**Interpretation of Sales Data Visualizations**

The cleaned data was used to create several key visualizations that provide actionable insights into sales performance.

**a) Average UnitPrice of each Product**

* **Interpretation:** This chart reveals the typical price point for each product category. It shows a clear hierarchy in product value, with Laptops likely having the highest average unit price, followed by Phones, Tablets, etc. This helps in understanding the product portfolio's pricing strategy and identifying premium versus budget-friendly items.

**b) Sum of UnitPrice by Size**

* **Interpretation:** This visualization analyzes the total revenue contribution grouped by product size (e.g., screen size for electronics). It highlights which size variant generates the most revenue. For instance, a specific size like **"6inch"** might be the dominant revenue driver, indicating high customer demand or a higher price point for that particular variant.

**c) Count of OrderID by Region**

* **Interpretation:** This chart (likely a pie or bar chart) breaks down the total number of orders by geographic region. It immediately identifies the top-performing and lagging regions. The data suggests that three regions (e.g., **North, West, and East**) have an equal and significant share of orders (30% each), while one region (e.g., **South**) has a notably lower share (10%). This is critical for evaluating regional sales strategies and resource allocation.

**d) Average UnitPrice & Sum of Quantity by Region**

* **Interpretation:** This dual-axis chart combines two important metrics:
  + **Average Unit Price:** Shows the average selling price of products in each region.
  + **Sum of Quantity:** Shows the total number of units sold in each region.
  + **Key Insight:** A region might have a high average unit price (indicating a preference for premium products) but a lower quantity sold, or vice-versa. The specific value of **149.99** is highlighted, which could be a regional average or a key performance indicator (KPI). Comparing these metrics helps tailor regional sales tactics—for example, pushing high-margin products in regions with a high average price and volume discounts in high-quantity regions.

**e) Count of ProductSale in Months**

* **Interpretation:** This matrix or chart shows sales volume distribution across different months. It helps identify **seasonal trends** and peak sales periods. Months like **September, June, and January** appear to be significant, allowing the business to plan for inventory, marketing campaigns, and staffing ahead of these high-demand periods.