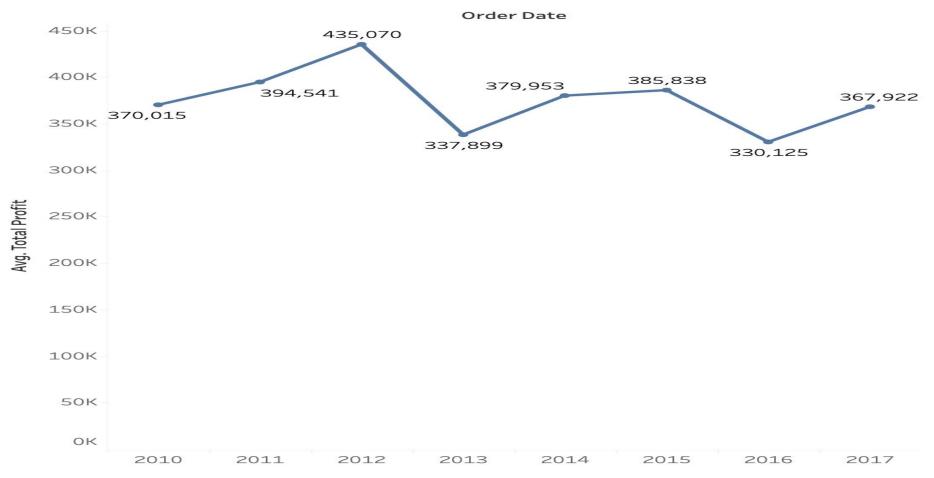


--===Yearly Avg Profit ====-

Yearly average profit trend

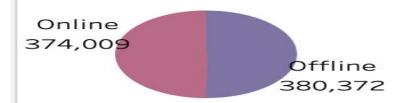


--=== 5 countries with lowest Avg time to Ship ====-

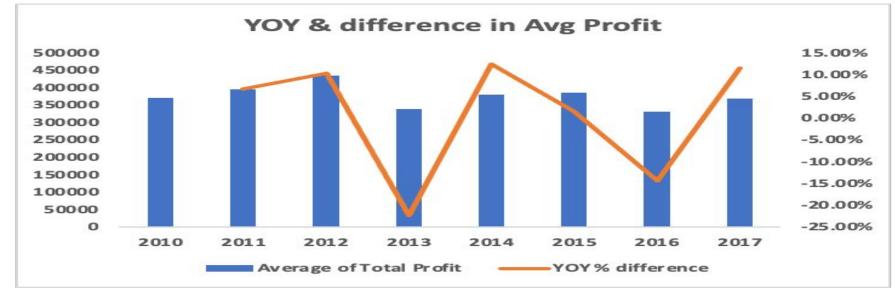




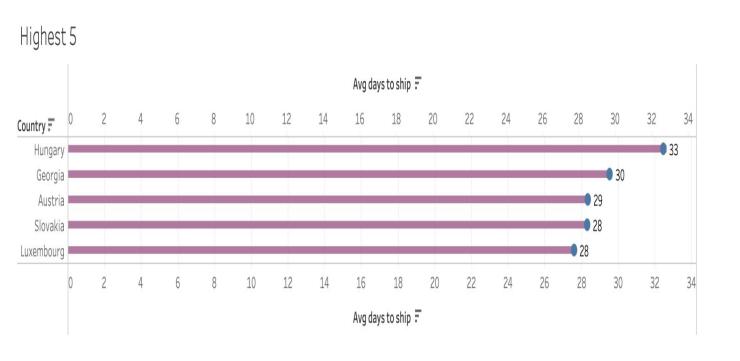




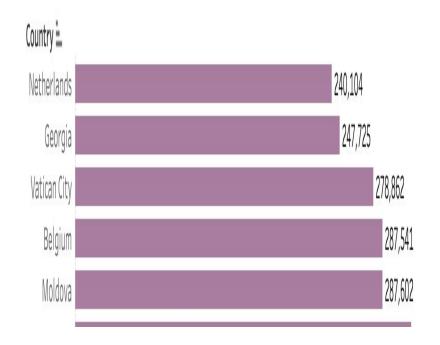




--=== 5 countries with highest Avg time to Ship and lowest Avg profit by country ====-

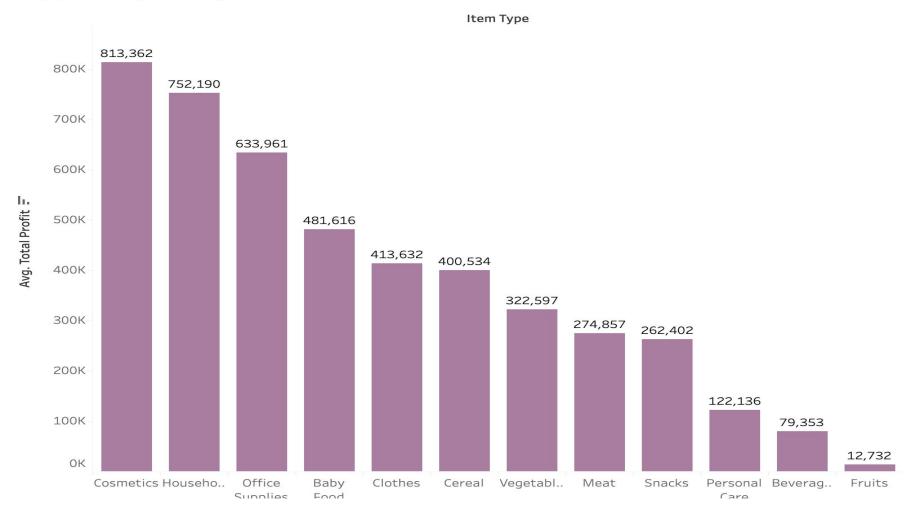






--=== Avg profit by Item type ====-

Avg profit by Item type



--==Insights===--

--=== EDA insights ====-

```
#Avg profit by item type#

with cte as(SELECT

ROUND(AVG(`Total Profit`), 0) AS avgprofit, ROUND(AVG(`Total Cost`), 0) AS avgcost, `Item type`

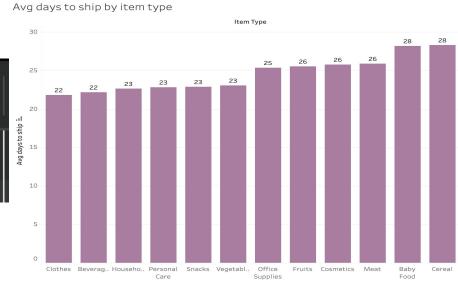
FROM

europe

GROUP BY `Item type`)

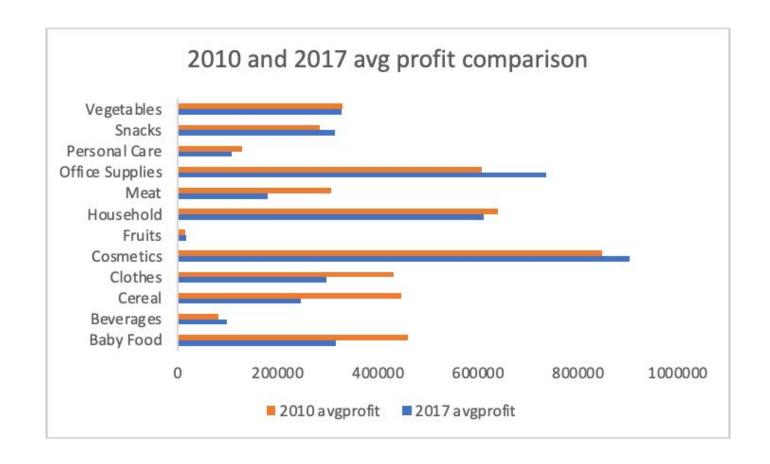
select * from cte where avgprofit>avgcost;
```





Insights:

•

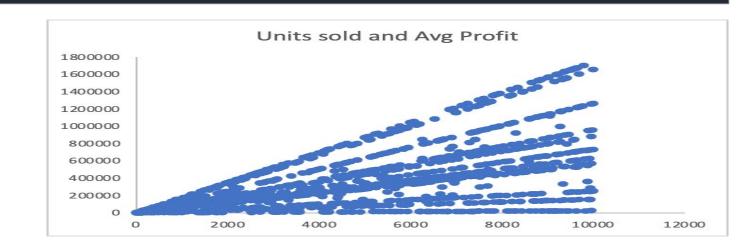


Insights:

- Beverages, Cosmetics, Fruits, Office, Supplies and Snacks are those whose profit in 2010 is lower than that of 2017.
- Steps can be taken for the other Item types to increase their profit in future.

--=== Correlation between Avg profit and Units sold====-

	Units Sold	Avg Profit		
Units Sold	1			
Avg profit	0.59474029	1		



Business case scenario:

The business wants to introduce a "Combo sale season" and would want to check if increasing the number of units might increase the average profit.

- We did a correlation analysis between these two variables to analyze the historical data.
- The correlation coefficient between units sold and average profit is approximately 0.5947.
- This value indicates a moderate positive relationship. As the number of units sold increases, the average profit also tends to increase.
- However, correlation does not imply always causation. Though there is a positive correlation, it does not necessarily mean that increasing the units sold causes an increase in average profit. We can further analyze this by using Regression analysis. The output and interpretation of the results are mentioned in the following slides.
- Avg units sold is the independent variable and avg profit is the dependent variable.



--=== Regression analysis between Avg profit and Units sold====

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics					
Multiple R	0.59474028				
R Square	0.353716				
Adjusted R Square	0.35319396				
Standard Error	294736.215				
Observations	1240				

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	1	5.886E+13	5.886E+13	577.566534	1.708E-119
Residual	1238	1.0754E+14	8.6869E+10		
Total	1239	1.664E+14			

 Coefficients Standard Error
 t Stat
 P-value
 Lower 95%
 Upper 95%
 Lower 95.0%
 Upper 95.0%

 Intercept
 8845.0427
 16539.5852
 0.5347802 0.59289789
 -23603.673 41293.7579
 -23603.673 41293.7579
 -23603.673 41293.7579

 X Variable 1
 74.8663941
 2.8761461 26.0301082 1.708E-119
 69.2237347 80.5090535 69.2237347 80.5090535

- Multiple R: This is the correlation coefficient between the independent and dependent variables. In this case, it is 0.5947, suggesting a moderate positive correlation.
- R Square (Coefficient of Determination):
 Approximately 35.37% of the variance in the dependent variable (average profit obtained) can be explained by the independent variable (avg units sold). This indicates a moderate fit of the model.
- Correlation: There's a moderate positive connection between the number of units sold and the profit.
- Explanation: About 35% of the changes in profit can be explained by the changes in the number of units sold.
- Model Significance: The overall model (relationship) is quite strong and not likely due to chance.
- Prediction: For each additional unit sold, the profit is expected to increase by around 75 units.

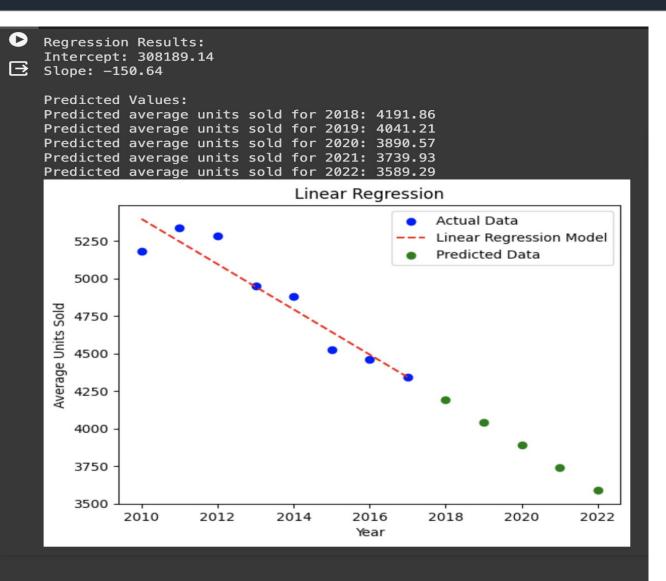
--=== Regression to plan inventory stocks====-

Business case scenario:

- The business wants to plan the inventory levels by predicting if units sold would go up or go down.
- We could use regression analysis in either Python or Excel to get predict the desired results.



--=== Regression to plan inventory stocks====-



- Slope: The slope of -150.64 represents the rate of change in the average units sold for a one-unit increase in the independent variable (year).
- In other words, for each increase in the valuer of year, the average units sold decrease by approximately 150.64 units.
- Given the negative slope, the predicted values decrease as the year increases, indicating a declining trend in the average units sold over time, as suggested by the regression model.
- However, it's essential to interpret these predictions cautiously and consider additional factors that might influence sales trends.

Conclusion:

- Over the years, the trend is showing a decline in the number of units sold.
- So, if this trend continues, we might sell fewer units in the future.
- The sellers might have to study customer patterns, market behaviour and trends to increase the average units sold in the upcoming years.

Overall Insights and recommendations:

- Croatia & UK are some of the countries with the lowest avg time to ship.
- Cosmetics has the highest avg profit whereas Fruits have the lowest. Steps can be taken to ensure that the profit for Fruits section improves.
- Every year on average, the model predicts that there would be a decrease of about 65 units in the number of items sold. If this trend persists there might be a decrease in the overall profit.
- The only department in which the avg profit is more(almost double) than avg cost was the Clothes department.
- Moreover, their avg days to ship is one of the lowest which makes them a sure shot "Winner"
- Sellers might have to prioritize on marketing and promotion strategies by introducing different sale seasons to boost profitability.
- The yearly average profit was the lowest in 2016 and the highest in 2012.
- The Avg profit between 2012 and 2013 has been the lowest which is -22.33%.
- Hungary has the highest avg days to ship followed by Georgia.
- The latter has to improve on the trade performance since its avg days to ship is one of the highest and avg profit is one of the lowest.
- Online sales have generated less profit than offline sales and steps can be taken to improve the latter's performance.