

datascience-project-ayakobtan

September 29, 2025

1 Project Kick-off: Global Superstore Sales & Profit Analysis

1.1 Project Overview

This project focuses on analyzing the **Global Superstore** dataset, a retail dataset containing customer orders across different product categories, customer segments, and global regions. The dataset includes details such as sales, profit, discounts, shipping methods, and order dates, making it suitable for business performance analysis.

1.2 Objective

The main goal of this project is to explore sales and profit patterns to answer key business questions:
- Which product categories and sub-categories drive the most revenue and profit? - How do sales and profits change over time (monthly or seasonal trends)? - Which regions and customer segments are most profitable? - Are there categories with high sales but low profitability?

1.3 Tools & Approach

- **Pandas:** Data loading, cleaning, and exploratory analysis
- **Matplotlib & Seaborn:** Static visualizations for trends and comparisons
- **Plotly:** Interactive charts for deeper insights
- **Jupyter/Colab Notebook:** Organized workflow with explanations and charts

1.4 Deliverables

The outcome will be a structured notebook presented as a dashboard-style report with the following sections:

1. Dataset preparation and cleaning
2. Exploratory data analysis (EDA) with summary statistics
3. Visualizations: bar charts, line charts, pie charts, heatmaps, and histograms
4. Key insights and conclusions supported by visual evidence

By the end of this project, I aim to highlight performance trends and provide actionable insights into product, regional, and temporal sales behaviors within the Global Superstore dataset.

1.5 DataSet Preparation

```
[ ]: # Import libraries and load dataset
from google.colab import files
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

uploaded = files.upload()
df = pd.read_csv("Global_Superstore2.csv", encoding="latin1")
df.head()
```

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

Saving Global_Superstore2.csv to Global_Superstore2 (1).csv

```
[ ]:      Row ID      Order ID  Order Date  Ship Date      Ship Mode Customer ID \
0    32298    CA-2012-124891  31-07-2012  31-07-2012      Same Day    RH-19495
1    26341    IN-2013-77878   05-02-2013  07-02-2013    Second Class    JR-16210
2    25330    IN-2013-71249   17-10-2013  18-10-2013    First Class     CR-12730
3    13524    ES-2013-1579342 28-01-2013  30-01-2013    First Class     KM-16375
4    47221    SG-2013-4320   05-11-2013  06-11-2013    Same Day       RH-9495
```

```
      Customer Name      Segment      City      State ... \
0    Rick Hansen      Consumer  New York City      New York ...
1    Justin Ritter      Corporate    Wollongong  New South Wales ...
2    Craig Reiter      Consumer      Brisbane    Queensland ...
3    Katherine Murray  Home Office      Berlin      Berlin ...
4    Rick Hansen      Consumer      Dakar      Dakar ...
```

```
      Product ID      Category Sub-Category \
0    TEC-AC-10003033  Technology  Accessories
1    FUR-CH-10003950  Furniture    Chairs
2    TEC-PH-10004664  Technology    Phones
3    TEC-PH-10004583  Technology    Phones
4    TEC-SHA-10000501  Technology    Copiers
```

```
      Product Name      Sales Quantity \
0  Plantronics CS510 - Over-the-Head monaural Wir... 2309.650      7
1      Novimex Executive Leather Armchair, Black 3709.395      9
2      Nokia Smart Phone, with Caller ID 5175.171      9
3      Motorola Smart Phone, Cordless 2892.510      5
4      Sharp Wireless Fax, High-Speed 2832.960      8
```

```
Discount  Profit  Shipping Cost  Order Priority
0      0.0  762.1845      933.57      Critical
1      0.1 -288.7650      923.63      Critical
```

2	0.1	919.9710	915.49	Medium
3	0.1	-96.5400	910.16	Medium
4	0.0	311.5200	903.04	Critical

