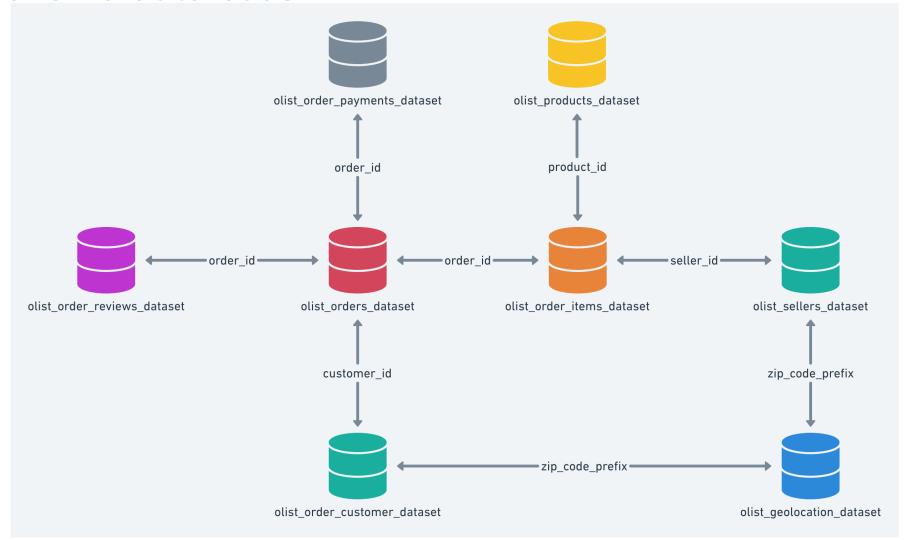
Teste Prático - Olist

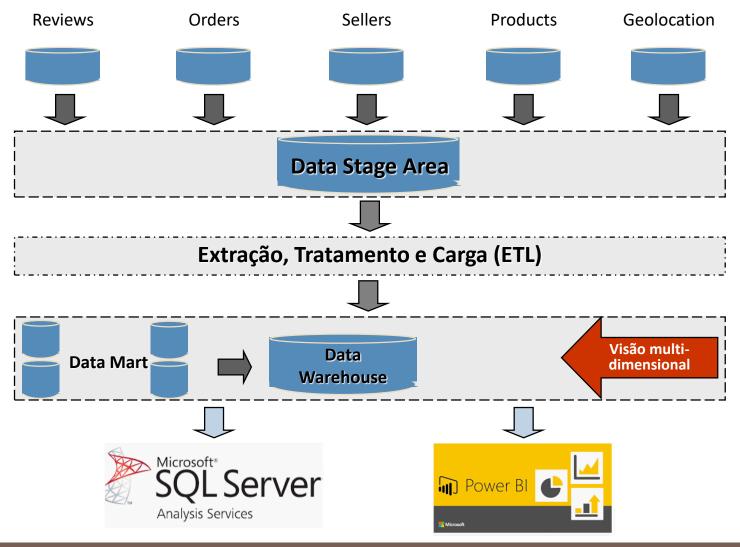
Data warehouse | Olist | Victor Aurelio Gomes Martens

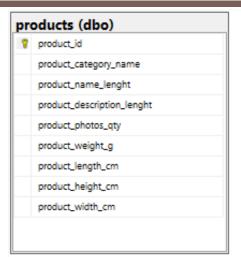
Datasets

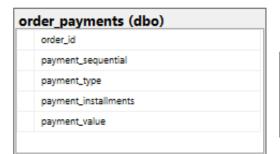
Schema data base

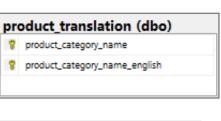


Arquitetura

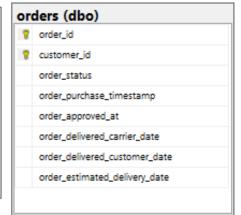


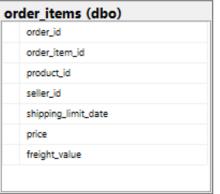




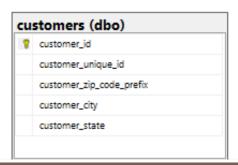














8	DateKey	^
	Date	
	Day	
	DaySuffix	
	Weekday	
	WeekDayName	
	WeekDayName_Short	
	WeekDayName_FirstLetter	
	DOWInMonth	
	DayOfYear	
	WeekOfMonth	
	WeekOfYear	
	Month	
	MonthName	
	MonthName_Short	
	MonthName_FirstLetter	
	Quarter	
	QuarterName	
	Year	
	MMYYYY	
	MonthYear	
	IsWeekend	
	IsHoliday	
	HolidayName	
	SpecialDays	

