

DEEP ANALYSIS

Problem with the dataset :

- **The super store in the dataset is giving discounts for almost all the products.**
- **Discounts on all the products will surely lead to loss for the store.**
- **It is observed that people were buying products of low sale values more in more quantities.**
- **So we can consider these as the daily needs of people... which they will buy even though we do not give any discount.**
- **Hence giving discount for such products are of no use ,infact it throws the store into loss.**

Solution :

- First of all we must remove the discounts for all the low sale valued product (Daily need).
- For this we first split the dataset into three different quartiles say **0-25%,25%-UpperWhisker,>UpperWhisker** based on the sales.
- Let these be stored in three different variables say **df1,df2,df3**.
Derived from main dataset **Store**.
- Now for the products in the **df1** should not be given the discounts , for that we have to calculate the actual amount of the products without discount which is the **MRP**. MRP for the products is calculated.
- The ultimate solution is that the products which are having low sale values and are not much purchased by customers are given as a combo pack with the products having high sale values that are more purchased.
- For this we have to combine the two data sets which are **df1,df3**.



Low value products



Highly purchased

Least purchased

High value products



Highly purchased

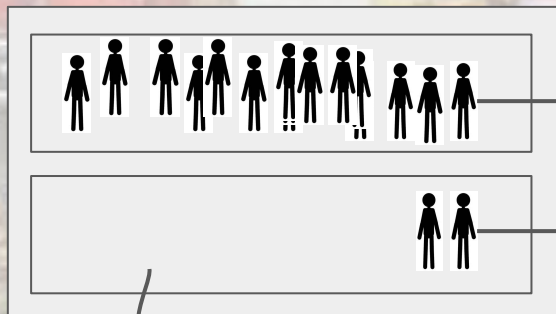
PROBLEM

DISCOUNT





Low value products



Highly purchased (No DISCOUNT)

Least purchased

Sold as a combo

High value products



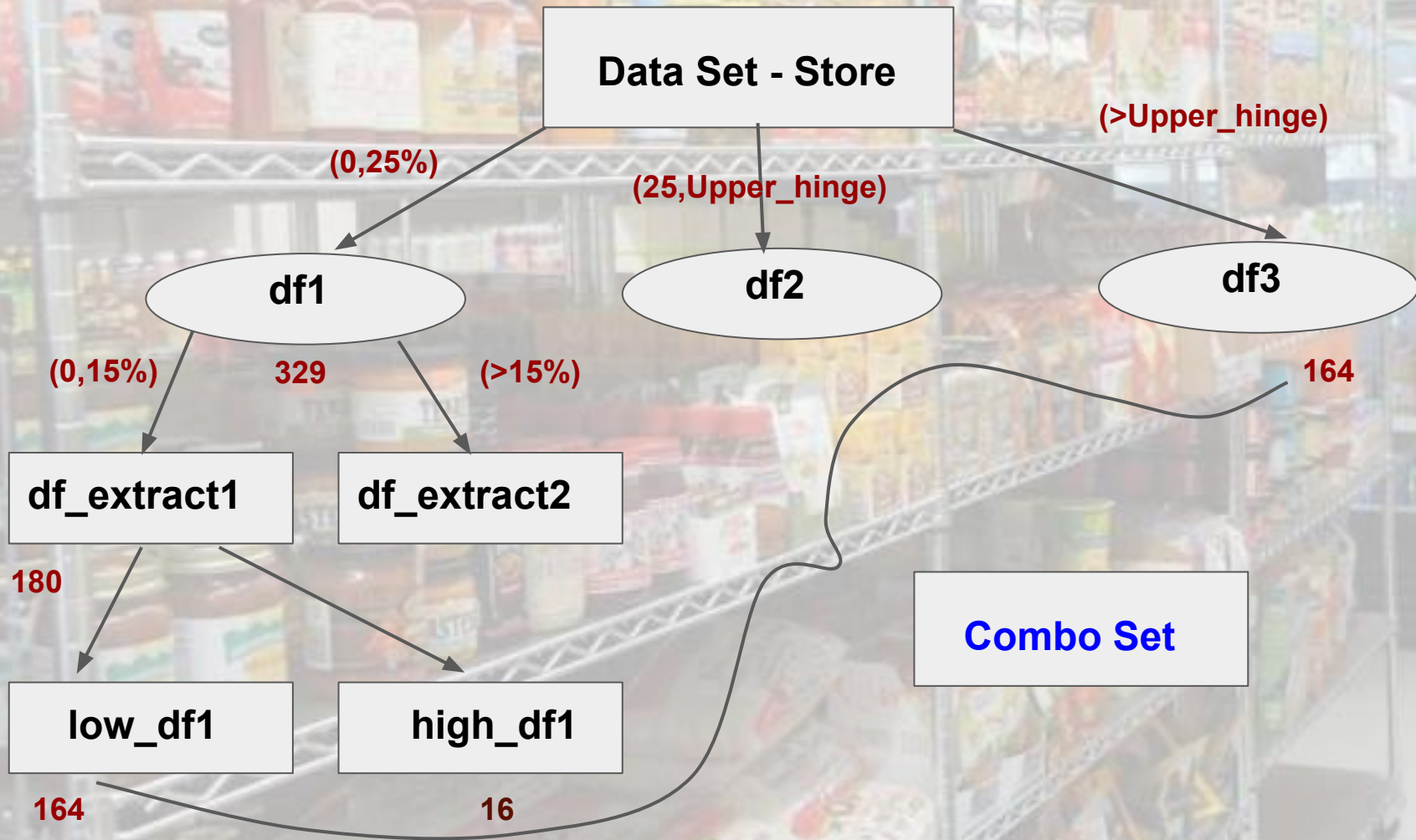
Highly purchased

SOLUTION

DISCOUNT

Solution (continued..)

- **Df3 has 164 rows and df1 has 329 rows.** To combine these sets the number of rows in both the datasets should be either same or in proportion. Hence df1 is split into two sets df_extract1,df_extract2.
- Such as **df_extract1** is having a quartile of upto 15% but still it has **180 rows != 164 rows.**
- Therefore it is first sorted in ascending order and then the last 16 columns is dropped and kept in **low_df1** and these 16 columns are kept in **high_df1**.
- Then the rows of **low_df1 and df3** (both having 164 rows) are combined as combos (as explained before)
- Now high_df1 and df_extract2 are combined such that no data is wasted to get the best accuracy. Finally all the datasets are extended to the combo set.
- **By implementing this model the store can see profits eventually.**



FINAL YIELD

- After implementing this model, we can conclude that the model is successful by looking at the **ACCURACY** we got finally.
- From our solution we get the **Accuracy = 32.8%**. Previously it is **19%** in **multi linear regression**. The model almost doubled the accuracy which is surely a positive sign for the store with no loss for customers.

Hence we can conclude that the solution is worth followed.