# Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani

# **Work Integrated Learning Programmes**

# **Division First Semester 2022-2023**

## **Assignment I**

Course No.: DSECL ZG522

Course Title: Big Data Systems

#### Group 93

Sr.No.	Name	BITS ID	Contribution (%)
1	Sherwin Philip	2021FC04106	100
2	Avinash Kumar	2021FC04746	100
3	Sidharth vij	2021fc04507	100
4	Saurabh Arunrao Dhande	2021fc04700	100

Sr.No.	Software Used	Version	Comment
1	MongoDBCompass	MongoDB 3.6	MongoDB Compass is a powerful GUI for querying, aggregating, and analyzing your MongoDB data in a visual environment
2	Studio 3T	Studio 3T 2022.10.0	Studio 3T is made for growing professional teams, offering a variety of ways to view and interrogate data collections, including sophisticated aggregations, native Mongo JSON extensions, traditional SQL queries, and a drag and drop query builder.

## 1]The number of new cases, new deaths and new recovered

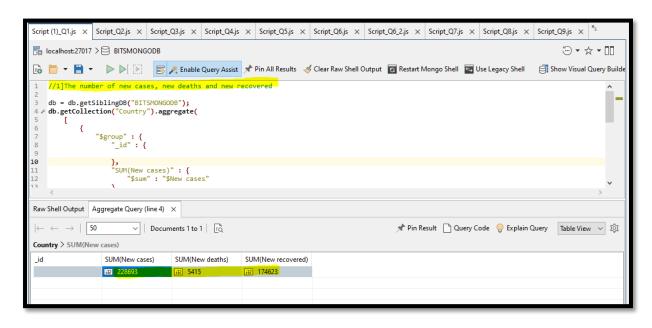
**Answer** - 228693, 5415, 174623

```
db = db.getSiblingDB("BITSMONGODB");
db.getCollection("Country").aggregate(
    [
```

```
{
  "$group" : {
    "_id" : {
    },
    "SUM(New cases)" : {
      "$sum" : "$New cases"
    },
    "SUM(New deaths)": {
      "$sum": "$New deaths"
    },
    "SUM(New recovered)" : {
      "$sum": "$New recovered"
    }
  }
},
  "$project" : {
    "SUM(New cases)": "$SUM(New cases)",
    "SUM(New deaths)": "$SUM(New deaths)",
    "SUM(New recovered)": "$SUM(New recovered)",
    "_id": NumberInt(0)
  }
}
"allowDiskUse": true
```

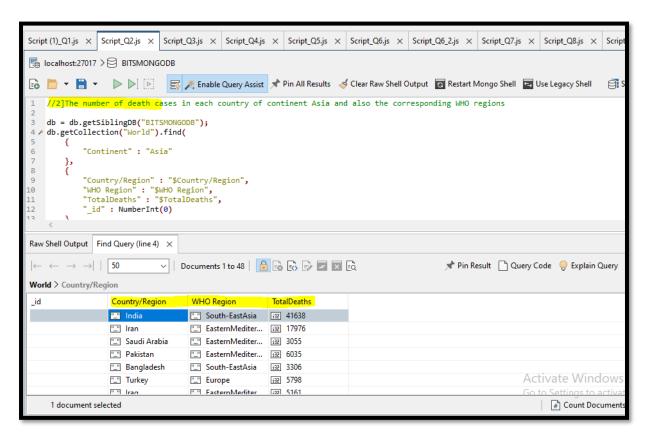
],

```
}
);
```



# 2]The number of death cases in each country of continent Asia and also the corresponding WHO regions

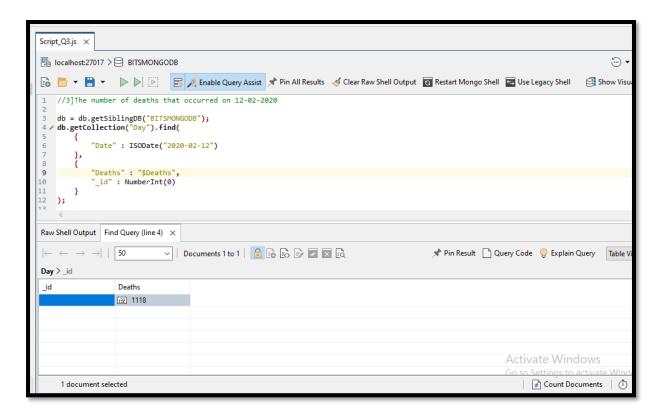
```
}
);
```



#### 3]The number of deaths that occurred on 12-02-2020

#### **Answer - 1118**

```
"_id" : NumberInt(0)
}
);
```



4]The number of active new cases (new cases-(new death+new recovered)) in a reverse sorted order based on the country name

```
"Country/Region" : "$Country/Region"
         },
         "SUM(New deaths)" : {
           "$sum": "$New deaths"
         },
         "SUM(New recovered)" : {
           "$sum": "$New recovered"
         },
         "SUM(New cases)" : {
           "$sum": "$New cases"
         }
      }
    },
    {
      "$project": {
         "Country/Region": "$_id.Country/Region",
         "SUM(New deaths)": "$SUM(New deaths)",
         "SUM(New recovered)": "$SUM(New recovered)",
         "SUM(New cases)": "$SUM(New cases)",
         'ActiveNewCases': {'$subtract': ['$SUM(New cases)', { '$add' : [ '$SUM(New
deaths)', '$SUM(New recovered)' ] }]},
         "_id": NumberInt(0)
      }
    },
  { "$sort":
  {
```

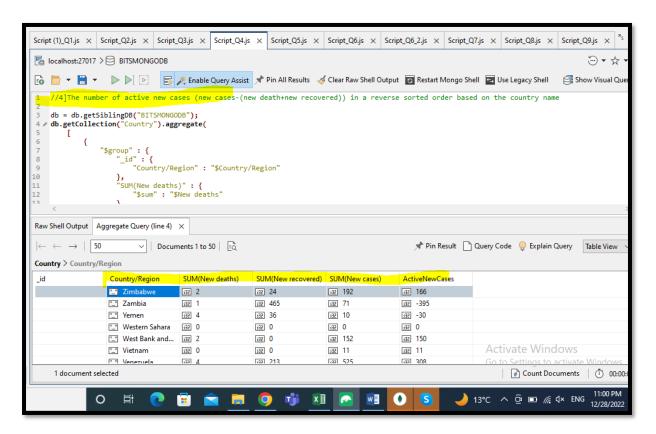
```
"Country/Region" : NumberInt(-1)
}

],
{
    "allowDiskUse" : true
}
);
```

#### **Explanation:**

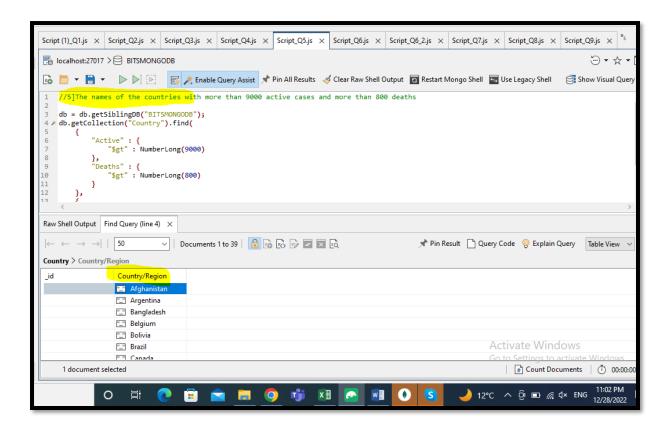
The number of active new cases (new cases-(new death+new recovered)) in a reverse sorted order based on the country name

Observation - The number of active new cases are showing up as negative for few countries. This is because the sum of "new death" and "new recovered" is more than "new cases".



# 5]The names of the countries with more than 9000 active cases and more than 800 deaths

#### **Answere:**



6] The country with the highest number of active cases and also with second highest death rate

Answere: - US, UNITED KINGDOM

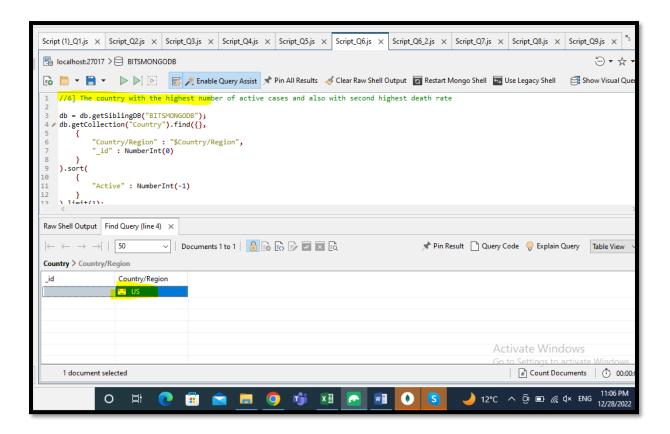
#### **HIGHEST ACTIVE**

```
"Active" : NumberInt(-1)
}
).limit(1);
```

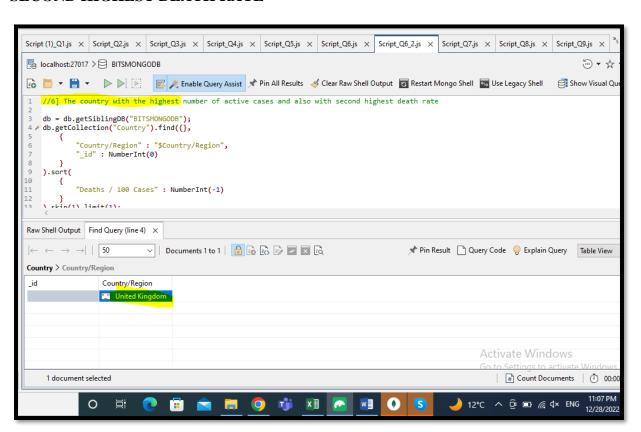
# SECOND HIGHEST DEATH RATE

**Screenshot:** 

**HIGHEST ACTIVE** 



#### SECOND HIGHEST DEATH RATE



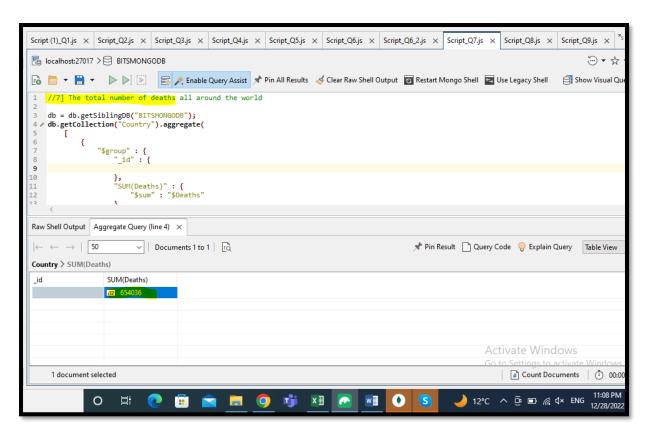
# 7] The total number of deaths all around the world

**Answer** - 654036

```
db = db.getSiblingDB("BITSMONGODB");
db.getCollection("Country").aggregate(
  [
    {
      "$group" : {
         "_id" : {
         },
         "SUM(Deaths)": {
           "$sum" : "$Deaths"
         }
       }
    },
    {
      "$project" : {
         "SUM(Deaths)": "$SUM(Deaths)",
         "_id": NumberInt(0)
       }
    }
  ],
    "allowDiskUse": true
  }
```

);

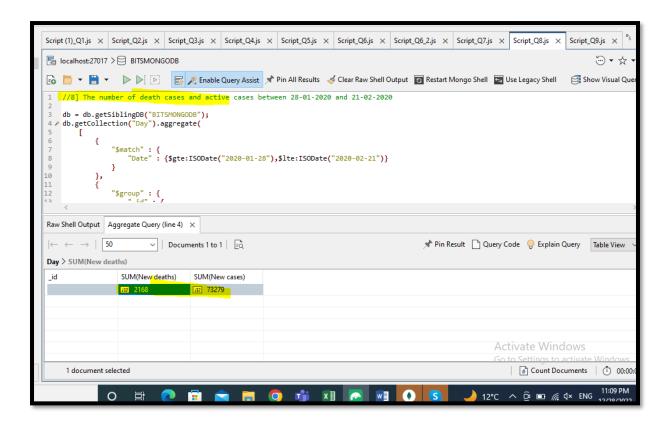
#### **Screenshot:**



#### 8] The number of death cases and active cases between 28-01-2020 and 21-02-2020

**Answere**- 2168, 73279

```
{
      "$group" : {
         "_id" : {
         },
         "SUM(New deaths)" : {
           "$sum": "$New deaths"
         },
         "SUM(New cases)" : {
           "$sum": "$New cases"
         }
       }
    },
    {
      "$project": {
         "SUM(New deaths)": "$SUM(New deaths)",
         "SUM(New cases)": "$SUM(New cases)",
         "_id" : NumberInt(0)
      }
    }
  ],
    "allowDiskUse": true
  }
);
```



# 9] The latitude and longitude of countries ending with "ia" and the number of countries Answere:

```
);
```

```
Answer part 2 - 38
db = db.getSiblingDB("BITSMONGODB");\\
db.getCollection("Covid19").aggregate(
  [
      "$match" : {
         "Country/Region" : /^.*ia$/i
       }
    },
      "$group" : {
         "_id" : {
         },
         "COUNT_DISTINCT(Country/Region)" : {
           "$addToSet": "$Country/Region"
         }
       }
    },
    {
      "$project" : {
         "COUNT(Country/Region)": {\$size: "\$COUNT_DISTINCT(Country/Region)"},
         "_id": NumberInt(0)
```

```
}
}

],
{
    "allowDiskUse" : true
}
);
```

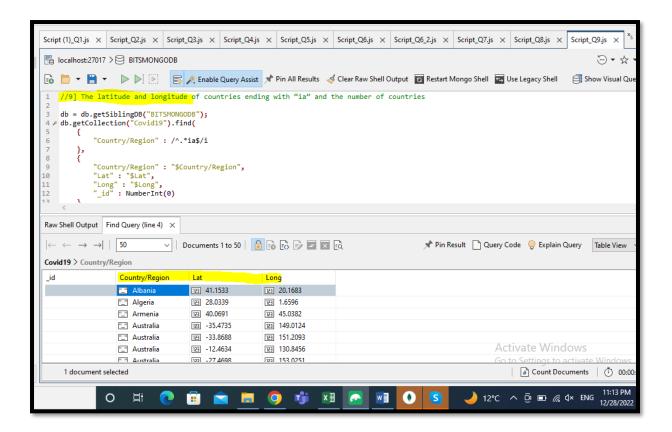
## **Explanation:**

Please note that "country" is not the lowest level of heirarchy in this data. We have "province/state" which is one level lower in heirarchy compared to "country". Hence, you will see there are multiple records for countries such as "Australia" that has many "Lat" and "Long" values. This is because "Australia" has many data "province/state" each with its own "Lat" and "Long" values.

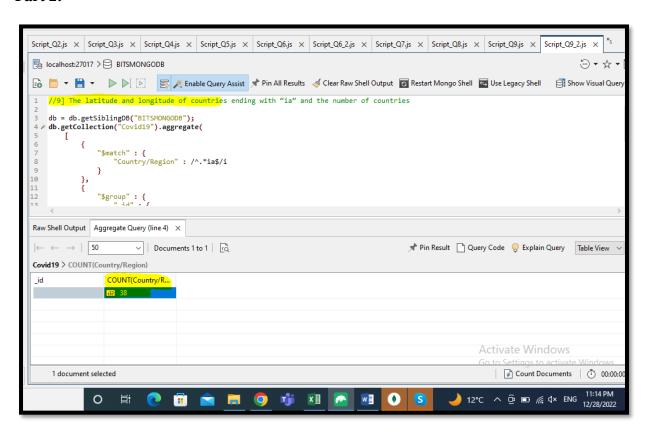
Another point to note here is that when we count such number of "countries" ending with "ia", we should do a distinct count of such countries and not take in to account "province/state" column.

#### **Screenshot:**

#### Part 1:

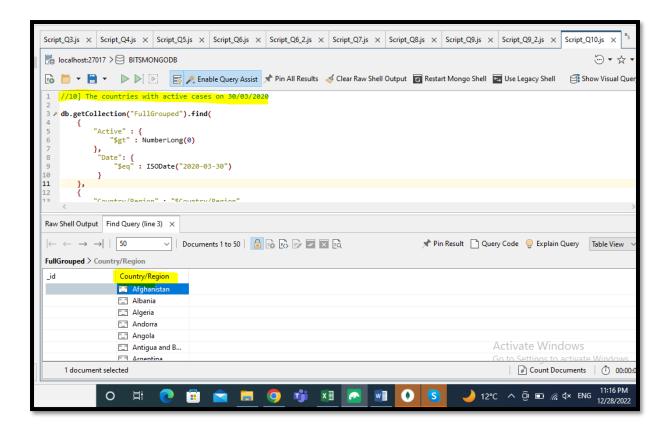


#### Part 2:



# 10] The countries with active cases on 30/03/2020

## **Answere:**



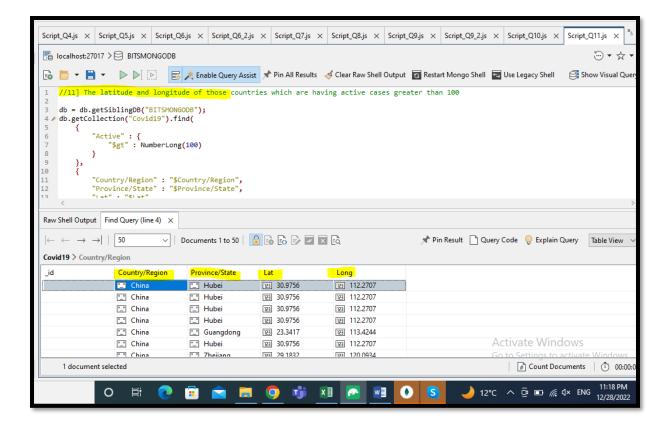
# 11] The latitude and longitude of those countries which are having active cases greater than 100

```
"Lat": "$Lat",

"Long": "$Long",

"_id": NumberInt(0)

}
```



# 12]The countries and respective dates in which maximum increase of active cases occurred.

```
db = db.getSiblingDB("BITSMONGODB");
db.getCollection("FullGrouped").aggregate(
```

```
{
 $setWindowFields: {
   partitionBy: "$Country/Region",
   sortBy: { Date: 1 },
   output: {
    lag: {
      $shift: {
       output: "$Active",
       by: -1,
       default: NumberInt(0)
      }
     },
   }
 }
}
     "$project" : {
       "Country/Region": "$Country/Region",
       "Date" : "$Date",
       'ActiveNewCases': {'$subtract': ['$Active', '$lag']},
       "_id" : NumberInt(0)
     }
  },
```

```
{
 $group: {
  "_id": "$Country/Region",
  "max_active_new_cases": {
   $max: "$ActiveNewCases"
  },
  "records": {
   $push: "$$ROOT"
  }
 }
},
 "$project": {
  items: {
   "$filter": {
    "input": "$records",
    "as": "records",
    "cond": {
     $eq: [
      "$$records.ActiveNewCases",
      "$max_active_new_cases"
     ]
    }
```

```
}
},
{
    $unwind: "$items"
},
{
    $replaceWith: "$items"
}

],
{
    "allowDiskUse": true
}
);
```

#### **Explanation:**

This is a complex question. To solve this question, we need to find the increase of cases on a each date with respect to the previous date. Once we have this increase, we should find the max value of this increase for each country and show the result.

```
Step 1 - first we do a "lag" on "active" cases.
```

Step 2 - subtract "active" cases and cases on previous date - "lag" value.

Step 3 - group the data based country and find the max value of the subtracted value we recieved in step  $2\,$ 

