Customer Purchase Trends Pipeline

Project Overview

The Customer Purchase Trends Pipeline is a cloud-based data pipeline designed to process and analyze retail transaction data. The pipeline uses **Google Cloud Storage (GCS)** and **BigQuery** to process over 3,900 retail transactions and generate actionable insights.

The primary goal of the pipeline is to demonstrate the end-to-end flow of data from ingestion to reporting, including data cleaning, transformation, and aggregation

Architecture and Components

The pipeline follows a standard extract, transform, load (ETL) process using several Google Cloud services.

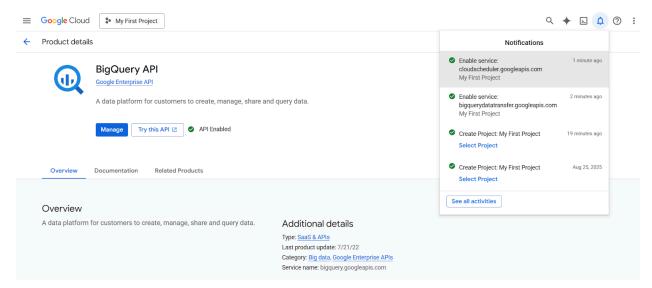
- Ingestion (Bronze Layer): Daily raw CSV files are ingested and stored in a GCS bucket. This acts as the bronze layer, holding the raw, unprocessed data.
- **Transformation (Silver Layer)**: Data is transformed in BigQuery to clean missing values and standardize categories.
- Aggregation (Gold Layer): The transformed data is aggregated to create fact tables in BigQuery, such as "purchases by age," "gender," and "season". These aggregated tables form the gold layer, which is optimized for analysis and reporting.
- **Visualization**: A Looker Studio dashboard is used to visualize key metrics like top product categories and seasonal sales trends.

Technical Implementation

Step 1: Project Preparation

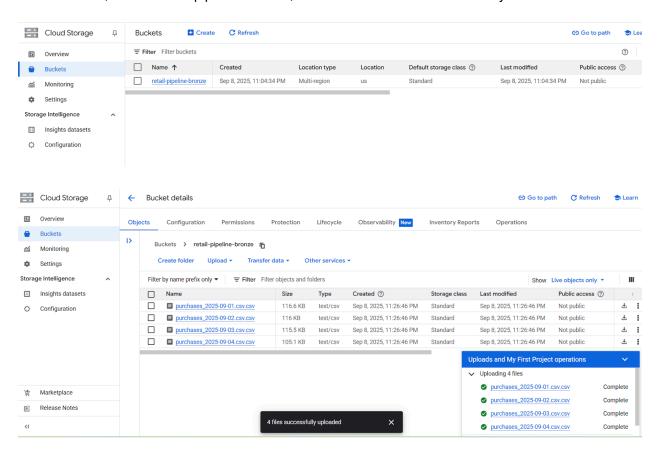
First, several APIs must be enabled within the Google Cloud project to support the pipeline's functionality.

- BigQuery API: For creating, managing, and querying data.
- BigQuery Data Transfer API: Required for scheduled queries to automate data processing.
- Cloud Storage JSON API: For interacting with GCS buckets.
- Cloud Scheduler API (Optional): Can be enabled later for scheduling tasks.



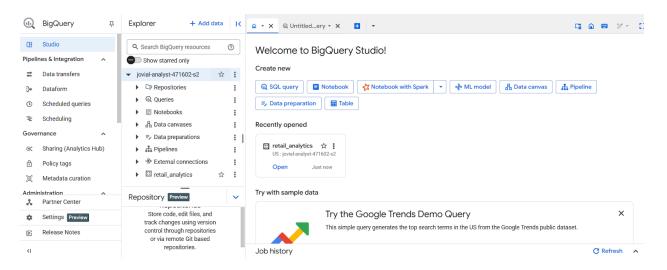
Step 2: Data Storage

A GCS bucket, named retail-pipeline-bronze, was created to store the raw daily CSV files.



Step 3: BigQuery Setup

A BigQuery dataset, such as retail_analytics, was created to house the transformed and aggregated tables. External tables were created in BigQuery to point to the raw CSV data in GCS, allowing it to be queried directly without loading it first.

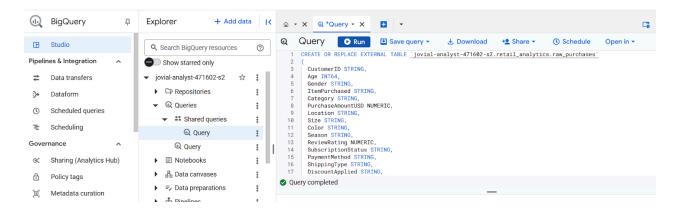


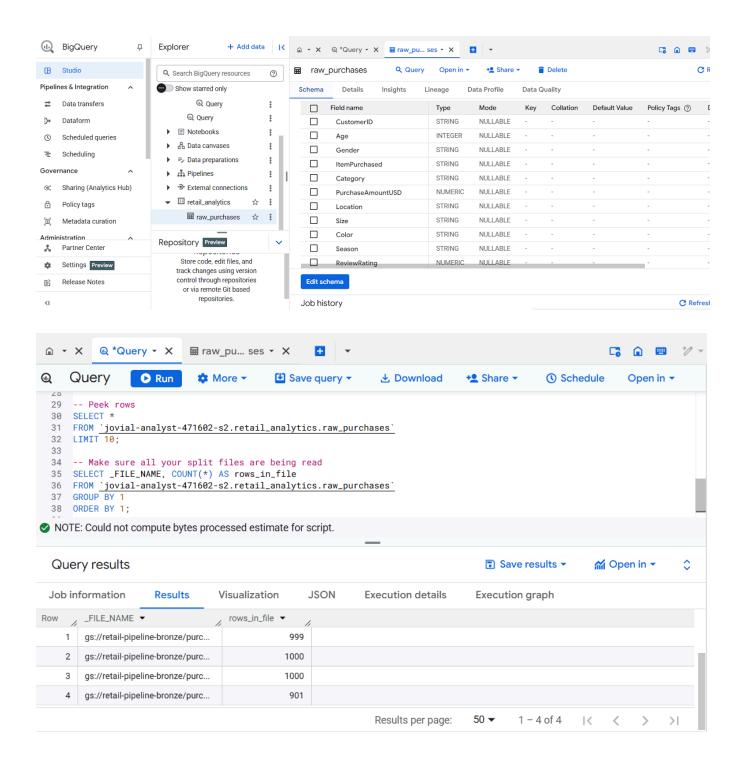
Step 4: Data Transformation and Aggregation

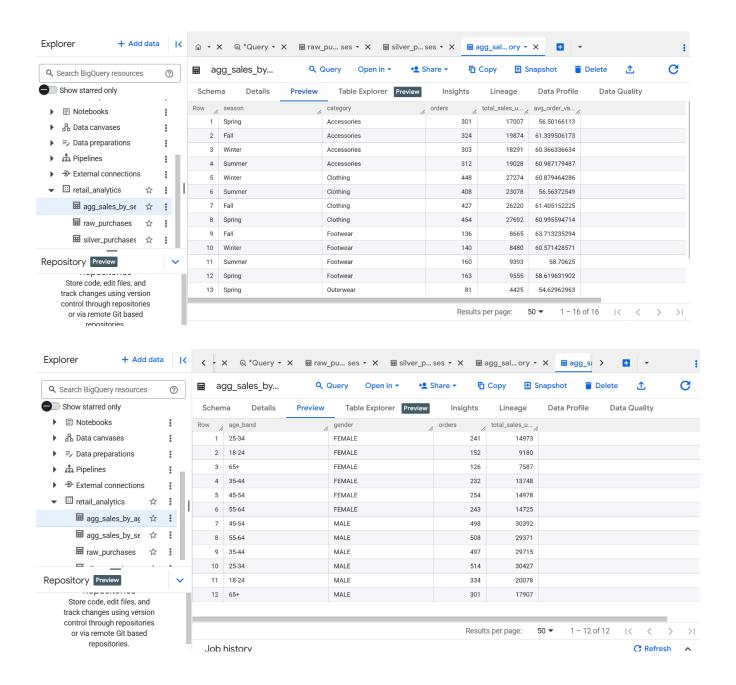
SQL queries were used in BigQuery to transform the raw data into aggregated fact tables. Examples include:

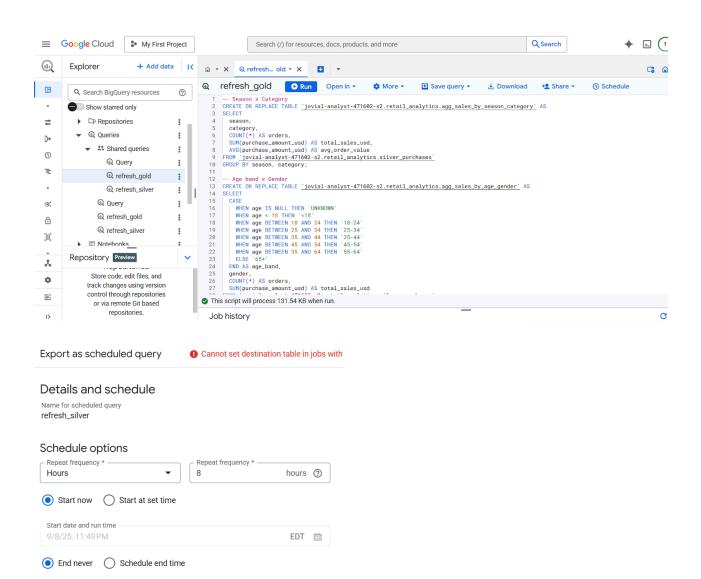
- Seasonal and Category Sales: A table named agg_sales_by_season_category was created by grouping purchases by season and category to calculate total sales and average order value.
- Demographic Sales: A table named agg_sales_by_age_gender was created to show sales trends segmented by age and gender.

The queries were scheduled to run on a set frequency (e.g., every 8 hours) using the BigQuery Data Transfer API to ensure the fact tables are regularly updated with new data.









EST 🛗

End date

Scheduled to run every 8 hours starting now.

Step 5. Visualization & Reporting

Connect the aggregated BigQuery tables to a Looker Studio dashboard. This dashboard provides a visual representation of the processed data, allowing for easy analysis of sales by demographics, season, and product category.

