

**ACROPOLIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & RESEARCH,
INDORE**

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



CS-605 Data Analytics Lab

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SUBMITTED BY -

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S.NO.	Experiment	Remark
1.	Data Analysis Questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Data Analysis Principles II. Statistical Analytics III. Hypothesis Testing IV. Regression V. Correlation VI. ANOVA 	
2.	Dashboard: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Car Collection Data Analysis II. Order Data Analysis III. Cookie Data Analysis IV. Loan Data Analysis V. Shop Sales Data Analysis VI. Sales Data Sample Analysis VII. Store Dataset Analysis 	
3.	Reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Car Collection Data Report II. Order Data Report III. Cookie Data Report IV. Loan Data Report V. Shop Sales Data Report VI. Sales Data Sample Report VII. Store Dataset Report 	
4.	Analysis of Forecast Sheet in Tesla's Stock prices	

Comprehensive Guide to Data Analysis: Principles, Statistical Analytics, Hypothesis Testing, Regression, Correlation, and ANOVA

Data Analysis Principles

Introduction to Data Analysis

Data analysis is a multifaceted process that involves examining, cleaning, transforming, and interpreting data to extract meaningful insights. It plays a pivotal role in various domains, including business, healthcare, finance, and scientific research. The primary objectives of data analysis are to uncover patterns, trends, relationships, and anomalies within the data, which can then be used to make informed decisions and drive actions.

Steps in Data Analysis

1. **Data Collection:** Data collection is the initial stage of the data analysis process, where raw data is gathered from different sources such as databases, surveys, sensor networks, social media platforms, and IoT devices. The quality and relevance of the collected data significantly impact the outcomes of the analysis.
2. **Data Cleaning:** Data cleaning, also known as data cleansing or data scrubbing, involves identifying and rectifying errors, inconsistencies, and missing values in the dataset. This step ensures data accuracy and reliability for subsequent analysis.
3. **Data Preprocessing:** Data preprocessing encompasses various techniques to prepare the dataset for analysis. This includes data transformation (e.g., normalization, log transformation), feature selection, dimensionality reduction, and handling outliers. Preprocessing techniques aim to enhance the quality of the data and improve the performance of analytical models.
4. **Data Exploration:** Data exploration involves examining the dataset to gain insights into its structure, distribution, and relationships between variables. Exploratory data analysis (EDA) techniques, such as summary statistics, data visualization (e.g., histograms, scatter plots, heatmaps), and correlation analysis, help analysts understand the underlying patterns and identify potential areas of interest.
5. **Data Modeling:** Data modeling involves building mathematical models or statistical algorithms to analyze the dataset and extract valuable information. Common modeling techniques include regression analysis, classification algorithms (e.g., decision trees,

support vector machines), clustering algorithms (e.g., k-means, hierarchical clustering), and predictive modeling.

6. **Data Evaluation:** Data evaluation assesses the performance and accuracy of the analytical models or hypotheses generated during the modeling phase. Evaluation metrics vary depending on the type of analysis, but commonly include measures such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and confusion matrix.
7. **Data Visualization:** Data visualization is the graphical representation of data to facilitate understanding and interpretation. Effective visualization techniques help communicate insights, trends, and patterns in the data to stakeholders. Visualization tools such as charts, graphs, dashboards, and interactive visualizations enable users to explore and interact with data dynamically.

Tools and Techniques in Data Analysis

- **Descriptive Statistics:** Descriptive statistics summarize and describe the central tendency, dispersion, and distribution of data. Measures such as mean, median, mode, variance, standard deviation, skewness, and kurtosis provide valuable insights into the characteristics of the dataset.
- **Inferential Statistics:** Inferential statistics infer or generalize findings from a sample to a population. Techniques such as hypothesis testing, confidence intervals, and regression analysis help make predictions, test hypotheses, and estimate population parameters based on sample data.
- **Data Mining Techniques:** Data mining techniques aim to discover hidden patterns, relationships, and trends in large datasets. Common data mining methods include clustering (e.g., k-means, hierarchical clustering), association rule mining (e.g., Apriori algorithm), anomaly detection, and text mining.
- **Machine Learning Algorithms:** Machine learning algorithms enable computers to learn from data and make predictions or decisions without explicit programming. Supervised learning algorithms (e.g., linear regression, logistic regression, decision trees, neural networks) learn from labeled data, while unsupervised learning algorithms (e.g., k-means clustering, principal component analysis) uncover hidden structures in unlabeled data.

Statistical Analytics Concepts

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics are essential for summarizing and describing the main features of a dataset. They provide valuable insights into the central tendency, variability, and distribution of the data.

- **Measures of Central Tendency:** Measures such as the mean, median, and mode represent the central or typical value of a dataset. The mean is the arithmetic average, the median is the middle value when the data is sorted, and the mode is the most frequently occurring value.
- **Measures of Dispersion:** Measures such as range, variance, and standard deviation quantify the spread or variability of the data. The range is the difference between the maximum and minimum values, while variance and standard deviation measure the average deviation of data points from the mean.
- **Frequency Distribution:** Frequency distribution displays the number of occurrences of each value or range of values in a dataset. It provides insights into the distributional characteristics and helps identify outliers or unusual patterns.
- **Histograms and Box Plots:** Histograms and box plots are graphical representations of the distribution of data. Histograms display the frequency of data values within predefined intervals or bins, while box plots summarize the distribution using quartiles, median, and outliers.

Inferential Statistics

Inferential statistics enable researchers to draw conclusions or make predictions about a population based on sample data. These techniques help generalize findings from a sample to a larger population with a certain level of confidence.

- **Probability Distributions:** Probability distributions describe the likelihood of observing different outcomes in a random experiment. Common probability distributions include the normal distribution, which is symmetric and bell-shaped, and the binomial distribution, which models the number of successes in a fixed number of independent trials.
- **Sampling Techniques:** Sampling techniques are used to select representative samples from a population for analysis. Random sampling, stratified sampling, cluster sampling, and systematic sampling are common methods employed to ensure the sample's validity and avoid bias.
- **Estimation and Confidence Intervals:** Estimation techniques, such as point estimation and interval estimation, provide estimates of population parameters, such as the mean or proportion, based on sample data. Confidence intervals quantify the uncertainty associated with the estimate and provide a range within which the true population parameter is likely to lie.
- **Hypothesis Testing:** Hypothesis testing is a critical component of inferential statistics, where researchers make decisions about population parameters based on sample data. It involves formulating null and alternative hypotheses, selecting a significance level, choosing an appropriate test statistic, conducting the test, and interpreting the results.

Hypothesis Testing

Introduction to Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing is a systematic process used to make statistical inferences about population parameters based on sample data. It involves formulating null and alternative hypotheses, selecting an appropriate test statistic, determining the significance level, conducting the test, and interpreting the results.

Steps in Hypothesis Testing

1. **Formulating the Hypotheses:** The null hypothesis (H_0) represents the default assumption or status quo, while the alternative hypothesis (H_1) represents the researcher's claim or alternative viewpoint. The hypotheses are formulated based on the research question and the specific objective of the study.
2. **Selecting the Significance Level:** The significance level (α), also known as the level of significance or alpha, determines the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true. Commonly used significance levels include $\alpha = 0.05$ and $\alpha = 0.01$, indicating a 5% and 1% chance of committing a Type I error, respectively.
3. **Choosing the Test Statistic:** The choice of test statistic depends on the nature of the data and the hypotheses being tested. Common test statistics include t-tests, z-tests, chi-square tests, F-tests, and ANOVA. The selection of the test statistic is crucial for accurately assessing the evidence against the null hypothesis.
4. **Collecting Data and Calculating the Test Statistic:** Data is collected through sampling, and the test statistic is calculated using the sample data and the chosen hypothesis test. The test statistic quantifies the degree of discrepancy between the observed data and the null hypothesis, providing evidence for or against the null hypothesis.
5. **Making a Decision:** Based on the calculated test statistic and the significance level, a decision is made to either reject or fail to reject the null hypothesis. If the p-value (probability value) associated with the test statistic is less than the significance level (α), the null hypothesis is rejected in favor of the alternative hypothesis. Otherwise, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Types of Hypothesis Tests

- **One-Sample t-test:** A one-sample t-test is used to compare the mean of a single sample to a known value or a hypothesized population mean. It assesses whether there is a statistically significant difference between the sample mean and the population mean.

- **Two-Sample t-test:** A two-sample t-test compares the means of two independent samples to determine if there is a statistically significant difference between them. It is commonly used to compare the means of two groups or populations.
- **Paired t-test:** A paired t-test compares the means of two related samples, such as before and after measurements or paired observations. It assesses whether there is a significant difference between the paired observations.
- **Chi-Square Test:** The chi-square test is a non-parametric test used to examine the association between categorical variables. It determines whether there is a significant relationship between the observed frequencies and the expected frequencies in a contingency table.
- **ANOVA (Analysis of Variance):** ANOVA is used to analyze the differences among group means in a dataset with more than two groups. It assesses whether there are statistically significant differences between the means of multiple groups, considering the within-group variability and the between-group variability.

Regression and its Types

Introduction to Regression Analysis

Regression analysis is a statistical technique used to model the relationship between one or more independent variables (predictors) and a dependent variable (response). It helps predict the value of the dependent variable based on the values of the independent variables. Regression analysis is widely used in various fields, including economics, finance, healthcare, and social sciences, for forecasting, modeling, and hypothesis testing.

Simple Linear Regression

Simple linear regression is the simplest form of regression analysis that involves a single independent variable and a single dependent variable. The relationship between the variables is modeled using a linear equation of the form:

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \varepsilon$$

Where:

- y is the dependent variable.
- x is the independent variable.
- β_0 is the intercept (the value of y when $x = 0$).
- β_1 is the slope (the change in y for a one-unit change in x).
- ε is the error term representing random variation or unexplained factors.

The coefficients β_0 and β_1 are estimated from the data using the method of least squares, which minimizes the sum of squared differences between the observed and predicted values of y .

Multiple Linear Regression

Multiple linear regression extends simple linear regression to model the relationship between a dependent variable and multiple independent variables. The relationship is expressed by the equation:

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1x_1 + \beta_2x_2 + \dots + \beta_nx_n + \varepsilon$$

Where:

- y is the dependent variable.
- x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n are the independent variables.
- β_0 is the intercept.
- $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ are the coefficients for the independent variables.
- ε is the error term.

Multiple linear regression allows for modeling complex relationships and capturing the combined effect of multiple predictors on the dependent variable.

Types of Regression Analysis

Regression Type	Description
Simple Linear Regression	Involves one independent variable and one dependent variable.
Multiple Linear Regression	Involves multiple independent variables and one dependent variable.
Polynomial Regression	a relationship between independent and dependent variables using polynomial terms
Logistic Regression	Used for predicting the probability of a binary outcome.
Ridge Regression	Addresses multicollinearity by adding a penalty term to the regression coefficients.
Lasso Regression	Performs variable selection and regularization to improve the model's accuracy.

Correlation

Introduction to Correlation

Correlation measures the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two continuous variables. It quantifies how changes in one variable are associated with changes in another variable. Correlation analysis helps identify patterns, dependencies, and associations between variables.

Types of Correlation

- **Positive Correlation:** A positive correlation exists when an increase in one variable is associated with an increase in the other variable, and a decrease in one variable is associated with a decrease in the other variable. The correlation coefficient ranges from 0 to +1, where +1 indicates a perfect positive correlation.
- **Negative Correlation:** A negative correlation exists when an increase in one variable is associated with a decrease in the other variable, and vice versa. The correlation coefficient ranges from -1 to 0, where -1 indicates a perfect negative correlation.
- **Zero Correlation:** Zero correlation indicates no linear relationship between the variables. The correlation coefficient is close to 0, suggesting that changes in one variable are not associated with changes in the other variable.

Pearson Correlation Coefficient

The Pearson correlation coefficient, denoted by r , measures the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two continuous variables. It is calculated using the formula:

$$r = \frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum(y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

Where:

- x_i and y_i are the individual data points.
- \bar{x} and \bar{y} are the means of the variables x and y , respectively.

The Pearson correlation coefficient ranges from -1 to +1, where:

- $r = +1$: Perfect positive correlation
- $r = -1$: Perfect negative correlation
- $r = 0$: No correlation

Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficient

The Spearman rank correlation coefficient, denoted by ρ (rho), measures the strength and direction of the monotonic relationship between two variables. It is calculated based on the ranks of the data points rather than their actual values, making it suitable for ordinal or non-normally distributed data.

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient ranges from -1 to +1, where:

- $\rho = +1$: Perfect positive monotonic correlation
- $\rho = -1$: Perfect negative monotonic correlation
- $\rho = 0$: No monotonic correlation

ANOVA (Analysis of Variance)

Introduction to ANOVA

ANOVA, or Analysis of Variance, is a statistical technique used to analyze the differences among group means in a dataset with more than two groups. It compares the means of multiple groups to determine if there are statistically significant differences between them. ANOVA assesses both within-group variability and between-group variability to infer whether the differences in means are due to random variation or actual group differences.

One-Way ANOVA

One-Way ANOVA is the simplest form of ANOVA, which involves a single categorical independent variable (factor) with two or more levels (groups) and a continuous dependent variable. It tests the null hypothesis that the means of all groups are equal against the alternative hypothesis that at least one group mean is different.

Hypotheses in One-Way ANOVA

- Null Hypothesis (H_0): The means of all groups are equal.
- Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): At least one group mean is different.

Calculation of F-Statistic

The F-statistic in ANOVA measures the ratio of between-group variability to within-group variability. It is calculated as the ratio of the mean square between (MSB) to the mean square within (MSW):

$$F = \frac{MSB}{MSW}$$

Where:

- MSB = Sum of squares between (SSB) divided by degrees of freedom between (dfB)
- MSW = Sum of squares within (SSW) divided by degrees of freedom within (dfW)

If the calculated F-statistic is greater than the critical value from the F-distribution at a given significance level (α), the null hypothesis is rejected, indicating that there are significant differences among the group means.

Post Hoc Tests

If the null hypothesis in ANOVA is rejected, post hoc tests are conducted to identify which specific groups differ from each other. Common post hoc tests include Tukey's HSD (Honestly Significant Difference), Bonferroni correction, Scheffe's method, and Dunnett's test.

Two-Way ANOVA

Two-Way ANOVA extends the analysis to include two categorical independent variables (factors) and their interaction effect on a continuous dependent variable. It examines the main effects of each factor as well as their interaction effect.

Interaction Effects

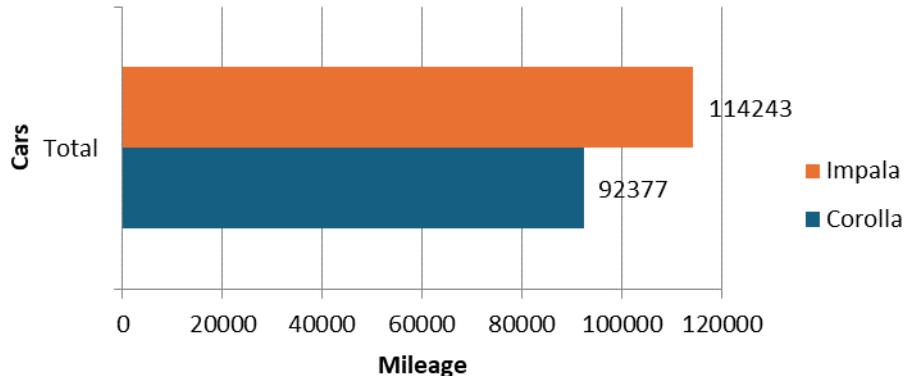
Interaction effects occur when the effect of one independent variable on the dependent variable depends on the level of another independent variable. Two-Way ANOVA allows for the examination of interaction effects between factors.

Interpretation of Results

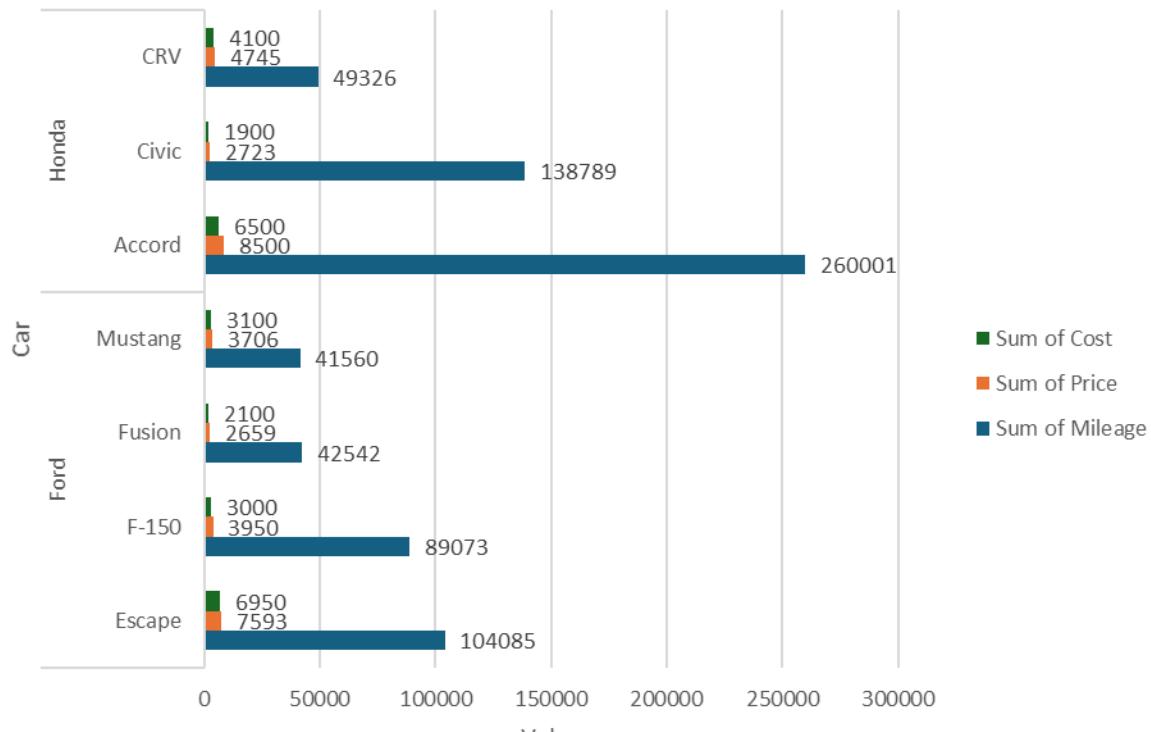
In ANOVA, if the null hypothesis is rejected, it indicates that there are significant differences among the group means. Post hoc tests help identify which specific groups differ from each other. If the null hypothesis is not rejected, it suggests that there are no significant differences among the group means.

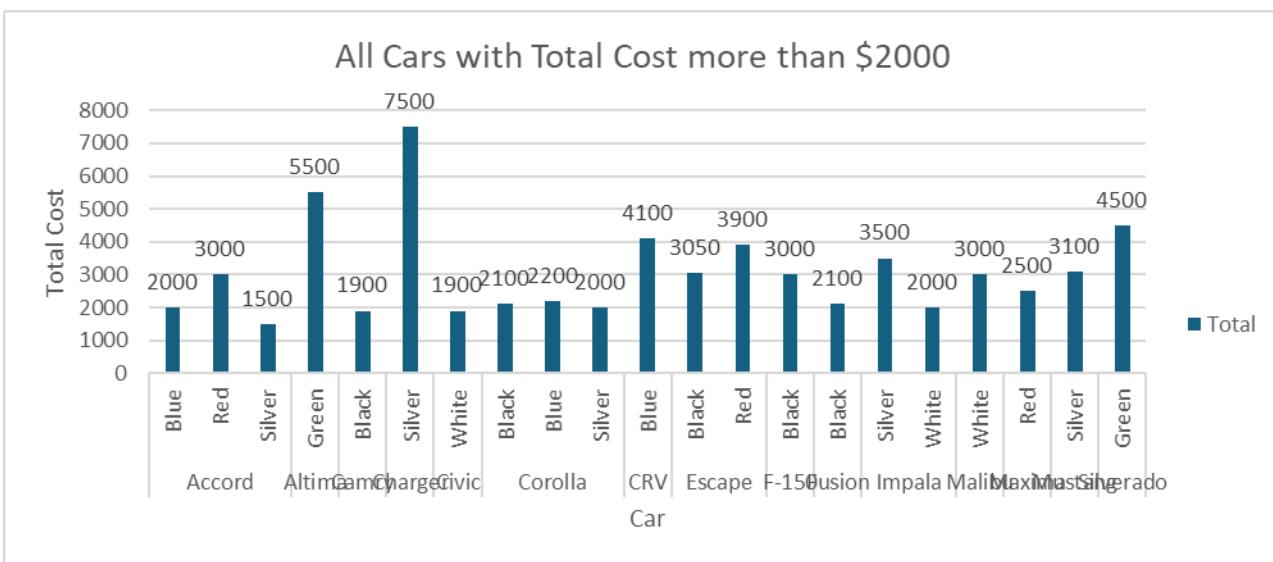
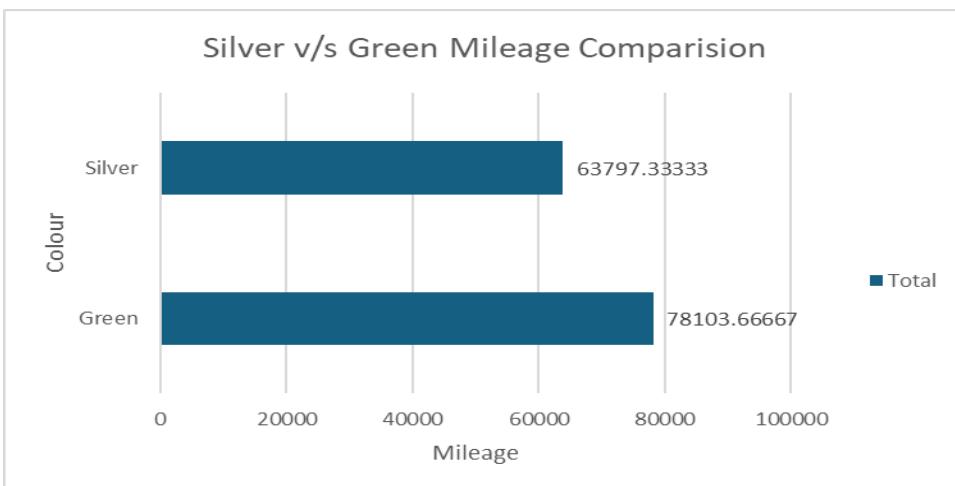
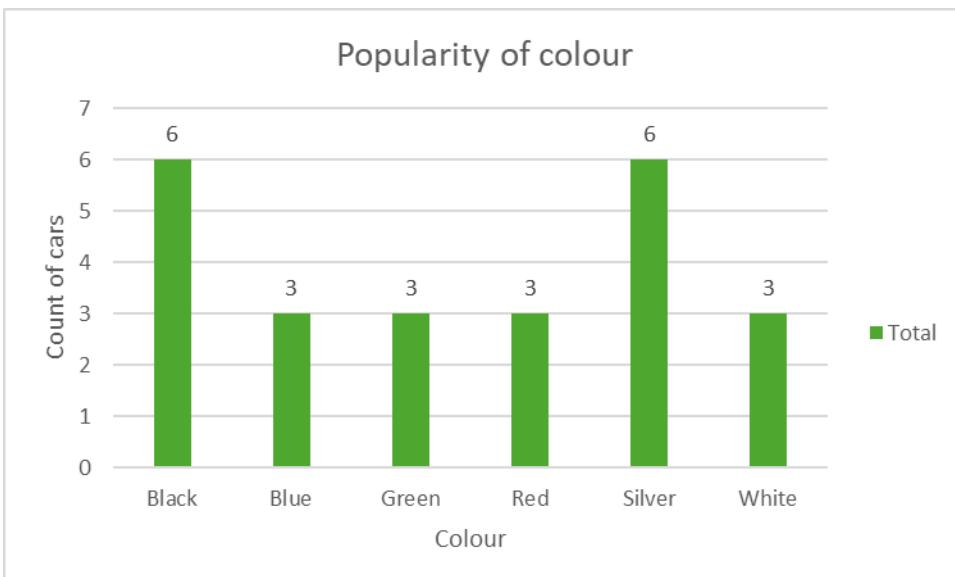
Car Collection Data Report

Compare Impala vs Corolla in terms of mileage

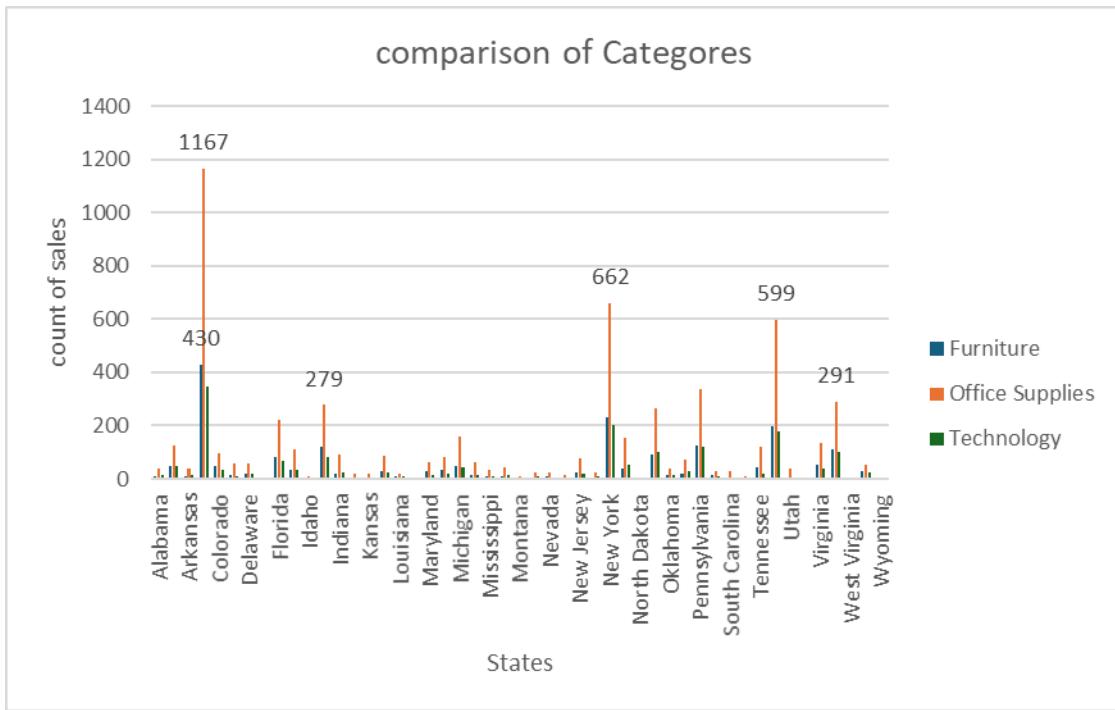
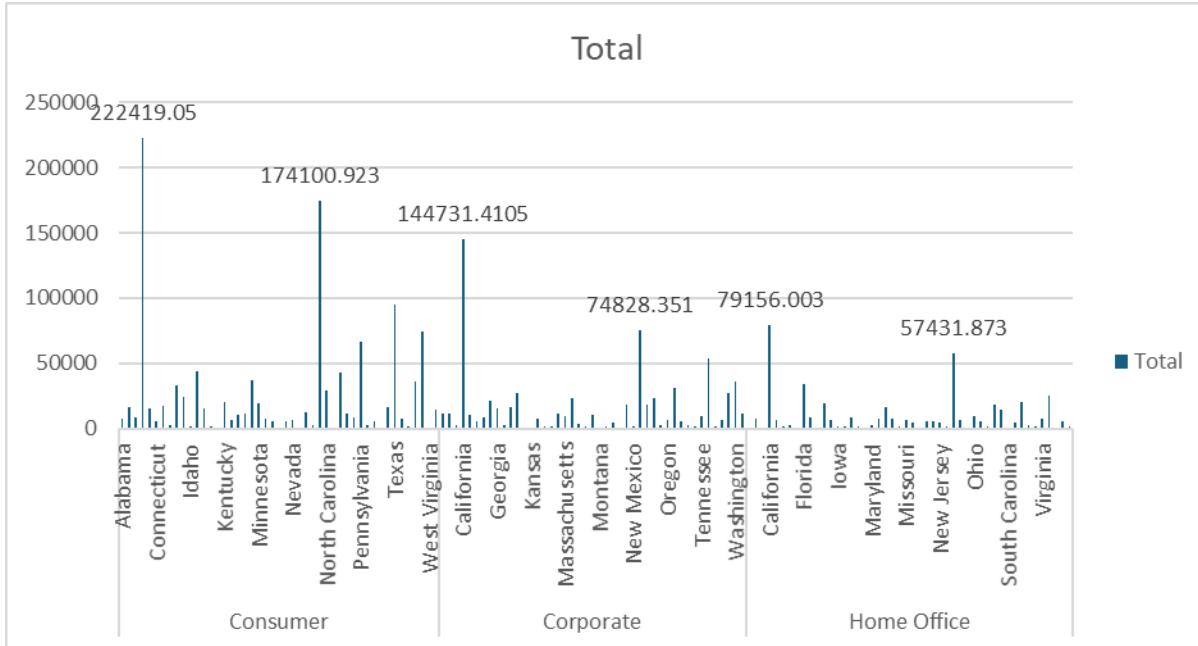


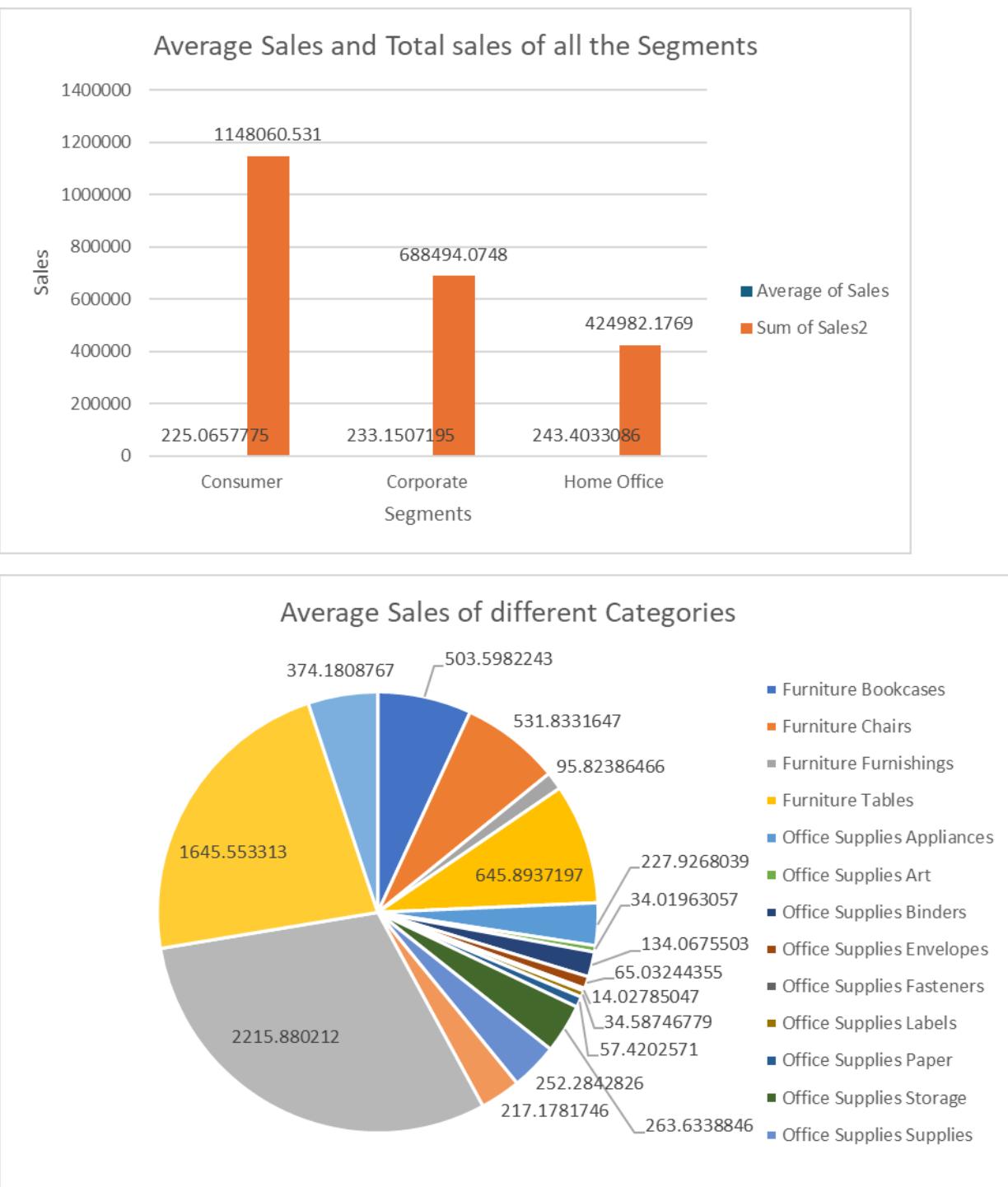
Ford v/s Honda





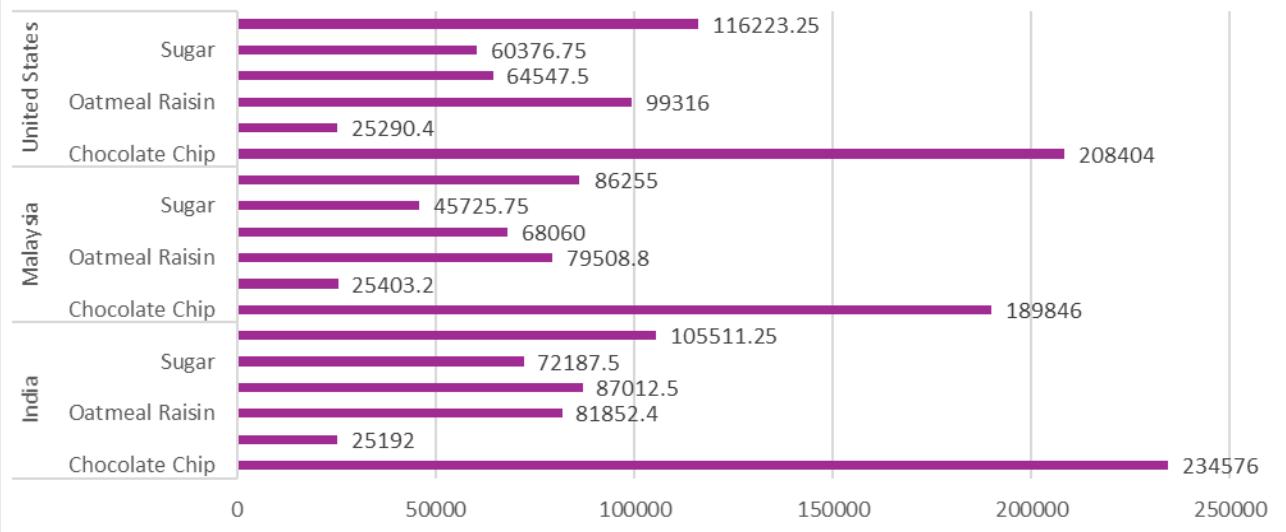
Order Data Report



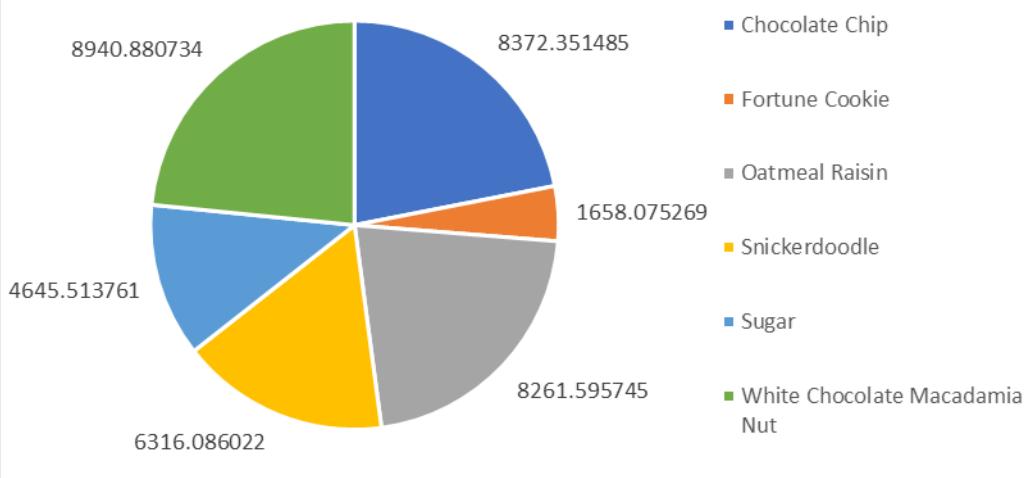


Cookie Data Report

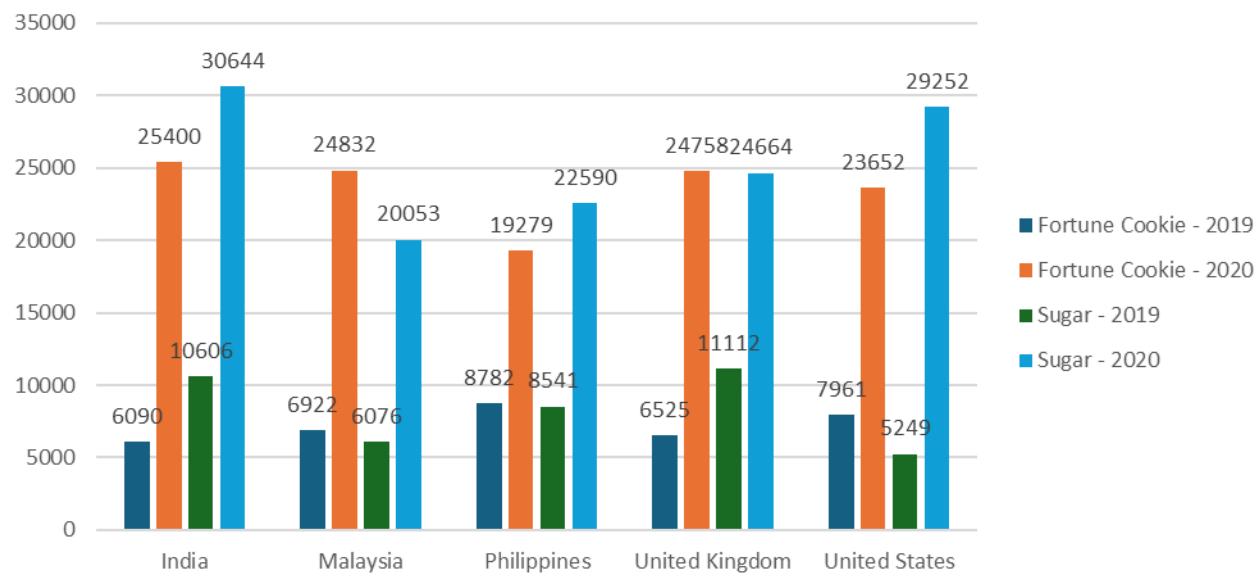
Compare the profit earned by each cookie type in the US, Malaysia, and India.



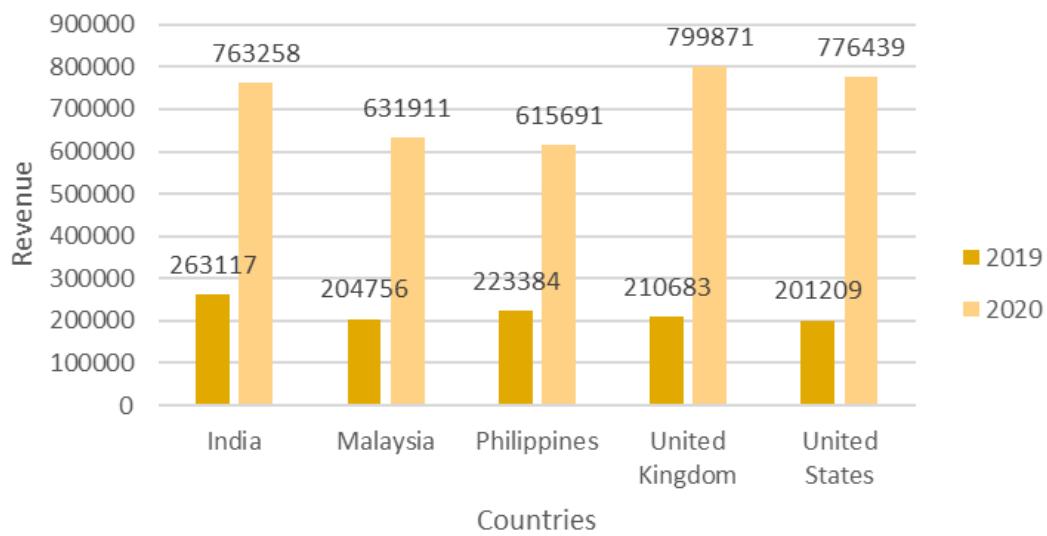
Average Revenue Generated by Different Cookies



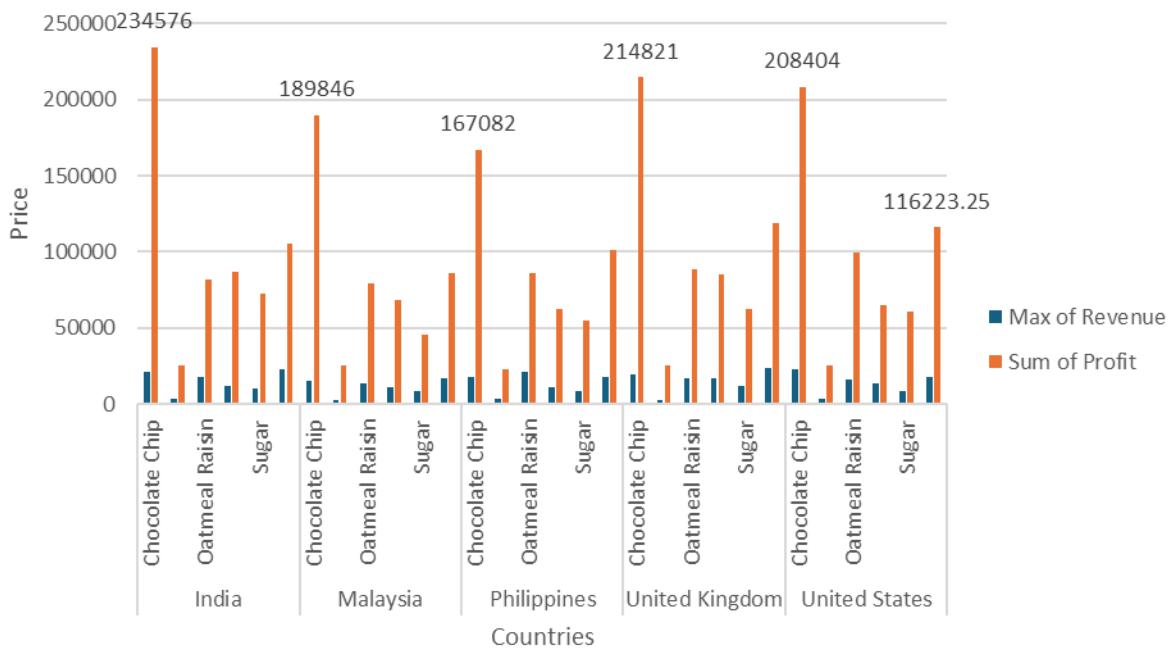
Sales of Fortune and Sugar cookies in each country for 2019 and 2020



Performance of Countries

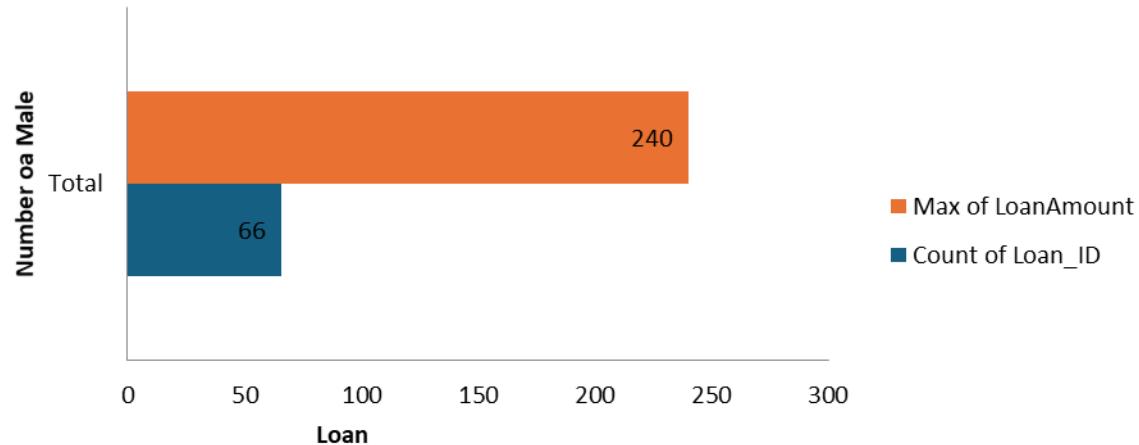


Profit Earned by the Category Overall.

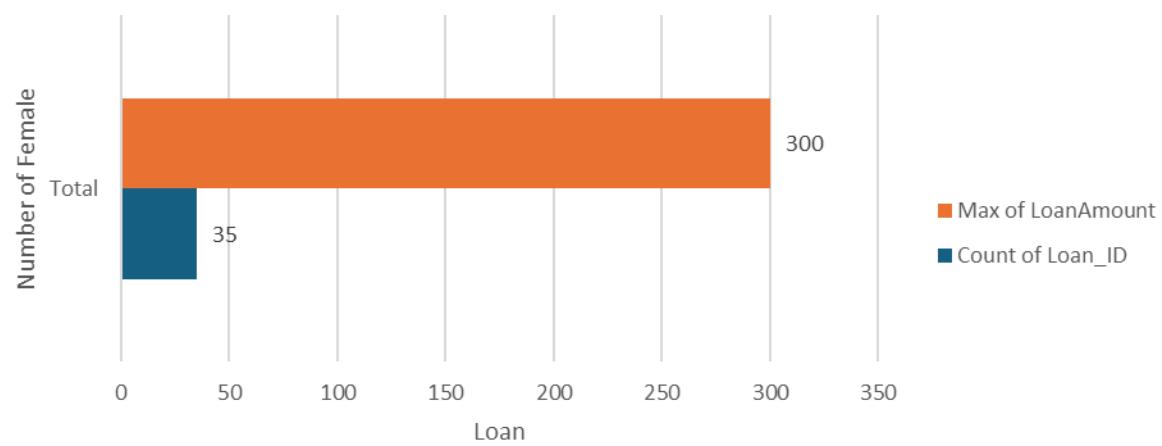


Loan Data Report

Male graduates who are not married applied for a Loan and the highest amount



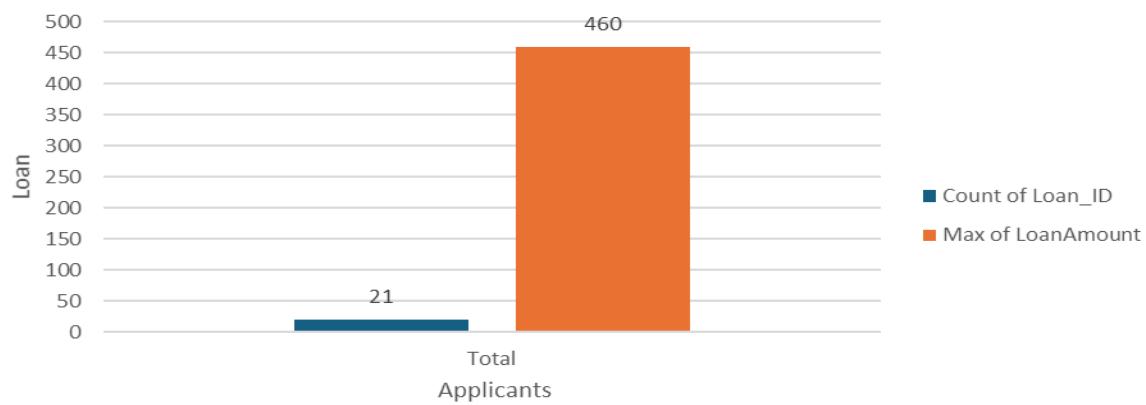
Female graduates who are not married applied for a Loan



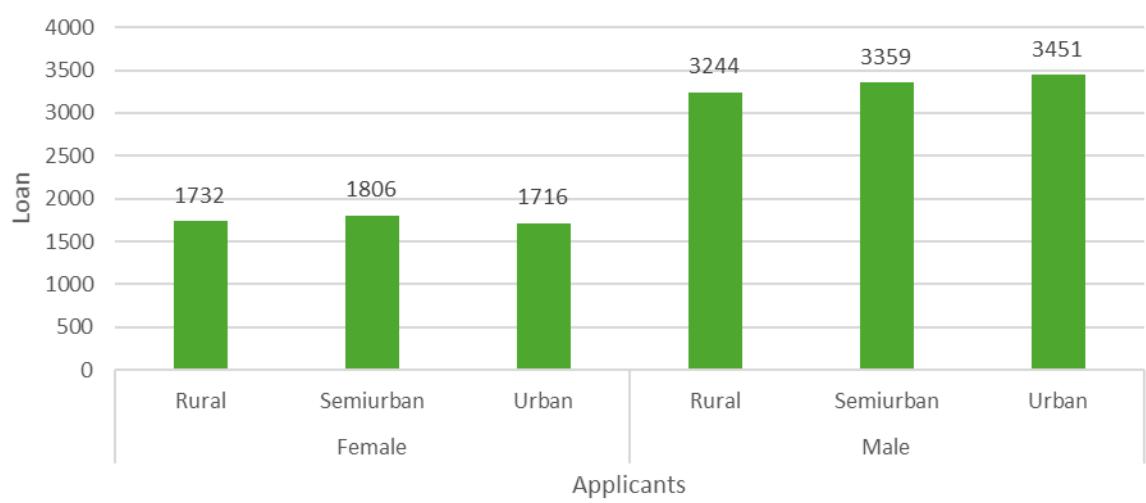
Male non-graduates who are not married applied for a Loan



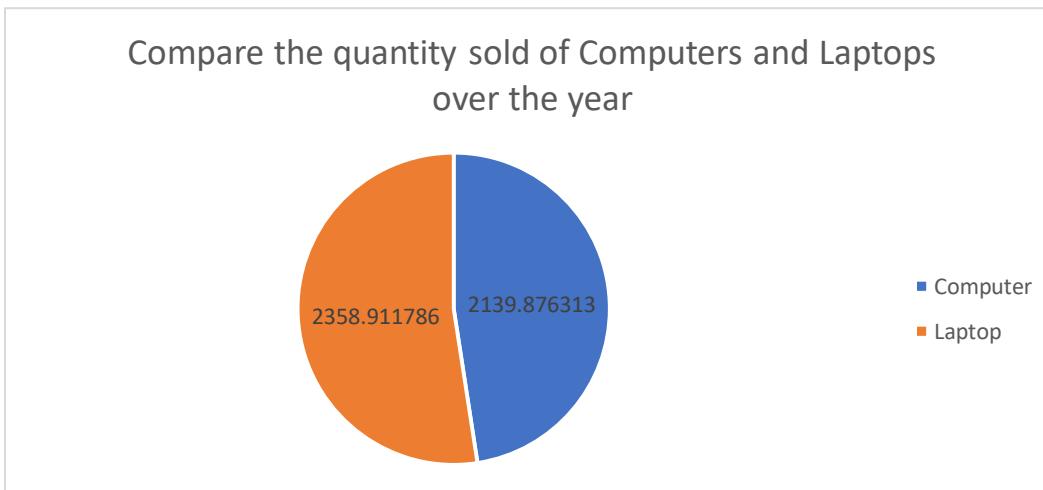
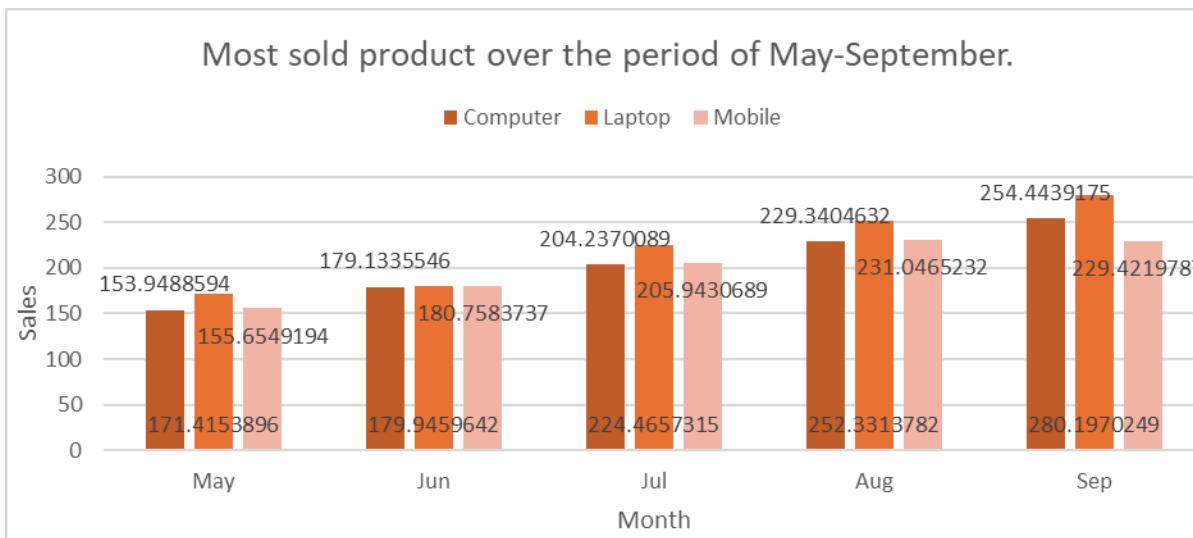
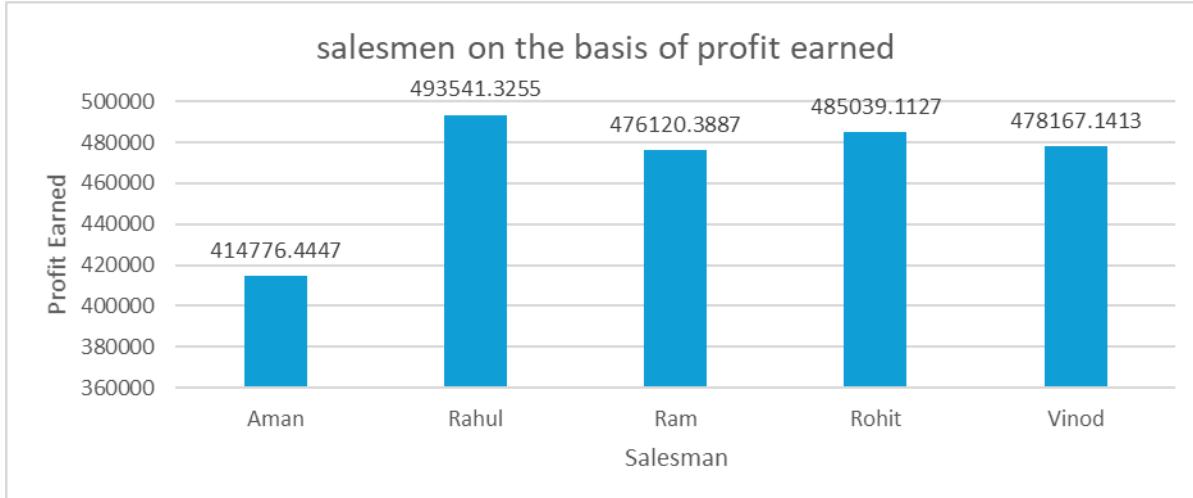
female graduates who are married applied for a Loan



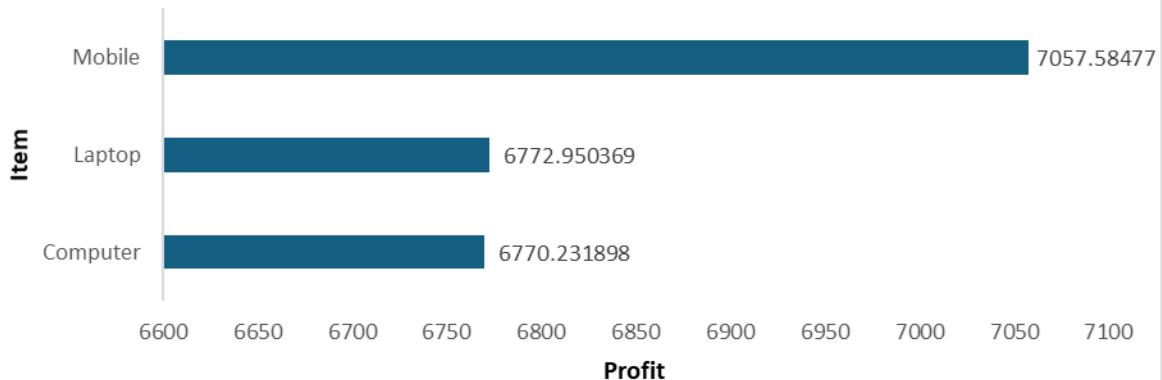
Males and Females who are not Married Applied for a Loan



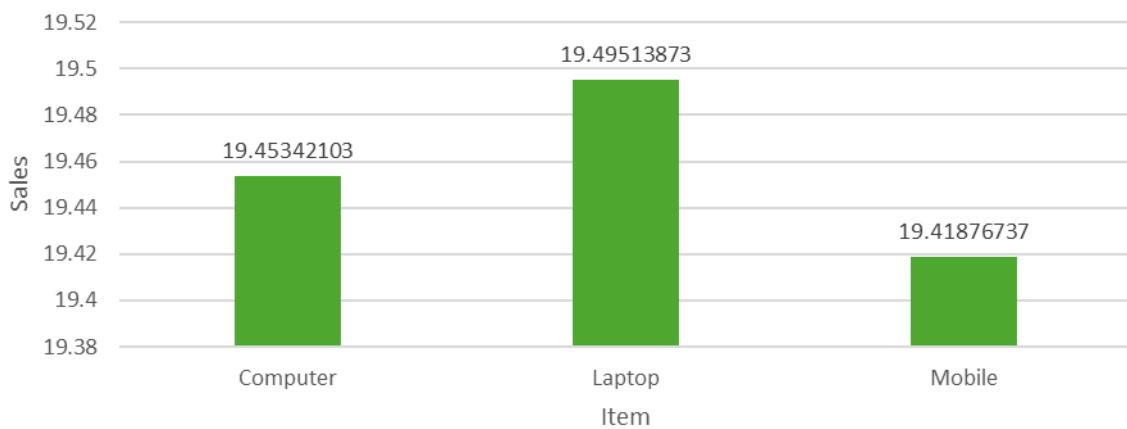
Shop Sales Data Report



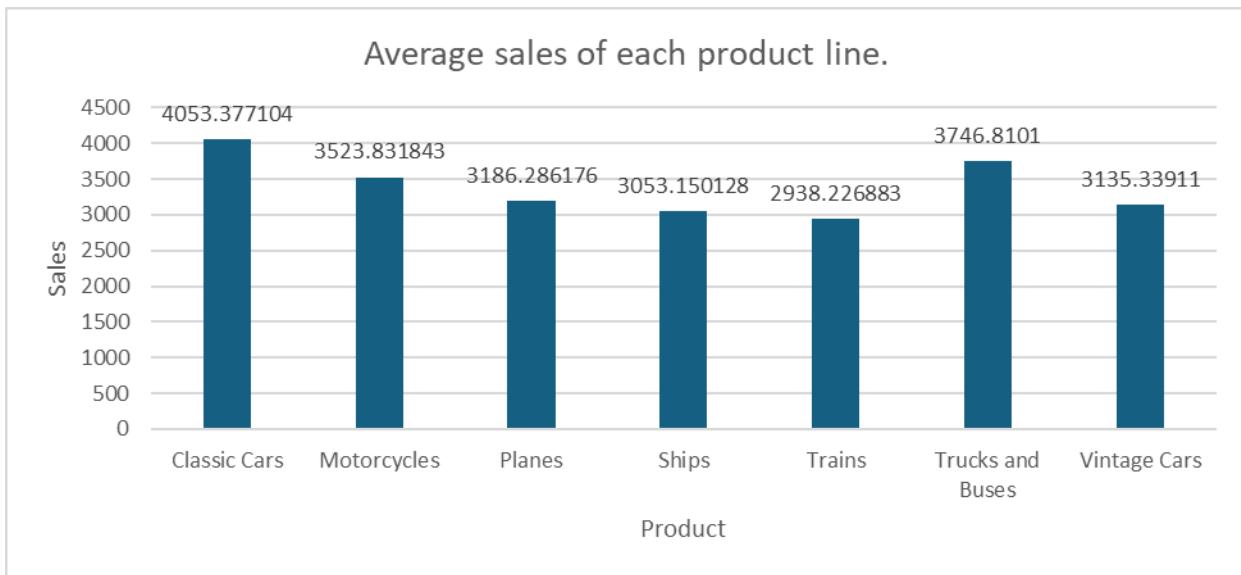
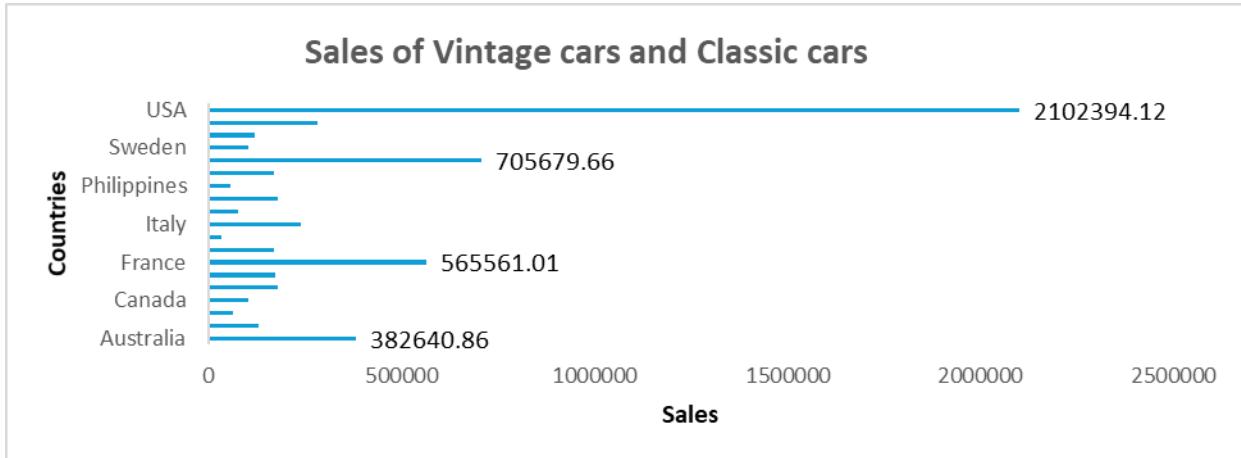
Average profit earned from each item.

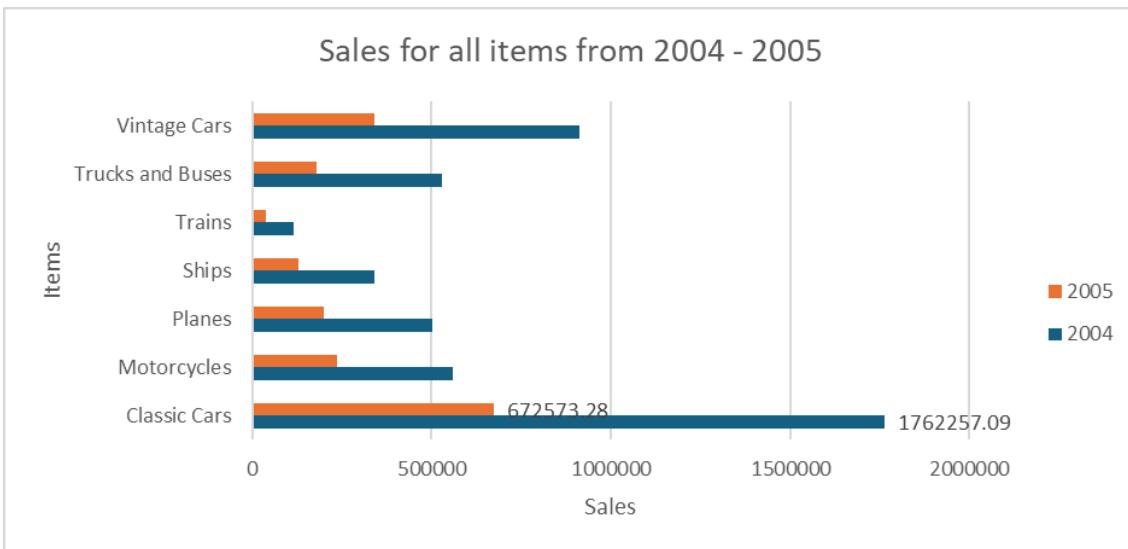
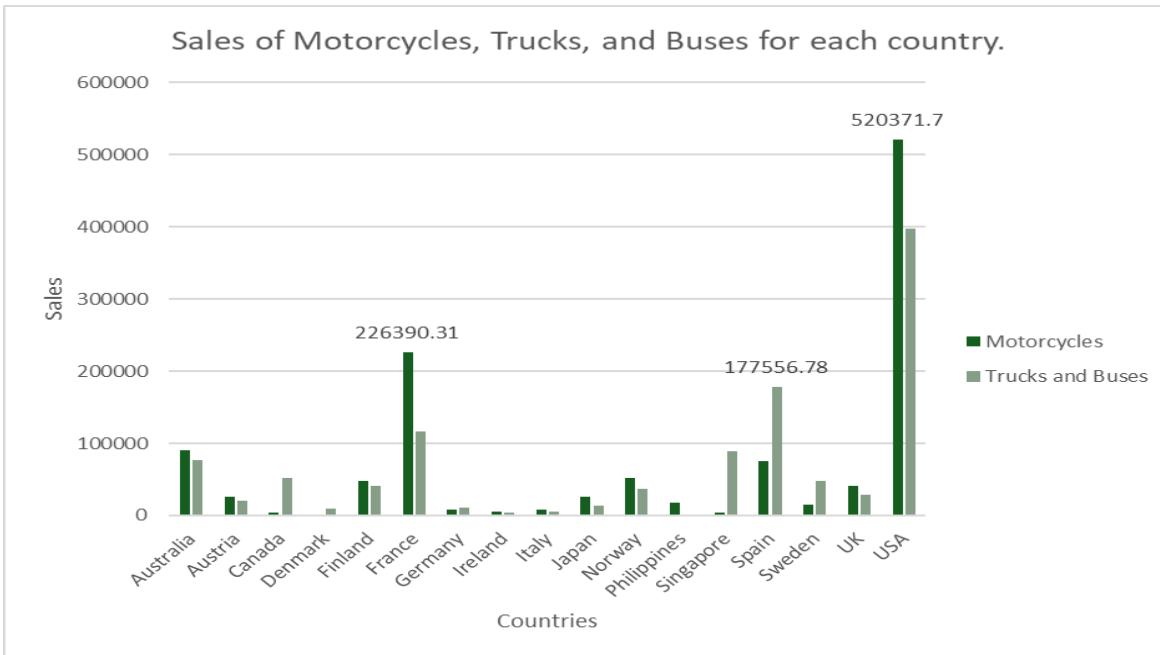


average sales quantity of each Item

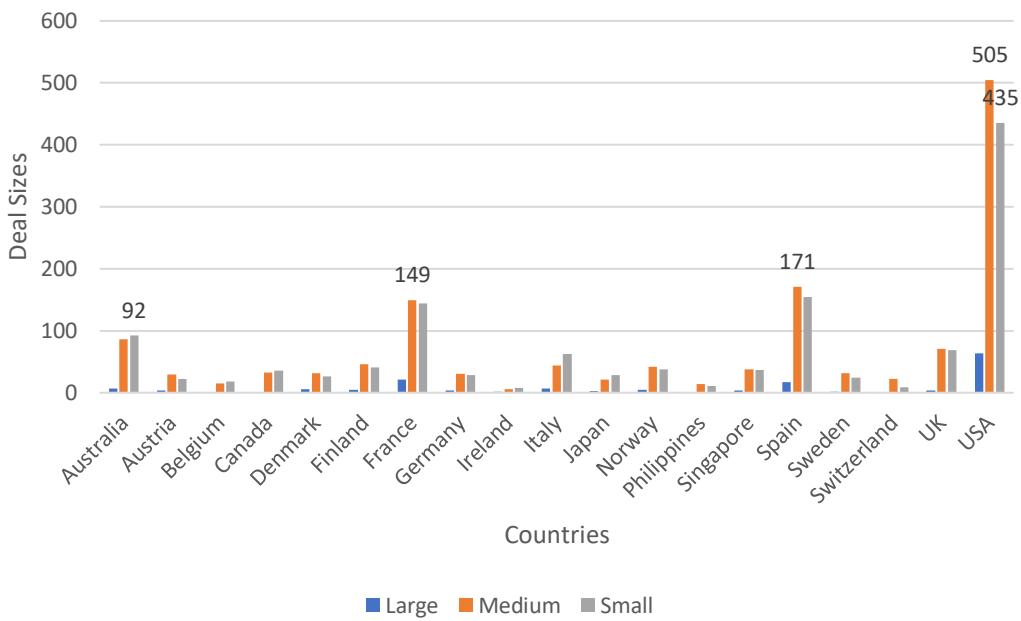


Sales Data Sample Report

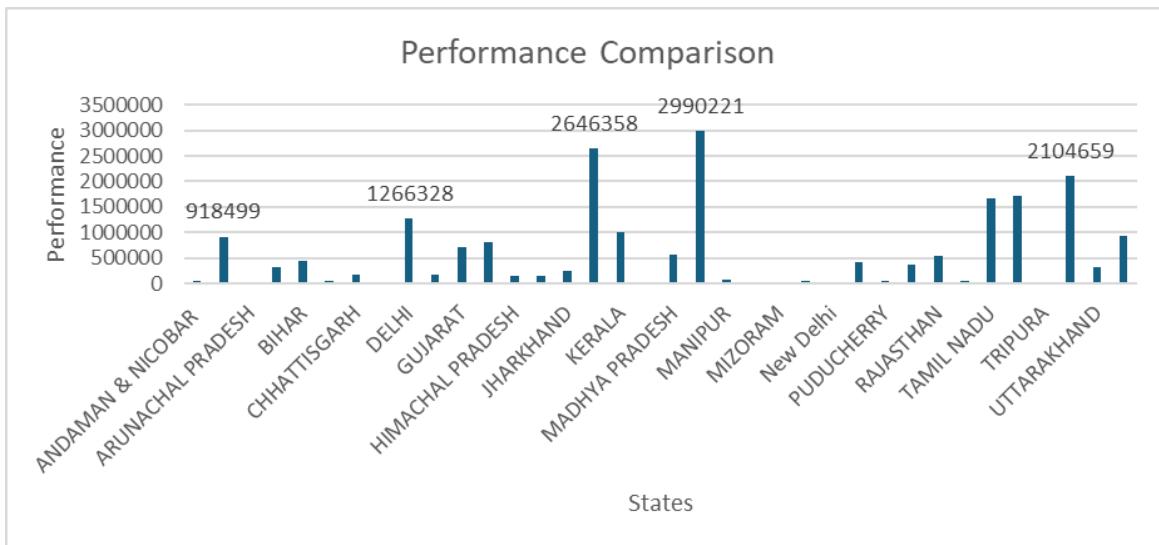
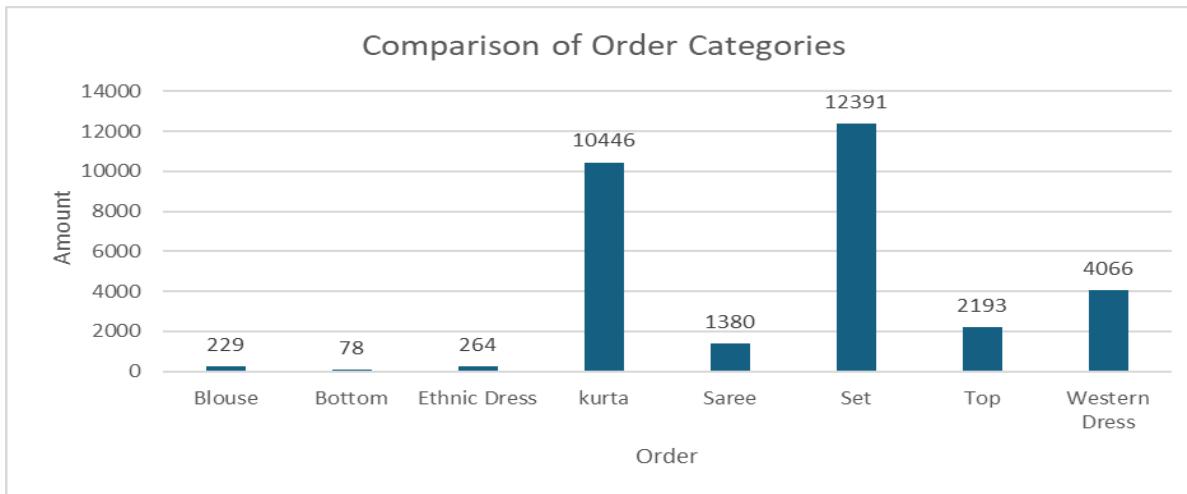
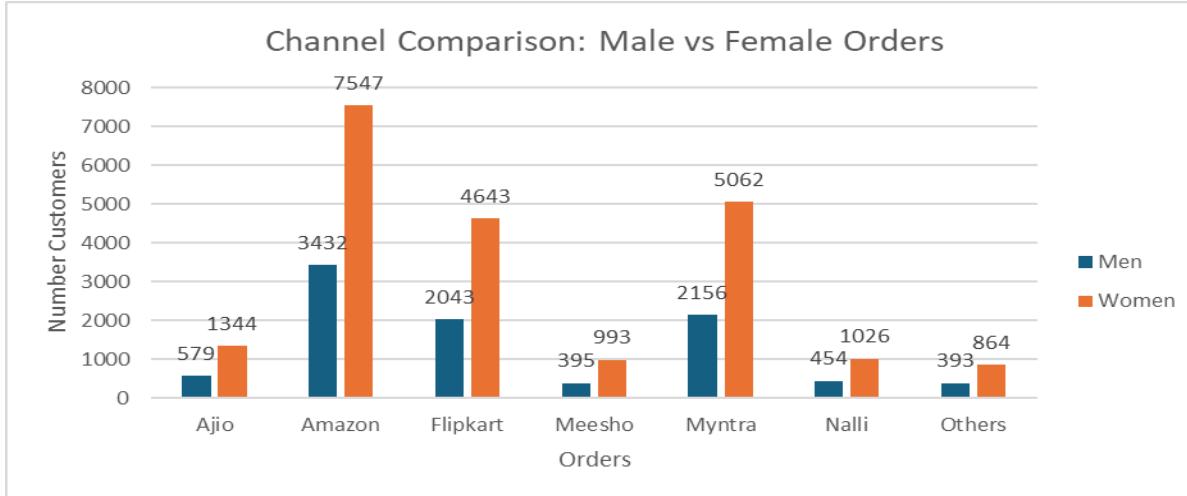


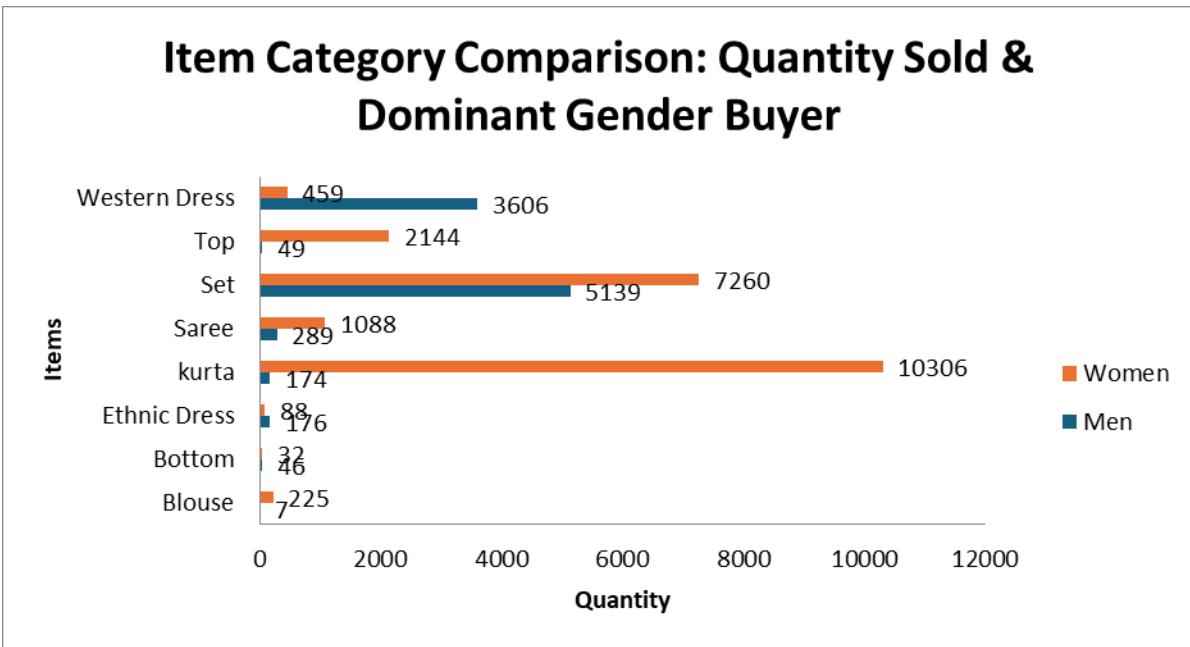
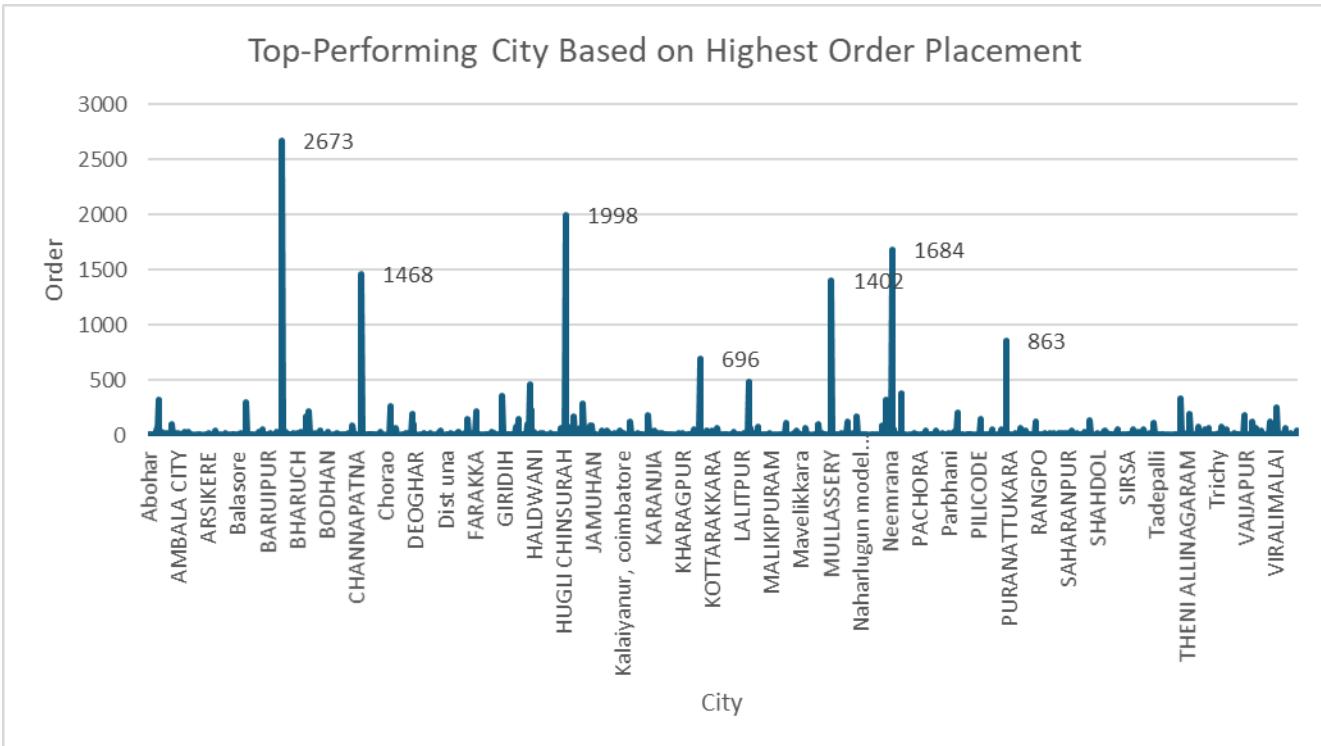


the Variation in deal sizes among different countries.



Store Dataset Report





Car Collection Data Report

Introduction

A thorough examination of the make, model, colour, mileage, price, and cost of many car models is provided by the Car Collection dataset. The purpose of this research is to analyse and extract insights from this dataset to support car-buying decision-making and help with market trends. Six distinct car models—Honda, Chevrolet, Nissan, Toyota, Dodge, and Ford—are included in the dataset.

This report's main target audience consists of auto enthusiasts, analysts, professionals in the automobile sector, and anybody curious in market trends. This report's scope includes a thorough examination of the dataset, along with statistical analysis, graphic aids, and findings interpretation.

Throughout the analysis, we have posed several key questions and performed corresponding analyses to uncover insights.

Questionnaire

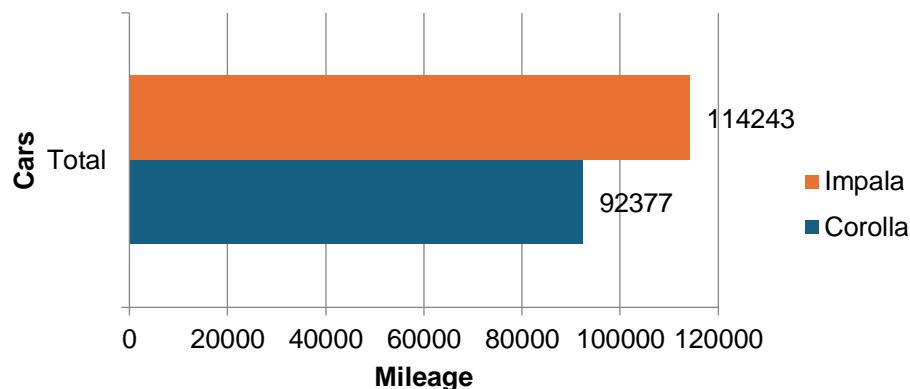
1. Compare the mileage of Chevrolet Impala to Toyota Corolla. Which of the two is giving best mileage?
2. Justify, Buying of any Ford car is better than Honda.
3. Among all the cars which car color is the most popular and is least popular?
4. Compare all the cars which are of silver color to the green color in terms of Mileage.
5. Find out all the cars, and their total cost which is more than \$2000?

Analytics

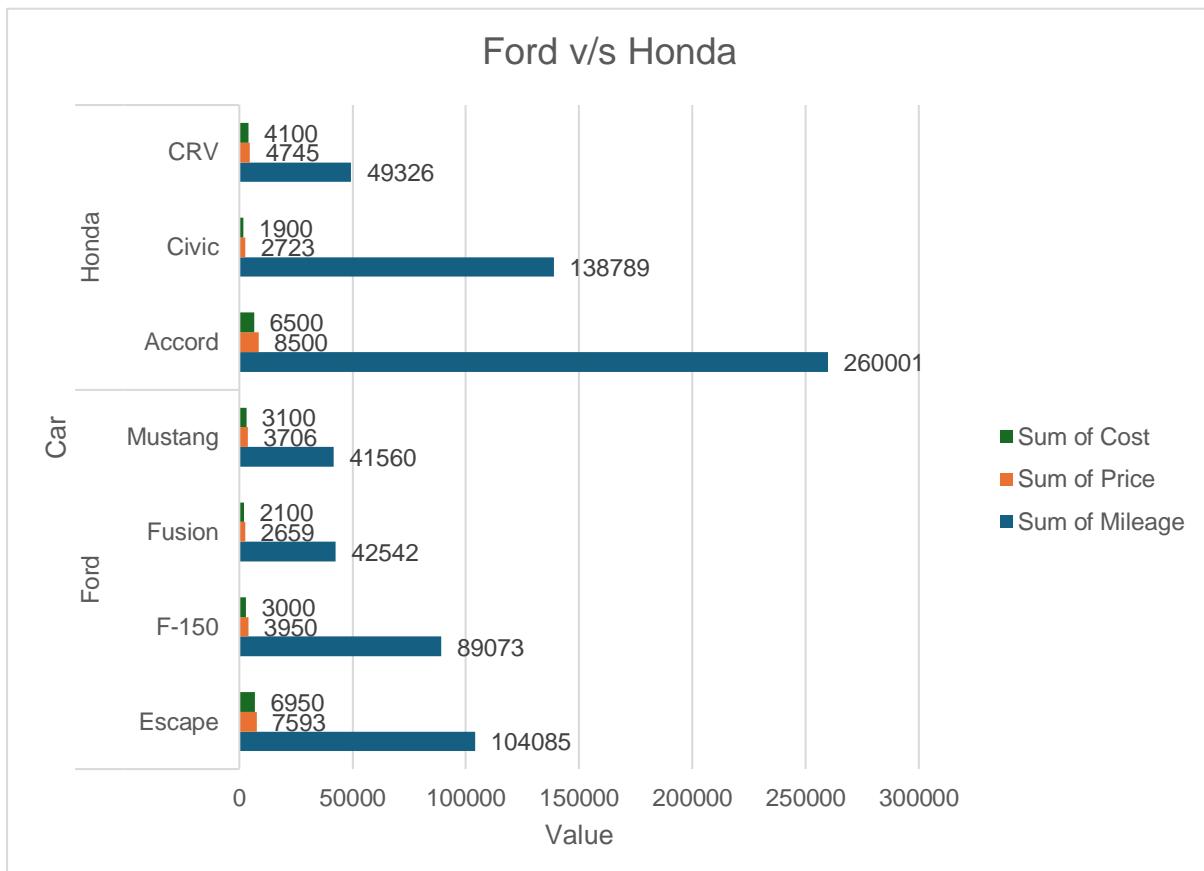
1. Compare the mileage of Chevrolet Impala to Toyota Corolla. Which of the two is giving best mileage?

The fuel economy (mileage) of the Chevrolet Impala and Toyota Corolla, two well-known automobile models, is compared in this comparison. In order to do this, the dataset was filtered to remove irrelevant information, and a column chart was made. The study revealed that the Chevrolet Impala (114243) gets higher gas mileage than the Toyota Corolla (92377).

Compare Impala vs Corolla in terms of mileage



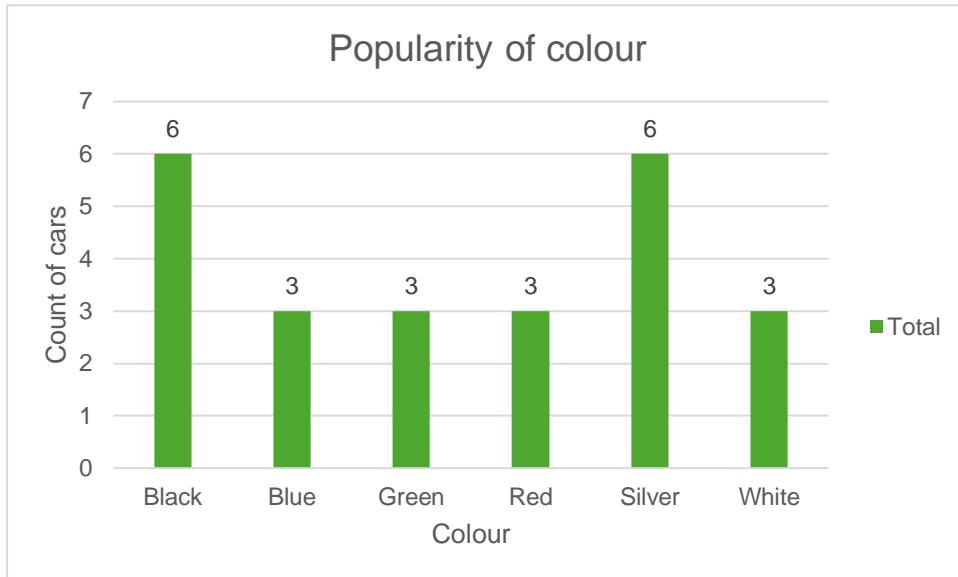
2. Justify, Buying of any Ford car is better than Honda.



By contrasting their relative qualities and putting a special emphasis on pricing, this research seeks to justify buying any Ford vehicle over a Honda.

However, the dataset analysis that was done did not support the claim; rather, Honda vehicles outperform Ford vehicles in terms of average price and average mileage.

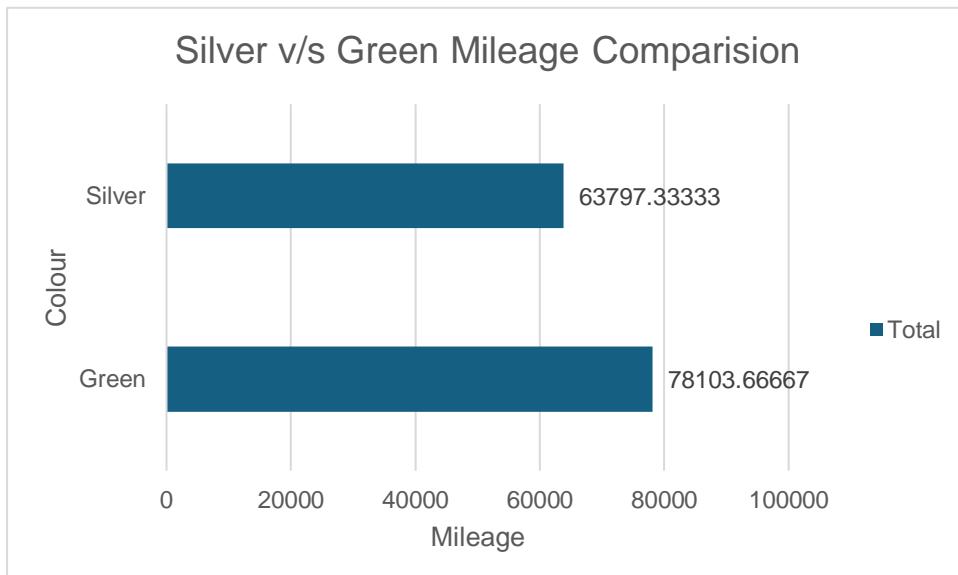
3. Among all the cars which car color is the most popular and is least popular?



This analysis aims to identify the most popular and least popular car colors among all the cars in the dataset based on the count of the make.

According to the data, the two most popular automobile colors are black and silver, which account for 25% of the company's production, while green and blue cars account for 12% of the total.

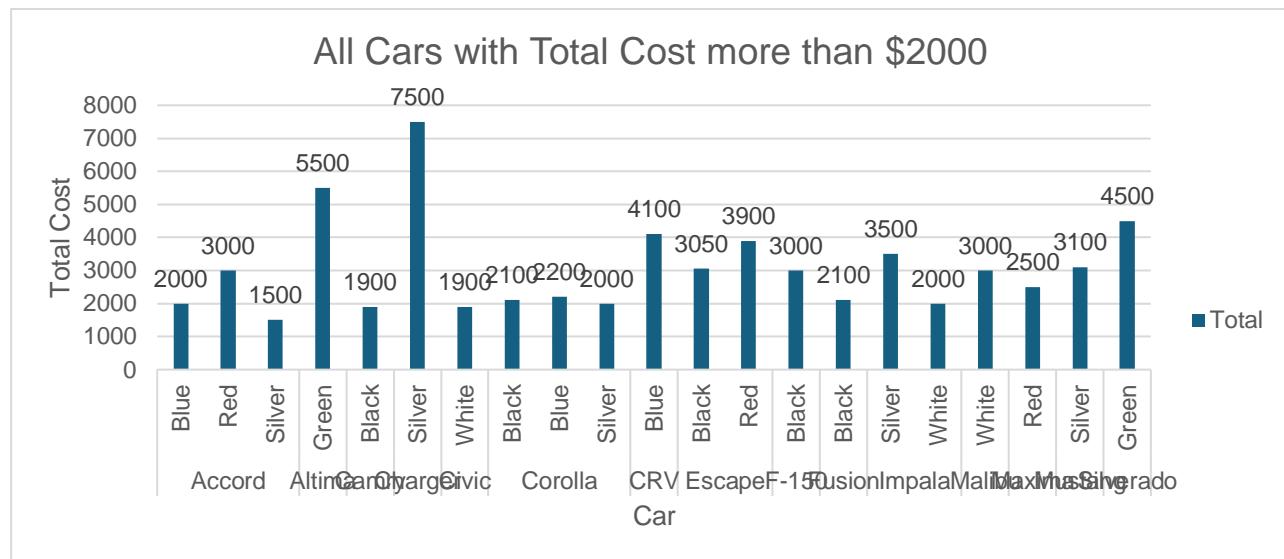
4. Compare all the cars which are of silver color to the green color in terms of Mileage.



The objective of this analysis is to determine which automobiles, in terms of mileage, are silver to green. The results show that there are five silver cars: the Charger, Accord, Mustang,

Impala, and Corolla. Of them, the Accord has the greatest average mileage (101354). And there were two green cars: an Altima and a Silverado, with the Silverado having the greatest miles (109231).

5. Find out all the cars, and their total cost which is more than \$2000?



The goal of this analysis is to determine how much the car costs over \$2,000. It also displays the intended outcome by utilizing a bar graph and calculating value as the total cost. All cars over \$2000 have a grand total cost of \$66150.

Conclusion and Review

Comparison: The analysis comparing the mileage of Chevrolet Impala and Toyota Corolla revealed that Chevrolet Impala provides better fuel efficiency.

Ford vs. Honda Comparison: The investigation refuted the basic assumption that Ford vehicles are more cost-effective and had higher mileage than Honda vehicles. When comparing average mileage and pricing to Ford vehicles, Honda vehicles performed better.

Proper Car Colors: Based on the data, the most common car colors are black and white, which account for 25% of all car production. Green and blue, on the other hand, were discovered to be the least common colors, making up a mere 12% of all cars produced. .

Silver vs. Green Cars Comparison: Among silver-colored cars, Accord exhibited the highest average mileage, while Silverado had the highest mileage among green-colored cars.

Automobiles Over \$2000: Based on the data, the total amount spent on cars over \$2000 came to \$66150.

The research offered insightful information about a number of dataset components, such as mileage comparisons, the popularity of different automobile colors, and financial considerations. But there were differences between the first hypotheses and the results,

especially when comparing Ford and Honda vehicles. The analysis was comprehensive and used suitable visualizations to properly display the results, like bar graphs and column charts.

All things considered, the study provides insightful information to consumers, business professionals, and scholars who wish to comprehend market developments. It's crucial to be aware of the analysis's limitations, too, including the dataset's completeness and the need for more research into other variables impacting auto purchases.

Regression

Regression Statistics						
Multiple R	0.41351168					
R Square	0.170991909					
Adjusted R Square	0.092038758					
Standard Error	33202.50415					
Observations	24					
ANOVA						
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>	
Regression	2	4775048274	2387524137	2.16573887	0.139594104	
Residual	21	23150531912	1102406282			
Total	23	27925580186				
	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>
Intercept	133934.0568	25798.84041	5.191475844	3.8189E-05	80282.43109	187585.68
Price	-9.584785282	27.86675125	0.343950581	0.73430356	-67.53686699	48.367296
Cost	-6.87077784	30.35330413	0.226360129	0.82311009	-69.99392934	56.252374

Regression shows the stats for the mileage, cost, and price taking the dependent variable as mileage and independent variables as cost and price for the dataset.

Anova: one factor

Anova: Single Factor

SUMMARY

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Price	24	78108	3254.5	837024.087
Cost	24	66150	2756.25	705502.717

ANOVA						
<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	2979036.8	1	2979036.8	3.86254131	0.055430249	4.051748692

Within Groups	35478117	46	771263.4
Total	38457153	47	

Analysis of variance is known as an Anova. The summary of columns with count, total, average, and variance is displayed by the Anova One factor. and the reason for the difference between ss and df. The count for column1, column2, and the sum of two columns, price and cost, are displayed below.

Anova Two Factor

<i>SUMMARY</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Row 1	3	70512	23504	1.2E+09
Row 2	3	99635	33211.67	2.88E+09
Row 3	3	104854	34951.33	3.31E+09
Row 4	3	79104	26368	1.77E+09
Row 5	3	76673	25557.67	1.47E+09
Row 6	3	60703	20234.33	9.19E+08
Row 7	3	91602	30534	2.41E+09
Row 8	3	135682	45227.33	5.48E+09
Row 9	3	63329	21109.67	1.09E+09
Row 10	3	143412	47804	6.21E+09
Row 11	3	96023	32007.67	2.44E+09
Row 12	3	118690	39563.33	3.64E+09
Row 13	3	94966	31655.33	2.35E+09
Row 14	3	145151	48383.67	6.41E+09
Row 15	3	145661	48553.67	6.18E+09
Row 16	3	69505	23168.33	1.21E+09
Row 17	3	49123	16374.33	4.48E+08
Row 18	3	48366	16122	4.85E+08
Row 19	3	58171	19390.33	6.72E+08
Row 20	3	107270	35756.67	3.28E+09
Row 21	3	47301	15767	5.38E+08

Row 22	3	42702	14234	3.19E+08		
Row 23	3	66425	22141.67	9.74E+08		
Row 24	3	140665	46888.33	6.06E+09		
Column 1	24	2011267	83802.79	1.21E+09		
Column 2	24	66150	2756.25	705502.7		
Column 3	24	78108	3254.5	837024.1		
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	8.95E+09	23	3.89E+08	0.941208	0.549982	1.766805
Columns	1.04E+11	2	5.22E+10	126.3564	2.05E-19	3.199582
Error	1.9E+10	46	4.13E+08			
Total	1.32E+11	71				

A two-factor ANOVA without replication is a data analysis tool that can be used to analyse two factors. It can be used to test the main effects of either factor, here it shows the variance in the dataset for each row with ss and df.

Descriptive Statistics

Column1		Column2		Column3	
Mean	83802.79	Mean	2756.25	Mean	3254.5
Standard Error	7112.652	Standard Error	171.4525	Standard Error	186.7512
Median	81142	Median	2750	Median	3083
Mode	#N/A	Mode	3000	Mode	#N/A
Standard Deviation	34844.74	Standard Deviation	839.9421	Standard Deviation	914.8902
Sample Variance	1.21E+09	Sample Variance	705502.7	Sample Variance	837024.1
Kurtosis	-1.09718	Kurtosis	-0.81266	Kurtosis	-1.20291
Skewness	0.386522	Skewness	0.473392	Skewness	0.272019
Range	105958	Range	3000	Range	2959
Minimum	34853	Minimum	1500	Minimum	2000
Maximum	140811	Maximum	4500	Maximum	4959
Sum	2011267	Sum	66150	Sum	78108
Count	24	Count	24	Count	24

Correlation

	Column 1	Column 2
Column 1	1	
Column 2	-	1

The table summarizes the statistical properties of three datasets. Each dataset likely contains 24 data points (based on the Count value). For each dataset, the table shows various descriptive statistics including the mean, standard deviation, median, and minimum and maximum values. For example, the first dataset has a mean of 83802.79, a standard deviation of 34844.74, and a range of values from 34853 to 140811. Interestingly, the mode (the most frequent value) is not available for the first and third datasets. The second dataset however, has a mode of 3000, which appears three times more often than any other value in that dataset.

Order Data Report

Introduction

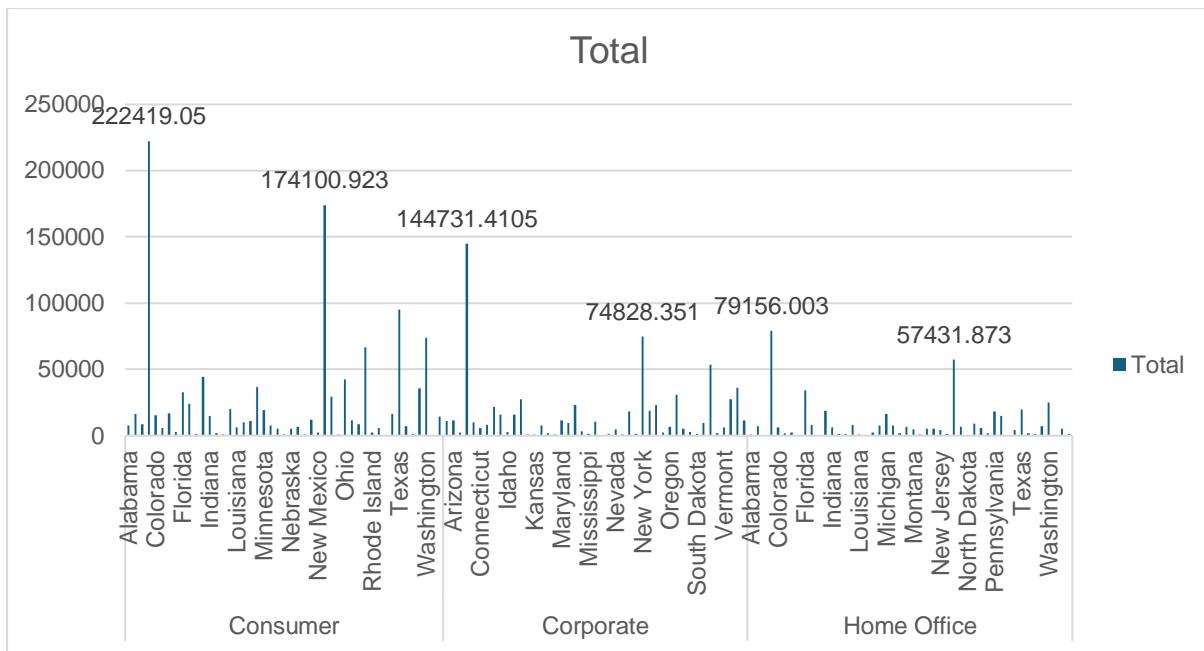
This report explores a vast dataset that records sales transactions in the automotive sector. It includes a variety of variables, including Order ID, Order Date, Ship Date, Customer Information, Product Details, and Sales Figures. Finding practical insights to guide decision-making and promote corporate expansion in the automobile industry is the main goal of this investigation. This analysis looks at sales data from several US states, sectors, categories, and subcategories in order to pinpoint important trends, high-performing segments, and possible growth prospects. The insights obtained from this study will be extremely beneficial to stakeholders in the automobile sector, such as executives, marketers, and sales managers, who are looking to maximize income, improve customer happiness, and optimize sales methods.

Questionnaire

1. Compare all the US states in terms of Segment and Sales. Which Segment performed well in all the states?
2. Find out top performing category in all the states?
3. Which segment has the most sales in the US, California, Texas, and Washington?
4. Compare total and average sales for all different segments?
5. Compare the average sales of different categories and subcategory of all the states.

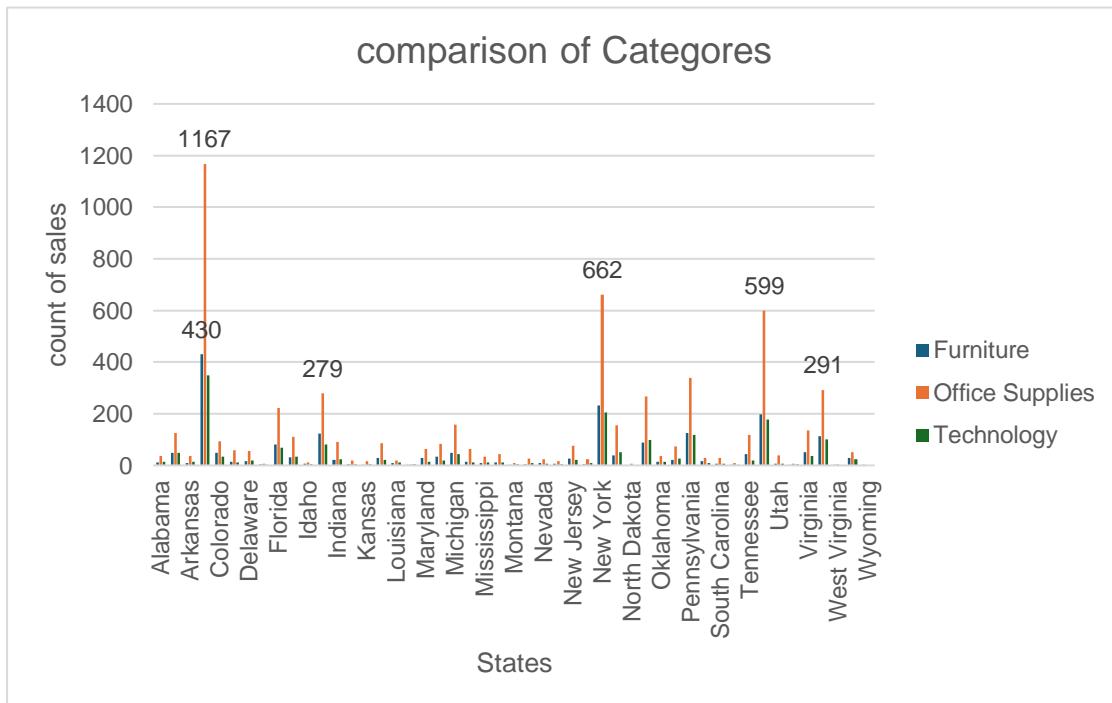
Analytics

1. Compare all the US states in terms of Segment and Sales. Which Segment performed well in all the states?



California (222419.05) was found to have the most sales when all the states were compared in terms of sector and sales. The consumer category (1148060.531) showed good performance across all states.

2. Find out top performing category in all the states?

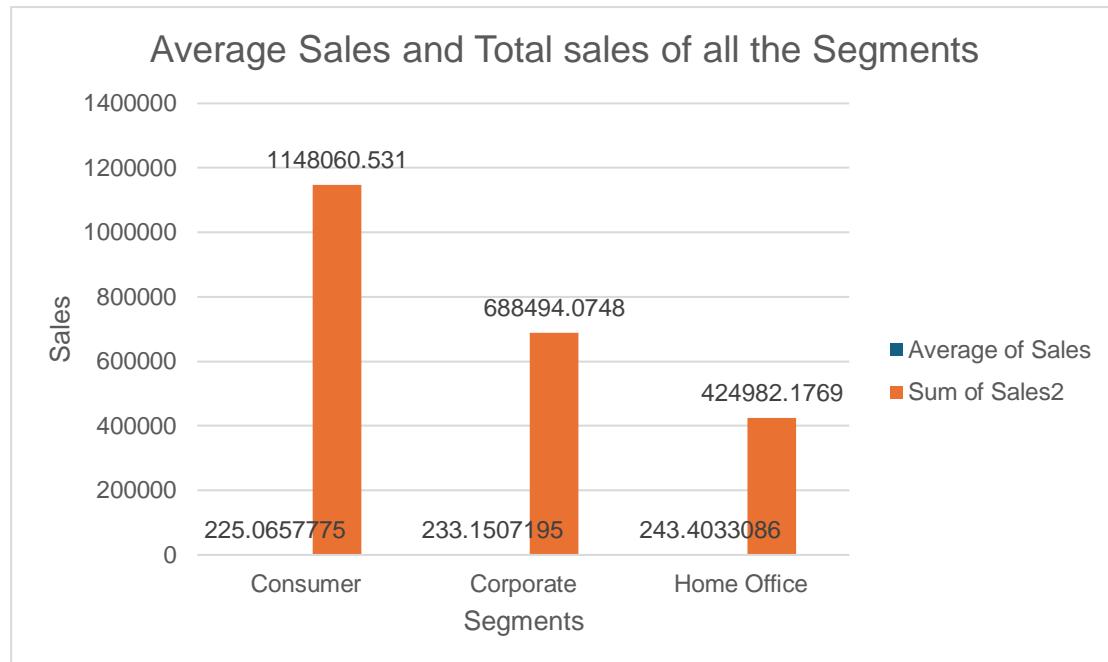


With a total sales count of 5909, office supplies are the best-performing category across all states, followed by technology (1813) and furniture (2078).

3. Which segment has most sales in US, California, Texas, and Washington?

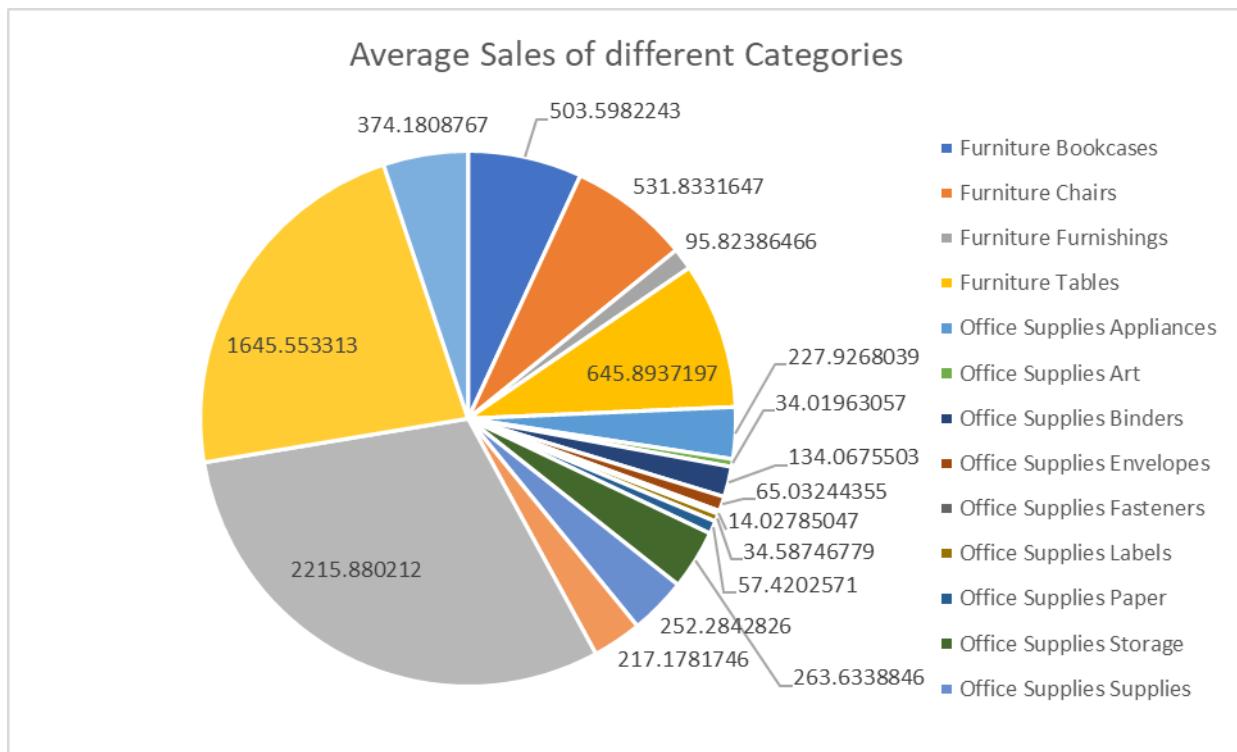
Using a bar chart to display the proportion of distribution and filtering the states for the overall sales count. The US, California, Texas, and Washington have the highest sales in the consumer category.

4. Compare total and average sales for all different segments?



It is clearly visible that the consumer segment has higher average sales with 1148060.531 and home office segment has total sales of 243.40.

5. Compare average sales of different categories and subcategory of all the states.



The analysis shows the average sales for the 3 categories having multiple subcategories, the categories are Furniture, Office Supplies, Technology.

Conclusion and Review

The examination of sales statistics in the automobile sector yields numerous significant conclusions. When it comes to sales volume, California is the best-performing state, and the consumer category does well in every state. According to consumer preferences, Office Supplies is the category that performs the best, followed by Furniture and Technology. Sales in the US are regularly led by the consumer market, especially in California, Texas, and Washington.

The data also shows that the Consumer sector's average sales are greater than those of the Home Office category. All things considered, these insights offer insightful advice that can be used to enhance client interaction, optimize sales tactics, and propel corporate success in the automobile sector.

Regression

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.000434
R Square	1.88E-07
Adjusted R	-0.0001

Square	
Standard	
Error	625.334
Observations	9789

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	Significance	
				F	F
Regression	1	721.1637	721.1637	0.001844	0.965747
Residual	9787	3.83E+09	391042.6		
Total	9788	3.83E+09			

	Coefficients	Standard			Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
		Error	t Stat	P-value				
Intercept	230.5863	12.63999	18.24261	3.83E-73	205.8093	255.3633	205.8093	255.3633
X Variable 1	-9.6E-05	0.002235	-0.04294	0.965747	-0.00448	0.004286	-0.00448	0.004286

This table summarizes a multiple regression analysis, but the results suggest the model isn't very helpful. The R-squared values are close to zero, meaning the model explains almost none of the variation. The high standard error indicates a lot of unexplained variation. The F-statistic and its p-value from the ANOVA test are also insignificant, which means this model with this particular X variable doesn't fit the data any better than a simple line at the average. Finally, the coefficient for the X variable itself is close to zero with a high p-value, implying no statistically significant relationship between the X variable and what the model is trying to predict. Overall, this analysis suggests there's no connection between the changes in the X variable and the outcome you're trying to model.

Descriptive Statistics

<i>Column1</i>	
Mean	230.1162
Standard Error	6.320053
Median	54.384
Mode	12.96
Standard Deviation	625.3021
Sample Variance	391002.7
Kurtosis	307.3056
Skewness	13.05363
Range	22638.04
Minimum	0.444
Maximum	22638.48
Sum	2252607
Count	9789

The average value is 230.12, but the middle value is much lower, suggesting a skewed distribution with a longer tail towards higher values. The data is spread out widely with a large standard deviation and range. Overall, "Column1" appears skewed to the right with a substantial spread around the mean.

Cookie Data Report

Introduction

Six distinct varieties of cookies are included in our cookie data set: chocolate chip, fortune cookie, sugar, oatmeal raisin, Snicker doodle, and white chocolate macadamia nut. We possess an abundance of information on these cookies, including the quantity sold, the expenses incurred, the income (revenue), and the earnings. Not only are we examining a single location or period, but we are also examining several nations and times periods to observe how things change. This research aims to provide insights into consumer preferences, price points, and geographic areas where cookies are most popular, in addition to providing information regarding cookies.

Questionnaire

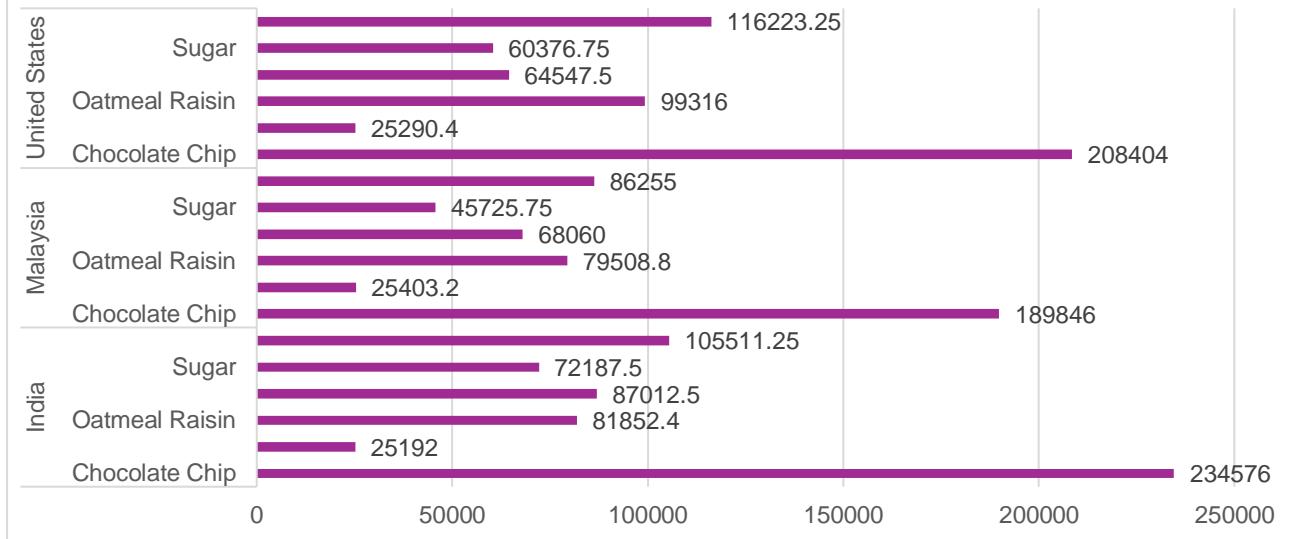
1. Compare the profit earn by all cookie types in US, Malaysia, and India.
2. What is the average revenue generated by different types of cookies?
3. Which country sold most Fortune and sugar cookies in 2019 and in 2020?
4. Compare the performance of all the countries for the year 2019 to 2020. Which country perform in each of these years?
5. Which cookie category sold on the highest price, country wise and how much profit is earned by that category overall?

Analytics

1. Compare the profit earn by all cookie types in US, Malaysia, and India.

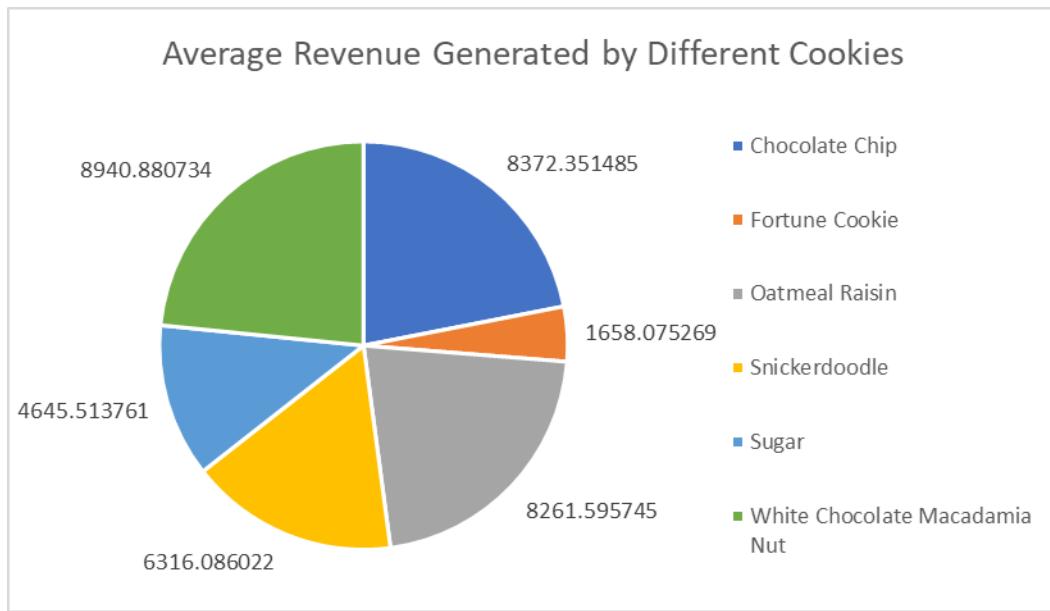
The profit margins for each variety of cookie in the US, Malaysia, and India are compared in this research. India's maximum profit on chocolate chips is followed by that of Malaysia and America.

Compare the profit earned by each cookie type in the US, Malaysia, and India.



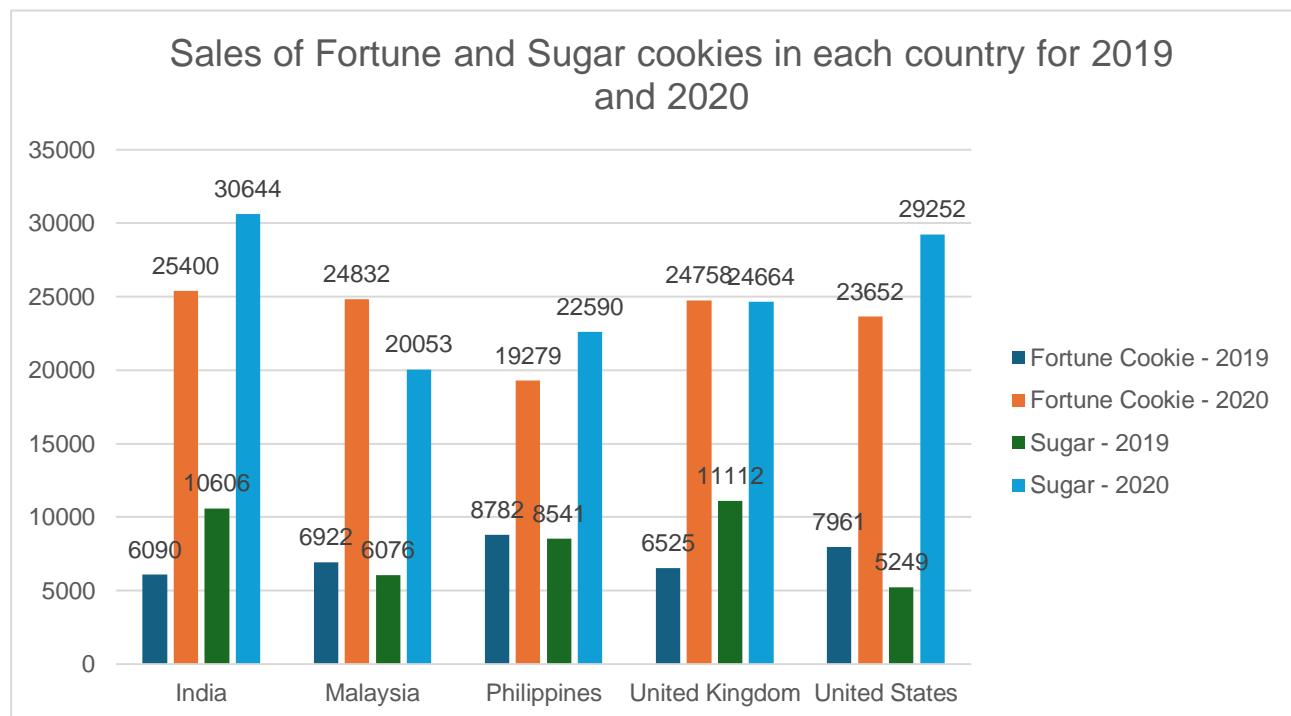
The profit margins for each variety of cookie in the US, Malaysia, and India are compared in this research. India's maximum profit on chocolate chips is followed by that of Malaysia and America.

2. What is the average revenue generated by different types of cookies?



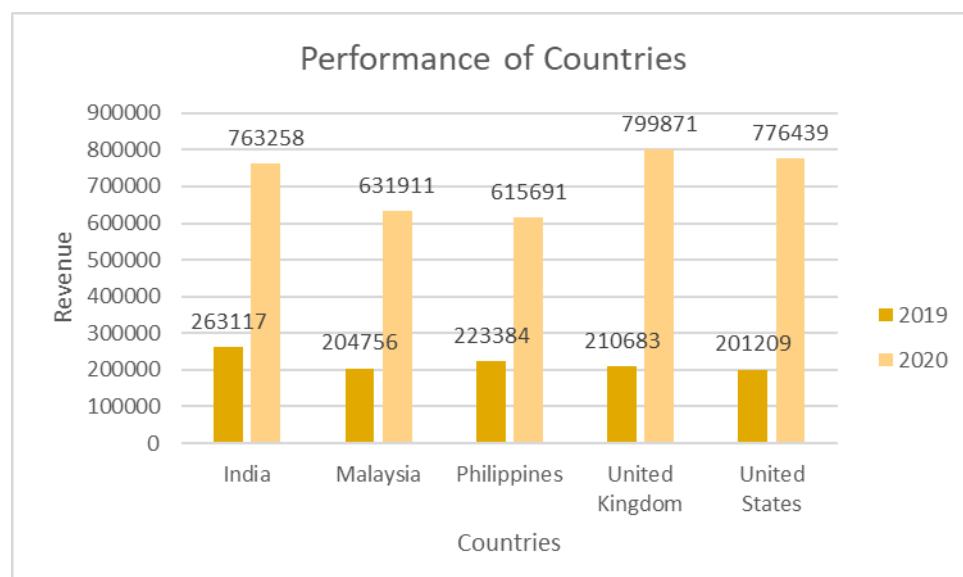
This analysis aims to provide average revenue generated and it's visible that white chocolate macadamia nut with average revenue generate is 8940.88 followed by chocolate chip.

3. Which country sold most Fortune and sugar cookies in 2019 and in



This analysis compares the sales of fortune and sugar cookies in the various countries for the years 2019 and 2020. India leads the way in significant sales of sugar cookies for the year 2020, with 30644 sales; the United Kingdom led the way in sales of sugar cookies in 2019. India again leads in sales of fortune cookies, with 25400, followed by Malaysia; the Philippines lead in sales of fortune cookies, with 8782, followed by the United States.

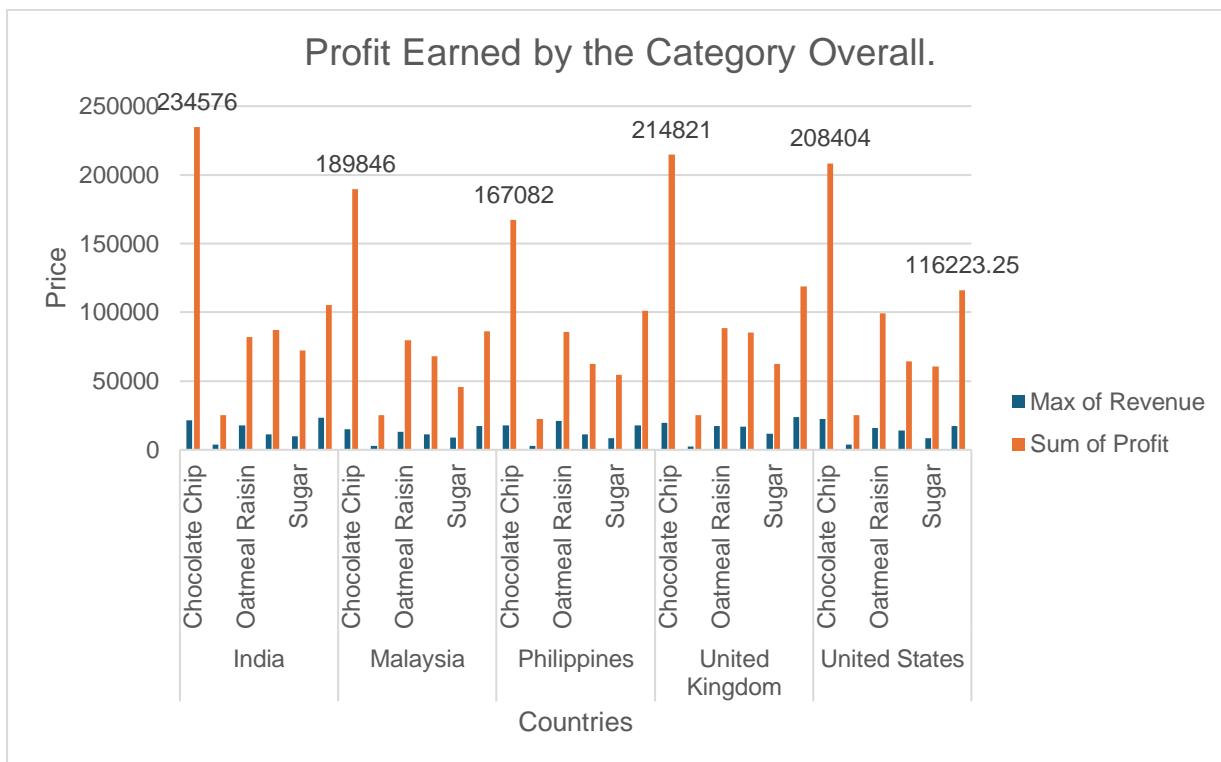
4. Compare the performance of all the countries for the year 2019 to 2020. Which country perform in each of these years?



This analysis compares the profits made by the various countries in the fiscal years 2019 and 2020. The graph indicates that the United Kingdom made the most profit in 2020 with sales of 471027.55, followed by the United States with 456839.35, and that India made the most profit in 2019 with sales of 155515.5, followed by the Philippines with 131474.8.

5. Which cookie category sold on the highest price, country wise and how much profit is earned by that category overall?

This analysis aims to find the cookie category sold for the highest price, country-wise, profit earned by that category, max of revenue is recorded by chocolate chip(23988) and sum of profit is recorded by sugar(2763364.45) for the country India followed by United Kingdom .



Conclusion and Review

The study shed light on the profits made by several cookie varieties in the US, Malaysia, and India. The country that made the most money from chocolate chip cookies was India, followed by Malaysia and the US.

The cookies with the greatest average revenue were white chocolate macadamia nut cookies, closely followed by chocolate chip cookies.

In terms of sales, the United Kingdom led the world in sugar cookie sales in 2019, with India showing notable sales in 2020. Sales of fortune cookies were increasing in both years in Malaysia and India, with significant sales also coming from the US and the Philippines.

In terms of comparing profits by nation for 2019 and 2020, the United States and the United Kingdom both had the greatest profits in 2020. India and the Philippines had the biggest profits in 2019.

In terms of income, chocolate chip cookies brought in the most money, but altogether, sugar cookies made the most profit.

The report helped players understand market dynamics and make wise decisions by providing insightful information on the cookie sector. Visuals that were acceptable and easy to understand were used to successfully explain the findings. It's crucial to recognize the need for more research into other variables affecting sales and profitability, though. For trustworthy insights, data completeness and correctness must be guaranteed.

Regression

Regression shows.

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	1
R Square	1
Adjusted R Square	1
Standard Error	9.16E-12
Observations	700

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	3	4.78E+09	1.59E+09	1.9E+31	0
Residual	696	5.84E-20	8.39E-23		
Total	699	4.78E+09			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	-1.3E-11	7.3E-13	-18.0657	4.09E-60	-1.5E-11	-1.2E-11	-1.5E-11	-1.2E-11
X Variable 1	6.56E-17	8.42E-16	0.077892	0.937936	-1.6E-15	1.72E-15	-1.6E-15	1.72E-15
X Variable 2	1	8.38E-16	1.19E+15	0	1	1	1	1
X Variable 3	-1	1.72E-15	-5.8E+14	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

This regression analysis suggests an exceptional fit. Both R-squared and adjusted R-squared are 1, indicating the model perfectly explains the data with minimal unexplained variation (very small standard error). The ANOVA test strongly supports this with a highly significant F-statistic. However, the coefficient for X variable 2 being exactly 1 and some near-zero coefficients with high p-values for other variables warrant further examination. While this seems like a perfect model fit, it's crucial to check its generalizability on unseen data to avoid potential overfitting.

Anova: one factor

Anova: Single Factor

SUMMARY

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Column 1	700	1926955	2752.792	4149401
Column 2	700	2763364	3947.664	6842519

ANOVA

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	5E+08	1	5E+08	90.92153	6.36E-21	3.848119
Within Groups	7.68E+09	1398	5495960			
Total	8.18E+09	1399				

An ANOVA test was conducted to compare the means of two groups, "Column 1" and "Column 2". Each group has 700 observations. While "Column 1" has an average value of 2752.79, "Column 2" has a significantly higher average (3947.66). The F-statistic (90.92) and a very low p-value (essentially 0) provide strong evidence that this difference is statistically significant. In other words, there's a very low chance the observed difference in means happened by random chance.

Anova: two factor

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

<i>SUMMARY</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Row 1	3	17250	5750	6943125

Row 2	3	21520	7173.333	10805909		
Row 3	3	23490	7830	12874869		
Row 4	3	12280	4093.333	3518629		
Row 5	3	13890	4630	4501749		
Column 1	700	4690319	6700.456	21380458		
Column 2	700	1926955	2752.792	4149401		
Column 3	700	2763364	3947.664	6842519		
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	1.99E+10	699	28507277	14.75112	0	1.112595
Columns	5.74E+09	2	2.87E+09	1484.458	0	3.002161
Error	2.7E+09	1398	1932550			
Total	2.84E+10	2099				

This two-factor ANOVA, analysing effects without repeated measurements, explores how two factors (likely Row and Column) influence a variable. There are 5 rows and 3 columns, but each combination only has 3 observations (no replication). The test reveals statistically significant differences for both Row and Column factors (based on very low p-values). Rows seem to have a stronger effect (higher F-statistic), with an average difference of over 2000 between the highest and lowest row means. Columns also show a significant impact, with a mean difference of nearly 1200 between the highest and lowest columns. While this summary confirms independent effects of both Row and Column on the means, further analysis is recommended to understand how these factors interact and influence the variable together.

Descriptive Statistics

Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4
Mean	1608.32	Mean	3947.664
Standard		Standard	
Error	32.78652	Error	98.86874
Median	1542.5	Median	3424.5
Mode	727	Mode	5229
Standard		Standard	
Deviation	867.4498	Deviation	2615.821
Sample		Sample	
Variance	752469.1	Variance	6842519
Kurtosis	-0.31491	Kurtosis	0.338621
Skewness	0.43627	Skewness	0.840484
Range	4293	Range	13319
Minimum	200	Minimum	160
Maximum	4493	Maximum	13479
Sum	1125824	Sum	2763364
Count	700	Count	700

This table summarizes the descriptive statistics for four unnamed data columns. The average value (mean) varies significantly across the columns, with Column2 having the highest (6700.46) and Column1 the lowest (1608.32). Similar trends are seen in the median values. All columns show a considerable spread in data, with Column2 exhibiting the most extensive spread (standard deviation: 4623.90) and Column1 the least (standard deviation: 867.45). While Column2 has a near-symmetrical distribution, the skewness values suggest slight rightward skews for Column1 and Column4 and a moderate rightward skew for Column3. The data appears to have varying central tendencies, spreads, and shapes across these four columns.

