# Instacart Predictions

Next time you log in to instacart, which items will they recommend you reorder?





# Why Predict Reorders?

- Shopping is quick & easy when items we want most appear immediately when we log on.
- Instacart profits when we keep coming back for the convenient experience.

## Shoppers are Fickle





Shouldn't this be a simple task?
I feel like I buy extra-creamy lemon yogurt every-other day. Just show me that.

Nope.
There are tens of thousands
of products, and our
purchasing patterns are
less consistent than you
might think.

3%

People reorder from the Dairy & Eggs department more often than from any other category. . . .

... But if you guess I'll buy that yogurt next time I log in, without considering any other factors, you'll only be correct about 3% of the time.



# **Modeling Works**

If you randomly guess at whether or not each item somebody has bought in the past will be reordered on their next visit, here's how well your recommendations will land:

True Negatives: 83%	False Negatives: 8%	
False Positives:	True Positives:	

Making predictions with a Random Forest Machine Learning Classifier produced recommendations with the following accuracy:

True Negatives: 90%	False Negatives: 2%	
False Positives: 5%	True Positives:	

### Digging into Model Performance

#### Random Guessing:

False Positives:

8%

True Positives =

1%

If somebody has bought 100 items in the past, you'll recommend they reorder 9 and be correct just once.

11%

of recommendations will feel right to them.

#### Predictive Modeling:

False Positives:

5%

True Positives:

3%

If somebody has bought 100 items in the past, you'll recommend they reorder 8 and be correct 3 times.

38%

of recommendations will feel right to them.

## Model Evaluation Metrics



### Random Forest Classifier

F1 Score: ROC AUC: 0.4 0.71

Log Loss: 2.55

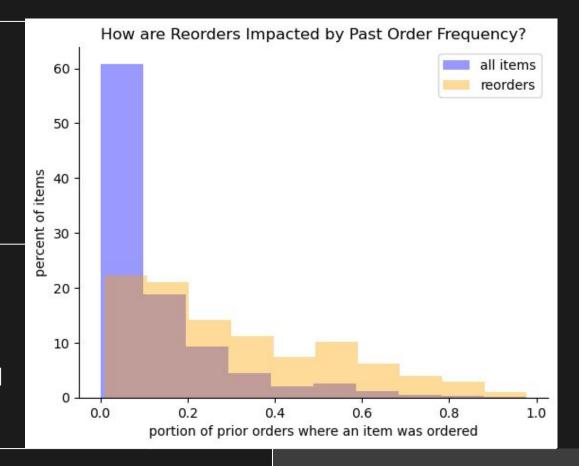
# How?

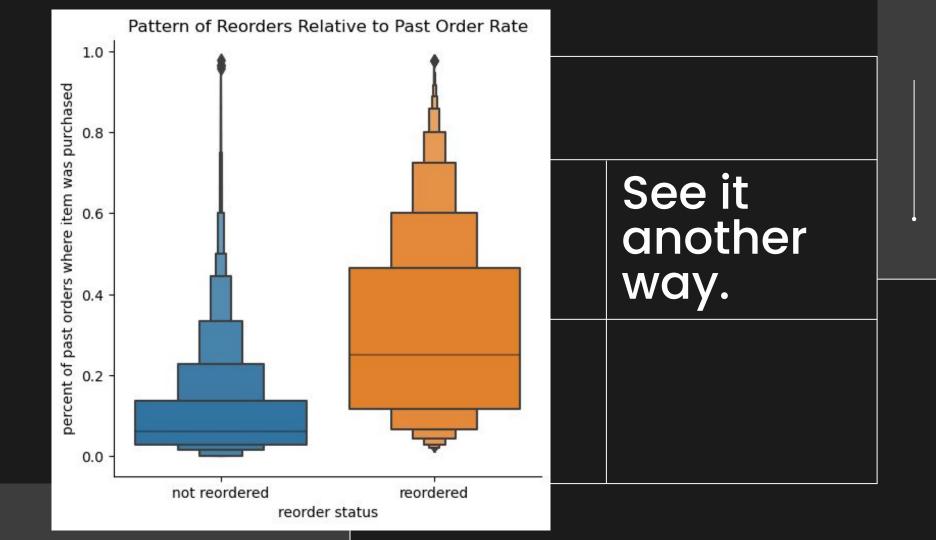
What variables are most helpful in making predictions?



### Purchase History is Key

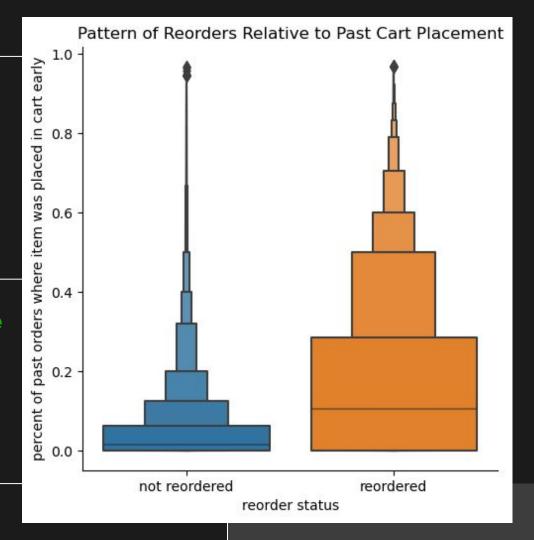
Whether somebody has purchased an item many times before is the best predictor that they'll buy it again.





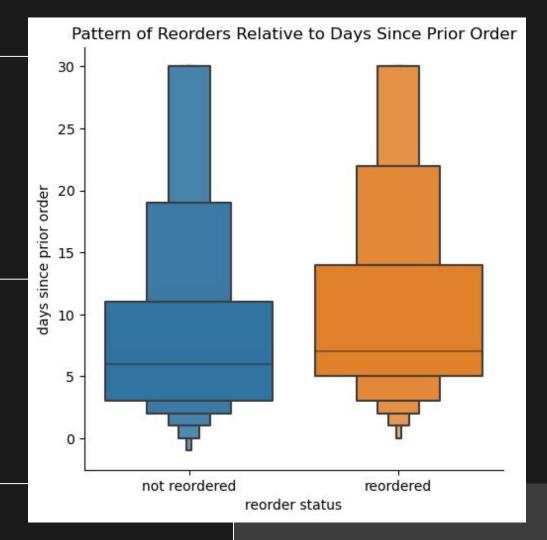
### "Add to Cart Sequence"

If an item was often one of the first 6 to be placed in a shopper's cart in the past, they're more likely to reorder it in the future.



#### "Days Since Prior Order"

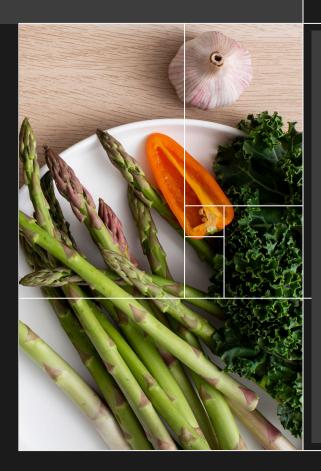
If it has been a while since a user has made an Instacart purchase, they're slightly more likely to make more reorders next time they visit.



# How?

What process gets that data prediction-ready?





#### Wrangling Data:

- 1. Add rows for non-orders, so every order contains a trace of every product ever ordered.
- 2. Create columns for "percent prior orders where this item was purchased" & "percent prior orders where this item was added to the cart early."
- 3. Create columns that extract keywords from product names, i.e. "Organic."
- 4. Remove the "Missing" department.
- 5. Encode categorical data, i.e. product names get their own unique numbers.

## From...

				100
User	Order	Product	Add to Cart	Reorder
AAAAAA	1	bonona	1212012	9
Α	1	milk	2	~
Ą	2	cereal	1	Ø
A	2	6995	2	Ø
A	2	cereal eggs milk	3	1
A	122233	milk	1	Ø1110
Δ	2	1	÷	1
, n	2		_	1
B	1	milk	1	ø
	8			
9				

Add to Cart % Past Reorder To... User Order Product banana milk cereal eggs banana milk bonona cereal 0.5

...with thousands of users.

### Future Possibilities

Answer a related, but more flexible, prediction question:

From among all items a user has ever ordered, which are they most likely to reorder first on their next order? Can we guess at least 1 of their first 5 reorders?



### Future Possibilities

Reclassify each product from the 'Missing" department to the department where it logically belongs. This could improve the model's predictive performance.

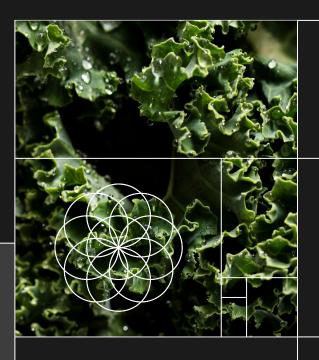


### Future Possibilities

Use the outcomes from this model to improve predictions:

Did the user take our recommendation? What does this tell us about how to change recommendations in the future?





# Thanks!

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