

Summary



1. Revenue per Product (Bar Chart)

This chart displays the **total revenue generated** by each product.

Summary:

- Products like **Laptops** usually show the **highest revenue**, even with fewer units sold, due to their high price.
- Low-cost items like **Mice** or **Keyboards** contribute less to overall revenue despite higher sales volume.

Conclusion: Focus on promoting high-ticket items for revenue growth.



2. Total Quantity Sold per Product (Bar Chart)

This chart shows the **number of units sold** for each product.

Summary:

- Products like **Mouse** and **Keyboard** may have the **highest quantity sold**, indicating popularity and high demand.
- **Laptops** may have lower unit sales but still drive high revenue.

Conclusion: High-volume products are essential for customer reach and consistent sales.



3. Daily Revenue Over Time (Line Chart)

Tracks **daily revenue trends** using order dates.

Summary:

- Peaks in the chart indicate **days with large orders or high-priced items sold**.
- Low points reflect either **no orders** or sales of **low-cost products**.

Conclusion: Useful for identifying peak business days and planning promotions.

4. Revenue Share by Product (Pie Chart)

The **percentage share of each product** in total revenue.

Summary:

- One or two products (e.g., **Laptop**) may dominate the pie chart.
- Other products contribute smaller slices, which shows diversification.

Conclusion: Helps in analyzing product contribution. Balance pricing and marketing strategy accordingly.