In [1]:
```
# Importing python libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
import seaborn as sns
```

In [3]:
```
df= pd.read_csv("D:\Project Resume\Diwali Sales Data Analysis Project/Diwali Sa
```

In [4]:
```
df.shape
```

Out[4]:
```
(11251, 15)
```

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

Out[5]:

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

In [6]:
```
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 [7]:
```
#deleting blank columns
df.drop(['Status', 'unnamed1'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

In [8]:
```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 11251 entries, 0 to 11250
Data columns (total 13 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
dtypes: float64(1), int64(4), object(8)
memory usage: 1.1+ MB
```

In [9]:
```
# checking for null values
pd.isnull(df)
```

Out[9]:

	User_ID	Cust_name	Product_ID	Gender	Age Group	Age	Marital_Status	State	Zone	Occ
0	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
1	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
2	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
3	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
4	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11246	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
11247	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
11248	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
11249	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
11250	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	

11251 rows × 13 columns

In [10]:
```
# checking for null values
pd.isnull(df).sum()
```

Out[10]:
```
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 [11]:
```
# Droping null values
df.dropna(inplace=True)
```

In [12]:
```
# checking for null values
pd.isnull(df).sum()
```

Out[12]:
```
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              0
dtype: int64
```

In [13]:
```
# change data type
df['Amount'] = df['Amount'].astype('int')
```

In [14]:
```
df['Amount'].dtypes
```

Out[14]:
```
dtype('int32')
```

In [15]:
```
df.columns
```

Out[15]:
```
Index(['User_ID', 'Cust_name', 'Product_ID', 'Gender', 'Age Group', 'Age',
       'Marital_Status', 'State', 'Zone', 'Occupation', 'Product_Category',
       'Orders', 'Amount'],
      dtype='object')
```

In [16]:
```
df.describe()
```

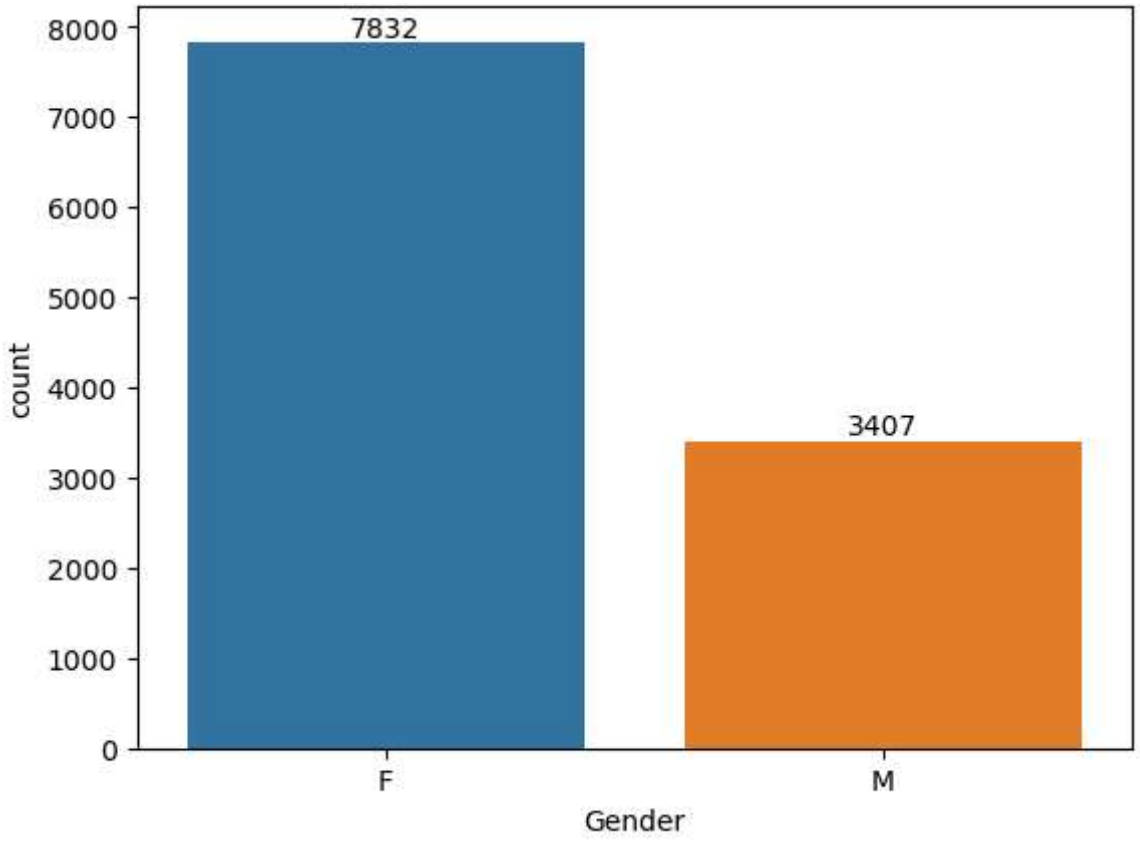
Out[16]:

	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

Exploratory Data Analysis

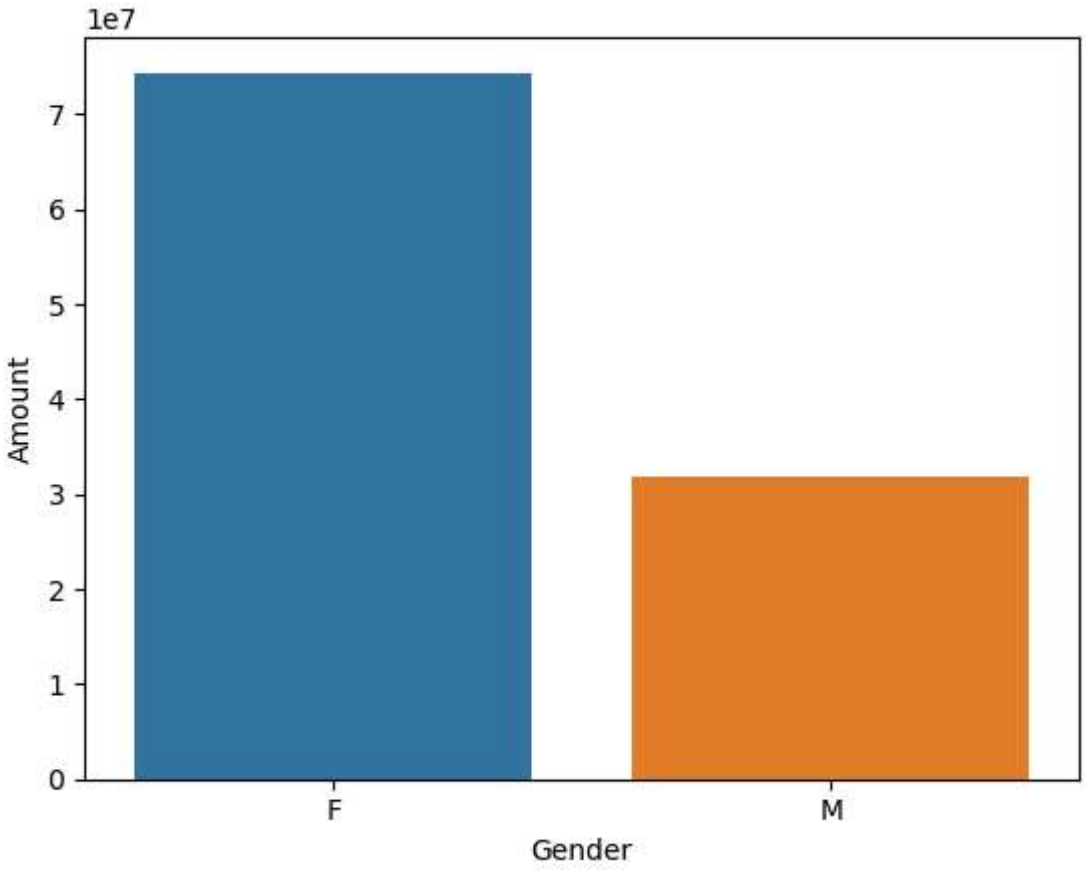
Gender

In [17]:
```
# 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 [18]:
```
# plotting a bar chart for gender vs total amount

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

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

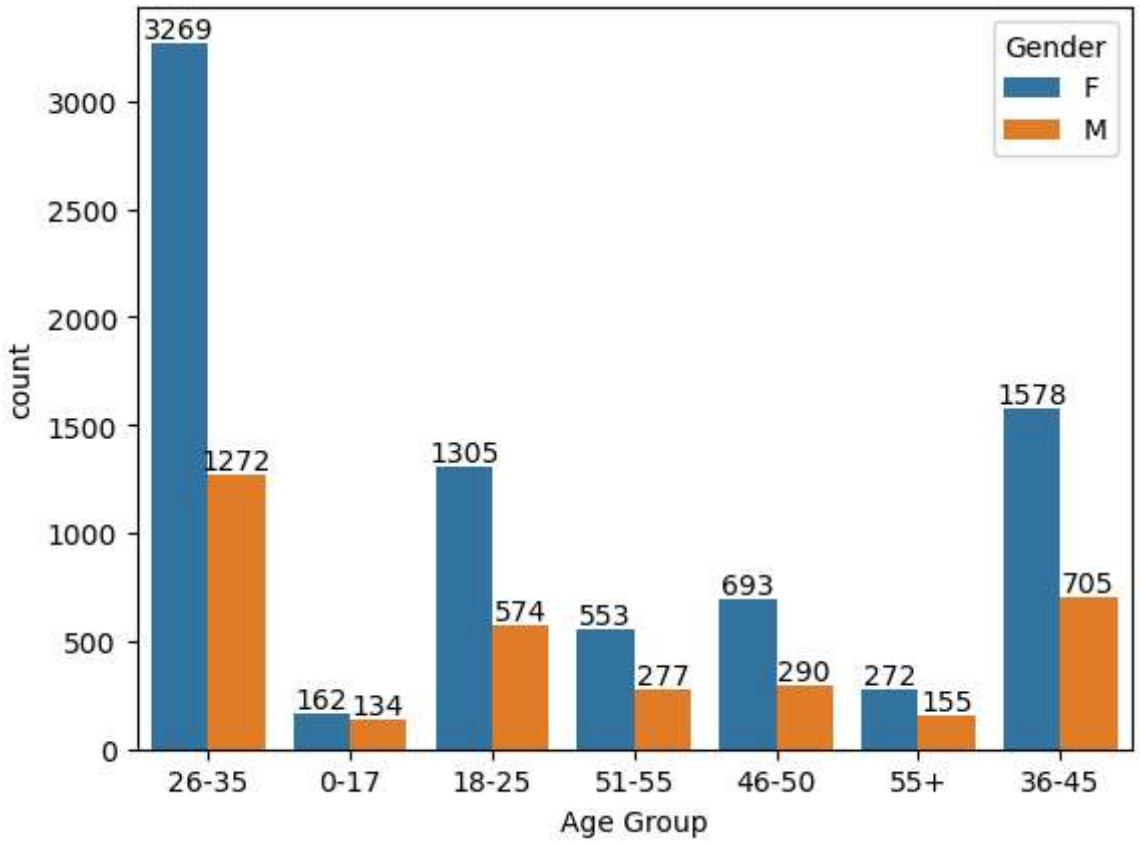
Out[18]: <Axes: xlabel='Gender', ylabel='Amount'>



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

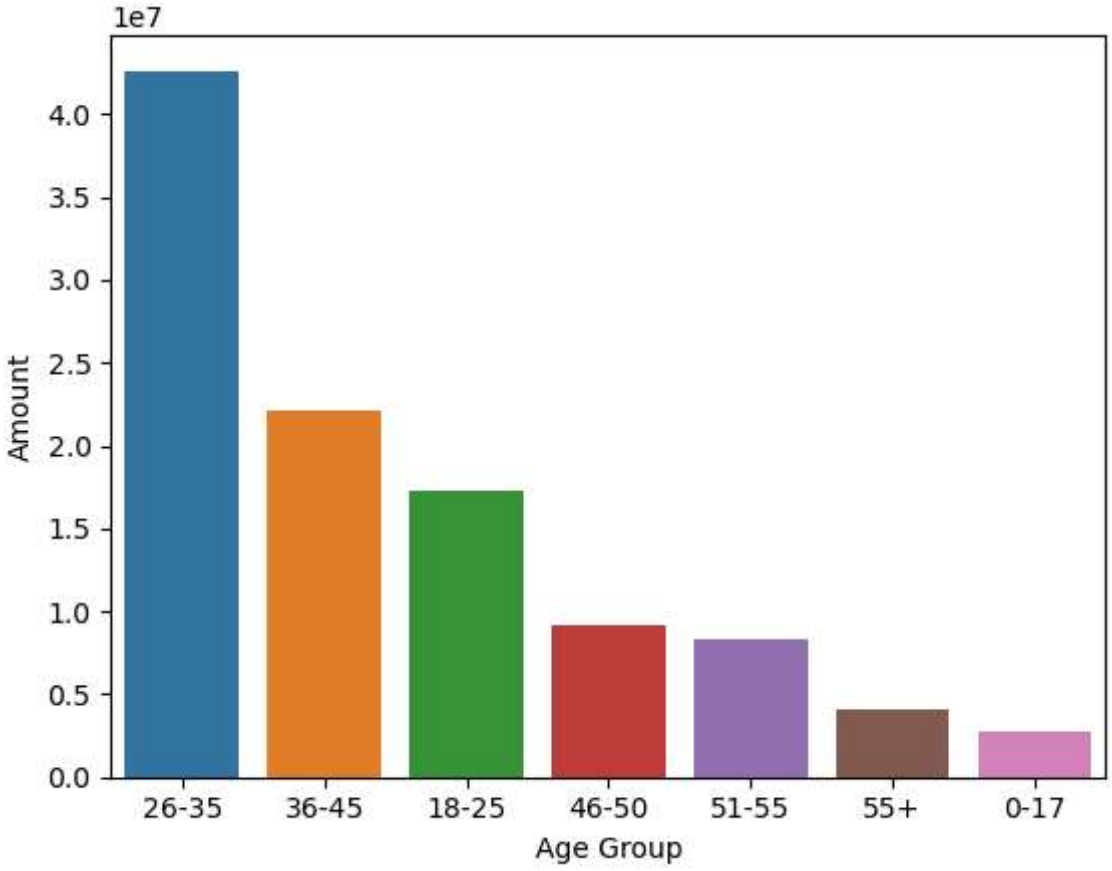
Age

In [21]:
```
ax = sns.countplot(data = df, x = 'Age Group', hue = 'Gender')

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



In [22]:
```
# Total Amount vs Age Group
sales_age = df.groupby(['Age Group'], as_index=False)['Amount'].sum().sort_valu

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

Out[22]: <Axes: xlabel='Age Group', ylabel='Amount'>

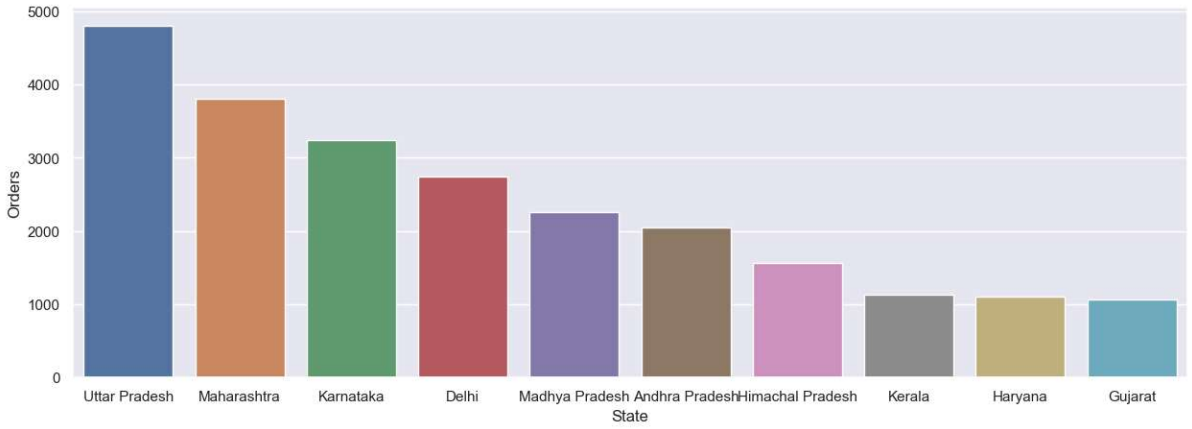


From above graphs we can see that most of the buyers are of age group between 26-35 yrs female

State

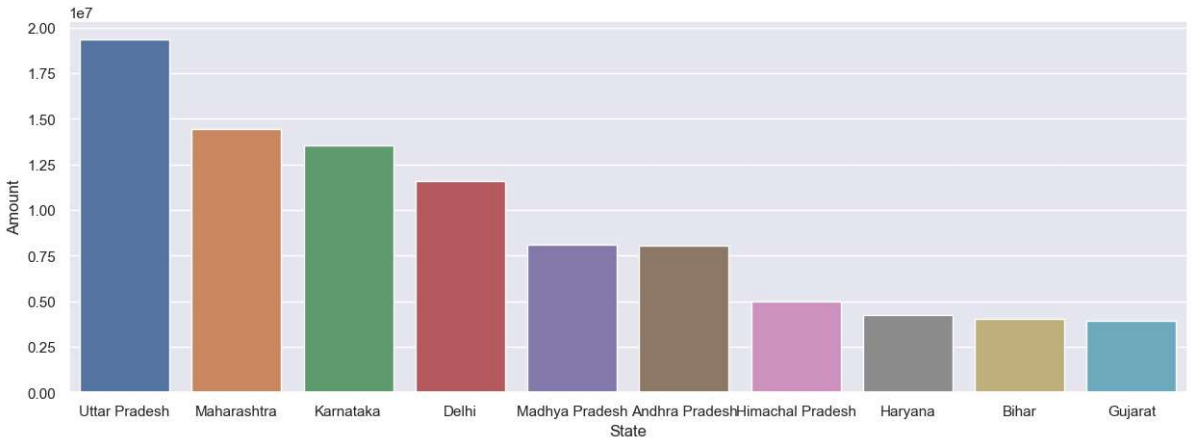
In [23]:
```
# total number of orders from top 10 states

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



In [24]:
```
# 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')
```

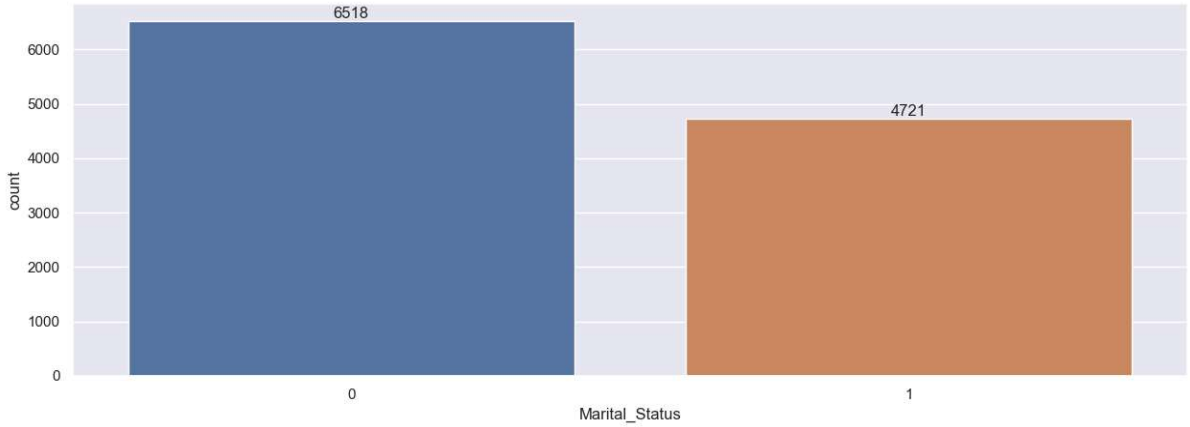
Out[24]: <Axes: xlabel='State', ylabel='Amount'>



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

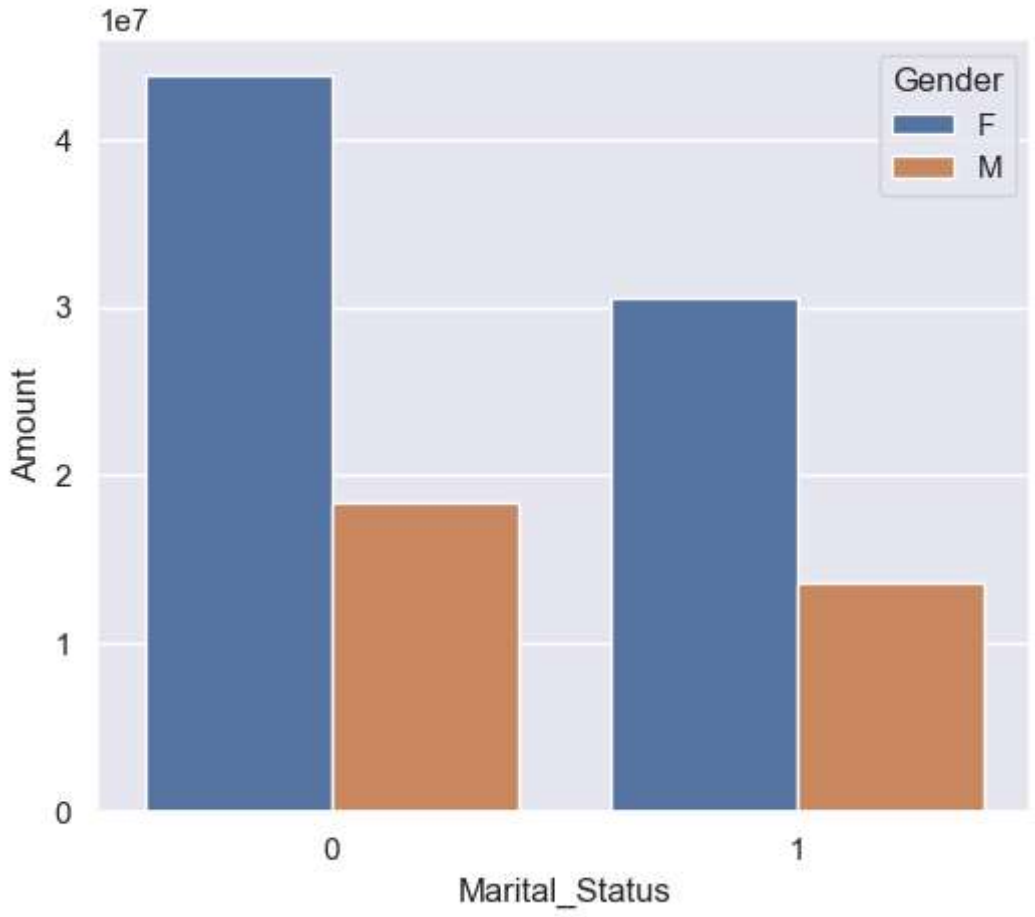
Marital Status

In [25]:
```
ax = sns.countplot(data = df, x = 'Marital_Status')

sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(7,5)})
for bars in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bars)
```



In [26]:
```
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')
```

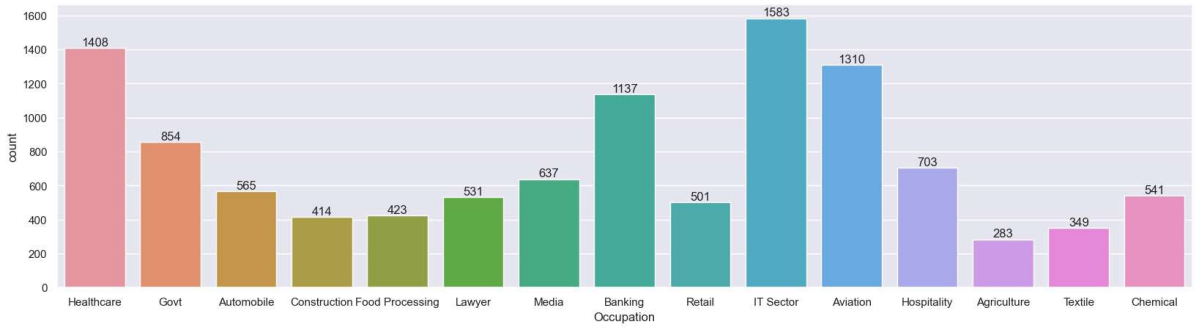
Out[26]: <Axes: xlabel='Marital_Status', ylabel='Amount'>



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

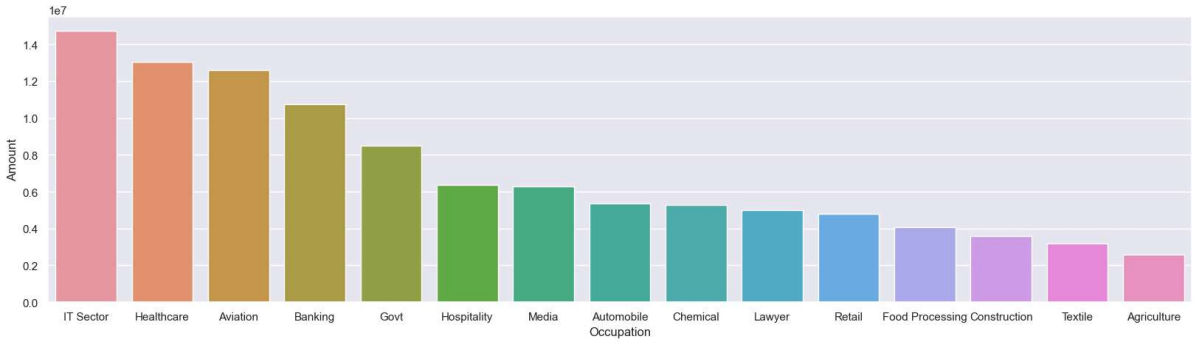
Occupation

In [27]:
```
sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(20,5)})
ax = sns.countplot(data = df, x = 'Occupation')

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



In [28]:
```
sales_state = df.groupby(['Occupation'], as_index=False)['Amount'].sum().sort_v

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

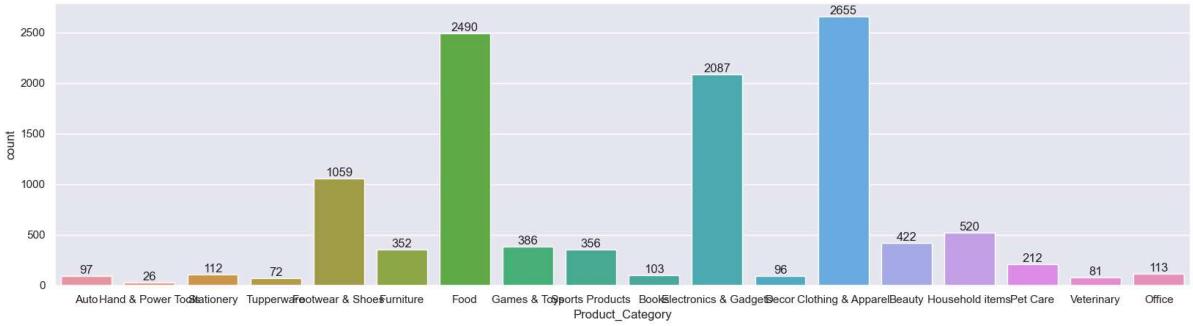
Out[28]:
```
<Axes: xlabel='Occupation', ylabel='Amount'>
```



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

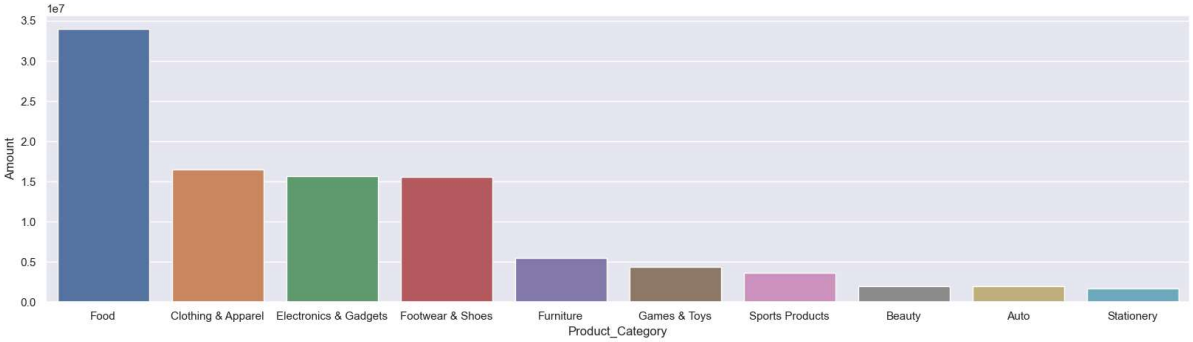
Product Category

In [29]:
```
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 [30]:
```
sales_state = df.groupby(['Product_Category'], as_index=False)['Amount'].sum().

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

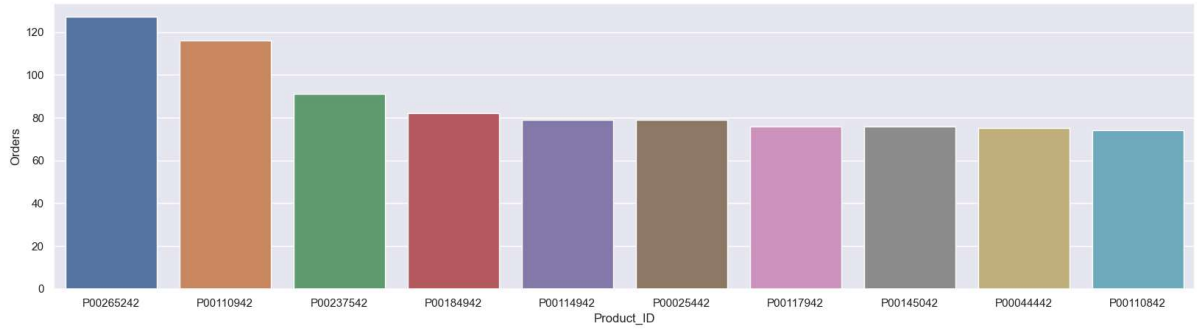
Out[30]:
```
<Axes: xlabel='Product_Category', ylabel='Amount'>
```



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

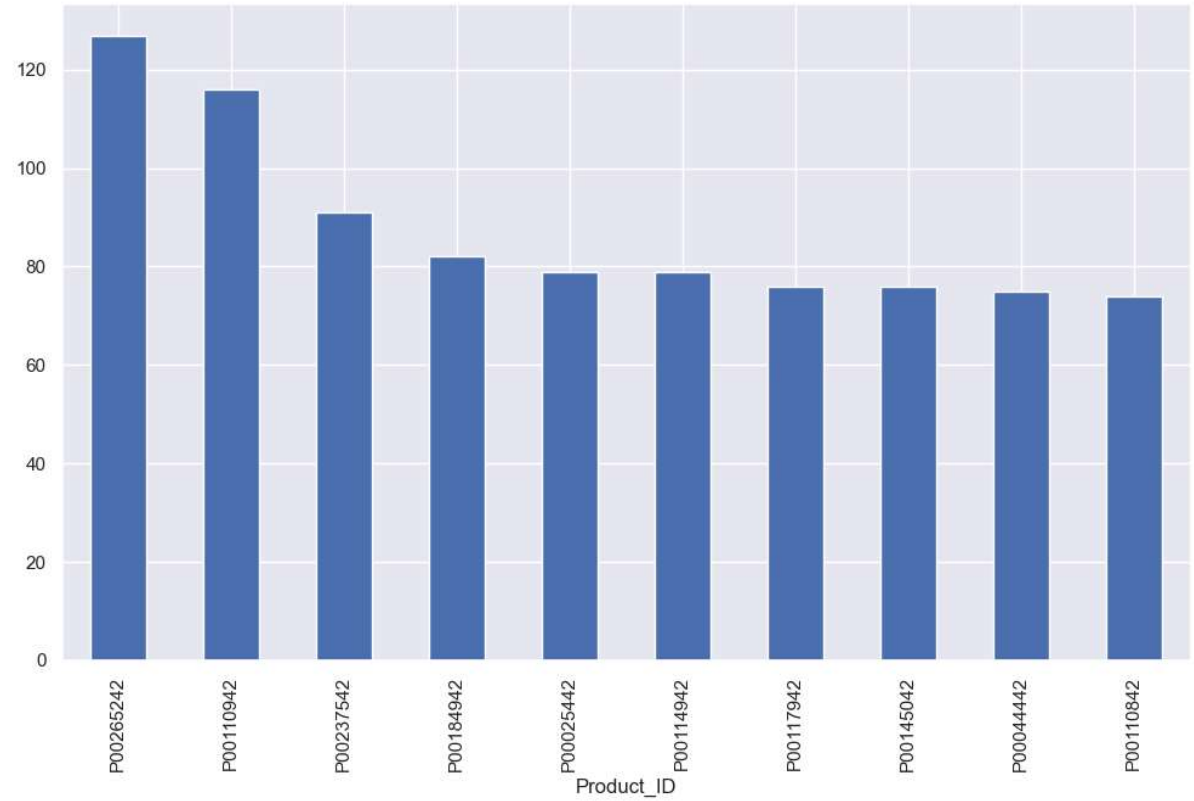
In [31]:
```
sales_state = df.groupby(['Product_ID'], as_index=False)['Orders'].sum().sort_v

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

Out[31]: <Axes: xlabel='Product_ID', ylabel='Orders'>



In [32]:
```
# 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=Fal
```

Out[32]: <Axes: xlabel='Product_ID'>



Conclusion :

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

- Thank You

Type *Markdown* and LaTeX: α^2