

```
In [1]: # Importing necessary libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
In [2]: # Loading the dataset
df = pd.read_csv('C:\Users\A\Downloads\marketing_campaign.csv')
# Printing the first 5 rows
print(df.head())
# Printing the information of the dataframe
df.info()
# Checking for missing values
print(df.isnull().sum())
# Checking for duplicate values
print(df.duplicated().sum())
# Describing the dataframe
print(df.describe())

Campaign_ID      Company  Campaign_Type  Target_Audience  Duration \
0                1  Innovate Industries    Email      Men 18-24    30 days
1                2  NexGen Systems        Email      Women 35-44    60 days
2                3  Alpha Innovations    Influencer  Men 25-34    30 days
3                4  DataTech Solutions    Display    All Ages    60 days
4                5  NexGen Systems        Email      Men 25-34    15 days

Channel_Used      Conversion_Rate  Acquisition_Cost    ROI      Location      Date \
0  Google Ads         0.14      $14,174.00    6.29  Chicago    1/1/2021
1  Google Ads         0.12      $11,566.00    5.61  New York   1/2/2021
2  YouTube           0.07      $10,200.00    7.18  Los Angeles 1/3/2021
3  YouTube           0.11      $12,754.00    5.35  Miami     1/4/2021
4  YouTube           0.05      $16,452.00    6.50  Los Angeles 1/5/2021

Clicks      Impressions  Engagement_Score      Customer_Segment
0          506         1922                6  Health & Wellness
1          116         7523                7  Fashionistas
2          584         7698                1  Outdoor Adventurers
3          217         1820                7  Health & Wellness
4          379         4203                1  Health & Wellness

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 200005 entries, 0 to 200004
Data columns (total 15 columns):
 #   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  --
 0   Campaign_ID 200005 non-null  int64
 1   Company     200005 non-null  object
 2   Campaign_Type 200005 non-null  object
 3   Target_Audience 200005 non-null  object
 4   Duration     200005 non-null  object
 5   Channel_Used 200005 non-null  object
 6   Conversion_Rate 200005 non-null  float64
 7   Acquisition_Cost 200005 non-null  object
 8   ROI          200005 non-null  float64
 9   Location     200005 non-null  object
10   Date         200005 non-null  object
11   Clicks       200005 non-null  int64
12   Impressions  200005 non-null  int64
13   Engagement_Score 200005 non-null  int64
14   Customer_Segment 200005 non-null  object
dtypes: float64(2), int64(4), object(9)
memory usage: 22.3+ MB

Campaign_ID      0
Company           0
Campaign_Type     0
Target_Audience  0
Duration          0
Channel_Used      0
Conversion_Rate   0
Acquisition_Cost  0
ROI              0
Location          0
Date             0
Clicks           0
Impressions      0
Engagement_Score 0
Customer_Segment 0
dtype: object

0
Campaign_ID      100003.00
Conversion_Rate   0.08
Acquisition_Cost 12497.00
ROI              5.01
Clicks           550.00
Impressions      518.00
Engagement_Score 5.00
Name: 0, dtype: float64
```

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In [3]: # Remove dollar signs and commas from the 'Acquisition_Cost' column and convert it to float
df['Acquisition_Cost'] = df['Acquisition_Cost'].replace(r'[,$,]', '', regex=True).astype(float)

