

Relational data

- SQLite
- pandas

Two tables

Table: country			
name	population	area	capital
'Denmark'	5748769	42931	'Copenhagen'
'Germany'	82800000	357168	'Berlin'
'USA'	325719178	9833520	'Washington, D.C.'
'Iceland'	334252	102775	'Reykjavik'

Table: city			
name	country	population	established
'Copenhagen'	'Denmark'	775033	800
'Aarhus'	'Denmark'	273077	750
'Berlin'	'Germany'	3711930	1237
'Munich'	'Germany'	1464301	1158
'Reykjavik'	'Iceland'	126100	874
'Washington D.C.'	'USA'	693972	1790
'New Orleans'	'USA'	343829	1718
'San Francisco'	'USA'	884363	1776

SQL

pronounced ,ɛs,kjuː'ɛl or 'siːkwəl

Table: country			
name	population	area	capital
'Denmark'	5748769	42931	'Copenhagen'
'Germany'	82800000	357168	'Berlin'
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- SQL = Structured Query **L**anguage
- **Database** = **collection of tables** stored persistently on disk
- ANSI and ISO standards since 1986 and 1987, respectively; origin early 70s
- Widespread used SQL databases (can handle many tables/rows/users):
[Oracle](#), [MySQL](#), [Microsoft SQL Server](#), [PostgreSQL](#) and [IBM DB2](#)
- **SQLite** is a very lightweight version storing a database in a single file, without a separate database server
- SQLite is included in both iOS and Android mobil phones



The Course “[Database Systems](#)” gives a more in-depth introduction to SQL (MySQL)

Examples : SQL statements

Table: country			
name	population	area	capital
'Denmark'	5748769	42931	'Copenhagen'
'Germany'	82800000	357168	'Berlin'
'USA'	325719178	9833520	'Washington, D.C.'
'Iceland'	334252	102775	'Reykjavik'

- CREATE TABLE country (name, population, area, capital)
- INSERT INTO country VALUES ('Denmark', 5748769, 42931, 'Copenhagen')
- UPDATE country SET population=5748770 WHERE name='Denmark'
- SELECT name, capital FROM country WHERE population >= 1000000
> [('Denmark', 'Copenhagen'), ('Germany', 'Berlin'), ('USA', 'Washington, D.C.')]
- SELECT * FROM country WHERE capital = 'Berlin'
> [('Germany', 82800000, 357168, 'Berlin')]
- SELECT country.name, city.name, city.established FROM city, country
WHERE city.name=country.capital AND city.population < 500000
> [('Iceland', 'Reykjavik', 874), ('USA', 'Washington, D.C.', 1790)]
- DELETE FROM country WHERE name = 'Germany'
- DROP TABLE country

sqlite-example.py

```
import sqlite3

connection = sqlite3.connect('example.sqlite') # creates file if necessary
c = connection.cursor()

c.executescript('''DROP TABLE IF EXISTS country; -- multiple SQL statements
                  DROP TABLE IF EXISTS city''')

countries = [('Denmark', 5748769, 42931, 'Copenhagen'),
              ('Germany', 82800000, 357168, 'Berlin'),
              ('USA', 325719178, 9833520, 'Washington, D.C.'),
              ('Iceland', 334252, 102775, 'Reykjavik')]

cities = [('Copenhagen', 'Denmark', 775033, 800),
           ('Aarhus', 'Denmark', 273077, 750),
           ('Berlin', 'Germany', 3711930, 1237),
           ('Munich', 'Germany', 1464301, 1158),
           ('Reykjavik', 'Iceland', 126100, 874),
           ('Washington, D.C.', 'USA', 693972, 1790),
           ('New Orleans', 'USA', 343829, 1718),
           ('San Francisco', 'USA', 884363, 1776)]

c.execute('CREATE TABLE country (name, population, area, capital)')
c.execute('CREATE TABLE city (name, country, population, established)')
c.executemany('INSERT INTO country VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?)', countries)
c.executemany('INSERT INTO city VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?)', cities)

connection.commit() # save data to database before closing
connection.close()
```

SQLite

SQLite query examples

try to avoid using the asterisk (*) as a good habit

www.sqlitetutorial.net/sqlite-select

sqlite-example.py

```
for row in c.execute('SELECT * FROM country'): # * = all columns, execute returns iterator
    print(row)                                # row is by default a Python tuple

for row in c.execute('''SELECT * FROM city, country -- all pairs of rows from city x country
                        WHERE city.name = country.capital AND city.population < 700000'''):
    print(row)

print(*c.execute('''SELECT country.name,
                    COUNT(city.name) AS cities,
                    100 * SUM(city.population) / country.population
                    FROM city JOIN country ON city.country = country.name -- SQL join 2 tables
                    WHERE city.population > 500000 -- only consider big cities
                    GROUP BY city.country -- output has one row per group of rows
                    ORDER BY cities DESC, SUM(city.population) DESC''')) # ordering of output
```

Python shell

```
| ('Denmark', 5748769, 42931, 'Copenhagen')
| ('Germany', 82800000, 357168, 'Berlin')
| ('USA', 325719178, 9833520, 'Washington, D.C.')
| ('Iceland', 334252, 102775, 'Reykjavik')

| ('Reykjavik', 'Iceland', 126100, 874, 'Iceland', 334252, 102775, 'Reykjavik')
| ('Washington, D.C.', 'USA', 693972, 1790, 'USA', 325719178, 9833520, 'Washington, D.C.')
| ('Germany', 2, 6) ('USA', 2, 0) ('Denmark', 1, 13)
```

SQL injection

Right way

```
c.execute('INSERT INTO users VALUES (?)', (user,))
```

unsafe-example.py

```
import sqlite3
connection = sqlite3.connect('users.sqlite')
c = connection.cursor()
c.execute('CREATE TABLE users (name)')
while True:
    user = input('New user: ')
    c.executescript('INSERT INTO users VALUES ("%s")' % user)
    connection.commit()
    print(list(c.execute('SELECT * FROM users')))
```

can execute a string
containing several
SQL statements



Insecure: NEVER
use % on user input

Python shell

```
> New user: gerth
| [('gerth',)]
> New user: guido
| [('gerth',), ('guido',)]
> New user: evil"); DROP TABLE users; --
| sqlite3.OperationalError: no such table: users
```

INSERT INTO users VALUES ("evil"); DROP TABLE users; --")

HI, THIS IS
YOUR SON'S SCHOOL.
WE'RE HAVING SOME
COMPUTER TROUBLE.



OH, DEAR - DID HE
BREAK SOMETHING?
IN A WAY -



DID YOU REALLY
NAME YOUR SON
Robert'); DROP
TABLE Students;-- ?



OH. YES. LITTLE
BOBBY TABLES,
WE CALL HIM.

WELL, WE'VE LOST THIS
YEAR'S STUDENT RECORDS.
I HOPE YOU'RE HAPPY.

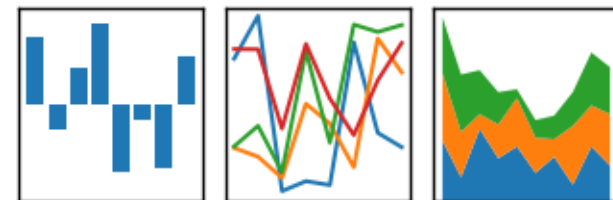


AND I HOPE
YOU'VE LEARNED
TO SANITIZE YOUR
DATABASE INPUTS.

Pandas

- Comprehensive Python library for data manipulation and analysis, in particular tables and time series
- Pandas **data frames** = tables
- Supports interaction with SQL, CSV, JSON, ...
- Integrates with Jupyter, numpy, matplotlib, ...

pandas
 $y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$



Pandas integration with Jupyter

- Tables (Pandas data frames) are rendered nicely in Jupyter

```
In [1]: 1 import pandas as pd
        2 students = pd.read_csv('students.csv')
        3 students
```

Out [1]:

	Name	City
0	Donald Duck	Copenhagen
1	Goofy	Aarhus
2	Mickey Mouse	Aarhus

students.csv

```
Name, City
"Donald Duck", "Copenhagen"
"Goofy", "Aarhus"
"Mickey Mouse", "Aarhus"
```

Reading tables (data frames)

- Pandas provide functions for reading different data formats, e.g. SQLite and .csv files, into pandas.DataFrames

pandas-example.py

```
import pandas as pd
import sqlite3
connection = sqlite3.connect('example.sqlite')
countries = pd.read_sql_query('SELECT * FROM country', connection)
cities = pd.read_sql_query('SELECT * FROM city', connection)
students = pd.read_csv('students.csv')
students.to_sql('students', connection, if_exists='replace')
print(students)
```

Python shell

	Name	City
0	Donald Duck	Copenhagen
1	Goofy	Aarhus
2	Mickey Mouse	Aarhus

Selecting columns and rows

Table: country			
name	population	area	capital
'Denmark'	5748769	42931	'Copenhagen'
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Python shell

```
> countries['name']           # select column
> countries.name              # same as above
> countries[['name', 'capital']] # select multiple columns, note double-[]
> countries.head(2)           # first 2 rows
> countries[1:3]               # slicing rows, rows 1 and 2
> countries[::2]               # slicing rows, rows 0 and 2
> countries.at[1, 'area']      # indexing cell by (row label, column name)
> cities[(cities['name'] == 'Berlin') | (cities['name'] == 'Munich')] # select rows
|      name  country  population  established
|  2  Berlin  Germany    3711930         1237 # note original row labels
|  3  Munich  Germany    1464301         1158
> pd.DataFrame([[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]], columns=['x', 'y']) # create DF from list
> pd.DataFrame(np.random.random((3, 2)), columns=['x', 'y']) # from numpy
```

Row labels

Python shell

```
> df = pd.DataFrame(np.arange(1, 13).reshape(3, 4),  
                     index=['q', 'w', 'e'],          # row labels  
                     columns=['c', 'a', 'd', 'e'])    # column names  
  
> df  
|      c      a      d      e  
| q    1      2      3      4  # row labels can be strings  
| w    5      6      7      8  
| e    9     10     11     12  
  
> df.loc['w':'e', ['e', 'a']]  # slice of labeled rows  
|      e      a  
| w     8      6  
| e    12     10  
  
> df.loc['w']  # single row (a one-dimensional pd.Series)  
| c      5  
| a      6  
| d      7  
| e      8  
| Name: w, dtype: int32  
  
> df.iloc[:2, :2]  # use iloc to work with integer indexes  
|      c      a  
| q    1      2  
| w    5      6
```

Merging tables and creating a new column

pandas-example.py

```
M = pd.merge(countries, cities, left_on='capital', right_on='name')
# both data frames had a 'name' and 'population' column
M1 = M.rename(columns={
    'population_x': 'country_population',
    'population_y': 'capital_population'
})
M2 = M1.drop(columns=['name_x', 'name_y'])
M2['%pop in capital'] = M2.capital_population / M2.country_population # add column
M2.sort_values('%pop in capital', ascending=False, inplace=True)
print(M2[['country', '%pop in capital']])
```

Python shell

	country	%pop in capital	
3	Iceland	0.377260	# note row labels are permuted
0	Denmark	0.134817	
1	Germany	0.044830	
2	USA	0.002131	

Pandas datareader and Matplotlib

- pandas_datareader provides access to many data sources
- dataframes have a .plot method (using matplotlib.pyplot)



pandas_datareader.py

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas_datareader
#df = pandas_datareader.data.DataReader(['AAPL', 'GOOGL', 'MSFT', 'ZM'], 'stooq') # ignores start=...
df = pandas_datareader.stooq.StooqDailyReader(['AAPL', 'GOOGL', 'MSFT', 'ZM'], start='2000-01-01').read()
df['Close'].plot()
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

pandas-datareader.readthedocs.io

pandas-datareader.readthedocs.io/en/latest/readers/stooq.html

Hierarchical / Multi-level indexing (MultiIndex)

Python shell

```
> df.tail(2)
| Attributes      Close      ...      Volume
| Symbols        AAPL      GOOGL      MSFT      ...      GOOGL      MSFT      ZM
| Date      ...
| 2020-04-29      287.73      1342.18      177.43      ...      5417888.0      51286559.0      22033320.0
| 2020-04-30      293.80      1346.70      179.21      ...      2788644.0      53627543.0      16648922.0
> df['Close'].tail(2)
| Symbols      AAPL      GOOGL      MSFT      ZM
| Date
| 2020-04-29      287.73      1342.18      177.43      146.48
| 2020-04-30      293.80      1346.70      179.21      135.17
> df['Close']['GOOGL'].tail(2)
| Date
| 2020-04-29      1342.18
| 2020-04-30      1346.70
| Name: GOOGL, dtype: float64
> df.loc[:, pd.IndexSlice[:, 'GOOGL']].tail(2)
| Attributes      Close      High      Low      Open      Volume
| Symbols        GOOGL      GOOGL      GOOGL      GOOGL      GOOGL
| Date
| 2020-04-29      1342.18      1360.15      1326.73      1345.00      5417888.0
| 2020-04-30      1346.70      1350.00      1321.50      1331.36      2788644.0
```

Both rows and columns can have multi-level indexing

Python shell

```
> df.columns
| MultiIndex([( 'Close', 'AAPL'),
|             ( 'Close', 'GOOGL'),
|             ( 'Close', 'MSFT'),
|             ( 'Close', 'ZM'),
|             ( 'High', 'AAPL'),
|             ( 'High', 'GOOGL'),
|             ( 'High', 'MSFT'),
|             ( 'High', 'ZM'),
|             ( 'Low', 'AAPL'),
|             ( 'Low', 'GOOGL'),
|             ( 'Low', 'MSFT'),
|             ( 'Low', 'ZM'),
|             ( 'Open', 'AAPL'),
|             ( 'Open', 'GOOGL'),
|             ( 'Open', 'MSFT'),
|             ( 'Open', 'ZM'),
|             ( 'Volume', 'AAPL'),
|             ( 'Volume', 'GOOGL'),
|             ( 'Volume', 'MSFT'),
|             ( 'Volume', 'ZM')],
|            names=['Attributes', 'Symbols'])
```