2025.07.08_고객 세그먼테이션 _PROJECT

11-4. 데이터 전처리(1): 결측치 제거

1. 컬럼벌 결측치 비율

select *

from

(select

'InvoiceNo'as column_name,round(sum(case when InvoiceNo IS NULL THEN 11 from eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data union all select

'StockCode'as column_name,round(sum(case when StockCode IS NULL THEN from eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data union all select

'Description'as column_name,round(sum(case when Description IS NULL THE from eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data union all select

'Quantity'as column_name,round(sum(case when Quantity IS NULL THEN 1 ELS from eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data union all select

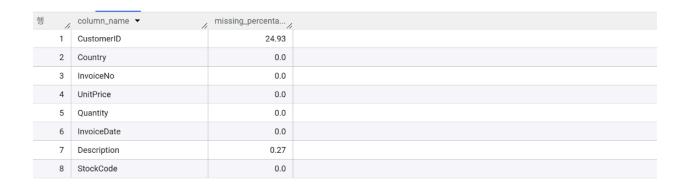
'InvoiceDate'as column_name,round(sum(case when InvoiceDate IS NULL THE from eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data union all select

'UnitPrice'as column_name,round(sum(case when UnitPrice IS NULL THEN 1 E from eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data union all select

'CustomerID'as column_name,round(sum(case when CustomerID IS NULL THI from eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data union all select

'Country'as column_name,round(sum(case when Country IS NULL THEN 1 ELS

from eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data) AS column_data;



2. 결측치 처리

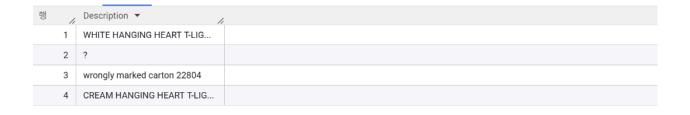
결측치를 처리하기 위한 대표적인 방법은 결측치가 존재하는 **행을 삭제**하거나, **다른 값들의 평 균**, **중앙값**, **최빈값 등으로 대체**

1) CustomerID (24.93%)

→고객 클러스터링에 매우 중요한 컬럼이나, 25%의 누락 값을 다른 값으로 대체하는 것은 분석에 높은 편향 및 노이즈 발생 가능

- → 누락된 CustomerID 가 있는 행을 제거
- 2) Description (0.27%)

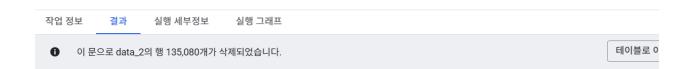
select distinct Description from eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data_2 where StockCode = '85123A';



→ 일관성 고려, 결측치 비율이 매우 작으므로 삭제

3. 결측치 삭제하기

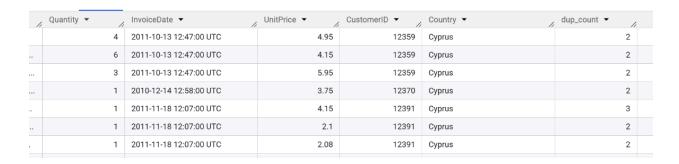
DELETE from eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data where Description is null or CustomerID is null;



11-5. 데이터 전처리(2): 중복값 처리

1. 중복값 확인

select *,
COUNT(*) AS dup_count
from eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data
group by InvoiceNo,StockCode, Description,Quantity, InvoiceDate, UnitPrice, Cushaving count(*) > 1;



2. 중복값 없는 데이터로 교체

CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data AS SELECT DISTINCT *

FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data;

11-6. 데이터 전처리(3): 오류값 처리

1. InvoiceNo 살펴보기

고유(unique)한 InvoiceNo 의 개수를 출력해 보세요.

select distinct InvoiceNo
FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data
limit 100;

select *
FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data
where InvoiceNo like "C%"
limit 100;

SELECT ROUND(SUM(CASE WHEN Quantity < 0 then 1 else 0 end)/ count(*)*100 FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data;





2. StockCode 살펴보기

select StockCode, count(*) as sell_cnt from eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data group by 1 order by sell_cnt desc;

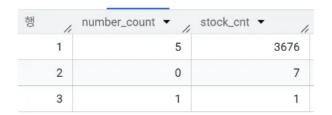
작업 정	성보	결과	차트	JS	ON	실행 세부정
행 //	Stock	Code ▼		11	sell_cnt	▼
1	85123	A				2065
2	22423					1894
3	85099	В				1659
4	47566					1409
5	84879					1405
6	20725					1346
7	22720					1224
8	POST					1196
9	22197					1110
10	23203					1108
11	00707					1000

```
WITH UniqueStockCodes AS (
SELECT DISTINCT StockCode
FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data
)

select length(StockCode) - length(regexp_replace(StockCode, r'[0-9]','')) as numcount(*) as stock_cnt
from UniqueStockCodes
group by number_count
ORDER BY stock_cnt DESC;

SELECT DISTINCT StockCode, number_count
FROM (
SELECT StockCode,
LENGTH(StockCode) - LENGTH(REGEXP_REPLACE(StockCode, r'[0-9]', '')) AS
FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data
```

)
WHERE number_count between 0 and 1;





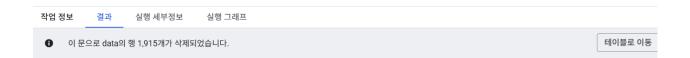


SELECT round(sum(case when StockCode in ('POST', 'M', 'C2','D','BANK CHARG FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data;



DELETE FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data
WHERE StockCode IN (
SELECT DISTINCT StockCode
FROM (
SELECT StockCode,

LENGTH(StockCode) - LENGTH(REGEXP_REPLACE(StockCode, r'[0-9]', '')) AS FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data) where number_count between 0 and 1);



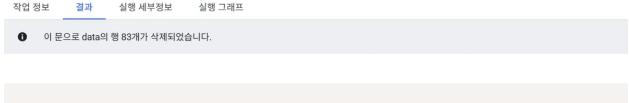
3. Description 살펴보기

SELECT Description, COUNT(*) AS description_cnt FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data group by Description order by description_cnt desc limit 30;



DELETE

FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data WHERE Description in ('High Resolution Image','Next Day Carriage');



CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data AS SELECT

* EXCEPT (Description), upper(Description) AS Description FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data;

SELECT DISTINCT Description FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data WHERE REGEXP_CONTAINS(Description, r'[a-z]');



4. UnitPrice 살펴보기

SELECT
min(UnitPrice) AS min_price
,max(UnitPrice) AS max_price
,avg(UnitPrice) AS avg_price
FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data;



단가가 0원인 거래의 개수, 구매 수량(Quantity)의 최솟값, 최댓값, 평균

SELECT count(Quantity) AS cnt_quantity,MIN(Quantity) AS min_quantity, MAX(Quantity) FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data

WHERE UnitPrice = 0;



UnitPrice가 '0'이 아닌 값만 남겨서 저장

CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data AS SELECT *

FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data WHERE UnitPrice != 0;

11-7. RFM 스코어

1. Recency

select date(InvoiceDate) AS InvoiceDay,*
FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data
order by InvoiceDay desc;



select max(InvoiceDay) as most_recent_date from (select date(InvoiceDate) AS InvoiceDay, * FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data order by InvoiceDay desc);



--유저 별로 가장 큰 InvoiceDay select CustomerID, MAX(DATE(InvoiceDate)) AS InvoiceDay FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data GROUP BY 1;



--가장 최근 구매 일자(most_recent_date)와 유저별 마지막 구매일(InvoiceDay)간의 차이 SELECT CustomerID, EXTRACT(DAY FROM MAX(InvoiceDay) OVER () - InvoiceDay) AS recency FROM (SELECT CustomerID, MAX(DATE(InvoiceDate)) AS InvoiceDay FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data GROUP BY CustomerID



```
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.user_r AS

SELECT
CustomerID,
EXTRACT(DAY FROM MAX(InvoiceDay) OVER () - InvoiceDay) AS recency

FROM (
SELECT
CustomerID,
MAX(DATE(InvoiceDate)) AS InvoiceDay

FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data

GROUP BY CustomerID
);
```

2. Frequency

```
--1. 전체 거래 건수 계산
SELECT
CustomerID,
COUNT(InvoiceNo) AS purchase_cnt
FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data
GROUP BY 1;
```



--2. 구매한 아이템의 총 수량 계산

SELECT

CustomerID,

COUNT(Quantity) AS item_cnt

FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data

GROUP BY 1;



--테이블 합치기

create or replace table eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.uer_rf as

with purchase_cnt as (SELECT

CustomerID,

COUNT(InvoiceNo) AS purchase_cnt

FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data

GROUP BY 1),

item_cnt as (SELECT

CustomerID,

COUNT(Quantity) AS item_cnt

FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data

GROUP BY 1)

select

pc.CustomerID,
pc.purchase_cnt,
ic.item_cnt,
ur.recency
from purchase_cnt as pc
join item_cnt as ic
on pc.CustomerID = ic.CustomerID

JOIN eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.user_r AS ur
on ic.CustomerID = ur.CustomerID;

SELECT * FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.uer_rf



3. Monetary

--1. 고객별 총 지출액 계산 SELECT CustomerID, round(sum(Quantity*UnitPrice),1) AS user_total FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data group by 1



```
--2. 고객별 평균 거래 금액 계산
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE 'eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.user_rfm
SELECT
rf.CustomerID AS CustomerID,
 rf.purchase_cnt,
 rf.item_cnt,
 rf.recency,
 ut.user_total,
 (ut.user_total/rf.purchase_cnt) AS user_average
FROM 'eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.uer_rf' rf
LEFT JOIN (SELECT
CustomerID,
round(sum(Quantity*UnitPrice),1) AS user_total
FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data
group by CustomerID
) ut
ON rf.CustomerID = ut.CustomerID;
```

select *

from 'eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.user_rfm'

limit 100;



select COUNT(distinct CustomerID) AS unique_user from `eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.user_rfm`



11-8. 추가 Feature 추출

--1. 구매하는 제품의 다양성

CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.user_data

with unique_products as (

SELECT

CustomerID,

COUNT(DISTINCT StockCode) AS unique_products

```
FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data
GROUP BY CustomerID
)

select ur.*, up.* EXCEPT (CustomerID)
from `eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.user_rfm` ur
join unique_products up
on ur.CustomerID = up.CustomerID
```

```
-- --2. 평균 구매 주기
create or replace table eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.user_data as
with purchase_interval as(
SELECT CustomerID,
CASE WHEN ROUND(AVG(interval_),2) is null then 0 else round(avg(interval_),2)
FROM (
 SELECT CustomerID,
 DATE_DIFF(InvoiceDate, lag(InvoiceDate) over(partition by CustomerID ORDER |
 FROM eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data
 WHERE CustomerID IS NOT NULL
)
GROUP BY CustomerID
)
select ur.*, pi.* EXCEPT (CustomerID)
from eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.user_data ur
join purchase_interval pi
on ur.CustomerID = pi.CustomerID;
```



--3. 구매 취소 경향성 create or replace table eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.user_data as with TransactionInfo as (select CustomerID ,COUNT(InvoiceNo) AS total_transactions ,SUM(CASE WHEN InvoiceNo like "C%" then 1 else 0 end) AS cancel_frequency from eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.data group by 1) SELECT ur.* ,t.* except(CustomerID) ,round(safe_divide(t.cancel_frequency, t.total_transactions),2) AS cancel_rate from eng-origin-464902-s3.modulabs_project.user_data ur left join TransactionInfo t on ur.CustomerID = t.CustomerID;

쿼	리 결과					᠍ 결과 저장 ▼	佡 다음에서 열기 ▼	\$
작업	법 정보 결교	ㅏ 차트 JS	SON 실행 세부경	정보 실행 그래프	Ξ			
use	er_total 🔻	user_average ▼ //	unique_products ▼//	average_interval ▼//	total_transactions	cancel_frequency 🔻	cancel_rate ▼	
	59.5	29.8	1	4.0	2	1	0.5	
	816.0	408.0	1	31.0	2	0	0.0	
	64.7	32.4	1	12.0	2	1	0.5	
	52.0	26.0	1	13.0	2	0	0.0	
	343.2	171.6	1	219.0	2	0	0.0	
	1126.0	563.0	1	32.0	2	0	0.0	
	716.0	358.0	1	126.0	2	0	0.0	
	87.5	43.8	2	284.0	2	1	0.5	
	병) (> >1						