

# Customer Shopping Behavior Analysis

## 1. Project Overview

This project analyzes customer shopping behavior using transactional data from 3,900 purchases across various product categories. The goal is to uncover insights into spending patterns, customer segments, product preferences, and subscription behavior to guide strategic business decisions.

## 2. Dataset Summary

- Rows: 1000
- Columns: 14
- Key Features:
  - Customer Details (Transaction ID ,Customer\_name , Age, )
  - Product details ( Product\_name , Category , Quantity , Rating)
  - Order Details ( Unit\_price , Sales\_Channel ,Payment\_type,Order\_id,Order\_date ,Unit\_cost , Sales )

## 3. Exploratory Data Analysis using Python

We began with data preparation and cleaning in Python:

**Data Loading:** Imported the dataset using `pandas`.

**Initial Exploration:** Used `df.info()` to check structure and `.describe()` for summary statistics.

```
RangeIndex: 1000 entries, 0 to 999
Data columns (total 14 columns):
 #   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
 0   Transaction_ID         1000 non-null   object  
 1   Customer_Name          1000 non-null   object  
 2   Age                    1000 non-null   int64   
 3   product_name           1000 non-null   object  
 4   Category               1000 non-null   object  
 5   Rating                 1000 non-null   float64  
 6   Quantity               1000 non-null   int64   
 7   Unit_Price             1000 non-null   float64  
 8   Sales_Channel          1000 non-null   object  
 9   Payment_Type           1000 non-null   object  
10   Order_Date             1000 non-null   object  
11   Order_ID               1000 non-null   int64   
12   Sales                  1000 non-null   float64  
13   Unit_Cost              1000 non-null   float64  
dtypes: float64(4), int64(3), object(7)
memory usage: 109.5+ KB
```

	Age	Rating	Quantity	Unit_Price	Order_ID	Sales	Unit_Cost
count	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1.000000e+03	1000.000000	1000.000000
mean	40.978000	2.982400	4.899000	262.18684	5.496813e+08	1306.464630	184.965110
std	11.398923	1.155346	2.548719	216.02106	2.571334e+08	1419.232477	175.289311
min	22.000000	1.000000	1.000000	9.33000	1.029200e+08	9.330000	6.920000
25%	31.000000	2.000000	3.000000	81.73000	3.280740e+08	308.120000	56.670000
50%	41.000000	3.000000	5.000000	154.06000	5.566097e+08	770.300000	97.440000
75%	51.000000	4.000000	7.000000	421.89000	7.696945e+08	1748.800000	263.330000
max	60.000000	5.000000	9.000000	668.27000	9.955298e+08	6014.430000	524.960000

## —GETTING INSIGHTS USING PYTHON

-Peak sales period in an year :

```
Month with Highest Sales: August
Peak Sales Period Month Wise:
Month
August      145564.06
February    132834.20
July        126921.27
January     110765.39
October     109346.71
December    105600.18
June        103713.79
September   100151.50
March       97910.39
November    95466.76
April       91800.77
May         86389.66
```

— Top 10 Customers who contributed in the sales

```
Top 10 Customers by Revenues:
Customer_Name
Faiyaz Ahuja      6116.46
Sumer Talwar      6014.43
Anahita Tella     6014.43
Jiya Vora         6014.43
Parinaaz Golla    6014.43
Mahika Sharma     6014.43
Tarini Bhatt      6014.43
Bhavin Bains      6014.43
Pari Lalla        6014.43
Samaira Mahal     5860.89
```

— Revenue by product category and Product Contribution % to Total Sales :

```
Revenue by Product Category:
Category
Electronics      823525.89
Fashion          482938.79
Name: Sales, dtype: float64
Product Contribution % to Total Sales:
product_name
Laptop           13.214534
Smartphone       12.090273
Keyboard         11.280409
Shoes            10.413928
Backpack         9.535616
```



## 4. Data Analysis using SQL (Business Transactions)

I performed structured analysis in PostgreSQL to answer key business questions:

---Top 5 products based on average rating :

	product_name character varying (64) 🔒	avg_rating numeric 🔒
1	Keyboard	3.23
2	Mouse	3.12
3	Laptop	3.08
4	Camera	3.03
5	Backpack	2.97

--- Most preferred payment type by the customer :

	payment_type character varying (64) 🔒	count bigint 🔒
1	Cash	225
2	Net Banking	204
3	UPI	199
4	Credit Card	188
5	Debit Card	184

--- Which product category contributed more to the company :

	category character varying (64) 🔒	sum numeric 🔒
1	Electronics	823525.89
2	Fashion	482938.79

## 5. Dashboard in Power BI

Finally, we built an interactive dashboard in **Power BI** to present insights visually



### --Key Takeaway

This project demonstrates my ability to work across the full data analytics lifecycle, combining Python, SQL, and Power BI to deliver actionable business insights.