

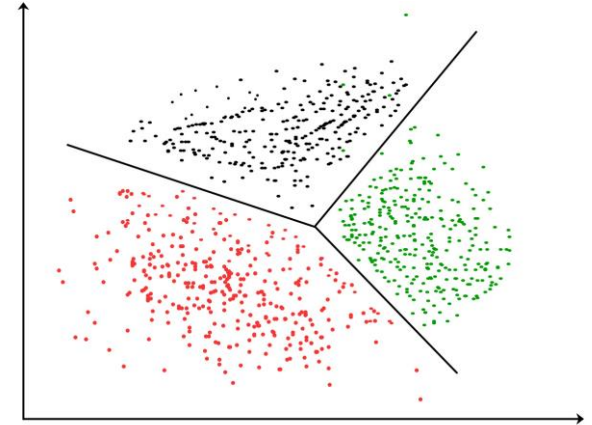
Intro to Clustering

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Clustering for segmentation

Imagine you have a data and you have to apply customer segmentation to this data.

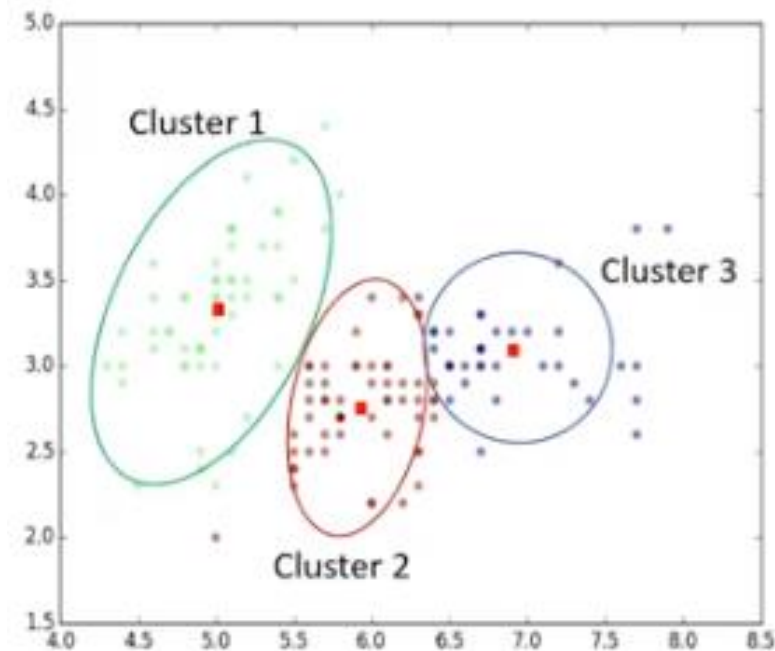
	Customer Id	Age	Edu	Years Employed	Income	Card Debt	Other Debt	Defaulted	Address	DebtIncomeRatio
0	1	41	2	6	19	0.124	1.073	0.0	NBA001	6.3
1	2	47	1	26	100	4.582	8.218	0.0	NBA021	12.8
2	3	33	2	10	57	6.111	5.802	1.0	NBA013	20.9
3	4	29	2	4	19	0.681	0.516	0.0	NBA009	6.3
4	5	47	1	31	253	9.308	8.908	0.0	NBA008	7.2



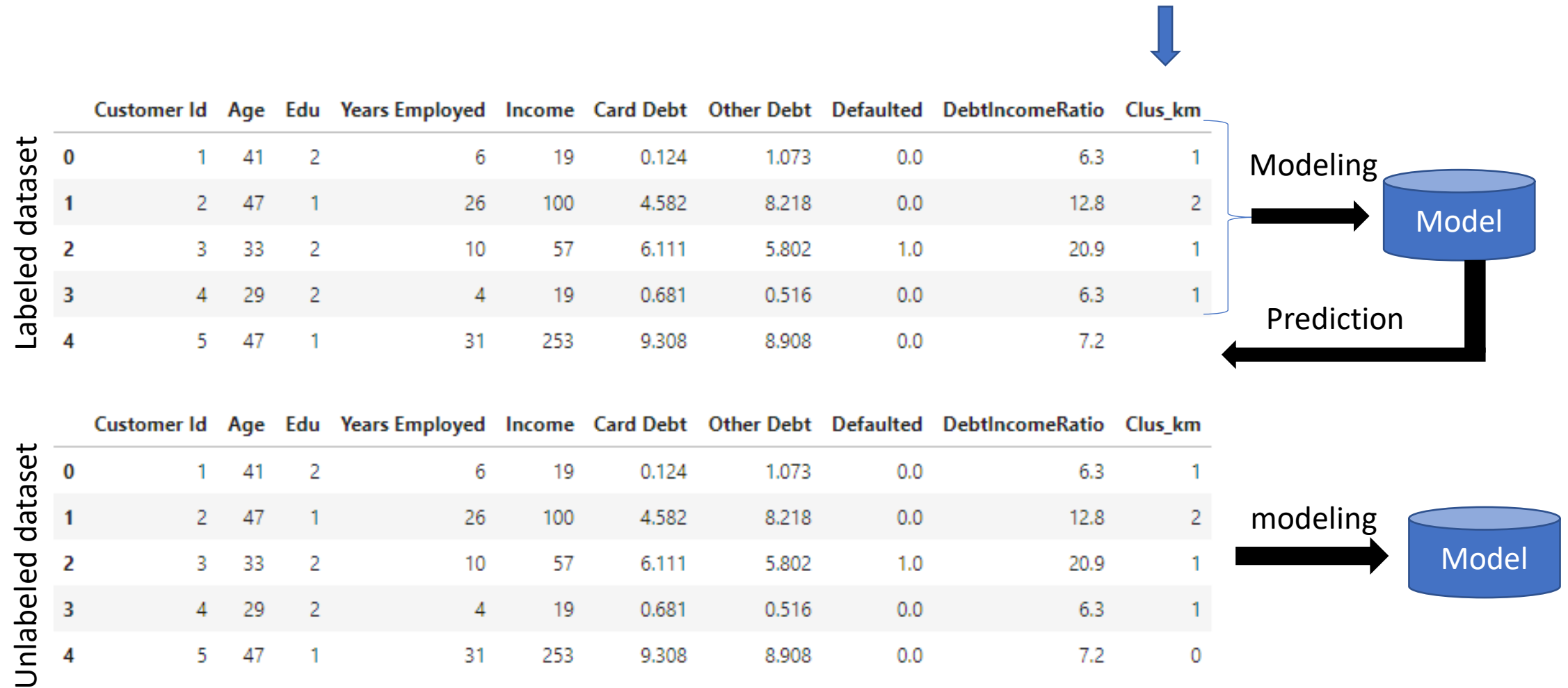
Customer segmentation is the practice of partitioning a customer base into groups of individuals that have similar characteristics. It allows the business to target specific groups of customers so as to more effectively allocate marketing resources.

What is clustering

- Clustering means finding the clusters in the data unsupervised.
- Cluster is a group of objects that are similar to other objects in the cluster, and dissimilar to data points in other clusters.



Clustering Vs. Classification



Clustering application

- Retail/marketing
Identifying buying patterns of customers
Recommending new books or movies to new customers
- Banking
Fraud detection in credit card use
Identifying clusters of customers (e.g. loyal or churn ...)
- Insurance
Fraud detection in claim analysis
Insurance risk of customers
- Publication
Auto-categorizing news based on their content
Recommending similar new article
- Medicine
Characterizing patient behavior
- And more

What clustering ?

- Exploratory data analysis
- Summary generation
- Outlier detection
- Finding duplicates
- Pre-processing step

Clustering algorithms

- Partitioned-based clustering
Relatively efficient
Ex. K-Means, K-Median, Fuzzy c-Means
- Hierarchical clustering
Produces trees of clusters
Ex. Agglomerative, Divisive
- Density-Based clustering
Produces arbitrary shaped clusters
Ex. DBSCAN