



# Store Sales Prediction

## Project Report Presentation

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# Agenda

- Introduction
- Objective
- Data Description
- Architecture
- Model Training and Evaluation Workflow
- Deployment
- Questions



# Introduction

- Nowadays, shopping malls and supermarkets keep track of individual item sales data in order to forecast future client demand and adjust inventory management.
- In a data warehouse, these data stores hold a significant amount of consumer information and particular item details.
- By mining the data store from the data warehouse, more anomalies and common patterns can be discovered.
- This project discusses the implementation of a model which predicts the sales of a given product based on factors such as the fat content, weight, type of outlet the item is sold and other outlet characteristics.



# Objective

- Development of a model for predicting the sales of particular item.
- Benefits:
  - Retail units can understand the properties of products and stores which play key role in increasing sales.
  - Helps to anticipate potential consumer demand and update inventory management.
  - Helps to forecast future sales volume.



# Data Description

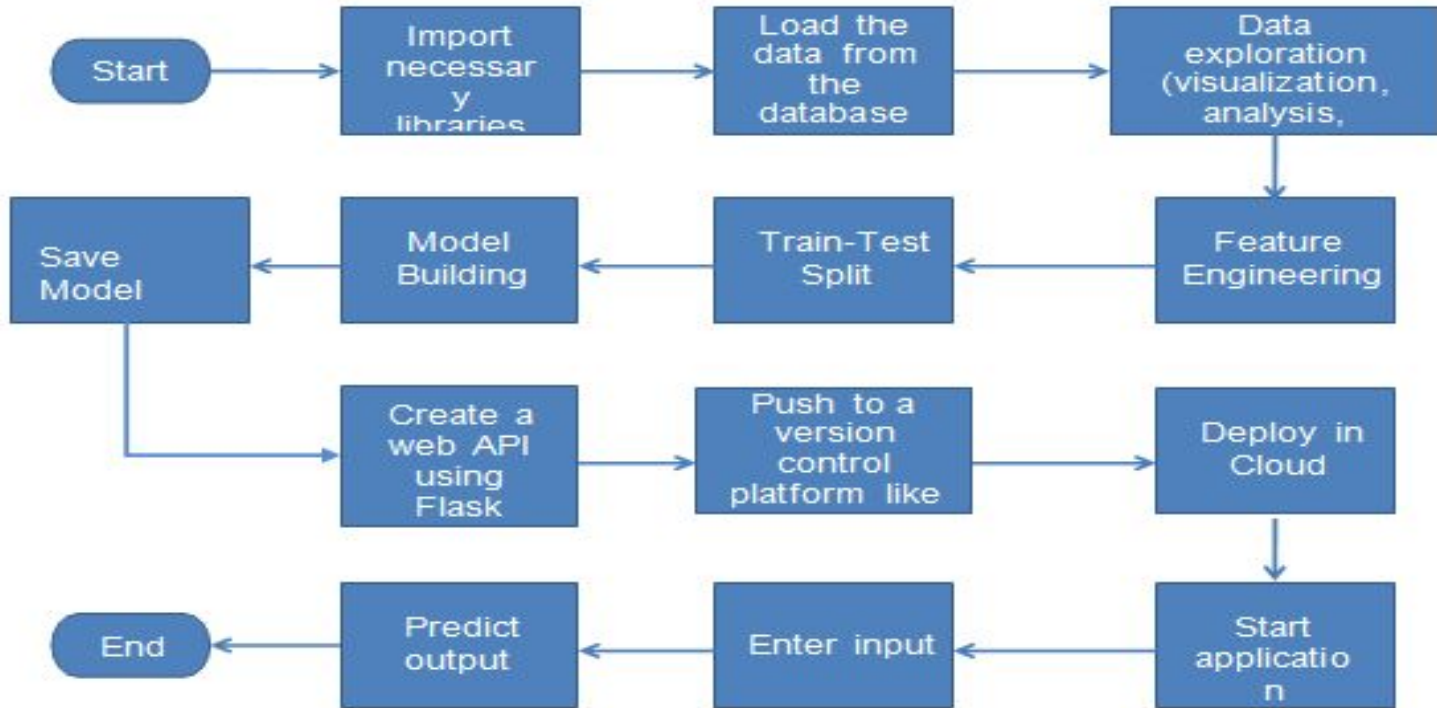
- **Item\_Identifier** : Unique product ID.
- **Item\_Weight** weight of the product (quantitative)
- **Item\_Fat\_Content** : Whether the fat is low fat or not (categorical)
  - **Regular**
  - **Low Fat**
- **Item\_Visibility** : The % of total display area of all products in a store allocated to the particular product.



# Data Description

- **Item\_Type** : The category to which the product belongs.
- **Item\_MRP** : Maximum retail price (list price) of the product.
- **Outlet\_Identifier** : Unique store ID.
- **Outlet\_Establishment\_Year** : The year in which the store was established.
- **Outlet\_Type** : Whether the outlet is just a grocery store or some sort of supermarket.
- **Outlet\_Size** : The size of the store in terms of ground area covered.
- **Outlet\_Location\_Type** : The type of city in which the store is located.
- **Item\_Outlet\_Sales** : Sales of a product in a particular store. This is the target variable.

# Architecture





# Architecture

## ➤ Data Exploration

We divide the data into two types: numerical and categorical. We explore through each type one by one. Within each type, we explore, visualize and analyze each variable one by one and note down our observations.

## ➤ Feature Engineering

Encoded categorical variables.

## ➤ Train/Test Split

Split the data into 70% train set and 30% test set.





# Architecture

## ➤ Model Building

- Built models and trained and tested the data on the models.
- Compared the performance of each model and selected the best one.
- Feature importance and/or hyper-parameter tuning performed to improve the performance of the selected model.

## ➤ Save the model

Saved the model by converting into a pickle file.

## ➤ Create a Web API

The model is used to create a web API using which the users can interact with the application. In this project, Flask has been used for the purpose.



# Architecture

- **Cloud Set-up and pushing the app to cloud**
  - Selected Railway for deployment.
  - Used the model to develop a flask application which can predict sales for unseen data.
  - Pushed to Github using and from there deployed the application files from Github to Railway app.



# Architecture

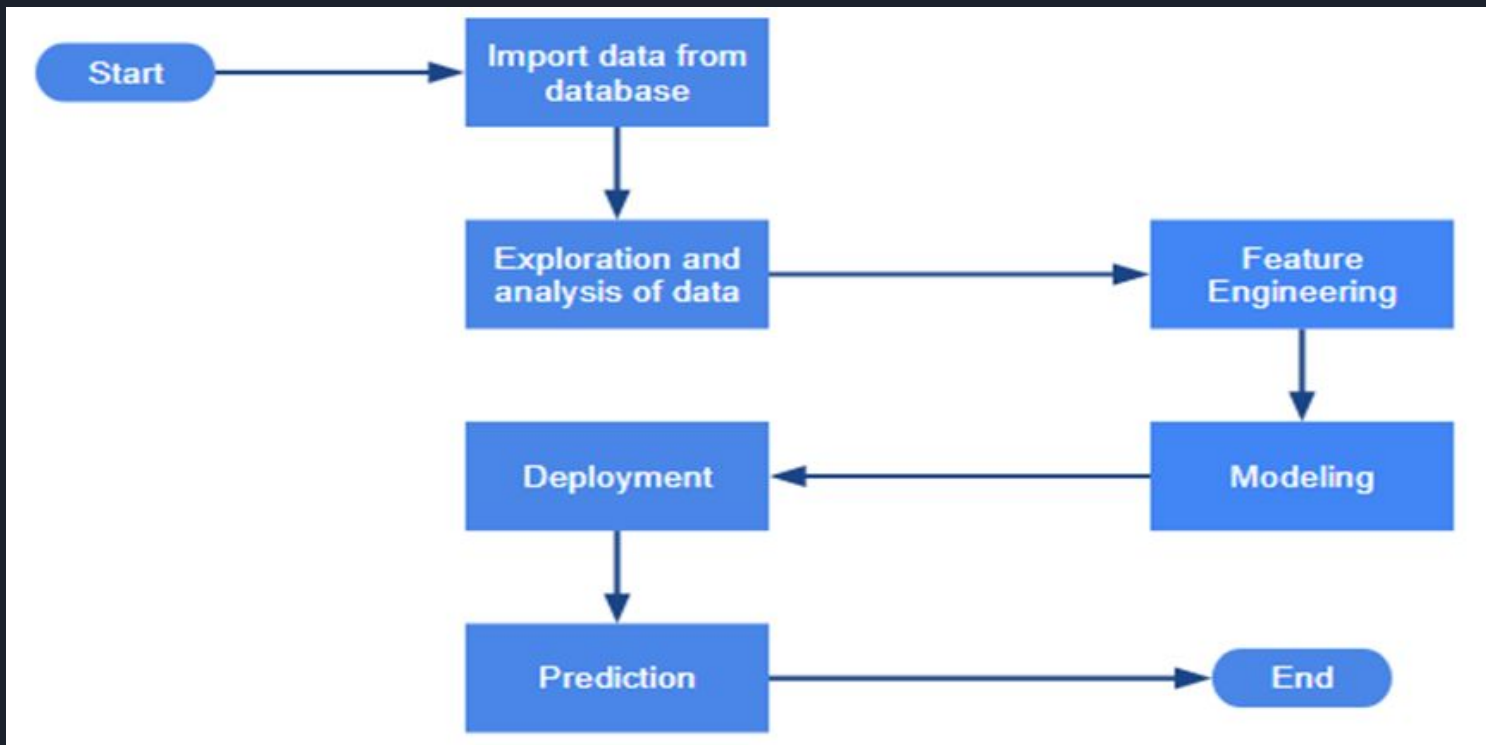
## ➤ Application Start & Input data by the User

Start the application and enter the inputs.

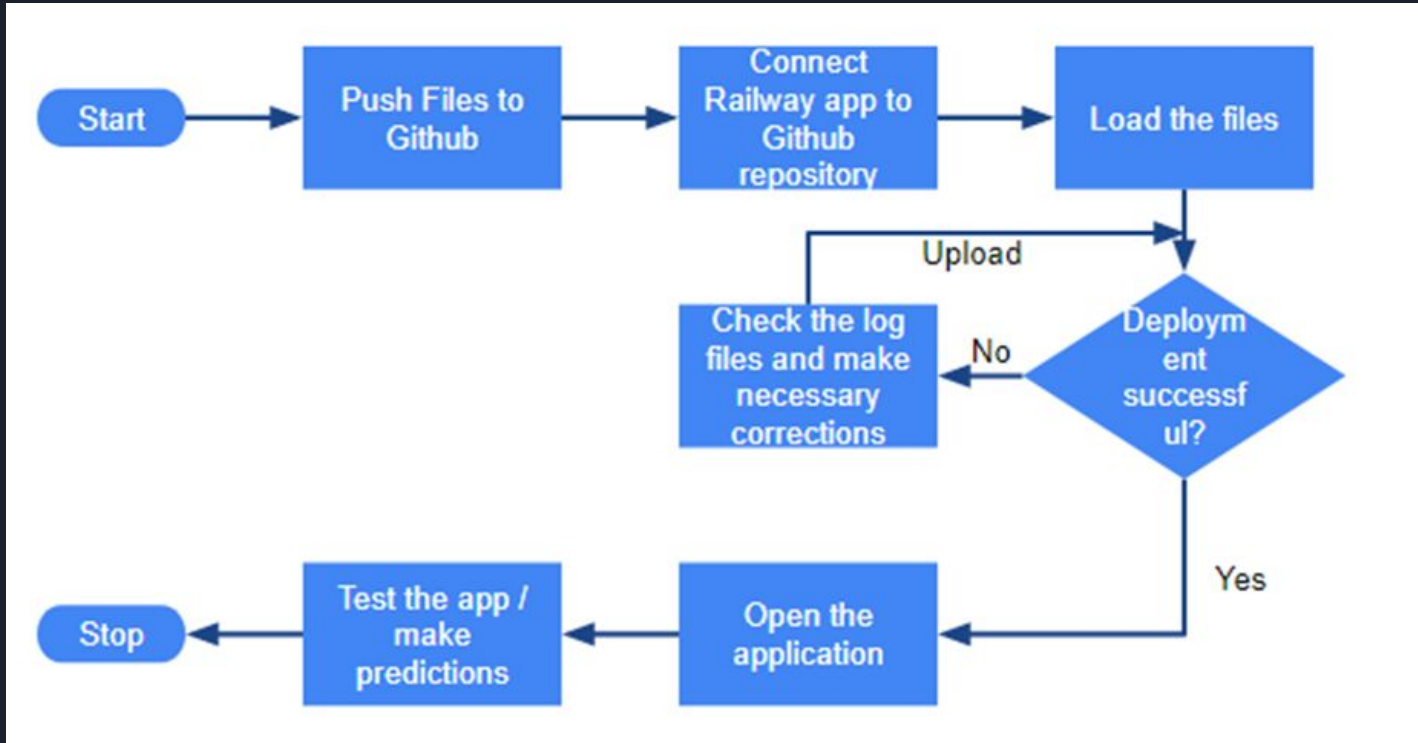
## ➤ Prediction

After the inputs are submitted the application runs the model and makes predictions. The output is displayed as a message indicating the sale price at which the product will be sold.

# Model Training & Evaluation



# Deployment





# FAQ

## 1)What is the data source?

The data is obtained from Kaggle.

Link : <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/briibhushannanda1979/bigmart-sales-data>

## 2)What was the type of data?

The data contained both numerical and continuous type data.

## 3)What was the complete flow that you followed in this project?

Please refer to slides 13 to 15.

## 4)How logs are managed?

We have a separate log files for each stage of the project.



# FAQ

## 5)What techniques were you using for data pre-processing?

- Removing unwanted attributes
- Visualizing relation of independent variables with each other and output variables
- Cleaning data and imputing if null values are present.
- Encoding categorical variables

## 6)How training was done or what models were used?

- After loading the dataset, data pre-processing was done.
- For this project, we opted to train the data using the XGBoost Classifier.
- Hyper-parameter tuning, feature selection were performed during the various versions of modeling.
- The best model was selected.



# FAQ

## 7)How Prediction was done?

- The test files were provided.
- The test data also underwent preprocessing.
- Then the data was passed through the model and output was predicted.

## 8)What are the different stages of deployment?

- After training the model, we prepared all the necessary files required for deployment and uploaded in a document version control system called Github.
- We then connected to and deployed the model in, Heroku.



**THANK YOU**

