CASE

# Loja Super Brinquedos

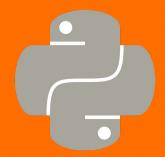
Tarefa teste

**Lucas Muniz** 



#### APPLIED METHODOLOGY

1. Development in Python Language (imaps\_code.py):
Use of the Python language and Pandas library for data analysis.
Transformation and Aggregation of Datasets (dim\_produto, dim\_vendas and facto\_vendas).



2. Analysis in Excel (imaps\_tabela.xlsx):
Use of Excel to examine all the characteristics of the variables present in the tables.

Complement to the analysis carried out in Python, exploring specific Excel functionalities.



3. Implementation in PowerBI (imaps\_report.pbix):
Importing datasets into PowerBI.
Development of solutions using DAX language and M language.
Creation of visuals for each of the case questions.



- 1. Identification of best-selling products:
  Analysis of the variables reveals the main products 26, 77 and 92.
- 2. Consideration of the number of units sold:
  Although product 26 leads in total value, it sells less than product 77.
- 3. Analysis of profit margin per unit: Profit margins compared between products 26 and 77, with product 26 showing a slight advantage.
- 4. Factors that influence the definition of best-selling products: Importance of profit margin, price, demand, product life cycle and marketing strategies.
- 5. Conclusion on defining best-selling products:
  Reflection on the complexity in determining the best-selling products.

```
import pandas
# Exploratory Analysis
dataset_1 = pandas.read_csv('dim_produto.csv')
dataset_2 = pandas.read_csv('dim_vendedor.csv')
dataset_3 = pandas.read_csv('fato_vendas.csv')
merged dataset =
pandas.merge(pandas.merge(dataset_3, dataset_1,
on="dim_produto_id"), dataset_2,
on="dim vendedor id")
# WHAT ARE THE CHAMPION SALES PRODUCTS?
produtos_campeoes =
merged dataset.groupby('dim produto id').agg({'valor
_total': 'sum'})
produtos campeoes =
produtos_campeoes.sort_values(by=['valor_total'],
ascending=False)
top produtos = produtos campeoes.head(3)
print(top_produtos)
```

```
      valor_total

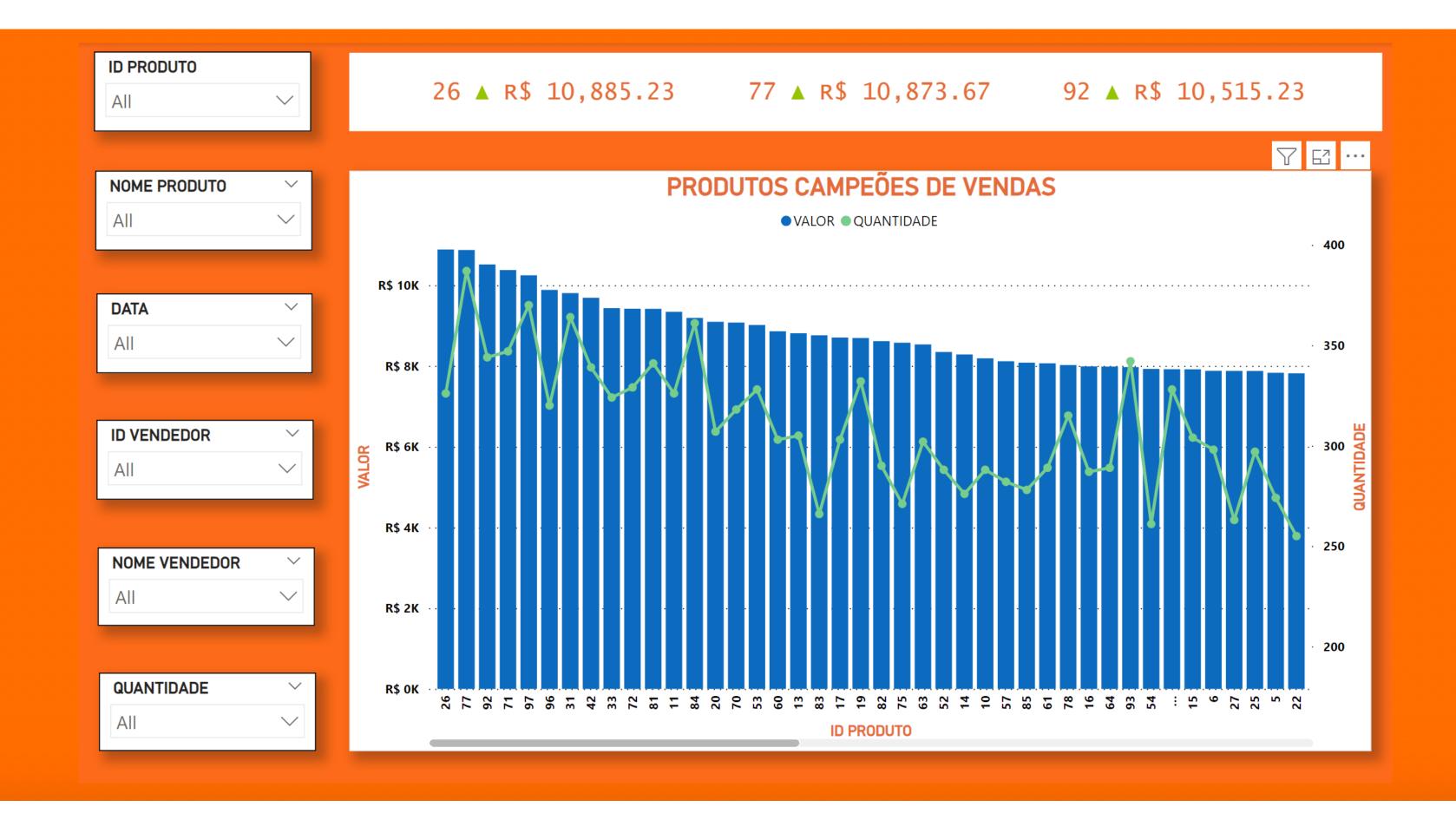
      dim_produto_id

      26
      10885.231139

      77
      10873.670121

      92
      10515.226791

      Process finished with exit code 0
```



- 1. Identification of the best and worst product margins:
  The top three products with the best margin (58, 95 and 22) and worst margin (87, 25 and 56).
- 2. Influence of factors on profit margin: Theoretical exploration of the factors that affect the margin of a product, focusing on cost and sales price.
- 3. Impact of production cost: Relationship between lower production costs and higher profit margins.
- 4. Sales Price Focus:
  Discussion about how the sales price influences the profit margin.
- 5. Interdependence between cost and sales price: Emphasis on the importance of the interaction between production cost and sales price in the profitability of the product.

```
import pandas
# Exploratory Analysis
dataset 1 = pandas.read csv('dim produto.csv')
dataset_2 = pandas.read_csv('dim_vendedor.csv')
dataset 3 = pandas.read csv('fato vendas.csv')
merged_dataset = pandas.merge(pandas.merge(dataset_3, dataset_1,
on="dim_produto_id"), dataset_2, on="dim_vendedor_id")
# WHICH PRODUCTS HAVE THE BEST AND WORST MARGIN? ((SALES-COST) / SALES)
soma vendas custo =
merged dataset.groupby('dim produto id').agg({'valor total': 'sum',
'custo venda': 'sum'}).reset index()
soma_vendas_custo['margem'] = ((soma_vendas_custo['valor_total'] -
soma_vendas_custo['custo_venda']) / soma_vendas_custo['valor_total']) * 100
melhor margem = soma_vendas_custo.sort_values(by='margem',
ascending=False).iloc[0]
pior margem = soma vendas custo.sort values(by='margem',
ascending=True).iloc[0]
print("Produto com a melhor margem:")
print(melhor margem)
print("\nProduto com a pior margem:")
print(pior_margem)
```

```
Produto com a melhor margem:
dim produto id
                   58.000000
                 6105.124373
valor total
                 2899.475013
custo venda
                  52.507519
margem
Name: 57, dtype: float64
Produto com a pior margem:
dim produto id
                   87.000000
valor total
                 6503.991713
                 3350.730145
custo venda
                  48.481943
margem
Name: 86, dtype: float64
Process finished with exit code 0
```

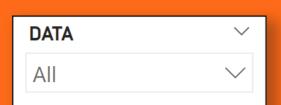
22



58 52.51% 95 52.05% 87 48.48% 25 48.55%

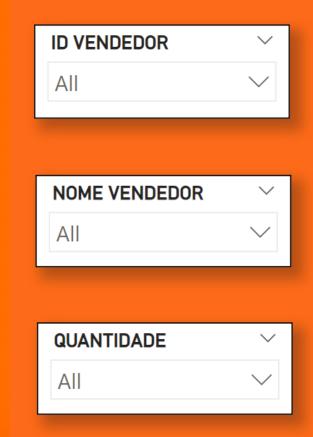
56 4

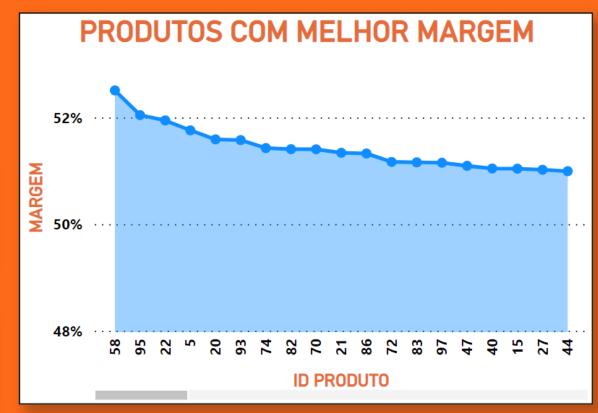




ID PRODUTO	custo	VALOR	MARGEM ▼
58	R\$ 2.899	R\$ 6.105	52,51%
95	R\$ 2.911	R\$ 6.071	52,05%
22	R\$ 3.758	R\$ 7.819	51,94%
5	R\$ 3.778	R\$ 7.832	51,76%
20	R\$ 4.403	R\$ 9.095	51,59%
Total	R\$ 383.962	R\$ 770.115	50,14%

ID PRODUTO	custo	VALOR	MARGEM _	•
87	R\$ 3.351	R\$ 6.504	48,48%	
25	R\$ 4.053	R\$ 7.877	48,55%	
56	R\$ 2.682	R\$ 5.214	48,56%	
54	R\$ 4.078	R\$ 7.928	48,56%	
37	R\$ 3.095	R\$ 6.032	48,69%	
Total	R\$ 383.962	R\$ 770.115	50,14%	







1. Analysis of sales evolution data in 2023:

Examination of volume, sales value and margin trends throughout the year for the product with the best margin.

2. Variations in sales volume:

Observation of fluctuations in the number of units sold over the months.

3. Reflection of variations in sales value:

Analysis of changes in monthly sales amounts, reflecting variations in revenue generated.

4. Stability in profit margin:

Identification of consistency in the profit margin throughout the analyzed period.

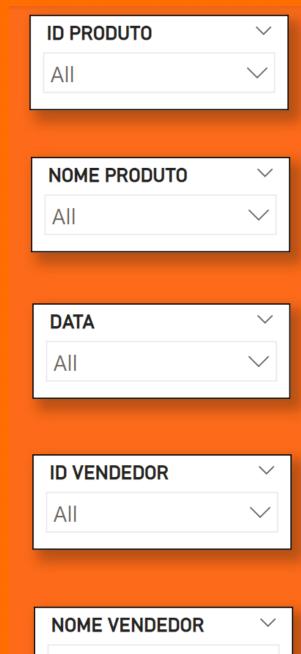
5. Conclusion on financial performance:

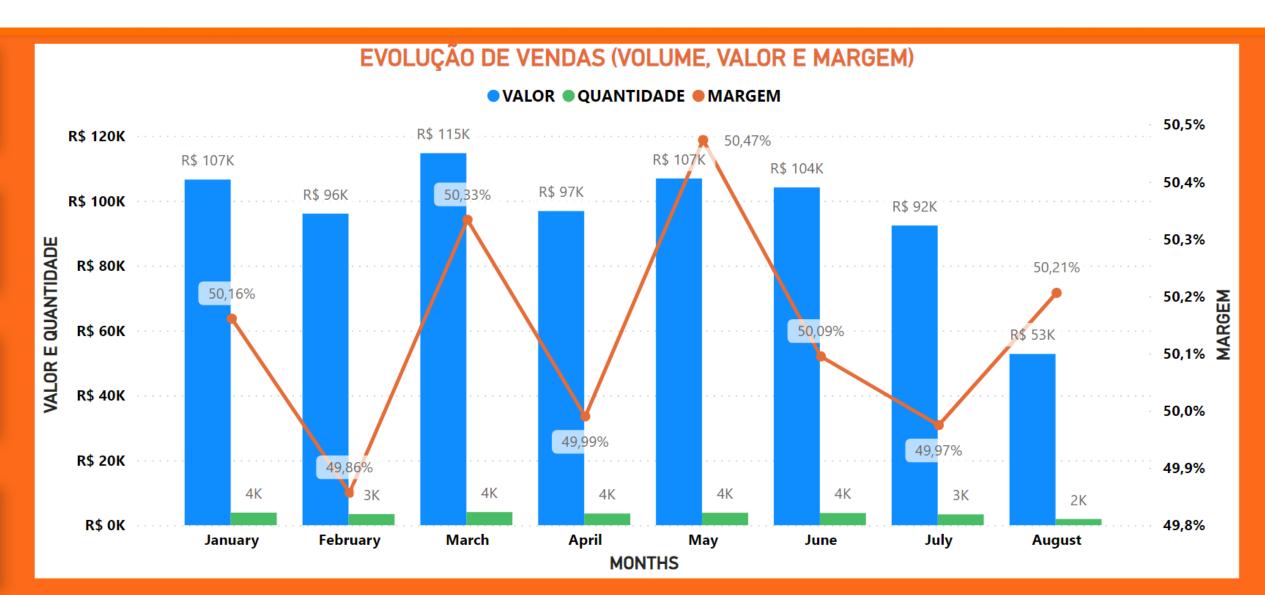
Highlighting the stability of the profit margin as an indication of reliable financial performance.

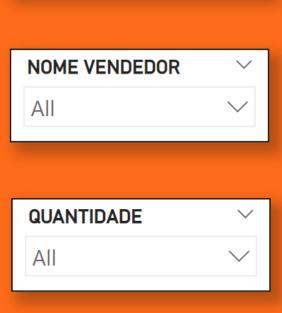
```
import pandas
# Exploratory Analysis
dataset_1 = pandas.read_csv('dim_produto.csv')
dataset_2 = pandas.read_csv('dim_vendedor.csv')
dataset 3 = pandas.read csv('fato_vendas.csv')
merged_dataset = pandas.merge(pandas.merge(dataset_3,
dataset_1, on="dim_produto_id"), dataset_2,
on="dim vendedor id")
# WHAT IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF SALES BY VOLUME, VALUE AND
MARGIN%?
merged dataset['data venda'] =
pandas.to_datetime(merged_dataset['data_venda'])
merged dataset['ano mes'] =
merged_dataset['data_venda'].dt.to_period('M')
evolucao vendas =
merged_dataset.groupby('ano_mes').agg({'quantidade': 'sum',
'valor_total': 'sum', 'custo_venda': 'sum'}).reset_index()
evolucao_vendas['margem'] = ((evolucao_vendas['valor_total']
- evolucao vendas['custo venda']) /
evolucao vendas['valor total']) * 100
print(evolucao vendas)
```

	ano_mes	quantidade	valor_total	custo_venda	margem
0	2023-01	3879	106520.355752	53088.850982	50.160840
1	2023-02	3433	96029.239495	48152.263478	49.856665
2	2023-03	4034	114655.948563	56945.541281	50.333548
3	2023-04	3584	96813.341667	48416.351450	49.990001
4	2023-05	3839	106875.855417	52932.760509	50.472667
5	2023-06	3756	104086.940459	51944.907700	50.094693
6	2023-07	3337	92356.921097	46201.792445	49.974737
7	2023-08	1910	52776.272147	26279.523208	50.205799

Process finished with exit code 0







Month	QUANTIDADE	VALOR	CUSTO	MARGEM
January	3879	R\$ 106.520,36	R\$ 53.088,85	50,16%
February	3433	R\$ 96.029,24	R\$ 48.152,26	49,86%
March	4034	R\$ 114.655,95	R\$ 56.945,54	50,33%
April	3584	R\$ 96.813,34	R\$ 48.416,35	49,99%
May	3839	R\$ 106.875,86	R\$ 52.932,76	50,47%
Total	27772	R\$ 770.114,87	R\$ 383.961,99	50,14%

- 1. Identification of products with the best mix of total value and margin: Using the results to identify products that offer high sales value and high margins.
- 2. Highlight for products with a favorable combination: Indication that these products offer a favorable combination of profitability and revenue.
- 3. Examples of highlighted products: Presentation of products 20, 70, 72, 83, 97 as examples of this advantageous combination.
- 4. Importance of high revenue and significant margin: Discussion on the relevance of products that generate high total sales revenue and maintain a significant percentage margin.
- 5. Conclusion on the attractiveness of these products: Emphasizing the importance of identified products due to their ability to generate consistent profit and revenue.

```
# WHAT IS THE BEST MIX OF PRODUCTS THAT OFFERS ME THE GREATEST VALUE AND
MARGIN%?
produtos valor total =
merged dataset.groupby('dim produto id')['valor total'].sum().reset index()
produtos valor total = produtos valor total.sort values(by='valor total',
ascending=False)
produtos valor total['ordem valor total'] = range(1,
len(produtos valor total) + 1)
produtos margem = soma vendas custo[['dim produto id', 'margem']]
produtos margem = produtos margem.sort values(by='margem', ascending=False)
produtos margem['ordem margem'] = range(1, len(produtos margem) + 1)
produtos em comum = produtos valor total.merge(produtos margem,
on='dim produto id', how='inner')
top 20 valor = produtos em comum.head(20)
print("Produtos com o melhor valor total:")
print(top 20 valor)
print(""""")
produtos margem = produtos margem.sort values(by='margem', ascending=False)
produtos margem top 15 = produtos margem.head(20)
produtos valor total = produtos valor total.sort values(by='valor total',
ascending=False)
top 20 margem = produtos margem top 15.merge(produtos valor total,
on='dim produto id', how='inner')
print("Produtos com a melhor margem:")
print(top_20_margem)
print(""""")
produtos top 20 valor = set(top 20 valor['dim produto id'])
produtos top 20 margem = set(top 20 margem['dim produto id'])
produtos comuns = produtos top 20 valor.intersection(produtos top 20 margem)
print("Produtos em comum entre top 20 valor e top 20 margem:")
print(produtos comuns)
```

```
      Produtos com o melhor valor total:

      dim_produto_id
      valor_total
      margem
      ordem_margem

      0
      26
      10885.231139
      1
      50.505216
      33

      1
      77
      10873.670121
      2
      50.134605
      53

      2
      92
      10515.226791
      3
      50.442756
      37

      3
      71
      10376.721374
      4
      50.068113
      54

      4
      97
      10246.802693
      5
      51.151061
      14

      5
      96
      9884.615692
      6
      48.813808
      91
```

```
      Produtos com a melhor margem:

      dim_produto_id
      margem
      ordem_margem
      valor_total
      ordem_valor_total

      0
      58
      52.507519
      1
      6105.124373
      90

      1
      95
      52.045190
      2
      6070.907225
      92

      2
      22
      51.944476
      3
      7819.274310
      42

      3
      5
      51.759694
      4
      7831.637946
      41

      4
      20
      51.588957
      5
      9095.416244
      14

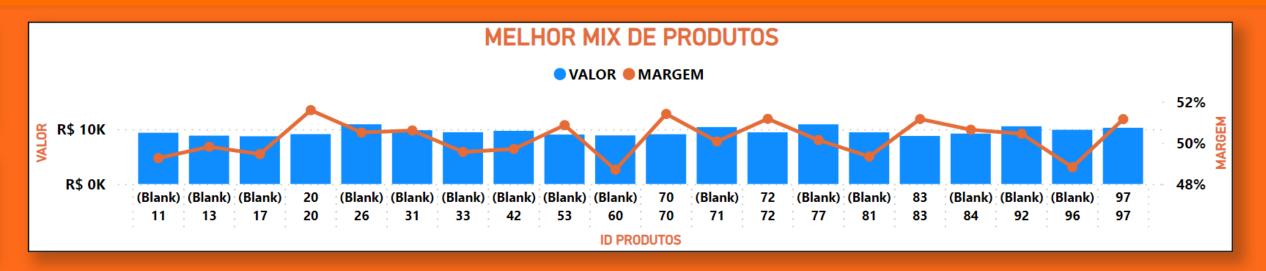
      5
      93
      51.576387
      6
      7972.719946
      34
```

```
Produtos em comum entre top_20_valor e top_20_margem:
{97, 70, 72, 83, 20}

Process finished with exit code 0
```



All



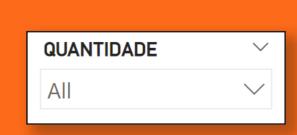


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PRODUTOS	VALOR	ORDEM VALOR	MARGEM	ORDEM MARGEM	LUCRO
20	R\$ 9.095	14	51,59%	5	R\$ 4.692
70	R\$ 9.076	15	51,40%	9	R\$ 4.665
72	R\$ 9.419	10	51,17%	12	R\$ 4.819
83	R\$ 8.761	19	51,16%	13	R\$ 4.482
97	R\$ 10.247	5	51,15%	14	R\$ 5.241
Total	R\$ 46.597	63	256,47%	53	R\$ 23.900

ID VENDEDOR	~
All	$\vee$

NOME VENDEDOR	~
All	$\checkmark$

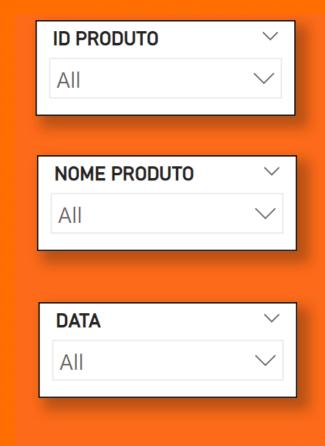


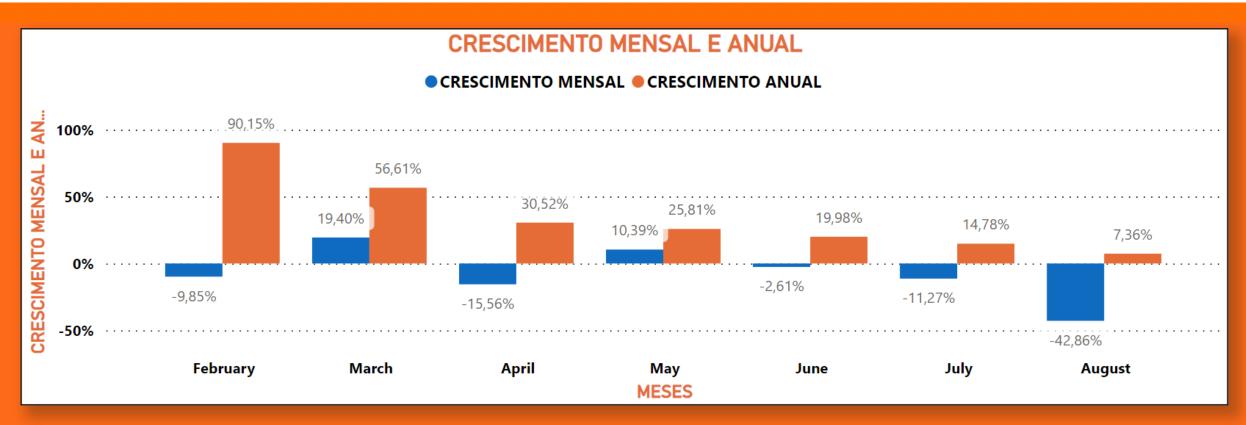


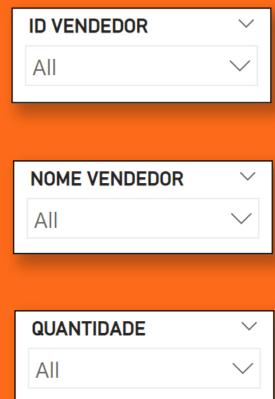
- 1. Analysis of the variation in sales month by month and accumulated in 2023: Examination of the variation in total sales values over the months and year-to-date.
- 2. Monthly sales trends: Details of total sales values in January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August.
- 3. Monthly fluctuations: Description of monthly fluctuations, including percentage drops and increases from the previous month.
- 4. Decreasing trend in the year to date:
  Observation of the decreasing sales growth trend throughout the year.
- 5. Implications for strategic decisions: Recognition of the importance of these analyzes for strategic insights in optimizing sales performance.

```
import pandas
# Exploratory Analysis
dataset_1 = pandas.read_csv('dim_produto.csv')
dataset_2 = pandas.read_csv('dim_vendedor.csv')
dataset_3 = pandas.read_csv('fato_vendas.csv')
merged_dataset = pandas.merge(pandas.merge(dataset_3, dataset_1,
on="dim_produto_id"), dataset_2, on="dim_vendedor_id")
# WHAT IS THE PERCENTAGE OF SALES GROWTH MONTH TO MONTH AND YTD?
merged_dataset['data_venda'] =
pandas.to_datetime(merged_dataset['data_venda'])
merged_dataset['ano'] = merged_dataset['data_venda'].dt.year
merged_dataset['mes'] = merged_dataset['data_venda'].dt.month
vendas_por_mes = merged_dataset.groupby(['ano',
'mes'])['valor_total'].sum().reset_index()
vendas_por_mes['crescimento_mensal'] =
vendas_por_mes['valor_total'].pct_change() * 100
vendas_por_mes['crescimento_anual'] =
vendas_por_mes.groupby('ano')['valor_total'].cumsum().pct_change
() * 100
print("Porcentagem de crescimento da venda mês a mês e no
acumulado do ano:")
print(vendas_por_mes)
```

Ро	Porcentagem de crescimento da venda mês a mês e no acumulado do ano:					
	ano	mes	valor_total	crescimento_mensal	crescimento_anual	
0	2023	1	106520.355752	NaN	NaN	
1	2023	2	96029.239495	-9.848931	90.151069	
2	2023	3	114655.948563	19.396914	56.606358	
3	2023	4	96813.341667	-15.561868	30.520697	
4	2023	5	106875.855417	10.393726	25.814246	
5	2023	6	104086.940459	-2.609490	19.982337	
6	2023	7	92356.921097	-11.269444	14.777541	
7	2023	8	52776.272147	-42.856181	7.357233	
Pr	Process finished with exit code 0					







Month	VALOR	CRESCIMENTO MENSAL	CRESCIMENTO ANUAL
January	R\$ 106.520,36		Infinity
February	R\$ 96.029,24	-9,85%	90,15%
March	R\$ 114.655,95	19,40%	56,61%
April	R\$ 96.813,34	-15,56%	30,52%
May	R\$ 106.875,86	10,39%	25,81%
June	R\$ 104.086,94	-2,61%	19,98%
July	R\$ 92.356,92	-11,27%	14,78%
August	R\$ 52.776,27	-42,86%	7,36%

#### **LUCAS MUNIZ**





lucasmuniz.pro@Hotmail.com