

ETL Steps:

EXTRACT

FINDING DATA

From Kaggle we downloaded the following datasets because they provided related book information and could provide data for analysis based on user ratings across three different rating groups—one a reader advisory (GoodRead) and two e-commerce sites: Amazon and Flipkart.

- “[GoodReads database](#)” (csv file) which includes over 13,000 books, title, author, isbn, avg reader rating, numbers of reviews, numbers of ratings, categories.
- [Amazon \(\) vs Flipkart](#) (1400 entries) book prices data set(s), which contained the same set of variables: author, title, isbn, ratings count, stars (rating), and price.

TRANSFORM

DATA CLEANUP & ANALYSIS

Sources of Data:

- 1) We reviewed the original csv files for their structure and columns but didn’t do any do manipulation before bringing into pandas [[CSV FILES IN FOLDER: amazon.csv, books.csv, flipkart.csv](#)]

Types of Transformation Needed:

- 1) Each of us created a Jupyter notebook and imported our csv file into Panadas, creating a dataframe [[JUPYTER NOTEBOOKS IN FOLDER: ETL_FINAL.ipynb \(GoodReads\), Final_Amazon.ipynb, and flipkart.ipynb](#)]
- 2) Cleaning of the dataframes included:
 - a. Removing duplicate entries (Flipkart) and also removed empty rows with missing data
 - b. Formatted the text in the title column to be consistent across the three notebooks
 - c. Converted rupee prices to American dollars (Flipkart and Amazon)
 - d. Dropped some of the original columns that wouldn’t be needed for further analysis
 - e. Split the author name into first and last names. Jupyter notebooks show the details, but this was the most intensive work step, although the output doesn’t reflect how long it took or how unnecessary it ended up being based on what was actually needed in the database.
 - i. Additional step with dataframes needed for Flipkart because author order ws inconsistent and in Amazon, author formatting was inconsistent. GoodReads data was the cleanest, but still had challenges in that first name, middle initial, last name was not easily separated.

- ii. In some instances the authors' names were split over multiple columns and these needed to be appropriately reordered. For Flipkart, Derek used the isbn value to confirm authors of the books.
- iii. Saved cleaned csvs to files (amazon_df2.csv, books_cleaned.csv, and final_flipkar.csv)

LOAD

Final Production Database – we selected PostGres and chose a relational database for our structure because each of our datasets were csv files in a table format with structured fields. Each contained related items in ISBN, title, and author. This type of structured and similar data, with multi-rows of similar data, and a predefined schema (column names in a table structure) lends itself to a relational database.

Setup the PostGres Database [SQL DATABASE IN FOLDER: project_queries.sql]

- a) Established the PostGres database GoodReads.

FINAL TABLES USED IN PRODUCTION DATABASE [SQL TABLES IN FOLDER – project_queries.sql]

In Jupyter, created the engine to make the connection with PostGres

- a) Uploaded the dataframes to create the tables in PostGres
- b) In PostGres, changed the datatypes because import assigned datatypes to the columns that had to be changed before you could run queries across the tables.
 - i. Tables show query for each dataset - fields included author, title, ISBN, rating.

Data Output	Explain	Messages	Notifications
Index bigint	last_name text	first_name text	isbn10 character varying
1	0 Sheldon	Sidney	8172234902
2	1 [null]	[null]	1862305277
3	2 Lamba	Anil	9350294311
4	3 Michael	Bar-Zohar	8184958455
5	4 Das	Kamala	8172238975
6	5 Kalam	Abdul	8170286840
7	6 Solomon	Northup	8175994479
8	7 S	Zaidi	9350295725
9	8 Chetan	Bhagat	8129137429
10	9 Gabriel	Khan	9386850133
11	10 [null]	unknown	9386857168
12	11 Freny	Manecksha	8129145715
13	12 N	Chokkan	8173157685
14	13 and	Zaidi	9351362256
15	14 Banerjee	Robin	9351500616
16	15 Robin	Sharma	8184959893

Figure 1: Flipkart Table

Data Output	Explain	Messages	Notifications
Index bigint	title text	amazon_rating text	isbn10 bigint
1	0 Tell ...	4.4	72234902
2	1 The ...	4.6	62305277
3	2 Rom...	4.5	50294311
4	3 Mos...	4.6	84958455
5	4 My S...	4.5	72238975
6	5 Inspi...	4.1	70286840
7	6 12 Y...	4.5	75994479
8	7 Head...	3.5	50295725
9	8 Maki...	3.8	29137429
10	9 The ...	4.2	86850133
11	10 Com...	3.7	86867168
12	11 Beho...	4.3	29145715
13	12 Corp...	4.1	73157685
14	13 Byrou...	4.1	51362256
15	14 Who ...	3.5	51500616
16	15 Little...	4.4	84959893
17	16 The ...	4.5	10531618

Figure 2: Amazon Table

Data Output	Explain	Messages	Notifications
Index bigint	last_name text	first_name text	isbn10 character v
1	0 Rowling	J.K.	0439785...
2	1 Rowling	J.K.	0439358...
3	2 Rowling	J.K.	0439554...
4	3 Rowling	J.K.	0439554...
5	4 Rowling	J.K.	0439655...
6	5 Rowling	J.K.	0439682...
7	6 Zimmerman	W.	0976540...
8	7 Rowling	J.K.	0439827...
9	8 Adams	Douglas	0517226...
10	9 Adams	Douglas	0345453...
11	10 Adams	Douglas	1400052...
12	11 Adams	Douglas	0799322...
13	12 Adams	Douglas	0517149...
14	13 Bryson	Bill	0767908...
15	14 Bryson	Bill	0767915...
16	15 Bryson	Bill	0767910...

Figure 3: GoodReads Table

- ii. A sample query included joining tables to compare ratings across Flipkart and Amazon.

Data Output			
	Explain	Messages	Notifications
	isbn10 character varying	flipkart_rating text	amazon_rating text
1	1250127505	4.5	4.5
2	1250127556	4	5.0
3	1250127556	4	5.0
4	1250127556	4	5.0
5	1250127556	4	5.0
6	1260142655		3.7
7	1405911662	4.4	3.6
8	1408711702	4.8	4.8
9	1408711702	4.8	4.8
10	1408711702	4.8	4.8
11	1408711702	4.8	4.8
12	1408711702	4.8	4.8
13	1408711702	4.8	4.8
14	1408711702	4.8	4.8
15	1408711702	4.8	4.8
16	1408711702	4.8	4.8
17	1408711702	4.8	4.8