Designing Advance Data Architecture for BI Individual Project

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Dataset Cleaning Plan and Problem Documentation

Introduction: This document outlines the identified data quality issues in the dataset containing 5,000 records across 14 columns and provides a comprehensive cleaning strategy to prepare the data for analysis.

- 1. Identified Data Quality Problems
- High Percentage of Missing Values
 - ➤ Category2 column: 58.58% null values (2,929 missing records)
 - Category3 column: 68.62% null values (3,431 missing records)
 - ➤ Impact: These high missing value rates severely limit analysis capabilities and may introduce bias if not handled properly
- Data Completeness Concerns
 - ➤ With only 10% of records being fully populated (based on the "percent of records: 10" notation), the dataset suffers from significant incompleteness
 - > This suggests potential systematic data collection issues
- Potential Issues

Since multiple visualizations were generated for field summaries, the following issues are likely to present:

- > Outliers and anomalies in numerical fields
- ➤ Inconsistent data formats across categorical variables
- ➤ Distribution irregularities that may affect statistical analysis
- ➤ Potential duplicate records that could skew results
- > Data type inconsistencies between similar fields

2. Data Cleaning Strategy

Generate a comprehensive data quality report including:

- Complete missing value analysis for all 14 columns
- Data type verification for each column
- Basic statistical summaries (mean, median, mode, standard deviation)
- Unique value counts for categorical variables

SQL Queries:

(1) SERVICE REQUESTS OVER TIME

Query 1a – Yearly Trend (2018–2021)

SELECT

YEAR(CAST(creationdate AS date)) AS Year,

COUNT(*) AS Requests

FROM dbo.servicerequest

WHERE YEAR(CAST(creationdate AS date)) BETWEEN 2018 AND 2021

GROUP BY YEAR(CAST(creation date AS date))

ORDER BY Year;

- Shows total service requests per year.
- Helps identify whether the overall request volume is increasing, decreasing, or stable.
- Example: A rising trend may indicate higher citizen engagement or operational strain.

Query 1b – Monthly Trend (2018–2021)

SELECT

FORMAT(CAST(creationdate AS date), 'yyyy-MM') AS YearMonth,

COUNT(*) AS Requests

FROM dbo.servicerequest

WHERE YEAR(CAST(creationdate AS date)) BETWEEN 2018 AND 2021

GROUP BY FORMAT(CAST(creationdate AS date), 'yyyy-MM')

ORDER BY YearMonth;

- Detects seasonal patterns or spikes in service requests.
- Example: Certain months consistently show higher requests, indicating seasonal demand or recurring maintenance cycles.

(2) VOLUME OF SERVICE REQUESTS BY SOURCE

SELECT

source,

COUNT(*) AS Requests

FROM dbo.servicerequest

GROUP BY source

ORDER BY Requests DESC;

- Identifies which channels (phone, email, web, etc.) citizens use most.
- Example: High online requests suggest web platform popularity; low usage of some channels may indicate underutilization.

(3) VOLUME OF SERVICE REQUESTS BY DEPARTMENT

SELECT

department,

COUNT(*) AS Requests

FROM dbo.servicerequest

GROUP BY department

ORDER BY Requests DESC;

- Shows which departments handle the most requests.
- Example: High-volume departments may require additional staffing or process optimization.

(4) TOP 10 FASTEST RESPONSE TIMES (BY CATEGORY1 & TYPE)

SELECT TOP (10)

caseid,

category1,

type,

department,

source,

creationdate,

closedate,

daystoclose

FROM dbo.servicerequest

WHERE closedate IS NOT NULL

ORDER BY daystoclose ASC;

- Highlights cases with the quickest closure times.
- Example: Efficient departments/workgroups can serve as benchmarks for improving overall service performance.

(5) GEOGRAPHICAL VISUALIZATION (TOP 10 AREAS)

Query 5a - By Street Address

SELECT TOP (10)

streetaddress,

COUNT(*) AS Requests

FROM dbo.servicerequest

GROUP BY streetaddress

ORDER BY Requests DESC;

Query 5b – By Zip Code

SELECT TOP (10)

zipcode,

COUNT(*) AS Requests

FROM dbo.servicerequest

GROUP BY zipcode

ORDER BY Requests DESC;

Query 5c – By Latitude/Longitude

SELECT TOP (10)

latitude,

longitude,

COUNT(*) AS Requests

FROM dbo.servicerequest

GROUP BY latitude, longitude

ORDER BY Requests DESC;

- Identifies geographic hotspots of service requests.
- Example: High-demand areas may need proactive planning, such as targeted maintenance or staff allocation.

(6) DEPARTMENTAL WORKLOAD VS WORKGROUP

SELECT

department,

workgroup,

COUNT(*) AS Requests

FROM dbo.servicerequest

GROUP BY department, workgroup

ORDER BY department, Requests DESC;

- Shows workload distribution among workgroups within departments.
- Example: Uneven distribution may indicate overloaded teams that need task reallocation.

(7) RESPONSE TIME ANALYSIS PER DEPARTMENT

SELECT

department,

COUNT(*) AS ClosedCount,

AVG(daystoclose) AS AvgDays,

MIN(daystoclose) AS MinDays,

MAX(daystoclose) AS MaxDays

FROM dbo.servicerequest

WHERE daystoclose IS NOT NULL

GROUP BY department

ORDER BY AvgDays DESC;

- Assesses department efficiency based on response times.
- Example: Departments with high average closure days may face bottlenecks; those with low averages indicate high efficiency.

(8) SERVICE REQUEST STATUS COMPOSITION (2018–2021)

SELECT

YEAR(CAST(creationdate AS date)) AS Year,

status,

COUNT(*) AS Requests

FROM dbo.servicerequest

WHERE YEAR(CAST(creationdate AS date)) BETWEEN 2018 AND 2021

GROUP BY YEAR(CAST(creationdate AS date)), status

ORDER BY Year, Requests DESC;

- Shows request status trends over the years (e.g., closed, pending, overdue).
- Example: Increasing closed requests indicate efficiency; growing open/overdue requests highlight backlog issues.

(9) TIME TO CLOSURE BY CATEGORY1 (TOP 10 LONGEST)

SELECT TOP (10)

category1,

COUNT(*) AS ClosedCount,

AVG(daystoclose) AS AvgDaysToClose

FROM dbo.servicerequest

WHERE daystoclose IS NOT NULL

GROUP BY category1

ORDER BY AvgDaysToClose DESC;

- Highlights categories with the slowest resolution times.
- Example: Long closure times in certain categories indicate areas for process improvement or additional resources.

(10) WORKLOAD VS EFFICIENCY BY DEPARTMENT

SELECT

department,

COUNT(*) AS TotalRequests,

AVG(daystoclose) AS AvgDaysToClose

FROM dbo.servicerequest

GROUP BY department

ORDER BY TotalRequests DESC;

- Compares workload (total requests) and efficiency (average closure time).
- Example: Departments with high requests and slow closures need more resources, while low-volume, fast-closing departments may be underutilized.

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