[5 rows x 24 columns]

```
[ ]: # Basic dataset overview
print("Shape:", df.shape)
print("Columns:", df.columns.tolist())
df.info()
df.describe(include="all").transpose()
```

Shape: (51290, 25)

Columns: ['row_id', 'order_id', 'order_date', 'ship_date', 'ship_mode', 'customer_id', 'customer_name', 'segment', 'city', 'state', 'country', 'postal_code', 'market', 'region', 'product_id', 'category', 'sub-category', 'product_name', 'sales', 'quantity', 'discount', 'profit', 'shipping_cost', 'order_priority', 'month']

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 51290 entries, 0 to 51289

Data columns (total 25 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	row_id	51290 non-null	int64
1	order_id	51290 non-null	object
2	order_date	51290 non-null	datetime64[ns]
3	ship_date	51290 non-null	datetime64[ns]
4	ship_mode	51290 non-null	object
5	customer_id	51290 non-null	object
6	customer_name	51290 non-null	object
7	segment	51290 non-null	object
8	city	51290 non-null	object
9	state	51290 non-null	object
10	country	51290 non-null	object
11	postal_code	9994 non-null	float64
12	market	51290 non-null	object
13	region	51290 non-null	object
14	product_id	51290 non-null	object
15	category	51290 non-null	object
16	sub-category	51290 non-null	object
17	product_name	51290 non-null	object
18	sales	51290 non-null	float64
19	quantity	51290 non-null	int64
20	discount	51290 non-null	float64
21	profit	51290 non-null	float64
22	shipping_cost	51290 non-null	float64
23	order_priority	51290 non-null	object

```

24 month          51290 non-null period[M]
dtypes: datetime64[ns](2), float64(5), int64(2), object(15), period[M](1)
memory usage: 9.8+ MB

```

```

[ ]:
count unique      top      freq \
row_id      51290.0   NaN      NaN      NaN
order_id      51290  25035  CA-2014-100111      14
order_date      51290   NaN      NaN      NaN
ship_date      51290   NaN      NaN      NaN
ship_mode      51290     4  Standard Class  30775
customer_id      51290  1590      PO-18850     97
customer_name      51290   795  Muhammed Yedwab    108
segment      51290     3      Consumer  26518
city      51290  3636  New York City     915
state      51290  1094   California    2001
country      51290   147   United States   9994
postal_code      9994.0   NaN      NaN      NaN
market      51290     7      APAC    11002
region      51290    13      Central   11117
product_id      51290  10292  OFF-AR-10003651     35
category      51290     3  Office Supplies  31273
sub-category      51290    17      Binders   6152
product_name      51290  3788      Staples    227
sales      51290.0   NaN      NaN      NaN
quantity      51290.0   NaN      NaN      NaN
discount      51290.0   NaN      NaN      NaN
profit      51290.0   NaN      NaN      NaN
shipping_cost      51290.0   NaN      NaN      NaN
order_priority      51290     4      Medium  29433
month      51290     48      2014-12    2153

```

```

mean      min \
row_id      25645.5      1.0
order_id      NaN      NaN
order_date      2013-05-11 21:26:49.155781120  2011-01-01 00:00:00
ship_date      2013-05-15 20:42:42.745174528  2011-01-03 00:00:00
ship_mode      NaN      NaN
customer_id      NaN      NaN
customer_name      NaN      NaN
segment      NaN      NaN
city      NaN      NaN
state      NaN      NaN
country      NaN      NaN
postal_code      55190.379428      1040.0
market      NaN      NaN
region      NaN      NaN
product_id      NaN      NaN

```

category	NaN	NaN
sub-category	NaN	NaN
product_name	NaN	NaN
sales	246.490581	0.444
quantity	3.476545	1.0
discount	0.142908	0.0
profit	28.610982	-6599.978
shipping_cost	26.375915	0.0
order_priority	NaN	NaN
month	NaN	NaN

	25%	50%	75% \
row_id	12823.25	25645.5	38467.75
order_id	NaN	NaN	NaN
order_date	2012-06-19 00:00:00	2013-07-08 00:00:00	2014-05-22 00:00:00
ship_date	2012-06-23 00:00:00	2013-07-12 00:00:00	2014-05-26 00:00:00
ship_mode	NaN	NaN	NaN
customer_id	NaN	NaN	NaN
customer_name	NaN	NaN	NaN
segment	NaN	NaN	NaN
city	NaN	NaN	NaN
state	NaN	NaN	NaN
country	NaN	NaN	NaN
postal_code	23223.0	56430.5	90008.0
market	NaN	NaN	NaN
region	NaN	NaN	NaN
product_id	NaN	NaN	NaN
category	NaN	NaN	NaN
sub-category	NaN	NaN	NaN
product_name	NaN	NaN	NaN
sales	30.758625	85.053	251.0532
quantity	2.0	3.0	5.0
discount	0.0	0.0	0.2
profit	0.0	9.24	36.81
shipping_cost	2.61	7.79	24.45
order_priority	NaN	NaN	NaN
month	NaN	NaN	NaN

	max	std
row_id	51290.0	14806.29199
order_id	NaN	NaN
order_date	2014-12-31 00:00:00	NaN
ship_date	2015-01-07 00:00:00	NaN
ship_mode	NaN	NaN
customer_id	NaN	NaN
customer_name	NaN	NaN
segment	NaN	NaN

city	NaN	NaN
state	NaN	NaN
country	NaN	NaN
postal_code	99301.0	32063.69335
market	NaN	NaN
region	NaN	NaN
product_id	NaN	NaN
category	NaN	NaN
sub-category	NaN	NaN
product_name	NaN	NaN
sales	22638.48	487.565361
quantity	14.0	2.278766
discount	0.85	0.21228
profit	8399.976	174.340972
shipping_cost	933.57	57.296804
order_priority	NaN	NaN
month	NaN	NaN

```
[47]: # Clean dataset
df = df.drop_duplicates()
df = df.dropna(how="all")
df = df.fillna({"sales": 0, "profit": 0, "discount": 0})
df.columns = df.columns.str.strip().str.lower().str.replace(" ", "_")

df['order_date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['order_date'], dayfirst=True,
    ↪errors="coerce")
df['ship_date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['ship_date'], dayfirst=True,
    ↪errors="coerce")

df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 51290 entries, 0 to 51289
Data columns (total 25 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   row_id                51290 non-null  int64
1   order_id              51290 non-null  object
2   order_date            51290 non-null  datetime64[ns]
3   ship_date             51290 non-null  datetime64[ns]
4   ship_mode             51290 non-null  object
5   customer_id           51290 non-null  object
6   customer_name         51290 non-null  object
7   segment              51290 non-null  object
8   city                 51290 non-null  object
9   state                51290 non-null  object
10  country              51290 non-null  object
```

```

11 postal_code      9994 non-null   float64
12 market          51290 non-null  object
13 region           51290 non-null  object
14 product_id       51290 non-null  object
15 category         51290 non-null  object
16 sub-category     51290 non-null  object
17 product_name     51290 non-null  object
18 sales            51290 non-null  float64
19 quantity         51290 non-null  int64
20 discount         51290 non-null  float64
21 profit           51290 non-null  float64
22 shipping_cost    51290 non-null  float64
23 order_priority   51290 non-null  object
24 month            51290 non-null  object
dtypes: datetime64[ns](2), float64(5), int64(2), object(16)
memory usage: 9.8+ MB

