Analyzing Sales Data

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```
# import data
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv("sample-store.csv")
```

```
# preview top 5 rows
df.head(5)
```

	Row ID	Order ID	Order Date	Ship Date	Ship Mode	Customer ID	Customer Name	Segment	Country/Region	City
0	1	CA- 2019- 152156	11/8/2019	11/11/2019	Second Class	CG- 12520	Claire Gute	Consumer	United States	Henderson
1	2	CA- 2019- 152156	11/8/2019	11/11/2019	Second Class	CG- 12520	Claire Gute	Consumer	United States	Henderson
2	3	CA- 2019- 138688	6/12/2019	6/16/2019	Second Class	DV- 13045	Darrin Van Huff	Corporate	United States	Los Angeles
3	4	US- 2018- 108966	10/11/2018	10/18/2018	Standard Class	SO- 20335	Sean O'Donnell	Consumer	United States	Fort Lauderdale
4	5	US- 2018- 108966	10/11/2018	10/18/2018	Standard Class	SO- 20335	Sean O'Donnell	Consumer	United States	Fort Lauderdale

5 rows × 21 columns

```
# shape of dataframe df.shape
```

(9994, 21)

```
# see data frame information using .info()
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 9994 entries, 0 to 9993
Data columns (total 21 columns):
#
    Column
                   Non-Null Count Dtype
    ----
                   _____
    Row ID
0
                   9994 non-null
                                 int64
1
    Order ID
                   9994 non-null object
                   9994 non-null object
2
    Order Date
3
    Ship Date
                   9994 non-null object
4
    Ship Mode
                   9994 non-null object
                   9994 non-null object
5
    Customer ID
6
    Customer Name
                   9994 non-null object
7
    Segment
                   9994 non-null object
8
    Country/Region 9994 non-null object
9
    City
                   9994 non-null object
10 State
                   9994 non-null object
11 Postal Code
                   9983 non-null float64
12 Region
                   9994 non-null object
13 Product ID
                  9994 non-null
                                 object
                   9994 non-null
14 Category
                                 object
```

We can use pd.to_datetime() function to convert columns 'Order Date' and 'Ship Date' to datetime.

```
# example of pd.to_datetime() function
pd.to_datetime(df['Order Date'].head(), format='%m/%d/%Y')
```

```
0 2019-11-08
1 2019-11-08
2 2019-06-12
3 2018-10-11
4 2018-10-11
Name: Order Date, dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

```
# TODO - convert order date and ship date to datetime in the original dataframe
df['Order Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Order Date'], format='%m/%d/%Y')
df['Ship Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Ship Date'], format='%m/%d/%Y')
```

```
# TODO – count nan in postal code column df.isna().sum()
```

```
Row ID
                   0
Order ID
                   0
Order Date 0
Ship Date 0
Ship Mode 0
Customer ID 0
Customer Name 0
Segment
Country/Region 0
                 0
City
State
                   0
Postal Code 11
Region 0
              0
Product ID
Category
Sub-Category
Product Name
Sales
Quantity
                   0
Discount
Profit
                   0
dtype: int64
```

```
# TODO - filter rows with missing values
df[df['Postal Code'].isna()]
```

	Row ID	Order ID	Order Date	Ship Date	Ship Mode	Customer ID	Customer Name	Segment	Country/Region	City	
2234	2235	CA- 2020- 104066	2020- 12-05	2020- 12-10	Standard Class	QJ-19255	Quincy Jones	Corporate	United States	Burlington	
5274	5275	CA- 2018- 162887		2018- 11-09	Second Class	SV-20785	Stewart Visinsky	Consumer	United States	Burlington	
8798	8799	US- 2019- 150140		2019- 04-10	Standard Class	VM- 21685	Valerie Mitchum	Home Office	United States	Burlington	
9146	9147	US- 2019- 165505		2019- 01-27	Standard Class	CB- 12535	Claudia Bergmann	Corporate	United States	Burlington	
9147	9148	US- 2019- 165505		2019- 01-27	Standard Class	CB- 12535	Claudia Bergmann	Corporate	United States	Burlington	
9148	9149	US- 2019- 165505		2019- 01-27	Standard Class	CB- 12535	Claudia Bergmann	Corporate	United States	Burlington	
9386	9387	US- 2020- 127292	2020- 01-19	2020- 01-23	Standard Class	RM- 19375	Raymond Messe	Consumer	United States	Burlington	
9387	9388	US- 2020- 127292		2020- 01-23	Standard Class	RM- 19375	Raymond Messe	Consumer	United States	Burlington	
9388	9389	US- 2020- 127292		2020- 01-23	Standard Class	RM- 19375	Raymond Messe	Consumer	United States	Burlington	
9389	9390	US- 2020- 127292		2020- 01-23	Standard Class	RM- 19375	Raymond Messe	Consumer	United States	Burlington	•••
9741	9742	CA- 2018- 117086		2018- 11-12	Standard Class	QJ-19255	Quincy Jones	Corporate	United States	Burlington	

11 rows × 21 columns

TODO - Explore this dataset on your owns, ask your own questions
df[df['City']=='Burlington']

	Row ID	Order ID	Order Date	Ship Date	Ship Mode	Customer ID	Customer Name	Segment	Country/Region	City	
683	684	US- 2020- 168116	2020- 11-04	2020- 11-04	Same Day	GT- 14635	Grant Thornton	Corporate	United States	Burlington	
684	685	US- 2020- 168116	2020- 11-04	2020- 11-04	Same Day	GT- 14635	Grant Thornton	Corporate	United States	Burlington	
1008	1009	US- 2020- 106705		2021- 01-01	Standard Class	PO- 18850	Patrick O'Brill	Consumer	United States	Burlington	
1038	1039	CA- 2020- 121818		2020- 11-21	First Class	JH-15430	Jennifer Halladay	Consumer	United States	Burlington	
1039	1040	CA- 2020- 121818		2020- 11-21	First Class	JH-15430	Jennifer Halladay	Consumer	United States	Burlington	
1393	1394	CA- 2020- 124828		2020- 07-04	First Class	YS-21880	Yana Sorensen	Corporate	United States	Burlington	
2234	2235	CA- 2020- 104066		2020- 12-10	Standard Class	QJ-19255	Quincy Jones	Corporate	United States	Burlington	
2928	2929	US- 2020- 120390		2020- 10-26	Standard Class	TH- 21550	Tracy Hopkins	Home Office	United States	Burlington	
5065	5066	CA- 2020- 142090	2020- 11-30	2020- 12-07	Standard Class	SC-20380	Shahid Collister	Consumer	United States	Burlington	
5066	5067	CA- 2020- 142090		2020- 12-07	Standard Class	SC-20380	Shahid Collister	Consumer	United States	Burlington	
5274	5275	CA- 2018-		2018- 11-09	Second Class	SV-20785	Stewart Visinsky	Consumer	United States	Burlington	

Data Analysis Part

```
# TODO 01 - how many columns, rows in this dataset
print(f"Rows: {df.shape[0]} \nColumns: {df.shape[1]}")
```

Rows: 9994 Columns: 21

```
# TODO 02 - is there any missing values?, if there is, which column? how many nan v
print("Missing values in each column:")
print("There are 11 missing values from the 'Postal Code' column")
df.isna().sum()
```

Missing values in each column:

There are 11 missing values from the 'Postal Code' column

```
Row ID
                   0
Order ID
                   0
Order Date
                   0
Ship Date
                   0
Ship Mode
                   0
Customer ID
Customer Name
Segment
                   0
Country/Region
City
                   0
State
                   0
Postal Code
                  11
Region
                   0
Product ID
                   0
Category
                   0
Sub-Category
                   0
Product Name
                   0
Sales
                   0
Quantity
                   0
Discount
                   0
Profit
                   0
dtype: int64
```

```
# TODO 03 - your friend ask for `California` data, filter it and export csv for him
Califonia_data = df.query("State == 'California' ")
Califonia_data
#Califonia_data.to_csv('California_data.csv')
```

	Row ID	Order ID	Order Date	Ship Date	Ship Mode	Customer ID	Customer Name	Segment	Country/Region	City	
2	3	CA- 2019- 138688		2019- 06-16		DV- 13045	Darrin Van Huff	Corporate	United States	Los Angeles	
5	6	CA- 2017- 115812		2017- 06-14	Standard Class	BH- 11710	Brosina Hoffman	Consumer	United States	Los Angeles	
6	7	CA- 2017- 115812		2017- 06-14		BH- 11710	Brosina Hoffman	Consumer	United States	Los Angeles	
7	8	CA- 2017- 115812		2017- 06-14		BH- 11710	Brosina Hoffman	Consumer	United States	Los Angeles	
8	9	CA- 2017- 115812		2017- 06-14		BH- 11710	Brosina Hoffman	Consumer	United States	Los Angeles	
9986	9987	CA- 2019- 125794		2019- 10-03	Standard Class	ML- 17410	Maris LaWare	Consumer	United States	Los Angeles	
9990	9991	CA- 2020- 121258		2020- 03-03	Standard Class	DB- 13060	Dave Brooks	Consumer	United States	Costa Mesa	
9991	9992	CA- 2020- 121258		2020- 03-03	Standard Class	DB- 13060	Dave Brooks	Consumer	United States	Costa Mesa	
9992	9993	CA- 2020- 121258		2020- 03-03	Standard Class	DB- 13060	Dave Brooks	Consumer	United States	Costa Mesa	
9993	9994	CA- 2020- 119914		2020- 05-09	Second Class	CC- 12220	Chris Cortes	Consumer	United States	Westminster	

2001 rows × 21 columns

```
# TODO 04 - your friend ask for all order data in `California` and `Texas` in 2017
cal_tex = df[df['Order Date'].dt.year == 2017]\
    .query("State == 'California' | State == 'Texas'")
cal_tex
#cal_tex.to_csv('California_Texas_2017.csv')
```

	Row ID	Order ID	Order Date	Ship Date	Ship Mode	Customer ID	Customer Name	Segment	Country/Region	City	
5	6	CA- 2017- 115812		2017- 06-14	Standard Class	BH- 11710	Brosina Hoffman	Consumer	United States	Los Angeles	
6	7	CA- 2017- 115812		2017- 06-14	Standard Class	BH- 11710	Brosina Hoffman	Consumer	United States	Los Angeles	
7	8	CA- 2017- 115812		2017- 06-14		BH- 11710	Brosina Hoffman	Consumer	United States	Los Angeles	
8	9	CA- 2017- 115812		2017- 06-14		BH- 11710	Brosina Hoffman	Consumer	United States	Los Angeles	
9	10	CA- 2017- 115812		2017- 06-14	Standard Class	BH- 11710	Brosina Hoffman	Consumer	United States	Los Angeles	
9885	9886	CA- 2017- 112291		2017- 04-08		KE-16420	Katrina Edelman	Corporate	United States	Los Angeles	
9903	9904	CA- 2017- 122609		2017- 11-18	Standard Class	DP- 13000	Darren Powers	Consumer	United States	Carrollton	
9904	9905	CA- 2017- 122609		2017- 11-18	Standard Class	DP- 13000	Darren Powers	Consumer	United States	Carrollton	
9942	9943	CA- 2017- 143371		2018- 01-03	Standard Class	MD- 17350	Maribeth Dona	Consumer	United States	Anaheim	
9943	9944	CA- 2017- 143371		2018- 01-03	Standard Class	MD- 17350	Maribeth Dona	Consumer	United States	Anaheim	

632 rows × 21 columns

```
# TODO 05 - how much total sales, average sales, and standard deviation of sales yo
sales_2017 = df[df['Order Date'].dt.year == 2017]['Sales']\
    .agg(['sum', 'mean', 'std'])\
    .round(2)
print("Total sales, average sales, and the standard deviation of sales in 2017: ")
sales_2017
Total sales, average sales, and the standard deviation of sales in 2017:
      484247.50
sum
         242.97
mean
std
         754.05
Name: Sales, dtype: float64
# TODO 06 - which Segment has the highest profit in 2018
highest_profit_segment_2018 = df[df['Order Date'].dt.strftime('%Y') == '2018']\
    .groupby('Segment')['Profit']\
    .aqq('sum')\
    .sort_values(ascending=False)\
    .head(1)
    .round(2)
print("The segment that had the highest profit in 2018: ")
highest_profit_segment_2018
The segment that had the highest profit in 2018:
Segment
Consumer
          28460.17
Name: Profit, dtype: float64
# TODO 07 – which top 5 States have the least total sales between 15 April 2019 – 3
lowest_sales = df[(df['Order Date'] >= '2019-04-15') & (df['Order Date'] <= '2019-1
    .groupby('State')['Sales']\
    .sum()\
    .sort_values()\
    .head(5)
    .round(2)
print("The top 5 states that had the lowest total sales between 15 April 2019 - 31
lowest_sales
The top 5 states that had the lowest total sales between 15 April 2019 - 31 Decem
```

```
State
New Hampshire
                     49.05
New Mexico
                     64.08
District of Columbia
                    117.07
Louisiana
                     249 80
# TODO 08 - what is the proportion of total sales (%) in West + Central in 2019 e.c
sales_WestCentral_2019 = df[df['Order Date'].dt.year == 2019]\
    .query("Region == 'West' | Region == 'Central'")['Sales']\
    .sum()
sales_2019 = df[df['Order Date'].dt.year == 2019]['Sales']\
prop_sales_WestCentral_2019 = sales_WestCentral_2019/sales_2019
print(f"The proportion of total sales (%) in West + Central in 2019 were {(prop_sal
```

The proportion of total sales (%) in West + Central in 2019 were 54.97 %

```
# TODO 09 - find top 10 popular products in terms of number of orders vs. total sal
df_2019_2020 = df[(df['Order Date'].dt.year >= 2019) & (df['Order Date'].dt.year <=</pre>
by_orders = df_2019_2020\
    .value_counts('Product Name')\
    .sort_values(ascending=False)\
    .head(10)\
    .reset_index()
by_orders.columns = ['Top 10 Product by Orders', 'Number of Orders']
by_sales = df_2019_2020\
    .groupby('Product Name')[['Product Name', 'Sales']]\
    .agg('sum', numeric_only=True)\
    .sort_values(by='Sales', ascending=False)\
    .head(10)
    .round(2)
    .reset_index()
by_sales.columns = ['Top 10 Product by Sales', 'Total Sales']
by_orders_vs_sales = pd.concat([by_orders, by_sales], axis=1)
by_orders_vs_sales
```

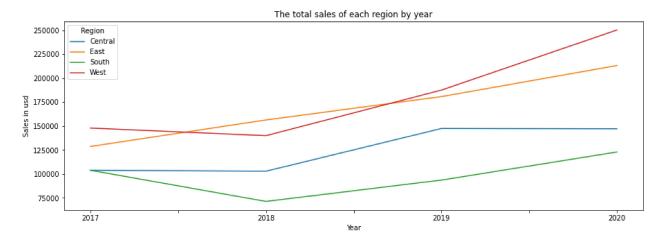
	Top 10 Product by Orders	Number of Orders	Top 10 Product by Sales	Total Sales
0	Easy-staple paper	27	Canon imageCLASS 2200 Advanced Copier	61599.82
1	Staples	24	Hewlett Packard LaserJet 3310 Copier	16079.73
2	Staple envelope	22	3D Systems Cube Printer, 2nd Generation, Magenta	14299.89
3	Staples in misc. colors	13	GBC Ibimaster 500 Manual ProClick Binding System	13621.54
4	Staple remover	12	GBC DocuBind TL300 Electric Binding System	12737.26
5	Storex Dura Pro Binders	12	GBC DocuBind P400 Electric Binding System	12521.11
6	Chromcraft Round Conference Tables	12	Samsung Galaxy Mega 6.3	12263.71
7	Global Wood Trimmed Manager's Task Chair, Khaki	11	HON 5400 Series Task Chairs for Big and Tall	11846.56
8	Avery Non-Stick Binders	11	Martin Yale Chadless Opener Electric Letter Op	11825.90
9	Staple-based wall hangings	10	Global Troy Executive Leather Low-Back Tilter	10169.89

```
# TODO 10 - plot at least 2 plots, any plot you think interesting :)
print("Plot 1 - The total sales of each region by year")
print("The total sales of each region have been gradually rising over time.")

df['Year'] = df['Order Date'].dt.strftime('%Y')
sales_by_region_per_year = df.groupby(['Year', 'Region'])['Sales'].agg('sum').reset
sales_by_region_per_year.pivot(columns='Region', index='Year', values='Sales').plot
```

Plot 1 - The total sales of each region by year
The total sales of each region have been gradually rising over time.

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```
print("Plot 2 - Order volumn of each sub-category by region in 2020")
print("In 2020, the most common items ordered in each region were binders and paper
subcat_2020 = df[df['Year'] == '2020'][['Region', 'Sub-Category']].value_counts().r
subcat_2020.columns = ['Region', 'Sub-Category', 'Quantity']
subcat_2020.pivot(columns='Sub-Category', index='Region', values='Quantity').plot(Figure 1)
```

Plot 2 - Order volumn of each sub-category by region in 2020 In 2020, the most common items ordered in each region were binders and paper.

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