DATA SCIENCE WITH SAS

PROJECT 2: RETAIL ANALYSIS WITH WALMART DATA



AUTHOR: Manasa Devikoppa Basavarajappa

SUBMISSION DATE: 04 April, 2021



TABLE OF INDEX

CHAPTER 1: PROBLEM STATEMENT	3
CHAPTER 2: WRITEUP	5
CHAPTER 3: SOURCE CODE WITH OUTPUT	6



CHAPTER 1: PROBLEM STATEMENT

DESCRIPTION

One of the leading retail stores in the US, Walmart, would like to predict the sales and demand accurately. There are certain events and holidays which impact sales on each day. There are sales data available for 45 stores of Walmart. The business is facing a challenge due to unforeseen demands and runs out of stock some times, due to the inappropriate machine learning algorithm. An ideal ML algorithm will predict demand at different points of time covering seasonality and ingest factors like economic conditions including CPI, Unemployment Index, etc.

Walmart runs several promotional markdown events throughout the year. These markdowns precede prominent holidays, the four largest of all, which are the Super Bowl, Labour Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. The weeks including these holidays are weighted five times higher in the evaluation than non-holiday weeks. Part of the challenge presented by this competition is modeling the effects of markdowns on these holiday weeks in the absence of complete/ideal historical data. Historical sales data for 45 Walmart stores located in different regions are available.

Dataset Description

This is the historical data which covers sales from 2010-02-05 to 2012-11-01, in the file Walmart_Store_sales. Within this file you will find the following fields:

- Store the store number
- Date the week of sales
- Weekly_Sales sales for the given store
- Holiday_Flag whether the week is a special holiday week 1 Holiday week 0 Non-holiday week
- Temperature Temperature on the day of sale
- Fuel_Price Cost of fuel in the region
- CPI Prevailing consumer price index
- Unemployment Prevailing unemployment rate

Holiday Events

Super Bowl: 12-Feb-10, 11-Feb-11, 10-Feb-12, 8-Feb-13 Labour Day: 10-Sep-10, 9-Sep-11, 7-Sep-12, 6-Sep-13

Thanksgiving: 26-Nov-10, 25-Nov-11, 23-Nov-12, 29-Nov-13 Christmas: 31-Dec-10, 30-Dec-11, 28-Dec-12, 27-Dec-13



Analysis Tasks

Basic Statistics tasks

- Which store has maximum sales
- Which store has maximum standard deviation i.e., the sales vary a lot. Also, find out the coefficient of mean to standard deviation
- Which store/s has good quarterly growth rate in Q3'2012
- Some holidays have a negative impact on sales. Find out holidays which have higher sales than the mean sales in non-holiday season for all stores together
- Provide a monthly and semester view of sales in units and give insights

Statistical Model

For Store 1 – Build prediction models to forecast demand

- Linear Regression Utilize variables like date and restructure dates as 1 for 5 Feb 2010(starting from the earliest date in order). Hypothesize if CPI, unemployment, and fuel price have any impact on sales.
- Time series forecasting model -
 - Hypothesize if the data is fit for time series analysis check for white noise probability test
 - Make adjustments in historical data for events like holidays, if applicable
 - Build ARIMA model to forecast 6 months i.e., input utilize only till April 2012.

Predict next 6 months i.e., June to Oct 2010. Check for MAPE.

Select the model which gives best accuracy.

Click here **L** to download the datasets



CHAPTER 2: WRITEUP

The project is related to the data analysis of the Historical sales data for 45 Walmart stores located in different regions including holiday events.

The goal of the project is to predict the sales and demand at different points of time covering seasonality and ingest factors like economic conditions including CPI, Unemployment Index, etc.

Part of the challenge presented by this competition is modeling the effects of markdowns on these holiday weeks in the absence of complete/ideal historical data.

The project uses SAS Studio to run the code and uses SAS procedures such as MEANS, SUMMARY, SORT, SQL, CORR, SGPLOT, TIMESERIES, ARIMA to achieve the results.



CHAPTER 3: SOURCE CODE WITH OUTPUT

/* Import the Dataset */

FILENAME REFFILE '/home/u58378773/SAS Project/Walmart_Store_sales.csv';

PROC IMPORT DATAFILE=REFFILE

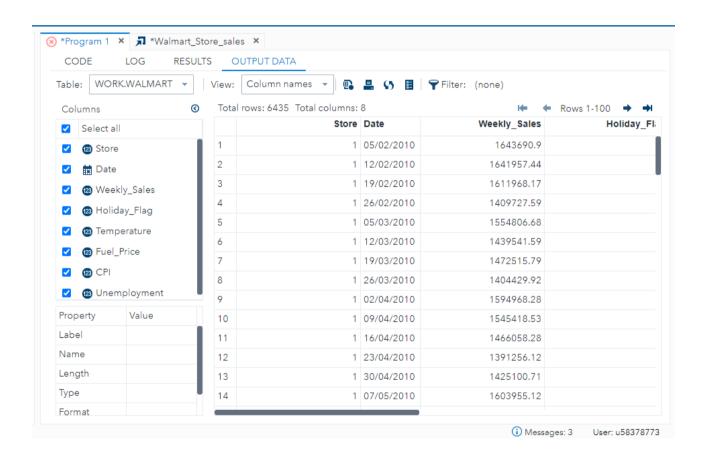
DBMS=CSV

OUT=WORK.walmart;

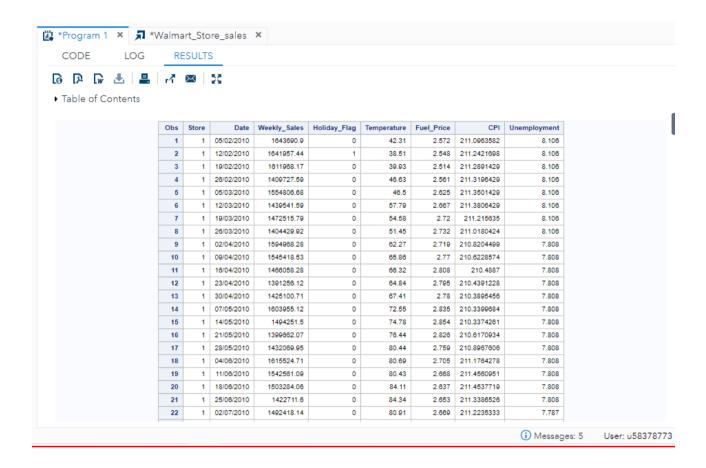
replace;

GETNAMES=YES:

RUN:

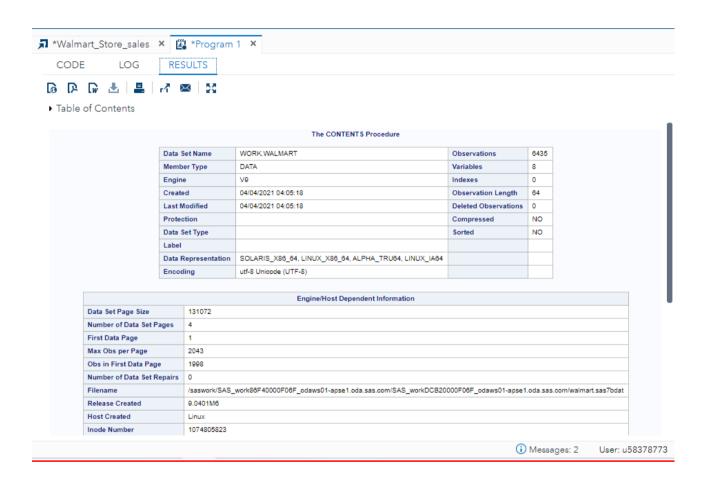


PROC PRINT DATA=walmart; RUN;



/* Check the content of the data */

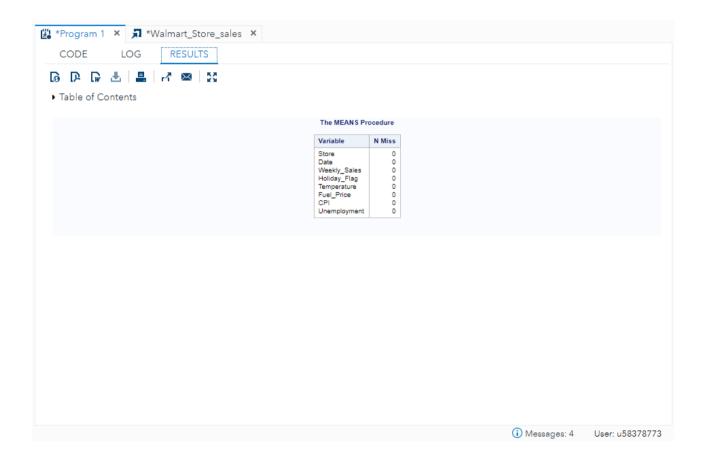
PROC CONTENTS DATA=WORK.walmart; RUN;





/* Check the missing value */

PROC MEANS DATA=work.walmart nmiss; RUN;



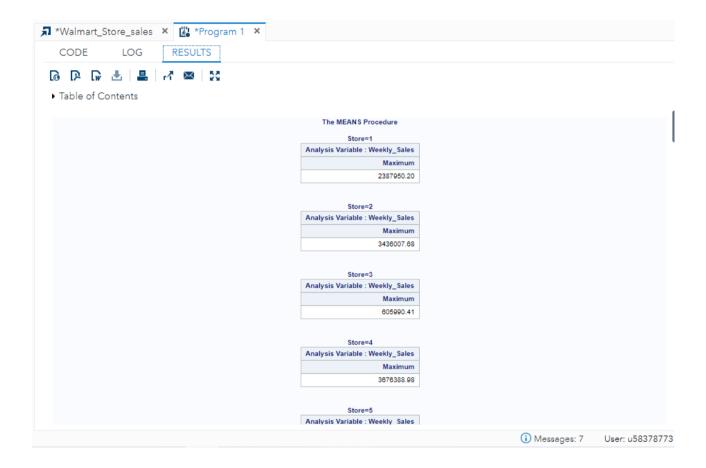
/* Which store has maximum sales */

PROC MEANS DATA=work.walmart max;

by store;

var weekly_sales;

