# **G-Research Take-Home Assessment Report**

## **Project Overview**

### **Task Description**

A car rental application logs a start event when a rental car is collected by the customer, and a corresponding end event when the car is returned. Each rental session is limited to 24 hours. The application writes the events into an output file as JSON records, where each record represents either the start or end of a rental session. The file contains start and end records for multiple rental sessions.

#### **Objectives**

Using the logged information in an output file, the objective of this project is to develop an application that parses the output file and generates a single summary record for each session in the format prescribed in the project documentation.

## **Approach**

#### **Technical Choices**

The project will use Python 3.11 as the programming language. For this project, PyCharm will be used as an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) due to its seamless integration with GitHub through its Git functionality.

#### **Algorithm and Data Structures**

The code reads JSON data from a text file to populate a dictionary called 'db', keyed by an 'id' and containing 'Summary' objects as values. The 'Summary' objects hold information like start and end timestamps, duration, and flags for late receipt and damaged return'. The main logic uses a straightforward iteration over items in the dictionary to write them into a tab-separated text file, using and evaluating Unix timestamps in the process. Local timezone-formatted dates could also be used in place of timestamps. The use of a dictionary for quick look-up and the in-place modification of 'Summary' objects make the approach efficient.

# **Issues and Challenges**

#### **Problems Encountered**

The primary challenge I encountered was interpreting the project requirements based on the provided test cases. While the documentation effectively laid out the context of the task, inconsistencies in the example output files made parsing the data confusing.

#### Sample events

```
[{
                             1
        "type": "START",
        "id": "ABC123",
        "timestamp": "1681722000",
        "comments": "No issues - brand new and shiny!"
},
        "type": "END",
        "id": "ABC123",
        "timestamp": "1681743600"
        "comments": "Car is missing both front wheels!"
},
        "type": "START",
        "id": "ABC456",
        "timestamp": "1680343200",
        "comments": "Small dent on passenger door"
},
        "type": "END",
        "id": "1680382800",
        "timestamp": "0123499",
         "comments": ""
}]
```

For instance, the first record, indicated by a red number 1, adheres to the expected data format for its corresponding 'id'.

However, the record near the red number 2 displays an 'id' that appears to be in a timestamp format rather than a standard 'id'. Moreover, the timestamp for that particular record is not coherent or easily understandable.

#### **Solutions and Workarounds**

I operated under the assumption that the timestamp in the final entry was erroneously placed. Consequently, I switched it with the 'id' and assigned the 'id' of the third record as the rental session id. I also generated new test data files to account for consistency and various edge cases. I am also under the impression that as the logs come in regardless of their 'START' and 'END' type, their timestamp is at an increasing order(can be equal in rare cases).

# **Testing Strategy**

#### **Test Cases**

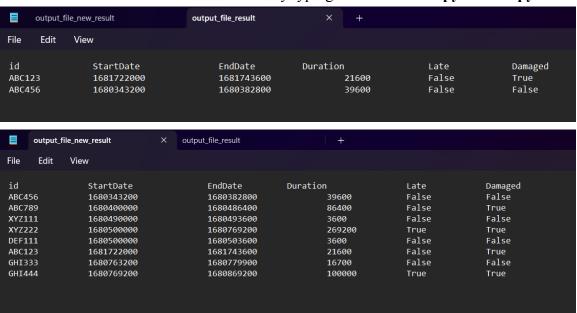
I generated a fresh test file named 'output\_file\_new.txt' manually and a synthetically generated 'synthetic\_output.txt' test file to accommodate various edge cases. The 'synthetic\_output.txt' generated from the 'synthetic\_data\_generation.py' file contains test data of 100,000 entries or rental sessions which tests the code's performance of large input data. Other tests include scenarios such as multiple rental sessions initiating simultaneously, overlapping rental sessions, and sessions that exceed the 24-hour limit. I'll be designing test cases against the car rental application logging and making sure data arriving is logically consistent—meaning rental session IDs will be unique, records will arrive sorted by timestamp, and no session will lack an ending

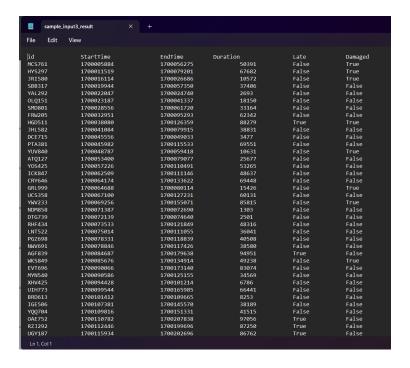
record, among other things. Test files can be found in the tests folder of the root directory. The three test files are renamed from the test data files in the root directory.

#### **Test Results**

There are three test data files in the project folder. One file was provided in the documentation. The other files were generated. These are the results my code gives upon processing the data in the three files. The output generated files can be identified by their corresponding test files with '\_result' added at the end in the tests folder but you can also run the 'main.py' file yourself and the files will be generated and named with the same prefix added after their names.

You can also test the files in the test folder by typing on the terminal: python -m pytest





## **Potential Improvements**

Instead of simply generating a text file with the data, it is also easy to set up code to store the output data to a MySQL/SQLite3 database but I didn't feel the need to do so because of its complexity in testing.

#### Reflection

This project served as an invaluable refresher for my coding and problem-solving abilities. It provided me with the opportunity to delve back into Python testing frameworks, reinforcing my understanding of test-driven development in Python. Through tackling various challenges in the project, I was able to hone my skills and revisit key programming and debugging techniques, effectively revitalizing my expertise in these areas. Overall, the experience was both educational and rewarding, allowing me to keep my coding skills up-to-date while reinforcing important testing methodologies.