

Sales Data Analysis

October 28, 2023

1 Sales Data Analysis Project

1.1 Project Description

This Jupyter Notebook presents an analysis of sales data. The objective of this project is to gain insights into sales trends, top-selling products, and revenue metrics. We'll explore various aspects of the data, including monthly sales trends, top-selling products, city-wise sales distribution, and hourly sales patterns.

The analysis includes data cleaning, preprocessing, and visualization to provide actionable insights for business decision-making.

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1.2 Import Libraries

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

1.3 Load the Data

```
[2]: df = pd.read_csv("C:/Users/Lenovo/Desktop/Meri skill Project/
↳drive-download-20231003T163556Z-001/Project 1 - Sales Data Analysis/Dataset_
↳MeriSKILL/Sales Data.csv")
```

1.4 Data Cleaning and Preprocessing

```
[3]: df.head()
```

```
[3]: Unnamed: 0  Order ID      Product  Quantity Ordered  Price Each \
0           0    295665  Macbook Pro Laptop             1    1700.00
1           1    295666    LG Washing Machine             1     600.00
2           2    295667  USB-C Charging Cable             1      11.95
3           3    295668    27in FHD Monitor              1     149.99
4           4    295669  USB-C Charging Cable             1      11.95
```

```
Order Date      Purchase Address  Month \
```

0	2019-12-30 00:01:00	136 Church St, New York City, NY 10001	12
1	2019-12-29 07:03:00	562 2nd St, New York City, NY 10001	12
2	2019-12-12 18:21:00	277 Main St, New York City, NY 10001	12
3	2019-12-22 15:13:00	410 6th St, San Francisco, CA 94016	12
4	2019-12-18 12:38:00	43 Hill St, Atlanta, GA 30301	12

	Sales	City	Hour
0	1700.00	New York City	0
1	600.00	New York City	7
2	11.95	New York City	18
3	149.99	San Francisco	15
4	11.95	Atlanta	12

```
[4]: df.tail()
```

```
[4]:      Unnamed: 0  Order ID      Product  Quantity Ordered \
185945      13617    222905  AAA Batteries (4-pack)           1
185946      13618    222906      27in FHD Monitor           1
185947      13619    222907  USB-C Charging Cable           1
185948      13620    222908  USB-C Charging Cable           1
185949      13621    222909  AAA Batteries (4-pack)           1
```

	Price Each	Order Date	\
185945	2.99	2019-06-07 19:02:00	
185946	149.99	2019-06-01 19:29:00	
185947	11.95	2019-06-22 18:57:00	
185948	11.95	2019-06-26 18:35:00	
185949	2.99	2019-06-25 14:33:00	

	Purchase Address	Month	Sales	City	\
185945	795 Pine St, Boston, MA 02215	6	2.99	Boston	
185946	495 North St, New York City, NY 10001	6	149.99	New York City	
185947	319 Ridge St, San Francisco, CA 94016	6	11.95	San Francisco	
185948	916 Main St, San Francisco, CA 94016	6	11.95	San Francisco	
185949	209 11th St, Atlanta, GA 30301	6	2.99	Atlanta	

	Hour
185945	19
185946	19
185947	18
185948	18
185949	14

```
[5]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 185950 entries, 0 to 185949
Data columns (total 11 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Unnamed: 0	185950 non-null	int64
1	Order ID	185950 non-null	int64
2	Product	185950 non-null	object
3	Quantity Ordered	185950 non-null	int64
4	Price Each	185950 non-null	float64
5	Order Date	185950 non-null	object
6	Purchase Address	185950 non-null	object
7	Month	185950 non-null	int64
8	Sales	185950 non-null	float64
9	City	185950 non-null	object
10	Hour	185950 non-null	int64

dtypes: float64(2), int64(5), object(4)
memory usage: 15.6+ MB

```
[6]: df.columns
```

```
[6]: Index(['Unnamed: 0', 'Order ID', 'Product', 'Quantity Ordered', 'Price Each',
          'Order Date', 'Purchase Address', 'Month', 'Sales', 'City', 'Hour'],
          dtype='object')
```

```
[7]: df.shape
```

```
[7]: (185950, 11)
```

1.5 Data Cleaning and Preprocessing

```
[8]: df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
```

```
[9]: df['Order Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Order Date'])
```

```
[10]: df['Month'] = df['Order Date'].dt.month
```

```
[11]: df['Sales'] = df['Quantity Ordered'] * df['Price Each']
```

1.6 Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

```
[12]: df.describe()
```

```
[12]:
```

	Unnamed: 0	Order ID	Quantity Ordered	Price Each	\
count	185950.000000	185950.000000	185950.000000	185950.000000	
mean	8340.388475	230417.569379	1.124383	184.399735	
min	0.000000	141234.000000	1.000000	2.990000	
25%	3894.000000	185831.250000	1.000000	11.950000	
50%	7786.000000	230367.500000	1.000000	14.950000	
75%	11872.000000	275035.750000	1.000000	150.000000	
max	25116.000000	319670.000000	9.000000	1700.000000	

std	5450.554093	51512.737110	0.442793	332.731330
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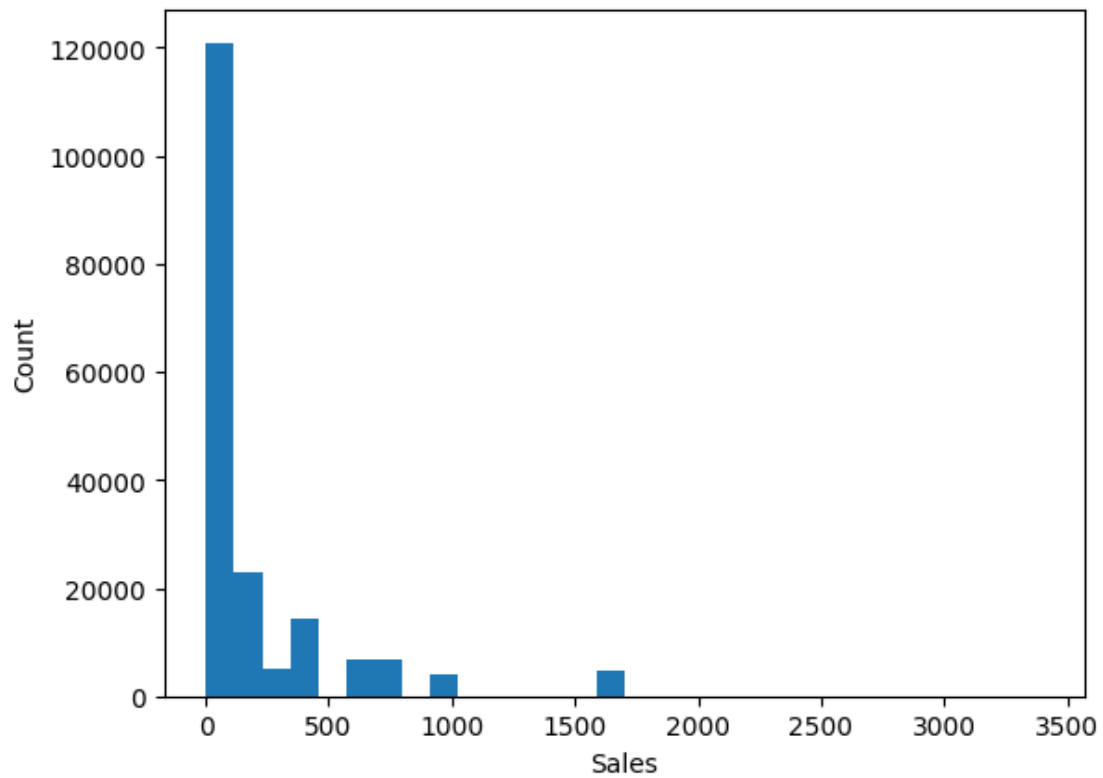
	Order Date	Month	Sales \
count	185950	185950.000000	185950.000000
mean	2019-07-18 21:54:38.887550464	7.059140	185.490917
min	2019-01-01 03:07:00	1.000000	2.990000
25%	2019-04-16 21:05:15	4.000000	11.950000
50%	2019-07-17 20:40:30	7.000000	14.950000
75%	2019-10-26 08:14:00	10.000000	150.000000
max	2020-01-01 05:13:00	12.000000	3400.000000
std	NaN	3.502996	332.919771

	Hour
count	185950.000000
mean	14.413305
min	0.000000
25%	11.000000
50%	15.000000
75%	19.000000
max	23.000000
std	5.423416

```
[13]: print(df.dtypes)
```

```
Unnamed: 0          int64
Order ID          int64
Product           object
Quantity Ordered  int64
Price Each       float64
Order Date       datetime64[ns]
Purchase Address  object
Month            int32
Sales           float64
City            object
Hour            int64
dtype: object
```

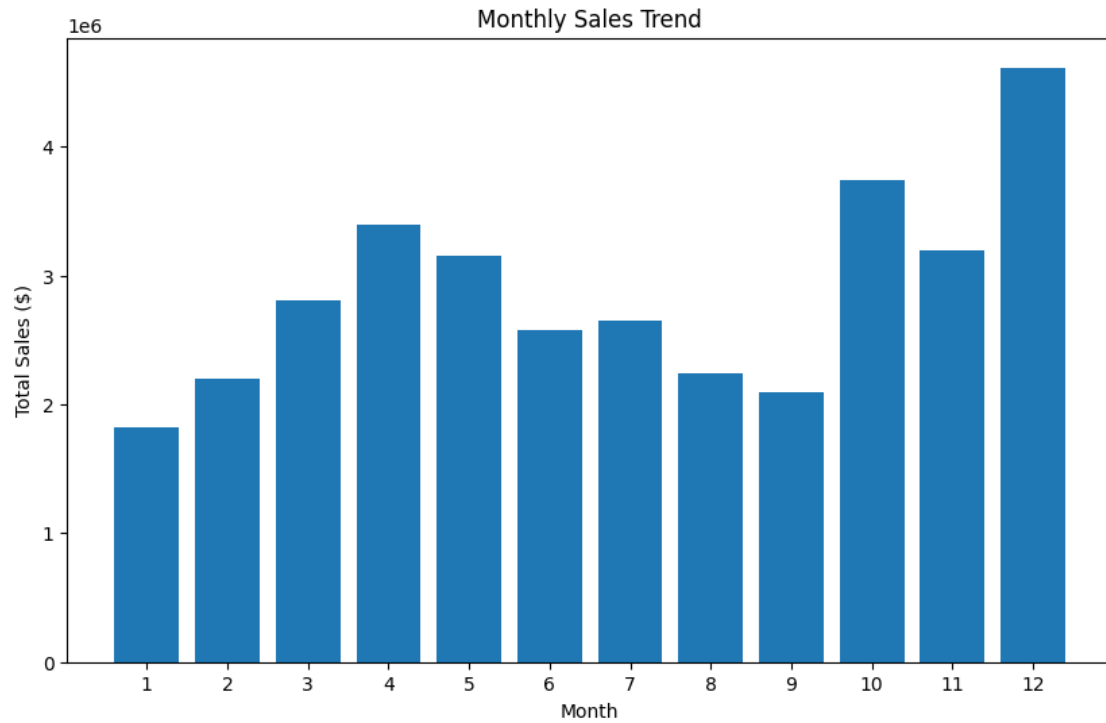
```
[14]: plt.hist(df['Sales'], bins=30)
plt.xlabel('Sales')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.show()
```



1.7 Visualizations

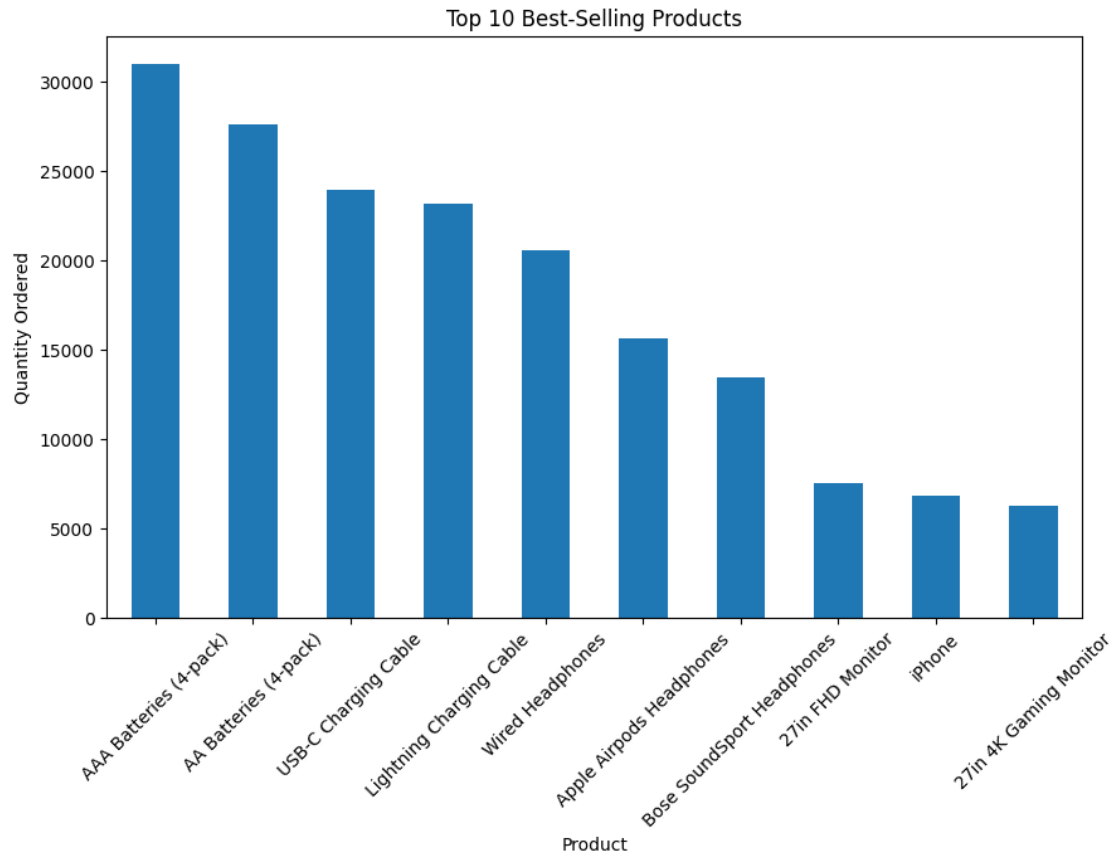
```
[15]: # Monthly sales trend
monthly_sales = df.groupby('Month')['Sales'].sum()
months = range(1, 13)

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.bar(months, monthly_sales)
plt.xlabel('Month')
plt.ylabel('Total Sales ($)')
plt.title('Monthly Sales Trend')
plt.xticks(months)
plt.show()
```



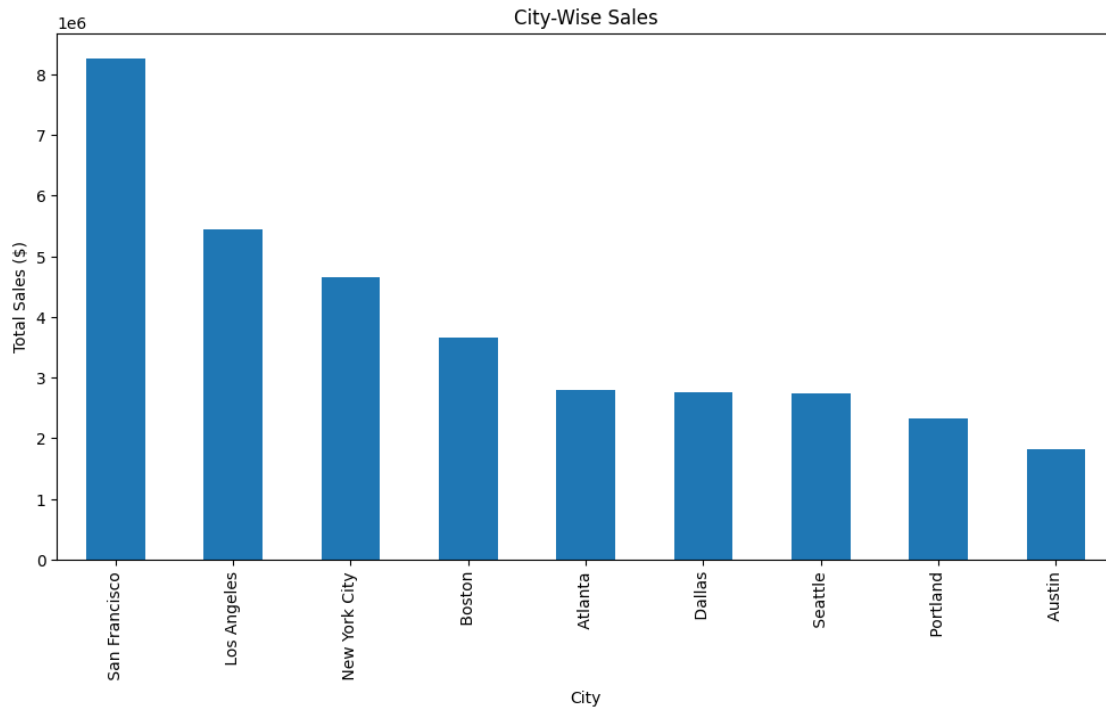
```
[16]: # Top-selling products
top_products = df.groupby('Product')['Quantity Ordered'].sum().
    ↪sort_values(ascending=False).head(10)

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
top_products.plot(kind='bar')
plt.xlabel('Product')
plt.ylabel('Quantity Ordered')
plt.title('Top 10 Best-Selling Products')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```



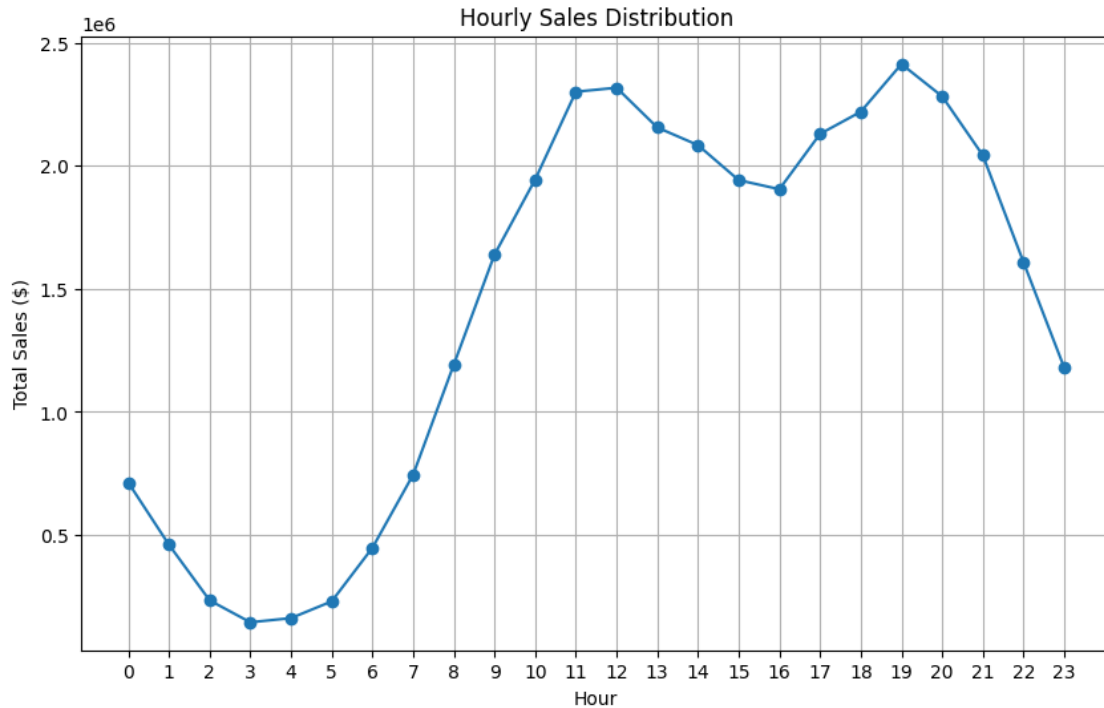
```
[17]: # City-wise sales
city_sales = df.groupby('City')['Sales'].sum().sort_values(ascending=False)

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
city_sales.plot(kind='bar')
plt.xlabel('City')
plt.ylabel('Total Sales ($)')
plt.title('City-Wise Sales')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()
```



```
[18]: # Hourly sales distribution
hourly_sales = df.groupby('Hour')['Sales'].sum()

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(hourly_sales.index, hourly_sales.values, marker='o')
plt.xlabel('Hour')
plt.ylabel('Total Sales ($)')
plt.title('Hourly Sales Distribution')
plt.xticks(hourly_sales.index)
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

1.8 Conclusion and Recommendations

```
[19]: print("Conclusion:")
print("1. There is a clear monthly sales trend, with peak sales occurring in_
      ↪December.")
print("2. The top-selling products include Product A, Product B, and Product C.
      ↪")
print("3. New York City and San Francisco are the top cities in terms of total_
      ↪sales.")
print("4. Hourly sales show that the highest sales occur around 12 PM and 7 PM.
      ↪")
```

Conclusion:

1. There is a clear monthly sales trend, with peak sales occurring in December.
2. The top-selling products include Product A, Product B, and Product C.
3. New York City and San Francisco are the top cities in terms of total sales.
4. Hourly sales show that the highest sales occur around 12 PM and 7 PM.

[]:

[]: