University of Science

Vietnam National University Ho Chi Minh City



ASCENDA ASSIGNMENT DOCUMENTATION

Name: Nguyen Dinh Tung (ndtungforwork@gmail.com)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Main flow:	2
II. Analyze design and serve for data aggregation:	6

I. Main flow:

• Step 1: Try to crawl data from different urls and clean keys and values .

- For each json object of each url, try to normalize all keys (by static class KeyNormalizer - in keyNormalizer.py) and values that are not list or dictionary (by static.class DataCleaner - in dataCleaner.py).
 - For **KeyNormalizer**: I use some methods such as: **strip()** to remove leading and trailing whitespace from the key; **convert_to_snake_case()** to convert a key from camelCase or PascalCase to snake_case. (For example: "DestinationId" → "destination_id"); **apply_special_cases()** to replace the key with special case mappings, if applicable. For **extension** later, we just need to add into this **KEY MAPPING** dictionary.
 - For DataCleaner: I use some methods such as: strip_whitespace() to remove leading and trailing spaces from the value. (For example: " car " → "car"); normalize_text() to normalize text formatting (For example: "car and toy" → "car and toy"), remove_surrounding_quotes() to remove surrounding quotes (For example: ""car"" → "car"); apply_special_cases() to replace values with None if they are in RUBBISH_VALUES list in config.

```
# Key mapping
KEY_MAPPING = {
    "hotel_id": "id",
    "hotel_name": "name",
    "latitude": "lat",
    "longitude": "lng",
    "caption": "description",
    "info": "description",
    "details": "description",
    "destination": "destination_id",
    "url": "link"
}
```

```
# Define rubbish value -> convert to None instead
RUBBISH_VALUES = ["N/A", "null", "NULL", ""]
```

 The algorithm used here is recursion (implemented in clean_json() method of JsonCleaner - in jsonCleaner.py).

```
# Static class for JSON cleaning, combining key normalization and data value cleaning
class JsonCleaner:

# Clean a json object (by normalize all keys and clean all values)
@staticmethod
def clean_json(json_data):
    if isinstance(json_data, dict):
        return JsonCleaner.process_dict(json_data)
    elif isinstance(json_data, list):
        return [JsonCleaner.clean_json(item) for item in json_data]
    return DataCleaner.clean_value(json_data)
```

- o **Input of this step**: original json data, **output of this step**: json data (with cleaned keys and cleaned values).
- Step 2: Parse json data to correct format.
 - Use transform() method of JsonToJsonConverter class to change json data to correct format (output format required by this assignment) by the selectSchema and recursion.
 - Explain about selectSchema: for each field of correct output, we try to get element by element in the corresponding list.
 - If the **json object** has one of the keys in the list: take this value corresponding to this key.
 - If the **json object** doesn't have any keys in the list: return None

```
# Config Schema (to convert json to correct form, merge json and lowercase some fields)
SCHEMA CONFIG = {
       "id": ["id"],
       "destination_id": ["destination_id"],
       "name": ["name"],
        "location": {
            "lat": ["lat"],
           "lng": ["lng"],
           "address": ["address", "location->address"],
           "city": ["city"],
            "country": ["country", "location->country"]
        "description": ["description"],
        "amenities": {
            "general": ["amenities->general", "facilities"],
            "room": ["amenities", "amenities->room"]
        "images": {
           "rooms": ["images->rooms"],
            "site": ["images->site"],
           "amenities": ["images->amenities"]
        "booking conditions": ["booking conditions"]
```

```
class JsonToJsonConverter:

# Transform a JSON object based on the schema.
@staticmethod
def transform(schema, data):
return JsonToJsonConverter.process_node(schema, data)
```

- **Step 3**: After having all json data in correct format, I try to merge a list of json (in correct format) by **merge()** method in **JsonMerger** class (in **jsonMerger.py**).
 - For each field, we use each corresponding strategy to merge, defined by STRATEGIES and SCHEMA_CONFIF['merge'].
 - We can choose to use AI or not. The LLM i use here is awanIIm (https://www.awanIIm.com/quick-start), and the logic is in aiAPI.py file (choose_most_approriate()) method to choose the most appropriate single value from a list, choose_appropriate_terms() to choose some appropriate terms in a list), i also define PROMPTS in config.py.

```
merge": {
   "id": "choose_first",
   "destination_id": "choose_first",
   "name": "choose_first",
   "location": {
       "lat": "choose_first",
       "lng": "choose_first",
       "address": "choose suitable with ai",
       "city": "choose suitable with ai",
       "country": "choose suitable with ai"
   "description": "choose suitable with ai",
   "amenities": {
       "general": "append_with_ai",
       "room": "append with ai"
   "images": {
       "rooms": "append",
       "site": "append",
       "amenities": "append"
   "booking_conditions": "append_with_ai"
```

```
# Define all mapping of merging strategies (tuple: (mergeStrategy, use_ai))
STRATEGIES = {
    "choose_first": (ChooseFirstStrategy, False),
    "choose_suitable": (ChooseSuitableStrategy, False),
    "choose_suitable_with_ai": (ChooseSuitableStrategy, True),
    "append": (AppendStrategy, False),
    "append_with_ai": (AppendStrategy, True),
}
```

- I use Strategy design pattern to design all merge strategies (in mergeStrategy file). With ChooseFirstStrategy class to take the first non-None value (Return None if not exist non-None value), ChooseSuitableStrategy class to choose the suitable value among all values (can use LLM to evaluate -> if failed: take the first non-None value), AppendStrategy class to append values into a list, avoiding duplicates (can use AI to choose and clean some elements from this list). If we need to scale, we can add more strategy
- Step 4: Then I build Supplier class to handle each supplier url, and SupplierHandler class to handle app Supplier (both are in supplier.py).

- First fetch all json data from an url and save into a Supplier instance (we can
 use Supplier class to find a hotel that matches a pair (hotel_id,
 destination_id)).
- Then, use SupplierHandler to handle all supplier urls and query for list of hotel_ids and destination_ids.
- o To scale more urls, just need to add in SUPPLIERS in config.py.

```
# Define all Suppliers
SUPPLIERS = ['acme', 'patagonia', 'paperflies']
```

• Step 5: After receiving output json object, I do some lowercase with amenities → general and amenities → rooms, and also remove elements in images → rooms, images → site, images → amenities that have access denied response.

II. Analyze design and serve for data aggregation:

- I have a Hotel class in objectClass.py, we can also change from Hotel object to json object and also reverse order → easy to manage in our program.
- Scaling analysis:
 - If we want to add/delete/modify fields in Hotel, just fix in Hotel class and SCHEMA_CONFIG['select'], SCHEMA_CONFIG['merge'] in config.py.
 - o If we want to add more **urls**, just fix in **SUPPLIERS** in config.py.
 - If we want to add more logic of key normalizer or data normalizer, just fix it in config.py.
 - If we want to add more strategies to merge json, strategy design pattern help us.
- Each class, I apply Single Responsibility Principle, each class just does one mission.
- I apply **Open-Close Principle**, when we need to add new stuff, just add a function, don't fix old logic.
- Build a static class if this class does a specific task.