

# DATA SCIENCE INTERN ASSIGNMENT

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## **Task 1: Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) and Business Insights**

### **Business Insights from EDA:**

#### **1. Regional Distribution:**

- Customers are predominantly from South America, followed by Europe and North America.
- South America emerges as the primary market for focused marketing strategies.

#### **2. Top Product Categories:**

- Books, Electronics, and Clothing dominate as the most purchased product categories.
- Home Decor shows strong growth potential for future campaigns.

#### **3. Sales Trends:**

- Sales reached their peak in February 2023, suggesting this period should be leveraged for future promotions.
- Identifying the drivers behind this trend is crucial for replication in low-sales months.

#### **4. Data Preparation:**

- Missing and duplicate records were successfully handled, ensuring data accuracy.
- Aggregated metrics provide a clear understanding of target customers and their behaviors.

#### **5. Market Focus:**

- Strategic emphasis on top regions and categories can streamline marketing and increase ROI.

## **Task 2: Lookalike Model**

### **Overview of Lookalike Model:**

**Objective:** Recommend three similar customers for each user based on profile and transaction history.

#### **Methodology:**

- Customer and product information were integrated for building the similarity model.
- Cosine similarity was used to determine closeness between customer vectors.

#### **Output:**

- Lookalike results for the first 20 customers (CustomerIDs C0001-C0020) are provided in the attached "Smruthika\_B\_J\_Lookalike.csv."
- Each entry includes a similarity score for the recommended customers.

#### **Tools Used:**

- Python (pandas, scikit-learn).
- Output validated using exploratory checks.

## **Task 3: Customer Segmentation / Clustering**

### **Clustering Methodology:**

#### **1. Data Preparation:**

- Datasets (Customers.csv and Transactions.csv) merged using CustomerID.
- Derived features such as total transaction value, average transaction value, total quantity, number of transactions, and customer tenure.

#### **2. Feature Scaling:**

- Standard Scaler applied to normalize the dataset due to sensitivity of K-Means clustering.

#### **3. Algorithm:**

- K-Means clustering algorithm applied with five clusters (n=5).
- Evaluated using the Davies-Bouldin Index (DB Index).

## Results:

- DB Index: 1.68, indicating well-separated clusters.

## Cluster Insights:

### 1. Cluster 0:

- High transaction value and frequency.
- Represents the most profitable customers.
- Strategy: Personalized marketing and loyalty programs.

### 2. Cluster 1:

- Moderate transaction value and frequency.
- Strategy: Upselling opportunities with incentives.

### 3. Cluster 2:

- Low transaction value and frequency.
- Strategy: Re-engagement campaigns with promotional offers.

### 4. Cluster 3:

- Long tenure but low spending.
- Strategy: Retention campaigns to improve frequency.

### 5. Cluster 4:

- New customers with moderate activity.
- Strategy: Onboarding programs to build trust and loyalty.

## Visual Representation:

- PCA was used to reduce dimensionality and create a 2D scatter plot for cluster visualization.
- The scatter plot clearly depicts distinct cluster boundaries.

**GitHub Link:** [https://github.com/smruthiiibommetty/ecommerce\\_analysis](https://github.com/smruthiiibommetty/ecommerce_analysis)