

Sales Analysis Report

September 15, 2023

0.1 Objective: Data Manipulation and Exploring/Visualize using Pandas, matplotlib, seaborn libs

0.1.1 Import libs

```
[ ]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import warnings
```

```
[ ]: # Suppress all warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

0.1.2 Import Sales Data Set

```
[ ]: df = pd.read_excel('superstore_sales.xlsx', parse_dates=True, sheet_name='Orders')
df
```

```
[ ]:
      order_id order_date  ship_date  ship_mode \
0      AG-2011-2040 2019-03-20 2019-03-25 Standard Class
1      IN-2011-47883 2019-03-20 2019-03-27 Standard Class
2      HU-2011-1220 2019-03-20 2019-03-24 Second Class
3      IT-2011-3647632 2019-03-20 2019-03-24 Second Class
4      IN-2011-47883 2019-03-20 2019-03-27 Standard Class
...      ...      ...      ...      ...
51285  CA-2014-115427 2023-03-19 2023-03-23 Standard Class
51286  MO-2014-2560 2023-03-19 2023-03-24 Standard Class
51287  MX-2014-110527 2023-03-19 2023-03-21 Second Class
51288  MX-2014-114783 2023-03-19 2023-03-25 Standard Class
51289  CA-2014-156720 2023-03-19 2023-03-23 Standard Class
```

```
      customer_name  segment  state  country  market \
0      Toby Braunhardt  Consumer  Constantine  Algeria  Africa
1      Joseph Holt  Consumer  New South Wales  Australia  APAC
2      Annie Thurman  Consumer  Budapest  Hungary  EMEA
3      Eugene Moren  Home Office  Stockholm  Sweden  EU
4      Joseph Holt  Consumer  New South Wales  Australia  APAC
...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...
```

51285	Erica Bern	Corporate	California	United States	US
51286	Liz Preis	Consumer	Souss-Massa-Draâ	Morocco	Africa
51287	Charlotte Melton	Consumer	Managua	Nicaragua	LATAM
51288	Tamara Dahlen	Consumer	Chihuahua	Mexico	LATAM
51289	Jill Matthias	Consumer	Colorado	United States	US

	region	...	category	sub_category	\
0	Africa	...	Office Supplies	Storage	
1	Oceania	...	Office Supplies	Supplies	
2	EMEA	...	Office Supplies	Storage	
3	North	...	Office Supplies	Paper	
4	Oceania	...	Furniture	Furnishings	
...	
51285	West	...	Office Supplies	Binders	
51286	Africa	...	Office Supplies	Binders	
51287	Central	...	Office Supplies	Labels	
51288	North	...	Office Supplies	Labels	
51289	West	...	Office Supplies	Fasteners	

		product_name	sales	quantity	\
0		Tenex Lockers, Blue	408.300	2	
1		Acme Trimmer, High Speed	120.366	3	
2		Tenex Box, Single Width	66.120	4	
3		Enermax Note Cards, Premium	44.865	3	
4		Eldon Light Bulb, Duo Pack	113.670	5	
...		
51285	Cardinal	Slant-D Ring Binder, Heavy Gauge Vinyl	13.904	2	
51286		Wilson Jones Hole Reinforcements, Clear	3.990	1	
51287		Hon Color Coded Labels, 5000 Label Set	26.400	3	
51288		Hon Legal Exhibit Labels, Alphabetical	7.120	1	
51289		Bagged Rubber Bands	3.024	3	

	discount	profit	shipping_cost	order_priority	year
0	0.0	106.1400	35.460	Medium	2019
1	0.1	36.0360	9.720	Medium	2019
2	0.0	29.6400	8.170	High	2019
3	0.5	-26.0550	4.820	High	2019
4	0.1	37.7700	4.700	Medium	2019
...
51285	0.2	4.5188	0.890	Medium	2023
51286	0.0	0.4200	0.490	Medium	2023
51287	0.0	12.3600	0.350	Medium	2023
51288	0.0	0.5600	0.199	Medium	2023
51289	0.2	-0.6048	0.170	Medium	2023

[51290 rows x 21 columns]

0.2 ETA

```
[ ]: df.shape
```

```
[ ]: (51290, 21)
```

```
[ ]: df.columns
```

```
[ ]: Index(['order_id', 'order_date', 'ship_date', 'ship_mode', 'customer_name',  
          'segment', 'state', 'country', 'market', 'region', 'product_id',  
          'category', 'sub_category', 'product_name', 'sales', 'quantity',  
          'discount', 'profit', 'shipping_cost', 'order_priority', 'year'],  
         dtype='object')
```

```
[ ]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 51290 entries, 0 to 51289  
Data columns (total 21 columns):  
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  ---  
0   order_id              51290 non-null  object  
1   order_date            51290 non-null  datetime64[ns]  
2   ship_date             51290 non-null  datetime64[ns]  
3   ship_mode             51290 non-null  object  
4   customer_name         51290 non-null  object  
5   segment               51290 non-null  object  
6   state                 51290 non-null  object  
7   country               51290 non-null  object  
8   market                51290 non-null  object  
9   region                51290 non-null  object  
10  product_id            51290 non-null  object  
11  category               51290 non-null  object  
12  sub_category           51290 non-null  object  
13  product_name           51290 non-null  object  
14  sales                  51290 non-null  float64  
15  quantity              51290 non-null  int64  
16  discount               51290 non-null  float64  
17  profit                 51290 non-null  float64  
18  shipping_cost          51290 non-null  float64  
19  order_priority         51290 non-null  object  
20  year                   51290 non-null  int64  
dtypes: datetime64[ns](2), float64(4), int64(2), object(13)  
memory usage: 8.2+ MB
```

```
[ ]: df.describe()
```

```
[ ]:                                     order_date          ship_date \
count                                51290                    51290
mean   2021-07-28 21:26:49.155780352  2021-08-01 20:42:42.745174528
min           2019-03-20 00:00:00          2019-03-22 00:00:00
25%           2020-09-05 00:00:00          2020-09-09 00:00:00
50%           2021-09-24 00:00:00          2021-09-28 00:00:00
75%           2022-08-08 00:00:00          2022-08-12 00:00:00
max           2023-03-19 00:00:00          2023-03-26 00:00:00
std                                NaN                      NaN

      sales      quantity      discount      profit  shipping_cost \
count  51290.000000  51290.000000  51290.000000  51290.000000  51290.000000
mean    246.490581    3.476545    0.142908    28.641740    26.375818
min       0.444000    1.000000    0.000000   -6599.978000    0.002000
25%     30.758625    2.000000    0.000000    0.000000    2.610000
50%     85.053000    3.000000    0.000000    9.240000    7.790000
75%    251.053200    5.000000    0.200000   36.810000   24.450000
max   22638.480000   14.000000    0.850000   8399.976000   933.570000
std    487.565361    2.278766    0.212280   174.424113   57.296810

      year
count  51290.000000
mean    2021.072821
min     2019.000000
25%    2020.000000
50%    2021.000000
75%    2022.000000
max     2023.000000
std       1.185047
```

0.2.1 Checking Null values

```
[ ]: df.isnull().sum()
```

```
[ ]: order_id      0
order_date      0
ship_date      0
ship_mode      0
customer_name   0
segment        0
state          0
country        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
dtype: int64

```

0.2.2 1. Which are the most selling products?

```

[ ]: most_selling_product = df.groupby('product_name',as_index=False).
    ↪aggregate({'quantity':'sum'}).sort_values(by='quantity',ascending=False).
    ↪head(10)
most_selling_product.reset_index(drop=True,inplace=True)
most_selling_product

```

```

[ ]:

```

	product_name	quantity
0	Staples	876
1	Cardinal Index Tab, Clear	337
2	Eldon File Cart, Single Width	321
3	Rogers File Cart, Single Width	262
4	Sanford Pencil Sharpener, Water Color	259
5	Stockwell Paper Clips, Assorted Sizes	253
6	Avery Index Tab, Clear	252
7	Ibico Index Tab, Clear	251
8	Smead File Cart, Single Width	250
9	Stanley Pencil Sharpener, Water Color	242

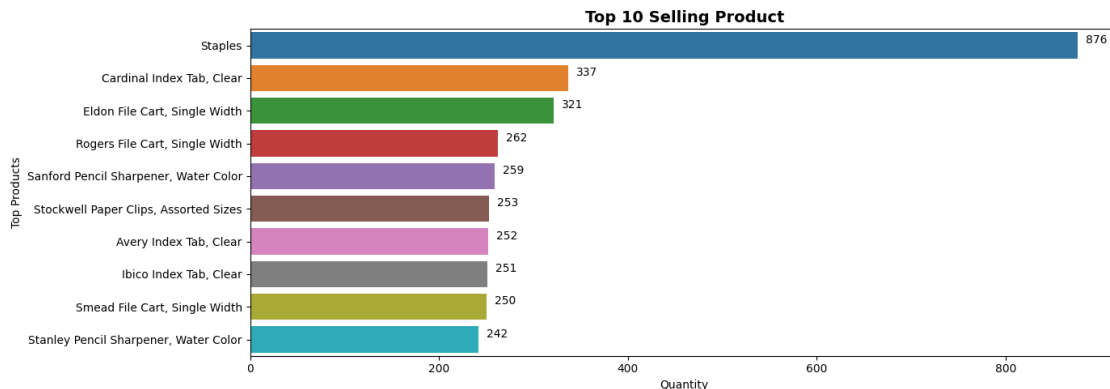
```

[ ]: fig,axs = plt.subplots(figsize=(14,5),dpi=100)
sns.
    ↪barplot(most_selling_product,y='product_name',x='quantity',estimator='sum',label='quantity')
axs.set(ylabel='Top Products',xlabel='Quantity')
axs.set_title(label='Top 10 Selling Product',fontsize=14,fontweight='bold')

# Add data labels
for p in axs.patches:
    axs.annotate(f'{p.get_width():.0f}', (p.get_width()+20, p.get_y() + p.
    ↪get_height() / 2),
        ha='center', va='center', fontsize=10, color='black',
    ↪xytext=(0, 5),
        textcoords='offset points')

```

```
plt.tight_layout(w_pad=200,h_pad=200)
plt.show()
```



0.2.3 2. Which are the Top 10 products by sales?

```
[ ]: top_sold = df.groupby('product_name',as_index=False).aggregate({'sales':'sum'}).
      ↪sort_values(by='sales',ascending=False).head(10)
top_sold.reset_index(drop=True,inplace=True)
top_sold
```

```
[ ]:
      product_name      sales
0      Apple Smart Phone, Full Size  86935.7786
1      Cisco Smart Phone, Full Size  76441.5306
2      Motorola Smart Phone, Full Size  73156.3030
3      Nokia Smart Phone, Full Size  71904.5555
4      Canon imageCLASS 2200 Advanced Copier  61599.8240
5      Hon Executive Leather Armchair, Adjustable  58193.4841
6      Office Star Executive Leather Armchair, Adjust...  50661.6840
7      Harbour Creations Executive Leather Armchair, ...  50121.5160
8      Samsung Smart Phone, Cordless  48653.4600
9      Nokia Smart Phone, with Caller ID  47877.7857
```

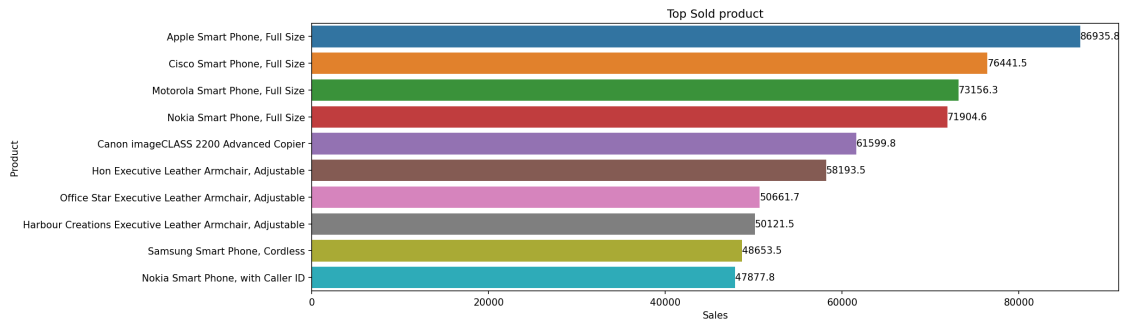
```
[ ]: fig,axs = plt.subplots(figsize=(15,5),dpi=150)
sns.barplot(top_sold,y='product_name',x='sales')
axs.set(xlabel='Sales',ylabel='Product',title='Top Sold product')

# Add data labels
for p in axs.patches:
    axs.annotate(f'{p.get_width():.1f}', (p.get_width(), p.get_y() + p.
    ↪get_height() / 2),
                ha='left', va='center', fontsize=10, color='black', xytext=(0,
    ↪0),
```

```

        textcoords='offset points')
plt.tight_layout(pad=500)
plt.show()

```



0.2.4 3. Which are the most profitable products?

```

[ ]: most_profiable_product = df.groupby('product_name',as_index=False).
    ↪aggregate({'profit':'sum'}).sort_values(by='profit',ascending=False).head(10)
most_profiable_product.reset_index(drop=True,inplace=True)
most_profiable_product

```

```

[ ]:

```

	product_name	profit
0	Canon imageCLASS 2200 Advanced Copier	25199.9280
1	Cisco Smart Phone, Full Size	17238.5206
2	Motorola Smart Phone, Full Size	17027.1130
3	Hoover Stove, Red	11807.9690
4	Sauder Classic Bookcase, Traditional	10672.0730
5	Harbour Creations Executive Leather Armchair, ...	10427.3260
6	Nokia Smart Phone, Full Size	9938.1955
7	Cisco Smart Phone, with Caller ID	9786.6408
8	Nokia Smart Phone, with Caller ID	9465.3257
9	Belkin Router, USB	8955.0180

```

[ ]: fig,axs = plt.subplots(figsize=(15,5),dpi=150)
sns.
    ↪barplot(most_profiable_product,x='profit',y='product_name',estimator='sum',label='profit')
axs.set(xlabel='Profit',ylabel='Product',title='Top 10 Profitable product')

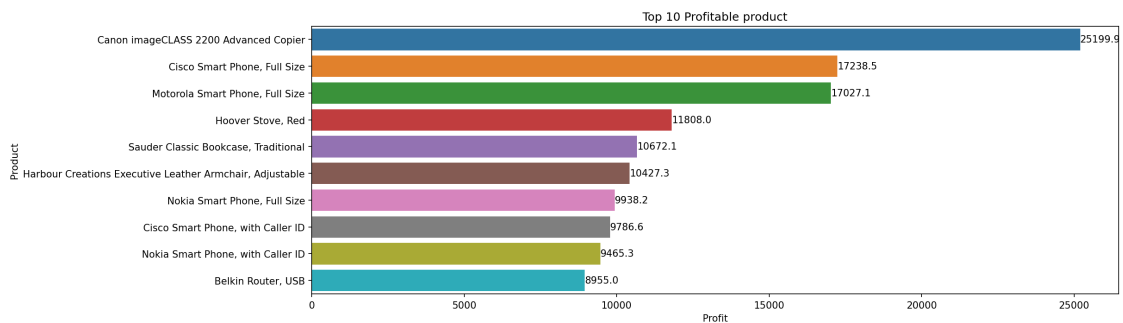
# Add data labels
for p in axs.patches:
    axs.annotate(f'{p.get_width():.1f}', (p.get_width(), p.get_y() + p.
    ↪get_height() / 2),
                ha='left', va='center', fontsize=10, color='black', xytext=(0,
    ↪0),

```

```

textcoords='offset points')
plt.tight_layout(pad=500)
plt.show()

```



0.2.5 4. What category sold the most?

```

[ ]: most_sold_cat = df.groupby('category').aggregate({'quantity': 'sum'}).
    ↪ sort_values(by='quantity', ascending=False).reset_index()
most_sold_cat

```

```

[ ]:
      category  quantity
0  Office Supplies   108182
1    Technology     35176
2    Furniture     34954

```

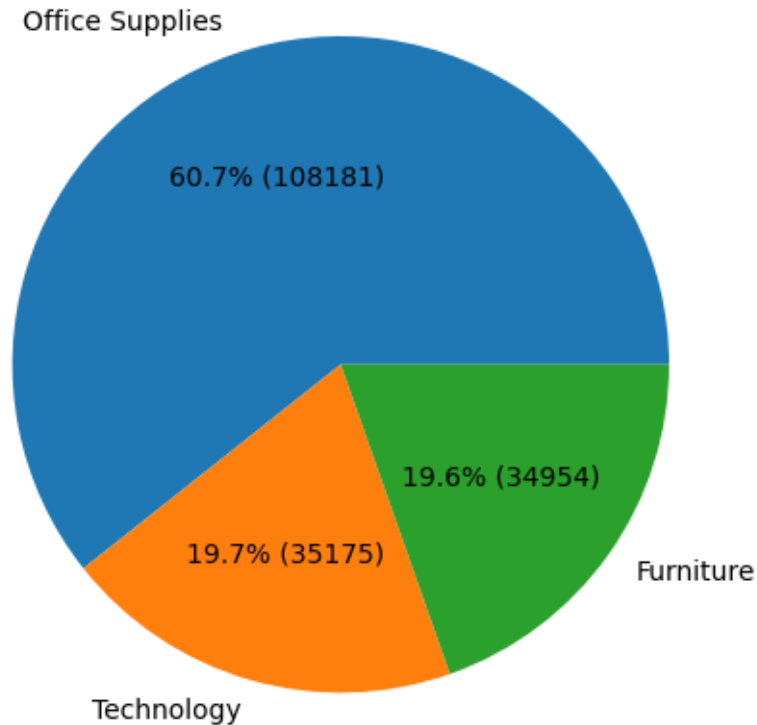
```

[ ]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(dpi=100)
axs.pie(most_sold_cat['quantity'], labels=most_sold_cat['category'],
    ↪ autopct=lambda p: f'{p:.1f}% ({int(p * sum(most_sold_cat["quantity"])/
    ↪ 100)})')
plt.title('Category by Sales Quantity', fontweight='bold', fontsize=14)

fig.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```


Category by Sales Quantity



```
[ ]: print(f'We can clearly see that most profitable category is {most_sold_cat.
      ↪iloc[0,0]} and its count is {most_sold_cat.iloc[0,1]:.0f}')
```

We can clearly see that most profitable category is Office Supplies and its count is 108182

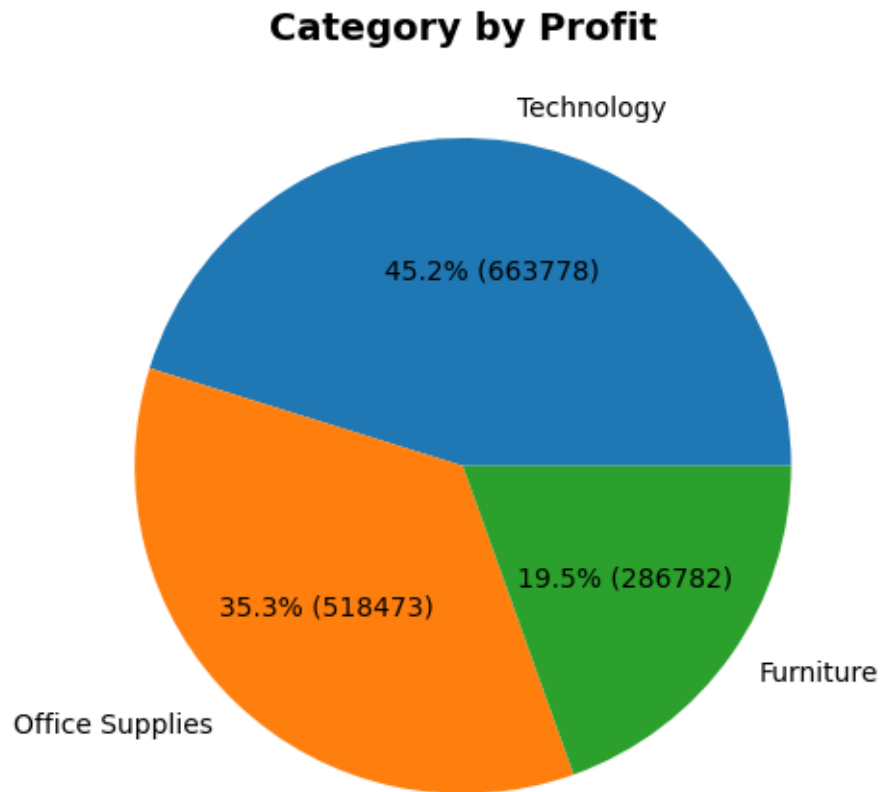
0.2.6 5. Which are the most profitable category?

```
[ ]: top_profitable_catagory = df.groupby(by='category',as_index=False).
      ↪agg({'profit':'sum'}).sort_values('profit',ascending=False)
top_profitable_catagory.reset_index(drop=True,inplace=True)
top_profitable_catagory
```

```
[ ]:      category      profit
0      Technology  663778.73318
1  Office Supplies  518473.83430
2      Furniture  286782.25380
```

```
[ ]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(dpi=100)
      axs.pie(x=top_profitable_catagory['profit'],
              ↪ labels=top_profitable_catagory['category'], autopct=lambda p: f'{p:.1f}%
              ↪ ({int(p * sum(top_profitable_catagory["profit"])/100)})')
      plt.title('Category by Profit', fontweight='bold', fontsize=14)

      fig.tight_layout()
      plt.show()
```



```
[ ]: print(f'We can clearly see that most profitable category is
      ↪ {top_profitable_catagory.iloc[0,0]} and its value is
      ↪ {top_profitable_catagory.iloc[0,1]:.0f}')
```

We can clearly see that most profitable category is Technology and its value is 663779

0.2.7 6. Total sales values by category and subcategory

```
[ ]: sales_by_cat_subcat = df.groupby(by=['category', 'sub_category']).  
      ↪aggregate({'sales': 'sum'})  
sales_by_cat_subcat
```

```
[ ]: 

|                 |             | sales        |              |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Furniture       | Bookcases   | 1.466572e+06 |              |
|                 | Chairs      | 1.501682e+06 |              |
|                 | Furnishings | 3.855783e+05 |              |
|                 | Tables      | 7.570419e+05 |              |
| Office Supplies | Appliances  | 1.011064e+06 |              |
|                 | Art         | 3.720920e+05 |              |
|                 | Binders     | 4.619115e+05 |              |
|                 | Envelopes   | 1.709043e+05 |              |
|                 | Fasteners   | 8.324232e+04 |              |
|                 | Labels      | 7.340403e+04 |              |
|                 | Paper       | 2.442917e+05 |              |
|                 | Storage     | 1.127086e+06 |              |
|                 | Supplies    | 2.430742e+05 |              |
|                 | Technology  | Accessories  | 7.492370e+05 |
|                 | Copiers     | 1.509436e+06 |              |
|                 |             | Machines     | 7.790601e+05 |
|                 |             | Phones       | 1.706824e+06 |


```

0.2.8 7. Which are the most selling products in subcategory?

```
[ ]: top_selling_subcat = df.groupby(by='sub_category').aggregate({'sales': 'sum'}).  
      ↪sort_values('sales', ascending=False).reset_index().head(10)  
top_selling_subcat
```

```
[ ]: 

|   | sub_category | sales        |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| 0 | Phones       | 1.706824e+06 |
| 1 | Copiers      | 1.509436e+06 |
| 2 | Chairs       | 1.501682e+06 |
| 3 | Bookcases    | 1.466572e+06 |
| 4 | Storage      | 1.127086e+06 |
| 5 | Appliances   | 1.011064e+06 |
| 6 | Machines     | 7.790601e+05 |
| 7 | Tables       | 7.570419e+05 |
| 8 | Accessories  | 7.492370e+05 |
| 9 | Binders      | 4.619115e+05 |


```

```
[ ]: fig, axes = plt.subplots(figsize=(8,5), dpi=150)  
sns.barplot(top_selling_subcat, x='sub_category', y='sales', estimator='sum')  
axes.set(ylabel='Sales', xlabel='Sub_Category')
```

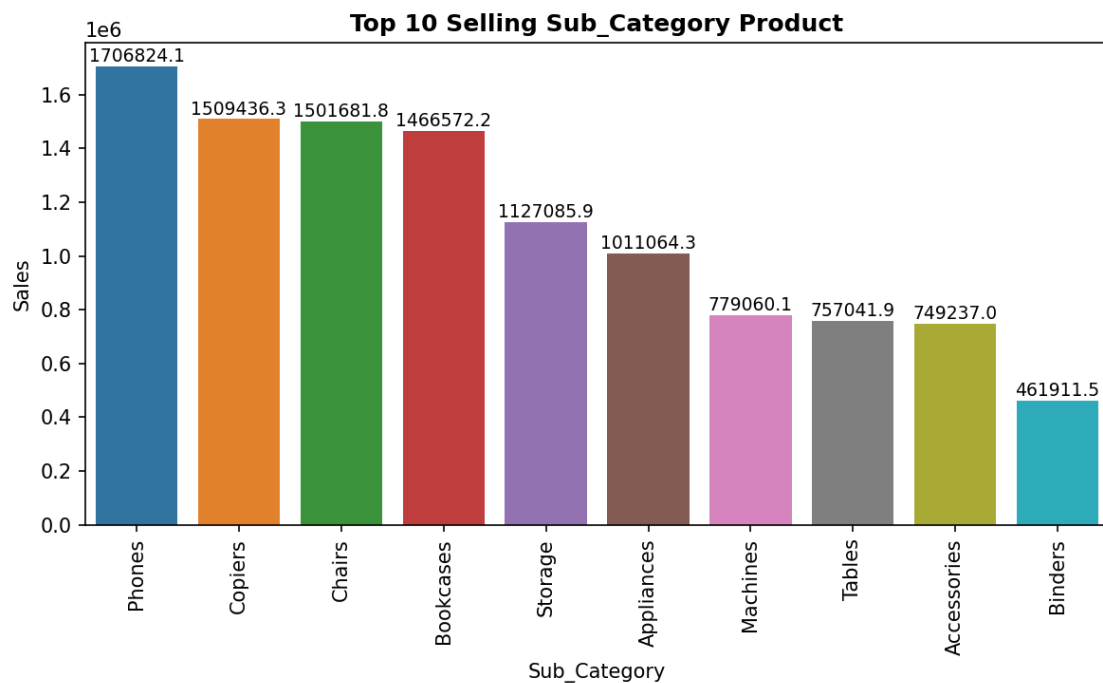
```

axs.set_title(label='Top 10 Selling Sub_Category_
↳Product',fontsize=12,fontweight='bold')
axs.set_xticklabels(axs.get_xticklabels(),rotation=90)

# Add data labels
for p in axs.patches:
    axs.annotate(f'{p.get_height():.1f}', (p.get_x() + p.get_width() / 2., p.
↳get_height()),
                ha='center', va='center', fontsize=9, color='black', xytext=(0,
↳5),
                textcoords='offset points')

fig.tight_layout()
fig.show()

```



0.2.9 8. Which customer segments are the most profitable ?

```

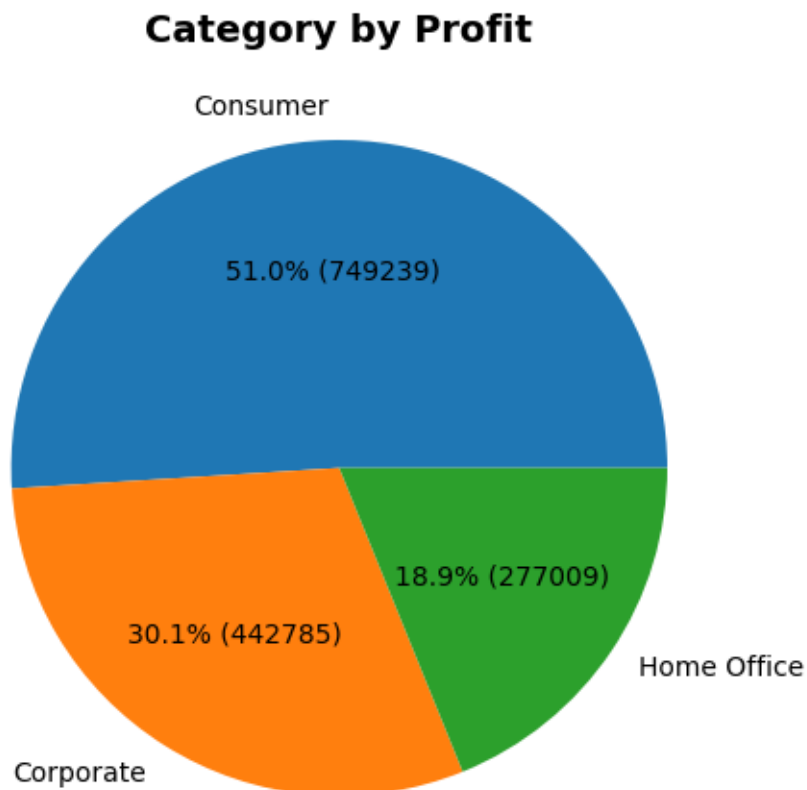
[ ]: profitable_segments = df.groupby(by='segment',as_index=False).
↳aggregate({'profit':'sum'}).sort_values('profit',ascending=False)
profitable_segments.reset_index(drop=True,inplace=True)
profitable_segments

```

```
[ ]:      segment      profit
0      Consumer  749239.78206
1      Corporate  442785.85866
2      Home Office  277009.18056
```

```
[ ]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(dpi=100)
      axs.pie(x=profitable_segments['profit'], labels=profitable_segments['segment'],
      ↪autopct=lambda p: f'{p:.1f}% ({int(p *
      ↪sum(top_profitable_catagory["profit"])/100)})')
      plt.title('Category by Profit', fontweight='bold', fontsize=14)

      fig.tight_layout()
      plt.show()
```

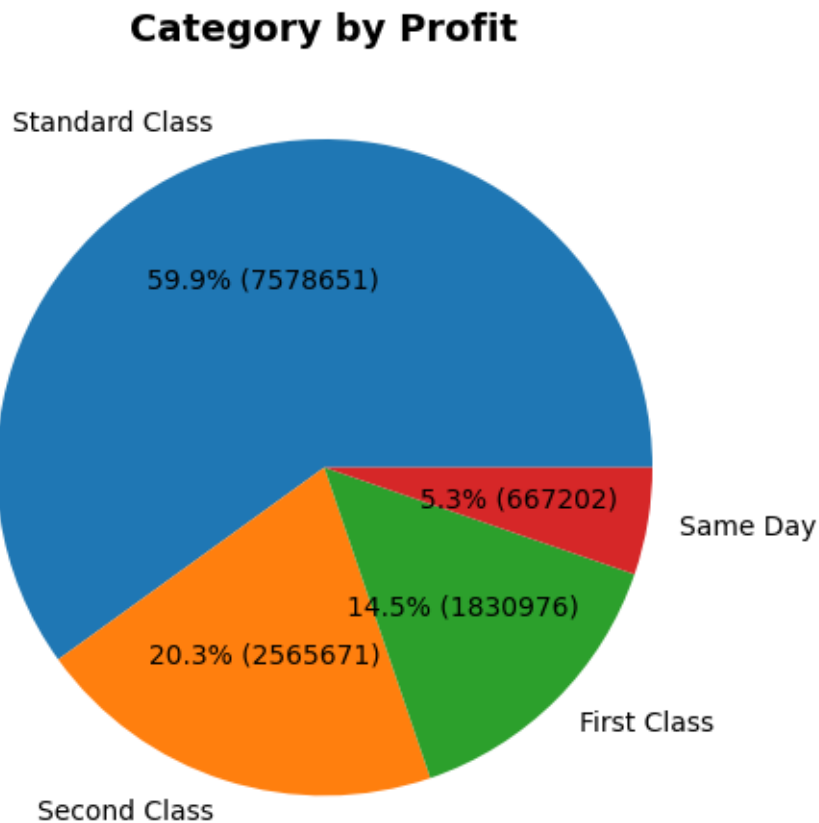


0.2.10 9. What shipping modes sold the most products?

```
[ ]: shippingmode_by_sales = df.groupby(by='ship_mode',as_index=False).  
    ↳aggregate({'sales':'sum'}).sort_values('sales',ascending=False)  
shippingmode_by_sales.reset_index(drop=True,inplace=True)  
shippingmode_by_sales
```

```
[ ]:      ship_mode      sales  
0  Standard Class  7.578652e+06  
1   Second Class  2.565672e+06  
2    First Class  1.830976e+06  
3     Same Day   6.672020e+05
```

```
[ ]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(dpi=100)  
axs.pie(x= shippingmode_by_sales['sales'], labels=␣  
    ↳shippingmode_by_sales['ship_mode'], autopct=lambda p: f'{p:.1f}% ({int(p *␣  
    ↳sum(shippingmode_by_sales["sales"])/100)})')  
plt.title('Category by Profit', fontweight='bold', fontsize=14)  
  
fig.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```

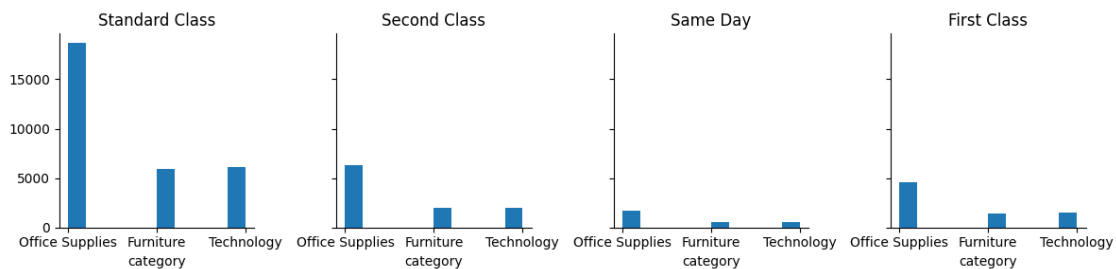


0.2.11 10. Visualize the 'Category' column from the Shipmode column dataset stand-points.

```
[ ]: # Create a FacetGrid
cat_hist = sns.FacetGrid(df, col='ship_mode')
cat_hist.map(plt.hist, 'category')

# Get titles from each subplot and modify them
for ax in cat_hist.axes.flat:
    title = ax.get_title()
    modified_title = title.split('=')[-1].strip()
    ax.set_title(modified_title)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



0.2.12 11. What market sold the most products?

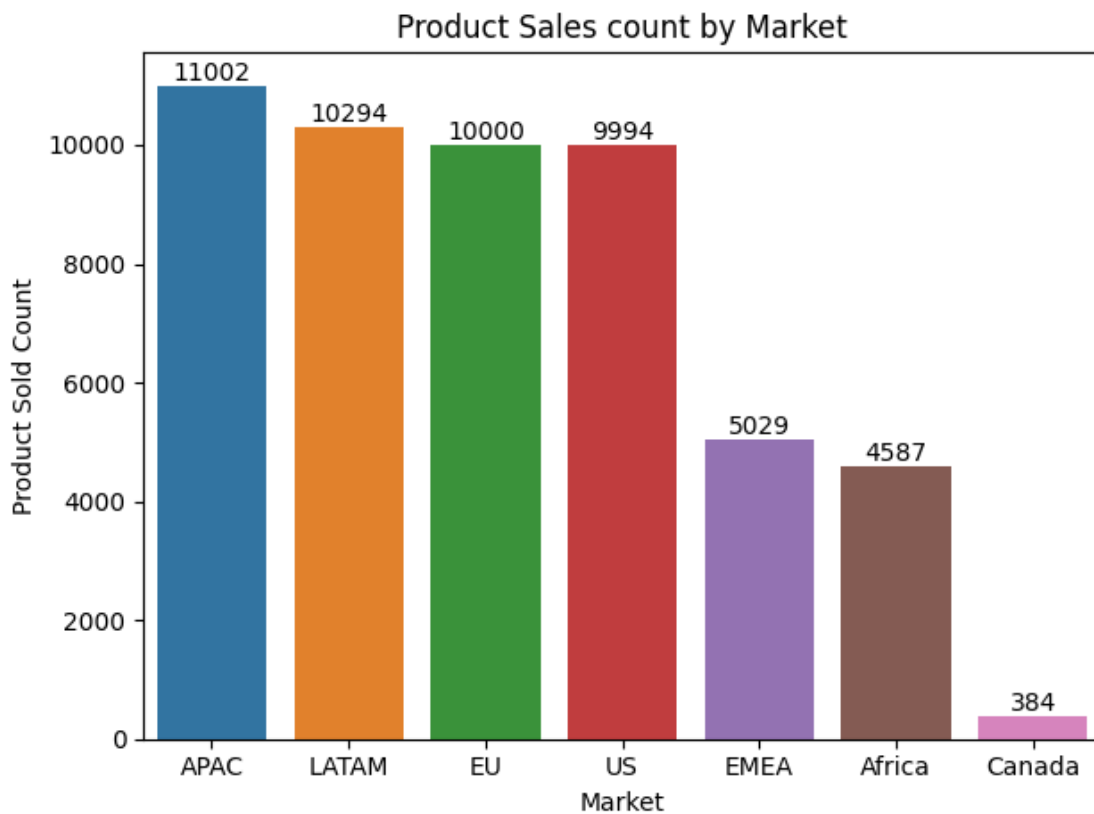
```
[ ]: sold_by_market = df.groupby('market').aggregate({'market': 'count'})
sold_by_market.columns=['Martket Count']
sold_by_market = sold_by_market.reset_index().sort_values(by='Martket_
↳Count',ascending=False)
sold_by_market.reset_index(drop=True,inplace=True)
sold_by_market
```

```
[ ]:   market  Martket Count
0    APAC      11002
1   LATAM      10294
2     EU      10000
3     US       9994
4   EMEA       5029
5  Africa       4587
6  Canada        384
```

```
[ ]: fig,axs = plt.subplots()
sns.barplot(sold_by_market,x='market',y='Martket Count',ax=axs)

# Add data labels
for p in axs.patches:
    axs.annotate(f'{p.get_height():.0f}', (p.get_x() + p.get_width() / 2., p.
    ↪get_height()),
                ha='center', va='center', fontsize=10, color='black',
    ↪xytext=(0, 5),
                textcoords='offset points')

axs.set(xlabel='Market',ylabel='Product Sold Count',title='Product Sales count_
    ↪by Market')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

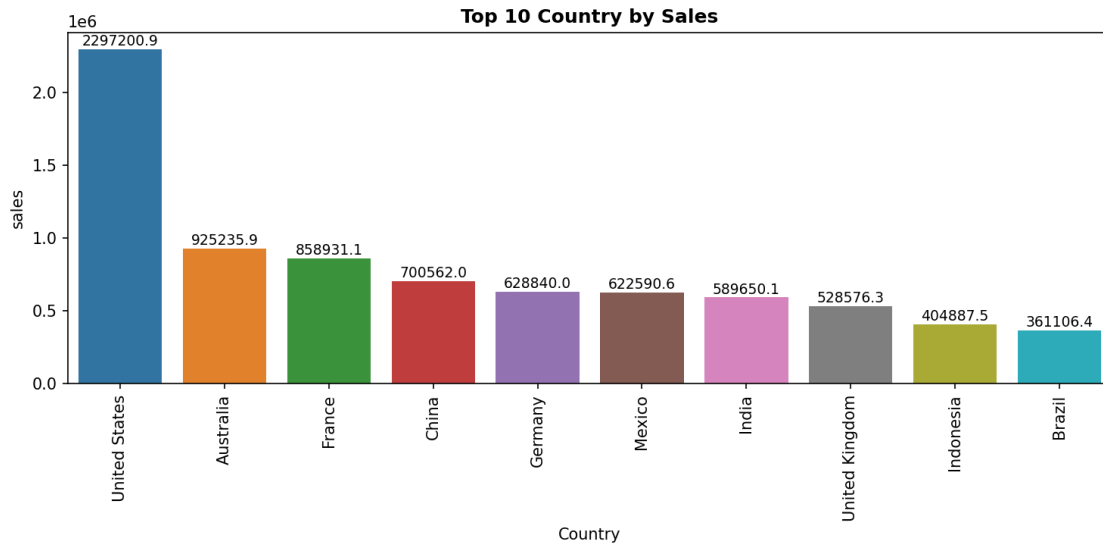


0.2.13 12. Which are the Top 10 country by sales?

```
[ ]: top_sales_country = df.groupby('country',as_index=False).aggregate({'sales':  
    ↪ 'sum'}).sort_values(by='sales',ascending=False).head(10)  
top_sales_country.reset_index(drop=True,inplace=True)  
top_sales_country
```

```
[ ]:      country      sales  
0   United States  2.297201e+06  
1     Australia  9.252359e+05  
2       France  8.589311e+05  
3        China  7.005620e+05  
4       Germany  6.288400e+05  
5        Mexico  6.225906e+05  
6         India  5.896501e+05  
7  United Kingdom  5.285763e+05  
8     Indonesia  4.048875e+05  
9        Brazil  3.611064e+05
```

```
[ ]: fig,axs = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,5),dpi=150)  
sns.barplot(top_sales_country,x='country',y='sales',estimator='sum')  
axs.set(ylabel='sales',xlabel='Country')  
axs.set_title(label='Top 10 Country by Sales',fontsize=12,fontweight='bold')  
axs.set_xticklabels(axs.get_xticklabels(),rotation=90)  
  
# Add data labels  
for p in axs.patches:  
    axs.annotate(f'{p.get_height():.1f}', (p.get_x() + p.get_width() / 2., p.  
    ↪ get_height()),  
                ha='center', va='center', fontsize=9, color='black', xytext=(0,  
    ↪ 5),  
                textcoords='offset points')  
  
fig.tight_layout()  
fig.show()
```



0.2.14 13. Which are the average shipping cost for top 10 different countries?

```
[ ]: avg_shipcost_by_country = df.groupby('country').aggregate({'shipping_cost':
    ↳ 'mean'}).sort_values('shipping_cost',ascending=False).reset_index().head(10)
avg_shipcost_by_country
```

```
[ ]:
0          Taiwan    155.660714
1           Chad    148.970000
2        Lesotho    135.650000
3    Montenegro     93.937500
4        Slovenia     61.220000
5  Republic of the Congo     59.303333
6  Central African Republic     57.625714
7         Namibia     50.370000
8    Bangladesh     46.402883
9         Estonia     46.070000
```

```
[ ]: fig,axs = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,8),dpi=150)
sns.
    ↳ barplot(avg_shipcost_by_country,x='country',y='shipping_cost',estimator='sum')
axs.set(ylabel='Shipping_Cost',xlabel='Country')
axs.set_title(label='Top 10 highest Average Shipcost per order by_
    ↳ Country',fontsize=12,fontweight='bold')
axs.set_xticklabels(axs.get_xticklabels(),rotation=30)

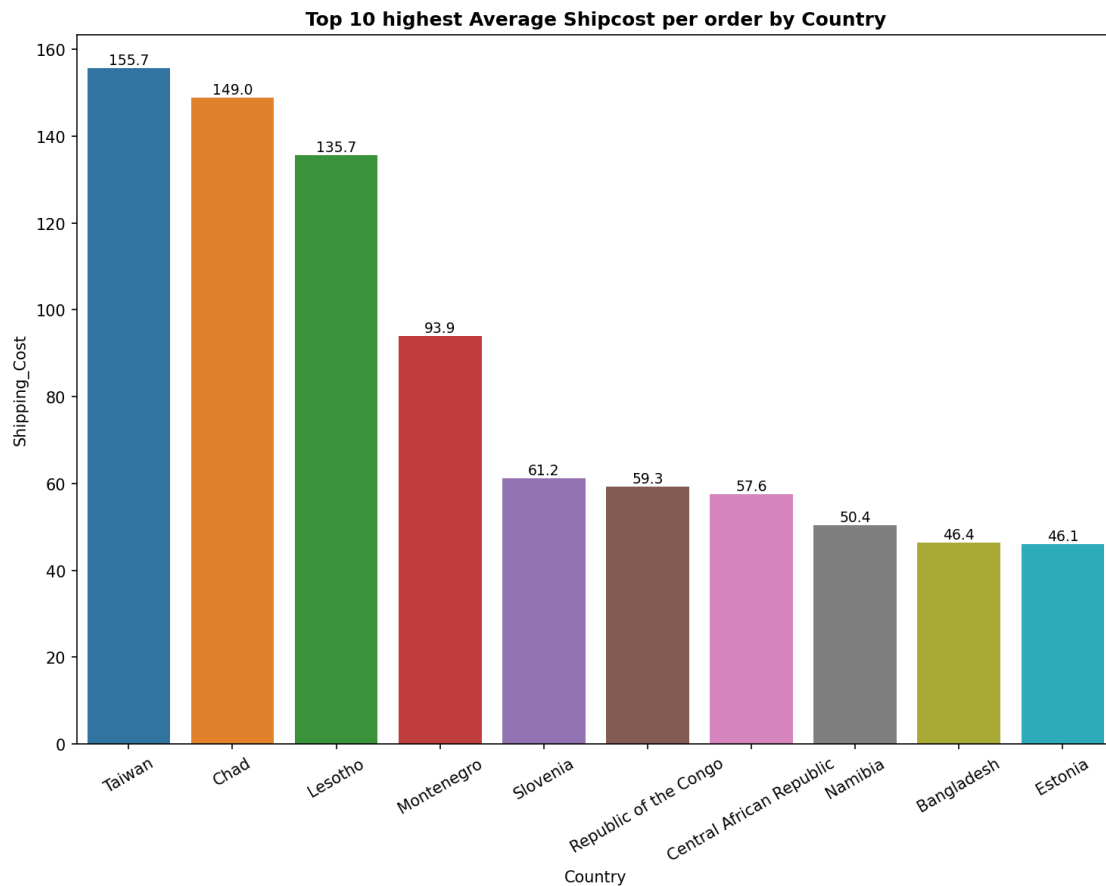
# Add data labels
for p in axs.patches:
```

```

        axs.annotate(f'{p.get_height():.1f}', (p.get_x() + p.get_width() / 2., p.
↪get_height()),
                    ha='center', va='center', fontsize=9, color='black', xytext=(0,
↪5),
                    textcoords='offset points')

fig.tight_layout()
fig.show()

```



0.2.15 14. Who are the top-10 most profitable customers?

```

[ ]: top10_profitable_cust = df.groupby('customer_name').aggregate({'profit': 'sum'}).
↪sort_values('profit', ascending=False).reset_index().head(10)
top10_profitable_cust

```

```

[ ]:
   customer_name  profit
0   Tamara Chand  8672.89890
1   Raymond Buch  8453.04950

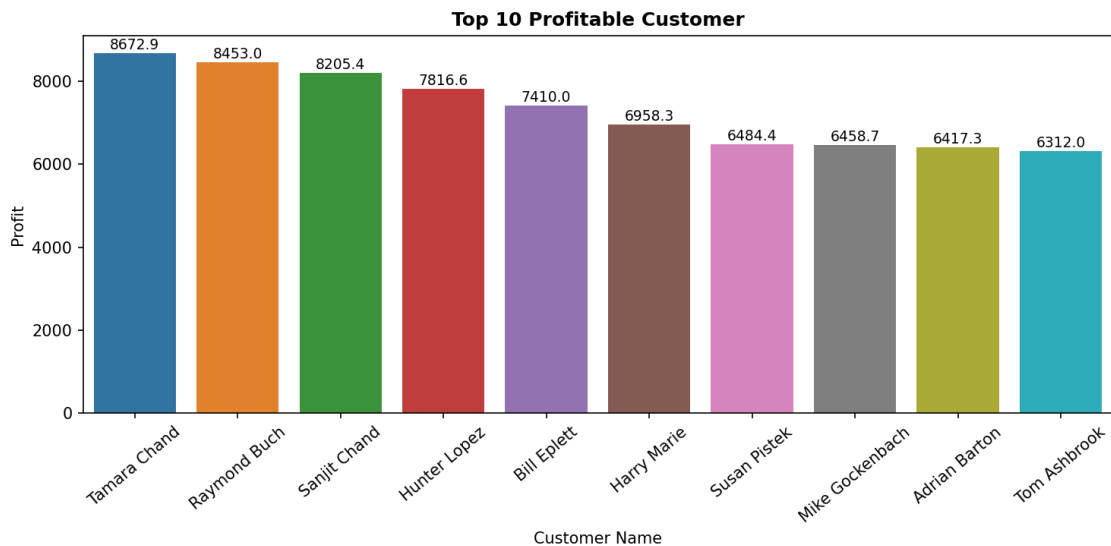
```

2	Sanjit Chand	8205.37990
3	Hunter Lopez	7816.56778
4	Bill Eplett	7410.00530
5	Harry Marie	6958.28640
6	Susan Pistek	6484.40726
7	Mike Gockenbach	6458.67620
8	Adrian Barton	6417.28450
9	Tom Ashbrook	6311.97910

```
[ ]: fig,axs = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,5),dpi=150)
sns.barpplot(top10_profitable_cust,x='customer_name',y='profit',estimator='sum')
axs.set(ylabel='Profit',xlabel='Customer Name')
axs.set_title(label='Top 10 Profitable Customer',fontsize=12,fontweight='bold')
axs.set_xticklabels(axs.get_xticklabels(),rotation=40)

# Add data labels
for p in axs.patches:
    axs.annotate(f'{p.get_height():.1f}', (p.get_x() + p.get_width() / 2., p.
    ↪get_height()),
                ha='center', va='center', fontsize=9, color='black', xytext=(0,
    ↪5),
                textcoords='offset points')

fig.tight_layout()
fig.show()
```



0.2.16 15. Total sales values by year and month.

```
[ ]: df['order_month'] = df['order_date'].dt.month_name()
df['order_monthno'] = df['order_date'].dt.month
df['mon_year'] = df['year'].astype(str) + " " + df['order_month']

[ ]: sales_by_year_month = df.
    ↳groupby(['year', 'order_month', 'order_monthno', 'mon_year'], as_index=False).
    ↳aggregate({'sales': 'sum'}).sort_values(by=['year', 'order_monthno'])
sales_by_year_month.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)
sales_by_year_month
```

```
[ ]:   year order_month order_monthno      mon_year      sales
0   2019      March           3   2019 March  42825.21582
1   2019      April           4   2019 April  88954.75486
2   2019       May           5   2019 May 119442.15558
3   2019       June           6   2019 June 139826.74052
4   2019       July           7   2019 July 127641.66712
5   2019      August           8   2019 August 186148.99120
6   2019   September           9   2019 September 149219.55656
7   2019    October          10   2019 October 172848.24536
8   2019   November          11   2019 November 227554.79346
9   2019   December          12   2019 December 266511.22072
10  2020    January           1   2020 January 264655.56066
11  2020   February           2   2020 February 262912.29768
12  2020    March           3   2020 March 272717.77890
13  2020    April           4   2020 April 117231.40512
14  2020     May           5   2020 May 119338.42248
15  2020     June           6   2020 June 160935.84766
16  2020     July           7   2020 July 184981.66746
17  2020    August           8   2020 August 232822.90736
18  2020   September           9   2020 September 221491.22934
19  2020    October          10   2020 October 201818.10992
20  2020   November          11   2020 November 289392.91042
21  2020   December          12   2020 December 286677.60594
22  2021    January           1   2021 January 309593.88214
23  2021   February           2   2021 February 273932.56738
24  2021    March           3   2021 March 310120.17082
25  2021    April           4   2021 April 183370.69674
26  2021     May           5   2021 May 198970.28066
27  2021     June           6   2021 June 169011.30968
28  2021     July           7   2021 July 194334.92118
29  2021    August           8   2021 August 362186.13000
30  2021   September           9   2021 September 305007.63958
31  2021    October          10   2021 October 253383.70574
32  2021   November          11   2021 November 356959.55586
33  2021   December          12   2021 December 349611.07536
```

34	2022	January	1	2022 January	321874.93608
35	2022	February	2	2022 February	367667.01870
36	2022	March	3	2022 March	323807.94670
37	2022	April	4	2022 April	232856.12852
38	2022	May	5	2022 May	210440.70844
39	2022	June	6	2022 June	273854.53258
40	2022	July	7	2022 July	258454.24262
41	2022	August	8	2022 August	344486.91522
42	2022	September	9	2022 September	349408.25830
43	2022	October	10	2022 October	352211.88060
44	2022	November	11	2022 November	457983.86840
45	2022	December	12	2022 December	461606.25356
46	2023	January	1	2023 January	471599.18394
47	2023	February	2	2023 February	517965.33796
48	2023	March	3	2023 March	295853.67898

```
[ ]: sns.set_style('whitegrid')
fig, axs = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 5), dpi=500)

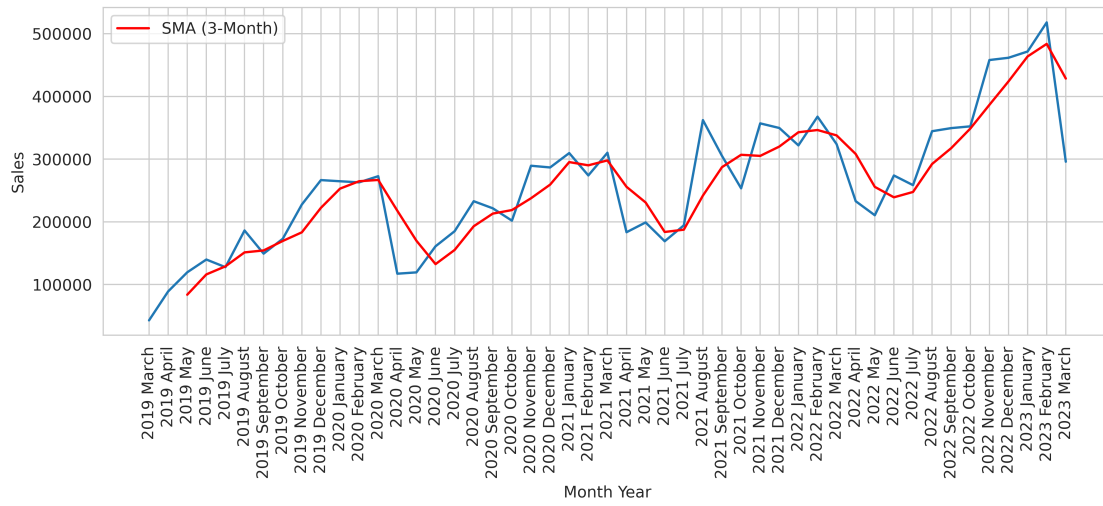
# Create the lineplot on axs
sns.lineplot(data=sales_by_year_month, x='mon_year', y='sales', ax=axs)
axs.set_xticklabels(axs.get_xticklabels(), rotation=90)
axs.set(xlabel='Month Year', ylabel='Sales')

# Calculate and plot the SMA line
sales_by_year_month['sma'] = sales_by_year_month['sales'].rolling(window=3).
    ↪mean()
sns.lineplot(data=sales_by_year_month, x='mon_year', y='sma', color='red',
    ↪ax=axs, label='SMA (3-Month)')

# Set the figure title
fig.suptitle('Total sales values by year and month', fontsize=16, y=1.05,
    ↪fontweight='bold')

fig.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

Total sales values by year and month



1 END