Datasets

- Para a conferência dos datasets, foi utilizado um algoritimo em Python para análise da base e sugestão de criação da tabela no sql server de forma a otimizar a criação dos campos.
- É gerado um HTML com as principais características de cada base, facilitando assim o entendimento da granularidade e frequência de cada campo.

dataset.py

```
work-at-olist-data-master > datasets > 🍖 dataset.py >
                                                                                         work-at-olist-data-master > datasets > 🕏 dataset.py > ...
     import pandas as pd
                                                                                                        profile.to_file(output_file='datasets/html/' + entry + '.html')
     import numpy as np
                                                                                                        print('Profile report ok\n')
     import os
     import pandas_profiling as pp
                                                                                                        # It iterates over the rows in our CSV, calls the function above, and populates the lists.
     import csv, ast
                                                                                                             if len(headers) == 0:
     def dataType(val, current_type):
                                                                                                                 headers = row
                                                                                                                 for col in row:
           t = ast.literal eval(val)
                                                                                                                     longest.append(0)
       except ValueError:
                                                                                                                     type_list.append('')
       except SyntaxError:
                                                                                                                 for i in range(len(row)):
       if type(t) in [int, float]:
                                                                                                                     # NA is the csv null value
         if (type(t) in [int]) and current_type not in ['float', 'varchar']:
                                                                                                                     if type_list[i] == 'varchar' or row[i] == 'NA':
             if (-32768 < t < 32767) and current_type not in ['int', 'bigint']:</pre>
                                                                                                                          if len(row[i]) > longest[i]:
                                                                                                                              longest[i] = len(row[i])
             elif (-2147483648 < t < 2147483647) and current_type not in ['bigint']:
                                                                                                                          var_type = dataType(row[i], type_list[i])
                 return 'bigint'
                                                                                                                         type_list[i] = var_type
         if type(t) is float and current_type not in ['varchar']:
               return 'decimal'
                                                                                                        f.close()
                                                                                                         # Then use those lists to write the SQL statement
     entries = os.listdir('datasets/')
                                                                                                         statement = 'create table ' + dataset + '('
                                                                                                        campos = ''
         if entry[len(entry)-3:] == "csv" and entry[:9] != 'cabeçalho':
                                                                                                         for i in range(len(headers)):
                                                                                                             campos = campos + headers[i].lower() + ", "
             dataset = entry[6-len(entry):-12]
                                                                                                             if type_list[i] == 'varchar':
                                                                                                                 statement = (statement + '\n{} varchar({}),').format(headers[i].lower(), str(longest[i]))
             f = open('datasets/'+entry, 'r')
             reader = csv.reader(f)
             longest, headers, type_list = [], [], []
                                                                                                                 statement = (statement + '\n' + '{} {}' + ',').format(headers[i].lower(), type_list[i])
                                                                                                         statement = statement[:-1] + ');'
             print('Lendo pandas csv...', entry)
             df = pd.read_csv('datasets/'+entry, sep=',')
             print('ProfileReport')
                                                                                                         print(campos, '\n')
             profile = pp.ProfileReport(df, title=entry)
                                                                                                         print(statement, '\n')
             print('Exportando html')
```

resultado

```
Lendo pandas csv... olist_customers_dataset.csv
ProfileReport
Exportando html
Profile report ok

customer_id, customer_unique_id, customer_zip_code_prefix, customer_city, customer_state,
create table customers(
customer_id varchar(32),
customer_unique_id varchar(32),
customer_zip_code_prefix int,
customer_city varchar(32),
customer_state varchar(32),
customer_state varchar(2);

Lendo pandas csv... olist_geolocation_dataset.csv
ProfileReport
```

HTML gerado olist_customers_dataset.csv

Overview

Dataset info

Number of variables	5
Number of observations	99441
Missing cells	0 (0.0%)
Duplicate rows	0 (0.0%)
Total size in memory	29.6 MiB
Average record size in memory	312.3 B

Variables types

CAT			
NUM			

Toggle Reproduction Information
Toggle Warnings

Warnings

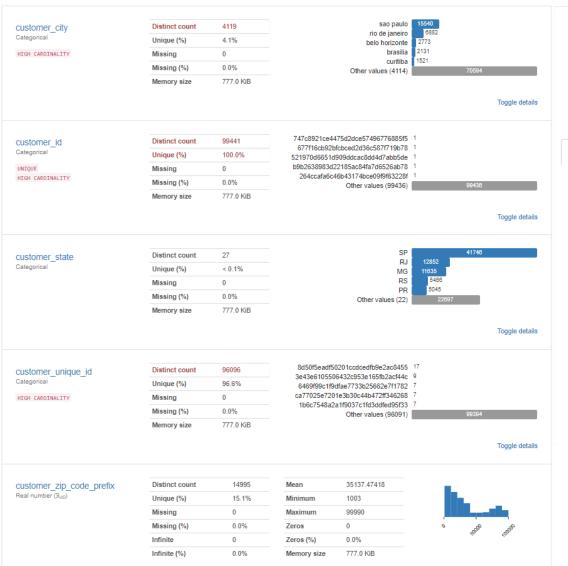
customer_city has a high cardinality: 4119 distinct values
customer_id has a high cardinality: 99441 distinct values
customer_unique_id has a high cardinality: 96096 distinct values

Warning

Warning

Warning

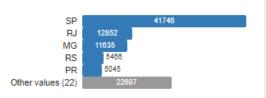
Variables



customer_state
Categorical

Toggle details

Distinct count	27
Unique (%)	< 0.1%
Missing	0
Missing (%)	0.0%
Memory size	777.0 KiB



Toggle details

Common Values	Composition	Length					
Value					Count F	requency (%)	
SP					41746	42.0%	
RJ					12852	12.9%	
MG					11635	11.7%	
RS					5466	5.5%	
PR					5045	5.1%	
SC					3637	3.7%	
BA					3380	3.4%	
DF					2140	2.2%	
ES					2033	2.0%	
GO					2020	2.0%	
Other values (17)					9487	9.5%	

Datasets

 Para os datasets de olist_order_reviews_dataset.csv e olist_geolocation_dataset.csv foi necessária uma limpeza da base antes da utilização.

clean_dataset.py

```
work-at-olist-data-master > datasets > dean_dataset.py > ...

import pandas as pd

import csv

i = 'datasets/olist_order_reviews_dataset.csv'

df = pd.read_csv(i, sep=',', index_col = False)

df['review_comment_message'].replace('\n','', regex=True, inplace = True)

df['review_comment_message'].replace('\"','', regex=True, inplace = True)

df.to_csv(i, index = False)

i = 'datasets/olist_geolocation_dataset.csv'

df = pd.read_csv(i, sep=',', index_col = False)

df['geolocation_zip_code_prefix'].drop_duplicates()

df.to_excel(i + '.xlsx', index=False, engine='xlsxwriter')

df.to_csv(i, index = False)
```

Microsoft Azure

Para a construção do data warehouse

- Sql ServerData FactoryBlob StorageAnalysis Services

Serviços Utilizados

sqlvmolist (srvvmolist/sqlvmolist) Banco de dados SQL	No	me	Tipo			
savmolist Conta de armazenamento sqlvmolist (srvvmolist/sqlvmolist) Banco de dados SQL	zőr [*]	srvvmolist	SQL Server			
sqlvmolist (srvvmolist/sqlvmolist) Banco de dados SQL	lu	dfvmolist	Data factory (V2)			
		savmolist	Conta de armazenamento			
	sοι	sqlvmolist (srvvmolist/sqlvmolist)	Banco de dados SQL			
asymolist Analysis Services	e e	asvmolist	Analysis Services			

Instância do SQL Server

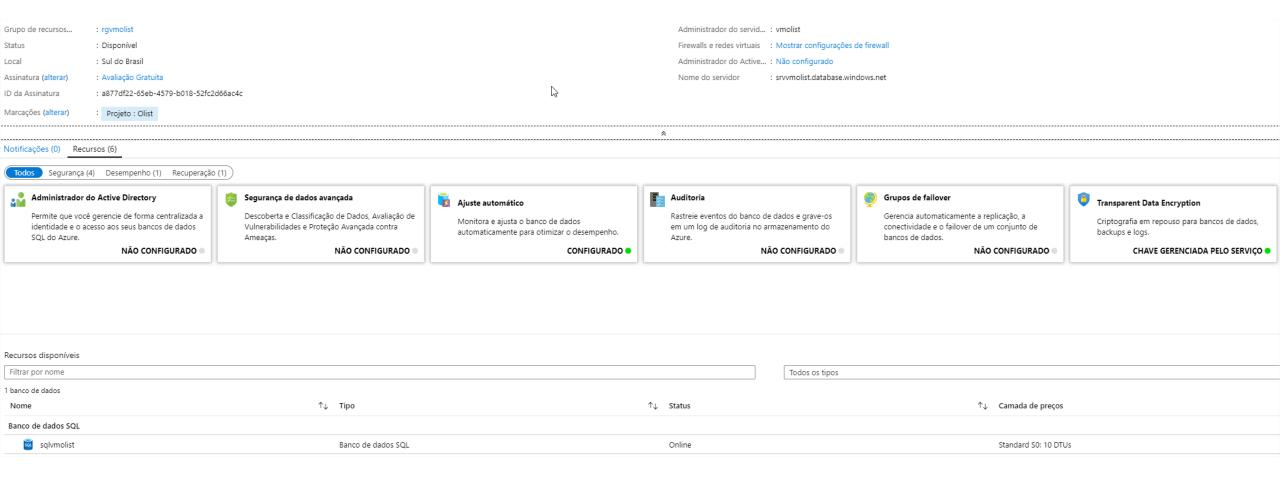
Data Factory: responsável pela orquestração (ETL) dos datasets csv com o SQL Server

Blob Storage: responsável pelo armazenamento dos datasets (data lake)

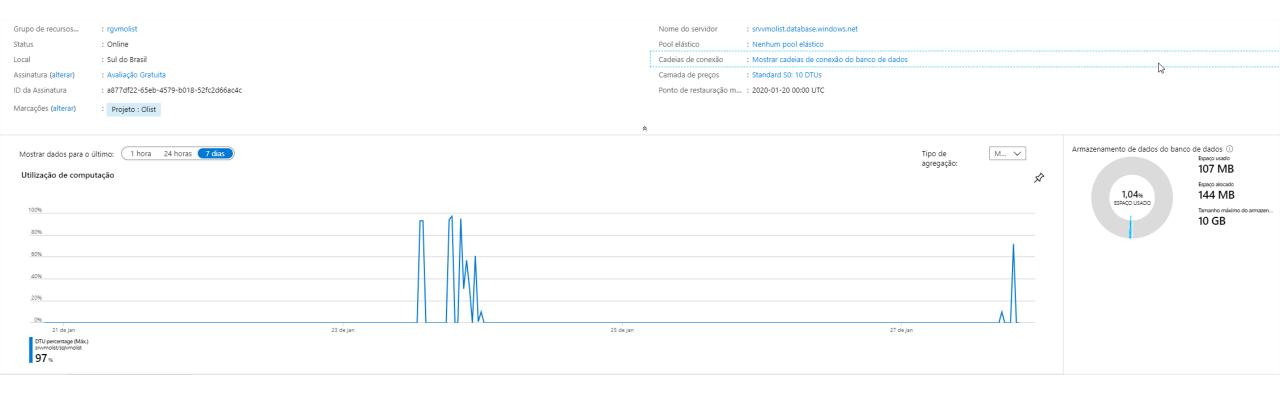
sqlvmolist: banco de dados do SQL Server.

Analysis Services: responsável pela construção do data warehouse para ser consumido no power bi/demais ferramentas.

SQL Server com o banco de dados "sqlvmolist"



SQL Server com histórico de utilização

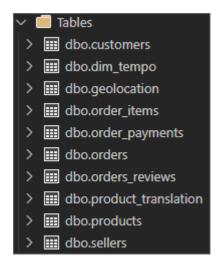


SQL Server

As tabelas foram geradas a partir do mapeamento de cada dataset.

```
➤ SQLs

Selects.sql
SqlCustomers.sql
SqlDimensaoTempo.sql
SqlGeolocation.sql
SqlOrder_Items.sql
SqlOrder_Payments.sql
SqlOrder_Reviews.sql
SqlOrders.sql
SqlProducts.sql
SqlProductTranslation.sql
SqlSellers.sql
```



Data Factory

Grupo de recursos... : rgymolist
Status : Succeeded

Local : Sul do Brasil
Assinatura (alterar) : Avaliação Gratuita

ID da Assinatura : a877df22-65eb-4579-b018-52fc2d66ac4c

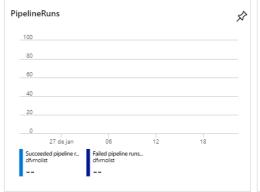
Tipo : Data factory (V2)
Introdução : Início rápido

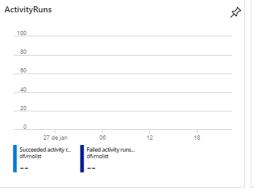
\$

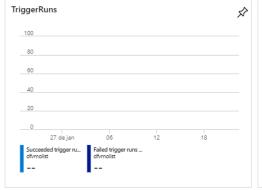
Documentação

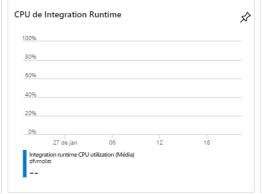


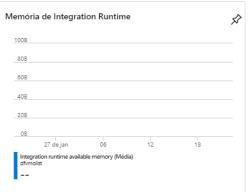
Monitoramento





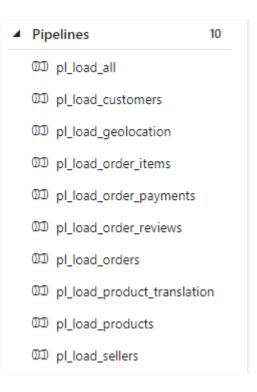


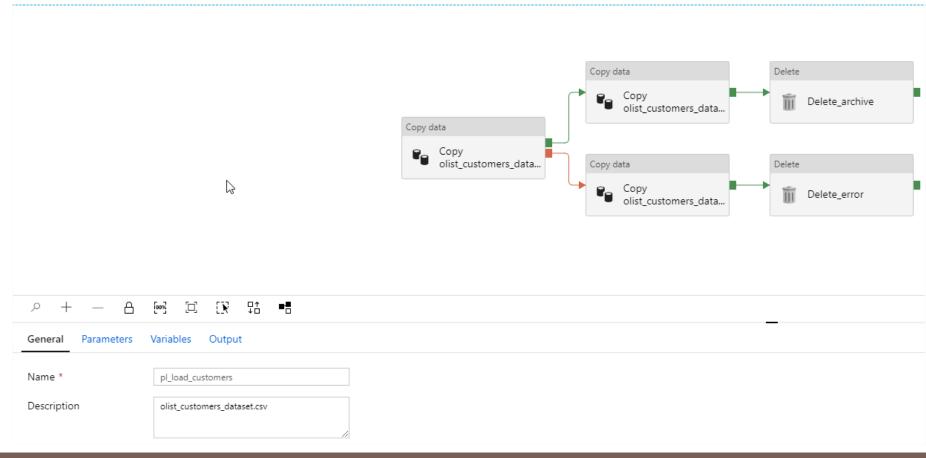




Data Factory - Pipeline

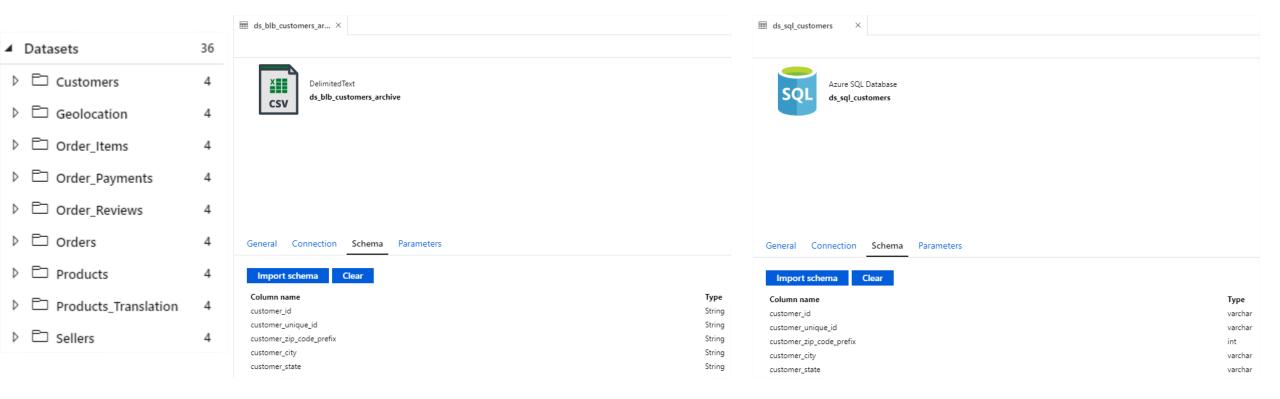
Pipeline serve para automatizar as implementações através de fluxos, nesse caso de copy data.





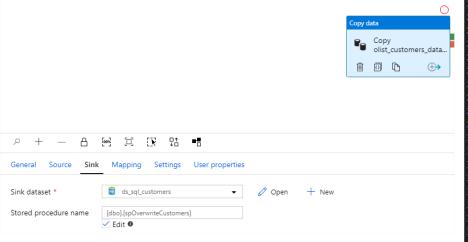
Data Factory - Datasets

Os datasets servem para configurar as bases de origem e as tabelas de destinos onde os dados serão inseridos/atualizados.



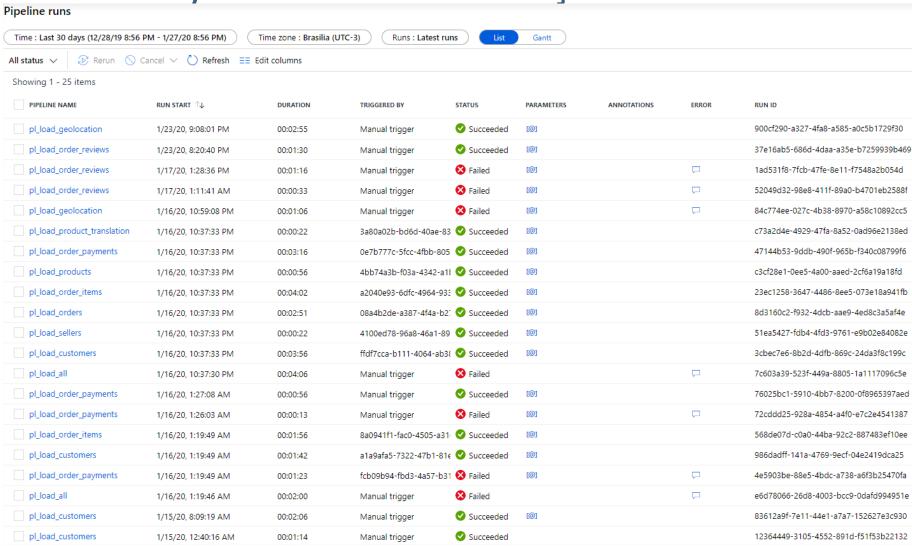
Data Factory – Pipeline com stored procedure

Serve para tratar os dados se necessário e realizar o match para insert ou updated.



```
CREATE TYPE [dbo].[CustomersType] AS TABLE(
    customer id varchar(32) NOT NULL,
   customer_unique_id varchar(32),
   customer zip code prefix int,
   customer_city varchar(32),
   customer state varchar(2)
   PRIMARY KEY (customer_id)
CREATE PROCEDURE [dbo].[spOverwriteCustomers] @Customers dbo.CustomersType READONLY
    SET NOCOUNT ON
    MERGE dbo.customers AS target
    USING (Select customer id, customer unique id, customer zip code prefix, customer city, customer state from @Customers) AS source
            (customer id, customer unique id, customer zip code prefix, customer city, customer state)
    ON (target.customer id
                               = source.customer id)
    WHEN MATCHED THEN
        UPDATE SET customer id = source.customer id,
       customer_unique_id = source.customer_unique_id,
        customer zip code prefix = source.customer zip code prefix,
        customer_city = source.customer_city,
        customer state = source.customer state
    WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
        INSERT (customer id, customer unique id, customer zip code prefix, customer city, customer state)
        VALUES (source.customer id, source.customer unique id, source.customer zip code prefix, source.customer city, source.customer state);
```

Data Factory – Monitor de execução



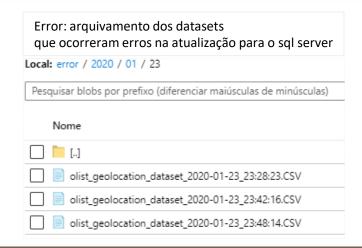
Blob Storage

Onde ficam disponibilizados os datasets para serem atualizados no sql server

Nome
archive
error
inbound
log

Archive: arquivamento dos datasets no dia e hora que foram atualizados no sql server

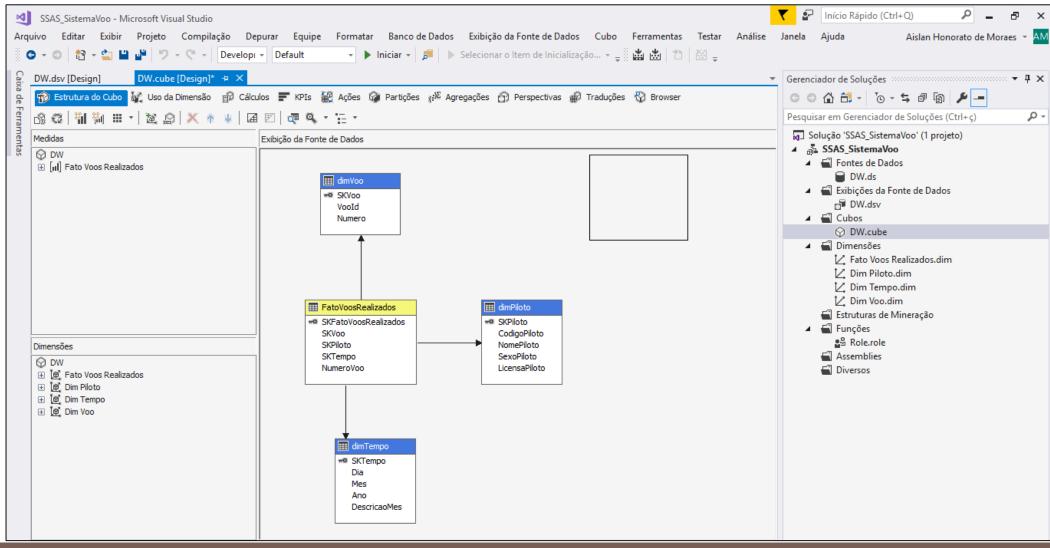
Local: archive / 2020 / 01 / 17 Pesquisar blobs por prefixo (diferenciar maiúsculas de minúsculas) Mos Modificado Nome Camada de acesso Tipo de blob Tamanho [.] olist_customers_dataset._2020-01-17_01:37:33.CSV 16/01/2020 22:41:24 Principal (Inferidos) Blob de blocos 9.21 MiB olist_order_items_dataset_2020-01-17_01:37:33.CSV 16/01/2020 22:41:31 Principal (Inferidos) Blob de blocos 15.92 MiB olist_order_payments_dataset._2020-01-17_01:37:33.CSV 16/01/2020 22:40:45 Principal (Inferidos) Blob de blocos 6.48 MiB olist_orders_dataset_2020-01-17_01:37:33.CSV 16/01/2020 22:40:18 Principal (Inferidos) Blob de blocos 18.2 MiB olist_products_dataset_2020-01-17_01:37:33.CSV 16/01/2020 22:38:25 Principal (Inferidos) Blob de blocos 2.82 MiB olist_sellers_dataset_2020-01-17_01:37:33.CSV 16/01/2020 22:37:51 Principal (Inferidos) Blob de blocos 186.95 KiB product_category_name_translation_2020-01-17_01:37:33.CSV 16/01/2020 22:37:51 Principal (Inferidos) Blob de blocos 2.83 KiB



Inbound: onde os datasets são carregados para que o data factory possa carregar no SQL server

ocal: inbound	Uploads atuais				
Pesquisar blobs por prefixo (diferenciar maiúsculas			Ignorar:	Concluído	Tudo
Nome	product_category_name_translat	9	3 KiB / 3	KiB	•••
olist_customers_dataset.csv	olist_sellers_dataset.csv	②	160 KiB	/ 160 KiB	•••
li olist_geolocation_dataset.csv	olist_products_dataset.csv	0	2 MiB / 2	2 MiB	•••
olist_order_items_dataset.csv	olist_orders_dataset.csv	•	17 MiB /	17 MiB	•••
olist_order_payments_dataset.csv	olist_order_reviews_dataset.csv	②	14 MiB /	14 MiB	•••
olist_order_reviews_dataset.csv	olist_order_payments_dataset.csv	②	5 MiB / :	5 MiB	•••
olist_orders_dataset.csv	olist_order_items_dataset.csv	•	14 MiB /	14 MiB	•••
olist_products_dataset.csv	olist geolocation dataset.csv		57 MiB /	57 MiR	
olist_sellers_dataset.csv	olist_geolocation_dataset.csv	_			
product_category_name_translation.csv	olist_customers_dataset.csv	•	8 MiB /	8 MiB	•••

Analysis Services (Exemplo apenas)

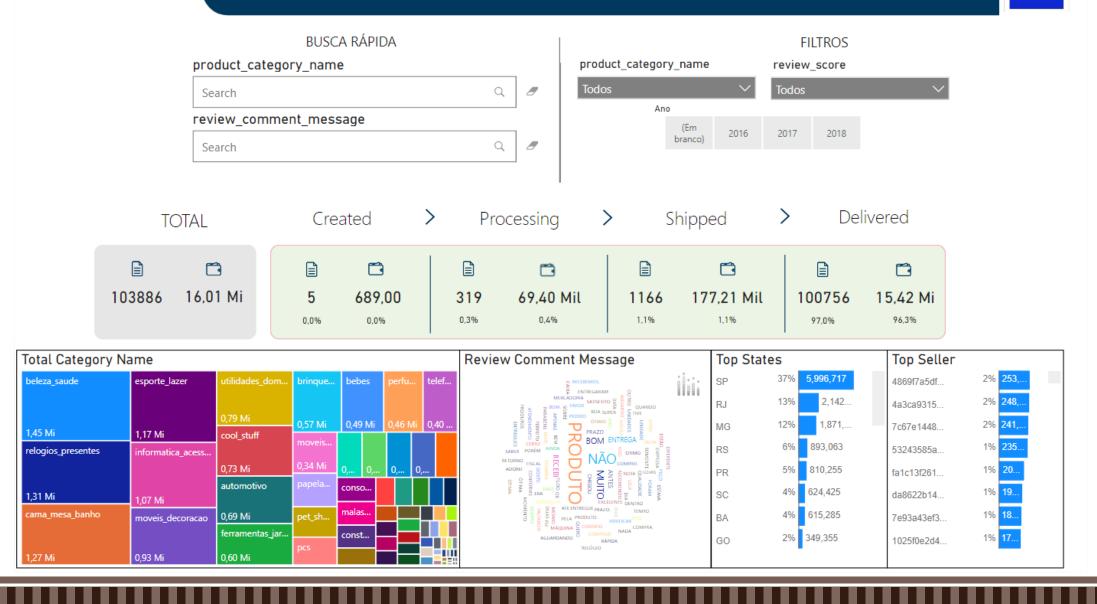


Microsoft PowerBi

Para a construção do dashboard

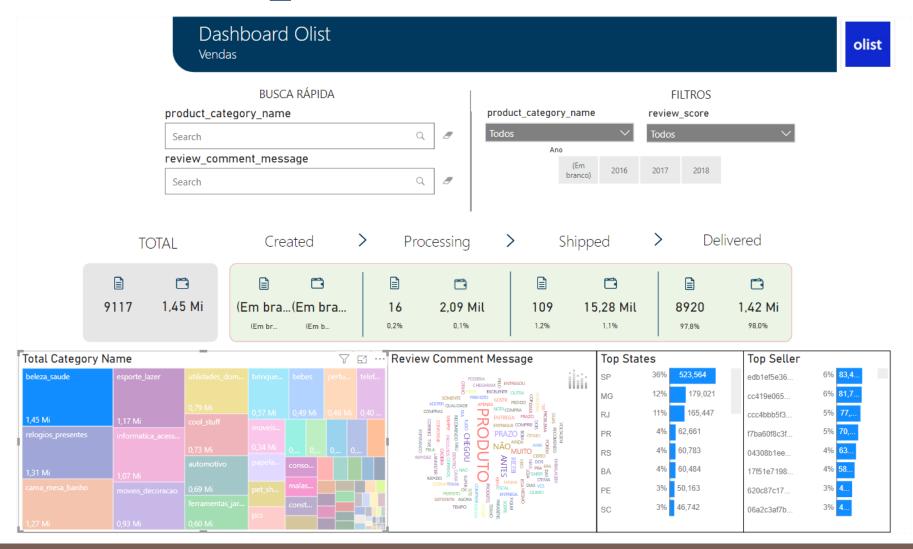
Dashboard Olist

Vendas





Filtrando beleza_saude



Filtrando beleza_saude



Machine Learning

Para a construção do modelo de previsão de venda

Em construção

 O foco do teste aplicado é para a vaga de engenheiro de dados, porém como sou estudante de Pós em Ciência de Dados, deixei aberto esse slide como um desafio pessoal para o a aplicação das técnicas

aprendidas.

```
import pyodbc as odbc
import pandas as pd
                    .database.windows.net'
driver= '{ODBC Driver 17 for SQL Server}'
# CONSULTA dbo.v Machine
SQL = "SELECT * FROM dbo.v Machine;"
cnxn = odbc.connect('DRIVER='+driver+';SERVER='+server+';PORT=1433;DATABASE='+database+';Uid=
+username+';Pwd='+password+';Encrypt=yes;TrustServerCertificate=no;Connection Timeout=30;')
df = pd.read sql query(SQL, cnxn)
from sklearn.model selection import train test split # Dividir os dados em treino e teste
from sklearn.metrics import r2 score # Avaliar o r2 do modelo
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder # Converter os dados categoricos em numericos
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV # Testar os melhores parametros
from xgboost import XGBRegressor # Modelo para Regressao
from IPython.core.pylabtools import figsize
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Login para o Microsoft Azure

Favor solicitar