

# Title:

Turning Retail Data into Business Growth: How Insights Drove Smarter Sales Decisions

## Introduction:

In today's competitive retail market, many stores struggle to understand why certain products perform better than others. My retail sales analysis project aimed to bridge that gap — by transforming raw sales data into actionable business insights that could guide smarter decisions.

## Problem Statement:

The store was facing challenges with inconsistent sales performance across different product categories. Despite running promotions, results were unpredictable, and inventory imbalances led to overstock in some areas and shortages in others. Management needed clarity on what was truly driving sales trends and how to optimize their strategy.

## Dataset Description:

The dataset contained several months of transactional data, including:

Product details: category, price, and stock quantity

Sales data: units sold, transaction date, and total revenue

Promotional information: discount rates and campaign periods

Customer demographics: region and purchase frequency

This data provided a comprehensive view of both customer behavior and product performance.

## Steps of the Project:

Data Cleaning:

Removed duplicates and missing values

Standardized column names and formatted date/time fields

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA):

Examined sales trends over time

Identified top-performing and underperforming product categories

Analyzed promotional impact and seasonal buying patterns

Visualization:

Created sales dashboards showing monthly revenue trends and category performance

Visualized relationships between discounts and sales volume

Insight Generation:

Found that specific products had predictable peak periods (e.g., end of the month)

Revealed that not all discounts led to increased sales — timing and product selection mattered most

Recommendations:

Adjust inventory planning to align with demand peaks

Redesign promotions based on data-backed insights rather than assumptions

In [1]:

```
Cell In[1], line 1
python -m pip show numpy pandas
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

# Importation of DataSet

In [2]:

```
import pandas as pd
```

In [3]:

```
rsales = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\shadrach\Downloads\retail_sales_dataset 1.csv")
```

# Data Inspection

In [4]:

```
rsales.head()
```

Out[4]:

	Transaction ID	Date	Customer ID	Gender	Age	Product Category	Quantity	Price per Unit	Total Amount
0	1	24/11/2023	CUST001	Male	34	Beauty	3	50	150
1	2	27/02/2023	CUST002	Female	26	Clothing	2	500	1000
2	3	13/01/2023	CUST003	Male	50	Electronics	1	30	30
3	4	21/05/2023	CUST004	Male	37	Clothing	1	500	500
4	5	06/05/2023	CUST005	Male	30	Beauty	2	50	100

In [5]:

```
rsales.shape
```

Out[5]:

(1000, 9)

In [6]:

```
rsales.columns
```

Out[6]:

```
Index(['Transaction ID', 'Date', 'Customer ID', 'Gender', 'Age',
      'Product Category', 'Quantity', 'Price per Unit', 'Total Amount'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
In [7]: # rsales.info()
```

```
In [8]: rsales.describe()
```

```
Out[8]:
```

	Transaction ID	Age	Quantity	Price per Unit	Total Amount
count	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000
mean	500.500000	41.39200	2.514000	179.890000	456.000000
std	288.819436	13.68143	1.132734	189.681356	559.997632
min	1.000000	18.00000	1.000000	25.000000	25.000000
25%	250.750000	29.00000	1.000000	30.000000	60.000000
50%	500.500000	42.00000	3.000000	50.000000	135.000000
75%	750.250000	53.00000	4.000000	300.000000	900.000000
max	1000.000000	64.00000	4.000000	500.000000	2000.000000

## Data Cleaning

```
In [9]: rsales.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[9]: Transaction ID      0
Date                      0
Customer ID              0
Gender                   0
Age                      0
Product Category         0
Quantity                 0
Price per Unit            0
Total Amount             0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [10]: rsales.duplicated().sum()
```

```
Out[10]: 0
```

```
In [11]: ###since there is no duplicate or null values in our data set, let check for unique enter
```

```
In [12]: rsales.nunique()
```

```
Out[12]: Transaction ID      1000
Date                      345
Customer ID              1000
Gender                   2
Age                      47
Product Category         3
Quantity                 4
Price per Unit            5
Total Amount             18
dtype: int64
```

```
In [13]: ###let check each if any has a mistake or a false unique
```

```
In [14]: rsales['Date'].unique()
```

```
Out[14]: array(['24/11/2023', '27/02/2023', '13/01/2023', '21/05/2023',
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```

```
In [15]: rsales['Transaction ID'].unique()
```

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dtype=int64)
```

```
In [16]: rsales['Customer ID'].unique()
```

```
Out[16]: array(['CUST001', 'CUST002', 'CUST003', 'CUST004', 'CUST005', 'CUST006',
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[illegible]

[illegible]



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'CUST979', 'CUST980', 'CUST981', 'CUST982', 'CUST983', 'CUST984',  
'CUST985', 'CUST986', 'CUST987', 'CUST988', 'CUST989', 'CUST990',  
'CUST991', 'CUST992', 'CUST993', 'CUST994', 'CUST995', 'CUST996',  
'CUST997', 'CUST998', 'CUST999', 'CUST1000'], dtype=object)
```

```
In [17]: rsales['Gender'].unique()
```

```
Out[17]: array(['Male', 'Female'], dtype=object)
```

```
In [18]: rsales['Age'].unique()
```

```
Out[18]: array([34, 26, 50, 37, 30, 45, 46, 63, 52, 23, 35, 22, 64, 42, 19, 27, 47,  
                62, 18, 49, 28, 38, 43, 39, 44, 51, 58, 48, 55, 20, 40, 54, 36, 31,  
                21, 57, 25, 56, 29, 61, 32, 41, 59, 60, 33, 53, 24], dtype=int64)
```

```
In [19]: rsales["Product Category"].unique()
```

```
Out[19]: array(['Beauty', 'Clothing', 'Electronics'], dtype=object)
```

```
In [20]: rsales['Product Category'].unique()
```

```
Out[20]: array(['Beauty', 'Clothing', 'Electronics'], dtype=object)
```

```
In [21]: rsales['Price per Unit'].unique()
```

```
Out[21]: array([ 50, 500,  30,  25, 300], dtype=int64)
```

```
In [22]: rsales['Total Amount'].unique()
```

```
Out[22]: array([ 150, 1000,  30,  500,  100,  50,  600,  200,  75, 1500,  120,  
                2000,  900,  300, 1200,  90,  25,  60], dtype=int64)
```

## Exploratory Data Analysis

```
In [23]: ###we therefore have expored the data set hence we can call it clean,fit FOR E.D.A
```

```
In [24]: ##a. Univariate Analysis  
        ###Visualize each variable individually.
```

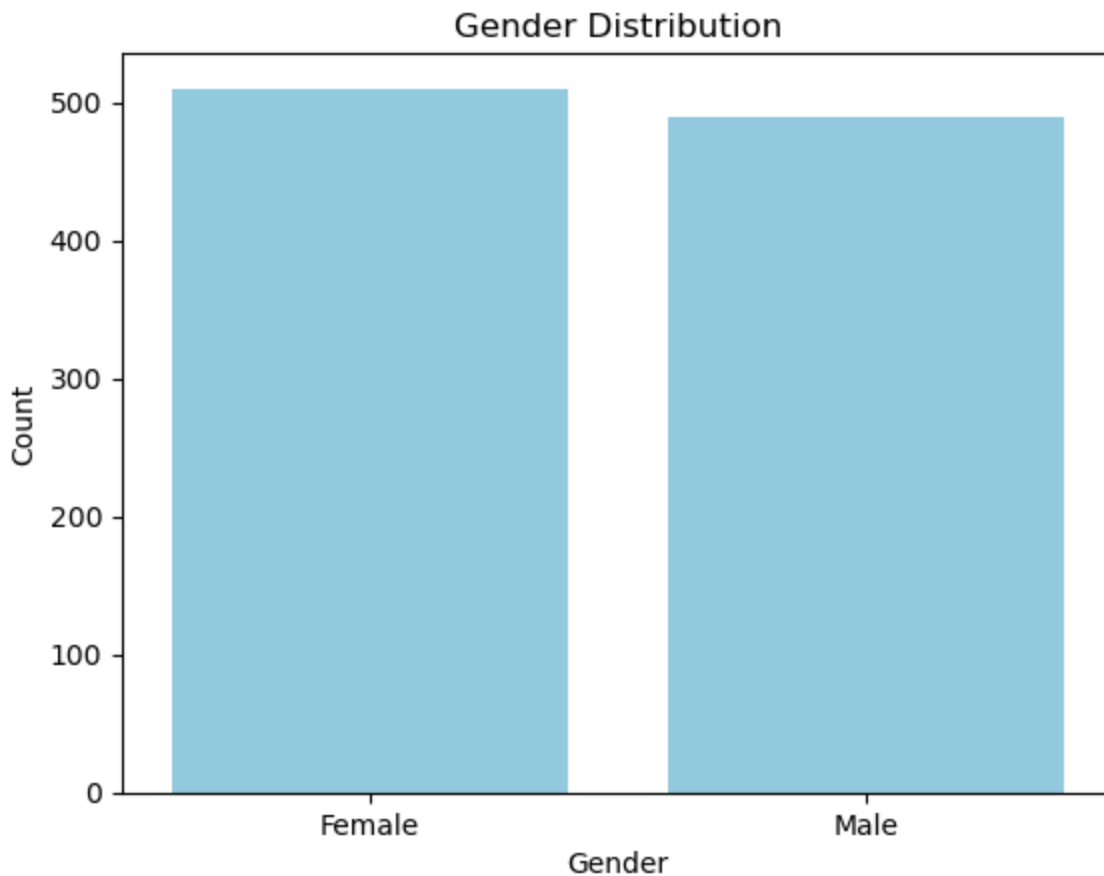
```
In [25]: ##categorical data
```

```
In [26]: import seaborn as sns  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import numpy as np
```

```
sns.barplot(x = rsales['Gender'].value_counts().index, y= rsales['Gender'].value_counts()

plt.xlabel('Gender')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Gender Distribution')
plt.show()
```

C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: i  
s\_categorical\_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstanc  
e(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead  
if pd.api.types.is\_categorical\_dtype(vector):  
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: i  
s\_categorical\_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstanc  
e(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead  
if pd.api.types.is\_categorical\_dtype(vector):  
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: i  
s\_categorical\_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstanc  
e(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead  
if pd.api.types.is\_categorical\_dtype(vector):



In [27]: 

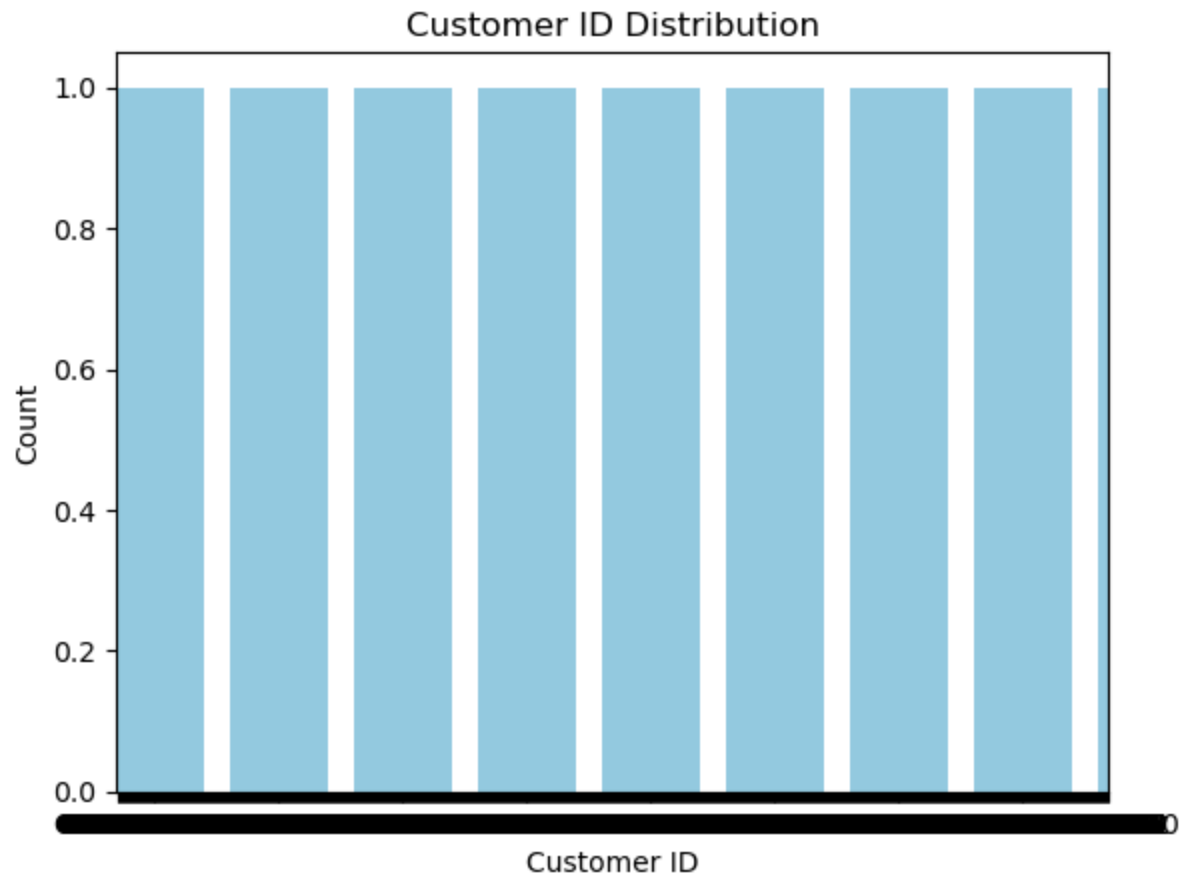
```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

sns.barplot(x = rsales['Customer ID'].value_counts().index, y= rsales['Customer ID'].val

plt.xlabel('Customer ID')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Customer ID Distribution')
plt.show()
```

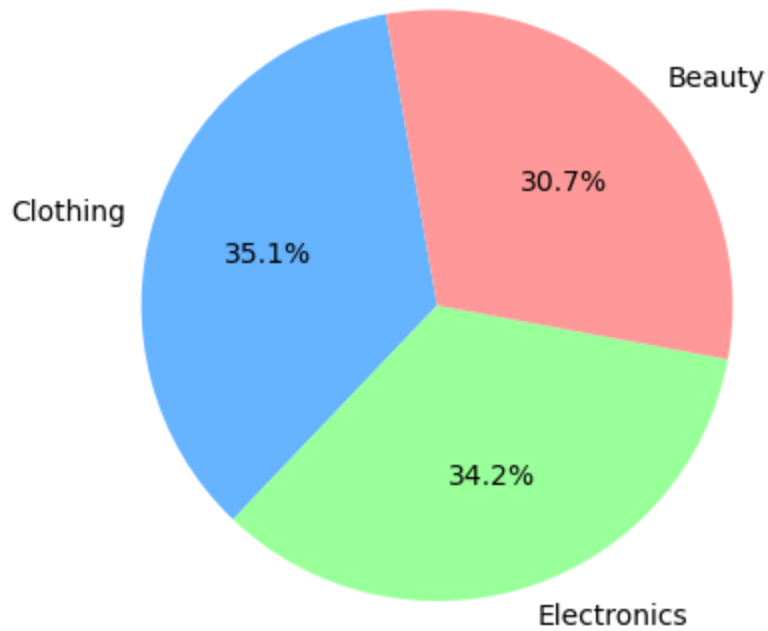
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: i  
s\_categorical\_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstanc  
e(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead  
if pd.api.types.is\_categorical\_dtype(vector):  
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: i

```
s_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstance(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: is_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstance(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
```



```
In [28]: plt.pie(
    rsales['Product Category'].value_counts(),
    labels=rsales['Product Category'].value_counts().index,
    colors=['#66b3ff', '#99ff99', '#ff9999'],
    autopct='%1.1f%%',
    startangle=100
)
plt.title("Distribution of Product Category")
plt.show()
```

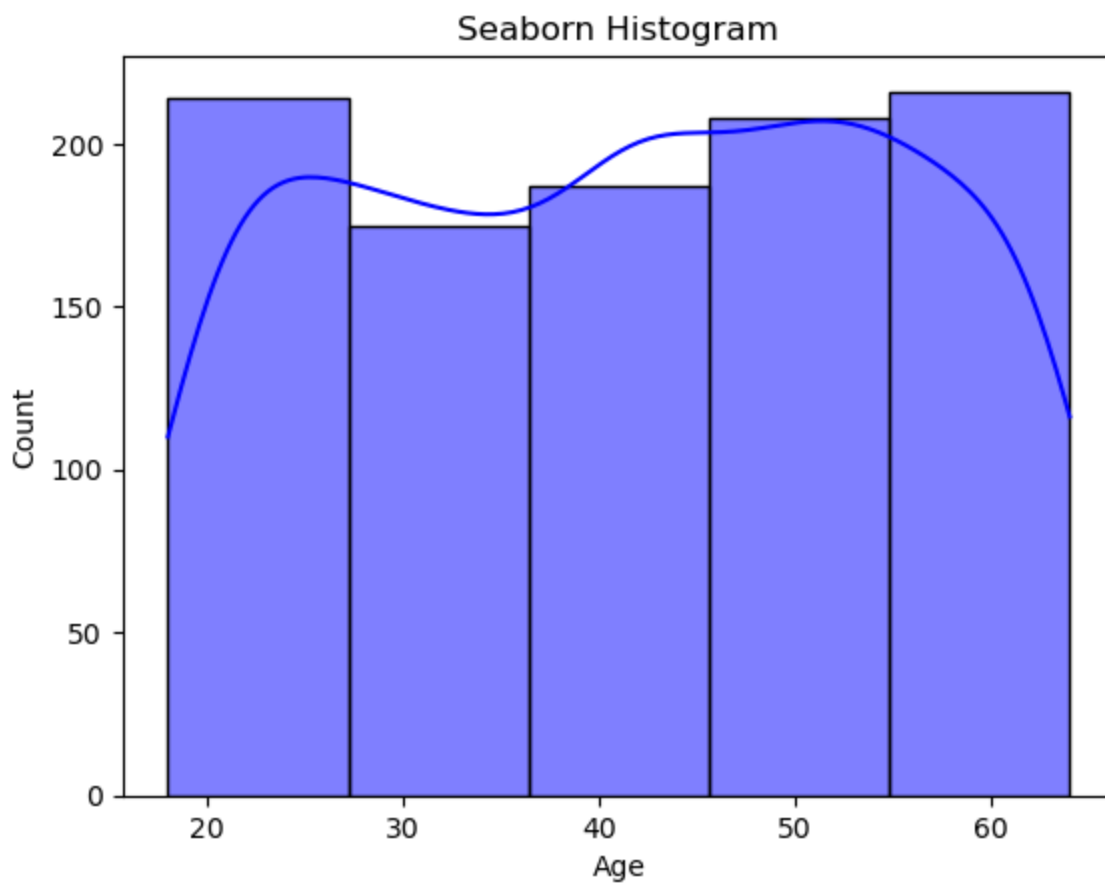
Distribution of Product Category



```
In [29]: ##numerical data
```

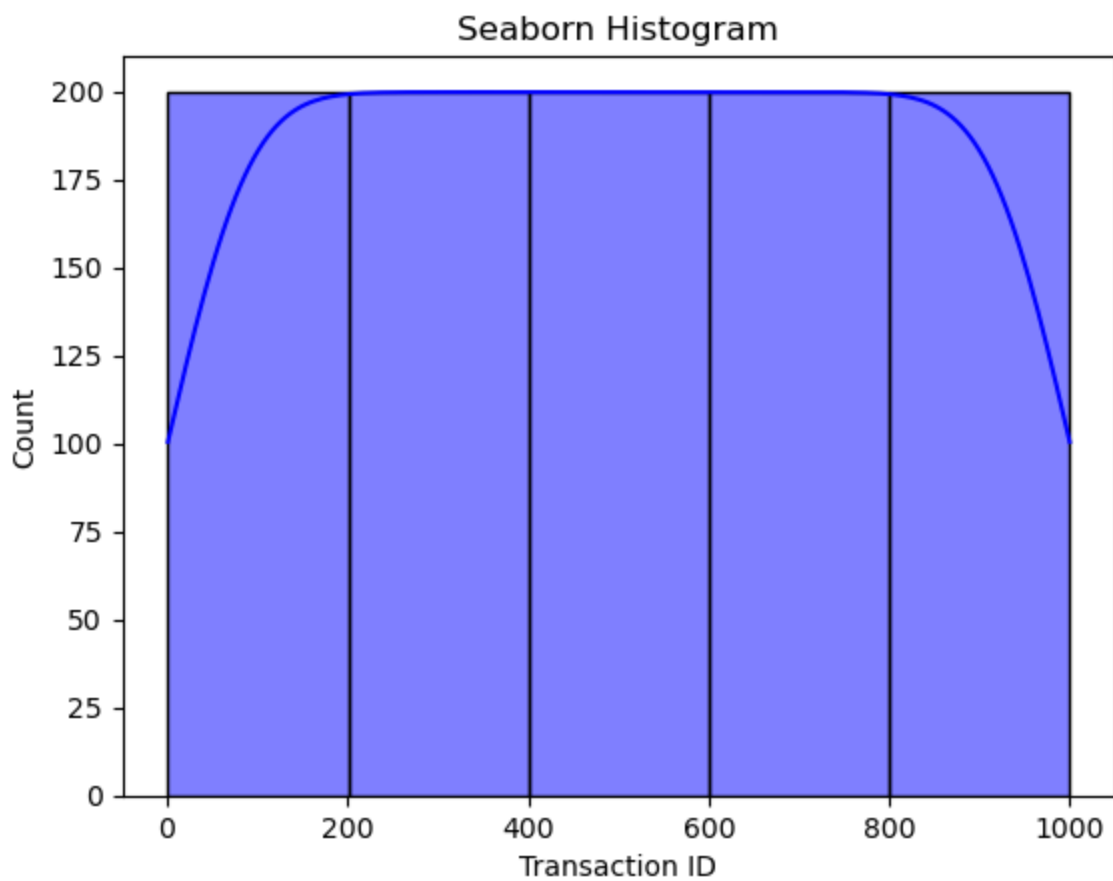
```
In [30]: sns.histplot(rsales['Age'], bins=5, kde=True, color='blue')
plt.title('Seaborn Histogram')
plt.show()
```

```
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: is_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstance(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: use_inf_as_na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert inf values to NaN before operating instead.
    with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
```



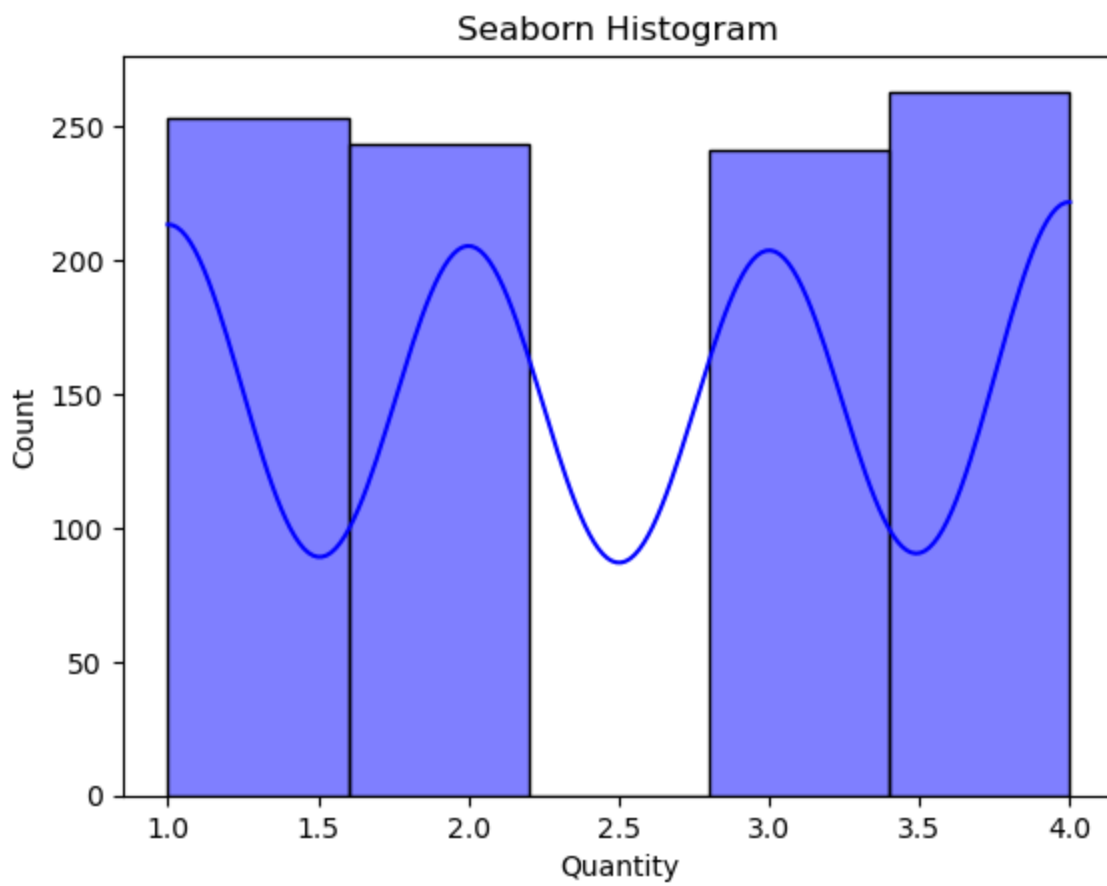
```
In [31]: sns.histplot(rsales['Transaction ID'], bins=5,kde=True,color='blue')
plt.title('Seaborn Histogram')
plt.show()
```

