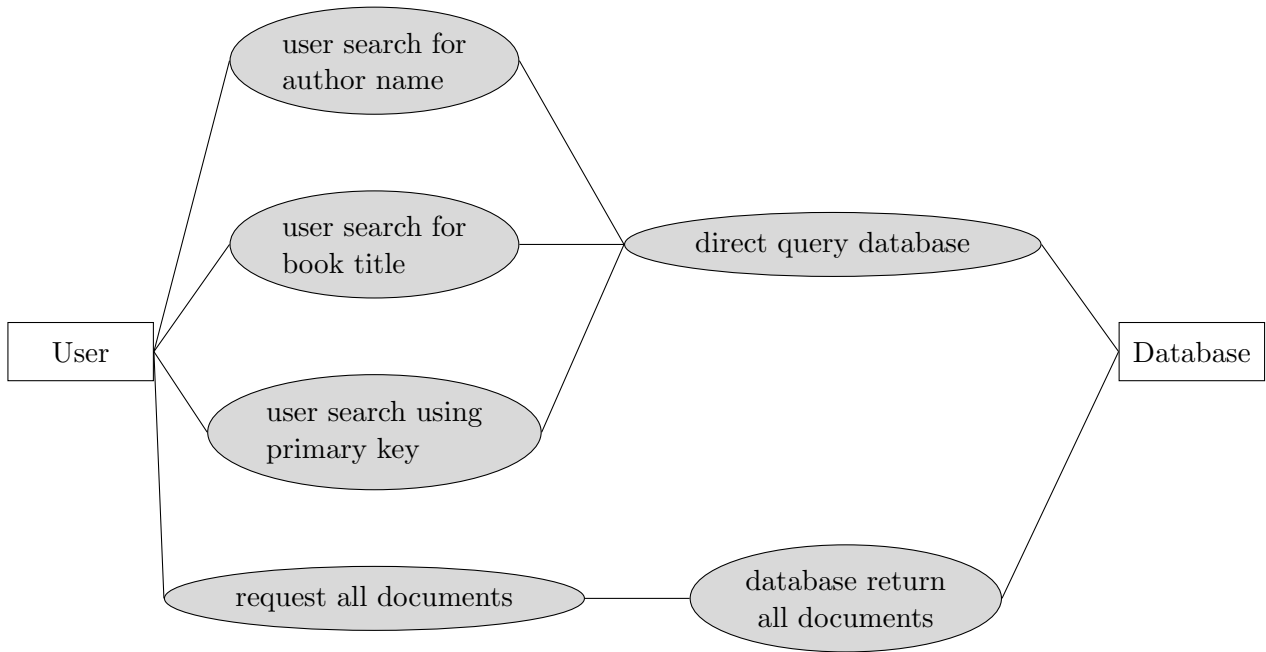


Figure 1: Use-case digram

4 Identification and Documentation of Data Tasks in the Application

Each use-case scenario requires executing a set of tasks. For each task identify and document inputs needed, and outputs generated. Also, specify possible error conditions that might occur as inputs are transformed into outputs.

Answer: User could query author name, book title, primary key of certain book, since these could be directly query from the database. We can do a direct query to gather these information. Also if user need to request all documents from database, the database will return all documents in json format with all attributes as the fields. It would be more complicated if user try to search by keywords. This process require information retrieval system to process text and analyze documents, the function will be add if the implementation is needed.

The possible errors these processes might occurs are, user type in wrong information, user misspell words, ir system could not find the information user need.

5 Identification and Documentation of Transactions

A *transaction* is a unit of work both from a database end-user perspective as well as from the database system perspective. A transaction requires executing all the tasks that comprise a unit of work in entirety all or nothing proposition. For each transaction specify its frequency of execution.

Answer: The main transaction will be adding new books to the database, the title, the release date, the language and the full text must be added. Books and authors are represented by separate entities therefore if a books author is not present in the database it must also be created. To create an Author the authors full name is required. The transaction to create a book will be executed much more frequently than the transaction to create an author.

6 Identification and Documentation of Database Queries

Unlike transactions, database *queries* do not change the data in the database. Queries require only read access to the database. Some queries may take quite a bit of time to complete. Therefore, performance is often an issue for database queries.

Specify queries in plain English. For each query specify what data is to be retrieved (not how) as well as its frequency of execution.

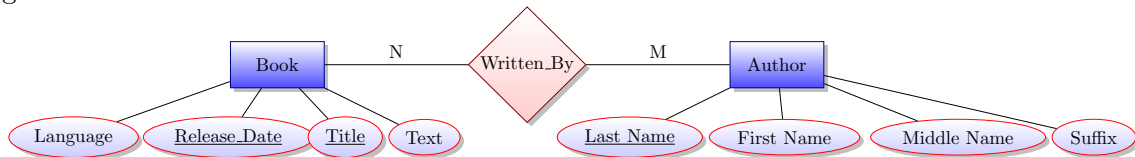
Describe your database queries (in English, not in SQL) here.

Answer: Queries sorted by frequency,

1. Stream the full text of all books in the database.
2. Look up book by primary key (release date, title) returns all information about the book
3. Look up author by primary key (full name) returns all book written by the author.
4. Look up books by language, all book in the specified language are returned.
5. Look up all books released in a certain year all books written in that year are returned

7 Conceptual Data Model

Start with Entity-Relationship (E-R) diagram for department-wise transactions and queries. The number of departments you will have (e.g., registrar, library, financial aid, campus housing) depends on the scope of the data-intensive application. In the second step, integrate these department-wise diagrams into one corporate-wide ER diagram. Follow established diagrammatic conventions. Use SQL Power Architect tool (or similar) for developing E-R diagrams.



8 Logical Data Model

Identify functional and multivalued dependencies. Transform ER/EER diagrams into a relational schema. Determine functional dependencies and perform normalization. Transform each table into 3NF or BCNF using the functional dependencies and normalization rules. You may use Database Design (DBD) tool for this task. For each table in the final schema, specify primary and foreign keys. Also specify data integrity constraints.

Answers:

book(title, text, release_date, language)

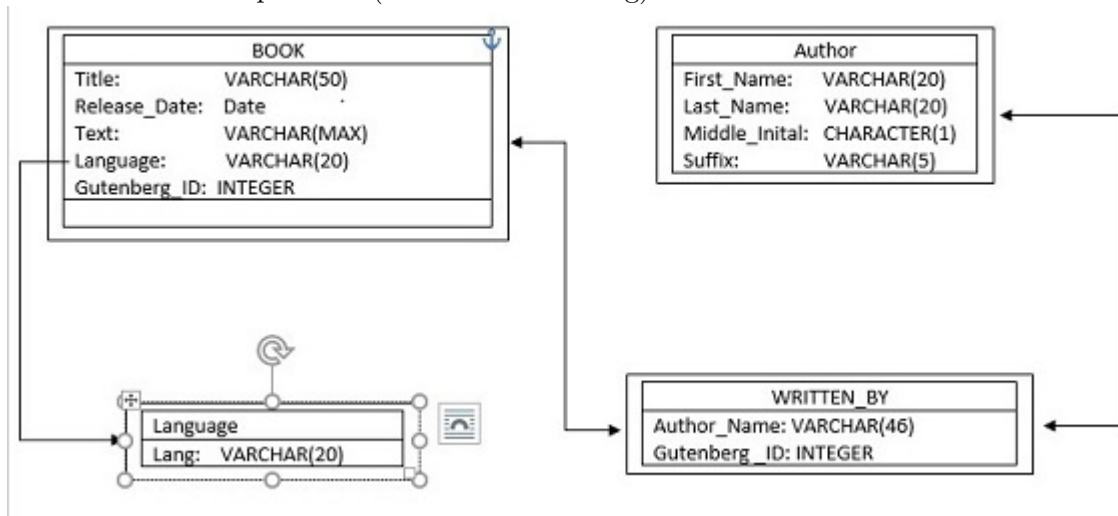
attribute language can be multivalued.

written_by(book_key, author_key)

author(last_name, first_name, middle_name, suffix)

9 Physical Data Model

For each database file, specify *initial* storage structures and access paths. Typically, these storage structures and access paths need modifications based on *observed performance* once the database is in operation (aka database tuning).



10 Database Creation and Data Loading

Now that your logical database schema and physical database design is in place, write SQL scripts to create the database using PostgreSQL. Load existing data into the tables using either SQL statements or *bulk loading*. Resolve any data integrity constraint violations.

Database loading script is located in code listings.

11 Implementing Database Transactions and Queries

Write SQL code for transactions and queries. Verify and validate all transactions and queries. Comment SQL code sensibly.

Here is an L^AT_EX markup for typesetting SQL code.

```
1 SELECT name AS "Country□Name", population AS "Population",
   lifeexpectancy AS "Life□Expectancy"
2 FROM   country
3 WHERE  lifeexpectancy IS NOT NULL
4 ORDER BY lifeexpectancy DESC;
```

For the uninitiated, you may use the verbatim command for an uninspiring typeset.

```
SELECT name AS "Country Name",
       population      AS "Population",
       lifeexpectancy AS "Life Expectancy"
FROM   country
WHERE  lifeexpectancy IS NOT NULL
ORDER BY lifeexpectancy DESC;
```

```
1 CREATE DATABASE gutenberg
2     WITH
3     OWNER = postgres
4     ENCODING = 'UTF8'
5     CONNECTION LIMIT = -1;
6
7 CREATE TABLE public."Book"
8 (
9     gutenbergs_id text NOT NULL,
10    release_date date,
11    full_text text,
12    language text NOT NULL,
13    title text NOT NULL,
14    PRIMARY KEY (gutenbergs_id)
15 )
16 WITH (
17     OIDS = FALSE
18 );
19
20 ALTER TABLE public."Book"
21     OWNER to postgres;
22
23 CREATE TABLE public."Author"
24 (
```

```

25     author_id serial,
26     first_name text NOT NULL,
27     last_name text,
28     middle_name text,
29     suffix text,
30     prefix text,
31     PRIMARY KEY (author_id)
32 )
33 WITH (
34     OIDS = FALSE
35 );
36
37 ALTER TABLE public."Author"
38     OWNER to postgres;
39
40 CREATE TABLE public."Written_By"
41 (
42     author_id integer NOT NULL,
43     gutenber_id text NOT NULL,
44     PRIMARY KEY (author_id, gutenber_id),
45     CONSTRAINT gutenber_id FOREIGN KEY (gutenber_id)
46         REFERENCES public."Book" (gutenber_id) MATCH SIMPLE
47         ON UPDATE NO ACTION
48         ON DELETE NO ACTION,
49     CONSTRAINT author_id FOREIGN KEY (author_id)
50         REFERENCES public."Author" (author_id) MATCH SIMPLE
51         ON UPDATE NO ACTION
52         ON DELETE NO ACTION
53 )
54 WITH (
55     OIDS = FALSE
56 );
57
58 ALTER TABLE public."Written_By"
59     OWNER to postgres;
60
61 --the symbol ? will represent a variable to be replaced with
62     the user's actual information need
63
64 --get a book by gutenber_id
65 Select * From public."Book"
66 Where gutenber_id = ?
67
68 --get book by title
69 Select * From public."Book"

```

```

69 Where title = ?
70
71 -- get all books in a certain language
72 Select * from public."Book"
73 Where language = ?
74
75 -- get author by name
76 Select * From public."Author"
77 Where first_name = ? And middle_name = ?
78 And last_name = ? And suffix = ?
79 And prefix = ?
80
81 --get author by author_id
82 Select * from public."Author"
83 Where author_id = ?
84
85 --get all books by an author with author_id
86 select * from public."Book"
87 natural join public."Written_By"
88 where author_id = ?
89
90 --get all authors of a book with gutenbergs_id
91 select * from public."Author"
92 natural join public."Written_By"
93 where public."Written_By".gutenberg_id = ?
94
95 --get all available languages
96 select distinct language from public."Book"

```

12 Developing Database Applications

This step involves writing database applications using Java or scripting languages such as JSP, PHP, and ASP.NET. Include rationale for choosing a specific language for developing the database applications. Students should not choose a scripting language unless they are already familiar with it. Simply there is no time to learn a new scripting language. Demonstrate a simple Web application based on the database that you have developed.

Discuss the design and implementation details of the database application here. Please do not include actual code. You may include code in Appendix.

Answer:

We had decided to use Angular as our frontend, and flask as our backend. Postgresql would be the database. Angular is written in typescript which is pretty much the javascript and Flask is written in python. We would create the functionality base on the application functions that we discuss in the previous section.

[illegible][illegible]

Briefly describe who critiqued your document (e.g., instructor, peer, friend) and provided suggestions for improvement, and how you have incorporated the suggestions and revised the document.

Answer:

14 Metacognitive Reflection

Learning how to learn involves going beyond the cognitive and into the realm of the metacognitive. In the context of this assignment, cognitive part is the development of the data-intensive application. Metacognitive part refers to the strategies, techniques, and tools you have used to accomplish these tasks.

1. Did I solve the right problem?

2. Did I solve the problem right?

9

3. How did I approach solutions to the problems?

Setting up database and website to show deliverable.

4. What strategies and techniques did I draw upon?

We drew upon prior knowledge when cleaning out data. We use methods learned in class to load data into our database .

5. Did I learn a new strategy in completing this assignment? If so, how is it different from and similar to the repertoire of techniques that I have already acquired?

Yes we learned how to interface with a PostgreSQL database from an application program, We also learned how to create a simple web app with angularJS and flask and have it interface with our database

6. Any other information you may wish to add . . .

This assignment provided a great opportunity to apply concepts learned in class.

15 Self-assessment

You need to assign a grade for this assignment yourself. Use the rubric listed below to come up with a score. The instructor will also assign a score. Without this section, assignment will be returned with a score of 0.

The first two traits correspond to writing and the remaining ones relate to domain aspects of the project.

Perf Level Trait	Poor	Fair	Good	Outstanding
<i>Diction</i>	Chooses non-technical vocabulary that inadequately conveys the intended meaning of the communication.	Chooses technical vocabulary that conveys the intended meaning of the communication.	Chooses appropriate, technical, and varied vocabulary that conveys the intended meaning of the communication.	Chooses lively, precise, technical, and compelling vocabulary and skillfully communicates the message.
<i>Communication Style</i>	Has only a few (but noticeable) errors in style, mechanics, or other issues that might distract from the message.	Is virtually free of mechanical, stylistic or other issues.	Uses complex and varied sentence styles, concepts, or visual representations.	Creates a distinctive communication style by combining a variety of materials, ideas, or visual representations.
<i>Application Selection</i>	Not a data-intensive application.	Application is somewhat data-intensive	Application is data-intensive but limited access to domain expertise.	Application is data-intensive with adequate access to domain expertise.
<i>Use-cases</i>	Less than 50% of the use-cases are identified, and documented poorly.	Over 75% of the use-cases are identified and documented using a standard template.	All the use-cases are identified, but detail is missing for some use-cases.	All the use-cases are identified, well-documented using a standard template, and verified against application requirements.
<i>Data Tasks</i>	Inputs, outputs, and possible error conditions are documented for less than 50% of data tasks.	Inputs, outputs, and possible error conditions are documented for less than 75% of data tasks.	Inputs, outputs, and possible error conditions are documented for all data tasks.	Inputs, outputs, and possible error conditions are documented for all data tasks. Processing logic (or high-level algorithms) for transforming inputs into outputs is also described.
<i>Transactions and Queries</i>	Less than 50% of the transactions and queries are identified and described.	Less than 75% of the transactions and queries are identified and described.	All the transactions and queries are identified and described.	All the transactions and queries are identified and described including their frequency of execution.

Perf Level Trait	Poor	Fair	Good	Outstanding
<i>Data Models</i>	Only conceptual data model is described in detail. cursory treat of logical data model. Physical data model design is missing.	Conceptual and logical data models are described in detail. Physical data model design is missing.	Conceptual, logical, and physical data models are described completely and precisely.	Conceptual, logical, and physical data models are described completely and precisely. Database normalization based on functional dependencies is discussed in detail.
<i>Creation and Loading</i>	SQL scripts are written and executed to create the database and load the data. Data in the database is trivial in size.	SQL scripts are written and executed to create the database and load the data. Data in the database is moderate in size.	Conceptual, logical, and physical data models are described completely and precisely. Data in the database is huge in size – in the order of millions of rows.	Conceptual, logical, and physical data models are described completely and precisely. Data in the database is huge in size – in the order of millions of rows. Detail evidence is provided on how referential integrity constraints are resolved.
<i>Implementing Transactions and Queries</i>	Less than 50% of the transactions and queries are implemented.	Less than 75% of the transactions and queries are implemented.	All the transactions and queries are implemented; run and execute correctly.	All the transactions and queries are implemented; run and execute correctly. There is also written evidence that transactions and queries are tested.
<i>Revisions</i>	Only peer or instructor/–grader feedback is solicited, but not incorporated.	Both peer and instructor/–grader feedback is solicited but not incorporated.	Both peer and instructor/–grader feedback is solicited and incorporated.	Both peer and instructor/–grader feedback is solicited and incorporated. Evidence is presented to show how the feedback improved the document.
<i>Meta-cognitive Reflection</i>	Not performed.	Is shallow and incomplete.	Is complete but not thorough.	Is complete and thorough.

Use the following table to score your solution. Circle the appropriate number in each row. For example, to circle 4, use the L^AT_EX markup code `\circled{4}`, which produces $\textcircled{4}$.

<i>Trait</i>	<i>Perf Level</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Outstanding</i>
<i>Diction</i>		2	3	4	5
<i>Communication Style</i>		2	3	4	5
<i>Application Selection</i>		4	6	10	15
<i>Use-cases</i>		4	6	8	10
<i>Data Tasks</i>		4	6	8	10
<i>Transactions and Queries</i>		4	6	8	10
<i>Data Models</i>		4	6	8	10
<i>Creation and Loading</i>		4	6	8	10
<i>Implementing Transactions and Queries</i>		4	6	8	10
<i>Revisions</i>		4	6	8	10
<i>Meta-cognitive Reflection</i>		2	3	4	5

Total score: 100 / 100.

A Code Listings

```
1 #Code for extracting data from Gutenberg corpus
2 #Directory set up:
3 #This program need:
4 #   input folder: for input files
5 #   output folder: for output files
6 #   duplicate folder: for duplicate files
7 #   organized folder: for organized files
8 #       txt folder: for organized text files
9 #       other folder: for organized other files
10 #   orgDuplicate folder: for organized duplicate files
11 #   extract folder: for extracted data store
12 #   _data folder: extracted information
13 #   encodeErr folder: encode error files
14 #   exist folder: data exist
15 #   nonExist folder: data could not be determine author,
    title, language exist or not
16
17
18 #All user need to do is put input file insdie input folder and
    run the program
19
20 '''
21 directory structure:
22 .
23 +--extract.py
24 +--input
25 +--output
26 +--duplicate
27 +--organized
28     +--txt
29     +--other
30     +--orgDuplicate
31 +--extract
32     +--_data
33     +--exist
34         +--missInfo
35     +--nonExist
36
37 '''
38 #
    =====
39
```

```

40 #imports
41 import os
42 import zipfile
43
44 def makeDir():
45     os.mkdir("input")
46     os.mkdir("output")
47     os.mkdir("duplicate")
48     os.mkdir("organized")
49     os.mkdir("organized/txt")
50     os.mkdir("organized/other")
51     os.mkdir("organized/orgDuplicate")
52     os.mkdir("extract")
53     os.mkdir("extract/_data")
54     os.mkdir("extract/exist")
55     os.mkdir("extract/exist/missInfo")
56     os.mkdir("extract/nonExist")
57 #
=====
58
59 #Use Recursion to loop into most inner file if it's zip unzip
    and step back one directory and go to second, so on.....
60 def unzipFiles(inputDir,outputDir,fileNameList,duplicateCounter
    ,otherFile,duplicateFile,duplicateDir):
61     fileList = os.listdir(inputDir)
62
63     for fileName in fileList:
64         #if it's directory
65         if os.path.isdir(os.path.join(inputDir,fileName)):
66             newInputDir = os.path.join(inputDir, fileName)
67             unzipFiles(newInputDir,outputDir,fileNameList,
                duplicateCounter,otherFile,duplicateFile,
                duplicateDir)
68         #if it's zip files
69         elif ".zip" in fileName:
70             #if file is duplicate unzip to duplicate
71             if fileName in fileNameList:
72                 duplicateCounter+=1
73                 duplicateFile.write(fileName+"_"+str(
                    duplicateCounter)+"\n")
74                 unzipDir = os.path.join(inputDir,fileName)
75                 zip_ref = zipfile.ZipFile(unzipDir, 'r')
76                 zip_ref.extractall(duplicateDir)
77                 print(fileName+"_DONE")

```

```

78         zip_ref.close()
79     #else unzip file to output folder
80     else:
81         fileNameList.append(fileName)
82         unzipDir = os.path.join(inputDir,fileName)
83         zip_ref = zipfile.ZipFile(unzipDir, 'r')
84         zip_ref.extractall(outputDir)
85         print(fileName+"␣DONE")
86         zip_ref.close()
87     #else not zip file not directory, record it
88     else:
89         print("other␣files")
90         otherFile.write(fileName+"\n")
91     #
=====

92
93     #Organize text file into organized folder, categorize file into
    text or other.
94     def organize(inputDir,categorizedTxtDir,categorizedOtherDir,
    categorizedDuplicateDir,fileNameList):
95         outputFileList = os.listdir(inputDir)
96
97         for fileName in outputFileList:
98             if os.path.isdir(os.path.join(inputDir,fileName)):
99                 newInputDir = os.path.join(inputDir, fileName)
100                 organize(newInputDir,categorizedTxtDir,
    categorizedOtherDir,categorizedDuplicateDir,
    fileNameList)
101             elif ".txt" or ".TXT" in fileName:
102                 fileName = fileName.replace(".TXT",".txt")
103                 if fileName in fileNameList:
104                     currentFile = os.path.join(inputDir,fileName)
105                     newFile = os.path.join(categorizedDuplicateDir,
    fileName)
106                     os.rename(currentFile,newFile)
107                     print(fileName+"␣DONE")
108                 else:
109                     fileNameList.append(fileName)
110                     currentFile = os.path.join(inputDir,fileName)
111                     newFile = os.path.join(categorizedTxtDir,
    fileName)
112                     os.rename(currentFile,newFile)
113                     print(fileName+"␣DONE")
114             else:

```



```

115         currentFile = os.path.join(inputDir,fileName)
116         newFile = os.path.join(categorizedOtherDir,fileName
117                                )
118         os.rename(currentFile,newFile)
119         print(fileName+"␣DONE")
120 #
=====

121
122 def extractData(categorizedTxtDir,extractExistDir,
123                extractNonExistDir,extractDataDir,extractExistMissDir,
124                encodeErrDir):
125     categorizedTxtFileList = os.listdir(categorizedTxtDir)
126
127     for fileName in categorizedTxtFileList:
128         title = ""
129         author = ""
130         release = ""
131         language = ""
132         text = ""
133         asciiErr = False
134         utf8Err = False
135
136         currentFileDir = os.path.join(categorizedTxtDir,
137                                       fileName)
138         currentFile = open(currentFileDir,"r",encoding='ascii')
139         currentFile = open(currentFileDir,"r",encoding='utf-8')
140         try:
141             ascContent = currentFile.read()
142         except:
143             asciiErr=True
144
145         try:
146             utfContent = currentFile.read()
147         except:
148             utf8Err=True
149
150         if asciiErr == False:
151             content = ascContent
152         elif utf8Err == False:
153             content = utfContent
154         else:
155             currentFile = os.path.join(categorizedTxtDir,
156                                       fileName)

```

```

153         newFile = os.path.join(encodeErrDir, fileName)
154         os.rename(currentFile, newFile)
155         continue
156
157
158     splitFile = content.split("***_START_OF_THIS_PROJECT_
        GUTENBERG_EBOOK")
159
160     if len(splitFile) == 2:
161         info = splitFile[0]
162         text = splitFile[1]
163         splitLines = info.split("\n")
164         for eachLine in splitLines:
165             if "Title:" in eachLine:
166                 title = eachLine.replace("\n", "")
167             elif "Author:" in eachLine:
168                 author = eachLine.replace("\n", "")
169             elif "Release_Data:" in eachLine:
170                 release = eachLine.replace("\n", "")
171             elif "Language:" in eachLine:
172                 language = eachLine.replace("\n", "")
173
174         if title == "" or author == "" or release == "" or
            language == "":
175             currentFile = os.path.join(categorizedTxtDir,
                fileName)
176             newFile = os.path.join(extractExistMissDir,
                fileName)
177             os.rename(currentFile, newFile)
178         else:
179             writeNewFileName = os.path.join(extractDataDir,
                fileName)
180             writeNewFile = open(writeNewFileName, "w")
181             writeNewFile.write(title+"\n"+author+"\n"+
                release+"\n"+language+"\n_Text:_"+text)
182             writeNewFile.close()
183             currentFile = os.path.join(categorizedTxtDir,
                fileName)
184             newFile = os.path.join(extractExistDir, fileName
                )
185             os.rename(currentFile, newFile)
186     else:
187         currentFile = os.path.join(categorizedTxtDir,
            fileName)
188         newFile = os.path.join(extractNonExistDir, fileName)

```

```

189         os.rename(currentFile,newFile)
190         print(fileName+" Done")
191     #
=====

192
193 #main
194 #1
195 currentDir = os.getcwd()
196 inputDir = os.path.join(currentDir, "input")
197 outputDir = os.path.join(currentDir, "output")
198 otherFile = open(os.path.join(currentDir,"other.txt"),"w")
199 duplicateDir = os.path.join(currentDir, "duplicate")
200 duplicateFile = open(os.path.join(currentDir,"duplicate.txt"),"
    w")
201 fileNameList = []
202 duplicateCounter = 0
203 #2
204 categorizedTxtDir = os.path.join(currentDir,"organized","txt")
205 categorizedOtherDir = os.path.join(currentDir,"organized","
    other")
206 categorizedDuplicateDir = os.path.join(currentDir,"organized","
    orgDuplicate")
207 #3
208 extractExistDir = os.path.join(currentDir,"extract","exist")
209 extractExistMissDir = os.path.join(currentDir,"extract","exist"
    ,"missInfo")
210 extractNonExistDir = os.path.join(currentDir,"extract","
    nonExist")
211 extractDataDir = os.path.join(currentDir,"extract","_data")
212 encodeErrDir = os.path.join(currentDir,"extract","encodeErr")
213
214 print("Select your action:")
215 print("1. create file directories")
216 print("2. Unzip all files from input directory")
217 print("3. organize output folder, categorize it into text files
    and other files")
218 print("4. extract data from organized/txt and move file to
    extract/exist or extract/nonExist")
219 print("0. quit")
220
221 userInput = input()
222 userInputInt = int(userInput)
223 if userInputInt == 1:
224     makeDir()

```

```

225 elif userInputInt == 2:
226     unzipFiles(inputDir,outputDir, fileNameList,
                duplicateCounter,otherFile,duplicateFile,duplicateDir)
227 elif userInputInt == 3:
228     otherFile.close()
229     duplicateFile.close()
230     organize(outputDir,categorizedTxtDir,categorizedOtherDir,
                categorizedDuplicateDir,fileNameList)
231 elif userInputInt == 4:
232     extractData(categorizedTxtDir,extractExistDir,
                extractNonExistDir,extractDataDir,extractExistMissDir,
                encodeErrDir)
233 elif userInputInt == 0:
234     exit()
235
236
237 #-----#
238
239 #code for loading data in to database
240 import re
241 import os
242 import sys
243
244 import psycopg2 as pg
245 import pandas.io.sql as psql
246 from pprint import pprint
247
248
249 def extractDataFromHeaderLine(dataDescription, line):
250     lineS = re.split('^' + dataDescription, line, maxsplit=1)
251     #print('lineS is: ')
252     #pprint(lineS)
253     if(len(lineS) == 2):
254         return lineS[1].strip().lower()
255     else:
256         return ""
257
258
259
260 #for well formed docs
261 def getData(file):
262     title = ""
263     author = ""
264     release = ""
265     language = ""

```

```

266     text = ""
267     gutenberId = ""
268     charSetEncode=""
269     asciiErr = False
270     utf8Err = False
271     defaultErr = False
272
273     content = None
274
275     currentFileAscii = open(file,"r",encoding='ascii')
276     currentFileUtf8 = open(file,"r",encoding='utf-8')
277     currentFileDefault = open(file,"r")
278
279     try:
280         ascContent = currentFileAscii.read()
281     except:
282         asciiErr=True
283     try:
284         utfContent = currentFileUtf8.read()
285     except:
286         utf8Err=True
287
288     try:
289         defaultContent = currentFileDefault.read()
290     except:
291         defaultErr = True
292
293     if asciiErr == False:
294         content = ascContent
295     elif utf8Err == False:
296         content = utfContent
297     elif defaultErr == False:
298         content = defaultContent
299     else:
300         currentFileAscii.close()
301         currentFileUtf8.close()
302         currentFileDefault.close()
303
304     print('error□reading□file:□' + file)
305
306     #extract the data
307
308     headerAndContent = re.split('\*\*\*', content, maxsplit=1)
309     #print(headerAndContent[0])
310

```

```

311     header = headerAndContent[0]
312     fullText = headerAndContent[1]
313     #print(fullText)
314
315     headerSplit = header.split('\n')
316
317     for line in headerSplit:
318         if "Title:" in line:
319             title = extractDataFromHeaderLine('Title:',line)
320         elif "Author:" in line:
321             author = extractDataFromHeaderLine('Author:',line)
322
323         elif "Release□Date:" in line:
324             release = extractDataFromHeaderLine('Release□Date:',
325             ,line)
326             if('[' in release):
327                 releaseS = release.split('[')
328                 release = releaseS[0].strip()
329
330         elif "Language:" in line:
331             language = extractDataFromHeaderLine('Language:',
332             line)
333
334     '''
335     print('The title is: ' + title)
336     print('Author: ' + author)
337     print('Date: ' + release)
338     #pprint(release)
339     print('Language: ' + language)
340     '''
341
342     return title, author, release, language, fullText
343
344 def processAuthorName(authorName):
345     firstName = ''
346     middleName = ''
347     lastName = ''
348     suffix = ''
349     prefix = ''
350     nameL = authorName.split()
351
352     i = 0
353     while(i < len(nameL)):
354         if(')' in nameL[i] or '(' in nameL[i]):

```

```

354         del nameL[i]
355         i -=1
356     i += 1
357
358     nameLen = len(nameL)
359
360     #check for prefix
361     comPrefixes = ['mr', 'mrs', 'miss', 'sir', 'lord', 'ms']
362     comSuffixes = ['sr', 'jr', 'ii', 'iii', 'iv', 'v']
363
364
365     if(nameLen > 1):
366         if(nameL[0].strip('.') in comPrefixes):
367             prefix = nameL[0]
368             del nameL[0]
369             nameLen = len(nameL)
370
371     if(nameLen > 1):
372         if(nameL[nameLen - 1].strip('.') in comSuffixes):
373             suffix = nameL[nameLen - 1]
374             del nameL[nameLen - 1]
375             nameLen = len(nameL)
376
377     if(nameLen == 0):
378         firstName = 'anonymous'
379     elif(nameLen == 1):
380         firstName = nameL[0]
381     elif(nameLen == 2):
382         firstName = nameL[0]
383         lastName = nameL[1]
384
385     elif(nameLen == 3):
386         firstName = nameL[0]
387         middleName = nameL[1]
388         lastName = nameL[2]
389     else:
390         firstName = nameL[0]
391         lastName = nameL[nameLen - 1]
392         del nameL[nameLen - 1]
393         del nameL[0]
394         middleName = ' '.join(nameL)
395
396     '''
397     print('first name: ' + firstName)
398     print('middle name: ' + middleName)

```

```

399     print('last name: ' + lastName)
400     print('suffix: ' + suffix)
401     print('prefix: ' + prefix)
402     '''
403
404     return firstName, middleName, lastName, suffix, prefix
405
406
407     ##### Database Querys
408
409     def getBookByPrimarykey(gutenbergId, cur):
410         cur.execute('Select * From public."Book" Where gutenberg_id
411             = %s', (gutenbergId,))
412         result = cur.fetchall()
413         #print(result)
414         return result
415
416     def bookIsInDatabase(gutenbergId, conn):
417         result = getBookByPrimarykey(gutenbergId, conn)
418         #print('book is:')
419         #print(result)
420         #sys.exit()
421
422         if(len(result) > 0):
423             return True
424         else:
425             return False
426
427     def getAuthorByName(firstName, middleName, lastName, suffix,
428         prefix, cur):
429         cur.execute('Select * From public."Author" Where first_name
430             = %s And middle_name = %s And last_name = %s and suffix
431             = %s and prefix = %s',
432             (firstName, middleName, lastName, suffix,
433              prefix))
434
435         result = cur.fetchall()
436         #print(result)
437         return result
438
439     def authorIsInDatabase(firstName, middleName, lastName, suffix,
440         prefix, cur):
441         result = getAuthorByName(firstName, middleName, lastName,
442             suffix, prefix, cur)
443

```



```

437     if(len(result) > 0):
438         return True
439     else:
440         return False
441
442
443 def getWrittenBy(gutenbergId, authorId, cur):
444     cur.execute('Select_*_From_public."Written_By" Where_
445                 author_id=_%s_And_gutenberg_id=_%s', (authorId,
446                 gutenbergId))
447     result = cur.fetchall()
448     return result
449
450 def writtenByRelationInDatabase(gutenbergId, authorId, cur):
451     result = getWrittenBy(gutenbergId, authorId, cur)
452
453     if(len(result) > 0):
454         return True
455     else:
456         return False
457
458 def insertIntoDatabase(gId, title, release, language, author,
459                        fullText, conn, cur, brokenFiles):
460
461     #gId = str(gId) + '-' + language
462     try:
463
464         if(not bookIsInDatabase(gId, cur)):
465             try:
466                 #inset book
467                 cur.execute('INSERT INTO_public."Book" (
468                             gutenberg_id,release_date,full_text,language,
469                             title)_VALUES_(%s,%s,%s,%s,%s);',
470                             (gId, release, fullText, language,
471                             title))
472                 #print('loaded book')
473                 conn.commit()
474             except pg.DataError:
475                 conn.rollback()
476                 cur.execute('INSERT INTO_public."Book" (
477                             gutenberg_id,release_date,full_text,language,
478                             title)_VALUES_(%s,%s,%s,%s,%s);',

```

```

474             (gId, None, fullText, language,
475                title))
476         print('loaded_book_with_null_date:' + str(gId))
477         conn.commit()
478     else:
479         print('book_is_in_database,gid:' + str(gId))
480
481     if('and' in author):
482         authorNameS = re.split('and', author)
483     elif(',') in author):
484         authorNameS = re.split(',', author)
485     else:
486         authorNameS = [author]
487
488     authorNameS = [name.strip() for name in authorNameS if(
489         name != '' or name != None)]
490
491     if(len(authorNameS) > 1):
492         pprint(authorNameS)
493     for author in authorNameS:
494
495         firstName, middleName, lastName, suffix, prefix =
496             processAuthorName(author)
497         #TODO fix rest of querys
498         if(not authorIsInDatabase(firstName, middleName,
499             lastName, suffix, prefix, cur)):
500
501             #inset author
502             cur.execute('insert into public."Author"(
503                 first_name,last_name,middle_name,suffix,
504                 prefix) VALUES(%s,%s,%s,%s,%s) returning
505                 author_id',
506                 (firstName, lastName, middleName,
507                    suffix, prefix))
508             #print('loaded author')
509             authorId = cur.fetchone()
510             conn.commit()
511             #print('auth id is: ' + str(authorId[0]))
512     else:
513
514         authorId = getAuthorByName(firstName,
515             middleName, lastName, suffix, prefix, cur)
516         [0][0]
517     print('author_is_in_database,author_id:' +

```

```

                    str(authorId))
509
510         if(not writtenByRelationInDatabase(gId, authorId,
                    cur)):
511             cur.execute('INSERT INTO public."Written_By"(
                    author_id, gutenberg_id) VALUES (%s, %s)', (
                    authorId, gId))
512             conn.commit()
513             #print('loaded written by')
514         else:
515             wb = getWrittenBy(gId, authorId, cur)
516             #print(wb[0])
517             #print('written by relation in database: ' +
                    str(wb[0][0]), + ', ' + str(wb[0][1]))
518
519     #      #inset written_by
520     except Exception:
521         #pass
522         brokenFiles.append(gId)
523         print(Exception)
524         print(gId)
525
526
527
528
529 #          MAIN          #
530
531 dbname = "gutenberg"
532 dbhost = "localhost"
533 dbport = "5432"
534 dbuser = "postgres"
535 dbpassword = "postgres"
536
537
538 conn = pg.connect(database=dbname, host=dbhost, port=dbport,
                    user=dbuser, password=dbpassword)
539 cur = conn.cursor()
540 #dirToProcess = '/Users/edwardsja15/desktop/gutenberg/load/
                    extract/_data'
541 #dirToProcessWindows = '/home/reilly/database/load/_data'
542
543 dirToProcess = '/home/reilly/database/load/_data'
544
545
546 fileList = os.listdir(dirToProcess)

```

```

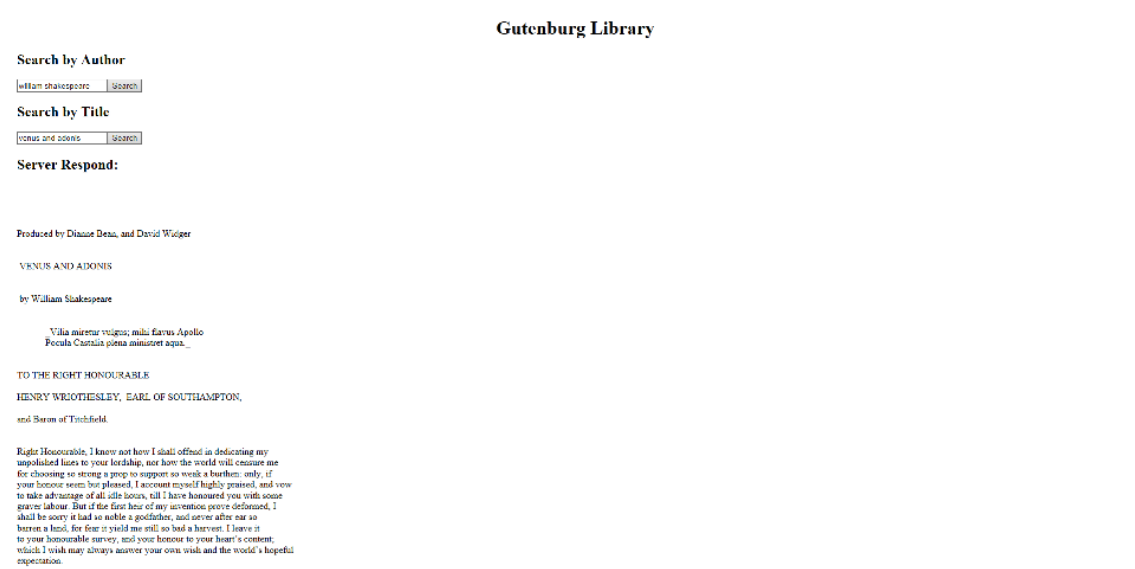
547 #print(fileList[:10])
548 i = 0
549 brokenFiles = []
550 invalidIds = []
551 for filename in fileList:
552     #can load
553     if('.txt' in filename):
554         fullfilename = os.path.join(dirToProcess, filename)
555
556         title, author, release, language, fullText = getData(
            fullfilename)
557
558         if(language == 'en'):
559             language = 'english'
560
561         filenameS = filename.split('.')
562         isValid = False
563
564         if('-' in filenameS[0]):
565             idSplit = filenameS[0].split('-')
566             try:
567                 int(idSplit[1])
568                 isValid = True
569             except ValueError:
570                 isValid = False
571
572                 invalidIds.append(filename)
573
574         else:
575             isValid = True
576
577         gutenberId = filenameS[0]
578         print('filename_is: ' + filename)
579
580         if(isValid):
581             insertIntoDatabase(gutenberId, title, release,
                language, author, fullText, conn, cur,
                brokenFiles)
582
583         #i += 1
584         #if(i > 1050):
585             # break
586
587     print('invalid_ids:')
588     pprint(invalidIds)
589     print('broken_files:')
590     pprint(brokenFiles)

```

589

590 `conn.close()`

B Test Cases



C Other

Full code listings can be seen at:

<https://github.com/reiman2222/gutenberg-corpus-for-learning-SQL-and-IR>