

# **E-commerce Analysis Using Product-centric RFM Clustering**

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# Project Background

In e-commerce operations, data is valuable asset that can be utilized to gain insights into behavior, refine strategies, and optimize overall business performance.

This self-learning project analyzes a dummy dataset with the goal of:

- **Identifying different product market segments based on the product behavioral characteristics.**
- **Create targeted strategies for specific product segments.**

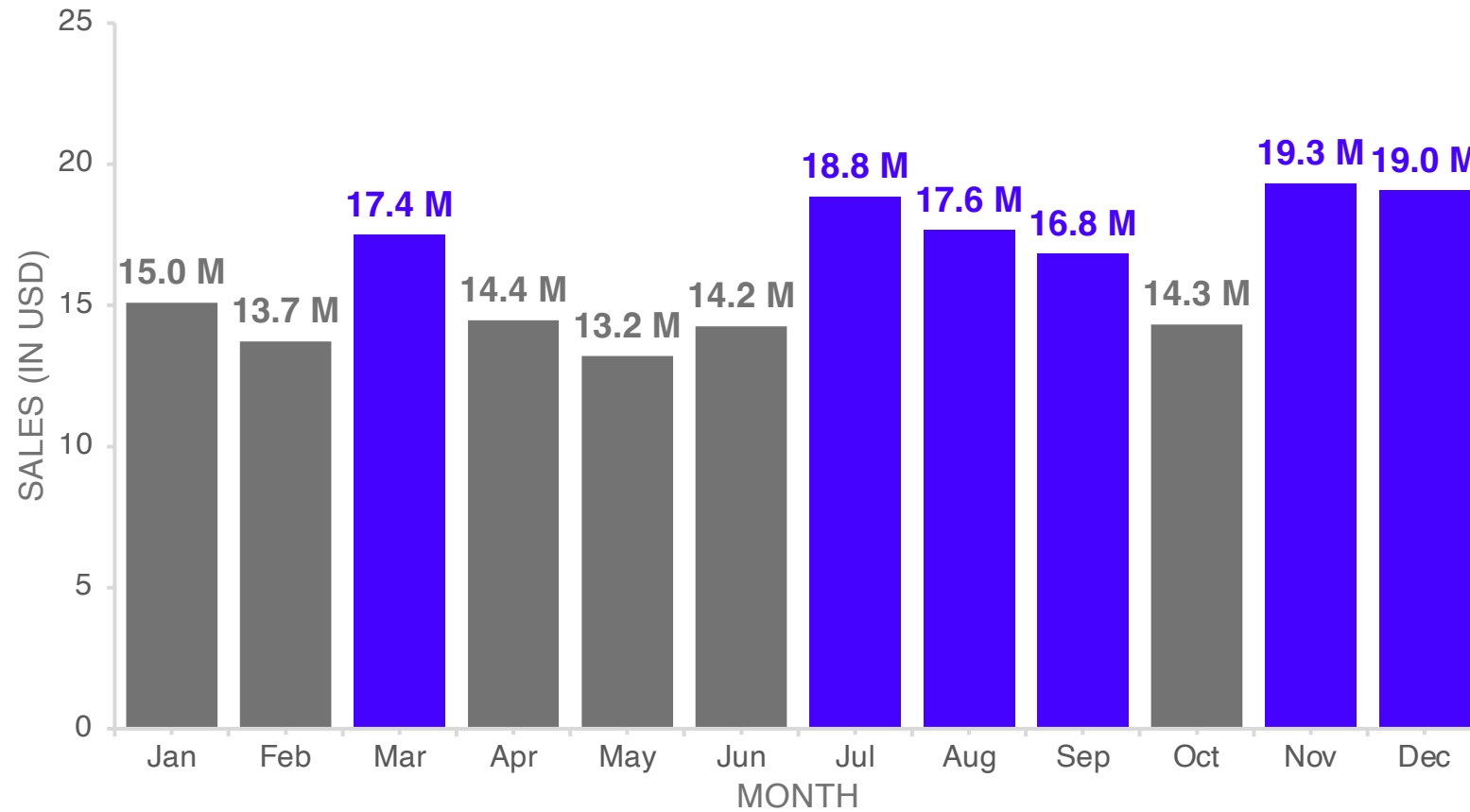
Data used for this project is obtained from Kaggle, with Apache 2.0 License.

# Initial Data Analysis

02

# Monthly Average Sales Performance

Sales on the blue months is higher than the average (mean = \$16.1 M)

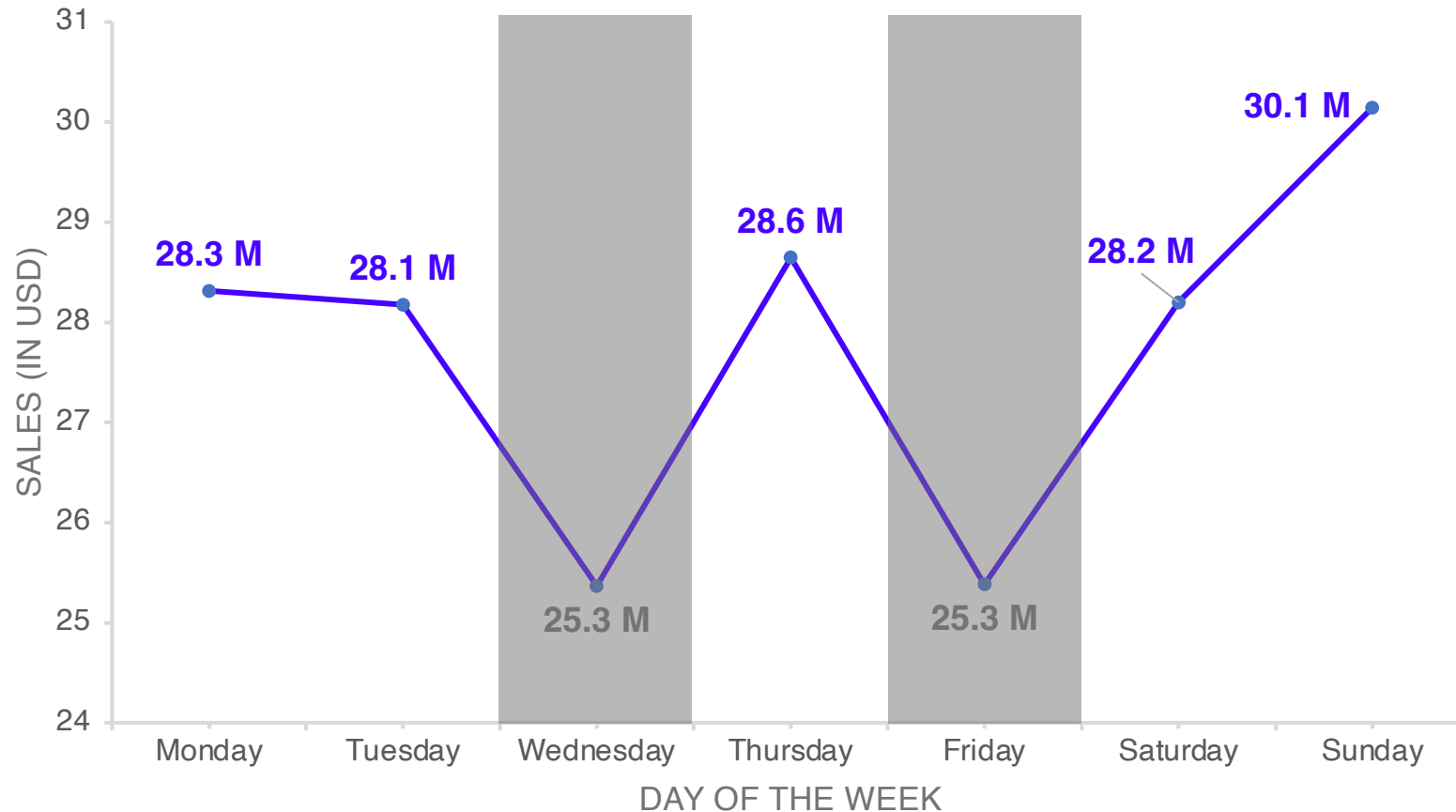


Customers are the most active in **March, July, August, September, November, and December.**

This is attributed to **Spring Sale, Summer Sale, Black Friday, and Christmas and Holiday Sale** occurring in those months.

# Daily Average Sales Performance

Average daily sales on the **blue days** are **higher** than the average (mean = \$ 27.7 M)

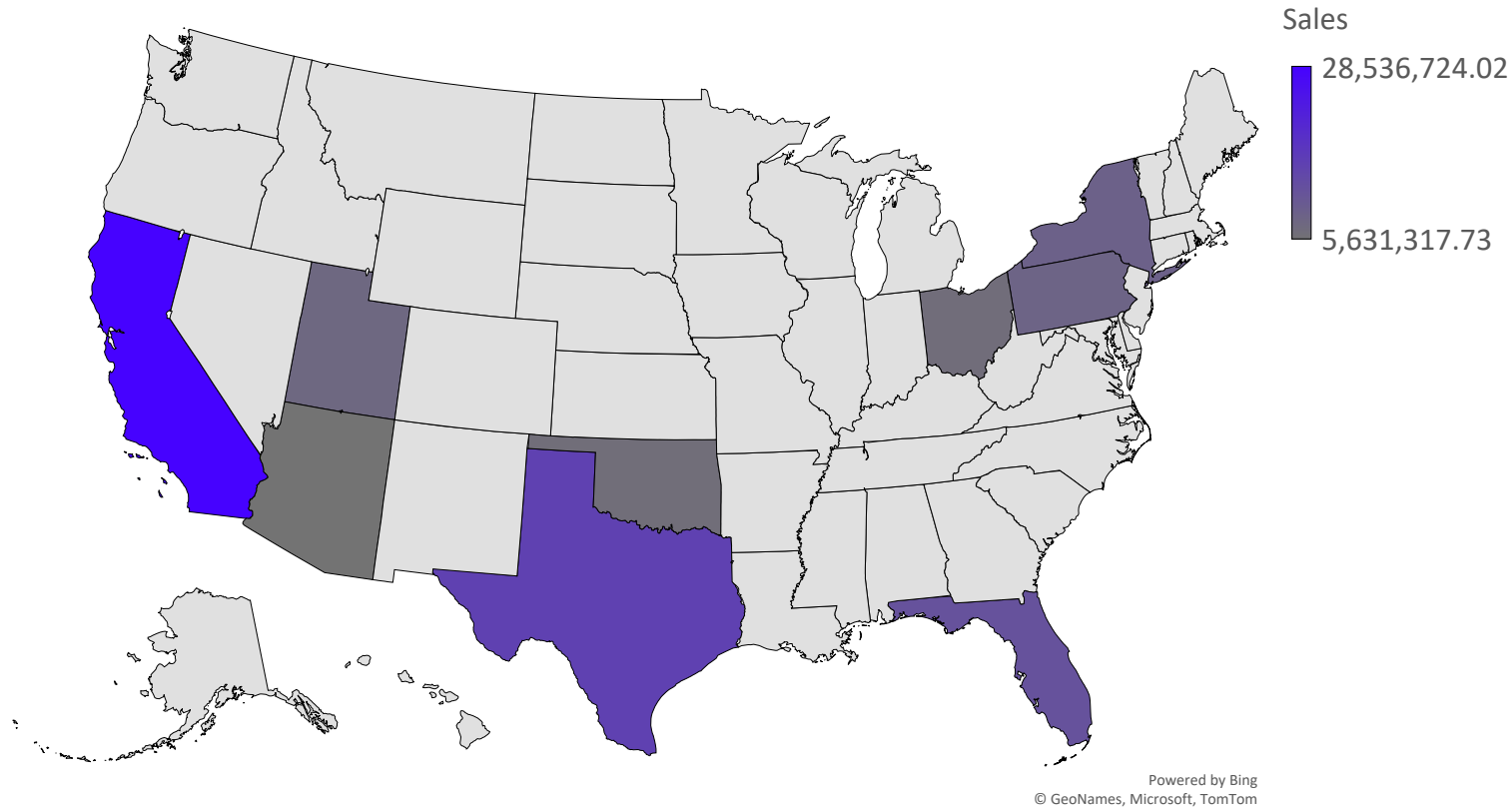


Customers are mostly active throughout the week and **most active** in **Sunday**. **High-quantity transactions** also occurs at this time.

However, there is a **dip** in sales on **Wednesday** and **Friday**. This dip is attributed to people **having less leisure time** in that days.

# Sales by Geographic Distributions

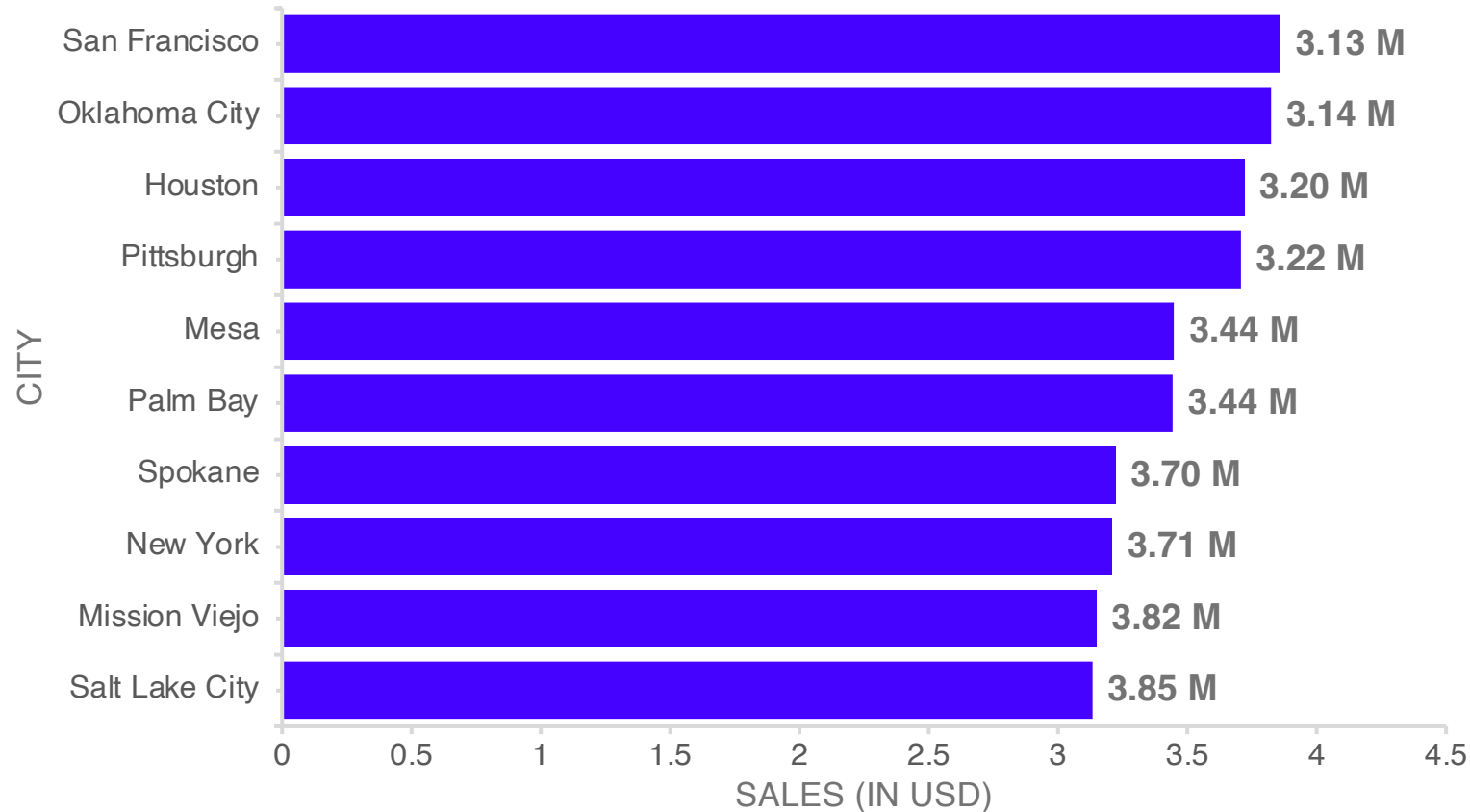
Top States with the highest average sales (mean = \$4.5 M)



Highest customer base is located in **California, Texas, Florida, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Arizona.**

# Sales by State Distribution

Top 10 states with the highest sales.



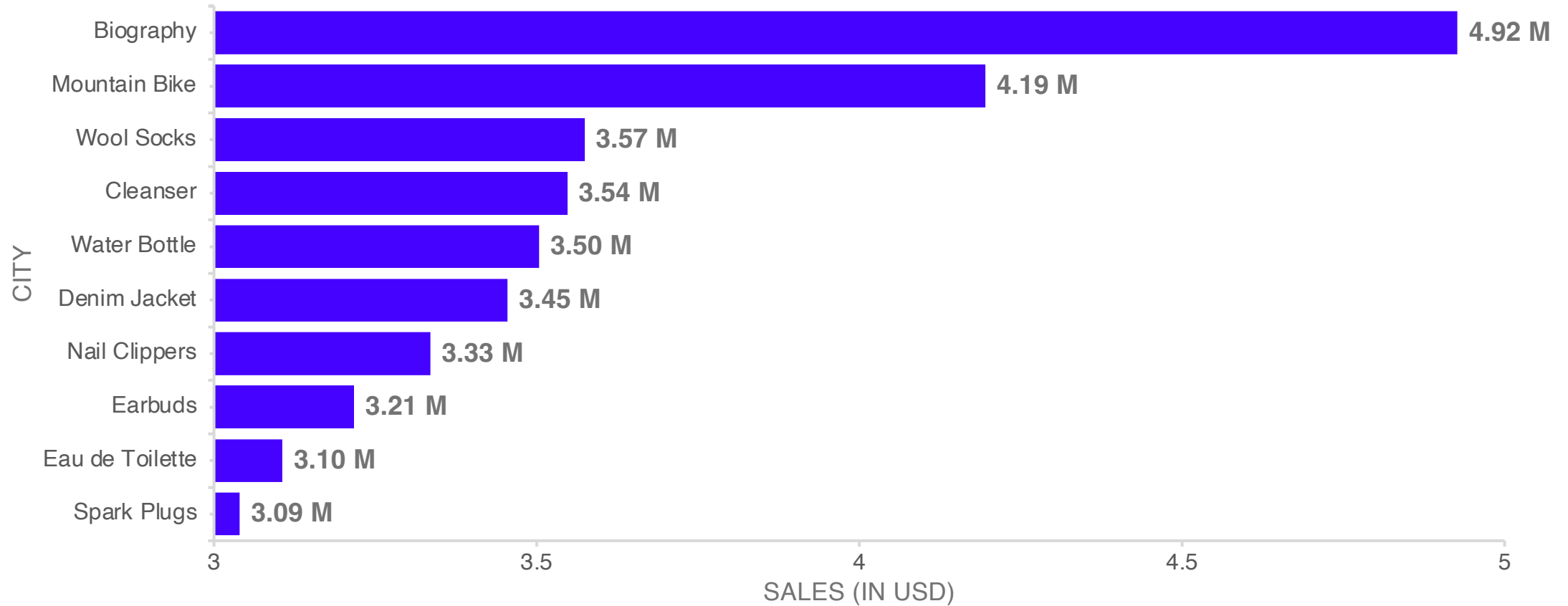
These cities share a common **demographic characteristics** such as income level and lifestyle.

Other **economic factors**, such as disposable income, population density, and economic growth **influence the higher sales** in these cities.



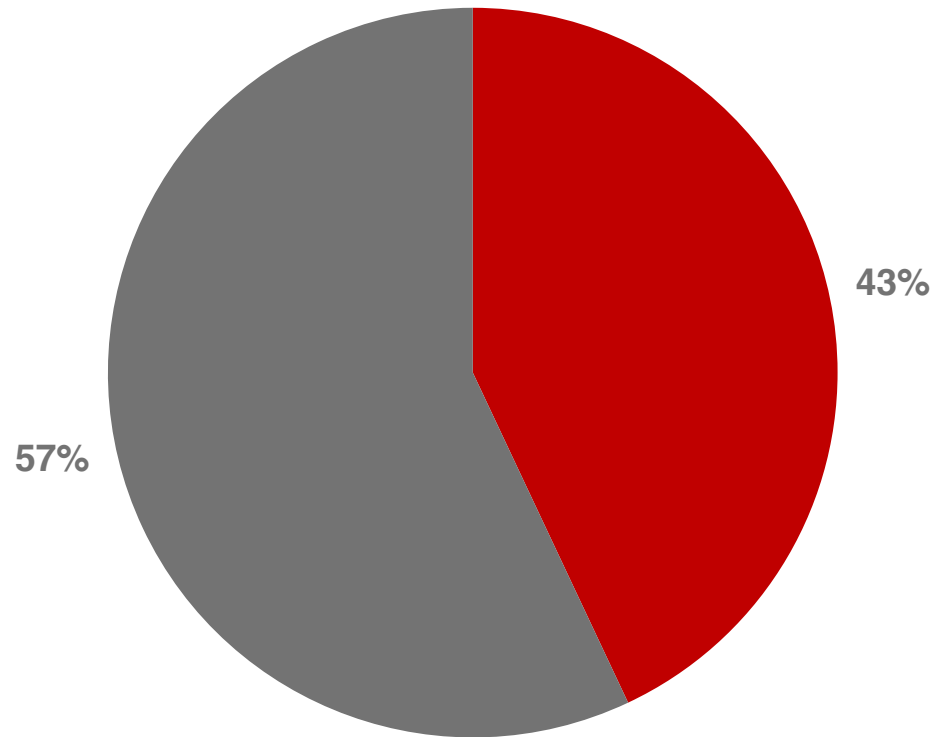
# Top 10 Products

Top products consists a mix of household goods, clothing, hobbies, and gadget.



# Product Performance

43% of products are performing below average (mean = \$1.94 M)



Initial analysis reveals that **nearly half** of the products are performing **below average** in sales, highlighting a critical **area for improvements**.

# RFM Clustering

To improve sales and more effective product management, Product-centric RFM Clustering helps in understanding product performance, optimizing supply chain and inventory.

# RFM Clustering? What?

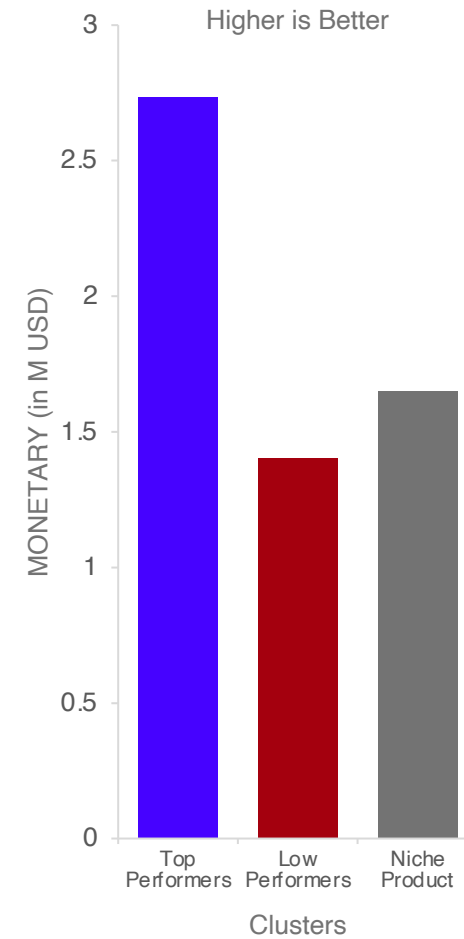
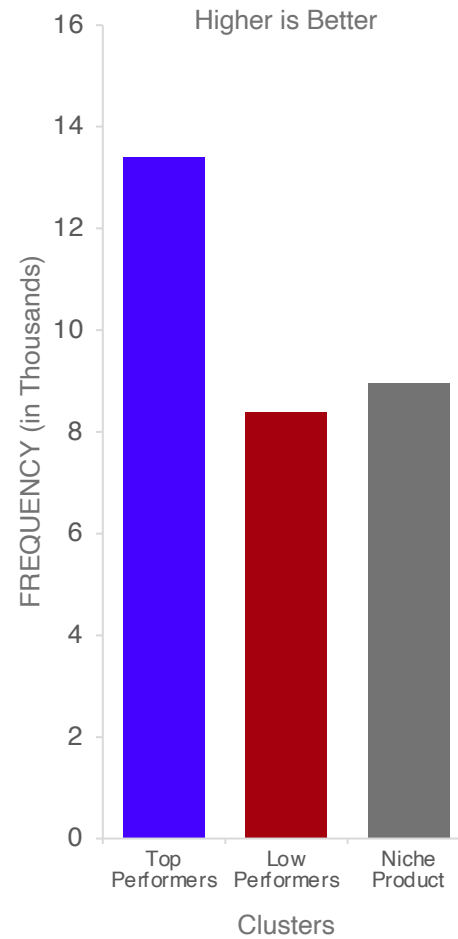
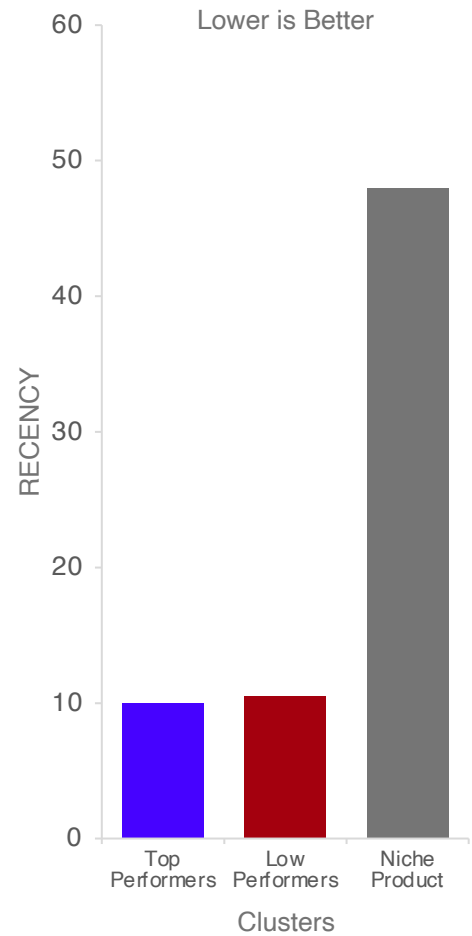
- **Recency**                      How recently a product was purchased?
- **Frequency**                      How often a product is purchased?
- **Monetary**                      How much revenue generated by a product?

