

# Project Report: Customer Shopping Behaviour Analysis

## 1. Project Overview

The primary goal of this project is to analyze customer shopping trends and behaviors to gain actionable insights for retail strategy. By examining variables such as purchase frequency, item categories, and payment methods, this analysis aims to identify key demographics and preferences that drive sales.

## 2. Dataset Summary

The dataset, `customer_shopping_behavior.csv`, contains information on 3,900 customer transactions. It includes 18 columns covering demographic data, purchase details, and customer loyalty metrics.

### Key Features Include:

- **Customer Demographics:** Age, Gender, and Location.
- **Transaction Details:** Item Purchased, Category, Purchase Amount (USD), and Size.
- **Purchase Context:** Color, Season, and Shipping Type.
- **Customer Feedback & Loyalty:** Review Rating, Subscription Status, and Frequency of Purchases.
- **Payment & Promotions:** Payment Method, Discount Applied, and Promo Code Used.

## 3. EDA Using Python

- ✓ Load the dataset in python

```
# Load the dataset
df = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\User\Downloads\customer_shopping_behavior.csv")
df.head()
```

	Customer ID	Age	Gender	Item Purchased	Category	Purchase Amount (USD)	Location	Size	Color	Season	Review Rating	Subscription Status	Shipping Type	Discount Applied	Promo Code Used	Previous Purchases	Payment Method
0	1	55	Male	Blouse	Clothing	53	Kentucky	L	Gray	Winter	3.1	Yes	Express	Yes	Yes	14	Ver
1	2	19	Male	Sweater	Clothing	64	Maine	L	Maroon	Winter	3.1	Yes	Express	Yes	Yes	2	C
2	3	50	Male	Jeans	Clothing	73	Massachusetts	S	Maroon	Spring	3.1	Yes	Free Shipping	Yes	Yes	23	Cr
3	4	21	Male	Sandals	Footwear	90	Rhode Island	M	Maroon	Spring	3.5	Yes	Next Day Air	Yes	Yes	49	Pa
4	5	45	Male	Blouse	Clothing	49	Oregon	M	Turquoise	Spring	2.7	Yes	Free Shipping	Yes	Yes	31	Pa

- ✓ Check data information.

```
# check data information
```

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 3900 entries, 0 to 3899
```

```
Data columns (total 18 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Customer ID	3900 non-null	int64
1	Age	3900 non-null	int64
2	Gender	3900 non-null	object
3	Item Purchased	3900 non-null	object
4	Category	3900 non-null	object
5	Purchase Amount (USD)	3900 non-null	int64
6	Location	3900 non-null	object
7	Size	3900 non-null	object
8	Color	3900 non-null	object
9	Season	3900 non-null	object
10	Review Rating	3863 non-null	float64
11	Subscription Status	3900 non-null	object
12	Shipping Type	3900 non-null	object
13	Discount Applied	3900 non-null	object
14	Promo Code Used	3900 non-null	object
15	Previous Purchases	3900 non-null	int64
16	Payment Method	3900 non-null	object
17	Frequency of Purchases	3900 non-null	object

```
dtypes: float64(1), int64(4), object(13)
```

```
memory usage: 548.6+ KB
```

- ✓ Missing Data – Null values were filled with median values for each category so as not to introduce bias in the overall dataset.
- ✓ Column Standardization – Lower case was used for easy use in feature engineering and connection to SQL. 'Promo code used' column was also dropped as it had the same information as 'Discount Applied' column.
- ✓ Database Integration – Connected the python script to PostgreSQL for data analysis in SQL

## 4. Data Analysis using SQL

The following analysis was performed to answer key business questions.

--Q1. What is the total revenue generated by male vs. female customers?

```
select gender, SUM(purchase_amount) as revenue
from customer
group by gender
```

A-Z gender	123 revenue
Female	75,191
Male	157,890

--Q2. Which customers used a discount but still spent more than the average purchase amount?

```
select customer_id, purchase_amount
from customer
where discount_applied = 'Yes' and purchase_amount >= (select AVG(purchase_amount)
from customer)
```

123 customer_id	123 purchase_amount
2	64
3	73
4	90
7	85
9	97
12	68
13	72
16	81
20	90
22	62

-- Q3. Which are the top 5 products with the highest average review rating?

```
select item_purchased, round(avg(review_rating::numeric),2) as "Average Product Rating"
from customer
group by item_purchased
order by avg(review_rating) desc
limit 5
```

A-Z item_purchased	123 Average Product Rating
Gloves	3.86
Sandals	3.84
Boots	3.82
Hat	3.8
Skirt	3.78

--Q4. Compare the average Purchase Amounts between Standard and Express Shipping.  
 select \* from customer

```

SELECT
    shipping_type,
    ROUND(AVG(purchase_amount), 2) AS Average_Purchase_Amount,
    COUNT(*) AS Total_Transactions
FROM
    customer
WHERE
    shipping_type IN ('Standard', 'Express')
GROUP BY
    shipping_type;

```

A-Z shipping_type	123 average_purchase_amount	123 total_transactions
Standard	58.46	654
Express	60.48	646

--Q5. Do subscribed customers spend more? Compare average spend and total revenue between subscribers and non-subscribers.

```

SELECT
    subscription_status,
    ROUND(AVG(purchase_amount), 2) AS Average_Spend,
    SUM(purchase_amount) AS Total_Revenue,
    COUNT(*) AS Customer_Count
FROM
    customer
GROUP BY
    subscription_status;

```

A-Z subscription_status	123 average_spend	123 total_revenue	123 customer_count
No	59.87	170,436	2,847
Yes	59.49	62,645	1,053

--Q6. Which 5 products have the highest percentage of purchases with discounts applied?

```

SELECT
    item_purchased,

```

```

COUNT(*) AS Total_Purchases,
SUM(CASE WHEN discount_applied = 'Yes' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
Discounted_Purchases,
ROUND(
100.0 * SUM(CASE WHEN discount_applied = 'Yes' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) /
COUNT(*),
2
) AS Discount_Percentage
FROM
customer
GROUP BY
item_purchased
ORDER BY
Discount_Percentage DESC
LIMIT 5;

```

A-Z item_purchased	123 total_purchases	123 discounted_purchases	123 discount_percentage
Hat	154	77	50
Sneakers	145	72	49.66
Coat	161	79	49.07
Sweater	164	79	48.17
Pants	171	81	47.37

--Q7. Segment customers into New, Returning, and Loyal based on their total number of previous purchases, and show the count of each segment.

```

with customer_type as (
SELECT customer_id, previous_purchases,
CASE
WHEN previous_purchases = 1 THEN 'New'
WHEN previous_purchases BETWEEN 2 AND 10 THEN 'Returning'
ELSE 'Loyal'
END AS customer_segment
FROM customer)

select customer_segment, count(*) AS "Number of Customers"
from customer_type
group by customer_segment;

```

A-Z customer_segment	123 Number of Customers
Loyal	3,116
New	83
Returning	701

```

--Q8. What are the top 3 most purchased products within each category?
WITH item_counts AS (
SELECT category,
item_purchased,
COUNT(customer_id) AS total_orders,
ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY category ORDER BY COUNT(customer_id)
DESC) AS item_rank

```

```

FROM customer
GROUP BY category, item_purchased
)
SELECT item_rank, category, item_purchased, total_orders
FROM item_counts
WHERE item_rank <=3;

```

123 item_rank	A-Z category	A-Z item_purchased	123 total_orders
1	Accessories	Jewelry	171
2	Accessories	Sunglasses	161
3	Accessories	Belt	161
1	Clothing	Blouse	171
2	Clothing	Pants	171
3	Clothing	Shirt	169
1	Footwear	Sandals	160
2	Footwear	Shoes	150
3	Footwear	Sneakers	145
1	Outerwear	Jacket	163

```

--Q9. Are customers who are repeat buyers (more than 5 previous purchases) also
likely to subscribe?
SELECT subscription_status,
       COUNT(customer_id) AS repeat_buyers
FROM customer
WHERE previous_purchases > 5
GROUP BY subscription_status;

```

123 item_rank	A-Z category	A-Z item_purchased	123 total_orders
1	Accessories	Jewelry	171
2	Accessories	Sunglasses	161
3	Accessories	Belt	161
1	Clothing	Blouse	171
2	Clothing	Pants	171
3	Clothing	Shirt	169
1	Footwear	Sandals	160
2	Footwear	Shoes	150
3	Footwear	Sneakers	145
1	Outerwear	Jacket	163

```

--Q10. What is the revenue contribution of each age group?
SELECT
    age_group,
    SUM(purchase_amount) AS total_revenue
FROM customer
GROUP BY age_group
ORDER BY total_revenue desc;

```

A-Z age_group	123 total_revenue
Young-Adult	62,143
Middle-Aged	59,197
Adult	55,978
Senior	55,763