

retail-case-study

August 28, 2024

0.1 P1-RETAIL CASE STUDY

1. Merge the datasets Customers, Product Hierarchy and Transactions as Customer_Final. Ensure to keep all customers who have done transactions with us and select the join type accordingly.

```
[32]: import pandas as pd

# Loading the datasets
customers = pd.read_csv("Customer.csv")
transactions = pd.read_csv("prod_cat_info.csv")
product_hierarchy = pd.read_csv("Transactions.csv")
```

```
[44]: #Renaming the column as join operations need to be performed.
product_hierarchy = product_hierarchy.rename(columns={'cust_id': 'customer_Id'})
transactions=transactions.rename(columns={'prod_sub_cat_code': 'prod_subcat_code'})
```

```
[38]: customers
```

```
[38]:
```

	customer_Id	DOB	Gender	city_code
0	268408	02-01-1970	M	4.0
1	269696	07-01-1970	F	8.0
2	268159	08-01-1970	F	8.0
3	270181	10-01-1970	F	2.0
4	268073	11-01-1970	M	1.0
...
5642	274474	19-12-1992	M	2.0
5643	267666	24-12-1992	M	6.0
5644	270476	25-12-1992	F	3.0
5645	269626	27-12-1992	F	5.0
5646	274308	29-12-1992	F	5.0

[5647 rows x 4 columns]

```
[57]: transactions
```

```
[57]:
```

	prod_cat_code	prod_cat	prod_subcat_code	prod_subcat
0	1	Clothing	4	Mens
1	1	Clothing	1	Women
2	1	Clothing	3	Kids
3	2	Footwear	1	Mens
4	2	Footwear	3	Women
5	2	Footwear	4	Kids
6	3	Electronics	4	Mobiles
7	3	Electronics	5	Computers
8	3	Electronics	8	Personal Appliances
9	3	Electronics	9	Cameras
10	3	Electronics	10	Audio and video
11	4	Bags	1	Mens
12	4	Bags	4	Women
13	5	Books	7	Fiction
14	5	Books	12	Academic
15	5	Books	10	Non-Fiction
16	5	Books	11	Children
17	5	Books	3	Comics
18	5	Books	6	DIY
19	6	Home and kitchen	2	Furnishing
20	6	Home and kitchen	10	Kitchen
21	6	Home and kitchen	11	Bath
22	6	Home and kitchen	12	Tools

```
[56]: product_hierarchy
```

```
[56]:
```

	transaction_id	customer_Id	tran_date	prod_subcat_code	\
0	80712190438	270351	28-02-2014	1	
1	29258453508	270384	27-02-2014	5	
2	51750724947	273420	24-02-2014	6	
3	93274880719	271509	24-02-2014	11	
4	51750724947	273420	23-02-2014	6	
...	
23048	94340757522	274550	25-01-2011	12	
23049	89780862956	270022	25-01-2011	4	
23050	85115299378	271020	25-01-2011	2	
23051	72870271171	270911	25-01-2011	11	
23052	77960931771	271961	25-01-2011	11	

	prod_cat_code	Qty	Rate	Tax	total_amt	Store_type
0	1	-5	-772	405.300	-4265.300	e-Shop
1	3	-5	-1497	785.925	-8270.925	e-Shop
2	5	-2	-791	166.110	-1748.110	TeleShop
3	6	-3	-1363	429.345	-4518.345	e-Shop
4	5	-2	-791	166.110	-1748.110	TeleShop
...	

23048	5	1	1264	132.720	1396.720	e-Shop
23049	1	1	677	71.085	748.085	e-Shop
23050	6	4	1052	441.840	4649.840	MBR
23051	5	3	1142	359.730	3785.730	TeleShop
23052	5	1	447	46.935	493.935	TeleShop

[23053 rows x 10 columns]

```
[66]: # Merge the datasets and adjust the column names.
customer_final = (customers
                  .merge(product_hierarchy, on='customer_Id', how='inner')
                  .merge(transactions, on='prod_subcat_code', how='inner'))

customer_final = customer_final.drop('prod_cat_code_y', axis=1)
customer_final=customer_final.rename(columns={'prod_cat_code_x': 'prod_cat_code'})
customer_final
```

```
[66]:
```

	customer_Id	DOB	Gender	city_code	transaction_id	tran_date	\
0	268408	02-01-1970	M	4.0	87243835584	13-01-2014	
1	275152	16-01-1970	M	4.0	73109425404	25-03-2011	
2	275034	18-01-1970	F	4.0	64777271023	23-05-2011	
3	270829	22-01-1970	F	8.0	87174343938	9/12/2013	
4	267657	29-01-1970	F	7.0	76242744953	23-05-2013	
...	
57161	272141	02-12-1992	F	10.0	79059585885	25-10-2012	
57162	269719	04-12-1992	F	8.0	70553332101	23-11-2013	
57163	275051	04-12-1992	M	5.0	77933614379	18-05-2013	
57164	270695	05-12-1992	F	6.0	2300510157	20-11-2012	
57165	270476	25-12-1992	F	3.0	85475160771	9/8/2011	

	prod_subcat_code	prod_cat_code	Qty	Rate	Tax	total_amt	\
0	7	5	5	187	98.175	1033.175	
1	7	5	2	464	97.440	1025.440	
2	7	5	2	197	41.370	435.370	
3	7	5	4	1141	479.220	5043.220	
4	7	5	4	1020	428.400	4508.400	
...	
57161	5	3	2	1354	284.340	2992.340	
57162	5	3	2	623	130.830	1376.830	
57163	5	3	5	1095	574.875	6049.875	
57164	5	3	3	906	285.390	3003.390	
57165	5	3	5	1354	710.850	7480.850	

	Store_type	prod_cat	prod_subcat
0	TeleShop	Books	Fiction
1	e-Shop	Books	Fiction

2	Flagship store	Books	Fiction
3	e-Shop	Books	Fiction
4	e-Shop	Books	Fiction
...
57161	e-Shop	Electronics	Computers
57162	Flagship store	Electronics	Computers
57163	e-Shop	Electronics	Computers
57164	TeleShop	Electronics	Computers
57165	Flagship store	Electronics	Computers

[57166 rows x 15 columns]

2. Prepare a summary report for the merged data set.

A. Get the column names and their corresponding data types

```
[67]: print(customer_final.dtypes)
```

```
customer_Id      int64
DOB              object
Gender           object
city_code        float64
transaction_id    int64
tran_date        object
prod_subcat_code  int64
prod_cat_code     int64
Qty              int64
Rate             int64
Tax              float64
total_amt        float64
Store_type       object
prod_cat         object
prod_subcat      object
dtype: object
```

B. Top/Bottom 10 observations

```
[68]: print(customer_final.head(10))
print(customer_final.tail(10))
```

	customer_Id	DOB	Gender	city_code	transaction_id	tran_date	\
0	268408	02-01-1970	M	4.0	87243835584	13-01-2014	
1	275152	16-01-1970	M	4.0	73109425404	25-03-2011	
2	275034	18-01-1970	F	4.0	64777271023	23-05-2011	
3	270829	22-01-1970	F	8.0	87174343938	9/12/2013	
4	267657	29-01-1970	F	7.0	76242744953	23-05-2013	
5	274630	01-02-1970	M	4.0	78357345891	11/4/2012	
6	273541	01-02-1970	M	4.0	23916816961	9/2/2013	
7	269008	13-02-1970	F	6.0	35560569829	9/3/2013	

8	269008	13-02-1970	F	6.0	94033312891	26-04-2012
9	267199	14-02-1970	NaN	2.0	56749259881	11/1/2012

	prod_subcat_code	prod_cat_code	Qty	Rate	Tax	total_amt	\
0	7	5	5	187	98.175	1033.175	
1	7	5	2	464	97.440	1025.440	
2	7	5	2	197	41.370	435.370	
3	7	5	4	1141	479.220	5043.220	
4	7	5	4	1020	428.400	4508.400	
5	7	5	1	646	67.830	713.830	
6	7	5	4	410	172.200	1812.200	
7	7	5	1	1441	151.305	1592.305	
8	7	5	5	746	391.650	4121.650	
9	7	5	4	1049	440.580	4636.580	

	Store_type	prod_cat	prod_subcat
0	TeleShop	Books	Fiction
1	e-Shop	Books	Fiction
2	Flagship store	Books	Fiction
3	e-Shop	Books	Fiction
4	e-Shop	Books	Fiction
5	TeleShop	Books	Fiction
6	e-Shop	Books	Fiction
7	e-Shop	Books	Fiction
8	MBR	Books	Fiction
9	MBR	Books	Fiction

	customer_Id	DOB	Gender	city_code	transaction_id	tran_date	\
57156	273899	07-10-1992	F	5.0	28966519600	31-12-2011	
57157	269241	09-10-1992	F	4.0	99372261440	6/10/2013	
57158	270484	14-10-1992	F	1.0	49410470654	13-11-2013	
57159	266825	21-11-1992	F	8.0	8969181661	27-12-2013	
57160	267094	24-11-1992	M	9.0	12905992307	26-01-2014	
57161	272141	02-12-1992	F	10.0	79059585885	25-10-2012	
57162	269719	04-12-1992	F	8.0	70553332101	23-11-2013	
57163	275051	04-12-1992	M	5.0	77933614379	18-05-2013	
57164	270695	05-12-1992	F	6.0	2300510157	20-11-2012	
57165	270476	25-12-1992	F	3.0	85475160771	9/8/2011	

	prod_subcat_code	prod_cat_code	Qty	Rate	Tax	total_amt	\
57156	5	3	1	308	32.340	340.340	
57157	5	3	3	511	160.965	1693.965	
57158	5	3	2	825	173.250	1823.250	
57159	5	3	4	109	45.780	481.780	
57160	5	3	1	1449	152.145	1601.145	
57161	5	3	2	1354	284.340	2992.340	
57162	5	3	2	623	130.830	1376.830	
57163	5	3	5	1095	574.875	6049.875	
57164	5	3	3	906	285.390	3003.390	

57165	5	3	5	1354	710.850	7480.850
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	Store_type	prod_cat	prod_subcat
57156	e-Shop	Electronics	Computers
57157	e-Shop	Electronics	Computers
57158	e-Shop	Electronics	Computers
57159	MBR	Electronics	Computers
57160	e-Shop	Electronics	Computers
57161	e-Shop	Electronics	Computers
57162	Flagship store	Electronics	Computers
57163	e-Shop	Electronics	Computers
57164	TeleShop	Electronics	Computers
57165	Flagship store	Electronics	Computers

“Five-number summary” for continuous variables (min, Q1, median, Q3 and max)

```
[69]: print(customer_final.describe())
```

	customer_Id	city_code	transaction_id	prod_subcat_code \
count	57166.000000	57151.000000	5.716600e+04	57166.000000
mean	271015.375101	5.496457	5.017556e+10	5.613949
std	2426.954106	2.865186	2.896442e+10	3.701183
min	266783.000000	1.000000	3.268991e+06	1.000000
25%	268931.000000	3.000000	2.527880e+10	3.000000
50%	270982.000000	5.000000	5.019132e+10	4.000000
75%	273096.000000	8.000000	7.551116e+10	10.000000
max	275265.000000	10.000000	9.998755e+10	12.000000

	prod_cat_code	Qty	Rate	Tax	total_amt
count	57166.000000	57166.000000	57166.000000	57166.000000	57166.000000
mean	3.462425	2.429766	635.022653	248.967409	2102.084532
std	1.710811	2.273219	623.390431	187.344788	2516.597510
min	1.000000	-5.000000	-1499.000000	7.350000	-8270.925000
25%	2.000000	1.000000	312.000000	98.490000	764.660000
50%	3.000000	3.000000	709.000000	199.342500	1759.160000
75%	5.000000	4.000000	1109.000000	364.980000	3553.680000
max	6.000000	5.000000	1500.000000	787.500000	8287.500000

D.Frequency tables for all the categorical variables

```
[70]: for col in customer_final.select_dtypes(include='object').columns:
       print(customer_final[col].value_counts())
```

DOB	
17-09-1982	79
27-12-1988	75
25-02-1974	73
20-03-1972	68
21-07-1988	64

```

..
27-01-1988      1
14-09-1989      1
09-07-1990      1
01-01-1991      1
06-02-1989      1
Name: count, Length: 3987, dtype: int64
Gender
M      29191
F      27953
Name: count, dtype: int64
tran_date
25-11-2012      90
13-07-2011      89
7/10/2011       86
23-10-2011      85
4/1/2013        85
..
28-02-2014      3
24-02-2014      3
23-02-2014      2
21-02-2014      1
27-02-2014      1
Name: count, Length: 1129, dtype: int64
Store_type
e-Shop          23087
MBR             11644
Flagship store  11324
TeleShop        11111
Name: count, dtype: int64
prod_cat
Books           12179
Clothing        10019
Footwear        10019
Electronics     9910
Home and kitchen 8087
Bags            6952
Name: count, dtype: int64
prod_subcat
Women           10019
Mens            9902
Kids            7069
Mobiles         4002
Comics          3067
Audio and video 2993
Non-Fiction     2993
Kitchen         2993
Children        2058

```

Bath	2058
Academic	2029
Tools	2029
Fiction	1043
Furnishing	1007
DIY	989
Cameras	985
Personal Appliances	972
Computers	958

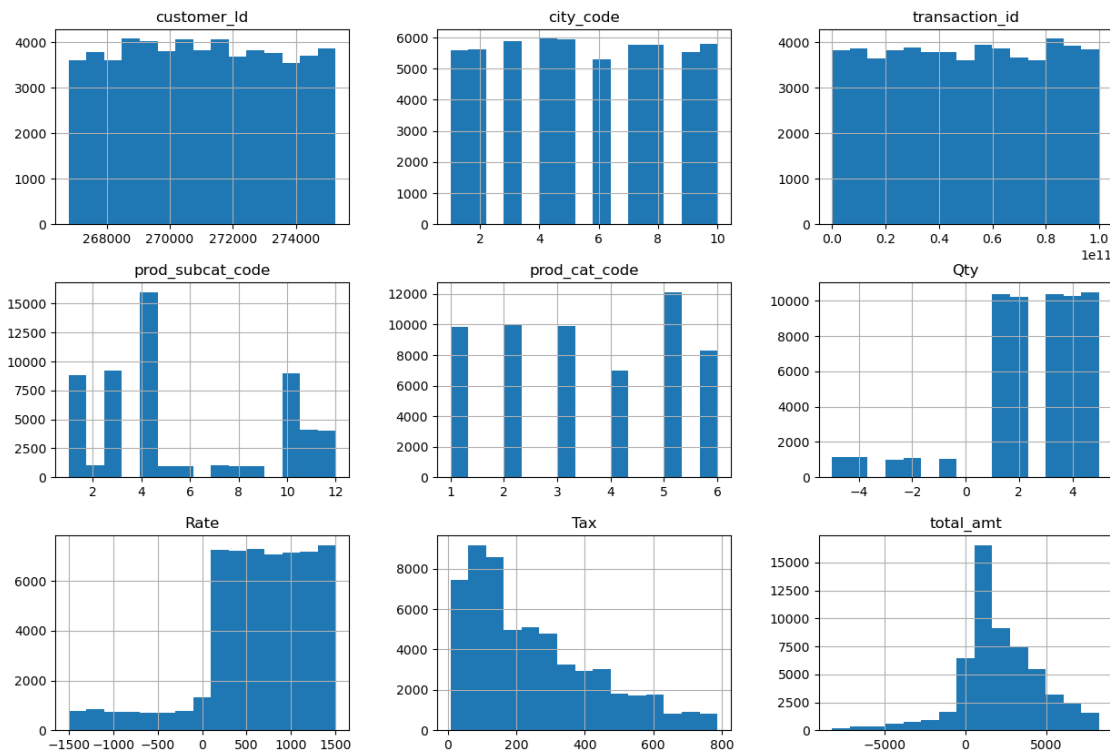
Name: count, dtype: int64

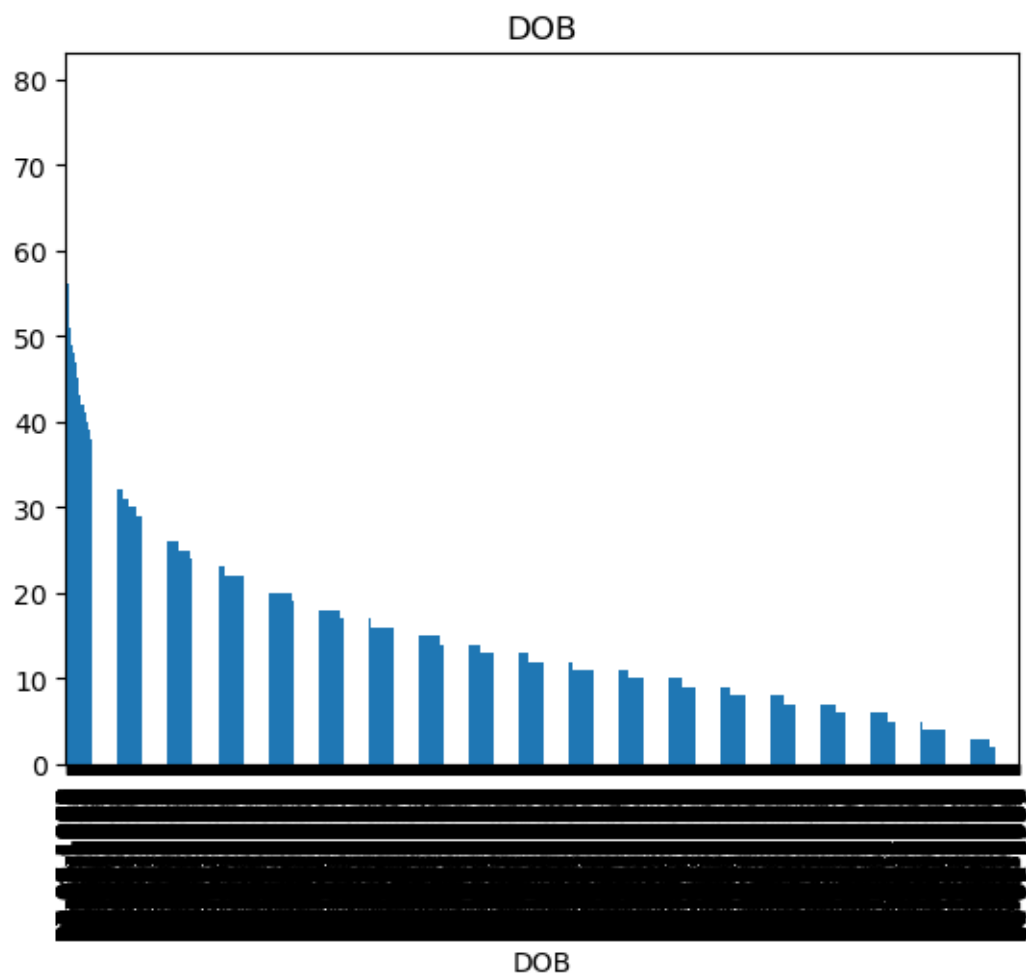
3. Generate histograms for all continuous variables and frequency bars for categorical variables.

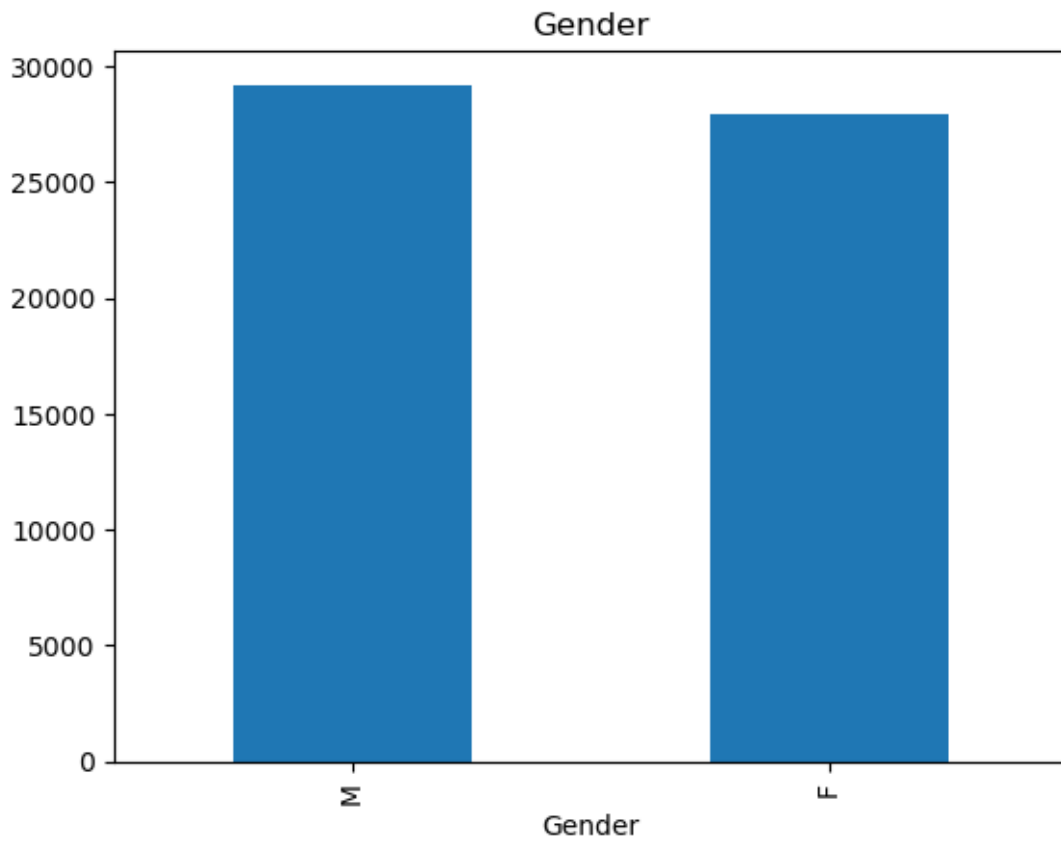
```
[72]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

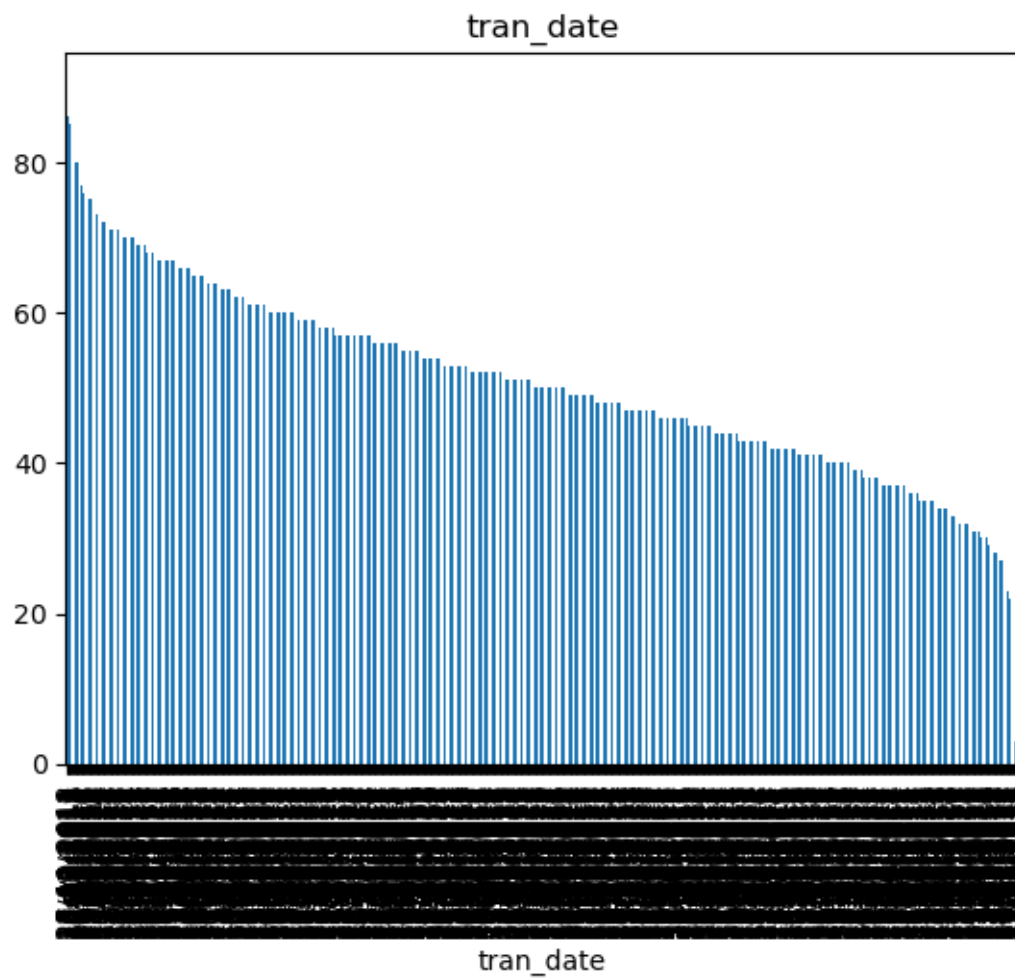
# Let's see Histograms for continuous variables
customer_final.hist(bins=15, figsize=(15, 10))
plt.show()

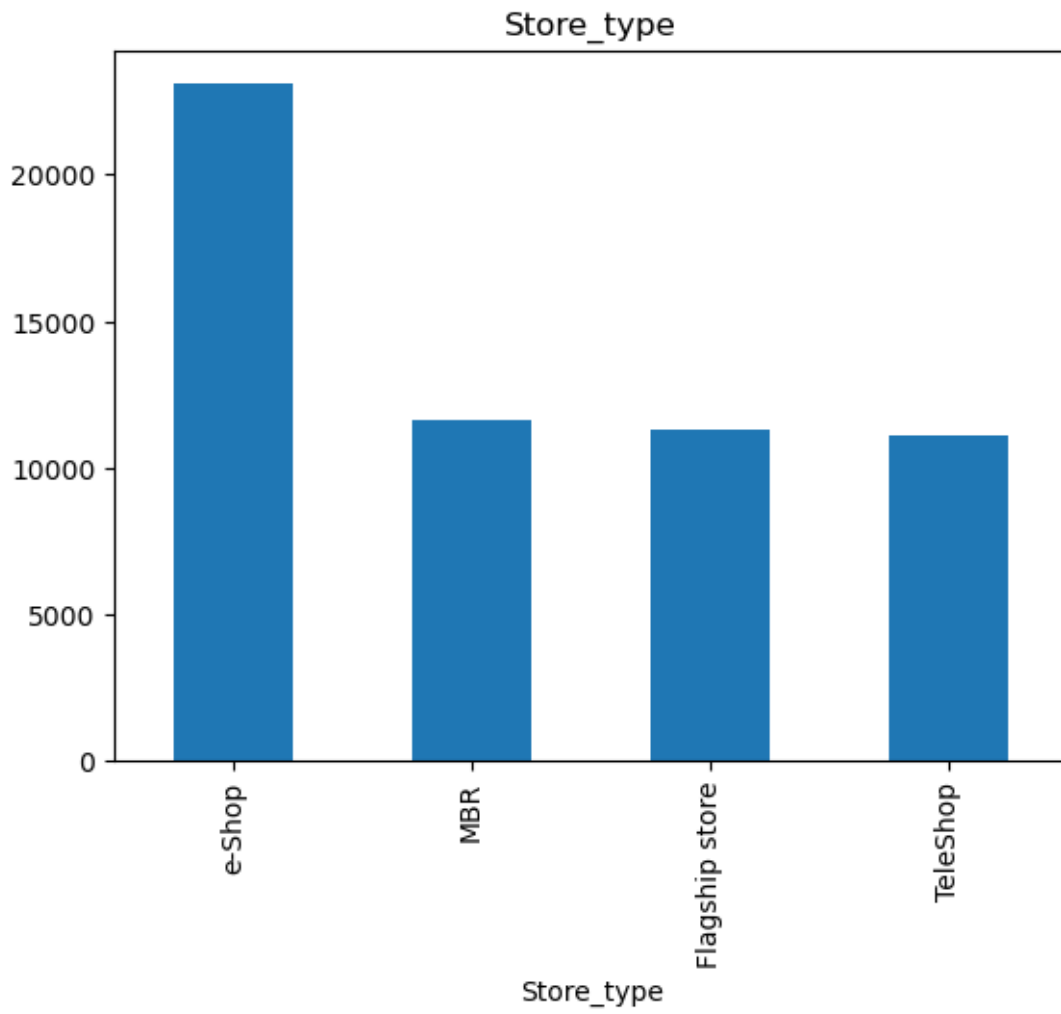
# And now the frequency bars for categorical variables
for col in customer_final.select_dtypes(include='object').columns:
    customer_final[col].value_counts().plot(kind='bar')
    plt.title(col)
    plt.show()
```

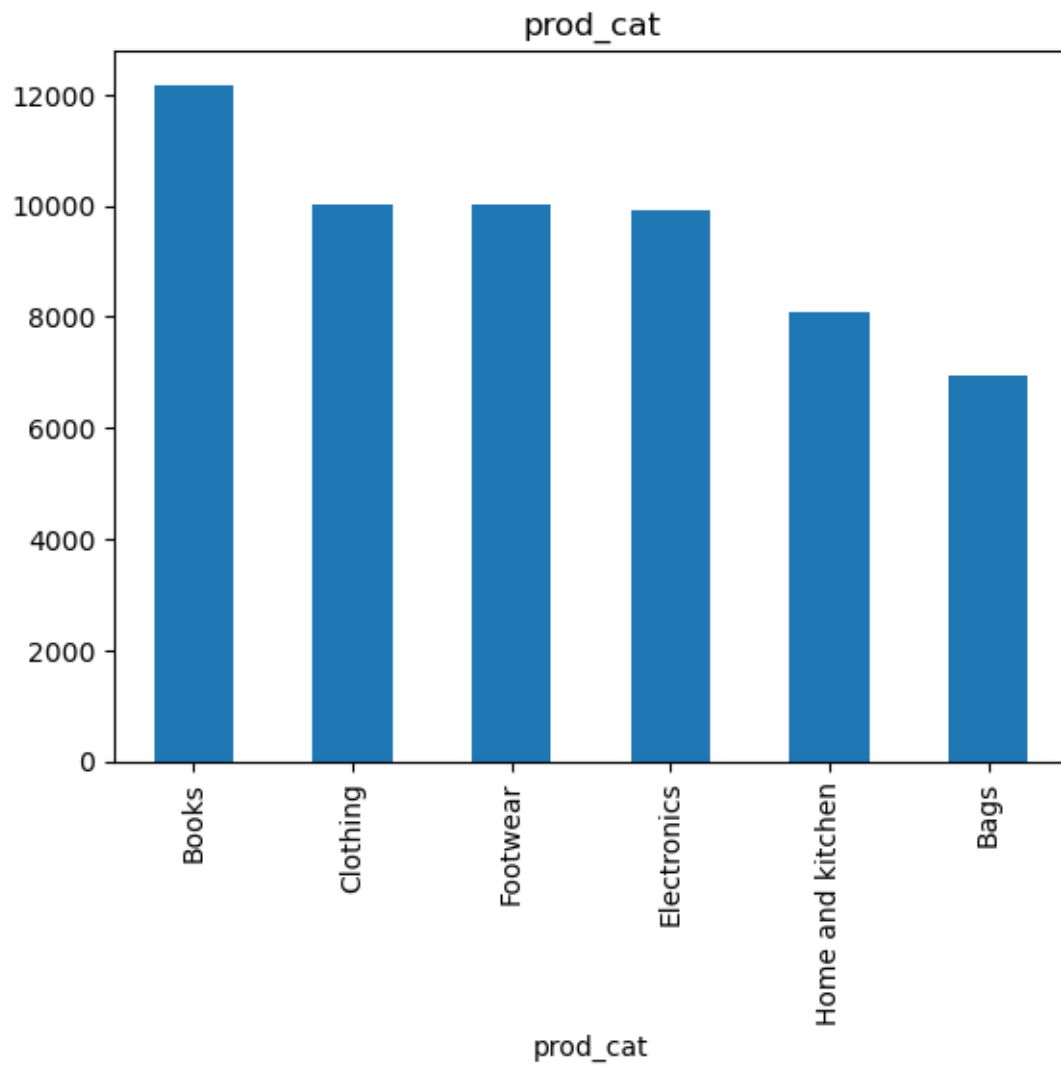


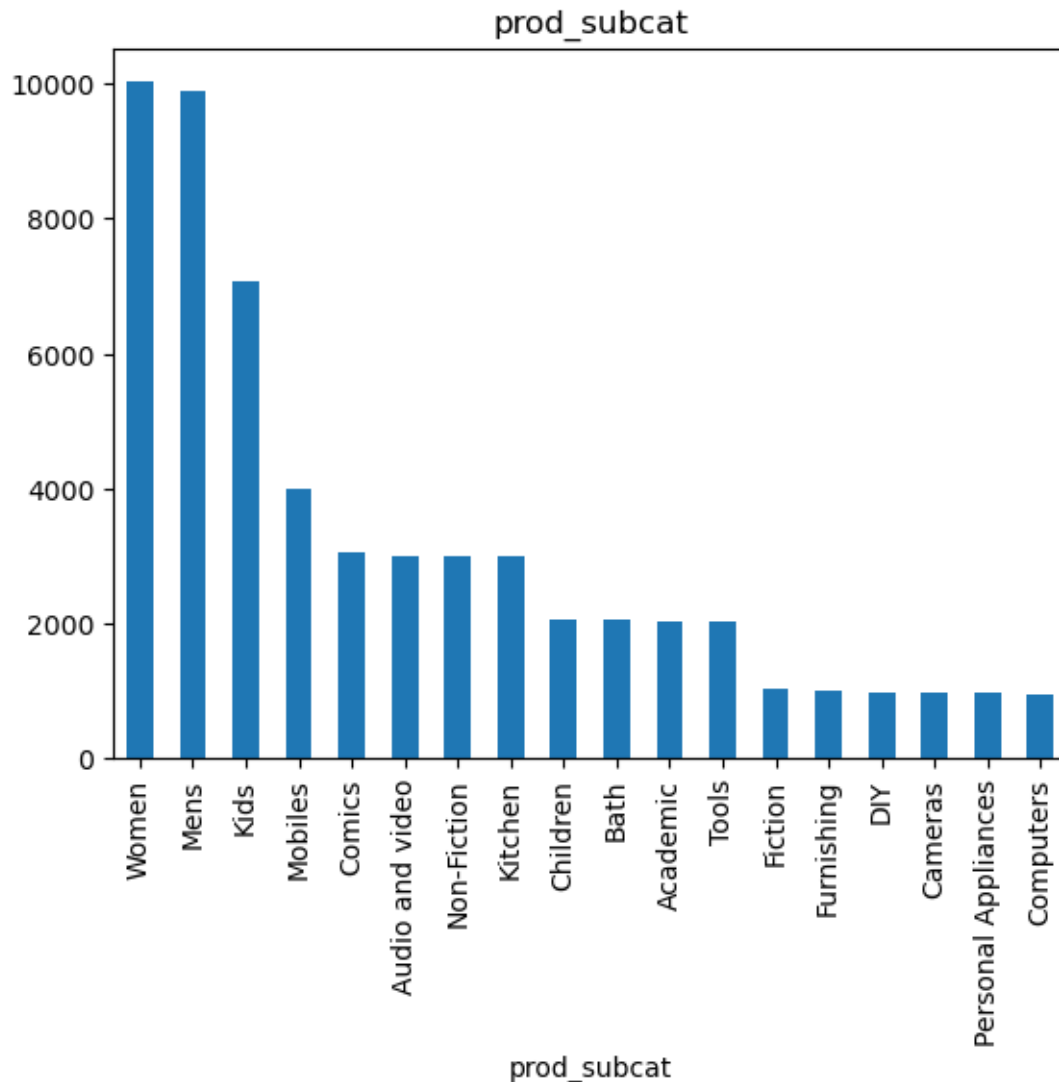












4. Calculate the following information using the merged dataset :

A. Time period of the available transaction data

```
[73]: print(customer_final['tran_date'].min(), customer_final['tran_date'].max())
```

1/1/2012 9/9/2013

B. Count of transactions where the total amount of transaction was negative

```
[74]: print(customer_final[customer_final['total_amt'] < 0].shape[0])
```

5430

5. Analyze which product categories are more popular among females vs male customers.

```
[75]: popularity_by_gender = customer_final.groupby(['Gender',
↳ 'prod_cat'])['transaction_id'].count().unstack().fillna(0)

print(popularity_by_gender)
```

prod_cat	Bags	Books	Clothing	Electronics	Footwear	Home and kitchen
Gender						
F	3363	6004	4916	4795	4916	3959
M	3586	6169	5099	5113	5099	4125

6. Which City code has the maximum customers and what was the percentage of customers from that city?

```
[78]: city_counts = customer_final['city_code'].value_counts()
max_city_code = city_counts.idxmax()
percentage = round((city_counts.max() / city_counts.sum()) * 100,2)

print("City Code with Highest Count:", max_city_code)
print("Percentage of Total:", percentage)
```

City Code with Highest Count: 4.0
Percentage of Total: 10.43

7. Which store type sells the maximum products by value and by quantity?

```
[82]: max_value_store = customer_final.groupby('Store_type')['total_amt'].sum().
↳ idxmax()
max_quantity_store = customer_final.groupby('Store_type')['Qty'].sum().idxmax()
print("Store type with maximum products by value: ", max_value_store)
print("Store type with maximum products by quantity: ", max_quantity_store)
```

Store type with maximum products by value: e-Shop
Store type with maximum products by quantity: e-Shop

8. What was the total amount earned from the “Electronics” and “Clothing” categories from Flagship Stores?

```
[87]: total_amount = customer_final[(customer_final['prod_cat'].isin(['Electronics',
↳ 'Clothing'])) &
                                     (customer_final['Store_type'] == 'Flagship_
↳ store')]['total_amt'].sum()
print(total_amount)
```

8526843.0

9. What was the total amount earned from “Male” customers under the “Electronics” category?

```
[120]: total_amount_male_electronics = round(customer_final[(customer_final['Gender']
↳ == 'M') &
```

```

(customer_final['prod_cat'] == 'Electronics'))['total_amt'].sum(),2)

print("Total amount earned from Electronics category for Male is: ",
total_amount_male_electronics)

```

Total amount earned from Electronics category for Male is: 6468856.75

10.How many customers have more than 10 unique transactions, after removing all transactions which have any negative amounts?

```

[94]: customer_transactions = customer_final[customer_final['total_amt'] > 0].
      ↳groupby('customer_Id')['transaction_id'].nunique()
customer_transactions_with_10_plus = customer_transactions[customer_transactions > 10].
      ↳count()\

print("Customers with more than 10 unique transactions:
",customers_with_10_plus)

```

Customers with more than 10 unique transactions: 6

11.For all customers aged between 25 - 35, find out:

A.What was the total amount spent for “Electronics” and “Books” product categories?

```

[113]: import pandas as pd
      from datetime import datetime

      # First lets Convert DOB and tran_date columns to datetime format
customer_final['DOB'] = pd.to_datetime(customer_final['DOB'])
customer_final['tran_date'] = pd.to_datetime(customer_final['tran_date'])

      # Now lets Calculate age from DOB using python function:

def calculate_age(dob, tran_date):
    age = tran_date.year - dob.year - ((tran_date.month, tran_date.day) < (dob.
↳month, dob.day))
    return age

customer_final['Age'] = customer_final.apply(lambda row:
↳calculate_age(row['DOB'], row['tran_date']), axis=1)

      # Lastly lets Filter for age between 25 and 35 and product categories
↳Electronics or Books
filtered_data = customer_final[(customer_final['Age'].between(25, 35)) &
                                (customer_final['prod_cat'].isin(['Electronics',
↳'Books']))]

```



```
total_amount_25_35 = filtered_data['total_amt'].sum()

print(total_amount_25_35)
```

13526881.81

B.What was the total amount spent by these customers between 1st Jan, 2014 to 1st Mar, 2014?

```
[119]: total_amount_date_range = round(
        customer_final[
            (customer_final['Age'].between(25, 35)) &
            (customer_final['tran_date'].between('2014-01-01', '2014-03-01'))
        ]['total_amt'].sum(), 2
    )

print("Total amount spent by customers between 1st Jan,2014 to 1st March,2014,↵
↵is: ",total_amount_date_range)
```

Total amount spent by customers between 1st Jan,2014 to 1st March,2014 is:
1431508.72