```

1.6 EDA (Exploratory Data Analysis)

```

[ ]: # Step 3: Exploratory Data Analysis

# Summary statistics and missing values
df.describe().transpose()
df.isnull().sum()

# Check unique values for key categorical columns
categorical_cols = ['ship_mode', 'segment', 'city', 'state',
                    'country', 'market', 'region', 'category', 'sub-category', 'order_priority']
for col in categorical_cols:
    print(col, ":", df[col].nunique())

# Correlation between numerical columns
df[['sales', 'profit', 'quantity', 'discount', 'shipping_cost']].corr()

# Top 10 products by sales
print("Top 10 products by sales:")
print(df.groupby('product_name')['sales']
      .sum().sort_values(ascending=False).head(10))

# Top 10 products by profit
print("\nTop 10 products by profit:")
print(df.groupby('product_name')['profit']
      .sum().sort_values(ascending=False).head(10))

# Sales and profit by category
df.groupby('category')[['sales', 'profit']].sum()

```

```
# Monthly sales and profit trends
df['month'] = df['order_date'].dt.to_period('M')
df.groupby('month')[['sales', 'profit']].sum().head(12)
```

```
ship_mode : 4
segment : 3
city : 3636
state : 1094
country : 147
market : 7
region : 13
category : 3
sub-category : 17
order_priority : 4
Top 10 products by sales:
product_name
Apple Smart Phone, Full Size      86935.7786
Cisco Smart Phone, Full Size      76441.5306
Motorola Smart Phone, Full Size    73156.3030
Nokia Smart Phone, Full Size      71904.5555
Canon imageCLASS 2200 Advanced Copier 61599.8240
Hon Executive Leather Armchair, Adjustable 58193.4841
Office Star Executive Leather Armchair, Adjustable 50661.6840
Harbour Creations Executive Leather Armchair, Adjustable 50121.5160
Samsung Smart Phone, Cordless     48653.4600
Nokia Smart Phone, with Caller ID  47877.7857
Name: sales, dtype: float64
```

```
Top 10 products by profit:
product_name
Canon imageCLASS 2200 Advanced Copier 25199.9280
Cisco Smart Phone, Full Size          17238.5206
Motorola Smart Phone, Full Size        17027.1130
Hoover Stove, Red                     11807.9690
Sauder Classic Bookcase, Traditional  10672.0730
Harbour Creations Executive Leather Armchair, Adjustable 10427.3260
Nokia Smart Phone, Full Size           9938.1955
Cisco Smart Phone, with Caller ID      9786.6408
Nokia Smart Phone, with Caller ID      9465.3257
Belkin Router, USB                    8955.0180
Name: profit, dtype: float64
```

```
[ ]:
      sales      profit
month
2011-01  98898.48886   8321.80096
2011-02  91152.15698  12417.90698
2011-03 145729.36736  15303.56826
```


2011-04	116915.76418	12902.32438
2011-05	146747.83610	12183.82870
2011-06	215207.38022	23415.24702
2011-07	115510.41912	5585.00352
2011-08	207581.49122	23713.66772
2011-09	290214.45534	35776.88394
2011-10	199071.26404	25963.41834
2011-11	298496.53752	32709.17772
2011-12	333925.73460	40647.98400

1.7 Data Visualization

```
[ ]: # Step 4 : VISUALIZATIONS

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

sns.set(style="whitegrid")

# Total Sales by Category
print("Bar Chart: Total Sales by Category - shows which product categories_
↳generate the most revenue.")
category_sales = df.groupby('category')['sales'].sum().reset_index()
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
sns.barplot(data=category_sales, x='category', y='sales', color='skyblue')
plt.title("Total Sales by Category")
plt.xlabel("Category")
plt.ylabel("Sales")
plt.tight_layout() # layout adjustment before show
plt.show()

# Monthly Sales Trend
print("\nLine Chart: Monthly Sales Trend - visualizes how sales change over_
↳time.")
df['month'] = df['order_date'].dt.to_period('M').astype(str)
monthly_sales = df.groupby('month')['sales'].sum().reset_index()
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
sns.lineplot(data=monthly_sales, x='month', y='sales', marker='o')
plt.title("Monthly Sales Trend")
plt.xlabel("Month")
plt.ylabel("Sales")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# Sales Distribution by Segment
```

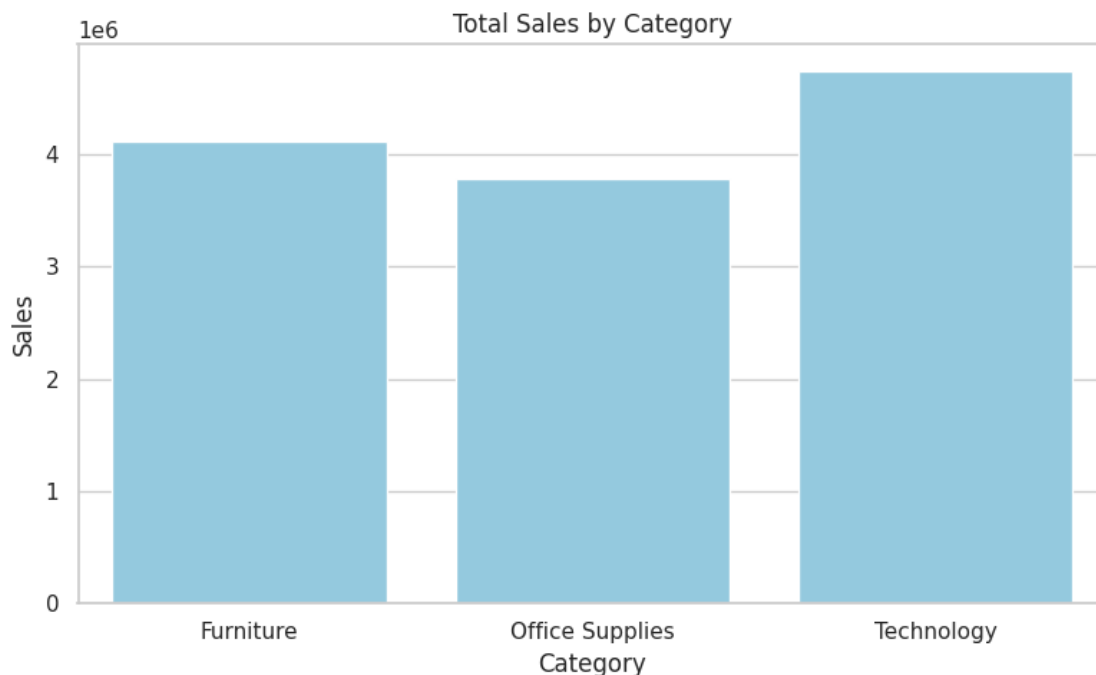
```

print("\nPie Chart: Sales Distribution by Segment - shows the proportion of
↳ sales per customer segment.")
segment_sales = df.groupby('segment')['sales'].sum()
plt.figure(figsize=(6,6))
plt.pie(segment_sales, labels=segment_sales.index, autopct='%1.1f%%',
↳ startangle=140, colors=sns.color_palette('pastel'))
plt.title("Sales Distribution by Segment")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

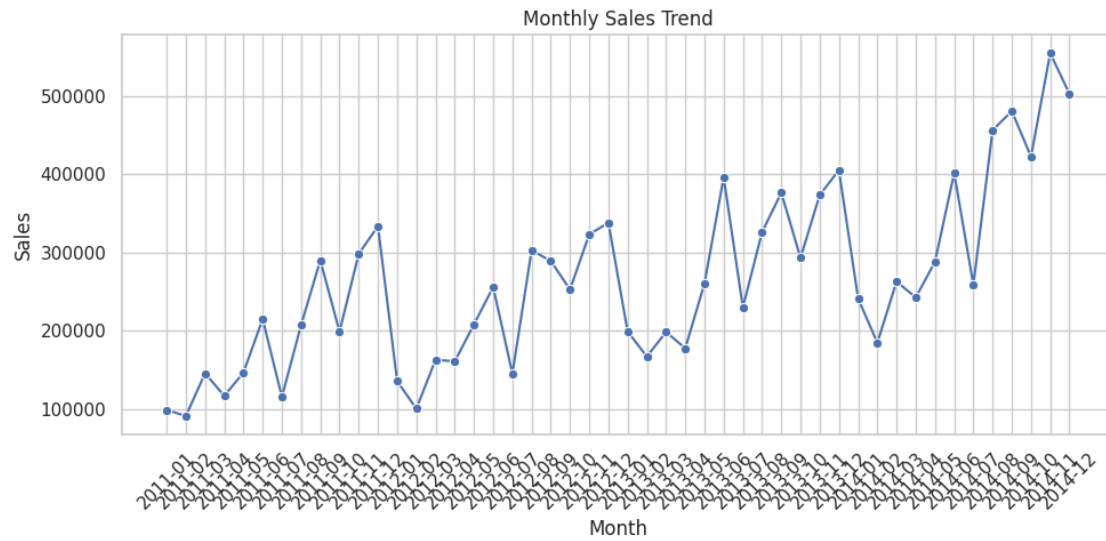
# Correlation Heatmap
print("\nHeatmap: Correlation between numeric variables - shows relationships
↳ between sales, profit, quantity, discount, and shipping cost.")
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
sns.heatmap(df[['sales', 'profit', 'discount', 'quantity', 'shipping_cost']].
↳ corr(), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', fmt=".2f")
plt.title("Correlation Heatmap")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

Bar Chart: Total Sales by Category - shows which product categories generate the most revenue.

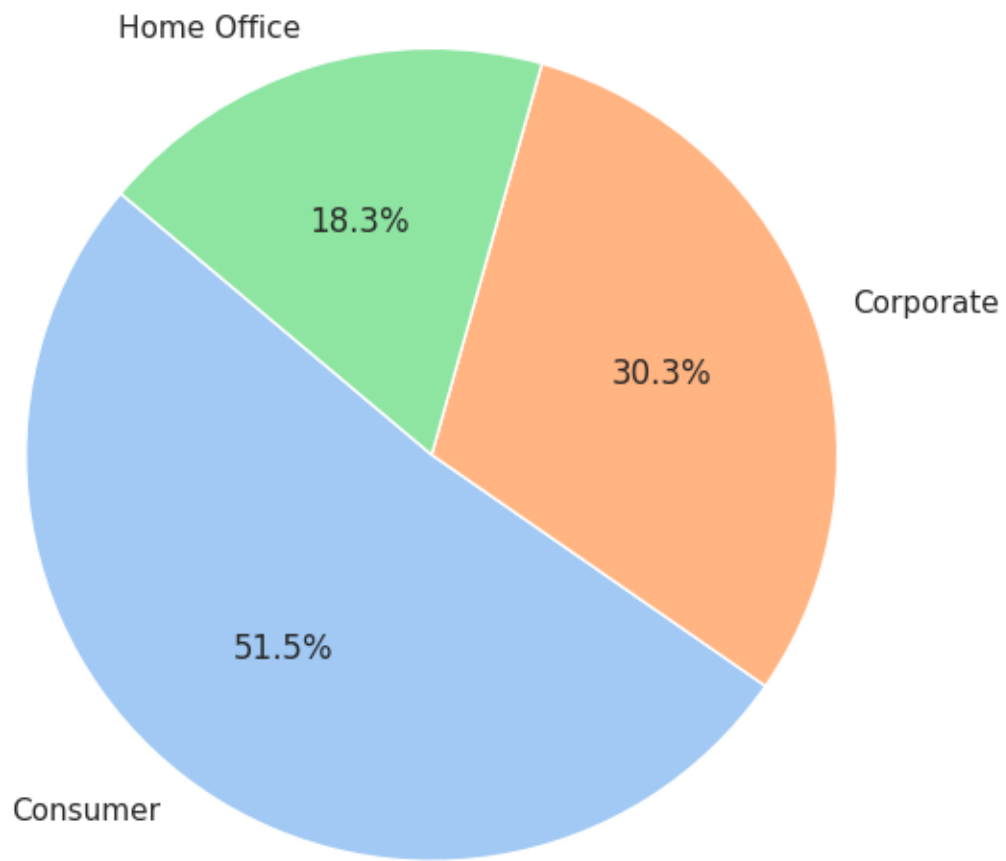


Line Chart: Monthly Sales Trend - visualizes how sales change over time.

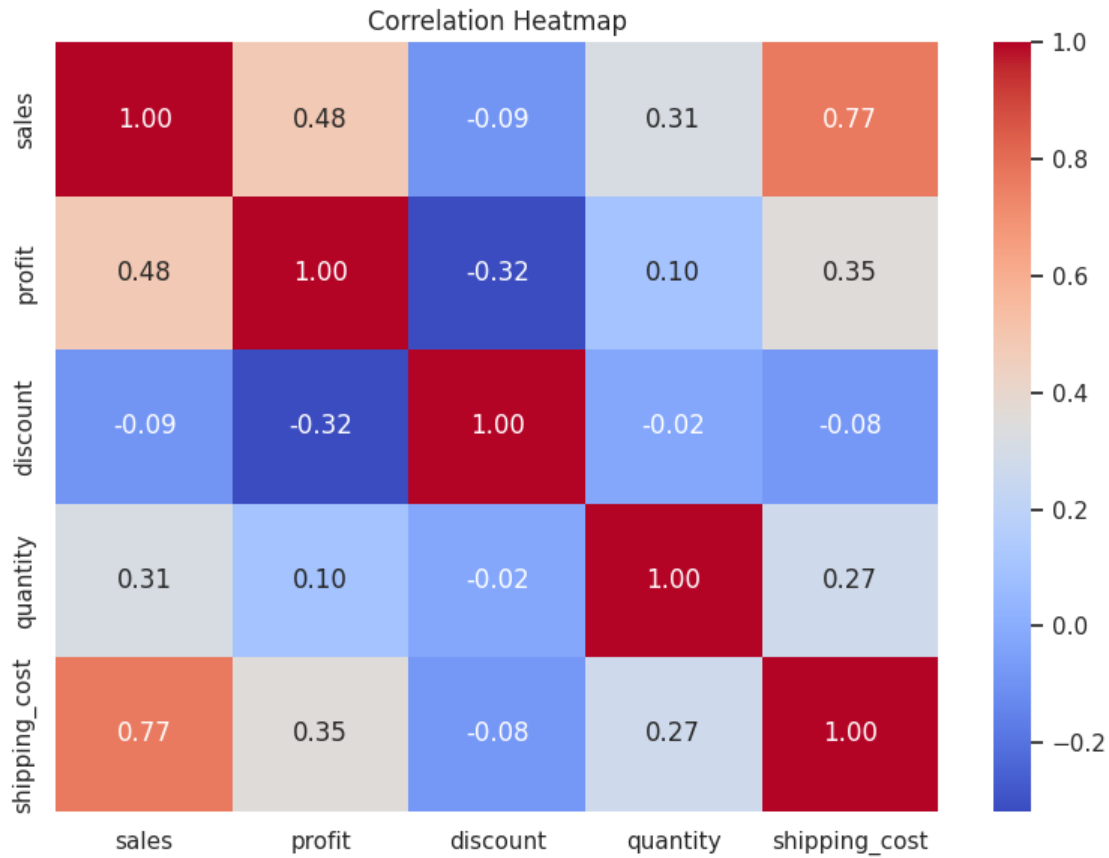


Pie Chart: Sales Distribution by Segment - shows the proportion of sales per customer segment.

Sales Distribution by Segment



Heatmap: Correlation between numeric variables - shows relationships between sales, profit, quantity, discount, and shipping cost.



1.8 Dashboard Creation

This dashboard shows key insights from the Global Superstore dataset: - Total sales and profits by category - Monthly sales trends - Top products - Correlation heatmap

```
[ ]: !pip install plotly

import plotly.express as px
import plotly.graph_objects as go
import pandas as pd
```

Requirement already satisfied: plotly in /usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages (5.24.1)

Requirement already satisfied: tenacity>=6.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages (from plotly) (8.5.0)

Requirement already satisfied: packaging in /usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages (from plotly) (25.0)

```
[ ]: # Category Summary
```

```

category_summary = df.groupby('category')[['sales', 'profit']].sum().
    ↪reset_index()

# Interactive bar chart for sales
fig_sales = px.bar(category_summary,
                    x='category',
                    y='sales',
                    title='Total Sales by Category',
                    labels={'sales': 'Sales', 'category': 'Category'},
                    color='sales', color_continuous_scale='Blues')

fig_sales.show()

# Interactive bar chart for profit
fig_profit = px.bar(category_summary,
                    x='category',
                    y='profit',
                    title='Total Profit by Category',
                    labels={'profit': 'Profit', 'category': 'Category'},
                    color='profit', color_continuous_scale='Greens')

fig_profit.show()

```

Insight: Technology leads in sales, but Office Supplies shows stable profit across orders.

```

[ ]: top_sales = df.groupby('product_name')
    ['sales'].sum().sort_values(ascending=False).head(10)
top_profit = df.groupby('product_name')
    ['profit'].sum().sort_values(ascending=False).head(10)

# Top Sales
fig_top_sales = px.bar(top_sales.reset_index(),
                       x='sales', y='product_name',
                       title='Top 10 Products by Sales',
                       orientation='h',
                       color='sales', color_continuous_scale='Blues')

fig_top_sales.show()

# Top Profit
fig_top_profit = px.bar(top_profit.reset_index(),
                        x='profit', y='product_name',
                        title='Top 10 Products by Profit',
                        orientation='h',
                        color='profit', color_continuous_scale='Greens')

fig_top_profit.show()

```

Insight: Sales and profit peak during holiday seasons; some months show negative profit due to discounts.

```
[ ]: df['month'] = df['order_date'].dt.to_period('M')
monthly_sales = df.groupby('month')[['sales', 'profit']].sum().reset_index()
monthly_sales['month'] = monthly_sales['month'].dt.to_timestamp()

fig_trends = go.Figure()
fig_trends.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=monthly_sales['month'],
    ↪y=monthly_sales['sales'],
                                mode='lines+markers', name='Sales'))
fig_trends.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=monthly_sales['month'],
    ↪y=monthly_sales['profit'],
                                mode='lines+markers', name='Profit'))

fig_trends.update_layout(title='Monthly Sales & Profit Trends',
                           xaxis_title='Month',
                           yaxis_title='Amount',
                           template='plotly_white')

fig_trends.show()
```

Insight: Smartphones dominate sales, but high-end copiers generate the most profit.

```
[ ]: corr = df[['sales', 'profit', 'discount', 'quantity', 'shipping_cost']].corr()
fig_heatmap = px.imshow(corr,
                           text_auto=True,
                           color_continuous_scale='RdBu_r',
                           title='Correlation Heatmap')

fig_heatmap.show()
```

Insight: Sales and profit are strongly correlated, while discount has a slight negative effect on profit.

1.8.1 Conclusions

Key Insights:

- Technology leads in sales; Office Supplies maintain stable profit.
- Sales and profit peak during holidays; some months show negative profit due to discounts.
- Smartphones dominate sales, high-end copiers drive most profit.
- Sales and profit are strongly correlated; discounts slightly reduce profit.

Recommendations:

- Focus on high-performing categories and profitable products.
- Monitor discount strategies to protect profit margins.
- Plan inventory and marketing around seasonal peaks.