Cover sheet for submission of work for assessment



UNIT DETAILS							
Unit name	Introduction to Data Science			Class day/time	Tuesday, 8:30 am	Office use only	
Unit code	COS10	0022	Assignment no.	1	Due date	6/4/2021	
Name of lecturer/teacher Pei-Wei Tsai							
Tutor/marker's name		Pei-V	Vei Tsai				Faculty or school date stamp

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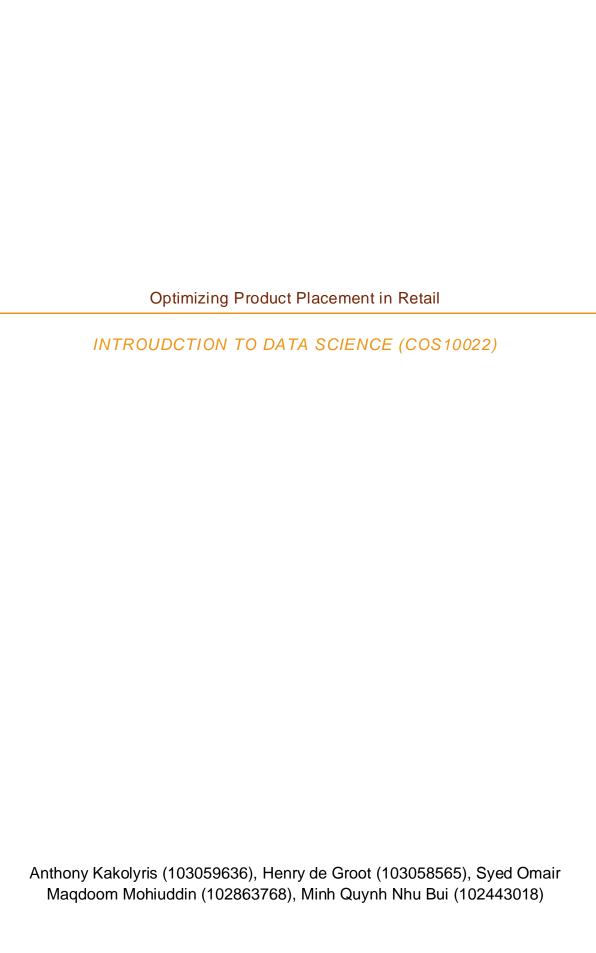
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Introduction

BigMart Sales Problem is a common data related problem that is found on the Kaggle website. The goal of the training dataset that was given is to build a predictive model and evaluate the sales of the different items in the store. The dataset contains 8,523 sales records with 12 different attributed ranging from the items themselves and the outlet they are purchased from. The purpose for this task is to help BigMart understand what purchasable items and/or stores are helping them gain the largest profit.

Data Observation and Cleaning

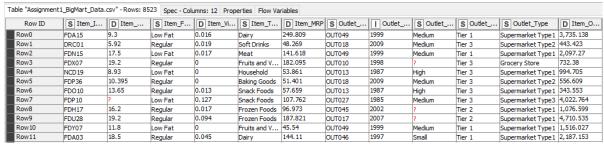
Data Observation

	Nominal	Ordinal	Continuous	Discrete
	data	data	data	data
Item_Identifier	Χ			
Item_Weight			Χ	
Item_Fat_Content	Χ			
Item_Visibility			Χ	
Item_Type	Χ			
Item_MRP			Χ	
Outlet_Identifier	Χ			
Outlet_Establishment_Ye	Χ			
ar				
Outlet_Size		Χ		
Outlet_Location_Type		Χ		
Outlet_Type		X		
Item_Outlet_Sales			Χ	

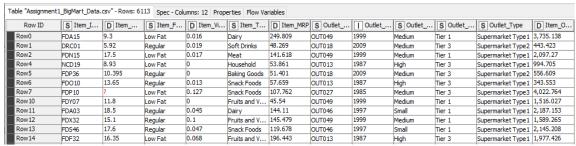
Data Cleaning

In the dataset, there are 2 attributes which are Item_Weight and Outlet_Size contained missing values. Data must address specific business requirement in order to achieve expected outcome which is to create a predictive model and identify the sales of each product at a particular store. Therefore, compare to Item_Weight, Outlet_Size is more about an essential element to analyze strategic goal.

The changed dataset excluded all the missing values in attributes Outlet_Size.



Before - Rows: 8523/ Columns: 12





Removing missing data in Item_Weight After - Rows: 7060/Colums: 12

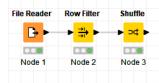


Removing all the missing data from the sample After - Rows: 4650/Columns: 12 In conclusion, the number of tuples decreased from 8523 to 4650.

Data Preparation

Shuffling

KNIME Analytics Platform provides us a manipulation to shuffle data, Row Shuffle.

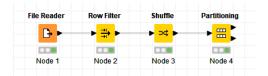


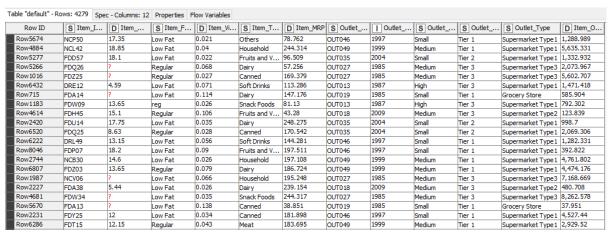


The shuffled dataset.

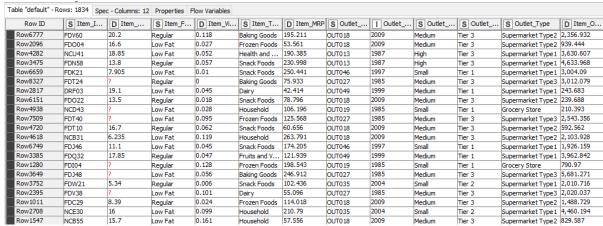
Partition

Partitioning the data into 2 sets. A Training Set and a Test Set at a 7:3 ratio





The first partition (Training Set)



The second partition (Test Set)

Visualizations

Data visualization is essential in data analysis which help in building a prediction model.

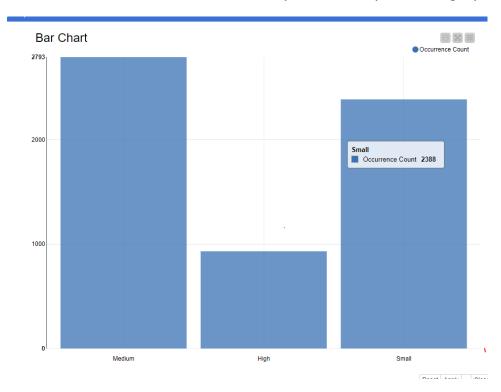


Figure 1: Bar Chart for different size of outlets

Figure 1 shows the sale (8523) in different outlets based on their size (high, medium, and low) in terms of ground area covered. As per the data collected (6113), major percent of sale was recorded from medium sized (46%, 2793), followed by small sized (39%, 2388) and least contribution from high sized (15%, 932) outlets. Whilst there was some missing data recorded (2410).

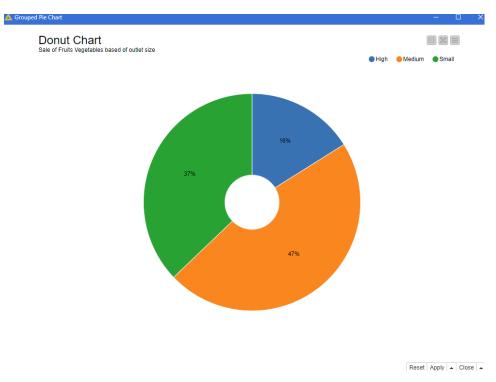


Figure 2: Donut Chart based on sale of Fruits and Vegetables in different sized outlets.

The Donut Chart shows the sale (1232) in fruits and vegetables in the outlets based on their size (High, Medium, and Low). It was recorded that major sale of fruits and vegetables were from medium sized outlets (47%, 413), followed by small sized outlets (37%, 328) and minor from high sized (16%, 142). Although there was some missing data (349) about the size of the data.

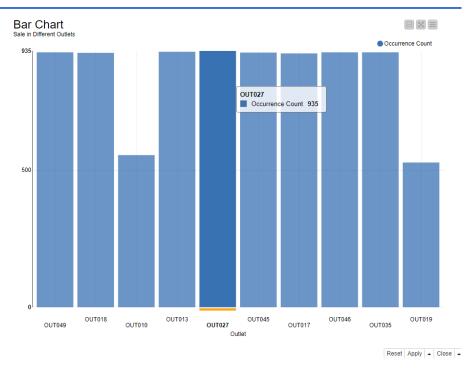


Figure 3: Bar Chart based on sale of the outlets.

The Bar Chart illustrates sale (8523) in different outlets. Most of the outlets have good figure in sales, although OUT010 and OUT019 (lowest) recorded least sale when compared with the other outlets. OUT027 recorded the highest sale (935), while many outlets were close to OUT027.

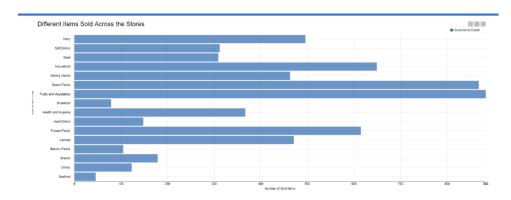


Figure 4: Bar Chart based on the sale of items in the outlets.

The Bar Chart shows the sale (6113) of items in particular sector (example: Dairy, Meat etc.) As per the data provided fruits and vegetables (883), and Snack Foods (868) both contributed 14% each adding up to 18%. Followed by Household (649) 11%, Frozen Foods (615) 10% also, Dairy (496), Canned (471) and Baking Goods (463) contribute 8% each. Health and Hygiene (367) 6%, Soft drinks (312) 5% and least contribution from Breads (179), Hard Drinks (148), Others (123), Breakfast (79), Seafood (46).

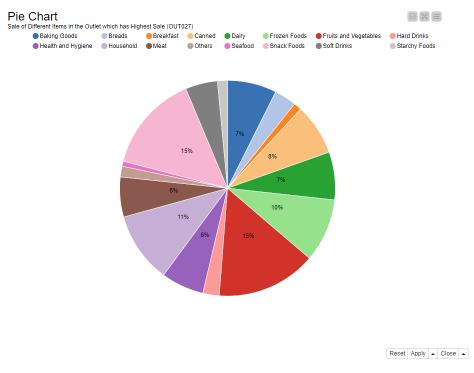


Figure 5: Pie Chart based on sale of the outlet with highest sale.

The Pie Chart illustrates the sale (935) of the OUT027 which has the highest sale. According to the received data Fruits and vegetable (140) and Snack Foods (137) sectors have the highest sale 14% when compared to other sectors. Household (99) 11%, Frozen Foods (89) 10%, Canned (72) and Dairy (67) and Baking Goods (69) contributed 7% each, Health and Hygiene (60) and Meat (56) contributed 6% each Soft Drinks (45). Hard drinks (23), Breads (31), Break Fast (11), Others (15) and Seafood (7) have little contribution to sale.

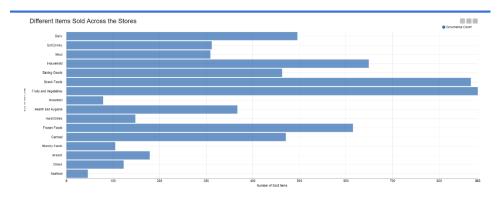


Figure 6: Pie Chart based for sale of outlets based on their type (grocery, supermarket).

The Pie Chart shows the sale (8523) based on type of outlet (Grocery store, Supermarket Type1, Supermarket Type2 and Supermarket Type3). Major contribution was from Supermarket Type 1(5577) 69%, followed by Grocery store (1083) 13% and least from Supermarket Type2 (928) and Supermarket Type3 (935) 11% each.

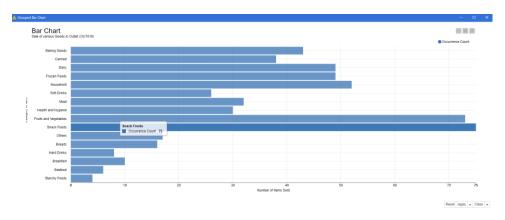


Figure 7: Bar Chart based on sale of the outlet with lowest sale (OUT019)

The Bar Graph illustrates the sale (528) of OUT019 based on the items. Snack Foods (75) and Fruits and Vegetables (73) contributed much of the sale. Followed by other items (Household (52), Dairy (49), Frozen Foods (49), Baking Goods (43), Canned (38), Meat (32) and others). Least contribution was from Breakfast (10), Hard drinks (8), Sea Food (6), and Starchy Foods (4).

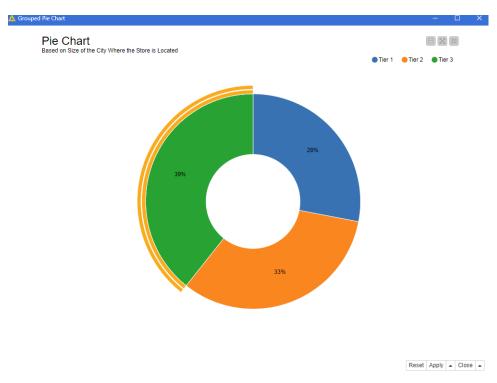
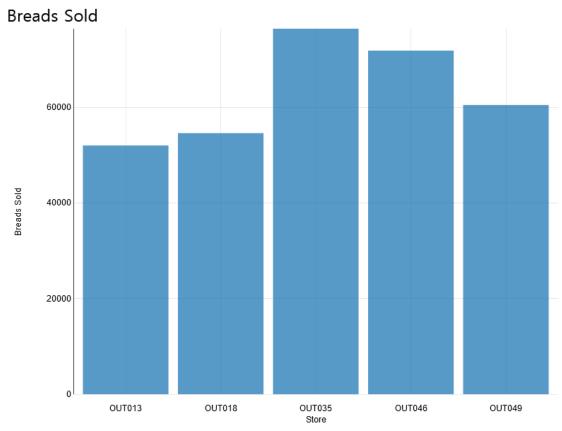


Figure 8: Donut Chart on sale based on size of city where the store is located (Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3)

The Donut Chart shows the sale (8523) based on the size of the city in which the store is located. There was a tough competition between the categories. Tier 3 (3350) has 39% of sale which is 6% higher than the sale of Tier 2 (2785) 33%, these two make up a major part of the sale and Tier 1 (2388) 28% has least contribution to sale when compared with rest categories.

Conventional Data Analysis



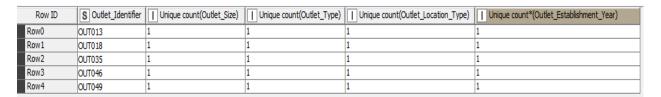
This Bar Chart shows the revenue from bread sales per outlet. After the data cleaning in the earlier steps, we only have 5 stores to compare from. This Chart shows that OUT035 had the greatest revenue from bread sales, while OUT013 has the lowest revenue.

Row ID	S Outlet_Identifier	[] Set(Outlet_Size)] Set(Outlet_Type)
Row0	OUT013	[High]	[Supermarket Type 1]
Row1	OUT018	[Medium]	[Supermarket Type2]
Row2	OUT035	[Small]	[Supermarket Type 1]
Row3	OUT046	[Small]	[Supermarket Type 1]
Row4	OUT049	[Medium]	[Supermarket Type 1]

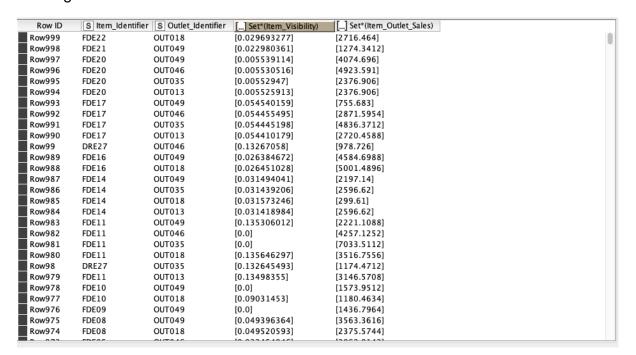
Looking at the store sizes and types, it appears that the smaller the store, the more revenue it made from breads.

Data Verification

A senior data scientist highlighted potential concerns with data, hence, an investigation into the data was put into place to identify any potential issues. To begin, looking through the file and using logical reasoning to reassure that there are no issues with the outlet data collected. Looking at the attributes of the data, it can be assumed that for each unique outlet (Outlet_Identifer) they only have one size (Outlet_Size), type (Outlet_Type), location type (Outlet_Location_Type) and establishment year (Outlet_Establishment_Year). Using the KNIME platform to read and group the data, it can be seen below that this is true.



Because each unique outlet has only one unique count in these attributes, the data collected here is correct and would not cause any issues. However, it should also be assumed that item visibility (Item_Visibility) is greater than zero if there are outlet sales for that item (Item_Outlet_Sales). Using KNIME once again this can be investigated.



In the photo above it can be seen that this is not true and that there are some values of an item visibility of 0, this would make sense if there were no sales made from the specific outlet, however, even with the values of 0 there are still outlet sales. This could cause potential issues as the information is obviously incorrect as there can not be any sales if there is not any of that item in the store.

Distribution of Work

	TASK 1	TASK 2	TASK 3	TASK 4	TASK 5
Anthony					
Kakolyris					
Henry de					
Groot					
Syed					
Omair					
Maqdoom					
Mohiuddin					
Minh					
Quynh					
Nhu Bui					