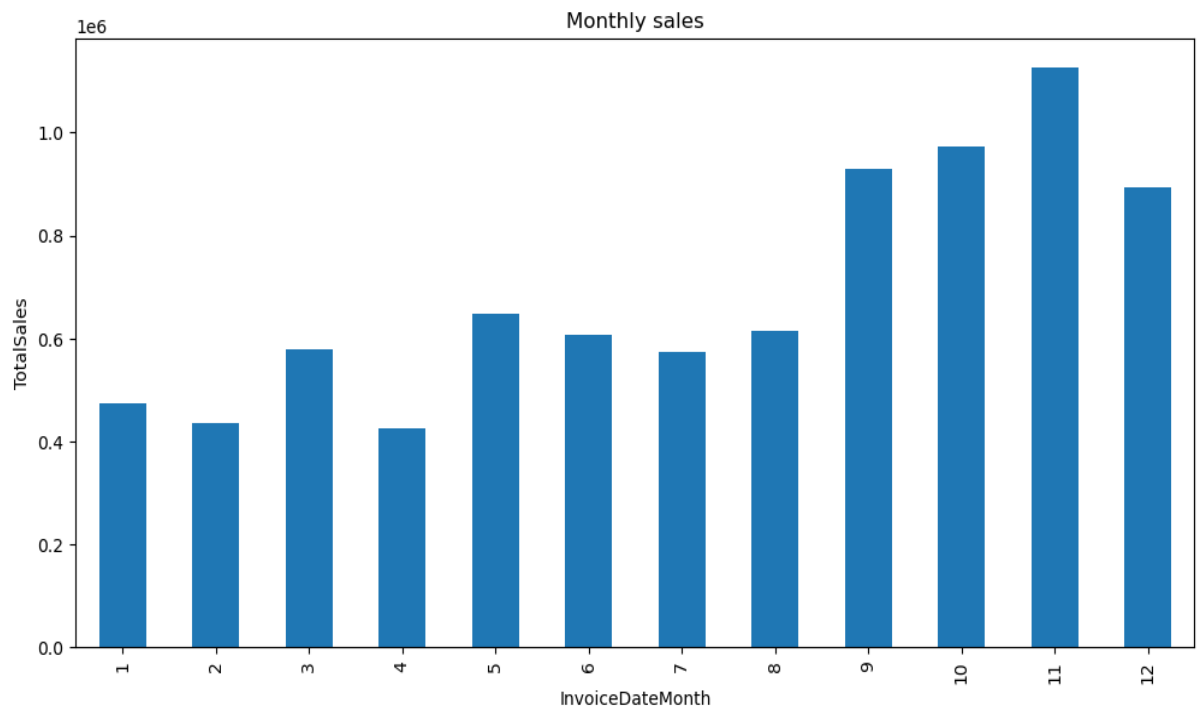
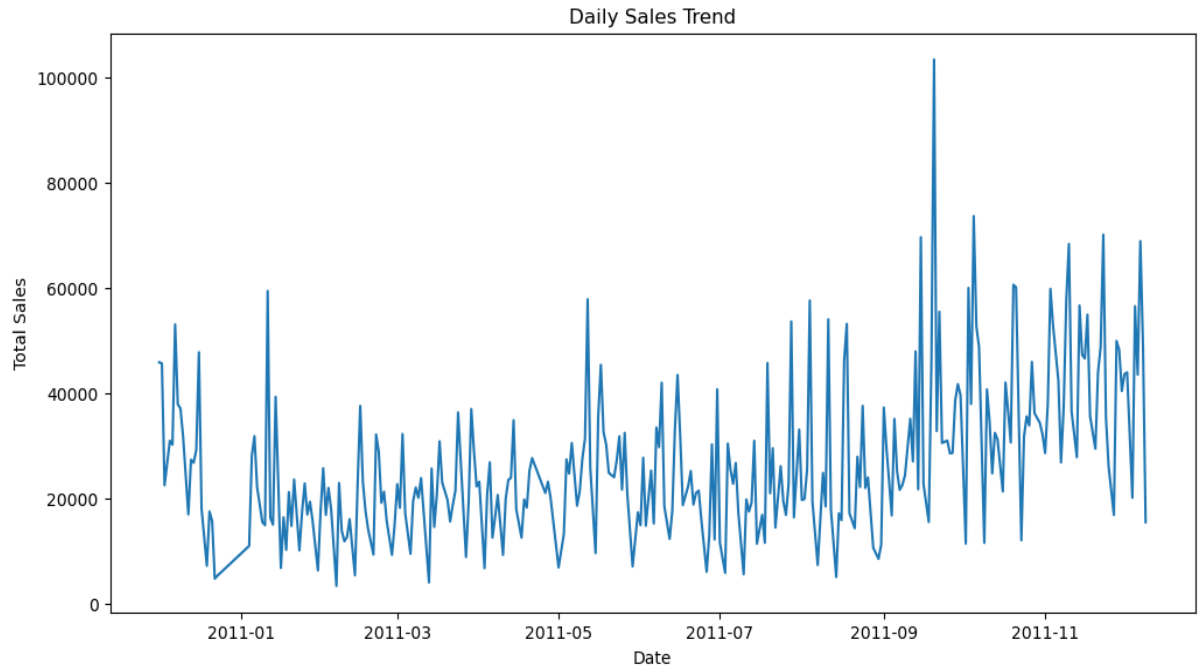
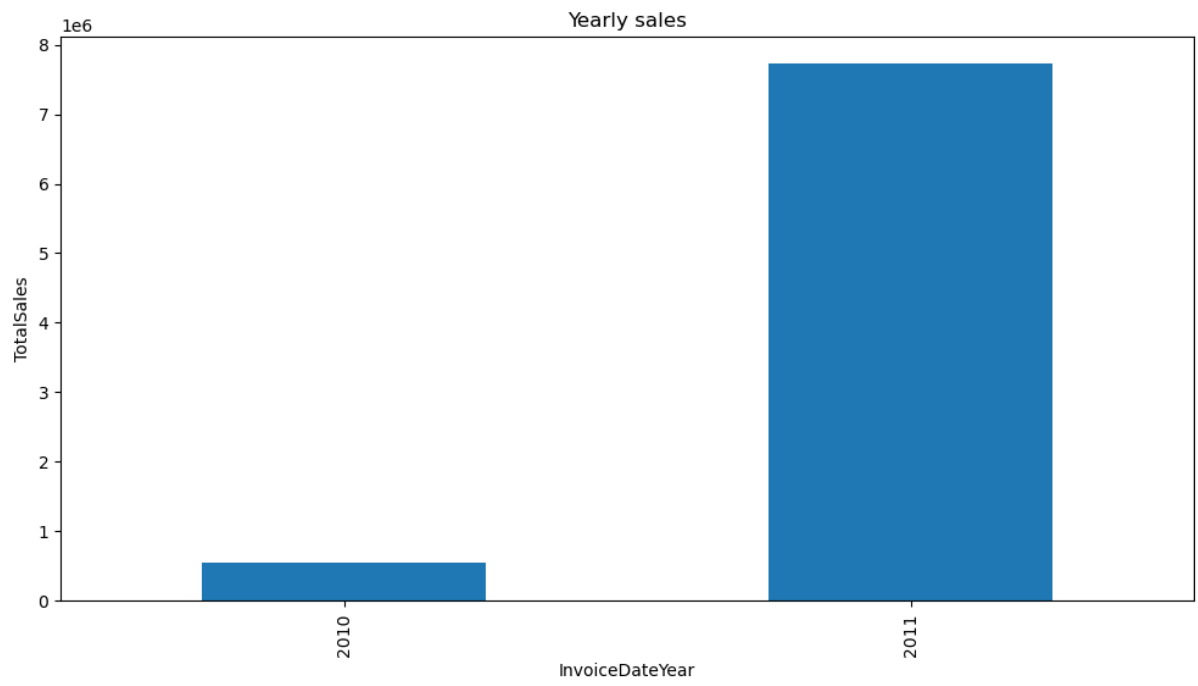
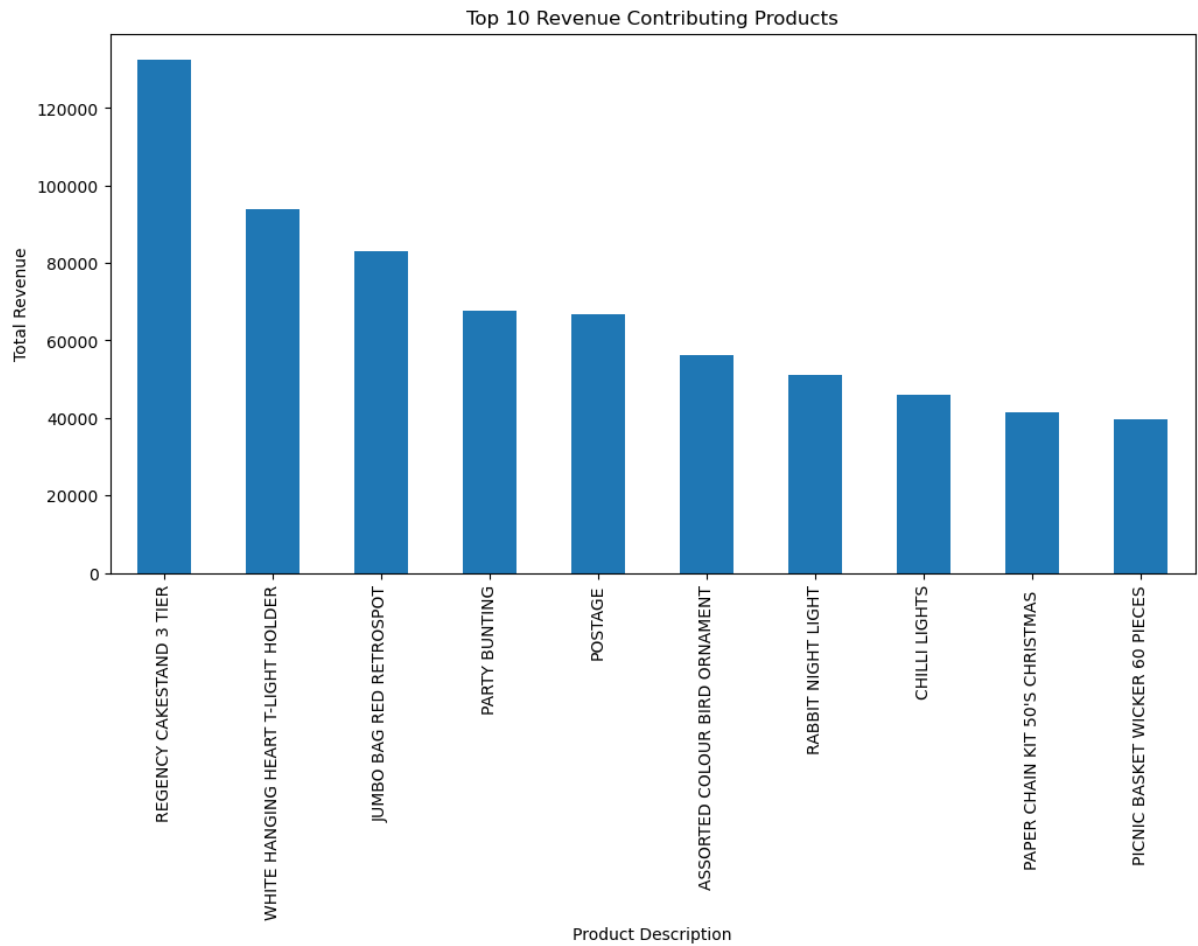
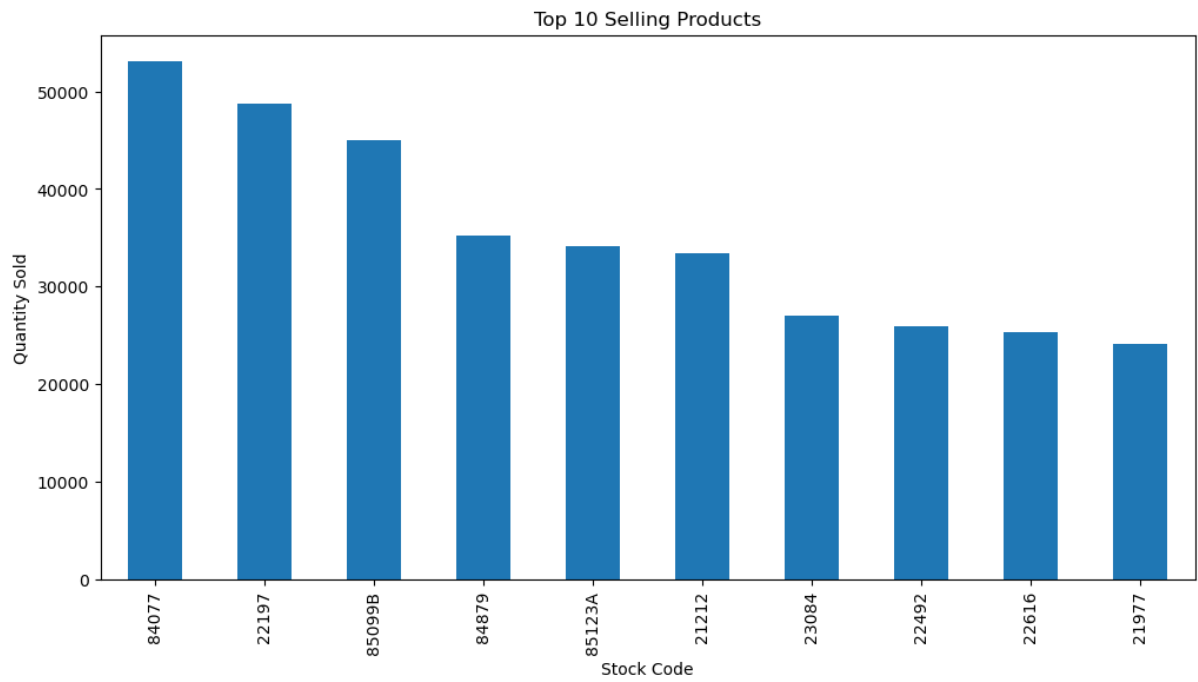


