

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) Report

ONLINE RETAIL STORE

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1 Introduction

The dataset titled "Online Retail II" encompasses all the transactions that took place between 01/12/2009 and 09/12/2011 for an online retail business situated in the United Kingdom. The business is registered and operates solely online, without any physical store locations. The primary focus of the company is the sale of distinctive gift-ware suitable for various occasions. A significant portion of the company's clientele consists of wholesale buyers.

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) is an essential and fundamental stage within the data analysis workflow. Data analysis can aid in the identification of evident errors, as well as enhance comprehension of patterns within the data, discover outliers or unusual events, and uncover intriguing relationships among variables. The utilisation of a thorough EDA report facilitates the comprehension of the Online Retail II dataset, enabling the identification of patterns and the acquisition of insights prior to engaging in more sophisticated analyses or modelling techniques.

2 Data Exploration

2.1 Summary of the basic properties of the dataset.

Column	Description	Data Category	Data Type	Default Data Pattern
Invoice	Invoice number	Nominal	object	A 6-digit integral number is uniquely assigned to each transaction.
StockCode	Product (item) code	Nominal	object	A 5-digit integral number is uniquely assigned to each distinct product.
Description	Product (item) name	Nominal.	object	Product name
Quantity	The quantities of each product (item) per transaction.	Numeric	int64	Quantity in Numbers
InvoiceDate	Invoice date and time	Numeric	datetime64[ns]	The day and time when a transaction was generated.
Price	Unit price	Numeric	Float64	Product price per unit in sterling (£).
Customer ID	Customer number.	Nominal.	Float64	A 5-digit integral number is uniquely assigned to each customer.
Country	Country name.	Nominal	Object	The name of the country where a customer resides.

2.2 Summary of the observation of the dataset.

Column	No of entries	Unique values	Missing values	Negative values	Zero values	Outliers Values	Inconsistent coding
Invoice	1,067,371	53,628	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Identified
StockCode	1,067,371	5,305	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Identified
Description	1,062,989	5,698	4,382	0	0	N/A	Identified
Quantity	1,067,371	1,057	0	22,950	0	Identified	N/A
InvoiceDate	1,067,371	4,7635	0	0	0	N/A	Unidentified
Price	1,067,371	2,807	0	5	6,202	Identified	N/A
Customer ID	824,364	5,942	243,007	0	0	N/A	Unidentified
Country	1,067,371	41	0	0	0	N/A	Identified

3 Data preprocessing

3.1 Data cleaning

#	Steps	Description
1	Delete canceled/adjusted invoices	Dataset initially had 1,067,371 entries, Removed 19,500 of which were cancelled invoices and adjusted bad debt.
2	Eliminating conflicting stock codes	Removed 4,879 rows.
3	Removing “Unspecified” Country	Removed 752 rows.
4	Removing missing values in the Description	Removed 4,319 rows.
5	Finding negative quantities	Replaced 763 rows with positive values.
6	Zero-value quantity identification	No zeros
7	Removing quantity outliers	Removed 1,619 outlier rows
8	Removing price zeros	Found 1,622 rows and removed

9	Replacing negative price values	Zero-negative values
10	Removing price outliers	Removed 7,286 outlier rows
11	Detecting description coding errors	Few products identified, no action done.
12	Finding inconsistent Invoice Date coding	Unidentified. End of the data cleaning process 1,025,832 rows ready for analysis.

3.2 Data transformation

In order to enhance the depth of the data analysis, a new column, denoted as "Revenue," has been incorporated into the dataset. This column is calculated by multiplying the quantity of items sold by their respective unit prices. Inserted Year, Month, Day, Hour columns by transforming the InvoiceDate column.

3.3 Date reduction

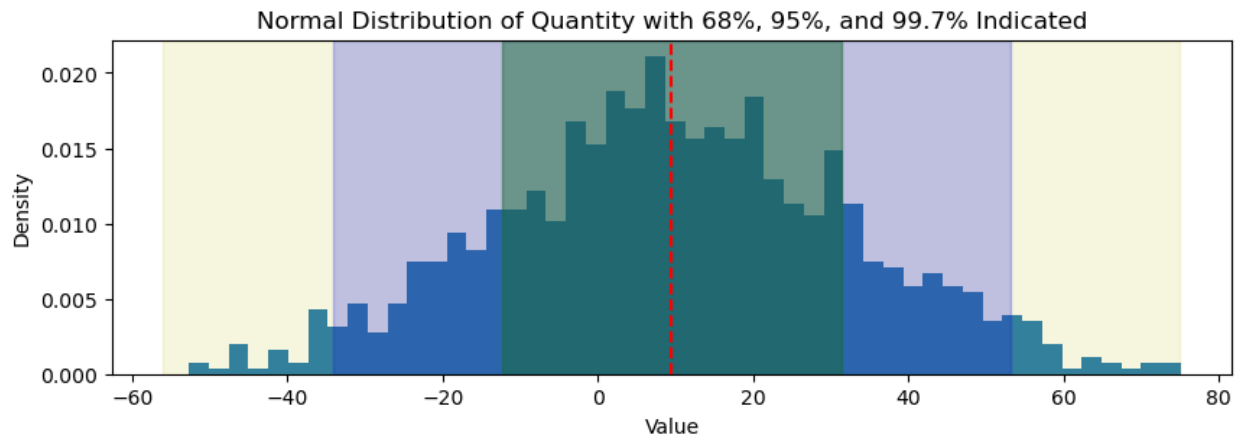
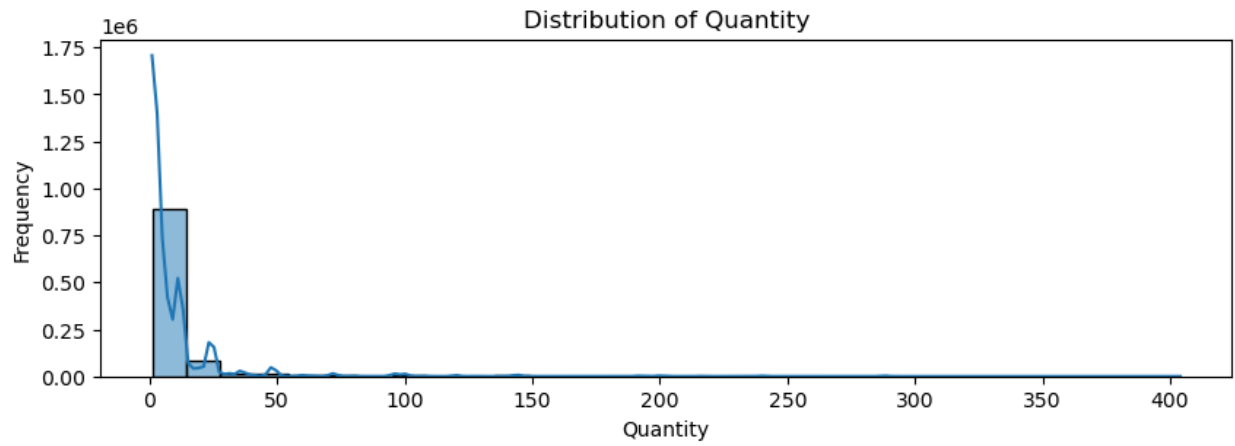
The fields "Invoice" and "StockCode" were excluded as they solely serve the purpose of product identification and lack significant content to yield valuable insights. The "InvoiceDate" columns were previously divided into four independent columns and excluded from the dataset for analysis. The "Customer ID" column contains 235,749 missing data points, which accounts for approximately 25% of the total data rows. Therefore, this column is likewise excluded from the dataset.

4 Data Analysis and Visualisation

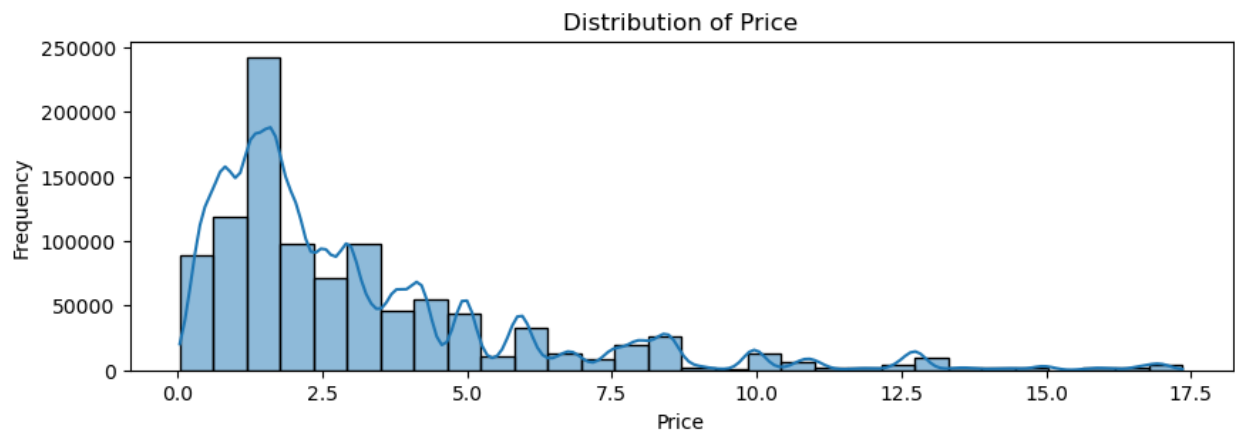
4.1 Univariate analysis

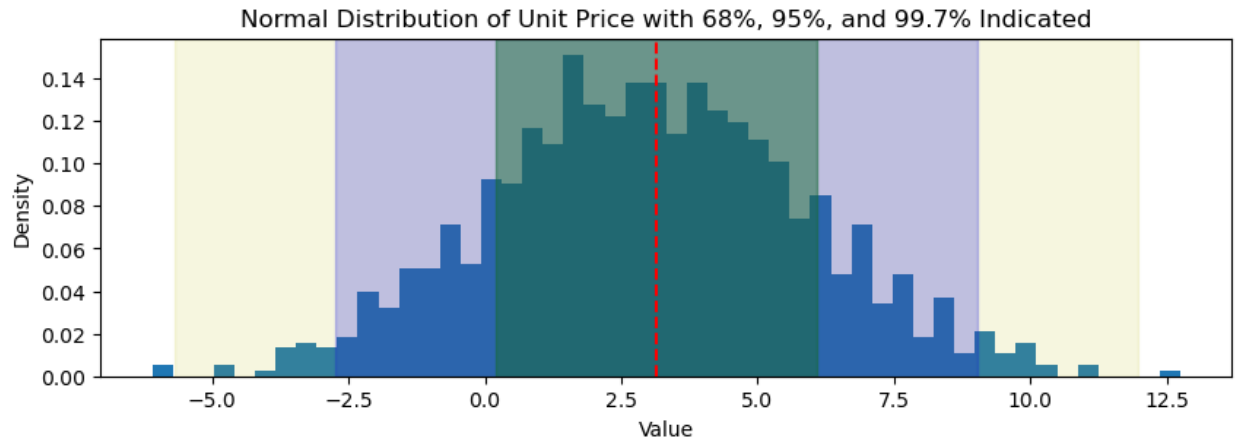
	Count	Unique values	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max	IQR
Quantity	1025832	291	9.5	21.8	1	1	3	11	404	10
Price	1025832	546	3.14	2.94	0.04	1.25	2.10	4.13	3.05	2.88
Revenue	1025832	5054	17.4	45.01	0.06	3.90	9.95	17	3941.99	13.1

4.1.1 Quantity

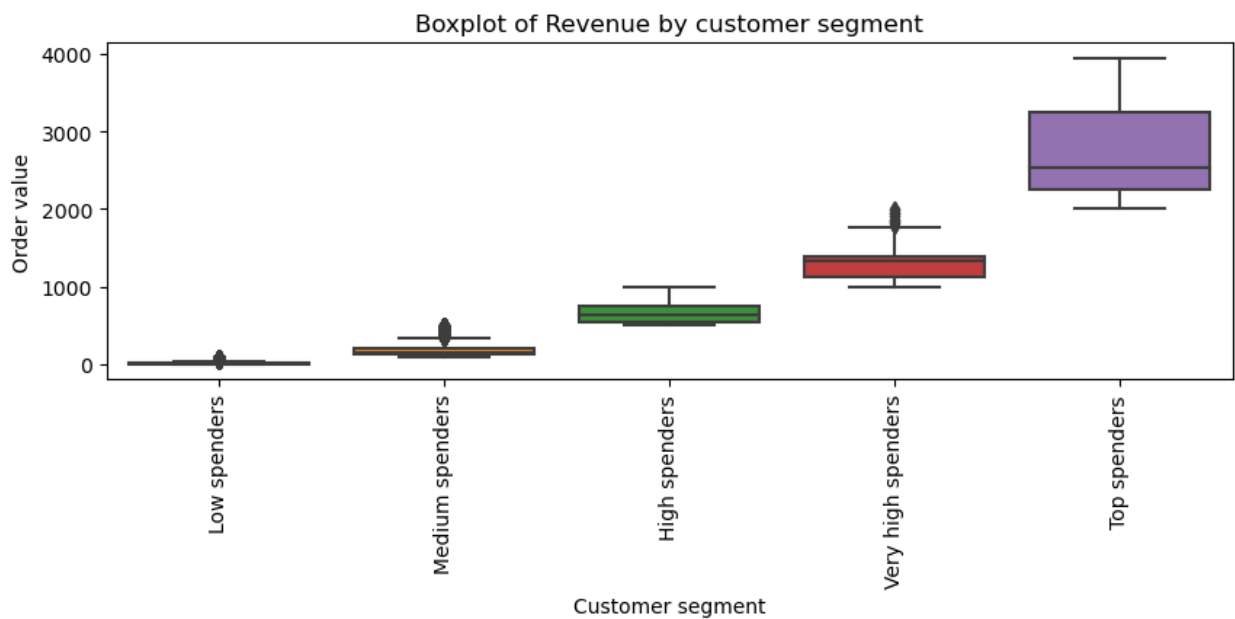
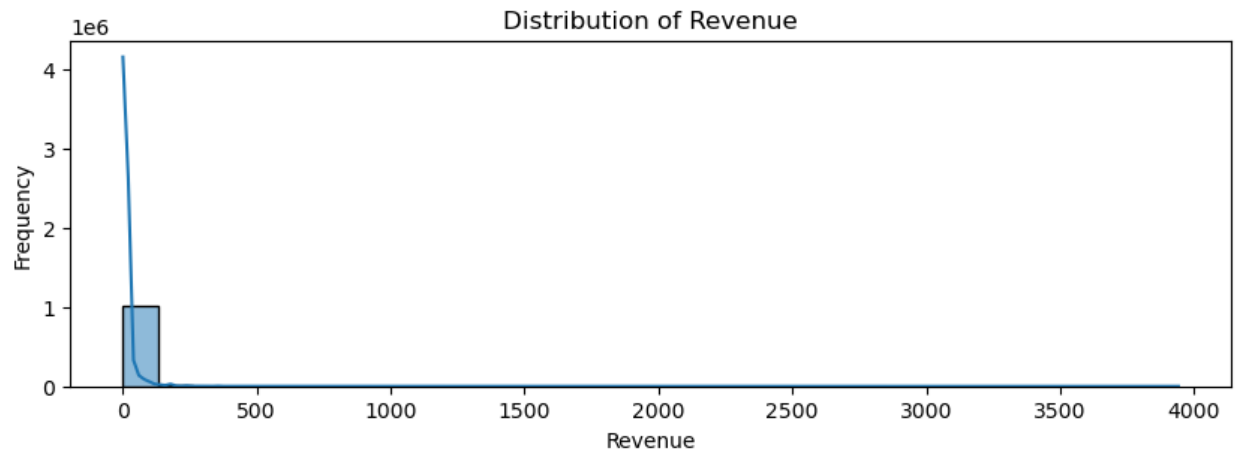


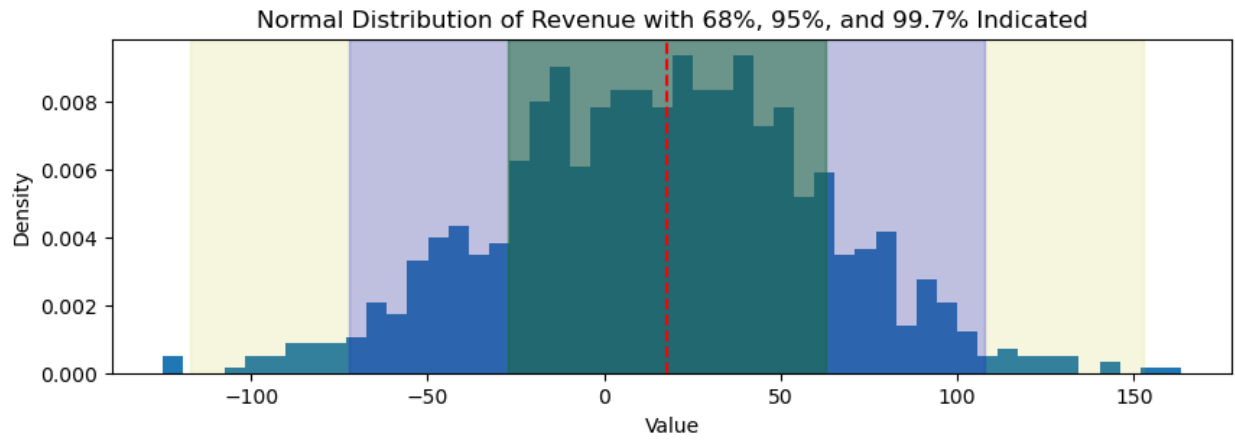
4.1.2 Unit Price



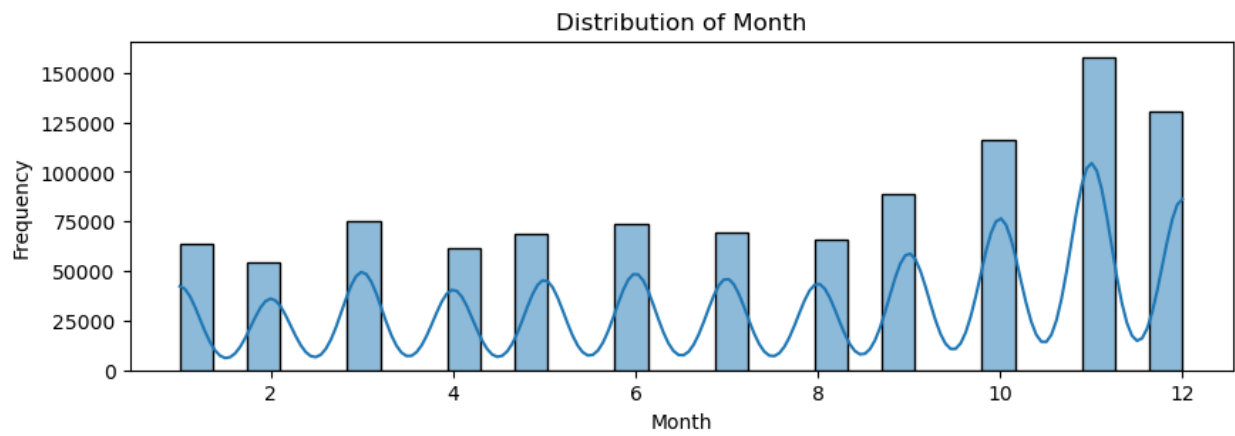


4.1.3 Revenue

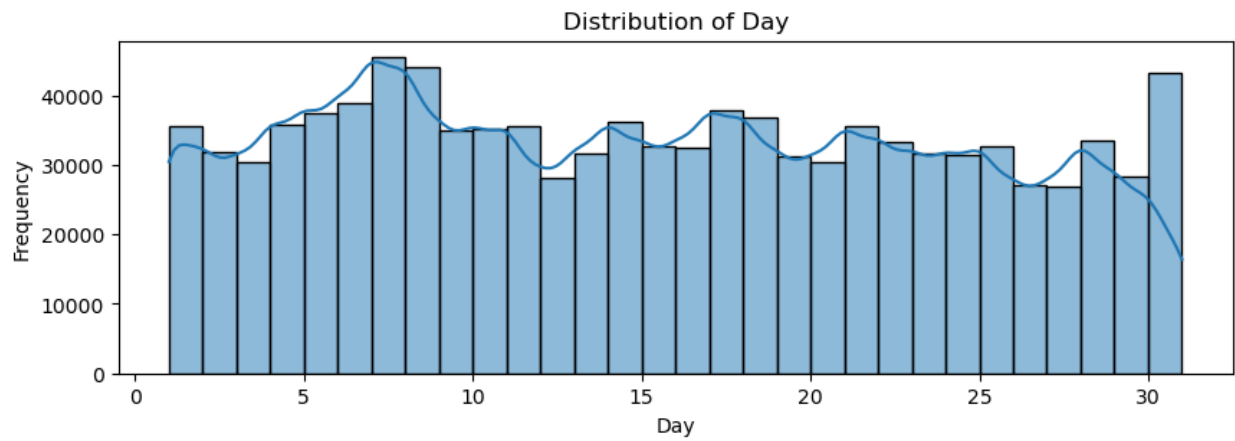




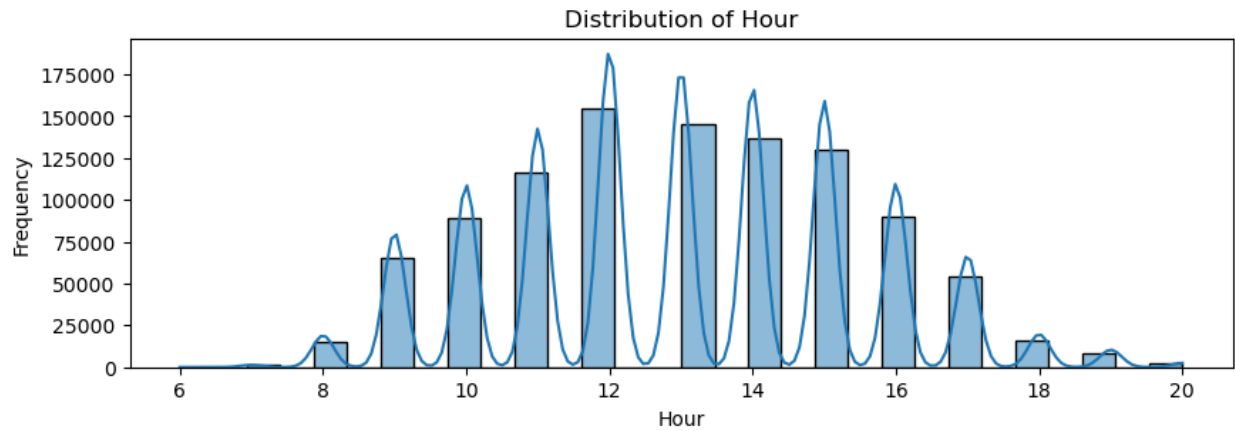
4.1.4 Month



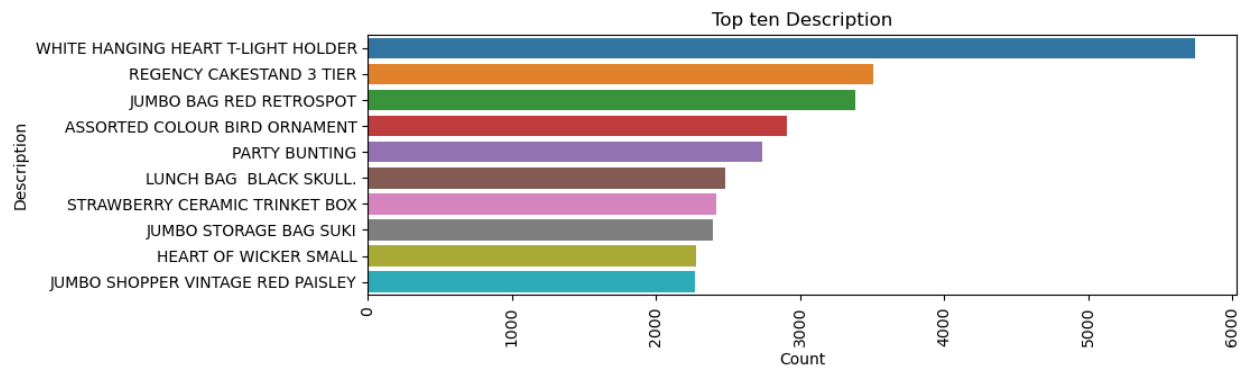
4.1.5 Day



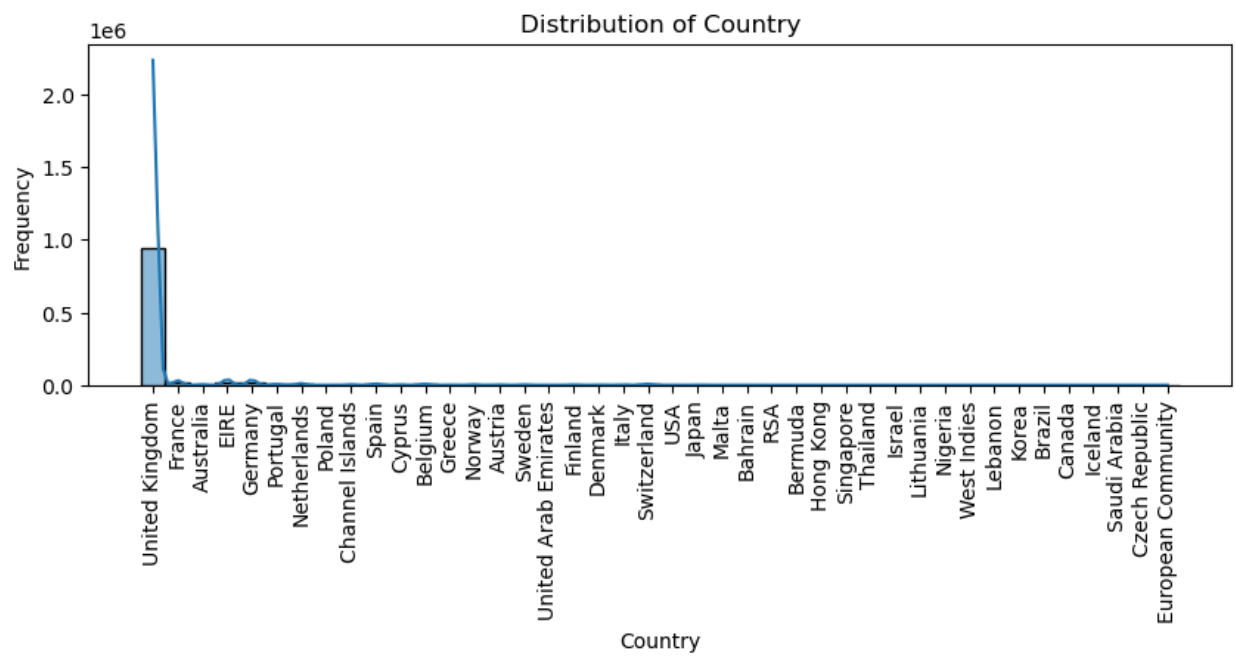
4.1.6 Hour

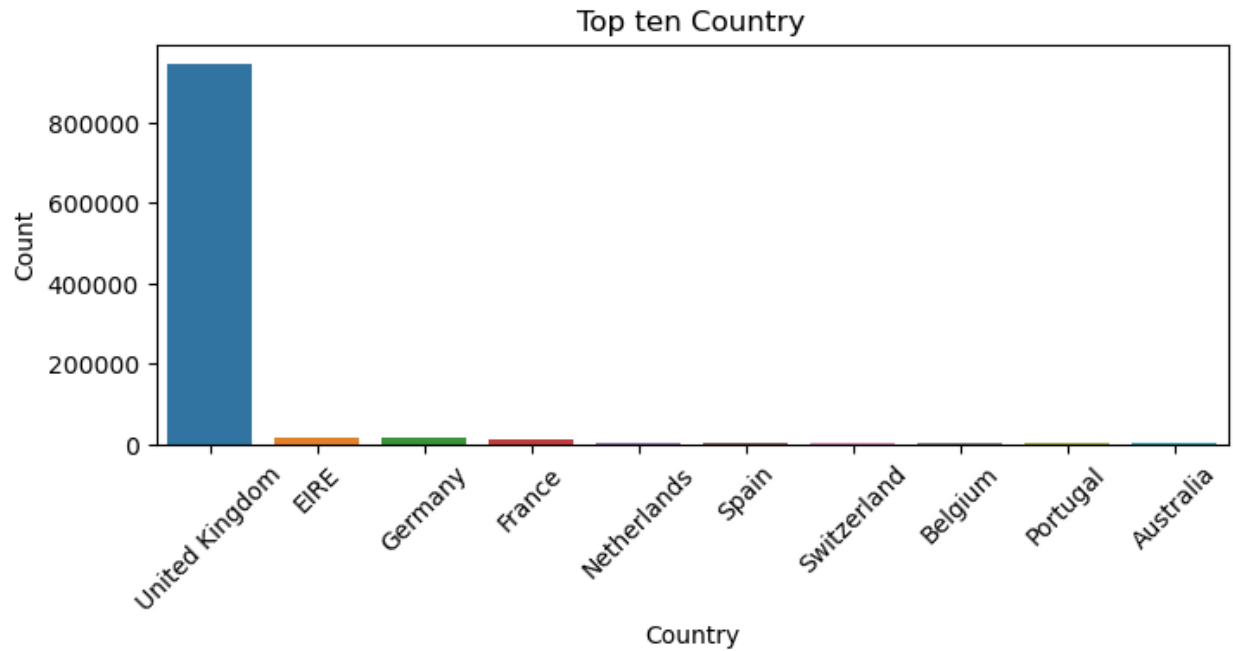


4.1.7 Product Description



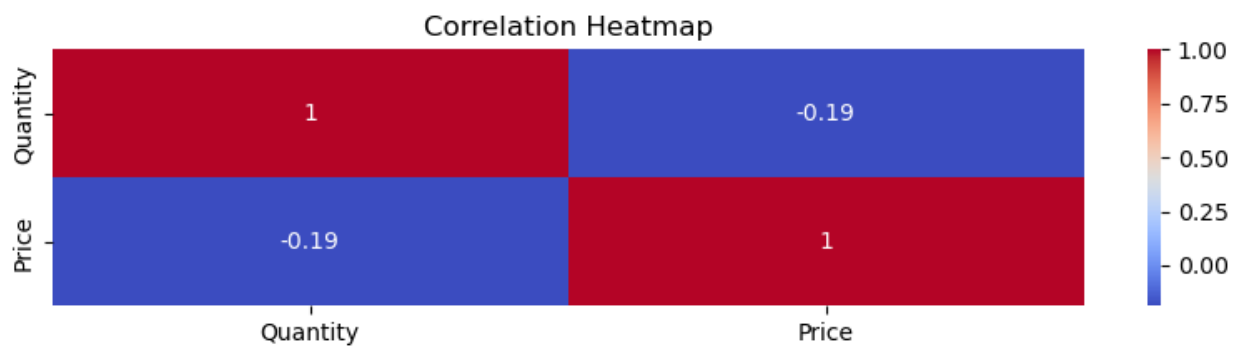
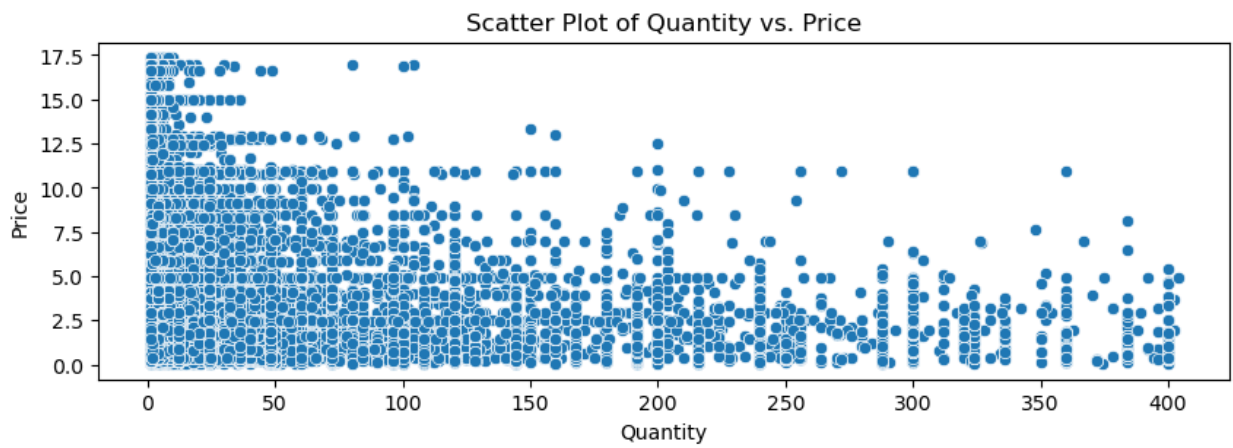
4.1.8 Country

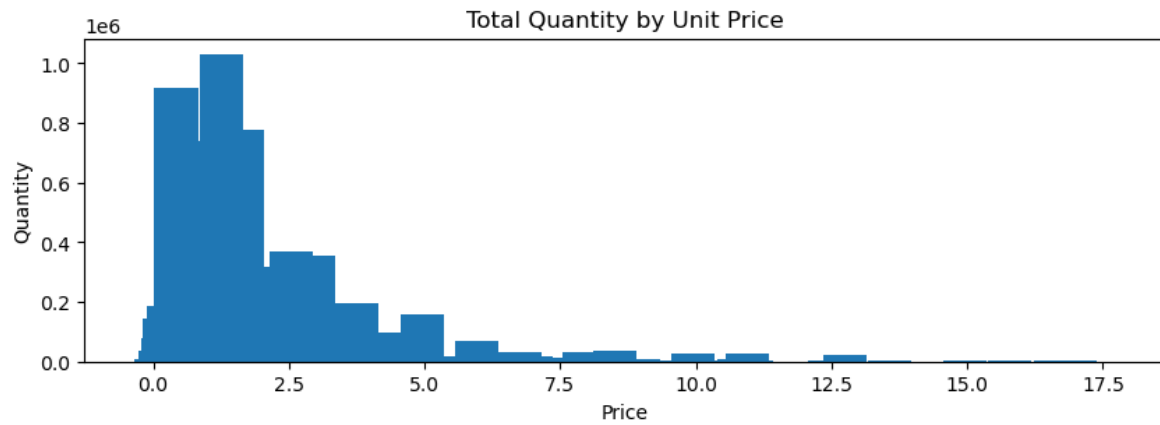




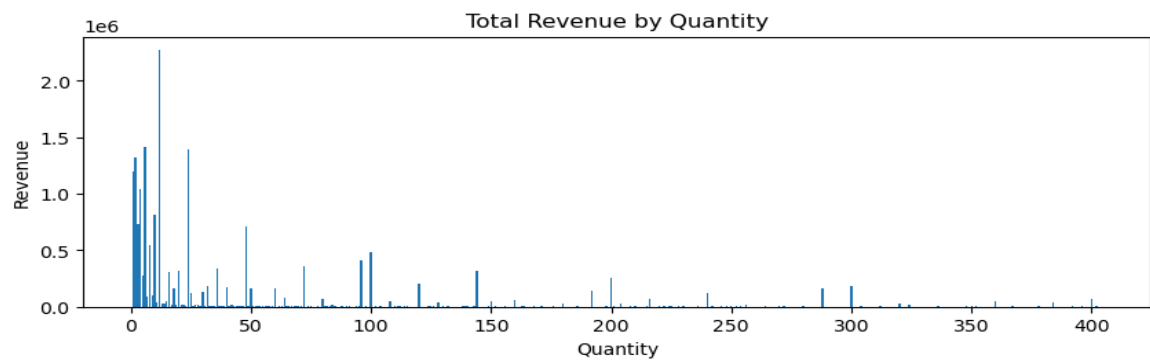
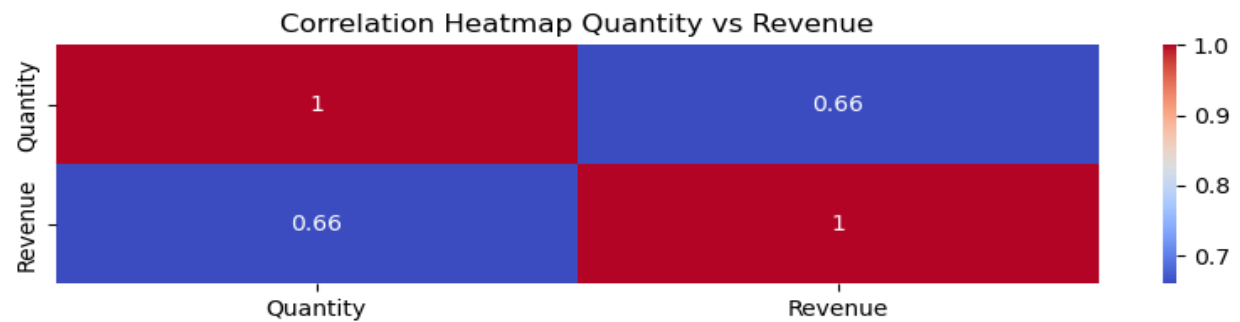
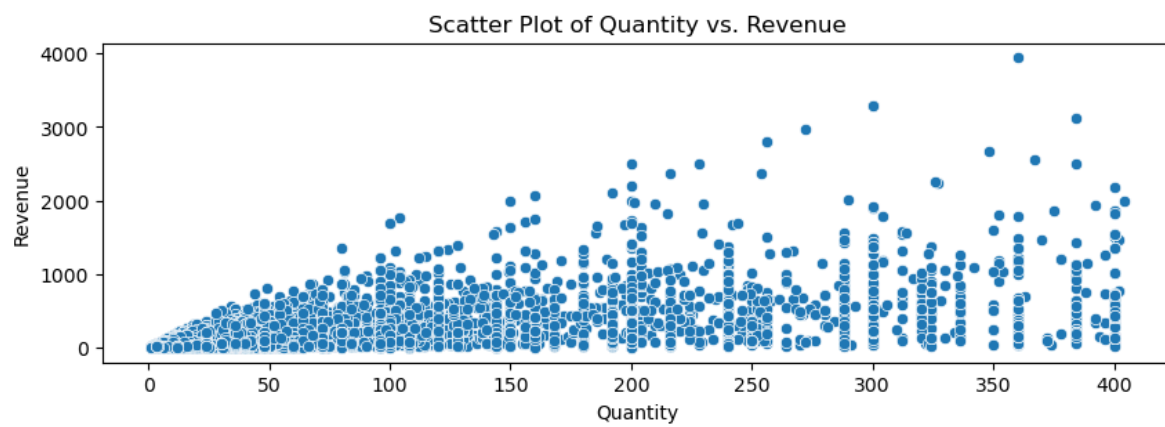
4.2 Bivariate Analysis for numeric vs numeric

4.2.1 Quantity Vs Price

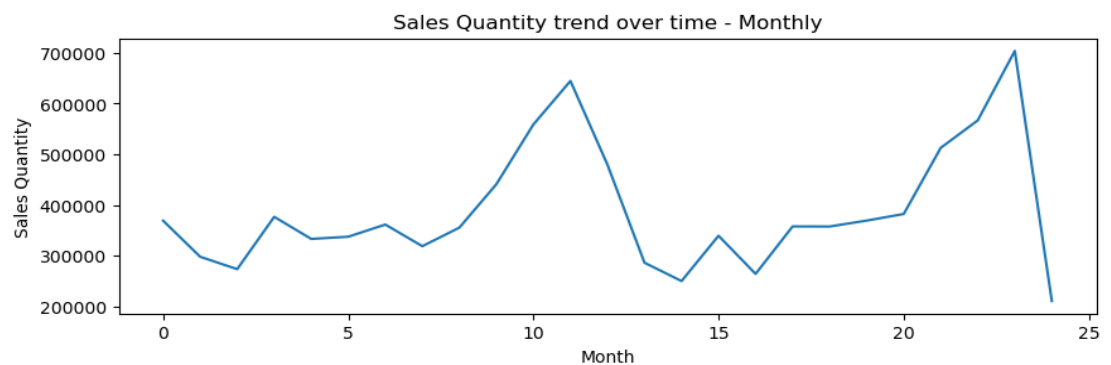
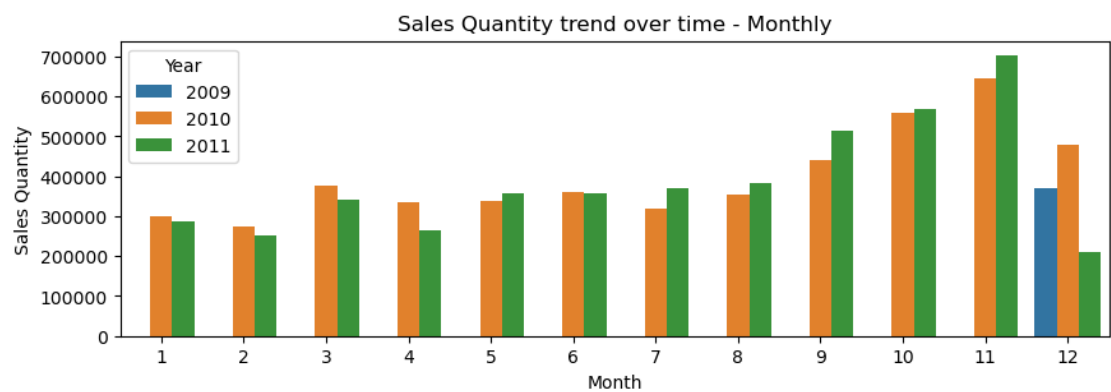
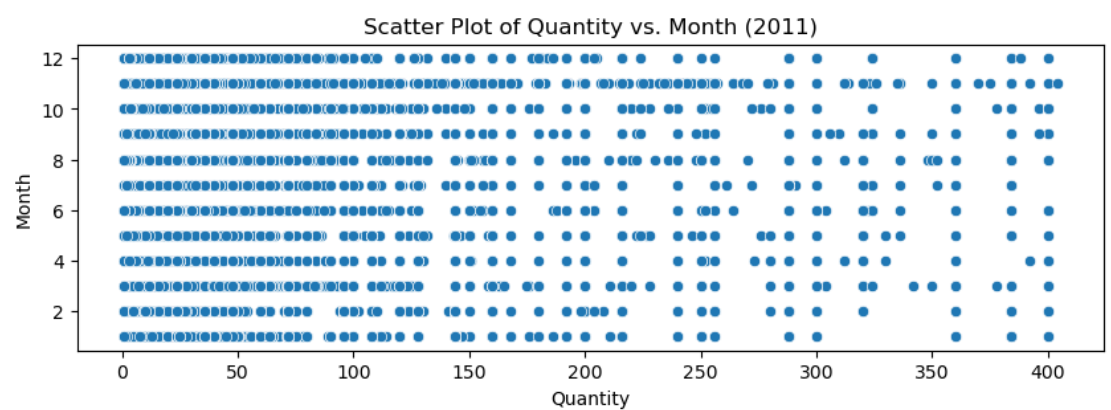
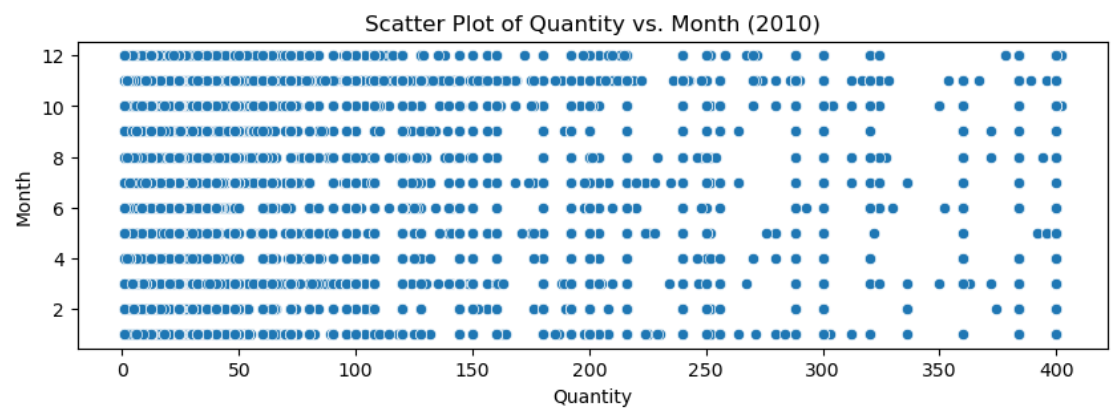


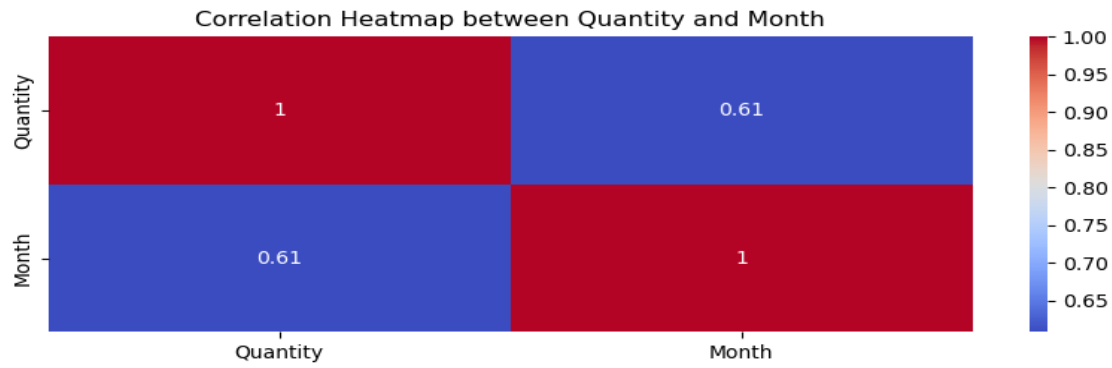


4.2.2 Quantity vs Revenue

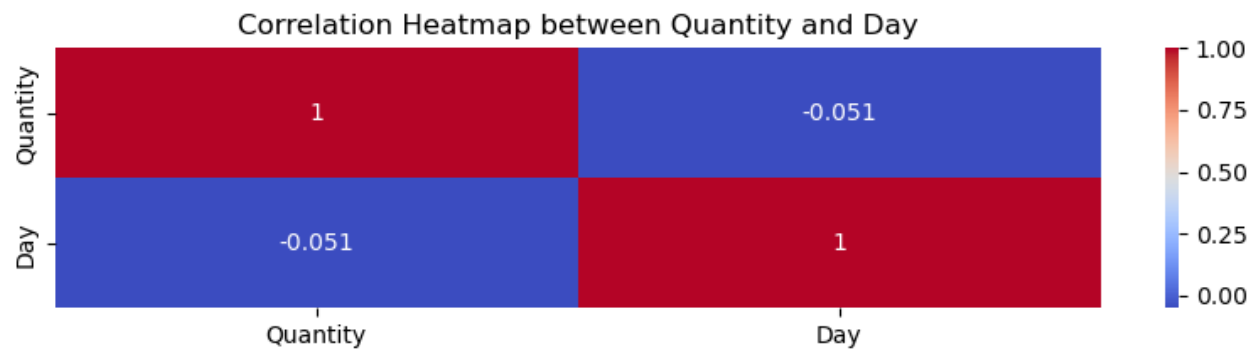
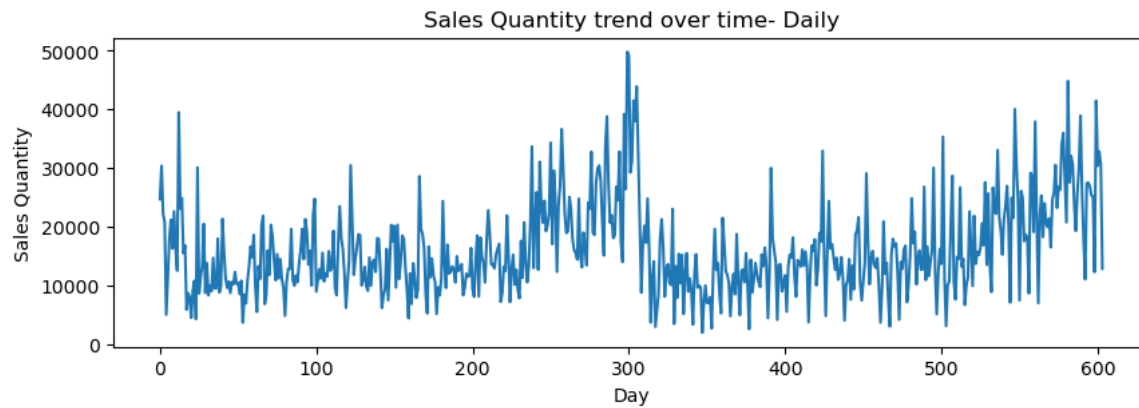
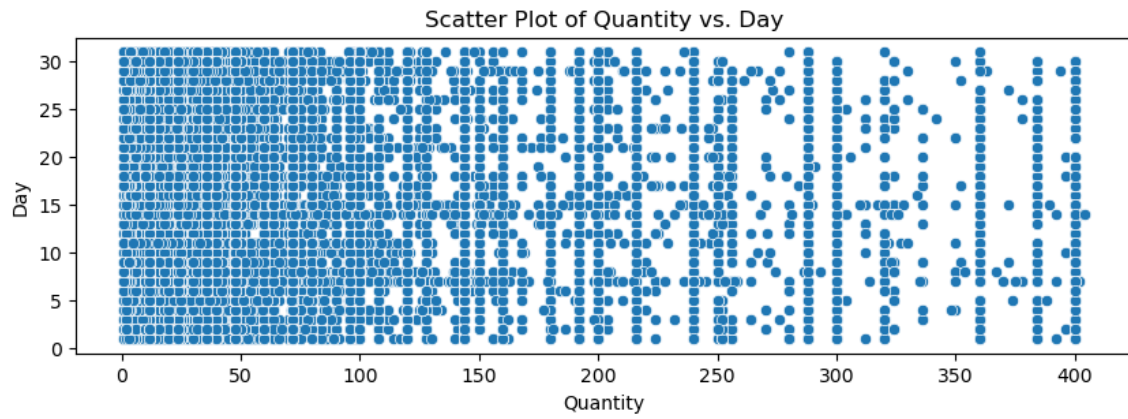


4.2.3 Quantity Vs Month

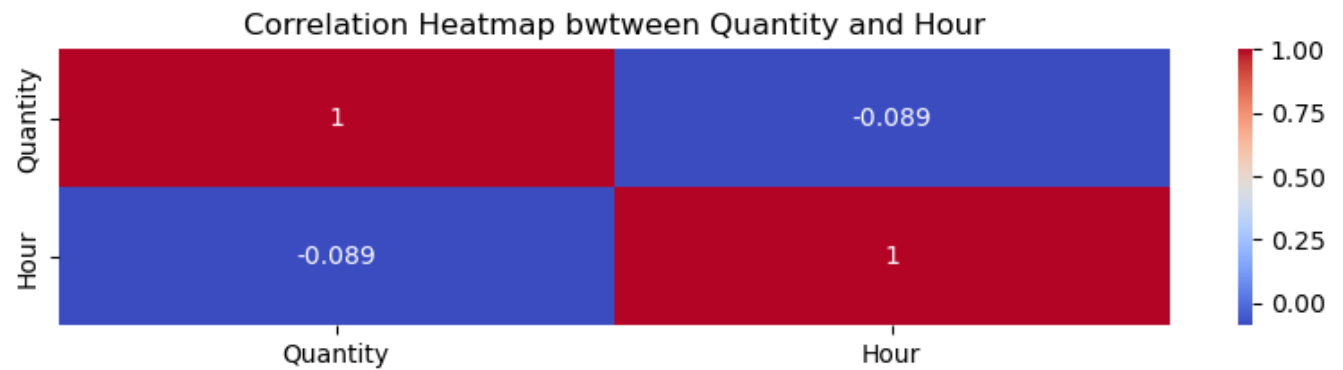
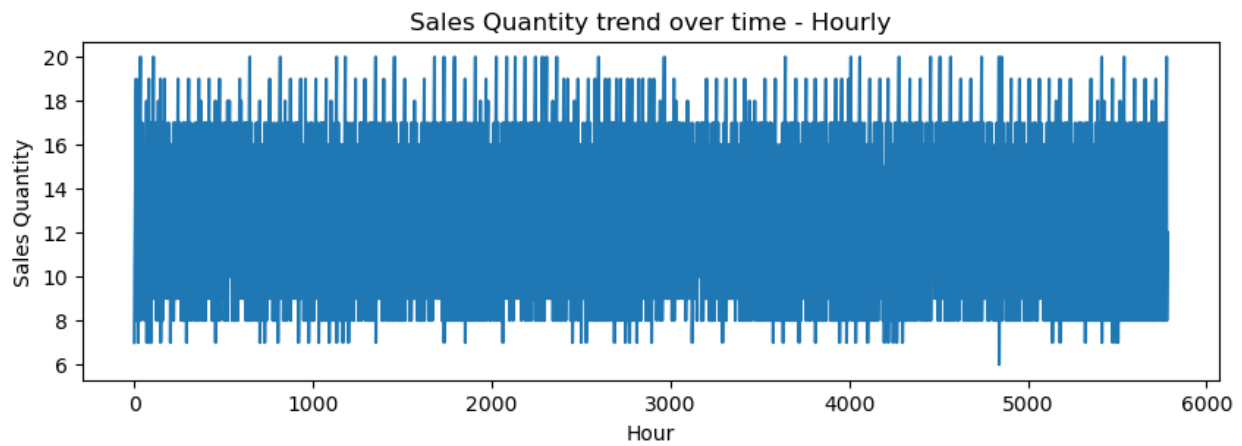
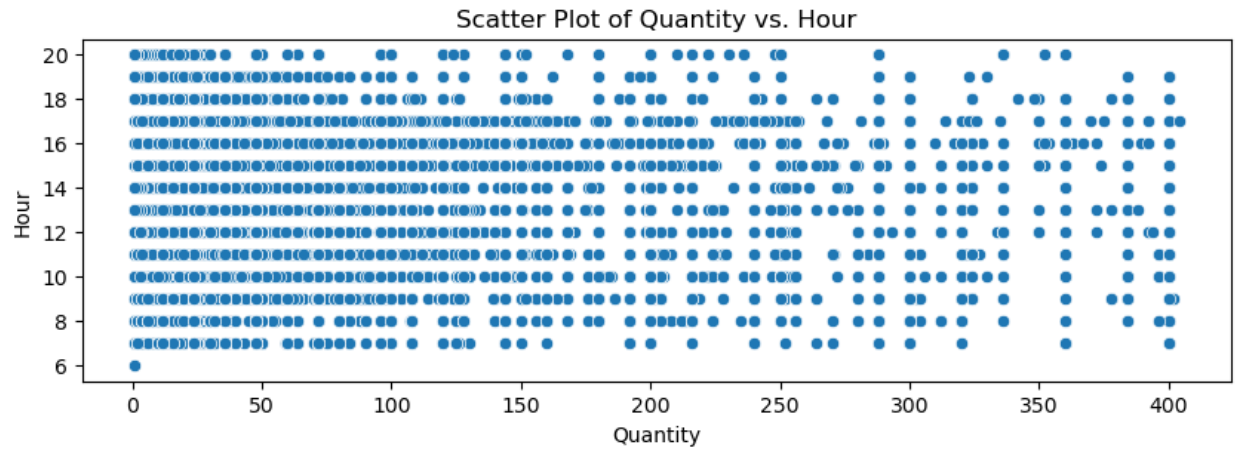




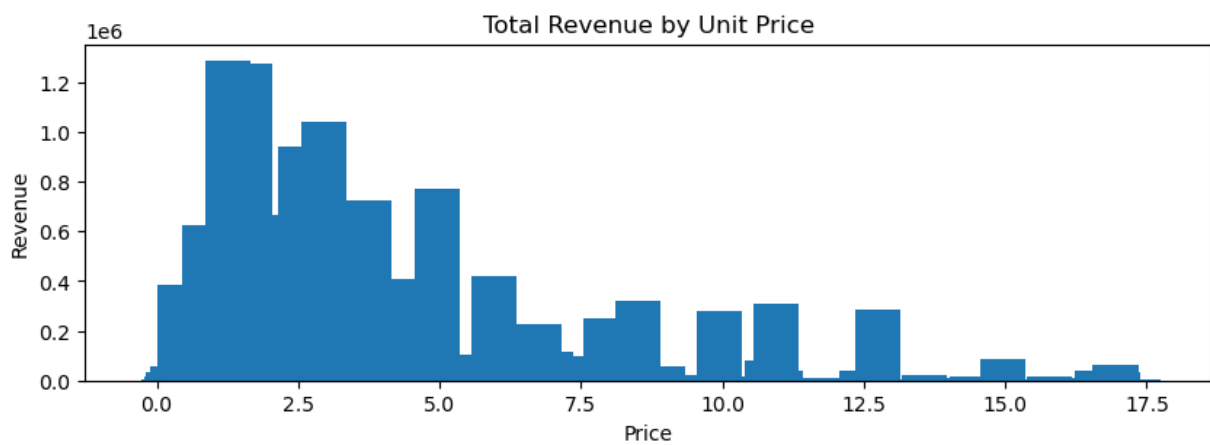
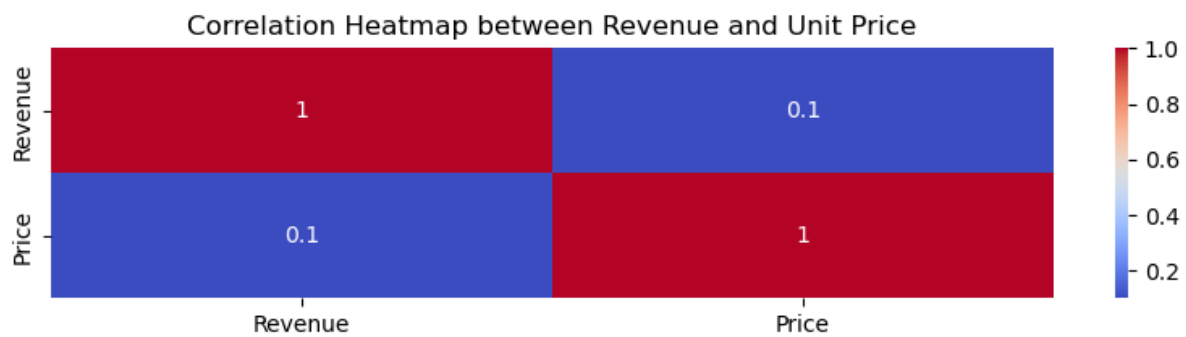
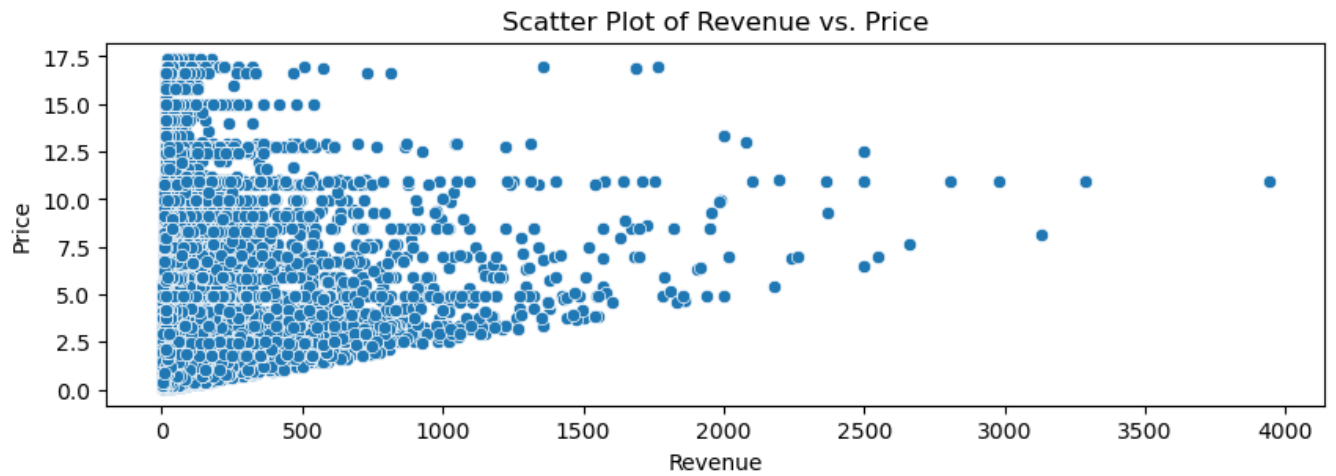
4.2.4 Quantity vs Day



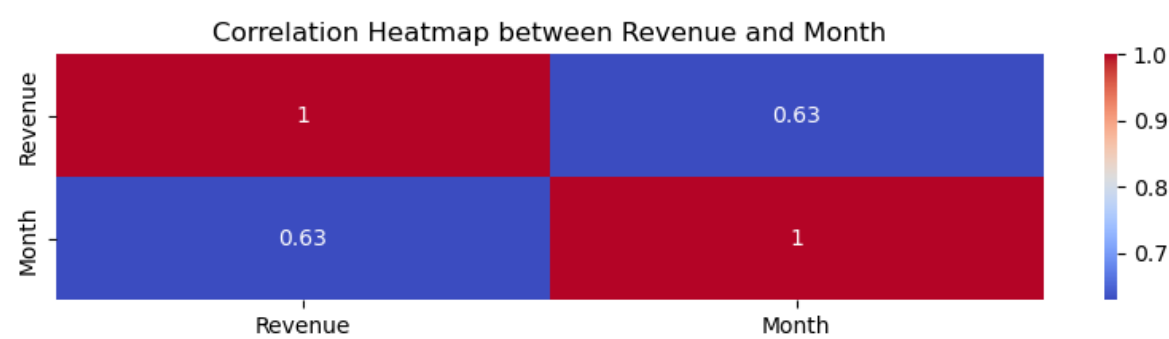
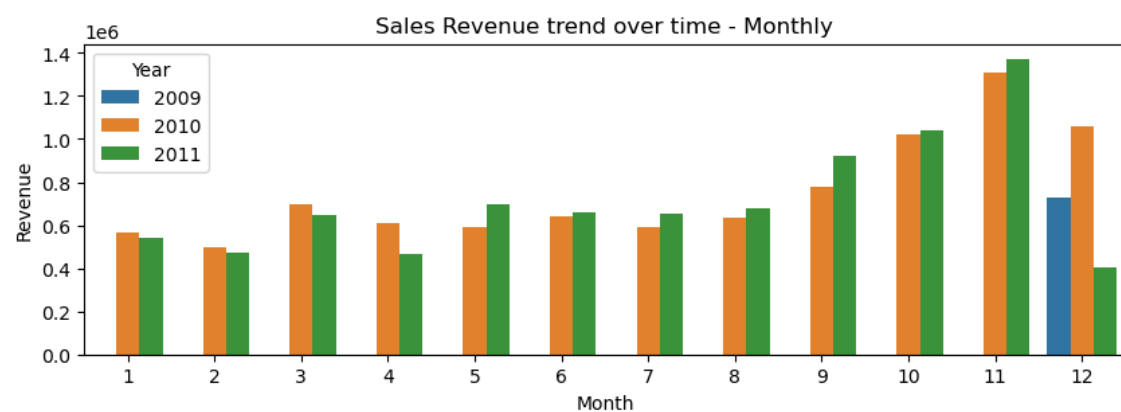
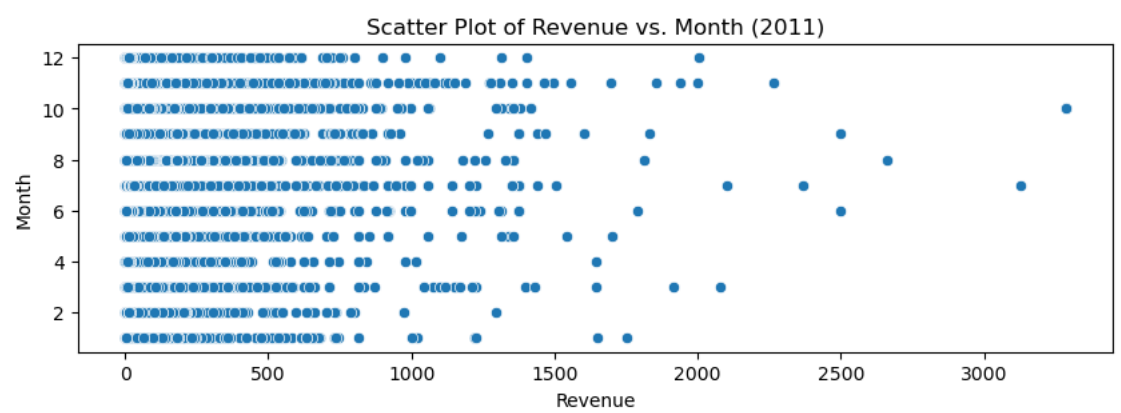
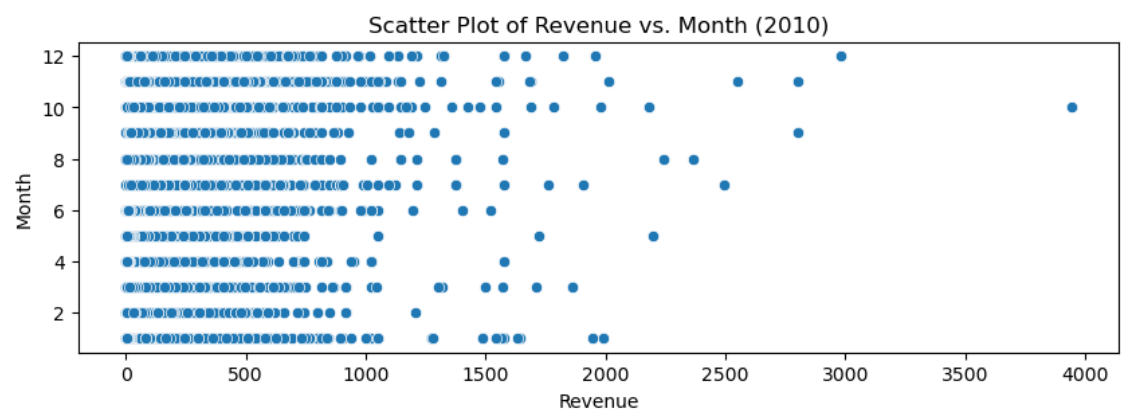
4.2.5 Quantity Vs Hour

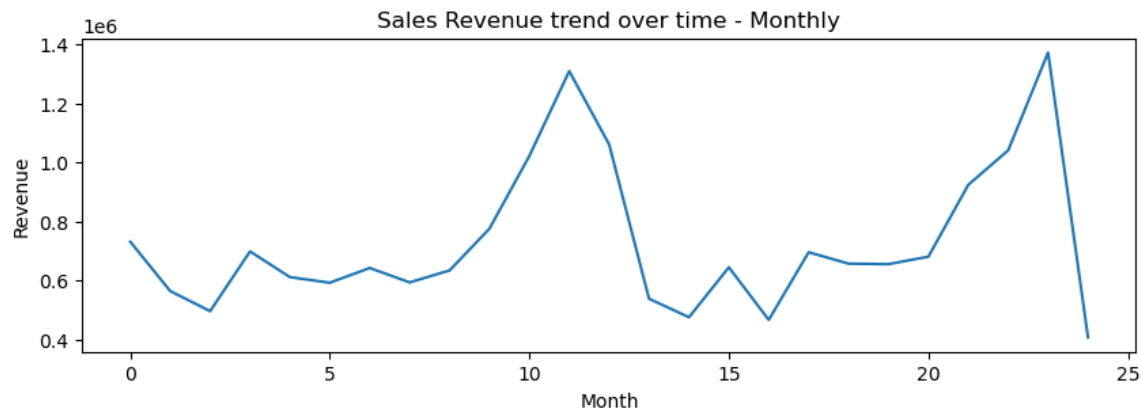


4.2.6 Revenue Vs Price

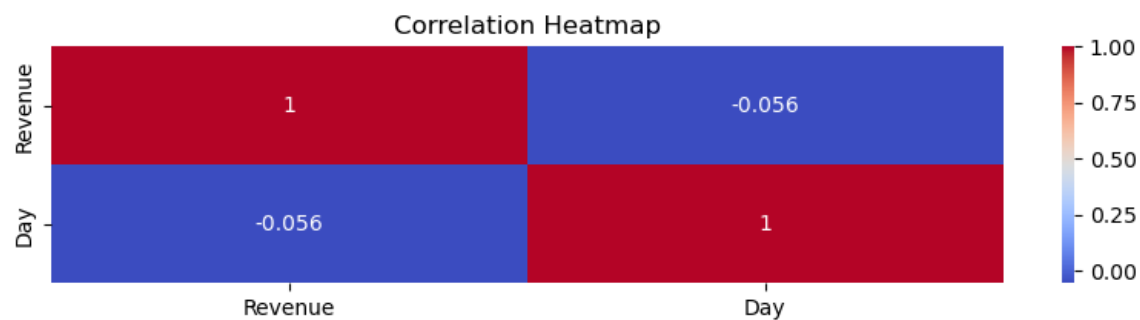
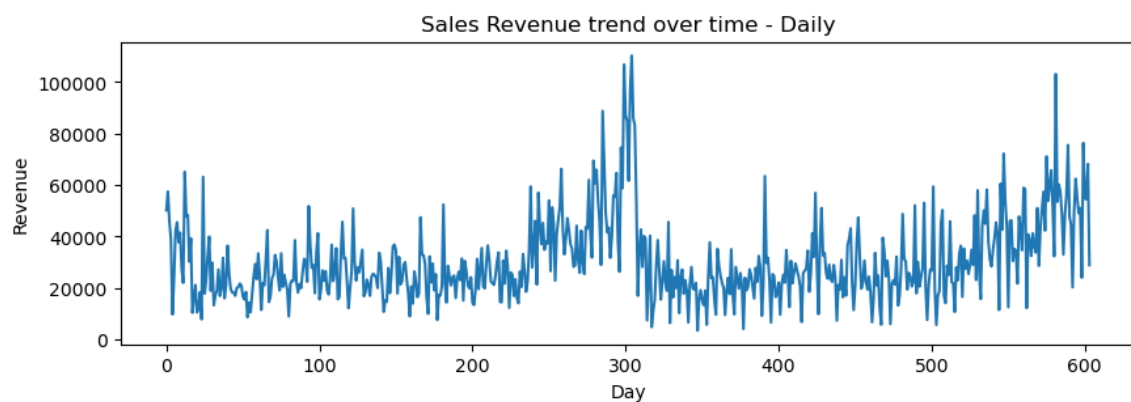
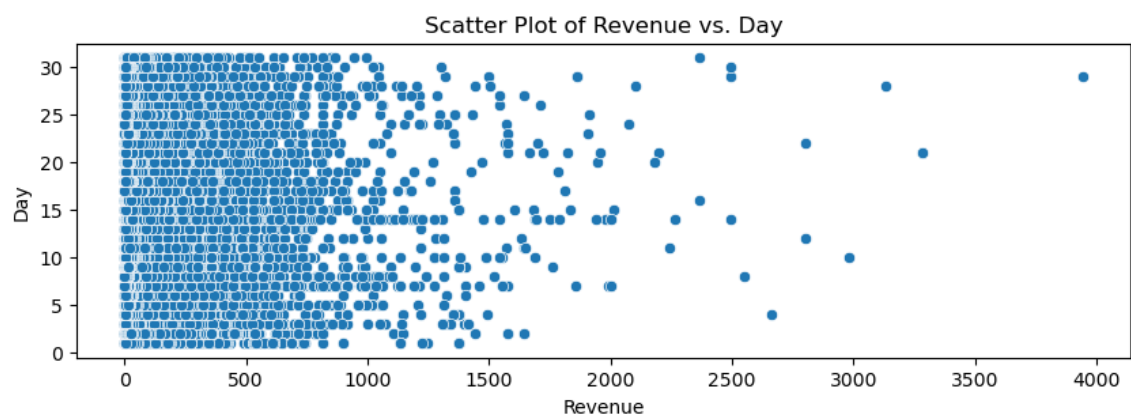


4.2.7 Revenue Vs Month

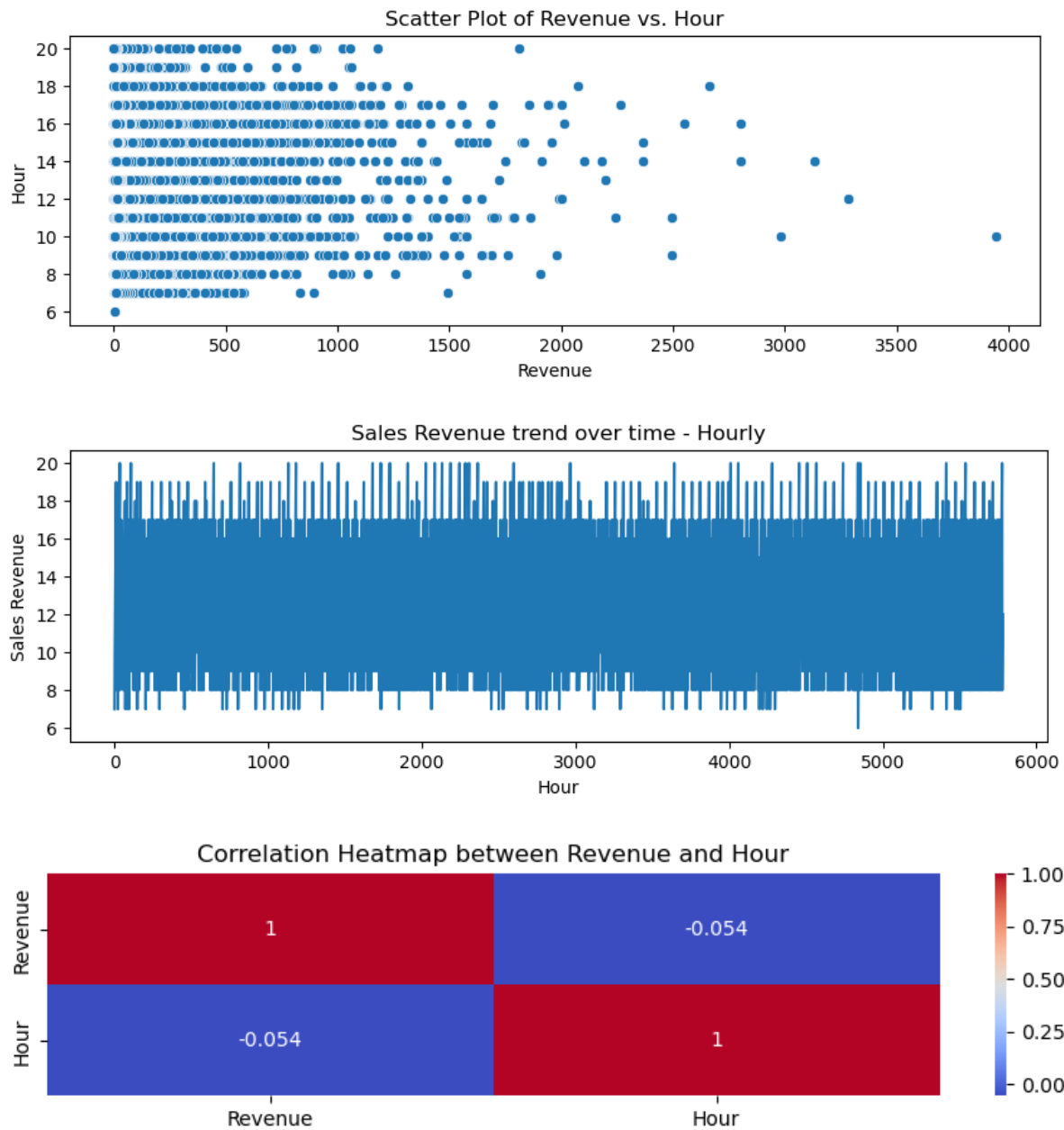




4.2.8 Revenue Vs Day

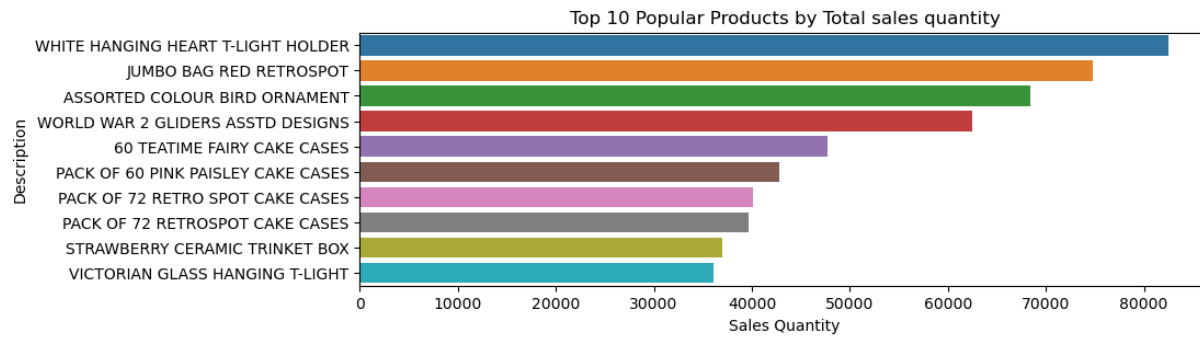
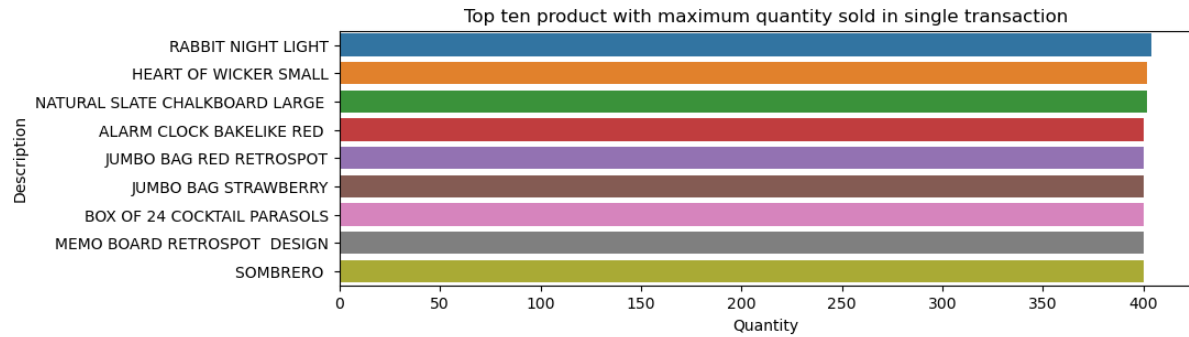


4.2.9 Revenue Vs Hour

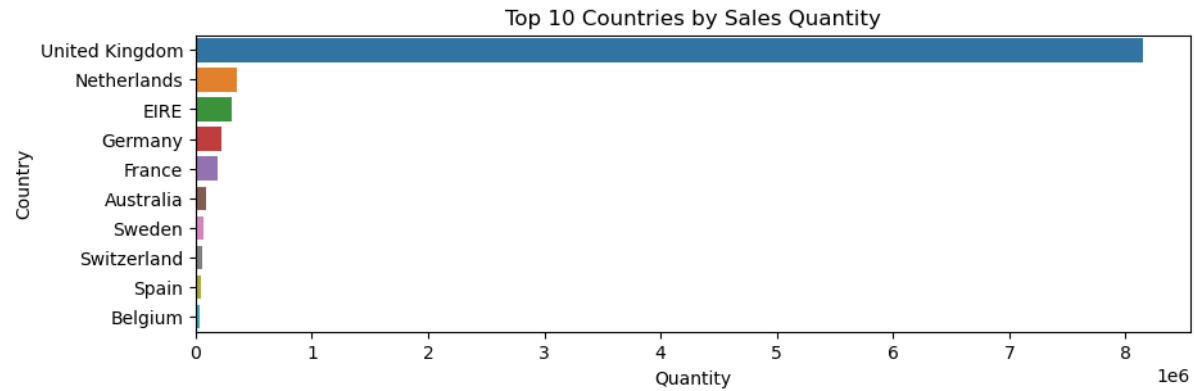


4.3 Bivariate Analysis for Numeric vs Nominal

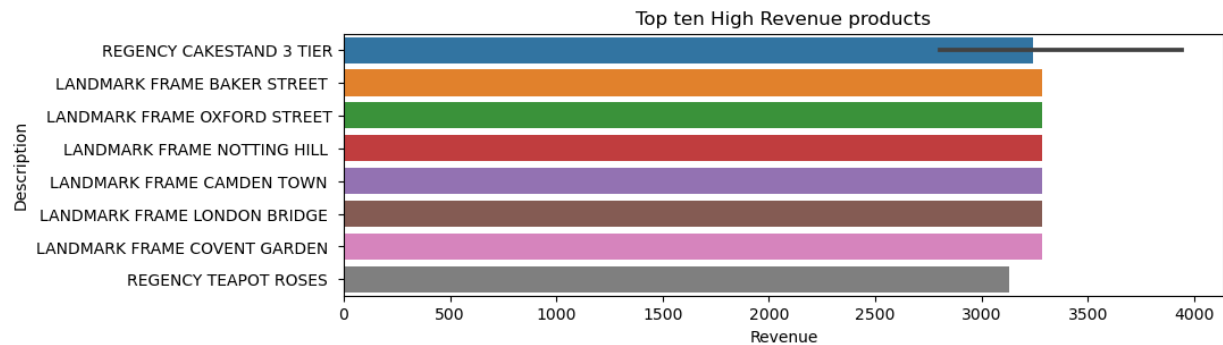
4.3.1 Quantity vs Product Description

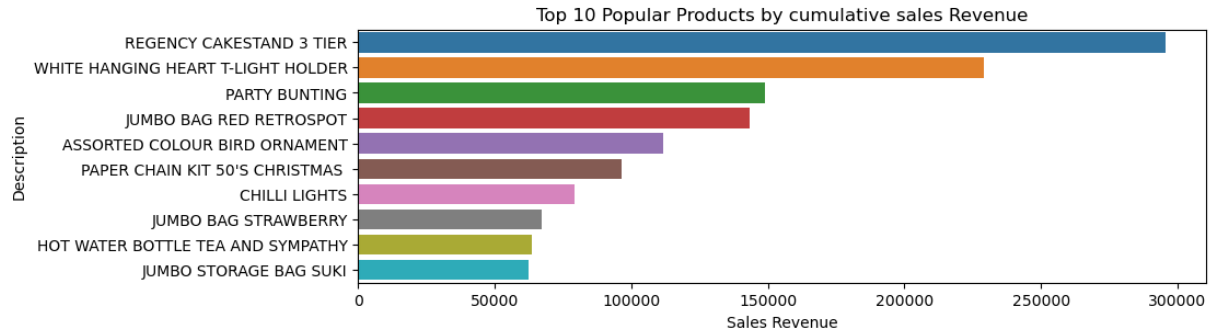


4.3.2 Quantity vs Country

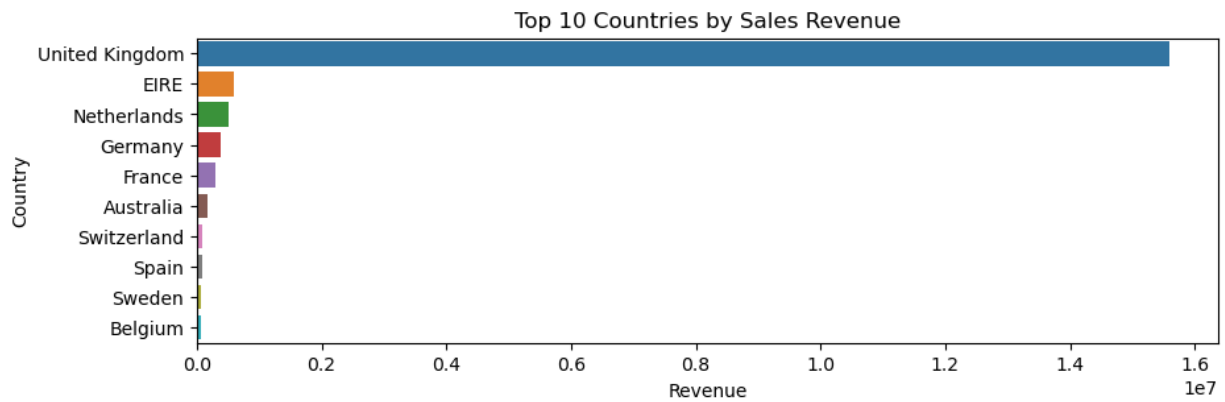


4.3.3 Revenue vs Product Description

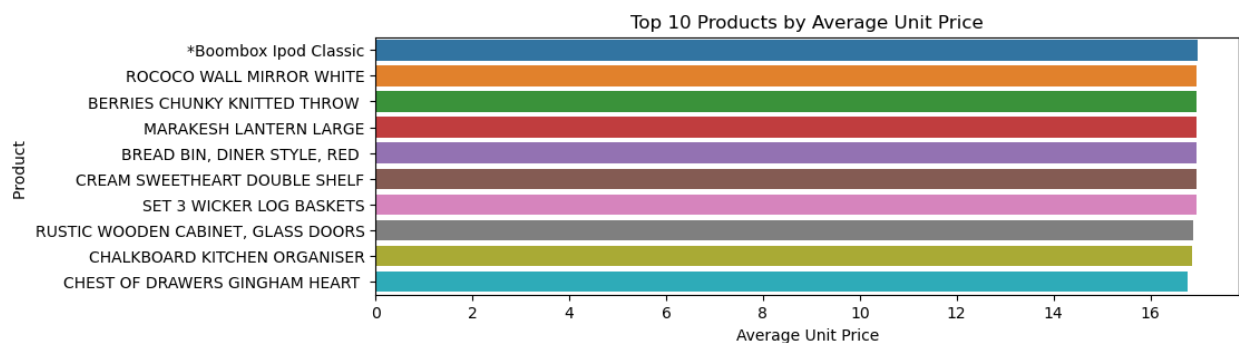
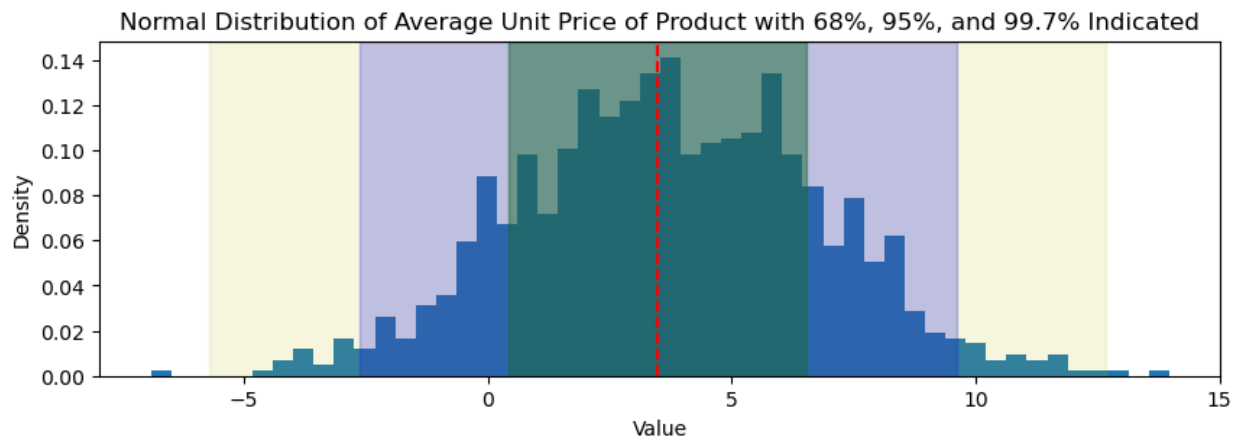


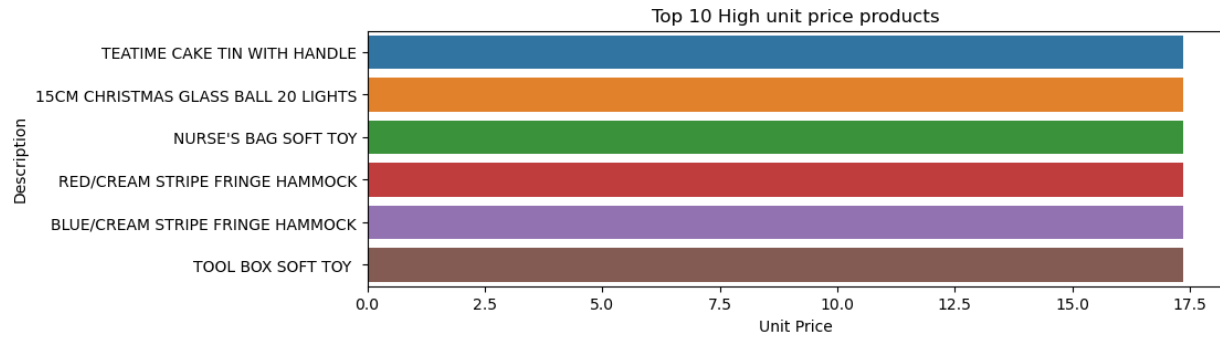


4.3.4 Revenue vs Country



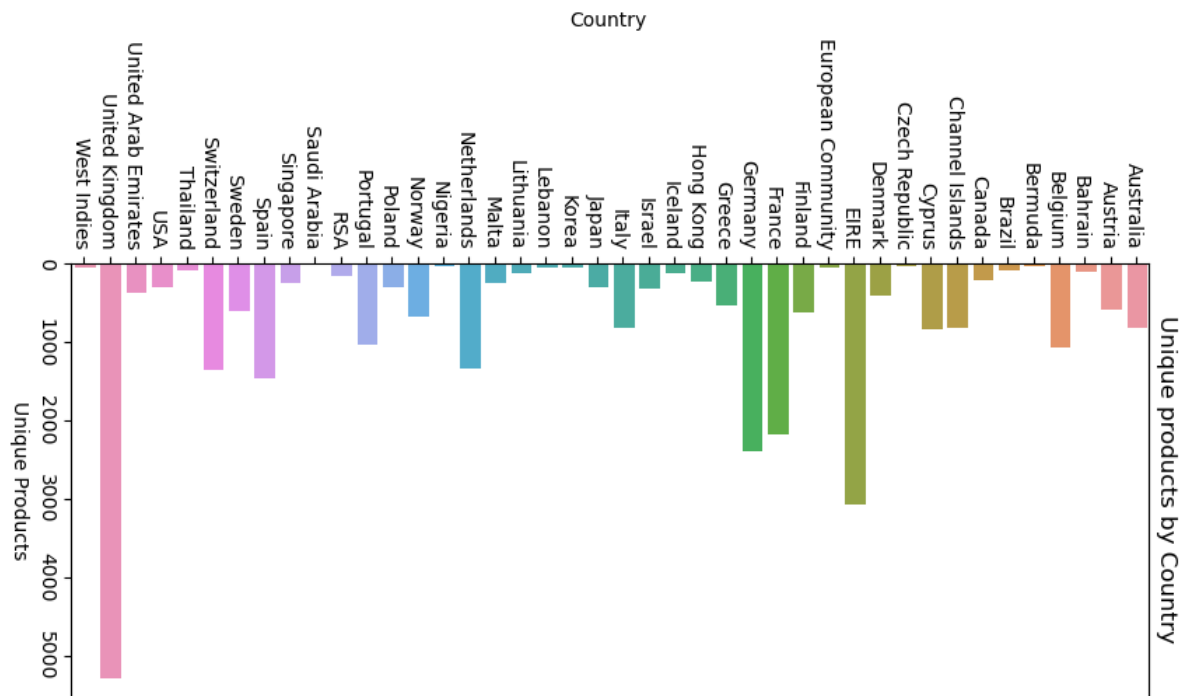
4.3.5 Unit price vs Product Description

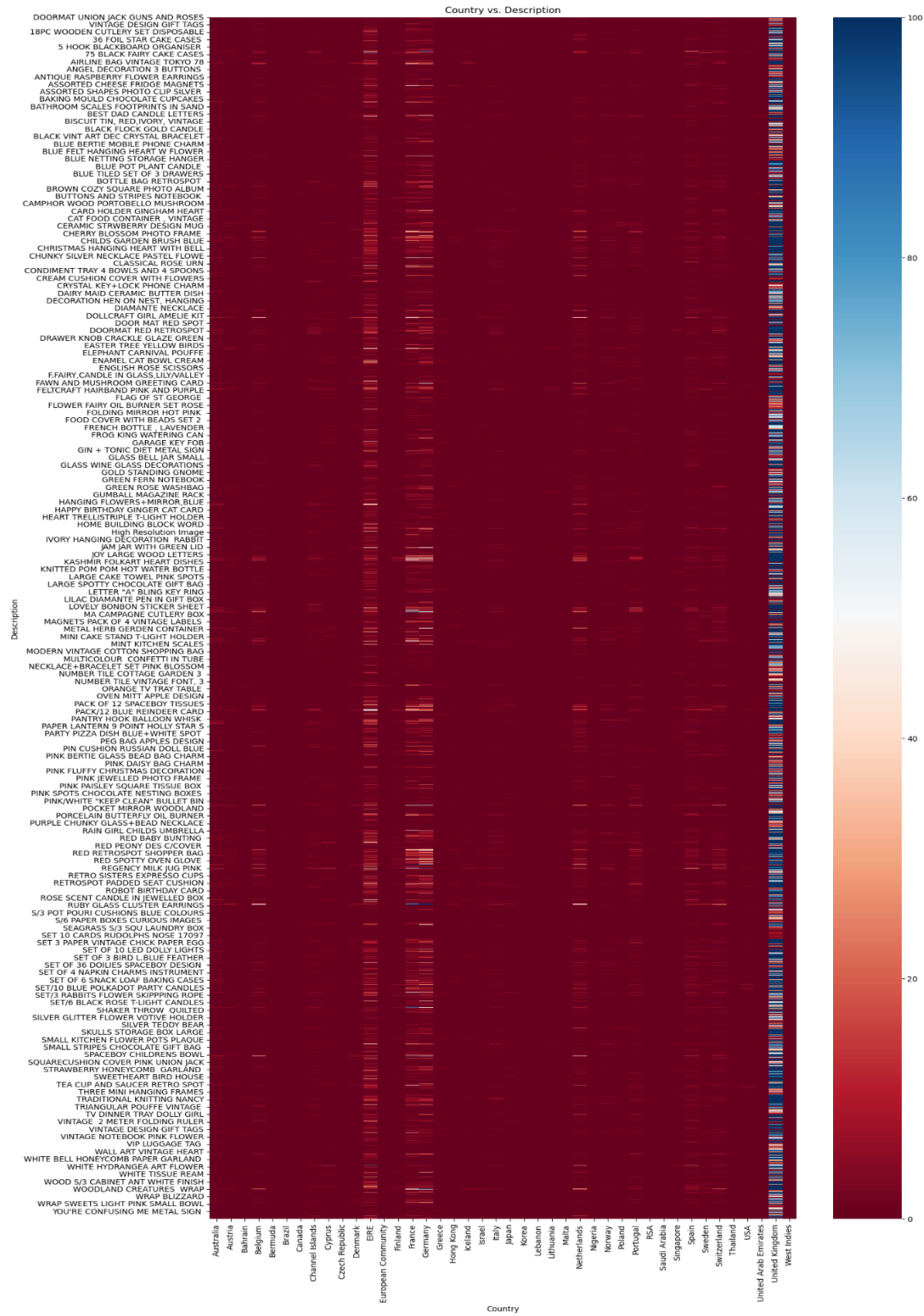




4.4 Bivariate Analysis for Nominal vs. Nominal

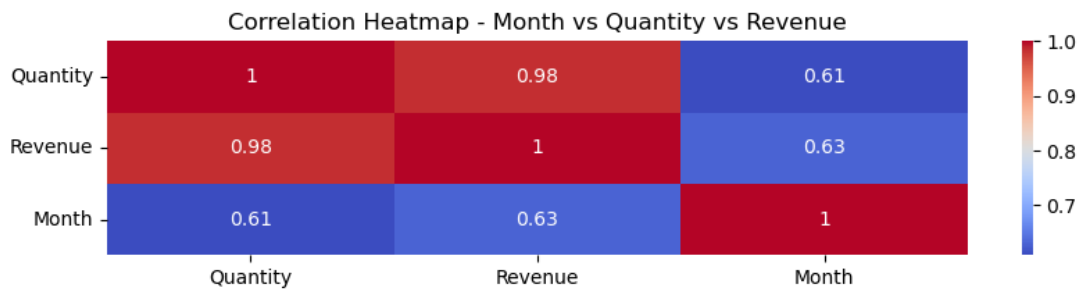
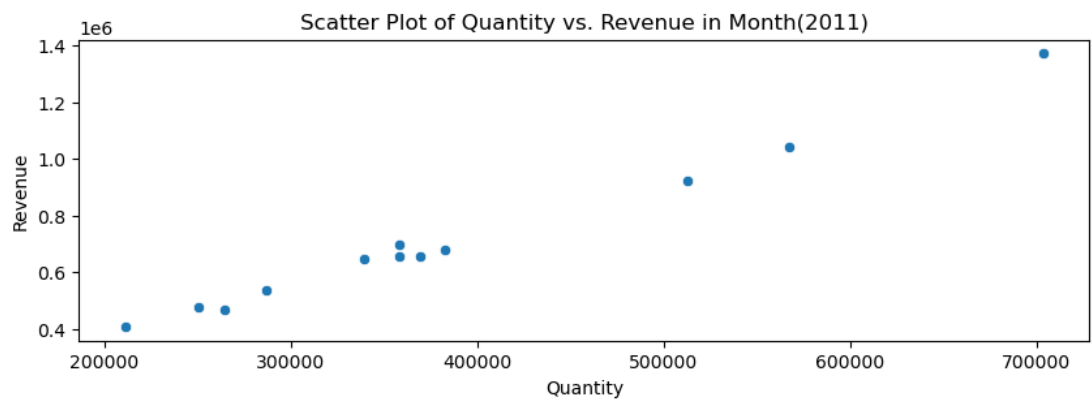
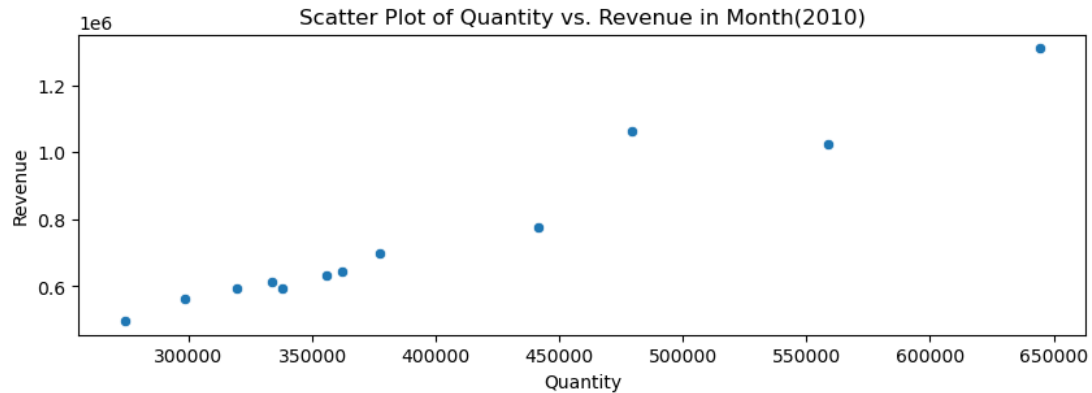
4.4.1 Country Vs Product Description





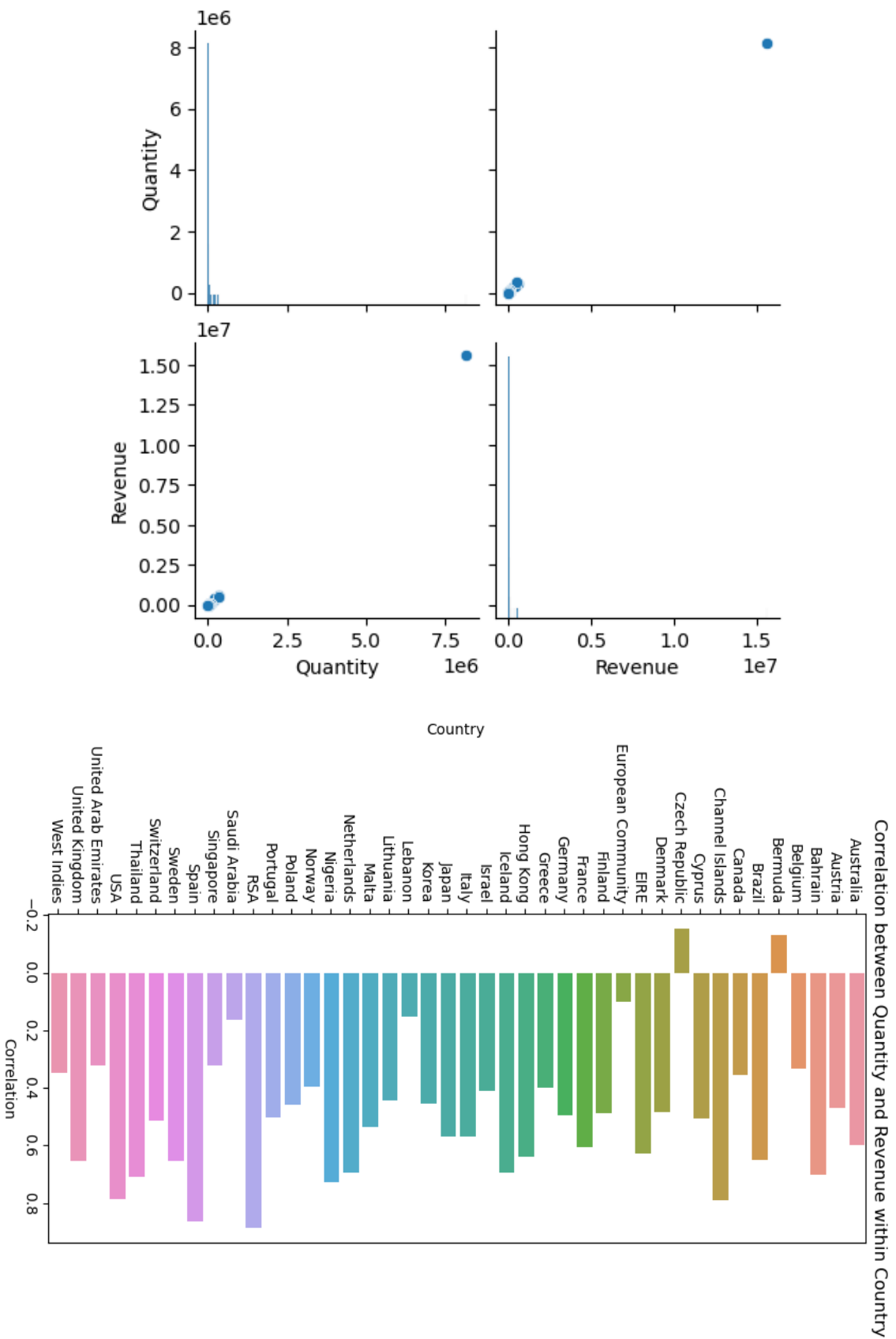
4.5 Multivariate Analysis

4.5.1 Month – Quantity – Revenue

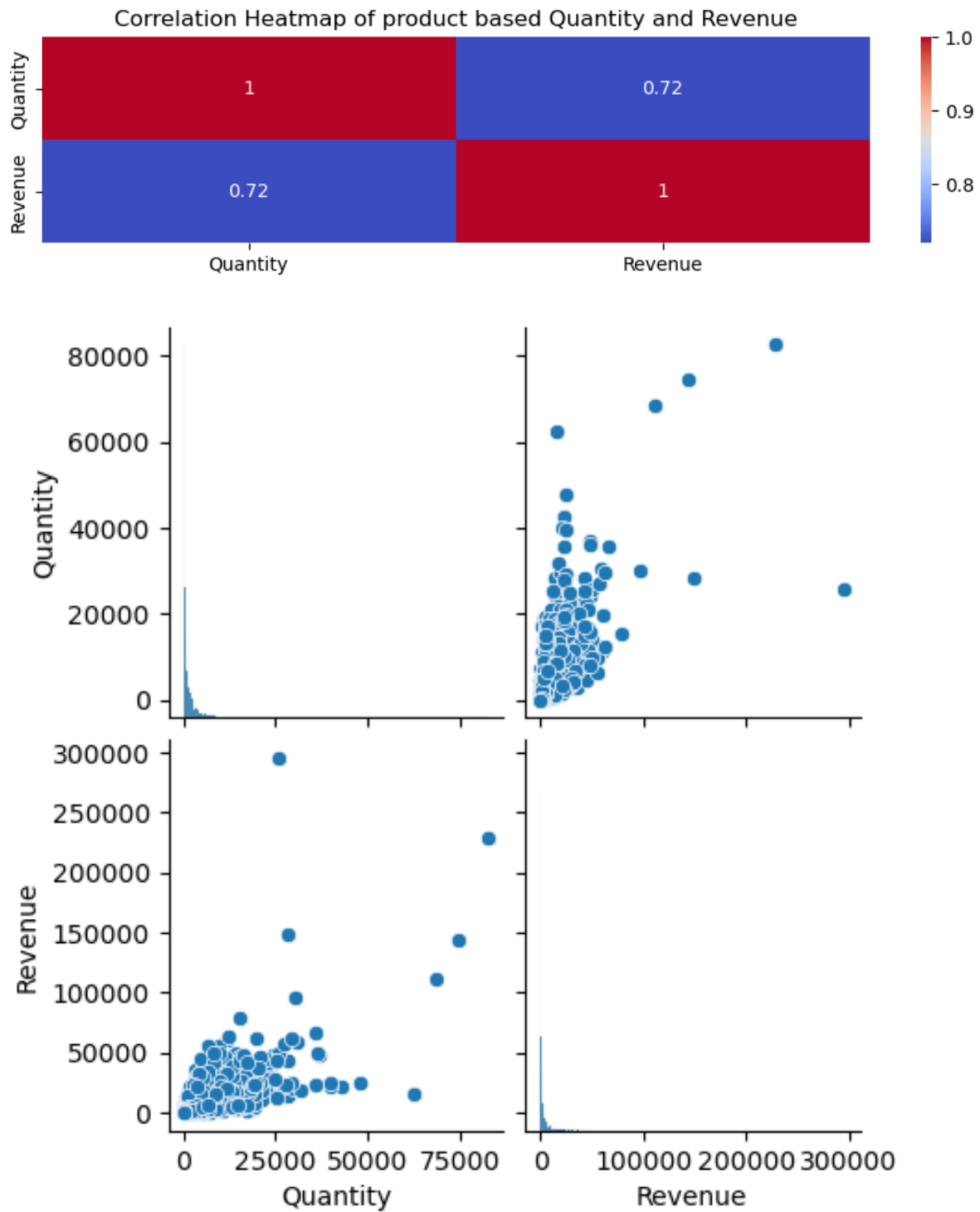


4.5.2 Country – Quantity – Revenue

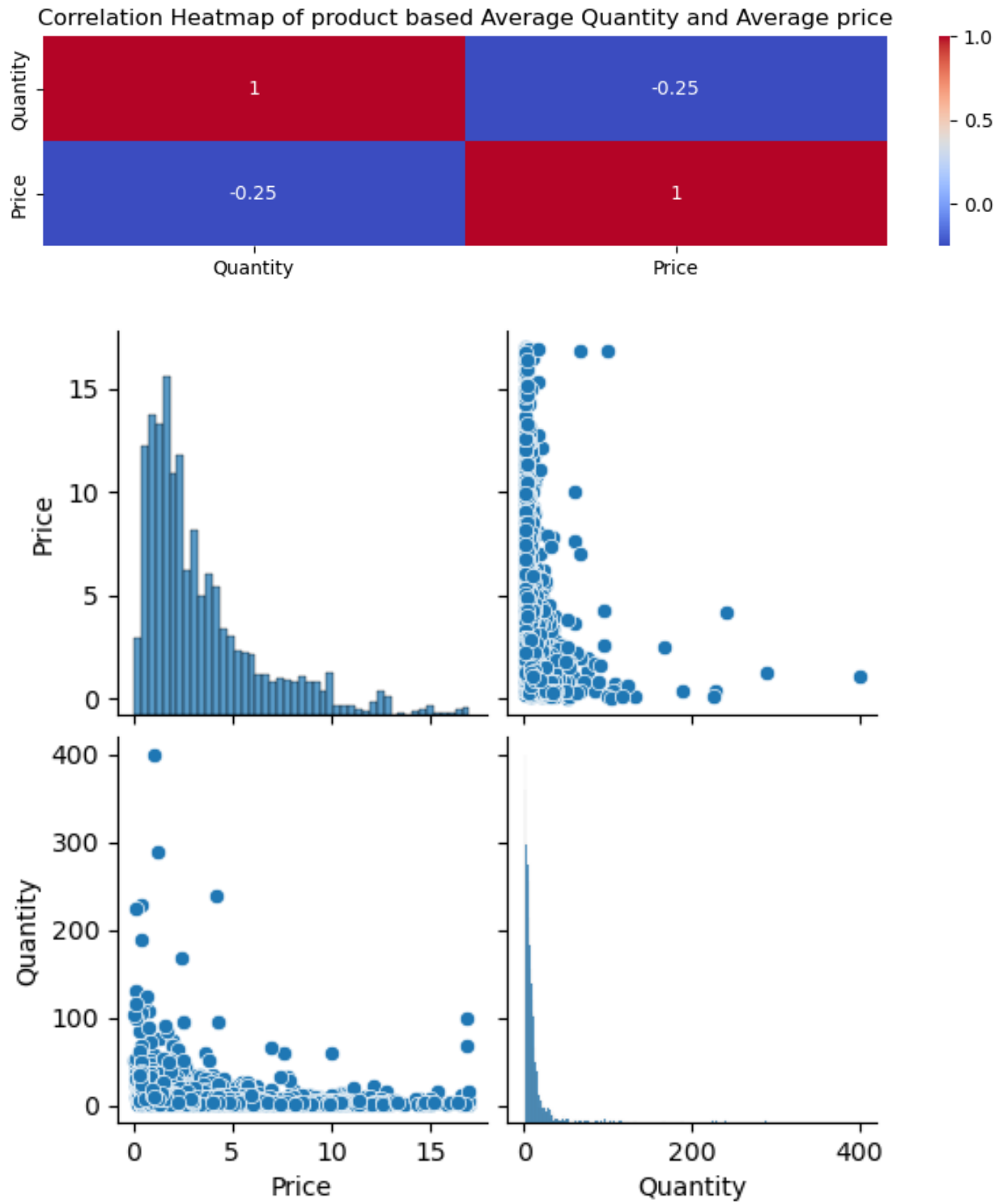




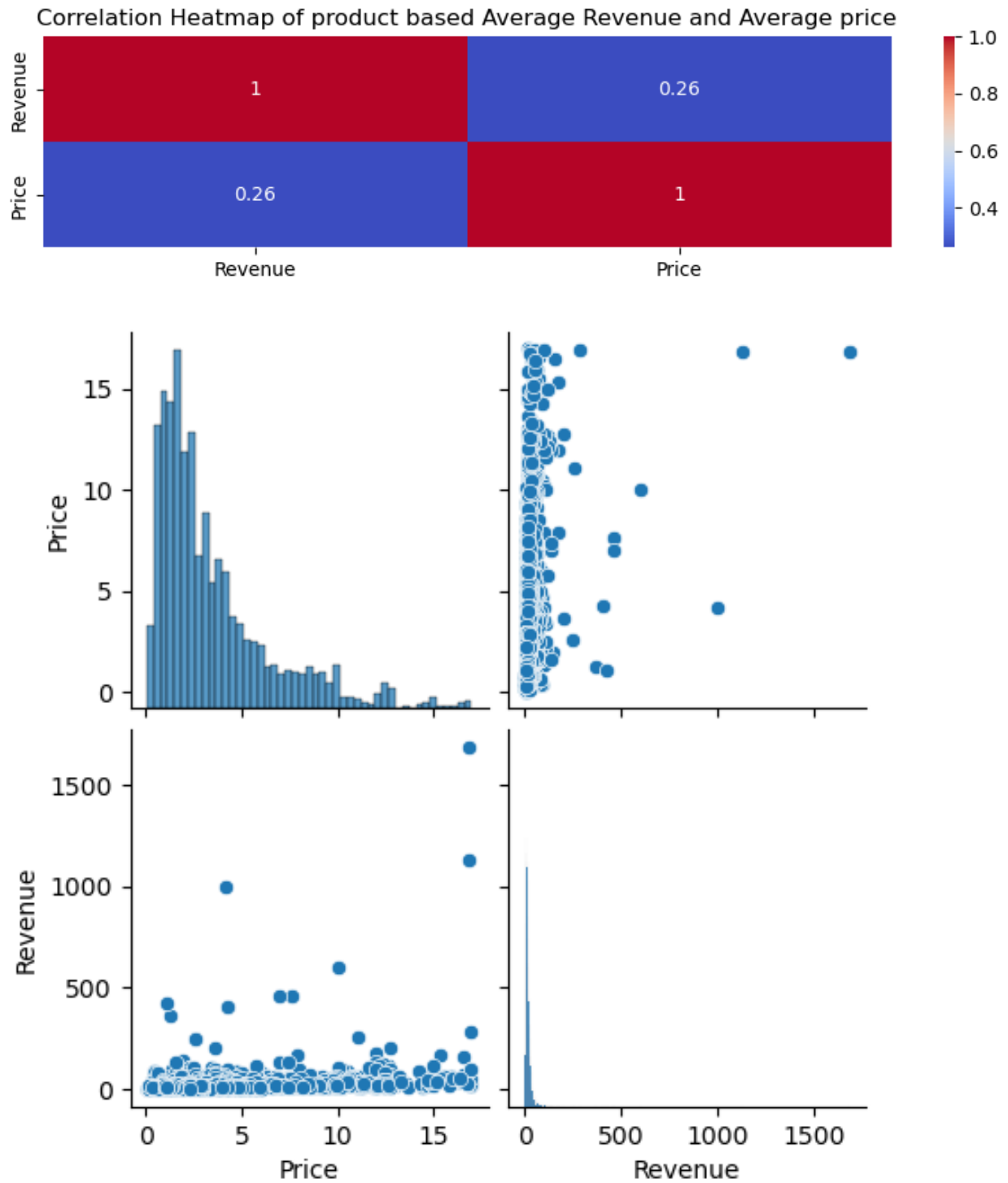
4.5.3 Product – Quantity – Revenue



4.5.4 Product – Average Quantity – Average Unit Price

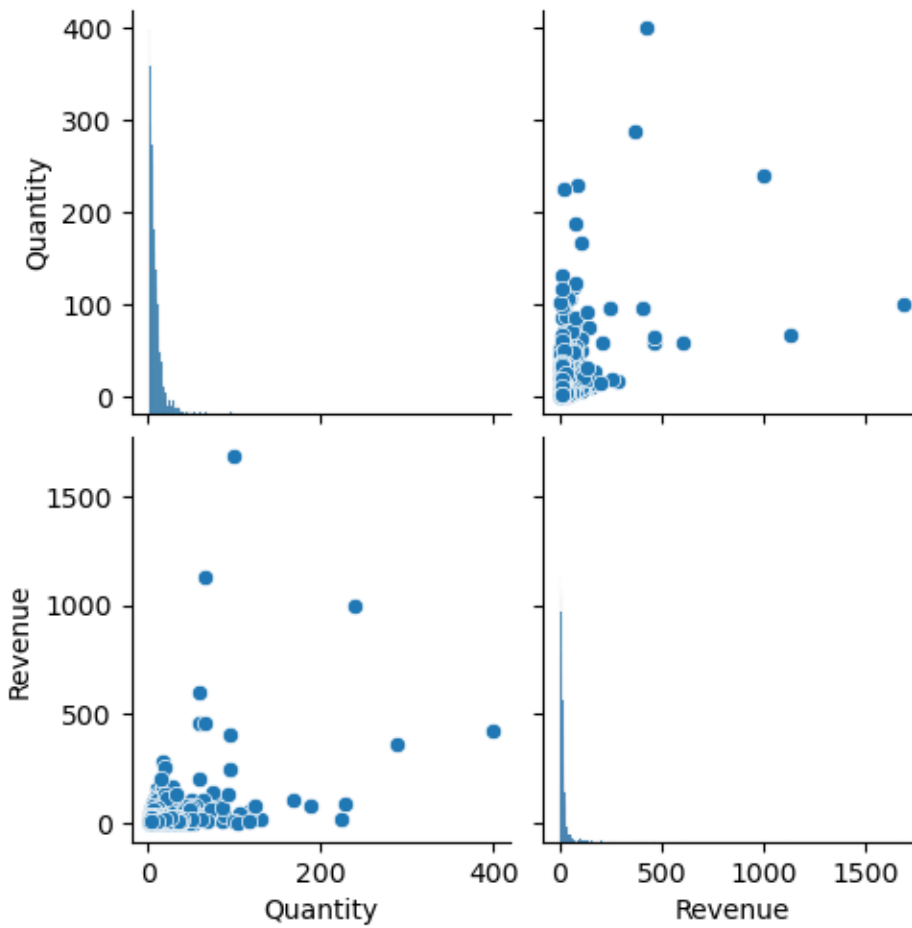
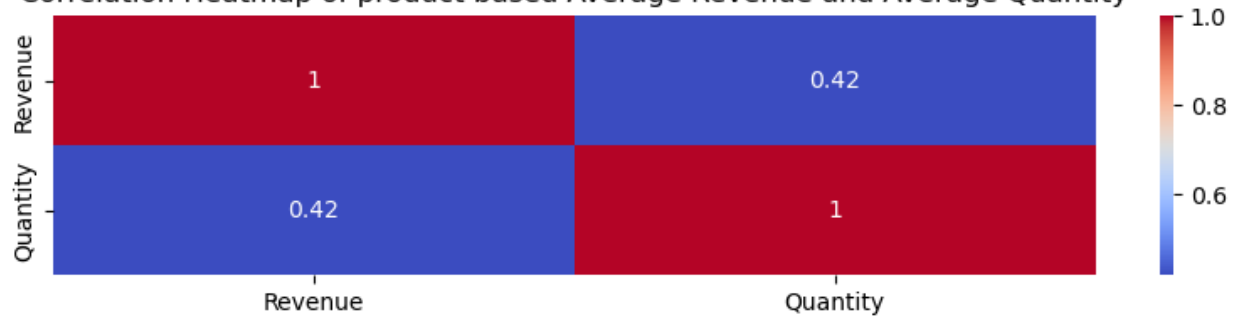


4.5.5 Product - Av Unit Price - Av Revenue



4.5.6 Product – Av Quantity – Av Revenue

Correlation Heatmap of product based Average Revenue and Average Quantity



5 Key Findings and Insights

1. Approximately 75% of goods were sold in quantities under 11 units. With a 0.61 correlation coefficient, product sales and month are strongly correlated. With a correlation of 0.66, product sales and revenue are linked. Quantity sold does not correlate with date (0.-051). No correlation exists between hours worked and product sales (0.-089).
2. 75% of products cost less than £4.13 per unit. Product unit prices depend on sales volume. Quantity and unit price have a weak negative correlation of -0.19. The number sold may somewhat decrease when the unit price rises. A 0.10 modest positive correlation exists between unit pricing and revenue.
3. About 75% of products had revenue under £17. Revenue and month have a positive correlation value of 0.63. Revenue and monthday are unrelated (0.-056). There is no correlation (-0.054) between revenue and hours worked.
4. The United Kingdom leads the market with 83% of total sales and 85% of total income. After the UK, Ireland, the Netherlands, Germany, and France have strong sales and revenue. Most countries, except Bermuda and the Czech Republic, have a strong positive link between quantity and revenue.
5. Monthly, a high positive correlation exists between quantity and revenue, with a value of 0.98. Revenue and quantity rose from January to November but fell in December. November, October, and September had the most sales in 2010 and 2011. Sales were steady throughout 2010 and 2011, but sales rose in 2011. Daily transactions occur throughout the month from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. Peak activity is usually between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.
6. There is a high positive correlation between total quantity and total revenue on product basis, with a value of 0.72. This means that revenue tends to rise over products, quantity. Top products by sales volume, revenue, and quantity: WHITE HANGING HEART T-LIGHT HOLDER [Unit price – 1.09 – 6.77], JUMBO BAG RED RETROSPOT [Unit

price – 1.65 – 5.06], ASSORTED COLOUR BIRD ORNAMENT [Unit price – 0.14 – 3.19], PARTY BUNTING [Unit price – 2.3 – 15.79], REGENCY CAKESTAND 3 TIER [Unit price – 4 – 12.75]. These items are all reasonably priced, high discounted unit price for high quantity, which may account for their popularity. They are also all quite tiny and easy to ship, which may appeal to online customers.

7. Product-wise average quantity vs. unit price correlation: -0.25. When average unit price and average quantity are negatively associated, average quantity decreases as price rises. People buy more at a reduced price, so this makes sense. product-wise average revenue vs. average unit price correlation +0.25 Average revenue rises with average unit price when they are positively connected. It makes sense since companies who can charge more will make more money. Product-wise average revenue vs. average quantity: +0.42, Average revenue rises as average unit quantity rises when they are positively connected. Businesses that sell more items generate more money, so this makes reasonable.

6 Conclusion

Overall, the sales data shows that the business is performing well, with sales and revenue increasing over time and seasonally. This is done by providing discounts in unit price when more quantity purchased. The most popular products are those that are relatively inexpensive and small, Company more Focused on consumers on the United Kingdom as well as European countries such Germany, France, the Netherlands, EIRE, and the. The demand for goods is great in these nations, and there is a direct relationship between sales and quantity.

7 Recommendations

Noting that correlation does not imply causality is also crucial. Quantity and revenue do not necessarily cause one another, even though there is a correlation between them. It's probable that both variables are being influenced by additional factors. For instance, marketing initiatives, demand seasonality, and economic conditions can all have an impact on revenue and quantity. Make marketing and advertising investments to raise product awareness and demand. Concentrate on marketing goods that are in demand and well-liked in other countries. Customer feedback and sales data can be used to improve this.

8 References

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9 Acknowledgments

Source of the Dataset:

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Please find more information refer the below link,

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Online+Retail+II>