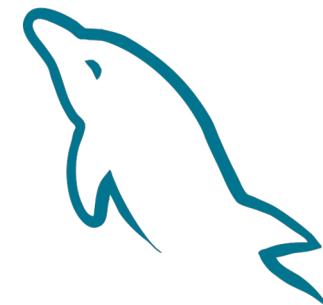
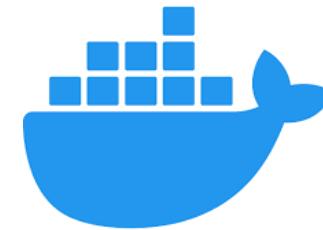


DATABASE APPLICATION

"A LIGA":

**CARLOS ALBERTO RAMALHO,
GUSTAVO PORTELA PACHÊCO,
JOSÉ GABRIEL DE OLIVEIRA LINO,
MARCIO SOBEL,
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MENDES**



ROADMAP

- Escolher Datasets
- Converter datasets para um banco MySQL
- Escolher uma tecnologia NoSQL
- Converter o banco MySQL para a tecnologia escolhida

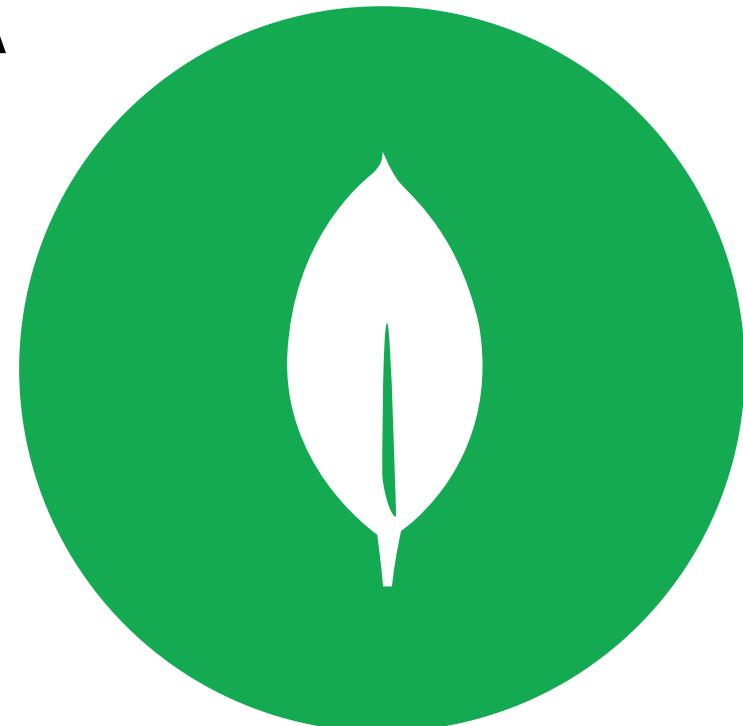
DATASET ESCOLHIDO

- Pokémon!
- Abstração relativamente simples
- Famoso



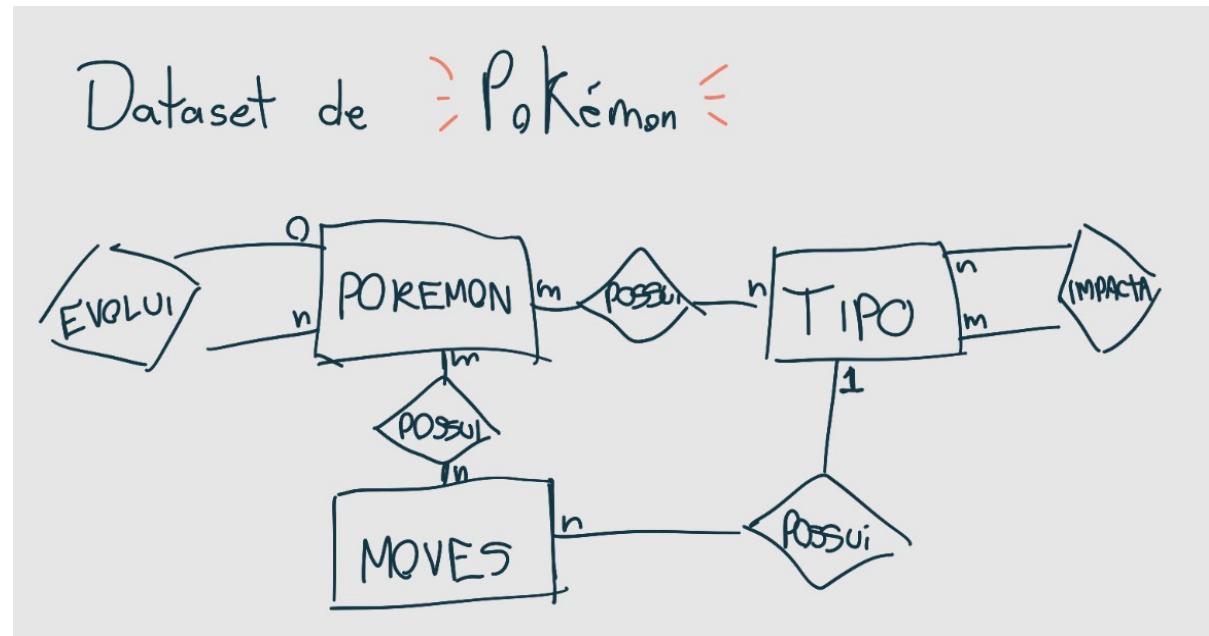
TECNOLOGIA ESCOLHIDA

- MongoDB!
- Familiaridade
- Referência NoSQL Documental



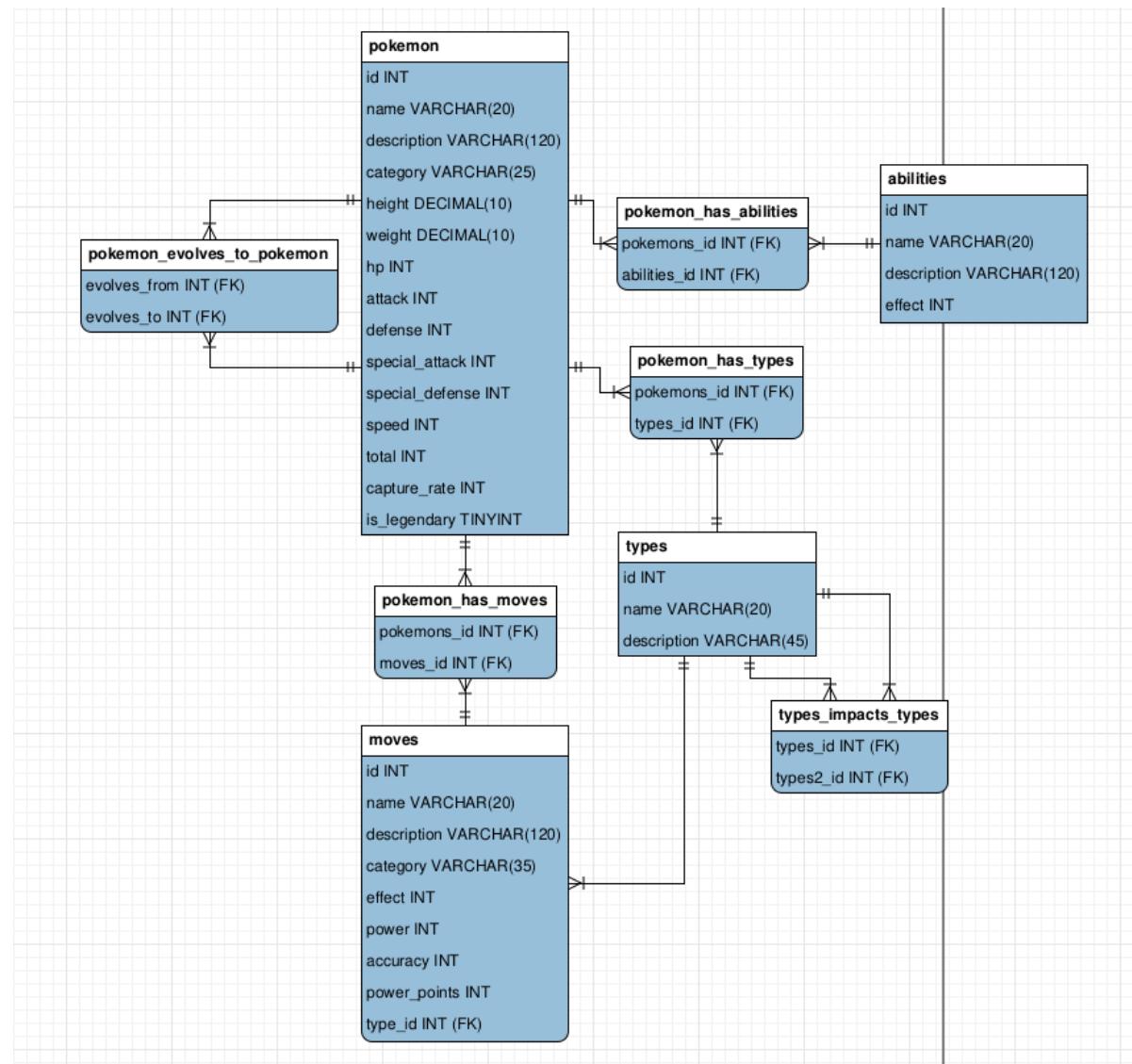
PASSO 1

- Planejar e modelar o banco de dados



PASSO 1

- Planejar e modelar o banco de dados



PASSO 2

- Transformar os arquivos para SQL

PASSO 2

- Transformar os arquivos para SQL
- Como?

