Forward School

Program Code: J620-002-4:2020

Program Name: FRONT-END SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

Title : P09 Sample Data Analysis and Exploration

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Introduction : Show the graph base on the given data and expected output

Conclusion : Still need to practice more

Module P9 - Sample Data Analysis and Exploration

In this module, you will try your hand at performing some data analysis on some data. Before that, you should also try to prepare the data as well as you can by doing some data cleaning and preparation. And finally, your analysis can be better captured in the form of some data visualizations.

First, let's import all the necessary packages.

In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# This line configures matplotlib to show figures embedded in the Jupyter notebook,
# instead of opening a new window for each figure.
%matplotlib inline
```

The data that we are going to use contains some sample sales data, and it is taken from [Kaggle (https://www.kaggle.com/kyanyoga/sample-sales-data)](https://www.kaggle.com/kyanyoga/sample-sales-data). It's not a very big dataset, having only ~2,800 rows of data.

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In [32]:

```
df = pd.read_csv("sales_data_sample.csv", encoding='windows-1252')
pd.set_option('display.max_rows', None)
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)
df
```

Out[32]:

	ORDERNUMBER	QUANTITYORDERED	PRICEEACH	ORDERLINENUMBER	SALES	ORDERDATE	S
0	10107	30	95.70	2	2871.00	2/24/2003 0:00	S
1	10121	34	81.35	5	2765.90	5/7/2003 0:00	S
2	10134	41	94.74	2	3884.34	7/1/2003 0:00	S
3	10145	45	83.26	6	3746.70	8/25/2003 0:00	S
4	10159	49	100.00	14	5205.27	10/10/2003 0:00	S
5	10168	36	96.66	1	3479.76	10/28/2003 0:00	S

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In [3]:

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 2823 entries, 0 to 2822
Data columns (total 25 columns):
 #   Column            Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  ------            --------------  -----  
 0   ORDERNUMBER       2823 non-null   int64  
 1   QUANTITYORDERED   2823 non-null   int64  
 2   PRICEEACH         2823 non-null   float64
 3   ORDERLINENUMBER   2823 non-null   int64  
 4   SALES             2823 non-null   float64
 5   ORDERDATE         2823 non-null   object 
 6   STATUS            2823 non-null   object 
 7   QTR_ID            2823 non-null   int64  
 8   MONTH_ID          2823 non-null   int64  
 9   YEAR_ID           2823 non-null   int64  
 10  PRODUCTLINE       2823 non-null   object 
 11  MSRP              2823 non-null   int64  
 12  PRODUCTCODE       2823 non-null   object 
 13  CUSTOMERNAME      2823 non-null   object 
 14  PHONE             2823 non-null   object 
 15  ADDRESSLINE1      2823 non-null   object 
 16  ADDRESSLINE2      302 non-null    object 
 17  CITY              2823 non-null   object 
 18  STATE             1337 non-null   object 
 19  POSTALCODE        2747 non-null   object 
 20  COUNTRY           2823 non-null   object 
 21  TERRITORY         1749 non-null   object 
 22  CONTACTLASTNAME   2823 non-null   object 
 23  CONTACTFIRSTNAME  2823 non-null   object 
 24  DEALSIZE          2823 non-null   object 
dtypes: float64(2), int64(7), object(16)
memory usage: 551.5+ KB
```

Here are some questions that you would be interested to uncover when you perform an exploratory data analysis (or 'EDA' in short) on some sample data.

1. Identify **where** customers are coming from.
2. Find out their **yearly retail performance** (in terms of total revenue).
3. What **product categories** are the most and least popular?
4. Who are their **most valuable customers** (basically we define this as those who purchased the most from them) ?

Feel free to refine these questions in more detailed (if you wish), or define other interesting questions that you want to find out from this data.

There are some interesting "catches" to consider as well. For example, the 'Status' for most entries are mostly "Shipped", but there are other statuses, i.e. "In Process", "Disputed", "Cancelled", etc. It is up to you to define which of these entries (based on their statuses) that should be considered in your analysis and which should be left out.

Note: You can do your prototyping here (and transfer relevant lines of code to your source file later), or directly work on the source file using Spyder.

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In [82]:

```
# 1.Identify where customers are coming from.
unique_customer = df.drop_duplicates(subset=['CONTACTLASTNAME','CONTACTFIRSTNAME'], keep=
c1 = df['COUNTRY'].value_counts()
c2 = unique_customer['COUNTRY'].value_counts()
print(c1.head())
print(c2.head())

plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
c1.head().plot.barh()
plt.xlabel('Number of Customers')
plt.ylabel('Country')
plt.title('All Customers')

plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
c2.head().plot.barh()
plt.xlabel('Number of Customers')
plt.ylabel('Country')
plt.title('Unique Customers')

plt.tight_layout()

# c1.head().plot.barh()
# c2.head().plot.barh()
# plt.xlabel('Number of Customers')
# plt.ylabel('Country')
# plt.title('Where customers come from')
# plt.show()
```

```
USA          1004
Spain         342
France        314
Australia     185
UK            144
Name: COUNTRY, dtype: int64
USA          35
France       12
Australia     5
UK            5
Spain         5
Name: COUNTRY, dtype: int64
```

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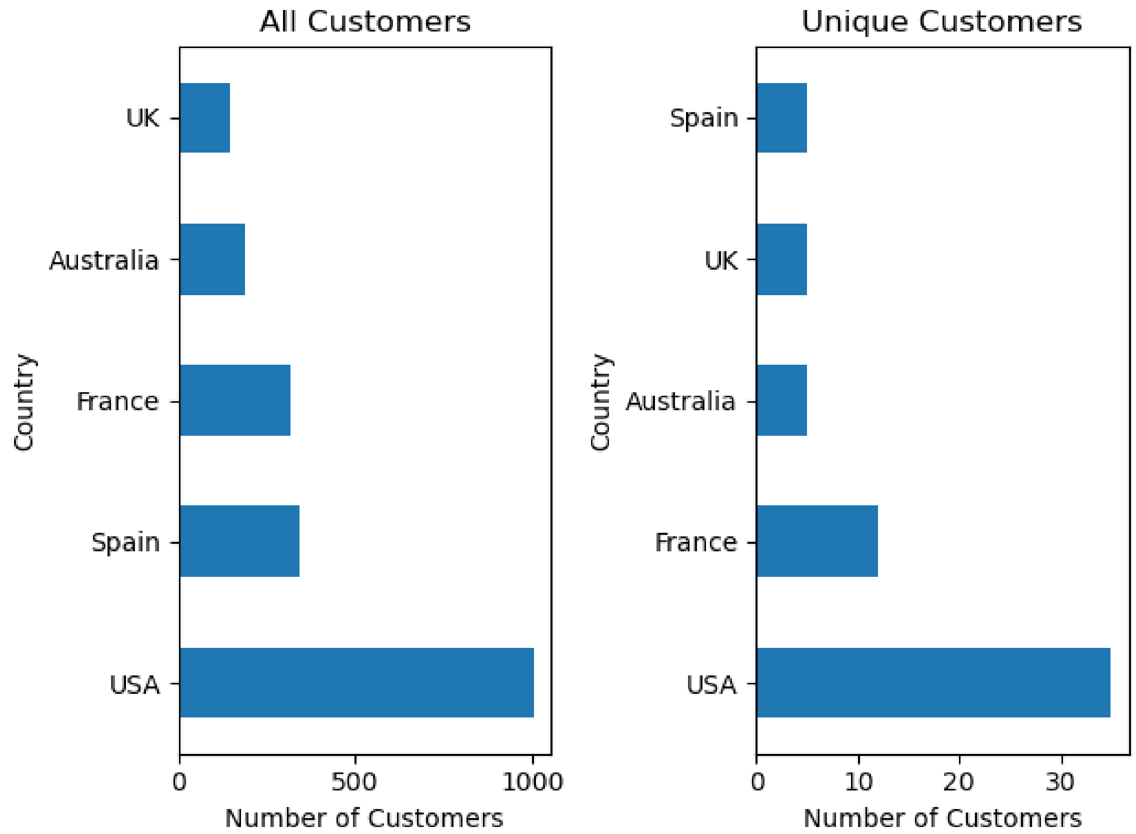

