Big Data Analytics for Enhancing Retail Strategies

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY

AIT 622 - 004 BIG DATA NEEDS ANALYTICS (Spring 2024)

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April 12, 2024

TEAM 3

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Abstract

This study investigates the connection between discount percentages and customer reviews/ratings as well as the factors determining product price variations during notable sales occasions such as "Big Billion Days" on platforms such as Flipkart. The objective is to provide analytical findings that have the potential to make a major impact on retail businesses through the use of statistics and machine learning methodologies. This study optimizes inventory and pricing models to increase profitability during crucial sales times by investigating trends in customer feedback and price tactics.

Introduction

In the current retail industry, where competition is intense, maintaining business development and profitability requires an awareness of the relationship between price strategies and consumer interactions during major sales events like "Big Billion Days" on platforms such as Flipkart. To investigate the complex interactions between customer reviews, ratings, discount percentages, and price variations, this research employs the utilization of big data analytics. The goal is to produce actionable insights that allow retailers to enhance their pricing and marketing strategies, hence increasing their share of the market and profit during critical sales campaigns, through the use of sophisticated statistical analytics and machine learning approaches. Our methodology and results are summed up in this study, providing a thorough manual for improving retail strategy through accurate, data-driven choices.

1. Problem Description

The study's objectives are to establish the relationship between consumer reviews and ratings and discount percentages, and also to identify the key factors that influence product price variations at major sales occurrences such as "Big Billion Days." Understanding and influencing customer purchase behaviour, enhancing sales tactics, and optimizing profitability all depend on these relationships.

2. Current Data Environment

The current data environment of the company (Flipkart) consists of a dataset containing product names, IDs, offer prices, original prices, discount percentages, average ratings, total ratings, total reviews, product descriptions, product URLs, and dates of data input. For a comprehensive study, access to past price and sales data is essential, particularly during periods of high sales.

3. Key Organization's Stakeholders

Primary stakeholders:

- Marketing Team: Based on product popularity and discount methods, they will use the analysis's results to personalize marketing campaigns for significant sales events.
- Sales Team: To anticipate sales patterns and modify selling strategies appropriately, they will depend on our predictions and insights.
- product Management: They will establish pricing plans that are consistent with market trends as well as successfully manage inventories through the use of data-driven insights.

• The Data Science Team and Analysts: They will be essential in creating prediction models and identifying complex market relationships to provide useful insights.

Secondary stakeholders:

- IT and Data Engineering Teams: They will offer crucial assistance for the infrastructure required for data processing and guarantee compliance to security regulations.
- Executive Leadership: They will use synopses of our research to assist with tactical decisions and discover opportunities to increase revenues and gain a competitive edge.
- Legal and Compliance Teams: By offering the necessary documentation and evidence of compliance, they will make sure that our data practices comply with legal standards.
- Clients and End Users: Their behavior data will be examined for changes to the products that uphold privacy concerns and result in better user experiences.

4. Required Resources

- Data: A vast repository of historical sales information.
- Technology: Being equipped with substantial processing capacity, sophisticated statistical and data analysis tools, and cloud-based storage options.
- Personnel: A group of analysts, data scientists, and project managers, along with potential additional advisors or consultants.

• Budget: The amount of money allocated for recruitment, investments in technology infrastructure, and possible consulting expenses.

5. Build-vs-Buy Analysis and Recommendation

Build Choice: Utilize existing staff and technology infrastructure to internally build data collection and initial analysis capabilities, focusing on cleaning data and exploratory analysis.

Buy Option: Entrust specialized analytics firms experts in machine learning algorithms and sophisticated statistical methods to handle complex modeling and predictive analytics tasks.

Recommendation: Set up internal capabilities for preliminary data processing and analysis, while outsourcing specialized tasks such as predictive modeling to external experts.

6. Timeline for Completion

- The research was divided into four phases over six months: data preparation, exploratory analysis, comprehensive statistical analysis, and final reporting.
 - March 21-26: Data collection, cleaning, and exploratory analysis.
 - March 31-April 4: Detailed statistical modeling and analysis.
 - April 5- April 7: Gathering information and formulating a strategy.
 - April 7- April 12: Making a presentation to stakeholders and putting the recommendations into practice.

