

Sales Data Sample Report

1. Introduction:

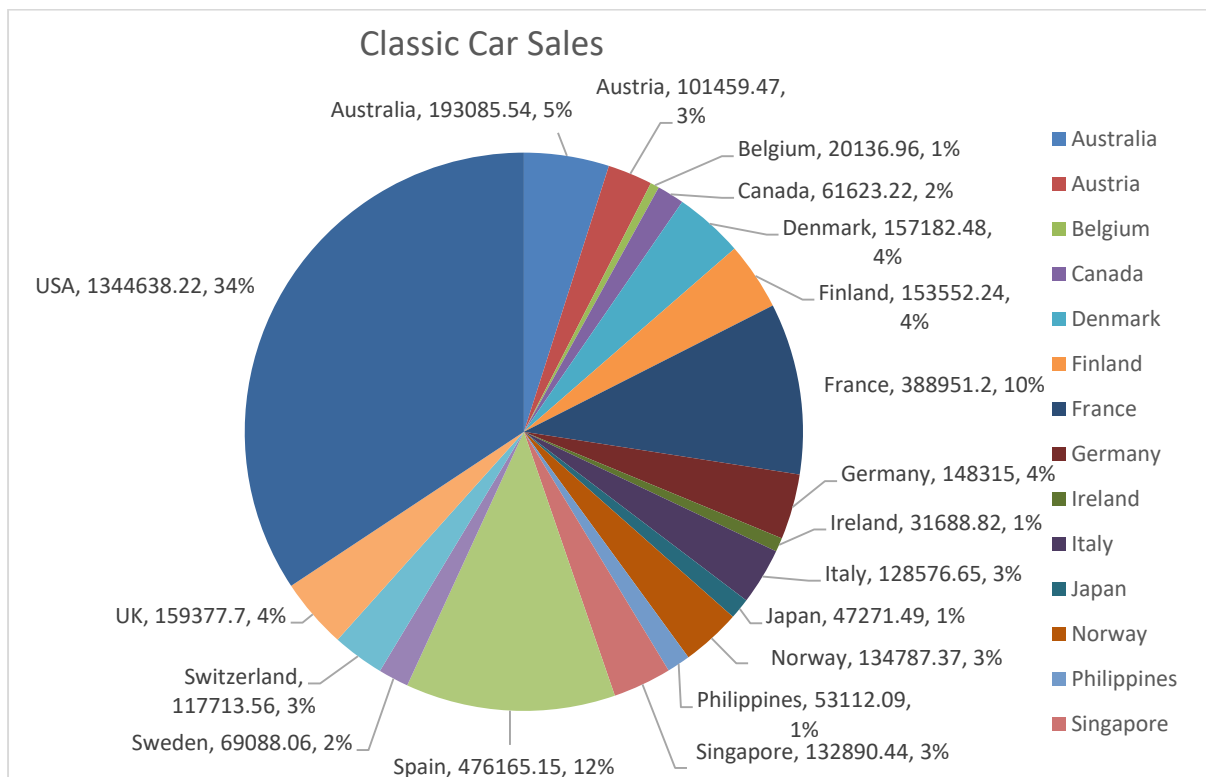
In business analytics, a dataset capturing sales transactions is indispensable for extracting actionable insights. With columns detailing ORDERNUMBER, QUANTITYORDERED, PRICEEACH, and more, it provides a holistic view of sales dynamics. From monitoring individual orders to analysing product performance and customer behaviour, this dataset serves as a valuable resource for strategic decision-making and operational optimization in today's competitive business environment.

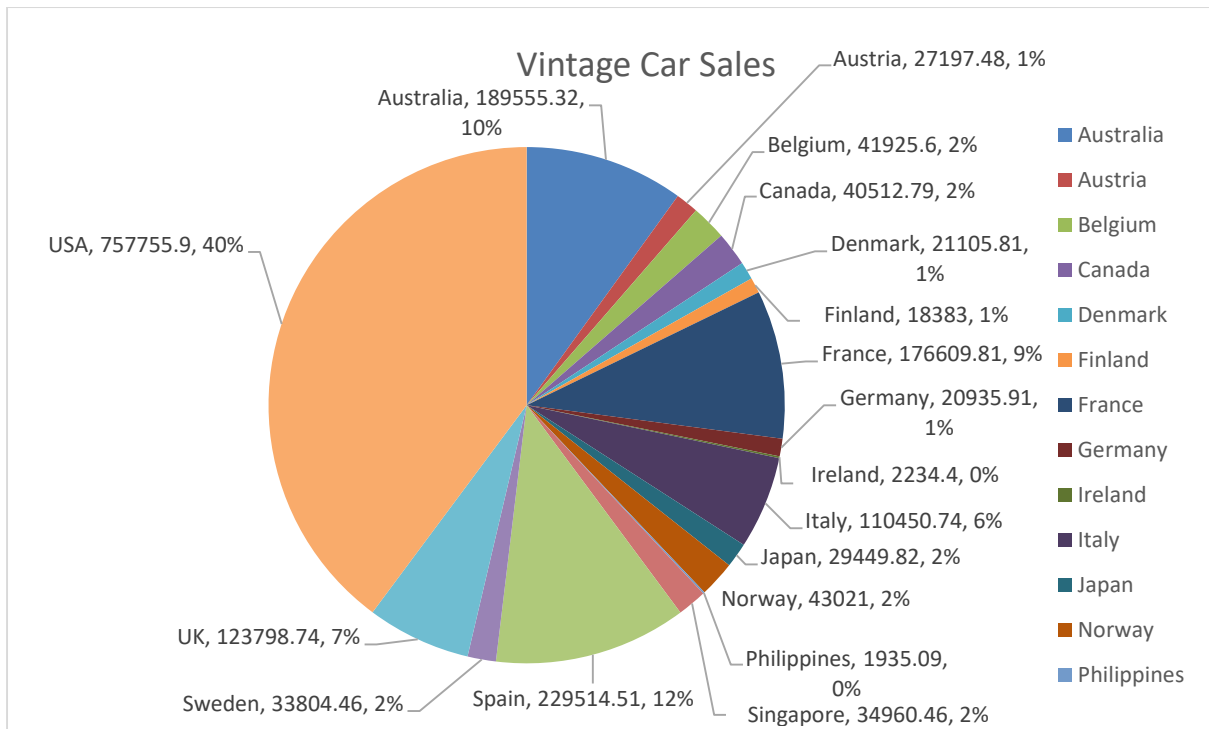
2. Questionnaire:

- Q1. Compare the sale of Vintage cars and Classic cars for all the countries.
- Q2. Find out average sales of all the products? which product yield most sale?
- Q3. Which country yields most of the profit for Motorcycles, Trucks and buses?
- Q4. Compare sales of all the items for the years of 2004, 2005.
- Q5. Compare all the countries based on deal size.

3. Analytics:

Q1. Compare the sale of Vintage cars and Classic cars for all the countries.

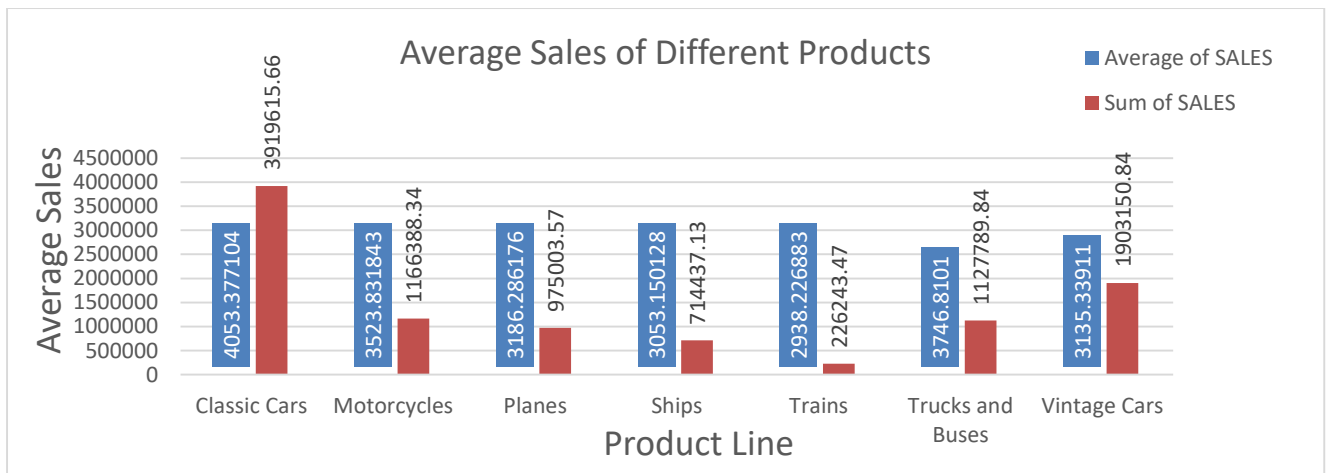




Answer:

The USA leads in sales of Vintage and Classic cars, followed closely by Spain.

Q2. Find out average sales of all the products? which product yield most sale?



Answer:

Average Sales of Classic Cars = 4053.3, Motorcycles = 3523, Planes = 3186, Ships = 3053, Trains = 2938.22, Trucks and Buses = 3746.8, Vintage Cars = 3135. Classic Cars had the most sales.

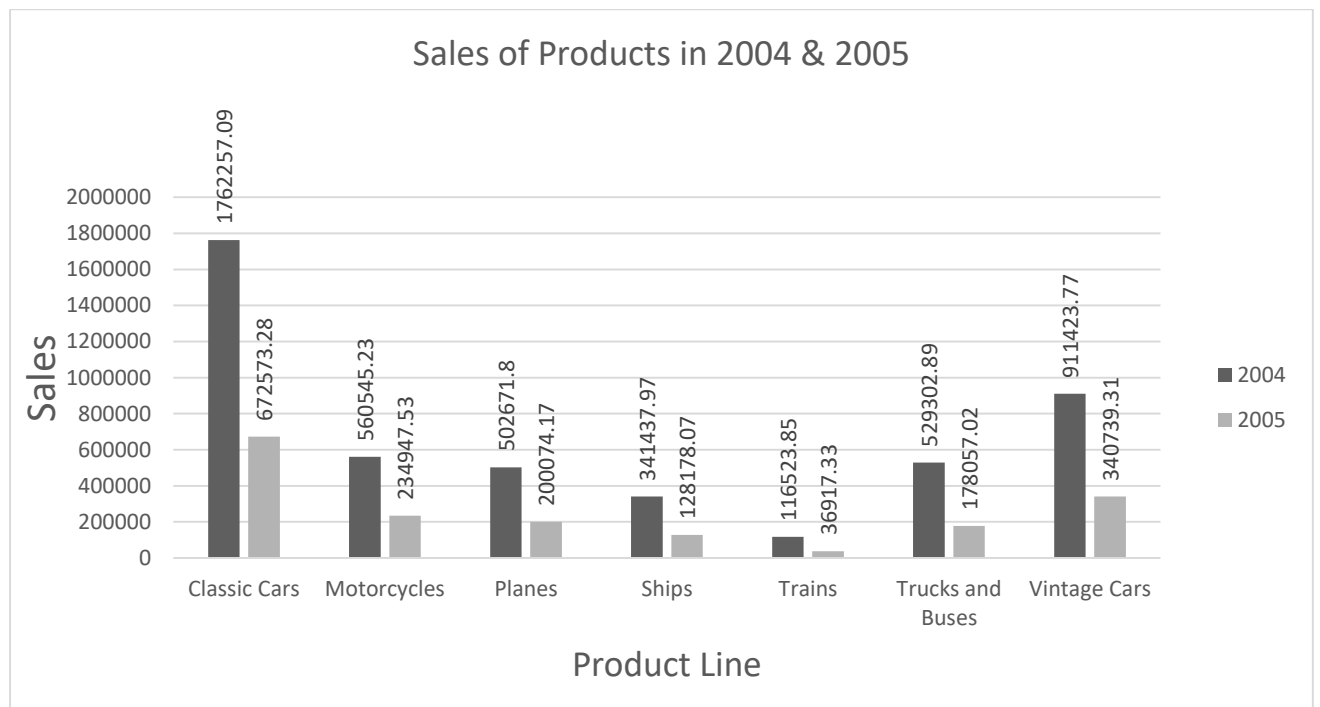
Q3. Which country yields most of the profit for Motorcycles, Trucks and buses?

Country	Sum of Profit
Australia	34270.41
Austria	5454.2
Canada	8465.04
Denmark	1230
Finland	8043.56
France	41097.05
Germany	709.5
Ireland	864.68
Italy	312.8
Japan	14660.88
Norway	8352.05
Philippines	-718.9
Singapore	13671.21
Spain	28529.25
Sweden	6407.96
UK	12424.69
USA	147340.15

Answer:

The USA garnered the highest profit, totalling \$147,340.15 (44%), from the sales of Motorcycles, Trucks and Buses.

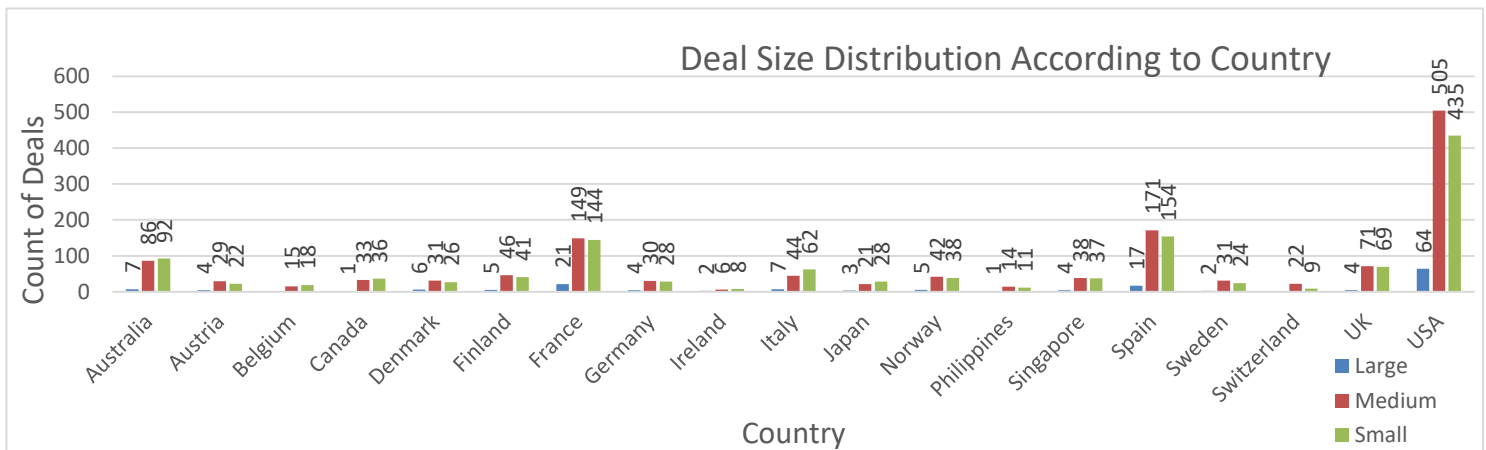
Q4. Compare sales of all the items for the years of 2004, 2005.



Answer:

In both 2004 and 2005, Classic Cars topped sales, while Trains saw the least. Motorcycle sales were 560,545 and 234,947 in 2004 and 2005 respectively, with Planes at 502,671 and 200,074, and Ships at 341,437 and 128,178. Trains had 116,523 and 36,917 sales, Trucks and Buses sold 529,302 and 178,057, and Vintage Cars reached 911,423 and 340,739. Classic Cars hit 1,762,257 sales in 2004 and 672,573 in 2005.

Q5. Compare all the countries based on deal size.



Answer:

The USA led in all three deal categories, while Switzerland had the fewest deals, with zero Large deals.

Regression and ANOVA:

SUMMARY OUTPUT						
<i>Regression Statistics</i>						
Multiple R	0.657840928					
R Square	0.432754687					
Adjusted R Square	0.432553607					
Standard Error	1387.45926					
Observations	2823					
<i>ANOVA</i>						
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>	
Regression	1	4142995200	4142995200	2152.157001	0	
Residual	2821	5430546866	1925043.199			
Total	2822	9573542065				
	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>
Intercept	-1470.590019	111.4099971	13.19980305	1.20143E-38	1689.043329	-1252.13671
PRICE EACH	60.05936566	1.294624334	46.39134619	0	57.52085944	62.59787188

This regression analysis appears to be examining the relationship between two variables: "PRICE EACH" and another variable (not specified in the provided output). Here are the results:

- Regression Equation:** The regression equation can be written as: $Y = -1470.59 + 60.06(\text{PRICE EACH})$ where:

- Y represents the dependent variable Quantity.

- X represents the independent variable "PRICE EACH".

2. Interpretation of Coefficients:

- The intercept coefficient (-1470.59) suggests that when the "PRICE EACH" variable is zero, the estimated value of the dependent variable is -1470.59. However, depending on the context, this interpretation might not make sense practically.
- The coefficient for "PRICE EACH" (60.06) suggests that for every one-unit increase in "PRICE EACH", the estimated value of the dependent variable increases by 60.06 units.

3. Statistical Significance:

- The p-value associated with the coefficient for "PRICE EACH" is 0.00, indicating that the coefficient is statistically significant at conventional levels of significance (typically $\alpha=0.05$).
- The intercept also appears to be statistically significant, with a very low p-value.

4. Goodness of Fit:

- The R-squared value (0.433) indicates that approximately 43.3% of the variance in the dependent variable is explained by the independent variable "PRICE EACH".
- The adjusted R-squared value (0.433) adjusts the R-squared value for the number of predictors in the model.

5. ANOVA:

- The ANOVA table indicates that the regression model as a whole is statistically significant, as the p-value associated with the F-statistic is 0.00.

6. Standard Error:

- The standard error (1387.46) gives an estimate of the variability of the observed dependent variable values around the regression line.

7. Observations:

- The analysis is based on a sample of 2823 observations.

These results suggest that there is a statistically significant positive relationship between "PRICE EACH" and the dependent variable, as indicated by the coefficient and its associated p-value. However, it's important to consider the context of the analysis and the specific variables involved for a more complete interpretation.

Correlation:

The correlation coefficient (0.657840928) signifies a moderate positive linear relationship between unit price and quantity sold. This suggests that as the unit price rises, there's a tendency for the quantity sold to increase as well, though the correlation isn't absolute.

Descriptive Statistics:

SALES	
Mean	3553.889072
Standard Error	34.66589212
Median	3184.8
Mode	3003
Standard Deviation	1841.865106
Sample Variance	3392467.068
Kurtosis	1.792676469
Skewness	1.161076001
Range	13600.67
Minimum	482.13
Maximum	14082.8
Sum	10032628.85
Count	2823

4. Conclusion and Review:

In summary, delving into the sales dataset reveals valuable insights into customer preferences, product performance, and market trends. These insights empower businesses to make informed decisions, streamline operations, and foster growth. As data analytics advances, leveraging such datasets becomes crucial for staying competitive and adaptive in the dynamic market landscape.