



# **Data Science: Tools & Process**

## **Week 3 (Module 4!)**



# Agenda

- **Announcements**

- Today's Lecture is on Module 4. Next Week's lecture is on Module 5. Module 3 is postponed for 2 weeks.
- LinkedIn. Please post at least once a week.
- Milestone Project 1. Redo the DFD
- Milestone Project 2. Select a dataset from Milestone 2 Overview

- **Last Week's Assignment:**

- Review DFD Semantics. Do not use the word "data". Strict grading. Milestone is worth 50 points

- **Relational Algebra (Continued from last time)**

- **Break**

- **Aberrant Data Lab**

- L04-A-1-RemoveOutliers.py
- L04-A-2-ReplaceOutliers.py

- **Lesson 04 Quiz 1 (Quiz on Aberrant Data)**

- **Data Type Lab**

- L04-B-1-DataTypes.py
- L04-B-2-RemoveMissing.py

- **Lesson 04 Quiz 2 (Quiz on Data Types)**

- **Break**

- **Lesson 05 Lab (Time Permitting)**

- L05-A-1-Dataframes.py, L05-A-2-DataframesCSV.py, L05-B-1-PandasEDA.py



# **Relational Algebra**

## **The Theory behind Relational Databases**

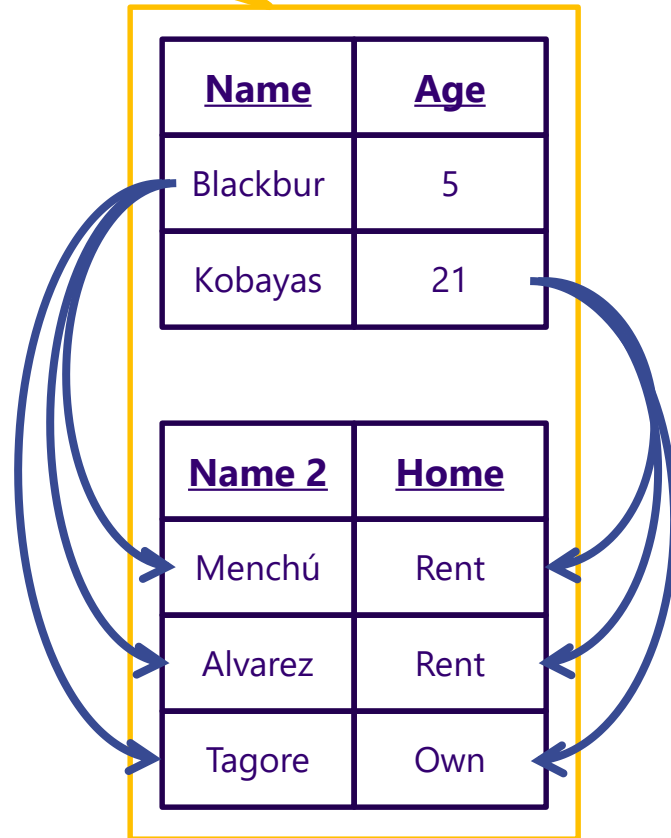


# **Product Operation**



# Relational Algebra: Product

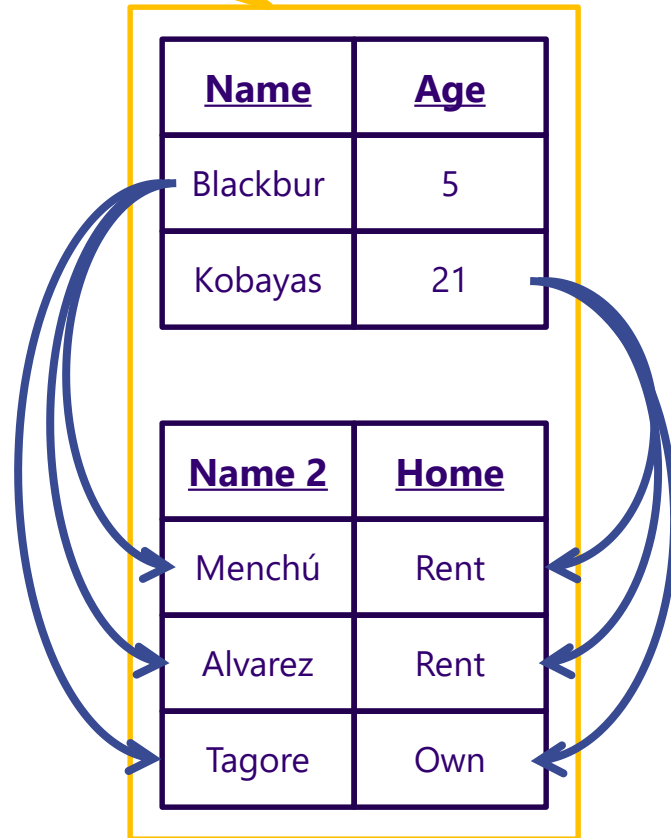
