## **BIG DATA - BUAN - 6346**

Semester Project



# **Group Members:**

Mourlaye Traore (*mxt230013*)

Lal Reddy Indla(lxi220003)

Kiran Kumar Reddy Kanchani

**Project Instructions Highlights** 

Per our instructions, the goal of this project is to identify actionable business insights through the formulation of a minimum of three key questions based on the dataset we found. These questions will serve as the guiding framework for our analysis, enabling us to derive meaningful conclusions. As directed, the datasets will be loaded into Hadoop using either Flume or Sqoop, and Hive will be used for query execution. While the use of Hadoop or Spark is permitted, the use of Jupiter is explicitly prohibited. Furthermore, visualization tools like Tableau can be utilized to enhance the presentation of our findings. It is specified that the combined size of the datasets should ideally be 1GB or more, with a minimum threshold of 200MB to ensure adequate data for analysis. Through adherence to these instructions, we aim to conduct a thorough examination of the data, uncovering valuable insights and offering informed recommendations to drive business growth and efficiency.

## **About Dataset**

## **Context**

Our dataset "*Liquor\_sales*" for this project is from Kaggle, and comprises a comprehensive record of spirits purchases made by Iowa Class "E" liquor licenses from January 2021 to January 2022. It offers detailed insights into the procurement patterns at the store level, with each entry capturing the date of purchase, product specifics (such as type, brand, and alcohol content), and the purchasing store's information. Additionally, the dataset includes financial data, detailing the cost to the retailer alongside the quantity purchased. This rich dataset is ideal for analyzing trends in spirits sales across different regions and periods, enabling stakeholders to understand consumer preferences and seasonal demand fluctuations in the Iowa liquor market. Such analysis can aid retailers in optimizing their stock levels and developing targeted marketing strategies, while policymakers can utilize this information to better understand the economic aspects of liquor sales in the state.

## **Data Description**

This comprehensive dataset consists of approximately 3 million rows and 24 columns, providing an extensive overview of liquor orders made by Iowa Class "E" liquor licenses from January 2021 to January 2022. Each record is uniquely identified by a concatenated invoice\_and\_item\_number, which links directly to the specific liquor product ordered. The dataset captures detailed transactional information, including the date of order, store\_number, store\_name, and precise store\_location with geographic coordinates derived from the store's address, city, zip\_code, and county. It also details the product specifics such as category\_name, item\_description, vendor\_name, and packaging details (pack, bottle\_volume\_ml). Financial aspects are thoroughly documented, showing state\_bottle\_cost, state\_bottle\_retail, bottles\_sold, sale\_dollars, as well as the total volume of liquor ordered in

both liters and gallons. This rich dataset is pivotal for detailed analytics on liquor sales trends, store performance, and consumer behavior across different geographic locations in Iowa. Columns:

- 1. **invoice\_and\_item\_number**: Concatenated invoice and line number providing a unique identifier for individual liquor products within an order.
- 2. **date**: Date of the order.
- 3. **store\_number**: Unique identifier assigned to the store placing the liquor order.
- 4. **store\_name**: Name of the store placing the liquor order.
- 5. **address**: Address of the store placing the liquor order.
- 6. **city**: City where the store placing the liquor order is located.
- 7. **zip\_code**: Zip code of the store placing the liquor order.
- 8. **store\_location**: Geographic coordinates of the store placing the liquor order, derived from address, city, state, and zip code.
- 9. **county\_number**: Iowa county number for the county where the store placing the liquor order is located.
- 10. **county**: County where the store placing the liquor order is located.
- 11. **category**: Category code associated with the liquor ordered.
- 12. **category\_name**: Category name of the liquor ordered.
- 13. **vendor\_number**: Vendor number of the company for the brand of liquor ordered.
- 14. **vendor\_name**: Vendor name of the company for the brand of liquor ordered.
- 15. **item\_number**: Item number for the individual liquor product ordered.
- 16. **item\_description**: Description of the individual liquor product ordered.
- 17. pack: Number of bottles in a case for the liquor ordered.
- 18. **bottle\_volume\_ml**: Volume of each liquor bottle ordered in milliliters.
- 19. **state\_bottle\_cost**: Cost that the alcoholic beverages division paid for each bottle of liquor ordered.
- 20. **state\_bottle\_retail**: Price that the store paid for each bottle of liquor ordered.
- 21. **bottles\_sold**: Number of bottles of liquor ordered by the store.
- 22. **sale\_dollars**: Total cost of the liquor order (number of bottles multiplied by the state bottle retail).
- 23. **volume\_sold\_liters**: Total volume of liquor ordered in liters (calculated as bottle volume in ml multiplied by bottles sold and divided by 1000).
- 24.**volume\_sold\_gallons**: Total volume of liquor ordered in gallons (calculated as bottle volume in ml multiplied by bottles sold and divided by 3785.411784).

Here is a simple of the dataset:

```
| Invol.Gr.a | Inv
```

```
>>> liquor_sales_df.printSchema()
root
     invoice_and_item_number: string (nullable = true)
  -- date: string (nullable = true)
  -- store number: integer (nullable = true)
  -- store_name: string (nullable = true)
 |-- category: double (nullable = true)
     category_name: string (nullable = true)
     vendor_name: string (nullable = true)
  -- item_number: integer (nullable = true)
  -- item_description: string (nullable = true)
  -- pack: integer (nullable = true)
     bottle volume ml: integer (nullable = true)
  -- state bottle cost: double (nullable = true)
     state_bottle_retail: double (nullable = true)
     bottles_sold: integer (nullable = true)
sale_dollars: double (nullable = true)
  -- volume_sold_gallons: double (nullable = true)
 |-- city: string (nullable = true)
>>>
```

```
>>> summary_stats = df_clean.describe(['state_bottle_retail', 'bottles_sold', 'sale_dollars'])
>>> summary_stats.show()
|summary|state_bottle_retail| bottles_sold| sale_dollars|
2805307|
                                2805307
   mean| 16.98823169442807| 11.85836915531883|162.44968686135388|
 stddev| 16.546276842554224|35.668168779373794| 587.1846395910108|
                   0.99
                                                  1.341
                                    11
   minl
                                                 999.54
    max
                  99.75
                                    9901
```

## **Questions 1** (Mourlaye)

# How store order volumes and liquor product sales volumes correlate with total dollar sales at both the store and product levels?

To answer this question, we will walk through a series of questions in Hadoop + pyspark. Then for visualization, we can use some of the tools Tableau allowed for this project.

After loading our dataset in our VM, we are ready to run queries and provide some answers. To analyze these correlations, we can:

- Compute the total number of orders (invoices) per store.
- Calculate the total volume sold and revenue for each store.
- Assess the correlation between the number of orders a store places and its total revenue.
- Investigate if there's a relationship between the volume sold of individual products and the revenue they generate.

Due to the volume of the dataset, we will focus only on the top 20 stores based on revenue to answer our question. After running the appropriate queries in the pyspark session in Hadoop, here is our first results.

store_name	formatted_total_sales_dollar:	s formatted_total_volume_sold
Hy-Vee #3 / BDI / Des Moines	13,266,416.86	187,461.240
Central City 2	12,901,621.86	181,086.020
Hy-Vee Wine and Spirits / Iowa City	5,821,589.25	97,310.230
Costco Wholesale #788 / WDM	5,000,957.79	89,863.030
	4,592,046.20	63,074.290
Wilkie Liquors	4,278,719.74	71,816.990
Sam's Club 8162 / Cedar Rapids	3,887,888.06	66,024.810
I-80 Liquor / Council Bluffs	3,680,217.43	48,315.680
Sam's Club 6344 / Windsor Heights	3,546,451.17	60,694.570
Lot-A-Spirits	3,402,977.63	48,028.730
Hy-Vee Food Store / Urbandale	3,298,320.24	39,712.200
Sam's Club 6979 / Ankeny	3,233,622.07	56,069.310
Another Round / DeWitt	3,076,358.85	43,279.730
Hy-Vee Food Store / Coralville	2,885,988.44	41,627.080
Hy-Vee / Waukee	2,831,663.98	37,254.900
Central City Liquor, Inc.	2,799,272.61	26,774.170
Sam's Club 6514 / Waterloo	2,733,032.37	52,845.640
Costco Wholesale #1111 / Coralville	2,711,095.10	50,398.880
Happy's Wine & Spirits	2,707,078.75	37,635.400
Hy-Vee Wine and Spirits / WDM	2,631,598.90	34,964.360

This result provides a clear perspective on the sales performance of various stores. Hy-Vee #3 / BDI in Des Moines emerges as the leading store with total sales amounting to over \$13 million and an impressive volume of approximately 187,461 gallons sold. This indicates not only a high turnover but also a significant market share in terms of liquor sales in its location.

The data reveals a variety of performances across different stores, with Hy-Vee Wine and Spirits / Iowa City and Costco Wholesale #788 / WDM also demonstrating strong sales, each surpassing \$5 million in revenue. The sales figures show a high volume of liquor sold, with the top stores selling tens of thousands of gallons, reflecting their success in meeting consumer demand.

Understanding these dynamics can help the business to make informed decisions on inventory management, distribution, and promotional efforts to maximize sales and profitability across all stores. In addition to the dollar and volume of each of these top stores, we also want to check the ratio of dollar to volume sold for each. We then modified our query to include the dollar to volume ratio. Here are the results.

store_name	formatted_total_sales_dollars formatted_total_volume_sold formatted_dollar_to_volume			
Hy-Vee #3 / BDI / Des Moines	13,266,416.86	187,461.240	70.7689	
Central City 2	12,901,621.86	181,086.020	71.2458	
Hy-Vee Wine and Spirits / Iowa City	5,821,589.25	97,310.230	59.8250	
Costco Wholesale #788 / WDM	5,000,957.79	89,863.030	55.6509	
Benz Distributing	4,592,046.20	63,074.290	72.8038	
Wilkie Liquors	4,278,719.74	71,816.990	59.5781	
Sam's Club 8162 / Cedar Rapids	3,887,888.06	66,024.810	58.8853	
I-80 Liquor / Council Bluffs	3,680,217.43	48,315.680	76.1703	
Sam's Club 6344 / Windsor Heights	3,546,451.17	60,694.570	58.4311	
Lot-A-Spirits	3,402,977.63	48,028.730	70.8530	
Hy-Vee Food Store / Urbandale	3,298,320.24	39,712.200	83.0556	
Sam's Club 6979 / Ankeny	3,233,622.07	56,069.310	57.6719	
Another Round / DeWitt	3,076,358.85	43,279.730	71.0808	
Hy-Vee Food Store / Coralville	2,885,988.44	41,627.080	69.3296	
Hy-Vee / Waukee	2,831,663.98	37,254.900	76.0078	
Central City Liquor, Inc.	2,799,272.61	26,774.170	104.5512	
Sam's Club 6514 / Waterloo	2,733,032.37	52,845.640	51.7173	
Costco Wholesale #1111 / Coralville	2,711,095.10	50,398.880	53.7928	
Happy's Wine & Spirits	2,707,078.75	37,635.400	71.9291	
Hy-Vee Wine and Spirits / WDM	2,631,598.90	34,964.360	75.2652	

An overview of the ratio of dollars to volume gives us a better way of measuring the performance and effectiveness of each store. The results show that even though *Hy-Vee #3 / BDI in Des Moines* leads the pack with impressive total sales exceeding \$13 million and a substantial volume of liquor sold at over 187,000 gallons, it is not necessary the store with the highest ratio. Interestingly, stores like *Central City Liquor, Inc.* have a notably higher dollar to volume ratio of 104.55, with only \$2.8M revenue hinting at either a premium product mix or a more effective pricing strategy. On the other end of the spectrum, stores like *Costco Wholsesale #788 / WDM* despite a strong sales performance \$5M revenue, show a ratio of \$55.6 \$/g, which might suggest a focus on volume sales with potentially lower margins per unit.

This analysis serves as a foundation for further investigation into each store's product offerings, customer demographics, and market positioning to refine their sales and pricing strategies. The goal is to strike an optimal balance that maximizes revenue while sustaining or increasing the volume of sales. To investigate the correlation between sales and revenue, it's also useful to look at the statistics for the revenue per product. For this part, we will run the query that displays the top 20 products with the highest revenue. Along with the dollar sales, we are also interested in the total volume of sales and the ratio of dollars to volume. Below are the results.

```
top_categories.show(20, False)
                                                |formatted_total_sales_dollars|formatted_total_volume_sold|formatted_dollar_to_volume_ratio|
category_name
|American Vodkas
                                                |65,582,684.00
                                                                                               |1,603,247.150
                                                | 50,322,883.27
| 36,948,852.92
| 26,664,116.55
| 25,359,203.78
                                                                                                | 1,003,247.13

| 846,501.210

| 377,571.990

| 327,699.950

| 171,832.120
Canadian Whiskies
                                                                                                                                             59.4481
|Straight Bourbon Whiskies
|Whiskey Liqueur
                                                                                                                                            97.8591
|81.3675
                                                                                                                                             147.5813
100% Agave Tequila
                                                                                                | 171,832.120
| 415,171.880
| 146,473.460
| 90,520.270
| 224,434.090
                                                24,549,501.08
|17,219,118.57
 Spiced Rum
                                                                                                                                             59.1309
Tennessee Whiskies
                                                                                                                                             117.5579
Imported Brandies
Imported Vodkas
                                                |16,646,780.08
|15,239,358.28
                                                                                                                                             1183.9011
                                                                                                                                             67.9013
                                                                                                234,734.640
|178,015.010
|199,830.150
|93,719.370
|84,860.790
Blended Whiskies
                                                 13,477,222.83
                                                                                                                                             56.4527
                                                |11,258,758.49
|11,213,426.84
|10,903,561.22
|9,880,194.07
|Mixto Tequila
                                                                                                                                             |63.2461
American Flavored Vodka
Imported Cordials & Liqueurs
                                                                                                                                             156.1148
                                                                                                                                             116.3427
 Irish Whiskies
                                                                                                                                             116.4283
                                                                                                 |106,311.010
|161,823.640
|302,664.870
Cream Liqueurs
                                                |9,545,889.06
                                                                                                                                             |89.7921
                                                |9,514,014.85
|9,079,479.92
                                                                                                                                             |58.7925
|29.9985
Flavored Rum
Cocktails /RTD
|Temporary & Specialty Packages|8,631,775.17
|Imported Schnapps |7,113,738.03
                                                                                                 75,375.250
                                                                                                                                             .
| 114.5174
                                                                                                 98,804.280
                                                                                                                                             71.9983
lWhite Rum
                                                                                                 170.746.380
                                                17,097,933.79
                                                                                                                                             141.5700
```

The results show *American Vodkas* as the dominant category in both sales revenue and volume. With over \$65 million in sales and around 1.6 million gallons sold. However, it seems to have a lower dollar to volume ratio, \$41/g compared to most of the categories.

Comparatively, *Imported Brandies*, despite a lower revenue, *16M*, boast the highest dollar-to-volume ratio at \$183.90/g. This is in stark contrast to American Vodkas, which, while generating substantial total revenue, **65M**, do so at a much lower price point per unit, \$41/g.

Considering categories like **100% Agave Tequila** with a moderate ratio of \$147.38/g, it is apparent that this category has found a sweet spot between the volume sold and the revenue per unit, which could reflect a strong market position with potential growth opportunities.

For business strategy, leveraging the popularity and volume sales of **American Vodkas** is key, but also capitalizing on the high-profit margins of categories like Imported Brandies can enhance overall profitability. Balancing the product mix to cater to both high-volume sales and high-margin categories can help diversify revenue streams and stabilize market position.

#### **Conclusion:**

The analysis reveals a clear correlation between the volume of sales and the total revenue across stores, with top performers like **Hy-Vee** #3 / **BDI** displaying significant volumes and revenues. A more volume of sale technically implies a more revenue with a good or average ratio. Categories like *American Vodkas* lead in both volume and revenue, indicating regular ordering contributes to higher revenue, whereas high-value categories like *Imported Brandies* command significant revenue with less volume. This suggests a nuanced approach to inventory and ordering can optimize revenue across stores.

#### **Business recommendations:**

**Leverage High-Performing Stores for Market Insights:** 

We have seen that **Hy-Vee #3 / BDI** shows the highest total sales, which suggests that they may have a better approach that helps them maximize their sales, ranging from product selection to customer service, is highly effective. However, since the dollar to volume ratio seems to be lower than the average, the store should think about merchandising strategies that could help them increase or leverage that ratio without necessarily affecting their volume sales.

## **Strategic Inventory Management:**

Given the varying dollar-to-volume ratios, stores could optimize inventory levels based on sales performance and profitability. For instance, *Hy-Vee Food Store / Urbandale* and *Central City Liquor*, *Inc.*, which show relatively high dollar-to-volume ratios, suggest that customers there may prefer premium products. The business could increase the stock of higher-end liquors in these stores.

#### **Expand Premium Selections:**

With **Imported Brandies** having the highest dollar-to-volume ratio, there's an indication that consumers are willing to pay more for premium products. The business should consider expanding its selection of premium brands and specialty products in other high-margin categories, such as **Whiskey Liqueur** and **100% Agave Tequila**, to capitalize on this trend.

### **Strategic Pricing and Promotions for Volume Drivers:**

**American Vodkas** drive both volume and revenue, signaling a significant market share. The business could develop strategic promotions for this category to increase customer loyalty and draw in new customers.

## **Question 2** (Kiran Kumar Reddy)

"How does pricing affect the volume and profitability of liquor sales, and what are the optimal price points for various categories to enhance revenue?"

#### Introduction

This document aims to analyze the relationship between pricing strategies and their effects on the sales volume and profitability of liquor. Understanding this correlation will aid in identifying optimal price points across various liquor categories to maximize revenue.

### **Objective:**

To determine how pricing adjustments can influence the sales volume and profitability of different liquor categories and establish the optimal pricing points that enhance revenue generation.

### Table 1: Sample Data Overview

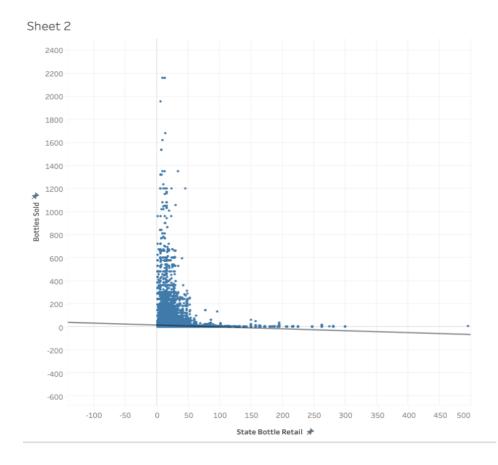
Placeholder for Table 1: A table summarizing the initial data characteristics, including sample sizes and missing values.

### **Regression Analysis**

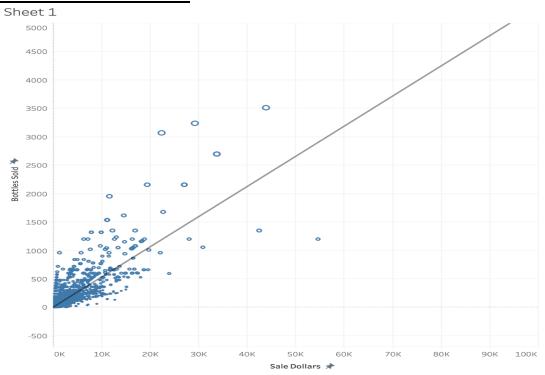
The regression analysis to quantitatively predict the effects of different pricing on sales and profit margins. This method will allow for a more nuanced understanding of the causal relationships within the data.

Table 2: Regression Model Results

State Bottle Retail vs Bottles Sold



## Sale Dollar's vs Bottles Sold



**Output Explanation**: Table 2 presents the results of the regression model. These results help in understanding how different pricing strategies affect sales volume and profitability, thereby illustrating the causal relationships within the data.

**Price Elasticity Calculation:** Calculate the price elasticity of demand for each category by analyzing the percentage change in sales volume relative to the percentage change in pricing.

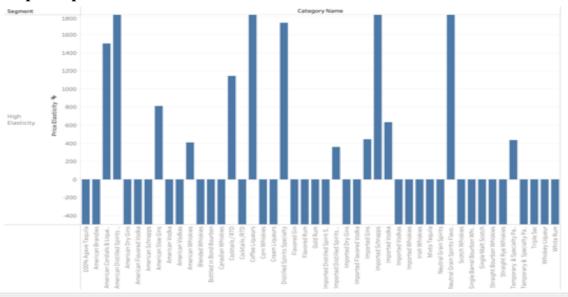
<u>Placeholder for Table 3:</u> A table displaying calculated price elasticity values for different liquor categories.

<u>Price Elasticity Calculation</u>: Calculate the price elasticity of demand for each category by analyzing the percentage change in sales volume relative to the percentage change in pricing.

## <u>Table 4:</u> Price Elasticity Results

<u>Placeholder for Table 4</u>: A table displaying calculated price elasticity values for different liquor categories.

## **Output Explanation**:



## **Findings**

Initial correlations indicate a weak negative relationship between price increases and volume sold, suggesting that higher prices slightly reduce the number of units sold.

A weak positive correlation exists between price increases and profitability, implying that revenue might increase with price hikes, though the effect is not strong.

#### **Strategic Recommendations**

**Price Adjustment**: Based on the analysis, selectively adjust prices in categories where the elasticity suggests increased profitability with minimal volume loss.

**Regression Analysis**: Employ regression techniques to refine understanding of price impacts on revenue and establish clearer pricing strategies.

**Segment-Specific Analysis**: Further analyze the data by segments to tailor pricing strategies to specific consumer groups and conditions, considering factors like promotions and seasonal demand.

#### **Conclusion**

**High Elasticity:** Categories with bars above the horizontal axis have positive elasticity, meaning sales increase when the price drops and decrease when the price rises. Taller bars indicate greater sensitivity. For these categories, even a small change in price could lead to a large change in the quantity sold.

Low or Negative Elasticity: Categories with bars below the axis have low or negative elasticity. Here, changes in price have a less significant impact on the quantity sold, or sales might even go up when the price increases.

## **Some of the High Elasticity Categories**

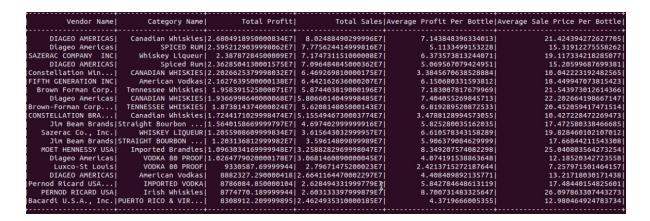
- 1. American Cordials & Liqueurs
- 2. American Distilled Spirits Specialty
- 3. Cocktails / RTD
- 4. Coffee Liqueurs
- 5. Distilled Spirits Specialty

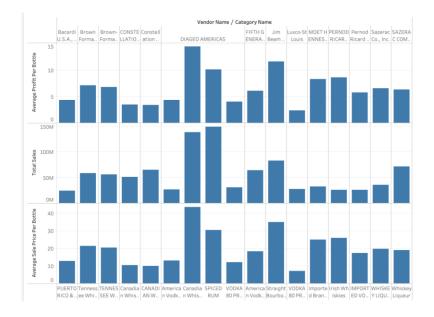
## **Question 3** (Lal Reddy)

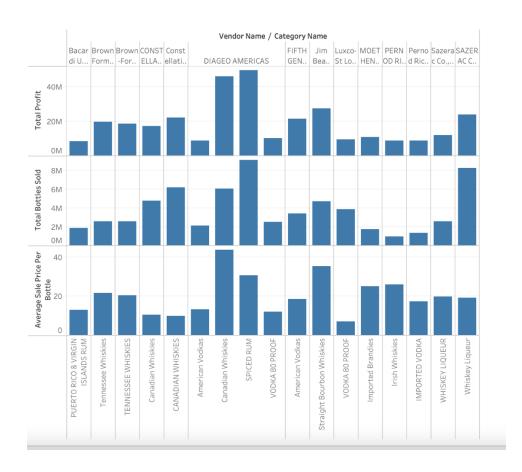
Which vendors and product categories contribute most to the store's profitability, and how can this information improve vendor negotiations and inventory decisions?

## To answer the query, we did:

- Compute the sales metrics: Total Sales, Average Sale price per bottle.
- Compute the Gross Margin by Vendor and Category.
- Assess the relation between Sales metrics and Cost details corresponding to varied Categories of liquor and the associated vendors.







### Contributions to Profitability:

- 1. Vendors:
- **DIAGEO AMERICAS** shows a strong contribution to profitability, particularly in the categories of **Canadian Whiskies** and **Spiced Rum**. Their products are leading in both total profit and average profit per bottle, indicating their significance to the store's revenue.
- 2. Product Categories:
- Canadian Whiskies, Spiced Rum stand out with the highest total profit and a substantial average profit per bottle. **Whiskey Liquor from SAZERAC** also shows strong profitability metrics. These categories appear to be particularly lucrative for the stores.

## **Key Findings:**

#### **Store Performance:**

The correlation between volume of sales and profit is evidential with DIAGEO AMERICAS is leading the pack in total sales.

## Profitability by Category:

American Vodkas dominate sales volume but offer lower profit margins, while Imported Brandies show a higher dollar-to-volume ratio, suggesting premium pricing strategies might be effective in increasing profitability.

#### Vendor Analysis:

DIAGEO AMERICAS's Canadian Whisky, Spiced Rum and SAZERAC COMPANY INC's Whiskey Liqueurare top contributors to profitability.

#### **Recommendations:**

## 1. Strategic Inventory Management:

Prioritize stocking high-margin products such as Imported Brandies to boost profitability. Maintain an optimal balance of high-volume, lower-margin products like American Vodkas to drive traffic and complement revenue.

### 2. Vendor Negotiations:

Engage with top-performing vendors like DIAGEO AMERICAS for improved purchase terms, given their significant contribution to store profitability.

## 3. Data-Driven Promotional Strategies:

Utilize the profit ratio and volume metrics to design targeted promotional campaigns aimed at both increasing customer base and enhancing average profit per sale.

## 4. Market Insights Utilization:

Leverage data from high-performing stores to understand the successful tactics they employ, such as product selection, pricing strategy, and customer service.

## **Appendix**