

Blinkit Analysis

July 19, 2025

1 DATA ANALYSIS PYTHON PROJECT-BLINKIT ANALYSIS

Import Libraries

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
import seaborn as sns
```

Import Raw Data

```
[2]: df=pd.read_csv('BlinkIT Grocery Data.csv')
```

Sample Data

```
[3]: df.head(10)
```

```
[3]:  Item_FatContent Item_Identifier Item_Type \
0      Regular      FDX32  Fruits and Vegetables
1      Low Fat      NCB42    Health and Hygiene
2      Regular      FDR28    Frozen Foods
3      Regular      FDL50          Canned
4      Low Fat      DRI25    Soft Drinks
5      low fat      FDS52    Frozen Foods
6      Low Fat      NCU05    Health and Hygiene
7      Low Fat      NCD30    Household
8      Low Fat      FDW20  Fruits and Vegetables
9      Low Fat      FDX25          Canned

      Outlet_Establishment_Year Outlet_Identifier Outlet_Location_Type \
0                        2012      OUT049      Tier 1
1                        2022      OUT018      Tier 3
2                        2016      OUT046      Tier 1
3                        2014      OUT013      Tier 3
4                        2015      OUT045      Tier 2
5                        2020      OUT017      Tier 2
6                        2011      OUT010      Tier 3
7                        2015      OUT045      Tier 2
```

8	2014	OUT013	Tier 3
9	2018	OUT027	Tier 3

	Outlet_Size	Outlet_Type	Item_Visibility	Item_Weight	Sales \
0	Medium	Supermarket Type1	0.100014	15.10	145.4786
1	Medium	Supermarket Type2	0.008596	11.80	115.3492
2	Small	Supermarket Type1	0.025896	13.85	165.0210
3	High	Supermarket Type1	0.042278	12.15	126.5046
4	Small	Supermarket Type1	0.033970	19.60	55.1614
5	Small	Supermarket Type1	0.005505	8.89	102.4016
6	Small	Grocery Store	0.098312	11.80	81.4618
7	Small	Supermarket Type1	0.026904	19.70	96.0726
8	High	Supermarket Type1	0.024129	20.75	124.1730
9	Medium	Supermarket Type3	0.101562	NaN	181.9292

	Rating
0	5.0
1	5.0
2	5.0
3	5.0
4	5.0
5	5.0
6	5.0
7	5.0
8	5.0
9	5.0

```
[4]: df.tail(10)
```

```
[4]:
```

	Item_FatContent	Item_Identifier	Item_Type \
8513	Regular	DRY23	Soft Drinks
8514	low fat	FDA11	Baking Goods
8515	low fat	FDK38	Canned
8516	low fat	FD038	Canned
8517	low fat	FDG32	Fruits and Vegetables
8518	low fat	NCT53	Health and Hygiene
8519	low fat	FDN09	Snack Foods
8520	low fat	DRE13	Soft Drinks
8521	reg	FDT50	Dairy
8522	reg	FDM58	Snack Foods

	Outlet_Establishment_Year	Outlet_Identifier	Outlet_Location_Type \
8513	2018	OUT027	Tier 3
8514	2018	OUT027	Tier 3
8515	2018	OUT027	Tier 3
8516	2018	OUT027	Tier 3
8517	2018	OUT027	Tier 3

8518	2018	OUT027	Tier 3
8519	2018	OUT027	Tier 3
8520	2018	OUT027	Tier 3
8521	2018	OUT027	Tier 3
8522	2018	OUT027	Tier 3

	Outlet_Size	Outlet_Type	Item_Visibility	Item_Weight	Sales \
8513	Medium	Supermarket Type3	0.108568	NaN	42.9112
8514	Medium	Supermarket Type3	0.043029	NaN	94.7436
8515	Medium	Supermarket Type3	0.053032	NaN	149.1734
8516	Medium	Supermarket Type3	0.072486	NaN	78.9986
8517	Medium	Supermarket Type3	0.175143	NaN	222.3772
8518	Medium	Supermarket Type3	0.000000	NaN	164.5526
8519	Medium	Supermarket Type3	0.034706	NaN	241.6828
8520	Medium	Supermarket Type3	0.027571	NaN	86.6198
8521	Medium	Supermarket Type3	0.107715	NaN	97.8752
8522	Medium	Supermarket Type3	0.000000	NaN	112.2544

	Rating
8513	4.0
8514	4.0
8515	4.0
8516	4.0
8517	4.0
8518	4.0
8519	4.0
8520	4.0
8521	4.0
8522	4.0

Size of Data

```
[5]: print('Size of Data:',df.shape)
```

Size of Data: (8523, 12)

Field Info

```
[6]: df.columns
```

```
[6]: Index(['Item_FatContent', 'Item_Identifier', 'Item_Type',
         'Outlet_Establishment_Year', 'Outlet_Identifier',
         'Outlet_Location_Type', 'Outlet_Size', 'Outlet_Type', 'Item_Visibility',
         'Item_Weight', 'Sales', 'Rating'],
         dtype='object')
```

Data Types

```
[7]: df.dtypes
```

```
[7]: Item_FatContent      object
     Item_Identifier     object
     Item_Type           object
     Outlet_Establishment_Year  int64
     Outlet_Identifier    object
     Outlet_Location_Type  object
     Outlet_Size          object
     Outlet_Type          object
     Item_Visibility      float64
     Item_Weight          float64
     Sales                float64
     Rating               float64
     dtype: object
```

Data Cleaning

```
[8]: print(df['Item_FatContent'].unique())
```

```
['Regular' 'Low Fat' 'low fat' 'LF' 'reg']
```

```
[9]: df['Item_FatContent']=df['Item_FatContent'].replace({'LF':'Low Fat','low fat':
    ↪ 'Low Fat','reg':'Regular'})
```

```
[10]: print(df['Item_FatContent'].unique())
```

```
['Regular' 'Low Fat']
```

1.1 Business Requirements

1.1.1 1. KPI's REQUIREMENTS

```
[11]: # Total Sales
Total_Sales=df['Sales'].sum()

# Average Sales
Avg_Sales=df['Sales'].mean()

# No of Items Sold
No_of_items=df['Sales'].count()

# Average Rating
Avg_Rating=df['Rating'].mean()

### Displays

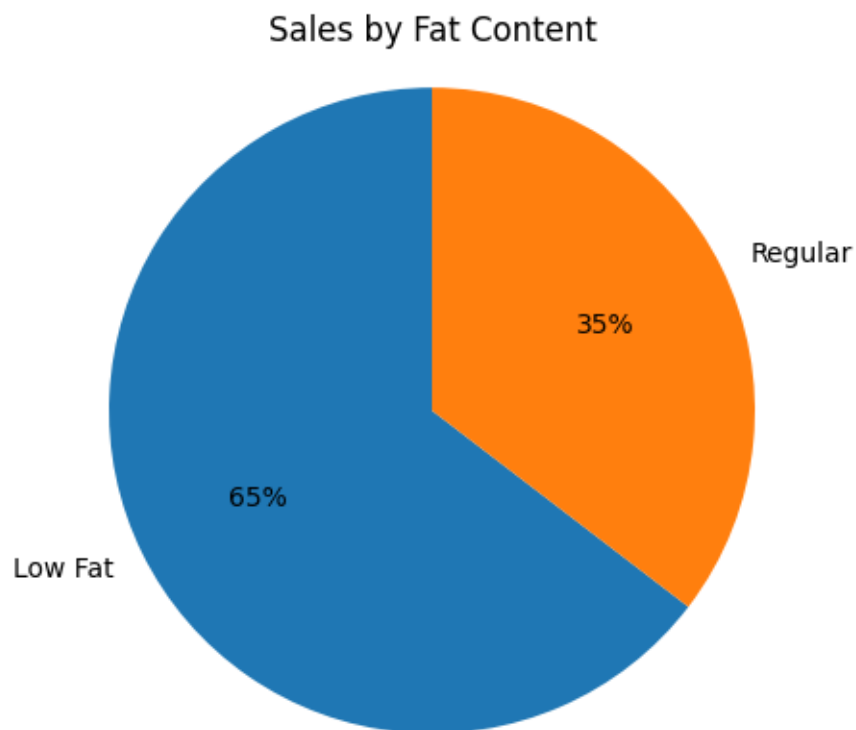
print(f"Total Sales: ${Total_Sales:,.0f}")
print(f"Average Sales: ${Avg_Sales:,.1f}")
print(f"No of Items Sold: {No_of_items:,.0f}")
print(f"Average Rating: {Avg_Rating:,.1f}")
```

Total Sales: \$1,201,681
Average Sales: \$141.0
No of Items Sold: 8,523
Average Rating: 4.0

1.1.2 1. CHARTS REQUIREMENTS

Total Sales by Fat Content

```
[12]: sales_by_fat=df.groupby('Item_FatContent')['Sales'].sum()  
plt.pie(sales_by_fat,labels=sales_by_fat.index,  
        autopct='%.0f%%',  
        startangle=90 )  
plt.title('Sales by Fat Content')  
plt.axis('equal')  
plt.show()
```



Explanation `df.groupby('Item_FatContent')['Sales'].sum():`

Groups your data by the `Item_FatContent` column (like Low Fat, Regular, etc.).

For each fat content type, it sums up the sales.

Result: A summary table with fat content types as the index and their total sales as values.

plt.pie(): Creates a pie chart.

sales_by_fat: Values (total sales) used to define the size of each slice.

labels=sales_by_fat.index: Sets the labels (e.g. Low Fat, Regular) based on the fat content types.

autopct='%0f%%': Adds percentage labels on the slices (formatted to 0 decimal place).

startangle=90: Rotates the chart to start at 90°, so the pie chart looks properly oriented.

plt.axis('equal') : Ensures the pie chart is drawn as a circle (not an ellipse).

Total Sales by Item Type

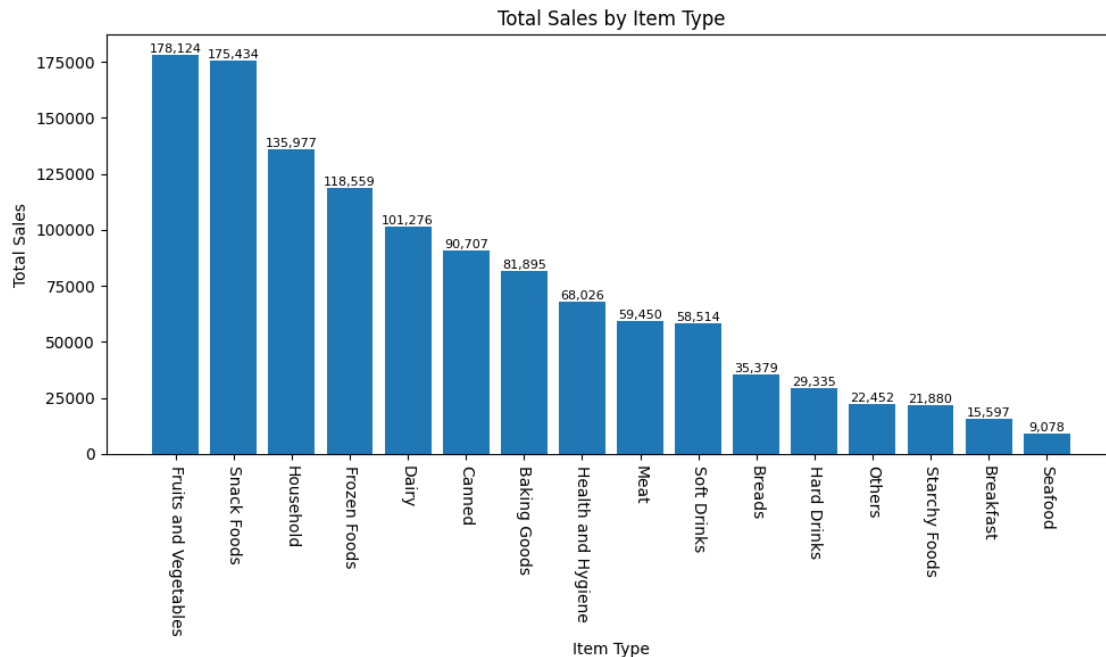
```
[13]: sales_by_type=df.groupby('Item_Type')['Sales'].sum().
      ↪sort_values(ascending=False)

plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
bars=plt.bar(sales_by_type.index,sales_by_type.values)

plt.xticks(rotation=-90)
plt.xlabel('Item Type')
plt.ylabel('Total Sales')
plt.title('Total Sales by Item Type')

for bar in bars:
    plt.text(bar.get_x()+bar.get_width()/2,bar.get_height(),
             f'{bar.get_height():.0f}', ha='center',va='bottom',fontsize=8)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Explanation bars = plt.bar(sales_by_type.index, sales_by_type.values)
 plt.bar(): Creates a vertical bar chart.

X-axis: sales_by_type.index (item types).

Bar heights (Y-axis): sales_by_type.values (total sales).

bars variable stores the bar objects so you can later annotate them.

plt.xticks(rotation=-90)

Rotates X-axis labels (item types) vertically to avoid label overlap, improving readability.

bar.get_x() + bar.get_width()/2: Finds the horizontal center of each bar.

bar.get_height(): Gets the height (sales total) to position the text right above the bar.

f'{bar.get_height():,.0f}': Formats the sales value as a number with commas (like 250,000).

ha='center', va='bottom': Aligns text horizontally centered, and positioned just above the bar.

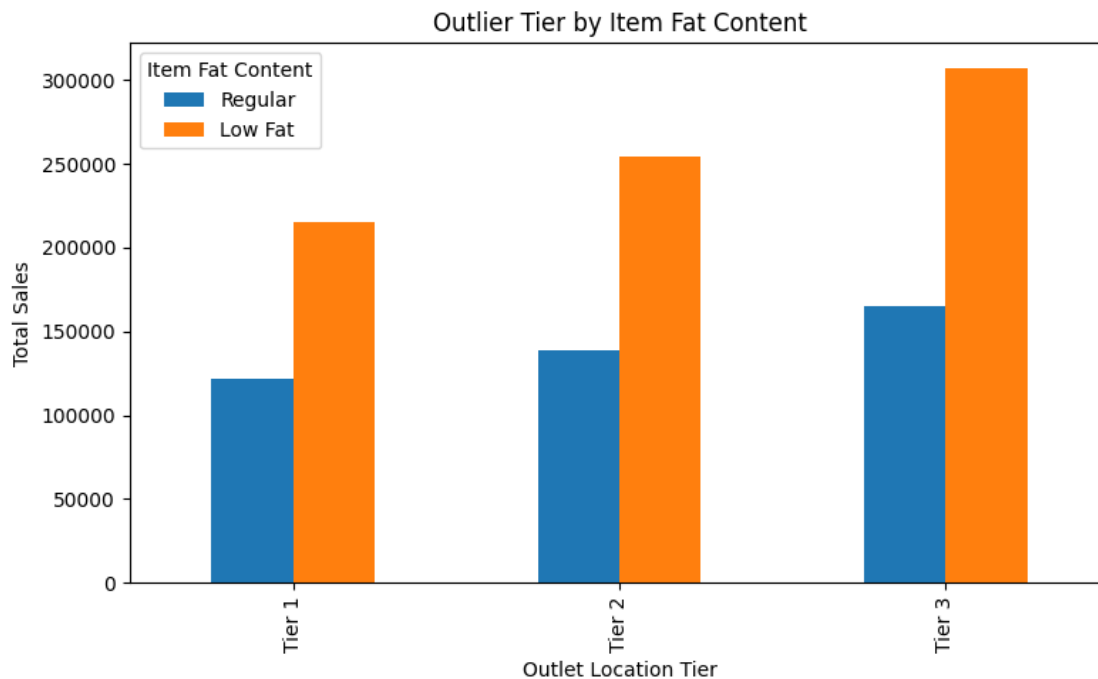
fontsize=8: Sets the font size smaller for clarity.

plt.tight_layout() Automatically adjusts spacing to prevent label cutoffs or overlapping.

Fat Content by Outlet for Total Sales

```
[14]: grouped=df.groupby(['Outlet_Location_Type','Item_FatContent'])['Sales'].sum().
      ↪unstack()
      grouped=grouped[['Regular','Low Fat']]
```

```
ax=grouped.plot(kind='bar',figsize=(8,5),title='Outlier Tier by Item Fat_
Content')
plt.xlabel('Outlet Location Tier')
plt.ylabel('Total Sales')
plt.legend(title='Item Fat Content')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Explanation .unstack():

Converts the second grouping level (Item_FatContent) into separate columns.

This reshapes your data so that each Outlet_Location_Type appears as a row, and each Item_FatContent (Regular, Low Fat) becomes a separate column.

```
grouped = grouped[['Regular', 'Low Fat']]
```

Selects only the Regular and Low Fat columns.

Excludes any other fat content types (like “Low Fat (Type 2)”, etc.) for clean plotting.

```
grouped.plot():
```

kind='bar': Creates a vertical grouped bar chart.

figsize=(8,5): Sets figure size.

title='Outlier Tier by Item Fat Content': Adds a chart title (though your title has a typo: should probably be “Outlet Tier by Item Fat Content”).

Each outlet location tier will have grouped bars: one for Regular, one for Low Fat.

Total Sales by Outlet Establishment

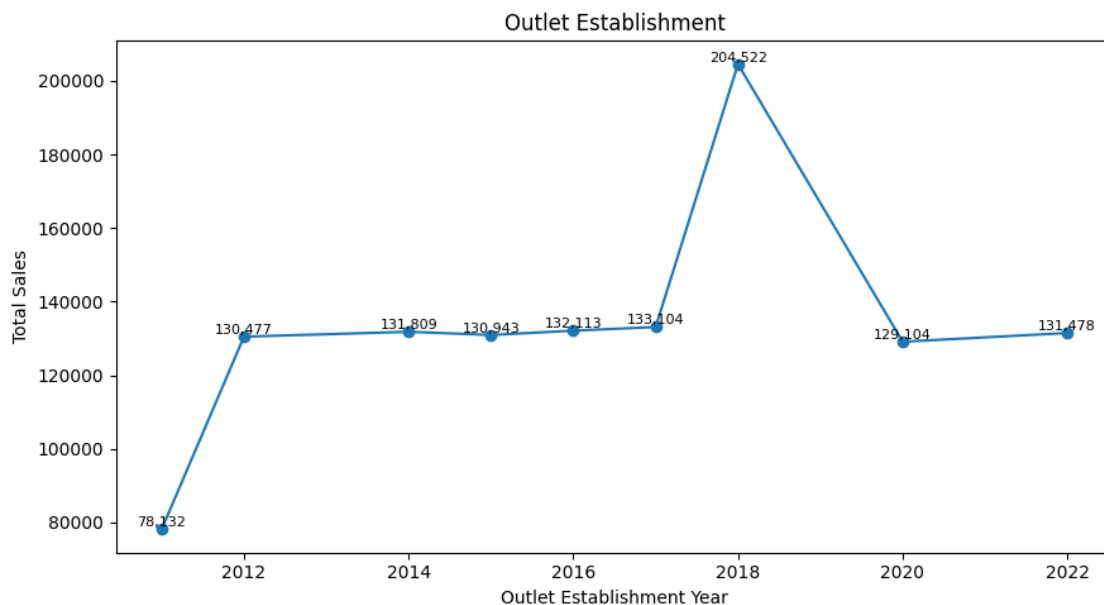
```
[15]: Sales_by_year=df.groupby('Outlet_Establishment_Year')['Sales'].sum().
      ↪sort_index()

plt.figure(figsize=(9,5))
plt.plot(Sales_by_year.index,Sales_by_year.values,marker='o',linestyle='-')

plt.xlabel('Outlet Establishment Year')
plt.ylabel('Total Sales')
plt.title('Outlet Establishment')

for x,y in zip(Sales_by_year.index,Sales_by_year.values):
    plt.text(x,y,f'{y:,.0f}',ha='center',va='bottom',fontsize=8)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Explanation .sort_index():

Sorts the years in ascending order (makes the X-axis chronological).

plt.figure(figsize=(9,5)): Sets the size of the chart (9 inches wide, 5 inches tall).

plt.plot():

X-axis: Years (outlet establishment years).

Y-axis: Total sales for each year.

marker='o': Places a dot at each data point.

linestyle='-': Connects the points with a solid line.

```
for x, y in zip(Sales_by_year.index, Sales_by_year.values): plt.text(x, y, f'{y:,.0f}', ha='center',  
va='bottom', fontsize=8)
```

Loops through each point (x=year, y=sales).

Places the sales value above each point:

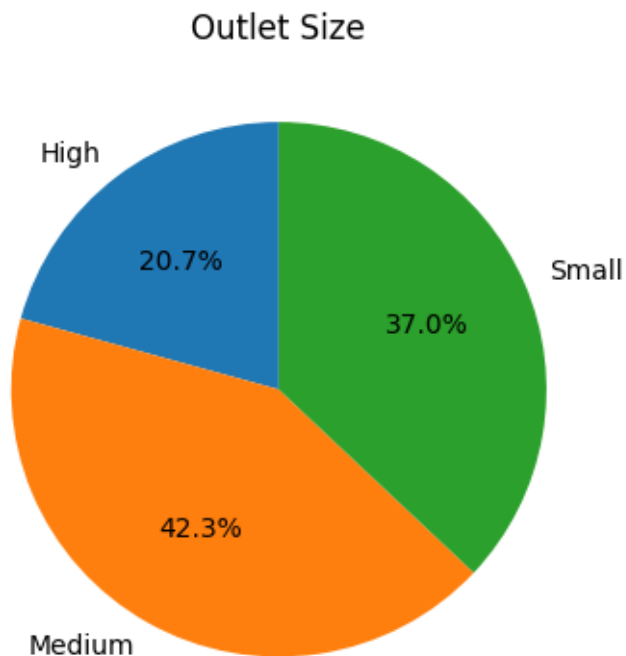
f'{y:,.0f}': Formats the sales value with commas (like 120,000).

ha='center', va='bottom': Centers the text horizontally and positions it just above the marker.

fontsize=8: Small, readable font size.

Sales by Outlet Size

```
[19]: sales_by_size=df.groupby('Outlet_Size')['Sales'].sum()  
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))  
plt.pie(sales_by_size,labels=sales_by_size.index,autopct='%1.  
↪1f%%',startangle=90)  
plt.title('Outlet Size')  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```



Explanation plt.figure(figsize=(4,4)):

Sets the figure size to a small, square chart (4 inches by 4 inches).

plt.pie():

sales_by_size: The sales totals determine the size of each pie slice.

labels=sales_by_size.index: Each slice is labeled by the outlet size category.

autopct='%1.1f%%': Displays the percentage share of each slice (formatted to 1 decimal place).

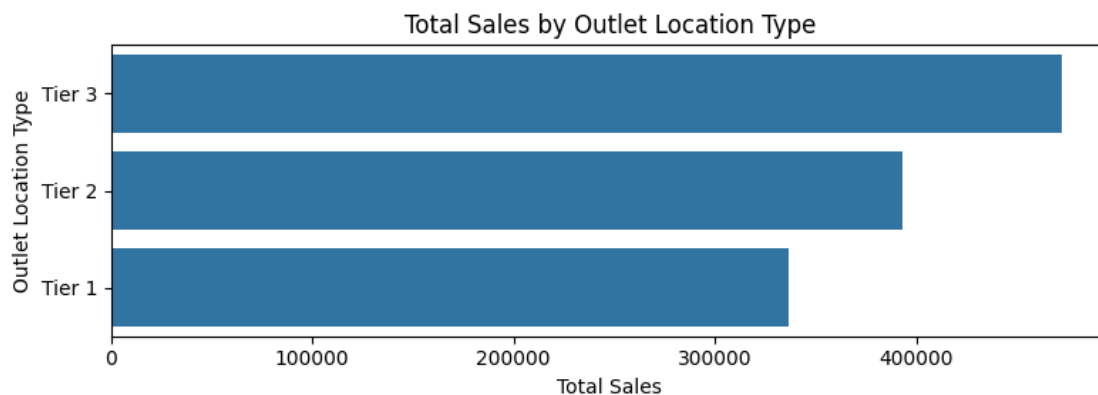
startangle=90: Rotates the starting position of the first slice to the top for visual consistency.

Sales by Outlet Location

```
[20]: sales_by_location=df.groupby('Outlet_Location_Type')['Sales'].sum().
      ↪reset_index()
      sales_by_location=sales_by_location.sort_values('Sales',ascending=False)

      plt.figure(figsize=(8,3))

      ax=sns.barplot(x='Sales',y='Outlet_Location_Type',data=sales_by_location)
      plt.title('Total Sales by Outlet Location Type')
      plt.xlabel('Total Sales')
      plt.ylabel('Outlet Location Type')
      plt.tight_layout()
      plt.show()
```



Explanation sns.barplot():

x='Sales': Bar lengths represent total sales.

y='Outlet_Location_Type': Bars are arranged horizontally by location type.

data=sales_by_location: Uses your grouped and sorted DataFrame.

Result: Horizontal bar chart, where:

Longer bars = higher sales.

Locations are listed along the Y-axis.

[]: