Olist Ecommerce Datawarehouse ETL

Problem Setting

In the past few years, we have seen a rapid rise in e-commerce and digital marketing. Multiple factors are involved in ensuring the smooth running of these business models e.g., sellers, delivery agents, product stock etc. It is important to understand the trends in these factors to ensure maximum profits and minimize losses. Analyzing these trends also helps forecast product demand in the future, which will help with efficient planning.

Problem Definition

Olist is a departmental store that operates in the e-commerce industry with its headquarters in Brazil. The company acts as intermediary between small businesses and customers. The businesses can sell their products through Olist Store after acquiring a contract. They are required to fulfil an order when a customer purchases their products. The Store keeps track of customer satisfaction through a satisfaction survey by email after every purchase. From a market funneling perspective, a seller is contacted by a sales development representative for a consultancy upon signing up at the Olist seller page. If the deal is closed after consultancy, a lead becomes a seller and can then sell products on Olist. It is also helpful for olist to understand the potential customer base they could reach depending on the population of various areas.

Project Goal

- Analyse product sales made over the years and the trend in sales
- Understand Customer behavior when making purchases
- Analyse customer satisfaction through reviews
- Check for trends in purchases and payments over the years
- Analyse closed deals with respect to sellers contacting Olist
- Analyse the time taken for a deal to be closed from the time of first contact solicitation by a seller
- Analyse the effect of population in an area with the total sales

Data Sources

The data sources are as follows:

1) Orders made at Olist: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/olistbr/brazilian-

ecommerce?select=product category name translation.csv

2) Marketing funnel of sellers at Olist: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/olistbr/marketing-funnel-

olist?select=olist marketing qualified leads dataset.csv

3) Population by zipcode in Brazil: https://postal-codes.cybo.com/brazil/?p=4

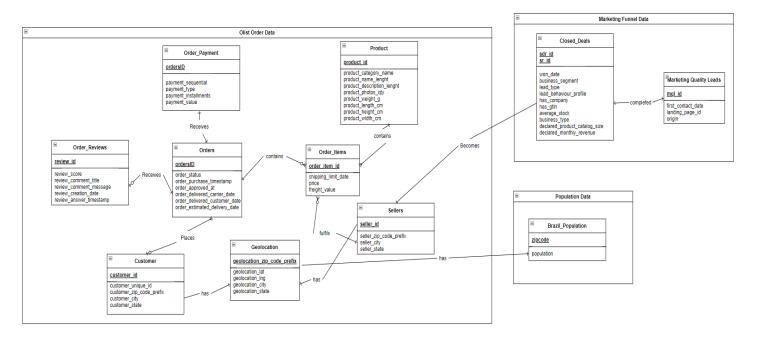
Data Description

The Order data is about orders made at Olist Store. It comprises of 100k orders made from the year 2016 to 2018. The data contains 9 datasets. The datasets are namely: customer, geolocation, products, sellers, order_items, order_payments, order_reviews, product_category_name.

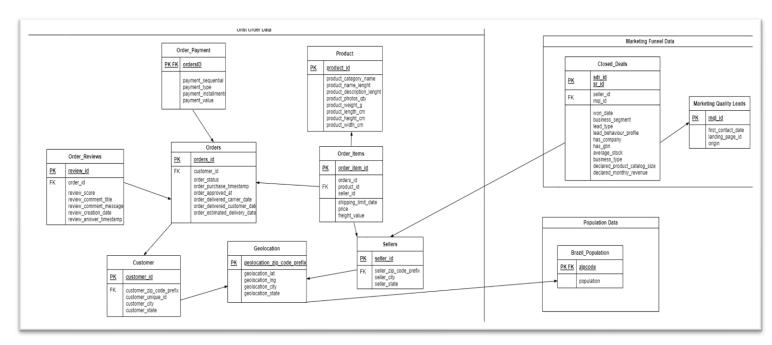
The Marketing Funnel data is about sellers who contacted Olist to sell their products. It comprises of 8k sellers between the time period Jun. 1st 2017 and Jun 1st 2018. It contains two datasets: closed deals and marketing qualified leads. It can be joined to the Order data through seller_id.

The Population dataset contains information about the population in different regions of Brazil based on the zip code. It can be joined to the Order, customer and seller data through zipcode.

ER Diagram

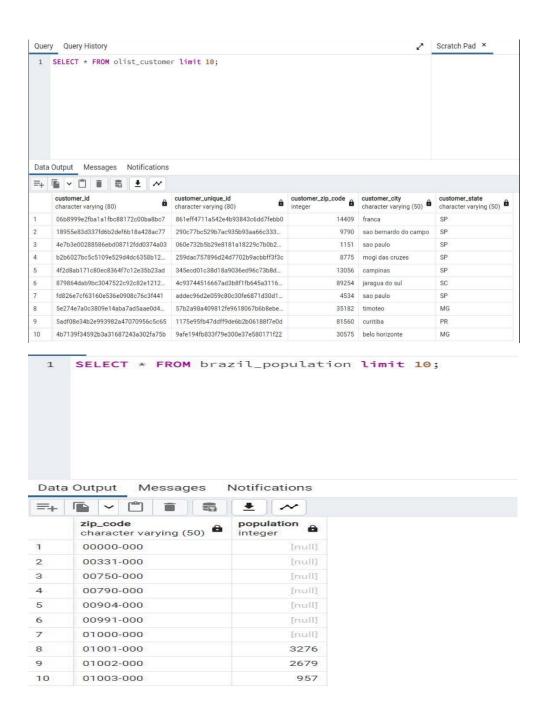


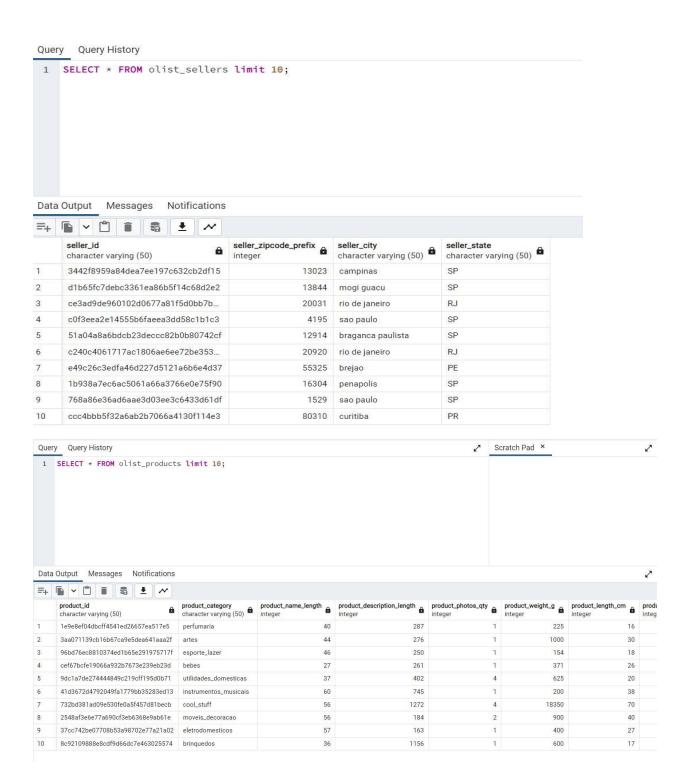
Relational Diagram:

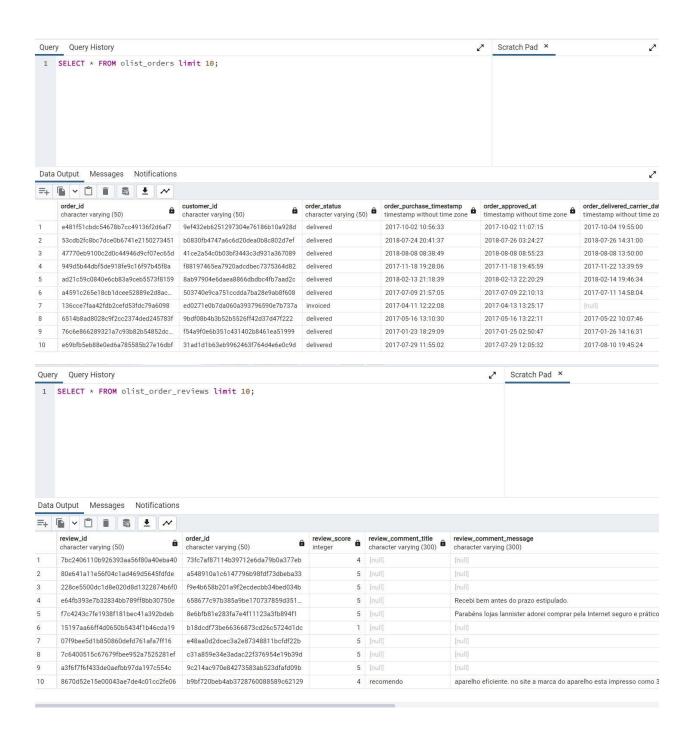


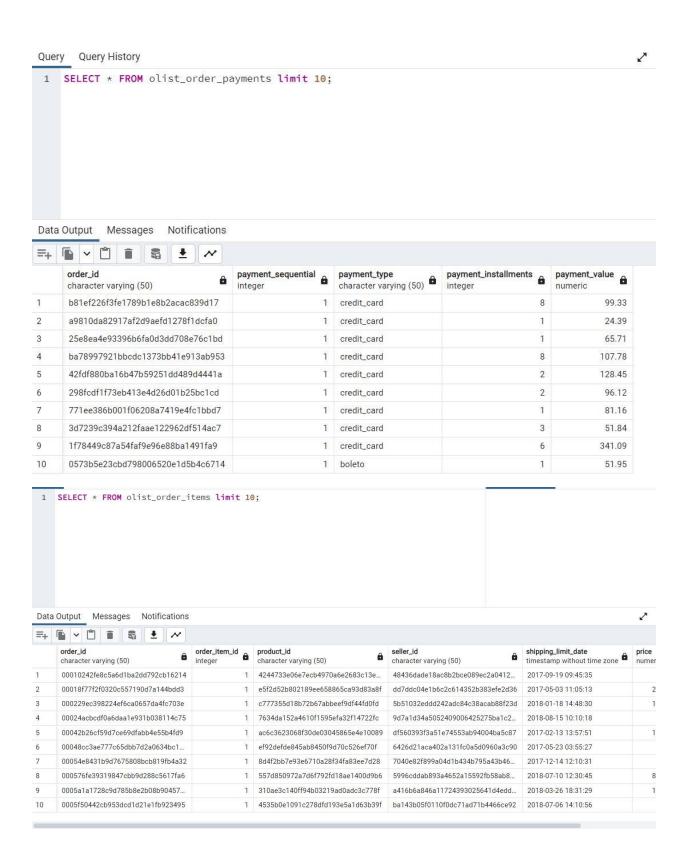
Data Population:

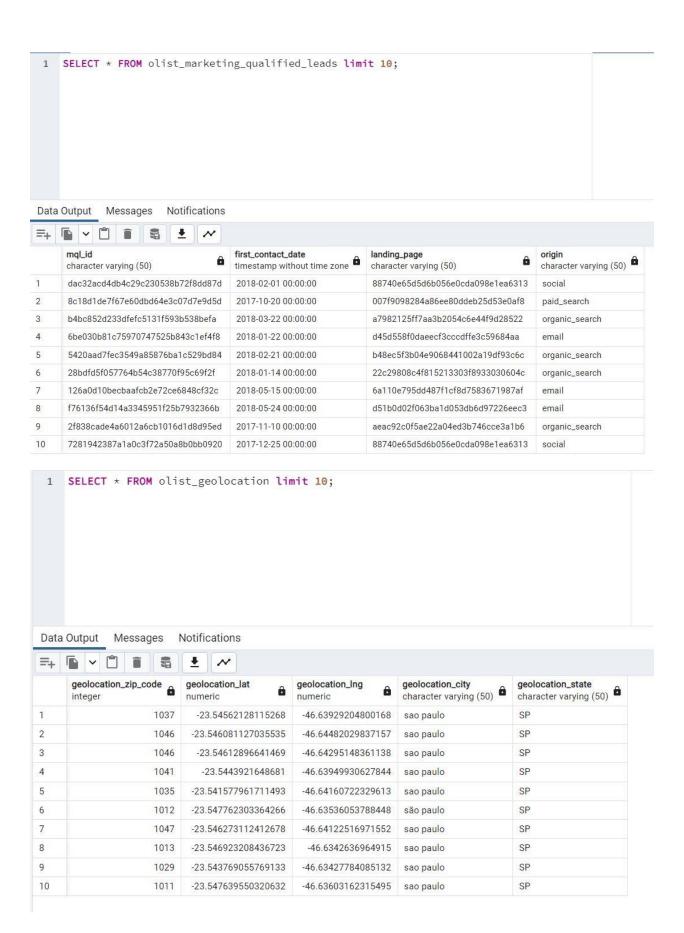
Loaded the data into Postgres Database The following are the tables:

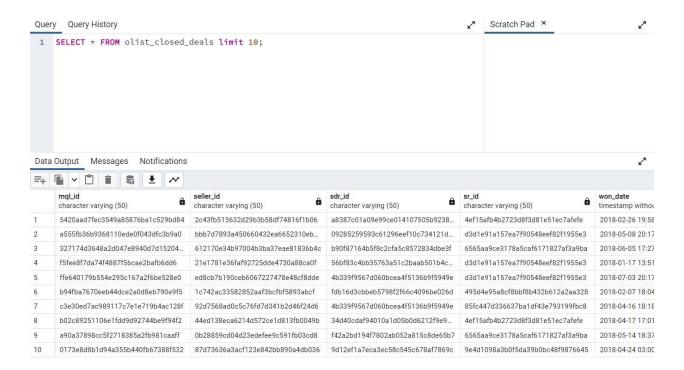












Dimensions, Hierarchies and Measures:

Dimensions:

Customer, Orders, Payments, Reviews, Sellers, Location, Product, Leads and Deals

Hierarchy:

Time: Year -> Quarter -> Month

Geography: state-> city -> pincode

Product: Category -> Product

Measures:

Price, Total Sales, Total items, Payments, Total Payments, Average Review Score

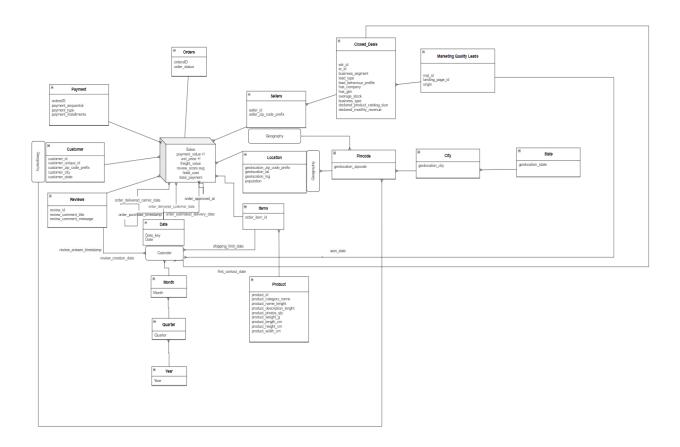
Designing Warehouse:

The data warehouse of this project consists of one fact table i.e. sales and dimension tables: Customer, Orders, Order_item, Payments, Reviews, Sellers, Location, Product, Leads and Deals.

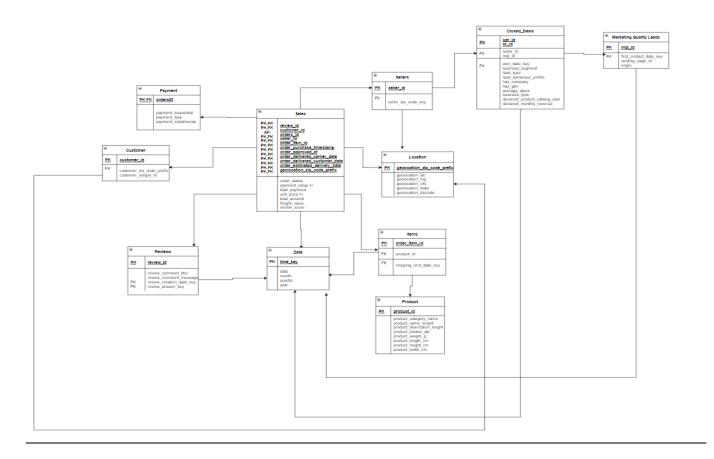
The Fact table is aggregated at order item level, due to this some measures such as unit price, payment are semi-additive. We also have derived values as total price and total items.

We have also separated 3 hierarchies, Date, Geography and product. We will also be removing time from our data as it is not significant to our analysis and will only proceed with date values.

Conceptual Diagram



Logical Diagram:



OLAP Queries:

1) Most popular payment types:

 $Sales1 \leftarrow ROLLUP*(Sales, Payment \rightarrow Payment_type, SUM(TotalAmount))$

Result ← MAX(Sales1, TotalAmount, 3)

2) Best selling product in category in a month:

 ${\sf Sales1} \leftarrow {\sf ROLLUP*(Sales,\,Orderitem\,->\,Product,\,Product} \rightarrow {\sf ProductCategory,\,OrderDate}$

→ Month SUM(TotalAmount))

Result ← MAX(Sales1, TotalAmount) BY ProductCategory and Month

3) Average review score for a product:

RESULT ← ROLLUP*(Sales, Orderitem -> Product, Avg(Review_score))

4) Top ten percent states giving maxmium sales:

 $Sales1 \leftarrow ROLLUP*(Sales, Customer \rightarrow State, SUM(TotalAmount))$

Result ← TOPPERCENT(Sales1, Customer, 10) ORDER BY TotalAmount DESC

5) Number of cities, states and total sales of each seller:

ROLLUP*(Sales, Seller → State, SUM(TotalAmount), COUNT(DISTINCT City) AS No of Cities, COUNT(DISTINCT State) AS No of States)

6) Total Sale and Average Monthly Sale by seller and year:

 $Sales1 \leftarrow ROLLUP*(Sales, Seller \rightarrow Seller, OrderDate \rightarrow Month, SUM(TotalAmount)) \\ Result \leftarrow ROLLUP*(Sales1, Seller \rightarrow Seller, OrderDate \rightarrow Year, SUM(TotalAmount), \\ AVG(TotalAmount)) \\$

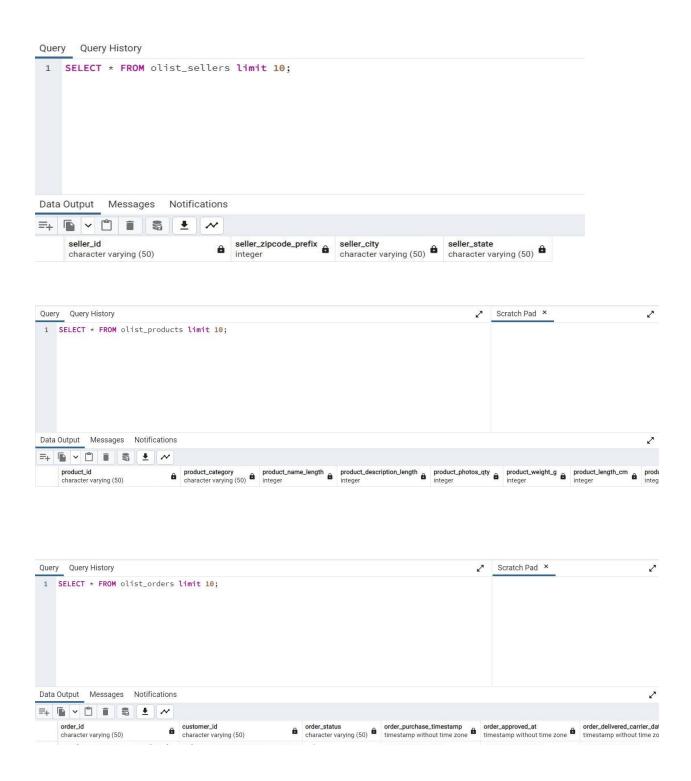






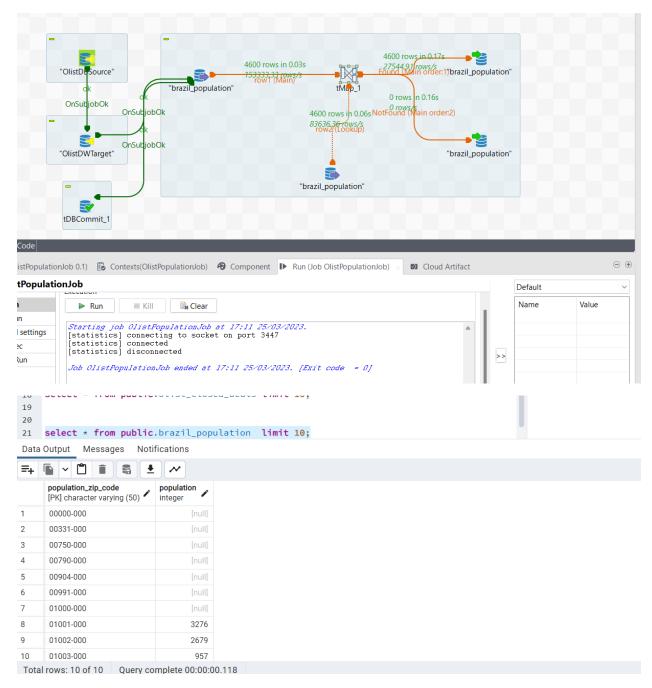




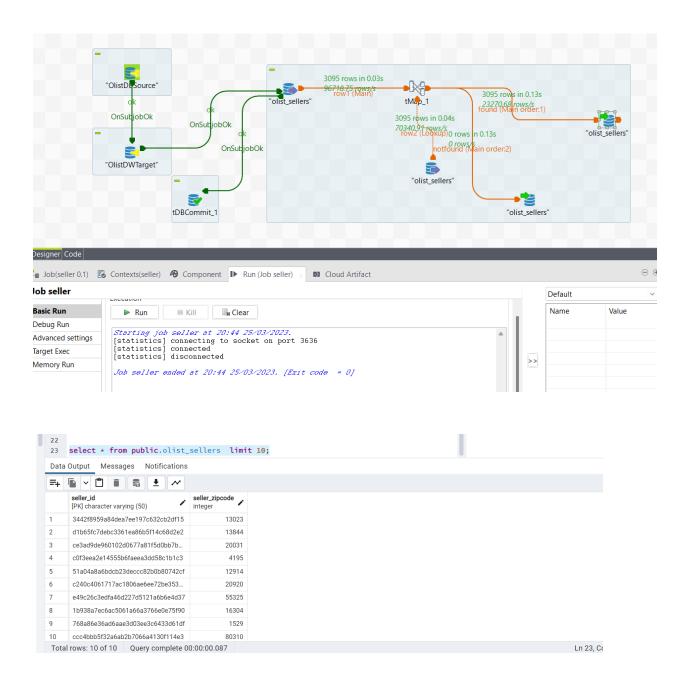


Talend:

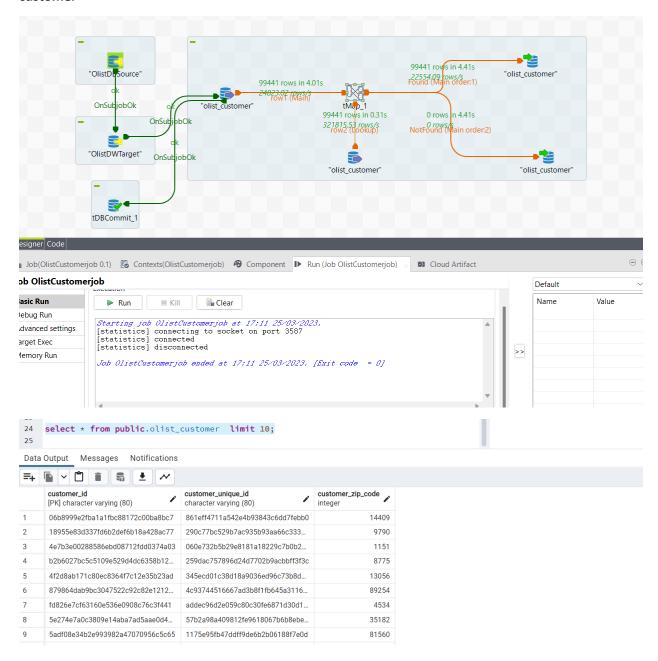
Population:



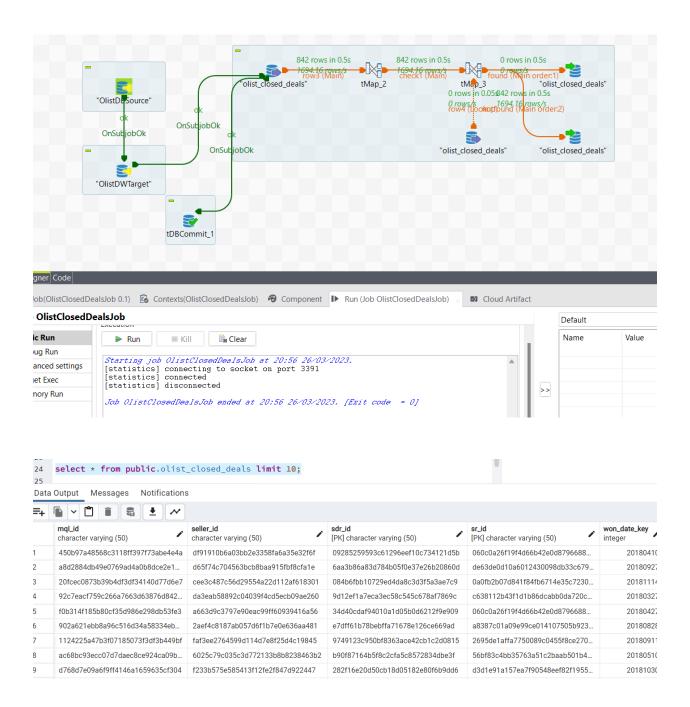
Seller: By creating separate location entity we were able to eliminate excess columns from seller



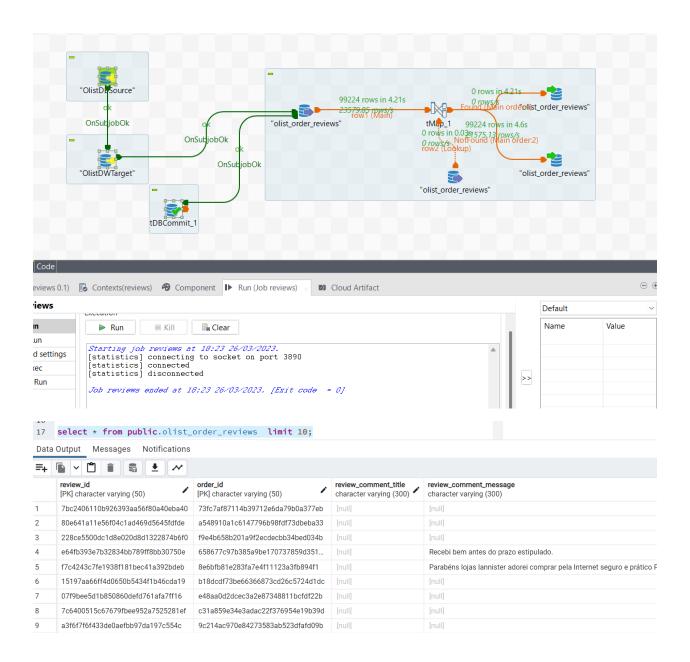
Customer: By creating separate location entity we were able to eliminate excess columns from customer



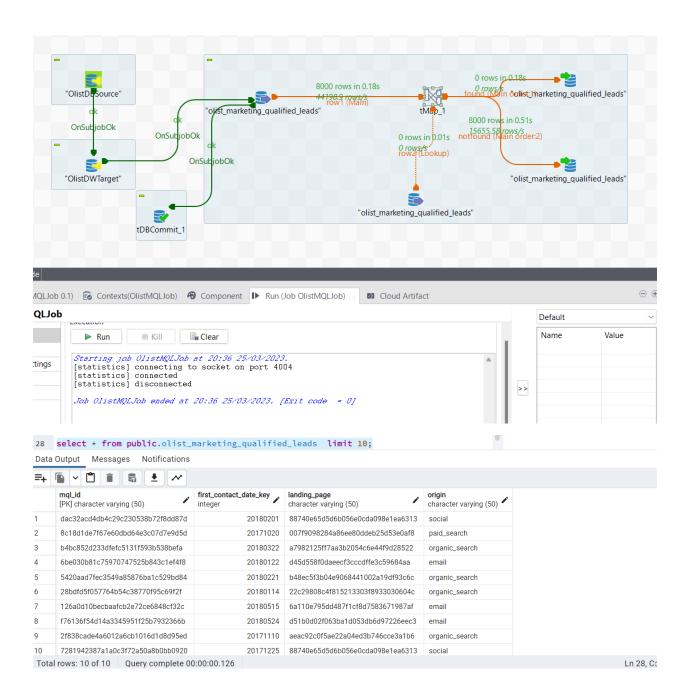
ClosedDeals:



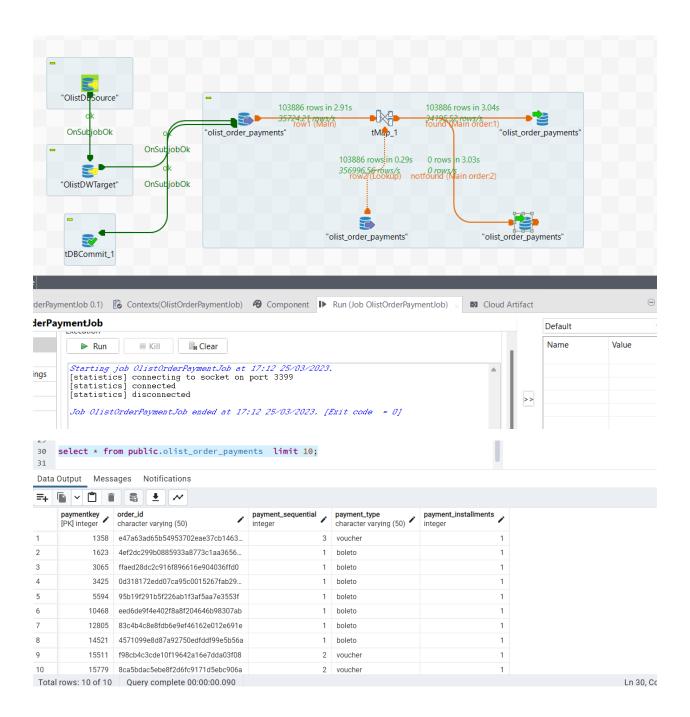
Review: Transformed review_date to review date_key so that it can be linked to Date dimension



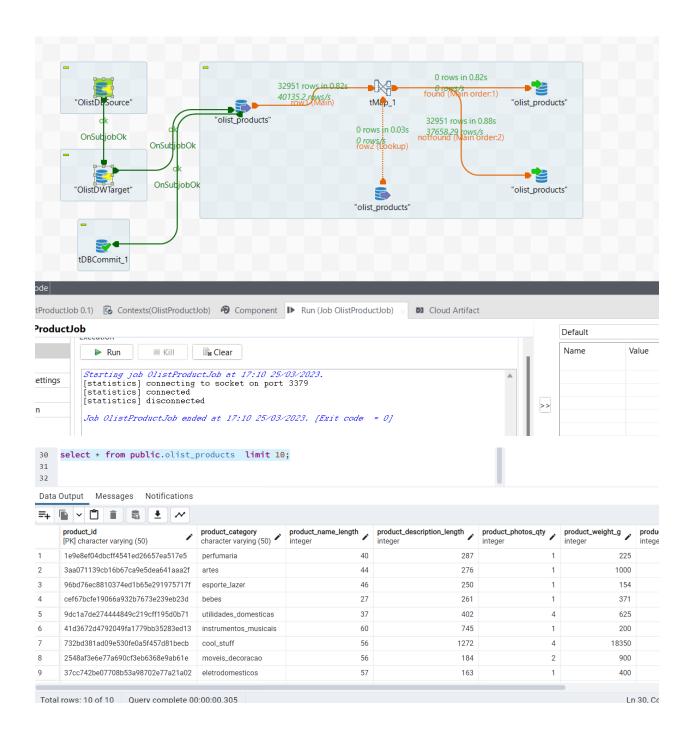
Marketing Qualified Leads:



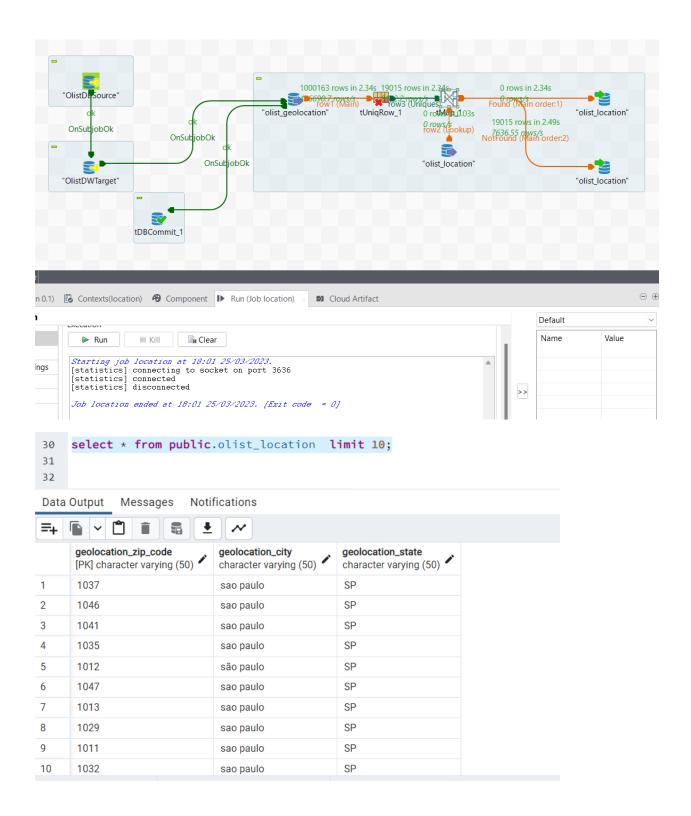
Payment:



Product:



Location: Used tUniqRow to get rid of dirty data in the form of duplicates



Date: This field is prepopulated field

```
65 CREATE TABLE olist_date
66 (
                                     INT NOT NULL,

DATE NOT NULL,
67
          date kev
          date_actual
68
         epoch BIGINT NOT NULL,
day_name VARCHAR(4) NOT NULL,
day_of_week INT NOT NULL,
day_of_month INT NOT NULL,
day_of_quarter INT NOT NULL,
day of year INT NOT NULL.
69
70
71 day_name
72
73
74
         day_of_quarter
day_of_year
week_of_month
week_of_year
week_of_year
int NOT NULL,
week_of_year
int NOT NULL,
week_of_year_iso
CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
month_actual
int NOT NULL,
worth_actual
varchar(9) NOT NULL,
75
76
77
78
79
        month_name_abbreviated quarter_actual quarter_name VARCHAR(9) NOT NULL, quarter_name VARCHAR(9) NOT NULL,
81
82
83
VARCHAR(9) NOT

84 year_actual INT NOT NULL,

85 first_day_of_week DATE NOT NULL,

86 last_day_of_week DATE NOT NULL,

87 first_day_of_month DATE NOT NULL,
         last_day_of_month
first_day_of_quarter
last_day_of_year
last_day_of_year
last_day_of_year
last_day_of_year
mmyyyy
mmddyyyy
mmddyyyy
weekend_indr

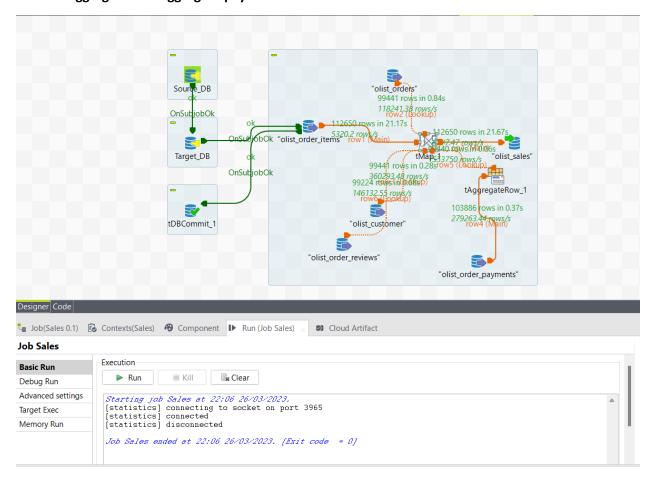
DATE NOT NULL,
DATE NOT NULL,
CHAR(6) NOT NULL,
BOOLEAN NOT NULL
88
 89
 91
 92
 93
 94
 95
 96
 97
 98 ALTER TABLE public.olist_date ADD CONSTRAINT d_date_date_dim_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (date_key);
      CREATE INDEX d_date_date_actual_idx
100
101
         ON olist_date(date_actual);
102
103 COMMIT;
104
105 INSERT INTO olist_date
SELECT TO_CHAR(datum, 'yyyymmdd')::INT AS date_dim_id,
107
                    datum AS date_actual,
                    EXTRACT(EPOCH FROM datum) AS epoch,
108
                   TO_CHAR(datum, 'fmDDth') AS day_suffix, TO_CHAR(datum, 'TMDay') AS day_name,
109
110
                    EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM datum) AS day_of_week,
111
```

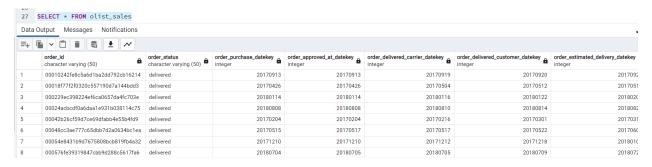
```
EXTRACT(DAY FROM datum) AS day_of_month,
112
113
           datum - DATE_TRUNC('quarter', datum)::DATE + 1 AS day_of_quarter,
114
           EXTRACT(DOY FROM datum) AS day_of_year,
          TO_CHAR(datum, 'W')::INT AS week_of_month,
115
116
          EXTRACT(WEEK FROM datum) AS week_of_year,
           EXTRACT(ISOYEAR FROM datum) || TO_CHAR(datum, '"-W"IW-') || EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM datum) AS week_of_year_iso,
117
           EXTRACT(MONTH FROM datum) AS month actual.
118
           TO_CHAR(datum, 'TMMonth') AS month_name,
119
           TO_CHAR(datum, 'Mon') AS month_name_abbreviated,
120
           EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM datum) AS quarter_actual,
121
122
123
              WHEN EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM datum) = 1 THEN 'First'
              WHEN EXTRACT(OUARTER FROM datum) = 2 THEN 'Second'
124
              WHEN EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM datum) = 3 THEN 'Third'
125
126
              WHEN EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM datum) = 4 THEN 'Fourth'
              END AS quarter_name,
127
          EXTRACT(YEAR FROM datum) AS year_actual,
128
129
          datum + (1 - EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM datum))::INT AS first_day_of_week,
130
           datum + (7 - EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM datum))::INT AS last_day_of_week,
131
           datum + (1 - EXTRACT(DAY FROM datum))::INT AS first_day_of_month,
           (DATE_TRUNC('MONTH', datum) + INTERVAL '1 MONTH - 1 day')::DATE AS last_day_of_month,
132
           DATE_TRUNC('quarter', datum)::DATE AS first_day_of_quarter,
133
           (DATE_TRUNC('quarter', datum) + INTERVAL '3 MONTH - 1 day')::DATE AS last_day_of_quarter,
134
135
          TO_DATE(EXTRACT(YEAR FROM datum) || '-01-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD') AS first_day_of_year,
123
                  WHEN EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM datum) = 1 THEN 'First'
124
                  WHEN EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM datum) = 2 THEN 'Second'
125
                  WHEN EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM datum) = 3 THEN 'Third'
126
                  WHEN EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM datum) = 4 THEN 'Fourth'
127
                  END AS quarter_name,
128
             EXTRACT(YEAR FROM datum) AS year_actual,
129
             datum + (1 - EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM datum))::INT AS first_day_of_week,
             datum + (7 - EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM datum))::INT AS last_day_of_week,
130
131
              datum + (1 - EXTRACT(DAY FROM datum))::INT AS first_day_of_month,
132
              (DATE_TRUNC('MONTH', datum) + INTERVAL '1 MONTH - 1 day')::DATE AS last_day_of_month,
133
              DATE_TRUNC('quarter', datum)::DATE AS first_day_of_quarter,
134
              (DATE_TRUNC('quarter', datum) + INTERVAL '3 MONTH - 1 day')::DATE AS last_day_of_quarter,
             TO_DATE(EXTRACT(YEAR FROM datum) || '-01-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD') AS first_day_of_year,
135
              TO_DATE(EXTRACT(YEAR FROM datum) || '-12-31', 'YYYYY-MM-DD') AS last_day_of_year,
136
137
              TO_CHAR(datum, 'mmyyyy') AS mmyyyy,
              TO_CHAR(datum, 'mmddyyyy') AS mmddyyyy,
138
139
              CASE
140
                  WHEN EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM datum) IN (6, 7) THEN TRUE
141
                  ELSE FALSE
142
                  END AS weekend_indr
143
     FROM (SELECT '2016-01-01'::DATE + SEQUENCE.DAY AS datum
144
            FROM GENERATE_SERIES(0, 29219) AS SEQUENCE (DAY)
145
            GROUP BY SEQUENCE.DAY) DQ
146
    ORDER BY 1;
Data Output Messages Notifications
CREATE TABLE
```

Query returned successfully in 72 msec.



Sales (Fact): This is our fact table it is maintained at the lowest level of granularity i.e. order_item, we also use aggregation to aggregate payment value as that is at installment level in the warehouse.

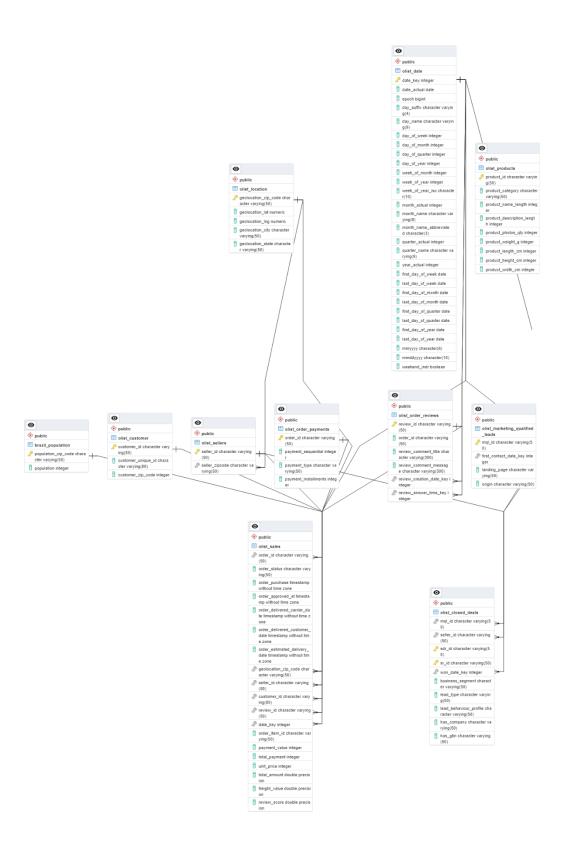




Finally we merge all these jobs to run together in parallel; we divide them in to two files and the final file has the fact table job:



ERD Diagram of Datawarehouse:



SAMPLE QUERIES ON WAREHOUSE:

