

# Customer Shopping Behavior Analysis

## 1. Project Overview

This project analyzes customer shopping behavior using transactional data from 3,900 purchases across various product categories. The goal is to uncover insights into spending patterns, customer segments, product preferences, and subscription behavior to guide strategic business decisions.

## 2. Dataset Summary

- Rows: 3,900
- Columns: 18
- Key Features:
  - Customer demographics (Age, Gender, Location, Subscription Status)
  - Purchase details (Item Purchased, Category, Purchase Amount, Season, Size, Color)
  - Shopping behavior (Discount Applied, Promo Code Used, Previous Purchases, Frequency of Purchases, Review Rating, Shipping Type)
- Missing Data: 37 values in Review Rating column

## 3. Exploratory Data Analysis using Python

We began with data preparation and cleaning in Python:

- **Data Loading:** Imported the dataset using `pandas`.
- **Initial Exploration:** Used `df.info()` to check structure and `.describe()` for summary statistics.

```
var.info()
print(var)
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 3900 entries, 0 to 3899
Data columns (total 18 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   customer_id           3900 non-null   int64
1   age                   3900 non-null   int64
2   gender                3900 non-null   object
3   item_purchased        3900 non-null   object
4   category              3900 non-null   object
5   purchase_amount_(usd) 3900 non-null   int64
6   location              3900 non-null   object
7   size                  3900 non-null   object
8   color                 3900 non-null   object
9   season                3900 non-null   object
10  review_rating          3900 non-null   float64
11  subscription_status    3900 non-null   object
12  shipping_type          3900 non-null   object
13  discount_applied       3900 non-null   object
14  promo_code_used        3900 non-null   object
15  previous_purchases     3900 non-null   int64
16  payment_method         3900 non-null   object
17  frequency_of_purchases 3900 non-null   object
dtypes: float64(1), int64(4), object(13)
memory usage: 548.6+ KB
...
```

3898	No	24	Venmo	Weekly
3899	No	33	Venmo	Quarterly

```
[3900 rows x 18 columns]
```



- **Column Standardization:** Renamed columns to **snake case** for better readability and documentation.

```
var.columns=var.columns.str.lower()
var.columns=var.columns.str.replace(' ', '_')
print(var)
```

	customer_id	age	gender	item_purchased	category	\
0	1	55	Male	Blouse	Clothing	
1	2	19	Male	Sweater	Clothing	
2	3	50	Male	Jeans	Clothing	
3	4	21	Male	Sandals	Footwear	
4	5	45	Male	Blouse	Clothing	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
3895	3896	40	Female	Hoodie	Clothing	
3896	3897	52	Female	Backpack	Accessories	
3897	3898	46	Female	Belt	Accessories	
3898	3899	44	Female	Shoes	Footwear	
3899	3900	52	Female	Handbag	Accessories	

	purchase_amount_(usd)	location	size	color	season	\
0		53	Kentucky	L	Gray	Winter
1		64	Maine	L	Maroon	Winter
2		73	Massachusetts	S	Maroon	Spring
3		90	Rhode Island	M	Maroon	Spring
4		49	Oregon	M	Turquoise	Spring
...		...	...	...	...	...
3895		28	Virginia	L	Turquoise	Summer
3896		49	Iowa	L	White	Spring
3897		33	New Jersey	L	Green	Spring
3898		77	Minnesota	S	Brown	Summer
3899		81	California	M	Beige	Spring
...		...	...	...	...	...

```
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6   location                             3900 non-null    object
7   size                                 3900 non-null    object
8   color                                3900 non-null    object
9   season                               3900 non-null    object
10  review_rating                        3900 non-null    float64
11  subscription_status                  3900 non-null    object
12  shipping_type                       3900 non-null    object
13  discount_applied                    3900 non-null    object
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```

- **Feature Engineering:**

- Created **age\_group** column by binning customer ages.
- Created **purchase\_frequency\_days** column from purchase data.

```
#create a column age_group
labels=['young','adult','midage','senior']
var['age_group']=pd.qcut(var['age'],q=4,labels=labels)
print(var)
```

```
#purchase frequency days column

frequency_mapping ={
    'Fortnightly':14,
    'Weekly':7,
    'Monthly':30,
    'Quarterly':90,
    'Bi-Weekly':14,
    'Annually':365,
    'Every 3 Months':90
}

var['purchases_frequency_days']=var['frequency_of_purchases'].map(frequency_mapping)
print(var)
```

- **Data Consistency Check:** Verified if `discount_applied` and `promo_code_used` were redundant; dropped `promo_code_used`.

```
var=var.drop('promo_code_used',axis=1)
print(var)
```

- **Database Integration:** Connected Python script to MySQL and loaded the cleaned DataFrame into the database for SQL analysis.

```
from sqlalchemy import create_engine
import urllib.parse

# 👉 USE YOUR ALREADY MODIFIED DATAFRAME (df)

# MySQL connection
password = urllib.parse.quote_plus("Pooja@55")

engine = create_engine(
    f"mysql+mysqlconnector://root:{password}@localhost:3306/map"
)

# Upload modified dataframe
var.to_sql(
    name="customer_modified",
    con=engine,
    if_exists="replace",
    index=False
)

print("Modified Pandas DataFrame uploaded successfully!")
```

Modified Pandas DataFrame uploaded successfully!

## 4. Data Analysis using MySQL (Business Transactions)

We performed structured analysis in PostgreSQL to answer key business questions:

1. **Revenue by Gender** – Compared total revenue generated by male vs. female customers.

	gender	revenue
▶	Male	157890
	Female	75191

2. **High-Spending Discount Users** – Identified customers who used discounts but still spent above the average purchase amount.

	customer_id	purchase_amount
▶	2	64
	3	73
	4	90
	7	85
	9	97
	12	68
	13	72
	16	81
	20	90
	22	62
	24	88

3. **Top 5 Products by Rating** – Found products with the highest average review ratings.

	item_purchased	avg(review_rating)
▶	Gloves	3.8614285714285725
	Sandals	3.8443750000000003
	Boots	3.8187500000000005
	Hat	3.8012987012987005
	Skirt	3.784810126582278

4. **Shipping Type Comparison** – Compared average purchase amounts between Standard and Express shipping.

	shipping_type	avg(purchase_amount)
▶	Express	60.4752
	Standard	58.4602

5. **Subscribers vs. Non-Subscribers** – Compared average spend and total revenue across subscription status.

	subscription_status	total_customers	avg_spend	total_revenue
▶	Yes	1053	59.4919	62645
	No	2847	59.8651	170436

6. **Discount-Dependent Products** – Identified 5 products with the highest percentage of discounted purchases.

	item_purchased	discount_percentage
▶	Hat	50.0000
	Sneakers	49.6552
	Coat	49.0683
	Sweater	48.1707
	Pants	47.3684

7. **Customer Segmentation** – Classified customers into New, Returning, and Loyal segments based on purchase history.

	customer_segment	Number of Customers
▶	Loyal	3116
	Returning	701
	New	83

8. **Repeat Buyers & Subscriptions** – Checked whether customers with >5 purchases are more likely to subscribe.

	subscription_status	repeat_buyers
▶	Yes	958
	No	2518

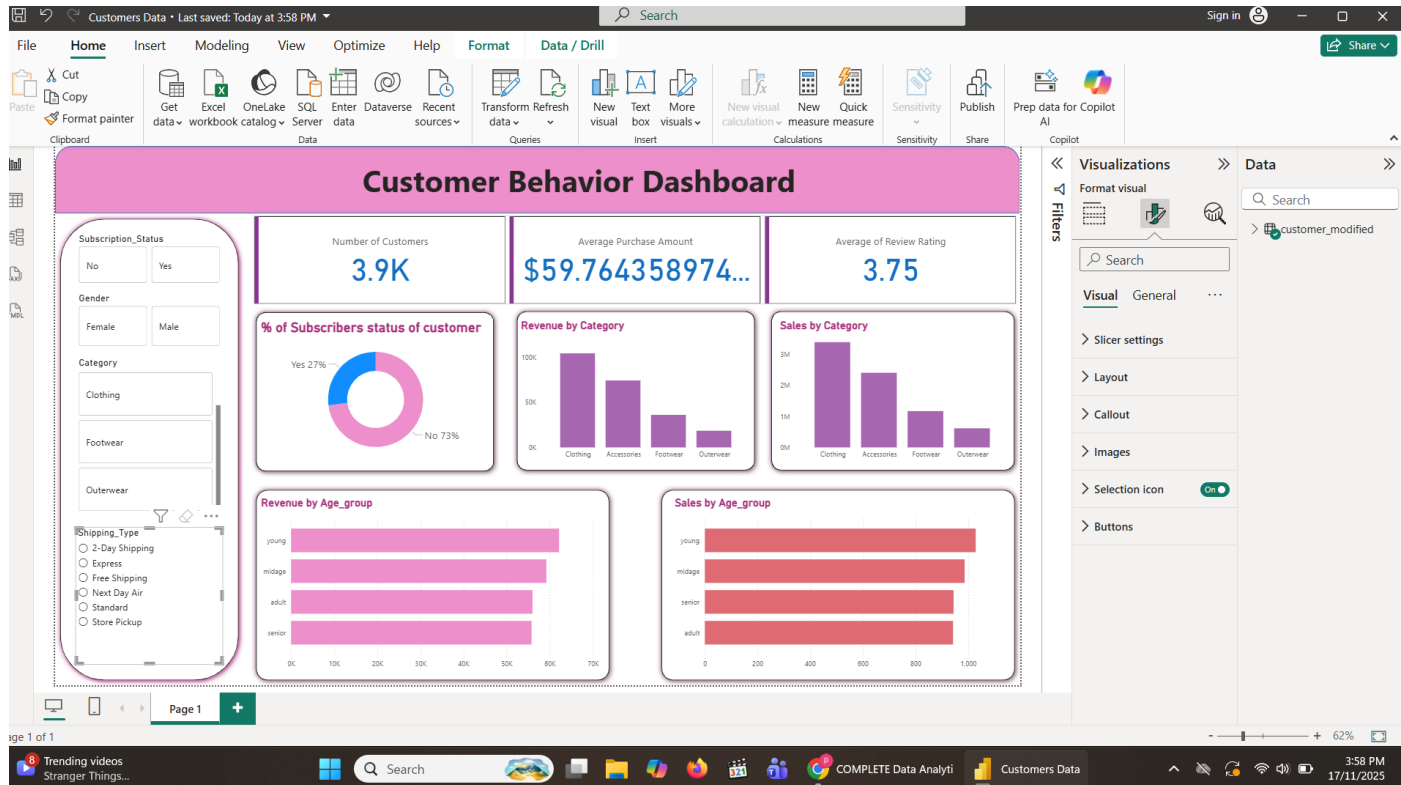


**9.Revenue by Age Group** – Calculated total revenue contribution of each age group.

	age_group	total_revenue
▶	young	62143
	midage	59197
	adult	55978
	senior	55763

## 5. Dashboard in Power BI

Finally, we built an interactive dashboard in **Power BI** to present insights visually.



## 6. Business Recommendations

- **Boost Subscriptions** – Promote exclusive benefits for subscribers.
- **Customer Loyalty Programs** – Reward repeat buyers to move them into the “Loyal” segment.
- **Review Discount Policy** – Balance sales boosts with margin control.
- **Product Positioning** – Highlight top-rated and best-selling products in campaigns.
- **Targeted Marketing** – Focus efforts on high-revenue age groups and express-shipping users.

