# Marketing & Retail Analysis Project

Grocery Store - Part 2

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#### **Table of Content**

- Executive Summary of the data
  - Problem statement & Executive Summary
  - Data Dictionary & Duplicate values
  - Data Statistics
  - Assumptions about data
- Exploratory Analysis & Insights
  - Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly, Yearly and Weekday Trends in Sales count
  - Products counts & Year Wise top products
  - Summary & Recommendations
- Market Basket Analysis
  - Market Basket Analysis Association Rules
  - MBA KNIME WorkFlow
  - MBA KNIME WorkFlow Output
  - Association Rule Parameters
  - Market basket analysis, support, confidence, and lift values
- Recommendation
  - Recommendation

#### **Problem statement**

A Grocery Store shared the transactional data with you. Your job is to identify the most popular combos that can be suggested to the Grocery Store chain after a thorough analysis of the most commonly occurring sets of items in the customer orders. The Store doesn't have any combo offers. Can you suggest the best combos & offers.

#### **Executive Summary**

- The dataset contains information about product orders. It has 20,641 rows and three columns: Date, Order\_id, and Product
- The dataset spans a range of dates from 01-01-2018 to 26-02-2020
- The most frequent date in the dataset is 08-02-2019, occurring 183 times
- The average order id is approximately 576
- There are 37 unique products in the dataset
- The most frequently ordered product is "poultry," occurring 640 times
- There is no missing values
- There is 4730 duplicate values
- Market Basket Analysis using association rules was performed to identify the relationships between the products purchased by the customers. This analysis helped to identify the products that are frequently purchased together, which can be used to create lucrative offers for the customers

#### **Data Dictionary**

Column Name	Description
Date	Dates of products sold
Order_id	ld of the order
Product	Name of the product

#### **Duplicate Values**

In this dataset, it's not advisable to remove duplicate rows because there is no unique identifier for each row. Each row represents a combination of a date, a customer ID, and a product purchased. Since multiple customers can purchase the same product on the same date, removing duplicates could result in the loss of valid data. Therefore, we choose not to remove duplicate values from the dataset

#### **Data Statistics**

- The data types of these columns include 1 int64, and 2 object
- There are no null values in dataset
- There are 4730 duplicate values which we choose to not to remove

	Order_id		Date	0
count	20641.000000		Order_id Product dtype: int	0
mean	575.986289			-
std	328.557078			
min	1.000000			
25%	292.000000		df.duplicate	d().su
50%	581.000000		4730	
75%	862.000000			
max	1139.000000			

#### **Assumptions**



- The data consists of grocery store purchase records with three columns: Date, Order ID, and item purchased(Product).
- Each entry in the data represents a item or items purchased
- Multiple customers can buy the same item on different dates, and there is no information about quantity or price.
- We have retained duplicate values in the dataset

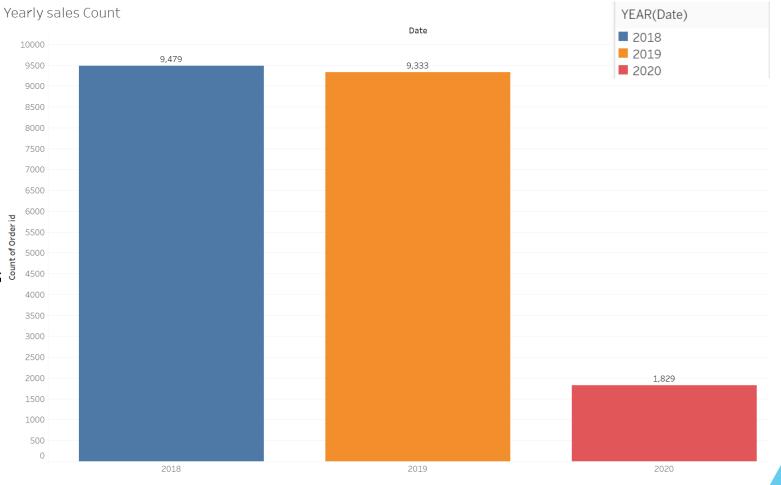
# Exploratory Analysis & Insights

Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly, Yearly Weekday Trends in Sales count

Products counts & Year Wise top products

#### **Yearly Count of Products Sold**

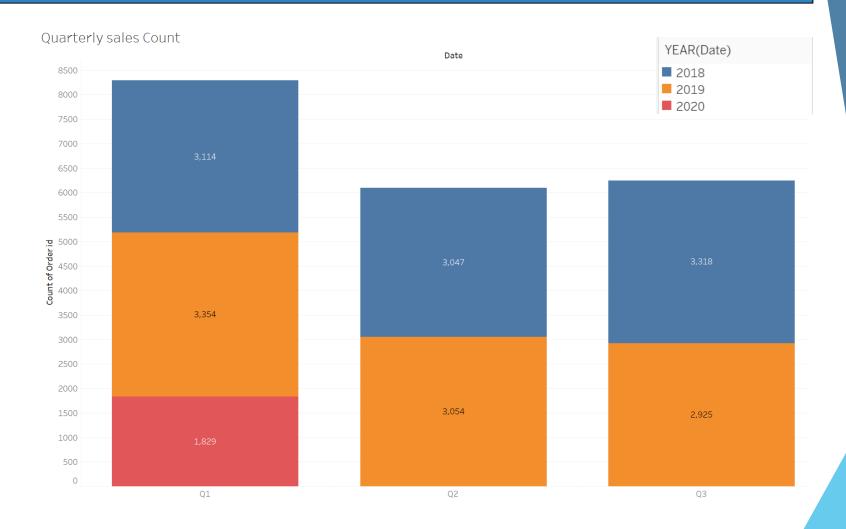
- Year 2018 has highest product sales count, 9479 products
- There was a small dip in product sales in 2019, 9333
- As we have data till 26 feb 2020 feb 2020 that's why the count of products sold in 2020 is low



Note: Data consists of full years of 2018 and 2019. 2020 only have data till 26/02/2020

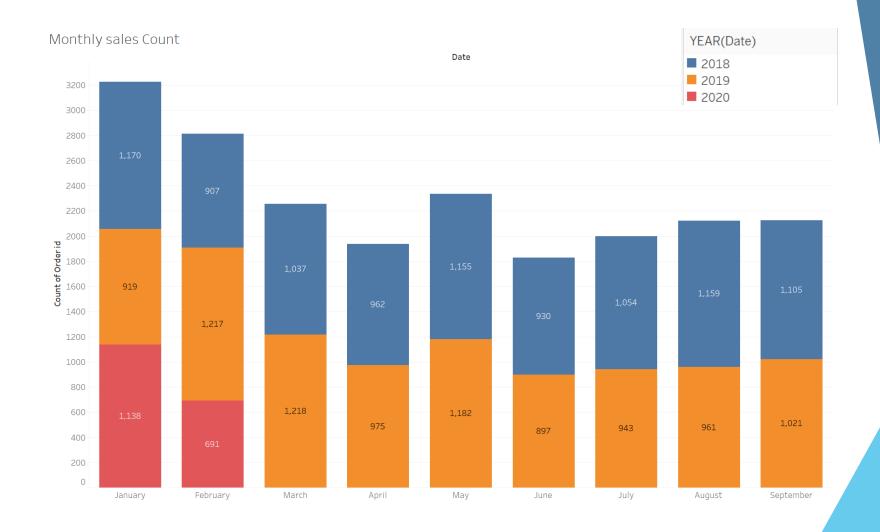
#### **Quarterly Count of Products Sold**

- As we have data till 26
  Feb, 2020 that's why the
  count of products sold in
  Q1 is Highest
- In 2019 Q1 sales was highest
- In 2018 Q3 sales was highest
- Count of product sold in Q2 is approx. same in 2019 and 2018



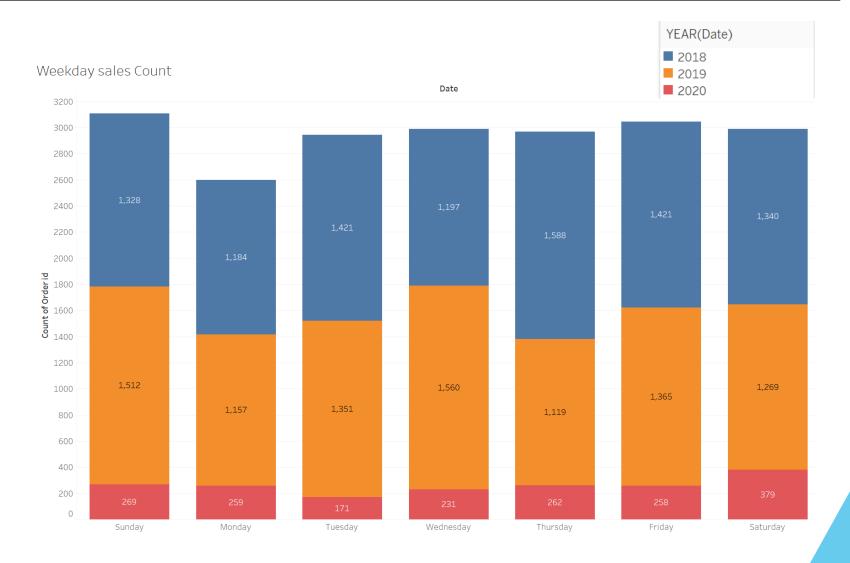
#### **Monthly Count of Products Sold**

- In 2018 most of the products were sold in January and least were sold in February
- In 2019 most of the products were sold in March and least were sold in January



#### **Weekly Count of Products Sold**

- Most of the products were sold on Sundays
- Least products were sold on Mondays
- On other days sales in consistent



#### **Count of products sold**

Product by Order Count(Box)

poultry 640	soap 574	dinner rolls 567	butter 555	flour 555	milk 555	mixes 554		all- purpose 551
soda 597	bagels 573	aluminum foil 566						
			dishwashing liqui 551	d/detergent	laundry detergent	pasta 542		sandwich bags 536
cereals 591	lunch meat 573	coffee/tea 565			542			
			ketchup 548					
ice cream 579	eggs 570	shampoo 562			spaghetti sauce 536		fruits 529	sandwich loaves
			yogurt 545					523
cheeses 578	juice 570	beef 561	individual meals 544		sugar 533			
waffles 575	toilet paper 569	paper towels 556	tortillas 543		pork 531		hand soa 502	р

• Top 5 product sold are Poultry (640), Soda (597), Cereals (591), Ice Cream (597), and Cheeses (578)

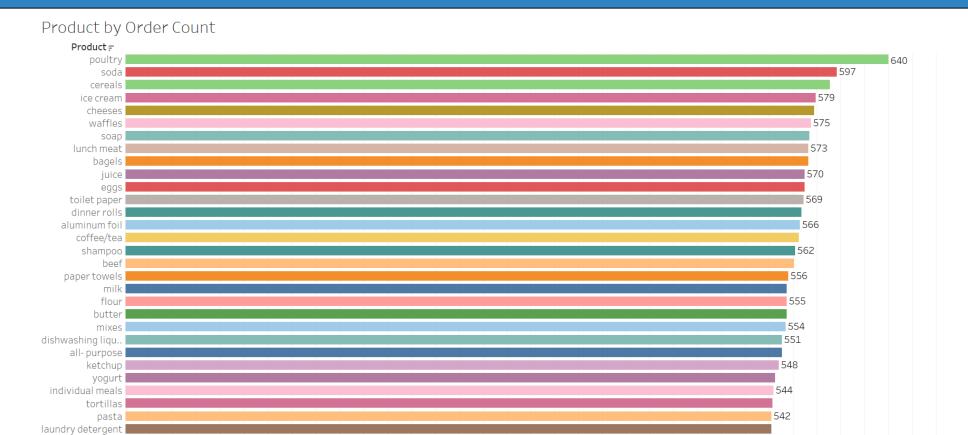
#### **Count of products sold**

spaghetti sauce

sandwich loaves

sandwich bags

fruits

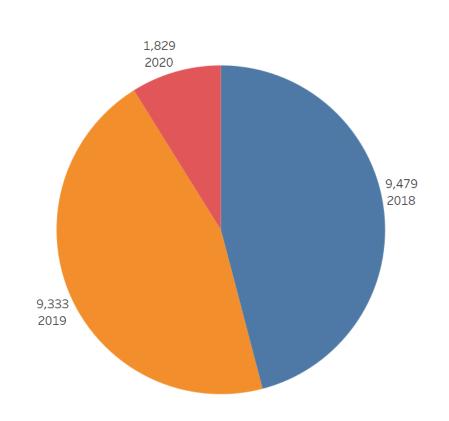


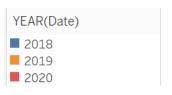
536

529

• Top 5 product sold are Poultry (640), Soda (597), Cereals (591), Ice Cream (597), and Cheeses (578)

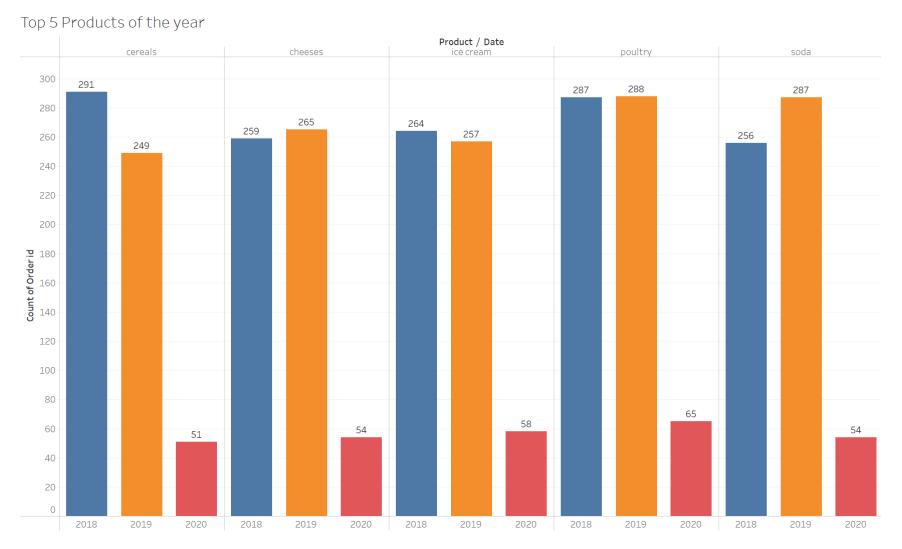
## Count of products sold





• Most of the Products were sold in 2018 (9,479), followed by 2019 (9,333)

#### Top 5 products over the years



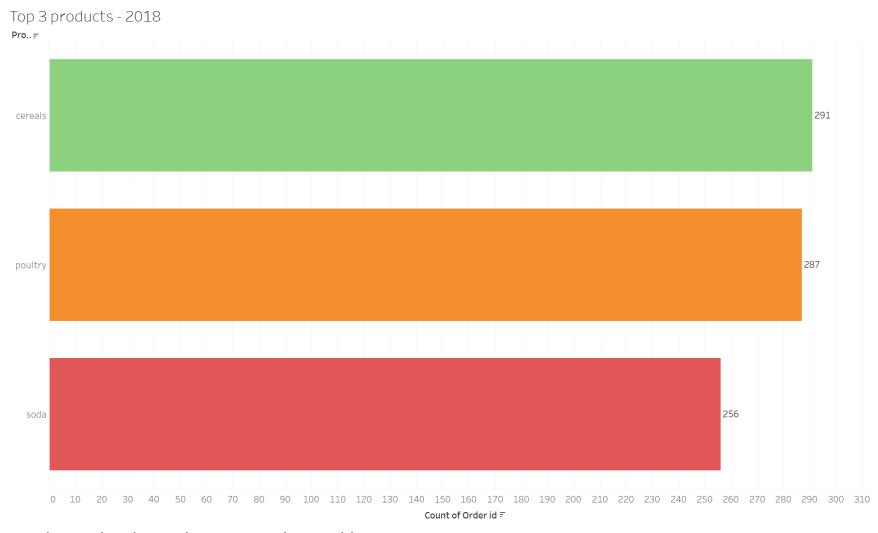
YEAR(Date)

2018 2019

2020

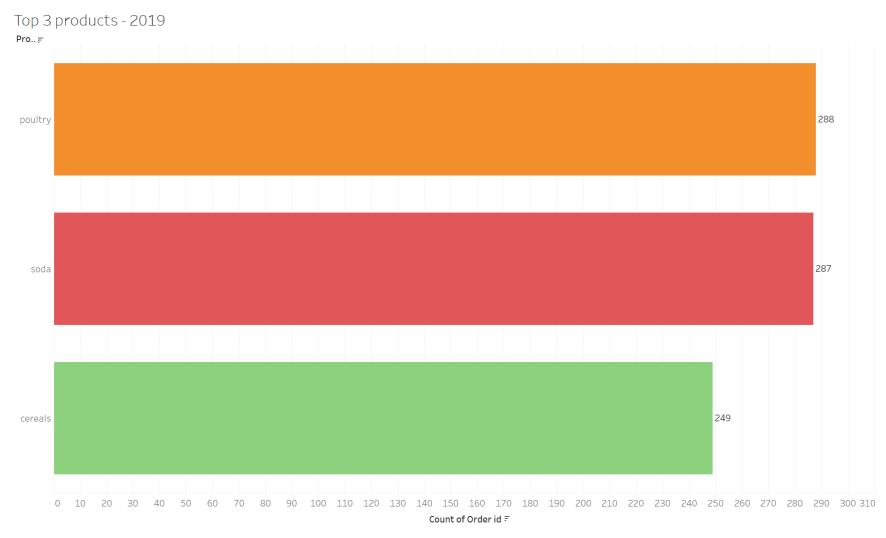
• We can see Cereals, poultry and soda are highly sold products over the years

## Top 3 products for year 2018



• Cereals, Poultry and Soda are the top 3 Products sold in 2018

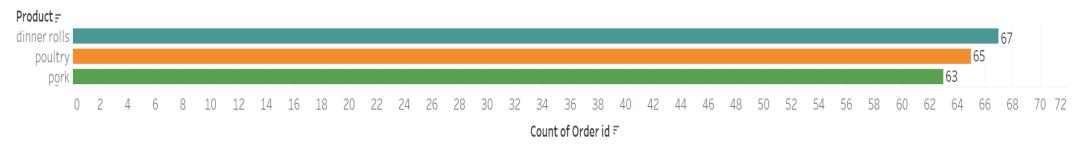
## Top 3 products for year 2019



• Poultry, Soda, and Cereals are the top 3 Products sold in 2019

#### Top 3 products for year 2020

#### Top 3 products - 2020



• Top 3 products sold in 2020 January and February are dinner role, poultry and pork

#### **Summary**



- Cereals, Poultry, and Soda are the top 3 products sold in 2018 and 2019
- Dinner rolls, Poultry, and Pork are the top 3 products sold in January and February 2020
- Poultry, Cereals, and Soda are the highly sold products over the years
- Most of the products were sold on Sundays, and the least were sold on Mondays
- In 2018, the most products were sold in January, and the least were sold in February. In 2019, the most products were sold in March, and the least were sold in January
- The sales were the highest in Q1 2019 and Q3 2018
- The count of products sold in Q2 is approximately the same in 2019 and 2018
- The count of products sold in 2020 is low, possibly due to the data being only until 26th February

#### Recommendations

- Focus on promoting and stocking up on poultry, soda, and cereals as they are consistently topselling products
- Schedule promotions and offers on Sundays to maximize sales on the day with the highest sales
- Plan marketing campaigns and discounts during February to increase sales during the historically low-sales month
- Plan marketing campaigns and discounts during January and March to increase sales during the historically high-sales months
- Keep the stock of products sold in Q2 consistent with the previous years to maintain sales levels
- Keep in mind the limited data for 2020 while making sales and marketing decisions



## Market Basket Analysis

Market Basket Analysis Meaning

MRA KNIME WorkFlow & Qutput Table

#### **MBA – Association Rules**

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#### **Association Rules**

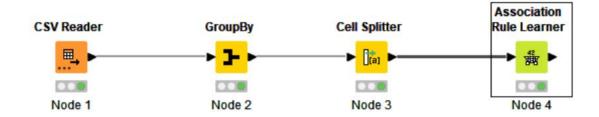
- Association rules are used to identify the strength of the relationship between different products. These rules are expressed in terms of support, confidence, and lift. Support refers to the frequency of co-occurrence of items in a transaction, while confidence measures the probability that if a customer buys one item, they will also buy another. Lift measures the degree of correlation between two items
- Market Basket Analysis helps businesses increase revenue by identifying cross-selling opportunities and developing targeted promotions. It also helps improve customer satisfaction by providing personalized recommendations and improving the overall shopping experience

Like this with a minimum below threshold values rules for the given data are calculated:

- Support of Minimum: 0.05
- Maximum Item Set Length: 10
- Minimum Confidence Level: 0.6

#### **KNIME Workflow**





#### **KNIME Workflow output**

#### Output of KNIME workflow

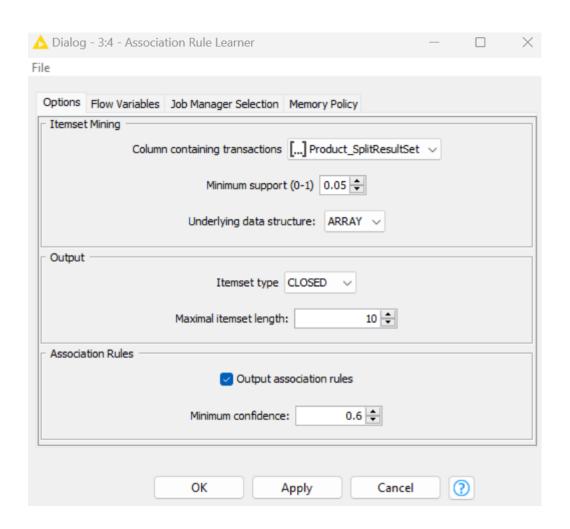
- Association rules are a technique used to find relationships or associations between items in a large dataset. These rules are based on the concept of frequent product sets, which are sets of items that appear together frequently in a transactional dataset.
- 24 rules have been found with the dataset and set parameters.



Row ID	D Support	D Confide	D Lift	S Conseq	S implies	[] Items
rule0	0.05	0.64	1.7	juice	<	[yogurt,toilet paper,aluminum
rule1	0.05	0.62	1.645	juice	<	[yogurt,poultry,aluminum foil]
rule2	0.05	0.613	1.616	coffee/tea	<	[yogurt,cheeses,cereals]
rule3	0.05	0.6	1.424	poultry	<	[dishwashing liquid/detergent
rule4	0.051	0.63	1.678	mixes	<	[yogurt,poultry,aluminum foil]
rule5	0.051	0.611	1.66	sandwich bags	<	[cheeses,bagels,cereals]
rule6	0.051	0.674	1.726	cheeses	<	[bagels,cereals,sandwich bag
rule7	0.051	0.617	1.558	cereals	<	[cheeses,bagels,sandwich ba
rule8	0.051	0.63	1.621	dinner rolls	<	[spaghetti sauce,poultry,cere
rule9	0.051	0.637	1.512	poultry	<	[dinner rolls,spaghetti sauce,
rule 10	0.051	0.604	1.589	milk	<	[poultry,laundry detergent,ce
rule11	0.052	0.628	1.61	eggs	<	[dinner rolls,poultry,soda]
rule 12	0.052	0.641	1.649	dinner rolls	<	[spaghetti sauce,poultry,ice o
rule 13	0.052	0.686	1.628	poultry	<	[dinner rolls,spaghetti sauce,i
rule 14	0.052	0.628	1.614	dinner rolls	<	[spaghetti sauce,poultry,juice
rule 15	0.052	0.602	1.429	poultry	<	[dinner rolls,spaghetti sauce,
rule 16	0.052	0.634	1.627	eggs	<	[paper towels,dinner rolls,pas
rule 17	0.052	0.602	1.621	pasta	<	[paper towels,eggs,dinner rol
rule 18	0.054	0.642	1.651	dinner rolls	<	[spaghetti sauce,poultry,laun
rule 19	0.054	0.656	1.556	poultry	<	[dinner rolls,spaghetti sauce,
rule20	0.055	0.624	1.565	ice cream	<	[paper towels,eggs,pasta]
rule21	0.055	0.63	1.616	eggs	<	[paper towels,ice cream,past
rule22	0.055	0.643	1.731	pasta	<	[paper towels,eggs,ice cream
rule23	0.055	0.649	1.791	paper towels	<	[eggs,ice cream,pasta]

#### **Association Rule Parameters**

- Support of Minimum: 0.05
- Maximum Item Set Length: 10
- Minimum Confidence Level:0.6



#### Market basket analysis, support, confidence, and lift values

- In market basket analysis, support, confidence, and lift values are used to measure the strength of association between items in a transaction dataset.
- **Support:** It is the probability of observing the items together in a transaction. It is calculated as the number of transactions that contain both items divided by the total number of transactions. It measures how frequent the item set occurs in the dataset. High support indicates that the item set is popular and should be considered for promotion or placement together.
- **Confidence:** It is the conditional probability that a transaction containing one item also contains another item. It is calculated as the number of transactions containing both items divided by the number of transactions containing the first item. It measures the strength of the association between two items. High confidence indicates that the items are likely to be bought together, and can be used to recommend or suggest items to customers.
- Lift: It is the measure of how much more often two items occur together than expected if they were independent of each other. It is calculated as the support of the item set divided by the product of the individual supports of the items. A lift value of 1 indicates that the items are independent, while a value greater than 1 indicates a positive association between the items. A lift value less than 1 indicates a negative association between the items. High lift indicates that the items have a strong association and can be used for cross-selling or bundling.

## Recommendations

#### Recommendations

- Offer a "Buy Two Get One Free" promotion on yogurt, poultry, and aluminum foil to encourage customers to purchase more items at once
- Create a combo deal where customers can purchase cereals, bagels, and sandwich bags together at a discounted price
- Offer a discount on mixes when purchased with yogurt, poultry, or aluminum foil
- Provide a discount on dinner rolls when purchased with spaghetti sauce or poultry
- Create a "Paper Products Bundle" offer that includes paper towels, toilet paper, and/or tissues at a discounted price
- These discount offers and combos can help increase sales by providing customers with more value for their money and encouraging them to purchase more items. It is important to promote these offers through in-store signage, advertisements, and social media to ensure customers are aware of the deals available

# Thank you