# Enqwyre: User Guide

User-guide for the *Enqwyre* data-wrangling platform. Chapters in order of workflow.

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## Overview of the *Enqwyre* approach to data wrangling

*Enqwyre's* objective is to offer a straightforward and rapid method for restructuring messy data to conform to a standardised metadata schema.

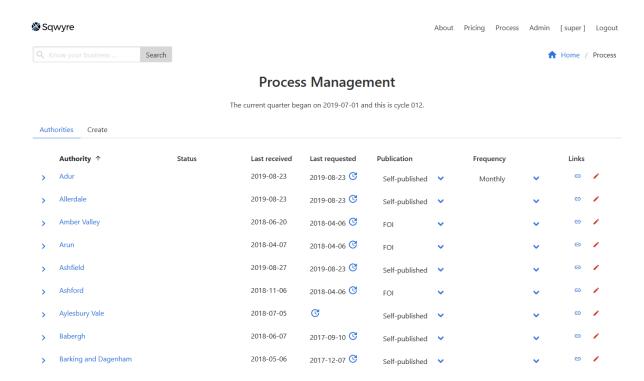
Importing messy data into a single schema is a slow and tedious process, but needs to be done by a person with good technical skills and an intimate understanding of the data.

The wrangler's challenge is in thinking through how to restructure the data to conform to the required schema, but that involves repetitive cutting and pasting of columns, as well as writing simple arithmetic functions to either perform simple calculations, or join columns together.

While there are specialist data wrangling tools (e.g. OpenRefine or Trifacta), they are aimed at a full sequence of restructuring large datasets, as well as post-processing data, such as doing complex calculations, categorisations, and filtering.

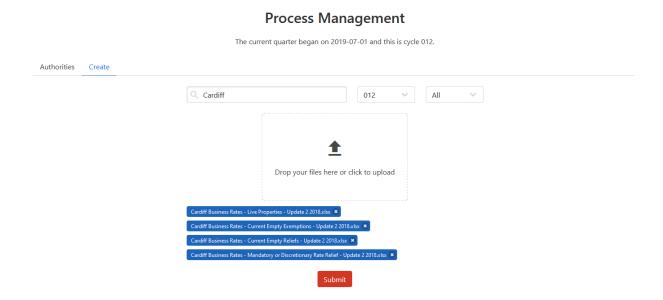
The reality is that the most complex and time-consuming part is the restructuring. Once in an appropriate standardised format, a software system can take care of everything.

Most steps start from the main **Process** landing page.



## Create a new data wrangling process

From the *Create* tab on the main *Process* landing page:



**Drag and drop** and spreadsheets making up the dataset for this process. **Search** for the name of the local authority, and assign a **cycle** and data **type** (*All* - for both occupied and vacant, or *Occupied* or *Vacant*, accordingly).

You can pick **any cycle** from the latest, back to the first. You will get a warning if you pick a cycle other than the current one, but you will not be stopped from uploading.

Once uploaded, the app will return to the *Process* landing page. Refresh the page to see any **Status** update changes. There are four main states:

- 1. Review Merge
- 2. Review **Structure**
- 3. Review Categories
- 4. Review Transform

**Check:** Each file must have a single header row, starting at the top-most, left-most cell of the sheet. Check that the bottom of the spreadsheet doesn't contain any weird artifacts.

Warning: you will overwrite any earlier saved dataset if you upload a new version.

### **Error messages:**

• "Failed dependency" - check the files, it may be that they can't be opened.

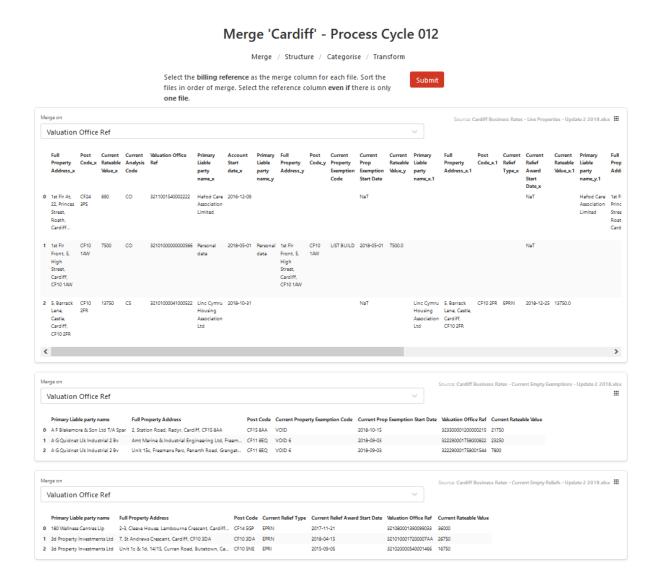
## Merge and/or assign a reference column for the spreadsheets

Starting from the *Process* page, click on **Review Merge** and start the merge process.



#### Merging serves two purposes:

- If more than one source, combine the different spreadsheets into a single merged file;
- To **identify the reference column** used to merge the source data into the database.



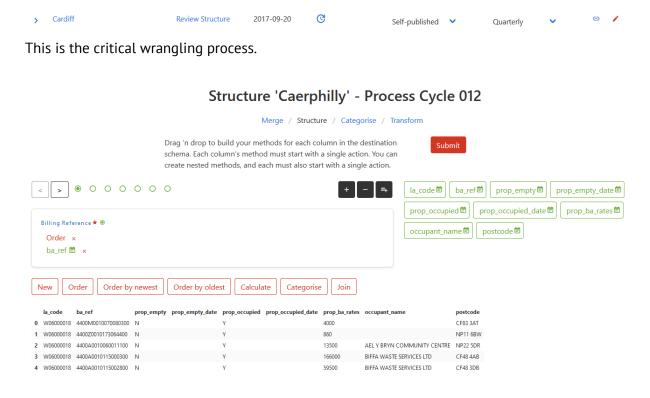
Only the first few rows of each uploaded spreadsheet are shown. **Drag 'n drop** these into order.

Files are merged into the first/top file in order. Where there are common columns (e.g. *Postcode*) each additional column gets a suffix appended, starting with \_x, \_y, \_z (e.g. *Postcode*, *Postcode*\_x, *Postcode*\_y, etc.).

**Check:** Select a merge column for each file, even if there is only one file present.

### Structure the data to conform to the destination schema

Starting from the *Process* page, click on **Review Structure** and start the structure process.



The page is divided into a number of sections:

- 1. **Table**: the first 5 rows of the merged spreadsheet;
- 2. **Actions**: **red buttons** indicating the wrangling actions to be performed;
- 3. **Fields**: **green buttons** indicating the fields in the table which can be selected for wrangling actions;
- 4. **Workspace**: the main work area where the destination schema is presented, and methods are defined;

A **Method** consists of a list of terms which starts with an **Action** and then consists of a series of **Fields**.

A method may contain additional nested methods, each returning a new field. Each method contains one, and only one, action. Methods can contain unlimited fields.

Actions may require that fields are defined by **Modifiers**.

The **Schema** (destination fields) are listed in the workspace. Traverse the terms with the left-right buttons. Completed terms change from **red** to **green**:



**Modifiers** are special terms used in specific actions:



- + Used in **Order by**, **Calculate**, and **Categorise** actions with a defined meaning in each.
- Used in **Order by**, **Calculate**, and **Categorise** actions with a defined meaning in each.
- Creates a new **Nested Method** and can be used in any action.

Each **Method** is created by dragging **Actions** and **Fields** into the Workspace, then dragging them into the correct order. **Modifiers** are added to the **Workspace** by clicking on them. They are added to the bottom of the current **Method**.

**Schema** fields, indicated with a coloured star, **Red** is compulsory, **Grey** is optional.

Billing Reference ★ ● Actual Rates Paid ★ ●

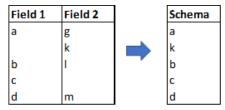
To **remove** an optional method, ensure no fields or actions are present in the workspace.

Rates Reliefs Categories ★ <sup>®</sup>

**Actions** are defined as follows:

#### Order

Merge columns, replacing blanks with subsequent columns in order. Combine a list of fields into a single method. Each field will be evaluated in order from top to bottom. The original term will be kept, unless it is blank.



Ratepayer Name 🖈 💿

#### Order x

Primary Liable party name\_x 

×

Primary Liable party name\_y 

×

Primary Liable party name\_x.1 

×

Primary Liable party name\_y.1 

×

## Order by [newest / oldest]

Instead of selecting terms by field order, we can select terms by the date in which they were added. Terms can be selected either as **newest** or **oldest**.

The **newest** term is derived from a corresponding date field, for the most recent date:

Field 1	Date 1	Field 2	Date 2	Schema
a	2018-12-02	g	2018-10-02	a
	2018-01-14	k	2017-04-20	
b	2017-03-12	I	2018-03-23	I
С	2018-06-02		2017-04-04	С
d	2012-11-10	m	2015-12-12	m

The **oldest** term is derived from a corresponding date field, for the oldest date:

Field 1	Date 1	Field 2	Date 2	Schema
a	2018-12-02	g	2018-10-02	g
	2018-01-14	k	2017-04-20	k
b	2017-03-12	I	2018-03-23	b
С	2018-06-02		2017-04-04	
d	2012-11-10	m	2015-12-12	d

The **method** term field and date field combination is defined as: **<field> <+> <field>** where the **<+>** is the **modifier**. This creates a list as follows:



The order itself doesn't matter as the terms will be evaluated in date order.

**Note**: Where the fields themselves are dates, **both** the selection field and date field are the **same field name**.

### Join

Used to join text terms into a single phrase. For example, assume field 1 has a term "Justice", and field 2 has a term "Department". Joining them results in "Justice Department".

It looks identical to Order, but the terms will be joined together into a single term. A space will be placed between them.

```
Ratepayer Name ★ ●

Join ×

Primary Liable party name_x 🖹 ×

Primary Liable party name_y 🖹 ×
```

### Calculate

Calculations are only simple additions or subtractions. More complex analysis will need to wait on import into the database.

Each **Field** imported into the **Method** must start with a **Modifier**, either + or - defining whether the term is positive or negative. All terms are summed, subject to their modifier.

```
Actual Rates Paid ★ ●

Calculate ×
+ ×

Current Rateable Value_x 🖹 ×
- ×

Current Rateable Value_y 🖹 ×
```

**Note**, it doesn't matter whether numbers in the columns are positive or negative. Only the modifier matters.

Not all numeric data requires a calculation. You can also **Order** numeric data.

### Categorise

There are two choices to be made for any field:

- 1. Does the column contain individual terms, each expressing **unique information**, that needs to be classified?
- 2. Are the **terms themselves unimportant**, and only the presence or absence of any term implies a boolean True or False belonging to a category?

As example:

Field 1	Field 2			
dog	27			
cat				
frog	rabbit			
dog				
cat	2012-11-10			

In Field 1, we want a list of the unique terms and will assign these to the predetermined categories from the schema (e.g. *dog* and *cat* are *mammals*, but *frog* is an *amphibian*). In Field 2, we are not interested in the terms themselves. The presence of anything is *True*, and a blank field is *False*. So *27*, *rabbit* and *2012-11-10* are *True*.

We define this with the **modifiers**. Each action is defined as: <modifier> <field>

- Holdentify unique terms for the column defined by this field.
- Ignore specific terms. The presence of any term is regarded as **True**. Blanks are **False**.

The next step in the process, **Categorise**, is where you will assign the terms identified in this step to specific categories. These will then be added to the **Schema** destination field.



There is no order here. All the terms identified (whether modified by + or -) will be offered in the next step.

#### **Nested Methods**



Creates a new **Nested Method** and can be used in any action.

Sometimes there need to be interim steps before you can complete method. Maybe you first need to join two sets of fields, then order the result:

```
Ratepayer Name ★ ●

Order ×

Nested Method ×

Join ×

Primary Liable party name_x ■ ×

Primary Liable party name_y ■ ×

Nested Method ×

Join ×

Primary Liable party name_x.1 ■ ×

Primary Liable party name_x.1 ■ ×
```

Maybe you need to do a series of calculations, then order those results. And **Nested Methods** can contain **Nested Methods**.

Nested Method x

```
Join ×
Primary Liable party name_x.1  ×
Primary Liable party name_y.1  ×
Nested Method ×

Calculate ×
+ ×
Current Rateable Value_x  ×
- ×
Current Rateable Value_x.1  ×
```

In this way, you can produce quite complex methods to transform messy data.

Note: once all Schema methods are approved (green), click Submit to save.

## Categorise unique terms to conform to the schema categories

Starting from the *Process* page, click on **Review Categories** and start the categorisation process.

<b>&gt;</b> Cardiff	Review Categories	2017-09-20	C	Self-published	· •	Quarterly	•	Θ	1
The categorisation p	oage offers a sir	nple view	:						
	Categ	orise 'Car	diff' - F	Process Cycle	012				
		Merge / Struct	ture / Catego	orise / Transform					
	Drag 'n drop to build the to the available categories.	erms in each destina	ation schema t	to link them to	nit				
<									
Occupation State									
TRUE	FALSE				INSOLVE			/OID	
					CAR SPA	CE VOID 6 E	PRN EPR	I EPC	:A
					EPCH	MAND TDIS	DISC	HSH	
					SMAN	STDI			

There are two main areas:

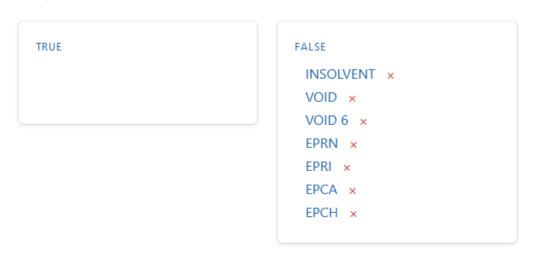
- 1. **Source unique terms** on the right, listing all the unique terms identified from the **Fields** chosen in the **Structure** process;
- 2. **Workspace**, containing each of the **destination terms** for the **Schema**.

You can scroll through the destination schema category fields with the arrow buttons:



Simply drag 'n drop the source terms into the appropriate choices for the destination terms.

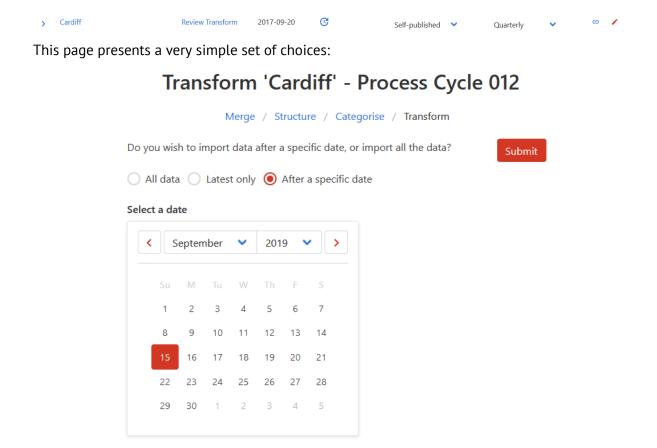
Occupation State



Note: once Schema categories are complete, click Submit to save.

### Transform and filter source data into destination schema

Starting from the *Process* page, click on **Review Transform** and start the transformation process.



There are three choices:

- All data: import all data in the file;
- Latest only: import only the latest term, sorted by the Schema date column, for the Schema reference field identified in the Merge step;
- After a specific date: pick a specific date from the calendar dialogue; if this is not the first import, then the last import latest date will be displayed and you could import from that date.

**Note**: no matter what you select, any duplicates in the data will automatically be removed, leaving only unique rows defined by the methods you create, and wrangled into the defined schema.

Once complete, **Submit** and begin the transformation process. All going well, this is the last step. If there are any issues, you will have an additional opportunity to correct the data.



## Error correction, and resubmission

*Enqwyre* is designed to pick up and correct the majority of errors in the data while doing as little as possible to change that data format or structure. As long as the data can be validated against the schema, everything should be fine.

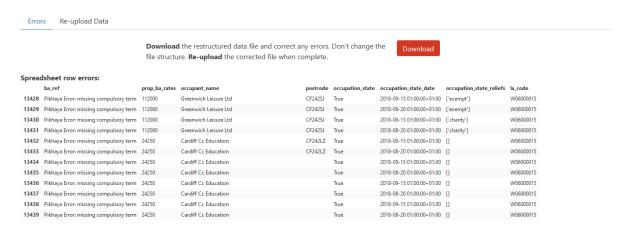


However, if the **Transform** process runs into an error, you can view the error page and **download** an interim process file. This will be a file that conforms to the current schema.

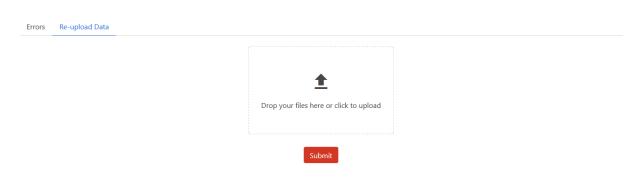


You can then manually review the file.

If the program can identify any errors, you will see a table showing the rows - and row numbers - indicating what you should look for and correct.

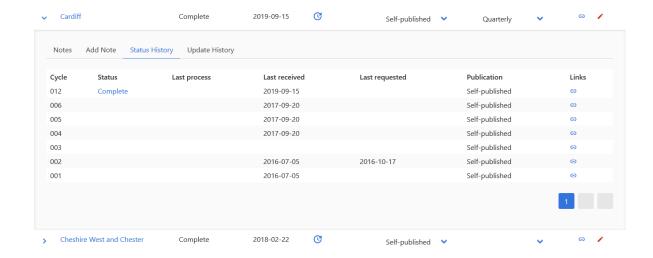


On the same page, you will see the **Re-upload Data** tab:



Don't change the filename or file-type when you edit the file, or it will not be accepted.

Should you wish to review previous methods, or make changes as new information comes in, you can check the **Status History** tab from the **Process** page for each item.



This completes the wrangling process.