

## Music Data Analysis

A leading music-catering company is planning to analyse large amount of data received from varieties of sources, namely mobile app and website to track the behaviour of users, classify users, calculate royalties associated with the song and make appropriate business strategies. The file server receives data files periodically after every 3 hours.

### Fields present in the data files

Data files contain below fields.

Column Name/Field Name	Column Description/Field Description
User_id	Unique identifier of every user
Song_id	Unique identifier of every song
Artist_id	Unique identifier of the lead artist of the song
Timestamp	Timestamp when the record was generated
Start_ts	Start timestamp when the song started to play
End_ts	End timestamp when the song was stopped
Geo_cd	Can be 'A' for USA region, 'AP' for asia pacific region, 'J' for Japan region, 'E' for europe and 'AU' for australia region
Station_id	Unique identifier of the station from where the song was played
Song_end_type	How the song was terminated. 0 means completed successfully 1 means song was skipped 2 means song was paused 3 means other type of failure like device issue, network error etc.
Like	0 means song was not liked 1 means song was liked
Dislike	0 means song was not disliked 1 means song was disliked

### LookUp Tables

There are some existing look up tables present in NoSQL databases. They play an important role in data enrichment and analysis.

Table Name	Description
Station_Geo_Map	Contains mapping of a geo_cd with station_id
Subscribed_Users	Contains user_id, subscription_start_date and subscription_end_date. Contains details only for subscribed users
Song_Artist_Map	Contains mapping of song_id with artist_id alongwith royalty associated with each play of the song
User_Artist_Map	Contains an array of artist_id(s) followed by a user_id

## DATASET:

1. Data coming from web applications reside in /data/web and has xml format.
2. Data coming from mobile applications reside in /data/mob and has csv format.
3. Data present in lookup directory should be used in HBase.

Below is the link for same.

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B\\_P3pWagdIrrMjJGVINsSUEtbG8?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B_P3pWagdIrrMjJGVINsSUEtbG8?usp=sharing)

## Data Enrichment

### Rules for data enrichment

1. If any of *like* or *dislike* is **NULL** or *absent*, consider it as 0.
2. If fields like *Geo\_cd* and *Artist\_id* are **NULL** or *absent*, consult the lookup tables for fields *Station\_id* and *Song\_id* respectively to get the values of *Geo\_cd* and *Artist\_id*.
3. If corresponding lookup entry is not found, consider that record to be invalid.

NULL or absent field	Look up field	Look up table (Table from which record can be updated)
Geo_cd	Station_id	Station_Geo_Map
Artist_id	Song_id	Song_Artist_Map

## Data Analysis (SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED IN SPARK)

It is not only the data which is important, rather it is the insight it can be used to generate important. Once we have made the data ready for analysis, we have to perform below analysis on a daily basis.

1. Determine top 10 station\_id(s) where maximum number of songs were played, which were liked by unique users.
2. Determine total duration of songs played by each type of user, where type of user can be '**subscribed**' or '**unsubscribed**'. An unsubscribed user is the one whose record is either not present in **Subscribed\_users** lookup table or has *subscription\_end\_date* earlier than the *timestamp* of the song played by him.
3. Determine top 10 connected artists. Connected artists are those whose songs are most listened by the unique users who follow them.
4. Determine top 10 songs who have generated the maximum revenue. Royalty applies to a song only if it was *liked* or was *completed successfully* or both.
5. Determine top 10 unsubscribed users who listened to the songs for the longest duration.

## Challenges and Optimisations:

1. LookUp tables are in NoSQL databases. Integrate them with the actual data flow.
2. Try to make joins as less expensive as possible.

3. Data Cleaning, Validation, Enrichment, Analysis and Post Analysis have to be automated. Try using schedulers.
4. Appropriate logs have to be maintained to track the behaviour and overcome failures in the pipeline.

Flow of operations

A schematic flow of operations is shown below.

