

Amazon: EDA & Recommendation System (EN)

Introduction

In this project we'll be performing an exploratory data analysis of Amazon sales data.

Amazon is an American multinational technology company, engaged in e-commerce, cloud computing, online advertising, digital streaming, and artificial intelligence. It is considered one of the Big Five American technology companies.

Data Source

The dataset is available on Kaggle at this [link](#)

Data Description

product_id - product ID

product_name - product name

category - product category

discounted_price - product price with a discount

actual_price - product price with no discount

discount_percentage - discount

rating - product rating

rating_count - number of rates

about_product - product description

user_id - user ID

user_name - user name

review_id - review ID

review_title - review title

review_content - review text

img_link - link to the image

product_link - link to the product

Analyzing Data

Initial Data Assessment

First of all, we'll analyze the data structure, see if there are any incorrect/null values, drop some values and modify data types.

For instance, we'll change the data type of values in **discounted_price**, **actual_price**, **discount percentage** to float and drop unnecessary symbols within them.

▼ Code

```
df['discounted_price'] = df['discounted_price'].str.replace('₹', '')
df['discounted_price'] = df['discounted_price'].str.replace(',', '')
df['discounted_price'] = df['discounted_price'].astype('float64')
```

```
df['actual_price'] = df['actual_price'].str.replace('₹', '')
df['actual_price'] = df['actual_price'].str.replace(',', '')
df['actual_price'] = df['actual_price'].astype('float64')
```

```
df['discount_percentage'] = df['discount_percentage'].str.replace('%', '')
df['discount_percentage'] = df['discount_percentage'].astype('float64')
df['discount_percentage'] = df['discount_percentage']/100
```

Exploring Categories

Category names look really inconvenient so we will extract product category and subcategory from the category columns

▼ Code

```
df['product_category'] = df['category'].str.split('|').str.get(0)
df['product_category'].unique()
```

```
df['product_subcategory'] = df['category'].str.split('|').str.get(1)
df['product_subcategory'].unique()
```

The most popular by number of purchases category is Electronics.

▼ Code

```
cat_count = df.groupby('product_category', as_index=False)['product_id'].count().reset_index()

fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))

ax = sns.barplot(data = cat_count, x = 'product_category', y = 'product_id',
palette='cividis', order=cat_count.sort_values('product_id').product_category)

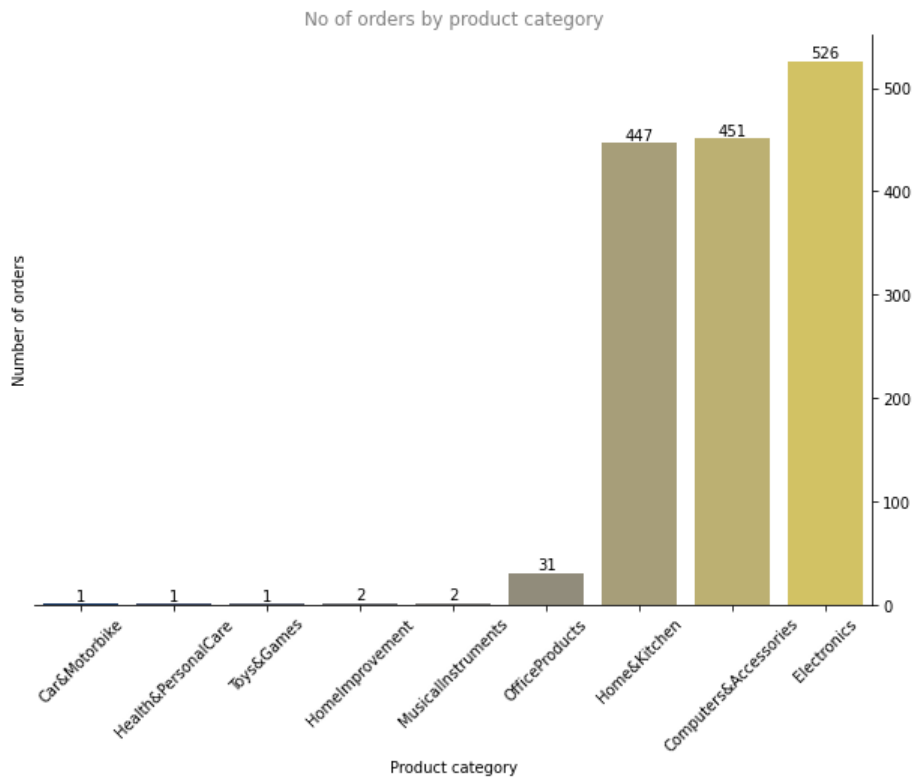
plt.xticks(rotation=45)

ax.set_xlabel('Категория')
ax.set_ylabel('Количество покупок')

sns.despine(left=True, right=False)
```

```
for i in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(i,)

plt.title('Количество покупок по категориям', color = 'gray')
```



The most popular subcategory is Accessories&Peripherals.

▼ Code

```
subcat_count = df.groupby('product_subcategory')['product_id'].count().sort_v
values(ascending=False).reset_index().head(10)
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))

ax = sns.barplot(data = subcat_count, x = 'product_subcategory', y = 'product
_id', palette='cividis', order=subcat_count.sort_values('product_id').product
_subcategory)

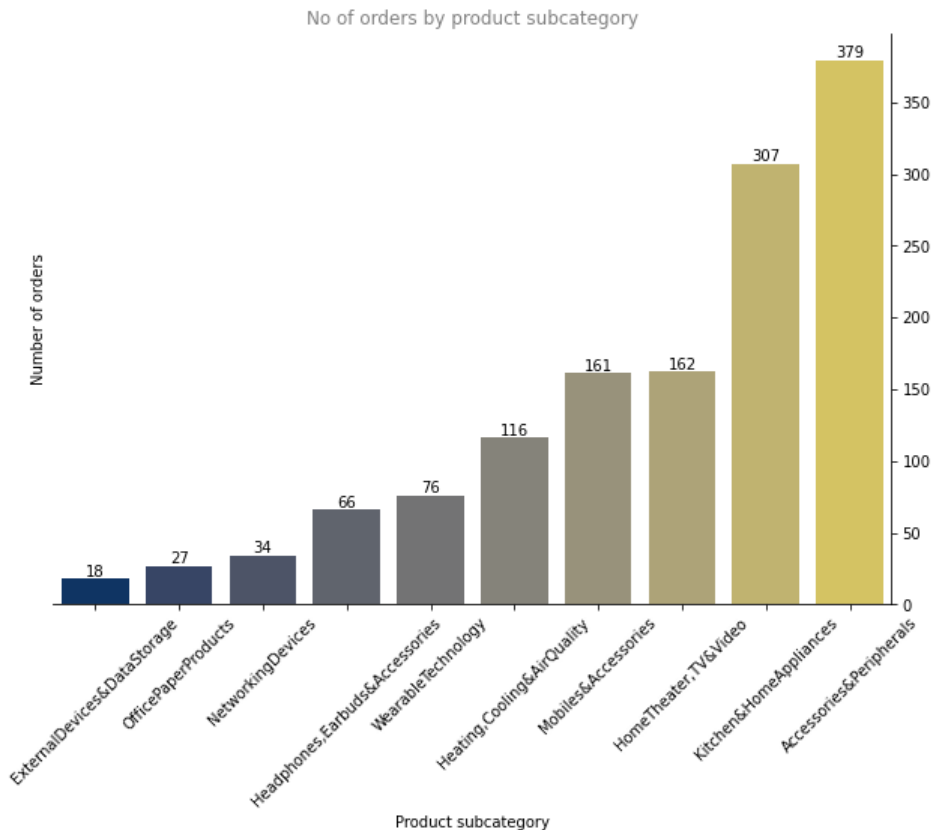
plt.xticks(rotation=45)

ax.set_xlabel('Подкатегория')
ax.set_ylabel('Количество покупок')

sns.despine(left=True, right=False)

for i in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(i,)

plt.title('Количество покупок по подкатегориям', color = 'gray')
```



Setting up a Recommendation System

First, we will convert user id into categories to make processing easier

▼ Code

```
df['user_id_category'] = df['user_id'].astype('category')
```

Now we take a thousand of our customers and create a dictionary with numbers 0-1000 to replace their lengthy ids

▼ Code

```
target_cust = df['user_id_category'].unique()[:1000]
cust_dict = {id: i for i, id in enumerate(target_cust)}
```

Create a dataframe with those records that refer to our 1000 subject customers

▼ Code

```
rec = df[df['user_id_category'].isin(target_cust)].copy()
```

Replacing the user id using our previously created dictionary

▼ Code

```
def replace(x):
    n_id = 0
    try:
```

```

        n_id = cust_dict[x.user_id_category]
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
        res = -1
    return n_id

rec['user_id'] = rec.apply(replace, axis=1)
rec.head()

```

Grouping the dataframe to then create a matrix

▼ Code

```
gr = rec.groupby(['user_id', 'product_name'])['product_id'].count()
```

Now, we create a matrix with user_id as the index and product name as columns

▼ Code

```
matrix_cust = gr.unstack('product_name')
```

Applying a lambda function so that the values are numeric

▼ Code

```
matrix_cust = matrix_cust.applymap(lambda x: 1 if x > 0 else 0)
```

We'll be using cosine similarity to identify customers with similar purchases

▼ Code

```

cos_sim = cosine_similarity(matrix_cust, matrix_cust)
cos_sim_df = pd.DataFrame(cos_sim)
cos_sim_df.columns = matrix_cust.index
cos_sim_df['user_id'] = matrix_cust.index
cos_sim_df = cos_sim_df.set_index('user_id')

```

Let's find user ids that have a high cosine similarity:

▼ Code

```

col_list = list(cos_sim_df)
cos_sim_df['sum'] = cos_sim_df[col_list].sum(axis=1).round(2)
cos_sim_df[cos_sim_df['sum']>1]

```

Setting up recommendations for user_id 296.

These are the products that user id 5 has bought:

▼ Code

```
cust_a = matrix_cust.loc[5]
```

```
cust_a_purchases = cust_a[cust_a > 0].index.tolist()
cust_a_purchases
```

These are the products that user id 296 has bought:

▼ Code

```
cust_b = matrix_cust.loc[296]

cust_b_purchases = cust_b[cust_b > 0].index.tolist()
cust_b_purchases
```

These are the products that we might recommend to user id 296:

▼ Code

```
b_recs = set(cust_a_purchases) - set(cust_b_purchases)
b_recs
```

Conclusions

In this mini-project we have taken a look at Amazon sales data and performed exploratory data analysis that have allowed us to identify the most popular product categories and subcategories.

We have also set up a simple recommendation system that can be used to promote certain products.

Links

[Link](#) to the full Jupyter Notebook (RU)

[Link](#) to the full Jupyter Notebook (EN)

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