Combine Rows



Relational Algebra Product:  
 $R \times S$

# Relational Algebra: Product

Combine Rows

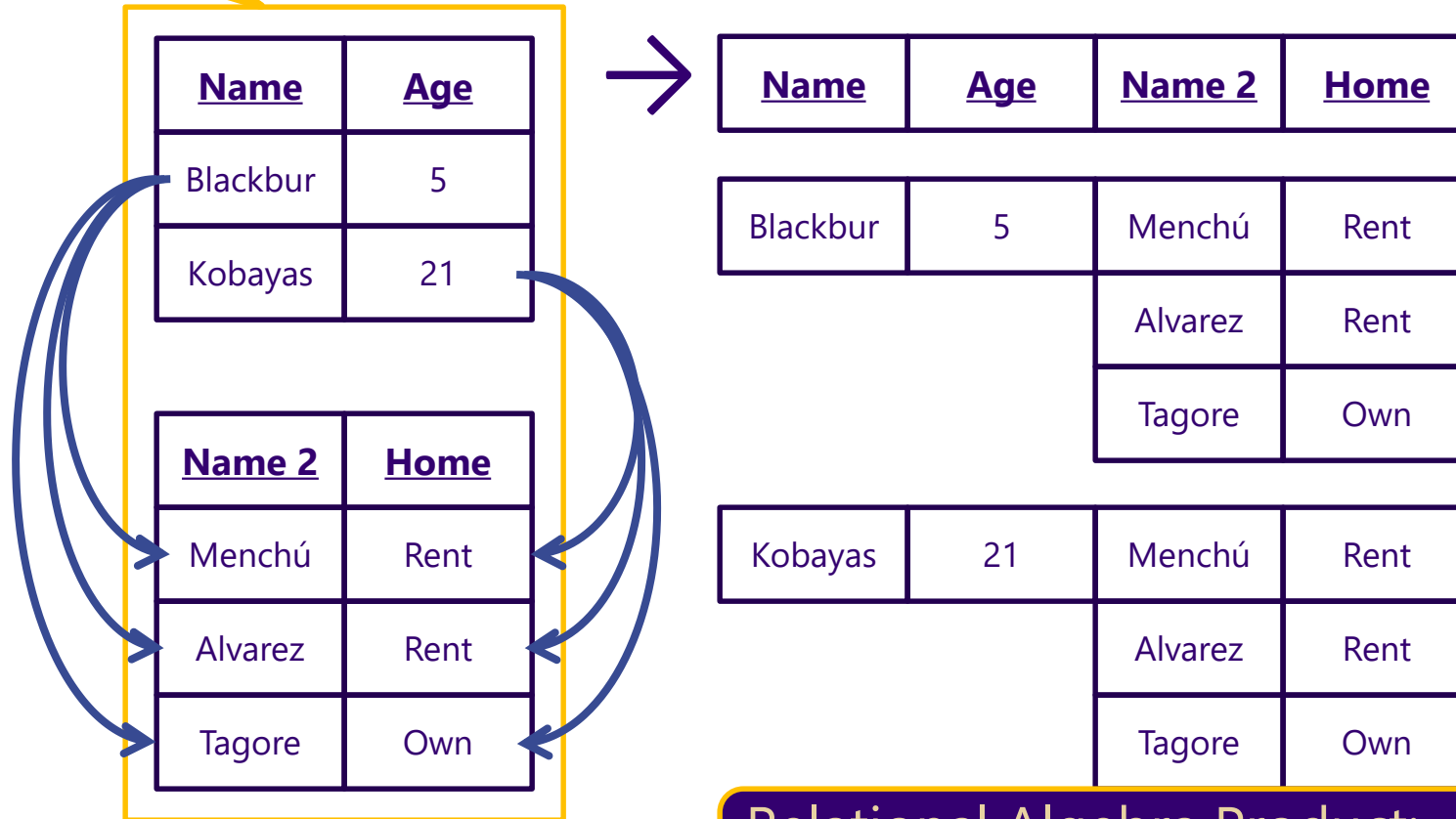


SQL Statement:  
SELECT \* FROM TableR, TableS

Relational Algebra Product:  
 $R \times S$

# Relational Algebra: Product

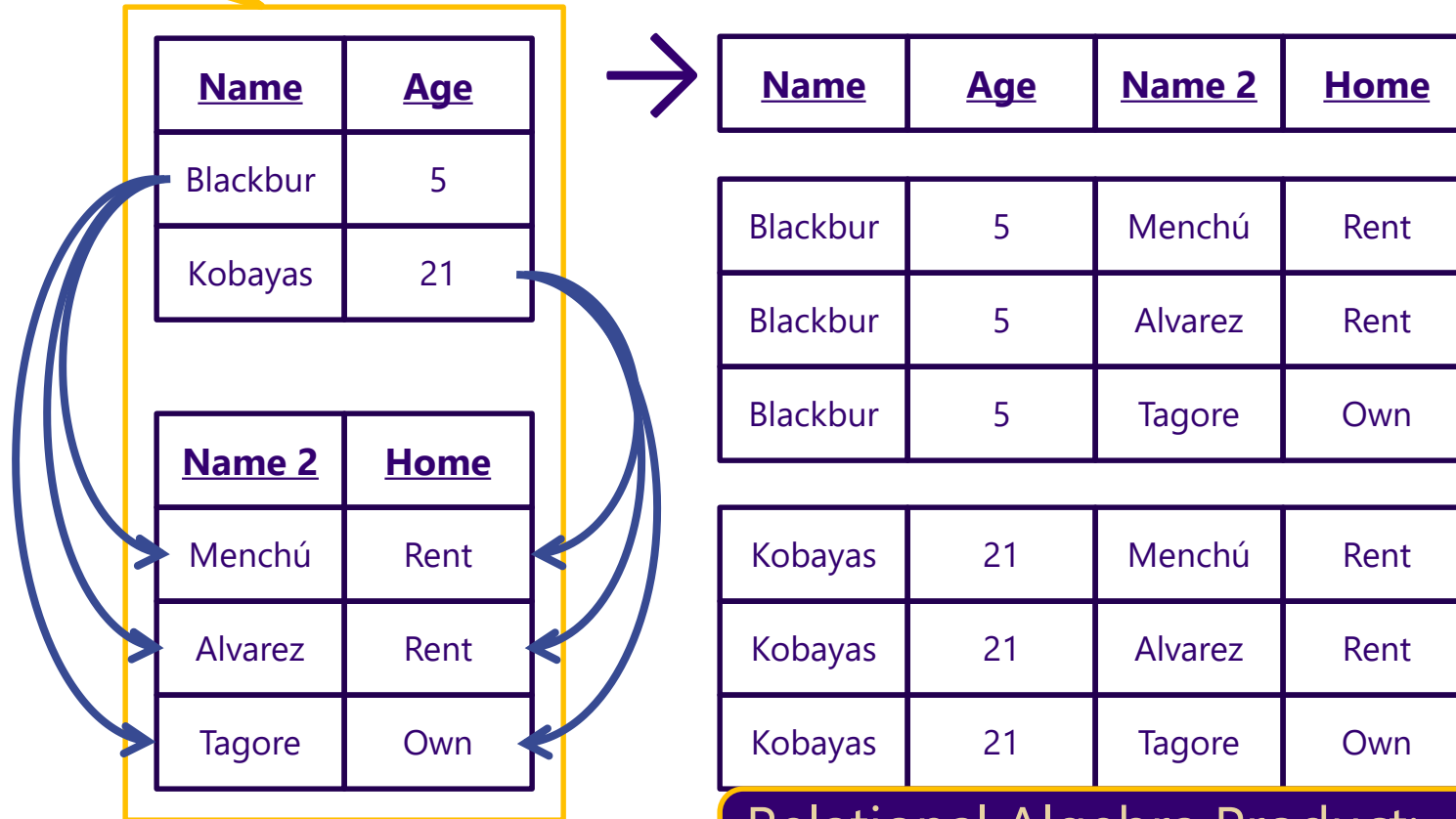
Combine Rows



Relational Algebra Product:  
 $R \times S$

# Relational Algebra: Product

Combine Rows

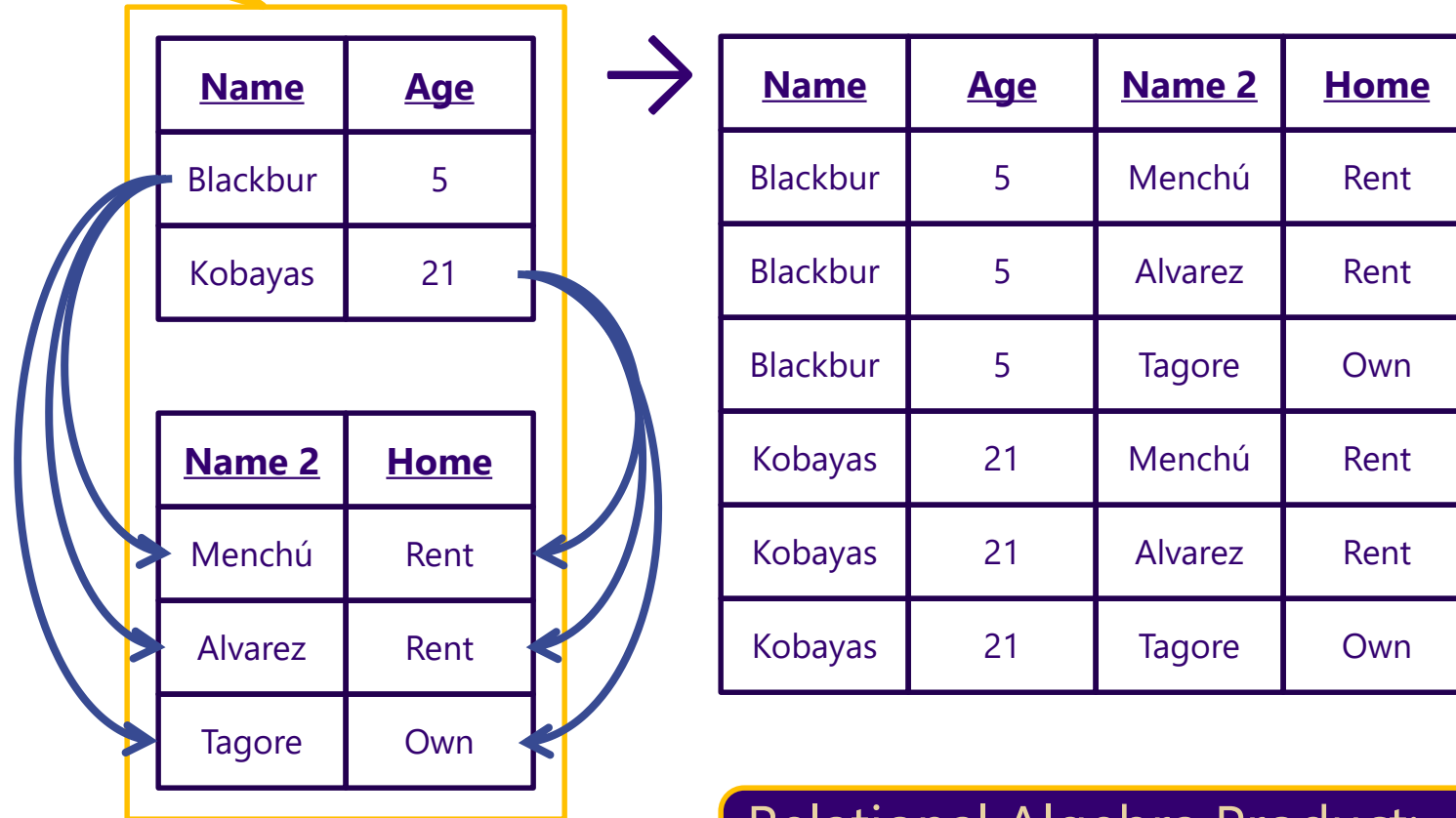


Relational Algebra Product:  
 $R \times S$



# Relational Algebra: Product

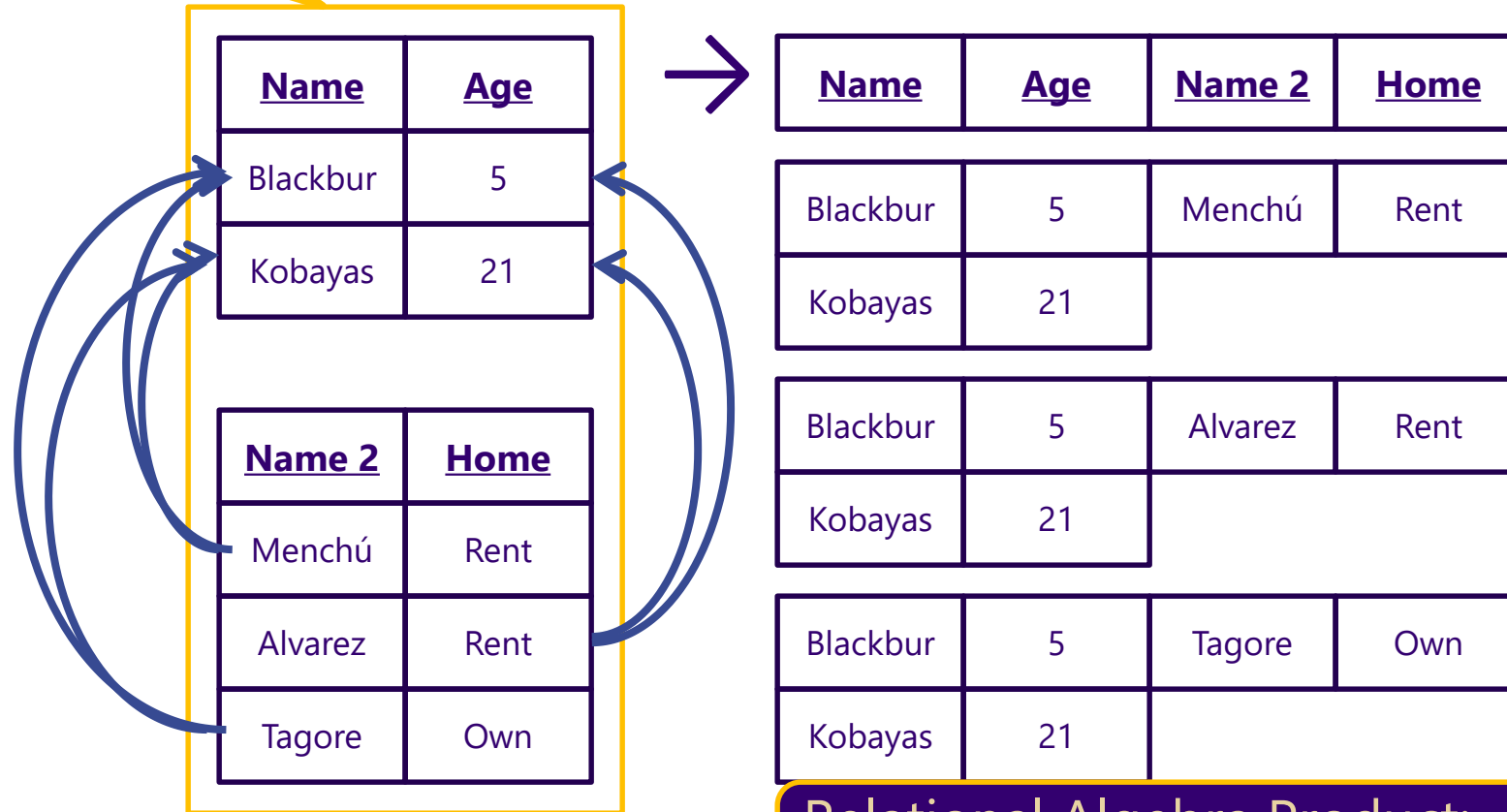
Combine Rows



Relational Algebra Product:  
 $R \times S$

# Relational Algebra: Product

Combine Rows



Relational Algebra Product:  
 $R \times S$

# Relational Algebra: Product

Combine Rows

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>
Blackbur	5
Kobayas	21

<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Menchú	Rent
Alvarez	Rent
Tagore	Own



<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
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Blackbur	5	Menchú	Rent
Kobayas	21	Menchú	Rent

Blackbur	5	Alvarez	Rent
Kobayas	21	Alvarez	Rent

Blackbur	5	Tagore	Own
Kobayas	21	Tagore	Own

Relational Algebra Product:  
 $R \times S$

# Relational Algebra: Product

Combine Rows

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>
Blackbur	5
Kobayas	21

<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Menchú	Rent
Alvarez	Rent
Tagore	Own



<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Blackbur	5	Menchú	Rent
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Blackbur	5	Alvarez	Rent
Kobayas	21	Alvarez	Rent
Blackbur	5	Tagore	Own
Kobayas	21	Tagore	Own

Relational Algebra Product:  
 $R \times S$

# Relational Algebra: Product

Combine Rows

The result of a product is a relation with  $n*m$  tuples where  $n$  and  $m$  are the number of tuples in the operands. The arity of the result is  $i + j$  where  $i$  and  $j$  are the arities of the operands.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>
Blackbur	5
Kobayas	21

<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Menchú	Rent
Alvarez	Rent
Tagore	Own



<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Blackbur	5	Menchú	Rent
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Blackbur	5	Alvarez	Rent
Kobayas	21	Alvarez	Rent
Blackbur	5	Tagore	Own
Kobayas	21	Tagore	Own

Relational Algebra Product:  
 $R \times S$

# Relational Algebra: Product

Combine Rows

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Kobayas	21

<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Menchú	Rent
Alvarez	Rent
Tagore	Own



<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Blackbur	5	Menchú	Rent
Blackbur	5	Alvarez	Rent
Blackbur	5	Tagore	Own
Kobayas	21	Menchú	Rent
Kobayas	21	Alvarez	Rent
Kobayas	21	Tagore	Own

Relational Algebra Product:  
 $R \times S$

# Join Operation



# Relational Algebra: Join

- > A Join is a Product with a select statement
- > Product followed by Select
  - > SELECT \* FROM TableR, TableS WHERE Home = "Rent"
  - >  $\sigma_{\phi}(R \times S)$  where  $\phi: \text{Home} = \text{"Rent"}$

## —JOIN

- > SELECT \* FROM TableR JOIN TableS ON Home = "Rent"
- >  $R \bowtie_{\phi} S$  where  $\phi: \text{Home} = \text{"Rent"}$



# Relational Algebra: Join

Combine Rows

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>
Blackbur	5
Kobayas	21

<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Menchú	Rent
Alvarez	Rent
Tagore	Own



<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Blackbur	5	Menchú	Rent
Kobayas	21	Menchú	Rent
Blackbur	5	Alvarez	Rent
Kobayas	21	Alvarez	Rent
Blackbur	5	Tagore	Own
Kobayas	21	Tagore	Own

Relational Algebra Product with Select:  
 $\sigma_{\phi}(R \times S)$  where  $\phi: \text{Home} = \text{"Rent"}$   
Relational Algebra Join:  
 $R \bowtie_{\phi} S$  where  $\phi: \text{Home} = \text{"Rent"}$

# Relational Algebra: Join

Combine Rows

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>
Blackbur	5
Kobayas	21

<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Menchú	Rent
Alvarez	Rent
Tagore	Own



<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Blackbur	5	Menchú	Rent
Kobayas	21	Menchú	Rent
Blackbur	5	Alvarez	Rent
Kobayas	21	Alvarez	Rent
Blackbur	5	Tagore	Own
Kobayas	21	Tagore	Own

Relational Algebra Product with Select:  
 $\sigma_{\phi}(R \times S)$  where  $\phi: \text{Home} = \text{"Rent"}$   
Relational Algebra Join:  
 $R \bowtie_{\phi} S$  where  $\phi: \text{Home} = \text{"Rent"}$

# Relational Algebra: Join

Combine Rows

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>
Blackbur	5
Kobayas	21

<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Menchú	Rent
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<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
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Kobayas	21	Menchú	Rent
Blackbur	5	Alvarez	Rent
Kobayas	21	Alvarez	Rent

Relational Algebra Product with Select:  
 $\sigma_{\phi}(R \times S)$  where  $\phi: \text{Home} = \text{"Rent"}$   
Relational Algebra Join:  
 $R \bowtie_{\phi} S$  where  $\phi: \text{Home} = \text{"Rent"}$

# Relational Algebra Operations

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## So far:

- Union
- Intersect
- Project
- Select
- Product
- Join

## Coming up:

- Division



# **Division Operation**



# Relational Algebra: Division

This was a Product  
Operand

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>
Blackbur	5
Kobayas	21

<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Menchú	Rent
Alvarez	Rent
Tagore	Own

This was a Product Operand

This was the result of a  
Product

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Blackbur	5	Menchú	Rent
Blackbur	5	Alvarez	Rent
Blackbur	5	Tagore	Own
Kobayas	21	Menchú	Rent
Kobayas	21	Alvarez	Rent
Kobayas	21	Tagore	Own

Relational Algebra Division:  
 $R \div S$

# Relational Algebra: Division

A Division is sort of like the reverse of a Product

This was a Product  
Operand

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>
Blackbur	5
Kobayas	21

This was the result of a  
Product

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Blackbur	5	Menchú	Rent
Blackbur	5	Alvarez	Rent
Blackbur	5	Tagore	Own
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Kobayas	21	Alvarez	Rent
Kobayas	21	Tagore	Own

<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Menchú	Rent
Alvarez	Rent
Tagore	Own

This was a Product Operand

Relational Algebra Division:  
 $R \div S$

# Relational Algebra: Division

A Division is sort of like the reverse of a Product

This was a Product  
Operand

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>
Blackbur	5
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<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Menchú	Rent
Alvarez	Rent
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This was a Product Operand

This was the result of a  
Product

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Blackbur	5	Menchú	Rent
Blackbur	5	Alvarez	Rent
Blackbur	5	Tagore	Own
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Kobayas	21	Alvarez	Rent
Kobayas	21	Tagore	Own



Relational Algebra Division:  
 $R \div S$



# Relational Algebra: Division

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>
Blackbur	5
Kobayas	21



<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Menchú	Rent
Alvarez	Rent
Tagore	Own



<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Blackbur	5	Menchú	Rent
Blackbur	5	Alvarez	Rent
Blackbur	5	Tagore	Own
Kobayas	21	Menchú	Rent
Kobayas	21	Alvarez	Rent
Kobayas	21	Tagore	Own
Sancar	54	Tagore	Own

Add another row to this table that did not result from the product.

Relational Algebra Division:  
 $R \div S$

# Relational Algebra: Division

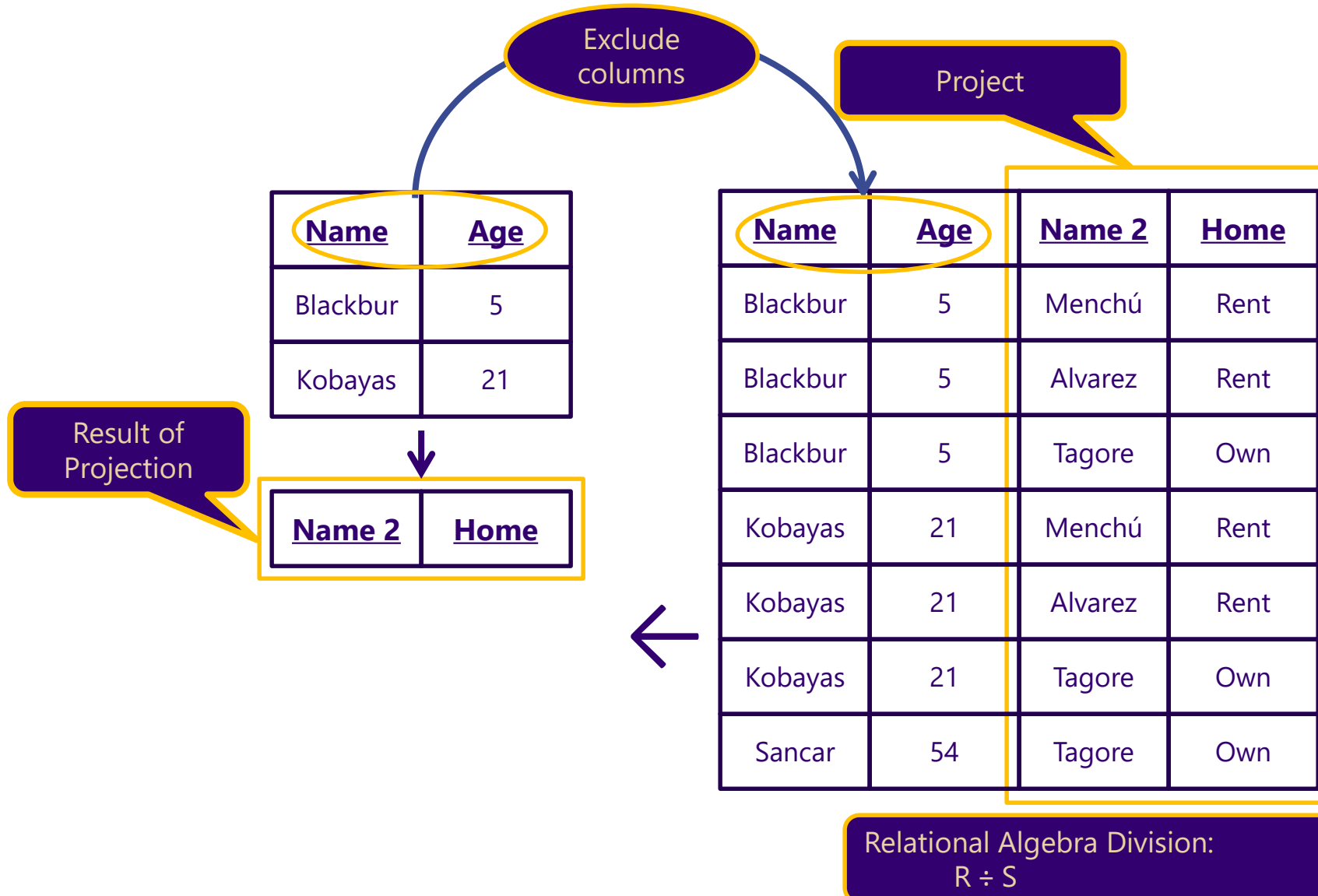
<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>
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Kobayas	21



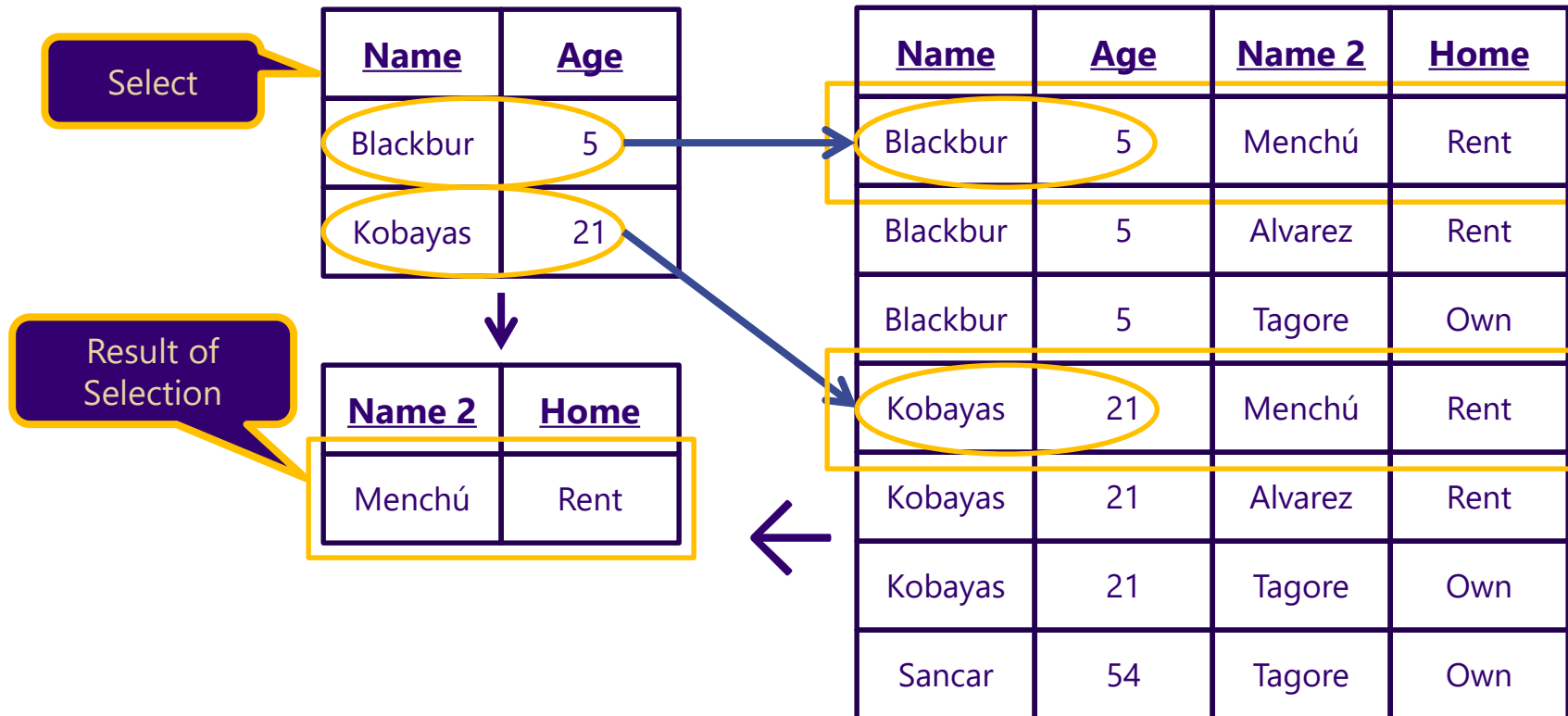
<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
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Blackbur	5	Alvarez	Rent
Blackbur	5	Tagore	Own
Kobayas	21	Menchú	Rent
Kobayas	21	Alvarez	Rent
Kobayas	21	Tagore	Own
Sancar	54	Tagore	Own

Relational Algebra Division:  
 $R \div S$

# Relational Algebra: Division

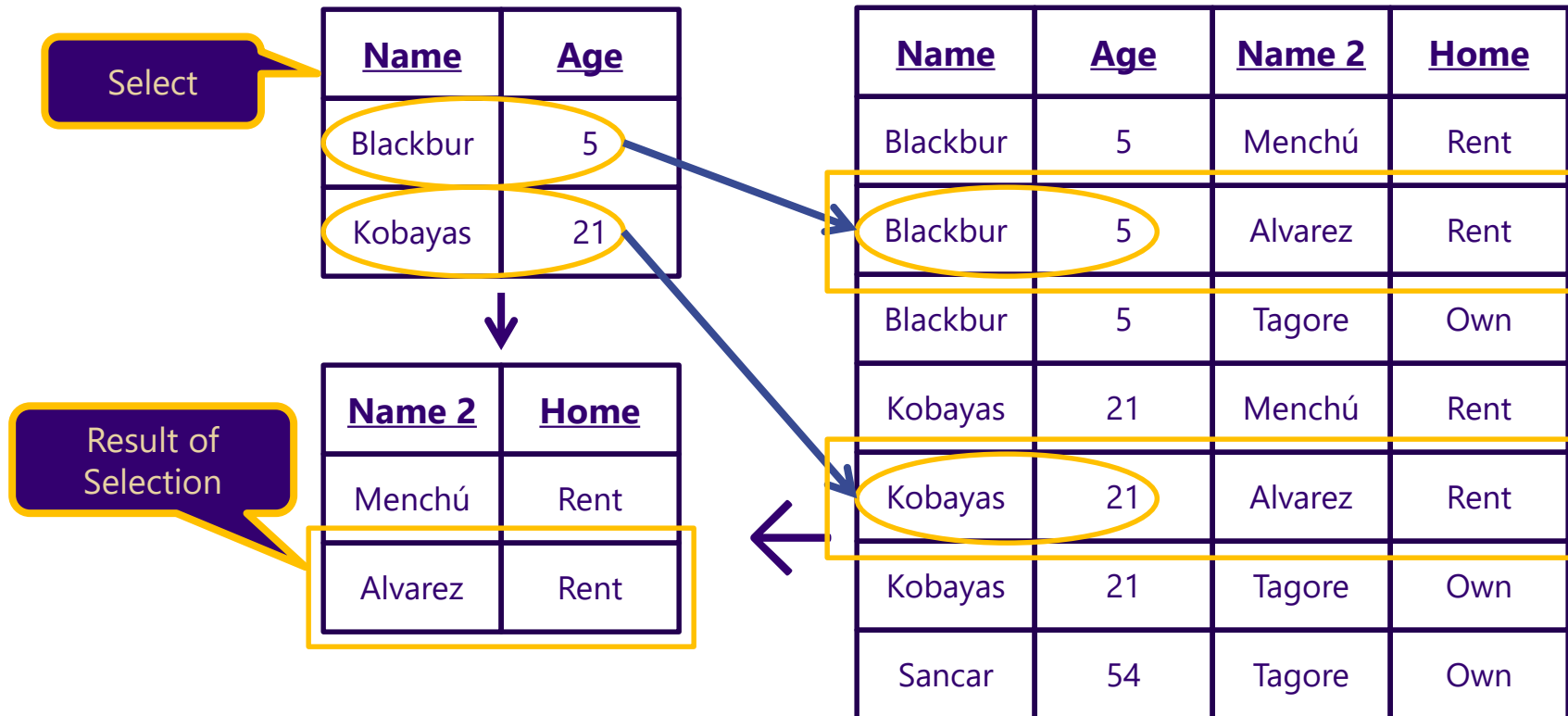


# Relational Algebra: Division

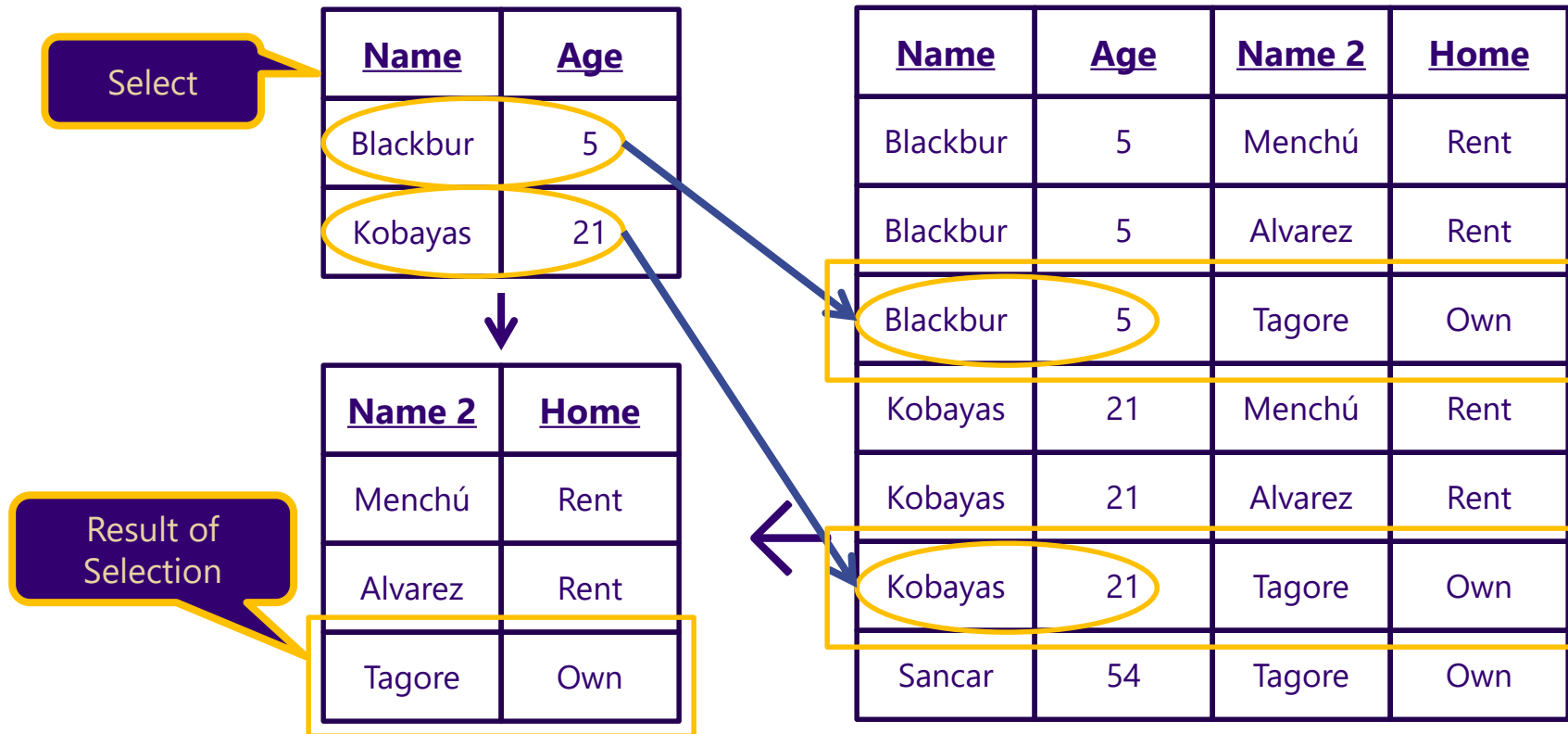


Relational Algebra Division:  
 $R \div S$

# Relational Algebra: Division



# Relational Algebra: Division



# Relational Algebra: Division

[Menchú, Rent] is in the same tuple as  
[Blackbur, 5] and [Kobayas, 21]

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>
Blackbur	5
Kobayas	21



<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Menchú	Rent
Alvarez	Rent
Tagore	Own



<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Blackbur	5	Menchú	Rent
Blackbur	5	Alvarez	Rent
Blackbur	5	Tagore	Own
Kobayas	21	Menchú	Rent
Kobayas	21	Alvarez	Rent
Kobayas	21	Tagore	Own
Sancar	54	Tagore	Own

Relational Algebra Division:  
 $R \div S$

# Relational Algebra: Division

[Alvarez, Rent] is in the same tuple as  
[Blackbur, 5] and [Kobayas, 21]

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>
Blackbur	5
Kobayas	21



<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Menchú	Rent
Alvarez	Rent
Tagore	Own



<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Blackbur	5	Menchú	Rent
Blackbur	5	Alvarez	Rent
Blackbur	5	Tagore	Own
Kobayas	21	Menchú	Rent
Kobayas	21	Alvarez	Rent
Kobayas	21	Tagore	Own
Sancar	54	Tagore	Own

Relational Algebra Division:  
 $R \div S$



# Relational Algebra: Division

[Tagore, Own] is in the same tuple as  
[Blackbur, 5] and [Kobayas, 21]

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>
Blackbur	5
Kobayas	21



<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Menchú	Rent
Alvarez	Rent
Tagore	Own



<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
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Kobayas	21	Alvarez	Rent
Kobayas	21	Tagore	Own
Sancar	54	Tagore	Own

Relational Algebra Division:  
 $R \div S$

# Relational Algebra: Division

The result of a division is a relation with  $n$  tuples of arity  $l$  where the dividend operand has at least  $n*m$  tuples of arity  $i + j$  and the divisor operand has exactly  $m$  tuples of arity  $j$  that are a subset of the of the dividend tuples.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>
Blackbur	5
Kobayas	21



<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Menchú	Rent
Alvarez	Rent
Tagore	Own



<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Name 2</u>	<u>Home</u>
Blackbur	5	Menchú	Rent
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Blackbur	5	Tagore	Own