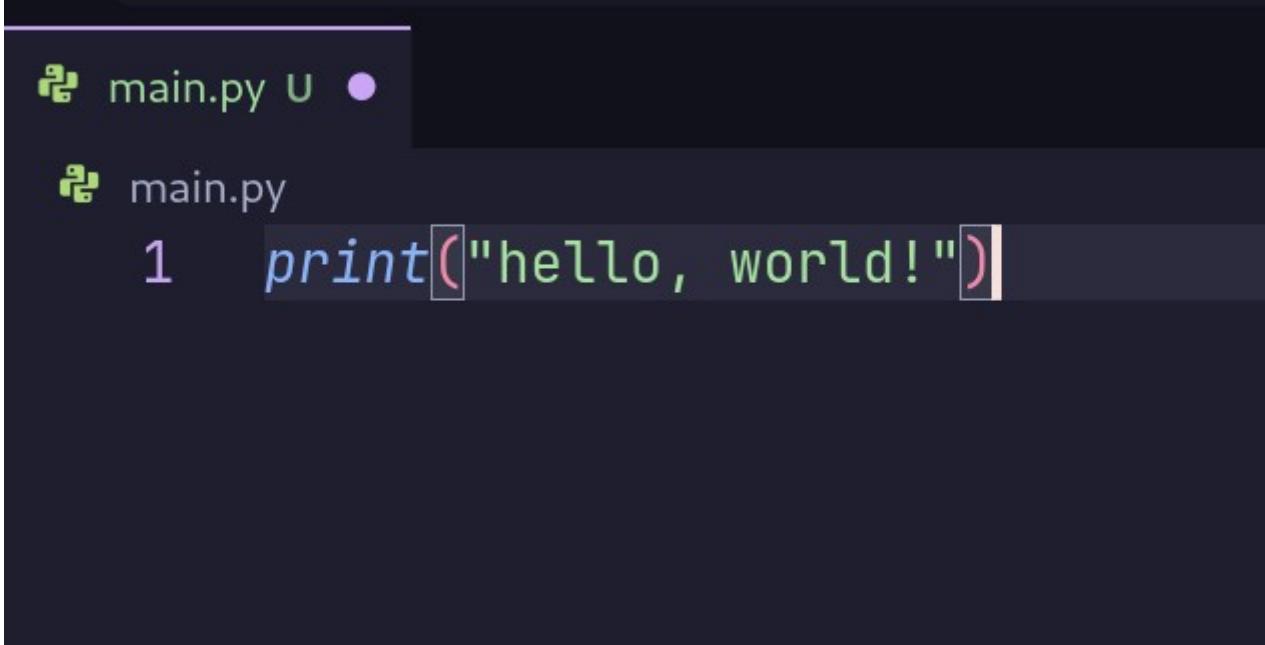


SOBRE O PANDAS

- Leitura de uma variedade de arquivos
- Manipulação complexa com alta flexibilidade
- Permite o envio direto para o servidor SQL



DANDO INÍCIO



```
main.py U •  
main.py  
1  print("hello, world!")
```

```
main.py U X
main.py > ...
1 import pandas
2
3 pokemon = pandas.read_csv("pokemon.csv")
```

A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook interface. The top cell contains the following Python code:

