

Importing Data & Libraries

```
In [2]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from mlxtend.frequent_patterns import apriori
from mlxtend.frequent_patterns import association_rules
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

```
In [3]: data = pd.read_csv('Ecom_CRM_analysis.csv', encoding='unicode_escape')
```

```
In [4]: data.head()
```

```
Out[4]:
```

	InvoiceNo	StockCode	Description	Quantity	InvoiceDate	UnitPrice	CustomerID	Country
0	536365	85123A	WHITE HANGING HEART T-LIGHT HOLDER	6	12/1/2010 8:26	2.55	17850.0	United Kingdom
1	536365	71053	WHITE METAL LANTERN	6	12/1/2010 8:26	3.39	17850.0	United Kingdom
2	536365	84406B	CREAM CUPID HEARTS COAT HANGER	8	12/1/2010 8:26	2.75	17850.0	United Kingdom
3	536365	84029G	KNITTED UNION FLAG HOT WATER BOTTLE	6	12/1/2010 8:26	3.39	17850.0	United Kingdom
4	536365	84029E	RED WOOLLY HOTTIE WHITE HEART.	6	12/1/2010 8:26	3.39	17850.0	United Kingdom

Basic Metrics

```
In [6]: data.shape
```

```
Out[6]: (541909, 8)
```

```
In [7]: data.size
```

```
Out[7]: 4335272
```

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

Out[8]:

	Quantity	UnitPrice	CustomerID
count	541909.000000	541909.000000	406829.000000
mean	9.552250	4.611114	15287.690570
std	218.081158	96.759853	1713.600303
min	-80995.000000	-11062.060000	12346.000000
25%	1.000000	1.250000	13953.000000
50%	3.000000	2.080000	15152.000000
75%	10.000000	4.130000	16791.000000
max	80995.000000	38970.000000	18287.000000

In [9]: `data.info()`

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 541909 entries, 0 to 541908
Data columns (total 8 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   InvoiceNo        541909 non-null object
1   StockCode       541909 non-null object
2   Description     540455 non-null object
3   Quantity        541909 non-null int64
4   InvoiceDate     541909 non-null object
5   UnitPrice       541909 non-null float64
6   CustomerID     406829 non-null float64
7   Country         541909 non-null object
dtypes: float64(2), int64(1), object(5)
memory usage: 33.1+ MB
```

In [10]: `data.isna().sum()`

```
Out[10]: InvoiceNo      0
StockCode      0
Description    1454
Quantity      0
InvoiceDate    0
UnitPrice      0
CustomerID    135080
Country        0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [11]: data.duplicated().value_counts()
```

```
Out[11]: False    536641
True         5268
dtype: int64
```

Handling Null Values

```
In [13]: data.dropna(subset=['CustomerID'], inplace=True)
```

```
In [14]: data.isna().sum()
```

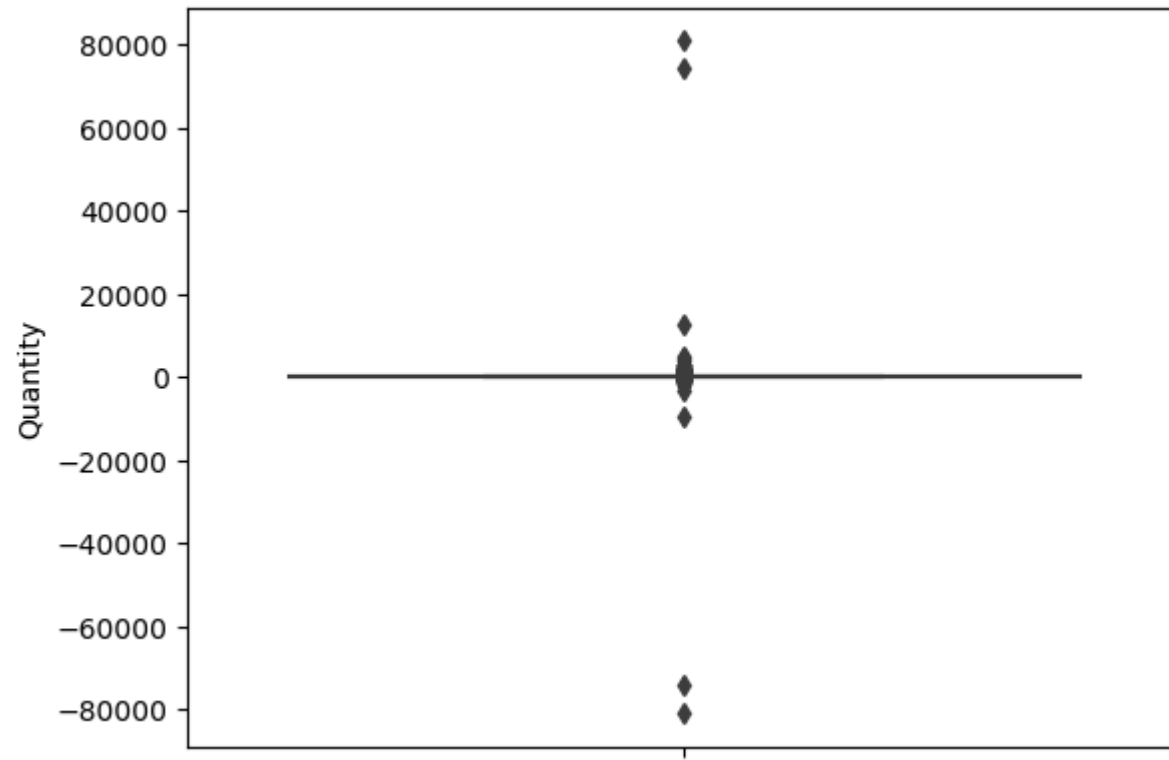
```
Out[14]: InvoiceNo      0
StockCode      0
Description    0
Quantity      0
InvoiceDate    0
UnitPrice      0
CustomerID      0
Country        0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [15]: data.shape
```

```
Out[15]: (406829, 8)
```

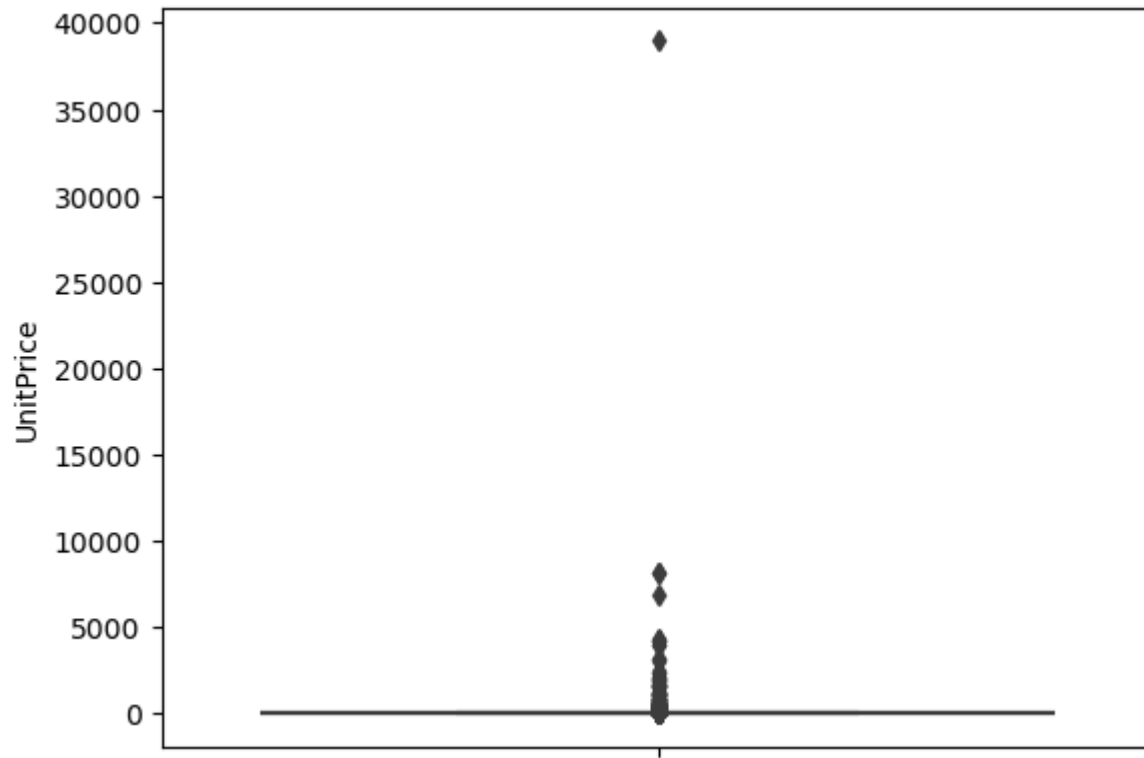
Outlier Detection & Removal of Outliers

```
In [17]: sns.boxplot(data = data, y = 'Quantity')
plt.show()
```



```
In [18]: data = data[~((data['Quantity'] > 6000) | (data['Quantity'] < -6000))]
```

```
In [19]: sns.boxplot(data = data, y = 'UnitPrice')  
plt.show()
```



```
In [20]: data = data[~(data['UnitPrice'] > 35000)]
```

Changing the Data type of Date column

```
In [22]: data['InvoiceDate'] = pd.to_datetime(data['InvoiceDate'])
```

```
In [23]: data['InvoiceDate'] = data['InvoiceDate'].dt.date
```

```
In [24]: data['InvoiceDate'] = pd.to_datetime(data['InvoiceDate'])
```

Creating Some feature Columns

```
In [26]: data['Month'] = data['InvoiceDate'].dt.month
```

```
In [27]: data['days'] = data['InvoiceDate'].dt.day
```

```
In [28]: data['day_of_week'] = data['InvoiceDate'].dt.dayofweek
```

```
In [29]: data['Cancellation'] = np.where(data['Quantity'] < 0, 1, 0)
```

```
In [30]: data["week"] = pd.to_datetime(data["InvoiceDate"]).dt.isocalendar().week  
data["year"] = pd.to_datetime(data["InvoiceDate"]).dt.year  
data['month_year'] = data['InvoiceDate'].dt.strftime('%b_%Y')
```

```
In [31]: data['Total_Amount'] = data['Quantity'] * data['UnitPrice']
```

```
In [32]: data.head()
```

Out[32]:	InvoiceNo	StockCode	Description	Quantity	InvoiceDate	UnitPrice	CustomerID	Country	Month	days	day_of_week	Cancellation	week	year	m
0	536365	85123A	WHITE HANGING HEART T- LIGHT HOLDER	6	2010-12-01	2.55	17850.0	United Kingdom	12	1	2	0	48	2010	
1	536365	71053	WHITE METAL LANTERN	6	2010-12-01	3.39	17850.0	United Kingdom	12	1	2	0	48	2010	
2	536365	84406B	CREAM CUPID HEARTS COAT HANGER	8	2010-12-01	2.75	17850.0	United Kingdom	12	1	2	0	48	2010	
3	536365	84029G	KNITTED UNION FLAG HOT WATER BOTTLE	6	2010-12-01	3.39	17850.0	United Kingdom	12	1	2	0	48	2010	
4	536365	84029E	RED WOOLLY HOTTIE WHITE HEART.	6	2010-12-01	3.39	17850.0	United Kingdom	12	1	2	0	48	2010	

Non Grpahical Analysis

```
In [34]: column = ['Description', 'Country', 'day_of_week', 'Month', 'Cancellation', 'week', 'year', 'month_year', 'days']
for i in column:
    print(data.value_counts(i))
    print('\n')
```

Description	
WHITE HANGING HEART T-LIGHT HOLDER	2070
REGENCY CAKESTAND 3 TIER	1905
JUMBO BAG RED RETROSPOT	1662
ASSORTED COLOUR BIRD ORNAMENT	1418
PARTY BUNTING	1416
	...
BLUE NEW BAROQUE FLOCK CANDLESTICK	1
IVORY SHELL HEART EARRINGS	1
IVORY PANTRY HANGING LAMP	1
BLUE PAINTED KASHMIRI CHAIR	1
MINT DINER CLOCK	1
Length: 3895, dtype: int64	

Country	
United Kingdom	361871
Germany	9495
France	8491
EIRE	7485
Spain	2533
Netherlands	2371
Belgium	2069
Switzerland	1877
Portugal	1480
Australia	1259
Norway	1086
Italy	803
Channel Islands	758
Finland	695
Cyprus	622
Sweden	462
Austria	401
Denmark	389
Japan	358
Poland	341
USA	291
Israel	250
Unspecified	244
Singapore	229
Iceland	182
Canada	151
Greece	146
Malta	127

United Arab Emirates	68
European Community	61
RSA	58
Lebanon	45
Lithuania	35
Brazil	32
Czech Republic	30
Bahrain	17
Saudi Arabia	10

dtype: int64

day_of_week

3	82373
2	70599
1	68108
0	66382
6	63237
4	56123

dtype: int64

Month

11	65597
10	50695
12	44508
9	40822
5	28908
6	27835
3	27822
8	27662
7	27502
4	23198
1	21910
2	20363

dtype: int64

Cancellation

0	397921
1	8901

dtype: int64

week

48	21762
49	21316
46	16320
47	15244
45	14758
44	13393
43	12441
40	12233
42	11790
38	11079
41	10970
39	10316
37	8744
36	8240
20	7816
19	7580
34	7512
23	7268
29	7263
50	7245
24	6863
33	6730
13	6669
31	6626
15	6624
12	6587
28	6460
30	6345
14	6337
25	6262
18	6250
11	6178
27	5956
21	5887
8	5868
4	5845
9	5703
10	5533
32	5518
1	5420
7	5341
5	5183
35	5142

16	5028
22	4951
26	4892
2	4813
3	4796
6	4025
17	3795
51	1905

dtype: int64

year

2011	379973
2010	26849

dtype: int64

month_year

Nov_2011	65597
Oct_2011	50695
Sep_2011	40822
May_2011	28908
Jun_2011	27835
Mar_2011	27822
Aug_2011	27662
Jul_2011	27502
Dec_2010	26849
Apr_2011	23198
Jan_2011	21910
Feb_2011	20363
Dec_2011	17659

dtype: int64

days

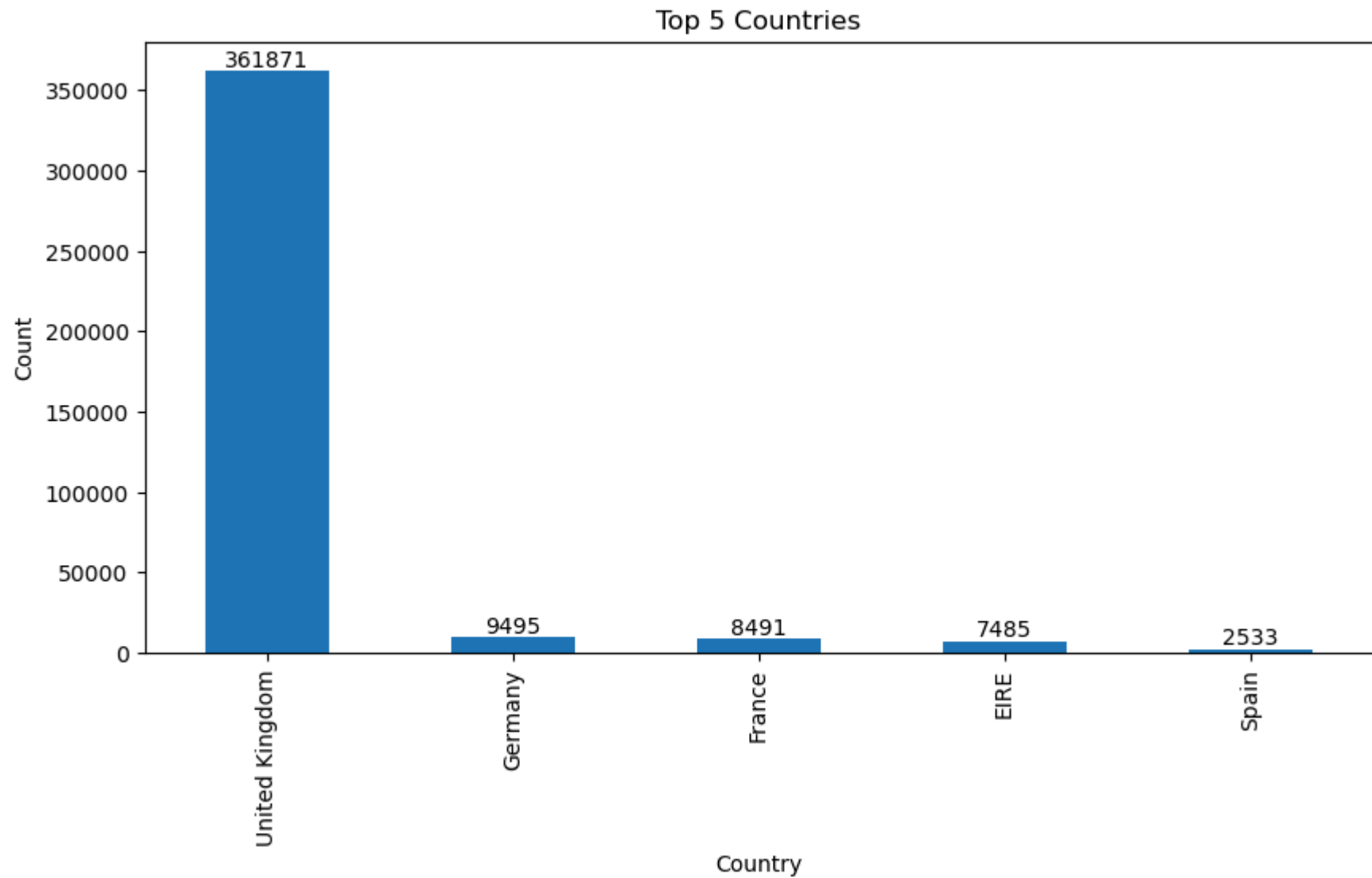
6	18915
5	16723
8	16254
7	16011
4	15165
17	15139
20	14940
14	14549
23	14545

```
10    14472
13    14401
1     13937
28    13778
11    13707
21    13509
18    13232
9     13223
16    12910
27    12708
22    12583
24    12394
2     12379
25    12199
15    11611
19    11106
3     11069
12    10923
30    10221
26     8913
29     8263
31     7043
dtype: int64
```

Graphical Analysis

Top 5 Countries

```
In [37]: data['Country'].value_counts().head(5).plot(kind='bar',figsize=(10,5))
plt.title('Top 5 Countries')
plt.xlabel('Country')
plt.ylabel('Count')
ax=plt.gca()
for bar in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bar)
plt.show()
```



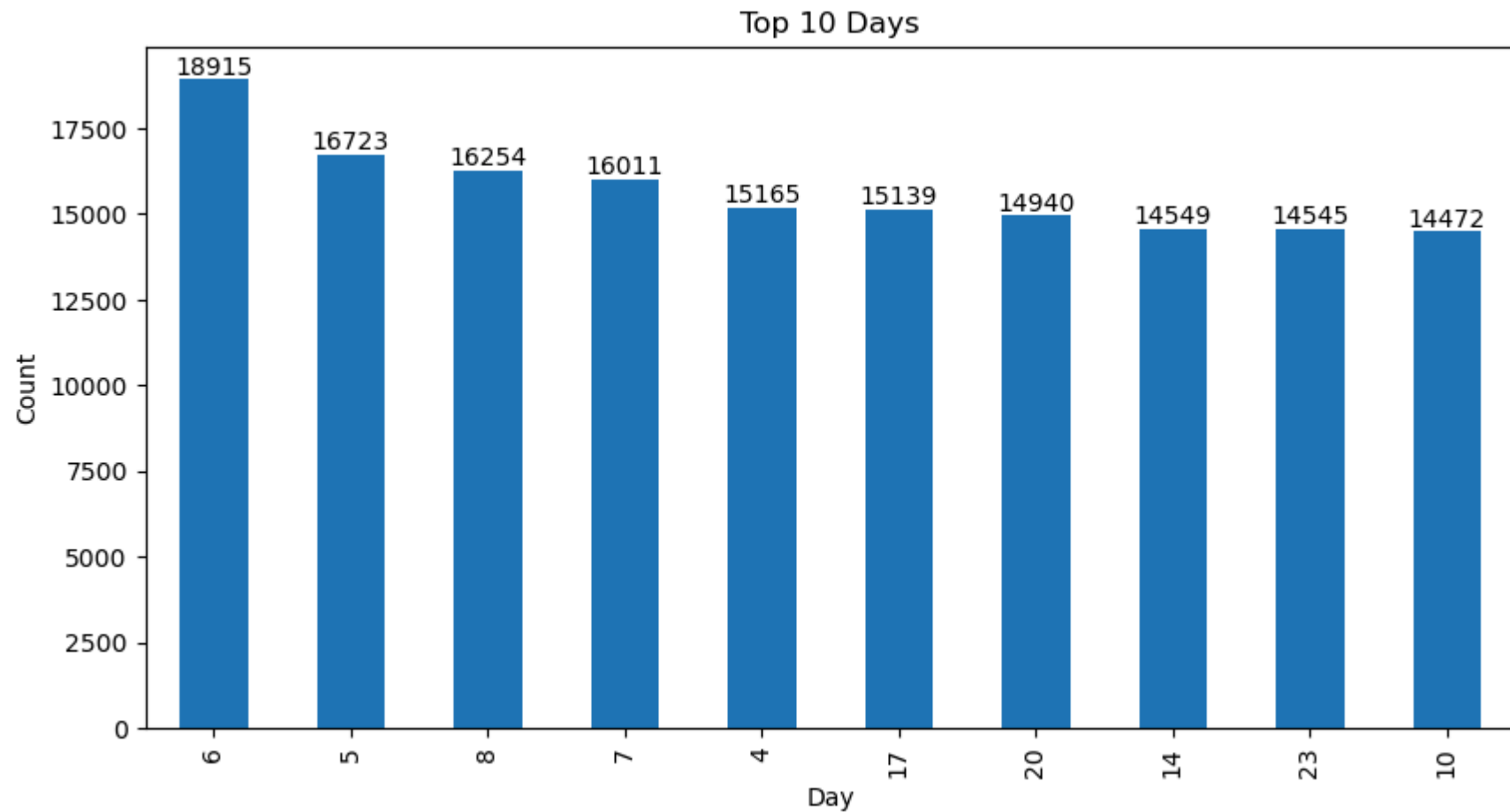
Top 10 Days

```
In [39]: data['days'].value_counts().head(10).plot(kind='bar',figsize=(10,5))
plt.title('Top 10 Days')
plt.xlabel('Day')
plt.ylabel('Count')
ax=plt.gca()
```

```

for bar in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bar)
plt.show()

```

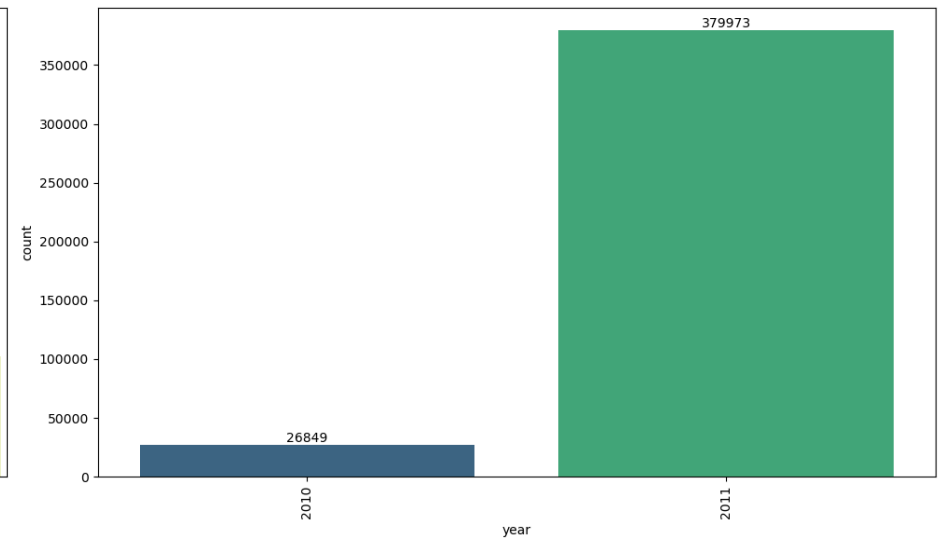
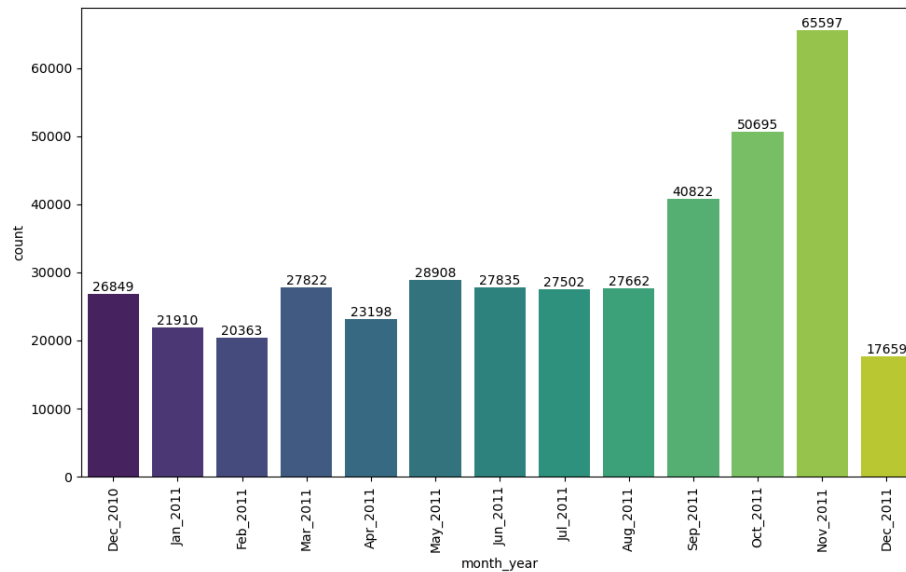
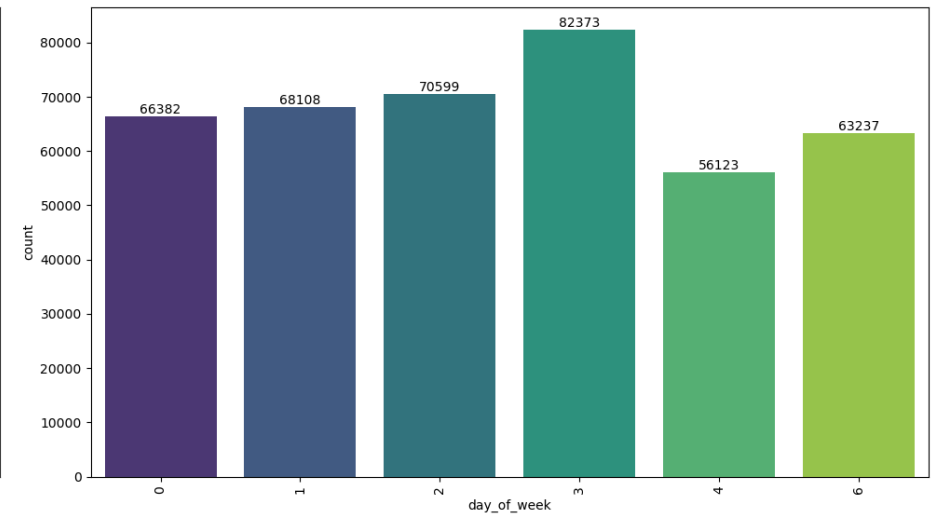
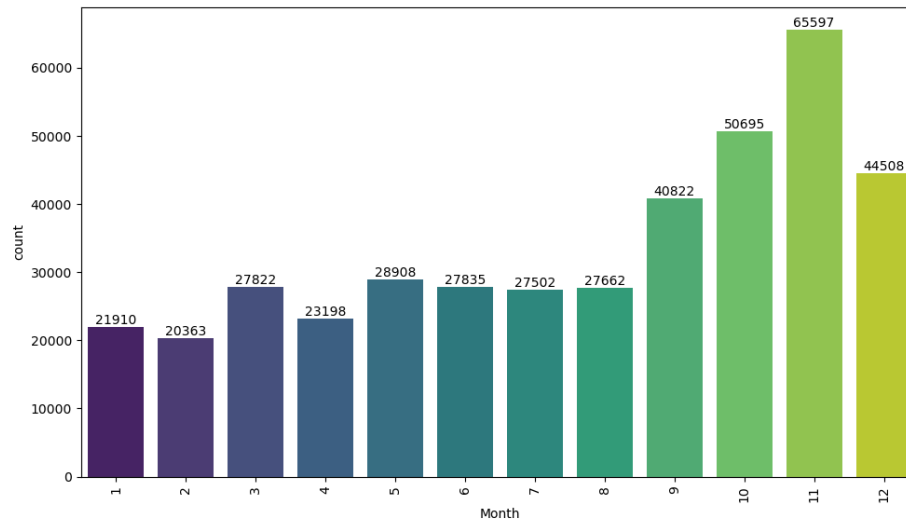


```

In [41]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(nrows = 2, ncols = 2, figsize = (20,12))
sns.countplot(data = data, x = 'Month', ax = axs[0,0], palette = 'viridis')
sns.countplot(data = data, x = 'day_of_week', ax = axs[0,1], palette = 'viridis')
sns.countplot(data = data, x = 'month_year', ax = axs[1,0], palette = 'viridis')
sns.countplot(data = data, x = 'year', ax = axs[1,1], palette = 'viridis')
for ax in axs.flat:
    ax.tick_params(axis='x', rotation=90)
    for bar in ax.containers:
        ax.bar_label(bar)

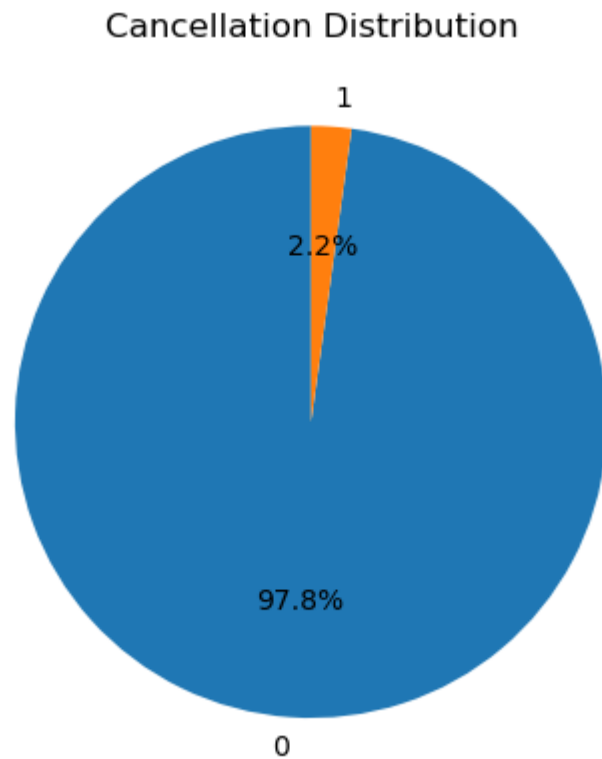
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
In [42]: cancellation_counts = data['Cancellation'].value_counts()
plt.pie(
    x=cancellation_counts,
    labels=cancellation_counts.index,
    autopct='%1.1f%%',
    startangle=90
```

```
)  
plt.title('Cancellation Distribution')  
plt.show()
```



Top 5 most spending customers

```
In [44]: data.groupby(['CustomerID', 'Country'])['Total_Amount'].sum().sort_values(ascending = False).head()
```

```
Out[44]: CustomerID  Country      Total_Amount  
14646.0    Netherlands    279489.02  
18102.0    United Kingdom  256438.49  
17450.0    United Kingdom  187482.17  
14911.0    EIRE           132572.62  
12415.0    Australia       123725.45  
Name: Total_Amount, dtype: float64
```



```
In [45]: data.head(2)
```

```
Out[45]:
```

	InvoiceNo	StockCode	Description	Quantity	InvoiceDate	UnitPrice	CustomerID	Country	Month	days	day_of_week	Cancellation	week	year	m
0	536365	85123A	WHITE HANGING HEART T- LIGHT HOLDER	6	2010-12-01	2.55	17850.0	United Kingdom	12	1	2	0	48	2010	
1	536365	71053	WHITE METAL LANTERN	6	2010-12-01	3.39	17850.0	United Kingdom	12	1	2	0	48	2010	

Top 5 product code which are highest selling

```
In [47]: data.groupby(['StockCode', 'Country'])['Quantity'].sum().sort_values(ascending = False).head()
```

```
Out[47]:
```

StockCode	Country	Quantity
84077	United Kingdom	47982
22197	United Kingdom	45217
85099B	United Kingdom	40880
84879	United Kingdom	32679
85123A	United Kingdom	32154

Name: Quantity, dtype: int64

Seasonality Trends

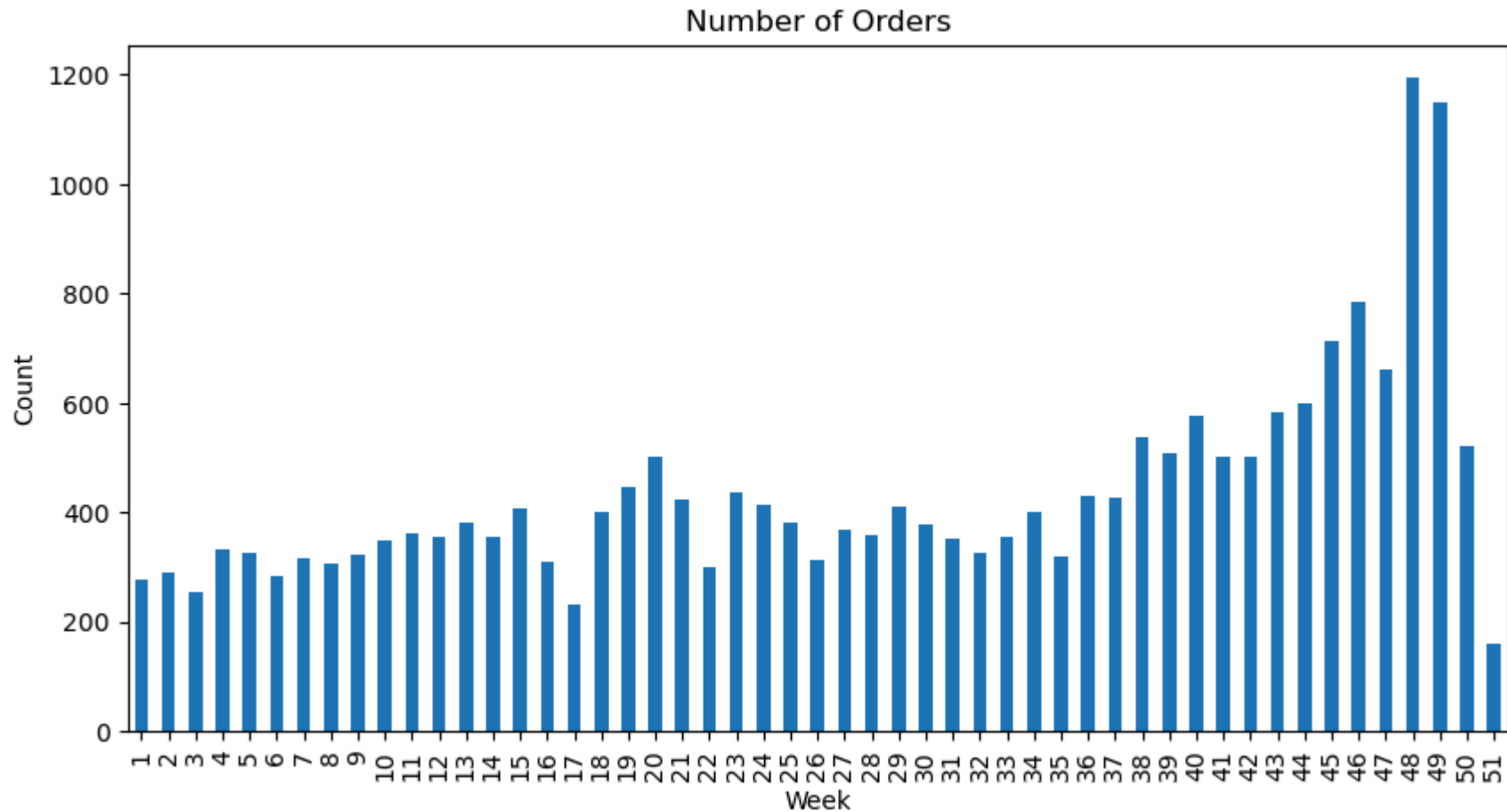
Number of Order by Month

```
In [50]: data.groupby('Month')['InvoiceNo'].nunique().plot(kind='bar',figsize=(10,5))
plt.title('Number of Orders')
plt.xlabel('Month')
plt.ylabel('Count')
ax=plt.gca()
for bar in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bar)
plt.show()
```



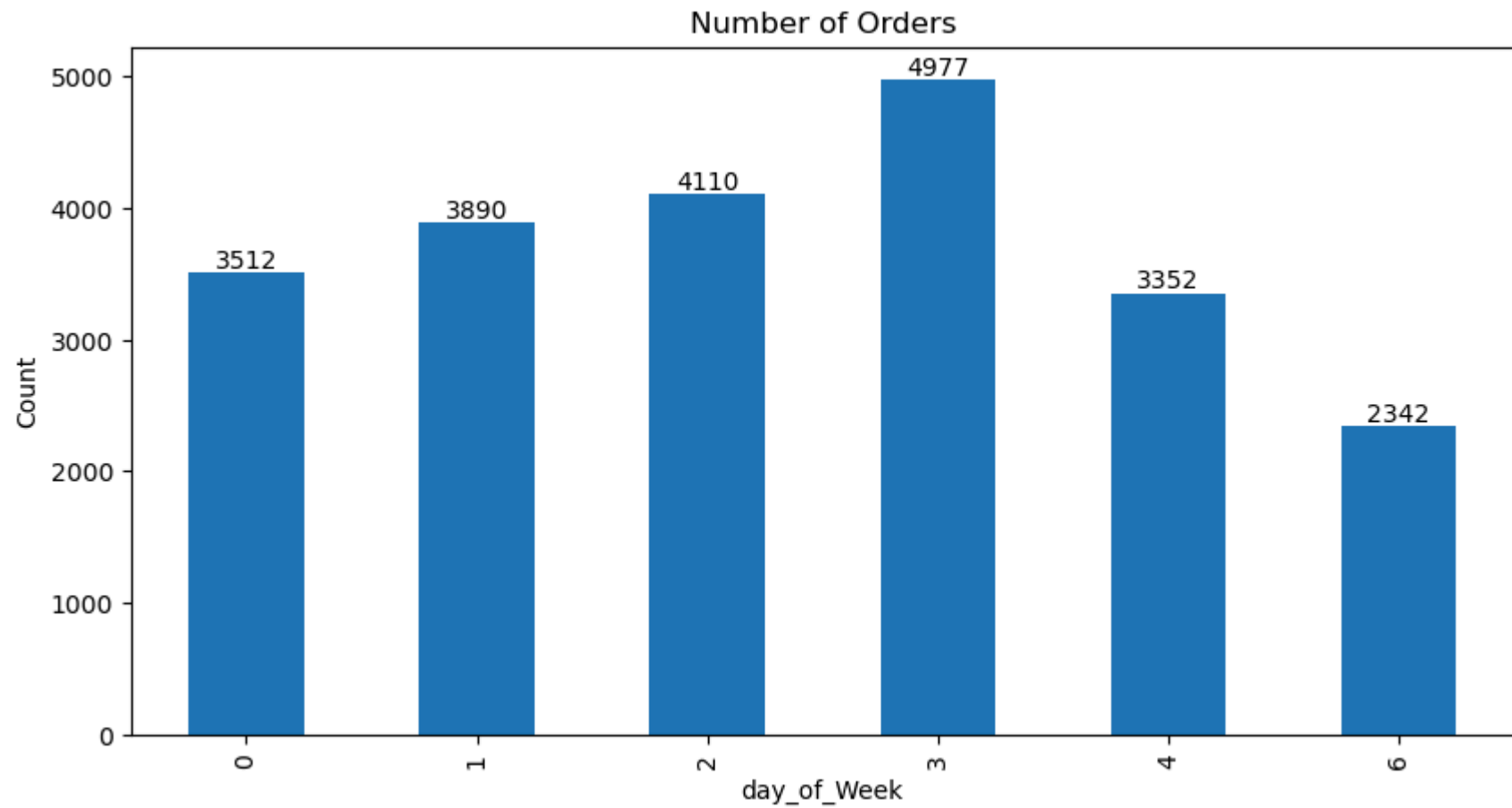
Number of Order by Week

```
In [52]: data.groupby('week')['InvoiceNo'].nunique().plot(kind='bar',figsize=(10,5))
plt.title('Number of Orders')
plt.xlabel('Week')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.show()
```



Number of order by Day of Week

```
In [54]: data.groupby('day_of_week')['InvoiceNo'].nunique().plot(kind='bar',figsize=(10,5))
plt.title('Number of Orders')
plt.xlabel('day_of_Week')
plt.ylabel('Count')
ax = plt.gca()
for bar in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bar)
plt.show()
```

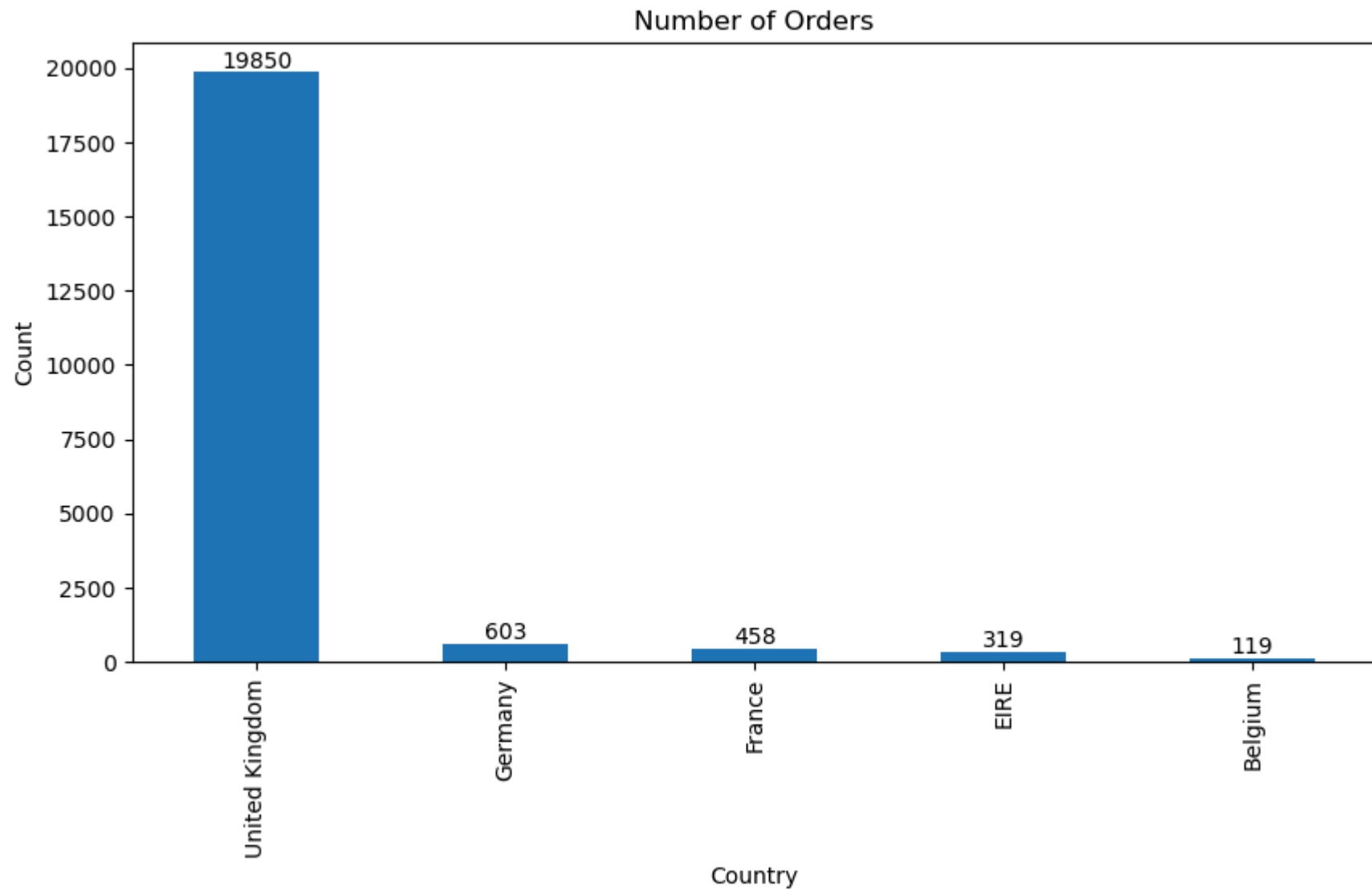


Numbers of orders by Country

```
In [56]: data.groupby('Country')['InvoiceNo'].nunique().sort_values(ascending = False).head(5)
```

```
Out[56]: Country
United Kingdom    19850
Germany           603
France            458
EIRE              319
Belgium           119
Name: InvoiceNo, dtype: int64
```

```
In [57]: data.groupby('Country')['InvoiceNo'].unique().sort_values(ascending = False).head(5).plot(kind='bar',figsize=(10,5))
plt.title('Number of Orders')
plt.xlabel('Country')
plt.ylabel('Count')
ax=plt.gca()
for bar in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bar)
plt.show()
```



Top 10 order Products

```
In [59]: orders=data.groupby("Description",as_index=False)['InvoiceNo'].nunique()  
orders.sort_values(by="InvoiceNo",ascending=False).head(10)
```

Out[59]:

	Description	InvoiceNo
3715	WHITE HANGING HEART T-LIGHT HOLDER	2013
2779	REGENCY CAKESTAND 3 TIER	1884
1771	JUMBO BAG RED RETROSPOT	1643
2354	PARTY BUNTING	1399
217	ASSORTED COLOUR BIRD ORNAMENT	1385
1953	LUNCH BAG RED RETROSPOT	1329
3013	SET OF 3 CAKE TINS PANTRY DESIGN	1218
2623	POSTAGE	1194
1945	LUNCH BAG BLACK SKULL.	1073
2279	PACK OF 72 RETROSPOT CAKE CASES	1041

Average Order Value by Month

```
In [61]: data.groupby('month_year')['Total_Amount'].mean().round(2)
```

```
Out[61]: month_year
Apr_2011    18.37
Aug_2011    22.28
Dec_2010    20.67
Dec_2011    19.40
Feb_2011    21.44
Jan_2011    21.68
Jul_2011    20.88
Jun_2011    23.24
Mar_2011    20.85
May_2011    22.42
Nov_2011    17.26
Oct_2011    19.22
Sep_2011    22.82
Name: Total_Amount, dtype: float64
```

Customer Acquisition Month on Month

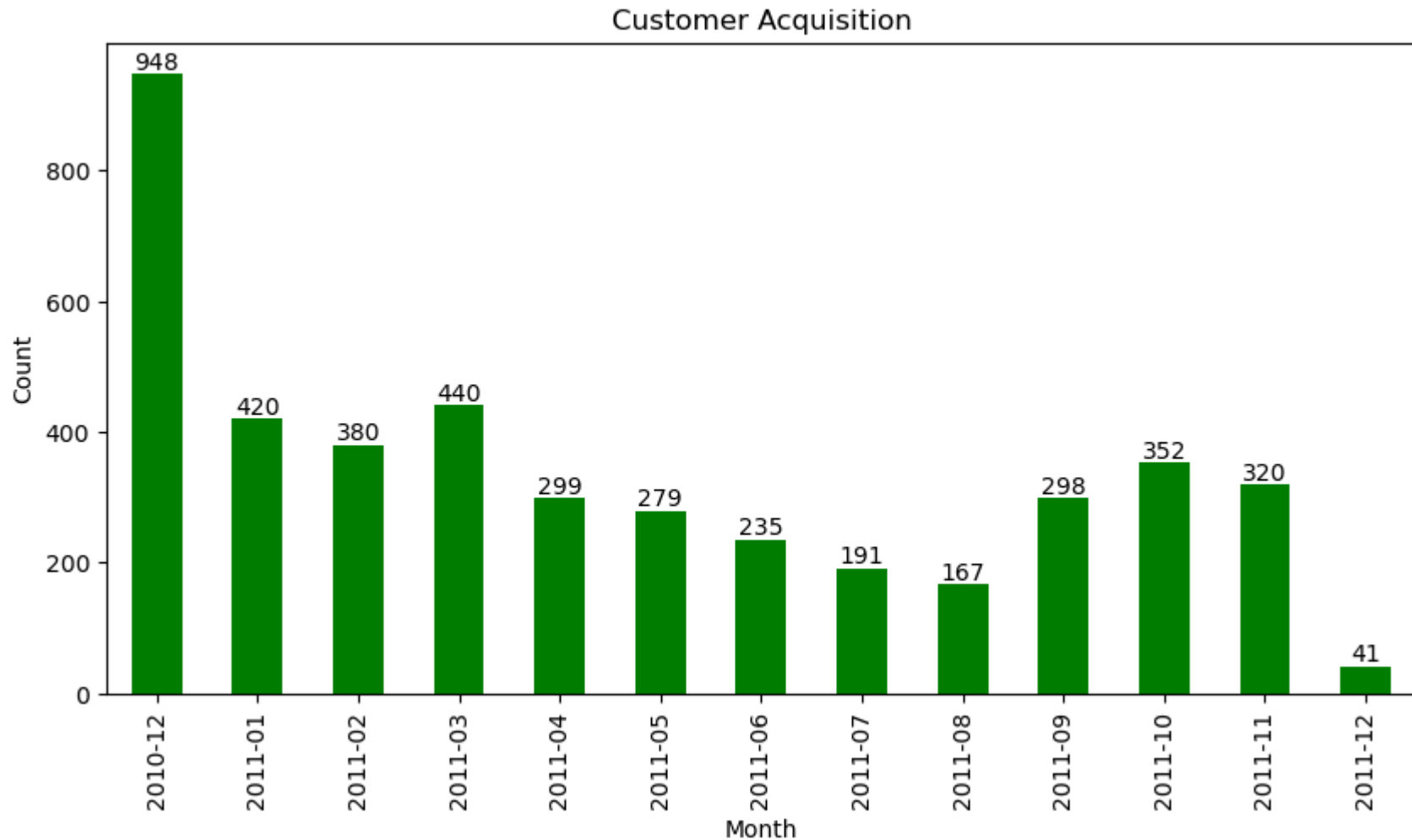
```
In [63]: data['First_transaction_Date'] = data.groupby('CustomerID')['InvoiceDate'].transform('min')
```

```
In [64]: data['first_Month'] = data['First_transaction_Date'].dt.to_period('M')
```

```
In [65]: data.groupby('first_Month')['CustomerID'].nunique()
```

```
Out[65]: first_Month
2010-12    948
2011-01    420
2011-02    380
2011-03    440
2011-04    299
2011-05    279
2011-06    235
2011-07    191
2011-08    167
2011-09    298
2011-10    352
2011-11    320
2011-12     41
Freq: M, Name: CustomerID, dtype: int64
```

```
In [66]: data.groupby('first_Month')['CustomerID'].nunique().plot(kind='bar',color='green',figsize=(10,5))
plt.title('Customer Acquisition')
plt.xlabel('Month')
plt.ylabel('Count')
ax=plt.gca()
for bar in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bar)
plt.show()
```

Customer Retention Month on Month

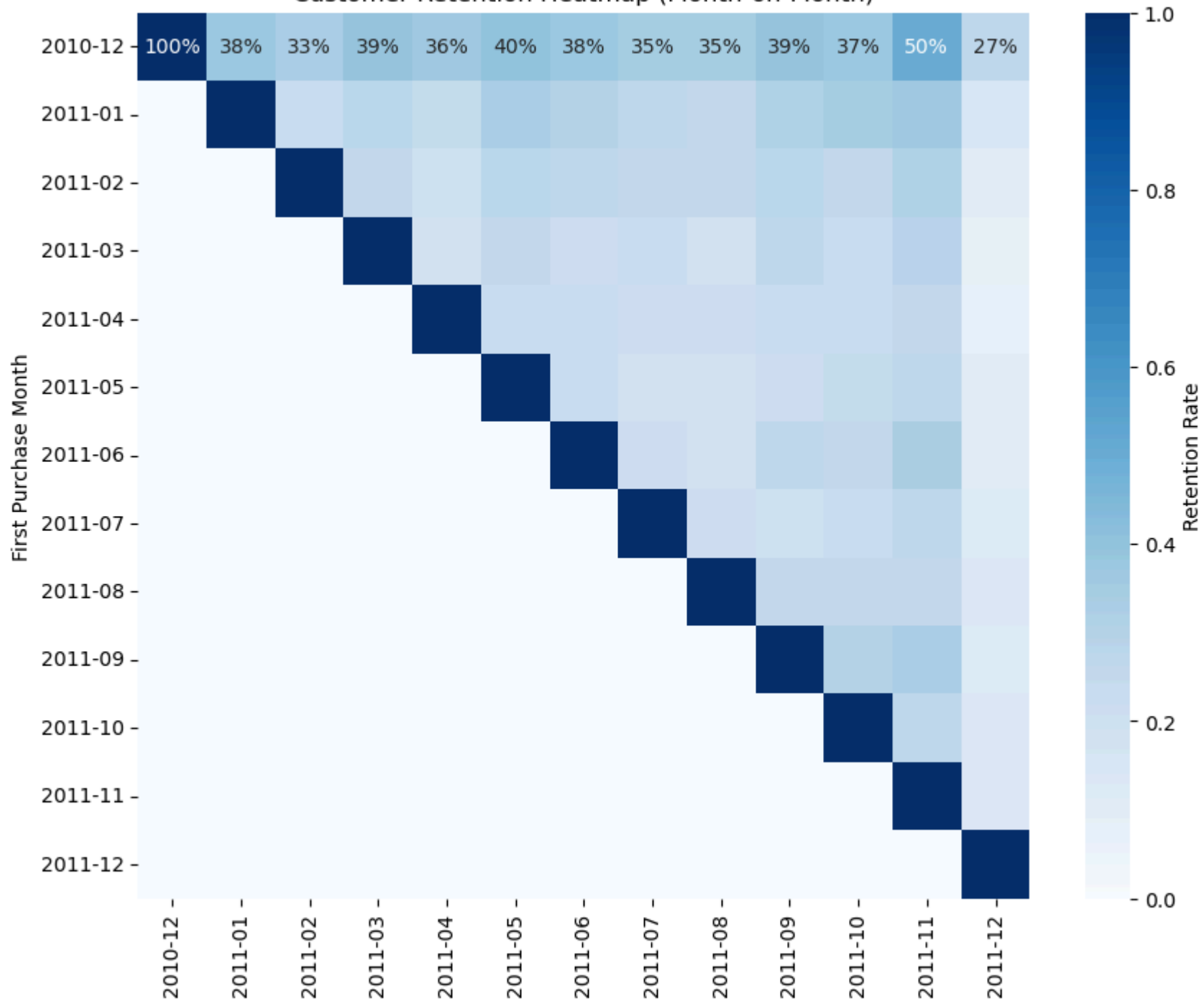
```
In [68]: data['Invoicemonthyear'] = data['InvoiceDate'].dt.to_period('M')
```

```
In [69]: retention = data.pivot_table(  
    index='first_Month',  
    columns='Invoicemonthyear',  
    values='CustomerID',  
    aggfunc='nunique',  
    fill_value=0
```

```
)
```

```
retention_rate = retention.div(retention.max(axis=1), axis=0)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))  
sns.heatmap(retention_rate, annot=True, fmt=".0%", cmap="Blues", cbar_kws={'label': 'Retention Rate'})  
plt.title("Customer Retention Heatmap (Month-on-Month)")  
plt.ylabel("First Purchase Month")  
plt.xlabel("Invoice Month")  
plt.show()
```

[illegible]

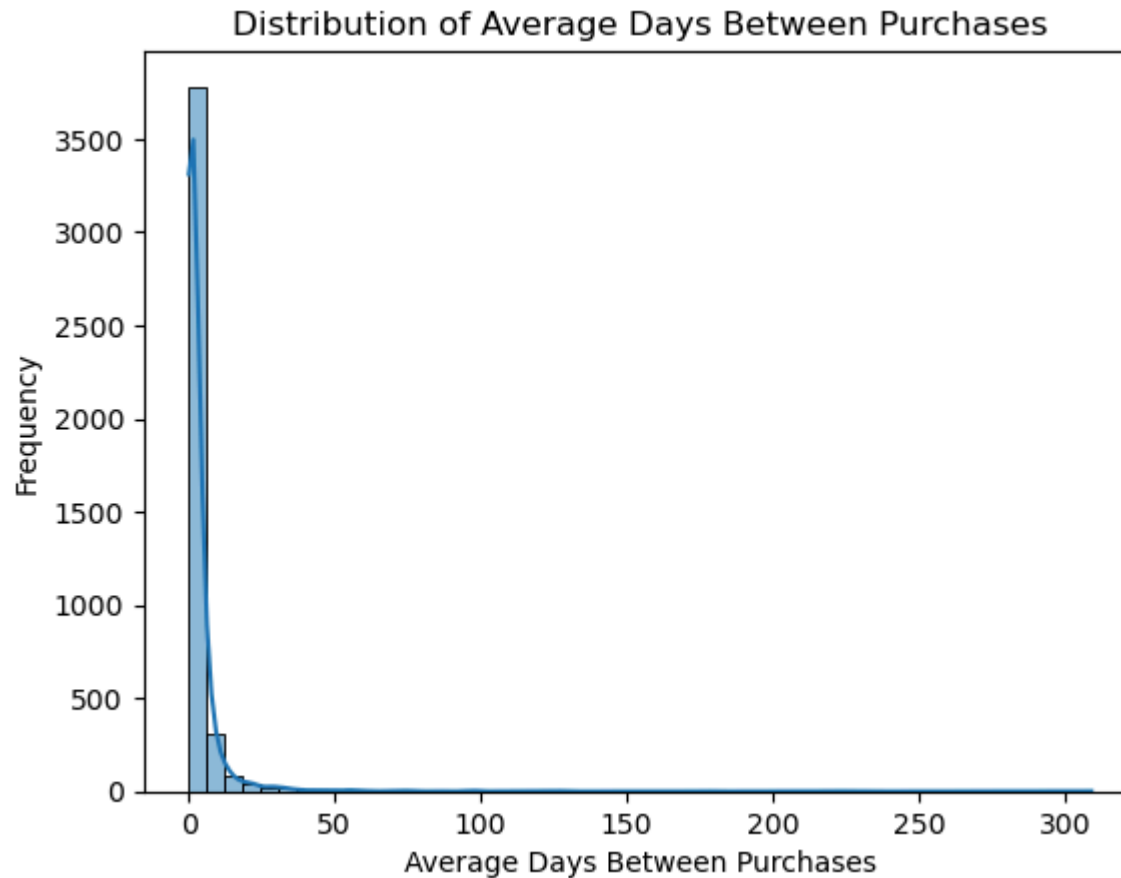
Average Days between Purchases

```
In [71]: df = data.sort_values(by=['CustomerID', 'InvoiceDate'])

df['DaysBetweenPurchases'] = df.groupby('CustomerID')['InvoiceDate'].diff().dt.days

customer_metrics = df.groupby('CustomerID')['DaysBetweenPurchases'].mean().reset_index()
customer_metrics.rename(columns={'DaysBetweenPurchases': 'AvgDaysBetweenPurchases'}, inplace=True)
```

```
In [153... sns.histplot(customer_metrics['AvgDaysBetweenPurchases'], bins = 50, kde=True)
plt.xlabel('Average Days Between Purchases')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.title('Distribution of Average Days Between Purchases')
plt.show()
```



RFM Analysis

```
In [74]: today = data['InvoiceDate'].max()
```

```
In [75]: segment = data.groupby('CustomerID').agg({'InvoiceDate': lambda x: (today - x.max()).days,
                                                'InvoiceNo' : 'count',
                                                'Total_Amount' : 'sum',
                                                'Quantity': 'sum'})

segment.rename(columns = {'InvoiceDate': 'Recency', 'InvoiceNo': 'Frequency', 'Total_Amount': 'Monetary'}, inplace = True)
segment.reset_index(inplace = True)
```

```
In [76]: labels = [1,2,3,4,5]
segment['recency_bin'] = pd.qcut(segment['Recency'], q=5, labels = labels)
```

```

labels = [5,4,3,2,1]
segment['frequency_bin'] = pd.qcut(segment['Frequency'], q = 5, labels = labels)

labels = [5,4,3,2,1]
segment['monetary_bin'] = pd.qcut(segment['Monetary'], q = 5, labels = labels)

```

```

In [77]: segment['recency_bin'] = segment['recency_bin'].astype('int')
segment['frequency_bin'] = segment['frequency_bin'].astype('int')
segment['monetary_bin'] = segment['monetary_bin'].astype('int')

```

```

In [78]: segment['RFM'] = segment['recency_bin'] + segment['frequency_bin'] + segment['monetary_bin']

```

```

In [79]: def rfm_analysis(rfm):
    if rfm >= 13:
        return 'Premium'
    elif rfm > 7 and rfm < 13:
        return 'Gold'
    else:
        return 'Silver'

segment['Customer_segmentation'] = segment['RFM'].apply(rfm_analysis)
segment.head()

```

```

Out[79]:
   CustomerID  Recency  Frequency  Monetary  Quantity  recency_bin  frequency_bin  monetary_bin  RFM  Customer_segmentation
0    12347.0      2      182    4310.00    2458           1           1           1      3           Silver
1    12348.0     75       31    1797.24    2341           4           3           2      9           Gold
2    12349.0     18       73    1757.55     631           2           2           2      6           Silver
3    12350.0    310       17     334.40     197           5           4           4     13           Premium
4    12352.0     36       95    1545.41     470           3           2           2      7           Silver

```

```

In [80]: segment.groupby('Customer_segmentation')['CustomerID'].count()

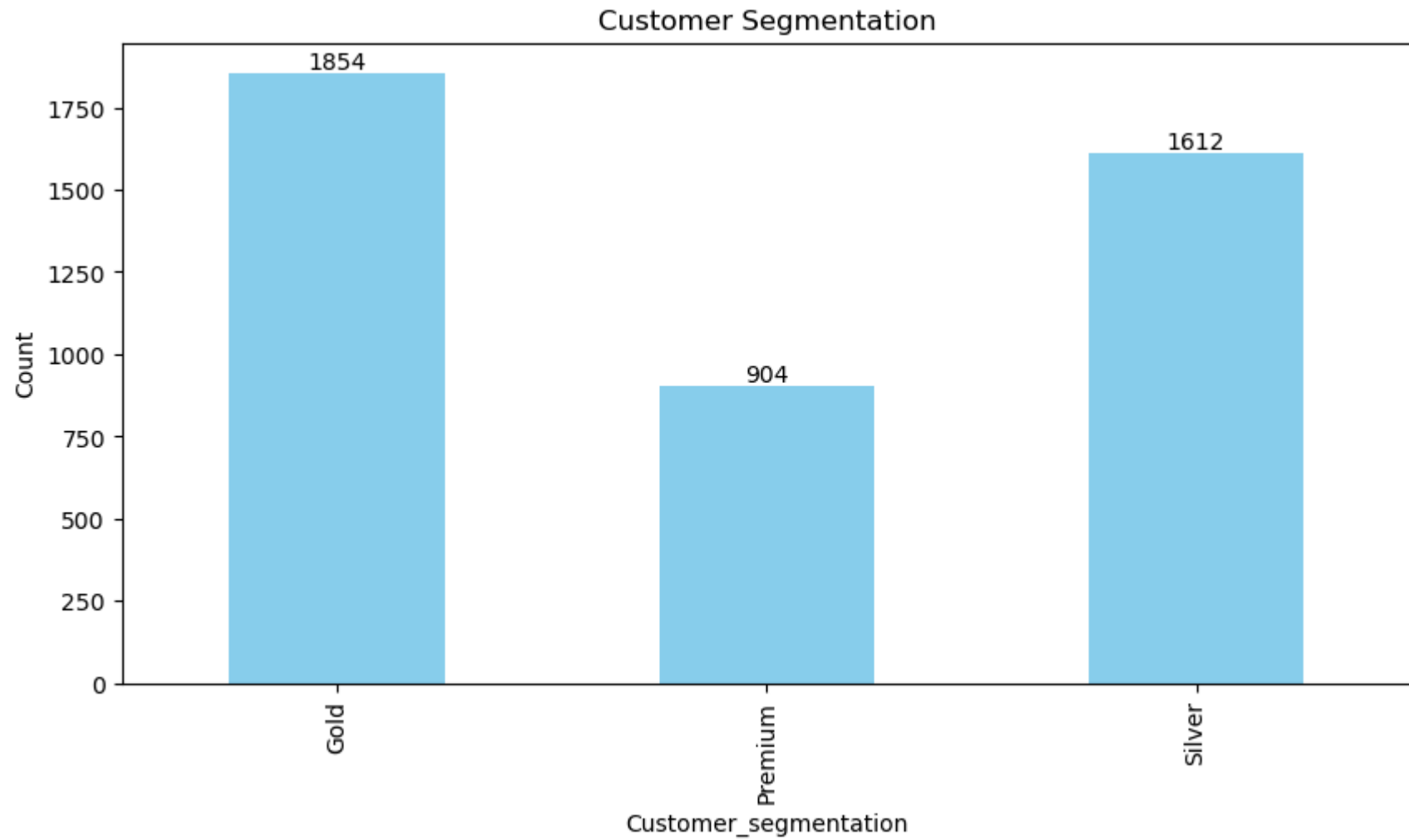
```

```

Out[80]:
Customer_segmentation
Gold      1854
Premium    904
Silver    1612
Name: CustomerID, dtype: int64

```

```
In [81]: segment.groupby('Customer_segmentation')['CustomerID'].count().plot(kind='bar', color = 'skyblue',figsize=(10,5))
plt.title('Customer Segmentation')
plt.xlabel('Customer_segmentation')
plt.ylabel('Count')
ax=plt.gca()
for bar in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bar)
plt.show()
```



```
In [82]: data.head()
```

Out[82]:	InvoiceNo	StockCode	Description	Quantity	InvoiceDate	UnitPrice	CustomerID	Country	Month	days	day_of_week	Cancellation	week	year	m
0	536365	85123A	WHITE HANGING HEART T- LIGHT HOLDER	6	2010-12-01	2.55	17850.0	United Kingdom	12	1	2	0	48	2010	
1	536365	71053	WHITE METAL LANTERN	6	2010-12-01	3.39	17850.0	United Kingdom	12	1	2	0	48	2010	
2	536365	84406B	CREAM CUPID HEARTS COAT HANGER	8	2010-12-01	2.75	17850.0	United Kingdom	12	1	2	0	48	2010	
3	536365	84029G	KNITTED UNION FLAG HOT WATER BOTTLE	6	2010-12-01	3.39	17850.0	United Kingdom	12	1	2	0	48	2010	
4	536365	84029E	RED WOOLLY HOTTIE WHITE HEART.	6	2010-12-01	3.39	17850.0	United Kingdom	12	1	2	0	48	2010	

Market Basket Analysis

```
In [84]: data = data[data['Quantity'] > 0]
```

```
In [85]: basket = (data[data['Country'] == "France"].groupby(['InvoiceNo', 'Description'])['Quantity'].sum().unstack().reset_index().fillna(0)
basket[basket > 0] = 1
basket.head()
```


Out[85]:

Description	50'S CHRISTMAS GIFT BAG LARGE	DOLLY GIRL BEAKER	I LOVE LONDON MINI BACKPACK	NINE DRAWER OFFICE TIDY	SET 2 TEA TOWELS I LOVE LONDON	SPACEBOY BABY GIFT SET	TRELLIS COAT RACK	10 COLOUR SPACEBOY PEN	12 COLOURED PARTY BALLOONS	12 EGG HOUSE PAINTED WOOD	...	WRAP SUKI AND FRIENDS	WRAP VINTAGE PETALS DESIGN	YEL (I F FASI
InvoiceNo														
536370	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
536852	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
536974	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
537065	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
537463	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	

5 rows × 1544 columns



```
In [86]: frequent_basket = apriori(basket, min_support = 0.07, use_colnames=True)
association_df = association_rules(frequent_basket, metric = 'lift', min_threshold = 0.5)
association_df
```

Out[86]:

	antecedents	consequents	antecedent support	consequent support	support	confidence	lift	leverage	conviction	zhangs_metric
0	(ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE GREEN)	(ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE PINK)	0.097686	0.102828	0.074550	0.763158	7.421711	0.064505	3.788061	0.958935
1	(ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE PINK)	(ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE GREEN)	0.102828	0.097686	0.074550	0.725000	7.421711	0.064505	3.281140	0.964430
2	(ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE RED)	(ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE GREEN)	0.095116	0.097686	0.079692	0.837838	8.576814	0.070400	5.564267	0.976265
3	(ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE GREEN)	(ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE RED)	0.097686	0.095116	0.079692	0.815789	8.576814	0.070400	4.912229	0.979046
4	(POSTAGE)	(ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE GREEN)	0.771208	0.097686	0.084833	0.110000	1.126053	0.009496	1.013836	0.489275
...
137	(SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER CUPS, SET/6 RED SPOTTY...	(POSTAGE, SET/20 RED RETROSPOT PAPER NAPKINS)	0.123393	0.110540	0.082262	0.666667	6.031008	0.068622	2.668380	0.951613
138	(POSTAGE)	(SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER PLATES, SET/6 RED SPOT...	0.771208	0.100257	0.082262	0.106667	1.063932	0.004943	1.007175	0.262640
139	(SET/20 RED RETROSPOT PAPER NAPKINS)	(POSTAGE, SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER CUPS, SET/6 R...	0.133676	0.102828	0.082262	0.615385	5.984615	0.068517	2.332648	0.961424
140	(SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER CUPS)	(POSTAGE, SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER PLATES, SET/2...	0.138817	0.084833	0.082262	0.592593	6.985410	0.070486	2.246319	0.994963
141	(SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER PLATES)	(POSTAGE, SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER CUPS, SET/20 ...	0.128535	0.084833	0.082262	0.640000	7.544242	0.071358	2.542131	0.995391

142 rows × 10 columns

In [87]: `Ans=association_df[(association_df['lift'] >= 6) &(association_df['confidence'] >= 0.8)]
Ans[['antecedents','consequents']]`

Out[87]:

	antecedents	consequents
2	(ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE RED)	(ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE GREEN)
3	(ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE GREEN)	(ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE RED)
78	(SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER CUPS)	(SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER PLATES)
79	(SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER PLATES)	(SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER CUPS)
80	(ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE RED , POSTAGE)	(ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE GREEN)
82	(POSTAGE, ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE GREEN)	(ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE RED)
116	(POSTAGE, SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER CUPS)	(SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER PLATES)
117	(POSTAGE, SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER PLATES)	(SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER CUPS)
121	(SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER PLATES)	(POSTAGE, SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER CUPS)
122	(SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER CUPS, SET/20 RED RETRO...	(SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER PLATES)
123	(SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER PLATES, SET/20 RED RET...	(SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER CUPS)
124	(SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER CUPS, SET/6 RED SPOTTY...	(SET/20 RED RETROSPOT PAPER NAPKINS)
128	(POSTAGE, SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER CUPS, SET/20 ...	(SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER PLATES)
129	(POSTAGE, SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER PLATES, SET/2...	(SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER CUPS)

Insights

Top Products & Customer Preferences

- Top-Selling Products:
 - The WHITE HANGING HEART T-LIGHT HOLDER and REGENCY CAKESTAND 3 TIER are the top-selling products across multiple countries, indicating high customer preference and demand for these items.

Geographical Distribution

- Sales by Region:
 - Approximately 91% of the sales data is from the United Kingdom, showcasing it as the primary market for the business.

- Top Customers by Spending:
 - The highest spender is from the Netherlands, followed by two top spenders from the United Kingdom.

Sales Trends

- Weekly Sales Patterns:
 - Majority of sales occur on the 3rd day of the week (Tuesday), providing an opportunity to focus marketing efforts on this day to maximize revenue.
- Monthly Sales Patterns:
 - November 2011 recorded the highest sales, making it the peak month for customer transactions.
- Order Volumes:
 - The most orders were placed in Week 48 (late November/early December), emphasizing the importance of this period for strategic sales and inventory planning.

Customer Acquisition & Retention

- New Customer Acquisition:
 - The largest number of new customers were acquired in December 2010, followed by March 2011, suggesting effective onboarding strategies during these months.

RFM Analysis Insights:

- Based on RFM (Recency, Frequency, Monetary) analysis, customers are segmented into:
 - Gold: Majority of the customer base falls under this high-value category.
 - Silver: The second-largest segment.
 - Premium: A smaller but significant portion.

Order Cancellations

- Cancellation Insights:
 - Out of approximately 4 lakh orders, there have been around 9,000 cancellations, equating to a cancellation rate of ~2.25%. This low rate reflects strong customer satisfaction or operational efficiency.

Recommendations

Enhance Focus on Best-Selling Products

- Increase Stock Availability: Ensure sufficient inventory for WHITE HANGING HEART T-LIGHT HOLDER and REGENCY CAKESTAND 3 TIER, especially during high-sales periods like November and Week 48.
- Promotional Campaigns: Design targeted campaigns featuring these products to further boost sales.

Optimize Sales in the UK and Beyond

- Tailored Marketing for the UK: Since 91% of sales are from the UK, create localized marketing strategies, such as region-specific discounts or promotions.
- Expand in the Netherlands: Given the high spending customer from the Netherlands, consider running exclusive offers or loyalty programs to strengthen the presence in this market.

Leverage Weekly and Monthly Sales Trends

- Tuesday Campaigns: Utilize the insight that most sales occur on Tuesdays to launch midweek flash sales or promotions.
- Focus on November and Week 48: Plan ahead for these periods by introducing attractive deals, festive bundles, and targeted marketing efforts to maximize revenue.

Improve Customer Acquisition Strategies

- Seasonal Onboarding: Analyze successful strategies from December 2010 and March 2011 to replicate them during other months, focusing on acquiring new customers during these peak onboarding periods.
- Retention Programs: Develop tailored loyalty programs for Gold, Silver, and Premium customers to enhance retention and increase customer lifetime value.

Manage and Minimize Cancellations

- Cancellation Insights: Investigate the reasons behind 2.25% cancellations and address them by improving customer service, optimizing return policies, and ensuring better product descriptions to manage expectations.

Nurture High-Value Customers

- Exclusive Benefits for Top Spenders: Offer personalized discounts or VIP perks to the top 3 customers to maintain their loyalty.
- Segment-Specific Offers: Develop unique benefits for Gold, Silver, and Premium customers, encouraging them to move to higher-value segments.

Expand Data-Driven Marketing Efforts

- RFM-Based Campaigns: Use the segmentation from RFM analysis to design personalized campaigns, focusing on the preferences of Gold customers while re-engaging lower-tier segments.
- Cross-Selling and Upselling: Recommend complementary products during peak sales periods to boost average transaction value.

In []: