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Motivation

- Ecommerce is bigger than ever. Experts predict that the industry will see 39% growth over the coming years, with shoppers expecting to spend a collective \$8 trillion online by 2027.
- With such explosive growth comes the opportunity to reach new shoppers and generate more revenue.

 That's only possible if you know where the industry is heading, what customers expect, and how their purchasing habits are evolving
- Keeping your finger on the pulse of industry trends is important when it comes to staying ahead of competition. But identifying valuable insights within your own business is just as crucial for growing your online sales.



Problem
Definition

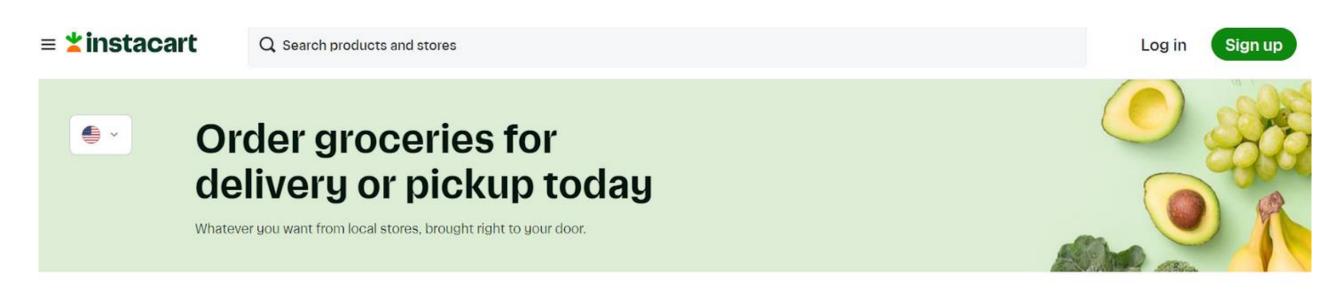


What's instacart?

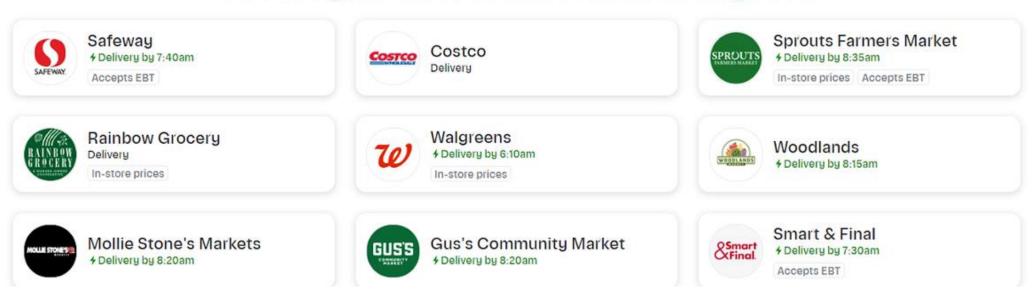
Instacart is an online delivery service that lets you shop at nearby grocery stores, wine shops, bulk warehouses, convenience and pet stores, and other retailers. Sign up for a free account or a paid membership (Instacart+) with your email address to shop stores in your area. Costs will vary depending on retailer, order size, and membership status

Problem
Definition





Choose your store in San Francisco Bay Area



Introduction



- In today's rapidly evolving world, driven by advancements in the Internet of Things, the need for innovation is increasingly important. According to Statista, a leading statistics portal, 1.8 billion people globally engaged in online shopping in 2018, with this number expected to rise in the coming years.
 There is ongoing research and development efforts aimed at meeting the growing demands of consumers and ensuring their satisfaction. Analyzing transaction details is a key technique used to understand customer purchasing behavior.
- Understanding transactions is essential for any business, as it directly impacts sales. This is particularly true in retail, where understanding customer purchasing patterns and the relationships between products sold together can lead to increased sales through impulse buying and a deeper understanding of customer preferences.
- To gain insights into market basket analysis, I have chosen to analyze the transactional data from Instacart. Instacart is an e-commerce platform that enables users to purchase groceries from local stores online, with personal shoppers fulfilling and delivering orders on the same day. While this process allows retailers to analyze user purchase behaviors, understanding customer purchasing patterns and behaviors can be challenging and time-consuming.

Objective:

- The objective is to anticipate the products that will feature in a user's forthcoming order.
- This goal aligns with the predictive modeling aspect mentioned earlier, where machine learning models can be trained to predict user behavior based on past orders and other relevant data.
- By predicting future purchases, Instacart can optimize its recommendations and provide a more personalized shopping experience for users.

Data Overview instacart

Data is divided across 6 files:

orders [~3.42M orders]

	order_id	user_id	eval_set	order_number	order_dow	order_hour_of_day	days_since_prior_order
0	2539329	1	prior	1	2	8	NaN
1	2398795	1	prior	2	3	7	15.0
2	473747	1	prior	3	3	12	21.0
3	2254736	1	prior	4	4	7	29.0
4	431534	1	prior	5	4	15	28.0
5	3367565	1	prior	6	2	7	19.0
6	550135	1	prior	7	1	9	20.0
7	3108588	1	prior	8	1	14	14.0
8	2295261	1	prior	9	1	16	0.0
9	2550362	1	prior	10	4	8	30.0

Products [~49.6k Products]

product_id		product_name	aisle_id	department_id
0	1	Chocolate Sandwich Cookies	61	19
1	2	All-Seasons Salt	104	13
2	3	Robust Golden Unsweetened Oolong Tea	94	7
3	4	Smart Ones Classic Favorites Mini Rigatoni Wit	38	1
4	5	Green Chile Anytime Sauce	5	13
5	6	Dry Nose Oil	11	11
6	7	Pure Coconut Water With Orange	98	7
7	8	Cut Russet Potatoes Steam N' Mash	116	1
8	9	Light Strawberry Blueberry Yogurt	120	16
9	10	Sparkling Orange Juice & Prickly Pear Beverage	115	7

order_products__train [~1.3M

	order_id	productQW\$dd_to	WSdd_to_cart_order reorder	
0	1	49302	1	1
1	1	11109	2	1
2	1	10246	3	0
3	1	49683	4	0
4	1	43633	5	1
5	1	13176	6	0
6	1	47209	7	0
7	1	22035	8	1
8	36	39612	1	0
9	36	19660	2	1

order_products__Prior [~32.4M rows]

	order_id	product_id	add_to_cart_order	reordered
0	2	33120	1	1
1	2	28985	2	1
2	2	9327	3	0
3	2	45918	4	1
4	2	30035	5	0
5	2	17794	6	1
6	2	40141	7	1
7	2	1819	8	1
8	2	43668	9	0

department	department_id
frozen	1
other	2
bakery	3
produce	4
alcohol	5
international	6
beverages	7
pets	8
dry goods pasta	9
bulk	10

Departments [21department] Aisles [134 sub-Department]

aisle	aisle_id	
prepared soups salads	1	0
specialty cheeses	2	1
energy granola bars	3	2
instant foods	4	3
marinades meat preparation	5	4
other	6	5
packaged meat	7	6
bakery desserts	8	7
pasta sauce	9	8
kitchen supplies	10	9

Data Preprocessing



Converting Hour of Day to 12-Hour Format

• We have a function convert_to_12_hour(hour) that converts the hour of the day into a 12-hour format.

_12	order_hour_of_day_	der_hour_of_day
ΑM	8	8
ΑM	7	7
PΜ	12	12
ΑM	7	7
PΜ	3	15
PΜ	6	18
ΑM	10	10
PΜ	12	12
PΜ	12	12
	_	

14

Data Preprocessing



Converting the number of the day to its corresponding name can contribute to clearer communication, easier interpretation, and more intuitive analysis of temporal data, particularly when dealing with days of the week.

```
# Dictionary mapping numbers to day names
day_of_week_mapping = {
    0: 'Sunday',
    1: 'Monday',
    2: 'Tuesday',
    3: 'Wednesday',
    4: 'Thursday',
    5: 'Friday',
    6: 'Saturday'
}
orders['order_dow_name'] = orders['order_dow'].apply(lambda x: day_of_week_mapping[x])
```



Orders over the entire dataset

• There are 3,214,874 orders in total. Out of which, the last purchase of 131,209 orders are given as train set and we need to predict for the rest 75,000 orders.

Clients over the entire dataset

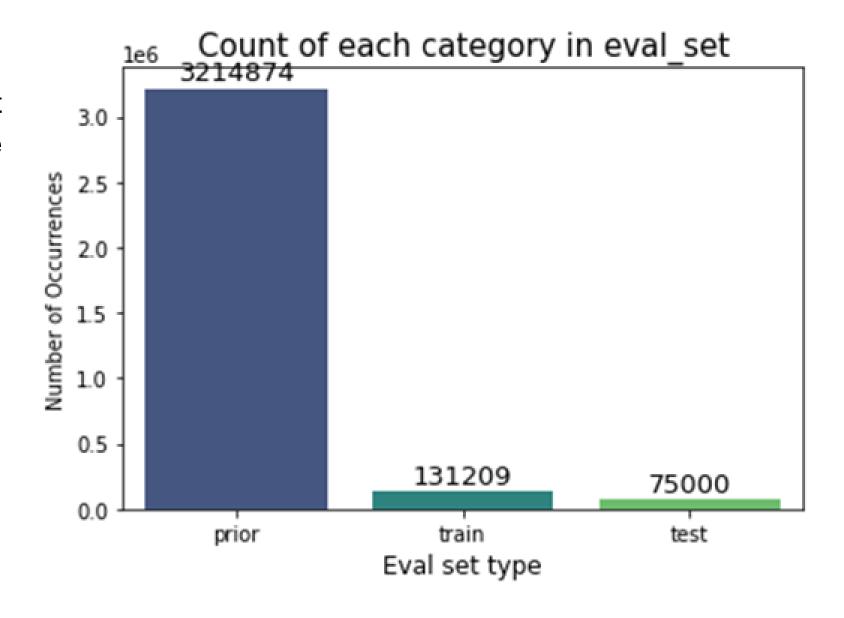
eval_set

prior 206209

test 75000

train 131209

Name: user_id, dtype: int64





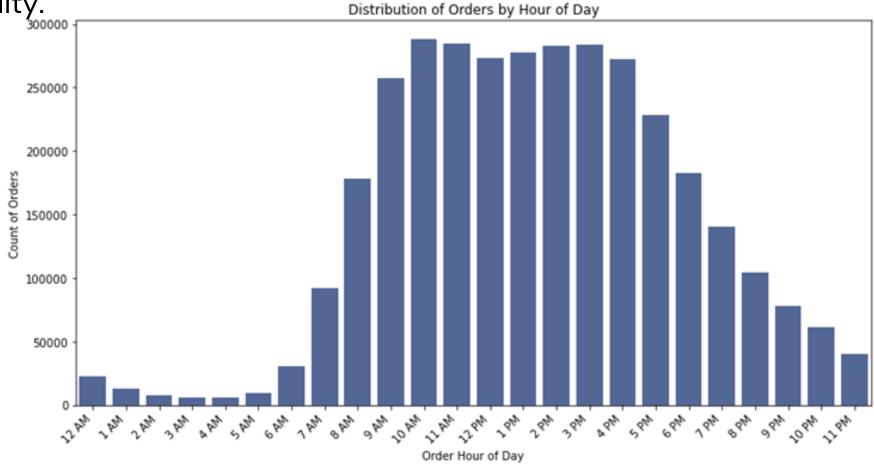
Time of orders

Distribution of Orders by Hour of Day:

Analyzing the distribution of orders by hour of the day provides valuable insights that can help businesses optimize their operations,

improve customer experience, and drive growth and profitability.

Typically, orders are predominantly placed during daytime hours, typically between 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM.

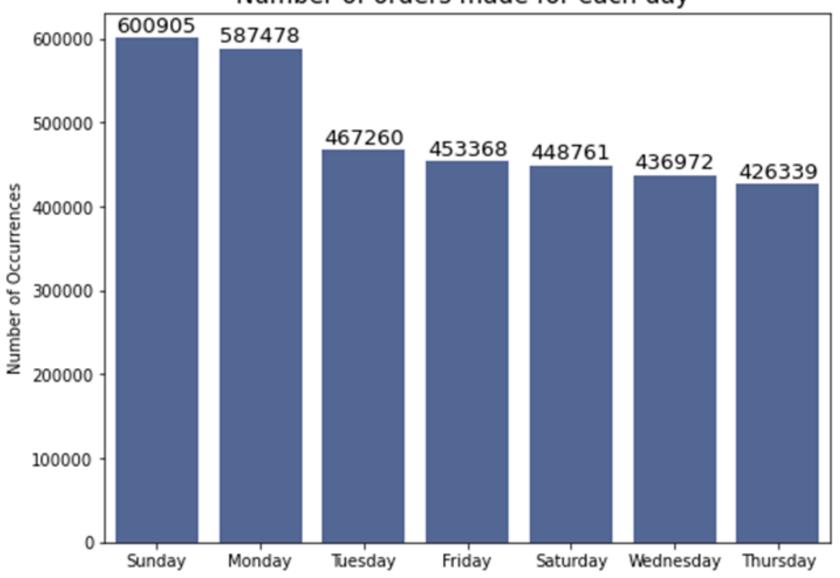


Days of Orders in a week

The data on the number of orders for each day of the week reveals several key insights. Weekends, particularly Sunday and Saturday, experience the highest order volumes, indicating peak demand. In contrast, there is a midweek slump, with Wednesday having the lowest number of orders among weekdays.



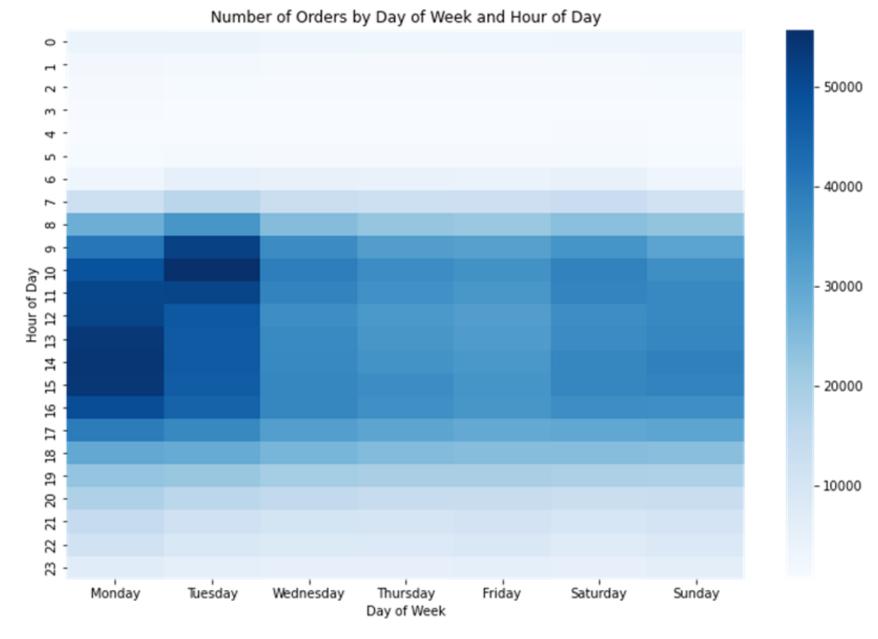
Number of orders made for each day





Number of Orders by Day of Week and Hour of Day

Combining the day of the week and the hour of the day to see the distribution of orders can provide a more granular understanding of when orders are placed throughout the week.





Analyzing products

Bestsellers Let's have look which products are sold most often (top10)

Banana: 491,291 units sold

Bag of Organic Bananas: 394,930 units sold.

Organic Strawberries: 275,577 units sold.

Organic Baby Spinach: 251,705 units sold.

Organic Hass Avocado: 220,877 units sold.

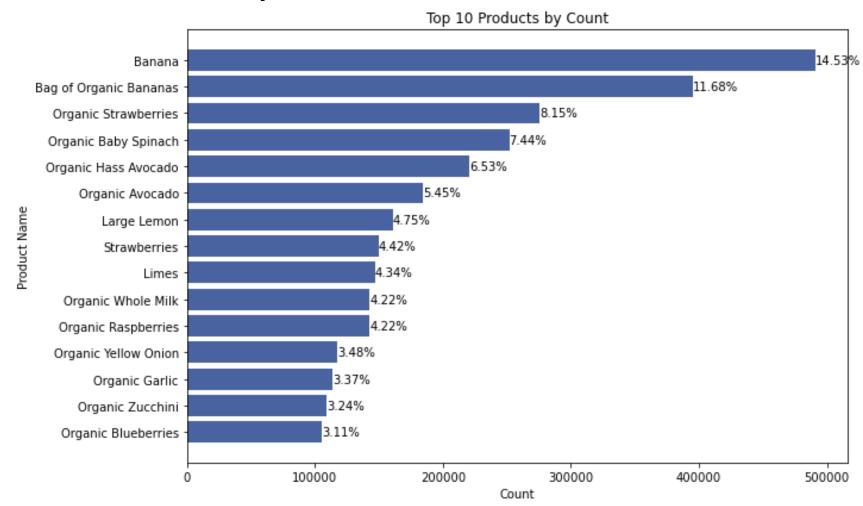
Organic Avocado: 184,224 units sold.

Large Lemon: 160,792 units sold.

Strawberries: 149,445 units sold

Limes: 146,660 units sold

Organic Whole Milk: 142,813 units sold.



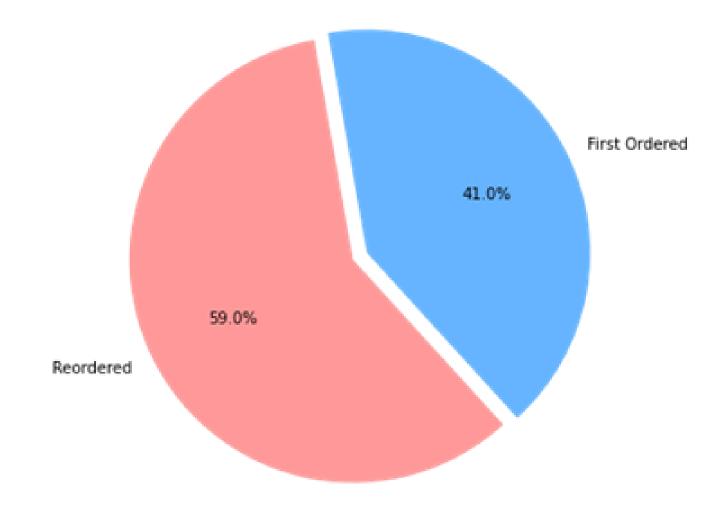




Percentage of Reordered and First Ordered Products in Prior Dataset

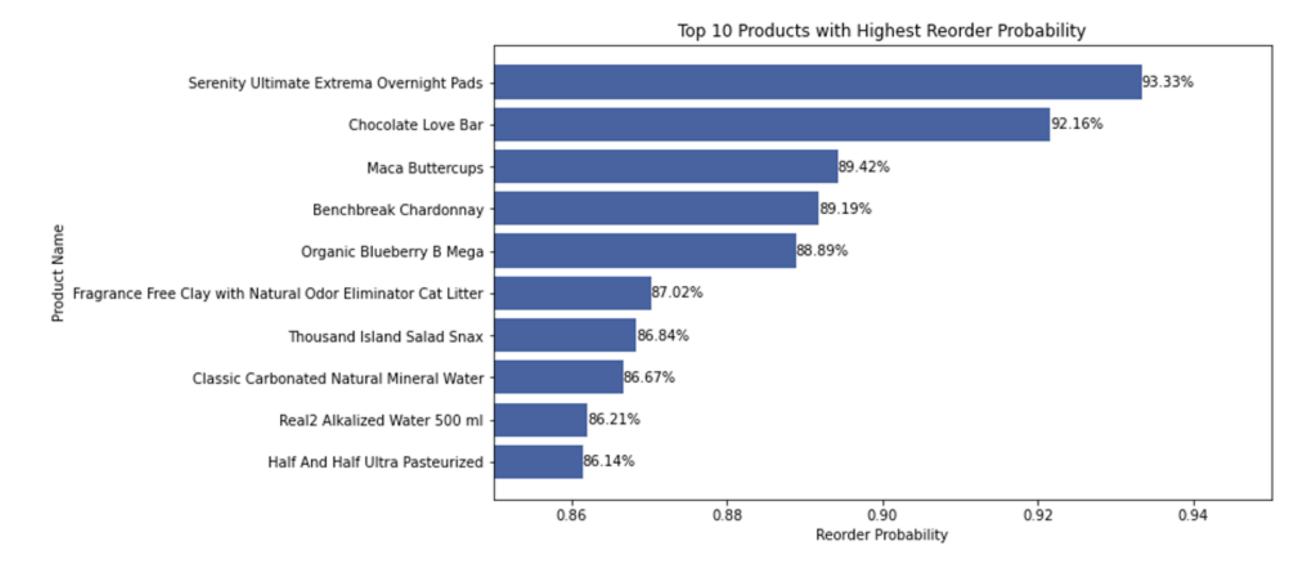
In prior orders, 58.9697% of products were re-ordered.
In train orders, 59.8594% of products were re-ordered.
Percentage of orders without any reordered product: 11.868056%
Percentage of orders with all products re-ordered: 21.493998%

Percentage of Reordered and First Ordered Products in Prior Dataset





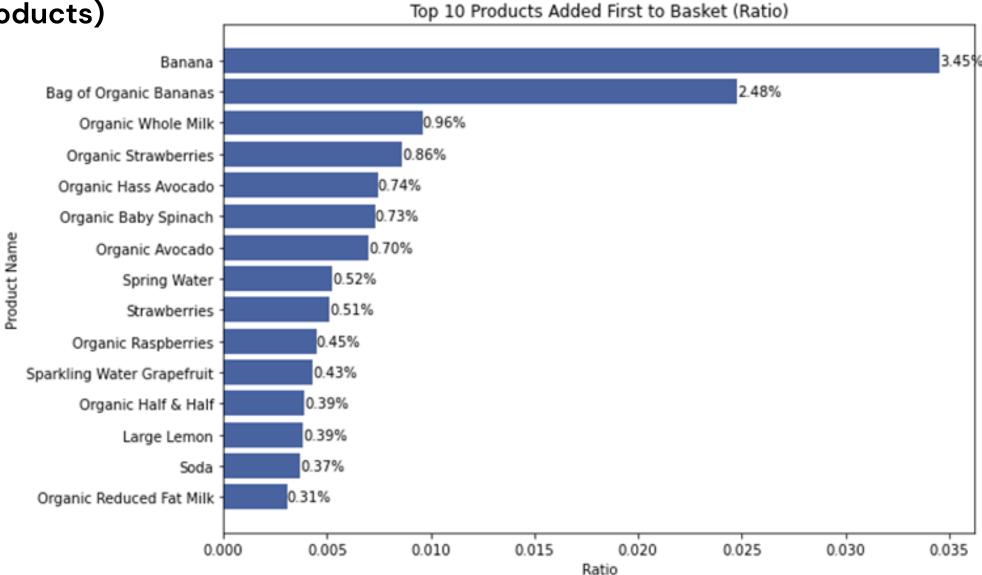
Most Reordered Products (Analyzing products)





Top 10 Products Added First to Basket (Analyzing products)

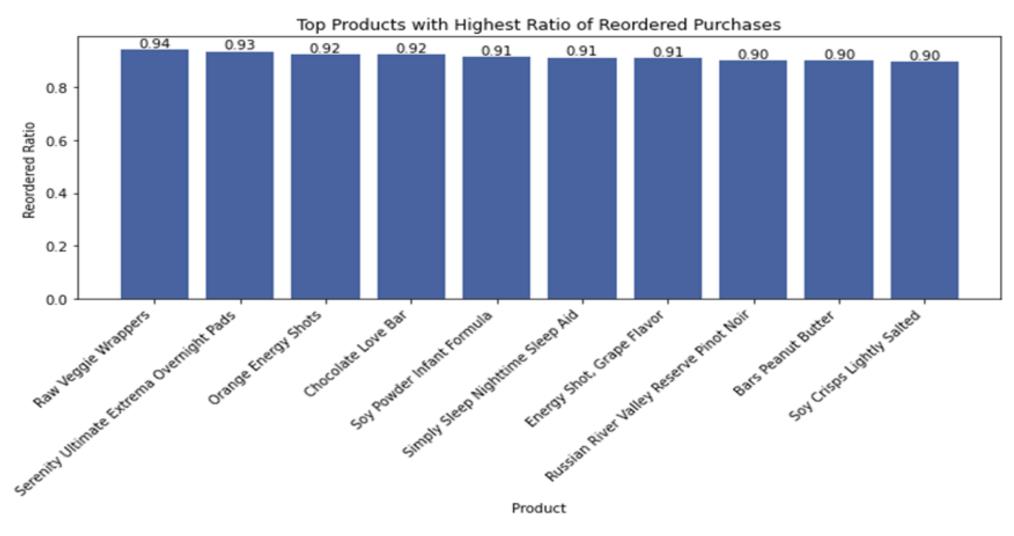
• The data reveals that certain products, such as Bananas, Bag of Organic Bananas, and Organic Whole Milk, are consistently among the top items added first to the basket. This suggests that these products hold significant importance to customers and are likely considered essential or preferred choices.





Analyzing the top products with the highest ratio of reordered purchases.

Products like "Raw Veggie Wrappers, "Serenity Ultimate Extrema Overnight Pads," and "Orange Energy Shots" exhibit very high reordered ratios (ranging from 90% to 94%). This suggests a high level of customer loyalty, as a significant proportion of customers who purchase these items tend to repurchase them.

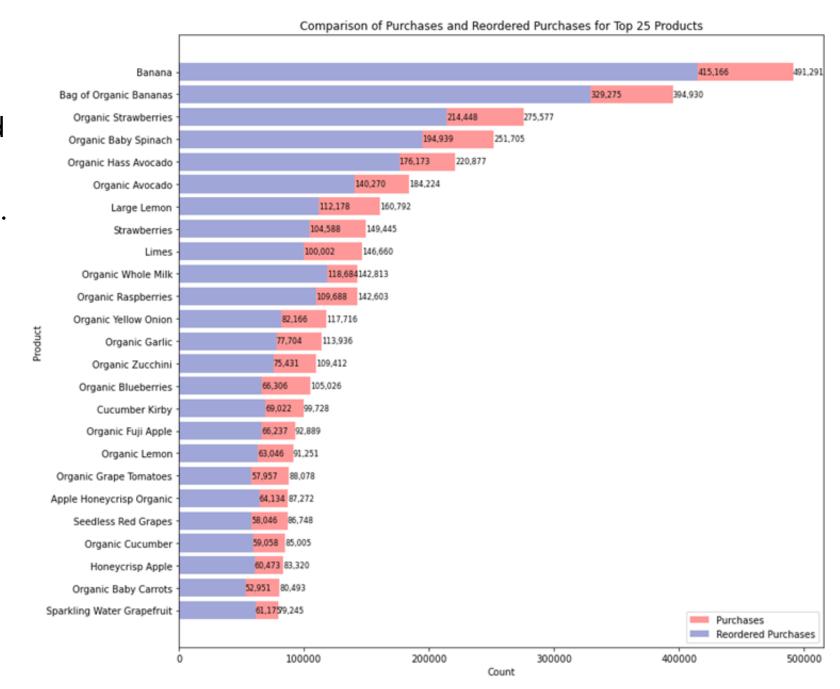




Defining and analyzing the comparison between purchases and reordered purchases.

- Top Purchased Items: "Banana," "Bag of Organic Bananas," and "Organic Strawberries" are among the most frequently purchased items, indicating their popularity among customers.
- Organic Preference: The presence of organic items indicates a preference for organic products among customers.

Healthy Choices: Products such as "Organic Whole Milk," "Organic Baby Carrots," and "Organic Cucumber" reflect a trend towards healthier food choices.

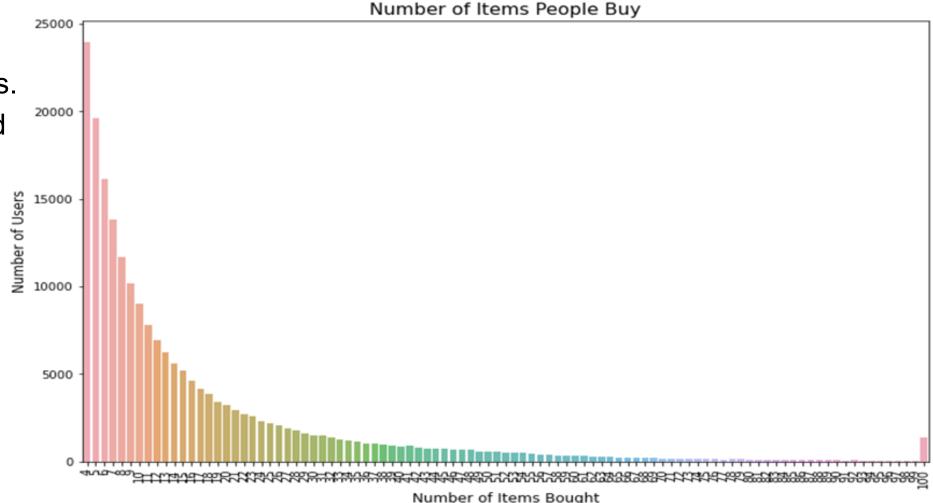




Knowing the number of items people buy:

According to what appears people usually order around 4 items. The distributions of item numbers are similar between train and pre-order sets.

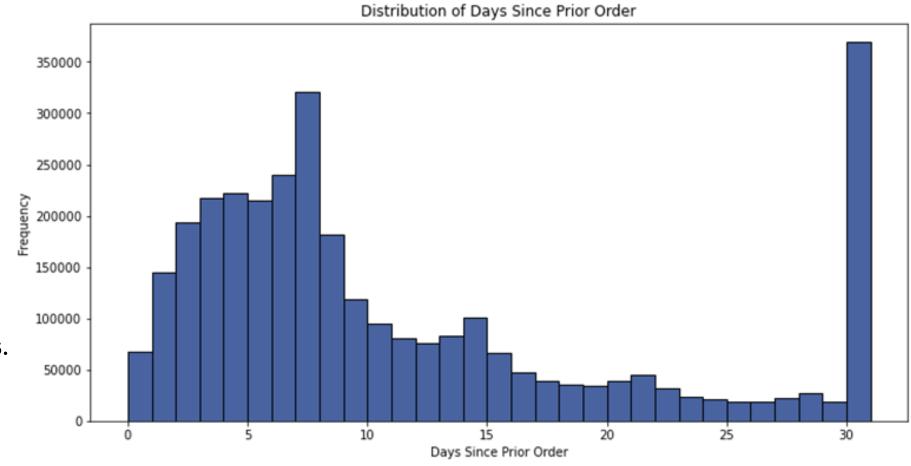
- Minimum number of items bought per user: 4.
- Maximum number of items bought per user: 100.





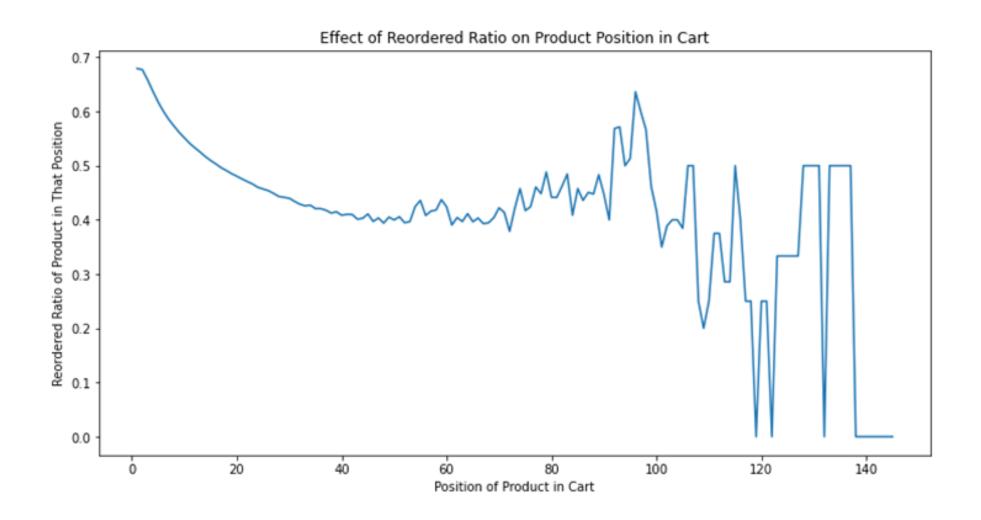
studying the count of days since the last order

Customers tend to place orders more frequently within the first week since their prior order, with a peak observed between 1 to 7 days. This suggests a significant portion of customers tend to reorder within a week's time. Conversely, order frequency declines notably after 14 days since the prior order, with the lowest frequency observed beyond two weeks. However, there is an increase in orders observed after 30 days.





It appears that products added to the cart initially have a higher probability of being reordered compared to those added later. This observation aligns with the common behavior of first adding frequently purchased items to the cart and then exploring new products. This trend suggests that customers prioritize replenishing familiar items before considering new ones during their shopping sessions.





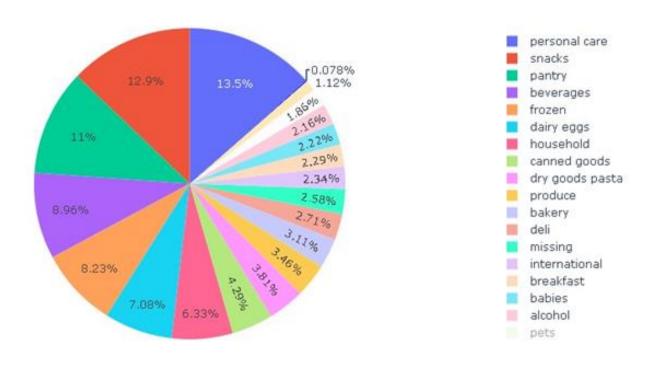


Analyzing the distribution of products across departments. Analyzing departments

Distribution of Products Across Departments (Treemap)



Distribution of Products Across Departments (Pie Chart)







Analyzing the distribution of purchases across departments provides valuable insights into customer behavior.

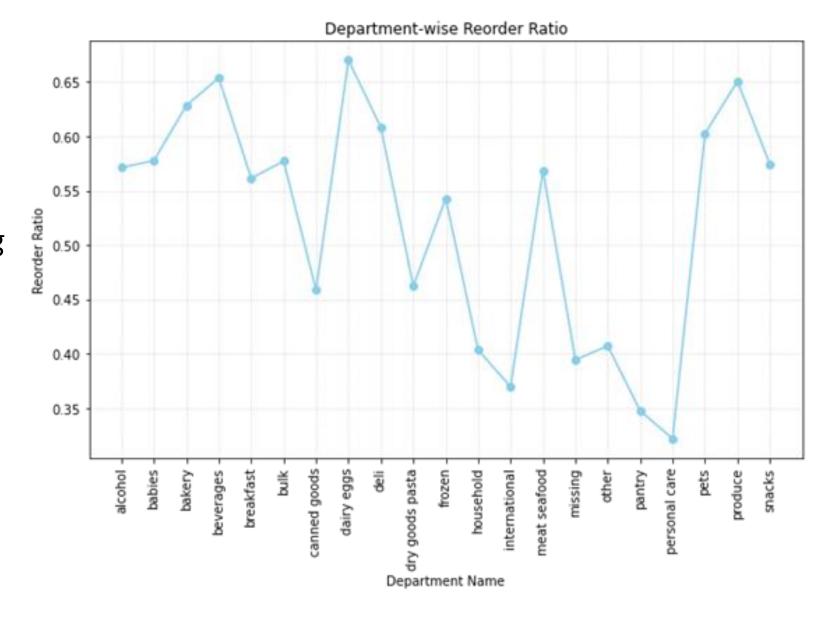


It appears that while the "Produce" department comprises only a small fraction of the total number of products available (2%), it accounts for a significant portion (29%) of the total purchases made.



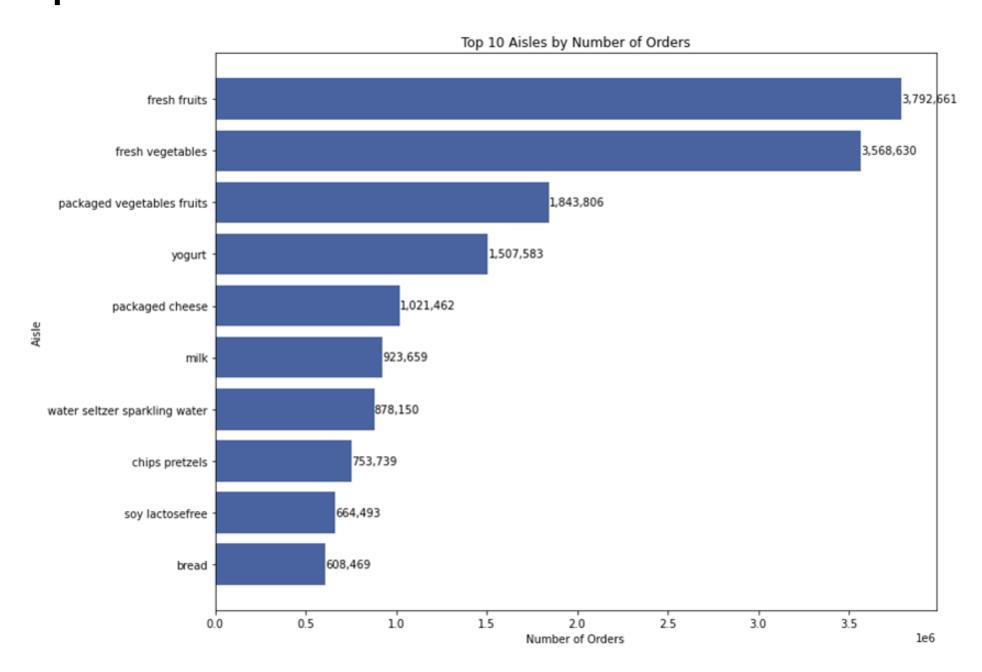
Analyzing departments

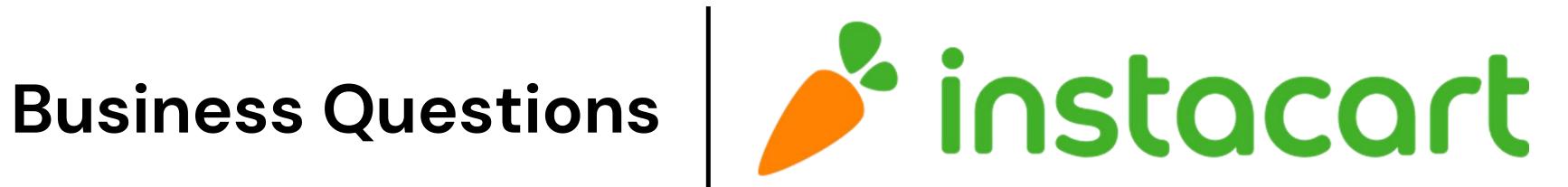
Customers who purchase items from the Dairy & Eggs and Produce departments are likely to exhibit higher reordering tendencies compared to those who buy from the Personal Care category.



• The top two aisles are fresh fruits and fresh vegetables.





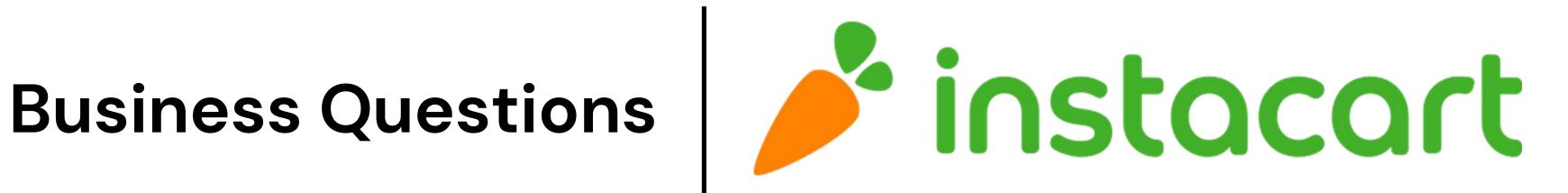


Customer Engagement and Retention:

- How can Instacart improve its user experience to make it more memorable and drive repeat purchases?
- What strategies can be implemented to increase customer loyalty and ensure that customers continue to use Instacart for their grocery shopping needs?

Product Offering Optimization:

• Which aisles or departments currently have a restricted product variety and may benefit from a wider range?



Product Recommendation Strategy:

- What are the best times to introduce new products to clients, taking into account order history, frequency of purchases, and seasonality?
- When should Instacart stop proposing new products to prevent overloading clients or interrupting their regular buying habits?

Personalization and Customization:

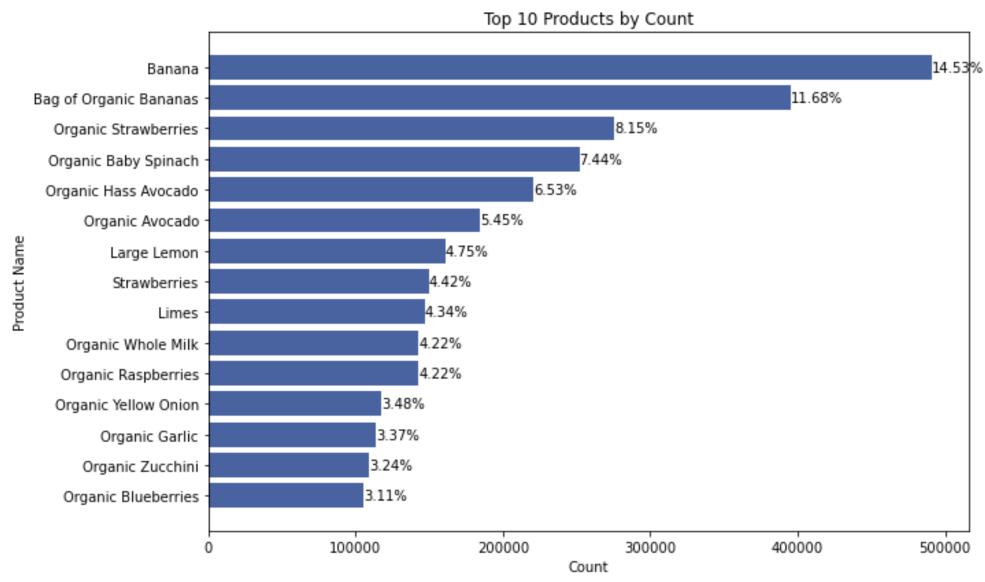
• How can Instacart use customer data and activity trends to make personalized recommendations that appeal to each user?

Business Questions



Can we modify in instacart's portfolio?

We found that some product names holds "organic" in them! So we decided to analyze them.



Business Questions

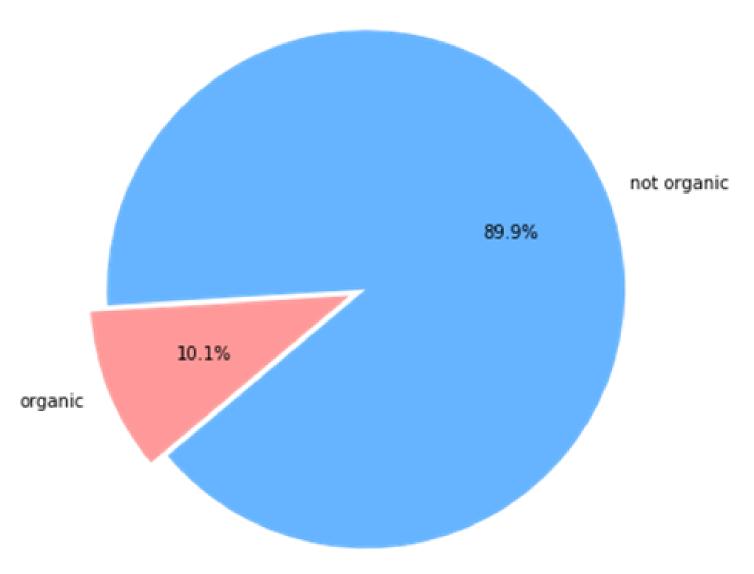


Analyzing organic products

- Percentage of organic products: ~10%
- Percentage of non-organic products: ~90%

They are few!





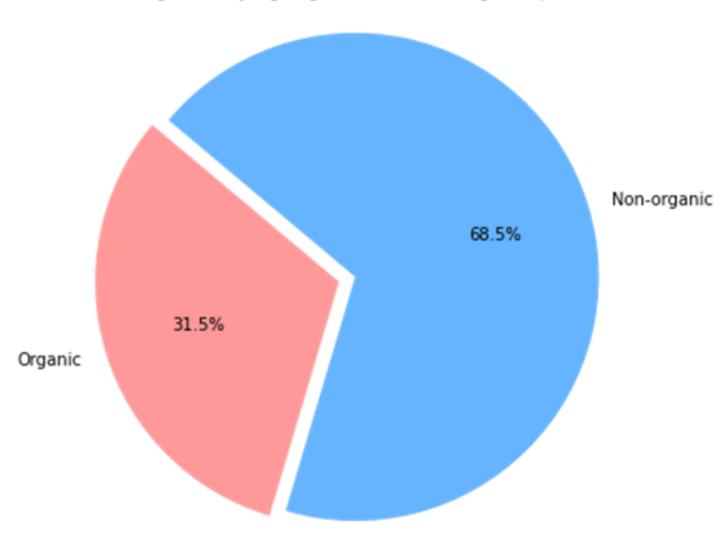


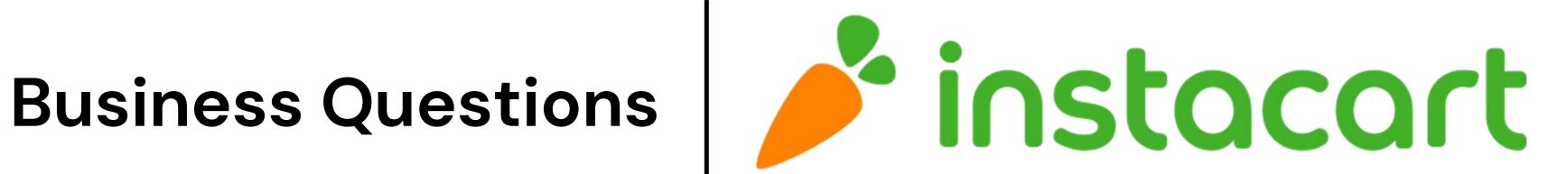
Analyzing organic products

- Percentage of buying organic products: 31.51%
- Percentage of buying non-organic products: 68.49%

They are 31% of purchases!

Percentage of buying organic and non-organic products





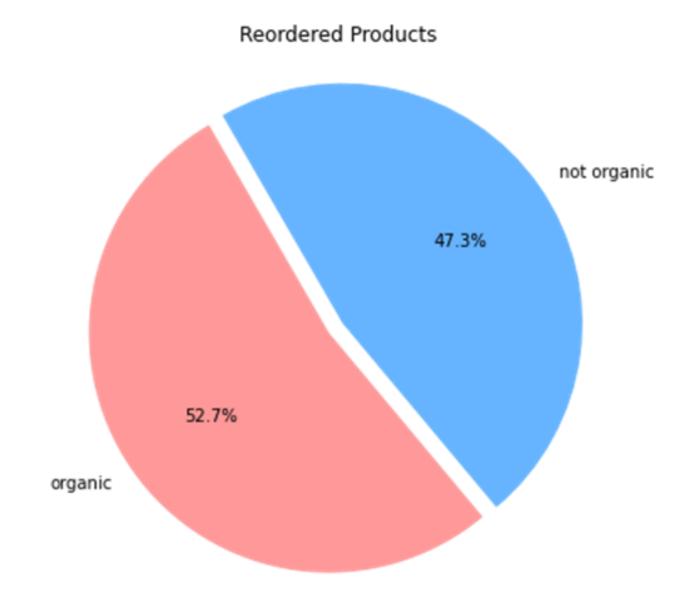
Analyzing organic products

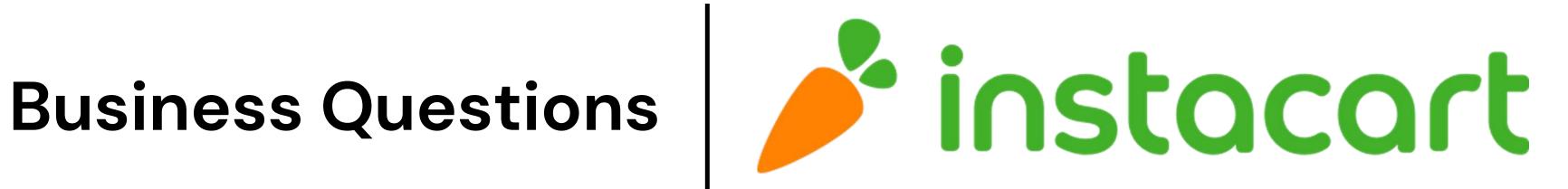
52.7% organic

not organic 47.3%

52% of reordered purchases is organic are users who previously experienced and bought these products.

People are loving them!





Can we modify in instacart's portfolio?

- Introducing new organic products to instacart's retailers portfolio.
- Consider introducing new products in the departments that offer few product choices, but these products are highly being purchased.

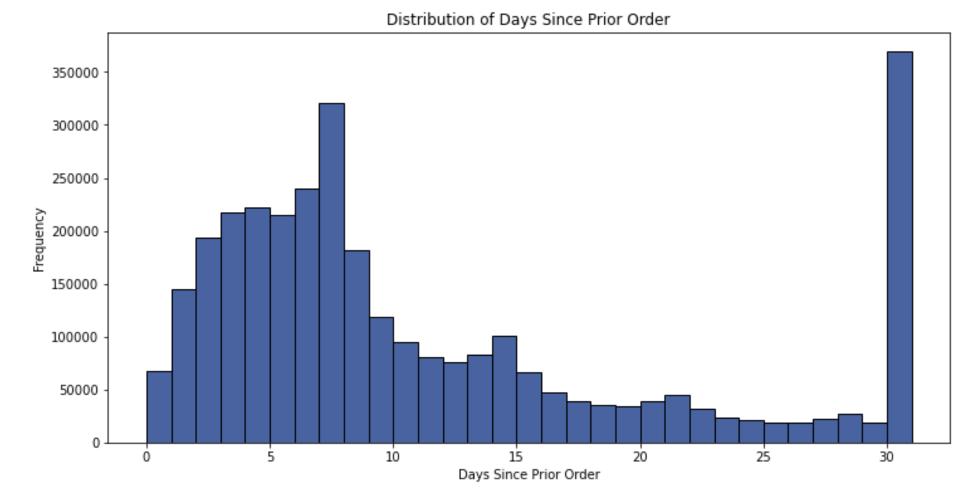
Business Questions



What strategies can be implemented to increase customer loyalty and ensure that customers continue to use Instacart for their grocery shopping needs?

Most users make orders after a week from their last order.

Send reminders to users who haven't ordered since 7 days from their last order.



Business Questions

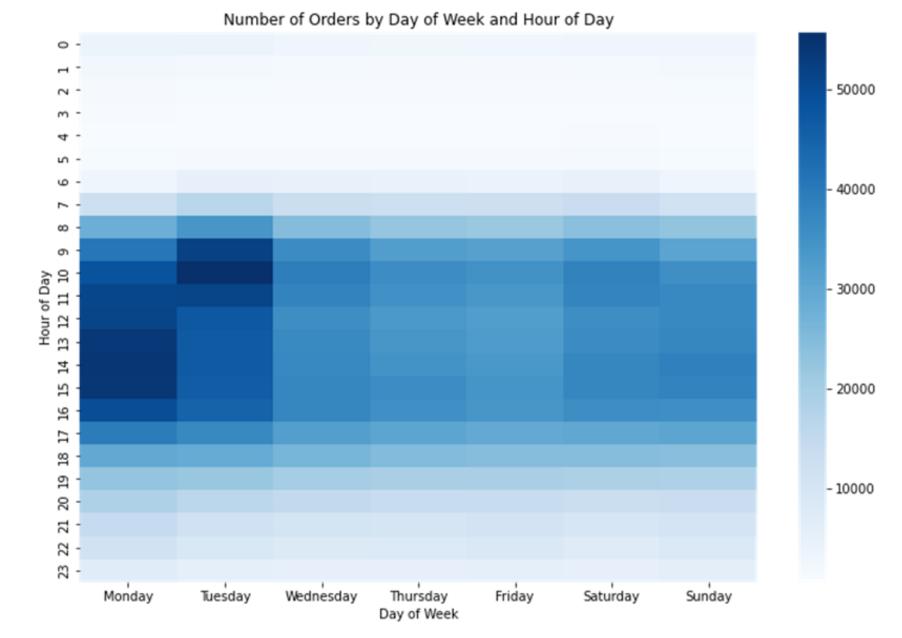


What are the best times to introduce new products to clients, taking into account order history, frequency of

purchases, and seasonality?

Probability of a user buying during the afternoon of the weekends is high.

Thus can target the weekends to recommend users to try new products they haven't bought before.



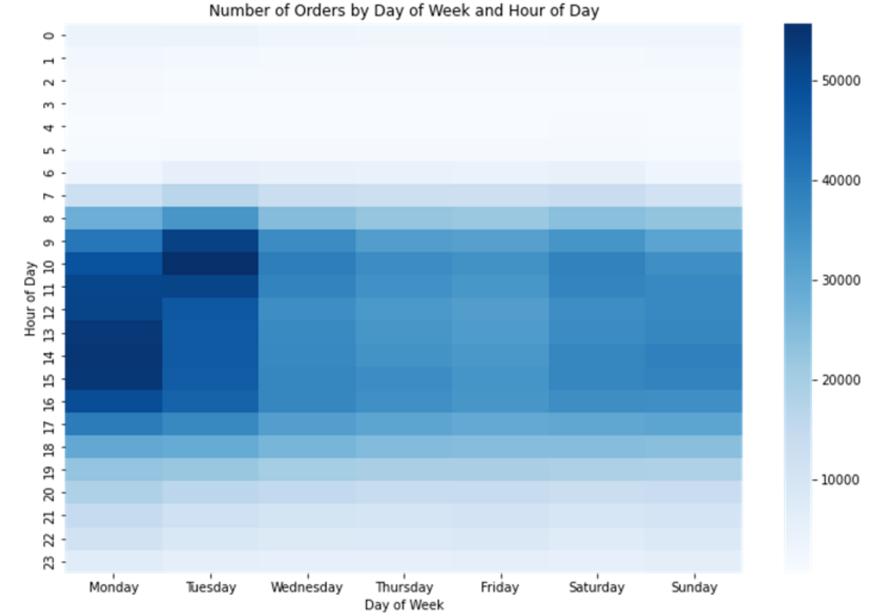
Business Questions



When should Instacart stop proposing new products to prevent overloading clients or interrupting their regular buying habits?

By more than 65%, People usually buy previously ordered products from 6:00AM to 8:00AM

Recommend previously ordered products at these hours, while avoiding recommending new products at these hours.



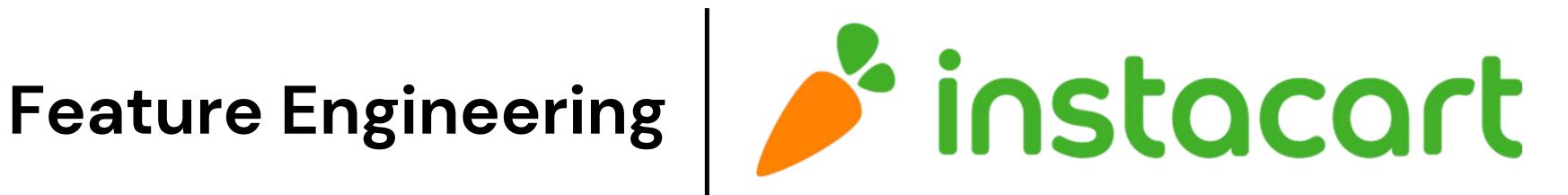
Predictive Analysis Model



What do we want? We want to predict the products that will be in user's next future order.

Forming the data: We take each user with his/her previously ordered products, and form each record to be a user-product pair.

Then predict a Boolean, whether this user will order or not this product in his/her future order.

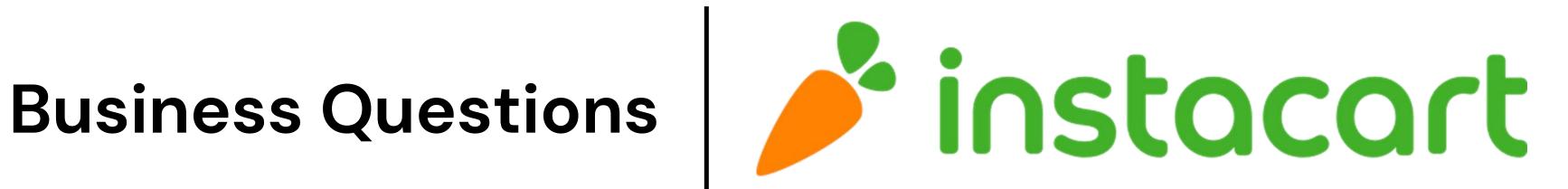


We wanted to extract features that strongly describe the relation between user and product

Create Predictor Variables

We at the moment are prepared to perceive and calculate predictor variables primarily based totally at the provided data.

- * User predictors describing the conduct of a consumer e.g. overall variety of orders of a consumer.
- * Product predictors describing traits of a product e.g. overall variety of instances a product has been purchased.
- * User & product predictors describing the conduct of a consumer toward a particular product e.g. overall instances a consumer ordered a particular product.



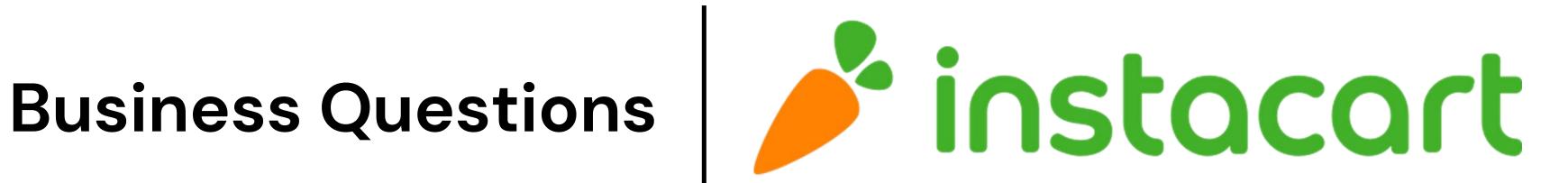
User predictors

- u_total_orders: Total number of orders made by a specific user.
- u_reordered_ratio: The ratio of how many times a user has reordered products compared to their total number of orders.
- user_distinct_products: Number of distinct products purchased by a specific user.
- user_total_products: Total number of products purchased by a specific user.



User predictors

- days_since_prior_order: Number of days since the last order for a specific user.
- order_hour_of_day: The hour of the day when an order was placed.
- order_dow: The day of the week when an order was placed (0 = Sunday, 1 = Monday, ..., 6 = Saturday).
- order_number: The sequence number of the order for a specific user.



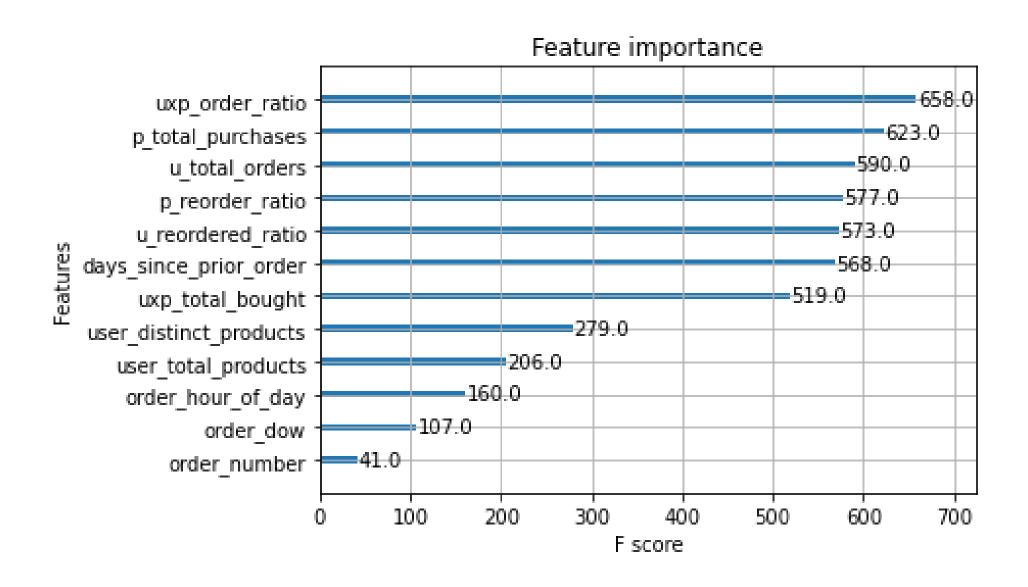
product predictors

- p_total_purchases: Total number of purchases made for a specific product across all users.
- p_reorder_ratio: The ratio of how many times a product has been reordered compared to the total number of purchases for that product.
- uxp_total_bought: Total number of times a user has bought a specific product.
- uxp_order_ratio: The ratio of how many times a product has been ordered by a specific user compared to the total number of orders made by that user.

Business Questions

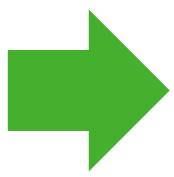


The features listed at the top have the highest importance scores, indicating they are most influential in predicting the target variable. In this case, features like uxp_order_ratio, p_total_purchases, and u_total_orders have the highest importance scores.





Power Bi Dashboard



Insights deployment















Thank you