# EHIZUAHUB SALES DASHBOARD

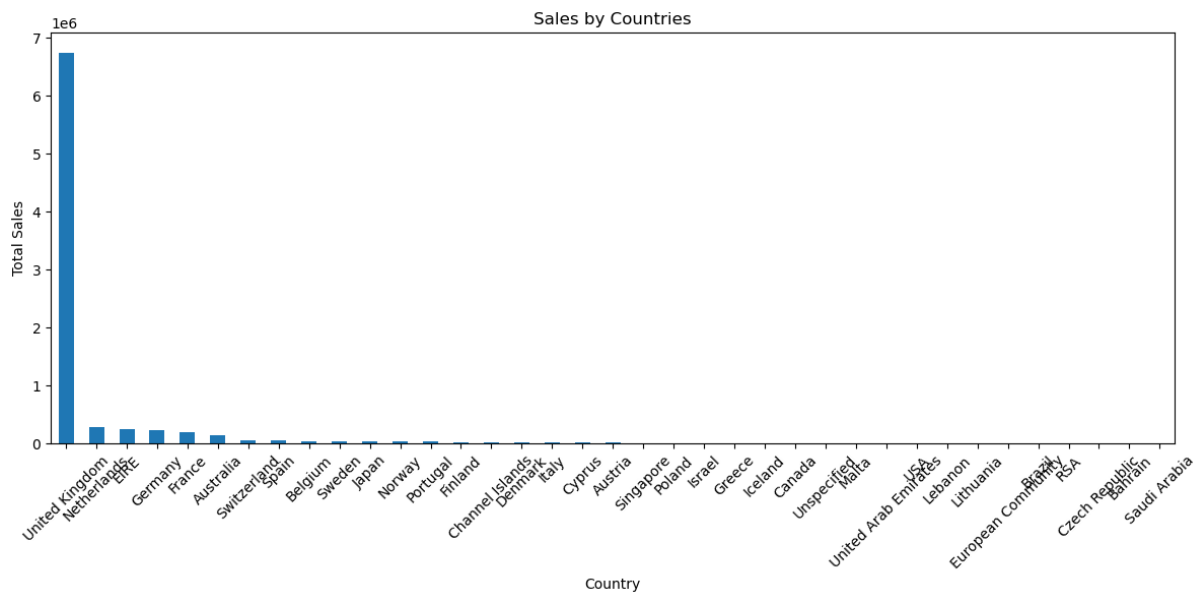
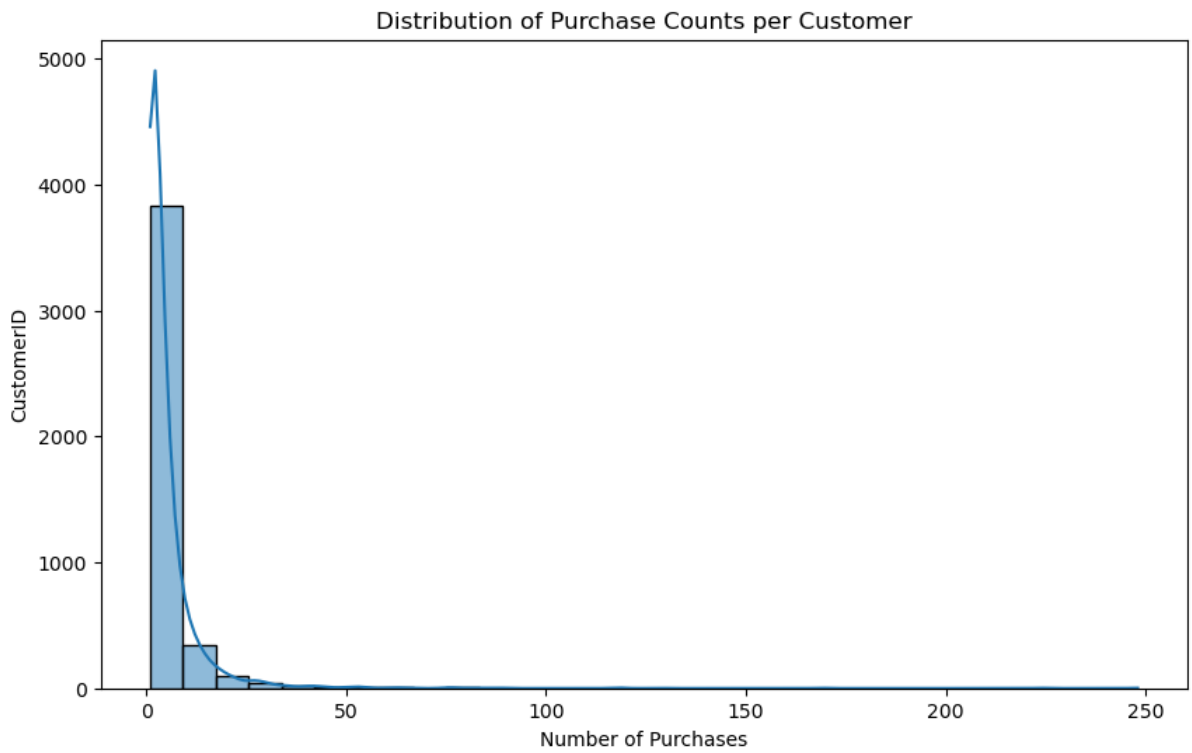
## SALES ANALYSIS



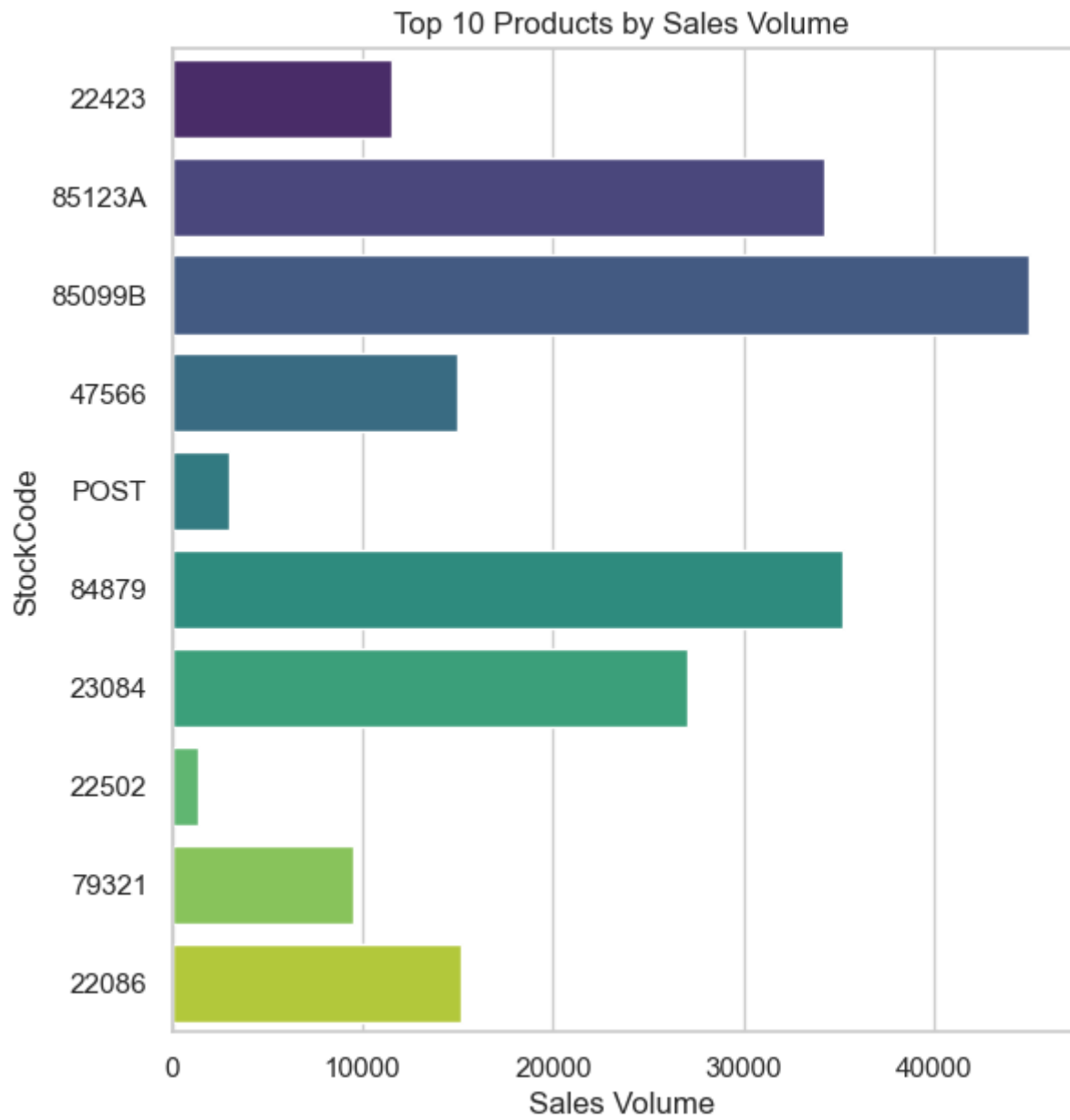


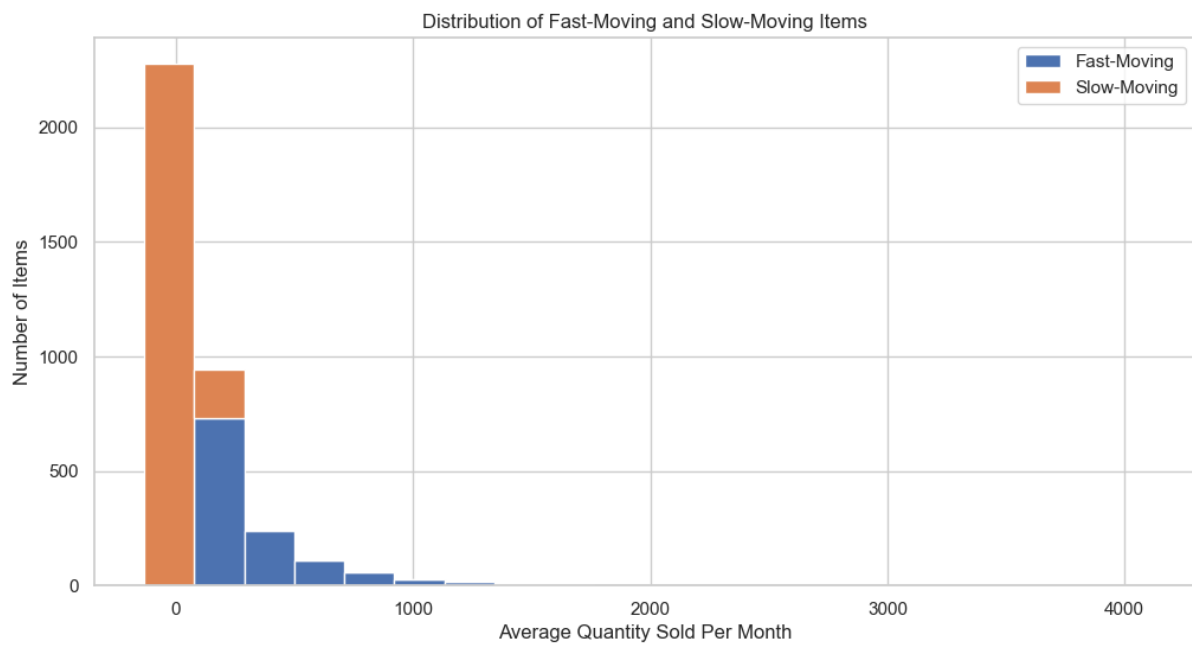
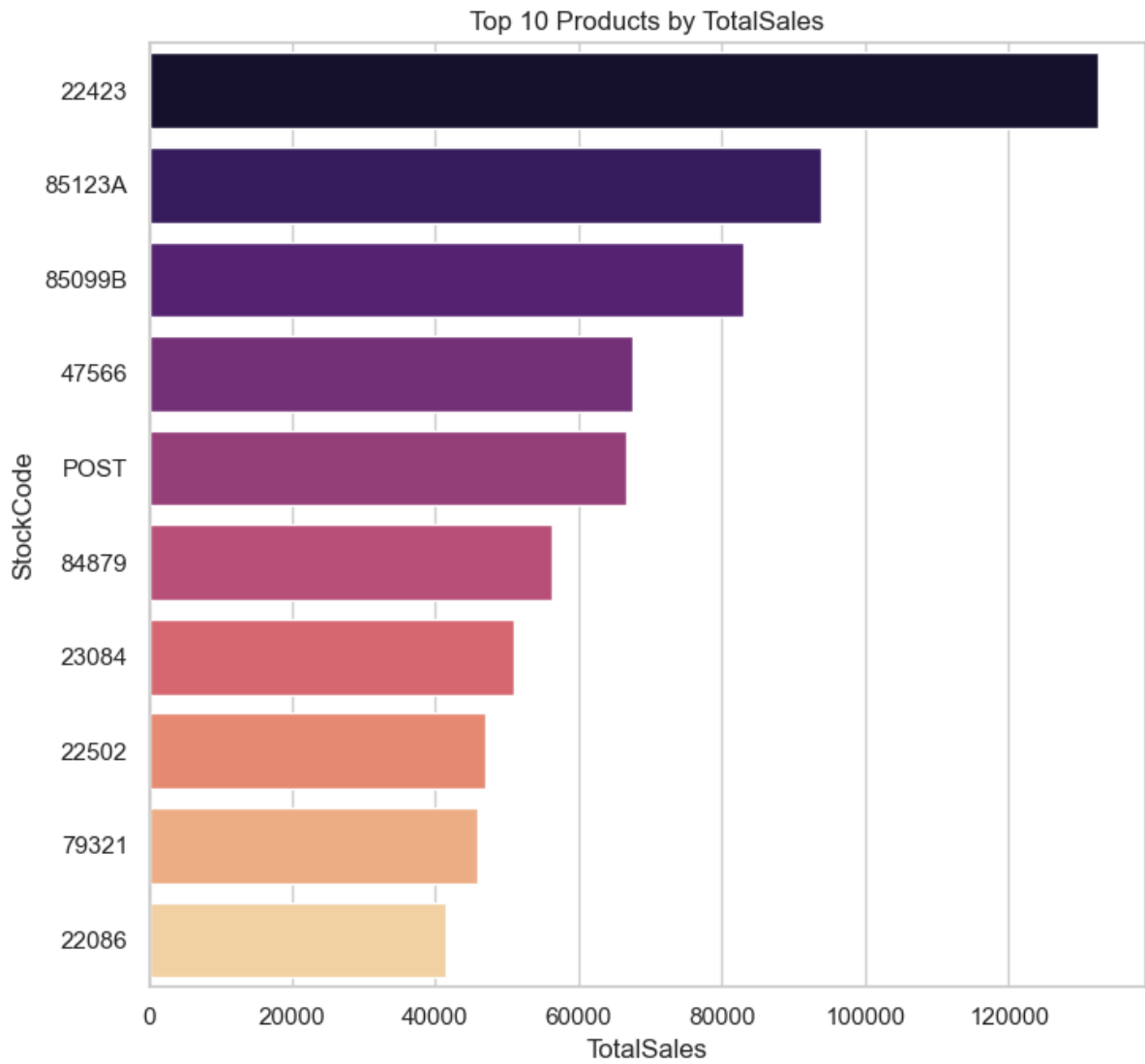


# CUSTOMER ANALYSIS

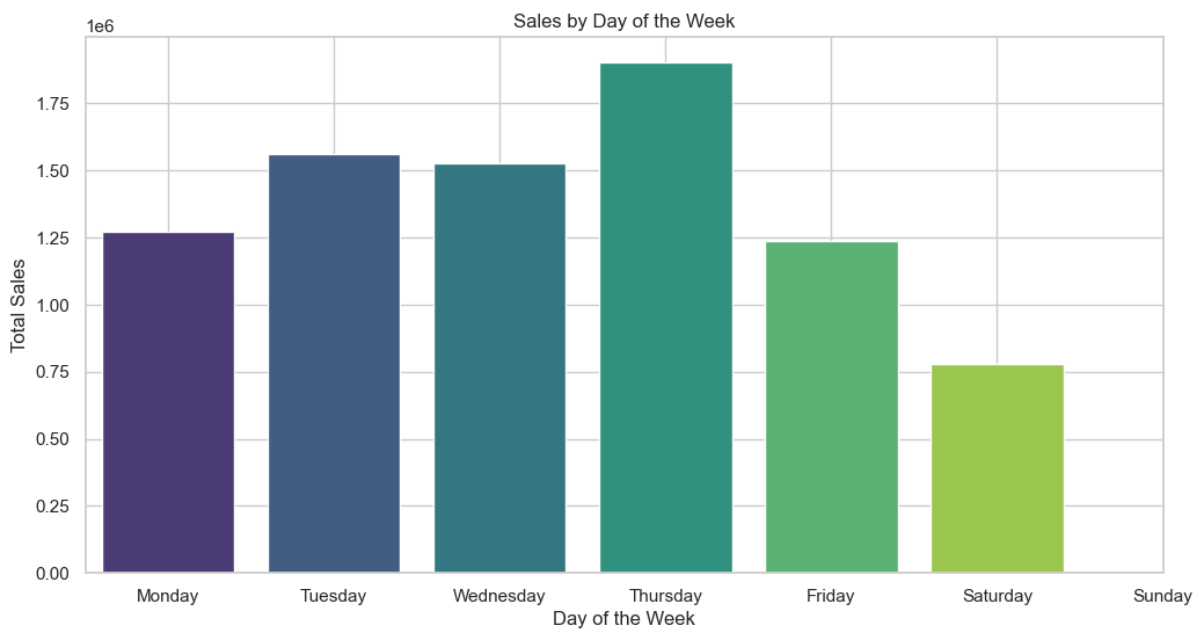
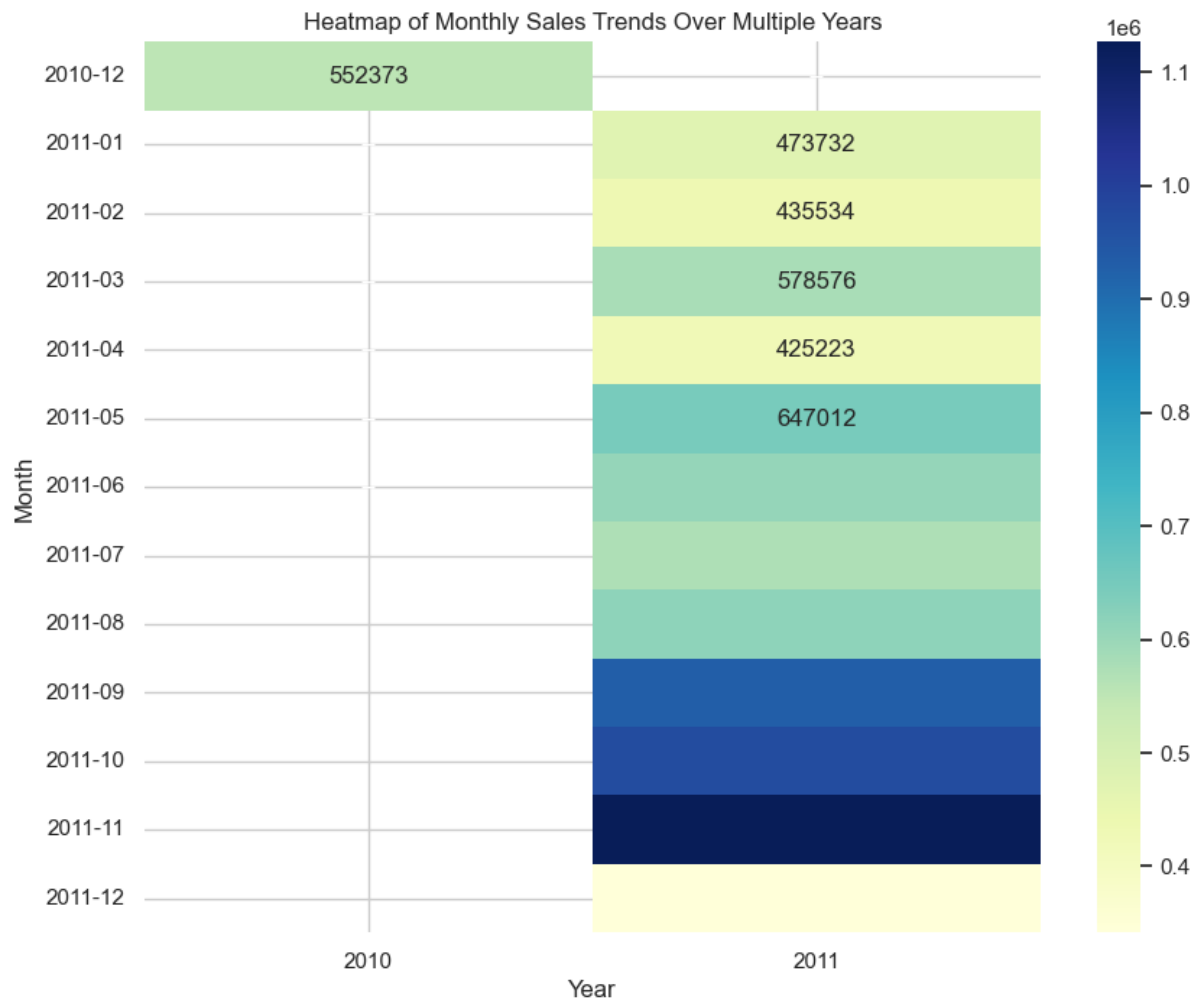


## PRODUCT ANALYSIS

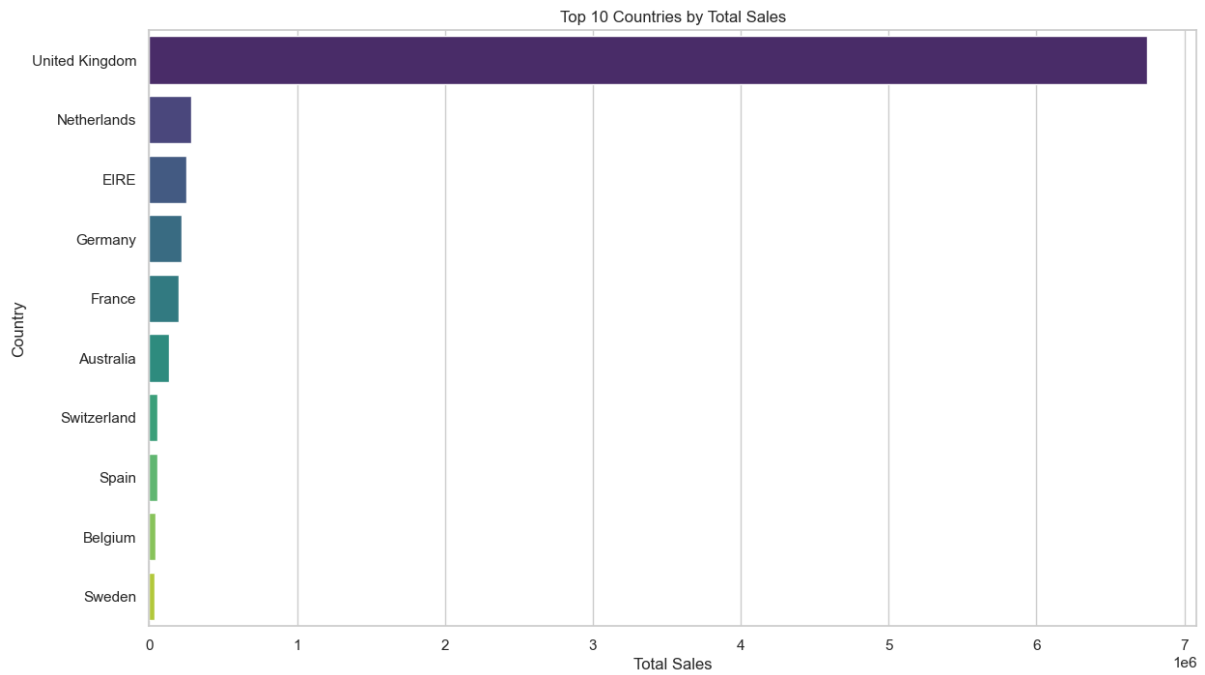




# TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

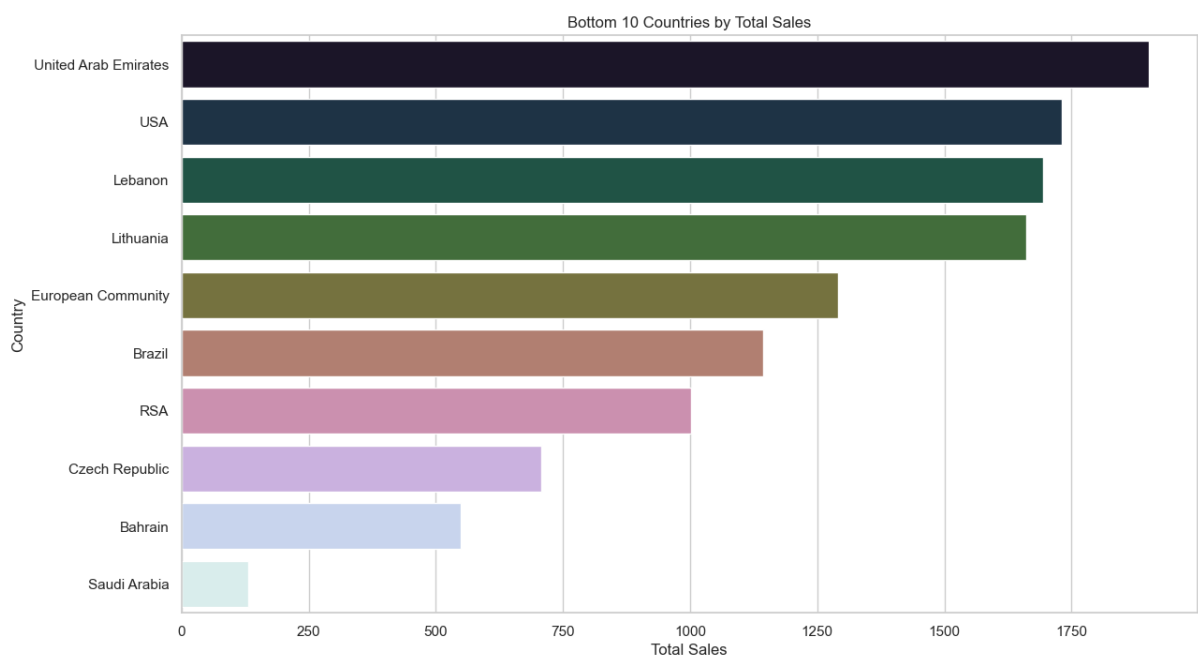
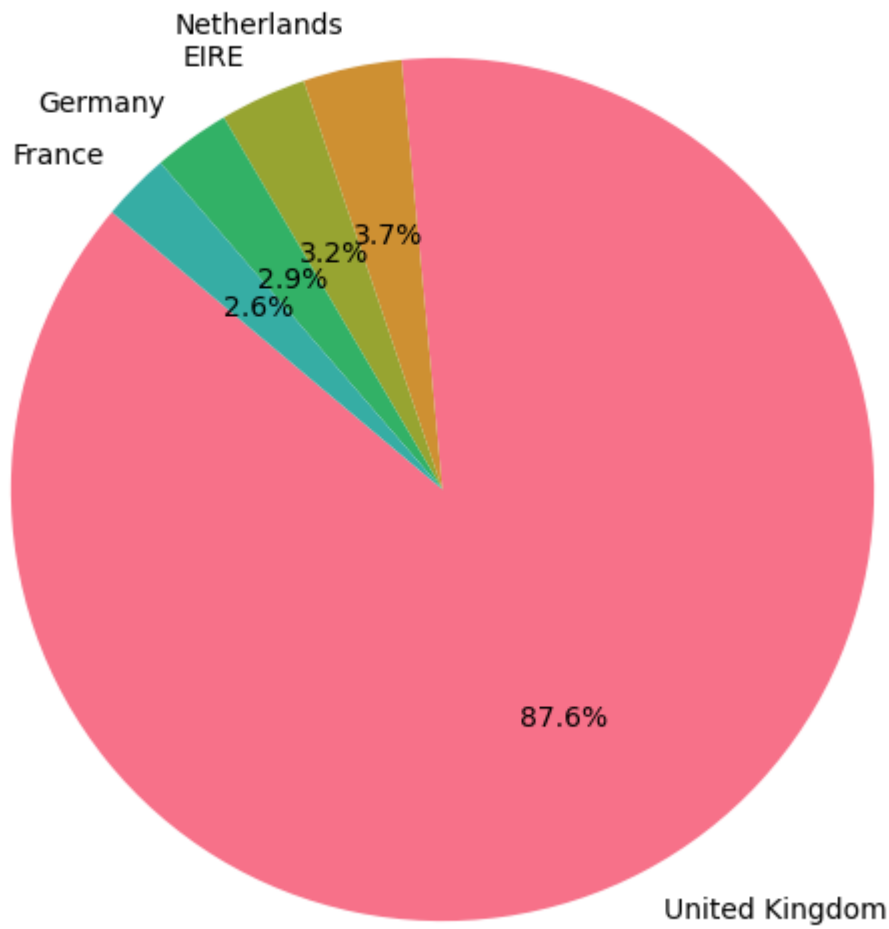


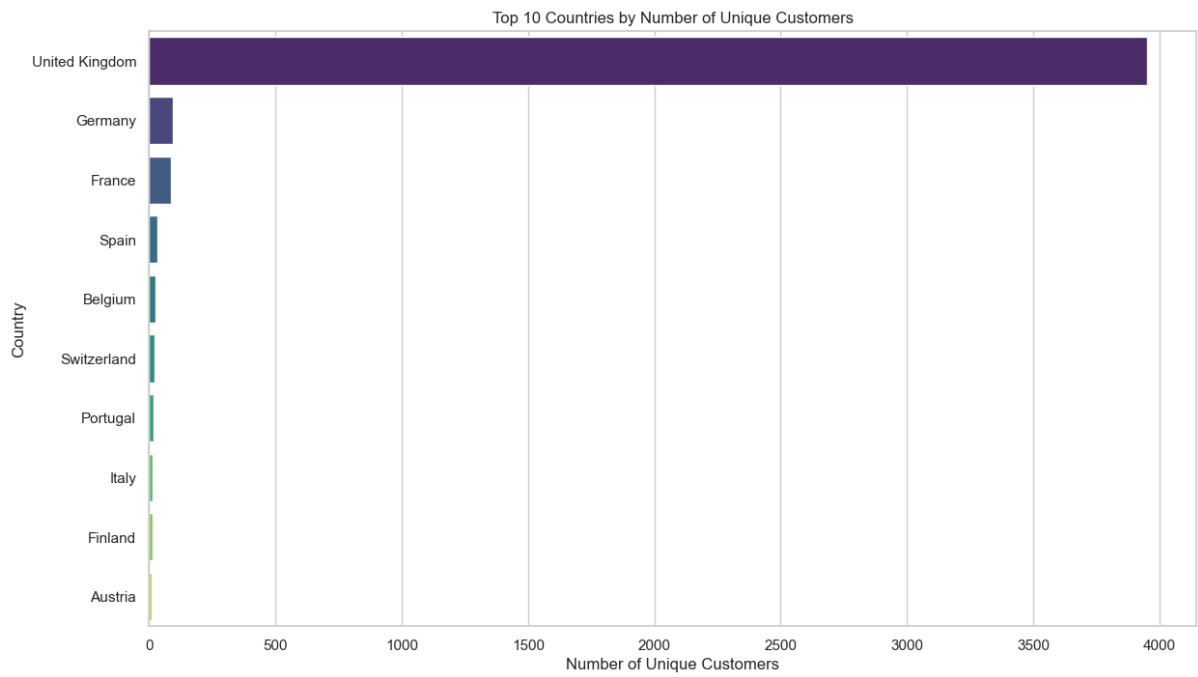
## COUNTRY-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS

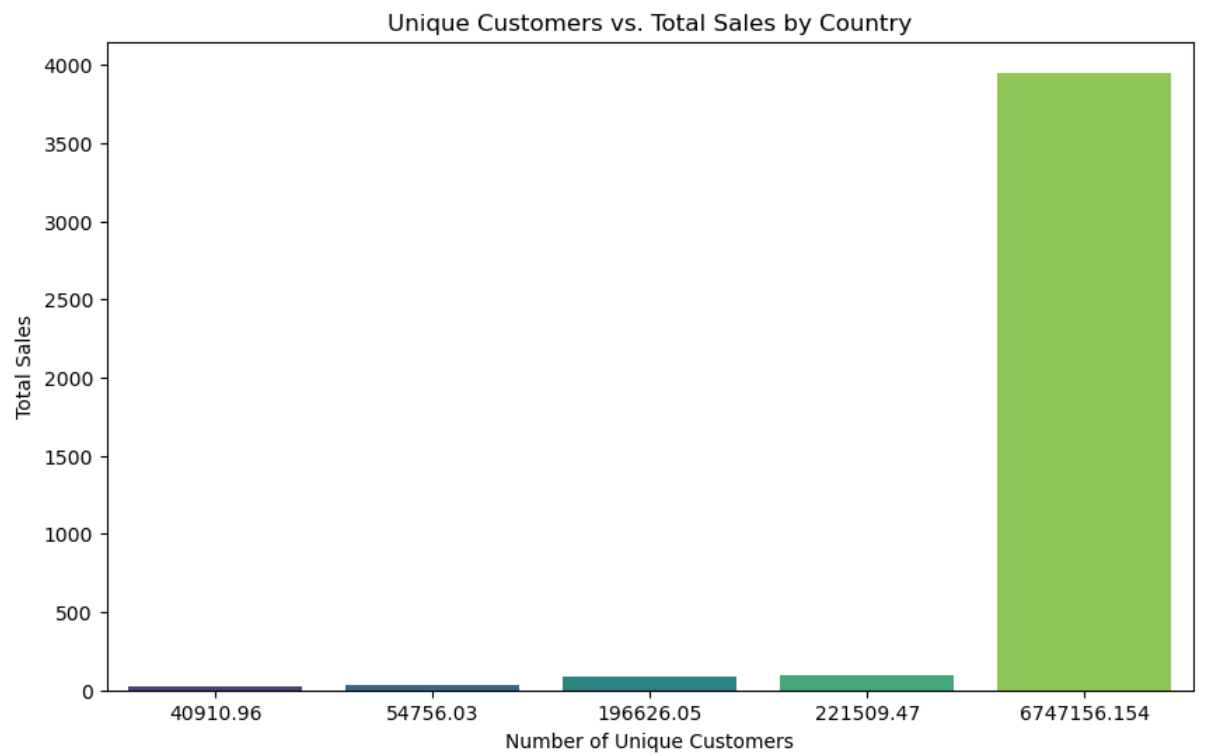
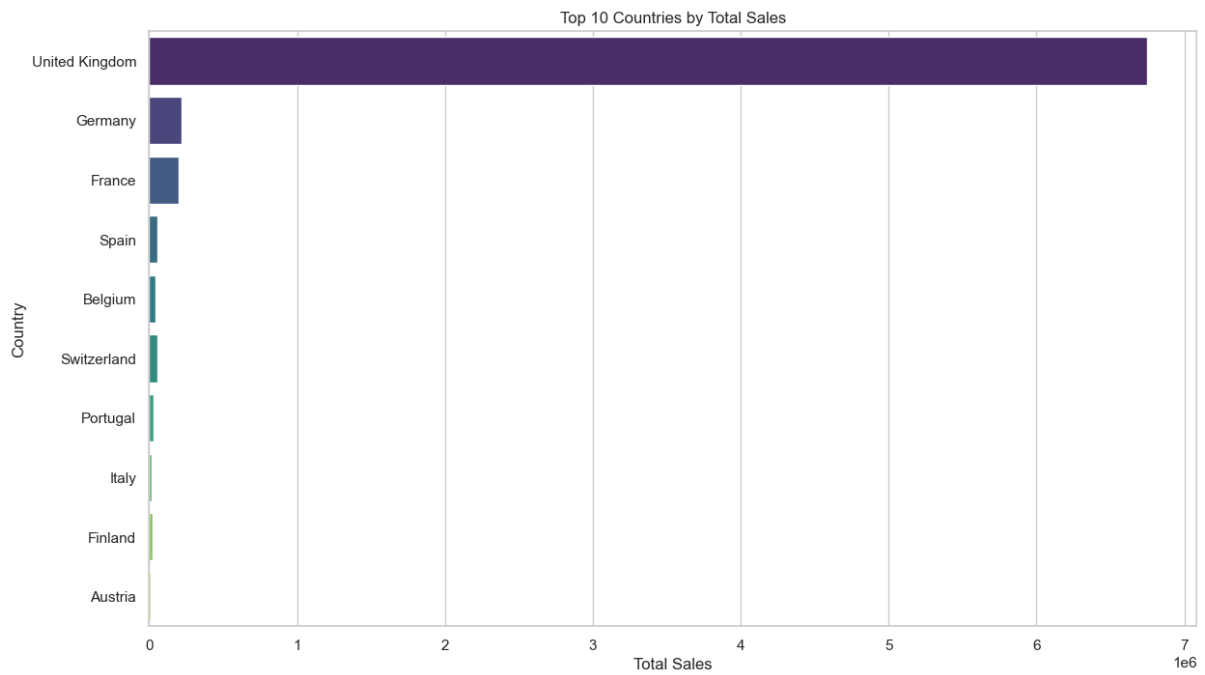




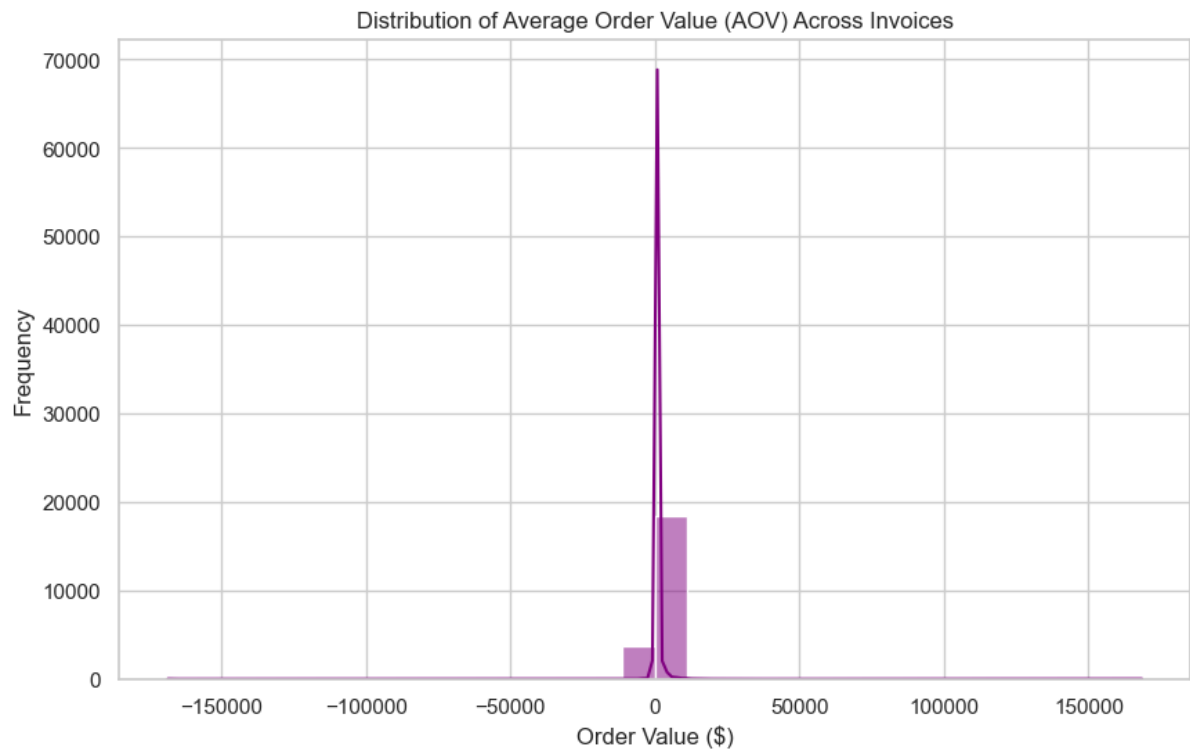
## Sales Distribution Among Top 10 Countries

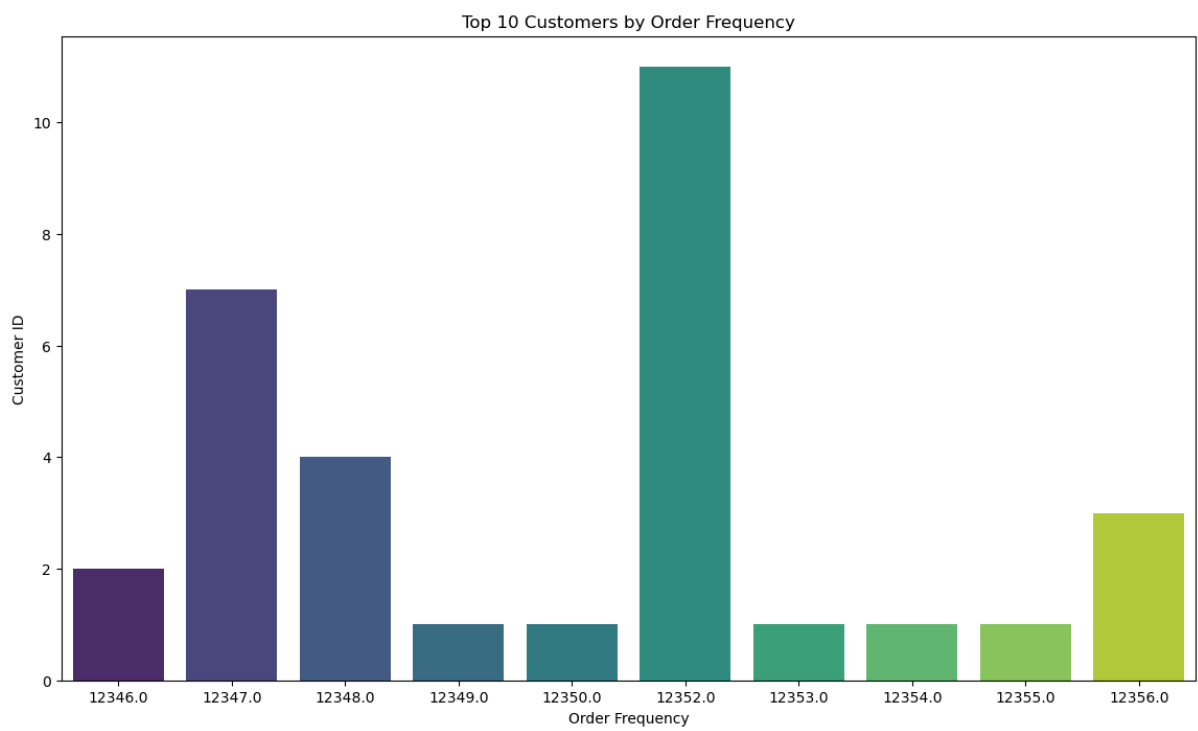
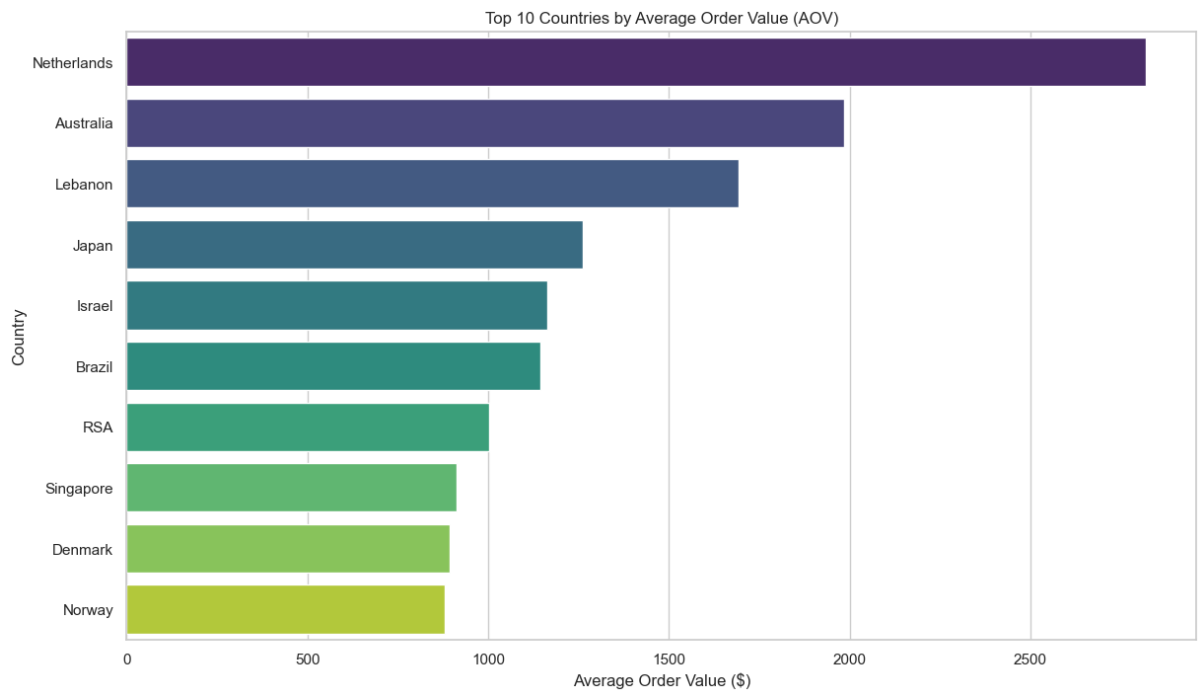


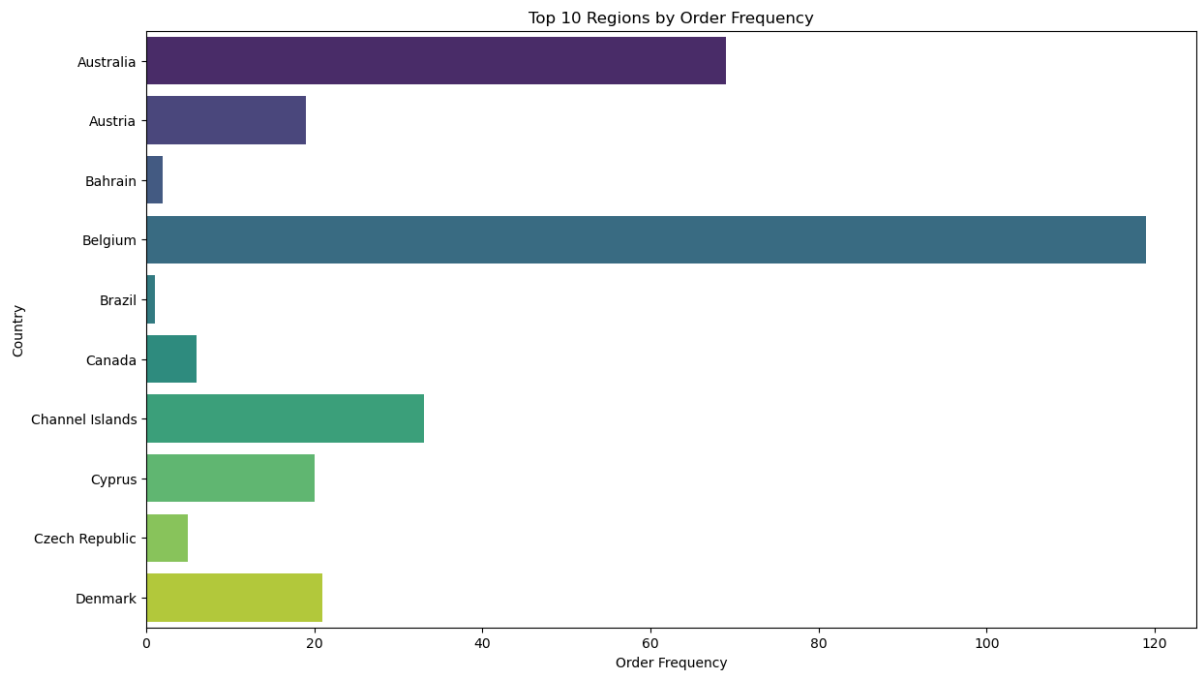




# INVOICE-LEVEL ANALYSIS







## **Project overview**

This data analysis project aims to provide insights into the sales performance of the store from December 2010 to December 2011. By analyzing various aspects of the sales data, we seek to identify sales trends over time, customer purchasing behaviour, top performing products and key markets

## **Data Source**

The primary dataset used for this analysis is the “Data.csv” file and the data set contains the following columns;

- InvoiceNo: This contains the invoice number of the items bought from the superstore.
- StockCode: This contains special codes for each product bought from the store
- Description: This gives a detailed description of the item bought from the store
- InvoiceDate: This contains the date the item was bought from the store.
- Quality: This contains the number of items bought from the store.
- CustomerID: A unique number that represents the customer that bought the item from the store
- Country: This represent the region that the customer is located.

## **Tools**

- Python – Data cleaning, Data Analysis and Visualization

## **Data Cleaning/Preparation**

1. Data loading and inspection
2. Handling missing data
3. Handling duplicate values and outliers
4. Data cleaning and formatting

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

EDA involved exploring the data set to answer key questions asked such as;

### **1. Sales Analysis**

- Total Sales: Calculate total sales revenue
- Sales Trends: Analyze sales trends over time
- Top-Selling Products: Identify top-selling products
- Revenue Contribution: Determine which products or categories contribute the most to revenue.

### **2. Customer Analysis**

- Customer Segmentation: Segment customers based on purchase behaviour, such as frequency of purchase, total spending, or preferred products.
- Customer Lifetime Value (CLV): Estimate the lifetime value of customers by analyzing their total spending over time.
- Customer Retention: Track repeat customers and analyze patterns in repeat purchases.
- Geographical Distribution: Analyze sales distribution across different countries using the 'Country' column.

### **3. Product Analysis**

- Product Performance: Evaluate the performance of different products by analyzing sales volume and revenue generated by each 'StockCode' or 'Description'.
- Inventory Management: Monitor stock levels by examining the 'Quantity' sold over time and identify fast-moving or slow-moving items.
- Product Returns: If negative quantities are present, they might indicate returns,



which can be analyzed to understand return rates for different products.

#### **4. Time Series Analysis**

- Seasonality: Detect seasonal trends in sales by analyzing `InvoiceDate` over multiple periods.
- Peak Sales Periods: Identify peak sales periods during the year, such as holidays or promotional events.

#### **5. Country-Specific Analysis**

- Regional Sales Performance: Compare sales performance across different countries and identify key markets.
- Market Penetration: Analyze the penetration of products in various countries by looking at the number of unique customers or total sales in each country.

#### **6. Invoice-Level Analysis**

- Average Order Value: Calculate the average order value by dividing the total sales by the number of invoices.
- Order Frequency: Analyze the frequency of orders from different customers or regions.

### **Data analysis**

Python code to get our total sales of each product:

```
df_cleaned['TotalSales'] = df_cleaned['Quantity'] * df_cleaned['UnitPrice']
```

```
df_cleaned.head()
```

Python code to get the total sales revenue of all the product been sold:

```
total_sales_revenue = df_cleaned['TotalSales'].sum()
```

```
total_sales_revenue
```

## **Results/findings**

The analysis results are summarized as follows:

1. The company recorded an increase in sales over the past year, with a noticeable increase/peak during the holiday season
2. Product with the stock code 84077 is identified as the top selling product in terms of sales.
3. The product REGENCY CAKESTAND 3 TIER brought in more revenue for the store.
4. Customer segments with high lifetime value should be targeted for marketing strategies.
5. The United Kingdom has the highest sales performance making them a key market.
6. The product with the stock code 23843(PAPER CRAFT, LITTLE BIRDIE) is the most returned product
7. It was observed that Netherland has the highest Average Order Value (AOV)
8. Australia is the region with the highest order frequency.

## **Recommendations**

- Invest more in marketing and promotion during peak seasons to maximize revenue
- Focus on expanding and promoting the top selling product with stock code 84077 and also the REGENCY CAKESTAND 3 TIER that brought in more revenue.
- Implement a strategy to target and retain high lifetime value customers effectively.
- It was observed that there are more slow-moving products than fast-moving products and this should be looked into.

