

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Onyxio Company Ltd faces the challenge of accurately tracking and analyzing its revenue and expenses across various business lines. The company aims to enhance its financial decision-making process by developing a comprehensive income statement that captures key financial metrics. Accurate financial reporting is crucial for maintaining profitability, managing costs, and making informed strategic decisions.

BUSINNES PROBLEM

Onyxio Company Ltd, a diversified business, aims to enhance its financial decision-making process to improve profitability and competitiveness. To achieve this objective, Onyxio seeks to develop a comprehensive income statement that accurately tracks and analyzes revenue and expenses across various business lines. By leveraging detailed business financial data and advanced analytics, Onyxio aims to identify key revenue and expense drivers, optimize cost structures, and implement strategic financial decisions to foster long-term business growth and stability.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The objective of this project is to analyze Onyxio Company Ltd's business financial data to understand the factors influencing revenue and expenses and develop a comprehensive income statement. By leveraging financial analysis and predictive modeling, the project aims to:

Identify key revenue and expense drivers across different business lines.

Analyze trends and patterns in financial performance over time.

Provide actionable insights to Onyxio Company Ltd for optimizing cost structures and enhancing profitability.

Develop a detailed income statement to support strategic financial decision-making.

Improve Onyxio Company Ltd's financial management and competitiveness in the market.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

1. What are the primary sources of revenue and expenses for Onyxio Company Ltd?
2. How do different business lines contribute to the overall financial performance?
3. What are the trends in revenue and expenses over time?
4. How can Onyxio Company Ltd optimize its cost structure to improve profitability?

DATA UNDERSTANDING

The dataset used in this project was obtained from Onyx Company's internal financial records, which contain detailed information on revenue and expenses across various business lines. This dataset is highly suitable for addressing the business problem at hand of creating an accurate and comprehensive income statement. Contained in the dataset are:

Year: Year of revenue/expense.

Month - name: Month of revenue/expense.

Month -sequence: Month of revenue/expense, expressed as a number.

Date: Date of revenue/expense, expressed as the last day of the month.

Business Line: Business line generating revenue/expense (e.g., Sports Inventory, Sportswear, Nutrition & Food Supplements).

Amount (\$): Revenue or expense amount in USD.

Expense Subgroup: Additional subgroups categorizing expenses associated with OPEX and COGS.

Revenue/Expense Group: Subcategory of revenue/expense (e.g., Sales, Consulting and Professional Services, Other income).

Revenue or Expense: Column indicating if the associated amount is revenue or expense.

```
In [1]: # importing the required libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
import seaborn as sns

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

```
In [2]: #pip install xlrd
```

```
In [14]: # Loading data
df = pd.read_csv('Onyx Data.csv',encoding='ISO-8859-1', index_col = 0)
df
```

Out[14]:

	Month - name	Month - sequence	Date	Business Line	Amount, \$	Expense subgroup	Revenue / Expense Group	Rever exper
Year								
2023	January	1	1/31/2023	Nutrition and Food Supplements	153000	NaN	Sales	Rever
2023	January	1	1/31/2023	Nutrition and Food Supplements	27000	NaN	Consulting and professional services	Rever
2023	January	1	1/31/2023	Nutrition and Food Supplements	6000	NaN	Other income	Rever
2023	January	1	1/31/2023	Nutrition and Food Supplements	-15000	Rent	Opex	Exper
2023	January	1	1/31/2023	Nutrition and Food Supplements	-9000	Equipment	Opex	Exper
...
2023	December	1	12/31/2023	Sportswear	-4000	Packaging	COGS	Exper
2023	December	1	12/31/2023	Sportswear	-7000	Shipping	COGS	Exper
2023	December	1	12/31/2023	Sportswear	-9000	Sales	COGS	Exper
2023	December	1	12/31/2023	Sportswear	-110000	Labor	COGS	Exper
2023	December	1	12/31/2023	Sportswear	-7000	Other	COGS	Exper

580 rows × 8 columns

Data Cleaning and Preparation

```
In [15]: # check for columns
df.columns

Out[15]: Index(['Month - name', 'Month -sequence', 'Date', 'Business Line', 'Amount, $',
               'Expense subgroup', 'Revenue / Expense Group', 'Revenue or expense'],
              dtype='object')
```

```
In [16]: #check for datatypes
df.dtypes
```

```
Out[16]: Month - name           object
Month -sequence           int64
Date                       object
Business Line             object
Amount, $                 int64
Expense subgroup          object
Revenue / Expense Group   object
Revenue or expense        object
dtype: object
```

```
In [17]: #Check for number of columns, column labels, column data types, memory usage,
#the number of cells in each column
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 580 entries, 2023 to 2023
Data columns (total 8 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Month - name                          580 non-null   object
1   Month -sequence                       580 non-null   int64
2   Date                                 580 non-null   object
3   Business Line                         580 non-null   object
4   Amount, $                            580 non-null   int64
5   Expense subgroup                     468 non-null   object
6   Revenue / Expense Group               580 non-null   object
7   Revenue or expense                   580 non-null   object
dtypes: int64(2), object(6)
memory usage: 40.8+ KB
```

```
In [18]: #changing datatypes
df['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Date'])
df.head()
```

Out[18]:

	Month - name	Month - sequence	Date	Business Line	Amount, \$	Expense subgroup	Revenue / Expense Group	Revenue or expense
Year								
2023	January	1	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	153000	NaN	Sales	Revenue
2023	January	1	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	27000	NaN	Consulting and professional services	Revenue
2023	January	1	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	6000	NaN	Other income	Revenue
2023	January	1	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	-15000	Rent	Opex	Expense
2023	January	1	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	-9000	Equipment	Opex	Expense

```
In [19]: #checking for null values
df.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[19]: Month - name          0
Month -sequence          0
Date                    0
Business Line           0
Amount, $               0
Expense subgroup       112
Revenue / Expense Group  0
Revenue or expense      0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [20]: #displaying the dataframe
df
```

```
Out[20]:
```

	Month - name	Month - sequence	Date	Business Line	Amount, \$	Expense subgroup	Revenue / Expense Group	Revenue or expense
Year								
2023	January	1	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	153000	NaN	Sales	Revenue
2023	January	1	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	27000	NaN	Consulting and professional services	Revenue
2023	January	1	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	6000	NaN	Other income	Revenue
2023	January	1	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	-15000	Rent	Opex	Expense
2023	January	1	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	-9000	Equipment	Opex	Expense
...
2023	December	1	2023-12-31	Sportswear	-4000	Packaging	COGS	Expense
2023	December	1	2023-12-31	Sportswear	-7000	Shipping	COGS	Expense
2023	December	1	2023-12-31	Sportswear	-9000	Sales	COGS	Expense
2023	December	1	2023-12-31	Sportswear	-110000	Labor	COGS	Expense
2023	December	1	2023-12-31	Sportswear	-7000	Other	COGS	Expense

580 rows × 8 columns

In [21]: df.columns

Out[21]: Index(['Month - name', 'Month -sequence', 'Date', 'Business Line', 'Amount, \$', 'Expense subgroup', 'Revenue / Expense Group', 'Revenue or expense'], dtype='object')

In [24]: `#Initialize new columns with NaN values`
`#df['Revenue'] = 0`
`#df['Expenses'] = 0`

`# Populate the 'Revenue' and 'Expenses' columns based on the 'Revenue or expense'`
`#df.loc[df['Revenue or expense'] == 'Revenue', 'Revenue'] = df['Amount, $']`
`#df.loc[df['Revenue or expense'] == 'Expense', 'Expenses'] = df['Amount, $']`
`df['Revenue'] = df['Amount, $'].where(df['Revenue or expense'] == 'Revenue', 0)`
`df['Expenses'] = df['Amount, $'].where(df['Revenue or expense'] == 'Expense', 0)`

`# Drop the original 'Revenue or expense' column if no longer needed`
`df.drop(columns=['Revenue or expense'], inplace=True)`
`df.drop(columns=['Revenue / Expense Group'], inplace=True)`

In [25]: `#displaying the dataframe`
`df`

Out[25]:

	Month - name	Month - sequence	Date	Business Line	Amount, \$	Expense subgroup	Revenue	Expenses
Year								
2023	January	1	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	153000	NaN	153000	0
2023	January	1	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	27000	NaN	27000	0
2023	January	1	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	6000	NaN	6000	0
2023	January	1	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	-15000	Rent	0	-15000
2023	January	1	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	-9000	Equipment	0	-9000
...

```
In [30]: columns_to_drop = ['Year', 'Month -name', 'Month -sequence', 'Amount, $', 'Expenses']
df1 = df.drop(columns=[col for col in columns_to_drop if col in df.columns])
df1
```

Out[30]:

	Month - name	Date	Business Line	Revenue	Expenses
Year					
2023	January	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	153000	0
2023	January	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	27000	0
2023	January	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	6000	0
2023	January	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	0	-15000
2023	January	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	0	-9000
...
2023	December	2023-12-31	Sportswear	0	-4000
2023	December	2023-12-31	Sportswear	0	-7000
2023	December	2023-12-31	Sportswear	0	-9000
2023	December	2023-12-31	Sportswear	0	-110000

```
In [31]: # Convert the 'Expenses' column to absolute values to remove the negative sign
df1['Expenses'] = df1['Expenses'].abs()
df1
```

Out[31]:

	Month - name	Date	Business Line	Revenue	Expenses
Year					
2023	January	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	153000	0
2023	January	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	27000	0
2023	January	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	6000	0
2023	January	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	0	15000
2023	January	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	0	9000
...
2023	December	2023-12-31	Sportswear	0	4000
2023	December	2023-12-31	Sportswear	0	7000
2023	December	2023-12-31	Sportswear	0	9000
2023	December	2023-12-31	Sportswear	0	110000
2023	December	2023-12-31	Sportswear	0	7000

580 rows × 5 columns

```
In [32]: #adding column Sales
df1 = df1.assign(Sales=df1['Revenue'] + df1['Expenses'])
df1
```

Out[32]:

	Month - name	Date	Business Line	Revenue	Expenses	Sales
Year						
2023	January	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	153000	0	153000
2023	January	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	27000	0	27000
2023	January	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	6000	0	6000
2023	January	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	0	15000	15000
2023	January	2023-01-31	Nutrition and Food Supplements	0	9000	9000
...
2023	December	2023-12-31	Sportswear	0	4000	4000
2023	December	2023-12-31	Sportswear	0	7000	7000
2023	December	2023-12-31	Sportswear	0	9000	9000
2023	December	2023-12-31	Sportswear	0	110000	110000
2023	December	2023-12-31	Sportswear	0	7000	7000

580 rows × 6 columns

```
In [49]: # Confirming if we have any null values
df1.isnull().sum()
```

Out[49]: Month - name 0
Date 0
Business Line 0
Revenue 0
Expenses 0
Sales 0
dtype: int64

DATA ANALYSIS AND PREPARATION

How are the various variables presented in our dataset are affecting Oynxio Co Ltd performance.


```
In [61]: #Show if there are days the sales were zero:
# Group by date and sum sales
daily_sales = df1.groupby('Date')['Sales'].sum().reset_index()

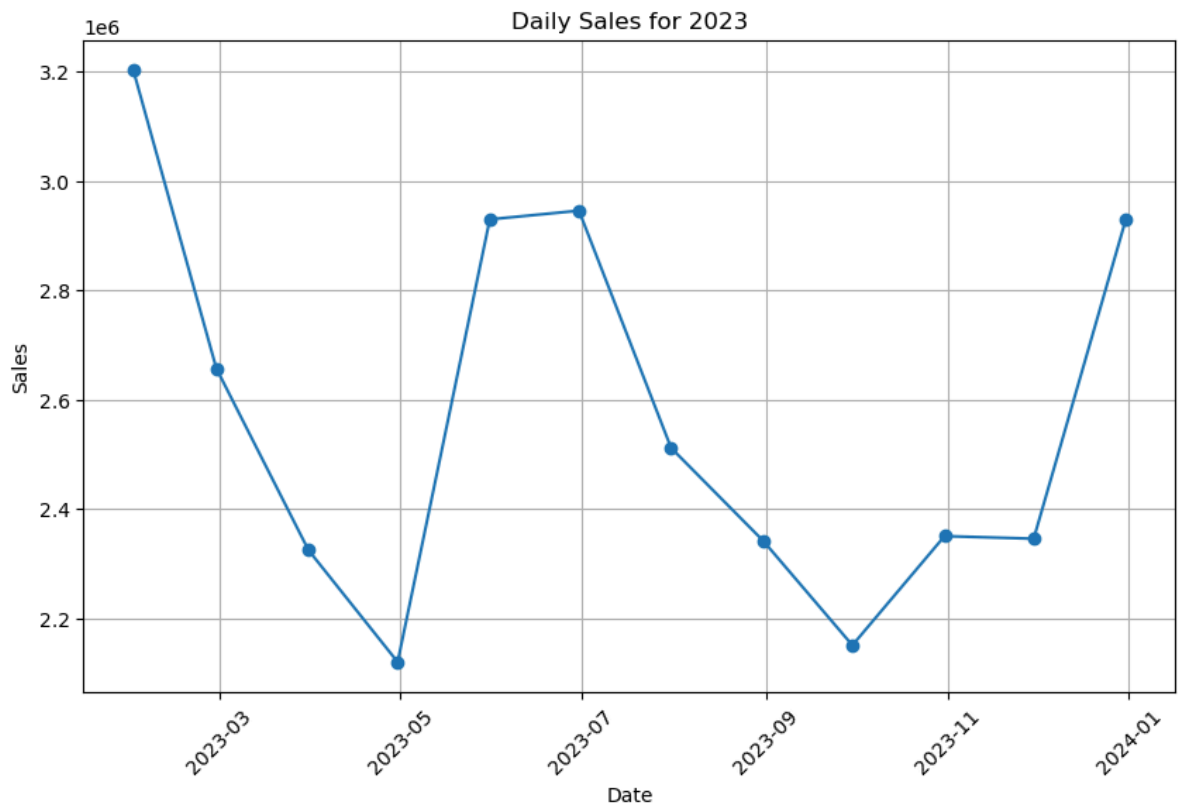
# Identify days with no sales
no_sales_days = daily_sales[daily_sales['Sales'] == 0]['Date']

# Plot sales per day
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(daily_sales['Date'], daily_sales['Sales'], marker='o', linestyle='-')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Sales')
plt.title('Daily Sales for 2023')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.grid(True)

# Highlight days with no sales
for day in no_sales_days:
    plt.axvline(x=day, color='r', linestyle='--', alpha=0.5)

plt.show()

# Print days with no sales
print("Days with no sales:")
print(no_sales_days)
```



Days with no sales:
Series([], Name: Date, dtype: datetime64[ns])

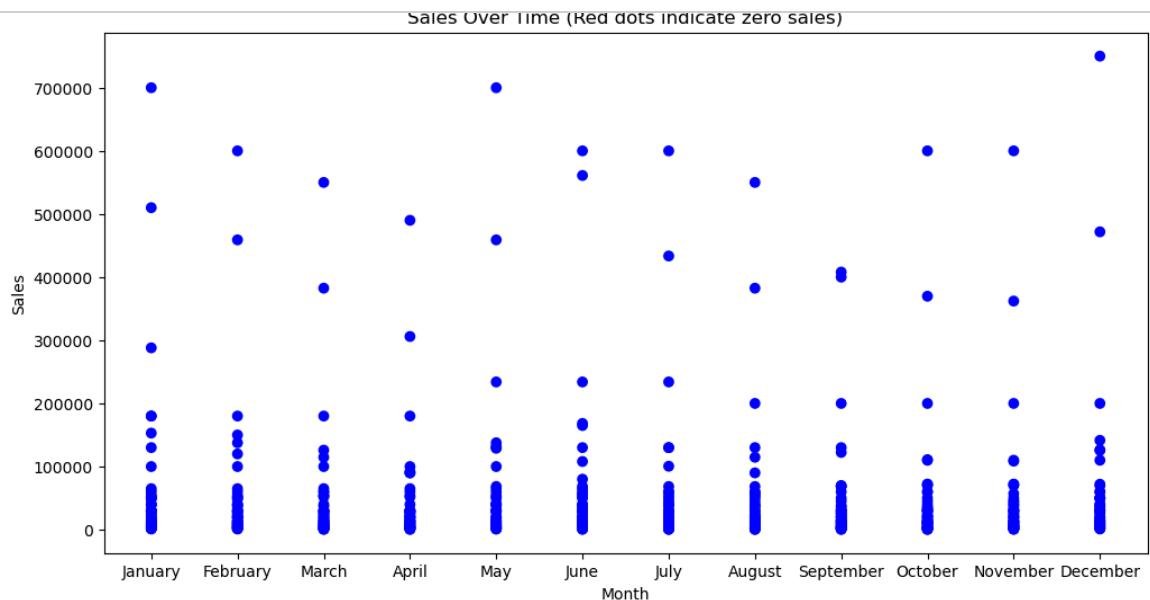
There is no day Onyxio Co Ltd made zero sales.

The year begins with very high sales in January and there's a significant spike in sales from May to June, almost doubling the sales figures. This might indicate a successful marketing campaign, product launch, or the beginning of a peak season for the business. Sales remain relatively stable at a high level through June and July, suggesting a strong summer season for the business. Starting from October, sales begin to increase again, with a particularly sharp rise in December. This likely represents holiday season shopping and year-end promotions.

```
In [60]: #Show if there are days the sales were zero:
# Define the correct month order (keep this if needed for other purposes)
month_order = ['January', 'February', 'March', 'April', 'May', 'June',
               'July', 'August', 'September', 'October', 'November', 'December']
# Convert 'Month - name' to categorical data type with specific order
df1['Month - name'] = pd.Categorical(df1['Month - name'], categories=month_order)

# Convert 'Date' to datetime and sort
df1['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df1['Date'])
df1 = df1.sort_values('Month - name')

# Plot
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.scatter(df1['Month - name'], df1['Sales'], c=df1['Sales'].apply(lambda x:
plt.title('Sales Over Time (Red dots indicate zero sales)')
plt.xlabel('Month')
plt.ylabel('Sales')
plt.show()
print("Month with highest sales:", monthly_sales.index[0])
```



Month with highest sales: January

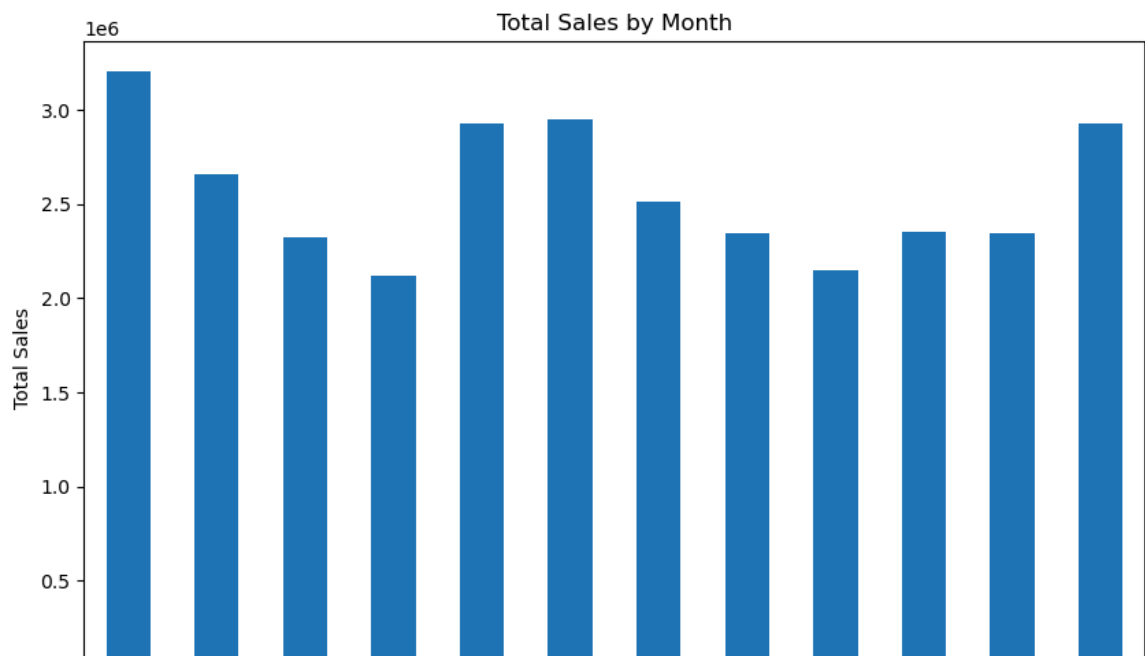
From the above visualization we observe that there are clustered lower sales. Thus a dense concentration of dots at lower sales values suggests that most days have relatively lower sales, with occasional high-performing days pulling up the average.

```
In [59]: #Which month had highest sales:
# Define the correct month order
month_order = ['January', 'February', 'March', 'April', 'May', 'June',
               'July', 'August', 'September', 'October', 'November', 'December']

# Convert 'Month - name' to categorical data type with specific order
df1['Month - name'] = pd.Categorical(df1['Month - name'], categories=month_order)

# Sort the dataframe by 'Month - name'
df1 = df1.sort_values('Month - name')

monthly_sales = df1.groupby('Month - name')['Sales'].sum()
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
monthly_sales.plot(kind='bar')
plt.title('Total Sales by Month')
plt.xlabel('Month')
plt.ylabel('Total Sales')
plt.show()
print("Month with highest sales:", monthly_sales.index[0])
```



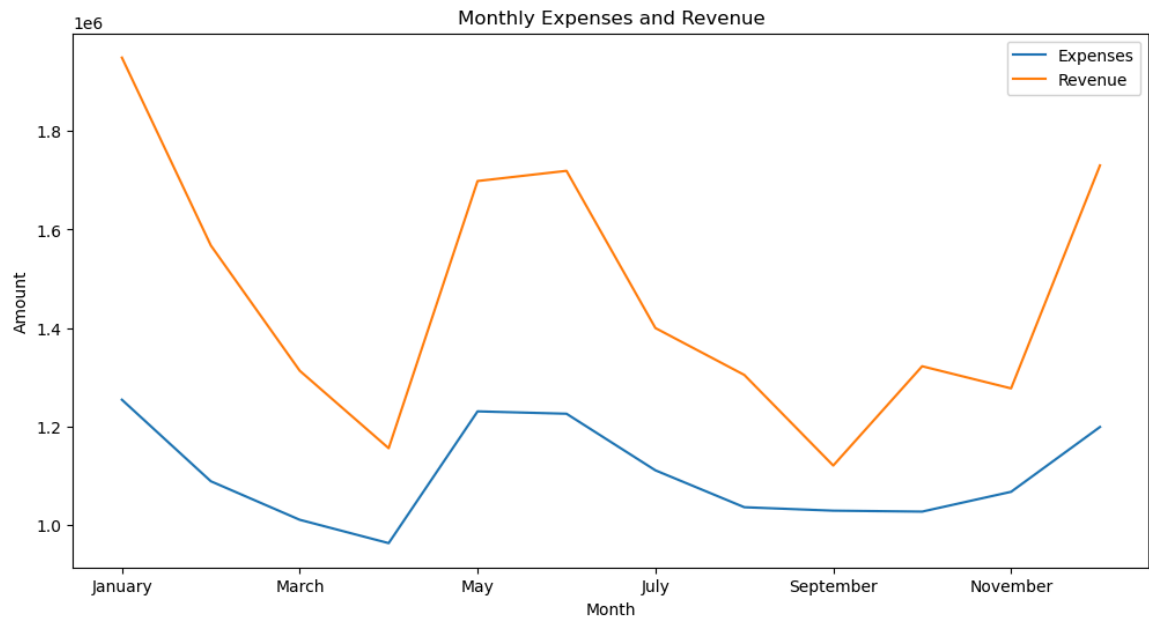
January has the highest sales, followed closely by May, June, and December while April and September show the lowest total sales. Sales vary considerably month-to-month, suggesting strong seasonal influences or specific events affecting sales performance.

In [64]: *#Which month had highest expenses/revenue:*

```
monthly_expenses = df1.groupby('Month - name')['Expenses'].sum()
monthly_revenue = df1.groupby('Month - name')['Revenue'].sum()

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
monthly_expenses.plot(label='Expenses')
monthly_revenue.plot(label='Revenue')
plt.title('Monthly Expenses and Revenue')
plt.xlabel('Month')
plt.ylabel('Amount')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

print("Month with highest expenses:", monthly_expenses.idxmax())
print("Month with highest revenue:", monthly_revenue.idxmax())
print("Month with lowest expenses:", monthly_expenses.idxmin())
print("Month with lowest revenue:", monthly_revenue.idxmin())
```



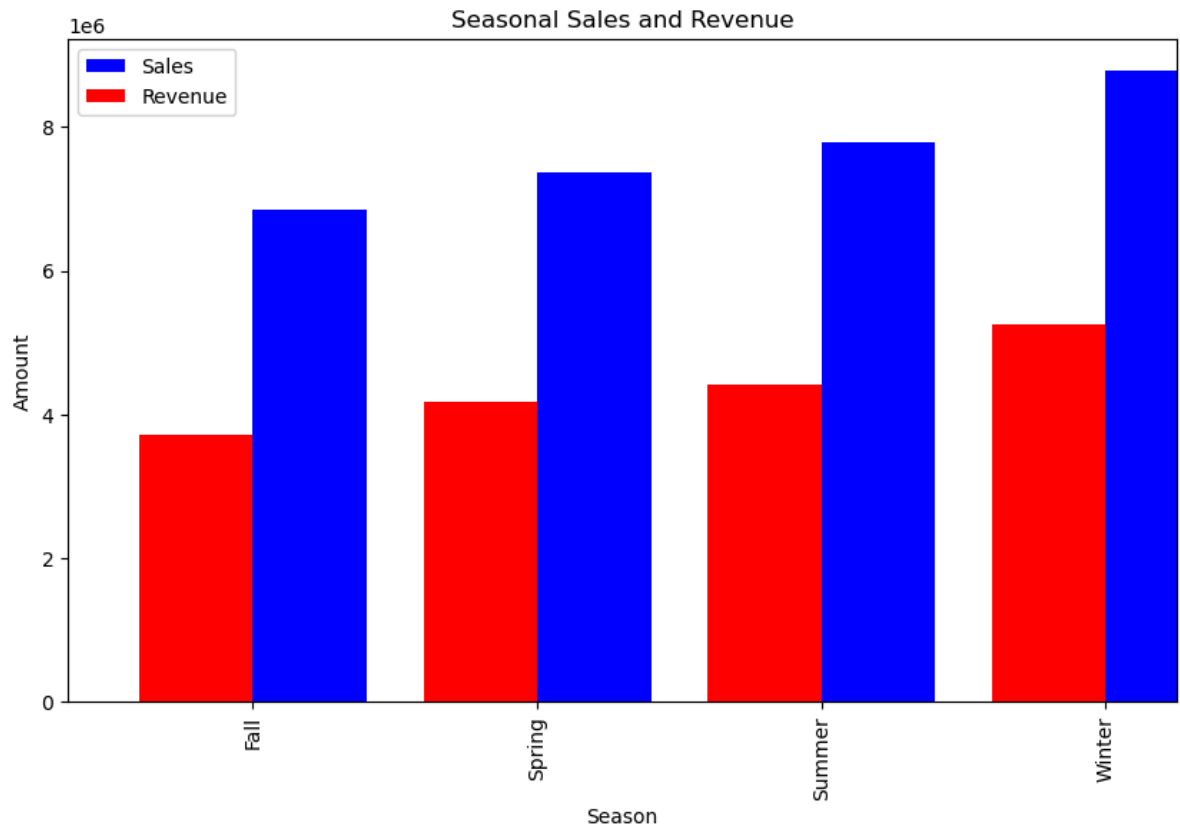
Revenue is consistently higher than expenses, indicating profitability throughout the year. Both revenue and expenses follow similar patterns, peaking in January and May-June, and dipping in April and September-October. There is a large gap between revenue and expenses in January, suggesting the highest profit margin. Expenses increase when revenue increases, indicating that the business maintains profitability while experiencing seasonal variations in both income and costs.

```
In [69]: # Add a season column
df1['Season'] = pd.to_datetime(df1['Date']).dt.month.map({12:'Winter', 1:'Winter', 2:'Spring', 3:'Spring', 4:'Spring', 5:'Spring', 6:'Summer', 7:'Summer', 8:'Summer', 9:'Fall', 10:'Fall', 11:'Fall'})

seasonal_sales = df1.groupby('Season')['Sales'].sum()
seasonal_revenue = df1.groupby('Season')['Revenue'].sum()

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
seasonal_sales.plot(kind='bar', position=0, width=0.4, label='Sales',color='blue')
seasonal_revenue.plot(kind='bar', position=1, width=0.4, label='Revenue',color='red')
plt.title('Seasonal Sales and Revenue')
plt.xlabel('Season')
plt.ylabel('Amount')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

print("Season with highest revenue:", seasonal_revenue.idxmax())
print("Season with highest sales:", seasonal_sales.idxmax())
print("Season with lowest sales:", seasonal_sales.idxmin())
print("Season with lowest revenue:", seasonal_revenue.idxmin())
```



```
Season with highest revenue: Winter
Season with highest sales: Winter
Season with lowest sales: Fall
Season with lowest revenue: Fall
```

The sales and revenue are high in summer and lowest in winter.

In [70]: *#Seasons with highest sales and revenue:*

Add a season column

```
df1['Season'] = pd.to_datetime(df1['Date']).dt.month.map({12:'Winter', 1:'Winter', 2:'Spring', 3:'Spring', 4:'Spring', 5:'Summer', 6:'Summer', 7:'Summer', 8:'Fall', 9:'Fall', 10:'Fall', 11:'Fall'})
```

```
seasonal_sales = df1.groupby('Season')['Sales'].sum()
```

```
seasonal_expenses = df1.groupby('Season')['Expenses'].sum()
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
```

```
seasonal_sales.plot(kind='bar', position=0, width=0.4, label='Sales',color='blue')
```

```
seasonal_expenses.plot(kind='bar', position=1, width=0.4, label='Expenses',color='red')
```

```
plt.title('Seasonal Sales and Expenses')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Season')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Amount')
```

```
plt.legend()
```

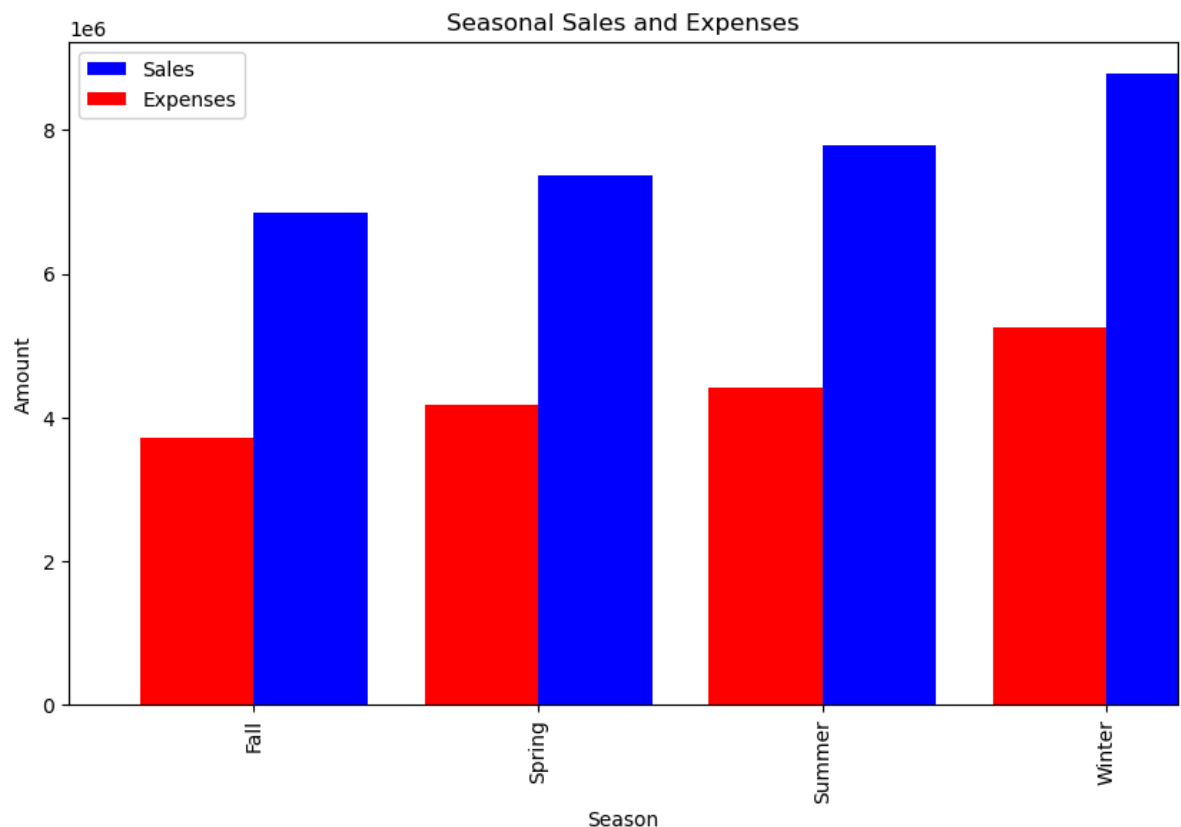
```
plt.show()
```

```
print("Season with highest expenses:", seasonal_expenses.idxmax())
```

```
print("Season with highest sales:", seasonal_sales.idxmax())
```

```
print("Season with lowest expenses:", seasonal_expenses.idxmin())
```

```
print("Season with lowest sales:", seasonal_sales.idxmin())
```



Season with highest expenses: Winter

Season with highest sales: Winter

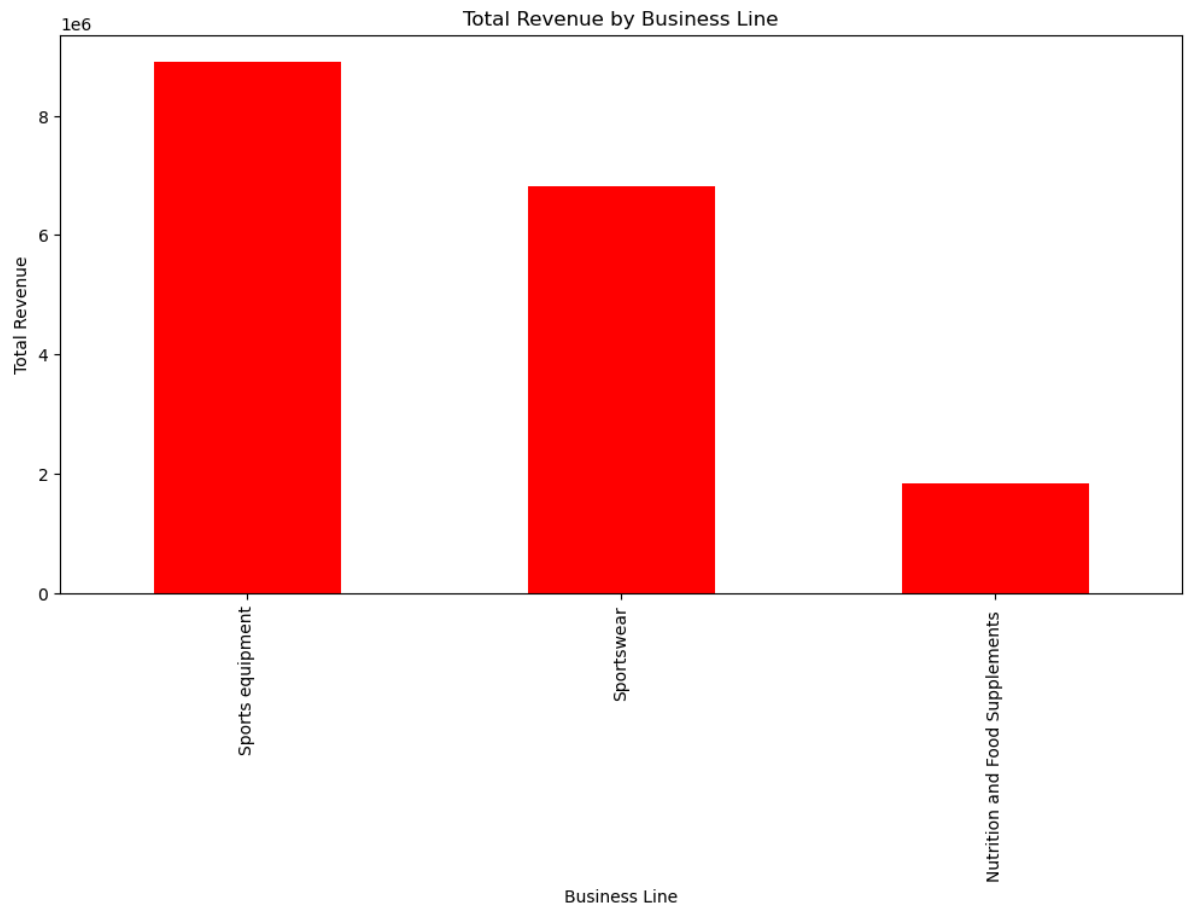
Season with lowest expenses: Fall

Season with lowest sales: Fall

Sales are higher than expenses in all seasons except Winter. With the highest sales been recorded in summer.

In [72]: *#Business Line with highest revenue by end of year:*

```
business_line_revenue = df1.groupby('Business Line')['Revenue'].sum().sort_values(ascending=False)
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
business_line_revenue.plot(kind='bar', color='red')
plt.title('Total Revenue by Business Line')
plt.xlabel('Business Line')
plt.ylabel('Total Revenue')
plt.show()
print("Business line with highest revenue:", business_line_revenue.index[0])
```



Business line with highest revenue: Sports equipment

Sports Equipment line generates the most revenue while sports wear line generates half of the sports equipment line and Nutrition and food supplements line generates the lowest revenue.

```

In [79]: #Business Line performance seasonwise;
# Add a season column
df1['Season'] = pd.to_datetime(df1['Date']).dt.month.map({12:'Winter', 1:'Winter', 2:'Spring', 3:'Spring', 4:'Spring', 5:'Spring', 6:'Summer', 7:'Summer', 8:'Summer', 9:'Fall', 10:'Fall', 11:'Fall'})

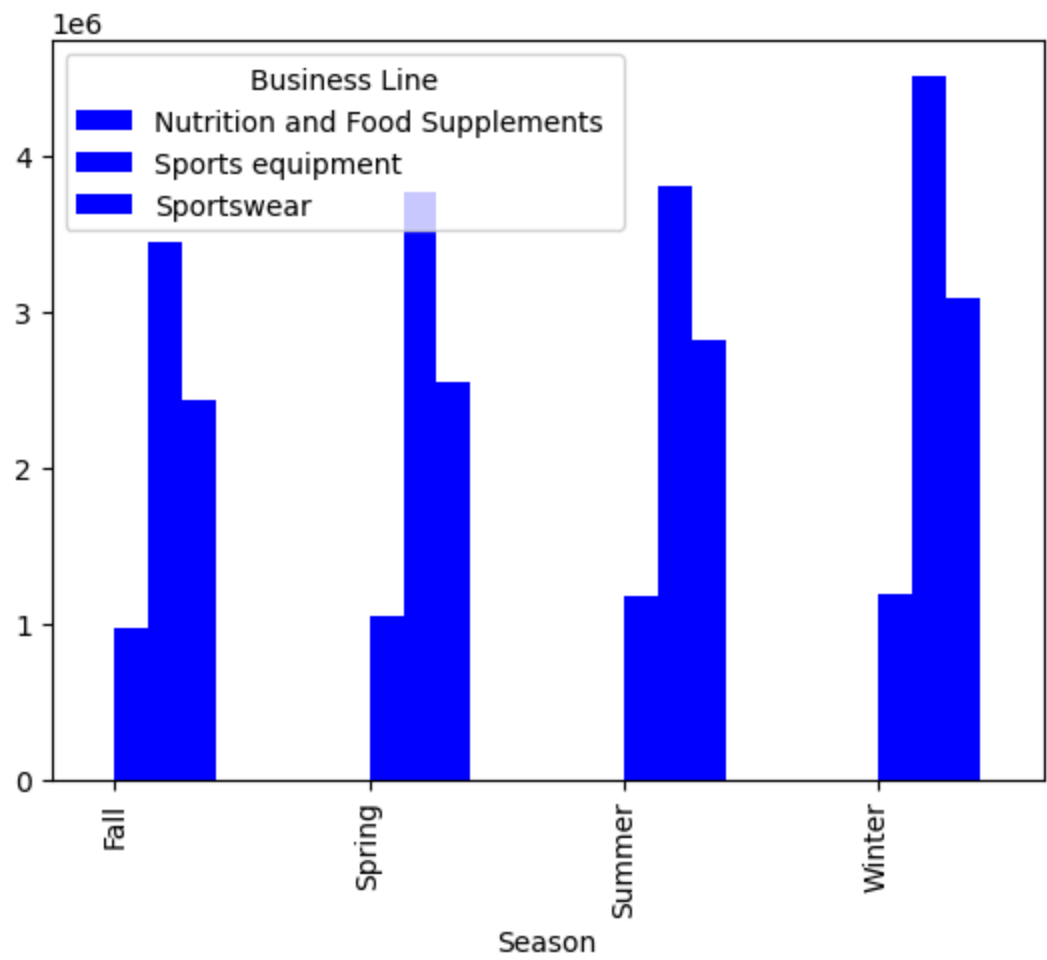
# Group by Season and Business Line
seasonal_sales = df1.groupby(['Season', 'Business Line'])['Sales'].sum().unstack()
seasonal_expenses = df1.groupby(['Season', 'Business Line'])['Expenses'].sum().unstack()

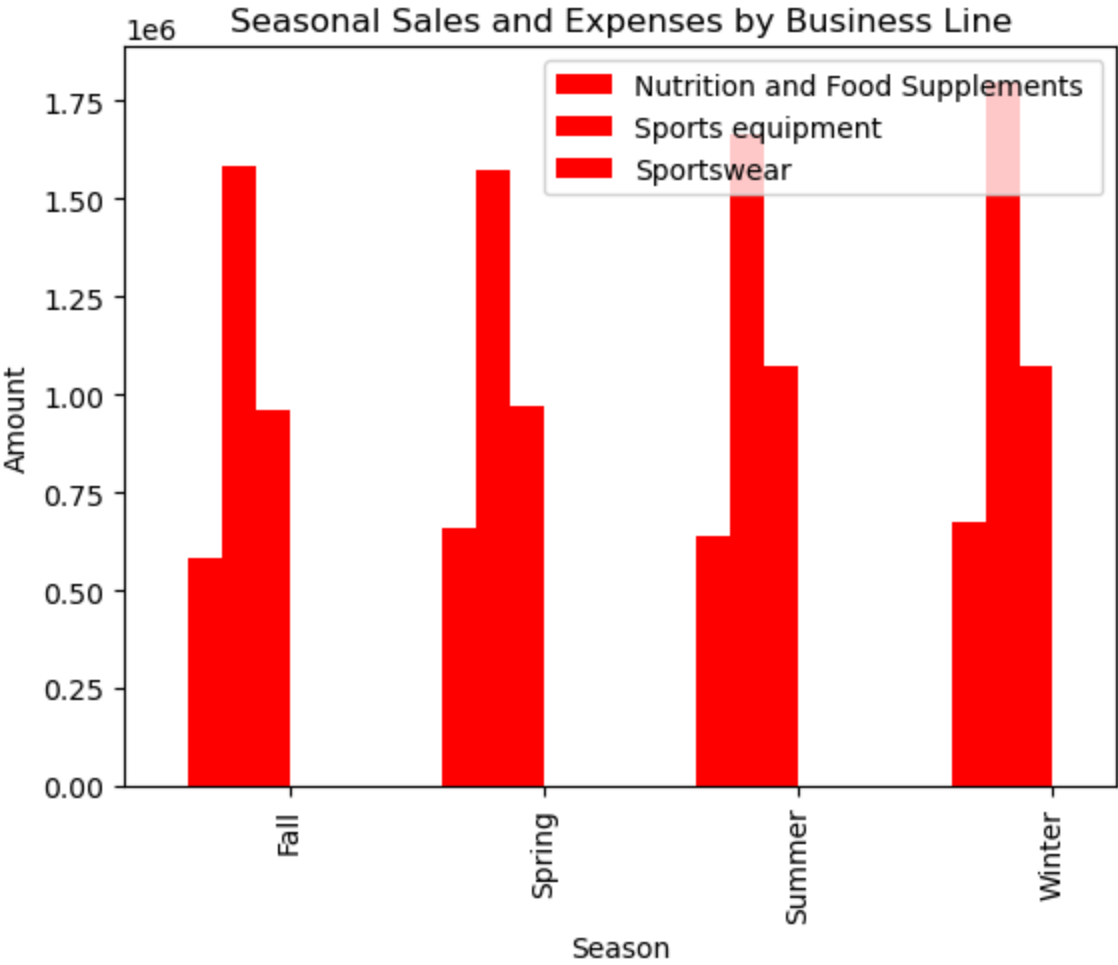
# Plotting
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
seasonal_sales.plot(kind='bar', position=0, width=0.4, label='Sales', color='blue')
seasonal_expenses.plot(kind='bar', position=1, width=0.4, label='Expenses', color='red')
plt.title('Seasonal Sales and Expenses by Business Line')
plt.xlabel('Season')
plt.ylabel('Amount')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

# Print seasons with highest and lowest sales and expenses
print("Season with highest expenses:", seasonal_expenses.sum(axis=1).idxmax())
print("Season with highest sales:", seasonal_sales.sum(axis=1).idxmax())
print("Season with lowest expenses:", seasonal_expenses.sum(axis=1).idxmin())
print("Season with lowest sales:", seasonal_sales.sum(axis=1).idxmin())

```

<Figure size 1200x800 with 0 Axes>



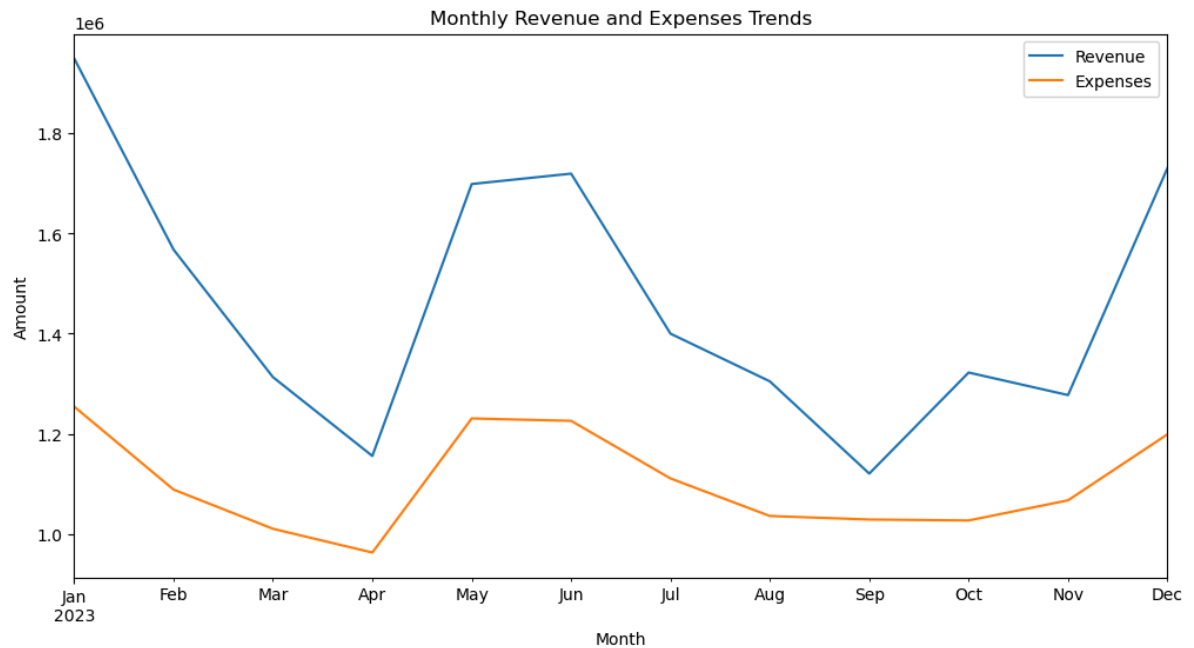


Season with highest expenses: Winter
Season with highest sales: Winter
Season with lowest expenses: Fall
Season with lowest sales: Fall

In [80]: *#Trends of revenue and expenses monthly:*

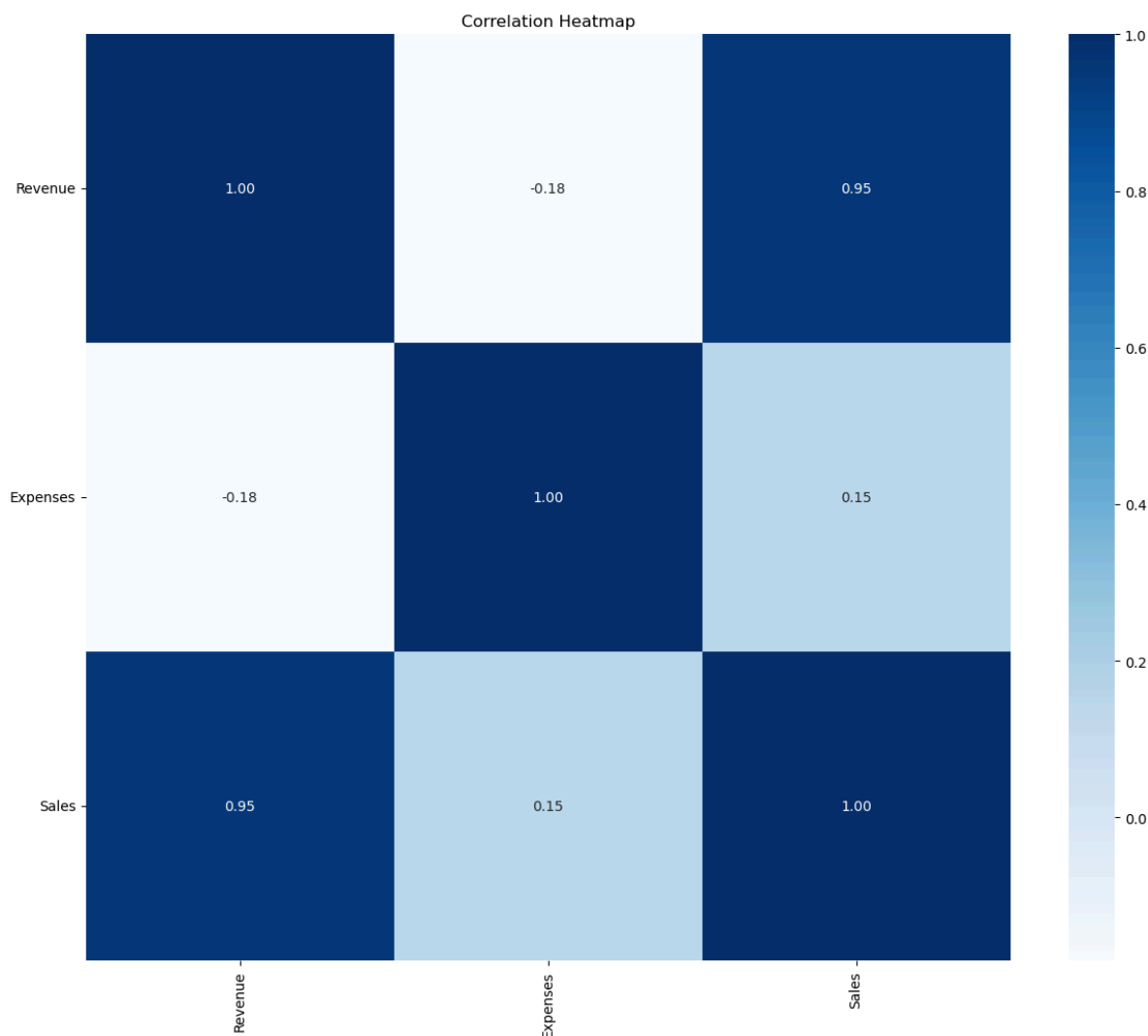
```
df1['YearMonth'] = pd.to_datetime(df1['Date']).dt.to_period('M')
monthly_trends = df1.groupby('YearMonth').agg({'Revenue': 'sum', 'Expenses': 'sum'})

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
monthly_trends['Revenue'].plot(label='Revenue')
monthly_trends['Expenses'].plot(label='Expenses')
plt.title('Monthly Revenue and Expenses Trends')
plt.xlabel('Month')
plt.ylabel('Amount')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



The gap between the revenue and expenses lines indicates profitability. This suggests that Onyxio Co Ltd company maintains profitability throughout the year, but the profit margin narrows significantly around April.

```
In [81]: # Calculate the correlation matrix for all numeric columns including 'churn'
corr_mat = df1.corr()
plt.subplots(figsize=(15,12))
sns.heatmap(corr_mat, annot=True, cmap='Blues', square=True, fmt='.2f')
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.yticks(rotation=0)
plt.savefig('numeric_correlation_heatmap')
plt.show()
```



Revenue and Expenses: Slightly negative correlation of -0.18, indicating a weak inverse relationship.

Revenue and Sales: Strong positive correlation of 0.95, suggesting that as sales increase, revenue also increases significantly.

Expenses and Sales: Very weak positive correlation of 0.15, indicating a minimal relationship.

```

In [82]: # Group by Month and Business Line, summing Revenue, Expenses, and Sales
grouped = df1.groupby([df1['Date'].dt.strftime('%Y-%m'), 'Business Line']).agg(
    'Revenue': 'sum',
    'Expenses': 'sum',
    'Sales': 'sum'
}).reset_index()

# Pivot the data for plotting
pivot_revenue = grouped.pivot(index='Date', columns='Business Line', values='Revenue')
pivot_expenses = grouped.pivot(index='Date', columns='Business Line', values='Expenses')
pivot_sales = grouped.pivot(index='Date', columns='Business Line', values='Sales')

# Create the stacked bar chart
fig, (ax1, ax2, ax3) = plt.subplots(3, 1, figsize=(15, 20))

# Revenue chart
pivot_revenue.plot(kind='bar', stacked=True, ax=ax1)
ax1.set_title('Monthly Revenue by Business Line', fontsize=16)
ax1.set_xlabel('')
ax1.set_ylabel('Revenue ($)', fontsize=12)
ax1.legend(title='Business Line', bbox_to_anchor=(1.05, 1), loc='upper left')

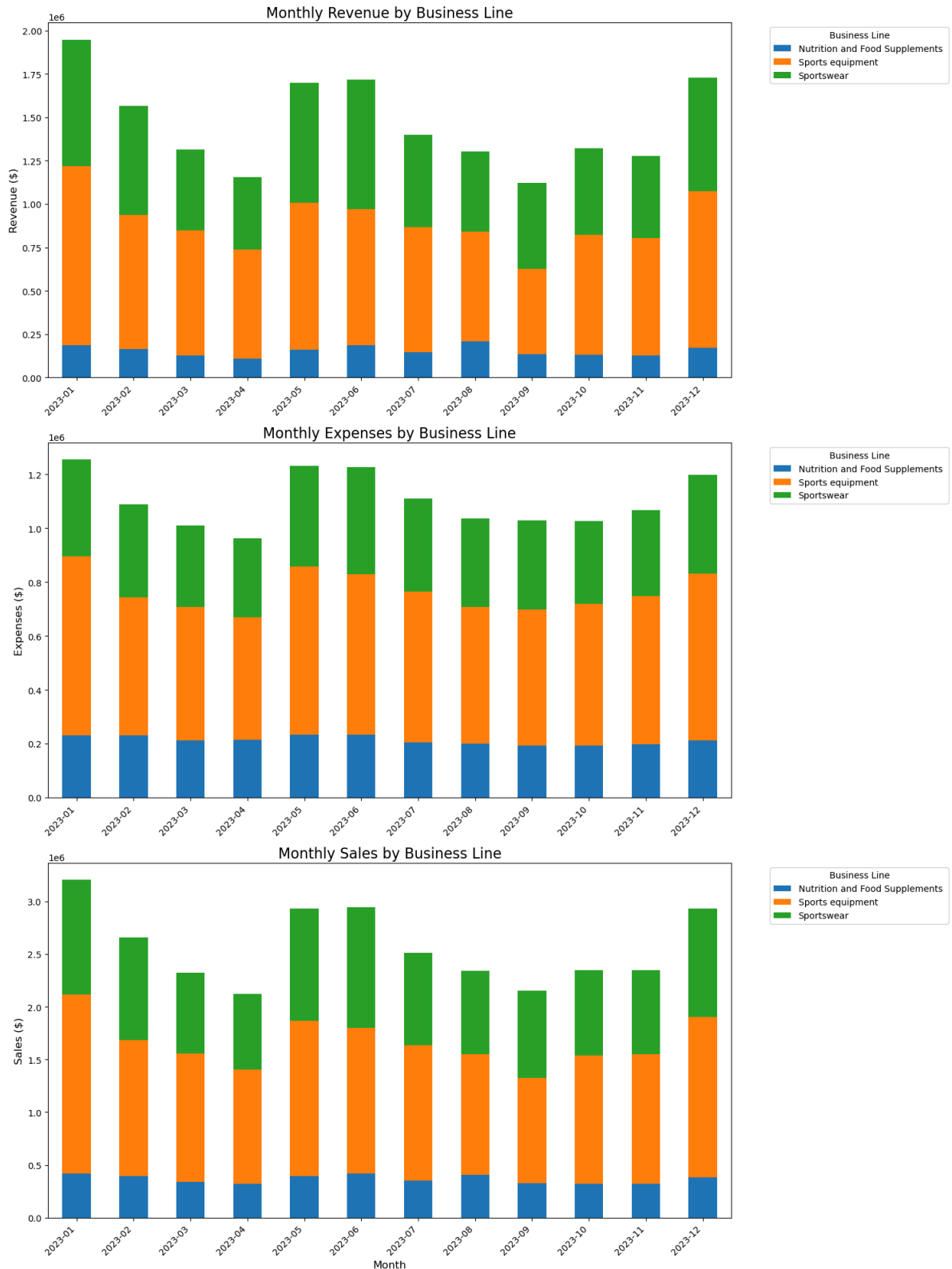
# Expenses chart
pivot_expenses.plot(kind='bar', stacked=True, ax=ax2)
ax2.set_title('Monthly Expenses by Business Line', fontsize=16)
ax2.set_xlabel('')
ax2.set_ylabel('Expenses ($)', fontsize=12)
ax2.legend(title='Business Line', bbox_to_anchor=(1.05, 1), loc='upper left')

# Sales chart
pivot_sales.plot(kind='bar', stacked=True, ax=ax3)
ax3.set_title('Monthly Sales by Business Line', fontsize=16)
ax3.set_xlabel('Month', fontsize=12)
ax3.set_ylabel('Sales ($)', fontsize=12)
ax3.legend(title='Business Line', bbox_to_anchor=(1.05, 1), loc='upper left')

# Rotate x-axis labels for better readability
for ax in [ax1, ax2, ax3]:
    plt.setp(ax.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45, ha='right')

# Adjust layout and display the chart
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Sportswear: This business line is stable since the revenue is consistent with the fluctuations and the sales are steady. However, the expenses seem to slightly increase hence the need for monitoring to ensure probability.

Sports Equipment: The expenses are relative higher to revenue in some months and this could be attributed to marketing costs. The revenue seem to vary due to change with seasons. This necessitates proper focus on managing costs.

Nutrition and Food Supplements: The revenue generation is slower but on an upward trend and the expenses are lower than the revenue which indicates good profitability. The sales are also low but consistent indicating a high growth potential.

```
In [ ]: # show if there are days the sales were zero.  
# which month had highest sales  
# which month had highest expenses/revenue  
# seasons what timing weh had highest sales and revenue  
# seasons we had highest sales and expenses.  
# which businnes line made highest revenue by end year.  
# trends of revenue and expenses monthly  
# business line with highest sales throughout the year.
```