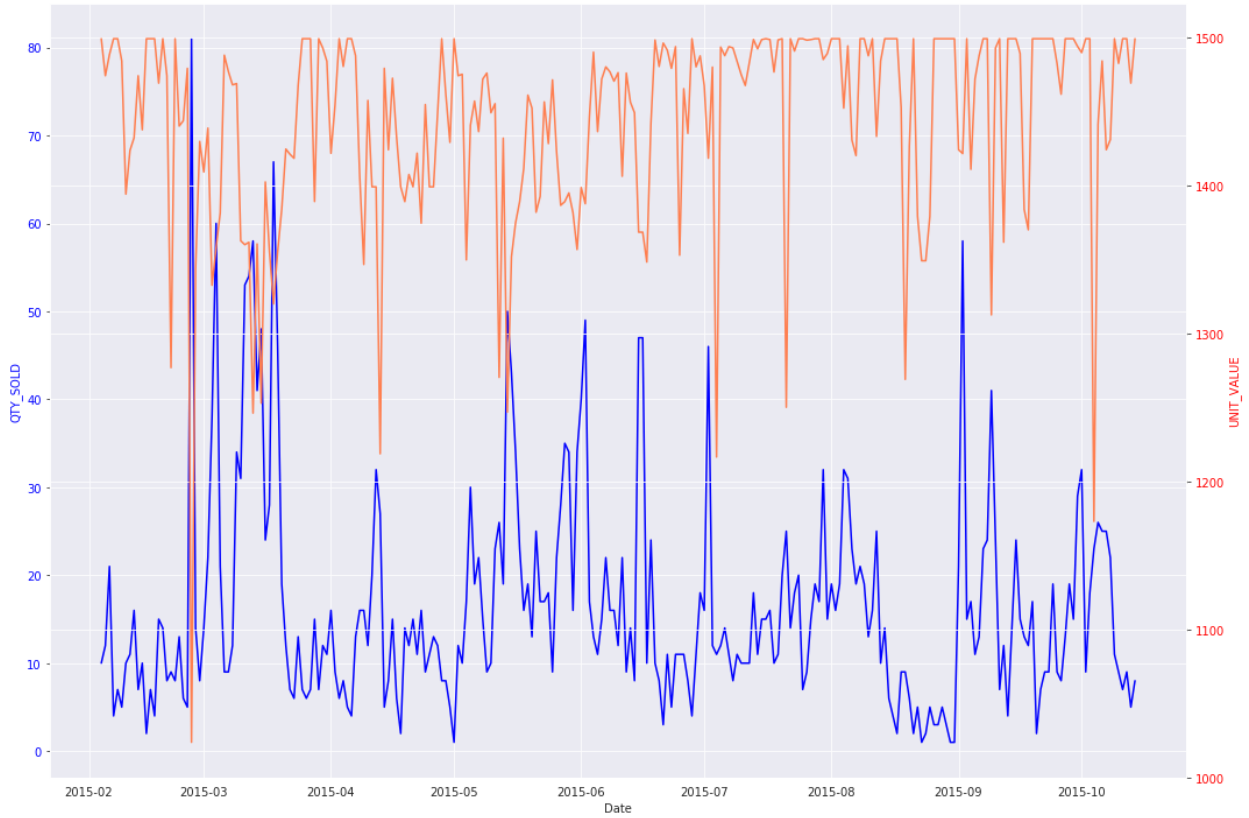
This is a presentation to show the results found while exploring the sales' data.
We had two data sources, one with the orders and the order with the competitors' information.

In this analysis was found that:
- The best sellers in quantity were: P7, P2 e P8
- The best sellers in revenue value were: P7, P2 e P5
- The most populars (that appeared in more distinct orders) were the same as the best sellers

In the graph below we can see how the quantity sold and unit values behaved during the year.

Not all competitors sell all products. Here is the list of products a competitor doesn't sell:
C1: P4
C2: P4
C3: P4
C4: P5, P1
C5: P5, P6
C6: P5

Example on P1 how price and quantity related to each other



When we compared the changes on prices per competitor, we found that C1 and C4 have more variation.
The product that have most variation among the competitors was P6.

The competitor that usually has the best prices are C1 and C3, on the other hand the C6, C4 usually are the ones with higher price. But C1 appears in a high position in both lists, it depends on the product we are talking about to decide if it's usually cheaper or more expensive.¶

If we want, we still can go further and answer questions like:

- Do we have a significantly difference in the price during the morning and the night?
- How the value of a product changed during the period - look the difference from one day to the next day
- Which competitor has the cheapest product?
- Which competitor has more variation between pay_type 1 and 2