

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd

# Load the dataset
url = "https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1Ez8Rh01rE2Qikfddd0Z19eEZhN4r6eW7WHb9qB05T7E/export?format=csv"
df = pd.read_csv(url)

# Display basic information
df.info()

# Check for missing values
missing_data = df.isnull().sum()

# Drop duplicates if any
df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)

# Handle missing values (either drop or fill, depending on the importance of the column)
df.fillna(method='ffill', inplace=True) # This fills missing data forward
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 51290 entries, 0 to 51289
Data columns (total 24 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Row ID                 51290 non-null  int64
1   Order ID               51290 non-null  object
2   Order Date             51290 non-null  object
3   Ship Date              51290 non-null  object
4   Ship Mode               51290 non-null  object
5   Customer ID            51290 non-null  object
6   Customer Name           51290 non-null  object
7   Segment                 51290 non-null  object
8   City                   51290 non-null  object
9   State                  51290 non-null  object
10  Country                 51290 non-null  object
11  Postal Code             9994 non-null   float64
12  Market                  51290 non-null  object
13  Region                  51290 non-null  object
14  Product ID              51290 non-null  object
15  Category                51290 non-null  object
16  Sub-Category            51290 non-null  object
17  Product Name            51290 non-null  object
18  Sales                   51290 non-null  float64
19  Quantity                51290 non-null  int64
20  Discount                51290 non-null  float64
21  Profit                  51290 non-null  float64
22  Shipping Cost           51290 non-null  float64
23  Order Priority           51290 non-null  object
dtypes: float64(5), int64(2), object(17)
memory usage: 9.4+ MB
```

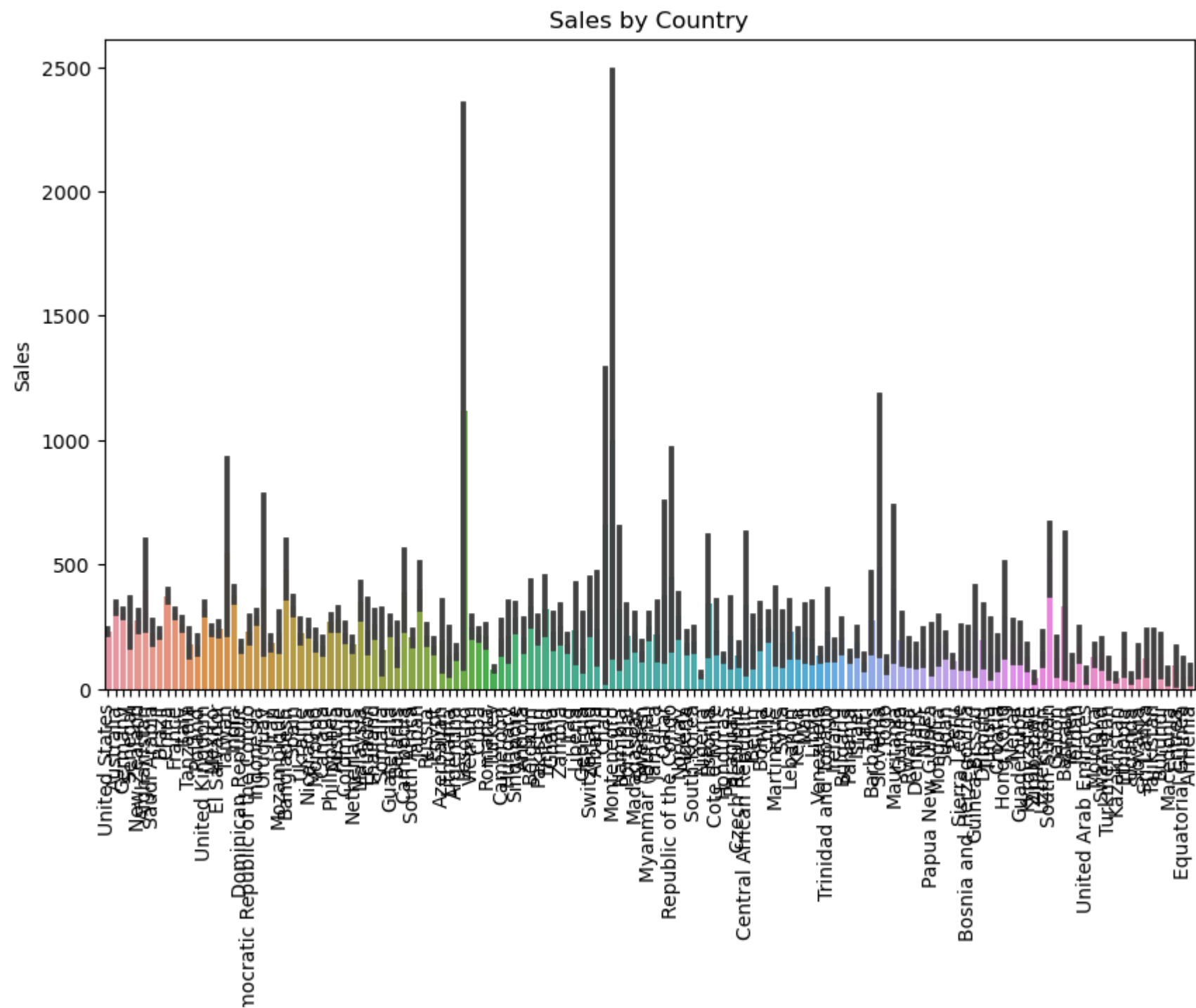
```
In [2]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

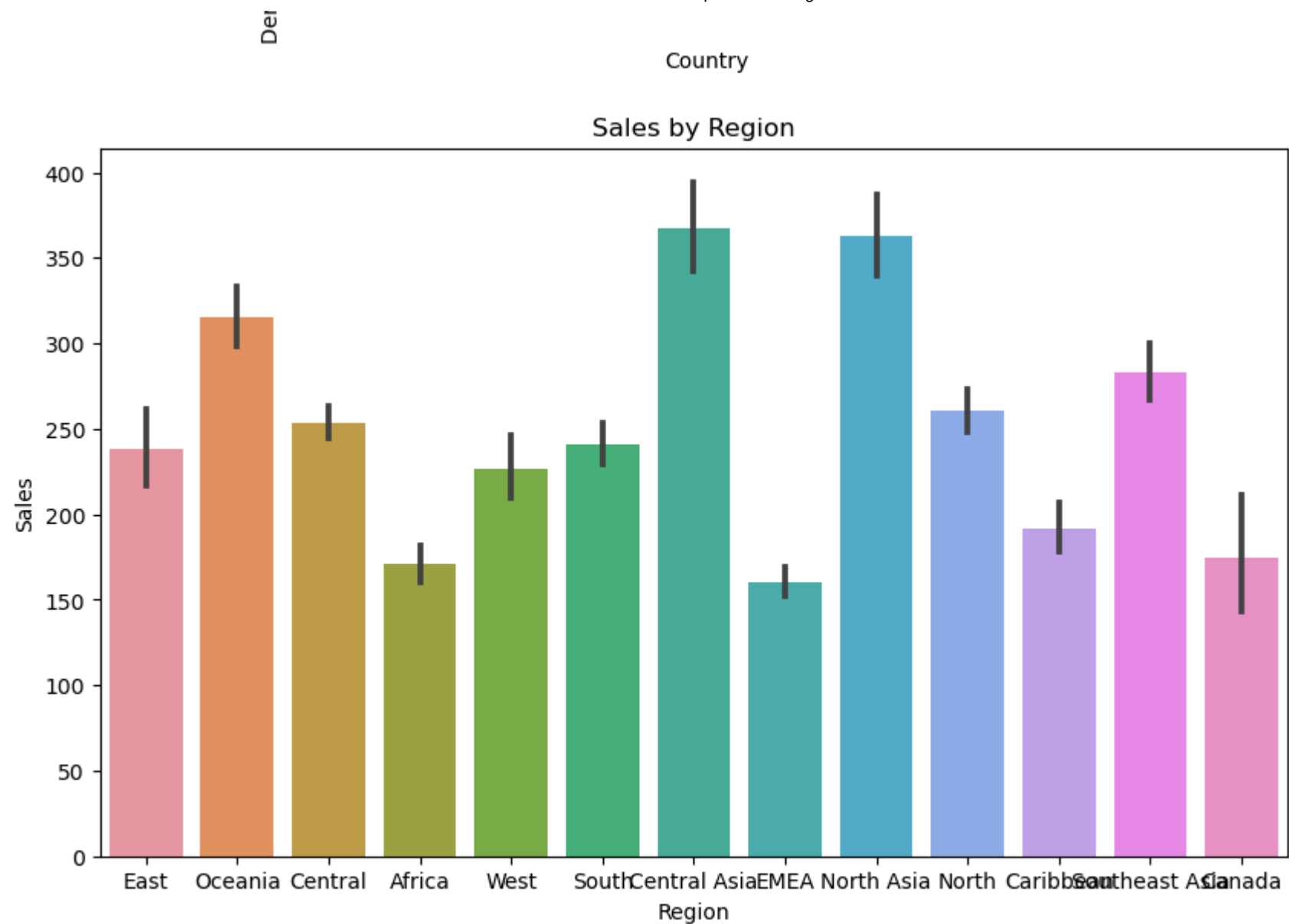
# Sales by Country
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
sns.barplot(x='Country', y='Sales', data=df)
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.title('Sales by Country')
plt.show()

