

Sales & Purchase Data Analysis – Gomla Market

Unveiling Key Insights with Power Bl and Python

By: Abdelrahman Said Mohamed

Analyzing Wholesale Sales and Purchase Data for Gomla Market

This project analyzes simulated sales and purchase data for Gomla Market, using Python and Power BI. It identifies top-selling and unsold products, classifies sales speed, calculates gross profit, and measures inventory turnover to support better decisions.





Data Analysis Overview

We used two datasets:

- Sales (CSV)
- Purchases (Excel)
 Time range: June 1, 2024 April 30, 2025
 This data was used to build performance indicators, monitor inventory, and detect patterns in sales behavior.



Data Cleaning and Preparation



Data was cleaned using Python (Pandas):

- Removed missing & negative values
- Converted numeric fields
- Dropped unused columns (e.g. Unnamed)
- Removed duplicates
 Cleaned data was saved in Excel for Power Bl use.

Identifying Top-Selling and Unsold Products

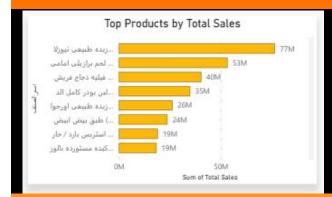
Top-Selling Products

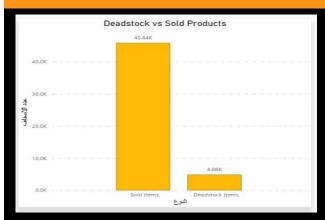
Top products were identified based on quantity and sales value. Example:

- units= .28M "الحم برازيلي امامي مفروم" :Highest quantity
- Klighest value: "زبدة نيوز لاندى EGP= 76.6M

Unsold Products (Deadstock)

4,883 products were purchased but never sold, detected via anti-join between sales and purchases.



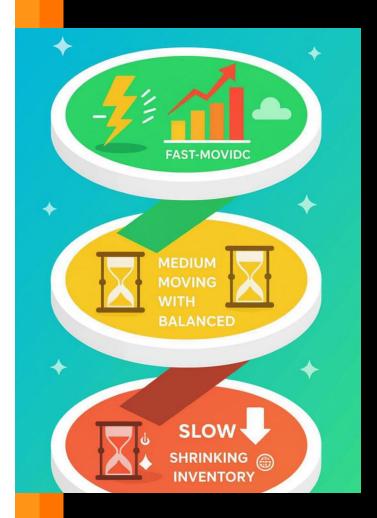


Classification of Products

Products were classified by sales volume:

- <u>Fast-Moving</u>: High turnover, >800 units, we got 11.7K
 (25.5%)
- Medium-Moving: Moderate sales, 10-800 units, we got 23.15K (50.5%)
- Slow-Moving: Low sales, ≤10 units, we got 10.99K (24%)

Implications for Inventory Management: Understanding these classifications helps in optimizing stock levels and reducing holding costs.



Gross Profit Calculation

Gross profit = Total Sales - Purchase Cost

The methodology for calculating gross profit per product included:

Total Earned: 28.21M

Total Lost: -1.28M

Net Profit: 26.93M

Duplicates and mismatched records were cleaned before calculation

Relevance to Financial Performance: This metric is essential for assessing product profitability and guiding pricing strategies.

28.21M

Earned

-1.28M

Loasted

26.93M

Gross Profit

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Inventory Turnover Measurement



Inventory Turnover = Quantity Sold ÷ Quantity Purchased

High turnover = fast-moving products

Low turnover = overstocked items

Examples:

- ∐ High Turnover Items:
 - Al-Duha Rice 5kg → 4.7
 - بيتزا قطعة < 4.0 •

↑ These two items were skewing the average. Once excluded, the average dropped from 83.5 to a more realistic 10.92.

V Low Turnover Items:

 Many products have a turnover below 0.2, indicating overstocking or poor sales performance.

Building Interactive Dashboards

Interactive dashboards were created using Power BI to visualize data insights:

- **Data Integration**: Combined sales and purchase data for comprehensive analysis.
- **User-Friendly Interface**: Designed dashboards for easy navigation and interpretation.



Utilizing DAX and Visuals

DAX (Data Analysis Expressions) was employed to enhance data analysis:

- Calculated Measures: Created custom metrics for deeper insights.
 - o Gross Profit
 - Inventory Turnover
 - Speed Category

 Visual Elements: Utilized cards, bar charts, pie charts, and tables to present data clearly and effectively.

```
1 Inventory_Turnover =
2 DIVIDE(
3 | 'ربح_الصنف' | Total Quantity],
4 | 'ربح_الصنف' .Total_Purchased_Qty]
5 )
6
```

Data-Driven Recommendations



Based on the analysis, several recommendations were made for stock optimization:

- Increase stock of fast-moving items
- Run promotions on slow/unsold items
- Regularly monitor turnover to reduce holding costs
- Review items with negative profit for pricing review

Conclusion: Skills and Project Impact

This project showcases my ability to:

- Clean and prepare real-world data using Python.
- Apply business logic to derive insights.
- Build clear and interactive dashboards using **Power BI**.

Overall Impact: Helped simulate data-driven decisions for a wholesale business.



Thanks a lot.



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