

# **Seattle Public Library Data**

**George Legrady © 2021**

**Experimental Visualization Lab**

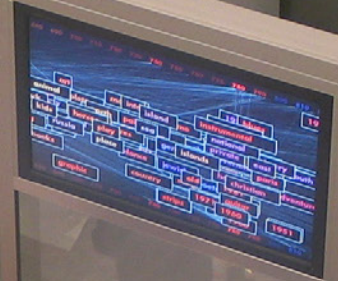
**Media Arts & Technology**

**UC Santa Barbara**



[HTTP://WWW.SPL.COM/~MIXING CHAMBER](http://www.spl.com/~mixing_chamber)





chambre

chambre

librarian

THE SUNDAY TIMES

GRS

## Data Flow of Check-Outs

- Database began January 1, 2006
- Project server receives data by the hour
- We download it every night around 11:30pm
- Currently approximately 98 million checkouts
- We also get the return time-stamp (check-in)
- Data is multivariate (numeric, string, etc.)
- Over 50% fiction, non-fiction labeled according to the Dewey Decimal Classification System

# Dewey / Non-Dewey

year	nonDewey	Dewey		year	nonDewey	Dewey	
2006	3424214	2653745	6077959	2006	3572597	3378622	6951219
2007	3362577	2683372	6045949	2007	3928484	3795238	7723722
2008	4713593	3585947	8299540	2008	5256145	4872025	10128170
2009	5141529	3814351	8955880	2009	5725926	5131491	10857417
2010	4979017	3442582	8421599	2010	5539309	4574848	10114157
2011	4655379	3216899	7872278	2011	4609492	3545685	8155177
2012	4361197	2900748	7261945	2012	3441180	2266234	5707414
2013	4750906	3135548	7886454	2013	3664329	2389017	6053346
2014	4515221	2872244	7387465	2014	3500947	2192083	5693030
2015	4298895	2677565	6976460	2015	3296759	2012686	5309445
2016	4007669	2466122	6473791	2016	3087764	1857528	4945292
2017	3648182	2260682	5908864	2017	2681466	1610939	4292405
2018	2576158	1549714	4125872	2018	2094239	1245136	3339375
2019	3694800	1984203	5679003	2019	2838526	1507385	4345911
2020	1037786	573562	1611348	2020	903036	489560	1392596
<b>OutGoing</b>	<b>59167123</b>	<b>39817284</b>	<b>98984407</b>	<b>InComing</b>	<b>54140199</b>	<b>40868477</b>	<b>95008676</b>

# Monthly, Hourly in 2020

MONTH(cout)	BOOK	DVD	CD	MISC	ILL
1	322923	108208	33062	1989	199
2	225982	79283	24581	1515	250
3	206172	60038	16560	1034	123
4	66	4	4	0	0
5	87	3	0	2	0
6	42	4	0	0	0
7	50	12	1	0	0
8	8182	3328	1147	21	4
9	60264	13404	5878	235	16
10	87805	18128	8250	312	5
11	87232	20395	7877	345	18
12	82493	24449	8392	415	124

HOUR(cout)	BOOK	DVD	CD	MISC	ILL
0	1	0	0	0	0
6	8	4	0	4	0
7	59	96	10	1	0
8	888	392	102	8	5
9	8465	2788	1184	104	69
10	69683	19926	6323	346	96
11	94144	25385	7764	519	121
12	129797	39578	13228	733	88
13	145452	46284	14603	802	85
14	147667	47225	15152	751	81
15	158719	45613	15248	804	77
16	164767	44947	15186	810	50
17	118230	36894	11763	677	50
18	25388	10201	2980	154	11
19	17963	7910	2188	153	6
20	64	13	21	2	0
21	1	0	0	0	0
22	2	0	0	0	0

# The SPL Multivariate Data & its Metadata

## Ordinal (*In a numeric sequence*)

- **ID:** Each database entry has a unique ID number
- **ItemNumber:** Assigned when object enters system
- **Dewey Classification** (Dewey numeric)

## Interval Scale (*Time-Stamp*)

- **Check-out/check-in hour, day, month, year**

## Categorical (*Not necessarily numerically orderable*)

- **BibNumber:** Each title has a specific number, copies of titles all have same number
- **Barcode:** Each item has a unique number on RFID sticker
- **CallNumber:** by which to locate items on shelves - Ordinal if Dewey, otherwise categorical
- **Collection Code:** What the item is and where its located

## Semantic (*Text-based*)

- **Title:** Each Item has a title
- **ItemType:** books, cds, dvds, music sheets, etc.
- **Subjects:** Keywords (arbitrary labeling)







# Dewey Decimal Classification

Ten topics each subdivided into 100 subclasses:

000-099 - Generalities

100-199 - Philosophy & Psychology

200-299 - Religion

300-399 - Social Science

400-499 - Language

500-599 - Natural Science & Mathematics

600-699 - Technology & Applied Sciences

700-799 - Arts

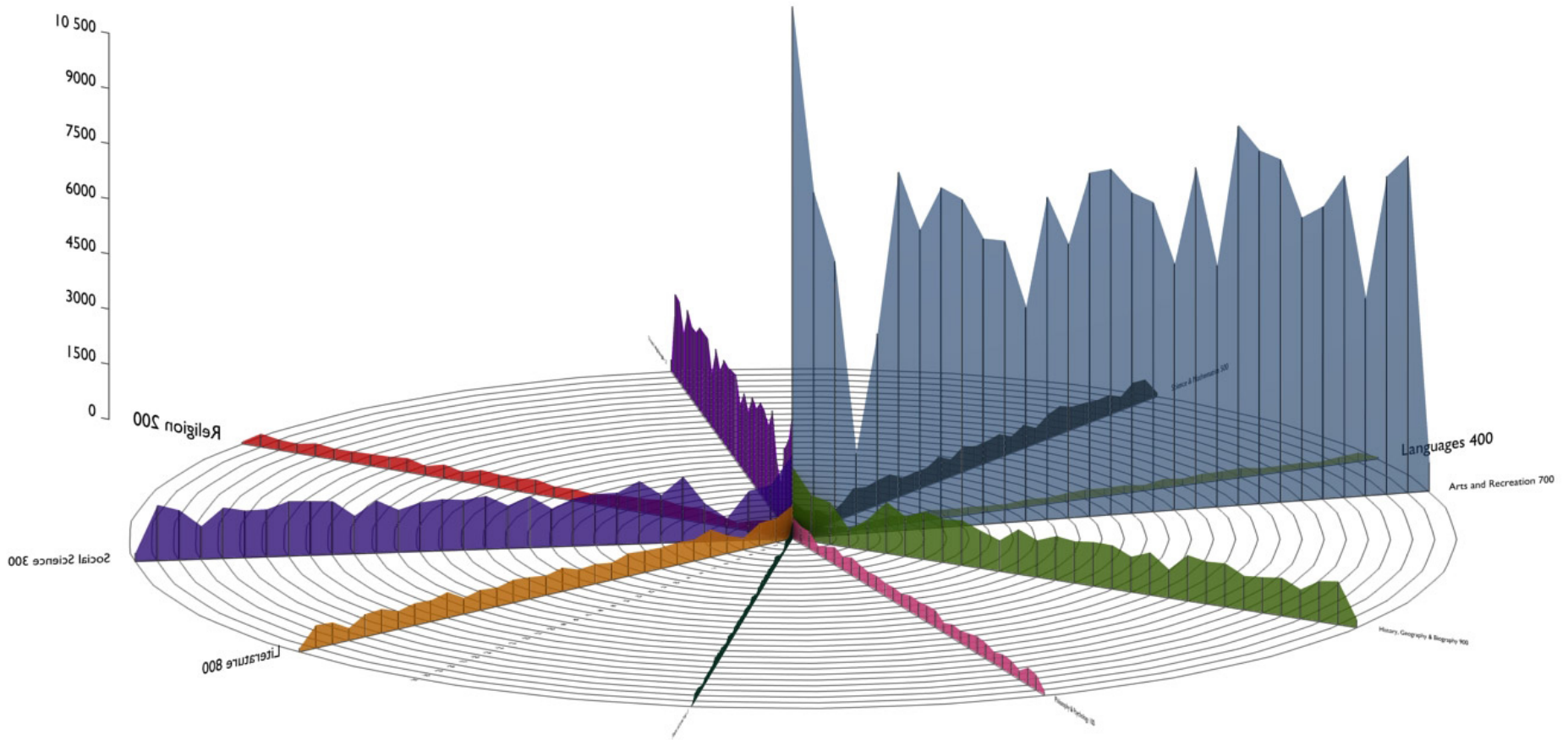
800-899 - Literature

900-999 - Geography & History

# Typical daily Dewey activity - 20 most active

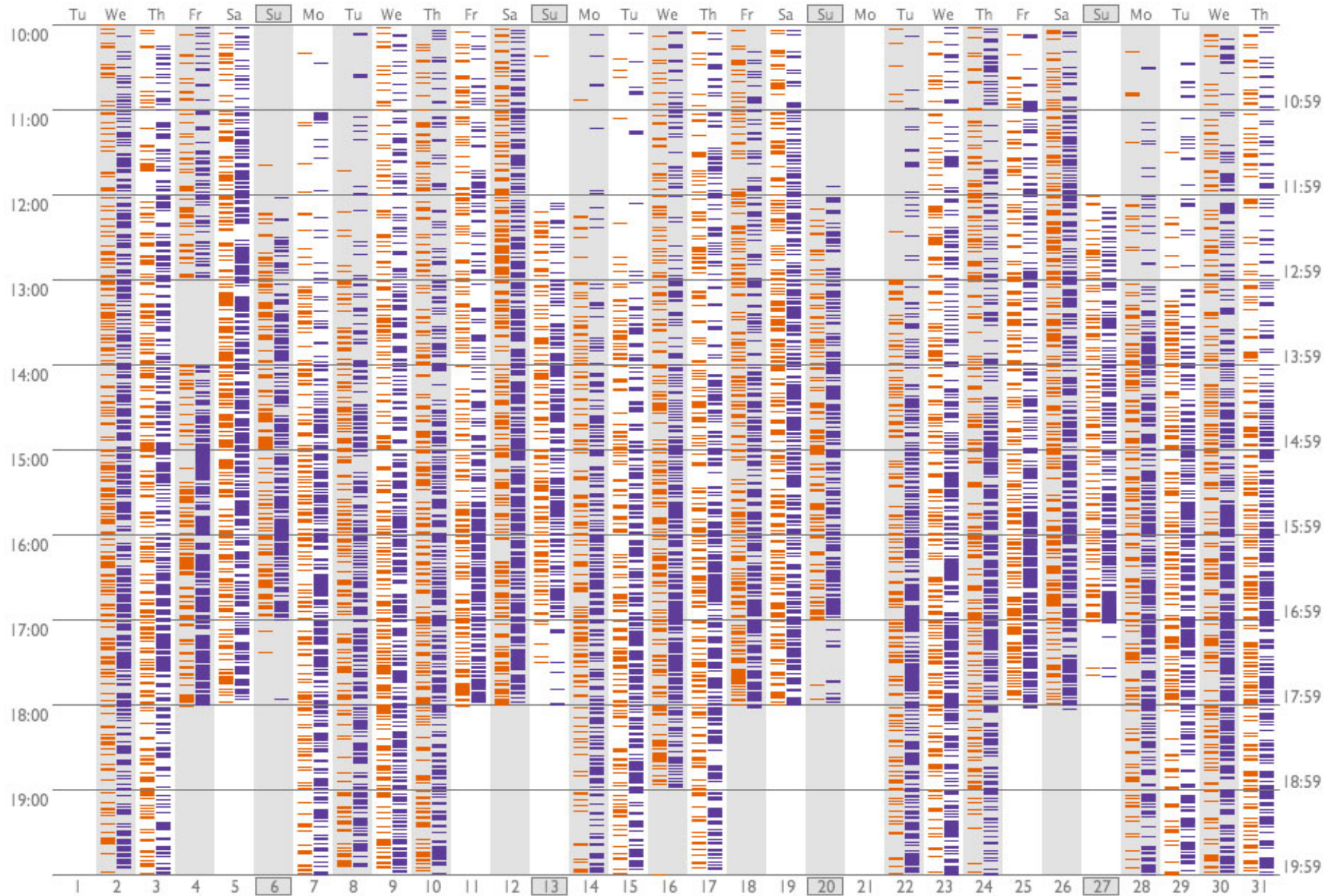
hour	789	613	784	917	746	973	796	398	616	914	791	306	332	305	158	792	811	658	635	895
0	0	0	0	8	0	4	12	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	4
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	1	2	0	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2
8	15	58	57	109	38	90	39	73	25	50	41	34	20	31	13	33	33	14	24	42
9	27	71	48	134	40	87	62	73	41	70	78	36	35	42	12	32	52	14	28	45
10	1192	942	812	777	619	632	582	515	465	472	440	383	466	394	429	362	420	370	402	396
11	1560	1149	1125	969	880	1006	786	966	702	701	567	610	453	556	542	526	628	488	532	560
12	2185	1683	1878	1177	1025	1108	1156	889	881	935	782	706	779	700	715	625	788	680	647	960
13	3266	2334	2085	1769	1717	1615	1462	1324	1181	1275	972	1117	1175	1025	1025	997	968	967	986	987
14	3336	2698	2227	1811	1890	1744	1685	1487	1421	1271	1144	1146	1059	1044	1062	1041	990	962	1105	1140
15	3995	2810	2426	1870	1850	1813	1703	1417	1444	1360	1388	1142	1187	1172	1073	1143	1139	1074	1139	1044
16	3959	2855	2599	2068	1857	1867	1904	1798	1520	1449	1411	1390	1250	1306	1321	1265	1101	1126	1110	1119
17	4322	2870	2547	2203	1992	1817	1904	1374	1438	1416	1322	1402	1366	1317	1346	1359	1152	1248	1045	798
18	2398	1574	1381	1012	1024	1034	1059	630	756	615	719	682	678	680	677	685	604	562	532	280
19	2233	1557	1284	1050	845	942	1027	643	612	524	595	713	706	594	623	645	562	651	497	341
20	48	18	17	35	9	15	25	18	9	6	15	4	3	3	4	6	11	17	22	4
21	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	6	1	2	5	1	0	6	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	2	7	1	1	0	0

# Volume of Dewey Activities

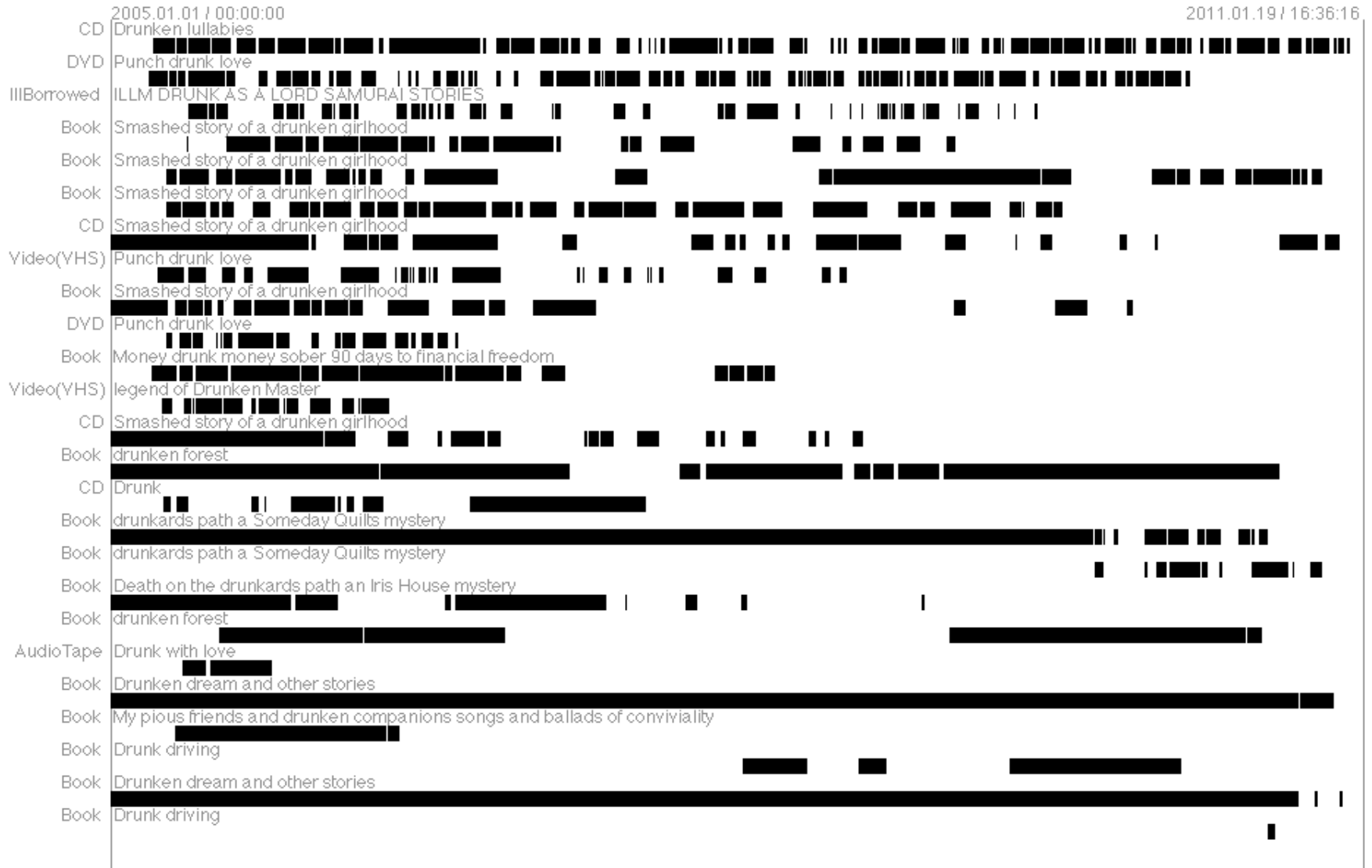


[641] [741]  
food + drink v drawing + drawings

time items checked out / day  
month of january



title like '%drunk%' group by collcode;





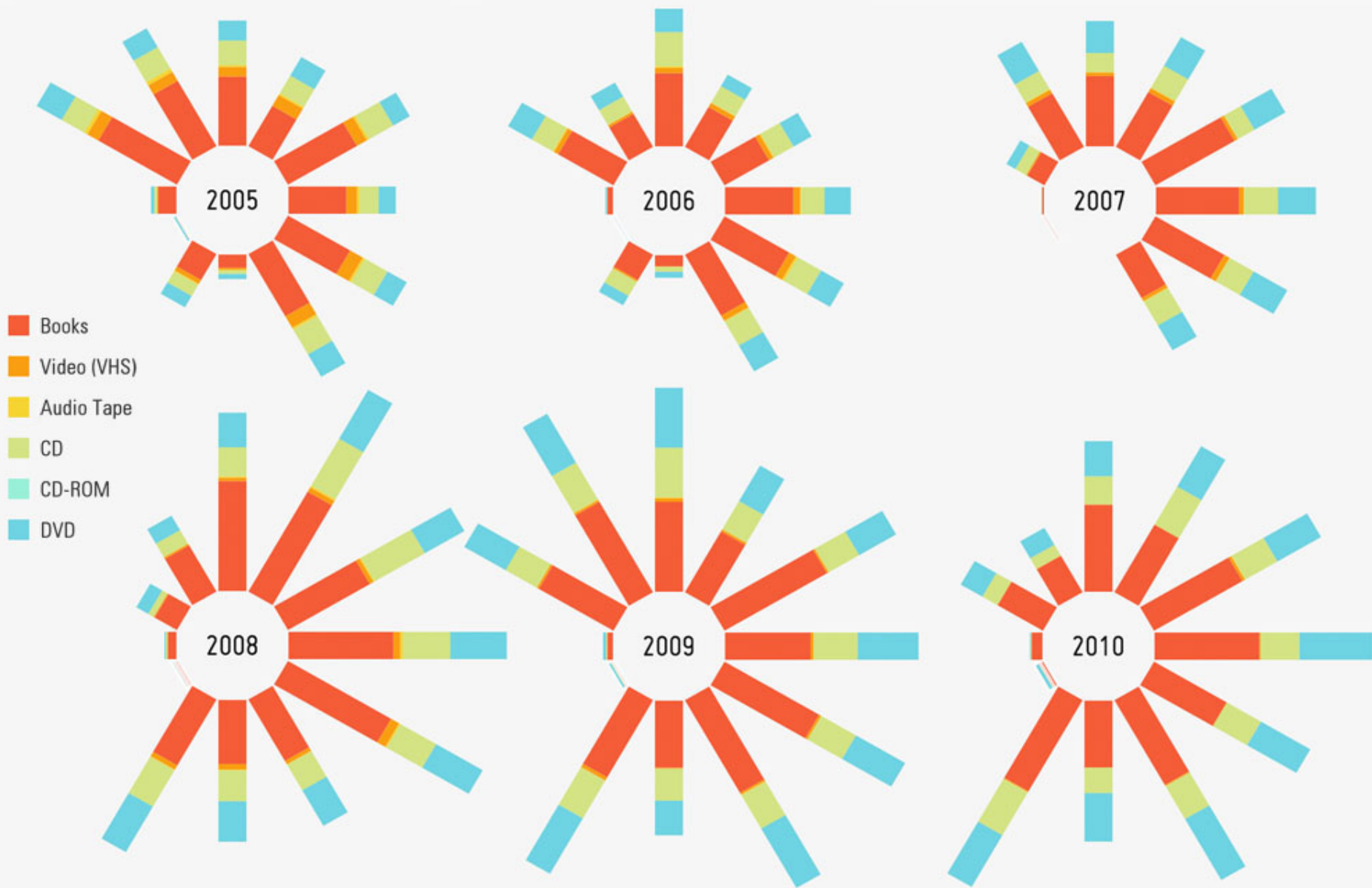




# Top 25 Dewey categories 2006-2014

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
782 Vocal music	657750	721853	1006571	1060888	868834	774273	665173	700986	593881
741 Drawing & drawings	158295	201324	312239	354992	323449	330355	315883	366327	334448
641 Food & drink	65057	67695	99965	121586	125332	121088	116785	137652	125462
781 General principles & musical forms	82066	79529	107747	109614	90869	75959	62922	66173	61207
613 Personal health & safety	45227	43632	61698	69461	65593	61935	56773	61824	50671
398 Folklore	39845	38035	50875	52707	53403	50482	46519	51337	45293
796 Athletic & outdoor sports & games	34380	32561	38817	42247	44010	39552	37113	40243	39833
917 Geography of South America	39684	35096	40760	39546	35287	32660	30101	35325	34345
616 Diseases	20419	21025	27711	29572	30783	31993	30817	34247	31410
789 Not assigned or no longer used	73223	68907	81785	82129	65317	53936	39824	36572	30845
746 Textile arts	25431	27902	39846	42885	40551	39058	34315	36683	29033
791 Public performances	25355	23240	30165	37187	35966	34799	31029	32736	28085
973 United States	32823	31155	42087	42253	33891	29942	28671	30198	25967
914 Geography of & travel in Europe	26029	21671	22858	22489	20251	18843	18709	24124	25444
306 Culture & institutions	20867	20265	27332	29848	29218	28702	25989	28742	24006
599 Mammalia (Mammals)	18354	16843	21175	22274	20500	20242	21384	25018	23832
940 History of Europe	19949	18692	23822	24143	23512	22826	21790	22787	22698
792 Stage presentations	20546	21101	27299	28246	26509	25376	22394	22098	22229
158 Applied psychology	15175	17365	21914	22247	21172	19775	20593	25702	22020
811 American poetry in English	19182	19333	24485	25675	23911	22671	20281	23207	21159
745 Decorative arts	17982	17718	23134	25661	25695	24278	22567	23684	20007
636 Animal husbandry	17494	16494	21404	24755	21680	21436	21963	22178	19135
658 General management	17487	15602	20868	23521	22493	21660	18913	20892	19050
332 Financial economics	18573	17640	24030	25262	23902	22333	17976	18527	18254
305 Groups of people	19305	19014	21563	22664	22339	21106	19896	22861	18054



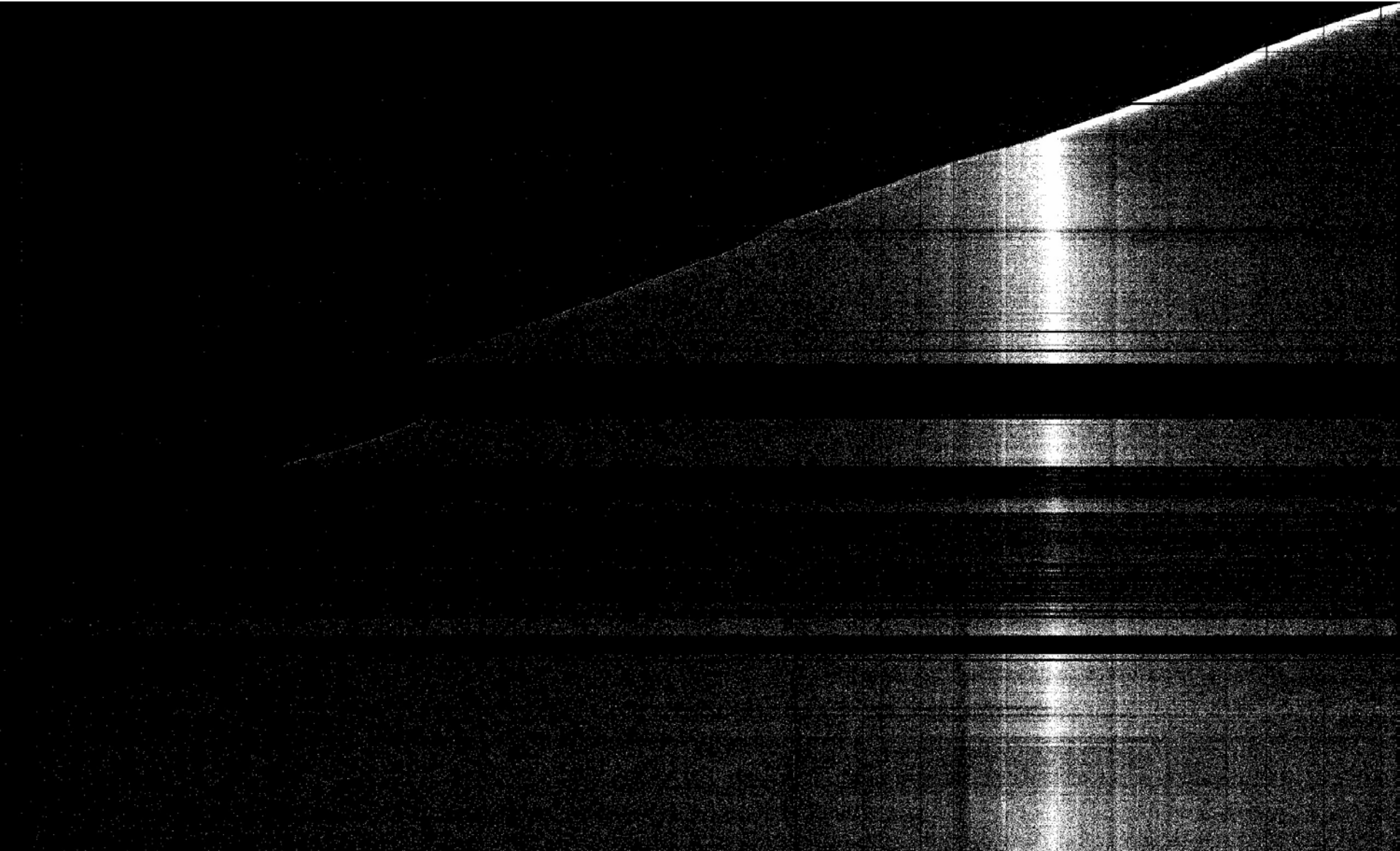


November 10, 9am to 8pm, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

# Anomaly Detection

- Outlier/change/deviation detection
- The identification of unusual data records, that might be interesting or
- data errors that require further investigation

# ItemNumber (*scalar numeric code maps acquisition history*)

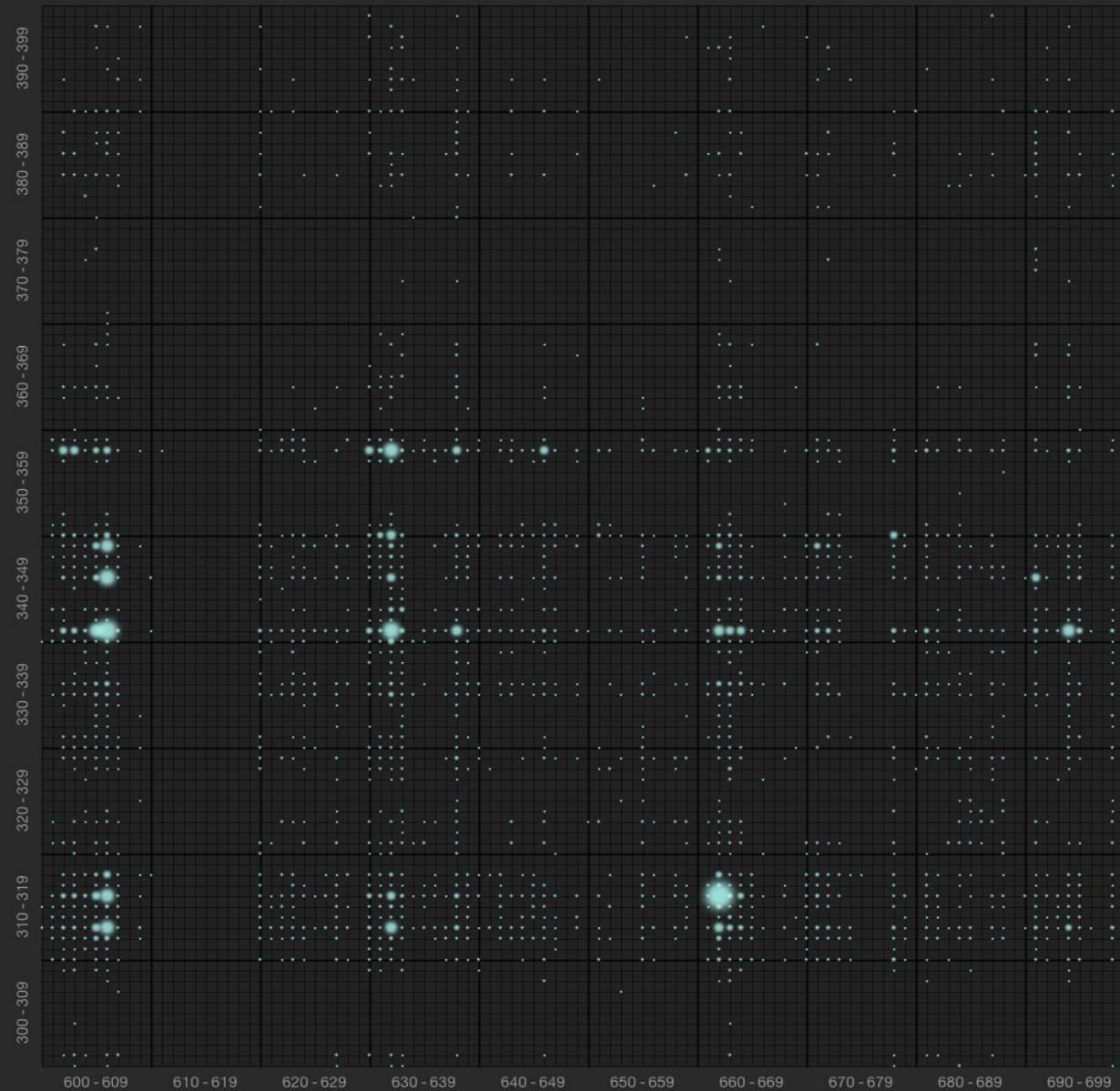


# Correlate data with another

JSON: Language independent format to transmit data

Projects correlate APIs from :

- NY Times
- Instagram
- iTunes & Apple
- Twitter
- Google Books



## Frequently Borrowed Together

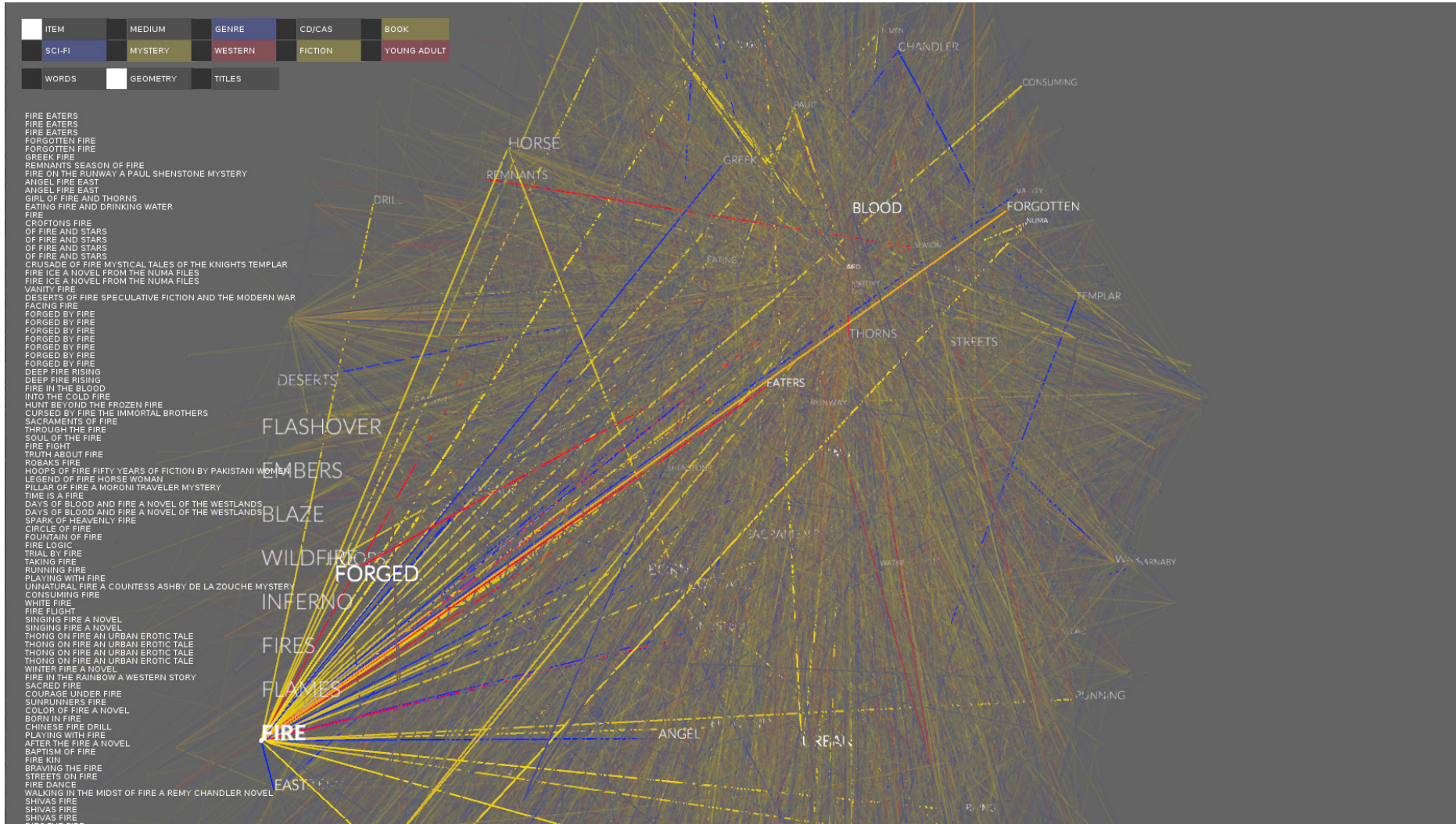
use the radio buttons to zoom

- 000 - 099 Computer science, information & general works
- 100 - 199 Philosophy and psychology
- 200 - 299 Religion
- 300 - 399 Social sciences
- 400 - 499 Language
- 500 - 599 Science
- 600 - 699 Technology
- 700 - 799 Arts & recreation
- 800 - 899 Literature
- 900 - 999 History & geography

- 300 - 309 Social sciences, sociology & anthropology
- 310 - 319 Statistics
- 320 - 329 Political science
- 330 - 339 Economics
- 340 - 349 Law
- 350 - 359 Public administration & military science
- 360 - 369 Social problems & social services
- 370 - 379 Education
- 380 - 389 Commerce, communications, & transportation
- 390 - 399 Customs, etiquette, & folklore
  
- 600 - 609 Technology
- 610 - 619 Medicine & health
- 620 - 629 Engineering
- 630 - 639 Agriculture
- 640 - 649 Home & family management
- 650 - 659 Management & public relations
- 660 - 669 Chemical engineering
- 670 - 679 Manufacturing
- 680 - 689 Manufacture for specific uses
- 690 - 699 Construction of buildings



# Topic Modeling using word2vec



# Associative Relationships

- Association rule learning (Dependency modeling)
- Searches for relationships between variables. For example, a supermarket might gather data on customer purchasing habits - which products are frequently bought together.
- **FP-Growth Algorithm:** Frequency-Pattern uses recursive-built tree structure to show paired occurrences

# Predictions of Numbers of Checkouts in Seattle Public Library

MAT 259, 2020 Guanyu Chen

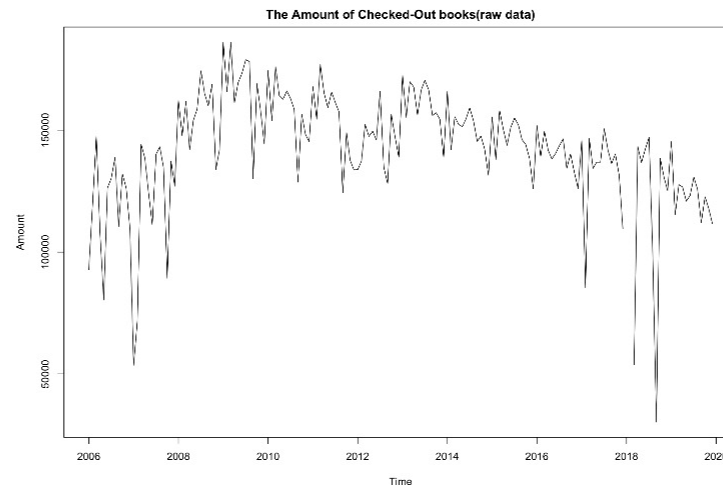
**Concept** The primary interest of this project is forecasting monthly amounts of dewey books using historical data. The dataset used here, which contain 168-month chekc-out records for different sectors from January 2006 to December 2019, is provided by Seattle Public Library database and are all time-correlated. It is possible for us to summary statistics and graphical representations of check-out records and conduct further predictions.

**Query**

```
SELECT YEAR(cout) AS Years, MONTH(cout) AS Months, SUM(CASE WHEN deweyClass != '' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS Dewey FROM spl_2016.outraw WHERE itemtype LIKE '%bk' AND YEAR(cout) >= '2006' AND YEAR(cout) <= '2019' GROUP BY YEAR(cout) , MONTH(cout); SELECT YEAR(cout) AS Years, MONTH(cout) AS Months, SUM(CASE WHEN deweyClass > 000 AND deweyClass < 100 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS D000_099, SUM(CASE WHEN deweyClass > 100 AND deweyClass < 200 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS D100_199, SUM(CASE WHEN deweyClass > 200 AND deweyClass < 300 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS D200_299, SUM(CASE WHEN deweyClass > 300 AND deweyClass < 400 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS D300_399, SUM(CASE WHEN deweyClass > 400 AND deweyClass < 500 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS D400_499, SUM(CASE WHEN deweyClass > 500 AND deweyClass < 600 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS D500_599, SUM(CASE WHEN deweyClass > 600 AND deweyClass < 700 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS D600_699, SUM(CASE WHEN deweyClass > 700 AND deweyClass < 800 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS D700_799, SUM(CASE WHEN deweyClass > 800 AND deweyClass < 900 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS D800_899, SUM(CASE WHEN deweyClass > 900 AND deweyClass < 1000 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS D900_999 FROM spl_2016.outraw WHERE itemtype LIKE '%bk' AND YEAR(cout) >= '2006' AND YEAR(cout) <= '2019' GROUP BY YEAR(cout) , MONTH(cout);
```

**Preliminary sketches** We can easily check that numbers of checkout books in Seattle Public Library increased from 2006 to 2009 and decrease from 2010 to 2020. The fluctuations of numbers of checkout between each year look kinds of similar, which indicates similar yearly or monthly variance over time. It is possible to decompose time-series data into three components to investigate more information of data.

For the decline of numbers of books' checkouts, a main supposed reason is that with more mature of digital reading and free online-books, readers did not have to borrow books from libraries.



Also, when checking numbers of checkouts in different dewey classes, we find that each checkouts kept similar volumes in each year and there was a hugh drop in 2018.

## Visualizing the Items Acquired by Seattle Public Library over Time

MAT 259, 2019 Jiaheng Tang

**Concept** I'm interested in one particular metadata - **itemNumber**. It is a unique and incrementing id that gets assigned and incremented each time a new item gets acquired. I want to plot the **itemNumber** as well as the **deweyClass** of each item over time to see if there are any interesting patterns.

**Query**

```
SELECT DISTINCT
  i.itemNumber,
  i.bibNumber,
  it.itemType,
  t.title,
  b.deweyClass
FROM
  spl_2016.itemToBib AS i
```

This query returns **itemNumber**, **bibNumber**, **itemType**, **title** and **deweyClass** of all the items sorted by **itemNumber**. It takes about 29 seconds and returns 2,391,281 results.

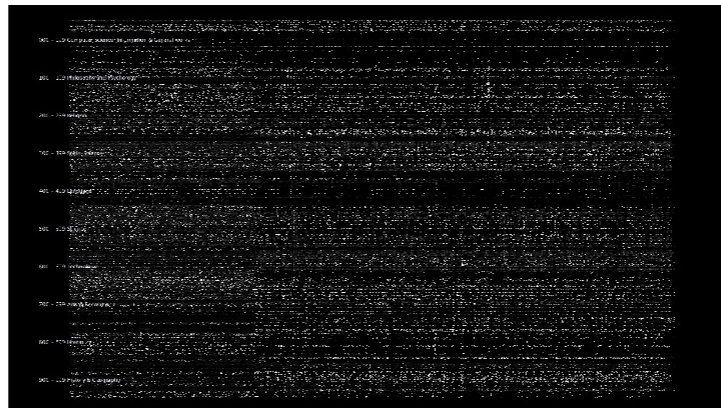
It's worth noting that there are duplicates with the same item number, and only differs slightly in their titles. I removed them later when loading into processing. After removing the duplicates, there remain 2,326,621 records.

**Preliminary sketches and process** I then used a python script to substitute the **itemType** of each record to book or media or misc based on their original **itemType**. Here is the python script I wrote.

```
import csv

MEDIA = {'accas', 'arcas', 'bccas', 'jccas', 'jrcas', 'accd',
        'arcd', 'jccd', 'jrzd', 'accdrom', 'arcdrom',
        'bccdrom', 'drzdrom', 'jccdrom', 'acdisk', 'ardisk',
        'jrdisk', 'acdvd', 'ardvd', 'bcdvd', 'jcdvd', 'jrdvd', 'xrcdrom',
        'acrec', 'arrec', 'jcrec', 'jrrec', 'ucflpdr', 'acvhs', 'alvhs',
        'arvhs', 'bcvhs', 'blvhs', 'jcvhs', 'jlvhs', 'jrvhs', 'xrvhs'}
```

I started with a simple black background and plotting on x-y plane with **deweyClass** on the y-axis and **item number** on the x-axis. Since the item number is merely a number that gets incremented over time, it's hard to get the exact time that the item was bought.



I then changed the background color to white and decided to use three different colors to represent three categories, book, media or misc. I used the color from Maroon 5's album cover "Red Pill Blues".

I was interested in the anomaly of repeat titles in the database of items. My first query revealed that the most commonly repeated titles with unique bibNumbers were simply “ and “test”.

```
1 • SELECT spl_2016.subject.subject, COUNT(spl_2016.subject.subject) as count
2 FROM spl_2016.title
3 INNER JOIN spl_2016.transactions ON spl_2016.title.bibNumber = spl_2016.transactions.bibNumber
4 AND title = 'test'
5 INNER JOIN spl_2016.subject ON spl_2016.subject.bibNumber = spl_2016.transactions.bibNumber
6 GROUP BY spl_2016.subject.subject
7 ORDER BY count DESC;
```

subject	count
Historical films	574
San Francisco Calif Drama	574
Video recordings for the hearing impaired	574
Dancers Drama	574
Feature films	574
Fiction films	574
Gay men Drama	574
Science fiction	204
Conspiracies Fiction	203
Education Fiction	203

Result 19 x

I became curious about the nature of these 'test' entries. My next query was into all subjects of entries titled “test”. It appeared to me that subject lines seemed only partially random. They appeared arbitrary and telling.

```
1 • SELECT spl_2016.subject.subject, spl_2016.transactions.checkOut, spl_2016.transactions.checkIn
2 FROM spl_2016.transactions
3 INNER JOIN spl_2016.subject ON spl_2016.subject.bibNumber = spl_2016.transactions.bibNumber
4 INNER JOIN spl_2016.title ON spl_2016.transactions.bibNumber = spl_2016.title.bibNumber
5 WHERE spl_2016.title.title = 'test'
6 ORDER BY CONCAT(IF(spl_2016.transactions.checkIn != NULL, spl_2016.transactions.checkIn, 10000), ' ', spl_2016.transactions.checkOut) ASC;
```

subject	checkOut	checkIn
Immigrants Fiction	1970-01-01 00:00:00	2008-05-07 12:05:00
Education Fiction	1970-01-01 00:00:00	2008-05-10 17:30:00
Educational tests and measurements Fiction	1970-01-01 00:00:00	2008-05-14 17:12:00
Political corruption Fiction	1970-01-01 00:00:00	2008-06-06 16:18:00
Conspiracies Fiction	1970-01-01 00:00:00	2008-05-16 12:26:00
Political corruption Fiction	1970-01-01 00:00:00	2008-05-17 12:00:00
Education Fiction	1970-01-01 00:00:00	2008-05-14 17:12:00
Immigrants Fiction	1970-01-01 00:00:00	2008-06-06 16:18:00
Immigrants Fiction	1970-01-01 00:00:00	2008-05-17 12:00:00
Political corruption Fiction	1970-01-01 00:00:00	2008-05-03 10:42:00

Result 15 x

My question became: “Why would someone put a particular subject line for test titles”. So my next step was to query the timestamps of check ins and check outs associated with each subject line. I realized that there were only a few subjects, although there were nearly 5000

# MAT259 - Assignment 1

Dongyu Meng  
Jan 15 - 2020

In this assignment I tried to find out if there is a correlation between the theme of books people borrow and the time in the day these books get borrowed. Like, is it true that people tend to borrow technical books in the morning and novels at night? Inquiries like this give insight to the activity patterns of different readers or even professions.

The basic SQL query is the following:

```
1 select deweyClass, count(*), hour(cout) from spl_2016.outraw
2 where cout Between '2015-01-01' AND '2016-01-01'
3 and deweyClass != ""
4 and itemtype = "acbk"
5 group by deweyClass, hour(cout)
```

In the records in the year of 2015, I counted the number of books borrowed group by the book's Dewey class and the time in the day (discretized to hours) the book got borrowed. This query gave me data like the following:

	avg deweyClass	123 count(*)	123 hour(cout)
1	001	5	10
2	001	9	11
3	001	9	12
4	001	15	13
5	001	17	14
6	001	10	15
7	001	11	16
8	001	11	17
9	001	7	18
10	001	4	19
11	001.01	1	12
12	001.01	2	13
13	001.01	4	15

I further processed the data with Python.

First, I unified the Dewey class number as shown above to the major class number only (001.01 -> 001) and aggregated the count aligning to the (deweyClass, hour) tuple.

# QUERY METHODS

***QUERY 1:** Find objects that contain titles like “feminism” or “feminist”*

In this query, my objective is to pull items that contain phrases similar to “feminism” and “feminist” in the title. I obtained the data from the spl\_2016.outraw and printed the title, bibNumber, counts, and itemtype. I assigned the variable counts to aggregate an item’s frequency based on the bibNumber. Overall, 557 rows returned.

```
SELECT
  title, bibNumber, COUNT(bibNumber) AS counts, itemtype
FROM
  spl_2016.outraw
WHERE
  (title LIKE "%feminism%")
  OR (title LIKE "%feminist%")
GROUP BY
  bibNumber, itemtype, title
ORDER BY
  counts DESC
```

***QUERY 2:** Create a monthly subset for the top 10 items from 2006-1 to 2017-12*

In this second query, my objective is to further examine the top 10 results and explore checked-out dates by months from 2006-1 to 2017-12 (year-month). The SQL input for this query is found at the end of the report.

title	bibNumber	counts	2006-1	2006-2	2006-3	2006-4	2006-5	2006-6	2006-7
▶ Bad feminist essays	3008726	943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
We should all be feminists	3077814	629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feminist sweepstakes	2290181	409	3	7	10	9	4	7	6
Mysteries of the Middle Ages the rise of feminism...	2368106	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feminist fight club an office survival manual for a...	3201929	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dear Jee-wee! or A feminist manifesto in fifteen su...	3255843	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feminism is for everybody passionate politics	1969986	224	1	2	4	0	2	0	2
Full frontal feminism a young womens guide to w...	2430480	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feminism is for everybody passionate politics	3122735	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlightened sexism the seductive message that f...	2627029	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## MAT 259 > Project 1: Data Query

Grant McKenzie ([grant.mckenzie@geog.ucsb.edu](mailto:grant.mckenzie@geog.ucsb.edu))

### QUESTION:

One of the most interesting aspects of a dataset such as the one provided by the *Seattle Public Library*, is its ability (when asked the proper questions) to speak on user behavior. Given the completeness of the dataset, one can explore *trends* in the data and arguably infer user-interests based on these trends.

For this assignment I chose to explore how interest in subject matter changes over time. To do this I decided to investigate the variance in the items that users checked-out based on the Dewey Decimal Class of the medium. *Variance* is computed as it allows one to compare values between temporal units (e.g., month or day). A large variance indicates that media related to a wide range of classes were checked-out of the library, while a small (relative) variance indicates that the checkout history during the specified time period did not vary much in terms of subject (Dewey Class). It is important to note here that the Dewey Decimal Class system is not assigned to all media in the Library dataset. Given this, the results of the queries, as well as any inferences, are based on a subset of the library data.

Since Variance alone can often be misleading, it was important to also list the total number of items checked out as well as the count for each Dewey Class.

The two queries below show classification Variance by Month and by Day of the Week.

### SQL QUERIES:

#### MONTH:

```
SELECT month, monthnum, VARIANCE(count) AS variance, count(*) as cnt, sum(count) as sum
FROM
  (SELECT monthname(cin) as month, month(cin) as monthnum,
  substring(deweyClass,1,3) as subdew, count(*) as count
  FROM
    (SELECT cin, deweyClass
    FROM spl2.inraw
    WHERE deweyClass <> '') as a1
  GROUP by subdew, month) as a2
GROUP BY month, monthnum
ORDER BY monthnum;
```

#### DAY OF WEEK:

```
SELECT day, daynum, VARIANCE(count) AS variance, count(*) as cnt, sum(count) as sum
FROM
  (SELECT dayname(cin) as day, dayofweek(cin) as daynum, substring(deweyClass,1,3)
  as subdew, count(*) as count
  FROM
    (SELECT cin, deweyClass
    FROM spl2.inraw
    WHERE deweyClass <> '') as a1
  GROUP by subdew, day) as a2
GROUP BY day, daynum
ORDER BY daynum;
```

### QUERY EXPLANATION:

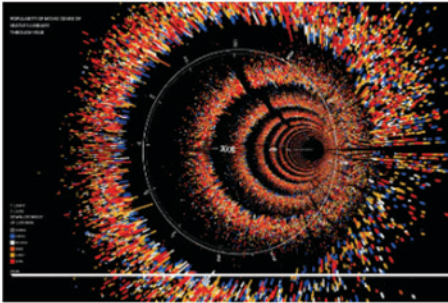
The question I intended to answer required a two level hierarchical query (sub queries). The initial query simply returns the *Check-in Timestamp* as well as the *DeweyClass* for all records in the table *inraw* where a *DeweyClass* exists. From this query the rows are aggregated by the day of the week (using *dayname* and *dayofweek* functions) and the 3 digits before the decimal (class) are taken from the *DeweyClass* column using a *substring* function. Additionally, the count for all records of the specified *DeweyClass* are computed. Lastly, the day, the numerical representation of the day, the variance (of the count), the total number of unique *DeweyClasses* per day and the total number of records per day are reported. The above steps were repeated for month.

### RESULTS:

MONTH	MONTH_NUM	VARIANCE	DDC_COUNT	TOTAL_ITEMS
January	1	625628160.2322	872	2482939
February	2	584416553.6046	886	2441234
March	3	811697936.6273	879	2918522
April	4	703141854.3939	875	2684755
May	5	666337555.9436	874	2580837
June	6	707490932.3043	875	2681675
July	7	726666001.7056	878	2711706
August	8	724558276.6155	879	2670405
September	9	496804534.169	871	2241631
October	10	604580899.4472	868	2460373
November	11	554948159.1354	879	2376709

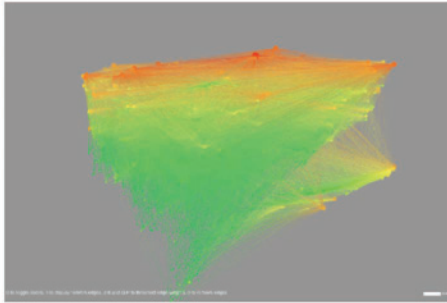
DAY	DAY_NUM	VARIANCE	DDC_COUNT	TOTAL_ITEMS
Sunday	1	397993479.8416	874	1969910
Monday	2	2660434015.5491	897	5269587
Tuesday	3	2588466694.0293	883	5128994
Wednesday	4	2527227004.2695	893	5101534
Thursday	5	2218511032.4472	888	4747085
Friday	6	1514679123.5407	890	3929554
Saturday	7	1993389576.0715	888	4525020





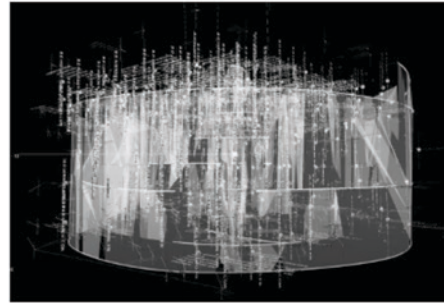
**M259 Projects  
Data Visualization**

2020  
SPL data, predictive analysis, COVID-19, spatial memory in virtual maze, Volga Germans, SF Eviction Rates and gentrification, popularity of Billie, game sales, Air BNBL 2016 presidential election data, etc.



**M259 Projects  
Data Visualization**

2019  
SPL data, Fen Shu prevalence, statistics in cooking, query variances, travel segregation, Behance, Foreign news at SPL, US lightning strikes, Hate groups, Health in counties, etc.



**M259 Projects  
Data Visualization**

2018  
SPL data, particle visualization of movies, travel books, supply & demand, spherical harmonics, StarWars, Indi Rock Vs Soul, global hazards, NYC taxi data, TED text mining, endangered species trade, EUR/US rate, etc.

**Experimental Visualization Lab**

The Experimental Visualization Lab is one of 8 dedicated research labs in the Media Arts & Technology arts-engineering program located on the 2nd floor of Elings Hall (California Nanosystems Institute) at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

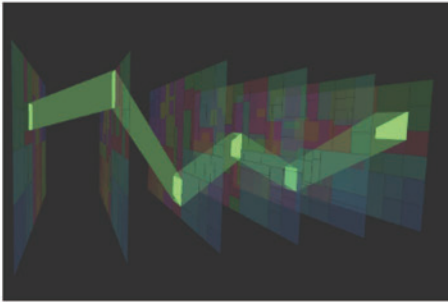
The lab focuses on creative explorations in the fields of data visualization, visual language, machine vision, computational photography, interactive digital installations and related directions to explore the intersections of computation and visualization in both the arts and engineering.

The lab is directed by Professor George Legrady, an internationally exhibited, multi-disciplinary artist and scholar with projects realized in interactive digital media installations, and computationally generated data and photographic-based visualizations. He is former chair (2013-2017) of the Media Arts & Technology program, and is affiliated on campus with the Department of Art, the Data Science Initiative, the Center for Digital Games Research, and the Center for Information Technology and Society. Legrady is a Guggenheim Fellow with research funded by the Creative Capital Foundation, National Science Foundation, Robert W Deutsch Foundation, the Center for Nanotechnology in Society at UCSB, and others.

**Contact**

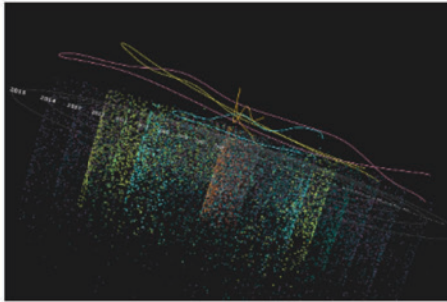
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**M259 Projects  
Data Visualization**

2017  
SPL data, lost and forgotten books, high school classics, Michael Jackson, title-length to checkout-length, correlate weather data with library checkouts, MALLET topic modeling, Crunchbase trends, Wikigraph, space-time path, Washington DC bike circulation, Reddit image data, European Power Exchange, etc.



**M259 Projects  
Data Visualization**

2016  
SPL data, acquisition frequency, David Bowie over time, banned titles, film adaptation, shared billboard, bigram analysis, seven deadly sins, travel, wars, global warming, occurrence of plant bugs, Instagram data, S&P 500, aggregate herd movement, EXIF global tracking, etc.



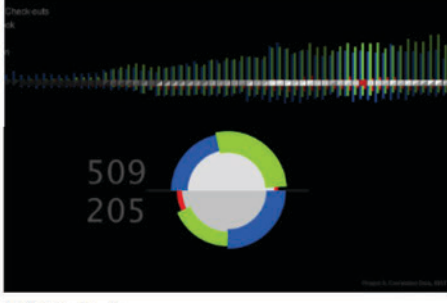
**M259 Projects  
Data Visualization**

2015  
SPL data, urban agriculture, Restricted Boltzmann Machine, mapping controversy, diurnal and seasonal cycles, outliers, checkouts & weather, financial crisis, reorder matrix, Gothic topic treemap, spatial-temporal, k-means clustering, autobiography, spider diagram, financial market chaos, etc.



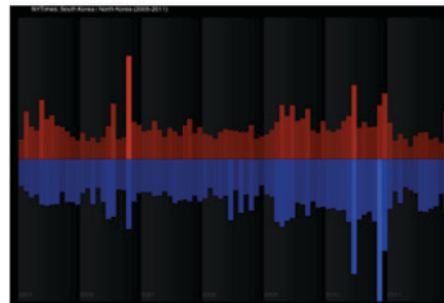
**M259 Projects  
Data Visualization**

2014  
SPL data, Ukraine conflict, barcode anomalies, multi-dimensional scaling, 2D spatial treemap, checkout variance, Manga culture, etc.



**M259 Projects  
Data Visualization**

2013  
SPL data, Twitter, Facebook correlation, top six Seattle foods, NYTimes/SPL data, Jane Austin statistics, global travel, etc.



**M259 Projects  
Data Visualization**

2012  
SPL data, Catcher in the Rye, linear frequency, Last.fm correlation, geo-tagged Flickr data, North/South Korea, mortgage collapse, FP-Tree association, etc.

# Integrate Your Expertise

**Computer Science:** Integrate complex algorithms to visualization

**Statistics:** Implement statistical probability problems to data analysis and visualization

**Sound/Signal processing:** Consider data as signal and explore translation between sonic, signal and visual patterns

**Social Science:** Identify cultural patterns, changes, transformations

**Visual Design:** Explore the full potential of visual language beyond functionality

**Cinematic/Literary:** Explore data pattern as narrative development

# Data Analysis & Application

*Data is not content. What **you do with it is the content!***

- You choose what to feature from the dataset based on your interests
- You introduce data processing methods
- You select algorithms to implement
- You make design decisions
- You determine “look and feel” which also shapes the overall content

# Copyright & Research Use of Seattle Library Data

- You can use the Seattle data for research and publication.
- You can circulate your visualization but because of proprietary reasons you cannot circulate the data itself.
- If you publish a paper, make sure to credit the course and the project.
- Also sign the intellectual property agreement form at the course website

**MANAGEMENT**

- Server Status
- Client Connections
- Users and Privileges
- Status and System Variables
- Data Export
- Data Import/Restore

**INSTANCE**

- Startup / Shutdown
- Server Logs
- Options File

**PERFORMANCE**

- Dashboard
- Performance Reports
- Performance Schema Setup

**SCHEMAS**

Filter objects

- spl\_2011
- spl\_2013
- spl\_2014
- spl\_2015
- spl\_2016**
- Tables
- Views
- Stored Procedures
- Functions

100MostRecent\* x SQL File 3 x 1000MostRecent\* x callNumber x co-occurrence\* x gatherdatabyday\*

```

1 SELECT
2   YEAR(cout) AS year,
3   SUM(CASE
4     WHEN deweyClass = " THEN 1
5     ELSE 0
6   END) AS nonDewey,
7   SUM(CASE
8     WHEN deweyClass != " THEN 1
9     ELSE 0
10  END) AS Dewey
11 FROM
12   spl_2016.outraw
13 WHERE
14   YEAR(cout) >= 2006
15 GROUP BY year
16 ORDER BY year
17
18

```

MySQL script

Clean up Code Lay-out

Activate Script

Use this database version (latest)

Export query result to .csv file

100% 1:18

Result Grid Filter Rows: Search Export:

year	nonDewey	Dewey
2006	3424214	2653745
2007	3362577	2683372
2008	4713593	3585947
2009	5141529	3814351
2010	4979017	3442582
2011	4655379	3216899
2012	4361197	2900748
2013	4750906	3135548
2014	4515221	2872244
2015	4298895	2677565
2016	4007669	2466122
2017	3648182	2260682
2018	2576158	1549714
2019	3694800	1984203
2020	1037786	573562
2021	6398	3534

Query result

Open to get table details

- Result Grid
- Form Editor
- Field Types
- Query Stats
- Execution Plan

# **Seattle Public Library Data**

**George Legrady © 2021**

**Experimental Visualization Lab**

**Media Arts & Technology**

**UC Santa Barbara**