

# MINI PROJECT

## 1. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Designing a mini project focused on a superstore sales dataset, where aim to perform data preprocessing and visualization tasks. The project will involve cleaning and transforming the data, handling missing values and outliers, and then creating insightful visualizations to uncover patterns, trends, and anomalies in the sales data. The goal is to provide actionable insights for improving the store's performance and optimizing sales strategies. The project will require Python programming skills, data analysis libraries (e.g., pandas, matplotlib, and seaborn ) and will culminate in a comprehensive report and presentation summarizing the findings and recommendations.

## 2. DATA PREPROCESSING

Superstore sale dataset preprocessing involves the following steps:

1. Data Cleaning: Removing duplicates, handling missing values, and correcting any erroneous entries to ensure data integrity.

2. Data Transformation: Standardizing data types, converting categorical variables into numerical representations (encoding), and scaling features if needed.
3. Feature Selection: Identifying and selecting relevant features to reduce dimensionality and improve model performance.
4. Outlier Detection: Identifying and handling outliers that may skew the analysis or modeling results.
5. Data Splitting: Dividing the dataset into training, validation, and test sets to evaluate and validate models effectively.

## PROGRAM:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
df=pd.read_csv('/content/SuperStoreOrders.csv')
df.head()
```

	order_id	order_date	ship_date	ship_mode	customer_name	segment	state	country	market	region	...	category	sub_category	product_name	sales	quantity	discount	profit
0	AG-2011-2040	1/1/2011	6/1/2011	Standard Class	Toby Braunhardt	Consumer	Constantine	Algeria	Africa	Africa	...	Office Supplies	Storage	Tenex Lockers, Blue	408	2	0.0	106.140
1	IN-2011-47883	1/1/2011	8/1/2011	Standard Class	Joseph Holt	Consumer	New South Wales	Australia	APAC	Oceania	...	Office Supplies	Supplies	Acme Trimmer, High Speed	120	3	0.1	36.030
2	HU-2011-1220	1/1/2011	5/1/2011	Second Class	Annie Thurman	Consumer	Budapest	Hungary	EMEA	EMEA	...	Office Supplies	Storage	Tenex Box, Single Width	66	4	0.0	29.640
3	IT-2011-3647632	1/1/2011	5/1/2011	Second Class	Eugene Moren	Home Office	Stockholm	Sweden	EU	North	...	Office Supplies	Paper	Enemmax Note Cards, Premium	45	3	0.5	-26.055
4	IN-2011-47883	1/1/2011	8/1/2011	Standard Class	Joseph Holt	Consumer	New South Wales	Australia	APAC	Oceania	...	Furniture	Furnishings	Eldon Light Bulb, Duo Pack	114	5	0.1	37.770

5 rows x 21 columns

```
df.shape
```

```
(19911, 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.dtypes
```

order_id	object
order_date	object
ship_date	object
ship_mode	object
customer_name	object
segment	object
state	object
country	object
market	object
region	object
product_id	object
category	object
sub_category	object

```
product_name      object
sales             object
quantity          float64
discount           float64
profit            float64
shipping_cost      float64
order_priority     object
year              float64
dtype: object
```

```
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         1
sub_category     1
product_name     1
sales            1
quantity        1
```

```
discount      1
profit        1
shipping_cost  1
order_priority 1
year          1
dtype: int64
```

```
df['country'].value_counts()
```

```
United States    4084
Mexico           1057
Australia        1050
France           1032
Germany          868
...
Tajikistan       1
Macedonia        1
Mauritania       1
South Sudan      1
Sri Lanka        1
```

```
Name: country, Length: 141, dtype: int64
```

```
df['category'].unique()
```

```
array(['Office Supplies', 'Furniture', 'Technology',
      nan], dtype=object)
```

```
df['category'].value_counts()
```

```
Office Supplies    12115
Technology          3994
Furniture           3801
Name: category, dtype: int64
```

```
df['sub_category'].nunique()
```

```
17
```

```
df['sub_category'].value_counts()
```

```
Binders           2337
Storage           1989
Art               1907
Paper            1364
Phones           1340
Chairs           1303
Furnishings      1236
Accessories      1201
Labels           1018
Supplies          933
Envelopes         931
Fasteners         929
Bookcases         927
Copiers           855
Appliances        707
Machines          598
```

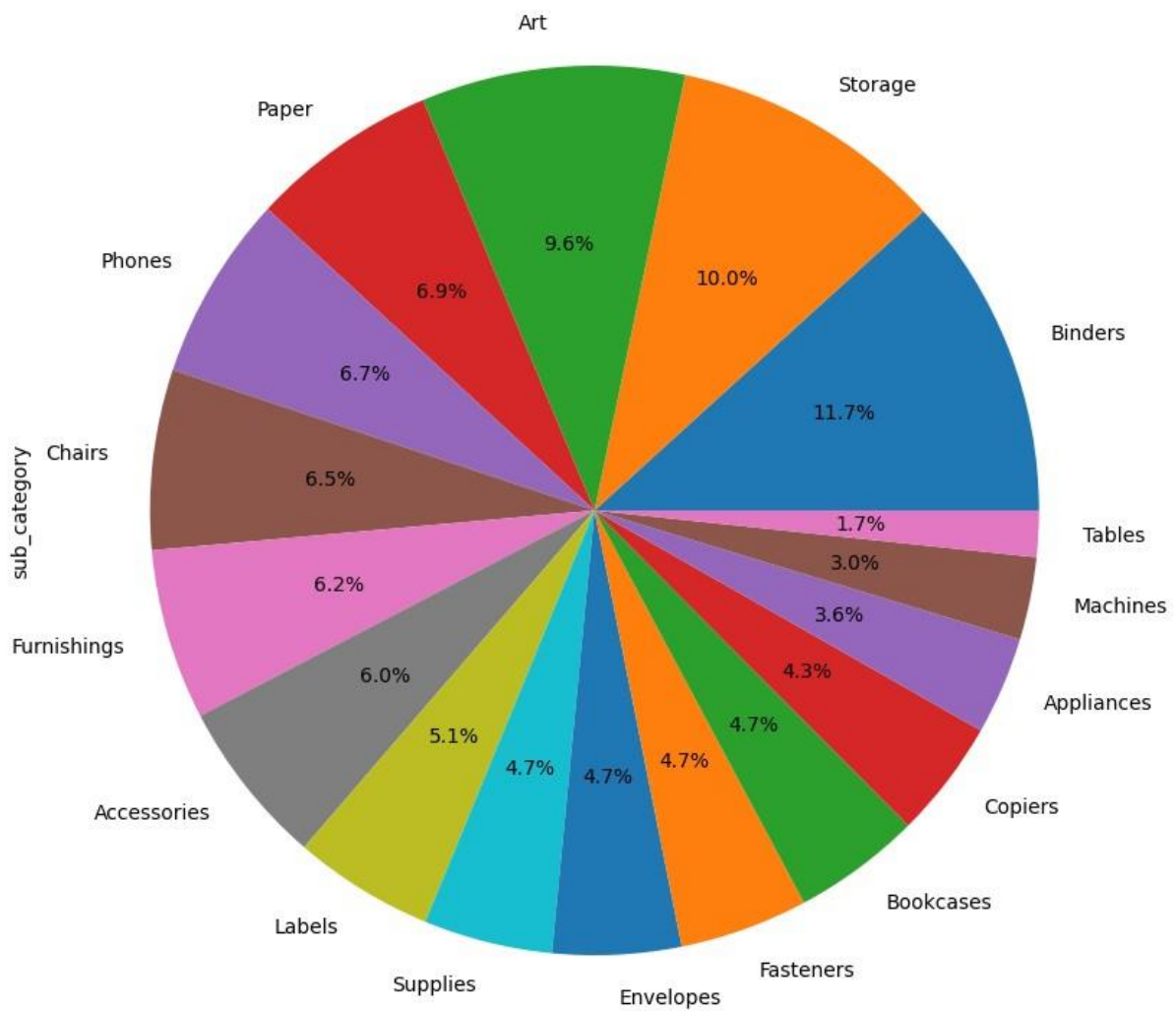
```
Name: sub_category, dtype: int64
```

### 3. DATA VISUALIZATION

A superstore sale dataset visualization is a graphical representation of sales data from a large retail store. It typically uses charts, graphs, or other visual elements to illustrate key sales metrics, such as revenue, product categories, and trends over time. These visualizations help businesses and analysts gain insights into sales performance, identify patterns, and make informed decisions for inventory management, marketing strategies, and more. They provide a clear and concise way to communicate complex sales information, aiding in data-driven decision-making and strategic planning.

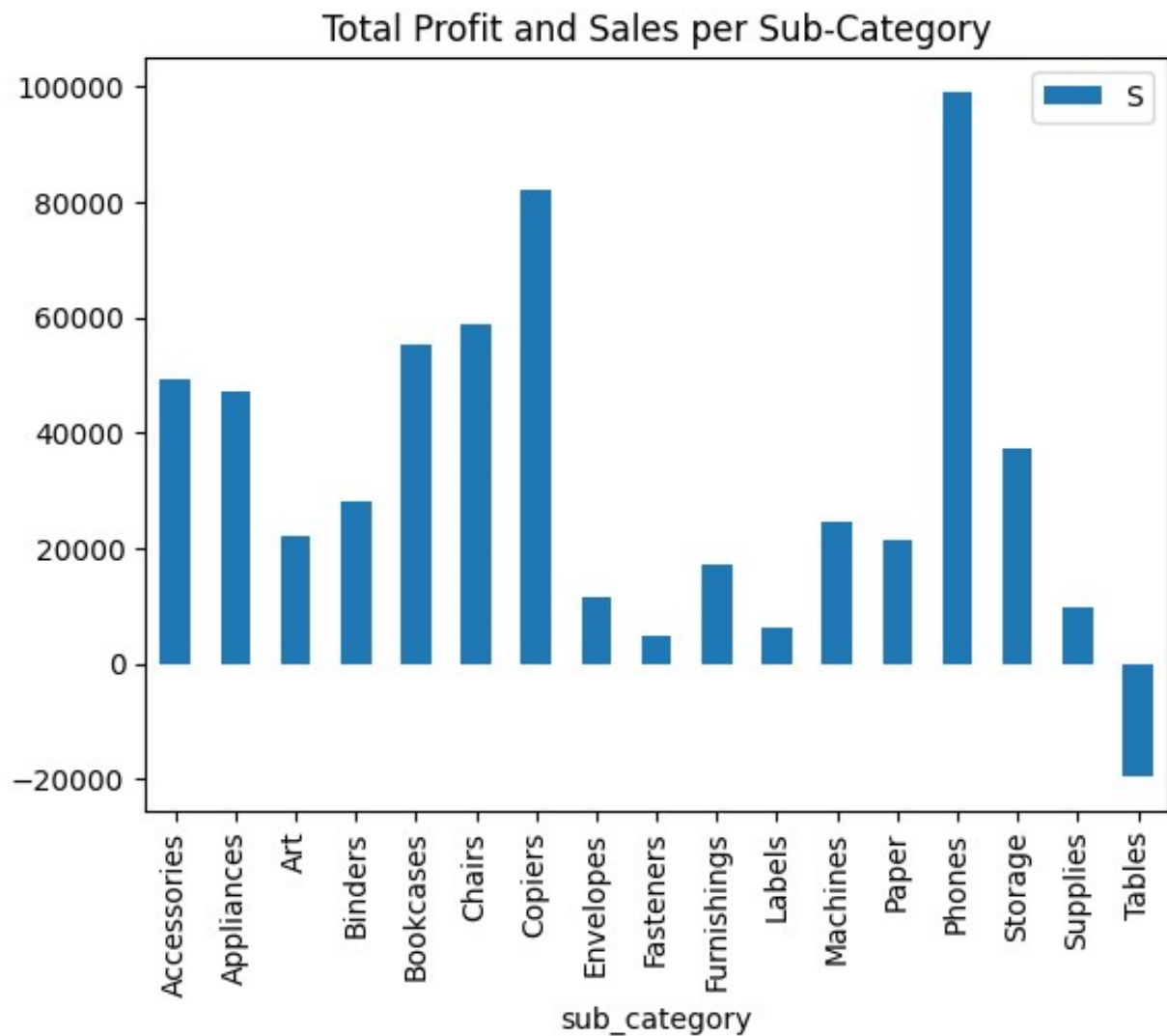
#### PROGRAM:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12,10))  
df['sub_category'].value_counts().plot.pie(auto  
pct="%1.1f%%")  
plt.show()
```



```
df.groupby('sub_category')['profit','sales'].agg(['sum']).plot.bar()
plt.title('Total Profit and Sales per Sub-Category')
plt.legend('Profit')
plt.legend('Sales')
plt.show()
```



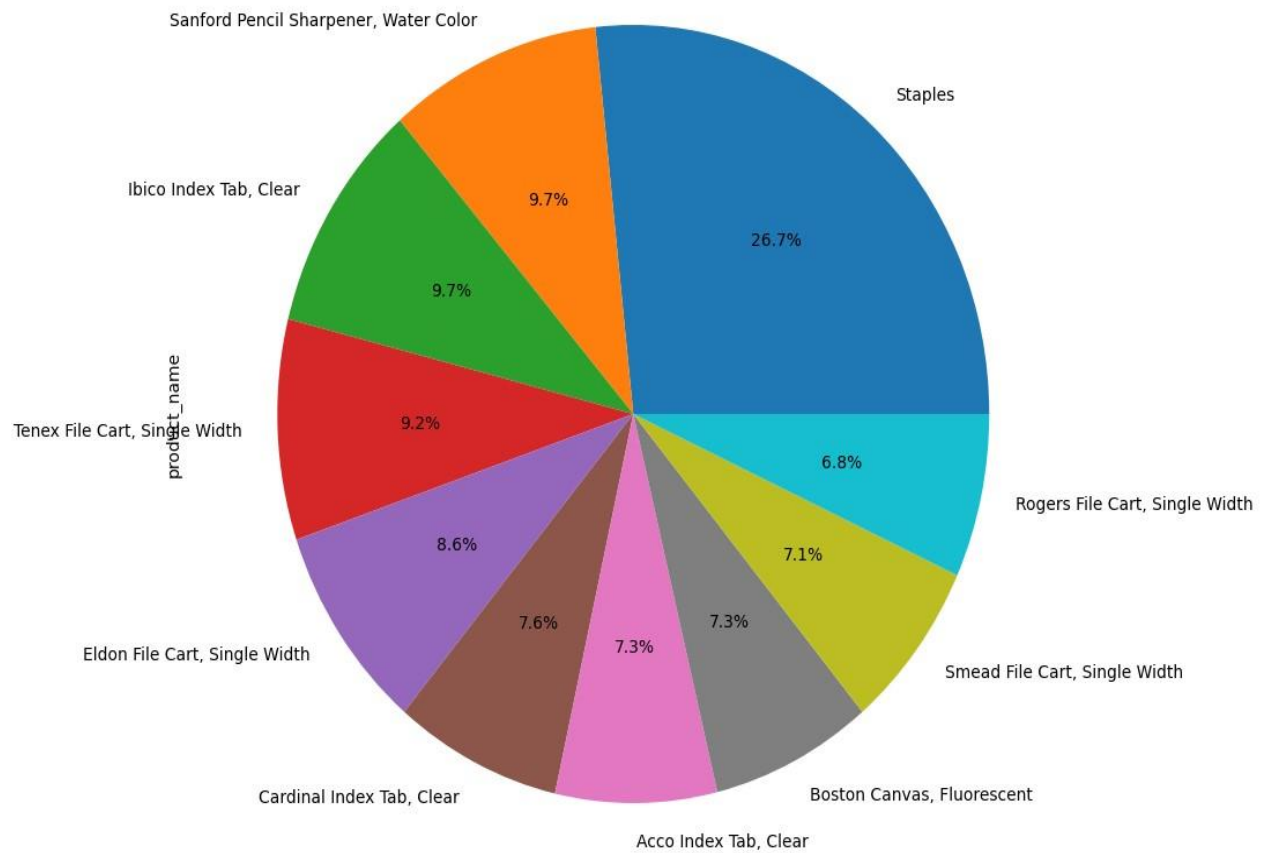


```
df['product_name'].nunique()
```

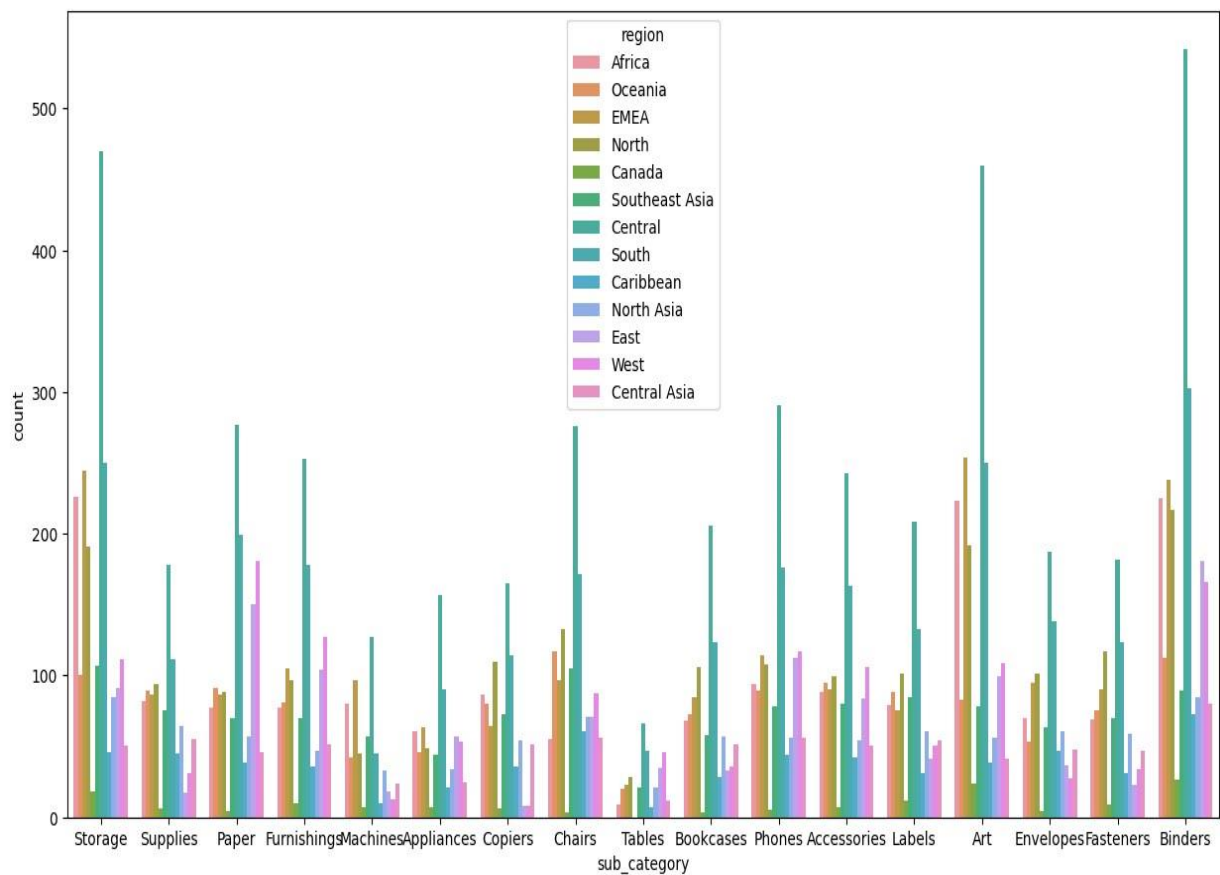
3532

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12,10))
```

```
df['product_name'].value_counts().head(10).plot.pie(autopct="%1.1f%%")
```



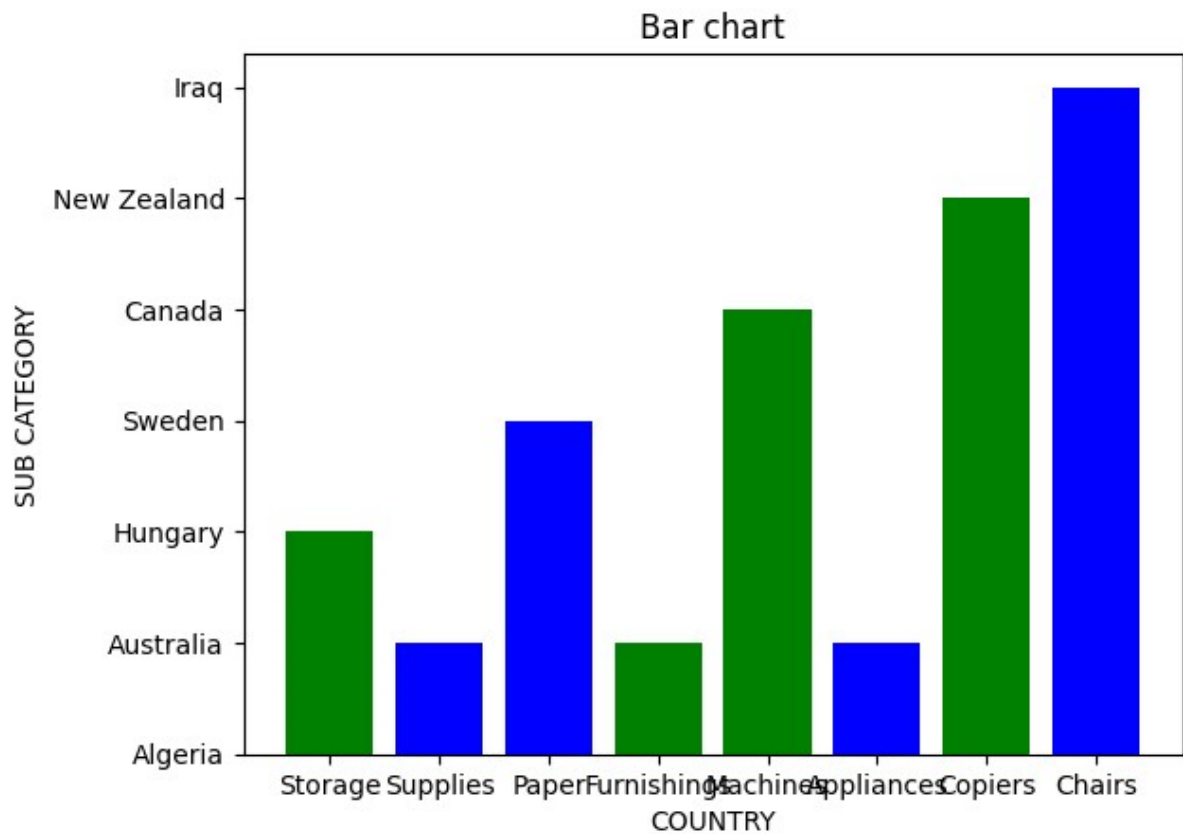
```
plt.figure(figsize=(15,8))
sns.countplot(x="sub_category", hue="region",
data=df)
plt.show()
```



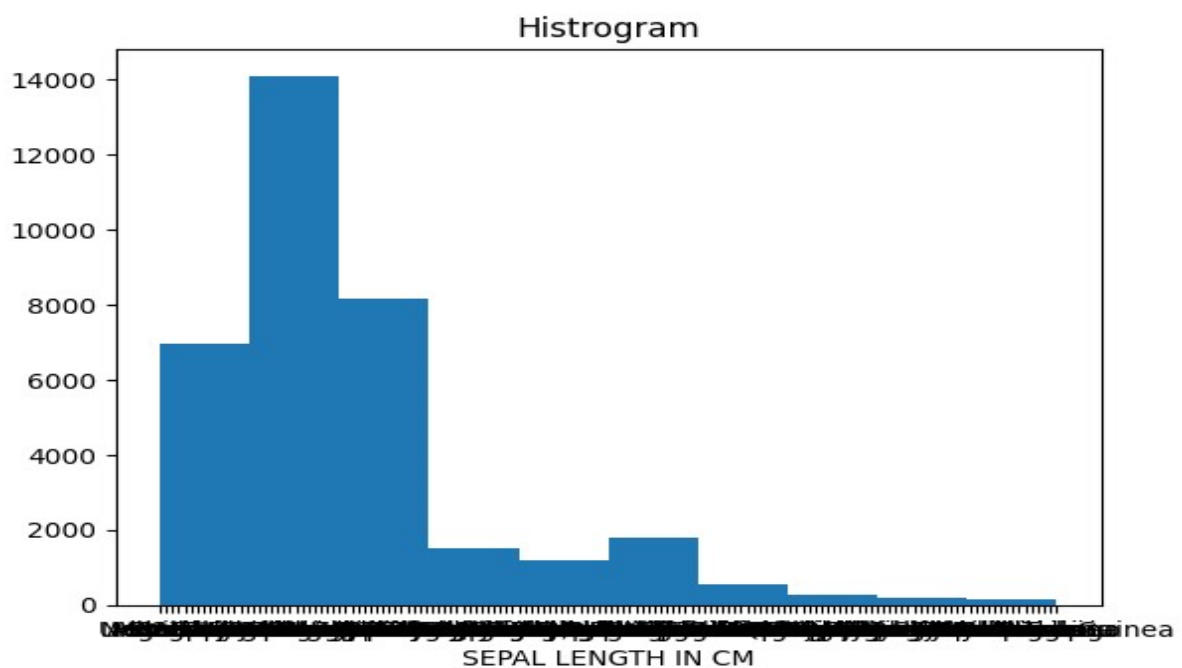
```
x=df['sub_category'].head(10)
```

```
y=df['country'].head(10)
```

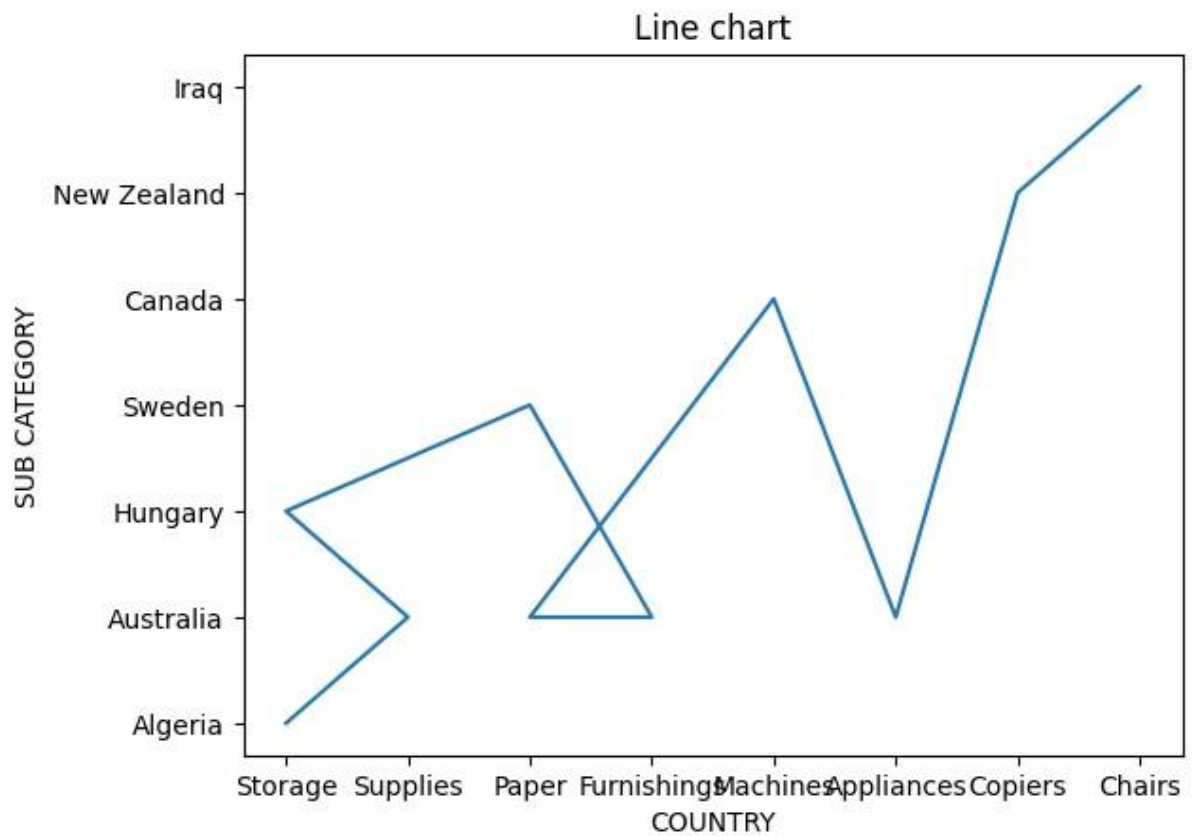
```
plt.bar(df['country'],df['sub_category'],color=
['green','blue'])
plt.title("Bar chart")
plt.xlabel('COUNTRY')
plt.ylabel('SUB CATEGORY')
plt.show()
```



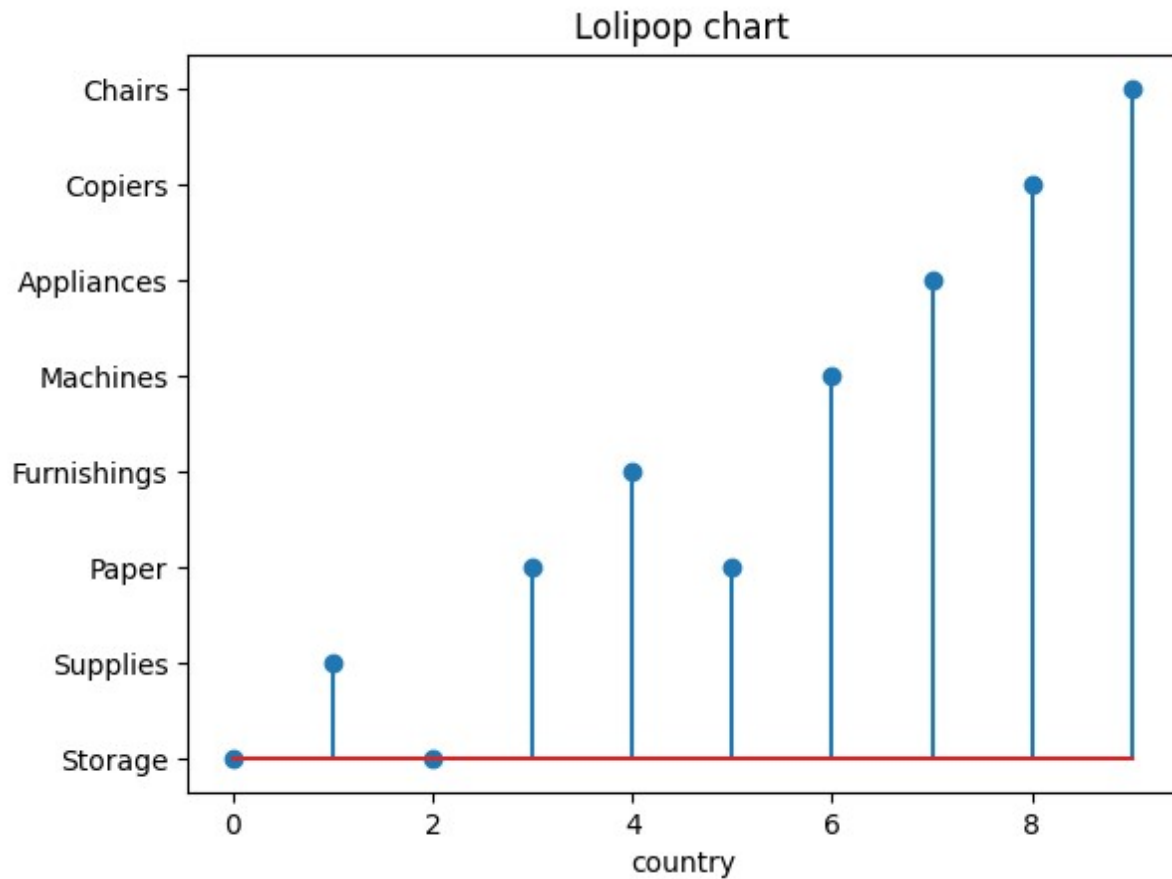
```
plt.hist(df['country'])
plt.title("Histogram")
plt.xlabel('country')
plt.show()
```



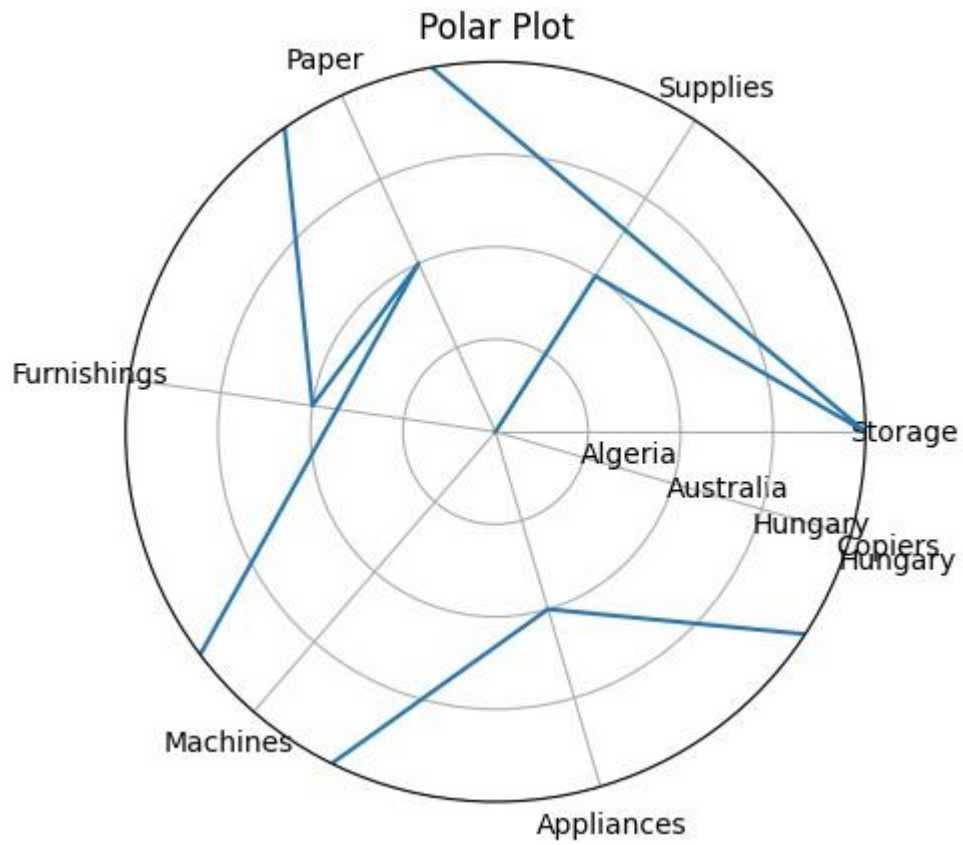
```
plt.plot(x,y)
plt.title("Line chart")
plt.xlabel('COUNTRY')
plt.ylabel('SUB CATEGORY')
plt.show()
```



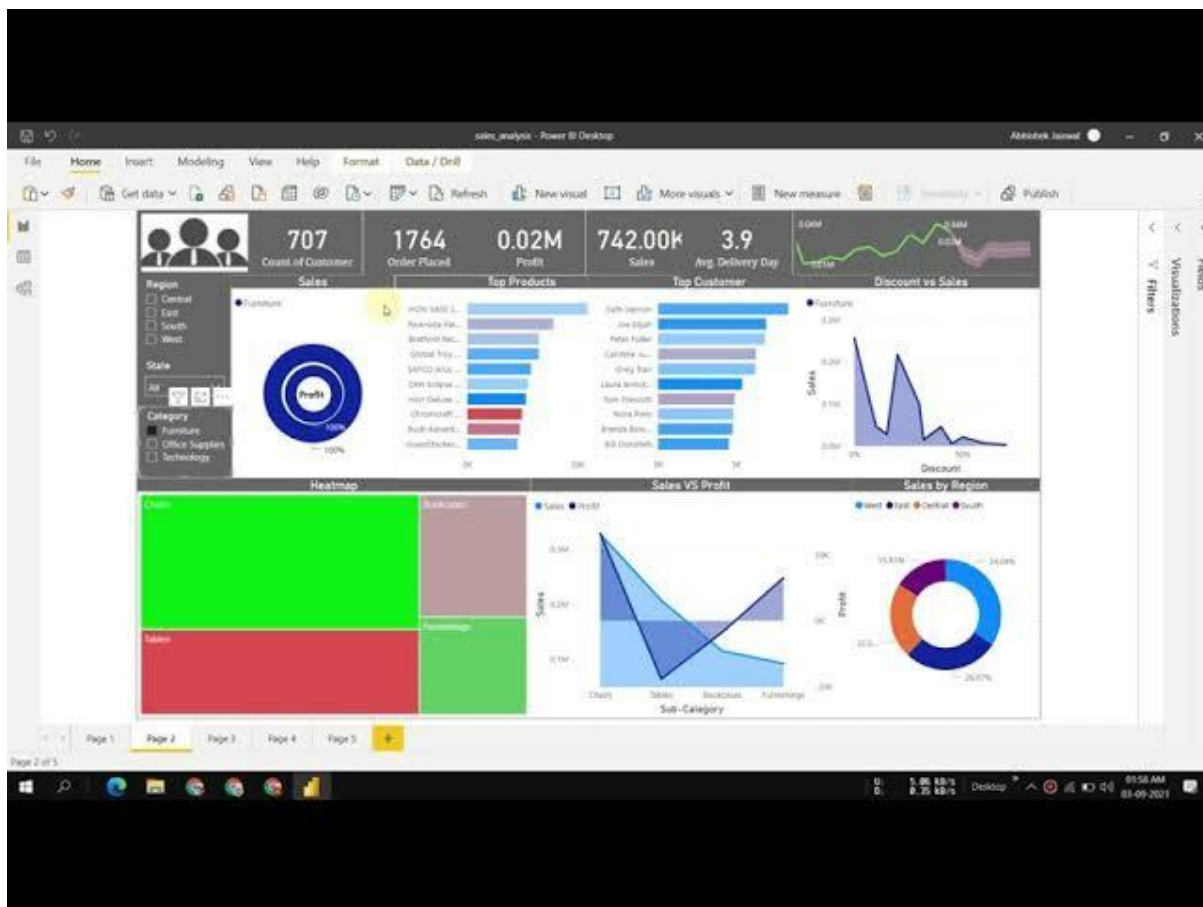
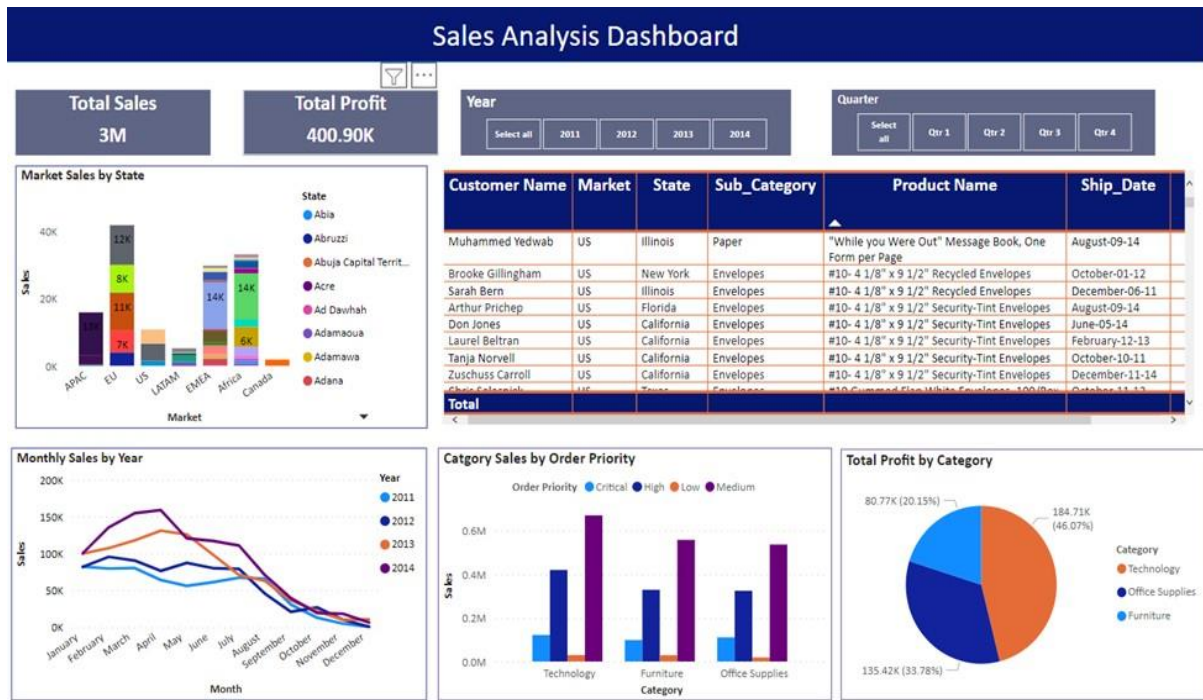
```
plt.stem(x)
plt.title("Lollipop chart")
plt.xlabel('country')
plt.show()
```



```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(subplot_kw={'projection':  
'polar'})  
ax.plot(x, y)  
ax.set_rmax(2)  
ax.set_rticks([0.5, 1, 1.5, 2])  
ax.set_rlabel_position(-22.5)  
ax.grid(True)  
ax.set_title("Polar Plot", va='bottom')  
plt.show()
```



## DASHBOARD

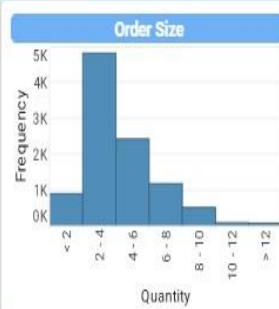




# SuperStore



Regional Profit Regional Discount Regional Sales



# REPORT