



BUSINESS MARKETING AND CUSTOMER SENTIMENT ANALYSIS REPORT



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BUSINESS PROBLEM

an online retail business, is facing reduced customer engagement and conversion rates despite launching several new online marketing campaigns. They are reaching out to you to help conduct a detailed analysis and identify areas for improvement in their marketing strategies.

Key Point:

Reduced Customer Engagement: The number of customer interactions and engagement with the site and marketing content has declined.

Decreased Conversion Rates: Fewer site visitors are converting into paying customers.

High Marketing Expenses: Significant investments in marketing campaigns are not yielding expected returns.

Need for Customer Feedback Analysis: Understanding customer opinions about products and services is crucial for improving engagement and conversions.

TOOLS USED

- **SQL Server :** To store and manage raw datasets such as customer reviews, product info.
- **Python :** To analyze review text and generate sentiment scores (Positive, Negative, Neutral, Mixed). Exported analyzed data to CSV for Power BI import
- **Microsoft Power BI :** For building interactive dashboards and visualizing review data, sentiment trends, and performance metrics.

DATASET DESCRIPTION

This section includes a detailed description of data from the number of instances to the missing values, outliers, types of data attributes, and many more. This description helps us to understand our data.

The raw dataset consists of **6 relational tables** Those are **stored in a SQL server database** :

- **Customer_journey** : detailed interaction logs between customers and products on a website or digital platform.
 - Columns : JourneyID, CustomerID, ProductID, VisitDate, Stage(checkout/homepage/productpage), Action, Duration
 - Count of records : 4,011
- **Customer_reviews**: captures valuable customer feedback about products
 - Columns: ReviewID, CustomerID, ProductID, ReviewDate, Rating(1-5), ReviewText
 - Count of records: 1,363
- **Customers** : Contain Customers Information
 - Columns : CustomerID, CustomerName, Email, Gender, Age, GeographyID
 - Count of records: 100
- **Engagement_data** : tracks customer interaction with marketing content
 - Columns: EngagementID, ContentID, ContentType, Likes, EngagementDate, CampaignID, ProductID, ViewsClicksCombined
 - Count of records: 4,623
- **Geography**: providing location-based segmentation for customers or campaigns.
 - Columns: GeographyID, Country, City
 - Count of records: 10
- **Products**: Stores product details
 - Columns: ProductID, ProductName, Category, Price
 - Count of records: 20

Customer_reviews_with_sentiment.csv is extracted from the table customers_reviews which consist of sentiment analysis of customers

- Columns : ReviewID, CustomerID, ProductID, ReviewDate, Rating, ReviewText, SentimentScore, SentimentCategory, SentimentBucket
- Count of records : 1363

DATA PREPROCESSING

Using SQL

1. **Joined the table customers and georaphy on the GeographyID field** to match customers with their geographic information and dropped GeographyId as after join there is no use of it.

```
SELECT
    c.CustomerID,
    c.CustomerName,
    c.Email,
    c.Gender,
    c.Age,
    g.Country,
    g.City
FROM
    dbo.customers as c
LEFT JOIN
    dbo.geography g
ON
    c.GeographyID = g.GeographyID;
```

2. Feature Extraction in the table Products and **categorized product into low, medium and high price category** in product table.

```
SELECT
    ProductID,
    ProductName,
    Price,

    CASE -- Categorizes the products into price categories: Low, Medium, or High
        WHEN Price < 50 THEN 'Low'
        WHEN Price BETWEEN 50 AND 200 THEN 'Medium'
        ELSE 'High'
    END AS PriceCategory -- Names the new column as PriceCategory
FROM
    dbo.products; -- Specifies the source table from which to select the data
```

3. **Removed The unnecessary spaces** in the ReviewText of customer_reviews table

```
SELECT
    ReviewID,
    CustomerID,
    ProductID,
    ReviewDate,
    Rating,
    REPLACE(ReviewText, ' ', '') AS ReviewText FROM dbo.customer_reviews;
```

4. **clean and normalize** the engagement_data table

```
SELECT
    EngagementID,
    ContentID,
    CampaignID,
    ProductID,
```

```

    UPPER(REPLACE(ContentType, 'Socialmedia', 'Social Media')) AS ContentType, --
    -- Replacing "Socialmedia" with "Social Media" and then converting all ContentType
    values to uppercase
    Likes,
    LEFT(ViewsClicksCombined, CHARINDEX('-', ViewsClicksCombined) - 1) AS Views,
    -- Extracts the Views part from the ViewsClicksCombined column by taking the
    substring before the '-' character
    RIGHT(ViewsClicksCombined, LEN(ViewsClicksCombined) - CHARINDEX('-',
    ViewsClicksCombined)) AS Clicks, -- Extracts the Clicks part from the
    ViewsClicksCombined column by taking the substring after the '-' character
    FORMAT(CONVERT(DATE, EngagementDate), 'dd.MM.yyyy') AS EngagementDate --
    formatting the date as dd.mm.yyyy
FROM dbo.engagement_data
WHERE
    ContentType != 'Newsletter'; -- Filters out rows where ContentType is
    'Newsletter' as these are not relevant for our analysis

```

5. Removal of **Duplicate and Null Values** in Customers_journey table

```

SELECT
    JourneyID,
    CustomerID,
    ProductID,
    VisitDate,
    Stage,
    Action,
    COALESCE(Duration, avg_duration) AS Duration
FROM
    (
        -- Subquery to process and clean the data
        SELECT
            JourneyID,
            CustomerID,
            ProductID,
            VisitDate,
            UPPER(Stage) AS Stage,
            Action,
            Duration,
            AVG(Duration) OVER (PARTITION BY VisitDate) AS avg_duration, --
            -- Calculates the average duration for each date, using only numeric values
            ROW_NUMBER() OVER (
                PARTITION BY CustomerID, ProductID, VisitDate, UPPER(Stage),
                Action -- Groups by these columns to identify duplicate records
                ORDER BY JourneyID -- Orders by JourneyID to keep the first
                occurrence of each duplicate
            ) AS row_num -- Assigns a row number to each row within the
            partition to identify duplicates
        FROM
            dbo.customer_journey -- Specifies the source table from which to
            select the data
        ) AS subquery -- Names the subquery for reference in the outer query
    WHERE
        row_num = 1; -- Keeps only the first occurrence of each duplicate group
        identified in the subquery

```

Using Python

1. **Feature Extraction -SentimentScore**: calculate sentiment scores using VADER

```
def calculate_sentiment(review):
    # Get the sentiment scores for the review text
    sentiment = sia.polarity_scores(review)
    # Return the compound score, which is a normalized score between -1 (most
    negative) and 1 (most positive)
    return sentiment['compound']
```

2. **Feature Extraction – SentimentCategory:** categorize sentiment using both the sentiment score and the review rating

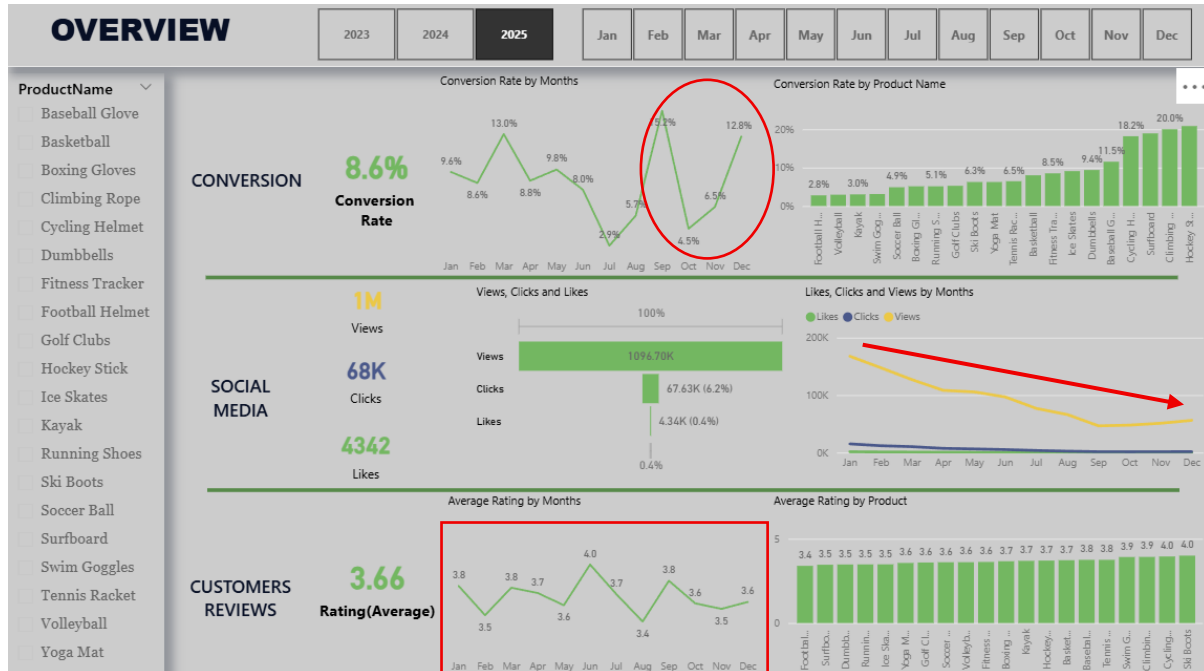
```
def categorize_sentiment(score, rating):
    # Use both the text sentiment score and the numerical rating to determine
    sentiment category
    if score > 0.05: # Positive sentiment score
        if rating >= 4:
            return 'Positive' # High rating and positive sentiment
        elif rating == 3:
            return 'Mixed Positive' # Neutral rating but positive sentiment
        else:
            return 'Mixed Negative' # Low rating but positive sentiment
    elif score < -0.05: # Negative sentiment score
        if rating <= 2:
            return 'Negative' # Low rating and negative sentiment
        elif rating == 3:
            return 'Mixed Negative' # Neutral rating but negative sentiment
        else:
            return 'Mixed Positive' # High rating but negative sentiment
    else: # Neutral sentiment score
        if rating >= 4:
            return 'Positive' # High rating with neutral sentiment
        elif rating <= 2:
            return 'Negative' # Low rating with neutral sentiment
        else:
            return 'Neutral' # Neutral rating and neutral sentiment
```

3. **Feature Extraction – SentimentBucket :** Extracting bucket sentiment scores

```
def sentiment_bucket(score):
    if score >= 0.5:
        return '0.5 to 1.0' # Strongly positive sentiment
    elif 0.0 <= score < 0.5:
        return '0.0 to 0.49' # Mildly positive sentiment
    elif -0.5 <= score < 0.0:
        return '-0.49 to 0.0' # Mildly negative sentiment
    else:
        return '-1.0 to -0.5' # Strongly negative sentiment
```


KEY FINDING AND INSIGHTS

Overview



Decreased Conversion Rates: The conversion rate demonstrated a strong rebound in December, reaching 10.3%, despite a notable dip to 5.1% in October, 2025.

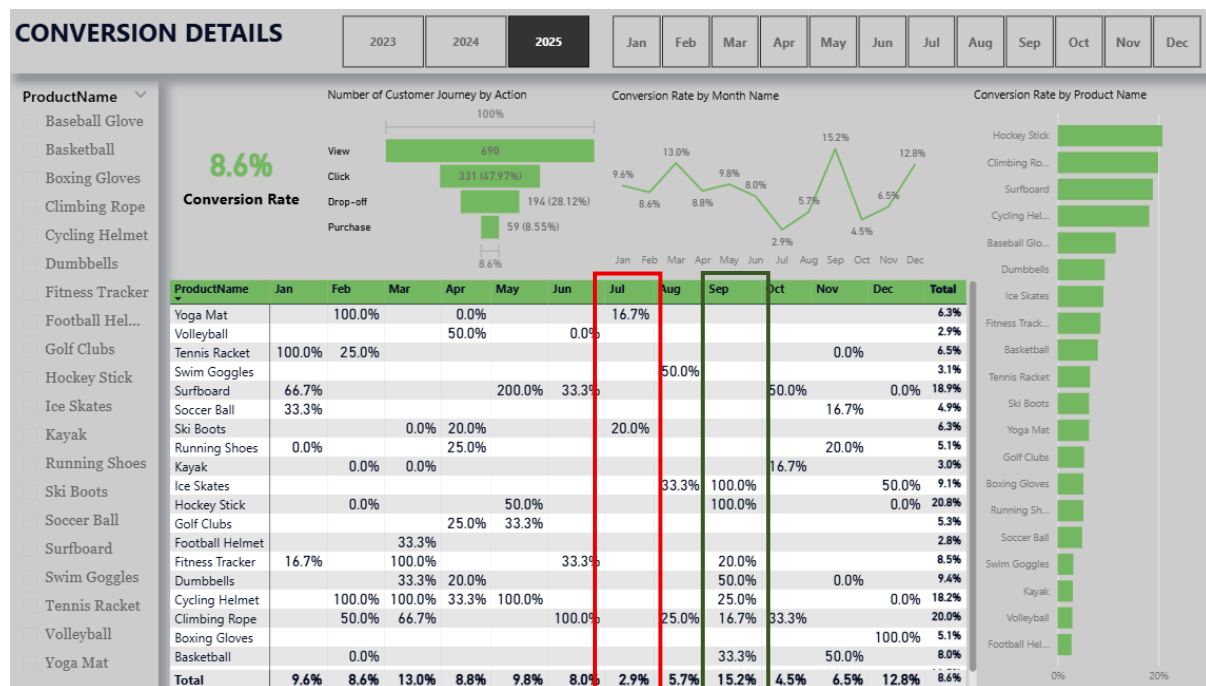
Reduced Customer Engagement:

- There is a decline in overall social media engagement, with views dropping throughout the year.
- While clicks and likes are also extremely low compared to views, the click-through rate stands at 6.2%, and likes is also 0.4% which is also a not good indicator

Customer Feedback Analysis:

- Customer ratings have remained consistent, averaging around 3.66 throughout the year.
- Although stable, the average rating is below the target of 4.0, suggesting a need for focused improvements in customer satisfaction, for products below 3.5

Decreased Conversion Rates



General Conversion Trend:

- Throughout the year, conversion rates varied, with higher numbers of products converting successfully in months like September(15.2%) and March(13%). This suggests that while some products had strong seasonal peaks, there is potential to improve conversions in lower-performing months through targeted interventions.

Lowest Conversion Month:

- July experienced the lowest overall conversion rate at 2.9%, with no products standing out significantly in terms of conversion. This trend continues in August also This indicates a potential need to revisit marketing strategies or promotions during this period to boost performance.

Highest Conversion Rates:

- September recorded the highest overall conversion rate at 15.2%, driven significantly by the Ski Boots and Running Shoes and Basketball gloves with 100% conversion rate. March and December also shows good conversion rate which can be due to the seasonal offer or demand.

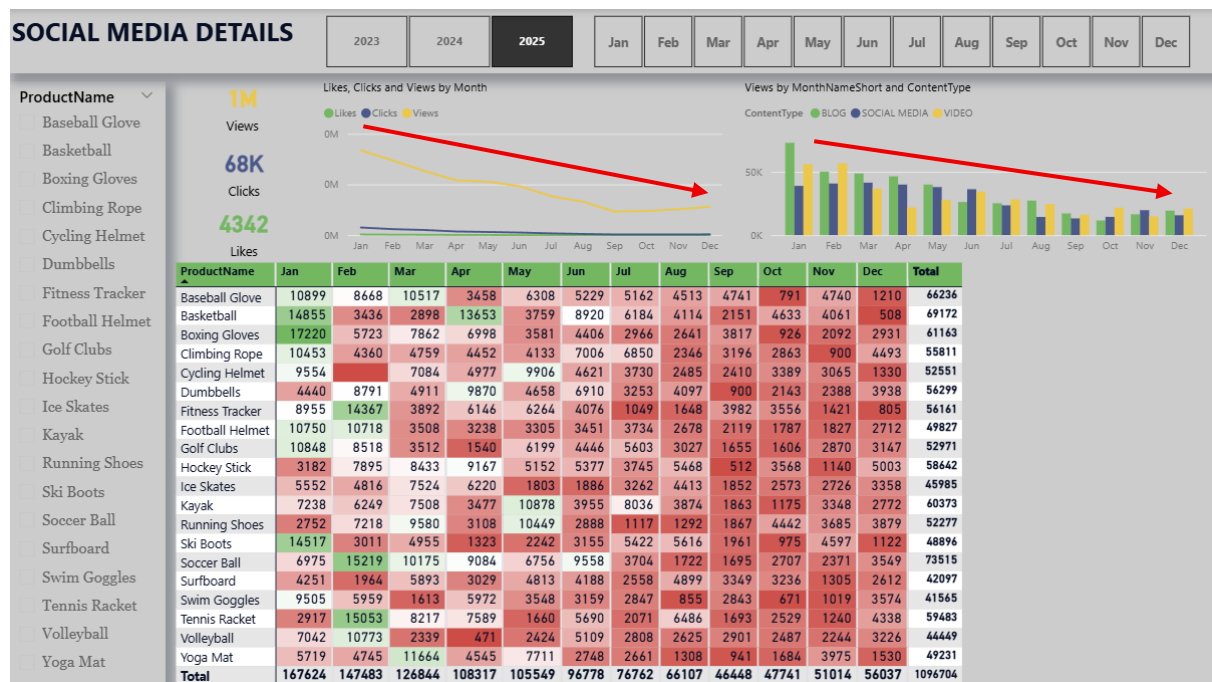
Low Performing Products

- Football helmet, volleyball, kayak, swim goggles these the poorly performing products need to work on these products.

High Performing Products

- Hockey Stick, Climbing rope, Surfboard, Cycling helmet, basketball gloves are the high performing products.

Reduced Customer Engagement



Declining Views:

- Views peaked in starting of the year , it can be due to the new year resolution or seasonal offer and marketing but it's showing a steep declining after the month of January but in the month of april and may
- There can be slight increase in views after the September month
- Low Interaction Rates:**
 - Clicks and likes remained consistently low compared to views, suggesting the need for more engaging content or stronger calls to action.
- Content Type Performance:**
 - Blog content drove the most views, especially in January , while social media and video content maintained steady but slightly lower engagement.

Customer Feedback Analysis



Customer Ratings Distribution:

- The majority of customer reviews are in the higher ratings, with 154 reviews at 4 stars and 138 reviews at 5 stars, indicating overall positive feedback. Lower ratings (1-2 stars) account for a smaller proportion, with 27 reviews at 1 star and 60 reviews at 2 stars.

Sentiment Analysis:

- Positive sentiment dominates with 292 reviews, reflecting a generally satisfied customer base. Negative sentiment is present in 81 reviews, with a smaller number of mixed and neutral sentiments, suggesting some areas for improvement but overall strong customer approval.
- Sudden spike in negative sentiment in the month of May, August and October need to determine the root cause and resolve it

Opportunity for Improvement:

- The presence of mixed positive and mixed negative sentiments suggests that there are opportunities to convert those mixed experiences into more clearly positive ones, potentially boosting overall ratings. Addressing the specific concerns in mixed reviews could elevate customer satisfaction.