

# Sales Data Analysis and Visualization of Online Retail Dataset Using R

(Major Project Presentation)

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# Project Overview

- ▶ Objective: Analyse and visualize e-commerce sales data using R.
- ▶ Dataset: Online Retail dataset containing transactions of a UK-based online store.
- ▶ Goal: Extract insights such as top customers, revenue trends, and product demand.
- ▶ Tools Used: R, RStudio, and popular data science libraries (dplyr, ggplot2, etc.)

# Problem Statement

- ▶ E-commerce businesses generate large volumes of sales data daily.
- ▶ Making sense of this data is crucial for understanding customer behavior and improving business decisions.
- ▶ Raw data often contains missing, inconsistent, or redundant entries.
- ▶ There is a need to clean, analyze, and visualize this data to extract meaningful insights.
- ▶ Businesses often lack clear visibility into top-performing products and high-value customers.
- ▶ Visual representation of data helps in faster and more informed decision-making.

# Objectives of the Project

- ▶ To clean and preprocess the e-commerce sales data for accurate analysis.
- ▶ To perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) using R.
- ▶ To identify top-performing products and top customers by revenue.
- ▶ To analyse sales trends over time (e.g., monthly revenue).
- ▶ To generate clear and interactive visualizations using R packages like ggplot2.

# Tools & Technologies Used in the Project

- ▶ Programming Language: R
- ▶ Development Environment: RStudio
- ▶ Data Manipulation: dplyr, readr
- ▶ Data Visualization: ggplot2, scales
- ▶ Date Handling: lubridate
- ▶ File Format: CSV (Comma-Separated Values)
- ▶ Version Control & Collaboration: Git, GitHub

# Software Requirements

- ▶ R Programming Language – version 4 or higher
- ▶ RStudio IDE – preferred for script execution and visualization
- ▶ Required R packages:
  - dplyr – For data manipulation
  - ggplot – For data visualization
  - lubridate – For date-time handling
  - readr – For importing data
  - scales – For formatting values in plot
- ▶ Operating System – Compatible with Windows, Linux and macOS

# Hardware Requirements

- ▶ Processor: Dual-core or higher (Intel i3/i5 or AMD equivalent)
- ▶ RAM: Minimum 4 GB (8 GB recommended for smooth performance)
- ▶ Storage:
  - At least 2 GB free space for R, RStudio, and project files
  - Additional space for data storage and output images
- ▶ Display: 1366x768 resolution or higher (for clear visualization)
- ▶ Internet Connection: Required for downloading packages and GitHub access



