

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd  
import numpy as np
```

```
In [3]: df = pd.read_csv('7431_sales_data_sample.csv', encoding='unicode_escape')
```

```
In [5]: df.head()
```

```
Out[5]:
```

| | ORDERNUMBER | QUANTITYORDERED | PRICEEACH | ORDERLINENUMBER | SALES | OR |
|---|-------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|----|
| 0 | 10107 | 30 | 95.70 | 2 | 2871.00 | |
| 1 | 10121 | 34 | 81.35 | 5 | 2765.90 | |
| 2 | 10134 | 41 | 94.74 | 2 | 3884.34 | |
| 3 | 10145 | 45 | 83.26 | 6 | 3746.70 | |
| 4 | 10159 | 49 | 100.00 | 14 | 5205.27 | 10 |

5 rows × 25 columns



```
In [7]: df.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 2823 entries, 0 to 2822
Data columns (total 25 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   ORDERNUMBER           2823 non-null   int64
1   QUANTITYORDERED       2823 non-null   int64
2   PRICEEACH             2823 non-null   float64
3   ORDERLINENUMBER       2823 non-null   int64
4   SALES                 2823 non-null   float64
5   ORDERDATE             2823 non-null   object
6   STATUS               2823 non-null   object
7   QTR_ID               2823 non-null   int64
8   MONTH_ID             2823 non-null   int64
9   YEAR_ID              2823 non-null   int64
10  PRODUCTLINE           2823 non-null   object
11  MSRP                 2823 non-null   int64
12  PRODUCTCODE           2823 non-null   object
13  CUSTOMERNAME          2823 non-null   object
14  PHONE                2823 non-null   object
15  ADDRESSLINE1          2823 non-null   object
16  ADDRESSLINE2          302 non-null    object
17  CITY                 2823 non-null   object
18  STATE                1337 non-null   object
19  POSTALCODE           2747 non-null   object
20  COUNTRY              2823 non-null   object
21  TERRITORY            1749 non-null   object
22  CONTACTLASTNAME       2823 non-null   object
23  CONTACTFIRSTNAME      2823 non-null   object
24  DEALSIZE             2823 non-null   object
dtypes: float64(2), int64(7), object(16)
memory usage: 551.5+ KB

```

```

In [8]: #Columns to Remove
to_drop = ['ADDRESSLINE1', 'ADDRESSLINE2', 'STATE', 'POSTALCODE', 'PHONE']
df = df.drop(to_drop, axis=1)

```

```

In [9]: #Check for null values
df.isnull().sum()

```

```
Out[9]: ORDERNUMBER      0
        QUANTITYORDERED  0
        PRICEEACH        0
        ORDERLINENUMBER  0
        SALES             0
        ORDERDATE        0
        STATUS           0
        QTR_ID           0
        MONTH_ID         0
        YEAR_ID          0
        PRODUCTLINE      0
        MSRP             0
        PRODUCTCODE      0
        CUSTOMERNAME     0
        CITY             0
        COUNTRY          0
        TERRITORY        1074
        CONTACTLASTNAME  0
        CONTACTFIRSTNAME 0
        DEALSIZE         0
        dtype: int64
```

```
In [10]: df.dtypes
```

```
Out[10]: ORDERNUMBER      int64
        QUANTITYORDERED  int64
        PRICEEACH        float64
        ORDERLINENUMBER  int64
        SALES             float64
        ORDERDATE        object
        STATUS           object
        QTR_ID           int64
        MONTH_ID         int64
        YEAR_ID          int64
        PRODUCTLINE      object
        MSRP             int64
        PRODUCTCODE      object
        CUSTOMERNAME     object
        CITY             object
        COUNTRY          object
        TERRITORY        object
        CONTACTLASTNAME  object
        CONTACTFIRSTNAME object
        DEALSIZE         object
        dtype: object
```

```
In [12]: #ORDERDATE Should be in date time
df['ORDERDATE'] = pd.to_datetime(df['ORDERDATE'])
```

```
In [13]: #We need to create some features in order to create cluseters
#Recency: Number of days between customer's latest order and today's date
#Frequency : Number of purchases by the customers
#MonetaryValue : Revenue generated by the customers
import datetime as dt
snapshot_date = df['ORDERDATE'].max() + dt.timedelta(days = 1)
df_RFM = df.groupby(['CUSTOMERNAME']).agg({
    'ORDERDATE' : lambda x : (snapshot_date - x.max()).days,
    'ORDERNUMBER' : 'count',
    'SALES' : 'sum'
})
```

```

}))

#Rename the columns
df_RFM.rename(columns = {
    'ORDERDATE' : 'Recency',
    'ORDERNUMBER' : 'Frequency',
    'SALES' : 'MonetaryValue'
}, inplace=True)

```

In [14]: df_RFM.head()

Out[14]:

| | Recency | Frequency | MonetaryValue |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|
| CUSTOMERNAME | | | |
| AV Stores, Co. | 196 | 51 | 157807.81 |
| Alpha Cognac | 65 | 20 | 70488.44 |
| Amica Models & Co. | 265 | 26 | 94117.26 |
| Anna's Decorations, Ltd | 84 | 46 | 153996.13 |
| Atelier graphique | 188 | 7 | 24179.96 |

In [15]:

```

# Divide into segments
# We create 4 quartile ranges
df_RFM['M'] = pd.qcut(df_RFM['MonetaryValue'], q = 4, labels = range(1,5))
df_RFM['R'] = pd.qcut(df_RFM['Recency'], q = 4, labels = list(range(4,0,-1)))
df_RFM['F'] = pd.qcut(df_RFM['Frequency'], q = 4, labels = range(1,5))

df_RFM.head()

```

Out[15]:

| | Recency | Frequency | MonetaryValue | M | R | F |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|---|---|---|
| CUSTOMERNAME | | | | | | |
| AV Stores, Co. | 196 | 51 | 157807.81 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Alpha Cognac | 65 | 20 | 70488.44 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Amica Models & Co. | 265 | 26 | 94117.26 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Anna's Decorations, Ltd | 84 | 46 | 153996.13 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Atelier graphique | 188 | 7 | 24179.96 | 1 | 2 | 1 |

In [16]:

```

#Create another column for RFM score
df_RFM['RFM_Score'] = df_RFM[['R', 'M', 'F']].sum(axis=1)
df_RFM.head()

```

Out[16]:

| | Recency | Frequency | MonetaryValue | M | R | F | RFM_Score |
|-------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|---|---|---|-----------|
| CUSTOMERNAME | | | | | | | |
| AV Stores, Co. | 196 | 51 | 157807.81 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 10 |
| Alpha Cognac | 65 | 20 | 70488.44 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| Amica Models & Co. | 265 | 26 | 94117.26 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Anna's Decorations, Ltd | 84 | 46 | 153996.13 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 11 |
| Atelier graphique | 188 | 7 | 24179.96 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

In [17]:

```
def rfm_level(df):
    if bool(df['RFM_Score'] >= 10):
        return 'High Value Customer'

    elif bool(df['RFM_Score'] < 10) and bool(df['RFM_Score'] >= 6):
        return 'Mid Value Customer'
    else:
        return 'Low Value Customer'
df_RFM['RFM_Level'] = df_RFM.apply(rfm_level, axis = 1)
df_RFM.head()
```

Out[17]:

| | Recency | Frequency | MonetaryValue | M | R | F | RFM_Score | RFM_Level |
|-------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|---|---|---|-----------|---------------------|
| CUSTOMERNAME | | | | | | | | |
| AV Stores, Co. | 196 | 51 | 157807.81 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 10 | High Value Customer |
| Alpha Cognac | 65 | 20 | 70488.44 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | Mid Value Customer |
| Amica Models & Co. | 265 | 26 | 94117.26 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | Mid Value Customer |
| Anna's Decorations, Ltd | 84 | 46 | 153996.13 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 11 | High Value Customer |
| Atelier graphique | 188 | 7 | 24179.96 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | Low Value Customer |



In [18]:

```
# Time to perform KMeans
data = df_RFM[['Recency', 'Frequency', 'MonetaryValue']]
data.head()
```

Out[18]:

| | Recency | Frequency | MonetaryValue |
|-------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|
| CUSTOMERNAME | | | |
| AV Stores, Co. | 196 | 51 | 157807.81 |
| Alpha Cognac | 65 | 20 | 70488.44 |
| Amica Models & Co. | 265 | 26 | 94117.26 |
| Anna's Decorations, Ltd | 84 | 46 | 153996.13 |
| Atelier graphique | 188 | 7 | 24179.96 |

In [19]: *# Our data is skewed we must remove it by performing log transformation*
 data_log = np.log(data)
 data_log.head()

Out[19]:

| | Recency | Frequency | MonetaryValue |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|---------------|
| CUSTOMERNAME | | | |
| AV Stores, Co. | 5.278115 | 3.931826 | 11.969133 |
| Alpha Cognac | 4.174387 | 2.995732 | 11.163204 |
| Amica Models & Co. | 5.579730 | 3.258097 | 11.452297 |
| Anna's Decorations, Ltd | 4.430817 | 3.828641 | 11.944683 |
| Atelier graphique | 5.236442 | 1.945910 | 10.093279 |

In [20]: *#Standardization*
 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
 scaler = StandardScaler()
 scaler.fit(data_log)
 data_normalized = scaler.transform(data_log)
 data_normalized = pd.DataFrame(data_normalized, index = data_log.index, columns=
 data_normalized.describe().round(2)

Out[20]:

| | Recency | Frequency | MonetaryValue |
|-------|---------|-----------|---------------|
| count | 92.00 | 92.00 | 92.00 |
| mean | 0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 |
| std | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 |
| min | -3.51 | -3.67 | -3.82 |
| 25% | -0.24 | -0.41 | -0.39 |
| 50% | 0.37 | 0.06 | -0.04 |
| 75% | 0.53 | 0.45 | 0.52 |
| max | 1.12 | 4.03 | 3.92 |

In [21]: *#Fit KMeans and use elbow method to choose the number of clusters*
 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 import seaborn as sns

```

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

sse = {}

for k in range(1, 21):
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = k, random_state = 1)
    kmeans.fit(data_normalized)
    sse[k] = kmeans.inertia_

```

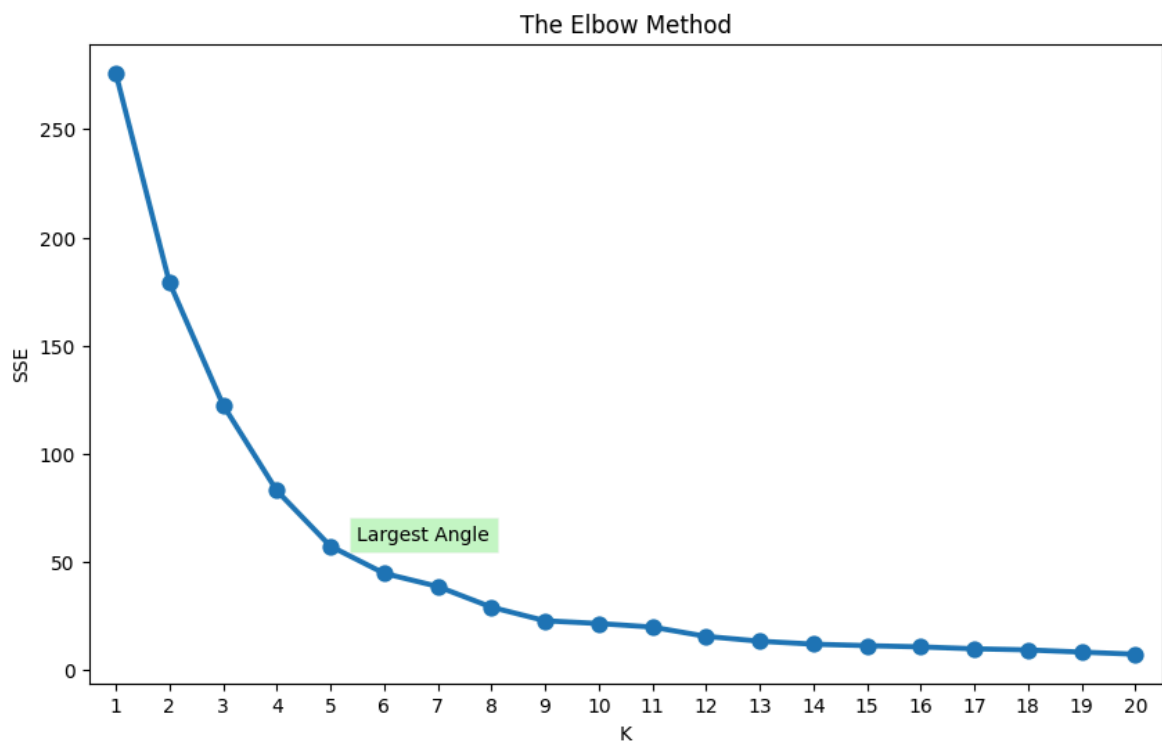
```

In [22]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.title('The Elbow Method')

plt.xlabel('K')
plt.ylabel('SSE')
plt.style.use('ggplot')

sns.pointplot(x=list(sse.keys()), y = list(sse.values()))
plt.text(4.5, 60, "Largest Angle", bbox = dict(facecolor = 'lightgreen', alpha =
plt.show()

```



```

In [23]: # 5 number of clusters seems good
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=5, random_state=1)
kmeans.fit(data_normalized)
cluster_labels = kmeans.labels_

data_rfm = data.assign(Cluster = cluster_labels)
data_rfm.head()

```

Out[23]:

| | Recency | Frequency | MonetaryValue | Cluster |
|-------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|---------|
| CUSTOMERNAME | | | | |
| AV Stores, Co. | 196 | 51 | 157807.81 | 4 |
| Alpha Cognac | 65 | 20 | 70488.44 | 2 |
| Amica Models & Co. | 265 | 26 | 94117.26 | 2 |
| Anna's Decorations, Ltd | 84 | 46 | 153996.13 | 4 |
| Atelier graphique | 188 | 7 | 24179.96 | 1 |