Siddikov_Exercise_1

July 26, 2019

1 Deliverables:

- Submit a single zip-compressed file that has the name: YourLastName_Exercise_3 that has the following files:

1. Your **PDF document** that has your Source code and output
2. Your **ipynb script** that has your Source code and output

2 Objectives:

In this exercise, you will:

- Perform data analysis tasks on data read from a CSV file and loaded into a DataFrame object
- Use sqlalchemy to load data stored in a DatFrame object into sqlite database engine
- Use sqlalchemy to connect to sqlite database engine to execute SQL queries

Formatting Python Code When programming in Python, refer to Kenneth Reitz' PEP 8: The Style Guide for Python Code: http://pep8.org/ (Links to an external site.)Links to an external site. There is the Google style guide for Python at https://google.github.io/styleguide/pyguide.html (Links to an external site.)Links to an external site. Comment often and in detail.

[1]:
```
import os

import  pickle

import pandas as pd  # panda's nickname is pd

import numpy as np  # numpy as np

from pandas import DataFrame, Series     # for convenience
```

[2]:
```
### https://www.dataquest.io/blog/jupyter-notebook-tips-tricks-shortcuts/
### Execute the code line by line in jupyter-notebook
from IPython.core.interactiveshell import InteractiveShell
InteractiveShell.ast_node_interactivity = "all"
```

[3]:
```
# read in the file
xyzcust10=pd.read_csv('xyzcust10.csv')
```

[4]:
```
# what are the data types
(xyzcust10).dtypes
```

[4]:
```
ACCTNO                    object
ZIP                        int64
ZIP4                       int64
LTD_SALES                float64
LTD_TRANSACTIONS           int64
YTD_SALES_2009           float64
YTD_TRANSACTIONS_2009      int64
CHANNEL_ACQUISITION       object
BUYER_STATUS              object
ZIP9_Supercode             int64
ZIP9_SUPERCODE             int64
dtype: object
```

[5]:
```
type(xyzcust10)
```

[5]:
```
pandas.core.frame.DataFrame
```

[6]:
```
# writing out the file as a pickle file
pickle.dump(xyzcust10,open('xyzcust10.p','wb'))
```

[7]:
```
# Lecture Video:  read back in pickle file and make 2 copies
xyzcust10=pickle.load(open('xyzcust10.p','rb'))

xyzcust10red = xyzcust10.copy() # by default makes a deep copy

xyzcust10rev1=xyzcust10.copy() # by default makes a deep copy
```

The above assumes that xyzcust10.p is in your default directory. Otherwise, you'll need to include a path specification, of course.

xyzcust10 should be a pandas DataFrame:

[8]:
```
type(xyzcust10)
```

[8]:
```
pandas.core.frame.DataFrame
```

[9]:
```
xyzcust10.head()
```

[9]:

	ACCTNO	ZIP	ZIP4	LTD_SALES	LTD_TRANSACTIONS	YTD_SALES_2009	\
0	WDQQLLDQL	60084	5016	90.0	1	0.0	
1	WQWAYHYLA	60091	1750	4227.0	9	1263.0	
2	GSHAPLHAW	60067	900	420.0	3	129.0	
3	PGGYDYWAD	60068	3838	6552.0	6	0.0	
4	LWPSGPLLS	60090	3932	189.0	3	72.0	

	YTD_TRANSACTIONS_2009	CHANNEL_ACQUISITION	BUYER_STATUS	ZIP9_Supercode	\
0	0	IB	INACTIVE	600845016	
1	3	RT	ACTIVE	600911750	
2	1	RT	ACTIVE	600670900	
3	0	RT	INACTIVE	600683838	

```
4                      1                   RT       ACTIVE       600903932

   ZIP9_SUPERCODE
0       600845016
1       600911750
2       600670900
3       600683838
4       600903932
```

xyzcust10 appears to have two nine-digit ZIP supercode columns with slightly different column labels or names. To see them, try entering xyzcust10.columns or xyzcust10.dtypes at the command prompt. Are the values in these two columns the same? **Yes, they are the same.** If so, we can get rid of one of them. There are different ways we can figure out whether they are the same, but a simple way is to test each pair of values to see if they are equal or not, and then to total up the results, the number of equal pairs or not equal pairs:

[10]:
```
# Lecture Video: Look at columns
xyzcust10.columns

# Lecture Video: Look at file attribution
xyzcust10.info()
```

[10]:
```
Index(['ACCTNO', 'ZIP', 'ZIP4', 'LTD_SALES', 'LTD_TRANSACTIONS',
       'YTD_SALES_2009', 'YTD_TRANSACTIONS_2009', 'CHANNEL_ACQUISITION',
       'BUYER_STATUS', 'ZIP9_Supercode', 'ZIP9_SUPERCODE'],
      dtype='object')


<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 30471 entries, 0 to 30470
Data columns (total 11 columns):
ACCTNO                  30471 non-null object
ZIP                     30471 non-null int64
ZIP4                    30471 non-null int64
LTD_SALES               30471 non-null float64
LTD_TRANSACTIONS        30471 non-null int64
YTD_SALES_2009          30471 non-null float64
YTD_TRANSACTIONS_2009   30471 non-null int64
CHANNEL_ACQUISITION     30471 non-null object
BUYER_STATUS            30471 non-null object
ZIP9_Supercode          30471 non-null int64
ZIP9_SUPERCODE          30471 non-null int64
dtypes: float64(2), int64(6), object(3)
memory usage: 2.6+ MB
```

[11]:
```
# are the two zip code columns exactly the same
# Lecture Video: summing up the number of records that do not equal
# so they are exactly the same, they are duplicates
(xyzcust10.ZIP9_Supercode!=xyzcust10.ZIP9_SUPERCODE).sum()
```

[11]:
```
0
```

which will return zero if the values in the two columns are the same. What result do you get? **I got zero result. So, the two Series are identical.**

Note that what's going on here is that what's in the parentheses is a logical test of inequality between the two columns of the DataFrame (which are also pandas Series objects), which results in a Series of true or false Boolean values. The post-pended .sum() function adds up over the Series by treating the Trues as 1's, and the Falses as 0's. So if the result is zero, the two Series are identical, except for their names, of course.

We could have also expressed the logical comparison in the parens as $(\text{(xyzcust10.ZIP9}_S upercode == xyzcust10.ZIP9_S UPERCODE))$

to get the same result, since the the twidddle, the , works in some pandas contexts as not. What kind of result do you think you'd get with the following variation:

$(\text{xyzcust10.ZIP9}_S upercode == xyzcust10.ZIP9_S UPERCODE).sum()$

Why might it be different?

Note that we could have referred to the columns differently, for example:

$\text{xyzcust10['ZIP9}_S upercode']$

Columns in DataFrames can be referred to in different ways. We'll see more of them going forward.

[12]:
```
# Lecture Video: will show values of field
xyzcust10['ZIP9_Supercode']
```

[12]:
```
0     600845016
1     600911750
2     600670900
3     600683838
4     600903932
5     600858670
6     600913447
7     600911613
8     600683668
9     600911759
10    600818325
11    600562960
12    600912813
13    600673528
14    600603209
15    600891326
16    600692129
17    600911453
18    600682219
19    600624628
20    600912346
21    600614527
22    600612123
23    600894622
24    600626077
25    600818248
```

```
26        600932706
27        600623210
28        600933840
29        600905705
            ...
30441     600987410
30442     600987615
30443     600988020
30444     600988426
30445     600988550
30446     600987893
30447     600987977
30448     600987805
30449     600988014
30450     600988671
30451     600988128
30452     600988760
30453     600988093
30454     600987108
30455     600987552
30456         60098
30457     600989172
30458     600988958
30459     600989029
30460     600987869
30461     600982556
30462     600980142
30463     600982857
30464     600983342
30465     600987858
30466     600983951
30467     600989681
30468     600983858
30469     600987927
30470     600984160
Name: ZIP9_Supercode, Length: 30471, dtype: int64
```

So, Oops! Someone included the same column in the data twice, but with slightly different names. Why waste the space? Why risk confusion? Let's get rid of one of them:

We could do:

[13]:
```
# one way to delete a column
del xyzcust10['ZIP9_Supercode']
del xyzcust10rev1['ZIP9_Supercode']
```

or

[14]:
```
# Lecture Video: another way to delete column
# axis = 1 specifies a column
# inplace = True means that data specified is changed
```

```
# inplace = False means that a copy of the object is returned
xyzcust10red.drop('ZIP9_Supercode',axis=1,inplace=True)
```

[15]:
```
# Lecture Video: see if the column is gone
xyzcust10.columns
```

[15]:
```
Index(['ACCTNO', 'ZIP', 'ZIP4', 'LTD_SALES', 'LTD_TRANSACTIONS',
       'YTD_SALES_2009', 'YTD_TRANSACTIONS_2009', 'CHANNEL_ACQUISITION',
       'BUYER_STATUS', 'ZIP9_SUPERCODE'],
      dtype='object')
```

Next we're going to shift gears and gobble up some transaction data for XYZ's customers. They are in a table in a SQLite3 relational database (RDB) file that's called xyz.db. This file is available to you on Canvas. At this point you might want to pickle xyzcust10rev1 in case you need to end your session and start again later. Remember that things in a Python session are not permanent.

To make things simple you'll want to put the xyz.db file in a place where you can find it easily from in Canopy. Your default directory would be a good bet. Remember what it is? See what os.getcwd() tells you.

[16]:
```
os.getcwd()
```

[16]:
```
'C:\\Users\\asidd\\Desktop\\MSDS\\420 Database Systems\\Lecture 5\\Exercise 3
Files Version b\\Exercise 3 Files Version b'
```

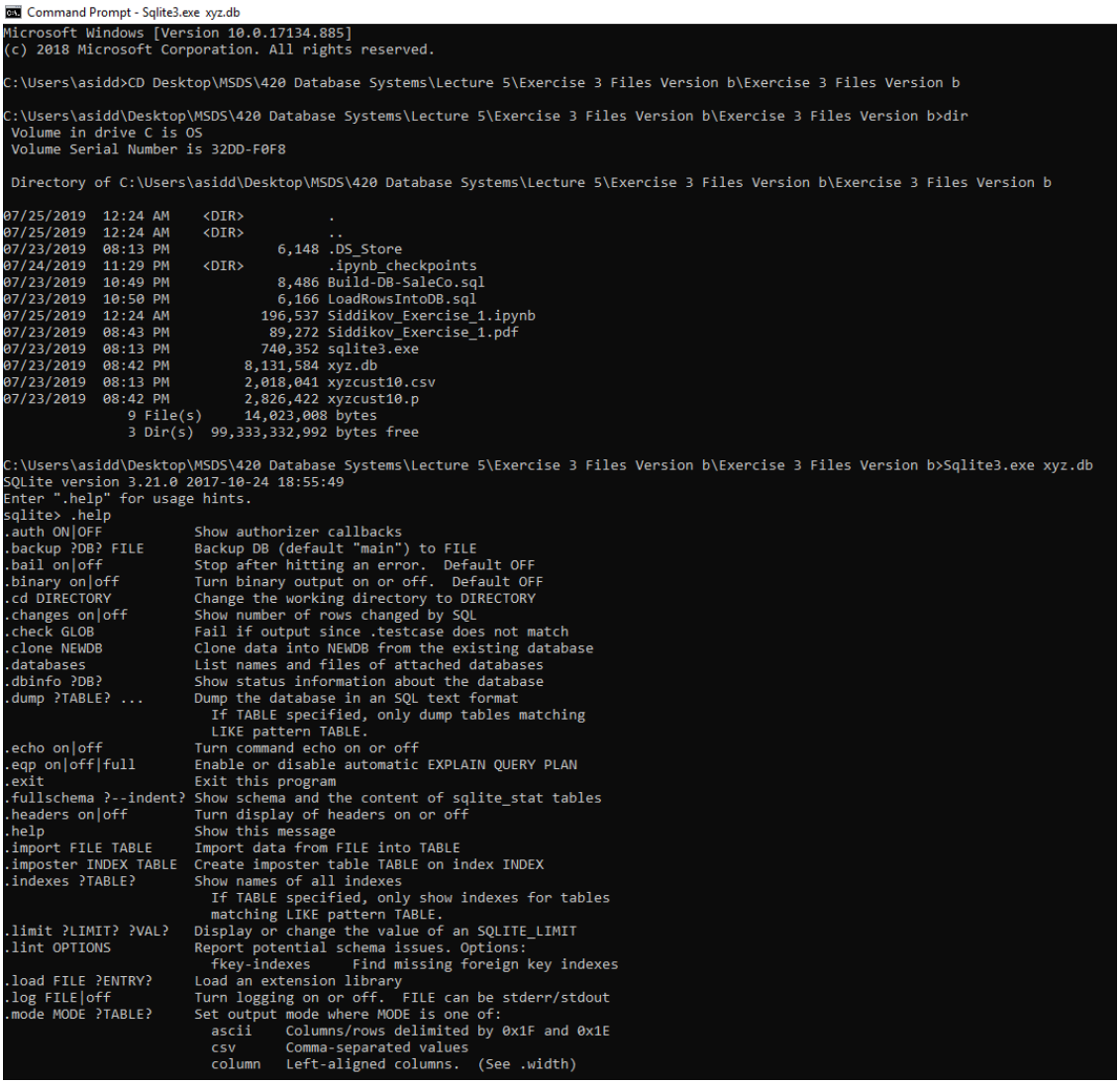
If you installed the sqlite3 client, you can take a look at this database (DB) using it and without using Python. sqlSQLite3 is a very simple and easy to use RDB, and it doesn't require a server. Assuming that you've installed it and that you're in the directory were you put xyztrans.db, using the command from your OS command prompt:

c:$v203$ > $sqlite3xyz.dbSQLiteversion3.8.8.32015 - 02 - 2513 : 29 : 11Enter".help"forusagehints.sqlite$ >

will start sqlite3 and open the db file. You can see the tables in this db with the sqlite3 command .tables . (That's a period, . before tables. Help in sqlSQLite3 is .help .)

sqlite> .tables xyztrans sqlite>

[17]:
```
### Optional ###
from IPython.display import Image
from IPython.display import display
x = Image(filename=r'C:\Users\asidd\Downloads\msds_420_cmd1.PNG')
y = Image(filename=r'C:\Users\asidd\Downloads\msds_420_cmd2.PNG')
z = Image(filename=r'C:\Users\asidd\Downloads\msds_420_cmd3.PNG')
display(x, y, z)
```


Command Prompt - Sqlite3.exe xyz.db
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17134.885]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Users\asidd>CD Desktop\MSDS\420 Database Systems\Lecture 5\Exercise 3 Files Version b\Exercise 3 Files Version b
C:\Users\asidd\Desktop\MSDS\420 Database Systems\Lecture 5\Exercise 3 Files Version b\Exercise 3 Files Version b>dir
Volume in drive C is OS
Volume Serial Number is 32DD-F0F8
Directory of C:\Users\asidd\Desktop\MSDS\420 Database Systems\Lecture 5\Exercise 3 Files Version b\Exercise 3 Files Version b
07/25/2019 12:24 AM <DIR> .
07/25/2019 12:24 AM <DIR> ..
07/23/2019 08:13 PM 6,148 .DS_Store
07/24/2019 11:29 PM <DIR> .ipynb_checkpoints
07/23/2019 10:49 PM 8,486 Build-DB-SaleCo.sql
07/23/2019 10:50 PM 6,166 LoadRowsIntoDB.sql
07/25/2019 12:24 AM 196,537 Siddikov_Exercise_1.ipynb
07/23/2019 08:43 PM 89,272 Siddikov_Exercise_1.pdf
07/23/2019 08:13 PM 740,352 sqlite3.exe
07/23/2019 08:42 PM 8,131,584 xyz.db
07/23/2019 08:13 PM 2,018,041 xyzcust10.csv
07/23/2019 08:42 PM 2,826,422 xyzcust10.p
9 File(s) 14,023,008 bytes
3 Dir(s) 99,333,332,992 bytes free
C:\Users\asidd\Desktop\MSDS\420 Database Systems\Lecture 5\Exercise 3 Files Version b\Exercise 3 Files Version b>Sqlite3.exe xyz.db
SQLite version 3.21.0 2017-10-24 18:55:49
Enter ".help" for usage hints.
sqlite> .help
.auth ON|OFF Show authorizer callbacks
.backup ?DB? FILE Backup DB (default "main") to FILE
.bail on|off Stop after hitting an error. Default OFF
.binary on|off Turn binary output on or off. Default OFF
.cd DIRECTORY Change the working directory to DIRECTORY
.changes on|off Show number of rows changed by SQL
.check GLOB Fail if output since .testcase does not match
.clone NEWDB Clone data into NEWDB from the existing database
.databases List names and files of attached databases
.dbinfo ?DB? Show status information about the database
.dump ?TABLE? ... Dump the database in an SQL text format
If TABLE specified, only dump tables matching
LIKE pattern TABLE.
.echo on|off Turn command echo on or off
.eqp on|off|full Enable or disable automatic EXPLAIN QUERY PLAN
.exit Exit this program
.fullschema ?--indent? Show schema and the content of sqlite_stat tables
.headers on|off Turn display of headers on or off
.help Show this message
.import FILE TABLE Import data from FILE into TABLE
.imposter INDEX TABLE Create imposter table TABLE on index INDEX
.indexes ?TABLE? Show names of all indexes
If TABLE specified, only show indexes for tables
matching LIKE pattern TABLE.
.limit ?LIMIT? ?VAL? Display or change the value of an SQLITE_LIMIT
.lint OPTIONS Report potential schema issues. Options:
fkey-indexes Find missing foreign key indexes
.load FILE ?ENTRY? Load an extension library
.log FILE|off Turn logging on or off. FILE can be stderr/stdout
.mode MODE ?TABLE? Set output mode where MODE is one of:
ascii Columns/rows delimited by 0x1F and 0x1E
csv Comma-separated values
column Left-aligned columns. (See .width)

```
.imposter INDEX TABLE  Create imposter table TABLE on index INDEX
.indexes ?TABLE?       Show names of all indexes
                         If TABLE specified, only show indexes for tables
                         matching LIKE pattern TABLE.
.limit ?LIMIT? ?VAL?   Display or change the value of an SQLITE_LIMIT
.lint OPTIONS          Report potential schema issues. Options:
                         fkey-indexes     Find missing foreign key indexes
.load FILE ?ENTRY?     Load an extension library
.log FILE|off          Turn logging on or off.  FILE can be stderr/stdout
.mode MODE ?TABLE?     Set output mode where MODE is one of:
                         ascii    Columns/rows delimited by 0x1F and 0x1E
                         csv      Comma-separated values
                         column   Left-aligned columns.  (See .width)
                         html     HTML <table> code
                         insert   SQL insert statements for TABLE
                         line     One value per line
                         list     Values delimited by "|"
                         quote    Escape answers as for SQL
                         tabs     Tab-separated values
                         tcl      TCL list elements
.nullvalue STRING      Use STRING in place of NULL values
.once FILENAME         Output for the next SQL command only to FILENAME
.open ?OPTIONS? ?FILE? Close existing database and reopen FILE
                         The --new option starts with an empty file
.output ?FILENAME?     Send output to FILENAME or stdout
.print STRING...       Print literal STRING
.prompt MAIN CONTINUE  Replace the standard prompts
.quit                  Exit this program
.read FILENAME         Execute SQL in FILENAME
.restore ?DB? FILE     Restore content of DB (default "main") from FILE
.save FILE             Write in-memory database into FILE
.scanstats on|off      Turn sqlite3_stmt_scanstatus() metrics on or off
.schema ?PATTERN?      Show the CREATE statements matching PATTERN
                          Add --indent for pretty-printing
.selftest ?--init?     Run tests defined in the SELFTEST table
.separator COL ?ROW?   Change the column separator and optionally the row
                         separator for both the output mode and .import
.sha3sum ?OPTIONS...?  Compute a SHA3 hash of database content
.shell CMD ARGS...     Run CMD ARGS... in a system shell
.show                  Show the current values for various settings
.stats ?on|off?        Show stats or turn stats on or off
.system CMD ARGS...    Run CMD ARGS... in a system shell
.tables ?TABLE?        List names of tables
                         If TABLE specified, only list tables matching
                         LIKE pattern TABLE.
.testcase NAME         Begin redirecting output to 'testcase-out.txt'
.timeout MS            Try opening locked tables for MS milliseconds
.timer on|off          Turn SQL timer on or off
.trace FILE|off        Output each SQL statement as it is run
.vfsinfo ?AUX?         Information about the top-level VFS
.vfslist               List all available VFSes
.vfsname ?AUX?         Print the name of the VFS stack
.width NUM1 NUM2 ...   Set column widths for "column" mode
                         Negative values right-justify
sqlite> .schema
CREATE TABLE xyztrans (
        "index" BIGINT,
        "ACCTNO" TEXT,
        "QTY" BIGINT,
        "TRANDATE" TEXT,
        "TRAN_CHANNEL" TEXT,
```

```
sqlite> .schema
CREATE TABLE xyztrans (
        "index" BIGINT,
        "ACCTNO" TEXT,
        "QTY" BIGINT,
        "TRANDATE" TEXT,
        "TRAN_CHANNEL" TEXT,
        "PRICE" FLOAT,
        "TOTAMT" FLOAT,
        "ORDERNO" TEXT,
        "DEPTDESCR" TEXT
);
CREATE INDEX ix_xyztrans_index ON xyztrans ("index");
CREATE TABLE xyzcust (
        "index" BIGINT,
        "ACCTNO" TEXT,
        "ZIP" BIGINT,
        "ZIP4" BIGINT,
        "LTD_SALES" FLOAT,
        "LTD_TRANSACTIONS" BIGINT,
        "YTD_SALES_2009" FLOAT,
        "YTD_TRANSACTIONS_2009" BIGINT,
        "CHANNEL_ACQUISITION" TEXT,
        "BUYER_STATUS" TEXT,
        "ZIP9_SUPERCODE" BIGINT
);
CREATE INDEX ix_xyzcust_index ON xyzcust ("index");
sqlite> select count(*) from xyzcust;
30179
sqlite> select count(*) from xyztrans;
62395
sqlite> Sqlite3.exe xyz.dbSqlite3.exe xyz.db
```

There are a couple of different ways to read and write data to RDBs using Python, but the most

flexible and easiest may be by using what's in pandas. pandas will make use of the SQLAlchemy package, which is available for installation within Canopy. (Did you install it in Session 1?) SQLAlchemy provides a consistent interface with different RDBs, SQLite being one of them.

Let's get SQLAlchemy into our IPython session:

[18]:
```
import sqlalchemy
```

Now if you do the sqlalchemy.<tab> trick from the command prompt, you'll be able to see SQLAlchemy's various (and many) attributes and functions.

To simplify things, let's get a function out of SQLAlchemy that we'll use to define the SQLite3 db we'll be working with:

[19]:
```
from sqlalchemy import create_engine
```

Now let's specify the xyz db as the SQLite3 RDB we want to work with:

[20]:
```
# specify  the database we will work with
engine=create_engine('sqlite:///xyz.db')
```

This assumes that you have xyz.db in your current working directory. There are different valid syntaxes, e.g.

sqlite:///:memory: (or, sqlite://) sqlite:///relative/path/to/file.db sqlite:////absolute/path/to/file.db

We used the second syntax, above. Be sure to use the correct number of slashes for the version you want to use. You need the enclosing single quotes, too. There's only one table in this RDB. It's called xyztrans. Let's read it into a DataFrame:

[21]:
```
# read in one table
xyztrans=pd.read_sql('xyztrans', engine)
```

xyztrans is a DataFrame. This defaults to reading all records from the db. What columns have been read from the table xyztrans? Try:

[22]:
```
xyztrans.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 62395 entries, 0 to 62394
Data columns (total 9 columns):
index           62395 non-null int64
ACCTNO          62395 non-null object
QTY             62395 non-null int64
TRANDATE        62395 non-null object
TRAN_CHANNEL    62395 non-null object
PRICE           62395 non-null float64
TOTAMT          62395 non-null float64
ORDERNO         62395 non-null object
DEPTDESCR       62395 non-null object
dtypes: float64(2), int64(2), object(5)
memory usage: 4.3+ MB
```

or

[23]:
```
xyztrans.columns
```

[23]:
```
Index(['index', 'ACCTNO', 'QTY', 'TRANDATE', 'TRAN_CHANNEL', 'PRICE', 'TOTAMT',
       'ORDERNO', 'DEPTDESCR'],
      dtype='object')
```

This db has only one table in it. What if it had more than one, and you didn't know their names? How would you know? Well, one way is to read some metadata from it:

[24]:
```
# look at the database schema
from sqlalchemy import schema
```

[25]:
```
# retrieving schema for all of engine (xyz database)
xyzMetaData=schema.MetaData(bind=engine)
xyzMetaData.reflect()
```

[26]:
```
xyzMetaData.tables
```

[26]:
```
immutabledict({'xyzcust': Table('xyzcust',
MetaData(bind=Engine(sqlite:///xyz.db)), Column('index', BIGINT(),
table=<xyzcust>), Column('ACCTNO', TEXT(), table=<xyzcust>), Column('ZIP',
BIGINT(), table=<xyzcust>), Column('ZIP4', BIGINT(), table=<xyzcust>),
Column('LTD_SALES', FLOAT(), table=<xyzcust>), Column('LTD_TRANSACTIONS',
BIGINT(), table=<xyzcust>), Column('YTD_SALES_2009', FLOAT(), table=<xyzcust>),
Column('YTD_TRANSACTIONS_2009', BIGINT(), table=<xyzcust>),
Column('CHANNEL_ACQUISITION', TEXT(), table=<xyzcust>), Column('BUYER_STATUS',
TEXT(), table=<xyzcust>), Column('ZIP9_SUPERCODE', BIGINT(), table=<xyzcust>),
schema=None), 'xyztrans': Table('xyztrans',
MetaData(bind=Engine(sqlite:///xyz.db)), Column('index', BIGINT(),
table=<xyztrans>), Column('ACCTNO', TEXT(), table=<xyztrans>), Column('QTY',
BIGINT(), table=<xyztrans>), Column('TRANDATE', TEXT(), table=<xyztrans>),
Column('TRAN_CHANNEL', TEXT(), table=<xyztrans>), Column('PRICE', FLOAT(),
table=<xyztrans>), Column('TOTAMT', FLOAT(), table=<xyztrans>),
Column('ORDERNO', TEXT(), table=<xyztrans>), Column('DEPTDESCR', TEXT(),
table=<xyztrans>), schema=None)})
```

xyzMetaData.tables will be a dict that contains information about the db. Tables will be keys in this dict:

[27]:
```
#␣
 ↪-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
# if you have run this code before, you will have xyzcust table in your␣
 ↪database
# to remove the table, you can run the code below
#␣
 ↪-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
sql = ('DROP TABLE IF EXISTS xyzcust;')
result = engine.execute(sql)

# you should only be able to see the yxztrans table
xyzMetaData=schema.MetaData(bind=engine)
xyzMetaData.reflect()
xyzMetaData.tables
```

[27]:
```
immutabledict({'xyztrans': Table('xyztrans',
MetaData(bind=Engine(sqlite:///xyz.db)), Column('index', BIGINT(),
table=<xyztrans>), Column('ACCTNO', TEXT(), table=<xyztrans>), Column('QTY',
BIGINT(), table=<xyztrans>), Column('TRANDATE', TEXT(), table=<xyztrans>),
Column('TRAN_CHANNEL', TEXT(), table=<xyztrans>), Column('PRICE', FLOAT(),
table=<xyztrans>), Column('TOTAMT', FLOAT(), table=<xyztrans>),
Column('ORDERNO', TEXT(), table=<xyztrans>), Column('DEPTDESCR', TEXT(),
table=<xyztrans>), schema=None)})
```

[28]:
```
xyzMetaData.tables.keys()
```

[28]:
```
dict_keys(['xyztrans'])
```

At this point there's only one table name, 'xyztrans, in xyz.db. You'll see another method for inspecting DB's below.

We're going to write the xyz customer records into a new table in the sqlite3 RDB, but before we do that let's make sure that the records are unique, that is, that no customer has more than one record. We can do this with some pandas DataFrame methods. Using the customer DataFrame xyzcust10rev1

[29]:
```
# lets check for row duplicates
xyzcust10rev1.duplicated().sum()
```

[29]:
```
292
```

will return a zero if all records are unique, or the number of rows in xyzcust10rev1 that are duplicates. The reason is that the duplicated() method for the DataFrame returns a Series of Trues and Falses, a Boolean Series. Summing over the Series forces the values to be cast as numeric.

Oops. There are some duplicates. How many duplicates do you find in xyzcust10rev1? To rid a DataFrame of unduplicated rows,

[30]:
```
# drop duplicates and then make sure they are gone
xyzcustUnDup=xyzcust10rev1.drop_duplicates()

xyzcustUnDup.duplicated().sum()
```

[30]:
```
0
```

How many unique customer records do you now have? By the way, note that you could have limited your examination to just one or more columns, for example just ACCTNO, customer account number, by providing ACCTNO as an argument or by using it to define a Series:

[31]:
```
xyzcust10rev1.duplicated('ACCTNO').sum()
```

[31]:
```
292
```

[32]:
```
xyzcust10rev1.ACCTNO.duplicated().sum()
```

[32]:
```
292
```

When there are duplicates of a record, which of them do you think .drop$_{d}uplicates()retains$?

Now that we've checked for, and have removed, duplicate customer records, from the customer records, let's write them into a new table in xyztrans.db.

[33]:
```
# add the data from the csv file into a new table in xyz database
xyzcustUnDup.to_sql('xyzcust', engine, chunksize = 1)
```

Did it create the table in xyz.db? Check:

[34]:
```
pd.read_sql_table('xyzcust', engine).columns
```

[34]:
```
Index(['index', 'ACCTNO', 'ZIP', 'ZIP4', 'LTD_SALES', 'LTD_TRANSACTIONS',
       'YTD_SALES_2009', 'YTD_TRANSACTIONS_2009', 'CHANNEL_ACQUISITION',
       'BUYER_STATUS', 'ZIP9_SUPERCODE'],
      dtype='object')
```

[35]:
```
xyztest = pd.read_sql('xyzcust', engine)

# does xyzcust have the correct number of records after deleting duplicates?
# 30,471 original records - 292 duplicates = 30179
xyztest.count()
```

[35]:
```
index                   30179
ACCTNO                  30179
ZIP                     30179
ZIP4                    30179
LTD_SALES               30179
LTD_TRANSACTIONS        30179
YTD_SALES_2009          30179
YTD_TRANSACTIONS_2009   30179
CHANNEL_ACQUISITION     30179
BUYER_STATUS            30179
ZIP9_SUPERCODE          30179
dtype: int64
```

should produce the columns of the DataFrame you wrote to the db. Remember that engine refers to the SQLite3 DB by way of defining the connection using SQLAlchemy's create*engine*method.

How many tables are there now in xyz.db? And, what are their names?

[36]:
```
xyzMetaData=schema.MetaData(bind=engine)
xyzMetaData.reflect()
xyzMetaData.tables
```

[36]:
```
immutabledict({'xyzcust': Table('xyzcust',
MetaData(bind=Engine(sqlite:///xyz.db)), Column('index', BIGINT(),
table=<xyzcust>), Column('ACCTNO', TEXT(), table=<xyzcust>), Column('ZIP',
BIGINT(), table=<xyzcust>), Column('ZIP4', BIGINT(), table=<xyzcust>),
Column('LTD_SALES', FLOAT(), table=<xyzcust>), Column('LTD_TRANSACTIONS',
BIGINT(), table=<xyzcust>), Column('YTD_SALES_2009', FLOAT(), table=<xyzcust>),
Column('YTD_TRANSACTIONS_2009', BIGINT(), table=<xyzcust>),
Column('CHANNEL_ACQUISITION', TEXT(), table=<xyzcust>), Column('BUYER_STATUS',
TEXT(), table=<xyzcust>), Column('ZIP9_SUPERCODE', BIGINT(), table=<xyzcust>),
schema=None), 'xyztrans': Table('xyztrans',
MetaData(bind=Engine(sqlite:///xyz.db)), Column('index', BIGINT(),
table=<xyztrans>), Column('ACCTNO', TEXT(), table=<xyztrans>), Column('QTY',
BIGINT(), table=<xyztrans>), Column('TRANDATE', TEXT(), table=<xyztrans>),
Column('TRAN_CHANNEL', TEXT(), table=<xyztrans>), Column('PRICE', FLOAT(),
table=<xyztrans>), Column('TOTAMT', FLOAT(), table=<xyztrans>),
```

```
Column('ORDERNO', TEXT(), table=<xyztrans>), Column('DEPTDESCR', TEXT(),
table=<xyztrans>), schema=None)})
```

[37]:
```
xyzMetaData.tables.keys()
```

[37]:
```
dict_keys(['xyzcust', 'xyztrans'])
```

Another way to look at the metadata of an RDB using SQLAlchemy is by using the inspect method:

[38]:
```
xyzMetaData
```

[38]:
```
MetaData(bind=Engine(sqlite:///xyz.db))
```

[39]:
```
from sqlalchemy import inspect
```

[40]:
```
insp=inspect(engine)
```

[41]:
```
 # we have two tables in our database
    insp.get_table_names()
```

[41]:
```
['xyzcust', 'xyztrans']
```

Do you think there are any duplicates in the order transaction data? If so, what would you make of them? You can use SQLAlchemy to query a DB so as to import selected records from an RDB. You can also append records to existing tables in an RDB, create various kinds of DB indexes, and pretty much do everything you would do using standard SQL while interacting with an RDB using a client for it. As a query example, suppose we wanted to select from the xyz tranaction data in the xyztrans.db all transactions made in XYZ's retail stores. These are coded as RT in the table's $\text{TRAN}_C HANNEL.Wecoulddo$:

[42]:
```
rttrans=pd.read_sql_query("SELECT * \
                           FROM xyztrans \
                           WHERE TRAN_CHANNEL='RT'", engine)
```

A last point about SQLAlchemy: it has its own declarative language that provides means of interacting with DB's that is more object oriented than traditional SQL is. You can find lots of documentation about SQLAlchemy at http://www.sqlalchemy.org.

[43]:
```
# look at RT data
rttrans
```

[43]:

	index	ACCTNO	QTY	TRANDATE	TRAN_CHANNEL	PRICE	TOTAMT	\
0	0	WGDQLA	1	09JUN2009	RT	599.85	599.85	
1	1	WGDQLA	1	09JUN2009	RT	39.00	39.00	
2	2	WGDQLA	1	28NOV2009	RT	15.00	15.00	
3	3	WGDQLA	1	28NOV2009	RT	69.00	69.00	
4	4	WGDQLA	1	28NOV2009	RT	84.00	84.00	
5	5	WGDQLA	1	28NOV2009	RT	69.00	69.00	
6	6	WGDQLA	1	28NOV2009	RT	89.85	89.85	
7	7	WGDQLA	1	28NOV2009	RT	119.85	119.85	
8	8	APSYYW	1	07JUN2009	RT	22.50	22.50	
9	9	APSYYW	1	07JUN2009	RT	44.85	44.85	
10	10	APSYYW	1	07JUN2009	RT	30.00	30.00	
11	11	APSYYW	1	07JUN2009	RT	30.00	30.00	
12	13	GGDWGY	1	14SEP2009	RT	239.85	239.85	

13	14	GGDWGY	1	18DEC2009	RT	234.00	234.00
14	15	HHSSAL	1	13SEP2009	RT	66.00	66.00
15	16	HHSSAL	1	13SEP2009	RT	66.00	66.00
16	17	HHSSAL	1	13SEP2009	RT	38.25	38.25
17	18	HHSSAL	1	13SEP2009	RT	28.50	28.50
18	19	HHSSAL	1	13SEP2009	RT	43.50	43.50
19	20	HHSSAL	1	13SEP2009	RT	24.00	24.00
20	21	HHSSAL	1	13SEP2009	RT	42.00	42.00
21	22	HHSSAL	1	13SEP2009	RT	38.85	38.85
22	23	HHSSAL	1	13SEP2009	RT	105.00	105.00
23	24	HHSSAL	1	13SEP2009	RT	30.00	30.00
24	25	HHSSAL	1	13SEP2009	RT	32.85	32.85
25	26	HHSSAL	1	13SEP2009	RT	84.00	84.00
26	27	HHSSAL	1	18DEC2009	RT	28.50	28.50
27	28	HHSSAL	1	18DEC2009	RT	43.50	43.50
28	29	HHSSAL	1	18DEC2009	RT	27.00	27.00
29	30	HHSSAL	1	18DEC2009	RT	31.50	31.50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53781	62350	GYLAPPYPQ	1	11OCT2009	RT	59.85	59.85
53782	62351	GYLAPPYPQ	1	11OCT2009	RT	126.00	126.00
53783	62352	GYLAPPYPQ	1	11OCT2009	RT	81.00	81.00
53784	62353	GYLAPPYPQ	1	11OCT2009	RT	36.00	36.00
53785	62354	GYLAPPYYW	1	10OCT2009	RT	31.50	31.50
53786	62355	GYLPADYQL	1	14OCT2009	RT	59.85	59.85
53787	62356	GYLPADYQL	1	14OCT2009	RT	36.00	36.00
53788	62357	GYLPADYQL	1	14OCT2009	RT	72.00	72.00
53789	62358	GYLPADYQL	1	14OCT2009	RT	72.00	72.00
53790	62359	GYLPADYQL	1	14OCT2009	RT	27.00	27.00
53791	62360	GYLPADYQL	1	14OCT2009	RT	48.00	48.00
53792	62361	GYLPADYQL	1	14OCT2009	RT	66.00	66.00
53793	62362	GYLPADYQL	1	14OCT2009	RT	57.00	57.00
53794	62364	GYLHWWQGW	1	21NOV2009	RT	36.00	36.00
53795	62365	GYLHWWQGW	1	21NOV2009	RT	30.00	30.00
53796	62366	GYLHWWQGW	1	21NOV2009	RT	28.50	28.50
53797	62367	GYLHWWQGW	1	21NOV2009	RT	54.00	54.00
53798	62368	GYLHWWQGW	1	21NOV2009	RT	28.50	28.50
53799	62369	GYLYSQQSG	1	27NOV2009	RT	27.00	27.00
53800	62370	GYLYSQQSG	1	27NOV2009	RT	45.00	45.00
53801	62371	GYLYSQQSG	1	27NOV2009	RT	74.85	74.85
53802	62372	GYLYSQQSG	1	21NOV2009	RT	62.64	62.64
53803	62373	GYLYSQQSG	1	21NOV2009	RT	299.85	299.85
53804	62374	GYLYSQQSG	1	29OCT2009	RT	299.85	299.85
53805	62375	GYLYSQQSG	1	14NOV2009	RT	32.85	32.85
53806	62376	GYLYSQQSG	1	14NOV2009	RT	45.00	45.00
53807	62377	GYLYSQQSG	1	14NOV2009	RT	15.00	15.00
53808	62378	GYLYSQQSG	1	29NOV2009	RT	42.00	42.00
53809	62379	GYLYSQQSG	1	29NOV2009	RT	74.85	74.85

```
53810  62381  GYGWWHQWW    1  24OCT2009          RT  1199.90  1199.85
```

	ORDERNO	DEPTDESCR
0	CCXXNNXXXXUX	Home Audio
1	CCXXNNXXXXUX	Small Appliances
2	CCXNXXKXXXRI	Small Appliances
3	CCXNXXKXXXRI	Small Appliances
4	CCXNXXKXXXRI	Small Appliances
5	CCXNXXKXXXRI	Small Appliances
6	CCXNXXKXXXRI	Small Appliances
7	CCXNXXKXXXRI	Home Audio
8	CCXNKNNXXXNC	Mobile Electronic Accessories
9	CCXNKNNXXXNC	Mobile Electronic Accessories
10	CCXNKNNXXXNC	Mobile Electronic Accessories
11	CCXNKNNXXXNC	Mobile Electronic Accessories
12	CCXZZKRXXXKI	Home Audio
13	CCXCUKRXXXVI	Portable Electronics
14	CCXZVKRXXXNI	Small Appliances
15	CCXZVKRXXXNI	Small Appliances
16	CCXZVKRXXXNI	Mobile Electronic Accessories
17	CCXZVKRXXXNI	Mobile Electronic Accessories
18	CCXZVKRXXXNI	Mobile Electronic Accessories
19	CCXZVKRXXXNI	Small Appliances
20	CCXZVKRXXXNI	Mobile Electronic Accessories
21	CCXZVKRXXXNI	Mobile Electronic Accessories
22	CCXZVKRXXXNI	Small Appliances
23	CCXZVKRXXXNI	Mobile Electronic Accessories
24	CCXZVKRXXXNI	Mobile Electronic Accessories
25	CCXZVKVXXXNI	Mobile Electronic Accessories
26	CCXCURUXXXVI	Mobile Electronic Accessories
27	CCXCURUXXXVI	Mobile Electronic Accessories
28	CCXCURUXXXVI	Small Appliances
29	CCXCURUXXXVI	Mobile Electronic Accessories
...	...	...
53781	CCXINNVXXXKC	Small Appliances
53782	CCXINNVXXXKC	Small Appliances
53783	CCXINNVXXXKC	Small Appliances
53784	CCXINNVXXXKC	Small Appliances
53785	CCXKEUIXXXNC	Mobile Electronic Accessories
53786	CCXXUKZXXXNI	Small Appliances
53787	CCXXUKZXXXNI	Mobile Electronic Accessories
53788	CCXXUKZXXXNI	Small Appliances
53789	CCXXUKZXXXNI	Small Appliances
53790	CCXXUKZXXXNI	Mobile Electronic Accessories
53791	CCXXUKZXXXNI	Small Appliances
53792	CCXXUKZXXXNI	Small Appliances
53793	CCXXUKZXXXNI	Small Appliances

```
53794  CCXNCKZXXXVC                     Home Audio
53795  CCXNCKZXXXVC  Mobile Electronic Accessories
53796  CCXNCKZXXXVC  Mobile Electronic Accessories
53797  CCXNCKZXXXVC  Mobile Electronic Accessories
53798  CCXNCKZXXXVC  Mobile Electronic Accessories
53799  CCXXNXZXXXNI              Small Appliances
53800  CCXXNXZXXXNI              Small Appliances
53801  CCXXNXZXXXNI              Small Appliances
53802  CCXUVZUXXXKI          Portable Electronics
53803  CCXUVZUXXXKI                     Home Audio
53804  CCXIVCCXXXNI                     Home Audio
53805  CCXCXIKXXXNI  Mobile Electronic Accessories
53806  CCXCXIKXXXNI  Mobile Electronic Accessories
53807  CCXCXIKXXXNI            Mobile Electronics
53808  CCXCRZEXXXNI  Mobile Electronic Accessories
53809  CCXCRZIXXXNI              Small Appliances
53810  CCXKXKRXXXRI                     Home Audio

[53811 rows x 9 columns]
```

[44]:
```
# read in all customer data
custtrans=pd.read_sql_query("SELECT * FROM xyzcust", engine)
```

[45]:
```
# look at first 5 rows
custtrans.head()
```

[45]:

	index	ACCTNO	ZIP	ZIP4	LTD_SALES	LTD_TRANSACTIONS	YTD_SALES_2009	YTD_TRANSACTIONS_2009	CHANNEL_ACQUISITION	BUYER_STATUS	ZIP9_SUPERCODE
0	0	WDQQLLDQL	60084	5016	90.0	1	0.0	0	IB	INACTIVE	600845016
1	1	WQWAYHYLA	60091	1750	4227.0	9	1263.0	3	RT	ACTIVE	600911750
2	2	GSHAPLHAW	60067	900	420.0	3	129.0	1	RT	ACTIVE	600670900
3	3	PGGYDYWAD	60068	3838	6552.0	6	0.0	0	RT	INACTIVE	600683838
4	4	LWPSGPLLS	60090	3932	189.0	3	72.0	1	RT	ACTIVE	600903932

[46]:
```
# read in all transactional data
allrttrans=pd.read_sql_query("SELECT * FROM xyztrans", engine)
```

[47]:
```
# look at first five rows
allrttrans.head()
```

[47]:

	index	ACCTNO	QTY	TRANDATE	TRAN_CHANNEL	PRICE	TOTAMT	ORDERNO
0	0	WGDQLA	1	09JUN2009	RT	599.85	599.85	CCXXNNXXXXUX
1	1	WGDQLA	1	09JUN2009	RT	39.00	39.00	CCXXNNXXXXUX
2	2	WGDQLA	1	28NOV2009	RT	15.00	15.00	CCXNXXKXXXRI

```
3      3  WGDQLA    1  28NOV2009           RT   69.00   69.00  CCXNXXKXXXRI
4      4  WGDQLA    1  28NOV2009           RT   84.00   84.00  CCXNXXKXXXRI

          DEPTDESCR
0        Home Audio
1  Small Appliances
2  Small Appliances
3  Small Appliances
4  Small Appliances
```

3 Requirements :

1. Get a list of all records in xyzcust table where YTD_SALES_2009 > 1000
2. Get a list of all records in xyzcust table where YTD_SALES_2009 > 1000 and CHANNEL_ACQUISITION = 'RT'
3. What is the total number of records in in xyzcust table where YTD_SALES_2009 > 1000, CHANNEL_ACQUISITION = 'RT', and ZIP = 60056

[48]:
```
# Write your python code that meets the above requirements in this cell
```

[49]:
```
pd.read_sql_query("SELECT * \
                   FROM xyzcust \
                   WHERE YTD_SALES_2009 > 1000", engine)
```

[49]:

	index	ACCTNO	ZIP	ZIP4	LTD_SALES	LTD_TRANSACTIONS	\
0	1	WQWAYHYLA	60091	1750	4227.0	9	
1	12	WLDAYHQLW	60091	2813	3240.0	7	
2	24	ASDHAYAW	60062	6077	3411.0	19	
3	31	HDWAWLH	60069	3402	25476.0	93	
4	40	GSHLHGHWW	60070	2352	3576.0	10	
5	77	LGDGQPGDH	60061	4540	2364.0	17	
6	78	GQHYPQYD	60093	2902	12828.0	51	
7	116	WYDPLSHGP	60091	1707	7671.0	25	
8	126	WYPYWWPQP	60091	1620	4812.0	23	
9	139	SGAHSWLHA	60093	3748	14448.0	5	
10	231	GHYYWDLAL	60093	1004	36495.0	97	
11	307	WHAHHQAAP	60056	2948	4860.0	6	
12	313	GGDALSQLG	60091	2553	3300.0	1	
13	326	LPSLDDGYA	60062	5154	3435.0	16	
14	364	GHPGDAWDD	60098	2424	1272.0	6	
15	388	PWLYYQADS	60069	3211	3201.0	5	
16	397	WDDASHSAA	60062	6028	2148.0	9	
17	461	SLYLSYH	60084	9767	6978.0	17	
18	479	WGHGGADH	60067	6775	8943.0	40	
19	487	PGLQALDPY	60067	4242	7665.0	20	
20	493	PLDDDQHL	60076	2132	1170.0	8	
21	545	ALQSDWDWD	60091	3024	1362.0	3	

22	563	GGHAHHYDW	60091	1524	4341.0	17
23	564	GGAWQLAQP	60074	3875	5529.0	46
24	584	LDAGWDWGH	60091	1636	4527.0	23
25	605	SSWQPHAAL	60068	2865	2844.0	10
26	628	SGHWGWYYA	60089	6822	6762.0	15
27	655	PYSWDYHPS	60091	1512	5484.0	14
28	701	PPLQYQSLW	60093	1501	3195.0	6
29	777	YYAPWDWP	60062	1027	1020.0	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1603	30029	SLADGALPA	60067	4638	2331.0	15
1604	30041	WPWQSAYYY	60062	4938	2844.0	13
1605	30061	HAYLQDGD	60062	5159	2466.0	5
1606	30098	PGAGWYPHW	60067	4858	2919.0	10
1607	30118	GSSDDHAD	60093	3828	10062.0	10
1608	30120	SPSYSLDAA	60093	1638	4329.0	14
1609	30148	WQDSWAQGG	60074	7042	3897.0	7
1610	30151	ADAWGPSAP	60060	1021	2712.0	18
1611	30160	AHWYWYAPH	60091	1134	6444.0	13
1612	30172	SQHGQPYWD	60098	0	8238.0	14
1613	30181	GPDQDAYYD	60098	3215	4557.0	4
1614	30208	SLLWSDPQS	60098	8871	4071.0	13
1615	30221	WPPPHLQPS	60098	8146	6768.0	14
1616	30225	WDYHSAPDH	60098	8993	6090.0	11
1617	30228	PGDAAPPD	60098	9446	1437.0	3
1618	30233	LDDLASSS	60098	7855	12981.0	36
1619	30260	LWYGPLGPS	60098	9011	4191.0	8
1620	30283	WSAYGYYQS	60098	3362	4203.0	7
1621	30286	ASSAWWQHH	60098	7903	1380.0	4
1622	30300	PWDWPPDAY	60098	7881	1929.0	6
1623	30304	AQPLGQSHD	60098	4206	4608.0	17
1624	30310	GGSDQLHGY	60098	2271	1068.0	2
1625	30329	WSAGSPDPQ	60098	8877	3669.0	21
1626	30330	WDGYGAQQH	60098	8048	2685.0	6
1627	30336	PLHHGGQYH	60098	8075	6681.0	16
1628	30358	LWWAWAPQD	60098	8091	21030.0	20
1629	30379	AYQWWQLHY	60098	7943	4092.0	9
1630	30406	WWQYYPSA	60098	3133	2100.0	3
1631	30408	WLLWDLLYD	60098	7807	1827.0	2
1632	30454	LLQLHHQYP	60098	7108	2184.0	3

	YTD_SALES_2009	YTD_TRANSACTIONS_2009	CHANNEL_ACQUISITION	BUYER_STATUS	\
0	1263.0	3	RT	ACTIVE	
1	2064.0	3	RT	ACTIVE	
2	1875.0	5	RT	ACTIVE	
3	1623.0	4	RT	ACTIVE	
4	1398.0	3	IB	ACTIVE	
5	1359.0	7	RT	ACTIVE	

6	1815.0	7	RT	ACTIVE
7	1152.0	6	IB	ACTIVE
8	1116.0	5	RT	ACTIVE
9	14448.0	5	RT	ACTIVE
10	5586.0	13	RT	ACTIVE
11	2349.0	2	CB	ACTIVE
12	3300.0	1	IB	ACTIVE
13	1410.0	8	RT	ACTIVE
14	1272.0	6	RT	ACTIVE
15	1029.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
16	1026.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
17	1152.0	3	CB	ACTIVE
18	1845.0	8	RT	ACTIVE
19	3702.0	7	RT	ACTIVE
20	1170.0	8	RT	ACTIVE
21	1245.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
22	1083.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
23	1122.0	9	IB	ACTIVE
24	1023.0	3	IB	ACTIVE
25	1818.0	5	RT	ACTIVE
26	1023.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
27	1218.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
28	1074.0	1	CB	ACTIVE
29	1020.0	2	IB	ACTIVE
...	...	...	...	...
1603	1134.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
1604	1038.0	3	IB	ACTIVE
1605	2298.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
1606	1827.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
1607	1728.0	1	RT	ACTIVE
1608	1416.0	1	RT	ACTIVE
1609	1008.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
1610	1377.0	6	RT	ACTIVE
1611	4173.0	9	RT	ACTIVE
1612	1404.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
1613	1920.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
1614	1293.0	4	RT	ACTIVE
1615	2655.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
1616	1449.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
1617	1437.0	3	IB	ACTIVE
1618	1308.0	8	CB	ACTIVE
1619	1158.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
1620	1989.0	1	RT	ACTIVE
1621	1296.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
1622	1491.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
1623	1740.0	5	RT	ACTIVE
1624	1068.0	2	RT	ACTIVE

1625	1263.0	4	RT	ACTIVE
1626	1296.0	1	RT	ACTIVE
1627	2985.0	7	RT	ACTIVE
1628	5322.0	5	RT	ACTIVE
1629	2625.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
1630	1800.0	2	IB	ACTIVE
1631	1827.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
1632	1248.0	2	RT	ACTIVE

	ZIP9_SUPERCODE
0	600911750
1	600912813
2	600626077
3	600693402
4	600702352
5	600614540
6	600932902
7	600911707
8	600911620
9	600933748
10	600931004
11	600562948
12	600912553
13	600625154
14	600982424
15	600693211
16	600626028
17	600849767
18	600676775
19	600674242
20	600762132
21	600913024
22	600911524
23	600743875
24	600911636
25	600682865
26	600896822
27	600911512
28	600931501
29	600621027
...	...
1603	600674638
1604	600624938
1605	600625159
1606	600674858
1607	600933828
1608	600931638

```
1609       600747042
1610       600601021
1611       600911134
1612       600988087
1613       600983215
1614       600988871
1615       600988146
1616       600988993
1617       600989446
1618       600987855
1619       600989011
1620       600983362
1621       600987903
1622       600987881
1623       600984206
1624       600982271
1625       600988877
1626       600988048
1627       600988075
1628       600988091
1629       600987943
1630       600983133
1631       600987807
1632       600987108

[1633 rows x 11 columns]
```

[50]:
```
pd.read_sql_query("SELECT * FROM xyzcust \
                   WHERE YTD_SALES_2009 > 1000 \
                   AND CHANNEL_ACQUISITION = 'RT'", engine)
```

[50]:

	index	ACCTNO	ZIP	ZIP4	LTD_SALES	LTD_TRANSACTIONS	\
0	1	WQWAYHYLA	60091	1750	4227.0	9	
1	12	WLDAYHQLW	60091	2813	3240.0	7	
2	24	ASDHAYAW	60062	6077	3411.0	19	
3	31	HDWAWLH	60069	3402	25476.0	93	
4	77	LGDGQPGDH	60061	4540	2364.0	17	
5	78	GQHYPQYD	60093	2902	12828.0	51	
6	126	WYPYWWPQP	60091	1620	4812.0	23	
7	139	SGAHSWLHA	60093	3748	14448.0	5	
8	231	GHYYWDLAL	60093	1004	36495.0	97	
9	326	LPSLDDGYA	60062	5154	3435.0	16	
10	364	GHPGDAWDD	60098	2424	1272.0	6	
11	388	PWLYYQADS	60069	3211	3201.0	5	
12	397	WDDASHSAA	60062	6028	2148.0	9	
13	479	WGHGGADH	60067	6775	8943.0	40	
14	487	PGLQALDPY	60067	4242	7665.0	20	
15	493	PLDDDQHL	60076	2132	1170.0	8	

```
16      545  ALQSDWDWD  60091  3024     1362.0                3
17      563  GGHAHHYDW  60091  1524     4341.0               17
18      605  SSWQPHAAL  60068  2865     2844.0               10
19      628  SGHWGWYYA  60089  6822     6762.0               15
20      655  PYSWDYHPS  60091  1512     5484.0               14
21      808  GHGLQQYYH  60081  8744     1320.0                1
22      823  APLLSGSDG  60067  7900     6492.0               16
23      844  WYAYGPPLP  60093  2436     7176.0               27
24      879   DLHSWSDP  60091  1526    37998.0               53
25      890  WPGWAWSQG  60089  3341     4464.0               14
26      910  GHQASLYSH  60093  2521     4323.0                9
27     1012  AGDDLWSWL  60056  2137     1806.0                5
28     1021    YLSAYGS  60076  2844     1074.0                1
29     1030  AAGSALPSD  60091  2158     3687.0                7
...     ...        ...    ...   ...        ...              ...
1177  29978  ASHDGGYLY  60076  2854     2796.0                2
1178  29992  GPYSDDGPQ  60093  4251     2454.0                7
1179  29996  GHPWWLHHD  60069  3062     1089.0                4
1180  30024   SADWAGWQ  60091  1603     1425.0                3
1181  30029  SLADGALPA  60067  4638     2331.0               15
1182  30061   HAYLQDGD  60062  5159     2466.0                5
1183  30098  PGAGWYPHW  60067  4858     2919.0               10
1184  30118   GSSDDHAD  60093  3828    10062.0               10
1185  30120  SPSYSLDAA  60093  1638     4329.0               14
1186  30148  WQDSWAQGG  60074  7042     3897.0                7
1187  30151  ADAWGPSAP  60060  1021     2712.0               18
1188  30160  AHWYWYAPH  60091  1134     6444.0               13
1189  30172  SQHGQPYWD  60098     0     8238.0               14
1190  30181  GPDQDAYYD  60098  3215     4557.0                4
1191  30208  SLLWSDPQS  60098  8871     4071.0               13
1192  30221  WPPPHLQPS  60098  8146     6768.0               14
1193  30225  WDYHSAPDH  60098  8993     6090.0               11
1194  30260  LWYGPLGPS  60098  9011     4191.0                8
1195  30283  WSAYGYYQS  60098  3362     4203.0                7
1196  30286  ASSAWWQHH  60098  7903     1380.0                4
1197  30300  PWDWPPDAY  60098  7881     1929.0                6
1198  30304  AQPLGQSHD  60098  4206     4608.0               17
1199  30310  GGSDQLHGY  60098  2271     1068.0                2
1200  30329  WSAGSPDPQ  60098  8877     3669.0               21
1201  30330  WDGYGAQQH  60098  8048     2685.0                6
1202  30336  PLHHGGQYH  60098  8075     6681.0               16
1203  30358  LWWAWAPQD  60098  8091    21030.0               20
1204  30379  AYQWWQLHY  60098  7943     4092.0                9
1205  30408  WLLWDLLYD  60098  7807     1827.0                2
1206  30454  LLQLHHQYP  60098  7108     2184.0                3

      YTD_SALES_2009  YTD_TRANSACTIONS_2009 CHANNEL_ACQUISITION BUYER_STATUS  \
```

0	1263.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
1	2064.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
2	1875.0	5	RT	ACTIVE
3	1623.0	4	RT	ACTIVE
4	1359.0	7	RT	ACTIVE
5	1815.0	7	RT	ACTIVE
6	1116.0	5	RT	ACTIVE
7	14448.0	5	RT	ACTIVE
8	5586.0	13	RT	ACTIVE
9	1410.0	8	RT	ACTIVE
10	1272.0	6	RT	ACTIVE
11	1029.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
12	1026.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
13	1845.0	8	RT	ACTIVE
14	3702.0	7	RT	ACTIVE
15	1170.0	8	RT	ACTIVE
16	1245.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
17	1083.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
18	1818.0	5	RT	ACTIVE
19	1023.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
20	1218.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
21	1320.0	1	RT	ACTIVE
22	1209.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
23	1461.0	4	RT	ACTIVE
24	5133.0	11	RT	ACTIVE
25	2007.0	1	RT	ACTIVE
26	1395.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
27	1806.0	5	RT	ACTIVE
28	1074.0	1	RT	ACTIVE
29	2097.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
...	...	...	...	...
1177	2730.0	1	RT	ACTIVE
1178	1704.0	5	RT	ACTIVE
1179	1089.0	4	RT	ACTIVE
1180	1104.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
1181	1134.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
1182	2298.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
1183	1827.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
1184	1728.0	1	RT	ACTIVE
1185	1416.0	1	RT	ACTIVE
1186	1008.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
1187	1377.0	6	RT	ACTIVE
1188	4173.0	9	RT	ACTIVE
1189	1404.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
1190	1920.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
1191	1293.0	4	RT	ACTIVE
1192	2655.0	2	RT	ACTIVE

1193	1449.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
1194	1158.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
1195	1989.0	1	RT	ACTIVE
1196	1296.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
1197	1491.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
1198	1740.0	5	RT	ACTIVE
1199	1068.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
1200	1263.0	4	RT	ACTIVE
1201	1296.0	1	RT	ACTIVE
1202	2985.0	7	RT	ACTIVE
1203	5322.0	5	RT	ACTIVE
1204	2625.0	3	RT	ACTIVE
1205	1827.0	2	RT	ACTIVE
1206	1248.0	2	RT	ACTIVE

	ZIP9_SUPERCODE
0	600911750
1	600912813
2	600626077
3	600693402
4	600614540
5	600932902
6	600911620
7	600933748
8	600931004
9	600625154
10	600982424
11	600693211
12	600626028
13	600676775
14	600674242
15	600762132
16	600913024
17	600911524
18	600682865
19	600896822
20	600911512
21	600818744
22	600677900
23	600932436
24	600911526
25	600893341
26	600932521
27	600562137
28	600762844
29	600912158
...	...

```
1177       600762854
1178       600934251
1179       600693062
1180       600911603
1181       600674638
1182       600625159
1183       600674858
1184       600933828
1185       600931638
1186       600747042
1187       600601021
1188       600911134
1189       600988087
1190       600983215
1191       600988871
1192       600988146
1193       600988993
1194       600989011
1195       600983362
1196       600987903
1197       600987881
1198       600984206
1199       600982271
1200       600988877
1201       600988048
1202       600988075
1203       600988091
1204       600987943
1205       600987807
1206       600987108

[1207 rows x 11 columns]
```

[55]:
```
len(pd.read_sql_query("SELECT * FROM xyzcust \
                      WHERE YTD_SALES_2009 > 1000 \
                      AND CHANNEL_ACQUISITION = 'RT'\
                      AND ZIP = 60056", engine))
```

[55]:
```
49
```