Customer Segmentation Report

1. Overview

Customer segmentation was performed using **K-Means Clustering** on eCommerce transaction data. The goal was to group customers based on their purchasing behavior and profile attributes to derive actionable insights for business strategy.

2. Number of Clusters Formed

Based on the Elbow Method and evaluation metrics, the optimal number of clusters selected was 4.

3. Clustering Methodology

Feature Engineering:

- Total Spending: Sum of all transactions per customer.
- Number of Transactions: Total purchases made by each customer.
- Average Order Value: Average spending per transaction.
- Unique Products Purchased: Number of distinct products bought.
- Region Encoding: Converted categorical region data into numerical format using one-hot encoding.

Clustering Algorithm:

- K-Means Clustering was used to segment customers.
- Standardization was applied to normalize data before clustering.
- PCA Visualization was used to project high-dimensional data into 2D space for visualization.

4. Clustering Evaluation Metrics

4.1 Davies-Bouldin Index (DB Index)

- Computed DB Index Value: {db index}
- A lower DB Index indicates better-defined clusters.

4.2 Within-Cluster Sum of Squares (WCSS)

- Used to determine the compactness of clusters.
- The **Elbow Method** graph indicated an optimal cluster count at **k=4**.

4.3 Cluster Visualization

- PCA was used to reduce dimensionality and visualize clusters.
- Customers in each cluster showed distinct purchasing patterns and spending behaviors.

5. Key Findings from Clustering

- 1. High-Value Customers: One cluster contains customers with high total spending and frequent purchases.
- 2. Moderate Buyers: Another cluster consists of mid-range spenders with a balanced number of transactions.
- 3. Occasional Buyers: A third segment includes customers with low purchase frequency but higher order values.
- 4. **Low-Engagement Customers**: The final cluster represents customers with **minimal transactions and spending**.

6. Business Recommendations

- Targeted Marketing Campaigns: Focus high-value promotions on frequent buyers.
- Retention Strategies: Encourage occasional buyers with personalized discounts.
- Cross-Selling Opportunities: Recommend products based on previous purchase behavior.
- Re-Engagement Plans: Identify inactive customers and offer special incentives to bring them back.

7. Conclusion

The customer segmentation analysis provided valuable insights into distinct customer behaviors. These findings can be leveraged to improve customer engagement, optimize marketing strategies, and enhance overall business revenue.

8. Next Steps

- Implement A/B testing for targeted campaigns based on cluster insights.
- Monitor customer movement between clusters over time.
- Apply advanced machine learning techniques (e.g., hierarchical clustering) for further refinement.