```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
sns.set_theme(style="whitegrid")
df = pd.read_csv('retail_sales_final.csv')
print("Dataset Preview:")
print(df.head())
                                   -----Data Preprocessing-----
# 1. Handle Missing Values
print("\nMissing values per column:")
print(df.isnull().sum())
# Fill missing numerical values with median
numerical_columns = df.select_dtypes(include=['float64', 'int64']).columns
df[numerical_columns] =
df[numerical_columns].fillna(df[numerical_columns].median())
# Fill missing categorical values with mode
categorical_columns = df.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns
df[categorical columns] =
df[categorical_columns].fillna(df[categorical_columns].mode().iloc[0])
# 2. Handle Outliers using IQR
for column in numerical_columns:
   Q1 = df[column].quantile(0.25)
   Q3 = df[column].quantile(0.75)
   IQR = Q3 - Q1
    lower bound = Q1 - 1.5 * \overline{IQR}
    upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR
   df[column] = np.where(df[column] < lower_bound, lower_bound,</pre>
df[column])
    df[column] = np.where(df[column] > upper_bound, upper_bound,
df[column])
# 3. Normalize Numerical Data
scaler = MinMaxScaler()
df[numerical_columns] = scaler.fit_transform(df[numerical_columns])
```

```
-----Exploratory Data Analysis---
# 1. Top-Selling Product Categories
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.countplot(data=df, x='Product Category', order=df['Product
Category'].value_counts().index)
plt.title("Top Selling Product Categories")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
# 2. Monthly Sales Trends
df['Purchase Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Purchase Date'])
monthly_sales = df.groupby(df['Purchase
Date'].dt.month)['Revenue'].sum().reset_index()
monthly_sales.columns = ['Month', 'Revenue']
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.lineplot(data=monthly_sales, x='Month', y='Revenue', marker='o')
plt.title("Monthly Sales Trends")
plt.xticks(range(1, 13))
plt.show()
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.barplot(data=df, x='Region', y='Revenue', estimator=np.sum)
plt.title("Revenue by Region")
plt.show()
# 4. Profit Analysis by Holiday Season
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.barplot(data=df, x='Holiday Season', y='Profit', estimator=np.mean,
palette="viridis")
plt.title("Average Profit by Holiday Season")
plt.show()
# 5. Revenue by Product Name
top_products = df.groupby('Product
Name')['Revenue'].sum().nlargest(10).reset_index()
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.barplot(data=top_products, x='Revenue', y='Product Name',
palette="Blues_r")
plt.title("Top 10 Products by Revenue")
plt.show()
# --- Recommendations ---
print("\n--- Recommendations ---")
```

```
print("1. Focus on top-selling product categories and high-revenue products
for marketing campaigns.")
print("2. Offer promotions and discounts during the holiday season to boost
sales further.")
print("3. Optimize inventory management in high-performing regions to avoid
stockouts.")
print("4. Increase discounts on less popular products to clear inventory
and attract more customers.")
print("5. Leverage monthly sales trends to plan seasonal promotions and
```

| optimize | staff sched | duling.") | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|--------|----------|--|
| Output: | | | | | | | | |
| Dataset Preview: | | | | | | | | |
| Product ID Product Name Product Category | | | | | Price | Cost | Revenue | |
| Customer Gender Purchase Date Disc | | | | count (%) | Region | Holida | y Season | |
| Profit | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 2665 N | Noodles | | Groceries | 314.11 | 289.41 | 1655.39 | |
| Male | 2024-07-12 | | 20 North | | No 1365.98 | | | |
| 1 | 1777 | Charger | El | ectronics | | 120.63 | 1350.52 | |
| Female | 2023-12-2 | 24 | 20 | Central | | Yes | 1229.89 | |
| 2 | 8453 | Gloves | | Clothing | 815.66 | 352.99 | 335.80 | |
| | 2024-04-6 | | | Central | | No | -17.19 | |
| 3 | 4542 | Laptop | El | ectronics | 218.76 | 815.09 | 1629.63 | |
| Female | 2024-09-2 | 21 | 15 | South | | No | 814.54 | |
| | 4483 | | | Furniture | 117.76 | 360.08 | 1915.94 | |
| Male | 2023-12-27 | | 10 | North | | Yes 1 | 555.86 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| [5 rows x 14 columns] | | | | | | | | |
| Missing values per column: | | | | | | | | |
| Product 1 | [D | 0 | | | | | | |
| Product N | Name | 0 | | | | | | |
| Product (| Category | 0 | | | | | | |
| Price | | 0 | | | | | | |
| Cost | | 0 | | | | | | |
| Revenue | | 0 | | | | | | |
| Sales Vol | Lume | 0 | | | | | | |
| Customer | Age | 0 | | | | | | |
| Customer | Gender | 0 | | | | | | |
| Purchase | Date | 0 | | | | | | |
| Discount | (%) | 0 | | | | | | |
| Region | | 0 | | | | | | |
| Holiday S | Season | 0 | | | | | | |
| Profit | | 0 | | | | | | |
| dtype: ir | nt64 | | | | | | | |
| Recon | nmendations | | | | | | | |

^{1.} Focus on top-selling product categories and high-revenue products for marketing campaigns.

- --- Recommendations ---
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- 5. Leverage monthly sales trends to plan seasonal promotions and optimize staff scheduling.
- PS C:\Users\Parv Saini\Desktop\AIML PROJECT>









