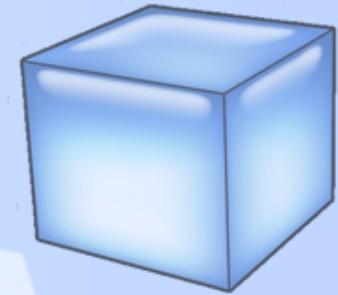


Data Mining on Promotional Sales



Obiettivi



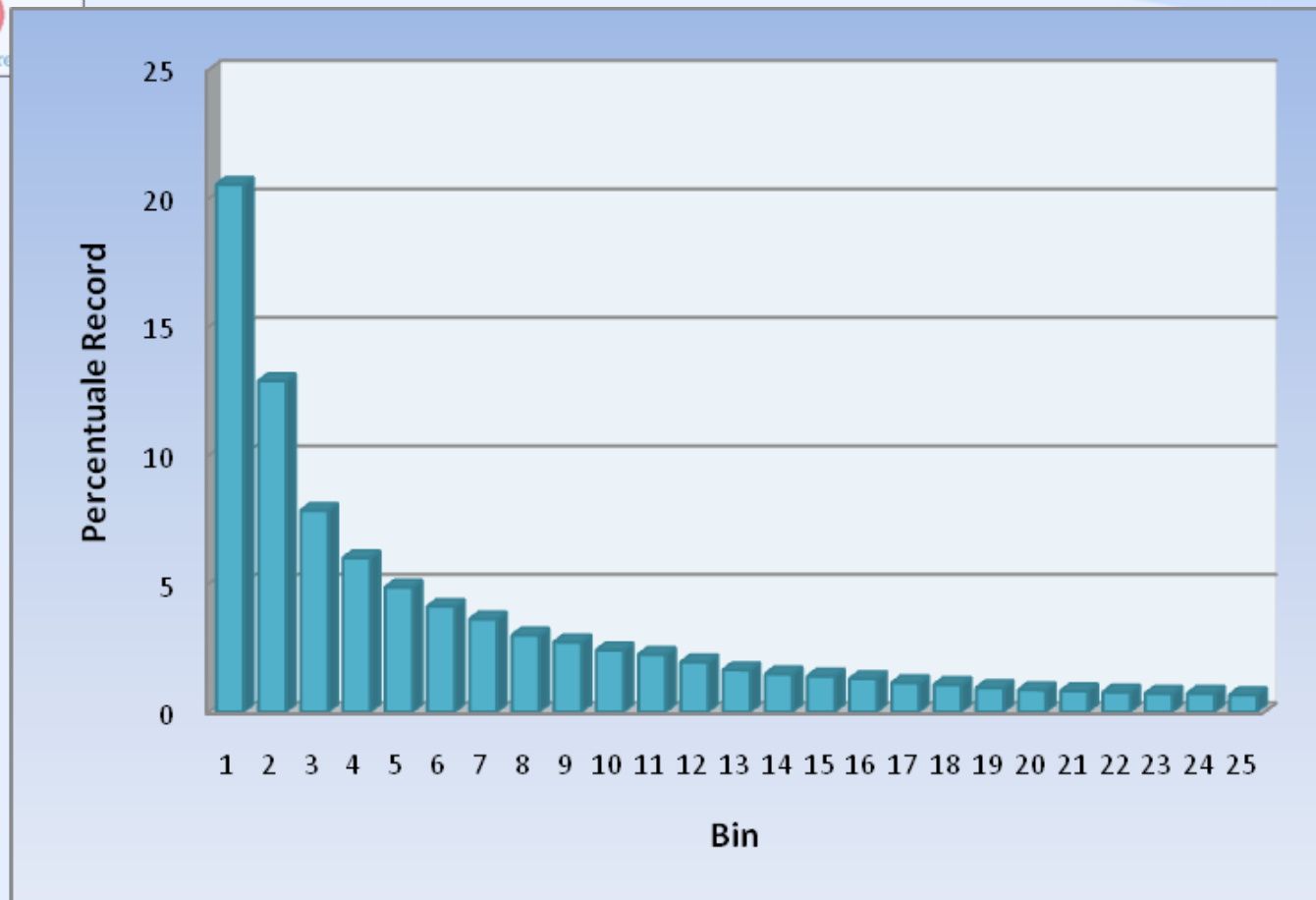
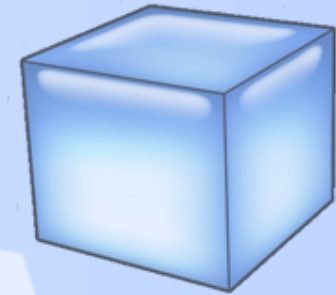
Goal: focusing on the effects of promotions on the sales of a single product, mainly aimed at optimizing its stocking:

- Forecasting sales of promoted products .
- Forecasting “out-of-stock”

Case study on product category = Food,
Two months April 2006 & April 2007.



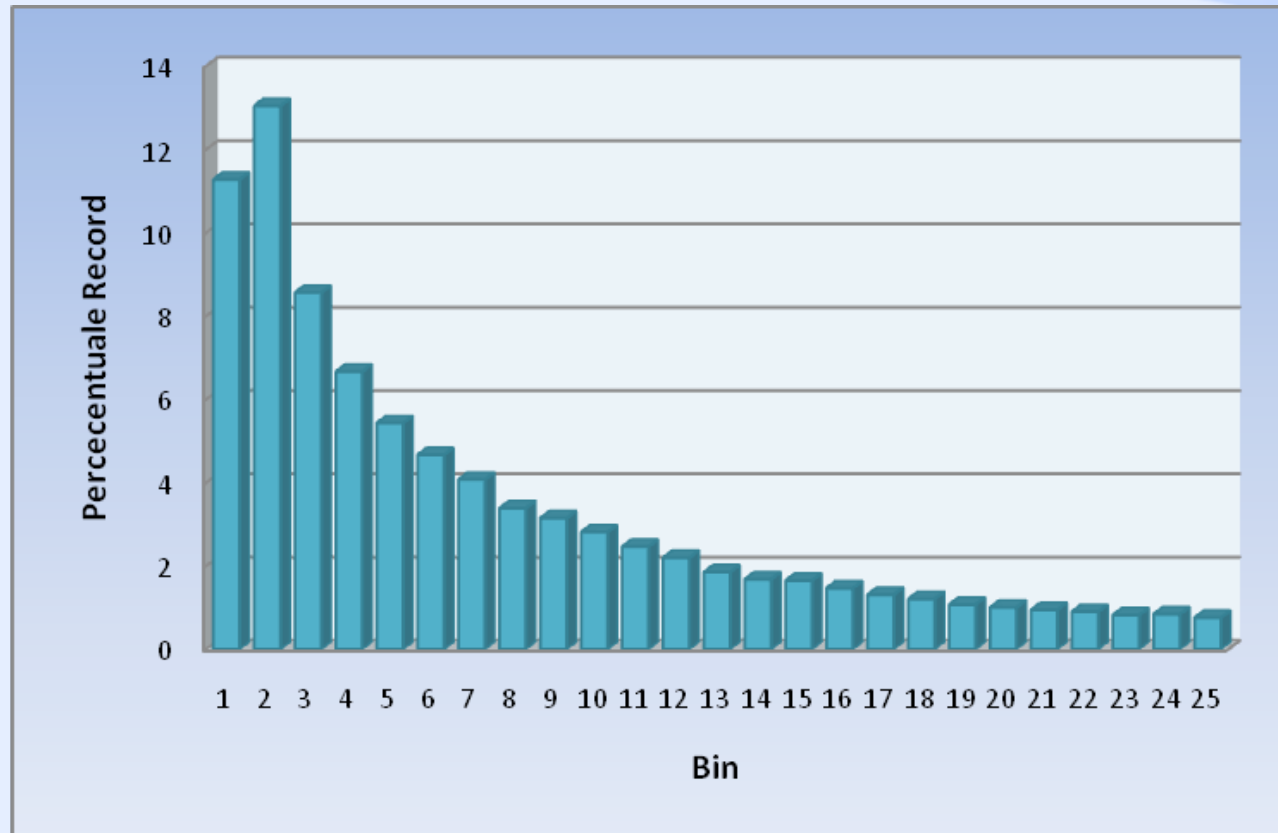
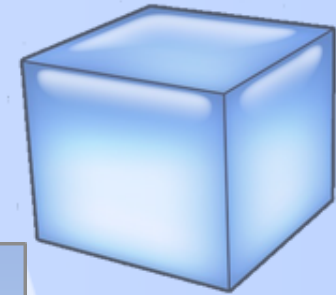
Sales volume distribution in hypermarkets with equal-size binning (0-25-50-75-)



- 20.53% of the promotions in a single store sold between 0 and 24 items (the leftmost bar in the figure),
- the 12.89% sold between 25 and 49 items,
- Many promotions with almost 0 sold items



Sales volume distribution of promotions with at least 5 items sold



- 11.% of the promotions in a single store sold between 0 and 24 items (the leftmost bar in the figure),
- the 13.79% sold between 25 and 49 items,
- The tale is less flat



Data Preparation

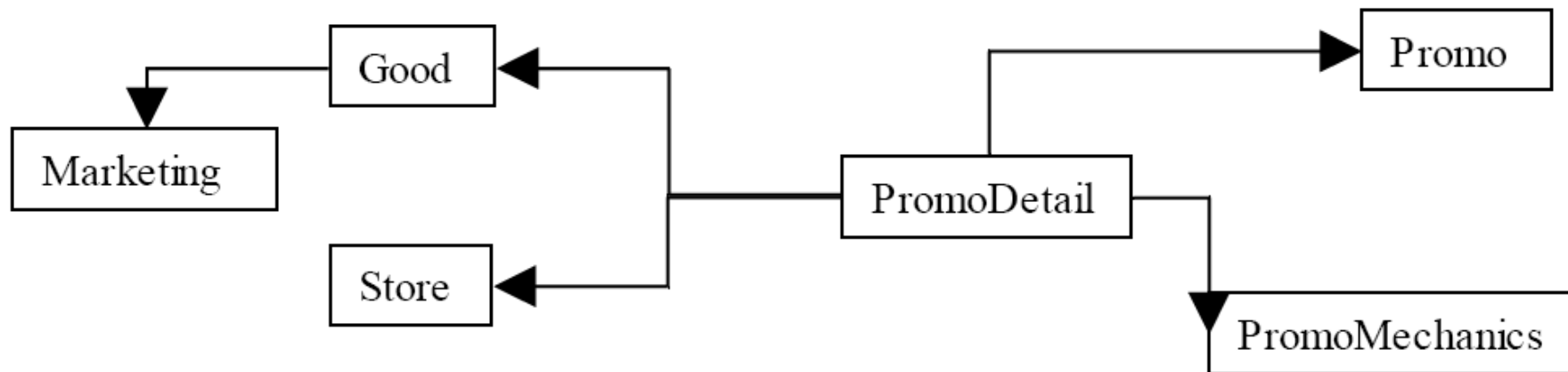
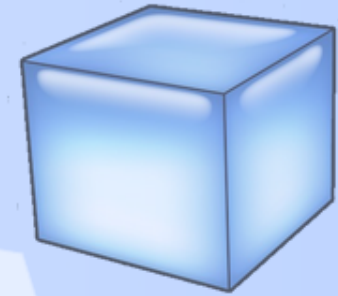
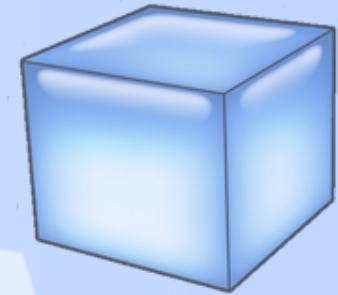


Figure 3: structure of relevant portion of the data warehouse



Model building



Predictors:

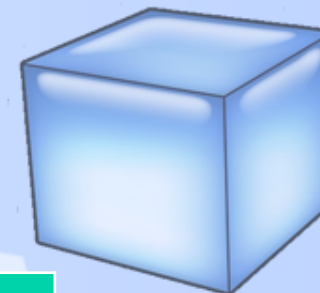
- Product details
- Promo details
- Volume of sales in the periods before the promotion

Target Variable:

- Number of sales for the promoted item
- **Variation w.r.t the month before the promotion**

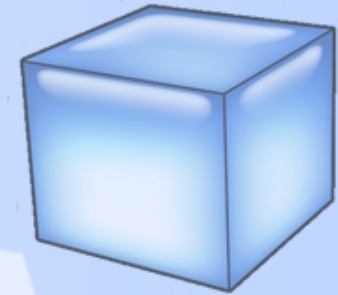


Mining Table



Field nme	Description
Vend_Art_3_1	Sales of the article from 3 months to 1 month before the promotion
Vend_Seg_3_1	Sales of the segment from 3 months to 1 month before the promotion
Vend_Art_1_0	Sales of the article in the last month before the promotion
Vend_Seg_1_0	Sales of the segment in the last month before the promotion
Giorni_Promozione	

data sales of 16 months in 134 stores (522,541,764 records).



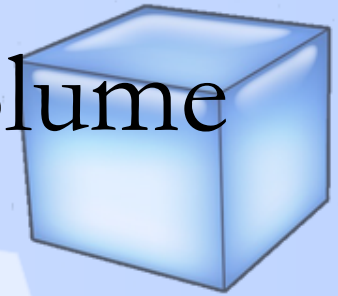
The target variables used to train the models are:

- (1) the sales amount of the promoted item and
- (2) The number of out of stock that occurred during the promotion.

MINING TASK: MULTICLASS over ORDINAL CLASSES



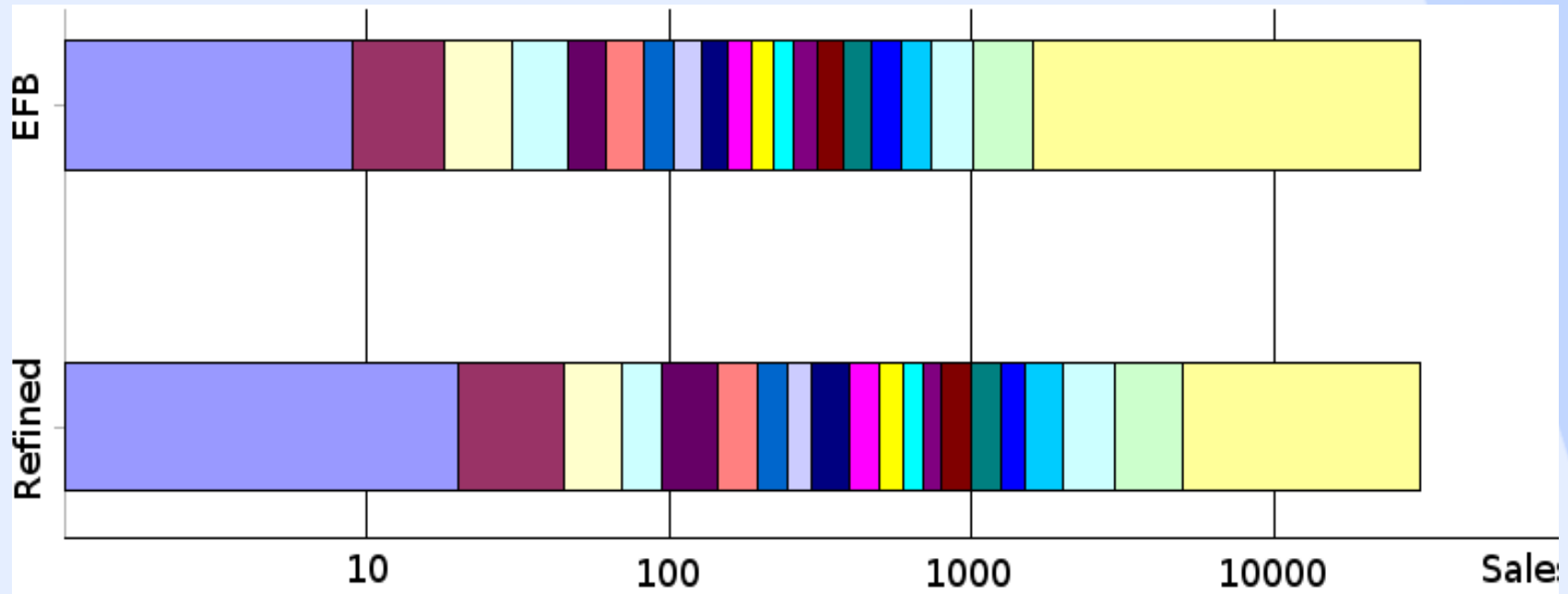
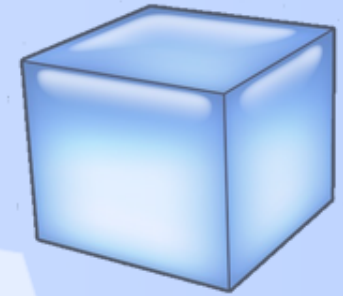
Case1: Predicting interval in volume sale



- Volume is continuous, range 0 –105.650, 80% less than 500 item
 - Discretize (how many classes)
 - Multiclass predictor
- Equal size binning:
 - 10 binwith => 965 bin (classes) 18% in first 3 classes
 - 100 binwith => 249 bin (classes) 64% in first 3 classes
- Equal frequency binning
 - 20 bins => ..refined

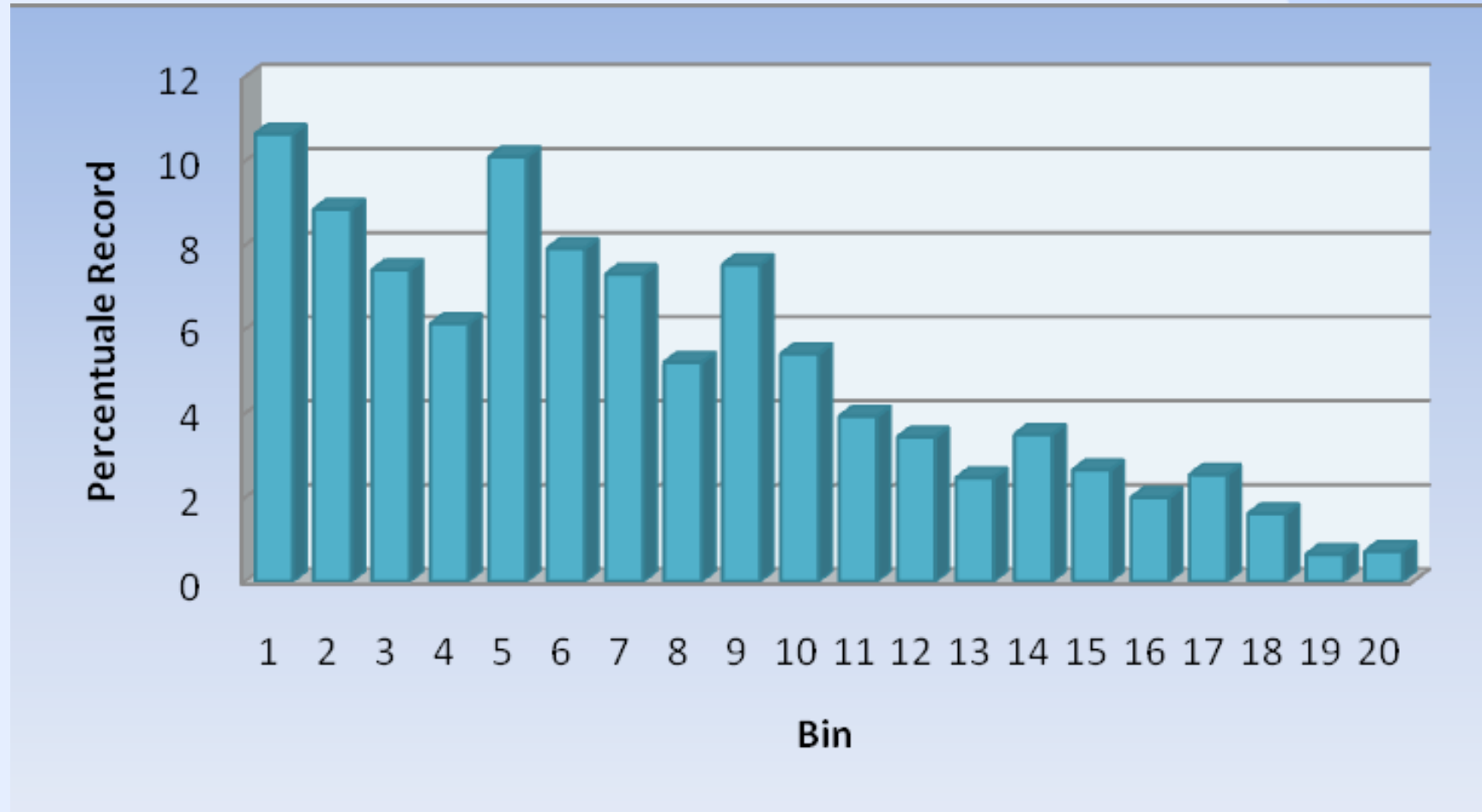
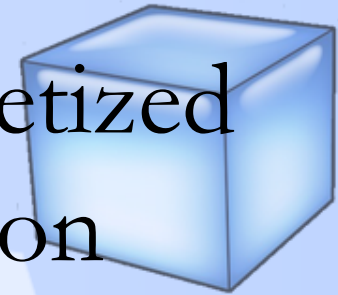


Manual discretization



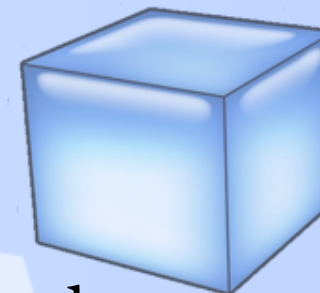


Distribution of sales volume discretized in 20 bins – refined discretization





Results evaluation



- Accuracy 55,1% on the training set, which drops to 22,45% over test set

risultati per campo di output VEND_ART_PROMO_TILEN_String

Confronto di \$C-VEND_ART_PROMO_TILEN_String con VEND_ART_PROMO_TILEN_String

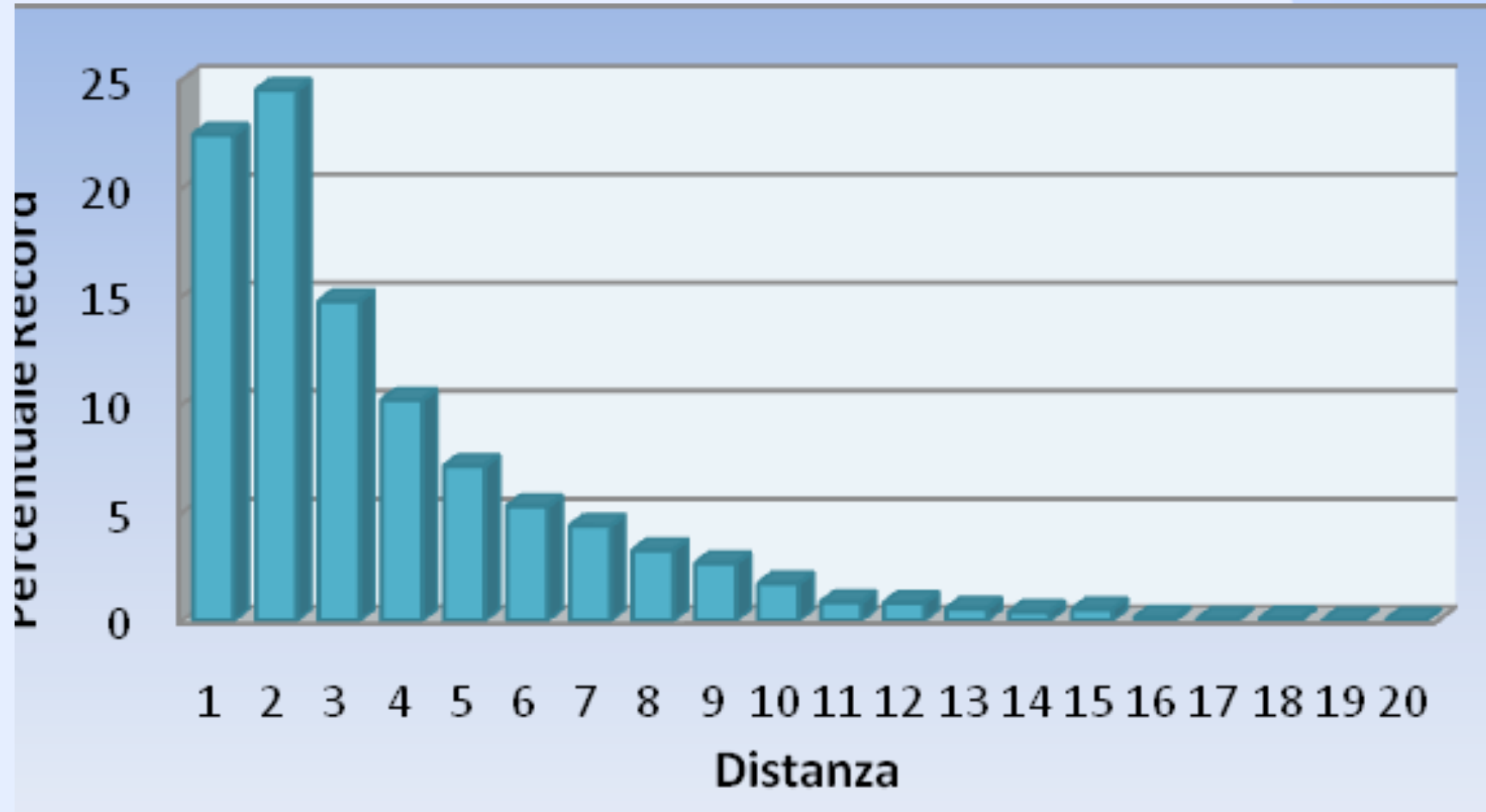
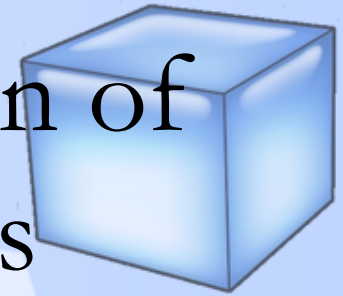
'Partizione'	1_Addestramento	
Corretto	3.386	55,1%
Sbagliato	2.759	44,9%
Totale	6.145	

Matrice coincidenza per \$C-VEND_ART_PROMO_TILEN_String (le righe mostrano i valori effettivi)

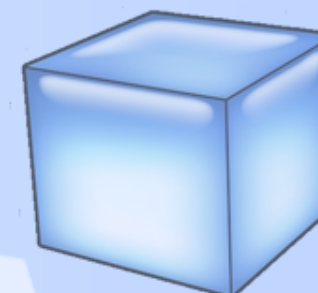
'Partizione' = 1_Addestramento	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	_10	_11	_12	_13	_14	_15	_16	_17	_18	_19	_20
1	545	44	25	6	3	6	5	1	5	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	111	318	47	12	21	13	6	1	16	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	47	51	270	16	23	9	5	0	9	9	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
4	50	32	44	179	40	6	9	4	3	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	45	22	43	26	401	32	17	11	16	7	8	1	1	4	2	0	1	0	0	0
6	34	18	22	19	62	243	24	11	15	6	3	1	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0
7	25	10	15	12	38	43	255	11	20	6	3	5	1	2	2	0	3	0	0	0
8	19	11	12	16	21	12	39	141	20	7	5	3	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
9	27	9	12	9	29	34	32	38	247	15	6	2	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
_10	14	11	8	8	17	20	18	14	40	146	3	15	4	6	3	1	1	1	1	1
_11	9	3	5	2	11	11	14	12	25	25	94	12	2	9	2	0	5	1	0	0
_12	5	5	6	6	10	9	11	7	16	20	10	91	5	7	1	2	2	1	0	0
_13	6	1	3	2	6	6	5	7	6	7	9	12	47	8	7	4	2	1	0	0
_14	7	2	4	5	5	2	7	8	9	13	12	9	6	119	3	2	3	2	0	0
_15	3	3	4	5	8	2	8	8	7	10	8	6	1	18	78	4	6	0	0	0
_16	3	0	2	1	6	3	4	4	1	5	3	5	7	13	11	43	11	2	0	0
_17	3	0	3	4	6	3	4	2	5	4	6	7	4	11	9	1	80	2	0	0
_18	1	0	2	1	4	3	0	3	2	0	2	2	3	7	11	7	12	36	0	0
_19	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	2	5	0	1	0
_20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0



Class displacement distribution of predicted class vs. real class

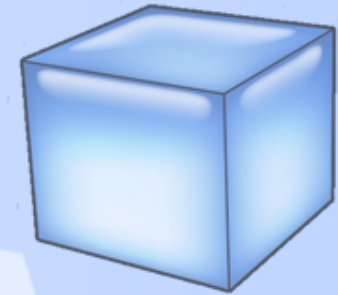


NOTE: it holds for ordinal classifiers



Rule	Support	Confidence	Confidence with error ≤ 1	Confidence with error ≤ 2
if CATEGORIA = ZUCCHERO E DOLCIFICANTI e FL_VOLANTINO = No e VEND_ART_1_0 > 37 then class = 2	47	23%	82%	93%
if CATEGORIA = 'ALIMENTI INFANZIA' e VEND_ART_1_0 > 275 then class = 3	138	50%	82%	97%
if CATEGORIA = CONSERVE DI FRUTTA e MESE = 8 then class = 5	113	24%	65%	86%
if CATEGORIA = YOGURT e DESCRIZ. = TAGLIO PREZZO e MESE = 9 e VEND_ART_1_0 > 54 e VEND_SEG_1_0 <= 4487 then class = 6	110	35%	65%	82%
if CATEGORIA = 'PASTA FRESCA' e MESE = 10 e VEND_ART_1_0 > 51 then class = 7	42	38%	57%	78%
if FL_COOP = Si e CATEGORIA = BISCOTTI e FL_VOLANTINO = Si e VEND_ART_1_0 <= 275 then class = 8	52	25%	61%	78%

Table 6 - Classification rules with support and confidence including limited tolerance to errors



Rule 1: if more than 37 articles were sold in the last month before the promotion (`vent_art_1_0 > 37`) in the category “sugar” (`categoria = zucchero e dolcificanti`),

- and the promotion was not advertised in the advertising leaflets,
- the promoted item will sell the same or just a slightly higher amount than before the promotion (`class = 2`).



Case2: New Target Variable:

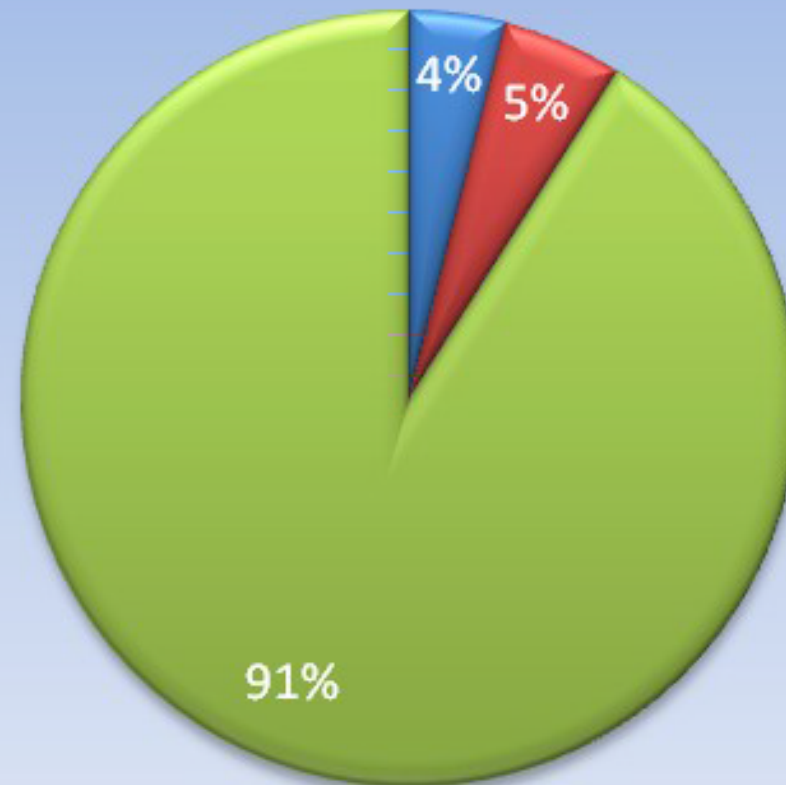
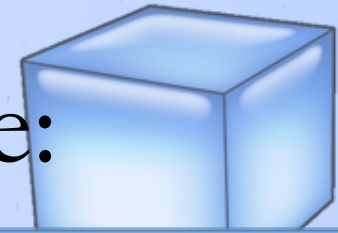
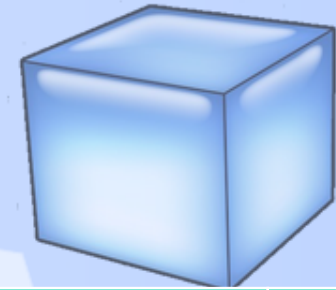


Figure 7: Percentage variation of sales under promotion

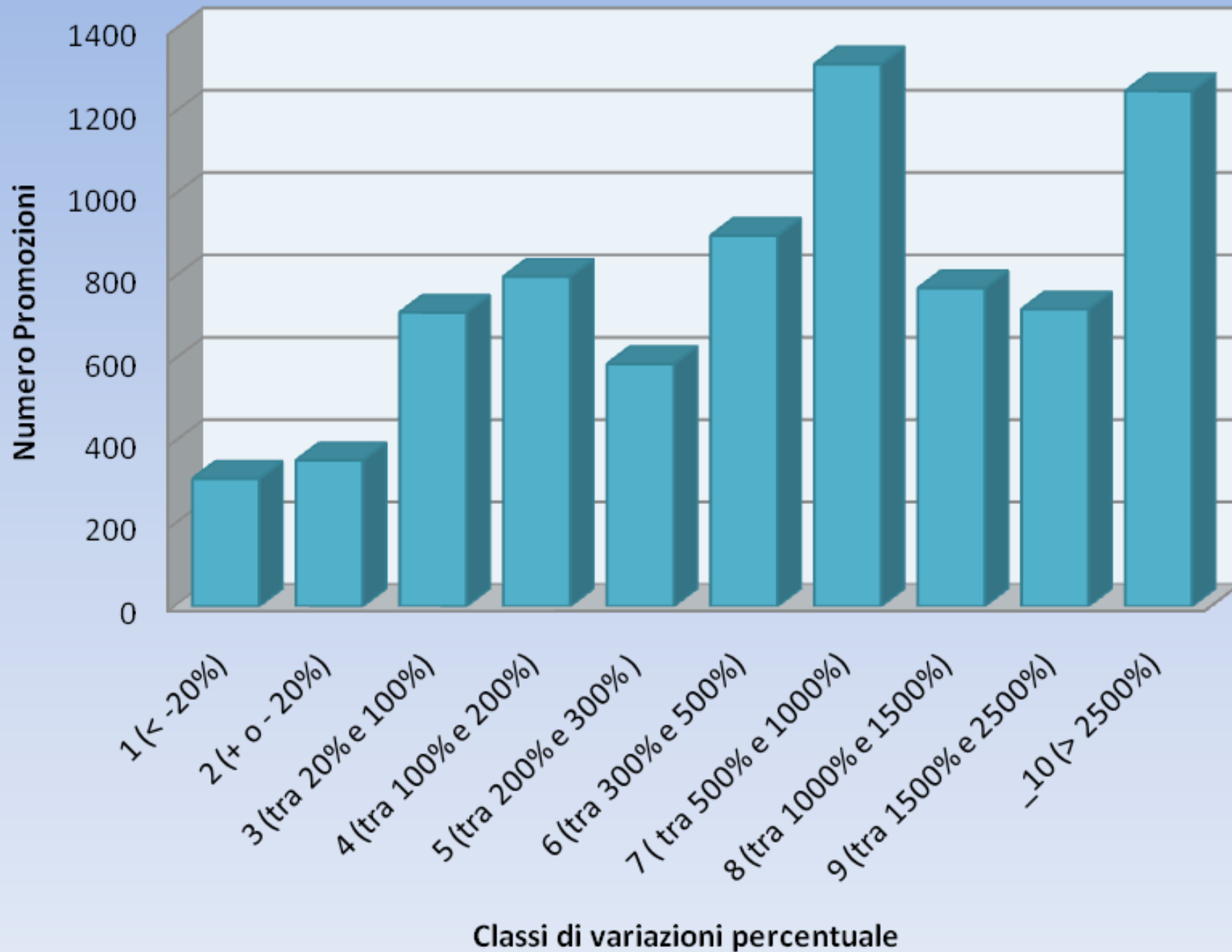
■ Minore (< -20%) ■ Uguale (+ o - 20%) ■ Maggiore (> +20%)



Case2: Variation of sales

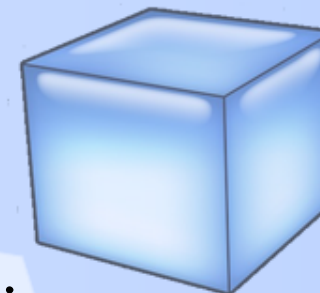


Class	Meaning	
1	Drop of sales (sales variation $\leq -20\%$)	
2	Drop of sales (sales variation $\leq -20\%$)	
3	Small increase 1 (variation between $+20\%$ and $+100\%$)	
4	Small increase 2 (variation between $+100\%$ and 200%)	
5	Small increase 3 (variation between $+200\%$ and 300%)	
6	Large increase 1 (variation between $+300\%$ and 500%)	
7	Large increase 2 (variation between $+500\%$ and 1000%)	
8	Large increase 3 (variation between $+1000\%$ and 1500%)	
9	Extreme increase 1 (variation between $+1500\%$ and 2500%)	
10	Extreme increase 2 (variation $\geq 2500\%$)	





Results evaluation



- Accuracy reaches the 49.99% on the training set and 32.67% on the test set

[-] Risultati per campo di output VariazionePercentualiS

[-] Confronto di \$C-VariazionePercentualiS con VariazionePercentualiS

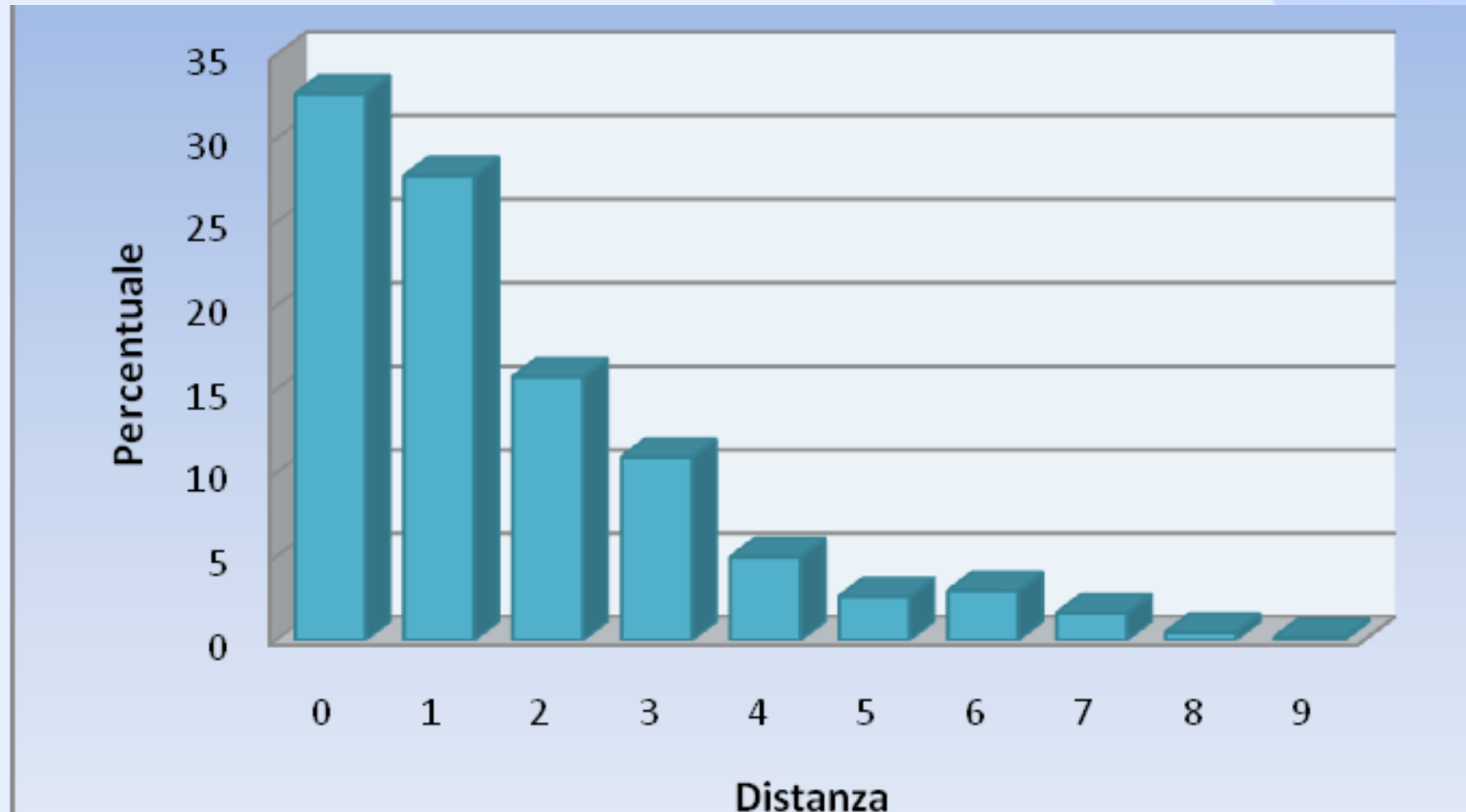
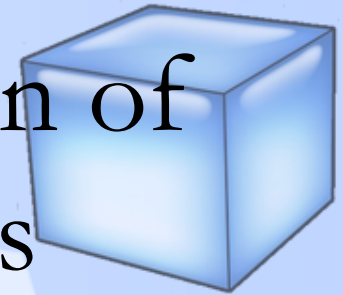
Corretto	2.702	49,99%
Sbagliato	2.703	50,01%
Totale	5.405	

[-] Matrice coincidenza per \$C-VariazionePercentualiS (le righe mostrano i valori effettivi)

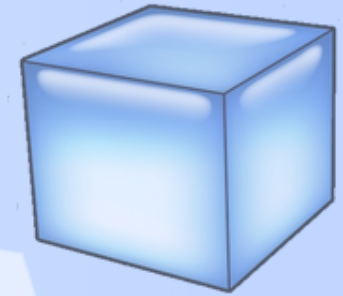
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	_10
1	75	16	53	14	7	9	25	0	7	10
2	11	83	69	25	3	9	28	4	7	16
3	6	17	281	63	11	23	57	1	10	35
4	2	9	88	265	21	32	77	5	9	55
5	2	3	61	57	100	51	80	6	8	34
6	2	5	64	39	16	250	147	8	10	59
7	6	5	64	41	16	53	572	29	28	92
8	2	8	32	10	3	13	164	180	27	103
9	1	1	19	14	0	11	132	26	159	162
_10	0	2	24	5	1	4	71	9	39	737



Class displacement distribution of predicted class vs. real class



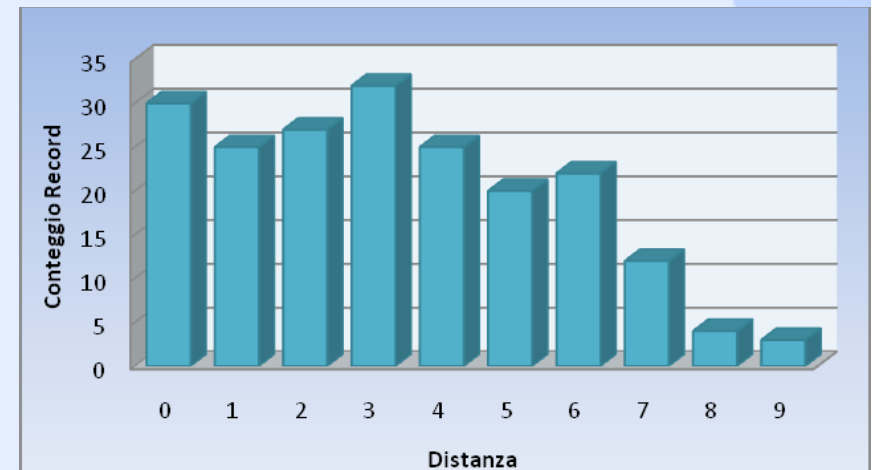
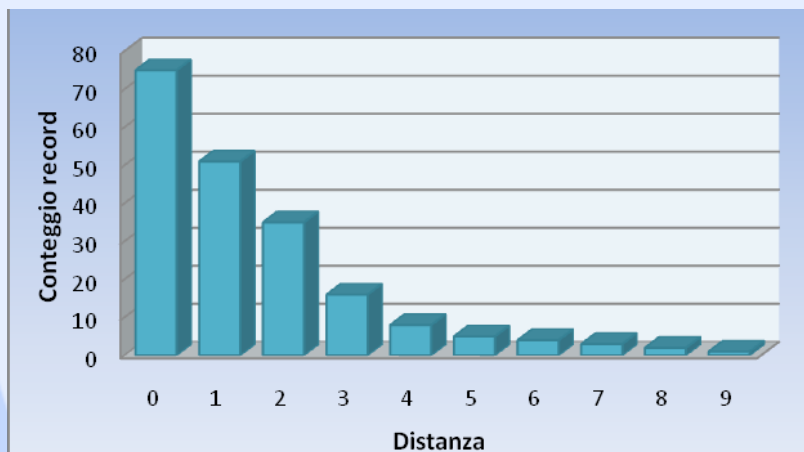
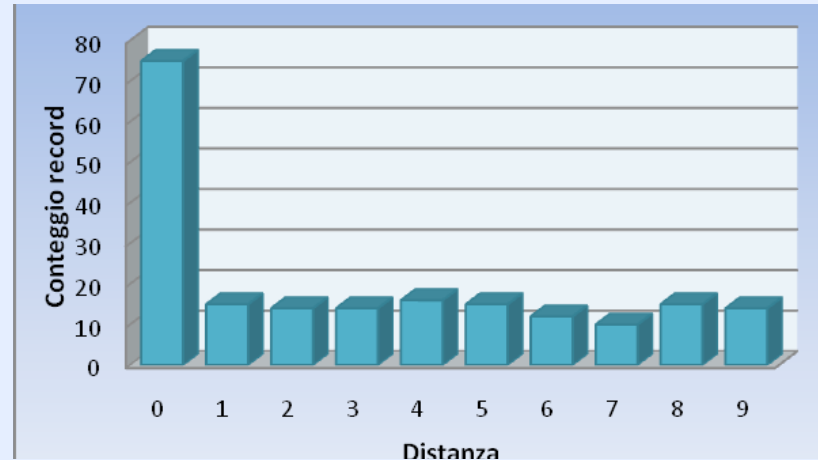
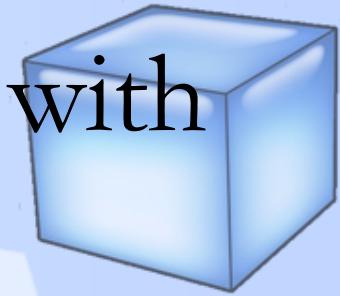
NOTE: it holds for ordinal classifiers



Evaluating ordinal (multiclass) classifier

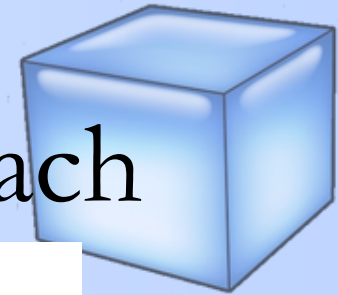


Evaluating Ordinal Classifiers with distance matrix





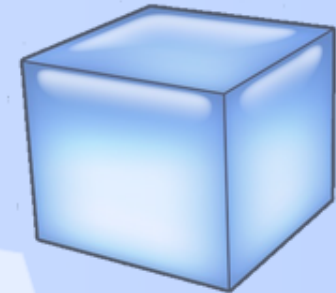
Weights Vector-based approach



Distance	Weights 1	Weights 2	Weights 3
0	1	1	1
1	0	0,7	0,7
2	0	0,5	0,5
3	0	0,2	0,2
4	0	0	0
5	0	0	0
6	0	0	0
7	0	0	-0,2
8	0	0	-0,3
9	0	0	-0,5

Table 7 - Three sample weight vectors over 10 classes

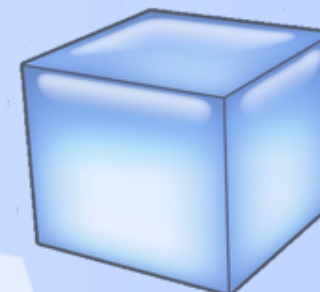
$$Accuracy^{vector} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (freq[i] \cdot weights[i])}{\sum_{i=1}^N freq[i]}$$



$$Accuracy_{matrix} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N (mat_confusion[i,j] \cdot mat_weights[i,j])}{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N mat_confusion[i,j]}$$

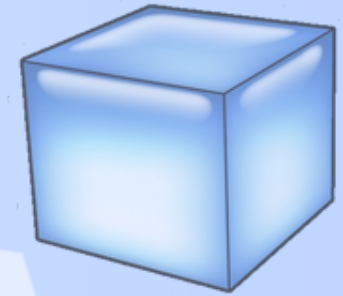
		Predicted Class									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1	1,00	0,85	0,70	0,50	0,40	0,00	0,00	-0,50	-0,75	-1,00
	2	0,85	1,00	0,85	0,70	0,50	0,30	0,00	0,00	-0,50	-0,75
	3	0,70	0,85	1,00	0,80	0,65	0,40	0,20	0,00	0,00	-0,50
	4	0,50	0,70	0,80	1,00	0,80	0,65	0,30	0,10	0,00	0,00
	5	0,40	0,50	0,65	0,80	1,00	0,80	0,65	0,20	0,00	0,00
	6	0,00	0,30	0,40	0,65	0,80	1,00	0,75	0,60	0,20	0,00
	7	0,00	0,00	0,20	0,30	0,65	0,75	1,00	0,75	0,60	0,15
	8	-0,50	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,20	0,60	0,75	1,00	0,70	0,55
	9	-0,75	-0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,20	0,60	0,70	1,00	0,70
	10	-1,00	-0,75	-0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,15	0,55	0,70	1,00

Table 14: Matrix of weights 1



Traditional accuracy	Matrix-based accuracy Weights 1	Matrix-based accuracy Weights 2
37.50 %	70.38 %	66.50 %

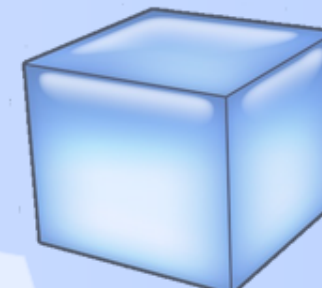
Table 16: Accuracies for the sales prediction model, using weights in Tables 15 and 16



Coming back

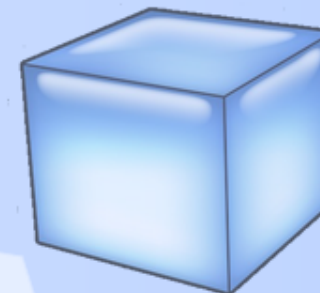


Our target variable













Class	Meaning	
1	Drop of sales (sales variation $\leq -20\%$)	
2	Drop of sales (sales variation $\leq -20\%$)	
3	Small increase 1 (variation between $+20\%$ and $+100\%$)	
4	Small increase 2 (variation between $+100\%$ and 200%)	
5	Small increase 3 (variation between $+200\%$ and 300%)	
6	Large increase 1 (variation between $+300\%$ and 500%)	
7	Large increase 2 (variation between $+500\%$ and 1000%)	
8	Large increase 3 (variation between $+1000\%$ and 1500%)	
9	Extreme increase 1 (variation between $+1500\%$ and 2500%)	
10	Extreme increase 2 (variation $\geq 2500\%$)	

Analisi dei risultati previsionali



Accuratezza del modello

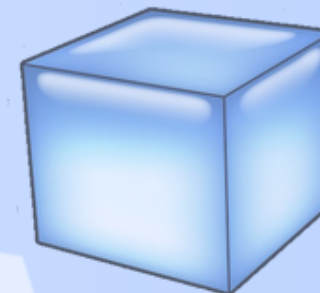
Distribuzione della distanza tra classe predetta e classe effettiva

Distanza	Proporzione	%	Conteggio
0.000		32,67	761
1.000		27,78	647
2.000		15,76	367
3.000		10,95	255
4.000		4,98	116
5.000		2,62	61
6.000		2,96	69
7.000		1,63	38
8.000		0,47	11
9.000		0,17	4

Nel 75% dei casi la predizione è corretta a meno di una distanza di 2 classi



Ipotesi di utilizzo



Ipotesi:

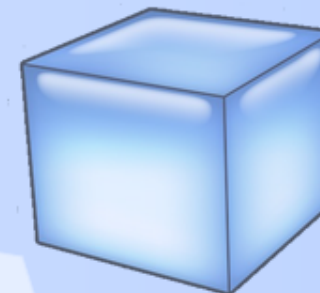
- Si mette in promozione di un articolo il cui venduto nei 15 gg precedenti è pari a 30 pezzi;
- Supponiamo che il classificatore preveda classe 5 (venderà tra il 200% e il 300% in più).

Risultati:

- Al 32% (circa 1/3) di possibilità il prodotto venderà tra 90 e 120 pezzi (predizione corretta),
- Al 60% il prodotto venderà tra 60 e 180 pezzi (scarto di una classe),
- Al 75% il prodotto venderà tra 36 e 330 pezzi (scarto di due classi).

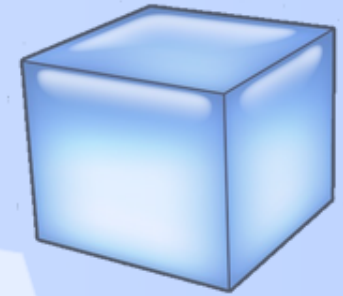


Rottura di Stock



Due differenti tipologie di rottura di stock:

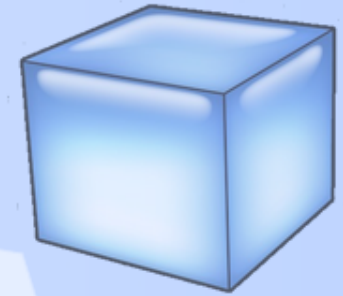
- A livello di **magazzino**; nella quale il magazzino si trova in difetto di merci durante il periodo di promozione ed è quindi impossibilitato a rifornire i negozi.
- A livello di **negozio**; in cui il negozio rimane sprovvisto di merci nell'arco di una singola giornata di promozione, a causa di probabili rifornimenti insufficienti.



Case2: Out of stock



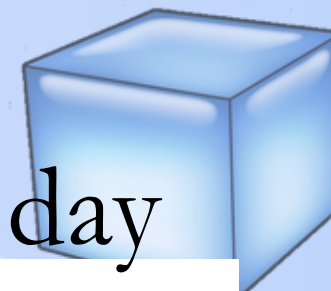
Two cases



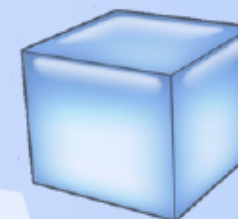
- Out of stock in the warehouse
 - We would need stocking data
- Out of shop the on a specific day of promotion



Capturing out-of stock in a day



Definizione del modello



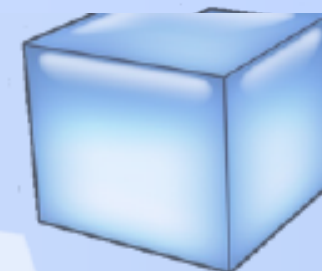
- Divisione di una giornata di vendita in quattro fasce orarie : Mattina, Pranzo, Pomeriggio, Sera (come definito nel DW)
- Rilevazione brusche cadute nei volumi di vendita

)90%- (

Mattina	Pranzo	Pomeriggio	Sera
40	30	2	1

- Come si vede nell'esempio si verifica rottura di stock tra le fasce Pranzo-Pomeriggio, si ha infatti un brusco calo delle vendite.

Definizione del modello



- Non è considerata rottura di stock (Le vendite riprendono).

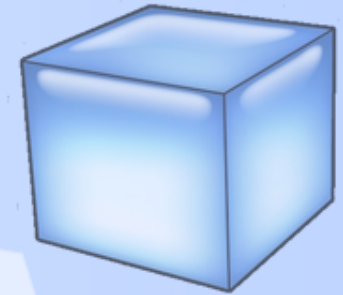
Mattina	Pranzo	Pomeriggio	Sera
40	2	10	10

- Non è considerata rottura di stock (Forte variazione percentuale ma bassi volumi di vendita).

Mattina	Pranzo	Pomeriggio	Sera
2	1	1	0

- Si considerano casi di decrescita graduale.

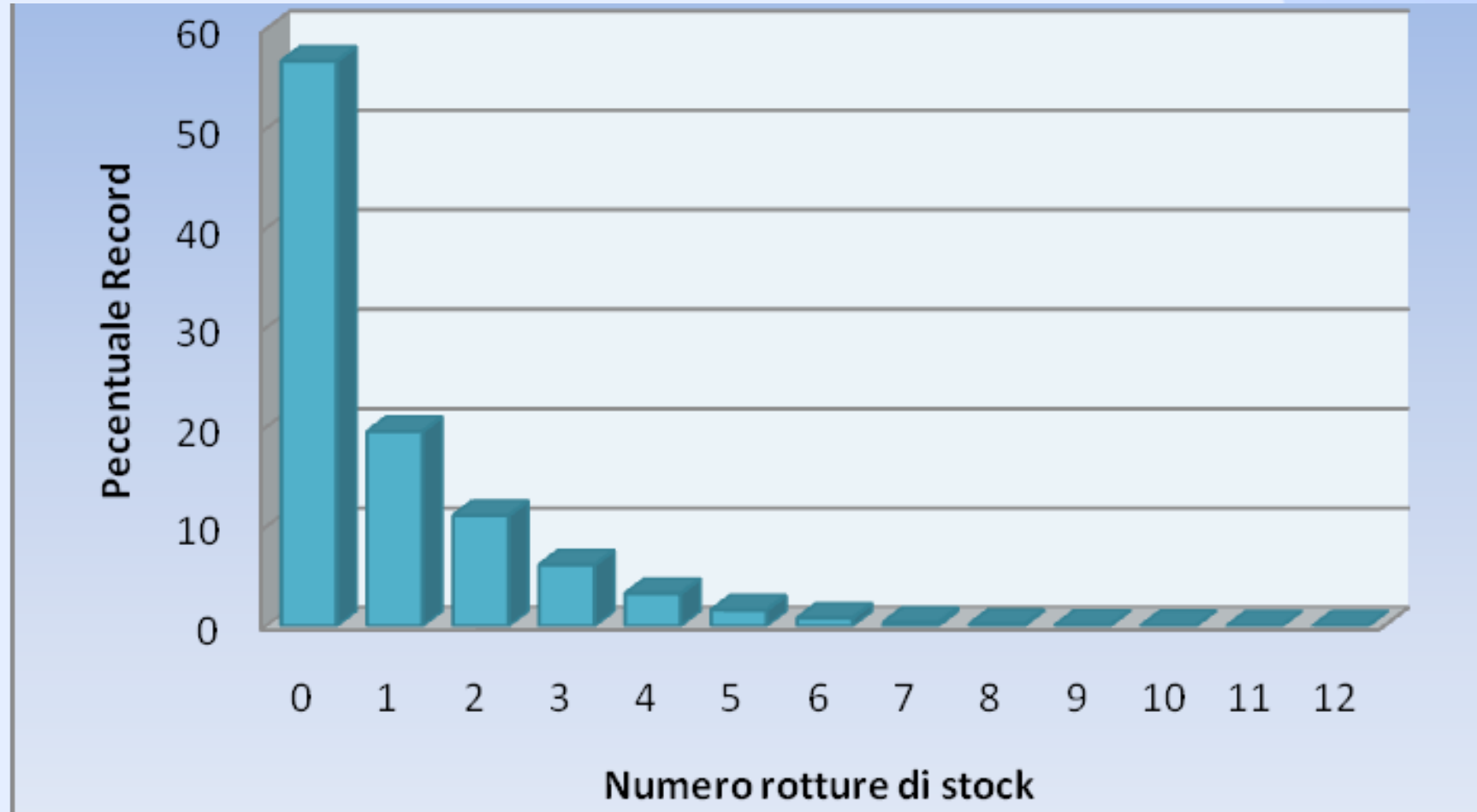
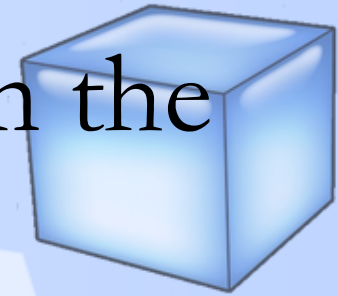
Mattina	Pranzo	Pomeriggio	Sera
25	4	0	0



- Cond1: decrease of adjacent sales 90%
- Cond2: no further (no adjacent) increase
- Cond3: minimum number BEFORE the out-stock
- Cond4: if no number before reduce threshold 75%

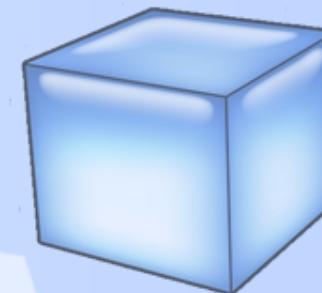


Distribution of out of stocks in the Super stores



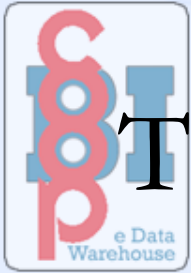


Analisi dati Super

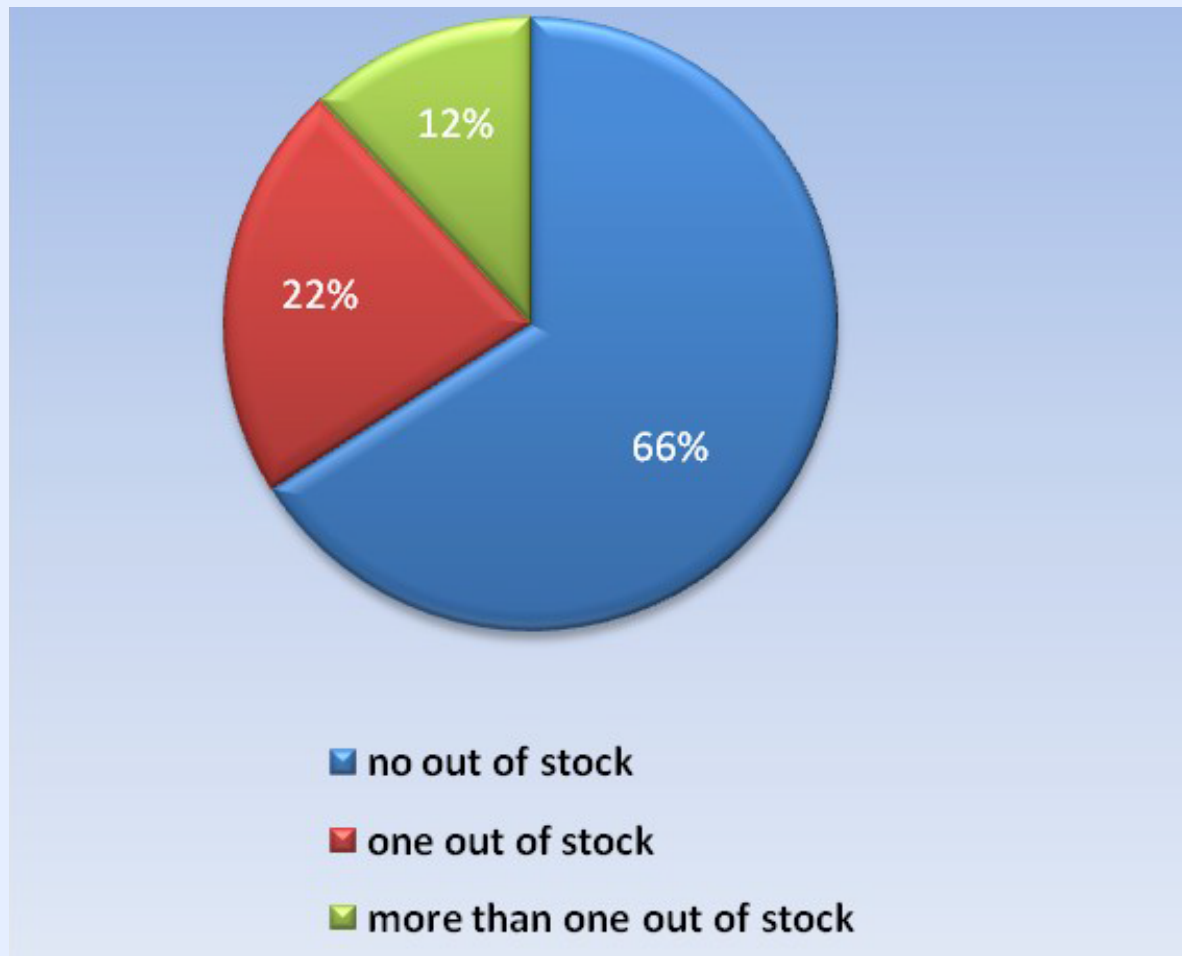
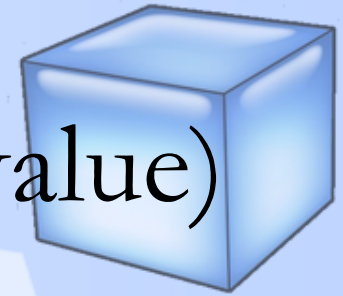


Distribuzione del numero di giorni in cui il prodotto in promozione va in rottura di stock

Valore ▲	Proporzione	%	Conteggio
0		56,78	147736
1		19,56	50891
2		11,12	28924
3		6,16	16019
4		3,27	8520
5		1,62	4211
6		0,8	2076
7		0,35	915
8		0,17	441
9		0,08	211
10		0,04	105
11		0,02	59
12		0,01	27
13		0,01	29
14		0,01	17
15		0,0	3

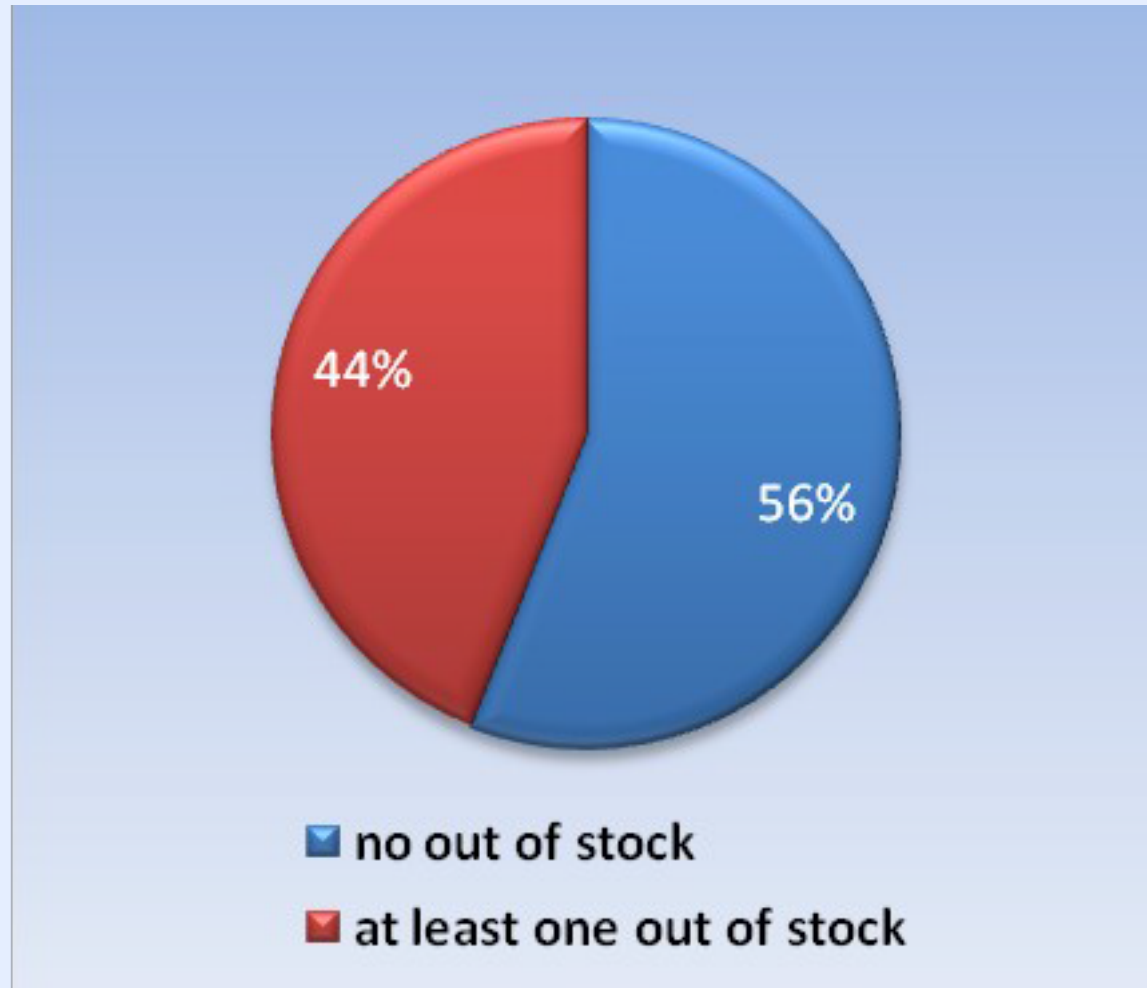
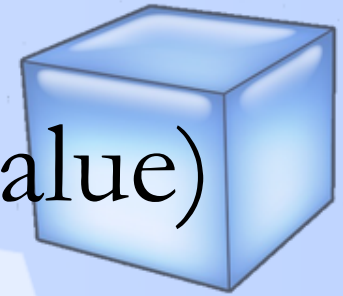


Target variable: out-stocks (3 value)



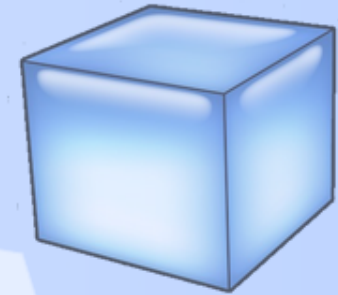


Target variable out-stocks (2 value)





Es. Rule

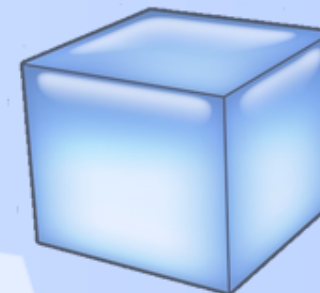


if FL_VOLANTINO = Si
and CATEGORIA = ALIMENTI INFANZIA
and VEND_ART_3_1 > 142
and VEND_ART_1_0 > 96
then class = 1

support = 677 confidence = 65%

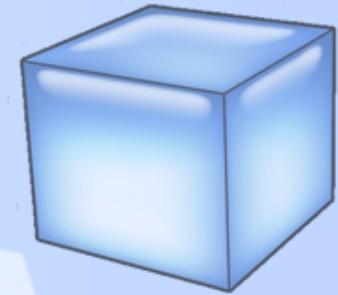


Rule 2



if MESE = 12
and CATEGORIA =
GELATI then class = 0
supp= 379 conf= 95%

Accuracy



☒ Risultati per campo di output Rottura_Stok_Binario

☒ Confronto di \$C-Rottura_Stok_Binario con Rottura_Stok_Binario

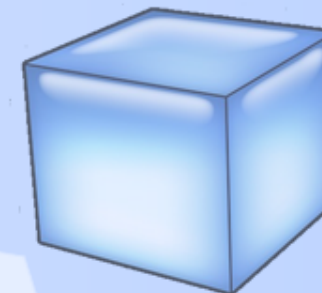
Corretto	177.209	71,61%
Sbagliato	70.238	28,39%
Totale	247.447	



☒ Matrice coincidenza per \$C-Rottura_Stok_Binario (le righe mostrano i valori effettivi)

	0	1
0	109.412	31.424
1	38.814	67.797

Se considero sbagliati solo i “falsi negativi” l’accuratezza del modello passa all’ 84,31%

Esempio Regola: Caffè



Valore Δ	Proporzione	%	Conteggio
0		56,78	147736
1		43,22	112461

Distribuzione binaria
rottura di stock

se PRES_MKT = LEADER
e VendSeg_1_0 > 479
e **CATEGORIA = CAFFE'**
allora 1

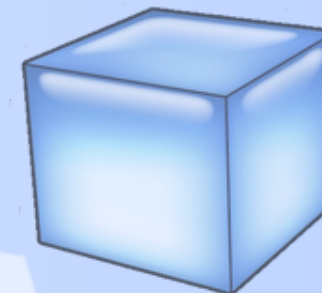
Valore Δ	Proporzione	%	Conteggio
0		41,3	1156
1		58,7	1643

Distribuzione binaria
rottura di stock ristretto
ai prodotti della
categoria caffè

Supporto: 1643

Confidenza 58,7%

Esempio Regola: Caffè



se **PRES_MKT = LEADER**
 e **VendSeg_1_0 > 479**
 e **CATEGORIA = CAFFE'**
 allora 1

Valore ▲	Proporzione	%	Conteggio
0		32,07	339
1		67,93	718

Supporto: 718

Confidenza 67,93%

se **PRES_MKT = LEADER**
 e **VendSeg_1_0 > 479**
 e **CATEGORIA = CAFFE'**
 allora 1

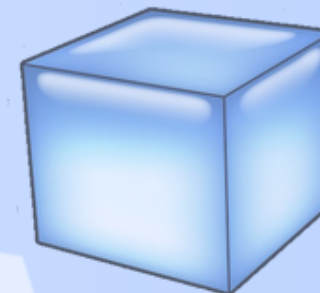
Valore ▲	Proporzione	%	Conteggio
0		13,93	78
1		86,07	482

Supporto: 560

Confidenza 86%



Deployment



- I modelli predittivi consentono di “arricchire” i dati storici con dati previsionali
- Interfaccia uniforme verso l'utente finale

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following elements:

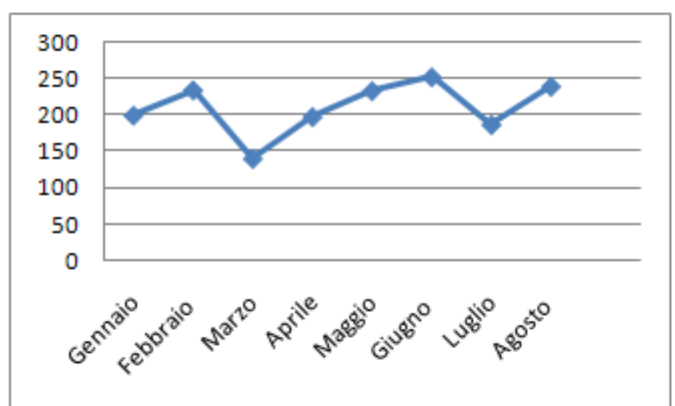
- Browser Tab:** Impostazioni previsione
- Address Bar:** <http://localhost:1983/Pages/Coop.aspx>
- Page Title:** Previsione volumi di vendita in promozione
- Form Fields:**
 - Articolo:** [18384] - Yogurt Coop Biologico Agrumi Conf. 2 Pezzi (with a "Cerca..." button)
 - Negozio:** Viterbo (40) (dropdown menu)
 - Attivazione Promozione:** inizio: 01 agosto 2008 (calendar icon), durata: 15 (dropdown menu)
 - Meccanica Promozione:** tipologia: Sconto percentuale (dropdown menu), valore: 20% (dropdown menu)
- Buttons:**
 - Visualizza statistiche promozioni passate
 - Torna al menu principale
 - Effettua previsione promozionale
- Logo:** The Data Warehouse logo is visible in the top right corner of the page content.

Previsione volumi di vendita in promozione



Dettagli previsione
 Articolo: [18384] - Yogurt Coop Biologico Agrumi Conf. 2 Pezzi
 Negozio: Viterbo (40)
 Data inizio: 01 Settembre 2008 - Durata: 15 giorni
 Meccanica: Sconto 10%

Andamento vendite



Gennaio	200
Febbraio	235
Marzo	140
Aprile	198
Maggio	234
Giugno	253
Luglio	187
Agosto	240

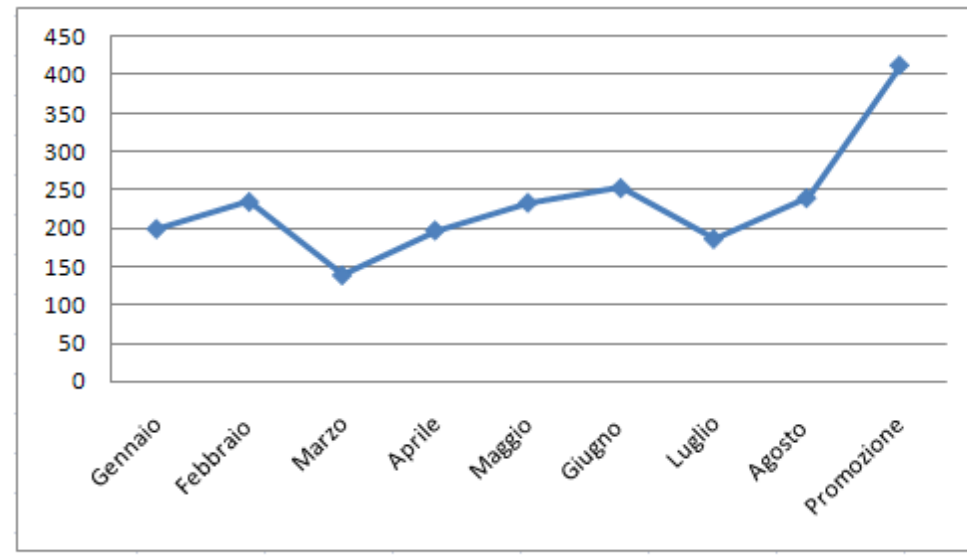
Provisioni		
Vendita	Variazione percentuale	Rischio rottura di stock
da 250 a 300 pezzi	+100% a +200% (da 240 a 360 pezzi)	SI

Indietro



Statistiche promozioni

Negozi	Viterbo (40)
Periodo ricerca	da: 01 agosto 2008 a: 30 settembre 2008
Articolo in promozione	[18384] - Yogurt Coop Biologico Agrumi Conf. 2 Pezzi
Dettagli promozione	Codice promodettaglio - 18384 Codice promold - 235 Data inizio promozione - 01 settembre 2008 Data inizio promozione - 15 settembre 2008 Negozi - Viterbo Codice Negozi - 40



Confronta con segmento

Rotture di stock in promozione
2

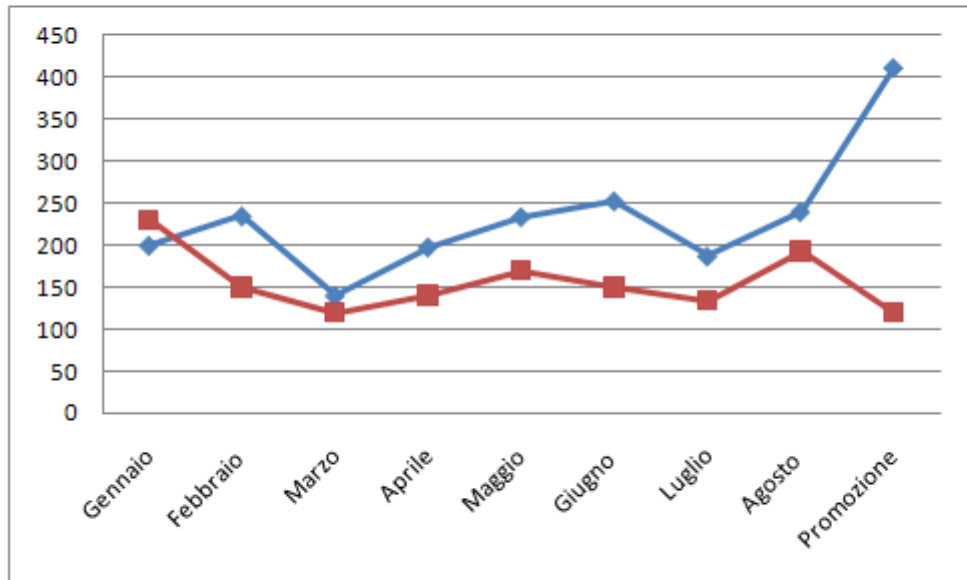
Gennaio	200
Febbraio	235
Marzo	140
Aprile	198
Maggio	234
Giugno	253
Luglio	187
Agosto	240
Promozione	412

Torna al menu principale



Confronto con segmento

Negozio	Viterbo (40) [v]
Periodo ricerca	da: 01 agosto 2008 [calendar] a: 30 settembre 2008 [calendar]
Dettagli promozione selezionata	Codice promodettaglio - 18384 Codice promold - 235 Data inizio promozione - 01 settembre 2008 Data inizio promozione - 15 settembre 2008 Negozio - Viterbo Codice Negozio - 40
Confronta con	[19472] - Yogurt Yomo Agrumi Conf. 2 Pezzi [v]

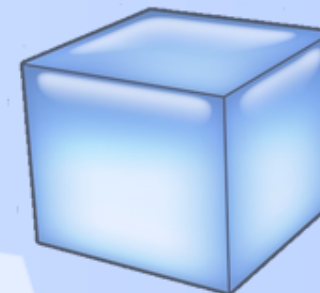


Gennaio	200	230
Febbraio	235	150
Marzo	140	120
Aprile	198	140
Maggio	234	170
Giugno	253	150
Luglio	187	124
Agosto	240	193
Promozione	412	120

Indietro



Conclusioni



- Buoni risultati da affiancare con report statistici e personale con esperienza nel settore
- Possibilità di raffinamento del modello venendo incontro ad esigenze più specifiche (singoli negozi, singole categorie)
- Miglioramento della qualità dei dati nel datawarehouse
 - Es. ruolo ed esposizione sono valorizzati con “non disponibile” nel 74% dei casi, ma non sono gli unici...
 - *potrebbe* portare ad un significativo aumento della qualità dei risultati