

# Numaira Zaib

## Step #1

### Load Dataset

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Load the dataset from Excel  
file_path = "global_sales.xlsx"  
df = pd.read_excel(file_path)
```

```
# Display first few rows  
df.head()
```

	Row ID	Order ID	Order Date	Ship Date	Ship Mode \
0	40098	CA-2014-AB10015140-41954	2014-11-11	2014-11-13	First Class
1	26341	IN-2014-JR162107-41675	2014-02-05	2014-02-07	Second Class
2	25330	IN-2014-CR127307-41929	2014-10-17	2014-10-18	First Class
3	13524	ES-2014-KM1637548-41667	2014-01-28	2014-01-30	First Class
4	47221	SG-2014-RH9495111-41948	2014-11-05	2014-11-06	Same Day

	Customer ID	Customer Name	Segment	Postal Code	City \
0	AB-100151402	Aaron Bergman	Consumer	73120.0	Oklahoma City
1	JR-162107	Justin Ritter	Corporate	NaN	Wollongong
2	CR-127307	Craig Reiter	Consumer	NaN	Brisbane
3	KM-1637548	Katherine Murray	Home Office	NaN	Berlin
4	RH-9495111	Rick Hansen	Consumer	NaN	Dakar

...	Product ID	Category	Sub-Category	\
-----	------------	----------	--------------	---

0	...	TEC-PH-5816	Technology	Phones
1	...	FUR-CH-5379	Furniture	Chairs
2	...	TEC-PH-5356	Technology	Phones
3	...	TEC-PH-5267	Technology	Phones
4	...	TEC-CO-6011	Technology	Copiers

	Product Name	Sales	Quantity
Discount \			
0	Samsung Convoy 3	221.980	2
0.0			
1	Novimex Executive Leather Armchair, Black	3709.395	9
0.1			
2	Nokia Smart Phone, with Caller ID	5175.171	9
0.1			
3	Motorola Smart Phone, Cordless	2892.510	5
0.1			
4	Sharp Wireless Fax, High-Speed	2832.960	8
0.0			

	Profit	Shipping Cost	Order Priority
0	62.1544	40.77	High
1	-288.7650	923.63	Critical
2	919.9710	915.49	Medium
3	-96.5400	910.16	Medium
4	311.5200	903.04	Critical

[5 rows x 24 columns]

## Step 2: Identify Key Issues

```
#Filter "Tables" Sub-Category

# Filter data for "Tables"
tables_data = df[df["Sub-Category"] == "Tables"]

# Display summary statistics
tables_data.describe()
```

	Row ID	Order Date \
count	861.000000	861
mean	26285.506388	2014-05-04 16:16:43.484320768
min	38.000000	2012-01-03 00:00:00
25%	13573.000000	2013-05-25 00:00:00
50%	29786.000000	2014-06-24 00:00:00
75%	37167.000000	2015-06-04 00:00:00
max	51156.000000	2015-12-31 00:00:00
std	13835.593663	NaN

Quantity \	Ship Date	Postal Code	Sales
------------	-----------	-------------	-------

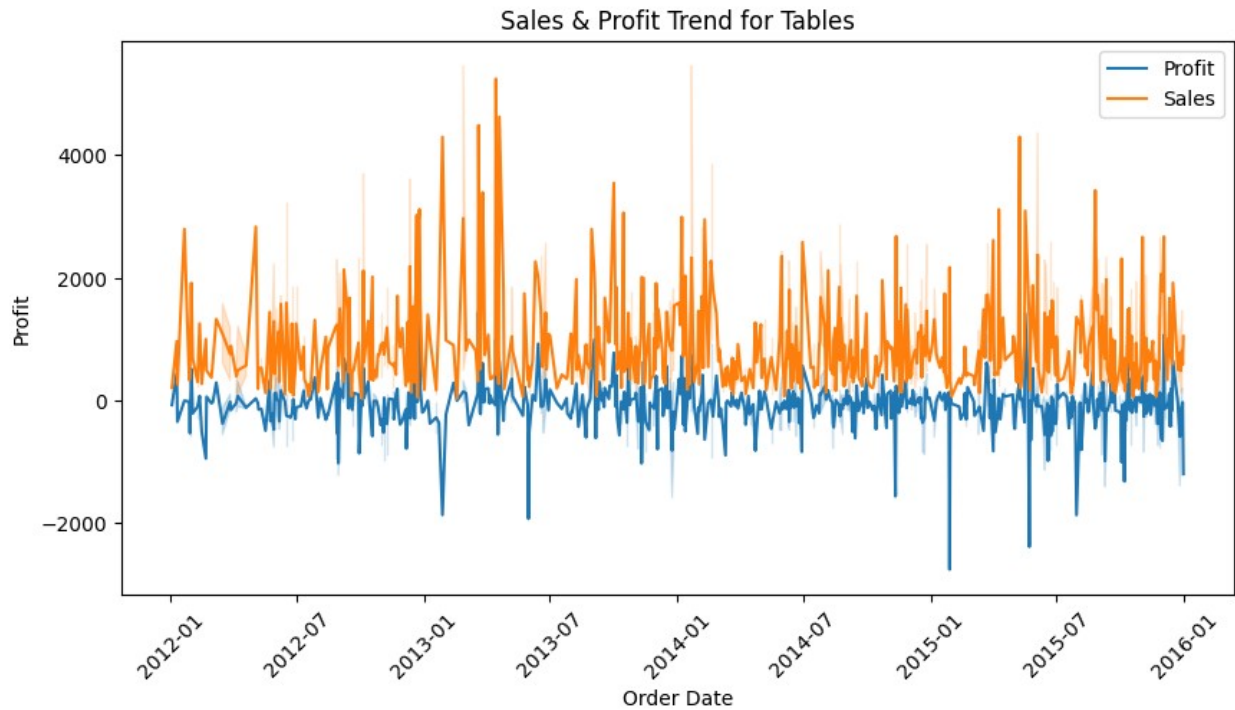
count		861	319.000000	861.000000
861.000000				
mean	2014-05-08 16:31:46.620208896	58331.749216	879.258913	3.580720
min	2012-01-07 00:00:00	1841.000000	24.368000	1.000000
25%	2013-05-30 00:00:00	27716.000000	330.588000	2.000000
50%	2014-06-27 00:00:00	61107.000000	629.064000	3.000000
75%	2015-06-07 00:00:00	90036.000000	1114.272000	5.000000
max	2016-01-04 00:00:00	99207.000000	5451.300000	14.000000
std	NaN	32271.739155	796.402495	2.249972

	Discount	Profit	Shipping Cost
count	861.000000	861.000000	861.000000
mean	0.290732	-74.429023	92.756555
min	0.000000	-2750.280000	1.160000
25%	0.200000	-205.608000	28.240000
50%	0.300000	-34.647000	56.380000
75%	0.450000	103.040000	109.860000
max	0.850000	2071.440000	878.380000
std	0.220513	402.973963	113.654723

## Visualize Profit Trends

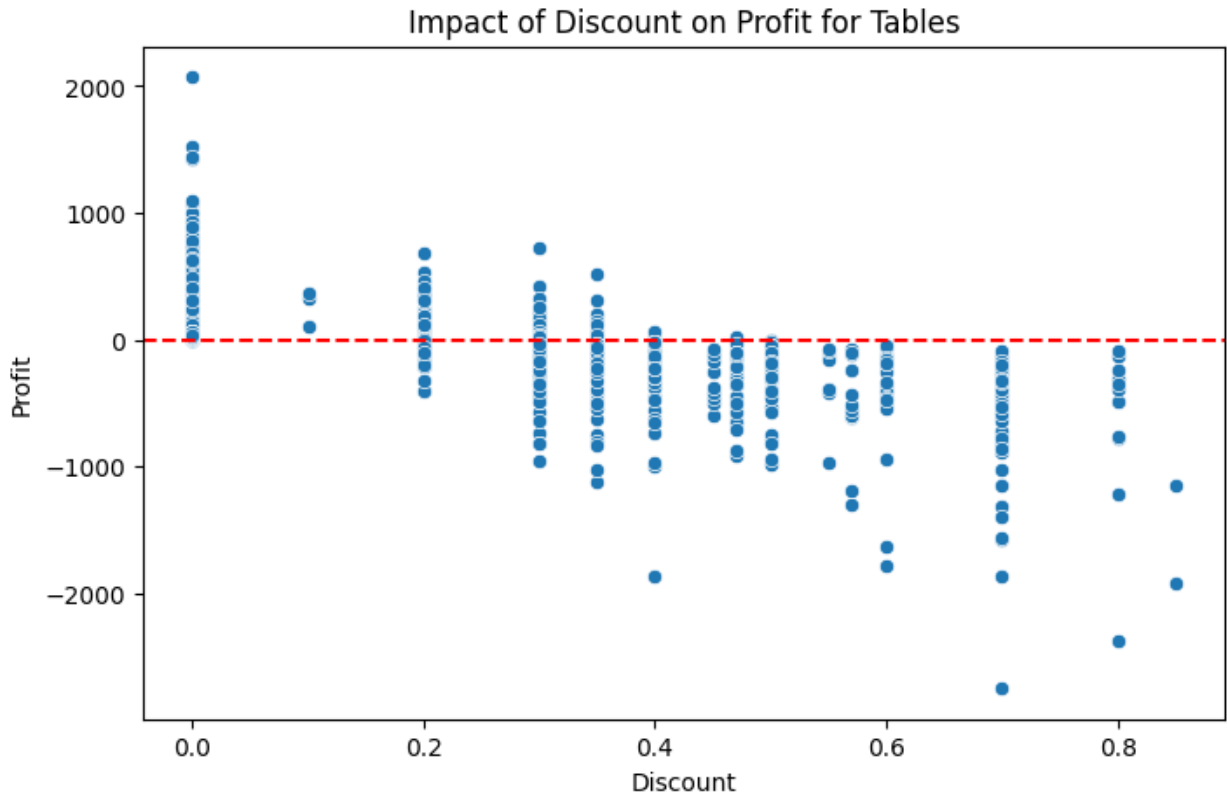
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# Line chart: Sales vs. Profit for Tables
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
sns.lineplot(data=tables_data, x="Order Date", y="Profit",
label="Profit")
sns.lineplot(data=tables_data, x="Order Date", y="Sales",
label="Sales")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.title("Sales & Profit Trend for Tables")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



## Analyze Discounts Given on Tables

```
# Scatter plot: Discount vs. Profit
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
sns.scatterplot(data=tables_data, x="Discount", y="Profit")
plt.axhline(0, color="red", linestyle="dashed")
plt.title("Impact of Discount on Profit for Tables")
plt.show()
```



## Check Shipping Costs

```
# Scatter plot: Shipping Cost vs. Profit
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
sns.scatterplot(data=tables_data, x="Shipping Cost", y="Profit")
plt.axhline(0, color="red", linestyle="dashed")
plt.title("Impact of Shipping Cost on Profit for Tables")
plt.show()
```



## Step 3: Hypothesis Testing

We now test if high discounts or shipping costs significantly impact profit.

Hypothesis for Discounts

Null Hypothesis ( $H_0$ ): Discount has no impact on profit.

Alternative Hypothesis ( $H_1$ ): High discounts lead to lower profit.

```
from scipy.stats import ttest_ind

# Split data into high and low discount groups
high_discount = tables_data[tables_data["Discount"] > 0.3]["Profit"]
low_discount = tables_data[tables_data["Discount"] <= 0.3]["Profit"]

# Perform t-test
t_stat, p_value = ttest_ind(high_discount, low_discount,
                             equal_var=False)

print("T-statistic:", t_stat)
print("P-value:", p_value)

# Interpretation
if p_value < 0.05:
```

```
    print("Reject H0: Discounts significantly reduce profit.")
else:
    print("Fail to reject H0: No significant effect of discounts.")

T-statistic: -18.536020501105984
P-value: 3.439121006897415e-61
Reject H0: Discounts significantly reduce profit.
```

## Hypothesis for Shipping Costs

Null Hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>): Shipping costs do not affect profit.

Alternative Hypothesis (H<sub>1</sub>): High shipping costs reduce profit.

```
# Split data into high and low shipping cost groups
high_shipping = tables_data[tables_data["Shipping Cost"] >
tables_data["Shipping Cost"].median()][ "Profit" ]
low_shipping = tables_data[tables_data["Shipping Cost"] <=
tables_data["Shipping Cost"].median()][ "Profit" ]

# Perform t-test
t_stat, p_value = ttest_ind(high_shipping, low_shipping,
equal_var=False)

print("T-statistic:", t_stat)
print("P-value:", p_value)

# Interpretation
if p_value < 0.05:
    print("Reject H0: High shipping costs significantly reduce
profit.")
else:
    print("Fail to reject H0: No significant effect of shipping
costs.")

T-statistic: 2.6859757014004932
P-value: 0.007421585620149922
Reject H0: High shipping costs significantly reduce profit.
```

# Hypothesis for Relationship Between High-Value Orders and Shipping Costs

Null Hypothesis ( $H_0$ ): There is no significant difference in shipping costs between high-value and low-value orders.

Alternative Hypothesis ( $H_1$ ): High-value orders have significantly higher shipping costs.

```
import pandas as pd
import scipy.stats as stats

# Load data
df = pd.read_excel("global_sales.xlsx")

# Define high-value threshold (e.g., top 25% of orders)
high_value_threshold = df["Sales"].quantile(0.75)
df["High Value Order"] = df["Sales"] >= high_value_threshold

# Perform independent t-test
high_value_shipping = df[df["High Value Order"]]["Shipping Cost"]
low_value_shipping = df[~df["High Value Order"]]["Shipping Cost"]

t_stat, p_value = stats.ttest_ind(high_value_shipping,
low_value_shipping, equal_var=False)

# Interpretation
print(f"T-Statistic: {t_stat}")
print(f"P-value: {p_value}")

if p_value < 0.05:
    print("Reject  $H_0$ : High-value orders have significantly higher shipping costs.")
else:
    print("Fail to reject  $H_0$ : No significant difference in shipping costs between high and low-value orders.")

# Visualization
df.groupby("High Value Order")["Shipping Cost"].mean().plot(kind="bar", title="Average Shipping Cost by Order Value")

T-Statistic: 88.19517056691333
P-value: 0.0
Reject  $H_0$ : High-value orders have significantly higher shipping costs.

<Axes: title={'center': 'Average Shipping Cost by Order Value'},
xlabel='High Value Order'>
```



Average Shipping Cost by Order Value

