

# 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.

```
# 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']
```

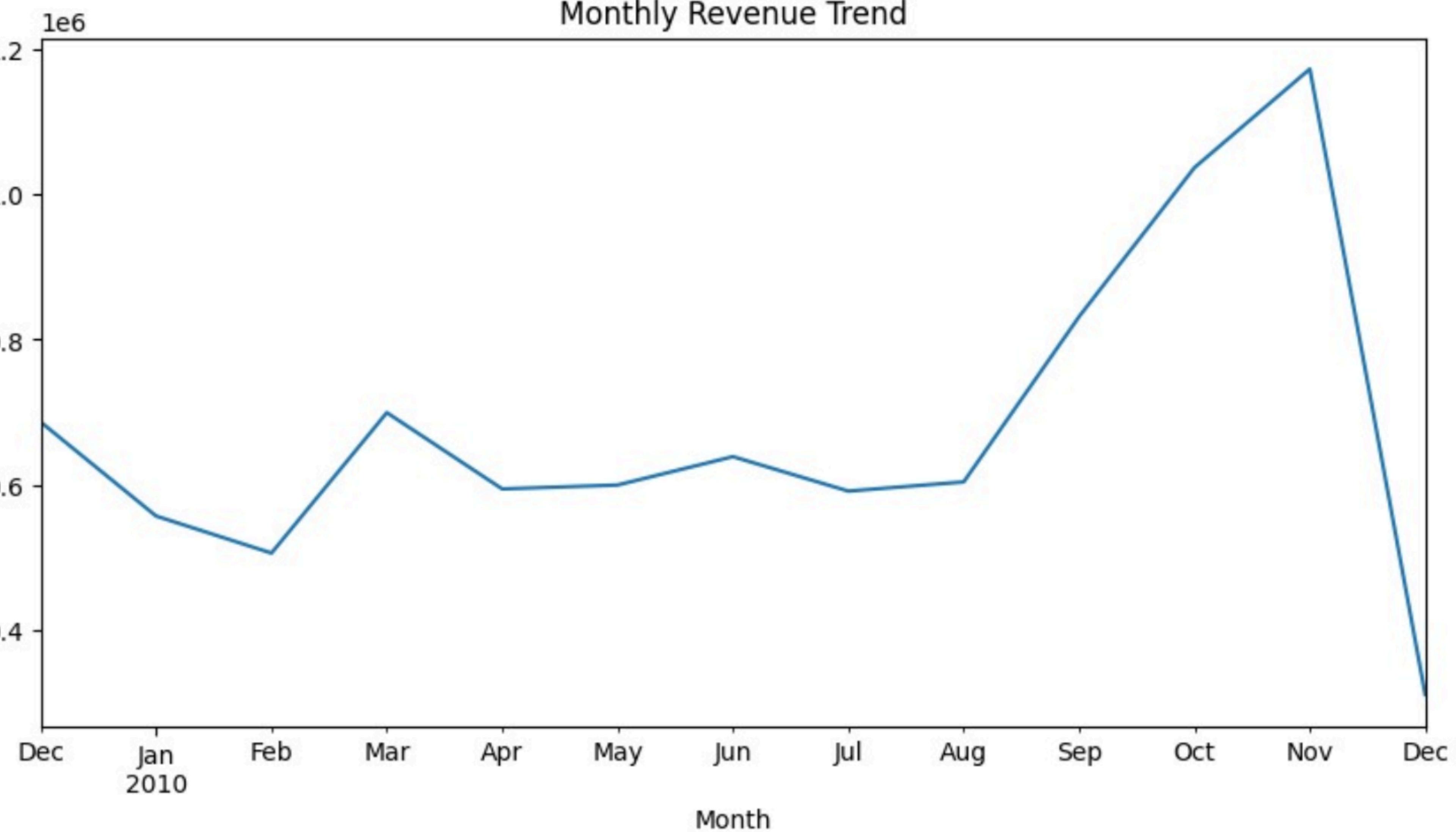
```
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

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")
```

Monthly Revenue Trend



Customer Segments by Spending