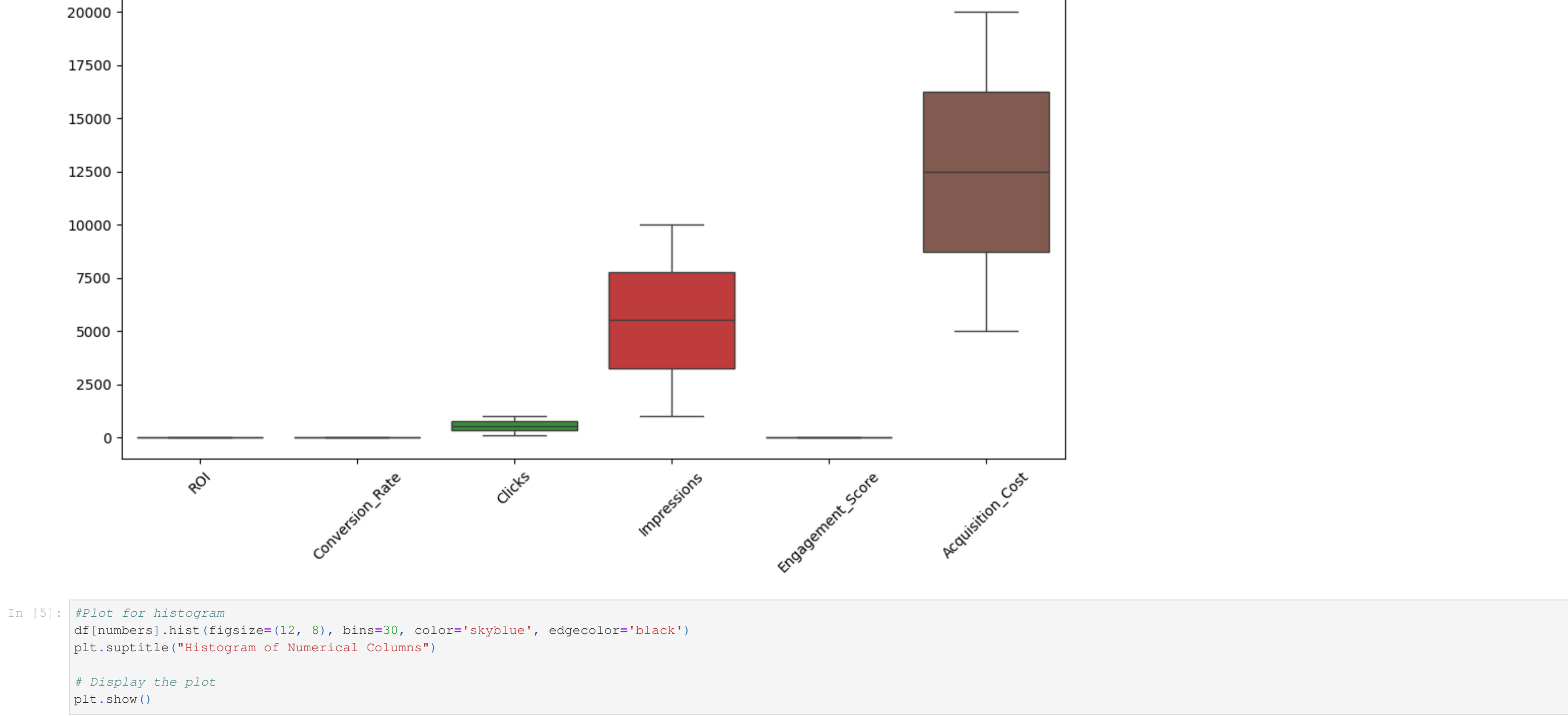
# List of numerical columns to check for outliers
numbers = ['ROI', 'Conversion_Rate', 'Clicks', 'Impressions', 'Engagement_Score', 'Acquisition_Cost']

# Display the median (50th percentile) of all numerical columns
print(df.select_dtypes(include='number').quantile())

Campaign_ID      100003.00
Conversion_Rate   0.08
Acquisition_Cost 12497.00
ROI              5.01
Clicks           550.00
Impressions      518.00
Engagement_Score 5.00
Name: 0, dtype: float64
```

```
In [4]: # Plot for boxplots
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.boxplot(data=df[numbers])
plt.title('Boxplot for Outlier Detection')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)

# Display the plot
plt.show()
```



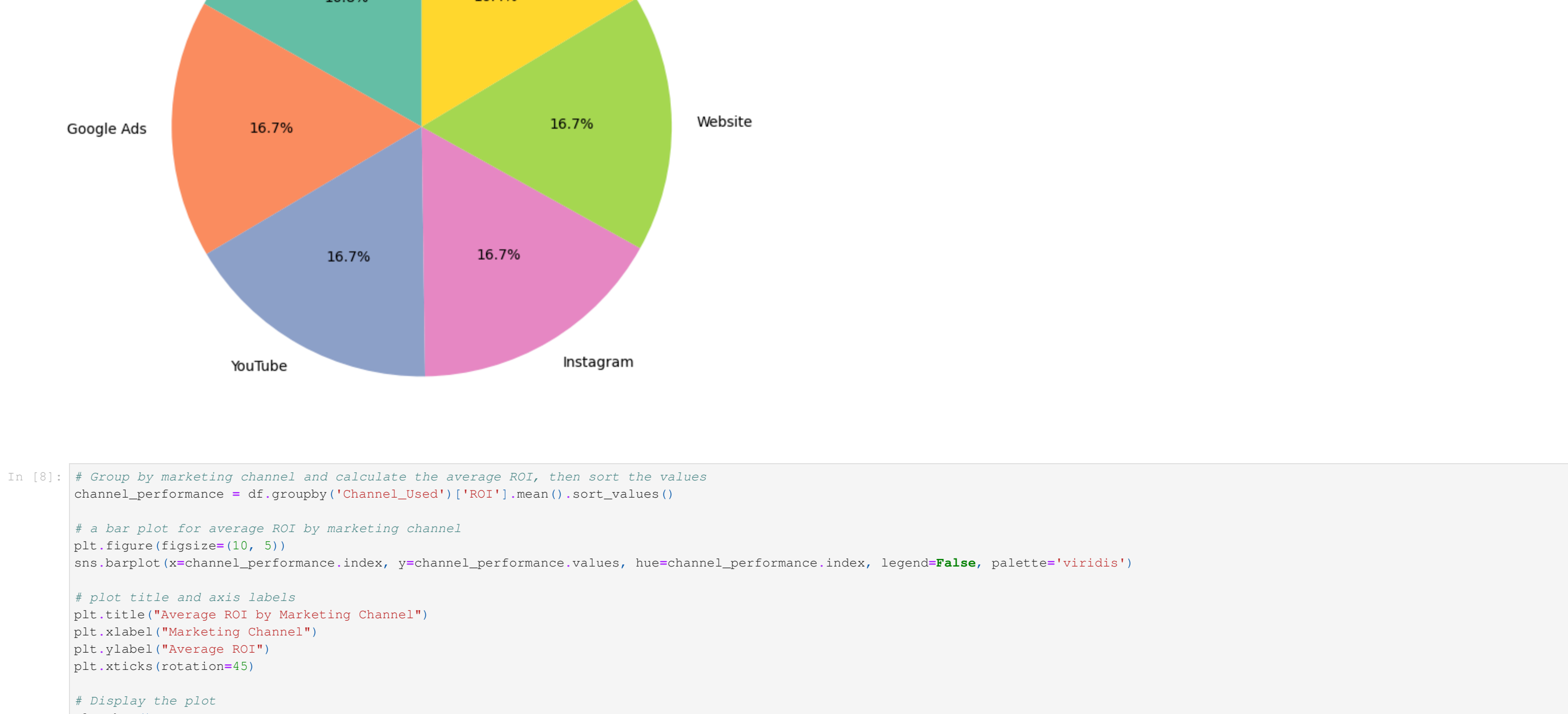
```
In [5]: #Plot for histogram
df[numbers].hist(figsize=(12, 8), bins=50, color='skyblue', edgecolor='black')
plt.suptitle('Histogram of Numerical Columns')

# Display the plot
plt.show()
```



```
In [7]: # Plot for Pie Chart
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
df[['Channel_Used']].value_counts().plot.pie(autopct='%1.1f%%', colors=sns.color_palette('Set2', 5), startangle=90)
plt.title('Distribution of Marketing Channels')
plt.xlabel('')

# Display the plot
plt.show()
```

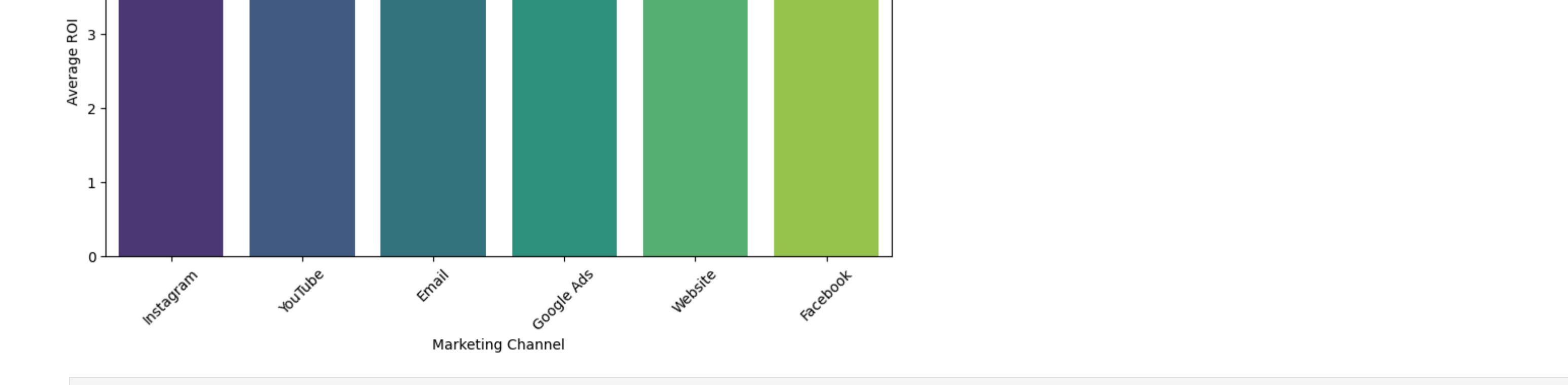


```
In [8]: # Group by marketing channel and calculate the average ROI, then sort the values
channel_performance = df.groupby('Channel_Used')['ROI'].mean().sort_values()

# A bar plot for average ROI by marketing channel
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
sns.barplot(x=channel_performance.index, y=channel_performance.values, hue=channel_performance.index, legend=False, palette='viridis')

# Plot title and axis labels
plt.title('Average ROI by Marketing Channel')
plt.xlabel('Marketing Channel')
plt.ylabel('Average ROI')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)

# Display the plot
plt.show()
```



```
In [9]: # Calculating Click-Through Rate (CTR) (%)
df['CTR'] = (df['Clicks'] / df['Impressions']) * 100

# Calculating Cost Per Click (CPC)
df['CPC'] = df['Acquisition_Cost'] / df['Clicks']

# Print 5 values of CTR & CPC
print(df[['CTR', 'CPC']].head())
print(df[['CTR', 'CPC']].head())

0    26.326743
1    1.541938
2    7.586386
3    11.923077
4    9.021662
Name: CTR, dtype: float64
0    51.864477
1    99.706897
2    17.465753
3    58.635945
4    33.408971
Name: CPC, dtype: float64
```

```
In [10]: # Print performance groupby 5 row & columns
performance = df.groupby('Campaign_ID')[['CTR', 'CPC', 'Conversion_Rate', 'ROI']].mean().reset_index()
print(performance.head())

Campaign_ID      CTR      CPC  Conversion_Rate  ROI
0                1  26.326743  31.864427    0.04  6.29
1                2  1.541938   99.706897    0.12  5.61
2                3  7.586386  17.465753    0.07  7.18
3                4  11.923077  58.635945    0.11  5.55
4                5  9.021662  43.408971    0.05  6.50
```

```
In [10]: # Set figure size for better readability
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))

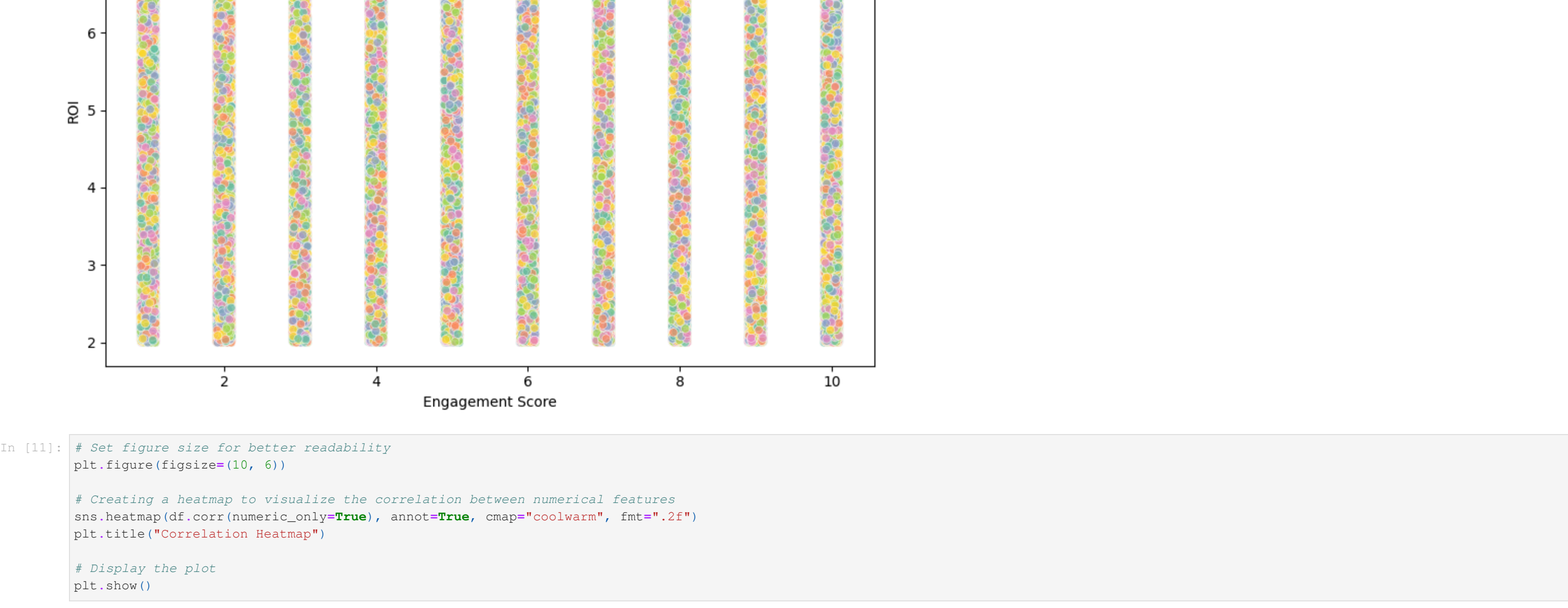
# Creating a scatter plot to visualize the relationship between Engagement Score and ROI
sns.scatterplot(
    x=df['Engagement_Score'] + np.random.uniform(-0.1, 0.1, df.shape[0]),
    y=df['ROI'],
    hue=df['Channel_Used'],
    palette='Set2', alpha=0.7
)
```

```
# Add plot title and axis labels
plt.title('ROI vs Engagement Score')
plt.xlabel('Engagement Score')
plt.ylabel('ROI')

