

SWIGGY PRE-POST DIWALI SALES ANALYSIS

Low-Level Design (LLD)

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Project Title	SWIGGY PRE-POST DIWALI SALES ANALYSIS		
Technologies	Business Intelligence		
Domain	Food industry		
Project Difficulties level	Advance		

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Document Version Control

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Abstract / Problem Statement

Swiggy Analysis is the buying and selling of goods and services, or the transmitting of funds or data, over an electronic network, primarily the internet. These

business transactions occur either as business-to-business (B2B), business-to-

consumer (B2C), consumer-to-consumer or consumer-to-business.

Business Scenario

The Analytics team of an Online Food Company wants to design a Sales

dashboard to analyze the sales based on various product categories.

The company

wants to add user control for product categories, so users can select a category and can see the trend month-wise and product-wise accordingly.

Given Tasks

- ➤ Task 1 In a word document write the process and data added to the current dataset.
- ➤ Task 2 You can add your data at your convenience.
- Task 3 Do the data preparation part.
- ➤ Task 4 Build the dashboards.
- Task 5 Deploy Dashboard

1 Introduction

1.1 Why this Low-Level Design Document?

The goal of the LDD or Low-level design document (LLDD) is to give the internal logic design for the Swiggy Pre-Post Diwali Sales Analysis dashboard. LDD describes the class diagrams with the methods and relations between classes and program specs. It describes the modules so that the programmer can directly code the program from the document.

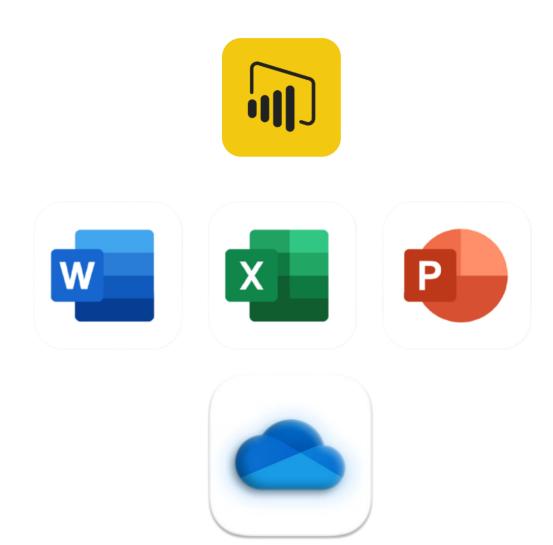
1.2 Scope

Low-level design (LLD) is a component-level design process that follows a step-by-step refinement process. The process can be used for designing data structures, required software architecture, source code, and ultimately, performance algorithms. Overall, the data organization may be defined during requirement analysis and then refined during data design work.

2. General Description

2.1 Tools used

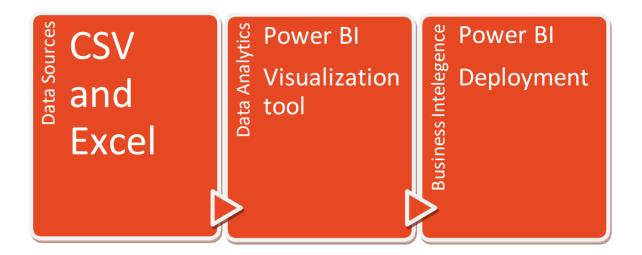
Office 365 Excel, Word, PowerPoint, and OneDrive are used.



3 Design Details

3.1 Functional Architecture

Low-Level Design (LLD)



4. KPIs

Dashboards will be implemented to display and indicate certain KPIs and relevant indicators for the disease.

As and when, the system starts to capture the historical/periodic data for a user, the dashboards will be included to display charts over time with progress on various indicators or factors.

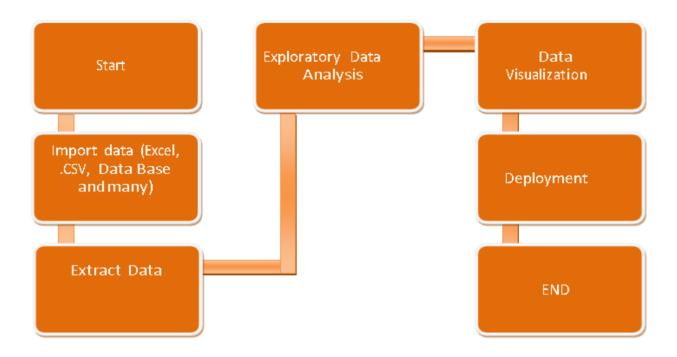
4.1 KPIs (Key Performance Indicators)

Used various KPI indicators that show different insights in dashboards. (Pre-Post Dashboard)

- Total Sales
- Total Quantity Sold
- Total Order
- Top Shop
- Quantity Sold
- Order
- Bottom Shop
 - Quantity Sold
 - Order
- Top 5 Category
- Bottom 5 Category
- Daily Sales
- Top 5 Product
- Bottom 5 Product

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5.Architecture

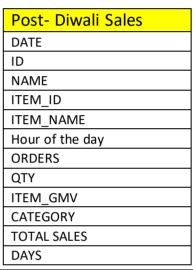


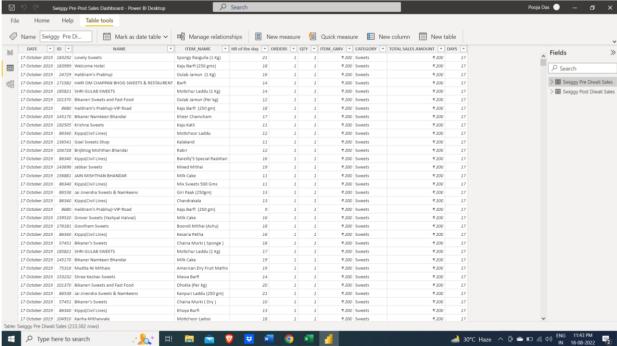
6. Database Diagram

The Pre-Diwali Sales contains 233365 rows and 12 columns

The Post-Diwali Sales contains 221802 rows and 12 columns

Pre- Diwali Sales		
DATE		
ID		
NAME		
ITEM_ID		
ITEM_NAME		
Hour of the day		
ORDERS		
QTY		
ITEM_GMV		
CATEGORY		
TOTAL SALES		
DAYS		





7. Configuring Microsoft Excel or CSV Data Sources

- 1. In the menu, click Project:<Project Name> > Project Settings.
- 2. Click the Data Sources tab. The Data Sources page displays a list of all of the data sources that have been created for the system.
- 3. Click New Data Source to open the New Data Source dialog box.
- 4. Type a Name for the data source.
- 5. From the Data source type list box, select MS Excel to configure a Microsoft Excel data source or select CSV to configure a CSV data source.
- 6. From the Source control profile list box, select the preconfigured source control profile that hosts your data file. For detailed information regarding the configuration of source control profiles, see *Source Control Profiles*.
- 7. Click Browse to open the Select Source Control Path dialog box. Browse to and select a data source file of the selected type in your source control path.
- 8. *Optional:* MS Excel only. If you are working with an Excel spreadsheet that includes multiple worksheets, and you want to narrow down the data source to specific worksheets, you can browse to and select specific worksheets for inclusion. To do this:
- 9. Click [...] next to the Worksheet filter field.
- 10. The Select Worksheet Filter dialog box displays. Select the worksheets that you want to be included as your data source.
- 11. Click OK.

12. Optional: Key column selection is used by tests to define which worksheet columns within a data source are used as the primary key. This is helpful if your data source will undergo edits, for example when you add or remove rows within a worksheet. Even if your data source is edited, tests will still be able to identify which columns or rows should be used. Tests created from data-driven data sources use key column values in their names, rather than column numbers.

Note: MS Excel only: If the data source includes multiple worksheets, only columns with identical names are available to be defined as key columns.

To configure a key column:

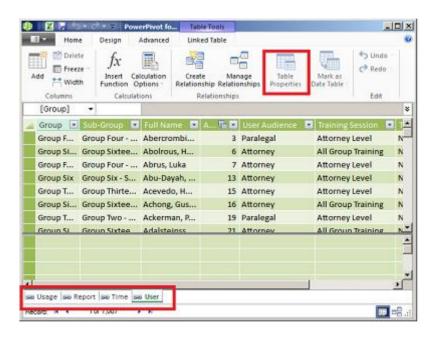
- a. Click [...] next to the Key column field.
- b. The Select Key Column dialog box displays. Select a column from the column list that is to act as a key column.
- c. Click OK.
- 13. Click OK on the New Data Source dialog box.

8. Data sources are used in a workbook data model

Here are a few easy steps you can follow to determine exactly what data exists in the model:

- 1. In Excel, click Power Pivot > Manage to open the Power Pivot window.
- 2. View the tabs in the Power Pivot window.

Each tab contains a table in your model. Columns in each table appear as fields in a PivotTable Field List. Any column that is grayed out has been hidden from client applications.



3. To view the origin of the table, click Table Properties.

If Table Properties is grayed out and the tab contains a link icon indicating a linked table, the data originates from a sheet in the workbook rather than an external data source.

For all other types of data, the Edit Table Properties dialog shows the connection name and query used to retrieve the data. Make a note of the connection name, and then use Connection Manager in Excel to determine the network resource and database used in the connection:

- a. In Excel, click Data > Connections.
- b. Select the connection used to populate the table in your model.
- c. Click Properties > Definition to view the connection string.