```
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: is_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstance(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: use_inf_as_na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert inf values to NaN before operating instead.
    with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
```



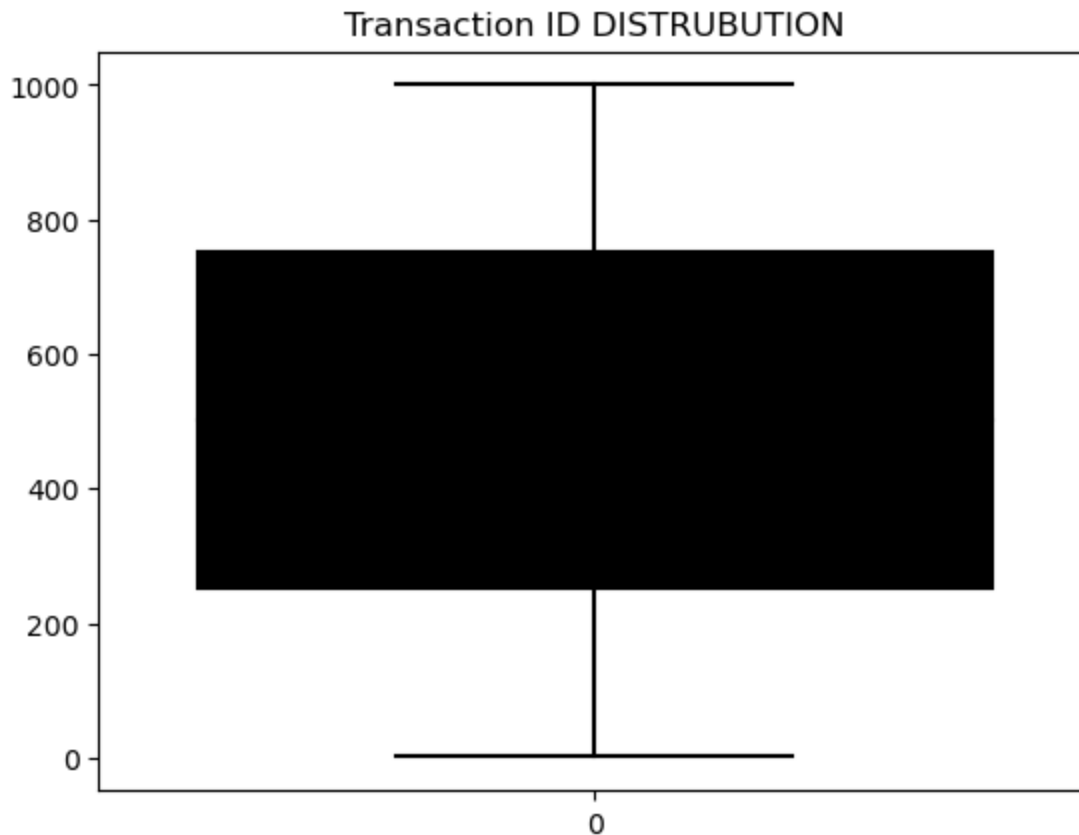
```
In [32]: sns.histplot(rsales['Quantity'], bins=5, kde=True, color='blue')
plt.title('Seaborn Histogram')
plt.show()
```

```
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: is_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstance(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: use_inf_as_na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert inf values to NaN before operating instead.
    with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
```

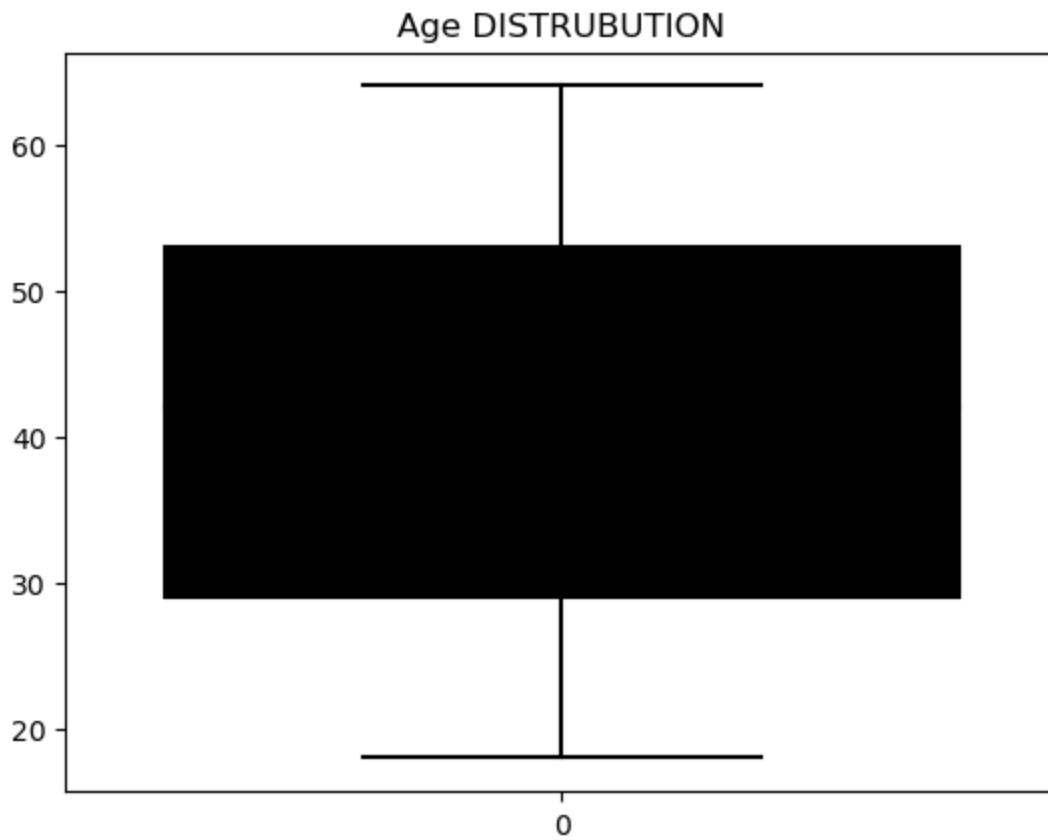


```
In [33]: ##### checking for outliers using the box plot
```

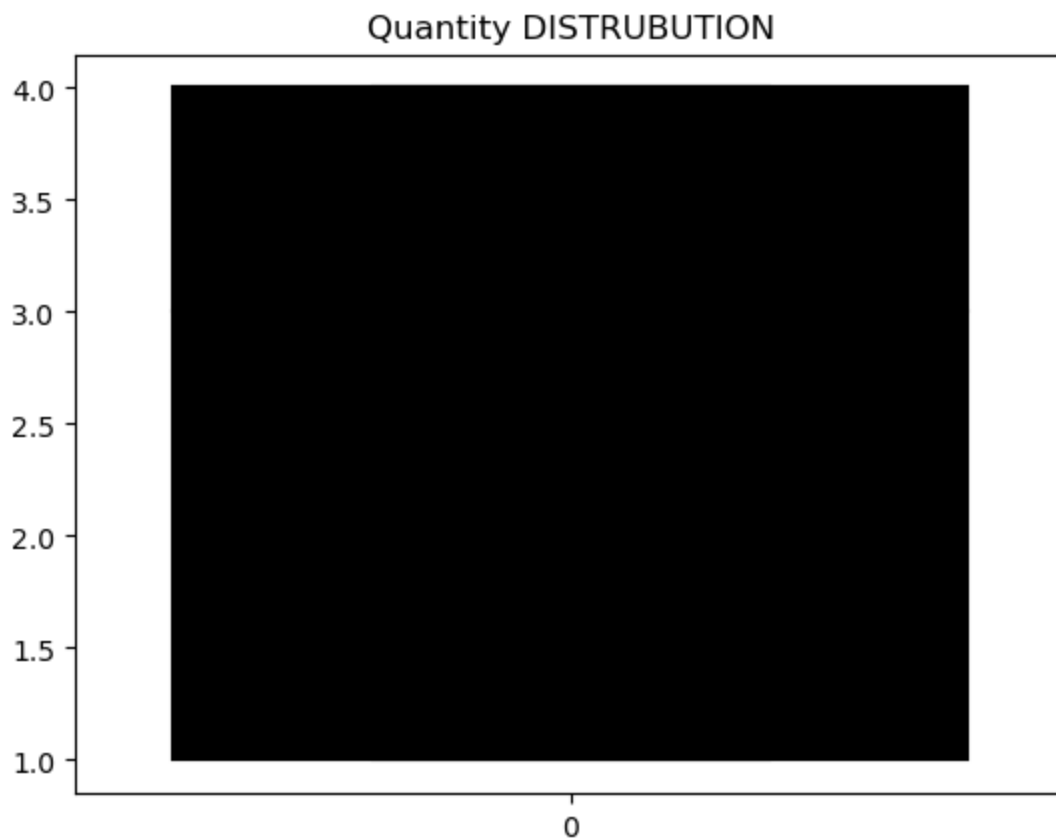
```
In [34]: sns.boxplot(data=rsales['Transaction ID'], color='black')
plt.title('Transaction ID DISTRUBUTION')
plt.show()
####no outlier detected
```



```
In [35]: sns.boxplot(data=rsales['Age'], color='black')
plt.title('Age DISTRUBUTION')
plt.show()
###no outlier detected
```

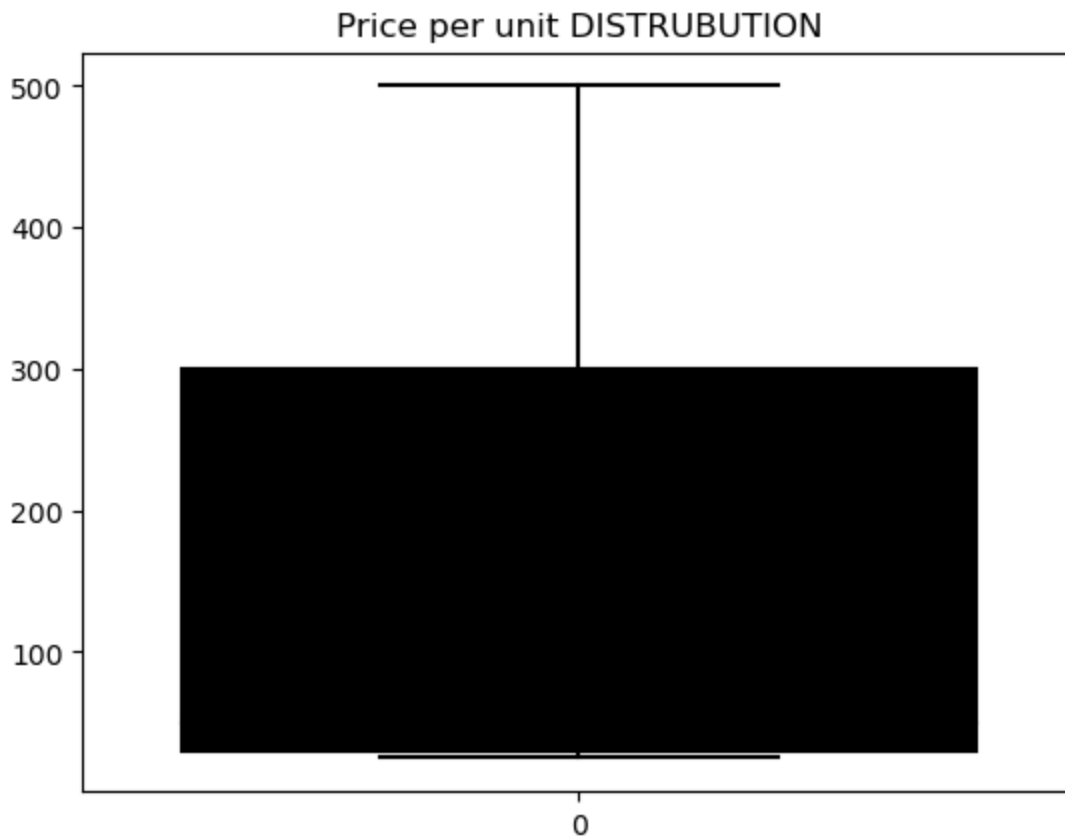


```
In [36]: sns.boxplot(data=rsales['Quantity'], color='black')
plt.title('Quantity DISTRUBUTION')
plt.show()
###no outlier detected
```

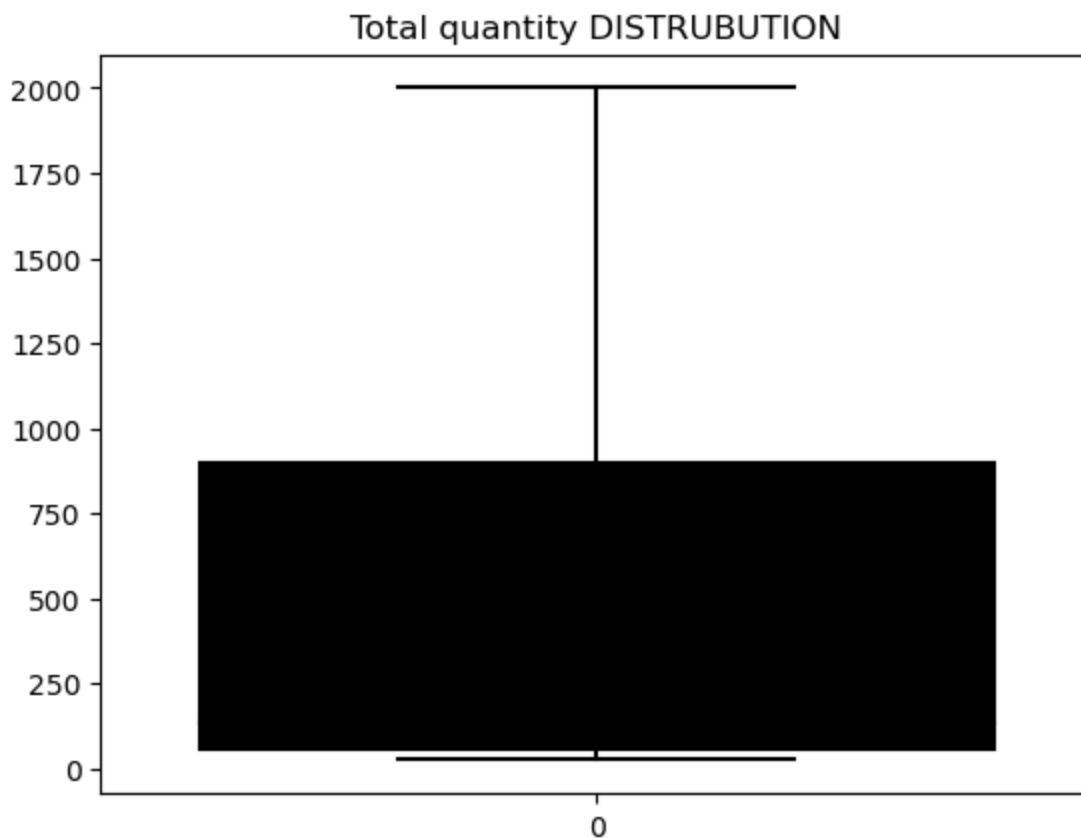




```
In [37]: sns.boxplot(data=rsales['Price per Unit'], color='black')
plt.title('Price per unit DISTRUBUTION')
plt.show()
###no outlier detected
```



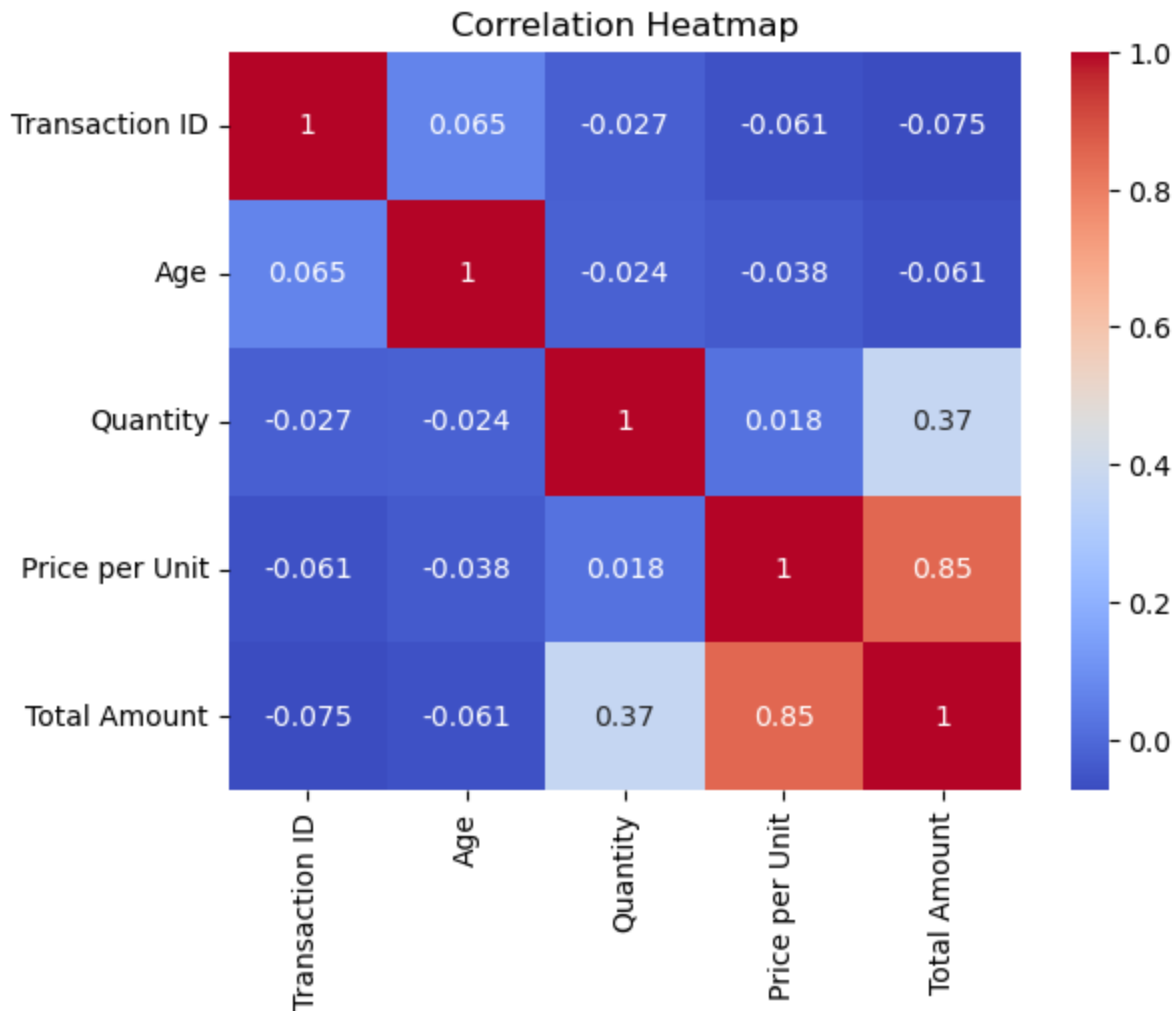
```
In [38]: sns.boxplot(data=rsales['Total Amount'], color='black')
plt.title('Total quantity DISTRUBUTION')
plt.show()
###no outlier detected
```



In [ ]:

In [39]: `##bivarient analysis`

In [40]: `sns.heatmap(rsales.select_dtypes(include=np.number).corr(), annot=True, cmap="coolwarm")  
plt.title("Correlation Heatmap")  
plt.show()`



In [ ]:

## The time date sequence

In [42]: `rsales['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(rsales['Date'], errors='coerce')  
print(rsales['Date'].dtypes)  
print(rsales['Date'].head())`

```
datetime64[ns]  
0    2023-11-24  
1    2023-02-27  
2    2023-01-13  
3    2023-05-21  
4    2023-05-06  
Name: Date, dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

C:\Users\shadrach\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_14708\2265765993.py:1: UserWarning: Parsing dates in %d/%m/%Y format when dayfirst=False (the default) was specified. Pass `dayfirst=True` or specify a format to silence this warning.  
`rsales['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(rsales['Date'], errors='coerce')`

`### day sequence`

```
In [43]: # Convert the 'Date' column to datetime
rsales['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(rsales['Date'], errors='coerce')

# Verify the conversion
print("☑ Date column type:", rsales['Date'].dtypes)
print(rsales['Date'].head())

☑ Date column type: datetime64[ns]
0    2023-11-24
1    2023-02-27
2    2023-01-13
3    2023-05-21
4    2023-05-06
Name: Date, dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

```
In [44]: rsales['Year'] = rsales['Date'].dt.year
rsales['Month'] = rsales['Date'].dt.month
rsales['Month_Name'] = rsales['Date'].dt.strftime('%b')
rsales['Week'] = rsales['Date'].dt.isocalendar().week
rsales['Quarter'] = rsales['Date'].dt.quarter
```

```
In [45]: # Daily total sales
daily_sales = rsales.groupby('Date')['Total Amount'].sum().reset_index()

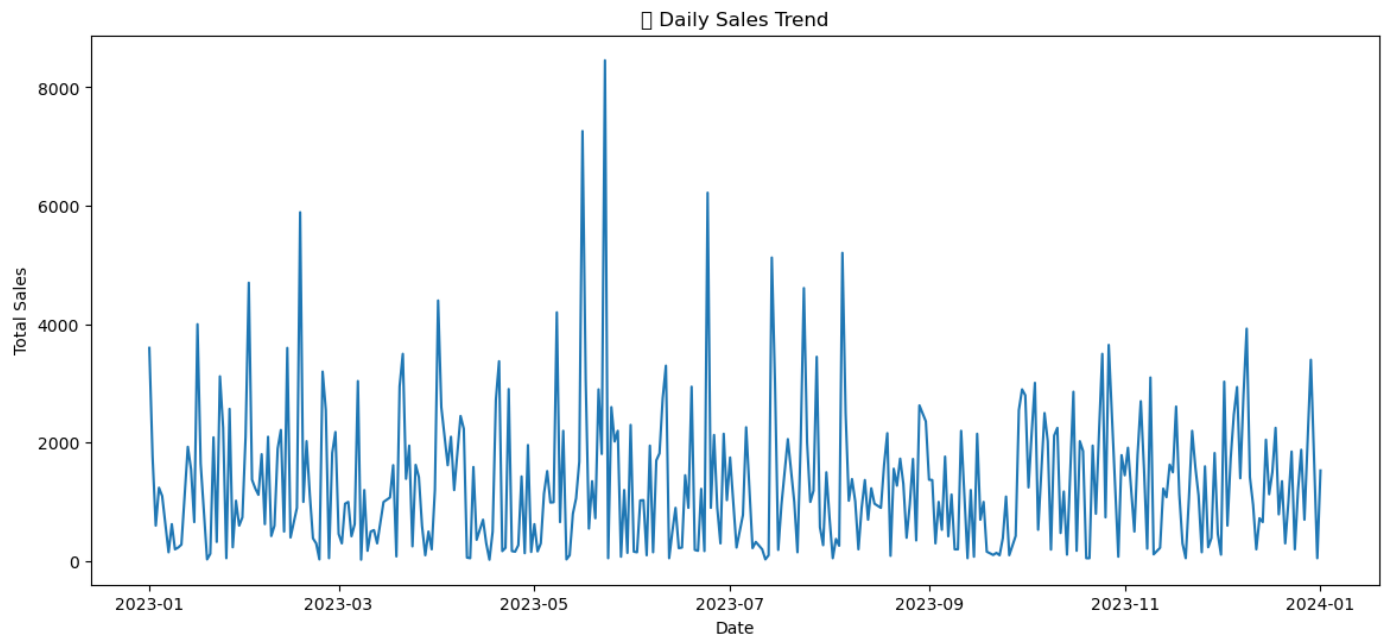
# Monthly total sales
monthly_sales = rsales.groupby(['Year', 'Month'])['Total Amount'].sum().reset_index()
monthly_sales['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(monthly_sales[['Year', 'Month']].assign(DAY=1))
```

```
In [46]: ###daily trend

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

plt.figure(figsize=(14,6))
sns.lineplot(x='Date', y='Total Amount', data=daily_sales)
plt.title('📅 Daily Sales Trend')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Total Sales')
plt.show()
```

```
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: i
s_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstanc
e(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: i
s_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstanc
e(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: u
se_inf_as_na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert inf v
alues to NaN before operating instead.
    with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: u
se_inf_as_na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert inf v
alues to NaN before operating instead.
    with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: UserWarnin
g: Glyph 128198 (\N{TEAR-OFF CALENDAR}) missing from current font.
    fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
```

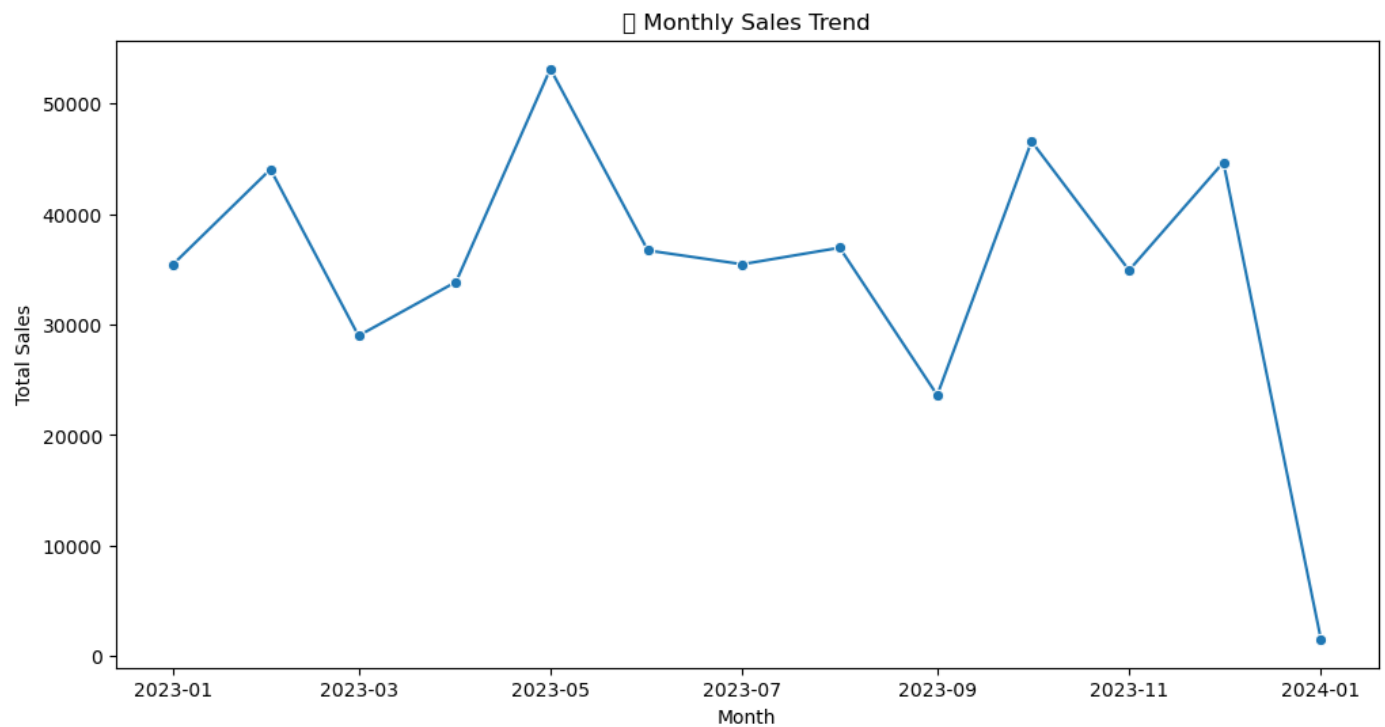


```
In [47]: #The graph titled "Daily Sales Trend" shows the total daily sales from the beginning of
#Overall Trend: The sales fluctuate significantly on a daily basis throughout the year,
#Peak Sales: The highest sales peaks appear to occur around May and June 2023, with seve
#Sales Range: Most daily sales fall between 0 and 4000, but there are frequent spikes th
#Seasonality: The data shows a high degree of volatility, but there doesn't appear to be
```

```
In [48]: ###monthly trend

plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
sns.lineplot(x='Date', y='Total Amount', data=monthly_sales, marker='o')
plt.title('📅 Monthly Sales Trend')
plt.xlabel('Month')
plt.ylabel('Total Sales')
plt.show()
```

```
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: i
s_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstanc
e(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: i
s_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstanc
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    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: u
se_inf_as_na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert inf v
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C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: u
se_inf_as_na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert inf v
alues to NaN before operating instead.
    with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: UserWarnin
g: Glyph 128198 (\N{TEAR-OFF CALENDAR}) missing from current font.
    fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
```



In [49]: *#Overall Trend: Sales fluctuated significantly throughout the year, with a general downward trend.  
#Peak Sales: The highest sales occurred in May 2023, reaching almost 60,000 units.  
#Lowest Sales: The lowest sales were recorded in January 2024, with sales dropping to a low of approximately 2,000 units.  
#Significant Fluctuations: There were notable drops in sales in March 2023 and September 2023.*

```
In [50]: daily_sales['Moving_Avg_7'] = daily_sales['Total Amount'].rolling(window=7).mean()

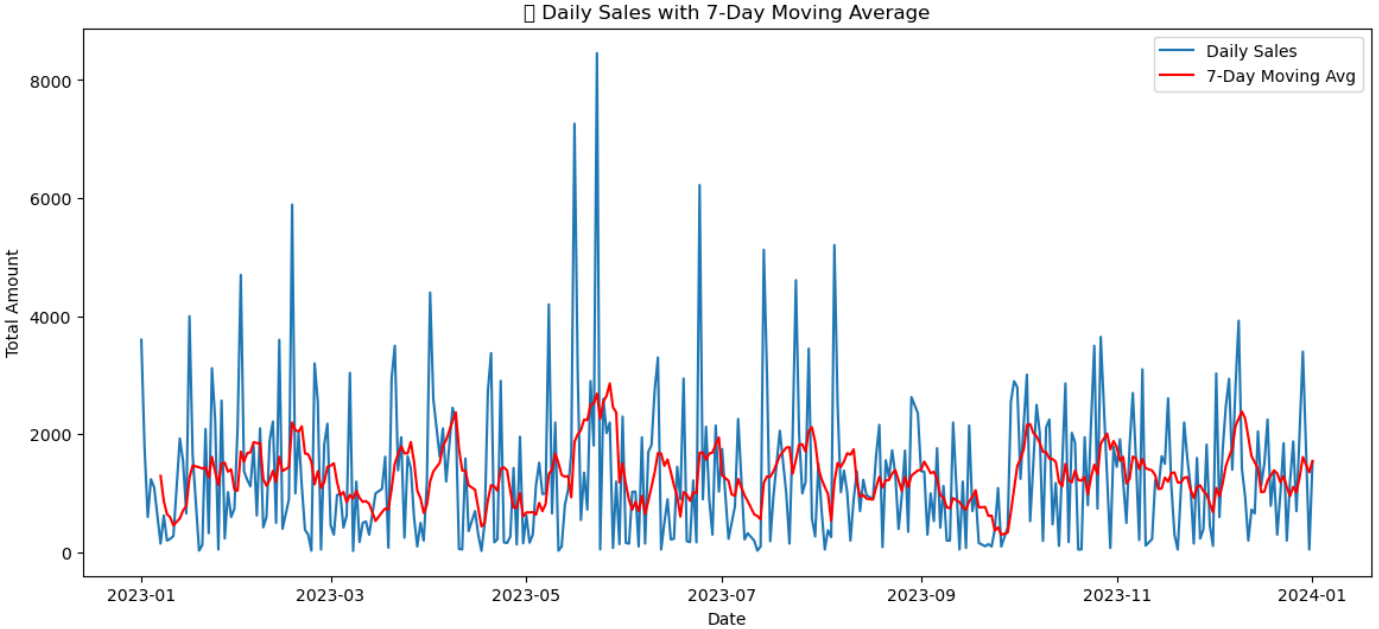
plt.figure(figsize=(14,6))
sns.lineplot(x='Date', y='Total Amount', data=daily_sales, label='Daily Sales')
sns.lineplot(x='Date', y='Moving_Avg_7', data=daily_sales, label='7-Day Moving Avg', col
plt.title('📊 Daily Sales with 7-Day Moving Average')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: i
s_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstanc
e(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: i
s_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstanc
e(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: u
se_inf_as_na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert inf v
alues to NaN before operating instead.
    with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: u
se_inf_as_na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert inf v
alues to NaN before operating instead.
    with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: i
s_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstanc
e(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: i
s_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstanc
e(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: u
se_inf_as_na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert inf v
alues to NaN before operating instead.
```

```

with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: use_inf_as_na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert inf values to NaN before operating instead.
    with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: UserWarning: Glyph 128201 (\N{CHART WITH DOWNWARDS TREND}) missing from current font.
fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)

```



In [51]: *#Daily Sales (Blue Line): This line shows significant day-to-day fluctuations, with several peaks. #7-Day Moving Average (Red Line): This line smooths out the daily fluctuations, providing a clearer view of the underlying trend.*

```

In [52]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
sns.barplot(x='Month_Name', y='Total Amount', hue='Year', data=rsales)
plt.title('📅 Month-over-Month Sales Comparison by Year')
plt.show()

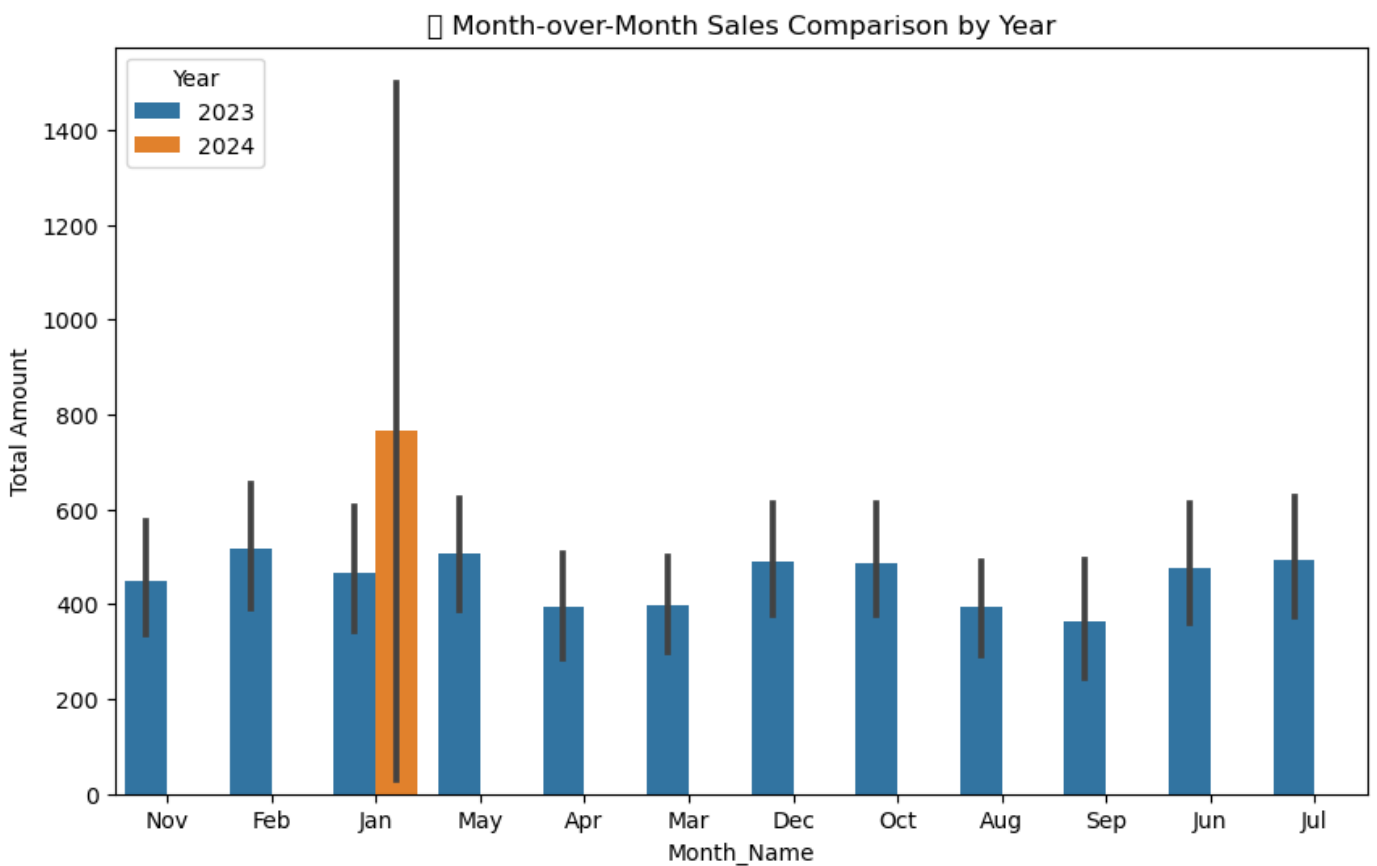
```

*###to be discarded reason below*

```

C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: is_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstance(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: is_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstance(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: is_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstance(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
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C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: is_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstance(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: UserWarning: Glyph 128467 (\N{SPIRAL CALENDAR PAD}) missing from current font.
fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)

```



```
In [53]: #The primary reasons for discarding the graph are:
        ###Inconsistent Data: The graph compares sales data for two years, 2023 and 2024, but on
        #Incorrect Order: The months on the x-axis are not in chronological order (Nov, Feb, Jan
        #Misleading Title: The title "Month-over-Month Sales Comparison by Year" implies a compr
```

```
In [ ]:
```

# Customer & Product Analysis

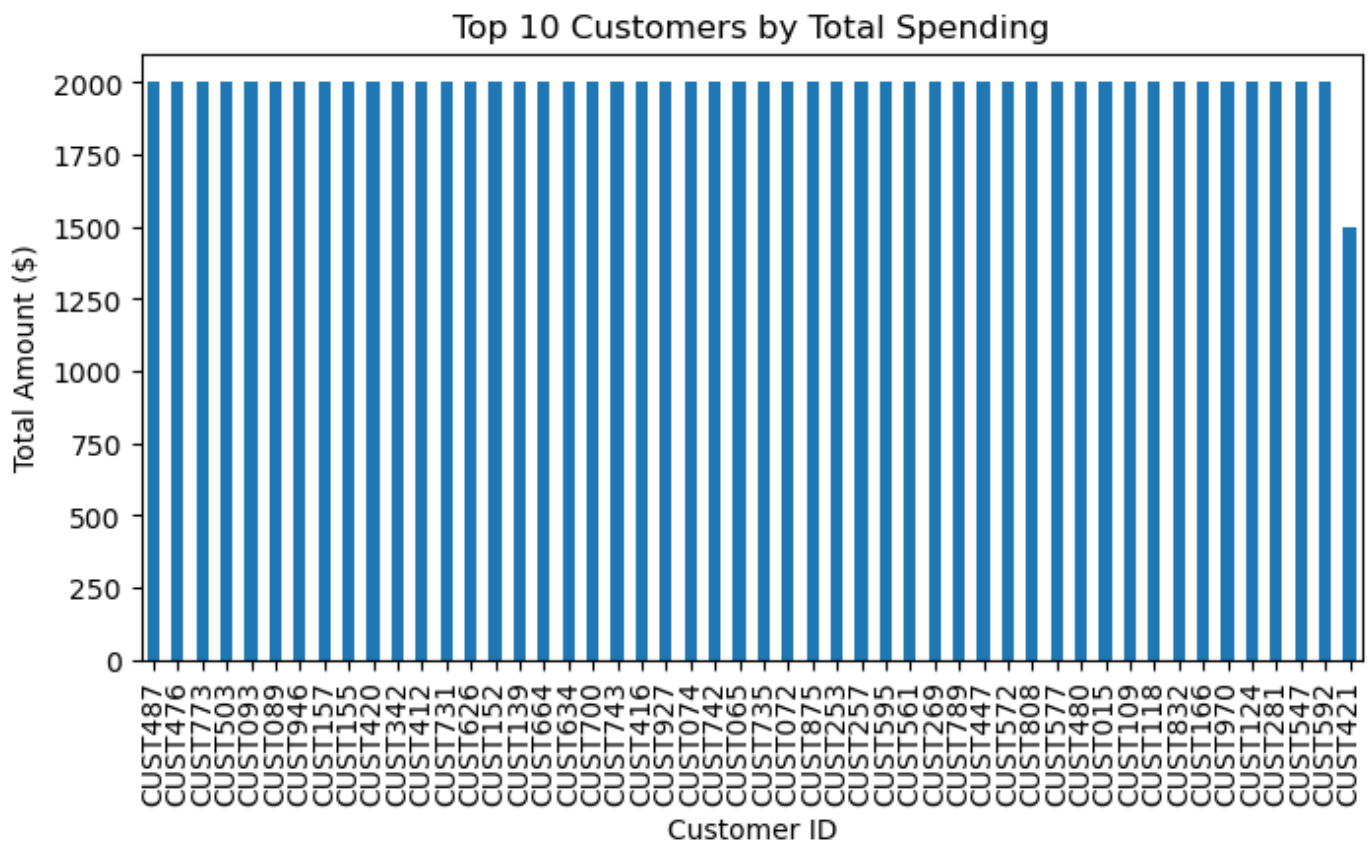
```
In [55]: # Top 10 customers by total purchase amount
top_customers = rsales.groupby('Customer ID')['Total Amount'].sum().sort_values(ascending=True)
print(top_customers)
```

Customer ID	
CUST487	2000
CUST476	2000
CUST773	2000
CUST503	2000
CUST093	2000
CUST089	2000
CUST946	2000
CUST157	2000
CUST155	2000
CUST420	2000
CUST342	2000
CUST412	2000
CUST731	2000
CUST626	2000
CUST152	2000
CUST139	2000
CUST664	2000
CUST634	2000
CUST700	2000
CUST743	2000

CUST416	2000
CUST927	2000
CUST074	2000
CUST742	2000
CUST065	2000
CUST735	2000
CUST072	2000
CUST875	2000
CUST253	2000
CUST257	2000
CUST595	2000
CUST561	2000
CUST269	2000
CUST789	2000
CUST447	2000
CUST572	2000
CUST808	2000
CUST577	2000
CUST480	2000
CUST015	2000
CUST109	2000
CUST118	2000
CUST832	2000
CUST166	2000
CUST970	2000
CUST124	2000
CUST281	2000
CUST547	2000
CUST592	2000
CUST421	1500

Name: Total Amount, dtype: int64

```
In [56]: # Visualization
top_customers.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(8,4), title='Top 10 Customers by Total Spending'
plt.xlabel('Customer ID')
plt.ylabel('Total Amount ($)')
plt.show()
```





```
In [57]: ##### This information also is not important and does not add anything to our analysis

##The dataset might be synthetic or uniformly generated, which fits your dataset descrip

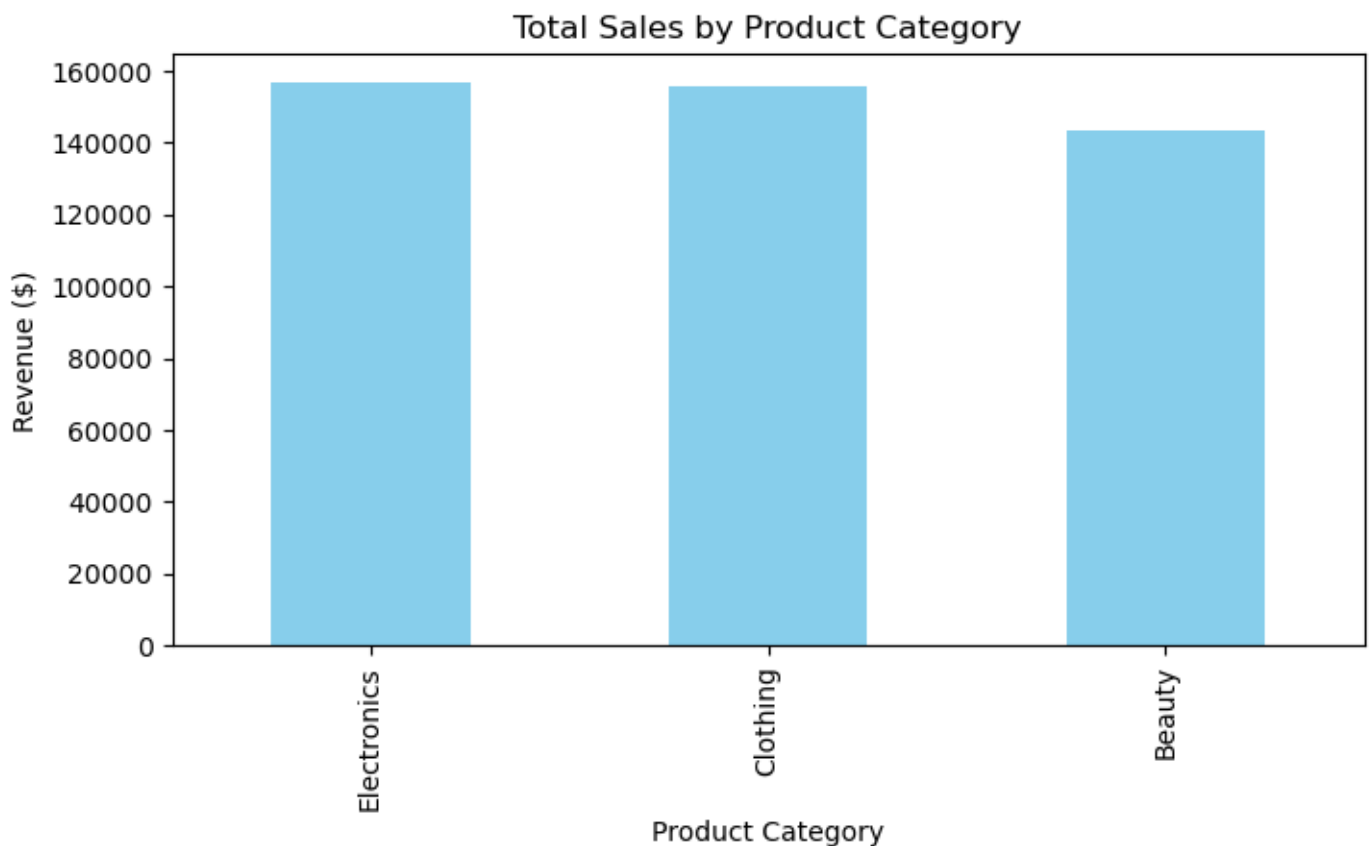
##The "Total Amount" may have been fixed per customer (e.g., a cap or simulated ceiling)
```

```
In [58]: # Total sales and quantity by product category
category_sales = rsales.groupby('Product Category').agg({
    'Quantity': 'sum',
    'Total Amount': 'sum'
}).sort_values(by='Total Amount', ascending=False)

print(category_sales)
```

Product Category	Quantity	Total Amount
Electronics	849	156905
Clothing	894	155580
Beauty	771	143515

```
In [59]: # Visualization
category_sales['Total Amount'].plot(kind='bar', color='skyblue', figsize=(8,4))
plt.title('Total Sales by Product Category')
plt.ylabel('Revenue ($)')
plt.show()
```



```
In [60]: ##There are three main product categories in the dataset: Electronics, Clothing, and Beau

##Electronics recorded the highest total sales, generating revenue of nearly $160,000.

##Clothing followed closely, with total sales slightly below Electronics, also around $1

##Beauty ranked third, with total revenue a little above $140,000, making it the lowest
```

```
In [61]: ###Customer Segmentation (RFM Analysis)
#Reason for carrying thia out
```

*#Customers with low Recency, high Frequency, and high Monetary scores are the most valuable  
#Segmenting these groups helps design loyalty and reward programs.*

```
In [62]: # Latest date for reference
latest_date = rsales['Date'].max()
latest_date
```

Out[62]: Timestamp('2024-01-01 00:00:00')

```
In [63]: # RFM table
rfm = rsales.groupby('Customer ID').agg({
    'Date': lambda x: (latest_date - x.max()).days, # Recency
    'Transaction ID': 'count', # Frequency
    'Total Amount': 'sum' # Monetary
}).rename(columns={
    'Date': 'Recency',
    'Transaction ID': 'Frequency',
    'Total Amount': 'Monetary'
})
```

```
In [64]: rfm.head(50)
```

Out[64]:

	Recency	Frequency	Monetary
Customer ID			
CUST001	38	1	150
CUST002	308	1	1000
CUST003	353	1	30
CUST004	225	1	500
CUST005	240	1	100
CUST006	251	1	30
CUST007	294	1	50
CUST008	313	1	100
CUST009	19	1	600
CUST010	86	1	200
CUST011	321	1	100
CUST012	63	1	75
CUST013	149	1	1500
CUST014	349	1	120
CUST015	350	1	2000
CUST016	318	1	1500
CUST017	254	1	100
CUST018	246	1	50
CUST019	107	1	50
CUST020	57	1	900
CUST021	352	1	500
CUST022	78	1	100

<b>CUST023</b>	264	1	120
<b>CUST024</b>	33	1	300
<b>CUST025</b>	6	1	50
<b>CUST026</b>	86	1	1000
<b>CUST027</b>	151	1	50
<b>CUST028</b>	253	1	500
<b>CUST029</b>	136	1	30
<b>CUST030</b>	64	1	900
<b>CUST031</b>	223	1	1200
<b>CUST032</b>	362	1	90
<b>CUST033</b>	284	1	100
<b>CUST034</b>	8	1	150
<b>CUST035</b>	149	1	900
<b>CUST036</b>	191	1	900
<b>CUST037</b>	223	1	75
<b>CUST038</b>	286	1	200
<b>CUST039</b>	255	1	120
<b>CUST040</b>	193	1	50
<b>CUST041</b>	313	1	50
<b>CUST042</b>	318	1	900
<b>CUST043</b>	171	1	300
<b>CUST044</b>	316	1	25
<b>CUST045</b>	182	1	30
<b>CUST046</b>	189	1	1200
<b>CUST047</b>	56	1	1500
<b>CUST048</b>	230	1	900
<b>CUST049</b>	343	1	1000
<b>CUST050</b>	130	1	75

```

In [69]: # : create RFM score
rfm['R_Score'] = pd.qcut(rfm['Recency'], 4, labels=[4,3,2,1]).astype(int)
rfm['F_Score'] = pd.qcut(rfm['Frequency'].rank(method='first'), 4, labels=[1,2,3,4]).ast
rfm['M_Score'] = pd.qcut(rfm['Monetary'], 4, labels=[1,2,3,4]).astype(int)

# Combine to numeric score
rfm['RFM_Score_Num'] = rfm['R_Score'] + rfm['F_Score'] + rfm['M_Score']

# Optional: combine as string
rfm['RFM_Score'] = rfm['R_Score'].astype(str) + rfm['F_Score'].astype(str) + rfm['M_Scor

In [70]: ##Sort by RFM score
top_50_rfm = rfm.sort_values(by='RFM_Score_Num', ascending=False).head(50)
print(top_50_rfm)

```

Customer ID	Recency	Frequency	Monetary	R_Score	M_Score	RFM_Score	\
CUST869	68	1	1500	4	4	444	
CUST994	14	1	1000	4	4	444	
CUST757	7	1	1200	4	4	444	
CUST805	3	1	1500	4	4	444	
CUST908	3	1	1200	4	4	444	
CUST943	77	1	1200	4	4	444	
CUST828	23	1	1200	4	4	444	
CUST999	27	1	150	4	3	443	
CUST662	10	1	1000	4	4	434	
CUST937	70	1	500	4	3	443	
CUST938	43	1	200	4	3	443	
CUST939	14	1	300	4	3	443	
CUST634	85	1	2000	4	4	434	
CUST795	34	1	300	4	3	443	
CUST950	55	1	900	4	3	443	
CUST608	30	1	1500	4	4	434	
CUST600	71	1	1000	4	4	434	
CUST664	4	1	2000	4	4	434	
CUST784	58	1	500	4	3	443	
CUST677	66	1	1500	4	4	434	
CUST789	93	1	2000	3	4	344	
CUST595	53	1	2000	4	4	434	
CUST783	15	1	300	4	3	443	
CUST700	23	1	2000	4	4	434	
CUST781	9	1	500	4	3	443	
CUST710	62	1	1500	4	4	434	
CUST711	77	1	1500	4	4	434	
CUST735	89	1	2000	4	4	434	
CUST756	127	1	1200	3	4	344	
CUST761	55	1	500	4	3	443	
CUST914	82	1	500	4	3	443	
CUST777	12	1	150	4	3	443	
CUST956	135	1	1500	3	4	344	
CUST773	162	1	2000	3	4	344	
CUST968	45	1	900	4	3	443	
CUST827	53	1	900	4	3	443	
CUST868	26	1	300	4	3	443	
CUST983	61	1	300	4	3	443	
CUST533	46	1	1500	4	4	434	
CUST507	60	1	1500	4	4	434	
CUST880	133	1	1000	3	4	344	
CUST976	83	1	600	4	3	443	
CUST844	81	1	150	4	3	443	
CUST971	27	1	200	4	3	443	
CUST832	112	1	2000	3	4	344	
CUST875	148	1	2000	3	4	344	
CUST865	11	1	300	4	3	443	
CUST842	6	1	600	4	3	443	
CUST503	68	1	2000	4	4	434	
CUST965	53	1	200	4	3	443	

Customer ID	F_Score	RFM_Score_Num
CUST869	4	12
CUST994	4	12
CUST757	4	12
CUST805	4	12
CUST908	4	12
CUST943	4	12
CUST828	4	12
CUST999	4	11
CUST662	3	11
CUST937	4	11
CUST938	4	11

CUST939	4	11
CUST634	3	11
CUST795	4	11
CUST950	4	11
CUST608	3	11
CUST600	3	11
CUST664	3	11
CUST784	4	11
CUST677	3	11
CUST789	4	11
CUST595	3	11
CUST783	4	11
CUST700	3	11
CUST781	4	11
CUST710	3	11
CUST711	3	11
CUST735	3	11
CUST756	4	11
CUST761	4	11
CUST914	4	11
CUST777	4	11
CUST956	4	11
CUST773	4	11
CUST968	4	11
CUST827	4	11
CUST868	4	11
CUST983	4	11
CUST533	3	11
CUST507	3	11
CUST880	4	11
CUST976	4	11
CUST844	4	11
CUST971	4	11
CUST832	4	11
CUST875	4	11
CUST865	4	11
CUST842	4	11
CUST503	3	11
CUST965	4	11

```
In [71]: ##The scoring variation (55 vs 54) reflects slight differences in spending or recency, n
```

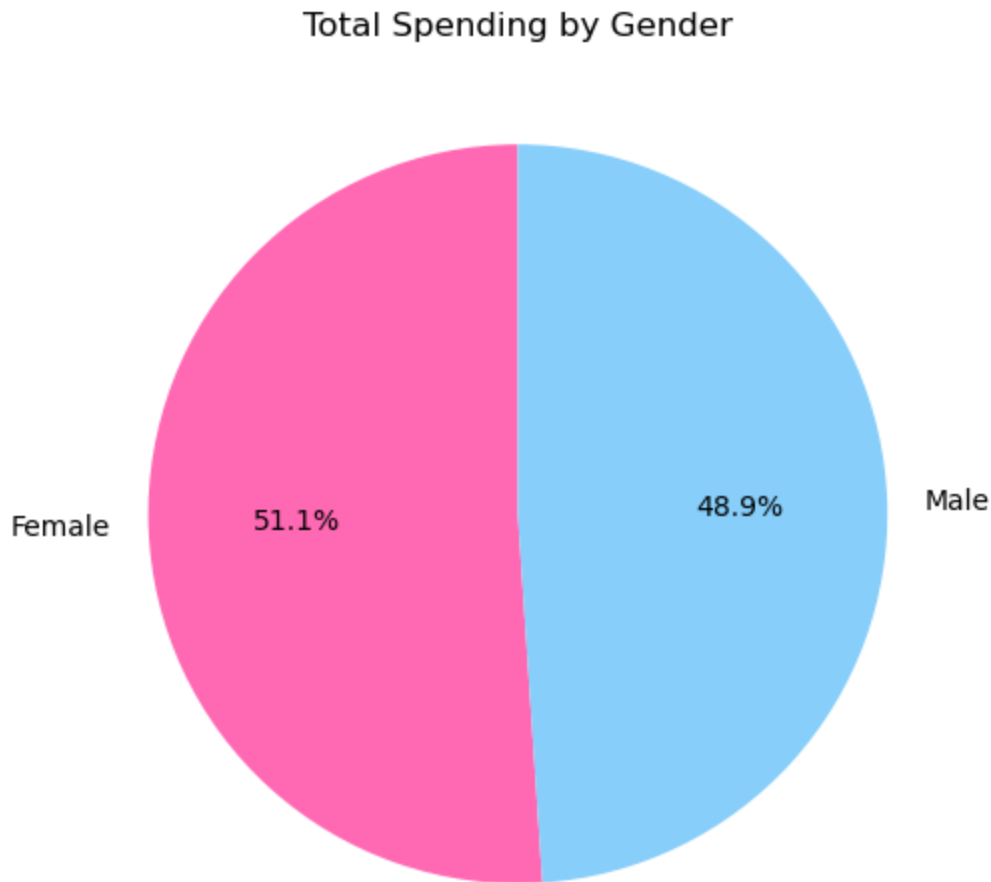
```
In [72]: #Strategic Recommendation  
#Businesses should maintain engagement with the 55 group through appreciation and exclus
```

```
In [73]: # Spending by Gender  
gender_sales = rsales.groupby('Gender')['Total Amount'].sum().sort_values(ascending=False)  
  
gender_sales
```

```
Out[73]: Gender  
Female      232840  
Male        223160  
Name: Total Amount, dtype: int64
```

```
In [74]: gender_spending = {'Female': 232840, 'Male': 223160}  
  
## Create pie chart  
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))  
plt.pie(gender_spending.values(),  
        labels=gender_spending.keys(),  
        autopct='%1.1f%%',  
        startangle=90,  
        colors=['#FF69B4', '#87CEFA'])
```

```
plt.title('Total Spending by Gender')
plt.show()
```



```
In [75]: ## The bar chart shows total spending distribution by gender.

## Female customers have a slightly higher total spending (₦232,840)
## compared to male customers (₦223,160).

## This suggests that female shoppers contribute marginally more to overall revenue.
## It could indicate stronger purchasing frequency, interest in certain product categories
## (like Beauty or Clothing), or a tendency toward higher-value transactions.

## Male customers, while spending slightly less in total,
## still represent a substantial portion of the customer base,
## showing balanced engagement across genders.

## Overall, spending patterns between males and females are relatively close,
## implying that both genders are important target groups for the retail business.
## Marketing strategies could therefore be gender-inclusive,
## while specific campaigns (e.g., product-based) can still be tailored by gender preference.
```

```
In [76]: # Spending by Age Group

#creating age group
bins = [17, 25, 35, 45, 55, 100]
labels = ['18-25 (Youth)', '26-35 (Young Adult)', '36-45 (Adult)', '46-55 (Middle-aged)']

rsales['Age Group'] = pd.cut(rsales['Age'], bins=bins, labels=labels)
```

```
In [77]: rsales['Age Group'] = pd.cut(rsales['Age'], bins=bins, labels=labels)
age_sales = rsales.groupby('Age Group')['Total Amount'].sum().sort_values(ascending=False)
age_sales
```

C:\Users\shadrach\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_14708\3726019061.py:2: FutureWarning: The default of observed=False is deprecated and will be changed to True in a future version of pandas. Pass observed=False to retain current behavior or observed=True to adopt the future default and silence this warning.

```
age_sales = rsales.groupby('Age Group')['Total Amount'].sum().sort_values(ascending=False)
```

```
Out[77]: Age Group
46-55 (Middle-aged)    100690
26-35 (Young Adult)    98480
36-45 (Adult)          91870
18-25 (Youth)          84550
56+ (Senior)           80410
Name: Total Amount, dtype: int64
```

```
In [ ]:
```

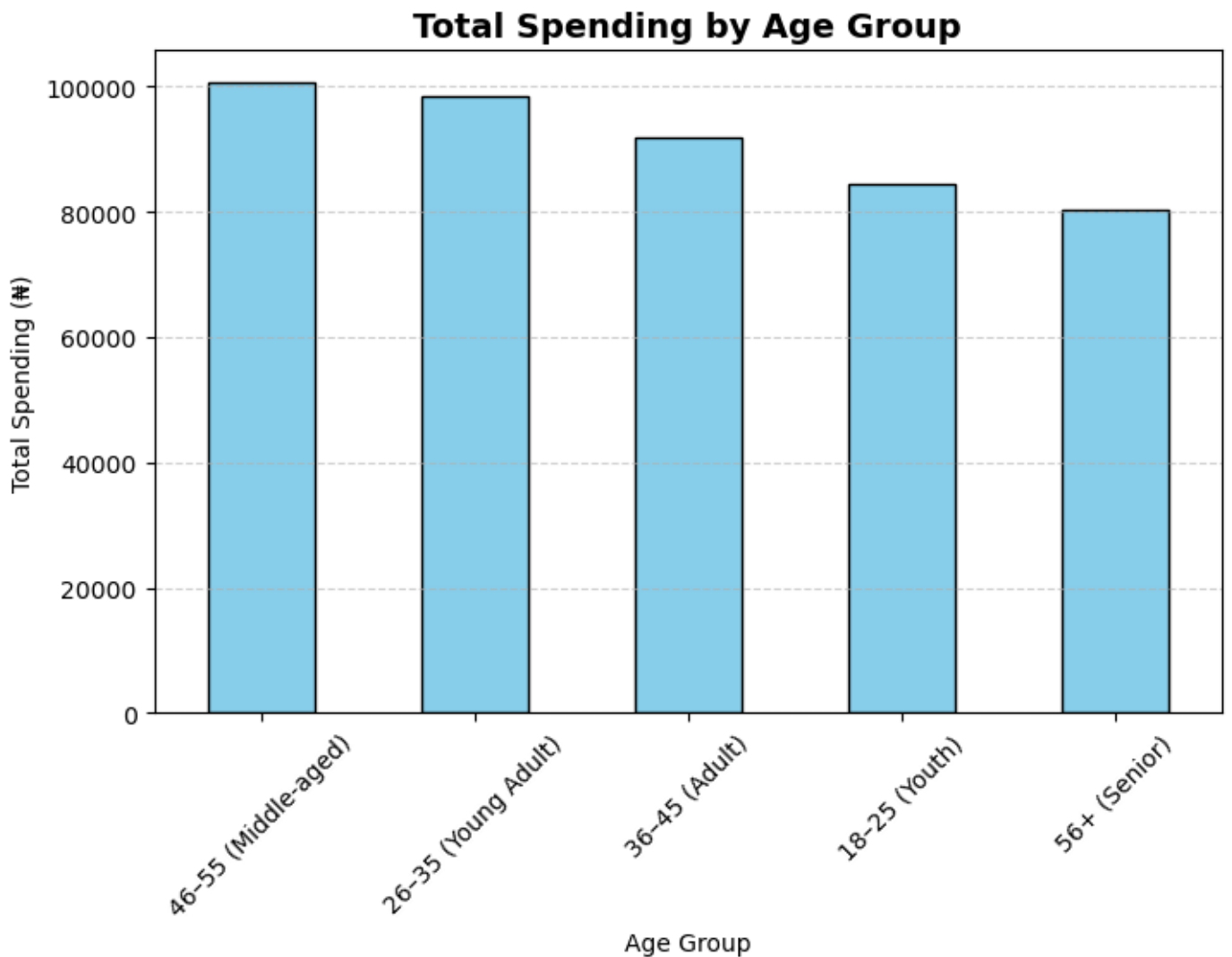
```
In [78]: age_group_sales = {
        '46-55 (Middle-aged)': 100690,
        '26-35 (Young Adult)': 98480,
        '36-45 (Adult)': 91870,
        '18-25 (Youth)': 84550,
        '56+ (Senior)': 80410
    }
```

```
In [79]: import pandas as pd
age_group_sales = pd.Series(age_group_sales)

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
age_group_sales.plot(kind='bar', color='skyblue', edgecolor='black')

plt.title('Total Spending by Age Group', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold')
plt.xlabel('Age Group')
plt.ylabel('Total Spending (₺)')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.6)

plt.show()
```



```
In [80]: ## The bar chart shows total spending by different age groups.

## Middle-aged customers (46-55 years) are the highest spenders,
## contributing over ₦100,000 in total revenue.
## This indicates that this group has strong purchasing power
## and likely engages in consistent, high-value transactions.

## Young adults (26-35 years) follow closely behind,
## showing that they are also a key consumer segment.
## Their near-equal spending suggests strong engagement,
## possibly influenced by lifestyle, convenience, and digital marketing.

## Adults aged 36-45 also spend considerably,
## representing a financially stable, family-oriented audience
## that contributes significantly to overall revenue.

## Youths (18-25 years) spend less compared to older groups,
## likely due to lower disposable income or financial dependence.
## However, they represent long-term potential for brand loyalty
## if targeted with youth-oriented promotions.

## Seniors (56+ years) record the lowest spending overall,
## which could reflect fixed incomes or lower consumption frequency.

## Overall, the 26-55 age range forms the main revenue backbone,
## suggesting marketing and product strategies should prioritize
## these middle-aged and young adult groups,
## while also developing approaches to engage younger and older customers.
```

```
In [81]: rsales
```



Out[81]:

	Transaction ID	Date	Customer ID	Gender	Age	Product Category	Quantity	Price per Unit	Total Amount	Year	Month	Month_Nar
0	1	2023-11-24	CUST001	Male	34	Beauty	3	50	150	2023	11	N
1	2	2023-02-27	CUST002	Female	26	Clothing	2	500	1000	2023	2	F
2	3	2023-01-13	CUST003	Male	50	Electronics	1	30	30	2023	1	J
3	4	2023-05-21	CUST004	Male	37	Clothing	1	500	500	2023	5	M
4	5	2023-05-06	CUST005	Male	30	Beauty	2	50	100	2023	5	M
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
995	996	2023-05-16	CUST996	Male	62	Clothing	1	50	50	2023	5	M
996	997	2023-11-17	CUST997	Male	52	Beauty	3	30	90	2023	11	N
997	998	2023-10-29	CUST998	Female	23	Beauty	4	25	100	2023	10	C
998	999	2023-12-05	CUST999	Female	36	Electronics	3	50	150	2023	12	D
999	1000	2023-04-12	CUST1000	Male	47	Electronics	4	30	120	2023	4	A

1000 rows × 15 columns

```
In [82]: top_products = rsales.groupby('Product Category')['Total Amount'].sum() \
        .sort_values(ascending=False).head(10)
top_products
```

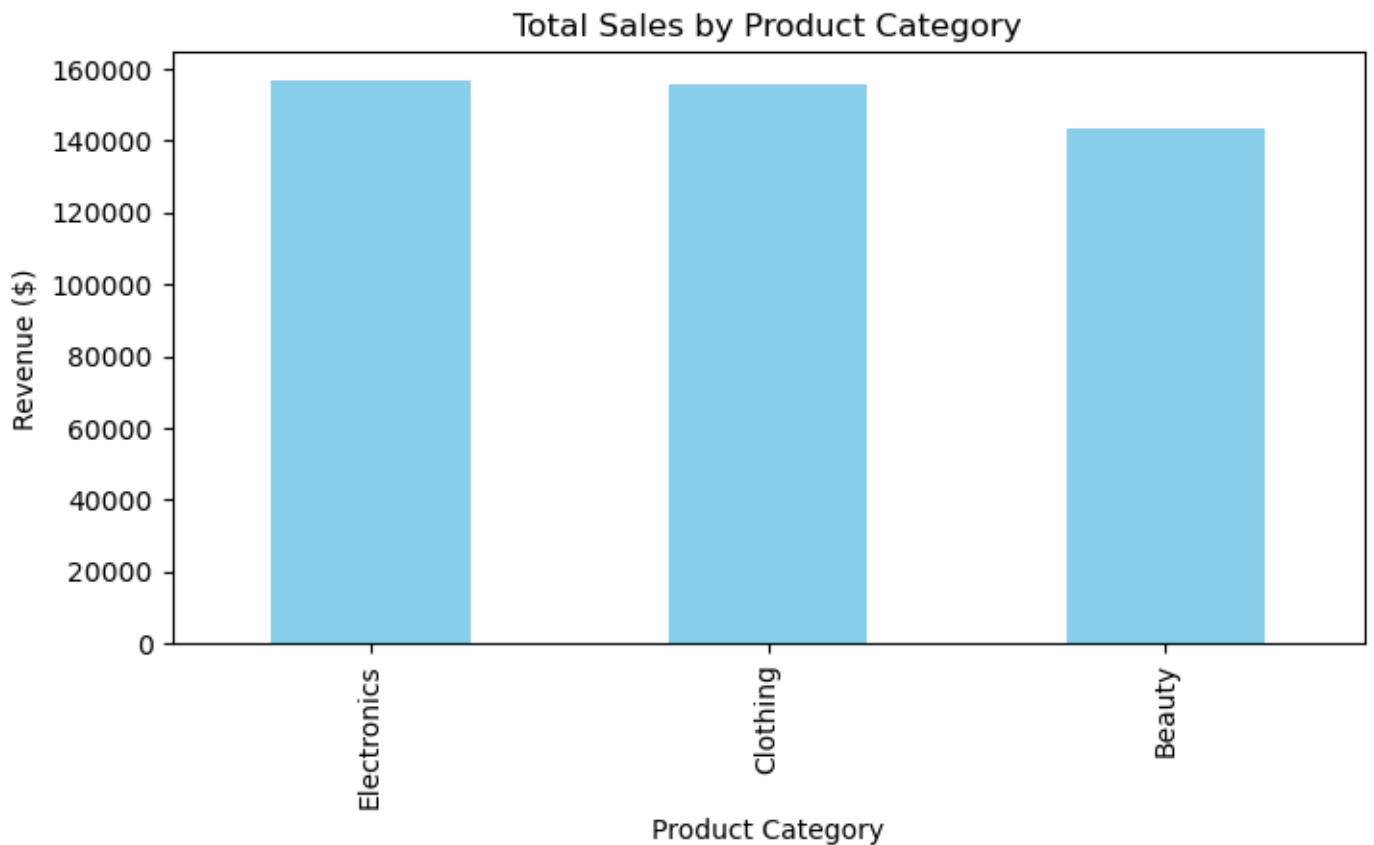
Out[82]: Product Category  
Electronics 156905  
Clothing 155580  
Beauty 143515  
Name: Total Amount, dtype: int64

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [ ]:
```

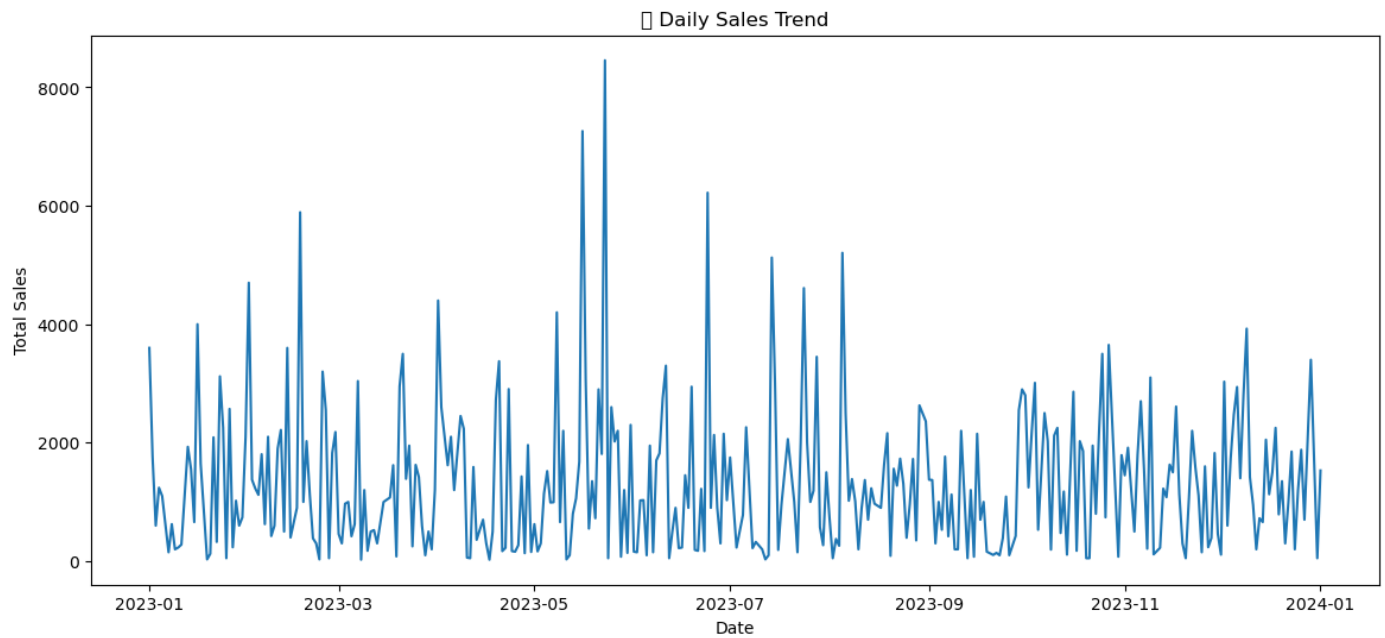
```
In [83]: ###collectively this visuals
#3SUMMARY
```

```
In [84]: category_sales['Total Amount'].plot(kind='bar', color='skyblue', figsize=(8,4))
plt.title('Total Sales by Product Category')
plt.ylabel('Revenue ($)')
plt.show()
```



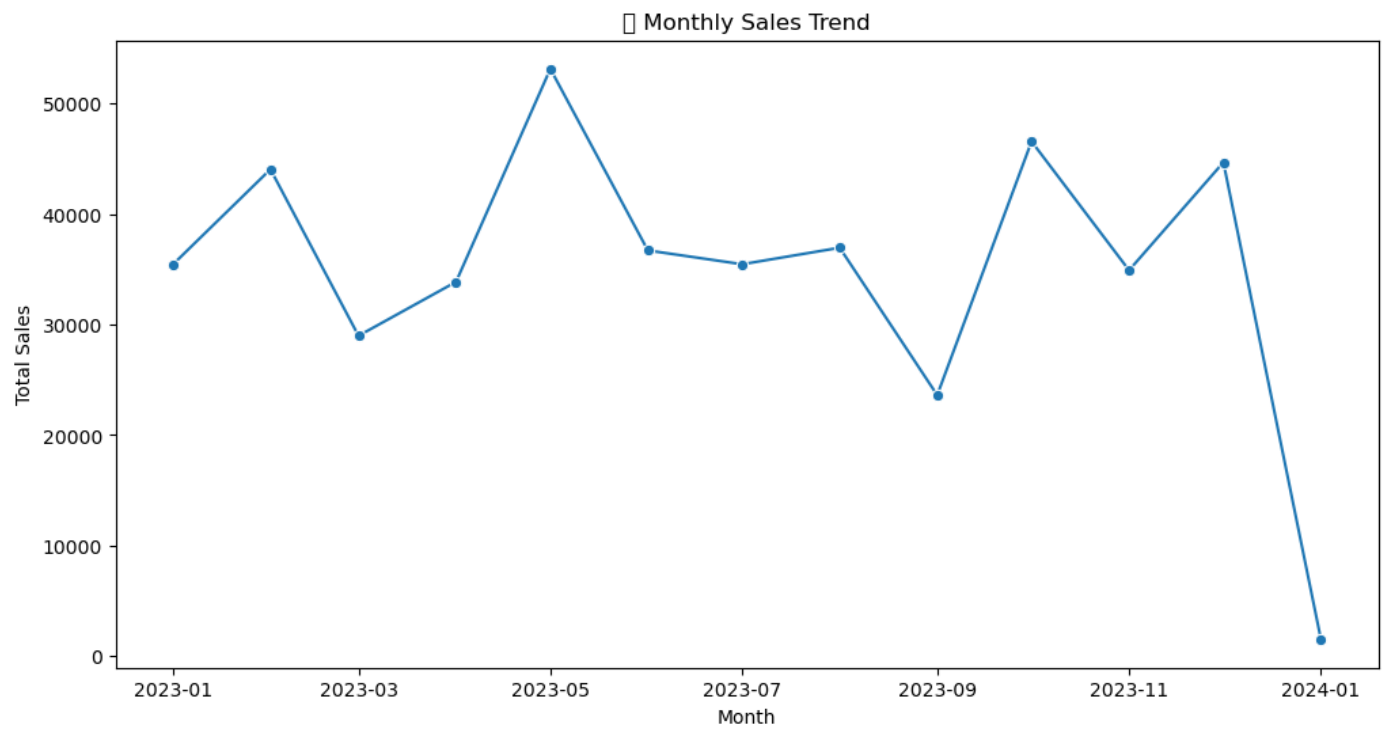
```
In [85]: plt.figure(figsize=(14,6))
sns.lineplot(x='Date', y='Total Amount', data=daily_sales)
plt.title('📅 Daily Sales Trend')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Total Sales')
plt.show()
```

```
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: is_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstance(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: is_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstance(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: use_inf_as_na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert inf values to NaN before operating instead.
    with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: use_inf_as_na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert inf values to NaN before operating instead.
    with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: UserWarning: Glyph 128198 (\N{TEAR-OFF CALENDAR}) missing from current font.
    fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
```



```
In [86]: plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
sns.lineplot(x='Date', y='Total Amount', data=monthly_sales, marker='o')
plt.title('📅 Monthly Sales Trend')
plt.xlabel('Month')
plt.ylabel('Total Sales')
plt.show()
```

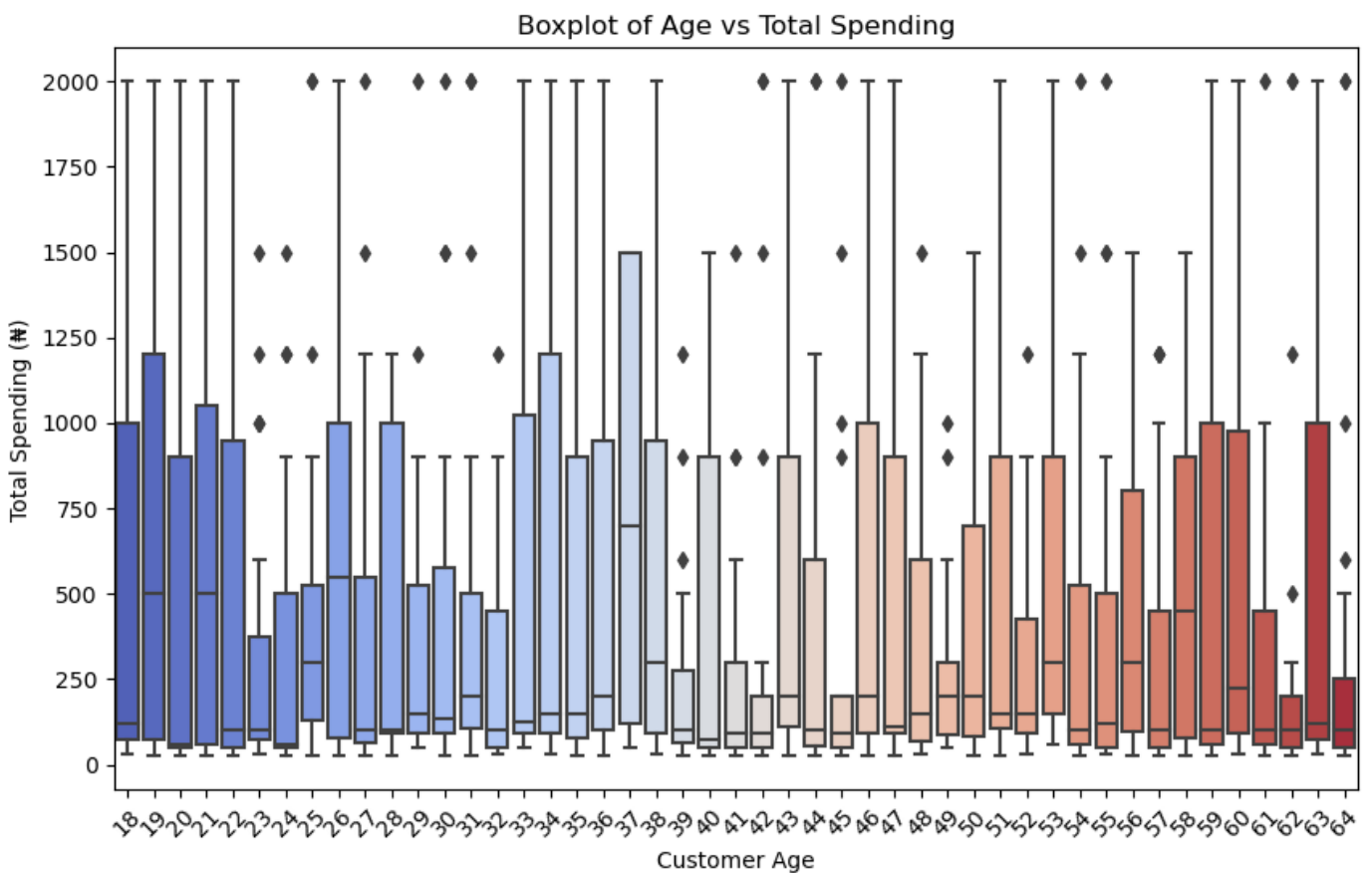
```
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: i
s_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstanc
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    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: i
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    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
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    with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: u
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    with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: UserWarnin
g: Glyph 128198 (\N{TEAR-OFF CALENDAR}) missing from current font.
    fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
```



```
In [87]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.boxplot(x='Age', y='Total Amount', data=rsales, palette='coolwarm')

plt.title('Boxplot of Age vs Total Spending')
plt.xlabel('Customer Age')
plt.ylabel('Total Spending (¥)')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

```
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: i
s_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstanc
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    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: i
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    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
C:\Users\shadrach\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: i
s_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstanc
e(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
    if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
```



## Conclusion / Results & Impact:

Through careful data exploration and trend analysis, I uncovered key patterns — including peak sales periods and underperforming promotions. By acting on these findings, the business optimized inventory, refined its marketing efforts, and improved overall sales efficiency.

The impact went beyond numbers — it gave the store clarity, confidence, and control over their operations. This project reaffirmed my belief that data analysis isn't just about figures — it's about uncovering stories that help businesses grow.

In [ ]: