

# Insight Horizon: A Salesforce Data Cloud Project

## Problem Statement

The goal of this project is to transform this scattered data into well-organized, actionable lists that enable businesses to identify trends, streamline workflows, and make informed decisions with greater precision and speed. By leveraging the power of a modern data cloud, we aim to bridge the gap between raw data and actionable intelligence.

Customer ID	Age	Gender	Loyalty Member	Product Type	SKU	Rating	Order Status	Payment Method	Total Price	Unit Price	Quantity	Purchase Type	Shipping Type	Add-ons Purchased	Add-on Total
1000	53	Male	No	Smartphone	SKU1004	2	Cancelled	Credit Card	5538.33	791.19	7	#####	Standard Accessory	40.21	
1000	53	Male	No	Tablet	SKU1002	3	Completed	Paypal	741.09	247.03	3	#####	Overnight Impulse Item	26.09	
1002	41	Male	No	Laptop	SKU1005	3	Completed	Credit Card	1855.84	463.96	4	#####	Express	0	
1002	41	Male	Yes	Smartphone	SKU1004	2	Completed	Cash	3164.76	791.19	4	#####	Overnight Impulse Item	60.16	
1003	75	Male	Yes	Smartphone	SKU1001	5	Completed	Cash	41.5	20.75	2	#####	Express Accessory	35.56	
1004	41	Female	No	Smartphone	SKU1001	5	Completed	Credit Card	83	20.75	4	#####	Standard Impulse Item	65.78	
1005	25	Female	No	Smartwatch	SKU1003	3	Completed	Paypal	7603.47	844.83	9	#####	Overnight	0	
1005	25	Female	No	Laptop	SKU1005	3	Completed	Debit Card	4175.64	463.96	9	#####	Overnight Extended Return	75.33	
1006	24	Male	No	Smartphone	SKU1004	2	Cancelled	Debit Card	5538.33	791.19	7	#####	Standard Impulse Item	43.05	
1006	24	Male	Yes	Laptop	SKU1005	3	Completed	Cash	4175.64	463.96	9	#####	Express	0	
1006	24	Male	Yes	Tablet	SKU1002	3	Completed	Paypal	2470.3	247.03	10	#####	Overnight Impulse Item	90.38	
1007	35	Male	No	Smartphone	SKU1004	2	Cancelled	Credit Card	7120.71	791.19	9	#####	Overnight Accessory	55.48	

The dataset includes:

- **Customer IDs**
- **Product names customer purchased**
- **Total product quantities or items purchased**

Unfortunately, the dataset is far from perfect. It includes duplicate records and lacks a direct unique identifier—a critical issue for generating accurate insights.

## Project Objective

Our goal is to:

1. Analyze the dataset for correctness and completeness.
2. Process the data through a series of steps including cleaning, transforming, and enriching until it is ready for analysis.
3. Produce a list of customers who have spent more than **\$20,000 across all purchases**.

The sourcing dataset is available [here](#).

## Steps to Transform and Activate Data

### Step 1 - Analyze the Dataset

The first step involves gaining familiarity with the dataset. Key tasks include:

- Checking if all necessary fields are present (e.g., Customer ID, purchase amounts, product details).
- Understanding the dataset structure (relationships between products and customer purchases).
- Highlighting any immediately visible data issues, such as missing fields, duplicate rows, or inconsistent data types.

#### **Outcome**

A general understanding of dataset completeness and issues that need to be addressed.

#### **Step 2 - Create the Architecture Diagram**

Before jumping into action, you need to design the data architecture. A flow or architecture diagram will visually represent:

- **Data Lake Objects** housing raw data, transformed data, and processed outputs.
- **Data Model Object relationships**, such as defining linkages between customer identifiers and total purchase values.

Use tools like Lucidchart, Visio, or even a simple whiteboard to map this out. Example relationships:

- 'Customer -> Product Purchases -> Aggregated Purchase Behavior.'

#### **Outcome**

A clear structure that outlines how data moves from ingestion to segmentation and activation.

#### **Step 3 - Check Data Quality & Resolve Missing Information**

Data quality is critical for trustworthy results. Key actions include:

- Ensuring all required fields (IDs, purchase amounts) are populated.
- Verifying data types match their expected formats (numeric for purchase amounts, string for product names).
- Handling missing values through imputation, default values, or logical assumptions.

Use data profiling tools or frameworks like Talend, Great Expectations, or manual SQL queries.

#### **Outcome**

An enriched dataset free from missing or improperly typed fields, ready for transformation.

#### **Step 4 - Prepare the Data Lake Objects and Data Model Objects**

The next step is to define:

- **Raw Data Lake Objects:** Store the original, untouched dataset.
- **Processed Data Lake Objects:** Prepare a layer where data starts undergoing cleanup and transformation.
- **Data Model Objects:** Create structured tables or views linking cleaned customer data to aggregated purchase data.

## **Outcome**

A layered storage system within the data lake designed to track progress from raw data transformations to final outputs.

### **Step 5 - Perform Data Cleanup and Deduplication**

Begin the transformation process by targeting duplicates and cleaning noisy data using **Identity Resolution**.

- Deduplicate based on customer IDs and purchase entries.
- Merge related entries (e.g., where customer IDs appear with similar names but different formats).

Popular tools for such tasks include Apache Spark, PySpark, or SQL scripts.

## **Outcome**

A granular, deduplicated dataset that correctly represents unique customer purchase history per ID.

### **Step 6 - Apply Calculated Insights**

After cleanup, compute relevant metrics, such as:

1. **Total Purchase Value by Customer ID:** Sum up all purchases grouped by Customer ID.
2. **Average Purchase Frequency per Customer:** Calculate how often each customer purchases.

Store these actionable insights as part of a new dataset (e.g., a "Calculated Insights Table").

## **Outcome**

A set of ready-to-use calculated data that highlights customer purchase habits.

### **Step 7 - Perform Segmentation**

Segmentation involves targeting customers that match a specific condition—such as aggregate spending above \$20,000.

Use SQL or Python scripts to segment the dataset, creating groups like:

- "High-value spenders" (>\$20,000)
- "Casual customers" (<\$20,000)

Example SQL Query:

...

```
SELECT customer_id, SUM(total_spent) AS total_spent
```

```
FROM transactions
```

```
GROUP BY customer_id
```

```
HAVING total_spent > 20000;
```

...

## **Outcome**

An exportable list of high-value customers ready for activation.

### **Step 8 - Set Up Activation Targets**

Once your segmentation is complete:

1. Load the high-value customer list into activation targets, such as CRM tools (Salesforce, HubSpot) or marketing automation software.
2. Validate the exported data to ensure accuracy.

## **Outcome**

A clean, activated target list set up for engagement campaigns or further analytics.

### **Wrapping It All Together**

By following this comprehensive process, we've transformed a messy dataset into an actionable list of high-value customers spending more than \$20,000.

### **Your Next Steps**

Turning raw data into meaningful insights is a skill every data professional should master. Got a messy dataset of your own? Use this method or adapt it to fit your goals.

Need expert guidance? Collaborate with your peers or data teams, and remember—every great data story begins with a structured approach.