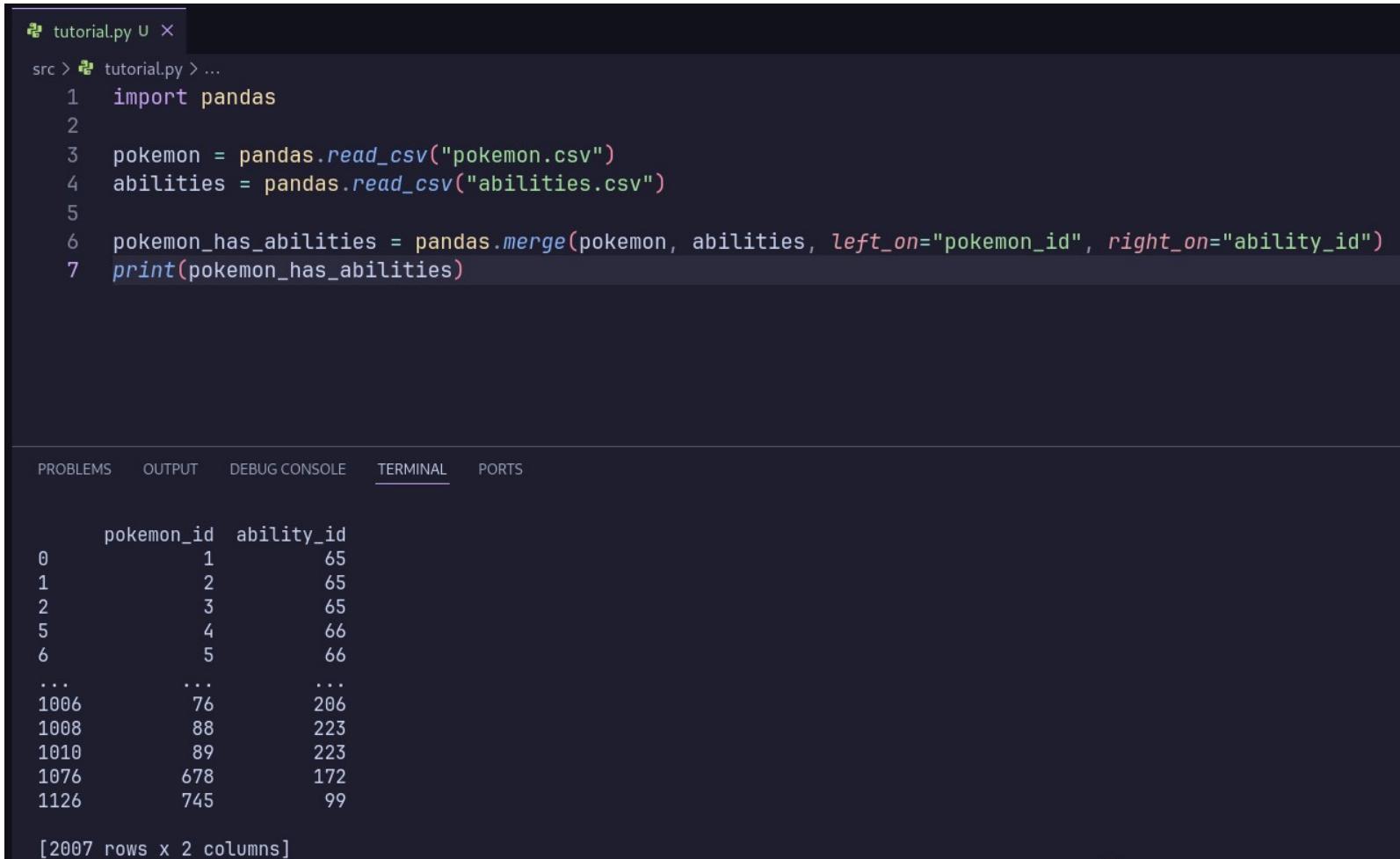
```
tutorial.py U X
src > tutorial.py > ...
1 import pandas
2
3 pokemon = pandas.read_csv("pokemon.csv")
4 print(pokemon)
```

The bottom part of the interface shows the output of the code, which is a Pandas DataFrame. The DataFrame has 1061 rows and 26 columns. The columns are labeled as follows:

	id	dex	species	forme	...	percent-female	pre-evolution	egg-group1	egg-group2
0	1	1	Bulbasaur	Bulbasaur	...	0.125	NaN	Monster	Grass
1	2	2	Ivysaur	Ivysaur	...	0.125	Bulbasaur	Monster	Grass
2	3	3	Venusaur	Venusaur	...	0.125	Ivysaur	Monster	Grass
3	4	4	Charmander	Charmander	...	0.125	NaN	Monster	Dragon
4	5	5	Charmeleon	Charmeleon	...	0.125	Charmander	Monster	Dragon
...
1056	1058	778	Mimikyu	Mimikyu (Busted Form)	...	0.500	NaN	Amorphous	NaN
1057	1059	778	Mimikyu	Mimikyu (2)	...	0.500	NaN	Amorphous	NaN
1058	1060	778	Mimikyu	Mimikyu (3)	...	0.500	NaN	Amorphous	NaN
1059	1061	784	Kommo-o	Kommo-o (1)	...	0.500	NaN	Dragon	NaN
1060	1062	801	Magearna	Magearna (Original Color)	...	NaN	NaN	Undiscovered	NaN

[1061 rows x 26 columns]

CRIANDO RELAÇÕES NO PANDAS



```
tutorial.py U X
src > tutorial.py > ...
1 import pandas
2
3 pokemon = pandas.read_csv("pokemon.csv")
4 abilities = pandas.read_csv("abilities.csv")
5
6 pokemon_has_abilities = pandas.merge(pokemon, abilities, left_on="pokemon_id", right_on="ability_id")
7 print(pokemon_has_abilities)
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

	pokemon_id	ability_id
0	1	65
1	2	65
2	3	65
5	4	66
6	5	66
...
1006	76	206
1008	88	223
1010	89	223
1076	678	172
1126	745	99

[2007 rows x 2 columns]

ENVIANDO PRO SQL

- SQLAlchemy
- PyMySQL

SQLA

```
tutorial.py U X
src > tutorial.py > ...
1 import pandas
2 from sqlalchemy import create_engine
3
4 pokemon = pandas.read_csv("pokemon.csv")
5 abilities = pandas.read_csv("abilities.csv")
6
7 pokemon_has_abilities = pandas.merge(pokemon, abilities, left_on="pokemon_id", right_on="ability_id")
8
9 engine = create_engine("mysql+pymysql://root:root@localhost:3306/pokemon")
10 pokemon_has_abilities.to_sql(["pokemon_has_abilities", engine])
```

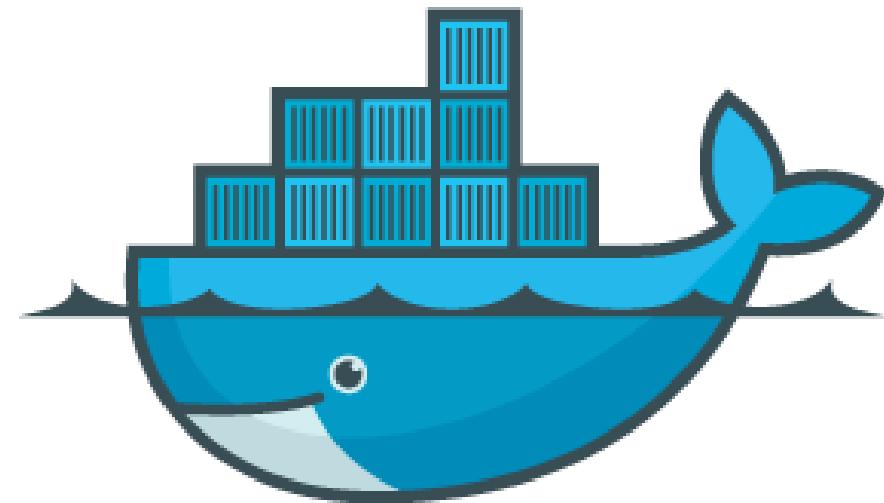
```
sqlalchemy.exc.OperationalError: (pymysql.err.OperationalError) (2003, "Can't connect  
to MySQL server on 'localhost' ([Errno 111] Connection refused)")  
(Background on this error at: https://sqlalche.me/e/20/e3q8)
```

```
sqlalchemy.exc.OperationalError: (pymysql.err.OperationalError) (2003, "Can't connect  
to MySQL server on 'localhost' ([Errno 111] Connection refused)")  
(Background on this error at: https://sqlalch.me/e/20/e3q8)
```



CONHECENDO O DOCKER

- Virtualização
- Containers isolados
- Fácil compartilhamento
- Configuração "única"



DOCKER COMPOSE

- "Receita" de configurações

```
docker-compose.yml •  
docker-compose.yml  
1 version: '3.1'  
2  
3 services:  
4   mysql:  
5     container_name: mysql_database  
6     image: mysql:8  
7     restart: always  
8     environment:  
9       MYSQL_DATABASE: pokemon  
10      MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD: root  
11      ports:  
12        - 3306:3306
```

The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench interface with a query editor and a results grid. The query editor contains the following SQL statement:

```
1  SELECT * FROM pokemon_has_abilities;
```

The results grid displays the following data:

#	pokemon_id	ability_id
1	1	65
2	2	65
3	3	65
4	4	66
5	5	66
6	6	66
7	7	67
8	8	67
9	9	67

```
src > 📄 tutorial.py > ...
1 import pandas
2 from sqlalchemy import create_engine
3
4 pokemon = pandas.read_csv("pokemon.csv")
5 abilities = pandas.read_csv("abilities.csv")
6
7 pokemon_has_abilities = pandas.merge(pokemon, abilities, left_on="pokemon_id", right_on="ability_id")
8
9 engine = create_engine("mysql+pymysql://root:root@localhost:3306/pokemon")
10
11 pokemon.to_sql("pokemon", engine)
12 abilities.to_sql("abilities", engine)
13 pokemon_has_abilities.to_sql("pokemon_has_abilities", engine)
14 |
```

```
1  SELECT p.pokemon AS pokemon, GROUP_CONCAT(DISTINCT a.ability) AS abilities
2  FROM pokemon p
3  JOIN pokemon_has_abilities pha ON p.pokedex_number = pha.pokemon_id
4  JOIN abilities a ON a.id = pha.ability_id
5  WHERE p.pokemon = 'oshawott'
6  GROUP BY p.pokemon;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content:

#	pokemon	abilities
1	Oshawott	Shell Armor,Torrent

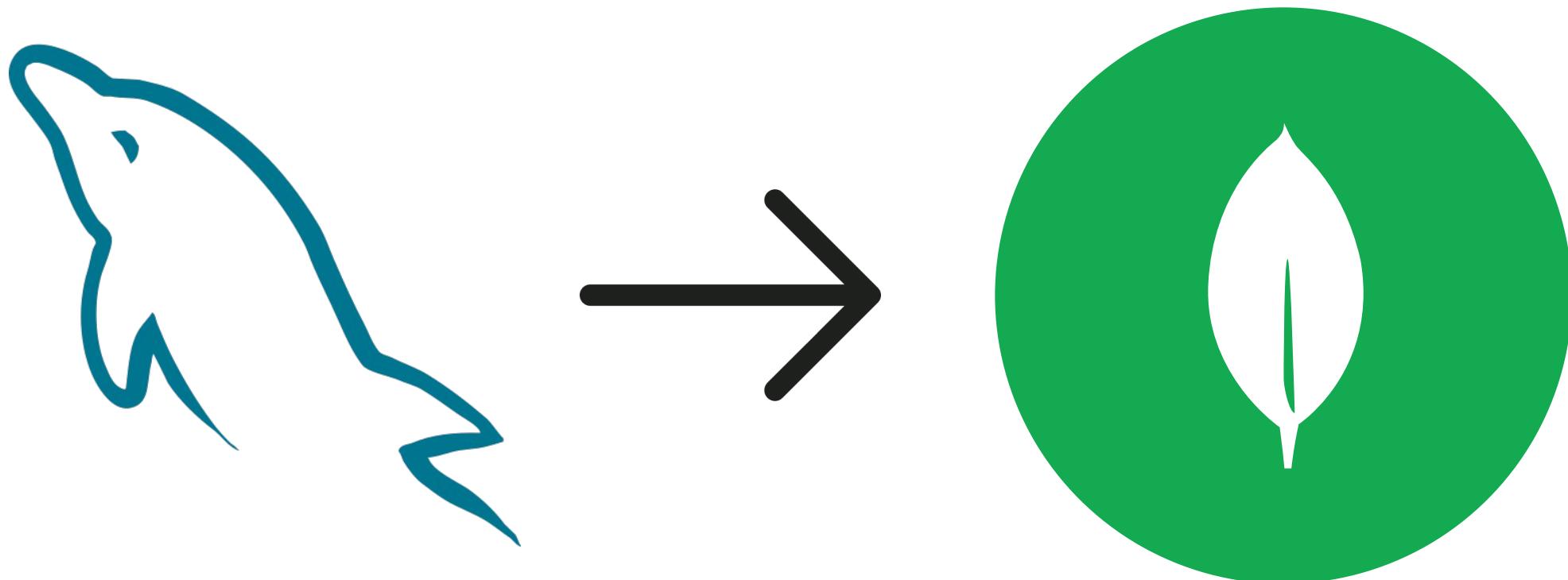


```

src > convertToServer.py > ...
1 import ast
2 import cleanup
3 import pandas as pd
4 from getEngine import *
5 from getDataFrame import *
6 from resetDatabase import *
7
8 def csvToSQL() → None:
9     pokemon = getDataFrame("pokemon")
10    abilities = getDataFrame("abilities")
11    type_chart = getDataFrame("type-chart")
12    types = type_chart.copy()
13    moves = getDataFrame("moves")
14
15    pokemonWithMoves = getDataFrame("pokedex")
16    pokemonWithMoves["Moves"] = pokemonWithMoves["Moves"].apply(ast.literal_eval)
17    pokemonDescriptions = getDataFrame("poki_descs")
18    pokemonLegendary = getDataFrame("pokemonLegendary")[["pokedex_number", "legendary", "mythical"]]
19    pokemon = pd.merge(pokemon, pokemonWithMoves, left_on="ndex", right_on="Id")
20    pokemon = pd.merge(pokemon, pokemonDescriptions, left_on="species", right_on="name", how="left")
21    pokemon = pd.merge(pokemon, pokemonLegendary, left_on="ndex", right_on="pokedex_number").drop(columns=["pokedex_number"])
22
23    abilities = createAutoIncrementColumn(abilities, "ability_id")
24
25    types = pokemon[["type1"]].rename(columns={"type1": "type"}).drop_duplicates()
26    types = createAutoIncrementColumn(types, "type_id")
27    types_lowercase = types["type"].apply(lambda x: pd.Series(str.lower(x))).rename(columns={0: "type"})
28    types_lowercase["type_id"] = types["type_id"]
29
30    moves = moves.replace("-", numpy.nan)
31    moves["accuracy"] = moves["accuracy"].str.replace("%", "").astype("Int64")
32    moves = moves.rename(columns={"id": "move_id"})
33
34    ##### RELATIONSHIPS #####
35    # pokeman has abilities

```

MIGRANDO PARA O MONGODB



DOCKER COMPOSE

```
mongo:
  image: mongo:7
  container_name: mongo_database
  restart: always
  environment:
    MONGO_INITDB_ROOT_USERNAME: root
    MONGO_INITDB_ROOT_PASSWORD: root
  ports:
    - 27017:27017
```

```
def get_table(table_name: str) → pd.DataFrame:  
    mysql_engine = create_engine("mysql+pymysql://root:root@localhost:3306/pokemon")  
    return pd.read_sql(f"SELECT * FROM {table_name}", mysql_engine)
```

```
pokemon = get_table("pokemon")  
types = get_table("types")  
moves = get_table("moves")  
abilities = get_table("abilities")  
  
pokemon_has_types = get_table("pokemon_has_types")  
pokemon_has_moves = get_table("pokemon_has_moves")  
type_effectiveness = get_table("type_effectiveness")  
pokemon_has_abilities = get_table("pokemon_has_abilities")  
pokemon_evolve_to_pokemon = get_table("pokemon_evolve_to_pokemon")
```

```
# pokemon_has_types
pokemon = pd.merge(pokemon, pokemon_has_types, left_on="pokedex_number", right_on="pokemon_id")
```

```
pokemon_group = pokemon.groupby(["pokedex_number", "pokemon"]).aggregate({"type_id": list}).reset_index()
```

```
pokemon_group = pokemon_group.drop(columns=["pokemon"]).rename(columns={"type_id": "type_ids"})
```

```
pokemon = (pd.merge(pokemon, pokemon_group, on="pokedex_number")
           .drop(columns=["pokemon_id", "type_id"])
           .drop_duplicates(subset=["pokedex_number"]))  
)
```

```
def merge_and_group(
    dataframe: pd.DataFrame,
    relationship_dataframe: pd.DataFrame,
    left_on: str,
    right_on: str,
    groupby: list,
    drop_columns: list,
    old_column_name: str,
    new_column_name: str = "",
) → pd.DataFrame:
    dataframe = pd.merge(dataframe, relationship_dataframe, left_on=left_on, right_on=right_on, how="left")
    # https://stackoverflow.com/questions/64235312/how-to-implement-reverse-of-pandas-explode-based-on-a-column
    grouped = dataframe.groupby(groupby).agg({old_column_name: list}).reset_index()
    grouped = grouped.drop(columns=drop_columns)
    if new_column_name:
        grouped = grouped.rename(columns={old_column_name: new_column_name})
        dataframe = pd.merge(dataframe, grouped, on=left_on).drop(columns=[right_on, old_column_name]).drop_duplicates(subset=[left_on])
    else:
        dataframe = pd.merge(dataframe, grouped, on=left_on).drop(columns=[right_on]).drop_duplicates(subset=left_on)
        dataframe = dataframe.drop(columns=[f"{old_column_name}_x"]).rename(columns={f"{old_column_name}_y": old_column_name})
    return dataframe
```

```
##### HANDLE RELATIONSHIPS #####
pivots = ["pokedex_number", "pokemon"]

# pokemon_has_types
pokemon = merge_and_group(pokemon, pokemon_has_types, "pokedex_number", "pokemon_id", pivots, ["pokemon"], "type_id", "type_ids")

# pokemon_has_moves
pokemon = merge_and_group(pokemon, pokemon_has_moves, "pokedex_number", "pokemon_id", pivots, ["pokemon"], "move_id", "move_ids")

# pokemon_has_abilities
pokemon = merge_and_group(pokemon, pokemon_has_abilities, "pokedex_number", "pokemon_id", pivots, ["pokemon"], "ability_id", "ability_ids")

# pokemon_evolves_to_pokemon
pokemon = merge_and_group(pokemon, pokemon_evolves_to_pokemon, "pokedex_number", "evolves_from", pivots, ["pokemon"], "evolves_to")
```

```
##### RENAME ID COLUMNS TO _ID #####
pokemon = pokemon.rename(columns={"pokedex_number": "_id"})
abilities = abilities.rename(columns={"id": "_id"})
types = types.rename(columns={"id": "_id"})
moves = moves.rename(columns={"id": "_id"})


##### CONVERT FROM DATAFRAME TO DICTS #####
pokemon = pokemon.to_dict("records")
types = types.to_dict("records")
moves = moves.to_dict("records")
abilities = abilities.to_dict("records")
```

```
##### SEND TO MONGODB #####
mongodb_client = MongoClient("mongodb://root:root@localhost:27017")
mongodb_client.drop_database("pokemon")
db = mongodb_client["pokemon"]

db.pokemon.insert_many(pokemon)
db.types.insert_many(types)
db.moves.insert_many(moves)
db.abilities.insert_many(abilities)
db.type_effectiveness.insert_many(type_effectiveness)
```

- o
- admin> show databases
- admin 100.00 KiB
- config 108.00 KiB
- local 72.00 KiB
- pokemon 728.00 KiB
- admin> █

- o
- admin> use pokemon
- switched to db pokemon
- pokemon> show collections
- abilities
- moves
- pokemon
- type_effectiveness
- types
- pokemon> █

VANTAGENS DA ARQUITETURA NoSQL

- Não relacional
- Cresce horizontalmente (Não verticalmente)
- Não é estruturado



RELACIONAMENTOS



Relacionamentos 1-N e N-M são tradados da mesma forma

```
{  
  _id: 19,  
  move: "Fly",  
  tipo_id: 18  
},  
{  
  _id: 45,  
  pokemon: "Growl",  
  tipo_id: 5  
}
```

```
db.moves.aggregate([ { $match: { $or: [ { move: "Fly" }, { move: "Growl" } ] } } ] )
```

RELACIONAMENTOS



Relacionamentos 1-N e N-M são tradados da mesma forma

```
{  
    _id: 25,  
    pokemon: "Pikachu",  
    evolui_para: [ 26 ]  
},  
{  
    _id: 133,  
    pokemon: "Eevee",  
    evolui_para: [ 134, 135, 136  
        196, 197, 470, 471, 700]  
}
```

```
db.pokemon.aggregate([ { $match: { $or: [ { pokemon: "Pikachu" }, { pokemon: "Eevee" } ] } } ])
```

RELACIONAMENTOS



Tabelas podem ser referenciadas através do ID

```
{  
  _id: 25,  
  pokemon: "Pikachu",  
  evolui_para: [  
    {  
      _id: 26,  
      pokemon: "Raichu"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

```
db.pokemon.aggregate([  
  { $lookup: { from: "pokemon", foreignField: "_id", localField: "evolves_to", as: "evolves_to" } },  
  { $match: { pokemon: "Pikachu" } }  
])
```