

Bosch Assesment

Data Engineer

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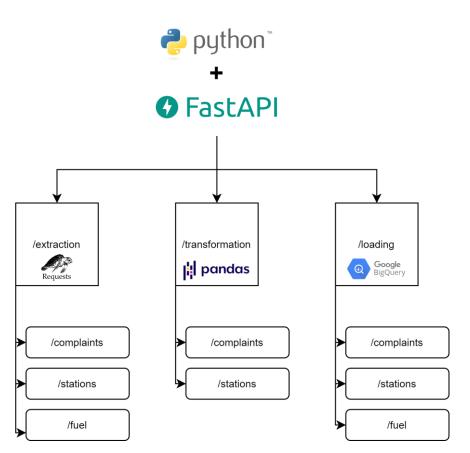
Main Objectives

- 1.Extract, clean, transform, and load data from public sources related to the automotive industry;
- 1. Suggest an automation for the data pipeline with a chosen schedule interval;
- 2. Document all decisions made during the data processing and transformation steps;
- 3. Address any challenges faced during the exercise.

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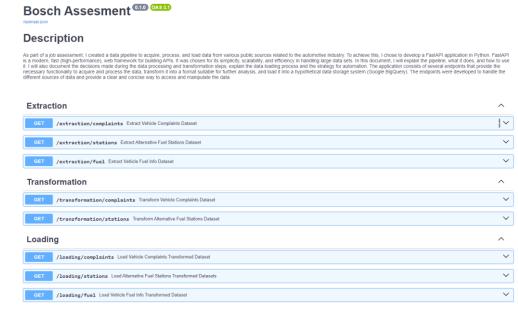
1 - Script Developed



Project Infrastructure

How To Launch:

- 1. Clone GitHub repository;
- 2. Install 'requirements.txt' libs;
- 3. Open terminal inside 'app/' and type: 'uvicorn main:app --reload';
- 4. Access documentation on browser using http://localhost:8000/docs:



Project FastAPI docs

1.1 - How To Run

- 1. FastAPI docs provide an interactive interface can be used to send requests to the app;
- 2. To test an endpoint, expand the endpoint in the sidebar and click on the "Try it out" button;
- 3. Once the parameters are entered, the "**Execute**" button can be clicked to send the request to execute the endpoint defined function. The response will be displayed below the form:



FastAPI response example

4. When executed, the logs of the app can also be seen in the console:

```
WARNING: StatReload detected changes in 'api.py'. Reloading...
INFO: Shutting down
INFO: Waiting for application shutdown.
INFO: Application shutdown complete.
INFO: Finished server process [9344]
INFO: Started server process [1964]
INFO: Started server process [19664]
INFO: Waiting for application startup.
INFO: Waiting for application startup complete.
INFO: Waiting for application startup.
INFO: Waiting for app
```

Console logs example

2 - Vehicle Complaints Dataset

- The U.S. Department of Transportation
 Vehicle Complaints dataset includes
 complaints about safety concerns related to
 vehicles, such as brakes, steering, and
 airbags, as well as general issues like
 electrical problems and engine failures;
- Received by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) or through the Office of Defects Investigation (ODI);
- NHTSA provides an API that can be used to retrieve information on vehicle complaints.

Dataset Summary

Agency: Department of Transportation

Sub-Agency/Organization: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Category: 23, **Transportation**Date Released: **December 16, 2002**Time Period: **1949 to present**

Frequency: Daily

Dataset Information

Data.gov Data Category Type: Raw data

Specialized Data Category Designation: Enforcement

Keywords: Phone, Paper, Email

Unique ID: 81

Contributing Agency Information

Citation: N/A

Agency Program Page: https://www.nhtsa.gov/report-a-safety-problem

Agency Data Series

Page: https://static.nhtsa.gov/odi/ffdd/cmpl/FLAT_CMPL.zip

Dataset Coverage

Unit of Analysis: Vehicles, Tires, Child Safety Seats, Equipment

Granularity: **United States** Geographic Coverage: N/A

Data Description

Collection Mode: Web, Phone

Data Collection Instrument: N/A

Data Dictionary/Variable List: https://static.nhtsa.gov/odi/ffdd/cmpl/CMPL.txt

Dataset Quality

Data Quality Certification: Yes

Privacy and Confidentiality: Yes

Applicable Information Quality Guideline Designation: National Highway Traffic

Safety Administration

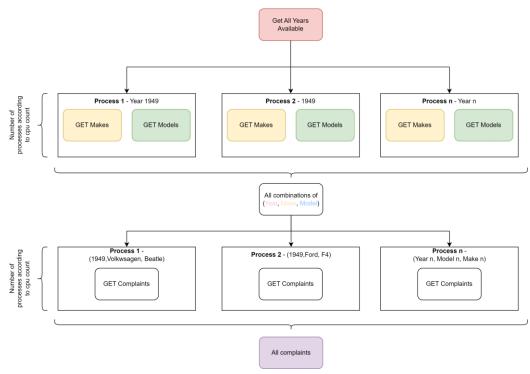
Additional Dataset Documentation

Technica

Documentation: https://static.nhtsa.gov/odi/ffdd/cmpl/Import_Instructions_Excel_All.pdf

Additional Metadata: N/A

2.1 - Vehicle Complaints: Extraction

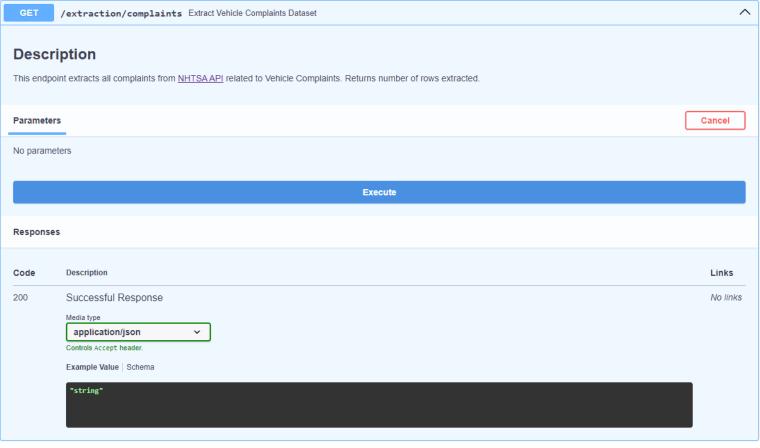


Complaints extraction method

- Use multiprocessing to create a pool of worker processes and the starmap() function to create a list of all possible combinations between the model years, makes, and models that have received complaints;
- Use multiprocessing to create a pool of worker processes and the starmap() function to extract all complaints for each combination of make, model, and model year in parallel;
- Concatenate the resulting dataframes into a single dataframe and save it as a CSV.

2.1 - Vehicle Complaints: Extraction

Extraction can be accessed by making a GET request to the '/extraction/complaints' route:



2.2 - Vehicle Complaints: Transformation

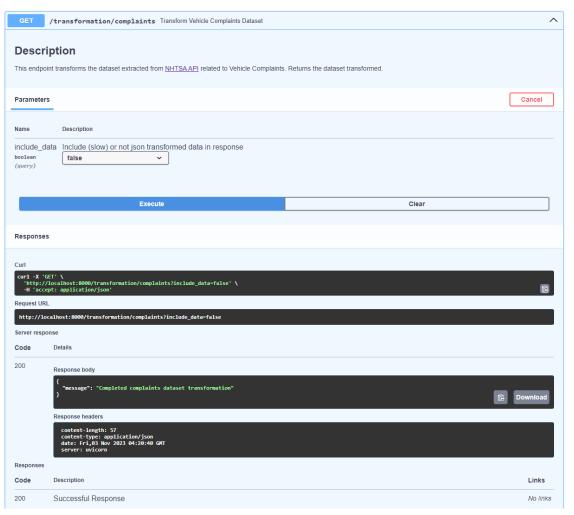
Main Transformations on Data

- 1. Load the CSV file and remove irrelevant columns;
- 2. Fix the date format and capitalization of certain columns;
- 3. Create a new column for the year of the complaint and convert certain columns to datetime or integer format;
- 4. Reorder the columns and assign a unique ID to each row;
- 5. Save the processed dataframe as a CSV file;
- 6. The final processed dataframe is returned.

2.2 - Vehicle Complaints: Transformation

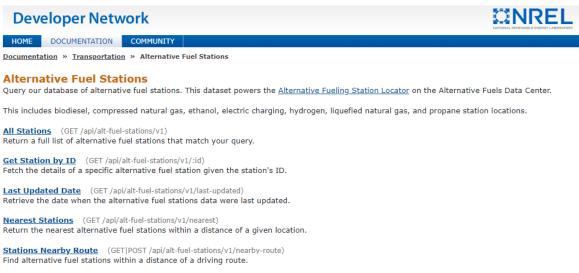
Transformation can be accessed by making a GET request to the '/transformation/complaints' route:

- 'http://localhost:8000/transformation/complaints? include_data=true' - Includes transformed data in the response.
- 'http://localhost:8000/transformation/complaints? include_data=false' - Excludes transformed data from the response.



3 - Alternative Fuel Stations Dataset

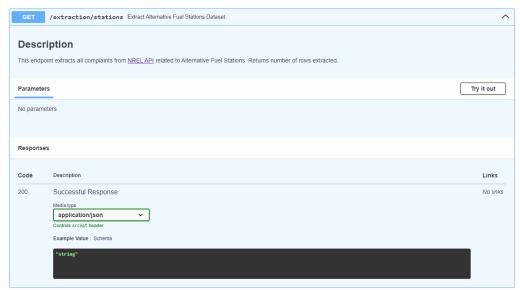
- The Alternative Fuel Stations dataset is maintained by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory;
- Contains information on alternative fuel stations across the United States;
- Provides valuable information on the locations and types of alternative fuel stations available;
- Data can be extracted using the NREL API.

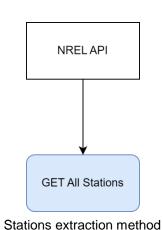


3.1 - Alternative Fuel Stations: Extraction

Steps:

- 1. Define the URL for the NREL API endpoint;
- 2. Extract the data from the response;
- 3. Save the resulting dataframe containing information about the alternative fuel stations as a CSV;
- 4. Extraction can be accessed by making a GET request to the '/extraction/stations' route.





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3.2 - Alternative Fuel Stations: Transformation

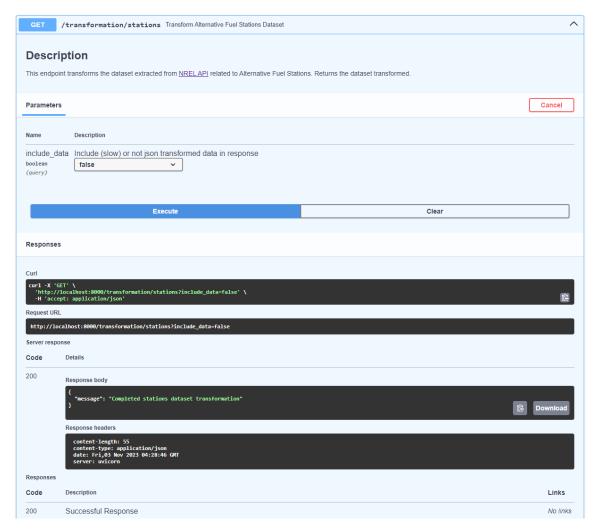
Main Transformations on Data

- Load the CSV file and fix the column names;
- 2. Remove deprecated and irrelevant columns;
- 3. Map values of certain columns to new columns and create new address and point columns;
- 4. Remove rows where the 'station_name' column is null and clean null values in string columns;
- 5. Convert the 'updated_at' column to datetime format and reorder the columns in the dataframe;
- 6. Assign a unique ID to each row and split the dataframe into multiple dataframes based on fuel type;
- 7. For each fuel type-specific dataframe, perform additional cleaning, manipulation, and conversion tasks as necessary;
- 8. Save each fuel type-specific dataframe as a separate CSV file;
- Return the all tables concatenated in JSON format using FastAPI.

3.2 - Alternative Fuel Stations: Transformation

Transformation can be accessed by making a GET request to the '/transformation/stations' route:

- 'http://localhost:8000/transformation/stations?i nclude_data=true' - Includes transformed data in the response.
- 'http://localhost:8000/transformation/stations?i nclude_data=false' - Excludes transformed data from the response.



4 - Vehicle Fuel Economy Information Dataset

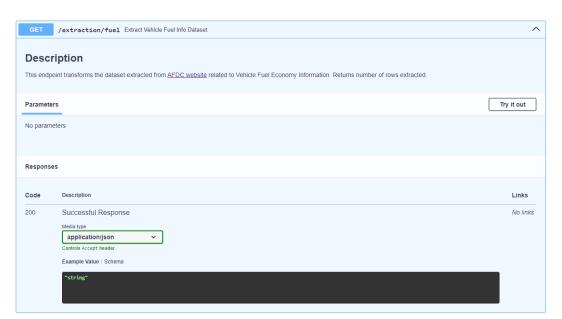
- Vehicle Fuel Economy Information dataset provides information on fuel economy and emissions for cars and trucks;
- Dataset is maintained by US Department of Energy and Environmental Protection Agency;
- Includes information on make, model, year, fuel type, and fuel efficiency for each vehicle;
- Used to inform consumers and policymakers about fuel economy and emissions of different vehicles.

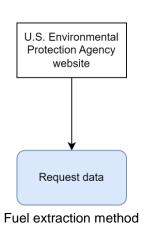


4.1 - Vehicle Fuel Economy Information: Extraction

Steps:

- Download data using link from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency via request;
- 2. Save the resulting information about the alternative fuel economy as a CSV;
- 3. Extraction can be accessed by making a GET request to the '/extraction/fuel' route.





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5 – Data Loading

To send transformed datasets to Google BigQuery:

- Create a BigQuery engine using 'database.SessionBigQuery()' function;
- Use 'loader.df_to_gcp()' function to send a single DataFrame directly to BigQuery and 'loader.dict_df_to_gcp()' to send dicts of DataFrames like the case of transformed Vehicle Complaints datasets;
- 'Loading' tagged endpoints can be used directly to perform transformation and then loading.



'Loading' tagged endpoints

Notes:

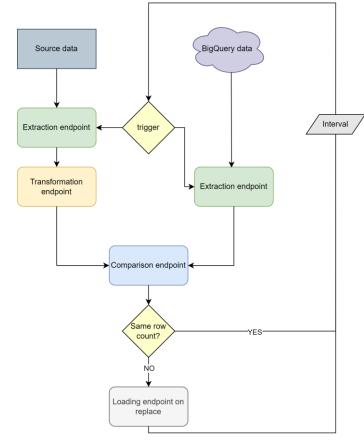
- Sending dataframes directly is safer than saving as CSV files and reopening;
- Google BigQuery has built-in GIS capabilities to work with spatial data like the Point() column created in Alternative Fuel Stations transformed datasets;

5.1 - Why Google Bigquery?

- Scalability: can handle datasets of any size, from gigabytes to petabytes.
- Speed: can process queries on large datasets in seconds or minutes.
- Cost-effectiveness: offers a pay-as-you-go pricing model.
- Security: BigQuery provides robust security features, including data encryption, access controls, and audit logging.
- Integration: BigQuery has native integrations with a wide range of data sources and dashboarding tools, including Google Data Studio, Grafana, and PowerBI.

6 - Automation Suggestion

- According to a interval, extract, transform, and update datasets in BigQuery by comparing the data in cloud with the source;
- 2. Use tool such as crontab to schedule script to run regularly and FastAPI to create urls that can be curled for scheduling script;
- 3. For each dataset, download latest version from source, process it, and compare it to the version extracted from BigQuery;
- 4. If row count is different, replace contents of corresponding BigQuery table with newly extracted and transformed dataframe;
- If row count is the same, do nothing;
- Set up a cron job to run at a scheduled interval to trigger the FastAPI endpoints;
- 7. Make sure interval is aligned with dashboard development or other services that rely on this info.



Automation suggestion

7 - Conclusion

- What were the biggest challenges faced during the project, and how were they overcome?
- What were the most successful strategies or approaches used during the project, and how might they be applied in other contexts?
- How might the project's results be used to inform policy, decision-making, or future research in the field?