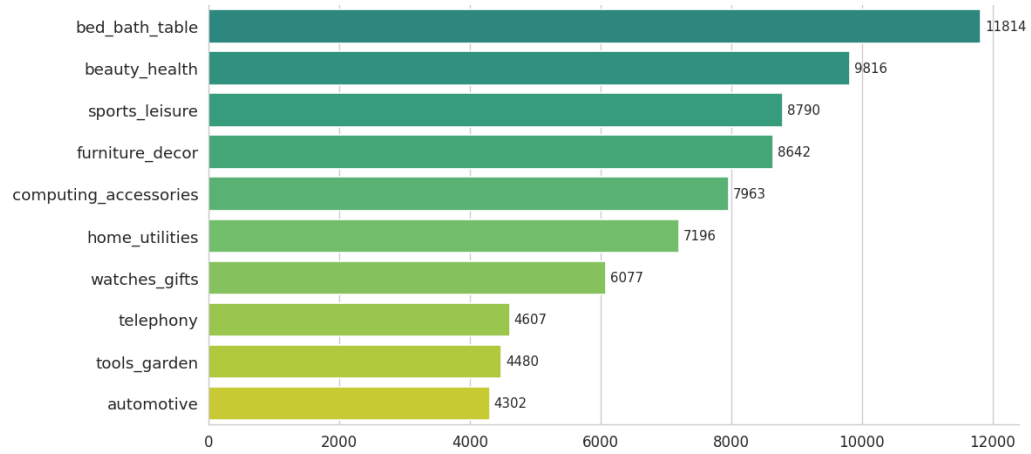


PRODUCTS-RELATED INSIGHTS

Product Category

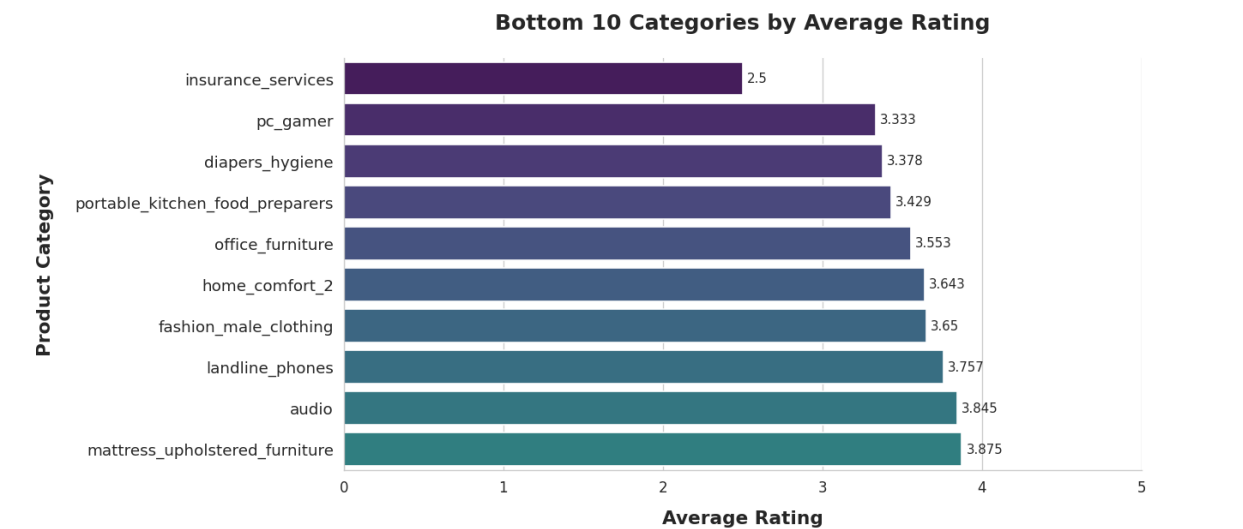
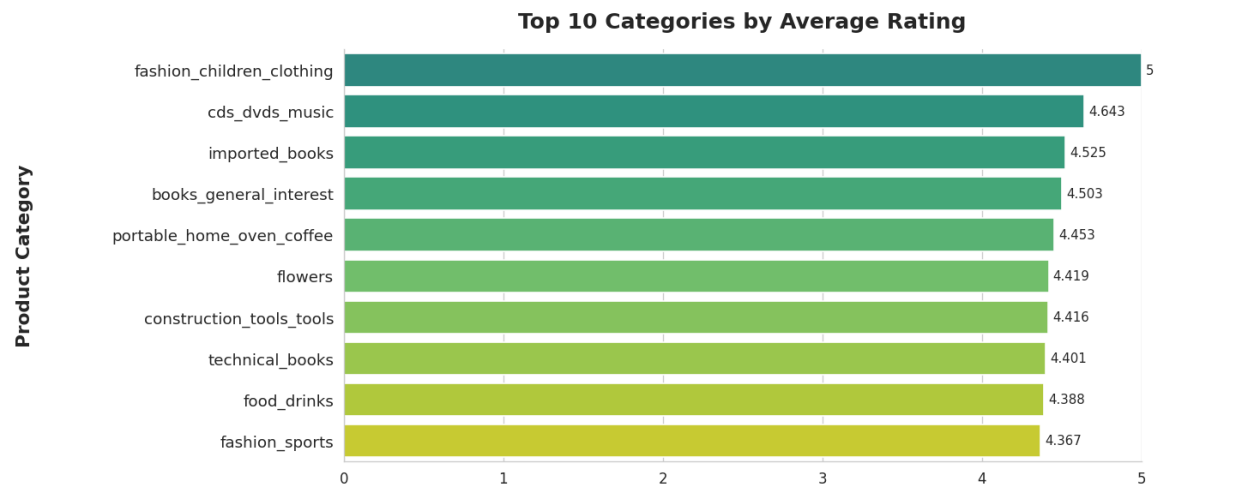
Top 10 Best-Selling Categories



Product Category

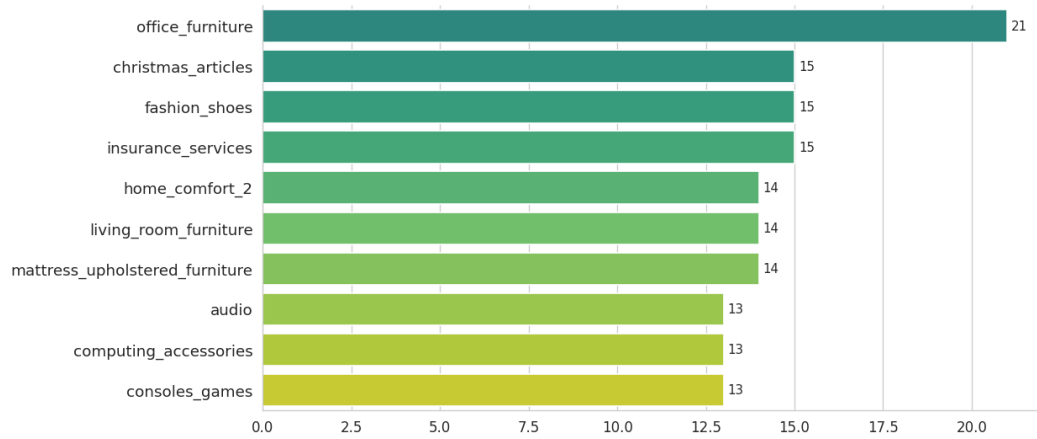
Top 10 Least-Selling Categories





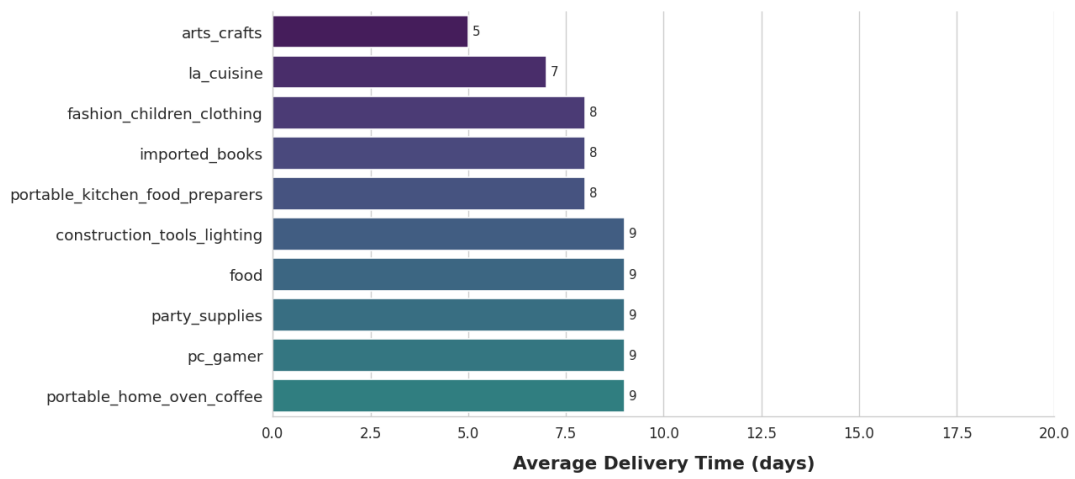
Product Category

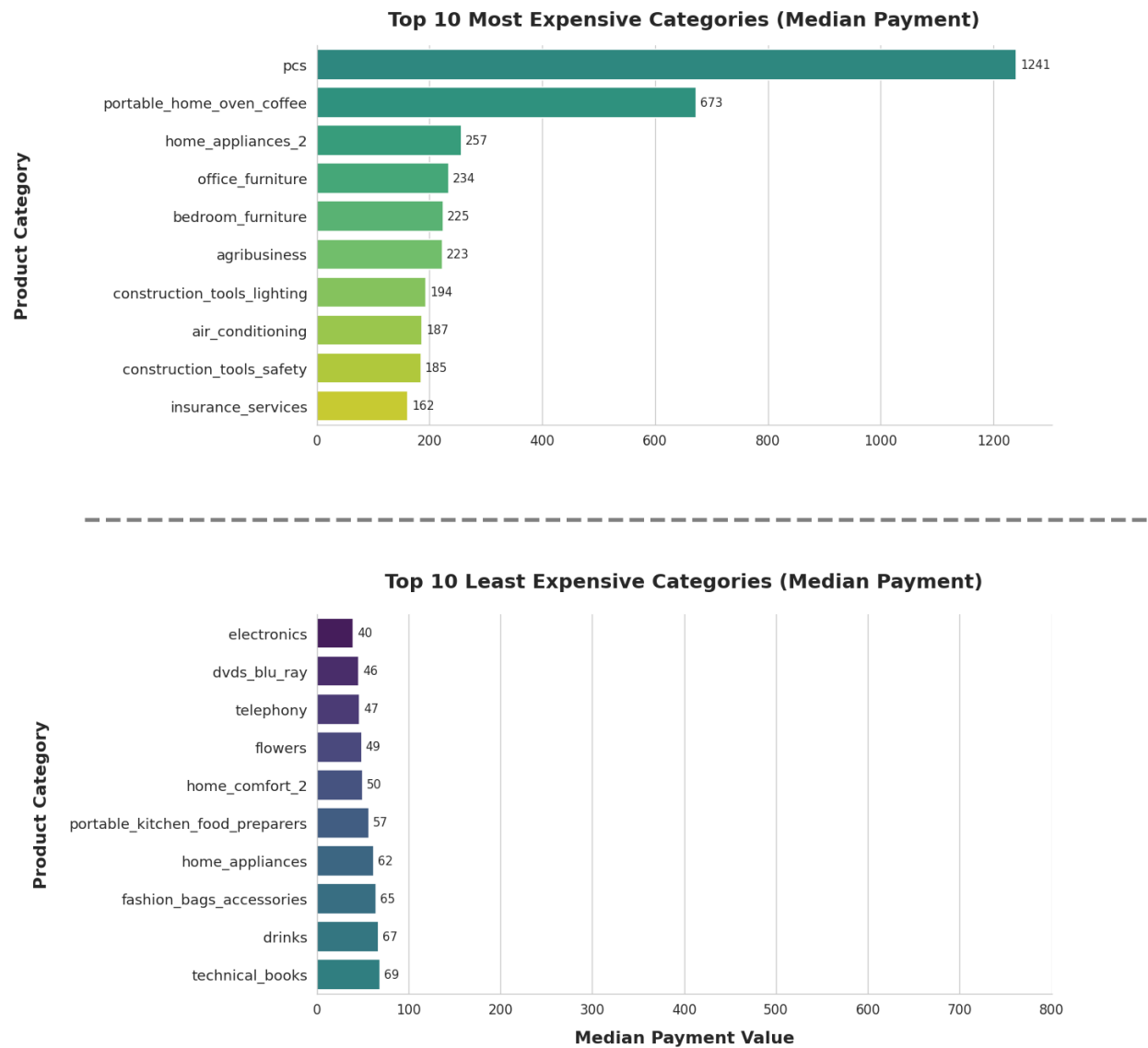
Top 10 Slowest Delivery Categories



Product Category

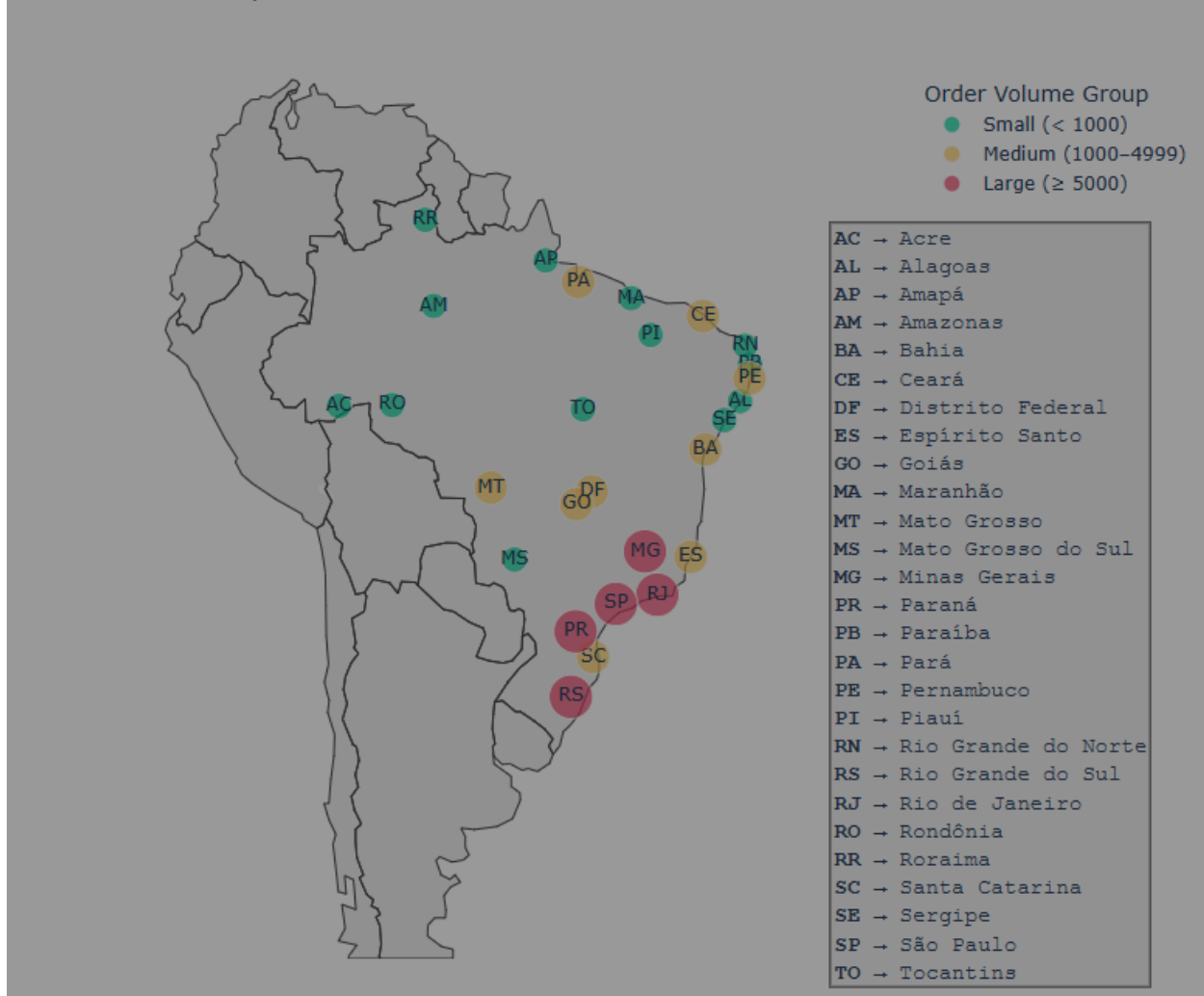
Top 10 Fastest Delivery Categories





PAYMENTS

States: Median Payment and Order Volume



State-Level Insights

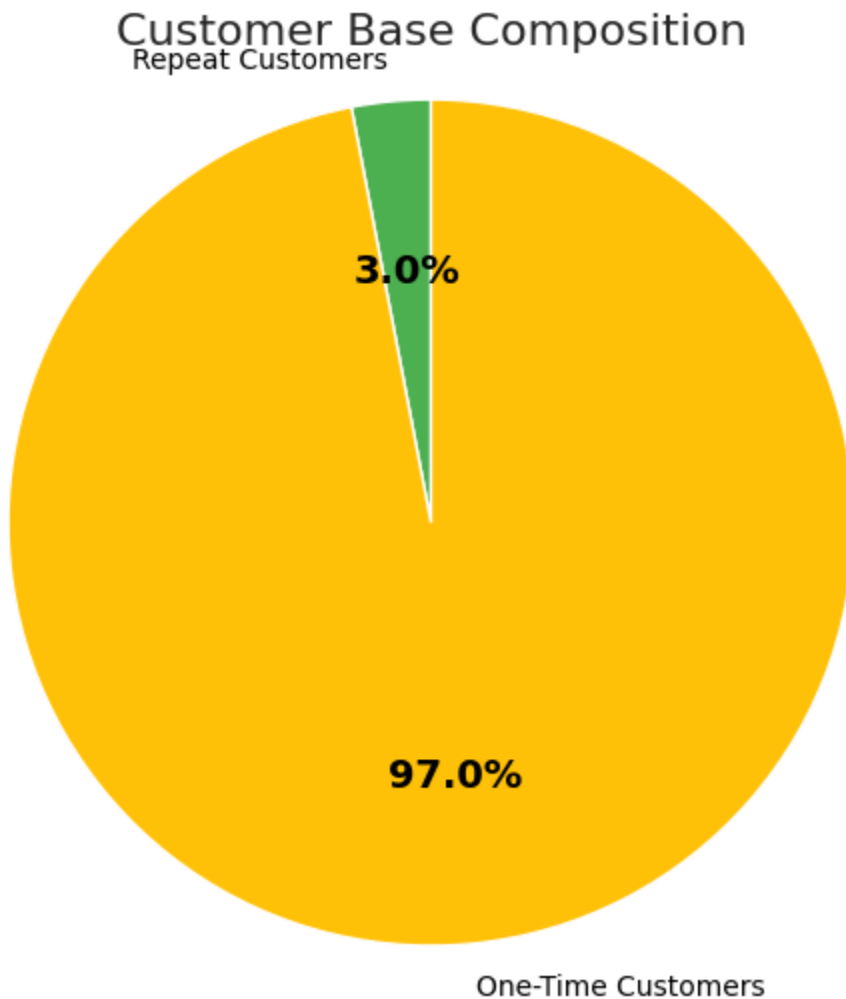
As expected, the largest number of orders come from Brazil's most populous and economically active states — São Paulo (50,264), Rio de Janeiro (15,518), and Minas Gerais (13,819) lead by a wide margin. These urban hubs dominate in sheer volume, reflecting both high demand and logistical capacity.

However, when it comes to median payment values, the picture becomes more nuanced. Several smaller or mid-sized states, such as Acre (171 Brazilian reais), Roraima (157 Brazilian reais), and Rondônia (160 Brazilian reais), show surprisingly high spending levels. Meanwhile, São Paulo — the undisputed volume leader — reports the lowest median payment at R\$98, hinting at more price-sensitive or utility-driven shopping behavior.

These discrepancies suggest that while big states move the bulk of Brazil's e-commerce, smaller regions may represent pockets of higher-value transactions, possibly driven by product mix, logistics costs, or customer demographics.

In cities, a similar pattern holds: high-order cities often cluster around large state capitals, but median payments vary dramatically, requiring more granular analysis to understand local preferences and profitability.

CUSTOMERS



Repeat Customers:

Rare, but Worth Watching¶

Out of 93,078 unique customers, only 2,810 placed more than one order — that's just 3% of the entire base.

97% of customers order only once. This may suggest the market behaves like a one-shot purchase environment — a key consideration for both retention efforts and product strategy.

While rare, repeat customers likely represent a more loyal segment worth deeper investigation. Their behavior may differ significantly in terms of product selection, satisfaction, and lifetime value.

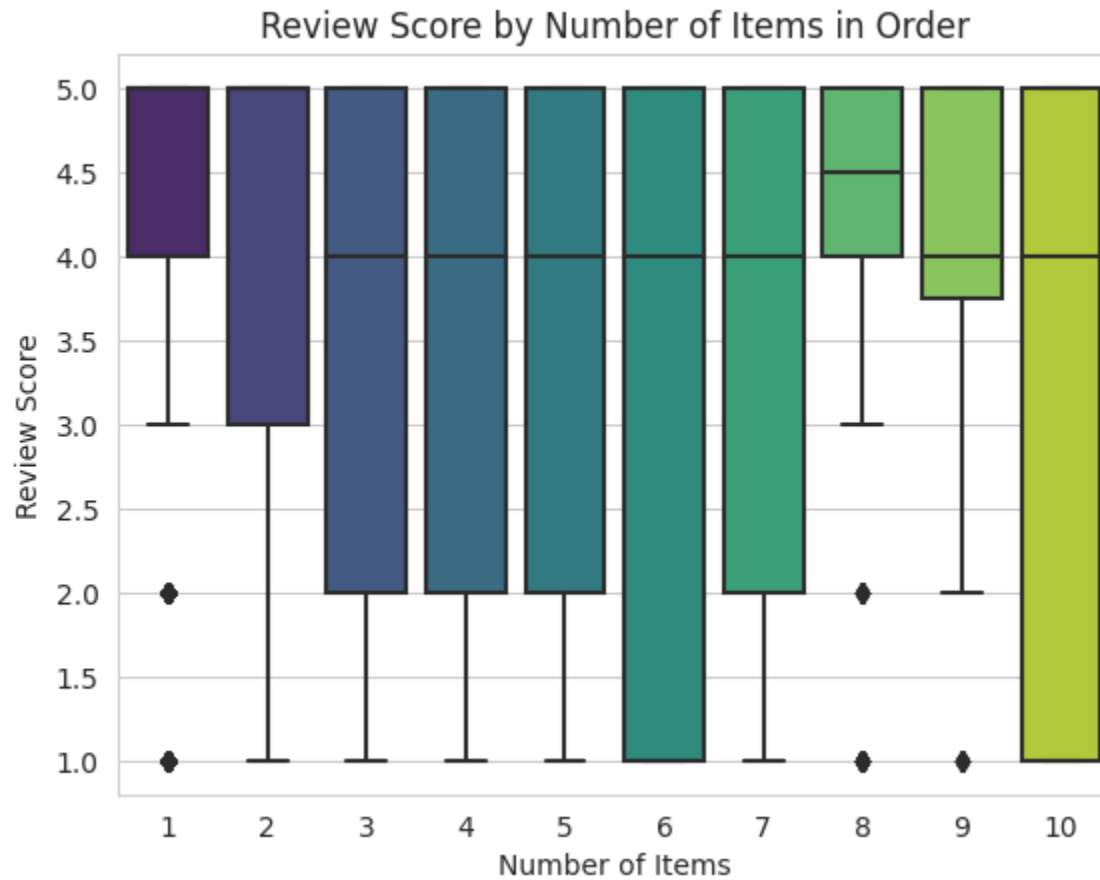
Further segmentation could explore whether these customers:

Leave more positive reviews.

Spend more per order.

Experience fewer delivery issues.

Understanding and nurturing this small, loyal group could have a disproportionately large impact on long-term business performance.



n_items

1 83684

2 9558

3 1532

4 811

6 270

5 234

7 46

Name: count, dtype: int64

OTHER BUSINESS METRICS

3. Average Order Value (AOV)

```
AOV = delivered['payment_value'].mean()
Q1_AOV = delivered['payment_value'].quantile(0.25)
Q3_AOV = delivered['payment_value'].quantile(0.75)
IQR_AOV = delivered[(delivered['payment_value'] > Q1_AOV) & (delivered['payment_value'] < Q3_AOV)][['payment_value']].mean()
STD = delivered['payment_value'].std()
IQR_STD = delivered[(delivered['payment_value'] > Q1_AOV) & (delivered['payment_value'] < Q3_AOV)][['payment_value']].std()

print(f'AOV = {AOV:.1f} R$\nSTD = {STD:.1f} R$\n\nIQR_AOV = {IQR_AOV:.1f} R$\nIQR_STD = {IQR_STD:.1f} R$')
```

```
AOV = 171.8 R$
STD = 265.6 R$
```

```
IQR_AOV = 113.3 R$
IQR_STD = 35.8 R$
```

4. ARPU

```
ARPU = delivered['payment_value'].sum() / len(np.unique(delivered['customer_unique_id']))
IQR_ARPU = delivered[(delivered['payment_value'] > Q1_AOV) & (delivered['payment_value'] < Q3_AOV)][['payment_value']].sum() / len(np.unique(delivered['customer_unique_id']))
print(f'ARPU = {ARPU:.1f} R$\n\nIQR_ARPU = {IQR_ARPU:.1f} R$')
```

```
ARPU = 213.0 R$
```

```
IQR_ARPU = 70.2 R$
```

5. LTV — Lifetime Value

```
ltv_per_customer = delivered.groupby('customer_unique_id')['payment_value'].sum().reset_index(name='ltv')
ltv_mean = ltv_per_customer['ltv'].mean()
ltv_median = ltv_per_customer['ltv'].median()
high_value_customer = ltv_per_customer[ltv_per_customer['ltv'] > ltv_per_customer['ltv'].quantile(0.75)]

print(f'Lifetime Mean Value = {ltv_mean:.1f} R$\nLifetime Median Value = {ltv_median:.1f} R$\n\nTop 5 highest value customers in R$: \n{high_value_customer["ltv"].nlargest(5)}')
```

```
Lifetime Mean Value = 213.0 R$
Lifetime Median Value = 113.1 R$
```

```
Top 5 highest value customers in R$:
```

```
3724      109312.64
```

```
38579     45256.00
```

```
71565     44048.00
```

```
23411     36489.24
```

```
87446     30186.00
```

```
Name: ltv, dtype: float64
```

On a 5-point scale:

Average review score = 4.08

Standard deviation of review score = 1.35

Share of bad reviews (≤ 3) = 26666 which is out of the total is 23.04%

It is also worth recalling that section 4.4 clearly shows that the delay affects the rating. In 54% of cases, when the delivery was late, customers gave a 1-star rating. In contrast, with early deliveries, only 8.5% of customers gave a 1-star rating.

Category Revenue top 10 in R\$: product_category_english

bed_bath_table	1723932.0
beauty_health	1625924.0
computing_accessories	1563316.0
furniture_decor	1407916.0
watches_gifts	1388699.0
sports_leisure	1357055.0
home_utilities	1072821.0
automotive	835783.0
tools_garden	813056.0
cool_stuff	746763.0

Name: payment_value, dtype: float64