**CUSTOMER SEGMENTATION OF ONLINE RETAIL PURCHASES**

**ORIGINAL DATA:**

A table with numbers and text

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

**A screenshot of a screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generatedCLUSTER 1**

**CLUSTER 2**

A screenshot of a screenshot of a number

Description automatically generated

The elbow appears to be at K = 4. Up until K=4, the WCSS decreases significantly, but after that, the reduction in WCSS becomes more gradual. An approximate K for the data is 4.

A graph with a red line

Description automatically generated

A graph of a performance

Description automatically generated with medium confidenceWhile the Agglomerative algorithm achieved the highest Calinski-Harabasz score, its mean is fairly comparable to K-Means, which uses fewer clusters. Given that K-Means offers better interpretability and simplicity, it may be a preferable despite the slight trade-off in score across 100 Bootstraps.

A bar graph with blue and orange squares

Description automatically generated

**Cluster 0: Small Retailers:** Customers in this cluster buy a moderate quantity of goods (1123 units on average) at a relatively low unit price (4.09). Their frequency of purchases is high, and they spend a significant amount overall $3,771.

**Cluster 1: Large Wholesalers:** This group has a significantly high total spend (~ $251,969) and makes massive bulk purchases (60,307 units on average), which suggests these are likely large wholesale distributors. They operate with relatively low recency (3.73 days), indicating frequent transactions, typical of large wholesale operations.

**Comparing the Best Algo (Agglomerative – 9 Clusters) and K-Means (K=4) in a 2D PCA: A graph of a diagram

Description automatically generated with medium confidence**

A graph of a number of dots

Description automatically generated with medium confidence