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In [117]:

```
# 2 Find out their yearly retail performance (in terms of total revenue).
revenueByMonth = df.groupby(['YEAR_ID', 'MONTH_ID'])['SALES'].sum()
revenueByYear = df.groupby('YEAR_ID')['SALES'].sum()
revenueByMonth2 = df.groupby(['MONTH_ID','YEAR_ID'])['SALES'].sum()
print(revenueByMonth)
print(revenueByYear)

plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
revenueByYear.plot.bar()
plt.xlabel('YEAR_ID')

plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)
revenueByMonth2.plot.bar()
plt.xlabel('MONTH_ID')
plt.tight_layout()
```

```
YEAR_ID  MONTH_ID
2003     1            129753.60
         2            140836.19
         3            174504.90
         4            201609.55
         5            192673.11
         6            168082.56
         7            187731.88
         8            197809.30
         9            263973.36
         10           568290.97
         11          1029837.66
         12           261876.46
2004     1            316577.42
         2            311419.53
         3            205733.73
         4            206148.12
         5            273438.39
         6            286674.22
         7            327144.09
         8            461501.27
         9            320750.91
         10           552924.25
         11          1089048.01
         12           372802.66
2005     1            339543.42
         2            358186.18
         3            374262.76
         4            261633.29
         5            457861.06
Name: SALES, dtype: float64
YEAR_ID
2003    3516979.54
2004    4724162.60
2005    1791486.71
Name: SALES, dtype: float64
```

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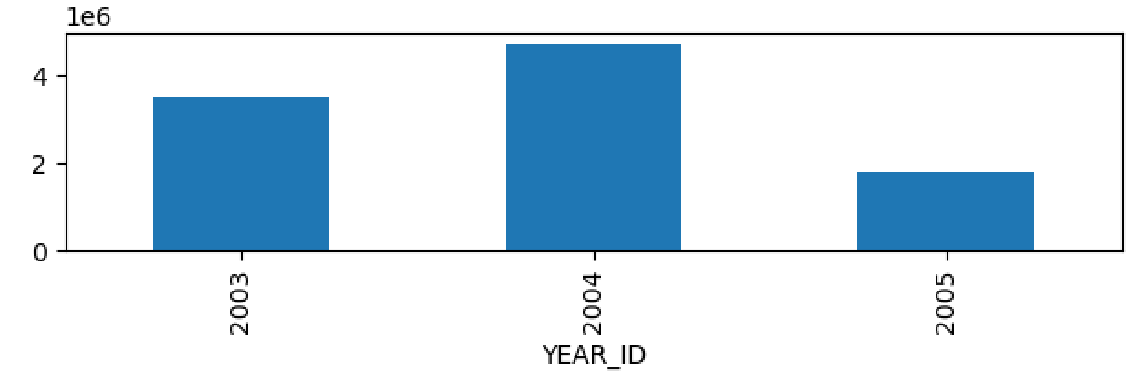

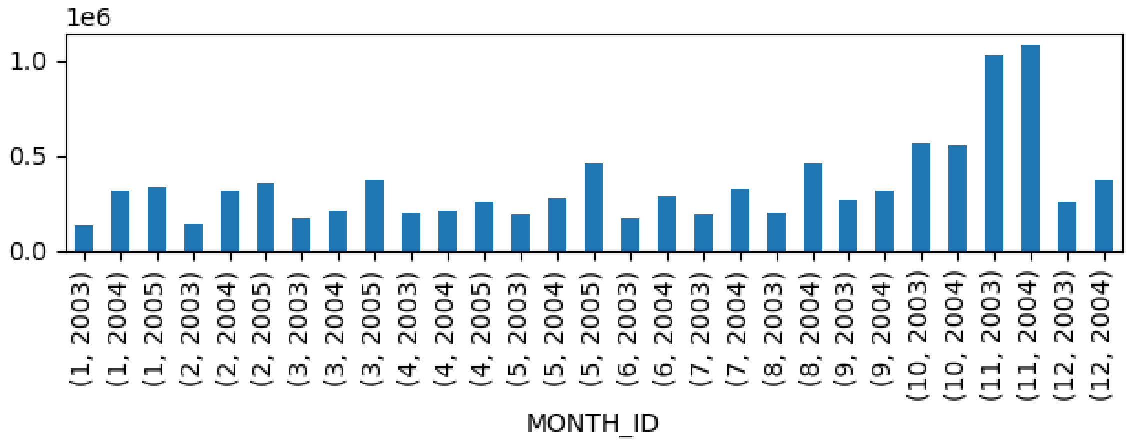

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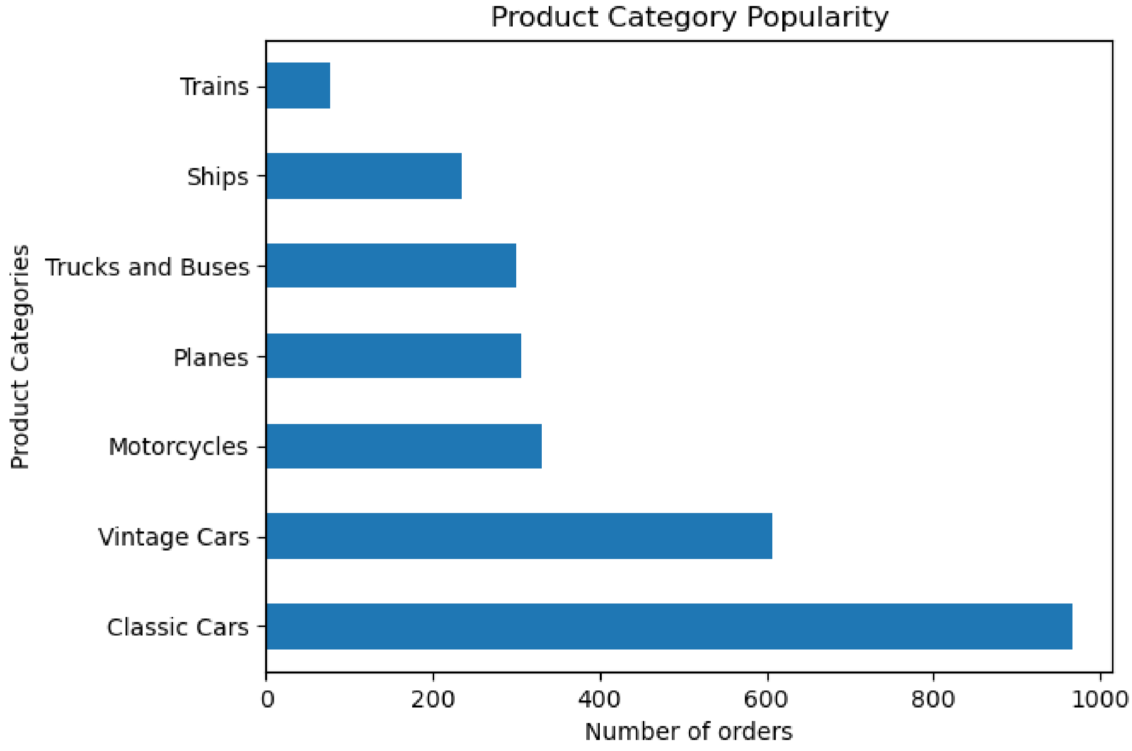
In [126]:

```
# 3 What product categories are the most and least popular?
product = df['PRODUCTLINE'].value_counts()
plt.subplot(1, 1, 1)
product.plot.barh()
plt.xlabel('Number of orders')
plt.ylabel('Product Categories')
plt.title('Product Category Popularity')
plt.show()
most = df['PRODUCTLINE'].value_counts().head(1)
least = df['PRODUCTLINE'].value_counts().tail(1)
print('Most popular product categories')
print(most)
print('Least popular product categories')
print(least)
```




```
Most popular product categories
Classic Cars    967
Name: PRODUCTLINE, dtype: int64
Least popular product categories
Trains    77
Name: PRODUCTLINE, dtype: int64
```

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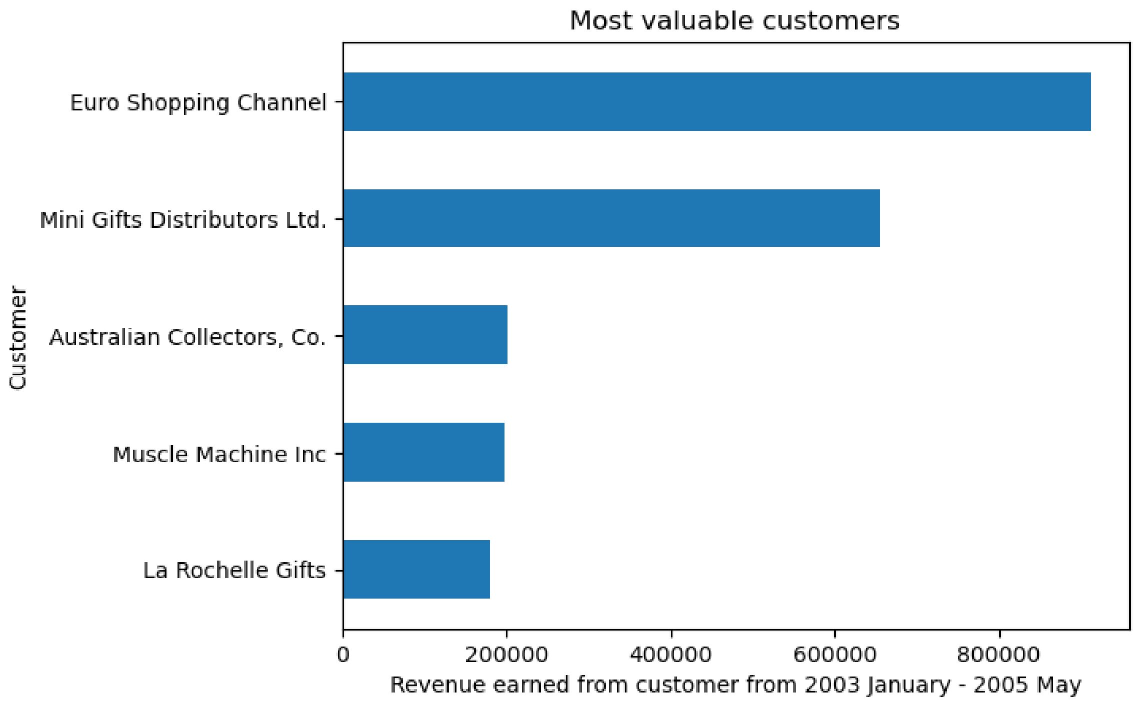
In [143]:

```
# 4 Who are their most valuable customers (basically we define this as those who purchase
valuable = df.groupby('CUSTOMERNAME')['SALES'].sum().sort_values().tail(5)
# valuable
plt.subplot(1, 1, 1)
valuable.plot.barh()
plt.xlabel('Revenue earned from customer from 2003 January - 2005 May')
plt.ylabel('Customer')
plt.title('Most valuable customers')
plt.show()
```



In [ ]:

```

```

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