

load_invoice_data

January 27, 2026

```
[168]: import pandas as pd
```

```
[169]: df = pd.read_csv("/Users/senthilpalanivelu/Desktop/google_analytics/  
↳all_invoices.csv")
```

```
[170]: print("1. BASIC DATA OVERVIEW")  
print("-"*80)  
print(f"Total Records: {len(df)}")  
print(f"Total Columns: {len(df.columns)}")  
print(f"\nColumn Names:")  
for i, col in enumerate(df.columns, 1):  
    print(f"  {i}. {col}")  
  
print(f"\nData Types:")  
print(df.dtypes)
```

1. BASIC DATA OVERVIEW

Total Records: 98

Total Columns: 14

Column Names:

1. PDF Filename
2. Order Number
3. Order Date
4. Place of Delivery
5. Invoice Number
6. Invoice Value
7. Description
8. HSN Code
9. ASIN
10. SKU
11. Payment Transaction ID
12. Mode of Payment
13. Date & Time
14. Shipping Address

Data Types:

```

PDF Filename           object
Order Number           object
Order Date             object
Place of Delivery      object
Invoice Number         object
Invoice Value          object
Description            object
HSN Code               int64
ASIN                   object
SKU                    object
Payment Transaction ID  object
Mode of Payment        object
Date & Time            object
Shipping Address       object
dtype: object

```

```

[171]: print(f"\nMissing Values:")
missing = df.isnull().sum()
missing_pct = (missing / len(df)) * 100
missing_df = pd.DataFrame({'Missing Count': missing, 'Percentage': missing_pct})
print(missing_df[missing_df['Missing Count'] > 0])

```

```

Missing Values:

```

	Missing Count	Percentage
Payment Transaction ID	29	29.591837
Mode of Payment	29	29.591837
Date & Time	29	29.591837

```

[172]: # Clean Order Date
df['Order Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Order Date'], format='%d.%m.%Y',
    errors='coerce')
print(f" Order Date converted to datetime")

```

Order Date converted to datetime

```

[173]: # Clean Invoice Value
df['Invoice Value'] = pd.to_numeric(
    df['Invoice Value'].str.replace(',', '', regex=False),
    errors='coerce'
)
print(f" Invoice Value converted to numeric")

```

Invoice Value converted to numeric

```

[174]: # Extract date components
df['Year'] = df['Order Date'].dt.year
df['Month'] = df['Order Date'].dt.month
df['Day'] = df['Order Date'].dt.day

```

```
df['DayOfWeek'] = df['Order Date'].dt.day_name()
df['WeekOfYear'] = df['Order Date'].dt.isocalendar().week
print(f" Date components extracted")
```

Date components extracted

```
[175]: # Clean Place of Delivery
df['State'] = df['Place of Delivery'].str.strip().str.upper()
print(f" State names standardized")
```

State names standardized

```
[176]: print("\n\n3. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS")
print("-"*80)
print(f"\nInvoice Value Statistics:")
print(df['Invoice Value'].describe())
```

3. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Invoice Value Statistics:

count	98.000000
mean	287.034694
std	186.148102
min	160.000000
25%	210.000000
50%	249.000000
75%	260.000000
max	1592.000000

Name: Invoice Value, dtype: float64

```
[177]: print(f"\nTotal Revenue: {df['Invoice Value'].sum():,.2f}")
```

Total Revenue: 28,129.40

```
[178]: print("\n\n5. GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS")
print("-"*80)

state_analysis = df.groupby('State').agg({
    'Invoice Value': ['count', 'sum']
}).round(6)

state_analysis.columns = ['Order Count', 'Total Revenue']
state_analysis = state_analysis.sort_values('Total Revenue', ascending=False)

print(f"\nState-wise Performance:")
```

```
print(state_analysis)
```

5. GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

State-wise Performance:

State	Order Count	Total Revenue
TAMIL NADU	42	11838.0
KARNATAKA	15	3980.0
WEST BENGAL	7	1925.0
MAHARASHTRA	6	1724.0
GUJARAT	2	1628.0
KERALA	6	1565.0
TELANGANA	6	1307.0
UTTAR PRADESH	3	1306.4
PUNJAB	3	698.0
DELHI	1	580.0
HARYANA	2	489.0
ODISHA	1	240.0
ANDHRA PRADESH	1	219.0
ASSAM	1	210.0
RAJASTHAN	1	210.0
UTTARAKHAND	1	210.0

```
[179]: print("\n\n6. TEMPORAL ANALYSIS")
print("-"*80)

# Monthly trend
monthly_analysis = df.groupby(['Year', 'Month']).agg({
    'Invoice Value': ['count', 'sum']
}).round(2)
monthly_analysis.columns = ['Order Count', 'Total Revenue']

print(f"\nMonthly Trend:")
print(monthly_analysis)
```