Correlation

	<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>
Column 1	1			
Column 2	0.796298	1		
Column 3	0.742604	0.992011	1	
Column 4	0.829304	0.995163	0.974818	1

This table depicts a correlation matrix summarizing the relationships between four unnamed data columns. The values range from 0 to 1, where 1 indicates perfect positive correlation (data in columns change together) and 0 indicates no correlation.

Columns 2, 3, and 4 exhibit very strong positive correlations (close to 1), signifying near perfect alignment between their data. Column 1 shows a moderate positive correlation with each of these three columns (around 0.8), suggesting a weaker but existent connection.

In essence, the data in Columns 2, 3, and 4 seem highly interrelated, while Column 1 shares a somewhat weaker positive association with the data in the other three columns.

Loan Data Report

Introduction

The loan dataset includes a wealth of information about loan applicants, including details about their income, property area, gender, marital status, education level, and loan amount. This dataset provides a wealth of information on loan application behaviour.

Our goal in this research is to examine the traits of loan candidates and look for trends in the data. We use pivot tables and charts to try to answer certain questions about the educational backgrounds, loan amounts, and demographics of loan applicants.

Financial institutions must comprehend the subtleties of loan applications in order to make well-informed judgments, streamline the lending process, and customize services to satisfy the wide range of client demands. Our goal in doing this research is to find practical insights that can inform strategic choices and improve the effectiveness of loan management programs.

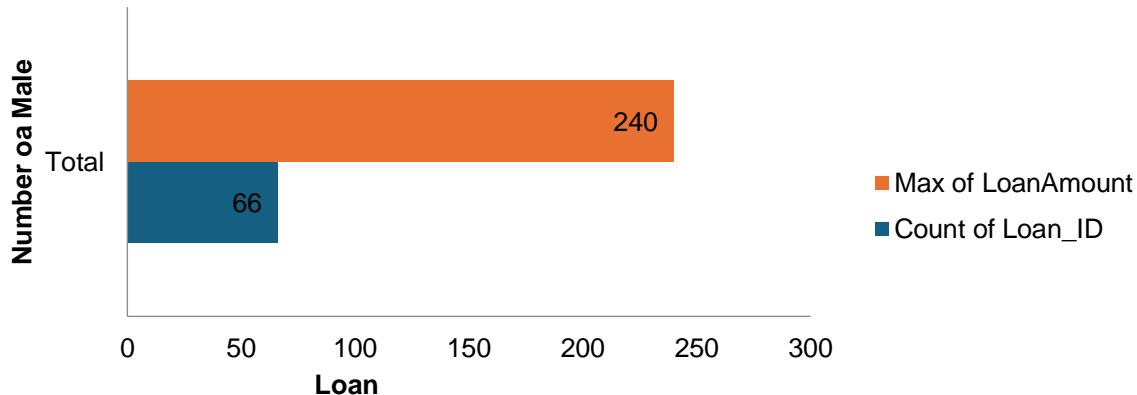
Questionnaire

1. How many male graduates who are not married applied for Loan? What was the highest amount?
2. How many female graduates who are not married applied for Loan? What was the highest amount?
3. How many male non-graduates who are not married applied for Loan? What was the highest amount?
4. How many female graduates who are married applied for Loan? What was the highest amount?
5. How many male and female who are not married applied for Loan? Compare Urban, Semi-urban and rural based on amount.

Analytics

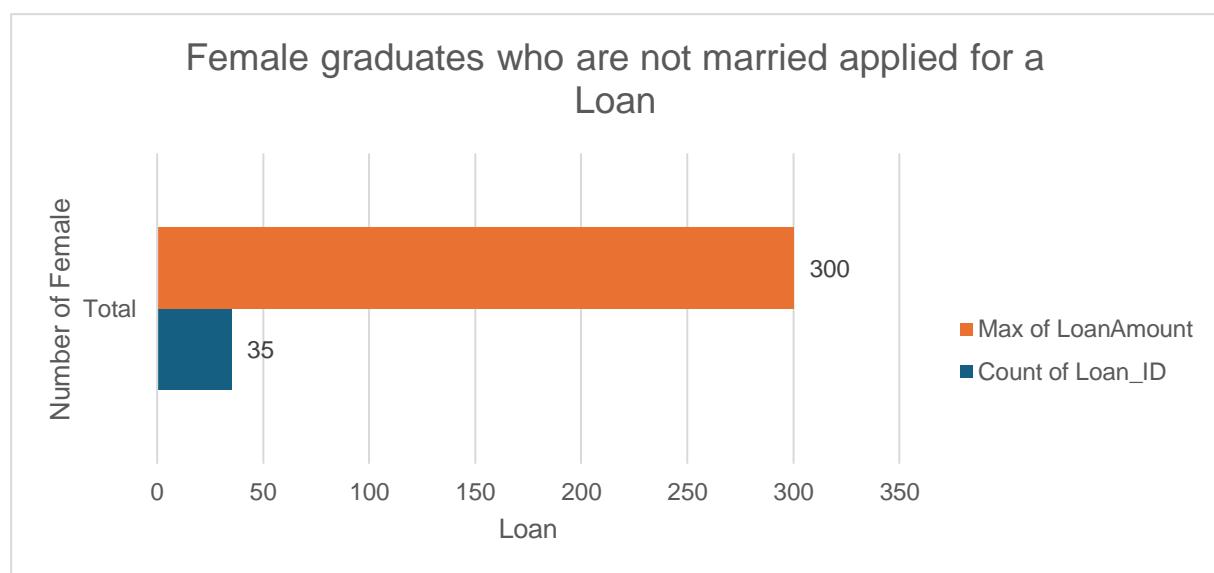
1. How many male graduates who are not married applied for Loan? What was the highest amount?

Male graduates who are not married applied for a Loan and the highest amount



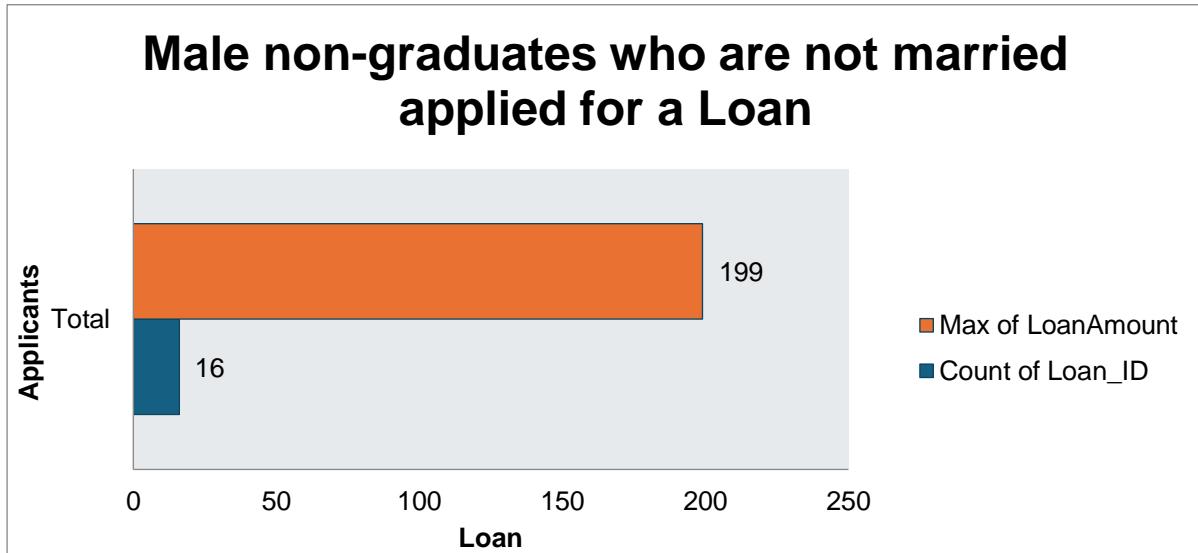
This analysis shows the no. of male graduates applied for the loan and are not married with the highest amount. As of analysed the total no. of loan applied is 66 and max loan amount is 240.

2. How many female graduates who are not married applied for Loan? What was the highest amount?



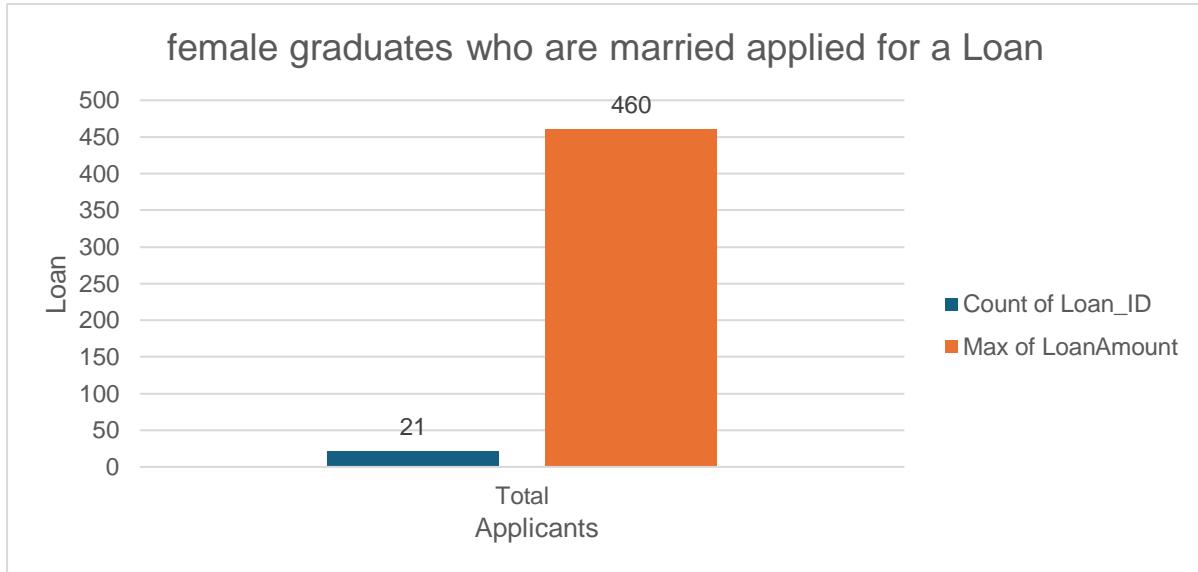
According to this data, the greatest number of female graduates who are single sought for loans. As of now, there have been 35 total loan applications, with a maximum loan amount of \$300.

3. How many male non-graduates who are not married applied for Loan? What was the highest amount?



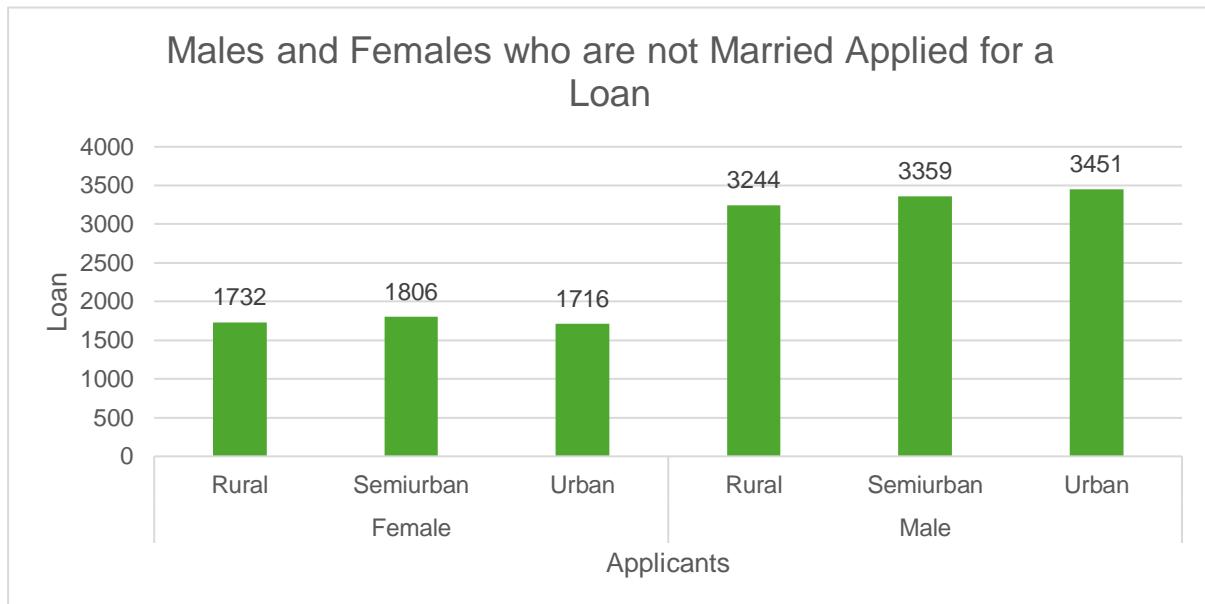
This research reveals the number of unmarried male non-graduates who asked for loans and the greatest amount they were denied. As of now, there have been 16 total loan applications, with a maximum loan amount of 199.

4. How many female graduates who are married applied for Loan? What was the highest amount?



According to this data, the greatest number of female graduates who are single sought for loans. As of now, there have been 21 total loan applications, with a maximum loan amount of \$460.

5. How many male and female who are not married applied for Loan? Compare Urban, Semi-urban and rural based on amount.



This research compares unmarried male and female applicants for loans in rural, semi-urban, and metropolitan areas; the number of applications for loans is much larger in males than in females.

Loan counts for women are as follows: women's (1732), semi urban (1806), and urban (1716); men's (3244), semi urban (3359), and urban (3451).

Conclusion and Review

The data shows glaring differences in loan applications based on gender. The application pool was dominated by single male grads, then single female graduates. Though in lower percentages, married female grads and unmarried male graduates also asked for loans. Interestingly, in rural, semi-urban, and urban regions, the number of men was far more than that of girls.

The research offers insightful information on borrower demographics and successfully depicts patterns in loan applications depending on gender. It is advised to carry out more research on the variables impacting loan choices and to improve the data presentation through visual improvements. In general, the paper provides a basis for comprehending loan dynamics, with need for further analysis.

Regression

Regression shows the stats

SUMMARY
OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.531078663

R Square	0.282044546
Adjusted R Square	0.274487121
Standard Error	50.85033905
Observations	289

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	3	289502.8035	96500.93	37.32019	2.25609E-20
Residual	285	736940.7397	2585.757		
Total	288	1026443.543			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	66.690952	16.26833015	4.099434	5.41E-05	34.66963005	98.71227396	34.66963	98.71227396
X Variable 1	0.095771273	0.045649816	2.097955	0.03679	0.005917708	0.185624838	0.005918	0.185624838
X Variable 2	0.005807787	0.000627861	9.250122	5.49E-18	0.004571955	0.007043619	0.004572	0.007043619
X Variable 3	0.006772797	0.001264765	5.354983	1.76E-07	0.004283331	0.009262263	0.004283	0.009262263

A multiple regression analysis was conducted to explore how well several factors (X variables) explain a dependent variable. The model fit is moderate. While all X variables show a statistically significant relationship with the dependent variable (based on p-values), their coefficients are small, suggesting a weak to moderate individual effect on the outcome. The model explains about 28% of the variance, with some room for improvement. It might be beneficial to consider including additional factors or explore model refinements to better capture the underlying relationships in the data.

Anova: one factor

Anova: Single Factor

SUMMARY

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Column 1	289	39533	136.7924	3564.04
Column 2	289	99032	342.6713	4310.645

ANOVA

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	6124794	1	6124794	1555.565	8.4E-166	3.857654
Within Groups	2267909	576	3937.343			
Total	8392703	577				

An ANOVA test reveals a significant difference between "Column 1" and "Column 2" based on the means. Column 1 has a considerably lower average (136.79) compared to Column 2 (342.67). The analysis involved 289 observations and the very low p-value (essentially 0)

confirms this difference is statistically significant, meaning it's highly unlikely to be due to random chance.

Anova: two factor

Anova: Two-Factor Without
Replication

SUMMARY		Count	Sum	Average	Variance		
Row 1		2	470	235	31250		
Row 2		2	486	243	27378		
Row 3		2	568	284	11552		
Row 4		2	438	219	39762		
Row 5		2	512	256	21632		
Row 286		2	473	236.5	30504.5		
Row 287		2	475	237.5	30012.5		
Row 288		2	518	259	20402		
Row 289		2	278	139	3362		
Column 1		289	39533	136.7924	3564.04		
Column 2		289	99032	342.6713	4310.645		
ANOVA							
Source of Variation		SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows		1264619	288	4391.038	1.260472	0.024978	1.214301
Columns		6124794	1	6124794	1758.156	1.2E-124	3.87395
Error		1003290	288	3483.647			
Total		8392703	577				

This two-factor ANOVA, analyzing effects without repeated measurements, explores how Row and Column influence a variable. There are 289 observations in total, but each combination of Row and Column only has 2 (no replication). The analysis reveals significant effects for both factors. Column has a much stronger effect (very low p-value) with an average value in Column 2 (342.67) being more than double that of Column 1 (136.79). Row also has a statistically significant effect (p-value is 0.025) on the means, but to a lesser extent (based on the F-statistic). While Row averages vary somewhat (e.g., Row 1 at 235 vs. Row 3 at 284), the difference is less substantial compared to the Column effect. It's important to explore how Row and Column interact to influence the variable together, but this confirms significant independent effects of both factors.

Descriptive Statistics

Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4
Mean	342.6713	Mean	136.7924
Standard		Standard	
Error	3.862088	Error	3.51174
Median	360	Median	126
Mode	360	Mode	150
Standard	65.6555	Standard	59.69958

Deviation		Deviation		Deviation		Deviation	
Sample Variance	4310.645	Sample Variance	22950653	Sample Variance	5652978	Sample Variance	3564.04
Kurtosis	8.62994	Kurtosis	141.612	Kurtosis	32.96701	Kurtosis	5.739804
Skewness	-2.64147	Skewness	10.41123	Skewness	4.510775	Skewness	1.780616
Range	474	Range	72529	Range	24000	Range	432
Minimum	6	Minimum	0	Minimum	0	Minimum	28
Maximum	480	Maximum	72529	Maximum	24000	Maximum	460
Sum	99032	Sum	1340195	Sum	441668	Sum	39533
Count	289	Count	289	Count	289	Count	289

This table summarizes descriptive statistics for four unnamed data columns. The average value (mean) and median vary significantly, with Column 2 (mean: 4637.35) having the highest and Column 4 (mean: 136.79) the lowest. All columns show a considerable spread in data, with Column 2 exhibiting the most (standard deviation: 4790.68) and Column 4 the least (standard deviation: 59.70). There's also evidence of skewed distributions. Column 1 and 4 have some skewness in opposite directions, while Column 2 shows a very strong positive skew and Column 3 leans positive as well. Overall, the data in these four columns appears to have varying central tendencies, spreads, and shapes.

Correlation

	<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
Column 1	1		
Column 2	-0.08435	1	
Column 3	0.445695	0.230355	1

The correlation matrix for this data set is not provided. However, based on the conversation, Column 1 has a weak negative correlation with Column 2 (-0.08435) and a moderate positive correlation with Column 3 (0.445695).

Shop Sales Data Report

Introduction

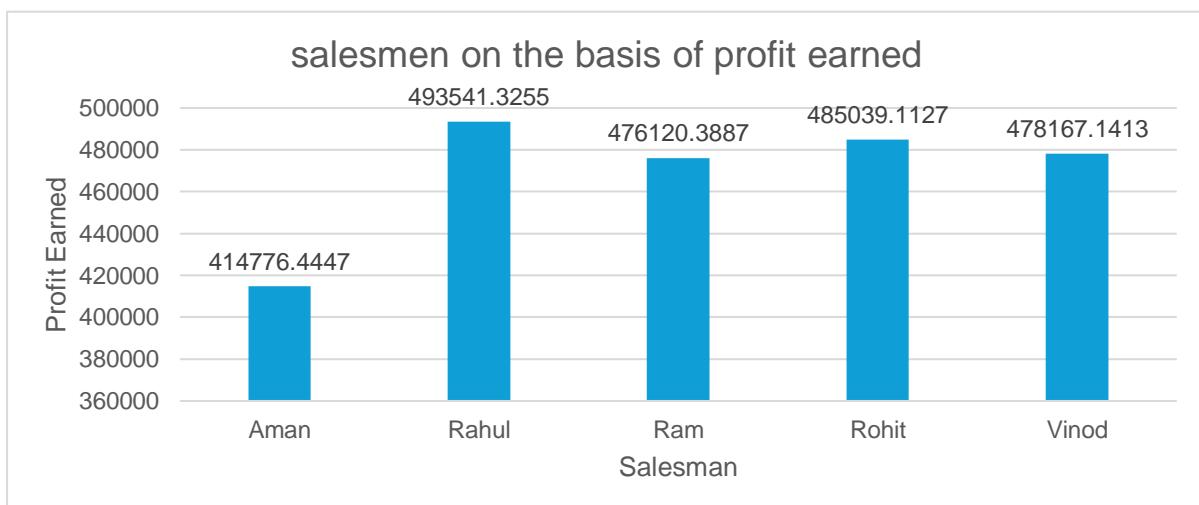
This report examines a large sales dataset with an emphasis on sales performance analysis and product trends among sales representatives. The collection includes features including product specifications, sales volumes, earnings, and salesman details. Finding information that can improve corporate performance and guide the creation of sales strategies is the main goal of this investigation. The report's objectives are to identify top-performing salespeople, analyze product popularity, and comprehend sales patterns by looking at sales data over a certain period of time and comparing product performance. The analysis's conclusions will be of great use to CEOs, marketing specialists, and sales managers who want to boost income, improve sales tactics, and expand their companies. Our goal in doing this study is to offer practical insights that will help inform decisions and advance the performance of the organization as a whole.

Questionnaires

1. Compare all the salesmen based on profit earn.
2. Find out most sold product over the period of May-September.
3. Find out which of the two product sold the most over the year Computer or Laptop?
4. Which item yield most average profit?
5. Find out average sales of all the products and compare them.

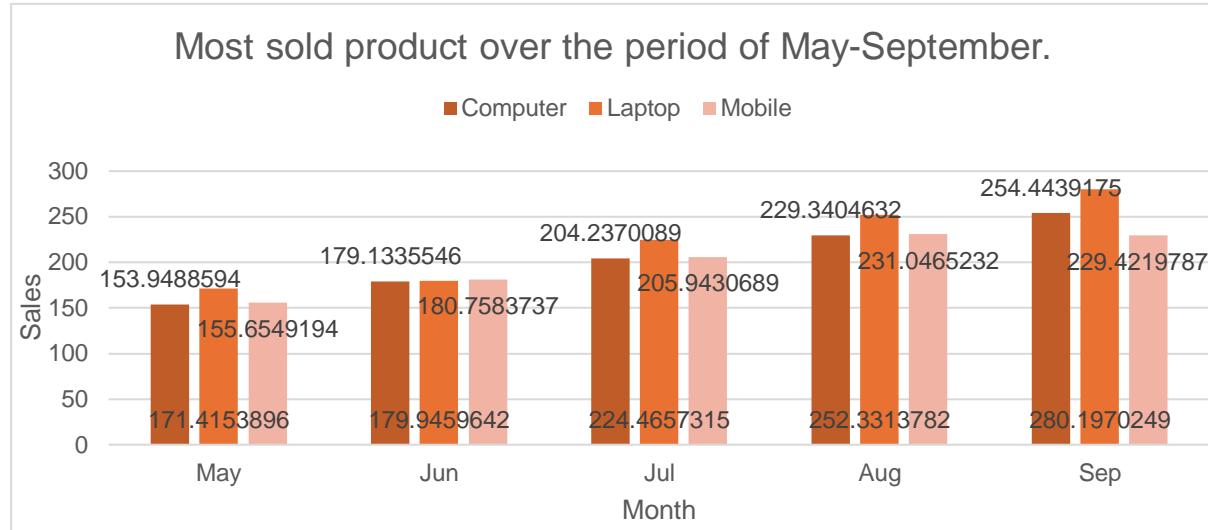
Analytics

1. Compare all the salesmen on the basis of profit earn.



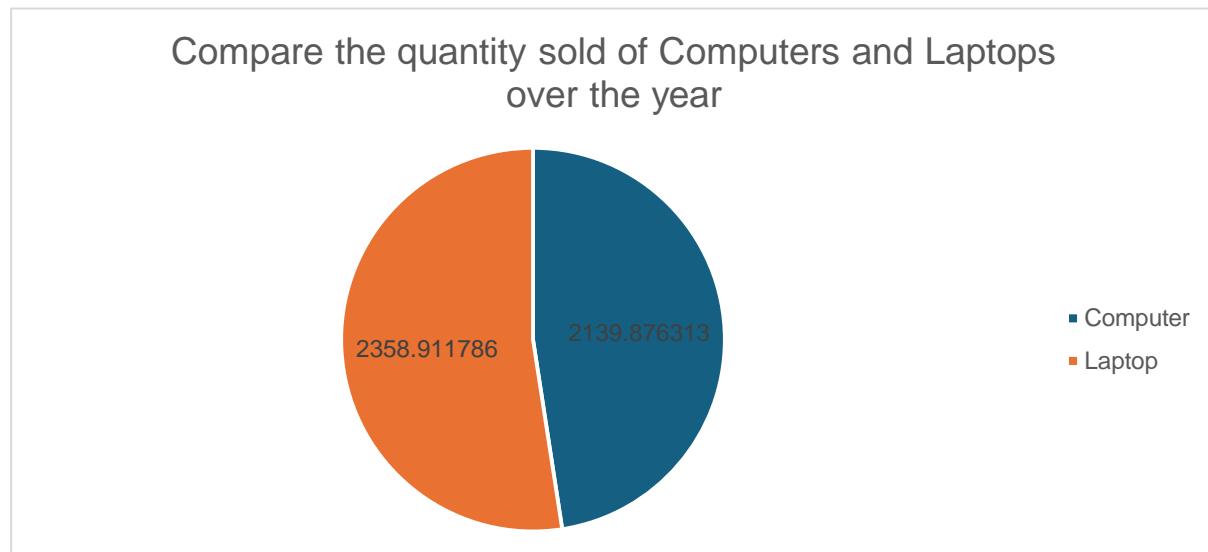
When all of the salesmen are compared based on profit made, as seen by the line chart, Rahul has the most profit earned, valued at 493541.3255.

2. Find out most sold product over the period of May-September.



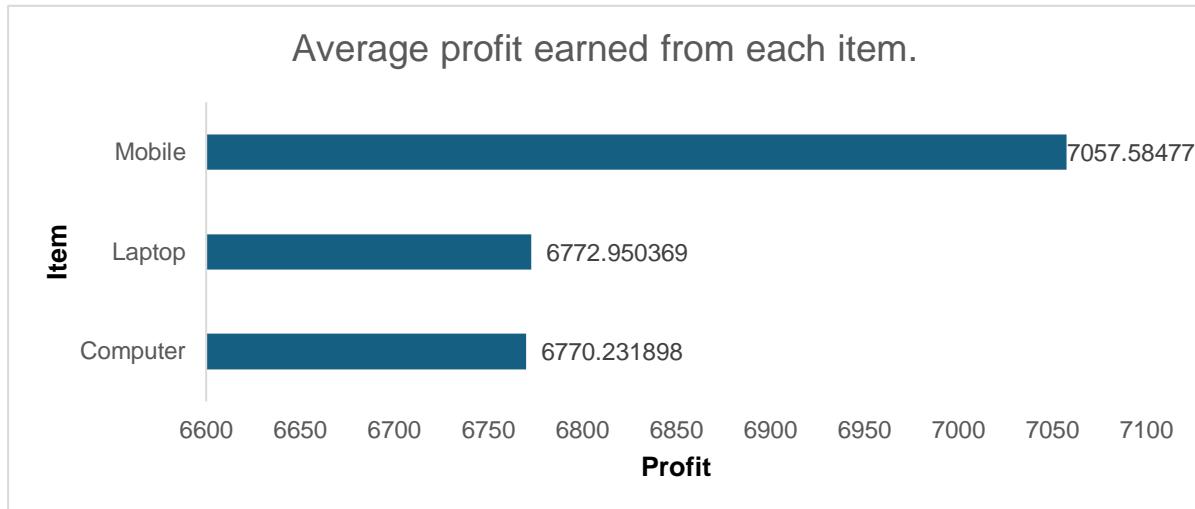
We would need to examine the sales data throughout that time period in order to determine which product sold the most during the months of May through September. When the quantity sold for each product is added up for all transactions made within this time frame, the laptop is the most sold product from May to September, with the highest sales occurring in September, totaling 280.1970249.

3. Find out which of the two product sold the most over the year Computer or Laptop?



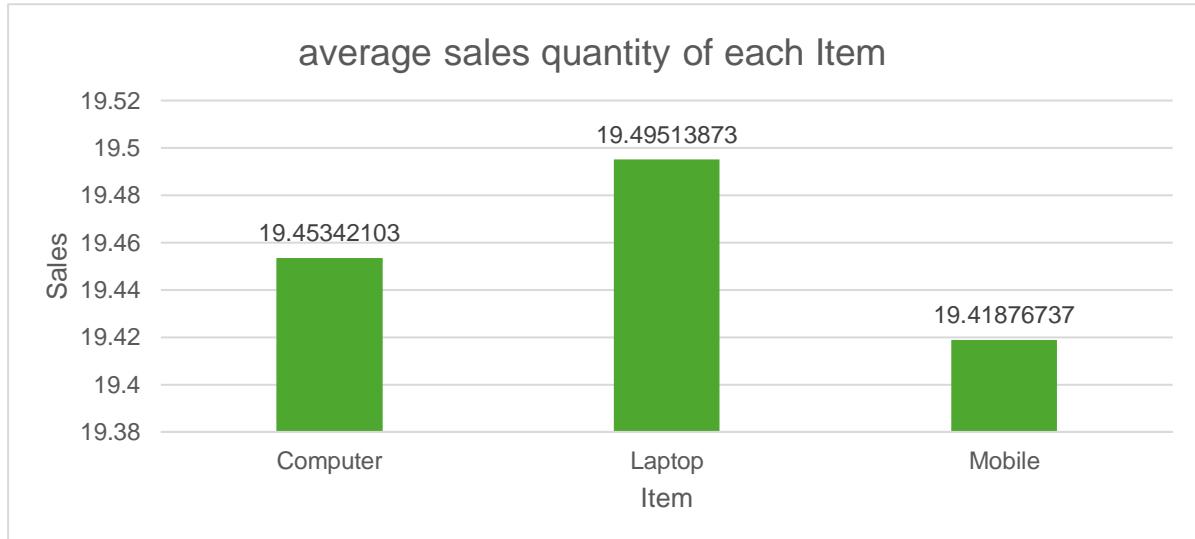
The two products that sold the most throughout the course of the year were the laptop and the computer, with the laptop having the higher sales quantity at 2358.911786 and the computer at 2139.876313.

4 . Which item yield most average profit?



According to this data, the mobile device has the highest average profit made (7057.58477) when compared to the laptop and computer.

5. Find out average sales of all the products and compare them.



According to the analysis, the average sales amount of laptops (19.49513873) is larger than that of computers (19.45342103) and mobile phones (19.41876737).

Conclusion and Review:

Important information about sales effectiveness and product trends among salespeople is revealed by the analysis. Outperforming every other salesman and making the biggest profit, Rahul comes out on top. Furthermore, the laptop is the most popular product from May to

September, with September seeing the biggest sales. In terms of units sold over the course of the year, laptops do better than PCs. In addition, out of smartphones, laptops, and PCs, mobile phones have the greatest average profit. Finally, in terms of average sales quantity, laptops outperform PCs and mobile devices.

The study successfully draws attention to product trends and sales performance, offering insightful information for improving sales strategy. Visualizations help in comprehending popular products and long-term patterns. Deeper understanding of the variables affecting product preferences and sales variations, however, could improve the analysis. All things considered, the research provides useful information for enhancing sales tactics and increasing profits.

Regression

SUMMARY
OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.954076972
R Square	0.910262868
Adjusted R Square	0.909998936
Standard Error	630.0595983
Observations	342

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	Significance	
				F	F
Regression	1	1.37E+09	1.37E+09	3448.844	4.6E-180
Residual	340	1.35E+08	396975.1		
Total	341	1.5E+09			

Coefficients	Standard					Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	95%
	Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	95.0%			
Intercept	2068.993161	88.47952	23.38387	9.14E-73	1894.957	2243.029	1894.957	2243.029
X Variable 1	246.4655683	4.196812	58.72686	4.6E-180	238.2106	254.7206	238.2106	254.7206

The regression model, with a significant p-value indicates a strong positive relationship between Amount and the profit earned and the outcome variable. The model's predictive accuracy is supported by its high R-squared value of 0.910.

Correlation

	Column 1	Column 2
Column 1	1	
Column 2	0.954077	1

The correlation coefficient between units sold and revenue is 0.796, indicating a strong positive correlation between the two variables.

Anova (Single Factor)

Anova: Single Factor

SUMMARY

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Column 1	342	6654.271	19.45693	66.0952
Column 2	342	2347644	6864.457	4410782

ANOVA

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	8.01E+09	1	8.01E+09	3632.879	2.1E-	275
Within Groups	1.5E+09	682	2205424			3.85513
Total	9.52E+09	683				

The ANOVA results indicate a significant difference between the two groups , with 1 degree of freedom.

Anova two factor

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

<i>SUMMARY</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Row 1	2	1003	501.5	497004.5
Row 2	2	7804	3902	30388808
Row 3	2	3005	1502.5	4485013
Row 4	2	2304	1152	2635808
Row 5	2	7003	3501.5	24479005
Row 339	2	10252.82	5126.411	51884342
Row 340	2	10272.93	5136.467	52087770
Row 341	2	10293.05	5146.523	52291595
Row 342	2	10313.16	5156.58	52495819
Column 1	342	6654.271	19.45693	66.0952
Column 2	342	2347644	6864.457	4410782

ANOVA

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Rows	7.58E+08	341	2221714	1.014883	0.445792	1.195299
Columns	8.01E+09	1	8.01E+09	3659.913	2.1E-184	3.868873
Error	7.46E+08	341	2189134			
Total	9.52E+09	683				

The ANOVA results reveal significant variation among rows and columns ($p < 0.001$), with degrees of freedom (df) values of 10 respectively. The error term has a degree of freedom of 0

Descriptive Statistics:

	<i>Column1</i>		<i>Column2</i>
Mean	19.45693	Mean	6864.457
Standard Error	0.439614	Standard Error	113.5651
Median	19.45693	Median	6984.647
Mode	3	Mode	1000
Standard Deviation	8.129896	Standard Deviation	2100.186
Sample Variance	66.0952	Sample Variance	4410782
Kurtosis	-0.99883	Kurtosis	-0.5078
Skewness	-0.09948	Skewness	-0.36449
Range	30.30852	Range	9279.851
Minimum	3	Minimum	1000
Maximum	33.30852	Maximum	10279.85
Sum	6654.271	Sum	2347644
Count	342	Count	342

This table summarizes descriptive statistics for two unnamed data columns. The columns have very different characteristics. Column1 has a much lower average value (mean: 19.46) and a smaller spread (standard deviation: 8.13) compared to Column2 (mean: 6864.46, standard deviation: 2100.19). This suggests Column1's data points are clustered closer to the mean, while Column2 exhibits more variation. Both columns have a slightly negative skew, indicating a tendency for more data points towards the lower end. Additionally, the negative kurtosis values suggest flatter distributions compared to a normal bell curve. Overall, the data in these two columns seems to have distinct central tendencies, spreads, and shapes.

Sales Data Sample Report

Introduction

A large sales dataset with variables like ORDERNUMBER, QUANTITYORDERED, PRICEEACH, and SALES is analyzed in this report. It seeks to draw conclusions that will direct sales tactics and improve corporate performance. Sales managers, marketers, and executives looking to increase revenue and enhance sales processes are among the intended audience members. Important studies include comparing the sales of classic and vintage automobiles, figuring out average sales, figuring out what items are best-selling, analyzing the profit margin by nation for particular product lines, comparing sales over time, and analyzing countries according to the amount of deals. The research seeks to offer practical insights for boosting sales growth and enhancing overall business outcomes through these assessments.

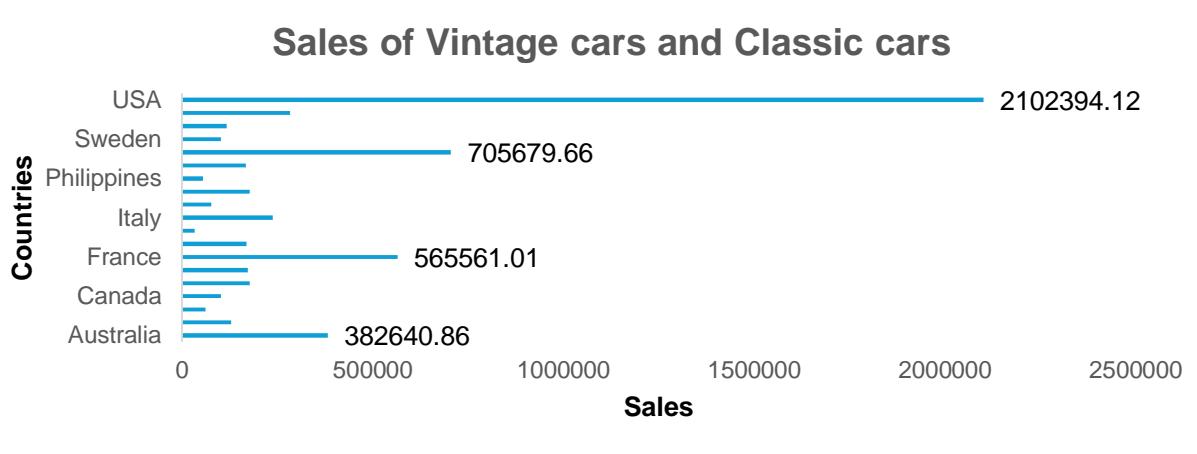
The project's scope includes analyzing a sizable sales dataset in order to glean insightful information that might improve product offers, guide sales methods, and boost overall business performance. The project will be valuable to analysts and researchers who are looking for insights on market trends and sales dynamics.

Questionnaire

1. Comparison of sales between Vintage cars and Classic cars across all countries.
2. Determination of the average sales of all products and identification of the highest-selling product.
3. Assessment of the country yielding the most profit for Motorcycles, Trucks, and Buses.
4. Comparison of sales for all items across the years 2004 and 2005.
5. Comparative analysis of all countries based on deal size.

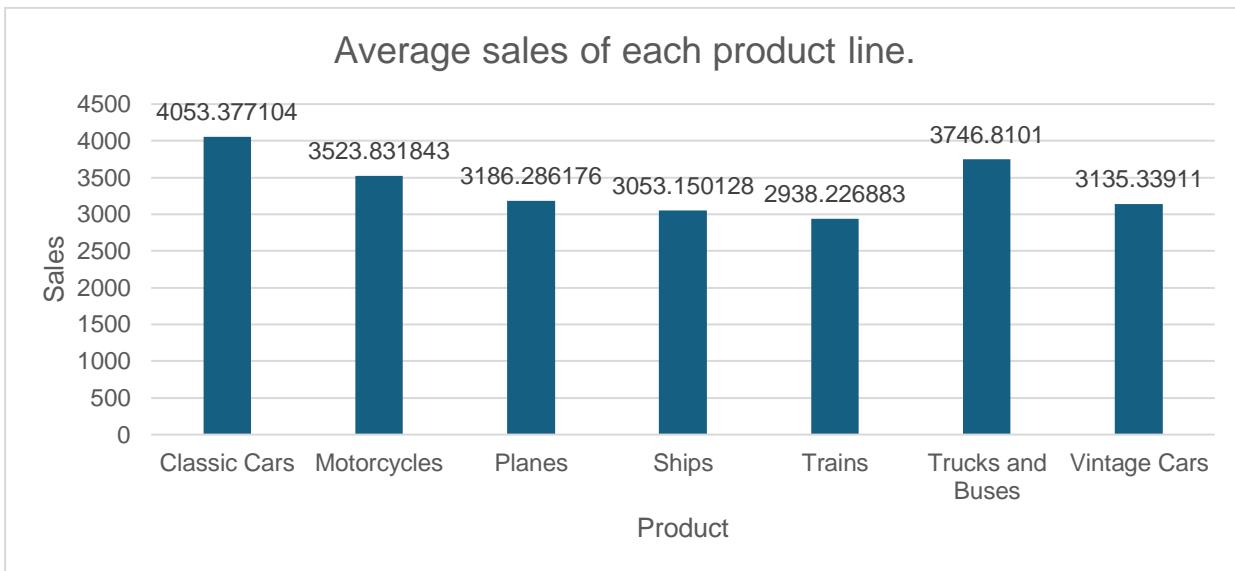
Analytics

1. Comparison of sales between Vintage cars and Classic cars across all countries.



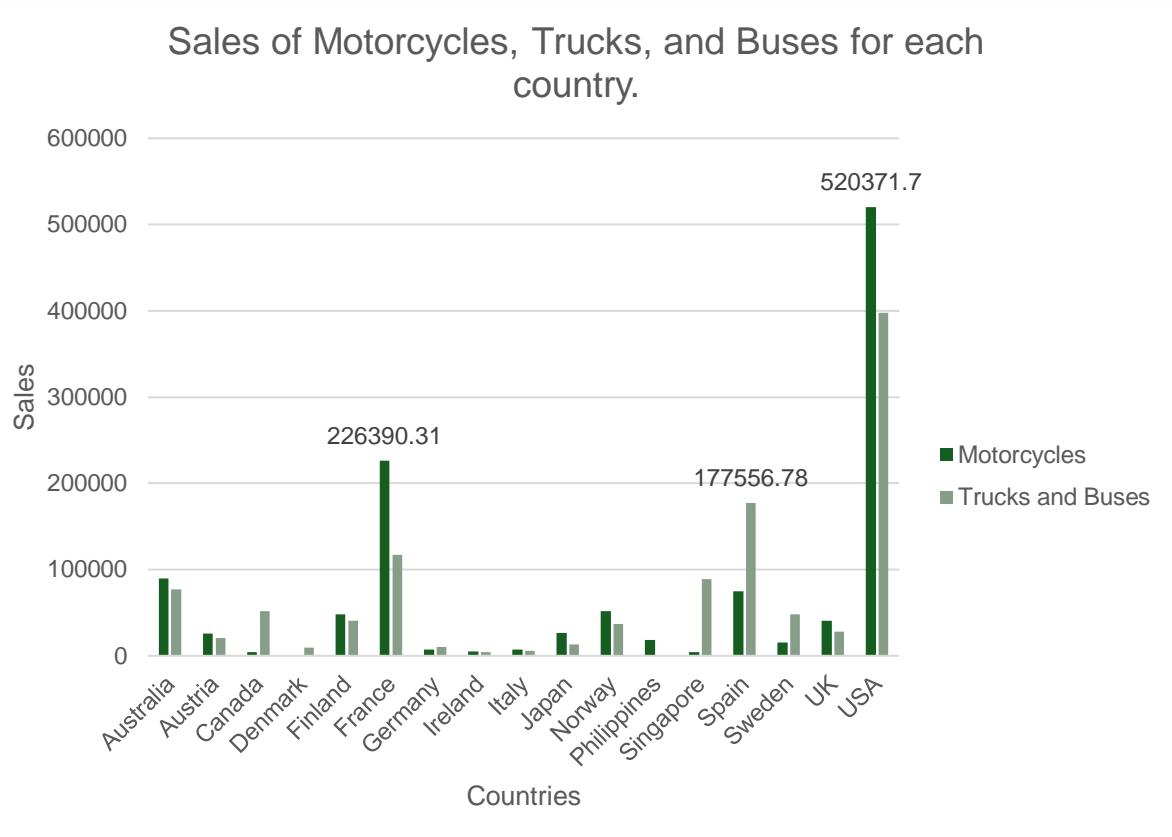
This analysis Compare the sale of Vintage cars and Classic cars for all the countries. Where USA(2102394.02) has the highest sales followed by Spain, France, and Australia.

2. Determination of the average sales of all products and identification of the highest-selling product.



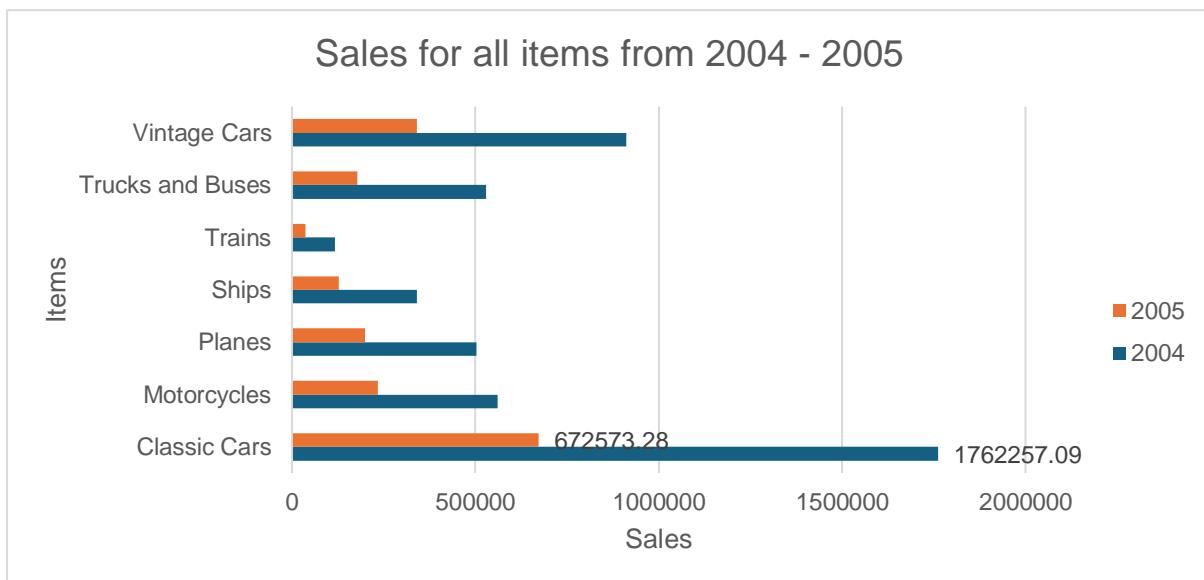
The average sales of every product and the top-selling product are the two goals of this investigation. Additionally, the graph shows that, with an average sales of 405.377104, Classic Cars have the greatest sales, followed by Trucks and Buses and Motorcycles.

3. Assessment of the country yielding the most profit for Motorcycles, Trucks, and Buses.



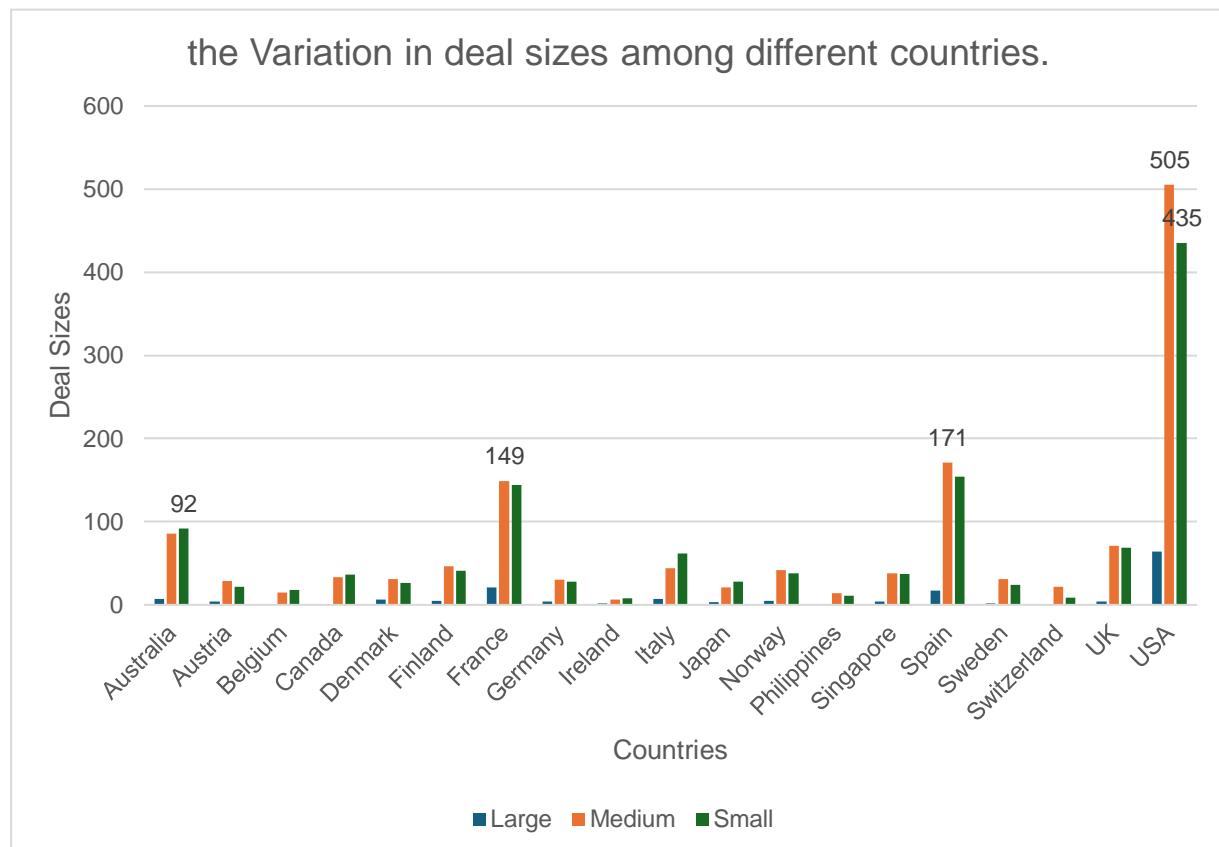
The goal of this analysis is to determine which nation makes the most money from trucks, buses, and motorcycles. According to a bar graph, the USA leads the world in motorcycle sales with 520371.7, followed by France and Spain, and the world in truck and bus sales with 397842.42.

4. Comparison of sales for all items across the years 2004 and 2005.



The goal of this analysis is to compare the sales of every item in the years 2004 and 2005. The line chart shows that sales of every item are changing at a very rapid rate, with the exception of classic cars, which had the highest sales of any category in both years, with 1762257.09 in 2004 and 672573.28 in 2005.

5. Comparative analysis of all countries based on deal size.



The purpose of this research is to determine how deal sizes are distributed among the various nations. Additionally, the bar chart demonstrates how much larger deals are made in the USA than in every other country, with huge deals valued at 64, medium deals at 505, and small deals at 435.

Conclusion and Review

The analysis provides valuable insights into sales trends and profitability by category and by country. The USA comes out on top as a market leader in Vintage & Classic cars, in Trucks, in Buses, and in Motorcycles. Classic Cars are the top-selling product, accounting for a significant portion of total sales revenue. In addition, the USA shows exceptional profitability, especially in the Trucks & Buses & Motorcycles categories. Sales for Classic cars remain strong throughout 2004 and 2005, showing that there is a continuing demand for

this product category. Also, the USA shows significantly larger deal sizes than other countries, demonstrating its dominance in terms of sales volume.

While the analysis provides visualizations of key findings, more in-depth analysis into the drivers of sales volatility and deal size differences could yield more insightful results. All in all, the report provides valuable insights to optimize sales strategies and accelerate business growth.

Regression

Regression shows...

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.877178
R Square	0.769441
Adjusted R Square	0.766629
Standard Error	896.6688
Observations	250

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	3	6.6E+08	2.2E+08	273.6567	4.62E-78
Residual	246	1.98E+08	804014.9		
Total	249	8.58E+08			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	-5271.93	322.9166	-16.326	4.32E-41	-5907.96	-4635.9	-5907.96	-4635.9
X Variable 1	103.0809	6.001152	17.17685	5.42E-44	91.26071	114.9011	91.26071	114.9011
X Variable 2	12.81807	1.661734	7.713668	3.04E-13	9.545024	16.09111	9.545024	16.09111
X Variable 3	47.42944	3.350938	14.15408	1.13E-33	40.82925	54.02963	40.82925	54.02963

A multiple regression analysis explored how well several factors (X1, X2, X3) predict a dependent variable. The model fits moderately well, explaining about 77% of the variance. All X variables show a statistically significant relationship with the dependent variable, but their coefficients (e.g., 103.08 for X1) require context to understand the strength of these effects. While statistically significant, the model suggests room for improvement in capturing the full picture.

Anova: one factor

Anova: Single Factor

SUMMARY

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Column 1	250	903280.9	3613.123	3445221
Column 2	250	25534	102.136	1664.552

ANOVA

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	1.54E+09	1	1.54E+09	894.0704	3.1E-113	3.860199
Within Groups	8.58E+08	498	1723443			
Total	2.4E+09	499				

This table summarizes a single-factor ANOVA analysis comparing two groups, "Column 1" and "Column 2," based on 500 observations (250 in each group). The average value in Column 1 (3613.12) is significantly higher than Column 2 (102.14). The very low p-value (essentially 0) and high F-statistic (894.07) from the ANOVA test confirm this difference is statistically significant, meaning it's highly unlikely to be due to random chance.

Anova: two factor

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

<i>SUMMARY</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Row 1	3	4097.66	1365.887	5069957
Row 2	3	2451.12	817.04	1725170
Row 3	3	1566	522	648687
Row 4	3	5095.24	1698.413	7507173
Row 5	3	5140.39	1713.463	7650609
Row 248	3	4386.35	1462.117	5944534
Row 249	3	2261.6	753.8667	1546167
Row 250	3	4176.72	1392.24	5420980
Column 1	250	903280.9	3613.123	3445221
Column 2	250	25534	102.136	1664.552
Column 3	250	8659	34.636	89.69428

ANOVA

<i>Source of</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>

<i>Variation</i>						
Rows	2.95E+08	249	1182944	1.044989	0.33951	1.194432
Columns	2.09E+09	2	1.05E+09	925.2361	1.9E-168	3.013826
Error	5.64E+08	498	1132016			
Total	2.95E+09	749				

This two-factor ANOVA, analyzing effects without repeated measurements, explores how Rows and Columns influence a variable. There are 750 observations in total (250 per column), but each combination of Row and Column is unique (no replication). The analysis reveals a significant effect for Columns (very low p-value) with an average value in Column 1 (3613.12) being much higher than Column 2 (102.14). The effect of Rows, however, is not statistically significant (p-value = 0.34), meaning the variations observed in average values across Rows (ranging from 522 to 1713) might be due to chance. While Row averages differ somewhat, the Column effect appears much stronger. It's important to explore how Row and Column interact to influence the variable together, but this confirms significant independent effects of Columns.

Descriptive Statistics

<i>Column1</i>		<i>Column2</i>		<i>Column3</i>		<i>Column4</i>	
Mean	34.636	Mean	3613.123	Mean	102.136	Mean	84.45296
Standard		Standard		Standard		Standard	
Error	0.59898	Error	117.392	Error	2.58035	Error	1.279453
Median	34	Median	3263.96	Median	99	Median	100
Mode	29	Mode	#N/A	Mode	118	Mode	100
Standard		Standard		Standard		Standard	
Deviation	9.470706	Deviation	1856.131	Deviation	40.79892	Deviation	20.22993
Sample		Sample		Sample		Sample	
Variance	89.69428	Variance	3445221	Variance	1664.552	Variance	409.2499
Kurtosis	-0.64676	Kurtosis	1.127057	Kurtosis	-0.19836	Kurtosis	-0.40344
Skewness	0.256745	Skewness	1.013489	Skewness	0.517104	Skewness	-0.9678
Range	51	Range	10626.85	Range	181	Range	73.12
Minimum	15	Minimum	652.35	Minimum	33	Minimum	26.88
Maximum	66	Maximum	11279.2	Maximum	214	Maximum	100
Sum	8659	Sum	903280.9	Sum	25534	Sum	21113.24
Count	250	Count	250	Count	250	Count	250

This table summarizes descriptive statistics for four data columns. The columns have very different characteristics. Column 2 (mean: 3613) has the highest average value and the most extensive spread (standard deviation: 1856) compared to the others. Column 1 and 4 have lower averages (34.64 and 84.45 respectively) and tighter data spreads. Skewness suggests Column 2 and 3 might have more data points towards lower values, while Column 1 and 4

lean towards the opposite. While skewness offers clues about the data shapes, further analysis is needed for a complete picture.

Correlation

	<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
<i>Column 1</i>	1		
<i>Column 2</i>	0.513951	1	
<i>Column 3</i>	-0.01254	0.663973	1

This table appears to be a correlation matrix snippet focusing on the relationships between Column 1 and the other two columns (Column 2 and Column 3). The values range from -1 to 1, indicating the strength and direction of the linear relationship between the data in each column.

Store Dataset Report

Introduction

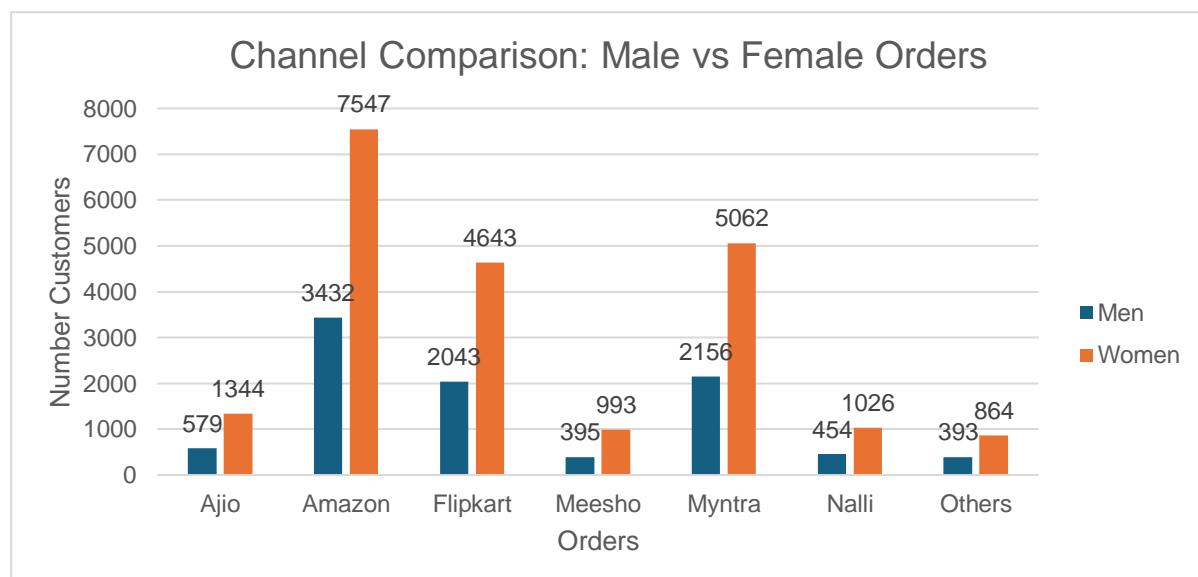
This dataset contains sales data from a retail store. It includes things like gender, age, transaction details (order ID, status), product details (category, SKU) and shipping details. Our goal is to help you understand how your customers interact with your products and how they interact with your products. We look for patterns, preferences and correlations within your data. With these insights, you can improve your marketing, manage your inventory and increase your customer satisfaction.

Questionnaire

1. Compare various channels based on how many male customers order and female customer order.
2. Compare all the categories of order where amount is less than 1500 and greater than 5000.
3. How many Customers are there whose age is 30 and above and state is Delhi.
4. Which of the following state perform better than other, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Rajasthan.
5. Which city performed better than all other cities based on highest order placed.
6. Compare various categories of items based on most quantity sold and show which gender buys the most category.

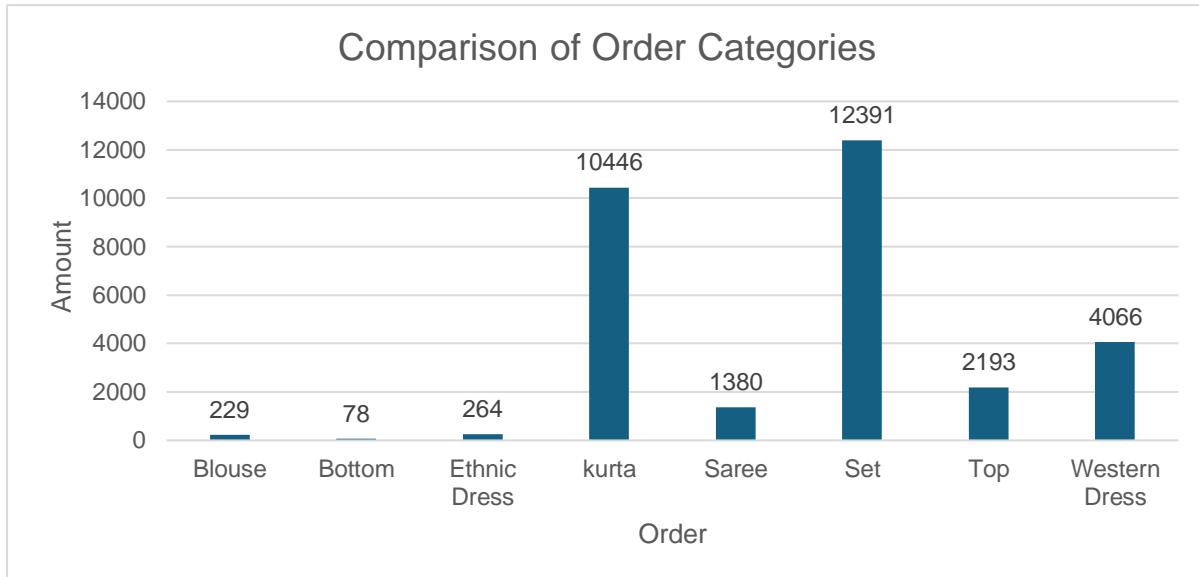
Analytics

1. Compare various channels based on how many male customers order and female customer order?



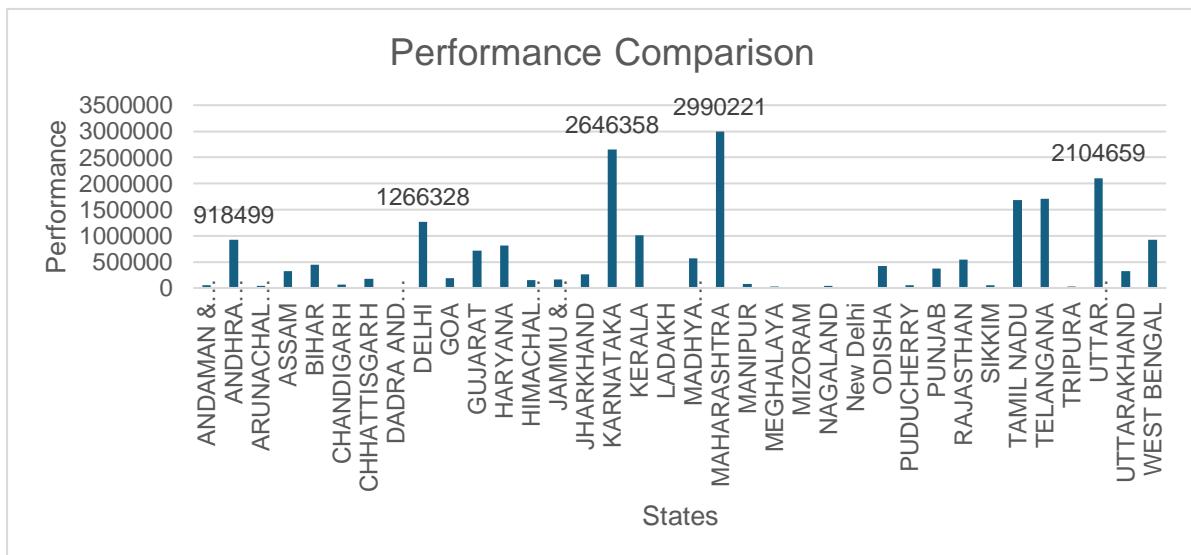
Sales for both men and women are led by Amazon, which is followed by Myntra and Flipkart. Nearly 3432 units were sold by Amazon in the men's category, and nearly 7547 units in the women's category. 5062 units were sold in the women's area of Myntra, and 2156 units in the men's.

2. Compare all the categories of order where amount is less than 1500 and greater than 5000.



Comparing the order categories where the quantity is less than 1500 and more than 5000 is made easier by this analysis. displaying the set (12391) and kurta (10446) with the greatest order count, followed by the saree, top, and western attire.

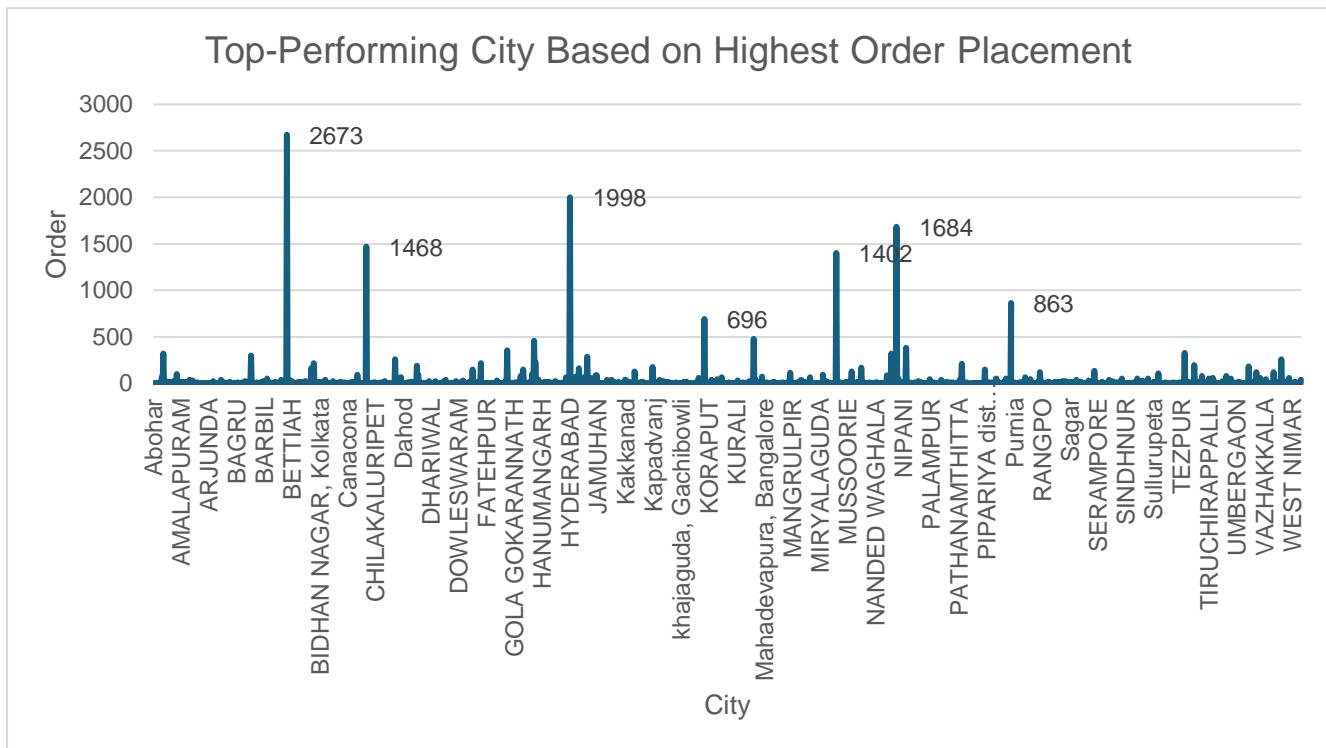
4. Which of the following state perform better than other, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Rajasthan.



Karnataka (2646358) had the best performance among the states, followed by Uttar Pradesh

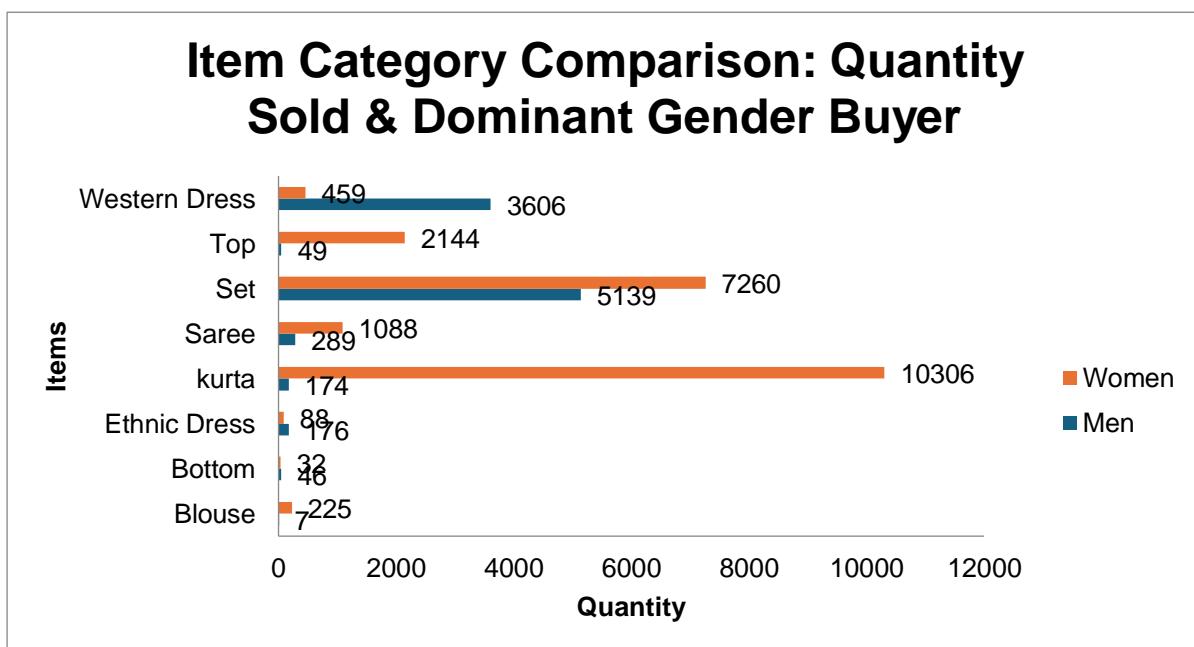
(2104659). This research reveals which states fared better than the states indicated above.

5. Which city performed better than all other cities based on highest order placed.



Bengaluru had the largest order put with 2673 orders, followed by Hyderabad (1998). Based on the graph recorded, we can really observe which city fared better than the other cities based on biggest order placed.

6. Compare various categories of items based on most quantity sold and also show which gender buys the most category.



The kurta purchased by women is the most popular category of things, followed by men's purchases, and western clothing is the most popular item for both men and women. This report compares these different product categories based on sales volume.

Conclusion and Review

Amazon leads in sales for both men and women, according to the research, with Myntra and Flipkart trailing closely after. Sales for both men's and women's categories are led by Amazon, which is followed by Myntra and Flipkart. Kurtas and sets are among the best-selling products; Karnataka and Bangalore have the best sales figures.

Retailers may make better decisions thanks to the study, which offers insightful information about regional performance and sales patterns. Nonetheless, the analysis may be improved by looking at other variables that affect sales. All things considered, the results provide insightful knowledge for maximizing sales tactics in cutthroat marketplaces.

Regression

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.172398
R Square	0.029721
Adjusted R Square	0.029659
Standard Error	264.5693
Observations	31047

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	2	66561870	33280935	475.4629	0
Residual	31044	2.17E+09	69996.92		
Total	31046	2.24E+09			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	185.155	16.57854	11.16836	6.61E-29	152.6604	217.6496	152.6604	217.6496
X Variable 1	0.047626	0.099327	0.479489	0.631594	-0.14706	0.242312	-0.14706	0.242312
X Variable 2	492.0276	15.95904	30.83065	1.3E-205	460.7472	523.308	460.7472	523.308

The table summarizes the results of a multiple regression analysis. The model explains only a small portion of the variance (R-squared of 2.97%) with coefficients that may not be statistically significant (high p-values). The F-statistic (475.46) is significant, but this only

indicates the model is better than none, not that the individual variables themselves are significant.

Anova-1 factor

Anova: Single Factor

SUMMARY

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Column 1	31047	31237	1.00612	0.008853
Column 2	31047	21176377	682.0748	72136.38

ANOVA

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	7.2E+09	1	7.2E+09	199639.8	0	3.841609
Within Groups	2.24E+09	62092	36068.2			
Total	9.44E+09	62093				

The table shows a single factor ANOVA analysis, likely comparing two groups named "Column 1" and "Column 2". There's a statistically significant difference (p-value of 0) between the groups' means. The "Between Groups" variance (7.2E+09) is much larger than the "Within Groups" variance (2.24E+09), indicating the factor has a strong influence on the variable being measured. However, the table doesn't reveal the specific values or what the variable represents.

Anova- 2 factor

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication

<i>SUMMARY</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Row 1	3	421	140.3333	42116.33
Row 2	3	1479	493	685648
Row 3	3	521	173.6667	59609.33
Row 4	3	750	250	172171
Row 5	3	607	202.3333	88482.33
Row 31044	3	974	324.6667	283326.3
Row 31045	3	1145	381.6667	403529.3
Row 31046	3	446	148.6667	47506.33
Row 31047	3	828	276	199225
Column 1	31047	1226250	39.49657	228.5307
Column 2	31047	31237	1.00612	0.008853
Column 3	31047	21176377	682.0748	72136.38

ANOVA

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Rows	7.49E+08	31046	24134.08	1.000774	0.468198	1.016275
Columns	9.09E+09	2	4.54E+09	188446.6	0	2.995877
Error	1.5E+09	62092	24115.42			
Total	1.13E+10	93140				

This table summarizes a two-factor ANOVA analysis without replication. It compares the effects of two factors (likely "Rows" and "Columns") on a variable. There are statistically significant differences between the "Columns" (p-value of 0) but not between the "Rows" (p-value of 0.46). "Columns" has a much larger effect size (Mean Square of 4.54E+09) compared to "Rows" (Mean Square of 24134.08) and the error term, indicating a stronger influence. However, the specific values of the variable and the content of the rows and columns are not provided in this table.

Descriptive Statistics

<i>Column1</i>		<i>Column2</i>		<i>Column3</i>	
Mean	39.49657	Mean	1.00612	Mean	682.0748
Standard Error	0.085795	Standard Error	0.000534	Standard Error	1.524289
Median	37	Median	1	Median	646
Mode	28	Mode	1	Mode	399
Standard Deviation	15.11723	Standard Deviation	0.094088	Standard Deviation	268.5822
Sample Variance	228.5307	Sample Variance	0.008853	Sample Variance	72136.38
Kurtosis	-0.1587	Kurtosis	475.3566	Kurtosis	1.768676
Skewness	0.72916	Skewness	19.4509	Skewness	1.052904
Range	60	Range	4	Range	2807
Minimum	18	Minimum	1	Minimum	229
Maximum	78	Maximum	5	Maximum	3036
Sum	1226250	Sum	31237	Sum	21176377
Count	31047	Count	31047	Count	31047

This table summarizes descriptive statistics for three columns. Column1 has a central tendency around 37-39 with some spread (standard deviation of 15) and a range of 60. Column2 shows all values concentrated around 1. Column3 has a higher central tendency (mean 682, median 646) with more variation (standard deviation over 268) and a wider range (2807). The data types likely differ significantly between the columns, with Column2 possibly containing binary values (1s).

Correlation

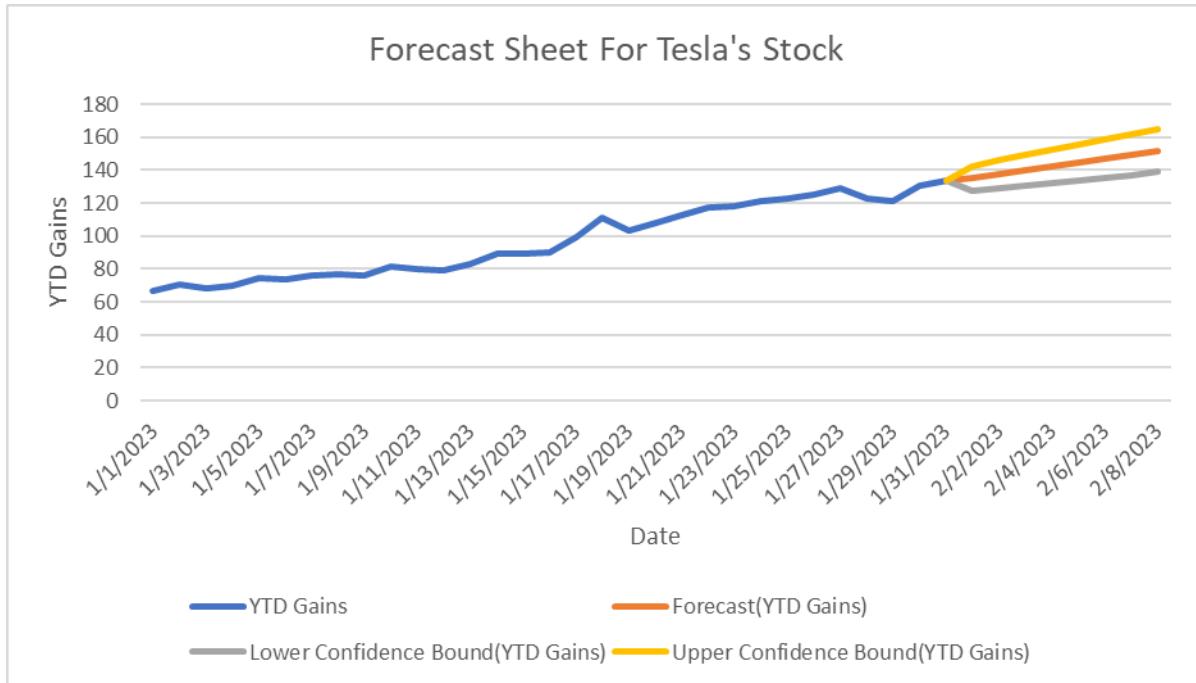
	<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>

Column 1		1		
Column 2	0.004884		1	
Column 3	0.003522	0.172377		1

The correlation matrix is not computable because the data has only one data point for each column, which is insufficient to determine the linear relationship between the variables.

Analysis of Forecasted Trends in Tesla's Stock Price

Date	YTD Gains	Forecast(YTD Gains)	Lower Confidence Bound(YTD Gains)	Upper Confidence Bound(YTD Gains)
1/1/2023	66.87357281			
1/2/2023	70.35201556			
1/3/2023	68.2800174			
1/4/2023	69.98784537			
1/5/2023	74.20090381			
1/6/2023	73.62325753			
1/7/2023	76.36708458			
1/8/2023	76.58056068			
1/9/2023	75.8522251			
1/10/2023	81.55963541			
1/11/2023	79.85808277			
1/12/2023	78.84719937			
1/13/2023	82.77143467			
1/14/2023	89.25741193			
1/15/2023	89.34531441			
1/16/2023	89.68436413			
1/17/2023	99.62995336			
1/18/2023	110.6994298			
1/19/2023	103.6420911			
1/20/2023	107.760967			
1/21/2023	112.9032865			
1/22/2023	117.2105275			
1/23/2023	118.2841929			
1/24/2023	121.2854473			
1/25/2023	122.5725984			
1/26/2023	125.3854876			
1/27/2023	129.1715986			
1/28/2023	122.6228298			
1/29/2023	121.2101051			
1/30/2023	130.3833979			
1/31/2023	133.5165108	133.5165108	133.52	133.52
2/1/2023		134.831823	127.12	142.54
2/2/2023		137.2238075	128.60	145.85
2/3/2023		139.6157921	130.17	149.07
2/4/2023		142.0077766	131.79	152.22
2/5/2023		144.3997611	133.47	155.33
2/6/2023		146.7917457	135.19	158.39
2/7/2023		149.1837302	136.94	161.42
2/8/2023		151.5757147	138.73	164.42



This is the forecast sheet for Tesla's stock price. A blue line charts the predicted trajectory, likely generated from a statistical model analyzing historical data. Scattered grey points along the x-axis, representing past stock prices, provide context for the forecast. The x-axis displays time, possibly divided into quarters for 2023 and 2024, while the y-axis shows the stock price ranging from \$60 to over \$180 per share. The "YTD Gains" text on the left likely indicates the change in Tesla's stock price since the start of 2023.

It's crucial to remember that this forecast is just an estimate. The shaded areas surrounding the blue line represent confidence bounds, acknowledging the inherent uncertainty in stock price predictions. There's a high probability (typically 95%) that the actual stock price will fall within these bounds, but it may deviate from the predicted trend.