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In [1]: #Customer segentation using k mean clustering using python
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In [2]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
%matplotlib inline
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

```
In [3]: # Loading the data set
mall_customer = pd.read_csv('Mall_customers.csv')
```

```
In [4]: mall_customer
```

Out[4]:

| | CustomerID | Gender | Age | Annual Income (k\$) | Spending Score (1-100) |
|-----|------------|--------|-----|---------------------|------------------------|
| 0 | 1 | Male | 19 | 15 | 39 |
| 1 | 2 | Male | 21 | 15 | 81 |
| 2 | 3 | Female | 20 | 16 | 6 |
| 3 | 4 | Female | 23 | 16 | 77 |
| 4 | 5 | Female | 31 | 17 | 40 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 195 | 196 | Female | 35 | 120 | 79 |
| 196 | 197 | Female | 45 | 126 | 28 |
| 197 | 198 | Male | 32 | 126 | 74 |
| 198 | 199 | Male | 32 | 137 | 18 |
| 199 | 200 | Male | 30 | 137 | 83 |

200 rows × 5 columns

```
In [5]: # Data pre-processing
mall_customer.describe()
```

Out[5]:

| | CustomerID | Age | Annual Income (k\$) | Spending Score (1-100) |
|-------|------------|------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| count | 200.000000 | 200.000000 | 200.000000 | 200.000000 |
| mean | 100.500000 | 38.850000 | 60.560000 | 50.200000 |
| std | 57.879185 | 13.969007 | 26.264721 | 25.823522 |
| min | 1.000000 | 18.000000 | 15.000000 | 1.000000 |
| 25% | 50.750000 | 28.750000 | 41.500000 | 34.750000 |
| 50% | 100.500000 | 36.000000 | 61.500000 | 50.000000 |
| 75% | 150.250000 | 49.000000 | 78.000000 | 73.000000 |
| max | 200.000000 | 70.000000 | 137.000000 | 99.000000 |

```
In [6]: mall_customer.shape
```

```
Out[6]: (200, 5)
```

```
In [7]: mall_customer.columns
```

```
Out[7]: Index(['CustomerID', 'Gender', 'Age', 'Annual Income (k$)',
'Spending Score (1-100)'],
dtype='object')
```

```
In [8]: mall_customer.dtypes
```

```
Out[8]: CustomerID      int64
Gender      object
Age         int64
Annual Income (k$)  int64
Spending Score (1-100)  int64
dtype: object
```

```
In [9]: mall_customer.isnull().sum()
```

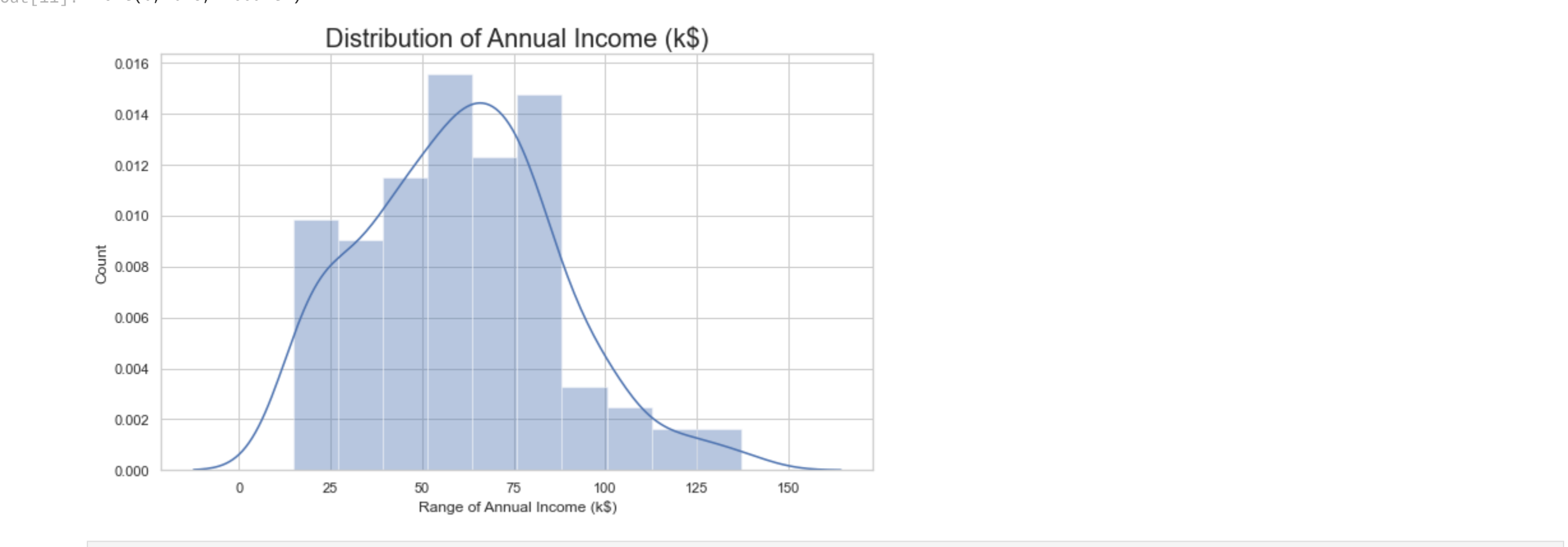
```
Out[9]: CustomerID      0
Gender      0
Age         0
Annual Income (k$)  0
Spending Score (1-100)  0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [10]: mall_customer.corr()
```

Out[10]:

| | CustomerID | Age | Annual Income (k\$) | Spending Score (1-100) |
|------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------------|
| CustomerID | 1.000000 | -0.026763 | 0.977548 | 0.013835 |
| Age | -0.026763 | 1.000000 | -0.012398 | -0.327227 |
| Annual Income (k\$) | 0.977548 | -0.012398 | 1.000000 | 0.009903 |
| Spending Score (1-100) | 0.013835 | -0.327227 | 0.009903 | 1.000000 |

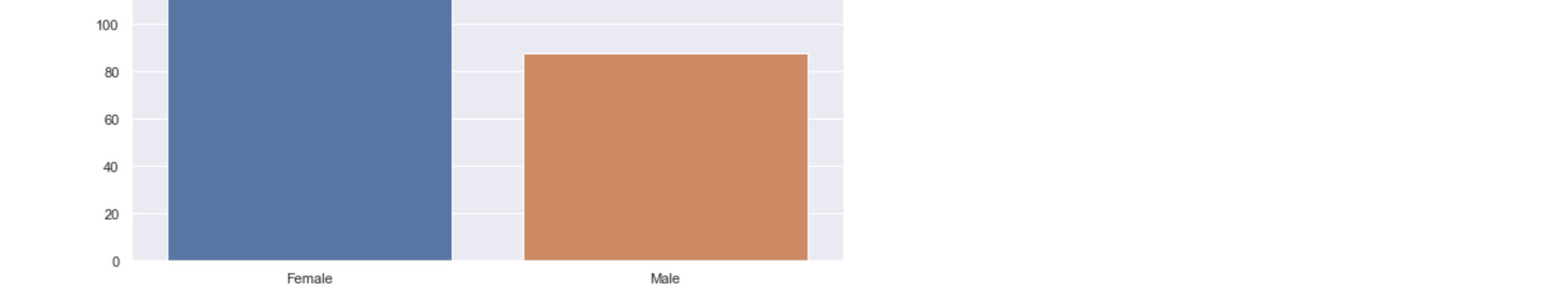
```
In [11]: # ANNUAL INCOME DISTRIBUTION
# most of annual income 50 to 90 people
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.set(style = 'whitegrid')
sns.distplot(mall_customer['Annual Income (k$)'])
plt.title('Distribution of Annual Income (k$)', fontsize = 20)
plt.xlabel('Range of Annual Income (k$)')
plt.ylabel('Count')
```



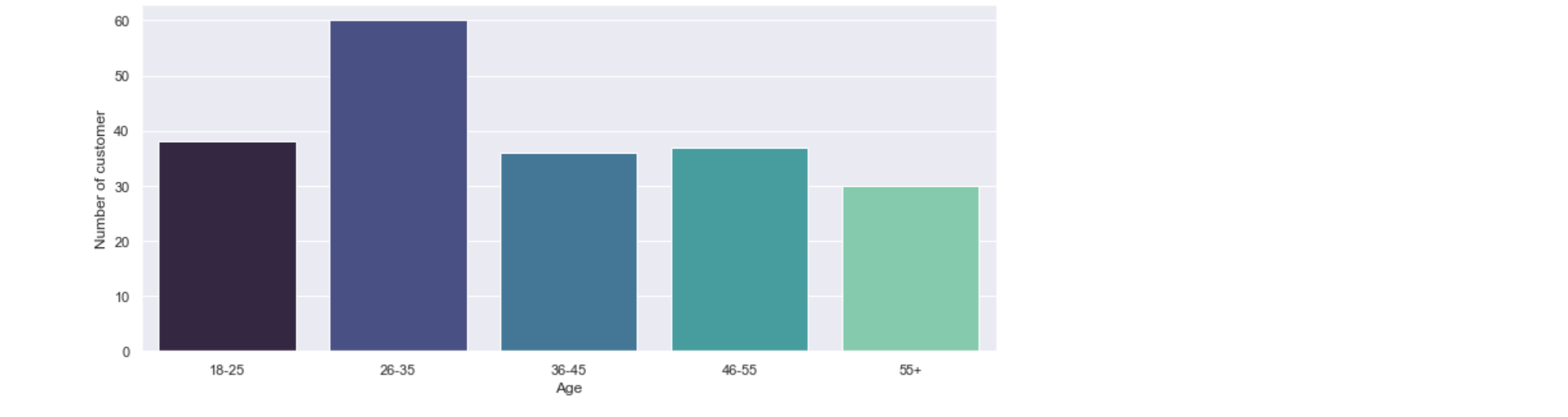
```
In [12]: # Age distribution and multiple variety of according to the age people
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.set(style = 'whitegrid')
plt.pie(mall_customer[Age])
plt.title('Distribution of Age', fontsize = 25)
plt.xlabel('Range of Age')
plt.ylabel('Count')
```



```
In [14]: #Gender Analysis more number of female
genders = mall_customer.Gender.value_counts()
sns.set_style('darkgrid')
plt.figure(figsize=(10,4))
sns.barplot(x=genders.index, y=genders.values)
plt.show()
```



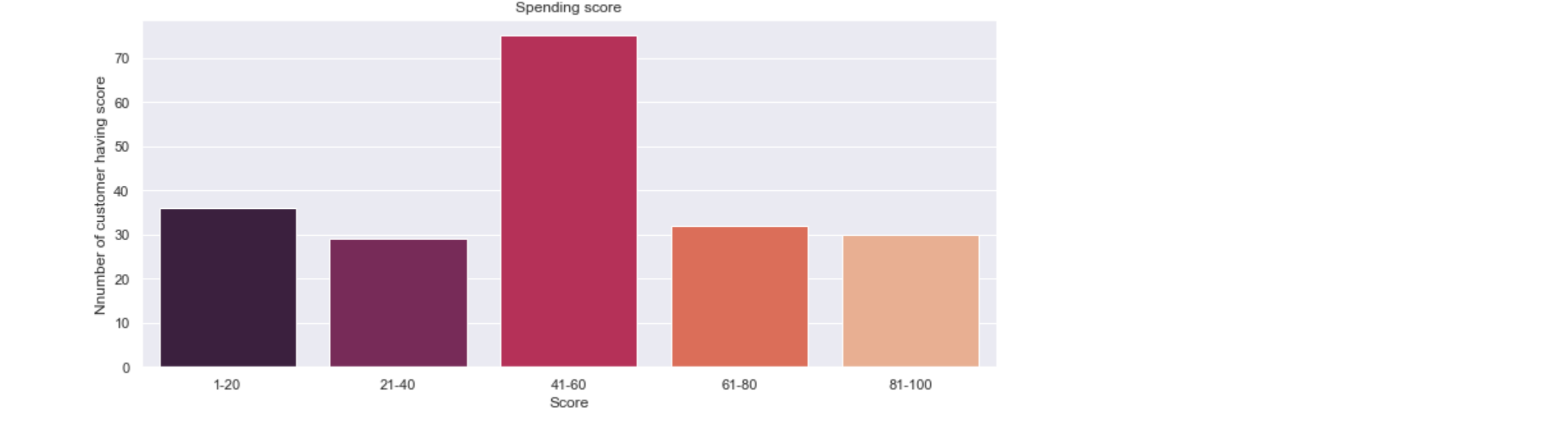
```
In [26]: age_18_25 =mall_customer.Age[(mall_customer.Age >=18) & (mall_customer.Age <=25)]
age_26_35 =mall_customer.Age[(mall_customer.Age >=26) & (mall_customer.Age <=35)]
age_36_45 =mall_customer.Age[(mall_customer.Age >=36) & (mall_customer.Age <=45)]
age_46_55 =mall_customer.Age[(mall_customer.Age >=46) & (mall_customer.Age <=55)]
age_55above =mall_customer.Age[mall_customer.Age >=55]
age_x = ["18-25", "26-35", "36-45", "46-55", "55+"]
age_y = [len(age_18_25.values),len(age_26_35.values),len(age_36_45.values),len(age_46_55.values),len(age_55above)]
plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))
sns.barplot(x=age_x,y=age_y, palette="mako")
plt.title("Number of customer and age")
plt.xlabel("Age")
plt.ylabel("Number of customer")
plt.show()
```



```
In [28]: sns.relplot(x = "Annual Income (k$)", y="Spending Score (1-100)", data=mall_customer)
```

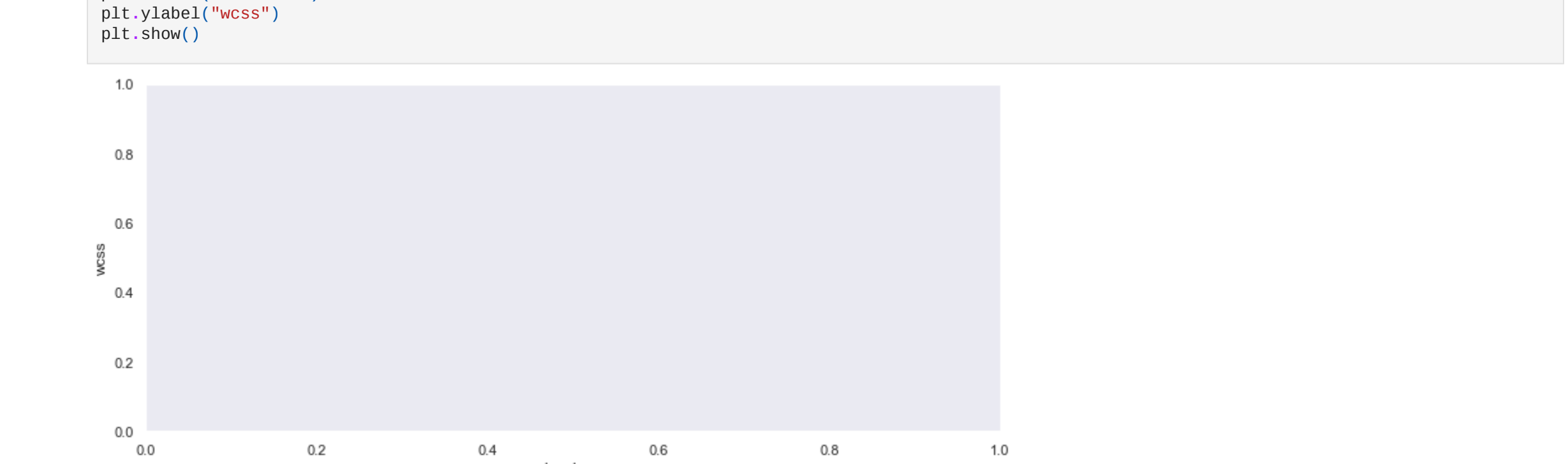


```
In [31]: spending_1_20 =mall_customer["Spending Score (1-100)"][(mall_customer["Spending Score (1-100)"] >=1) & (mall_customer["Spending Score (1-100)"] <=2)
spending_21_40 =mall_customer["Spending Score (1-100)"][(mall_customer["Spending Score (1-100)"] >=20) & (mall_customer["Spending Score (1-100)"] <
spending_41_60 =mall_customer["Spending Score (1-100)"][(mall_customer["Spending Score (1-100)"] >=41) & (mall_customer["Spending Score (1-100)"] <
spending_61_80 =mall_customer["Spending Score (1-100)"][(mall_customer["Spending Score (1-100)"] >=61) & (mall_customer["Spending Score (1-100)"] <
spending_81_100 =mall_customer["Spending Score (1-100)"][(mall_customer["Spending Score (1-100)"] >=81) & (mall_customer["Spending Score (1-100)"] <
ssx = ["1-20", "21-40", "41-60", "61-80", "81-100"]
ssy = [len(spending_1_20.values),len(spending_21_40.values),len(spending_41_60.values),len(spending_61_80.values),len(spending_81_100.values)]
plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))
sns.barplot(x=ssx,y=ssy, palette="rocket")
plt.title("Spending score")
plt.xlabel("Score")
plt.ylabel("NNumber of customer having score")
plt.show()
```



```
In [51]: #Relationship between age and Spending Score (1-100)
x1=df.loc[:,["Age","Spending Score (1-100)"]].values
try:
    wcss=[]
    for k in range(1,11):
        kmeans =KMeans(n_clusters=k, init="k-means++", random_state=0)
except:
    kmeans.fit(x1)
    wcss.append(kmeans.inertia_)
```

```
In [56]: plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel("k values")
plt.ylabel("wcss")
plt.show()
```



```
In [76]: try:
kmeans=KMeans(n_clusters=2)
except:
    label=kmeans.predict(x1)
    print(label)
```

```
In [85]: centers=kmeans.cluster_centers_
print(centers)
```

```
-----
AttributeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-85-218465de3e35> in <module>
----> 1 centers=kmeans.cluster_centers_
      2 print(centers)

AttributeError: 'KMeans' object has no attribute 'cluster_centers_'
```

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In [ ]:
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In [ ]:
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