BRIGHTTV VIEWERSHIP

METHODOLOGY

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1. Background and Introduction

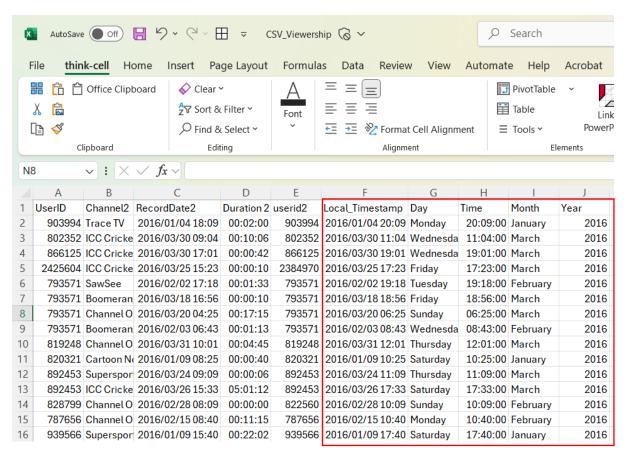
BrightTV 's CEO has an objective to grow the company's subscription base for this financial year. He has approached you to provide insights that would assist CVM (Customer Value

Management) team in meeting this year's objective.

The dataset provided (User_Profiles and Viewership) contained information on the user profiles and viewer transactions for BrightTV respectively. The two files were loaded on Snowflakes (SQL) for analysis.

2. Date Manipulation

From the viewership file, time stamp for each record was provided. Times and dates in the dataset were supplied in UTC and have been converted to SA time. The Day, Time, Month, and the Year were extracted from the Timestamp using excel before loading the file onto Snowflake. New columns were added as shown below:



The highlighted columns have been added and they are in SA standard time.

3. Completeness of Data

The number of records in each file was extracted. Data cleaning was performed in case of duplicates, empty rows or missing files.

3.1 Checking the number of records

The number of records from user_profiles was 5375 which was the total number of unique users. The total number of records from Viewership was 10000. Each time a user logs in, there is a separate record. This was computed using the following query.

```
-- Checking number of records

SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM user_profiles;

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT userid)
FROM user_profiles;

SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM viewership;

SELECT COUNT(userid)
FROM viewership;

FROM viewership;
```

3.2 Checking the Duplicates

The following query has been done to check rows that were repeating, i.e. having the same records across all columns.

```
-- Checking for completely duplicate rows

SELECT *,
COUNT(*)

FROM user_profiles
GROUP BY ALL
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;

SELECT *,
COUNT(*)

FROM viewership
GROUP BY ALL
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1; -- (5 recodrs have duplicates)
```

The user_profiles file had no duplicates, while the Viewership file had 5 rows that duplicated. A new temporary table called Viewership_new that has removed the duplicate rows. The new file has 9995 unique rows.

```
-- Creating a temporary table with no duplicates as viewership_new

SELECT DISTINCT *
FROM viewership;

CREATE OR REPLACE TEMPORARY TABLE viewership_new AS (
SELECT DISTINCT *
FROM viewership

FROM viewership

;
```

3.3 Checking & Replacing Missing Values

Missing values were checked using the following query:

```
-- Checking for missing values in the tables

SELECT * FROM user_profiles

WHERE userid IS NULL OR NAME IS NULL OR surname IS NULL OR email IS NULL OR gender IS NULL OR RACE IS NULL OR AGE IS NULL OR PROVINCE IS NULL OR SOCIAL_MEDIA_HANDLE IS NULL;

SELECT * FROM viewership_new

WHERE userid IS NULL OR channel2 IS NULL OR recorddate2 IS NULL OR duration_2 IS NULL OR userid2 IS NULL OR local_timestamp IS NULL OR month IS NULL OR year IS NULL;
```

The Viewership_new file did not contain any null values. User_profiles file had a couple of missing records. These records were replaced with "None" values as displayed. A new temporary table was created to account for this change. This table also bucketed age into different age groups.

```
-- Replacing missing records with 'None' and creating a temp table

CREATE OR REPLACE TEMP TABLE user_profiles_new AS (

SELECT

age,

IFNULL(name, 'None') AS Name,

IFNULL(name, 'None') AS Surname,

IFNULL(email, 'None') AS Gender,

IFNULL(email, 'None') AS Gender,

IFNULL(gender, 'None') AS Gender,

IFNULL(race, 'None') AS Race,

IFNULL(province, 'None') AS Province,

IFNULL(social_media_handle, 'None') AS social_media_handle,

CASE

WHEN age BETWEEN 13 AND 25 THEN '13 to 25'

WHEN age BETWEEN 15 AND 24 THEN '26 to 44'

WHEN age SETWEEN 26 AND 44 THEN '26 to 44'

WHEN age >= 45 THEN '45 and older'

ELSE 'Not Specified'

END AS Age_group

FROM user_profiles

);
```

3.4 Joining the two working tables

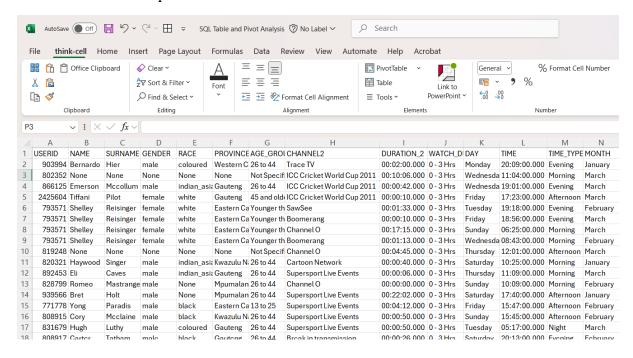
Now that the data completeness have been accomplished, the two tables were joined together using **Inner Join.** This was done to display the users that have watched the channel, together with the programs they have watched. The two tables, user_profiles_new and Viewership_new were joined on **UserID** as the common column. The watching duration and the time of the day were bucked into new columns when the tables were joined. The following query shows how the tables were joined.

```
SELECT
                  u.userid,
u.Name,
                  u.Surname
                  u.Race,
u.Province,
                  v.channel2,
                   duration_2,
                  CASE
                        WHEN v.duration_2 between
WHEN v.duration_2 between
124
125
                                                                  '00:00:00' AND
'03:00:00' AND
'06:00:00' AND
126
127
                        WHEN v.duration_2 between
                        ELSE
                  END AS Watch_Duration,
                  v.day,
130
131
132
                  v.time,
                  CASE
                        WHEN v.time between
                                                                                '17:59:59' THEN 'Afternoo'
'23:59:59' THEN 'Evening'
                        WHEN v.time between '12:00:00' AND WHEN v.time between '18:00:00' AND
                 ELSE 'Night'
END AS Time_Type
                   v.month
           FROM user_profites_new AS u
INNER JOIN viewership_new AS v ON u.userid = v.userid;
```

This table has all the column that were used in analysis. The table was exported as CSV file for further analysis.

4. Analysis

The final table was exported and it looked as follows



From the table above, the following analysis have been performed in pivot tables in which visuals were developed:

- Demographic view
 - Viewership per Gender

- o Viewership per Race
- o Viewership per Province
- o Viewership per Age Group
- Trend analysis
 - o Viewership per Month
 - o Viewership per Weekday
- Channel analysis
 - o Viewership per Channel
 - o Viewership per Watch Duration

5. Sample of Pivot Table

	А	R	C
1	Demog	raphic An	alysis
2			
3			
4	Viewership per	Gender	
5			
6	Row Labels 💌	Count of USERID	Count of USERID2
7	female	976	9,8%
8	male	8757	87,6%
9	None	262	2,6%
10	(blank)		0,0%
11	Grand Total	9995	100,0%
12			
13			
14	Viewership per	Race	
15			
16	Row Labels 🚽	Count of USERID	Count of USERID2
17	black	4329	43,3%
18	coloured	1631	16,3%
19	indian_asian	1575	15,8%
20	white	1291	12,9%
21	None	1067	10,7%
22	other	102	1,0%
23	(blank)		0,0%
24	Grand Total	9995	100,0%
25			

From these tables, visuals were developed.