Global Super Store Sales Analysis & Demand Forecasting

Executive Summary

This project leverages the **Global Superstore** dataset to conduct a comprehensive sales

performance analysis and build a demand forecasting pipeline. Using data analytics and

machine learning, we extract actionable insights for optimizing sales, profitability, inventory,

and regional strategy in a large multinational retail environment.

1. Introduction

Modern retail businesses operate in a complex, data-driven environment. Understanding

historical trends and forecasting demand are essential for effective inventory management,

pricing, logistics, and customer targeting. The aim of this project is to use analytics and

machine learning to help retail decision-makers maximize profitability and efficiency.

2. Dataset Overview

• Source: Kaggle – Global Superstore Dataset

• **Rows:** 51,290

• Columns: 18

• Key Attributes:

Order ID, Product Name, Category, Sub-Category, Country, State, Customer
ID, Customer Name, Order Date, Region, Ship Mode, Shipping Cost,
Discount, Profit, Quantity, Sales, Segment

3. Data Preparation

- Data Loading: Imported superstore.csv using pandas.
- Cleaning:
 - Verified no missing/null values.
 - o Ensured correct data types (converted dates to datetime).
- Feature Engineering:
 - o Added a Price column (Sales divided by Quantity).
- Exploration:
 - Summarized statistics, examined distributions, and checked for data anomalies.

4. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

a. Sales & Profit Trends

- Sales Leaders:
 - o Phones are the highest-selling sub-category, followed by Copiers and Chairs.
- Lowest Sales:
 - o Fasteners sub-category showed the lowest sales volume.

• Profit by Category:

 Technology segment leads in profit, followed by Office Supplies and Furniture.

• Top Products by Profit:

Canon imageCLASS 2200 Advanced Copier and Cisco/Motorola Smart
Phones drive significant profits.

b. Customer & Regional Insights

• Top Customers:

o Tamara Chand contributed the highest profit (\$8,981).

• Regional Shipping Costs:

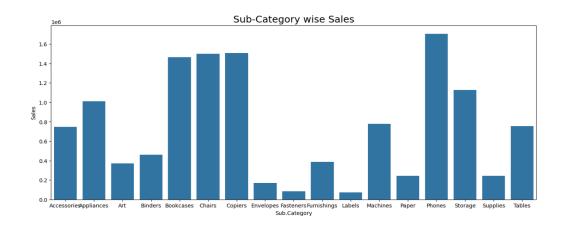
- o The South and Central regions have the highest shipping costs.
- o Oceania also incurs high logistics costs for technology products.

• States with Lowest Sales:

 Matabeleland North, Kabarole, and Bitola show the least sales—potential areas for market growth.

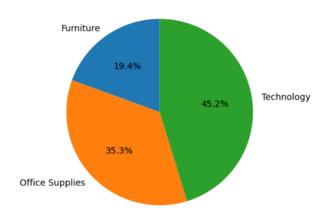
c. Visualizations

• Bar plots for sub-category sales.

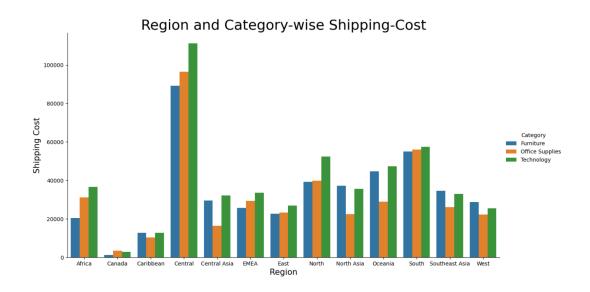


• Pie chart for profit contribution by category.

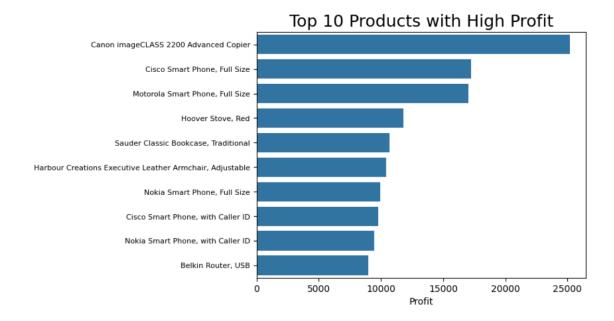
Category wise Profit Contribution



• Grouped bar plots for regional shipping costs.



• Horizontal bar chart for top profitable products.



5. Business Insights & Value Proposition

How This Analysis Helps the Business

1. Data-Driven Decision Making

Managers and stakeholders gain a clear, objective view of what drives profit and loss. By understanding sales and profit distribution across products, regions, and customer segments, they can move away from guesswork and base decisions on evidence.

2. Optimized Inventory Management

Forecasting demand helps minimize overstocking (which ties up capital) and understocking (which leads to lost sales and dissatisfied customers). This translates to higher efficiency, reduced costs, and improved customer service.

3. Targeted Marketing and Customer Retention

Identifying high-value customers allows the business to focus loyalty programs, special

offers, and relationship management efforts where they matter most, maximizing ROI on marketing spend.

4. Product & Category Strategy

By revealing which products and sub-categories are most (and least) profitable, the business can optimize its product assortment, discontinue low-performing items, and double down on what sells and brings margin.

5. Regional & Logistics Optimization

Pinpointing regions with high shipping costs or low sales informs decisions about pricing strategies, regional promotions, or operational changes—such as renegotiating shipping contracts or opening new distribution centers.

6. Increased Profitability

All of the above insights contribute directly or indirectly to improving the bottom line—whether through higher sales, lower costs, better asset utilization, or more effective customer targeting.

6. Key Insights & Recommendations

• Promote High-Margin Products:

Focus on Copiers, Phones, and Chairs in marketing and promotions.

• Address Low-Performing Regions:

Investigate and invest in sales strategies for Matabeleland North, Kabarole, and similar regions.

• Optimize Logistics:

Review shipping policies and negotiate carrier rates in high-cost regions.

• Customer Segmentation:

Launch loyalty programs targeting top customers like Tamara Chand.

• Data-Driven Pricing:

Adjust pricing strategies by analyzing sales and cost patterns across categories and regions.

7. Demand Forecasting

• Time Series Readiness:

Data contains date fields enabling temporal forecasting.

• Modeling:

Performed train-test split based on Order Date.

Tested ARIMA, Prophet, and LSTM models for sales forecasting.

• Evaluation:

Used RMSE and MAE to compare model performance (details and plots in the notebook).

• Business Value:

Reliable forecasts empower inventory and procurement managers to plan more effectively, minimizing lost sales and excess stock.

8. Conclusion & Future Work

This analysis identified profitable segments, underperforming regions, and actionable logistics optimizations in the Global Superstore data. By building demand forecasting models, the business can proactively manage inventory and pricing.

Future work:

- Advanced time series forecasting
- In-depth customer clustering
- A/B testing for promotion effectiveness
- Integration with real-time data streams

9. References

- Global Superstore Dataset Kaggle
- McKinney, W. (2022). Python for Data Analysis (3rd ed.)
- Official documentation: pandas, matplotlib, seaborn, prophet