

**Institute of Emerging Careers**



## **Portfolio Project # 01**

**COURSE: DATA ANALYTICS**

SUBMITTED BY

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## **Introduction**

In this report dataset for a Brazilian ecommerce store Olist is taken from kaggle website. The data is publicly provided by Olist for the period of Oct2016 to Sep2018.

The dataset has information on 100k orders from 2016 to 2018 made at multiple marketplaces in Brazil. This is real commercial data, it has been anonymized, and references to the companies and partners in the review text have been replaced with the names of Game of Thrones great houses.

Olist Store is one of the leading stores in the Brazilian e-commerce market which partners with businesses from all over Brazil to facilitate them to reach a large customer base in all states of Brazil.

The dataset covers all aspects of the revenue streams along with the geographical location of customers and sellers. The store has a significant number of product categories which have multiple products sold under them.

Following are the datasheets provided by the store:

1. Customers
2. Sellers
3. Products
4. Product category
5. Geolocation
6. Order details
7. Order items
8. Order payments
9. Order reviews

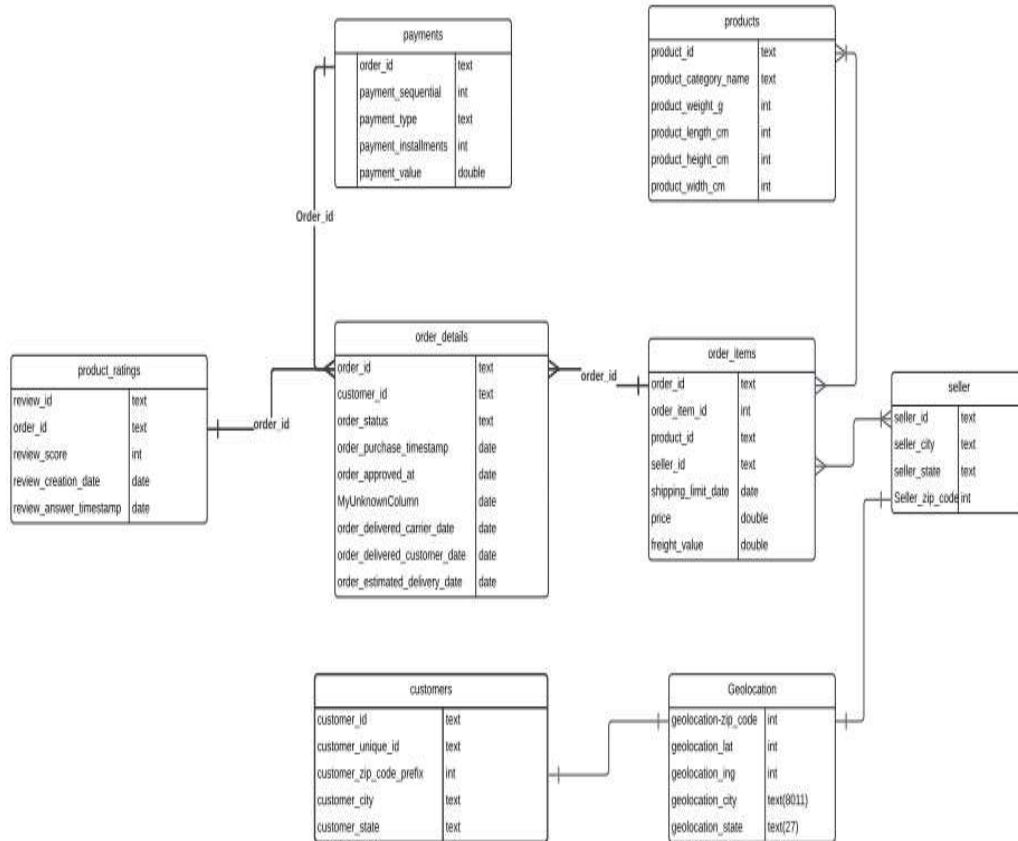
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## Data Dictionary

TABLE_SCHEMA	TABLE_NAME	COLUMN_NAME	ORD_POSITION	DATA_TYPE	CHAR_MAX_LENGTH
brazilianecommerce	customers	customer_city	4	text	99441
brazilianecommerce	customers	customer_id	1	text	99441
brazilianecommerce	customers	customer_state	5	text	99441
brazilianecommerce	customers	customer_unique_id	2	text	99441
brazilianecommerce	customers	customer_zip_code_prefix	3	int	NULL
brazilianecommerce	payments	order_id	1	text	99440
brazilianecommerce	payments	payment_installments	4	int	NULL
brazilianecommerce	payments	payment_sequential	2	int	NULL
brazilianecommerce	payments	payment_type	3	text	99440
brazilianecommerce	payments	payment_value	5	double	NULL
brazilianecommerce	product_cat_eng	product_category_name	1	text	74
brazilianecommerce	product_cat_eng	product_category_name_english	2	text	74
brazilianecommerce	product_ratings	order_id	2	text	99441
brazilianecommerce	product_ratings	review_answer_timestamp	5	text	99441
brazilianecommerce	product_ratings	review_creation_date	4	text	99441
brazilianecommerce	product_ratings	review_id	1	text	99441
brazilianecommerce	product_ratings	review_score	3	int	NULL
brazilianecommerce	products	product_category_name	2	text	99441
brazilianecommerce	products	product_height_cm	5	int	NULL
brazilianecommerce	products	product_id	1	text	99441
brazilianecommerce	products	product_length_cm	4	int	NULL
brazilianecommerce	products	product_weight_g	3	int	NULL
brazilianecommerce	products	product_width_cm	6	int	NULL
brazilianecommerce	seller	seller_city	2	text	3096
brazilianecommerce	seller	seller_id	1	text	3096
brazilianecommerce	seller	seller_zipcode	3	int	Null
brazilianecommerce	seller	seller_state	4	text	3096
brazilianecommerce	orders	customer_id	2	text	99441
brazilianecommerce	orders	order_approved_at	5	date	NULL
brazilianecommerce	orders	order_delivered_carrier_date	7	date	NULL
brazilianecommerce	orders	order_delivered_customer_date	8	date	NULL
brazilianecommerce	orders	order_estimated_delivery_date	9	date	NULL
brazilianecommerce	orders	order_id	1	text	65535
brazilianecommerce	orders	order_purchase_timestamp	4	date	NULL
brazilianecommerce	orders	order_status	3	text	99441
brazilianecommerce	order_items	freight_value	7	double	NULL
brazilianecommerce	order_items	order_id	1	text	99441
brazilianecommerce	order_items	order_item_id	2	int	NULL
brazilianecommerce	order_items	price	6	double	NULL
brazilianecommerce	order_items	product_id	3	text	112650
brazilianecommerce	order_items	seller_id	4	text	112650
brazilianecommerce	order_items	shipping_limit_date	5	date	NULL
brazilianecommerce	geolocation	geolocation_zip_code	1	int	NULL
brazilianecommerce	geolocation	geolocation_lat	2	int	NULL
brazilianecommerce	geolocation	geolocation_lng	3	text	NULL
brazilianecommerce	geolocation	geolocation_city	4	text	8011
brazilianecommerce	geolocation	geolocation_state	5	text	27

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## Entity Relationship Diagram



The above diagram defines one to one and one-to-many relationship between the fields.

