

10 things I learned about writing data pipelines in Python and Spark

#7 will blow your mind!

In the next 30 minutes

- Patterns that you can apply today
- There will be `<code>`
- No machine learning - yet
- Use with caution*
- Mostly Python
- Who is this talk for?



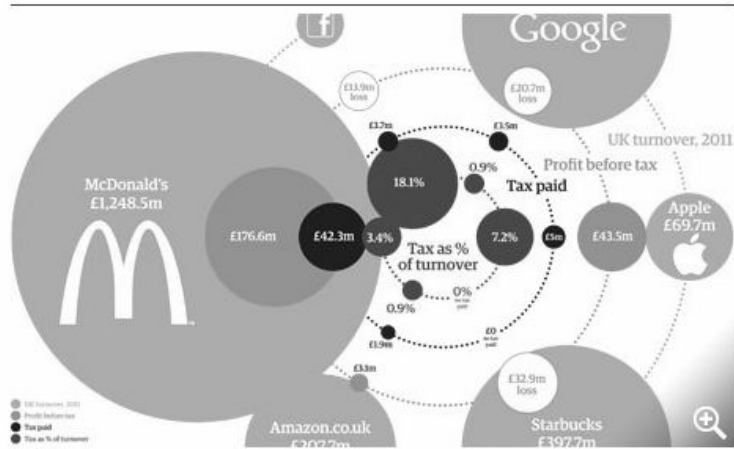
Background



How much tax do Starbucks, Facebook and the biggest US companies pay in the UK

How much do the biggest US companies in the UK pay in tax?

- Download the data
- More data journalism and data visualisations from the Guardian



How much tax is paid by major US companies in the UK? Click image to embiggen

Background



Enhanced Financials

Ali Zaidi
DUEDIL LIMITED

Your Lists (10)

All Your Lists

DD Competitors

12

Miscellaneous Companies

1

Customers

0

Suppliers

0

Prospects

0

Competitors

0

[View All](#)

DueDil Connect

[Browse your network of companies](#)[Browse your team's network](#)[Look at your company \(duedil.com\)](#)[Add another account](#)

Companies / Directors in

All Your Lists

[View your lists](#)10 Lists
in your accountCompanies / Directors
in the newsCompanies / Directors
with opportunitiesCompanies / Directors
with risks

In The News

Companies featured in the news lately. Great insights and conversation starters.

No news matching the companies / directors in this list

Opportunities

Sales triggers: companies with new accounts, new directorships, reviewing their budget...

	DUEDIL LIMITED	31 Oct 2015	Exiting budget window		2
	DUEDIL LIMITED	30 Sep 2015	Still within budget window		2
	DUEDIL LIMITED	31 Aug 2015	Still within budget window		2
	DUEDIL LIMITED	31 Jul 2015	Entering budget window		2
	DUEDIL LIMITED	04 May 2015	Directorship details updated		2

[Load more](#)

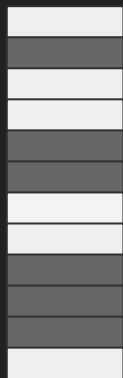
Risks

Risk factors: companies with new credit scores, CCJ updates, status change...

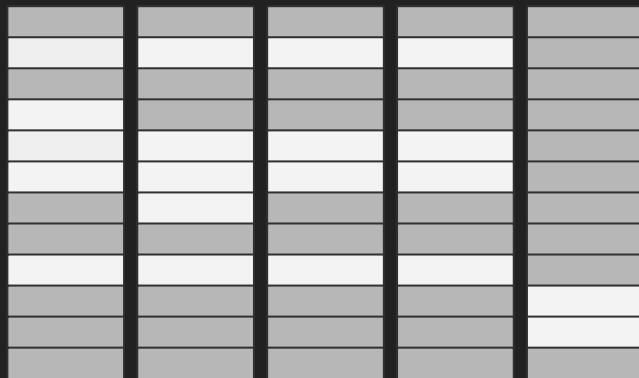
	DUEDIL LIMITED	22 Jun 2015	New credit limit available		2
	DUEDIL LIMITED	22 Jun 2015	New accounts available		2
	DUEDIL LIMITED	18 Jun 2015	New credit score available		2
	DUEDIL LIMITED	14 Oct 2014	New credit score available		2
	DUEDIL LIMITED	14 Oct 2014	New credit limit available		2

[Load more](#)

The Data



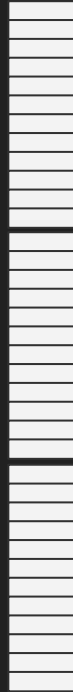
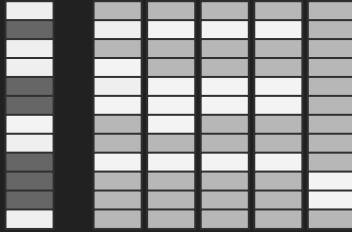
Summary



Specialized



Standard Duedil



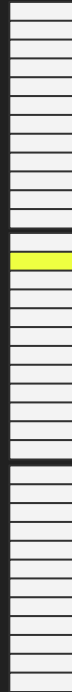
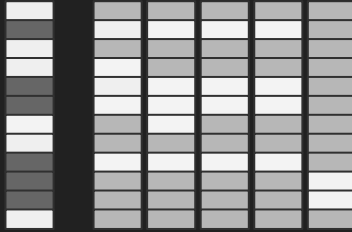
Financial data

Simple Metrics

Trend Metrics



Search
Segmenting
Benchmarking
Analysis



Financial data

Simple Metrics

Trend Metrics



Search
Segmenting
Benchmarking
Analysis

```
def gearing(liabilities, shareholder_funds):  
    return (liabilities / shareholder_funds) * 100
```

```
def gearing(rec):  
    return (rec['liabilities'] /  
            rec['shareholder_funds']) * 100
```

```
def gearing(rec):  
    return (rec['liabilities'] * 1.0 /  
            rec['shareholder_funds']) * 100
```

```
def gearing(rec):  
    if 'shareholder_funds' not in rec or  
        'liabilities' not in rec:  
        return None  
    return (rec['liabilities'] * 1.0 /  
            rec['shareholder_funds']) * 100
```

```
def gearing(rec):  
    if 'shareholder_funds' not in rec or  
        'liabilities' not in rec:  
        return None  
    if rec['shareholder_funds'] == 0:  
        return None  
    return (rec['liabilities'] * 1.0 /  
            rec['shareholder_funds']) * 100
```

```
def gearing(rec):  
    if 'shareholder_funds' not in rec or  
        'liabilities' not in rec:  
        return None  
    if rec['shareholder_funds'] == 0:  
        return None  
    if rec['liabilities'] is None or  
        rec['shareholder_funds'] is None:  
        return None  
    return (rec['liabilities'] * 1.0 /  
            rec['shareholder_funds']) * 100
```


#1 Cleaning code will
eat compute code
and code quality



```
def gearing(rec):  
    if 'shareholder_funds' not in rec or  
        'liabilities' not in rec:  
        return None  
    if rec['shareholder_funds'] == 0:  
        return None  
    if rec['liabilities'] is None or  
        rec['shareholder_funds'] is None:  
        return None  
    return (rec['liabilities'] * 1.0 /  
            rec['shareholder_funds']) * 100
```

```
from __future__ import division
```

```
def gearing(rec):  
    if 'shareholder_funds' not in rec or  
        'liabilities' not in rec:  
        return None  
    if rec['shareholder_funds'] == 0:  
        return None  
    if rec['liabilities'] is None or  
        rec['shareholder_funds'] is None:  
        return None  
    return (rec['liabilities'] /  
            rec['shareholder_funds']) * 100
```

PEP 238 -- Changing the Division Operator

PEP:	238
Title:	Changing the Division Operator
Author:	Moshe Zadka <moshez at zadka.site.co.il>, Guido van Rossum <guido at python.org>
Status:	Final
Type:	Standards Track
Created:	11-Mar-2001
Python-Version:	2.2
Post-History:	16-Mar-2001, 26-Jul-2001, 27-Jul-2001

#2 Disable Python's default Integer division*

```
def gearing(rec):  
    if 'shareholder_funds' not in rec or  
        'liabilities' not in rec:  
        return None  
    if rec['shareholder_funds'] == 0:  
        return None  
    if rec['liabilities'] is None or  
        rec['shareholder_funds'] is None:  
        return None  
    return (rec['liabilities'] /  
            rec['shareholder_funds']) * 100
```

```
def gearing(rec):  
    if 'shareholder_funds' not in rec or  
        'liabilities' not in rec:  
        return None  
    if rec['liabilities'] is None or  
        rec['shareholder_funds'] is None:  
        return None  
    try:  
        return (rec['liabilities'] /  
                rec['shareholder_funds']) * 100  
    except ZeroDivisionError:  
        return None
```



```
@handle_div_by_0
def gearing(rec):
    if 'shareholder_funds' not in rec or
        'liabilities' not in rec:
        return None
    if rec['liabilities'] is None or
        rec['shareholder_funds'] is None:
        return None
    return (rec['liabilities'] /
            rec['shareholder_funds']) * 100
```

```
from functools import wraps

def handle_div_by_0(f):
    @wraps(f)
    def wrapper(*arg, **kwargs):
        try:
            return f(*arg, **kwargs)
        except ZeroDivisionError:
            return None
    return wrapper
```

#3 Handle ZeroDivisionError in decorators**

```
def gearing(rec):  
    if 'shareholder_funds' not in rec or  
        'liabilities' not in rec:  
        return None  
    if rec['liabilities'] is None or  
        rec['shareholder_funds'] is None:  
        return None  
    return (rec['liabilities'] /  
            rec['shareholder_funds']) * 100
```

```
def gearing(shareholder_funds, liabilities, **kwargs):  
    if liabilities is None or shareholder_funds is None:  
        return None  
    return (liabilities / shareholder_funds) * 100
```

```
def gearing(shareholder_funds, liabilities, **kwargs):  
    '''Replace gearing(rec) with gearing(**rec)'''  
    if liabilities is None or shareholder_funds is None:  
        return None  
    return (liabilities / shareholder_funds) * 100
```

```
def gearing(shareholder_funds, liabilities, **kwargs):  
    '''Replace gearing(rec) with gearing(**rec)  
    And this would still not work :P  
    '''  
  
    if liabilities is None or shareholder_funds is None:  
        return None  
    return (liabilities / shareholder_funds) * 100
```

```
def gearing(shareholder_funds=None, liabilities=None, **kwargs):  
    if liabilities is None or shareholder_funds is None:  
        return None  
    return (liabilities / shareholder_funds) * 100
```


#4 Use `**kwargs` to
unpack records into
local variables

```
def gearing(shareholder_funds=None, liabilities=None, **kwargs):  
    if liabilities is None or shareholder_funds is None :  
        return None  
    return (liabilities / shareholder_funds) * 100
```


#5 Refactor checks
for many variables
having a value to “in”


```
@handle_none_args
```

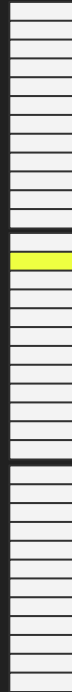
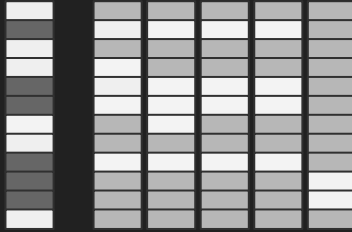
```
def gearing(shareholder_funds, liabilities, **kwargs):  
    return (liabilities / shareholder_funds) * 100
```

```
from functools import wraps
from inspect import getargspec

def handle_none_args(f):
    @wraps(f)
    def wrapper(**kwargs):
        for arg in getargspec(f)[0]:
            if kwargs.get(arg) is None:
                return None
        return f(**kwargs)
    return wrapper
```

#6 Be a craftsman
but don't be a
perfectionist





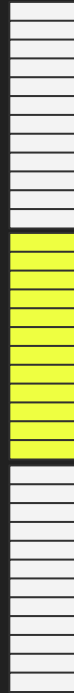
Financial data

Simple Metrics

Trend Metrics



Search
Segmenting
Benchmarking
Analysis



Financial data

Simple Metrics

Trend Metrics

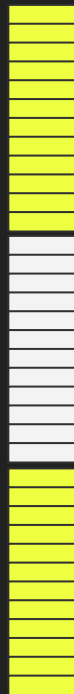
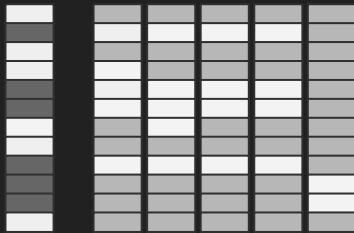


Search
Segmenting
Benchmarking
Analysis

```
def calc_metrics(rec):  
    '''Without kwarg unpacking'''  
    rec['gearing'] = gearing(  
        rec['shareholder_funds'],  
        rec['liabilities']  
    )  
    # 200 more...
```

```
METRICS_MAP = [  
    ('gearing', gearing),  
    # 100 more  
]  
  
def calc_metrics(rec):  
    for field, func in METRICS_MAP:  
        rec[field] = func(**rec)
```

#7 Mapping
dictionaries are
awesome



Financial data

Simple Metrics

Trend Metrics



Search
Segmenting
Benchmarking
Analysis


```
def sliding_window(iterable, size=2):  
    iters = tee(iterable, size)  
    for i in xrange(1, size):  
        for each in iters[i:]:  
            next(each, None)  
    return izip(*iters)
```

```
def sliding_window(iterable, size=2):  
    iters = tee(iterable, size)  
    for i in xrange(1, size):  
        for each in iters[i:]:  
            next(each, None)  
    return izip(*iters)
```

```
sliding_window(accounts)
```

```
sliding_window(accounts, 3)
```


#8 Use partials to
make APIs more
accessible

```
>>> fns = []
>>> for i in range(3):
...     fns.append(lambda: i)
...
>>> for fn in fns:
>>>     print fn()
```

```
>>> fns = []
>>> for i in range(3):
...     fns.append(lambda: i)
...
>>> for fn in fns:
>>>     print fn()
2
2
2
```

```
>>> fns = []
>>> for i in range(3):
...     def f(i=i):
...         return i
...     fns.append(f)
...
>>> for fn in fns:
...     print fn()
0
1
2
```

#9 Be aware of
common Python
gotchas

#10 Be aware of
common coding
gotchas

WhatsApp ups its group chat limit to 256 users



by MIX — 3 months ago in APPS



Identifying the previous set of accounts

The diagram shows a horizontal timeline with an arrow pointing right labeled "history". A vertical line marks the current date d . To the left of d , a shaded gray rectangle represents the period from $d - (m + 12)$ months to $d - (m - 1)$ months. The width of this rectangle is labeled m . Text to the left of the rectangle specifies: "subject accounts", "date = d ", and "period = m months". Text to the right of the rectangle, between two vertical lines, states: "previous accounts are the most recent accounts in the range:", " $d - (m - 1)$ months to", and " $d - (m + 12)$ months". The two vertical lines are labeled at the bottom as $d - (m - 1)$ months and $d - (m + 12)$ months.

subject accounts
date = d
period = m months

previous accounts are the most recent accounts in the range:
 $d - (m - 1)$ months
to
 $d - (m + 12)$ months

$d - (m - 1)$ months $d - (m + 12)$ months

This allows:

- Correct calculation of deltas and percentage deltas even if there are multiple accounts filed for largely overlapping time periods;
- Calculation of average balance sheet values over an accounting period for use in certain ratios and KPIs.

subject accounts
date = d
period = m months

history

previous accounts are the most recent accounts in the range:
 $d - (m - 1)$ months
to
 $d - (m + 12)$ months

$d - (m - 1)$ months

$d - (m + 12)$ months

- Correct calculation of deltas and percentage deltas even if there are multiple accounts filed for largely overlapping time periods;
- Calculation of average balance sheet values over an accounting period for use in certain ratios and KPIs.

#Bonus
Nothing beats
awesome specs



www.duedil.com/careers

Questions



alixedi commented on Nov 11, 2015

<http://jenkins.duedil.net/job/snapshot-run-generic/396/console>

Took 7 hours, 14 mins 🤖

Hello: @alixedi, GitHub: alixedi, Essays: alixedi.github.io