

DATA WRANGLING IN SQL & OTHER TOOLS

SCRIPTING REPRODUCIBLE AND UNDERSTANDABLE
DATA WRANGLING AND ANALYSIS PIPELINES WITH
TABULAR AND RELATIONAL DATA



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RELATIONAL DATA

- RELATIONAL DATA IS ORGANIZED IN TABLES CONSISTING OF COLUMNS AND ROWS
- FIELDS (COLUMNS) CONSIST OF A COLUMN NAME AND DATA TYPE CONSTRAINT
- RECORDS (ROWS) IN A TABLE HAVE A COMMON FIELD (COLUMN) STRUCTURE AND ORDER
- RECORDS (ROWS) ARE LINKED ACROSS TABLES BY KEY FIELDS

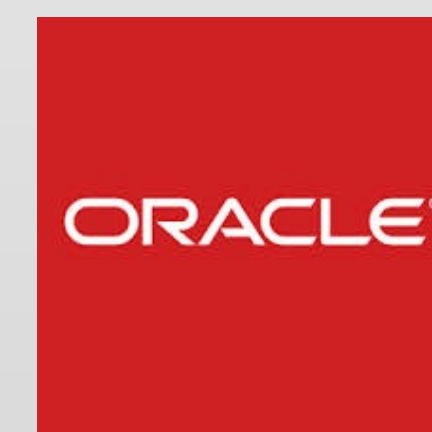
SIDEBAR 1: WHY SHOULD I USE A DATABASE SYSTEM?

1. YOU CARE ABOUT STRONG DATA TYPES, TYPE VALIDATION AND DATA ACCESS CONTROLS
2. YOU NEED TO RELATE MULTIPLE TABLES TOGETHER VIA COMMON FIELDS
3. YOUR DATA IS LARGER THAN A FEW 10s TO 100 MB, MAKING FILE PARSING ONEROUS
4. YOU NEED TO SUBSET OR AGGREGATE YOUR DATA OFTEN BASED ON FIELD VALUES

THE ABOVE ARE MY OPINIONS BASED ON EXPERIENCE. OTHERS MAY DISAGREE, AND THAT'S OK.

INTRODUCTION TO SQL

- SQL (“STRUCTURED QUERY LANGUAGE”) IS A DECLARATIVE DATA DEFINITION AND QUERY LANGUAGE FOR RELATIONAL DATA
- SQL IS AN ISO/IEC STANDARD WITH MANY IMPLEMENTATIONS IN COMMON DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (A FEW BELOW)



SIDEBAR 2: WHICH DATABASE SYSTEM SHOULD I USE?

1. USE THE ONE YOUR DATA IS IN
2. UNLESS YOU NEED SPECIFIC THINGS (PERFORMANCE, FUNCTIONS, ETC.),
USE THE ONE YOU KNOW BEST
3. IF YOU NEED OTHER STUFF OR YOU'VE NEVER USED A DATABASE BEFORE:
 - A. SQLITE: FOSS, ONE FILE DB, EASY/LIMITED
 - B. POSTGRESQL: FOSS, ENTERPRISE-READY

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SQL: WORKING WITH OBJECTS

- DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE (DB OBJECTS)
 - **CREATE** (TABLE, INDEX, VIEW, FUNCTION, ...)
 - **ALTER** (TABLE, INDEX, VIEW, FUNCTION, ...)
 - **DROP** (TABLE, INDEX, VIEW, FUNCTION, ...)

SQL: WORKING WITH ROWS

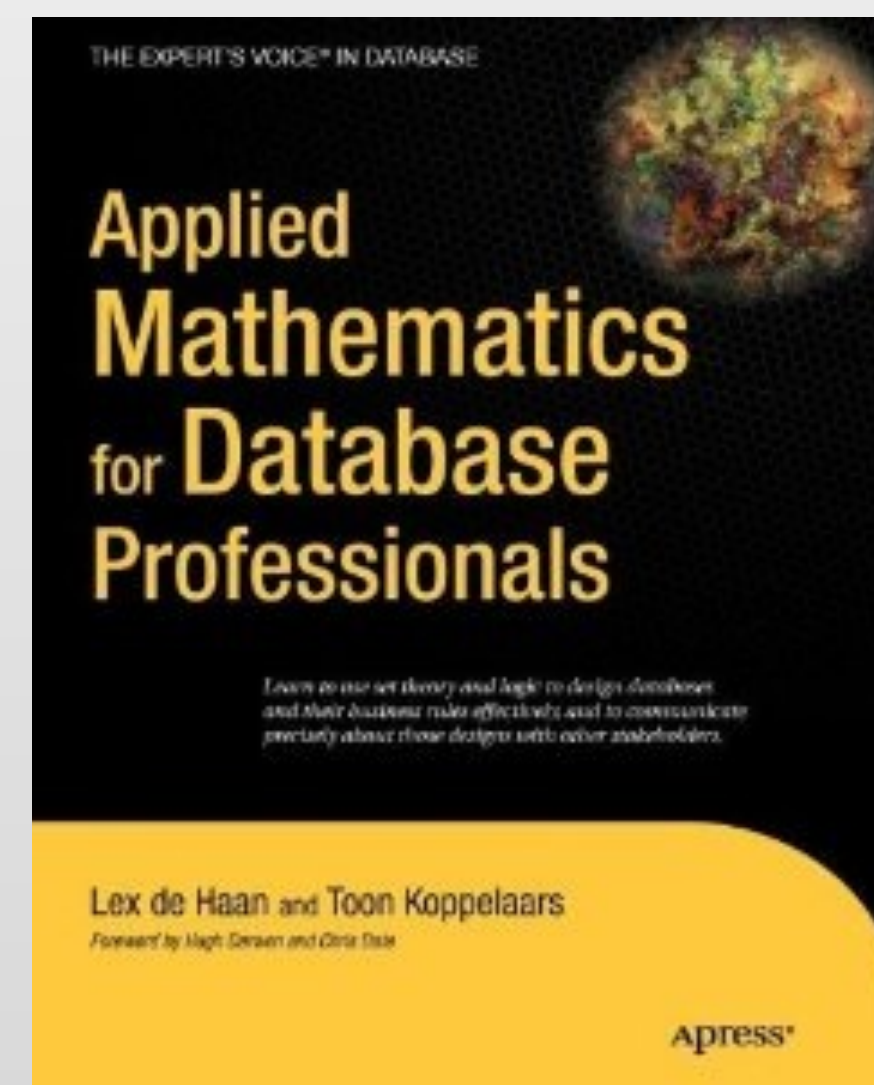
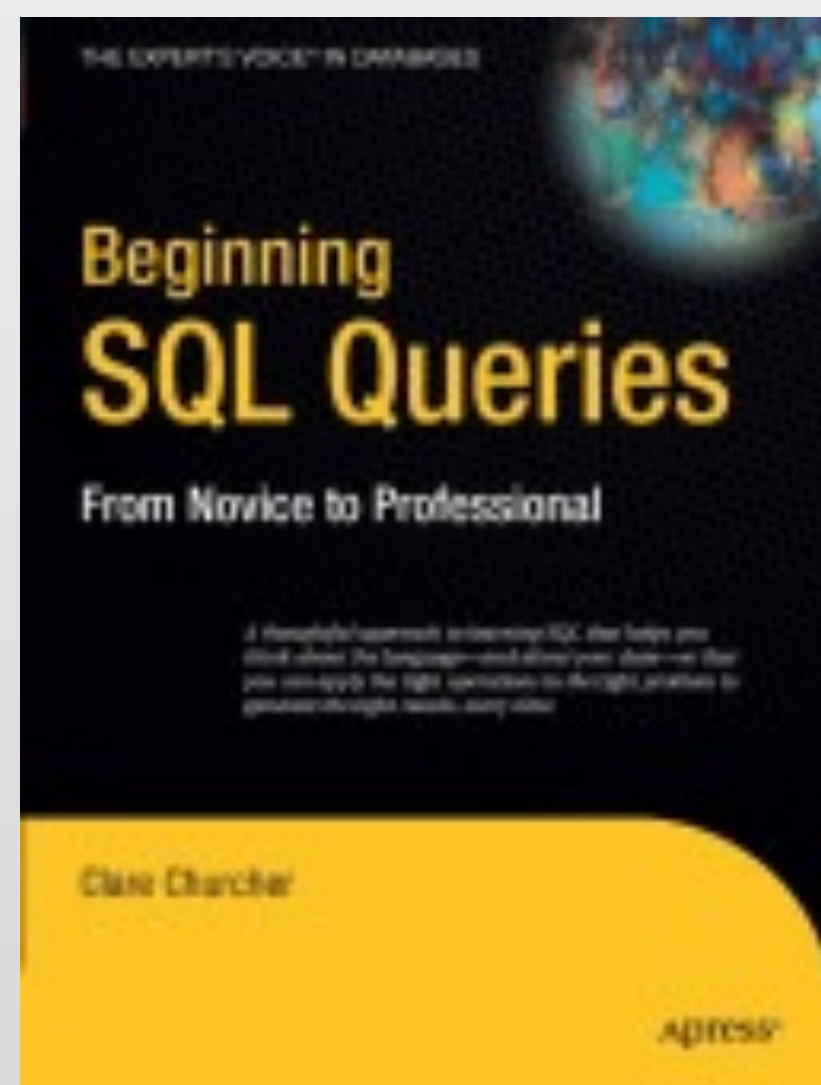
- QUERY LANGUAGE (RECORDS)
 - SELECT ... FROM ...
 - INSERT INTO ...
 - UPDATE ... SET ...
 - DELETE FROM ...

SQL: SELECT STATEMENT

- `SELECT <COL_LIST> FROM <TABLE> ...`
- MERGING: `JOIN` CLAUSE
- ROW BINDING: `UNION` CLAUSE
- FILTERING: `WHERE` CLAUSE
- AGGREGATION: `GROUP BY` CLAUSE
- AGGREGATED FILTERING: `HAVING` CLAUSE
- SORTING: `ORDER BY` CLAUSE

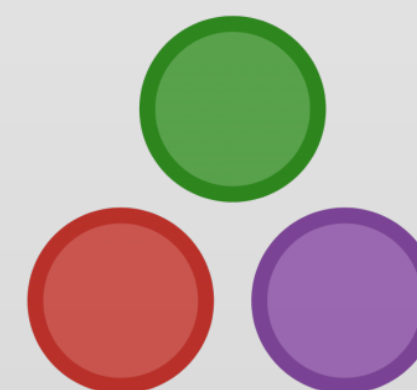
SQL BEGINNER RESOURCES

- BASIC SQL COMMANDS REFERENCE:
[HTTP://WWW.CS.UTEXAS.EDU/~MITRA/
CSFALL2013/CS329/LECTURES/SQL.HTML](http://www.cs.utexas.edu/~MITRA/csfall2013/cs329/lectures/sql.html)



SQL IN OTHER LANGUAGES

- R WITH LIBRARIES
 - RPOSTGRESQL, DPLYR
- PYTHON WITH MODULES
 - PSYCOPG2, SQLALCHEMY
- JULIA WITH PACKAGES (IN DEV)
 - POSTGRESQL, DBI



EVIDENCE-BASED ANALYSIS FOR DATA SCIENCE

D
W
D
C

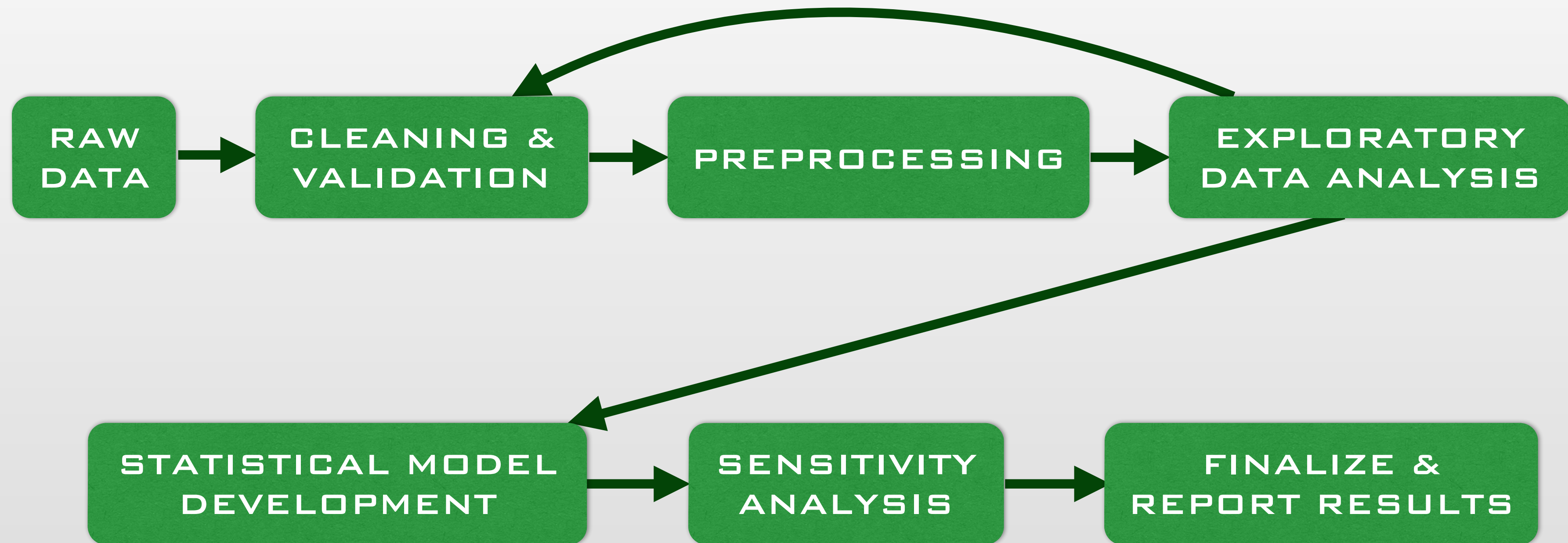


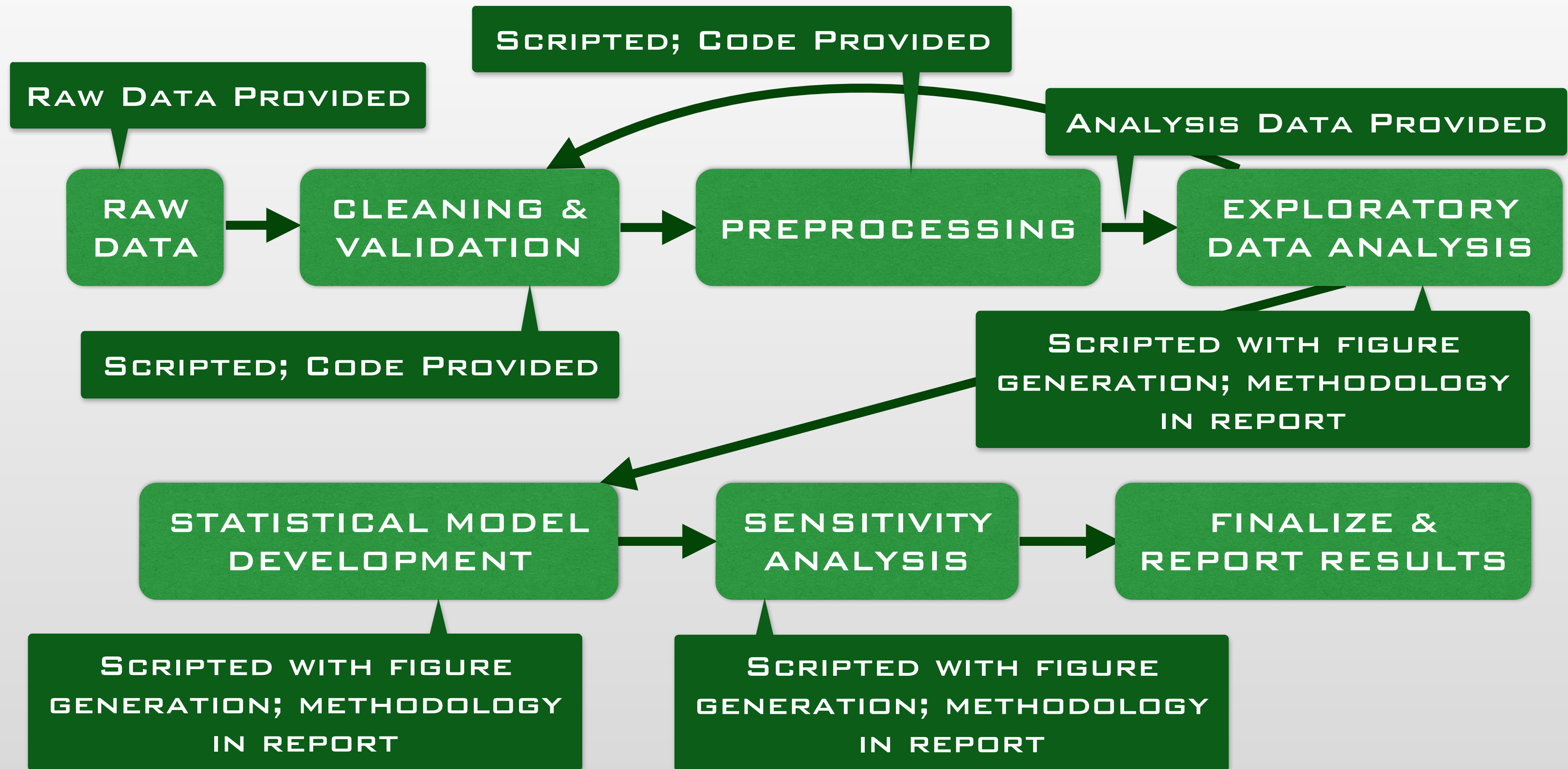
DIAGRAM RECREATED WITH PERMISSION BASED ON SLIDE BY DR. ROGER PENG, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
([HTTP://WWW.MEETUP.COM/DATA-SCIENCE-MD/PHOTOS/22063222/#366487342](http://www.meetup.com/Data-Science-MD/photos/22063222/#366487342))

WHY DO REPRODUCIBLE ANALYSES?

- THE STANDARD FOR BELIEF IN SCIENCE IS REPLICATION, BUT THAT'S OFTEN IMPOSSIBLE
- REPRODUCIBILITY IS THE NEXT BEST THING:
 - ASSUMES OBSERVED RAW DATA IS “GOOD”
 - ALLOWS DATA ANALYSIS CLAIMS TO BE VALIDATED INDEPENDENT OF NATURAL PROCESSES THAT GENERATED THE DATA

WHAT MAKES THIS REPRODUCIBLE?

D
W
D
C



NOW, LET'S LOOK AT
SOME CODE!



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