

```
In [1]: # import python Libraries
```

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # visualizing data
%matplotlib inline
import seaborn as sns
```

```
In [2]: # import csv file
```

```
df = pd.read_csv('Diwali Sales Data.csv', encoding= 'unicode_escape')
```

```
In [3]: df.shape
```

```
Out[3]: (11251, 15)
```

```
In [4]: df.head()
```

```
Out[4]:
```

	User_ID	Cust_name	Product_ID	Gender	Age Group	Age	Marital_Status	State
0	1002903	Sanskriti	P00125942	F	26-35	28	0	Maharashtra
1	1000732	Kartik	P00110942	F	26-35	35	1	Andhra Pradesh
2	1001990	Bindu	P00118542	F	26-35	35	1	Uttar Pradesh
3	1001425	Sudevi	P00237842	M	0-17	16	0	Karnataka
4	1000588	Joni	P00057942	M	26-35	28	1	Gujarat



```
In [5]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 11251 entries, 0 to 11250
Data columns (total 15 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   User_ID          11251 non-null   int64  
 1   Cust_name        11251 non-null   object  
 2   Product_ID       11251 non-null   object  
 3   Gender           11251 non-null   object  
 4   Age Group        11251 non-null   object  
 5   Age              11251 non-null   int64  
 6   Marital_Status   11251 non-null   int64  
 7   State            11251 non-null   object  
 8   Zone             11251 non-null   object  
 9   Occupation       11251 non-null   object  
 10  Product_Category 11251 non-null   object  
 11  Orders           11251 non-null   int64  
 12  Amount           11239 non-null   float64 
 13  Status           0 non-null      float64 
 14  unnamed1          0 non-null      float64 
dtypes: float64(3), int64(4), object(8)
memory usage: 1.3+ MB
```

```
In [6]: #drop unrelated/blank columns  
df.drop(['Status', 'unnamed1'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

```
In [7]: #check for null values  
pd.isnull(df).sum()
```

```
Out[7]: User_ID          0  
Cust_name        0  
Product_ID       0  
Gender           0  
Age Group        0  
Age              0  
Marital_Status   0  
State            0  
Zone             0  
Occupation       0  
Product_Category 0  
Orders           0  
Amount           12  
dtype: int64
```

```
In [8]: # drop null values  
df.dropna(inplace=True)
```

```
In [9]: # change data type  
df['Amount'] = df['Amount'].astype('int')
```

```
In [10]: df['Amount'].dtypes
```

```
Out[10]: dtype('int32')
```

```
In [11]: df.columns
```

```
Out[11]: Index(['User_ID', 'Cust_name', 'Product_ID', 'Gender', 'Age Group', 'Age',  
               'Marital_Status', 'State', 'Zone', 'Occupation', 'Product_Category',  
               'Orders', 'Amount'],  
               dtype='object')
```

```
In [12]: #rename column  
df.rename(columns= {'Marital_Status':'Shaadi'})
```

Out[12]:

	User_ID	Cust_name	Product_ID	Gender	Age Group	Age	Shaadi	State
0	1002903	Sanskriti	P00125942	F	26-35	28	0	Maharashtra
1	1000732	Kartik	P00110942	F	26-35	35	1	Andhra Pradesh
2	1001990	Bindu	P00118542	F	26-35	35	1	Uttar Pradesh
3	1001425	Sudevi	P00237842	M	0-17	16	0	Karnataka
4	1000588	Joni	P00057942	M	26-35	28	1	Gujarat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11246	1000695	Manning	P00296942	M	18-25	19	1	Maharashtra
11247	1004089	Reichenbach	P00171342	M	26-35	33	0	Haryana
11248	1001209	Oshin	P00201342	F	36-45	40	0	Madhya Pradesh
11249	1004023	Noonan	P00059442	M	36-45	37	0	Karnataka
11250	1002744	Brumley	P00281742	F	18-25	19	0	Maharashtra

11239 rows × 13 columns



In [13]: `# describe() method returns description of the data in the DataFrame (i.e. count  
df.describe()`

Out[13]:

	User_ID	Age	Marital_Status	Orders	Amount
count	1.123900e+04	11239.000000	11239.000000	11239.000000	11239.000000
mean	1.003004e+06	35.410357	0.420055	2.489634	9453.610553
std	1.716039e+03	12.753866	0.493589	1.114967	5222.355168
min	1.000001e+06	12.000000	0.000000	1.000000	188.000000
25%	1.001492e+06	27.000000	0.000000	2.000000	5443.000000
50%	1.003064e+06	33.000000	0.000000	2.000000	8109.000000
75%	1.004426e+06	43.000000	1.000000	3.000000	12675.000000
max	1.006040e+06	92.000000	1.000000	4.000000	23952.000000

In [14]: `# use describe() for specific columns  
df[['Age', 'Orders', 'Amount']].describe()`

Out[14]:

	Age	Orders	Amount
<b>count</b>	11239.000000	11239.000000	11239.000000
<b>mean</b>	35.410357	2.489634	9453.610553
<b>std</b>	12.753866	1.114967	5222.355168
<b>min</b>	12.000000	1.000000	188.000000
<b>25%</b>	27.000000	2.000000	5443.000000
<b>50%</b>	33.000000	2.000000	8109.000000
<b>75%</b>	43.000000	3.000000	12675.000000
<b>max</b>	92.000000	4.000000	23952.000000

