

Operation Analytics and Investigating Metric Spike

AGENDA

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- TECH STACK USED
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➤ PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project analyzes job data and investigates metric spikes to improve a company's operations. Operation Analytics and Investigating Metric Spike aims to implement an analytics system to monitor and analyze key performance metrics within a specified environment. The system will use real-time data collection and analysis techniques to identify and investigate sudden spikes or anomalies in the metrics, such as user engagement, retention rates and workflow optimizations. The insights gained from this project will help in understanding operational efficiency, detecting potential issues, and taking proactive measures to optimize performance and ensure a smooth operation.

➤ TECH STACK USED

In this project I'm using Tech-Stack

- ❖ MYSQL workbench 8.0
- ❖ MS POWER POINT

Case Study 1 (Job Data)

1. Calculate the number of jobs reviewed per hour per day for November 2020?

```
SELECT ds AS Dates, ROUND((COUNT(job_id)/SUM(time_spent))*3600) AS "Jobs Reviewed per Hour per Day"
```

```
FROM job_data
```

```
WHERE ds BETWEEN '2020-11-01' AND '2020-11-30' GROUP BY ds;
```

On date 2020-11-28 there is maximum number of jobs reviewed that is **218**.

	Dates	Jobs Reviewed per Hour per Day
►	2020-11-30	180
	2020-11-29	180
	2020-11-28	218
	2020-11-27	35
	2020-11-26	64
	2020-11-25	80

2. Calculate 7 day rolling average of throughput? For throughput, do you prefer daily metric or 7- day rolling and why?

```
SELECT ROUND(COUNT(event)/SUM(time_spent), 2) AS "Weekly Throughput" FROM job_data;
```

The weekly throughput is **0.03**.

	Weekly Throughput
▶	0.03

```
SELECT ds AS Dates, ROUND(COUNT(event)/SUM(time_spent), 2) AS "Daily Throughput" FROM job_data GROUP BY ds ORDER BY ds;
```

On date 2020-11-28 the throughput is highest **0.06**.

	Dates	Daily Throughput
▶	2020-11-25	0.02
	2020-11-26	0.02
	2020-11-27	0.01
	2020-11-28	0.06
	2020-11-29	0.05
	2020-11-30	0.05

Metrics will always go up and down on a weekly and daily basis. You'll get numbers faster every day or minute if you want. As a result, rolling metrics are superb at showing if your metrics are trending up or down on a daily level.

3. Calculate the percentage share of each language in the last 30 days?

```
SELECT language AS Languages, ROUND(100 * COUNT(*)/total, 2) AS Percentage FROM job_data
CROSS JOIN (SELECT COUNT(*) AS total FROM job_data) sub
GROUP BY language;
```

Persian language is highest with 37.5% total.

Answer:

	Languages	Percentage
►	English	12.50
	Arabic	12.50
	Persian	37.50
	Hindi	12.50
	French	12.50
	Italian	12.50

4. Let's say you see some duplicate rows in the data. How will you display duplicates from the table?

```
SELECT actor_id, COUNT(*) AS Duplicates FROM job_data
```

```
GROUP BY actor_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```

Actor ID **1003** has duplicate rows.

	actor_id	Duplicates
▶	1003	2

Case Study 2 (Investigating Metric Spike)

1. Calculate the weekly user engagement?

```
SELECT EXTRACT(WEEK FROM occurred_at) AS "Week Numbers", COUNT(DISTINCT user_id) AS "Weekly Active Users"
FROM events
WHERE event_type = 'engagement' GROUP BY 1;
```

	Week Numbers	Weekly Active Users
▶	17	663
	18	1068
	19	1113
	20	1154
	21	1121
	22	1186
	23	1232
	24	1275
	25	1264
	26	1302
	27	1372
	28	1365
	29	1376
	30	1467
	31	1299
	32	1225
	33	1225
	34	1204
	35	104

2. Calculate the user growth for product?

```
SELECT Months, Users, ROUND(((Users/LAG(Users, 1) OVER (ORDER BY Months) - 1)*100), 2) AS "Growth in %"  
FROM  
(  
SELECT EXTRACT(MONTH FROM created_at) AS Months, COUNT(activated_at) AS Users FROM users  
WHERE activated_at NOT IN("") GROUP BY 1  
ORDER BY 1  
) sub;
```

	Months	Users	Growth in %
▶	1	712	NULL
	2	685	-3.79
	3	765	11.68
	4	907	18.56
	5	993	9.48
	6	1086	9.37
	7	1281	17.96
	8	1347	5.15
	9	330	-75.50
	10	390	18.18
	11	399	2.31
	12	486	21.80

3. Calculate the weekly retention of users-sign up cohort?

```
SELECT first AS "Week Numbers",  
SUM(CASE WHEN week_number = 0 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Week 0",  
SUM(CASE WHEN week_number = 1 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Week 1",  
SUM(CASE WHEN week_number = 2 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Week 2",  
SUM(CASE WHEN week_number = 3 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Week 3",  
SUM(CASE WHEN week_number = 4 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Week 4",  
SUM(CASE WHEN week_number = 5 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Week 5",  
SUM(CASE WHEN week_number = 6 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Week 6",  
SUM(CASE WHEN week_number = 7 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Week 7",  
SUM(CASE WHEN week_number = 8 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Week 8",  
SUM(CASE WHEN week_number = 9 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Week 9",  
SUM(CASE WHEN week_number = 10 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Week 10",  
SUM(CASE WHEN week_number = 11 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Week 11",  
SUM(CASE WHEN week_number = 12 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Week 12",  
SUM(CASE WHEN week_number = 13 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Week 13",
```

```

SUM(CASE WHEN week_number = 14 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Week 14",
SUM(CASE WHEN week_number = 15 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Week 15",
SUM(CASE WHEN week_number = 16 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Week 16",
SUM(CASE WHEN week_number = 17 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Week 17",
SUM(CASE WHEN week_number = 18 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Week 18",
FROM
(
SELECT m.user_id, m.login_week, n.first, m.login_week - first AS week_number FROM
(SELECT user_id, EXTRACT(WEEK FROM occurred_at) AS login_week FROM events GROUP BY 1, 2) m,
(SELECT user_id, MIN(EXTRACT(WEEK FROM occurred_at)) AS first FROM events
GROUP BY 1) n
WHERE m.user_id = n.user_id
) sub
GROUP BY first ORDER BY first;

```

[illegible]

4. Calculate the weekly engagement per device?

```
SELECT EXTRACT(WEEK FROM occurred_at) AS "Week Numbers",  
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('dell inspiron notebook') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS  
"Dell Inspiron Notebook",  
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('iphone 5') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS  
"iPhone 5",  
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('iphone 4s') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS  
"iPhone 4S",  
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('windows surface') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS "Windows  
Surface",  
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('macbook air') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END)  
AS "Macbook Air",  
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('iphone 5s') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS  
"iPhone 5S",  
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('macbook pro') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS "Macbook Pro",  
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('kindle fire') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS "Kindle Fire",
```

```
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('ipad mini') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS "iPad Mini",
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('nexus 7') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS
"Nexus 7",
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('nexus 5') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS
"Nexus 5",
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('samsung galaxy s4') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS
"Samsung Galaxy S4",
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('lenovo thinkpad') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS
"Lenovo Thinkpad",
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('samsung galaxy tablet') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS
"Samsung Galaxy Tablet",
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('acer aspire notebook') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS
"Acer Aspire Notebook",
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('asus chromebook') THEN user_id ELSE NULL
END) AS "Asus Chromebook",
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('htc one') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS "HTC One",
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('nokia lumia 635') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS "Nokia
Lumia 635",
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('samsung galaxy note') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS
"Samsung Galaxy Note",
```

```
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('acer aspire desktop') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS  
"Acer Aspire Desktop",  
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('mac mini') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS  
"Mac Mini",  
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('hp pavilion desktop') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS  
"HP Pavilion Desktop",  
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('dell inspiron desktop') THEN user_id ELSE  
NULL END) AS "Dell Inspiron Desktop",  
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('ipad air') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS "iPad Air",
```

COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('amazon fire phone') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS "Amazon Fire Phone",

COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN device IN('nexus 10') THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS "Nexus 10" FROM events

WHERE event_type = 'engagement' GROUP BY 1

ORDER BY 1
;

	Week Numbers	Dell Inspiron Notebook	iPhone 5	iPhone 4S	Windows Surface	Macbook Air	iPhone 5S	Macbook Pro	Kindle Fire	iPad Mini	Nexus 7	Nexus 5	Samsung Galaxy S4	Lenovo Thinkpad	Samsung Galaxy Tablet
▶	17	46	65	21	10	54	42	143	6	19	18	40	52	86	8
	18	77	113	46	10	121	73	252	27	30	30	73	82	153	11
	19	83	115	44	16	112	79	266	21	36	41	87	91	178	6
	20	84	125	55	21	119	79	256	23	32	32	103	93	173	9
	21	80	137	45	17	110	74	247	30	23	29	91	84	167	6
	22	92	125	45	15	145	71	251	21	34	45	96	105	176	10
	23	103	152	53	14	124	79	266	25	33	36	88	99	176	14
	24	99	142	53	22	152	79	255	25	39	49	87	101	165	11
	25	105	137	40	22	121	78	275	24	30	51	89	99	197	12
	26	89	152	50	21	134	94	269	26	43	46	87	112	192	12
	27	89	163	67	33	142	83	302	25	35	40	84	116	202	15
	28	103	151	61	33	148	93	295	31	35	39	85	122	220	9
	29	113	144	60	28	148	90	295	37	34	45	77	123	209	13
	30	127	152	65	19	159	103	322	25	35	62	84	103	206	9
	31	113	135	56	19	147	71	321	14	27	38	69	100	207	8
	32	104	119	34	10	125	67	307	12	30	25	67	82	179	6
	33	110	110	35	15	133	65	312	14	28	30	70	80	191	12
	34	105	101	50	18	136	70	292	13	25	33	70	90	193	14
	35	9	2	6	3	10	3	17	3	2	2	4	6	16	0

	Week Numbers	Acer Aspire Notebook	Asus Chromebook	HTC One	Nokia Lumia 635	Samsung Galaxy Note	Acer Aspire Desktop	Mac Mini	HP Pavilion Desktop	Dell Inspiron Desktop	iPad Air	Amazon Fire Phone	Nexus 10
▶	17	20	21	16	17	7	9	6	14	18	27	4	16
	18	33	42	19	33	15	26	13	37	58	52	9	30
	19	41	27	30	23	11	23	18	40	36	55	12	25
	20	40	41	29	22	18	23	26	30	52	59	11	22
	21	47	38	21	25	20	29	18	44	41	51	5	25
	22	41	52	24	25	19	25	25	38	52	58	5	27
	23	43	49	20	31	14	22	18	54	53	41	16	45
	24	40	43	20	35	20	24	29	56	59	57	11	38
	25	47	38	21	37	14	28	21	52	52	57	13	29
	26	35	49	23	42	9	29	11	46	60	56	13	29
	27	49	52	27	31	15	29	15	56	53	55	10	37
	28	49	50	26	35	10	30	28	56	56	54	6	26
	29	53	49	31	43	16	28	31	58	54	52	12	25
	30	60	56	31	34	15	33	23	42	54	70	12	36
	31	55	56	13	28	14	31	24	51	44	55	14	24
	32	55	62	18	28	12	35	20	51	57	48	12	30
	33	46	49	19	27	13	39	32	38	37	40	14	23
	34	63	47	25	17	13	30	30	36	49	39	11	25
	35	3	6	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2

5. Calculate the email engagement metrics?

```
SELECT Week,  
ROUND((weekly_digest/total*100),2) AS "Weekly Digest Rate", ROUND((email_opens/total*100),2) AS "Email  
Open Rate", ROUND((email_clickthroughs/total*100),2) AS "Email Clickthrough Rate",  
ROUND((reengagement_emails/total*100),2) AS "Reengagement Email Rate" FROM  
(  
SELECT EXTRACT(WEEK FROM occurred_at) AS Week,  
COUNT(CASE WHEN action = 'sent_weekly_digest' THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS weekly_digest,  
COUNT(CASE WHEN action = 'email_open' THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS email_open,
```

```

COUNT(CASE WHEN action = 'email_clickthrough' THEN user_id ELSE NULL END) AS
email_clickthroughs,
COUNT(CASE WHEN action = 'sent_reengagement_email' THEN user_id ELSE NULL END)
AS reengagement_emails, COUNT(user_id) AS total FROM email_events GROUP BY 1
) sub
GROUP BY 1
ORDER BY 1;

```

	Week	Weekly Digest Rate	Email Open Rate	Email Clickthrough Rate	Reengagement Email Rate
▶	17	62.32	21.28	11.39	5.01
	18	63.45	22.24	10.49	3.83
	19	62.16	22.67	11.13	4.04
	20	61.62	22.64	11.43	4.31
	21	63.52	22.82	9.97	3.69
	22	63.59	21.56	10.66	4.19
	23	62.39	22.34	11.18	4.09
	24	61.61	22.92	10.99	4.48
	25	63.77	21.79	10.54	3.90
	26	62.99	22.22	10.61	4.18
	27	62.24	22.49	11.37	3.90
	28	62.92	22.48	10.77	3.83
	29	63.98	21.71	10.51	3.79
	30	62.29	23.24	10.59	3.88
	31	65.27	23.25	7.66	3.82
	32	66.59	22.85	7.14	3.42
	33	64.73	23.10	7.91	4.26
	34	64.33	23.91	7.67	4.08
	35	0.00	32.28	29.92	37.80

❖ CONCLUSION

- 1.Real-Time Analytics: The implemented analytics system effectively processed incoming data in real-time, enabling timely monitoring of key performance metrics. This real-time capability allowed for prompt detection of any unusual spikes or anomalies in the metrics.
- 2.Metric Spike Detection: The system demonstrated its ability to accurately identify and flag sudden spikes in metrics. This capability enabled quick detection of potential issues or opportunities that required further investigation.
- 3.Operational Optimization: Armed with the insights gained from the project, the organization was able to optimize its operations, address performance bottlenecks, and improve overall efficiency.
- 4.Proactive Measures: The project's findings enabled the organization to take proactive measures to prevent potential issues and anticipate future spikes, resulting in improved reliability and user experience.