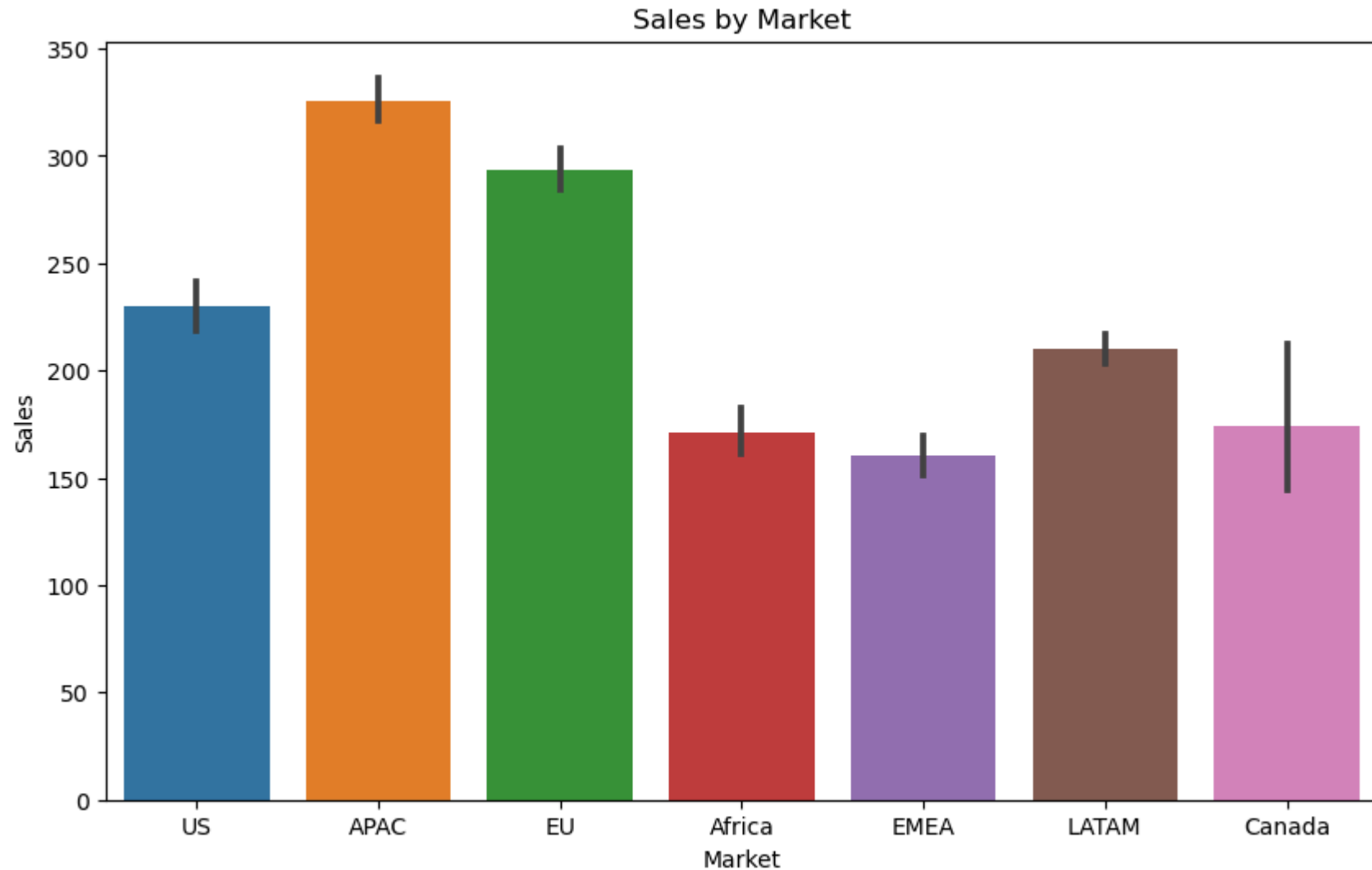
# Sales by Region
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
```

```
sns.barplot(x='Region', y='Sales', data=df)
plt.title('Sales by Region')
plt.show()

# Sales by Market
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
sns.barplot(x='Market', y='Sales', data=df)
plt.title('Sales by Market')
plt.show()
```

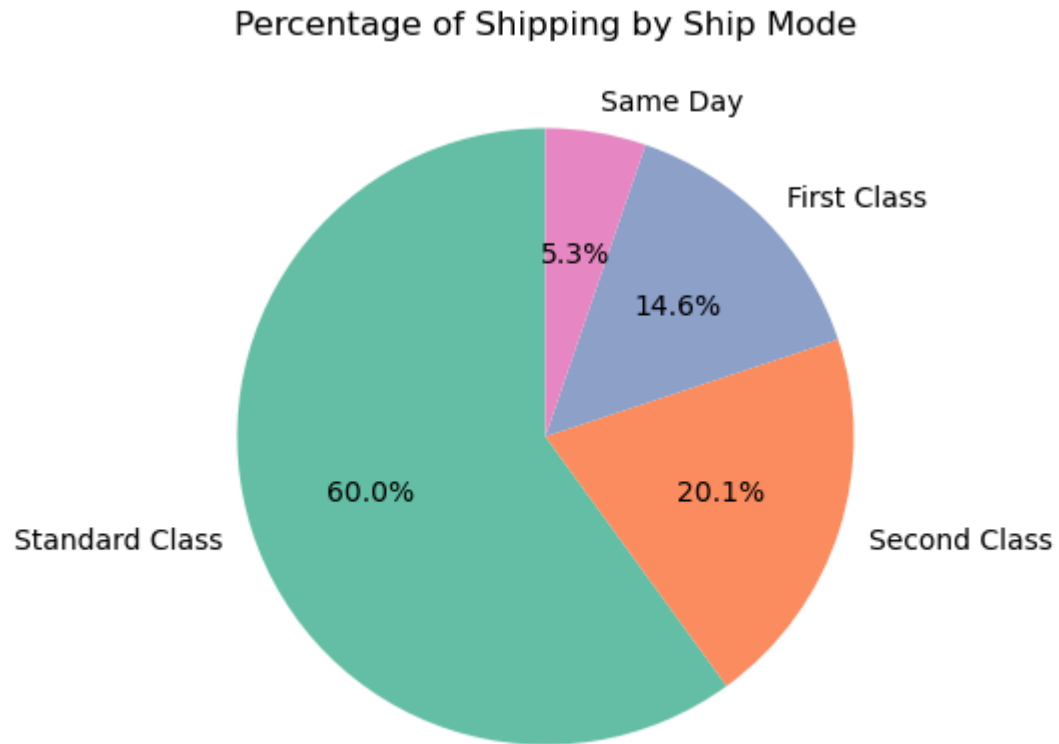






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In [3]: # Plot percentage of shipping by ship mode
ship_mode_percentage = df['Ship Mode'].value_counts(normalize=True) * 100

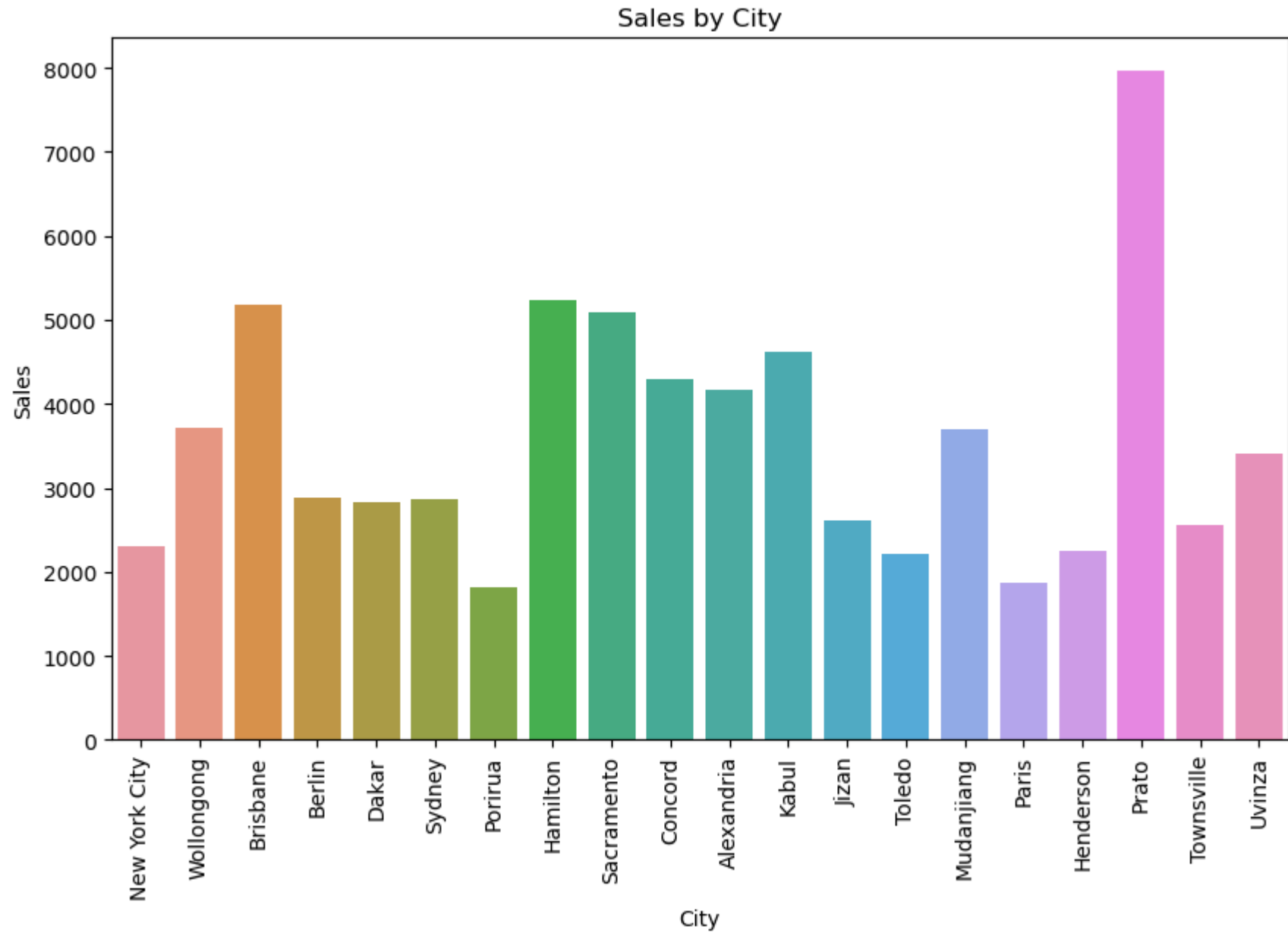
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
ship_mode_percentage.plot(kind='pie', autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=90, colors=sns.color_palette('Set2'))
plt.title('Percentage of Shipping by Ship Mode')
plt.ylabel('')
plt.show()
```



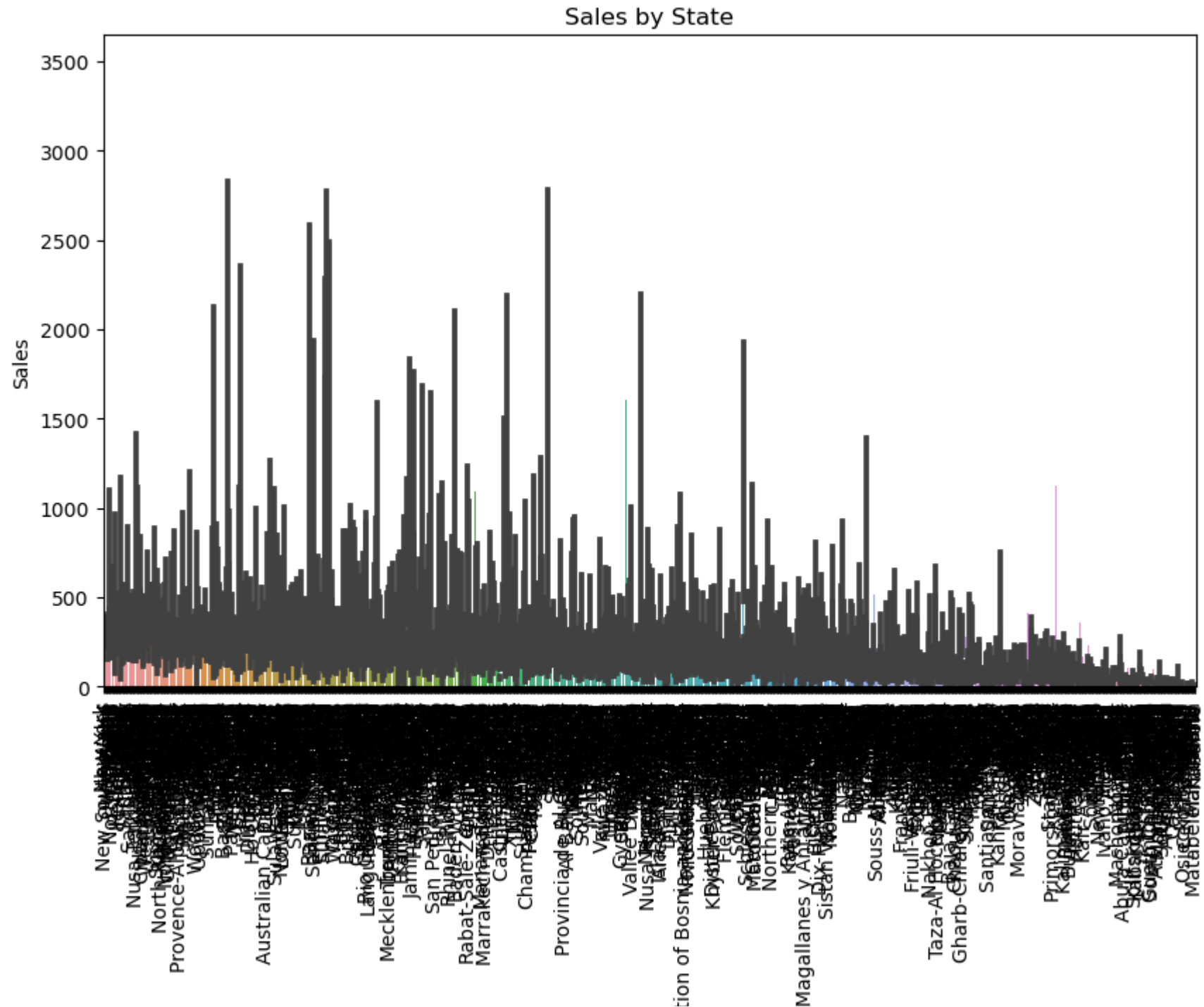
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In [4]: # Sales by City
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
sns.barplot(x='City', y='Sales', data=df.head(20)) # Showing top 20 cities
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.title('Sales by City')
plt.show()

# Sales by State
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
sns.barplot(x='State', y='Sales', data=df)
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.title('Sales by State')
plt.show()

# You can repeat this for Region and Market similarly as done for State and City
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State  
Federal

```
In [6]: # Example table for Sales by Region
sales_by_region = df.groupby('Region')['Sales'].sum().reset_index()
print(sales_by_region)
```

	Region	Sales
0	Africa	7.837732e+05
1	Canada	6.692817e+04
2	Caribbean	3.242809e+05
3	Central	2.822303e+06
4	Central Asia	7.528266e+05
5	EMEA	8.061613e+05
6	East	6.787812e+05
7	North	1.248166e+06
8	North Asia	8.483098e+05
9	Oceania	1.100185e+06
10	South	1.600907e+06
11	Southeast Asia	8.844232e+05
12	West	7.254578e+05

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In [ ]:
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