

Week 1 Application Assignment 2

August 21, 2020

0.1 Week 1 Application Assignment 2: Data Visualization

0.2 Note to peer reviewer: I am not expecting you understand Python code. You only need to read the descriptions and results presented inside the report.

0.2.1 Data Description

The dataset in the file contains the customer reward program information for the top 100 US retailers based on annual sales. Several aspects of the customer reward programs are shown in this dataset, including customer reward program adoption, the size of customer reward, and the expiration term of customer rewards. The dataset contains the following columns:

- Retailer: name of the retailer.
- Salerank: sales rank of the retailer based on 2013 US sales.
- X2013USSales: total US sales amount in the year 2013
- X2013WorldSales: total worldwide sales amount in the year 2013
- NumStores: number of stores
- Industry: the industry of the retailer.
- ProfitMargin: profit margin of the retailer.
- Reward: whether the retailer has a customer reward program, Yes=1, and No=0.
- ProgramName: name of the customer reward program, if any.
- RewardType: type of the reward.
- RewardStructure: a description of the structure of the reward.
- RewardSize: reward as a percentage of purchase amount.
- ExpirationMonth: number of months before earned rewards expire. 999 indicates no expiration.
- IndustryType: a column created based on Industry.

Part 1. Create a plot to show at least one interesting aspect of the data. You can use Excel or another visualization software (such as Tableau). Make sure your file is less than 10MB to ensure your file gets uploaded correctly.

Part 2. Briefly explain why the aspect(s) of the data that you chose to show in the plot is interesting.

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import datetime
```

```
%matplotlib inline
sns.set_style('dark')
sns.set(font_scale=1.2)

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

pd.set_option('display.max_columns',None)
#pd.set_option('display.max_rows',None)
```

```
[2]: df = pd.read_csv("crp_cleandata.csv")
```

```
[3]: df
```

```
[3]:
```

	Retailer	Salerank	X2013USSales	\
0	A&P	74	5.831	
1	Albertsons	21	19.452	
2	Aldi	38	10.898	
3	Alimentation Couche Tard (Circle K)	82	4.755	
4	Apple Stores	15	26.648	
..	
95	Toys "R" Us	57	7.525	
96	Tractor Supply	77	5.165	
97	True Value	27	16.330	
98	Walgreen	6	68.068	
99	WilliamsSonoma	89	4.163	

	X2013WorldSales	ProfitMargin	NumStores	Industry	\
0	5.831	48.85	0.277	Discount, Variety Stores	
1	19.452	69.02	1.024	Grocery Stores	
2	10.650	69.41	1.328	Grocery Stores	
3	8.551	68.03	3.826	Grocery Stores	
4	30.736	11.07	0.254	ElectronicEquipment	
..	
95	13.307	79.33	0.868	Specialty Retail, Other	
96	5.165	2.65	1.276	Specialty Retail, Other	
97	16.330	38.69	4.494	Home Improvement Stores	
98	70.096	23.47	7.998	Drug Stores	
99	4.388	30.09	0.553	Home Furnishing Stores	

	Reward	ProgramName	RewardType	\
0	0	No rewards program	NaN	
1	0	No rewards program	NaN	
2	0	No rewards program	NaN	
3	0	No rewards program	NaN	
4	0	No rewards program	NaN	
..	

95	1	Rewards"R" Us	store credit
96	1	Neighbor's Club	store credit
97	1	TrueValue Rewards	store credit
98	1	Balance Rewards	store credit
99	1	WilliamsSonoma Visa??Signature??Card	store credit

	RewardStructure	RewardSize	\
0	NaN	NaN	
1	NaN	NaN	
2	NaN	NaN	
3	NaN	NaN	
4	NaN	NaN	
..	
95	Spend \$125 earn \$5 Reward Dollars for future p...	4.00	
96	Spend \$150 X3 times earn seasonal (quarterly) ...	1.11	
97	Spend \$250 earn 2,500 points = \$5 reward certi...	2.00	
98	500 points on every prescription filled in the...	10.00	
99	Spend \$3,333 earn 10,000 pts = \$100 gift card	3.00	

	ExpirationMonth	IndustryType
0	NaN	Discount
1	NaN	Grocery
2	NaN	Grocery
3	NaN	Grocery
4	NaN	Specialty
..
95	12.0	Specialty
96	3.0	Specialty
97	24.0	Specialty
98	6.0	Specialty
99	999.0	Specialty

[100 rows x 14 columns]

0.2.2 Exploratory Data Analysis

```
[4]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 100 entries, 0 to 99
Data columns (total 14 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Retailer              100 non-null    object
1   Salerank               100 non-null    int64
2   X2013USSales           100 non-null    float64
3   X2013WorldSales        100 non-null    float64
```

```

4   ProfitMargin      100 non-null    float64
5   NumStores         100 non-null    float64
6   Industry          100 non-null    object
7   Reward            100 non-null    int64
8   ProgramName       100 non-null    object
9   RewardType        59 non-null     object
10  RewardStructure   59 non-null     object
11  RewardSize        56 non-null     float64
12  ExpirationMonth   56 non-null     float64
13  IndustryType      100 non-null    object
dtypes: float64(6), int64(2), object(6)
memory usage: 11.1+ KB

```

```
[5]: df.describe(include='all')
```

```

[5]:
count      Retailer      Salerank  X2013USSales  X2013WorldSales  \
unique      100          NaN          NaN          NaN
top   Good Neighbor Pharmacy      NaN          NaN          NaN
freq         1          NaN          NaN          NaN
mean         NaN      50.500000      18.373500      24.131540
std          NaN      29.011492      36.476003      50.845864
min          NaN       1.000000       3.600000       3.600000
25%          NaN      25.750000       5.206750       6.108250
50%          NaN      50.500000       8.348500       9.629000
75%          NaN      75.250000      16.841000      22.131500
max          NaN     100.000000     334.302000     473.979000

```

```

count      ProfitMargin  NumStores      Industry  Reward  \
unique          NaN          NaN          17      NaN
top          NaN          NaN  Discount, Variety Stores  NaN
freq          NaN          NaN          18      NaN
mean      45.27300      2.698760          NaN      0.55
std       29.23139      3.997641          NaN      0.50
min        1.02000      0.000000          NaN      0.00
25%       19.44500      0.338500          NaN      0.00
50%       42.02000      1.331500          NaN      1.00
75%       69.57250      3.519750          NaN      1.00
max       99.20000     26.644000          NaN      1.00

```

```

count      ProgramName  RewardType  \
unique          58          10
top   No rewards program  store credit
freq          40          37
mean          NaN          NaN

```

std	NaN	NaN
min	NaN	NaN
25%	NaN	NaN
50%	NaN	NaN
75%	NaN	NaN
max	NaN	NaN

	RewardStructure	RewardSize \
count	59	56.000000
unique	56	NaN
top	Get 10% discount in rewards for shopping paper...	NaN
freq	2	NaN
mean	NaN	6.582857
std	NaN	6.929193
min	NaN	1.000000
25%	NaN	2.000000
50%	NaN	3.415000
75%	NaN	10.000000
max	NaN	33.330000

	ExpirationMonth	IndustryType
count	56.000000	100
unique	NaN	5
top	NaN	Specialty
freq	NaN	43
mean	166.607143	NaN
std	367.614592	NaN
min	1.000000	NaN
25%	2.000000	NaN
50%	6.000000	NaN
75%	12.000000	NaN
max	999.000000	NaN

```
[6]: df.shape
```

```
[6]: (100, 14)
```

```
[ ]:
```

0.2.3 Data Visualization

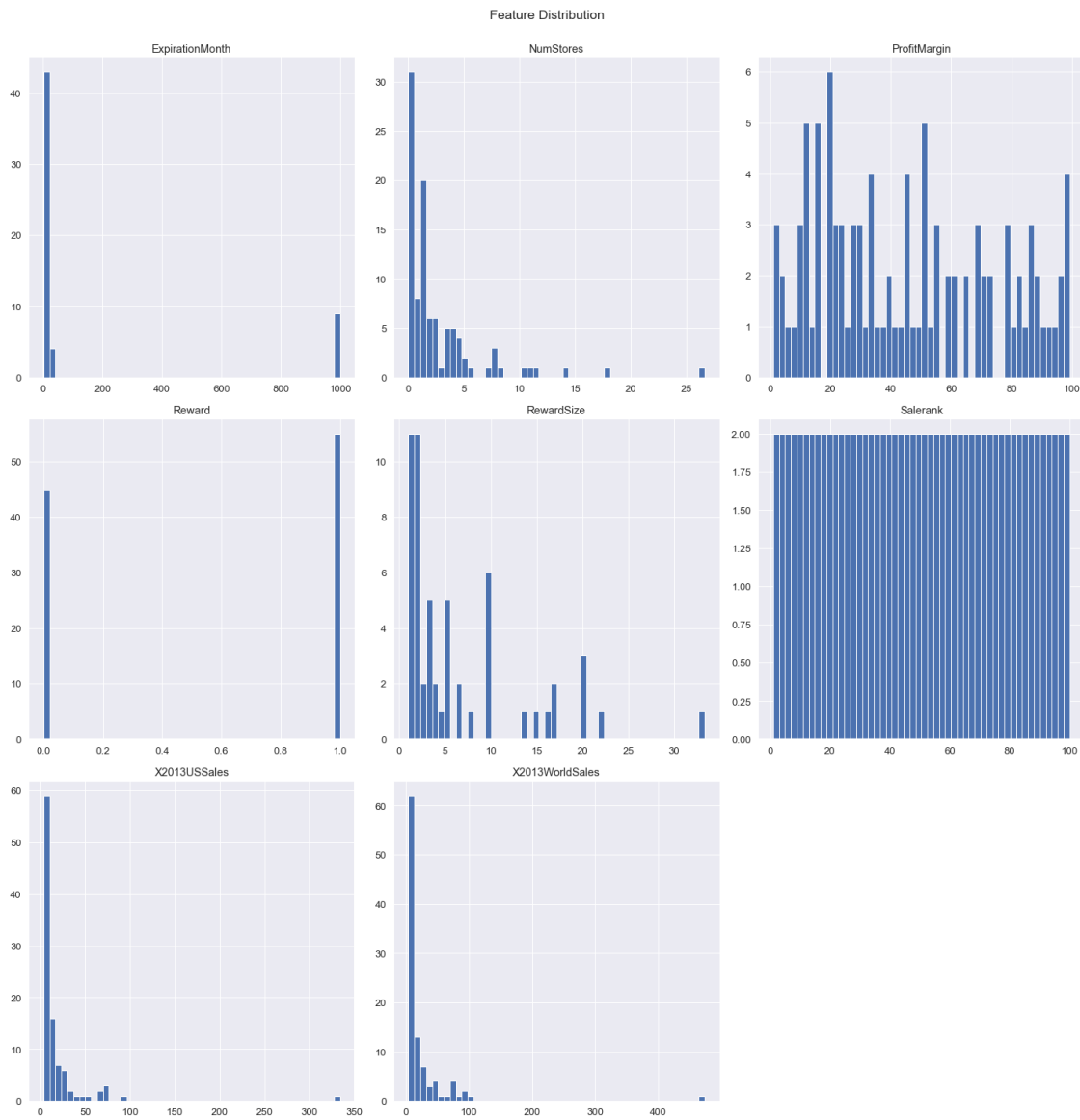
0.2.4 Univariate Data Exploration

```
[7]: df.hist(bins=50, figsize=(20,20))

plt.suptitle('Feature Distribution', x=0.5, y=1.02, ha='center',
↪fontsize='large')
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
```

```
plt.show()
```

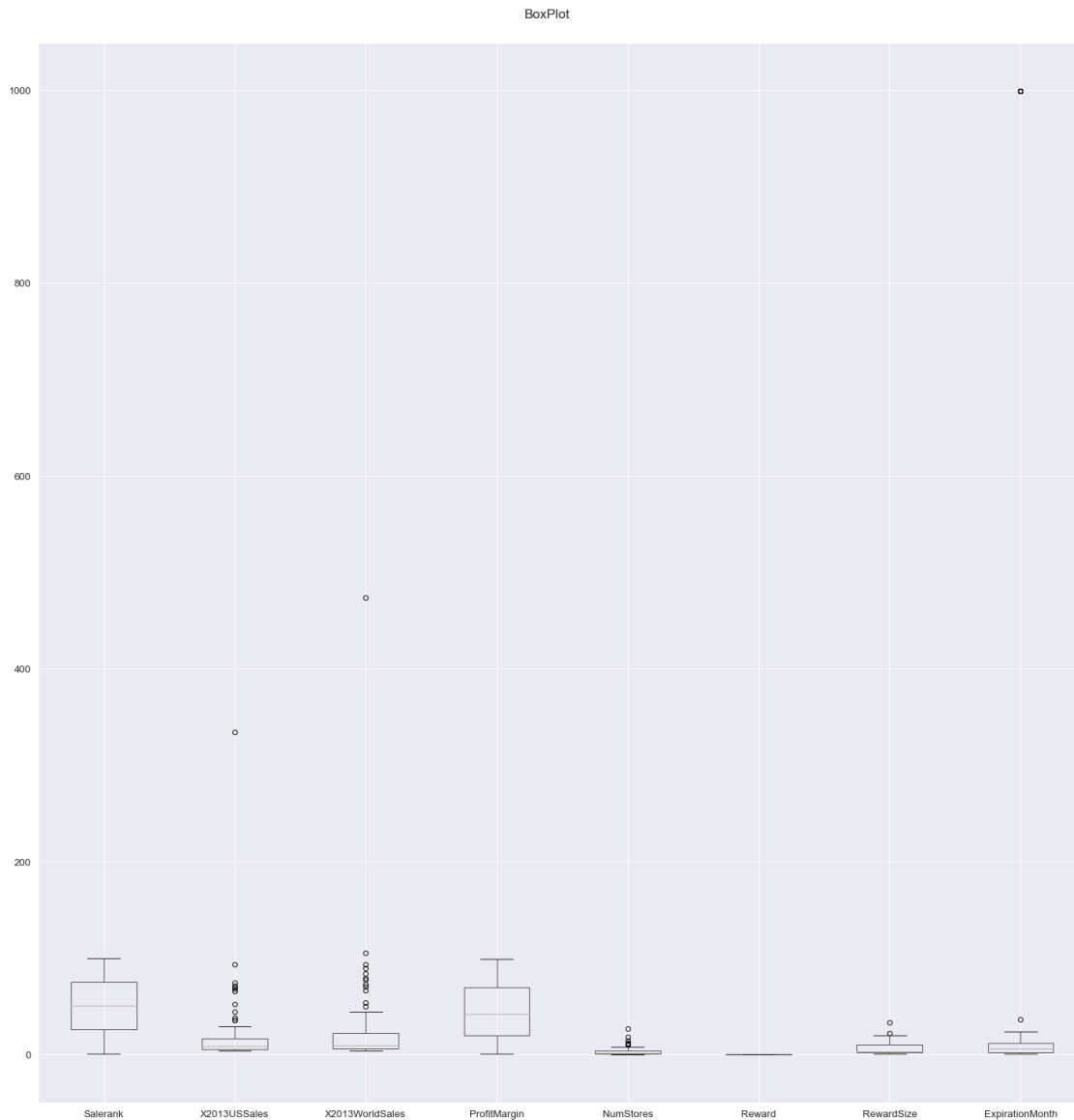


```
[8]: df.boxplot(figsize=(20,20))
```

```
plt.suptitle('BoxPlot', x=0.5, y=1.02, ha='center', fontsize='large')
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
```

```
plt.show()
```



0.2.5 Observation 1: Below are Profit Margins based on SaleRank, Industry, Rewards, RewardType and IndustryType. The results are quite varied.

```
[9]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(20,40))

plt.subplot(7,1,1)
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.title("")
sns.barplot(x='Salerank',y='ProfitMargin',data=df,ci=None)

plt.subplot(7,1,2)
plt.title("")
```

```

plt.xticks(rotation=90)
sns.barplot(x='Industry',y='ProfitMargin',data=df,ci=None)

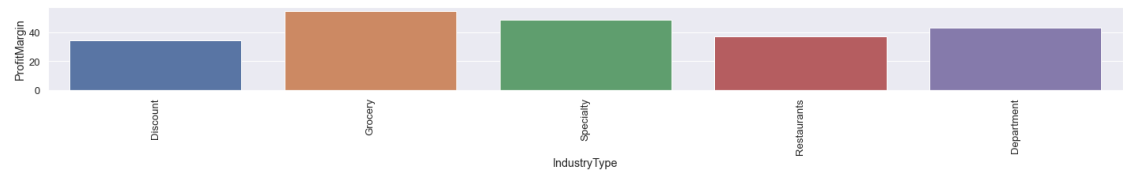
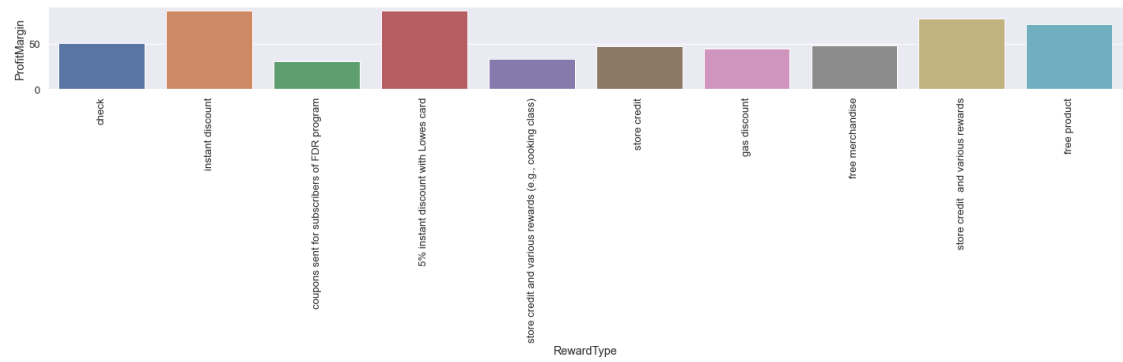
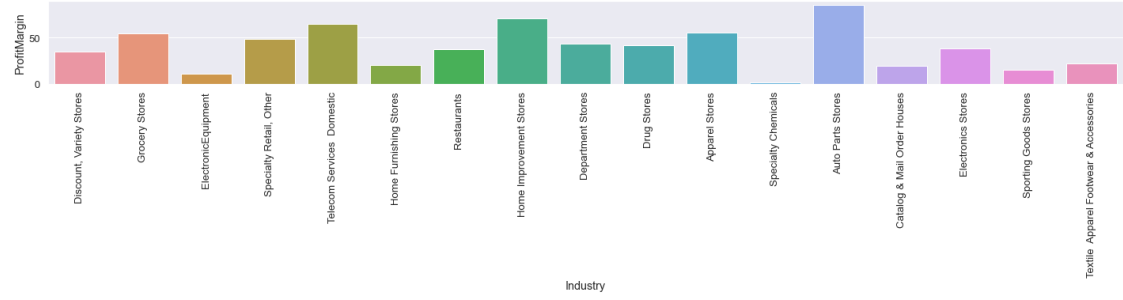
plt.subplot(7,1,3)
plt.title("")
sns.barplot(x='Reward',y='ProfitMargin',data=df,ci=None)

plt.subplot(7,1,4)
plt.title("")
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
sns.barplot(x='RewardType',y='ProfitMargin',data=df,ci=None)

plt.subplot(7,1,5)
plt.title("")
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
sns.barplot(x='IndustryType',y='ProfitMargin',data=df,ci=None)

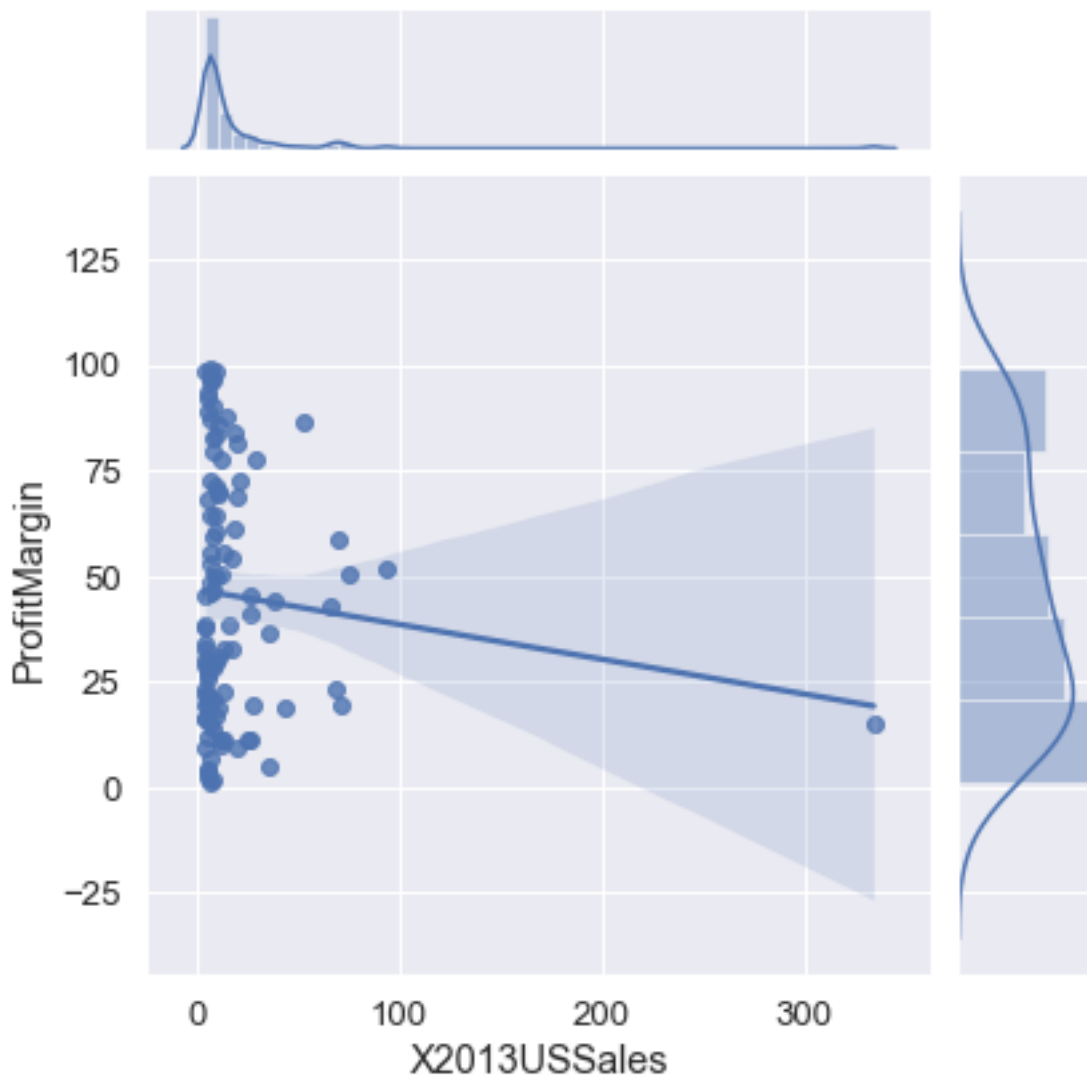
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

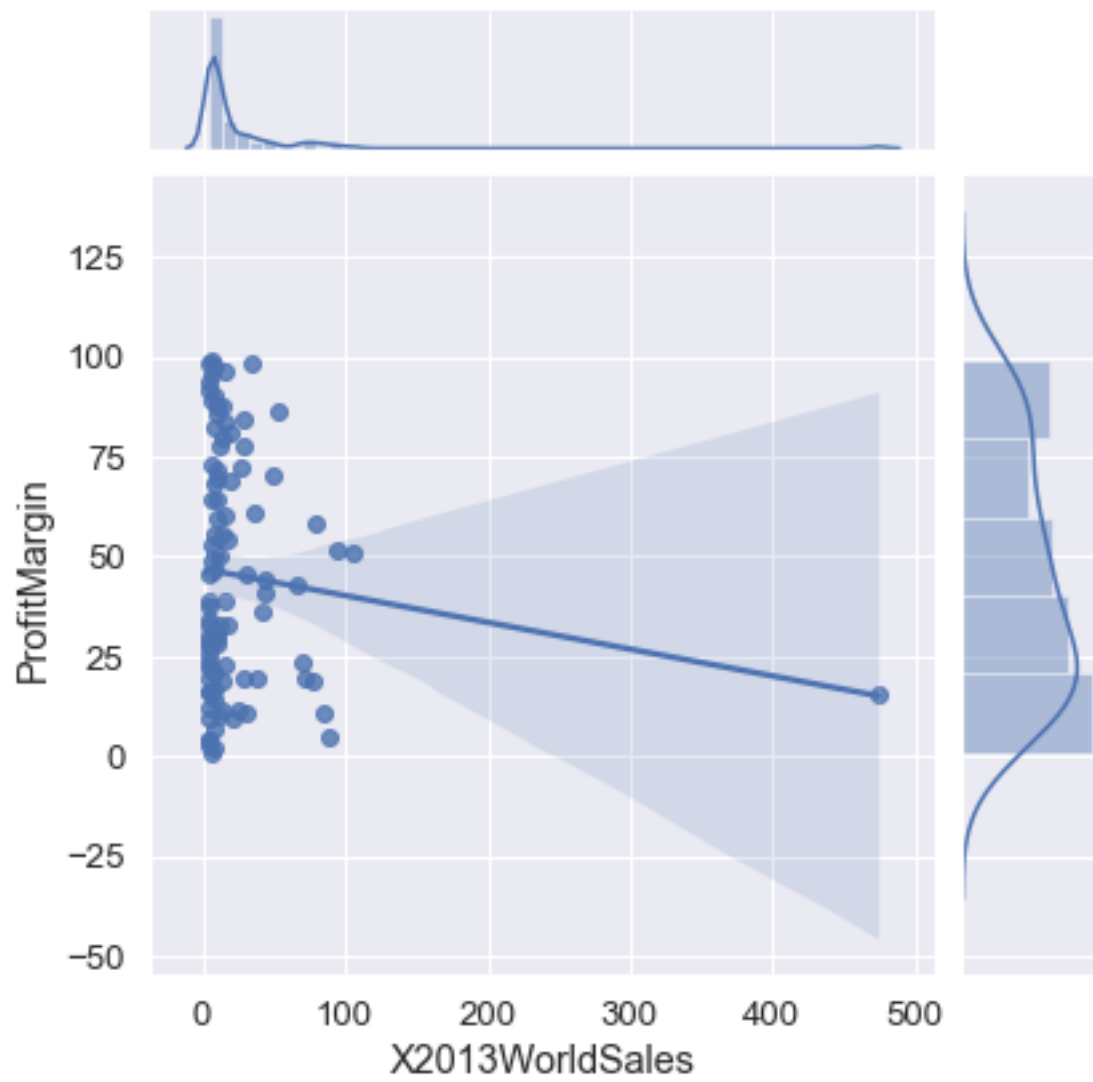
```

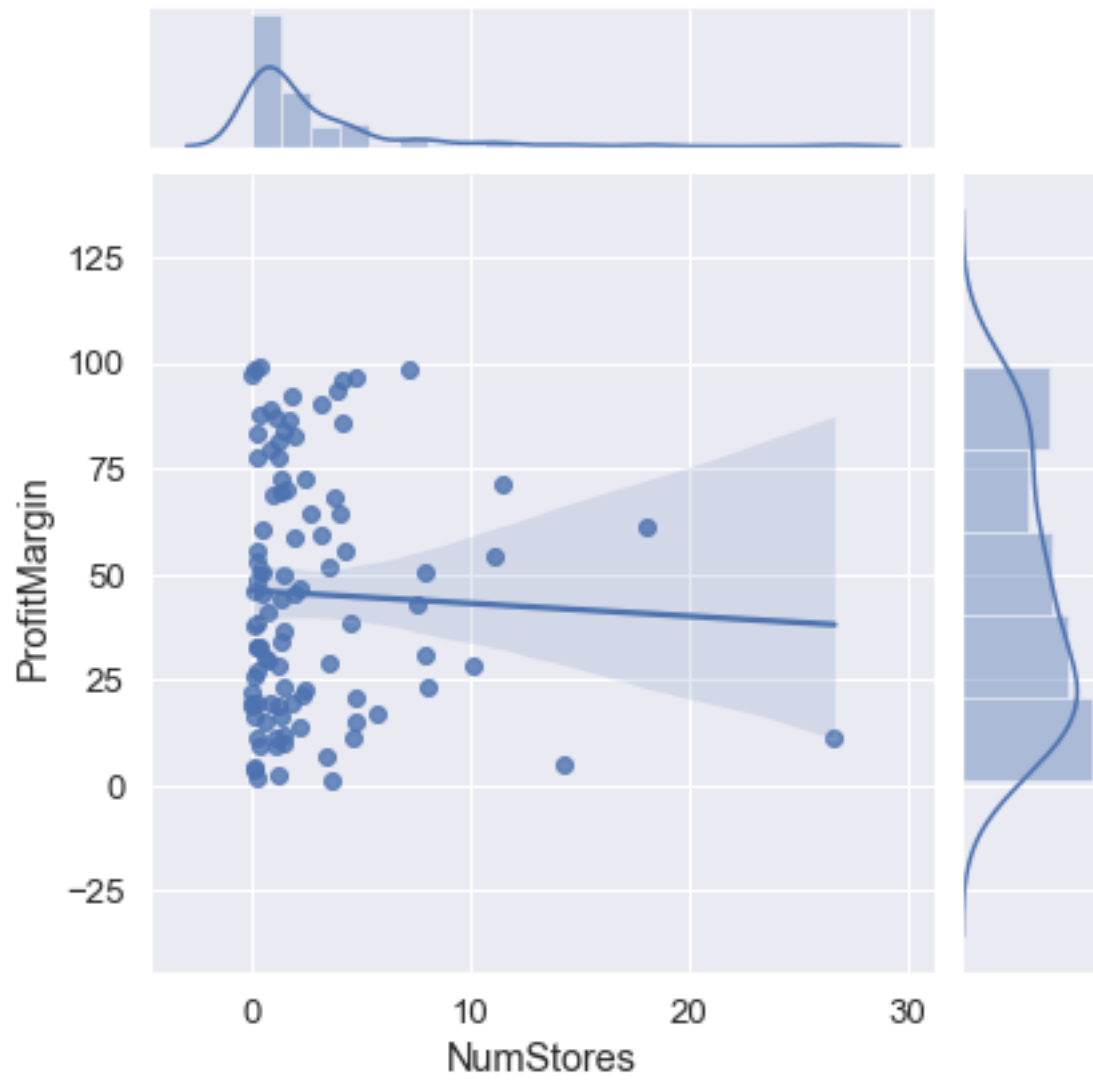



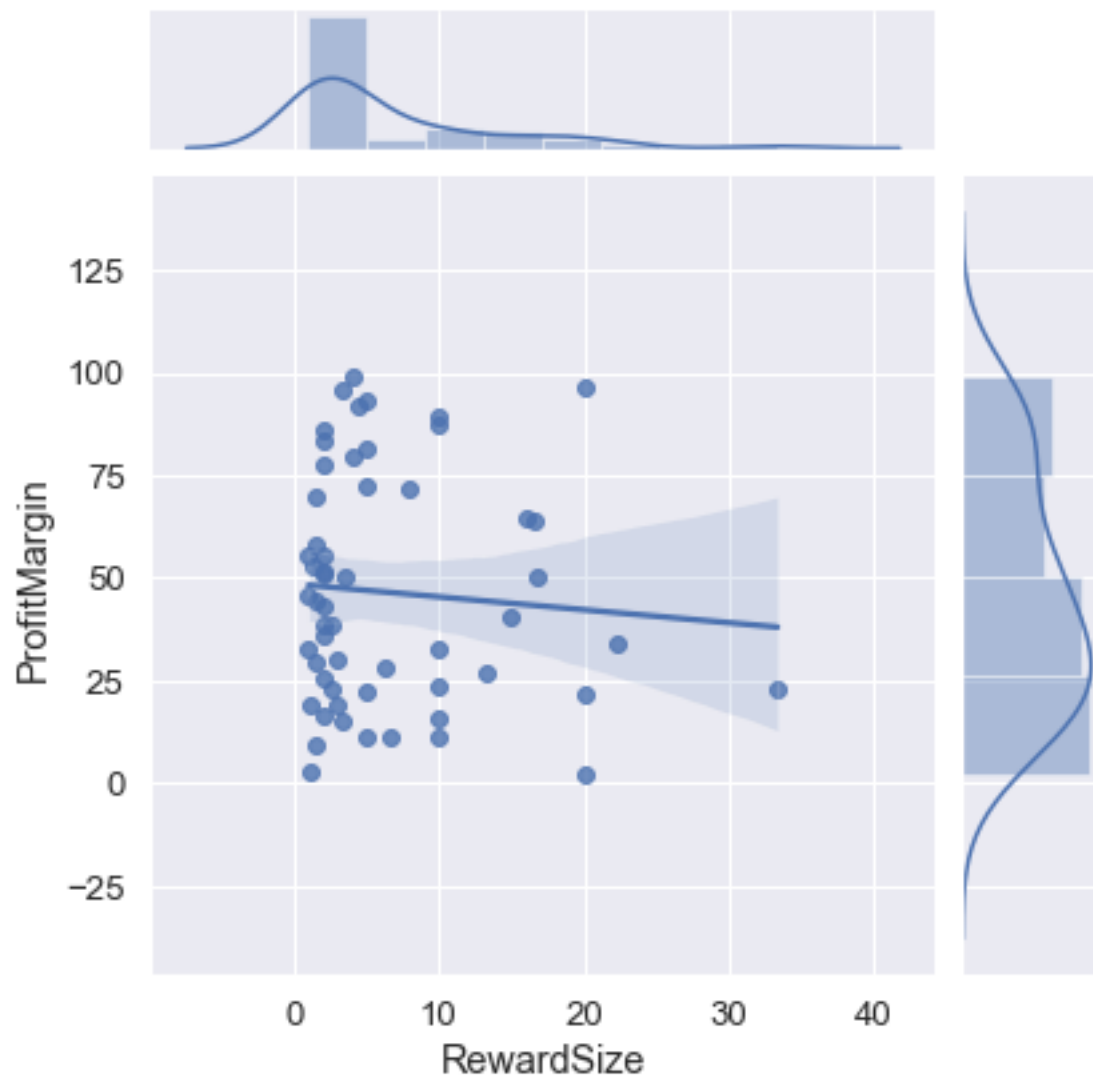
0.2.6 Bivariate Data Exploration

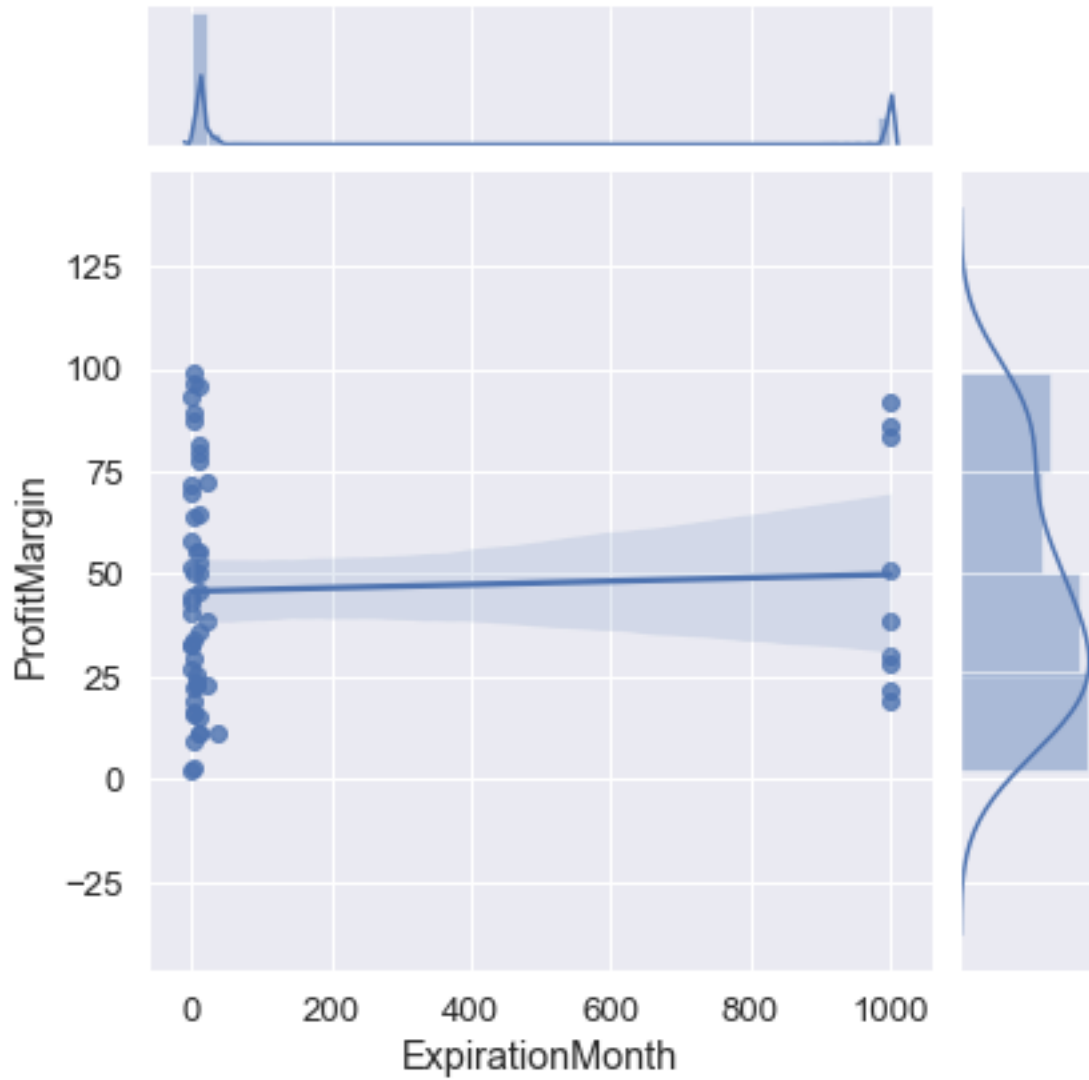
```
[10]: sns.jointplot(x='X2013USSales', y='ProfitMargin',data=df, kind='reg')  
  
sns.jointplot(x='X2013WorldSales', y='ProfitMargin',data=df, kind='reg')  
  
sns.jointplot(x='NumStores', y='ProfitMargin',data=df, kind='reg')  
  
sns.jointplot(x='RewardSize', y='ProfitMargin',data=df, kind='reg')  
  
sns.jointplot(x='ExpirationMonth', y='ProfitMargin',data=df, kind='reg')  
  
plt.show()
```











0.2.7 Observation 2: There is a slight decrease of profit margin with more sales or stores or reward sizes

[]: