## **ENIAC**

#### To discount or not to discount?

## Agenda

- Disclaimer
- Two Opposing Opinions
- The Big Picture
- A Look into Categories, Brands, and Products
- Conclusion

#### **Disclaimer:**

<u>Products table:</u> starting with 19.325 rows. Due to duplicates, NaN values and price format problems à 9.940 rows left. Also the column "promo\_price" has been dropped because of around 90% of corrupted data in it. <u>Data used: 52%</u>

Orderlines table: starting with 293.983 rows. Due to 2 dot problem and 3 digits after decimal point, and known skus and status "completed" 54.301 rows left. Data used: 18%

<u>Orders table:</u> starting with **226.908** rows. Due to NaN values, 2 dot and 3 digits problem, keeping only known skus, and status "completed" down to **41.685** rows. <u>Data used: 18%</u>

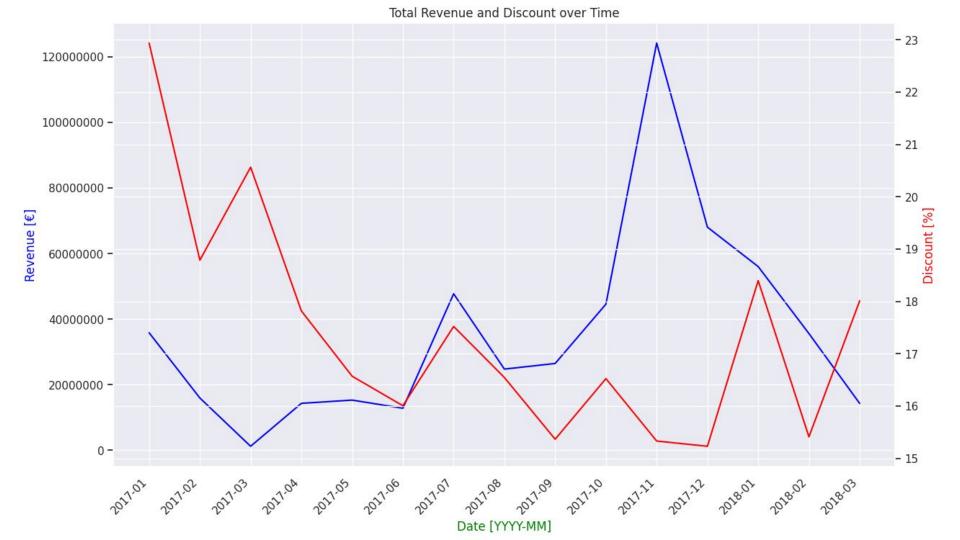
## Two Opposing Opinions

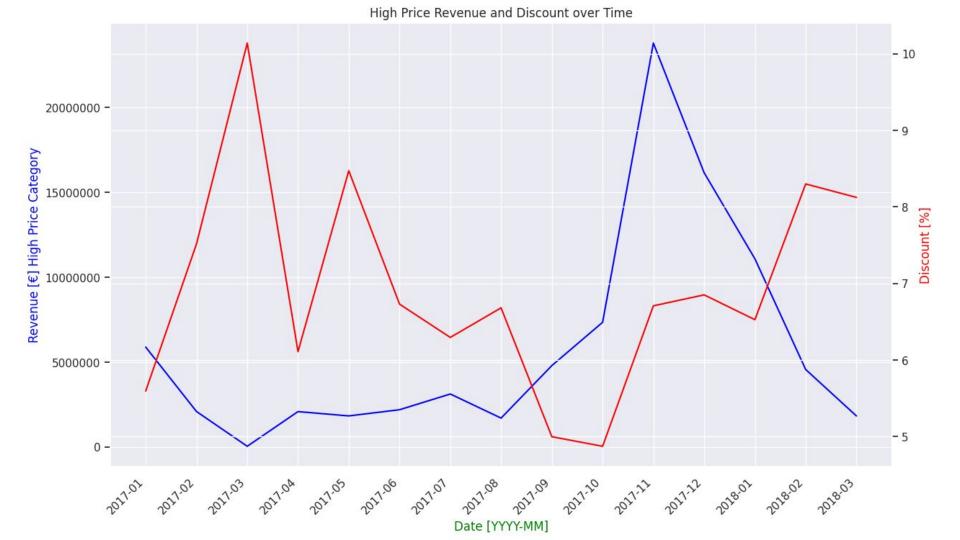
### Marketing Lead

- discounts are beneficial

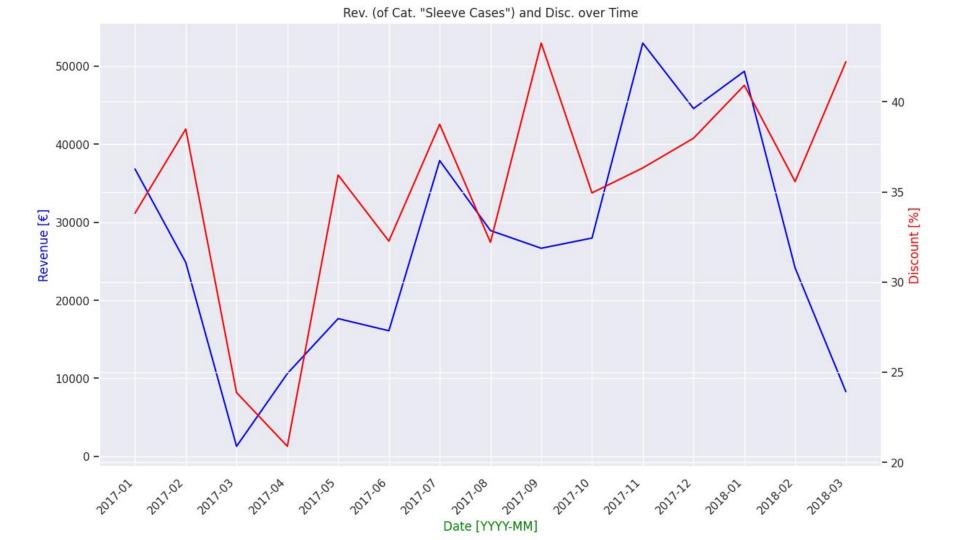
### Main Investors

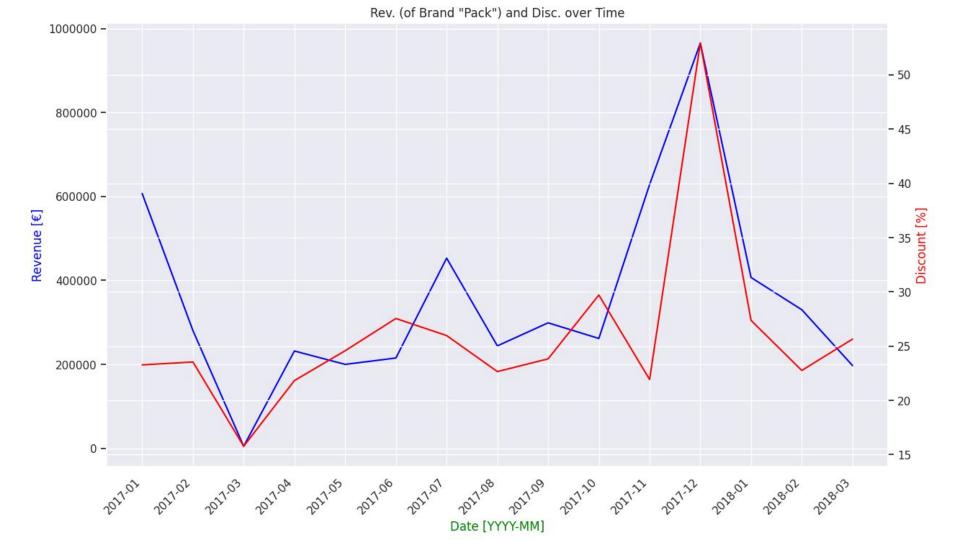
- increase in orders, but decrease in revenue











## Conclusion: Two Opposing Opinions

#### **Marketing Lead**

- discounts are beneficial
  - → not in general only in certain cases (low price products, 5 out 30 categories, bundles (Pack))

#### **Main Investors**

- increase in orders, but decrease in revenue
  - → no decrease in revenue due to discounts
  - → high price quality products have low discounts
  - → only low price products are heavily discounted

#### Recommendation

- data on customers (satisfaction and retention)
- data on the purchase prices

## Conclusion: Two Opposing Opinions

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#### Recommendation

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## Thank you very much!

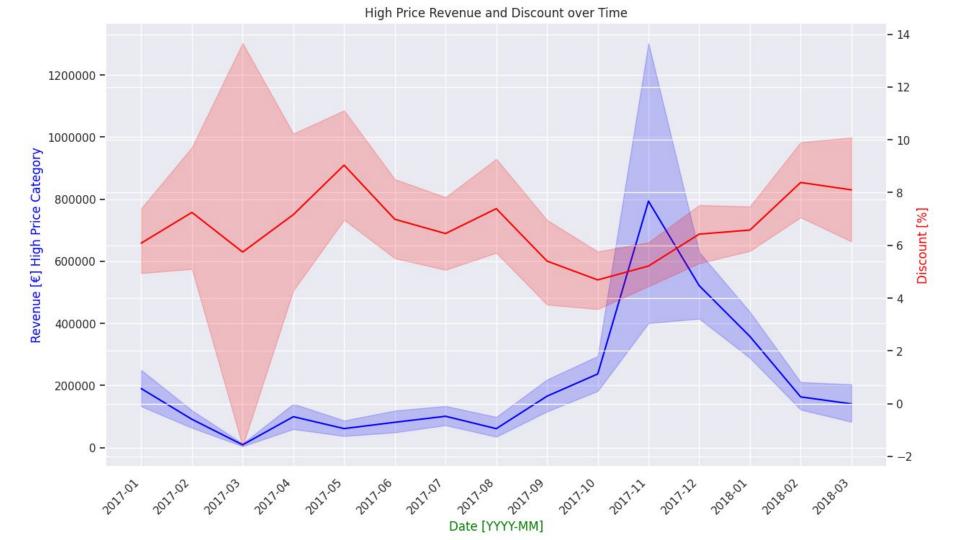


I'm also deeply indebted to my teammates



Dolphin
Wolverine
&
Giraffe

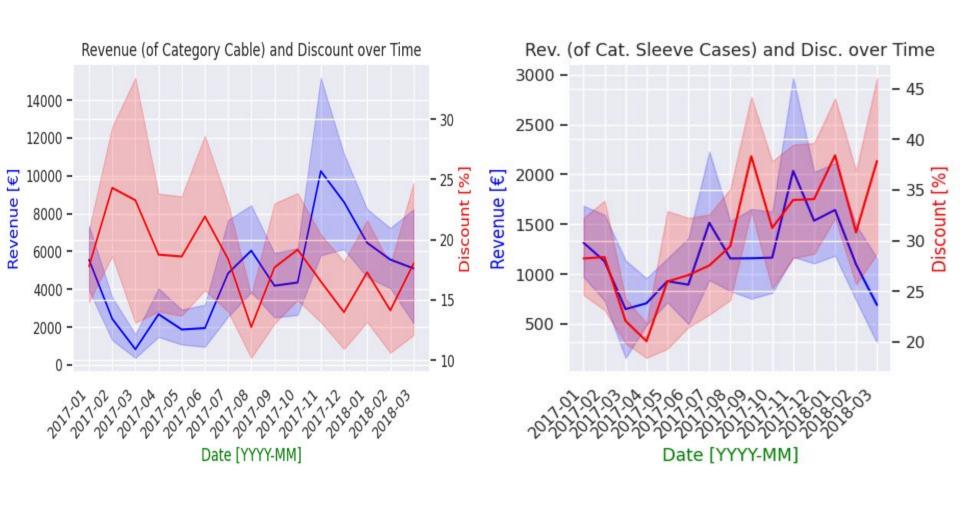
## Appendix











# How should products be classified into categories to simplify reports and analysis?

- on the basis of the column "type"
- but also did price categories

# How many products are being discounted?

Nursah bar chart

(here it says 50k products are discounted, but we only have 9940 different products) it is orders with discounted products we also need the absolut figures here count "product\_quantity" for products sold

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

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# Calculate the total quantity of products sold before and after discounts
before_discounts = p_ol_o[p_ol_o['discount'] <= 0]['sku'].count()

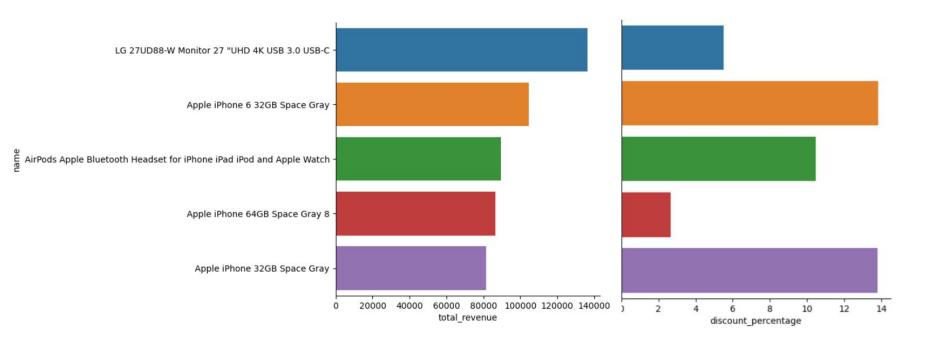
after_discounts = p_ol_o[p_ol_o['discount'] > 0]['sku'].count()

# Create a bar chart to compare the quantities
quantities = [before_discounts, after_discounts]
labels = ['Before Discounts', 'After Discounts']

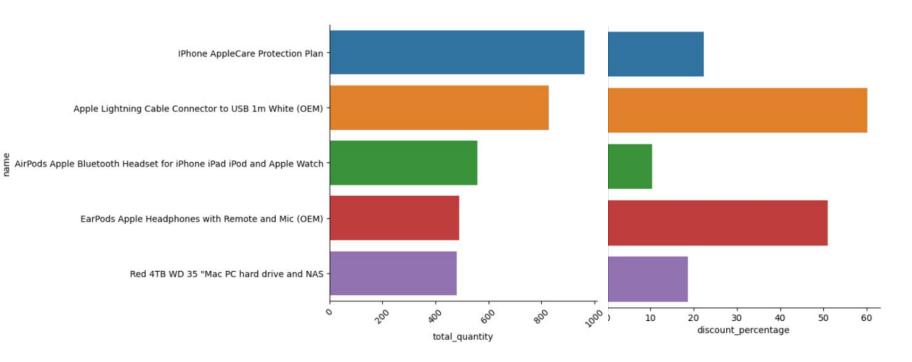
plt.bar(labels, quantities)
plt.title('Quantity of Products Sold Before and After Discounts')
plt.xlabel('Discounts')
plt.ylabel('Quantity')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



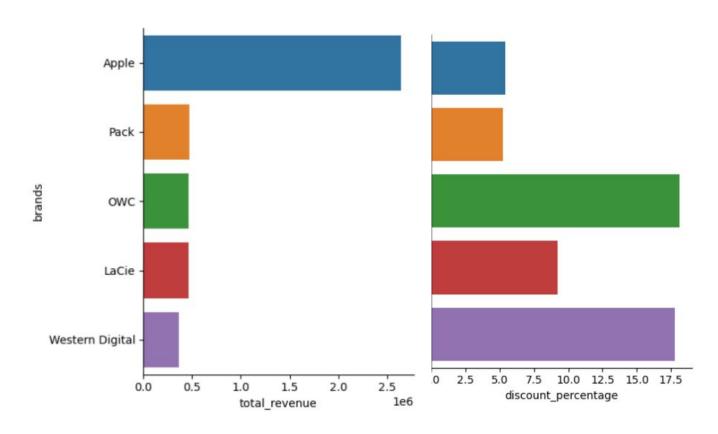
### top selling products per revenue



### products by quantity\*



### highest selling brands and their percentage of discount

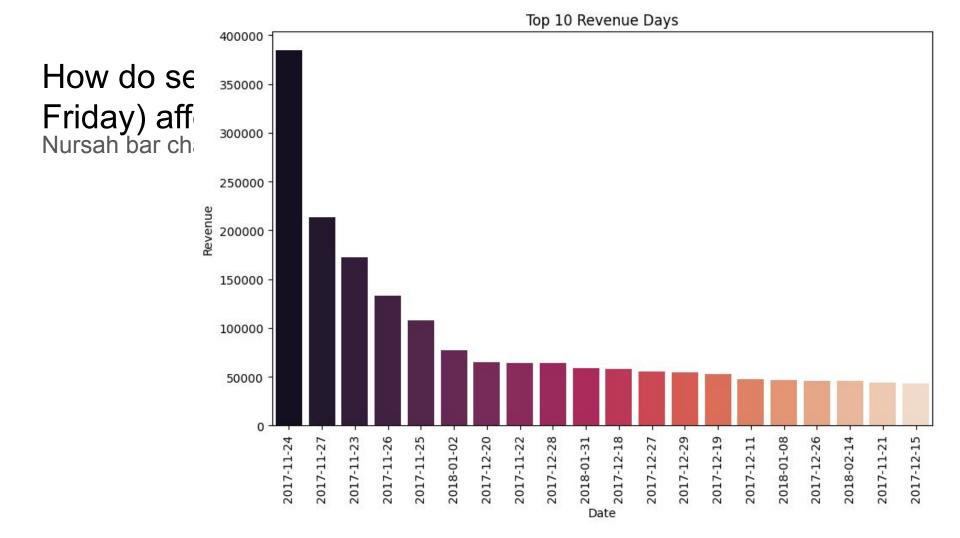


### Discounts over price categories

work in progress

## How big are the offered discounts as a percentage of the product price?

- average over all prices and categories
- (perhaps the also on a product / categories level) Jenny



### Explore if discounts work:

- during specific times,
- for certain product categories
- at particular price points
- if they are effective for specific brands 
   <u>← make a calculation based on Jenny's calculations with the revenue of products and categories against the percentage of discount for the top 5 / 10 products categories</u>