SUPERSTORE RETAIL BUSINESS DISTRIBUTION AND SALES

Imported the data to power bi and loaded data into Query Editor.

Query Editor:-

- 1. Deleted the empty columns.
- 2. Promoted the Headers (use first row as headers).
- 3. Changed the fields to appropriate data types.
- 4. Spitted the address column to City, State, Country and Pin code.
- 5. Standardized the values in the column Ship mode, replaced FC with First Class.
- 6. Checked for errors in the table and removed blank rows and errors.
- 7. Replaced null values with Fill down value instead of deleting the row.
- 8. Created new group in Query section as Dim-Tables, in order to store the Dim tables.
- 9. Created dim and fact tables by using reference of main table (orders table).
- 10. Removed duplicates from the dim tables.
- 11. After cleaning the data loaded the data into Data Model.

Data Model:-

- 1. Once the data is loaded into data model, relationships were created between fact and dim tables by using common columns between them.
- 2. Created Sales and Order value columns and visualized

```
Sales = 'Fact-Orders'[Quantity]*'Fact-Orders'[Buy Price]
Order Value = 'Fact-Orders'[Quantity]*'Fact-Orders'[Price Per Each]*(1-'Fact-Orders'[Discount])
```

3. Calculated the Sales from discounted products.

```
Sales After Discount = 'Fact-Orders'[Sales]-'Fact-Orders'[Discount]
```

4. Created cart value category as low, high, medium and created pie chart.

```
Cart Value = SWITCH(TRUE(), 'Fact-Orders' [Sales] < 1000, "Low", 'Fact-Orders' [Sales] < 3500, "Medium", 'Fact-Orders' [Sales] < 10000, "High", 'Fact-Orders' [Sales] > 10000, "Very High")
```

5. Calculated and visualized the sales which are from low cart.

```
Low cart Value = CALCULATE(SUM('Fact-Orders'[Sales]), 'Fact-
Orders'[Cart Value] = "Low")
```

6. Created a new measure track the total sales coming from the low cart category and discount more than or equal to 50% to find out the contribution and cause

```
Low cart and Discount is 50 = CALCULATE(SUM('Fact-Orders'[Sales]), 'Fact-Orders'[Cart Value] = "Low", 'Fact-Orders'[Discount] >= 0.5)
```

Method 1: Using CALCULATE() and SUM() functions

Sales Low Cart and Discount >= 50% = CALCULATE(SUM(Sales), Category = "Low Cart" && Discount >= 50%)

Method 2: Using SUMX() function with IF() and AND() conditions

Sales Low Cart and Discount >= 50% = SUMX(FILTER(Table, Table[Category] = "Low Cart" && Table[Discount] >= 0.5), Table[Sales])

- 7. Calculated number of days it takes to deliver for each shipment type, so that delivery issues can be looked at on priority
- 8. Created a column chart that shows the average number of days it takes to deliver for each shipment type

```
No of days to deliver = DATEDIFF('Fact-Orders'[Order Date], 'Fact-Orders'[Ship Date],DAY)
```

9. Calculated sales and sales year to date and created a matrix visualization.

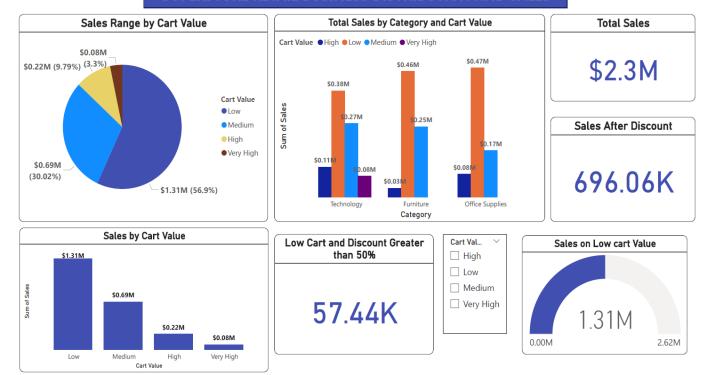
```
YTDSumOfSales = TOTALYTD([Sum of Sales], 'Calendar'[Date])
```

10. Calculated and Visualized the cumulative sales for each month for all the years to calculate Year on Year Sales Growth

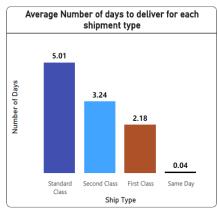
```
Cumulative Sales = CALCULATE(SUM('Fact-Orders'[Sales]),
FILTER(ALL('Fact-Orders'), 'Fact-Orders'[Order Date] <= MAX('Fact-Orders'[Order Date])))
YOY Sales Growth = CALCULATE(SUM('Fact-Orders'[Sales]),
DATEADD('Calendar'[Date],-1,YEAR))</pre>
```

Report View:-

SUPERSTORE RETAIL BUSINESS DISTRIBUTION AND SALES



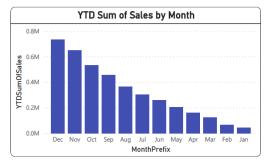
- ❖ We can observe there are totally 2.3 million sales as per data provided.
- ❖ After discount is provided we can observe there are 696.06 k sales.
- ❖ From the above report we can observe that there are more sales for Low cart that is about 1.31 million (56.9%).
- Office supplies category have high sales when compared to Technology and Furniture.
- ❖ We can observe 57.44k sales were done from low cart and when discount is greater than 50%.



| Sum of Sales | Year | Month |
|--------------|------|-----------|
| 14,236.77 | 2014 | January |
| 4,519.77 | 2014 | February |
| 55,690.45 | 2014 | March |
| 28,294.97 | 2014 | April |
| 23,648.01 | 2014 | May |
| 34,594.81 | 2014 | June |
| 33,945.92 | 2014 | July |
| 27,908.98 | 2014 | August |
| 81,776.72 | 2014 | September |
| 31,452.94 | 2014 | October |
| 78,628.14 | 2014 | November |
| 69,544.71 | 2014 | December |
| 22,97,176.77 | | • |

| Year | Month | Sum of Sales | YTDSumOfSales |
|-------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| 2014 | January | 14,236.77 | |
| 2014 | February | 4,519.77 | |
| 2014 | March | 55,690.45 | |
| 2014 | April | 28,294.97 | |
| 2014 | May | 23,648.01 | |
| 2014 | June | 34,594.81 | |
| 2014 | July | 33,945.92 | |
| 2014 | August | 27,908.98 | |
| 2014 | September | 81,776.72 | |
| 2014 | October | 31,452.94 | |
| 2014 | November | 78,628.14 | |
| 2014 | December | 69,544.71 | |
| 2015 | January | 18,174.01 | |
| 2015 | February | 11.951.27 | |
| Total | | 22,97,176.77 | 7,33,207.52 |

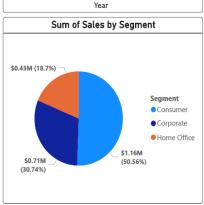


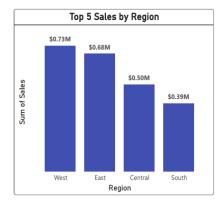


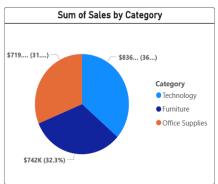
Total Sales

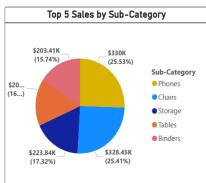
- In order deliver product Standard class takes more number of days when compared to First and Second class.
- We can observe total sum of sales year wise and month wise.

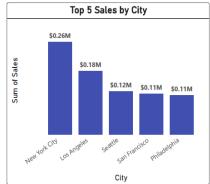












- ❖ We can observe west region has more sales when compared to other regions.
- In sub category phones have more number of sales followed by chairs and storage category.
- ❖ In segment consumer has more sales with 1.16 million.
- Technology category has highest number of sales then office supplies and furniture
- ❖ There are more sales in New York city when compared to other cities.