

Retail Sales Data Analysis Project – ETL & BI project

Overview

This project uses the **Kaggle API** to download the dataset "**Retail Sales Order Data**". The data is then processed and cleaned using **Python** and **Pandas**, followed by loading the cleaned data into a **SQL Server** for further data analysis. The analysis helps solve business questions related to sales performance, product trends, and profitability.

Technologies & Tools Used

- **Data Extraction:** Kaggle API (for dataset import)
 - **Data Processing & Cleaning:** Python (Pandas)
 - **Data Transformation & Loading:** Python (SQLAlchemy for loading data into SQL Server)
 - **Data Analysis & Querying:** SQL (SQL Server Management Studio)
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1. Data Extraction & Loading

Technologies: Kaggle API, Python (zipfile, pandas)

- **Data Retrieval:** Used the **Kaggle API** to download the "**Retail Sales Order Data**".
 - **File Extraction:** Utilized Python's zipfile module to extract the dataset files.
 - **Data Loading:** Loaded the CSV file into a **Pandas DataFrame** for further data manipulation.
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2. Data Cleaning & Preprocessing

Technologies: Python (Pandas)

- **Column Standardization:** Standardized column names by converting them to lowercase and replacing spaces with underscores for consistency.
 - **Missing Data Handling:** Used **Pandas** to handle missing values effectively using methods like `fillna()` and `dropna()`.
 - **Data Type Conversion:** Converted the `order_date` column from string to datetime format using `pd.to_datetime()` for accurate time-based analysis.
 - **Feature Engineering:** Created new columns like `discount`, `sale_price`, and `profit` to provide more insights into sales performance.
 - **Data Cleaning:** Removed irrelevant columns such as `list_price`, `cost_price`, and `discount_percent` to focus on essential information.
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3. Data Transformation & Loading into SQL Server

Technologies: Python (SQLAlchemy, Pandas), SQL Server

- **SQL Server Connection:** Established a connection between Python and SQL Server using the **SQLAlchemy** library.
 - **Data Loading:** Loaded the cleaned DataFrame into a **SQL Server** table named `df_orders` using the `to_sql()` method in **Pandas**. This allowed for structured storage and further SQL-based analysis.
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4. Data Analysis (SQL)

Technologies: SQL (SSMS)

- **Top Revenue-Generating Products:** Wrote SQL queries to identify the top 10 products based on total sales revenue using the `SUM()` function and `GROUP BY` clause.
 - **Top Selling Products by Region:** Used a Common Table Expression (CTE) and the `ROW_NUMBER()` window function to rank products by sales within each region and select the top 5 products.
 - **Sales Growth Comparison:** Compared sales growth year-over-year and month-over-month for different regions and product categories using SQL aggregate functions and CTEs.
 - **Profit Growth Analysis:** Analyzed the changes in profitability between 2022 and 2023 by calculating the difference in sales and profits for each product category.
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5. Insights and Reporting

Technologies: Python (Matplotlib, Seaborn), SQL (SSMS)

SQL Analysis: Performed detailed business analysis by querying the data in **SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS)**, answering business questions like:

- What are the top-selling products by region?
 - Which months saw the highest sales growth?
 - What is the profit growth across product categories?
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Conclusion

This project demonstrates a complete **end-to-end data analytics pipeline**:

1. **Data extraction** via Kaggle API
2. **Data cleaning** and **processing** using **Python** and **Pandas**
3. **Data analysis** and **insight generation** through **SQL** in **SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS)**