



**Tech Saksham**  
**Capstone Project Report**  
**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING**  
**FUNDAMENTALS**  
**E COMMERCE SALES ANALYSIS**  
**KINGSTON ENGINEERING COLLEGE**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The world economy is witnessing a transition. All companies are transformed into information-based operations through online technologies. The pace of technical transition is so exponential that modern electronic commerce is now making significant shifts in the economic environment, impacting all areas of industry. The Web has expanded companies' scope. The vast quantity of business information made accessible by the global network that facilitates the gathering of information between firms, a corporation, its clients and the various divisions of a business is increasing exponentially. The information-based virtual value chains for any company cannot be overlooked operationally or strategically. This review article discussed the aspects of electronic commerce including its importance, facilitators, benefits, challenges and scope in the Indian market.

## INDEX

Sr. No.	Table of Contents	Page No.
1	Chapter 1: Introduction	1
2	Chapter 2: Services and Tools Required	10
3	Chapter 3: Project Architecture	12
4	Chapter 4: Project Outcome	13
5	Conclusion	38
6	Future Scope	39
7	References	40
8	Code	41

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

Globalization as well as information technology (IT) change the method of the business doing by the organizations. In almost all companies that have invested largely in the IT infrastructure for the ultimate growth of their company, the IT system is implemented and integrated. The utilization of e-commerce (EC) as a way to execute transactions related to business is increasing concern. It has been a priority for many companies [1]. With EC, businesses will link "Just in Time production" and "Just in Time" to their trading partners, who boost their strategic abilities worldwide. EC's description is not widely agreed upon. From the communications point of view, EC may represent information, services as well products or online payments through telephone lines, computer networking, or other means from a communication point of view. EC implements technology for automating corporate transactions and workflows from a business process perspective. From a service viewpoint, EC is a way of lowering services costs while enhancing product efficiency and speeding up the delivery of services, which addresses industry, customers and management's desire. EC offers online shopping and distributing goods and information for the Internet and other online resources from an online point of view. Because of Internet and network technology's popularity and accelerated expansion, the electronic industry has become a significant field for contemporary enterprises. Large company operations are being carried out online today. People sell and purchase products and services online, and without internet infrastructure, certain purchases cannot be done [2]. This review article provides an overview of electronic commerce, mainly focused on its definition and why it is important for the modern market. It also discussed the different types of electronic commerce fields and their facilitators. Apart from the benefits offering by e-commerce, there are some disadvantages also that will be discussed in the subsequent sections. The last sections will discuss the trend and future of electronic commerce in India.

### 1.1 Problem Statement

In the realm of e-commerce, businesses face the challenge of harnessing vast amounts of data to make informed decisions and optimize their operations. One critical aspect is leveraging analytics to understand customer behavior, enhance user experience, and drive sales. However, amidst the plethora of available data, businesses often struggle to pinpoint actionable insights and translate them into strategic actions.

This problem statement aims to address the following key challenges in e-commerce analytics:

1. **Data Overload:** E-commerce platforms generate immense volumes of data from various sources, including website traffic, transaction records, customer interactions, and marketing

campaigns. The sheer volume and variety of data make it challenging for businesses to extract meaningful insights efficiently.

2. **Customer Behavior Understanding:** Understanding customer behavior is crucial for e-commerce success. Businesses need to analyze browsing patterns, purchase histories, demographics, and preferences to personalize marketing efforts, optimize product offerings, and improve customer retention. However, extracting actionable insights from disparate data sources and understanding evolving consumer trends pose significant challenges.
3. **Conversion Rate Optimization:** Increasing the conversion rate is a primary goal for e-commerce businesses. Analyzing factors influencing conversion, such as website design, product placement, pricing strategies, and checkout processes, requires advanced analytics techniques. Businesses need to identify barriers to conversion and implement data-driven strategies to enhance the user experience and drive sales.
4. **Inventory Management and Forecasting:** Effective inventory management is essential to minimize stockouts, reduce carrying costs, and maximize profitability. E-commerce analytics can help businesses forecast demand, optimize stock levels, and streamline supply chain operations. However, accurate demand forecasting and inventory optimization require sophisticated analytical models and real-time data integration.
5. **Competitive Analysis and Market Trends:** Staying ahead in the competitive e-commerce landscape necessitates continuous monitoring of market trends, competitor strategies, and consumer sentiment. Analyzing external factors, such as industry trends, economic indicators, and social media buzz, can provide valuable insights for strategic decision-making. However, gathering and analyzing external data sources pose challenges in terms of data quality, reliability, and scalability.
6. **Data Privacy and Security:** E-commerce businesses handle sensitive customer information, including personal details, payment data, and browsing history. Ensuring data privacy and security is paramount to build trust with customers and comply with regulatory requirements. However, maintaining robust data protection measures while leveraging data for analytics purposes presents a delicate balancing act.

Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach encompassing data collection, integration, analysis, and visualization. By leveraging advanced analytics tools, machine learning algorithms, and predictive modeling techniques, e-commerce businesses can unlock the full potential of their data assets, drive actionable insights, and gain a competitive edge in the digital marketplace.

## **1.2 Proposed Solution**

### **2 Data Collection and Integration:**

- 2.1 Collect sales data from various sources, including e-commerce platforms, point-of-sale systems, customer relationship management (CRM) systems, and marketing channels.
- 2.2 Integrate sales data with other relevant data sources, such as customer data, product data, inventory data, and marketing data, to create a centralized data repository.

### **3 Data Preparation and Cleansing:**

- 3.1 Cleanse and preprocess the integrated data to ensure accuracy, consistency, and completeness.
- 3.2 Handle missing values, outliers, and inconsistencies in the data through techniques such as imputation, outlier detection, and data validation.

### **4 Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA):**

- 4.1 Perform exploratory data analysis to gain insights into the structure, distribution, and patterns in the sales data.
- 4.2 Visualize key metrics and trends using charts, graphs, and statistical summaries to identify correlations, anomalies, and opportunities for further analysis.

### **5 Customer Segmentation:**

- 5.1 Segment customers based on various criteria, such as demographics, purchase behavior, geographic location, and engagement levels.
- 5.2 Use clustering algorithms or segmentation techniques to group customers into distinct segments with similar characteristics and preferences.

### **6 Product Analysis:**

- 6.1 Analyze product performance metrics, including sales volume, revenue, profitability, and inventory turnover.
- 6.2 Identify top-selling products, slow-moving items, and seasonal trends to optimize product assortment, pricing strategies, and inventory management.

### **7 Sales Channel Analysis:**

- 7.1 Evaluate sales performance across different sales channels, including the company website, third-party marketplaces, social media platforms, and offline stores.
- 7.2 Determine the contribution of each sales channel to overall revenue and assess channel effectiveness in reaching target customers.

### **8 Marketing Campaign Attribution:**

- 8.1 Attribute sales to specific marketing campaigns and channels to measure the ROI of marketing efforts.

- 8.2 Analyze the impact of marketing campaigns on sales conversion, customer acquisition, and customer lifetime value (CLV) to optimize marketing spend and strategies.
- 9 Predictive Analytics and Forecasting:
  - 9.1 Build predictive models using machine learning algorithms to forecast future sales trends, demand patterns, and customer behavior.
  - 9.2 Use historical sales data, market trends, and external factors to generate sales forecasts, optimize inventory levels, and plan promotional activities.
- 10 Performance Monitoring and Reporting:
  - 10.1 Develop interactive dashboards and reports to monitor key sales performance metrics, customer segmentation results, and marketing campaign outcomes in real-time.
  - 10.2 Provide stakeholders with actionable insights and recommendations for decision-making through clear and concise visualizations and summaries.
- 11 Continuous Improvement and Optimization:
  - 11.1 Establish a feedback loop for continuous monitoring and optimization of e-commerce sales strategies based on real-time data and feedback.
  - 11.2 Implement A/B testing, experimentation, and iterative improvements to refine sales tactics, enhance customer experience, and drive business growth.

### **11.3 Feature**

E-commerce sales analysis encompasses a variety of features and functionalities that enable businesses to extract insights from their sales data and optimize their operations. Here are some key features typically found in e-commerce sales analysis tools:

1. **Data Visualization:** E-commerce sales analysis tools often provide interactive dashboards and visualizations to help users explore and understand their sales data easily. Graphs, charts, and heatmaps allow for intuitive interpretation of key metrics and trends.
2. **Sales Performance Metrics:** These tools offer a range of sales performance metrics, including total sales, revenue, average order value (AOV), conversion rates, and sales growth over time. Users can track these metrics across different time periods, product categories, and sales channels.
3. **Product Analysis:** E-commerce sales analysis tools allow businesses to analyze the performance of individual products or product categories. Users can identify top-selling products, analyze product profitability, track inventory levels, and identify slow-moving or out-of-stock items.
4. **Customer Segmentation:** Businesses can segment their customers based on various attributes such as demographics, purchase history, geographic location, and behavior. E-commerce sales

analysis tools enable targeted marketing campaigns, personalized recommendations, and tailored promotions to different customer segments.

5. **Market Basket Analysis:** Market basket analysis helps businesses understand the relationships between products frequently purchased together. By analyzing transaction data, businesses can identify cross-selling opportunities, optimize product bundling strategies, and enhance the shopping experience.
6. **Sales Channel Analysis:** E-commerce sales analysis tools allow businesses to analyze sales performance across different sales channels, including the company website, third-party marketplaces, social media platforms, and offline channels. Users can evaluate the effectiveness of each channel, identify high-performing channels, and allocate resources accordingly.
7. **Marketing Campaign Attribution:** These tools enable businesses to measure the impact of marketing campaigns on sales performance. By tracking customer interactions and attributing sales to specific marketing touchpoints, businesses can assess the ROI of marketing initiatives and optimize their marketing spend.
8. **Forecasting and Predictive Analytics:** E-commerce sales analysis tools often incorporate forecasting and predictive analytics capabilities to help businesses anticipate future sales trends and demand patterns. Users can generate sales forecasts, identify seasonal trends, and make data-driven decisions to plan inventory, staffing, and marketing activities.
9. **Competitor Benchmarking:** Some e-commerce sales analysis tools offer features for benchmarking against competitors. Businesses can compare their sales performance, market share, pricing strategies, and customer satisfaction ratings with those of competitors to identify areas for improvement and gain a competitive edge.
10. **Customizable Reports and Alerts:** Users can generate customizable reports and set up alerts to receive notifications about significant changes or anomalies in sales data. Customizable reporting capabilities allow businesses to tailor reports to their specific needs and share insights with stakeholders effectively.
11. **Integration with Other Systems:** E-commerce sales analysis tools often integrate with other systems and data sources, such as e-commerce platforms, CRM systems, and marketing automation tools. Seamless integration enables businesses to access and analyze data from multiple sources in one centralized platform.

## **11.4 Advantages**

Analyzing e-commerce sales data offers numerous advantages for businesses. Here are some key benefits:

1. **Insight into Sales Performance:** E-commerce sales analysis provides businesses with a comprehensive understanding of their sales performance. By tracking metrics such as total sales, revenue per customer, average order value, and conversion rates, businesses can assess their overall performance and identify areas for improvement.



