

PORTER DATA ANALYSIS

```
from IPython.display import Image  
Image(filename="M:\Porter Case Study\Images\Porter.png",width=600)
```

PORTER^o

Important Library for Analysis

```
import pandas as pd  
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
import warnings  
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")  
%matplotlib inline  
from scipy.stats import zscore  
  
from IPython.display import Image  
Image(filename="M:\Porter Case Study\Images\  
ProblemStatment.jpeg",width=300)
```



Problem Statements

Porter, India's largest marketplace for intra-city logistics, works with a wide range of restaurants to deliver their items directly to customers. The company wants to estimate the delivery time for each order based on various features, such as the items ordered, the restaurant, and the availability of delivery partners. An accurate estimation of delivery time will enhance customer satisfaction and optimize the delivery process.

```
from IPython.display import Image
Image(filename="M:\Porter Case Study\Images\EDA.png",width=500)
```



Import the datasets

```
df=pd.read_csv(r"M:\Porter Case Study\dataset.csv")
```

#Top 5 Rows

```
df.head()
```

	market_id	created_at	actual_delivery_time	\
0	1.0	2015-02-06 22:24:17	2015-02-06 23:27:16	
1	2.0	2015-02-10 21:49:25	2015-02-10 22:56:29	
2	3.0	2015-01-22 20:39:28	2015-01-22 21:09:09	
3	3.0	2015-02-03 21:21:45	2015-02-03 22:13:00	
4	3.0	2015-02-15 02:40:36	2015-02-15 03:20:26	

	store_id	store_primary_category
order_protocol \		
0	df263d996281d984952c07998dc54358	american
1.0		
1	f0ade77b43923b38237db569b016ba25	mexican
2.0		
2	f0ade77b43923b38237db569b016ba25	NaN
1.0		
3	f0ade77b43923b38237db569b016ba25	NaN

```
1.0
4 f0ade77b43923b38237db569b016ba25 NaN
1.0
```

	total_items	subtotal	num_distinct_items	min_item_price
max_item_price	\			
0	4	3441	4	557
1239				
1	1	1900	1	1400
1400				
2	1	1900	1	1900
1900				
3	6	6900	5	600
1800				
4	3	3900	3	1100
1600				

	total_onshift_partners	total_busy_partners
total_outstanding_orders		
0	33.0	14.0
21.0		
1	1.0	2.0
2.0		
2	1.0	0.0
0.0		
3	1.0	1.0
2.0		
4	6.0	6.0
9.0		

#Bottom 5 Rows

```
df.tail()
```

	market_id	created_at	actual_delivery_time	\
197423	1.0	2015-02-17 00:19:41	2015-02-17 01:24:48	
197424	1.0	2015-02-13 00:01:59	2015-02-13 00:58:22	
197425	1.0	2015-01-24 04:46:08	2015-01-24 05:36:16	
197426	1.0	2015-02-01 18:18:15	2015-02-01 19:23:22	
197427	1.0	2015-02-08 19:24:33	2015-02-08 20:01:41	

	store_id	store_primary_category	\
197423	a914ecef9c12ffdb9bede64bb703d877	fast	
197424	a914ecef9c12ffdb9bede64bb703d877	fast	
197425	a914ecef9c12ffdb9bede64bb703d877	fast	
197426	c81e155d85dae5430a8cee6f2242e82c	sandwich	
197427	c81e155d85dae5430a8cee6f2242e82c	sandwich	

	order_protocol	total_items	subtotal	num_distinct_items	\
197423	4.0	3	1389	3	
197424	4.0	6	3010	4	

197425	4.0	5	1836	3
197426	1.0	1	1175	1
197427	1.0	4	2605	4

	min_item_price	max_item_price	total_onshift_partners	\
197423	345	649	17.0	
197424	405	825	12.0	
197425	300	399	39.0	
197426	535	535	7.0	
197427	425	750	20.0	

	total_busy_partners	total_outstanding_orders
197423	17.0	23.0
197424	11.0	14.0
197425	41.0	40.0
197426	7.0	12.0
197427	20.0	23.0

Statistical view of datasets of numerical data

df.describe()

	market_id	order_protocol	total_items	subtotal	\
count	196441.000000	196433.000000	197428.000000	197428.000000	
mean	2.978706	2.882352	3.196391	2682.331402	
std	1.524867	1.503771	2.666546	1823.093688	
min	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000	
25%	2.000000	1.000000	2.000000	1400.000000	
50%	3.000000	3.000000	3.000000	2200.000000	
75%	4.000000	4.000000	4.000000	3395.000000	
max	6.000000	7.000000	411.000000	27100.000000	

	num_distinct_items	min_item_price	max_item_price	\
count	197428.000000	197428.000000	197428.000000	
mean	2.670791	686.218470	1159.588630	
std	1.630255	522.038648	558.411377	
min	1.000000	-86.000000	0.000000	
25%	1.000000	299.000000	800.000000	
50%	2.000000	595.000000	1095.000000	
75%	3.000000	949.000000	1395.000000	
max	20.000000	14700.000000	14700.000000	

	total_onshift_partners	total_busy_partners
total_outstanding_orders		
count	181166.000000	181166.000000
181166.000000		
mean	44.808093	41.739747
58.050065		
std	34.526783	32.145733
52.661830		
min	-4.000000	-5.000000

```

6.000000
25%          17.000000          15.000000
17.000000
50%          37.000000          34.000000
41.000000
75%          65.000000          62.000000
85.000000
max          171.000000         154.000000
285.000000

```

```

# Statistical view of datasets of categorical data
df.describe(include=object)

```

```

              created_at actual_delivery_time \
count              197428              197421
unique              180985              178110
top    2015-02-11 19:50:43  2015-02-11 20:40:45
freq                  6                  5

```

```

              store_id store_primary_category
count              197428              192668
unique              6743                74
top    d43ab110ab2489d6b9b2caa394bf920f      american
freq                  937              19399

```

Understanding Data Structure

```
df.dtypes
```

```

market_id          float64
created_at         object
actual_delivery_time object
store_id           object
store_primary_category object
order_protocol     float64
total_items        int64
subtotal           int64
num_distinct_items int64
min_item_price     int64
max_item_price     int64
total_onshift_partners float64
total_busy_partners float64
total_outstanding_orders float64
dtype: object

```

```
df.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 197428 entries, 0 to 197427
Data columns (total 14 columns):

```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	market_id	196441 non-null	float64
1	created_at	197428 non-null	object
2	actual_delivery_time	197421 non-null	object
3	store_id	197428 non-null	object
4	store_primary_category	192668 non-null	object
5	order_protocol	196433 non-null	float64
6	total_items	197428 non-null	int64
7	subtotal	197428 non-null	int64
8	num_distinct_items	197428 non-null	int64
9	min_item_price	197428 non-null	int64
10	max_item_price	197428 non-null	int64
11	total_onshift_partners	181166 non-null	float64
12	total_busy_partners	181166 non-null	float64
13	total_outstanding_orders	181166 non-null	float64

dtypes: float64(5), int64(5), object(4)
memory usage: 21.1+ MB

#Checking null values

```
df.isnull().sum()
```

market_id	987
created_at	0
actual_delivery_time	7
store_id	0
store_primary_category	4760
order_protocol	995
total_items	0
subtotal	0
num_distinct_items	0
min_item_price	0
max_item_price	0
total_onshift_partners	16262
total_busy_partners	16262
total_outstanding_orders	16262

dtype: int64

Image(filename="M:\Porter Case Study\Images\DataProcessing and featureEngg.webp",width=700)



We got missing values in multiple columns we have to impute those

```
df['market_id'].value_counts()
```

```
market_id
2.0    55058
4.0    47599
1.0    38037
3.0    23297
5.0    18000
6.0    14450
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

Since our market_id has the 6 unique market id and the missing value in the 987 rows which are very less if we compare it with our whole datasets where all 197428 so we can use the random method to impute the missing values.

```
nonnull_market_id=df.market_id.dropna().values
df['market_id']=df['market_id'].apply(lambda
x:np.random.choice(nonnull_market_id) if pd.isnull(x) else x)

# we imputed missing values in the 'market_id' column
df['market_id'].isnull().sum()

0
```

```
df['actual_delivery_time'].isnull().sum()
```

```
7
```

imputting missing values in the "actual_delivery_time" column Here we have only 7 rows containing null values in the 'actual_delivery_time' column and also the data is in TimeSeries and Continuous so we can impute it with ffill or bfill.

```
df['actual_delivery_time']=df['actual_delivery_time'].ffill()
```

```
df['actual_delivery_time'].isnull().sum()
```

```
0
```

```
df['store_primary_category'].isnull().sum()
```

```
4760
```

```
df['store_primary_category'].value_counts()
```

```
store_primary_category
american                19399
pizza                   17321
mexican                 17099
burger                  10958
sandwich                10060
...
lebanese                 9
belgian                  2
indonesian               2
chocolate                1
alcohol-plus-food        1
Name: count, Length: 74, dtype: int64
```

Imputting missing values in the 'store_primary_category' column. Since our store_primary_category column has 4760 missing rows and the 74 unique we compare it with our whole database i.e, the 197428 rows and 14 columns these missing values are very few so we can impute it with the high occurence of the data i.e, the mode() method.

```
mode_value=df['store_primary_category'].mode()[0]
```

```
df['store_primary_category'].fillna(mode_value,inplace=True)
```

```
df['store_primary_category'].isnull().sum()
```

```
0
```

```
# Imputting missing values in 'order_protocol'Column
```

```
df['order_protocol'].value_counts()
```



```

order_protocol
1.0      54725
3.0      53199
5.0      44290
2.0      24052
4.0      19354
6.0        794
7.0         19
Name: count, dtype: int64

df['order_protocol'].isnull().sum()

995

```

Order_protocol is has 995 missing values so we can impute with ffill or bfill

```

df['order_protocol']=df['order_protocol'].ffill()

df['order_protocol'].isnull().sum()

0

# Imputting missing values in
total_onshift_partners,total_outstanding_orders & total_busy_partners

print("Total null values in total_onshift_partners
column:",df.total_onshift_partners.isnull().sum())
print("-----")
print(df.total_onshift_partners.value_counts())

Total null values in total_onshift_partners column: 16262
-----
total_onshift_partners
0.0      3615
18.0     2924
15.0     2912
21.0     2841
19.0     2824
...
164.0      1
159.0      1
169.0      1
-4.0       1
168.0      1
Name: count, Length: 172, dtype: int64

print("Total null values in total_outstanding_order
column:",df.total_outstanding_orders.isnull().sum())
print("-----")
print(df.total_outstanding_orders.value_counts())

```

Total null values in total_outstanding_order column: 16262

total_outstanding_orders

0.0	4111
9.0	2744
10.0	2705
8.0	2685
6.0	2672

...	
268.0	1
264.0	1
277.0	1
265.0	1
260.0	1

Name: count, Length: 281, dtype: int64

```
print("Total null values in total_busy_partners  
column:",df.total_busy_partners.isnull().sum())  
print("-----")  
print(df.total_busy_partners.value_counts())
```

Total null values in total_busy_partners column: 16262

total_busy_partners

0.0	4171
10.0	3114
13.0	3052
6.0	3040
18.0	3001

...	
152.0	2
153.0	1
154.0	1
149.0	1
-5.0	1

Name: count, Length: 159, dtype: int64

#Statistical View of the columns

```
df[["total_onshift_partners","total_outstanding_orders","total_busy_pa  
rtners"]].describe()
```

	total_onshift_partners	total_outstanding_orders
total_busy_partners		
count	181166.000000	181166.000000
181166.000000		
mean	44.808093	58.050065
41.739747		
std	34.526783	52.661830
32.145733		
min	-4.000000	-6.000000

5.000000		
25%	17.000000	17.000000
15.000000		
50%	37.000000	41.000000
34.000000		
75%	65.000000	85.000000
62.000000		
max	171.000000	285.000000
154.000000		

Since our above all three columns have the 16262 rows contain the null values and also these are the numerical columns and rows containing values like

By the above Statical view Observation we can say that several similarites between the columns like each column has 181166 entries, mean vary between the 41-58, standard deviation also vary between 32-52, min vary between -4 to -6, max vary between 154 to 285 and the Quartile range also the same. So We Can Impute missing values all three columns with same method i.e, the random method.

```
def random_sampling(col):
    non_null=col.dropna().values
    return col.apply(lambda x:np.random.choice(non_null) if
pd.isnull(x) else x)

df['total_busy_partners']=random_sampling(df['total_busy_partners'])
df['total_onshift_partners']=random_sampling(df['total_onshift_partner
s'])
df['total_outstanding_orders']=random_sampling(df['total_outstanding_o
rders'])

# we imputed the all null values from our datasets

df['total_busy_partners'].isnull().sum()
0
df['total_onshift_partners'].isnull().sum()
0
df['total_outstanding_orders'].isnull().sum()
0
df.isnull().sum()
market_id          0
created_at         0
actual_delivery_time 0
store_id           0
```

```

store_primary_category    0
order_protocol            0
total_items               0
subtotal                 0
num_distinct_items        0
min_item_price            0
max_item_price            0
total_onshift_partners    0
total_busy_partners       0
total_outstanding_orders  0
dtype: int64

```

Creating new features "TimeTakenForDelivery" with help of "Created_at" and "actual_delivery_time" columns

```

df['created_at']=pd.to_datetime(df.created_at,errors='coerce')
df['actual_delivery_time']=pd.to_datetime(df.actual_delivery_time,errors='coerce')

```

```

df['time_taken_for_delivery']=df['actual_delivery_time']-
df['created_at']
df['time_taken_for_delivery']

```

```

0      0 days 01:02:59
1      0 days 01:07:04
2      0 days 00:29:41
3      0 days 00:51:15
4      0 days 00:39:50

```

```

...
197423  0 days 01:05:07
197424  0 days 00:56:23
197425  0 days 00:50:08
197426  0 days 01:05:07
197427  0 days 00:37:08

```

```

Name: time_taken_for_delivery, Length: 197428, dtype: timedelta64[ns]

```

```

df['time_taken_for_delivery'].describe()

```

```

count          197428
mean      0 days 00:47:50.302201308
std       0 days 05:41:18.561739175
min          -23 days +04:12:56
25%              0 days 00:35:04
50%              0 days 00:44:20
75%              0 days 00:56:21
max           98 days 13:47:39
Name: time_taken_for_delivery, dtype: object

```

By the statistical view of "TimeTakenForDelivery" column observation are minimum time to delivered to any product is -23 days and maximum time is 98 days. So it is impossible to get time in negative. so there has to be some outliers in our column. Need to remove that.

```
# We are removing the outliers with Quarantile range
df['time_taken_for_delivery_seconds']=df['time_taken_for_delivery'].dt
.total_seconds()
Q1=df['time_taken_for_delivery_seconds'].quantile(0.25)
Q3=df['time_taken_for_delivery_seconds'].quantile(0.75)

IQR=Q3-Q1
lb=Q1-1.5 *IQR
ub=Q3+1.5 *IQR

df['time_taken_for_delivery_seconds']=np.where(
    (df['time_taken_for_delivery_seconds']<lb)|
    (df['time_taken_for_delivery_seconds']>ub),
    np.nan,df['time_taken_for_delivery_seconds']
)
df['time_taken_for_delivery']=pd.to_timedelta(df['time_taken_for_delivery_seconds'],unit='s')

df['time_taken_for_delivery'].isnull().sum()

6285
```

After removing outliers we got 6285 missing values

Since our dataset is datetime format and best approach to handle missing in datetime is ffill or bfill

```
df['time_taken_for_delivery'].ffill(inplace=True)
df['time_taken_for_delivery'].isnull().sum()

0

df['time_taken_for_delivery_seconds'].ffill(inplace=True)
df['time_taken_for_delivery_seconds'].isnull().sum()

0

# Statical View of "TimeTakenForDelivery" Column.
df['time_taken_for_delivery'].describe()

count          197428
mean      0 days 00:45:49.712872540
std       0 days 00:14:48.545796823
min              0 days 00:03:43
25%              0 days 00:34:51
```

```
50%          0 days 00:43:51
75%          0 days 00:55:02
max          0 days 01:28:16
Name: time_taken_for_delivery, dtype: object
```

Observations are

Avg time taken to delivered per product is ~45 min

Minimum time taken to delivered per product is ~4 min

Maximum time taken to delivered per product is ~89 min

75% delivered ~55 min

Creating new features "HourOfDay", "DayOfWeek" and "Month"

```
df['HourOfDay']=df['created_at'].dt.hour
df['DayOfWeek']=df['created_at'].dt.dayofweek
df['Month']=df['created_at'].dt.month
df['Week']=df['created_at'].dt.isocalendar().week
df['Year']=df['created_at'].dt.year

#Extracting new features like "TimeTakenforDeilvery_Minutes" and
"TimeTakenforDeilvery_Hours"
df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes']=df['time_taken_for_delivery'].dt
.total_seconds()/60
df['time_taken_for_delivery_hours']=df['time_taken_for_delivery'].dt.t
otal_seconds()/3600
```

Extracting new features from "Delivery_categories" as how fast and slow are we able to deliver the products

```
df['Delivery_categories']=pd.cut(df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes'],
                                bins=[3,30,40,60,90],
                                labels=['fast','Moderate','Slow','Very Slow'])
df['Delivery_categories'].value_counts()

Delivery_categories
Slow          85291
Moderate      51013
Very Slow     34582
fast          26542
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

How much time taken to delivered to item

```
df['DeliverySpeedperItem']=df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes']/  
df['total_items']  
df['DeliverySpeedperItem'].value_counts()
```

DeliverySpeedperItem

```
16.200000    67  
19.000000    65  
16.050000    65  
15.750000    61  
14.350000    61
```

```
..  
6.361538     1  
3.334127     1  
2.242857     1  
1.338506     1  
3.527778     1
```

Name: count, Length: 24743, dtype: int64

Here we extracting AVGITEMPRICE

```
df['AvgItemPrice']=df['subtotal']/df['total_items']
```

```
df['AvgItemPrice'].value_counts()
```

AvgItemPrice

```
1095.000000    1508  
995.000000     1421  
895.000000     1364  
795.000000     1313  
1200.000000     1280
```

```
...  
2664.500000     1  
2011.666667     1  
1352.666667     1  
544.600000      1  
367.200000      1
```

Name: count, Length: 18803, dtype: int64

Encoding Categorical Columns

```
Categorical_df=df.select_dtypes(include='object')
```

```
Encoded_categorical_df=pd.get_dummies(Categorical_df,drop_first=True)
```

```
Encoded_categorical_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 197428 entries, 0 to 197427
```

```
Columns: 6815 entries, store_id_00053f5e11d1fe4e49a221165b39abc9 to  
store_primary_category_vietnamese
```

dtypes: bool(6815)
memory usage: 1.3 GB

Encoded_categorical_df

	store_id_00053f5e11d1fe4e49a221165b39abc9 \
0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
197423	False
197424	False
197425	False
197426	False
197427	False

	store_id_0006aabe0ba47a35c0b0bf6596f85159 \
0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
197423	False
197424	False
197425	False
197426	False
197427	False

	store_id_000a91f3e374e6147d58ed1814247508 \
0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
197423	False
197424	False
197425	False
197426	False
197427	False

	store_id_0029f088c57ad3b6ec589f9ba4f7a057 \
0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False

...	...
197423	False
197424	False
197425	False
197426	False
197427	False

	store_id_002f9c8cee878b64a747a2c211da7d83	\
0		False
1		False
2		False
3		False
4		False

...	...
197423	False
197424	False
197425	False
197426	False
197427	False

	store_id_00430c0c1fae276c9713ab5f21167882	\
0		False
1		False
2		False
3		False
4		False

...	...
197423	False
197424	False
197425	False
197426	False
197427	False

	store_id_0044deeec43ded19b952125079eb1781	\
0		False
1		False
2		False
3		False
4		False

...	...
197423	False
197424	False
197425	False
197426	False
197427	False

	store_id_00482b9bed15a272730fcb590ffebddd	\
0		False
1		False
2		False

3	False
4	False
...	...
197423	False
197424	False
197425	False
197426	False
197427	False

store_id_004a68efcee088ddeaca5c5a3afaa2f \	
0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
197423	False
197424	False
197425	False
197426	False
197427	False

store_id_005b0c27e7224dabb8c1c7346ceea228 ... \	
0	False ...
1	False ...
2	False ...
3	False ...
4	False ...
...
197423	False ...
197424	False ...
197425	False ...
197426	False ...
197427	False ...

store_primary_category_southern	
store_primary_category_spanish \	

0	False
False	
1	False
False	
2	False
False	
3	False
False	
4	False
False	

...
-----	-----	----

197423	False
--------	-------

False	
197424	False
False	
197425	False
False	
197426	False
False	
197427	False
False	

	store_primary_category_steak	store_primary_category_sushi	\
0	False	False	
1	False	False	
2	False	False	
3	False	False	
4	False	False	
...	
197423	False	False	
197424	False	False	
197425	False	False	
197426	False	False	
197427	False	False	

	store_primary_category_tapas	store_primary_category_thai	\
0	False	False	
1	False	False	
2	False	False	
3	False	False	
4	False	False	
...	
197423	False	False	
197424	False	False	
197425	False	False	
197426	False	False	
197427	False	False	

	store_primary_category_turkish	
store_primary_category_vegan	\	
0	False	False
1	False	False
2	False	False
3	False	False
4	False	False
...

197423	False	False
197424	False	False
197425	False	False
197426	False	False
197427	False	False

```

store_primary_category_vegetarian
store_primary_category_vietnamese
0 False
False
1 False
False
2 False
False
3 False
False
4 False
False
...
...
...
197423 False
False
197424 False
False
197425 False
False
197426 False
False
197427 False
False

```

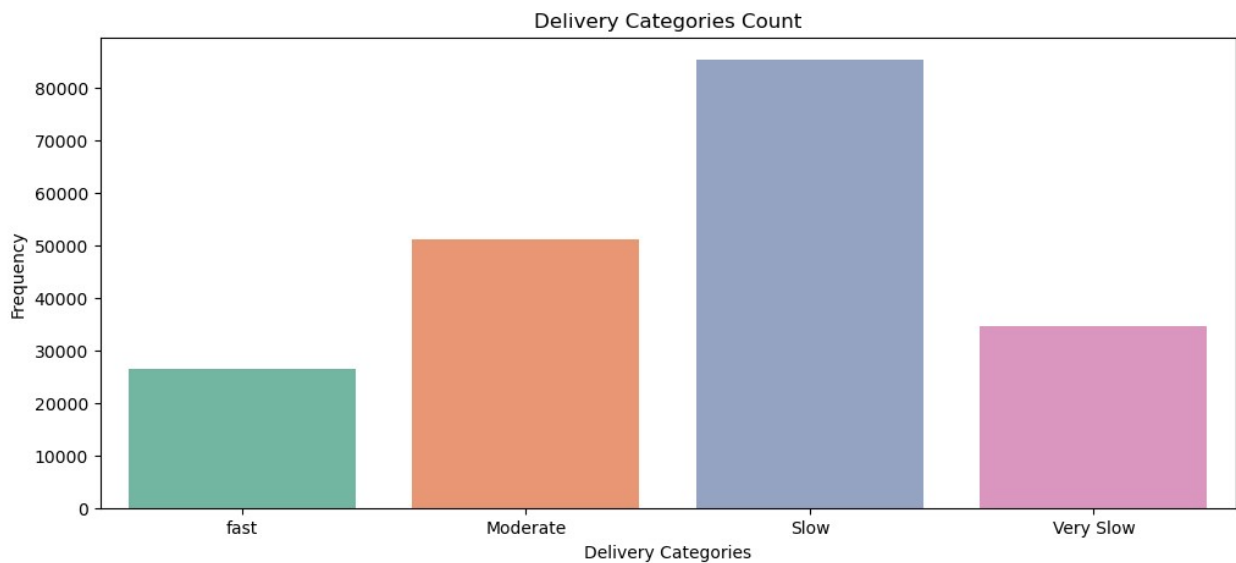
[197428 rows x 6815 columns]

Image(filename="M:\Porter Case Study\Images\DVAC.webp",width=400)



```
# How delivery categories is distributed
plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))

sns.countplot(x='Delivery_categories',data=df,palette='Set2')
plt.title('Delivery Categories Count')
plt.xlabel('Delivery Categories')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```



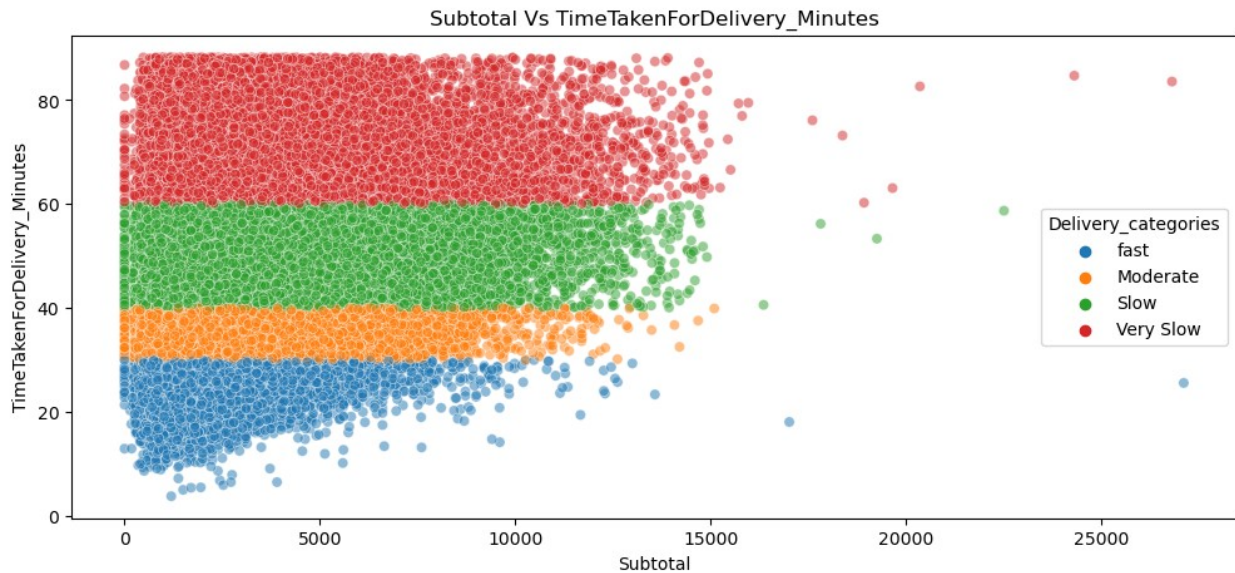
```
df['subtotal']=pd.to_numeric(df['subtotal'],errors='coerce')
df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes']=pd.to_numeric(df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes'],errors='coerce')

plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))
```

```

sns.scatterplot(data=df,x='subtotal',y='time_taken_for_delivery_minutes',hue='Delivery_categories',alpha=0.5)
plt.title("Subtotal Vs TimeTakenForDelivery_Minutes")
plt.xlabel("Subtotal")
plt.ylabel("TimeTakenForDelivery_Minutes")
plt.show()

```

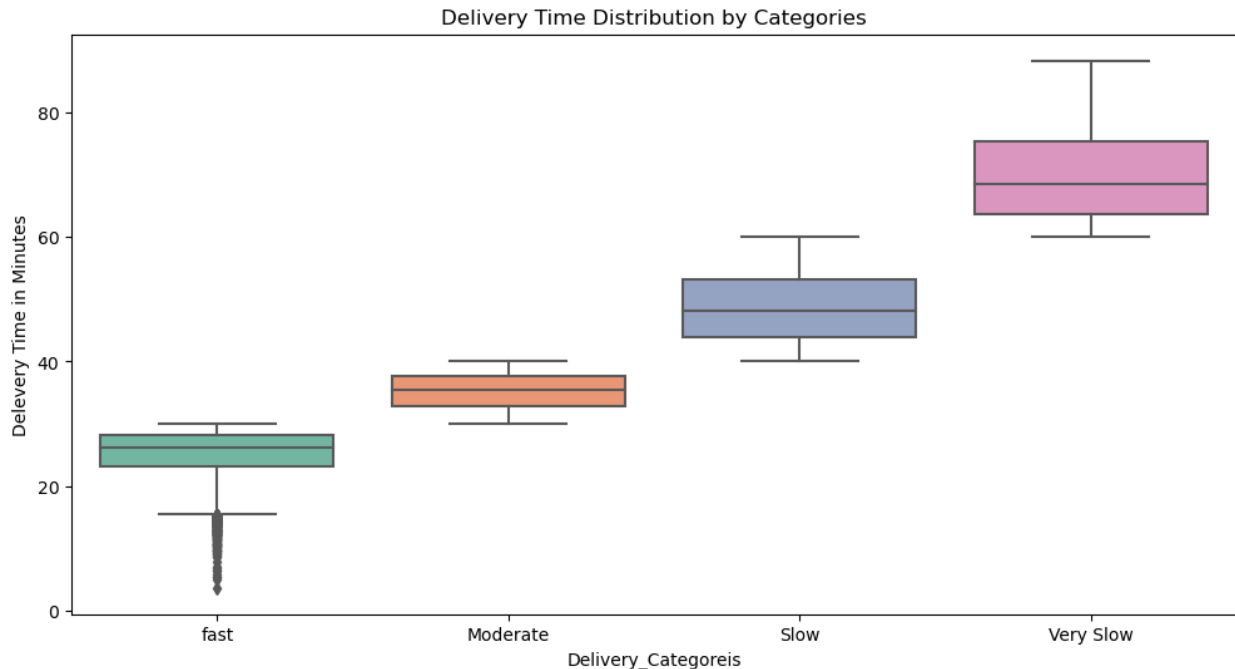


```

plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))

sns.boxplot(data=df,x='Delivery_categories',y='time_taken_for_delivery_minutes',palette='Set2')
plt.title("Delivery Time Distribution by Categories")
plt.xlabel("Delivery_Categories")
plt.ylabel("Delivery Time in Minutes")
plt.show()

```



```
df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes'].describe()

count    197428.000000
mean      45.828548
std       14.809097
min        3.716667
25%       34.850000
50%       43.850000
75%       55.033333
max       88.266667
Name: time_taken_for_delivery_minutes, dtype: float64
```

After the Analysis scatterplot and boxplot we can say that the some of the outliers in 'time_taken_for_delivery_minutes' Column and also statiscal view indicates

```
#Removing outliers
Q1=df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes'].quantile(0.25)
Q3=df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes'].quantile(0.75)

IQR=Q3-Q1
lb=Q1-1.5 * IQR
ub=Q3+1.5 * IQR

df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes']=np.where(
    (df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes']<lb) |
    (df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes']>ub),
    np.nan,df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes'])
```

```

df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes']=pd.to_timedelta(df['time_taken_f
or_delivery_minutes'],unit='m')

df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes'].isnull().sum()
# Since we removed outliers from the colmns that's the reason we
receiving missing values in 1335 columns we have to impute it.

1335

# Since we containing time series data we impute missing values with
ffill or bfill
df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes'].bfill(inplace=True)

df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes'].isnull().sum()

0

```

Plotting Graph Again

```

plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))

sns.countplot(x='Delivery_categories',data=df,palette='Set2')
plt.title('Delivery Categories Count')
plt.xlabel('Delivery Categories')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()

```



```

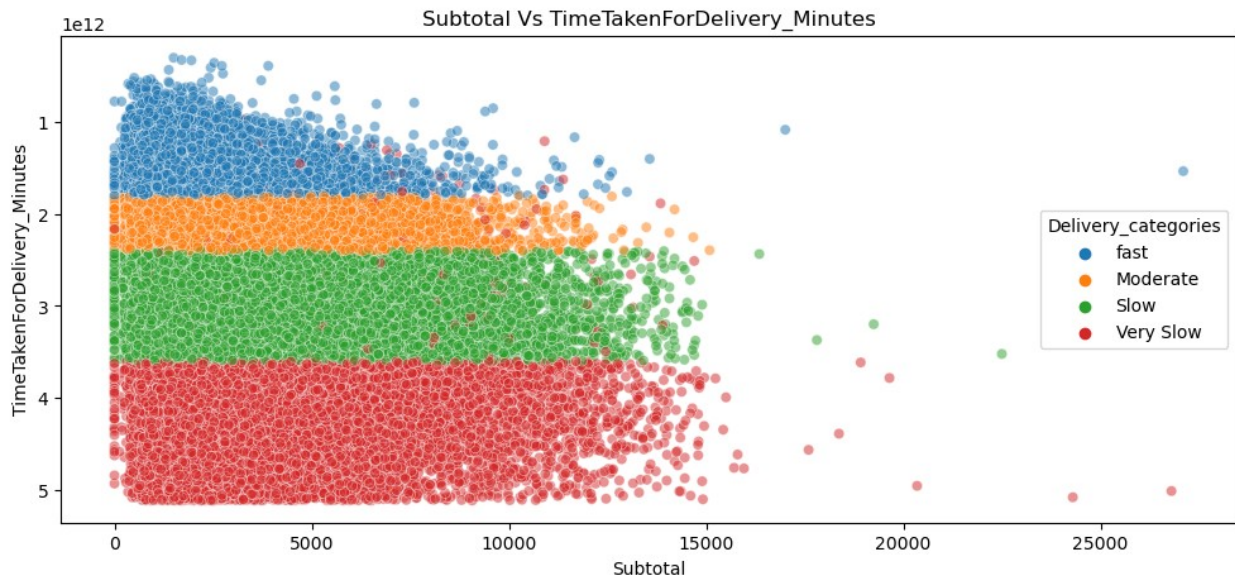
plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))

sns.scatterplot(data=df,x='subtotal',y='time_taken_for_delivery_minute
s',hue='Delivery_categories',alpha=0.5)
plt.title("Subtotal Vs TimeTakenForDelivery_Minutes")
plt.xlabel("Subtotal")

```



```
plt.ylabel("TimeTakenForDelivery_Minutes")
plt.show()
```



```
df['TimeTakenForDelivery_Minutes_Numeric'] =
df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes'].dt.total_seconds() / 60

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
sns.boxplot(
    x="Delivery_categories",
    y="TimeTakenForDelivery_Minutes_Numeric",
    data=df,
    palette="twilight"
)
plt.title("Delivery Categories VS Time Taken for Delivery (Minutes)")
plt.xlabel("Delivery Categories")
plt.ylabel("Time Taken for Delivery (Minutes)")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```



```
df['order_protocol'].value_counts()
```

```
order_protocol
```

```
1.0    54987
```

```
3.0    53452
```

```
5.0    44516
```

```
2.0    24192
```

```
4.0    19460
```

```
6.0     802
```

```
7.0     19
```

```
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes'].value_counts()
```

```
time_taken_for_delivery_minutes
```

```
0 days 00:41:22.999999998    133
```

```
0 days 00:38:00            127
```

```
0 days 00:38:01.000000002    122
```

```
0 days 00:43:30            121
```

```
0 days 00:37:43.000000002    121
```

```
...
```

```
0 days 00:11:42             1
```

```
0 days 00:13:48             1
```

```
0 days 00:14:36             1
```

```
0 days 00:10:30             1
```

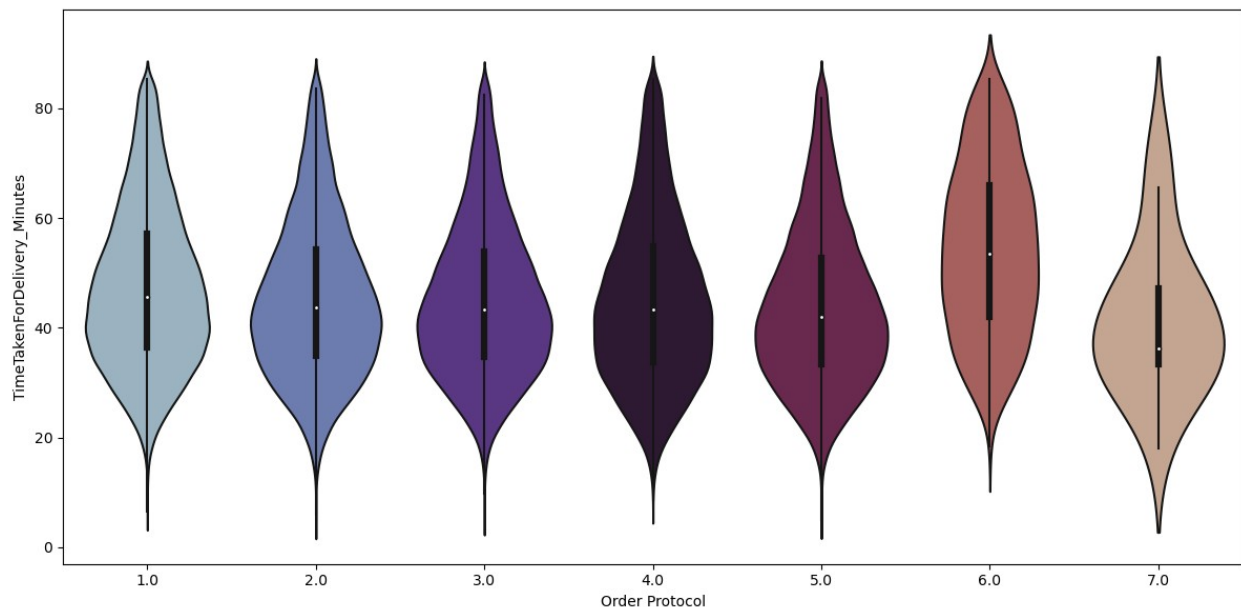
```
0 days 00:11:43.000000002     1
```

```
Name: count, Length: 4408, dtype: int64
```

Here we find how order Protocol and time taken for delivery in minutes affect our buisness

```
df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes']=df['time_taken_for_delivery_minu
tes'].dt.total_seconds() / 60

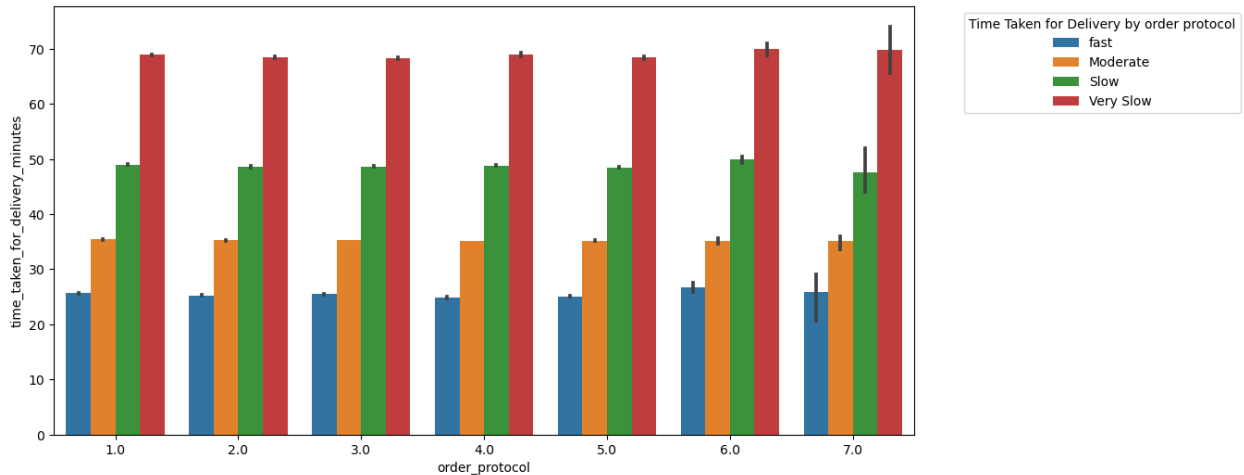
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.violinplot(
    x="order_protocol",
    y='time_taken_for_delivery_minutes',
    data=df,
    palette="twilight"
)
plt.xlabel("Order Protocol")
plt.ylabel("TimeTakenForDelivery_Minutes")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



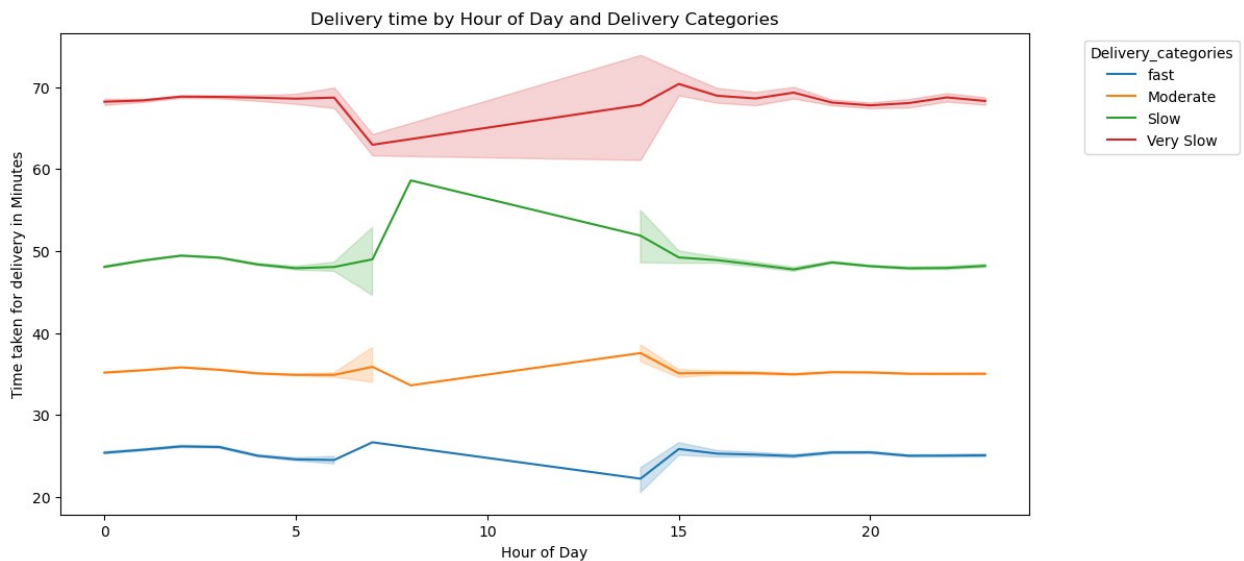
In our case maximum order delivered between the 40 to 50 minutes and the order protocol 6.0 shows versality.

```
# we are trying to find how order_protocol and timetaken in minutes
variation as per Delivery categories

plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
sns.barplot(x='order_protocol',y='time_taken_for_delivery_minutes',hue
='Delivery_categories',data=df)
plt.legend(title='Time Taken for Delivery by order
protocol',bbox_to_anchor=(1.05,1),loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```

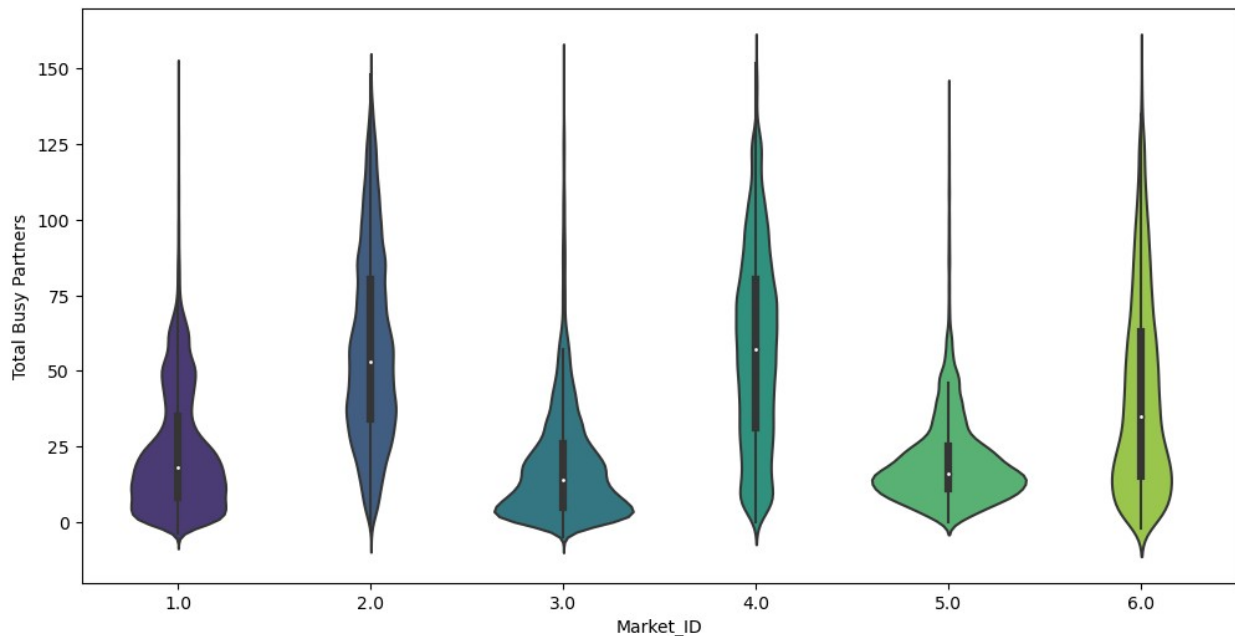


```
#patterns and trends
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
sns.lineplot(x='HourOfDay',y='time_taken_for_delivery_minutes',data=df,
hue='Delivery_categories')
plt.title("Delivery time by Hour of Day and Delivery Categories")
plt.xlabel("Hour of Day")
plt.ylabel("Time taken for delivery in Minutes")
plt.legend(title='Delivery_categories',bbox_to_anchor=(1.05,1),loc='up
per left')
plt.show()
```



```
# here we are looking for the how "total_busy_partners" and
"market_id" columns are related to each other.
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
sns.violinplot(x='market_id',y='total_busy_partners',data=df,palette='
viridis')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Market_ID')
plt.ylabel('Total Busy Partners')
plt.show()
```



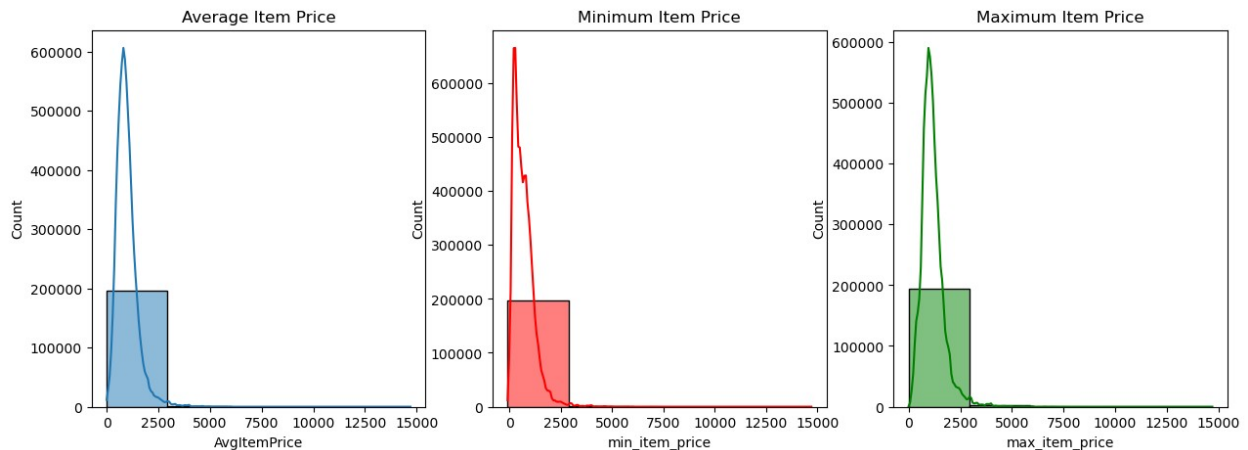
Trying to find the how our service/product related to on
'min_item_price','AvgItemPrice' and 'MaxItemPrice'

```
fig,axes=plt.subplots(1,3,figsize=(15,5))
sns.histplot(x='AvgItemPrice',data=df,palette='viridis',ax=axes[0],kde=True,bins=5)
axes[0].set_title('Average Item Price')

sns.histplot(x='min_item_price',data=df,color='red',ax=axes[1],kde=True,bins=5)
axes[1].set_title('Minimum Item Price')

sns.histplot(x='max_item_price',data=df,color='green',ax=axes[2],kde=True,bins=5)
axes[2].set_title('Maximum Item Price')

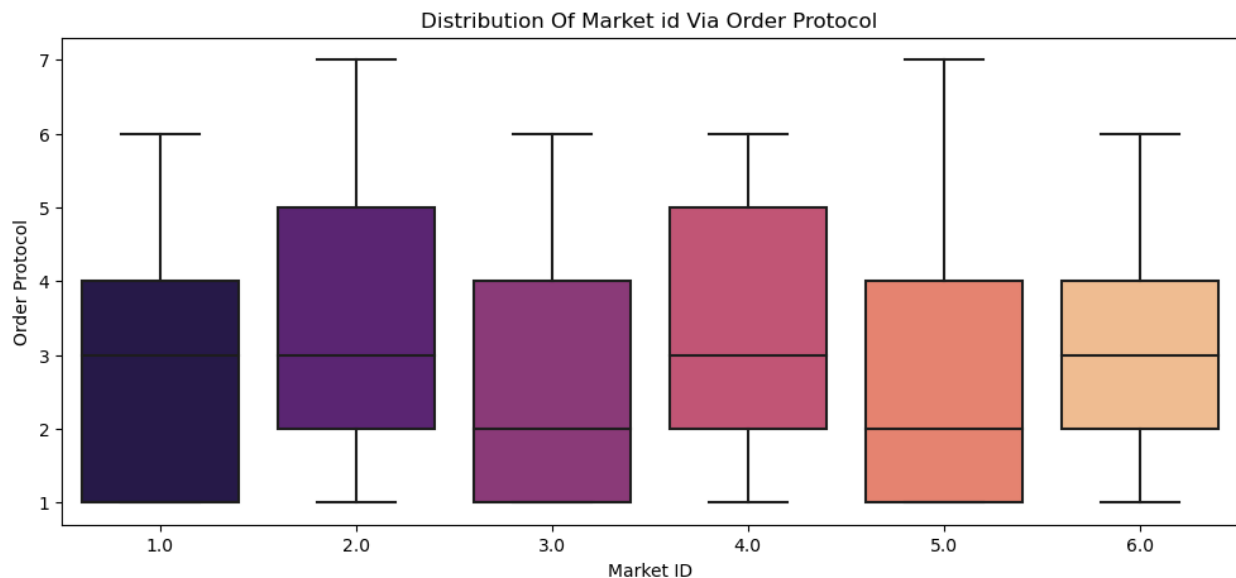
plt.show()
```



Here we trying to find the distribution of market id by order protocol

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))

sns.boxplot(x='market_id',y='order_protocol',data=df,palette='magma')
plt.title("Distribution Of Market id Via Order Protocol")
plt.xlabel("Market ID")
plt.ylabel("Order Protocol")
plt.show()
```



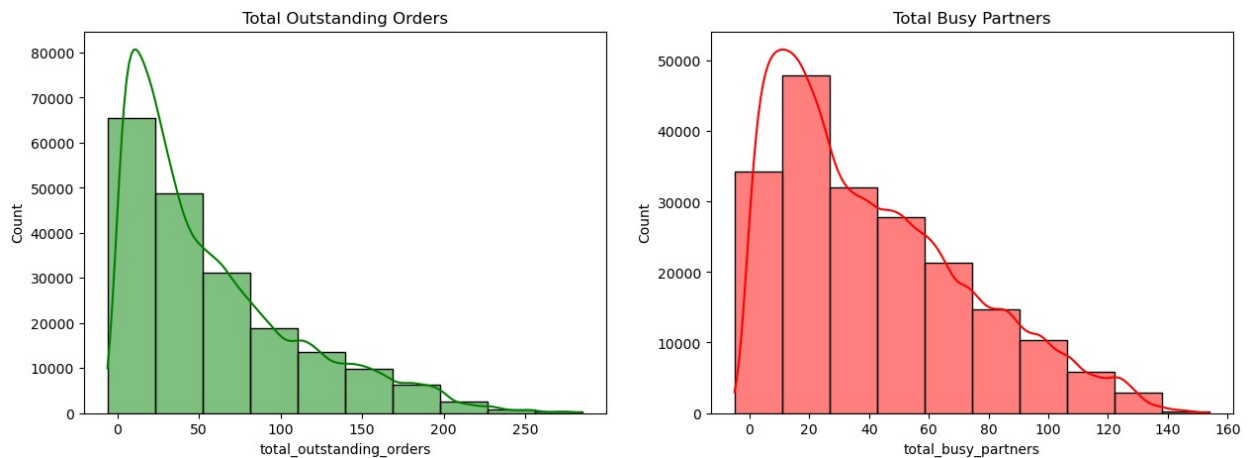
Here we are trying 'total_outstanding_orders' and 'total_busy_partners' are affecting our services

```
fig,axes=plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(15,5))

sns.histplot(x='total_outstanding_orders',data=df,ax=axes[0],kde=True,
color='green',bins=10)
axes[0].set_title('Total Outstanding Orders')
```

```
sns.histplot(x='total_busy_partners',data=df,ax=axes[1],kde=True,color='red',bins=10)
axes[1].set_title('Total Busy Partners')
```

```
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Total Busy Partners')
```



Observation are following of the 'TotalBusyPartners' and 'TotalOutstandingOrders'

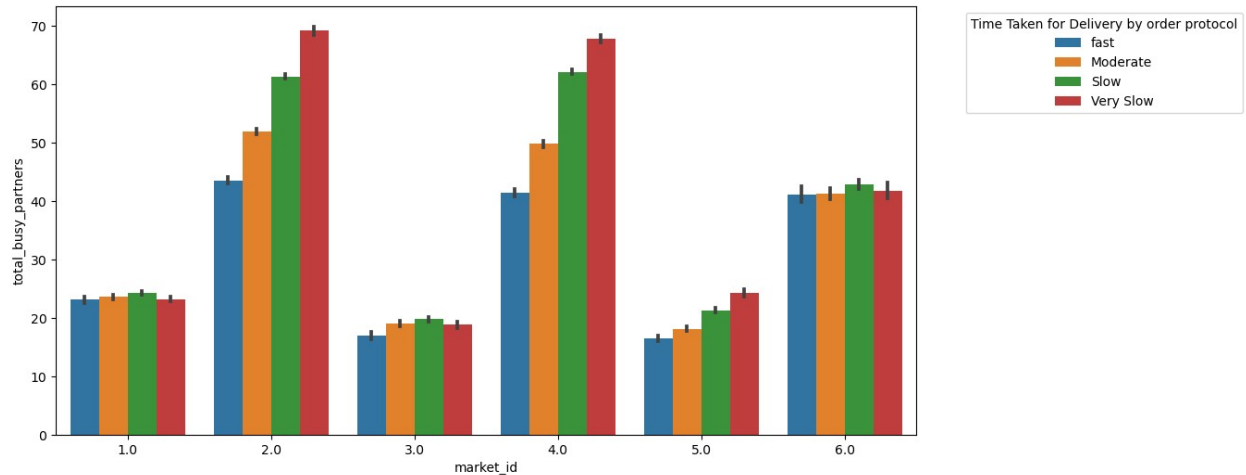
Total Busy Partners: Number of Delivery Partners attending the other tasks.

Since Our "TotalBusyPartners" falls within 0-160 and peak is 20 and count more than 50000. After that second most is ~15 and count is ~35000

Total Outstanding Orders: Total number of orders to be fulfilled at the moment

Since our "TotalOutstandingOrders" fall between 0-250 and maximum "TotalOutstandingOrders" deliver at ≈ 30 and count ≈ 65000 and second most "TotalOutstandingOrders" at ≈ 40 and frequency is ≈ 50000 .

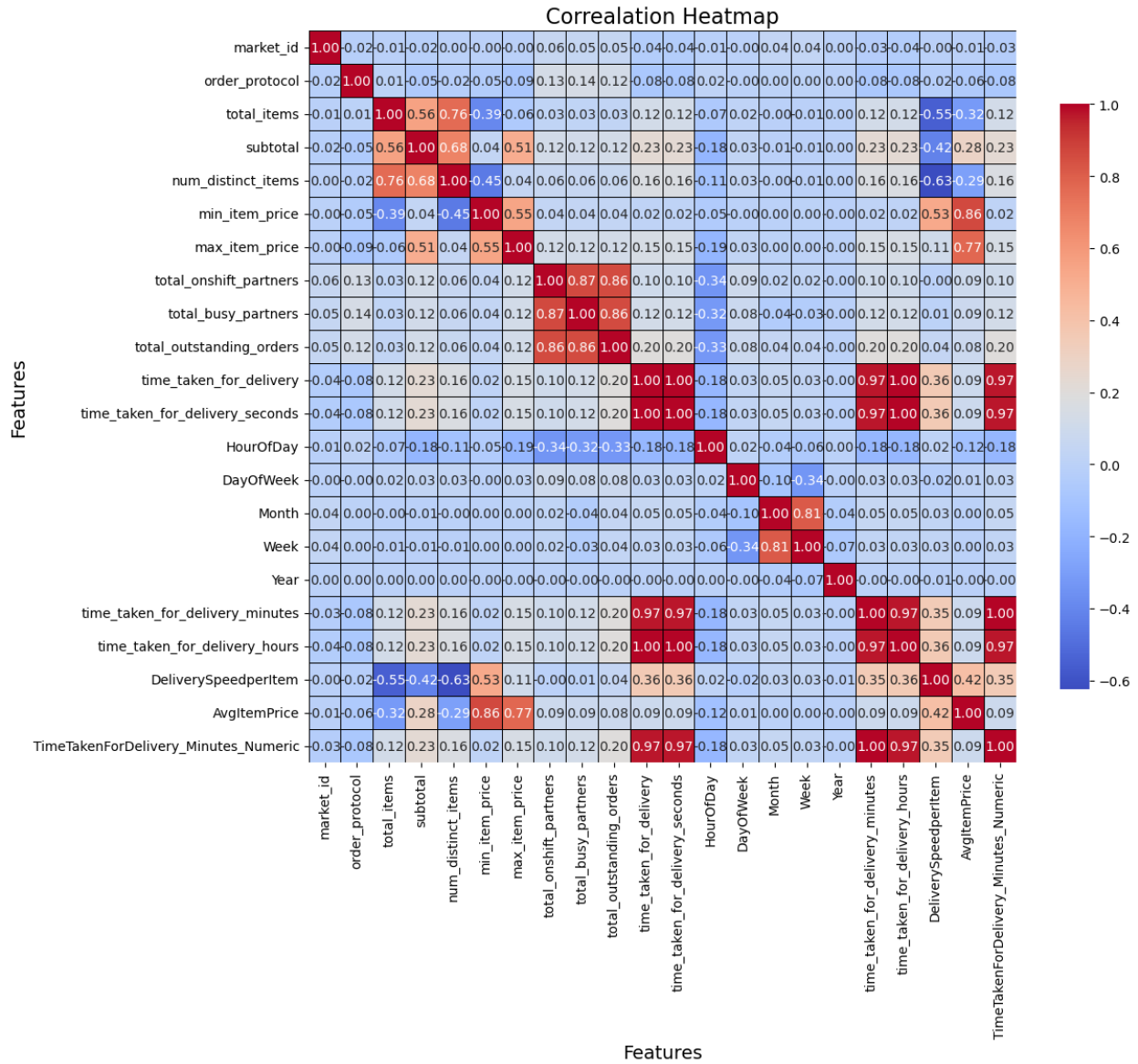
```
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
sns.barplot(x='market_id',y='total_busy_partners',hue='Delivery_categories',data=df)
plt.legend(title='Time Taken for Delivery by order protocol',bbox_to_anchor=(1.05,1),loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```



```
numeric_df=df.select_dtypes(include=[np.number])
corr=numeric_df.corr()

plt.figure(figsize=(12,10))

sns.heatmap(corr,annot=True,cmap='coolwarm',fmt='0.2f',linewidth=0.5,lin
incolor='black',cbar_kws={'shrink':0.8},annot_kws={'size':10})
plt.title("Correalation Heatmap", fontsize = 16)
plt.xlabel("Features", fontsize = 14)
plt.ylabel("Features", fontsize = 14)
plt.show()
```

Image(filename="M:\Porter Case Study\Images\Insights.jpeg",width=900)



A) Delivery Speed:- Our Most delivery categories fall inside the SLOW, MODERATE and very less come inside the FAST and VERY SLOW categories. Also HOUROFDAY at peak time not able to handle the customers. Having NUMBER OF DISINCT ITEMS IN THE ORDER takes more time to deliver the product.

B) Total Busy Partners and Total Outstanding Orders:- At the peak performance TOTAL BUSY PARTNERS are less and other time there much more PARTNERS. Also the TOTAL OUTSTANDING ORDERS comes between 0-40

C) Customer Spending and Item trends:- Our maximum customer are in the minimum categories and services they are using which is Budget Friendly, So we can say that our service is generally use by middle class family.

D) Market and Total Busy Partners : in market id "2.0" and "4.0" high frequency and the servieces in the high density these two market have high demand and rest of all are the in the general but we are not able to full fill the demand bcz here we delivered maximum order in "moderate" and "slow" Categories.

E) Store and Market :store are releated on the market we observed that the market highly coreleated to the market bcz in the bifarcation of "Delivery_Categories" we got the maximum order are fall in the "slow" categories.

F) Order Proctol and Partner Efficiency : In some protocol we are able to handle the delivery but in some we are not bcz we our onshift parners are less and not full fill the demand.

G) Operational Efficiency : A high number of "total_OutSatanding_Orders" are releated to delayed delevires specially in the "TotalBusyPartners" during the peak hour we don't have enough work force to handle the volume of orders. There are Seven "Orde_protcol" that's the reason we have verify Orders coming from where like through Porter, call to restaurant, pre-booked, third-party, etc. all these thing taking to much time.

```
Image(filename="M:\Porter Case Study\Images\letter-recommendation-7580900.webp",width=600)
```



Delivery Speed Optimization : most of our fall in "moderate" and "slow" category and in peak hour we are not able to full fill the demand. We can increase the staff during the peak hour and ensure there are enough delivery partners at peak hours we adjust this to give over time to the delivery partners. Implement incentive program for those delivery who frequently delivered product in the fastCategory, this can boost overall speed and keep partners to motivate and redirect their root.

Flexible workhour : Offers flexible work hour to the delivery partners, allow them to work at the peak hours handle the work and reduce the totalOutstandingOrders.

Customer Segmentation and Targeting : Since Our customer is budget consious and specially middle class. Introduce the premium services for premium customer those who pay for the superfast delivery orders. Provide the some discount in the premium services during the non peak hours. we can introduce the customer loyalty program for the customer those who are frequently orders and refer their freinds give them the rewards or offer premiumservices at more discount.

Market Specific Starategyd : in market 4.0 and market 6.0 high demand and we are not able full fill it also our Delivery Category is slow. Assign more delivery partners and resources during the peak hours partnership with local retailsto take geographic advantages.

Store Level Improvement : Stores are highly corelated with the speed of delivery in slow Categories.Regulary audit the high volume orders and why is it slow that meansin preparation time, inventory management, order processing or something for causing the delays.work with stream line and give the clear instuction and provide training if it necessary,introduce the incentive for who those delivered the high volume product in fast Category.

Improving Order protocol Efficiency : Some order protocols types are more efficient and some are stuggling to fullfil their orders due to the lack of partners.introduce streamline protocols and assign the protocols types like directly pre-booked,and third party protocols automatically ordered no need to manual verification andconfiramtion. introduce the AI which assign the assignment of Orders equally or less dependent on a special Store.

Customer Satisfacion Initiatives : Delay and slower services in some category leading to lower customer satisfaction.Implement a feedback mechanism where customer can give the real time feedback andafter use this data we can identify what is most concern of customeras delivey speed or the better communication.provide real time tracking system and estimated time to deliverd the product alsoinform them if in case the product will deliver late, this all above mentioned thingsreduce the customer frustration during the peak workhour.

Long-Term Growth Strategies : As demand grows particularly high market invest in growing force of delivery partners. We can use predictive model to predict where the demand will increase and according to them we will prepare. Strengthen relationships with stores and delivery partners provide the analysis and insight of their performance. This will help to improve their work and as well as customer behaviour and improve customer satisfaction rate.

Image(filename="M:\Porter Case Study\Images\questions.jpeg", width=500)



Data Structure and Overview

```
# What is the shape of the dataset (number of rows and columns)?
df.shape
```

```
(197428, 27)
```

```
#What are the data types of each column?
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 197428 entries, 0 to 197427
Data columns (total 27 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	market_id	197428 non-null	float64
1	created_at	197428 non-null	datetime64[ns]
2	actual_delivery_time	197428 non-null	datetime64[ns]

3	store_id	197428	non-null	object
4	store_primary_category	197428	non-null	object
5	order_protocol	197428	non-null	float64
6	total_items	197428	non-null	int64
7	subtotal	197428	non-null	int64
8	num_distinct_items	197428	non-null	int64
9	min_item_price	197428	non-null	int64
10	max_item_price	197428	non-null	int64
11	total_onshift_partners	197428	non-null	float64
12	total_busy_partners	197428	non-null	float64
13	total_outstanding_orders	197428	non-null	float64
14	time_taken_for_delivery	197428	non-null	
15	time_taken_for_delivery_seconds	197428	non-null	float64
16	HourOfDay	197428	non-null	int32
17	DayOfWeek	197428	non-null	int32
18	Month	197428	non-null	int32
19	Week	197428	non-null	UInt32
20	Year	197428	non-null	int32
21	time_taken_for_delivery_minutes	197428	non-null	float64
22	time_taken_for_delivery_hours	197428	non-null	float64
23	Delivery_categories	197428	non-null	category
24	DeliverySpeedperItem	197428	non-null	float64
25	AvgItemPrice	197428	non-null	float64
26	TimeTakenForDelivery_Minutes_Numeric	197428	non-null	float64

dtypes: UInt32(1), category(1), datetime64[ns](2), float64(11),
int32(4), int64(5), object(2), timedelta64[ns](1)
memory usage: 35.8+ MB

```
#Are there any missing values in the dataset? If so, how many and in which columns?
```

```
print(df.isnull().sum())  
'''
```

```
At the initial investigation some null values present in our dataset  
but we already impute it  
at present there no missing in our dataset.  
'''
```

```
market_id      0  
created_at     0  
actual_delivery_time  0  
store_id       0  
store_primary_category  0  
order_protocol  0  
total_items    0  
subtotal       0  
num_distinct_items  0  
min_item_price  0  
max_item_price  0  
total_onshift_partners  0  
total_busy_partners  0  
total_outstanding_orders  0  
time_taken_for_delivery  0  
time_taken_for_delivery_seconds  0  
HourOfDay      0  
DayOfWeek      0  
Month          0  
Week           0  
Year           0  
time_taken_for_delivery_minutes  0  
time_taken_for_delivery_hours    0  
Delivery_categories  0  
DeliverySpeedperItem  0  
AvgItemPrice        0  
TimeTakenForDelivery_Minutes_Numeric  0  
dtype: int64
```

```
'\nAt the initial investigation some null values present in our  
dataset but we already impute it\nat present there no missing in our  
dataset.\n'
```

Descriptive Statistics

```
# 1. What are the basic statistical summaries (mean, median, standard deviation) for the numerical features?
```

```
df.describe()
```

```
count    market_id    created_at  
197428.000000    197428
```


mean	2.978443	2015-02-04 22:00:09.537962752
min	1.000000	2014-10-19 05:24:15
25%	2.000000	2015-01-29 02:32:42
50%	3.000000	2015-02-05 03:29:09.500000
75%	4.000000	2015-02-12 01:39:18.500000
max	6.000000	2015-02-18 06:00:44
std	1.524676	NaN

	actual_delivery_time	order_protocol	total_items \
count	197428	197428.000000	197428.000000
mean	2015-02-04 22:47:59.840164608	2.882529	3.196391
min	2015-01-21 15:58:11	1.000000	1.000000
25%	2015-01-29 03:22:23.750000128	1.000000	2.000000
50%	2015-02-05 04:40:28.500000	3.000000	3.000000
75%	2015-02-12 02:25:17.750000128	4.000000	4.000000
max	2015-02-19 22:45:31	7.000000	411.000000
std	NaN	1.503796	2.666546

	subtotal	num_distinct_items	min_item_price
max_item_price \			
count	197428.000000	197428.000000	197428.000000
mean	2682.331402	2.670791	686.218470
min	0.000000	1.000000	-86.000000
25%	1400.000000	1.000000	299.000000
50%	2200.000000	2.000000	595.000000
75%	3395.000000	3.000000	949.000000
max	27100.000000	20.000000	14700.000000
std	1823.093688	1.630255	522.038648

	total_onshift_partners	...	HourOfDay	DayOfWeek \
count	197428.000000	...	197428.000000	197428.000000
mean	44.826468	...	8.467213	3.218966
min	-4.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000
25%	17.000000	...	2.000000	1.000000
50%	37.000000	...	3.000000	3.000000
75%	65.000000	...	19.000000	5.000000
max	171.000000	...	23.000000	6.000000
std	34.518204	...	8.658759	2.045789

	Month	Week	Year \
count	197428.000000	197428.0	197428.000000
mean	1.653170	5.903712	2014.999995

min	1.000000	4.0	2014.000000
25%	1.000000	5.0	2015.000000
50%	2.000000	6.0	2015.000000
75%	2.000000	7.0	2015.000000
max	10.000000	42.0	2015.000000
std	0.476345	1.216714	0.002251

	time_taken_for_delivery_minutes	time_taken_for_delivery_hours
\		
count	197428.000000	197428.000000
mean	45.571782	0.763809
min	4.950000	0.061944
25%	34.800000	0.580833
50%	43.733333	0.730833
75%	54.783333	0.917222
max	85.300000	1.471111
std	14.473399	0.246818

	DeliverySpeedperItem	AvgItemPrice	\
count	197428.000000	197428.000000	
mean	21.135179	975.322997	
min	0.123885	0.000000	
25%	10.670000	647.666667	
50%	16.725000	895.000000	
75%	27.108333	1195.000000	
max	88.250000	14700.000000	
std	14.823381	517.244403	

	TimeTakenForDelivery_Minutes_Numeric
count	197428.000000
mean	45.571782
min	4.950000
25%	34.800000
50%	43.733333
75%	54.783333
max	85.300000
std	14.473399

[8 rows x 24 columns]

2. What is the distribution of the categorical variables like store_primary_category and order_protocol?

```
categorical_df=df.select_dtypes(include='object')
categorical_df.describe()
```

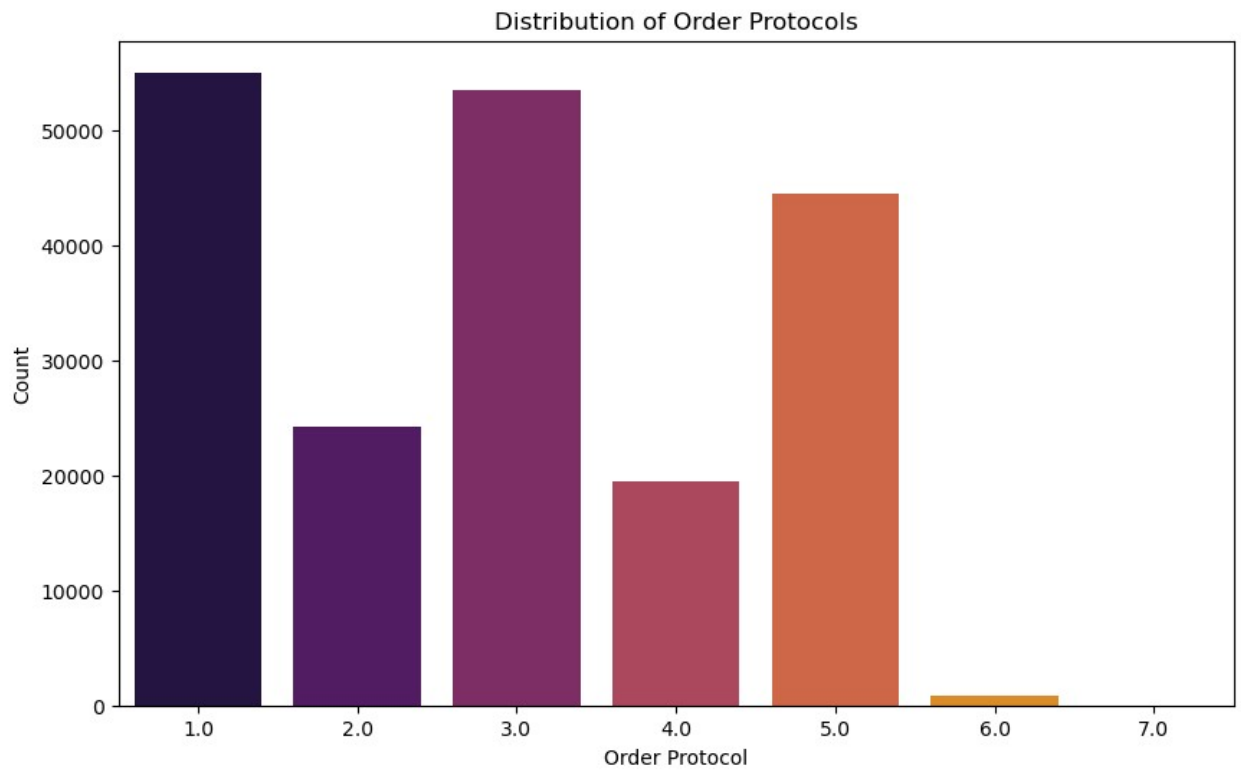
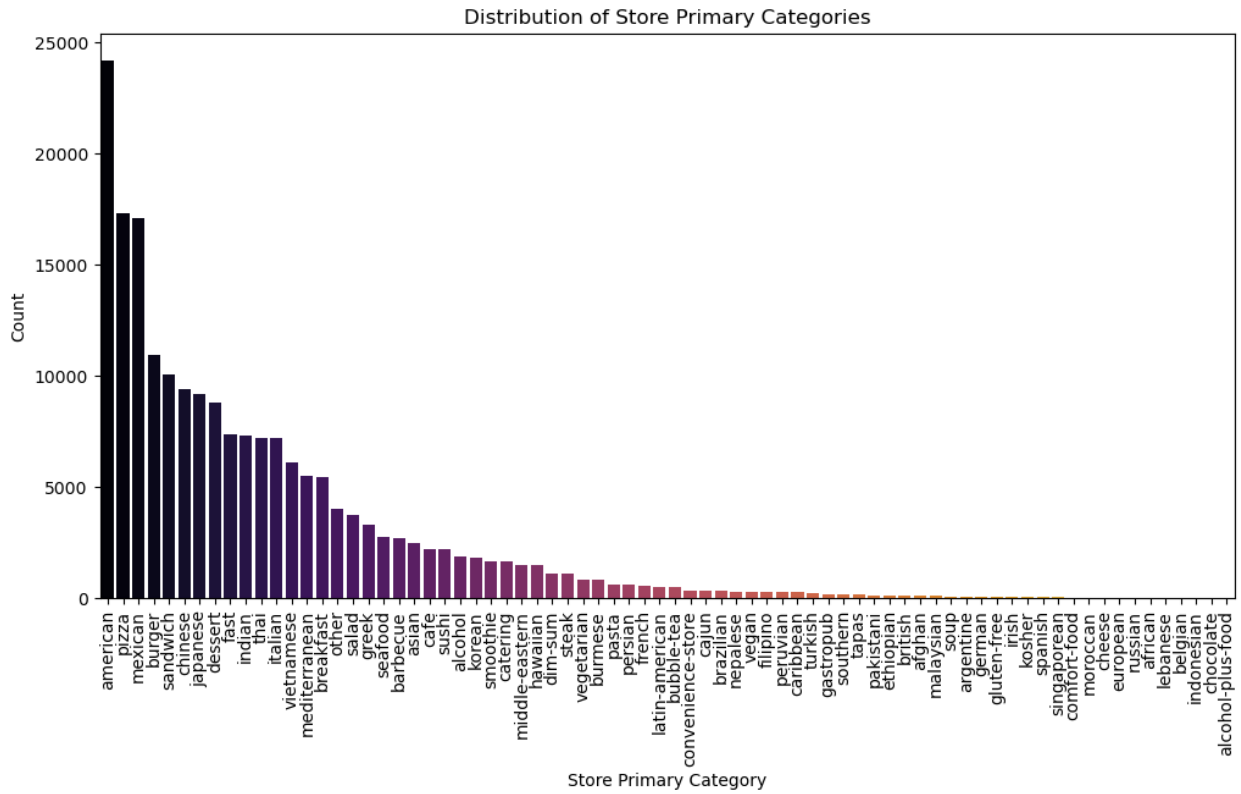
	store_id	store_primary_category
count	197428	197428
unique	6743	74
top	d43ab110ab2489d6b9b2caa394bf920f	american
freq	937	24159

3. What is the distribution of the categorical variables like store_primary_category and order_protocol?

```
Store_primary_category_dist=df['store_primary_category'].value_counts(
)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
sns.barplot(x=Store_primary_category_dist.index,y=Store_primary_category_dist.values, palette='inferno')
plt.title('Distribution of Store Primary Categories')
plt.xlabel('Store Primary Category')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()
```

```
order_protocol_dist=df['order_protocol'].value_counts()
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
sns.barplot(x=order_protocol_dist.index,y=order_protocol_dist.values,palette='inferno')
plt.title('Distribution of Order Protocols')
plt.xlabel('Order Protocol')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.show()
```



Datetime Features

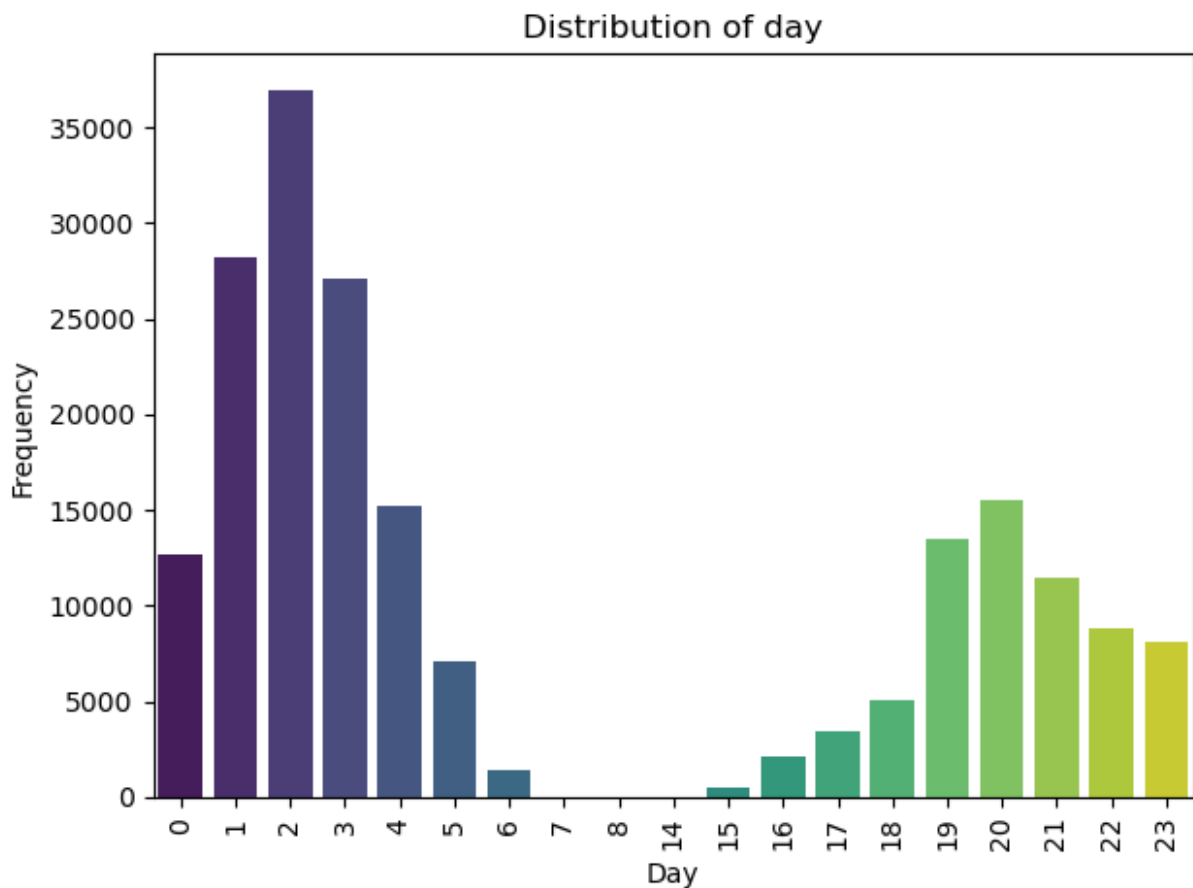
```
# 1. How many orders were placed each day/week/month?
print("Total Order placed in each day :",
df["DayOfWeek"].value_counts())
print("="*80)

print("Total Order Placed in each week :", df["Week"].value_counts())
print("*"*80)

print("Total Order Placed in each month :",
df["Month"].value_counts())

Total Order placed in each day : DayOfWeek
5      34541
6      33620
4      27875
0      27403
3      25673
2      24254
1      24062
Name: count, dtype: int64
=====
Total Order Placed in each week : Week
7      52042
6      51188
5      45342
4      30864
8      17991
42         1
Name: count, dtype: Int64
*****
Total Order Placed in each month : Month
2      128945
1      68482
10         1
Name: count, dtype: int64

# 2.What is the distribution of order times throughout the day?
Hourofday_dist=df['HourOfDay'].value_counts().sort_index()
sns.barplot(x=Hourofday_dist.index,y=Hourofday_dist.values,palette='viridis')
plt.title("Distribution of day")
plt.xlabel("Day")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.xticks(rotation = 90)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Feature Engineering

Q1. How can we create a new feature for the time taken for each delivery?

So we already created the "TimeTakenForEachDelivery" so don't need to create again

```
df['DeliverySpeedperItem']
```

```
0      15.745833
1      67.066667
2      29.683333
3       8.541667
4      13.277778
```

```
...
197423  21.705556
197424   9.397222
197425  10.026667
197426  65.116667
197427   9.283333
```

Name: DeliverySpeedperItem, Length: 197428, dtype: float64

Q2. How can we extract additional features from the datetime columns, such as the hour of the day or the day of the week?
Already created these features

```
print(df['HourOfDay'])  
print("="*80)  
print(df['DayOfWeek'])
```

```
0      22  
1      21  
2      20  
3      21  
4       2
```

```
..  
197423    0  
197424    0  
197425    4  
197426   18  
197427   19
```

Name: HourOfDay, Length: 197428, dtype: int32

```
=====
```

```
0      4  
1      1  
2      3  
3      1  
4      6
```

```
..  
197423    1  
197424    4  
197425    5  
197426    6  
197427    6
```

Name: DayOfWeek, Length: 197428, dtype: int32

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

#What are the distribution plots for continuous variables like total_items, subtotal, min_item_price, and max_item_price?

```
fig,axes=plt.subplots(2,2,figsize=(12,6))
```

```
sns.distplot(x=df['total_items'],ax=axes[0,0],color='green',bins=5)  
axes[0,0].set_title("Distribution Of Total Items")  
axes[0,0].set_xlabel("Total Items")  
axes[0,0].set_ylabel("Density")
```

```
sns.distplot(x=df['subtotal'],ax=axes[0,1],color='red',bins=5)  
axes[0, 1].set_title("Distribution Of Subtotal")  
axes[0, 1].set_xlabel("Subtotal")
```

```

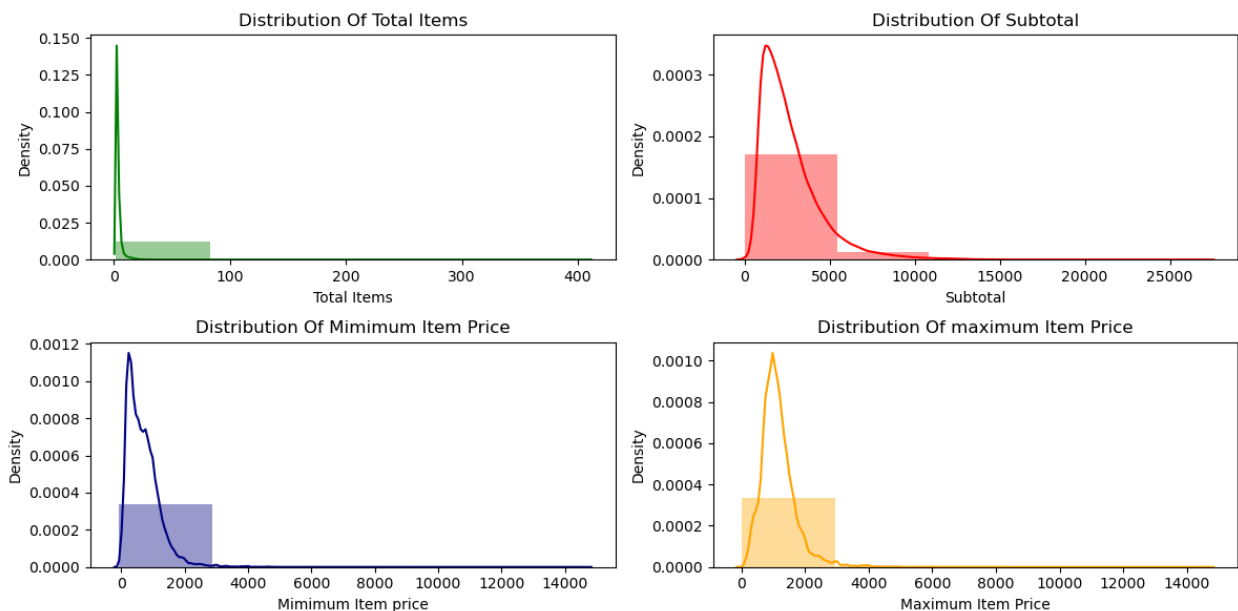
axes[0, 1].set_ylabel("Density")

sns.distplot(x=df['min_item_price'],ax=axes[1,0],color='navy',bins=5)
axes[1, 0].set_title("Distribution Of Mimimum Item Price")
axes[1, 0].set_xlabel("Mimimum Item price")
axes[1, 0].set_ylabel("Density")

sns.distplot(x=df['max_item_price'],ax=axes[1,1],color='orange',bins=5
)
axes[1, 1].set_title("Distribution Of maximum Item Price")
axes[1, 1].set_xlabel("Maximum Item Price")
axes[1, 1].set_ylabel("Density")

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

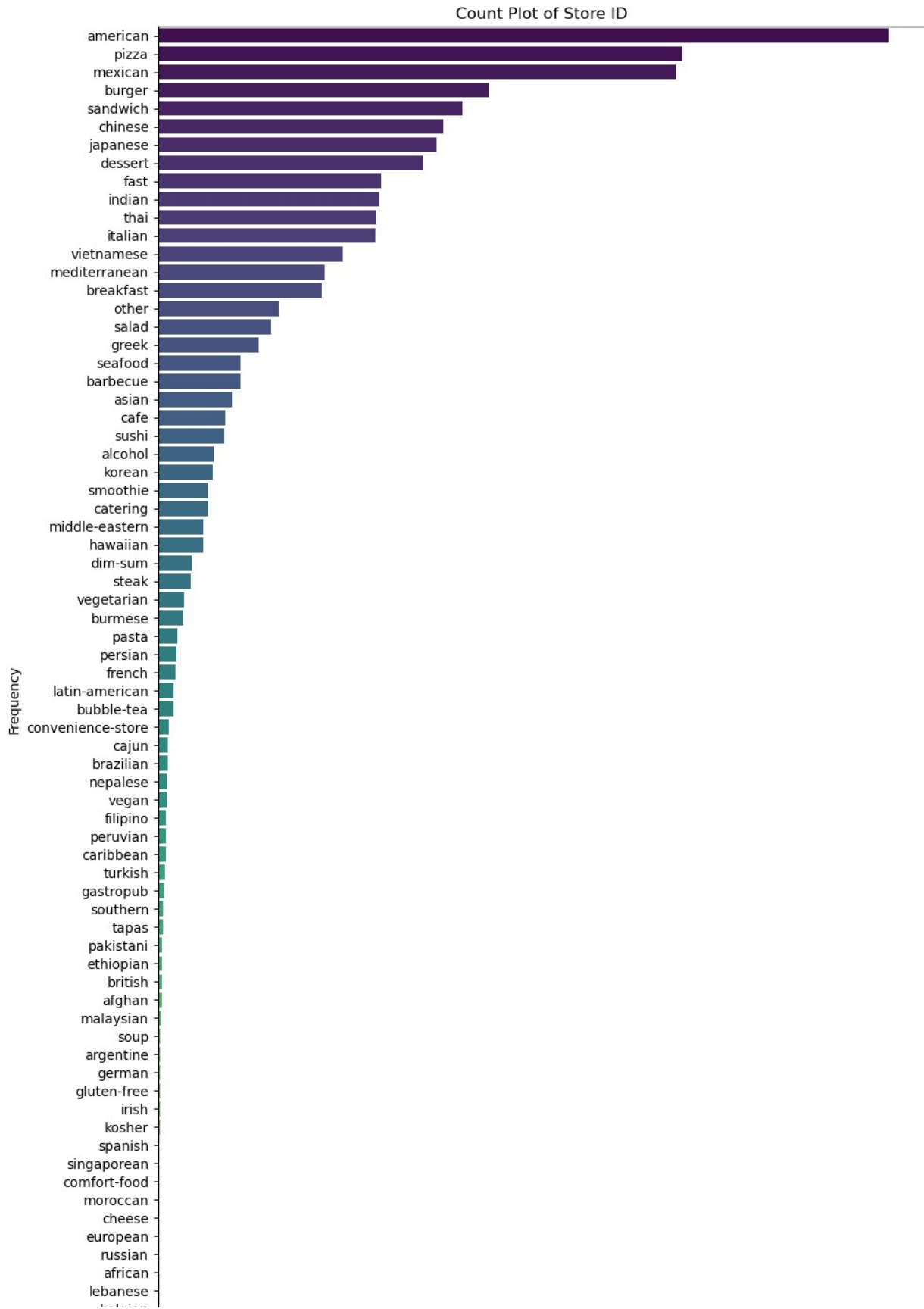


#What are the count plots for categorical variables like store_primary_category and order_protocol?

```

plt.figure(figsize=(10,15))
sns.countplot(y='store_primary_category',data=df,order=df['store_primary_category'].value_counts().index,palette='viridis')
plt.title("Count Plot of Store ID")
plt.xlabel("Store ID")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

Handling Missing Values

#How can we handle missing values in the dataset, especially for important columns like store_primary_category?

```
print(df['store_primary_category'].isnull().sum())
print(df['store_primary_category'].value_counts())
```

```
0
store_primary_category
american          24159
pizza             17321
mexican           17099
burger            10958
sandwich          10060
...
lebanese           9
belgian            2
indonesian         2
chocolate          1
alcohol-plus-food  1
Name: count, Length: 74, dtype: int64
```

Correlation Analysis

#What are the Pearson and Spearman correlation coefficients between numerical features (e.g., total_items, subtotal, min_item_price, max_item_price)?

```
numerical_features=df[['total_items','subtotal','min_item_price','max_
item_price']]
Pearson_corr=numerical_features.corr(method='pearson')
print(Pearson_corr)
```

```
print('='*80)
```

```
Spearman_corr=numerical_features.corr(method='spearman')
print(Spearman_corr)
```

	total_items	subtotal	min_item_price	max_item_price
total_items	1.000000	0.558067	-0.393149	-0.058233
subtotal	0.558067	1.000000	0.037038	0.505547
min_item_price	-0.393149	0.037038	1.000000	0.545484
max_item_price	-0.058233	0.505547	0.545484	1.000000

=====

	total_items	subtotal	min_item_price	max_item_price
total_items	1.000000	0.664301	-0.590844	-0.006598
subtotal	0.664301	1.000000	0.027429	0.592247
min_item_price	-0.590844	0.027429	1.000000	0.429658
max_item_price	-0.006598	0.592247	0.429658	1.000000

#What do these correlations suggest?

Multivariate Analysis

#How do multiple factors (e.g., market_id, store_primary_category, order_protocol) together influence the subtotal?

#Extracting top 5 'store_primary_category' bcz we have total 174 unique values might be our plot will cluttered for clear pictures we use top 5

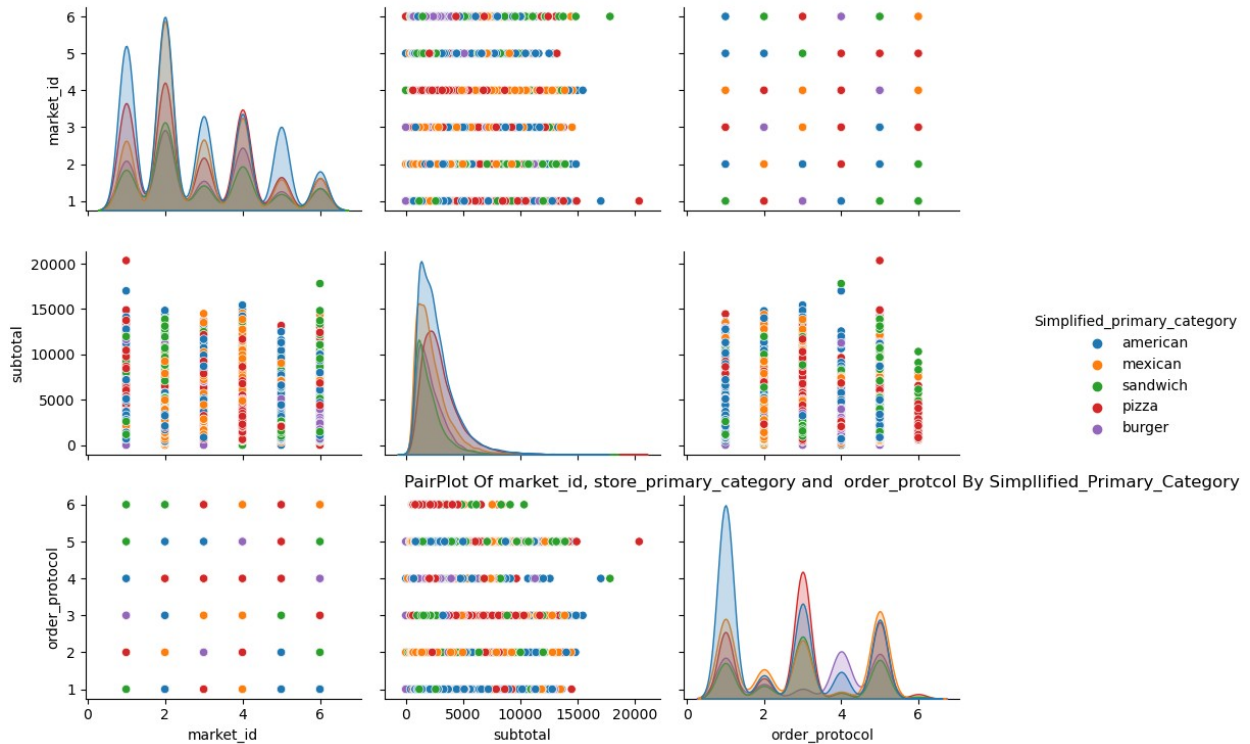
```
Category_counts=df['store_primary_category'].value_counts()  
top5=Category_counts.nlargest(5).index
```

#creating temp df we don't our dataset to be affect
temp_df=df.copy()

#creating new feature in temp_df
temp_df['Simplified_primary_category']=temp_df['store_primary_category'].apply(lambda x: x if x in top5 else np.nan)

```
filtered_df=temp_df[temp_df['Simplified_primary_category'].notnull()]
```

```
sns.pairplot(data=temp_df,vars=['market_id','subtotal','order_protocol'],hue='Simplified_primary_category')  
plt.title("PairPlot Of market_id, store_primary_category and order_protocol By Simplified_Primary_Category")  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```



Plotting 3d plot to see how 'market_id' , 'subtotal' and 'order_protocol' related to each other

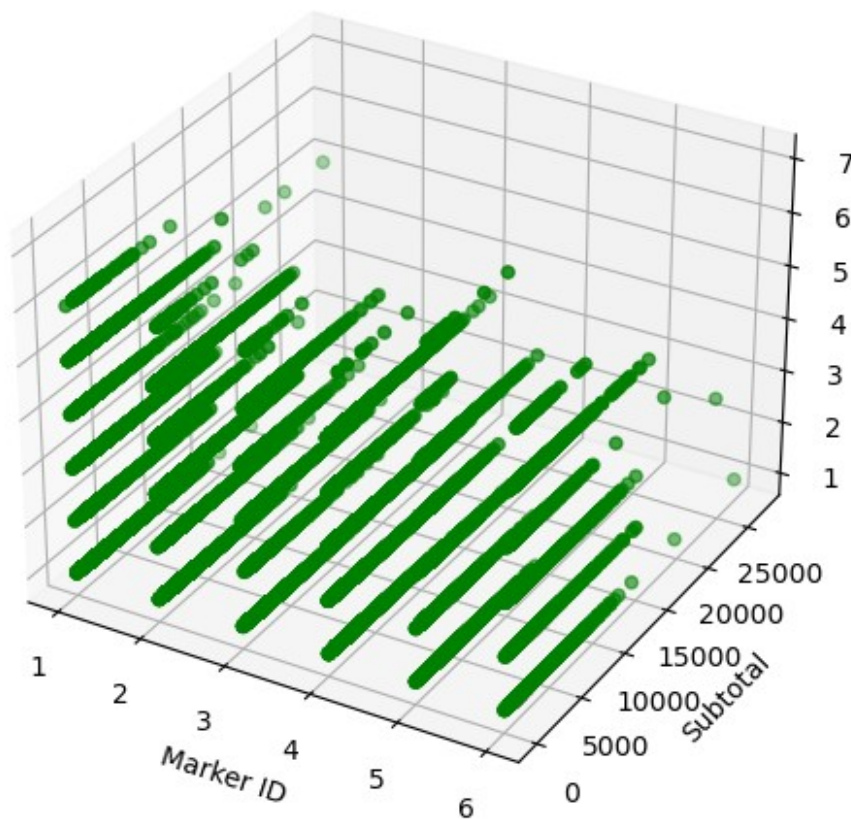
```
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D

fig=plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
ax=plt.subplot(111,projection="3d")

ax.scatter(df['market_id'],df['subtotal'],df['order_protocol'],color='green',marker='o')
ax.set_title("3D plot of Market ID, Subtotal And Order Protocol")
ax.set_xlabel("Marker ID")
ax.set_ylabel("Subtotal")
ax.set_zlabel("Order Protocol")

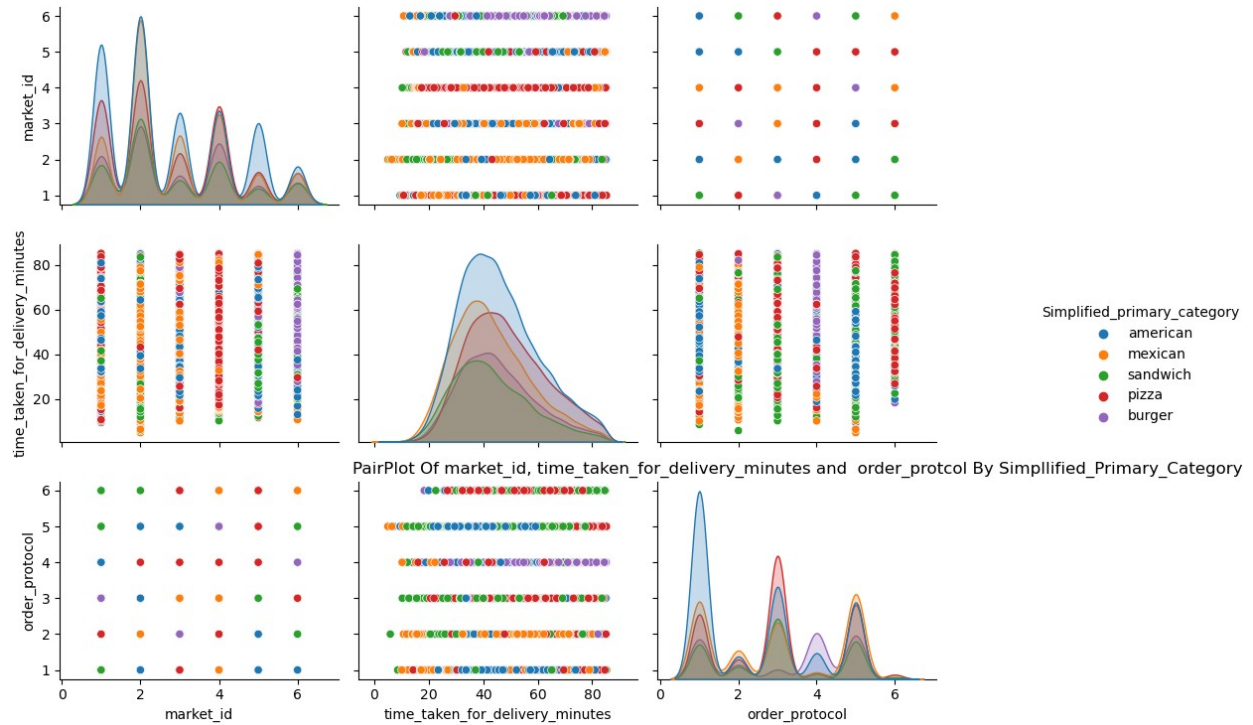
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

3D plot of Market ID, Subtotal And Order Protocol



#How do multiple factors (e.g., market_id, store_primary_category, order_protocol) together influence the delivery time?

```
sns.pairplot(data=temp_df, vars=['market_id', 'time_taken_for_delivery_m  
inutes', 'order_protocol'], hue='Simplified_primary_category')  
plt.title("PairPlot Of market_id, time_taken_for_delivery_minutes and  
order_protocol By Simpllified_Primary_Category")  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```

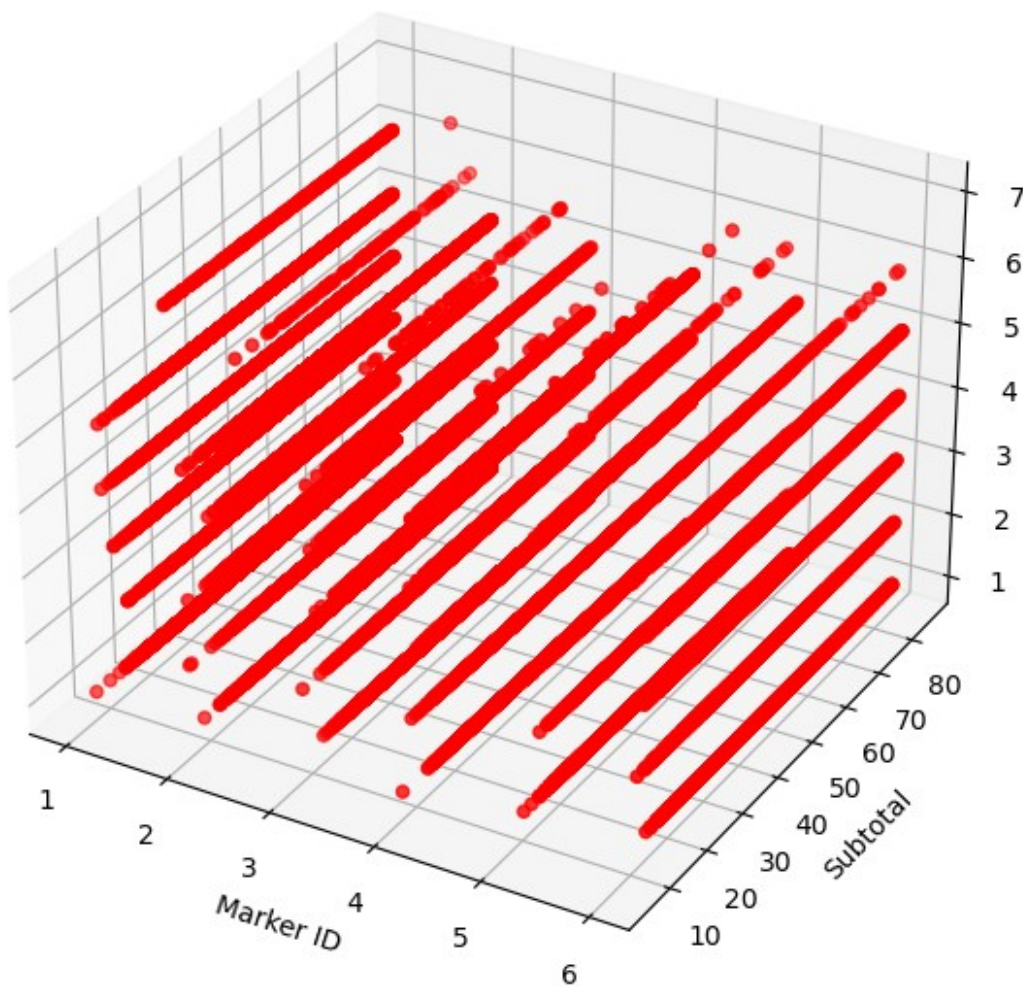


```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
ax=plt.subplot(111,projection='3d')

ax.scatter(df['market_id'],df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes'],df['order_protocol'],color='red',marker='o')
ax.set_title("3D plot of Market ID, Subtotal And Order Protocol")
ax.set_xlabel("Marker ID")
ax.set_ylabel("Subtotal")
ax.set_zlabel("Order Protocol")

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```


3D plot of Market ID, Subtotal And Order Protocol



Outliers Analysis

#Are there any outliers in the dataset? Which method can be used to identify and handle these outliers?

`df.describe()`

	market_id	created_at	\
count	197428.000000	197428	
mean	2.978443	2015-02-04 22:00:09.537962752	
min	1.000000	2014-10-19 05:24:15	
25%	2.000000	2015-01-29 02:32:42	
50%	3.000000	2015-02-05 03:29:09.500000	
75%	4.000000	2015-02-12 01:39:18.500000	
max	6.000000	2015-02-18 06:00:44	
std	1.524676	NaN	

	actual_delivery_time	order_protocol	total_items \
count	197428	197428.000000	197428.000000
mean	2015-02-04 22:47:59.840164608	2.882529	3.196391
min	2015-01-21 15:58:11	1.000000	1.000000
25%	2015-01-29 03:22:23.750000128	1.000000	2.000000
50%	2015-02-05 04:40:28.500000	3.000000	3.000000
75%	2015-02-12 02:25:17.750000128	4.000000	4.000000
max	2015-02-19 22:45:31	7.000000	411.000000
std	NaN	1.503796	2.666546

	subtotal	num_distinct_items	min_item_price
max_item_price \			
count	197428.000000	197428.000000	197428.000000
mean	2682.331402	2.670791	686.218470
min	0.000000	1.000000	-86.000000
25%	1400.000000	1.000000	299.000000
50%	2200.000000	2.000000	595.000000
75%	3395.000000	3.000000	949.000000
max	27100.000000	20.000000	14700.000000
std	1823.093688	1.630255	522.038648

	total_onshift_partners	...	HourOfDay	DayOfWeek \
count	197428.000000	...	197428.000000	197428.000000
mean	44.826468	...	8.467213	3.218966
min	-4.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000
25%	17.000000	...	2.000000	1.000000
50%	37.000000	...	3.000000	3.000000
75%	65.000000	...	19.000000	5.000000
max	171.000000	...	23.000000	6.000000
std	34.518204	...	8.658759	2.045789

	Month	Week	Year \
count	197428.000000	197428.0	197428.000000
mean	1.653170	5.903712	2014.999995
min	1.000000	4.0	2014.000000
25%	1.000000	5.0	2015.000000
50%	2.000000	6.0	2015.000000
75%	2.000000	7.0	2015.000000
max	10.000000	42.0	2015.000000
std	0.476345	1.216714	0.002251

	time_taken_for_delivery_minutes	time_taken_for_delivery_hours
\		
count	197428.000000	197428.000000
mean	45.571782	0.763809
min	4.950000	0.061944
25%	34.800000	0.580833
50%	43.733333	0.730833
75%	54.783333	0.917222
max	85.300000	1.471111
std	14.473399	0.246818

	DeliverySpeedperItem	AvgItemPrice	\
count	197428.000000	197428.000000	
mean	21.135179	975.322997	
min	0.123885	0.000000	
25%	10.670000	647.666667	
50%	16.725000	895.000000	
75%	27.108333	1195.000000	
max	88.250000	14700.000000	
std	14.823381	517.244403	

	TimeTakenForDelivery_Minutes_Numeric
count	197428.000000
mean	45.571782
min	4.950000
25%	34.800000
50%	43.733333
75%	54.783333
max	85.300000
std	14.473399

[8 rows x 24 columns]

```
df=df[df['min_item_price']>=0]
df=df[df['total_onshift_partners']>=0]
```

'''Here we can see that the no any negative value in our dataset.'''
df.describe()

	market_id	created_at	\
count	197394.000000	197394	
mean	2.978571	2015-02-04 22:00:23.545401856	
min	1.000000	2014-10-19 05:24:15	

25%	2.000000	2015-01-29 02:32:43.750000	128
50%	3.000000	2015-02-05 03:29:12.500000	
75%	4.000000	2015-02-12 01:39:32.249999	872
max	6.000000	2015-02-18 06:00:44	
std	1.524680		NaN

	actual_delivery_time	order_protocol	total_items \
count	197394	197394.000000	197394.000000
mean	2015-02-04 22:48:13.818221	2.882463	3.195700
min	2015-01-21 15:58:11	1.000000	1.000000
25%	2015-01-29 03:22:25	1.000000	2.000000
50%	2015-02-05 04:40:29.500000	3.000000	3.000000
75%	2015-02-12 02:25:47	4.000000	4.000000
max	2015-02-19 22:45:31	7.000000	411.000000
std	NaN	1.503808	2.663999

	subtotal	num_distinct_items	min_item_price
max_item_price \			
count	197394.000000	197394.000000	197394.000000
mean	2682.372863	2.670679	686.260509
min	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000
25%	1400.000000	1.000000	299.000000
50%	2200.000000	2.000000	595.000000
75%	3395.000000	3.000000	949.000000
max	27100.000000	20.000000	14700.000000
std	1823.126645	1.630147	522.025047

	total_onshift_partners	...	HourOfDay	DayOfWeek \
count	197394.000000	...	197394.000000	197394.000000
mean	44.832204	...	8.466422	3.218958
min	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000
25%	17.000000	...	2.000000	1.000000
50%	37.000000	...	3.000000	3.000000
75%	65.000000	...	19.000000	5.000000
max	171.000000	...	23.000000	6.000000
std	34.517407	...	8.658576	2.045744

	Month	Week	Year \
count	197394.000000	197394.0	197394.000000
mean	1.653161	5.903741	2014.999995
min	1.000000	4.0	2014.000000
25%	1.000000	5.0	2015.000000

50%	2.000000	6.0	2015.000000
75%	2.000000	7.0	2015.000000
max	10.000000	42.0	2015.000000
std	0.476348	1.216736	0.002251

	time_taken_for_delivery_minutes	time_taken_for_delivery_hours
\		
count	197394.000000	197394.000000
mean	45.571176	0.763800
min	4.950000	0.061944
25%	34.800000	0.580833
50%	43.733333	0.730833
75%	54.783333	0.917222
max	85.300000	1.471111
std	14.473465	0.246820

	DeliverySpeedperItem	AvgItemPrice	\
count	197394.000000	197394.000000	
mean	21.135660	975.356363	
min	0.123885	0.000000	
25%	10.670833	647.783333	
50%	16.725000	895.000000	
75%	27.108333	1195.000000	
max	88.250000	14700.000000	
std	14.823199	517.201870	

	TimeTakenForDelivery_Minutes_Numeric
count	197394.000000
mean	45.571176
min	4.950000
25%	34.800000
50%	43.733333
75%	54.783333
max	85.300000
std	14.473465

[8 rows x 24 columns]

Categorical Feature Encoding

#How can we encode categorical variables like store_primary_category and order_protocol for further analysis?

```
Categorical_df=df[['store_primary_category','order_protocol']]
Encoded_categorical_df=pd.get_dummies(Categorical_df, drop_first=True)
Encoded_categorical_df
```

	order_protocol	store_primary_category_african \
0	1.0	False
1	2.0	False
2	1.0	False
3	1.0	False
4	1.0	False
...
197423	4.0	False
197424	4.0	False
197425	4.0	False
197426	1.0	False
197427	1.0	False

	store_primary_category_alcohol \
0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
197423	False
197424	False
197425	False
197426	False
197427	False

	store_primary_category_alcohol-plus-food \
0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
197423	False
197424	False
197425	False
197426	False
197427	False

	store_primary_category_american
store_primary_category_argentine \	
0	True
False	
1	False
False	
2	True

False	
3	True
False	
4	True
False	
...	...
...	
197423	False
False	
197424	False
False	
197425	False
False	
197426	False
False	
197427	False
False	

	store_primary_category_asian	store_primary_category_barbecue
\		
0	False	False
1	False	False
2	False	False
3	False	False
4	False	False
...
197423	False	False
197424	False	False
197425	False	False
197426	False	False
197427	False	False

	store_primary_category_belgian	store_primary_category_brazilian	...	\
0		False		
False	...			
1		False		
False	...			
2		False		

False	...		
3		False	
False	...		
4		False	
False	...		
...	
...	...		
197423		False	
False	...		
197424		False	
False	...		
197425		False	
False	...		
197426		False	
False	...		
197427		False	
False	...		

	store_primary_category_southern	store_primary_category_spanish \
0	False	
False		
1	False	
False		
2	False	
False		
3	False	
False		
4	False	
False		
...
.		
197423	False	
False		
197424	False	
False		
197425	False	
False		
197426	False	
False		
197427	False	
False		

	store_primary_category_steak	store_primary_category_sushi \
0	False	False
1	False	False
2	False	False
3	False	False
4	False	False

...
197423	False	False
197424	False	False
197425	False	False
197426	False	False
197427	False	False

	store_primary_category_tapas	store_primary_category_thai \
0	False	False
1	False	False
2	False	False
3	False	False
4	False	False

...
197423	False	False
197424	False	False
197425	False	False
197426	False	False
197427	False	False

	store_primary_category_turkish
store_primary_category_vegan \	
0	False False
1	False False
2	False False
3	False False
4	False False

...
197423	False	False
197424	False	False
197425	False	False
197426	False	False
197427	False	False

	store_primary_category_vegetarian
store_primary_category_vietnamese	
0	False
False	
1	False
False	

```

2          False
False
3          False
False
4          False
False
...      ...
...
197423     False
False
197424     False
False
197425     False
False
197426     False
False
197427     False
False

[197394 rows x 74 columns]

```

Advanced Feature Engineering

```

#Can we create a feature based on the availability of delivery partners, such as a ratio of total_busy_partners to total_onshift_partners?

df['AvailabilityofDeliveryPartners']=np.where(df['total_onshift_partners']!=0,

df['total_busy_partners']/df['total_onshift_partners'],np.nan)

df['AvailabilityofDeliveryPartners']

0          0.424242
1          2.000000
2          0.000000
3          1.000000
4          1.000000
...
197423     1.000000
197424     0.916667
197425     1.051282
197426     1.000000
197427     1.000000
Name: AvailabilityofDeliveryPartners, Length: 197394, dtype: float64

#How do engineered features like order time of day or week enhance the predictive power or insights of the analysis?

```



```

df['OrderTimeOfDay']=df['created_at'].dt.time
print(df['OrderTimeOfDay'])
print('='*80)

print(df['OrderTimeOfDay'].value_counts())
print('='*80)

''' Since we already made dayOfWeek so don't need to do again'''
print(df['DayOfWeek'])
print('='*80)
print(df['DayOfWeek'].value_counts())

```

```

0      22:24:17
1      21:49:25
2      20:39:28
3      21:21:45
4       02:40:36

```

```

197423    00:19:41
197424    00:01:59
197425    04:46:08
197426    18:18:15
197427    19:24:33

```

Name: OrderTimeOfDay, Length: 197394, dtype: object

```

=====
=====

```

OrderTimeOfDay

```

02:27:40    23
02:12:02    21
02:10:03    21
02:21:13    21
02:17:37    21

```

```

..
23:20:25    1
16:29:43    1
17:05:03    1
16:38:32    1
17:50:23    1

```

Name: count, Length: 46074, dtype: int64

```

=====
=====

```

```

0      4
1      1
2      3
3      1
4      6

```

```

..
197423    1
197424    4
197425    5

```

```
197426    6
197427    6
Name: DayOfWeek, Length: 197394, dtype: int32
```

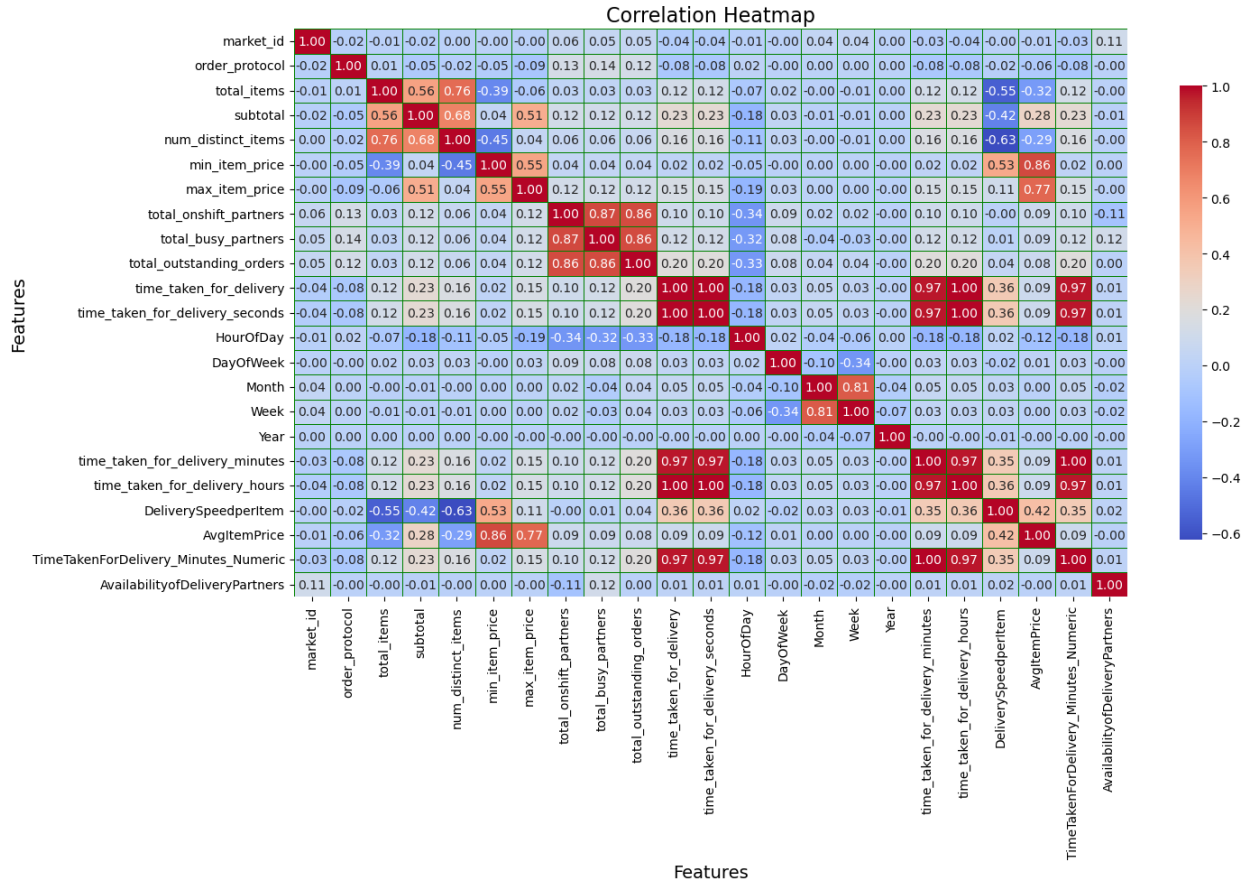
```
=====
=====
DayOfWeek
5      34535
6      33611
4      27874
0      27397
3      25670
2      24249
1      24058
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

Advanced Visualization

#Use advanced visualization techniques (e.g., heatmaps, pair plots) to explore relationships between multiple variables simultaneously.

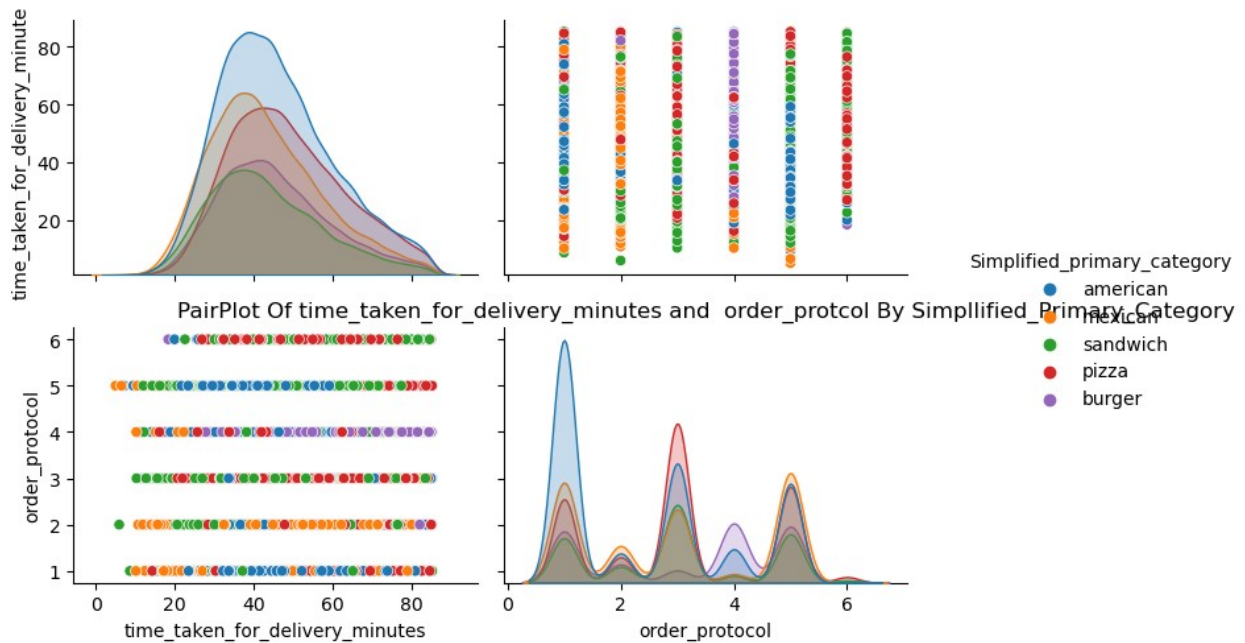
```
plt.figure(figsize=(15,10))
numeric_df=df.select_dtypes([np.number])
corr=numeric_df.corr()

sns.heatmap(corr,annot=True,cmap='coolwarm',fmt='0.2f',linewidths=0.5,
linecolor='green',cbar_kws={'shrink':0.8},annot_kws={'size':10})
plt.title("Correlation Heatmap", fontsize = 16)
plt.xlabel("Features", fontsize = 14)
plt.ylabel("Features", fontsize = 14)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



#How do interactions between categorical variables (e.g., store_primary_category * order_protocol) affect the delivery time?

```
sns.pairplot(data=filtered_df, vars=['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes',
'order_protocol'], hue='Simplified_primary_category')
plt.title("PairPlot Of time_taken_for_delivery_minutes and
order_protocol By Simplified_Primary_Category")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Statistical Tests

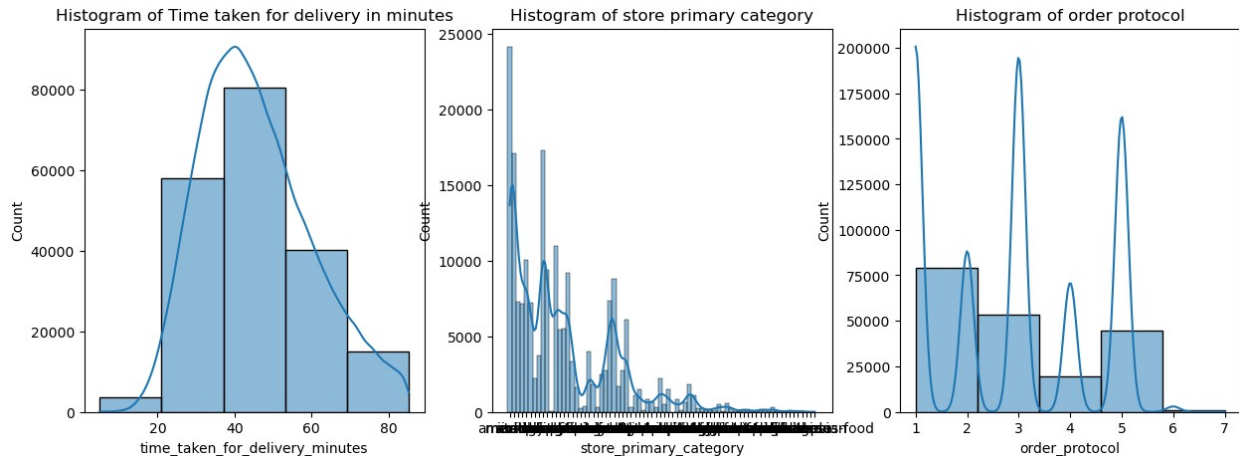
```
#Trying to find the 'timetakenfordeliveryminutes',
'store_primary_category' and 'order_protocol' and tapers off towards
both sides
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(15, 5))

sns.histplot(x=df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes'], kde=True, bins=5, ax=axes[0])
axes[0].set_title('Histogram of Time taken for delivery in minutes')

sns.histplot(x=df['store_primary_category'], kde=True, bins=5, ax=axes[1])
axes[1].set_title('Histogram of store primary category')

sns.histplot(x=df['order_protocol'], kde=True, bins=5, ax=axes[2])
axes[2].set_title('Histogram of order protocol')

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Histogram of order protocol')
```



*#Time_taken_delivery_mintues looks normally distributed it's seems peak around 40 minutes mark and tapers off towards both sides
#Both tails for histogram are releatively balances which is another of normality*

*# "store_primary_category" historgram appear quite irregular and not resemble the normal distribution data contain multiple
peaks it's shows data are multimodal distribution rather than normal distribution.*

it's also indicate the data is not normally distributed containing multiple distict peak representing multimodal distribution.

#TimeTakenfordeliveryminutes might not be normally distributed let's find out with SHAPIRO TEST

```
from scipy.stats import shapiro

stat,p=shapiro(df['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes'])
print(f'statics: {stat:.3f},p-value: {p:.3f}')

if p<0.05:
    print("Sample doesn't look normally distruted (reject H0)")
else:
    print("Sample does look normally distruted (fail to reject H0)")
```

```
statics: 0.978,p-value: 0.000
Sample doesn't look normally distruted (reject H0)
```

#Now we confirmed it "TimeTakenForDelivery_Minutes" column doesn't normally distributed.

#Perform statistical tests to determine if there are significant differences in delivery times between different groups (e.g., different restaurant categories or order protocols).

```
#Since our all three columns are not normally distributed so we can go  
Kruskal-Wallis test'
```

```
from scipy.stats import kruskal  
# for store_primary_categeory  
kruskal_res=kruskal(  
    *(df[df['store_primary_category']==category]  
    ['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes']  
    for category in df['store_primary_category'].unique())  
)  
print(kruskal_res)  
print('='*80)  
  
if kruskal_res.pvalue < 0.05:  
    print('sample look normally distributed : (fail to reject H0)')  
else:  
    print("sample doesn't look normally distributed : (reject H0)")
```

```
KruskalResult(statistic=3974.1769352725955, pvalue=0.0)
```

```
=====
```

```
sample look normally distributed : (fail to reject H0)
```

```
#performing for order_protocol
```

```
from scipy.stats import kruskal  
  
kruskal_res=kruskal(  
    *(df[df['order_protocol']==category]  
    ['time_taken_for_delivery_minutes']  
    for category in df['order_protocol'].unique())  
)  
print(kruskal_res)  
print('='*80)  
  
if kruskal_res.pvalue < 0.05:  
    print('sample look normally distributed : (fail to reject H0)')  
else:  
    print("sample doesn't look normally distributed : (reject H0)")
```

```
KruskalResult(statistic=1768.440230482327, pvalue=0.0)
```

```
=====
```

```
sample look normally distributed : (fail to reject H0)
```

```
import os  
os.getcwd()
```

```
'M:\\Porter Case Study'
```

```
df.to_csv("Cleaned Porter Datasets.csv")
df.to_csv("Cleaned Porter Datasets.xlsx")
!pip install openpyxl
Requirement already satisfied: openpyxl in c:\users\anils\anaconda3\
lib\site-packages (3.0.10)
Requirement already satisfied: et_xmlfile in c:\users\anils\anaconda3\
lib\site-packages (from openpyxl) (1.1.0)
df.to_excel("Cleaned Porter Dataset.xlsx",index=False)
```