RUN;



/* Which store has maximum standard deviation */

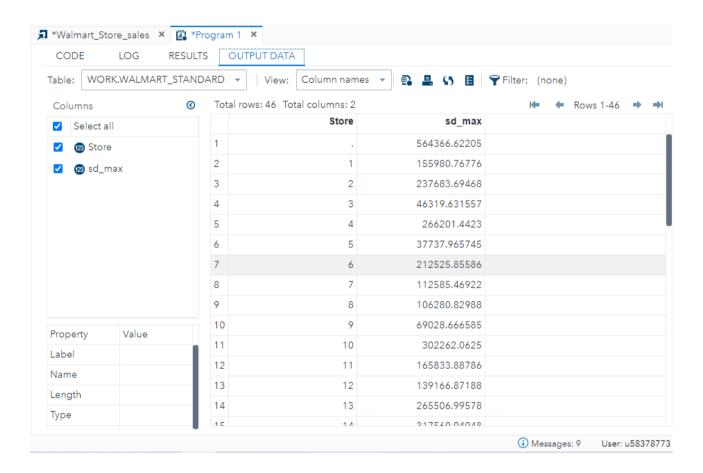
PROC SUMMARY DATA=work.walmart;

class store;

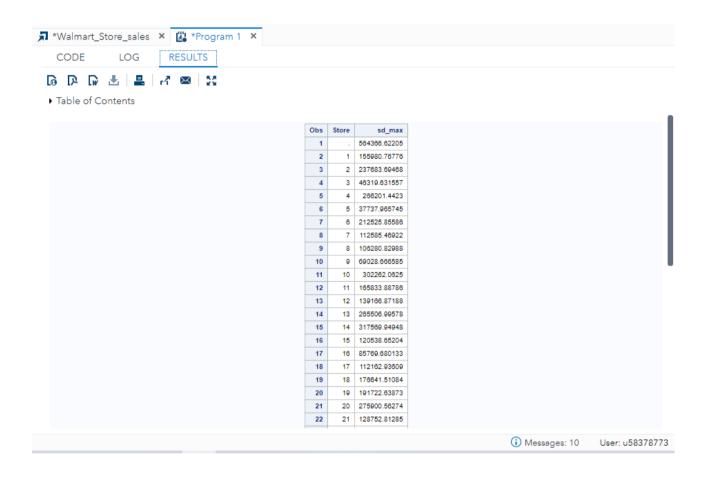
output out= walmart_standard(drop= _type_ _freq_)

std(weekly sales)=sd max;

RUN:

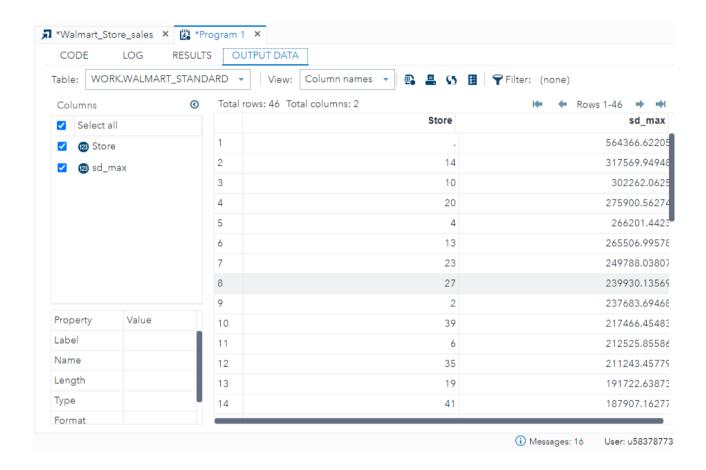


PROC PRINT DATA=work.walmart_standard; RUN:



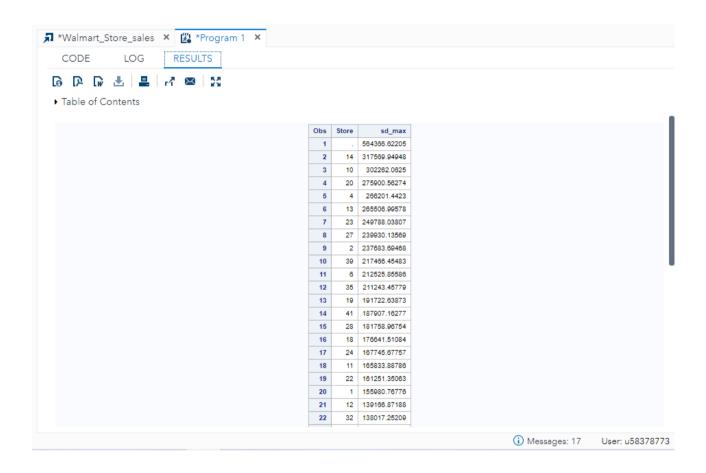
PROC SORT DATA=work.walmart_standard; by descending sd_max;

RUN;





PROC PRINT DATA=work.walmart_standard; RUN;



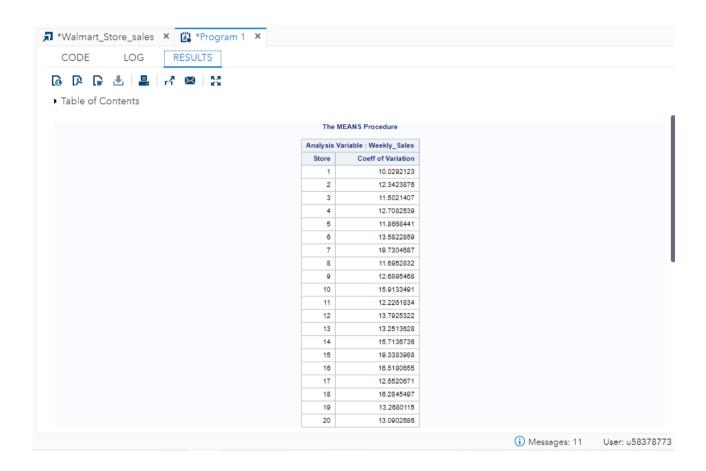
/* Find out the coefficient of mean to standard deviation */

PROC MEANS DATA=work.walmart nonobs cv;

class store;

var weekly_sales;

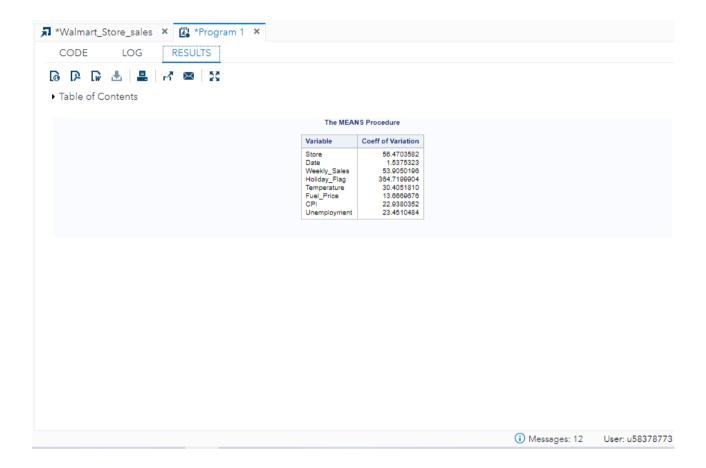
RUN;





/* OR */

PROC MEANS DATA=work.walmart nonobs cv; RUN;

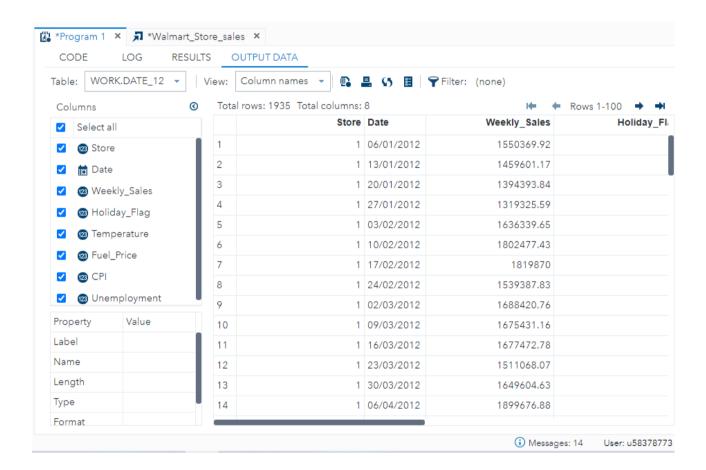


/* Which store/s has good quarterly growth rate in Q3'2012 */

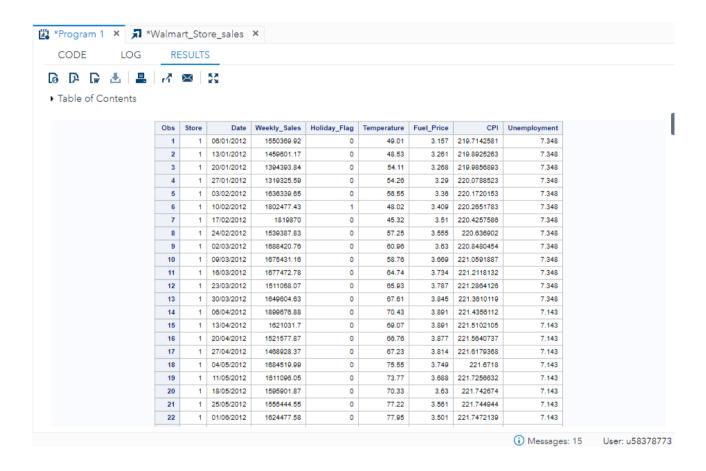
/* Filter year(2012) */

DATA date_12; set work.walmart;

where year(date)=2012; RUN;



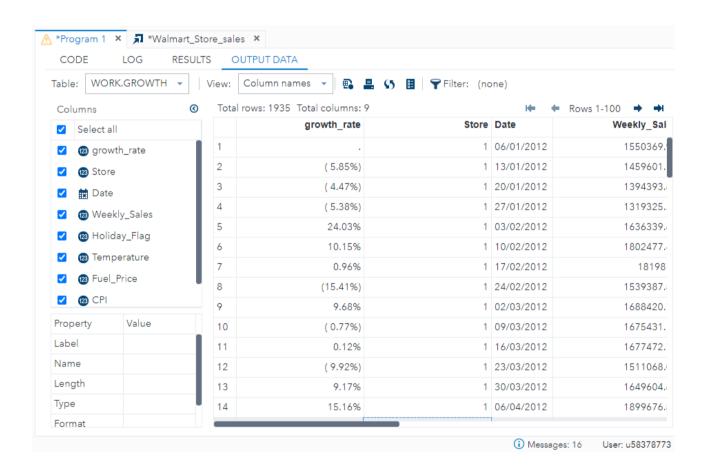
PROC PRINT DATA= date_12; RUN;



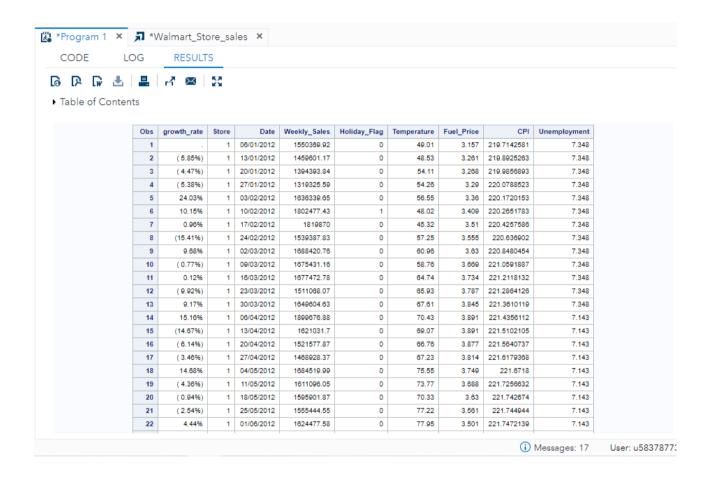


/* Calculate growth rate */

```
DATA growth;
format growth_rate percent8.2;
set work.date_12;
by store date weekly_sales;
lag_sales = ifn(first.store,0,lag(weekly_sales));
growth_rate = (weekly_sales/lag_sales)-1;
drop lag_sales;
RUN;
```



PROC PRINT DATA=growth; RUN:



/* Convert the normat data into timeseries data */

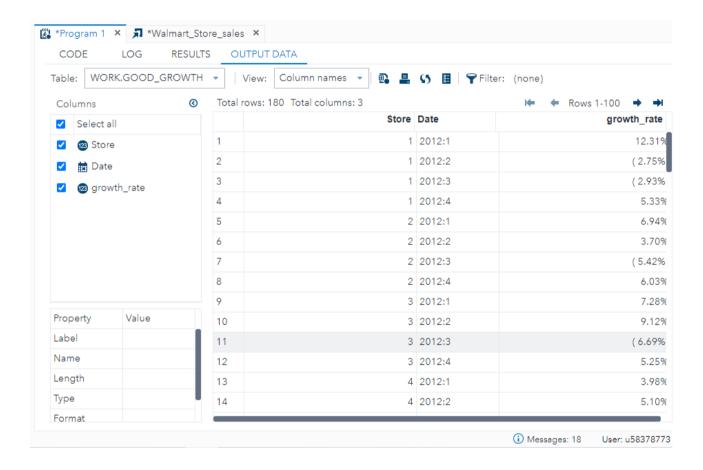
PROC TIMESERIES DATA= growth out= good growth;

by store;

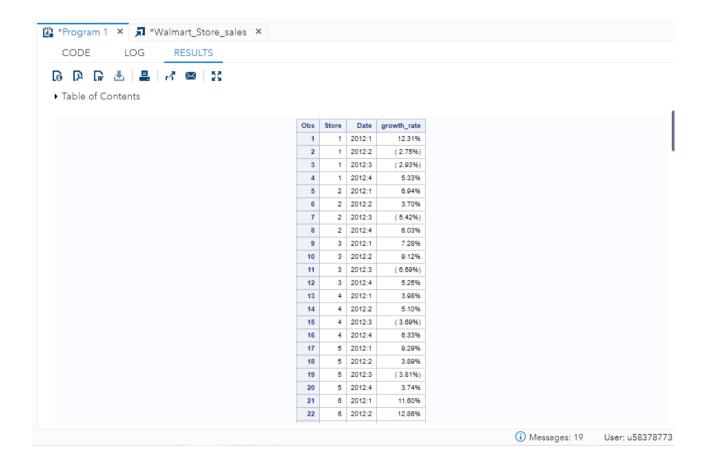
id date interval= qtr accumulate=total;

var growth_rate;

RUN:

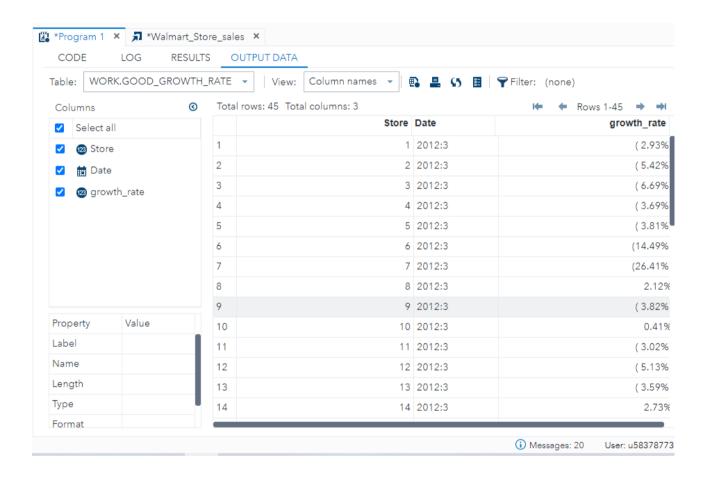


PROC PRINT DATA=good_growth; RUN;



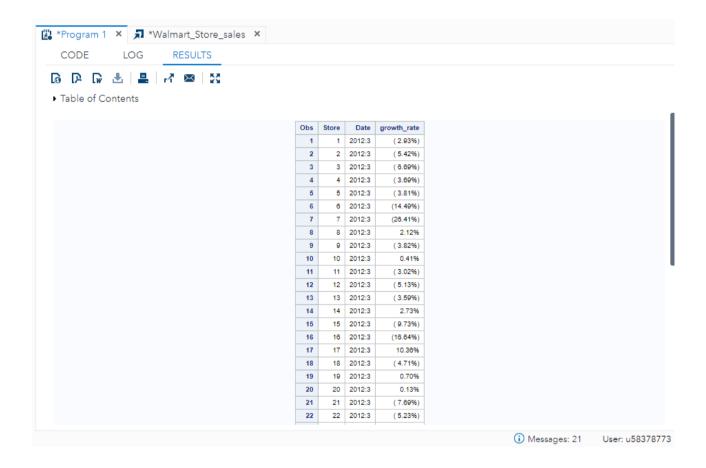
/* From timeseries data filtered only Q3 observations */

DATA good_growth_rate; set good_growth; where qtr(date)= 3; RUN;



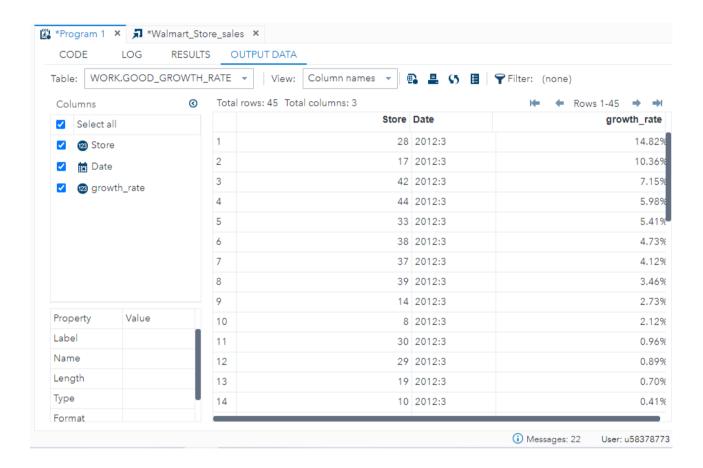


PROC PRINT DATA=good_growth_rate; RUN;

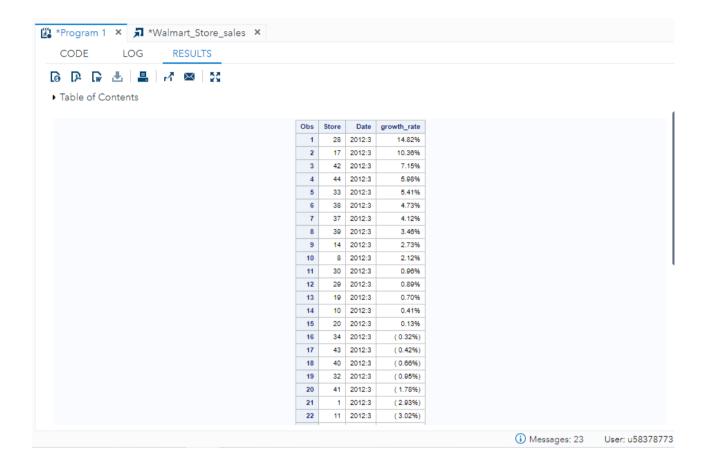


/* Now Sort the data to see the good growth rate store wise */

PROC SORT DATA= good_growth_rate; by descending growth_rate; RUN;



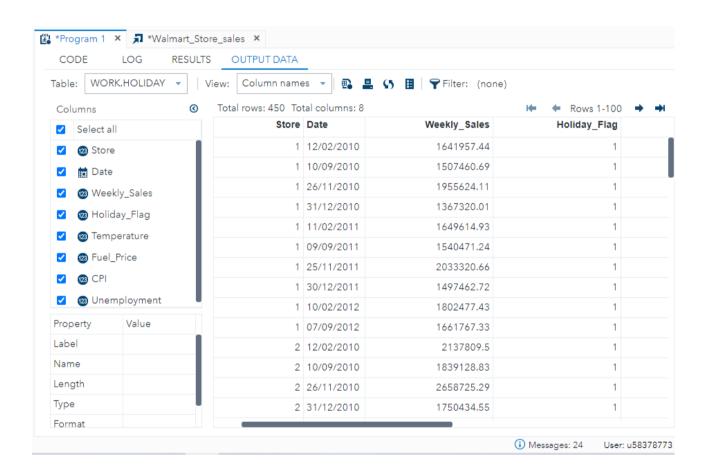
PROC PRINT DATA= good_growth_rate; RUN;



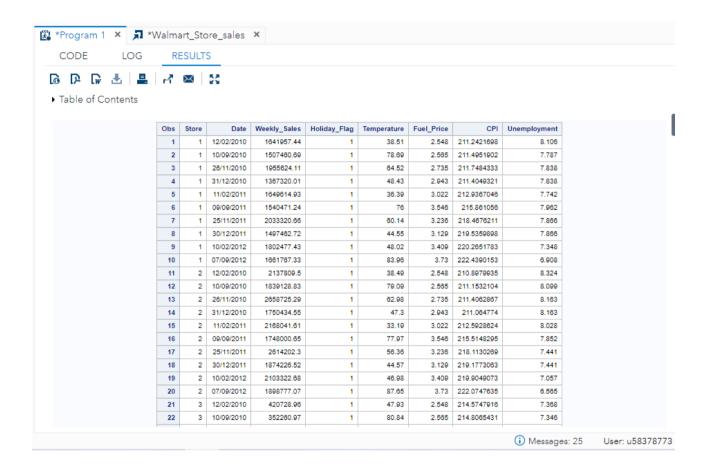
/* Some holidays have a negative impact on sales. Find out holidays which have higher sales than the mean sales in non-holiday season for all stores together */

/* Separate the holiday dates from main dataset's date */

DATA holiday; set work.walmart; where holiday_flag=1; RUN;

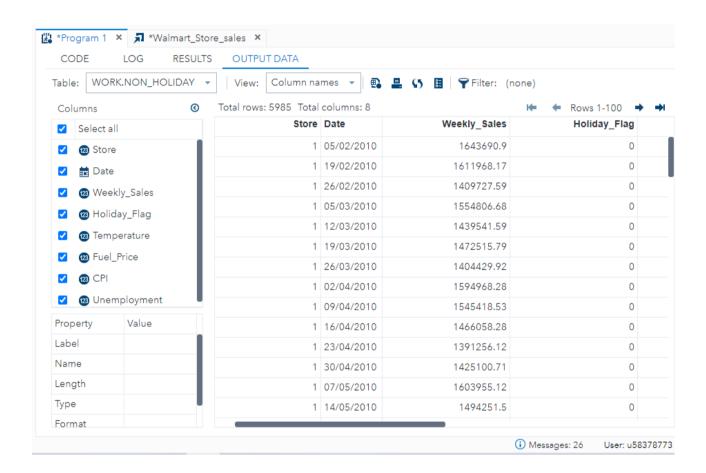


PROC PRINT DATA=holiday; RUN:

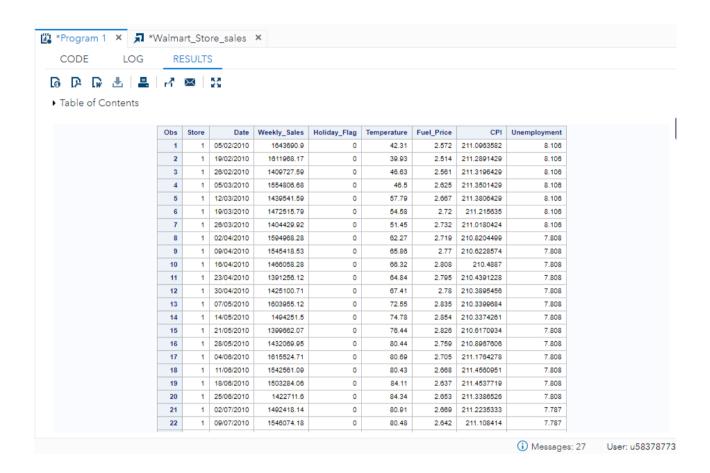


/* Separate the non-holiday dates from main dataset's date */

DATA non_holiday; set work.walmart; where holiday_flag=0; RUN;



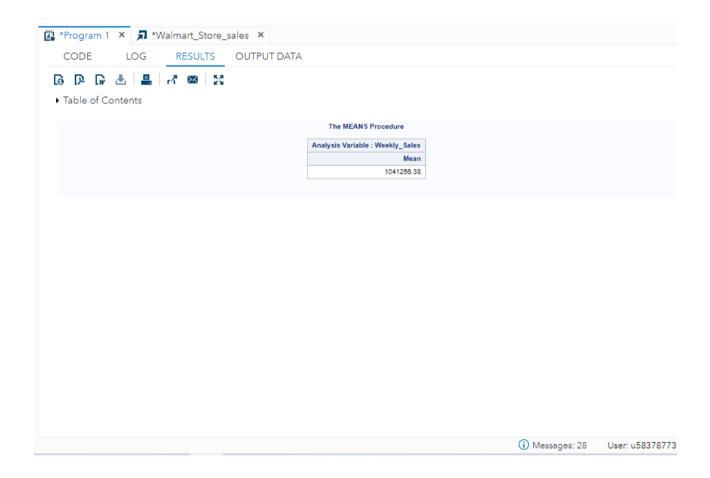
PROC PRINT DATA=non_holiday; RUN:



/* Calculate the mean weekly_sales of the non-holiday data */

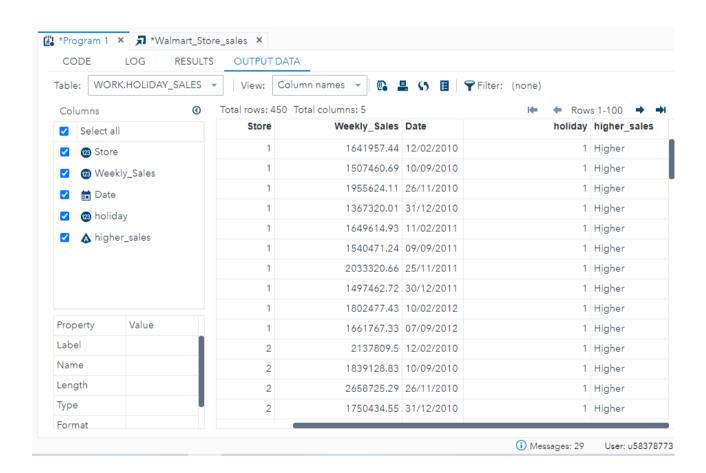
PROC MEANS DATA= non_holiday mean nonobs; output out= mean_sales; var weekly_sales;

RUN;

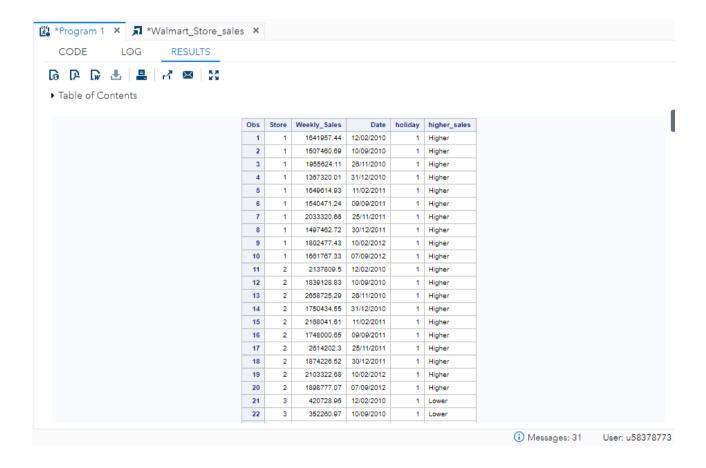


/* Compare the mean weekly_sales of the non-holiday data with weekly sales of the holiday data */

PROC SQL; create table holiday_sales as select store, weekly_sales, date, holiday_flag as holiday, case when weekly_sales > 1041256.38 then 'Higher' when weekly_sales < 1041256.38 then 'Lower' end as higher_sales from holiday; QUIT;

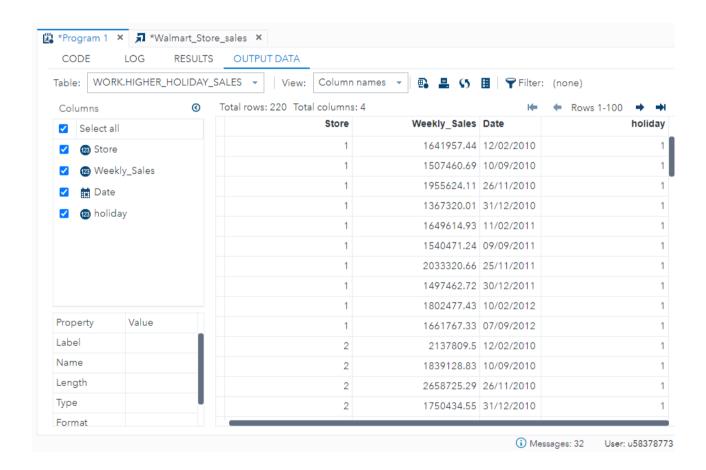


PROC PRINT DATA= holiday_sales; RUN;

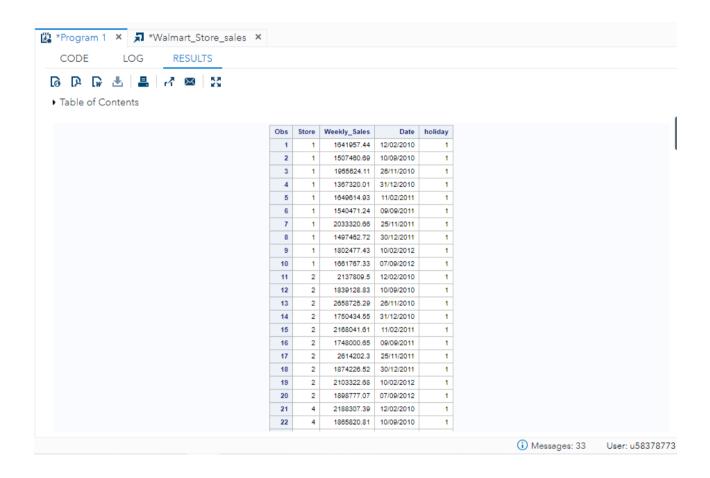


/* Finally found out holidays which have higher sales than the mean sales in non-holiday season for all stores together */

DATA higher_holiday_sales; set work.holiday_sales; where higher_sales = 'Higher'; drop higher_sales; title 'Higher Sales during Holidays'; RUN;



PROC PRINT DATA= higher_holiday_sales; RUN;



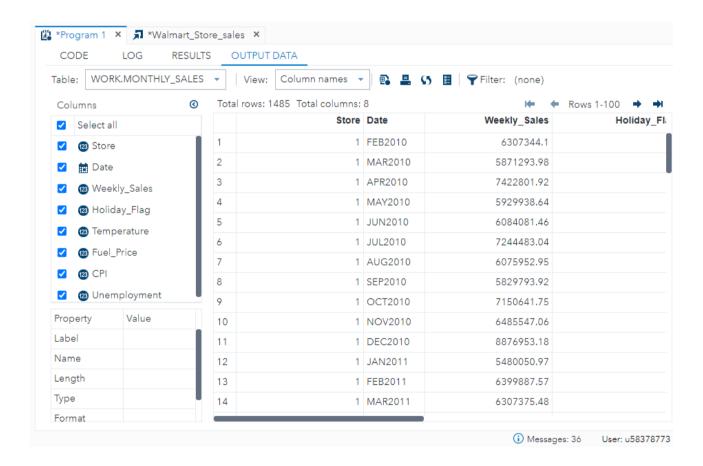
/* Provide a monthly and semester view of sales in units and give insights */

/* Monthly view of sales in units */

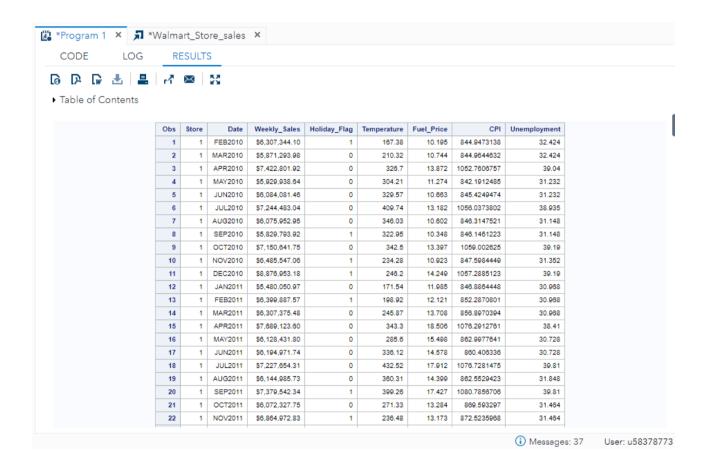
/* Convert walmart data into timeseries data */

PROC TIMESERIES DATA= work.walmart out= monthly_sales; by store;

id date interval=month accumulate=total; var weekly_sales holiday_flag temperature fuel_price cpi unemployment; RUN;



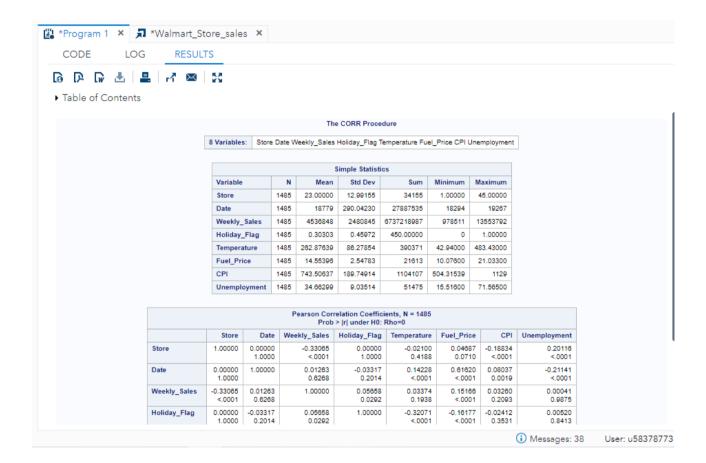
PROC PRINT DATA=work.monthly_sales; format weekly_sales dollar16.2; RUN;



/* Giving insights */

/* Checking the correlation */

PROC CORR DATA= work.monthly_sales; RUN;

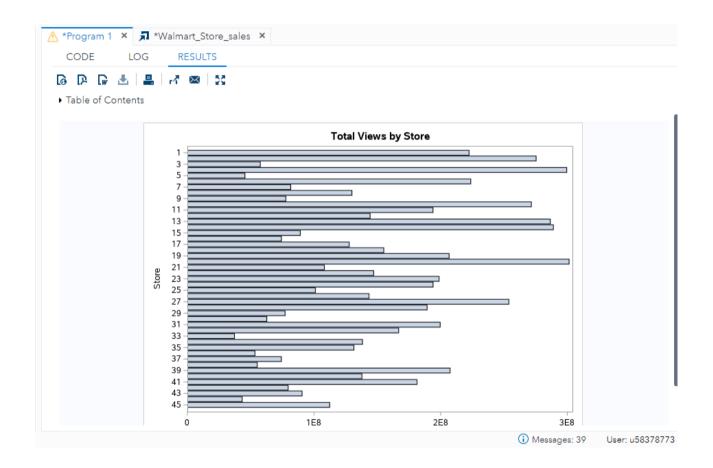




/* 1. Doing Comparison */

/* a) Bar Chart */

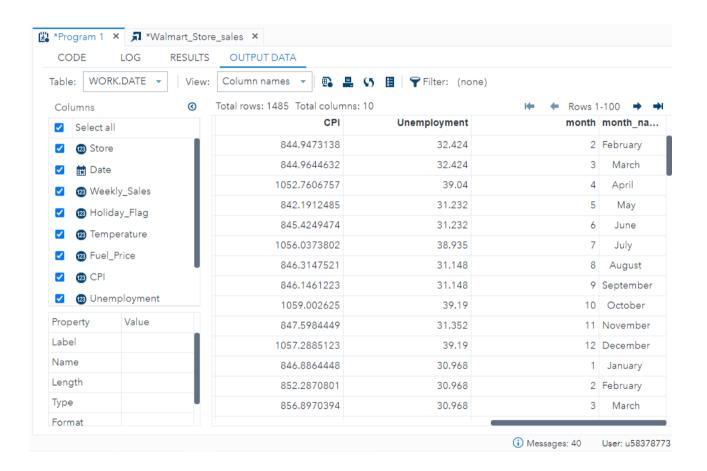
PROC SGPLOT DATA= work.monthly_sales; hbar store/response = weekly_sales stat= sum datalabel datalabelattrs=(weight=bold); title 'Total Views by Store'; RUN;



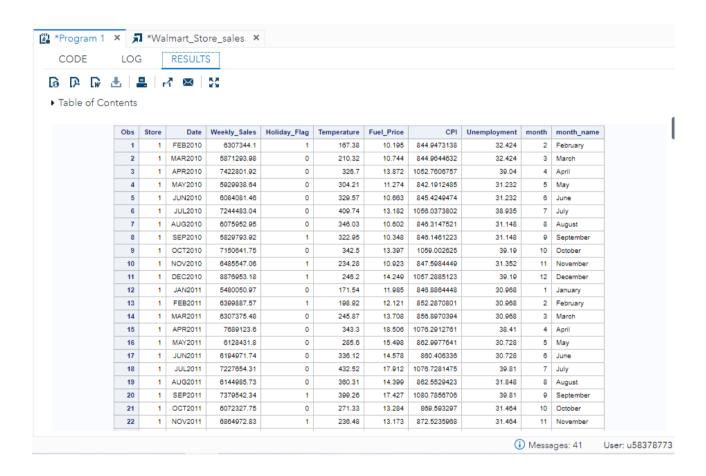


/* b) Clustered Bar Chart / Column Chart */

```
DATA date;
set work.monthly_sales;
month = month(Date);
month_name=PUT(Date,monname.);
put month_name= @;
RUN:
```



PROC PRINT DATA= date; RUN:





PROC SGPLOT DATA= date;

vbar store/ response= weekly_sales group=month_name groupdisplay=cluster
datalabel datalabelattrs = (weight = bold) dataskin=gloss;
yaxis grid;

title 'Total View by monthly wise';

RUN;

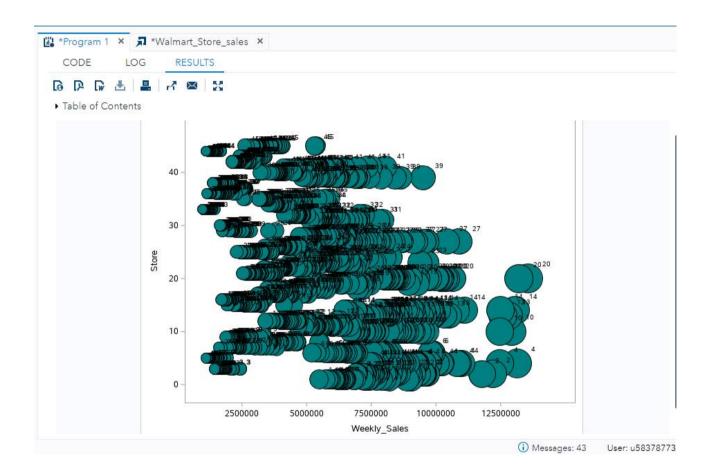




/* 2) Studying relationship */

/* a) Bubble Chart */

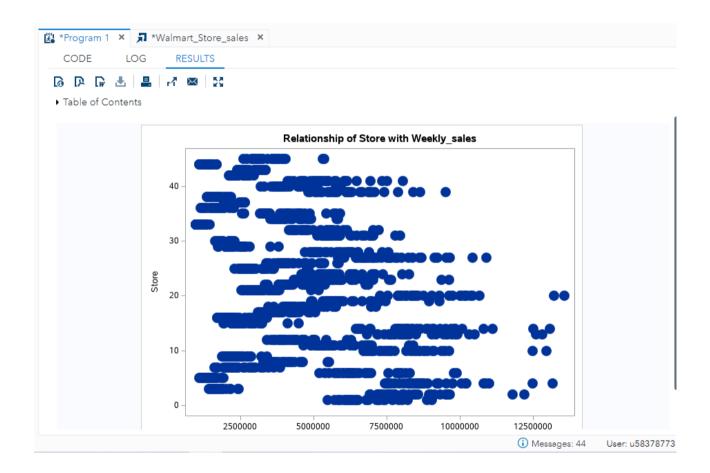
PROC SGPLOT DATA = work.monthly_sales; bubble X=weekly_sales Y=store size= weekly_sales /fillattrs=(color = teal) datalabel = store; RUN;





/* b) Scatter Plot for Relationship */

PROC SGPLOT DATA= work.monthly_sales; title 'Relationship of Store with Weekly_sales'; scatter X= weekly_sales Y = store/markerattrs=(symbol=circlefilled size=15); RUN;

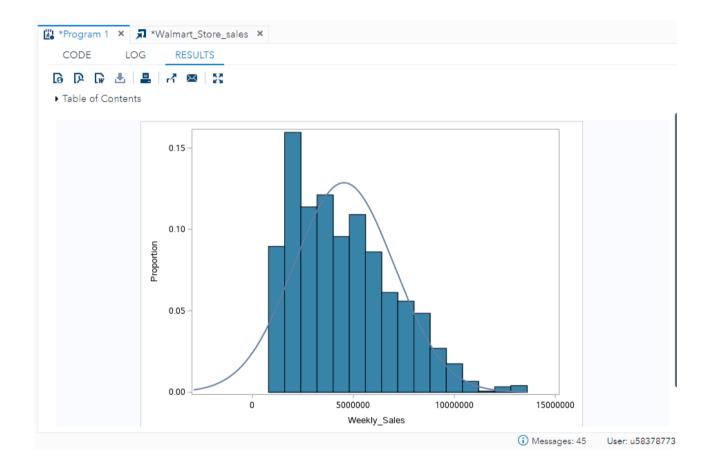




/* 3. Studying Distribution */

/* a) Histogram */

PROC SGPLOT DATA = work.monthly_sales; histogram weekly_sales/fillattrs=(color = steel)scale = proportion; density weekly_sales; RUN;





/* b) Scatter Plot */

PROC SGPLOT DATA= work.monthly_sales; scatter X= date Y = weekly_sales/group= store groupdisplay=cluster markerattrs=(symbol=circlefilled size=15); RUN;





/* 4) Composition */

/* a) Stacked Column Chart: */

PROC SGPLOT DATA= work.monthly_sales;

title 'Weekly_sales by Store and date';

vbar date / response= weekly_sales group= store stat=percent datalabel; xaxis display=(nolabel);

yaxis grid label='Weekly_sales';

RUN;





/* Semester view of sales in units */

/* Convert walmart data into timeseries data */

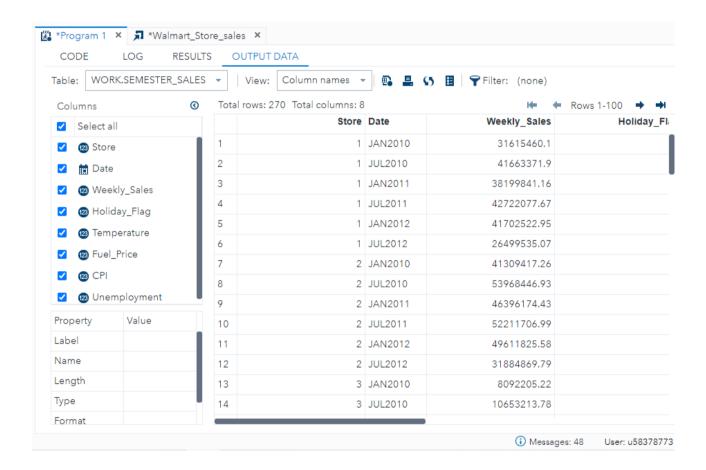
PROC TIMESERIES DATA= work.walmart out= semester_sales;

by store;

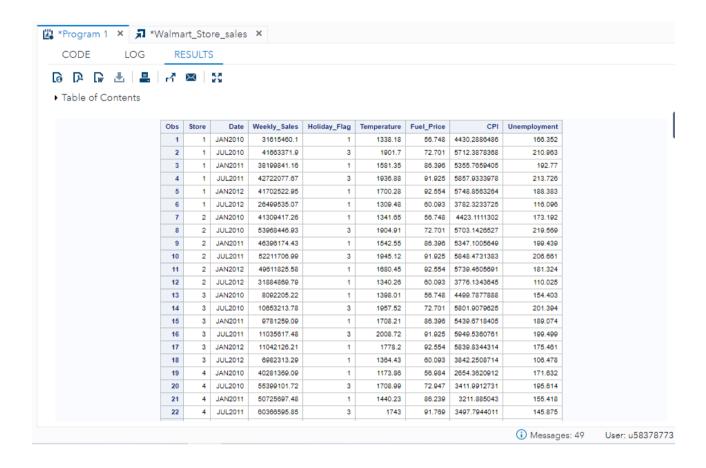
id date interval= semiyear accumulate= total;

var weekly_sales holiday_flag temperature fuel_price cpi unemployment;

RUN:



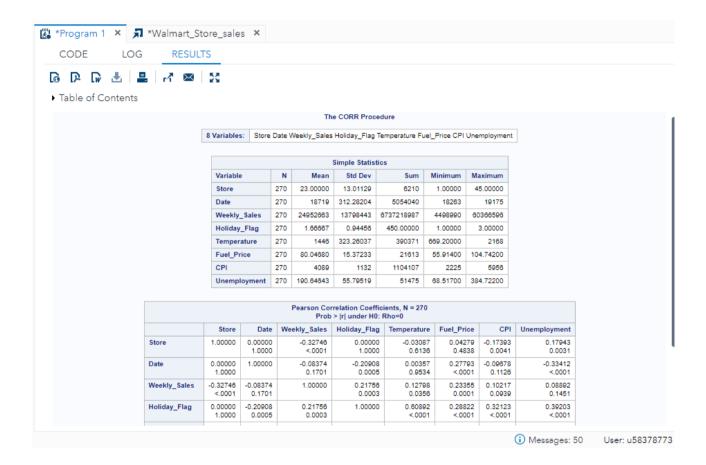
PROC PRINT DATA= work.semester_sales; RUN;



/* Giving insights */

/* Checking the correlation */

PROC CORR DATA= work.semester_sales; RUN;

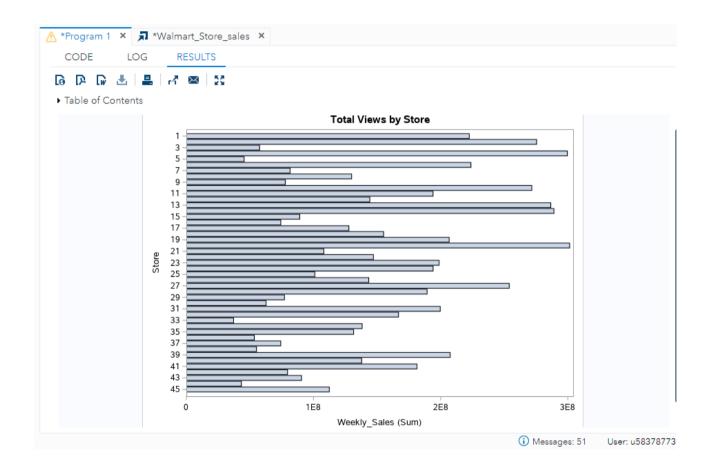




/* 1. Doing Comparison */

/* a) Bar Chart */

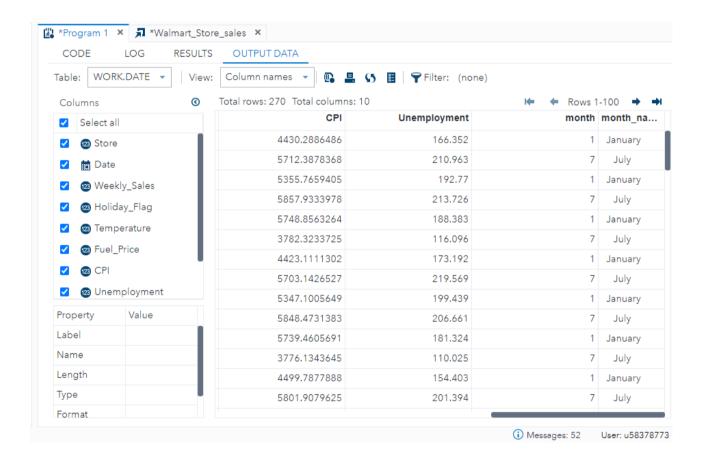
PROC SGPLOT DATA= work.semester_sales; hbar store/response = weekly_sales stat= sum datalabel datalabelattrs=(weight=bold); title 'Total Views by Store'; RUN;



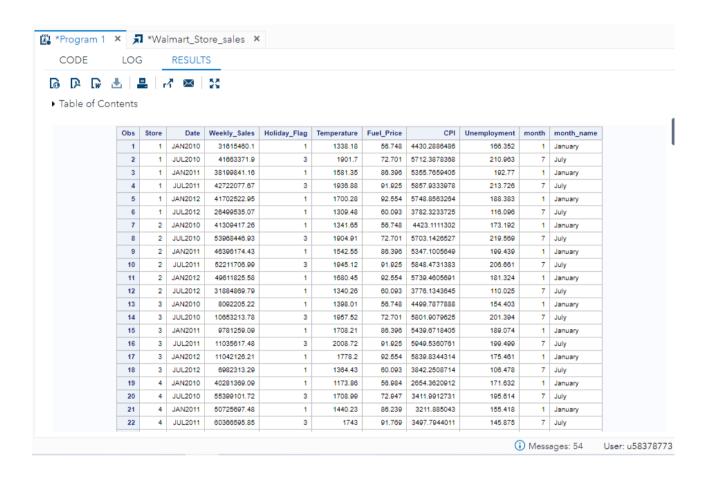


/* b) Clustered Bar Chart / Column Chart */

```
DATA date;
set work.semester_sales; month = month(Date);
month_name=PUT(Date,monname.);
put month_name= @;
RUN;
```



PROC PRINT DATA= date; RUN:





PROC SGPLOT DATA= date;

vbar store/ response= weekly_sales group=month_name groupdisplay=cluster datalabel datalabelattrs = (weight = bold) dataskin=gloss; yaxis grid;

title 'Total View by monthly wise';

RUN;

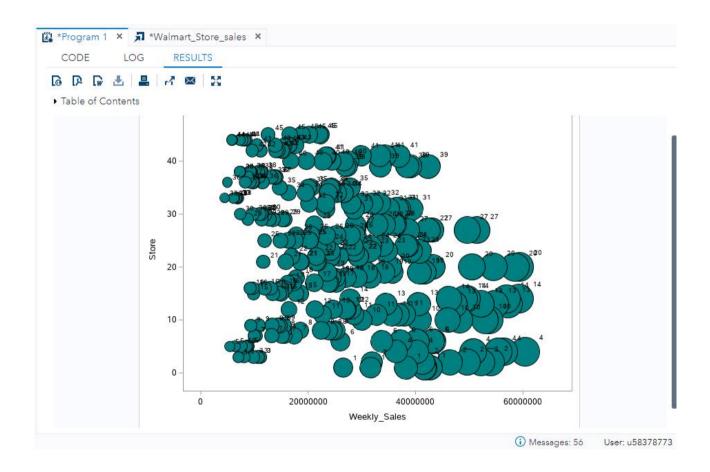




/* 2) Studying relationship */

/* a) Bubble Chart */

PROC SGPLOT DATA = work.semester_sales; bubble X=weekly_sales Y=store size= weekly_sales /fillattrs=(color = teal) datalabel = store; RUN;





/* b) Scatter Plot for Relationship */

PROC SGPLOT DATA= work.semester_sales; title 'Relationship of Store with Weekly_sales'; scatter X= weekly_sales Y = store/markerattrs=(symbol=circlefilled size=15); RUN;

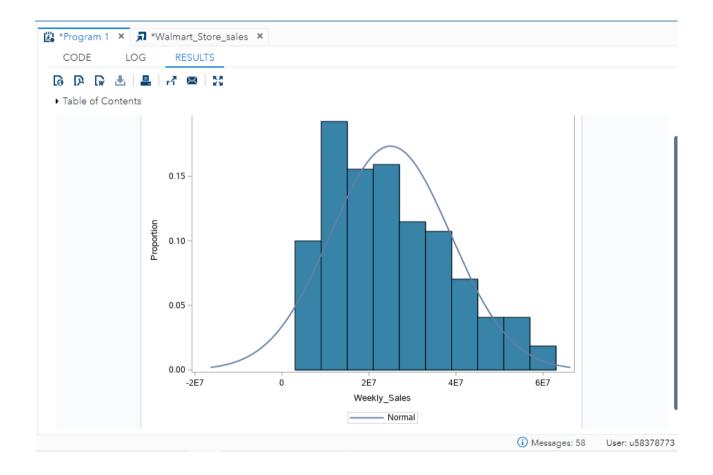




/* 3. Studying Distribution */

/* a) Histogram */

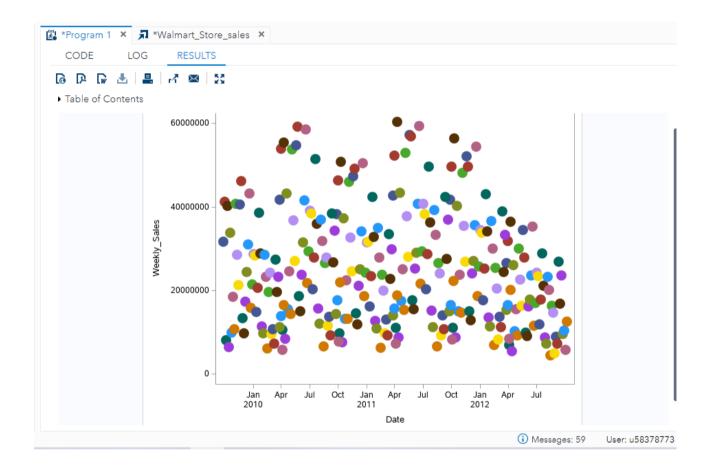
PROC SGPLOT DATA = work.semester_sales; histogram weekly_sales/fillattrs=(color = steel)scale = proportion; density weekly_sales; RUN;





/* b) Scatter Plot */

PROC SGPLOT DATA= work.semester_sales; scatter X= date Y = weekly_sales/group= store groupdisplay=cluster markerattrs=(symbol=circlefilled size=15); RUN;





/* 4) Composition */

/* a) Stacked Column Chart: */

PROC SGPLOT DATA= work.semester_sales;

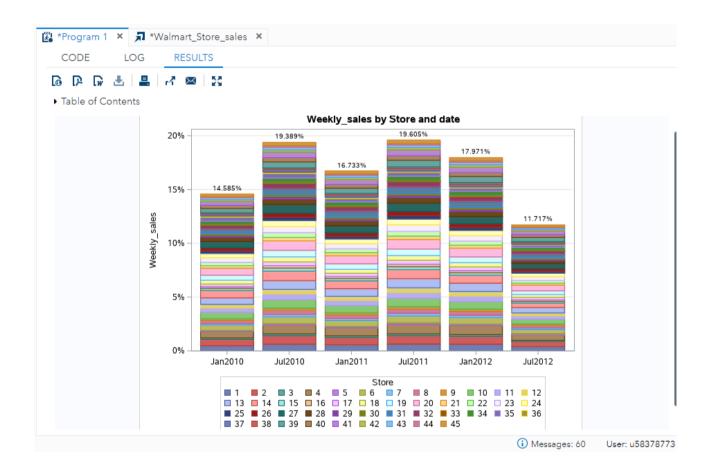
title 'Weekly_sales by Store and date';

vbar date / response= weekly_sales group= store stat=percent datalabel;

xaxis display=(nolabel);

yaxis grid label='Weekly_sales';

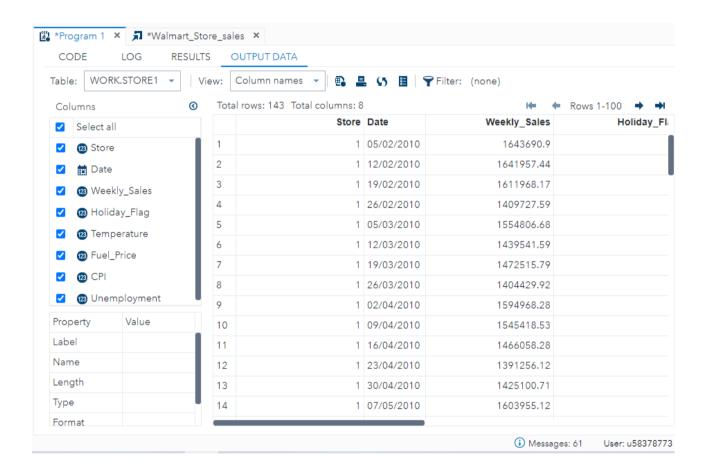
RUN;



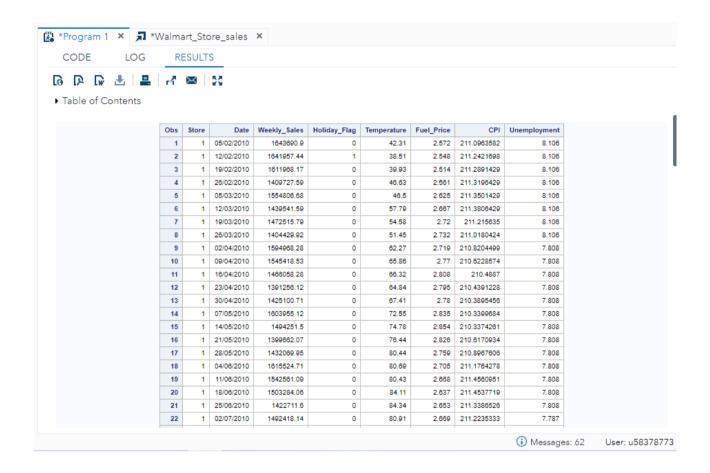
```
/* For Store 1 – Build prediction models to forecast demand */

/* Store-1 data */

DATA store1;
set work.walmart;
where store = 1;
RUN;
```



PROC PRINT DATA= store1; RUN:



/* Convert store-1 data into timeseries data */

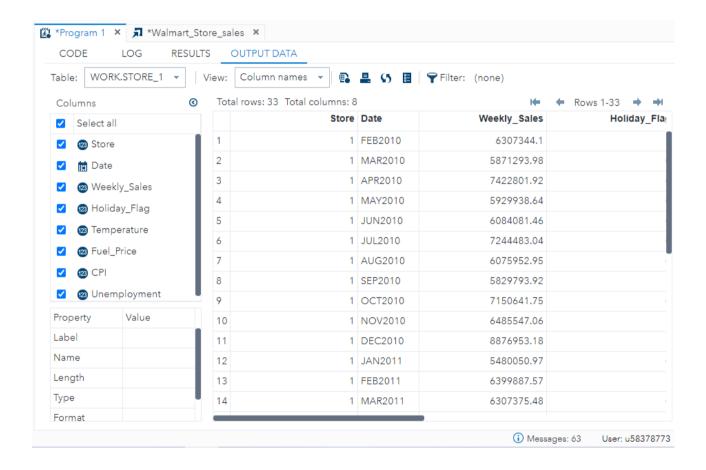
PROC TIMESERIES DATA= store1 out= store 1;

by store;

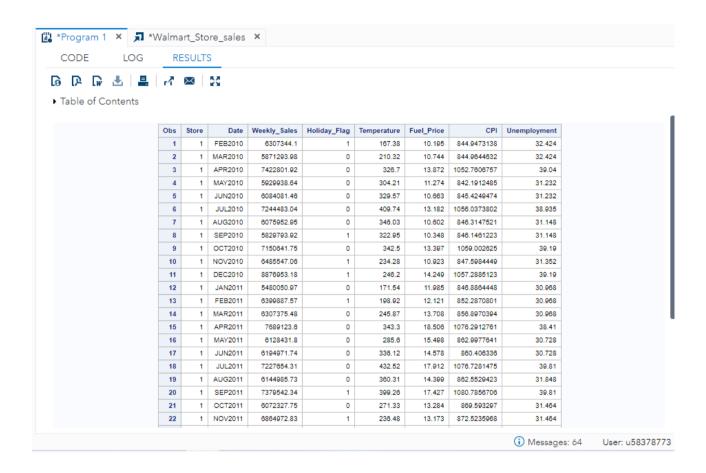
id date interval= month accumulate= total;

var weekly_sales holiday_flag temperature fuel_price cpi unemployment;

RUN;



PROC PRINT DATA= work.store_1; RUN;





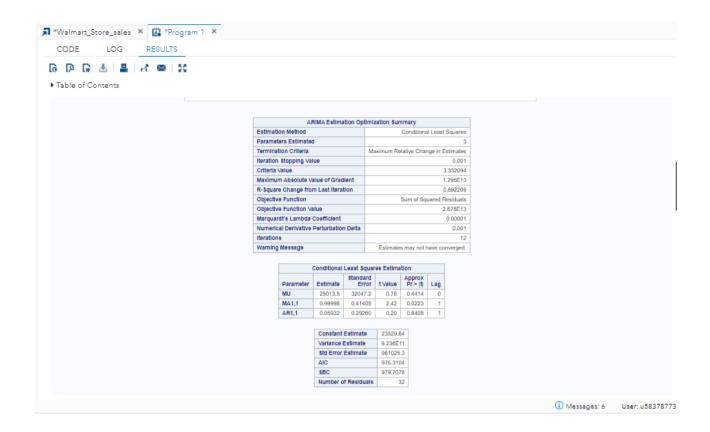
/* Build Model */

/*ARIMA MODEL*/

PROC ARIMA DATA=WORK.STORE_1; identify var=Weekly_Sales(1); estimate p=1 q=1; forecast lead=6 interval=month id=date; RUN;



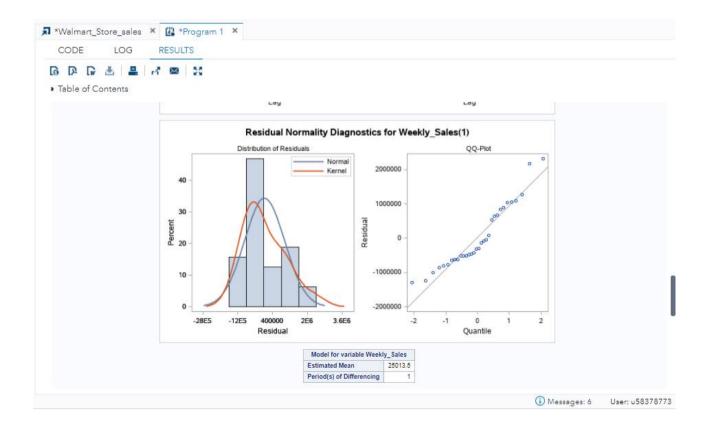




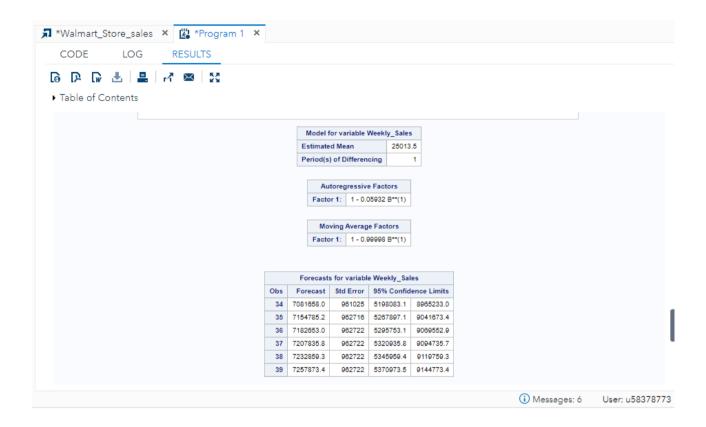


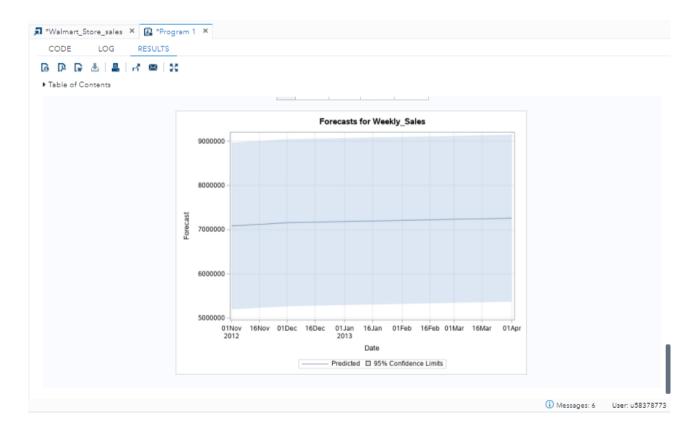












/* LINEAR REGRESSION MODEL*/

PROC REG DATA= work.store_1;
Model Weekly_Sales = CPI Unemployment Fuel_Price;
RUN:

