

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import warnings
import sqlite3
from scipy.stats import ttest_ind
import scipy.stats as stats
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

```
In [2]: conn = sqlite3.connect('inventory.db')
df = pd.read_sql_query("select * from vendor_sales_summary",conn)
df.head()
```

Out[2]:

|   | VendorNumber | VendorName               | Brand | Description             | ActualPrice | Volume | TotalPurchaseQuantity | TotalPurchaseDollars | TotalSales |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------|
| 0 | 1128         | BROWN-FORMAN CORP        | 1233  | Jack Daniels No 7 Black | 36.99       | 1750.0 | 145080                | 3811251.60           |            |
| 1 | 4425         | MARTIGNETTI COMPANIES    | 3405  | Tito's Handmade Vodka   | 28.99       | 1750.0 | 164038                | 3804041.22           |            |
| 2 | 17035        | PERNOD RICARD USA        | 8068  | Absolut 80 Proof        | 24.99       | 1750.0 | 187407                | 3418303.68           |            |
| 3 | 3960         | DIAGEO NORTH AMERICA INC | 4261  | Capt Morgan Spiced Rum  | 22.99       | 1750.0 | 201682                | 3261197.94           |            |
| 4 | 3960         | DIAGEO NORTH AMERICA INC | 3545  | Ketel One Vodka         | 29.99       | 1750.0 | 138109                | 3023206.01           |            |

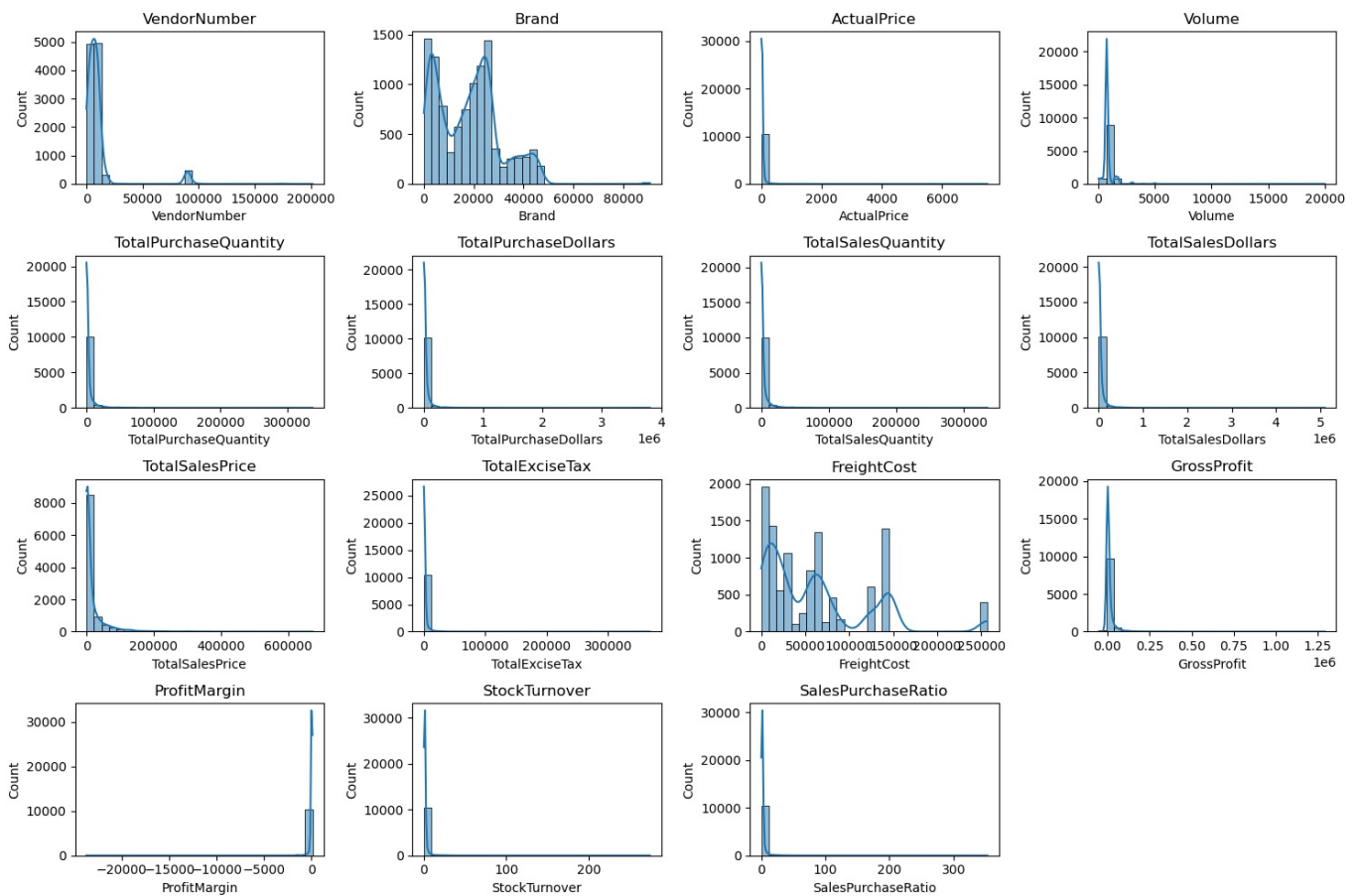
```
In [3]: df.describe().T
```

Out[3]:

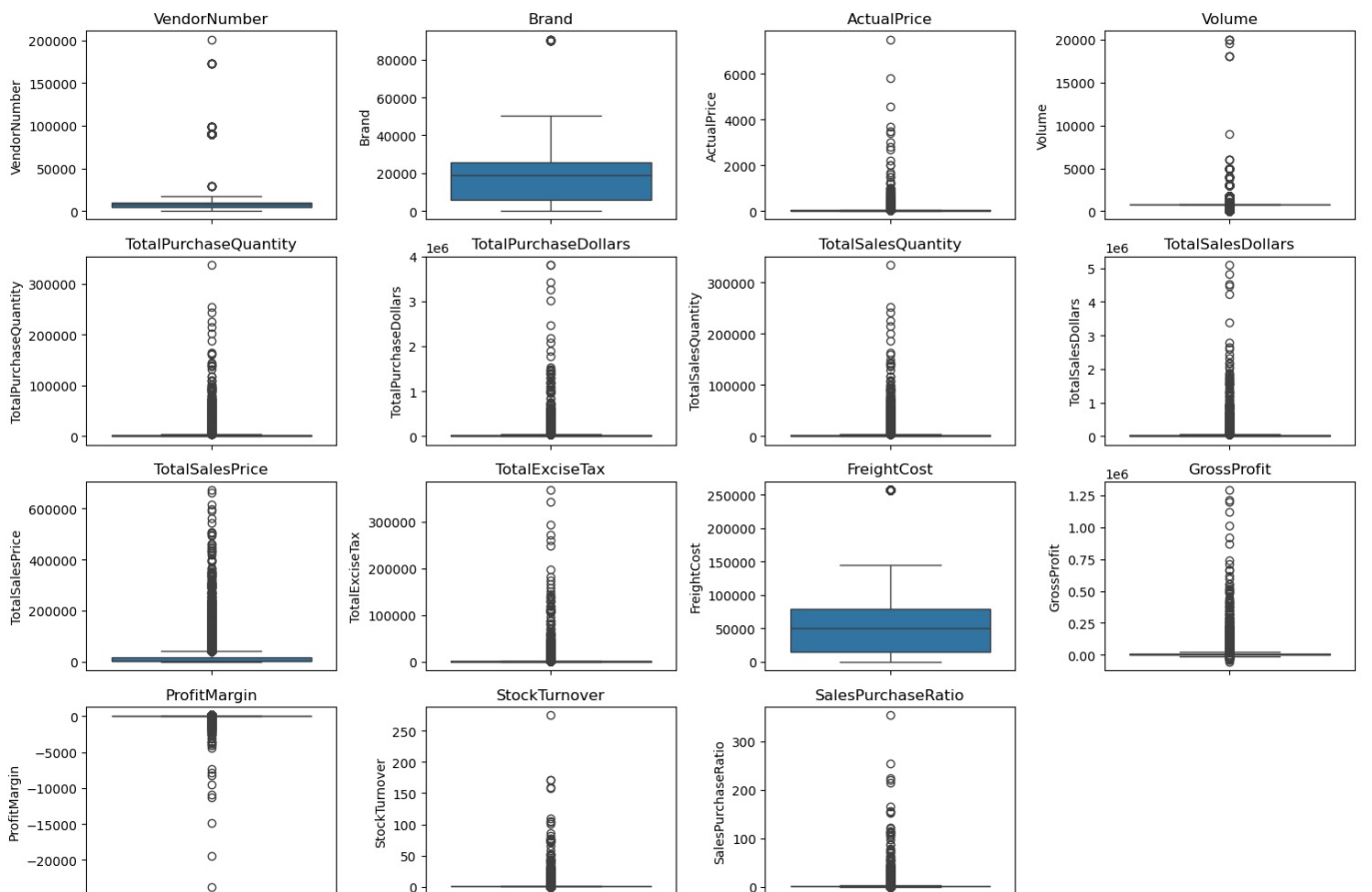
|                       | count   | mean         | std           | min       | 25%          | 50%          | 75%          | max          |
|-----------------------|---------|--------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| VendorNumber          | 10692.0 | 1.065065e+04 | 18753.519148  | 2.00      | 3951.000000  | 7153.000000  | 9552.000000  | 2.013590e+05 |
| Brand                 | 10692.0 | 1.803923e+04 | 12662.187074  | 58.00     | 5793.500000  | 18761.500000 | 25514.250000 | 9.063100e+04 |
| ActualPrice           | 10692.0 | 3.564367e+01 | 148.246016    | 0.49      | 10.990000    | 15.990000    | 28.990000    | 7.499990e+03 |
| Volume                | 10692.0 | 8.473605e+02 | 664.309212    | 50.00     | 750.000000   | 750.000000   | 750.000000   | 2.000000e+04 |
| TotalPurchaseQuantity | 10692.0 | 3.140887e+03 | 11095.086769  | 1.00      | 36.000000    | 262.000000   | 1975.750000  | 3.376600e+05 |
| TotalPurchaseDollars  | 10692.0 | 3.010669e+04 | 123067.799627 | 0.71      | 453.457500   | 3655.465000  | 20738.245000 | 3.811252e+06 |
| TotalSalesQuantity    | 10692.0 | 3.077482e+03 | 10952.851391  | 0.00      | 33.000000    | 261.000000   | 1929.250000  | 3.349390e+05 |
| TotalSalesDollars     | 10692.0 | 4.223907e+04 | 167655.265984 | 0.00      | 729.220000   | 5298.045000  | 28396.915000 | 5.101920e+06 |
| TotalSalesPrice       | 10692.0 | 1.879378e+04 | 44952.773386  | 0.00      | 289.710000   | 2857.800000  | 16059.562500 | 6.728193e+05 |
| TotalExciseTax        | 10692.0 | 1.774226e+03 | 10975.582240  | 0.00      | 4.800000     | 46.570000    | 418.650000   | 3.682428e+05 |
| FreightCost           | 10692.0 | 6.143376e+04 | 60938.458032  | 0.09      | 14069.870000 | 50293.620000 | 79528.990000 | 2.570321e+05 |
| GrossProfit           | 10692.0 | 1.213238e+04 | 46224.337964  | -52002.78 | 52.920000    | 1399.640000  | 8660.200000  | 1.290668e+06 |
| ProfitMargin          | 10692.0 | -inf         | NaN           | -inf      | 13.324515    | 30.405457    | 39.956135    | 9.971666e+01 |
| StockTurnover         | 10692.0 | 1.706793e+00 | 6.020460      | 0.00      | 0.807229     | 0.981529     | 1.039342     | 2.745000e+02 |
| SalesPurchaseRatio    | 10692.0 | 2.504390e+00 | 8.459067      | 0.00      | 1.153729     | 1.436894     | 1.665449     | 3.529286e+02 |

```
In [4]: numerical_cols = df.select_dtypes(include=np.number).columns

plt.figure(figsize=(15,10))
for i, col in enumerate(numerical_cols):
    plt.subplot(4,4,i+1)
    sns.histplot(df[col], kde=True, bins=30)
    plt.title(col)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
In [5]: plt.figure(figsize=(15,10))
for i, col in enumerate(numerical_cols):
    plt.subplot(4,4,i+1)
    sns.boxplot(y=df[col])
    plt.title(col)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



In [ ]: Negative & Zero Values:

Gross Profit: Minimum value is -52,002.78, indicating losses. Some products or transactions may be selling at a Profit Margin: Has a minimum of -00, which suggests cases where revenue is zero or even lower than costs.

Total Sales Quantity & Sales Dollars: Minimum values are 0, meaning some products were purchased but never sold stock

Outliers Indicated by High Standard Deviations:

Purchase & Actual Prices:  
 The max values (5,681.81 & 7,499.99) are significantly higher than the mean (24.39 & 35.64), indicating potential outliers.

Freight Cost: Huge variation, from 0.09 to 257,032.07, suggests logistics inefficiencies or bulk shipments.

Stock Turnover: Ranges from 0 to 274.5, implying some products sell extremely fast while others remain in stock

```
In [6]: df = pd.read_sql_query("""SELECT *
FROM vendor_sales_summary
WHERE GrossProfit > 0
AND ProfitMargin > 0
AND TotalSalesQuantity > 0""", conn)
df
```

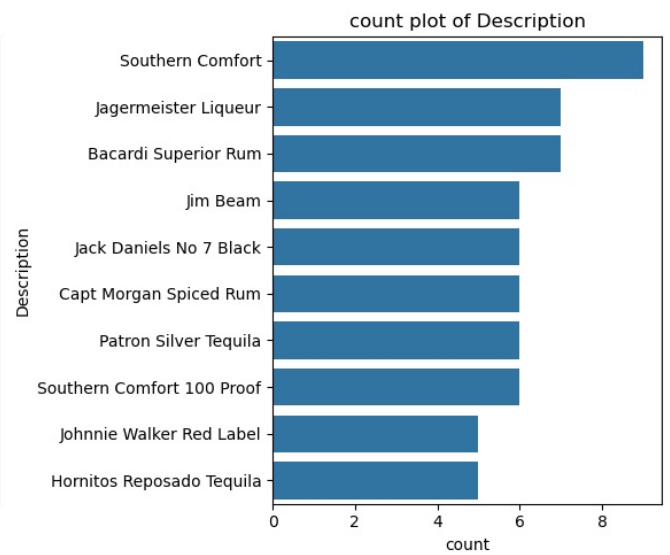
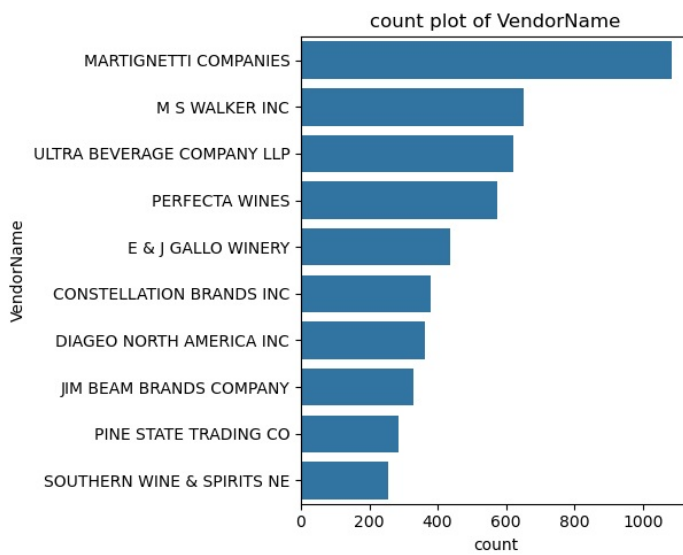
Out[6]:

|      | VendorNumber | VendorName               | Brand | Description                 | ActualPrice | Volume | TotalPurchaseQuantity | TotalPurchaseDollars | TotalSalesQuantity |
|------|--------------|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 0    | 1128         | BROWN-FORMAN CORP        | 1233  | Jack Daniels No 7 Black     | 36.99       | 1750.0 | 145080                | 3811251.60           | 145080             |
| 1    | 4425         | MARTIGNETTI COMPANIES    | 3405  | Tito's Handmade Vodka       | 28.99       | 1750.0 | 164038                | 3804041.22           | 164038             |
| 2    | 17035        | PERNOD RICARD USA        | 8068  | Absolut 80 Proof            | 24.99       | 1750.0 | 187407                | 3418303.68           | 187407             |
| 3    | 3960         | DIAGEO NORTH AMERICA INC | 4261  | Capt Morgan Spiced Rum      | 22.99       | 1750.0 | 201682                | 3261197.94           | 201682             |
| 4    | 3960         | DIAGEO NORTH AMERICA INC | 3545  | Ketel One Vodka             | 29.99       | 1750.0 | 138109                | 3023206.01           | 138109             |
| ...  | ...          | ...                      | ...   | ...                         | ...         | ...    | ...                   | ...                  | ...                |
| 8559 | 9815         | WINE GROUP INC           | 8527  | Concannon Glen Ellen Wh Zin | 4.99        | 750.0  | 2                     | 2.64                 | 2                  |
| 8560 | 8004         | SAZERAC CO INC           | 5683  | Dr McGillicuddy's Apple Pie | 0.49        | 50.0   | 6                     | 2.34                 | 6                  |
| 8561 | 3924         | HEAVEN HILL DISTILLERIES | 9123  | Deep Eddy Vodka             | 0.99        | 50.0   | 2                     | 1.48                 | 2                  |
| 8562 | 3960         | DIAGEO NORTH AMERICA INC | 6127  | The Club Strawbry Margarita | 1.99        | 200.0  | 1                     | 1.47                 | 1                  |
| 8563 | 7245         | PROXIMO SPIRITS INC.     | 3065  | Three Olives Grape Vodka    | 0.99        | 50.0   | 1                     | 0.71                 | 1                  |

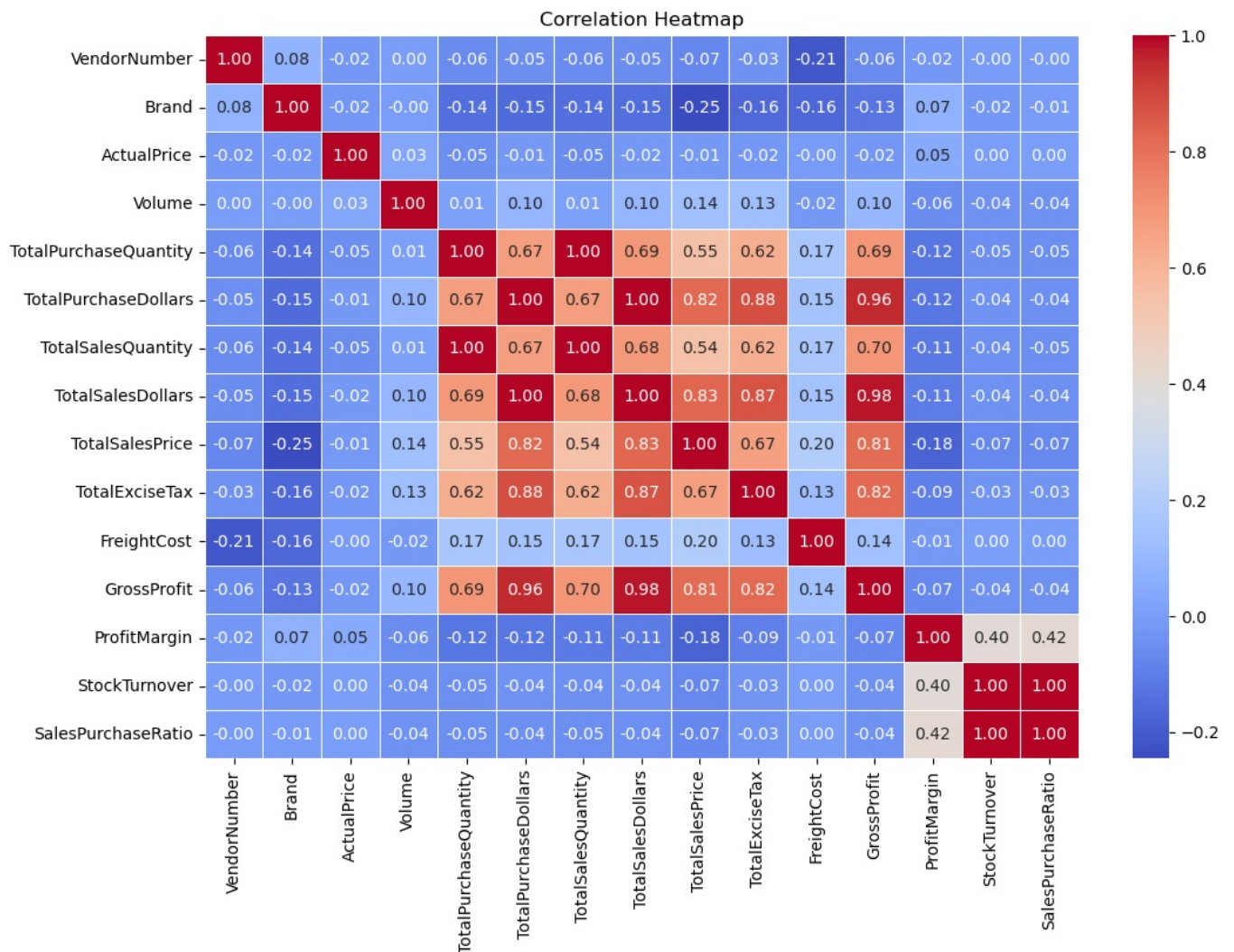
8564 rows × 10 columns



```
In [7]: categorical_cols = ["VendorName", "Description"]
plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))
for i, col in enumerate(categorical_cols):
    plt.subplot(1,2,i+1)
    sns.countplot(y=df[col], order=df[col].value_counts().index[:10])
    plt.title(f"count plot of {col}")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
In [8]: plt.figure(figsize=(12,8))
correlation_matrix = df[numerical_cols].corr()
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, fmt=".2f", cmap="coolwarm", linewidths=0.5)
plt.title("Correlation Heatmap")
plt.show()
```



```
In [ ]: Correlation Insights
PurchasePrice has weak correlations with TotalSales Dollars (-0.012) and GrossProfit (-0.016), suggesting that
Strong correlation between total purchase quantity and total sales quantity (0.999), confirming efficient inven
Negative correlation between profit margin & total sales price (-0.179) suggests that as sales price increases,
Stock Turnover has weak negative correlations with both GrossProfit (-0.038) and ProfitMargin (-0.055), indicat
```

```
In [9]: brand_performance = df.groupby('Description').agg({
    'TotalSalesDollars': 'sum',
    'ProfitMargin': 'mean'}).reset_index()
```

```
In [10]: low_sales_threshold = brand_performance['TotalSalesDollars'].quantile(0.15)
high_margin_threshold = brand_performance['ProfitMargin'].quantile(0.85)
```

```
In [11]: low_sales_threshold
```

```
Out[11]: np.float64(560.299)
```

```
In [12]: high_margin_threshold
```

```
Out[12]: np.float64(64.97017552750113)
```

```
In [13]: target_brands = brand_performance[
    (brand_performance['TotalSalesDollars'] <= low_sales_threshold) &
    (brand_performance['ProfitMargin'] >= high_margin_threshold)
]
print("Brands with low sales but Hight Proft Margins:")
display(target_brands.sort_values('TotalSalesDollars'))
```

Brands with low sales but Hight Proft Margins:

|      | Description                  | TotalSalesDollars | ProfitMargin |
|------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 6199 | Santa Rita Organic Svgn Bl   | 9.99              | 66.466466    |
| 2369 | Debauchery Pnt Nr            | 11.58             | 65.975820    |
| 2070 | Concannon Glen Ellen Wh Zin  | 15.95             | 83.448276    |
| 2188 | Crown Royal Apple            | 27.86             | 89.806174    |
| 6237 | Sauza Sprklg Wild Berry Marg | 27.96             | 82.153076    |
| ...  | ...                          | ...               | ...          |
| 5074 | Nanbu Bijin Southern Beauty  | 535.68            | 76.747312    |
| 2271 | Dad's Hat Rye Whiskey        | 538.89            | 81.851584    |
| 57   | A Bichot Clos Marechaudes    | 539.94            | 67.740860    |
| 6245 | Sbragia Home Ranch Merlot    | 549.75            | 66.444748    |
| 3326 | Goulee Cos d'Estournel 10    | 558.87            | 69.434752    |

198 rows × 3 columns

```
In [14]: brand_performance = brand_performance[brand_performance['TotalSalesDollars']<10000]
```

```
In [15]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))

sns.scatterplot(data=brand_performance, x='TotalSalesDollars', y='ProfitMargin', color="blue", label="All Brand:
sns.scatterplot(data=target_brands, x='TotalSalesDollars', y='ProfitMargin', color="red", label="Target Brands"

plt.axhline(high_margin_threshold, linestyle='--', color='black', label="High Margin Threshold")
plt.axvline(low_sales_threshold, linestyle='--', color='black', label="Low Sales Threshold")

plt.xlabel("Total Sales (s)")

plt.ylabel("Profit Margin (%)")

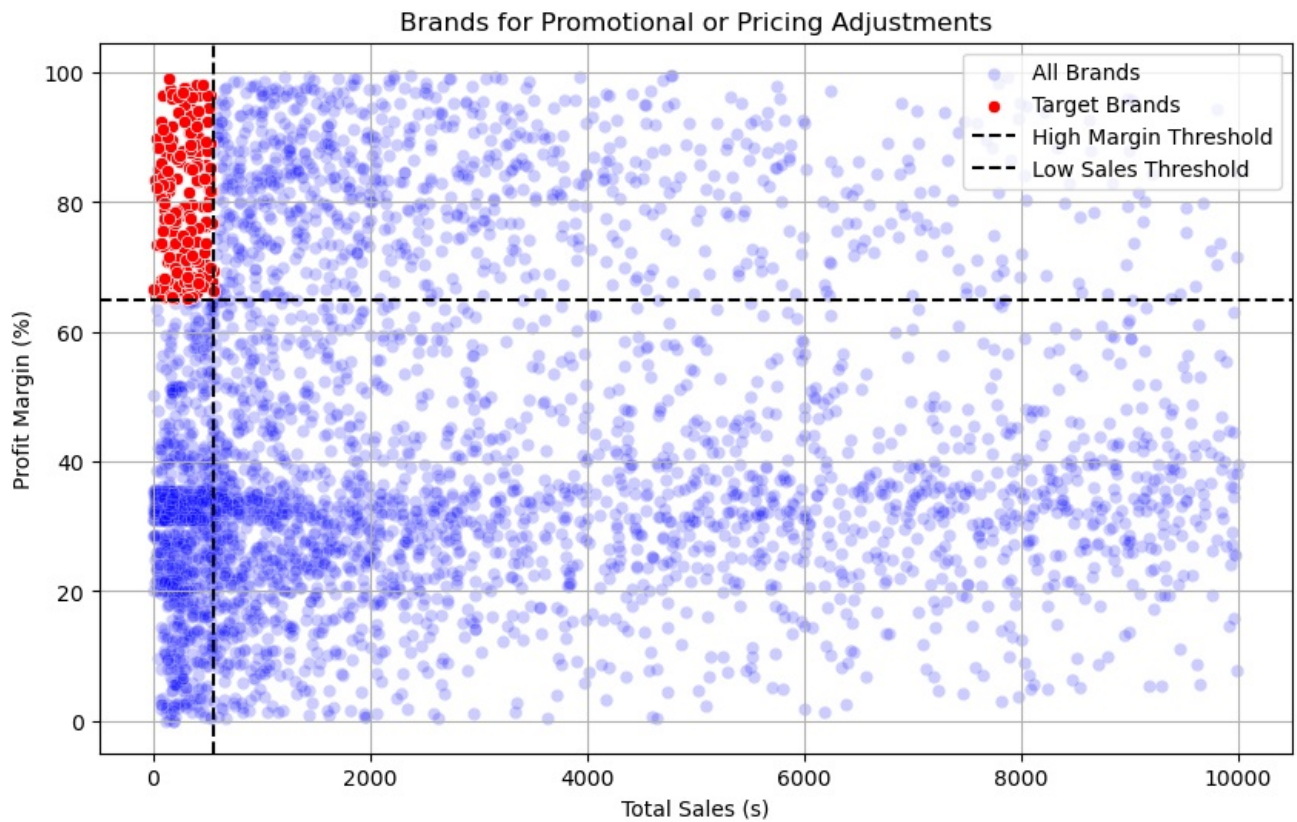
plt.title("Brands for Promotional or Pricing Adjustments")

plt.legend()

plt.grid(True)

plt.show()
```





```
In [16]: def format_dollars(value):
         if value >= 1_000_000:
             return f"{value / 1_000_000:.2f}M"
         elif value >= 1_000:
             return f"{value / 1_000:.2f}.K"
         else:
             return str(value)
```

```
In [17]: top_vendors = df.groupby("VendorName")["TotalSalesDollars"].sum().nlargest(10)
         top_brands = df.groupby("Description")["TotalSalesDollars"].sum().nlargest(10)
```

```
In [18]: top_brands.apply(lambda x : format_dollars(x))
```

```
Out[18]: Description
Jack Daniels No 7 Black      7.96M
Tito's Handmade Vodka       7.40M
Grey Goose Vodka            7.21M
Capt Morgan Spiced Rum     6.36M
Absolut 80 Proof            6.24M
Jameson Irish Whiskey       5.72M
Ketel One Vodka             5.07M
Baileys Irish Cream         4.15M
Kahlua                      3.60M
Tanqueray                   3.46M
Name: TotalSalesDollars, dtype: object
```

```
In [19]: plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))
         plt.subplot(1,2,1)
         ax1 = sns.barplot(y=top_vendors.index, x=top_vendors.values, palette="Blues_r")
         plt.title("Top 10 vendors by sales")

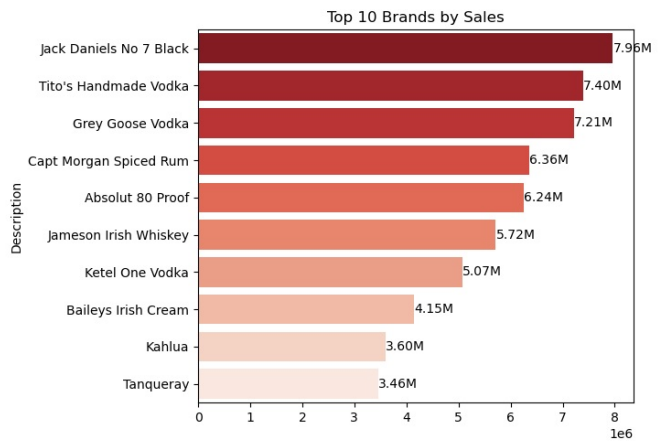
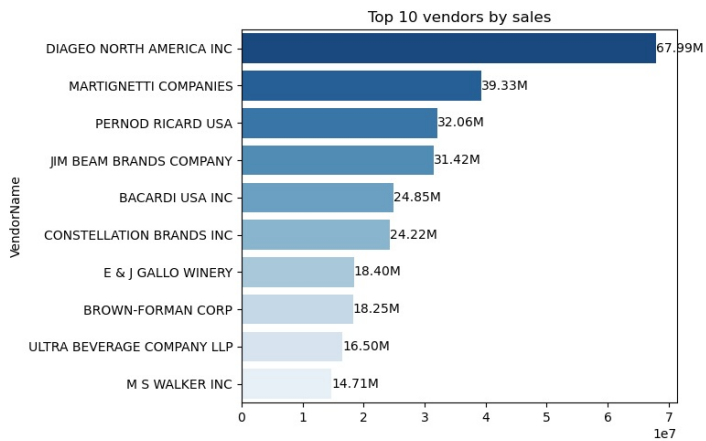
         for bar in ax1.patches:
             ax1.text(bar.get_width() + (bar.get_width() == 0.02),
                      bar.get_y() + bar.get_height()/2,
                      format_dollars(bar.get_width()),
                      ha='left', va='center', fontsize=10, color='black')

         plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)

         ax2 = sns.barplot(y=top_brands.index.astype(str), x=top_brands.values, palette="Reds_r")
         plt.title("Top 10 Brands by Sales")

         for bar in ax2.patches:
             ax2.text(bar.get_width() + (bar.get_width() == 0.02),
                      bar.get_y() + bar.get_height()/2,
                      format_dollars(bar.get_width()),
                      ha='left', va='center', fontsize=10,color='black')

         plt.tight_layout()
         plt.show()
```



```
In [20]: vendor_performance = df.groupby('VendorName').agg({
        'TotalPurchaseDollars' : 'sum',
        'GrossProfit' : 'sum',
        'TotalSalesDollars' : 'sum'
    }).reset_index()
    vendor_performance.shape
```

Out[20]: (119, 4)

```
In [21]: vendor_performance['PurchaseContribution%'] = vendor_performance['TotalPurchaseDollars'] / vendor_performance['TotalSalesDollars']
```

```
In [22]: vendor_performance = round(vendor_performance.sort_values('PurchaseContribution%', ascending = False), 2)
```

```
In [23]: top_vendors = vendor_performance.head(10)
    top_vendors['TotalSalesDollars'] = top_vendors['TotalSalesDollars'].apply(format_dollars)
    top_vendors['TotalPurchaseDollars'] = top_vendors['TotalPurchaseDollars'].apply(format_dollars)
    top_vendors['GrossProfit'] = top_vendors['GrossProfit'].apply(format_dollars)
    top_vendors
```

```
Out[23]:
```

|     | VendorName                 | TotalPurchaseDollars | GrossProfit | TotalSalesDollars | PurchaseContribution% |
|-----|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 25  | DIAGEO NORTH AMERICA INC   | 50.10M               | 17.89M      | 67.99M            | 0.16                  |
| 57  | MARTIGNETTI COMPANIES      | 25.50M               | 13.83M      | 39.33M            | 0.08                  |
| 68  | PERNOD RICARD USA          | 23.85M               | 8.21M       | 32.06M            | 0.08                  |
| 46  | JIM BEAM BRANDS COMPANY    | 23.49M               | 7.93M       | 31.42M            | 0.08                  |
| 6   | BACARDI USA INC            | 17.43M               | 7.42M       | 24.85M            | 0.06                  |
| 20  | CONSTELLATION BRANDS INC   | 15.27M               | 8.95M       | 24.22M            | 0.05                  |
| 11  | BROWN-FORMAN CORP          | 13.24M               | 5.01M       | 18.25M            | 0.04                  |
| 30  | E & J GALLO WINERY         | 12.07M               | 6.33M       | 18.40M            | 0.04                  |
| 106 | ULTRA BEVERAGE COMPANY LLP | 11.17M               | 5.34M       | 16.50M            | 0.04                  |
| 53  | M S WALKER INC             | 9.76M                | 4.94M       | 14.71M            | 0.03                  |

```
In [24]: top_vendors['PurchaseContribution%'].sum()
```

Out[24]: np.float64(0.6600000000000001)

```
In [25]: top_vendors['Cumulative_Contribution%'] = top_vendors['PurchaseContribution%'].cumsum()*100
    top_vendors
```

Out [25]:

|     | VendorName                 | TotalPurchaseDollars | GrossProfit | TotalSalesDollars | PurchaseContribution% | Cumulative_Contribution% |
|-----|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 25  | DIAGEO NORTH AMERICA INC   | 50.10M               | 17.89M      | 67.99M            | 0.16                  | 16.0                     |
| 57  | MARTIGNETTI COMPANIES      | 25.50M               | 13.83M      | 39.33M            | 0.08                  | 24.0                     |
| 68  | PERNOD RICARD USA          | 23.85M               | 8.21M       | 32.06M            | 0.08                  | 32.0                     |
| 46  | JIM BEAM BRANDS COMPANY    | 23.49M               | 7.93M       | 31.42M            | 0.08                  | 40.0                     |
| 6   | BACARDI USA INC            | 17.43M               | 7.42M       | 24.85M            | 0.06                  | 46.0                     |
| 20  | CONSTELLATION BRANDS INC   | 15.27M               | 8.95M       | 24.22M            | 0.05                  | 51.0                     |
| 11  | BROWN-FORMAN CORP          | 13.24M               | 5.01M       | 18.25M            | 0.04                  | 55.0                     |
| 30  | E & J GALLO WINERY         | 12.07M               | 6.33M       | 18.40M            | 0.04                  | 59.0                     |
| 106 | ULTRA BEVERAGE COMPANY LLP | 11.17M               | 5.34M       | 16.50M            | 0.04                  | 63.0                     |
| 53  | M S WALKER INC             | 9.76M                | 4.94M       | 14.71M            | 0.03                  | 66.0                     |

In [26]:

```
fig, ax1= plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 6))

sns.barplot(x=top_vendors['VendorName'], y=top_vendors['PurchaseContribution%'], palette="mako", ax=ax1)

for i, value in enumerate(top_vendors['PurchaseContribution%']):
    ax1.text(i, value - 1, str(value)+'%', ha='center', fontsize=10, color='white')

ax2= ax1.twinx()
ax2.plot(top_vendors['VendorName'], top_vendors['Cumulative_Contribution%'], color='red', marker='o', linestyle='--')

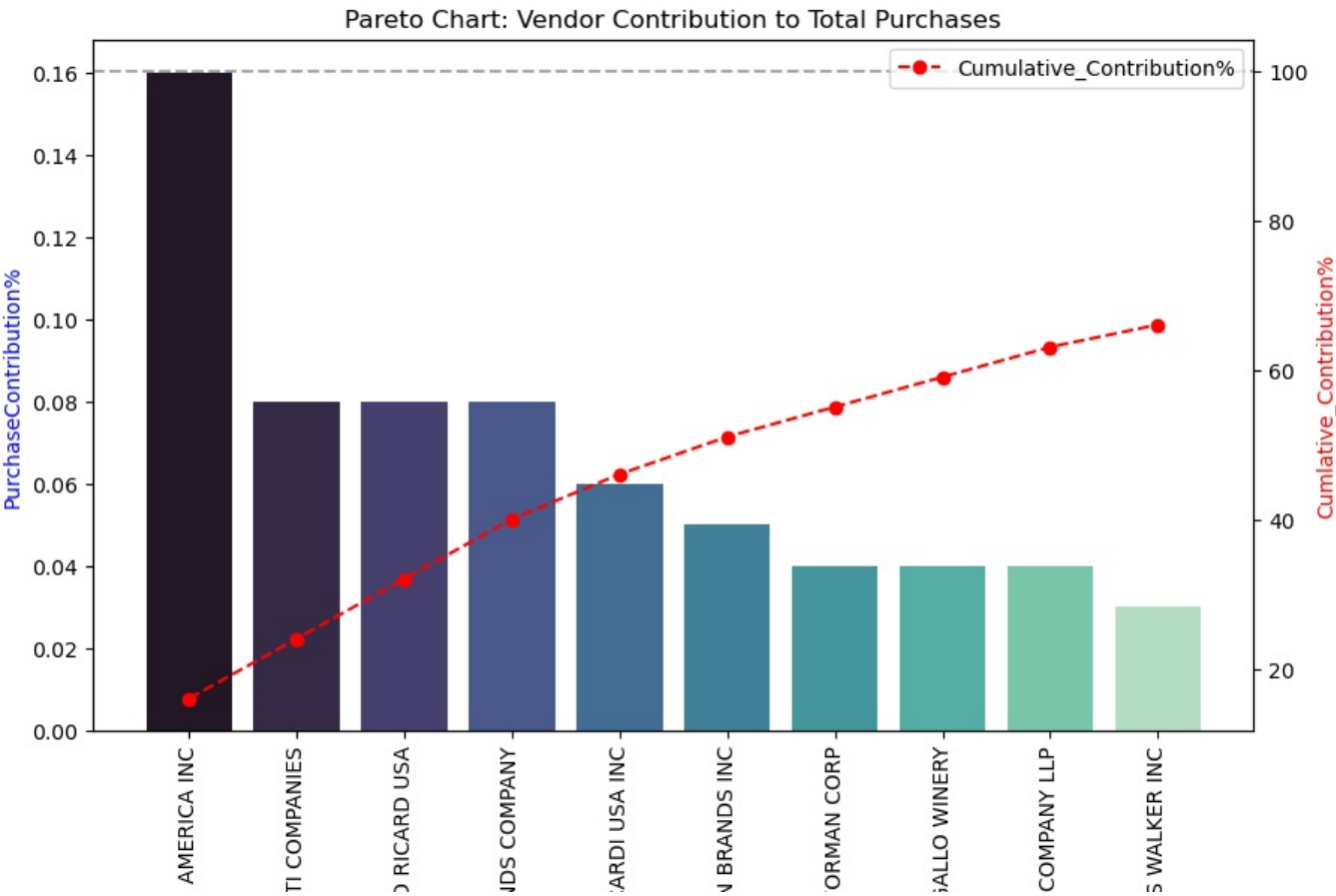
ax1.set_xticklabels(top_vendors['VendorName'], rotation=90)
ax1.set_ylabel('PurchaseContribution%', color='blue')
ax2.set_ylabel('Cumulative_Contribution%', color='red')

ax1.set_xlabel('Vendors')

ax1.set_title('Pareto Chart: Vendor Contribution to Total Purchases')

ax2.axhline(y=100, color='gray', linestyle='dashed', alpha=0.7)
ax2.legend(loc='upper right')

plt.show()
```





DIAGEO NORTH

MARTIGNET

PERNOI

JIM BEAM BRAND

BAC

CONSTELLATION

BROWN-F

E & J G

ULTRA BEVERAGE

M S

Vendors

```
In [27]: total = top_vendors['PurchaseContribution%'].sum() * 100
print(f"Total Purchase Contribution of top 10 vendors is {round(total, 2)} %")
```

Total Purchase Contribution of top 10 vendors is 66.0 %

```
In [28]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

# Convert PurchaseContribution% column to numeric
purchase_contributions = pd.to_numeric(top_vendors['PurchaseContribution%'], errors='coerce').fillna(0)
vendors = list(top_vendors['VendorName'].values)

# Convert from fraction to percentage
purchase_contributions = list(purchase_contributions * 100)

# Compute totals
total_contribution = float(np.sum(purchase_contributions))
remaining_contribution = float(100 - total_contribution)
```

```

# Add 'Other Vendors'
vendors.append("Other Vendors")
purchase_contributions.append(remaining_contribution)

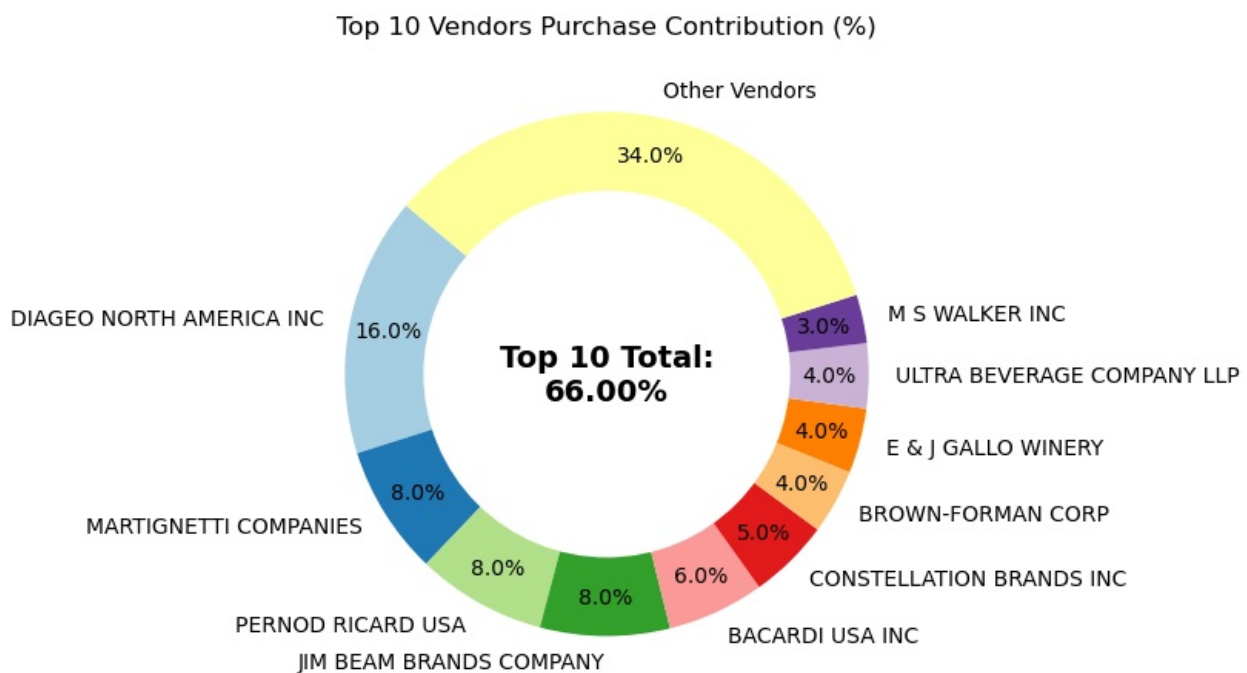
# Plot donut chart
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 8))
wedges, texts, autotexts = ax.pie(
    purchase_contributions,
    labels=vendors,
    autopct='%1.1f%%',
    startangle=140,
    pctdistance=0.85,
    colors=plt.cm.Paired.colors
)

# Donut center
centre_circle = plt.Circle((0, 0), 0.70, fc='white')
fig.gca().add_artist(centre_circle)

# Correct f-string for formatted value
plt.text(
    0, 0,
    f"Top 10 Total:\n{total_contribution:.2f}%",
    fontsize=14,
    fontweight='bold',
    ha='center',
    va='center'
)

plt.title("Top 10 Vendors Purchase Contribution (%)")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



```
In [29]: df['UnitPurchasePrice'] = df['TotalPurchaseDollars'] / df['TotalPurchaseQuantity']
```

```
In [30]: df["OrderSize"] = pd.qcut(df["TotalPurchaseQuantity"], q=3, labels=("Small", "Medium", "Large"))
```

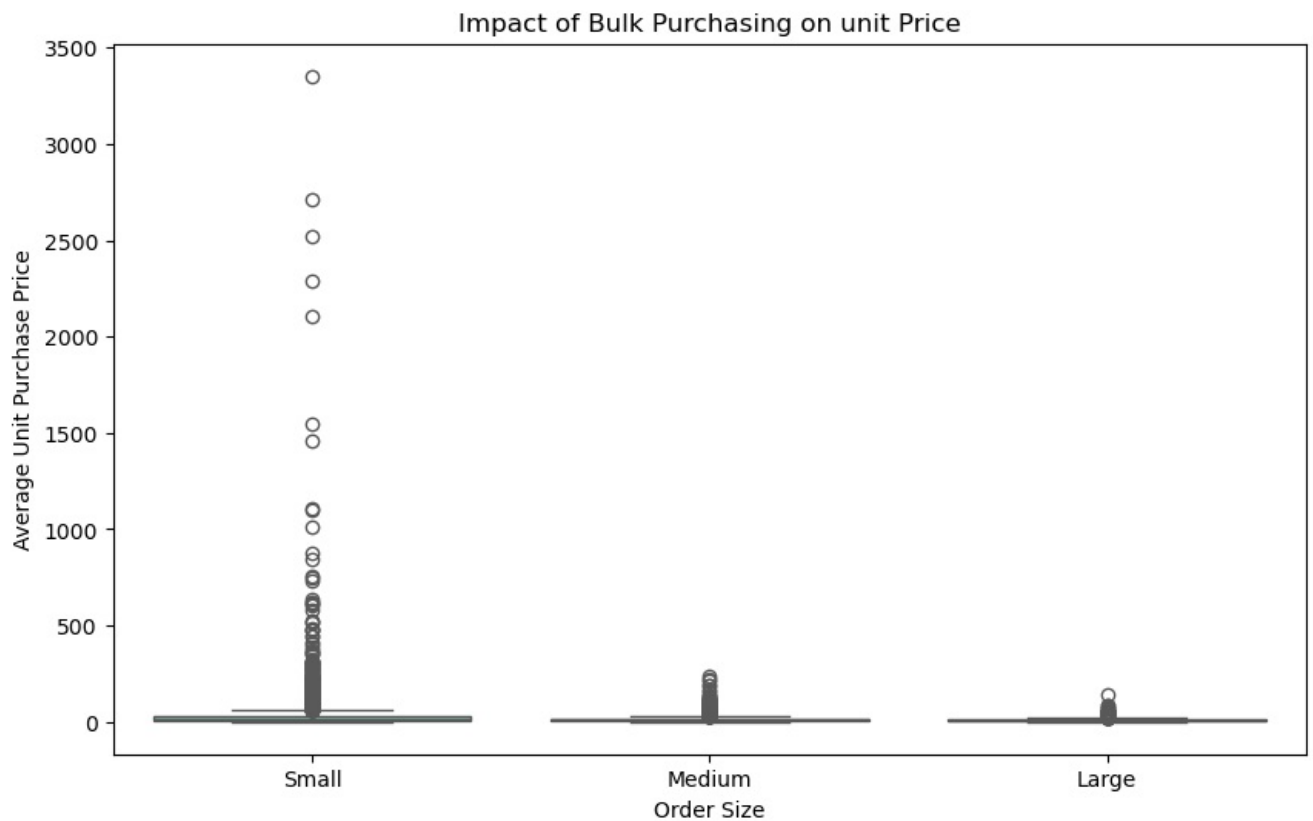
```
In [31]: df.groupby('OrderSize')[['UnitPurchasePrice']].mean()
```

```
Out[31]:
```

| UnitPurchasePrice |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| OrderSize         |           |
| Small             | 39.068186 |
| Medium            | 15.486414 |
| Large             | 10.777625 |

```
In [32]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
sns.boxplot(data=df, x="OrderSize", y="UnitPurchasePrice", palette="Set2")
plt.title("Impact of Bulk Purchasing on unit Price")
plt.xlabel("Order Size")
plt.ylabel("Average Unit Purchase Price")
```

```
plt.show()
```



```
In [33]: df[df['StockTurnover']<1].groupby('VendorName')[['StockTurnover']].mean().sort_values('StockTurnover',ascending
```

```
Out[33]:
```

|  | StockTurnover |
|--|---------------|
|--|---------------|

| VendorName                  | StockTurnover |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| ALISA CARR BEVERAGES        | 0.615385      |
| HIGHLAND WINE MERCHANTS LLC | 0.708333      |
| PARK STREET IMPORTS LLC     | 0.751306      |
| Circa Wines                 | 0.755676      |
| Dunn Wine Brokers           | 0.766022      |
| CENTEUR IMPORTS LLC         | 0.773953      |
| SMOKY QUARTZ DISTILLERY LLC | 0.783835      |
| TAMWORTH DISTILLING         | 0.797078      |
| THE IMPORTED GRAPE LLC      | 0.807569      |
| WALPOLE MTN VIEW WINERY     | 0.820548      |

```
In [34]: df["UnsoldInventoryValue"] = (df["TotalPurchaseQuantity"] - df["TotalSalesQuantity"]) * df["ActualPrice"]
print('Total Unsold Capital:', format_dollars(df["UnsoldInventoryValue"].sum()))
```

Total Unsold Capital: 3.71M

```
In [35]: inventory_value_per_vendor = df.groupby("VendorName")["UnsoldInventoryValue"].sum().reset_index()

inventory_value_per_vendor = inventory_value_per_vendor.sort_values(by="UnsoldInventoryValue", ascending=False)
inventory_value_per_vendor["UnsoldInventoryValue"] = inventory_value_per_vendor["UnsoldInventoryValue"].apply(f
inventory_value_per_vendor.head(10)
```

Out [35]:

|     | VendorName               | UnsoldInventoryValue |
|-----|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 25  | DIAGEO NORTH AMERICA INC | 984.23.K             |
| 46  | JIM BEAM BRANDS COMPANY  | 761.21.K             |
| 68  | PERNOD RICARD USA        | 647.40.K             |
| 116 | WILLIAM GRANT & SONS INC | 538.71.K             |
| 30  | E & J GALLO WINERY       | 369.73.K             |
| 79  | SAZERAC CO INC           | 273.37.K             |
| 11  | BROWN-FORMAN CORP        | 247.06.K             |
| 20  | CONSTELLATION BRANDS INC | 227.37.K             |
| 61  | MOET HENNESSY USA INC    | 197.64.K             |
| 54  | MAJESTIC FINE WINES      | 180.73.K             |

```
In [36]: top_threshold = df["TotalSalesDollars"].quantile(0.75)
low_threshold = df["TotalSalesDollars"].quantile(0.25)
```

```
In [37]: top_vendors = df[df["TotalSalesDollars"] >= top_threshold]["ProfitMargin"].dropna()
low_vendors = df[df["TotalSalesDollars"] >= low_threshold]["ProfitMargin"].dropna()
```

```
In [38]: def confidence_interval(data, confidence=0.95):
    mean_val = np.mean(data)
    std_err = np.std(data, ddof=1) / np.sqrt(len(data))
    t_critical = stats.t.ppf((1 + confidence) / 2, df=len(data) - 1)
    margin_of_error = t_critical * std_err
    return mean_val, mean_val - margin_of_error, mean_val + margin_of_error
```

```
In [39]: top_mean, top_lower, top_upper = confidence_interval(top_vendors)
low_mean, low_lower, low_upper = confidence_interval(low_vendors)

print(f"Top Vendors 95% CI: ({top_lower:.2f}, {top_upper:.2f}), mean: {top_mean:.2f}")
print(f"low Vendors 95% CI: ({low_lower:.2f}, {low_upper:.2f}), mean: {low_mean:.2f}")

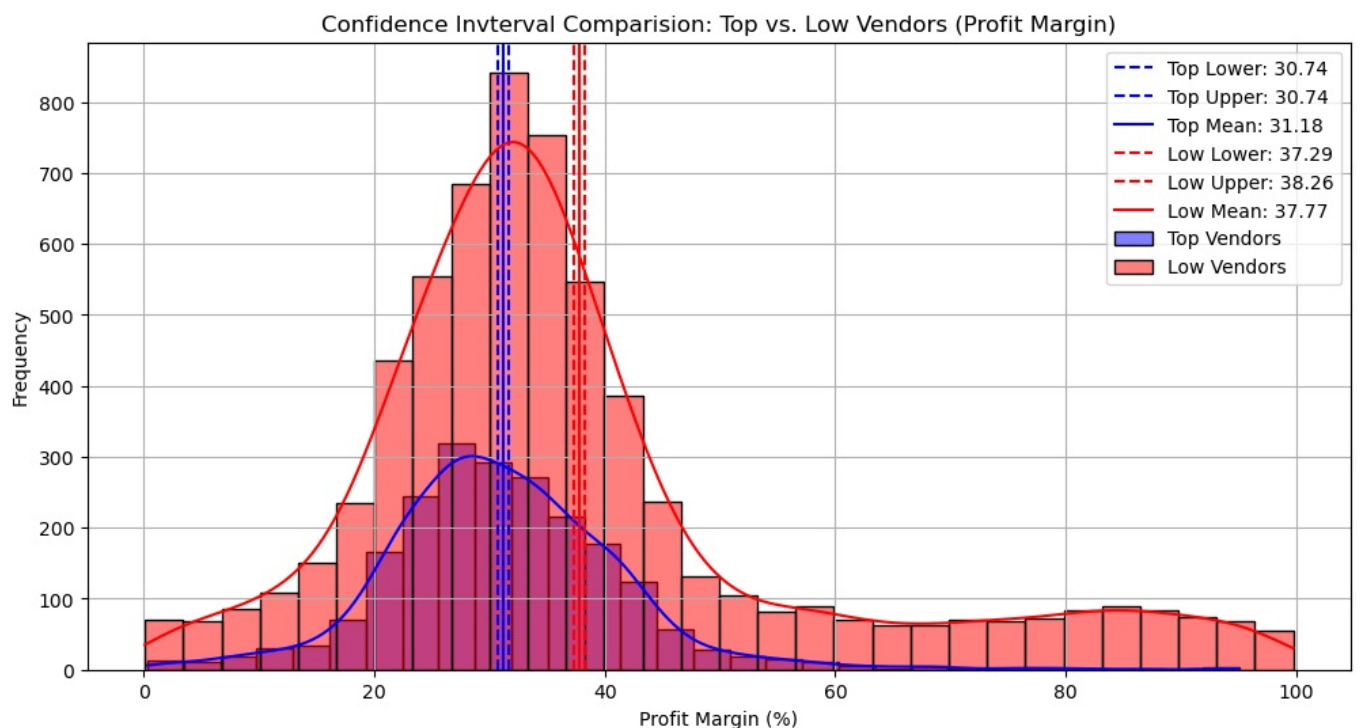
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))

sns.histplot(top_vendors, kde=True, color="blue", bins=30, alpha=0.5, label="Top Vendors")
plt.axvline(top_lower, color="blue", linestyle="--", label=f"Top Lower: {top_lower:.2f}")
plt.axvline(top_upper, color="blue", linestyle="--", label=f"Top Upper: {top_upper:.2f}")
plt.axvline(top_mean, color="blue", linestyle="-", label=f"Top Mean: {top_mean:.2f}")

sns.histplot(low_vendors, kde=True, color="red", bins=30, alpha=0.5, label="Low Vendors")
plt.axvline(low_lower, color="red", linestyle="--", label=f"Low Lower: {low_lower:.2f}")
plt.axvline(low_upper, color="red", linestyle="--", label=f"Low Upper: {low_upper:.2f}")
plt.axvline(low_mean, color="red", linestyle="-", label=f"Low Mean: {low_mean:.2f}")

plt.title("Confidence Invterval Comparision: Top vs. Low Vendors (Profit Margin)")
plt.xlabel("Profit Margin (%)")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

Top Vendors 95% CI: (30.74, 31.61), mean: 31.18  
low Vendors 95% CI: (37.29, 38.26), mean: 37.77



```
In [40]: top_threshold = df["TotalSalesDollars"].quantile(0.75)
low_threshold = df["TotalSalesDollars"].quantile(0.25)

top_vendors = df[df["TotalSalesDollars"] >= top_threshold]["ProfitMargin"].dropna()
low_vendors = df[df["TotalSalesDollars"] <= low_threshold]["ProfitMargin"].dropna()

t_stat, p_value = ttest_ind(top_vendors, low_vendors, equal_var=False)

print(f"T-Statistic: {t_stat:.4f}, P-Value: {p_value:.4f}")
if p_value < 0.05:
    print("Reject He: There is a significant difference in profit margins between top and low_performing vendor.")
else:
    print("Fail to Reject He: No significant difference in profit margins.")
```

T-Statistic: -19.8217, P-Value: 0.0000

Reject He: There is a significant difference in profit margins between top and low\_performing vendors.

```
In [43]: pip install xgboost matplotlib scikit-learn pandas
```

Collecting xgboost

Downloading xgboost-3.1.1-py3-none-win\_amd64.whl.metadata (2.1 kB)

Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in c:\users\shaik\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (3.10.0)

Requirement already satisfied: scikit-learn in c:\users\shaik\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (1.6.1)

Requirement already satisfied: pandas in c:\users\shaik\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (2.2.3)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy in c:\users\shaik\appdata\roaming\python\python313\site-packages (from xgboost) (2.2.3)

Requirement already satisfied: scipy in c:\users\shaik\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from xgboost) (1.15.3)

Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in c:\users\shaik\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (1.3.1)

Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in c:\users\shaik\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (0.11.0)



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Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.3.1 in c:\users\shaik\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (1.4.8)  
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in c:\users\shaik\appdata\roaming\python\python313\site-packages (from matplotlib) (24.2)  
Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=8 in c:\users\shaik\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (11.1.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.3.1 in c:\users\shaik\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (3.2.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in c:\users\shaik\appdata\roaming\python\python313\site-packages (from matplotlib) (2.9.0.post0)  
Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=1.2.0 in c:\users\shaik\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from scikit-learn) (1.4.2)  
Requirement already satisfied: threadpoolctl>=3.1.0 in c:\users\shaik\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from scikit-learn) (3.5.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in c:\users\shaik\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas) (2024.1)  
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.7 in c:\users\shaik\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas) (2025.2)  
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\users\shaik\appdata\roaming\python\python313\site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.7->matplotlib) (1.17.0)  
Downloading xgboost-3.1.1-py3-none-win\_amd64.whl (72.0 MB)

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```

Installing collected packages: xgboost

Successfully installed xgboost-3.1.1

Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

[notice] A new release of pip is available: 25.0.1 -> 25.3

[notice] To update, run: python.exe -m pip install --upgrade pip

```

In [49]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from xgboost import XGBRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score, mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error

# Features + Target
X = df[['ActualPrice', 'Volume', 'TotalPurchaseQuantity', 'TotalPurchaseDollars',
        'TotalSalesQuantity', 'TotalSalesDollars', 'TotalSalesPrice',
        'TotalExciseTax', 'FreightCost', 'ProfitMargin', 'StockTurnover',
        'SalesPurchaseRatio']]

y = df['GrossProfit']

# 2. TRAIN TEST SPLIT
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

# 3. SCALING (for Linear Regression & XGBoost)
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test)

# 4. MODELS
models = {
    "Linear Regression": LinearRegression(),
    "Random Forest": RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=200, random_state=42),
    "XGBoost": XGBRegressor(n_estimators=300, learning_rate=0.05,
                           max_depth=5, subsample=0.9, colsample_bytree=0.9)
}

predictions = {}
scores = []

# Train & Predict
for name, model in models.items():
    if name == "Linear Regression" or name == "XGBoost":
        model.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)
        y_pred = model.predict(X_test_scaled)

```

```

else:
    model.fit(X_train, y_train)
    y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

    predictions[name] = y_pred

    r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
    mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
    rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred))

    scores.append([name, r2, mae, rmse])

scores_df = pd.DataFrame(scores, columns=["Model", "R2 Score", "MAE", "RMSE"])
print("\n\n==== MODEL ACCURACY COMPARISON =====")
print(scores_df)

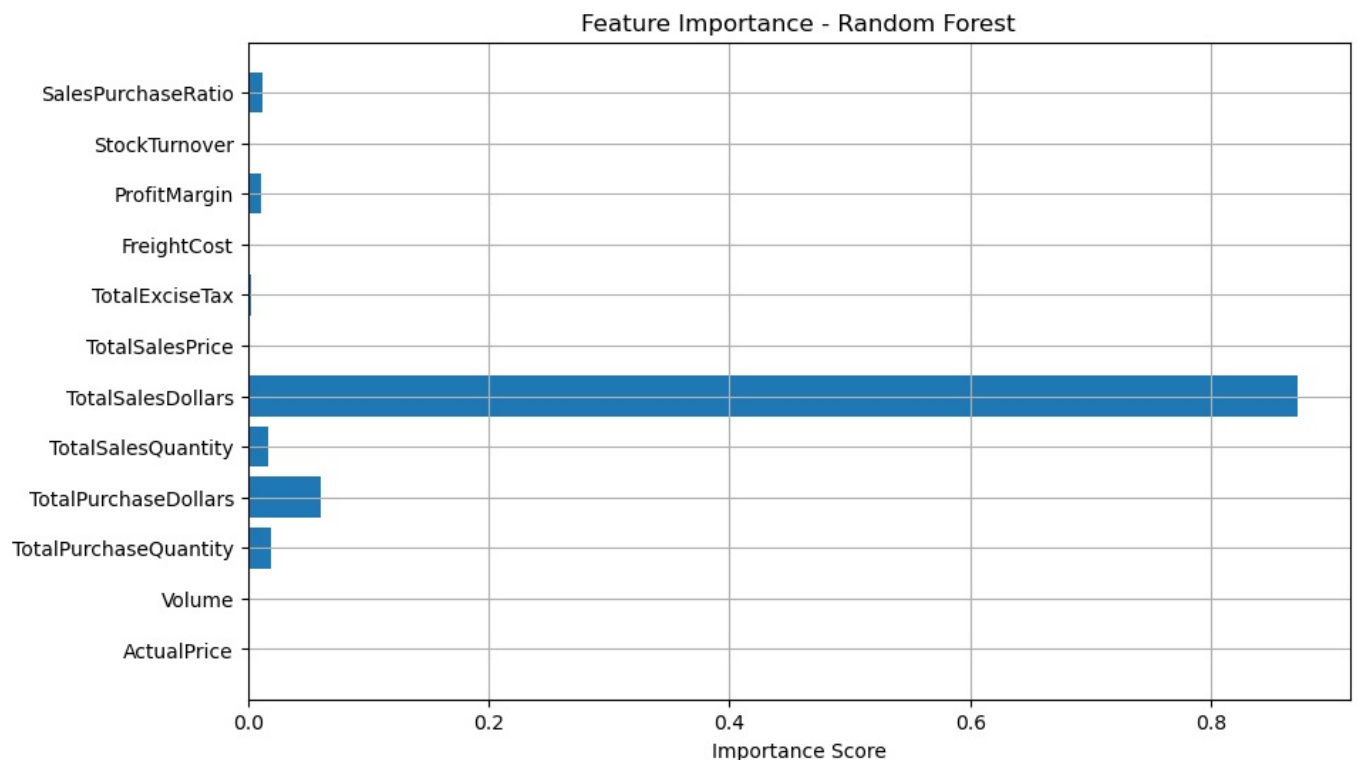
# GRAPH C: Feature Importance (Random Forest)
rf_model = models["Random Forest"]
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.barh(X.columns, rf_model.feature_importances_)
plt.title("Feature Importance - Random Forest")
plt.xlabel("Importance Score")
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

