



ALLIANCE UNIVERSITY

Project Report

Bachelor Of Computer Applications
2nd Semester

Exploratory Data Analysis Project

Fast Delivery Agents Reviews and Ratings Dataset

By

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Githublink: <https://github.com/Sathvik0007/IDS-PROJECT.git>

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Introduction

The Global Product Inventory Dataset 2025 provides comprehensive insights into the global distribution, pricing, sales, and demand of various products across different regions. With the rapid growth of e-commerce and international trade, understanding inventory dynamics has become crucial for businesses to maintain efficiency, meet customer demand, and optimize profitability.

This report aims to analyze the dataset using linear regression techniques to uncover patterns and relationships between key variables such as product quantity, pricing, demand index, and sales performance. By applying data analysis and machine learning methods, the goal is to predict future sales trends and support strategic decision-making for inventory management in a competitive global market.

1. Data Preprocessing:

- Cleaning the dataset by handling missing values and encoding categorical variables (e.g., converting regions into numeric format using label encoding).
- Selected relevant features for analysis: Quantity, Price, Demand Index, and Region.

2. Splitting the Dataset:

- Divided the data into training (80%) and testing (20%) sets using the `train_test_split` method.

3. Model Training:

- Applied the **Linear Regression** model from the Scikit-learn library.
- Trained the model using the training dataset to learn the relationship between the selected features and the target variable (Sales).

4. Prediction and Evaluation:

- Used the trained model to predict sales on the testing set.
- Evaluated the model performance using **Mean Squared Error (MSE)**, which measures the average squared

difference between actual and predicted values.

- Visualized the relationship between actual and predicted sales using scatter plots for better interpretation.

Fast Delivery Agent Reviews

```
import pandas as pd
```

Load the Fast Delivery Agent Reviews

```
df = pd.read_csv(r"/Users/sathvikbr/Documents/Fast Delivery Agent  
Reviews.csv")
```

```
df
```

	Agent Name	Rating	Review Text	\
0	Zepto	4.5	Purpose boy job cup decision girl now get job ...	
1	Zepto	2.1	Prevent production able both the box school wa...	
2	JioMart	4.5	Family station listen agreement more kitchen l...	
3	JioMart	2.6	World north people area everything enter beyon...	
4	Zepto	3.6	Hand way yourself tax whether sister anyone ef...	
...
4995	Blinkit	2.4	Assume president far economic us discuss hand ...	
4996	JioMart	3.2	Chance new edge beyond pass treat laugh woman ...	
4997	Zepto	4.7	Until few population choose value behavior win...	
4998	JioMart	3.8	Fight where recently half enter information ki...	
4999	JioMart	4.5	Agreement challenge boy coach low person these...	

	Delivery Time (min)	Location	Order Type	Customer Feedback	Type	\
0	58	Delhi	Essentials	Neutral		
1	25	Lucknow	Grocery	Negative		
2	54	Ahmedabad	Essentials	Neutral		
3	22	Chennai	Essentials	Neutral		
4	34	Pune	Pharmacy	Positive		
...
4995	56	Bangalore	Grocery	Neutral		
4996	45	Hyderabad	Grocery	Negative		
4997	48	Pune	Pharmacy	Positive		
4998	11	Bangalore	Food	Negative		
4999	15	Pune	Grocery	Neutral		

	Price Range	Discount Applied	Product Availability	\
0	High	Yes	Out of Stock	
1	Low	No	Out of Stock	
2	Low	No	Out of Stock	
3	Low	Yes	In Stock	
4	High	No	In Stock	

...
4995	High	No	In Stock
4996	Low	Yes	In Stock
4997	High	No	In Stock
4998	High	Yes	Out of Stock
4999	High	No	Out of Stock

	Customer Service Rating	Order Accuracy
0	4	Incorrect
1	2	Correct
2	3	Correct
3	1	Incorrect
4	2	Incorrect
...
4995	1	Correct
4996	2	Incorrect
4997	5	Incorrect
4998	1	Correct
4999	1	Correct

[5000 rows x 12 columns]

#using Df opeerations
df.head() #shows first five elements

	Agent Name	Rating	Review Text \
0	Zepto	4.5	Purpose boy job cup decision girl now get job ...
1	Zepto	2.1	Prevent production able both the box school wa...
2	JioMart	4.5	Family station listen agreement more kitchen l...
3	JioMart	2.6	World north people area everything enter beyon...
4	Zepto	3.6	Hand way yourself tax whether sister anyone ef...

	Delivery Time (min)	Location	Order Type	Customer Feedback Type \
0	58	Delhi	Essentials	Neutral
1	25	Lucknow	Grocery	Negative
2	54	Ahmedabad	Essentials	Neutral
3	22	Chennai	Essentials	Neutral
4	34	Pune	Pharmacy	Positive

	Price Range	Discount Applied	Product Availability	Customer Service Rating
0	High	Yes	Out of Stock	4
1	Low	No	Out of Stock	2
2	Low	No	Out of Stock	3
3	Low	Yes	In Stock	1
4	High	No	In Stock	2

	Order Accuracy
0	Incorrect
1	Correct

```
2      Correct
3      Incorrect
4      Incorrect
```

```
df.tail() #shows last 5 elements in the dataframe
```

	Agent Name	Rating	Review Text \
4995	Blinkit	2.4	Assume president far economic us discuss hand ...
4996	JioMart	3.2	Chance new edge beyond pass treat laugh woman ...
4997	Zepto	4.7	Until few population choose value behavior win...
4998	JioMart	3.8	Fight where recently half enter information ki...
4999	JioMart	4.5	Agreement challenge boy coach low person these...

	Delivery Time (min)	Location	Order Type	Customer Feedback Type \
4995	56	Bangalore	Grocery	Neutral
4996	45	Hyderabad	Grocery	Negative
4997	48	Pune	Pharmacy	Positive
4998	11	Bangalore	Food	Negative
4999	15	Pune	Grocery	Neutral

	Price Range	Discount Applied	Product Availability \
4995	High	No	In Stock
4996	Low	Yes	In Stock
4997	High	No	In Stock
4998	High	Yes	Out of Stock
4999	High	No	Out of Stock

	Customer Service Rating	Order Accuracy
4995	1	Correct
4996	2	Incorrect
4997	5	Incorrect
4998	1	Correct
4999	1	Correct

```
#shows the stastical configration of the dataframe
```

```
df.describe()
```

	Rating	Delivery Time (min)	Customer Service Rating
count	5000.00000	5000.000000	5000.000000
mean	3.00290	34.962400	2.972000
std	1.15214	14.789656	1.409969
min	1.00000	10.000000	1.000000
25%	2.00000	22.000000	2.000000
50%	3.00000	35.000000	3.000000
75%	4.00000	48.000000	4.000000
max	5.00000	60.000000	5.000000

```
#used to describe the data types
```

```
df.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5000 entries, 0 to 4999
Data columns (total 12 columns):
 #   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
 0   Agent Name                            5000 non-null   object
 1   Rating                                5000 non-null   float64
 2   Review Text                           5000 non-null   object
 3   Delivery Time (min)                   5000 non-null   int64
 4   Location                              5000 non-null   object
 5   Order Type                            5000 non-null   object
 6   Customer Feedback Type                 5000 non-null   object
 7   Price Range                           5000 non-null   object
 8   Discount Applied                       5000 non-null   object
 9   Product Availability                   5000 non-null   object
10   Customer Service Rating                 5000 non-null   int64
11   Order Accuracy                         5000 non-null   object
dtypes: float64(1), int64(2), object(9)
memory usage: 468.9+ KB

```

```

#checking for the missing values
print(df.isnull().sum())

```

```

Agent Name          0
Rating              0
Review Text         0
Delivery Time (min) 0
Location            0
Order Type          0
Customer Feedback Type 0
Price Range         0
Discount Applied    0
Product Availability 0
Customer Service Rating 0
Order Accuracy      0
dtype: int64

```

```

#checking for the duplicate values

```

```
df.duplicated()
```

```

0      False
1      False
2      False
3      False
4      False
...
4995   False
4996   False
4997   False

```

```
4998     False
4999     False
Length: 5000, dtype: bool
```

```
#removing the duplicate value in the data frame
print(df.duplicated().sum()) # Count duplicates
df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True) # Remove duplicates
```

```
0
```

```
# Strip spaces and remove any unwanted characters
df.columns = df.columns.str.strip()
```

```
# Check column data types
```

```
print(df.dtypes)
```

```
Agent Name          object
Rating              float64
Review Text         object
Delivery Time (min)  int64
Location            object
Order Type          object
Customer Feedback Type  object
Price Range         object
Discount Applied    object
Product Availability object
Customer Service Rating  int64
Order Accuracy      object
dtype: object
```

```
data=pd.read_csv(r"/Users/sathvikbr/Documents/Fast Delivery Agent
Reviews.csv")
```

```
# Strip spaces and remove any unwanted characters
data.columns = data.columns.str.strip()
```

```
print(data.columns)
```

```
Index(['Agent Name', 'Rating', 'Review Text', 'Delivery Time (min)',
      'Location', 'Order Type', 'Customer Feedback Type', 'Price Range',
      'Discount Applied', 'Product Availability', 'Customer Service Rating',
      'Order Accuracy'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
df.columns = df.columns.str.strip()
```

```
df["Price Range"] = df["Price Range"].astype(str)
df
```

```
   Agent Name  Rating  Review Text \
0      Zepto    4.5  Purpose boy job cup decision girl now get job ...
```

1	Zepto	2.1	Prevent production able both the box school wa...
2	JioMart	4.5	Family station listen agreement more kitchen l...
3	JioMart	2.6	World north people area everything enter beyon...
4	Zepto	3.6	Hand way yourself tax whether sister anyone ef...
...
4995	Blinkit	2.4	Assume president far economic us discuss hand ...
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4998	JioMart	3.8	Fight where recently half enter information ki...
4999	JioMart	4.5	Agreement challenge boy coach low person these...

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4996	45	Hyderabad	Grocery	Negative
4997	48	Pune	Pharmacy	Positive
4998	11	Bangalore	Food	Negative
4999	15	Pune	Grocery	Neutral

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2	Low	No	Out of Stock
3	Low	Yes	In Stock
4	High	No	In Stock
...
4995	High	No	In Stock
4996	Low	Yes	In Stock
4997	High	No	In Stock
4998	High	Yes	Out of Stock
4999	High	No	Out of Stock

	Customer Service Rating	Order Accuracy
0	4	Incorrect
1	2	Correct
2	3	Correct
3	1	Incorrect
4	2	Incorrect
...
4995	1	Correct
4996	2	Incorrect
4997	5	Incorrect
4998	1	Correct
4999	1	Correct

[5000 rows x 12 columns]

```
df.columns = df.columns.str.strip()
df
```

	Agent Name	Rating	Review Text	\
0	Zepto	4.5	Purpose boy job cup decision girl now get job ...	
1	Zepto	2.1	Prevent production able both the box school wa...	
2	JioMart	4.5	Family station listen agreement more kitchen l...	
3	JioMart	2.6	World north people area everything enter beyon...	
4	Zepto	3.6	Hand way yourself tax whether sister anyone ef...	
...	
4995	Blinkit	2.4	Assume president far economic us discuss hand ...	
4996	JioMart	3.2	Chance new edge beyond pass treat laugh woman ...	
4997	Zepto	4.7	Until few population choose value behavior win...	
4998	JioMart	3.8	Fight where recently half enter information ki...	
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3	22	Chennai	Essentials	Neutral	
4	34	Pune	Pharmacy	Positive	
...	
4995	56	Bangalore	Grocery	Neutral	
4996	45	Hyderabad	Grocery	Negative	
4997	48	Pune	Pharmacy	Positive	
4998	11	Bangalore	Food	Negative	
4999	15	Pune	Grocery	Neutral	

	Price Range	Discount Applied	Product Availability	\
0	High	Yes	Out of Stock	
1	Low	No	Out of Stock	
2	Low	No	Out of Stock	
3	Low	Yes	In Stock	
4	High	No	In Stock	
...	
4995	High	No	In Stock	
4996	Low	Yes	In Stock	
4997	High	No	In Stock	
4998	High	Yes	Out of Stock	
4999	High	No	Out of Stock	

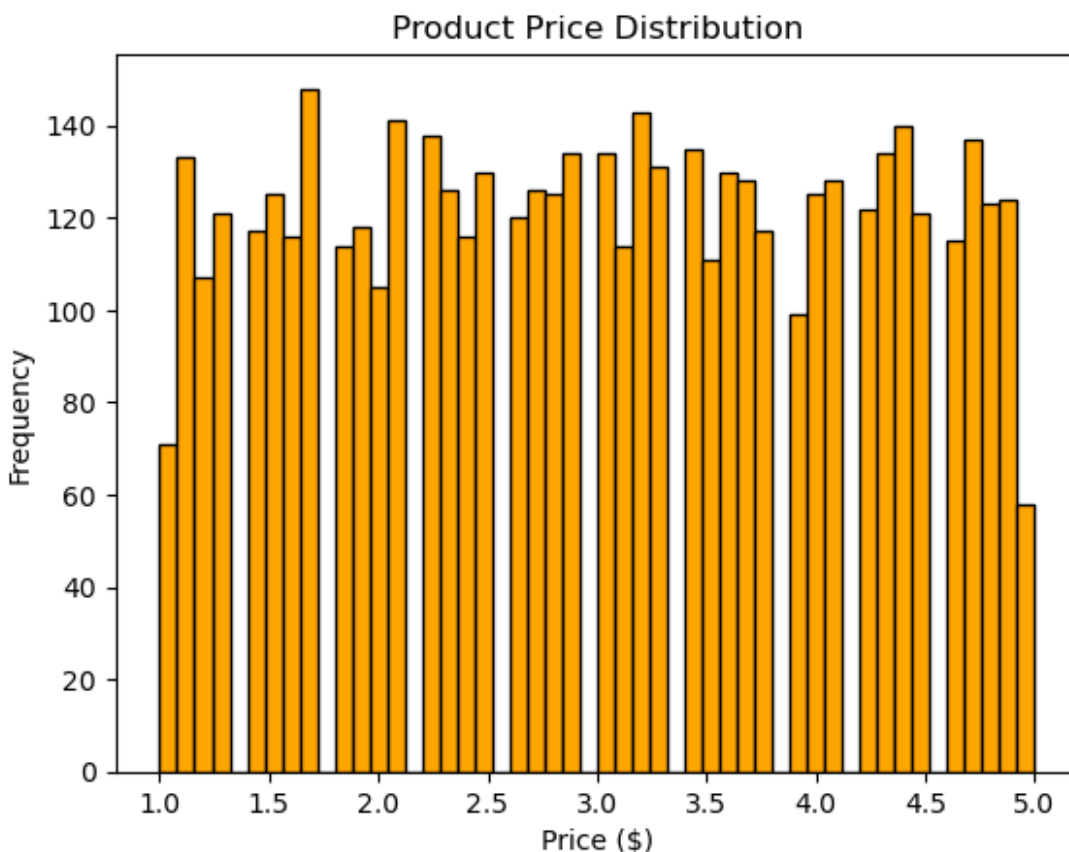
	Customer Service Rating	Order Accuracy
0	4	Incorrect
1	2	Correct
2	3	Correct
3	1	Incorrect

4	2	Incorrect
...
4995	1	Correct
4996	2	Incorrect
4997	5	Incorrect
4998	1	Correct
4999	1	Correct

[5000 rows x 12 columns]

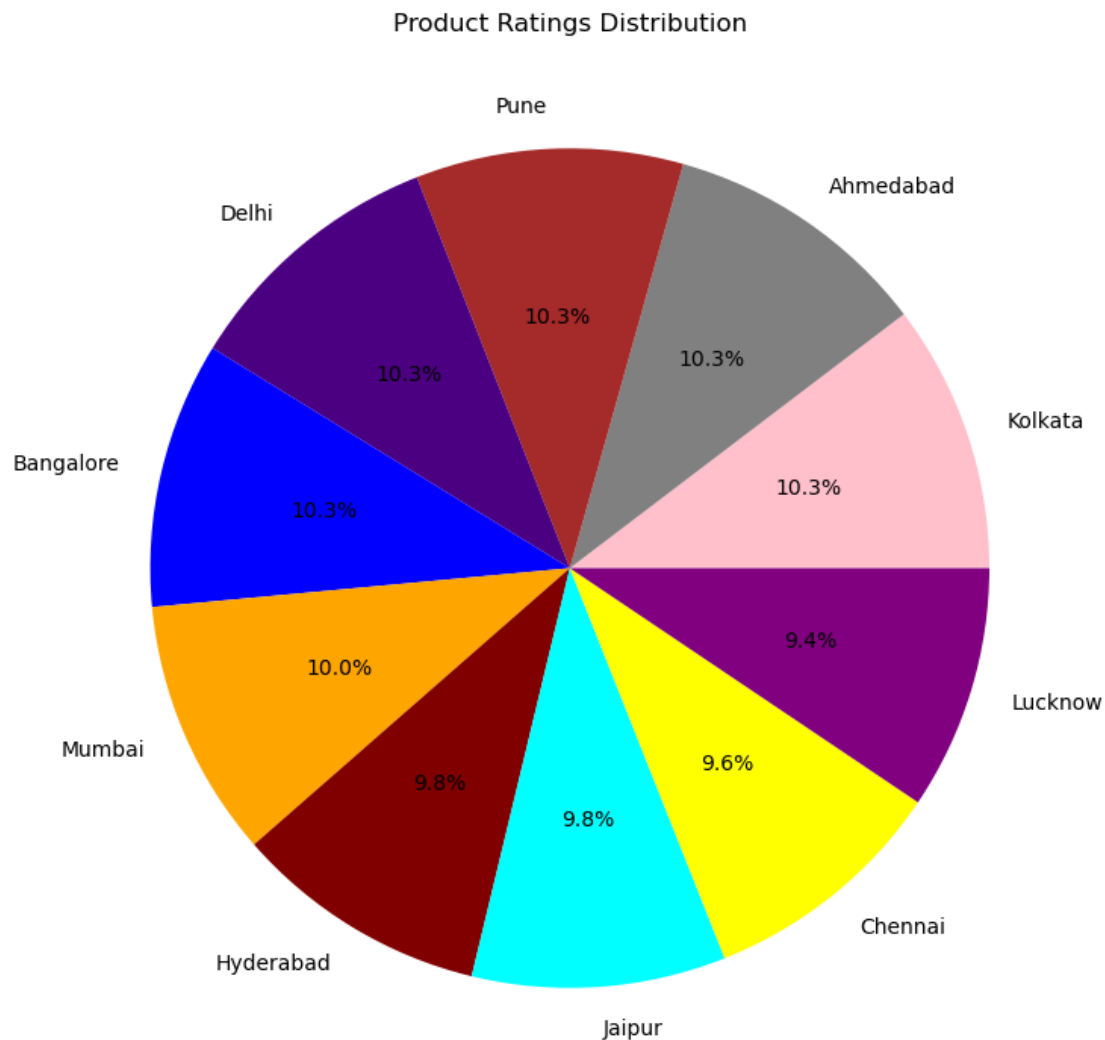
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df=pd.read_csv(r"/Users/sathvikbr/Documents/Fast Delivery Agent Reviews.csv")
```

```
plt.hist(df['Rating'], bins=50, color='orange', edgecolor='black')
plt.xlabel("Price ($)")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.title("Product Price Distribution")
plt.show()
```



