

DATA ANALYTICS WITH COGNOS-GROUP 2

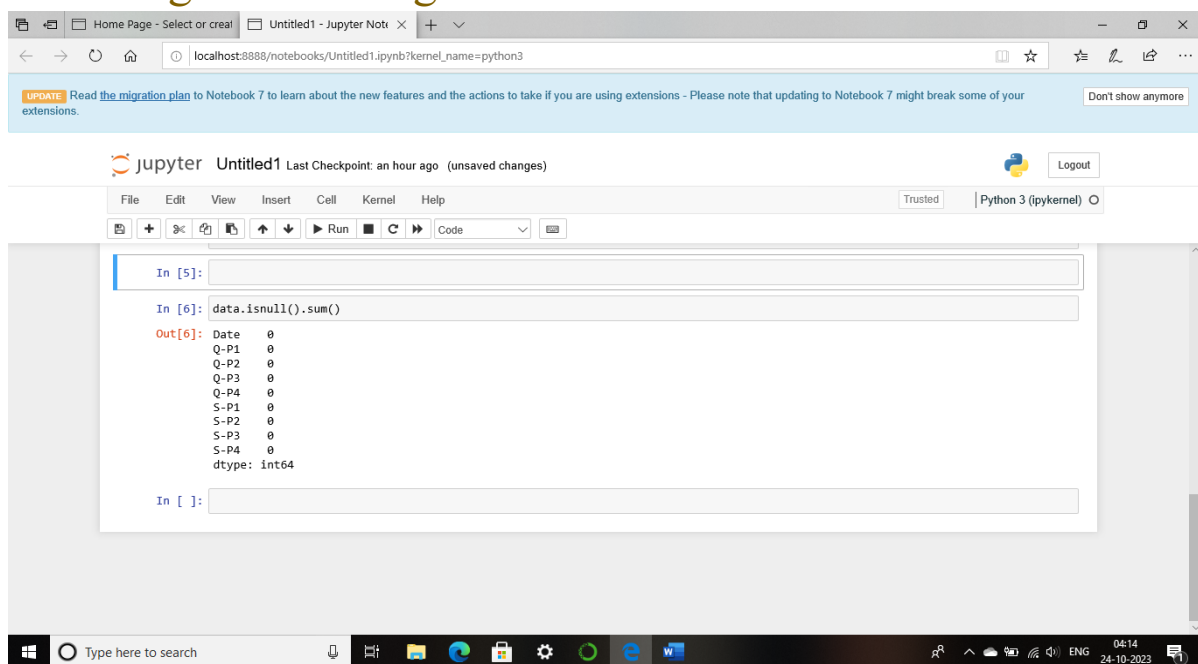
PROJECT 5: Product Sales Analysis

Phase 4: Development Part 2

Introduction:

In the fourth phase, we continued our journey of exploring and analyzing our product information. The main focus of this phase was to use IBM Cognos for detailed visualization and to gain actionable insights from our dataset. It was about creating interactive dashboards and reports to give us a clear picture of sales data, to identify bestsellers, analyze products and understand customer preferences.

Checking For Missing Values:



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook window titled 'Untitled1'. The browser address bar indicates the URL is `localhost:8888/notebooks/Untitled1.ipynb?kernel_name=python3`. The notebook interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations, running, and saving. The code cell shows the following input:

```
In [5]:  
In [6]: data.isnull().sum()
```

The output of the code cell is displayed as follows:

```
Out[6]: Date      0  
        Q-P1      0  
        Q-P2      0  
        Q-P3      0  
        Q-P4      0  
        S-P1      0  
        S-P2      0  
        S-P3      0  
        S-P4      0  
        dtype: int64
```

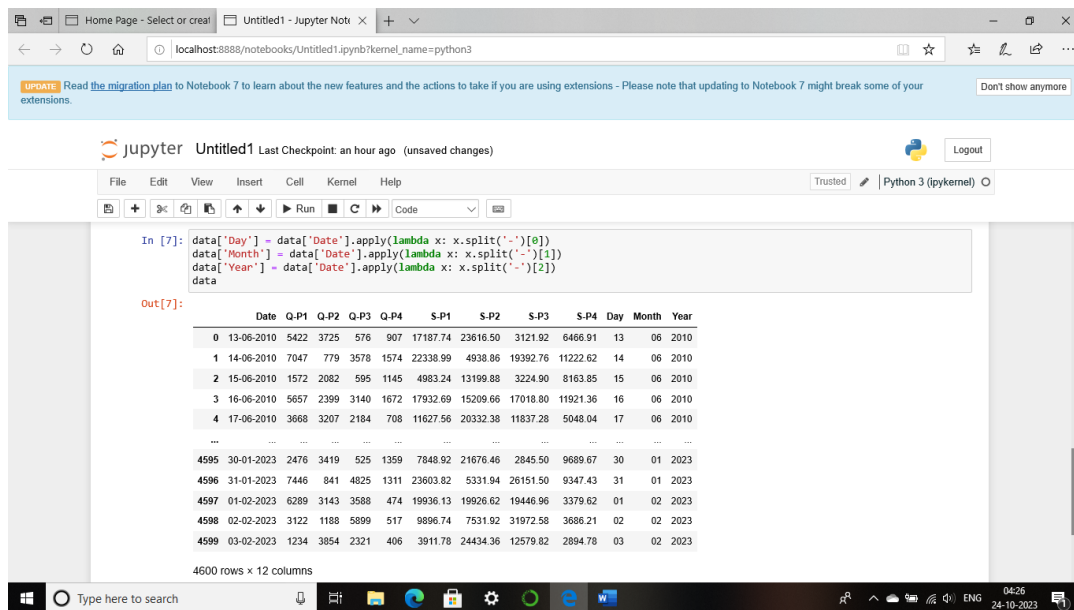
The bottom of the image shows a Windows taskbar with the search bar, task view button, and several open applications (File Explorer, Edge, Settings, Jupyter Notebook, Word). The system clock shows 08:14 on 24-10-2023.

😊 From this we can see that our dataset has no missing values.

EDA Exploratory Data Analysis:

EDA is normally carried out as a preliminary step before undertaking extra formal statistical analyses or modelling.

Let us extract the Year, Month and day



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a code cell and its output. The code cell contains the following Python code:

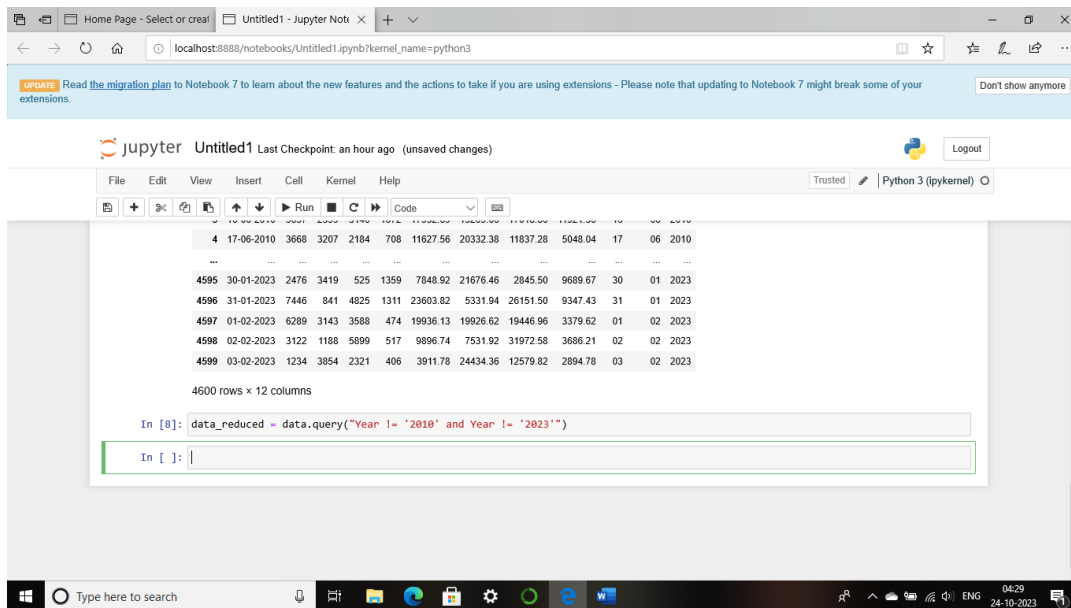
```
In [7]: data['Day'] = data['Date'].apply(lambda x: x.split('-')[0])
data['Month'] = data['Date'].apply(lambda x: x.split('-')[1])
data['Year'] = data['Date'].apply(lambda x: x.split('-')[2])
data
```

The output of the code is a table with 12 columns: Date, Q-P1, Q-P2, Q-P3, Q-P4, S-P1, S-P2, S-P3, S-P4, Day, Month, and Year. The table shows data for various dates from 2010 to 2023.

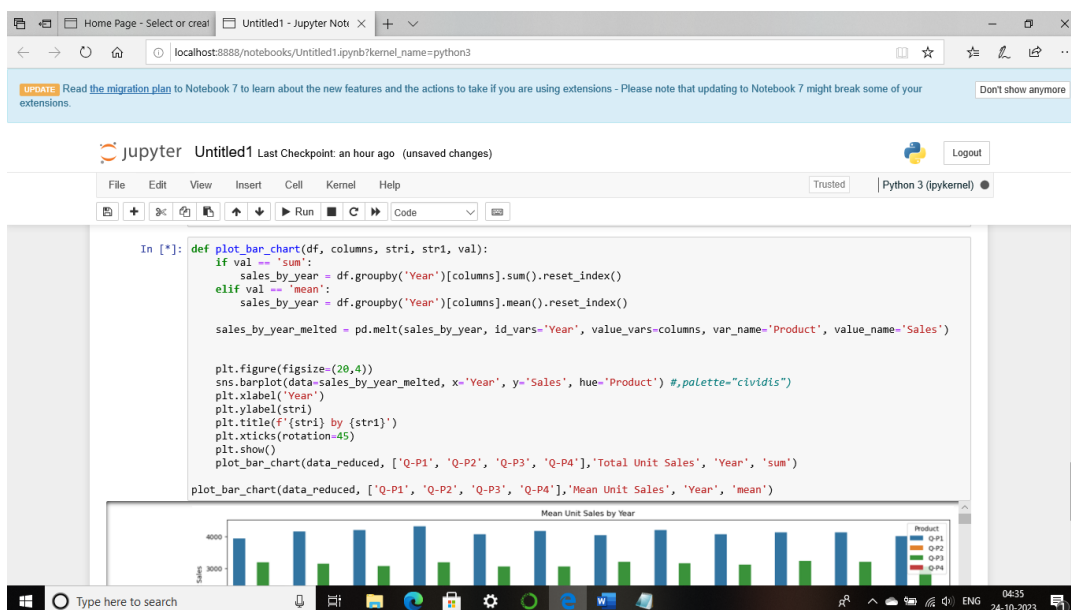
	Date	Q-P1	Q-P2	Q-P3	Q-P4	S-P1	S-P2	S-P3	S-P4	Day	Month	Year
0	13-06-2010	5422	3725	576	907	17187.74	23616.50	3121.92	6466.91	13	06	2010
1	14-06-2010	7047	779	3578	1574	22338.99	4938.86	19392.76	11222.62	14	06	2010
2	15-06-2010	1572	2082	595	1145	4983.24	13199.88	3224.90	8163.85	15	06	2010
3	16-06-2010	5657	2399	3140	1672	17932.69	15209.66	17018.80	11921.36	16	06	2010
4	17-06-2010	3668	3207	2184	708	11627.56	20332.38	11837.28	5048.04	17	06	2010
...
4595	30-01-2023	2476	3419	525	1359	7848.92	21676.46	2845.50	9689.67	30	01	2023
4596	31-01-2023	7446	841	4825	1311	23603.82	5331.94	26151.50	9347.43	31	01	2023
4597	01-02-2023	6289	3143	3588	474	19936.13	19926.62	19446.96	3379.62	01	02	2023
4598	02-02-2023	3122	1188	5899	517	9896.74	7531.92	31972.58	3686.21	02	02	2023
4599	03-02-2023	1234	3854	2321	406	3911.78	24434.36	12579.82	2894.78	03	02	2023

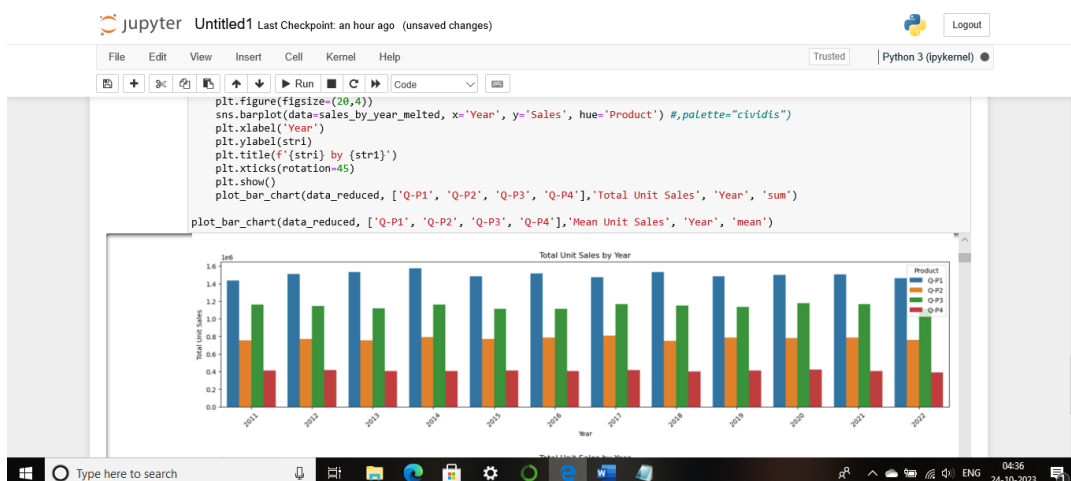
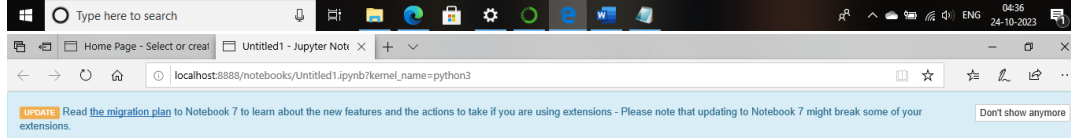
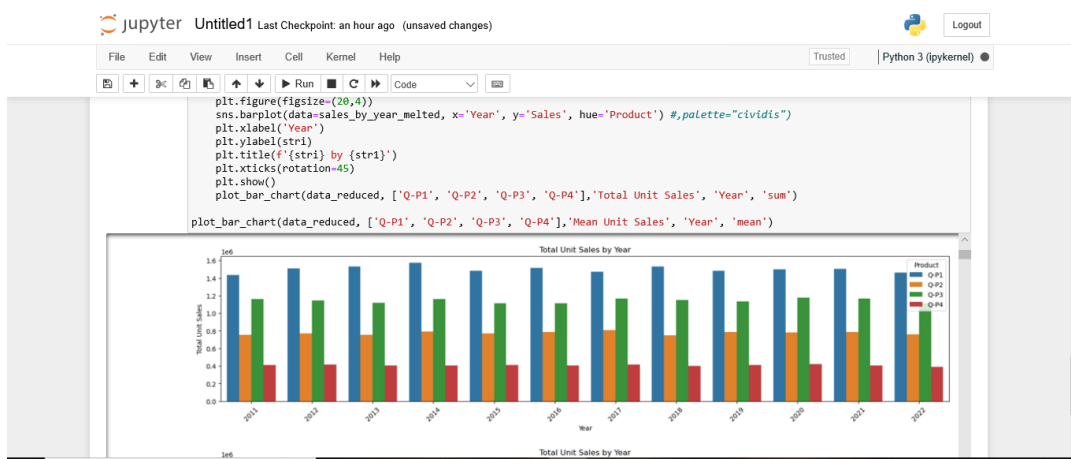
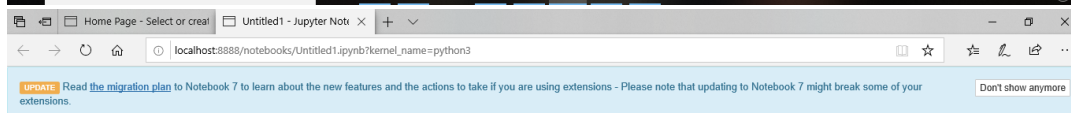
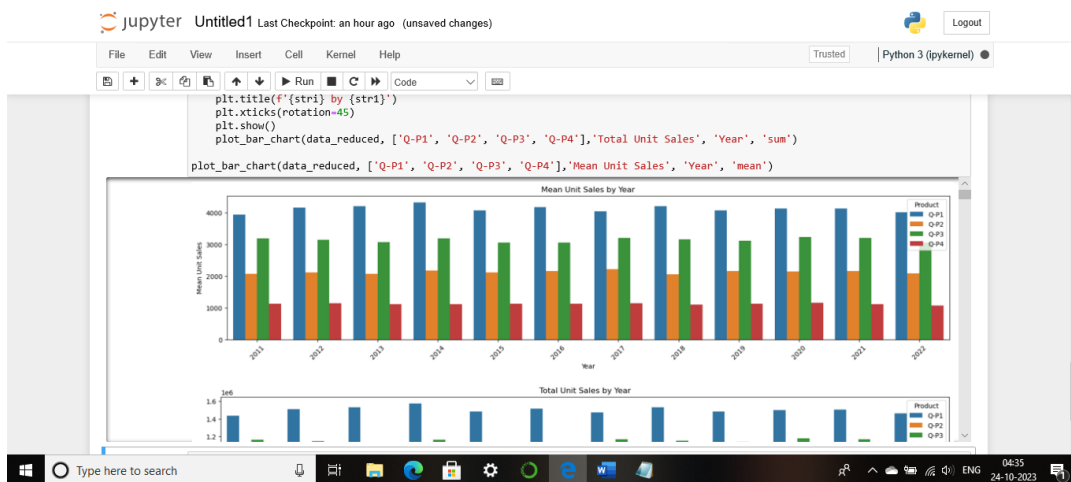
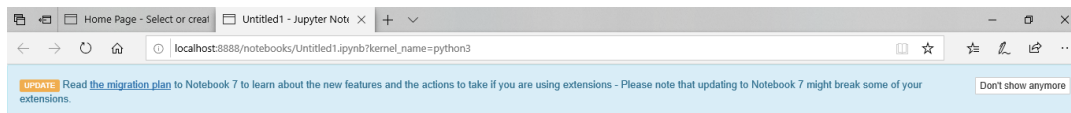
4600 rows x 12 columns

Let us Drop Rows for Years 2010 and 2023



Graph Representation of TOTAL and MEAN of Each Product's Unit Sold

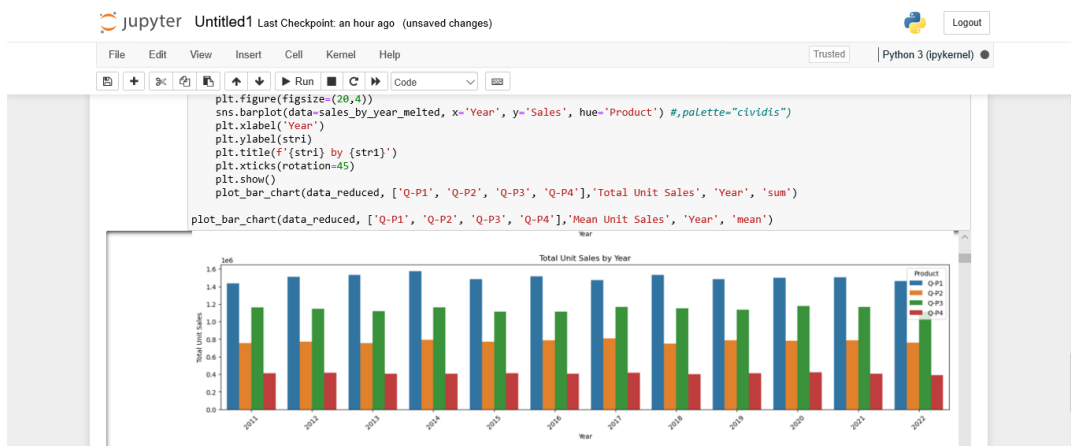




Home Page - Select or create Untitled1 - Jupyter Notebook

localhost:8888/notebooks/Untitled1.ipynb?kernel_name=python3

UPDATE: Read the migration plan to Notebook 7 to learn about the new features and the actions to take if you are using extensions - Please note that updating to Notebook 7 might break some of your extensions. Don't show anymore

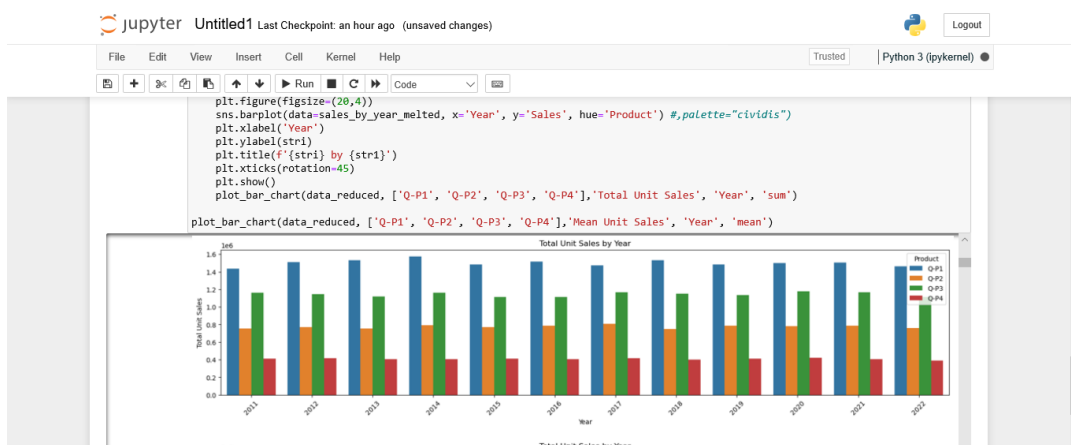


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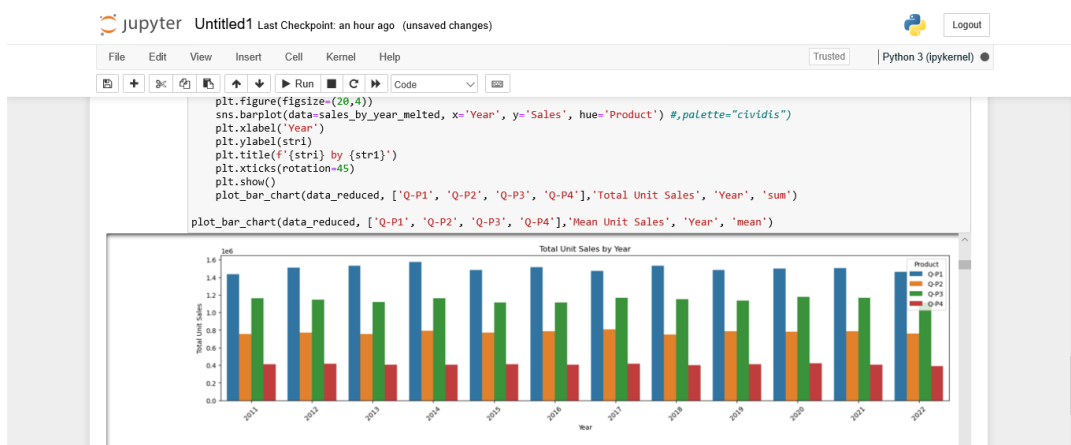


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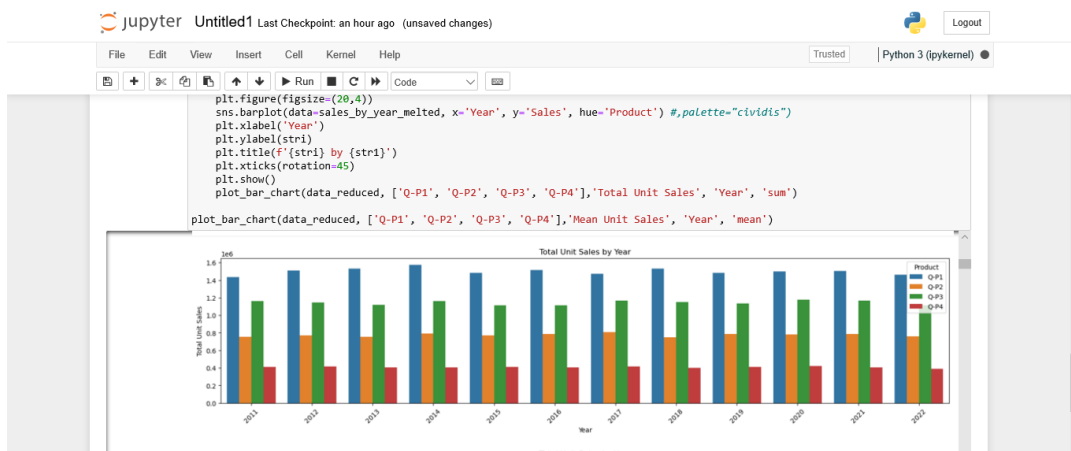
localhost:8888/notebooks/Untitled1.ipynb?kernel_name=python3

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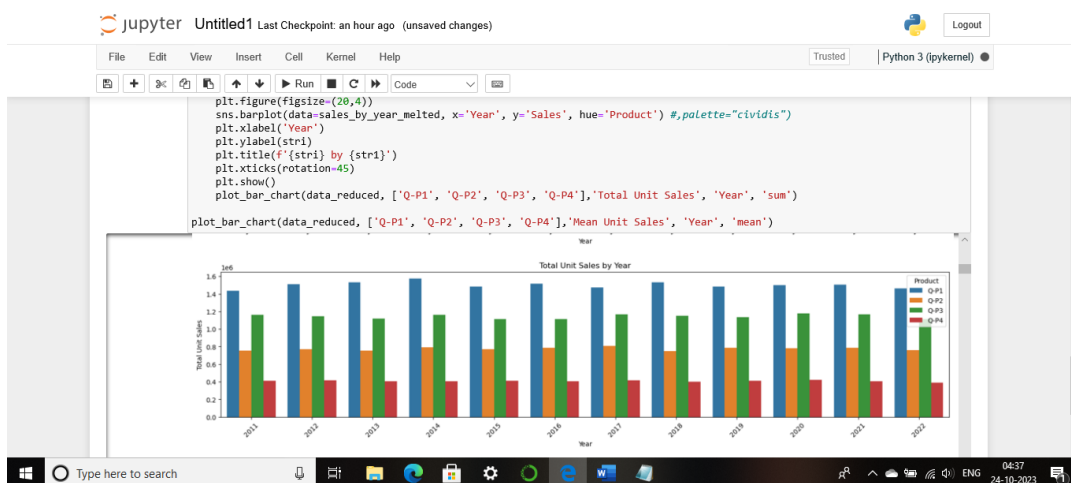


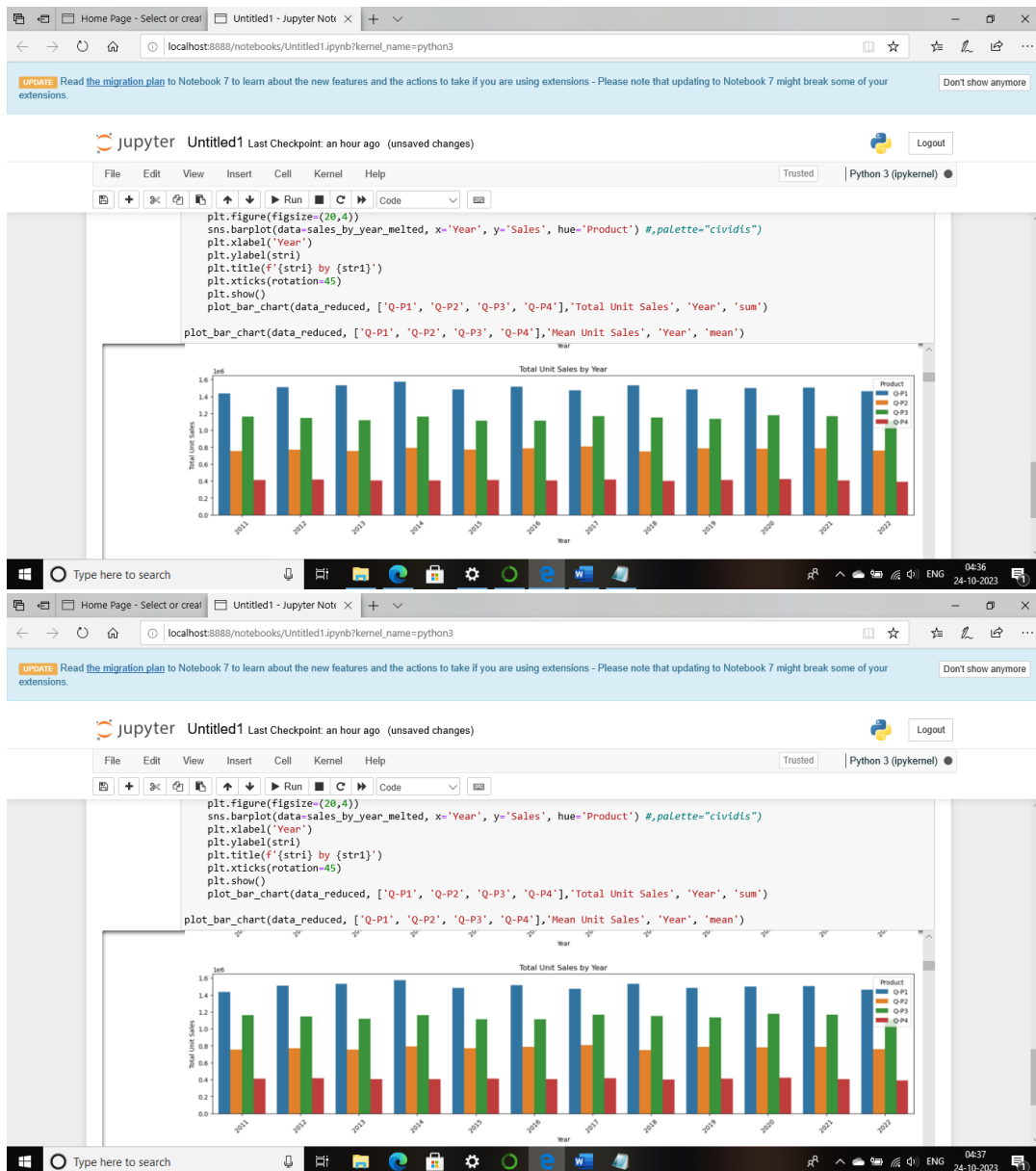
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Home Page - Select or create... Untitled1 - Jupyter Notebook

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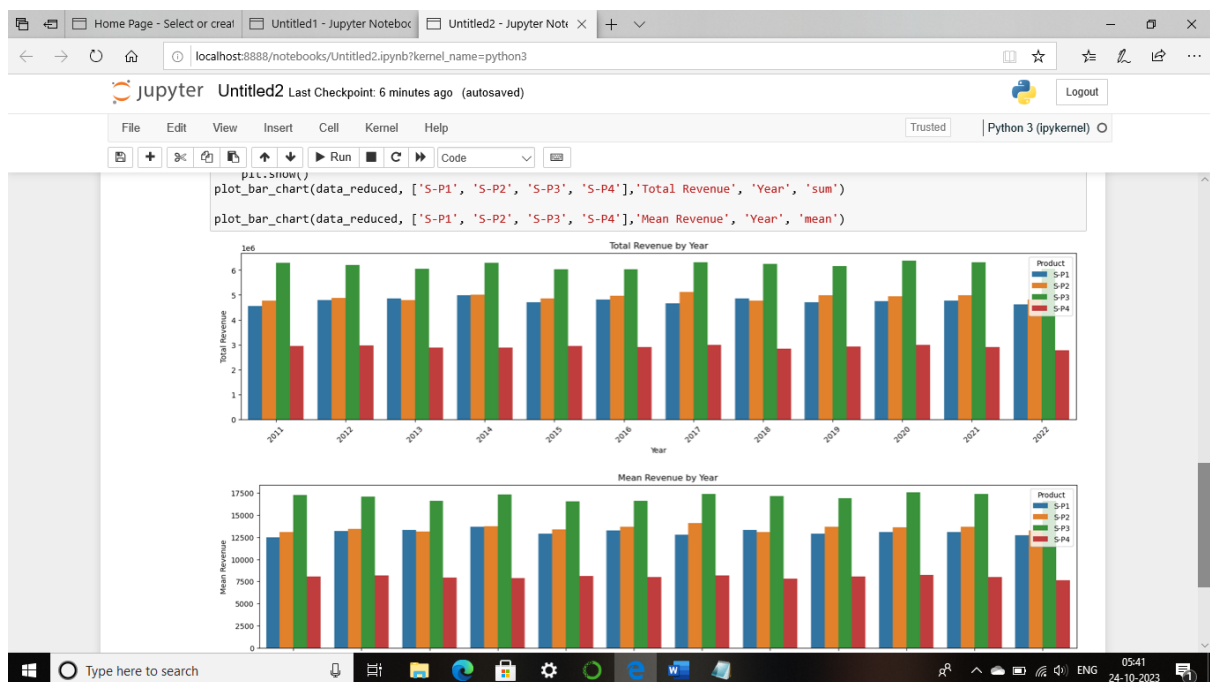


😊 We can see that the product P1 is the Highest Unit Sold for Each Year.

😊 P1 Sold Highest in the Year 2014

😊 P4 is the Lowest sold Product of all the Years.

Graph Representation of TOTAL and MEAN of Revenue of Each Product

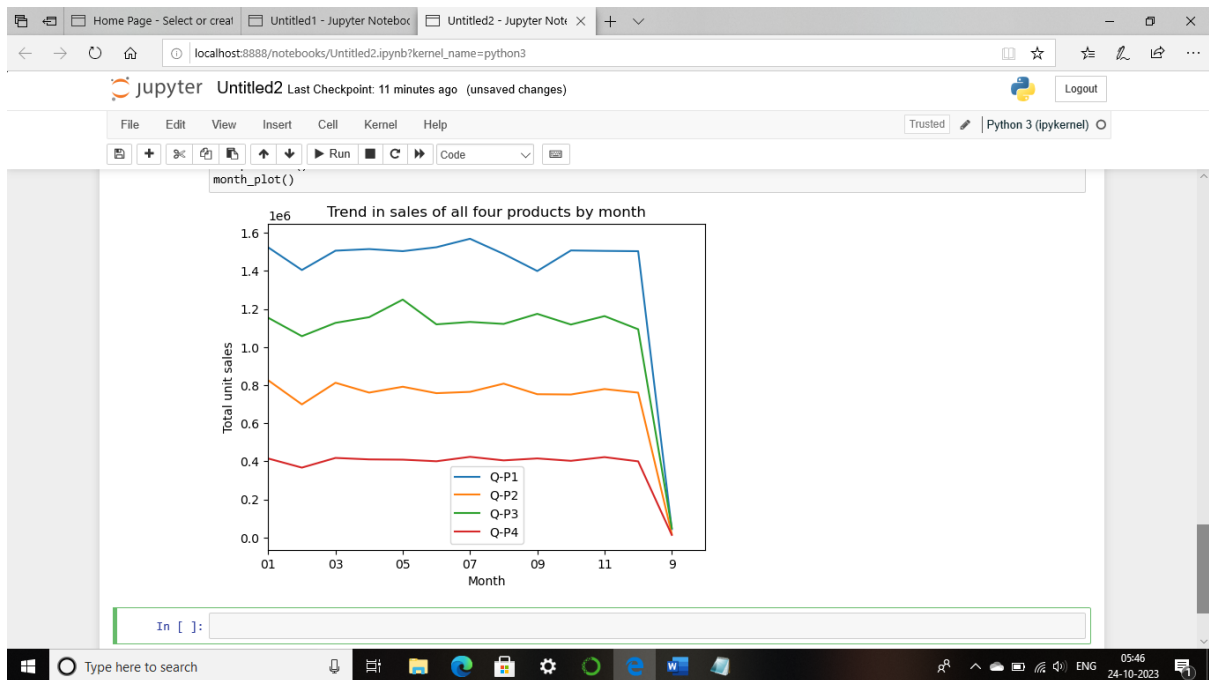


😊 We can see that P3 brought us the most revenue.

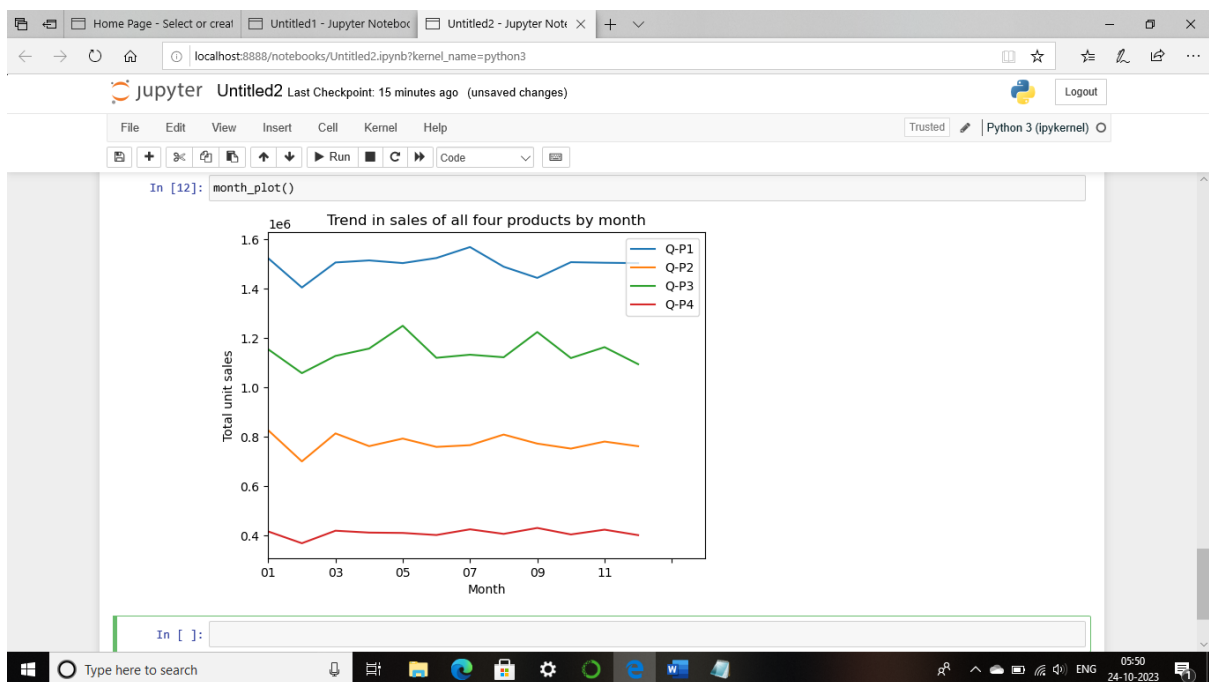
😊 We can observe that P1 and P2 brought in similar revenues for each year. With P2 bringing in slightly more.

😊 P1 despite having the most unit sold, brought in the second lowest revenue each year.

Trend in Sales of all the Four Products:



😊 We can see that all the product's sales decrease massively in February.



😊 We can see that the Months February and December is the lowest rate of product sold for all the Four.

😊 The months March and July is the highest sold month for the Product P1

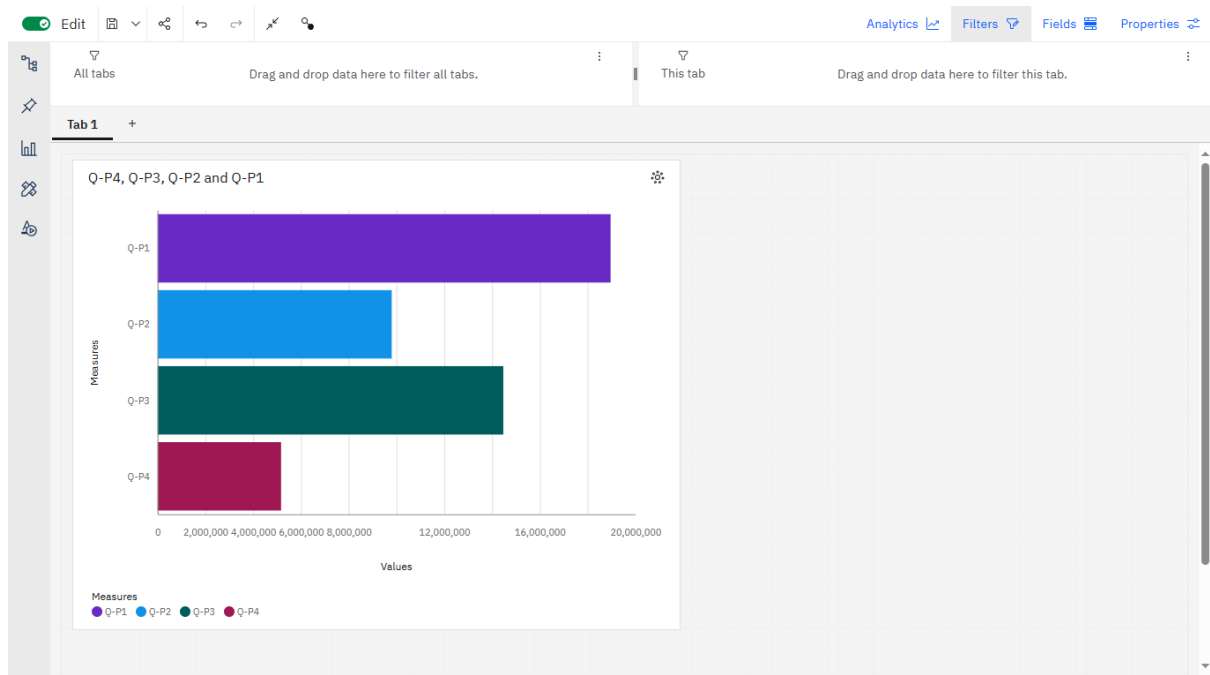
😊 The months January, March and August is the highest sold month for the Product P2

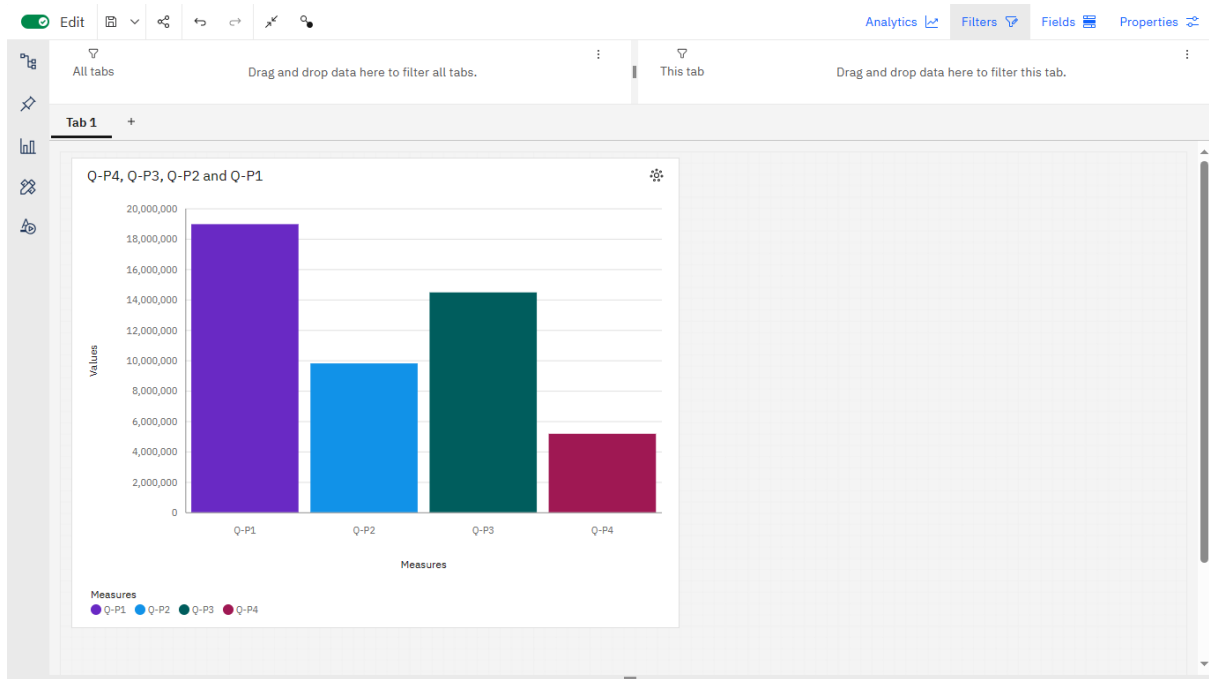
😊 The months May and September is the highest sold month for the Product P3

😊 From the month January to December the Product P4 has Uniform Sales.

Data Visualisation in IBM Cognos Analytics:

Representation on highest sold products over the years





Total sum of units sold of each product Q-P1, Q-P2, Q-P3, Q-P4

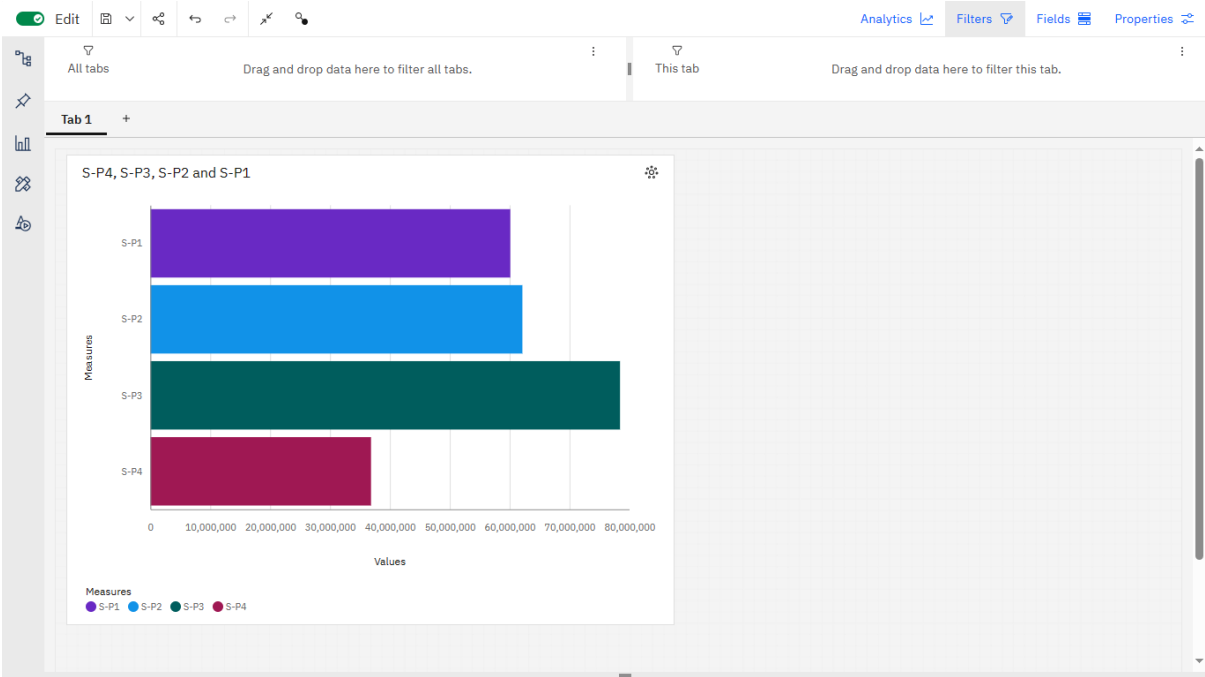
A table titled "Q-P1, Q-P2, Q-P3 and Q-P4" displays the total sum of units sold for four products. The table has four columns: Q-P1, Q-P2, Q-P3, and Q-P4. The values are: Q-P1 (18,960,506), Q-P2 (9,799,295), Q-P3 (14,470,404), and Q-P4 (5,168,100).

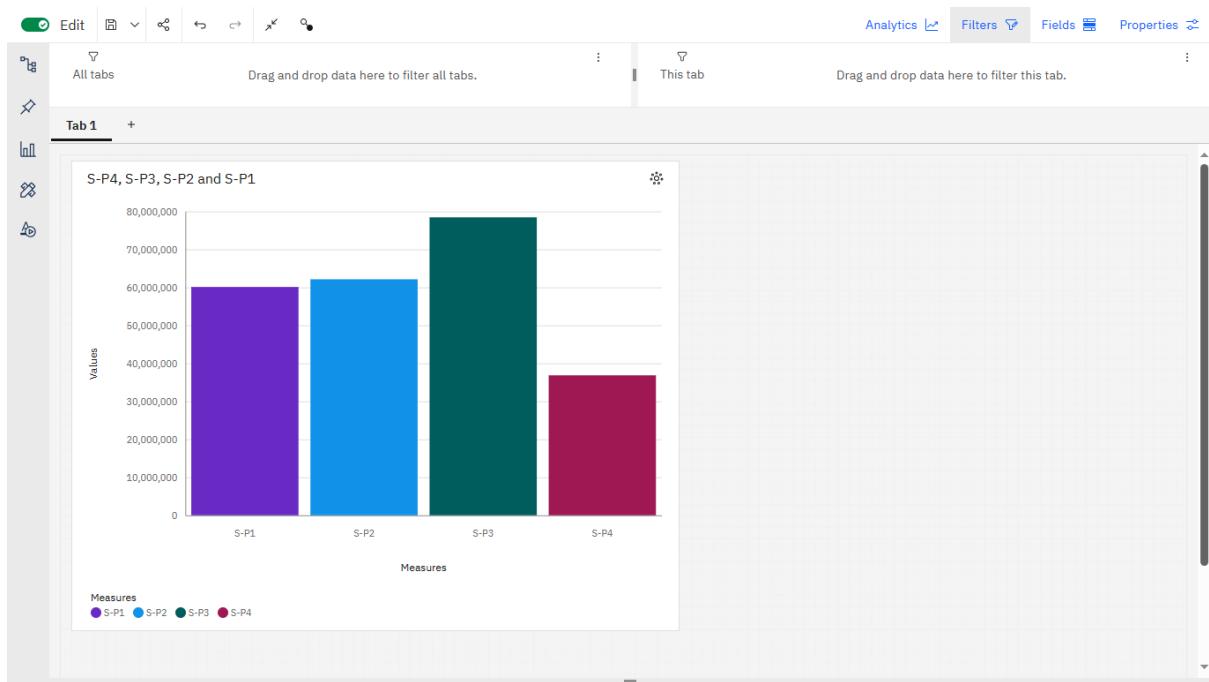
Q-P1	Q-P2	Q-P3	Q-P4
18,960,506	9,799,295	14,470,404	5,168,100

😊 From these we can say that the P1 is the highest sold product

FIRST HIGHEST SOLD PRODUCT	P1
SECOND HIGHEST SOLD PRODUCT	P3
THIRD HIGHEST SOLD PRODUCT	P2
FOURTH HIGHEST SOLD PRODUCT	P4

Representation on highest Revenue generated products over the years





Total sum of revenue generated by each product

Analytics Filters Fields Properties

All tabs Drag and drop data here to filter all tabs. This tab Drag and drop data here to filter this tab.

Tab 1 +

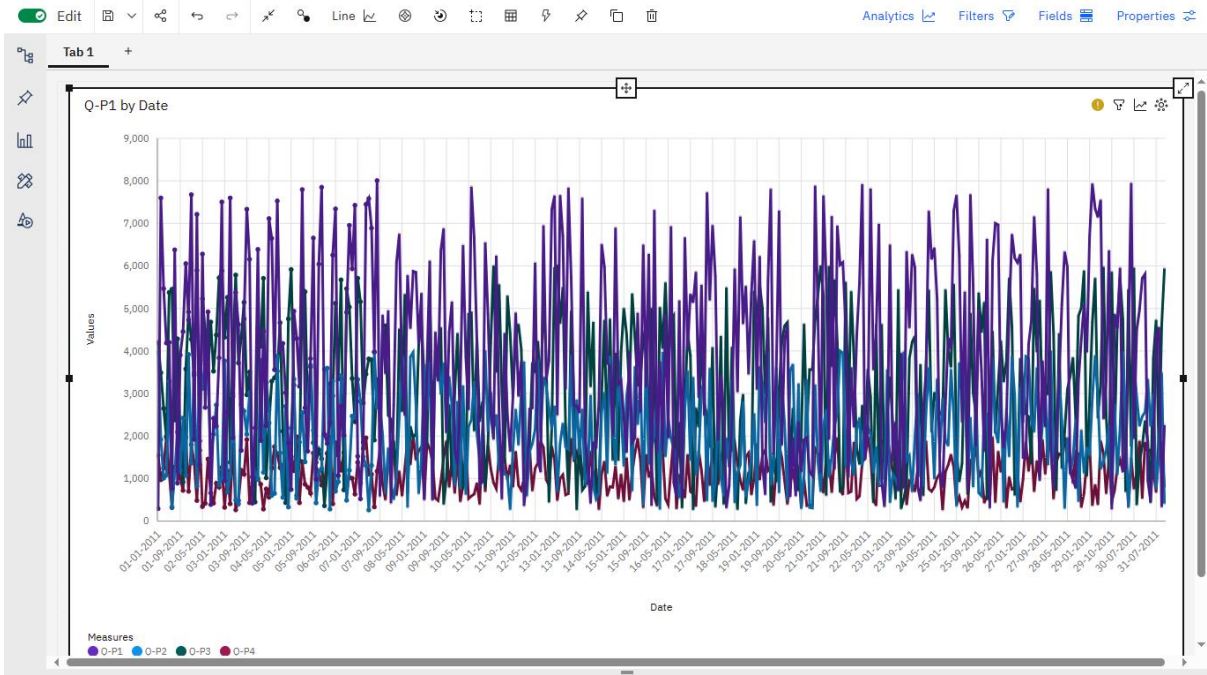
S-P1, S-P2, S-P3 and S-P4

S-P1	S-P2	S-P3	S-P4
60,104,804.02	62,127,530.3	78,429,589.68	36,848,553

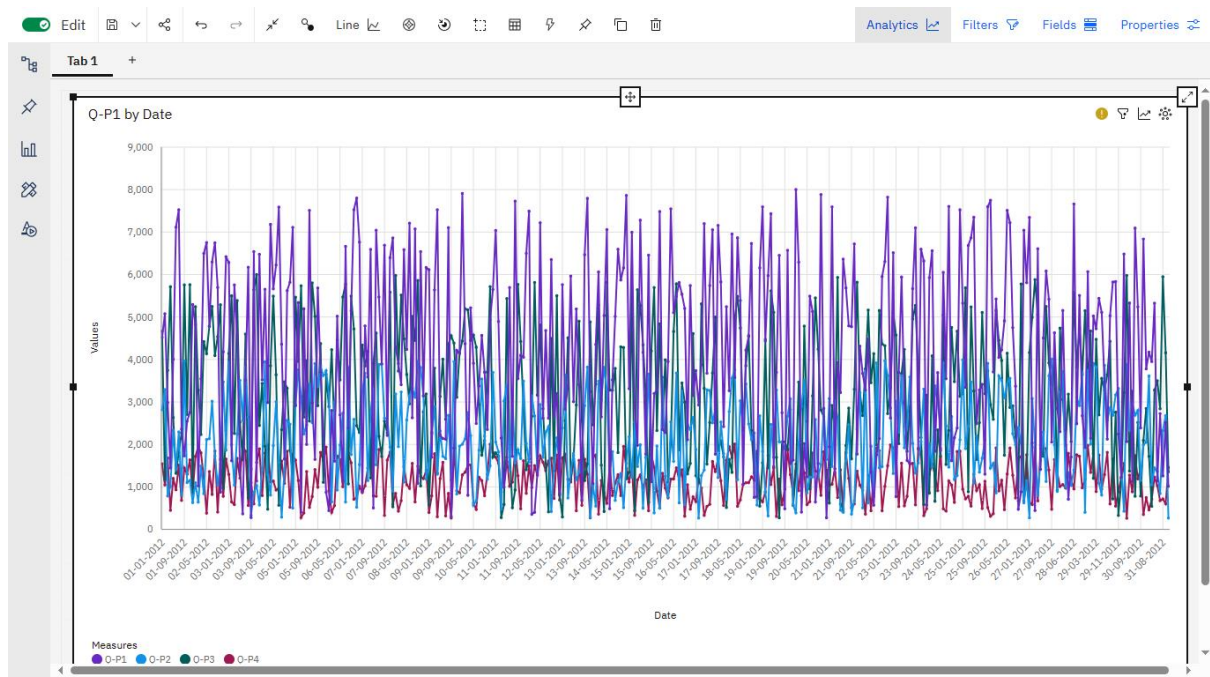
FIRST HIGHEST REVENUE GENERATED PRODUCT	P3
SECOND HIGHEST REVENUE GENERATED PRODUCT	P2
THIRD HIGHEST REVENUE GENERATED PRODUCT	P1
FOURTH HIGHEST REVENUE GENERATED PRODUCT	P4

Line Chart Over Time to find Peak Sales

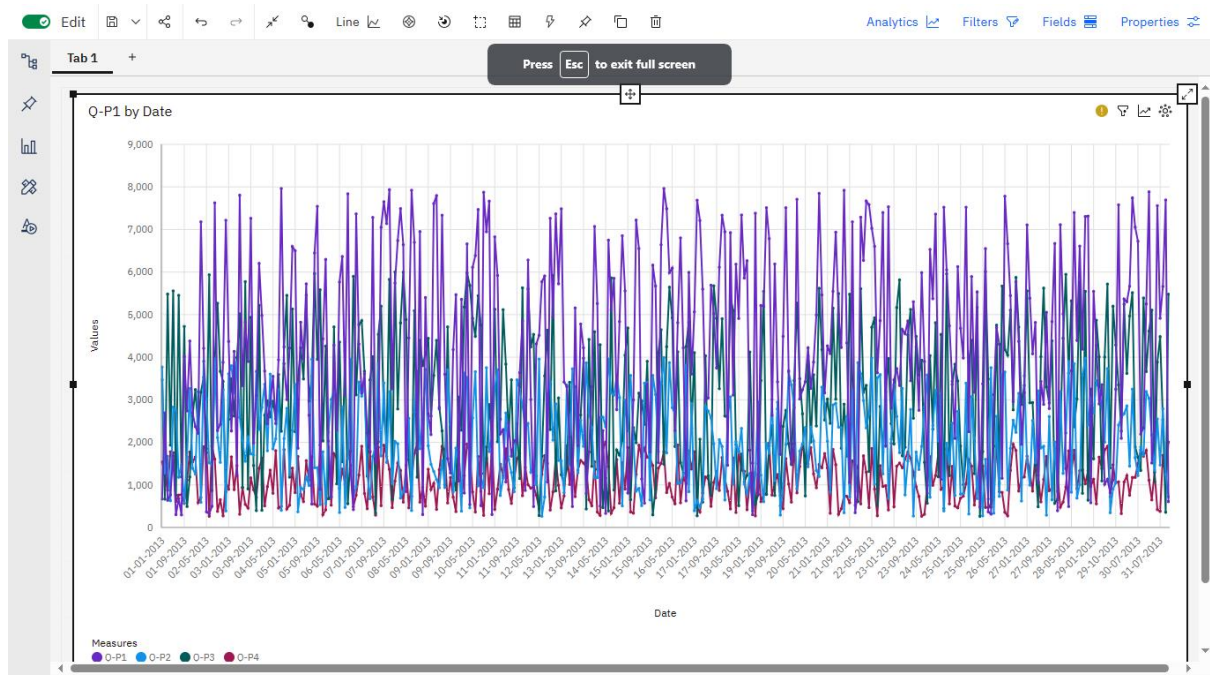
In 2011 for Q-P1, Q-P2, Q-P3, Q-P4



In 2012 for Q-P1, Q-P2, Q-P3, Q-P4



In 2013 for Q-P1, Q-P2, Q-P3, Q-P4



SALES TREND:

By analysing all the years sales of all products, we can say that,

- 😊 All Products unit sale drop in February month.
- 😊 In all the years the month January, March, August has peak sale for the product P2.
- 😊 In all the years the month May, September has peak sale for the product P3.
- 😊 The Product P4 has a uniform sales all over the Years.

CUSTOMER PREFERENCES:

By these analysis and the visualisations we can see the customers prefers the,

Product P1 the most and

Product P3 is the next preferred, and

P2 and P4 as next.

DASHBOARDS:

