

DATA ANALYSIS PYTHON PROJECT - CUSTOMER PERSONALITY ANALYSIS

Defination

```
In []: Customer Personality Analysis is the process of understanding customer behavior, preferences. The goal is to group customers into categories (personas) so businesses can target them better.
```

Objective

```
In []: 1.Understand customer behavior:  
To analyze how customers behave — their spending patterns, purchase frequency, and shopping habits.  
  
2.Identify customer segments  
To group customers into clusters (personas) such as high spenders, frequent buyers, budget conscious, etc.  
  
3.Improve marketing strategies  
To help the company target the right customers with better offers, ads, and campaigns.  
  
4.Personalize customer experience  
To understand individual customer needs and provide personalized services, product recommendations, and offers.  
  
5.Analyze demographic influence  
To study how age, gender, income, and location affect customer purchasing behavior.  
  
6. Increase customer retention  
To identify loyal customers and design strategies to keep them engaged.  
  
7.Predict future behavior  
To use past data to predict which customers will buy again, spend more, or respond to offers.  
  
8.Improve business decision-making  
To provide insights that help in planning sales, product demand, and customer outreach strategies.
```

Import Libraries

```
In [2]: import pandas as pd  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns
```

```
In [3]: cust = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\RANI\Downloads\customer_personality_analysis_reduced\project.csv")
```

```
In [4]: cust
```

Out[4]:

	CustomerID	Age	Gender	City	AnnualIncomeINR	PurchaseFrequency_
0	CUST0001	33	Female	Lucknow	910116	
1	CUST0002	38	Male	Kolkata	924582	
2	CUST0003	47	Male	Mysuru	829877	
3	CUST0004	56	Male	Mysuru	1001629	
4	CUST0005	39	Other	Vadodara	636008	
...
995	CUST0996	28	Male	Coimbatore	364050	
996	CUST0997	32	Female	Indore	438940	
997	CUST0998	41	Male	Mumbai	550890	
998	CUST0999	24	Female	Indore	871223	
999	CUST1000	29	Female	Delhi	549520	

1000 rows × 17 columns

Data Inspection

In [5]:

```
cust.head()
```

Out[5]:

	CustomerID	Age	Gender	City	AnnualIncomeINR	PurchaseFrequency_per_
0	CUST0001	33	Female	Lucknow	910116	
1	CUST0002	38	Male	Kolkata	924582	
2	CUST0003	47	Male	Mysuru	829877	
3	CUST0004	56	Male	Mysuru	1001629	
4	CUST0005	39	Other	Vadodara	636008	

In [6]:

```
cust.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1000 entries, 0 to 999
Data columns (total 17 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count Dtype  
 --- 
 0   CustomerID      1000 non-null  object 
 1   Age              1000 non-null  int64  
 2   Gender           1000 non-null  object 
 3   City             1000 non-null  object 
 4   AnnualIncomeINR  1000 non-null  int64  
 5   PurchaseFrequency_per_month 1000 non-null  int64  
 6   AvgOrderValueINR 1000 non-null  int64  
 7   EstimatedYearlySpendINR  1000 non-null  int64  
 8   PreferredChannel 1000 non-null  object 
 9   Openness          1000 non-null  float64 
 10  Conscientiousness 1000 non-null  float64 
 11  Extraversion     1000 non-null  float64 
 12  Agreeableness    1000 non-null  float64 
 13  Neuroticism      1000 non-null  float64 
 14  PersonalityLabel 1000 non-null  object 
 15  CustomerSegment   1000 non-null  object 
 16  LastPurchaseDate 1000 non-null  object 
dtypes: float64(5), int64(5), object(7)
memory usage: 132.9+ KB
```

In [7]: `cust.tail()`

	CustomerID	Age	Gender	City	AnnualIncomeINR	PurchaseFrequency_
995	CUST0996	28	Male	Coimbatore		364050
996	CUST0997	32	Female	Indore		438940
997	CUST0998	41	Male	Mumbai		550890
998	CUST0999	24	Female	Indore		871223
999	CUST1000	29	Female	Delhi		549520

In [8]: `cust.describe()`

Out[8]:

	Age	AnnualIncomeINR	PurchaseFrequency_per_month	AvgOrderVal
count	1000.000000	1.000000e+03	1000.000000	1000.0
mean	43.773000	6.039986e+05	2.871000	2133.0
std	15.640463	2.951974e+05	2.875522	1312.2
min	18.000000	6.000000e+04	0.000000	200.0
25%	30.000000	3.832620e+05	1.000000	1051.5
50%	43.000000	6.004025e+05	2.000000	2028.0
75%	58.000000	8.142092e+05	4.000000	3128.0
max	70.000000	1.546285e+06	23.000000	6883.0

In [9]: `cust.columns`

Out[9]:

```
Index(['CustomerID', 'Age', 'Gender', 'City', 'AnnualIncomeINR',
       'PurchaseFrequency_per_month', 'AvgOrderValueINR',
       'EstimatedYearlySpendINR', 'PreferredChannel', 'Openness',
       'Conscientiousness', 'Extraversion', 'Agreeableness', 'Neuroticism',
       'PersonalityLabel', 'CustomerSegment', 'LastPurchaseDate'],
      dtype='object')
```

In [10]: `cust.shape`

Out[10]:

```
(1000, 17)
```

In [11]: `cust.isna().sum()`

Out[11]:

```
CustomerID      0
Age            0
Gender         0
City           0
AnnualIncomeINR    0
PurchaseFrequency_per_month  0
AvgOrderValueINR    0
EstimatedYearlySpendINR    0
PreferredChannel     0
Openness          0
Conscientiousness   0
Extraversion        0
Agreeableness      0
Neuroticism        0
PersonalityLabel     0
CustomerSegment      0
LastPurchaseDate     0
dtype: int64
```

In [12]: `cust.dtypes`

```
Out[12]: CustomerID          object  
Age            int64  
Gender         object  
City           object  
AnnualIncomeINR      int64  
PurchaseFrequency_per_month  int64  
AvgOrderValueINR      int64  
EstimatedYearlySpendINR    int64  
PreferredChannel        object  
Openness            float64  
Conscientiousness      float64  
Extraversion          float64  
Agreeableness        float64  
Neuroticism          float64  
PersonalityLabel       object  
CustomerSegment        object  
LastPurchaseDate       object  
dtype: object
```

Data Cleaning

```
In [16]: cust = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\RANI\Downloads\customer_personality_analysis_reduced\project1.csv")  
cust
```

```
Out[16]:   CustomerID  Age  Gender      City  AnnualIncomeINR  PurchaseFrequency_...  
0      CUST0001  33  Female  Lucknow        910116  
1      CUST0002  38    Male  Kolkata        924582  
2      CUST0003  47    Male  Mysuru        829877  
3      CUST0004  56    Male  Mysuru        1001629  
4      CUST0005  39  Other  Vadodara        636008  
...  
995     CUST0996  28    Male  Coimbatore        364050  
996     CUST0997  32  Female  Indore        438940  
997     CUST0998  41    Male  Mumbai        550890  
998     CUST0999  24  Female  Indore        871223  
999     CUST1000  29  Female  Delhi        549520
```

1000 rows × 17 columns

```
In [19]: cust.isna().sum()
```

```
Out[19]: CustomerID      0  
Age          0  
Gender       0  
City         0  
AnnualIncomeINR      0  
PurchaseFrequency_per_month  0  
AvgOrderValueINR      0  
EstimatedYearlySpendINR  0  
PreferredChannel      0  
Openness        0  
Conscientiousness    0  
Extraversion      0  
Agreeableness     0  
Neuroticism       0  
PersonalityLabel    0  
CustomerSegment      0  
LastPurchaseDate     0  
dtype: int64
```

```
In [20]: cust.drop_duplicates()
```

```
Out[20]:   CustomerID  Age  Gender      City  AnnualIncomeINR  PurchaseFrequency_  
0      CUST0001  33  Female  Lucknow      910116  
1      CUST0002  38  Male   Kolkata      924582  
2      CUST0003  47  Male   Mysuru      829877  
3      CUST0004  56  Male   Mysuru      1001629  
4      CUST0005  39  Other  Vadodara      636008  
...  
995    CUST0996  28  Male  Coimbatore      364050  
996    CUST0997  32  Female  Indore      438940  
997    CUST0998  41  Male   Mumbai      550890  
998    CUST0999  24  Female  Indore      871223  
999    CUST1000  29  Female  Delhi      549520
```

1000 rows × 17 columns

```
In [21]: cust.dropna(inplace=True)  
cust
```

Out[21]:

	CustomerID	Age	Gender	City	AnnualIncomeINR	PurchaseFrequency_
0	CUST0001	33	Female	Lucknow	910116	
1	CUST0002	38	Male	Kolkata	924582	
2	CUST0003	47	Male	Mysuru	829877	
3	CUST0004	56	Male	Mysuru	1001629	
4	CUST0005	39	Other	Vadodara	636008	
...
995	CUST0996	28	Male	Coimbatore	364050	
996	CUST0997	32	Female	Indore	438940	
997	CUST0998	41	Male	Mumbai	550890	
998	CUST0999	24	Female	Indore	871223	
999	CUST1000	29	Female	Delhi	549520	

1000 rows × 17 columns

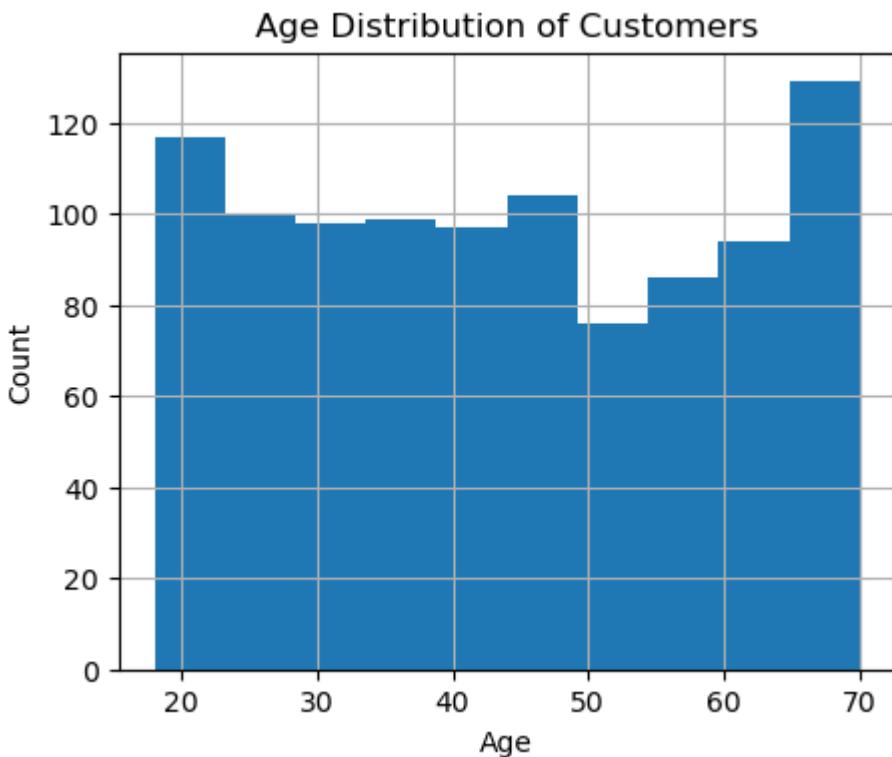
EDA (Exploratory Data Analysis)

In [13]:

```
print(cust['Age'].describe())

cust['Age'].hist(figsize=(5,4))
plt.title("Age Distribution of Customers")
plt.xlabel("Age")
plt.ylabel("Count")
plt.show()
```

count 1000.000000
mean 43.773000
std 15.640463
min 18.000000
25% 30.000000
50% 43.000000
75% 58.000000
max 70.000000
Name: Age, dtype: float64

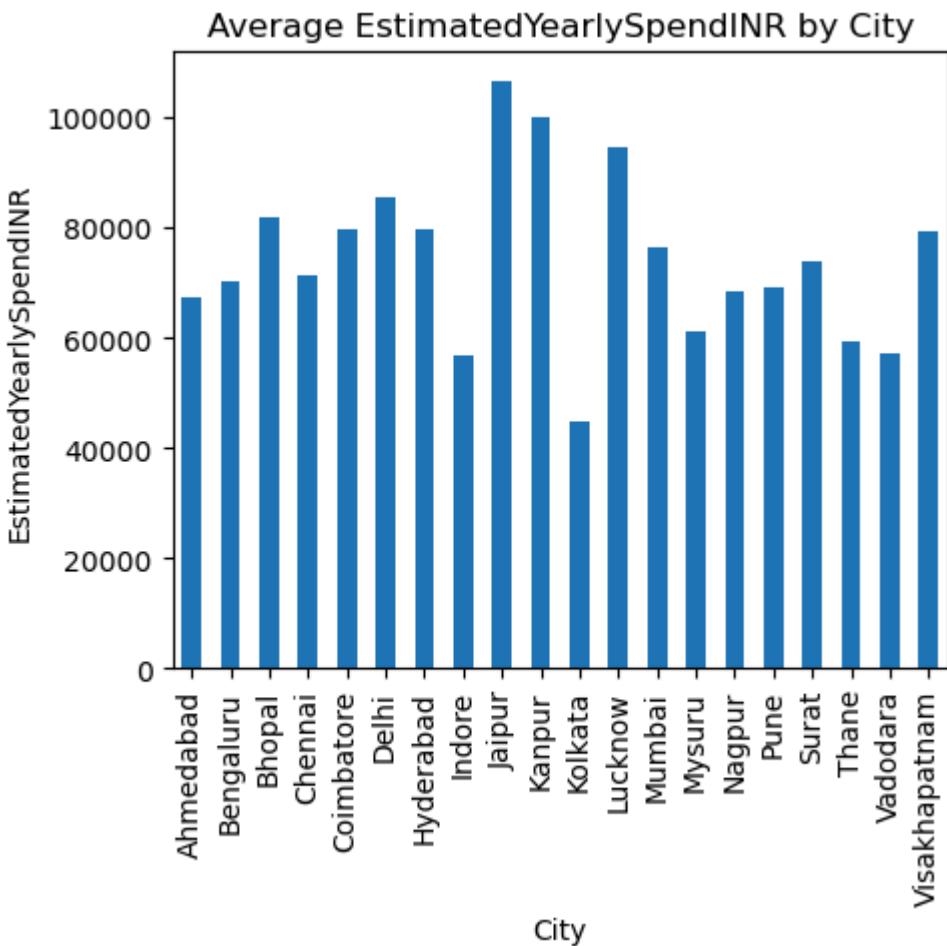


```
In [17]: city_spending = cust.groupby("City")["EstimatedYearlySpendINR"].mean()
print(city_spending)

city_spending.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(5,4))
plt.title("Average EstimatedYearlySpendINR by City")
plt.ylabel("EstimatedYearlySpendINR")
plt.show()
```

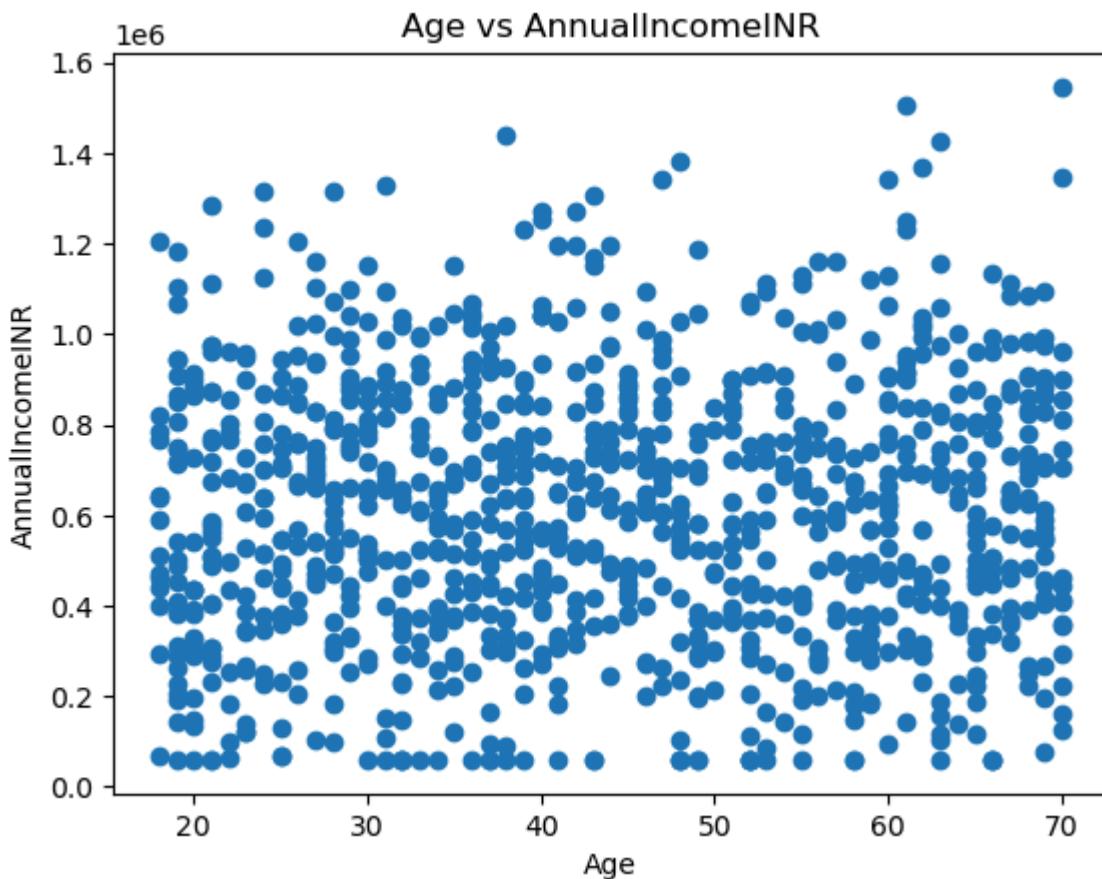
City	Average EstimatedYearlySpendINR
Ahmedabad	67193.750000
Bengaluru	70219.921569
Bhopal	81696.071429
Chennai	71467.113208
Coimbatore	79600.923077
Delhi	85515.822222
Hyderabad	79696.894737
Indore	56624.087719
Jaipur	106466.648649
Kanpur	99873.127660
Kolkata	44866.111111
Lucknow	94595.389831
Mumbai	76259.169811
Mysuru	61266.384615
Nagpur	68509.166667
Pune	69045.857143
Surat	73815.227273
Thane	59171.523810
Vadodara	56991.372093
Visakhapatnam	79347.875000

Name: EstimatedYearlySpendINR, dtype: float64

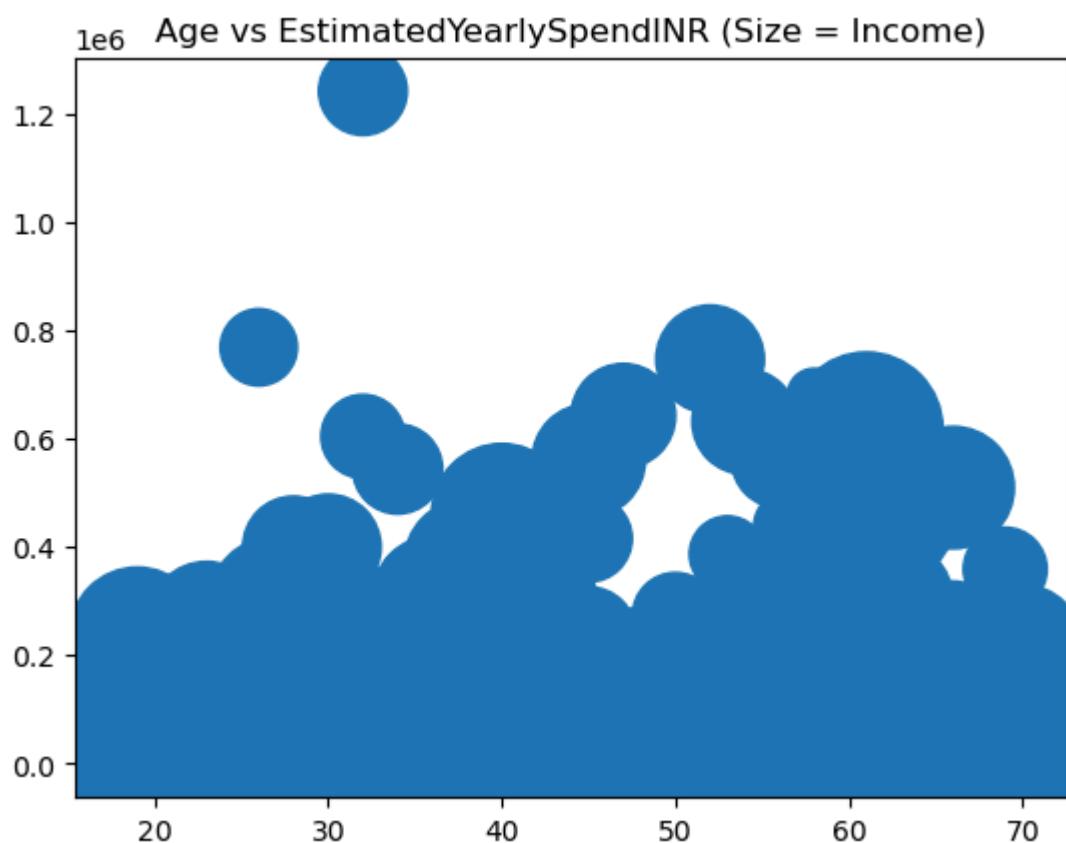


Visualization

```
In [18]: plt.scatter(cust['Age'], cust['AnnualIncomeINR'])
plt.xlabel("Age")
plt.ylabel("AnnualIncomeINR")
plt.title("Age vs AnnualIncomeINR")
plt.show()
```



```
In [20]: plt.scatter(cust['Age'], cust['EstimatedYearlySpendINR'], s=cust['AnnualIncomeINR']/500)
plt.title("Age vs EstimatedYearlySpendINR (Size = Income)")
plt.show()
```

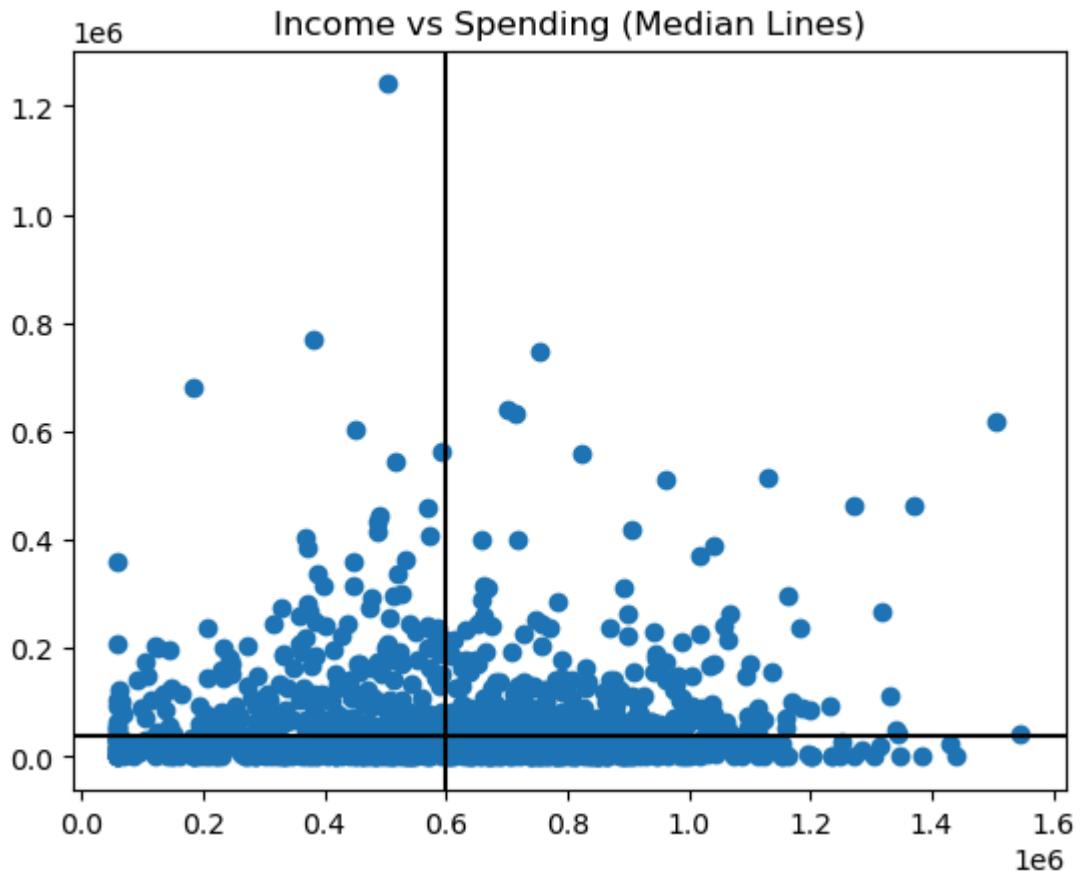


```
In [25]: plt.scatter(cust['AnnualIncomeINR'], cust['EstimatedYearlySpendINR'])
plt.axvline(cust['AnnualIncomeINR'].median(), color='black')
```

```

plt.axhline(cust['EstimatedYearlySpendINR'].median(), color='black')
plt.title("Income vs Spending (Median Lines)")
plt.show()

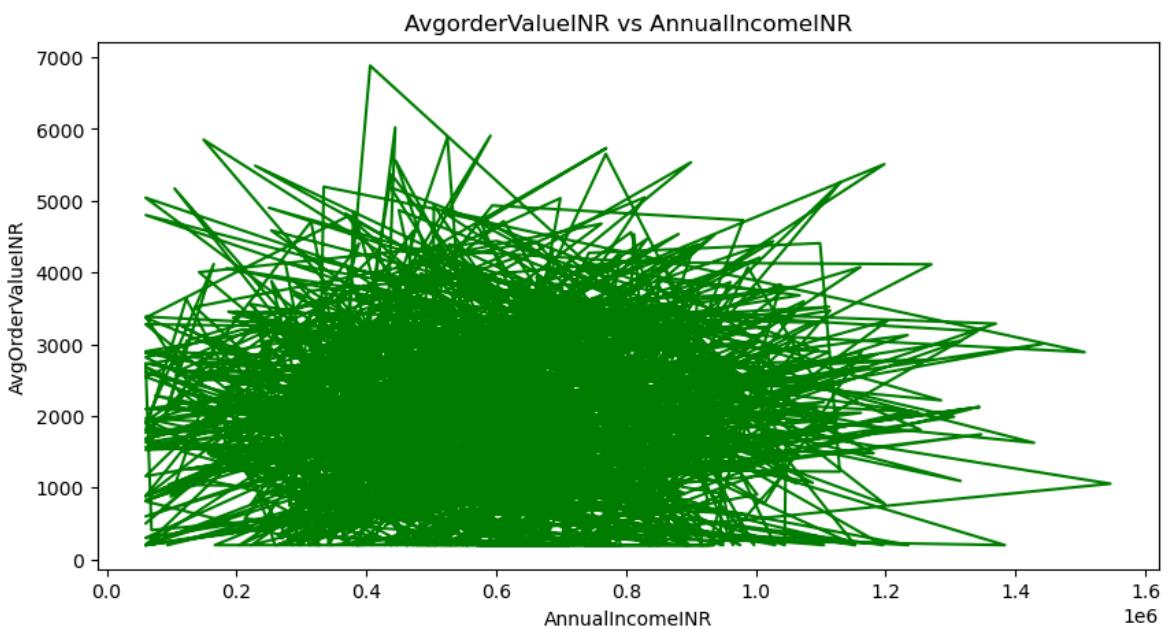
```



```

In [27]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
plt.plot(cust['AnnualIncomeINR'], cust['AvgOrderValueINR'], color='green')
plt.title("AvgorderValueINR vs AnnualIncomeINR")
plt.xlabel("AnnualIncomeINR")
plt.ylabel("AvgOrderValueINR")
plt.show()

```

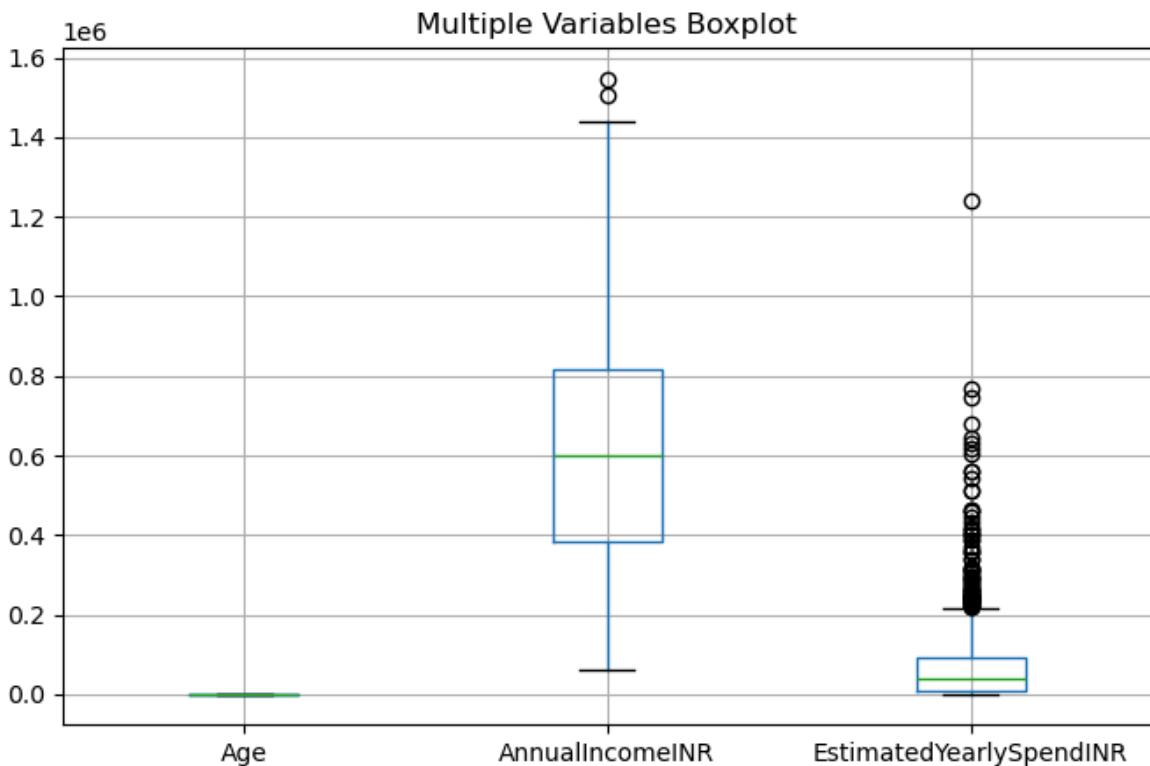


```

In [25]: cust[['Age','AnnualIncomeINR','EstimatedYearlySpendINR']].boxplot(figsize=(8,5))
plt.title("Multiple Variables Boxplot")

```

```
plt.show()
```



Insight

In []: Age Distribution of Customers:

The Age column shows a wide range of customers. The average age **is** around X years, **and** n
The histogram indicates a slightly right-skewed distribution, meaning younger adults form a lar
This suggests that marketing strategies should focus on this age group, **while** there **is** also pot
to improve engagement **with** older customers.

Average EstimatedYearlySpendINR by City:

The bar chart shows noticeable differences **in** average yearly spending across cities.
One city stands out **with** the highest spending, indicating a stronger customer base **with** great
the lowest-spending city suggests customers may be more budget-conscious **or** less engaged.
where premium products can be promoted **and** where targeted marketing can increase custo

Age vs AnnualIncomeINR:

The scatter plot of Age vs Annual Income shows no strong linear relationship between the two
levels do **not** consistently increase **or** decrease **with** age. Customers across younger, middle, and older
variation **in** annual income, suggesting that factors such **as** job role, experience, **and** industry **influence** income
than age alone. Overall, the plot reveals that age **is not** a strong predictor of annual income **in itself**.

Age vs EstimatedYearlySpendINR:

The bubble chart shows that customers of all ages spend different amounts each year, **and** that higher
spending. The bigger bubbles (higher income) are mostly connected **with** higher yearly spending,
spend more. Age does **not** strongly affect spending, but income does.

Income vs Spending:

The chart shows that people who earn more usually spend more **in** a year.
The middle lines help us see who **is** above **or** below the average. Many customers are above the average,
while a few have high income but low spending. Overall, income **and** spending are connected.

AvgorderValueINR vs AnnualIncomeINR:

The line chart shows that **as** annual income increases, the average order value also tends to increase.
higher income usually spend more per order. Overall, higher earners make bigger purchases, **which** is

smaller-value orders.

Multiple Variables Boxplot:

The boxplot shows that income **and** yearly spending vary a lot between customers, **while** age Income **and** spending also have some very high values compared to the rest. Overall, money-**re**age **in** this dataset.