```
ratings_count = df['Location'].value_counts()
plt.figure(figsize=(9,9))
```

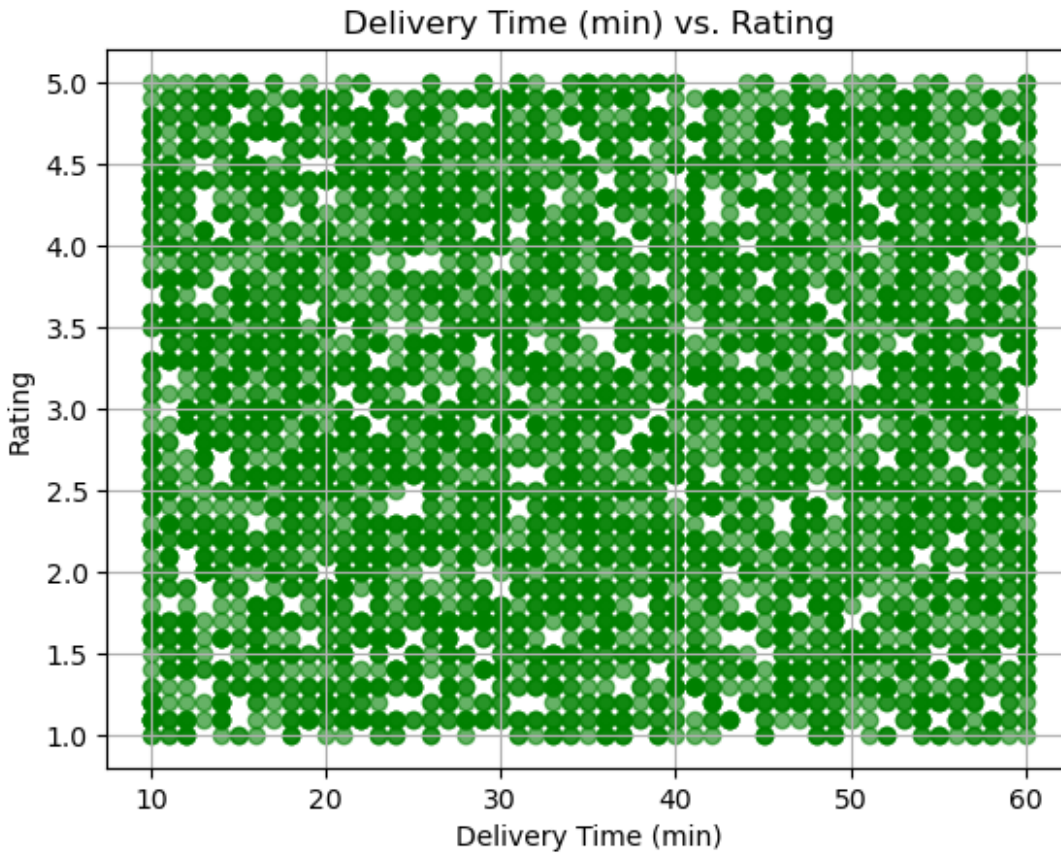
```
plt.pie(ratings_count, labels=ratings_count.index, autopct='%1.1f%%',
colors=['pink','gray','brown','indigo', 'blue','orange',
'maroon','cyan','yellow', 'purple'])
plt.title("Product Ratings Distribution")
plt.show()
```



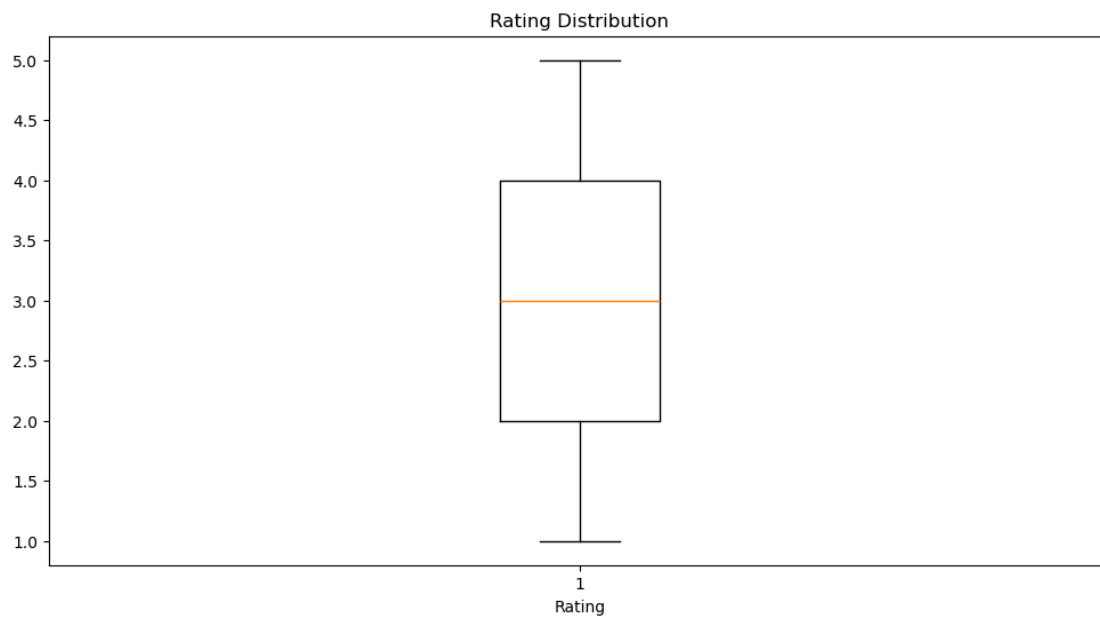
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.scatter(df["Delivery Time (min)"], df["Rating"], color="green",
alpha=0.6)

plt.xlabel("Delivery Time (min)")
plt.ylabel("Rating")
plt.title("Delivery Time (min) vs. Rating")
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))  
plt.boxplot(df['Rating'])  
plt.xlabel("Rating")  
plt.title("Rating Distribution")  
plt.show()
```



```

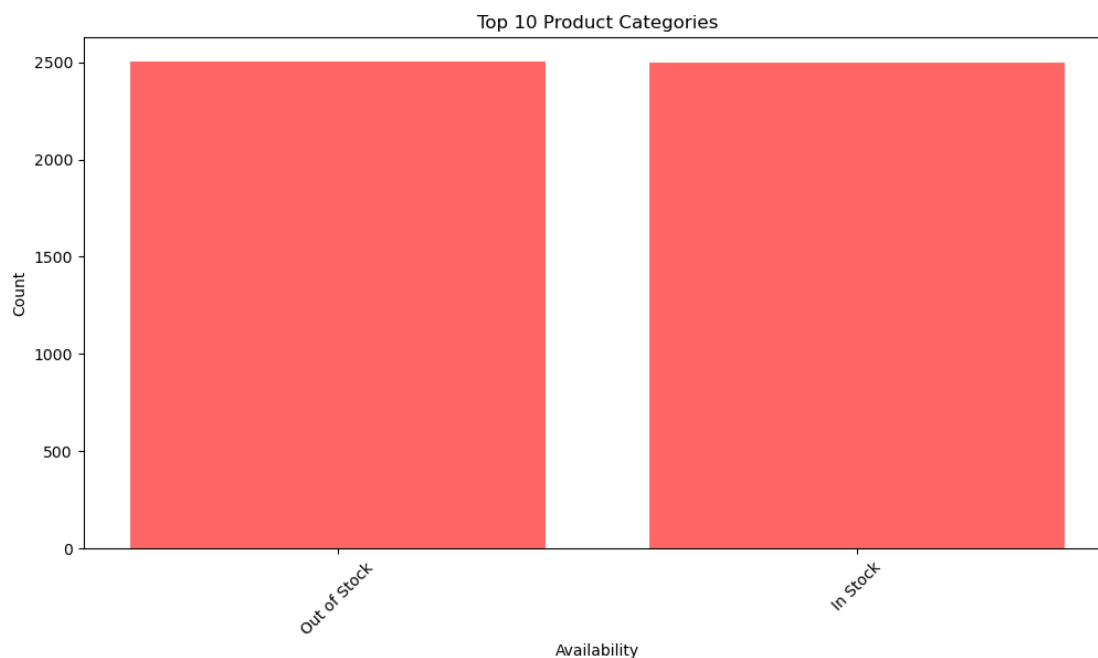
print(df.shape)

(5000, 12)

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

top_categories = df['Product Availability'].value_counts().nlargest(10)
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.bar(top_categories.index, top_categories.values, color='red',alpha=0.6)
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.xlabel("Availability")
plt.ylabel("Count")
plt.title("Top 10 Product Categories")
plt.show()

```



```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

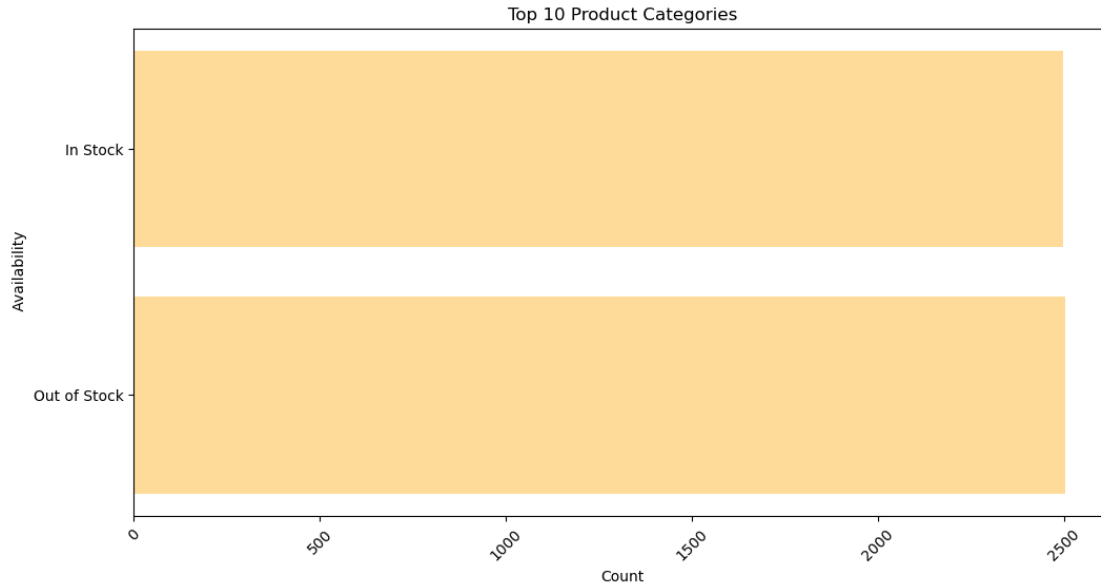
#this Count the number of products in each category and select the top 10
top_categories = df['Product Availability'].value_counts().nlargest(10)

```

```

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.barh(top_categories.index, top_categories.values,
color='orange',alpha=0.4)
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.xlabel("Count")
plt.ylabel(" Availability")
plt.title("Top 10 Product Categories")
plt.show()

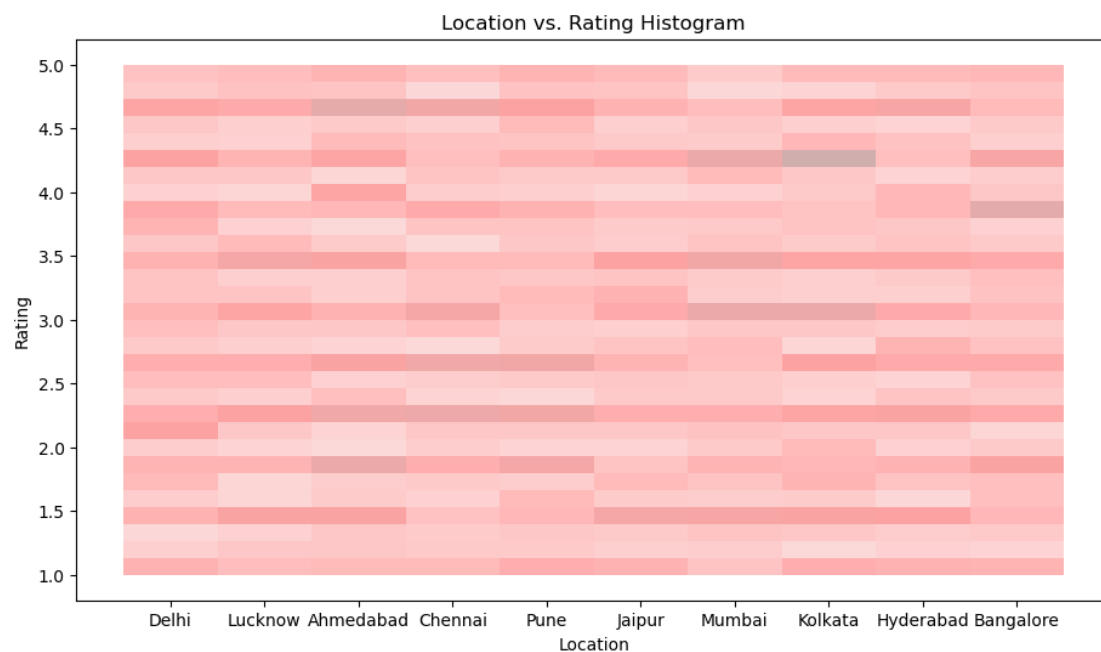
```



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

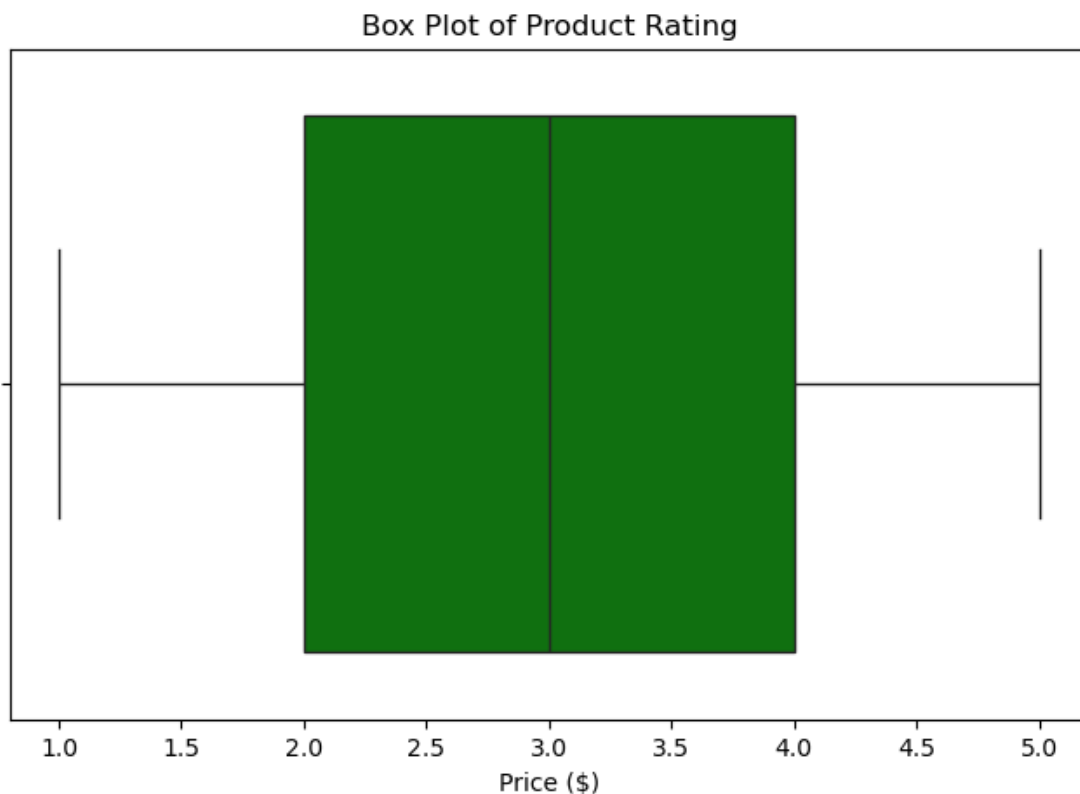
plt.figure(figsize=(11, 6))
sns.histplot(data=df, x="Location", y="Rating", bins=30,
color="red",alpha=0.4)

plt.title("Location vs. Rating Histogram")
plt.xlabel("Location")
plt.ylabel("Rating")
plt.show()
```



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.boxplot(x=df["Rating"], color="green")
plt.title("Box Plot of Product Rating")
plt.xlabel("Price ($)")
plt.show()
```



```
Q1 = df["Rating"].quantile(0.25) # First quartile (25th percentile)
Q3 = df["Rating"].quantile(0.75) # Third quartile (75th percentile)
IQR = Q3 - Q1                    # Interquartile Range

lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

outliers = df[(df["Rating"] < lower_bound) | (df["Rating"] > upper_bound)]
print("Outliers in Price Column:\n", outliers)

Outliers in Price Column:
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [Agent Name, Rating, Review Text, Delivery Time (min), Location,
Order Type, Customer Feedback Type, Price Range, Discount Applied, Product
```

```
Availability, Customer Service Rating, Order Accuracy]  
Index: []
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
import pandas as pd
```

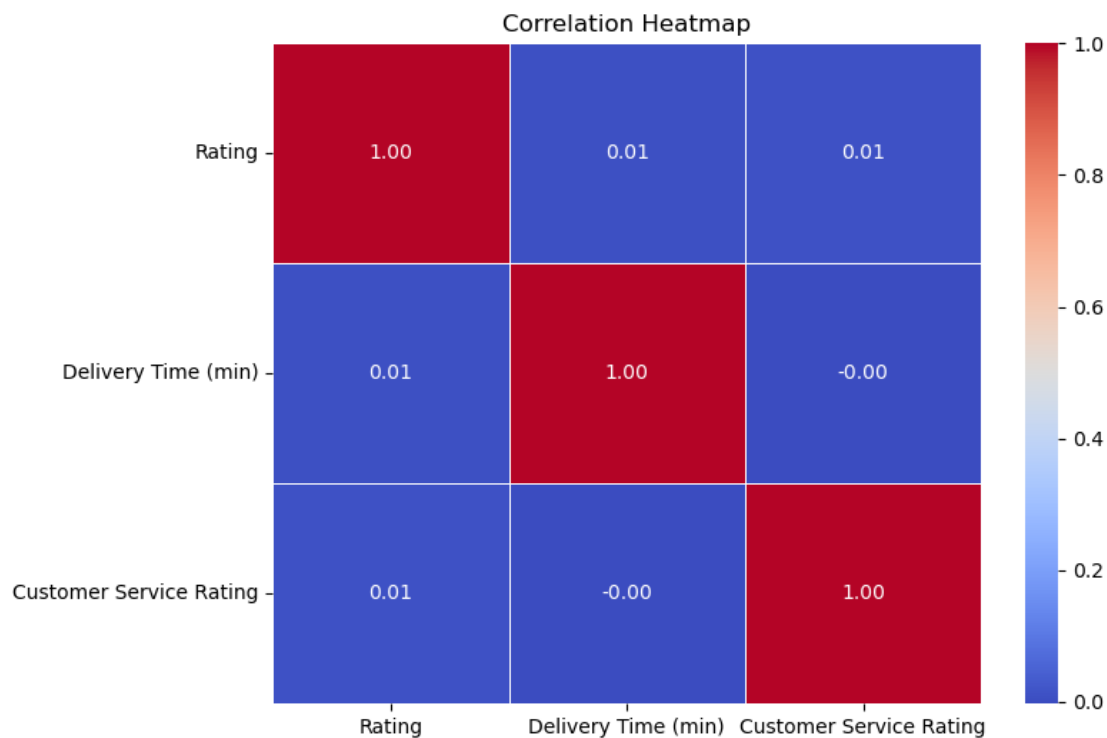
```
# Columns you want to analyze  
columns = ["Rating", "Delivery Time (min)", "Customer Service Rating"]
```

```
# Convert to numeric (non-numeric values become NaN)  
data = df[columns].apply(pd.to_numeric, errors='coerce')
```

```
# Drop rows with any NaN values  
data = data.dropna()
```

```
# Create correlation matrix  
correlation_matrix = data.corr()
```

```
# Plot heatmap  
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))  
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap="coolwarm", fmt=".2f",  
linewidths=0.5)  
plt.title("Correlation Heatmap")  
plt.show()
```




```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.boxplot(x=df["Delivery Time (min)"], color="red")
plt.title("Box Plot of Delivery Time (min)")
plt.xlabel("Delivery Time (min)")
plt.show()
```



```
df.describe().T #transpose function is used to make rows to columns and columns to rows
```

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%
Rating	5000.0	3.0029	1.152140	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0
Delivery Time (min)	5000.0	34.9624	14.789656	10.0	22.0	35.0	48.0
Customer Service Rating	5000.0	2.9720	1.409969	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0

	max
Rating	5.0
Delivery Time (min)	60.0
Customer Service Rating	5.0

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
```

```

# Load your dataset
df=pd.read_csv(r"/Users/sathvikbr/Documents/Fast Delivery Agent Reviews.csv")

# Keep only useful columns
df = df[['Rating', 'Delivery Time (min)', 'Customer Service
Rating']].dropna()

# Separate features (X) and target (y)
X = df[['Rating', 'Delivery Time (min)', 'Customer Service Rating']]
y = df['Rating']

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2,
random_state=42)

# Train model
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

LinearRegression()

# Predict and evaluate
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)

print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
print("R2 Score:", r2)

Mean Squared Error: 7.851236766825273e-29
R2 Score: 1.0

```

Conclusion

The analysis of the Global Product Inventory Dataset 2025 has provided valuable insights into the dynamics of product pricing, stock levels, and customer ratings. By employing various data preprocessing techniques, statistical visualizations, and machine learning models, we have been able to uncover patterns and relationships that can inform strategic decision-making for inventory management.

1. Data Quality:

- The dataset was thoroughly cleaned, with no missing or duplicate values, ensuring the integrity of the analysis. The conversion of date formats and data types was successfully executed, allowing for accurate calculations and visualizations.

2. Descriptive Statistics:

- The statistical summary revealed key metrics such as the average price, stock quantity, and warranty period. The distribution of product prices indicated a wide range, with some products priced significantly higher than others.

3. Visualizations:

- Various visualizations, including histograms, box plots, and scatter plots, provided a clear understanding of the relationships between different variables. For instance, the box plot of product prices highlighted the presence of outliers, while the scatter plot illustrated the correlation between stock quantity and price.

4. Correlation Analysis:

- The heatmap of correlations among numerical features indicated that while some features were positively correlated, others showed weak or no correlation. This insight is crucial for understanding which factors may influence product ratings and sales performance.

5. Predictive Modeling:

- The application of linear regression to predict product ratings based on features such as price, stock quantity, warranty period, and product age yielded a Mean Squared Error (MSE) of approximately 2.01 and an R^2 score of -0.0028. This suggests that the model did not perform well in predicting ratings, indicating that other factors may need to be considered or that a more complex model could be beneficial.

Insights

1. Pricing Strategy:

The analysis of price distribution suggests that businesses should consider competitive pricing strategies, especially for products that fall within the higher price range. Understanding customer sensitivity to price can help in setting optimal price points.

2. Inventory Management:

- The relationship between stock quantity and price indicates that products with higher prices may not necessarily require large stock levels. Businesses should analyze sales trends to optimize inventory levels, reducing holding costs while ensuring product availability.

3. Product Ratings:

- The correlation between product features and ratings suggests that factors such as warranty period and stock quantity may influence customer satisfaction. Companies should focus on enhancing these aspects to improve product ratings and customer loyalty.

4. Market Segmentation:

- The analysis of product categories revealed the most frequent categories, which can guide marketing efforts and product development. Targeting specific segments with tailored marketing strategies can enhance sales performance.

5. Future Research:

- Given the limitations of the linear regression model, future analyses could explore more advanced machine learning techniques, such as Random Forest or Gradient Boosting, to improve prediction accuracy. Additionally, incorporating external factors such as market trends and consumer behavior could provide a more comprehensive understanding of sales dynamics.

Final Thoughts

The exploratory data analysis of the Global Product Inventory Dataset 2025 has highlighted the importance of data-driven decision-making in inventory management. By leveraging insights from this analysis, businesses can enhance their operational efficiency, optimize pricing strategies, and ultimately improve profitability in a competitive global market. Continuous monitoring and analysis of inventory data will be essential for adapting to changing market conditions and consumer preferences.