Foundations of Marketing Analytics: Module 0: Introduction

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Contents

1	Loa	d the Data	1
2	Exp	plore the Data	2
	2.1	How many purchases are made each year?	2
	2.2	How has the purchase amount changed over time?	3
	2.3	What is the purchase distribution each year?	6
3	Con	nclusions	7

1 Load the Data

```
## Load data
purchases <- read.delim("data/purchases.txt", header = FALSE)

## Add column names
colnames(purchases) <- c("customer_id", "purchase_amount", "date_of_purchase")

## Convert date and add column for purchase year
purchases <- purchases %>%
    mutate(date_of_purchase = ymd(date_of_purchase)) %>%
    mutate(year_of_purchase = year(date_of_purchase))

## Look at the data
head(purchases)
```

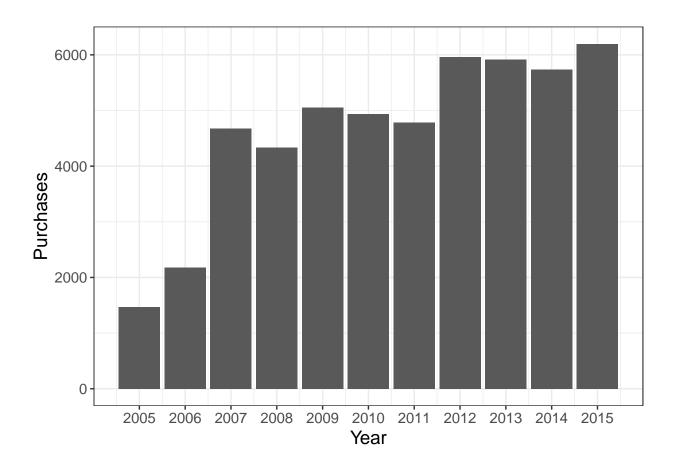
customer_id	purchase_amount	date_of_purchase	year_of_purchase
860	50	2012-09-28	2012
1200	100	2005-10-25	2005
1420	50	2009-07-09	2009
1940	70	2013-01-25	2013
1960	40	2013-10-29	2013
2620	30	2006-03-09	2006

summary(purchases)

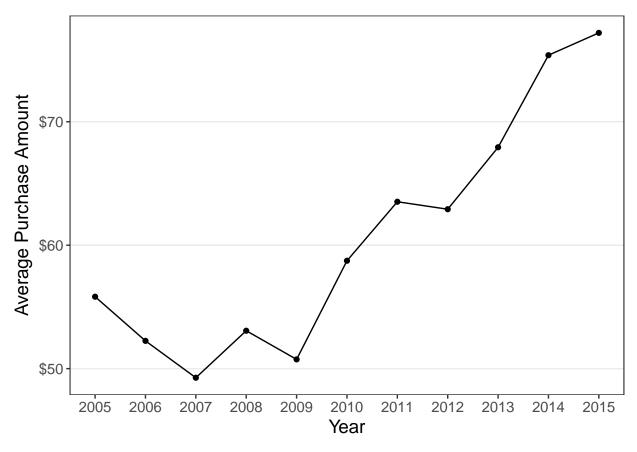
```
##
    customer_id
                   purchase_amount
                                   date_of_purchase
                                                      year_of_purchase
##
         :
            10
                  Min.
                        : 5.00
                                   Min.
                                          :2005-01-02
                                                      Min.
                                                             :2005
  Min.
                   1st Qu.: 25.00
                                   1st Qu.:2009-01-17
  1st Qu.: 57722
                                                      1st Qu.:2009
## Median :102440
                   Median : 30.00
                                   Median :2011-11-23
                                                      Median:2011
## Mean
        :108937
                   Mean : 62.34
                                   Mean
                                        :2011-07-14
                                                      Mean
                                                            :2011
                   3rd Qu.: 60.00
## 3rd Qu.:160528
                                   3rd Qu.:2013-12-29
                                                      3rd Qu.:2013
## Max.
         :264200
                   Max. :4500.00
                                   Max.
                                         :2015-12-31
                                                      Max.
                                                             :2015
```

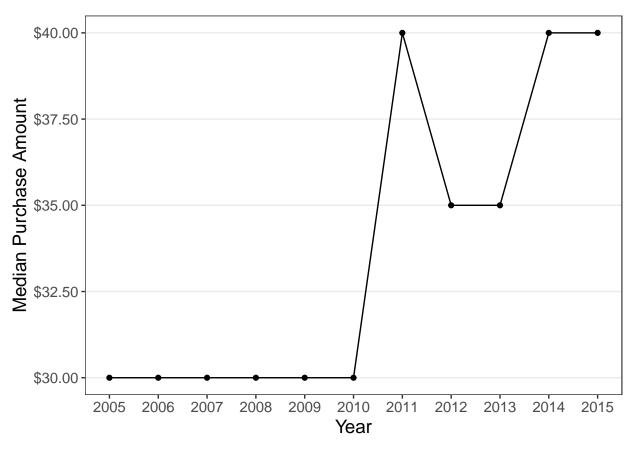
2 Explore the Data

2.1 How many purchases are made each year?



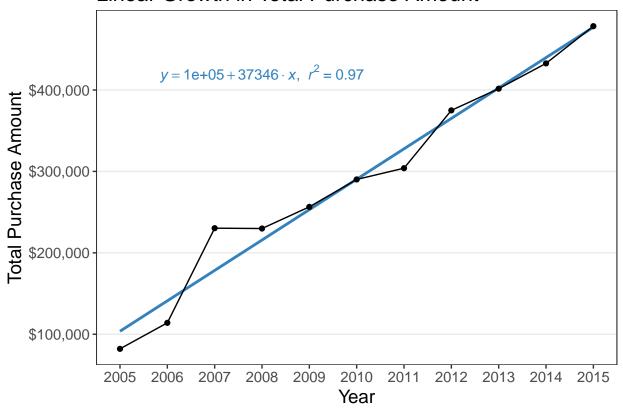
2.2 How has the purchase amount changed over time?





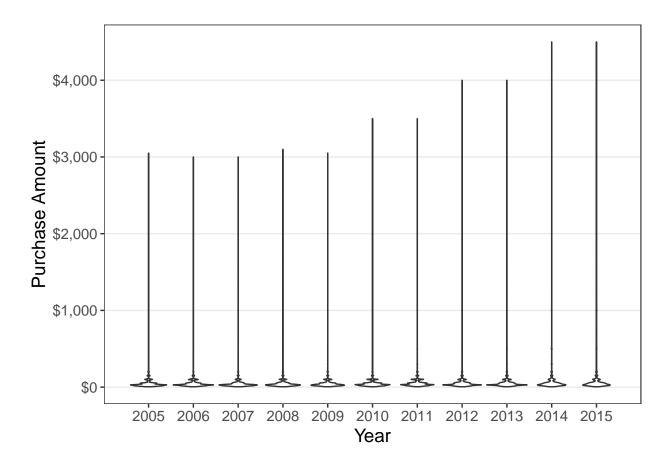
```
lmod <- lm(data = plotDat %>% mutate(year = year_of_purchase - 2005),
           sum_amount ~ year)
ggplot(data = plotDat, aes(x = year_of_purchase, y = sum_amount)) +
    geom_smooth(method = lm, color = "#3182bd", se = FALSE) +
   geom_point() +
   geom_line() +
   annotate("text", x = 2008, y = 420000, color = "#3182bd",
             label = GetEqn(lmod), parse = TRUE) +
   scale_x_continuous(breaks = plotDat$year_of_purchase,
                       labels = plotDat$year_of_purchase) +
   scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::dollar) +
   xlab("Year") +
   ylab("Total Purchase Amount") +
   getBaseTheme() +
   theme(panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),
          panel.grid.major.x = element_blank()) +
    ggtitle("Linear Growth in Total Purchase Amount")
```

Linear Growth in Total Purchase Amount



2.3 What is the purchase distribution each year?

While looking at the number of purchases, average amount sold, and total amount sold are informative, it is helpful to explore the whole distribution of purchases per year.



3 Conclusions

- \bullet From 2005–2015, the total purchase ammount has increased linearly at a rate of approximately \$37,000 / year
- \bullet While the growth in total sales in 2005–2007 was due mainly to an increase in sales volume, the growth in 2012–2015 was due mainly to an increase in purchase amount.