

MaxAB Test

July 4, 2024

0.0.1 Introduction

In this project we're going to do a pricing data analysis, we aim to answer the following questions:

* How much is the total sales for delivered orders per day? * What's the prediction of the total sales for the 4th week given the 3 weeks of data? * Based on the previous prediction, what will be the contribution of Wednesday and Friday in the 4th week? * Based on the 4 weeks of data, which week has the highest sales and which day is usually the highest per week in terms of sales? * How much is the margin percentage per product? * How much is the gross profit per product? * What are the top 3 and bottom 3 products in terms of gross profit? * What do we recommend to further increase the gross profit? * Write a SQL Query to create 1 table that has the total number of unique delivered products and the total number of unique canceled products per day for the first week and create a flag that is equal to 1 if that day had more than 5 unique products delivered and 0 else wise.

Importing Python Modules

```
[49]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns

import warnings

warnings.simplefilter(action='ignore', category=FutureWarning)
```

Loading the datasets into 3 separate dataframes

```
[80]: data = pd.read_excel('Data.xlsx', sheet_name = [1, 2, 3])
sales_orders = data[1]
cost_of_goods = data[2]
product_sales_order = data[3]

# Changing the format the float numbers are viewed
pd.options.display.float_format = '{:.2f}'.format
```

Inspecting the first dataset.

```
[51]: sales_orders.head()
```

```
[51]: ORDER_ID      DATE DAY_NAME Order_status  SALES
0    6387833 2023-10-01      Sun    Delivered  285.50
1    6385549 2023-10-01      Sun    Delivered 1512.25
2    6387475 2023-10-01      Sun    Delivered  197.50
3    6389331 2023-10-01      Sun    Delivered   67.50
4    6390122 2023-10-01      Sun    Delivered  118.00
```

Doing a quick descriptive analysis to check for outliers and missing values

```
[52]: sales_orders.describe(include = 'all')
```

```
[52]: ORDER_ID      DATE DAY_NAME Order_status \
count    17163.00      17163      17163      17163
unique         NaN         NaN         7         2
top          NaN         NaN        Wed    Delivered
freq          NaN         NaN      2959      15768
mean    6444772.53 2023-10-10 09:19:32.312532736      NaN      NaN
min     6383207.00      2023-10-01 00:00:00      NaN      NaN
25%     6414099.00      2023-10-05 00:00:00      NaN      NaN
50%     6442612.00      2023-10-10 00:00:00      NaN      NaN
75%     6475501.50      2023-10-16 00:00:00      NaN      NaN
max     6524009.00      2023-10-21 00:00:00      NaN      NaN
std       35855.09         NaN         NaN         NaN

      SALES
count    17162.00
unique         NaN
top          NaN
freq          NaN
mean        -185.88
min    -100000000.00
25%         159.00
50%         235.50
75%         426.00
max         9568.75
std       76338.51
```

Checking missing values and the index of them

```
[53]: print(sales_orders.SALES.isna().sum())
sales_orders[sales_orders.SALES.isna() == True]
```

1

```
[53]: ORDER_ID      DATE DAY_NAME Order_status  SALES
29    6383668 2023-10-01      Sun    Delivered   NaN
```

Getting the index of the outlier

```
[81]: sales_orders[sales_orders.SALES == -10000000.00]
```

```
[81]:      ORDER_ID      DATE DAY_NAME Order_status      SALES
4713    6418568 2023-10-06      Fri    Delivered -10000000.00
```

Dropping the rows that has missing values/outliers, and double checking the dataset with another descriptive analysis

```
[55]: sales_orders.dropna(inplace = True)
sales_orders.drop(sales_orders[sales_orders.SALES == -10000000.00].index,
↳inplace = True)
sales_orders.describe(include = 'all')
```

```
[55]:      ORDER_ID      DATE DAY_NAME Order_status \
count    17161.00      17161    17161      17161
unique         NaN         NaN         7         2
top         NaN         NaN        Wed    Delivered
freq         NaN         NaN      2959      15766
mean    6444777.62 2023-10-10 09:20:41.675892992      NaN      NaN
min     6383207.00      2023-10-01 00:00:00      NaN      NaN
25%     6414101.00      2023-10-05 00:00:00      NaN      NaN
50%     6442630.00      2023-10-10 00:00:00      NaN      NaN
75%     6475502.00      2023-10-16 00:00:00      NaN      NaN
max     6524009.00      2023-10-21 00:00:00      NaN      NaN
std       35853.59         NaN         NaN         NaN

      SALES
count    17161.00
unique         NaN
top         NaN
freq         NaN
mean       396.83
min        16.00
25%       159.00
50%       235.50
75%       426.00
max      9568.75
std       528.14
```

Calculating the Total Sales per Day for delivered orders only

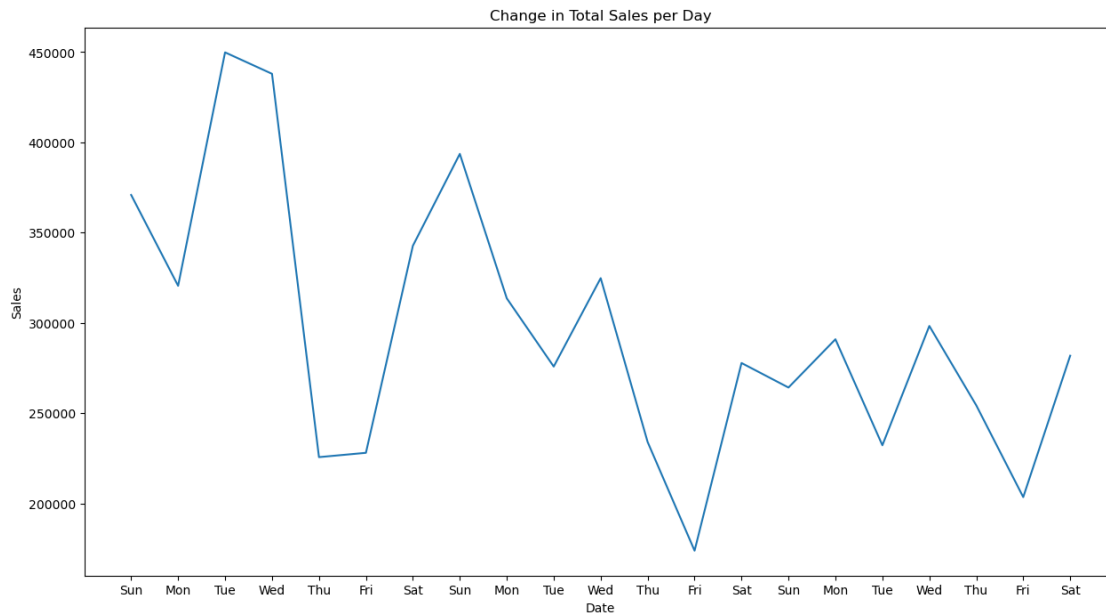
```
[56]: total_sales_per_day = sales_orders[sales_orders.Order_status == 'Delivered']\
      .drop(['Order_status', 'ORDER_ID'], axis = 1).
      ↳groupby(['DATE', 'DAY_NAME']).sum().reset_index()
total_sales_per_day
```

```
[56]:      DATE DAY_NAME      SALES
0 2023-10-01      Sun 370872.25
```

1	2023-10-02	Mon	320557.93
2	2023-10-03	Tue	449848.73
3	2023-10-04	Wed	437969.17
4	2023-10-05	Thu	225666.14
5	2023-10-06	Fri	228052.52
6	2023-10-07	Sat	342714.68
7	2023-10-08	Sun	393627.03
8	2023-10-09	Mon	313617.20
9	2023-10-10	Tue	275830.06
10	2023-10-11	Wed	324794.78
11	2023-10-12	Thu	234056.89
12	2023-10-13	Fri	173854.80
13	2023-10-14	Sat	277795.64
14	2023-10-15	Sun	264212.10
15	2023-10-16	Mon	290943.01
16	2023-10-17	Tue	232227.59
17	2023-10-18	Wed	298317.21
18	2023-10-19	Thu	254330.92
19	2023-10-20	Fri	203526.50
20	2023-10-21	Sat	281832.08

Visulaization Showing the change in Total Sales per Day for delivered orders only

```
[57]: plt.figure(figsize = (15,8))
      ax = plt.subplot()
      sns.lineplot(x = 'DATE', y = 'SALES', data = total_sales_per_day)
      plt.title('Change in Total Sales per Day')
      plt.xlabel('Date')
      plt.ylabel("Sales")
      ax.set_xticks(total_sales_per_day.DATE)
      ax.set_xticklabels(total_sales_per_day.DAY_NAME)
      plt.show()
      plt.clf()
```



<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

Using Linear Regression to Predict the Total Sales of the 4th Week *Getting the coefficients of the prediction equation using the Day Name as a predictor*

The equation is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Sales} = & 201811.27 + 106561.44 * \text{DAY_NAME}[\text{T.Mon}] + 98969.52 * \text{DAY_NAME}[\text{T.Sat}] \\ & + 141092.52 * \text{DAY_NAME}[\text{T.Sun}] + 36206.71 * \text{DAY_NAME}[\text{T.Thu}] \\ & + 117490.85 * \text{DAY_NAME}[\text{T.Tue}] + 151882.45 * \text{DAY_NAME}[\text{T.Wed}] \end{aligned}$$

Notice how all days' coefficients are there except Friday, that's because Friday is the reference category for this model.

Let's Calculate the Total Sales for Monday as an example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Sales (Monday)} = & 201811.27 + 106561.44 * (1) + 98969.52 * (0) + 141092.52 * (0) + 36206.71 \\ & * (0) + 117490.85 * (0) + 151882.45 * (0) = 201811.27 + 106561.44 = 308372.71 \end{aligned}$$

```
[58]: import statsmodels.api as sm
model = sm.OLS.from_formula('SALES ~ DAY_NAME', total_sales_per_day).fit()
print(model.params)
```

```
Intercept          201811.27
DAY_NAME[T.Mon]    106561.44
DAY_NAME[T.Sat]     98969.52
DAY_NAME[T.Sun]    141092.52
DAY_NAME[T.Thu]     36206.71
DAY_NAME[T.Tue]    117490.85
DAY_NAME[T.Wed]    151882.45
dtype: float64
```

A for loop that calculates the predictions for the 4th week

```
[59]: predictions = []
      for i in range(7):
          if i == 0:
              predictions.append(np.round(model.params[0], 2))
          else:
              predictions.append(np.round(model.params[0] + model.params[i], 2))
      predictions
```

```
[59]: [201811.27, 308372.71, 300780.8, 342903.79, 238017.98, 319302.13, 353693.72]
```

Sorting the predictions so it can be added easily into a dataframe later

```
[60]: predictions_sorted = [predictions[3], predictions[1], predictions[5],
                             ↪ predictions[6], predictions[4], predictions[0], predictions[2]]
      predictions_sorted
```

```
[60]: [342903.79, 308372.71, 319302.13, 353693.72, 238017.98, 201811.27, 300780.8]
```

Creating a new dataframe with the dates, day names, and predicted total sales for the 4th week

```
[61]: from datetime import datetime

      start_date = '2023-10-22'
      end_date = '2023-10-28'
      date_range = pd.date_range(start_date, end_date)

      day_names = [datetime.strftime(date, '%a') for date in date_range]

      prediction_df = pd.DataFrame({
          'DATE': date_range,
          'DAY_NAME': day_names,
          'SALES': predictions_sorted
      })
      prediction_df
```

```
[61]:
```

	DATE	DAY_NAME	SALES
0	2023-10-22	Sun	342903.79
1	2023-10-23	Mon	308372.71
2	2023-10-24	Tue	319302.13
3	2023-10-25	Wed	353693.72
4	2023-10-26	Thu	238017.98
5	2023-10-27	Fri	201811.27
6	2023-10-28	Sat	300780.80

Showing the contribution of Wednesday and Friday in the 4th week

```
[62]: print('The Contribution of Wednesday in the 4th week is {}'.
          ↪ format(prediction_df.SALES[3]))
```

```
print('The Contribution of Friday in the 4th week is {}'.format(prediction_df.
    ↳SALES[5]))
print('The contribution of Wednesday and Friday in the 4th week is {}'.
    ↳format(prediction_df.SALES[3] + prediction_df.SALES[5]))
```

The Contribution of Wednesday in the 4th week is 353693.72

The Contribution of Friday in the 4th week is 201811.27

The contribution of Wednesday and Friday in the 4th week is 555504.99

Merging the 4th week with the 3 week dataset for further analysis

```
[63]: total_sales_per_day = pd.concat([total_sales_per_day, prediction_df],
    ↳ignore_index = True)
total_sales_per_day
```

```
[63]:
```

	DATE	DAY_NAME	SALES
0	2023-10-01	Sun	370872.25
1	2023-10-02	Mon	320557.93
2	2023-10-03	Tue	449848.73
3	2023-10-04	Wed	437969.17
4	2023-10-05	Thu	225666.14
5	2023-10-06	Fri	228052.52
6	2023-10-07	Sat	342714.68
7	2023-10-08	Sun	393627.03
8	2023-10-09	Mon	313617.20
9	2023-10-10	Tue	275830.06
10	2023-10-11	Wed	324794.78
11	2023-10-12	Thu	234056.89
12	2023-10-13	Fri	173854.80
13	2023-10-14	Sat	277795.64
14	2023-10-15	Sun	264212.10
15	2023-10-16	Mon	290943.01
16	2023-10-17	Tue	232227.59
17	2023-10-18	Wed	298317.21
18	2023-10-19	Thu	254330.92
19	2023-10-20	Fri	203526.50
20	2023-10-21	Sat	281832.08
21	2023-10-22	Sun	342903.79
22	2023-10-23	Mon	308372.71
23	2023-10-24	Tue	319302.13
24	2023-10-25	Wed	353693.72
25	2023-10-26	Thu	238017.98
26	2023-10-27	Fri	201811.27
27	2023-10-28	Sat	300780.80

Adding a Week column to the dataset so the data can be grouped by week

```
[64]: values = ['Week 1', 'Week 2', 'Week 3', 'Week 4']
      pattern_length = 7

      weeks = []
      for value in values:
          weeks.extend([value] * pattern_length)
      total_sales_per_day['WEEK'] = weeks
      total_sales_per_day
```

```
[64]:
```

	DATE	DAY_NAME	SALES	WEEK
0	2023-10-01	Sun	370872.25	Week 1
1	2023-10-02	Mon	320557.93	Week 1
2	2023-10-03	Tue	449848.73	Week 1
3	2023-10-04	Wed	437969.17	Week 1
4	2023-10-05	Thu	225666.14	Week 1
5	2023-10-06	Fri	228052.52	Week 1
6	2023-10-07	Sat	342714.68	Week 1
7	2023-10-08	Sun	393627.03	Week 2
8	2023-10-09	Mon	313617.20	Week 2
9	2023-10-10	Tue	275830.06	Week 2
10	2023-10-11	Wed	324794.78	Week 2
11	2023-10-12	Thu	234056.89	Week 2
12	2023-10-13	Fri	173854.80	Week 2
13	2023-10-14	Sat	277795.64	Week 2
14	2023-10-15	Sun	264212.10	Week 3
15	2023-10-16	Mon	290943.01	Week 3
16	2023-10-17	Tue	232227.59	Week 3
17	2023-10-18	Wed	298317.21	Week 3
18	2023-10-19	Thu	254330.92	Week 3
19	2023-10-20	Fri	203526.50	Week 3
20	2023-10-21	Sat	281832.08	Week 3
21	2023-10-22	Sun	342903.79	Week 4
22	2023-10-23	Mon	308372.71	Week 4
23	2023-10-24	Tue	319302.13	Week 4
24	2023-10-25	Wed	353693.72	Week 4
25	2023-10-26	Thu	238017.98	Week 4
26	2023-10-27	Fri	201811.27	Week 4
27	2023-10-28	Sat	300780.80	Week 4

Grouping the Data by Week and Creating a Visualization that shows Which Week has the Highest Total Sales *Week 1 has the highest total sales*

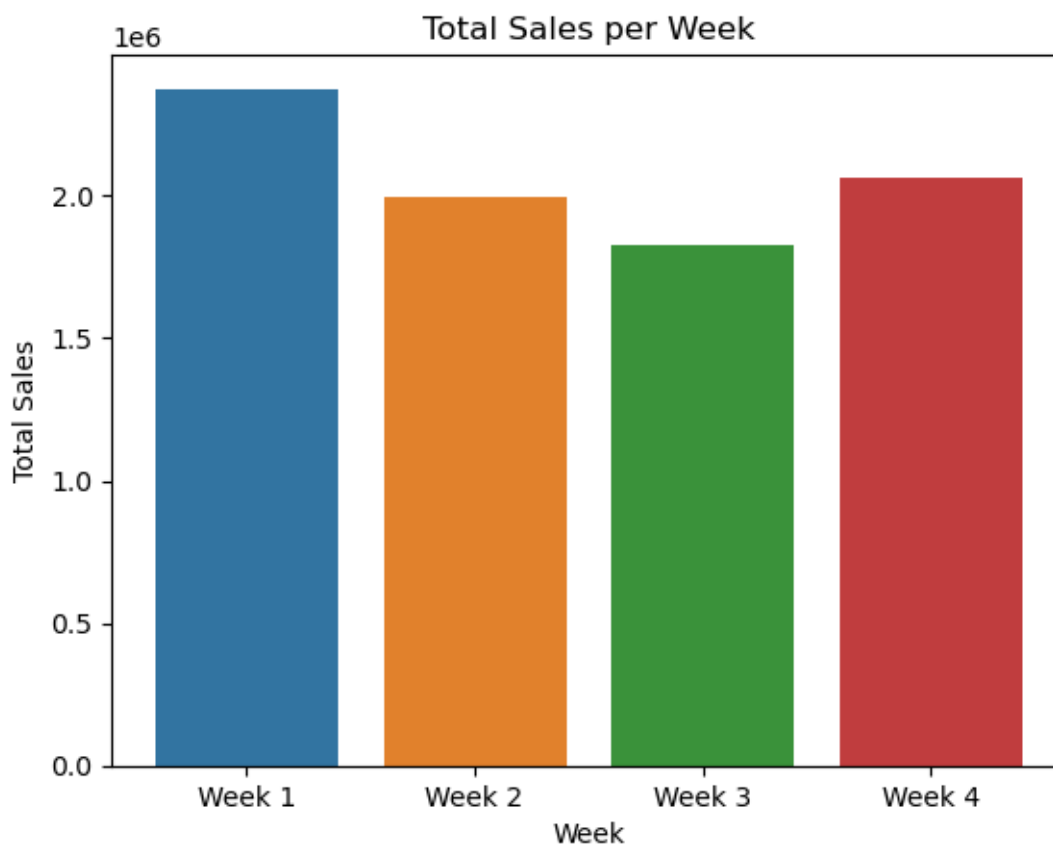
```
[65]: total_sales_by_week = total_sales_per_day.drop(['DATE', 'DAY_NAME'], axis = 1).
      ↪groupby('WEEK').sum().reset_index()
      total_sales_by_week
```



```
[65]:
```

	WEEK	SALES
0	Week 1	2375681.42
1	Week 2	1993576.39
2	Week 3	1825389.40
3	Week 4	2064882.40

```
[66]: sns.barplot(x = 'WEEK', y = 'SALES', data = total_sales_by_week)
plt.xlabel('Week')
plt.ylabel('Total Sales')
plt.title('Total Sales per Week')
plt.plot()
plt.show()
```

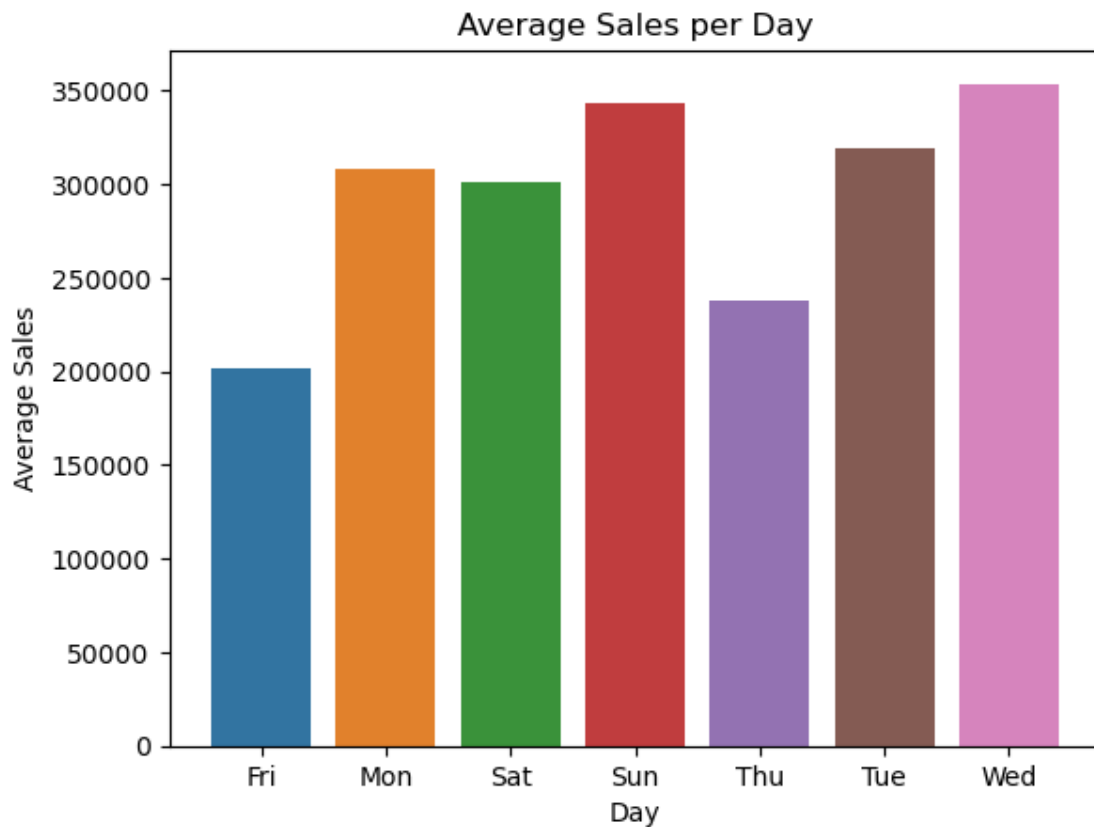


Calculating and Grouping the Data by The Average Total Sales Per Day and Creating a Visualization that shows Which Day has the Highest Average Total Sales *Wednesday has the highest average Total Sales*

```
[67]: average_total_sales_per_day = total_sales_per_day.drop(['DATE', 'WEEK'], axis = 1)
      ↪1).groupby('DAY_NAME').mean().reset_index()
average_total_sales_per_day
```

```
[67]: DAY_NAME    SALES
0     Fri 201811.27
1     Mon 308372.71
2     Sat 300780.80
3     Sun 342903.79
4     Thu 238017.98
5     Tue 319302.13
6     Wed 353693.72
```

```
[68]: sns.barplot(x = 'DAY_NAME', y = 'SALES', data = average_total_sales_per_day)
plt.xlabel('Day')
plt.ylabel('Average Sales')
plt.title('Average Sales per Day')
plt.plot()
plt.show()
```



Renaming the product ID column so I can merge the cost_of_goods and sales_per_product datasets

```
[82]: cost_of_goods
cost_of_goods.rename(columns = {'product_id': 'PRODUCT_ID'}, inplace = True)
cost_of_goods.head()
```

```
[82]:  PRODUCT_ID  purchase_price  selling_price
0         415          270.56          281.75
1        3495           20.01           21.75
2         152          205.08          212.25
3          72          508.79          540.75
4         974          134.01          144.25
```

```
[70]: product_sales_order.head()
```

```
[70]:  PRODUCT_SALES_ORDER_ID  SALES_ORDER_ID  PRODUCT_ID  SALES
0             68097611         6460123         2438  390.00
1             68009163         6448262         1087  122.25
2             68097089         6460054          142  166.32
3             68060918         6455556          415  226.50
4             68144928         6466586          361  336.00
```

Calculating the Total Sales per Product and adding it to a separate dataframe

```
[71]: sales_per_product = product_sales_order.drop(['PRODUCT_SALES_ORDER_ID',
↪ 'SALES_ORDER_ID'], axis = 1)\
      .groupby('PRODUCT_ID').sum().reset_index()
sales_per_product
```

```
[71]:  PRODUCT_ID  SALES
0         72  154686.00
1        142  173423.15
2        152  175879.50
3        168  135221.25
4        361  210914.40
5        415  193916.36
6        417  191528.15
7        583  1113452.75
8        974  129715.15
9       1070  244516.10
10       1080  137755.25
11       1087   91228.00
12       1222   17892.75
13       1765   58835.00
14       2438  912763.75
15       2778  690420.75
16       3495   6560.00
17       3575  88374.00
18       3900  148996.75
19       6952  102443.25
```

20	7558	240661.25
21	8120	106944.25
22	9046	116856.25
23	9081	861589.25
24	9289	177972.86
25	9468	331632.75

Merging the cost_of_goods and sales_per_product datasets

```
[72]: cost_sales_merged = pd.merge(cost_of_goods, sales_per_product, on =  
      ↪ 'PRODUCT_ID')  
cost_sales_merged
```

```
[72]:
```

	PRODUCT_ID	purchase_price	selling_price	SALES
0	415	270.56	281.75	193916.36
1	3495	20.01	21.75	6560.00
2	152	205.08	212.25	175879.50
3	72	508.79	540.75	154686.00
4	974	134.01	144.25	129715.15
5	2438	40.89	43.00	912763.75
6	3900	501.99	557.75	148996.75
7	361	-200.00	189.75	210914.40
8	3575	268.08	282.25	88374.00
9	6952	144.83	155.50	102443.25
10	1765	157.19	163.00	58835.00
11	2778	156.36	166.50	690420.75
12	9468	92.06	96.50	331632.75
13	1070	45.26	47.00	244516.10
14	9046	204.78	215.50	116856.25
15	168	100000000.00	68.50	135221.25
16	583	263.05	278.75	1113452.75
17	1080	143.07	153.25	137755.25
18	142	182.22	189.75	173423.15
19	7558	394.02	412.50	240661.25
20	1222	345.67	350.00	17892.75
21	9081	67.21	72.00	861589.25
22	417	182.44	189.75	191528.15
23	1087	187.53	197.50	91228.00
24	9289	388.80	408.25	177972.86
25	8120	116.21	125.75	106944.25

Calculating the Margin for each Product, and the Average Margin, and Filling the Outliers for Purchase Price with the Average Margin Subtracted from the Selling Price

```
[73]: cost_sales_merged['margin'] = cost_sales_merged.selling_price -  
      ↪ cost_sales_merged.purchase_price  
cost_sales_merged
```

```
[73]:
```

	PRODUCT_ID	purchase_price	selling_price	SALES	margin
0	415	270.56	281.75	193916.36	11.19
1	3495	20.01	21.75	6560.00	1.74
2	152	205.08	212.25	175879.50	7.17
3	72	508.79	540.75	154686.00	31.96
4	974	134.01	144.25	129715.15	10.24
5	2438	40.89	43.00	912763.75	2.11
6	3900	501.99	557.75	148996.75	55.76
7	361	-200.00	189.75	210914.40	389.75
8	3575	268.08	282.25	88374.00	14.17
9	6952	144.83	155.50	102443.25	10.67
10	1765	157.19	163.00	58835.00	5.81
11	2778	156.36	166.50	690420.75	10.14
12	9468	92.06	96.50	331632.75	4.44
13	1070	45.26	47.00	244516.10	1.74
14	9046	204.78	215.50	116856.25	10.72
15	168	100000000.00	68.50	135221.25	-99999931.50
16	583	263.05	278.75	1113452.75	15.70
17	1080	143.07	153.25	137755.25	10.18
18	142	182.22	189.75	173423.15	7.53
19	7558	394.02	412.50	240661.25	18.48
20	1222	345.67	350.00	17892.75	4.33
21	9081	67.21	72.00	861589.25	4.79
22	417	182.44	189.75	191528.15	7.31
23	1087	187.53	197.50	91228.00	9.97
24	9289	388.80	408.25	177972.86	19.45
25	8120	116.21	125.75	106944.25	9.54

```
[74]: average_margin = np.round(np.mean(cost_sales_merged.margin[:7])\
                                + np.mean(cost_sales_merged.margin[8:15]) + np.
                                ↳mean(cost_sales_merged.margin[16:]), 2)
average_margin
```

```
[74]: 36.14
```

```
[75]: cost_sales_merged.replace(cost_sales_merged.purchase_price[7],
                                ↳cost_sales_merged.selling_price[7] - average_margin, inplace = True)
cost_sales_merged.replace(cost_sales_merged.purchase_price[15],
                                ↳cost_sales_merged.selling_price[15] - average_margin, inplace = True)
cost_sales_merged['margin'] = cost_sales_merged.selling_price -
                                ↳cost_sales_merged.purchase_price
cost_sales_merged
```

```
[75]:
```

	PRODUCT_ID	purchase_price	selling_price	SALES	margin
0	415	270.56	281.75	193916.36	11.19
1	3495	20.01	21.75	6560.00	1.74
2	152	205.08	212.25	175879.50	7.17

3	72	508.79	540.75	154686.00	31.96
4	974	134.01	144.25	129715.15	10.24
5	2438	40.89	43.00	912763.75	2.11
6	3900	501.99	557.75	148996.75	55.76
7	361	153.61	189.75	210914.40	36.14
8	3575	268.08	282.25	88374.00	14.17
9	6952	144.83	155.50	102443.25	10.67
10	1765	157.19	163.00	58835.00	5.81
11	2778	156.36	166.50	690420.75	10.14
12	9468	92.06	96.50	331632.75	4.44
13	1070	45.26	47.00	244516.10	1.74
14	9046	204.78	215.50	116856.25	10.72
15	168	32.36	68.50	135221.25	36.14
16	583	263.05	278.75	1113452.75	15.70
17	1080	143.07	153.25	137755.25	10.18
18	142	182.22	189.75	173423.15	7.53
19	7558	394.02	412.50	240661.25	18.48
20	1222	345.67	350.00	17892.75	4.33
21	9081	67.21	72.00	861589.25	4.79
22	417	182.44	189.75	191528.15	7.31
23	1087	187.53	197.50	91228.00	9.97
24	9289	388.80	408.25	177972.86	19.45
25	8120	116.21	125.75	106944.25	9.54

Calculating the Margin Percentage for each Product

```
[76]: cost_sales_merged['margin_percentage'] = (cost_sales_merged.margin/
↪cost_sales_merged.selling_price)*100
cost_sales_merged
```

```
[76]:
```

	PRODUCT_ID	purchase_price	selling_price	SALES	margin	\
0	415	270.56	281.75	193916.36	11.19	
1	3495	20.01	21.75	6560.00	1.74	
2	152	205.08	212.25	175879.50	7.17	
3	72	508.79	540.75	154686.00	31.96	
4	974	134.01	144.25	129715.15	10.24	
5	2438	40.89	43.00	912763.75	2.11	
6	3900	501.99	557.75	148996.75	55.76	
7	361	153.61	189.75	210914.40	36.14	
8	3575	268.08	282.25	88374.00	14.17	
9	6952	144.83	155.50	102443.25	10.67	
10	1765	157.19	163.00	58835.00	5.81	
11	2778	156.36	166.50	690420.75	10.14	
12	9468	92.06	96.50	331632.75	4.44	
13	1070	45.26	47.00	244516.10	1.74	
14	9046	204.78	215.50	116856.25	10.72	
15	168	32.36	68.50	135221.25	36.14	
16	583	263.05	278.75	1113452.75	15.70	

17	1080	143.07	153.25	137755.25	10.18
18	142	182.22	189.75	173423.15	7.53
19	7558	394.02	412.50	240661.25	18.48
20	1222	345.67	350.00	17892.75	4.33
21	9081	67.21	72.00	861589.25	4.79
22	417	182.44	189.75	191528.15	7.31
23	1087	187.53	197.50	91228.00	9.97
24	9289	388.80	408.25	177972.86	19.45
25	8120	116.21	125.75	106944.25	9.54

	margin_percentage
0	3.97
1	8.00
2	3.38
3	5.91
4	7.10
5	4.91
6	10.00
7	19.05
8	5.02
9	6.86
10	3.56
11	6.09
12	4.60
13	3.70
14	4.97
15	52.76
16	5.63
17	6.64
18	3.97
19	4.48
20	1.24
21	6.65
22	3.85
23	5.05
24	4.76
25	7.59

Calculating the Gross Profit for each Product

```
[77]: cost_sales_merged['units_sold'] = np.round(cost_sales_merged.SALES/
        ↳cost_sales_merged.selling_price, 0)
cost_sales_merged['gross_profit'] = cost_sales_merged.margin *
        ↳cost_sales_merged.units_sold
cost_sales_merged
```

```

[77]:  PRODUCT_ID  purchase_price  selling_price      SALES  margin  \
0          415          270.56        281.75  193916.36   11.19
1         3495          20.01         21.75    6560.00    1.74
2          152         205.08        212.25  175879.50    7.17
3           72         508.79        540.75  154686.00   31.96
4          974         134.01        144.25  129715.15   10.24
5         2438          40.89         43.00  912763.75    2.11
6         3900         501.99        557.75  148996.75   55.76
7          361         153.61        189.75  210914.40   36.14
8         3575         268.08        282.25   88374.00   14.17
9         6952         144.83        155.50  102443.25   10.67
10        1765         157.19        163.00   58835.00    5.81
11        2778         156.36        166.50  690420.75   10.14
12        9468          92.06         96.50  331632.75    4.44
13       1070          45.26         47.00  244516.10    1.74
14       9046         204.78        215.50  116856.25   10.72
15        168          32.36         68.50  135221.25   36.14
16        583         263.05        278.75  1113452.75   15.70
17       1080         143.07        153.25  137755.25   10.18
18        142         182.22        189.75  173423.15    7.53
19       7558         394.02        412.50  240661.25   18.48
20       1222         345.67        350.00   17892.75    4.33
21       9081          67.21         72.00  861589.25    4.79
22        417         182.44        189.75  191528.15    7.31
23       1087         187.53        197.50   91228.00    9.97
24       9289         388.80        408.25  177972.86   19.45
25       8120         116.21        125.75  106944.25    9.54

```

```

      margin_percentage  units_sold  gross_profit
0              3.97      688.00      7698.72
1              8.00      302.00       525.48
2              3.38      829.00      5943.93
3              5.91      286.00      9140.56
4              7.10      899.00      9205.76
5              4.91     21227.00     44788.97
6             10.00       267.00     14887.92
7             19.05      1112.00     40187.68
8              5.02       313.00      4435.21
9              6.86       659.00      7031.53
10             3.56       361.00      2097.41
11             6.09      4147.00     42050.58
12             4.60      3437.00     15260.28
13             3.70      5202.00      9051.48
14             4.97       542.00      5810.24
15            52.76      1974.00     71340.36
16             5.63      3994.00     62705.80
17             6.64       899.00      9151.82

```


18	3.97	914.00	6882.42
19	4.48	583.00	10773.84
20	1.24	51.00	220.83
21	6.65	11967.00	57321.93
22	3.85	1009.00	7375.79
23	5.05	462.00	4606.14
24	4.76	436.00	8480.20
25	7.59	850.00	8109.00

Top 3 Products in terms of Gross profit

```
[78]: cost_sales_merged.nlargest(3, 'gross_profit')
```

	PRODUCT_ID	purchase_price	selling_price	SALES	margin	\
15	168	32.36	68.50	135221.25	36.14	
16	583	263.05	278.75	1113452.75	15.70	
21	9081	67.21	72.00	861589.25	4.79	
	margin_percentage	units_sold	gross_profit			
15	52.76	1974.00	71340.36			
16	5.63	3994.00	62705.80			
21	6.65	11967.00	57321.93			

Bottom 3 Products in terms of Gross profit

```
[79]: cost_sales_merged.nsmallest(3, 'gross_profit')
```

	PRODUCT_ID	purchase_price	selling_price	SALES	margin	\
20	1222	345.67	350.00	17892.75	4.33	
1	3495	20.01	21.75	6560.00	1.74	
10	1765	157.19	163.00	58835.00	5.81	
	margin_percentage	units_sold	gross_profit			
20	1.24	51.00	220.83			
1	8.00	302.00	525.48			
10	3.56	361.00	2097.41			

My Recommendations to Further Increase the Gross Profit *To increase the gross profit I suggest the following:* * Increase the selling price for the products with low margin. * Using data analytics to target high value customers more effectively.

The SQL Query WITH unique_products_per_day as

```
(
SELECT DATE, COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN Order_status = 'Delivered' THEN ORDER_ID END) as 'No. of Unique Delivered Products', COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN Order_status = 'Canceled' THEN ORDER_ID END) as 'No. of Unique Canceled Products', CASE WHEN COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN Order_status = 'Delivered' THEN ORDER_ID END) > 5 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END AS 'more_than_5_delivered_flag'
FROM Sales_orders
```

```

WHERE (
DATE BETWEEN '2023-10-01' AND '2023-10-07'
)
GROUP BY 1
)
SELECT *
FROM unique_products_per_day;

```

Query Results				
ORDER_ID	DATE	DAY_NAME	Order_status	Sales
6385549	2023-10-01	Mon	Delivered	1512.25
6385833	2023-10-01	Sun	Delivered	285.5
6386866	2023-10-07	Sun	Canceled	114.25
6387133	2023-10-01	Sun	Delivered	285.5
6387333	2023-10-01	Sun	Delivered	285.5
6387475	2023-10-06	Tue	Delivered	197.5
6387633	2023-10-01	Sun	Delivered	285.5
6389833	2023-10-01	Sun	Delivered	285.5
PRODUCT_ID	purchase_price	selling_price		
72	508.79	540.75		
152	205.08	212.25		
415	270.56	281.75		
3495	20.01	21.75		
PRODUCT_ID	PRODUCT_SALES_ORDER_ID	SALES_ORDER_ID	SALES	
68009163	6448262	1087	122.25	
68060918	6455556	415	226.5	
68097089	6460054	142	166.32	
68097611	6460123	2438	390	
DATE	No. of Unique Delivered Products	No. of Unique Canceled Products	more_than_5_delivered_flag	
2023-10-01	6	0	1	
2023-10-06	1	0	0	
2023-10-07	0	1	0	