

Data Acquisition

Get Started with a Workflow, Read Data from Various Sources



Yordan Darakchiev
Technical Trainer



SoftUni



Software University

<https://softuni.bg>

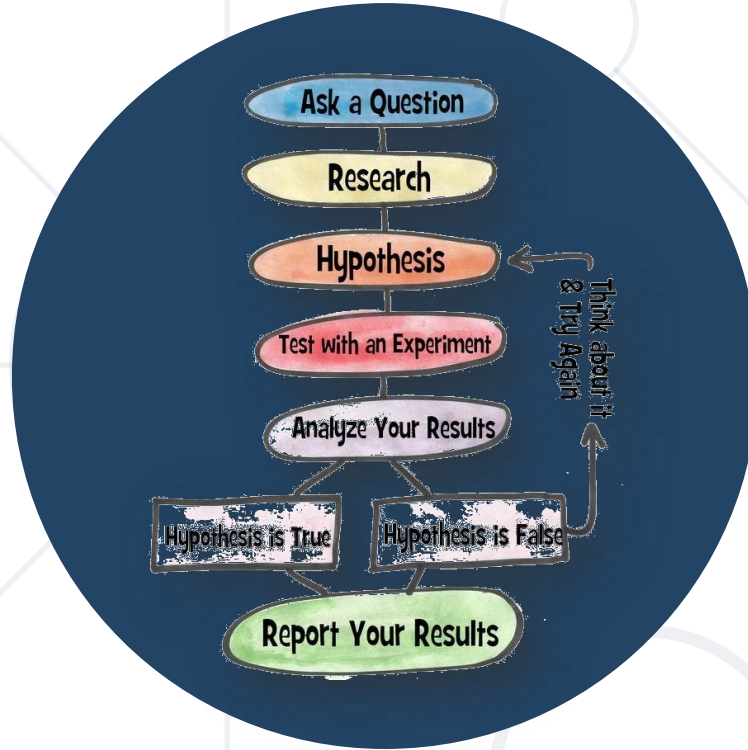
Have a Question?

sli.do

#DataScience

1. The Scientific Method
2. Setting up the Environment
3. Reading Data from Different Sources
 - Text Files
 - Excel
 - Web Services
 - SQL Databases
4. Data Consolidation Principles



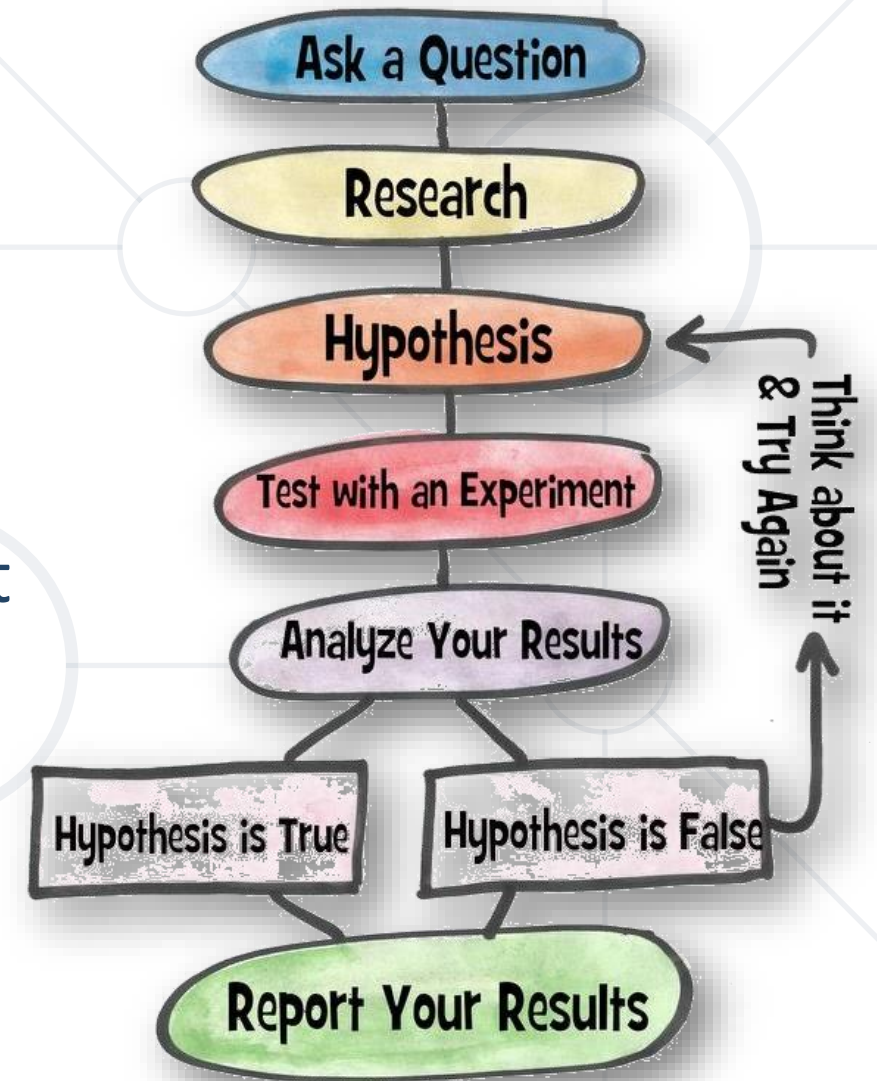


The Scientific Method

How not to Get Lost: a Quick Reminder

The Scientific Method Steps

- Ask a question
- Do some research
- Form a hypothesis
- Test the hypothesis with an experiment
 - Experiment works \Rightarrow Analyze the data
 - Experiment doesn't work \Rightarrow Fix experiment
- Results align with hypothesis \Rightarrow OK
- Results don't align with hypothesis \Rightarrow new question, new hypothesis
- Communicate the results





Getting Data

Reading Data from Various Sources

- Provides a way to read and work with data
 - **Table** (DataFrame)
 - May have many dimensions
 - We usually call this a "dataset"
 - **List** (Series)
 - One-dimensional
 - Usually represents a column of a table
- Usage

```
import pandas as pd
```
- General requirements
 - Rows and columns are indexed, columns may have names
 - **Each column has a fixed data type**
 - Python will try to infer the best type according to the data

- In order to work with the data, we need to represent it in tabular form
 - Sometimes our data is tabular – we just need to read it
 - In other cases, we need to create our tables
 - **Unstructured data:** data that doesn't have a **model**
 - There is some structure, it's just not very clear
 - Examples: Images, plain text, audio, web pages
- Most common sources
 - Tables in a text format such as .csv
 - Spreadsheets (such as Excel or Google Sheets)
 - Web services
 - Databases

- Let's read the file accidents.csv
 - Copy the file to a data folder
 - Not required, just makes working with many data files easier
 - Inspect the file (use a text editor or Excel) just to see what it contains
- ```
accidents_data = pd.read_csv("data/accidents.csv")
```
- `read_csv()` [docs](#)
  - You'll see that all `read_*`() functions have a lot of optional arguments
    - They make working with different formats easy, e.g.
      - Instead of True and False, the table contains "Yes" and "No"
      - The actual table starts at line 30 of the file
      - There are blank / comment lines which should be skipped
      - There are no column names in the file

- In Python, we can print the variable

```
print(accidents_data)
```

- Even better, in Jupyter, a cell outputs its last returned value

- This will create a nicer output

```
accidents_data
```

- We can see that

- Rows have numerical indices starting at 0 by default
- Columns have names taken from the first line in the .csv file

- Column names:

```
accidents_data.columns
```

- Index values:

```
accidents_data.index
```

- Dimensions:

```
accidents_data.shape
```

- Format: (rows, columns)

- The process is very similar
- Other text-based formats
  - `pd.read_table()` is the most general function
    - All others (`read_csv()`, `read_fwf()`, etc.) just apply some settings
  - If we come across a file, we can apply our own settings
    - The point is to match the format in the best possible way
    - Example: [AutoMPG dataset](#)
- Excel
  - Read the `green_tripdata_2015-09.xls` file using `pd.read_excel()`
  - Explore the file dimensions

- Web services work over the HTTP protocol and provide data in several formats
  - Most commonly used: JSON and XML
  - [Some APIs to try](#)
- Example: [OpenLibrary API](#)
  - We want information about books with ISBNs
    - Example: [these 4 books](#)
    - We can put the URL directly; pandas will perform a GET request
  - Function: `pd.read_json()`
    - We can provide the parameter `orient = "index"` to arrange the dataset better
      - Books should be placed by rows, their properties – by columns
      - More details on this – next time
  - More complex queries require more pre-processing

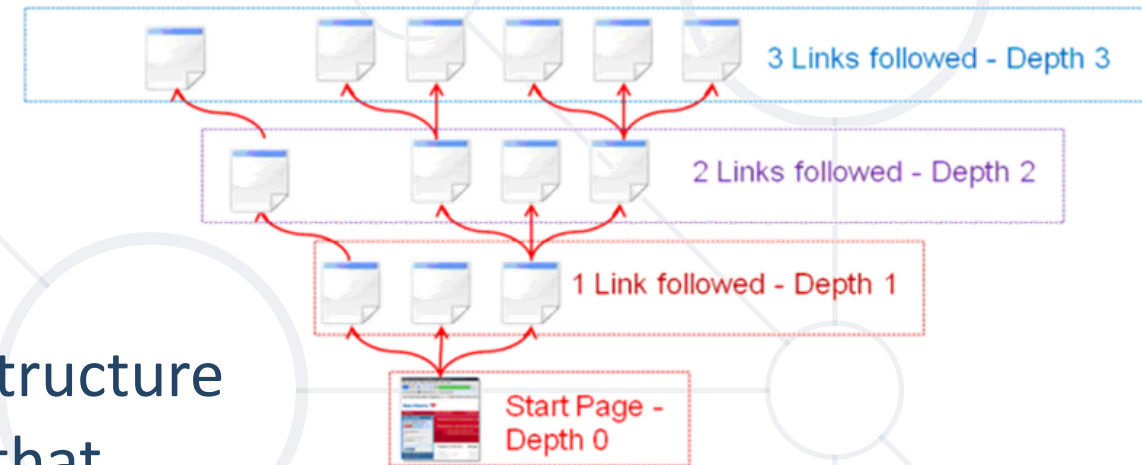
- Relational databases store data in tables
  - Very similar to the datasets we use
- First, install a library to connect to databases
  - From the command line: `conda install sqlalchemy`
- Then, import the library and connect to the database
  - **Note:** This is going to vary depending on your server settings

```
import sqlalchemy
engine = sqlalchemy.create_engine("...")
```

- Perform a query

```
customer_info = pd.read_sql(
 "select * from Sales.Customer",
 engine)
```

- Another method for getting data
- Sometimes combined with **crawling**
  - Traversing a Web page structure recursively
- Basic procedure
  - Read a Web page as HTML
  - Use the HTML to obtain the data
    - A webpage is unstructured
    - We need to create and maintain the structure
    - We usually need more libraries to do that
- Examples
  - Get all job listings from a website
  - Get user contact details from a Web page





# Using Multiple Sources

Constraints and Validity

- Some queries will not be simple
  - E.g., scraping, dealing with "freeform" text, audio data, networks
  - We need to create a tabular structure from the raw data
    - How? We'll discuss this later in the course
- After we read the data, we have to ensure it's been read without errors
  - A very simple first check: check the dimensions (`dataframe.shape`) and show the first few rows (`dataframe.head()`)
  - We may need to rename columns
  - We may need to perform different manipulations to ensure the data is in a proper state
    - We'll do this in the next lectures



# Merging Many Data Sources

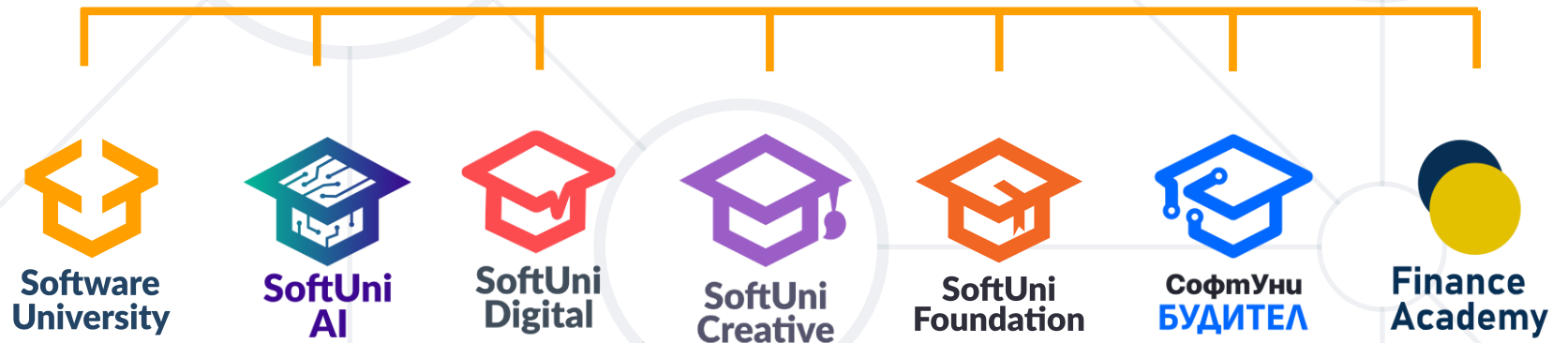
- **Automate the process** as much as possible
  - From reading the raw data to getting the processed dataset
  - If the dataset changes or updates, you'll just re-run your code
- **Document the process**
- Create as few datasets as possible
  - I.e., merge many sources into one table if you can
    - We'll talk more about combining relations next time
- Ensure the different sources are compatible and consistent
  - If they aren't, process the raw data
    - Most common example: Mismatched IDs
- Make sure all column types are correct
  - Check: `dataframe.dtypes`
    - Example: `str` type for a numeric column

# Summary

- Methods
  - Divide and Conquer
  - Scientific Method
- Setting up the Environment
- Reading Data from Different Sources
  - Text Files
  - Excel
  - Web Services
  - SQL Databases
- Data Consolidation Principles



# Questions?



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