

Customer & Revenue Intelligence System

Abstract:

This project analyzes retail transactional data to generate business insights and predict customer purchasing behavior using SQL-style aggregation and Python analytics.

Introduction:

Understanding customer behavior is critical for revenue growth. This project transforms raw transaction data into actionable business intelligence.

Problem Statement:

1. Analyze total revenue.
2. Study monthly revenue trends.
3. Identify high-value customers.
4. Perform customer segmentation.
5. Predict future purchases.

Dataset Description:

The Online Retail dataset includes InvoiceNo, Quantity, UnitPrice, CustomerID, InvoiceDate, and Country.

Tools & Technologies:

Python, Pandas, NumPy, Matplotlib, Seaborn, Scikit-learn, Google Colab.

Data Preprocessing:

- Removed missing CustomerID values.
- Removed negative quantities.
- Converted InvoiceDate to datetime.

- Created TotalPrice column.

Exploratory Data Analysis:

Total revenue and monthly trends were analyzed to identify patterns and seasonality.

RFM Analysis:

Customers were segmented using Recency, Frequency, and Monetary values.

Clustering:

KMeans clustering grouped customers into meaningful behavioral segments.

Predictive Modeling:

Logistic Regression predicted customer future purchases using RFM features.

Business Insights:

- High-value customers contribute major revenue.
- Recent customers are more likely to repurchase.
- Segmentation improves targeted marketing.

Conclusion:

The project demonstrates a complete business analytics pipeline from data cleaning to predictive modeling and actionable insights.

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# 7 Customer Segmentation using KMeans
scaler = StandardScaler()
rfm_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(rfm)

kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=4, random_state=42, n_init=10)
rfm['Cluster'] = kmeans.fit_predict(rfm_scaled)

print("Clustering Completed")
print(rfm.head())

# 8 Visualize Customer Segments
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
sns.boxplot(x='Cluster', y='Monetary', data=rfm)
plt.title("Customer Segments by Spending")
plt.show()

# 9 Simple Predictive Model (Will customer purchase recently?)

df['RecentPurchase'] = np.where(
    df['InvoiceDate'] > df['InvoiceDate'].max() - pd.DateOffset(months=1),
    1,
    0
)

target = df.groupby('CustomerID')['RecentPurchase'].max()
rfm = rfm.merge(target, on='CustomerID')

X = rfm[['Recency', 'Frequency', 'Monetary']]
y = rfm['RecentPurchase']

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

model = LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

```



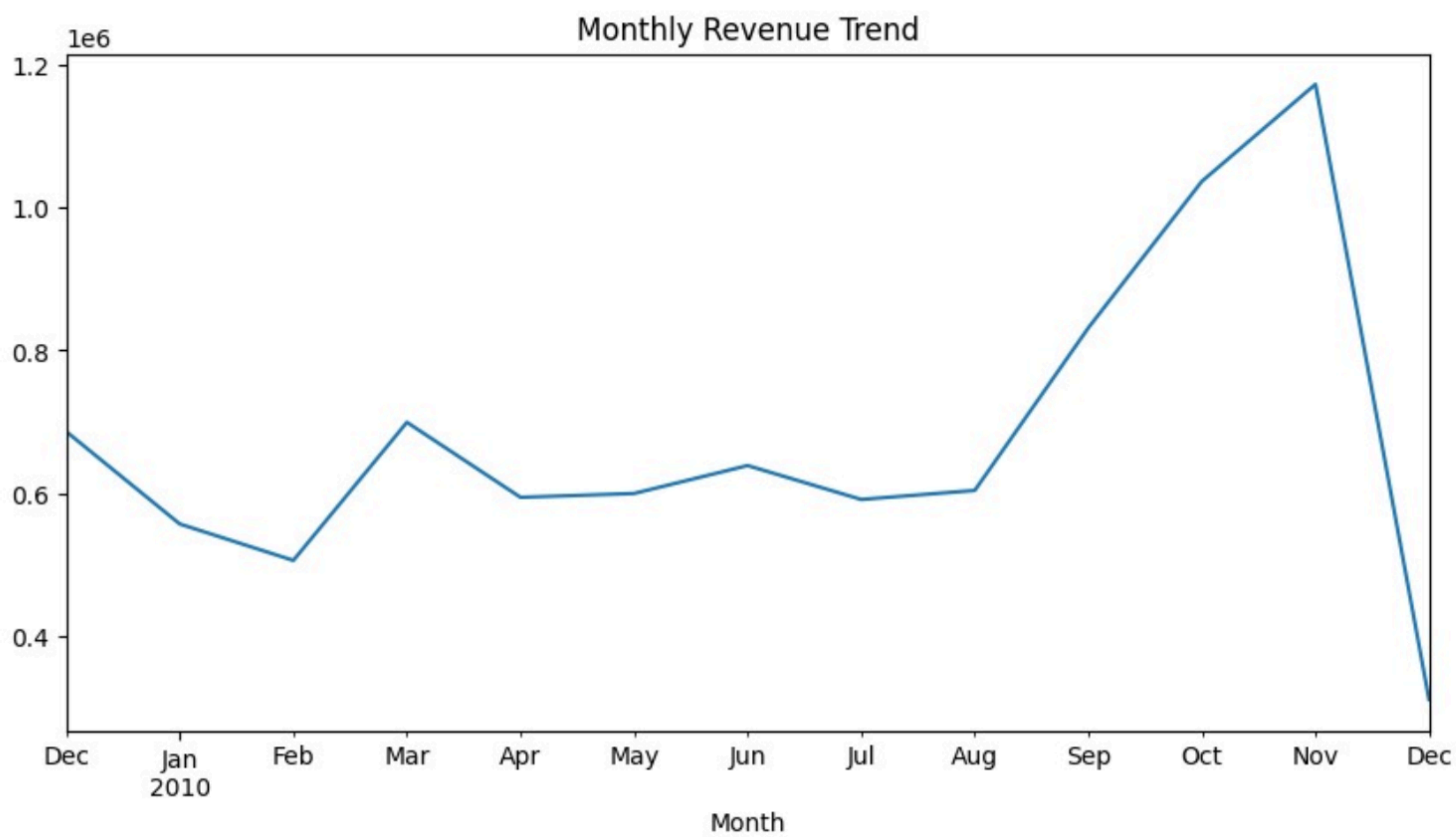
```
# =====  
# BUSINESS ANALYTICS PROJECT  
# =====  
  
# 1 Import Libraries  
import pandas as pd  
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
  
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler  
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans  
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression  
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, roc_auc_score  
  
# 2 Load Dataset  
# Download the dataset if not already present  
!wget -nc https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/00352/Online%20Retail.xlsx  
  
df = pd.read_excel("Online Retail.xlsx")  
  
print("Dataset Loaded Successfully")  
print("Columns in dataset:")  
print(df.columns)  
  
# 3 Basic Cleaning  
df = df.dropna(subset=['CustomerID'])  
df = df[df['Quantity'] > 0]  
  
df['InvoiceDate'] = pd.to_datetime(df['InvoiceDate'], errors='coerce')  
df['TotalPrice'] = df['Quantity'] * df['UnitPrice']
```

```
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

print("Classification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))

print("ROC AUC Score:")
print(roc_auc_score(y_test, model.predict_proba(X_test)[:,1]))

print("PROJECT COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY")
```



Customer Segments by Spending

