## 1. Dataset Overview and Initial Assessment

For this project, we are using the tools that have been introduced as a part of the CS513 curriculum to clean and prepare a sample dirty dataset. Along the way we will document the steps from dirty to clean. The sections that follow describe this process in detail about Data cleaning with OpenRefine, develop Relational Database Schema and create a Workflow Model.

An initial assessment of the New York Public Library dataset (referred to now forward as 'menus' dataset) is over 45,000 historical menus. The majority of these were organized by Frank E. Buttolph (Ref1) around 1900-1921. The dates on the menus range from the 1850s to 2010s.The data contains information on restaurant menus, but also other organizations like railroad or shipping companies. The collection now contains approximately 45,000 items, about quarter of which have so far been digitized and made available in the NYPL Digital Gallery . We are using the Jul 16, 2020 version for this project.

## 2. Structure and content of the dataset

The data is in four files: Menu, MenuPage, MenuItem, and Dish.

- The 'Menu.csv' file has a unique id number, location information, venue, currency used, and other description-based information.
- The 'MenuPage.csv' file contains the id, plus an additional unique mean_id, image_id, height, width, and another with other image related information.
- The 'MenuItem.csv' file contains the id, plus an additional_page_id, dish_id, and other price related information for each dish.
- The 'Dish.csv' file contains the id, name of the dish, description, first/last appearance,and various price information.

A detailed description of each file's contents and structure are as follows:

**Menu.csv**

**id**: unique id for this menu
**name**: name on menu, name of the restaurant, or blank
**sponsor**: sponsor, usually this is the name of the restaurant
**event**: name of the meal or the event the menu was created for eg. Breakfast, dinner etc.
**venue**: location where the food is served whether it is commercial, educational etc.
**place**: often includes city, state, country, address, or name of venue
**physical description**: paper stock, dimensions, colors, design, etc. of menu
**occasion**: special occasion, holiday, daily, or blank
**notes**: additional details about the menu
**call number**: number within the NYPL collection

**keywords:** keywords on menu (mostly blank)
**language**: language the menu is printed in (mostly blank)
**date**: date the menu was collected, formatted as a string as MM/DD/YYYY
**location:** where the menu was used
**location type**: type of the location value
**currency**: money type charged for items on this menu
**currency symbol**: symbol for the currency
**status:** the digitization status of this menu – complete or under review
**page count**: number of pages on the menu
**dish count:** number of dishes on the menu

**MenuPage.csv**
**id**: unique designator for this menu item
**menu id**: specific id for menu
**page number**: page number in the menu
**image id**: a unique id for the scanned image of this menu, accessible on the NYPL site
**full height**: height of menu
**full width**: width of menu
**uuid**: another unique id for this page/image

**MenuItem.csv**
**id:** unique designator for this menu item
**menu page id**: id of the menu page that this item appears
**price**: the cost of the smallest portion of this item
**high price**: cost of the largest portion of this item
**dish id**: designator id of the dish that this menu item refers
**created at**: date/time when this entry was created
**updated at**: the most recent date when the entry was updated
**xpos**: x-axis position of the item on the scanned image
**ypos**: y-axis position of the item on the scanned image

**Dish.csv**
**id**: a unique designator for this dish
**name**: the name of this dish
**description**: a description of this dish, always blank
**menus appeared**: number of menus this dish appears on
**times appeared**: number of times this dish appears (including additional sections)
**first appeared**: year this dish first appeared (also can be: 0, 1 or 2928)
**last appeared**: year this dish last appeared (also can be: 0, 1 or 2928)
**lowest price**: lowest price that this item was sold for
**highest price**: highest price that this item was sold for

## 3. Data quality issues

The following are the main data quality issues encountered in all the files:

- Trailing and leading white spaces.
- Consecutive white spaces.
- Existence of special characters like (%, #, !, /, (, ), [, ], ?)
- Date outliers like 0,1 or 2928.
- Convert all column values to upper case

## 4. Use cases

The data is not really that clean for any practical use case scenario.

- Use cases for which data is clean already:
  - Getting an overall idea of the number of menus and dishes in a particular time frame.
  - Analyzing the dish dataset to gauge the popularity of any dish.
  - The Menu Page and the Menu item together can be used to get the information about when a particular menu item appeared in a menu.

- Use cases once the data is cleaned:
  - The Menu Page and the Menu item together can be used to get the information about when a particular menu item appeared in a menu.
  - Find out the structure of a menu.
  - How the price of a dish has changed over a period of time.

Here we will be discussing how the dish data will be cleaned and how we analyze the price increase of any dish. The data cleaning steps are discussed in the OpenRefine and Tableau Prep section. Once the data is cleaned, we can look at any dish and see how the prices have increased over time.

## 5. Data Cleaning with OpenRefine and Tableau Prep

OpenRefine, formally called Google Refine, is an open source desktop application the has many helpful features for data cleaning. It behaves like a database with rows and cells under columns which are similar to relational database tables. An OpenRefine project itself consists of one table. We cleaned each of the four data file separately, some more than others as needed.The major OpenRefine feature that will be helpful in cleaning our dataset is the clustering feature apart from the standard textual data cleaning operations. The option allows the user to cluster similar text and replace it with a more standardized description. The common problem this solves the many variants of spelling but reference the same object. The following subsections will describe the step-by-step process from input file to output file.
We have also used Tableau Prep for cleaning the Dish.csv since the file was huge. Tableau Prep is one of the most sophisticated and easy to use tools for cleaning, it has got many prebuilt features such as selecting a range of values, removing null values, grouping the values based on multiple options including ‘Pronunciation’, ‘Common Characters’,‘Spelling’ or even ‘Manual Selection’. The operations performed on each column from the dataset can

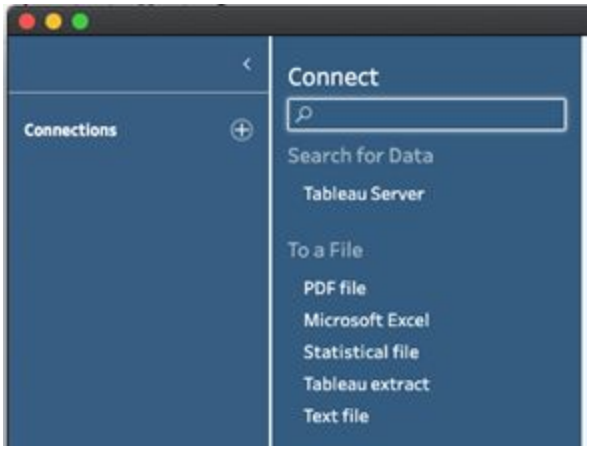
be viewed independently (unlike OpenRefine, where all the operations can be exported into one single '.json' file) making it easy to understand. It has got a very powerful User Interface, an added advantage for people to get an idea by simply glancing at it. Provenance (or sequence of steps to deduce a calculation) is easily understood by using this tool. The major benefit with Tableau Prep, as soon as the data is cleaned it can be published to the server or opened in Tableau Desktop for further analysis (power tool for analyzing the data).

5.1 Menu.csv Cleaning

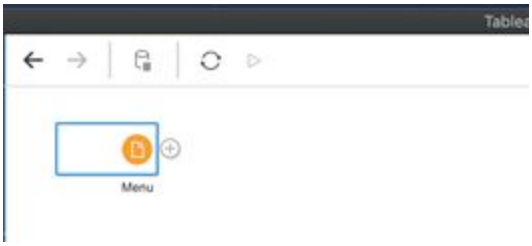
- Convert id, page_count, dish_count to Number format
- Transformations for columns name, sponsor, event, venue, occasion, location are as follows -
    - Remove punctuations by using the regex as shown - 'grel:value.replace(/([%#!\[\]\(\)\'\"\.\?\,-])/,'')'.
    - Trim empty spaces using 'value.replace(/s+/,'')
    - Make the values to Uppercase
- For column date used the following regex to filter valid dates - grel:if(or(datePart(toDate(value, "years") < 1851, datePart(toDate(value), "years") > 2020, " , value)
- Removed columns 'keywords' and 'language' as these are mostly NULL values.

  The following snapshots will describe the steps of cleaning the Menu.csv file in Tableau Prep:

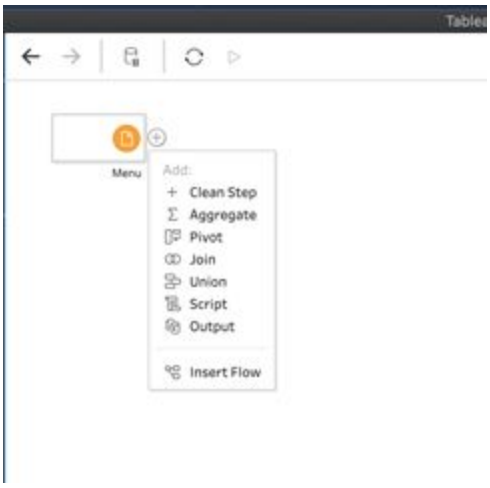
  a. Create a connection in Tableau Prep and select 'Text file' to browse Menu.csv file



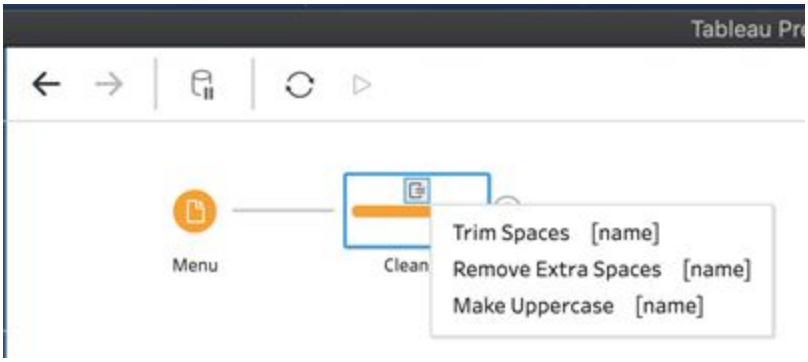

  b. A connection is created and 'Menu' dataset is visible as shown below –



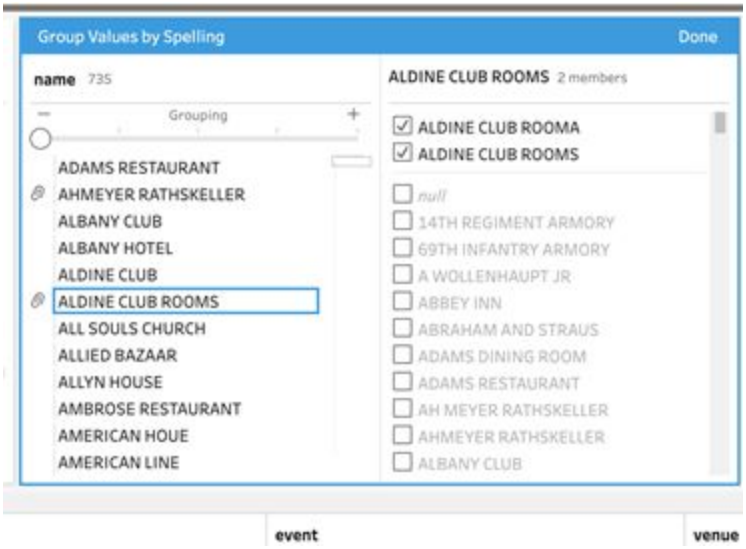

c. Click on the '+' sign and start cleaning the data as shown below –




d. 1. Perform different operations and view the changes by hovering on the node as shown below –




e. 1. As a part of cleaning step, values can be grouped based on Spelling as shown below –




f. Following describes the complete workflow:

Let's understand each node in the above diagram in more details:

| Node Name | Operation Type | Sequence of Action |
|---|---|---|
| **Menu** | Dataset | Considered data sample (default) |
| **clean_menu_name** | Clean | a. Trim Spaces<br>b. Remove Punctuation<br>c. Remove Extra Spaces<br>d. Make Uppercase<br>e. Trim Spaces<br>f. Remove Extra Spaces<br>g. Group values based on Spelling |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **clean_menu_sponsor** | Clean | a. Trim Spaces<br>b. Remove Punctuation<br>c. Remove Extra Spaces<br>d. Make Uppercase<br>e. Trim Spaces<br>f. Remove Extra Spaces<br>g. Group values based on Spelling |
| **clean_menu_event** | Clean | a. Trim Spaces<br>b. Remove Extra Spaces<br>c. Remove Punctuation<br>d. Trim Spaces<br>e. Remove Extra Spaces<br>f. Make Uppercase<br>g. Remove Numbers<br>h. Remove Extra Spaces<br>i. Group values based on Spelling |
| **clean_menus_venue** | Clean | a. Remove Punctuation<br>b. Trim Spaces<br>c. Remove Extra Spaces<br>d. Group values based on Spelling |
| **clean_menu_place** | Clean | a. Remove Punctuation<br>b. Trim Spaces<br>c. Remove Extra Spaces<br>d. Group values based on Spelling |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **clean_menu_pd (physical_description)** | Clean | a. Trim Spaces<br>b. Remove Extra Spaces<br>c. Make Uppercase |
| **clean_menu_occasion** | Clean | a. Remove Punctuation<br>b. Trim Spaces<br>c. Remove Extra Spaces<br>d. Make Uppercase<br>e. Group values based on Spelling |
| **clean_notes** | Clean | a. Remove Punctuation<br>b. Trim Spaces<br>c. Remove Extra Spaces<br>d. Make Uppercase<br>e. Remove Numbers<br>f. Group values based on Spelling |
| **clean_call_no** | Clean | a. Trim Spaces<br>b. Remove Extra Spaces |
| **clean_keywords** | Clean | Remove field as all these values are null or blanks |
| **clean_lang** | Clean | Remove field as all these values are null or blanks |
| **clean_date** | Clean | a. Filter to exclude Null values<br>b. Filter to select range of dates from 01/01/1851 onwards. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **clean_location** | Clean | a. Remove Punctuation<br>b. Trim Spaces<br>c. Remove Extra Spaces<br>d. Make Uppercase<br>e. Group values based on Spelling |
| **clean_loc_type** | Clean | Remove field as all these values are null or blanks |
| **clean_currency** | Clean | a. Remove Punctuation<br>b. Trim Spaces<br>c. Remove Extra Spaces<br>d. Make Uppercase<br>e. Filter to exclude Null values |
| **clean_currency_symbol** | Clean | a. Trim Spaces<br>b. Remove Extra Spaces<br>c. Filter to exclude Null values |
| **clean_status** | Clean | a. Trim Spaces<br>b. Make Uppercase<br>c. Remove Extra Spaces |
| **clean_page_count** | Clean | a. Filter to exclude Null values<br>b. Filter to select the range of values from 1 and above (as page counts cannot be '0' or less) |
| **clean_dish_count** | Clean | Filter to select values more than '0' |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Menu_Clean_File** | Output | a. Select 'Location'<br><br>b. Select 'Output type' as 'Comma Separated Values (.csv) |

**Tableau Desktop Analysis –**

a. Click on the last cleaning step to see the cleaned data in Tableau Desktop as shown below:

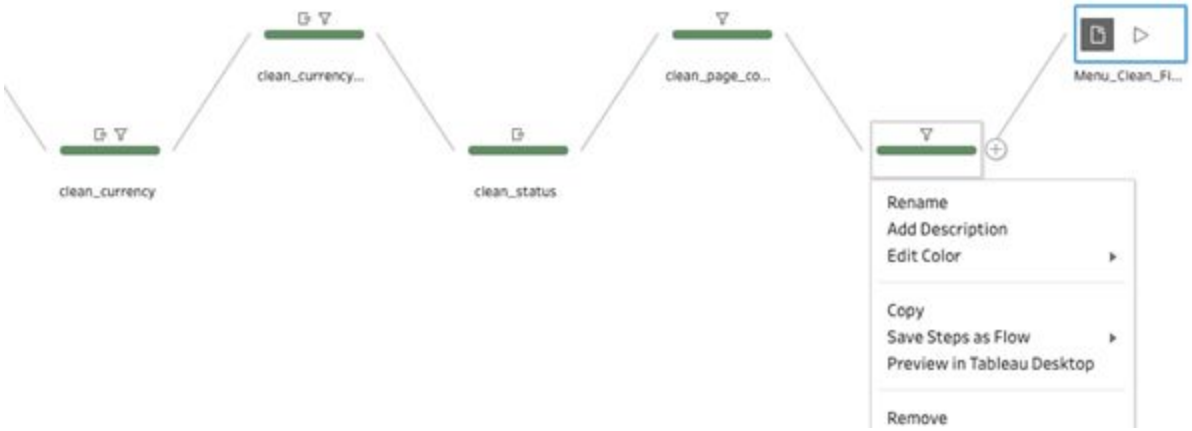
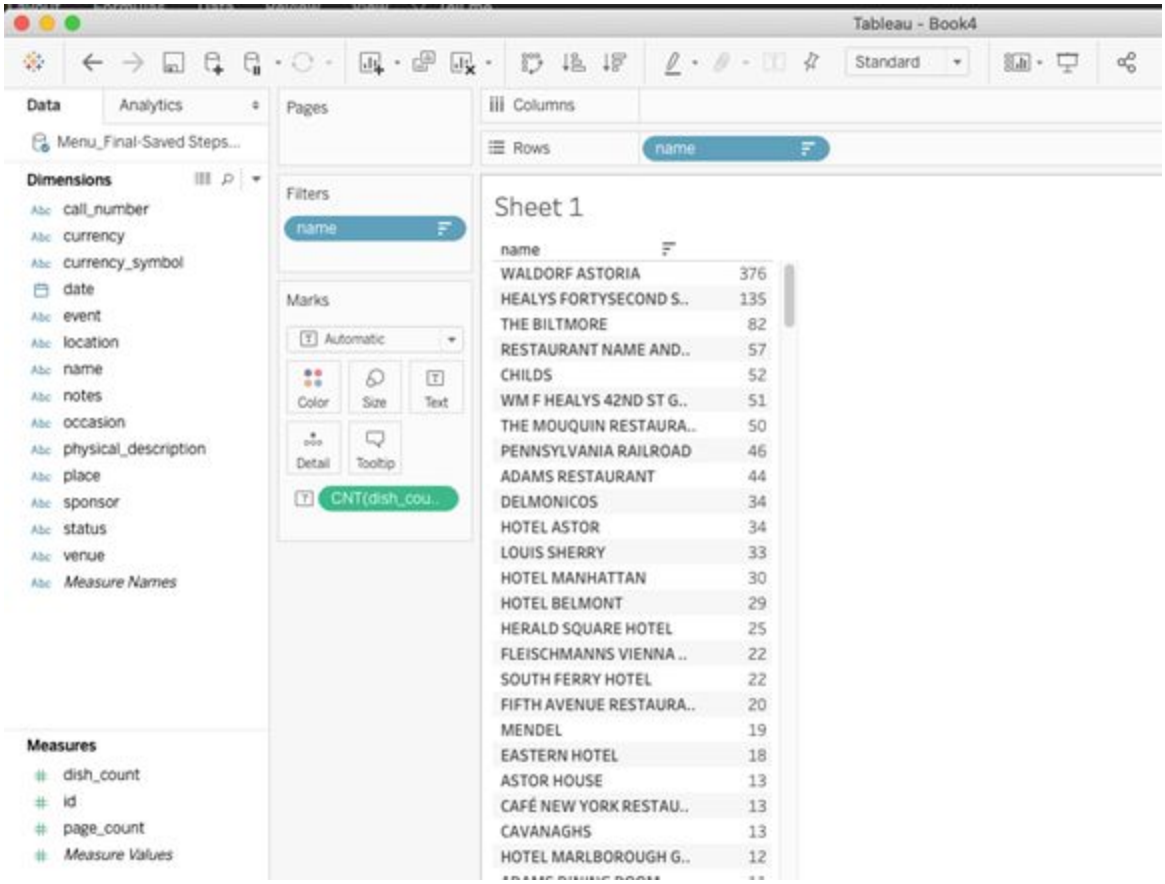



**Tableau Desktop Analysis Results –**

a. We can see the menu names and associated dish counts for each of them in descending order as shown –




5.2 MenuPage.csv Cleaning

- Change the data type for id, menu_id,page_number,image_id,full_height,full_width into Number format.
- Used 'grel:if(value>=1, value, '')' to consider page numbers which are equal to or more than 1. As '0' or null values are not valid page_numbers
- Left 'uuid' column as it is, no changes.

The following snapshots will describe the steps of cleaning the Menu.csv file in Tableau Prep:

a. A series of cleaning steps are performed to clean 'MeuPage.csv' file.
b. Steps to create the flow are the same as discussed previously.
c. We create a connection for 'MenuPage.csv' file and let the tool consider a sample of data rather than the entire data.

Let us understand more about each node in this cleaning flow from the below table.

| Node Name | Operation Type | Sequence of Action |
|---|---|---|
| **MenuPage** | Dataset | Considered data sample (default) |
| **clean_page_no** | Clean | Filter to exclude Null values |
| **clean_image_id** | Clean | Filter to exclude Null values |
| **clean_height** | Clean | Filter to exclude Null values |
| **MenuPage_Clean_File** | Output | a. Select 'Location'<br><br>b. Select 'Output type' as 'Comma Separated Values (.csv) |

We can run the flow, by clicking the 'Run Flow' (refer below screenshot):


Following snapshot shows the successful execution:

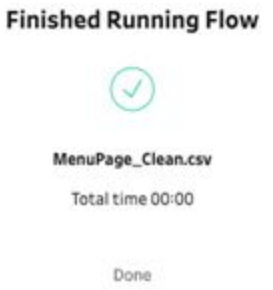
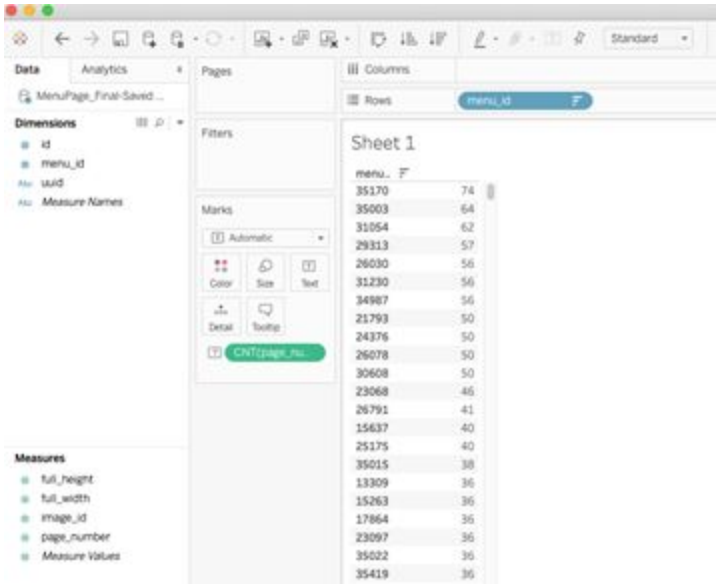



**Tableau Desktop Analysis**:

a. Click on the last cleaning step to see the cleaned data in Tableau Desktop as shown below:


**Tableau Desktop Analysis Results:**

a. We can see the page numbers and menu id's association in descending order as shown:




## 5.3 MenuItem.csv Cleaning

- Transform columns id, menu_page_id, price, high_price, dish_id, xpos, ypos to Number format
- For price, high_price columns, used 'grel:if(value>=0.01, value, '') to consider values which are equal to or more than 0.01, eliminating records with '0' or null values.
- For created_at, updated_at performed the following operations -
  a. Replace 'UTC' from the string, to make it a valid time value using 'grel:value.replace('UTC','')'
  b. Convert these values to date format.
  c. Used grel:if(or(datePart(toDate(value, "years") < 1851, datePart(toDate(value), "years") > 2020, " , value) to filter date values which are less than 1851 or more than 2020, to have a valid selection.

The following steps will provide an explanation for cleaning this dataset:

a. A series of cleaning steps are performed to clean the 'MeuItem.csv' file.
b. Steps to create the flow are the same as discussed previously.
c. We create a connection for 'MenuItem.csv' file and let the tool consider a sample of data than the entire data.

d. Here is the complete process flow:

Let us understand more about each node in this cleaning flow from the below table.

| Node Name | Operation Type | Sequence of Action |
|---|---|---|
| **MenuItem** | Dataset | Considered data sample (default) |
| **clean_item_price** | Clean | a. Filter to exclude Null values<br>b. Filter to select range of values from 0.01 and above (as item price cannot be '0' or less than) |
| **clean_high_price** | Clean | a. Filter to exclude Null values<br>b. Filter to select range of values from 0.01 and above (as item price cannot be '0' or less than) |
| **clean_created_at** | Clean | a. Change type to date & time type<br>b. Filter range of dates for valid dates. |
| **clean_updated_at** | Clean | a. Change type to date & time type<br>b. Filter range of dates for valid dates. |
| **MenuItem_Clean_File** | Output | a. Select 'Location'<br>b. Select 'Output type' as 'Comma Separated Values (.csv) |

Running the flow, by clicking the 'Run Flow', we get the below snapshot:

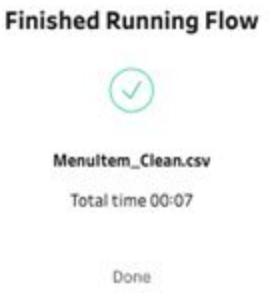




**Tableau Desktop Analysis**:

a. Click on the last cleaning step to see the cleaned data in Tableau Desktop as shown below:

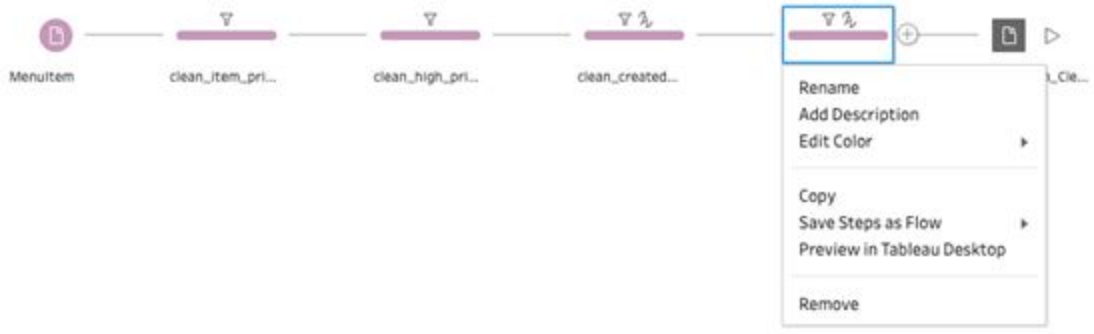
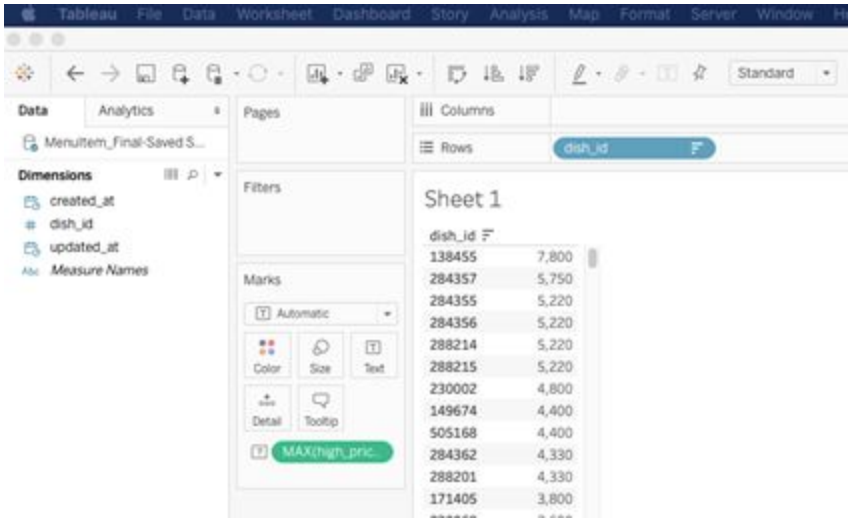



**Tableau Desktop Analysis Results**:

a. We can see the dish id's and maximum high price association with them in descending order as shown below:



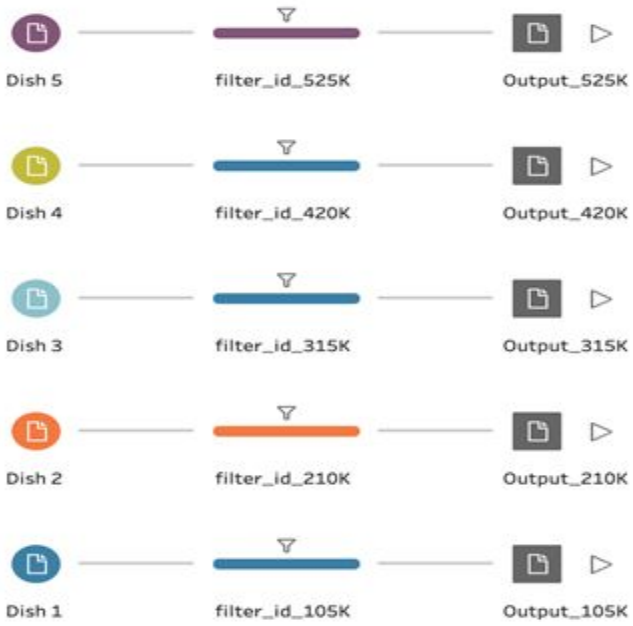

5.4 Dish.csv Cleaning (using Tableau Prep)

- We were unable to get it working in OpenRefine as this is very huge data file.
- Thus divided this file into 5 equal parts using Tableau Prep, snapshot as shown below (we can take from my draft)
- For each one of the partitioned Dish files, we performed clean operations.
- For columns name, replaced punctuation by using the regex - grel:value.replace(/([%#!\[\]\(\)\'\"\.\?\,-])/,")'.
- Trimmed empty spaces using grel:value.replace(/s+/,'')
- Then converted all the values to Uppercase.
- Performed cluster for column 'name'.
- Transform columns id, lowest_price, highest_price to Numbers.
- Keep the values for lowest_price, highest_price which are equal to or more than 0.01, using the grel:if(value >= 0.01, value, '')
- Convert first_appeared, last_appeared to Date format and clean the dates to only keep dates which are in between 1851 to 2020, using the grel:if(or(datePart(value),"years") <= 1851, datePart(toDate(value),"years") > 2020), '', value)

The following steps describe the sequence of data cleaning for this dataset:

a. A series of cleaning steps are performed to clean Dish.csv' file.
b. Steps to create the flow are same as discussed previously.
c. We create a connection for 'Dish.csv' file and let the tool consider a sample of data rather than the entire data.

d. This being a very huge dataset (unable to clean it through Open Refine right away) we have opted to split this into 5 equal parts of 105K records each. This can be easily done through Tableau Prep as shown below:




- The same data set 'Dish.csv' is used to create 5 outputs by creating a clean step to filter the 'id' values:
    - Dish 1 – Values from 0 to 104,999
    - Dish 2 – Values from 105,000 to 209,999
    - Dish 3 – Values from 210,000 to 314,999
    - Dish 4 – Values from 315,000 to 419,999
    - Dish 5 – Values from 420,000 to 525,000
- An output step to save the filtered file
- In the file output step, the configuration to have a 'comma separated value (.csv)' as output type is chosen.
- The flow can be run using the 'Run Flow' option which triggers the flow and creates the output file.
- The same steps are followed for all the 5 flows to generate 5 'csv' output files for cleaning.

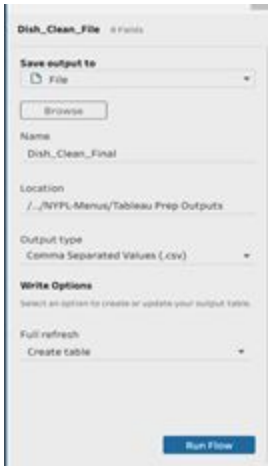
Below are the snapshots:

- A series of cleaning steps and unions are used in obtaining the final cleaned Dish.csv file.
- Each flow is designed to work on records in parallel and clean the records accordingly.
- The flow starts with a dataset (eg. Dish 1, Dish 2 etc) followed by a clean step.
- We have put each column clean step independent so that it will be clear for a user looking at the cleaning steps that were performed on each column.
- These clean steps are common for all the 5 data sets of Dish.csv and are as follows:

| Node Name | Operation Type | Sequence of Action |
|---|---|---|
| **Dish** | Dataset | Considered data sample (default) |
| **filter_id** | Clean | Selected range for 105 K records |
| **clean_name** | Clean | a. Trim Spaces<br>b. Remove Punctuation<br>c. Remove Extra Spaces<br>d. Make Uppercase<br>e. Apply Regex 'NOT REGEXP_MATCH([name],'^\d+$') to select only string values and not numeric<br>f. Remove Extra Spaces<br>g. Exclude empty spaces or banks<br>h. Group values based on Spelling |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **clean_description** | Clean | Remove field as all these values are null or blanks |
| **clean_menus_appeared** | Clean | Filter by range of values from 1 and above (menus appeared cannot be 0 or less) |
| **clean_times_appeared** | Clean | Filter by range of values from 1 and above (times appeared cannot be 0 or less) |
| **clean_first_appeared** | Clean | a. Filter by excluding values from 0 to 100 (these are not valid date values)<br>b. Change Type to Date type<br>c. Filter by selecting a range of dates from 01/01/1850 and above |
| **clean_last_appeared** | Clean | a. Change Type to Date type<br>b. Filter by selecting a range of dates from 01/01/1850 and above |
| **clean_lowest_price** | Clean | a. Filter null values (Exclude Null values)<br>b. Filter range of values from 0.01 and above (lowest price cannot be '0' practically the item cannot be free) |
| **clean_highest_price** | Clean | a. Filter null values (Exclude Null values)<br>b. Filter range of values from 0.01 and above (highest price cannot be '0') |
| **After the above steps are performed there are multiple Union operations performed to merge the cleaned data records to a single file, 'Union' operation can be performed between two values only, so use multiple 'Union' steps to obtain the merged file.** | | |
| **Dish_Clean_File** | Output | a. Select 'Location'<br>b. Select 'Output type' as 'Comma Separated Values (.csv) |

Run the flow by clicking the ‘Run Flow’ button (refer below screenshot):




Successful execution of ‘Dish_Clean_File’ –

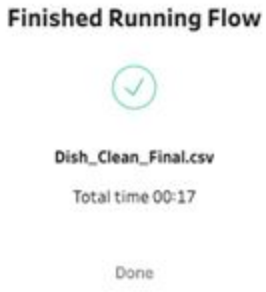



**Tableau Desktop Analysis:**

a. Click on the last cleaning step to see the cleaned data in Tableau Desktop as shown below

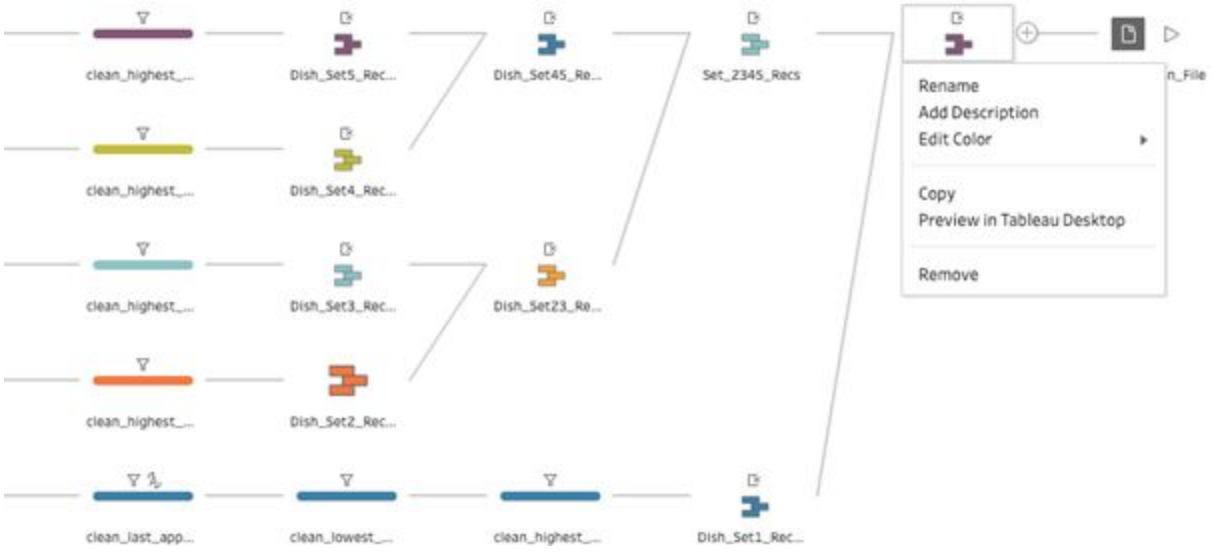
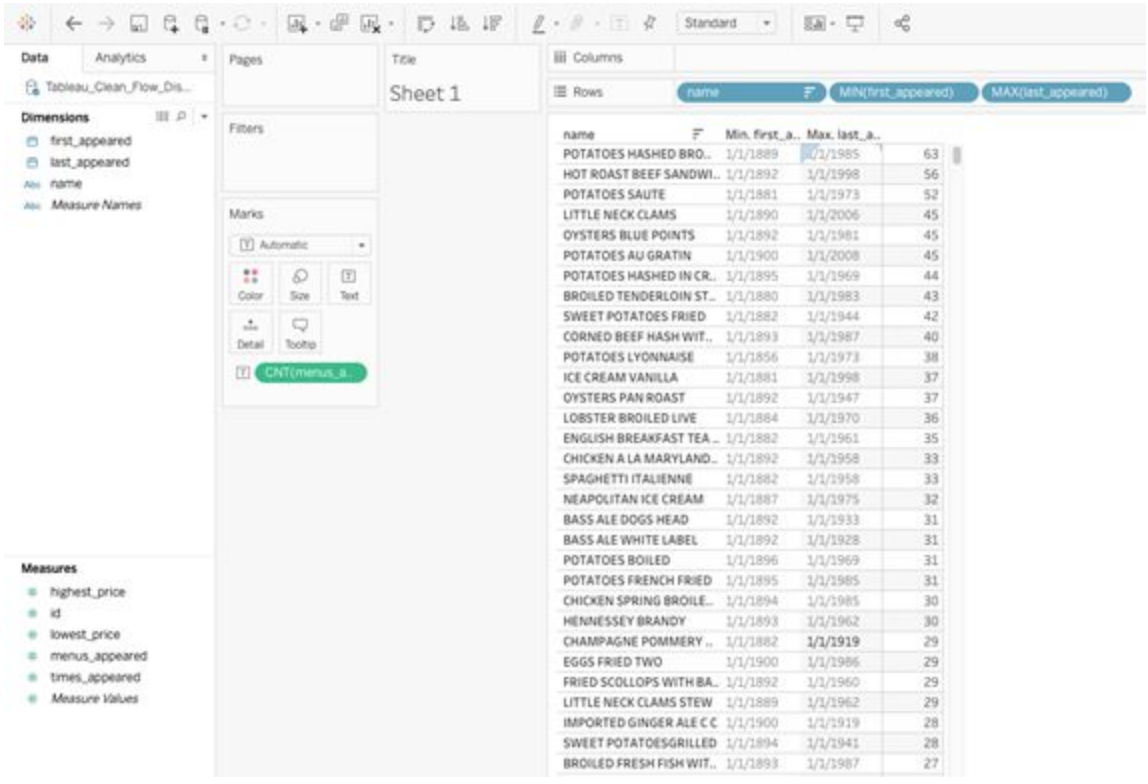



**Tableau Desktop Analysis Results:**

a. We can see the relation between dish names, when they first appeared, last appeared and the count of menu's they have appeared in descending order as shown below:




| name | Min. first_a.. | Max. last_a.. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| POTATOES HASHED BRO.. | 1/1/1889 | 1/1/1985 | 63 |
| HOT ROAST BEEF SANDWI.. | 1/1/1892 | 1/1/1998 | 56 |
| POTATOES SAUTE | 1/1/1881 | 1/1/1973 | 52 |
| LITTLE NECK CLAMS | 1/1/1890 | 1/1/2006 | 45 |
| OYSTERS BLUE POINTS | 1/1/1892 | 1/1/1981 | 45 |
| POTATOES AU GRATIN | 1/1/1900 | 1/1/2008 | 45 |
| POTATOES HASHED IN CR.. | 1/1/1895 | 1/1/1969 | 44 |
| BROILED TENDERLOIN ST.. | 1/1/1880 | 1/1/1983 | 43 |
| SWEET POTATOES FRIED | 1/1/1882 | 1/1/1944 | 42 |
| CORNED BEEF HASH WIT.. | 1/1/1893 | 1/1/1987 | 40 |
| POTATOES LYONNAISE | 1/1/1856 | 1/1/1973 | 38 |
| ICE CREAM VANILLA | 1/1/1881 | 1/1/1998 | 37 |
| OYSTERS PAN ROAST | 1/1/1892 | 1/1/1947 | 37 |
| LOBSTER BROILED LIVE | 1/1/1884 | 1/1/1970 | 36 |
| ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA .. | 1/1/1882 | 1/1/1961 | 35 |
| CHICKEN A LA MARYLAND.. | 1/1/1892 | 1/1/1958 | 33 |
| SPAGHETTI ITALIENNE | 1/1/1882 | 1/1/1958 | 33 |
| NEAPOLITAN ICE CREAM | 1/1/1887 | 1/1/1975 | 32 |
| BASS ALE DOGS HEAD | 1/1/1892 | 1/1/1933 | 31 |
| BASS ALE WHITE LABEL | 1/1/1892 | 1/1/1928 | 31 |
| POTATOES BOILED | 1/1/1896 | 1/1/1969 | 31 |
| POTATOES FRENCH FRIED | 1/1/1895 | 1/1/1985 | 31 |
| CHICKEN SPRING BROILE.. | 1/1/1894 | 1/1/1985 | 30 |
| HENNESSEY BRANDY | 1/1/1893 | 1/1/1962 | 30 |
| CHAMPAGNE POMMERY .. | 1/1/1882 | 1/1/1919 | 29 |
| EGGS FRIED TWO | 1/1/1900 | 1/1/1986 | 29 |
| FRIED SCOLLOPS WITH BA.. | 1/1/1892 | 1/1/1960 | 29 |
| LITTLE NECK CLAMS STEW | 1/1/1889 | 1/1/1962 | 29 |
| IMPORTED GINGER ALE C C | 1/1/1900 | 1/1/1919 | 28 |
| SWEET POTATOESGRILLED | 1/1/1894 | 1/1/1941 | 28 |
| BROILED FRESH FISH WIT.. | 1/1/1893 | 1/1/1987 | 27 |

## 6. Data Cleaning Steps for Use Case

Here we discuss the use case, how the dish data will be cleaned and how we analyze the price increase of any dish. Once we have cleaned the Dish data as described in 5.4, we can take a look at the data to see how the prices have increased for a given dish over a period of time.

## 7. Description of the data cleaning steps with supplemental information

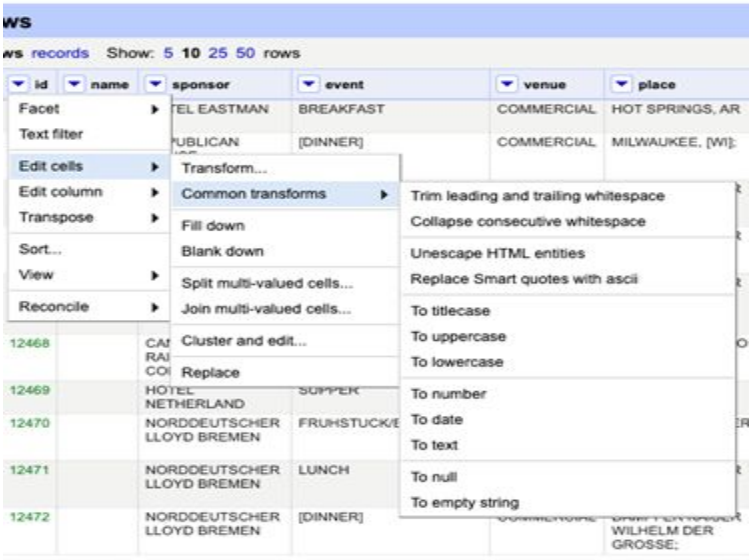
Here we discuss the various steps taken to clean the data using OpenRefine and also provide the sequence of steps that have been followed.

### 7.1 Menu.csv

The following snapshots will show the sequence of steps for cleaning the Menu.csv file.

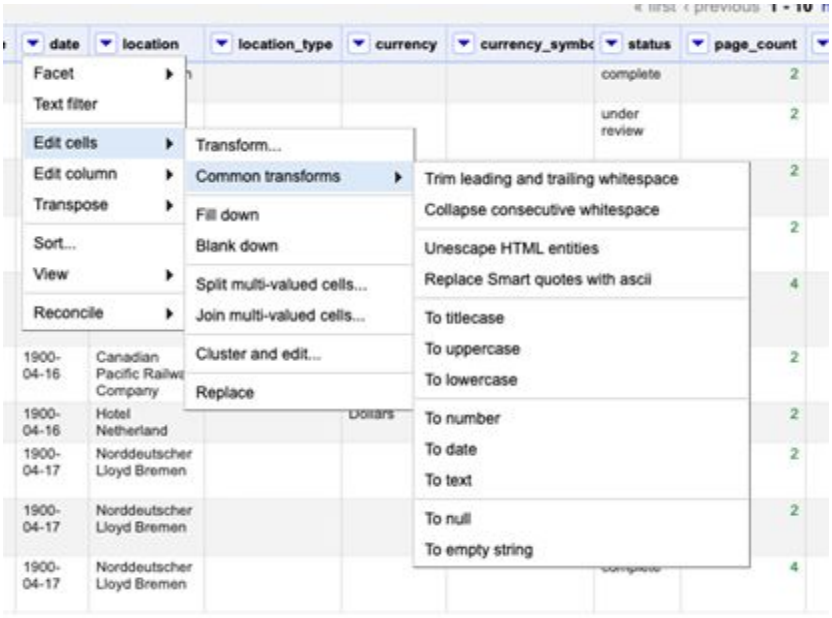
a. Import the dataset into OpenRefine.


b. Convert the columns id, dish_count, page_count to number.

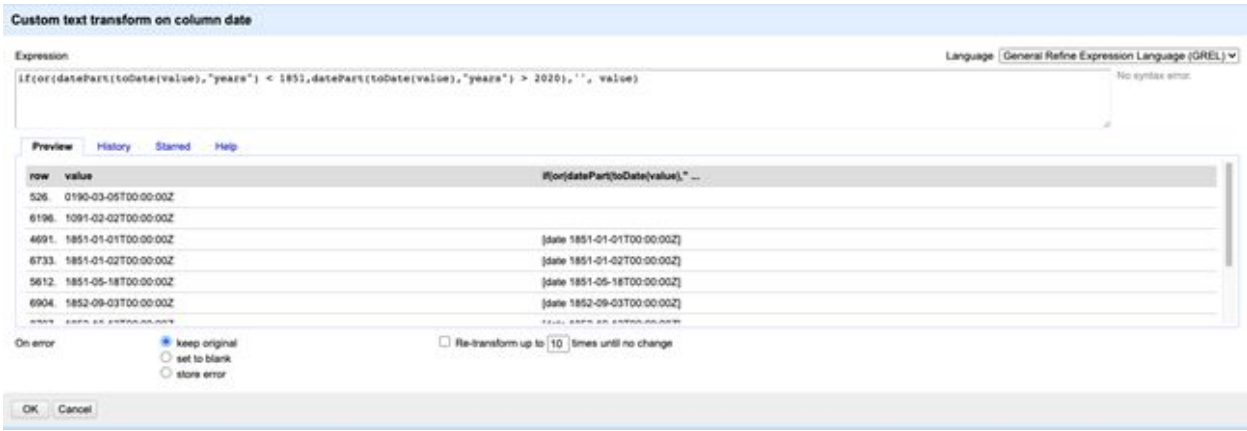



c. Remove the special characters using regex pattern in grel for columns ‘name’, ‘sponsor’ , ‘event’, ‘venue’, place’ , ‘physical_description’, ‘occasiion’, ‘notes’, ‘cell_number’, ‘location’, ‘currency’ and ‘status’.

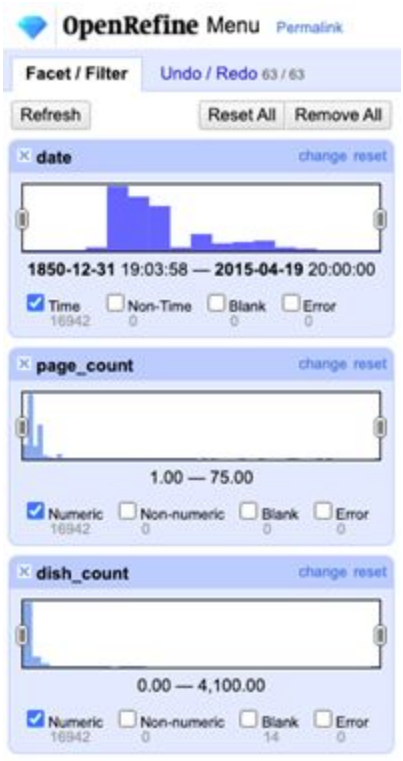

d. Convert the column ‘date’ to date format.



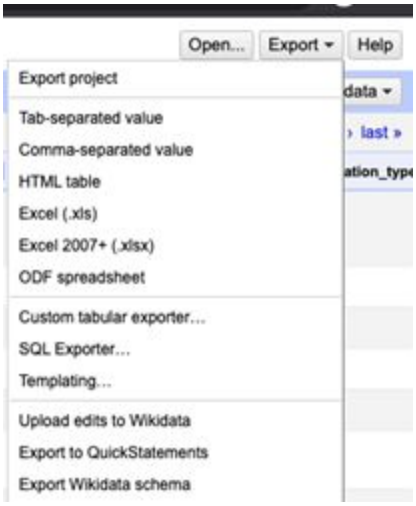

e. Check for valid dates in column ‘date’.




f. Then we use the facet to filter the results.



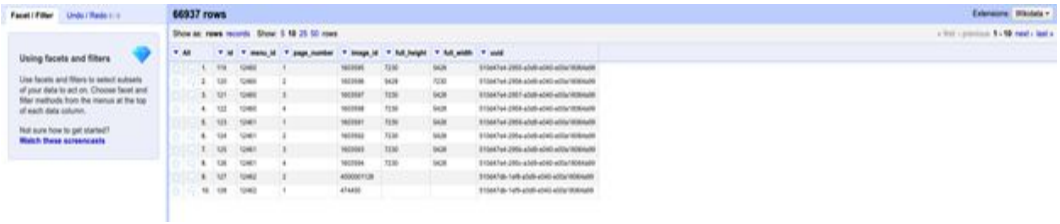

g. Then we export the results to a clean .csv file as shown below.



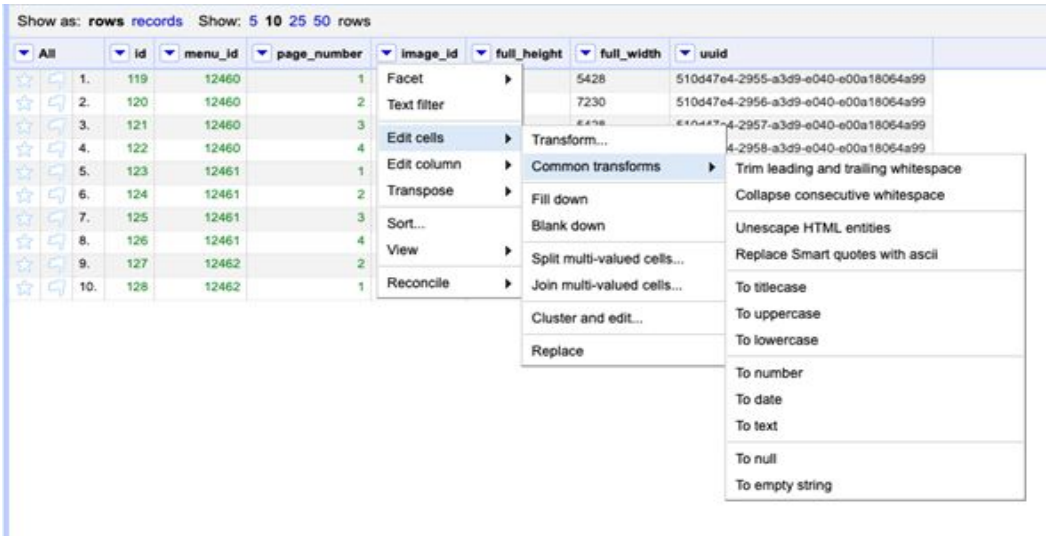

### 7.2 **MenuPage.csv**

The following snapshots will show the sequence of steps for cleaning the MenuPage.csv file.

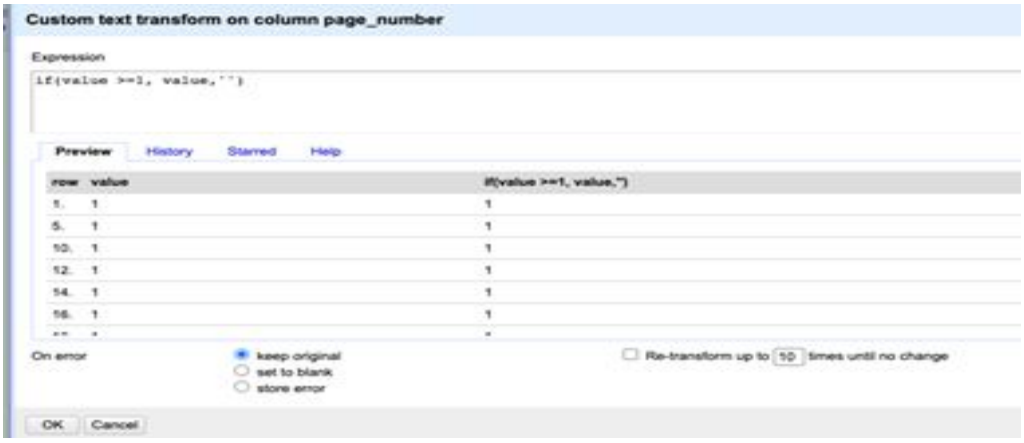
- Import the dataset into OpenRefine.



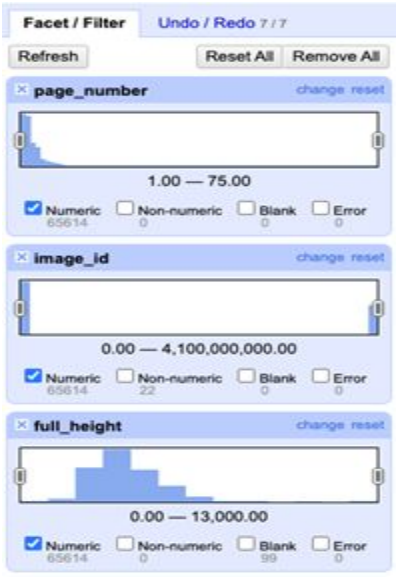

- Convert the columns columns ‘id’, ‘menu_id’,’page_number’, ‘image_id’, ‘full_height’, ‘full_width’ to number format.




- Use regular expressions to remove page numbers less than ‘1’.




- Use facet to filter the results.



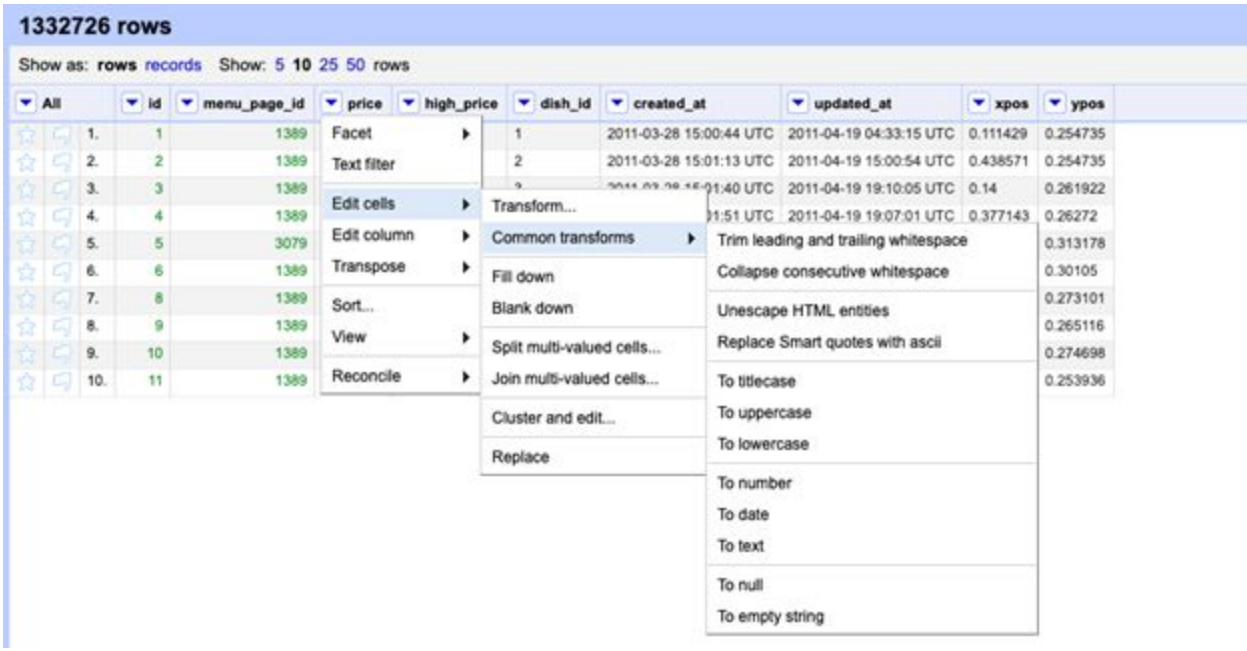

- Export the cleaned data to csv file.


7.3 **MenuItem.csv**

The following snapshots will show the sequence of steps for cleaning the MenuItem.csv file.

a. Import the dataset to Open Refine.

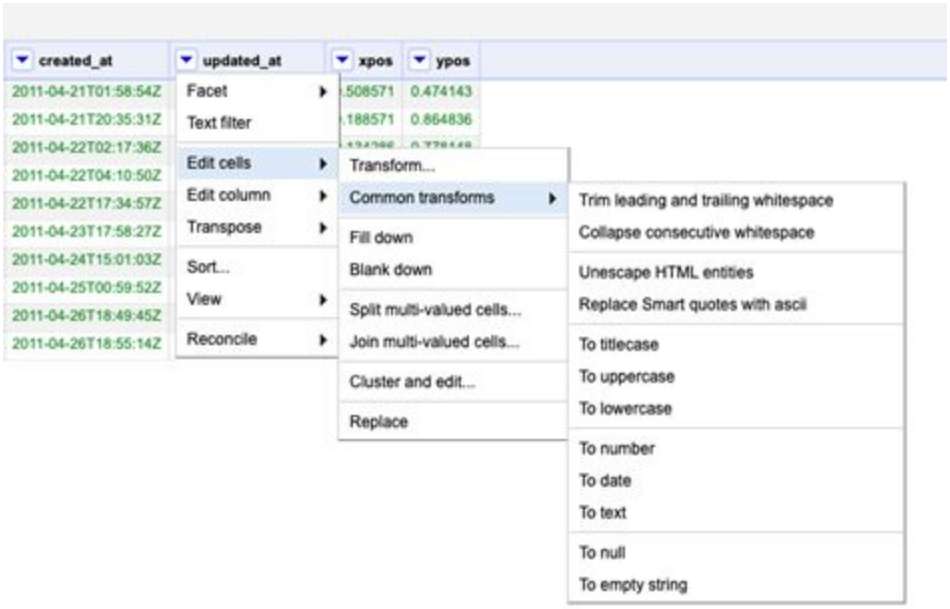

b. Convert the columns ‘id’, ‘menu_page_id’,’price’, ‘high_price’, ‘dish_id’, ‘xpos’ and ‘ypos’ to number format.



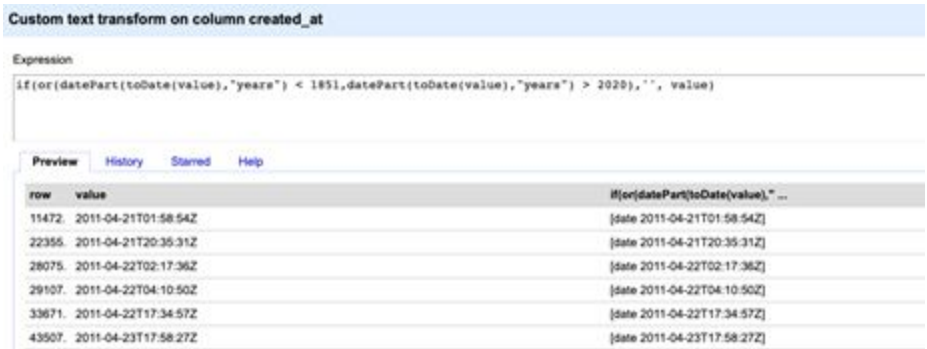

c. We use regular expressions to remove price values from ‘price’ and ‘high_price’ columns less than ‘0.01’.


d. Replace ‘UTC’ from date values for ‘created_at’ and ‘updated_at’ values to convert them into valid date values.


e. Convert the ‘created_at’ and ‘updated_at’ columns to date format.




f. Filter the range of date values in ‘created_at’ and ‘updated_at’ columns for values equal to or more than 1851.




g. We use facets to filter the results.

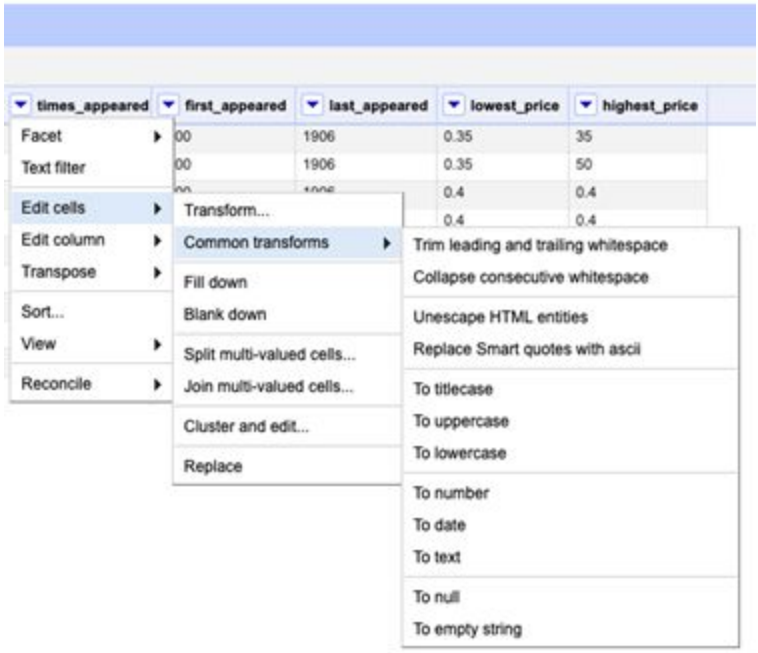

h. Export the cleaned data to a csv file.


## 7.4 **Dish.csv**

The following snapshots will show the sequence of steps for cleaning the Dish.csv file.

a. Import the dataset to Open Refine.

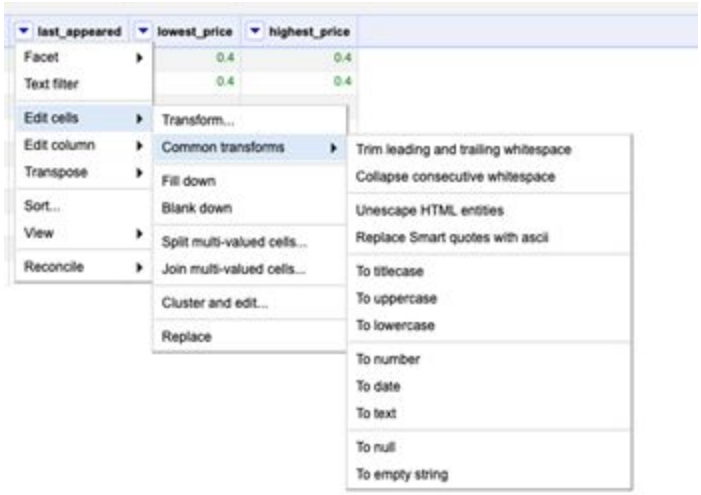
b. Convert the columns ‘id’, ‘menus_appeared’,’times_appeared’, ‘lowest_price’ and ‘highest_price’ to number.



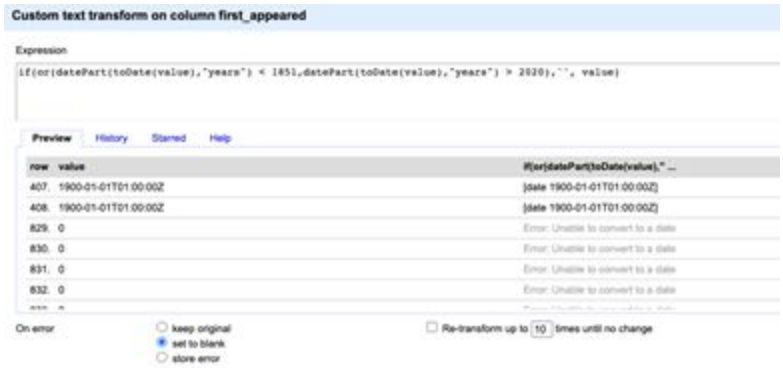

c. We use regular expressions to remove price values from ‘menu_appeared’ and ‘times_appeared’ columns less than ‘ 1’.


d. We use regular expressions to remove price values from ‘lowest_price’ and ‘highest_price’ columns less than ‘0.01’ .

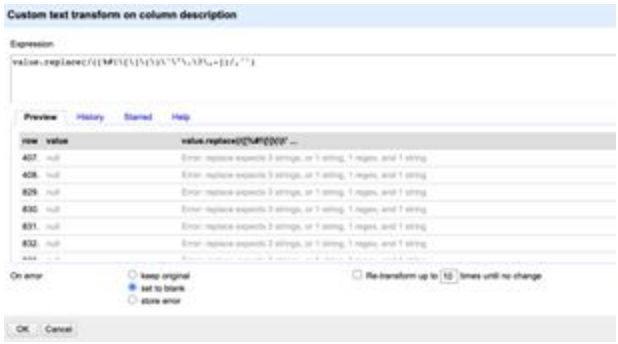

e. Convert the columns ‘first_appeared’ and ‘last_appeared’ to date format.



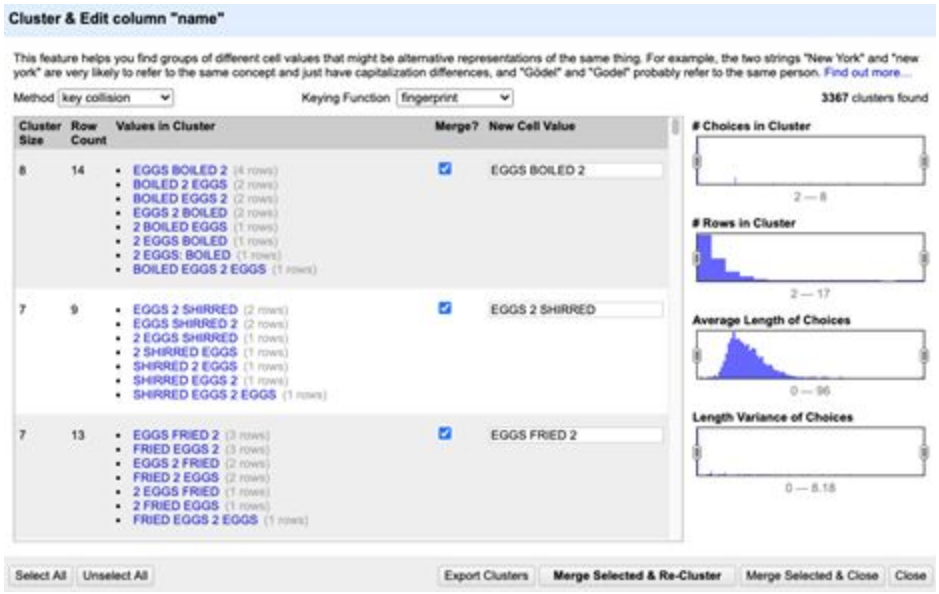

f. Filter the range of date values in ‘first_appeared’ and ‘last_appeared’ columns for values equal to or more than 1851. The ‘On error’ value is set to ‘blank’.




g. Remove punctuations using regex pattern in grel for columns, ‘name’ and ‘description’. Trim spaces, to uppercase. The ‘On error’ value is set to ‘blank’.

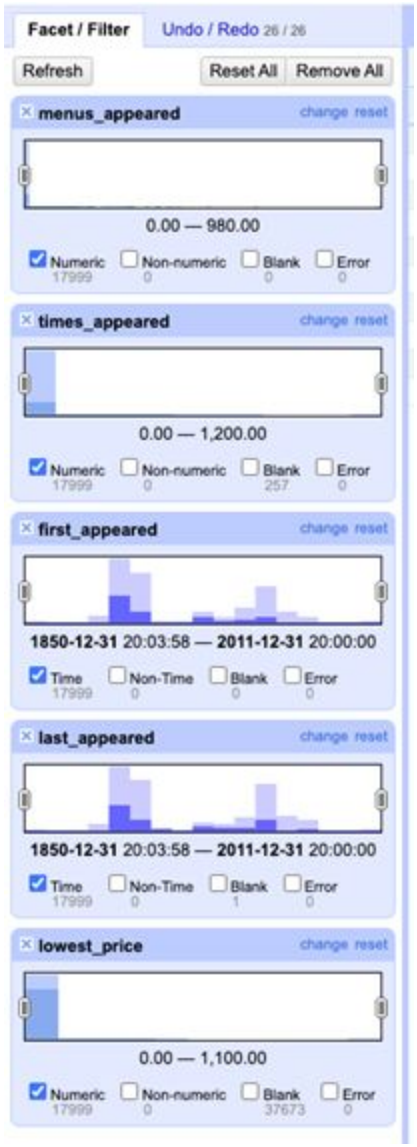



h. Appy cluster and edit for values in column ‘name’. Click on ‘Select All’ and ‘Merge Selected & Re-Cluster’. Perform this operation until no more clusters are found.




i. We use facets to filter the results.

Facet for blank and nulls.




j. Export the cleaned dataset to a csv file.


## 8. Results of Data Cleaning

The following shows the results of the data cleaning steps in Tableau Prep.

| Data Set Name | No of Records After Cleaning | |
|---|---|---|
| | Open Refine | Tableau Prep |
| **Menu.csv** | 5960 | 5960 |
| **MenuPage.csv** | 65614 | 65614 |
| **MenuItem.csv** | 91825 | 91825 |
| **Dish.csv** | 163292 | 163292 |

The records match after cleaning by both Open Refine and Tableau Prep.

## 9. Provenance information from OpenRefine

For our provenance queries we took the workflow output from YesWorkflow, and converted it into Datalog queries.

e(menucleaningwithopenrefine , menu_clean).

e(menu , menucleaningwithopenrefine).
e(menucleaningopenrefineoperations , menucleaningwithopenrefine).
e(menucleaningwithtableau , menu_clean_final).
e(menu_clean , menucleaningwithtableau).
e(menucleaningtableauoperations , menucleaningwithtableau).
e(menupagecleaningwithopenrefine , menupage_clean).
e(menupage , menupagecleaningwithopenrefine).
e(menupagecleaningopenrefineoperations , menupagecleaningwithopenrefine).
e(menupagecleaningwithtableau , menupage_clean_final).
e(menupage_clean , menupagecleaningwithtableau).
e(menupagecleaningtableauoperations , menupagecleaningwithtableau).
e(menuitemcleaningwithopenrefine , menuitem_clean).
e(menuitem , menuitemcleaningwithopenrefine).
e(menuitemcleaningopenrefineoperations , menuitemcleaningwithopenrefine).
e(menuitemcleaningwithtableau , menuitem_clean_final).
e(menuitem_clean , menuitemcleaningwithtableau).
e(menuitemcleaningtableauoperations , menuitemcleaningwithtableau).
e(splitdishfile , dish_105k).
e(splitdishfile , dish_210k).
e(splitdishfile , dish_315k).
e(splitdishfile , dish_420k).
e(splitdishfile , dish_525k).
e(dish , splitdishfile).
e(splitdishfilescript , splitdishfile).
e(dishcleaningwithopenrefine , dish_105k_clean).
e(dishcleaningwithopenrefine , dish_210k_clean).
e(dishcleaningwithopenrefine , dish_315k_clean).
e(dishcleaningwithopenrefine , dish_420k_clean).
e(dishcleaningwithopenrefine , dish_525k_clean).
e(dish_105k , dishcleaningwithopenrefine).
e(dish_210k , dishcleaningwithopenrefine).
e(dish_315k , dishcleaningwithopenrefine).
e(dish_420k , dishcleaningwithopenrefine).
e(dish_525k , dishcleaningwithopenrefine).
e(dishcleaningopenrefineoperations , dishcleaningwithopenrefine).
e(dishcleaningwithtableau , dish_105k_clean_final).
e(dishcleaningwithtableau , dish_210k_clean_final).
e(dishcleaningwithtableau , dish_315k_clean_final).
e(dishcleaningwithtableau , dish_420k_clean_final).
e(dishcleaningwithtableau , dish_525k_clean_final).
e(dish_105k_clean , dishcleaningwithtableau).
e(dish_210k_clean , dishcleaningwithtableau).
e(dish_315k_clean , dishcleaningwithtableau).
e(dish_420k_clean , dishcleaningwithtableau).
e(dish_525k_clean , dishcleaningwithtableau).

e(dishcleaningtableauoperations , dishcleaningwithtableau).
e(mergedishfile , dish_clean_final).
e(dish_105k_clean_final , mergedishfile).
e(dish_210k_clean_final , mergedishfile).
e(dish_315k_clean_final , mergedishfile).
e(dish_420k_clean_final , mergedishfile).
e(dish_525k_clean_final , mergedishfile).
e(mergedishfilescript , mergedishfile).
e(loadmenuinsqlite , menu).
e(menu_clean_final , loadmenuinsqlite).
e(menusqliteloadscript , loadmenuinsqlite).
e(loadmenupageinsqlite , menupage).
e(menupage_clean_final , loadmenupageinsqlite).
e(menupagesqliteloadscript , loadmenupageinsqlite).
e(loadmenuiteminsqlite , menuitem).
e(menuitem_clean_final , loadmenuiteminsqlite).
e(menuitemsqliteloadscript , loadmenuiteminsqlite).
e(loaddishinsqlite , dish).
e(dish_clean_final , loaddishinsqlite).
e(dishsqliteloadscript , loaddishinsqlite).
e(checksqlconstraints , menu).
e(checksqlconstraints , menupage).
e(checksqlconstraints , menuitem).
e(checksqlconstraints , dish).
e(menu , checksqlconstraints).
e(menupage , checksqlconstraints).
e(menuitem , checksqlconstraints).
e(dish , checksqlconstraints).

We ran three different queries. First we wanted to check the ancestors of the menu file.

```
tc(X, Y) :- e(X, Y).
tc(X, Y) :- e(X, Z), tc(Z, Y).
ans_menu(X) :- tc(X, menu).
```

```
colans-MacBook-Pro:data_cleaning colanconnon$ clingo final_prov.lp4
clingo version 5.4.0
Reading from final_prov.lp4
Solving...
Answer: 1
ans_menu(loadmenuinsqlite) ans_menu(checksqlconstraints) ans_menu(menu) ans_menu(menupage) ans_menu(menuitem) ans_menu(dish) ans_menu(menu_clean_fi
nal) ans_menu(menusqliteloadscript) ans_menu(menucleaningwithtableau) ans_menu(loaddishinsqlite) ans_menu(loadmenuiteminsqlite) ans_menu(loadmenupa
geinsqlite) ans_menu(menupage_clean_final) ans_menu(menupagesqliteloadscript) ans_menu(menuitem_clean_final) ans_menu(menuitemsqliteloadscript) ans
_menu(dish_clean_final) ans_menu(dishsqliteloadscript) ans_menu(menu_clean) ans_menu(menucleaningtableauoperations) ans_menu(menucleaningwithopenre
fine) ans_menu(mergedishfile) ans_menu(menuitemcleaningwithtableau) ans_menu(menupagecleaningwithtableau) ans_menu(menupage_clean) ans_menu(menupag
ecleaningtableauoperations) ans_menu(menuitem_clean) ans_menu(menuitemcleaningtableauoperations) ans_menu(dish_105k_clean_final) ans_menu(dish_210k
_clean_final) ans_menu(dish_315k_clean_final) ans_menu(dish_420k_clean_final) ans_menu(dish_525k_clean_final) ans_menu(mergedishfilescript) ans_men
u(menucleaningopenrefineoperations) ans_menu(dishcleaningwithtableau) ans_menu(menuitemcleaningwithopenrefine) ans_menu(menupagecleaningwithopenref
ine) ans_menu(menupagecleaningopenrefineoperations) ans_menu(menuitemcleaningopenrefineoperations) ans_menu(dish_105k_clean) ans_menu(dish_210k_cle
an) ans_menu(dish_315k_clean) ans_menu(dish_420k_clean) ans_menu(dish_525k_clean) ans_menu(dishcleaningtableauoperations) ans_menu(dishcleaningwith
openrefine) ans_menu(dish_105k) ans_menu(dish_210k) ans_menu(dish_315k) ans_menu(dish_420k) ans_menu(dish_525k) ans_menu(dishcleaningopenrefineoper
ations) ans_menu(splitdishfile) ans_menu(splitdishfilescript)
SATISFIABLE

Models       : 1
Calls        : 1
Time         : 0.113s (Solving: 0.00s 1st Model: 0.00s Unsat: 0.00s)
CPU Time     : 0.107s
colans-MacBook-Pro:data_cleaning colanconnon$
```

Next we checked the ancestors of menupage

tc(X, Y) :- e(X, Y).
tc(X, Y) :- e(X, Z), tc(Z, Y).
ans_menu_page(X) :- tc(X, menupage).

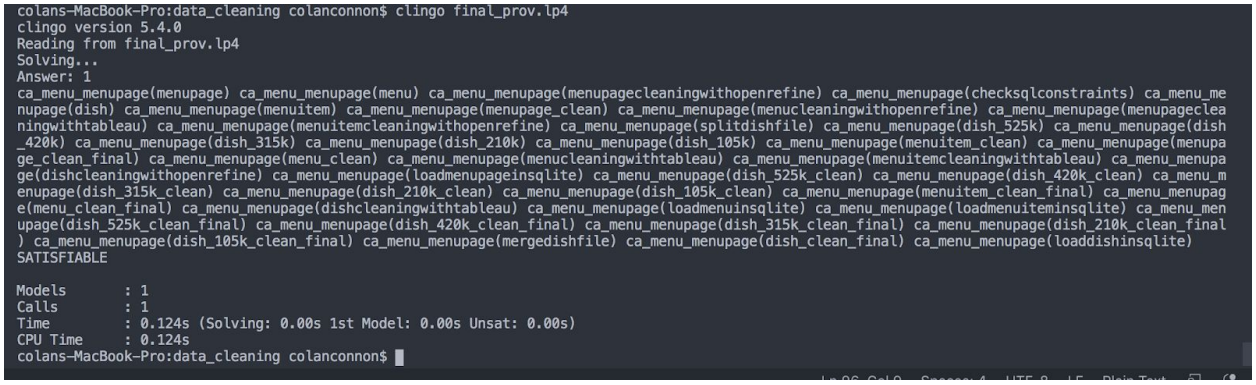
```
colans-MacBook-Pro:data_cleaning colanconnon$ clingo final_prov.lp4
clingo version 5.4.0
Reading from final_prov.lp4
Solving...
Answer: 1
ans_menu_page(loadmenupageinsqlite) ans_menu_page(checksqlconstraints) ans_menu_page(menu) ans_menu_page(menupage) ans_menu_page(menuitem) ans_menu
_page(dish) ans_menu_page(menupage_clean_final) ans_menu_page(menupagesqliteloadscript) ans_menu_page(menupagecleaningwithtableau) ans_menu_page(lo
addishinsqlite) ans_menu_page(loadmenuiteminsqlite) ans_menu_page(loadmenuinsqlite) ans_menu_page(menu_clean_final) ans_menu_page(menusqliteloadscr
ipt) ans_menu_page(menuitem_clean_final) ans_menu_page(menuitemsqliteloadscript) ans_menu_page(dish_clean_final) ans_menu_page(dishsqliteloadscript
) ans_menu_page(menupage_clean) ans_menu_page(menupagecleaningtableauoperations) ans_menu_page(menupagecleaningwithopenrefine) ans_menu_page(merged
ishfile) ans_menu_page(menuitemcleaningwithtableau) ans_menu_page(menucleaningwithtableau) ans_menu_page(menu_clean) ans_menu_page(menucleaningtabl
eauoperations) ans_menu_page(menuitem_clean) ans_menu_page(menuitemcleaningtableauoperations) ans_menu_page(dish_105k_clean_final) ans_menu_page(di
sh_210k_clean_final) ans_menu_page(dish_315k_clean_final) ans_menu_page(dish_420k_clean_final) ans_menu_page(dish_525k_clean_final) ans_menu_page(m
ergedishfilescript) ans_menu_page(menupagecleaningopenrefineoperations) ans_menu_page(dishcleaningwithtableau) ans_menu_page(menuitemcleaningwithop
enrefine) ans_menu_page(menucleaningwithopenrefine) ans_menu_page(menucleaningopenrefineoperations) ans_menu_page(menuitemcleaningopenrefineoperati
ons) ans_menu_page(dish_105k_clean) ans_menu_page(dish_210k_clean) ans_menu_page(dish_315k_clean) ans_menu_page(dish_420k_clean) ans_menu_page(dish
_525k_clean) ans_menu_page(dishcleaningtableauoperations) ans_menu_page(dishcleaningwithopenrefine) ans_menu_page(dish_105k) ans_menu_page(dish_210
k) ans_menu_page(dish_315k) ans_menu_page(dish_420k) ans_menu_page(dish_525k) ans_menu_page(dishcleaningopenrefineoperations) ans_menu_page(splitdi
shfile) ans_menu_page(splitdishfilescript)
SATISFIABLE

Models       : 1
Calls        : 1
Time         : 0.147s (Solving: 0.00s 1st Model: 0.00s Unsat: 0.00s)
CPU Time     : 0.147s
```

As we can see they share mostly the same ancestors as the start and end in similar spots in the workflow. We can verify the steps they share by running a common ancestors query.

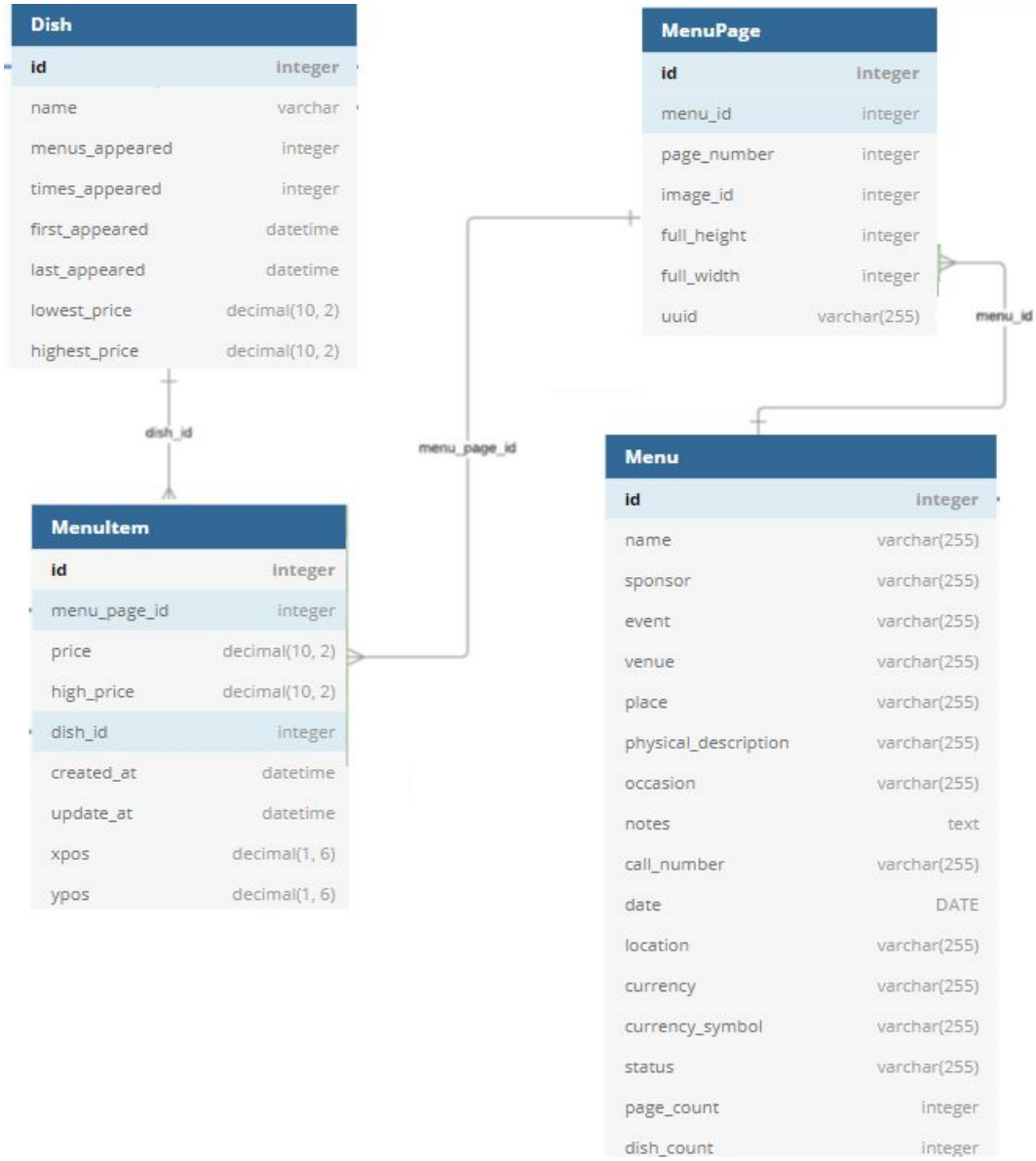
ca(X, A, A) :- tc(X, A).
ca(A, X, A) :- tc(X, A).
ca(X,Y,A) :- tc(X, A), tc(Y, A), X != Y.

ca_menu_menupage(X) :- ca(menu, menupage, X).




## 10. Relational Schema

10.1 Below is the schema in which there are four tables (one for each input file): Dish, Menuitem, Menupage, and Menu.




10.2 The following are the sql scripts that have been used to implement the above schema:

**Dish.csv**

```
create table Dish(
name varchar(255) null,
id integer PRIMARY KEY asc not null,
menus_appeared integer not null,
times_appeared integer not null,
first_appeared datetime not null,
last_appeared datetime not null,
lowest_price decimal(10, 2) null,
```

```
highest_price decimal(10, 2) null);
```

**Menu.csv**

```
create table Menu(
id integer primary key asc not null,
name varchar(255) null,
sponsor varchar(255) null,
event varchar(255) null,
venue varchar(255) null,
place varchar(255) null,
physical_description varchar(255) null,
occasion varchar(255) null,
notes text null,
call_number varchar(255) null,
date DATE,
location varchar(255) null,
currency varchar(255) null,
currency_symbol varchar(255) null,
status varchar(255) null,
page_count integer,
dish_count integer);
```

**MenuPage.csv**

```
create table MenuPage(
id integer primary key asc not null,
menu_id integer not null,
page_number integer,
image_id integer,
full_height integer,
full_width integer,
uuid varchar(255),
FOREIGN KEY(menu_id) REFERENCES  Menu(id));
```

**MenuItem.csv**

```
create table MenuItem(
id integer primary key asc not null,
menu_page_id integer not null,
price decimal(10, 2) null,
high_price decimal(10, 2) null,
dish_id integer not null,
created_at datetime not null,
update_at datetime not null,
xpos decimal(1, 6),
ypos decimal(1, 6),
FOREIGN KEY(menu_page_id) REFERENCES  MenuPage(id),
FOREIGN KEY(dish_id) REFERENCES  Dish(id));
```

# 11. Integrity Constraints

The following are the integrity constraints for the above tables that we have created:

**Dish (table)**

- Id should not be Null
- Menus_appeared or times_appeared cannot be NULL.

- First_appeared and last_appeared also cannot be null.
- Lowest price of the dish should be less than the highest price

**Menu (table)**

- Id cannot be Null
- Date cannot be null and range of date has to be between 1850 – 2020.

**MenuPage (table)**

- Id cannot be Null
- Menu_Id cannot be Null
- enforce that menu_id must be in menu table

**MenuItem (table)**

- Id cannot be Null
- Menu_page_id cannot be Null
- Dish_id cannot be null
- enforce that dish_id must occur in dish table
- enforce that menu_page_id must occur in menu_page table

## 12. Loading data into database

We loaded the data via sqlite command line interface.

```
.mode csv
.import ./NYPL-Menus/Dish_Clean_Final.csv Dish
.import ./NYPL-Menus/Menu_Clean_Final.csv Menu
.import ./NYPL-Menus/MenuPage_Clean_Final.csv MenuPage
.import ./NYPL-Menus/MenuItem_Clean_Final.csv MenuItem
```

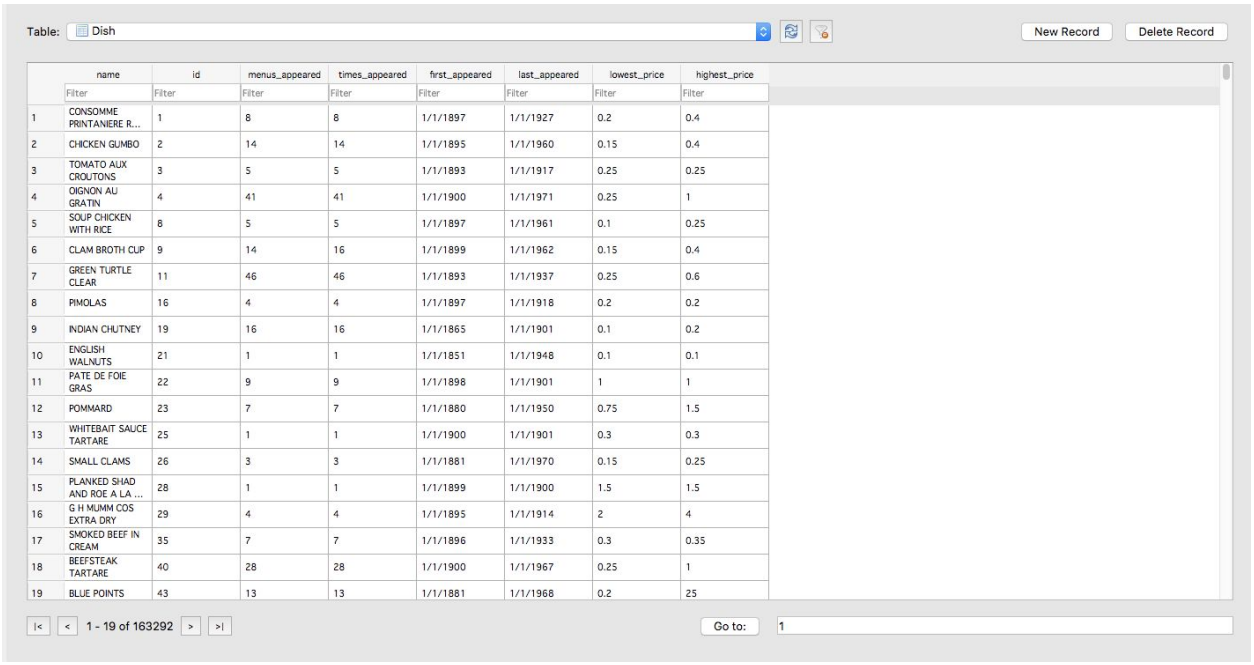


Table: Dish
New Record
Delete Record
name
id
menus_appeared
times_appeared
first_appeared
last_appeared
lowest_price
highest_price
Filter
1 CONSOMME PRINTANIERE R... 1 8 8 1/1/1897 1/1/1927 0.2 0.4
2 CHICKEN GUMBO 2 14 14 1/1/1895 1/1/1960 0.15 0.4
3 TOMATO AUX CROUTONS 3 5 5 1/1/1893 1/1/1917 0.25 0.25
4 OIGNON AU GRATIN 4 41 41 1/1/1900 1/1/1971 0.25 1
5 SOUP CHICKEN WITH RICE 8 5 5 1/1/1897 1/1/1961 0.1 0.25
6 CLAM BROTH CUP 9 14 16 1/1/1899 1/1/1962 0.15 0.4
7 GREEN TURTLE CLEAR 11 46 46 1/1/1893 1/1/1937 0.25 0.6
8 PIMOLAS 16 4 4 1/1/1897 1/1/1918 0.2 0.2
9 INDIAN CHUTNEY 19 16 16 1/1/1865 1/1/1901 0.1 0.2
10 ENGLISH WALNUTS 21 1 1 1/1/1851 1/1/1948 0.1 0.1
11 PATE DE FOIE GRAS 22 9 9 1/1/1898 1/1/1901 1 1
12 POMMARD 23 7 7 1/1/1880 1/1/1950 0.75 1.5
13 WHITEBAIT SAUCE TARTARE 25 1 1 1/1/1900 1/1/1901 0.3 0.3
14 SMALL CLAMS 26 3 3 1/1/1881 1/1/1970 0.15 0.25
15 PLANKED SHAD AND ROE A LA ... 28 1 1 1/1/1899 1/1/1900 1.5 1.5
16 G H MUMM COS EXTRA DRY 29 4 4 1/1/1895 1/1/1914 2 4
17 SMOKED BEEF IN CREAM 35 7 7 1/1/1896 1/1/1933 0.3 0.35
18 BEEFSTEAK TARTARE 40 28 28 1/1/1900 1/1/1967 0.25 1
19 BLUE POINTS 43 13 13 1/1/1881 1/1/1968 0.2 25
|< < 1 - 19 of 163292 > >|
Go to: 1

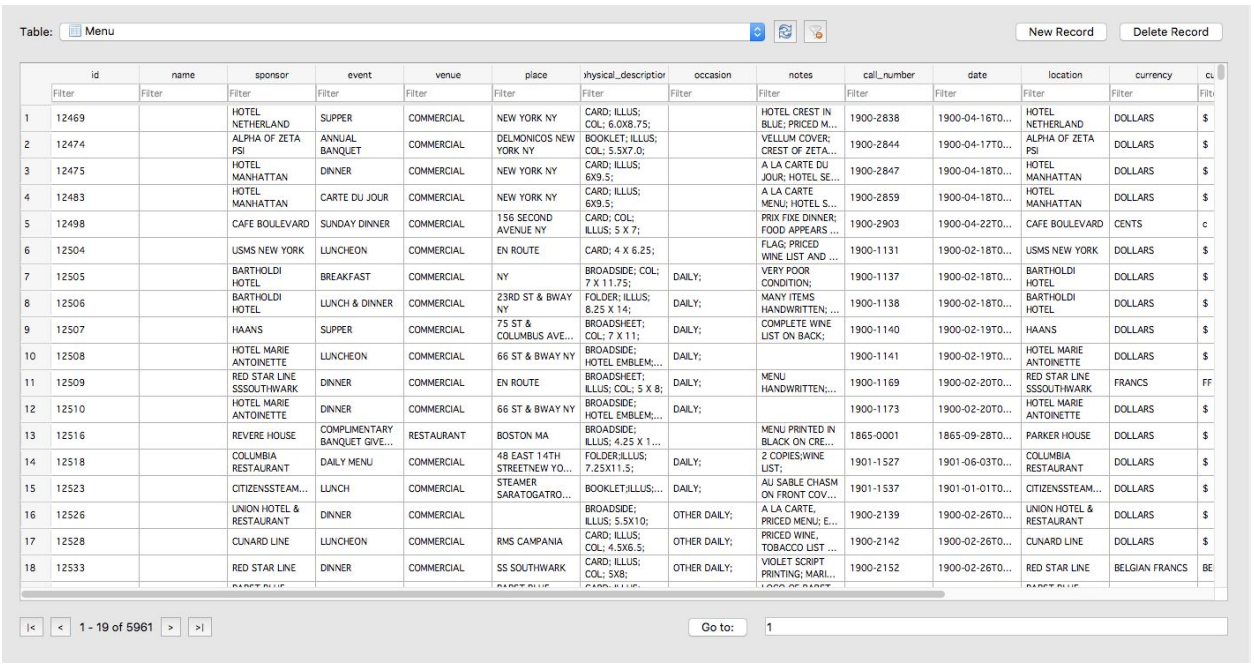


Table: Menu
New Record
Delete Record
id
name
sponsor
event
venue
place
physical_description
occasion
notes
call_number
date
location
currency
Filter
1 12469 HOTEL NETHERLAND SUPPER COMMERCIAL NEW YORK NY CARD; ILLUS; COL; 6.0X8.75; HOTEL CREST IN BLUE; PRICED M... 1900-2838 1900-04-16T0... HOTEL NETHERLAND DOLLARS $
2 12474 ALPHA OF ZETA PSI ANNUAL BANQUET COMMERCIAL DELMONICOS NEW YORK NY BOOKLET; ILLUS; COL; 5.5X7.0; VELLUM COVER; CREST OF ZETA... 1900-2844 1900-04-17T0... ALPHA OF ZETA PSI DOLLARS $
3 12475 HOTEL MANHATTAN DINNER COMMERCIAL NEW YORK NY CARD; ILLUS; 6X9.5; A LA CARTE DU JOUR; HOTEL SE... 1900-2847 1900-04-18T0... HOTEL MANHATTAN DOLLARS $
4 12483 HOTEL MANHATTAN CARTE DU JOUR COMMERCIAL NEW YORK NY CARD; ILLUS; 6X9.5; A LA CARTE MENU; HOTEL S... 1900-2859 1900-04-18T0... HOTEL MANHATTAN DOLLARS $
5 12498 CAFE BOULEVARD SUNDAY DINNER COMMERCIAL 156 SECOND AVENUE NY CARD; COL; ILLUS; 5 X 7; PRIX FIXE DINNER; FOOD APPEARS ... 1900-2903 1900-04-22T0... CAFE BOULEVARD CENTS c
6 12504 USMS NEW YORK LUNCHEON COMMERCIAL EN ROUTE CARD; 4 X 6.25; FLAG; PRICED WINE LIST AND ... 1900-1131 1900-02-18T0... USMS NEW YORK DOLLARS $
7 12505 BARTHOLDI HOTEL BREAKFAST COMMERCIAL NY BROADSIDE; COL; 7 X 11.75; DAILY; VERY POOR CONDITION; 1900-1137 1900-02-18T0... BARTHOLDI HOTEL DOLLARS $
8 12506 BARTHOLDI HOTEL LUNCH & DINNER COMMERCIAL 23RD ST & BWAY NY FOLDER; ILLUS; 8.25 X 14; DAILY; MANY ITEMS HANDWRITTEN; ... 1900-1138 1900-02-18T0... BARTHOLDI HOTEL DOLLARS $
9 12507 HAANS SUPPER COMMERCIAL 75 ST & COLUMBUS AVE... BROADSHEET; COL; 7 X 11; DAILY; COMPLETE WINE LIST ON BACK; 1900-1140 1900-02-19T0... HAANS DOLLARS $
10 12508 HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE LUNCHEON COMMERCIAL 66 ST & BWAY NY BROADSIDE; HOTEL EMBLEM;... DAILY; 1900-1141 1900-02-19T0... HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE DOLLARS $
11 12509 RED STAR LINE SSSOUTHWARK DINNER COMMERCIAL EN ROUTE BROADSHEET; ILLUS; COL; 5 X 8; DAILY; MENU HANDWRITTEN;... 1900-1169 1900-02-20T0... RED STAR LINE SSSOUTHWARK FRANCS FF
12 12510 HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE DINNER COMMERCIAL 66 ST & BWAY NY BROADSIDE; HOTEL EMBLEM;... DAILY; 1900-1173 1900-02-20T0... HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE DOLLARS $
13 12516 REVERE HOUSE COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET GIVE... RESTAURANT BOSTON MA BROADSIDE; ILLUS; 4.25 X 1... MENU PRINTED IN BLACK ON CRE... 1865-0001 1865-09-28T0... PARKER HOUSE DOLLARS $
14 12518 COLUMBIA RESTAURANT DAILY MENU COMMERCIAL 48 EAST 14TH STREETNEW YO... FOLDER;ILLUS; 7.25X11.5; DAILY; 2 COPIES;WINE LIST; 1901-1527 1901-06-03T0... COLUMBIA RESTAURANT DOLLARS $
15 12523 CITIZENSSTEAM... LUNCH COMMERCIAL STEAMER SARATOGATRO... BOOKLET;ILLUS;... DAILY; AU SABLE CHASM ON FRONT COV... 1901-1537 1901-01-01T0... CITIZENSSTEAM... DOLLARS $
16 12526 UNION HOTEL & RESTAURANT DINNER COMMERCIAL BROADSIDE; ILLUS; 5.5X10; OTHER DAILY; A LA CARTE, PRICED MENU; E... 1900-2139 1900-02-26T0... UNION HOTEL & RESTAURANT DOLLARS $
17 12528 CUNARD LINE LUNCHEON COMMERCIAL RMS CAMPANIA CARD; ILLUS; COL; 4.5X6.5; OTHER DAILY; PRICED WINE, TOBACCO LIST ... 1900-2142 1900-02-26T0... CUNARD LINE DOLLARS $
18 12533 RED STAR LINE DINNER COMMERCIAL SS SOUTHWARK CARD; ILLUS; COL; 5X8; OTHER DAILY; VIOLET SCRIPT PRINTING; MARI... 1900-2152 1900-02-26T0... RED STAR LINE BELGIAN FRANCS BE
|< < 1 - 19 of 5961 > >|
Go to: 1

Table: MenuItem

New Record | Delete Record

| | id | menu_page_id | price | high_price | dish_id | created_at | update_at | xpos | ypos |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Filter | Filter | Filter | Filter | Filter | Filter | Filter | Filter | Filter |
| 1 | 5 | 3079 | 0.5 | 1 | 5 | 2011-03-28T1... | 2011-04-13T1... | 0.105714 | 0.313178 |
| 2 | 24 | 3079 | 1.5 | 3 | 23 | 2011-03-29T1... | 2011-04-13T1... | 0.0814286 | 0.470795 |
| 3 | 82 | 3079 | 0.75 | 1.5 | 75 | 2011-04-13T1... | 2011-04-13T1... | 0.101429 | 0.323457 |
| 4 | 83 | 3079 | 2 | 4 | 76 | 2011-04-13T1... | 2011-04-13T1... | 0.0842857 | 0.481759 |
| 5 | 145 | 1291 | 0.75 | 1.5 | 133 | 2011-04-14T2... | 2011-04-14T2... | 0.107143 | 0.742283 |
| 6 | 1134 | 1434 | 0.25 | 0.4 | 823 | 2011-04-19T1... | 2011-07-12T2... | 0.508571 | 0.90681 |
| 7 | 1136 | 1434 | 0.25 | 0.4 | 777 | 2011-04-19T1... | 2011-07-12T2... | 0.504286 | 0.964114 |
| 8 | 1149 | 1434 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 836 | 2011-04-19T1... | 2011-07-12T2... | 0.504286 | 0.892735 |
| 9 | 1153 | 1434 | 0.25 | 0.4 | 839 | 2011-04-19T1... | 2011-07-12T2... | 0.504286 | 0.878661 |
| 10 | 1455 | 168 | 40 | 40 | 1034 | 2011-04-19T1... | 2011-12-05T0... | 0.217143 | 0.223982 |
| 11 | 1459 | 168 | 0.25 | 0.4 | 1037 | 2011-04-19T1... | 2011-04-19T2... | 0.52 | 0.223982 |
| 12 | 1471 | 168 | 0.25 | 0.4 | 57354 | 2011-04-19T1... | 2011-05-08T1... | 0.0685714 | 0.268416 |
| 13 | 1550 | 1291 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1100 | 2011-04-19T1... | 2012-04-06T1... | 0.115714 | 0.778974 |
| 14 | 1568 | 168 | 0.35 | 0.6 | 193 | 2011-04-19T2... | 2011-04-19T2... | 0.0585714 | 0.330986 |
| 15 | 1571 | 168 | 0.35 | 0.6 | 1115 | 2011-04-19T2... | 2011-04-19T2... | 0.0614286 | 0.342774 |
| 16 | 1574 | 168 | 0.35 | 0.6 | 1117 | 2011-04-19T2... | 2011-04-19T2... | 0.0571429 | 0.359097 |
| 17 | 1583 | 168 | 0.25 | 0.4 | 161 | 2011-04-19T2... | 2011-04-19T2... | 0.734286 | 0.238491 |
| 18 | 1587 | 168 | 0.25 | 0.4 | 399 | 2011-04-19T2... | 2011-05-08T1... | 0.0542857 | 0.279298 |
| 19 | 1593 | 168 | 0.25 | 0.4 | 6464 | 2011-04-19T2... | 2011-05-08T1... | 0.28 | 0.282018 |

|< < 1 - 19 of 91825 > >|  Go to: 1

Table: MenuPage

New Record | Delete Record

| | id | menu_id | page_number | image_id | full_height | full_width | uuid |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Filter | Filter | Filter | Filter | Filter | Filter | Filter |
| 1 | 119 | 12460 | 1 | 1603595 | 7230 | 5428 | 510d47e4-2955-a3d9-e040-e00... |
| 2 | 120 | 12460 | 2 | 1603596 | 5428 | 7230 | 510d47e4-2956-a3d9-e040-e00... |
| 3 | 121 | 12460 | 3 | 1603597 | 7230 | 5428 | 510d47e4-2957-a3d9-e040-e00... |
| 4 | 122 | 12460 | 4 | 1603598 | 7230 | 5428 | 510d47e4-2958-a3d9-e040-e00... |
| 5 | 123 | 12461 | 1 | 1603591 | 7230 | 5428 | 510d47e4-2959-a3d9-e040-e00... |
| 6 | 124 | 12461 | 2 | 1603592 | 7230 | 5428 | 510d47e4-295a-a3d9-e040-e00... |
| 7 | 125 | 12461 | 3 | 1603593 | 7230 | 5428 | 510d47e4-295b-a3d9-e040-e00... |
| 8 | 126 | 12461 | 4 | 1603594 | 7230 | 5428 | 510d47e4-295c-a3d9-e040-e00... |
| 9 | 127 | 12462 | 2 | 4000001128 | | | 510d47db-1ef8-a3d9-e040-e00... |
| 10 | 128 | 12462 | 1 | 474450 | | | 510d47db-1ef9-a3d9-e040-e00... |
| 11 | 129 | 12463 | 2 | 4000009170 | 3074 | 2046 | 510d47db-491e-a3d9-e040-e00... |
| 12 | 130 | 12463 | 1 | 466928 | 3049 | 2004 | 510D47DB-491F-A3D9-E040-E0... |
| 13 | 131 | 12464 | 2 | 4000009171 | 3690 | 2888 | 510d47db-4920-a3d9-e040-e00... |
| 14 | 132 | 12464 | 1 | 466930 | 3679 | 2866 | 510d47db-4921-a3d9-e040-e00... |
| 15 | 133 | 12465 | 2 | 4000009172 | 3413 | 2307 | 510d47db-4922-a3d9-e040-e00... |
| 16 | 134 | 12465 | 1 | 466931 | 3411 | 2291 | 510d47db-4923-a3d9-e040-e00... |
| 17 | 135 | 12466 | 2 | 4000009173 | 3352 | 2312 | 510d47db-4924-a3d9-e040-e00... |
| 18 | 136 | 12466 | 1 | 466932 | 3365 | 2305 | 510d47db-4925-a3d9-e040-e00... |
| 19 | 137 | 12467 | 2 | 4000009174 | 3090 | 2102 | 510d47db-4926-a3d9-e040-e00... |

|< < 1 - 19 of 65735 > >|  Go to: 1

# 13. Check Integrity Constraints

- **IC check for Dish table**

Select * from dish where id is null
Select * from dish where menus_appeared is null or times_appeared is null

-- last_appeared can’t be before first_appeared
select * from dish where last_appeared < first_appeared;

Select * from dish where lowest_price > highest_price

- **IC check for Menu table**

  Select * from menu where id is null

  --- date can't be less than 1850 and greater than 2020
  select id, name, event, venue, date
  from menu
  where date is not null and date != '' and (date < '1850-01-01' or date > '2020-07-01');

- **IC check for MenuItem table**

  select * from menuitem where id is null
  select * from menuitem where dish_id is null
  select * from menuitem where menu_page_id is null
  -- price must not be higher than high price
  select id, price, high_price from menuitem where price > high_price;

- **IC check for MenuPage table**

  Select * from menupage where id is null
  Select * from menupage where menu_id is null

- **Some additional constraints**

  The count of the dish id in menu items must be equal to times appeared

  select dish_id, name, count(dish_id), times_appeared
  from MenuItem
  join dish on MenuItem.dish_id = dish.id
  group by dish_id, name
  having count(dish_id) != dish.times_appeared

```
-- The low price of a dish must be equal to the lowest price from menu item

select dish_id, name, dish.lowest_price, min(menuitem.price) from dish
join menuitem on menuitem.dish_id = dish.id
group by dish_id, name
having min(menuitem.price) != dish.lowest_price


-- The highest price of a dish must equal to the highest price from menu item

select dish_id, name, dish.lowest_price, max(menuitem.price) from dish
join menuitem on menuitem.dish_id = dish.id
group by dish_id, name
having max(menuitem.price) != dish.lowest_price;


 -- count of the menu ids must match menus appeared

select dish_id, name, count(menu_id), menus_appeared
from MenuItem
join dish on MenuItem.dish_id = dish.id
join MenuPage on MenuPage.id = menuitem.menu_page_id
group by dish_id, name
having count(menu_id) != dish.menus_appeared;
```

## 14. Repair integrity constraints

When doing the integrity constraints we found data that didn't pass them so we used the following queries to transform them.

```
delete from menuitem where dish_id not in (select id from dish);
37642 rows deleted


delete from menupage where menu_id not in (select id from menu);
47937 rows deleted


delete from menuitem where menu_page_id not in (select id from menupage);
1526 rows deleted


update menuitem set high_price = price where id in (select id from menuitem where price
> high_price);
```

1268 rows updated

```
update dish set times_appeared = coalesce((

    select coalesce(count(dish_id), 0) as cnt
    from MenuItem
    where dish_id = dish.id
    group by dish_id
), 0) where id in (
    select dish_id
    from MenuItem
    join dish on MenuItem.dish_id = dish.id
    group by dish_id, name
    having count(dish_id) != dish.times_appeared
);
```

6684 rows updated

```
update dish set lowest_price = coalesce((
    select min(menuitem.price)
    from menuitem
    where dish_id = dish.id
    group by dish_id
    having min(menuitem.price) != dish.lowest_price
), 0) where id in (
    select dish_id
    from dish
    join menuitem on menuitem.dish_id = dish.id
    group by dish_id
    having min(menuitem.price) != dish.lowest_price
);
```

2294 rows updated

```
update dish set highest_price = coalesce((
    select max(menuitem.price)
    from menuitem
    where dish_id = dish.id
    group by dish_id
```

```
    having max(menuitem.price) != dish.highest_price
), 0) where id in (
    select dish_id
    from dish
    join menuitem on menuitem.dish_id = dish.id
    group by dish_id
    having max(menuitem.price) != dish.highest_price
);
```
24394 rows updated

```
update dish set menus_appeared = coalesce((
    select  count(menu_id)
    from MenuItem
    join MenuPage on MenuPage.id = menuitem.menu_page_id
    where menuitem.dish_id = dish.id
    group by dish_id
    having count(menu_id) != dish.menus_appeared
), 0) where id in (
    select dish_id
    from MenuItem
    join dish on MenuItem.dish_id = dish.id
    join MenuPage on MenuPage.id = menuitem.menu_page_id
    group by dish_id, name
    having count(menu_id) != dish.menus_appeared
);
```
6770 rows updated

After running all update queries, all integrity constraints passed with no reported issues.

## 15. Create a Workflow Model

We have used YesWorkflow editor to generate the overall workflow diagram and OR2YWTool to generate workflow diagrams for the OpenRefine data cleaning steps.

The overall workflow diagram contains 4 stages - OpenRefineSequence, TableauCleaningSequence, SQLiteLoadingOperations and SQLIntegrityConstraintsCheck.

**1. OpenRefineSequence:**

- Inputs: Menu.csv, MenuPage.csv, MenuItem.csv and Dish.csv.
- Outputs: Menu_Clean.csv, MenuPage_Clean.csv, MenuItem_Clean.csv and Dish_Clean.csv.
- Dependency: OpenRefine tool.

**2. TableauCleaningSequence:**

- Inputs: Menu_Clean.csv, MenuPage_Clean.csv, MenuItem_Clean.csv and Dish_Clean.csv.
- Outputs: Menu_Clean_Final.csv, MenuPage_Clean_Final.csv, MenuItem_Clean_Final.csv and Dish_Clean_Final.csv.
- Dependency: Tableau Desktop Software.

**3. SQLiteLoadingOperations:**

- Inputs: Menu_Clean_Final.csv, MenuPage_Clean_Final.csv, MenuItem_Clean_Final.csv and Dish_Clean_Final.csv.
- Outputs: SQLite Tables - Menu, MenuPage, MenuItem and Dish.
- Dependency: SQLite software.

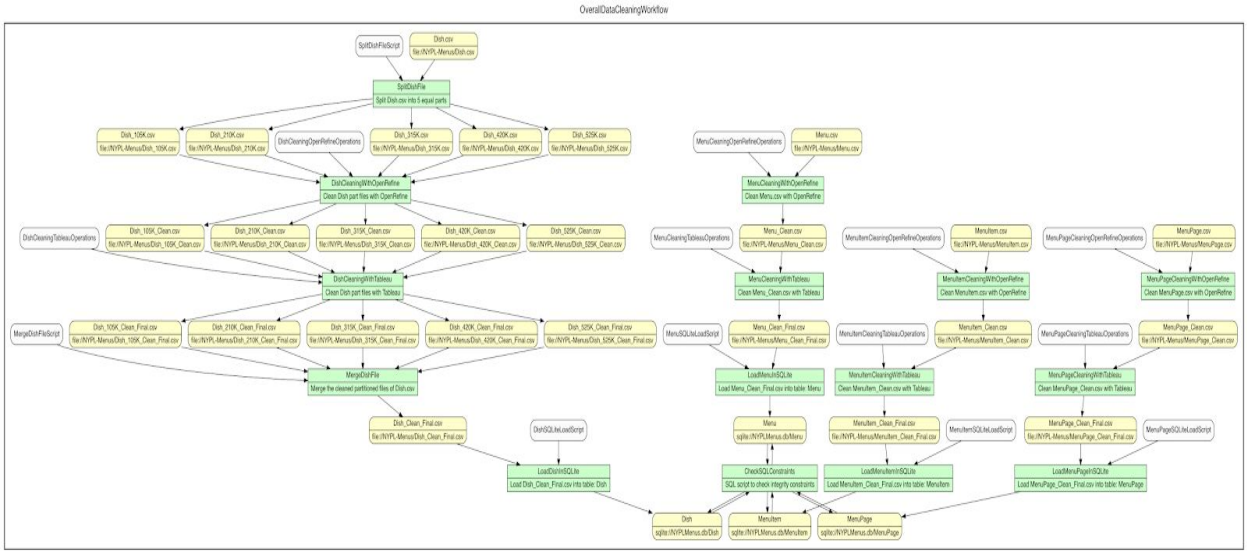
**4. SQLIntegrityConstraintsCheck:**

- Inputs: SQLite Tables - Menu, MenuPage, MenuItem and Dish.
- Outputs: SQLite Tables - Menu, MenuPage, MenuItem and Dish.
- Dependency: SQLite software.

## 16. Visual representation of your overall workflow

Below diagram is the visual representation of the overall workflow of our data cleaning process.

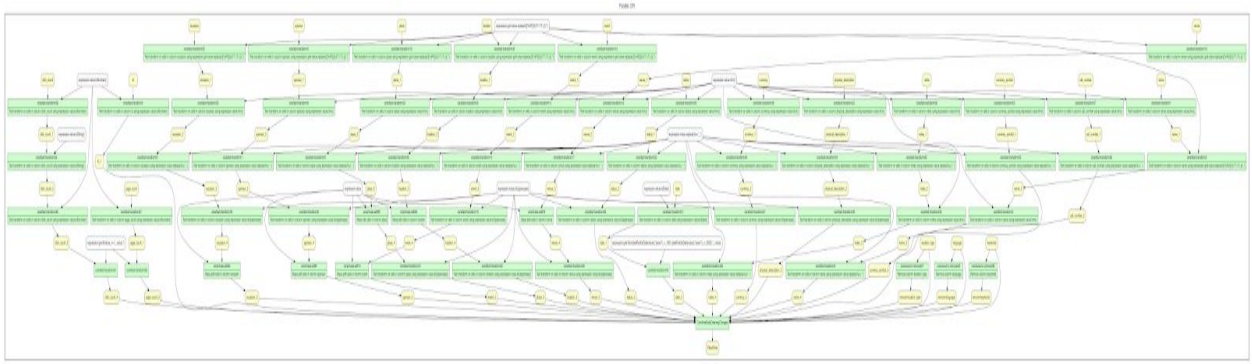
Please note that, to generate the .gv file and .png file using YesWorkflow, we renamed the “Overflow_Workflow.txt” to “Overflow_Workflow.py” as YesWorkflow doesn’t support the TXT files as input.



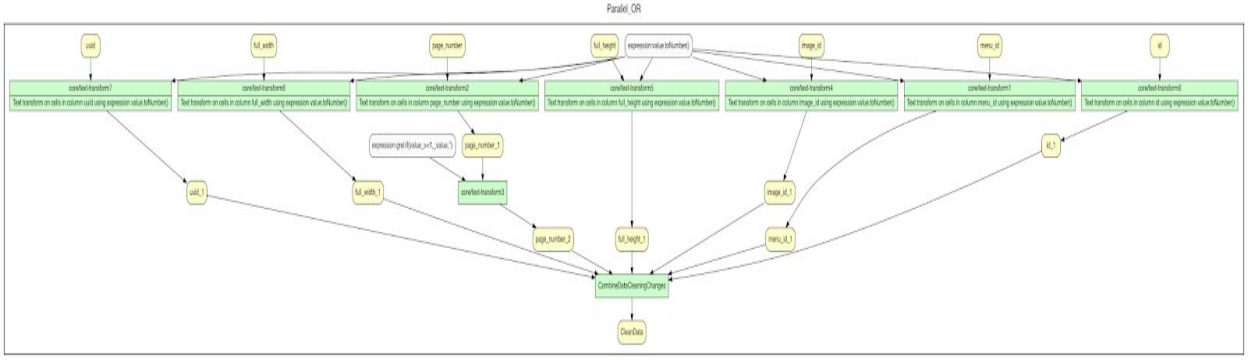

## 17. Visual representation of your OpenRefine workflow

Below diagrams provide a visual representation of the OpenRefine workflow for each of the files in the dataset. The .gv and .png files for the OpenRefine workflows are generated using OR2YWTool.

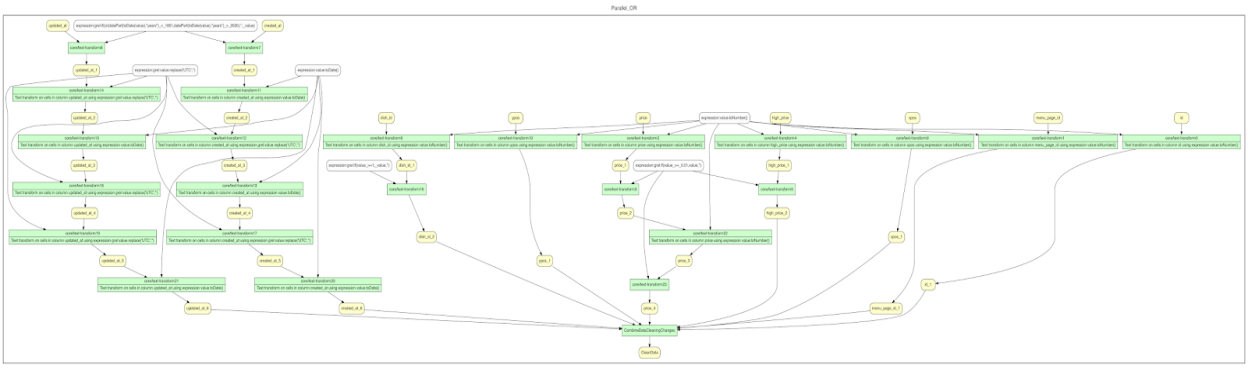
### Menu.csv



### MenuPage.csv



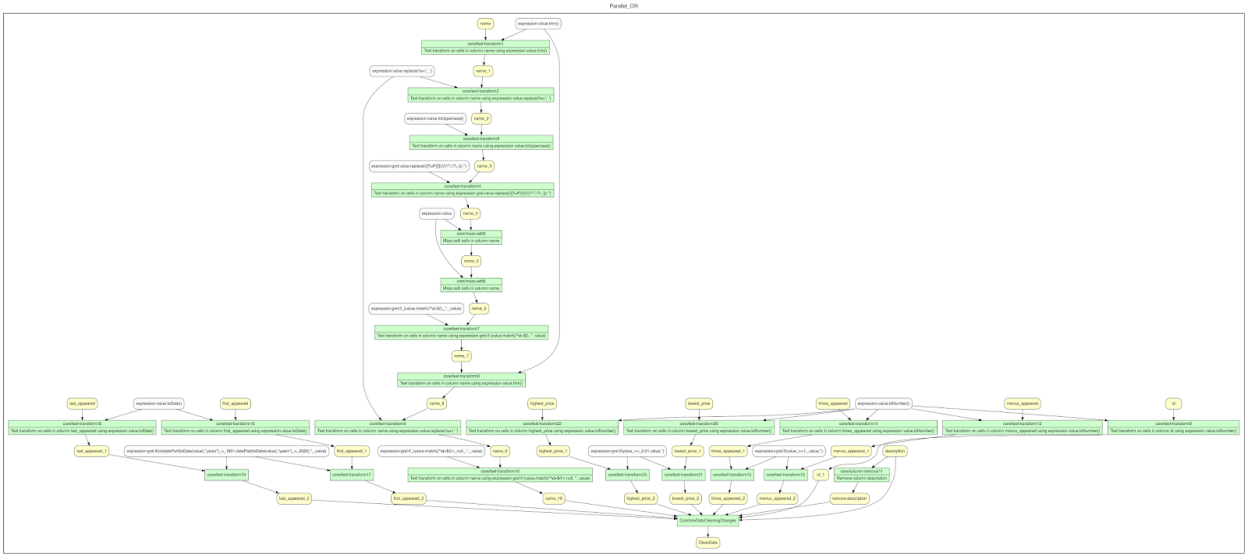

## MenuItem.csv




## Dish.csv

As we cleaned this file by partitioning into 5 parts, we got 5 OpenRefine history json files. The workflow for each of those json files is attached in the reference section.

Below image is the visual representation of the OpenRefine workflow for this file by consolidating the steps from all the 5 OpenRefine history json files.



## 18. Further analysis/takeaways/challenges

The most challenging task in this data cleaning project was how to clean up the files in a way such that we do not eliminate the important data. For eg. The dish file was extremely big and we had to partition it into 5 parts with Tableau Prep and clean individual file. We could not use OpenRefine for cleaning the dish file.
We had to rely on suggested cluster values as there were more than 3000 + clusters identified by Open Refine and Tableau Prep.
For the remaining files, since the data is so huge it was not always possible to check the integrity of each and every data item. So we had to partly rely on what the clustering suggestions were provided by OpenRefine.