

Advanced Sales Data Analysis

November 2, 2024

0.1 Name Lakshman Chaudhary

0.2 Project Title: Advanced Sales Data Analysis

0.2.1 Import Libraries

```
[3]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

0.2.2 Load the Dataset

```
[4]: # Load the data
file_path = 'ECOMM DATA.xlsx'
data = pd.read_excel(file_path)
```

```
[5]: # Display the first few rows of the dataframe
print(orders_df.head())
```

	Row ID	Order ID	Order Date	Ship Date	Ship Mode	Customer ID	\
0	32298	CA-2012-124891	2012-07-31	2012-07-31	Same Day	RH-19495	
1	26341	IN-2013-77878	2013-02-05	2013-02-07	Second Class	JR-16210	
2	25330	IN-2013-71249	2013-10-17	2013-10-18	First Class	CR-12730	
3	13524	ES-2013-1579342	2013-01-28	2013-01-30	First Class	KM-16375	
4	47221	SG-2013-4320	2013-11-05	2013-11-06	Same Day	RH-9495	

	Customer Name	Segment	City	State	...	\
0	Rick Hansen	Consumer	New York City	New York	...	
1	Justin Ritter	Corporate	Wollongong	New South Wales	...	
2	Craig Reiter	Consumer	Brisbane	Queensland	...	
3	Katherine Murray	Home Office	Berlin	Berlin	...	
4	Rick Hansen	Consumer	Dakar	Dakar	...	

	Product ID	Category	Sub-Category	\
0	TEC-AC-10003033	Technology	Accessories	
1	FUR-CH-10003950	Furniture	Chairs	
2	TEC-PH-10004664	Technology	Phones	
3	TEC-PH-10004583	Technology	Phones	
4	TEC-SHA-10000501	Technology	Copiers	

	Product Name	Sales Quantity	\
0	Plantronics CS510 - Over-the-Head monaural Wir...	2309.650	7
1	Novimex Executive Leather Armchair, Black	3709.395	9
2	Nokia Smart Phone, with Caller ID	5175.171	9
3	Motorola Smart Phone, Cordless	2892.510	5
4	Sharp Wireless Fax, High-Speed	2832.960	8

	Discount	Profit	Shipping Cost	Order Priority
0	0.0	762.1845	933.57	Critical
1	0.1	-288.7650	923.63	Critical
2	0.1	919.9710	915.49	Medium
3	0.1	-96.5400	910.16	Medium
4	0.0	311.5200	903.04	Critical

[5 rows x 24 columns]

0.2.3 Inspect the Data

```
[6]: # Display the first few rows
data.head()
```

```
[6]: Row ID      Order ID Order Date  Ship Date      Ship Mode Customer ID \
0    32298    CA-2012-124891 2012-07-31 2012-07-31    Same Day    RH-19495
1    26341    IN-2013-77878 2013-02-05 2013-02-07    Second Class  JR-16210
2    25330    IN-2013-71249 2013-10-17 2013-10-18    First Class   CR-12730
3    13524    ES-2013-1579342 2013-01-28 2013-01-30    First Class   KM-16375
4    47221    SG-2013-4320 2013-11-05 2013-11-06    Same Day      RH-9495
```

	Customer Name	Segment	City	State	...	\
0	Rick Hansen	Consumer	New York City	New York	...	
1	Justin Ritter	Corporate	Wollongong	New South Wales	...	
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	Product ID	Category	Sub-Category	\
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2	0.1	919.9710	915.49	Medium
3	0.1	-96.5400	910.16	Medium
4	0.0	311.5200	903.04	Critical

[5 rows x 24 columns]

```
[7]: # Get data summary
data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 51290 entries, 0 to 51289
Data columns (total 24 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Row ID                 51290 non-null  int64
1   Order ID               51290 non-null  object
2   Order Date             51290 non-null  datetime64[ns]
3   Ship Date              51290 non-null  datetime64[ns]
4   Ship Mode              51290 non-null  object
5   Customer ID            51290 non-null  object
6   Customer Name          51290 non-null  object
7   Segment                51290 non-null  object
8   City                   51290 non-null  object
9   State                  51290 non-null  object
10  Country                51290 non-null  object
11  Postal Code             9994 non-null   float64
12  Market                 51290 non-null  object
13  Region                 51290 non-null  object
14  Product ID             51290 non-null  object
15  Category               51290 non-null  object
16  Sub-Category           51290 non-null  object
17  Product Name           51290 non-null  object
18  Sales                  51290 non-null  float64
19  Quantity               51290 non-null  int64
20  Discount               51290 non-null  float64
21  Profit                 51290 non-null  float64
22  Shipping Cost          51290 non-null  float64
23  Order Priority          51290 non-null  object
dtypes: datetime64[ns](2), float64(5), int64(2), object(15)
memory usage: 9.4+ MB
```

```
[8]: # Check for any missing values
data.isnull().sum()
```

```
[8]: Row ID          0
Order ID          0
Order Date        0
Ship Date         0
Ship Mode         0
Customer ID       0
Customer Name     0
Segment          0
City             0
State            0
Country          0
Postal Code      41296
Market           0
Region           0
Product ID       0
Category         0
Sub-Category     0
Product Name     0
Sales            0
Quantity         0
Discount         0
Profit           0
Shipping Cost     0
Order Priority    0
dtype: int64
```

```
[2]: # Load the Excel file
file_path = 'ECOMM DATA.xlsx'
orders_df = pd.read_excel(file_path, sheet_name='Orders')

# Display the first few rows of the dataframe
print(orders_df.head())
```

	Row ID	Order ID	Order Date	Ship Date	Ship Mode	Customer ID	\
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3	Katherine Murray	Home Office	Berlin	Berlin	...	

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---	-------------	----------	-------	-------	-----

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	Product Name	Sales	Quantity	\
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2	0.1	919.9710	915.49	Medium
3	0.1	-96.5400	910.16	Medium
4	0.0	311.5200	903.04	Critical

[5 rows x 24 columns]

```
[3]: # Calculate total sales
total_sales = orders_df['Sales'].sum()
print(f"Total Sales: ${total_sales:.2f}")
```

Total Sales: \$12642501.91

0.2.4 Data Cleaning and Preparation

Handling Missing Values

```
[38]: # Fill or drop missing values based on your analysis
data.fillna(0, inplace=True) # Example of filling missing values with 0
```

```
[39]: print(data.isnull().sum()) # Displays the count of missing values for each
      ↪column
```

Row ID	0
Order ID	0
Order Date	0
Ship Date	0
Ship Mode	0
Customer ID	0
Customer Name	0
Segment	0
City	0

```

State          0
Country        0
Postal Code    0
Market         0
Region         0
Product ID     0
Category       0
Sub-Category   0
Product Name   0
Sales          0
Quantity       0
Discount       0
Profit         0
Shipping Cost  0
Order Priority  0
Year           0
Month          0
Season         0
dtype: int64

```

Remove Duplicate Entries

```
[42]: # Drop duplicates if any
data.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
```

```
[43]: print(f"Remaining duplicates: {data.duplicated().sum()}") # Prints the number_
      ↪ of remaining duplicates
```

Remaining duplicates: 0

```
[46]: data.drop_duplicates(subset=['Order ID', 'Customer ID'], inplace=True)
```

```
[47]: data.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
```

```
[48]: # Drop duplicates based on specific columns
data.drop_duplicates(subset=['Order ID', 'Customer ID'], inplace=True)

# Display the DataFrame to see the changes
print(data.head()) # Shows the first few rows of the DataFrame
```

	Row ID	Order ID	Order Date	Ship Date	Ship Mode	Customer ID	\
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	Customer Name	Segment	City	State	...	\
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1	Justin Ritter	Corporate	Wollongong	New South Wales	...
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	Product Name	Sales	Quantity \
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3	Motorola Smart Phone, Cordless	2892.510	5
4	Sharp Wireless Fax, High-Speed	2832.960	8

	Discount	Profit	Shipping Cost	Order Priority	Year	Month	Season
0	0.0	762.1845	933.57	Critical	2012	7	Summer
1	0.1	-288.7650	923.63	Critical	2013	2	Winter
2	0.1	919.9710	915.49	Medium	2013	10	Fall
3	0.1	-96.5400	910.16	Medium	2013	1	Winter
4	0.0	311.5200	903.04	Critical	2013	11	Fall

[5 rows x 27 columns]

```
[49]: # Count duplicates before dropping
initial_count = data.duplicated(subset=['Order ID', 'Customer ID']).sum()
print(f"Initial duplicate count: {initial_count}")

# Drop duplicates
data.drop_duplicates(subset=['Order ID', 'Customer ID'], inplace=True)

# Count duplicates after dropping
final_count = data.duplicated(subset=['Order ID', 'Customer ID']).sum()
print(f"Final duplicate count: {final_count}")
```

Initial duplicate count: 0

Final duplicate count: 0

```
[50]: print(data.shape) # Shows the number of rows and columns in the DataFrame
```

(25753, 27)

```
[51]: print(data.columns) # Displays the column names in the DataFrame
```

```
Index(['Row ID', 'Order ID', 'Order Date', 'Ship Date', 'Ship Mode',
      'Customer ID', 'Customer Name', 'Segment', 'City', 'State', 'Country',
      'Postal Code', 'Market', 'Region', 'Product ID', 'Category',
      'Sub-Category', 'Product Name', 'Sales', 'Quantity', 'Discount',
      'Profit', 'Shipping Cost', 'Order Priority', 'Year', 'Month', 'Season'],
      dtype='object')
```

Data Type Conversion

```
[14]: # Convert 'Order Date' to datetime
data['Order Date'] = pd.to_datetime(data['Order Date'], errors='coerce')

# Verify conversion
print(data['Order Date'].head())
```

```
0    2012-07-31
1    2013-02-05
2    2013-10-17
3    2013-01-28
4    2013-11-05
Name: Order Date, dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

0.2.5 Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

Summary Statistics

```
[15]: data.describe()
```

```
[15]:
```

	Row ID	Order Date \
count	51290.00000	51290
mean	25645.50000	2013-05-11 21:26:49.155781120
min	1.00000	2011-01-01 00:00:00
25%	12823.25000	2012-06-19 00:00:00
50%	25645.50000	2013-07-08 00:00:00
75%	38467.75000	2014-05-22 00:00:00
max	51290.00000	2014-12-31 00:00:00
std	14806.29199	NaN

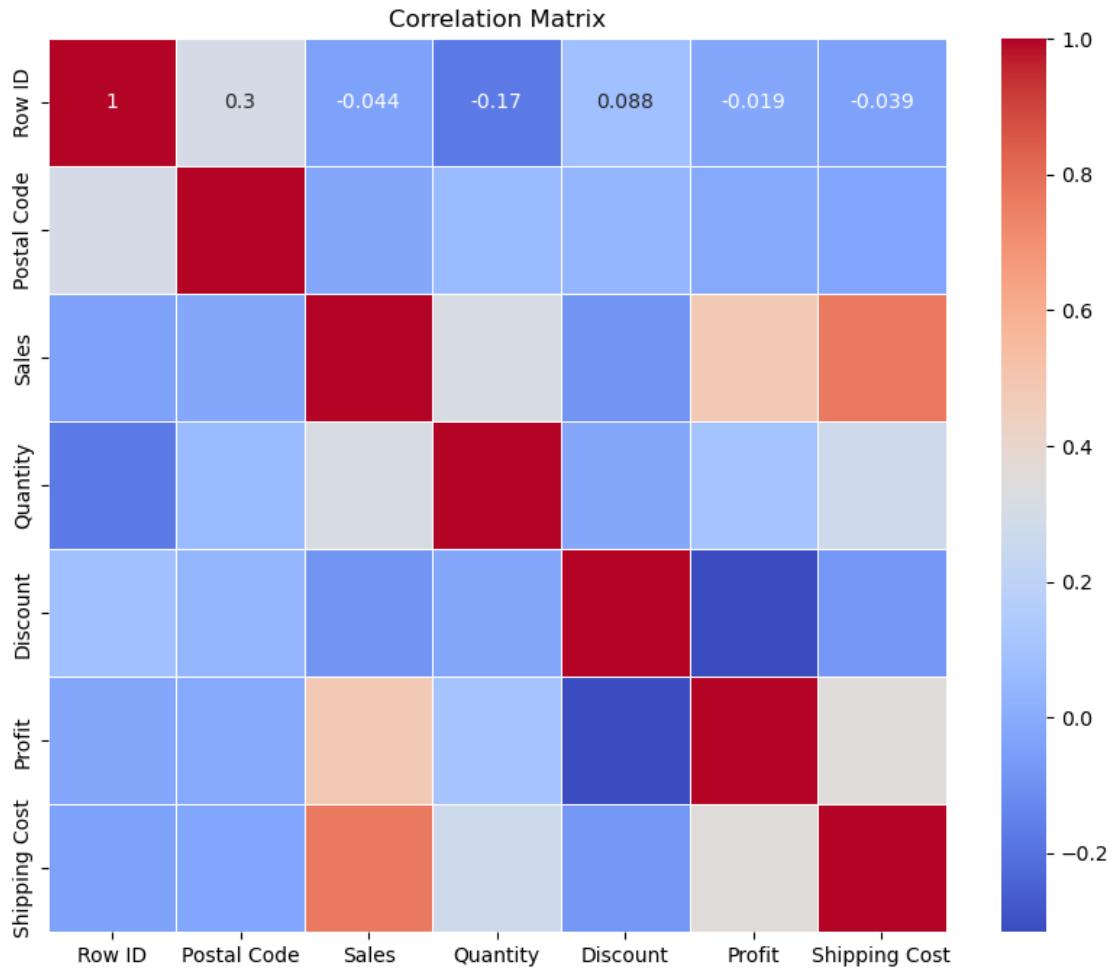
	Ship Date	Postal Code	Sales \
count	51290	51290.000000	51290.000000
mean	2013-05-15 20:42:42.745174528	10753.999844	246.490581
min	2011-01-03 00:00:00	0.000000	0.444000
25%	2012-06-23 00:00:00	0.000000	30.758625
50%	2013-07-12 00:00:00	0.000000	85.053000
75%	2014-05-26 00:00:00	0.000000	251.053200
max	2015-01-07 00:00:00	99301.000000	22638.480000
std	NaN	26042.011167	487.565361

	Quantity	Discount	Profit	Shipping Cost
count	51290.000000	51290.000000	51290.000000	51290.000000
mean	3.476545	0.142908	28.610982	26.375818
min	1.000000	0.000000	-6599.978000	0.002000
25%	2.000000	0.000000	0.000000	2.610000
50%	3.000000	0.000000	9.240000	7.790000
75%	5.000000	0.200000	36.810000	24.450000
max	14.000000	0.850000	8399.976000	933.570000
std	2.278766	0.212280	174.340972	57.296810

Correlation Analysis

```
[17]: # Filter out only numeric columns
numeric_data = data.select_dtypes(include=[np.number])

# Plot correlation heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(numeric_data.corr(), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', linewidths=0.5)
plt.title('Correlation Matrix')
plt.show()
```



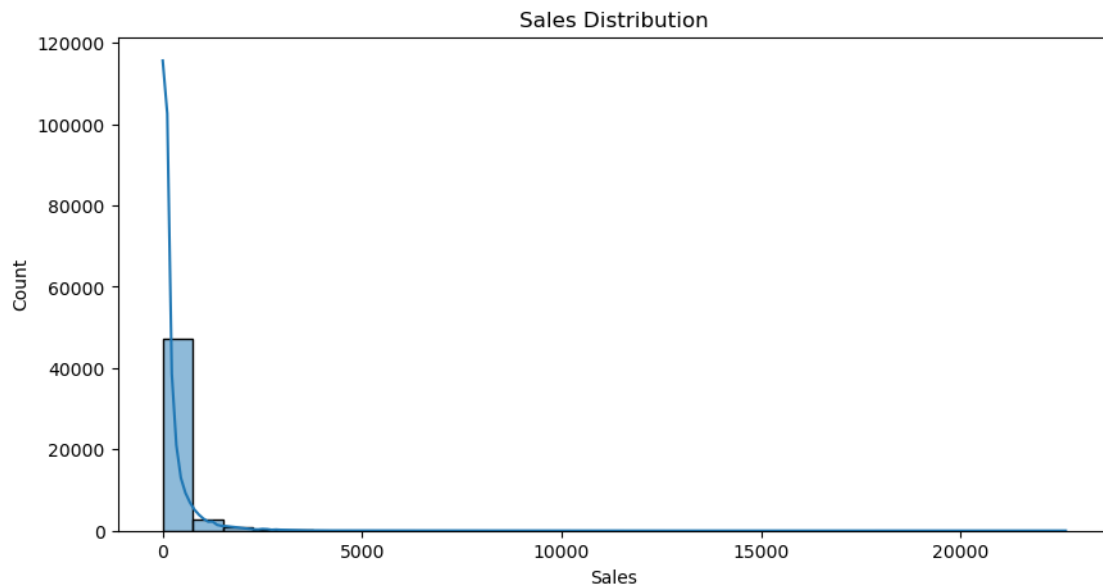
Distribution of Sales

```
[18]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
sns.histplot(data['Sales'], kde=True, bins=30)
plt.title('Sales Distribution')
plt.show()
```

C:\Users\laksh\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn_oldcore.py:1119:

FutureWarning: use_inf_as_na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert inf values to NaN before operating instead.

```
with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
```



0.2.6 Key Sales Insights

Monthly Sales Trends

```
[20]: # Extract month and year from 'Order Date'
data['Year'] = data['Order Date'].dt.year
data['Month'] = data['Order Date'].dt.month

# Group by year and month for sales analysis
monthly_sales = data.groupby(['Year', 'Month'])['Sales'].sum().reset_index()

# Plot monthly sales trends
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.lineplot(x='Month', y='Sales', hue='Year', data=monthly_sales, marker='o')
plt.title('Monthly Sales Trends')
plt.show()
```

C:\Users\laksh\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn_oldcore.py:1119:

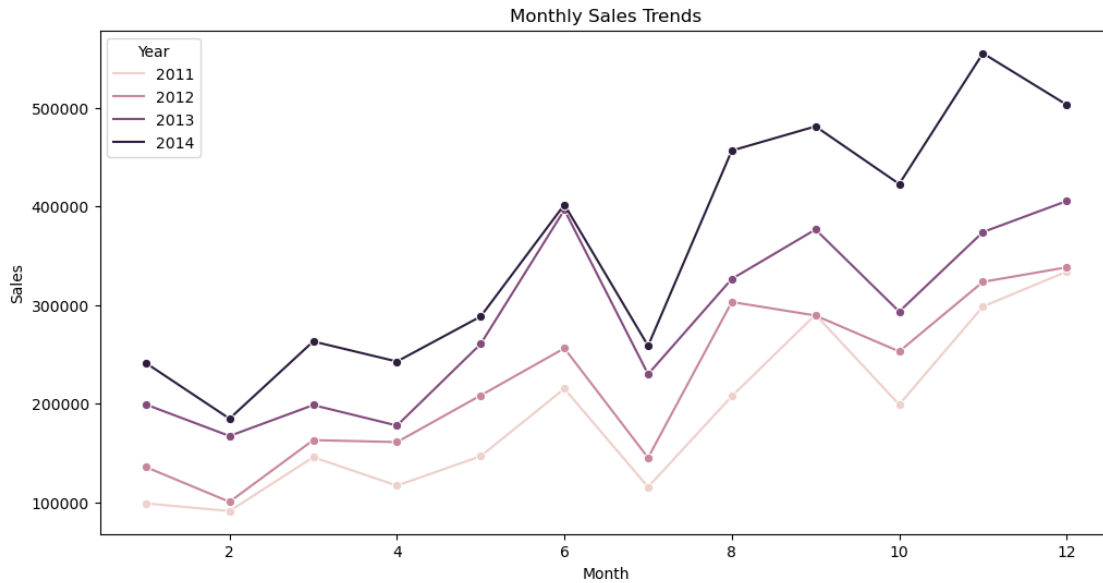
FutureWarning: use_inf_as_na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert inf values to NaN before operating instead.

```
with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
```

C:\Users\laksh\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn_oldcore.py:1119:

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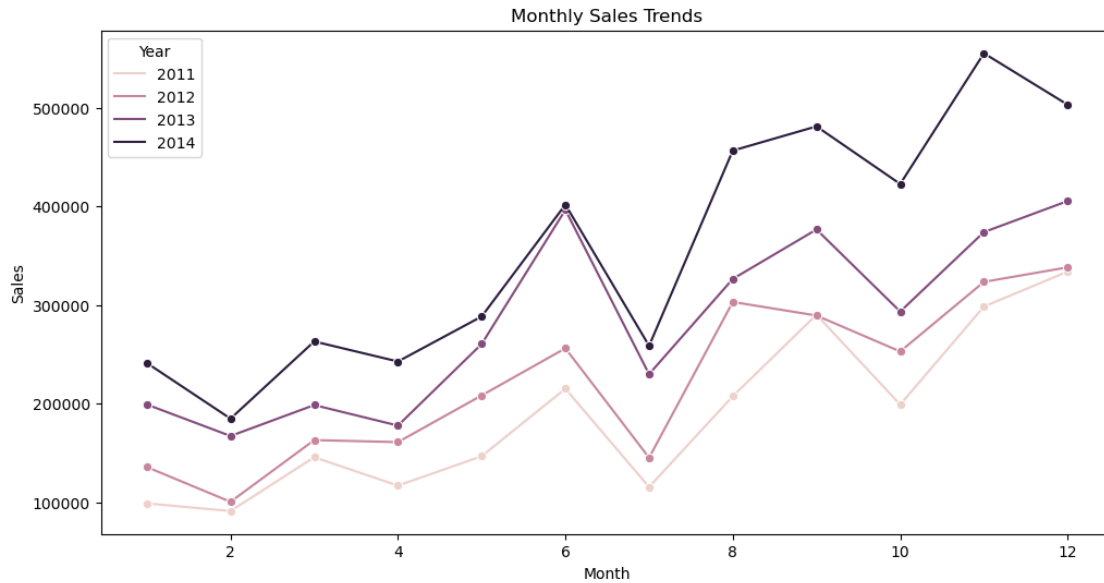
```
with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
```



```
[23]: # Replace infinite values with NaN if any exist in monthly_sales
monthly_sales.replace([np.inf, -np.inf], np.nan, inplace=True)

# Now plot
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.lineplot(x='Month', y='Sales', hue='Year', data=monthly_sales, marker='o')
plt.title('Monthly Sales Trends')
plt.show()
```

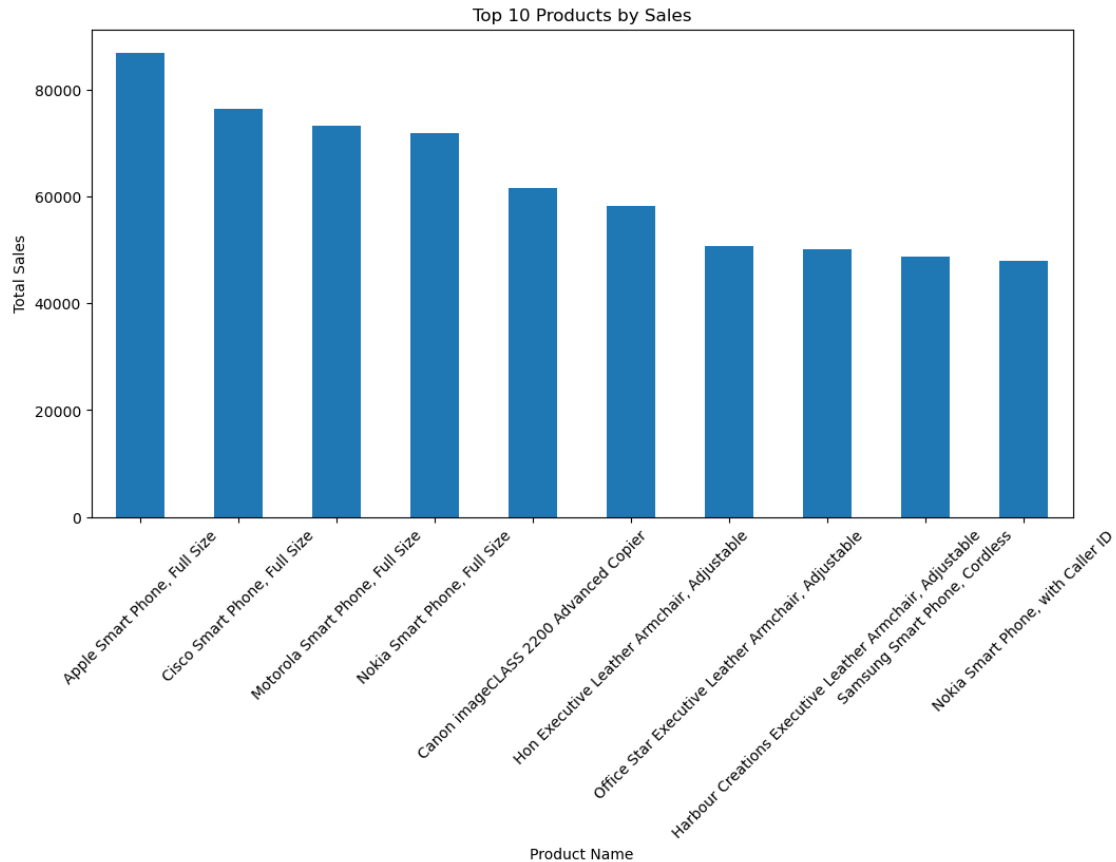
```
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C:\Users\laksh\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1119:
FutureWarning: use_inf_as_na option is deprecated and will be removed in a
future version. Convert inf values to NaN before operating instead.
    with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
```



Top Products by Sales

```
[25]: # Aggregate sales by product
top_products = data.groupby('Product Name')['Sales'].sum().nlargest(10)

# Plot top products
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
top_products.plot(kind='bar')
plt.title('Top 10 Products by Sales')
plt.ylabel('Total Sales')
plt.xlabel('Product Name')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```



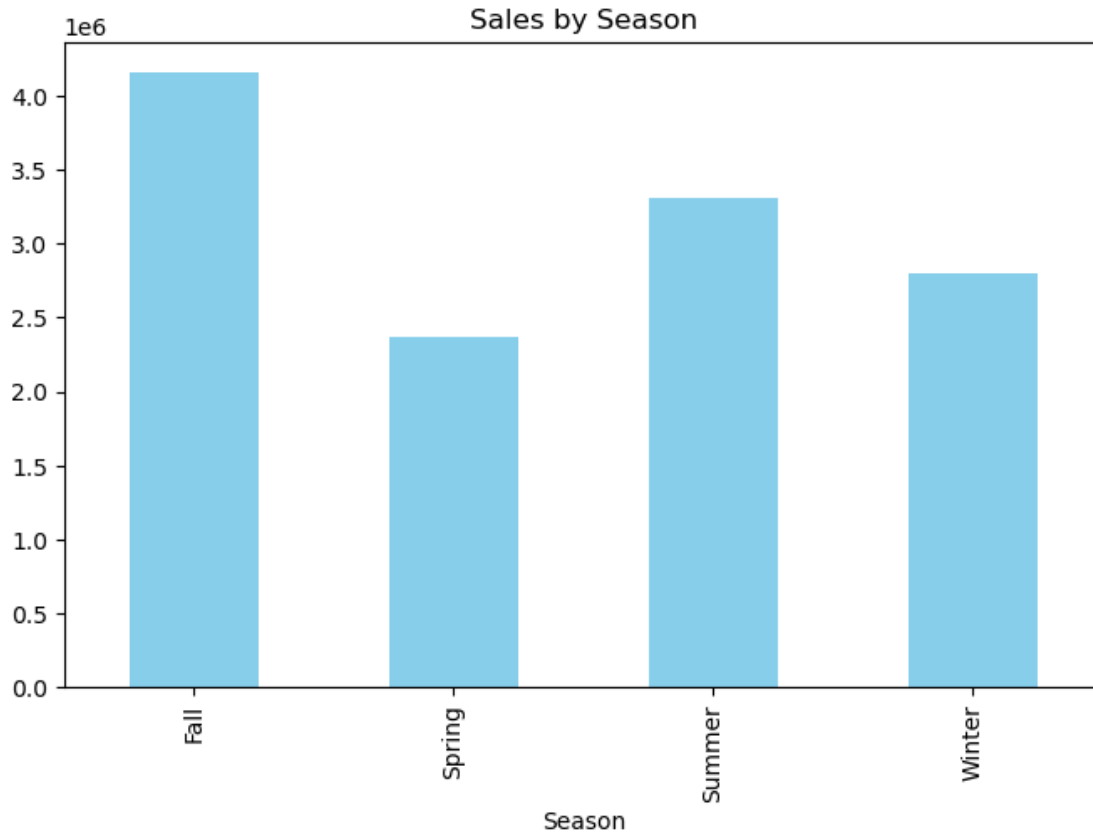
0.2.7 Advanced Insights

Seasonal Analysis

```
[26]: # Extract season (this is an example and may vary based on data specifics)
data['Season'] = data['Month'].apply(lambda x: 'Winter' if x in [12, 1, 2]
                                     else 'Spring' if x in [3, 4, 5]
                                     else 'Summer' if x in [6, 7, 8]
                                     else 'Fall')

seasonal_sales = data.groupby('Season')['Sales'].sum()

# Plot seasonal sales
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
seasonal_sales.plot(kind='bar', color='skyblue')
plt.title('Sales by Season')
plt.show()
```



Customer Segmentation Analysis

```
[28]: # Example: Average order value by customer
customer_data = data.groupby('Customer ID').agg({'Sales': 'sum', 'Order ID': 'count'}).rename(columns={'Order ID': 'Order_Count'})
customer_data['Avg_Order_Value'] = customer_data['Sales'] / customer_data['Order_Count']

# Display top customers by order value
top_customers = customer_data.sort_values(by='Avg_Order_Value', ascending=False).head(10)
print(top_customers)
```

Customer ID	Sales	Order_Count	Avg_Order_Value
BW-1065	9027.48000	10	902.748000
SM-20320	31125.29496	39	798.084486
DJ-3510	5976.69000	9	664.076667
MG-8145	5229.11400	8	653.639250
HL-15040	29664.23058	47	631.153842
HM-4980	4409.29800	7	629.899714

TC-20980	34218.26900	59	579.970661
MD-7860	6853.51200	12	571.126000
AC-10450	16126.39040	29	556.082428
TA-21385	35668.12080	65	548.740320

0.2.8 Save Analysis Results

```
[29]: # Export the modified DataFrame to Excel for further reporting if needed
data.to_excel('Processed_ECOMM_DATA.xlsx', index=False)
```

```
[32]: data.to_excel('Processed_ECOMM_DATA.xlsx', index=False)
```

```
[33]: import os

# Check the current working directory
print(os.getcwd())
```

C:\Users\laksh\Downloads\Advanced Sales Data Analysis

```
[36]: data.to_excel(r'C:\Users\laksh\Downloads\Advanced Sales Data_
↳Analysis\Processed_ECOMM_DATA.xlsx', index=False)
```

```
[37]: print(data.head())
```

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3	Katherine Murray	Home Office	Berlin	Berlin	...	
4	Rick Hansen	Consumer	Dakar	Dakar	...	

	Product Name	Sales	Quantity	\
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4	Sharp Wireless Fax, High-Speed	2832.960	8	

	Discount	Profit	Shipping Cost	Order Priority	Year	Month	Season
0	0.0	762.1845	933.57	Critical	2012	7	Summer
1	0.1	-288.7650	923.63	Critical	2013	2	Winter
2	0.1	919.9710	915.49	Medium	2013	10	Fall

3	0.1	-96.5400	910.16	Medium	2013	1	Winter
4	0.0	311.5200	903.04	Critical	2013	11	Fall

[5 rows x 27 columns]

```
[30]: import os
print(os.getcwd())
```

C:\Users\laksh\Downloads\Advanced Sales Data Analysis

```
[31]: import pandas as pd

# Load the exported Excel file
processed_data = pd.read_excel('Processed_ECOMM_DATA.xlsx')

# Display the first few rows
print(processed_data.head())
```

	Row ID	Order ID	Order Date	Ship Date	Ship Mode	Customer ID	\
0	32298	CA-2012-124891	2012-07-31	2012-07-31	Same Day	RH-19495	
1	26341	IN-2013-77878	2013-02-05	2013-02-07	Second Class	JR-16210	
2	25330	IN-2013-71249	2013-10-17	2013-10-18	First Class	CR-12730	
3	13524	ES-2013-1579342	2013-01-28	2013-01-30	First Class	KM-16375	
4	47221	SG-2013-4320	2013-11-05	2013-11-06	Same Day	RH-9495	

	Customer Name	Segment	City	State	...	\
0	Rick Hansen	Consumer	New York City	New York	...	
1	Justin Ritter	Corporate	Wollongong	New South Wales	...	
2	Craig Reiter	Consumer	Brisbane	Queensland	...	
3	Katherine Murray	Home Office	Berlin	Berlin	...	
4	Rick Hansen	Consumer	Dakar	Dakar	...	

	Product Name	Sales	Quantity	\
0	Plantronics CS510 - Over-the-Head monaural Wir...	2309.650	7	
1	Novimex Executive Leather Armchair, Black	3709.395	9	
2	Nokia Smart Phone, with Caller ID	5175.171	9	
3	Motorola Smart Phone, Cordless	2892.510	5	
4	Sharp Wireless Fax, High-Speed	2832.960	8	

	Discount	Profit	Shipping Cost	Order Priority	Year	Month	Season
0	0.0	762.1845	933.57	Critical	2012	7	Summer
1	0.1	-288.7650	923.63	Critical	2013	2	Winter
2	0.1	919.9710	915.49	Medium	2013	10	Fall
3	0.1	-96.5400	910.16	Medium	2013	1	Winter
4	0.0	311.5200	903.04	Critical	2013	11	Fall

[5 rows x 27 columns]

[]:

```
[53]: # Convert 'Order Date' to datetime format
orders_df['Order Date'] = pd.to_datetime(orders_df['Order Date'])

# Extract year and month from the 'Order Date'
orders_df['Year'] = orders_df['Order Date'].dt.year
orders_df['Month'] = orders_df['Order Date'].dt.month

# Group by year and month and sum the sales
sales_trends = orders_df.groupby(['Year', 'Month'])['Sales'].sum().reset_index()

# Display the sales trends
print(sales_trends)
```

	Year	Month	Sales
0	2011	1	98898.48886
1	2011	2	91152.15698
2	2011	3	145729.36736
3	2011	4	116915.76418
4	2011	5	146747.83610
5	2011	6	215207.38022
6	2011	7	115510.41912
7	2011	8	207581.49122
8	2011	9	290214.45534
9	2011	10	199071.26404
10	2011	11	298496.53752
11	2011	12	333925.73460
12	2012	1	135780.72024
13	2012	2	100510.21698
14	2012	3	163076.77116
15	2012	4	161052.26952
16	2012	5	208364.89124
17	2012	6	256175.69842
18	2012	7	145236.78512
19	2012	8	303142.94238
20	2012	9	289389.16564
21	2012	10	252939.85020
22	2012	11	323512.41690
23	2012	12	338256.96660
24	2013	1	199185.90738
25	2013	2	167239.65040
26	2013	3	198594.03012
27	2013	4	177821.31684
28	2013	5	260498.56470
29	2013	6	396519.61190
30	2013	7	229928.95200
31	2013	8	326488.78936

32	2013	9	376619.24568
33	2013	10	293406.64288
34	2013	11	373989.36010
35	2013	12	405454.37802
36	2014	1	241268.55566
37	2014	2	184837.35556
38	2014	3	263100.77262
39	2014	4	242771.86130
40	2014	5	288401.04614
41	2014	6	401814.06310
42	2014	7	258705.68048
43	2014	8	456619.94236
44	2014	9	481157.24370
45	2014	10	422766.62916
46	2014	11	555279.02700
47	2014	12	503143.69348

```
[54]: # Convert 'Order Date' to datetime format
orders_df['Order Date'] = pd.to_datetime(orders_df['Order Date'])

# Extract year and month from the 'Order Date'
orders_df['Year'] = orders_df['Order Date'].dt.year
orders_df['Month'] = orders_df['Order Date'].dt.month

# Group by year and month and sum the sales
sales_trends = orders_df.groupby(['Year', 'Month'])['Sales'].sum().reset_index()

# Display the sales trends
sales_trends.head()
```

```
[54]:   Year  Month      Sales
0  2011     1  98898.48886
1  2011     2   91152.15698
2  2011     3 145729.36736
3  2011     4 116915.76418
4  2011     5 146747.83610
```

```
[55]: # Group by product and sum the sales
best_selling_products = orders_df.groupby('Product Name')['Sales'].sum().
    ↪reset_index()

# Sort the products by sales in descending order
best_selling_products = best_selling_products.sort_values(by='Sales',
    ↪ascending=False)

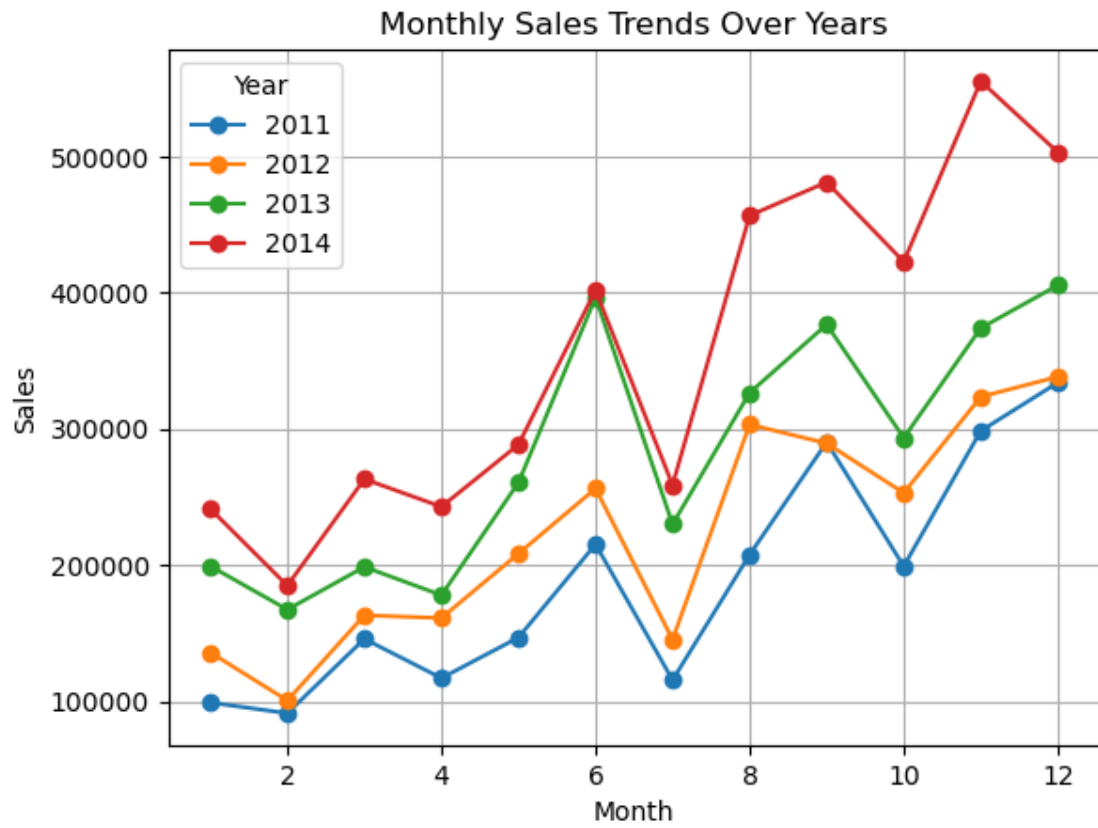
# Display the top 10 best-selling products
best_selling_products.head(10)
```

[55]:	Product Name	Sales
310	Apple Smart Phone, Full Size	86935.7786
970	Cisco Smart Phone, Full Size	76441.5306
2415	Motorola Smart Phone, Full Size	73156.3030
2501	Nokia Smart Phone, Full Size	71904.5555
866	Canon imageCLASS 2200 Advanced Copier	61599.8240
1837	Hon Executive Leather Armchair, Adjustable	58193.4841
2631	Office Star Executive Leather Armchair, Adjust...	50661.6840
1714	Harbour Creations Executive Leather Armchair, ...	50121.5160
2988	Samsung Smart Phone, Cordless	48653.4600
2502	Nokia Smart Phone, with Caller ID	47877.7857

```
[56]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Create a pivot table for easier plotting
sales_trends_pivot = sales_trends.pivot(index='Month', columns='Year',
    values='Sales')

# Plot the sales trends
sales_trends_pivot.plot(kind='line', marker='o')
plt.title('Monthly Sales Trends Over Years')
plt.xlabel('Month')
plt.ylabel('Sales')
plt.legend(title='Year')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



[]: