Final Project

End-To-End Data Cleaning Workflow – NYPL Data

by

Sudhir Behani (sbehani2@illinois.edu)

Bollam Raja Shekar (bollamr2@illinois.edu)

Table of Contents

[**1.** **Introduction** 3](#_Toc15496059)

[**2.** **Initial Assessment of the dataset** 3](#_Toc15496060)

[**1.** **Dataset** 3](#_Toc15496061)

[**2.** **Quality Assessment** 4](#_Toc15496062)

[**3.** **Data Cleaning methods and Process** 5](#_Toc15496063)

[**Open Refine** 5](#_Toc15496064)

[**4.** **Data Cleaning Results** 8](#_Toc15496065)

[**A.** **Relation Database Schema** 8](#_Toc15496066)

[**B.** **Integrity Constraint Checks** 9](#_Toc15496067)

[**C.** **Workflow Model** 10](#_Toc15496068)

[**Or2yw Overall Workflow** 10](#_Toc15496069)

[**Or2yw Open Refine csv** 11](#_Toc15496070)

[**5.** **Conclusion and Future Work** 13](#_Toc15496071)

[**6.** **Acknowledgment** 13](#_Toc15496072)

[**Appendix A** 13](#_Toc15496073)

[**Dataset Fields Descriptions** 13](#_Toc15496074)

[**References** 15](#_Toc15496075)

# **Introduction**

This Report presents one of the many alternatives in Data Cleaning and Provenance establishment of “What’s on the menu?” dataset provided by New York Public Library and extracted from <http://menus.nypl.org>. We begin with describing the dataset and the distribution of information among the four datasets in .csv format. Then we go on to assess the data set by identifying the corrupt, incomplete, irrelevant and inaccurate parts in the dataset.

Upon successful assessment of the dataset we suggest and perform various data cleaning techniques using Open Refine tool. In the process we explain what techniques are employed, how they are processed and a yesworkflow is presented. The detailed openrefine recipes and the yesworkflow code are provided as supplementary documents.

On completion of the Data Cleaning activity, the cleaned datasets (csv) are converted into Relational Database Schema with the help of sqlite3. A RDS and a table is designed from the datasets with Primary and Foreign Keys. The relationship between the Tables is well explained with the help of Entity-Relationship (ER) Diagram generated from Workbench Tool. Furthermore, Integrity Constraints Checks are designed and executed on database for extraction of more reliable and accurate data.

Finally the Data Cleaning results are presented as ER diagrams and Yesworkflow diagrams explaining graphically about the Data Cleaning and Provenance establish of NYPL dataset.

# **Initial Assessment of the dataset**

## **Dataset**

The data in these files comes from several different sources. Some of the data is supplied by “volunteers,” by which we mean people who have participated in the project through the What’s On the Menu? site. Some of the information is generated by “web application.” This means that some of this information was automatically created as the database supporting the application was constructed and populated (e.g., various ids); some is created as the web application runs (e.g. timestamps as data values are updated). Finally, a lot of information is generated from “NYPL metadata.” This metadata comes from many places and reflects the long history of the project and the many parts of New York Public Library involved in it. Much of the data “supplied by NYPL metadata” in the menu spreadsheet is from the catalog cards made by Frank E. Buttolph in the early twentieth century.

**1.1 Dish.csv**

Information about all the dishes from all the menus transcribed by the project are stored in dish.csv. In this data file, a dish is represented by a row of values. Columns identify attributes of a dish. One of these attributes is an identifier, which identifies the dish. However, the identity of a dish appears to be based on the exact form of the string labeled "name." Thus, dishes with variant orthographic forms of their names, e.g. “half chicken”, “Half Chicken” and “chicken [half]”) are treated as separate entries with different identifiers.

**1.2 Menu.csv**

Information about the menus as physical objects, including historical information about their origins, uses, and formats are stored in menu.csv

**1.3 MenuItem.csv**

This is the largest data file. A "MenuItem" represents a single instance of a dish appearing somewhere on a menu page image. “MenuItem.csv” is useful as a mapping between multiple other data files.

**1.4 MenuPage.csv**

Information about individual pages of the menus is stored in "MenuPage.csv". Pages are modeled here as digital images produced as a result of digitization by the NYPL. Menus often have multiple pages.

**1.5 Missing Data**

We note the presence of missing data points in the column “missing values.” However, there are also strings in the present data that point to missing information (e.g. “unknown” or “?”), which do not formally appear as null values.

## **Quality Assessment**

What’s on the Menu? Dataset is fairly well managed dataset. It is in a machine-readable, structured and non-proprietary format. We can extract useful information like the name of the restaurant, its geographical location, date etc. But the actual menu contents like all the dishes offered in the restaurant or the list of beverages in the menu cannot be easily sort out.

Upon careful observation, we get a fair idea on popular dishes based on its presence on how many times the dish has appeared in a menu, when the first and last time the dish was appeared in a menu. In order for us to know if a dish is appeared on a menu, we can use the MenuPage and MenuItem dataset to make a conclusion

But the accuracy and completeness of the data in this dataset is far from perfect. There are multiple occasions where the data in particular entries are inappropriate. For example in dish dataset, there are instances where “number of times a dish appeared” has negative values. Similarly “first appeared” and “last appeared” have zero values. In some cases the formatting in “physical address” is quite bad.

On the other hand can this dataset alone be used by researchers, historians, chefs, and nutritionist? Can derive a conclusion on where a specific food item is served in a particular year? Or what was the price of breakfast in 1971? How the popularity of a dish has change over a period of time? Can we predict food preferences over the period of time or during any special events? Can we predict anything about a dish’s price based on its name or description?

The answer is NO. For that, we need to do great deal of data cleaning and provenance. In the rest of this report we try to head towards addressing at least some of the questions using Open Refine and Relational Database Schema.

# **Data Cleaning methods and Process**

## **Open Refine**

1. **Menu**

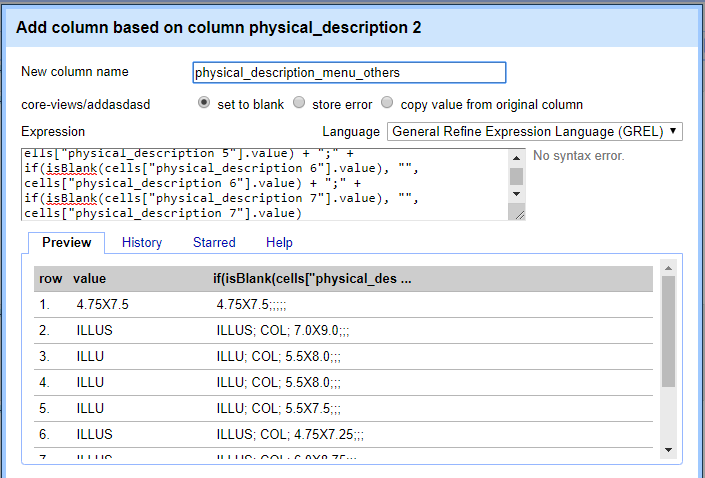
Following operations are performed on columns in Menu dataset:

* Trim leading and trailing white spaces
* Collapse consecutive white spaces
* Convert columns to number type
* Convert columns date to format YYYY-MM-DD
* Remove special characters “()[]{}\?#!%” from the text columns. Also, remove characters at the end of the string like semicolon, comma and hyphen “;,-”

***Note****: Can’t remove (semicolon) character in the middle of string as it signifies multiple options- example multiple sponsors, event, venue, place.*

* Remove continuous hyphen characters from the text columns
* Convert all values in columns with string data type to upper case so that problem in clustering similar values is reduced considerably
* After removing special characters again perform white spaces removal for each the string data type columns
* Clusters columns based on method key collision and keying function as fingerprint. Accepted the default values for new cell value. Merge cluster and then perform ngram-fingerprint using ngram size as 2. Metaphore3 and cologne-phonetic were mostly creating clusters with somewhat different names too so were not used.
* Physical\_description seems to contain information about the menu hard copy format and its size. Menu could be in different forms – accordian fold, book, booklet, broadside, card, folder, tri-folder, two cards joined by ribbons etc

Split the physical\_description column with separator as semicolon. It is split into 7 columns. Rename the first column as “physical\_description\_menu\_type” and join other columns as rename it as “physical\_description\_menu\_others”



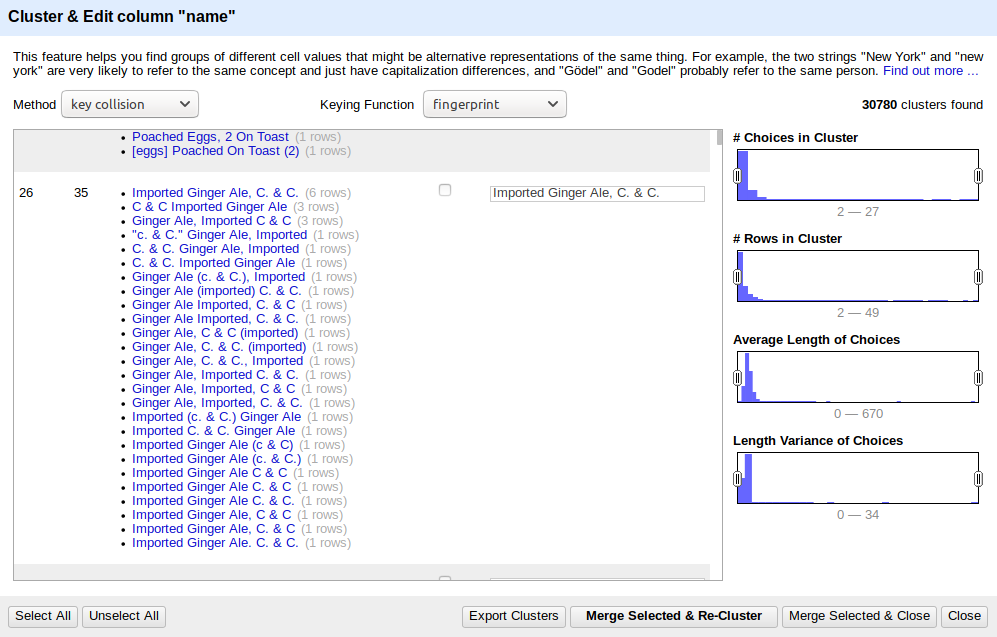
*Figure 1 Open Refine physical\_desciprtion*

* Remove semicolon at the end of the string using expression
* Columns id, name, keywords, language, location\_type, currency, currency\_symbol are not updated.

1. **Dish**

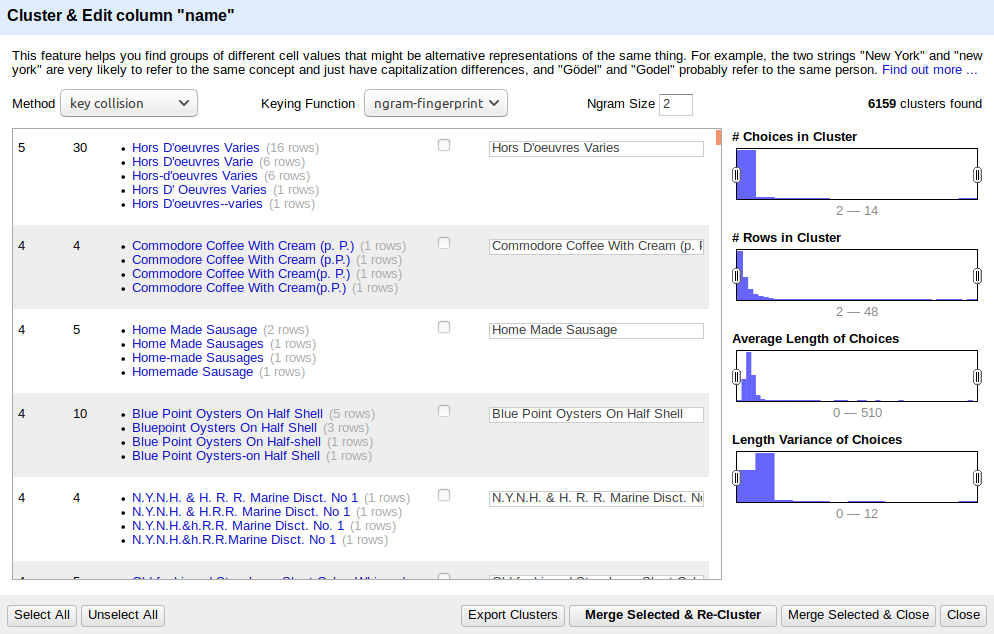
Following operations are performed on columns in Dish dataset:

* Trim and Collapse white spaces in “name” column.
* Convert column “name” to title case.
* Make a facet and perform the cluster operation using the “key-collision” method and “fingerprint” as shown below.



*Figure 2 Open Refine facet for "name"*

* Repeat step c with “ngram-fingerprint” as shown below.



*Figure 3 Open Refine facet for "name"*

* Remove “description” column, since most of the entries are empty.

**3. MenuPage**

* Convert columns to numeric type

**4. MenuItem**

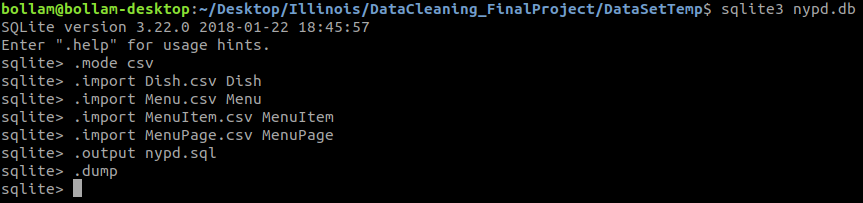
Following data cleaning steps were performed on the Dish dataset.

* “high\_price” column is removed
* “created\_at” is transposed into “toDate()”
* “updated\_at” is transposed into “toDate()”

# **Data Cleaning Results**

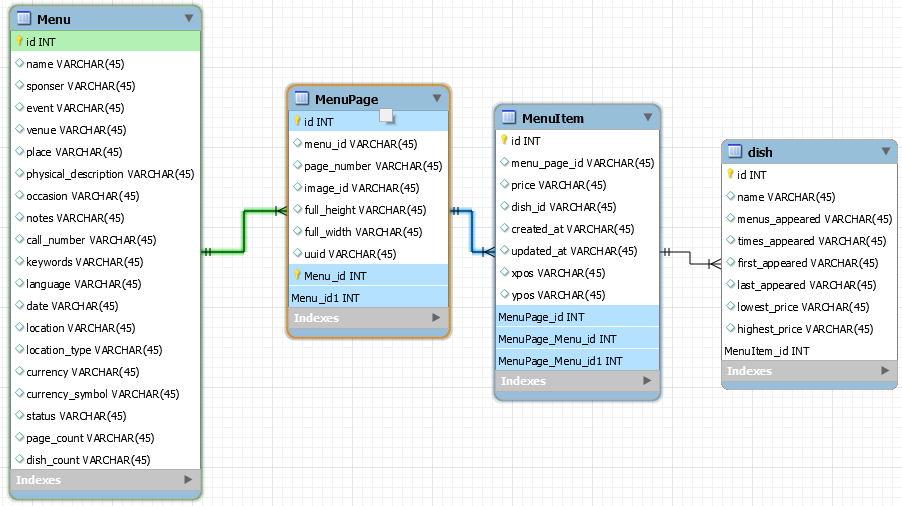
## **Relation Database Schema**

Using SQLITE we imported the above Openrefine cleaned dataset into a database “nypd.db “. Following commands shown in figure 3 are used to convert .csv files into a database and sql script.



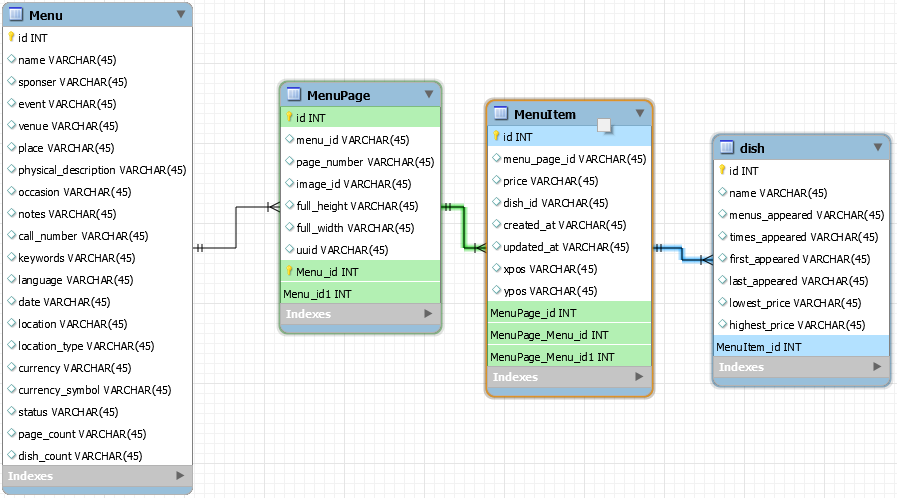
*Figure 4 SQLite RDS Creation*

After we generated the sql and nypd.db file. Using Workbench tool we have created a Entity-Relationship diagram. Below Figures explains the relationships between the Tables along with the Primary and Foreign keys.



*Figure 5 ER diagram Menu, MenuPage, MenuItem*

Primary Keys and Foreign Keys are highlighted in green and blue in figure 4 and figure 5 are used for joining the tables for sql queries



*Figure 6 ER diagram MenuPage, MenuItem, Dish*

## **Integrity Constraint Checks**

For every table in the above generated database, few integrity constraint checks are performed and dirty data is discarded.

* 1. **Dish**

Following integrity constraints checks are done on dish table

* id has to be unique and not null



* menus\_appeared cannot be NULL or negative



* times\_appeared cannot be NULL or negative.

*“sqlite> select \* from dish where times\_appeared is NULL or times\_appeared < 0;”*

* “first\_appeared” and the “last\_appeared” should be in the range of 1851 and 2012.

*“select \* from dish where (first\_appeared not between '1851' and '2012') and (last\_appeared not between '1851' and '2012');”*

* 1. **Menu**
  2. **MenuItem**
* id has to be unique and not null

*“select id, count(id) as cnt from menuitem group by id having cnt > 1;”*

* xpos and ypos should be in the range of 0 and 1

*“select \* from menuitem where (xpos < 0 and xpos > 0) and (ypos < 0 and ypos > 1);*

* 1. **MenuPage**

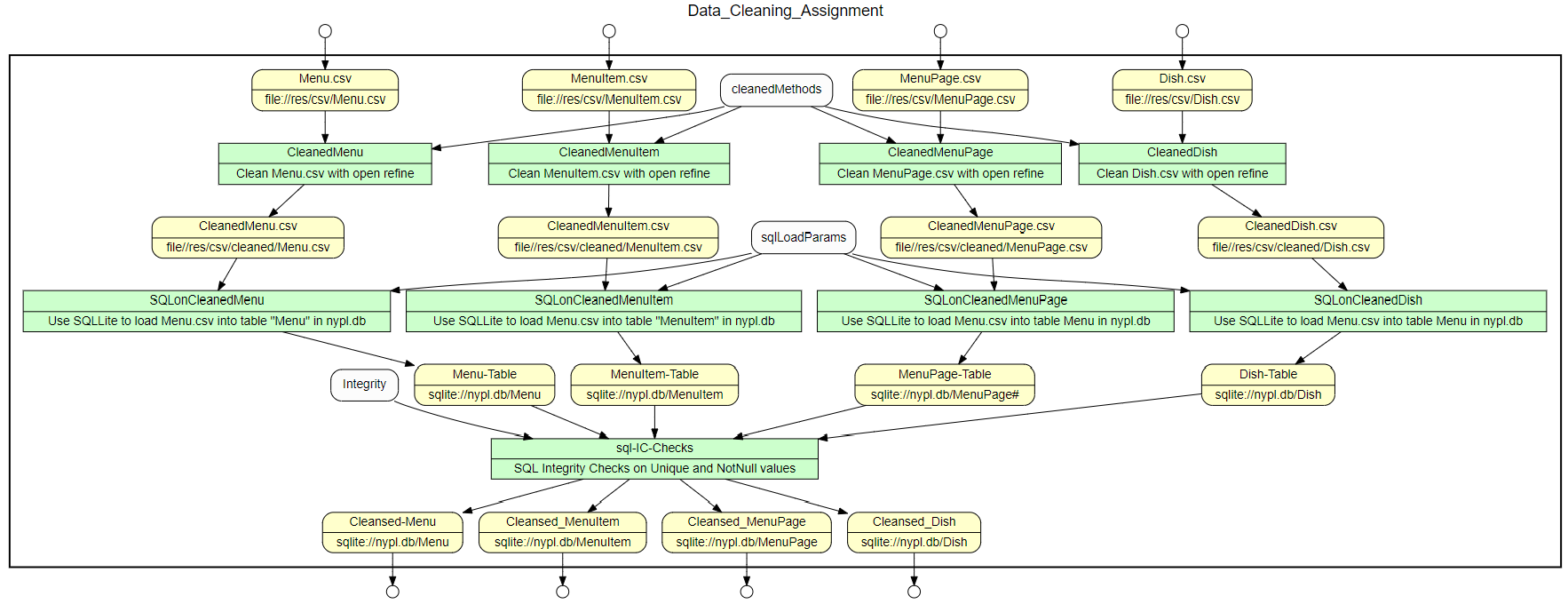
## **Workflow Model**

We used the Yesworkflow online editor to create the workflow graph for whole process

Source code for this workflow can be found in Reference Section

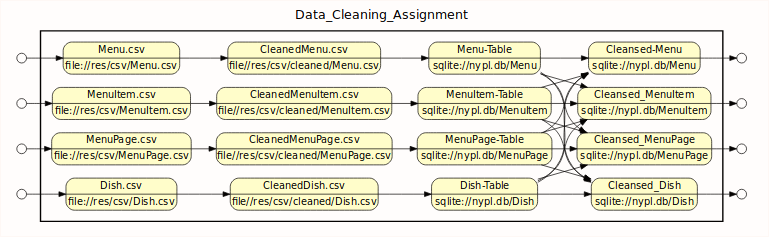
### **Or2yw Overall Workflow**

The complete graph generated by the Yesworkflow in figure 7 with data and operations both graphs.



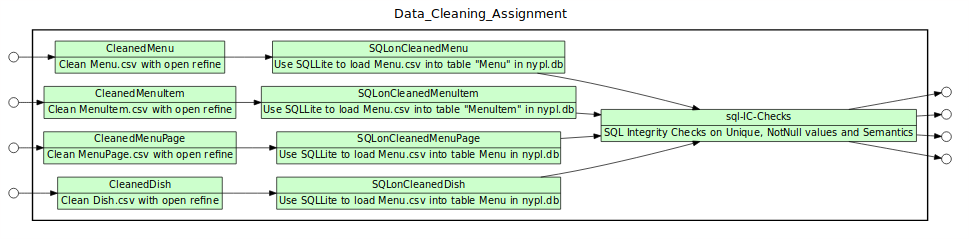
*Figure 7 Overall Work flow*

The complete data flow graph without the operations – Data lineage in figure 8.



*Figure 8 Overall Data Flow*

Figure 9 showcases the operations graph without the data. Only operations’ graph.

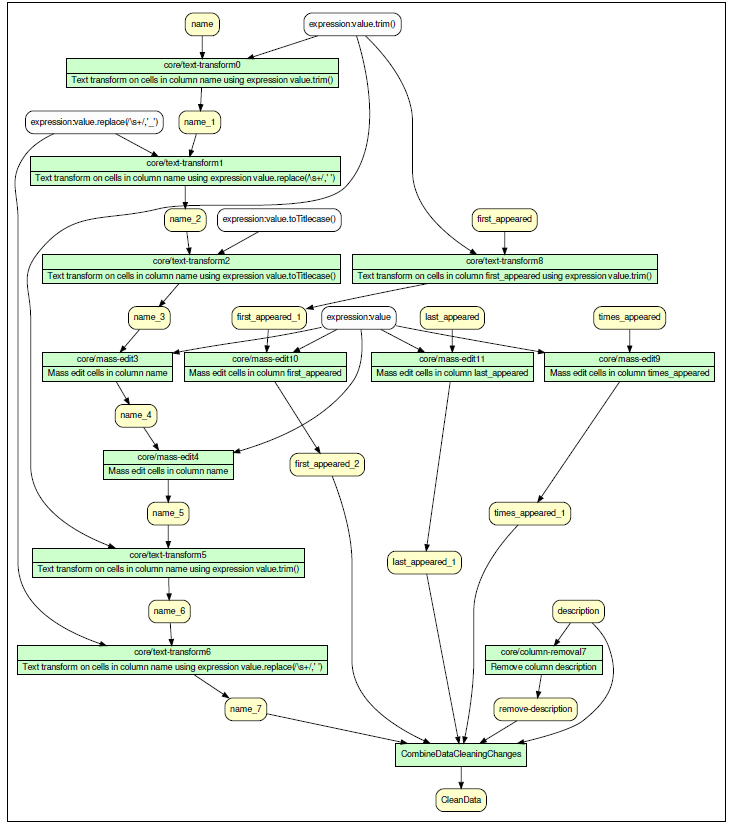


*Figure 9 Overall Operations Flow*

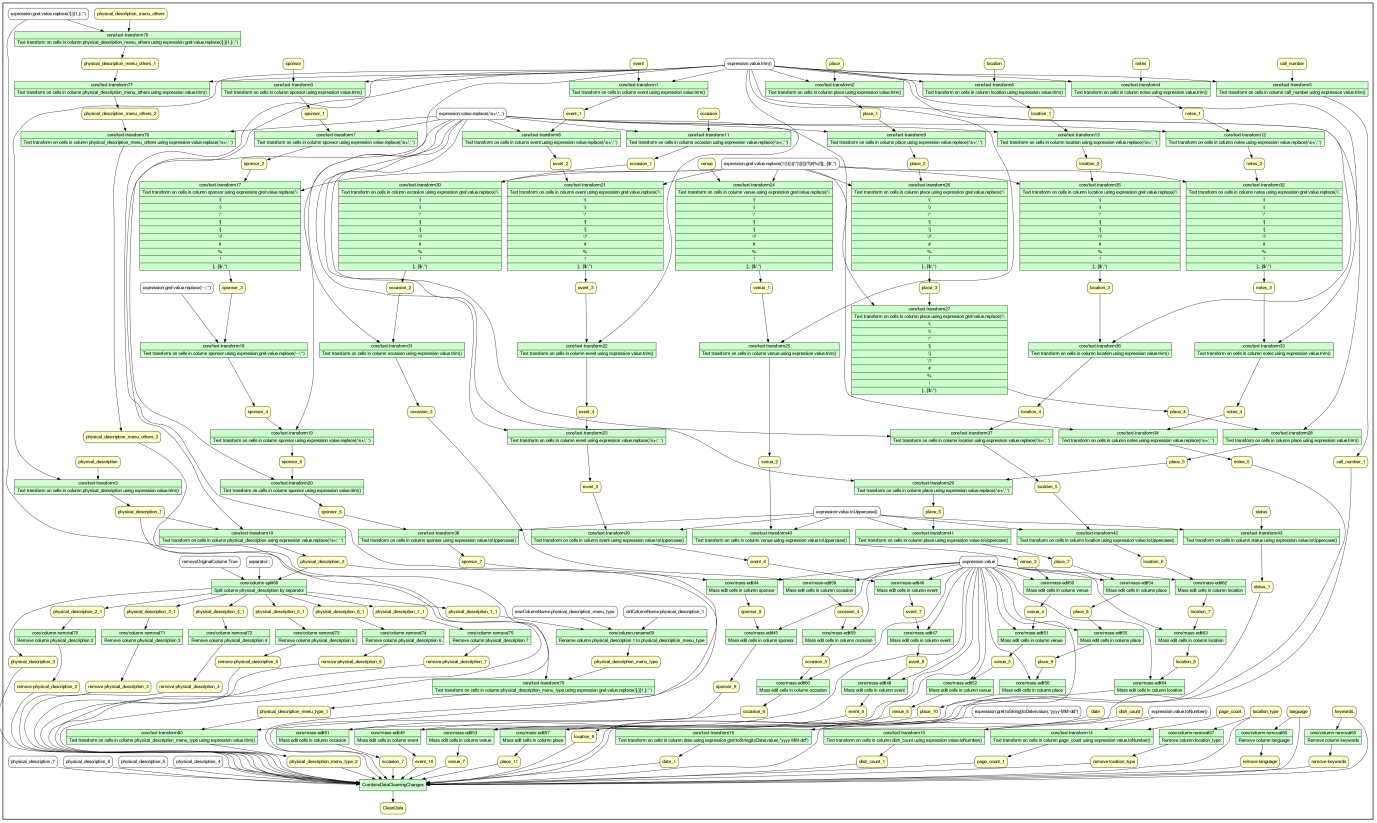
### **Or2yw Open Refine csv**

Following graphs are generated using or2yw tool based on the recipes generated from the openrefine too.

1. Below is the workflow generated by yesworkflow tool on open refine transformation on dish dataset.



1. Below is the workflow generated by yesworkflow tool on open refine transformation on menu dataset.



# **Conclusion and Future Work**

Data cleaning course helped us to understand the importance of having a cleaned dataset. NYPL being a crown sourced dataset is full of issues and needs good amount of cleaning activities. Majority of the cleaning works were required for string-based columns in the dataset files.

Main outcome of our cleaning project is to create a cleaned dataset. We also tried our best to create a yesworkflow visualization so that its easier for clients to get visual details about the cleaning activities performed.

An important takeaway from this cleaning activity is to first get an understanding about the importance of cleaned dataset. This was understood once we investigated the NYPL dataset and cleaned data was user readable and one could develop better understanding of the information. A simple removal of leading and trailing whitespaces and removal of consecutive white spaces bring so much consistency to the dataset. It is utmost importance to create a cleaned dataset. From NYPL dataset it was also understood that crowd source dataset needs a lot of cleaning activities.

There were number of challenges:

Datasets are huge are requires faster CPU and more RAM. Performing neighborhood clustering with PPM distance function consumed 100% CPU and openrefine hanged several occasions. Even after increasing the heap memory for openrefine it did not help. Openrefine tools have limitations to handle large dataset so there is a need to use python which is more efficient in handling large datasets.

As NYPL is a crowd sourced dataset there were many issues with characters might be from different foreign language. There are many which needs to be studied to completely comprehend the true meaning. Documentation related to understanding the NYPL dataset was limited.

There were instances when we had to assume things. For example, physical\_description column is Menu.csv where no information was included but we performed steps based on self-understanding. Columns like notes in menu contain lot of information which needs to be proceeds but were not due to lack of understanding.

Future additional tasks:

In spite of no of cleaning activities perform on NYPL it does seems that it is still not near to perfection. There is further cleaning required to bring NYPL to a consumable state.

Further machine learning models could be run to infer more details about the dataset.

For Menu we could use status column having two values “Complete” and “Under Review” and perform classification task. We could try to predict which features in menu table led to the value Complete and Under Review.

# **Acknowledgment**

We would like to thank Prof. Bertram Ludaescher for his deep dive in data cleaning course and his guidance in understanding the usefulness of data cleaning. We also thank all the TAs for their support.

# **Appendix A**

## **Dataset Fields Descriptions**

**Dish.csv**

Table Reference Notes:

1. id: a unique identifier for this dish
2. name: name of the dish
3. description: description of the dish; always blank. So remove in cleaned dataset
4. menus\_appeared: number of menus this dish appears on
5. times\_appeard: number of times this dish appears
6. first\_appread: first year this dish appeared.
7. last\_appreared: last year this dish appeard
8. lowerst price: lowest price that this item was sold for
9. highest price: highest price this item was sold for

Size:

Number of entries in the File:

A.2 Menu.csv

Table Reference Notes:

1. id: unique identifier for this menu
2. name: the name of this menu
3. sponser: the sponser of this menu (name of the restaurant)
4. event: event for which this menu was created
5. venue: the venue where food from this menu was served
6. place: geographical location of this menu, in other words address
7. physical\_description: physical characteristics description of this menu
8. occasion: any special occasion for the occurrence of this menu
9. notes: any special notes about this menu
10. call\_number: the menu’s call number with the NYPL connection
11. keywords: keywords for the menu;
12. language: language the menu is printed
13. date: date the menu was collected
14. location: location where the menu was used
15. location\_type: type of the location value;
16. currency: price
17. currency\_symbol: symbol of the currency
18. status: status
19. page\_count: number of the pages in the menu
20. dish\_count: number of dishes on the menu

A.3 MenuItem.csv

Table Reference Notes:

1. Id:: a unique identifier for the menu item
2. menu\_page\_id: the id of the menu page
3. price: price of the item in the menu
4. high\_price: highest price of the item in the menu
5. dish\_id: the id of the dish
6. created\_at: time of creation of the menu item
7. updated\_at: last updated time of the menu item
8. xpos: the x-axis position of the item on the scanned image
9. ypos: the y-axis position of the item on the scanned image

A.4 MenuPage.csv

Table Reference Notes:

1. Id: a unique identifier for the menu item
2. menu\_id: id of the menu this page belongs to
3. page\_number:: page number in the menu
4. image\_id: image id of the scanned menu page
5. full\_height: height of the scanned menu page
6. full\_width: width of the scanned menu page
7. uuid: unique id

# **References**

R.1 Original DataSet from <http://menus.nypl.org/>

R.2 [GitHub](https://github.com/sudhir-behani/CS598_Project.git)

Note: Github repo contains original dataset as a zipped file due to 100MB file limitation.

\*\*\*