

## pydm

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The "pydm" is the Python Data Middleware that gives flexibility to interact with databases, data analysis tool, data processing tool, algorithms library, and data visualization tool. This middleware allows direct interaction with a database and perform SQL queries.

### Package Structure & Installation:

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	Top-level package
datamidware/	
__init__.py	
pyalgo/	
__init__.py	
pydp/	
__init__.py	
pydb/	
__init__.py	
pyviz/	
__init__.py	
pydm/	
__init__.py	
create_mysql_db.py	
file2db.py	
db2file.py	
csv2mysql.py	
json2mysql.py	
mysql2csv.py	
mysql_query.py	
settings/	
__init__.py	
tests/	
__init__.py	
test_data/	
test_result/	
test_pyviz.py	
test_search.py	
test_sort.py	
test_pydb.py	
test_pydp.py	
test_pydm	
test_mysql_query.py	

Installation: ##

### Modules:

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1. file2db.file2db(host, user, password, filename, db\_name, tb\_name, file\_type="file\_type", db\_type="db\_type") :

Imports raw structured/semi-structured data (csv, json) into database (MySQL, NoSQL).

#### Parameters:

host: host name  
user: user name  
password: password  
filename: filename to send to database  
file\_type: file type (csv, json), str  
db\_type: database type (mysql, nosql), str  
tb\_name: name of the table where data will be stored

Import statement: from datamidware.pydm import file2db

2. `db2file.db2file(host, user, password, file_path, db_name, tb_name, file_type="file_type", db_type="db_type") :`

Exports table data as csv/json format from the database

parameters:

- host: host name
- user: user name
- password: password
- file\_path: file path to export data from database
- file\_type: file type (csv, json)
- db\_type: database type (mysql, nosql)
- db\_name: database name from where data is exported
- tb\_name: name of the table from where data will be exported

Import statement: `from datamiddleware.pydm import db2file`

3. `create_mysql_db.create_mysql_db(host, user, password, db_name) :`

Creates a new MySQL database

parameters:

- host: host name
- user: user name
- password: password
- db\_name: database name to be created

Import statement: `from datamiddleware.pydm import create_mysql_db`

4. `csv2mysql.csv2mysql(host, user, password, filename, db_name, tb_name) :`

Imports csv file into mysql database

Parameters:

- host: host name
- user: user name
- password: password
- filename: filename to send to database
- db\_name: name of the database -- if database already exists, import data in the existing database, if not exists, create new database and import data.
- tb\_name: name of the table -- if table already exists, add data in the existing table, if not exists, create new table and import data.

Import statement: `from datamiddleware.pydm import csv2mysql`

5. `json2mysql.json2mysql(host, user, password, filename, db_name, tb_name, key=None) :`

Imports json file and converts json file into pandas DataFrame.  
Sends DataFrame to mysql database table

Parameters:

- host: host name
- user: user name
- password: password

filename: filename to send to database  
db\_name: name of the database -- if database already exists, import data  
in the existing database, if not exists, create new database and import  
data.  
tb\_name: name of the table -- if table already exists, add data  
in the existing table, if not exists, create new table and import  
data.  
key: json key name to create mysql table

Import statement: from datamiddleware.pydm import json2mysql

6. mysql2csv.mysql2csv(host, user, password, file\_path, db\_name, tb\_name) :

Exports csv file from mysql database table

Parameters:

host: host name  
user: user name  
password: password  
file\_path: file path to save csv file  
db\_name: name of the database from where data will be exported  
tb\_name: name of the table from where data will be exported

Import statement: from datamiddleware.pydm import mysql2csv

. class mysql\_query.MySQLDatabase() :

Database connection class.

Performs mysql queries.

For example:

--> mysql\_query.MySQLDatabase.select(tb\_name, row\_count="all")

Execute SQL query: SELECT \* FROM table.

Selecting all(or one if row\_count="one") rows from the table.

Parameters:

query: SQL query to select rows: SELECT \* FROM <table>  
row\_count: "all" or "one" row. default "all".  
return: list of rows selected.

--> mysql\_query.MySQLDatabase.drop\_column(tb\_name, col\_name)

Drop a column in a table.

Execute SQL query:

"ALTER TABLE <table name>  
DROP COLUMN <column name>"

Parameters:

tb\_name: The name of the table to modify  
col\_name: The name of the column to delete from the table.  
return: number of rows affected after modification

--> mysql\_query.MySQLDatabase.rename\_column(tb\_name, old\_name, new\_name, col\_def, col\_pos=None)

Rename a column in a table.

Execute SQL query:

"ALTER TABLE <table name>

```
CHANGE COLUMN <old name> <new name>
column_definition
[ FIRST | AFTER column_name ]"
```

Parameters:

tb\_name: The name of the table to modify  
old\_name: The column name to rename  
new\_name: The new name for the column  
col\_def: The data type and definition of the column (NULL or NOT NULL, etc).  
    You must specify the column definition when renaming the column,  
    even if it does not change.  
col\_pos: Optional. It tells MySQL where in the table to position the column,  
    if you wish to change its position.  
return: number of rows affected after modification

Configuration file & Unittest:

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```
# To test all the modules, run following unittest command
from the top-level directory
```

```
python3 -m unittest tests/test_pydm.py
```

Note: To successfully run the test, config.ini file needs to be updated

To write config.ini file, follow the below steps:

-> go to settings  
-> update write config.py with database connection credentials, for e.g.,

(for MYSQL database connection)

```
config_object["MYSQL"] = {
    "host": "hostname",
    "user": "username",
    "password": "password"
}
```

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