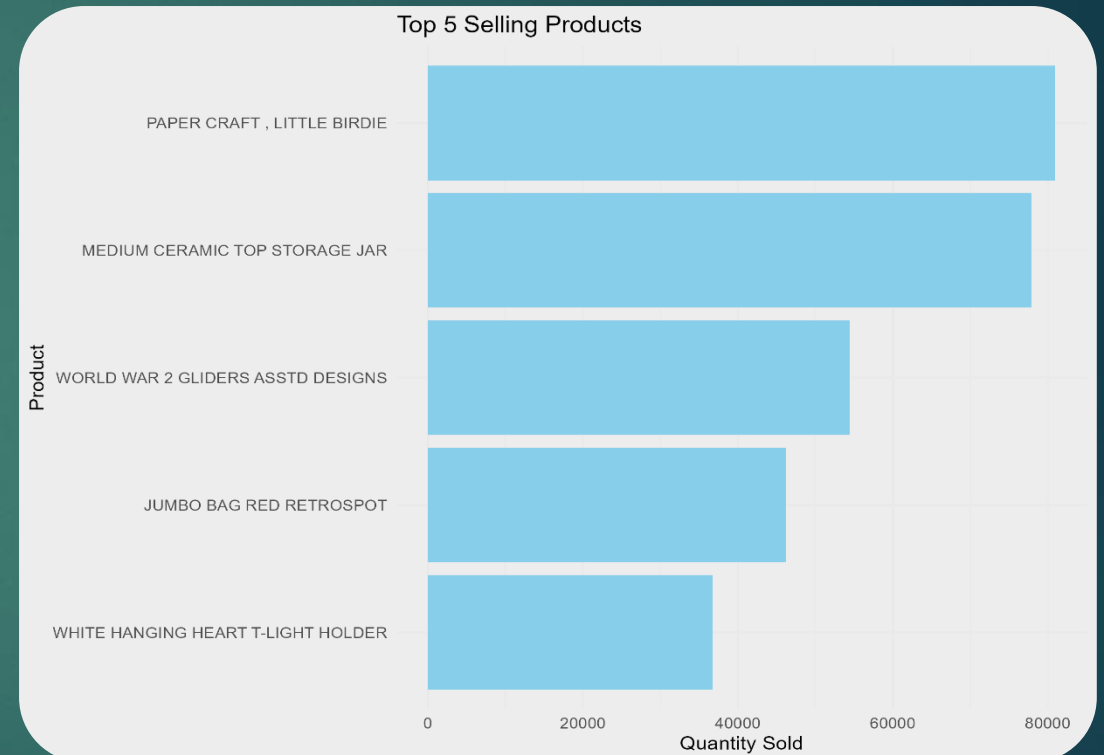
# Data Description

- ▶ Dataset Source: Online Retail Dataset
- ▶ Total Records: 541909
- ▶ Columns:
  - InvoiceNo: Unique transaction Identifier
  - StockCode: Product code
  - Description: Product name
  - Quantity: Number of items sold
  - InvoiceDate: Date and Time of transaction
  - UnitPrice: Price per item
  - CustomerID: Unique customer Identifier
  - Country: Customer's country of residence



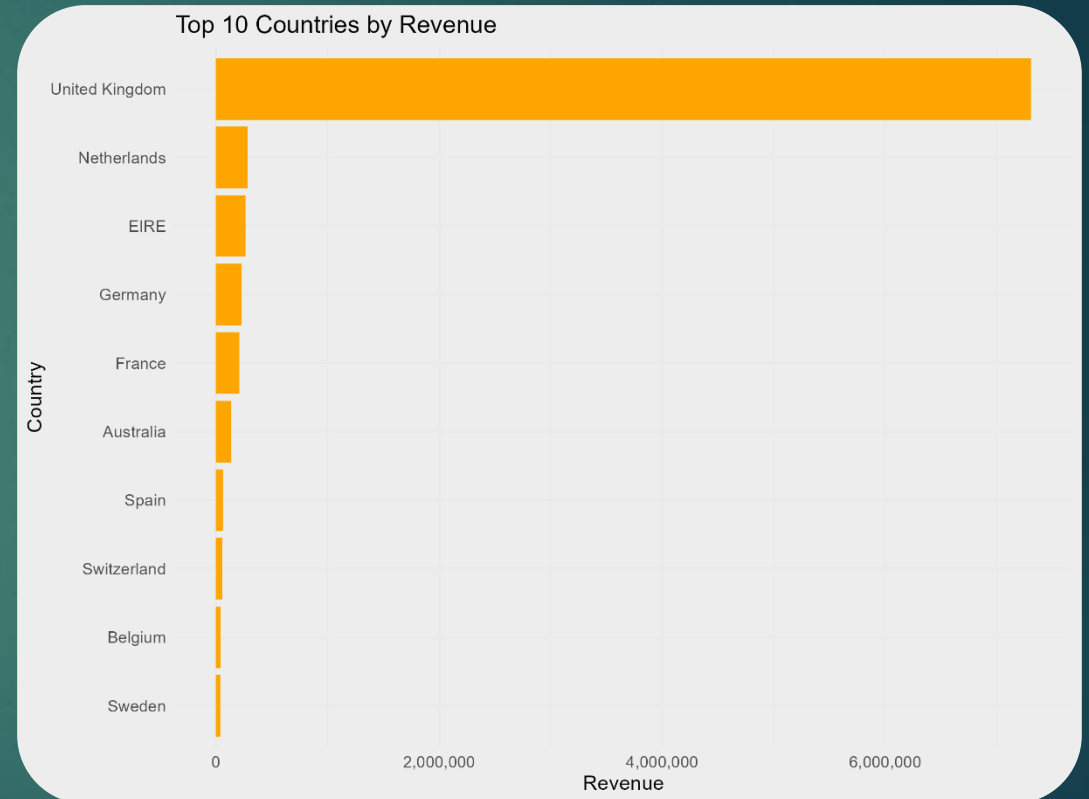
# Top 5 Products by Revenue

- ▶ This bar chart displays the top 5 products that generated the highest revenue
- ▶ Helps identify bestselling items contributing significantly to total income
- ▶ Useful for inventory planning, marketing focus and customer targeting



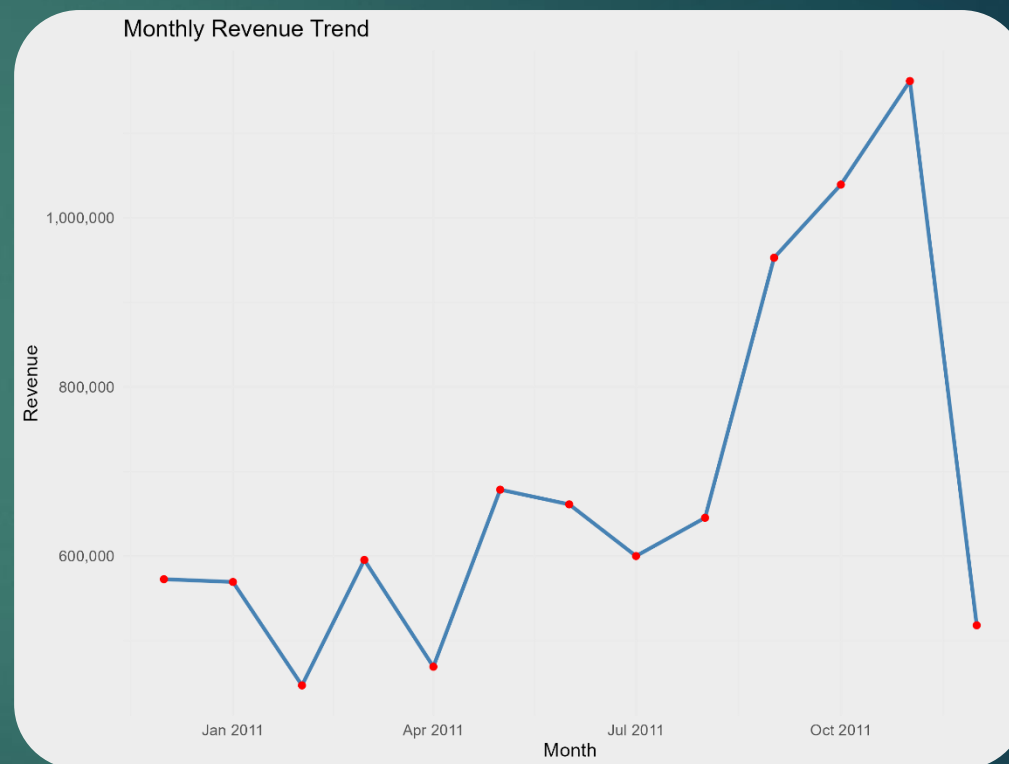
# Top 10 Countries by Revenue

- ▶ Highlights international market contributions to total revenue
- ▶ Helps identify geographical performance trends
- ▶ Useful for strategic decisions like market expansion or localized marketing
- ▶ Reveals customer bases beyond the home country, aiding global planning



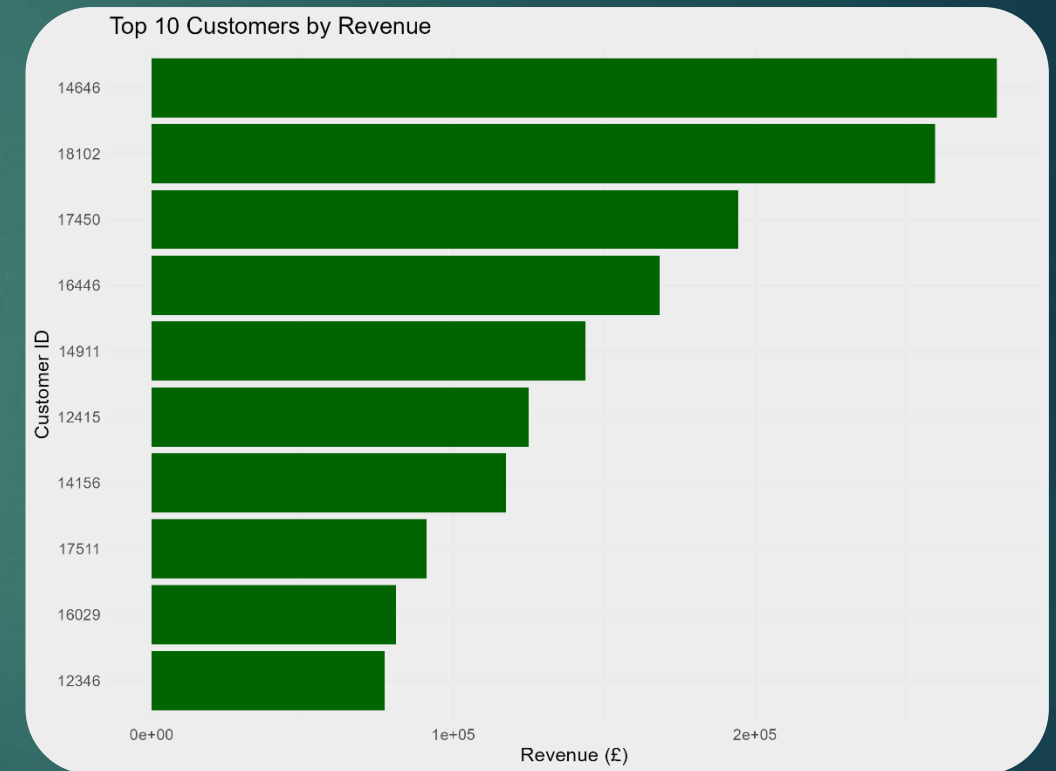
# Monthly Revenue Trend

- ▶ Shows sales performance over time
- ▶ Helps identify seasonal patterns and sales spikes/drops
- ▶ Useful for forecasting future revenue and understanding growth trends
- ▶ Insights derived using lubridate for date parsing and ggplot2 for visualization



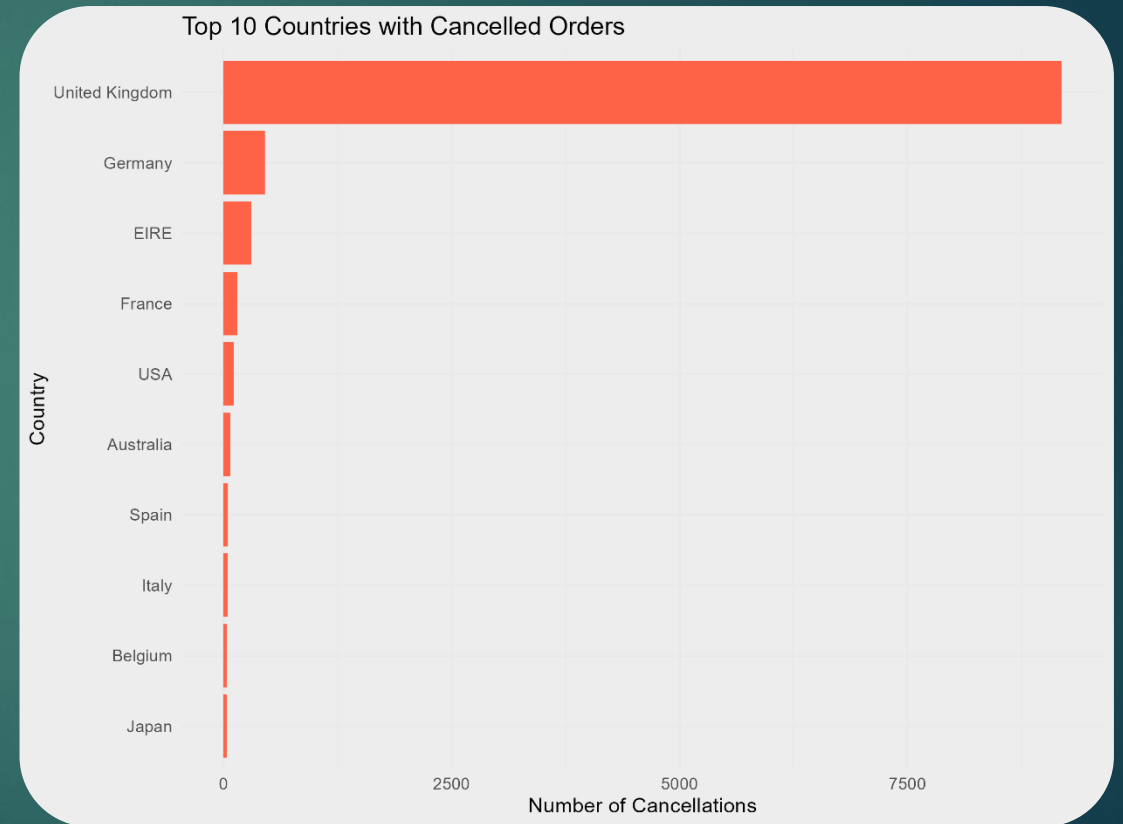
# Top 10 Customers by Revenue

- ▶ Displays highest paying customers by total revenue
- ▶ Helps identify high-value customers for targeted marketing or loyalty programs
- ▶ Revenue calculated by summing transactions for each unique CustomerID
- ▶ Visualized using ggplot2 using `coord_flip()` for better readability



# Top 10 Countries with Cancelled Orders

- ▶ Highlights countries with the highest frequency of cancelled transactions
- ▶ Useful for identifying potential logistics or customer satisfaction issues
- ▶ Data filtered where Quantity < 0 to represent cancelled items
- ▶ Enables the business to take targeted actions in regions with high return/cancellation rates



# Distribution of Transaction Types

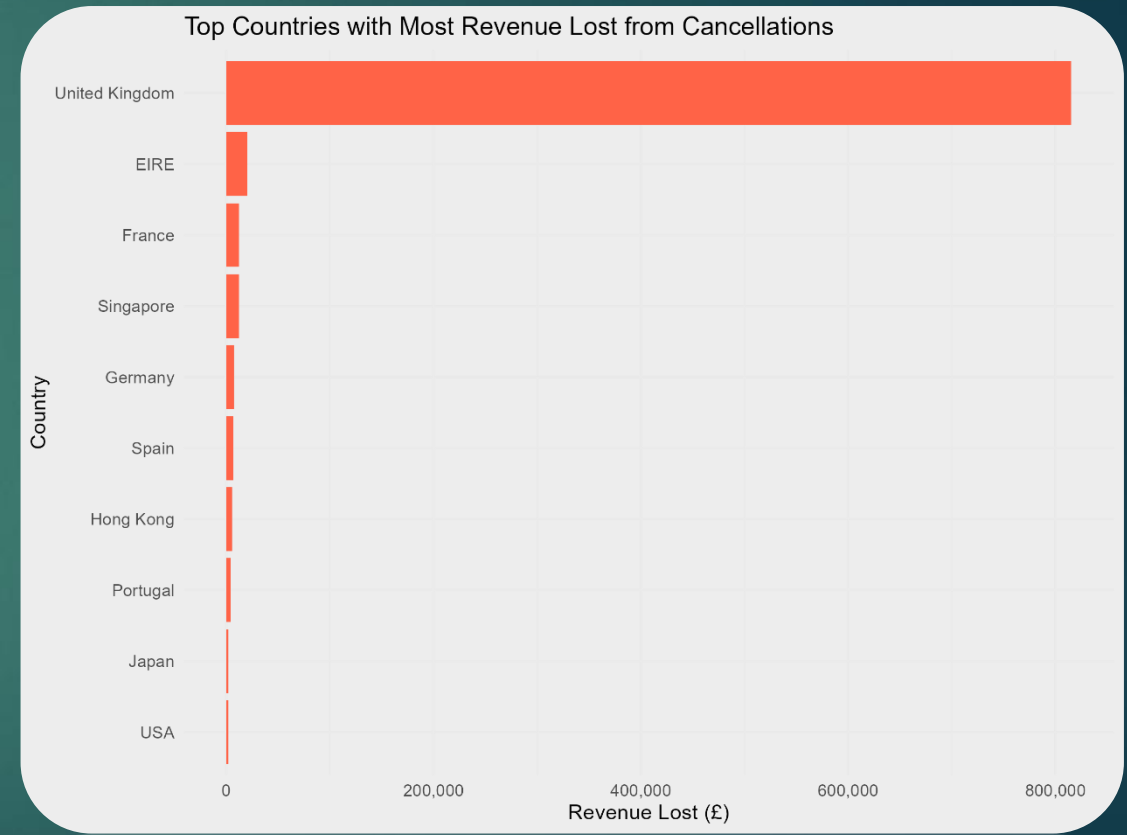
- ▶ Transactions were categorized as:
  - Valid (Quantity > 0)
  - Invalid (Quantity < 0)
- ▶ This pie chart visualizes the proportion of valid vs cancelled transactions
- ▶ Help identify the frequency of cancellations, which is crucial for understanding customer behavior and possible operational issues
- ▶ Majority of the transactions are usually valid, but cancelled transactions also form a noticeable portion of total orders

Distribution of Transaction Types



# Top Countries with Most Revenue Lost from Cancellations

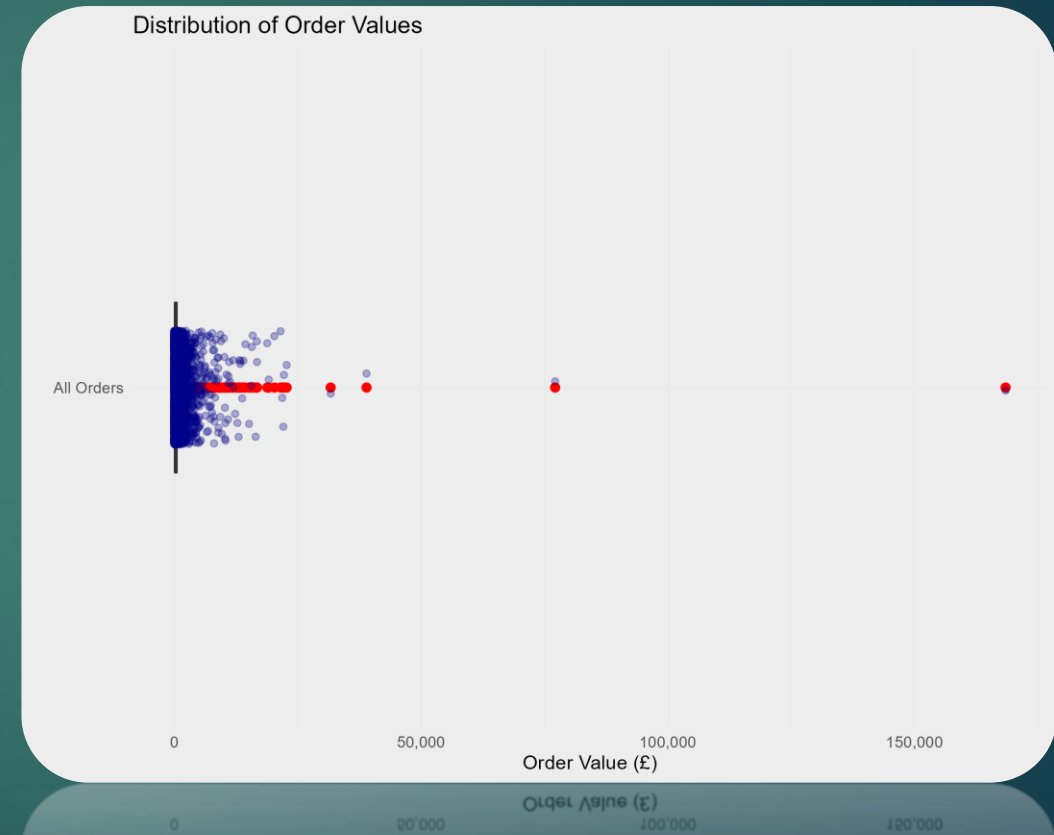
- ▶ This bar chart highlights the top countries where the most revenue was lost due to cancelled orders
- ▶ The chart helps pinpoint regions causing significant financial impact, aiding in
  - ▶ Investing potential causes of high cancellations
  - ▶ Improving operational efficiency
  - ▶ Enhancing customer service in high-loss regions
- ▶ Cancellations were identified using transactions with negative quantities, and revenue loss was calculated accordingly





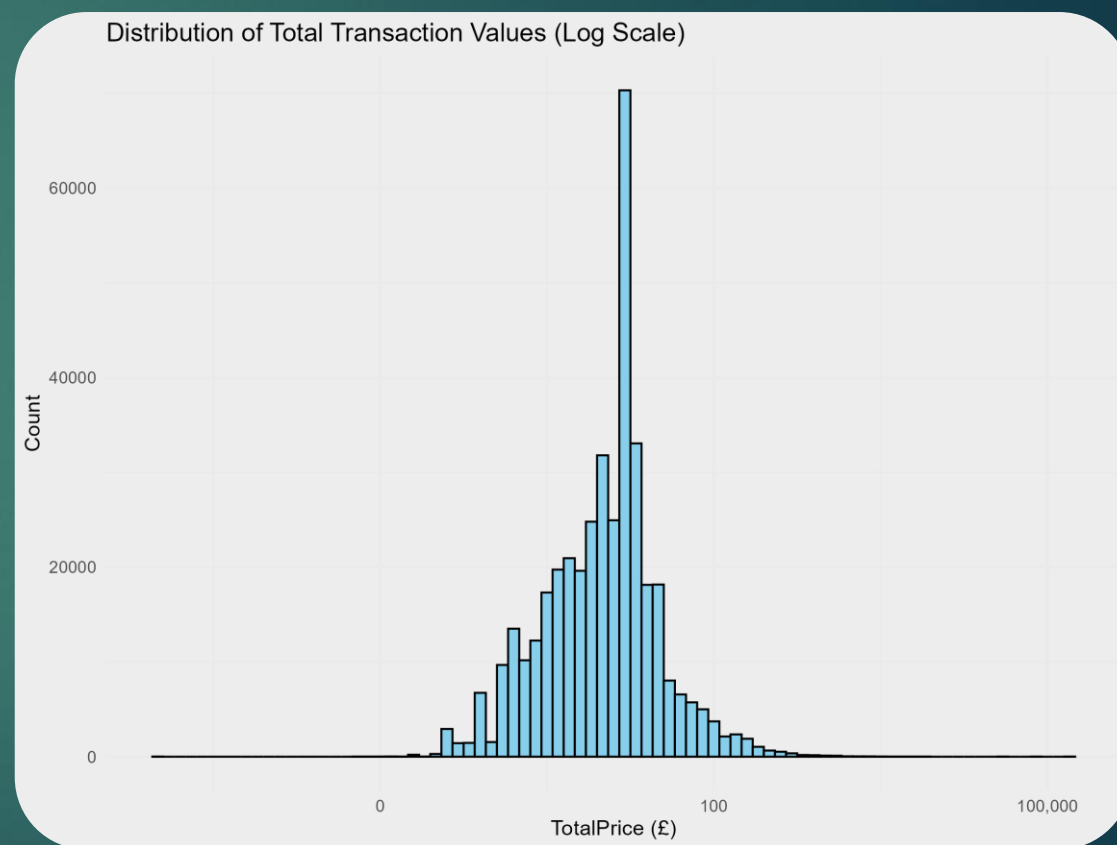
# Distribution of Order Values

- ▶ This visualization shows the distribution of total order values across all invoices
- ▶ Each order's value was calculated by summing the prices of items in that invoice
- ▶ A boxplot is used to capture:
  - ▶ Median order value (central line in the box)
  - ▶ Interquartile Range (IQR)
  - ▶ Outliers
- ▶ Jittered points provides a clearer picture of individual order distributions



# Distribution of Total Transaction Values

- ▶ Show how transaction values are distributed across all orders
- ▶ Log scale on x-axis improves visibility of small and large transactions
- ▶ Most transactions falls within the lower price range
- ▶ Highlights presence of a few high-value orders
- ▶ Helps in analyzing customer spending behaviour



# Key Insights

- ▶ The UK is the largest market by revenue and number of transactions
- ▶ A small number of customers contribute to a significant portion of the revenue
- ▶ High cancellation rates observed in certain countries lead to major revenue losses
- ▶ Most products sold are low in value, but there are occasional high-value orders
- ▶ Sales trends shows seasonal spikes, likely around holidays

# Challenges Faced

- ▶ Data Cleaning: Dealing with missing values, duplicates, and invalid entries took considerable time
- ▶ Data Understanding: Interpreting business context from raw transactional data was challenging
- ▶ Visualizing Effectively: Choosing the right type to communicate insights clearly requires several iterations
- ▶ R Programming: Faced initial difficulties in syntax and debugging in R and ggplot2
- ▶ Time Management: Balancing project work with academic schedule and finalizing all components on time

# Thank You

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