

# DAS2021 - Project 2

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## 1 Introduction

The objective of this report is to identify the most influential attributes that explain the price of a furnishing product sold by IKEA. To this end, a data set from IKEA Saudi Arabia was collected, containing measurements about 500 items of furniture. The variables considered are:

- **item\_id** – unique product ID
- **category** – the furniture category the item belongs to
- **price** – the current price in Saudi Riyals (as recorded on 20/04/2020)
- **sellable\_online** – a binary variable to indicate whether the item is available to purchase online
- **other\_colors** – a binary variable to indicate whether the item is available in other colours
- **depth** – depth of the item in cm
- **height** – height of the item in cm
- **width** – width of the item in cm

More specifically, we are interested in discovering the most important features out of all available that dictate whether a product is more expensive than 1000 Saudi Riyals. For that reason, we create one more binary variable, **priceMoreThan1000**, to indicate whether a product costs more than 1000 Saudi Riyals.

Throughout the report, we consider various numerical and graphical summaries, followed by the use of an appropriate generalised linear model in order to assess the relationship between the available variables and the 1000 Saudi Riyals threshold related to the price.

## 2 Exploratory Data Analysis

Before conducting any formal data analysis using statistical models, it is useful to explore our data and the relationships between them using numerical and graphical summaries. The following table contains summary statistics for the variables of our data set except for the **item\_id** variable as it constitutes an identification variable that does not hold any useful information about the products.

Table 1: Data summary

Name	Piped data
Number of rows	500
Number of columns	8
Column type frequency:	

factor	1
logical	3
numeric	4
Group variables	None

#### Variable type: factor

skim_variable	n_missing	complete_rate	ordered	n_unique	top_counts
category	0	1	FALSE	17	Tab: 81, Boo: 78, Cha: 73, Sof: 57

#### Variable type: logical

skim_variable	n_missing	complete_rate	mean	count
sellable_online	0	1	0.98	TRU: 492, FAL: 8
other_colors	0	1	0.40	FAL: 302, TRU: 198
priceMoreThan1000	0	1	0.37	FAL: 317, TRU: 183

#### Variable type: numeric

skim_variable	n_missing	complete_rate	mean	sd	p0	p25	p50	p75	p100
price	0	1.00	1156.96	1471.83	5	195	564	1592.5	9585
depth	213	0.57	54.29	31.41	3	39	47	58.0	210
height	135	0.73	103.29	61.98	1	64	83	145.0	321
width	77	0.85	106.80	75.73	3	60	80	141.5	387

There are several interesting findings from the summary statistics.

Starting from the top of the table, we observe that we have 4 categorical variables (including the newly-created price based one) and 4 numeric variables.

- For the furniture category, we observe no missing values and 17 different categories, while a more thorough view of the different categories follows below.
- The amount of products sold online in our data set completely dominates the amount of the ones that are not, accounting for the 98% of the data set (492 products in total).
- The products available in other colours account for just the 40% of the total amount of products observed. This means that there are only 198 products available in other colours, while 302 products are sold in one colour.
- There are only 183 items priced over 1000 Saudi Riyals, which is roughly one third of the total amount of products observed.
- When the price is considered as a continuous variable, its variance is significantly larger than the rest of the numeric variables, with prices as low as 5 and as high as 9585 Saudi Riyals. However, such a difference can be justified by the different measurement units in which these variables are measured.

- Regarding the depth of the items, it is apparent that almost half of the observed items are lacking a depth measurement (213 items), which is a considerable amount of missing information. Furthermore, comparing it to height and width, the mean value of depth is about half of the corresponding means of the rest of the features. Its standard deviation is about half the standard deviation of height. Moreover, its 50% central sample distribution appears to be lower than that of the others, suggesting that depth is smaller than height and width, in general. Those observations are important since these 3 variables are measured in the same units.
- When it comes to height and width, there are 135 and 77 missing values, respectively. In general, their summary statistics do not present a significant difference. The only two exceptions are their variances and their maximum values. The variance of height is 61.98, while the variance of width is equal to 75.73. Height's maximum value is 321 cm, while width's maximum value is 387 cm.

## 2.1 Missing values

Due to the significant amount of missing information, it is important to address the issue of missing values before proceeding with our data analysis.

Our first step is to remove observations with 2 or more missing values. Such observations can be considered as items with a significant loss of information to the point that they cannot be useful for analysis.

Additionally, in order to avoid removing more information from the data set, we attempt to replace the missing values of the remaining observations. To this end, we calculate the mean of the missing variable using only those observations that belong to the same furniture category as the observation of interest. Essentially, this is equivalent to fitting a linear regression model with the variable of interest as the response and the **category** variable as the predictor and predicting the missing value using the observation's furniture category.

Table 5: Data summary

Name	Piped data
Number of rows	383
Number of columns	8
Column type frequency:	
factor	1
logical	3
numeric	4
Group variables	None

### Variable type: factor

skim_variable	n_missing	complete_rate	ordered	n_unique	top_counts
category	0	1	FALSE	17	Boo: 68, Cha: 46, Tab: 44, Sof: 34

### Variable type: logical

skim_variable	n_missing	complete_rate	mean	count
sellable_online	0	1	0.99	TRU: 380, FAL: 3
other_colors	0	1	0.40	FAL: 228, TRU: 155
priceMoreThan1000	0	1	0.36	FAL: 246, TRU: 137

### Variable type: numeric

skim_variable	n_missing	complete_rate	mean	sd	p0	p25	p50	p75	p100
price	0	1	1172.56	1512.96	5	204.5	575	1587.5	9585
depth	0	1	53.65	28.48	3	39.0	46	60.0	210
height	0	1	106.28	61.17	1	68.0	85	147.0	321
width	0	1	109.66	78.87	3	60.0	80	150.0	387

After cleaning the data, the overall results are similar to the ones we had before. However, we point out some key differences and similarities:

- The resulting data set now contains 383 products. This corresponds to the removal of 117 products as these contained 2 or more missing values.
- There is a different ordering of levels when we consider the descending order of **category**'s levels by count. "Tables & desks" was the dominating category before cleaning the data. However, many observations under this category contained 2 or more missing values.
- For the **sellable\_online** categorical variable, we observe an even larger proportion of items sold online, accounting for the 99% of the total amount of products.
- For **depth**, **height** and **width**. we observe the same dissimilarities along with slightly wider IQRs for each variable. Also, there is a decrease in the variance of **depth** and an increased variance for **width**.
- Finally, the mean and median values of **price** are increased when considering it as a continuous variable. Also, its variance increased significantly.

## 2.2 Exploring relationships with respect to the price category

The purpose of the report is to identify the most influential variables with respect to the price category of a product. For this purpose, it is useful to explore the relationships between the available variables and the price category.

### 2.2.1 Sellable\_online

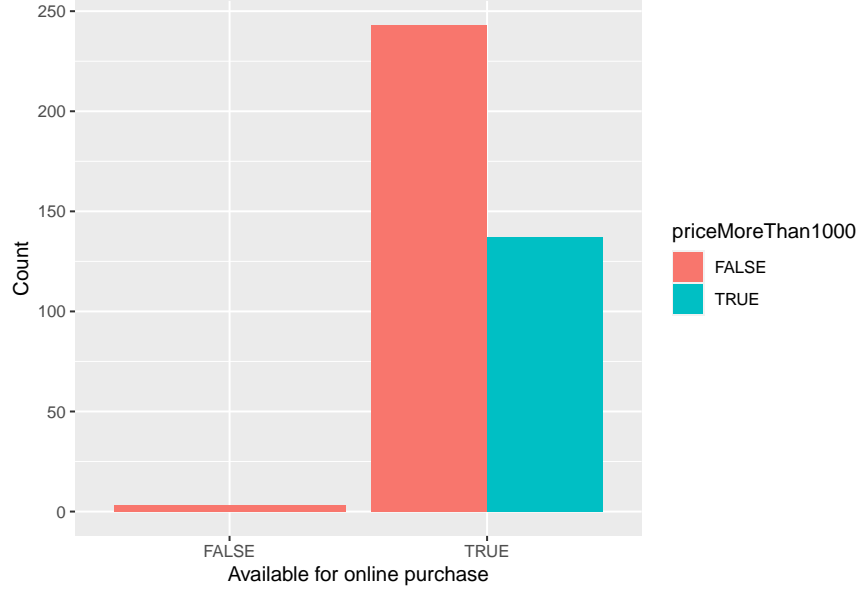
First, we focus on the relationship between the **sellable\_online** binary variable and **priceMoreThan1000**. The table of proportions for each **price** category within each **sellable\_online** category computed below shows that all the products that are not available for online purchase cost 1000 Saudi Riyals or less, while products available online present a 36/64 split with inexpensive products still dominating.

However, from the barplot of counts along with our findings from the summary statistics it is shown that the amount of products not available for online purchase are just three in our data set. That's an extremely small amount of data as 99% or 380 of the products are indeed available for online purchase. In other words, we do not have a sufficient sample of products that are *unavailable* online in order to analyse the sample distribution of the price category for them. Therefore, under these data, we consider the **sellable\_online** variable not significant for the analysis as all but 3 products are available online. It is important to point

out that this issue was also present prior to cleaning the data as the original data set contained only 8 observations with `sellable_online` equal to `FALSE` out of 500 products in total.

Table 9: Percentages of price category within each level of `sellable_online`.

	$\leq 1000$	$> 1000$
not online	1.0000000	0.0000000
online	0.6394737	0.3605263

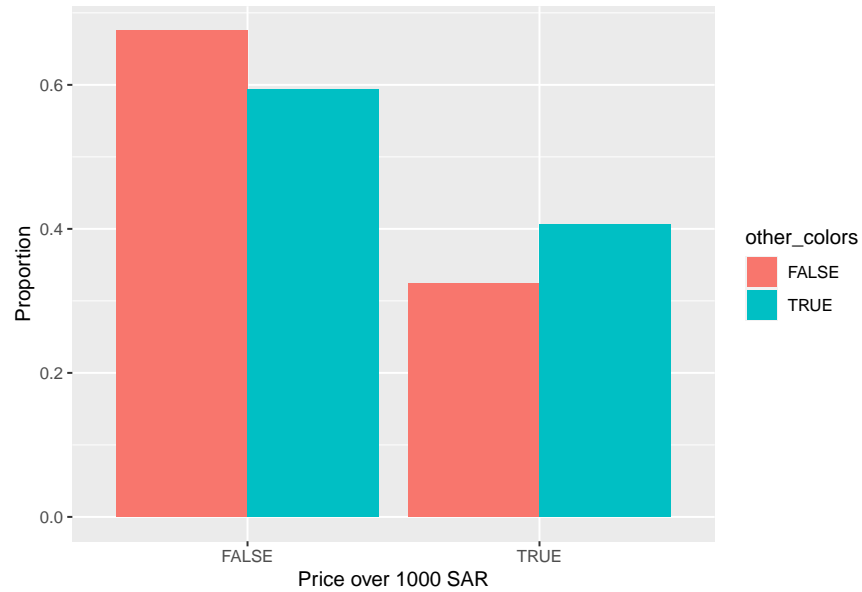


### 2.2.2 Other\_\_colors

The barplot of the price category with respect to the `other_colors` binary variable and the table of the corresponding proportions indicate that the proportion of products available in multiple colours priced over 1000 SAR is larger than that of the products in one colour. However, these proportions are very similar. Furthermore, the proportion of single coloured items priced 1000 SAR or below is greater than those priced over 1000 SAR. We observe the same pattern for the category of multiple colours as well.

Table 10: Percentages of price category within each level of `other_colors`.

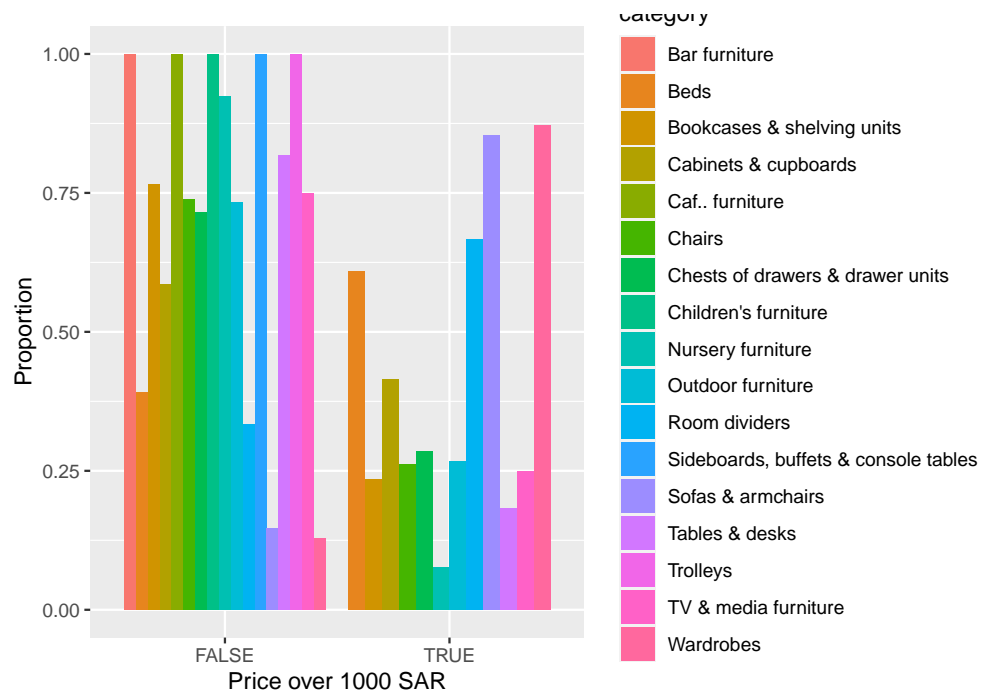
	$\leq 1000$	$> 1000$
not in other colours	0.6754386	0.3245614
in other colours	0.5935484	0.4064516



### 2.2.3 Furniture category

The barplot of the price category by furniture category shows that for the most of the furniture categories the proportion of items priced at 1000 SAR or lower is larger than those priced over 1000 SAR. Especially, for the categories of “Bar furniture”, “Caf.. furniture”, “Children’s furniture”, “Sideboards, buffets & console tables” and “Trolleys”, we observe that all of their products are priced at most 1000 SAR.

Finally, the only categories with larger percentages for items priced over 1000 SAR are “Beds”, “Room dividers”, “Sofas & armchairs” and “Wardrobes”.



### 2.2.4 Height, width, depth

Before considering the price as a binary variable, it would be useful to explore its relationship to the other continuous variables.

One suitable summary statistic to assess the linearity of the relationships between continuous variables is the correlation coefficient. The correlation table below suggests a strong positive linear relationship between **price** and **width**, while there is a moderately strong positive linear relationship between price and depth. Additionally, the correlation between price and height is equal to 0.225, suggesting a very weak positive linear relationship.

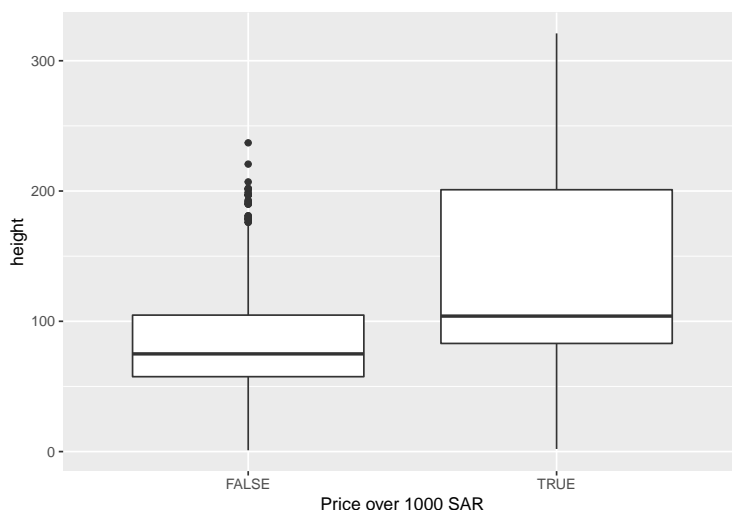
Finally, we observe that there is weak to moderate positive correlation between width and depth or height and that there is almost no correlation between height and depth.

Table 11: Correlation coefficients between price, width, height and depth.

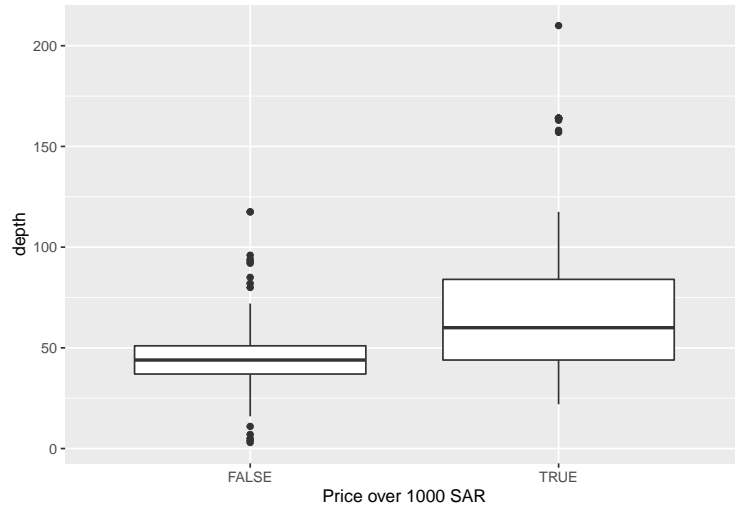
	price	depth	height	width
price	1.000	0.636	0.225	0.754
depth	0.636	1.000	-0.042	0.478
height	0.225	-0.042	1.000	0.406
width	0.754	0.478	0.406	1.000

We are now considering price as a binary variable.

The boxplot of the sample distribution of height by the price category shows that the median value of height for items priced over 1000 SAR is greater than that of less expensive items, suggesting that the items priced over 1000 SAR have larger height, in general. Furthermore, the boxplot reports a lot of high outliers for the distribution of less expensive products, while the variance of height for expensive products is significantly larger.



The boxplot of depth by price category presents similar results. Items that cost more than 1000 SAR have in general more depth, while the variance of depth for those items appears to be significantly larger than that of the lower price items. Additionally, we observe several low and high outliers for the distribution of `priceMoreThan1000 = FALSE`, while there are some high outliers for the distribution of `priceMoreThan1000 = TRUE`.



Finally, we observe the largest separation in medians for the variable of width. Again, items priced over 1000 SAR are, in general, wider than those priced at 1000 or less. However, in the case of depth, the IQR boxes do not overlap at all as opposed to the previous 2 continuous variables. We observe several high outliers for the case of items which cost 1000 SAR or less, while the variance for items above 1000 SAR is considerably larger.

