# RETAIL GROCERY ANALYSIS Documented By Aruna Balamurugan F07064

## **RETAIL GROCERY ANALYSIS**

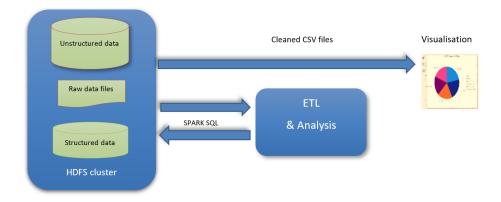
# **Objective:**

- To perform analysis on a retail grocery company.
- To extract and build ETL pipeline and produce aggregated data into data lake.
- To analyse and provide business insights on improving sales volume and customer retention.

### **Solution:**

- Extract unstructured raw data from HDFS located in: /user/insofe/retail/data/aws
- Use SparkSQL to read CSV file by specifying path location.
- Create schema and dataframes for each schema.
- Check for null values and redundancies.
- Merge dataframes and perform aggregations. One final dataframe for cleaned data.
- Remove duplicate columns
- Write dataframes into CSV file and load it back on HDFS. ETL pipelining is now achieved.
- Load the output CSV file into local machine and import to Power BI for visualisation.
- Remove duplicate rows and columns, null values, perform necessary transformation for analysis.
- Analyse for product-order insights by creating visuals.

## **Solution Architecture:**



#### Steps:

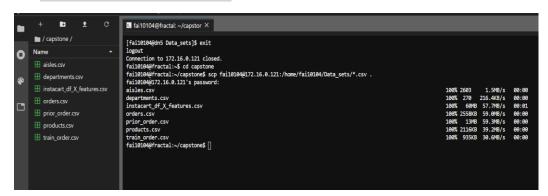
- 1. Open Terminal in JupyterLab
- 2. Connect to Hadoop by using ssh connection:
  - a. Provide IP address and password.
  - b. Connect to HDFS by using hadoop fs -ls /path location

c. Use Is -Itr for listing all files and directories in the cluser

```
[fai10104@dn5:~/Data_sets X

[fai10104@dn5 Data_sets]$ ls -ltr
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-rwxrwxrwx 1 fai10104 fai10104 2603 Nov 18 14:22 aisles.csv
-rwxrwxrwx 1 fai10104 fai10104 62543787 Nov 18 14:22 departments.csv
-rwxrwxrwx 1 fai10104 fai10104 62543787 Nov 18 14:22 instacart_df_X_features.csv
-rwxrwxrwx 1 fai10104 fai10104 2619597 Nov 18 14:22 orders.csv
-rwxrwxrwx 1 fai10104 fai10104 14140358 Nov 18 14:22 prior_order.csv
-rwxrwxrwx 1 fai10104 fai10104 2166953 Nov 18 14:22 products.csv
-rwxrwxrwx 1 fai10104 fai10104 957189 Nov 18 14:22 train_order.csv
[fai10104@dn5 Data_sets]$
```

- d. Exit the connection.
- e. Use scp cluster\_location local\_path . for loading all CSV files into local machine (Optional)



3. Open another terminal to start connection and use Pyspark. (Note: PySpark is used inside the connection throughout the ETL pipeline).

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- 4. Start a spark session by importing necessary packages.
- 5. Use spark.read.csv for reading the loaded CSV file:

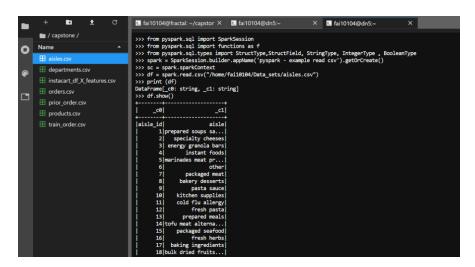


Fig.1: df.show() is used to display data in aisle.csv

## 6. Schema Creation:

- StructType() is used to create schema by defining fields to allow nullable(True) or not (False)
- To convert schema to dataframe, use df=spark.read.csv("path",header=True,schema=schema)
   This dataframe df reads file located in "path", defines schema as mentioned in "schema" variable above and keeps the first row as the header.

## a. aisle.csv

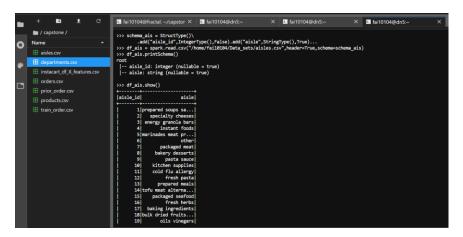


Fig.2: schema\_ais = schema for aisle; df\_ais = dataframe for aisle schema.

# b. department.csv

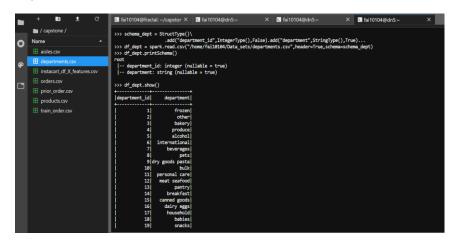


Fig.3: schema\_dept = schema for dept data; df\_dept = dataframe for dept schema.

## c. order.csv

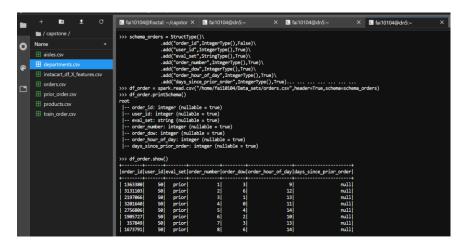
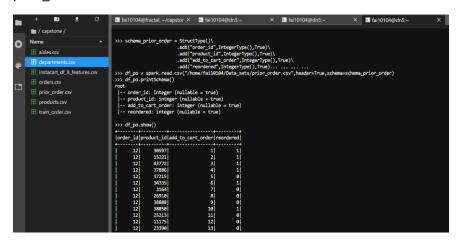


Fig. 4: schema\_orders = schema for orders data; df\_order = dataframe for orders schema.

# d. prior\_order.csv



 $\label{eq:fig.5:schema_prior_order} \textit{Fig.5: schema\_prior\_order} \textit{ = schema for prior\_order data;} \textit{ df\_po} \textit{ = dataframe for prior\_order schema.}$ 

# e. product.csv

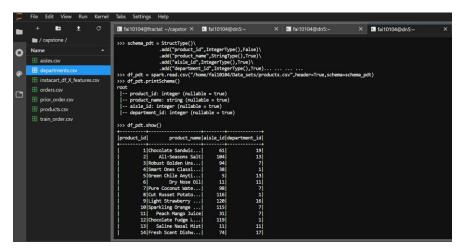


Fig.6: schema\_pdt = schema for product data; df\_pdt = dataframe for product schema.

# f. train\_order.csv

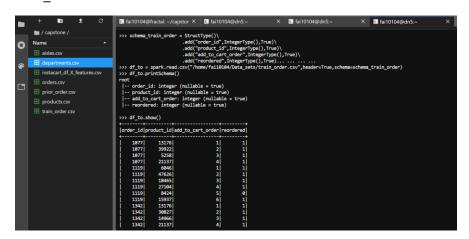
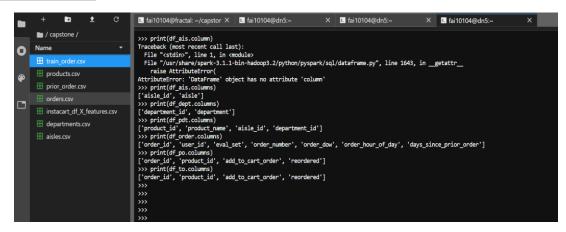


Fig.7: schema\_train\_order = schema for train\_orders data; df\_to = dataframe for train\_order schema

## 7. Displaying column names:

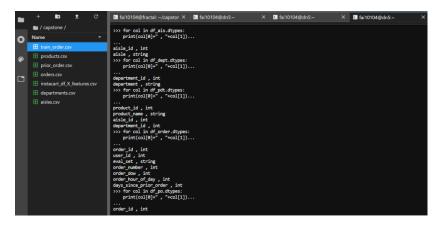
Use print(df.columns) to print column names as a list:



# 8. Display the datatypes of the columns:

Use df.dypes for diplaying data types of all columns in a dataframe.

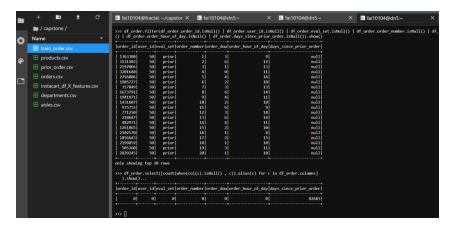
For loop is used to display column and its datatypes one after the other, separated by a comma.



## 9. Check for Null values in the columns:

Use df.column\_name.isNull() in each column of a dataframe to display all the null values present. Use df.filter() to display according to the specified condition (null values, in this case)
Use count() to display the count of null values in each column.

a. Orders.csv (df\_order)



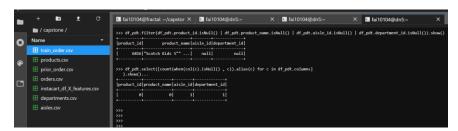
b. Department.csv (df\_dept) and aisle.csv (df\_ais)



c. Prior\_order.csv (df\_po) and train\_orders.csv (df\_to)



d. Products.csv (df\_pdt)



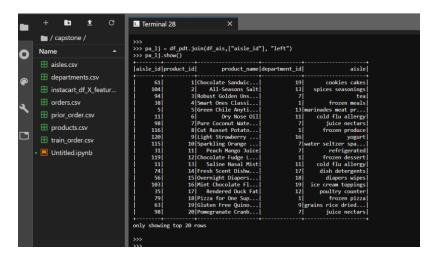
## 10. Merging of datasets:

Use df.join() to merge two or more datasets.

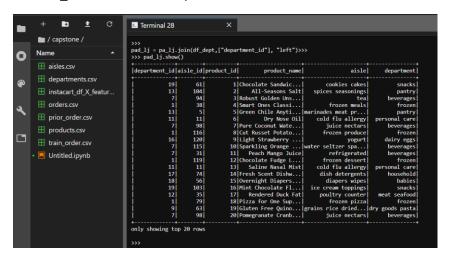
Join conditions used:

- (i) Left Join Product with aisle using aisle\_id.
- (ii) Left join above joined product with department using department\_id.
- (iii) Inner join above new joined product with prior\_orders and train\_orders with product\_id.
- (iv) Left join Orders with prior\_order and train\_orders using order\_id.

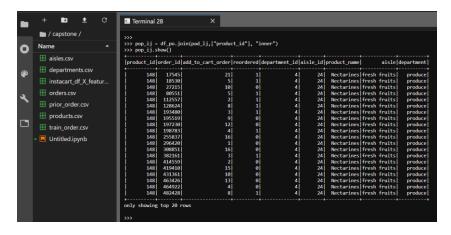
a. Product - Left Join - aisle:



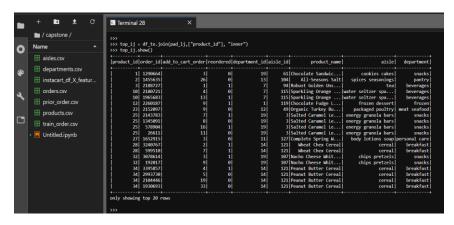
b. Product\_aisle – Left Join - department:



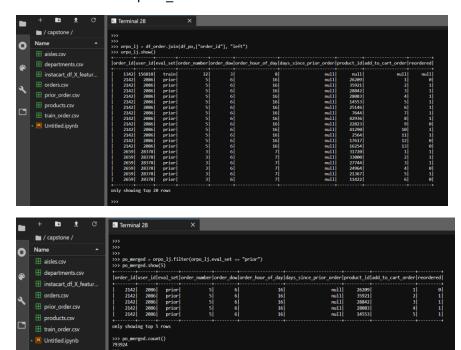
c. Prior\_order - Inner Join - joined\_product :



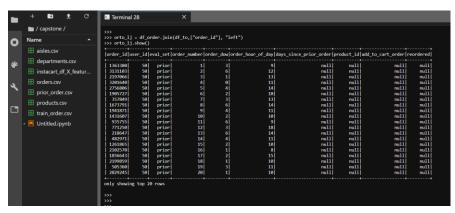
d. Train\_order - Inner Join - joined\_product:

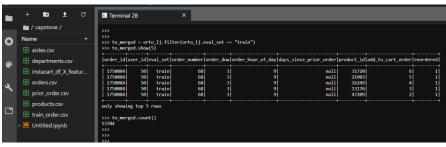


e. Order – Left Join – prior\_orders:



f. Order - Left Join - Train\_orders:

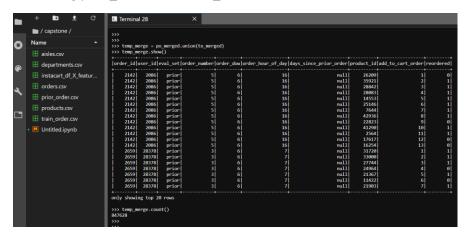




## 11. Aggregation of datasets:

Use df1.union(df2) to combine two or more datasets.

a. Combining prior\_orders and train\_orders.



b. Combine all the datasets into one dataframe.



12. Loading CSV file into cluster and local machine:

```
fai10104@fractal:~$ ssh fai10104@172.16.0.121 fai10104@172.16.0.121 spassword:
Last login: Fri Nov 19 21:39:30 2021 from 172.16.0.68
[fai10104@fractal:~$ sp fai10104@172.16.0.121':/home/fai10104/project/Final_output/*.csv .
fai10104@fractal:~$ sp fai10104@172.16.0.121':/home/fai10104/project/Final_output/*.csv .
fai10104@fractal:~$ sp fai10104@172.16.0.121':/home/fai10104/project/Final_output/*.csv .
fai10104@fractal:~$ sp fai10104@172.16.0.121:/home/fai10104/project/Final_output/*.csv .
fai10104@fractal:~$ sp fai10104@172.16.0.121:/home/fai10104/project/Final_output/*.csv .
fai10104@fractal:~$ [

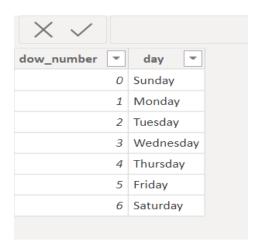
fai10104@fractal:~$ [

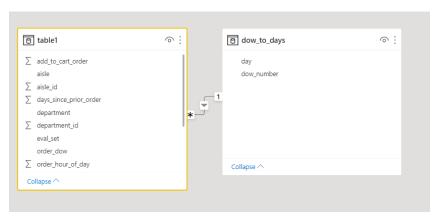
100% 78MB 37.0MB/s 00:02
fai10104@fractal:~$ [
```

### 13. Visualisation:

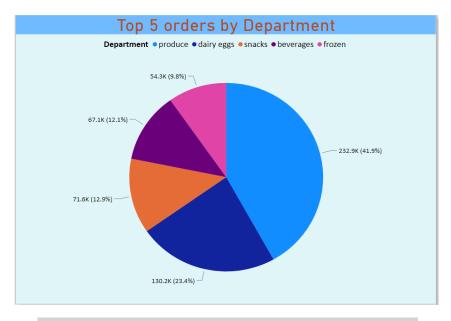
Transformation made before loading:

- a. Removed duplicated rows and columns
- b. Removed empty/null values
- c. Created new table and relationship with the other table.





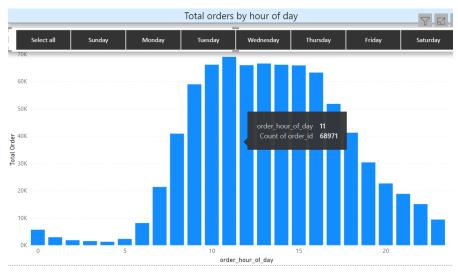
## d. Created visuals:

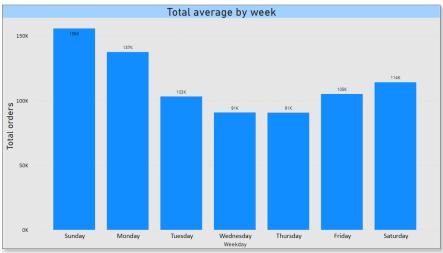


Insight: 'Produce' department accounted 41.9% of top 5 orders.



Insight: Fresh Fruits accounted around 87 thousand orders and frozen meals having lower sales. Improving cereals, frozen meals sales can drive business orders.

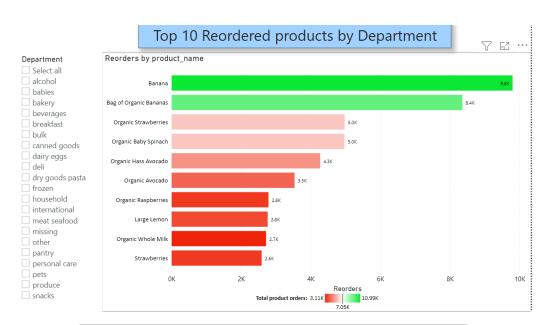




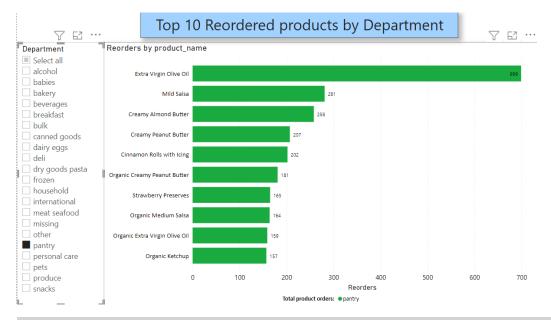
Insight: The highest orders are made around 11AM in an average week. 8AM-6PM is peak hours on average. Sunday has the highest sales while Wednesday has the lowest. Improving sales on middle of weekdays can increase business growth.



Insight: Customer\_number = 164055 contributes the most accounting 3060 orders. Offering sales discounts, freebies for other customers can increase sales orders.



Insight: Banana has the highest reorders accounting 9800 orders.



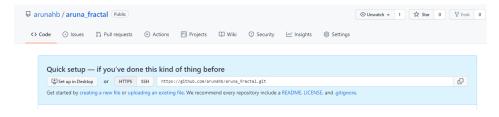
Insight: Selecting by department slicer, pantry for example provides corresponding sales orders.

#### **Conclusion:**

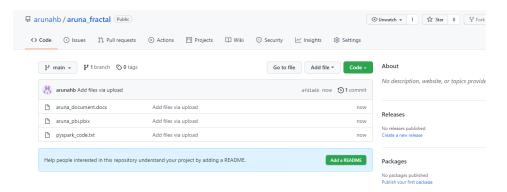
The sales orders can be increased by focusing on beverages and frozen department. Irregular customers can avail more discounts and offers than regular customers, on less peak hours on least sales day of the week (Wednesday). This can maintain business growth throughout.

## **Github repository:**

a. Repository creation:



b. Upload supporting files:



Github\_link: <a href="https://github.com/arunahb/aruna\_fractal">https://github.com/arunahb/aruna\_fractal</a>