

# Project 1: Draft

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## 1. Introduction

For my project with Seattle Public Library (SPL) I decided to visualize a journey of a book in space and time. Unfortunately, the provided dataset does not have any information on the readers or their places of residence, so I decided to employ a Gravity model prevalent in geography and spatial analysis as well as other probabilistic methods to assess the service areas of SPL branches and hypothesize about the trajectory of the book given random or pseudorandom processes.

## 2. Data Acquisition

### 2.1 SPL inventory

SPL publishes its data on City of Seattle Open Data Portal, where library inventory may be found and downloaded. The inventory file contains information on the resources owned by the library, including the bibNumber from the Library of Congress, as well as the ItemType and ItemCollection that could be used to generate unique identifier to be joined to the spl\_2016 database. Additionally, I found an earlier copy of the inventory on the Portal (2017) on kaggle.com. Logically, it was interesting to compare the prescription of books to branches from these two time frames: 2017 and 2020.

### 2.2 SPL branches

The information on branches is located on the official SPL website. Overall, there are 27 branches in Seattle. Their geographic coordinates can be downloaded from City of Seattle Open Data Portal.

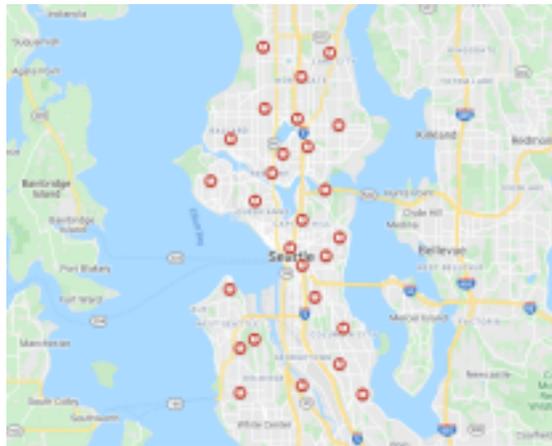


Figure 1: Branches of SPL library

### 2.3 SPL check-ins and check-outs

The SPL dataset is made available as part of the MAT259A course. MySQL Workbench was used to access data and run queries on the database.

### 3. Data Processing

There were four stages in data processing: 1. Downloading and pre-processing inventory data files 1. Inventory data from Kaggle (2017), denoted as  $\mathcal{I}_{\infty}$ . 2. Inventory data from Seattle Open Data Portal (2020), denoted as  $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{E}}$ . 2. Use 2017 inventory file as a baseline and keep only interesting records between the datasets. We can refer to this set as  $\mathcal{I} \in \mathcal{I}_{\infty} \cap \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{E}}$ .

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
print('Hello World')
df = pd.read_csv('/home/file.csv')
```

3. Creating unique identifier for merging inventory ( $\mathcal{I}$ ) and check-ins/outs ( $\mathcal{C}$ )
  1. Because inventory files do not have a barcode or other unique identifiers for a join, I created a unique identifier for both inventory and check-ins/outs by concatenating 'bibNumber', 'CollCode' / 'ItemCollection', and 'ItemType'. See Figure 2 for the formula.
4. Running SQL query
  1. I copied the identifiers into a generated SQL query and ran it on the database to build the following query:

```
SELECT
*
FROM spl_2016.inraw
WHERE cout > '2016-12-31' AND
CONCAT(bibNumber,collcode,itemtype) in ('261cs9rarbk',
-- < ... > here 10,900 identifiers were inserted
'3304438canfacbk');
```

Q2

$f_x \Sigma = =\text{CONCAT}(\text{"", B2, J2, I2, \text{"", ", "})$

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1		BibNum	Title	Author	ISBN	Publicatio	Publisher	Subjects	ItemType	ItemColle	Floating	ItemLoca	ReportD	ItemCou	locbib	tycobib	
2	0	261	American	Holt, Alfred Hubbar		1969	Gale Res	Names G	arbk	cs9r		cen	###	1	cen2610	261cs9rarbk	'261cs9rarbk'
3	1	813	Central P	Johnston, Nancy	[1968]		Sierra Cl	Central P	arbk	canf		cen	###	1	cen8130	813canfacbk	'813canfacbk'
4	2	2524	The Virgi	Dowdey, Clifford, 1	[1969]		Little, Br	Carter Ro	arbk	canf		cen	###	1	cen2524	2524canfacbk	'2524canfacbk'
5	3	3119	The light	MacDonald, Georg	[1969]		Farrar, S	Fairy tale	arbk	ncfjc		wts	###	1	wts3119	3119ncfjcjcbk	'3119ncfjcjcbk'
6	4	4439	An encyc	Franklyn	8E+07	[1969]	Pergamo	Heraldry	arbk	cs9r		cen	###	1	cen4439	4439cs9rarbk	'4439cs9rarbk'
7	5	4764	Pearce pi	Pearce, Marvin J., 1	[1969]			Pierce fa	arbk	cs9r		cen	###	1	cen4764	4764cs9rarbk	'4764cs9rarbk'
8	6	4974	History o	Morrison, Leonard		1971	Privately	Kimball f	arbk	cs9r		cen	###	1	cen4974	4974cs9rarbk	'4974cs9rarbk'
9	7	6212	Iggie's ho	Blume, Ju	013450	[1970]	Bradbury	Race relat	arbk	ncfjc		cap	###	1	cap6212	6212ncfjcjcbk	'6212ncfjcjcbk'
10	8	6229	A financi	Myers, M	2.31E+08	1970	Columbi	Finance P	arbk	canf		cen	###	1	cen6229	6229canfacbk	'6229canfacbk'
11	9	6504	Quakeris	Carroll, Kenneth L.	[1970]		Maryland	Society o	arbk	cs9r		cen	###	1	cen6504	6504cs9rarbk	'6504cs9rarbk'

Figure 2: Generating unique identifiers for joining inventory and check-ins/outs

### 4. Results

The resulting table is illustrated in Figure 2 and has the following dimensions: XXX. This data will be further used to visualize the journey of a book in space-time using probabilistic models and p5.js.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	id	itemNumber	bibNumber	cout	cin	collcode	itemtype	barcode	title	callNumber	deweyClass	subj
2	83770886	767844	6212	2017-02-09 18:12:00	2017-03-11 16:34:00	ncfjc	jcbk	10013772867	Iggies house	J BLUME		NULL
3	84681966	767844	6212	2017-05-01 16:11:00	2017-05-21 16:10:00	ncfjc	jcbk	10013772867	Iggies house	J BLUME		NULL
4	83254746	1693272	33200	2017-01-04 14:26:00	2017-01-22 16:32:00	canf	arbk	100489012	American slavery American freedom t	975.5 M821A	975.5	NULL
5	84686680	166431	46636	2017-05-01 15:31:00	2017-05-22 12:51:00	nchol	jcbk	10007090375	Humbug rabbit	E BALIAN		NULL
6	83408679	570489	70465	2017-01-04 19:29:00	2017-02-02 19:03:00	naaab	arbk	10012382163	Nigger an autobiography	B G86216		NULL
7	84267864	570489	70465	2017-03-28 12:35:00	2017-04-19 11:24:00	naaab	arbk	10012382163	Nigger an autobiography	B G86216		NULL
8	86132367	570489	70465	2017-08-24 16:00:00	2017-09-12 15:35:00	naaab	arbk	10012382163	Nigger an autobiography	B G86216		NULL
9	86165829	570489	70465	2017-09-13 14:50:00	2017-09-15 08:07:00	naaab	arbk	10012382163	Nigger an autobiography	B G86216		NULL
10	86169666	1130295	75901	2017-06-30 14:37:00	2017-09-15 13:53:00	canf	arbk	10004684923	Perspective for artists	742 L272P	742	NULL

Figure 3: The resulting table of check-ins/outs