

Take home assessment procedure followed -

Step 1 - JSON data structuring process

I followed the below process to structure the given json data (Tools & Technologies used - Jupyter Notebook, Python, Stack overflow, Lucid Chart)

- Converted each json file (user, brand and receipt) to pandas dataframe by normalizing the columns. Normalization was required since the json data was nested.
- The receipt data contained a column called rewardsReceiptItemList which was a list of json data and normalizing it within the receipt dataset would not result in a good structure.
- Created another table for rewardsReceiptItemList by normalizing each json within the rewardsReceiptItemList where each row in the table would have details for individual items scanned and the receiptId associated with it.
- Total four tables - user, brand, receipt and rewardsitemlist. Created a relational data model for these four tables on Lucid chart
- The four tables were then loaded to the postgresql database by creating a sql engine and establishing connection with postgresql server.

Step 2 - Queries to answer questions from business stakeholders

Accessed the four tables and ran queries (Tools & Technologies used - Postgresql Admin, PostgreSQL)

- When considering *average spend* from receipts with 'rewardsReceiptStatus' of 'Accepted' or 'Rejected', which is greater? [I did not see any rewardsReceiptStatus with a value of 'Accepted'. Hence, I used 'FINISHED' in place of 'Accepted'. FINISHED rewardsReceiptStatus has a higher average totalSpent from the receipts](#)

```
5 -- 3. When considering average spend from receipts with 'rewardsReceiptStatus' of
6 -- 'Accepted' or 'Rejected', which is greater?
7 -- REJECTED or FINISHED
8 select "rewardsReceiptStatus", avg("totalSpent") as average_spend
9 from receipt
10 where "rewardsReceiptStatus" = 'REJECTED' or "rewardsReceiptStatus" = 'FINISHED'
11 group by ("rewardsReceiptStatus");
12
13
14 |
15
16
17
```

	rewardsReceiptStatus text	average_spend double precision
1	REJECTED	23.326056338028184
2	FINISHED	80.854305019305

- When considering *total number of items purchased* from receipts with 'rewardsReceiptStatus' of 'Accepted' or 'Rejected', which is greater? I did not see any rewardsReceiptStatus with a value of 'Accepted'. Hence, I used 'FINISHED' in place of 'Accepted'. FINISHED rewardsReceiptStatus has a higher number of items purchased from the receipts

```

14 -- 4. When considering total number of items purchased from receipts with
15 -- 'rewardsReceiptStatus' of 'Accepted' or 'Rejected', which is greater?
16 -- REJECTED or FINISHED
17 select "rewardsReceiptStatus", sum("purchasedItemCount") as total_no_of_items
18 from receipt
19 where "rewardsReceiptStatus" = 'REJECTED' or "rewardsReceiptStatus" = 'FINISHED'
20 group by ("rewardsReceiptStatus");
21
22
23

```

	rewardsReceiptStatus	total_no_of_items
1	REJECTED	173
2	FINISHED	8184

Step 3 - Evaluate Data Quality issues

Below are some of the data quality issues I identified (Tools & Technologies used - Jupyter Notebook, Python) -

- **Duplicate records** - The users data has 283 duplicate records.

```
#duplicate records
print("-----Users-----")
print(user_df.shape)
test_user_df = user_df.drop_duplicates()
print(test_user_df.shape)

print("-----Brand-----")
print(brand_df.shape)
test_brand_df = brand_df.drop_duplicates()
print(test_brand_df.shape)

print("-----Receipt-----")
print(receipt_df.shape)
test_receipt_df = receipt_df.drop_duplicates()
print(test_receipt_df.shape)

print("-----Rewards List-----")
print(rewards_item_list_df.shape)
test_rewards_df = rewards_item_list_df.drop_duplicates()
print(test_rewards_df.shape)
```

```
-----Users-----
(495, 7)
(212, 7)
-----Brand-----
(1167, 9)
(1167, 9)
-----Receipt-----
(1119, 14)
(1119, 14)
-----Rewards List-----
(6941, 35)
(6941, 35)
```

- **Null values** - What is the nature of these null values? How do we treat them?

```
#null values
print("-----Users-----")
print(test_user_df.isnull().sum()) #using the user data without duplicates

print("-----Brand-----")
print(brand_df.isnull().sum())

print("-----Receipt-----")
print(receipt_df.isnull().sum())

print("-----Rewards List-----")
print(rewards_item_list_df.isnull().sum())
```

```
-----Users-----
userId      0
active      0
role        0
signupSource 5
state       6
createdDate 0
lastLogin   40
dtype: int64
-----Brand-----
brandId     0
barcode     0
category    155
categoryCode 650
name        0
topBrand    612
cpgId       0
cpg_ref     0
brandCode   234
dtype: int64
```

```
-----Receipt-----
receiptId      0
bonusPointsEarned 575
bonusPointsEarnedReason 575
pointsEarned 510
purchasedItemCount 484
rewardsReceiptStatus 0
totalSpent 435
userId 0
createDate 0
dateScanned 0
finishedDate 551
modifyDate 0
pointsAwardedDate 582
purchaseDate 448
dtype: int64
```

-----Rewards List-----

```

receiptId          0
barcode           3851
description        381
finalPrice         174
itemPrice          174
needsFetchReview  6128
partnerItemId      0
preventTargetGapPoints 6583
quantityPurchased 174
userFlaggedBarcode 6604
userFlaggedNewItem 6618
userFlaggedPrice   6642
userFlaggedQuantity 6642
needsFetchReviewReason 6722
pointsNotAwardedReason 6601
pointsPayerId      5674
rewardsGroup       5210
rewardsProductPartnerId 4672
userFlaggedDescription 6736
originalMetaBriteBarcode 6870
originalMetaBriteDescription 6931
brandCode          4341
competitorRewardsGroup 6666
discountedItemPrice 1172
originalReceiptItemText 1181
itemNumber         6788
originalMetaBriteQuantityPurchased 6926
pointsEarned       6014
targetPrice        6563
competitiveProduct 6296
originalFinalPrice 6932
originalMetaBriteItemPrice 6932
deleted            6932
priceAfterCoupon   5985
metabriteCampaignId 6078
dtype: int64

```

- **Formatting** - The date format by default were in the below format. I converted them to datetime format for better readability and analysis.

Before -

createdDate	lastLogin
1609687444800	1.609688e+12
1609687444800	1.609688e+12

After -

createdDate	lastLogin
2021-01-03 15:24:04.800	2021-01-03 15:25:37.857999872
2021-01-03 15:24:04.800	2021-01-03 15:25:37.857999872

- **Multiple rows** - brandCode has multiple rows in the brand dataset. There are also null brandCodes.

```
3  select * from brand
4  where "brandCode" = 'HUGGIES'
5  ;
6
7
8
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

brandId [PK] text	barcode text	category text	categoryCode text	name text	topBrand boolean	cpId text	cpRef text	brandCode text
5bd2011f90fa074576779a17	511111704652	Baby	[null]	Huggies	false	550b2565e4b001d5e9e4146f	Cogs	HUGGIES
5c7d9cb395144c337a3cbfbb	511111707202	Baby	BABY	Huggies	true	5459429be4b0bfcb1e864082	Cogs	HUGGIES