

Customer Behavior Analysis Project

Project Name: Customer Behavior

Domain: Data Analytics / Business Intelligence

Tools Used: Python (Pandas), PyCharm, MySQL, Power BI

1. Introduction

This project focuses on analyzing customer shopping behavior to understand purchasing patterns, demographics, payment preferences, and the impact of discounts and promotions. The insights generated help businesses improve decision-making, customer targeting, and revenue growth.

2. Dataset Description

The dataset 'customer_shopping_behavior.csv' contains 3900 records with 18 attributes including:

- Customer demographics (Age, Gender, Location)
- Purchase details (Item, Category, Amount, Season)
- Behavioral metrics (Review Rating, Previous Purchases)
- Payment and promotion details (Payment Method, Discount Applied, Promo Code Used)

3. Data Preprocessing & Analysis (Python)

Using Python in PyCharm and Pandas, the following steps were performed:

- Loaded CSV data
- Checked data types and missing values
- Filled missing review ratings using category-wise median
- Created new features like age_group and purchase_frequency_days
- Cleaned and standardized column names

PyCharm 2021.3.1 | Python 3.9 | Jupyter Notebook

`customer_shopping_behavior.csv`

```

import ...
df = pd.read_csv('customer_shopping_behavior.csv')
df.head()

```

5 rows × 18 columns

	Customer ID	Age	Gender	Item Purchased	Category	Purchase Amount (USD)	Location	Size	Color	Season
0	1	50	Male	Blouse	Clothing	\$3	Kentucky	L	Gray	Winter
1	2	19	Male	Sweater	Clothing	\$64	Maine	L	Maroon	Winter
2	3	50	Male	Jeans	Clothing	\$73	Massachusetts	S	Maroon	Spring
3	4	21	Male	Sandals	Footwear	\$90	Rhode Island	M	Maroon	Spring
4	5	45	Male	Blouse	Clothing	\$49	Oregon	M	Turquoise	Spring

Run the notebook to see Jupyter variables

PyCharm 2021.3.1 | Python 3.9 | Jupyter Notebook

`customer_shopping_behavior.csv`

```

df.describe()

```

8 rows × 5 columns

	Customer ID	Age	Purchase Amount (USD)	Review Rating
count	3900.000000	3900.000000	3900.000000	3900.000000
mean	1950.500000	44.068452	59.764359	3.750005
std	1125.977553	15.207589	23.685392	0.716983
min	1.000000	18.000000	20.000000	1.000000
25%	975.750000	31.000000	39.000000	3.100000
50%	1950.500000	44.000000	68.000000	3.800000
75%	2925.250000	57.000000	81.000000	4.400000
max	3900.000000	70.000000	100.000000	5.000000

Run the notebook to see Jupyter variables

```

1 df.isnull().sum()
   Customer ID      0
   Age              0
   Gender           0
   Item Purchased   0
   Category          0
   Purchase Amount (USD) 0
   Location          0
   Size              0
   Color              0
   Season             0
   Review Rating     37
   Subscription Status 0
   Shipping Type     0
   Discount Applied   0
   Previous_Purchase 0
1 df['Review Rating'] = df.groupby('Category')[['Review Rating']].transform(lambda x: x.fillna(x.mean()))
1 df.isnull().sum()
   Customer ID      0
   Age              0
   Gender           0
   Item Purchased   0
   Category          0
   Purchase Amount (USD) 0
   Location          0
   Size              0
   Color              0
   Season             0
   Review Rating     0
   Subscription Status 0
   Shipping Type     0
   Discount Applied   0
   Previous_Purchase 0

```

Run the notebook to see Jupyter variables

```

1 df.columns = df.columns.str.lower()
2 df.columns = df.columns.str.replace(' ', '_')
3 df = df.rename(columns={'purchase_amount_(usd)': 'purchase_amount'})
1 df.columns
Index(['customer_id', 'age', 'gender', 'item_purchased', 'category',
       'purchase_amount', 'location', 'size', 'color', 'season',
       'review_rating', 'subscription_status', 'shipping_type',
       'discount_applied', 'promo_code_used', 'previous_purchases',
       'payment_method', 'frequency_of_purchases'],
      dtype='str')

# creates a column age_group
1 labels = ['young_adult', 'adult', 'middle-age', 'senior']
2 df['age_group'] = pd.qcut(df['age'], q=4, labels=labels)
1 df[['age', 'age_group']].head()
1
  age    age_group
0   55  middle-age
1   19   Young Adult
2   50  middle-age
3   21   Young Adult
4   45  middle-age

```

Run the notebook to see Jupyter variables

```

1 df[['discount_applied', 'promo_code_used']].head(10)
[2]
10 rows × 10 rows × 2 cols
   discount_applied  promo_code_used
0 Yes             Yes
1 Yes             Yes
2 Yes             Yes
3 Yes             Yes
4 Yes             Yes
5 Yes             Yes
6 Yes             Yes
7 Yes             Yes
8 Yes             Yes
9 Yes             Yes

```

```

1 df['discount_applied'] = df['promo_code_used'].all()
[3]
1 df = df.drop('promo_code_used', axis=1)
[4]
1 df.columns
[5]
Index(['customer_id', 'age', 'gender', 'item_purchased', 'category',
       'purchase_frequency', 'location', 'size', 'color', 'season',
       'region', 'subscription', 'shipping_type',
       'discount_applied', 'previous_purchases', 'payment_method',
       'frequency_of_purchases', 'age_group', 'purchase_frequency_days'],
      dtype='str')

```

```

1 !pip install pymysql sqlalchemy
[6]

```

```

1 Successfullly installed et-xmlfile-2.0.0 openpyxl-3.1.5
Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

```

```

1 import pandas as pd
2 from sqlalchemy import create_engine
3
4 # ----- Load CSV data -----
5 df = pd.read_csv('customer_shopping_behavior.csv') # file must be in same folder
6
7 # ----- MySQL connection details -----
8 username = 'root'
9 password = 'password' # put your MySQL password if any
10 host = 'localhost'
11 port = '3306'
12 database = 'customer_behavior'
13
14 # ----- Create MySQL engine -----
15 engine = create_engine(
16     f'mysql+pymysql://({username}):{password}@({host}):{port}/{database}'
17 )
18
19 # ----- Table name -----
20 table_name = 'customer_behavior'
21
22 # ----- Insert data into MySQL -----
23 df.to_sql(table_name, engine, if_exists='replace', index=False)
24
25 print(f'{df} Data successfully inserted into table "{table_name}" in database {database}')
26
[1]

```

4. Database Integration (MySQL)

After preprocessing, the cleaned dataset was exported to MySQL using SQLAlchemy. This enabled structured querying and advanced analysis using SQL.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'customer_behavior' database selected. The left sidebar displays the schema structure, including tables like 'Customer', 'Order', and 'OrderItem'. The main area shows a query editor with the following SQL code:

```

1 -- CREATE DATABASE customer_behavior;
2 USE customer_behavior;
3 * SELECT * FROM customer_behavior;
4 * SELECT * FROM customer_behavior LIMIT 20 ;
5
6 -- Q1. what is the total revenue generated by male vs female customers?
7
8 -- select gender, SUM(`purchase_amount` (uid)) as revenue
9
10 -- from customer_behavior
11
12
13 -- DESCRIBE customer_behavior;

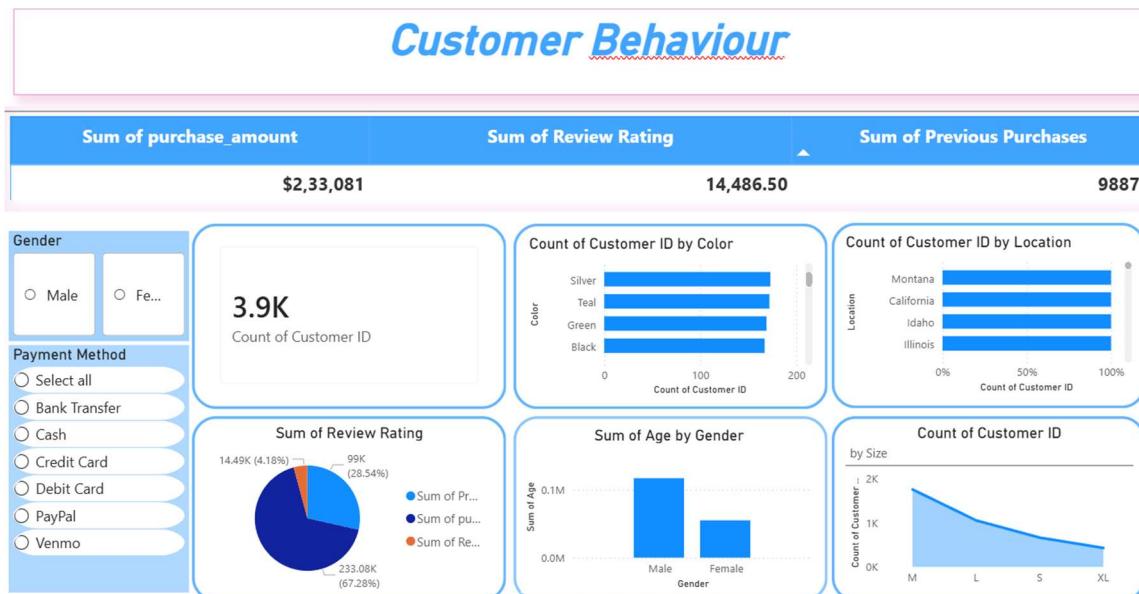
```

The results grid displays data from the 'Customer' table, showing columns such as Customer ID, Age, Gender, Item Purchased, Category, purchase_amount, Location, Size, Color, Season, Review Rating, Subscription Status, Shipping Type, discount_applied, Promo Code Used, Previous Purchases, and Payment Method.

5. Data Visualization (Power BI)

Power BI was used to create an interactive dashboard showcasing:

- Total revenue and customer count
- Gender-wise purchase analysis
- Location and color preferences
- Payment method distribution
- Customer size and age group insights



6. Key Insights

- Male customers generated higher total revenue
- Clothing category dominated overall purchases
- Medium (M) size products were most popular
- Credit Card and PayPal were the most used payment methods
- Discounts significantly increased purchase frequency

7. Conclusion

The Customer Behavior project successfully demonstrates an end-to-end data analytics pipeline from raw data to business insights using Python, MySQL, and Power BI. This project is suitable for academic submission and showcases practical industry-relevant skills.

8. GitHub Repository Structure

- data/customer_shopping_behavior.csv
- notebooks/Python analysis notebooks
- database/MySQL scripts
- dashboard/Power BI file
- report/Customer_Behavior_Project_Report.docx