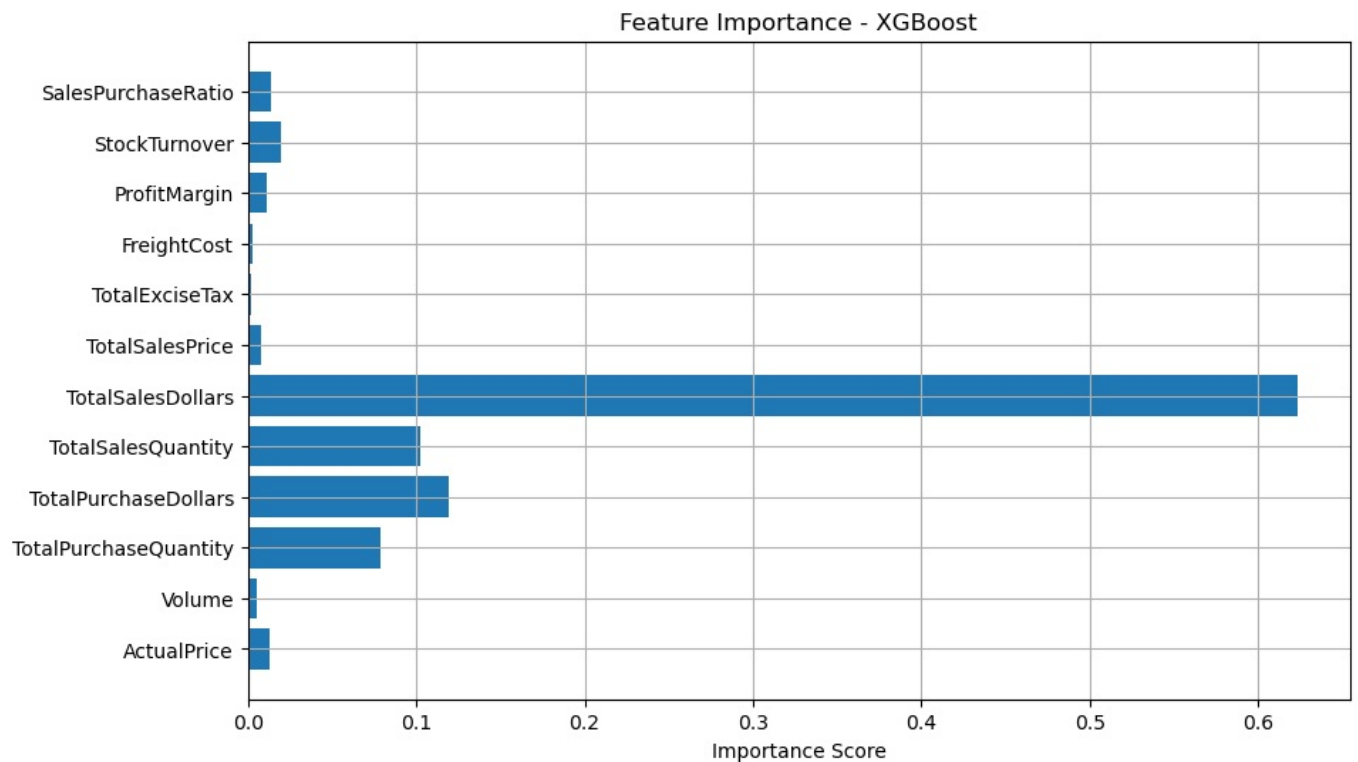
# GRAPH D: Feature Importance (XGBoost)
xgb_model = models["XGBoost"]
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.barh(X.columns, xgb_model.feature_importances_)
plt.title("Feature Importance - XGBoost")
plt.xlabel("Importance Score")
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

```

==== MODEL ACCURACY COMPARISON =====

|   | Model             | R2 Score | MAE          | RMSE         |
|---|-------------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 | Linear Regression | 1.000000 | 4.516691e-11 | 9.665176e-11 |
| 1 | Random Forest     | 0.989374 | 6.522354e+02 | 4.675393e+03 |
| 2 | XGBoost           | 0.977651 | 8.403499e+02 | 6.780527e+03 |





```
In [48]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score, mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from xgboost import XGBRegressor

X = df[['ActualPrice', 'Volume', 'TotalPurchaseQuantity', 'TotalPurchaseDollars',
        'TotalSalesQuantity', 'TotalSalesDollars', 'TotalSalesPrice',
        'TotalExciseTax', 'FreightCost', 'ProfitMargin', 'StockTurnover',
        'SalesPurchaseRatio']]

y = df['GrossProfit']

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42
)

models = {
    "Linear Regression": LinearRegression(),
    "Random Forest": RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=200, random_state=42),
    "XGBoost": XGBRegressor(n_estimators=300, learning_rate=0.05, max_depth=5)
}

r2_scores = []
mae_scores = []
rmse_scores = []
model_names = []

for name, model in models.items():
    model.fit(X_train, y_train)
    y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

    model_names.append(name)
    r2_scores.append(r2_score(y_test, y_pred))
    mae_scores.append(mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred))
    rmse_scores.append(np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)))
```

```

print("\n===== MODEL ACCURACY RESULTS =====")
for i in range(len(models)):
    print(f"{model_names[i]} → R2: {r2_scores[i]}, MAE: {mae_scores[i]}, RMSE: {rmse_scores[i]}")

# GRAPH 1: R2 SCORE
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
plt.bar(model_names, r2_scores)
plt.title("R² Score Comparison")
plt.ylabel("R² Score")
plt.grid(axis='y')
plt.show()

# GRAPH 2: MAE
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
plt.bar(model_names, mae_scores)
plt.title("MAE Comparison (Lower is Better)")
plt.ylabel("Mean Absolute Error")
plt.grid(axis='y')
plt.show()

#GRAPH 3: RMSE
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
plt.bar(model_names, rmse_scores)
plt.title("RMSE Comparison (Lower is Better)")
plt.ylabel("Root Mean Squared Error")
plt.grid(axis='y')
plt.show()

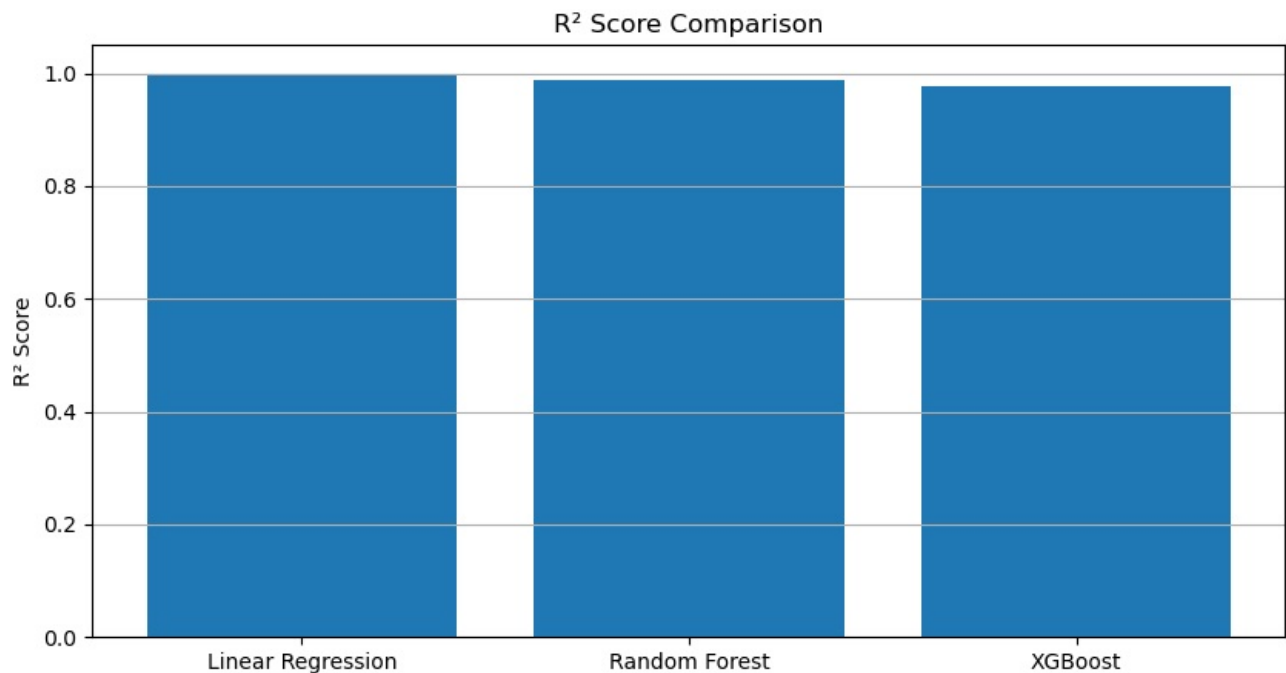
```

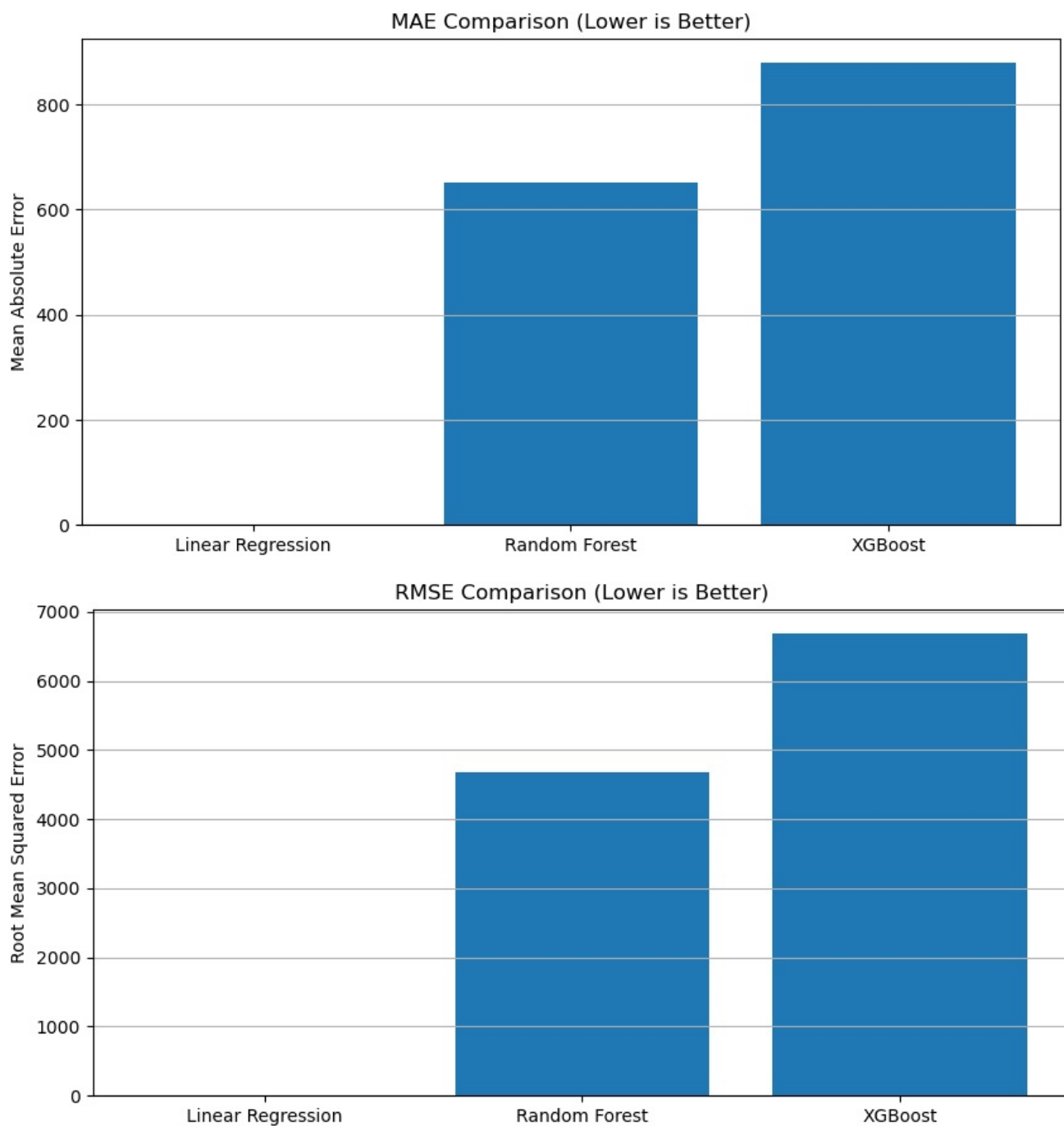
===== MODEL ACCURACY RESULTS =====

Linear Regression → R2: 1.0, MAE: 3.8426246034115676e-11, RMSE: 7.004272499981352e-11

Random Forest → R2: 0.9893739477200437, MAE: 652.2354249854048, RMSE: 4675.393479606263

XGBoost → R2: 0.9782272028226651, MAE: 880.5424324083721, RMSE: 6692.514274353861





```
In [52]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import time
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```



```

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from xgboost import XGBRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score, mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error

# Features
X = df[['ActualPrice', 'Volume', 'TotalPurchaseQuantity', 'TotalPurchaseDollars',
        'TotalSalesQuantity', 'TotalSalesDollars', 'TotalSalesPrice',
        'TotalExciseTax', 'FreightCost', 'ProfitMargin', 'StockTurnover',
        'SalesPurchaseRatio']]

# Target
y = df['GrossProfit']

# Train-test split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42
)

# Models
models = {
    "Linear Regression": LinearRegression(),
    "Random Forest": RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=200, random_state=42),
    "XGBoost": XGBRegressor(n_estimators=300, learning_rate=0.05, max_depth=5)
}

train_times = []
predict_times = []
model_names = []

# Measure time for each model
for name, model in models.items():
    model_names.append(name)

    # Training time
    start_train = time.time()
    model.fit(X_train, y_train)
    end_train = time.time()

    train_time = end_train - start_train
    train_times.append(train_time)

    # Prediction time
    start_pred = time.time()
    model.predict(X_test)
    end_pred = time.time()

    pred_time = end_pred - start_pred
    predict_times.append(pred_time)

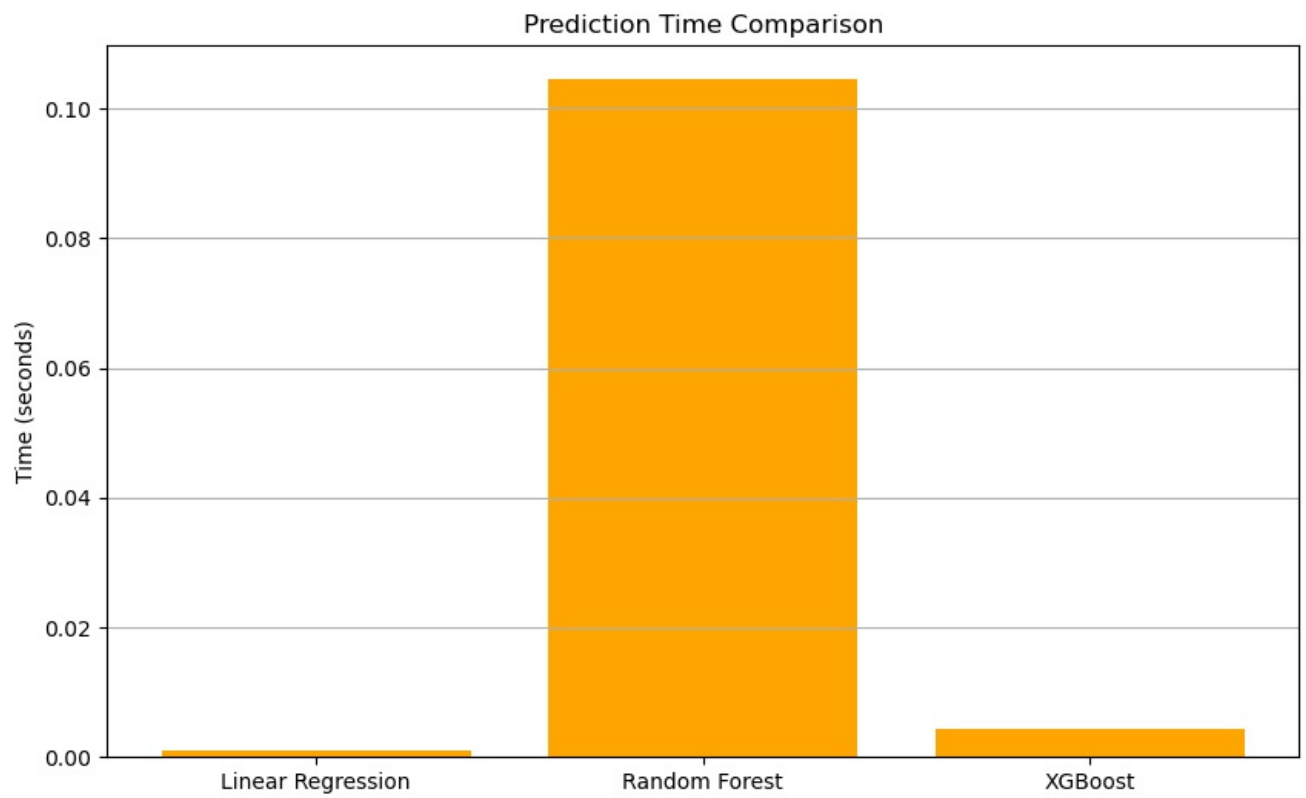
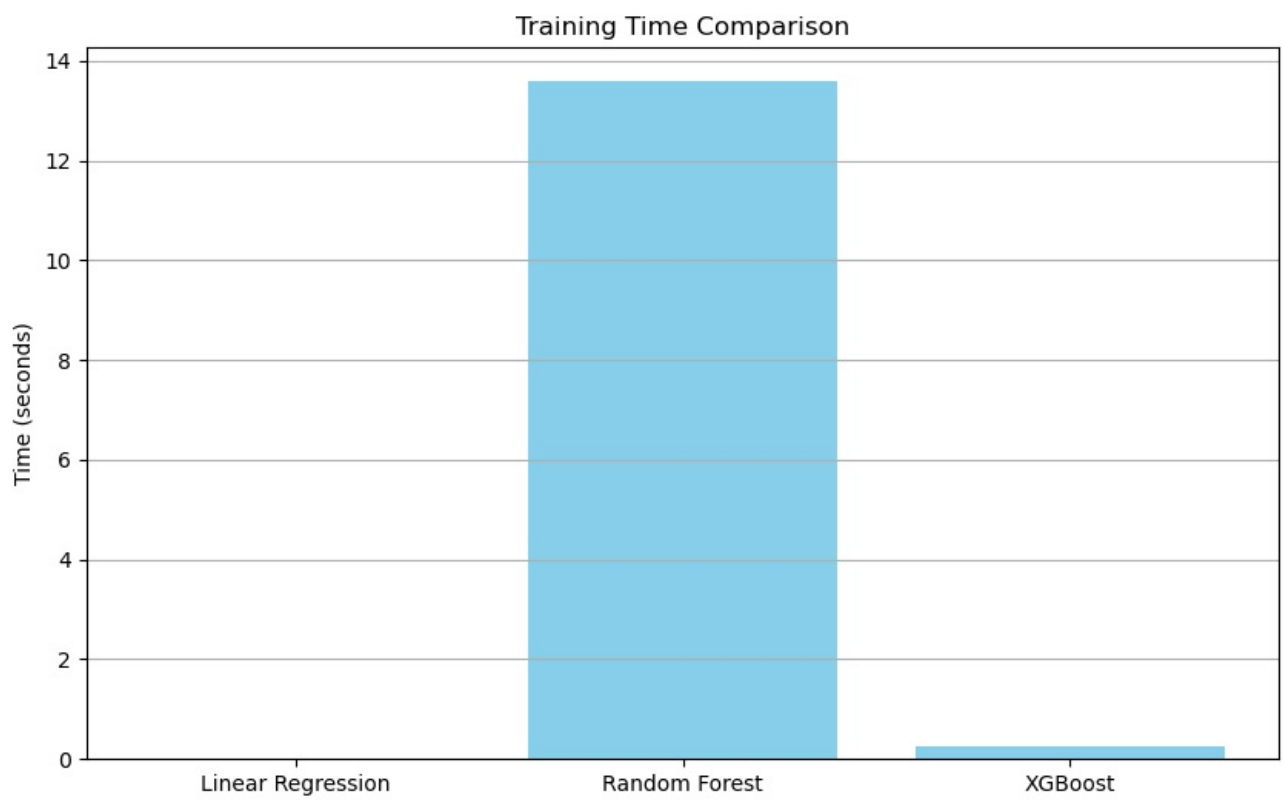
    print(f"{name}: Training Time = {train_time:.4f}s, Prediction Time = {pred_time:.4f}s")

# GRAPH 1: TRAINING TIME
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.bar(model_names, train_times, color='skyblue')
plt.title("Training Time Comparison")
plt.ylabel("Time (seconds)")
plt.grid(axis="y")
plt.show()

#GRAPH 2: PREDICTION TIME
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.bar(model_names, predict_times, color='orange')
plt.title("Prediction Time Comparison")
plt.ylabel("Time (seconds)")
plt.grid(axis="y")
plt.show()

```

Linear Regression: Training Time = 0.0101s, Prediction Time = 0.0010s  
 Random Forest: Training Time = 13.5814s, Prediction Time = 0.1045s  
 XGBoost: Training Time = 0.2413s, Prediction Time = 0.0043s



In [ ]: