

Databases, Scrapping, and APIs

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Learning Objectives

After this lesson, you should be able to:

- Understand the uses and differences of the major types of databases, including RDBMS databases (i.e., SQL) and NoSQL databases
- Access databases from *pandas*
- Describe how web scraping works, conceptually and explain practically how to web scraping works using Python
- Define how to approach scraping project data
- Describe APIs and how to make calls and consume API data

Here's what's happening today:

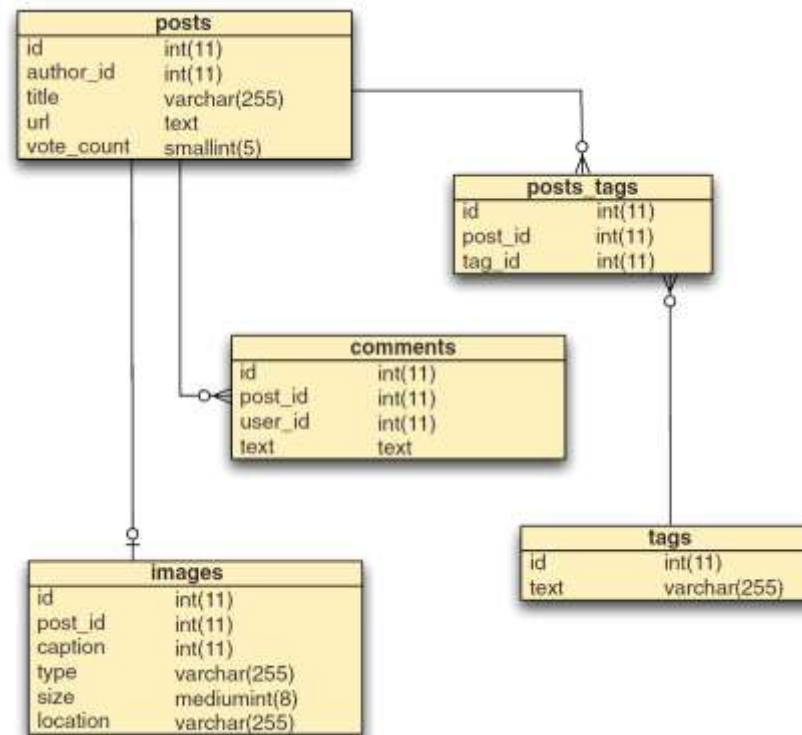
- RDBMS/SQL Databases
 - The SELECT statement
- NoSQL (Not-Only SQL) Databases
 - NoSQL Classification
 - CAP Theorem
 - ACID vs. BASE
- Popular NoSQL Databases
- CRUD and REST
- Map Reduce
- Scrapping
- Application Programming Interfaces (APIs)

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DS

Relational Database Management Systems (RDBMS) and Structured Query Language (SQL)

A relational database links data entities and concepts.
E.g., a relational data model for entries on a social news site



Source: MongoDB in Action

Relational databases are organized into *tables*. Each table has a specific *schema*, a set of rules for what goes in each table

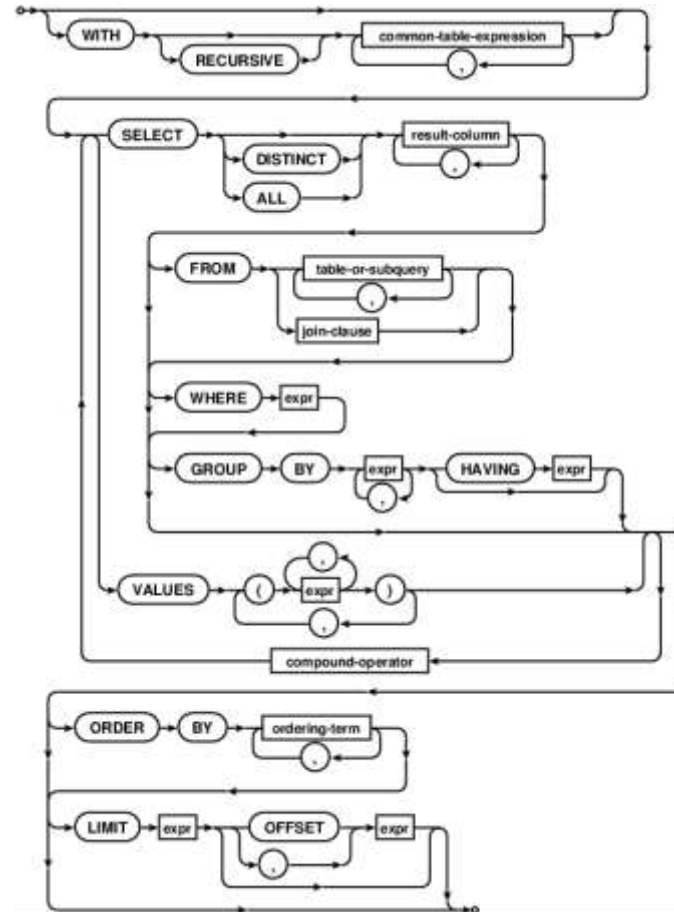
- Each table corresponding to one entity or concept
- A table is made up of rows and columns, similar to a *pandas* dataframe
- Schemas specify which columns are contained in the table and what type of data is in each column (e.g., text, integer, or date). This means you can't add text data to an integer column
- For this reason and many others, databases allow for stronger consistency of the data and are often a better solution for data storage

CRUD and SQL

CRUD(*) (*) the four basic functions of persistent storage	SQL Statement	
Create	CREATE	Create or add new entries
Read	SELECT	Read, retrieve, search, or view existing entries
Update	UPDATE	Update or edit existing entries
Delete	DELETE	Delete/deactivate/remove existing entries

SQLite's **SELECT** Statement

(https://www.sqlite.org/lang_select.html)





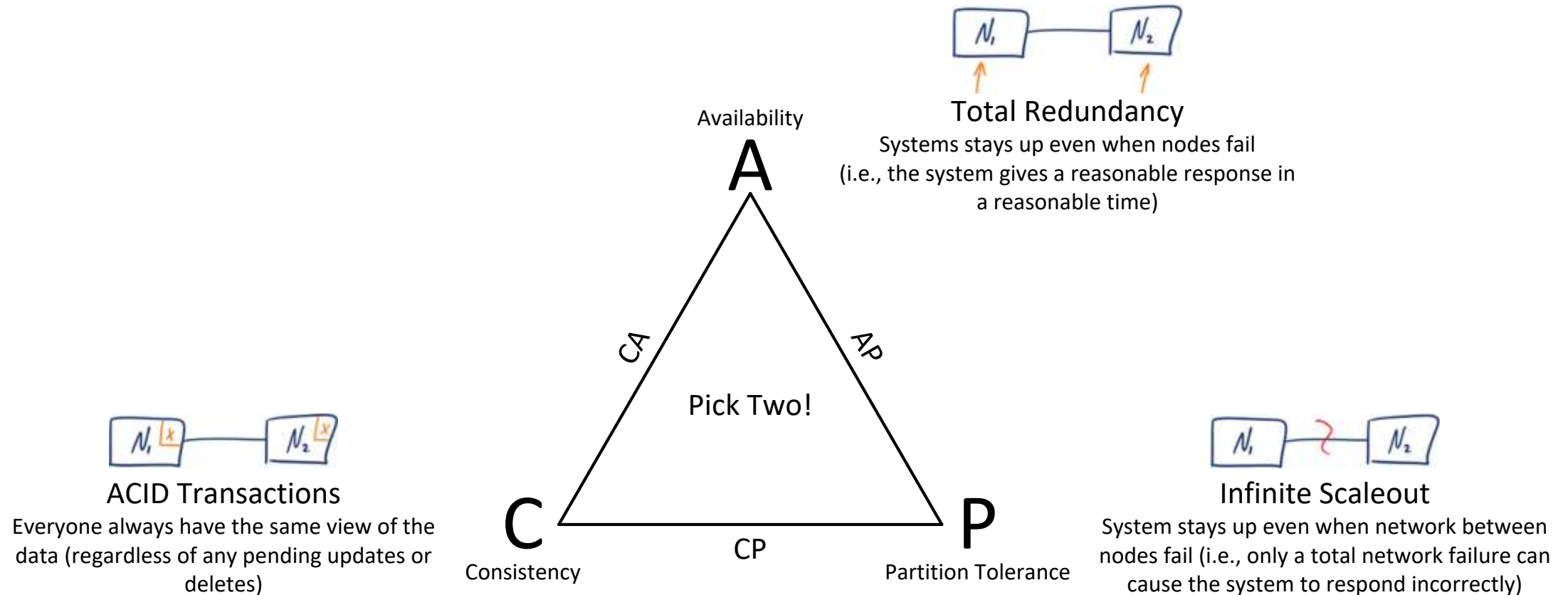
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NoSQL (Not-Only SQL) Databases

NoSQL databases fall into four primary classifications

- **Key-value stores** – use a simple data model that pairs a unique key and its associated value in storing data elements. Common uses include storing clickstream data and application logs
- **(Wide)-column stores** (a.k.a., table-style databases) – store data across tables that can have very large numbers of columns. Common uses include Internet search and other large-scale Web applications
- **Document databases** – store data elements in document-like structures that encode information in formats such as JSON. Common uses include content management and monitoring Web and mobile applications
- **Graph databases** – emphasize connections between data elements, storing related "nodes" in graphs to accelerate querying. common uses include recommendation engines and geospatial applications

The CAP theorem states that in the presence of a network partition (P), one has to choose between consistency (C) and availability (A)



ACID vs. BASE: The pH of Database Transaction Processing

ACID

- **Atomicity** – all operations are performed or none of them are. If one part of the transaction fails, then all fail
- **Consistency** – a transaction must meet all rules defined by the system at all times; there are never any half-completed transactions
- **Isolation** – transactions are independent from each other
- **Durability** – once complete, a transaction cannot be undone

BASE

- **Basically Available** – the system will give and accept queries and give responses even in regards to node failures
- **Soft State** – the data is in a constant state of flux and might be stale
- **Eventual Consistency** – the data will eventually be consistent through all nodes and in all databases, but not every transaction at every moment

AC/AP/CP vs. ACID/BASE

AC

- Small datasets can be both consistent and available but a non-option in distributed systems (networks aren't completely reliable so you must tolerate partitions)

AP

BASE w/ eventual consistency

- System returns the most recent version of the data it has (which could be stale). The system will also accept writes that can be processed later when the partition is resolved
- Choose AP (over C) when you are flexible on when the data in the system synchronizes

CP

ACID w/ eventual availability

- System waits for a response from the partitioned node which could result in a timeout error
- Choose CP (over A) when you require atomic reads and writes

Popular NoSQL databases^(*)

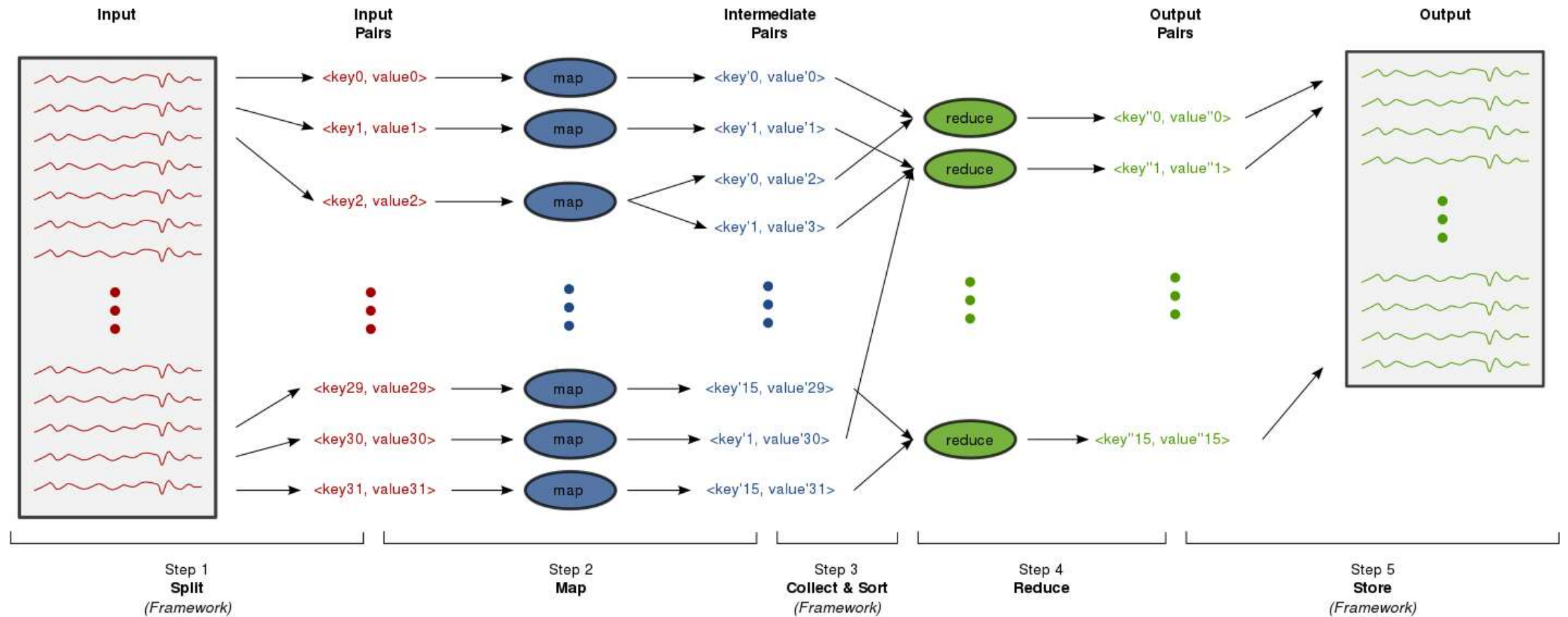
^(*) Many systems allows you to tune both the write and the read quorums can be either CP or AP, depending on your needs.

Accumulo	Wide-column store	CP/ACID
Cassandra	Wide-column store	AP/BASE
CouchDB	Document database	AP/BASE
DynamoDB	Key-value store	AP/BASE
HBase	Wide-column store	CP/ACID
MongoDB	Document database	CP/ACID
Neo4j	Graph database	CP/ACID
Redis	Key-value store	CP/ACID
Riak	Key-value store	AP/BASE
SimpleDB	Wide-column store	AP/BASE

CRUD and REST

CRUD(*) (*) the four basic functions of persistent storage	HTTP(**) (**) Methods for RESTful services	
Create	POST	Create or add new entries
Read	GET	Read, retrieve, search, or view existing entries
Update	POST	Update or edit existing entries
Delete	DELETE	Delete/deactivate/remove existing entries

Map Reduce

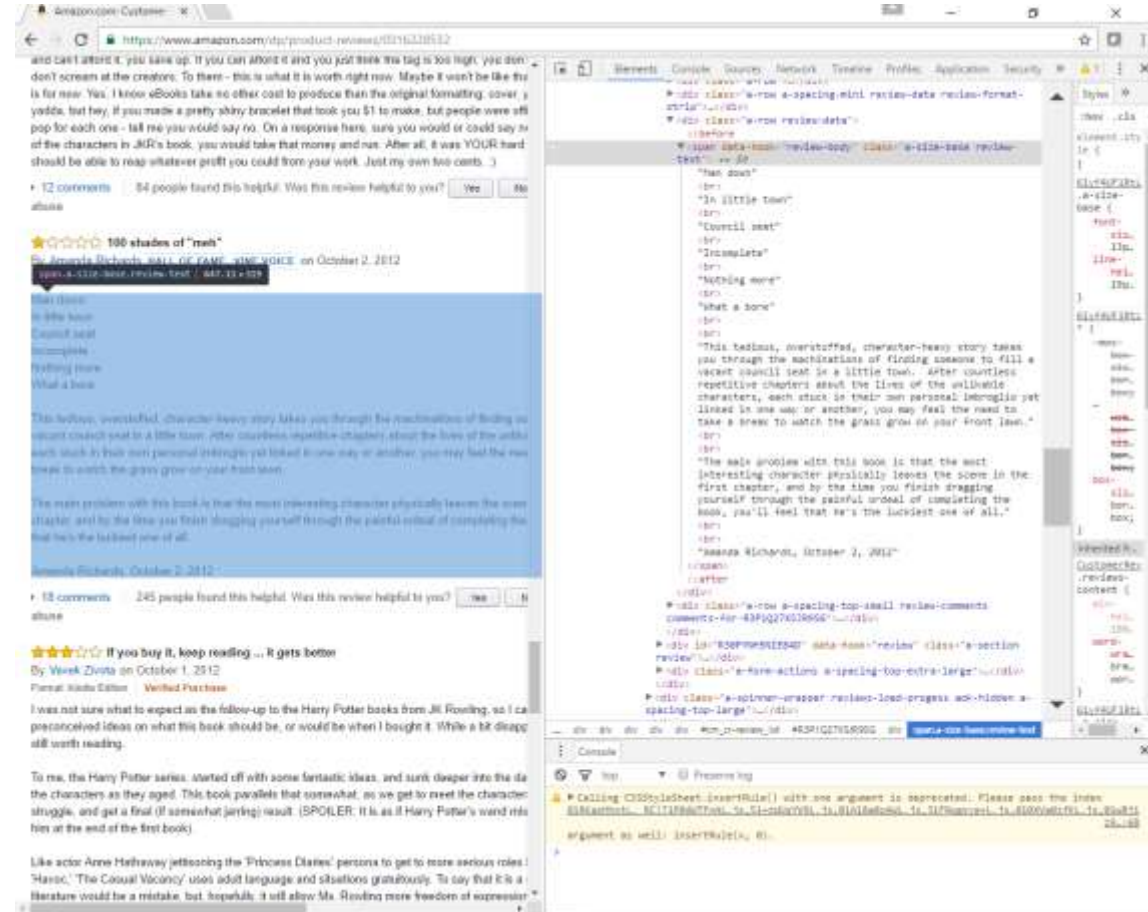




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Scraping

Google Chrome's inspect element feature is a great tool to scrape web sites



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Application Programming Interfaces (APIs)

paspeur | Twitter Applic

Application Management

paspeur

Test OAuth

Details

Settings

Keys and Access Tokens

Permissions

Application Settings

Keep the "Consumer Secret" a secret. This key should never be human-readable in your application.

Consumer Key (API Key)

Consumer Secret (API Secret)

Access Level

Read and write (modify app permissions)

Owner

Owner ID

Application Actions

Regenerate Consumer Key and Secret

Change App Permissions

Your Access Token

This access token can be used to make API requests on your own account's behalf. Do not share your access token secret with anyone.

Access Token

Access Token Secret

Access Level

Read and write

Owner

Owner ID

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