Final Project - Analyzing Sales Data

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Author: Jeerapa Tamnitra

Course: Pandas Foundation

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

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

	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	Hend
1	2	CA- 2019- 152156	11/8/2019	11/11/2019	Second Class	CG- 12520	Claire Gute	Consumer	United States	Hend
2	3	CA- 2019- 138688	6/12/2019	6/16/2019	Second Class	DV- 13045	Darrin Van Huff	Corporate	United States	Los Ange
3	4	US- 2018- 108966	10/11/2018	10/18/2018	Standard Class	SO- 20335	Sean O'Donnell	Consumer	United States	Fort Laude
4	5	US- 2018- 108966	10/11/2018	10/18/2018	Standard Class	SO- 20335	Sean O'Donnell	Consumer	United States	Fort Laude

 $5 \text{ rows} \times 27 \text{ columns}$

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
--- -----
                  _____
0
    Row ID
                  9994 non-null int64
                 9994 non-null object
  Order ID
1
    Order Date
                  9994 non-null object
3
   Ship Date
                  9994 non-null object
   Ship Mode
                 9994 non-null object
4
                9994 non-null object
5
   Customer ID
6
   Customer Name 9994 non-null object
                  9994 non-null object
7
    Segment
8
  Country/Region 9994 non-null object
                  9994 non-null object
9
    City
10 State
                  9994 non-null object
11 Postal Code
                 9983 non-null float64
```

12 Region

13 Product ID

14 Category

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

object

9994 non-null object

9994 non-null object

9994 non-null

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

```
# T0D0 – convert order date and ship date to datetime in the original datafram df['ship\_date'] = pd.to\_datetime(df['Ship\_Date'].head(),format='%m/%d/%Y')
```

```
# TODO - count nan in postal code column
df['Postal Code'].isna().sum()
```

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```
# TODO - filter rows with missing values df[df.isna().any(axis=1)].head()
```

	Row ID	Order ID	Order Date	Ship Date	Ship Mode	Customer ID	Customer Name	Segment	Country/Region	City
5	6	CA- 2017- 115812	6/9/2017	6/14/2017	Standard Class	BH- 11710	Brosina Hoffman	Consumer	United States	Los Angeles
6	7	CA- 2017- 115812	6/9/2017	6/14/2017	Standard Class	BH- 11710	Brosina Hoffman	Consumer	United States	Los Angeles
7	8	CA- 2017- 115812	6/9/2017	6/14/2017	Standard Class	BH- 11710	Brosina Hoffman	Consumer	United States	Los Angeles
8	9	CA- 2017- 115812	6/9/2017	6/14/2017	Standard Class	BH- 11710	Brosina Hoffman	Consumer	United States	Los Angeles
9	10	CA- 2017- 115812	6/9/2017	6/14/2017	Standard Class	BH- 11710	Brosina Hoffman	Consumer	United States	Los Angeles

5 rows × 27 columns

```
# TODO - Explore this dataset on your owns, ask your own questions
df['Orderdate_y'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Order Date']).dt.strftime('%Y')
df['Orderdate_m'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Order Date']).dt.strftime('%m')
df.head()
```

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5 rows × 27 columns

Data Analysis Part

Answer 10 below questions to get credit from this course. Write pandas code to find answers.

```
# TODO 01 – how many columns, rows in this dataset df.shape
```

(9994, 25)

TODO 02 – is there any missing values?, if there is, which column? how many df.isna().sum()

```
Row ID
Order ID
                0
Order Date
                 0
                0
Ship Date
Ship Mode
                 0
Customer ID
                  0
Customer Name
                   0
Segment
                 0
Country/Region
                  0
              0
City
State
               0
Postal Code
                11
Region
                0
Product ID
                0
Category
                0
Sub-Category
                  0
Product Name
Sales
               0
Quantity
                0
                0
Discount
Profit
              0
oder_date
ship_date
              9989
Orderdate_y
                  0
Orderdate_m
                  0
dtype: int64
```

```
# TODO 03 - your friend ask for `California` data, filter it and export csv fo
df_Califonia = df[df['State'] == 'California']
df_Califonia.to_csv('Califonia.csv')
```

	sum	mean	std
Orderdate_y			
2017	484247.4981	242.974159	754.053357

	Orderdate_y	Segment	Profit
0	2018	Consumer	28460.1665

State

New Hampshire49.05New Mexico64.08District of Columbia117.07Louisiana249.80South Carolina502.48Name: Sales, dtype: float64

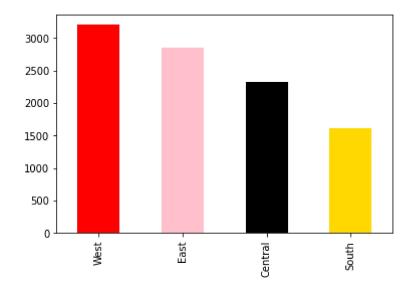
54.97479891837763

	sum
Product Name	
Canon imageCLASS 2200 Advanced Copier	61599.824
Hewlett Packard LaserJet 3310 Copier	16079.732
3D Systems Cube Printer, 2nd Generation, Magenta	14299.890
GBC Ibimaster 500 Manual ProClick Binding System	13621.542
GBC DocuBind TL300 Electric Binding System	12737.258
GBC DocuBind P400 Electric Binding System	12521.108
Samsung Galaxy Mega 6.3	12263.708
HON 5400 Series Task Chairs for Big and Tall	11846.562
Martin Yale Chadless Opener Electric Letter Opener	11825.902
Global Troy Executive Leather Low-Back Tilter	10169.894

```
# TODO 10 - plot at least 2 plots, any plot you think interesting :)
df['Region'].value_counts()/
    .plot(kind = 'bar',color =['Red','Pink','Black','gold'])
```

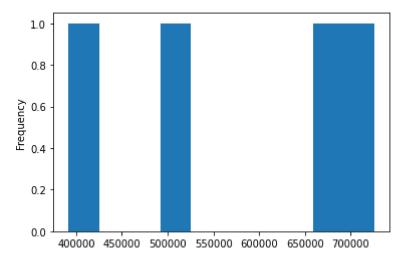
<AxesSubplot:>

♣ Download



```
df.groupby('Region') ['Sales'].sum().plot(kind = 'hist');
```

♣ Download



```
# TODO Bonus - use np.where() to create new column in dataframe to help you an
import numpy as np

# which sales are more than mean sales?
sales_avg = np.mean(df['Sales']).round()

df['More Mean Sales'] = np.where(df["Sales"] >= sales_avg , True, False)
df.head()
```

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5 rows × 27 columns