STAT 515 Final Project

Name: Shuchi Nirav Shah

Group Members: Shuchi Nirav Shah, Badrinath Sanagavaram, Kamani Madasu

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Description of the dataset

- Source of Data: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/annakhew/sample-country-sales-dataset
- Dataset owner: Annakhew
- Description: It is the dataset based on country sale which includes various aspects of the item type like, Order method, Order priority, Order date. And this dataset gives insights of the profit and revenue after sale of the product.
- Number of Rows: 50000
- Number of Columns: 14 columns

About data

View the first few rows of the dataset
nead(data)

	icau (uaca)									
\langle		Region	Country	Item.Type	Sales.Channel	Order.Priority	Order.Date	Order.ID	Ship.Date	Units.Sold
	Sub-Saharan	Africa	Namibia	Household	Offline	M	2015-08-31	897751939	2015-10-12	3604
		Europe	Iceland	Baby Food	Online	Н	2010-11-20	599480426	2011-01-09	8435
		Europe	Russia	Meat	Online	L	2017-06-22	538911855	2017-06-25	4848
		Europe	Moldova	Meat	Online	L	2012-02-28	459845054	2012-03-20	7225
		Europe	Malta	Cereal	Online	М	2010-08-12	626391351	2010-09-13	1975
		Asia 1	[ndonesia	Meat	Online	Н	2010-08-20	472974574	2010-08-27	2542
	Jnit.Price	Unit.Cost	t Total.Re	evenue Tota	al.Cost Total.	Profit				
	668.27	502.54	1 2408	3445.1 183	11154.2 59	7290.9				
	255.28	159.42	2 2153	3286.8 134	44707.7 80	8579.1				
	421.89	364.69	2045	5322.7 170	68017.1 27	7305.6				
	421.89	364.69	3048	3155.2 26	34885.2 41	3270.0				
	205.70	117.11	L 406	5257.5 23	31292.2 17	4965.2				
	421.89	364.69	9 1072	2444.4 97	27042.0 14	5402.4				

> #summarv of the data > summary_data <- summary(data)</pre> > print(summary_data) Region Country Item.Type Asia Trinidad and Tobago : 4221 : 7348 321 Fruits Australia and Oceania : 4017 Guinea 318 Meat : 4221 Central America and the Caribbean: 5451 Cape Verde 315 : 4193 Cosmetics Europe :12841 Maldives 311 Vegetables : 4191 Middle East and North Africa Finland : 6128 310 Personal Care: 4186 North America : 1099 Democratic Republic of the Congo: 308 : 4173 Beverages Sub-Saharan Africa :13116 (Other) :48117 (Other) :24815 Sales.Channel Order.Priority Order.Date Order.ID Ship.Date Units.Sold Offline:24966 C:12446 1/21/2017 : 34 Min. :100013196 7/16/2014: 35 Min. 1st Qu.: 2498 Online :25034 H:12471 4/14/2013 : 32 1st Qu.:324007046 12/28/2012: 34 L:12588 12/29/2014: 31 Median :550422394 12/8/2014 : 33 Median: 5018 2/24/2010: 10/10/2010: M:12495 31 :549733027 32 : 5000 Mean Mean 5/28/2017 : 31 3rd Qu.:776782381 10/6/2011 : 32 3rd Qu.: 7493 5/3/2011 : 31 Max. :999999463 11/17/2013: 32 Max. :10000 (Other) :49810 (Other) :49802 Unit.Price Total.Revenue Total.Cost Total.Profit Unit.Cost Min. : 9.33 Min. : 6.92 Min. 28 Min. 21 Min. 7.2 1st Qu.: 276487 1st Qu.: 160637 1st Qu.: 81.73 1st Qu.: 35.84 1st Qu.: 94150.9 Median :154.06 Median : 97.44 Median: 781325 Median : 467104 Median: 279536.4 Mean :265.65 :187.32 :1323716 Mean : 933157 Mean : 390558.7 Mean Mean 3rd Qu.:421.89 3rd Qu.:263.33 3rd Qu.:1808642 3rd Qu.:1190390 3rd Qu.: 564286.7 :668.27 :524.96 :6682032 :5249075 :1738178.4 Max. Max. Max. Max. Max.

```
# Check for NULL values in each column
null_counts <- colSums(is.na(data))

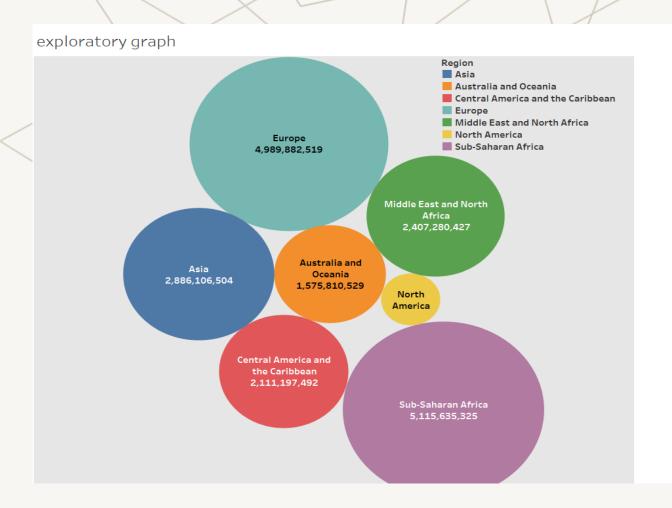
# Display columns with NULL values and their counts
print(null_counts)

Region Country Item.Type Sales.Channel Order.Priority Order.Date

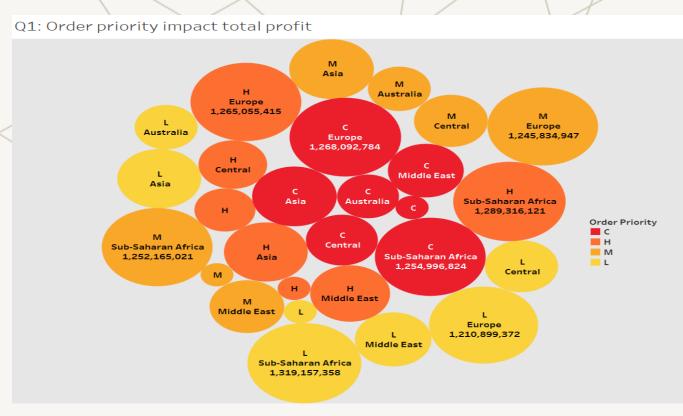
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Units.Sold Unit.Price Unit.Cost Total.Revenue Total.Cost Total.Profit
0 0 0 0 0 0
```

Basic graph



• Here the basic graph is represented which shows the relationship between Region and its Total Profit.

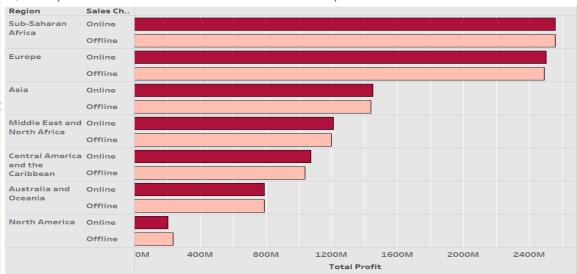


As per the graph there is no direct impact of order priority on Total profit. Because the values are almost similar in each region for order priority.

- How does order priority impact total profit, and are there regional variations in this correlation?
- Used linear regression

```
Summary for 1 :
 \# A tibble: 4 \times 5
   term
                       estimate std.error statistic p.value
                          < db 7 >
                                       < db 7 >
   <chr>>
                                                   \langle db 7 \rangle
                        <u>391</u>446.
   (Intercept)
                                       8802.
                                                44.5
                                                -0.028<u>4</u>
                                                            0.977
  Order.PriorityH
                          -354.
                                     <u>12</u>461.
  Order.PriorityL
                          <u>7</u>222.
                                     12530.
                                                 0.576
                                                             0.564
  Order.PrioritvM
                                                             0.912
                         -1365.
                                     12401.
                                                 -0.110
 Summary for 2 :
 \# A tibble: 4 \times 5
                       estimate std.error statistic
   term
                                                            p.value
                           < db 7 >
                                       < db 7 >
                                                  32.8 3.62e-209
   (Intercept)
                        397490.
                                     <u>12</u>122.
  Order.PriorityH
                                     17007.
                                                  -1.41 1.58e- 1
                        -24002.
  Order.PriorityL
                                     <u>16</u>934.
                                                  -0.448 6.54e-
Order.PriorityM
                                                   0.672 5.02e- 1
                         11525.
                                     <u>17</u>147.
 Summary for 3:
 \# A tibble: 4 \times 5
                                                            p.value
  term
                       estimate std.error statistic
                           < db7 >
                                       \langle db 7 \rangle
                                                   \langle db 7 \rangle
   (Intercept)
                        377856.
                                       9983.
                                                  37.9 1.53e-278
  Order.PriorityH
                          <u>5</u>456.
                                     <u>14</u>515.
                                                   0.376 7.07e- 1
  Order.PriorityL
                         16514.
                                     <u>14</u>146.
                                                   1.17 2.43e-
 4 Order.PriorityM
                         <u>15</u>400.
                                     <u>14</u>075.
                                                   1.09
                                                         2.74e- 1
 Summary for 4:
 # A tibble: 4 \times 5
                       estimate std.error statistic p.value
  term
                           \langle db 7 \rangle
                                       < db 7 >
                                                   \langle db 1 \rangle
  (Intercept)
                        393451.
                                       6693.
                                                  58.8
                                                  -0.266 0.790
  Order.PriorityH
                                       <u>9</u>455.
                        -<u>20</u>178.
  Order.PriorityL
                                       9450.
                                                  -2.14
                                                           0.0328
 4 Order.PriorityM
                          <u>3</u>565.
                                      9529.
                                                   0.374 0.708
 Summary for 5 :
 # A tibble: 4 \times 5
                        estimate std.error statistic p.value
   term
   <chr>>
                           \langle db 7 \rangle
                                        \langle db 1 \rangle
                                                     \langle db 1 \rangle
                                                                 \langle db 1 \rangle
                                                    40.1 2.54e-312
   (Intercept)
                         <u>396</u>400.
                                        9887.
  Order.PriorityH
                           <u>1</u>436.
                                       <u>13</u>646.
                                                     0.105 9.16e- 1
 3 Order.PriorityL
                          -<u>1</u>398.
                                       13913.
                                                    -0.100 9.20e- 1
 4 Order.PriorityM
                                       13959.
                                                    -1.06 2.89e-
 Summary for 6:
 # A tibble: 4 \times 5
   term
                        estimate std.error statistic p.value
                                        \langle db 7 \rangle
                         417168.
                                                    18.0 7.53e-64
   (Intercept)
                                       23135.
  Order.PriorityH
                                       33001.
                                                     0.263 7.93e- 1
 3 Order.PriorityL
                        -<u>31</u>997.
                                       32199.
                                                    -0.994 3.21e- 1
                                       32199.
 4 Order.PriorityM
                                                    -1.04 3.00e- 1
 Summary for 7:
 # A tibble: 4 \times 5
   term
                        estimate std.error statistic p.value
   <chr>
                                        \langle db 7 \rangle
                                                     \langle db 1 \rangle
                                                               \langle db 1 \rangle
   (Intercept)
                         386510.
                                        6583.
                                                    58.7
                                                               O
                                        <u>9</u>322.
  Order.PriorityH
                          <u>12</u>536.
                                                     1.34
                                                               0.179
 3 Order.PriorityL
                           <u>9</u>753.
                                        <u>9</u>253.
                                                     1.05
                                                               0.292
                                        9267.
 4 Order.PriorityM
                          -8098.
                                                    -0.874
                                                               0.382
```

Q2: Impact of sales channel choice on total profit



Decision Tree - Online Salesecision Tree - Offline Sales



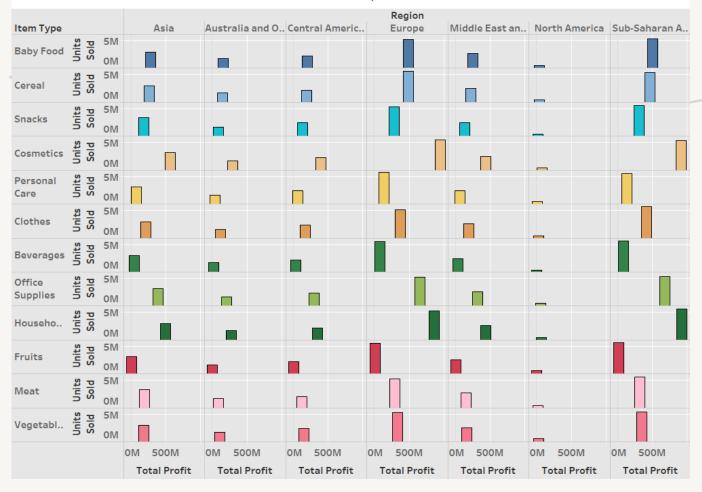


- What is the impact of sales channel choice on total profit across different regions?
- Used Regression Tree

Groups. Sares		
Sales.Channel	Reg1on	Avg_Profit
<fct></fct>	<fct></fct>	<db7></db7>
Offline	Asia	<u>392</u> 559.
2 Offline	Australia and Oceania	<u>395</u> 115.
} Offline	Central America and the Caribbean	<u>380</u> 528.
Offline	Europe	<u>389</u> 374.
offline	Middle East and North Africa	<u>394</u> 297.
offline	North America	<u>414</u> 472.
′Offline	Sub-Saharan Africa	<u>388</u> 597.
} Online	Asia	<u>392</u> 988.
Online	Australia and Oceania	<u>389</u> 496.
) Online	Central America and the Caribbean	<u>394</u> 104.
Online	Europe	<u>387</u> 813.
2 Online	Middle East and North Africa	<u>391</u> 396.
} Online	North America	<u>389</u> 037.
Online	Sub-Saharan Africa	<u>391</u> 475.

- Here the Decision Tree is presented.
- The highest online and offline sales in sub-Saharan Africa as per the graph.
- The Avg. profit of online and offline are presented.

Q3: Correlation between units sold and total profit

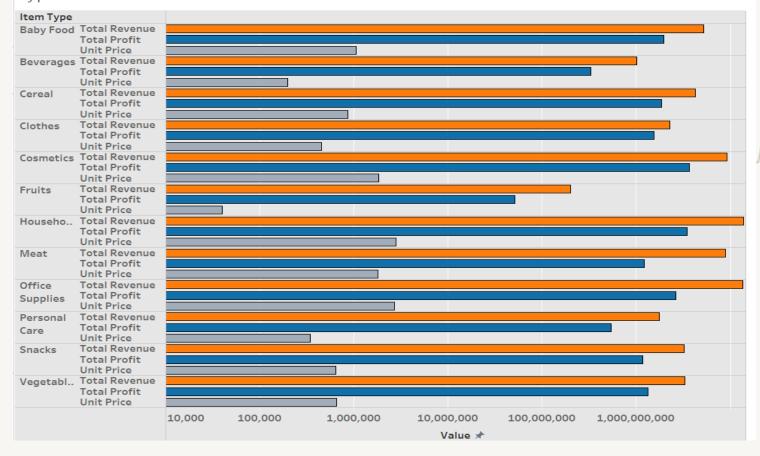


- Is there a consistent correlation between units sold and total profit, and how does this vary by product type and region?
- Used Linear Regression

, I						
> // \/d = / \ \dagger \		dan band				
> # View the ordered data showing Regions where an item was sold the most and their prof						
> print(ordered_data)						
		Region Item.Type Units.Sold Total.Profit				
67		Europe	Personal Care	5818499	145811585	
28	Sub-Saharan	Africa	Clothes	5679314	417088820	
42	Sub-Saharan	Africa	Fruits	5649292	13614794	
14	Sub-Saharan	Africa	Beverages	5606808	87802613	
56	Sub-Saharan	Africa	Meat	5583837	319395476	
49	Sub-Saharan	Africa	Household	5581711	925056964	
11		Europe	Beverages	5555760	87003202	
18		Europe	Cereal	5552719	491915376	
77	Sub-Saharan	Africa	Snacks	5540079	305479956	
39		Europe	Fruits	5534534	13338227	
70	Sub-Saharan	Africa	Personal Care	5486705	137496827	
84	Sub-Saharan	Africa	Veaetables	5471542	345418446	

Here the graph between Unit sold and total profit base on region and Item type is presented. As the Europe has highest Unit sold on personal care where profit is also higher.

