

Week 8 Deliverables

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Problem description: XYZ company is collecting the data customer using google forms/survey monkey and they have floated in number of forms on the web. Company wants to create a pipeline which will collect all the data of these google forms/survey monkey and visualize the data in the dashboard. Company wants clean data and if there is any data issue present in the data then it should be treated by this pipeline (duplicate data or junk data). dedup check should be performed on the email id of the customer

Data understanding: Two datasets were collected from different Google Forms:

1. **Product Survey Data** – Captures customer feedback on purchased products.
2. **Service Survey Data** – Captures customer support experience and resolution quality.

Each dataset contains user inputs such as name, email, satisfaction rating, comments, and timestamps. Some key fields from the Product Survey data that were collected are Timestamp, Full Name, Email Address, Product Purchased, Overall Satisfaction, and Recommendation. Key fields collected from the Service Survey Data include Timestamp, Full Name, Email Address, Date of Service, Location of Service, Support Rating, and Issue Resolved. I collected different kinds of data types such as text, categorical, integers, and dates. The primary identifier of the data is the email address and some customers might submit both reviews separately which means that deduplication based on email addresses is important.

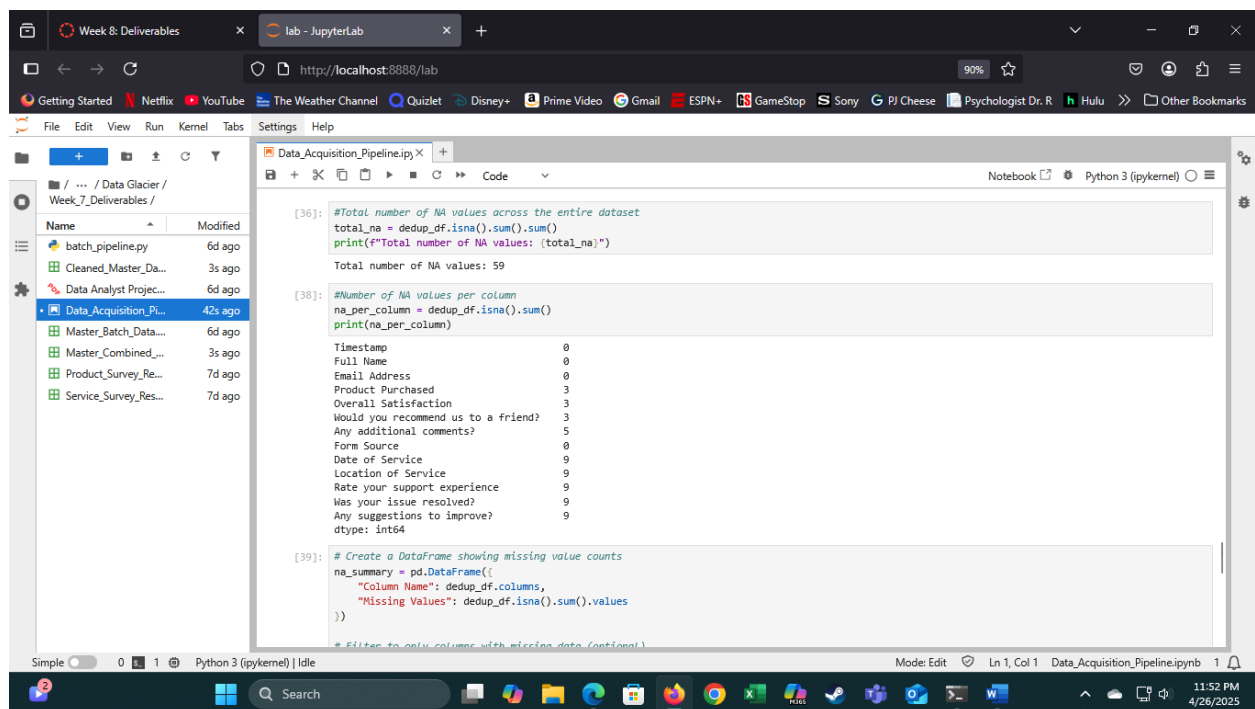
What type of data you have got for analysis:

I have survey responses that are structured neatly into fields. Each row represents a single customer feedback entry. The data is organized into a tabular format and easily readable. I

started with direct customer inputs via Google Forms and each row captures feedback at the individual customer level. My collection was web-based surveys containing a variety of data categories. I used categorical variables to help with grouping, segmentation, and visual plots. Numerical variables were used for averages, distributions, and rating analytics. The date and time variables were useful for time-based trend and scheduling analytics.

What are the problems in the data (number of NA values, outliers , skewed etc):

After merging the two datasets into one master form, I found NaN values in columns. There is a total of 59 missing values.



The screenshot shows a JupyterLab environment with a file explorer on the left and a code editor on the right. The file explorer displays a directory structure with files like 'batch_pipeline.py', 'Cleaned_Master_Da...', 'Data Analyst Projec...', 'Data_Acquisition_Pi...', 'Master_Batch_Data...', 'Master_Combined_...', 'Product_Survey_Re...', and 'Service_Survey_Res...'. The code editor shows the following Python code:

```
[36]: #Total number of NA values across the entire dataset
total_na = dedup_df.isna().sum().sum()
print(f"Total number of NA values: {total_na}")
Total number of NA values: 59

[38]: #Number of NA values per column
na_per_column = dedup_df.isna().sum()
print(na_per_column)
Timestamp                                0
Full Name                                0
Email Address                             0
Product Purchased                         3
Overall Satisfaction                      3
Would you recommend us to a friend?       3
Any additional comments?                  5
Form Source                              0
Date of Service                           9
Location of Service                       9
Rate your support experience              9
Was your issue resolved?                  9
Any suggestions to improve?              9
dtype: int64

[39]: # Create a DataFrame showing missing value counts
na_summary = pd.DataFrame({
    "Column Name": dedup_df.columns,
    "Missing Values": dedup_df.isna().sum().values
})
```

What approaches you are trying to apply on your data set to overcome problems like NA value, outlier etc and why?

Since the two forms collected different sets of information, the merged data naturally contained NaN values in fields. To maintain the data integrity, I filled the missing values with the placeholder "Not Applicable" to clearly indicate the absence of certain responses. I performed analysis to identify missing or non-applicable fields.

The screenshot shows a JupyterLab environment with a file browser on the left and a code editor on the right. The file browser displays a directory structure with files like `batch_pipeline.py`, `Cleaned_Master_Da...`, `Data Analyst Projec...`, `Data Acquisition Pi...` (selected), `Master_Batch_Data...`, `Master_Combined_...`, `Product_Survey_Re...`, and `Service_Survey_Res...`. The code editor shows a Python notebook with the following code:

```
[39]: # Create a DataFrame showing missing value counts
na_summary = pd.DataFrame({
    "Column Name": dedup_df.columns,
    "Missing Values": dedup_df.isna().sum().values
})

# Filter to only columns with missing data (optional)
na_summary = na_summary[na_summary["Missing Values"] > 0]

display(na_summary)
```

The output of the code is a table with two columns: **Column Name** and **Missing Values**.

	Column Name	Missing Values
3	Product Purchased	3
4	Overall Satisfaction	3
5	Would you recommend us to a friend?	3
6	Any additional comments?	5
8	Date of Service	9
9	Location of Service	9
10	Rate your support experience	9
11	Was your issue resolved?	9
12	Any suggestions to improve?	9

I conducted outlier analysis using a quick boxplot visual and no significant outliers were shown. This was expected seeing as it was constrained within a 1-5 rating scale.

The figure displays two screenshots of a JupyterLab environment, illustrating the execution of a data analysis pipeline. The top screenshot shows the code being executed, which generates two boxplots. The bottom screenshot shows the resulting boxplots after execution.

Code Executed (Top Screenshot):

```
[40]: # For Overall Satisfaction (Product Survey)
plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
sns.boxplot(data=dedup_df, x="Overall Satisfaction")
plt.title("Boxplot - Overall Satisfaction")
plt.show()

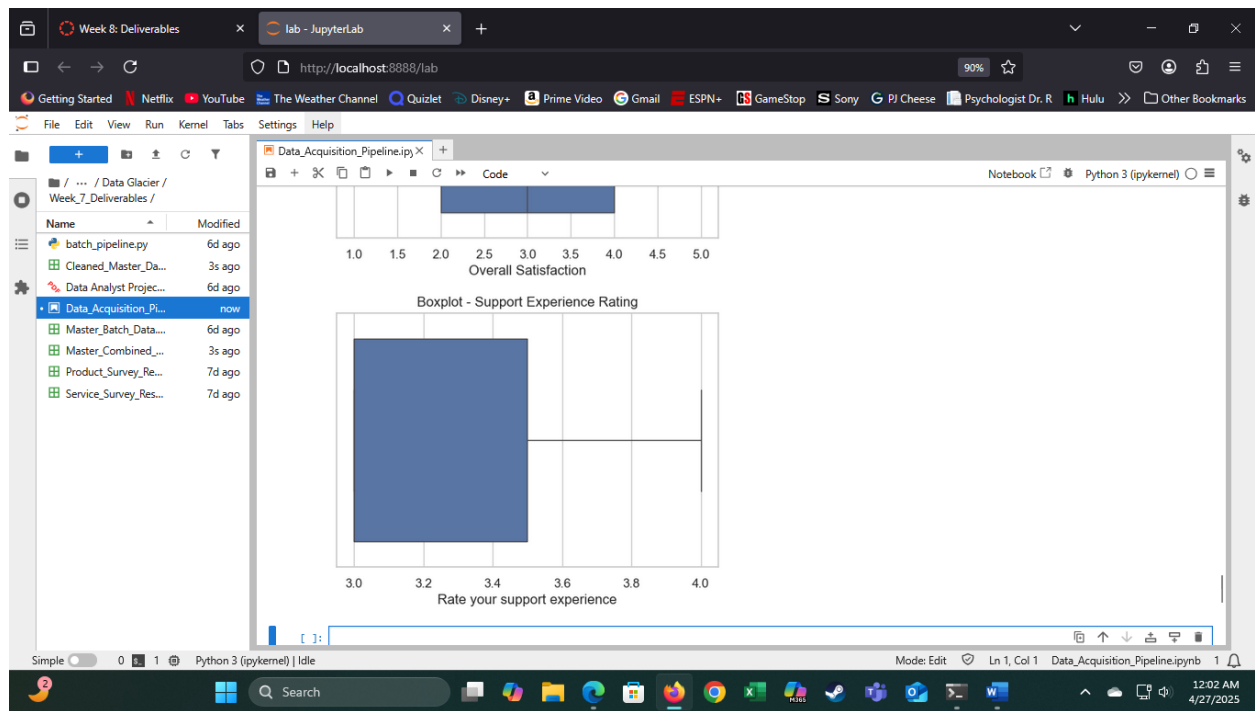
# For Support Rating (Service Survey)
plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
sns.boxplot(data=dedup_df, x="Rate your support experience")
plt.title("Boxplot - Support Experience Rating")
plt.show()
```

Boxplot - Overall Satisfaction (Bottom Screenshot):

This boxplot displays the distribution of 'Overall Satisfaction' scores. The x-axis ranges from 1.0 to 5.0. The median satisfaction score is approximately 3.0. The interquartile range (IQR) is between approximately 2.5 and 3.5. The whiskers extend from approximately 1.5 to 4.5. There are no outliers.

Boxplot - Support Experience Rating (Bottom Screenshot):

This boxplot displays the distribution of 'Rate your support experience' scores. The x-axis ranges from 1.0 to 5.0. The median support experience rating is approximately 2.5. The interquartile range (IQR) is between approximately 2.0 and 3.0. The whiskers extend from approximately 1.5 to 3.5. There are no outliers.



GitHub Repo link: <https://github.com/kirbykt/Week-7-Data-Analyst-Project>

*Repository is named week 7 but will contain all files for this project. Week 8 PDF will be inside the repository.