

# RM Scores Analysis – API Implementation

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Date: 14-01-2026

## 1. Objective

The objective of this task is to calculate and expose Relationship Manager (RM) performance scores based on recorded evaluation data. The final output provides the top RMs ranked by average score, along with their best and worst scores, grouped by zone and region.

## 2. Data Sources

The solution uses the following PostgreSQL tables:

- **recorded\_info**  
Contains RM evaluation data stored in JSON format (score\_json).
- **user\_master**  
Contains RM metadata including zone and region.

The tables are joined using the common key rm\_id.

## 3. Approach

- PostgreSQL is used for data aggregation and JSON parsing.
- The final\_score value is extracted from the JSON field using jsonb operators.
- Aggregate functions (AVG, MAX, MIN) are applied per RM.
- Results are grouped by zone, region, and RM ID.
- A FastAPI application exposes the result through a REST API endpoint.
- Database credentials are securely handled using environment variables.

## 4. SQL Query Logic

The following logic is applied in the SQL query:

- Extract final\_score from the JSON structure in score\_json
- Convert the extracted value to numeric
- Compute:
  - Average RM score
  - Best (maximum) score
  - Worst (minimum) score

*(Final SQL query is provided below)*

### SQL Query :

```
SELECT
    um.zone,
    um.region,
    r.rm_id,
    AVG(
        (r.score_json::jsonb
            -> 'summery_score'
            -> 'data'
            ->> 'final_score'
        )::numeric
    ) AS avg_rm_score
FROM investigen.recorded_info r
JOIN investigen.user_master um
    ON r.rm_id = um.rm_id
WHERE r.score_json IS NOT NULL
```

```

AND um.zone IS NOT NULL

AND um.region IS NOT NULL

GROUP BY

    um.zone,
    um.region,
    r.rm_id

ORDER BY avg_rm_score DESC

LIMIT 10;

```

### SQL Query screenshot (in pgAdmin4):

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin4 interface with the following details:

- Servers:** PostgreSQL 11
- Databases:** investigation
- Query Editor:** Contains the SQL code provided above.
- Data Output:** Shows the results of the query, which are 5 rows of data:

zone	region	rm_id	avg_rm_score
South Zone	Mumbai	RW007	14.160000000000000
South Zone	Mumbai	RW006	14.0792374930769
West	Mumbai	RW009	14.000000000000000
South Zone	Mumbai	SADD1	14.000000000000000
South Zone	Mumbai	RW008	14.000000000000000

## 5. API Implementation

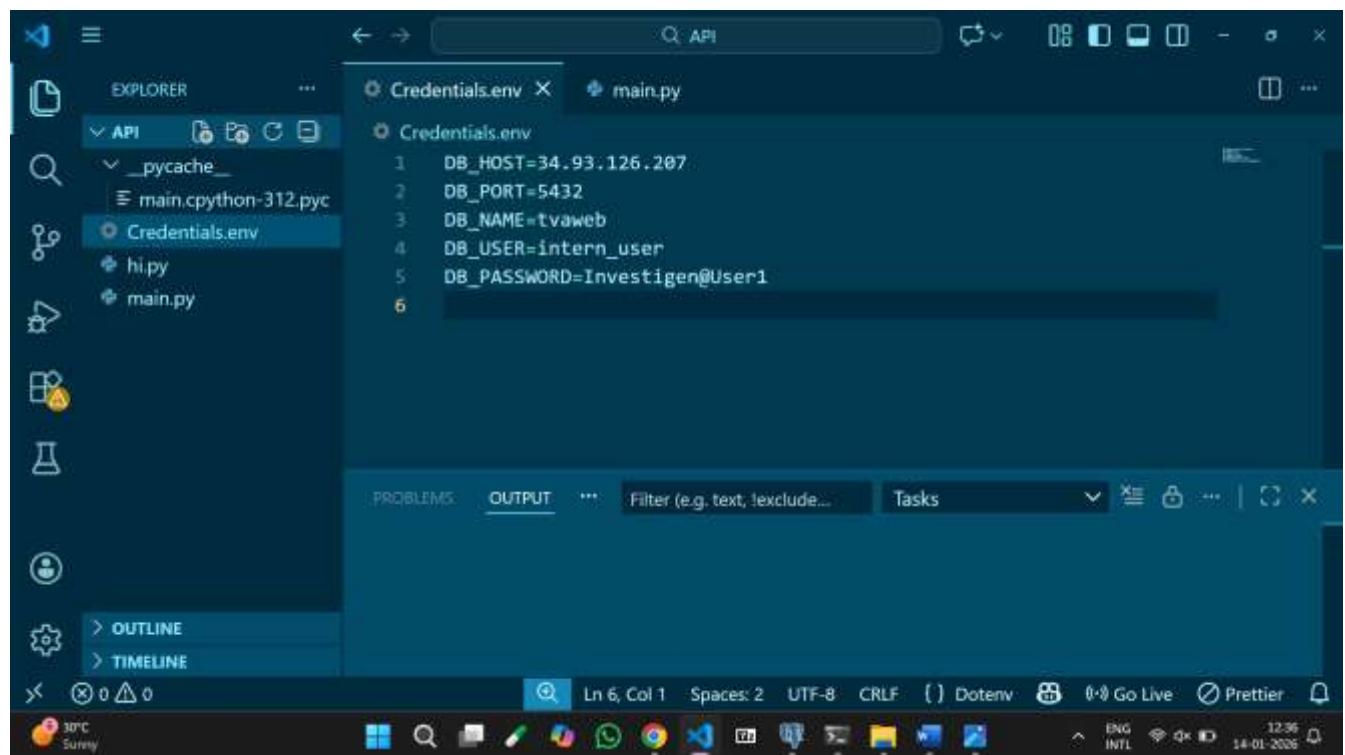
- Framework: **FastAPI**
- Database Driver: **psycopg2**
- Output Format: **JSON**

- **Endpoint: GET /rm-scores**

The API establishes a database connection, executes the query, and returns the aggregated RM score data.

## 6. Security Considerations

- Database credentials are not hardcoded.
- Credentials are loaded from environment variables using a .env file.
- This approach ensures sensitive information is not exposed in the source code or repository.



```
DB_HOST=34.93.126.207
DB_PORT=5432
DB_NAME=tvaweb
DB_USER=intern_user
DB_PASSWORD=Investigen@User1
```

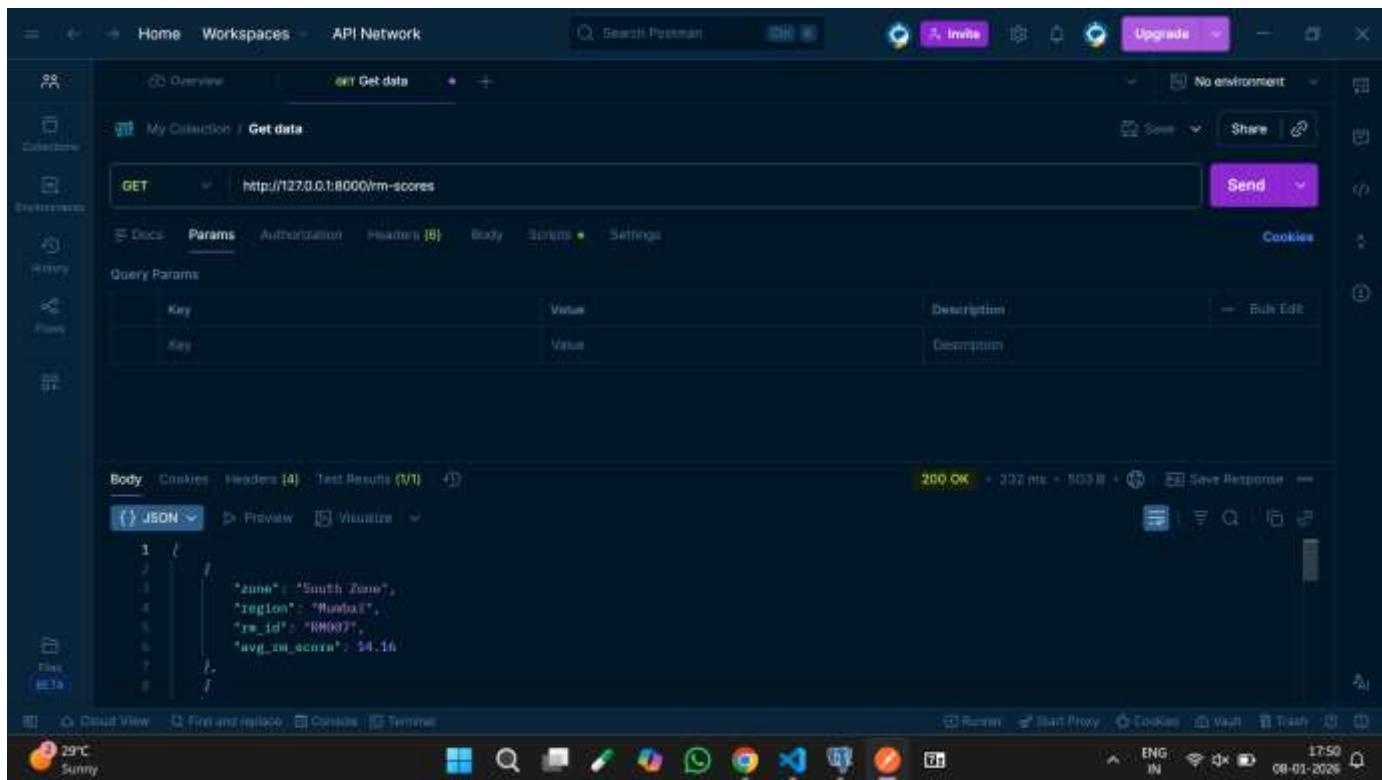
## 7. Output and Results

The API returns the following fields:

- Zone

- Region
  - RM ID
  - Average RM Score.

## API Response screenshot :



## 8. How to Run the Application:

1. Set database credentials using environment variables.
  2. Install required dependencies.
  3. Start the server:

```
uvicorn main:app --reload
```

- #### 4. Access the API at:

## **9. Conclusion**

The task was successfully completed by aggregating RM performance scores from the database and exposing the results through a RESTful API. The solution is secure, reproducible, and adheres to standard backend development practices.