SALES ANALYSIS REPORT: SALES – SUPPLIES COLLECTION

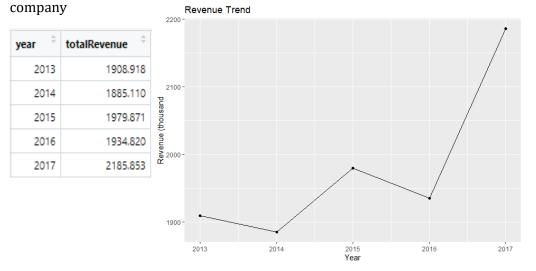
Introduction

This report provides an analysis of sales data collected from the COMP2031-8031 database using MongoDB. The report covers various aspects of data collection, data wrangling, and data analysis to gain insights into the sales performance of a company. The content includes revenue analysis, store's revenue comparison, revenue by purchase method, sales quantity, coupon usage, customer demographics, and customer satisfaction.

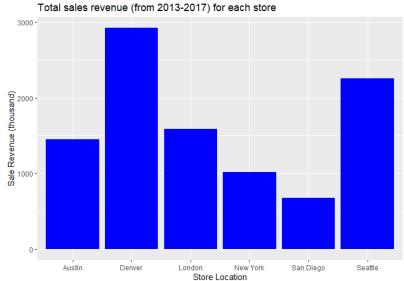
Data transformation and analysis

Revenue analysis

a. Total revenue of sale per year (from 2013 - 2017) for the whole supply



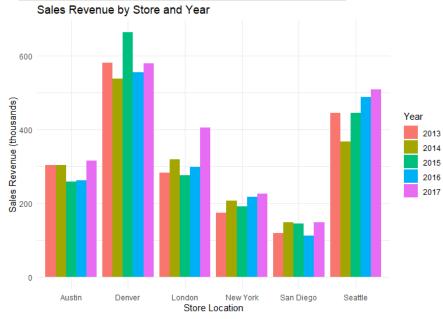
b. Total revenue of sale per year (from 2013 – 2017) for each store $\,$



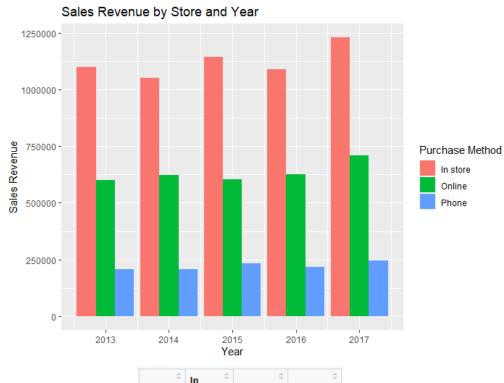
storeLocation $^{\scriptsize \scriptsize $	totalRevenue [‡]
Denver	2921009.9
Seattle	2255947.7
London	1583066.8
Austin	1445603.1
New York	1016059.6
San Diego	672885.2

c. Sales revenue for each store in each year from 2013 – 2017

storeLocation [‡]	2013 [‡]	2014 [‡]	2015 ‡	2016 [‡]	2017 ‡
Austin	304115.0	304409.2	258664.3	262800.3	315614.3
Denver	582295.8	537944.2	664211.4	556312.8	580245.6
London	283522.0	319280.4	275396.8	298542.3	406325.4
New York	174068.6	207745.7	191614.8	216853.8	225776.7
San Diego	118973.6	148072.0	145262.9	111719.0	148857.7
Seattle	445943.0	367658.7	444721.1	488591.6	509033.2

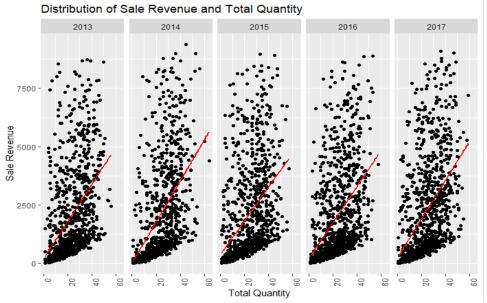


d. Revenue and purchase method

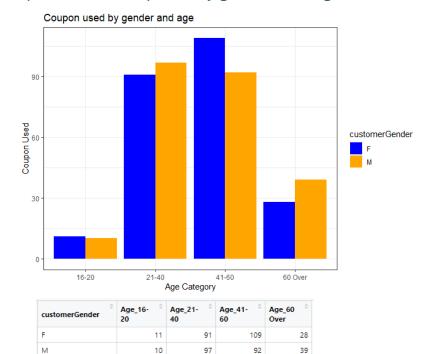


\$ year	In store	Online ÷	† Phone
2013	1100231	600027.8	208659.3
2014	1052164	624622.7	208323.2
2015	1145562	602504.0	231805.4
2016	1091207	627707.3	215905.9
2017	1229975	708952.9	246925.1

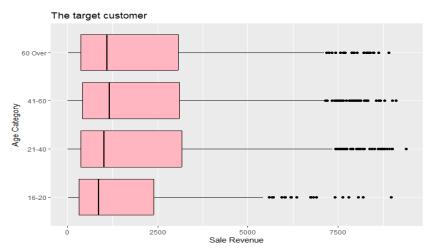
e. Identify the distribution related to sales and inventory management



Coupon used, compared by gender and age

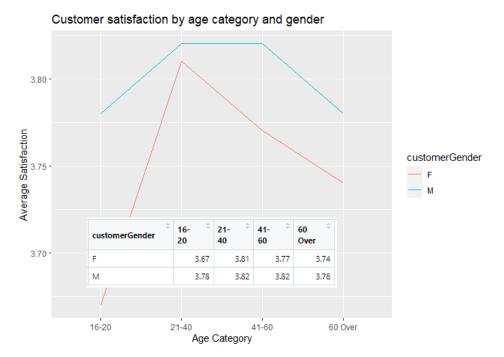


Identify the target customer with the Age category

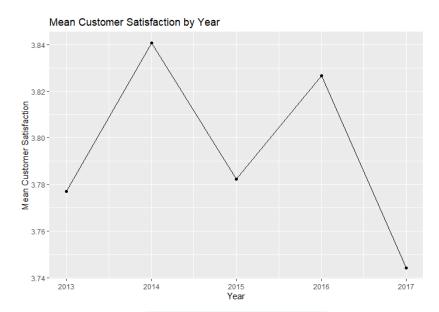


Customer satisfaction

a. Customer satisfaction by gender and age category



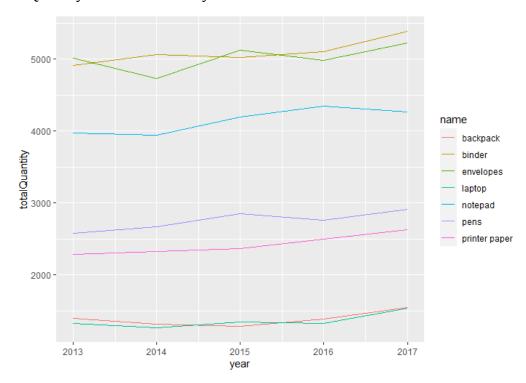
b. Mean customer satisfaction per year (whole company)



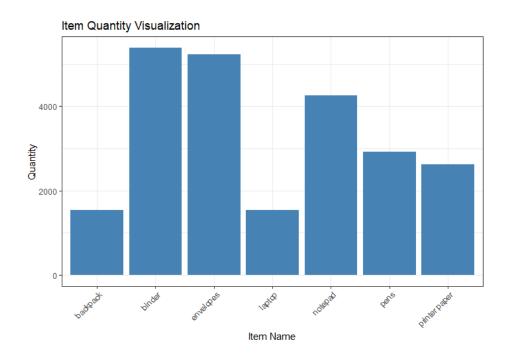
year [‡]	meanSatisfaction ‡
2013	3.776993
2014	3.840595
2015	3.782306
2016	3.826733
2017	3.744297

Quantity sale of items

a. Quantity of Items sold each year



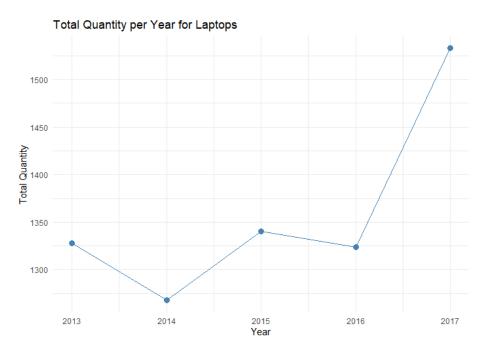
b. Total quantity of items sold in 2017



name [‡]	totalQuantity $^{\scriptsize \scriptsize $	
backpack	1545	
binder	5386	
envelopes	5231	
laptop	1533	
notepad	4262	
pens	2916	
printer paper	2630	

c. Laptop sales quantity per year

year [‡]	totalQuantity $^{\scriptsize \scriptsize $
2013	1328
2014	1268
2015	1340
2016	1324
2017	1533

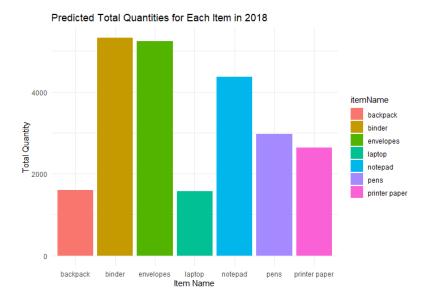


Data modelling

Linear regression

a. Linear regression modelling predicts total quantity sold for each item in the next year

itemName [‡]	year [‡]	total_quantity $^{\circ}$
backpack	2018	1604.657
binder	2018	5319.657
envelopes	2018	5236.657
laptop	2018	1579.657
notepad	2018	4366.457
pens	2018	2974.257
printer paper	2018	2639,457



b. Linear regression model predicts quantity of items sale

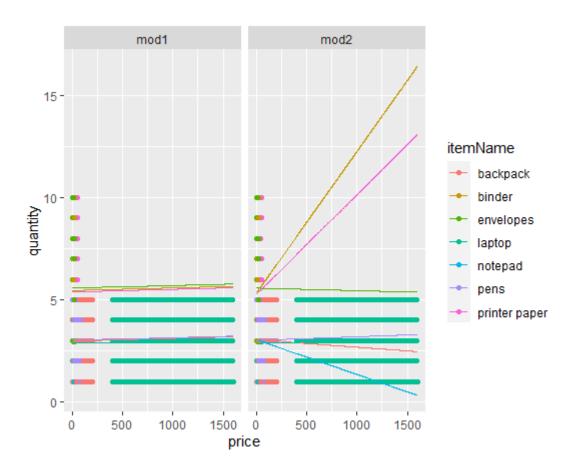
The equation for the model as below,

Coefficients:

(Intercept) 2.9809171 itemNamelaptop -0.1169610

price 0.0001282 itemNamenotepad 0.0323595 itemNamebinder 2.4683965 0.0331878

itemNameenvelopes 2.5838603 itemNamepens itemNameprinter paper 2.3989944



Model performance, compute the RMSE:

rmse_mod1: 2.154454 rmse_mod2: 2.154305

K-means clustering

K-means clustering for mydf with saleRevennue and totalQuantity.

