

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

*# For the reading of customer dataset read*

```
customers_df = pd.read_csv(r'c:\Users\siddh\OneDrive\Desktop\
internship\zeotap\Customers.csv')
customers_df.head()
```

	CustomerID	CustomerName	Region	SignupDate
0	C0001	Lawrence Carroll	South America	2022-07-10
1	C0002	Elizabeth Lutz	Asia	2022-02-13
2	C0003	Michael Rivera	South America	2024-03-07
3	C0004	Kathleen Rodriguez	South America	2022-10-09
4	C0005	Laura Weber	Asia	2022-08-15

*#For the reading of transaction data read*

```
transactions_df = pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\siddh\OneDrive\Desktop\
internship\zeotap\Transactions.csv')
transactions_df.head()
```

	TransactionID	CustomerID	ProductID	TransactionDate	Quantity	\
0	T00001	C0199	P067	2024-08-25 12:38:23	1	
1	T00112	C0146	P067	2024-05-27 22:23:54	1	
2	T00166	C0127	P067	2024-04-25 07:38:55	1	
3	T00272	C0087	P067	2024-03-26 22:55:37	2	
4	T00363	C0070	P067	2024-03-21 15:10:10	3	

	TotalValue	Price
0	300.68	300.68
1	300.68	300.68
2	300.68	300.68
3	601.36	300.68
4	902.04	300.68

*# For the reading of product dataset read*

```
products_df = pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\siddh\OneDrive\Desktop\
internship\zeotap\Products.csv')
products_df.head()
```

	ProductID	ProductName	Category	Price
0	P001	ActiveWear Biography	Books	169.30
1	P002	ActiveWear Smartwatch	Electronics	346.30
2	P003	ComfortLiving Biography	Books	44.12
3	P004	BookWorld Rug	Home Decor	95.69
4	P005	TechPro T-Shirt	Clothing	429.31

For check the information about the all datasets

```
transactions_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1000 entries, 0 to 999
Data columns (total 7 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   TransactionID          1000 non-null   object
1   CustomerID             1000 non-null   object
2   ProductID              1000 non-null   object
3   TransactionDate        1000 non-null   object
4   Quantity               1000 non-null   int64
5   TotalValue             1000 non-null   float64
6   Price                  1000 non-null   float64
dtypes: float64(2), int64(1), object(4)
memory usage: 54.8+ KB
```

```
products_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 100 entries, 0 to 99
Data columns (total 4 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   ProductID             100 non-null   object
1   ProductName           100 non-null   object
2   Category              100 non-null   object
3   Price                 100 non-null   float64
dtypes: float64(1), object(3)
memory usage: 3.3+ KB
```

```
customers_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 200 entries, 0 to 199
Data columns (total 4 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   CustomerID            200 non-null   object
1   CustomerName          200 non-null   object
2   Region                200 non-null   object
3   SignupDate            200 non-null   object
dtypes: object(4)
memory usage: 6.4+ KB
```

```
# For check the missing values in the datasets
customers_missing = customers_df.isnull().sum()
products_missing = products_df.isnull().sum()
transactions_missing = transactions_df.isnull().sum()
(customers_missing,
 products_missing,
 transactions_missing)
```

```

(CustomerID      0
 CustomerName    0
 Region          0
 SignupDate      0
 dtype: int64,
 ProductID       0
 ProductName     0
 Category        0
 Price           0
 dtype: int64,
 TransactionID   0
 CustomerID      0
 ProductID       0
 TransactionDate 0
 Quantity        0
 TotalValue      0
 Price           0
 dtype: int64)

# Converting date columns to datetime format
customers_df['SignupDate'] =
pd.to_datetime(customers_df['SignupDate'])
transactions_df['TransactionDate'] =
pd.to_datetime(transactions_df['TransactionDate'])

# Validating relationships between datasets

# Check if all CustomerIDs in Transactions are in Customers
customer_id_check =
transactions_df['CustomerID'].isin(customers_df['CustomerID']).all()

# Check if all ProductIDs in Transactions are in Products
product_id_check =
transactions_df['ProductID'].isin(products_df['ProductID']).all()

# Check for duplicate entries in each dataset
customers_duplicates = customers_df.duplicated().sum()
products_duplicates = products_df.duplicated().sum()
transactions_duplicates = transactions_df.duplicated().sum()

# Summary of the checks

cleaning_summary = {
    "CustomerID_Check": customer_id_check,
    "ProductID_Check": product_id_check,
    "Customers_Duplicates": customers_duplicates,
    "Products_Duplicates": products_duplicates,
    "Transactions_Duplicates": transactions_duplicates,
}

cleaning_summary

```

```
{'CustomerID_Check': np.True_,  
 'ProductID_Check': np.True_,  
 'Customers_Duplicates': np.int64(0),  
 'Products_Duplicates': np.int64(0),  
 'Transactions_Duplicates': np.int64(0)}
```

Data visualization as per Datasets

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
  
# Setting a visual style  
sns.set_theme(style="whitegrid")  
  
# Customer distribution by region  
region_counts = customers_df['Region'].value_counts()  
  
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))  
sns.barplot(x=region_counts.index, y=region_counts.values,  
            palette="viridis")  
plt.title("Customer Distribution by Region")  
plt.xlabel("Region")  
plt.ylabel("Number of Customers")  
plt.show()
```

C:\Users\siddh\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_34388\1444742751.py:5:  
FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.

```
sns.barplot(x=region_counts.index, y=region_counts.values,  
            palette="viridis")
```



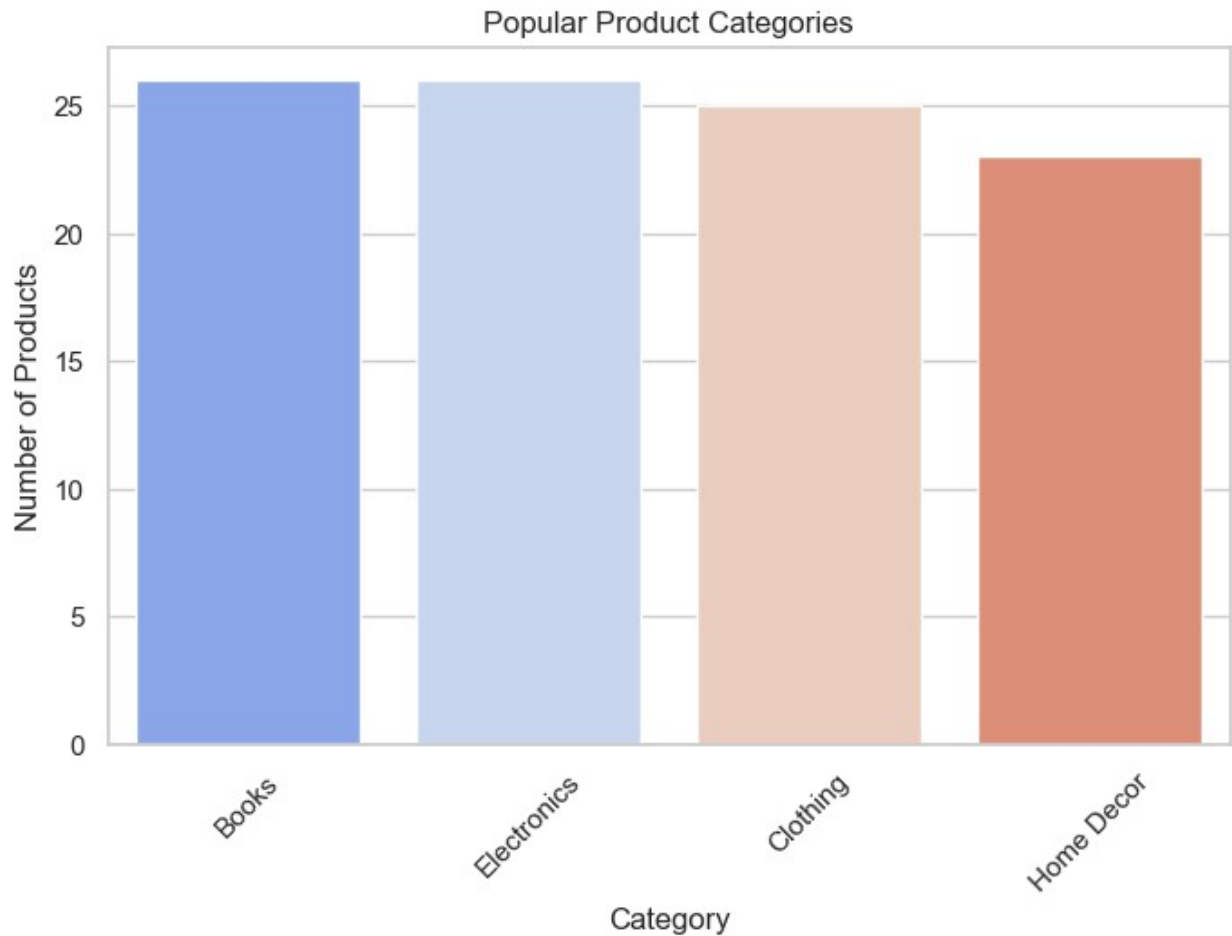
```
# Popular product categories
category_counts = products_df['Category'].value_counts()

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.barplot(x=category_counts.index, y=category_counts.values,
            palette="coolwarm")
plt.title("Popular Product Categories")
plt.xlabel("Category")
plt.ylabel("Number of Products")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

C:\Users\siddh\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_34388\903150900.py:5:  
FutureWarning:

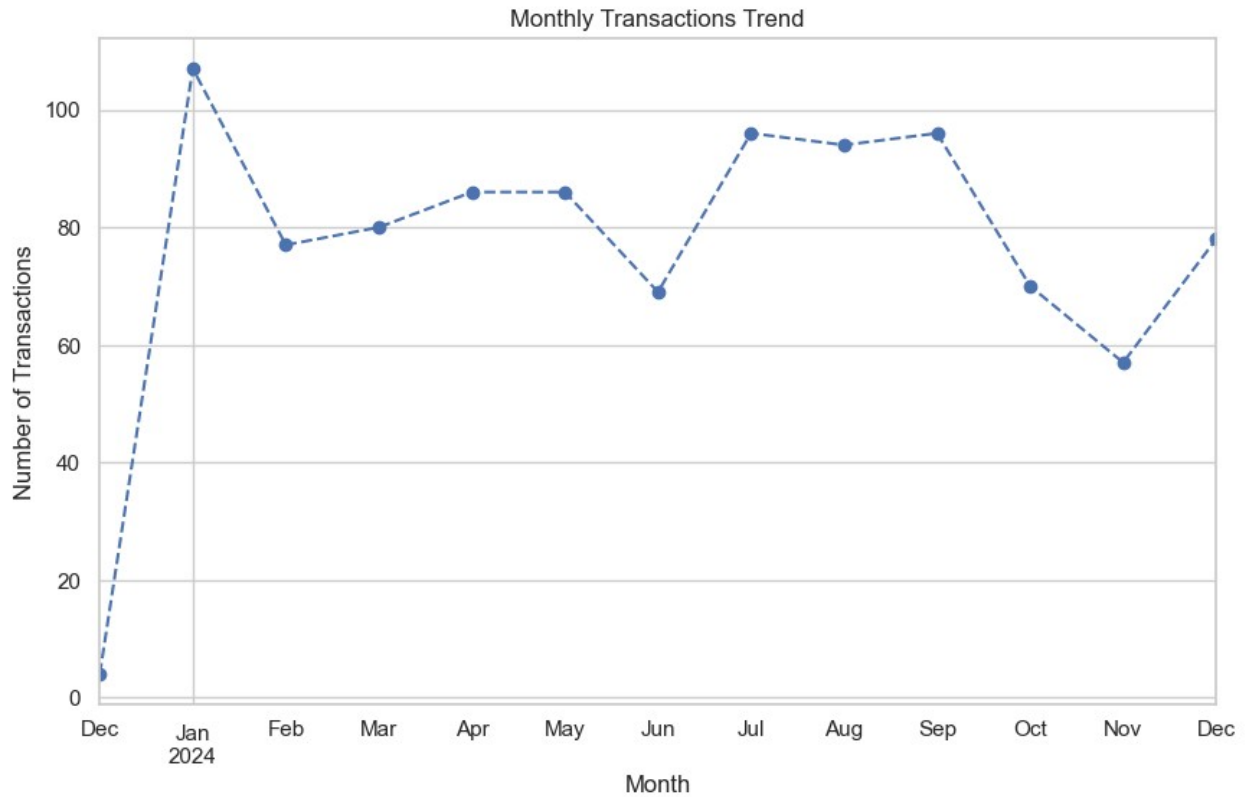
Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.

```
sns.barplot(x=category_counts.index, y=category_counts.values,
            palette="coolwarm")
```



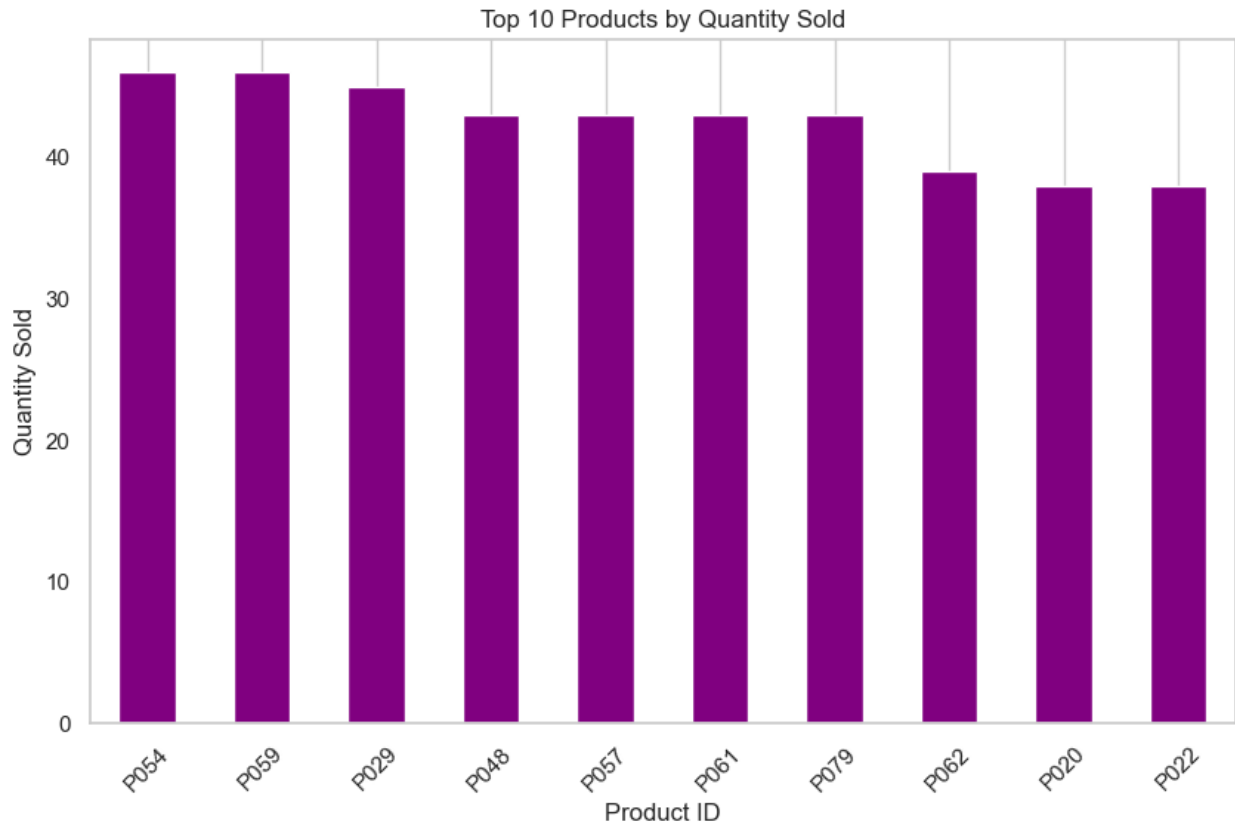
```
# Transactions over time
transactions_df['TransactionMonth'] =
transactions_df['TransactionDate'].dt.to_period('M')
monthly_transactions =
transactions_df.groupby('TransactionMonth').size()

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
monthly_transactions.plot(kind='line', marker='o', color='b',
linestyle='--')
plt.title("Monthly Transactions Trend")
plt.xlabel("Month")
plt.ylabel("Number of Transactions")
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



```
# Top products by quantity sold
top_products = transactions_df.groupby('ProductID')
['Quantity'].sum().nlargest(10)

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
top_products.plot(kind='bar', color='purple')
plt.title("Top 10 Products by Quantity Sold")
plt.xlabel("Product ID")
plt.ylabel("Quantity Sold")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.grid(axis='y')
plt.show()
```



```
# Revenue contribution by product category
revenue_by_category = transactions_df.merge(products_df,
on='ProductID').groupby('Category')['TotalValue'].sum()

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
revenue_by_category.plot(kind='pie', autopct='%1.1f%%',
startangle=140, colors=sns.color_palette("pastel"))
plt.title("Revenue Contribution by Product Category")
plt.ylabel("") # Hide y-axis label for pie chart
plt.show()
```



Revenue Contribution by Product Category

