

Unique key definition and clean table

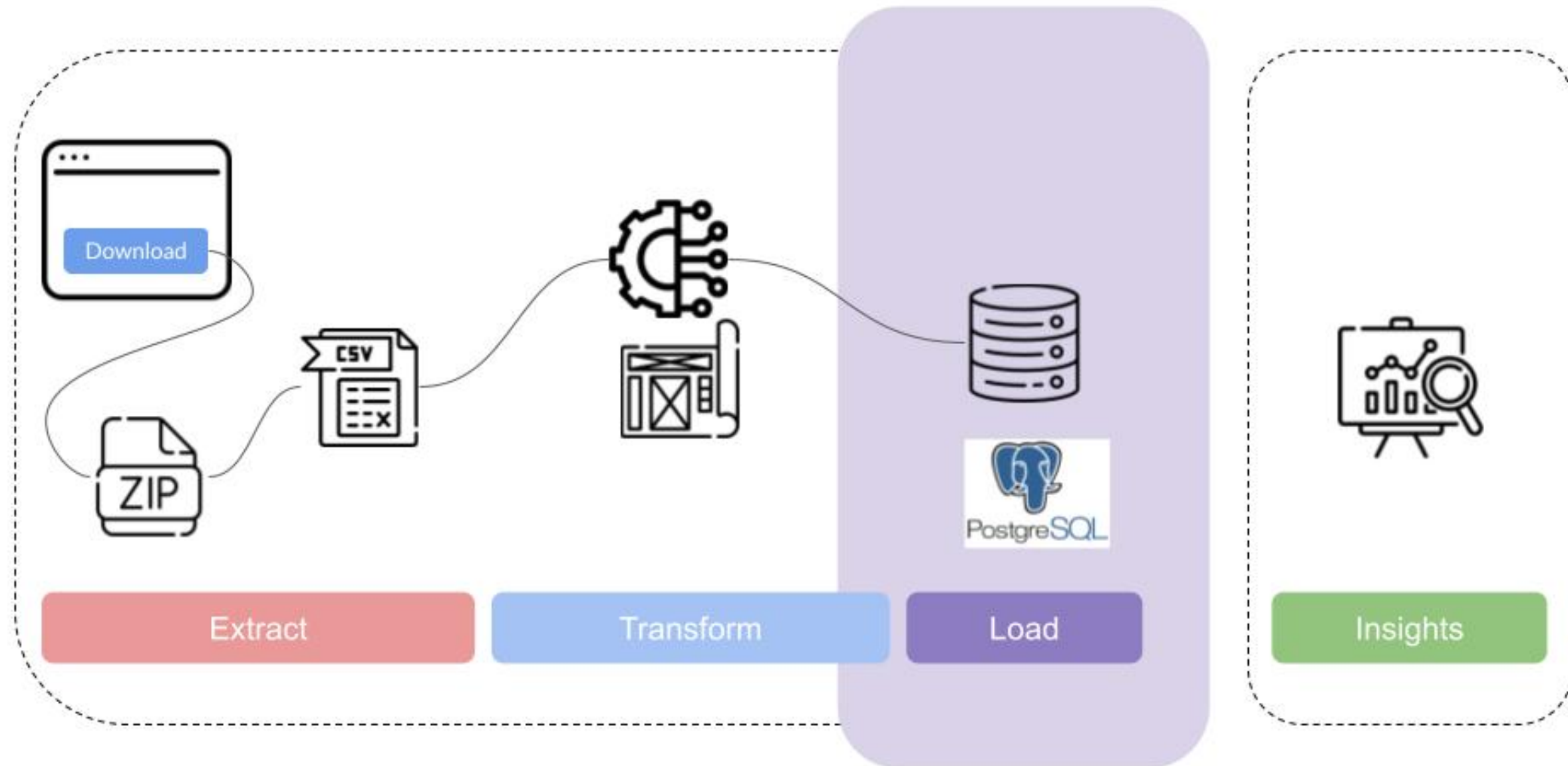
ETL IN PYTHON



Stefano Francavilla

CEO - Geowox

Where we are in the pipeline



What it looks like

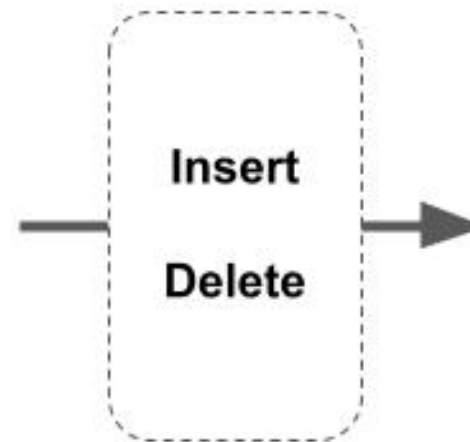
ppr_raw_all

Column name	type
id	Integer (Primary Key)
date_of_sale	String(55)
address	String(255)
postal_code	String(55)
county	String(55)
price	String(55)
description	String(255)

What it looks like

ppr_raw_all

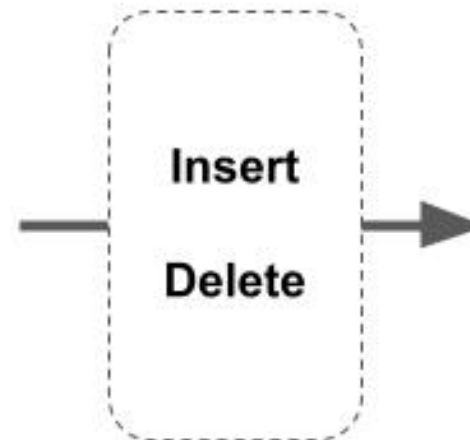
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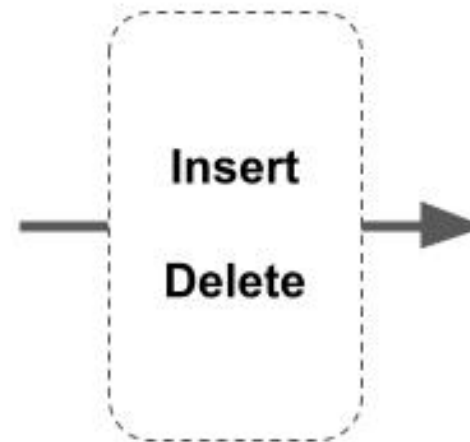
ppr_clean_all

Column name	type
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address	String(55)
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county	String(55)
price	Integer
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What it looks like

ppr_raw_all

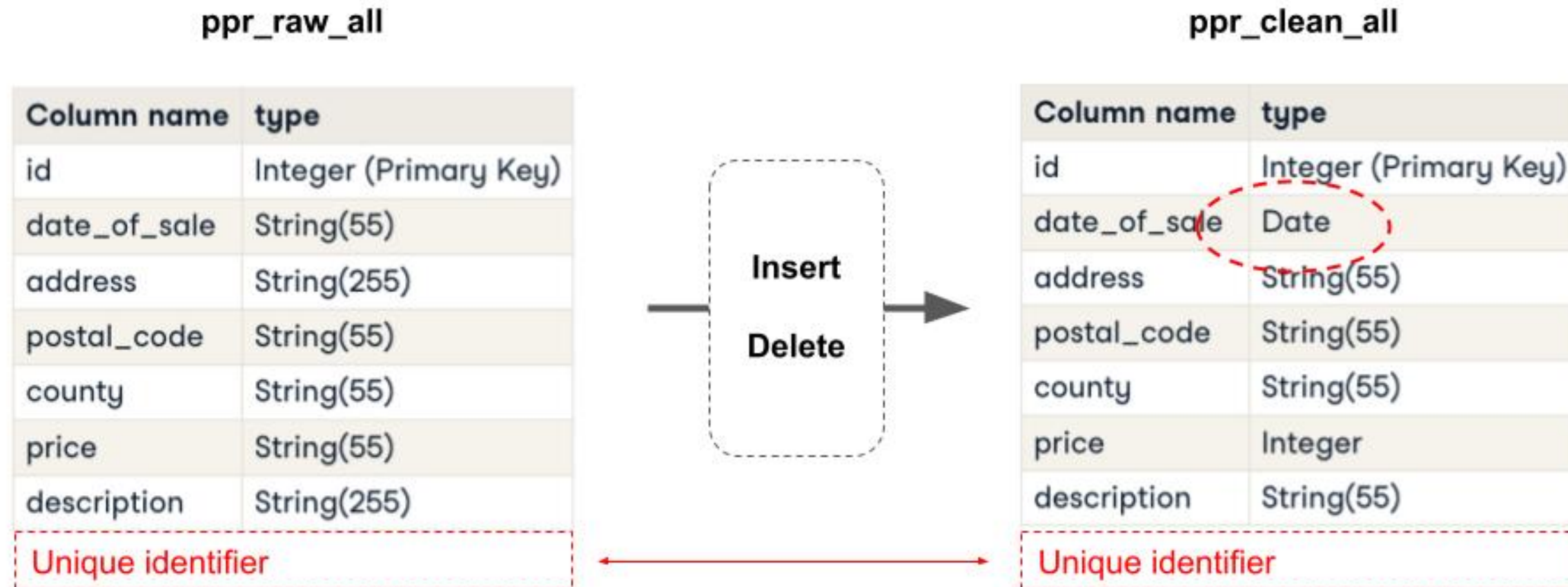
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Column name	type
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address	String(55)
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county	String(55)
price	Integer
description	String(55)

What it looks like



Date datatype

Table Name: `movies`

Column name	type
id	integer
title	varchar(55)
description	varchar(55)
release_date	date

```
from sqlalchemy import Column,
                        Integer,
                        String
                        Date

class Movies(Base):
    __tablename__ = "movies"
    id = Column(Integer)
    title = Column(String(55))
    description = Column(String(255))

    release_date = Column(Date)
```


Uniqueness



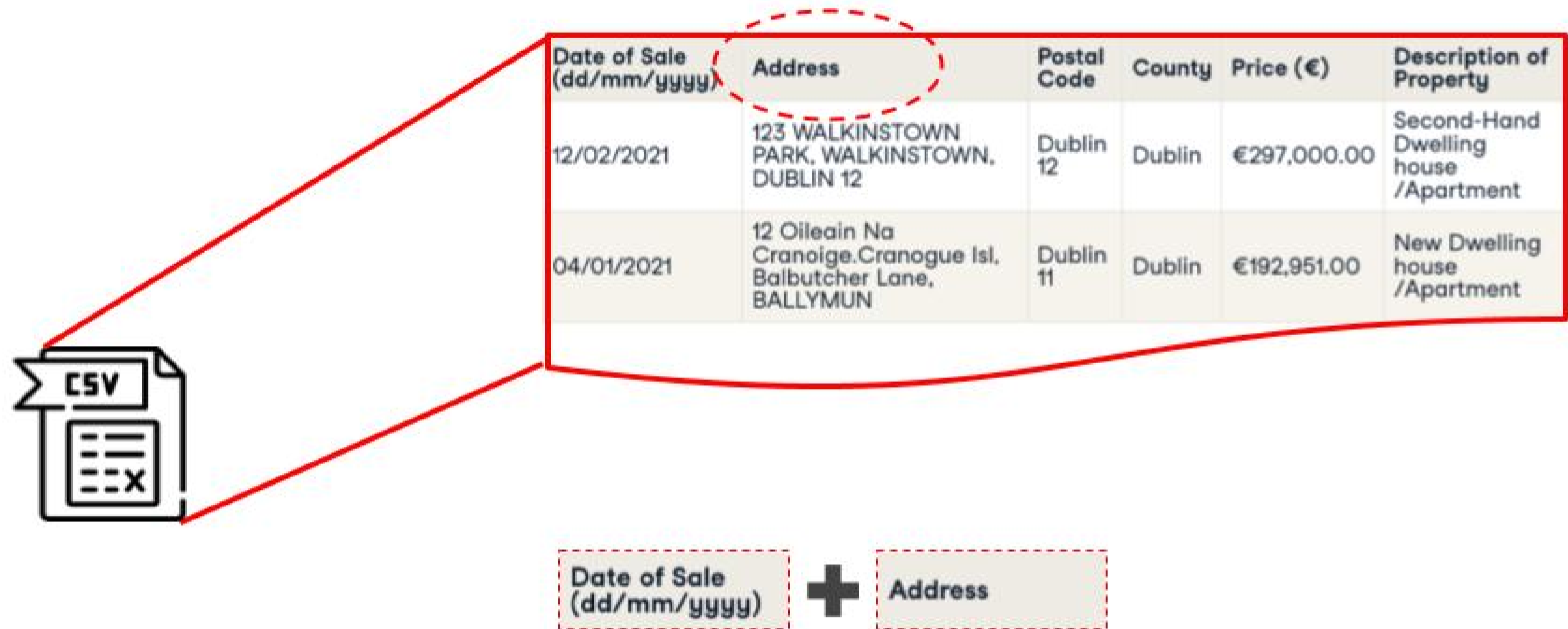
A diagram illustrating data uniqueness. On the left, there is an icon of a CSV file with a tab labeled 'CSV' and a grid with an 'X' in the bottom right corner. Two red lines originate from the top and bottom of this icon and point to the top and bottom of a table on the right. The table has six columns: 'Date of Sale (dd/mm/yyyy)', 'Address', 'Postal Code', 'County', 'Price (€)', and 'Description of Property'. It contains two rows of data.

Date of Sale (dd/mm/yyyy)	Address	Postal Code	County	Price (€)	Description of Property
12/02/2021	123 WALKINSTOWN PARK, WALKINSTOWN, DUBLIN 12	Dublin 12	Dublin	€297,000.00	Second-Hand Dwelling house /Apartment
04/01/2021	12 Oileain Na Cranoige.Cranogue Isl, Balbutcher Lane, BALLYMUN	Dublin 11	Dublin	€192,951.00	New Dwelling house /Apartment

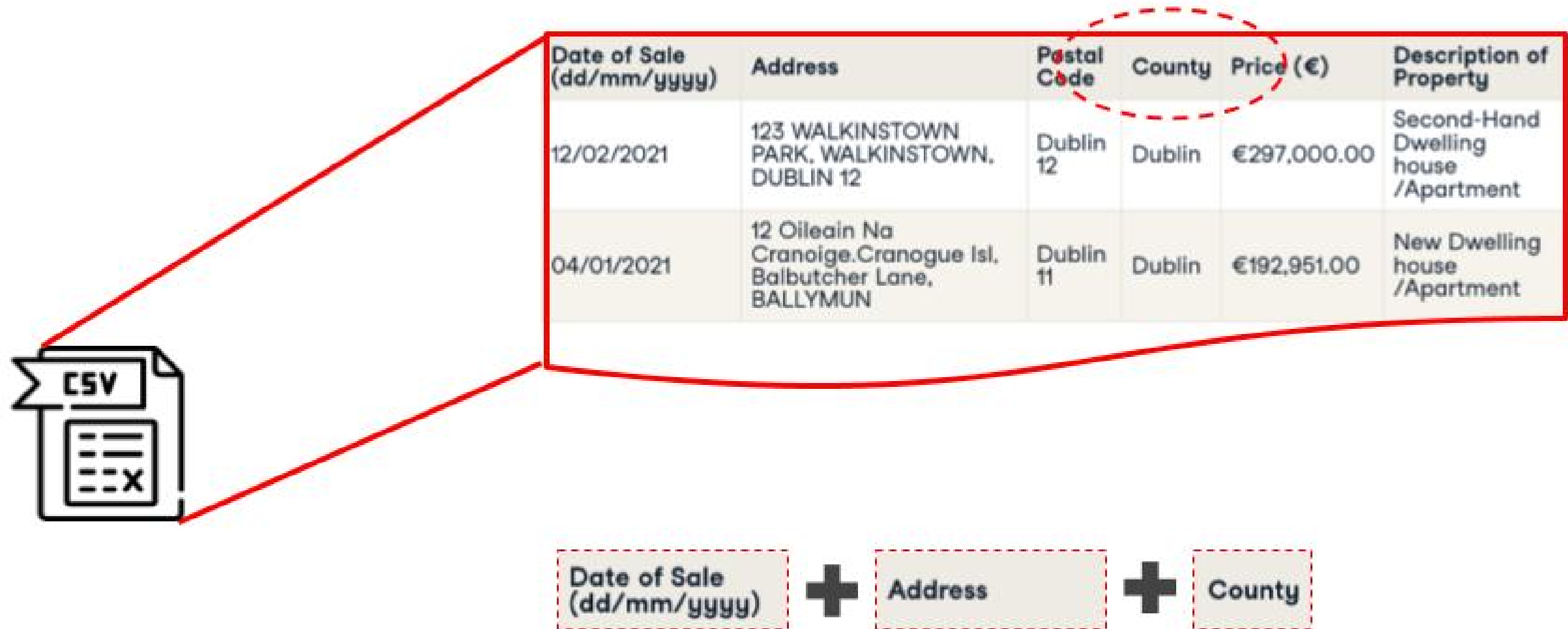
Uniqueness



Uniqueness



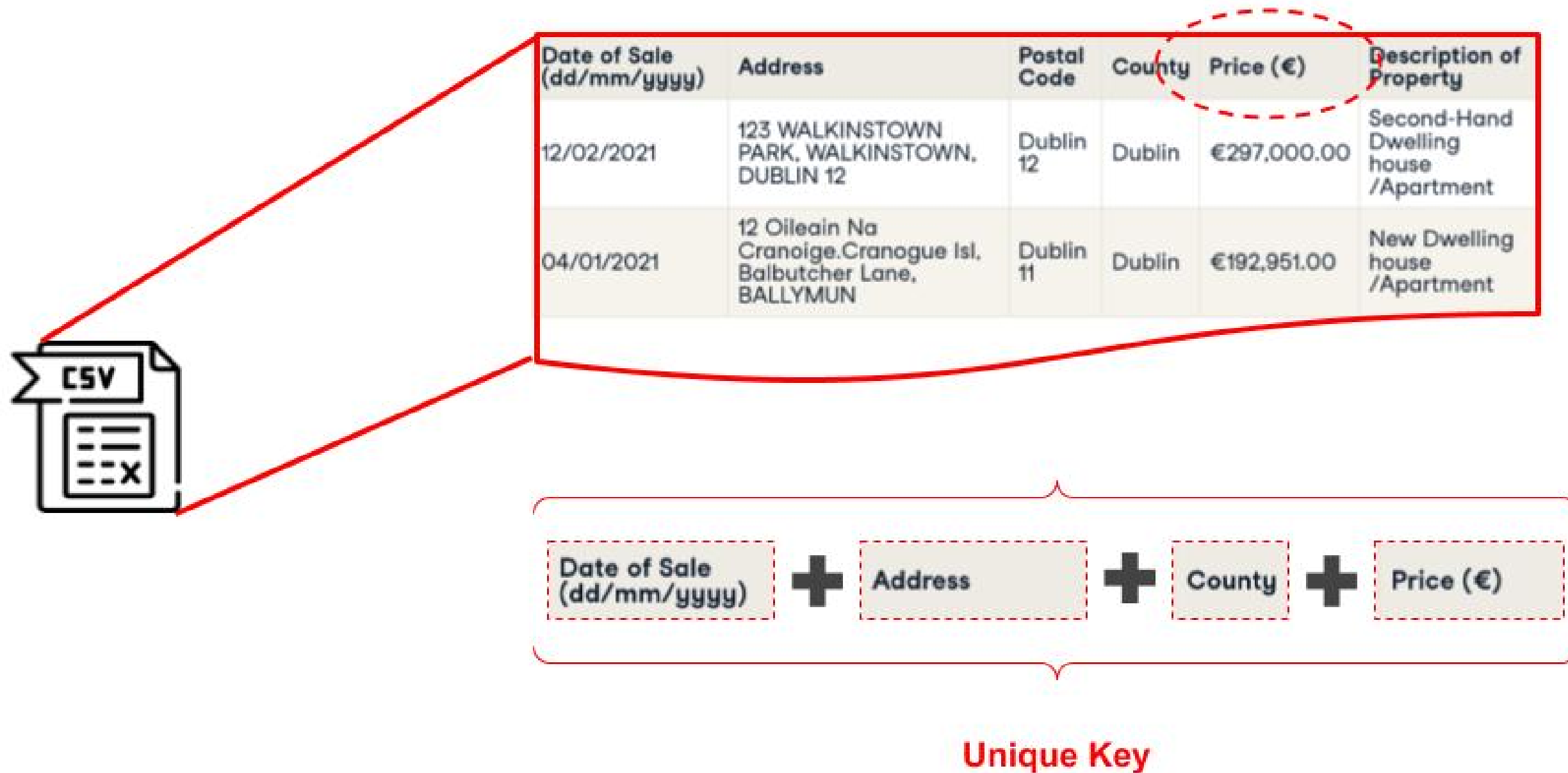
Uniqueness



Uniqueness



Uniqueness



Column property

ppr_raw_all

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ppr_clean_all

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transaction_id

column_property()

ppr_clean_all

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price	Integer
description	String(55)

transaction_id

column_property()

Column property

- `from sqlalchemy.orm import column_property`
- Loaded at load time

Column property: example

```
from sqlalchemy.orm import column_property
class User(Base):
    __tablename__ = 'user'
    id = Column(Integer, primary_key=True)
    firstname = Column(String(50))
    lastname = Column(String(50))
    fullname = column_property(firstname + " " + lastname)

    user = User(firstname="John", lastname="Smith")
    print("User:", user.fullname)
```

User: John Smith

Let's practice!
ETL IN PYTHON

Insert and delete operations

ETL IN PYTHON



Stefano Francavilla

CEO - Geowox

Query API

- `SELECT * FROM movies`
- `session.query(Movies)`
- `session.query(Movies).all()`

Query API: an example

Table name: movies

id	title
1	The Big Short
2	The Social Network
3	The Avengers

```
from sqlalchemy import Column, Integer
from sqlalchemy.orm import
                                declarative_base
```

```
Base = declarative_base()
```

```
class Movies(Base):
    __tablename__ = "movies"
    id = Column(Integer,
                  primary_key=True)
    title = Column(String(50))
```


Query API: an example

```
SELECT * FROM movies
```

```
session = Session(engine)
result = session.query(Movies).all()
for row in result:
    print("Title: ", row.title)
```

```
Title: The Big Short
Title: The Social Network
Title: The Avengers
```

Query API: an example

```
SELECT * FROM movies  
WHERE id=1
```

```
session = Session(engine)  
  
result = session.query(Movies)  
            .filter(Movies.id == 1)  
  
for row in result:  
    print("Title: ", row.title)
```

```
Title: The Big Short
```

Delete

- `session.query().filter()`
- `session.query().filter().delete()`
- `session.query(Movies).filter(Movies.title == "The Big Short").delete()`
- `session.query(Movies).filter(Movies.title == "").delete()`

Insert

```
from sqlalchemy.dialects.postgresql import insert

values = [{"title": "Luca"}, {"title": "The Lord of the Rings"}]

insert(Movies).values(values)
```

Commit into table

```
stm = delete(Movies).filter(Movies.id == 1)

session.execute(stm)

session.commit()
```

Let's practice!
ETL IN PYTHON

Put load operations together

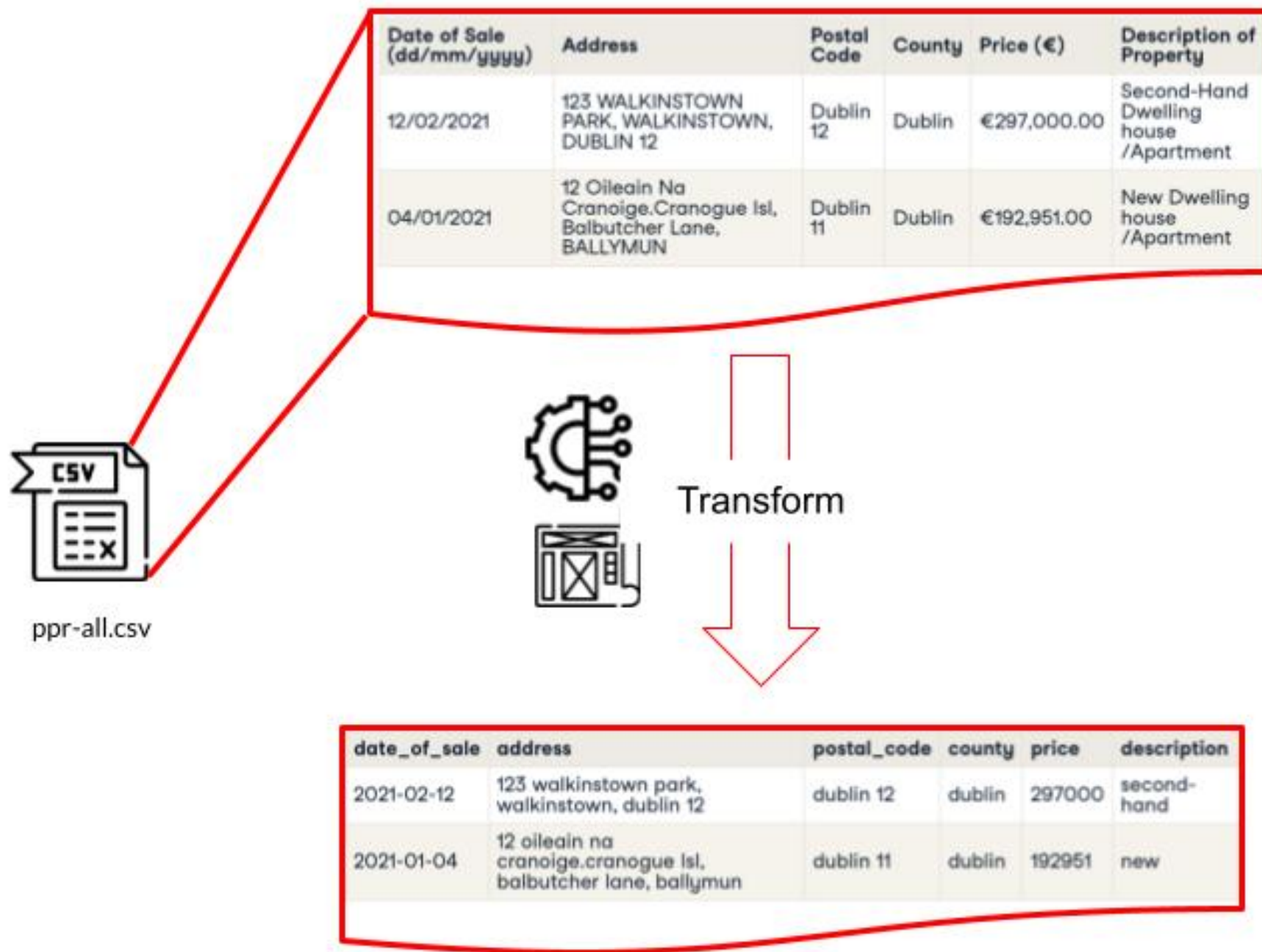
ETL IN PYTHON



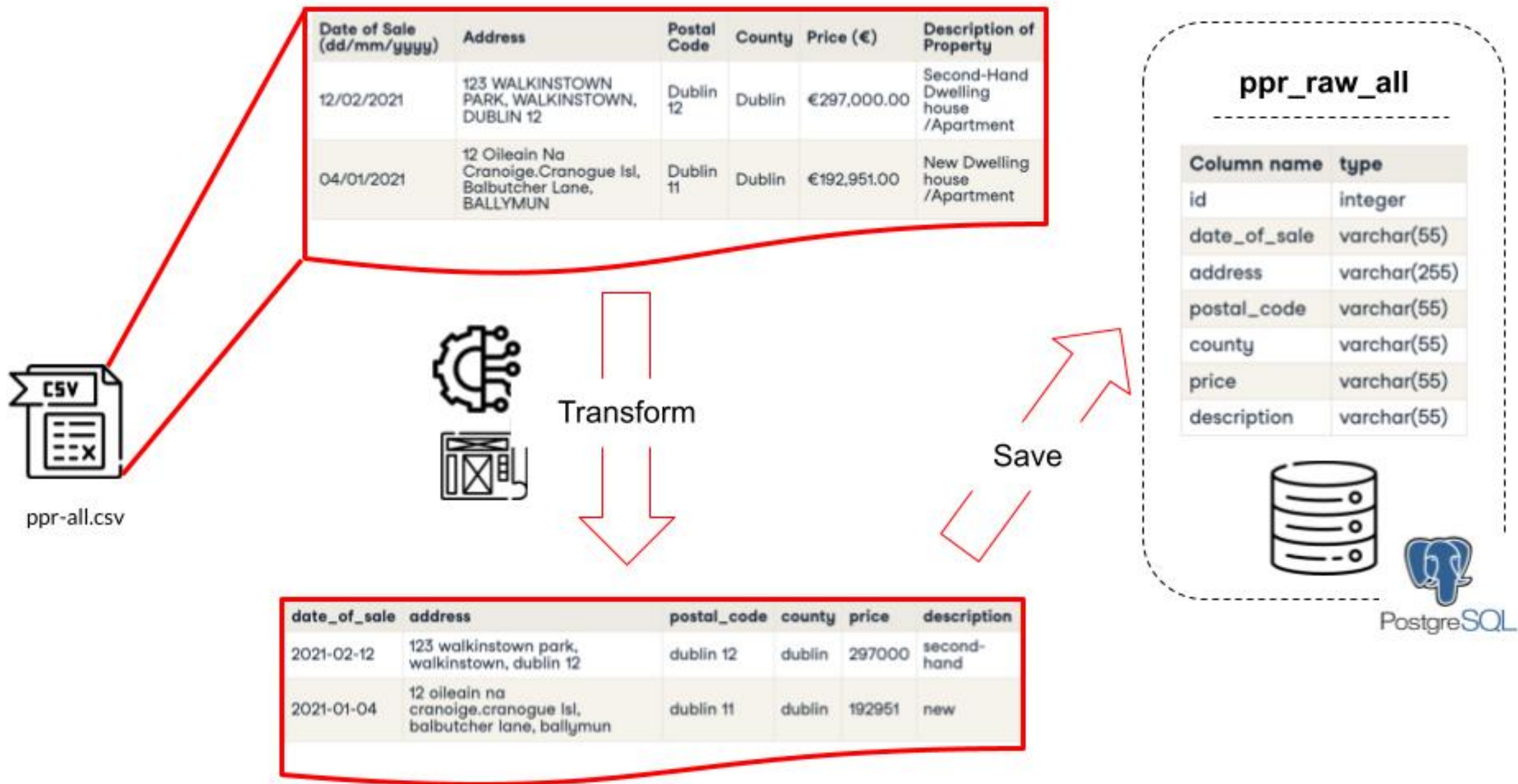
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Where we have left



Where we have left



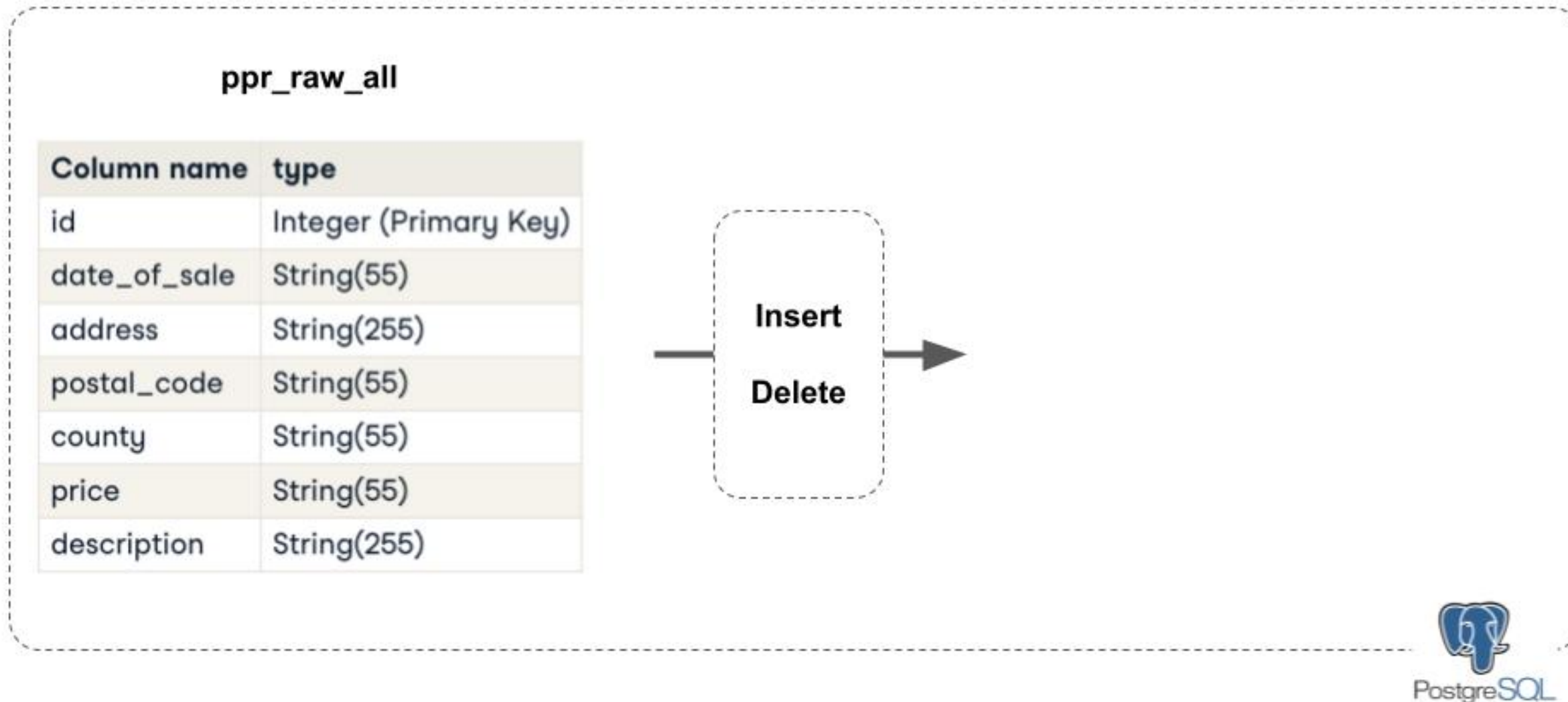
ETL(oad)

ppr_raw_all

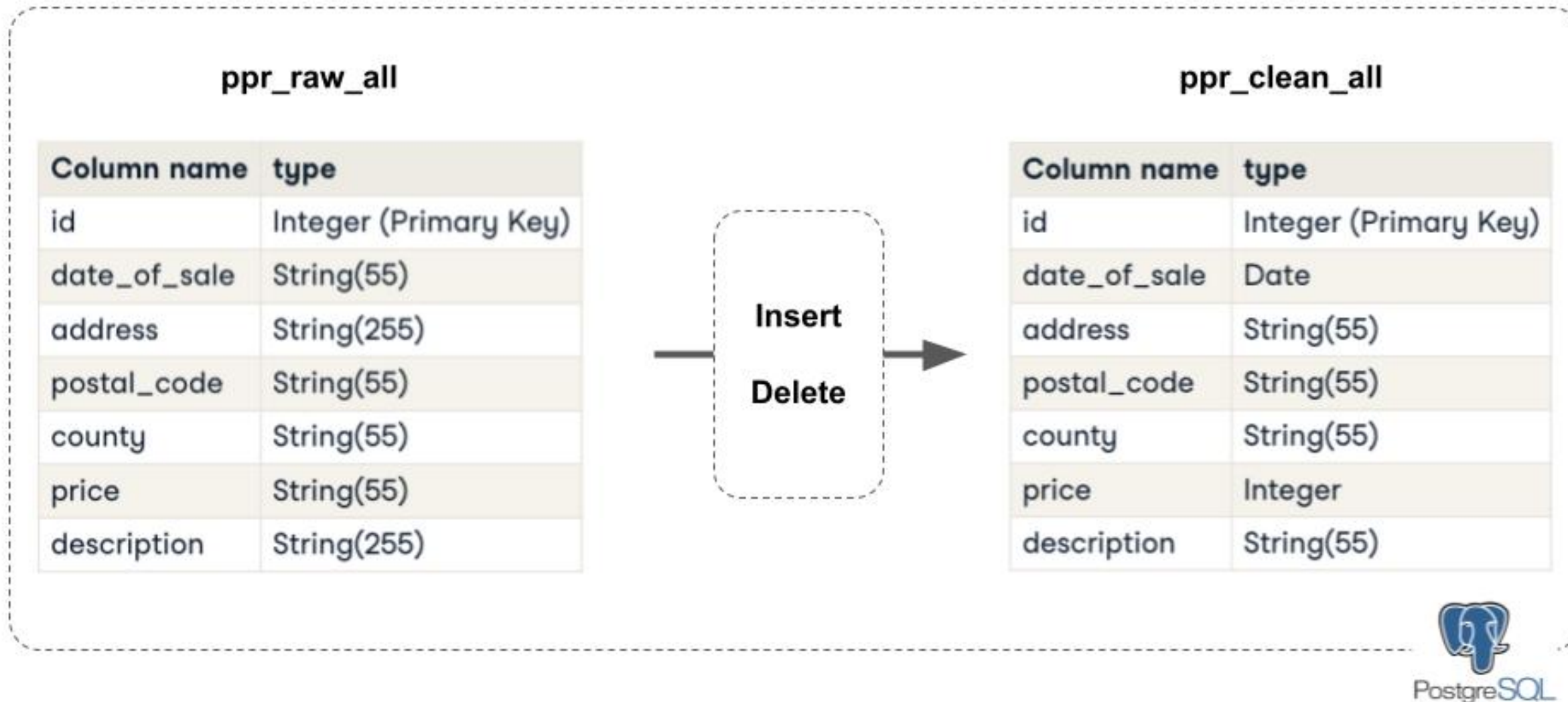
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address	String(255)
postal_code	String(55)
county	String(55)
price	String(55)
description	String(255)



ETL(oad)



ETL(oad)



Insert

ppr_raw_all

id	date_of_sale	address	...	transaction_id
1	2021-02-12	123 wankinstown park	...	2021-02-12_123 wankinstown park_...
2	2021-01-21	13 bow street	...	2021-01-21_13 bow street_...
3	2021-02-02	14 heytesbury street	...	2021-02-12_14 heytesbury street

ppr_clean_all

id	date_of_sale	address	...	transaction_id
125	2021-02-12	123 wankinstown park	...	2021-02-12_123 wankinstown park_...
280	2021-01-21	13 bow street	...	2021-01-21_13 bow street_...

Insert

ppr_raw_all

id	date_of_sale	address	...	transaction_id
1	2021-02-12	123 wankinstown park	...	2021-02-12_123 wankinstown park_...
2	2021-01-21	13 bow street	...	2021-01-21_13 bow street_...
3	2021-02-02	14 heytesbury street	...	2021-02-12_14 heytesbury street

ppr_clean_all

id	date_of_sale	address	...	transaction_id
125	2021-02-12	123 wankinstown park	...	2021-02-12_123 wankinstown park_...
280	2021-01-21	13 bow street	...	2021-01-21_13 bow street_...

Insert

ppr_raw_all

id	date_of_sale	address	...	transaction_id
1	2021-02-12	123 wankinstown park	...	2021-02-12_123 wankinstown park_...
2	2021-01-21	13 bow street	...	2021-01-21_13 bow street_...
3	2021-02-02	14 heytesbury street	...	2021-02-12_14 heytesbury street

ppr_clean_all

transaction_id
2021-02-12_123 wankinstown park_...
2021-01-21_13 bow street_...

Already in
the clean table?

Insert

ppr_raw_all

id	date_of_sale	address	...	transaction_id
1	2021-02-12	123 wankinstown	YES	2021-02-12_123 wankinstown park_...
2	2021-01-21	13 bow street	...	2021-01-21_13 bow street_...
3	2021-02-02	14 heytesbury street	...	2021-02-12_14 heytesbury street

ppr_clean_all

transaction_id
2021-02-12_123 wankinstown park_...
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Already in
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Insert

ppr_raw_all

id	date_of_sale	address	...	transaction_id
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2	2021-01-21	13 bow street	YES	2021-01-21_13 bow street_...
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ppr_clean_all

transaction_id
2021-02-12_123 wankinstown park_...
2021-01-21_13 bow street_...

Already in
the clean table?

Insert

ppr_raw_all

id	date_of_sale	address	...	transaction_id
1	2021-02-12	123 wankinstown	YES	2021-02-12_123 wankinstown park_...
2	2021-01-21	13 bow street	YES	2021-01-21_13 bow street_...
3	2021-02-02	14 heytesbury stre	NO	2021-02-12_14 heytesbury street

ppr_clean_all

transaction_id
2021-02-12_123 wankinstown park_...
2021-01-21_13 bow street_...

Already in
the clean table?

Insert

ppr_raw_all

id	date_of_sale	address	...	transaction_id
1	2021-02-12	123 wankinstown	YES	2021-02-12_123 wankinstown park_...
2	2021-01-21	13 bow street	YES	2021-01-21_13 bow street_...
3	2021-02-02	14 heytesbury stre	NO	2021-02-12_14 heytesbury street

ppr_clean_all

transaction_id
2021-02-12_123 wankinstown park_...
2021-01-21_13 bow street_...
2021-02-12_14 heytesbury street

Insert

Insert

- To select rows to insert:
 - In SQL: `NOT IN`
 - In Python: `~` and `.in_()`
- `insert().from_select(<columns>, <ids>)`

Insert: an example

SQL

```
INSERT INTO ppr_clean_all
(SELECT date_of_sale, address, ...
FROM ppr_raw_all
WHERE transaction_id
NOT IN
    (SELECT transaction_id
     FROM ppr_clean_all)
)
```

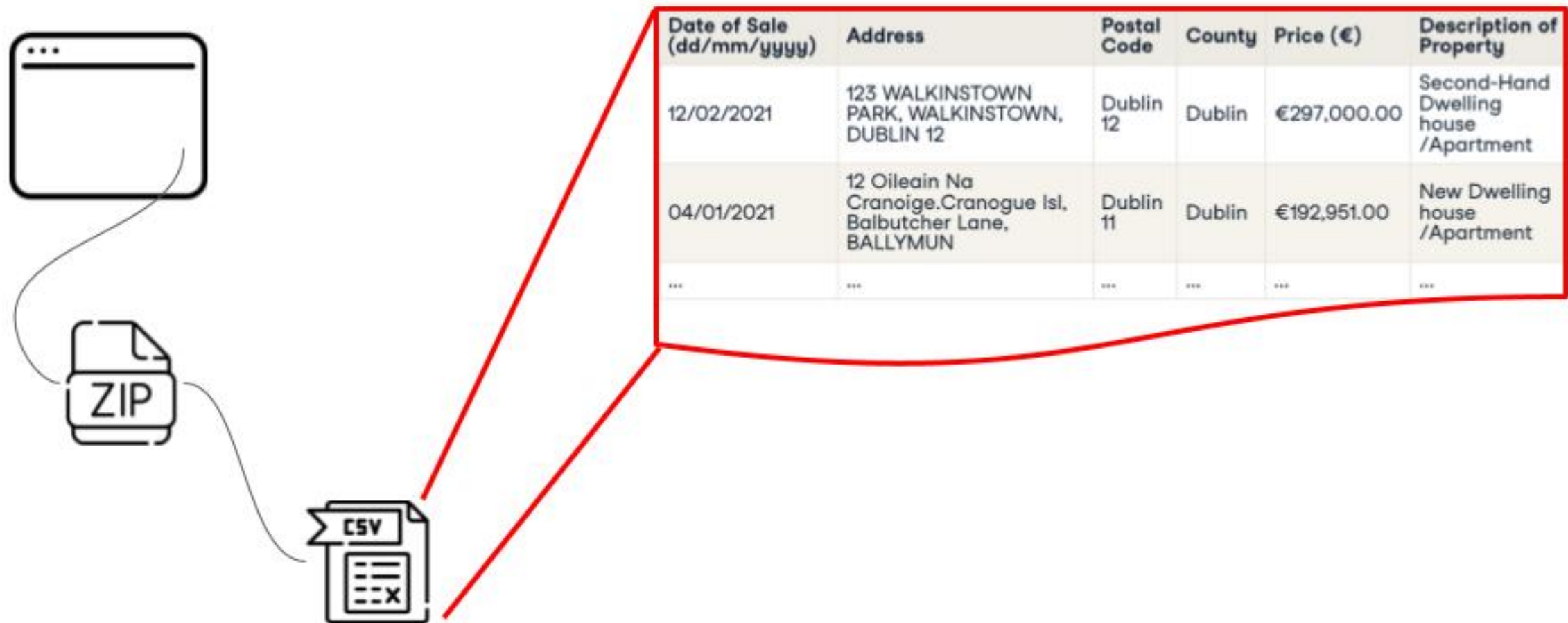
Insert: an example

Python

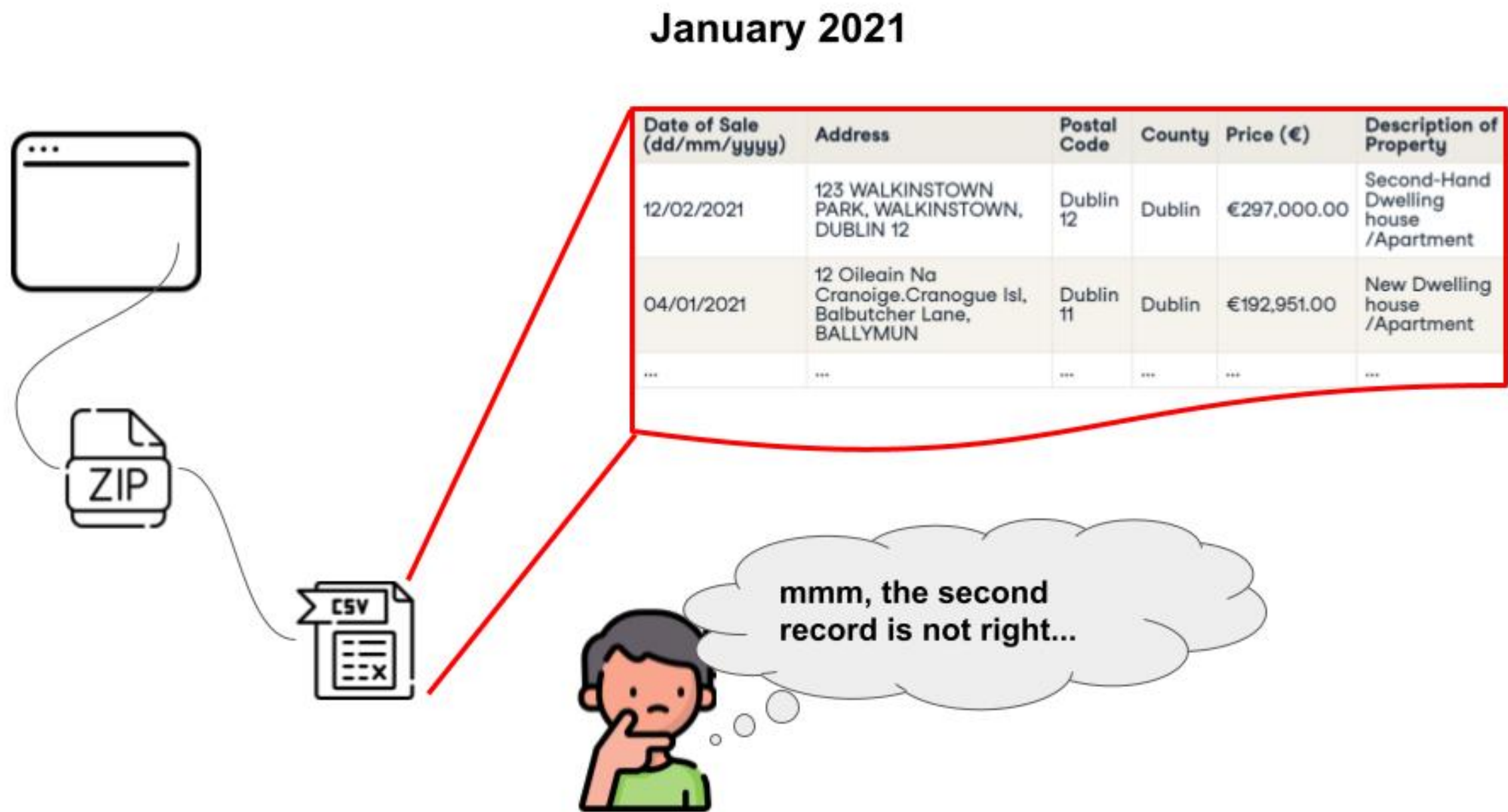
```
clean_transaction_ids = session.query(PprCleanAll.date_of_sale,  
                                       PprCleanAll.address,  
                                       ...)  
  
transactions_to_insert = session.query(PprRawAll)  
    .filter(  
        ~PprRawAll.transaction_id.in_(clean_transaction_ids)  
    )  
  
stm = insert(PprCleanAll).from_select(['date_of_sale', 'address', ...],  
                                       transactions_to_insert)
```


Delete

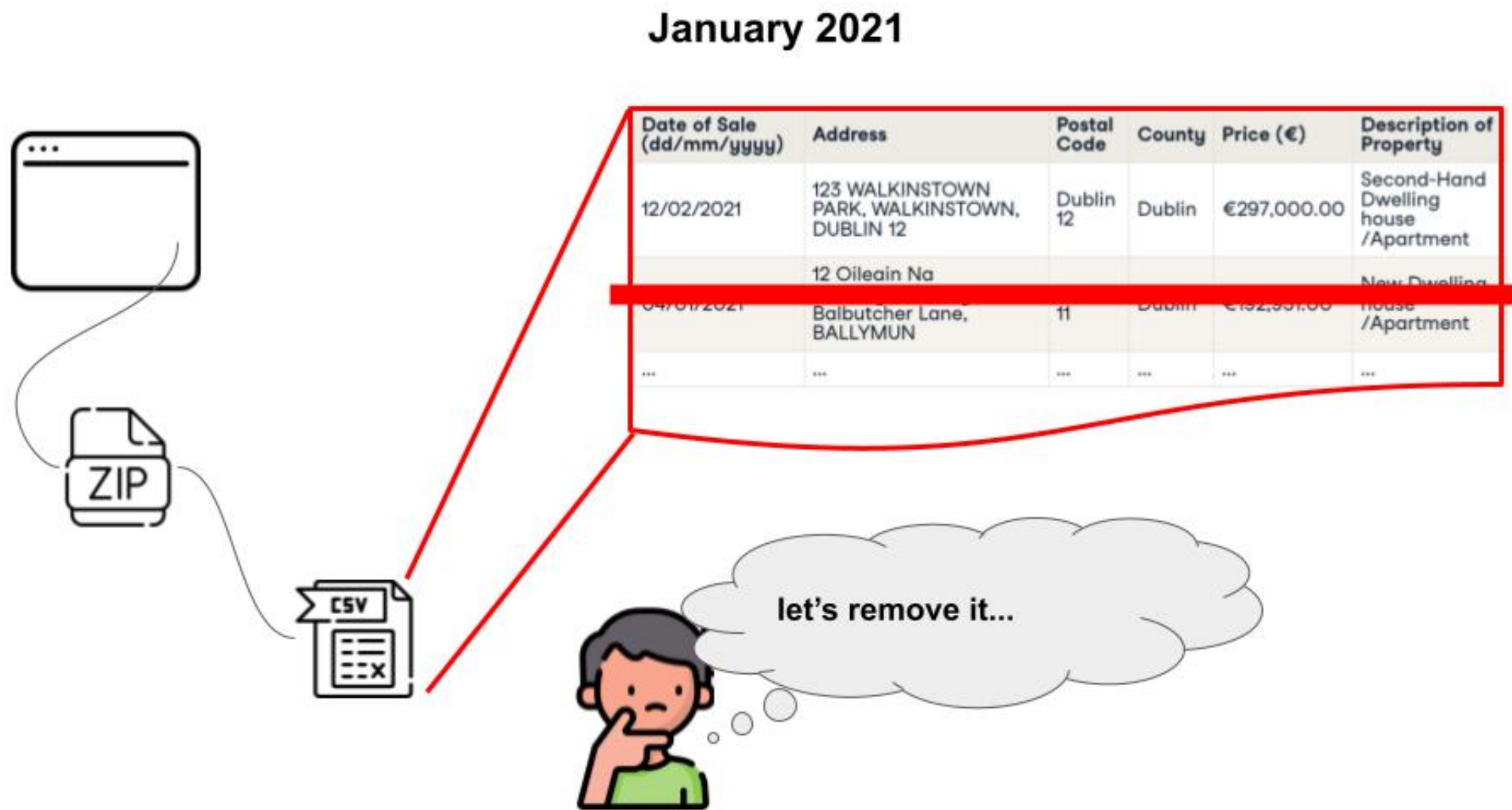
January 2021



Delete

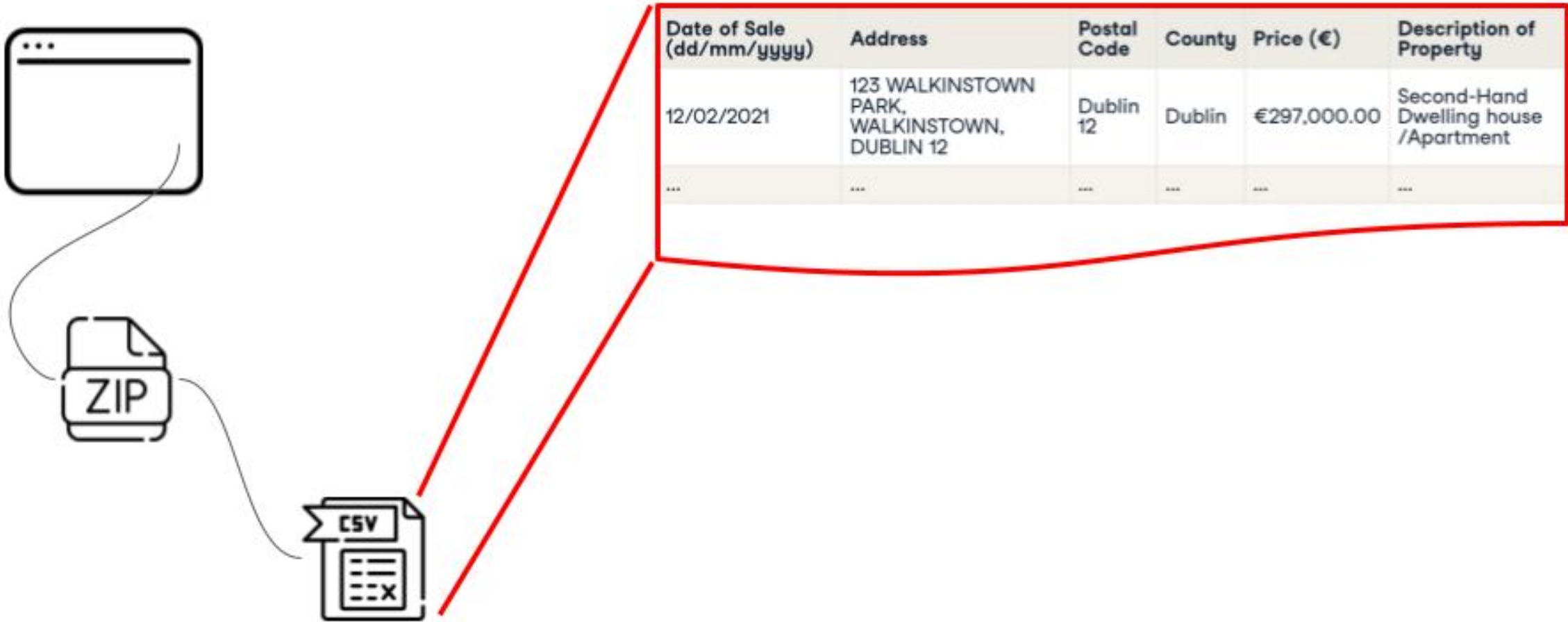


Delete



Delete

February 2021



Delete

- `delete(PprCleanAll).filter()`
- SQL `NOT IN`

Delete: an example

SQL

```
DELETE FROM ppr_clean_all
WHERE transaction_id
NOT IN ("transaction_1", "transaction_2", "transaction_3")
```

Python

```
raw_transaction_ids = session.query(PprRawAll.transaction_id)
session.query(PprCleanAll)
    .filter(~PprCleanAll.transaction_id.in_(raw_transaction_ids))
    .delete()
```

Let's practice!
ETL IN PYTHON