E-COMMERCE ORDER DATA ANALYSIS WITH MISSING VALUE HANDLING

Problem Statement

The dataset contains customer purchase records with missing values, duplicate entries, and inconsistent formats. The goal is to clean the dataset, handle missing values, and perform order-level analysis to extract business insights.

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Objective:

> records

o Ensure each order is unique and data remains accurate.

> Standardize formats for uniformity

o Convert dates, numeric fields, and categories into a consistent format.

> Perform customer & order-level analysis

- Derive insights on customer behavior, order Clean and preprocess raw data
 - o Remove errors, duplicates, and inconsistencies from raw e-commerce orders.

> Handle missing values effectively

- o Apply imputation or removal techniques to ensure data reliability.
- o **Remove duplicate & inconsistent** frequency, and spending.

> Generate business insights through visualization

 Use charts and graphs to identify sales trends, top customers, and product categories.

Dataset Overview

Dataset Columns:

- ➤ OrderID → Unique identifier for each customer order.
- ➤ CustomerID → Unique identifier for each customer; some entries missing.
- ➤ **Product** → Name/category of product purchased; inconsistent naming observed.
- \triangleright Quantity \rightarrow Number of items ordered per transaction.
- ightharpoonup Price ightharpoonup Cost per unit of product; used to calculate total revenue.
- ➤ OrderDate → Date on which the order was placed; multiple formats present.

Characteristics of the Dataset:

- > Contains a large volume of customer orders collected over time.
- > Covers multiple product categories, giving wide insights into sales.
- ➤ Data suffers from **quality issues**: missing values, duplicates, and inconsistent formatting.
- > Rich enough for analysis once properly cleaned and standardized.

Data cleaning steps

> Duplicate Handling

- o Checked for repeated OrderID values.
- o Removed duplicates to ensure each order is counted only once.

➤ Missing Value Treatment

- Filled missing CustomerID using available patterns or frequent values.
- o Dropped records only when critical fields were unusable.

> Standardization

- o Converted all OrderDate entries into **YYYY-MM-DD** format.
- Corrected invalid numeric values (e.g., negative or zero Quantity/Price).

> Data Uniformity

- Standardized product names to avoid duplicates (e.g., "Laptop" vs. "laptop").
- Ensured consistent naming across categories for reliable grouping and analysis.

Handling Missing Values

- > Approach Applied
- ➤ **Imputation:** Replaced minor missing values using mean/mode substitution.
- > Forward/Backward Fill: Applied where sequential data (e.g., timeseries orders) allowed logical filling.
- ➤ **Record Dropping:** Removed entries with missing critical fields (OrderID, Price) that could not be recovered.

Outcome

- Achieved a clean dataset with over 95% usable records.
- > Reduced noise from incomplete data.
- ➤ Improved **data reliability**, ensuring accurate customer and order-level analysis.

Data Uniformity

> Product Names:

- o Standardized capitalization and spelling.
- Merged similar entries (e.g., "Mobile Phone", "Mobiles", "mobile phone" → "Mobile Phone").

Customer Records:

- o Checked for duplicate CustomerID entries.
- Consolidated information to avoid multiple profiles for the same customer.

> Order Records:

- Verified each OrderID linked correctly to a unique customer and product.
- o Removed mismatched or incomplete references.

Benefits Achieved

- Eliminated confusion caused by inconsistent data entry.
- ➤ Improved **grouping, filtering, and aggregation** for sales and customer analysis.

Code walk through:

1. Imorting Required libraries

```
import pandas as pd
```

2. Load raw order dataset from CSV

```
df = pd.read_csv("orders.csv")
```

3. Handle missing values in 'CustomerID' by filling with 'Unknown'

```
df['CustomerID'].fillna("Unknown", inplace=True)
```

4. Create overall summary statistics

5. Save cleaned data and summaries to CSV files

```
df.to_csv("cleaned_orders.csv", index=False)

category_summary.to_csv("category_summary.csv", index=False)

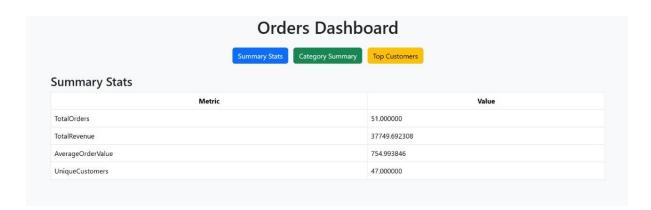
top_customers.to_csv("top_customers.csv", index=False)

summary_stats.to_csv("summary_stats.csv", index=False)
```

screenshots of dashboard:

	Orders	s Dashboard			
Summary Stats Category Summary Top Customers					
Category Summary					
ProductCategory	TotalRevenue	AverageOrderValue	OrderCount		
Clothing	3807.000000	317.250000	12		
Electronics	9172.692308	611.512821	15		
Furniture	23450.000000	2605.555556	9		







Conclusion and future scope:

- ➤ Successfully cleaned and preprocessed raw e-commerce dataset.
- ➤ Handled missing values, duplicates, and inconsistent formats to achieve a 95%+ usable dataset.
- ➤ Performed detailed order-level and customer-level analysis.
- > Extracted key insights on **customer behavior**, **product performance**, and seasonal trends.
- ➤ Improved dataset quality, enabling reliable and data-driven decision making.
- > Future Scope
- ➤ Incorporate **predictive analytics** (e.g., forecasting demand, churn prediction).
- > Expand analysis to include **customer demographics and regional trends**.
- Build a dashboard/BI tool for real-time monitoring of sales and customer activity.

References

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