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## **Objective**

In this report, we have used the given datasets to analyze Olist sales concerning different business variables.

Olist has over 70 product categories, which provides the customer with a single platform to fulfil their shopping needs. In our analysis, we aim to find the most selling products, high sales generating streams, and different variants associated with them.

## **Business Problem**

Olist store is one of the leading e-commerce stores in Brazil. Its customer and supplier base is spread across the country with a diversified portfolio of products. To have a clear picture of how and which factors affect the sales of the company, we look into following four dimensions

- How many **product categories** and products does the store offer? Which are the most selling product categories and generate high sales revenues?
- What is the pattern in sales generated across **different states** in Brazil? How do customer demographics affect the sales?
- Which **payment methods** are used while purchasing from the Olist platform? And how does it impact sales?
- What are the **seasonal trends** in sales? In which season do customer are more inclined towards purchasing and what are their product preferences?

For our analysis, we imported the Olist datasheets in MYSQL Workbench and MS PowerBi.

In the following section, identified problems are explained using queries, run on MYSQL Workbench supported with visuals from the PowerBi dashboard.

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### **Problems**

On searching through data, following statements were identified for analysis.

#### **Query no.1**

To calculate the number of orders in each product category placed from Sep 2016 to Aug 2018. This will result in finding out the high-in-demand product categories and the volume of sales they generate.

With Products\_Categorywise AS

```
(
  Select o.order_id, p.product_category_name,
  DATE_FORMAT(od.order_purchase_timestamp,"%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s") as
  purchase_date, o.price
  from order_items as o
  Join products as p
  on o.product_id= p.product_id
  Join olist_orders_dataset as od
  on o.order_id= od.order_id
  where DATE_FORMAT(od.order_purchase_timestamp,"%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s") > '2016-
09-31 00:00:00'
      and DATE_FORMAT(od.order_purchase_timestamp,"%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s") <
'2018-09-00 00:00:00' and
      od.order_status != 'canceled'
)
Select (product_category_name), count(purchase_date) as total_orders
  from Products_Categorywise
  group by product_category_name
  order by count(purchase_date) desc;
```

*Initially a CTE named Products\_categorywise is designed to be used in few of the queries. This query converts the text type in date format in order items table and extract selected fields for the orders executed from Oct 2016 to Sep 2018.*

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```
20 With Products_Categorywise AS
21 (
22   Select o.order_id, p.product_category_name, DATE_FORMAT(od.order_purchase_timestamp, "%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s") as purchase_date, o.price
23   from order_items as o
24   Join products as p
25   on o.product_id= p.product_id
26   Join olist_orders_dataset as od
27   on o.order_id= od.order_id
28   where DATE_FORMAT(od.order_purchase_timestamp, "%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s") > '2016-09-31 00:00:00'
29         and DATE_FORMAT(od.order_purchase_timestamp, "%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s") < '2018-09-00 00:00:00' and
30         od.order_status != 'canceled'
31 )
32 Select (product_category_name), count(purchase_date) as total_orders
33 from Products_Categorywise
34 group by product_category_name
35 order by count(purchase_date) desc;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Exports: | Wrap Cell Content: |

product_category_name	total_orders
bed_bath_table	11097
health_beauty	9631
sports_leisure	8590
furniture_decor	8296
computers_accessories	7781
housewares	6915

Result 14 | Result 15 x | Rei

### Insight

From the above result, it can be concluded that bed and bath had over 11000 orders during the period followed closely by health and beauty products.



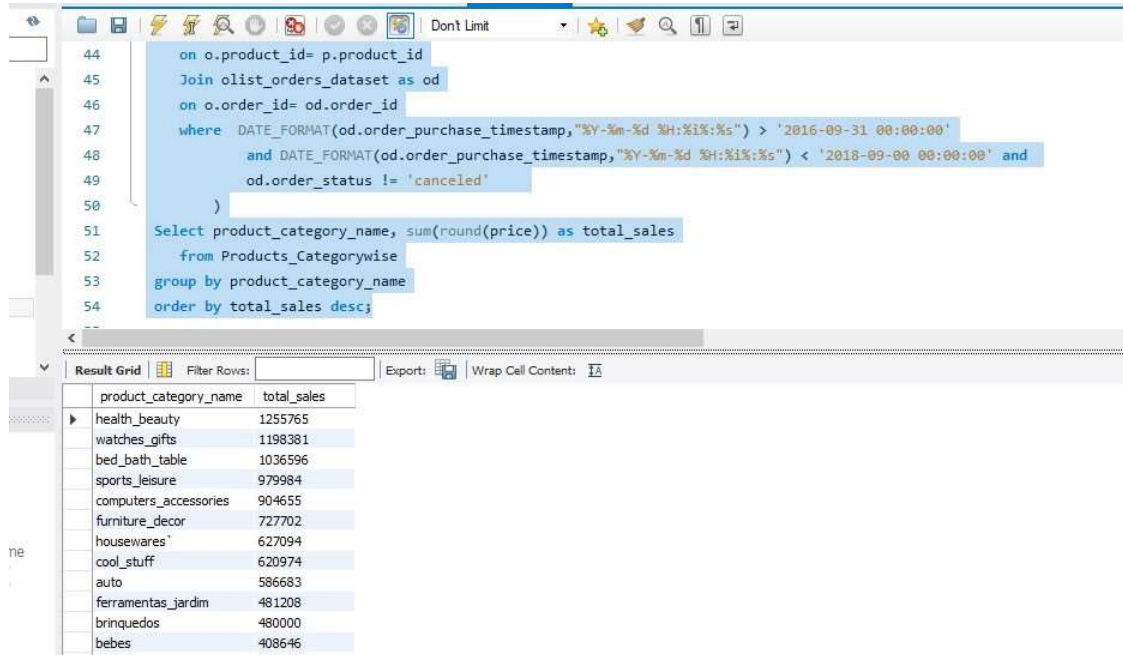
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### Query no.2

To calculate the total sales revenue for each product category purchased from Sep 2016 to Aug 2018. This will result in finding out the high sales revenue generating product categories.

```
With Products_Categorywise AS
(
  Select o.order_id, p.product_category_name,
  DATE_FORMAT(od.order_purchase_timestamp,"%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s") as purchase_date,
  o.price
  from order_items as o
  Join products as p
  on o.product_id= p.product_id
  Join olist_orders_dataset as od
  on o.order_id= od.order_id
  where DATE_FORMAT(od.order_purchase_timestamp,"%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s") > '2016-
09-31 00:00:00'
      and DATE_FORMAT(od.order_purchase_timestamp,"%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s") <
'2018-09-00 00:00:00' and
      od.order_status != 'canceled'
)
Select product_category_name, sum(round(price)) as total_sales
  from Products_Categorywise
group by product_category_name
order by total_sales desc;
```

