

SCHOOL OF COMPUTING, ENGINEERING, AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

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BIG DATA AND BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE

Module Leader: Annalisa Occhipinti

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STUDENT NAME: USAMA MASOOD

STUDENT NUMBER: S3355014

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	What factors contribute to the observed sales of gold (0.05K) compared to other materials, and what strategies can be implemented to optimize sales?	
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A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This report has been prepared for a jewelry shop where vital key performance metrics shall be shown with the application of Power BI. This business belongs to a jeweler domain; with dynamically challenging high-speed competitors, many organizations can trace diverse functions executed inside their outlet store. Some of the examples are a trend of selling, customer buying behavior, control of inventory in store, and store profitability. This report utilizes the robust power of data visualization and business acumen of Power BI to facilitate insightful analysis with actionable recommendations aimed at optimizing performance and driving growth in the jewelry store. Such data will include sales transactions, demographics of customers, and inventory levels among others which may be necessary for business operations. The Power BI visualizations that will be generated will offer an overview of how the store has performed, making it possible for the decision makers to identify the pattern, determine trends, and come up with proper decisions towards strategic planning.

For any other category of sales will be offered so that users may get to dig into the real sales by specific categories, by profit margins customer demographics, the cycle of inventory turnover, and similar other indicators so that the essential management of a jewelry store through dynamic dashboards enhance operational efficiency increase profitability while can provide a customer experience.

Key Findings

Recommendations

B. INTRODUCTION

i) Data Source

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/mkechinov/ecommerce-purchase-history-from-jewelry-store

ii) BI Questions

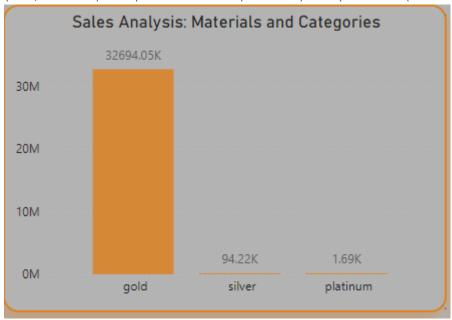
BI Questions:

- 1. What factors contribute to gold achieving significantly higher sales (₹32,694.05K) compared to silver (₹94.22K) and platinum (₹1.69K)?
- 2. What strategies can be implemented to increase female sales (currently 35.22% of total sales) to achieve a more balanced contribution compared to total sales (64.78%)?
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- 4. What factors contribute to tourmaline achieving significantly higher sales (112,759) compared to spinel (18,350) and turquoise (16,503)?
- 5. What factors contribute to the significantly higher average price of jewellery rings (0.37K) compared to studs (0.3K) and souvenirs (0.04K)?
- 6. What factors contribute to the observed sales of gold (0.05K) compared to other materials, and what strategies can be implemented to optimize sales?
- 7. What factors contribute to female sales accounting for 50% of total sales, and how can this percentage be increased to achieve a more balanced contribution?
- 8. What factors contribute to jewellery necklaces and earrings having significantly higher average prices (approximately 400) compared to jewellery rings (approximately 300) and pendants (approximately 200)?
- 9. What factors contribute to the observed average prices of jewellery earrings (0.27K) compared to jewellery rings (0.2K)?

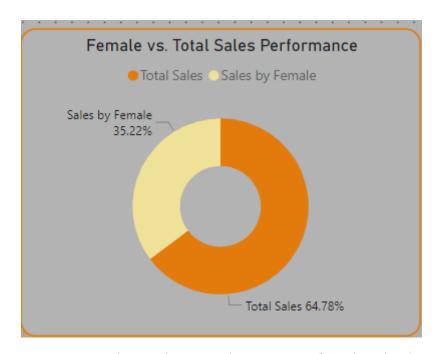
10. What factors contribute to amethyst achieving significantly higher total sales (₹5,82,323.07) compared to other stones such as amber (₹68,873.80) and agate (₹14,592.22)?

C. FINDINGS BASED ON ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

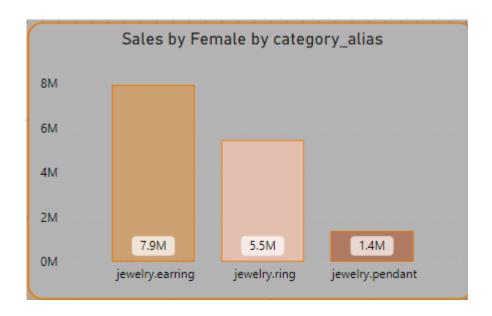
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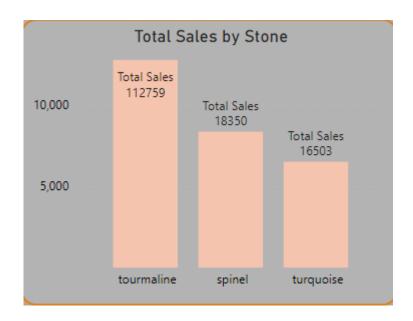
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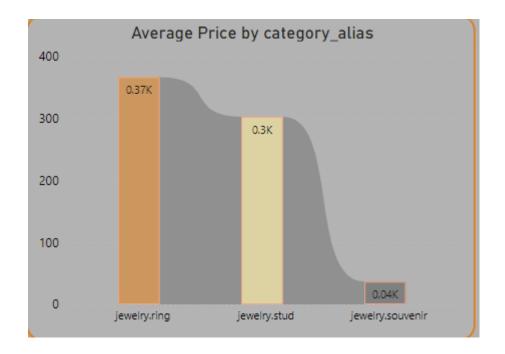
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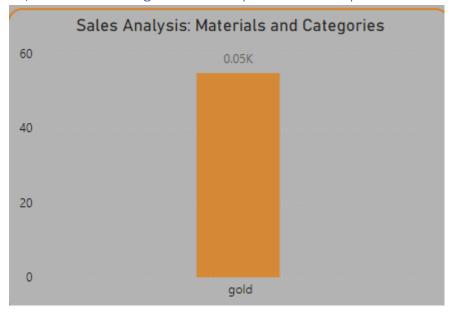
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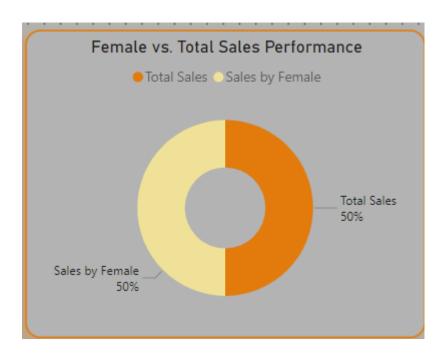
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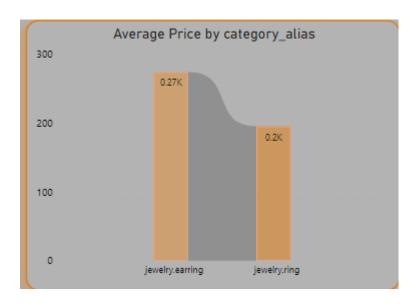
What factors contribute to female sales accounting for 50% of total sales, and how can this percentage be increased to achieve a more balanced contribution?



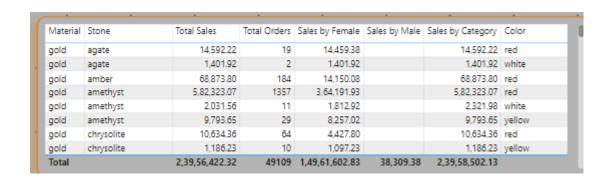
What factors contribute to jewellery necklaces and earrings having significantly higher average prices (approximately 400) compared to jewellery rings (approximately 300) and pendants (approximately 200)?

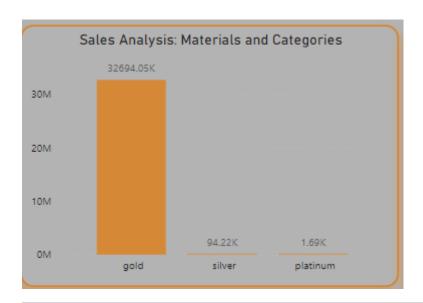


What factors contribute to the observed average prices of jewellery earrings (0.27K) compared to jewellery rings (0.2K)?



What factors contribute to amethyst achieving significantly higher total sales (₹5,82,323.07) compared to other stones such as amber (₹68,873.80) and agate (₹14,592.22)?





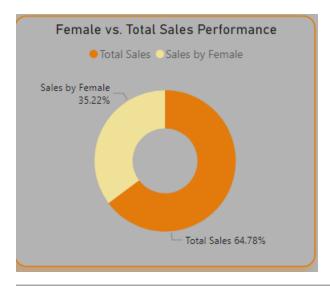
Insights from the Table (Sales Analysis: Materials and Categories):

- ➤ Gold has significantly higher sales (₹32,694.05K) compared to Silver (₹94.22K) and Platinum (₹1.69K).
- > Silver and Platinum sales are considerably lower, with Platinum having the smallest share.

Questions:

Which material has the highest total sales, and by how much does it outperform the others?

Are there any trends in the data that suggest potential for increasing sales of Silver or Platinum?



Insights from the Donut Chart (Total Sales and sales by female):

Female sales contribute 35.22% of the total sales and 64.78% represents the overall sales performance, with the balance from other sales or categories.

Customer Analysis:

Insights from the Line and Stacked column Chart (Category Alias and sales by female):

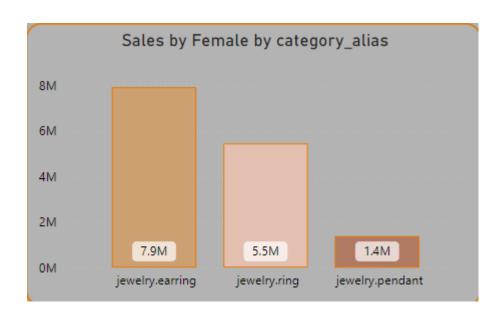
- Earrings lead with 7.9M in sales, showing strong performance among female customers.
- ➤ Rings follow with 5.5M in sales, indicating a significant contribution.
- ➤ Pendants have a smaller share, with 1.4M in sales, suggesting lower demand from female customers for this category.

Questions:

Why do earrings have the highest sales among female customers, and how can sales of pendants be improved?

What factors might be causing the lower sales of pendants compared to earrings and rings, and how can we address them?

Overall Analysis:



Insights from the Line and Stacked column Chart (Category Alias and sales by female):

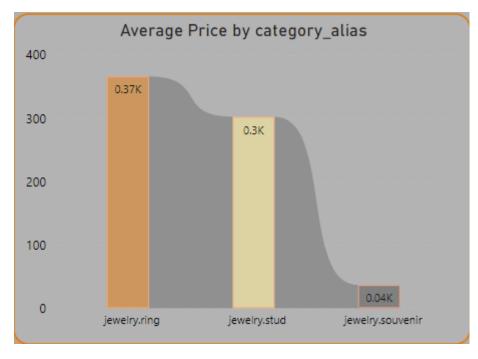
- Earrings lead in sales with **7.9M**, showing the highest demand among female customers.
- ➤ Rings follow with **5.5M**, indicating moderate demand.
- Pendants have the lowest sales at **1.4M**, suggesting an area for potential growth.

Questions:

Why are earrings significantly more popular than rings and pendants?

What strategies can be implemented to boost pendant sales?

How do customer preferences differ between these categories, and how can this knowledge be used to improve overall sales?



Insights from the Ribbon Chart (Category Alias and Average Price):

Rings have the highest average price at **0.37k**, indicating a premium positioning compared to other categories.

Studs follow with an average price of 0.3k, suggesting moderate pricing.

Souvenirs have the lowest average price at **0.04k**, indicating they are likely budget-friendly or lower-cost items.

APPENDIX: BI DESIGN

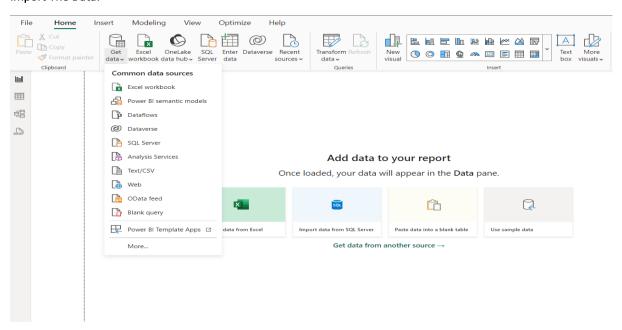
I. DATA PRE-PROCESSING AND DATA CLEANING

Load and Clean Dataset

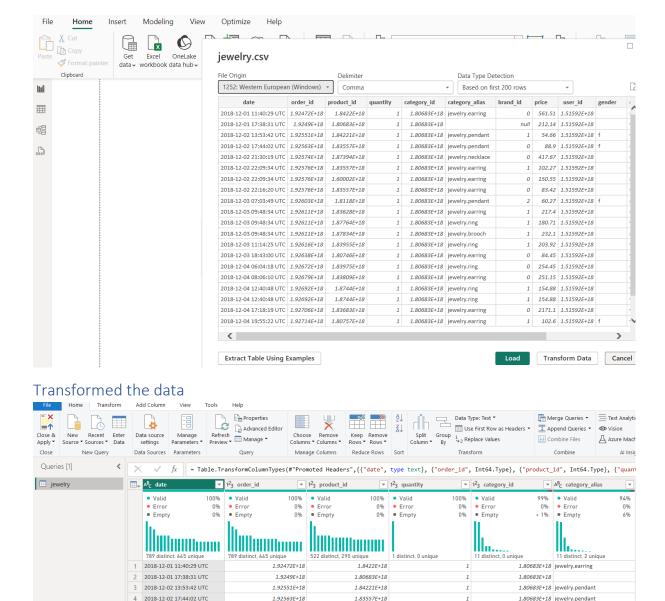
Connecting to Power BI

Using Power BI Desktop, I can create dynamic reports and dashboards that show the most up-to-date data.

Import The Data:



Transform the data for clean it.



Data Processing:

Addressed missing and blank values in the dataset.

2018-12-02 21:30:19 UTC

2018-12-02 22:09:34 UTC

2018-12-02 22:16:20 UTC

2018-12-03 07:03:49 UTC

10 2018-12-03 09:48:34 LITC

11 2018-12-03 09:48:34 UTC

12 2018-12-03 09:48:34 UTC

13 2018-12-03 11:14:25 UTC

14 2018-12-03 18:43:00 UTC

15 2018-12-04 06:04:18 UTC

17 2018-12-04 12:40:48 UTC

18 2018-12-04 12:40:48 UTC

19 2018-12-04 17:18:19 UTC

20 2018-12-04 19:55:22 UTC

21 2018-12-04 20:10:22 UTC

6 2018-12-02 22:09:34 UTC

Replaced null values with appropriate replacements to ensure consistency and accuracy etc.

1.92574E+18

1.92576E+18

1.92576E+18

1.92603E+18

1 92611F+18

1.92611E+18

1.92611E+18

1.92616E+18

1.92638E+18

1.92692E+18

1.92692E+18

1.92706E+18

1.92714E+18

1.92715E+18

1.87394E+18

1.83557E+18

1.60002E+18

1.83557E+18

1.8118E+18

1 83628F+18

1.87764E+18

1.87834E+18

1.83955E+18

1.80746E+18

1.83809E+18

1.8744E+18

1.8744E+18

1.83683E+18

1.80757E+18

1.80683E+18

1.80683E+18 jewelry.necklace

1.80683E+18 jewelry.earring 1.80683E+18 jewelry.earring

1.80683E+18 jewelry.earring 1.80683E+18 jewelry.pendant

1.80683E+18 jewelry.earring

1.80683E+18 jewelry.brooch

1.80683E+18 jewelry.ring

1.80683E+18 jewelry.ring 1.80683E+18 jewelry.earring

1.80683E+18 jewelry.ring

1.80683E+18 jewelry.ring

1.80683E+18 jewelry.ring

1.80683E+18 jewelry.earring

1.80683E+18 iewelry.earring

1.80683E+18 jewelry.pendant

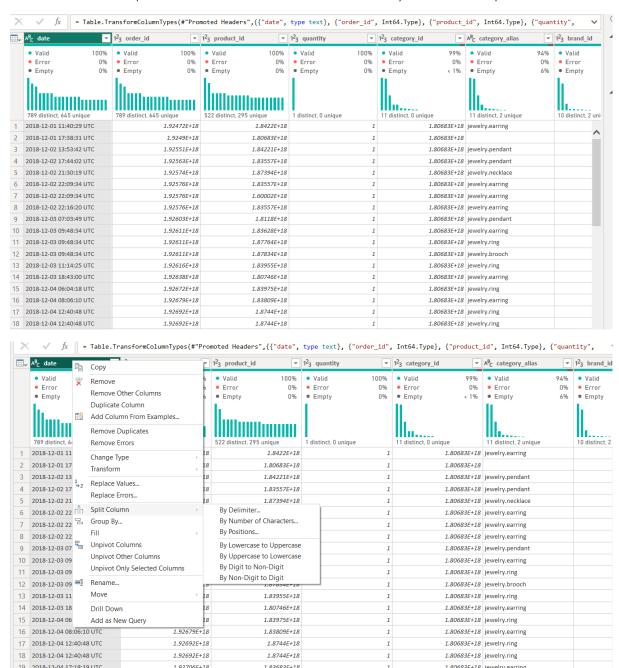
1.80683E+18 jewelry.earring

Convert appropriate columns to numeric or datetime formats.

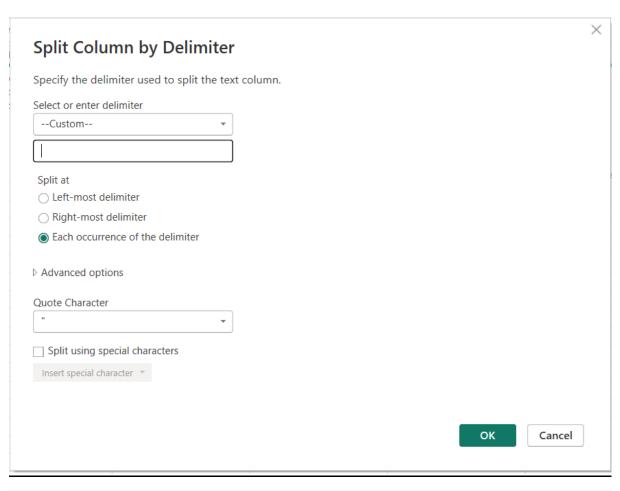
The below date column time stamp format.

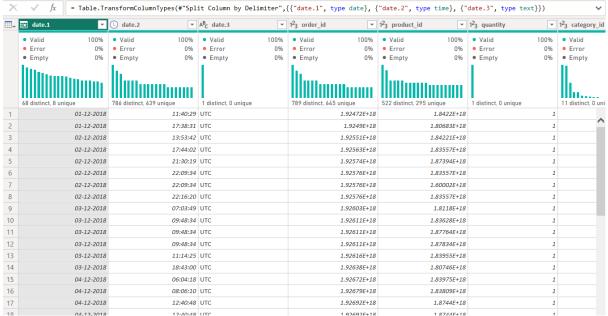
date 2018-12-01 11:40:29 UTC

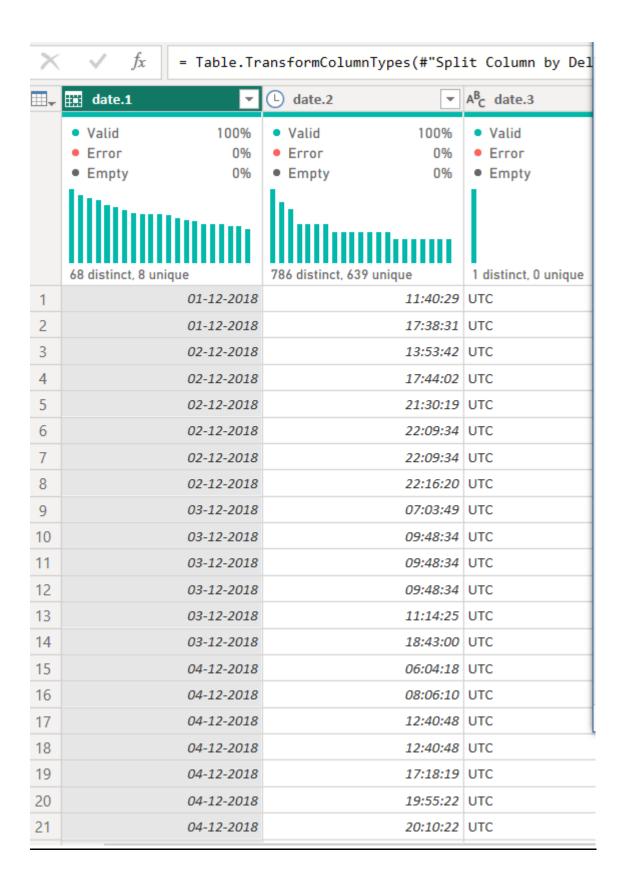
We need to separate the date and time columns for better analysis of trends and patterns.

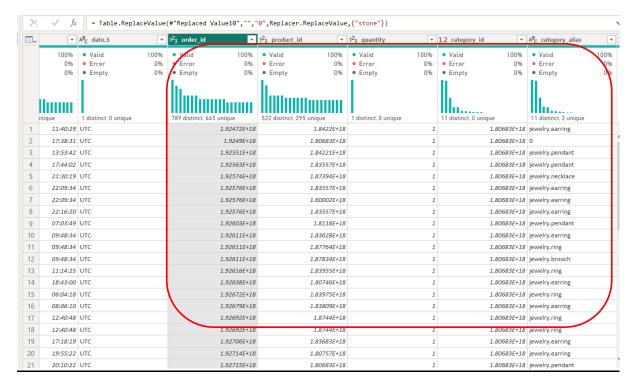


Replace with space



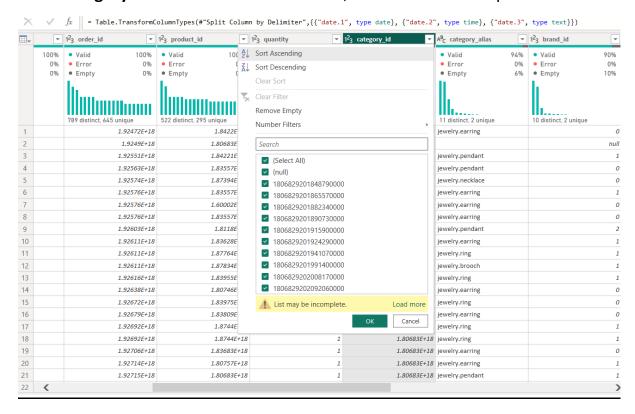


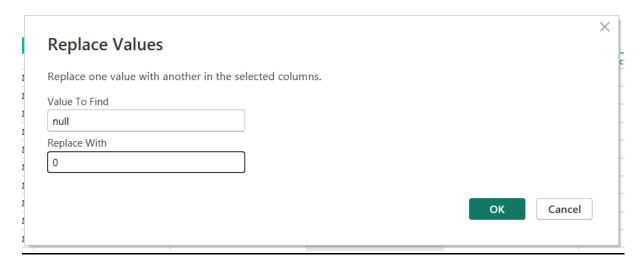




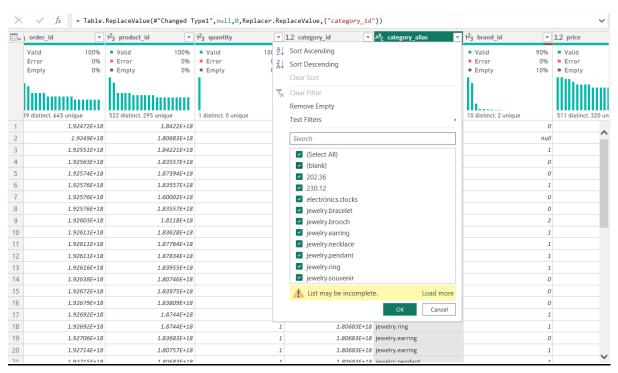
*Change the data type to text

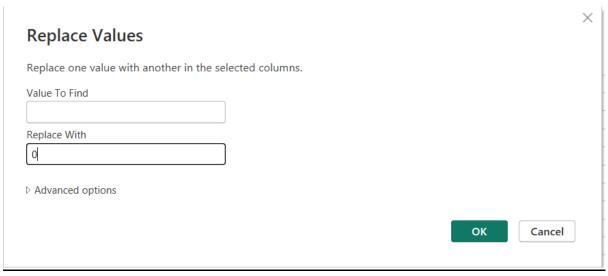
*The Category column contains null values, which should be replaced with 0.



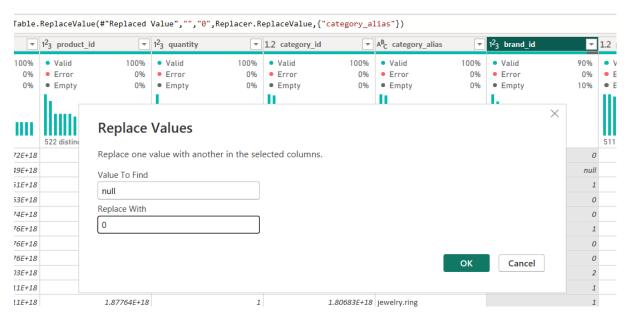


*The Category Alias contains Blank values, which should be replaced with 0.





*The **brand_id** contains Null values, which should be replaced with 0.

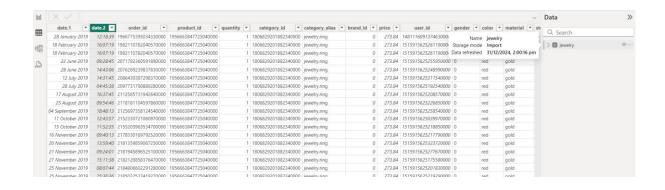


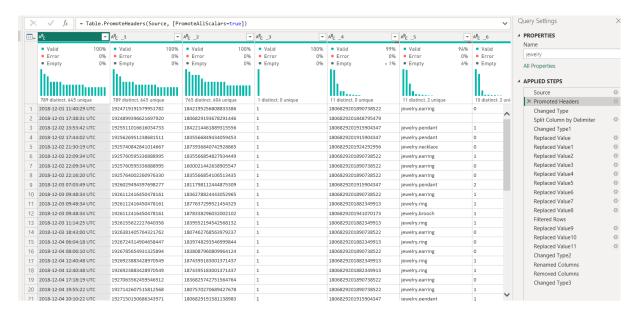
Accordingly Replace the below

- *The price contains Null values, which should be replaced with 0.
- *The user_id contains Null values, which should be replaced with 0.
- *The Gender_id contains Blank values, which should be replaced with 0.
- *In gender column replace f with female and m with male.



- *The color contains Blank values, which should be replaced with 0.
- *The material contains Blank values, which should be replaced with 0.
- *The stone contains Blank values, which should be replaced with 0.

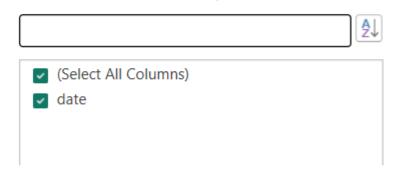




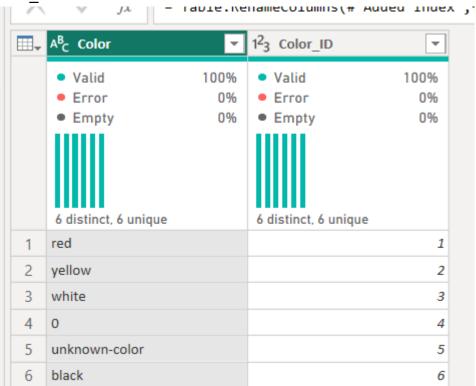
Creating Dim tables Dim Date

Choose Columns

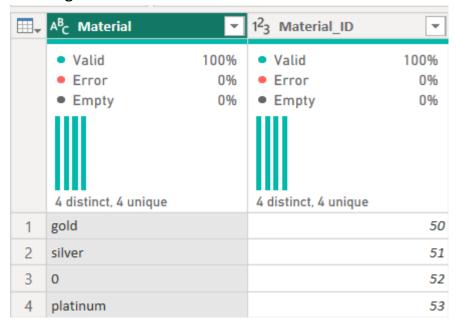
Choose the columns to keep



Dim_Color table



Creating Material Dim table

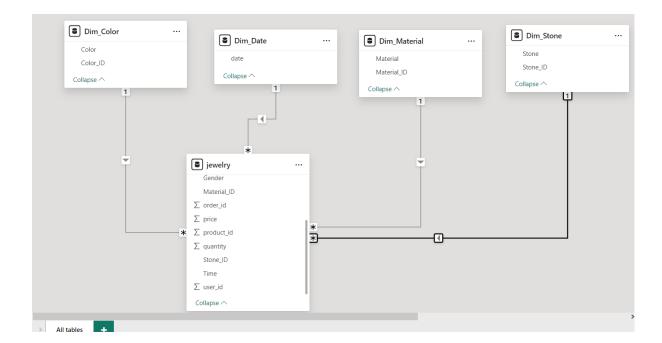


Creating stone dim table

■	A ^B C Stone	¥	1 ² 3 Stone_ID	▼
	• Valid • Error	100% 0%	ValidError	100%
	• Empty	0%	• Empty	0%
	31 distinct, 31 unique		31 distinct, 31 unique	
1	diamond			200
2	0			202
3	sapphire			204
4	amethyst			206
5	fianit			208
6	pearl			210
7	quartz			212
8	topaz			214
9	garnet			216
10	quartz_smoky			218
11	ruby			220

Data Modelling:

> Since we have only one table, there is no need to build additional relationships.



Create Measures and Calculated Columns

This measure calculates the total quantity of products sold.

```
1 Total Sales = SUMX(jewelry,jewelry[quantity]*jewelry[price])
. Total Quantity Sold = SUM(jewelry[quantity])
```

This measure calculates the average price of items sold.

```
Average Price = AVERAGE(jewelry[price])
```

This measure counts the number of distinct orders.

```
Total Orders = DISTINCTCOUNT(jewelry[order_id])
```

This measure calculates the total sales for each category in the category alias column.

```
Sales by Category =
CALCULATE( [Total Sales], ALLEXCEPT(jewelry, jewelry[category_alias]))
```

This measure calculates the total sales for each brand in the brand_id column.

```
Sales by Brand = CALCULATE([Total Sales], ALLEXCEPT(jewelry, jewelry[brand_id]))
```

This measure calculates the total sales for a particular gender.

```
Sales by Female = CALCULATE([Total Sales], jewelry[gender] = "Female")

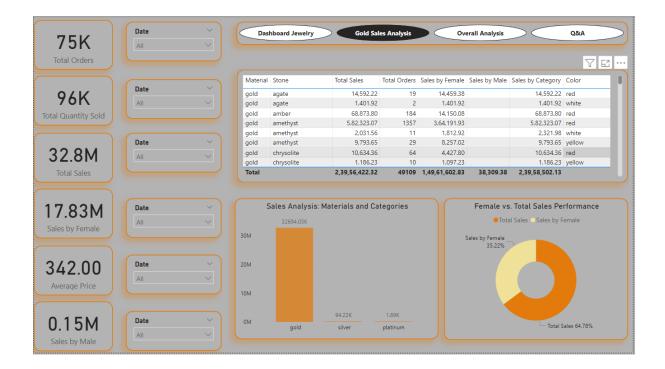
Sales by Male = CALCULATE([Total Sales], jewelry[gender] = "Male")
```

Dashboard Visualizations:

Home page.



Gold Sales Analysis:



Customer Analysis:

Insights from the Line and Stacked column Chart (Category Alias and sales by female):

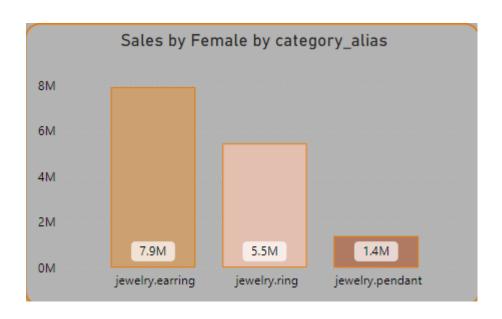
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Questions:

Why do earrings have the highest sales among female customers, and how can sales of pendants be improved?

What factors might be causing the lower sales of pendants compared to earrings and rings, and how can we address them?

Overall Analysis:



Insights from the Line and Stacked column Chart (Category Alias and sales by female):

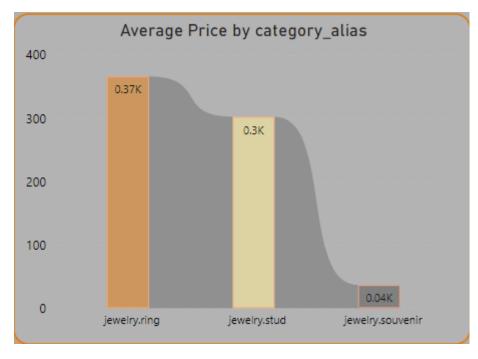
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Why are earrings significantly more popular than rings and pendants?

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Insights from the Ribbon Chart (Category Alias and Average Price):

Rings have the highest average price at **0.37k**, indicating a premium positioning compared to other categories.

Studs follow with an average price of 0.3k, suggesting moderate pricing.

Souvenirs have the lowest average price at **0.04k**, indicating they are likely budget-friendly or lower-cost items.

Questions:

- 1. Why do rings have a higher average price compared to studs and souvenirs?
- 2. How can the pricing strategy for souvenirs be adjusted to improve their perceived value?
- 3. Are these price differences impacting customer preferences and overall sales distribution?

