

MAHATMA EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
PILLAI COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & SCIENCE
(Autonomous)

NEW PANVEL

PROJECT REPORT ON

“DATA SCIENCE”

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SEMESTER IV – 2023-24

PROJECT GUIDE

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Class - BSc.IT - C (sy)

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Subject - Data Science

**Topic - Exploratory Data Analysis of
Sales Data
Introduction**

In today's data-driven world, understanding the underlying patterns and trends in sales data is crucial for businesses to make informed decisions and drive growth. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) serves as the foundational step in the data analysis process, providing insights into the structure and characteristics of the dataset.

Project Overview:

In this project, we conduct an exploratory analysis of sales data to gain a comprehensive understanding of various aspects such as regional distribution, item types, sales channels, and order priorities. The dataset includes information such as region, country, item type, sales channel, order priority, order date, order ID, ship date, units sold, unit price, unit cost, total revenue, total cost, and total profit.

Objectives:

- Explore the distribution of sales across different regions and countries.

- Analyze the types of items sold and their frequency.

- Examine the distribution of sales channels and order priorities.

- Investigate the trends and patterns in sales over time.

- Identify correlations between numerical variables such as units sold, total revenue, total cost, and total profit.

- Visualize the data using various plots and charts to facilitate interpretation.

Methodology:

- Data Loading:** Load the sales data from the provided CSV file into a pandas DataFrame.

- Data Cleaning:** Perform data cleaning steps such as handling missing

values, converting data types, and removing duplicates.

Exploratory Data Analysis:

Distribution Analysis: Explore the distribution of sales across different regions, countries, item types, sales channels, and order priorities using bar charts, heatmap, scatter plots and pie charts.

Time Series Analysis: Analyze the trends and patterns in sales over time using line plots and time series decomposition techniques.

Correlation Analysis: Investigate correlations between numerical variables using correlation matrices and heatmaps.

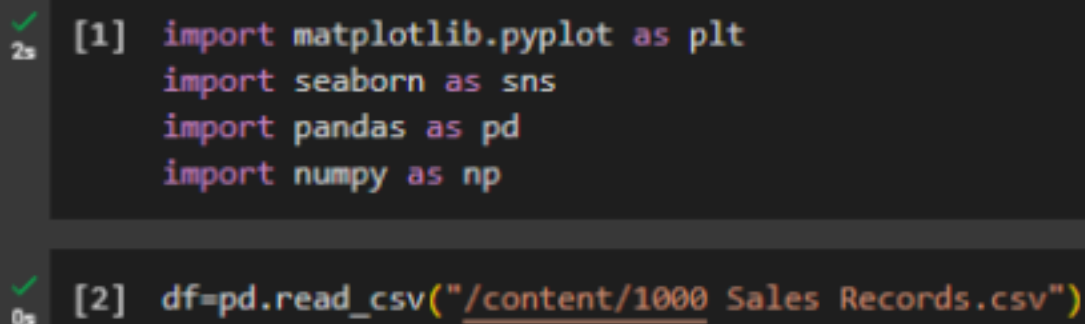
Data Visualization: Visualize the findings using various plots such as histograms, box plots, scatter plots, and pair plots to gain insights into the dataset.

Conclusion: Summarize the key findings from the exploratory analysis and highlight actionable insights for stakeholders.

Conclusion:

Exploratory Data Analysis serves as a crucial step in uncovering hidden patterns and insights from sales data. By leveraging visualization techniques and statistical analysis, businesses can make data-driven decisions to optimize their sales strategies, improve operational efficiency, and drive overall growth.

● Data Preparation and Pre-Processing



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

[2] df=pd.read_csv("/content/1000 Sales Records.csv")
```

● Data Preview

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

	Order ID	Units Sold	Unit Price	Unit Cost	Total Revenue	Total Cost	Total Profit
count	1.000000e+03	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1.000000e+03	1.000000e+03	1.000000e+03
mean	5.496813e+08	5053.988000	262.10684	184.965110	1.327322e+06	9.361192e+05	3.912026e+05
std	2.571334e+08	2901.375317	216.02106	175.289311	1.486515e+06	1.162571e+06	3.836402e+05
min	1.029280e+08	13.000000	9.33000	6.920000	2.043250e+03	1.416750e+03	5.326100e+02
25%	3.280740e+08	2420.250000	81.73000	56.670000	2.811919e+05	1.649319e+05	9.837612e+04
50%	5.566097e+08	5184.000000	154.06000	97.440000	7.549392e+05	4.647261e+05	2.772260e+05
75%	7.696945e+08	7536.750000	421.89000	263.330000	1.733503e+06	1.141750e+06	5.484568e+05
max	9.955298e+08	9998.000000	668.27000	524.960000	6.617210e+06	5.204978e+06	1.726181e+06

• Data Cleaning and Feature Engineering

```
[3] df.shape
```

```
(1000, 14)
```

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1000 entries, 0 to 999
Data columns (total 14 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
0   Region                 1000 non-null  object  
1   Country                1000 non-null  object  
2   Item Type              1000 non-null  object  
3   Sales Channel          1000 non-null  object  
4   Order Priority          1000 non-null  object  
5   Order Date             1000 non-null  object  
6   Order ID               1000 non-null  int64   
7   Ship Date              1000 non-null  object  
8   Units Sold             1000 non-null  int64   
9   Unit Price             1000 non-null  float64  
10  Unit Cost              1000 non-null  float64  
11  Total Revenue          1000 non-null  float64  
12  Total Cost              1000 non-null  float64  
13  Total Profit           1000 non-null  float64  
dtypes: float64(5), int64(2), object(7)
memory usage: 109.5+ KB
```

• Display the cleaned and engineered DataFrame

```
# Display the cleaned and engineered DataFrame
print(df.head())
```

	Region	Country	Order Date	Order ID	Ship Date	\
0	Middle East and North Africa	Libya	2014-10-18	686800706	2014-10-31	
1	North America	Canada	2011-11-07	185941302	2011-12-08	
2	Middle East and North Africa	Libya	2016-10-31	246222341	2016-12-09	
3	Asia	Japan	2010-04-10	161442649	2010-05-12	
4	Sub-Saharan Africa	Chad	2011-08-16	645713555	2011-08-31	

	Units Sold	Unit Price	Unit Cost	Total Revenue	Total Cost	...	\
0	8446	437.20	263.33	3692591.20	2224085.18	...	
1	3018	154.06	90.93	464953.08	274426.74	...	
2	1517	255.28	159.42	387259.76	241840.14	...	
3	3322	205.70	117.11	683335.40	389039.42	...	
4	9845	9.33	6.92	91853.85	68127.40	...	

	Item Type_Office Supplies	Item Type_Personal Care	Item Type_Snacks	\
0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	

	Item Type_Vegetables	Sales Channel_Offline	Sales Channel_Online	\
0	0	1	0	
1	1	0	1	
2	0	1	0	
3	0	1	0	
4	0	1	0	

	Order Priority_C	Order Priority_H	Order Priority_L	Order Priority_M
0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1
2	1	0	0	0
3	1	0	0	0
4	0	1	0	0

[5 rows x 33 columns]

- Uniquevalueindata

df.nunique()

Region	7
Country	185
Order Date	841
Order ID	1000
Ship Date	835
Units Sold	960
Unit Price	12
Unit Cost	12
Total Revenue	999
Total Cost	999
Total Profit	999
Order Year	8
Order Month	12
Order Day	31
Shipping Time	51
Item Type_Baby Food	2
Item Type_Beverages	2
Item Type_Cereal	2
Item Type_Clothes	2
Item Type_Cosmetics	2
Item Type_Fruits	2
Item Type_Household	2
Item Type_Meat	2
Item Type_Office Supplies	2
Item Type_Personal Care	2
Item Type_Snacks	2
Item Type_Vegetables	2
Sales Channel_Offline	2
Sales Channel_Online	2
Order Priority_C	2
Order Priority_H	2
Order Priority_L	2
Order Priority_M	2
dtype: int64	

- Checking for duplicate rows

```
[16] # Checking for duplicate rows
duplicate_rows = df[df.duplicated()]
if not duplicate_rows.empty:
    print("Duplicate rows found!")
    print(duplicate_rows)
else:
    print("No duplicate rows found.")
```

No duplicate rows found.

- Handling missing values

```
✓ [31] # 1. Handling missing values  
0s df.fillna(method='ffill', inplace=True) # Forward fill missing values  
df.dropna(inplace=True) # Drop remaining rows with missing values
```

- Converting dates to datetime objects

```
✓ [32] # 2. Converting dates to datetime objects  
0s df['Order Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Order Date'])  
df['Ship Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Ship Date'])
```

- Creating new features

```
✓ [9] # 3. Creating new features  
0s df['Order Year'] = df['Order Date'].dt.year  
df['Order Month'] = df['Order Date'].dt.month  
df['Order Day'] = df['Order Date'].dt.day  
df['Shipping Time'] = (df['Ship Date'] - df['Order Date']).dt.days
```

- Encoding categorical variables

```
✓ [34] # 4. Encoding categorical variables  
0s df = pd.get_dummies(df, columns=['Item Type', 'Sales Channel', 'Order Priority'])
```

- Display the cleaned and engineered DataFrame

0s



```
# Display the cleaned and engineered DataFrame
print(df.head())
```



	Region	Country	Order Date	Order ID	Ship Date	\
0	Middle East and North Africa	Libya	2014-10-18	686800706	2014-10-31	
1	North America	Canada	2011-11-07	185941302	2011-12-08	
2	Middle East and North Africa	Libya	2016-10-31	246222341	2016-12-09	
3	Asia	Japan	2010-04-10	161442649	2010-05-12	
4	Sub-Saharan Africa	Chad	2011-08-16	645713555	2011-08-31	

	Units Sold	Unit Price	Unit Cost	Total Revenue	Total Cost	...	\
0	8446	437.20	263.33	3692591.20	2224085.18	...	
1	3018	154.06	90.93	464953.08	274426.74	...	
2	1517	255.28	159.42	387259.76	241840.14	...	
3	3322	205.70	117.11	683335.40	389039.42	...	
4	9845	9.33	6.92	91853.85	68127.40	...	

	Item Type_Office Supplies	Item Type_Personal Care	Item Type_Snacks	\
0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	

	Item Type_Vegetables	Sales Channel_Offline	Sales Channel_Online	\
0	0	1	0	
1	1	0	1	
2	0	1	0	
3	0	1	0	
4	0	1	0	

	Order Priority_C	Order Priority_H	Order Priority_L	Order Priority_M
0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1
2	1	0	0	0
3	1	0	0	0
4	0	1	0	0

[5 rows x 33 columns]

•Summarystatistics

0s



```
# Summary statistics
summary_stats = df.describe()
print(summary_stats)
```


	Order ID	Units Sold	Unit Price	Unit Cost	Total Revenue	\
count	1.000000e+03	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1.000000e+03	
mean	5.496813e+08	5053.988000	262.10684	184.965110	1.327322e+06	
std	2.571334e+08	2901.375317	216.02106	175.289311	1.486515e+06	
min	1.029280e+08	13.000000	9.33000	6.920000	2.043250e+03	
25%	3.280740e+08	2420.250000	81.73000	56.670000	2.811919e+05	
50%	5.566097e+08	5184.000000	154.06000	97.440000	7.549392e+05	
75%	7.696945e+08	7536.750000	421.89000	263.330000	1.733503e+06	
max	9.955298e+08	9998.000000	668.27000	524.960000	6.617210e+06	

	Total Cost	Total Profit	Order Year	Order Month	Order Day	...	\
count	1.000000e+03	1.000000e+03	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	...	
mean	9.361192e+05	3.912026e+05	2013.234000	6.348000	15.797000	...	
std	1.162571e+06	3.836402e+05	2.164238	3.472889	8.729949	...	
min	1.416750e+03	5.326100e+02	2010.000000	1.000000	1.000000	...	
25%	1.649319e+05	9.837612e+04	2011.000000	3.000000	8.000000	...	
50%	4.647261e+05	2.772260e+05	2013.000000	6.000000	16.000000	...	
75%	1.141750e+06	5.484568e+05	2015.000000	9.000000	23.000000	...	
max	5.204978e+06	1.726181e+06	2017.000000	12.000000	31.000000	...	

	Item Type_Office Supplies	Item Type_Personal Care	Item Type_Snacks	\
count	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	
mean	0.089000	0.087000	0.082000	
std	0.284886	0.281976	0.274502	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
50%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
75%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
max	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	

	Item Type_Vegetables	Sales Channel_Offline	Sales Channel_Online	\
count	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	
mean	0.097000	0.52000	0.48000	
std	0.296106	0.49985	0.49985	
min	0.000000	0.00000	0.00000	
25%	0.000000	0.00000	0.00000	
50%	0.000000	1.00000	0.00000	
75%	0.000000	1.00000	1.00000	
max	1.000000	1.00000	1.00000	

	Order Priority_C	Order Priority_H	Order Priority_L	Order Priority_M
count	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000
mean	0.262000	0.228000	0.268000	0.242000
std	0.439943	0.419753	0.443139	0.428509
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
75%	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000
max	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

[8 rows x 29 columns]

•Unique values in categorical columns

```

# Unique values in categorical columns
unique_values = {}
for col in df.select_dtypes(include=['object']):
    unique_values[col] = df[col].unique()
print(unique_values)

{'Region': array(['Middle East and North Africa', 'North America', 'Asia',
                  'Sub-Saharan Africa', 'Europe',
                  'Central America and the Caribbean', 'Australia and Oceania'],
                dtype=object), 'Country': array(['Libya', 'Canada', 'Japan', 'Chad', 'Armenia', 'Eritrea',
          'Montenegro', 'Jamaica', 'Fiji', 'Togo', 'Greece', 'Sudan',
          'Maldives', 'Estonia', 'Greenland', 'Cape Verde', 'Senegal',
          'Federated States of Micronesia', 'Bulgaria', 'Algeria',
          'Mongolia', 'Grenada', 'Mauritius', 'Morocco', 'Honduras',
          'Benin', 'Equatorial Guinea', 'Swaziland', 'Trinidad and Tobago',
          'Sweden', 'Belarus', 'Guinea-Bissau', 'Turkey',
          'Central African Republic', 'Laos', 'Israel', 'Bhutan', 'Vanuatu',
          'Burundi', 'Ukraine', 'Croatia', 'Madagascar', 'Malaysia',
          'Uzbekistan', 'Italy', 'Nepal', 'Portugal', 'Panama', 'Botswana',
          'Tanzania', 'Romania', 'Mali', 'Niger', 'Austria', 'India',
          'Luxembourg', 'Iceland', 'Qatar', 'South Sudan', 'United Kingdom',
          'Tunisia', 'United States of America', 'Liberia', 'South Korea',
          'Kenya', 'Rwanda', 'Cuba', 'Czech Republic', 'Philippines',
          'El Salvador', 'Tonga', 'Democratic Republic of the Congo',
          'Afghanistan', 'Tuvalu', 'Gabon', 'East Timor', 'Jordan', 'Cyprus',
          'Malawi', 'United Arab Emirates', 'China', 'Somalia', 'Bangladesh',
          'Egypt', 'Vietnam', 'Marshall Islands', 'Taiwan', 'Ireland',
          'South Africa', 'Albania', 'Ghana', 'Saint Lucia', 'Macedonia',
          'Germany', 'Poland', 'Namibia', 'Zimbabwe', 'Norway', 'Oman',
          'Serbia', 'Brunei', 'Nicaragua', 'Lithuania',
          'Republic of the Congo', 'Cameroon', 'Moldova', 'Bahrain',
          'Hungary', 'Iraq', 'Lesotho', 'Lebanon', 'Georgia', 'Ethiopia',
          'Mexico', 'Nigeria', 'Solomon Islands', 'Burkina Faso', 'Kiribati',
          'Comoros', 'Iran', 'Belize', 'Andorra', 'Slovakia',
          'Antigua and Barbuda', 'Myanmar', 'Nauru', 'Finland',
          'Papua New Guinea', 'Mozambique', 'Spain', 'Belgium',
          'Cote d'Ivoire', 'Switzerland', 'Palau', 'Slovenia', 'Guinea',
          'Russia', 'Seychelles', 'Costa Rica', 'Liechtenstein', 'Uganda',
          'Guatemala', 'Thailand', 'Denmark', 'Angola', 'North Korea',
          'Yemen', 'Dominican Republic', 'Vatican City', 'Djibouti', 'Malta',
          'The Bahamas', 'Tajikistan', 'Saudi Arabia', 'Mauritania',
          'New Zealand', 'Samoa', 'Singapore', 'Pakistan',
          'Sao Tome and Principe', 'Turkmenistan', 'Monaco',
          'Saint Kitts and Nevis', 'Cambodia', 'Kyrgyzstan', 'Indonesia',
          'Kazakhstan', 'Australia', 'Syria', 'Azerbaijan', 'Barbados',
          'Kuwait', 'San Marino', 'Netherlands', 'Kosovo', 'Latvia',
          'Bosnia and Herzegovina', 'Sri Lanka', 'Dominica', 'Haiti',
          'Saint Vincent and the Grenadines', 'Sierra Leone', 'Zambia',
          'France', 'The Gambia'], dtype=object)}

```

● Correlation matrix





- **Frequency distribution of categorical variables**



- **Histogram**





code

block generates histograms for the given numerical columns in the DataFrame df. A histogram is a graphical representation of the distribution of data, typically used to identify patterns, distribution, and outliers in the data.







- **Scatter plot**



This code block generates a scatter plot to visualize the relationship between 'Total Revenue' and 'Total Profit' in the given DataFrame 'df'.

- **Heatmap**



code block generates a heatmap to visualize the correlation matrix between various columns in the given DataFrame df using the seaborn library.

- **Boxplot**



code block generates a series of box plots for each numerical column in the given DataFrame 'df'. The box plots help visualize the distribution of the values, including the range, quartiles, and potential outliers.







- **Pie chart for the distribution of Region**



code creates a pie chart that visualizes the distribution of unique values in the 'Region' column of the DataFrame 'df'. The chart's size, labels, percentages, colors, and title are all set according to the specified options