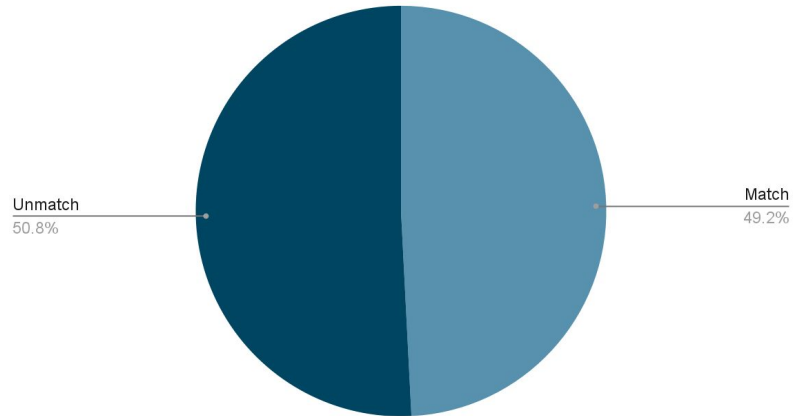
A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is a light green color. They are positioned diagonally, with the blue one partially covering the green one.

Part 1: Data Quality

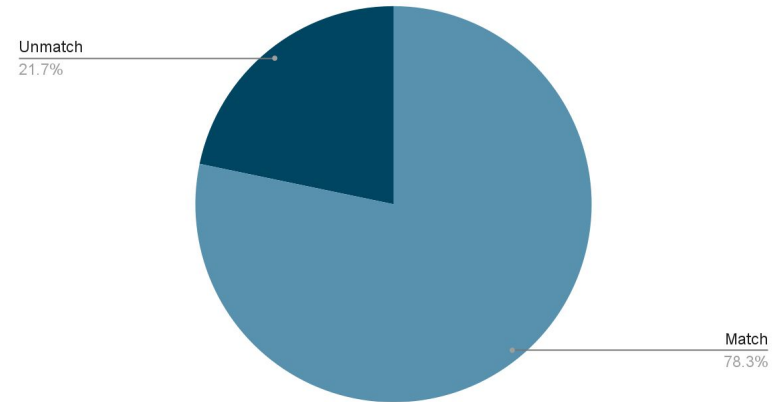
By: Chanpreet Singh

Result

Coverage Rate - Initial Data



Coverage Rate - Processed Data





Analysis

- Data address match was increased by 29.08%, from initial 49.19% to 78.27%.
- Current Method
 - Remove unnecessary info such as Unit #
 - Fix format by adding ',' and adding space between street number and name
 - Updating addresses with 3 or less than 3 words different.
 - Updating missing cities where state and zip code match.
 - Updating any incorrect information by comparing corresponding matched row values.
- Further Possible Improvements
 - Using python libraries such as 'FuzzyWuzzy' or 'usaddress'
 - Tried using them but they take too long to work on large datasets. Could use them by moving datasets to SQL or other forms and faster the processing with higher processing computer.
 - Could train a machine learning model to match the addresses such as Random Forest.
 - Didn't think that the problem needed machine learning model solution.
 - Could use external address match directory such as Canada Post AddressesComplete API in Canada or Google Map API. This will increase address accuracy overall with most updated data.