# Move legend outside to avoid overlap
plt.legend(bbox_to_anchor=(1.05, 1), loc='upper left')
plt.tight_layout()

# Save without background
plt.savefig('ROI_vs_Engagement.png', transparent=True, dpi=300)

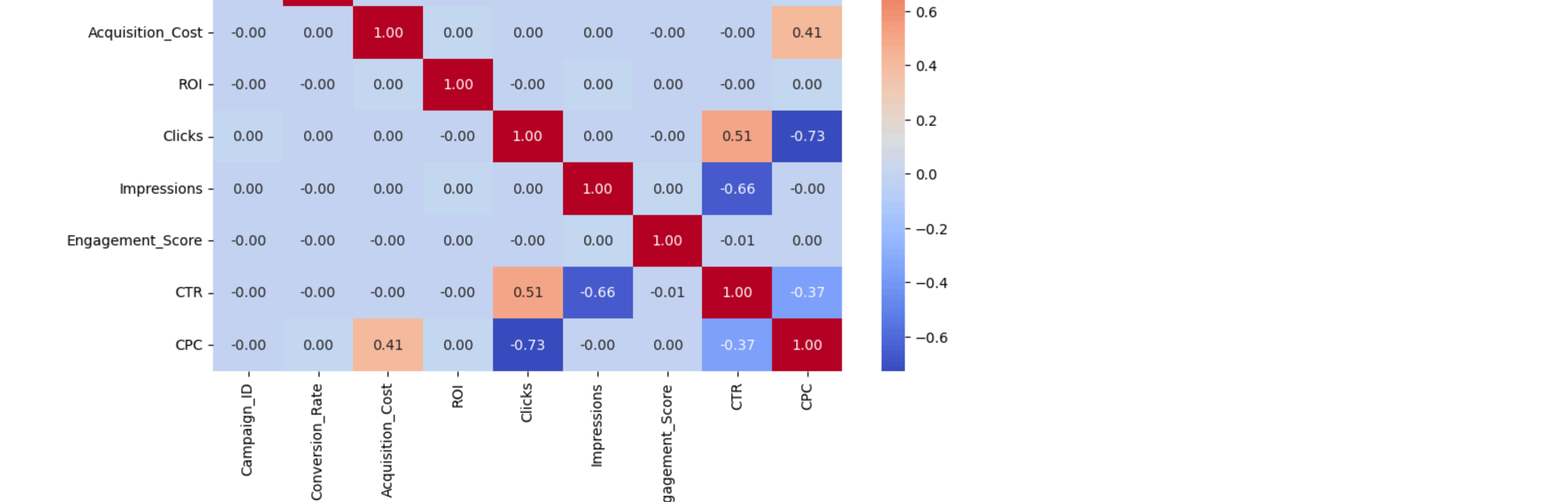
# Display the plot
plt.show()
```



```
In [11]: # Set figure size for better readability
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))

# Creating a heatmap to visualize the correlation between numerical features
sns.heatmap(df.corr(numeric_only=True), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', fmt='.2f')
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')

# Display the plot
plt.show()
```



```
In [12]: # Convert the 'Date' column to datetime format, ensuring day comes first
df['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Date'], dayfirst=True)

# Group the dataset by 'Date' and calculate the mean ROI for each day
roi_trend = df.groupby('Date')['ROI'].mean()
```

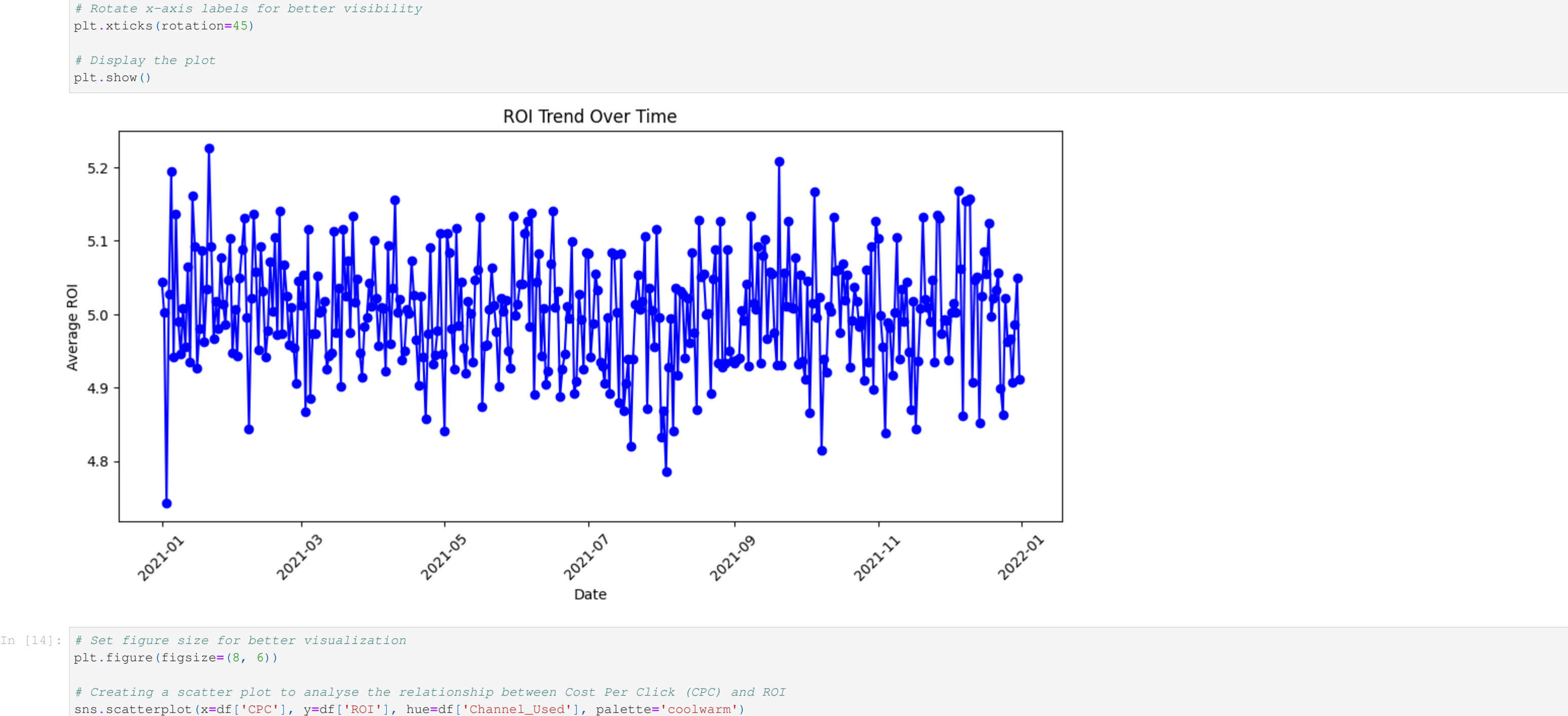
```
In [13]: # Set figure size for better visualization
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5))

# Plot the ROI trend over time using a line plot
plt.plot(roi_trend.index, roi_trend.values, markers='o', linestyle='-', color='b')

# Setting the title to the plot
plt.title('ROI Trend Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Average ROI')

# Rotate x-axis labels for better visibility
plt.xticks(rotation=45)

# Display the plot
plt.show()
```



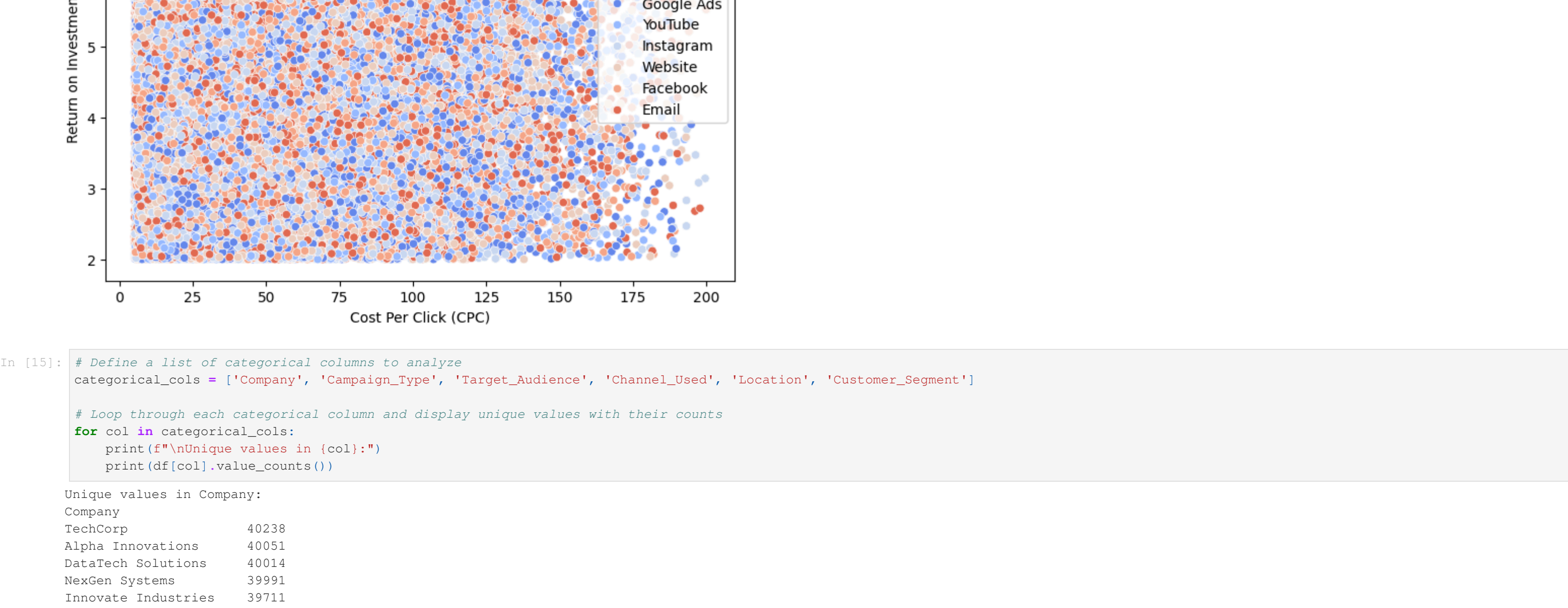
```
In [14]: # Set figure size for better visualization
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))

# Creating a scatter plot to analyze the relationship between Cost Per Click (CPC) and ROI
sns.scatterplot(x=df['CPC'], y=df['ROI'], hue=df['Channel_Used'], palette='coolwarm')

# Setting title and axis labels for better readability
plt.title('CPC vs ROI')
plt.xlabel('Cost Per Click (CPC)')
plt.ylabel('Return on Investment (ROI)')

# Display the plot
plt.show()
```

```
c:\Users\A\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\ipylabtools.py:170: UserWarning: Creating legend with loc='best' can be slow with large amounts of data.
fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
```



```
In [15]: # Define a list of categorical columns to analyze
categorical_cols = ['Company', 'Campaign_Type', 'Target_Audience', 'Channel_Used', 'Location', 'Customer_Segment']

# Loop through each categorical column and display unique values with their counts
for col in categorical_cols:
    print(f'Unique values in {col}:')
    print(df[col].value_counts())
```

```
Unique values in Company:
Company
TechCorp      40238
Alpha Innovat  40051
DataTech Solu  40014
NexGen System  39991
Innovate Indus 39711
Name: count, dtype: int64

Unique values in Campaign_Type:
Campaign_Type
Influencer    40170
Search        40157
Display       39988
Email        39871
Social Media  39819
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
Unique values in Target_Audience:
Target_Audience
Men 18-24      40259
Men 25-34     40204
All Ages       40021
Women 25-34   40013
Women 35-44   39888
Name: count, dtype: int64

Unique values in Channel_Used:
Channel_Used
Email        33599
Google Ads   33440
YouTube      33393
Instagram    33392
Website      33361
Facebook     32820
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
Unique values in Location:
Location
Miami         40269
New York      40025
Chicago       40013
Los Angeles   39947
Houston       39751
Name: count, dtype: int64

Unique values in Customer_Segment:
Customer_Segment
Foodies       40210
Tech Enthusia  40154
Outdoor Advent 40011
Name: count, dtype: object
```



Health & Wellness 39589  
Fashionistas 39742  
Name: count, dtype: int64