Reminders

Upcoming due dates
Mon Jan 12th Quiz 1
Wed Jan 14th Pre-course survey
Fri Jan 16th Discussion Lab 1
#FinAid quiz on Canvas

Discussion section this week covers git + installing Anaconda on your laptop.

Data and data wrangling

Data Science in Practice

Jason G. Fleischer, PhD Dept. of Cognitive Science UC San Diego

This week is still about giving you the tools

- Lecture is about data wrangling and pandas and what to (not) do with data
- D1 is out: Anaconda + GitHub
    - https://git-scm.com/install/ to install git if you don't have it
    - https://www.anaconda.com/download if you don't have it
    - Get a GitHub login if you don't have it
- Go to section for help!
- See demo videos on Canvas if its helpful

The need to control versions

Or why D1 is asking you to use conda

- Not just your software (git) but also your entire environment affects how code works: OS, Python, libraries
- Three flavors of controlling the environment
  - Package managers (pip) let you install a given version, upgrade, downgrade, etc
  - Virtual environment managers (conda, venv) let you have different python+library environments and switch between them as you need for different projects
  - Virtual machines (docker, parallels) let you have different OS+python+library environments for different projects allowing you complete control and reproducibility

Use one of these

Data Structures

Structured data

- can be stored in database SQL
- tables with rows and columns
- requires a relational key
- 5-10% of all data

Semi-structured

- doesn’t reside in a relational database
- but still has organizational properties
- CSV, XML, JSON

Unstructured

- non-tabular data
- 80% of the world’s data by bytes
- No relationships inherent in the data
- images, text, audio, videos

Structured Data

Databases! An organized collection of structured information

- Manage huge datasets
- Control access to data
- [Often] ensure consistency across huge number of users
- Allow users to find a subset of data with a query
- Run an analysis on data inside the DB and return a report

Relational Databases: A set of interdependent tables

1. Efficient Data Storage
2. Avoid Ambiguity
3. Increase Data Privacy

Results | Messages

	EmployeeId	FirstName	LastName	DepartmentName
1	1	Ken	Sanchez	Executive
2	2	Terri	Duffy	Engineering
3	3	Roberto	Tamburello	Engineering
4	4	Rob	Walters	Engineering
5	5	Gail	Erickson	Engineering
6	6	Jossef	Goldberg	Engineering
7	7	Dylan	Miller	Support
8	8	Diane	Margheim	Support
9	9	Gigi	Matthew	Support
10	10	Michael	Raheem	Support

relational database

Information is stored across tables

	unique_identifier	
	AH13JK	
	JJ29JJ	
	CI21AA	

	unique_identifier	
	AH13JK	
	JJ29JJ	
	JJ29JJ	
	XJ11AS	
	CI21AA	

	unique_identifier	
	AH13JK	
	SE92FE	
	CI21AA	

entries are *related* to one another by their unique identifier

restaurant

name	id	address	type
Taco Stand	AH13JK	1 Main St.	Mexican
Pho Place	**JJ29JJ**	192 Street Rd.	Vietnamese
Taco Stand	XJ11AS	18 W. East St.	Fusion
Pizza Heaven	CI21AA	711 K Ave.	Italian

health inspections

id	inspection_date	inspector	score
AH13JK	2018-08-21	Sheila	97
JJ29JJ	2018-03-12	D'eonte	98
JJ29JJ	2018-01-02	Monica	66
XJ11AS	2018-12-16	Mark	43
CI21AA	2018-08-21	Anh	99

rating

id	stars
AH13JK	4.9
JJ29JJ	4.8
XJ11AS	4.2
CI21AA	4.7

restaurant

name	id	address	type
Taco Stand	AH13JK	1 Main St.	Mexican
Pho Place	**JJ29JJ**	192 Street Rd.	Vietnamese
Taco Stand	XJ11AS	18 W. East St.	Fusion
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XJ11AS	2018-12-16	Mark	43
CI21AA	2018-08-21	Anh	99

rating

id	stars
AH13JK	4.9
JJ29JJ	4.8
XJ11AS	4.2
CI21AA	4.7

Two different restaurants with the same name will have different unique identifiers

Structured Data

<u>Relational DB</u>

- SQLite
- MySQL
- Postgres

Relational DB work using **tables of data** with “relationships” established between tables

<u>Non-relational DB</u>

- Hadoop
- Hive
- Apache CouchBase

NoSQL DB don’t have tables but instead work with **key-value pairs** to lookup data

(Semi-)Structured Data

- Often tabular (rows and columns) like a spreadsheet or SQL DB
- But not always! There are other ways to organize data!
- Mainly: is formatted using a set of agreed-upon organization principles
- What we will mostly use

CSVs

Each column separated by a comma

Example CSV - Sheet1 — Notatnik

Has the extension ".csv"

Plik Edycja Format Widok Pomoc

```
Email,First Name,Last Name,Company,Snippet 1
example1@domain.com,John,Smith,Company 1,Snippet Sentence1
example2@gmail.com,Mary,Blake,Company 2,Snippet Sentence 2
example3@outlook.com,James,Joyce,Company 3,Snippet Sentence 3
```

Each row is separated by a new line

Example CSV

File Edit View Insert Format Data Tools Add-ons Help All changes saved in Drive

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Email	First Name	Last Name	Company	Snippet 1	
2	example1@domain.com	John	Smith	Company 1	Snippet Sentence1	
3	example2@gmail.com	Ma				
4	example3@outlook.com	Ja				
5						
6						
7						
8						

CSV file

Example CSV - Sheet1 — Notatnik

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```
Email,First Name,Last Name,Company,Snippet 1
example1@domain.com,John,Smith,Company 1,Snippet Sentence1
example2@gmail.com,Mary,Blake,Company 2,Snippet Sentence 2
example3@outlook.com,James,Joyce,Company 3,Snippet Sentence 3
```

JSON: key-value pairs

nested/hierarchical data

{"Name": "Isabela"}

key

value

JSON

These are all nested within attributes

These are all nested within "Good For"

```
"attributes": {
  "Take-out": true,
  "Wi-Fi": "free",
  "Drive-Thru": true,
  "Good For": {
    "dessert": false,
    "latenight": false,
    "lunch": false,
    "dinner": false,
    "breakfast": false,
    "brunch": false
  },
```

JSON

https://blog.exploratory.io/working-with-json-data-in-very-simple-way-ad7ebcc0bb89

texas_choropleth_example.ipynb | emoji_tsne.ipynb


```
{
 "cells": [
  {
   "cell_type": "markdown",
   "metadata": {},
   "source": [
    "This example represents the output the t-SNE dimensionality reduction algorithm on embeddings computed from Unicode emojis using Keras
   ]
  },
  {
   "cell_type": "code",
   "execution_count": null,
   "metadata": {},
   "outputs": [],
   "source": [
    "import pandas as pd\n",
    "import holoviews as hv\n",
    "hv.extension('bokeh')"
   ]
  },
  {
   "cell_type": "markdown",
   "metadata": {},
   "source": [
    "## Declaring data"
   ]
  },
  {
   "cell_type": "code",
   "execution_count": null,
```


jupyter

is

{ j s o n }

Jupyter notebooks suck to version control

https://nextjournal.com/schmudde/how-to-version-control-jupyter

```
{
 "cell_type": "code",
 "execution_count": null,
 "metadata": {},
 "outputs": [],
 "source": [
  "import pandas as pd\n",
  "import holoviews as hv\n",
  "hv.extension('bokeh')"
 ]
},
```

In [10]:

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Data for plotting
t = np.arange(0.0, 2.0, 0.01)
s = 1 + np.sin((5 * 2)* np.pi * t)

# Note that using plt.subplots below is equivalent to using
# fig = plt.figure() and then ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(t, s)

ax.set(xlabel='time (s)', ylabel='voltage (mV)', title='Sine Wave')
ax.grid()
```

Out[10]:

```
"outputs": [
 {
  "data": {
   "image/png":
"iVBORw0KGgoAAAANSUhEUgAAAYwAAAEWCAYAAAB1xKBvAAAABHNCSVQICAgIfAhkiAAAAAlwSFlzAAALEgAACxIB0t1+/AAAADl
0RVh0U29mdHdhcmUAbWF0cGxvdGxpYiB2ZXJzaW9uIDIuMi4yLCBodHRwOi8vbWF0cGxvdGxpYi5vcmcvhp/UCwAAIABJREFUeJz
svXmcHNd13/s9s4+2EgABHeQEkVSXGGRFLembFNSPn7Wyy45i5UXh5ZjvcSy4xcr78WK5bwkzvKSeIllOqaVxZKcOJLN+FHc0dx
JEVxAAgQBAiCIdbDP0tPT+80fVdXdmOnl1q17ezBm/T6f+QDdXVXnVtU996z3HFFKESNGjbgxYvRDYrkHECNGjbgxVgZigREj
YMbQQC4wYMWLEiKGFWGDEiBEjRgwtxAIjRowYMWJEiKGFWLEiBFDC7HAiBEDEJG/JiKPL/c4YsQ4nxELjBgfGojIXSLyoojMiMg
```

Jupyter notebooks suck to version control

https://nextjournal.com/schmudde/how-to-version-control-jupyter

Clear Output Manually

The simplest solution is to always clear the output before committing. **Cell → All Output → Clear → Save**. This removes any binary blobs that have been generated by the notebook. There are three main drawbacks:

- It is a manual process.
- Collaborators on other machines will need to rerun the notebook to see the output, requiring additional time and setup.

Jupyter notebooks suck to version control

https://nextjournal.com/schmudde/how-to-version-control-jupyter

ReviewNB

ReviewNB is a GitHub app that also offers visual diffing with an interface that looks similar to the traditional Jupyter IDE. Because the outputs are visualized, problems associated with committing binary blobs disappear.

ReviewNB example courtesy of the ReviewNB website

Back to data formats…

Extensible Markup Language (XML): nodes, tags, and elements

nested/hierarchical data

A **node**

An *opening* **tag**

An **element**

```
$node
<tag>
    <tag2> more content </tag2>
    <tag3> more content </tag3>
</tag>
```

A *closing* **tag**

XML

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<customers>
    <customer>
        <customer_id>1</customer_id>
        <first_name>John</first_name>
        <last_name>Doe</last_name>
        <email>john.doe@example.com</email>
    </customer>
    <customer>
        <customer_id>2</customer_id>
        <first_name>Sam</first_name>
        <last_name>Smith</last_name>
        <email>sam.smith@example.com</email>
    </customer>
    <customer>
        <customer_id>3</customer_id>
        <first_name>Jane</first_name>
        <last_name>Doe</last_name>
        <email>jane.doe@example.com</email>
    </customer>
</customers>
```

XML

Tidy Data

"Good data scientists understand, in a deep way, that the heavy lifting of cleanup and preparation isn't something that gets in the way of solving the problem: it is the problem."
- DJ Patil

Australian Bureau of Statistics

Table junk

1800.0 Australian Marriage Law Postal Survey, 2017

Released on 15 November 2017

Table 5 Participation by Federal Electoral Division(a), Males and Age Gender apartheid

Yeah NA

		18-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years
Lingiari(c)	Total participants	292	1,058	1,465	1,653	1,515	1,516	1,710	1,730	1,753	1,574
	Eligible participants	572	2,910	3,789	3,996	3,607	3,506	3,645	3,331	2,960	2,456
	Participation rate (%)	51.0	36.4	38.7	41.4	42.0	43.2	46.9	51.9	59.2	64.1
Solomon	Total participants	442	1,461	2,066	2,357	2,188	2,057	2,224	2,108	2,134	1,772
	Eligible participants	750	2,991	3,994	4,155	3,634	3,398	3,427	3,066	2,931	2,355
	Participation rate (%)	58.9	48.8	51.7	56.7	60.2	60.5	64.9	68.8	72.8	75.2
Northern Territory (Total)	Total participants	734	2,519	3,531	4,010	3,703	3,573	3,934	3,838	3,887	3,346
	Eligible participants	1,322	5,901	7,783	8,151	7,241	6,904	7,072	6,397	5,891	4,811
	Participation rate (%)	55.5	42.7	45.4	49.2	51.1	51.8	55.6	60.0	66.0	69.5
Australian Capital Territory Divisions											
Canberra(d)	Total participants	1,764	4,789	4,817	4,973	4,626	4,453	5,074	4,826	5,169	4,394
	Eligible participants	2,260	6,471	6,448	6,509	5,983	5,805	6,302	5,902	6,044	5,057
	Participation rate (%)	78.1	74.0	74.7	76.4	77.3	76.7	80.5	81.8	85.5	86.9
Fenner(e)	Total participants	1,477	4,687	5,178	5,786	6,025	5,463	5,191	4,208	3,948	3,465
	Eligible participants	1,904	6,354	7,121	7,822	7,960	7,155	6,480	5,206	4,692	3,945
	Participation rate (%)	77.6	73.8	72.7	74.0	75.7	76.4	80.1	80.8	84.1	87.8
Australian Capital Territory (Total)	Total participants	3,241	9,476	9,995	10,759	10,651	9,910	10,265	9,034	9,117	7,859
	Eligible participants	4,164	12,825	13,569	14,331	13,943	12,960	12,782	11,108	10,736	9,002
	Participation rate (%)	77.8	73.9	73.7	75.1	76.4	76.5	80.3	81.3	84.9	87.3
Australia											
Total	Total participants	151,297	438,166	441,658	460,548	462,206	479,360	524,620	517,693	543,449	506,799
	Eligible participants	201,439	635,909	646,916	665,250	656,446	660,841	693,850	659,150	664,720	597,386
	Participation rate (%)	75.1	68.9	68.3	69.2	70.4	72.5	75.6	78.5	81.8	84.8

Primary keynotes

Merged cells

Comma on

Covariate as Subheading

Summary of data inside data

NA Yeah

(a) The Federal Electoral Divisions are current as at 24 August 2017
(b) Includes those whose age is unknown
(c) Includes Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands
(d) Includes Norfolk Island
(e) Includes Jervis Bay

Return of the table junk

https://medium.com/@miles.mcbain/tidying-the-a

untidy data

Australian Bureau of Statistics

1800.0 Australian Marriage Law Postal Survey, 2017

Released on 15 November 2017

Table 5 Participation by Federal Electoral Division(a), Males and Age

Table junk

Gender apartheid

Yeah NA

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Primary keyncus

Merged cells

Comma on

Summary of data inside data

Covariate as Subheading

NA Yeah

Return of the table junk

MS Excel or Die

data wrangling

tidy data

	area	gender	age	State	Area (sq km)	Eligible participants	Participation rate (%)	Total participants	Total Paticipants
2	Adelaide	Female	18-19 years	SA	76	1341	83.5	1120	1120
3	Adelaide	Female	20-24 years	SA	76	4620	81.2	3750	3750
4	Adelaide	Female	25-29 years	SA	76	4897	81.8	4004	4004
5	Adelaide	Female	30-34 years	SA	76	4784	79.8	3820	3820
6	Adelaide	Female	35-39 years	SA	76	4319	79	3411	3411
7	Adelaide	Female	40-44 years	SA	76	4310	80.6	3472	3472
8	Adelaide	Female	45-49 years	SA	76	4579	81.4	3728	3728
9	Adelaide	Female	50-54 years	SA	76	4475	84.7	3791	3791
10	Adelaide	Female	55-59 years	SA	76	4622	87.3	4033	4033
11	Adelaide	Female	60-64 years	SA	76	4342	89.3	3879	3879
12	Adelaide	Female	65-69 years	SA	76	3970	90.7	3602	3602
13	Adelaide	Female	70-74 years	SA	76	3009	90.3	2716	2716
14	Adelaide	Female	75-79 years	SA	76	2156	88.5	1908	1908
15	Adelaide	Female	80-84 years	SA	76	1673	85.1	1423	1423

https://medium.com/@miles.mcbain/tidying-the-australian-same-sex-marriage-postal-survey-data-with-r-5d35cea07962

1	area	gender	age	State	Area (sq km)	Eligible participants	Participation rate (%)	Total participants	Total Paticipants
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6	Adelaide	Female	35-39 years	SA	76	4319	79	3411	3411
7	Adelaide	Female	40-44 years	SA	76	4310	80.6	3472	3472
8	Adelaide	Female	45-49 years	SA	76	4579	81.4	3728	3728
9	Adelaide	Female	50-54 years	SA	76	4475	84.7	3791	3791
10	Adelaide	Female	55-59 years	SA	76	4622	87.3	4033	4033
				SA	76	4342	89.3	3879	3879
				SA	76	3970	90.7	3602	3602
				SA	76	3009	90.3	2716	2716
				SA	76	2156	88.5	1908	1908
				SA	76	1673	85.1	1423	1423

Australian Bureau of Statistics

Table junk

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	Participation rate (%)	77.8	73.9	73.7	75.1	76.4	76.5	80.3	81.3	84.9	87.3
Australia											
Total	Total participants	151,297	438,166	441,658	460,548	462,206	479,360	524,620	517,693	543,449	506,799
	Eligible participants	201,439	635,909	646,916	665,250	656,446	660,941	693,850	659,150	664,720	597,386
	Participation rate (%)	75.1	68.9	68.3	69.2	70.4	72.5	75.6	78.5	81.8	84.8

Primary keyness

Merged cells

Comma on

Covariate as Subheading

Summary of data inside data

NA Yeah

(a) The Federal Electoral Divisions are current as at 24 August 2017

(b) Includes those whose age is unknown

(c) Includes Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands

(d) Includes Norfolk Island

(e) Includes Jervis Bay

Return of the table junk

MS Excel or Die

urvey-data-with-r-5d35cea07962

Tidy Data

1. Each variable you measure should be in a single column

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	ID	LastName	FirstName	Sex	City	State	Occupation
2	1004	Smith	Jane	female	Frederick	MD	Welder
3	4587	Nayef	Mohammed	male	Upper Darby	PA	Nurse
4	1727	Doe	Janice	female	San Diego	CA	Doctor
5	6879	Jordan	Alex	male	Birmingham	AL	Teacher

2. Every observation of a variable should be in a different row

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	ID	LastName	FirstName	Sex	City	State	Occupation
2	1004	Smith	Jane	female	Frederick	MD	Welder
3	4587	Nayef	Mohammed	male	Upper Darby	PA	Nurse
4	1727	Doe	Janice	female	San Diego	CA	Doctor
5	6879	Jordan	Alex	male	Birmingham	AL	Teacher

3. There should be one table for each type of data

Demographic Survey Data

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	ID	LastName	FirstName	Sex	City	State	Occupation
2	1004	Smith	Jane	female	Frederick	MD	Welder
3	4587	Nayef	Mohammed	male	Upper Darby	PA	Nurse
4	1727	Doe	Janice	female	San Diego	CA	Doctor
5	6879	Jordan	Alex	male	Birmingham	AL	Teacher

Doctor’s Office Measurements Data

	A	D	E	F	G
1	ID	Height_inches	Weight_lbs	Insulin	Glucose
2	1004	65	180	0.60	163
3	4587	75	215	1.46	150
4	1727	62	124	0.72	177
5	6879	77	160	1.23	205

4. If you have multiple tables, they should include a column in each *with the same column label* that allows them to be joined or merged

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	ID	LastName	FirstName	Sex	City	State	Occupation
2	1004	Smith	Jane	female	Frederick	MD	Welder
3	4587	Nayef	Mohammed	male	Upper Darby	PA	Nurse
4	1727	Doe	Janice	female	San Diego	CA	Doctor
5	6879	Jordan	Alex	male	Birmingham	AL	Teacher

	A	D	E	F	G
1	ID	Height_inches	Weight_lbs	Insulin	Glucose
2	1004	65	180	0.60	163
3	4587	75	215	1.46	150
4	1727	62	124	0.72	177
5	6879	77	160	1.23	205

Tidy data == rectangular data

A

	A	B	C	D	E
1	id	sex	glucose	insulin	triglyc
2	101	Male	134.1	0.60	273.4
3	102	Female	120.0	1.18	243.6
4	103	Male	124.8	1.23	297.6
5	104	Male	83.1	1.16	142.4
6	105	Male	105.2	0.73	215.7

Broman KW, Woo KH. (2017) Data organization in spreadsheets. *PeerJ Preprints* 5:e3183v1 https://doi.org/10.7287/peerj.preprints.3183v1

Tidy Data Benefits

1. consistent data structure
2. foster tool development
3. require only a small set of tools to be learned
4. allow for datasets to be combined

TIDY data is NOT the same as CLEAN data

Clean Data

Data cleaning is the process of detecting and correcting/ removing data records that are

- incomplete,
- incorrect,
- inaccurate, or
- irrelevant

and often includes making sure missing data is correctly marked and that duplicate records and other errors are removed

Data that is TIDY and CLEAN is ready for use

Tabular Data Time

https://forms.gle/6EKypPu1odgBdbiJ8

Clean

ID	Last	First	height_m	height_f
1004	Smith	Jane	NA	65
4587	Nayef	Mohammed	72	NA
1727	Doe	Janice	NA	60
6879	Jordan	Alex	55	NA

Tidy

ID	Last	First	sex	height
1004	Smith	Jane	female	65
4587	Nayef	Mohammed	male	72
1727	Doe	Janice	fem	60
6879	Jordan	Alex	male	55

Tidy + Clean

ID	Last	First	sex	height
1004	Smith	Jane	F	65
4587	Nayef	Mohammed	M	72
1727	Doe	Janice	F	60
6879	Jordan	Alex	M	55

Unstructured Data

Some datasets record information about the state of the world, but in a more heterogeneous way. Perhaps it is a large text corpus with images and links like Wikipedia, or the complicated mix of notes and test results appearing in personal medical records.

Unstructured Data Types

Text files and documents

Websites and applications

Sensor data

Image files

Audio files

Video files

Email data

Social media data

Text:
Sentiment Analysis

text

tidy dataset

Word	Novel	Frequency
good	Emma	359
young	Emma	192
friend	Emma	166

results

https://www.tidytextmining.com

PYTHON
BEAUTIFULSOUP
WEB SCRAPING

website

JAN. 21 "I wasn't a fan of Iraq. I didn't want to go into Iraq." *(He was for an invasion before he was against it.)* JAN. 21 "A reporter for Time magazine — and I have been on their cover 14 or 15 times. I think we have the all-time record in the history of Time magazine." *(Trump was on the cover 11 times and Nixon appeared 55 times.)* JAN. 23 "Between 3 million and 5 million illegal votes caused me to lose the popular vote." *(There's no evidence of illegal voting.)* JAN. 25 "Now, the audience was the biggest ever. But this crowd was massive. Look how far back it goes. This crowd was massive." *(Official aerial photos show Obama's 2009 inauguration was much more heavily attended.)* JAN. 25 "Take a look at the Pew reports (which show voter fraud)." *(The report never mentioned voter fraud.)* JAN. 25 "You had millions of people that now aren't insured anymore." *(The real number is less than 1 million, according to the Urban Institute.)* JAN. 25 "So, look, when President Obama was there two weeks ago making a speech, very nice speech. Two people were shot and killed during his speech. You can't have that." *(There were no gun homicide victims in Chicago that day.)* JAN. 26 "We've taken in tens of thousands of people. We know nothing about them. They can say they vet them. They didn't vet them. They have no papers. How can you vet somebody when you don't know anything about them and you have no papers? How do you vet them? You can't." *(Vetting lasts up to two years.)* JAN. 28 "I cut off hundreds of millions of dollars off one particular plane, hundreds of millions of dollars in a short period of time. It wasn't like I spent, like, weeks, hours, less than hours, and many, many hundreds of millions of dollars. And the plane's going to be better." *(Most of the cuts were already planned.)* JAN. 29 "The coverage about me in the @nytimes and the @washingtonpost has been so false and angry that the Times actually apologized to its dwindling subscribers and readers." *(It never apologized.)* JAN. 29 "The Cuban-Americans, I got 84 percent of that vote." *(There is no support for this.)* JAN. 30 "Only 100 people out of 325,000 were detained and held for questioning. Big problems at airports were caused by Delta computer outage." *(At least 700 people were detained and processed, and the Delta outage happened two days later.)* FEB. 3 "Professional anarchists, thugs and paid protesters are proving the point of the millions of people who voted to MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN!" *(There is no evidence of paid protesters.)* FEB. 4 "After being forced to apologize for his bad and inaccurate coverage of me after winning the election, the FAKE NEWS @nytimes is still lost!" *(It never apologized.)* FEB. 5 "We had 109 people out of hundreds of thousands of travelers and all we did was vet those people very, very carefully!" *(About 60,000 people were affected.)* FEB. 6 "I have already saved more than $700 million when I got involved in the negotiation on the F-35." *(Much of the price drop was initiated before Trump took office.)* FEB. 6 "It's gotten to a point where it is not even being reported. And in many cases, the very, very dishonest press doesn't want to report it."

tidy dataset

	date	lie	explanation	url
0	Jan. 21, 2017	I wasn't a fan of Iraq. I didn't want to go in...	He was for an invasion before he was against it.	https://www.buzzfeed.com/andrewkaczynski/in-20...
1	Jan. 21, 2017	A reporter for Time magazine — and I have been...	Trump was on the cover 11 times and Nixon appe...	http://nation.time.com/2013/11/06/10-things-yo...
2	Jan. 23, 2017	Between 3 million and 5 million illegal votes ...	There's no evidence of illegal voting.	https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/23/us/politics...
3	Jan. 25, 2017	Now, the audience was the biggest ever. But th...	Official aerial photos show Obama's 2009 inaug...	https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/21/us/politics...
4	Jan. 25, 2017	Take a look at the Pew reports (which show vot...	The report never mentioned voter fraud.	https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/24/us/politics...

results

https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/06/23/opinion/trumps-lies.html

Accessing data from a website

- Prefer API access
- If no API access then you can see if its possible to web scrape in a reasonable fashion
    - Be nice… don’t slam the servers
    - Identify yourself as a scraper if at all possible

Application Programming Interface (API) access

- See this tutorial! https://realpython.com/api-integration-in-python/
- Basically:
  - Website gives you a way to authenticate (e.g. keys or OAuth)
  - You create a text string that asks for the thing you want in a particular way
  - You turn that text string into an HTTP request on the website
  - Website returns the thing you’re looking for as XML or JSON or similar via HTTP

text (lyrics)

tidy dataset

song	Artist	Released	Reduction
Cheap Thrills	Sia	2016	76
Around The World	Daft Punk	1997	98
Everybody Dies	J. Cole	2018	27

results

https://pudding.cool/2017/05/song-repetition/