BA-Assignment 02

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library(ISLR)  
library(dplyr)

##   
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':  
##   
## filter, lag

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':  
##   
## intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

DF<-read.csv("/Users/chandimaattanayake/Online\_Retail.csv",TRUE,",")  
summary(DF)

## InvoiceNo StockCode Description Quantity   
## Length:541909 Length:541909 Length:541909 Min. :-80995.00   
## Class :character Class :character Class :character 1st Qu.: 1.00   
## Mode :character Mode :character Mode :character Median : 3.00   
## Mean : 9.55   
## 3rd Qu.: 10.00   
## Max. : 80995.00   
##   
## InvoiceDate UnitPrice CustomerID Country   
## Length:541909 Min. :-11062.06 Min. :12346 Length:541909   
## Class :character 1st Qu.: 1.25 1st Qu.:13953 Class :character   
## Mode :character Median : 2.08 Median :15152 Mode :character   
## Mean : 4.61 Mean :15288   
## 3rd Qu.: 4.13 3rd Qu.:16791   
## Max. : 38970.00 Max. :18287   
## NA's :135080

# 1. Show the breakdown of the number of transactions by countries i.e., how many transactions are in the dataset for each country (consider all records including cancelled transactions). Show thisin total number and also in percentage. Show only countries accounting for more than 1% of thetotal transactions.

DF %>% group\_by(Country) %>% summarise(Total\_Trans=n(), Total\_Perc = sum(n()/nrow(DF))\*100) %>%   
 filter(Total\_Perc>1)

## # A tibble: 4 × 3  
## Country Total\_Trans Total\_Perc  
## <chr> <int> <dbl>  
## 1 EIRE 8196 1.51  
## 2 France 8557 1.58  
## 3 Germany 9495 1.75  
## 4 United Kingdom 495478 91.4

# 2. Create a new variable ‘TransactionValue’ that is the product of the exising ‘Quantity’ and ‘UnitPrice’ variables. Add this variable to the dataframe.

TransactionValue <- DF$Quantity\*DF$UnitPrice  
DF <- cbind(DF, TransactionValue)  
colnames(DF)

## [1] "InvoiceNo" "StockCode" "Description" "Quantity"   
## [5] "InvoiceDate" "UnitPrice" "CustomerID" "Country"   
## [9] "TransactionValue"

# 3. Using the newly created variable, TransactionValue, show the breakdown of transaction values by countries i.e. how much money in total has been spent each country. Show this in total sum of transaction values. Show only countries with total transaction exceeding 130,000 British Pound.

DF %>% group\_by(Country) %>% summarise(Total = sum(TransactionValue)) %>%  
 filter(Total >= 130000) %>% arrange(desc(Total))

## # A tibble: 6 × 2  
## Country Total  
## <chr> <dbl>  
## 1 United Kingdom 8187806.  
## 2 Netherlands 284662.  
## 3 EIRE 263277.  
## 4 Germany 221698.  
## 5 France 197404.  
## 6 Australia 137077.

# 4. Converting Invoice Date into a POSIXlt object.

Temp=strptime(DF$InvoiceDate,format='%m/%d/%Y %H:%M',tz='GMT')  
head(Temp)

## [1] "0010-12-01 08:26:00 GMT" "0010-12-01 08:26:00 GMT"  
## [3] "0010-12-01 08:26:00 GMT" "0010-12-01 08:26:00 GMT"  
## [5] "0010-12-01 08:26:00 GMT" "0010-12-01 08:26:00 GMT"

#New\_Invoice\_Date  
DF$New\_Invoice\_Date <- as.Date(Temp)  
  
DF$New\_Invoice\_Date[20000]- DF$New\_Invoice\_Date[10]

## Time difference of 8 days

#Invoice\_Day\_Week  
DF$Invoice\_Day\_Week= weekdays(DF$New\_Invoice\_Date)  
  
#New\_Invoice\_Hour  
DF$New\_Invoice\_Hour = as.numeric(format(Temp, "%H"))  
  
#New\_Invoice\_Month  
DF$New\_Invoice\_Month = as.numeric(format(Temp, "%m"))  
  
#4(a).Percentage of transactions (by numbers) by days of the week.  
  
DF %>% group\_by(Invoice\_Day\_Week) %>% summarise(count=n()) %>% mutate(Percentage=count/nrow(DF)\*100)

## # A tibble: 6 × 3  
## Invoice\_Day\_Week count Percentage  
## <chr> <int> <dbl>  
## 1 Friday 82193 15.2  
## 2 Monday 95111 17.6  
## 3 Sunday 64375 11.9  
## 4 Thursday 103857 19.2  
## 5 Tuesday 101808 18.8  
## 6 Wednesday 94565 17.5

#4(b).Percentage of transactions (by transaction volume) by days of the week.  
  
DF %>% group\_by(Invoice\_Day\_Week) %>% summarise(Total= sum(TransactionValue)) %>%   
 mutate(Percentage = Total/sum(Total)\*100)

## # A tibble: 6 × 3  
## Invoice\_Day\_Week Total Percentage  
## <chr> <dbl> <dbl>  
## 1 Friday 1540611. 15.8   
## 2 Monday 1588609. 16.3   
## 3 Sunday 805679. 8.27  
## 4 Thursday 2112519. 21.7   
## 5 Tuesday 1966183. 20.2   
## 6 Wednesday 1734147. 17.8

#4(c).Percentage of transactions (by transaction volume) by month of the year.  
  
DF %>% group\_by(New\_Invoice\_Month) %>% summarise(Total = sum(TransactionValue))%>%   
 mutate(Percentage = Total/sum(Total)\*100)

## # A tibble: 12 × 3  
## New\_Invoice\_Month Total Percentage  
## <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>  
## 1 1 560000. 5.74  
## 2 2 498063. 5.11  
## 3 3 683267. 7.01  
## 4 4 493207. 5.06  
## 5 5 723334. 7.42  
## 6 6 691123. 7.09  
## 7 7 681300. 6.99  
## 8 8 682681. 7.00  
## 9 9 1019688. 10.5   
## 10 10 1070705. 11.0   
## 11 11 1461756. 15.0   
## 12 12 1182625. 12.1

#4(d).The date with the highest number of transactions from Australia.  
  
DF %>% filter(Country =="Australia") %>% group\_by(New\_Invoice\_Date) %>%   
 summarise(Total\_Count = n()) %>% arrange((desc(Total\_Count)))

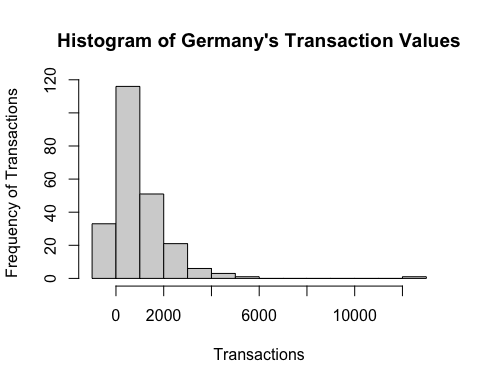
## # A tibble: 49 × 2  
## New\_Invoice\_Date Total\_Count  
## <date> <int>  
## 1 0011-06-15 139  
## 2 0011-07-19 137  
## 3 0011-08-18 97  
## 4 0011-03-03 84  
## 5 0011-10-05 82  
## 6 0011-05-17 73  
## 7 0011-02-15 69  
## 8 0011-01-06 48  
## 9 0011-07-14 35  
## 10 0011-09-16 34  
## # ℹ 39 more rows

#4(e).The company needs to shut down the website for two consecutive hours for maintenance. What would be the hour of the day to start this so that the distribution is at minimum for the customers? The responsible IT team is available from 7:00 to 20:00 every day.  
  
TVBH <- DF %>% group\_by(New\_Invoice\_Hour) %>% distinct(InvoiceNo) %>%  
 summarise(TransactionVolume =n()) %>% arrange(New\_Invoice\_Hour) %>%  
 mutate(TCHT=TransactionVolume+lead(TransactionVolume),NextHour=lead(New\_Invoice\_Hour)) %>%   
 filter(New\_Invoice\_Hour>=7,New\_Invoice\_Hour<=20)

#Based on Two Consecutive Hour Traffic (TCHT) data, minimum distribution is on the last two hours; So, the company should shut down the website from 18:00 PM to 20:00 PM.

# 5. Plot the histogram of transaction values from Germany. Use the hist() function to plot.

Germany <- DF %>% filter(Country == "Germany") %>%   
 group\_by(New\_Invoice\_Date) %>%  
summarise(Total=sum(TransactionValue))   
hist(Germany$Total, main = "Histogram of Germany's Transaction Values",   
 xlab="Transactions", ylab="Frequency of Transactions")



# 6. Which customer had the highest number of transactions? Which customer is most valuable (i.e. highest total sum of transactions)?

DF %>% group\_by(CustomerID) %>% summarise(Total\_Transactions = n()) %>%  
 arrange((desc(Total\_Transactions))) %>% filter(!is.na(CustomerID))

## # A tibble: 4,372 × 2  
## CustomerID Total\_Transactions  
## <int> <int>  
## 1 17841 7983  
## 2 14911 5903  
## 3 14096 5128  
## 4 12748 4642  
## 5 14606 2782  
## 6 15311 2491  
## 7 14646 2085  
## 8 13089 1857  
## 9 13263 1677  
## 10 14298 1640  
## # ℹ 4,362 more rows

#Customer ID 17841 has the highest number of transactions.

DF %>% group\_by(CustomerID) %>% summarise(Spending\_max = sum(TransactionValue)) %>%  
 arrange((desc(Spending\_max))) %>% filter(!is.na(CustomerID))

## # A tibble: 4,372 × 2  
## CustomerID Spending\_max  
## <int> <dbl>  
## 1 14646 279489.  
## 2 18102 256438.  
## 3 17450 187482.  
## 4 14911 132573.  
## 5 12415 123725.  
## 6 14156 113384.  
## 7 17511 88125.  
## 8 16684 65892.  
## 9 13694 62653.  
## 10 15311 59419.  
## # ℹ 4,362 more rows

#Customer ID 14646 has the highest total sum of transactions.

# 7. Calculate the percentage of missing values for each variable in the dataset.

colMeans(is.na(DF))

## InvoiceNo StockCode Description Quantity   
## 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.0000000   
## InvoiceDate UnitPrice CustomerID Country   
## 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.2492669 0.0000000   
## TransactionValue New\_Invoice\_Date Invoice\_Day\_Week New\_Invoice\_Hour   
## 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.0000000   
## New\_Invoice\_Month   
## 0.0000000

# 8. What are the number of transactions with missing CustomerID records by countries.

DF %>% filter(is.na(CustomerID)) %>% group\_by(Country) %>% count()

## # A tibble: 9 × 2  
## # Groups: Country [9]  
## Country n  
## <chr> <int>  
## 1 Bahrain 2  
## 2 EIRE 711  
## 3 France 66  
## 4 Hong Kong 288  
## 5 Israel 47  
## 6 Portugal 39  
## 7 Switzerland 125  
## 8 United Kingdom 133600  
## 9 Unspecified 202

# 9. On average, how often the costumers comeback to the website for their next shopping? (i.e. what is the average number of days between consecutive shopping).

Days\_Gap <- DF %>% group\_by(CustomerID) %>% distinct(New\_Invoice\_Date) %>%  
 arrange(desc(CustomerID)) %>%  
 mutate(Past\_Date=lag(New\_Invoice\_Date), Days\_Between = New\_Invoice\_Date-lag(New\_Invoice\_Date)) %>%  
 filter(!is.na(Days\_Between))   
  
Days\_Gap

## # A tibble: 15,200 × 4  
## # Groups: CustomerID [2,992]  
## CustomerID New\_Invoice\_Date Past\_Date Days\_Between  
## <int> <date> <date> <drtn>   
## 1 18287 0011-10-12 0011-05-22 143 days   
## 2 18287 0011-10-28 0011-10-12 16 days   
## 3 18283 0011-01-23 0011-01-06 17 days   
## 4 18283 0011-02-28 0011-01-23 36 days   
## 5 18283 0011-04-21 0011-02-28 52 days   
## 6 18283 0011-05-23 0011-04-21 32 days   
## 7 18283 0011-06-14 0011-05-23 22 days   
## 8 18283 0011-06-23 0011-06-14 9 days   
## 9 18283 0011-07-14 0011-06-23 21 days   
## 10 18283 0011-09-05 0011-07-14 53 days   
## # ℹ 15,190 more rows

mean(Days\_Gap$Days\_Between)

## Time difference of 38.4875 days

# 10. In the retail sector, it is very important to understand the return rate of the goods purchased by customers. In this example, we can define this quantity, simply, as the ratio of the number of transactions cancelled (regardless of the transaction value) over the total number of transactions. With this definition, what is the return rate for the French customers?

France\_Cancel <- DF %>% filter(Country=="France",Quantity<0) %>% count()  
  
France\_Total <- DF %>% filter(Country=="France") %>% count()  
  
Return\_Rate\_of\_France <- France\_Cancel/France\_Total\*100  
Return\_Rate\_of\_France

## n  
## 1 1.741264

#The return rate for French customers is 1.74%.

# 11. What is the product that has generated the highest revenue for the retailer? (i.e. item with the highest total sum of ‘TransactionValue’).

DF %>% group\_by(Description) %>%summarise(Total=sum(TransactionValue)) %>%  
 arrange(desc(Total))

## # A tibble: 4,224 × 2  
## Description Total  
## <chr> <dbl>  
## 1 "DOTCOM POSTAGE" 206245.  
## 2 "REGENCY CAKESTAND 3 TIER" 164762.  
## 3 "WHITE HANGING HEART T-LIGHT HOLDER" 99668.  
## 4 "PARTY BUNTING" 98303.  
## 5 "JUMBO BAG RED RETROSPOT" 92356.  
## 6 "RABBIT NIGHT LIGHT" 66757.  
## 7 "POSTAGE" 66231.  
## 8 "PAPER CHAIN KIT 50'S CHRISTMAS " 63792.  
## 9 "ASSORTED COLOUR BIRD ORNAMENT" 58960.  
## 10 "CHILLI LIGHTS" 53768.  
## # ℹ 4,214 more rows

#DOTCOM POSTAGE is the highest revenue for the retailer.

# 12. How many unique customers are represented in the dataset? You can use unique() and length() functions.

DF %>% select(CustomerID) %>% unique() %>% count()

## n  
## 1 4373

#The dataset includes 4,373 unique customers.