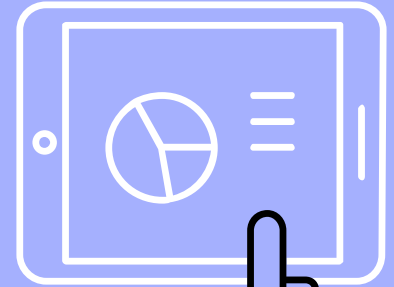
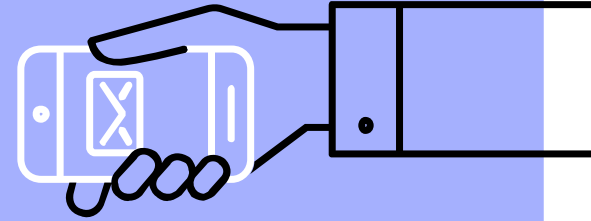
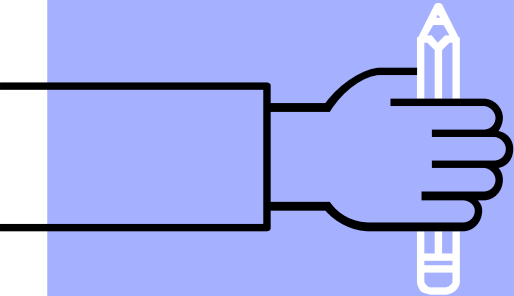
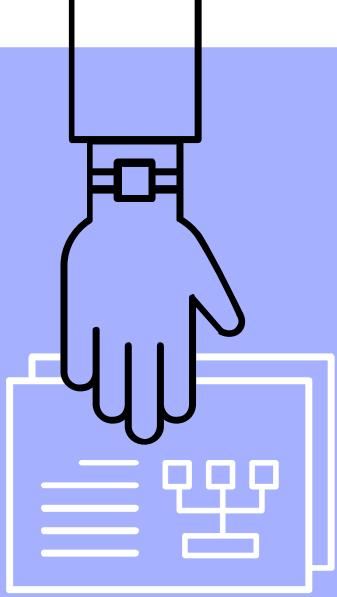


# Olist Delivery Service Optimisation



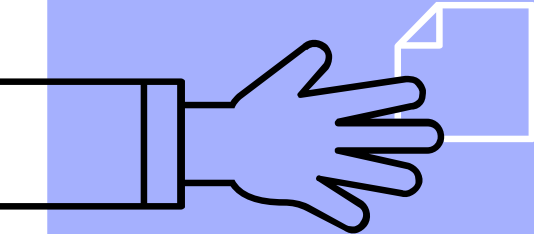
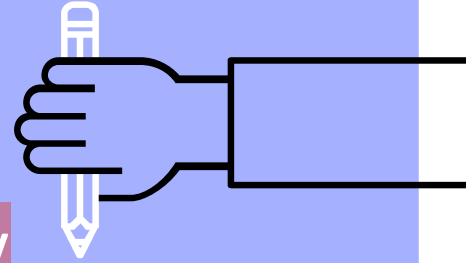
# INTRODUCTION


- ▷ O list data set
- ▷ online e-commerce site for sellers
- ▷ merchants + consumers → main marketplaces
- ▷ Brazil



How long it takes  
for product to  
reach consumer?

To what extent is **delivery**  
**service** affected by **other**  
**factors**?



- 
1. **Weight**
  2. **Freight value**
  3. **Distance between  
buyer and seller**
  4. **Volume**
  5. **Review score**
  6. **Price**

To what extent is delivery service affected by other factors?

1. Clean data set
2. Explore variables
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How can OList potentially improve its delivery service?

# To what extent is delivery service affected by other factors?

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- Filtered through to find datasets relevant to the problem
- Merged datasets to create a main data frame
  - 10 dataset → 1 dataframe
- Ensure data integrity
  - Used primary keys + composite keys
  - Eliminate duplicates → reduce redundancy
    - Eg. Order\_ID
- Eliminate unnecessary fields
- Renaming columns for readability
- Checking against Null values

# Cleaning Of Dataset - An overview

## Merging

```
In [12]: maindf = pd.merge(orders, order_items, how='left', left_on='order_id', right_on='order_id')
maindf = pd.merge(maindf, reviews, how='left', left_on='order_id', right_on='order_id')
maindf = pd.merge(maindf, products, how='left', left_on='product_id', right_on='product_id')
maindf = pd.merge(maindf, customers, how='left', left_on='customer_id', right_on='customer_id')
maindf = pd.merge(maindf, location, how='left', left_on='customer_zip_code_prefix', right_on='geolocation_zip_code_prefix')
maindf = pd.merge(maindf, translation, how='left', left_on='product_category_name', right_on='product_category_name')
maindf = pd.merge(maindf, order_payments, how='left', left_on='order_id', right_on='order_id')
maindf.drop_duplicates(subset='order_id', inplace=True) ## for simplicity we want to have one of each order_id.
```

## Dropping Duplicates

```
In [14]: maindf.drop_duplicates(subset='order_id', inplace=True) ## for simplicity we want to have one of each order_id.
```

## Renaming Columns

```
In [15]: maindf = maindf.rename(columns = {'geolocation_lat_x': 'customer_lat', 'geolocation_lng_x': 'customer_lng', 'geoloca
```

## Drop unnecessary columns

```
In [17]: maindf = maindf.drop(columns=['order_approved_at', 'order_item_id', 'review_id', 'review_comment_title', 'review_commen',
'review_creation_date', 'review_answer_timestamp', 'product_name_lenght',
'product_description_lenght', 'product_photos_qty', 'order_approved_at', 'order_delivered_carrier_date', 'shipp',
'geolocation_zip_code_prefix_y', 'customer_state', 'geolocation_zip_code_prefix_x', 'customer_zip_code_prefix',
'geolocation_state_x', 'product_category_name_english', 'payment_sequential', 'payment_type', 'payment_install
```

## Drop Nan Values

```
In [18]: maindf = maindf.dropna()
maindf.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)
```

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- Calculate actual "Delivery Days"
- Date+time → Day + Month + Year + Time
- Use python's datetime module
- Chose to limit the scope of testing
  - From 100k rows → 30k rows

| order_purchase_timestamp | order_delivered_customer_date | order_estimated_delivery_date |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2017-10-02 10:56:33      | 2017-10-10 21:25:13           | 2017-10-18 00:00:00           |
| 2018-07-24 20:41:37      | 2018-08-07 15:27:45           | 2018-08-13 00:00:00           |
| 2018-08-08 08:38:49      | 2018-08-17 18:06:29           | 2018-09-04 00:00:00           |

| month | day | year2 | month2 | day2 | year3 | month3 | day3 | delivery_days |
|-------|-----|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|------|---------------|
| 10    | 02  | 2017  | 10     | 10   | 2017  | 10     | 18   | 8.0           |
| 07    | 24  | 2018  | 08     | 07   | 2018  | 08     | 13   | 14.0          |
| 08    | 08  | 2018  | 08     | 17   | 2018  | 09     | 04   | 9.0           |

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- After cleaning - We have calculated actual delivery days taken, estimated delivery days taken, and volume.

| review_score | product_weight_g | customer_lat | customer_lng | Types of products | payment_value | seller_lat | seller_lng | volume  | year | delivery_days | estimated_days |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------|------|---------------|----------------|
| 4            | 500.0            | -23.574809   | -46.587471   | Household         | 18.12         | -23.680114 | -46.452454 | 1976.0  | 2017 | 8.0           | 16.0           |
| 4            | 400.0            | -12.169860   | -44.988369   | Fashion           | 141.46        | -19.810119 | -43.984727 | 4693.0  | 2018 | 14.0          | 20.0           |
| 5            | 420.0            | -16.746337   | -48.514624   | Electronics       | 179.12        | -21.362358 | -48.232976 | 9576.0  | 2018 | 9.0           | 27.0           |
| 5            | 450.0            | -5.767733    | -35.275467   | Household         | 72.20         | -19.840168 | -43.923299 | 6000.0  | 2017 | 14.0          | 27.0           |
| 5            | 250.0            | -23.675037   | -46.524784   | Household         | 28.62         | -23.551707 | -46.260979 | 11475.0 | 2018 | 3.0           | 13.0           |
| ...          | ...              | ...          | ...          | ...               | ...           | ...        | ...        | ...     | ...  | ...           | ...            |
| 5            | 1400.0           | -15.832476   | -48.010334   | Household         | 118.63        | -22.931256 | -43.178813 | 22500.0 | 2018 | 7.0           | 13.0           |
| 5            | 300.0            | -30.024860   | -51.223432   | Tools             | 53.60         | -22.852758 | -47.055102 | 1188.0  | 2017 | 10.0          | 27.0           |
| 5            | 1850.0           | -19.612724   | -46.924422   | Tools             | 308.24        | -20.802436 | -49.395624 | 32560.0 | 2017 | 16.0          | 31.0           |
| 4            | 450.0            | -22.912294   | -43.382198   | Household         | 132.25        | -27.209811 | -49.632920 | 8000.0  | 2017 | 13.0          | 21.0           |
| 5            | 400.0            | -22.915062   | -43.552655   | Fashion           | 207.94        | -15.847734 | -48.113206 | 2100.0  | 2018 | 6.0           | 39.0           |



# To what extent is delivery service affected by other factors?

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Basic Bivariate Analysis of our factors.

| Factors       | Correlation Against Delivery Days |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Freight Value | 0.22                              |
| Volume        | 0.08                              |
| Weight        | 0.09                              |
| Review Score  | -0.34                             |
| Price         | 0.06                              |

# To what extent is delivery service affected by other factors?

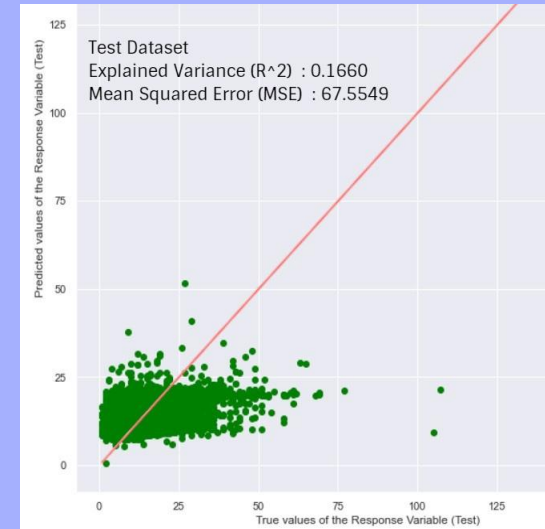
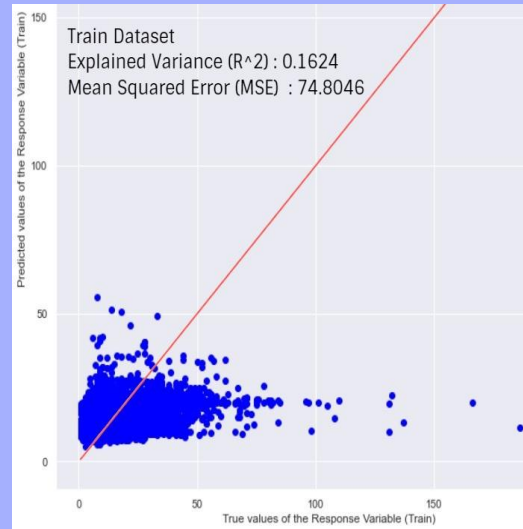
1. Clean data set
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- Only 1 variable is inversely related to delivery days - review score.
- Most of our correlation values are low. The exceptions are freight value (0.22) and review score ( $-0.34$ ).

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Correlation matrix of delivery days and other variables



Linear Regression using all variables

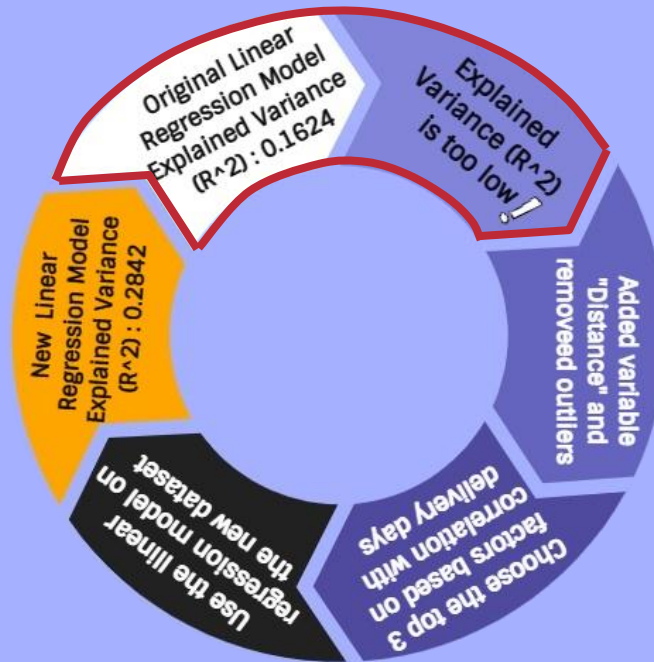
1. Clean data set
2. Explore variables
3. Find correlation
4. Plot linear regression

## 5. Machine Learning

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## Machine Learning

- Linear Regression
- We used linear regression to predict delivery days taken so we can identify any areas which we can use to optimize the delivery process.



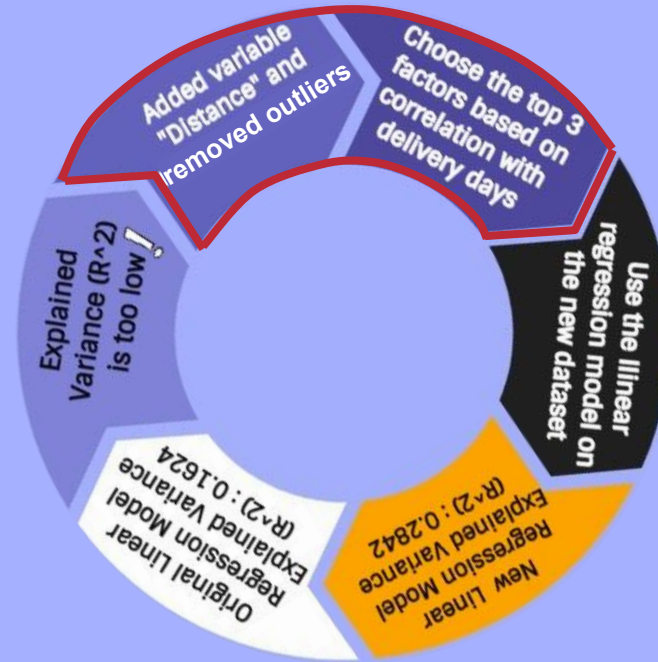
1. Clean data set
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## Machine Learning

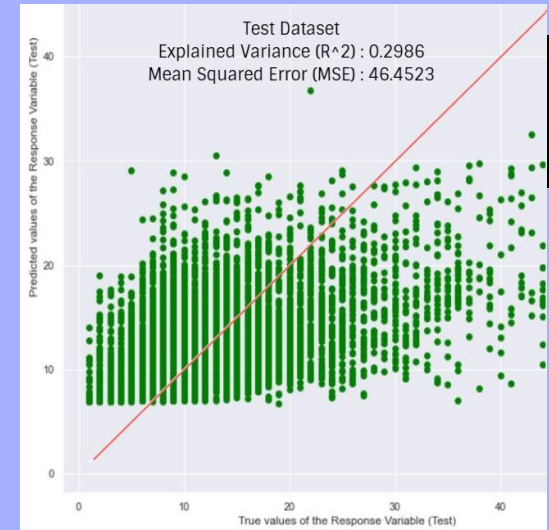
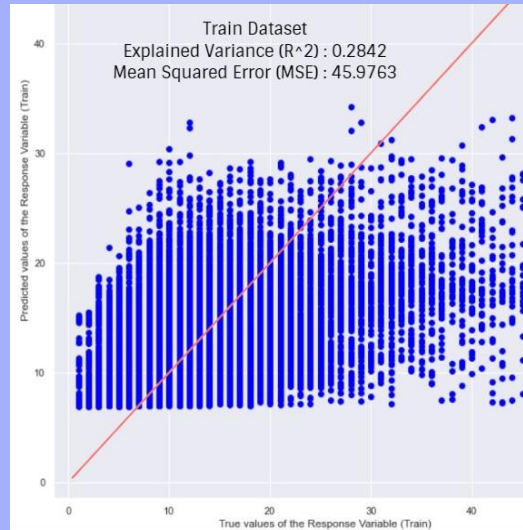
- Linear Regression
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|               | delivery_days | price | volume | product_weight | freight_value | review_score | distance |
|---------------|---------------|-------|--------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------|
| delivery_days | 1.00          | 0.06  | 0.08   | 0.09           | 0.22          | -0.34        | 0.40     |

Choosing the top 3 factors based on correlation matrix



Linear Regression using top 3 variables

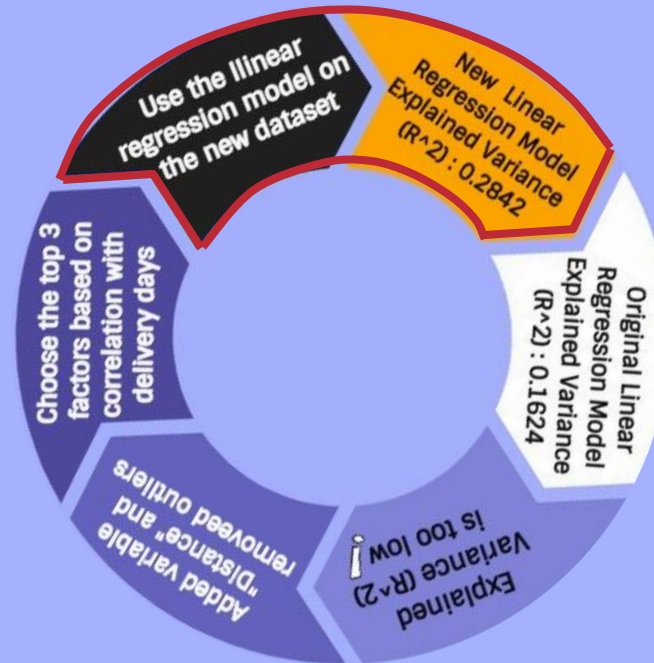
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## Machine Learning

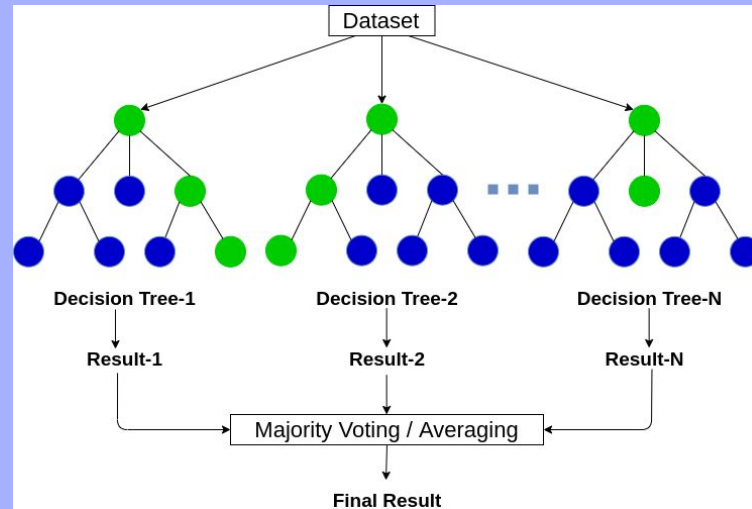
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- We used linear regression to predict delivery days taken so we can identify any areas which we can use to optimize the delivery process.



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## Random Forest Regression

- a supervised learning algorithm that uses ensemble learning method for regression
- **Ensemble learning** method: a technique that combines predictions from multiple machine learning algorithms to make a more accurate prediction than a single model





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- Prediction

- Our model predicted the delivery dates better than estimated days given by O-list. This can be seen from the difference in estimated days and actual delivery days.
- This shows that O-list can do much more in giving their customers a better gauge in estimated delivery days taken. If our model with a low explained variance can do better, there is surely more that a company can do to provide better and more precise data to its customers.

```
In [30]: sum = 0
sum2 = 0
for i in range(0,28948):
    given_estimate_difference = abs(jointDF.loc[i,'estimated_days'] - jointDF.loc[i,'delivery_days'])
    ML_estimate_difference = abs(jointDF.loc[i,'estimated_ML'] - jointDF.loc[i,'delivery_days'])
    sum = sum + given_estimate_difference
    sum2 = sum2 + ML_estimate_difference

print("Total sum of difference between delivery days and estimated delivery days = ",sum)
print("Total sum of difference between delivery days and estimated delivery from ML =",sum2)
```

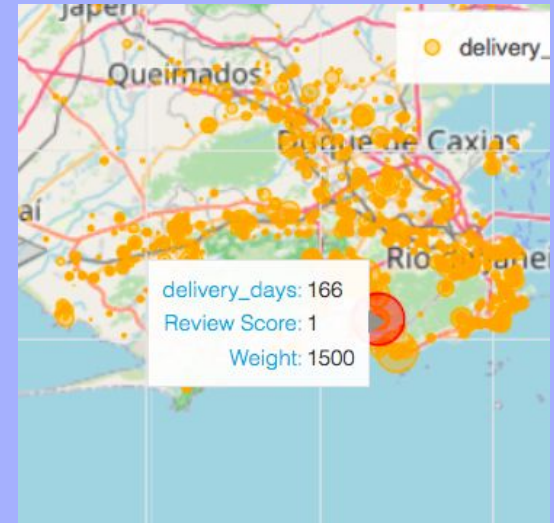
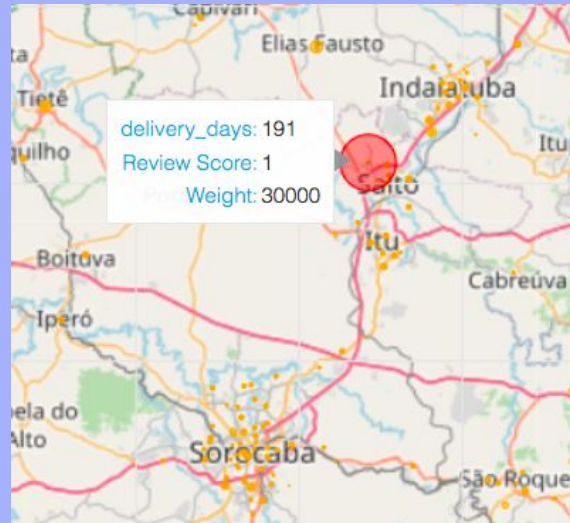
Total sum of difference between delivery days and estimated delivery days = 377937.0  
Total sum of difference between delivery days and estimated delivery from ML = 145410.25822320714



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## Bivariate Geospatial analysis

- Weight
- Review rating



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## Recommendations

1. Improve accuracy of estimated delivery → more transparency → more customer satisfaction
2. Increase its distribution network → setting up more centers outside of the city
3. More warehouses in locations such as Saito, West of Floresta da Tijura, Saito, Salvador

# Contribution

## Ananya

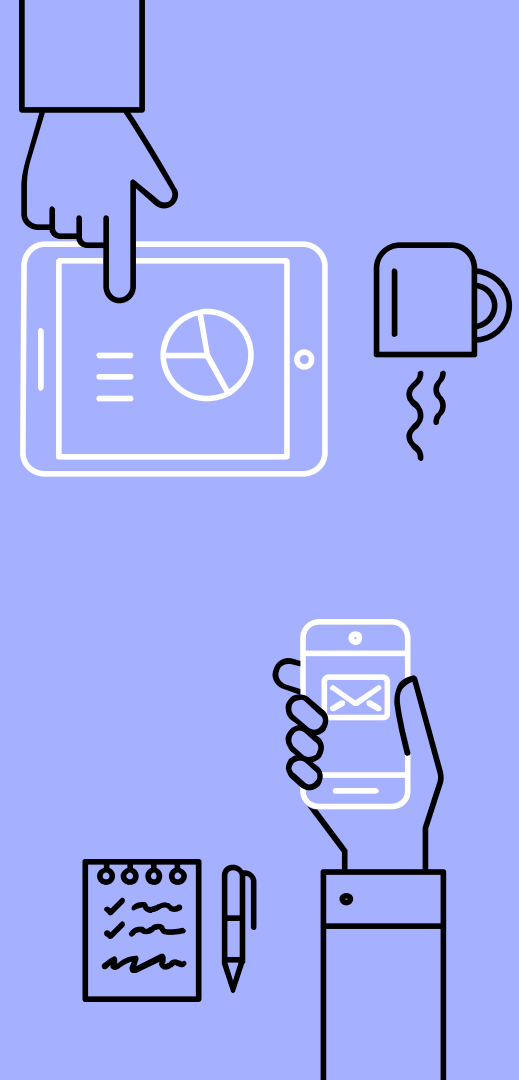
- Geospatial Analysis
- Geospatial Visualization
- Slides and Video
- Recommendations

## Charlene

- Basic Linear Regression Model
- Improving using Random Forest Regression
- Recommendations

## Tai Ann

- Data cleaning
- Exploratory data analysis
- Improving Linear Regression Model
- Comparison of ML and given estimates



# Bibliography

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<https://stackabuse.com/random-forest-algorithm-with-python-and-scikit-learn/>

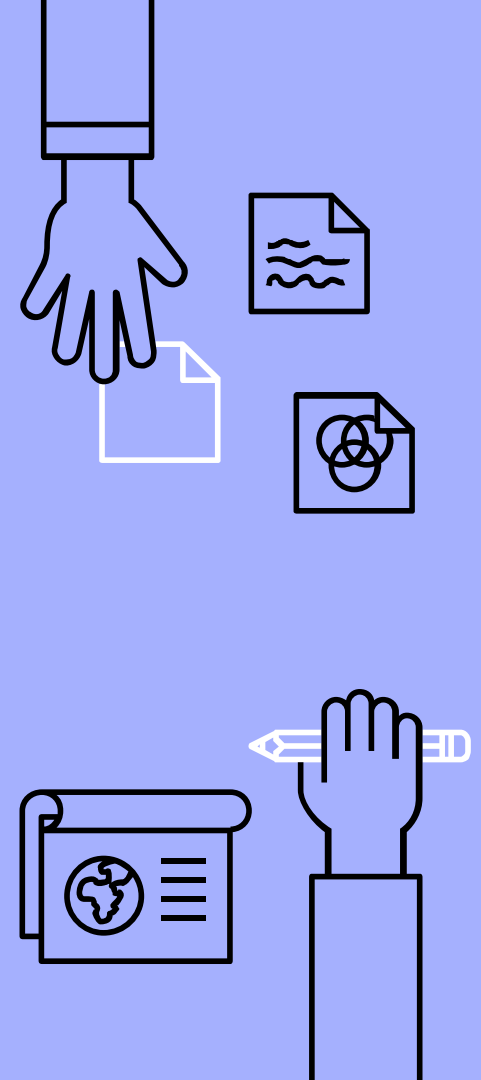
<https://gis.stackexchange.com/questions/239436/spatial-weight-for-pysal-from-a-geojson-file-or-geodataframe>

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“

*Thank you!*