2. **Identification of Top-Selling Products:** Sales analysis allows businesses to identify their top-selling products or services. By understanding which products are generating the most revenue, businesses can allocate resources effectively, optimize inventory levels, and prioritize marketing efforts for high-demand items.
3. **Understanding Customer Preferences:** Analyzing sales data helps businesses gain insights into customer preferences and purchasing behavior. By identifying patterns such as popular product categories, repeat purchases, and seasonal trends, businesses can tailor their offerings to better meet customer needs and preferences.
4. **Optimization of Pricing Strategies:** E-commerce sales analysis enables businesses to evaluate the effectiveness of their pricing strategies. By analyzing pricing trends, discount effectiveness, and price elasticity, businesses can adjust their pricing strategies to maximize revenue and profitability while remaining competitive in the market.
5. **Identification of Sales Channels:** Sales analysis helps businesses understand which sales channels are most effective in driving revenue. Whether it's through the company website, third-party marketplaces, social media platforms, or offline channels, businesses can identify which channels are performing well and allocate resources accordingly.
6. **Evaluation of Marketing Campaigns:** By correlating sales data with marketing efforts, businesses can assess the effectiveness of their marketing campaigns. Sales analysis allows businesses to measure the ROI of marketing initiatives, identify the most successful channels and campaigns, and optimize marketing spend for maximum impact.
7. **Forecasting and Planning:** E-commerce sales analysis facilitates forecasting and planning activities by providing valuable insights into future sales trends and demand patterns. By analyzing historical sales data and market trends, businesses can make more accurate sales projections, plan inventory levels, and optimize resource allocation.
8. **Competitive Benchmarking:** Sales analysis allows businesses to benchmark their sales performance against competitors. By comparing metrics such as market share, sales growth, and customer satisfaction, businesses can identify competitive strengths and weaknesses and develop strategies to gain a competitive advantage.
9. **Improvement of Customer Experience:** By analyzing sales data, businesses can gain insights into the customer journey and identify opportunities to improve the overall shopping experience. Whether it's streamlining the checkout process, optimizing product recommendations, or enhancing customer support, businesses can use sales analysis to identify areas for improvement and enhance customer satisfaction.

## **Advantage of e-commerce in india**

### **1). Growth in demand**

- One of the fastest growing market in India is the E-commerce sector, the market for the same is expected to grow by around 1200% by 2026.
- Amazon India has worked on the Amazon Marketplace App Store which provides solutions to vendors. It registered a healthy growth in organized retail sector in 2017.

- The Indian E-commerce market is expected to reach 84 billion US dollar by 2021.

## 2). **Attractive Opportunities**

- India's Blue-Chip PE firms that used to previously avoid investing in the Indian ecommerce sector are now looking forward for investing opportunities in India.
- The start-up ecosystem present in India which are supported by Government initiatives and the rising internet penetration in the country have seen a rapid growth.

## 3). **Increase in Investment**

- The Recent growth in digital literacy has increase the flow of investment in ecommerce firms, leveling the market open for new players, while also churning out new patterns to disrupt of functioning.
- In 2018, the E-commerce companies in India got more than 7 billion US dollar in private equity and the venture capital.

## 4). **Policy Support**

- B2B e-commerce in India allows 100% FDI. • The new FDI policy states that online entities occurring through foreign investments cannot offer products which are sold by retailers and hold an equity stake.
- The new FDI guidelines of e-commerce also state that 100 percent FDI is allowed under the automatic route in the marketplace model of e-commerce.
- Government of India has also made a huge investment by commissioning the fiber network 5G which in return will also help in boosting the e-commerce industry in India.

# 11.5 Scope

The scope of e-commerce sales analysis is broad and encompasses various aspects of analyzing sales data to drive strategic decisions, optimize operations, and enhance overall performance in the e-commerce domain. Here are some key components of the scope of e-commerce sales analysis

Sales Performance Analysis

Product Analysis

Customer Behavior Analysis

Market Basket Analysis

Sales Channel Analysis

Marketing Campaign Attribution

Forecasting and Predictive Analytics

Competitor Benchmarking:

Operational Optimization

## 11.6 Future Work

The future of e-commerce sales analysis holds promising advancements driven by technological innovations and evolving consumer behaviors. Here are some potential areas of future work in e-commerce sales analysis:

1. **Advanced Predictive Analytics:** Future e-commerce sales analysis will likely see the widespread adoption of advanced predictive analytics techniques. Machine learning algorithms and AI models will be increasingly used to forecast sales trends, predict customer behavior, and optimize pricing strategies in real-time.
2. **Personalized Customer Experience:** There will be a focus on leveraging e-commerce sales analysis to deliver hyper-personalized customer experiences. By harnessing data from various sources, including browsing history, purchase patterns, and social media interactions, businesses can tailor product recommendations, promotions, and marketing messages to individual customers' preferences and needs.
3. **Omnichannel Integration:** The future of e-commerce sales analysis will involve seamless integration across multiple sales channels and touchpoints. Businesses will need to analyze sales data from various channels, including websites, mobile apps, social media platforms, marketplaces, and offline stores, to gain a holistic view of the customer journey and optimize omnichannel strategies.
4. **Real-Time Analytics:** Real-time analytics capabilities will become increasingly important for e-commerce sales analysis. Businesses will need to analyze sales data in real-time to respond quickly to changing market dynamics, optimize pricing and promotions dynamically, and enhance customer engagement through personalized interactions.
5. **Augmented Analytics:** Augmented analytics, which combines AI and natural language processing (NLP) technologies, will empower businesses to derive insights from e-commerce sales data more intuitively and efficiently. Natural language querying and automated insights generation will enable users to interact with data more seamlessly and uncover actionable insights without the need for specialized analytics expertise.
6. **Ethical Data Usage and Privacy:** With growing concerns about data privacy and ethical data usage, the future of e-commerce sales analysis will involve greater emphasis on ensuring responsible data practices. Businesses will need to prioritize data security, transparency, and compliance with regulations such as GDPR and CCPA to maintain customer trust and confidence.
7. **Blockchain Technology:** Blockchain technology holds potential for enhancing transparency, security, and traceability in e-commerce sales analysis. By leveraging blockchain-based systems, businesses can create immutable records of transactions, improve supply chain transparency, and mitigate the risk of fraud and counterfeit products.
8. **Integration with Emerging Technologies:** Integration with emerging technologies such as augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR), and voice commerce will shape the future of e-commerce sales analysis. Businesses can leverage these technologies to enhance the online shopping experience, drive engagement, and differentiate themselves in the competitive e-commerce landscape.

9. Sustainability and Green Analytics: Sustainability will become an increasingly important consideration in e-commerce sales analysis. Businesses will need to analyze the environmental impact of their operations, including supply chain processes, packaging materials, and transportation methods, and implement data-driven strategies to reduce carbon emissions and promote sustainability.
10. Collaborative Analytics: Collaborative analytics platforms will enable businesses to share and collaborate on e-commerce sales data securely with partners, suppliers, and stakeholders. By fostering collaboration and data sharing, businesses can gain deeper insights, identify synergies, and drive collective action to achieve common goals.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **SERVICES AND TOOLS REQUIRED**

#### **2.1 Services Used**

E-commerce sales analysis typically involves the use of various services, tools, and technologies to collect, analyze, and interpret sales data effectively. Here are some commonly used services for e-commerce sales analysis:

1. E-commerce Platforms:
  - Platforms such as Shopify, Magento, WooCommerce, and BigCommerce provide built-in analytics dashboards and reports to track sales performance, customer behavior, and inventory management.
2. Data Integration Platforms:
  - Integration platforms like Zapier, Tray.io, and Stitch help integrate data from e-commerce platforms, CRM systems, marketing tools, and other data sources into a centralized data warehouse for analysis.
3. Business Intelligence (BI) Tools:
  - BI tools such as Tableau, Power BI, Looker, and Qlik offer powerful analytics capabilities for visualizing and analyzing e-commerce sales data. They enable users to create interactive dashboards, reports, and data visualizations to derive actionable insights.
4. Customer Relationship Management (CRM) Systems:
  - CRM systems like Salesforce, HubSpot, and Zoho CRM provide features for tracking customer interactions, managing sales pipelines, and analyzing customer data to improve sales and marketing strategies.
5. Marketing Automation Platforms:
  - Platforms such as Mailchimp, Klaviyo, and HubSpot Marketing Hub offer email marketing automation, segmentation, and analytics capabilities to track the performance of email campaigns and personalize customer communication.
6. Web Analytics Tools:
  - Tools like Google Analytics, Adobe Analytics, and Mixpanel help analyze website traffic, user behavior, and conversion rates to optimize e-commerce sales funnels and improve the online shopping experience.
7. Predictive Analytics Software:
  - Predictive analytics platforms such as DataRobot, RapidMiner, and IBM Watson Studio enable businesses to build predictive models for forecasting sales trends, identifying customer segments, and optimizing pricing strategies.

8. Data Warehousing Solutions:

- Data warehousing solutions like Amazon Redshift, Google BigQuery, and Snowflake provide scalable storage and querying capabilities for storing and analyzing large volumes of e-commerce sales data.

9. Customer Feedback and Survey Tools:

- Tools such as SurveyMonkey, Typeform, and Qualtrics allow businesses to collect customer feedback, conduct surveys, and gather insights to improve product offerings, customer service, and overall satisfaction.

10. Sentiment Analysis Services:

- Sentiment analysis services like MonkeyLearn, Lexalytics, and Brandwatch help analyze customer sentiment from social media, reviews, and other textual data sources to understand customer perceptions and sentiment towards products and brands.

11. Machine Learning and AI Services:

- Cloud-based machine learning services such as Amazon SageMaker, Google Cloud AI, and Microsoft Azure Machine Learning offer pre-built models and APIs for predictive analytics, recommendation systems, and customer segmentation in e-commerce.

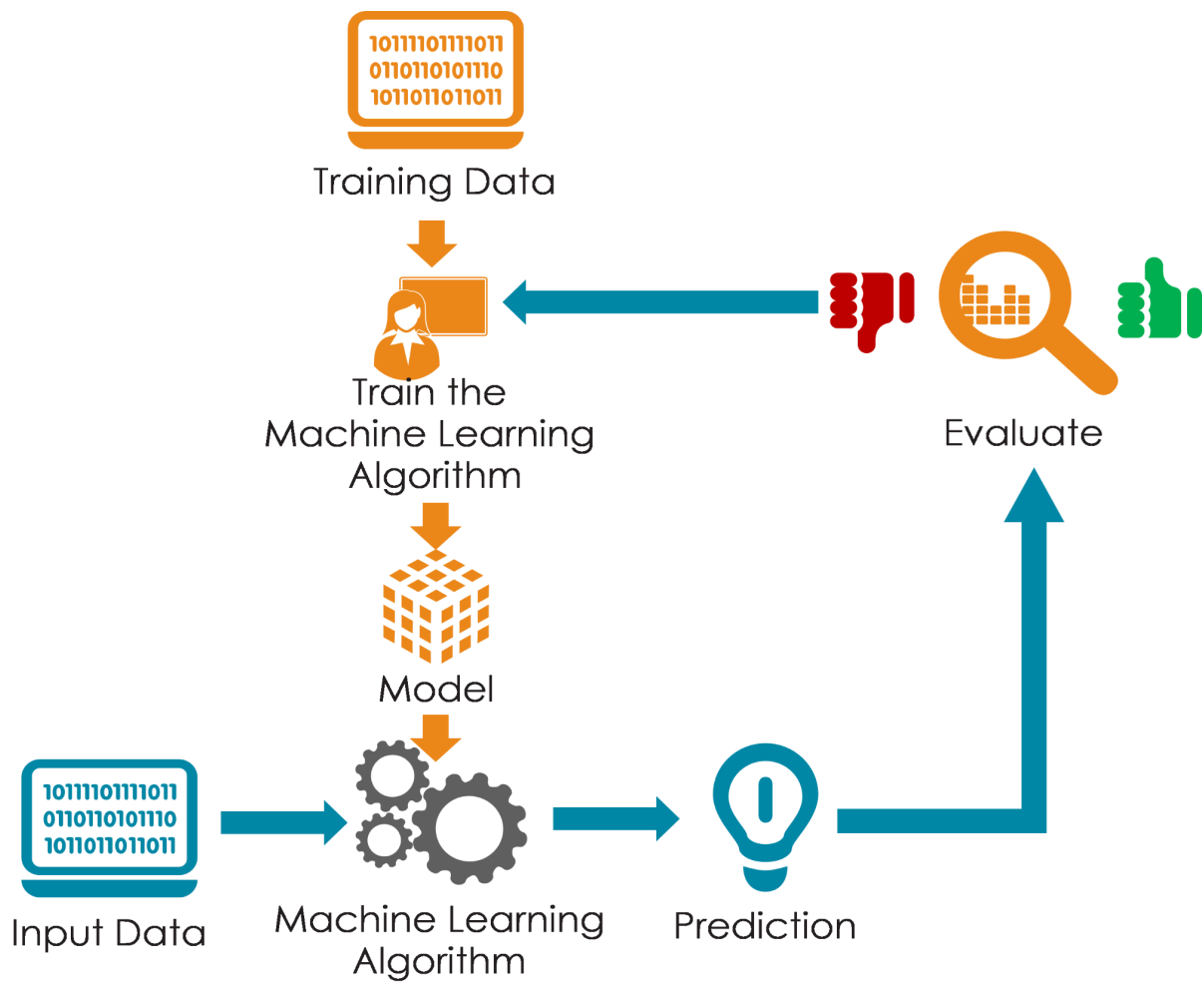
## **2.2 Tools and Software used**

- Google Data Studio
- Mixpanel
- Klaviyo
- Google Analytics
- Shopify Analytics
- Magento Business Intelligence
- WooCommerce Analytics

## CHAPTER 3

### PROJECT ARCHITECTURE

#### 3.1 Architecture



# CHAPTER 4

## PROJECT OUTCOME

The project outcome for an e-commerce sales analysis initiative typically encompasses several key deliverables and objectives aimed at providing actionable insights and driving business growth. Here's an overview of the project outcome for e-commerce sales analysis:

1. Actionable Insights:
  - The primary goal of e-commerce sales analysis is to provide actionable insights that enable businesses to make informed decisions and optimize their sales strategies. The project outcome includes a detailed analysis of sales data, customer behavior, and marketing effectiveness, along with actionable recommendations for improvement.
2. Improved Sales Performance:
  - By analyzing sales data and identifying trends, patterns, and opportunities, the project outcome aims to improve overall sales performance. Businesses can leverage insights from the analysis to optimize pricing strategies, enhance product offerings, and refine marketing campaigns to drive revenue growth.
3. Enhanced Customer Experience:
  - E-commerce sales analysis helps businesses better understand customer preferences, needs, and behaviors. The project outcome includes recommendations for improving the customer experience, such as personalizing product recommendations, streamlining the checkout process, and providing excellent customer service.
4. Optimized Marketing Strategies:
  - The project outcome involves evaluating the effectiveness of marketing campaigns and channels in driving sales and customer engagement. Businesses can use insights from the analysis to optimize marketing strategies, allocate resources more efficiently, and improve ROI on marketing investments.
5. Increased Customer Retention and Loyalty:
  - E-commerce sales analysis helps businesses identify opportunities to increase customer retention and loyalty. The project outcome includes strategies for nurturing customer relationships, rewarding loyal customers, and implementing retention-focused initiatives to improve customer lifetime value (CLV).
6. Data-Driven Decision Making:
  - The project outcome emphasizes the importance of data-driven decision-making in e-commerce sales. Businesses are provided with the tools, insights, and frameworks necessary to leverage sales data effectively and make informed decisions to drive business growth and success.
7. Measurable Results and KPIs:



- The project outcome includes defining key performance indicators (KPIs) and metrics to measure the success and impact of the e-commerce sales analysis initiative. Businesses can track progress against established goals and benchmarks to ensure that the project delivers measurable results and ROI.

#### 8. Continuous Improvement:

- E-commerce sales analysis is an ongoing process that requires continuous monitoring, analysis, and optimization. The project outcome includes establishing processes and workflows for ongoing analysis, feedback, and improvement to ensure that sales strategies remain effective and competitive in the long term.

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Email

Job \

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1	anthony41@reed.com	Drilling engineer
2	amymiller@morales-harrison.com	Customer service manager
3	brent16@olson-robinson.info	Drilling engineer
4	christopherwright@gmail.com	Fine artist
...	...	...
9995	iscott@wade-garner.com	Printmaker
9996	mary85@hotmail.com	Energy engineer
9997	tyler16@gmail.com	Veterinary surgeon
9998	elizabethmoore@reid.net	Local government officer
9999	rachelford@vaughn.com	Embryologist, clinical

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5	7169	Discover
6	714	VISA 16 digit
7	256	VISA 13 digit
8	899	JCB 16 digit
9	931	American Express
Email		
Job \		
0	pdunlap@yahoo.com	Scientist, product/process development
1	anthony41@reed.com	Drilling engineer
2	amymiller@morales-harrison.com	Customer service manager
3	brent16@olson-robinson.info	Drilling engineer
4	christopherwright@gmail.com	Fine artist
5	ynguyen@gmail.com	Fish farm manager
6	olivia04@yahoo.com	Dancer
7	phillip48@parks.info	Event organiser
8	kdavis@rasmussen.com	Financial manager
9	qcoleman@hunt-huerta.com	Forensic scientist
IP Address Language Purchase Price		

```
0 149.146.147.205 el 98.14
1 15.160.41.51 fr 70.73
2 132.207.160.22 de 0.95
3 30.250.74.19 es 78.04
4 24.140.33.94 es 77.82
5 55.96.152.147 ru 25.15
6 127.252.144.18 de 88.56
7 224.247.97.150 pt 44.25
8 146.234.201.229 ru 59.54
9 236.198.199.8 zh 95.63

Code cell <S1j1ztauFWMR>
# %% [code]
df.tail(10)

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 12:59 PM
22KB
text/plain
Address Lot AM or PM \
9990 75731 Molly Springs\nWest Danielle, VT 96934-5102 93 ty
PM
9991 PSC 8165, Box 8498\nAPO AP 60327-0346 50 dA
AM
9992 885 Allen Mountains Apt. 230\nWallhaven, LA 16995 40 vH
PM
9993 7555 Larson Locks Suite 229\nEllisburgh, MA 34... 72 jg
PM
9994 6276 Rojas Hollow\nLake Louis, WY 56410-7837 93 Ex
PM
9995 966 Castaneda Locks\nWest Juliafurt, CO 96415 92 XI
PM
```



9996 832 Curtis Dam Suite 785\nNorth Edwardburgh, T... 41 JY  
 AM  
 9997 Unit 4434 Box 6343\nDPO AE 28026-0283 74 Zh  
 AM  
 9998 0096 English Rest\nRoystad, IA 12457 74 cL  
 PM  
 9999 40674 Barrett Stravenue\nGrimesville, WI 79682 64 Hr  
 AM

# Browser Info \

9990 Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10\_7\_4;...  
 9991 Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Windows NT ...  
 9992 Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; PPC Mac OS X 10\_6\_5) A...  
 9993 Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; U; Intel Mac OS X 10\_8...  
 9994 Opera/9.68.(X11; Linux x86\_64; sl-SI) Presto/2...  
 9995 Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 5.1) AppleWebKit/5352 ...  
 9996 Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; MSIE 9.0; Windows NT ...  
 9997 Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; U; Intel Mac OS X 10\_7...  
 9998 Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10\_8\_8;...  
 9999 Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux i686; rv:1.9.5.20) Gec...

	Company	Credit Card CC	Exp Date
9990	Pace, Vazquez and Richards	869968197049750	04/24
9991	Snyder Inc	4221582137197481	02/ok24
9992	Wells Ltd	4664825258997302	10/20
9993	Colon and Sons	30025560104631	10/25
9994	Ritter-Smith	3112186784121077	01/25
9995	Randall-Sloan	342945015358701	03/22
9996	Hale, Collins and Wilson	210033169205009	07/25
9997	Anderson Ltd	6011539787356311	05/21

9998	Cook Inc	180003348082930	11/17
9999	Greene Inc	4139972901927273	02/19

	CC Security Code	CC Provider
Email \		

9990	877	JCB 15 digit
andersonmichael@sherman.biz		

9991	969	Voyager
king@wise-liu.com		

9992	431	Discover
berry@wright.net		

9993	629	Maestro
chelseawilliams@lopez.biz		

9994	1823	Maestro
iroberts@gmail.com		

9995	838	JCB 15 digit
iscott@wade-garner.com		

9996	207	JCB 16 digit
mary85@hotmail.com		

9997	1	VISA 16 digit
tyler16@gmail.com		

9998	987	American Express
elizabethmoore@reid.net		

9999	302	JCB 15 digit
rachelford@vaughn.com		

	Job	IP Address	Language
Purchase Price			

9990	Early years teacher	54.170.3.185	ru
18.35			

9991	IT sales professional	254.25.31.156	el
25.93			

9992	Set designer	174.173.51.32	de
67.96			

65.61	9993	Designer, exhibition/display	177.46.82.128	el
31.85	9994	Education officer, museum	242.44.112.18	zh
82.21	9995	Printmaker	29.73.197.114	it
25.63	9996	Energy engineer	121.133.168.51	pt
83.98	9997	Veterinary surgeon	156.210.0.254	el
38.84	9998	Local government officer	55.78.26.143	es
67.59	9999	Embryologist, clinical	176.119.198.199	el
Code cell <3VzAu3NhFctO>				
# %% [code]				
df.dtypes				
Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 12:59 PM				
1KB				
text/plain				
	Address	object		
	Lot	object		
	AM or PM	object		
	Browser Info	object		
	Company	object		
	Credit Card	int64		
	CC Exp Date	object		
	CC Security Code	int64		
	CC Provider	object		
	Email	object		

```
Job                object

IP Address         object

Language           object

Purchase Price     float64

dtype: object

Code cell <4kRh1HwhFklA>

# %% [code]

df.isnull().sum()

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:00 PM

0KB

text/plain

Address           0

Lot               0

AM or PM          0

Browser Info      0

Company           0

Credit Card       0

CC Exp Date       0

CC Security Code  0

CC Provider       0

Email             0

Job               0

IP Address        0

Language          0

Purchase Price    0

dtype: int64

Code cell <Puw3FdOWFvwW>
```

```
# %% [code]
```

```
len(df.columns)
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:00 PM

0KB

text/plain

14

Code cell <FZ4aC5uRF\_UQ>

```
# %% [code]
```

```
len(df)
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:00 PM

0KB

text/plain

10000

Code cell <Sx62YDL8GErF>

```
# %% [code]
```

```
df.info()
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:00 PM

1KB

Stream

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 10000 entries, 0 to 9999

Data columns (total 14 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Address	10000 non-null	object
1	Lot	10000 non-null	object
2	AM or PM	10000 non-null	object

3	Browser Info	10000	non-null	object
4	Company	10000	non-null	object
5	Credit Card	10000	non-null	int64
6	CC Exp Date	10000	non-null	object
7	CC Security Code	10000	non-null	int64
8	CC Provider	10000	non-null	object
9	Email	10000	non-null	object
10	Job	10000	non-null	object
11	IP Address	10000	non-null	object
12	Language	10000	non-null	object
13	Purchase Price	10000	non-null	float64

dtypes: float64(1), int64(2), object(11)

memory usage: 1.1+ MB

Code cell <VMtrxIM1GJ1I>

```
# %% [code]
```

```
df.columns
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:00 PM

0KB

text/plain

```
Index(['Address', 'Lot', 'AM or PM', 'Browser Info', 'Company',
'Credit Card',
      'CC Exp Date', 'CC Security Code', 'CC Provider',
'Email', 'Job',
      'IP Address', 'Language', 'Purchase Price'],
      dtype='object')
```

Code cell <J8LbEhVpGhLD>

```
# %% [code]
```

```
df['Purchase Price'].max()
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:00 PM

0KB

text/plain

99.99

Code cell <ASl0WNTxHCsT>

# %% [code]

df['Purchase Price'].min()

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:00 PM

0KB

text/plain

0.0

Code cell <0fj9MwJCHRp2>

# %% [code]

df['Purchase Price'].mean()

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:00 PM

0KB

text/plain

50.347302

Code cell <q8d5tyc0Hc5C>

# %% [code]

df.columns

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:00 PM

0KB

text/plain

Index(['Address', 'Lot', 'AM or PM', 'Browser Info', 'Company',  
'Credit Card',

```

        'CC Exp Date', 'CC Security Code', 'CC Provider',
        'Email', 'Job',

        'IP Address', 'Language', 'Purchase Price'],

        dtype='object')

```

Code cell <esOY5-8-HmDS>

```
# %% [code]
```

```
df['Language']=='fr'
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:00 PM

0KB

text/plain

```

0      False
1       True
2      False
3      False
4      False
...
9995   False
9996   False
9997   False
9998   False
9999   False

```

Name: Language, Length: 10000, dtype: bool

Code cell <Q-3fffM-HwNq>

```
# %% [code]
```

```
len(df[df['Language']=='fr'])
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:00 PM

0KB



text/plain

1097

Code cell <kybgEUgjIE3>

# %% [code]

```
df[df['Language']=='fr'].count()
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:00 PM

1KB

text/plain

Address	1097
---------	------

Lot	1097
-----	------

AM or PM	1097
----------	------

Browser Info	1097
--------------	------

Company	1097
---------	------

Credit Card	1097
-------------	------

CC Exp Date	1097
-------------	------

CC Security Code	1097
------------------	------

CC Provider	1097
-------------	------

Email	1097
-------	------

Job	1097
-----	------

IP Address	1097
------------	------

Language	1097
----------	------

Purchase Price	1097
----------------	------

dtype: int64

Code cell <hSEwKEPgIT-0>

# %% [code]

```
df.columns
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:00 PM

0KB

text/plain

```
Index(['Address', 'Lot', 'AM or PM', 'Browser Info', 'Company',  
'Credit Card',  
      'CC Exp Date', 'CC Security Code', 'CC Provider',  
'Email', 'Job',  
      'IP Address', 'Language', 'Purchase Price'],  
      dtype='object')
```

Code cell <ARLft1GuIa4e>

```
# %% [code]
```

```
len(df[df['Job'].str.contains('engineer',case=False)])
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:00 PM

0KB

text/plain

984

Code cell <EDmqWDciJOEP>

```
# %% [code]
```

```
df.columns
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:01 PM

0KB

text/plain

```
Index(['Address', 'Lot', 'AM or PM', 'Browser Info', 'Company',  
'Credit Card',  
      'CC Exp Date', 'CC Security Code', 'CC Provider',  
'Email', 'Job',  
      'IP Address', 'Language', 'Purchase Price'],  
      dtype='object')
```

Code cell <m4Zalu90JU77>

```
# %% [code]
```

```
df[df['IP Address']=="132.207.160.22"]['Email']
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:01 PM

0KB

text/plain

```
2      amymiller@morales-harrison.com
```

Name: Email, dtype: object

Code cell <NG88q-RJD2k0>

```
# %% [code]
```

```
len(df[(df['CC Provider']=="MasterCard") & (df['Purchase Price']>50)])
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:01 PM

0KB

text/plain

```
0
```

Code cell <a2j5EPv6J2Ac>

```
# %% [code]
```

```
df[(df['CC Provider']=="Mastercard") \
   & (df['Purchase Price']>50)].count()
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:01 PM

0KB

text/plain

```
Address      405
```

```
Lot          405
```

```
AM or PM     405
```

```
Browser Info 405
```

```
Company      405
```

```
Credit Card      405
CC Exp Date      405
CC Security Code  405
CC Provider      405
Email            405
Job              405
IP Address       405
Language         405
Purchase Price   405
dtype: int64
```

Code cell <hXzJ3YUWKZ2c>

```
# %% [code]
```

```
df[df['Credit Card']==4664825258997302]['Email']
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:01 PM

0KB

text/plain

```
9992      bberry@wright.net
```

```
Name: Email, dtype: object
```

Code cell <c-yFukLXKlAk>

```
# %% [code]
```

```
df['AM or PM'].value_counts()
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:01 PM

0KB

text/plain

```
AM or PM
```

```
PM      5068
```

```
AM      4932
```

```
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
Code cell <GhrdUDX6LjhM>
```

```
# %% [code]
```

```
df['CC Exp Date']
```

```
Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:01 PM
```

```
0KB
```

```
text/plain
```

```
0      02/20
```

```
1      11/18
```

```
2      08/19
```

```
3      02/24
```

```
4      10/25
```

```
...
```

```
9995    03/22
```

```
9996    07/25
```

```
9997    05/21
```

```
9998    11/17
```

```
9999    02/19
```

```
Name: CC Exp Date, Length: 10000, dtype: object
```

```
Code cell <OPySwPYALvTv>
```

```
# %% [code]
```

```
def fun():
```

```
    count=0
```

```
    for date in df['CC Exp Date']:
```

```
        if date.split('/')[1]=='20':
```

```
            count=count+1
```

```
    print(count)
```

Code cell <CXaujC7tMz-x>

```
# %% [code]
```

```
fun()
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:01 PM

0KB

Stream

988

Code cell <K2w5C6nZM2NR>

```
# %% [code]
```

```
len(df[df['CC Exp Date'].apply(lambda x:x [3:]=='20')])
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:01 PM

0KB

text/plain

988

Code cell <6rBTv07vNXjg>

```
# %% [code]
```

```
list1=[]
```

```
for email in df['Email']:
```

```
    list1.append(email.split('@')[1])
```

Code cell <Ytg7P7PWNvAX>

```
# %% [code]
```

```
df['temp']=list1
```

Code cell <L6EqDwnkN1dD>

```
# %% [code]
```

```
df.head(1)
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:01 PM

11KB

text/plain

	Address	Lot	AM or PM	\
--	---------	-----	----------	---

0	16629 Pace Camp Apt. 448\nAlexisborough, NE 77...	46	in	
---	---	----	----	--

PM

Browser Info

Company \

0	Opera/9.56.(X11; Linux x86_64; sl-SI) Presto/2...
---	---

Martinez-Herman

	Credit Card	CC	Exp Date	CC Security Code	CC Provider
--	-------------	----	----------	------------------	-------------

\

0	6011929061123406		02/20	900	JCB 16 digit
---	------------------	--	-------	-----	--------------

Email

Job

IP Address \

0	pdunlap@yahoo.com	Scientist, product/process development
---	-------------------	--

149.146.147.205

	Language	Purchase Price	temp
--	----------	----------------	------

0	el	98.14	yahoo.com
---	----	-------	-----------

Code cell <np5SwK-dN6e6>

```
# %% [code]
```

```
df['temp'].value_counts().head()
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:02 PM

0KB

text/plain

```
temp

hotmail.com      1638

yahoo.com        1616

gmail.com        1605

smith.com         42

williams.com      37

Name: count, dtype: int64
```

Code cell <77sJk4q10Jm8>

```
# %% [code]
```

```
df['Email'].apply(lambda x:x.split('@')[1]).value_counts().head()
```

Execution output from Apr 20, 2024 1:02 PM

0KB

```
text/plain
```

```
Email

hotmail.com      1638

yahoo.com        1616

gmail.com        1605

smith.com         42

williams.com      37

Name: count, dtype: int64
```



## **CONCLUSION**

In summary, in the years to come, the industry of electronic commerce will be a one of the leading sector in the field of electronic business. The revolution in electronic commerce has huge positive impact on the transaction industry by fast offering new markets and crossing edges. It greatly affected the conventional market system in the world and made it possible to improve the lives of people. Although it provides customers and sellers rewards, e-commerce poses conventional businesses with obstacles to a sustainable place. Developing countries pose a range of challenges to the effective conduct of e-commerce when contrasting it with developing countries. When Internet prices are minimal, e-commerce flourishes quickly and many companies are typically drained. Convenience is one of the major advantages of electronic commerce for consumers and thus increasing customer loyalty. This is because consumers can put orders via internet access from anywhere they are.

Company e-commerce offering a seamless operation and multiple payment choices should be essential to any customer and provide more functions accessible online. Other advantages include expanded products and enhanced regional coverage. However, e-commerce companies face many challenges in their expansion.

## **FUTURE SCOPE**

The future scope of e-commerce sales analysis is vast, driven by advancements in technology, changes in consumer behavior, and the evolving e-commerce landscape. Here are some key areas where we can expect to see significant developments:

1. **Advanced Predictive Analytics:** E-commerce sales analysis will increasingly leverage advanced predictive analytics techniques, such as machine learning and AI, to forecast sales trends, identify customer preferences, and optimize pricing strategies in real-time. Predictive models will become more sophisticated, enabling businesses to anticipate demand, personalize offerings, and maximize revenue.
2. **Personalized Customer Experience:** The future of e-commerce sales analysis will focus on delivering hyper-personalized customer experiences. Businesses will leverage data analytics to understand individual customer preferences, purchase behavior, and engagement patterns, enabling them to tailor product recommendations, promotions, and marketing messages to each customer's unique needs and preferences.
3. **Omnichannel Integration:** E-commerce sales analysis will evolve to encompass seamless integration across multiple sales channels and touchpoints. Businesses will need to analyze sales data from various channels, including websites, mobile apps, social media platforms, marketplaces, and offline stores, to gain a holistic view of the customer journey and optimize omnichannel strategies for consistent and personalized customer experiences.
4. **Real-Time Analytics:** Real-time analytics capabilities will become increasingly important for e-commerce sales analysis. Businesses will need to analyze sales data in real-time to respond quickly to changing market dynamics, optimize pricing and promotions dynamically, and enhance customer engagement through personalized interactions across channels.
5. **Augmented Analytics:** Augmented analytics, which combines AI and natural language processing (NLP) technologies, will empower businesses to derive insights from e-commerce sales data more intuitively and efficiently. Natural language querying and automated insights generation will enable users to interact with data more seamlessly and uncover actionable insights without the need for specialized analytics expertise.
6. **Ethical Data Usage and Privacy:** With growing concerns about data privacy and ethical data usage, the future of e-commerce sales analysis will involve greater emphasis on ensuring responsible data practices. Businesses will need to prioritize data security, transparency, and compliance with regulations such as GDPR and CCPA to maintain customer trust and confidence.
7. **Blockchain Technology:** Blockchain technology holds potential for enhancing transparency, security, and traceability in e-commerce sales analysis. By leveraging blockchain-based systems, businesses can create immutable records of transactions, improve supply chain transparency, and mitigate the risk of fraud and counterfeit products.
8. **Integration with Emerging Technologies:** Integration with emerging technologies such as augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR), and voice commerce will shape the future of e-commerce sales analysis. Businesses can leverage these technologies to enhance the online

shopping experience, drive engagement, and differentiate themselves in the competitive e-commerce landscape.

9. Sustainability and Green Analytics: Sustainability will become an increasingly important consideration in e-commerce sales analysis. Businesses will need to analyze the environmental impact of their operations, including supply chain processes, packaging materials, and transportation methods, and implement data-driven strategies to reduce carbon emissions and promote sustainability.
10. Collaborative Analytics: Collaborative analytics platforms will enable businesses to share and collaborate on e-commerce sales data securely with partners, suppliers, and stakeholders. By fostering collaboration and data sharing, businesses can gain deeper insights, identify synergies, and drive collective action to achieve common goals.

## **REFERENCES**

[1] Han, Jiawei, Micheline Kamber, and Jian Pei. "Data mining: concepts and techniques" Morgan kaufmann, 2006.

[2] Quinlan J. R. (1986). "Induction of decision trees.Machine Learning," Vol.1-1, pp. 81-106.

[3] J. R. Quinlan, "C4.5: Programs for Machine Learning," Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, Inc., 1993.

## **CODE**

**Please Provide Code through Git Hub Repo Link**

**<https://github.com/LITHISHD/mvpprogramer>**

**Videos link in GitHub**

**<https://github.com/LITHISHD/mvpprogramer/assets/167195683/d9c0eb17-4ff9-4e2f-904f-a0a8068bfe30>**

**PPT LINK IN GITHUB**

**<https://github.com/LITHISHD/mvpprogramer/blob/6520483be58e348c6b397a5f33c438c150a01410/ppt%20lithish.pptx>**