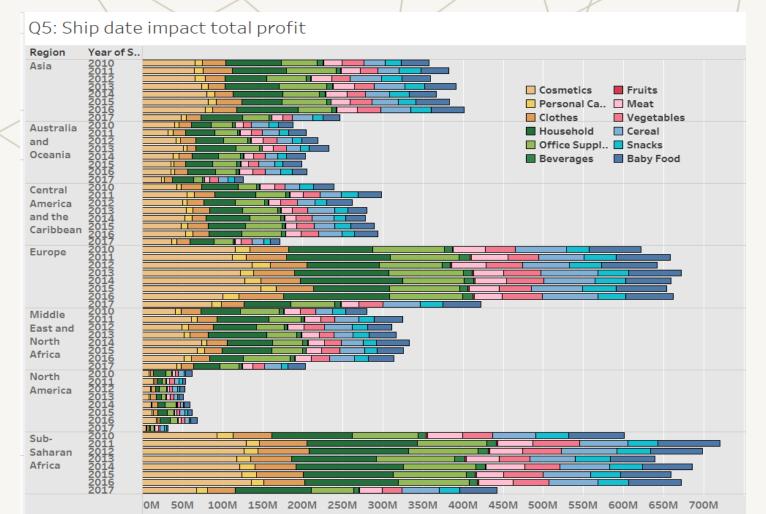
Q4: relationship between unit price, total revenue, and total profit across product types



- How does the relationship between unit price, total revenue, and total profit vary across product types?
- Used Linear regression

```
lm(formula = Total.Profit ~ Item.Type, data = data)
Residuals:
    Min
            1Q Median
                             3Q
-868061 -139443
                   331 140596 869770
Coefficients:
                         Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)
                          476946
                                        4261 111.943 < 2e-16 ***
Item. TypeBeverages
                          -398405
                                        5991 -66.500 < 2e-16 ***
Item.TypeCereal
                          -36297
                                        6002 -6.047 1.49e-09 ***
                          -110703
                                        5997 -18.458 < 2e-16 ***
Item. TypeClothes
                          391462
                                        5984 65.418 < 2e-16 ***
Item.TypeCosmetics
Item.TypeFruits
                          -464846
                                        5974 -77.809 < 2e-16 ***
                          345330
Item. TypeHousehold
                                        6003 57.524 < 2e-16 ***
                          -193289
                                       5974 -32.354 < 2e-16 ***
Item.TypeMeat
Item. TypeOffice Supplies
                          152788
                                       6003 25.451 < 2e-16 ***
Item.TypePersonal Care
                          -349000
                                       5986 -58.298 < 2e-16 ***
Item. TypeSnacks
                          -200635
                                        5995 -33.469 < 2e-16 ***
                          -161180
Item.TypeVegetables
                                       5985 -26.932 < 2e-16 ***
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
Residual standard error: 272100 on 49988 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.4814, Adjusted R-squared: 0.4812
F-statistic: 4218 on 11 and 49988 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

 Here the relationship between unit price, total revenue, and total profit across product type is presented.
 Where there are major difference in unit cost and total profit as per the Item type.



Total Profit

How does the ship date impact total profit, and does this influence vary by region and product category?

Used Linear regression

```
> print(max_profit_fast_delivery)
# A tibble: 84 \times 3
            Region [7]
# Groups:
   Region
                                           Item.Type Max_Total_Profit
                                                                   \langle db 1 \rangle
   <fct>
                                           <fct>
 1 Sub-Saharan Africa
                                           Cosmetics
                                                               1<u>737</u>483.
                                                               1<u>730</u>528.
 2 Central America and the Caribbean Cosmetics
 3 Europe
                                           Cosmetics
                                                               1<u>728</u>963.
 4 Middle East and North Africa
                                                               1720096.
                                           Cosmetics
                                                               1<u>673</u>325.
 5 North America
                                           Cosmetics
 6 Asia
                                           Cosmetics
                                                               1<u>670</u>543.
   Sub-Saharan Africa
                                                               1654814.
                                           Household
                                                               1<u>638</u>725.
 8 Australia and Oceania
                                           Cosmetics
                                                               1<u>637</u>412.
 9 Middle East and North Africa
                                           Household
10 Europe
                                           Household
                                                               1632938.
# i 74 more rows
```

Here the ship date impact the total profit. And in sub-Saharan Africa total profit is maximum where the Item type is cosmetic.

challenges

- As there are hardly differences in the given values of the columns so it is hard to find differences.
- Not all the data are directly related to Total profit, so it is hard to find it.
- Dataset is large as there are lot of countries, so I had to take Regions

Further Analysis

- Further Future predictions can be done to manage total profit.
- Reduce the total cost per region by selling Item which are available there.

Conclusion

• In conclusion there are 50000 sales data where, through many aspects are directly contribute for higher Total profit. Some regions have higher value of total profit due to ship date, sales channel, unit cost, Item type etc.