ETL Project

CWRU Data Analytics Boot Camp

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Technical Report

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**Impact of Brewery Trend on DUI**

**Background**

It's a great time to be a craft beer fan in the U.S.! There are a ton of beer styles and brands to choose from and breweries have become very successful in the last several years. Breweries owe it all to beer lovers around the world! However, the other side of the story is that DUI’s are also increasing and we would like to see if there is a correlation of rise of breweries in US with the amount of DUI’s in the 50 states in the US.

#### ETL Proposal.docx

* Word document submitted prior to starting project - containing initial project statement, goals, data sources

**Extraction**

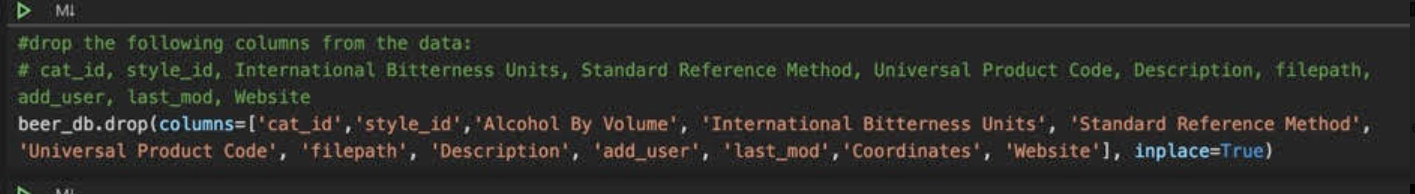
We explored datasets from the public platform Kaggle and Open Beer Dataset. Upon reviewing the datasets, we realized that the Open Beer Dataset contained over 5000 entries of breweries of which ~4500 were from the United States and were broken down by States and hence, we selected the dataset. Additionally, the DUI dataset from Kaggle that contains DUI related arrests and deaths in the United States was also broken down by States was also selected. All the datasets were from the year 2015 as that was the most recent we could find to study our hypothesis. The final sources of our datasets are as follows:

* DUI data from Kaggle – CSV File
* Open Beer Dataset – CSV file which also could be called through an API (<https://data.opendatasoft.com/explore/dataset/open-beer-database%40public-us/table/>)

**Transformation**

Our first steps in cleaning up the datasets was to use Pandas and figuring out which variables were not relevant. After multiple parser error and corrupt file errors, we managed to

open csv file first in Excel and then save as a csv uft-8 file. After this step, we dropped multiple columns that did not add value to our study. Figure 1 illustrates the datframe after dropping the non-relevant columns and the NaN values. Further, we realized another problem in the dataset which required significant cleaning and attention. Some states had repeat entries due to the way they were represented, for example, there were data entries with the State “California” and data entries with state “CA” which are the same but could not be grouped together. We had to use the *replace* function in Pandas to overcome the problem. Dataset also contained entries from outside USA which we needed to filter using the *iloc* function.