# RFM Clustering? Why?

- **Product Segmentation**    Classify product based on performance
- **Sales Insights**            Identify high and low performing products
- **Inventory Management**    Optimize stock levels and supply chain

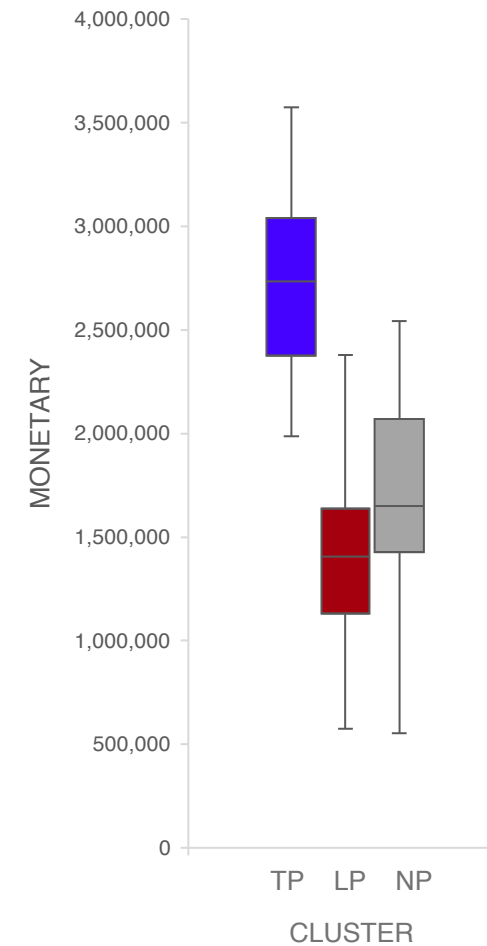
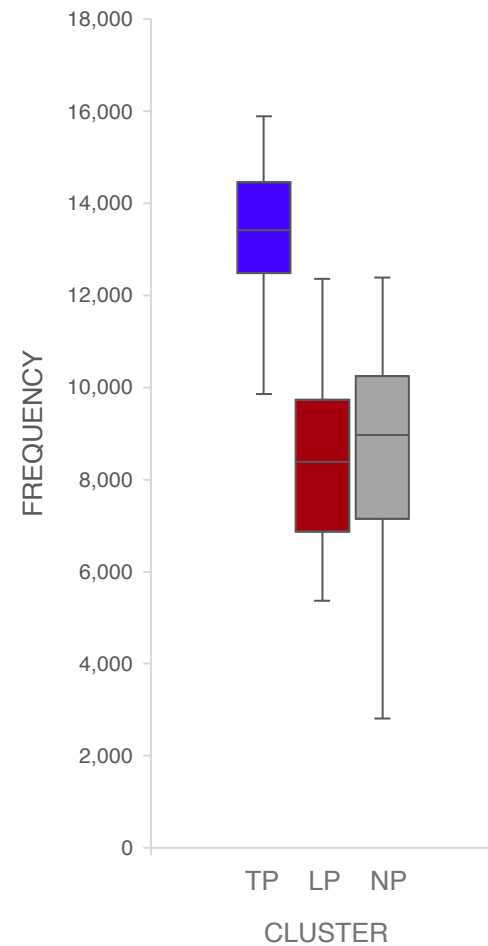
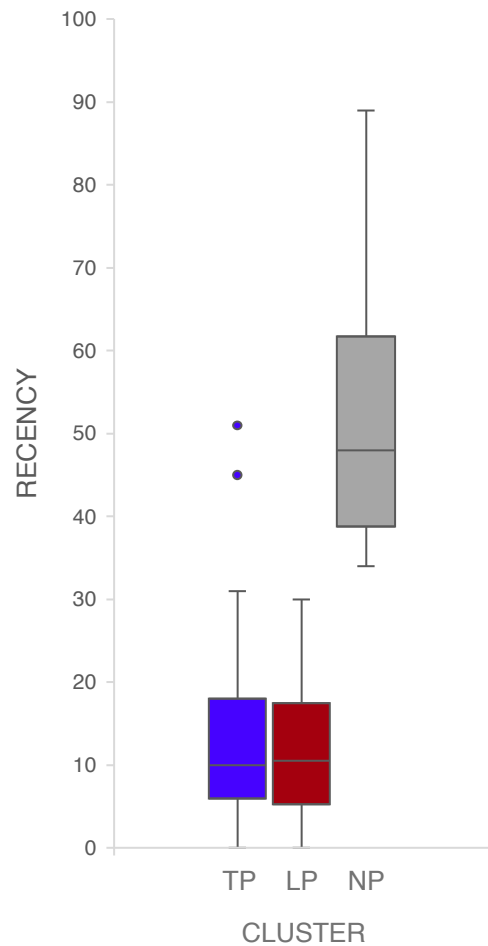
# Product Clusters

Product clusters based on its median value



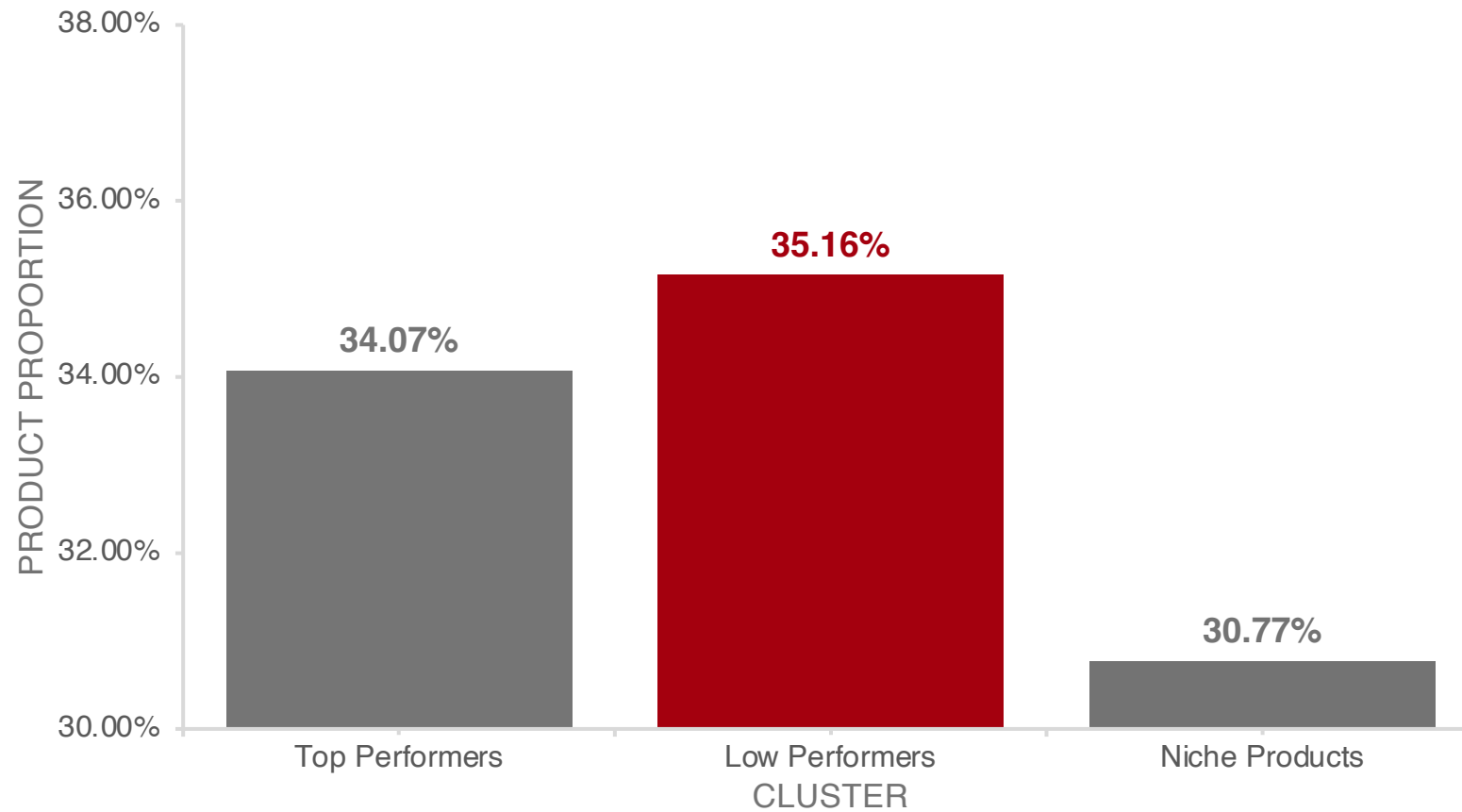
# Product Clusters

Product clusters based on its range and distributions



# Product Clusters Distribution

Low Performers have the highest proportions among the other clusters

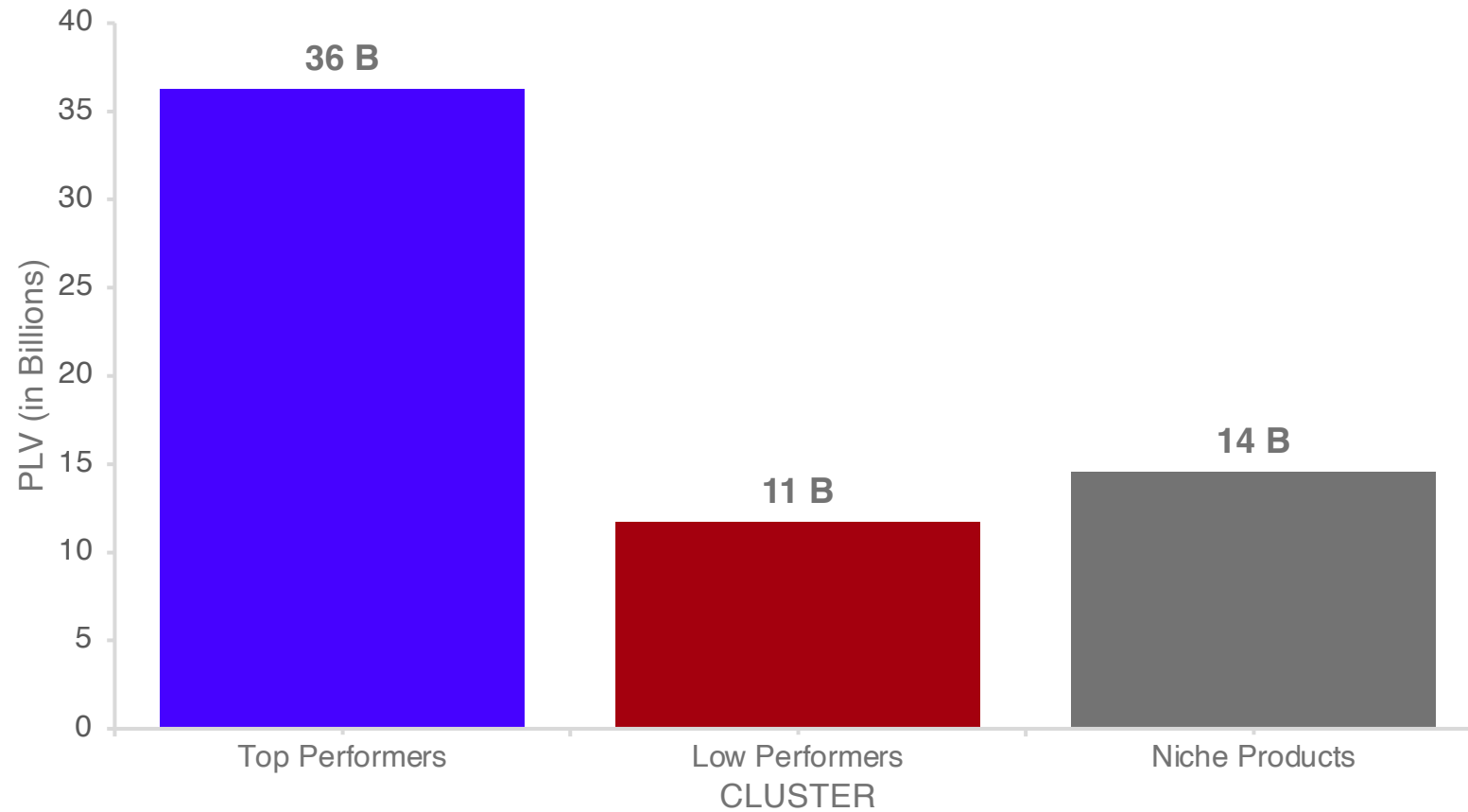


This raises concerns as the products is dominated by **Low Performers**



# Product Lifetime Value by Cluster

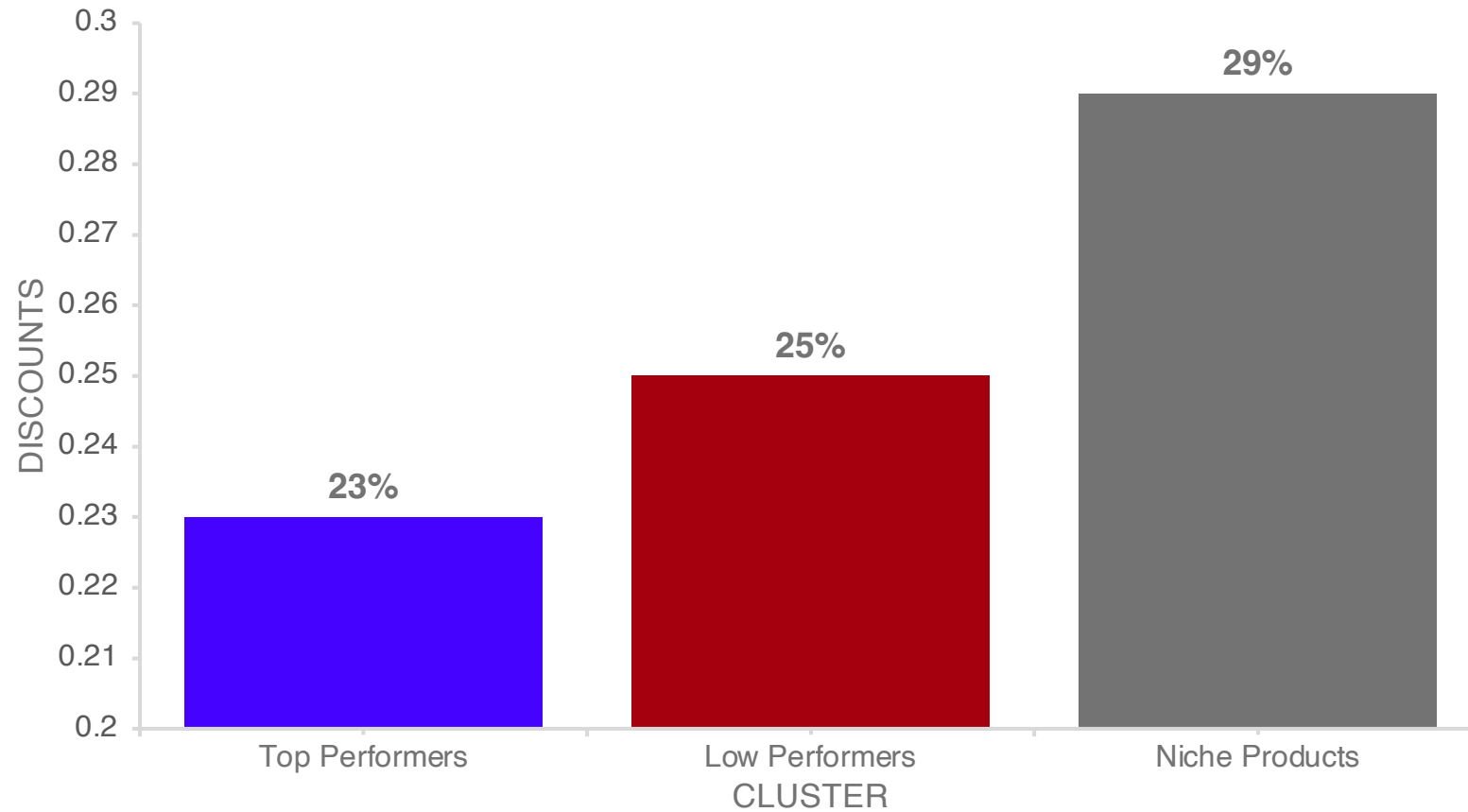
To identify which clusters that brings the most long-term value



Without surprise, **Top Performers** has the **highest PLV** compared to the other clusters.

# Discount Offered by Cluster

Insights into the discounting strategies across different clusters



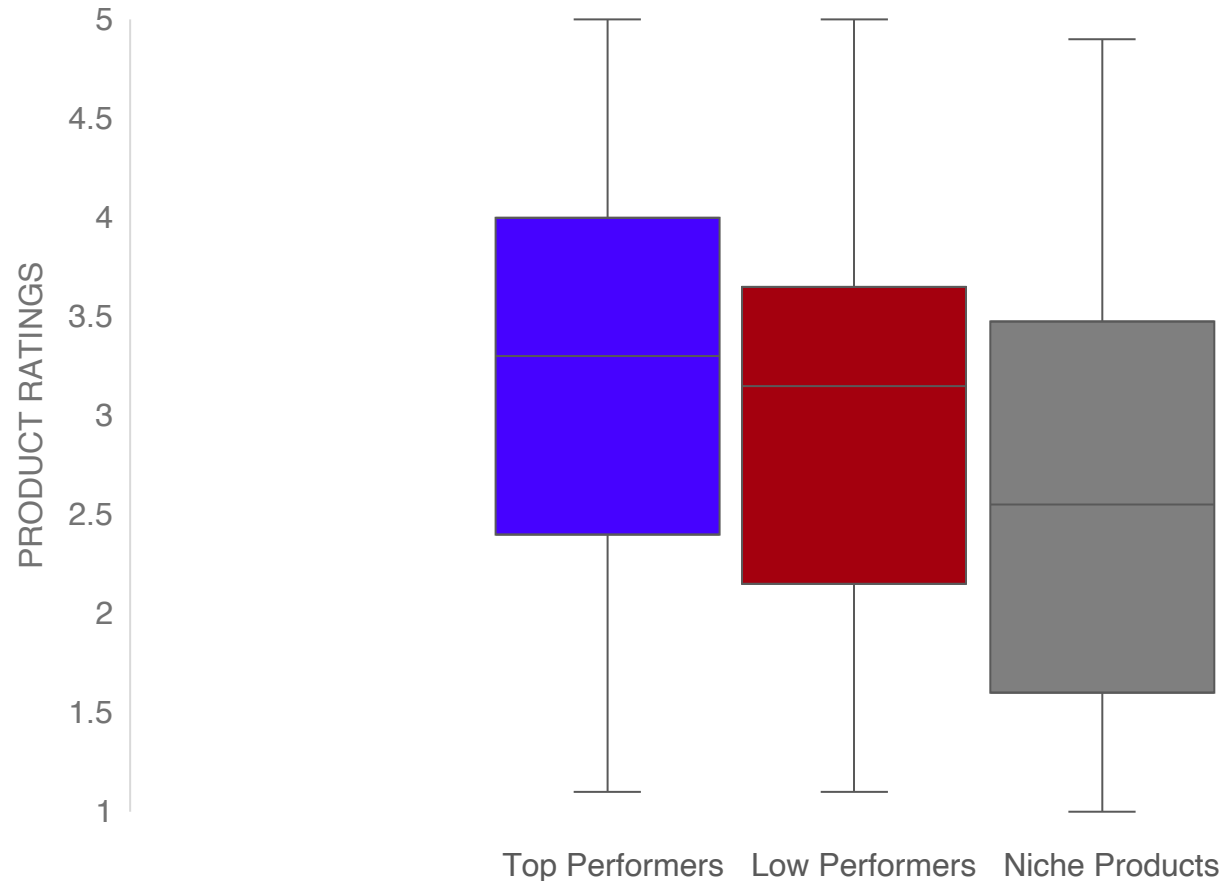
**Top performers** do not need significant price reduction to drive sales as it has the **highest** performance.

**Low performers** have a higher discount to stimulate demand. However, it still **perform poorly** in terms of sales and revenue.

**Niche products** have the highest discount to attract and retain customers. With the moderate PLV, this discount is **justified**.

# Customer Ratings by Cluster

Insights into customer satisfaction across all clusters



**Top performers** have a **strong** customer satisfaction. However, this has variability to some customers.

**Low performers** have a **steady but not exceptional** customer satisfaction.

**Niche products** have the lowest and widest median rating, which is a **critical** area for improvements.

# Product Performance by Clusters Summary

| Cluster        | Recency | Frequency | Monetary | Dist.  | PLV  | Discount | Ratings |         |
|----------------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|------|----------|---------|---------|
| Top Performers | L       | H         | H        | 34.07% | 36 B | 23%      | H Score | M Range |
| Low Performers | L       | L         | L        | 35.26% | 11 B | 25%      | M Score | M Range |
| Niche Product  | H       | L         | L        | 30.77% | 14 B | 29%      | L Score | H Range |

*L = Low, M = Moderate, H = High*

**Actionable  
Insights**

04

# Proposed Actions



**Sales Optimization**



**Marketing Strategies**



**Inventory Management**



**Customer Experience  
Improvement**



# Sales Optimization

## Dynamic Pricing Strategy

**Benefits: Stimulate demand and increase market reach.**

**Implement dynamic pricing** strategies based on seasonal trends and customer preferences for **all clusters**.

### **Actions Needed:**

- **Develop a pipeline** – create a data pipeline that integrates real-time sales data, seasonal trends, and customer preferences.
- **Algorithm implementation** – utilize machine learning algorithms to adjust prices dynamically.
- **Testing and iteration** – conduct A/B testing to optimize pricing strategies and ensure they are effective



# Sales Optimization

## Premium Pricing Strategy

**Benefits: Maximize revenue per unit sold**

**Adjust pricing** for products in the **Top cluster** to reflect product value and customer perception, **increasing market demand** for top performing products.

### **Actions Needed:**

- **Customer segmentation** – identify and target segments that perceive high value.
- **Price monitoring** – regularly monitor competitor pricing and market trends.
- **Value Communications** – enhance marketing communications to emphasize product value.





# Sales Optimization

## Sales Tactics

**Benefits: Increase overall sales**

Bundle **low-performing** products with **high-performing** ones to **create attractive value bundles**.

### **Actions Needed:**

- **Product analysis** – identify complementary products based on purchase data.
- **Bundle creation** – design attractive bundles that offer value and encourage additional purchases.
- **Marketing campaigns** – launch marketing campaigns to promote these bundles.



# Inventory Management

## Demand Forecasting

### Benefits: Better inventory planning

Use forecasting to **predict sales and demand trends** and inform inventory policies.

#### Actions Needed:

- **Data collection** – gather historical sales data and external factors affecting demand.
- **Model development** – develop and validate machine learning models for accurate forecasting.
- **Integration** – integrate forecast into inventory management systems.



# Inventory Management

## Inventory Optimization

**Benefits: Minimize holding costs and maximize inventory efficiency**

Optimize stock levels using **EOQ and demand forecasting** to manage the **supply chain**.

### **Actions Needed:**

- **EOQ Calculation** – determine optimal order quantities and reorder points.
- **Inventory policies** – develop policies based on demand forecast and EOQ calculations.
- **Monitoring** – continuously monitor inventory levels and adjust policies as needed.



# Inventory Management

## Increase Stock Levels in High-demand Cities

**Benefits: Meet high demand and prevent stockouts**

**Adjust stock** based on EOQ and demand forecasting, especially in **high-demand cities**.

### **Actions Needed:**

- **Stock allocation** – allocate inventory to cities with high median order quantities and revenue based on demand forecasts.
- **Stock monitoring** – monitor stock levels and sales trends to prevent stockouts.



# Marketing Strategies

## Promotion and Visibility

**Benefits: Stimulate demand and increase sales conversion rates**

Run **targeted marketing** campaign to promote **low-performing** products, focusing on **USP and benefits**.

### Actions Needed:

- **Campaign design** – develop targeted campaign highlighting the unique benefits of products in the low-performing clusters.
- **Channel selection** – choose appropriate marketing channels to reach target audiences.
- **Performance tracking** – track campaign performance and adjust strategies as needed.



# Marketing Strategies

## Highlight Product Benefits

**Benefits: Increase customer loyalty and retention**

Reinforcing product value by **emphasizing premium features**, customer reviews, and benefits in **marketing** materials.

### **Actions Needed:**

- **Content creation** – create compelling content that highlights product benefit.
- **Customer testimonials** – use customer reviews and testimonials to build trust.
- **Marketing channels** – utilize multiple channels to reach a wider audience.



# Marketing Strategies

## Targeted Marketing

**Benefits: Increase relevance and engagement among specific customer groups**

**Tailor marketing** messages to **niche audience**, highlighting features that **resonates** with specific demographics.

### **Actions Needed:**

- **Audience segmentation** – segment the customer base to identify niche audiences.
- **Personalized messaging** – develop personalized marketing messages for each segment.
- **Campaign execution** – launch targeted campaigns and monitor their effectiveness.



# Customer Experience Improvement

**Benefits: Enhance overall customer experience**

Focus on improving **customer satisfaction** for product in Niche cluster to increase **ratings** and increase customer **loyalty**.

## **Actions Needed:**

- **Quality control** – implement stricter quality control measures.
- **Customer feedback** – collect and analyze customer feedback to identify areas for improvements.
- **Continuous improvements** – continuously improve product quality based on feedback and quality control results.



# Thank You!

If you have any questions, feel free to contact me through:



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