CS513: Theory & Practice of Data Cleaning Project

Phase II - Report

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Summer 2023

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Team 140 information:

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1. Actual data cleaning workflow

Step I: Python (stage1.ipynb)

Input file: Menu.csv, Dish.csv, MenuPage.csv, MenuItem.csv

- 1. In the string columns (such as occasion), delete the following characters ()[];?
- 2. Also, for the string columns, convert NaN to "Unknown"
- 3. Every single name is converted to title case
- 4. This transformation has been applied to
 - a. 'name' column of 'dish' dataset
 - b. 'name','sponsor','event','venue','place','occasion','notes','location' columns of 'menu' dataset

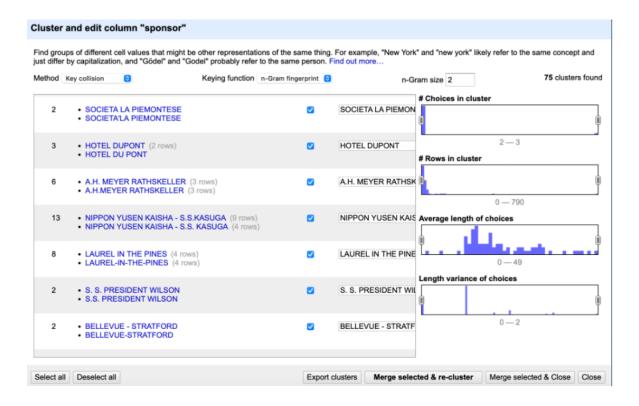
<u>Output file : Menu_stage1.csv, MenuPgae_stage1.csv, MenuItem_stage1.csv, Dish_stage1.csv</u>

Step II: OpenRefine

Cleaning of Menu_stage1.csv

For column: sponsor and event

- 1) Trim leading and trailing white spaces
- (2) Collapse consecutive white spaces
- (3) Convert all column values to upper case
- (4) Remove special characters using GREL (%, #, !, /, (,), [,], ?)
- (5) Replace ";" with a space instead and then trim leading/trailing white spaces
- (6) Make a facet and perform the cluster operation using the key-collision method and fingerprint function. Next merge the selected clusters.
- (7) Repeat the previous step with n-gram, fingerprint, meta-phone3, and cologne-phonetic methods.



For column: physical_description

- (1) Split the columns using ';'
- (2) Then rename the first column: physical_description_type
- (3) Use GREL to join 'physical_description 1', 'physical_description 2', 'physical_description 3', and 'physical_description 4'.

- (4)One column 'physical_description 1' renamed to physical_description_type.
- (5) 'physical_description 2', 'physical_description 3', and 'physical_description 4' are combined using '- ' to separate the values from the different columns (Remember the space before and after the dash) to column physical_description_additional.

For column: date

(1) Convert date format to YYYY-MM-DD

For column: call_number and id

- (1) Trim leading/trailing white spaces
- (2) Collapse consecutive white spaces

<u>Unchanged columns: name, keywords, language, status, page_count, dish_count</u>

Output file : Menu_clean.csv

Cleaning of MenuPage stage1.csv

There was nothing to be refined here so the

<u>Unchanged columns: id, menu id, page number, image id, full height, full width, uuid</u>

Output file : MenuPage clean.csv

<u>Cleaning of MenuItem_stage1.csv</u>

For column: created at

(1) Convert date format to YYYY-MM-DD

For column: updated at

(1) Convert date format to YYYY-MM-DD

<u>Unchanged columns: id, menu_page_id, price, high_price, dish_id, created_at, updated_at, xpos, ypos</u>

Output file: MenuItem_clean.csv

Cleaning of Dish stage1.csv

For column: name

(1) Use key-collision to cluster values.

Output file: Dish clean.csv

Step III: Develop Relational Database Schema

Schema: Below, is the schema in which there are four tables (one for each input file): dish, menuitem, menupage, and menu for the cleaned data.

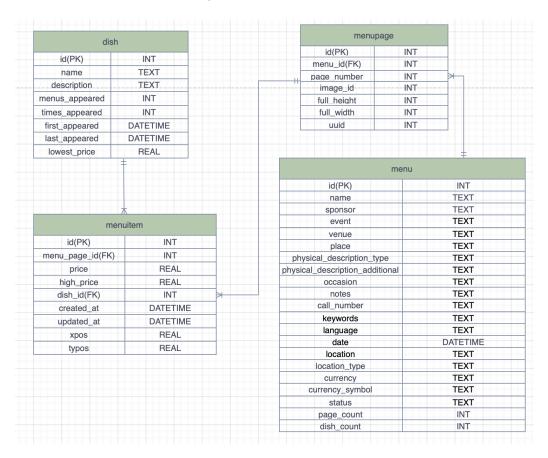


Table creation and Data load

menupage

SQL to create Database as per the Schema defined above.

```
CREATE TABLE dish(
  "id" INTEGER,
  "name" TEXT,
  "description" TEXT,
  "menus appeared" INTEGER,
"times appeared" INTEGER,
"first appeaared" DATETIME,
  "last appeared" DATETIME,
"lowest price" REAL,
  "highest price" REAL
  CREATE TABLE menuitem(
  "id" INTEGER,
  "menu page id" INTEGER,
"price" REAL,
"high price" REAL,
"dish id" INTEGER,
"created at" DATETIME
  "updated at" DATETIME,
"xpos" REAL,
"ypos" REAL
  CREATE TABLE menupage(
  "id" INTEGER,
  "menu_id" INTEGER,
  menu 10" INTEGER,
"page number" INTEGER,
"image id" INTEGER,
"full height" INTEGER,
"full width" INTEGER,
"uuid" TEXT
CREATE TABLE menu(
"id" INTEGER,
"name" TEXT,
"sponsor" TEXT,
"event" TEXT,
"venue" TEXT,
"place" TEXT,
Venue TEXT,
"place" TEXT,
"physical description type" TEXT,
"physical description additional" TEXT,
"occasion" TEXT,
"notes" TEXT,
"cal number" TEXT,
"keywords" TEXT,
"language" TEXT,
"language" TEXT,
"date" DATETIME,
"location" TEXT,
"location type" TEXT,
"currency" TEXT,
"currency symbol" TEXT,
"status" TEXT,
"page count" INTEGER,
"dish count" INTEGER
);
 sglite> .mode csv
 sqlite> .import /uiuc/cs513/project/clean_data/Dish_clean.csv dish
 sqlite> .import /uiuc/cs513/project/clean_data/Menu_clean.csv menu
 sqlite> .import /cs513/project/clean_data/MenuItem_clean.csv menuitem
 sqlite> .import /uiuc/cs513/project/clean_data/MenuPage_clean.csv
```

Checking for Integrity Constraints:

The following are the Integrity Constraint Violations check as follows:

Menu (menu) Table

- Id cannot be Null
- Page count should not be NULL

Dish (dish) Table

- Id should not be Null
- menus appeared or times appeared cannot be NULL
- Lowest price of the dish should be less than the highest price

MenuPage (menupage) Table

- Id cannot be Null
- Page number should not be NULL or "0". No such rows were identified
- created_at date should be always greater than updated_at.

Menu Item (menuitem) Table

- Id cannot be Null
- created at date should be always greater than updated at.
- Xpos and ypos values should always be between 0 and 1.

These IC Violations can be checked using SQLite. Akriti will take up the IC check part.

Comparison with Phase I

i. One dish can be mapped to several IDs
 515676 Claret: Chateau Larose, Cruse et Fils Freres
 515677 Claret: Chateau Lafite, Cruse et Fils Freres

On a closer look, although these two dishes bear striking resemblance, on a closer look they can be two distinct dishes, 'Larose' and 'Lafite'. We should not attempt to merge them without 100% confidence that they are exactly the same dish.

ii. A dish has more 'menus_appeared' than 'times_appeared'

id	name	description	menus_appeared	times_appeared	first_appeared	last_appeared	lowest_price	highest_price
208	Luncheon	NaN	19	18	1900	1993	0.65	0.65
825	Rice, Semolina	NaN	1	0	1900	1900	0.00	0.00
1082	Caviare	NaN	86	85	1888	1906	0.40	0.50
1136	Carta blanca	NaN	8	7	1900	1981	0.00	0.00
1346	Hackley's Sour Mash	NaN	5	4	1900	1900	0.15	0.15
15598	Apricot Cômpote	NaN	1	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
15599	Pear Cômpote	NaN	1	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
15600	Guava Cômpote	NaN	1	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
15601	Bilberies Cômpote	NaN	1	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
15602	Fig Cômpote	NaN	1	0	0	0	0.00	0.00

While this is definitely some data quality problem, we decide to shelve it because we are unable to deduce a dish's a) menus appeared b) times appeared from the dataset.

iii. A same occasion can have different names

'DAILY;', 'DAILY'
'ANNIVERSARY(?);', 'ANNUAL','OTHER (ANNUAL DINNER);'

This has been taken care of in Python (by getting rid of characters such as ()?;[], and converting cases) the OpenRefine part (using ABC distance metric)

iv. (Not directly related to the use case) Some menus do not have continuous pages

2. Narrative that ties all steps together

For the main use case U1, we want

- What are the most popular (in terms of time of appearances on all menus in the dataset) dish under each occasion (e.g. Easter, Thanksgiving, Christmas etc.)?
- What are the most popular breakfast/lunch/dinner dishes?

The data cleaning steps described above can help us

- Combine all variations of a same occasion under the same category e.g. Anniversaries can have variations such as 'ANNIVERSARY(?);', 'ANNUAL','OTHER (ANNUAL DINNER);'
- Make the occasions more human readable (getting rid of special characters etc.)

3. Documentation

a. Python

	id	name	description	menus_appeared	times_appeared	first_appeared	last_appeared	lowest_price	highest_price
0	1	Consomme Printaniere Royal	NaN	8	8	1897	1927	0.20	0.4
1	2	Chicken Gumbo	NaN	111	117	1895	1960	0.10	0.8
2	3	Tomato Aux Croutons	NaN	13	13	1893	1917	0.25	0.4
3	4	Onion Au Gratin	NaN	41	41	1900	1971	0.25	1.0
4	5	St. Emilion	NaN	66	68	1881	1981	0.00	18.0
5	7	Radishes	NaN	3262	3346	1854	2928	0.00	25.0
6	8	Chicken Soup With Rice	NaN	48	49	1897	1961	0.10	0.6
7	9	Clam Broth Cup	NaN	14	16	1899	1962	0.15	0.4
8	10	Cream Of New Asparagus, Croutons	NaN	2	2	1900	1900	0.00	0.0
9	11	Clear Green Turtle	NaN	157	157	1893	1937	0.25	60.0
10	12	Striped Bass Saute, Meuniere	NaN	2	2	1900	1900	0.00	0.0
11	13	Anchovies	NaN	453	484	1858	1987	0.00	30.0
12	14	Fresh Lobsters In Every Style	NaN	4	4	1899	1900	0.00	0.0
13	15	Celery	NaN	4246	4690	1	2928	0.00	50.0
14	16	Pim-Olas	NaN	145	148	1897	1918	0.15	35.0
15	17	Caviar	NaN	505	534	1880	1987	0.00	75.0
16	18	Sardines	NaN	1425	1484	1856	2928	0.00	50.0
17	19	India Chutney	NaN	16	16	1865	1901	0.10	0.2
18	20	Pickles	NaN	453	472	1852	1987	0.00	10.0
19	21	English Walnuts	NaN	83	86	1851	1948	0.10	0.3

Data: Dish (before Python cleaning)

	id	name	description	menus_appeared	times_appeared	first_appeared	last_appeared	lowest_price	highest_price
0	1	Consomme Printaniere Royal	NaN	8	8	1897	1927	0.20	0.4
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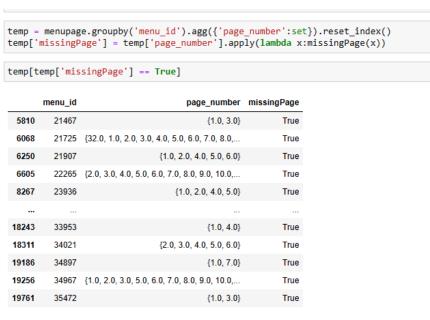
Data: Dish (after Python cleaning)

	id	name	sponsor	event	venue	place	physical_description	occasion	notes	call_number	keywords
0	12463	NaN	HOTEL EASTMAN	BREAKFAST	COMMERCIAL	HOT SPRINGS, AR	CARD; 4.75X7.5;	EASTER;	NaN	1900-2822	NaN
1	12464	NaN	REPUBLICAN HOUSE	[DINNER]	COMMERCIAL	MILWAUKEE, [WI];	CARD; ILLUS; COL; 7.0X9.0;	EASTER;	WEDGEWOOD BLUE CARD; WHITE EMBOSSED GREEK KEY	1900-2825	NaN
2	12465	NaN	NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN	FRUHSTUCK/BREAKFAST;	COMMERCIAL	DAMPFER KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE;	CARD; ILLU; COL; 5.5X8.0;	NaN	MENU IN GERMAN AND ENGLISH; ILLUS, STEAMSHIP A	1900-2827	NaN
3	12466	NaN	NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN	LUNCH;	COMMERCIAL	DAMPFER KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE;	CARD; ILLU; COL; 5.5X8.0;	NaN	MENU IN GERMAN AND ENGLISH; ILLUS, HARBOR SCEN	1900-2828	NaN
4	12467	NaN	NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN	DINNER;	COMMERCIAL	DAMPFER KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE;	FOLDER; ILLU; COL; 5.5X7.5;	NaN	MENU IN GERMAN AND ENGLISH; ILLUS, HARBOR SCEN	1900-2829	NaN

Data: menu (before Python cleaning)

	id	name	sponsor	event	venue	place	physical_description	occasion	notes	call_number	keywords	language	c
0	12463	Unknown	Hotel Eastman	Breakfast	Commercial	Hot Springs, Ar	CARD; 4.75X7.5;	Easter	Unknown	1900-2822	NaN	NaN	19 04
1	12464	Unknown	Republican House	Dinner	Commercial	Milwaukee, Wi	CARD; ILLUS; COL; 7.0X9.0;	Easter	Wedgewood Blue Card White Embossed Greek Key B	1900-2825	NaN	NaN	15 04
2	12465	Unknown	Norddeutscher Lloyd Bremen	Fruhstuck/Breakfast	Commercial	Dampfer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse	CARD; ILLU; COL; 5.5X8.0;	Unknown	Menu In German And English Illus, Steamship An	1900-2827	NaN	NaN	19 04
3	12466	Unknown	Norddeutscher Lloyd Bremen	Lunch	Commercial	Dampfer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse	CARD; ILLU; COL; 5.5X8.0;	Unknown	Menu In German And English Illus, Harbor Scene	1900-2828	NaN	NaN	19 04
4	12467	Unknown	Norddeutscher Lloyd Bremen	Dinner	Commercial	Dampfer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse	FOLDER; ILLU; COL; 5.5X7.5;	Unknown	Menu In German And English Illus, Harbor Scene	1900-2829	NaN	NaN	19 04

Data: menu (after Python cleaning)



1070 rows × 3 columns

Certain pages do not exist in certain menus (such as page 2 in menu_id 21467).

OpenRefine

After Cleaning:

▼ sponsor	event	venue	▼ place	physical_description_type	physical_description_additional
HOTEL EASTMAN	BREAKFAST	Commercial	Hot Springs, Ar	CARD	4.75X7.5
REPUBLICAN HOUSE	DINNER	Commercial	Milwaukee, Wi	CARD	ILLUS - COL - 7.0X9.0;

SQLite

Before Cleaning:

id 		select name g (>("description"	> highest_price; times_appeared 1 1	first_appeaared 1	last_appeared 1897	lowest_price 1897.0	highest_price 0.0
			@(B					
137	7519	h (>(> ?2G	@ 6@0@(B	1	1	1897	1897.0	0.0

After Cleaning:

[sqlite> select * from dish where lowest_price > highest_price;
No records found.

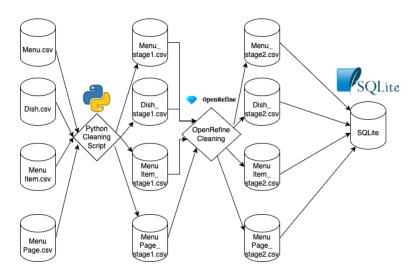
4.A summary of data changes

5.A summary of findings, problems encountered and lessons learned

- a. data can be very messy (there might be 100+ phrases that is related to different sort of anniversaries
- b. sometimes we need to make a judgement call. It's ambiguous that whether 'anniversary celebration' and 'anniversary reunion' should be merged to the same category
- c. Sometimes Integrity Constraints are not straightforward to fix (such as missing pages in a menu)

Workflow

Figure I. In our high-level workflow document, we start with the 4 csv files. Then, we clean the data twice with Python and OpenRefine. We stood up a SQLite db with the schema files described in Phase I. Finally, we import the cleaned data into the database.



Below is the inner workflow for cleaning physical_description that have been implemented using openrefine to :