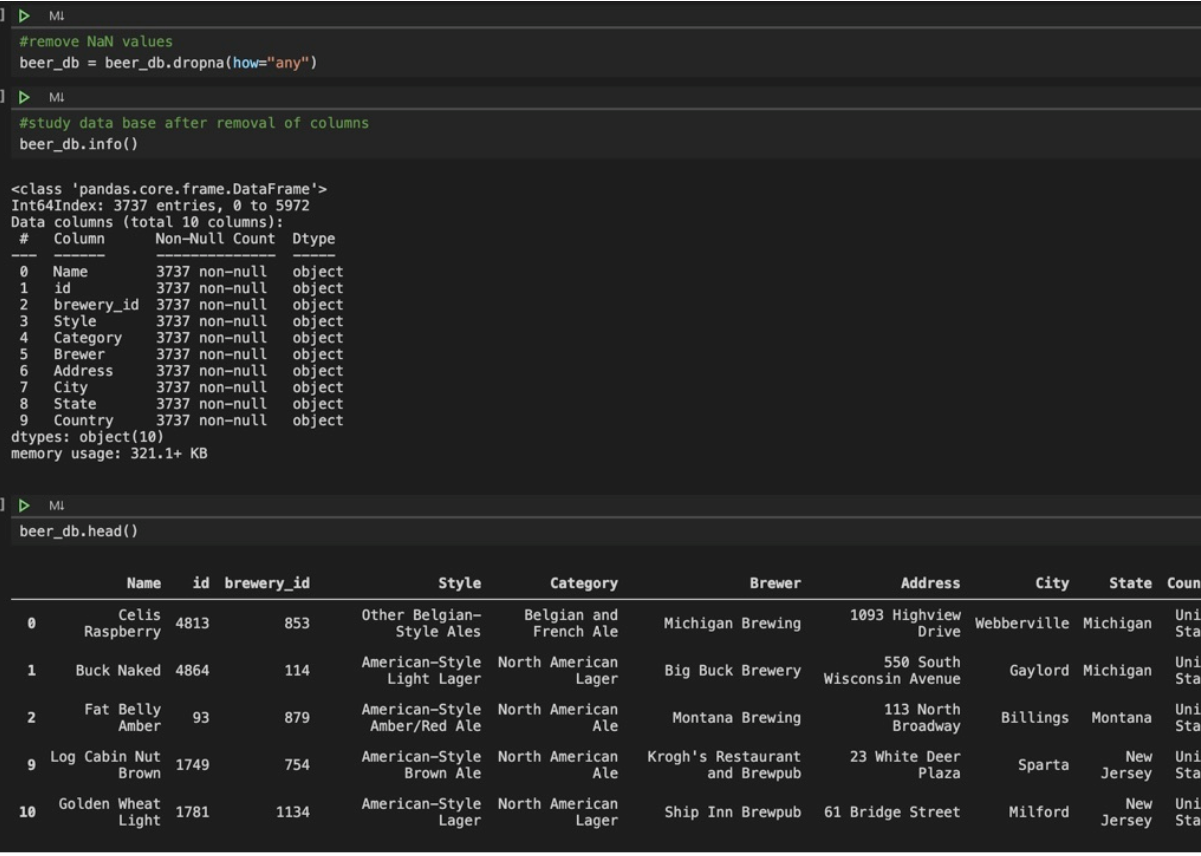


Figure 1

After some initial cleaning, we used Quickdb visualization to understand the data columns and the relation. The below figure 2. Illustrates the 5 datasets and their relationship between each other. Figure 3 illustrated the one to many relationship between the final two datasets we selected. Further cleaning was done and the final csv files were open\_beer\_db.csv and dui\_db.csv

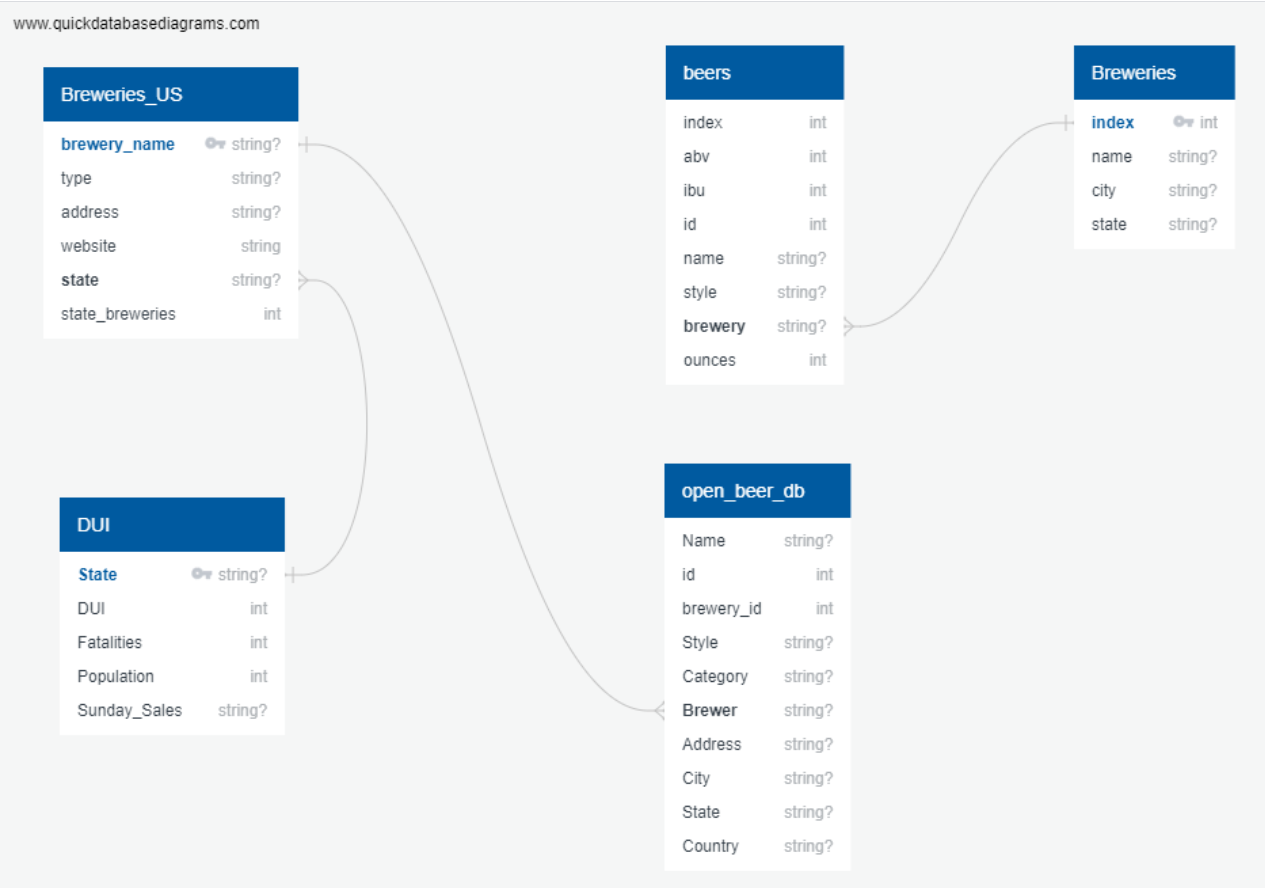


Figure 2

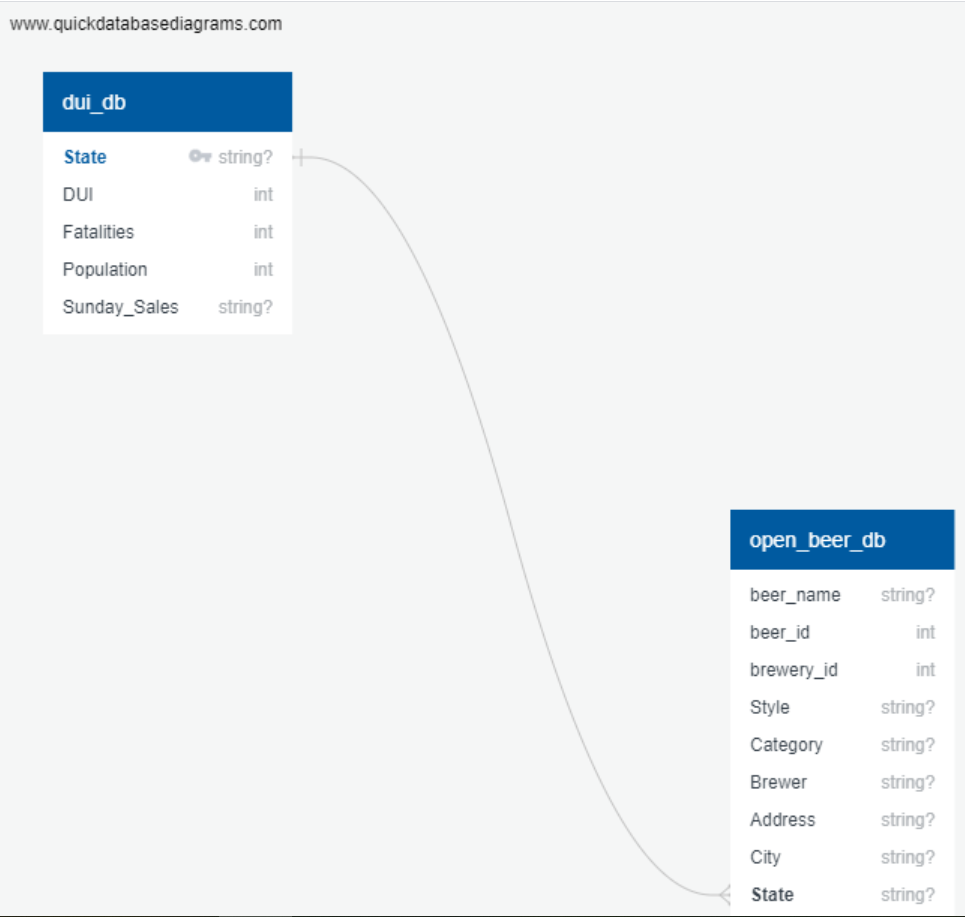
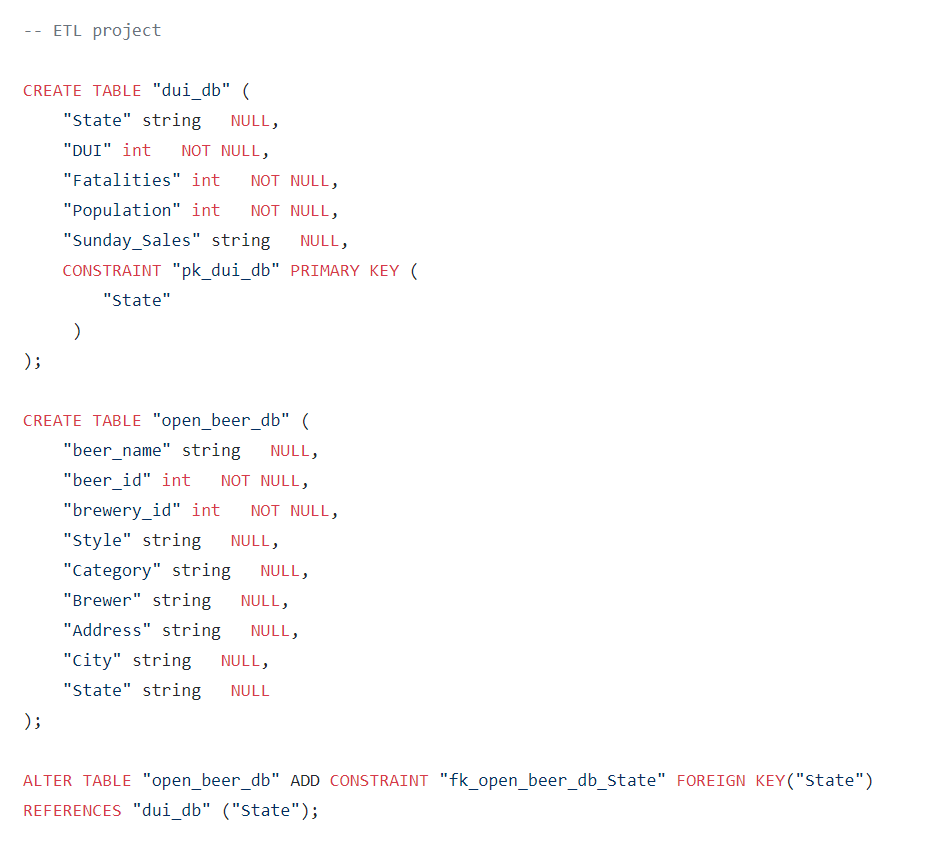


Figure 3

**Load**

The last step was to transfer our final output into a DataBase. The following query was used to establish the database.



We then connected to a local database that can be used in the production and checked if our tables were showing up. Pandas function **to\_sql** was utilized to load dataframe into database. It was conformed data has been added by querying the table.