Kobayas	21	Menchú	Rent
Kobayas	21	Alvarez	Rent
Kobayas	21	Tagore	Own
Sancar	54	Tagore	Own

Relational Algebra Division:  
 $R \div S$

# Relational Algebra: Resources

Links for definitions and concepts:

- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cartesian\\_product](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cartesian_product)
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commutative\\_property](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commutative_property)
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Associative\\_property](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Associative_property)
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Closure\\_\(mathematics\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Closure_(mathematics))
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational\\_calculus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational_calculus)
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational\\_algebra](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational_algebra)
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edgar\\_F.\\_Codd](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edgar_F._Codd)
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational\\_model](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational_model)
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational\\_database](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational_database)
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Query\\_language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Query_language)

# Summary

- > Table = Part of a Database
- > Relation = Table with unique rows
- > Attribute = Column in a table relation
  - Arity – number of columns
- > Tuple = Row in the table relation
- > Math operations on a Relation
  - Union, Intersect, Project, Select, Join
  - Product, Division



# Relational Algebra



The theory behind Relational Databases

# Break

Break

# Aberrant Data Lab

- Files for Lab:
  - L04-A-1-RemoveOutliers.py
  - L04-A-2-ReplaceOutliers.py

# Lesson 04 Quiz 1

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Quiz on Aberrant Data

Answer: `float("nan")`



# Remove Missing Values Lab

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- Files for Lab:
  - L04-B-1-DataTypes.py (We need to understand data types in the context of missing values)
  - L04-B-2-RemoveMissing.py

# Lesson 04 Quiz 2



## Quiz on Data Type

# Break

Break