

[< Volver al aula](#)

Data Warehouse

REVISIÓN

REVISIÓN DE CÓDIGO

HISTORIAL

Cumple las especificaciones

Good job

Two things I liked in the project:

- How the code is structured and aligned as per PEP8 style,
- Analytics dashboard , not many have tried to provide it for the review.

You show a great understanding of the course which is good. Your presentation is neat and the use of different diagrams makes it easier to understand your work.

All the best for the next one

Table Creation

The script, `create_tables.py`, runs in the terminal without errors. The script successfully connects to the Sparkify database, drops any tables if they exist, and creates the tables.

Good start.

- The script `create_tables.py` runs fine in the terminal without any error.
- At the end of the execution, databases and two staging tables along with 5 others tables were created on the redshift cluster.

I liked the use of the code to create and delete redshift cluster. Good implementation of the learning from

the classroom

CREATE statements in `sql_queries.py` specify all columns for both the songs and logs staging tables with the right data types and conditions.

Well done, the queries for both the songs and logs staging tables are with the correct data types.

Liked the use of the `distkey` and `sortkey`, it speeds up the performance of the system. They are not mandatory requirement for this project but they are used very frequently in real world scenarios.

[Learn more about them here](#)

CREATE statements in `sql_queries.py` specify all columns for each of the five tables with the right data types and conditions.

Good job

- Data types of all the column for the tables are correct
- [Primary keys are used, Redshift Primary key constraint is informational only; they are not enforced by Amazon Redshift.](#)

ETL

The script, `etl.py`, runs in the terminal without errors. The script connects to the Sparkify redshift database, loads `log_data` and `song_data` into staging tables, and transforms them into the five tables.

ETL.py ran in the terminal without any issues or error.

At the end of the execution:

- The data was copied onto the staging tables
- The fact table `songplays` and dimension tables `users`, `artists`, `time` and `songs`, were correctly loaded with unique records.

INSERT statements are correctly written for each table and handles duplicate records where appropriate. Both staging tables are used to insert data into the `songplays` table.

Excellent use of `distinct` keyword to filter out the duplicates from dimension tables, this ensures only unique values are taken forward.

Code Quality

The README file includes a summary of the project, how to run the Python scripts, and an explanation of the files in the repository. Comments are used effectively and each function has a docstring.

Readme file is detailed enough to meet the expectation .

Detailed Readme file is important as it helps the user to present his/her case to viewer, Consider, your potential employer visits your GitHub repo while evaluating you for the potential job, the readme file present your thought process behind the project and how you went about doing the project.

Good work

[Multiline docstring is also available for the py files](#)

Scripts have an intuitive, easy-to-follow structure with code separated into logical functions. Naming for variables and functions follows the PEP8 style guidelines.

- Code is indented nicely and organized into different functions,
- Optimum level of comments in the code that helps describe the flow of the code.
- I liked the way you have structured the sql_queries.py file, they are correctly aligned, easy on eyes.

You can learn more about

- [PEP](#)
- [DRY](#)

 [DESCARGAR PROYECTO](#)

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