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The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a query window and a results grid. The query is a SQL JOIN statement that filters orders by date and status, then calculates the total sales for each product category.

```
44 on o.product_id= p.product_id
45 Join olist_orders_dataset as od
46 on o.order_id= od.order_id
47 where DATE_FORMAT(od.order_purchase_timestamp,"%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s") > '2016-09-31 00:00:00'
48 and DATE_FORMAT(od.order_purchase_timestamp,"%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s") < '2018-09-00 00:00:00' and
49 od.order_status != 'canceled'
50 )
51 Select product_category_name, sum(round(price)) as total_sales
52 from Products_Categorywise
53 group by product_category_name
54 order by total_sales desc;
```

The results grid shows the following data:

product_category_name	total_sales
health_beauty	1255765
watches_gifts	1198381
bed_bath_table	1036596
sports_leisure	979984
computers_accessories	904655
furniture_decor	727702
housewares	627094
cool_stuff	620974
auto	586683
ferramentas_jardim	481208
brinquedos	480000
bebes	408646

### Insight

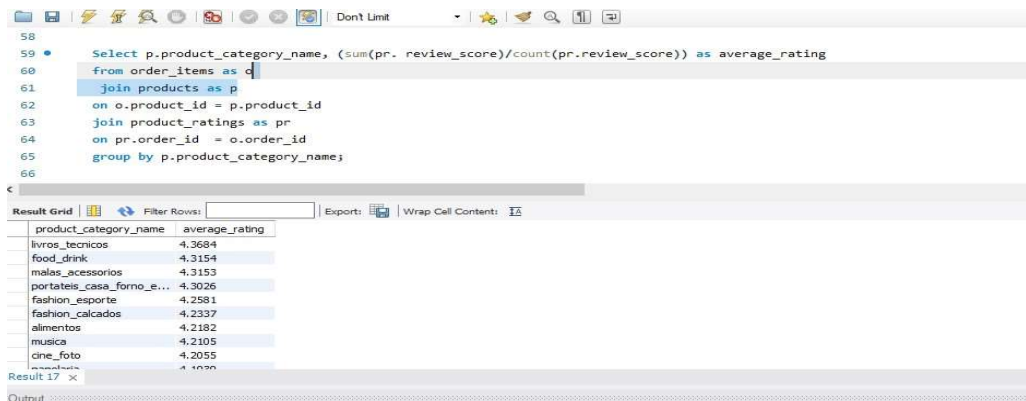
Health & beauty products have brought in the highest revenue of 12.5 MN BRL, whereas watches and gifts have relatively fewer orders but have bought a high revenue of almost 1.2 MN BRL.

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### Query no.3

To find average review ratings for top-selling products.

```
Select p.product_category_name, (sum(pr.review_score)/count(pr.review_score)) as  
average_rating  
from order_items as o  
join products as p  
on o.product_id = p.product_id  
join product_ratings as pr  
on pr.order_id = o.order_id  
group by p.product_category_name;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a toolbar at the top. The query is as follows:

```
58  
59 • Select p.product_category_name, (sum(pr.review_score)/count(pr.review_score)) as average_rating  
60 from order_items as o  
61 join products as p  
62 on o.product_id = p.product_id  
63 join product_ratings as pr  
64 on pr.order_id = o.order_id  
65 group by p.product_category_name;  
66
```

Below the query editor, the results are displayed in a table with the following data:

product_category_name	average_rating
livros_tecnicos	4.3684
food_drink	4.3154
malas_acessorios	4.3153
portateis_casa_forno_e...	4.3026
fashion_esporte	4.2581
fashion_calçados	4.2337
alimentos	4.2182
musica	4.2105
cine_foto	4.2055
...	...

### Insight

The maximum average review rate is 4.3, which means there are areas where customers' expectations are not met. The underlying reason may be delayed delivery time or high freight charges for low-priced products. The following table shows the average review rating for top-selling product categories

Product_Category_Name with no.orders >5000	Average_Rating
bed_bath_table	3.8957
health_beauty	4.1428
sports_leisure	4.108
furniture_decor	3.9035
computers_accessories	3.9308
housewares`	4.055
watches_gifts	4.0192

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### Query no.4

To find sales pattern over the quarters in two years.

Select

Case

when extract(month from purchase\_date) between 10 and 12 and extract(year from purchase\_date) = 2016 then 'Qtr12017'

when extract(month from purchase\_date) between 01 and 03 and extract(Year from purchase\_date) = 2017 then 'Qtr22017'

when extract(month from purchase\_date) between 04 and 06 and extract(year from purchase\_date) = 2017 then 'Qtr32017'

when extract(month from purchase\_date) between 07 and 09 and extract(year from purchase\_date) = 2017 then 'Qtr42017'

else

case

when extract(month from purchase\_date) between 10 and 12 and extract(year from purchase\_date) = 2017 then 'Qtr12018'

when extract(month from purchase\_date) between 01 and 03 and extract(Year from purchase\_date) = 2018 then 'Qtr22018'

when extract(month from purchase\_date) between 04 and 06 and extract(year from purchase\_date) = 2018 then 'Qtr32018'

when extract(month from purchase\_date) between 07 and 09 and extract(year from purchase\_date) = 2018 then 'Qtr42018'

else null

End

End as Quarter,

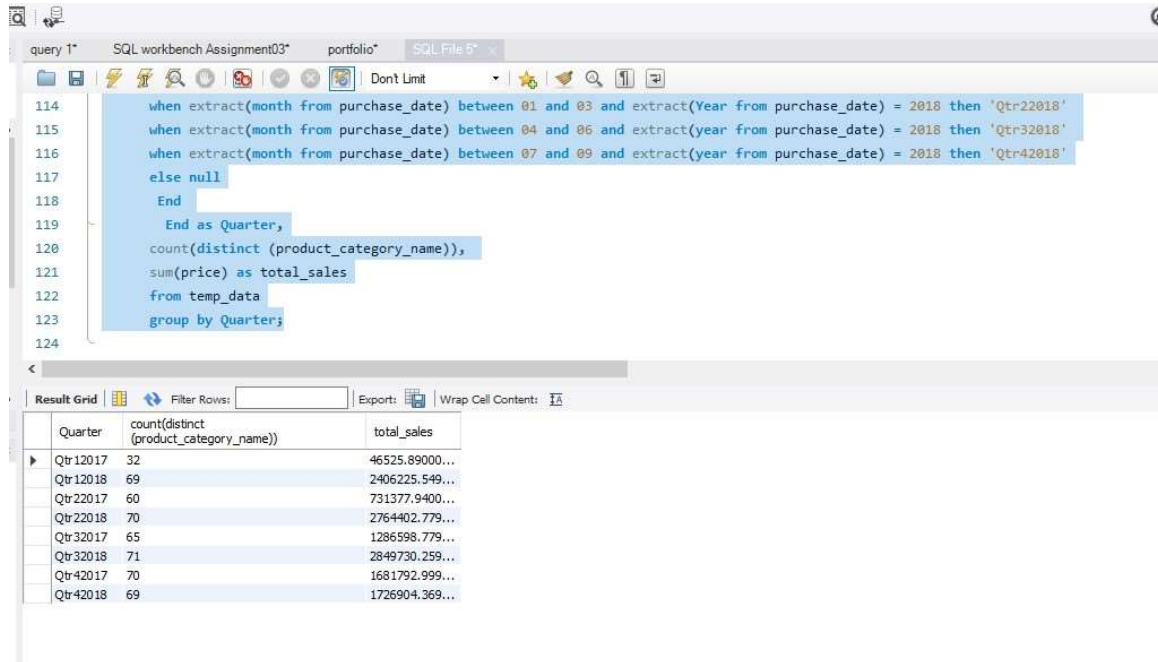
count(distinct (product\_category\_name)),

sum(price) as total\_sales

from temp\_data

group by Quarter;

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The screenshot shows a SQL workbench interface with a query editor and a result grid. The query is a complex SQL statement that uses a CASE statement to categorize data by quarter and year, then calculates the count of distinct product categories and the sum of prices for each quarter. The result grid displays the output of this query, showing quarters from Qtr12017 to Qtr42018, the count of distinct product categories, and the total sales for each quarter.

```
114 when extract(month from purchase_date) between 01 and 03 and extract(Year from purchase_date) = 2018 then 'Qtr22018'
115 when extract(month from purchase_date) between 04 and 06 and extract(year from purchase_date) = 2018 then 'Qtr32018'
116 when extract(month from purchase_date) between 07 and 09 and extract(year from purchase_date) = 2018 then 'Qtr42018'
117 else null
118 End
119 End as Quarter,
120 count(distinct (product_category_name)),
121 sum(price) as total_sales
122 from temp_data
123 group by Quarter;
```

Quarter	count(distinct (product_category_name))	total_sales
Qtr12017	32	46525.89000...
Qtr12018	69	2406225.549...
Qtr22017	60	731377.9400...
Qtr22018	70	2764402.779...
Qtr32017	65	1286598.779...
Qtr32018	71	2849730.259...
Qtr42017	70	1681792.999...
Qtr42018	69	1726904.369...

## Insight

There was a sharp rise in sales from quarter 1 of 2017 to quarter 1 of 2018 because Olist introduced new product categories in Jan 2017. This is also verified by an increase in sales in 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2017 only. The gap between the revenues in the following quarters shows a decline as we see more product categories subsequently introduced in 2017.

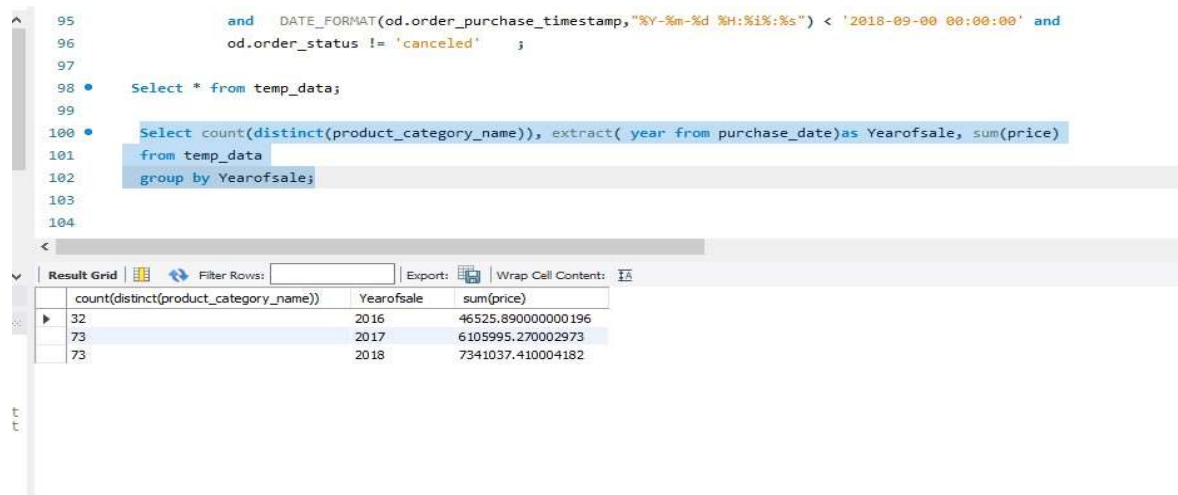
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### Query no.5

To find number of product categories sold during two years.

This query will support the result derived from our previous query.

```
Select count(distinct(product_category_name)), extract( year from purchase_date)as  
Yearofsale, sum(price)  
from temp_data  
group by Yearofsale;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a query that filters for orders not canceled before September 1, 2018, and then groups the data by year of sale. The results grid below the query shows three rows of data for the years 2016, 2017, and 2018.

count(distinct(product_category_name))	Yearofsale	sum(price)
32	2016	46525.890000000196
73	2017	6105995.270002973
73	2018	7341037.410004182

### Insight

From the above table, it is evident that sale revenue has substantially increased in year 2017 due to the addition of multiple new product categories on the store's platform.

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### Query no.6

To find number of customers residing in different states of Brazil.

This query will provide insight on customer demographics.

Select

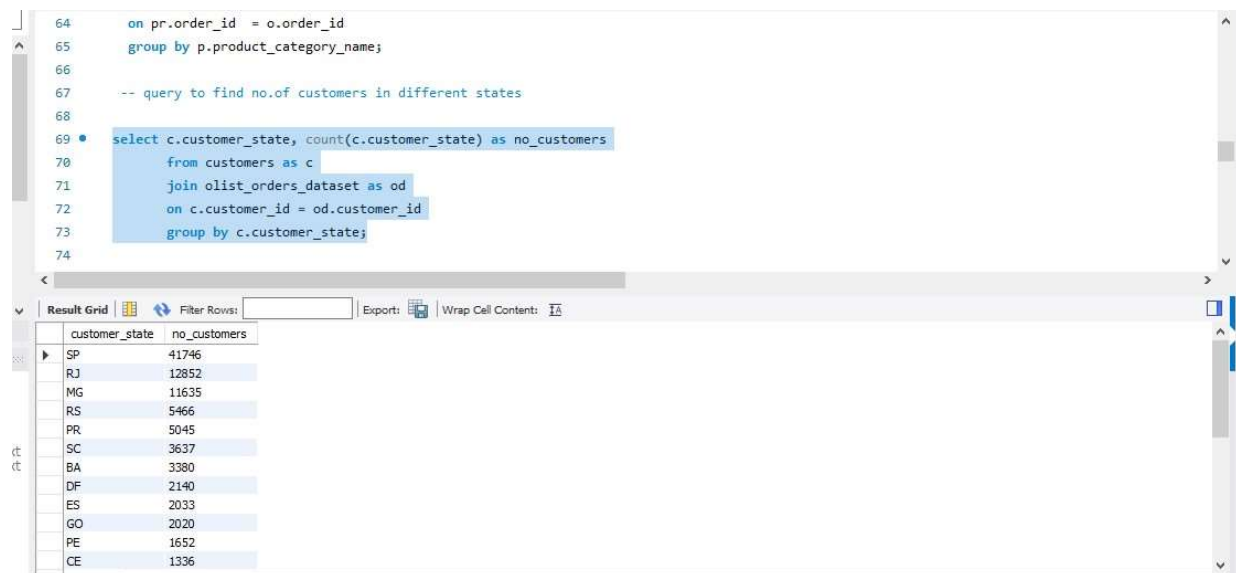
```
c.customer_state, count(c.customer_state) as no_customers
```

```
from customers as c
```

```
join olist_orders_dataset as od
```

```
on c.customer_id = od.customer_id
```

```
Group by c.customer_state;
```



```
64 on pr.order_id = o.order_id
65 group by p.product_category_name;
66
67 -- query to find no.of customers in different states
68
69 • select c.customer_state, count(c.customer_state) as no_customers
70     from customers as c
71     join olist_orders_dataset as od
72     on c.customer_id = od.customer_id
73     group by c.customer_state;
74
```

customer_state	no_customers
SP	41746
RJ	12852
MG	11635
RS	5466
PR	5045
SC	3637
BA	3380
DF	2140
ES	2033
GO	2020
PE	1652
CE	1336

### Insight

It is observed that the highest number of customers are from SP, and that's comprehensible as São Paulo is the largest and most populous state in Brazil, located in the Southeast Region. It has more than 600 municipalities, among which few are known for being extremely advanced in technology.

Due to high awareness and accessibility to internet and networks Olist makes high profit from urban areas.

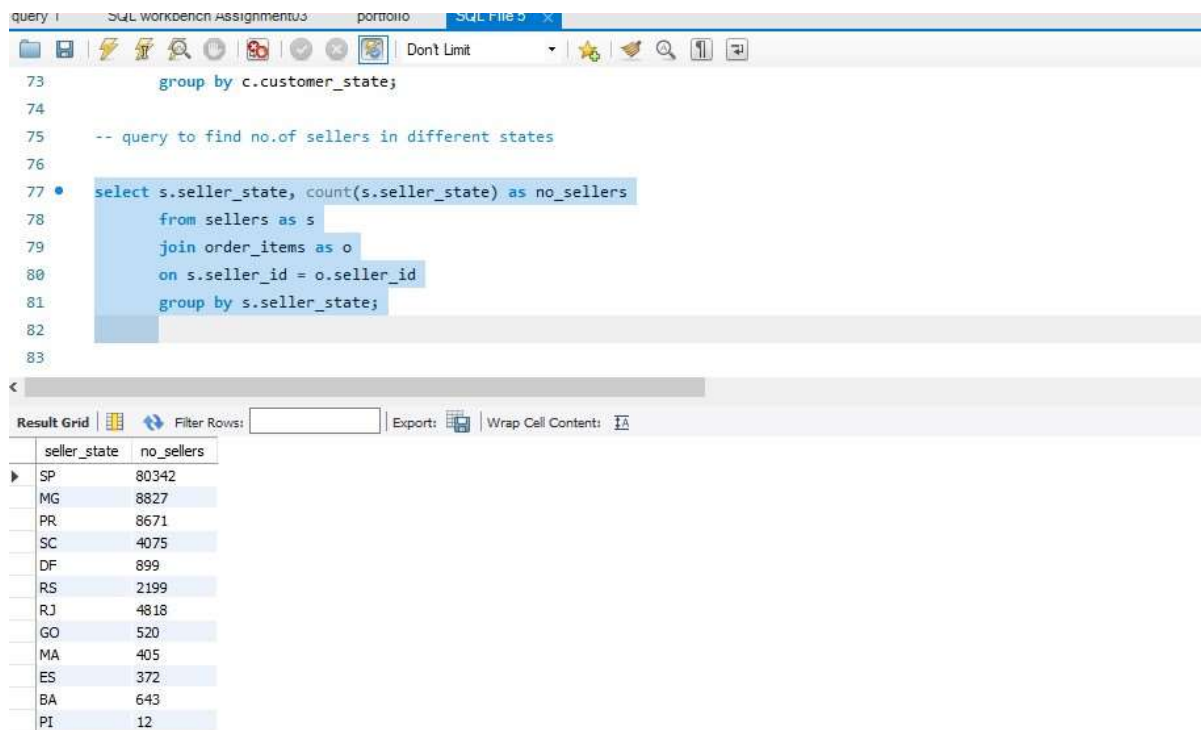
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### Query no.7

To find where are the most sellers located in different states of Brazil.

Select

```
s.seller_state, count(s.seller_state) as no_sellers
from sellers as s
join order_items as o
on s.seller_id = o.seller_id
group by s.seller_state;
```



The screenshot shows the SQL Workbench interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, execution, and navigation. The SQL editor displays a query to find the number of sellers in different states. The query is as follows:

```
73      group by c.customer_state;
74
75  -- query to find no.of sellers in different states
76
77  • select s.seller_state, count(s.seller_state) as no_sellers
78      from sellers as s
79      join order_items as o
80      on s.seller_id = o.seller_id
81      group by s.seller_state;
82
83
```

Below the editor, the 'Result Grid' tab is active, showing the results of the query. The grid has two columns: 'seller\_state' and 'no\_sellers'. The data is as follows:

seller_state	no_sellers
SP	80342
MG	8827
PR	8671
SC	4075
DF	899
RS	2199
RJ	4818
GO	520
MA	405
ES	372
BA	643
PI	12

### Insights

The majority of the suppliers are from SP. As SP is the most populated and developed state in Brazil, local businesses in this area are well aware of the usage of e-commerce platforms and modern modes of executing business transactions.

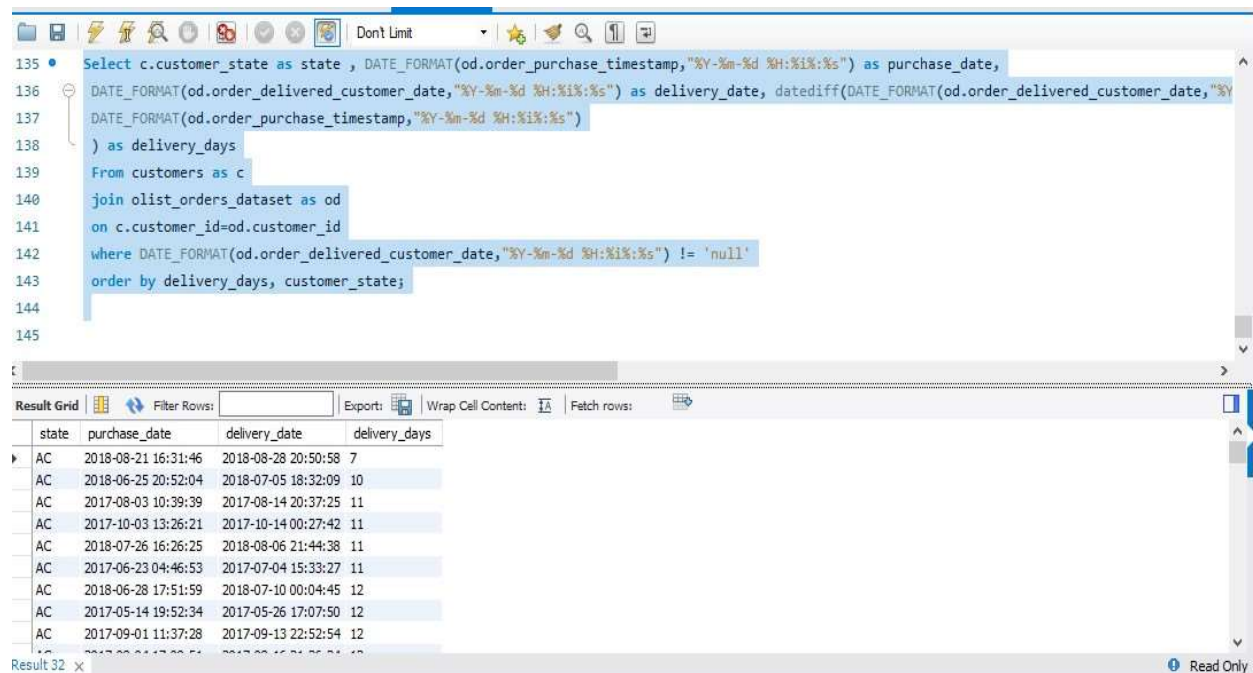


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### Query no.8

To find delivery days in different states

```
Select c.customer_state as state , DATE_FORMAT(od.order_purchase_timestamp,"%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s") as purchase_date,  
DATE_FORMAT(od.order_delivered_customer_date,"%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s") as  
delivery_date, datediff(DATE_FORMAT(od.order_delivered_customer_date,"%Y-%m-%d  
%H:%i:%s"),  
DATE_FORMAT(od.order_purchase_timestamp,"%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s")  
) as delivery_days  
From customers as c  
join olist_orders_dataset as od  
on c.customer_id=od.customer_id  
where DATE_FORMAT(od.order_delivered_customer_date,"%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s") != 'null'  
order by delivery_days, customer_state;
```




The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a query that has been executed. Below the query editor is a 'Result Grid' showing the results of the query. The grid has four columns: 'state', 'purchase\_date', 'delivery\_date', and 'delivery\_days'. The results are sorted by 'delivery\_days' and 'customer\_state'.

state	purchase_date	delivery_date	delivery_days
AC	2018-08-21 16:31:46	2018-08-28 20:50:58	7
AC	2018-06-25 20:52:04	2018-07-05 18:32:09	10
AC	2017-08-03 10:39:39	2017-08-14 20:37:25	11
AC	2017-10-03 13:26:21	2017-10-14 00:27:42	11
AC	2018-07-26 16:26:25	2018-08-06 21:44:38	11
AC	2017-06-23 04:46:53	2017-07-04 15:33:27	11
AC	2018-06-28 17:51:59	2018-07-10 00:04:45	12
AC	2017-05-14 19:52:34	2017-05-26 17:07:50	12
AC	2017-09-01 11:37:28	2017-09-13 22:52:54	12

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### Insights

Row Labels 	Avg of del days
AC	21
AL	25
AM	26
AP	27
BA	19
CE	21
DF	13
ES	16
GO	16
MA	22
MG	12
PI	19
PR	12
RJ	15
RN	19
SC	15
SE	21
SP	9

The above table clearly shows that average delivery period offered to customers in states having low sales is above 20 days.

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### Query no.9

To find customer preferences for using various modes of payment in different states.

```
Select payment_type, count(order_id) as total_transactions
from payments
group by payment_type
order by total_transactions desc;
```

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following code:

```
121      sum(price) as total_sales
122      from temp_data
123      group by Quarter;
124
125      -- to find mode fo payments in different states
126
127
128 •    Select payment_type, count(order_id) as total_transactions
129      from payments
130      group by payment_type
131      order by total_transactions desc;
```

Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' is displayed with the following data:

payment_type	total_transactions
credit_card	76795
boleto	19784
voucher	5775
debit_card	1529
not_defined	3

### Insight

The above query result reflects on extensive usage of credit cards for payments by customers. The reason behind this trend may be promotional campaigns introduced by Olist in partnership with credit card companies. Further, it is also observed that payments are received in multiple installments when purchases are made via credit cards.

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### Query no. 10

To find number of products in each category

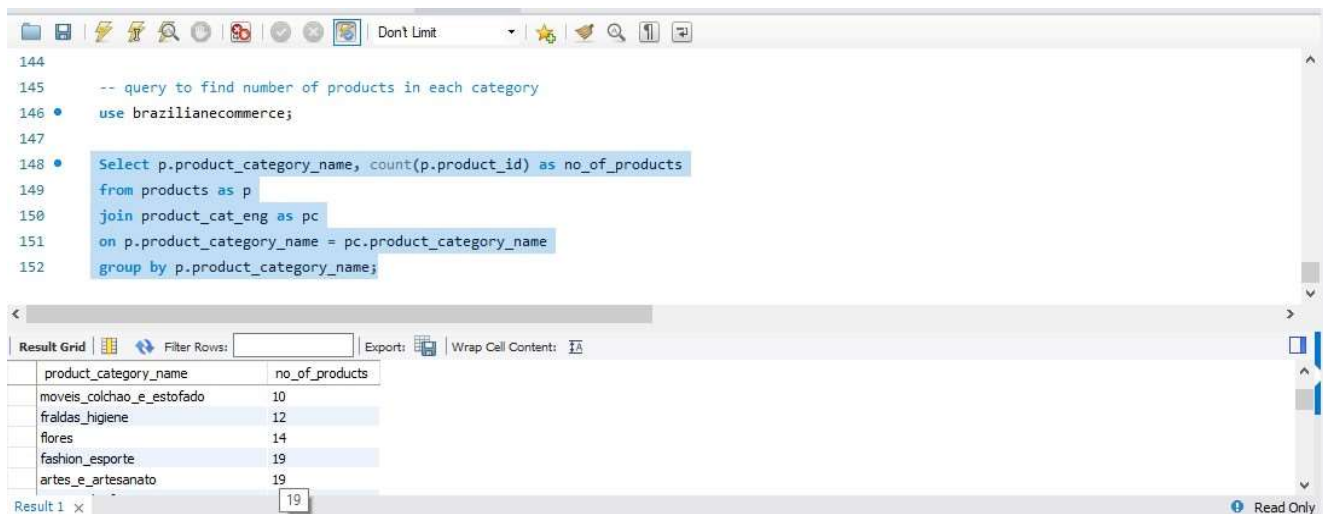
Select p.product\_category\_name, count(p.product\_id) as no\_of\_products

from products as p

join product\_cat\_eng as pc

on p.product\_category\_name = pc.product\_category\_name

group by p.product\_category\_name;



```
144
145 -- query to find number of products in each category
146 • use brazilianecommerce;
147
148 • Select p.product_category_name, count(p.product_id) as no_of_products
149 from products as p
150 join product_cat_eng as pc
151 on p.product_category_name = pc.product_category_name
152 group by p.product_category_name;
```

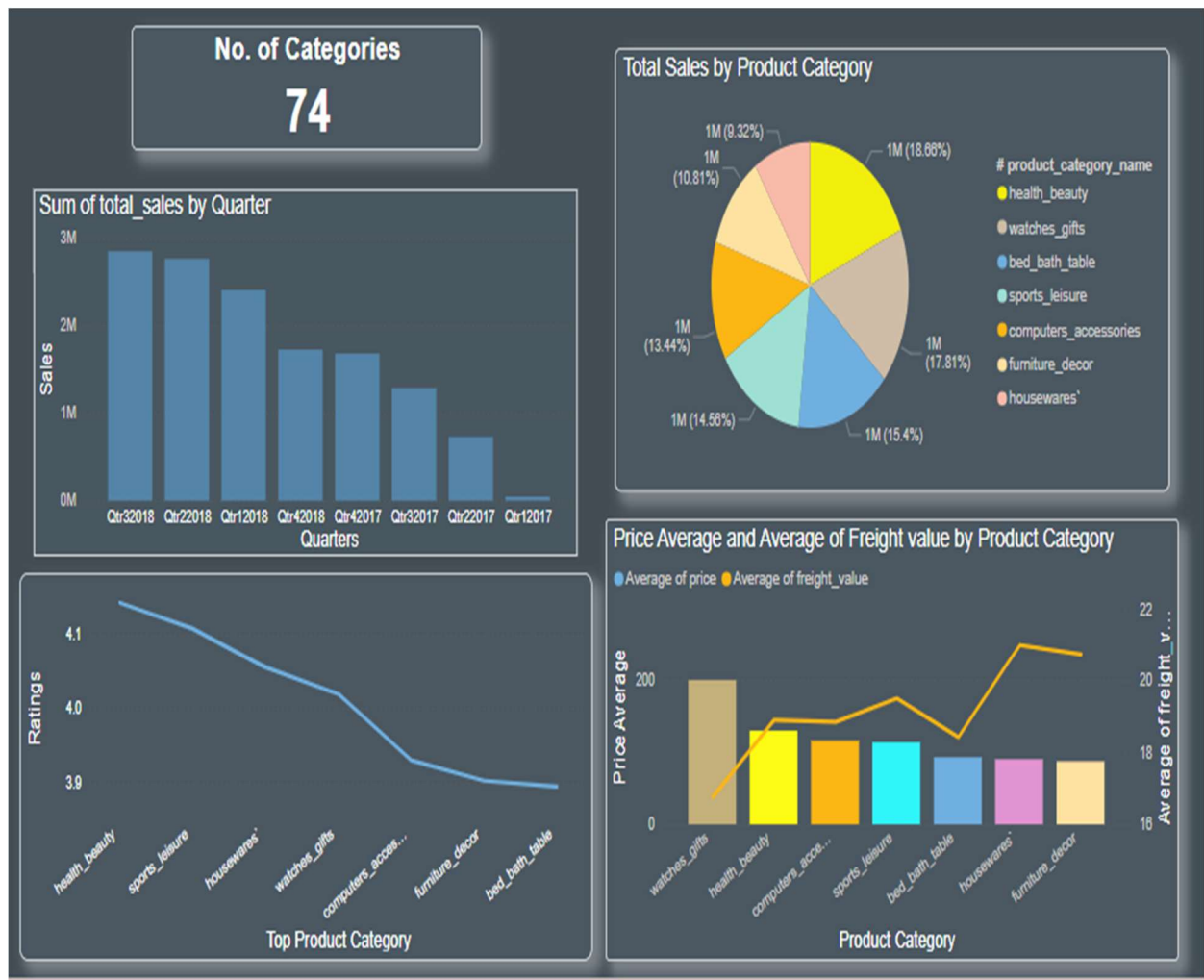
product_category_name	no_of_products
moveis_coldchao_e_estofado	10
fraldas_higiene	12
flores	14
fashion_esporte	19
artesanato	19
Result 1	19

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### Dashboards

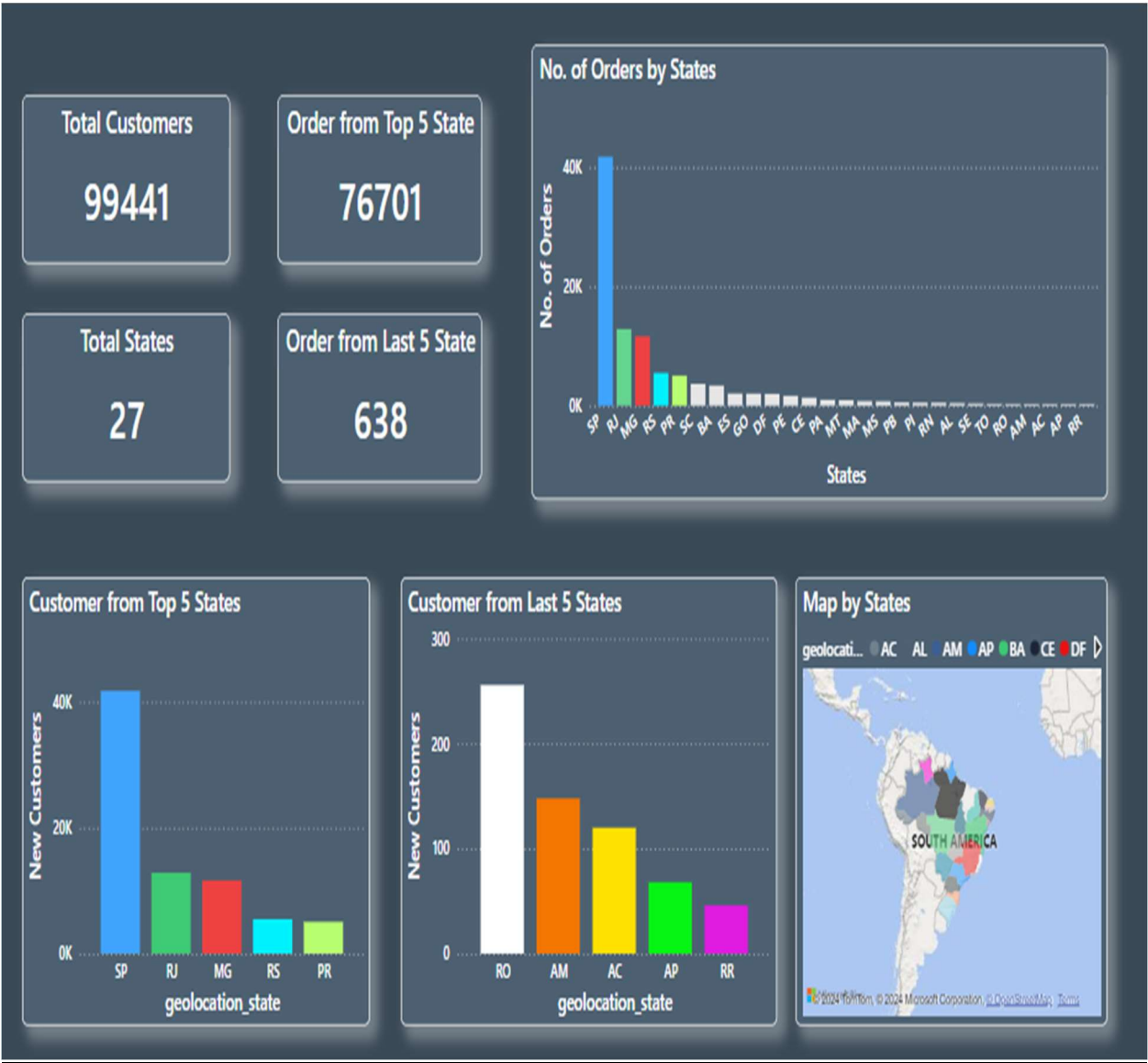
The dataset has been studied in detail using MS PowerBi and dashboards have been designed to give a holistic synopsis of our report.

### Analysis by Product Category



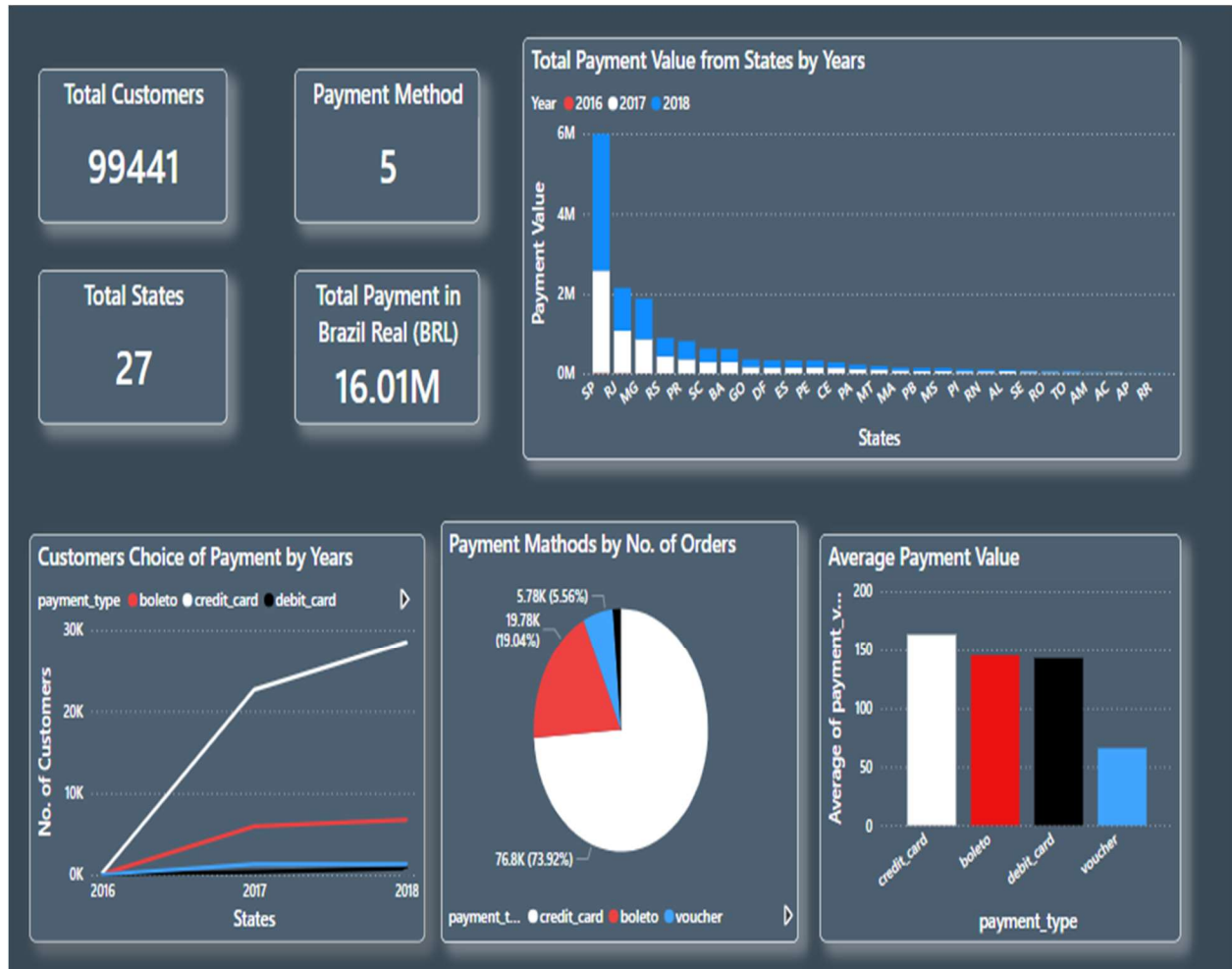
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## Regional Disparity Analysis



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## Payment Method Analysis



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## Seasonal Analysis





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### **Recommendations**

- Increasing trend in sales indicates opportunities for further growth, hence Olist should strengthen its network across the country and adopt strategies to reach more number of customers.
- Olist should focus on partnering with sellers who provide competitive products in the categories of bed & bath, health & beauty, sports leisure, and furniture decoration.
- The Brazilian potential customer base is enormous and with appropriate market analysis, Olist can penetrate untapped regions.
- At the same time by adopting technology advancements and understanding customer demands, the increasing trend in sales cannot only be retained but also taken to the next level.
- In SP and other developed regions, further partnerships should be made to capitalize on the increasing trend of online shopping.
- For low-sales regions, implement targeted marketing campaigns to raise awareness and stimulate demand.
- Ensure the availability of popular payment methods in each region.
- Launch marketing campaigns and promotions around a high-demand season of summer to maximize sales.