

Exploratory Data Analysis of 2Market global

Problem Statement

2Market is a global supermarket chain offering a wide range of consumer products both online and in physical stores. They would like to identify patterns in customer purchase behaviour that will help inform marketing decisions.

How am I helping the company:

Performing an Exploratory data analysis to gain insights into their customer demographic.

Questions of interest as a Data analyst

- What is the data source? To find out how authentic the data is?
- Are there any data limitations? Any data insufficiencies or biases in data collection.
- Who are the audience? Technical or non-technical?

Questions to ask the team as a Data Analyst

- Any specific challenges that you would like deeper understanding and insights?
- How do you measure success? Customer segmentation or cost reduction?
- Are the primary audience for the presentation; technical or non-technical audience?

Questions regarding data

- Time period of the data; any significant events or campaigns that could have influenced customer behavior during that period?
- Are there any seasonal trends observed in the purchasing patterns in the online grocery market?

I like to perform basic statistics using Excel to get a quick glance at the aggregates. And for further Exploratory data analysis, Postgres SQL to retrieve the relevant data using Pg Admin and export to Excel files and then import these on Tableau Public to visualise the findings.

Data cleaning:

The data is provided in the raw form so my first step is to clean the data to clean it to ensure optimal performance in data analysis with reliable and refined datasets.

I used Tableau desktop version to clean the data, as it is a very time efficient tool, which transforms the data into a cleaned one in matter of seconds.

Cleaned data using Tableau

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X		
1	ID	Year_Birth	Education	Marital	Sta	Income	Kidhome	Teenhome	Dt_Customer	Recency	AmtLiq	AmtVege	AmtNonVeg	AmtPes	AmtChocol	AmtComm	NumDeals	NumWebB	NumWalkir	NumVisits	Response	Complain	Country	Count_suct	Header	
2	1826	1971	Graduation	Divorced		\$84,835.00	0	0	16-06-2014	0	189	104	379	111	189	218	1	4	6	1	1	0	SP	0	Data	
3	1	1962	Graduation	Single		\$57,091.00	0	0	15-06-2014	0	464	5	64	7	0	37	1	7	7	5	1	0	CA	1	Data	
4	10476	1959	Graduation	Married		\$67,267.00	0	1	13-05-2014	0	134	11	59	15	2	30	1	3	5	2	0	0	US	0	Data	
5	1386	1968	Graduation	Together		\$32,474.00	1	1	11-05-2014	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	7	0	0	AUS	0	Data	
6	5371	1990	Graduation	Single		\$21,474.00	1	0	08-04-2014	0	6	16	24	11	0	34	2	3	2	7	1	0	SP	1	Data	
7	7348	1959	PhD	Single		\$71,691.00	0	0	17-03-2014	0	336	130	411	240	32	43	1	4	5	2	1	0	SP	0	Data	
8	4073	1955	2n Cycle	Married		\$63,564.00	0	0	29-01-2014	0	769	80	252	15	34	65	1	10	7	6	1	0	GER	1	Data	
9	1991	1968	Graduation	Together		\$44,931.00	0	1	18-01-2014	0	78	0	11	0	0	7	1	2	3	5	0	0	SP	0	Data	
10	4047	1955	PhD	Married		\$65,324.00	0	1	11-01-2014	0	384	0	102	21	32	5	3	6	9	4	0	0	US	0	Data	
11	9477	1955	PhD	Married		\$65,324.00	0	1	11-01-2014	0	384	0	102	21	32	5	3	6	9	4	0	0	IND	0	Data	
12	2079	1948	2n Cycle	Married		\$81,044.00	0	0	27-12-2013	0	450	26	535	73	98	26	1	5	10	1	0	0	US	0	Data	
13	5642	1980	Master	Together		\$62,499.00	1	0	09-12-2013	0	140	4	61	0	13	4	2	3	6	4	0	0	SP	0	Data	
14	10530	1960	PhD	Widow		\$67,786.00	0	0	07-12-2013	0	431	82	441	80	20	102	1	3	6	1	1	0	IND	0	Data	
15	2964	1982	Graduation	Married		\$26,872.00	0	0	16-10-2013	0	3	10	8	3	16	32	1	1	2	6	0	0	CA	0	Data	
16	10311	1970	Graduation	Married		\$4,428.00	0	1	05-10-2013	0	16	4	12	2	4	321	0	25	0	1	0	0	SP	0	Data	
17	837	1978	Graduation	Married		\$54,809.00	1	1	11-09-2013	0	63	6	57	13	13	22	4	2	5	4	0	0	SP	0	Data	
18	10521	1978	Graduation	Married		\$54,809.00	1	1	11-09-2013	0	63	6	57	13	13	22	4	2	5	4	1	0	SP	0	Data	
19	10175	1959	PhD	Divorced		\$32,173.00	0	1	01-08-2013	0	18	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	3	4	0	0	SP	0	Data	
20	1473	1961	2n Cycle	Single		\$47,823.00	0	1	23-07-2013	0	53	1	5	2	1	10	2	2	3	8	0	0	CA	0	Data	
21	2795	1959	Master	Single		\$30,523.00	2	1	01-07-2013	0	5	0	3	0	0	5	1	1	2	7	0	0	CA	0	Data	
22	2285	1955	Master	Together		\$36,634.00	0	1	28-05-2013	0	213	9	76	4	3	30	3	5	5	7	0	0	SA	0	Data	
23	115	1967	Master	Single		\$43,456.00	0	1	26-03-2013	0	275	11	68	25	7	7	3	5	8	5	0	0	IND	0	Data	
24	10470	1980	Master	Married		\$40,662.00	1	0	15-03-2013	0	40	2	23	0	4	23	2	2	3	4	0	0	GER	0	Data	
25	4065	1977	PhD	Married		\$49,544.00	1	0	12-02-2013	0	308	0	73	0	0	23	2	5	8	7	0	0	SP	0	Data	
26	10968	1970	Graduation	Single		\$57,731.00	0	1	23-11-2012	0	266	21	300	65	8	44	4	8	6	6	0	0	IND	0	Data	
27	5985	1966	Master	Single		\$33,168.00	0	1	13-10-2012	0	80	1	37	0	1	3	3	2	4	7	0	0	SP	0	Data	
28	5430	1957	Graduation	Together		\$54,450.00	1	1	14-09-2012	0	454	0	171	8	19	32	12	9	8	8	0	0	SP	0	Data	
29	8432	1957	Graduation	Together		\$54,450.00	1	1	14-09-2012	0	454	0	171	8	19	32	12	9	8	8	0	0	SP	0	Data	
30	453	1957	PhD	Widow		\$35,340.00	1	1	29-06-2014	1	27	0	12	0	1	5	2	2	3	5	0	0	SP	0	Data	
31	9687	1976	Graduation	Single		\$73,170.00	0	0	31-05-2014	1	184	174	256	50	30	32	1	5	6	2	0	0	CA	0	Data	
32	8890	1972	PhD	Divorced		\$65,808.00	1	1	30-05-2014	1	155	7	80	13	7	10	3	5	5	6	0	0	SP	0	Data	
33	9264	1987	Graduation	Married		\$79,529.00	0	0	27-04-2014	1	423	42	706	73	197	197	1	4	9	2	0	0	CA	0	Data	
34	5824	1973	PhD	Together		\$34,578.00	2	1	11-04-2014	1	7	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	6	0	0	AUS	0	Data	
35	5794	1975	PhD	Married		\$46,374.00	0	1	17-03-2014	1	408	0	21	0	0	17	3	7	7	8	1	0	IND	2	Data	
36	3068	1991	Graduation	Married		\$18,351.00	0	0	29-10-2013	1	1	12	9	0	14	7	1	2	3	7	0	0	SP	0	Data	
37	7962	1988	PhD	Single		\$95,169.00	0	0	09-10-2013	1	1285	21	449	106	20	20	1	4	4	1	1	0	SP	2	Data	
Key for the Data Interpreter																										
Marketing_data_csv																										

It adds an extra column, which I deleted as shown as X, which I deleted.

Checking for Outliers:

To start with, I have hidden the columns I don't need for this calculation for convenience.

Outliers are the values below the Lower limit and above the upper limit.

F1					
	A	C	J	K	
1	ID	Age	Q1	46	
2	1826	53	Q3	64	
3	1	62	IQR	18	
4	10476	65	Lower limit	19	
5	1386	56	Upper limit	91	
6	5371	34			
7	7348	65			
8	4073	69			
9	1991	56			
10	4047	69			
11	9477	69			
12	2079	76			
13	5642	44			
14	10530	64			
15	2964	42			
16	10311	54			
17	837	46			
18	10521	46			
19	10175	65			
20	1473	63			

M2					
	A	F	L	M	N
1	ID	Income			
2	1826	84835	Q1	35303	
3	1	57091	Q3	68522	
4	10476	67267	IQR	33219	
5	1386	32474	Lower limit	-14525.5	
6	5371	21474	upper limit	118350.5	
7	7348	71691			
8	4073	63564			
9	1991	44931			
10	4047	65324			
11	9477	65324			
12	2079	81044			
13	5642	62499			
14	10530	67786			
15	2964	26872			
16	10311	4428			
17	837	54809			
18	10521	54809			
19	10175	32173			
20	1473	47823			

Income outlier= < 14525 >118350 the negative sign has no practical meaning for the – sign.

Age outlier = <19>91.

Q1=Quartile(C:C,1) for Income=Quartile(F:F,1)

Q3=Quartile(C:C,2)

Q3-Q1= IQR, Inter quartile range

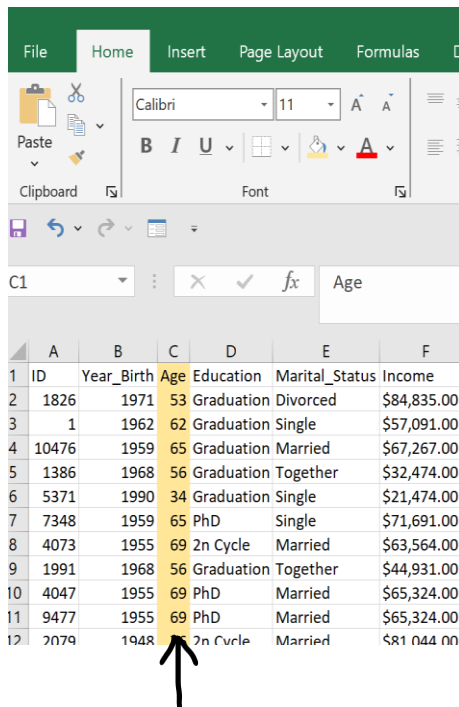
1.5 is a constant commonly used because it captures most outliers.

Questions to understand customer demographic and observe the trends to assist 2Market global in targeted marketing.

1: What is the average age of 2Market's customers?

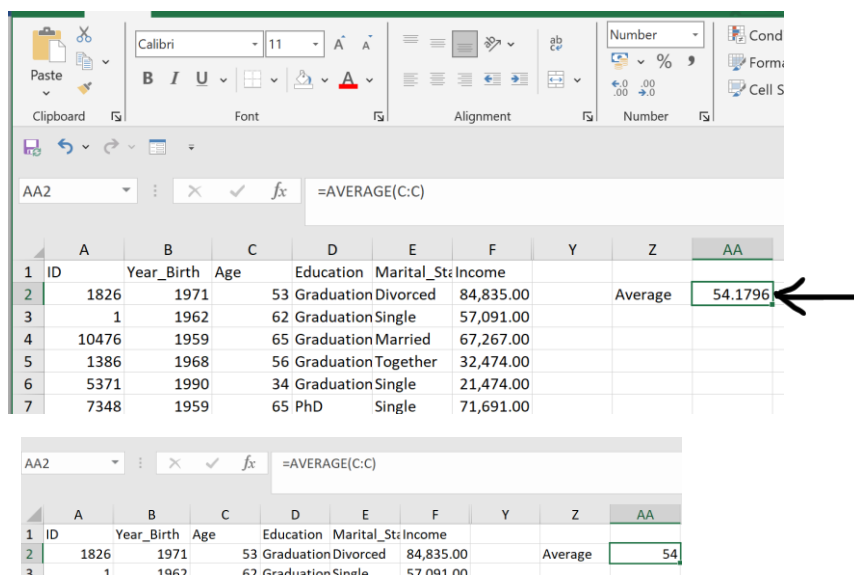
Answer: 54

I added an extra column next to Year_Birth, used the formula = YEAR (TODAY ()) - B2, to derive the age. The result has been rounded off to 0 decimals, using the number group.



Excel interface showing the 'Age' column being added to the data table. The formula bar shows the formula =YEAR(TODAY()) - B2.

ID	Year_Birth	Age	Education	Marital_Status	Income
1826	1971	53	Graduation	Divorced	\$84,835.00
1	1962	62	Graduation	Single	\$57,091.00
10476	1959	65	Graduation	Married	\$67,267.00
1386	1968	56	Graduation	Together	\$32,474.00
5371	1990	34	Graduation	Single	\$21,474.00
7348	1959	65	PhD	Single	\$71,691.00
4073	1955	69	2n Cycle	Married	\$63,564.00
1991	1968	56	Graduation	Together	\$44,931.00
4047	1955	69	PhD	Married	\$65,324.00
9477	1955	69	PhD	Married	\$65,324.00
2079	1948	72	2n Cycle	Married	\$81,044.00



Excel interface showing the formula =AVERAGE(C:C) entered in cell AA2. The result 54.1796 is displayed in cell AA2. An arrow points to the result.

ID	Year_Birth	Age	Education	Marital_Stz	Income	Average
1826	1971	53	Graduation	Divorced	84,835.00	
1	1962	62	Graduation	Single	57,091.00	
10476	1959	65	Graduation	Married	67,267.00	
1386	1968	56	Graduation	Together	32,474.00	
5371	1990	34	Graduation	Single	21,474.00	
7348	1959	65	PhD	Single	71,691.00	
						54.1796

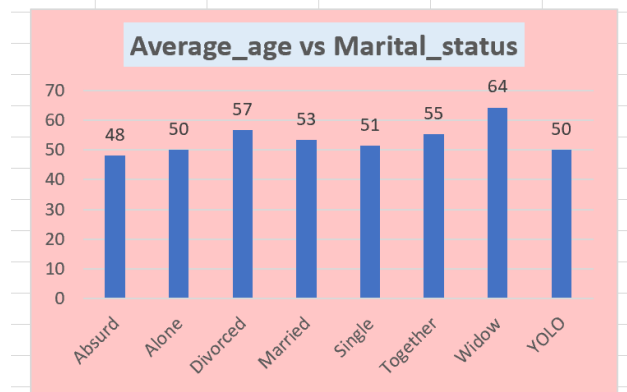
I used the formula =Average(C:C) in AA2 and adjusted it to no decimals using the Number group and removed the \$sign to convert into number.

2.What is the average age of the customers belonging to each type of marital status?

Solution: I used the Pivot Table to be a very useful to represent these aggregate values. And used the Bar charts to represent.

Graphical representation

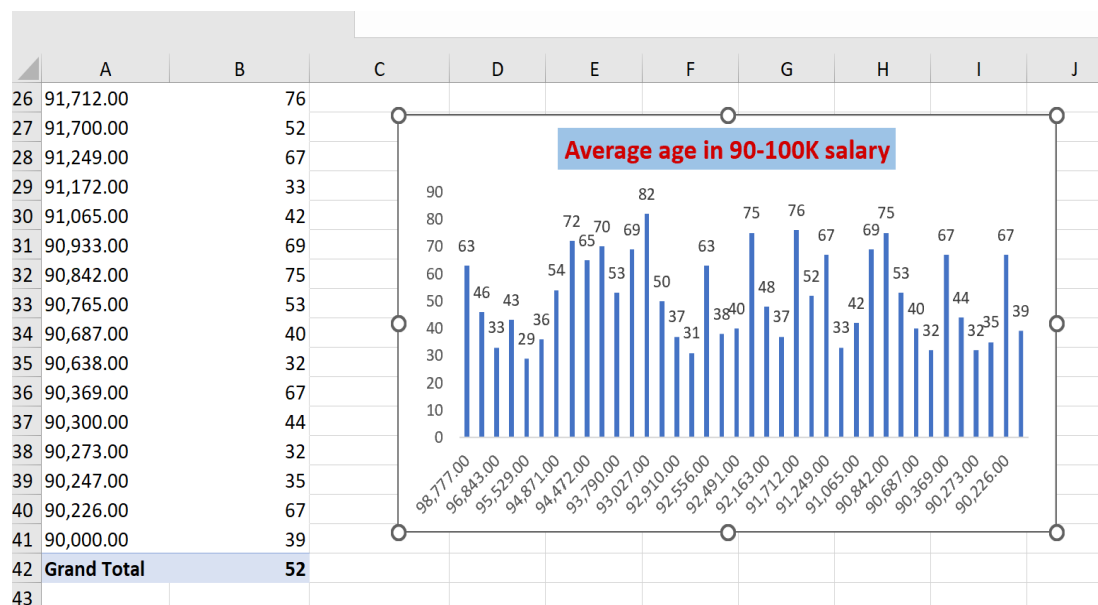
	A	B
1		
2		
3	Row Labels	Average of Age
4	Divorced	57
5	Married	53
6	Single	51
7	Together	55
8	Widow	64
9	Grand Total	54
10		



3. What is the highest average age by marital status?

Answer = 64, Widow.

The Bar charts clearly show this.



6. What is the average age across the various income bands?

High = 52

Medium =56

Low =50

Created a new column, Income Band and used the

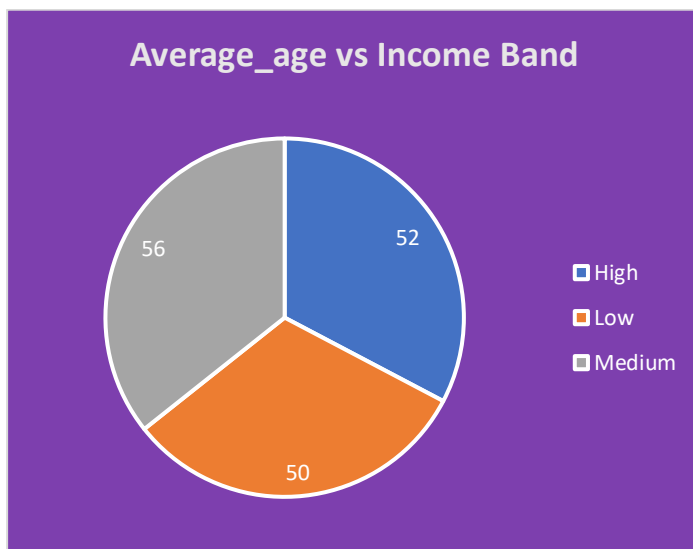
formula: =IF(C2<40000, "Low", IF (C2<=80000, "Medium", "High"))

Created a Pivot table, added Income Band in the 'Rows' and Age in the 'Values' field,

Row Labels	Average of Age
High	52
Low	50
Medium	56
Grand Total	54

Changed the values from default Sum to Average and rounded it off.

Graphical representation



Average age of all the 3 income bands is almost the same.

Let us answer some business questions that will help 2Market global to gain deeper insights.

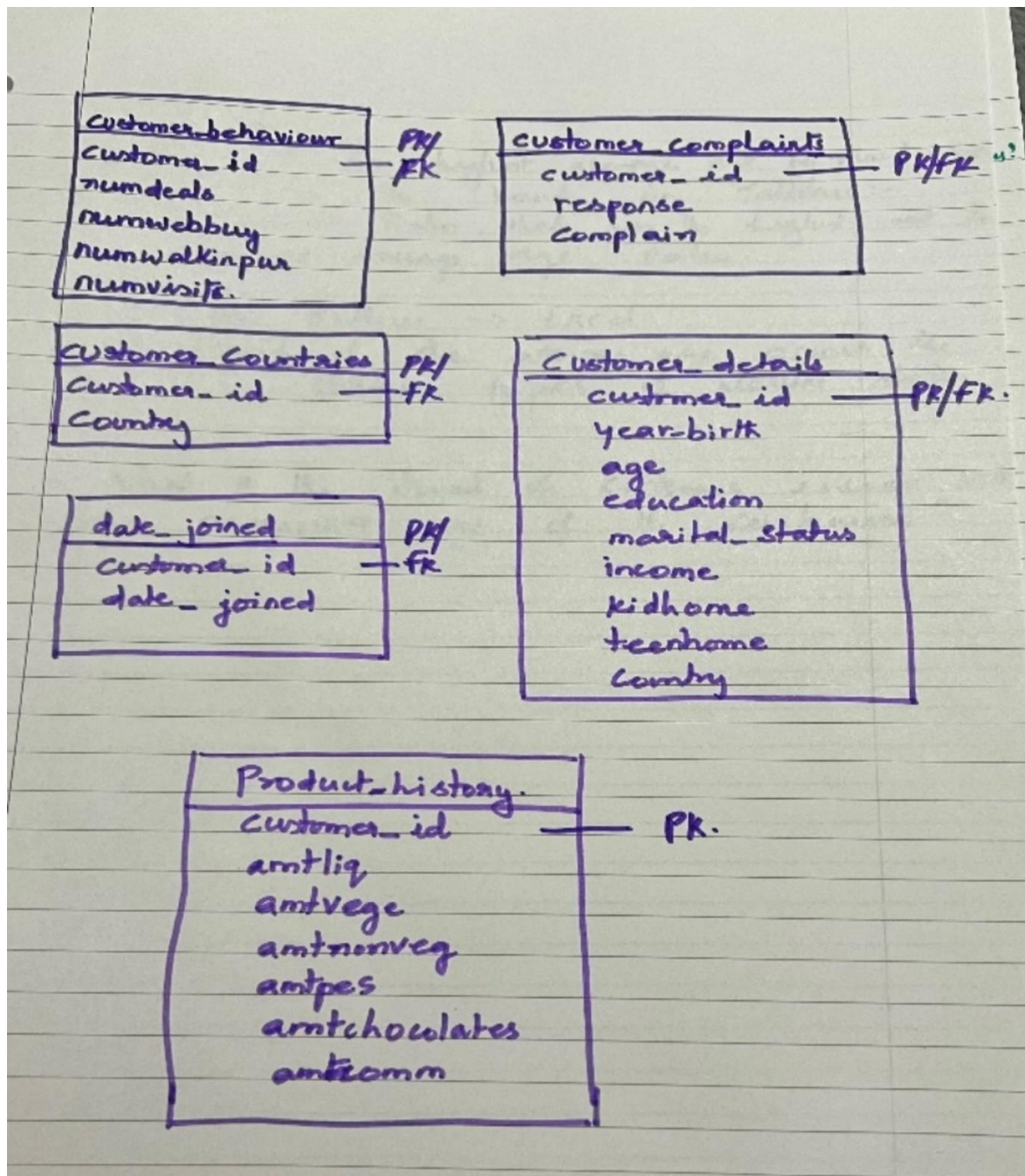
- the demographics of its customers
- which advertising channels seem to be the most effective
- which products seem to sell the best and whether that varies based on demographic.

I used SQL on Postgres, to calculate the aggregates and downloaded the output as excel files, so that I can import on Tableau to visualise and present the dashboard of the Exploratory data analysis to the stakeholders.

SQL can handle large datasets with high data integrity.

Visualisation:

The 2Market global file is a large data set, so I created 6 separate tables with a logical grouping and relating all the tables with the primary key, customer_id, in order to be helpful in using joins to retrieve data from multiple tables.



1. The demographics of their customers:

Query
Query History

```

1  -- The demographics of the customers of 2Market.The average age of customers, calcul
2
3  SELECT
4      country, -- Customers' country of residence.
5      marital_status, --Customers' marital status (single, married,etc)
6      COUNT(customer_id) AS total_customers,
7      AVG(EXTRACT(YEAR FROM CURRENT_DATE) - year_birth) AS average_age,--The total nu
8      ROUND(AVG(income), 2) AS average_income, -- Rounded to 2 decimal places
9      SUM(kidhome) AS total_with_kids,
10     SUM(teenhome) AS total_with_teens
11 FROM
12     customer_details
13
14 GROUP BY--group the data by country and marital_status to see the demographic breakdown a
15     country, marital_status
16 ORDER BY
17     total_customers DESC; --total_customers in descending order

```

Messages
Notifications
Data Output

	country character varying (255)	marital_status character varying (255)	total_customers bigint	average_age numeric	average_income numeric	total_wit bigint
1	SP	Married	433	53.6374133949191686	50909.35	
2	SP	Together	274	55.5364963503649635	53567.81	
3	SP	Single	237	50.6751054852320675	49034.63	
4	SA	Married	106	52.3867924528301887	53367.58	
5	SP	Divorced	106	56.9433962264150943	52713.92	

Total rows: 42 of 42
Query complete 00:00:00.111
Ln 16, Col 64

2. Effectiveness of Advertising Channels:

To know this, we need to assess the relationship between advertising and customer purchases.

```

1  ▾ /* Which advertising channels seem to be the most effective: advertising channels are most
2     let's group the data by country, marital_status, kidhome, and teenhome to see how each dem
3     We can calculate the total spend on all product types (liquids, vegetables, non-vegetables
4     */
5  ▾ SELECT
6     cd.country,
7     cd.marital_status,
8     cd.kidhome,
9     cd.teenhome,
10    SUM(ph.amtliq + ph.amtvege + ph.amtnonveg + ph.amtpes + ph.amtchocolates + ph.amtcomm)
11    SUM(cb.numwebbuy) AS web_conversions,
12    SUM(cb.numwalkinpur) AS walkin_conversions,
13
14    (SUM(cb.numwebbuy) + SUM(cb.numwalkinpur)) AS total_conversions --combine both
15 FROM
16     product_history ph
17 JOIN
18     customer_details cd ON ph.customer_id = cd.customer_id
19 JOIN
20     customer_behaviour cb ON ph.customer_id = cb.customer_id
21 GROUP BY
22     cd.country, cd.marital_status, cd.kidhome, cd.teenhome
23 ORDER BY
24     total_spent DESC;

```

Messages
Notifications
Data Output

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📥

📈

SQL












↗️

	country character varying (255) 🔒	marital_status character varying (255) 🔒	kidhome integer 🔒	teenhome integer 🔒	total_spent numeric 🔒	web_conversions bigint 🔒	walkin_conver bigint 🔒
1	SP	Married	0	0	112561.00	462	
2	SP	Together	0	0	94071.00	326	
3	SP	Married	0	1	91017.00	733	
4	SP	Single	0	0	87023.00	345	
5	SP	Together	0	1	62015.00	451	

Total rows: 193 of 193
Query complete 00:00:00.198
Ln 4, Col 3

Product demographic to understand how different customer segments interact with and purchase specific products

1. What is the total spending per country?

Messages		Notifications		Data Output	
					
			SQL		
	country character varying (20) 	total_spent numeric 			
1	SP	659557			
2	SA	211071			
3	CA	167403			
4	AUS	85576			
5	IND	77806			
6	GER	73198			
7	US	67546			
8	ME	3122			

```
SELECT
    cc.country, -- Country of the customer
    ROUND(SUM(ph.amtliq + ph.amtvege + ph.amtnonveg + ph.amtpes + ph.amtchocolates
    + ph.amtcomm))
    AS total_spent
FROM
    product_history ph
JOIN
    customer_countries cc ON ph.customer_id = cc.customer_id -- Join to get the country for
GROUP BY
    cc.country -- Group by country
ORDER BY
    total_spent DESC; -- Order by total spend in descending order
```

2. The total spend per product per country?

Messages Notifications Data Output			
≡+ 📄 ▼ 📋 ▼ 🗑️ 🗄️ ⬇️ 📈 SQL			
	country character varying (20) 🔒	product text 🔒	total_spent numeric 🔒
1	AUS	Animals	5546
2	AUS	Chocolates	4129
3	AUS	Commercial	7132
4	AUS	Liquid	42752
5	AUS	Non-Vegetable	22328
Total rows: 48 of 48 Query complete 00:00:00.088 Ln 61, Col 22			

The following SQL code gave the results, which I downloaded in Excel.

```
SELECT
    cc.country, -- Country of the customer
    'Liquid' AS product, ROUND(SUM(ph.amtliq)) AS total_spent
FROM
    product_history ph
JOIN
    customer_countries cc ON ph.customer_id = cc.customer_id
GROUP BY
    cc.country
UNION ALL
SELECT
    cc.country,
    'Vegetable' AS product, ROUND(SUM(ph.amtvege)) AS total_spent
FROM
    product_history ph
JOIN
    customer_countries cc ON ph.customer_id = cc.customer_id
GROUP BY
    cc.country
UNION ALL
```

```

SELECT
    cc.country,
    'Non-Vegetable' AS product, ROUND(SUM(ph.amtnonveg)) AS total_spent
FROM
    product_history ph
JOIN
    customer_countries cc ON ph.customer_id = cc.customer_id
GROUP BY
    cc.country
UNION ALL
SELECT
    cc.country,
    'Animals' AS product, ROUND(SUM(ph.amtpes)) AS total_spent -- with '
FROM
    product_history ph
JOIN
    customer_countries cc ON ph.customer_id = cc.customer_id
GROUP BY
    cc.country

```

```

UNION ALL
SELECT
    cc.country,
    'Chocolates' AS product, ROUND(SUM(ph.amtchocolates)) AS total_spent
FROM
    product_history ph
JOIN
    customer_countries cc ON ph.customer_id = cc.customer_id
GROUP BY
    cc.country
UNION ALL
SELECT
    cc.country,
    'Commercial' AS product, ROUND(SUM(ph.amtcomm)) AS total_spent
FROM
    product_history ph
JOIN
    customer_countries cc ON ph.customer_id = cc.customer_id
GROUP BY
    cc.country

```

ORDER BY

country, product;

3. Which products are the most popular in each country?

```
SELECT
    cc.country,
    product,
    ROUND(SUM(amount)) AS total_spent
FROM
    customer_countries cc
JOIN
    product_history ph ON cc.customer_id = ph.customer_id
JOIN
    LATERAL ( --This is used to split the product_history table
        VALUES
            ('Liquid', ph.amtliq),
EXTENSIVE ( --This is used to split the product_history table
        VALUES
            ('Liquid', ph.amtliq),
            ('Vegetable', ph.amtvege),
            ('Non-Vegetable', ph.amtnonveg),
            ('Animals', ph.amtpes),
            ('Chocolates', ph.amtchocolates),
            ('Commercial', ph.amtcomm)
    ) AS product_spend(product, amount) ON true
GROUP BY
    cc.country, product
ORDER BY
    cc.country, total_spent DESC;
```


Messages Notifications Data Output			
	country character varying (20)	product text	total_spent numeric
1	AUS	Liquid	42752
2	AUS	Non-Vegetable	22328
3	AUS	Commercial	7132
4	AUS	Animals	5546
5	AUS	Chocolates	4129
Total rows: 48 of 48 Query complete 00:00:00.097 Ln 22			

4. Which products are the most popular based on marital status?

```

SELECT
    cd.marital_status,
    product,
    ROUND(SUM(amount)) AS total_spent --This calculates the total
FROM
    customer_details cd
JOIN
    product_history ph ON cd.customer_id = ph.customer_id
JOIN
    LATERAL ( --This creates a virtual table for each product and
VALUES
    ('Liquid', ph.amtliq),

```

```

VALUES
    ('Liquid', ph.amtliq),
    ('Vegetable', ph.amtvege),
    ('Non-Vegetable', ph.amtnonveg),
    ('Animals', ph.amtpes),
    ('Chocolates', ph.amtchocolates),
    ('Commercial', ph.amtcomm)
) AS product_spend(product, amount) ON true
GROUP BY
    cd.marital_status, product
ORDER BY -- The results are sorted first by marital status
    cd.marital_status, total_spent DESC;

```

Messages Notifications Data Output

	marital_status character varying (255) 🔒	product text 🔒	total_spent numeric 🔒
1	Absurd	Liquid	711
2	Absurd	Non-Vegetable	625
3	Absurd	Animals	411
4	Absurd	Commercial	408
5	Absurd	Vegetable	169
Total rows: 48 of 48 Query complete 00:00:00.100 Ln 22, Col 41			

5. which products are the most popular based on whether or not there are children or teens in the home.

```
SELECT
    CASE --This checks if there are children (kidhome > 0) or teens (teenhome
        WHEN cd.kidhome > 0 OR cd.teenhome > 0 THEN 'With Children or Teens'
        ELSE 'No Children or Teens'
    END AS home_type,
    product,
    ROUND(SUM(amount)) AS total_spent --This calculates the total spend for e
FROM
    customer_details cd
JOIN
    product_history ph ON cd.customer_id = ph.customer_id
JOIN
    LATERAL ( -- this splits the product_history table's amount
```

Query History

```
    LATERAL ( -- this splits the product_history table's amount
        VALUES
            ('Liquid', ph.amtliq),
            ('Vegetable', ph.amtvege),
            ('Non-Vegetable', ph.amtnonveg),
            ('Animals', ph.amtpes),
            ('Chocolates', ph.amtchocolates),
            ('Commercial', ph.amtcomm)
    ) AS product_spend(product, amount) ON true
GROUP BY --This groups the results by home_type
    home_type, product
ORDER BY --This orders the results first by the home type
    home_type, total_spent DESC;
```

Messages Notifications Data Output			
	home_type text	product text	total_spent numeric
1	No Children or Teens	Liquid	308950
2	No Children or Teens	Non-Vegetable	234758
3	No Children or Teens	Animals	48500
4	No Children or Teens	Commercial	40661
5	No Children or Teens	Chocolates	33663
Total rows: 12 of 12 Query complete 00:00:00.088 Ln 25, Col 33			

3. Analysis of Product popularity based on Customer Demographic:

Query Query History	
5	SELECT
6	cd.country,
7	cd.marital_status,
8	cd.kidhome,
9	cd.teenhome,
10	'Liquid' AS product_type,
11	SUM(ph.amtliq) AS total_spent,
12	SUM(cb.numwebbuy + cb.numwalkinpur) AS total_conversions
13	FROM
14	product_history ph
15	JOIN
16	customer_details cd ON ph.customer_id = cd.customer_id
17	JOIN

```

17 JOIN
18     customer_behaviour cb ON ph.customer_id = cb.customer_id
19 GROUP BY
20     cd.country, cd.marital_status, cd.kidhome, cd.teenhome
21
22 UNION ALL
23
24 SELECT
25     cd.country,
26     cd.marital_status,
27     cd.kidhome,
28     cd.teenhome,

```

```

29     'Vegetables' AS product_type,
30     SUM(ph.amtvege) AS total_spent, -- The sum of the amounts spent on each product
31     SUM(cb.numwebbuy + cb.numwalkinpur) AS total_conversions --The sum of numwebbuy and numwalkinpur
32 FROM
33     product_history ph
34 JOIN
35     customer_details cd ON ph.customer_id = cd.customer_id
36 JOIN
37     customer_behaviour cb ON ph.customer_id = cb.customer_id
38 GROUP BY
39     cd.country, cd.marital_status, cd.kidhome, cd.teenhome
40

```

Query	Query History
-------	---------------

40	
41	UNION ALL
42	
43	SELECT
44	cd.country,
45	cd.marital_status,
46	cd.kidhome,
47	cd.teenhome,
48	'Non-Vegetables' AS product_type,
49	SUM(ph.amtnonveg) AS total_spent,
50	SUM(cb.numwebbuy + cb.numwalkinpur) AS total_conversions
51	FROM
52	product history ph

Query	Query History
52	product_history ph
53	JOIN
54	customer_details cd ON ph.customer_id = cd.customer_id
55	JOIN
56	customer_behaviour cb ON ph.customer_id = cb.customer_id
57	GROUP BY
58	cd.country, cd.marital_status, cd.kidhome, cd.teenhome
59	
60	UNION ALL
61	
62	SELECT
63	cd.country,
64	cd.marital_status,

Query	Query History
65	cd.kidhome,
66	cd.teenhome,
67	'Pets' AS product_type,
68	SUM(ph.amtpes) AS total_spent,
69	SUM(cb.numwebbuy + cb.numwalkinpur) AS total_conversions
70	FROM
71	product_history ph
72	JOIN
73	customer_details cd ON ph.customer_id = cd.customer_id
74	JOIN
75	customer_behaviour cb ON ph.customer_id = cb.customer_id
76	GROUP BY
77	cd.country, cd.marital_status, cd.kidhome, cd.teenhome
78	
79	UNION ALL
80	
81	SELECT
82	cd.country,
83	cd.marital_status,
84	cd.kidhome,
85	cd.teenhome,
86	'Chocolates' AS product_type,
87	SUM(ph.amtchocolates) AS total_spent,

```

88     SUM(cb.numwebbuy + cb.numwalkinpur) AS total_conversions
89 FROM
90     product_history ph
91 JOIN
92     customer_details cd ON ph.customer_id = cd.customer_id
93 JOIN
94     customer_behaviour cb ON ph.customer_id = cb.customer_id
95 GROUP BY
96     cd.country, cd.marital_status, cd.kidhome, cd.teenhome
97
98 UNION ALL
99

```

Query Query History

```

100 SELECT
101     cd.country,
102     cd.marital_status,
103     cd.kidhome,
104     cd.teenhome,
105     'Commercial Items' AS product_type,
106     SUM(ph.amtcomm) AS total_spent,
107     SUM(cb.numwebbuy + cb.numwalkinpur) AS total_conversions
108 FROM
109     product_history ph
110 JOIN
111     customer_details cd ON ph.customer_id = cd.customer_id
112
113 JOIN
114     customer_behaviour cb ON ph.customer_id = cb.customer_id
115 GROUP BY
116     cd.country, cd.marital_status, cd.kidhome, cd.teenhome -- The re
117 ORDER BY
118     total_spent DESC;

```

Messages

Notifications

Data Output

SQL

	country character varying (255)	marital_status character varying (255)	kidhome integer	teenhome integer	product_type text	total_spent numeric	total_conversions bigint
1		Married	0	1	Liquid	52263.00	1740
2		Married	0	0	Liquid	51429.00	1228
3		Together	0	0	Liquid	41766.00	874
4		Single	0	0	Liquid	39104.00	900
5		Together	0	1	Liquid	37444.00	1083

Total rows: 1000 of 1158 Query complete 00:00:00.112 Ln 115, Col 218

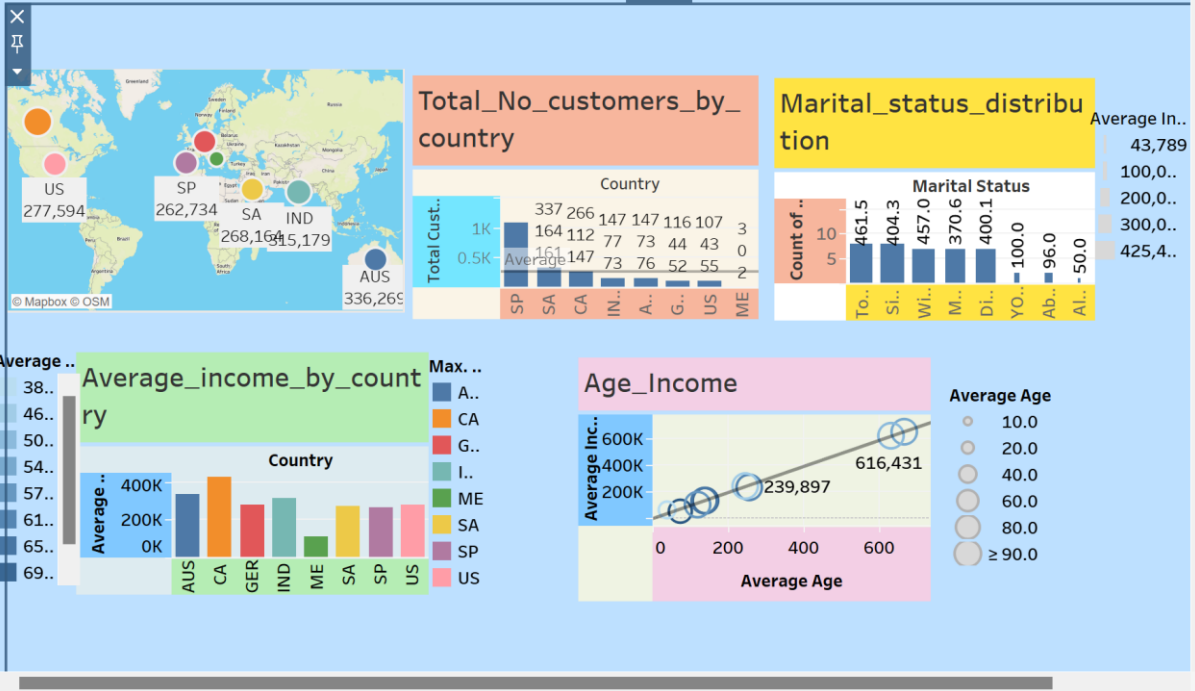
Total rows: 1000 of 1158 Query complete 00:00:00.112 Ln 115, Col 218

Conclusion:

I imported all the above analysis on Tableau to visualise the findings to answer the business questions raised by our stakeholders, to gain insights into customer demographic to optimise marketing efforts.

This segmentation shows that the majority of customer fall within the average age of 50 and tend to be from Canada and highest total conversion rate is from Sao Paulo and the total spend decreased with progressive age, and our top selling products are liquids as shown below.

Customer Demographics



Effective Advertising