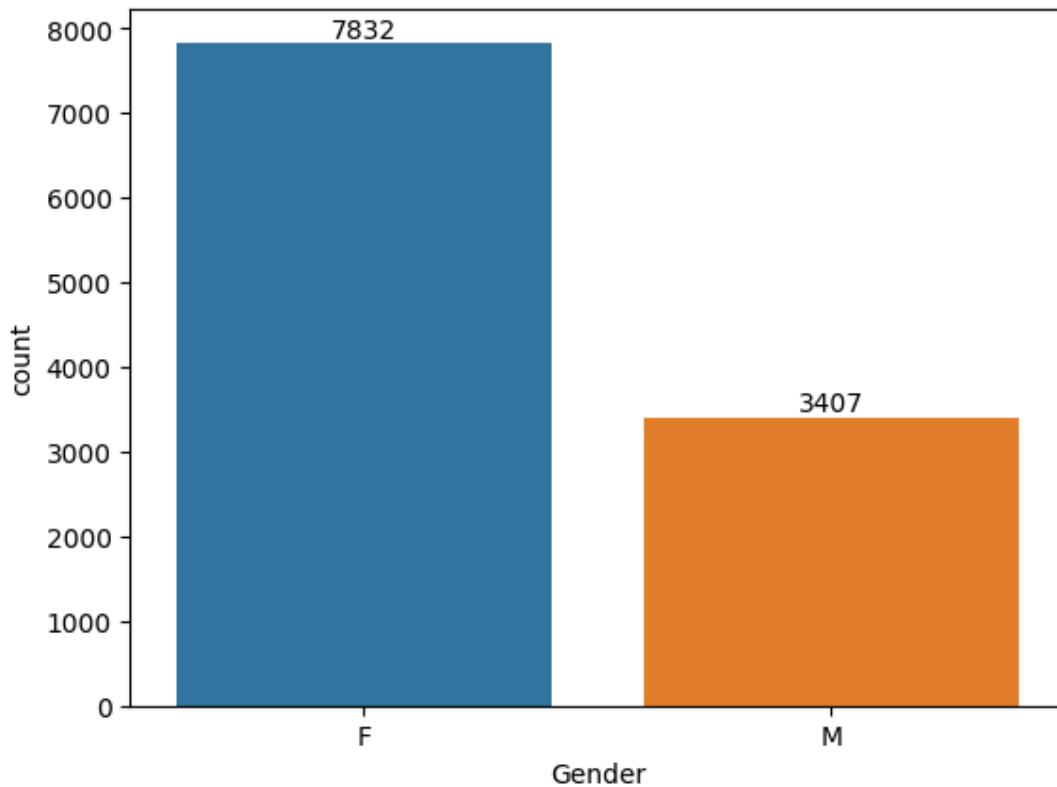
# Exploratory Data Analysis

## Gender

In [15]: *# plotting a bar chart for Gender and it's count*

```
ax = sns.countplot(x = 'Gender', data = df)

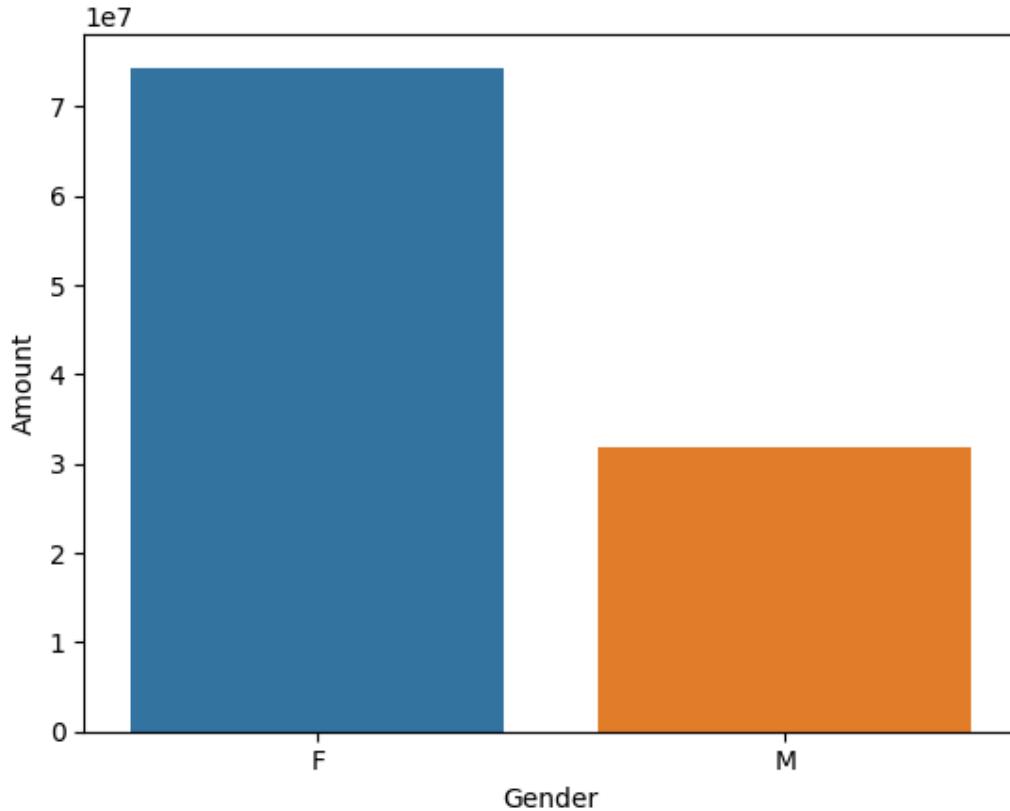
for bars in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bars)
```

In [16]: *# plotting a bar chart for gender vs total amount*

```
sales_gen = df.groupby(['Gender'], as_index=False)[['Amount']].sum().sort_values('Amount', ascending=False)

sns.barplot(x = 'Gender', y= 'Amount' ,data = sales_gen)
```

Out[16]: <Axes: xlabel='Gender', ylabel='Amount'>

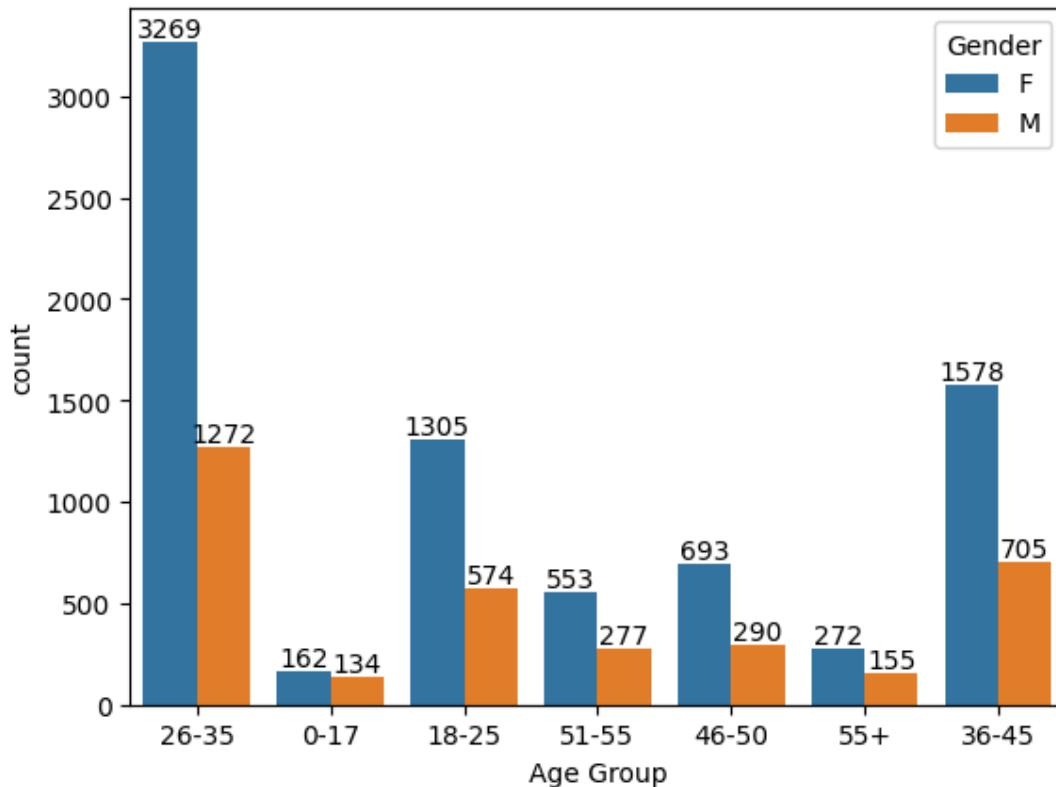


From above graphs we can see that most of the buyers are females and even the purchasing power of females are greater than men

## Age

```
In [17]: ax = sns.countplot(data = df, x = 'Age Group', hue = 'Gender')

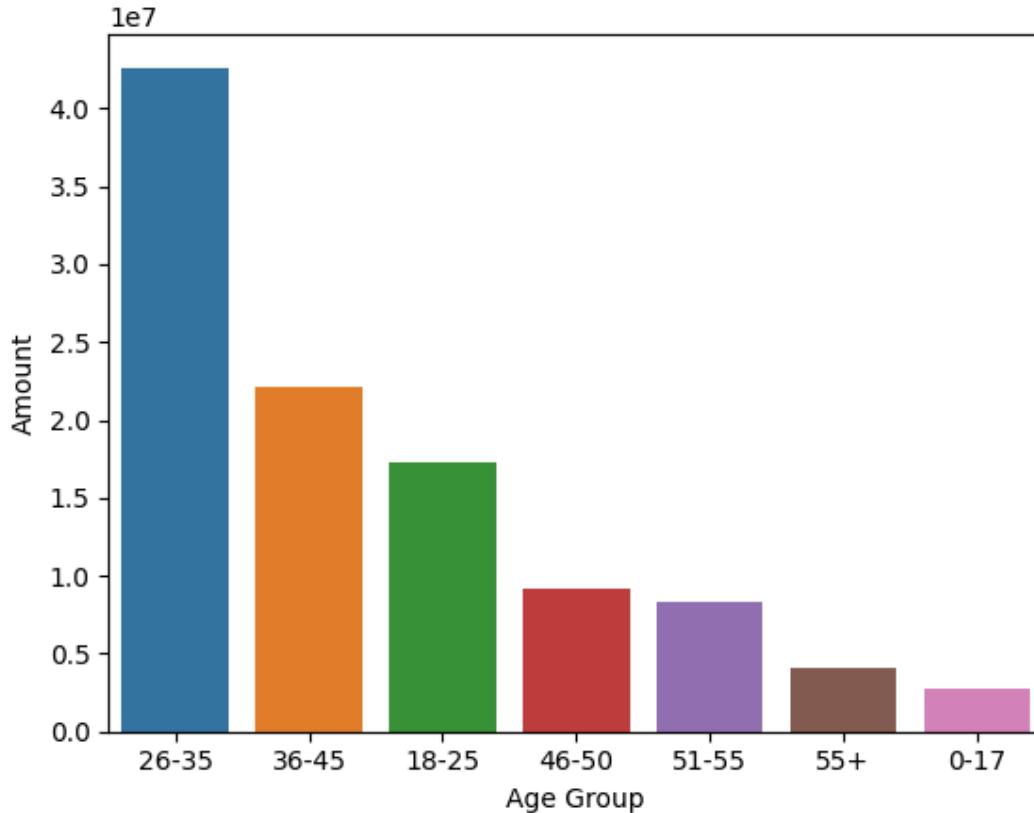
for bars in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bars)
```



```
In [18]: # Total Amount vs Age Group
sales_age = df.groupby(['Age Group'], as_index=False)[['Amount']].sum().sort_values

sns.barplot(x = 'Age Group',y= 'Amount' ,data = sales_age)
```

Out[18]: <Axes: xlabel='Age Group', ylabel='Amount'>



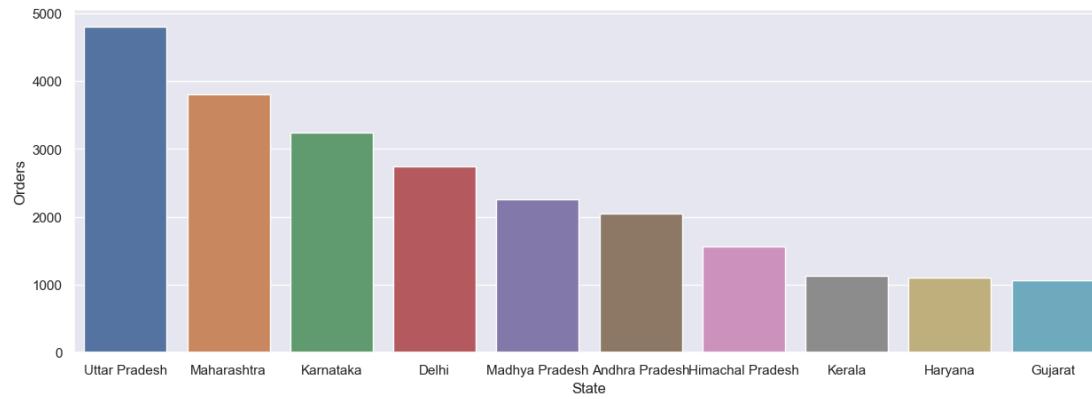
From above graphs we can see that most of the buyers are of age group between 26-35 yrs female

## State

In [19]: # total number of orders from top 10 states

```
sales_state = df.groupby(['State'], as_index=False)['Orders'].sum().sort_values(
    sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(15,5)})
sns.barplot(data = sales_state, x = 'State',y= 'Orders')
```

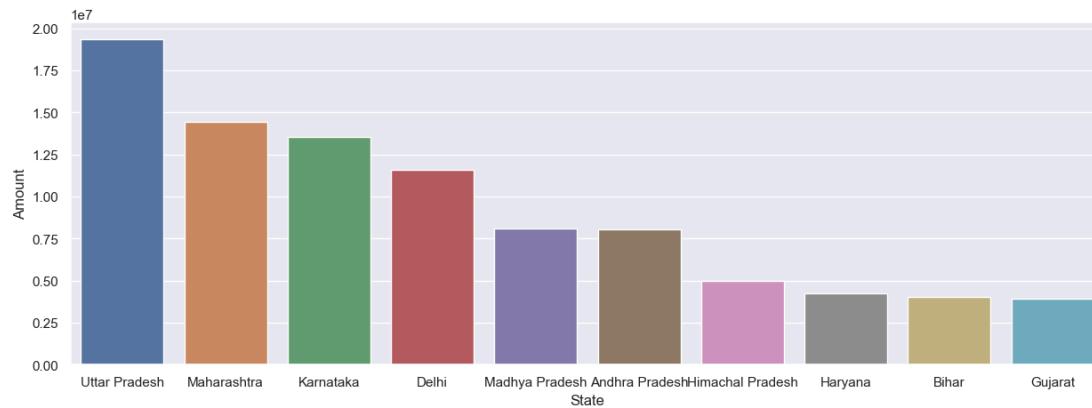
Out[19]: <Axes: xlabel='State', ylabel='Orders'>



In [20]: # total amount/sales from top 10 states

```
sales_state = df.groupby(['State'], as_index=False)['Amount'].sum().sort_values(
    sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(15,5)})
sns.barplot(data = sales_state, x = 'State',y= 'Amount')
```

Out[20]: <Axes: xlabel='State', ylabel='Amount'>



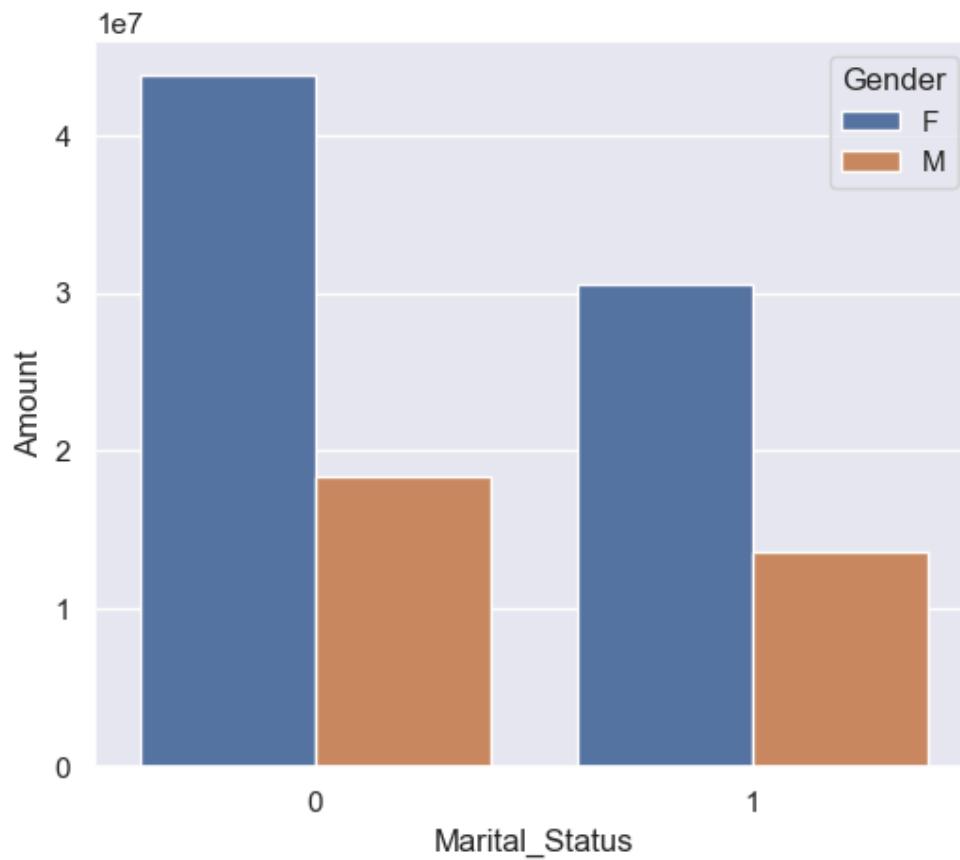
From above graphs we can see that most of the orders & total sales/amount are from Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka respectively

## Marital Status

```
In [22]: sales_state = df.groupby(['Marital_Status', 'Gender'], as_index=False)['Amount']

sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(6,5)})
sns.barplot(data = sales_state, x = 'Marital_Status',y= 'Amount', hue='Gender')
```

Out[22]: <Axes: xlabel='Marital\_Status', ylabel='Amount'>

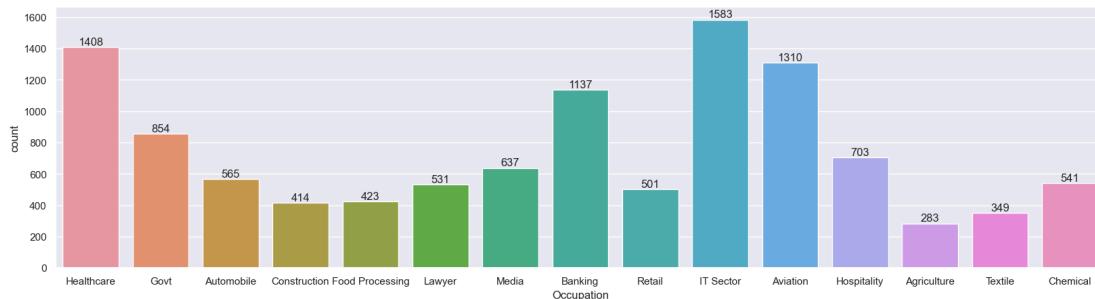


From above graphs we can see that most of the buyers are married (women) and they have high purchasing power

## Occupation

```
In [23]: sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(20,5)})
ax = sns.countplot(data = df, x = 'Occupation')

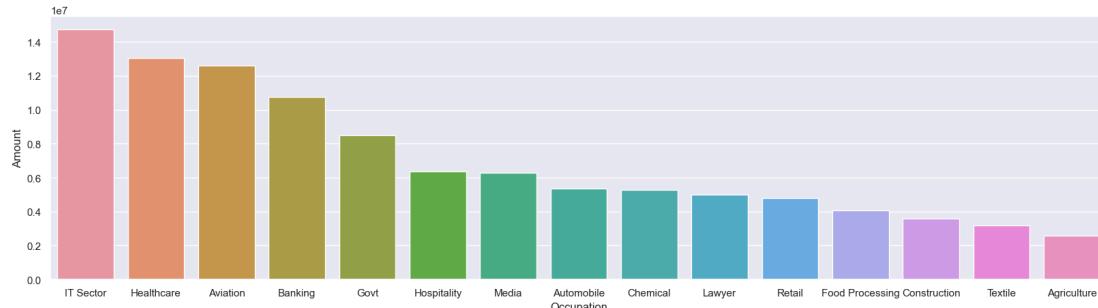
for bars in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bars)
```



```
In [24]: sales_state = df.groupby(['Occupation'], as_index=False)[['Amount']].sum().sort_values(['Amount'], ascending=False)

sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(20,5)})
sns.barplot(data = sales_state, x = 'Occupation',y= 'Amount')
```

Out[24]: <Axes: xlabel='Occupation', ylabel='Amount'>

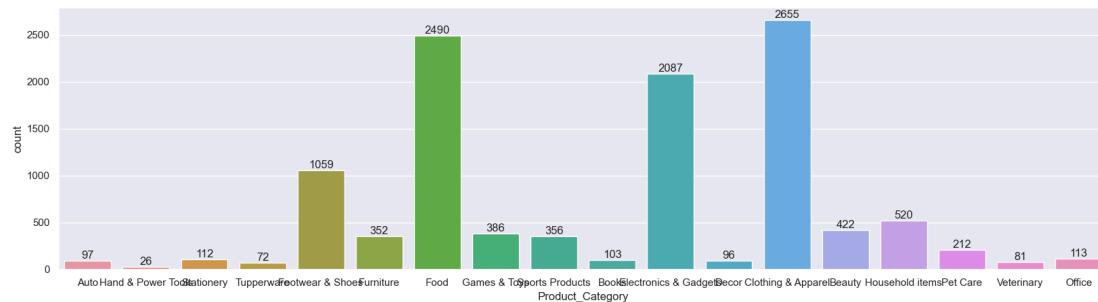


From above graphs we can see that most of the buyers are working in IT, Healthcare and Aviation sector

## Product Category

```
In [25]: sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(20,5)})
ax = sns.countplot(data = df, x = 'Product_Category')

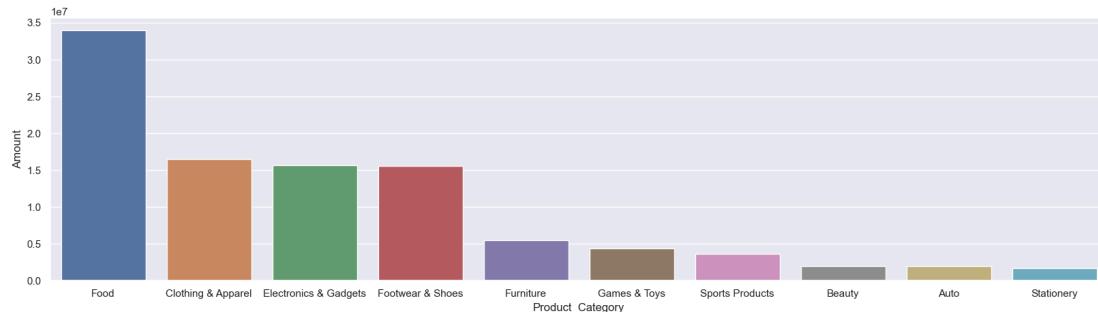
for bars in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bars)
```



```
In [26]: sales_state = df.groupby(['Product_Category'], as_index=False)[['Amount']].sum().sort_values(['Amount'], ascending=False)

sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(20,5)})
sns.barplot(data = sales_state, x = 'Product_Category',y= 'Amount')
```

Out[26]: <Axes: xlabel='Product\_Category', ylabel='Amount'>

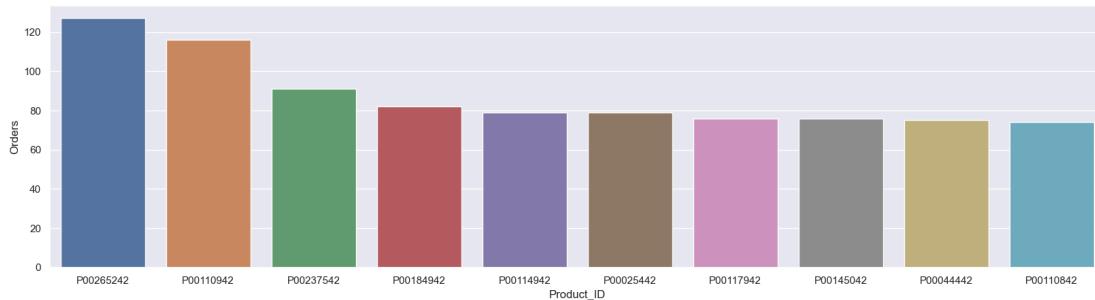


From above graphs we can see that most of the sold products are from Food, Clothing and Electronics category

```
In [27]: sales_state = df.groupby(['Product_ID'], as_index=False)[['Orders']].sum().sort_values(['Orders'], ascending=False)

sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(20,5)})
sns.barplot(data = sales_state, x = 'Product_ID',y= 'Orders')
```

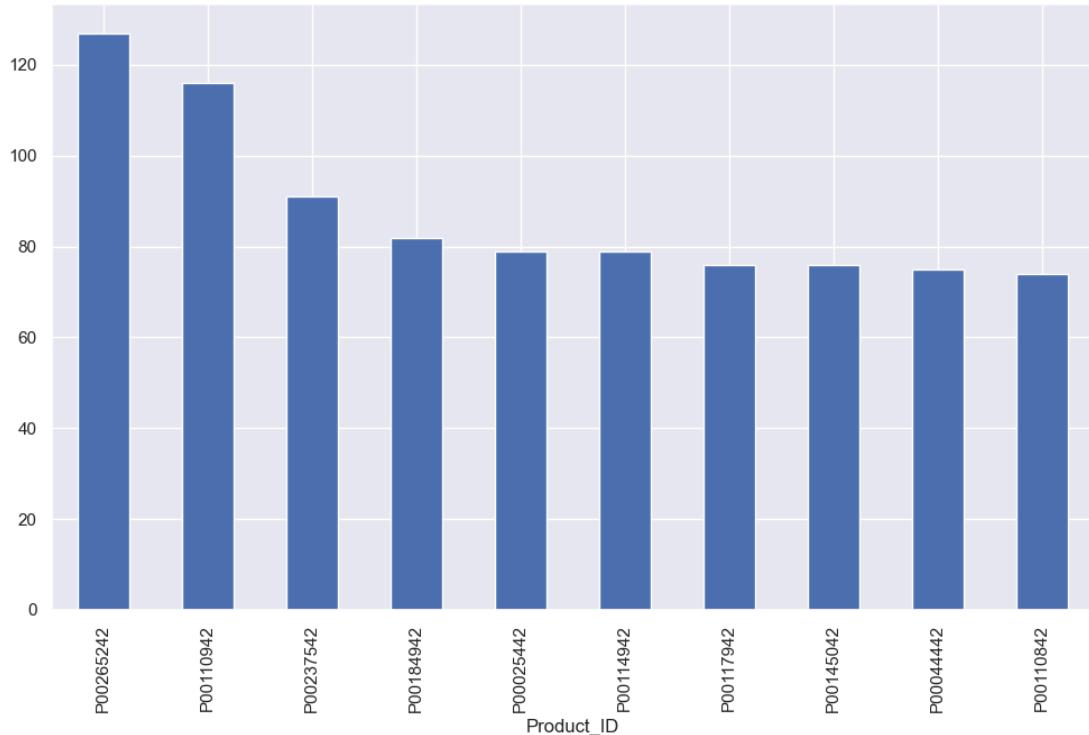
Out[27]: <Axes: xlabel='Product\_ID', ylabel='Orders'>



In [28]: # top 10 most sold products (same thing as above)

```
fig1, ax1 = plt.subplots(figsize=(12,7))
df.groupby('Product_ID')[['Orders']].sum().nlargest(10).sort_values(ascending=False)
```

Out[28]: <Axes: xlabel='Product\_ID'>



## Conclusion:

Married women age group 26-35 yrs from UP, Maharashtra and Karnataka working in IT, Healthcare and Aviation are more likely to buy products from Food, Clothing and Electronics category