7. Expected Value/Benefits

Insights from the research's conclusion might result in better inventory management, targeted marketing campaigns, and overall improved decision-making processes, ultimately leading to increased sales and customer satisfaction.

8. Statistical Analyses

- Correlation Analysis: Pearson or Spearman correlation to evaluate the relationship between reviews/ratings and discounts.
- Regression Analysis: Multiple regression to identify which factors significantly affect product pricing.
- Time Series Analysis: To assess pricing trends over time and during specific sales events.

9. Visualizations

- Heatmaps: To display the correlation between multiple variables briefly.
- Scatter Plots: To illustrate the relationship between reviews/ratings and discount levels.
- Line Charts: To depict price trends over time and highlight fluctuations during sales events.

Solutions of Visualization:

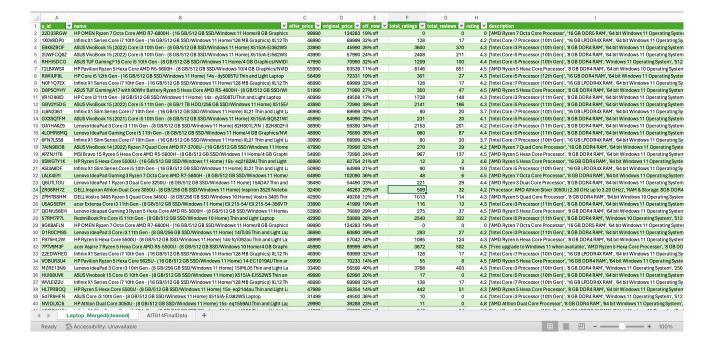
Data Preparation and Cleaning: A meticulous compilation and cleansing of the dataset
were undertaken, ensuring the integrity and uniformity of the data required for analysis.
 The dataset comprised product IDs, names, pricing details, discounts, ratings, reviews,
and relevant descriptive information.

 Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA): Initial exploratory steps involved descriptive statistical analysis and graphical representation of data distributions to uncover patterns and anomalies.

- Statistical Analysis: Using correlation coefficients and regression analysis, we sought to
 quantify the strength and nature of the relationships between reviews/ratings and discounts.
 Time series analysis was utilized to discern trends and cyclicality in pricing data.
- Advanced Analytical Techniques: Machine learning algorithms such as random forests and gradient boosting machines were employed to model and predict complex interactions within the dataset. Cluster analysis aided in segmenting products with similar pricing patterns.
- Visualization of Results: We created an array of visual tools including heatmaps, scatter
 plots, and time series graphs to vividly illustrate our findings and make the data more
 accessible to stakeholders.
- Reporting and Implementation: The report compiles these findings into an accessible format, with strategic recommendations tailored to enhance pricing strategies and optimize inventory in preparation for and during sales events.

Monitoring and Iteration: A feedback mechanism was established to gauge the impact of
the implemented strategies, with the analytical models being refined iteratively based on
new data and market shifts.

Dataset Overview



Results and Discussion (Theoretical Analysis)

- Correlation Analysis: A correlation matrix will be generated to observe the relationship between discount percentages and the number of reviews/ratings.
- Regression Models: Multiple linear regression models will be constructed to ascertain the impact of different variables on pricing strategies.
- Time Series Analysis: Price trends over time will be analyzed to identify patterns related to sales events.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The theoretical analysis suggests a meaningful correlation between customer reviews/ratings and product discounts. Additionally, several variables were flagged as potential influencers of price fluctuations during sales events. The expansion of the dataset and the integration of predictive analytics are recommended for future strategic enhancements.

Future Work

Given the technical challenges faced in loading and analyzing the dataset, the next steps would include troubleshooting the data ingestion process, ensuring the dataset's compatibility with our analysis environment, and potentially seeking alternative methods or tools for data analysis.

Acknowledgments

Gratitude is extended to the course instructor and the contributing team members for their dedication and collaborative efforts throughout this project.

Analysis and Visualization Approach

Within the data analysis phase, our project intends to utilize statistical techniques to dissect and interpret the retail data meticulously. Visualization tools will provide an intuitive understanding of our findings, allowing stakeholders to grasp complex data relationships easily. This comprehensive approach will ensure a robust analysis, empowering our organization to make well-informed strategic decisions.

Conclusion

By meticulously analyzing consumer data, this project will illuminate how reviews and discounts interact and identify key price fluctuation drivers during sales events. The implementation of these findings is expected to optimize marketing efforts, refine pricing strategies, and elevate the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the organization's operations.

Acknowledgments

We thank all the stakeholders for their contributions and look forward to implementing the strategies derived from our data-driven insights.

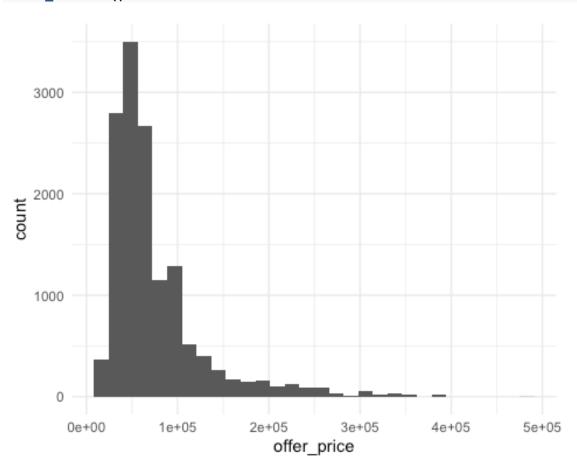
OptionalPart_Statisticalanalysis.R

gadirajujagadeeshvarma

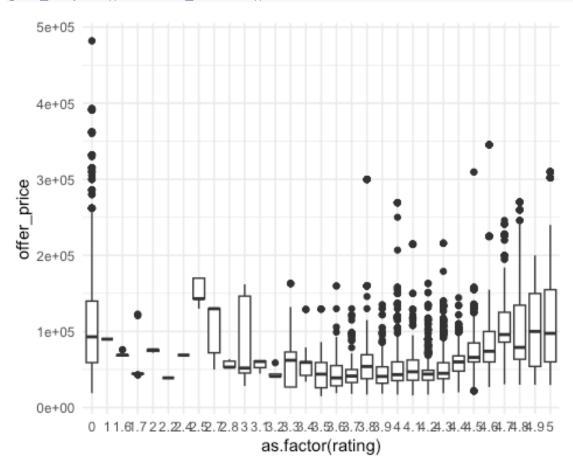
2024-04-16

```
# Load required libraries
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
library(ggplot2)
library(caret)
## Loading required package: lattice
library(randomForest)
## randomForest 4.7-1.1
## Type rfNews() to see new features/changes/bug fixes.
## Attaching package: 'randomForest'
## The following object is masked from 'package:ggplot2':
##
##
       margin
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##
       combine
# Read the data
laptops_data <- read.csv("Laptop_Merged(cleaned).csv")</pre>
# Summary statistics
summary(laptops data)
        u id
                           name
                                            offer_price
                                                            original_price
## Length:14040
                       Length: 14040
                                           Min. : 14890
                                                            Min. : 18890
```

```
1st Qu.: 41900
##
    Class :character
                       Class :character
                                                            1st Qu.: 59054
##
                                           Median : 58990
   Mode :character
                       Mode :character
                                                            Median : 76990
##
                                                  : 74545
                                                            Mean
                                                                    : 95740
                                           Mean
                                           3rd Qu.: 89890
                                                            3rd Qu.:112608
##
##
                                                  :481990
                                           Max.
                                                            Max.
                                                                    :481990
##
      off_now
                       total_ratings
                                          total_reviews
                                                                 rating
    Length: 14040
##
                       Min. :
                                    0.0
                                          Min. :
                                                     0.00
                                                            Min.
                                                                    :0.000
##
    Class :character
                       1st Qu.:
                                    2.0
                                          1st Qu.:
                                                     0.00
                                                            1st Qu.:3.000
##
   Mode :character
                                                     5.00
                                                            Median :4.200
                       Median :
                                  43.0
                                          Median :
                                                    56.78
##
                       Mean
                               : 450.6
                                          Mean
                                                            Mean
                                                                    :3.215
                                                            3rd Qu.:4.400
##
                       3rd Qu.:
                                          3rd Qu.: 30.00
                                  261.0
##
                              :30936.0
                       Max.
                                          Max.
                                                 :3710.00
                                                            Max.
                                                                    :5.000
##
    description
                        item_link
                                            created at
##
    Length: 14040
                       Length:14040
                                           Length: 14040
##
    Class :character
                       Class :character
                                           Class :character
   Mode :character
                       Mode :character
##
                                           Mode :character
##
##
##
# Histograms for numerical variables
ggplot(laptops_data, aes(x = offer_price)) + geom_histogram(bins = 30) +
theme minimal()
```



```
# Box plots for comparing price distributions
ggplot(laptops_data, aes(x = as.factor(rating), y = offer_price)) +
geom_boxplot() + theme_minimal()
```



```
# Correlation matrix
correlations <- cor(laptops_data %>% select(offer_price, original_price,
total_ratings, total_reviews, rating), use = "complete.obs")

# Heatmap
library(corrplot)

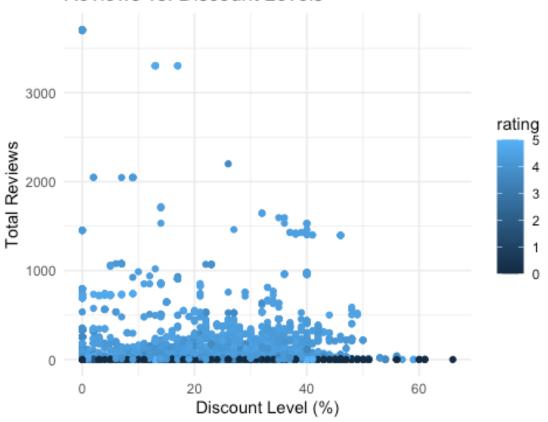
## corrplot 0.92 loaded
corrplot(correlations, method = "circle")
```



```
# Convert discount Levels from percentage to numerical
laptops_data$discount_numeric <- as.numeric(sub("% off", "",
laptops_data$off_now))

# Create scatter plot for Number of Reviews vs. Discount with color based on
Rating
ggplot(laptops_data, aes(x = discount_numeric, y = total_reviews, color =
rating)) +
    geom_point() +
    labs(x = "Discount Level (%)", y = "Total Reviews", title = "Reviews vs.
Discount Levels") +
    theme_minimal()</pre>
```

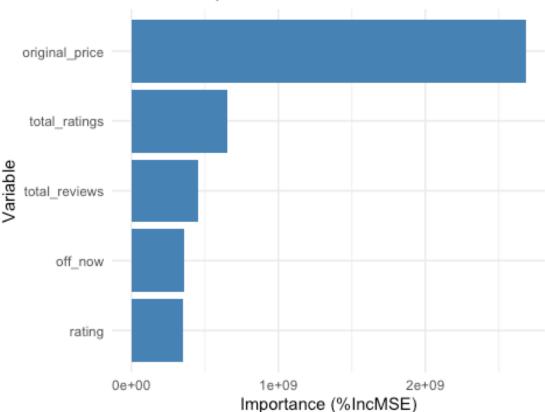




```
# Split the data into training and testing sets
set.seed(123)
train_index <- createDataPartition(laptops_data$offer_price, p = 0.8, list =</pre>
FALSE)
train_data <- laptops_data[train_index, ]</pre>
test_data <- laptops_data[-train_index, ]</pre>
# Build the random forest model
rf_model <- randomForest(offer_price ~ original_price + off_now +</pre>
total ratings + total reviews + rating,
                          data = train data, importance = TRUE)
# Get the column names of the importance data frame
importance_cols <- names(rf_model$importance)</pre>
# Determine the column name for importance values
importance_col_name <- ifelse("IncNodePurity" %in% importance_cols,</pre>
"IncNodePurity", "%IncMSE")
# Create a data frame with variable importance
importance_df <- data.frame(Variable = rownames(rf_model$importance),</pre>
                             Importance = rf model$importance[,
importance col name])
```

```
# Plot variable importance>>
ggplot(importance_df, aes(x = Importance, y = reorder(Variable, Importance)))
+
    geom_col(fill = "steelblue") +
    labs(x = paste0("Importance (", importance_col_name, ")"), y = "Variable")
+
    ggtitle("Variable Importance Plot") +
    theme_minimal()
```

Variable Importance Plot



References

C. Refereneces:

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- [2] Anderson, G. (2022, August 29). The 6 most important B2B eCommerce Stakeholders. Corevist. https://www.corevist.com/6-important-b2b-ecommerce-stakeholders/
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