

# Project 2

import python Libraries and load and read csv file

```
# import python libraries

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

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

Explore the Data

df.shape

(11251, 15)

df.head()

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

	State	Zone	Occupation	Product_Category	Orders
0	Maharashtra	Western	Healthcare	Auto	1
1	Andhra Pradesh	Southern	Govt	Auto	3
2	Uttar Pradesh	Central	Automobile	Auto	3
3	Karnataka	Southern	Construction	Auto	2
4	Gujarat	Western	Food Processing	Auto	2

	Status	unnamed1
0	NaN	NaN
1	NaN	NaN
2	NaN	NaN
3	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN

```
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
```

```
#drop unrelated/blank columns
```

```
df.drop(['Status', 'unnamed1'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

```
#check for null values
```

```
pd.isnull(df).sum()
```

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

# drop null values
df.dropna(inplace=True)

# change data type
df['Amount'] = df['Amount'].astype('int')

df['Amount'].dtypes
dtype('int32')

df.columns
Index(['User_ID', 'Cust_name', 'Product_ID', 'Gender', 'Age Group',
      'Age',
      'Marital_Status', 'State', 'Zone', 'Occupation',
      'Product_Category',
      'Orders', 'Amount'],
      dtype='object')

#rename column
df.rename(columns= {'Marital_Status':'Shaadi'})

```

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

```

Orders \
0      Maharashtra Western Healthcare Auto
1
1      Andhra Pradesh Southern Govt Auto
3
2      Uttar Pradesh Central Automobile Auto
3
3      Karnataka Southern Construction Auto
2
4      Gujarat Western Food Processing Auto
2
...      ...      ...      ...      ...
...
11246 Maharashtra Western Chemical Office
4
11247 Haryana Northern Healthcare Veterinary
3
11248 Madhya Pradesh Central Textile Office
4
11249 Karnataka Southern Agriculture Office
3
11250 Maharashtra Western Healthcare Office
3

```

```

Amount
0      23952
1      23934
2      23924
3      23912
4      23877
...
11246    370
11247    367
11248    213
11249    206
11250    188

```

[11239 rows x 13 columns]

```

# describe() method returns description of the data in the DataFrame
(i.e. count, mean, std, etc)
df.describe()

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

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

## Exploratory Data Analysis

### Gender

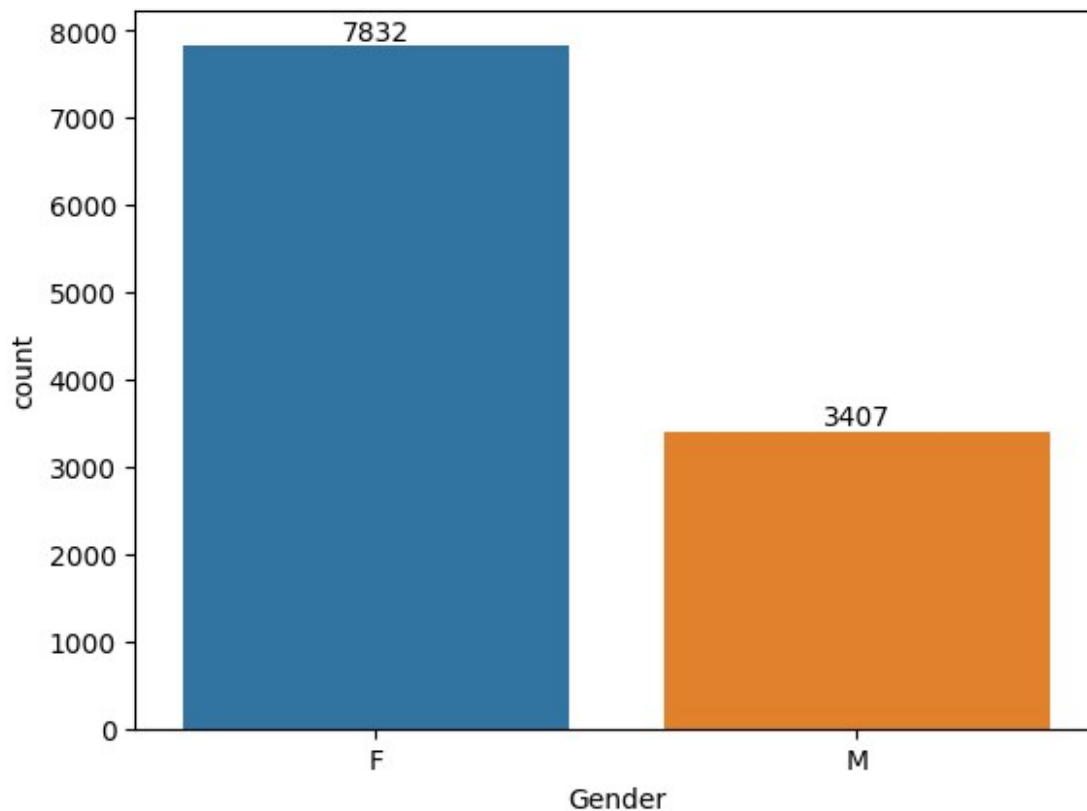
```

# plotting a bar chart for Gender and it's count

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

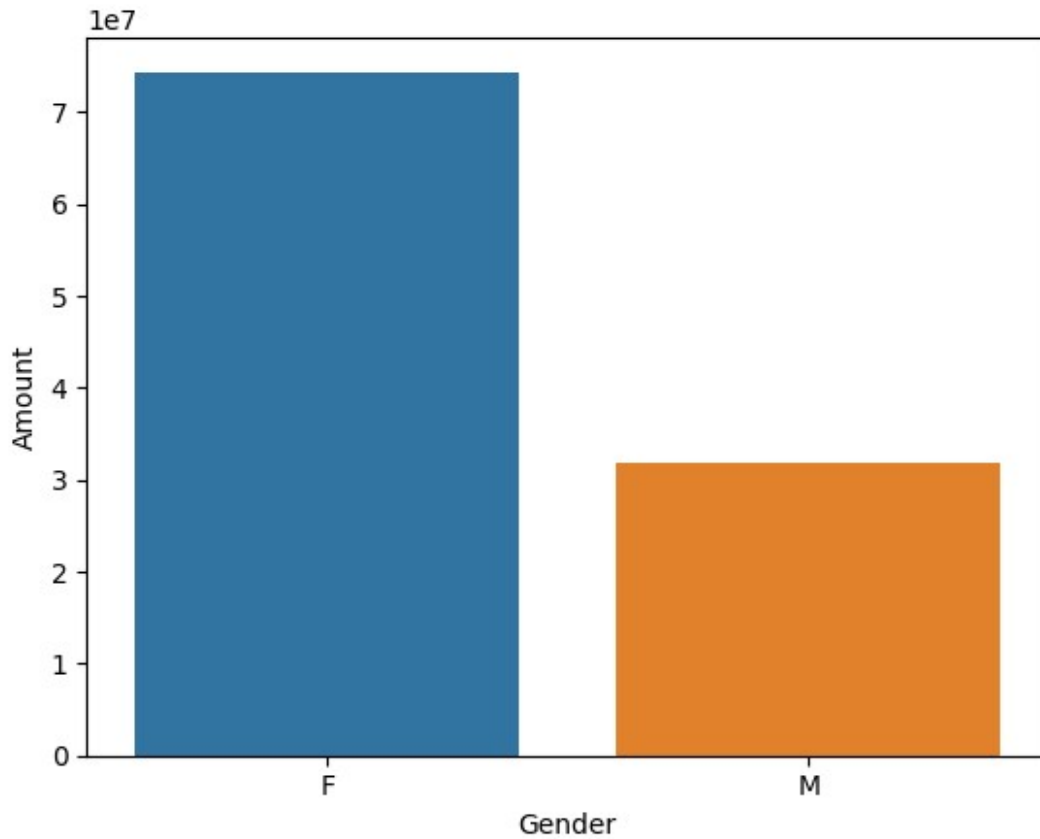
for bars in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bars)

```



```
# plotting a bar chart for gender vs total amount
sales_gen = df.groupby(['Gender'], as_index=False)
['Amount'].sum().sort_values(by='Amount', ascending=False)

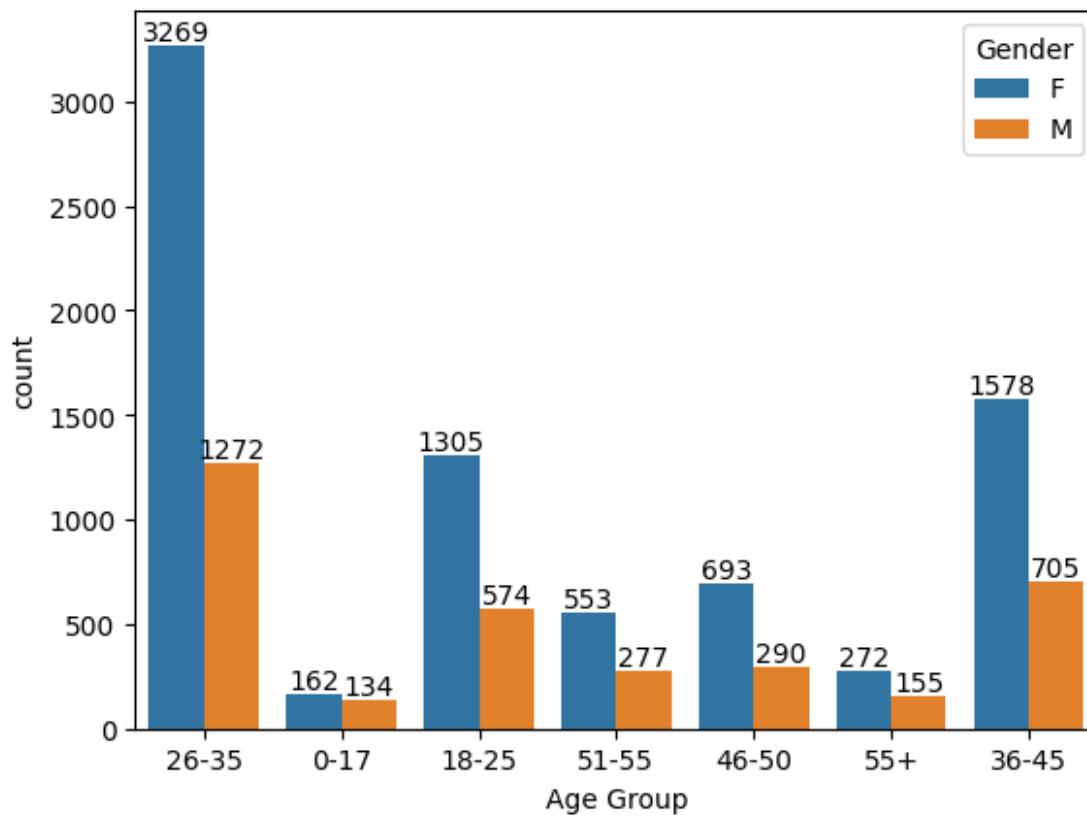
sns.barplot(x = 'Gender',y= 'Amount' ,data = sales_gen)
<Axes: xlabel='Gender', ylabel='Amount'>
```



*result: 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

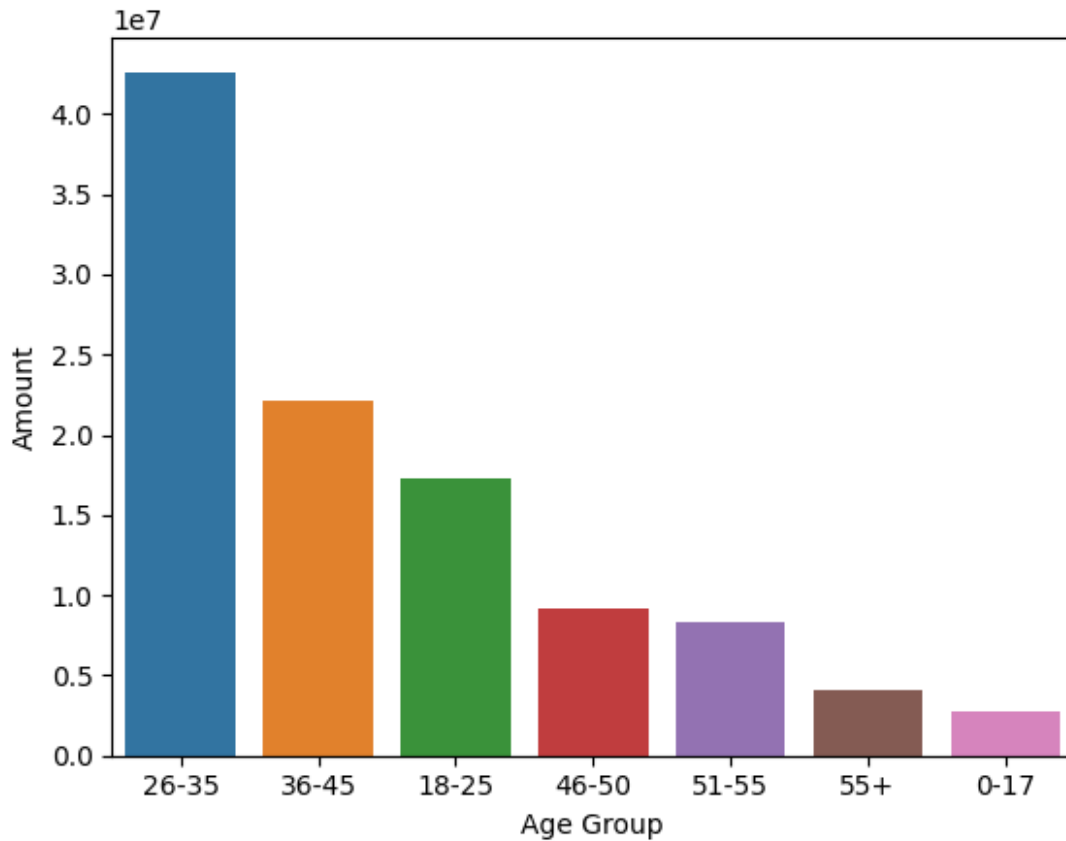
```
ax = sns.countplot(data = df, x = 'Age Group', hue = 'Gender')  
for bars in ax.containers:  
    ax.bar_label(bars)
```



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

sns.barplot(x = 'Age Group', y= 'Amount' ,data = sales_age)
<Axes: xlabel='Age Group', ylabel='Amount'>
```





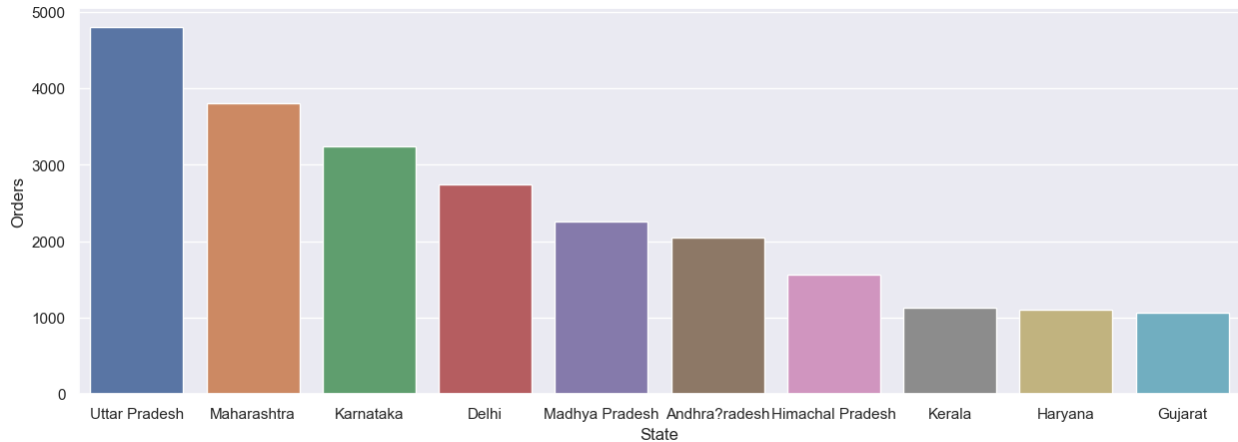
## State

```
# total number of orders from top 10 states

sales_state = df.groupby(['State'], as_index=False)
['Orders'].sum().sort_values(by='Orders', ascending=False).head(10)

sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(15,5)})
sns.barplot(data = sales_state, x = 'State', y= 'Orders')

<Axes: xlabel='State', ylabel='Orders'>
```

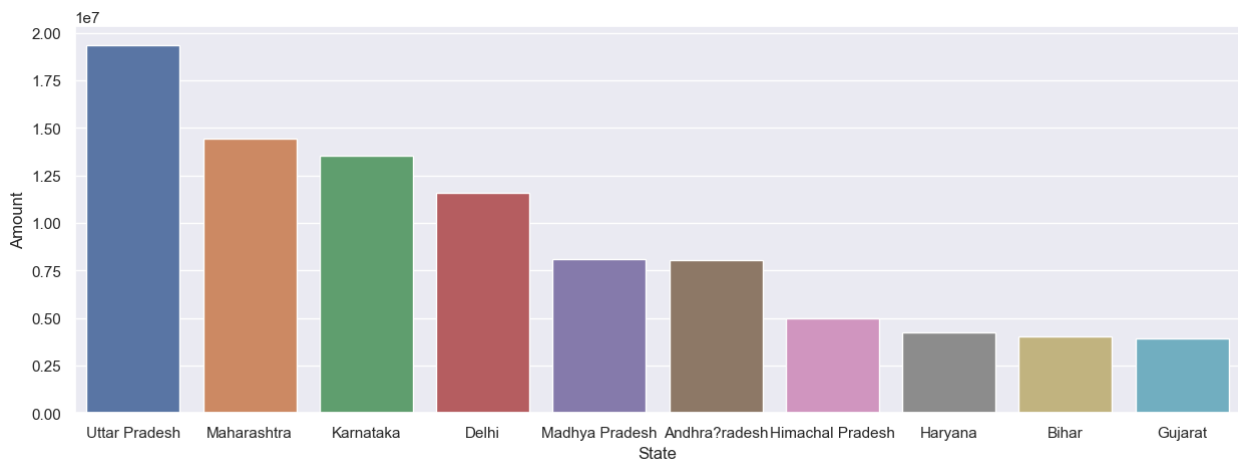


*# total amount/sales from top 10 states*

```
sales_state = df.groupby(['State'], as_index=False)
['Amount'].sum().sort_values(by='Amount', ascending=False).head(10)
```

```
sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(15,5)})
sns.barplot(data = sales_state, x = 'State', y= 'Amount')
```

<Axes: xlabel='State', ylabel='Amount'>

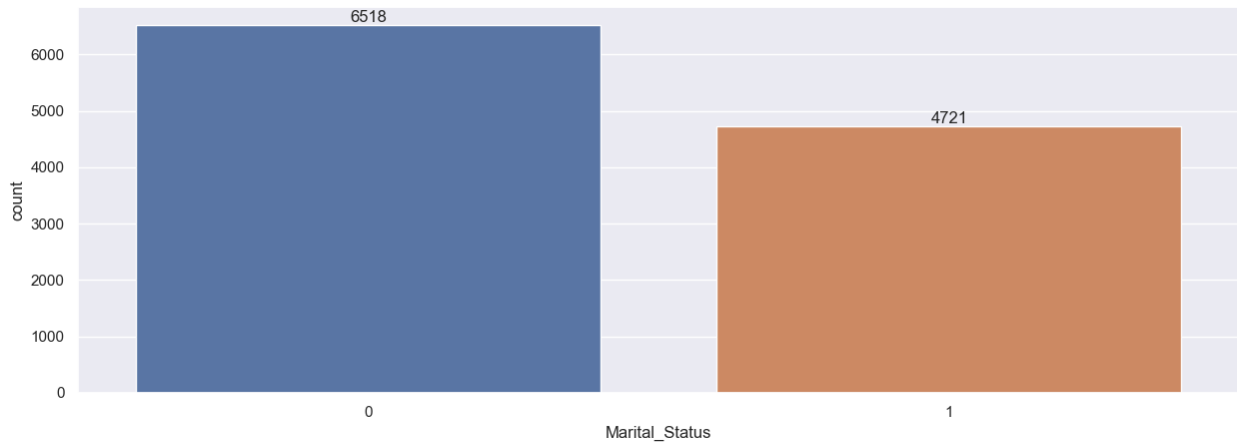


*result: From above graphs we can see that most of the orders & total sales/amount are from Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka respectively*

## Marital Status

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

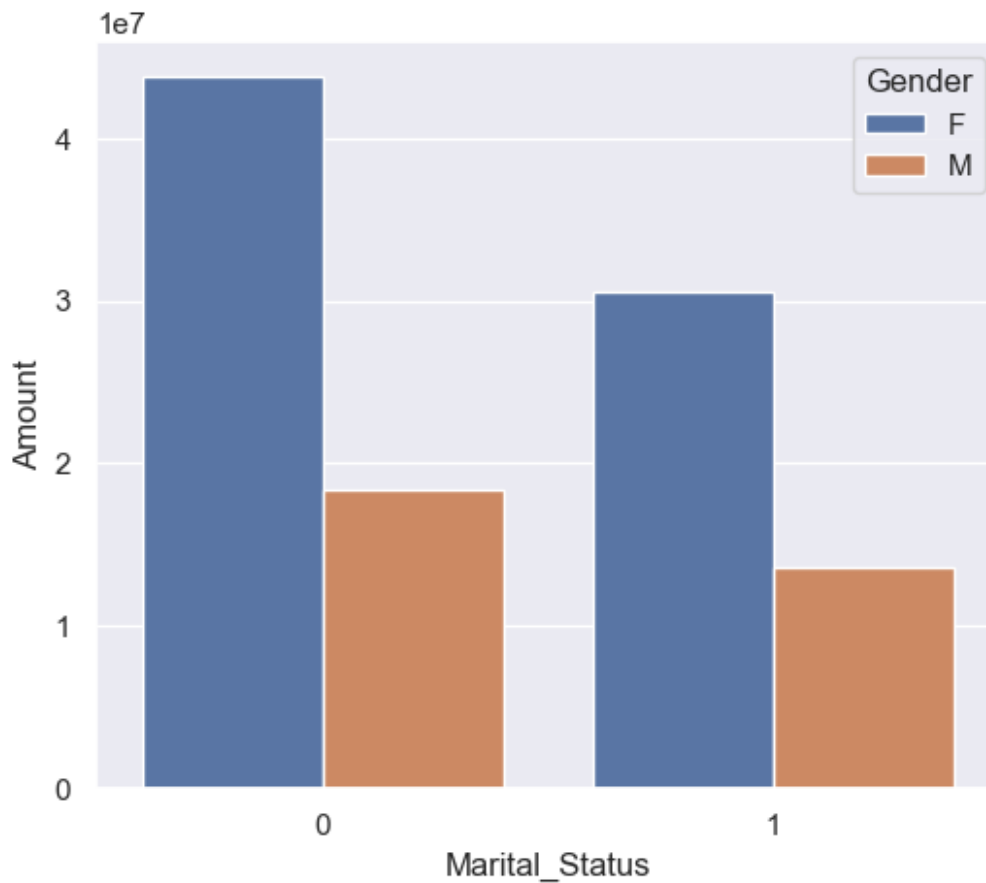
```
sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(7,5)})
for bars in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bars)
```



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

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

```
<Axes: xlabel='Marital_Status', ylabel='Amount'>
```

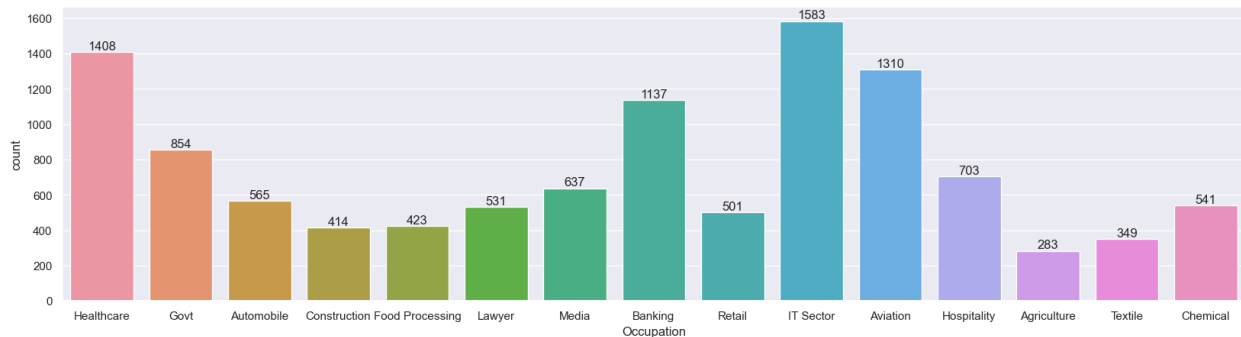


result: From above graphs we can see that most of the buyers are married (women) and they have high purchasing power

## Occupation

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

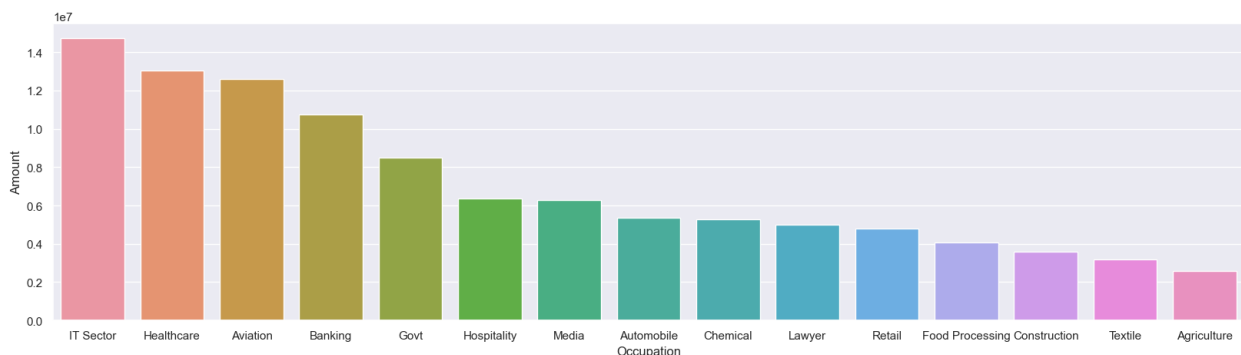
for bars in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bars)
```



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

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

<Axes: xlabel='Occupation', ylabel='Amount'>
```

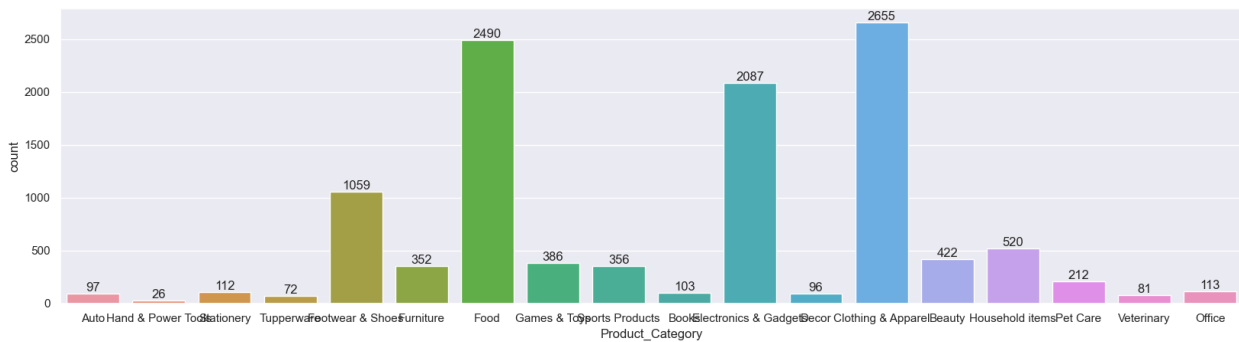


result: From above graphs we can see that most of the buyers are working in IT, Healthcare and Aviation sector

## Product Category

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

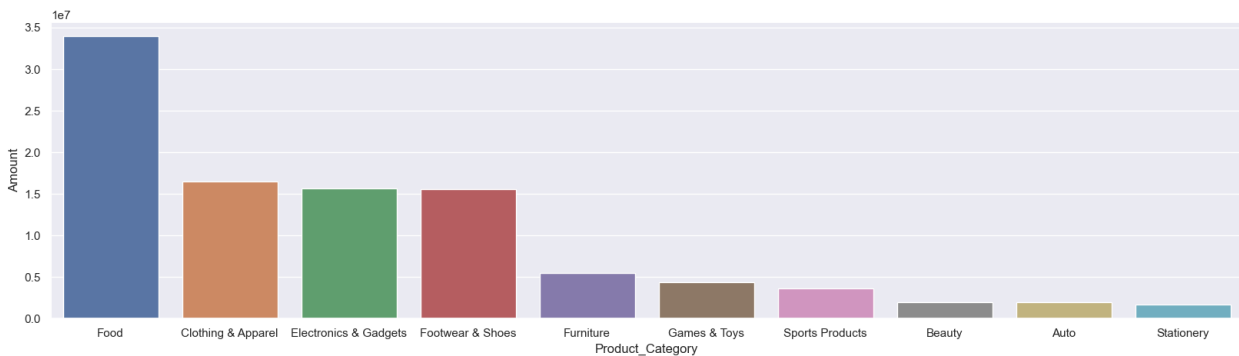
```
for bars in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bars)
```



```
sales_state = df.groupby(['Product_Category'], as_index=False)
['Amount'].sum().sort_values(by='Amount', ascending=False).head(10)

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

<Axes: xlabel='Product_Category', ylabel='Amount'>
```

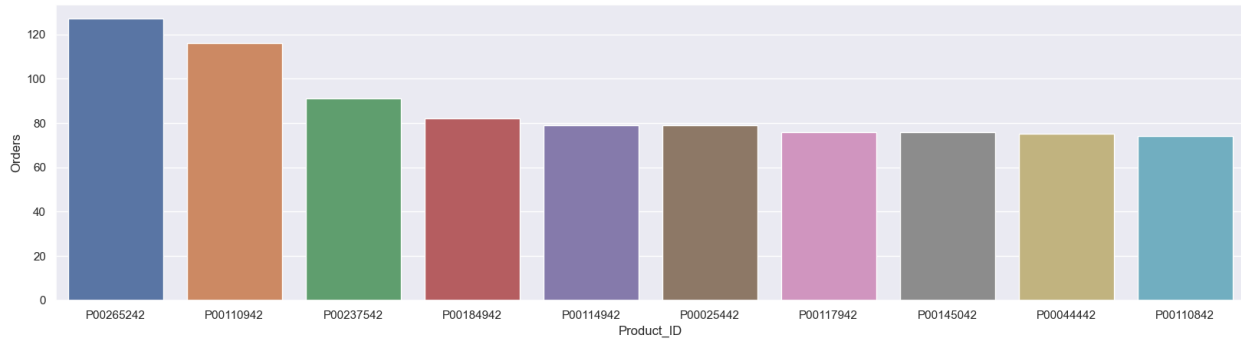


*result:From above graphs we can see that most of the sold products are from Food, Clothing and Electronics category*

```
sales_state = df.groupby(['Product_ID'], as_index=False)
['Orders'].sum().sort_values(by='Orders', ascending=False).head(10)

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

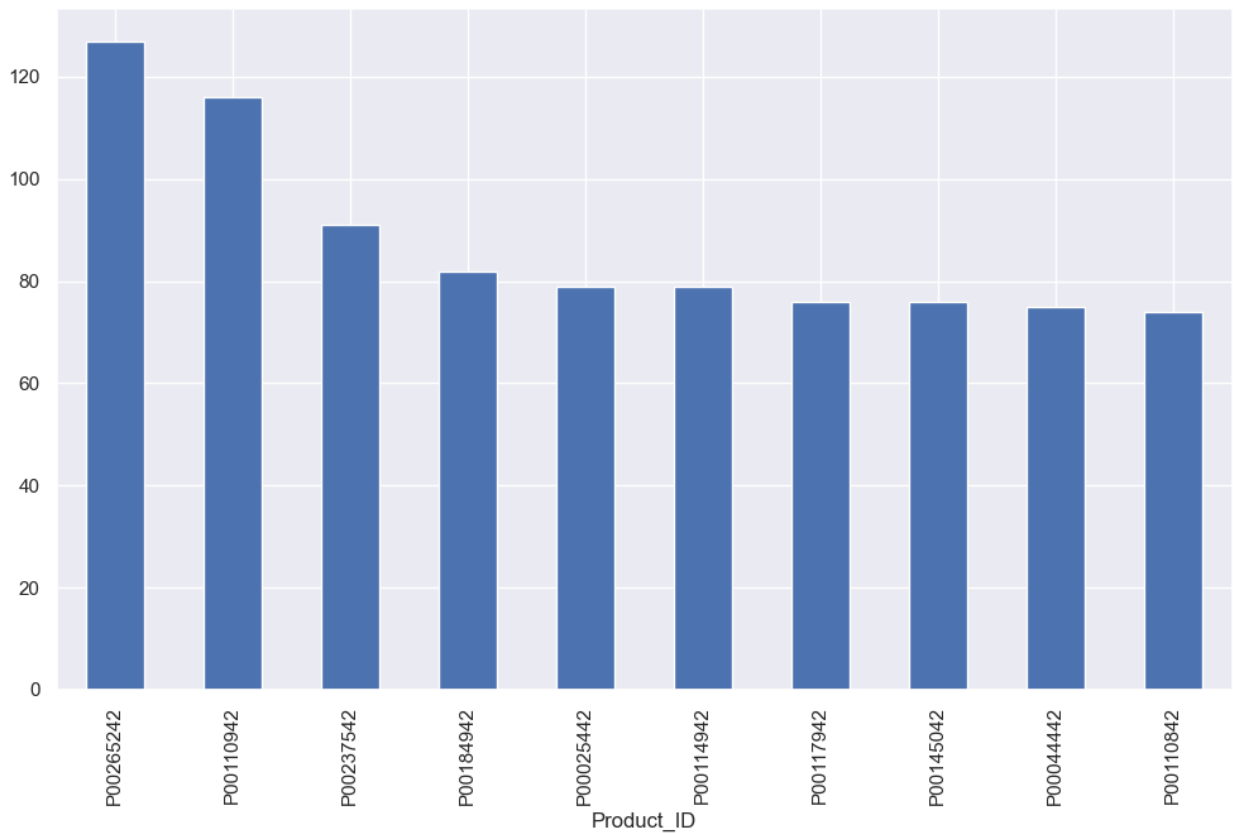
<Axes: xlabel='Product_ID', ylabel='Orders'>
```



*# 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).plot(kind='
bar')
```

<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*