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A DSBI REPORT

ON

"Advanced Seller Insights: Amazon Performance Evaluation"

A DSBI report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY in COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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1. Abstract

The research creates multifactored mathematical scoring metrics to evaluate Amazon sellers whose performance incorporates various evaluation components. Traditional methods of assessing buyers primarily use ratings and general customer feedback although these methods fail to identify key differences between seller performance. The study's research benefit originates from its method which combines rating analysis and brand variance metrics with negative feedback identification patterns and award recognition for exceptional products. Rating systems become smarter through new built-in functions that overcome these systems' shortcomings to evaluate trustworthiness and excellence of vendors and products.

The dynamic data presentation system functions together with the Power BI performance score visualization to let users evaluate seller performance by examining product types coupled with feedback trends and brand selections. The active system delivers advanced evolving information beyond what static evaluation systems can produce. The research makes available extensive datasets containing vendor information and customer feedback evaluations. The data processing system uses Python to generate a specialized score that results from all data handling procedures including engineering and cleaning operations. The quality control system enhancement with selected seller criteria creates standardized evaluation methods for e-commerce platforms to achieve scalable efficient seller assessments that deliver better customer satisfaction.

2. Introduction

The project achieves seller performance evaluation by uniting business intelligence methods with machine learning algorithms. Traditional star rating methods applied by Amazon to evaluate sellers present a major weakness because they overlook essential product-related and service quality elements.

Business analytic operations rely on a Power BI tool as the main component in this project design. Power BI received selection over Tableau because the team preferred its superior Microsoft integration features and more powerful data functionalities. Users that access BI tools through these platforms can generate insights using filtering features although they lack advanced technical experience.

Businesses achieve improved operational performance through the combination of Power BI and ML because the system automatically conducts analytics and generates straightforward visuals that depict complicated data relationships. The researchers utilized their forecast results to show ML score predictions together with Power BI in this work.

Examples of How ML and Power BI Enhance Business:

- 1. Power BI together with ML provides retail businesses with demand forecasts which help them achieve maximum inventory levels.
- 2. Power BI displays consumer buying data through segmentation algorithms which ML uses to cluster customer groups.
- **3.** Real-time monitoring of ML techniques through Power BI dashboards allows SaaS companies to detect financial fraud.
- **4.** The displayed Power BI dashboards contain fraudulent transaction identification results through finance analysis techniques.
- **5.** Power BI utilizes ML models alongside it to predict sales which creates visual goal tracking dashboards that show sales information.

3. Problem Statement

E-commerce websites normally base their seller evaluation approach on markers like customer reviews and delivery speed measures alongside star ratings. The establishment of these minimal seller evaluation systems proves completely ineffective at reflecting vendor performance output. The current system allows unperceivable suppliers who give exemplary support to escape notice even if they possess few ratings whereas sellers with numerous postings but inadequate service get dismissed.

These systems demonstrate total deficiencies in both transparency and adjustable performance metrics. There is limited focus on the analysis of important issues such as brand diversity and category-wise consistency and long-term feedback trends. Lack of vendor regulations creates a situation where below-average sellers stay unmonitored thereby threatening platform security as well as customer trust. The expanding market of Amazon requires an automated multi-attribute scoring system that can assess vendor performance based on their volume.

3.1 Objectives:

The principal focus of this project requires the development of a scalable explainable understandable method which evaluates Amazon retail outlets based on actual data records. A new analytical system should replace traditional star ratings by measuring multiple seller metrics which include how popular their products are and their brand variety and customer satisfaction rates.

- 1. The program utilizes Python along with data manipulation libraries pandas and numpy to organize and prepare the unprocessed Amazon seller information.
- 2. Engineer three features that track seller activities by measuring rating scores alongside long-term feedback changes and counting brand products.
- 3. Creating a weighted scoring system requires uniting at least three reasonable evaluation variables into one definite reporting method.
- 4. Engineering an interactive Power BI dashboard that enables visualizing seller scores with interface options for time-based or category selection and displays abnormal seller patterns and trends for better analytics.
- 5. The platform will present recommendations based on measures of sales promotion together with demotion functions and removal functions and focused support resources.
- 6. A Python-based process will preprocess and clean the raw Amazon seller dataset through the utilization of pandas and numpy data manipulation libraries.

3.2 Stakeholders and Use Cases

Different parties in the e-commerce system find practical value in the implemented framework. The scoring model and dashboard serve various strategic and operational needs.

Key Stakeholders:

- Category Managers: The scoring model enables sellers assessment for promotional activities including special listings and marketing campaigns.
- **Quality Assurance Teams:** Determine underperforming sellers through monitoring seller behaviors then put them forward for review or removal processes.
- Business Intelligence Analysts: These business analysts should evaluate longitudinal data about sellers and their categories to generate vital reports for organizational leadership.
- Sellers Themselves: Sellers achieve better visibility of their performance metrics through the system which helps them compare their results to competition.
- **Investors & Operations Teams**: Check the reliability of merchant partners and their future operations when making choices regarding partnerships or acquisitions.

4. Importance of Power BI and Machine Learning in Business

Power BI and Machine Learning have redefined current corporate actors particularly in industries which generate extensive data such as e-commerce. The combination of structured and unstructured data that companies produce becomes efficient practical knowledge through the use of Power BI and ML tools.

This project known as Amazon Seller Evaluation required the essential use of Power BI and ML to tackle authentic business problems.

4.1 Why Power BI is Important in This Project:

The software provides interactive dashboards and visual analytics which require no programming skills to allow stakeholders a fast understanding of seller performance data.

Visible from the graphic presentation were seller performance results alongside top performers and underperforming sellers while seasonal complaint patterns and score drop trends were displayed.

4.2 Why Machine Learning is Important in This Project:

Regression-based scoring models form part of the wide range of ML techniques that enable the analysis of historical data to predict future seller outcomes. Feature engineering alongside ML constructs allows multiple elements such as hero product ratings and brand count and negative feedback to be merged into a single performance scoring system.

The addition of ML models in the future will allow detection of high-risk sellers and performance drops so that platform efficacy can become more proactive.

5. Proposed architecture

5.1 Schematic Representation of the Project:

Data Collection: The obtained data from Amazon seller listings contains negative comments and brand differences together with product ratings that serves to generate seller performance statistics for graphical project visualization.

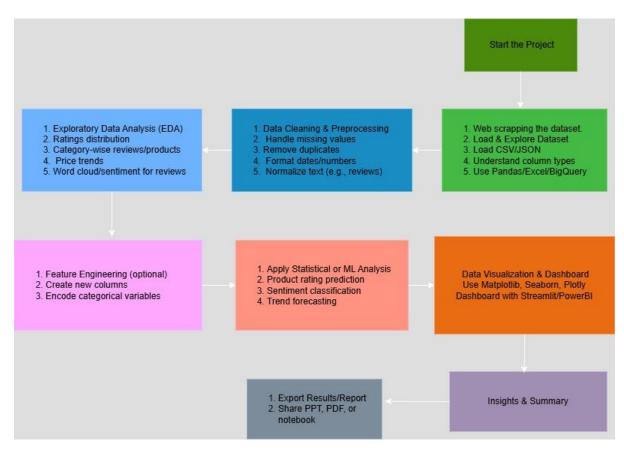
Data Processing: Python libraries like pandas, numpy were used in data processing to prepare raw data.

Feature Engineering: The feedback patterns and brand influence received customization to support the scoring model in its operation.

Performance Score Calculation: The weighted score system sorts sellers based on negative comments together with hero product ratings and brand variety.

Visualization: The data collection occurs through Power BI whereas visualization is displayed through interactive dashboards and visualizations.

Diagram/Flowchart:



5.2 Proposed Model for End-to-End Solution

The proposed model uses a comprehensive end-to-end method for operation.

Data Collection: Public data from Scrape Amazon sellers allows one to collect insights about product volumes and ratings together with negative feedback proportions and hero product performances and brand choices.

Data Processing: Python's data processing tools allow one to conduct standardization and missing value management and pre-processing while cleaning and omitting outliers from the data.

Scoring Model: The scoring system looks at seller performance through a weight-based mechanism determined by established parameters.

Front-End (**Power BI**): The results display performance scores and feedback distribution through Power BI which represents them alongside time-based and category-based trends.

6. Innovation in the project

The project stands unique because it built a multi-attribute performance scoring system which looks beyond ratings to include multiple important features.

- Hero product ratings: Commitment ratings on hero products serve as vital signs
 that demonstrate both customer trust and the achievement of products in market
 success.
- **Negative feedback percentage**: Negative feedback percentage measures reliability development through time-based percentages of negative feedback.
- **Brand diversity**: A company's brand diversity measures its growth level and size making it align with enduring brand diversification success.
- **Product Ratings Volume**: The total number of ratings for all products sold by a seller determines their presence and engagement with customers on the platform.
- **Sales Volume**: Sales Volume column demonstrates the seller' ability to produce revenue.

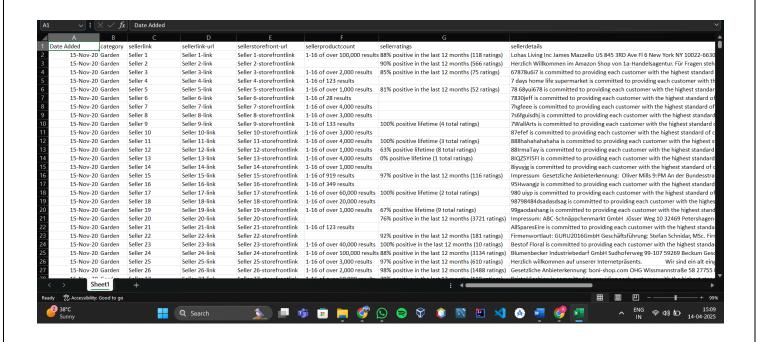
Traditional rating systems get surpassed by this approach which uses long-term trends and seller behavior measurements to explore various aspects regarding seller success so addressing many concerns. The system advances traditional rating solutions by examining various seller behaviors to present an improved deep understanding of seller quality and durability over time.

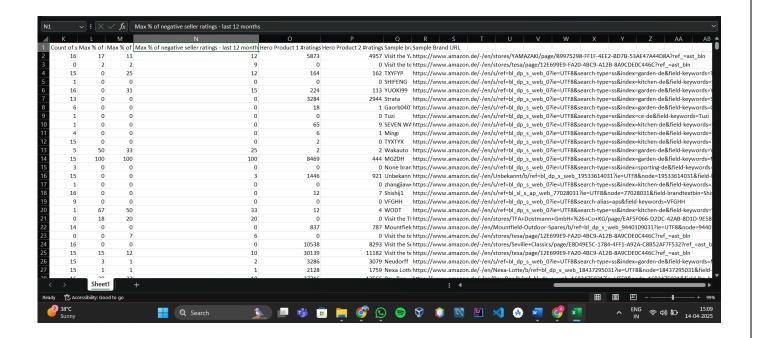
7. Workflow/Implementation

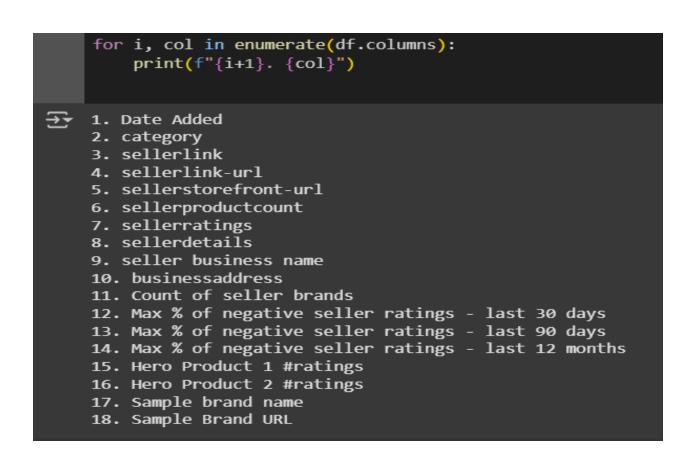
The dataset used in this project contains detailed information on Amazon merchants and a set of criteria needed for multi-dimensional performance analysis.

7.1 Dataset Overview (Tabular Form):

Attribute	Description	
Seller Link	Unique URL of the seller storefront	
Seller Product Count	Total number of products listed by the seller	
IISeller Rafings	Overall rating score and negative feedback percentages	
Hero Product 1 Ratings	Number of ratings on the top-selling product	
Number of Brands	Number of distinct brands handled by the seller	
Negative Feedback %	Percentage of negative feedback	
Negative Feedback % (365 days)	Percentage of negative feedback over the last year	



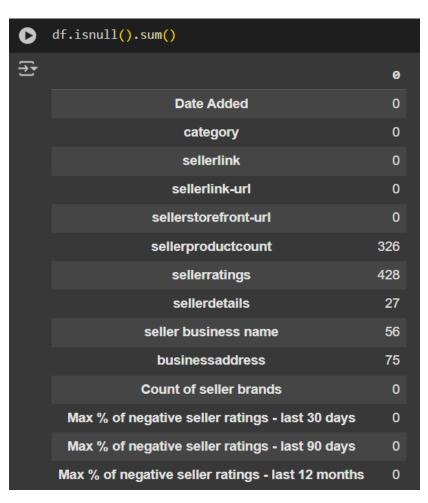




7.2 Exploratory Data Analysis (Data Cleaning and Preparation):

The primary dataset was cleaned and pre-processed using Python libraries, pandas and numpy which ensured the precision, consistency, and dependability of the scoring model depended on this last phase.

- **Preprocessing**: In Preprocessing removing of duplicates, null values, and outliers helps to clear the data. Standardize columns depending on both statistically and functionally homogeneity.
- Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA): By EDA, we viewed the ratings, product counts, and feedback % distribution graphically became simple. Search histograms and boxes for deviations and abnormalities.
- ML Algorithms Used:
 - Scoring Formula: Based on Scoring Formula, custom grading system, brand diversity, and hero product was evaluated.
 - Why ML: Based on past data trends, forecasted sales using either linear regression or ensemble technique.
- **Database**: Whether simple connecting with Power BI is possible will rely on the CSV file keeping the dataset.



7.3 Methodology:

The project involves transformation of raw seller data into insightful information by using a precise, multi-phase strategy comprising analytical processing and visual reporting. Every stage of the treatment promised consistent, unambiguous, instructive results.

1. Data Collection:

The dataset was scraped from the publicly available Amazon seller storefronts. Among the data were brand counts, ratings, product counts, feedback %, hero product statistics, and seller linkages.

2. Data Cleaning:

First Discovered and then dealt with missing numbers, incorrect formatting, and outliers. Text fields were standardized; numerical fields were tuned to fit computation.

3. Feature Engineering:

Among the ones added were normalized feedback ratings, brand influence weights, and a single performance score—new factors aimed to offer a full picture of vendor quality.

4. Scoring Model Application:

seller got a different Performance based on hero product engagement, brand diversity, and negative feedback trends by using the Scoring Model.

5. Export for Visualization:

The cleaned and improved data was exported into CSV form to demonstrate a correct Power BI interface.

6. Dashboard Development:

To allow a dynamic analysis of seller performance, the structured data was visulaized using charts, slicers, score tables, and category filters thereby.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

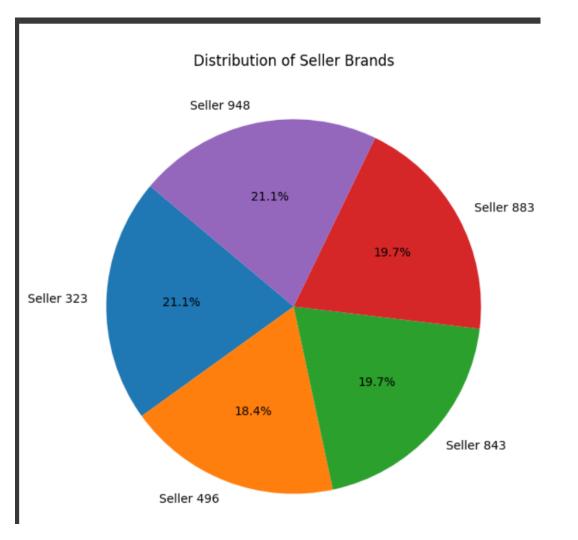
top_sellers = df.groupby('sellerlink').sum(numeric_only=True).sort_values(by=['Hero Product 1 #ratings'], ascending=False).head(5)
relevant_sellers = df[df['sellerlink'].isin(top_sellers.index)]

categories = ['Hero Product 1 Ratings', 'Hero Product 2 Ratings', 'Max % Negative Ratings (Last 12 Months)', 'Count of Seller Brands']
radar_data = []

for seller in relevant_sellers['sellerlink'].unique():
    seller_data = relevant_sellers[relevant_sellers['sellerlink'] == seller]
    values = [
        seller_data['Hero Product 1 #ratings'].values[0],
        seller_data['Hero Product 2 #ratings'].values[0],
        seller_data['Max % of negative seller ratings - last 12 months'].values[0],
        seller_data['count of seller brands'].values[0]
]
    radar_data = np.array(radar_data)
radar_data = radar_data / radar_data.max(axis=0)

num_vars = len(categories)

angles = np.linspace(0, 2 * np.pi, num_vars, endpoint=False).tolist()
```



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

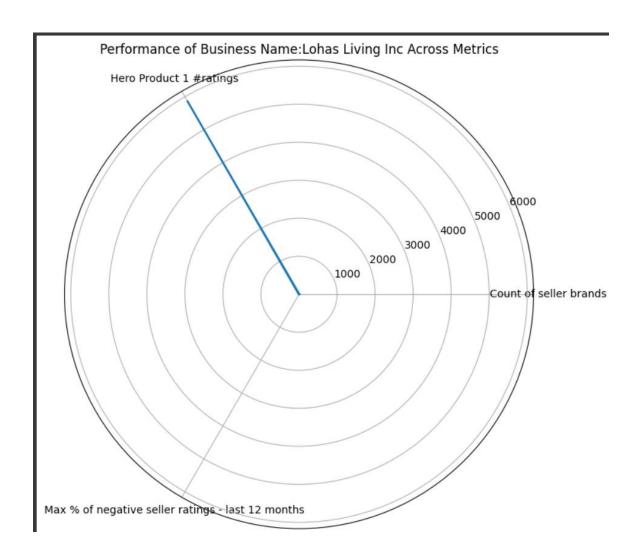
negative_ratings_data = df[['sellerlink', 'Max % of negative seller ratings - last 12 months']].dropna()

if not negative_ratings_data.empty:

negative_ratings_data = negative_ratings_data.sort_values(by='Max % of negative seller ratings - last 12 months', ascending=False)

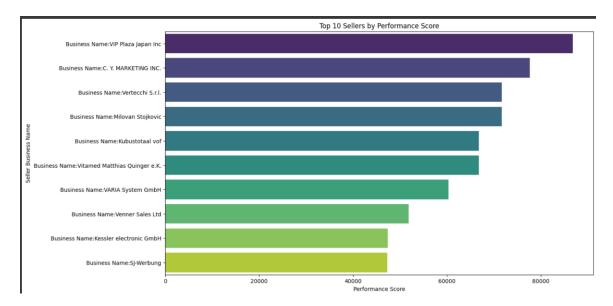
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 7))
 plt.barh(negative_ratings_data['sellerlink'], negative_ratings_data['Max % of negative seller ratings - last 12 months'], color='red')
 plt.xlabel('Max % of Negative Ratings (Last 12 Months)')
 plt.ylabel('seller')
 plt.title('Negative Ratings Percentage for Each Seller')
 plt.tight_layout()
 plt.show()

else:
    print("No data available to plot.")
```



```
# Best Seller Identification
best_sellers = dfi['seller business name', 'Hero Product 1 #ratings', 'Max % of hegative seller ratings - last 12 months', 'Count of seller brands']].copy()
best_sellers['Performance Score'] = best_sellers['Hero Product 1 #ratings'] - best_sellers['Max % of negative seller ratings - last 12 months'] * 10 + best_sellers
best_sellers = best_sellers.sort_values(by='Performance Score', ascending=False)
head(10)

plt.figure(figsize=(14, 8))
sns.barplot(x='Performance Score', y='seller business name', data=best_sellers,
plt.title('Top 10 Sellers by Performance Score')
plt.xlabel('Performance Score')
plt.ylabel('Seller Business Name')
plt.show()
```



7.4 Performance Score Formula Used:

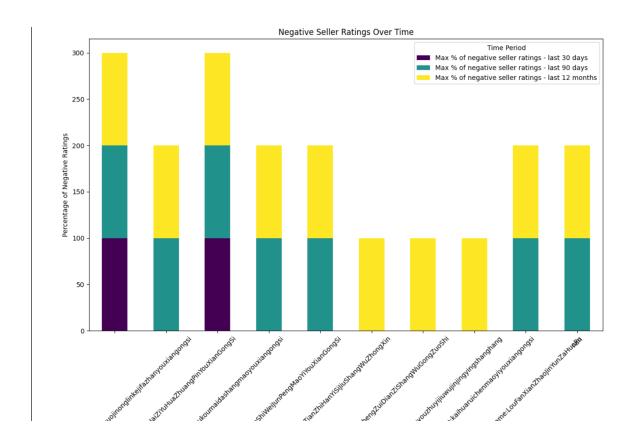
Performance Score = (Hero Product 1 Ratings) – (Max % Negative Seller Ratings over $12 \text{ Months} \times 10$) + (Count of Seller Brands $\times 5$)

Explanation of Components:

- Hero Product 1 Ratings:
 Showcases consumer interaction with the most sold item by the seller. Usually, A higher rating reflects trust and popularity.
- Max % Negative Seller Ratings Last 12 Months:
 This is the highest percentage of unfavorable evaluations gathered during the previous 12 months. A penalty is taken since a higher value indicates declining quality of services.
- Count of Seller Brands:
 The brand count of the vendor shows the number of brands under their control.
 Usually perceived favorably and indicating diversity and organizational maturity is a larger count.

Weight Selection Rationale:

- Negative reviews underwent a 10-penalty multiplier to underline the need of consistency and customer satisfaction.
- The brand count was multiplied by five to indicate its relevance without discounting the influence of product reviews or assessments.



7.5. Predictive Modeling for Seller Performance

Using a predictive modeling technique, we estimated future selling performance relying on past data patterns, so improving the multi-attribute performance rating system. Using Random Forests, a ML model, complexity of many attributes like brand variation, negative feedback, product evaluations, and sales volume. Having been trained on historical performance data, the model generated learning patterns suggesting how the behavior of a seller will change with time.

The Random Forest model was used to forecast based on their historical data to check whether a seller would remain in the "at-risk," advance, or keep their performance level. The computer generated a risk score for every vendor, thereby implying the probability of future performance decrease. High risk score suppliers could be under observation or the object of proactive action.

Outcome and Impact:

Early warnings: The program informed vendors displaying indicators of impending performance drop which allowed participants to react pro-actively, supporting one another or altering their visibility.

Operational Efficiency: By means of automatic hazard detection, the model lessened the need for on-hand inspections, so saving time and money in the process of seller assessment.

At last, the predictive model improved our scoring system and provided a forward-looking view that helped us in tackling problems before they became more important and better manage salespeople.

8. Results

Power BI was used to create interactive dashboards that graphically show seller performance data following the establishment of performance ratings and export of a cleaned dataset. The dashboards were supposed to allow users quickly notice trends, investigate specific sites or eras, and evaluate vendors.

Key Dashboard Components:

- Seller Leaderboard:
 - Performance ratings guide this bar graph showing the top and bottom performing sellers. Users could now more quickly spot which stores are succeeding and which would require more work.
- Score vs. Brand Count: This scatter or column visual showed the benefit of brand diversity by proving the link between performance scores and the number of brands each vendor manages.
- Feedback Distribution View:
 - Feedback Distribution View is created by charts displaying the negative review distribution over 30, 90, and 365 days. This permits one to observe over time trends in service quality.
- Hero Product Comparison Table:
 - This matrix table helps determine whether a strong hero product is linked with general seller success by means of a comparison between sellers' ratings of hero products and their overall performance score.
- Filters and Slicers:
 - This let data be filtered with category, time period, brand count range, and score range which increases usability and simplifies focused research.
- Category-wise Summary:
 - Seeing visuals showing aggregated figures by product category helps managers assess seller distribution and performance inside particular segments, categorywise.

```
df['Performance Score'] = (
    df['Hero Product 1 #ratings'] -
        (df['Max % of negative seller ratings - last 12 months'] * 10) +
        (df['Count of seller brands'] * 5)
)

best_seller_df = df[['sellerlink', 'Performance Score']].sort_values(by='Performance Score', ascending=False)

best_seller_name = best_seller_df.iloc[0]['sellerlink']
best_seller_score = best_seller_df.iloc[0]['Performance Score']

print(f"The best seller is: {best_seller_name} with a Performance Score of {best_seller_score}")

The best seller is: Seller 948 with a Performance Score of 86876

[78] df['Performance Score'].max()

$\frac{1}{2}$ 86876
```



9. Output and Insights

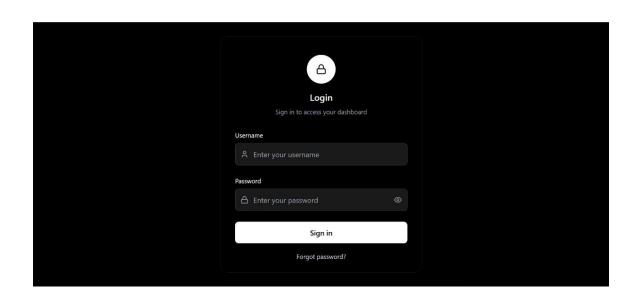
9.1 Key Results:

- Best sellers were hero products with great ratings and few negative reviews. This revealed that a good way to evaluate a seller's whole performance is by looking at a popular product and high caliber of services.
- A few merchants with a lot of inventory did not rank very high. High percentages of unfavorable evaluations over 90 or 365 days lowered their overall score despite their size, implying that scale is not always a fair gauge of good performance.
- Those who handled several brands typically scored better. This helps to justify the idea that a varied portfolio of brands helps sellers to act professionally and preserve standards of quality.
- Variables like feedback window, product number, or brand diversity on the Power BI dashboard help one find both high and low performers easily.
- For example, some new vendors showed quite good performance as their hero product engagement rate was high and there were no unfavorable remarks in the past months.

9.2 Key Insights:

- Attract and keep customers depend on hero product performance, hence it is a major score indicator.
- Since they reflect continuous service quality, long-term unfavorable reviews—such as the 365-day period—turned out to be more dependable than short-term assessments.
- Though brand count by itself does not ensure a good score, when combined with less negative reviews it usually corresponds with greater performance.
- Trends peculiar to several categories revealed: the average negative input was generally greater in various categories, implying that more tight quality control is needed in these sectors.

These results support the significance of dashboard-based data in impacting seller-related actions as well as the efficiency of the grading system.





10. Conclusion

This project effectively created a scalable, open, transparent method based on actual market data for assessing Amazon vendors. It presented a whole picture of seller performance by merging data science and business intelligence tools, much beyond conventional star ratings or feedback summaries.

Based on genuine elements including hero product ratings, negative feedback trends, and brand volatility, the unique performance score allows a fair and consistent evaluation of s ellers in all categories and times.

Among other stakeholders category managers, quality control teams, BI analysts, and actual sellers, the Power BI dashboard allows them to view these data. All things considered, this project has the ability to greatly enhance the way e-commerce systems track, assist, and maximize its seller environment. Apart from providing a path for intervention and development, it helps spot outstanding performers.

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