

2026

Olist E-Commerce: End-to-End Business Performance Review

SALES PERFORMANCE, DELIVERY PERFORMANCE, OPERATION EFFECIENCY

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1. Project Overview

This project provides a full analysis of an e-commerce business using Python and an interactive Power BI dashboard. The goal is to understand performance across three key areas: Sales Performance, Delivery Performance, and Operational Efficiency.

The sales analysis shows clear patterns in how customers buy, when they buy, and which product categories generate the most revenue. Sales are concentrated in certain time periods and product groups, and there are strong daily and seasonal trends. Customer behaviour analysis — including retention cohorts, spending cohorts, and RFM segmentation — shows that many customers do not return after their first purchase, while a smaller group of high-value customers drives most of the revenue.

Delivery performance plays a major role in customer satisfaction. Metrics such as delivery gap, on-time delivery rate, SLA success, and delivery cost by city reveal big differences across regions. Late deliveries are linked to lower customer satisfaction and a higher chance of losing customers, highlighting the need to improve fulfilment processes and carrier performance.

Operational analysis shows peak-hour order spikes, cities with high delivery costs, and delays in fulfilment that affect delivery reliability. These findings point to opportunities to improve warehouse staffing, optimise delivery routes, and place inventory more effectively to reduce cost and improve consistency.

The Power BI dashboard brings all these insights together in a clear and interactive way, allowing stakeholders to explore sales trends, customer behaviour, delivery KPIs, and geographic performance quickly and easily.

Overall, this project provides strong, data-driven insights that can help the business grow revenue, improve customer loyalty, and run its operations more efficiently. The recommendations align commercial strategy with operational improvements, supporting a more reliable, profitable, and customer-focused e-commerce operation.

2. Dataset Summary

The Olist e-commerce dataset consists of multiple interconnected tables (orders, customers, order items, products, sellers, payments, and geolocation) that together represent the full end-to-end customer and fulfilment journey — from order placement to delivery completion. This relational structure enables a 360-degree analysis of sales performance, customer behaviour, delivery reliability, and operational efficiency across the entire marketplace ecosystem.

3. Methodology

- Data type conversion
- Handling missing values
- Removing duplicate records
- Data integrating (merging tables)
- Metrics creation
- Dimension creation

4. Business Goals and Analytical Focus

The analysis was structured around three key business goals:

1. Increase Sales Performance

Goal: Identify demand patterns, revenue behaviours, customer value, and product category performance to drive revenue and commercial opportunities

Finding:

- Sales are highly concentrated in specific **time windows**, with clear **daily and seasonal peaks** that can be used for targeted promotions.
- A small number of **product categories** contribute the majority of revenue (Pareto effect), while many categories add minimal value.
- Customer value is uneven: **repeat purchases drop sharply after the first month**, and a small group of high-value customers (RFM “Champions” and “Loyal”) drive most revenue.
- Revenue varies strongly by **day of week**, **purchase period**, and **city**, showing clear opportunities for time-based and region-based commercial strategies.
- Price-segment analysis shows customers are more active in **lower-priced segments**, indicating price sensitivity in the market.

2. Enhance Delivery Performance

Goal: Identify SLA compliance, delivery cost and fulfilment speed to increase customer satisfaction

Finding:

- Delivery performance is inconsistent across regions: some cities show **high delivery cost** and **longer delivery times**, indicating inefficiencies.
- The **delivery gap** reveals that a significant share of orders arrive **late**, directly impacting customer satisfaction and retention.
- **On-time delivery rate** varies widely by city, showing clear SLA compliance issues in certain regions.
- Fulfilment speed (purchase → approval → carrier → customer) shows delays at multiple stages, especially during peak order periods.

- Cities with high order volume often also show **higher delivery cost**, suggesting poor routing or carrier performance.

3. Operational Efficiency

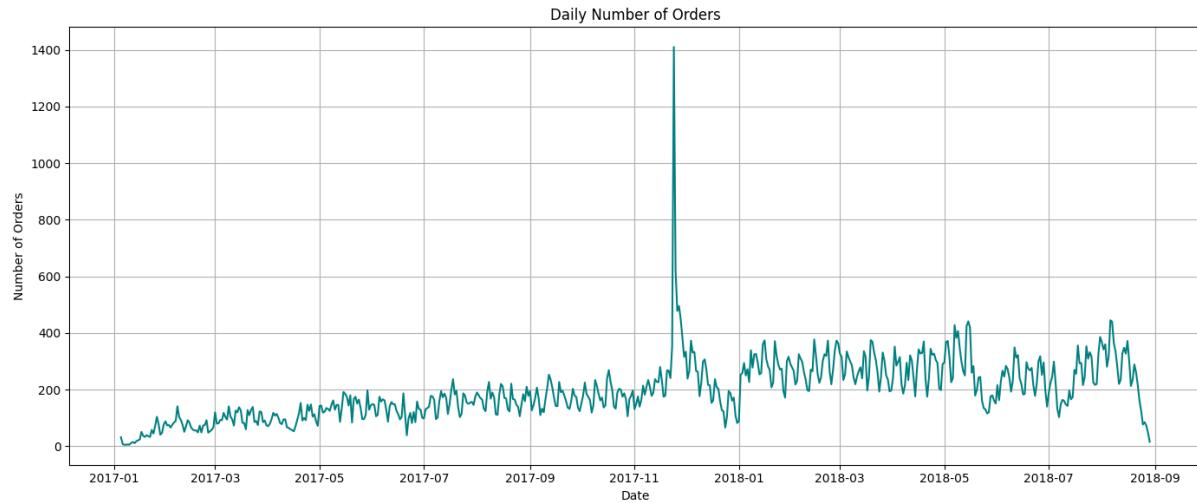
Goal: Identify bottlenecks in fulfilment, city-level performance, and time-based order spikes to improve the reliability and cost-effectiveness of operations.

Finding:

- The order traffic heatmap shows strong hourly spikes, creating pressure on fulfilment teams and increasing the risk of late dispatch.
- Certain cities consistently show higher fulfilment delays and higher delivery cost, indicating operational bottlenecks in those regions.
- SLA success rate across top cities highlights uneven operational performance, with some cities failing to meet delivery promises more frequently.
- Fulfilment efficiency metrics show delays in order approval, carrier pickup, and last-mile delivery, reducing overall reliability.
- Geographic analysis reveals imbalanced demand, with some regions underserved operationally despite high sales volume.

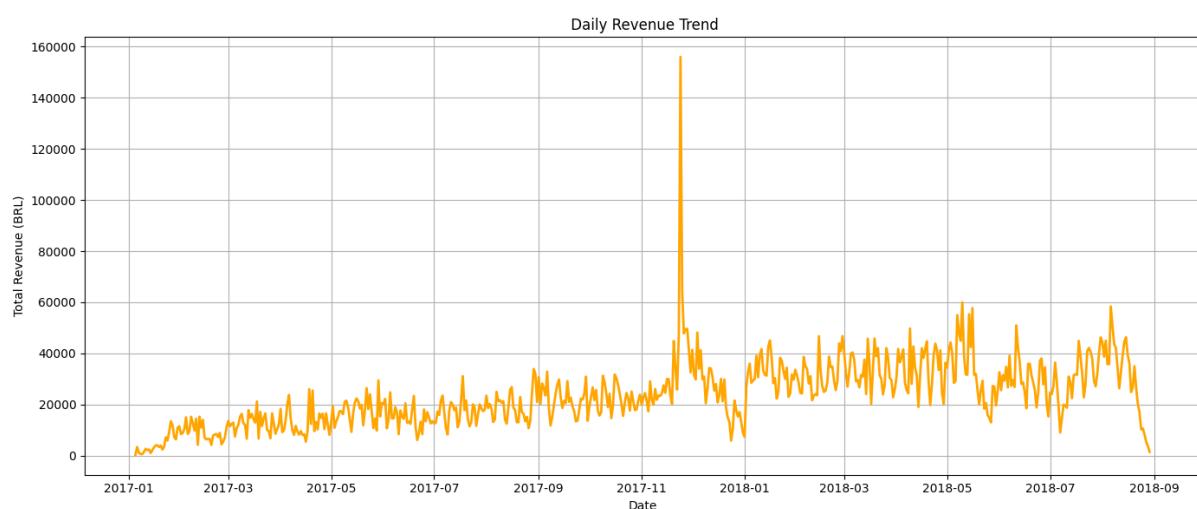
5. Sales Performance Analysis

Q1: The number of orders trend



- A significant spike in December 2017. Replicating the drivers behind this peak could inform future growth strategies.
- The uplift in daily order volume during 2018 suggests operational scalability and growing market traction.

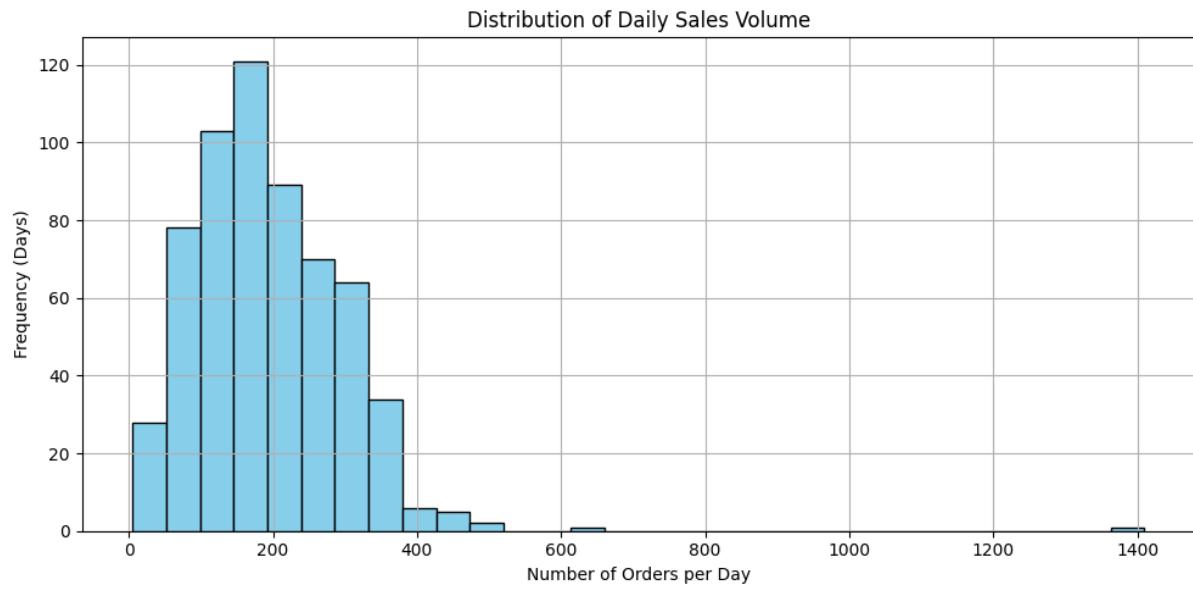
Q2: Daily Revenue Trend



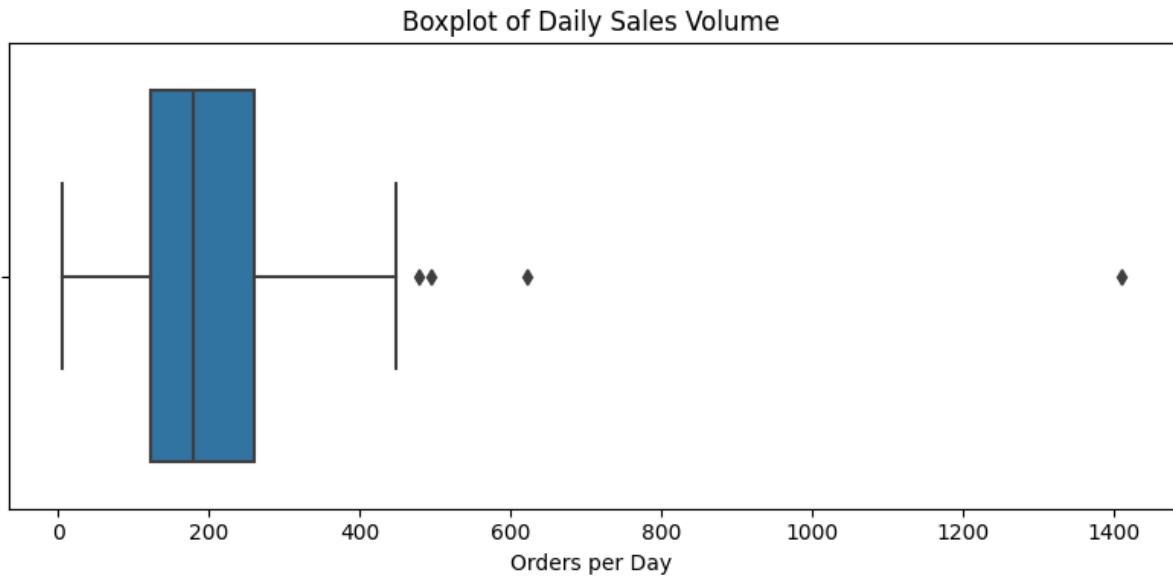
Q3: Average Revenue per Order

Average price per order: 143.95 BRL

Q4: Average Order per Day



Daily order volume is concentrated between 100–300 orders, with a strong peak around 200. The distribution is right-skewed, indicating occasional high-volume spikes that may reflect promotions, seasonal demand, or campaign effects.



Q5: Average Order per city

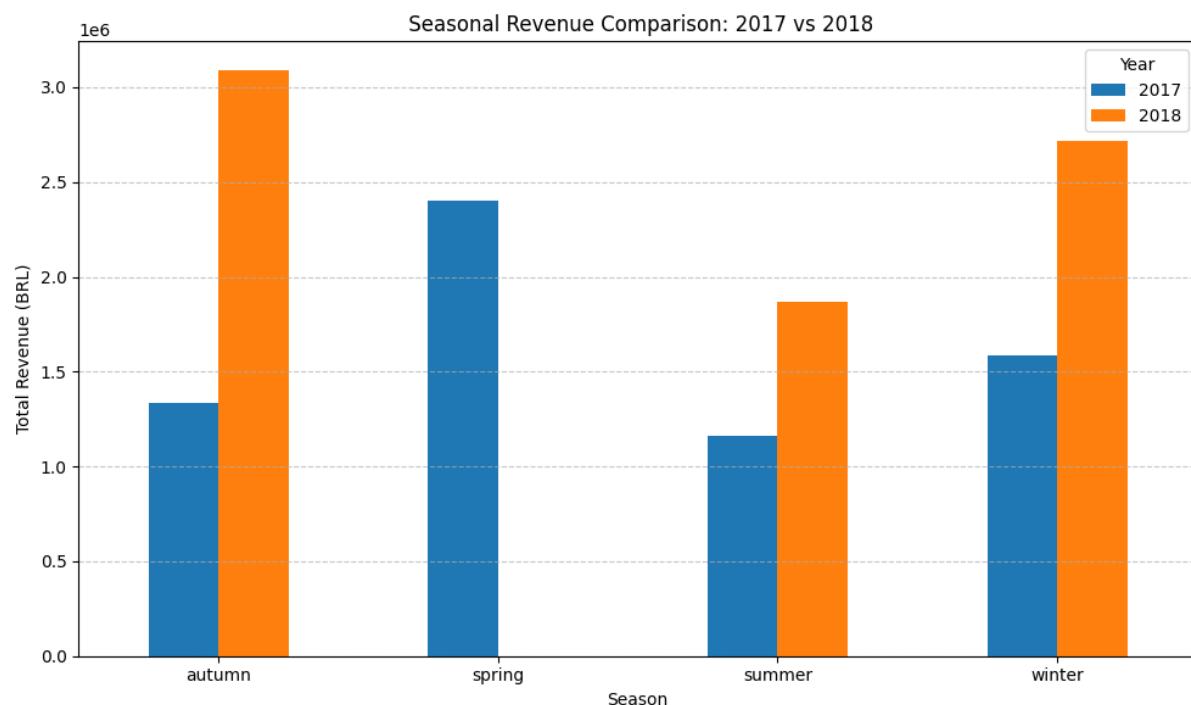
```
customer_city
agrestina           3978.00
pirpirituba         2680.00
pianco              2200.00
nova esperanca do piria  2199.00
engenheiro navarro   1997.00
mariental            1799.00
loreto               1599.99
amarante              1520.00
periquito             1481.50
ibitita               1450.00
dtype: float64
```

Q6: Top 5 No. of customers per city

```
customer_city
sao paulo          14832
rio de janeiro      6545
belo horizonte       2643
brasilia              2050
curitiba              1450
Name: customer_unique_id, dtype: int64
```

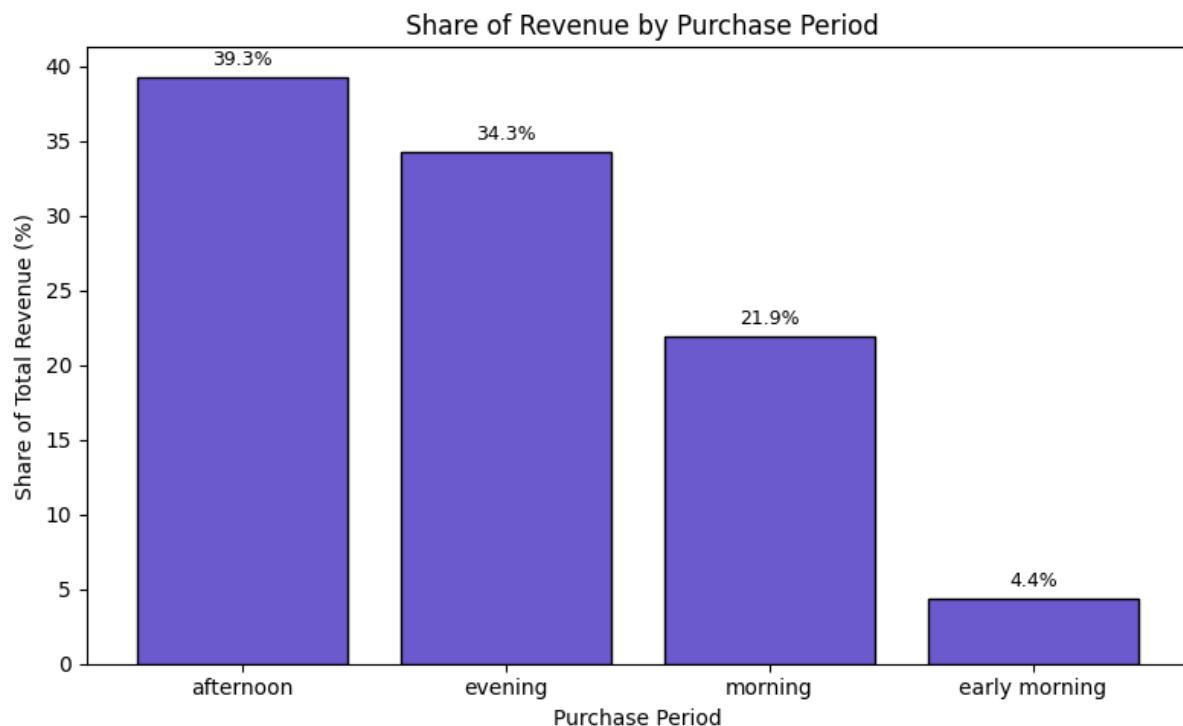
Customer distribution is heavily concentrated in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

Q7: Seasonal Revenue Comparison: 2017 & 2018



Q8: Share of sales by Purchase Period

	Total Revenue (BRL)	Revenue Share (%)
purchase_period		
afternoon	5566260.70	39.320263
evening	4859135.60	34.325106
morning	3107138.36	21.948935
early morning	623679.73	4.405696



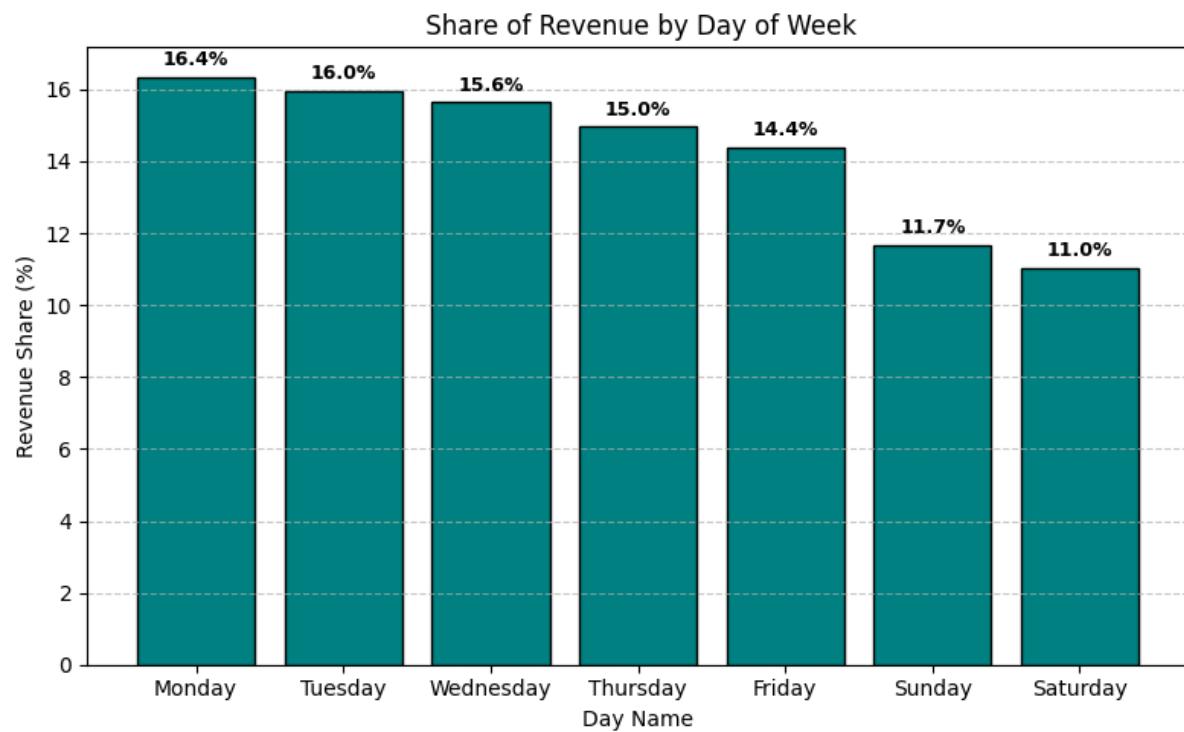
Afternoon and evening periods generate nearly three-quarters of total revenue, indicating peak purchasing hours and optimal windows for marketing, promotions, and inventory prioritisation.

Q9: Share of Revenue by Day Name

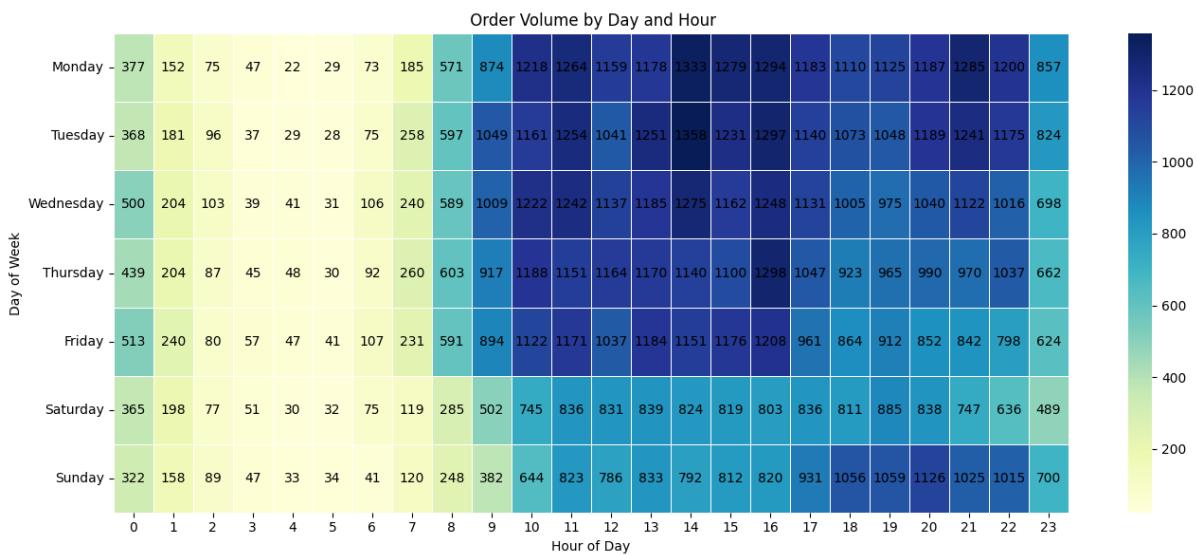
	Total Revenue (BRL)	Average Revenue per Day	Revenue Share (%)
day_name			
Monday	2314835.72	121.341706	16.352082
Tuesday	2258780.06	118.876904	15.956102
Wednesday	2213796.42	120.840416	15.638336
Thursday	2117275.45	120.780117	14.956509
Friday	2038528.40	122.045644	14.400237
Sunday	1650396.93	118.767770	11.658462
Saturday	1562601.41	123.301618	11.038272

Weekdays drive 88% of revenue, Monday leading in total share. Weekend sales lag despite strong per-day averages, suggesting lower traffic or fewer active selling hours.

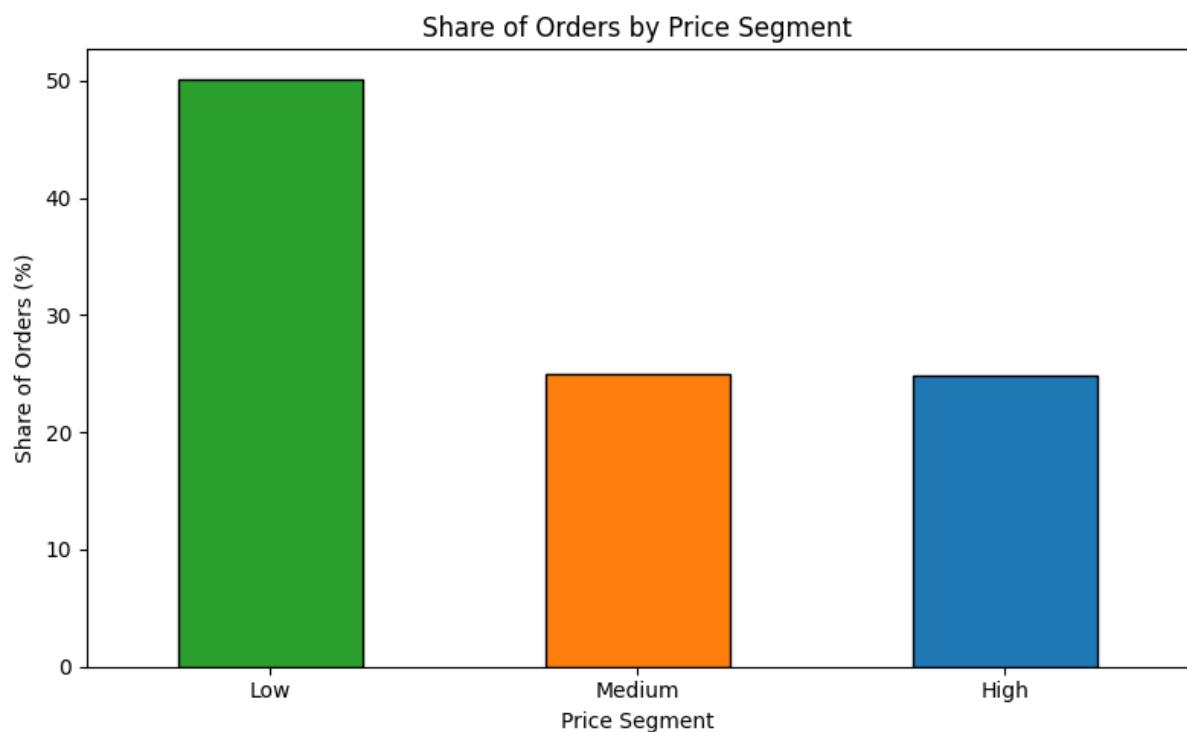
Q10: Share of Revenue by Day of Week



Q11: Order Traffic Heatmap



Q12: Share of Order by Price Segment



Half of all orders come from low-priced items, indicating strong demand elasticity and price sensitivity among customers. Medium and high-priced segments share the remaining volume equally, suggesting opportunities for bundling, upselling, or targeted promotions

Q13: Customer Retention Cohort Analysis (Based on First Purchase Month)

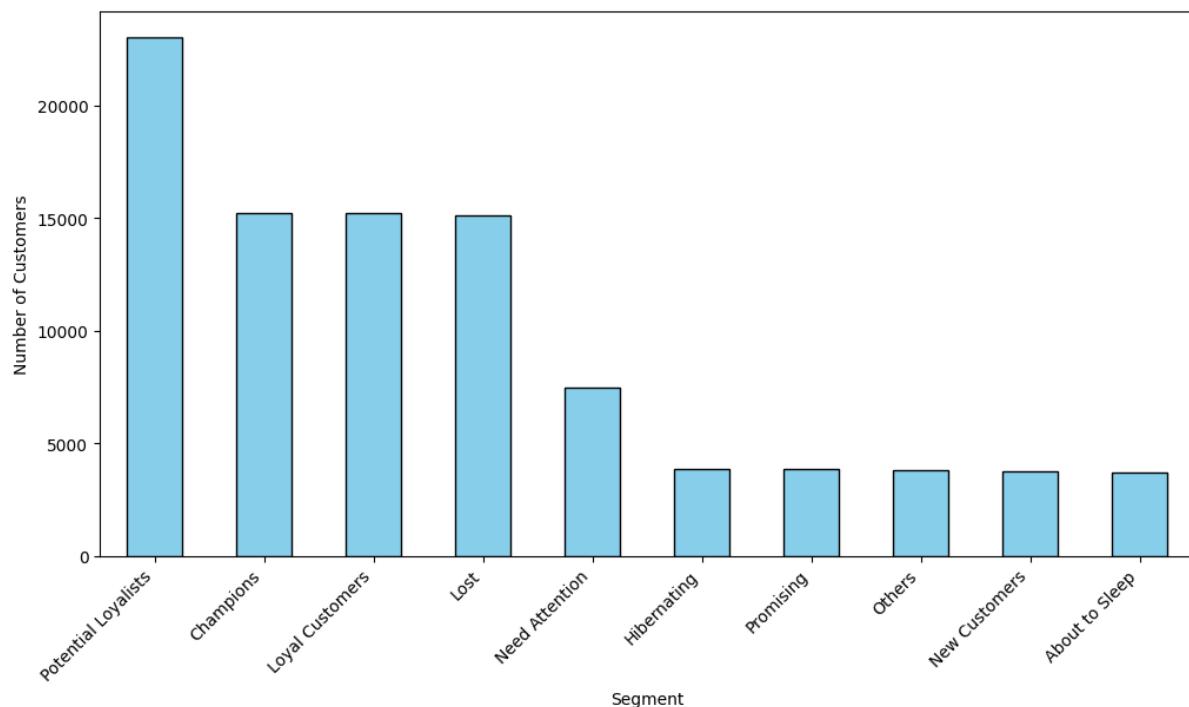
cohort_index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
cohort_month																
2017-01	753	3	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	0	3	1	5	3	1	
2017-02	1693	4	5	2	7	2	4	3	1	3	2	5	2	3	2	
2017-03	2595	13	9	10	9	4	4	8	9	2	10	3	6	3	4	
2017-04	2340	14	5	4	8	6	8	7	7	4	6	2	2	1	2	
2017-05	3560	17	17	14	11	12	15	5	9	10	9	12	9	1	7	
2017-06	3114	15	11	12	8	12	12	7	4	7	10	11	5	4	6	
2017-07	3844	20	14	9	11	8	12	4	7	10	8	11	5	10	0	
2017-08	4149	28	14	11	15	22	12	11	6	6	10	8	4	0	0	
2017-09	4091	28	22	12	18	9	9	10	12	8	11	3	0	0	0	
2017-10	4413	31	11	4	10	9	10	16	12	9	9	0	0	0	0	
2017-11	7218	40	28	13	14	13	8	14	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	
2017-12	5442	12	15	19	14	11	9	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2018-01	6984	24	26	20	20	11	12	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2018-02	6422	25	25	19	17	14	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2018-03	6948	31	22	20	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2018-04	6709	39	21	16	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2018-05	6606	35	18	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2018-06	5935	25	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2018-07	6054	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2018-08	6238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Q14: Customer Spending Cohort Analysis

cohort_index	0	1	2	3	4	5
cohort_month						
2017-01	128552.10	124.92	82.89	75.00	199.70	59.99
2017-02	259044.40	478.38	484.50	89.25	978.22	49.99
2017-03	395889.77	1493.86	1452.24	1873.01	989.33	1306.99
2017-04	389731.06	2638.53	800.38	670.78	2076.98	1046.38
2017-05	540960.93	1561.40	2777.79	1575.60	1088.59	1413.91
2017-06	447758.41	3716.20	1673.04	1238.65	1278.79	1421.68
2017-07	525039.80	4848.00	1878.25	1005.16	951.74	1653.48
2017-08	589265.37	4369.76	1905.19	804.74	1539.26	2541.32
2017-09	651800.29	3046.03	2845.74	1518.35	4171.39	1663.48
2017-10	682181.29	3996.34	1324.51	520.67	1199.00	1184.40
2017-11	1029924.98	8905.26	3852.36	1310.31	2161.32	1836.63
2017-12	752029.29	2167.08	1553.58	2490.15	2444.46	1861.43
2018-01	966934.08	3237.50	3205.84	2873.83	2284.46	1645.50
2018-02	866551.76	3162.25	3586.46	3245.69	2034.82	2556.34
2018-03	1007988.13	3886.14	2899.04	2899.34	1410.85	428.85
2018-04	1005289.49	4299.32	3253.66	1506.86	682.01	0.00
2018-05	1007100.30	7974.05	2203.76	2015.90	0.00	0.00

Q15: RFM Analysis

Customer Distribution by RFM Segment



The customer base is anchored by Potential Loyalists and Champions, indicating strong recent engagement and high-value behaviour. These segments should be prioritised for retention, loyalty rewards, and personalised marketing. Lost and low-engagement segments offer reactivation potential through targeted campaigns.

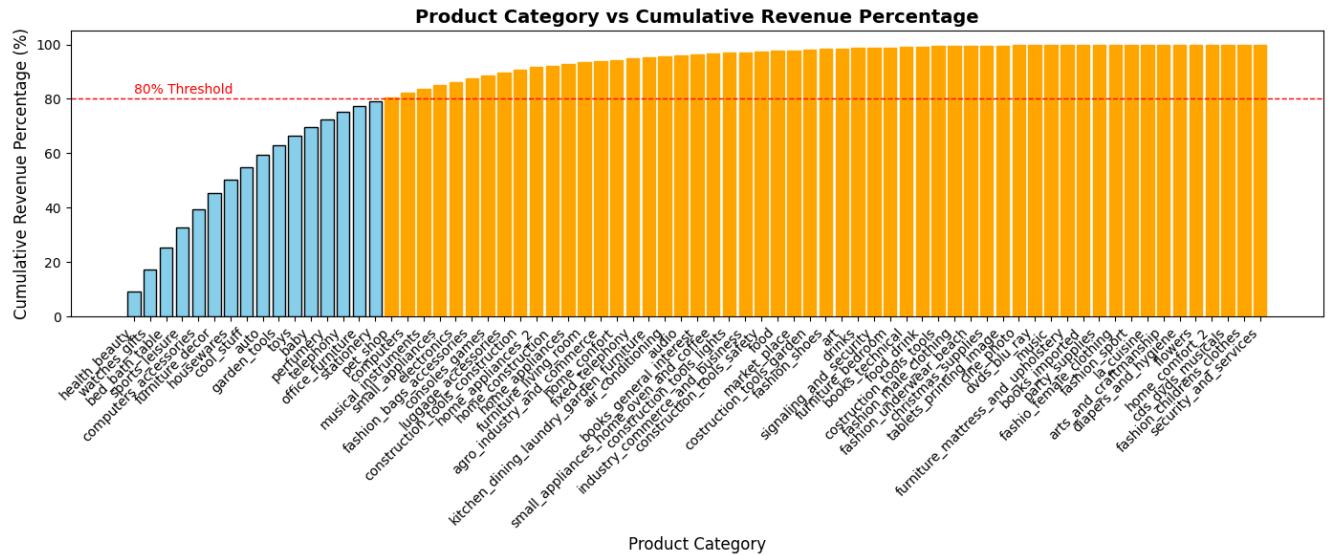
Q16: Pareto Analysis

Which categories/ number of products contribute to 80% of the revenue?

ABC_Class	Count	Percentage (%)
Class C	12038	36.719131
Class B	11659	35.563080
Class A	9087	27.717789

Class A products represent only 27% of the assortment yet contribute approximately 80% of total revenue. This concentration highlights a highly productive core range. The company should prioritise these Class A items in inventory planning, marketing, and operational focus to maximise revenue efficiency and ensure consistent availability

ABC_Class	Count	Percentage (%)
Class C	39	54.929577
Class A	16	22.535211
Class B	16	22.535211



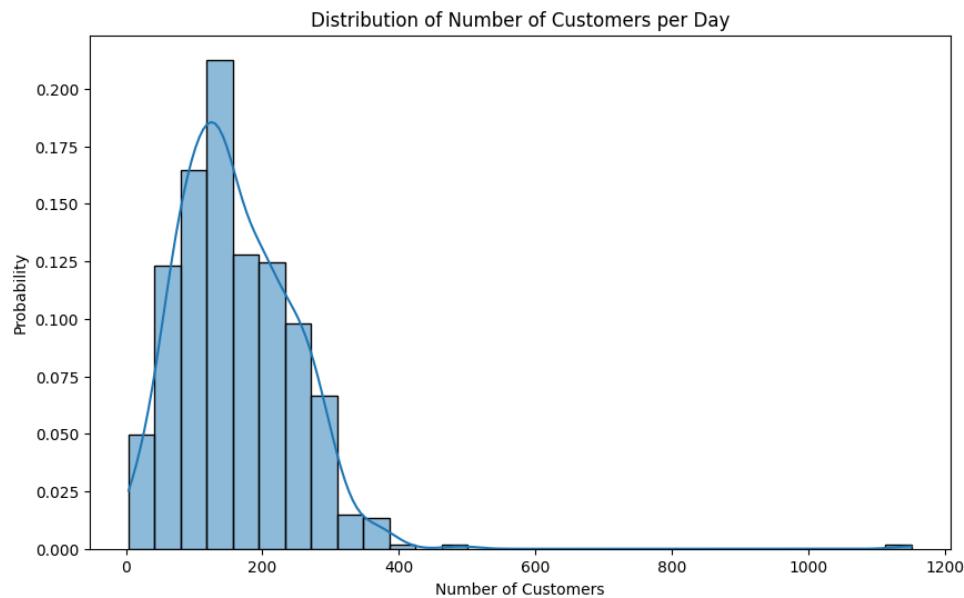
22% of all categories generate 80% of total revenue, indicating a classic Pareto distribution. Within this high-impact group, **Health & Beauty emerges as the single largest revenue contributor.**

Customer Analysis

Q1: Unique number of customers

95108

Q2: Distribution of Unique number of customers per day



Delivery Analysis

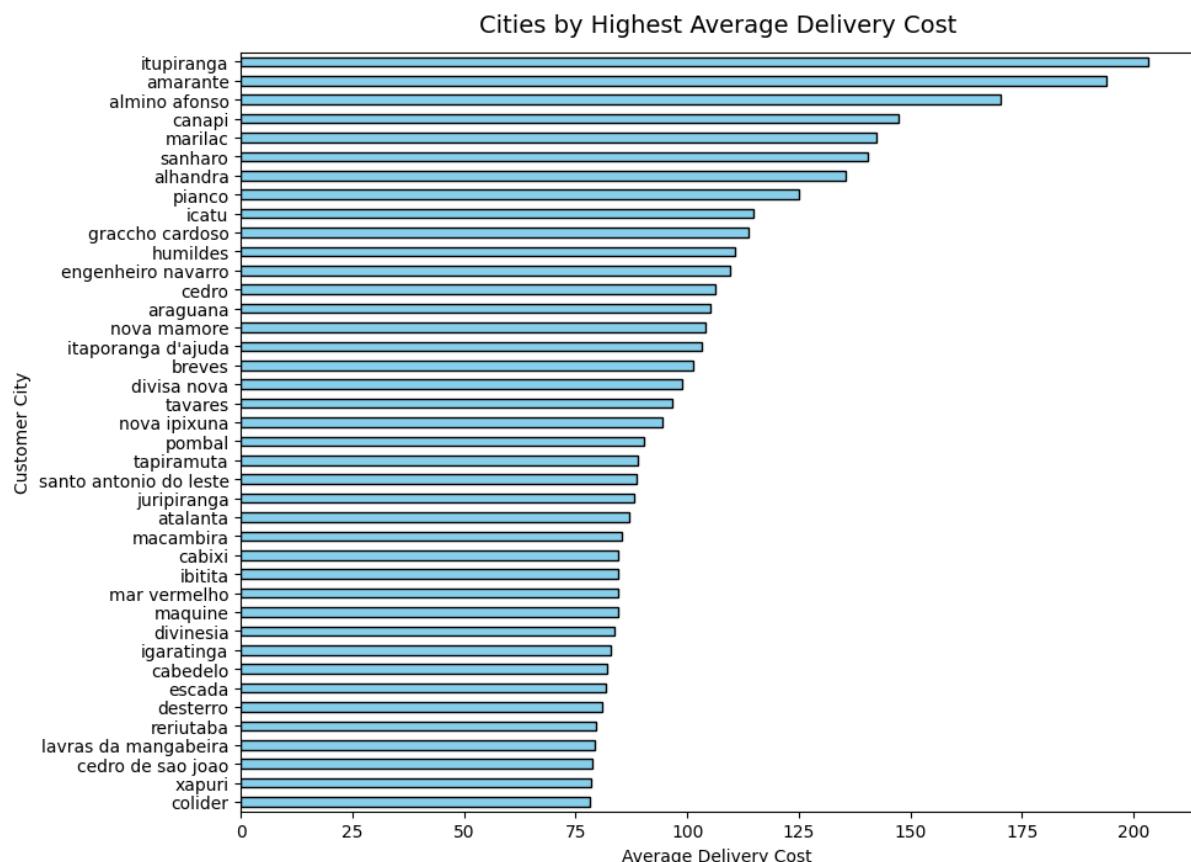
Q1: AVG Delivery Cost per order

23.89

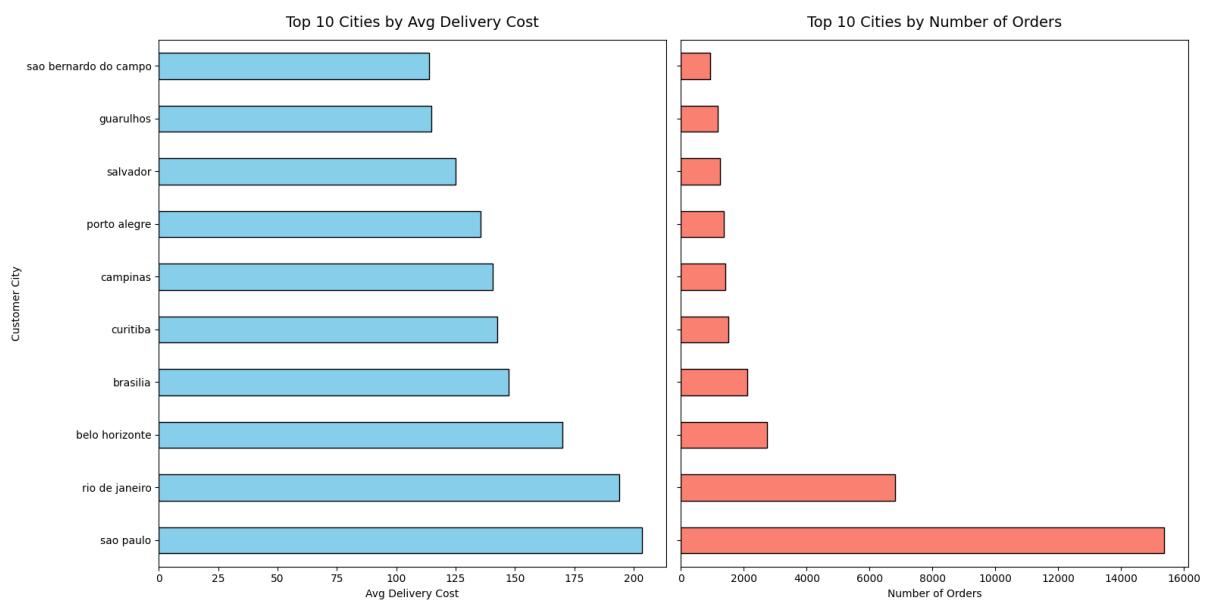
Q2: AVG Delivery Cost per city

	customer_city	avg_delivery_cost	order_count
0	sao paulo	14.380280	15364
1	rio de janeiro	20.810253	6801
2	belo horizonte	19.567772	2738
3	brasilia	21.104226	2110
4	curitiba	18.877635	1504
5	campinas	14.997459	1422
6	porto alegre	20.769787	1366
7	salvador	25.456699	1238
8	guarulhos	14.723764	1177
9	sao bernardo do campo	13.594301	925

Q3: Cities by Highest Average Delivery Cost



Q4: Top 10 cities by avg delivery cost per city and no. of orders

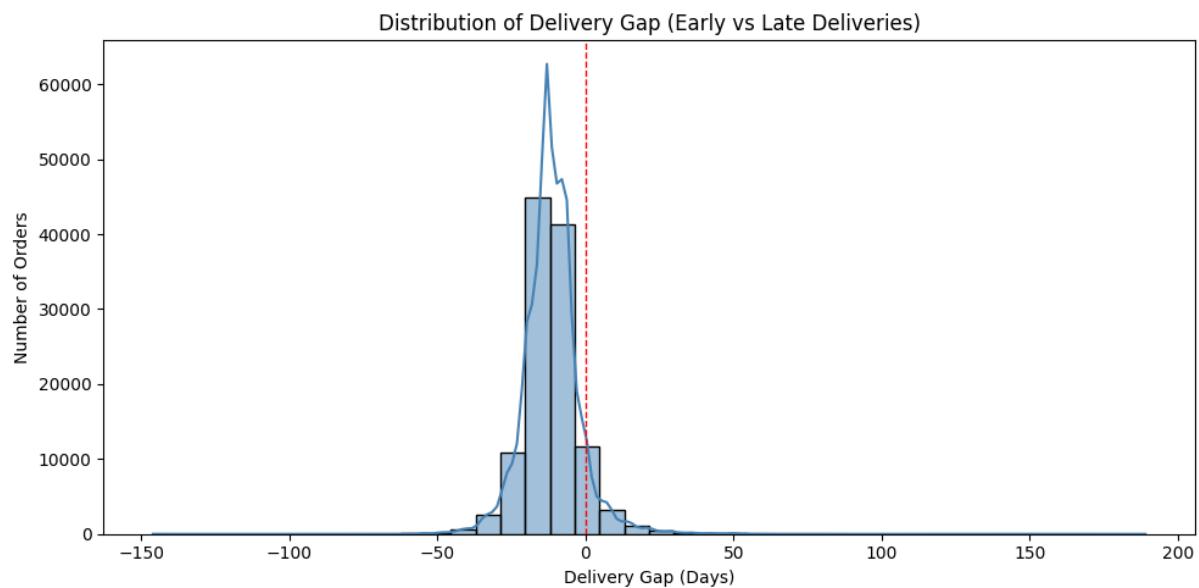


Q5: On-Time Delivery Rate

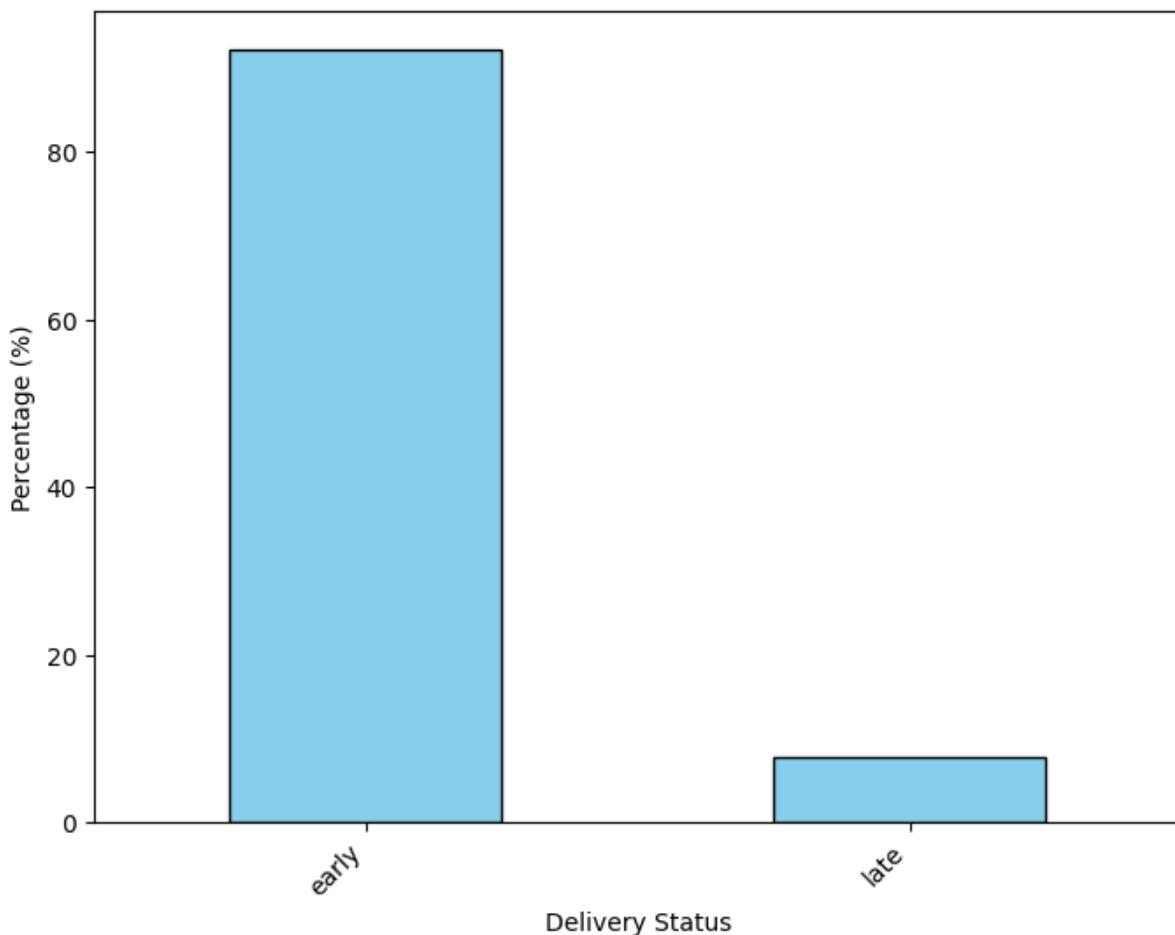
delivery_status

early 92.202218

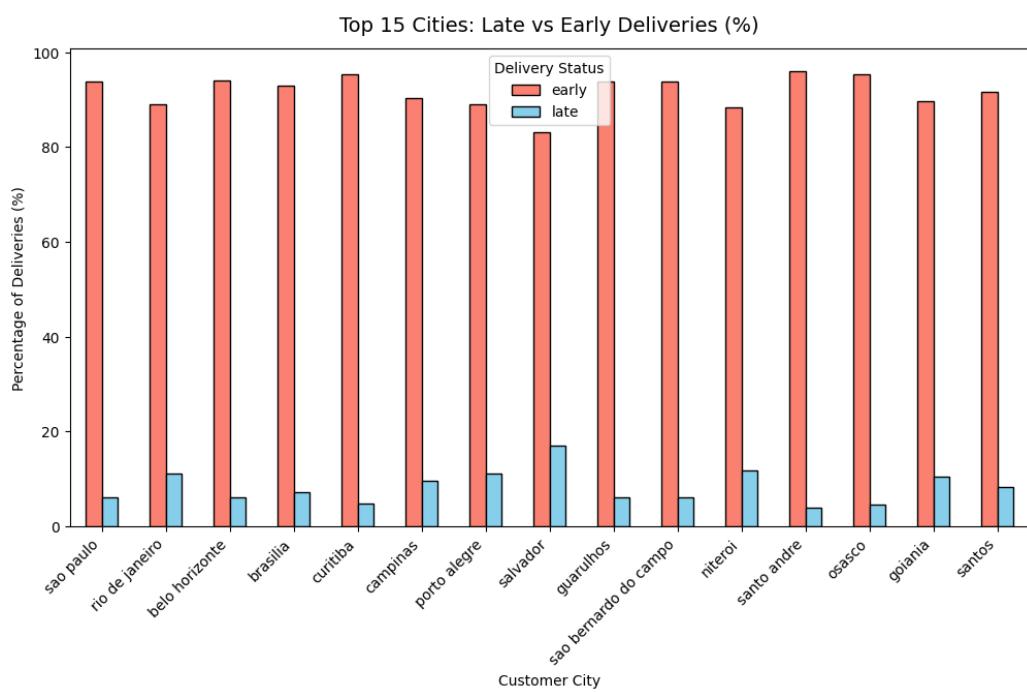
late 7.797782

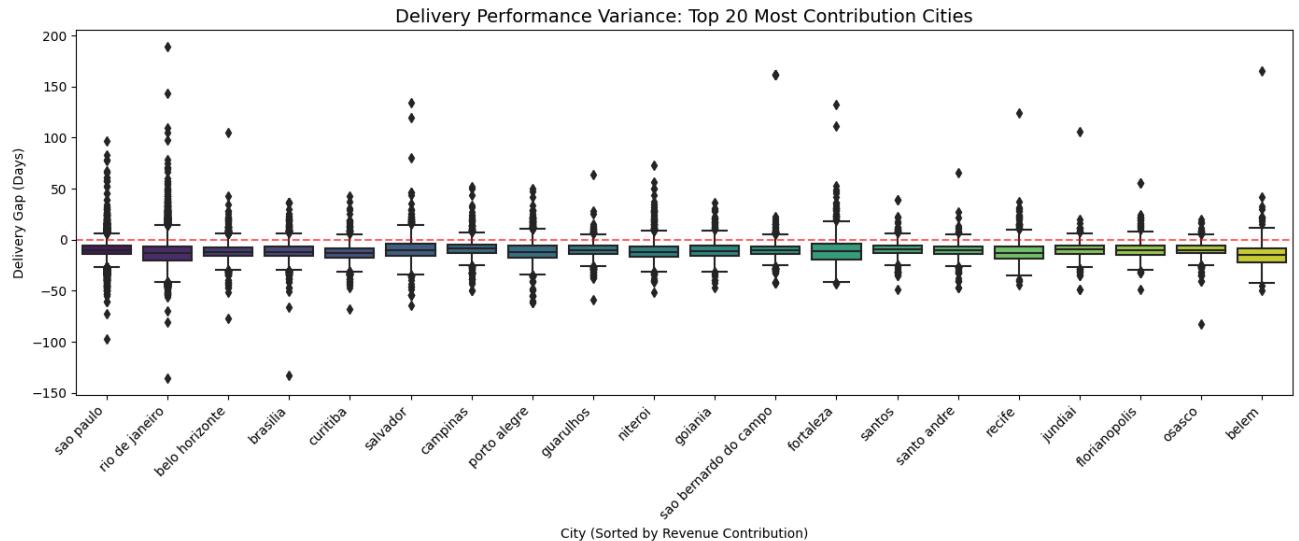


Delivery Status Distribution



Q6: Logistics Efficiency: SLA Success Rate Across Top 15 Cities





Q7: Fulfilment Efficiency Metrics

7.1 Top 10 Sellers with the Worst Purchase Approval Rate

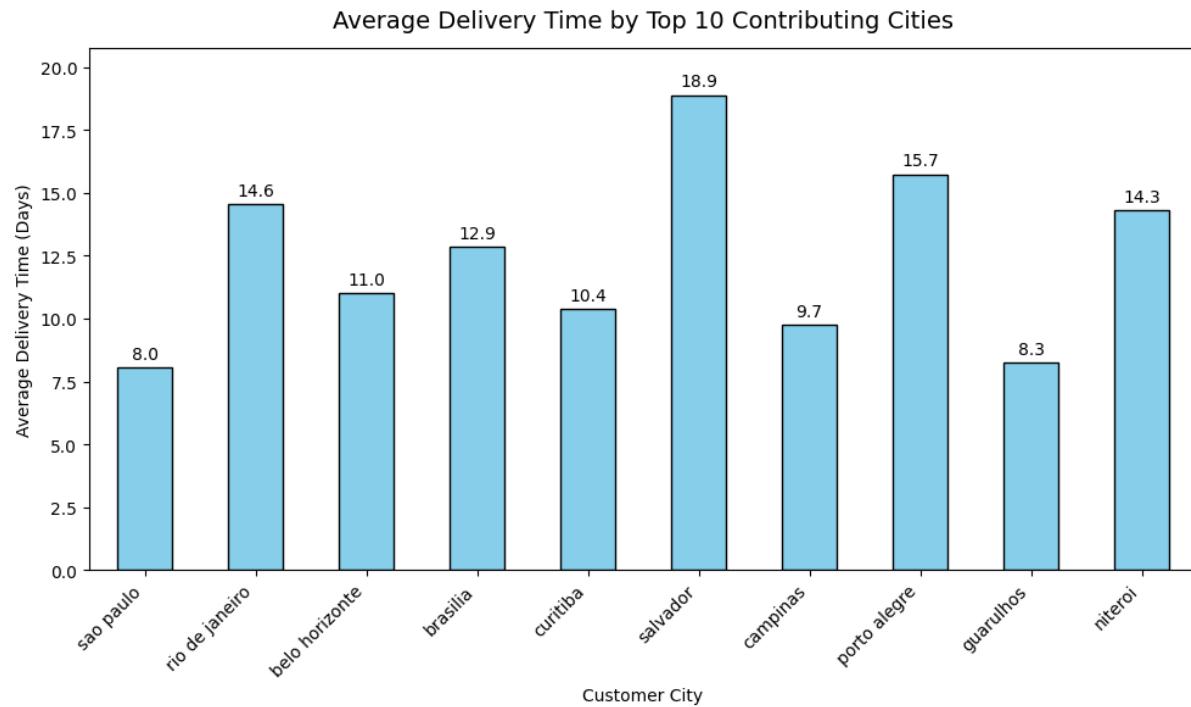
AVG time from purchase to approval minutes

747.0203174732303

7.2 Top 10 Slowest Sellers with AVG time from purchase to approval

seller_id	from_purchase_to_approved_minutes	seller_city	seller_state	order_count	pct_contribution
6560211a19b47992c3666cc44a7e94c0	583.183789	sao paulo	SP	1854	0.907657
4a3ca9315b744ce9f8e9374361493884	597.403188	ibitinga	SP	1806	1.506756
cc419e0650a3c5ba77189a1882b7556a	678.824580	santo andre	SP	1706	0.766022
1f50f920176fa81dab994f9023523100	783.118526	sao jose do rio preto	SP	1404	0.787187
da8622b14eb17ae2831f4ac5b9dab84a	662.908481	piracicaba	SP	1314	1.195925
955fee9216a65b617aa5c0531780ce60	784.043848	sao paulo	SP	1287	0.970139
7a67c85e85bb2ce8582c35f2203ad736	606.944220	sao paulo	SP	1157	1.057485
ea8482cd71df3c1969d7b9473ff13abc	715.687651	sao paulo	SP	1146	0.270043
4869f7a5dfa277a7dca6462dcf3b52b2	578.508432	guariba	SP	1132	1.680303
3d871de0142ce09b7081e2b9d1733cb1	510.281561	campo limpo paulista	SP	1080	0.702078

7.3 Fulfilment Cycle Time by the Top 10 Most Contribution City



7.4 Delivery Performance Summary Sheet by City

	customer_city	customer_state	total_sales	contribution_percentage	from_purchase_to_customer_days	early	late	avg_delivery_cost	order_count
0	sao paulo	SP	2003911.01	14.155698	8.039054	93.777634	6.222366	14.380280	15364
1	rio de janeiro	RJ	1022850.06	7.225449	14.566980	88.887526	11.112474	20.810253	6801
2	belo horizonte	MG	365476.09	2.581736	11.026547	93.904703	6.095297	19.567772	2738
3	brasilia	DF	311230.80	2.198545	12.861731	92.813393	7.186607	21.104226	2110
4	curitiba	PR	218114.79	1.540771	10.386689	95.269894	4.730106	18.877635	1504
5	salvador	BA	196675.55	1.389323	18.884086	83.038638	16.961362	25.456699	1238
6	campinas	SP	195045.01	1.377805	9.741502	90.371230	9.628770	14.997459	1422
7	porto alegre	RS	194570.52	1.374453	15.738427	88.888889	11.111111	20.769787	1366
8	guarulhos	SP	155136.95	1.095893	8.264014	93.857143	6.142857	14.723764	1177
9	niteroi	RJ	132316.48	0.934688	14.313903	88.263359	11.736641	20.938063	844

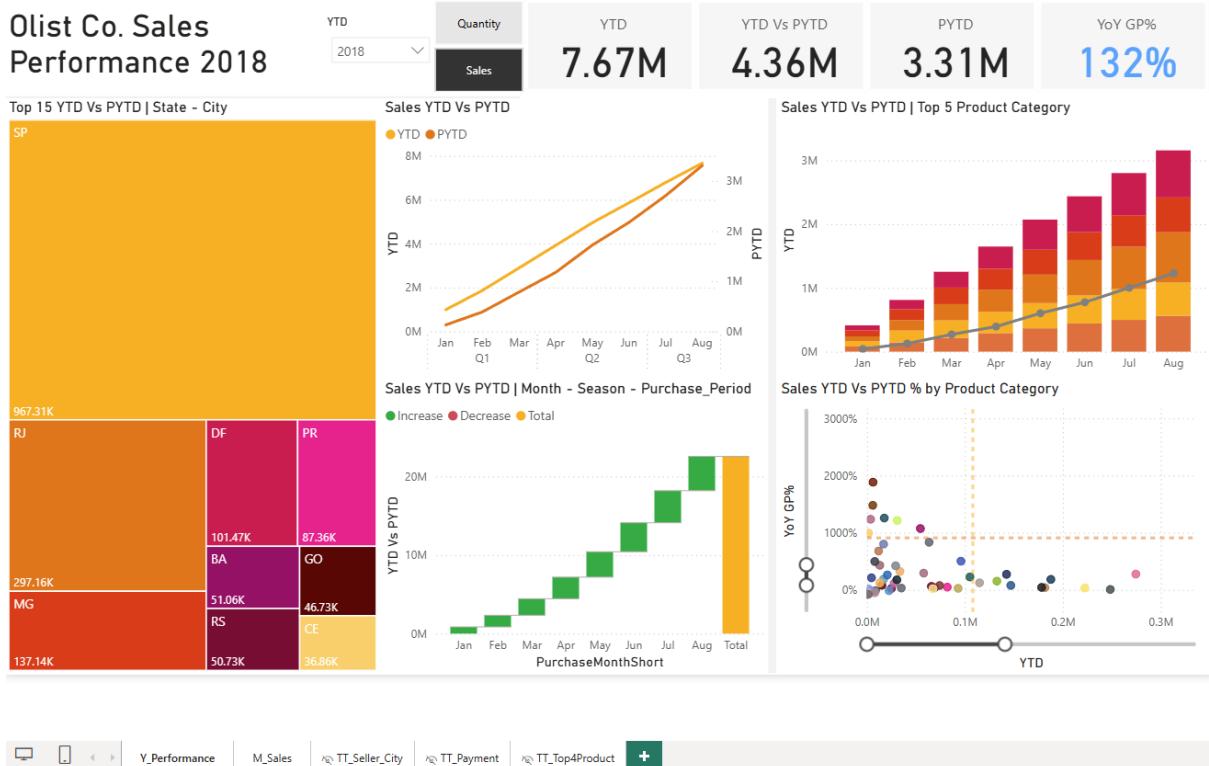
6. PowerBI Visualization

Dashboards were developed to visualise key business metrics:

- Yearly Performance
- Monthly Sales Performance

Power BI serves as the presentation layer, enabling stakeholders to monitor these insights on a daily basis.

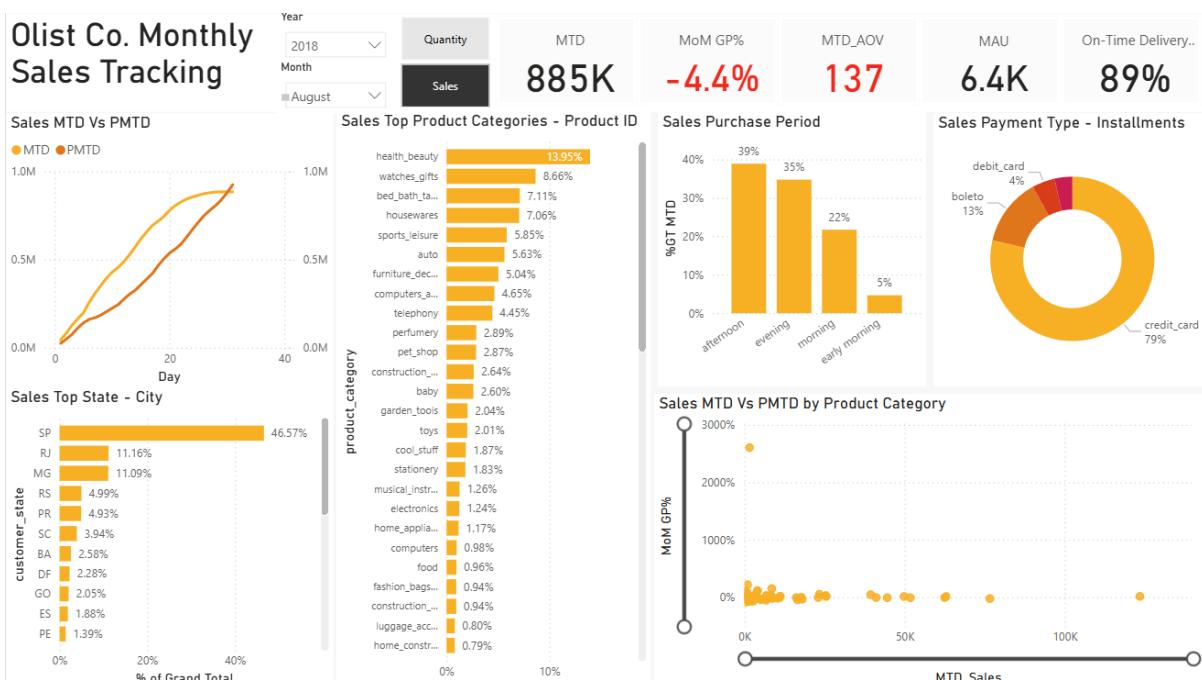
Olist Co. Sales Performance 2018



Y_Performance M_Sales TT_Seller_City TT_Payment TT_Top4Product +

Yearly Sales Performance Dashboard

Olist Co. Monthly Sales Tracking



Y_Performance M_Sales TT_Seller_City TT_Payment TT_Top4Product +

Monthly Sales Performance Dashboard

6. Recommended Actions

1. Sales Performance

- **Focus on high-impact product categories** identified in the Pareto analysis to maximise revenue with fewer resources. Pareto analysis shows 27% of Class A products, 'Hero Products', generate 80% of total revenue. Prioritise Class A products / Class A category for marketing, stock allocation, and content optimisation. Low-performing SKUs increase operational cost and clutter. Review underperforming SKUs for delisting, bundling, or targeted promotions.
- **Run targeted promotions** during high-demand days, hours, and seasons to capture predictable spikes in customer activity. 73% of revenue occurs in afternoon and evening, but campaigns are not aligned to these peaks.
- **Strengthen retention efforts** by creating personalised campaigns for high-value RFM segments (Champions, Loyal) and win-back strategies for At-Risk customers.
- **Optimise pricing strategy** by offering bundles or incentives in lower-priced segments where customer activity is highest. Low-priced items account for ~50% of orders. Medium and high-priced items share the remaining 50%.
- **Improve regional sales balance** by increasing marketing and product availability in underperforming cities. Target emerging cities with regional promotions.

2. Delivery Performance

- **Improve SLA compliance** by reviewing underperforming cities and addressing carrier or routing issues. Improve delivery SLAs in underserved regions. **Reduce delivery delays** by monitoring delivery gap trends and prioritising improvements in late-delivery regions. Partner with local logistics providers to reduce shipping times.
- **Optimise delivery cost** by renegotiating carrier contracts in high-cost cities and improving route planning.
- **Enhance fulfilment speed** by reducing delays between purchase, approval, and carrier pickup. São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro dominate customer counts.
- **Use delivery performance data** to set more accurate estimated delivery dates and improve customer expectations.

3. Operational Efficiency

- **Adjust warehouse staffing** during peak order hours identified in the order traffic heatmap to reduce fulfilment delays.

- **Improve inventory placement** by aligning stock levels with high-demand cities and regions.
- **Streamline fulfilment processes** to reduce approval time, dispatch delays, and carrier handover issues.