6. TEMPORAL ANALYSIS

Monthly Trend:

Year	Month	Order Count	Total Revenue
2025	10	5	1726.4

	11	26	7469.0
	12	34	10389.0
2026	1	33	8545.0

```
[180]: df.groupby(['Year', 'Month'])['Invoice Value'].sum().reset_index()
```

```
[180]:   Year  Month  Invoice Value
0  2025     10      1726.4
1  2025     11      7469.0
2  2025     12     10389.0
3  2026      1      8545.0
```

```
[181]: df.groupby(['Year', 'Month'])['Invoice Value'].count().reset_index()
```

```
[181]:   Year  Month  Invoice Value
0  2025     10           5
1  2025     11          26
2  2025     12          34
3  2026      1          33
```

```
[182]: df.groupby(['Year', 'Month'])['Invoice Value'] \
      .agg(Order_Count='count', Total_Revenue='sum') \
      .reset_index()
```

```
[182]:   Year  Month  Order_Count  Total_Revenue
0  2025     10           5        1726.4
1  2025     11          26        7469.0
2  2025     12          34       10389.0
3  2026      1          33        8545.0
```

This code is used to create a **monthly summary** from a dataset.

- `df.groupby(['Year', 'Month'])` Groups the data by **Year** and **Month**, so all records from the same month and year are treated together.
- `['Invoice Value']` Selects the column on which calculations will be performed. After grouping, it prepares to perform calculations (aggregations) on the grouped data.
- `.agg(Order_Count='count', Total_Revenue='sum')` Performs two calculations for each Year–Month group:
 - **Order_Count**: counts how many invoice records (orders) exist in that month.
 - **Total_Revenue**: adds up all invoice values for that month.
- `.reset_index()` Converts **Year** and **Month** from row labels back into normal columns, making the result easier to read and use.

In simple terms: This code produces a clean table that shows, for each month, **how many orders were placed** and **how much total revenue was generated**.

```

[184]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Load and prepare data
df = pd.read_csv('/Users/senthilpalanivelu/Desktop/google_analytics/
↳all_invoices.csv')
df['Order Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Order Date'], format='%d.%m.%Y',
↳errors='coerce')
df['Invoice Value'] = pd.to_numeric(
    df['Invoice Value'].str.replace(',', '', regex=False),
    errors='coerce'
)
df['Year'] = df['Order Date'].dt.year
df['Month'] = df['Order Date'].dt.month

# Monthly trend
monthly_analysis = df.groupby(['Year', 'Month']).agg({
    'Invoice Value': ['count', 'sum']
}).round(2)
monthly_analysis.columns = ['Order Count', 'Total Revenue']

print("\nMonthly Trend:")
print(monthly_analysis)

# Create month labels
month_labels = []
for idx in monthly_analysis.index:
    year, month = idx
    month_names = ['Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May', 'Jun',
        'Jul', 'Aug', 'Sep', 'Oct', 'Nov', 'Dec']
    month_labels.append(f"{month_names[month-1]} {year}")

# Create simple line chart
fig, ax1 = plt.subplots(figsize=(14, 7))

# Plot orders on left axis (BLUE)
color1 = 'blue'
ax1.set_xlabel('Month', fontsize=13, fontweight='bold')
ax1.set_ylabel('Total Number of Orders', fontsize=13, fontweight='bold',
↳color=color1)
line1 = ax1.plot(range(len(monthly_analysis)), monthly_analysis['Order Count'],
    color=color1, marker='o', linewidth=3, markersize=12,
    label='Order Count')
ax1.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor=color1, labelsiz=11)
ax1.set_xticks(range(len(monthly_analysis)))
ax1.set_xticklabels(month_labels, fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')
ax1.grid(True, alpha=0.3, linestyle='--')

```

```

# Add value labels for orders - positioned ABOVE the line
for i, v in enumerate(monthly_analysis['Order Count']):
    ax1.text(i, v + 2.5, str(int(v)), ha='center', fontsize=12,
            fontweight='bold', color=color1,
            bbox=dict(boxstyle='round,pad=0.5', facecolor='white',
                    edgecolor=color1, linewidth=2))

# Plot revenue on right axis (ORANGE)
ax2 = ax1.twinx()
color2 = 'darkorange'
ax2.set_ylabel('Total Invoice Sum ()', fontsize=13, fontweight='bold',
             ↪color=color2)
line2 = ax2.plot(range(len(monthly_analysis)), monthly_analysis['Total_
             ↪Revenue'],
                color=color2, marker='s', linewidth=3, markersize=12,
                label='Total Revenue')
ax2.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor=color2, labelsiz=11)

# Add value labels for revenue - positioned BELOW the line
for i, v in enumerate(monthly_analysis['Total Revenue']):
    ax2.text(i, v - 600, f'{v:,.0f}', ha='center', fontsize=12,
            fontweight='bold', color=color2,
            bbox=dict(boxstyle='round,pad=0.5', facecolor='white',
                    edgecolor=color2, linewidth=2))

# Title
plt.title('Amudham Naturals - Monthly Orders and Revenue', fontsize=18,
        ↪fontweight='bold', pad=25)

# Legend
lines1, labels1 = ax1.get_legend_handles_labels()
lines2, labels2 = ax2.get_legend_handles_labels()
ax1.legend(lines1 + lines2, labels1 + labels2, loc='upper left', fontsize=12,
        ↪frameon=True)

# Add some padding to y-axes to prevent label cutoff
ax1.set_ylim(0, monthly_analysis['Order Count'].max() * 1.15)
ax2.set_ylim(0, monthly_analysis['Total Revenue'].max() * 1.12)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig('/Users/senthilpalanivelu/Desktop/google_analytics/
        ↪simple_monthly_chart_improved.png', dpi=300, bbox_inches='tight')
print("\n Improved line chart saved: simple_monthly_chart_improved.png")

print("\n" + "="*60)
print("Monthly Summary:")

```

```

print("="*60)
for i, (idx, row) in enumerate(monthly_analysis.iterrows()):
    print(f"{month_labels[i]}: {int(row['Order Count'])} orders, {row['Total_Revenue']:.2f}")
print("="*60)

```

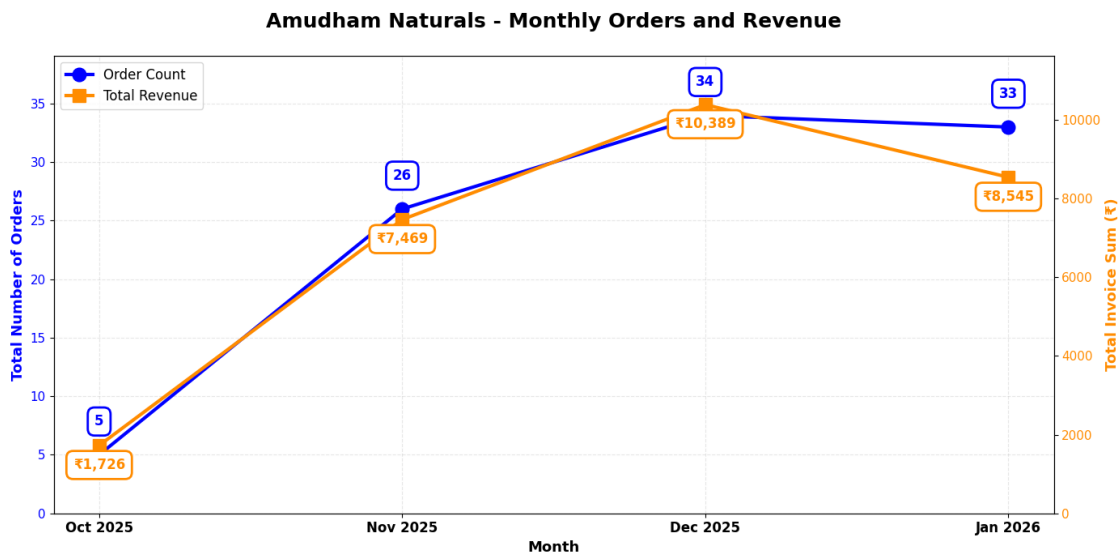
Monthly Trend:

	Order Count	Total Revenue
Year Month		
2025 10	5	1726.4
11	26	7469.0
12	34	10389.0
2026 1	33	8545.0

Improved line chart saved: simple_monthly_chart_improved.png

Monthly Summary:

Oct 2025: 5 orders, 1,726.40
 Nov 2025: 26 orders, 7,469.00
 Dec 2025: 34 orders, 10,389.00
 Jan 2026: 33 orders, 8,545.00



[]: