

analysis

August 7, 2018

1 MAG-O data analysis test

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1.1 Task 0.1 - set up the Python environment

```
In [3]: import math
        from IPython import display
        from matplotlib import cm
        from matplotlib import gridspec
        from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
        import seaborn as sns
        import numpy as np
        import pandas as pd
        import missingno as msno
        from sklearn import metrics
        from sklearn.preprocessing import scale, StandardScaler, normalize
        from sklearn import preprocessing
        from sklearn import decomposition
        from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
        from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
        from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_samples, silhouette_score
        import pickle
        from collections import Counter

        pd.options.display.max_rows = 100
        pd.options.display.max_columns = 100
        pd.options.display.float_format = '{:,.1f}'.format

        %matplotlib inline
```

1.2 task 1 - data analysis

1.2.1 Data import and cleaning

```
In [2]: data = pd.read_csv('./data.csv', encoding='ISO-8859-1')
```

```
In [3]: data.shape
```

```
Out [3]: (541909, 8)
```

The data consists of 8 columns and 541909 rows.

```
In [4]: data.head(5)
```

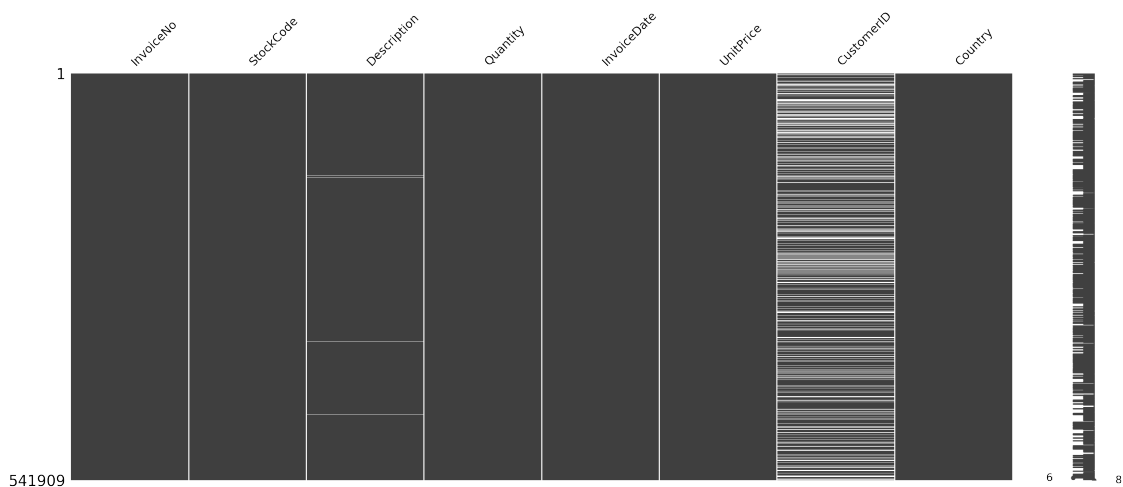
```
Out [4]:
```

	InvoiceNo	StockCode	Description	Quantity	\
0	536365	85123A	WHITE HANGING HEART T-LIGHT HOLDER	6	
1	536365	71053	WHITE METAL LANTERN	6	
2	536365	84406B	CREAM CUPID HEARTS COAT HANGER	8	
3	536365	84029G	KNITTED UNION FLAG HOT WATER BOTTLE	6	
4	536365	84029E	RED WOOLLY HOTTIE WHITE HEART.	6	

	InvoiceDate	UnitPrice	CustomerID	Country
0	12/1/2010 8:26	2.5	17850.0	United Kingdom
1	12/1/2010 8:26	3.4	17850.0	United Kingdom
2	12/1/2010 8:26	2.8	17850.0	United Kingdom
3	12/1/2010 8:26	3.4	17850.0	United Kingdom
4	12/1/2010 8:26	3.4	17850.0	United Kingdom

A cursory check for missing data:

```
In [5]: msno.matrix(data);
```



The dataset is missing some Description and customer ID data entries.

```
In [6]: null_data = data[data.isnull().any(axis=1)]
null_data.shape
```

```
Out [6]: (135080, 8)
```

```
In [7]: null_data_frac = null_data.shape[0]/data.shape[0]*100
null_data_frac
```

```
Out [7]: 24.926694334288598
```

25% of the data contains missing values, which the figure above indicates is mostly nan values in CustomerID

1.3 Exploratory data analysis

```
In [8]: data = data.sort_values('Quantity', ascending=False)
data.head(11)
```

```
Out [8]:
```

	InvoiceNo	StockCode	Description	Quantity	\
540421	581483	23843	PAPER CRAFT , LITTLE BIRDIE	80995	
61619	541431	23166	MEDIUM CERAMIC TOP STORAGE JAR	74215	
502122	578841	84826	ASSTD DESIGN 3D PAPER STICKERS	12540	
74614	542504	37413	NaN	5568	
421632	573008	84077	WORLD WAR 2 GLIDERS ASSTD DESIGNS	4800	
206121	554868	22197	SMALL POPCORN HOLDER	4300	
220843	556231	85123A	?	4000	
97432	544612	22053	EMPIRE DESIGN ROSETTE	3906	
270885	560599	18007	ESSENTIAL BALM 3.5g TIN IN ENVELOPE	3186	
160546	550461	21108	FAIRY CAKE FLANNEL ASSORTED COLOUR	3114	
52711	540815	21108	FAIRY CAKE FLANNEL ASSORTED COLOUR	3114	

	InvoiceDate	UnitPrice	CustomerID	Country
540421	12/9/2011 9:15	2.1	16446.0	United Kingdom
61619	1/18/2011 10:01	1.0	12346.0	United Kingdom
502122	11/25/2011 15:57	0.0	13256.0	United Kingdom
74614	1/28/2011 12:03	0.0	nan	United Kingdom
421632	10/27/2011 12:26	0.2	12901.0	United Kingdom
206121	5/27/2011 10:52	0.7	13135.0	United Kingdom
220843	6/9/2011 15:04	0.0	nan	United Kingdom
97432	2/22/2011 10:43	0.8	18087.0	United Kingdom
270885	7/19/2011 17:04	0.1	14609.0	United Kingdom
160546	4/18/2011 13:20	2.1	15749.0	United Kingdom
52711	1/11/2011 12:55	2.1	15749.0	United Kingdom

The top 10 most popular items are sold in/to the UK. Apparently paper craft little birdie is very popular, along with medium ceramic top storage jar. I will remove the items with 'NaN' descriptor. These entries associated with nan CustomerID entries and 131 lower case descriptions which describe problems with the orders and no details of the item ordered. In addition, the data for United Kingdom contains negative values associated with negative UnitPrice values. Removing the rows containing NaN values therefore cleans several issues that complicate this analysis in the absence of the data owner.

```
In [9]: data = data.dropna()
```

```
In [10]: data.shape # 541909 - 406829 = dropped 135,080 entries
```

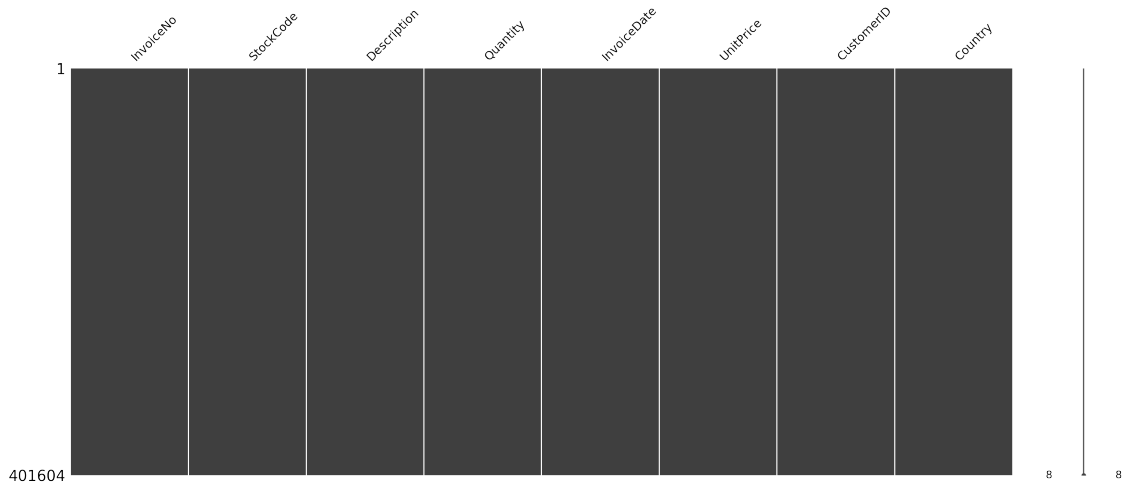
```
Out [10]: (406829, 8)
```

```
In [11]: # in addition I will check for duplicate entries and remove those
data.drop_duplicates(inplace = True)
```

```
In [12]: data.shape
```

```
Out[12]: (401604, 8)
```

```
In [13]: msno.matrix(data);
```



We now have no missing values and have removed assumed erroneous results and duplicates.

1.4 Task 2 - Further exploration and trend analysis

How many unique descriptors are there in “Descriptions”?

```
In [14]: # general clean up of Description column to remove any heading or trailing white space
data['Description'] = data['Description'].str.strip()
descriptors = pd.unique(data['Description'].values.ravel()).tolist()
print('There are', len(descriptors), 'unique descriptors in the Descriptions column.')
```

There are 3885 unique descriptors in the Descriptions column.

```
In [15]: descriptors2 = []
for i in range(0, len(descriptors), 1):
    text = str(descriptors[i])
    if text == text.upper():
        descriptors2.append(text)

print('There are', len(descriptors2), 'all caps descriptors.')
```

There are 3862 all caps descriptors.

```
In [16]: # from inspection of the baskets below I identified 3 problem descriptors that need t
        additional_problem_list = ['damages/credits from ASOS.', 'incorrectly credited C550456
```

```
In [17]: # remove additional erroneous rows
        data = data[~data['Description'].isin(additional_problem_list)]
```

```
In [18]: data.shape
```

```
Out[18]: (401604, 8)
```

```
In [19]: InvoiceNo = pd.unique(data['InvoiceNo'].values.ravel()).tolist()
        print('There are', len(InvoiceNo), 'unique invoice numbers in the dataset.')
```

There are 22190 unique invoice numbers in the dataset.

1.4.1 Group by country

```
In [20]: by_country = data.groupby('Country')
        by_country.describe()
```

```
Out[20]:
```

	CustomerID						
	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	\
Country							
Australia	1258.0	12464.7	438.0	12386.0	12415.0	12415.0	
Austria	401.0	12521.5	216.5	12358.0	12360.0	12374.0	
Bahrain	17.0	12354.5	0.9	12353.0	12355.0	12355.0	
Belgium	2069.0	12430.3	110.0	12361.0	12383.0	12407.0	
Brazil	32.0	12769.0	0.0	12769.0	12769.0	12769.0	
Canada	151.0	17321.1	521.5	15388.0	17444.0	17444.0	
Channel Islands	757.0	14888.1	142.8	14442.0	14930.0	14936.0	
Cyprus	611.0	12405.4	200.6	12359.0	12359.0	12370.0	
Czech Republic	30.0	12781.0	0.0	12781.0	12781.0	12781.0	
Denmark	389.0	12536.6	421.9	12367.0	12406.0	12412.0	
EIRE	7475.0	14748.7	314.5	14016.0	14911.0	14911.0	
European Community	61.0	15108.0	0.0	15108.0	15108.0	15108.0	
Finland	695.0	12517.0	122.4	12348.0	12428.0	12428.0	
France	8475.0	12677.5	275.4	12413.0	12571.0	12674.0	
Germany	9480.0	12645.8	307.9	12426.0	12480.0	12592.0	
Greece	146.0	13757.4	1749.6	12478.0	12717.0	12717.0	
Iceland	182.0	12347.0	0.0	12347.0	12347.0	12347.0	
Israel	247.0	12659.6	57.6	12512.0	12653.0	12688.0	
Italy	803.0	12648.4	437.4	12349.0	12578.0	12584.0	
Japan	358.0	12757.8	13.6	12753.0	12753.0	12753.0	
Lebanon	45.0	12764.0	0.0	12764.0	12764.0	12764.0	
Lithuania	35.0	15332.0	0.0	15332.0	15332.0	15332.0	
Malta	127.0	16996.0	1127.5	15480.0	15480.0	17828.0	
Netherlands	2371.0	14420.3	609.5	12759.0	14646.0	14646.0	
Norway	1086.0	12438.0	76.7	12350.0	12432.0	12433.0	

Poland	341.0	12733.1	94.9	12576.0	12576.0	12779.0
Portugal	1471.0	12746.4	97.3	12356.0	12757.0	12766.0
RSA	58.0	12446.0	0.0	12446.0	12446.0	12446.0
Saudi Arabia	10.0	12565.0	0.0	12565.0	12565.0	12565.0
Singapore	229.0	12744.0	0.0	12744.0	12744.0	12744.0
Spain	2528.0	12906.1	1272.4	12354.0	12484.0	12540.0
Sweden	461.0	14701.4	2379.8	12483.0	12638.0	12697.0
Switzerland	1877.0	12667.0	460.8	12357.0	12378.0	12451.0
USA	291.0	12618.9	38.5	12558.0	12607.0	12607.0
United Arab Emirates	68.0	14984.6	2546.1	12739.0	12739.0	12739.0
United Kingdom	356728.0	15543.8	1594.3	12346.0	14191.0	15513.0
Unspecified	241.0	13733.7	1520.9	12363.0	12743.0	12743.0

Country	Quantity								\
	75%	max	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	
Australia	12415.0	16321.0	1258.0	66.5	97.7	-120.0	6.0	24.0	
Austria	12818.0	12865.0	401.0	12.0	21.7	-48.0	6.0	9.0	
Bahrain	12355.0	12355.0	17.0	15.3	25.0	2.0	6.0	6.0	
Belgium	12431.0	12876.0	2069.0	11.2	13.6	-12.0	4.0	10.0	
Brazil	12769.0	12769.0	32.0	11.1	8.5	2.0	3.0	10.0	
Canada	17444.0	17844.0	151.0	18.3	46.7	1.0	6.0	12.0	
Channel Islands	14936.0	14937.0	757.0	12.5	22.6	-2.0	4.0	10.0	
Cyprus	12391.0	13809.0	611.0	10.3	23.4	-33.0	2.0	5.0	
Czech Republic	12781.0	12781.0	30.0	19.7	22.8	-24.0	12.0	24.0	
Denmark	12429.0	13919.0	389.0	21.0	27.4	-25.0	12.0	12.0	
EIRE	14911.0	14911.0	7475.0	18.2	42.0	-288.0	4.0	10.0	
European Community	15108.0	15108.0	61.0	8.1	6.5	-2.0	3.0	6.0	
Finland	12631.0	12704.0	695.0	15.3	21.0	-27.0	6.0	10.0	
France	12689.0	14277.0	8475.0	13.0	21.5	-250.0	5.0	10.0	
Germany	12662.0	14335.0	9480.0	12.4	17.9	-288.0	5.0	10.0	
Greece	14439.0	17508.0	146.0	10.7	7.7	-1.0	5.2	10.0	
Iceland	12347.0	12347.0	182.0	13.5	18.9	2.0	6.0	12.0	
Israel	12688.0	12688.0	247.0	16.1	16.7	-32.0	4.0	12.0	
Italy	12610.0	14912.0	803.0	10.0	13.6	-12.0	4.0	6.0	
Japan	12754.0	12812.0	358.0	70.4	177.2	-624.0	4.0	36.0	
Lebanon	12764.0	12764.0	45.0	8.6	4.3	2.0	6.0	8.0	
Lithuania	15332.0	15332.0	35.0	18.6	10.1	6.0	12.0	16.0	
Malta	17828.0	17828.0	127.0	7.4	8.1	-4.0	3.0	6.0	
Netherlands	14646.0	14646.0	2371.0	84.4	111.4	-480.0	16.0	72.0	
Norway	12438.0	12752.0	1086.0	17.7	22.6	-12.0	6.0	12.0	
Poland	12779.0	12816.0	341.0	10.7	10.2	-6.0	4.0	10.0	
Portugal	12782.5	12811.0	1471.0	10.9	11.9	-12.0	4.0	10.0	
RSA	12446.0	12446.0	58.0	6.1	3.3	1.0	3.0	6.0	
Saudi Arabia	12565.0	12565.0	10.0	7.5	5.7	-5.0	6.0	9.0	
Singapore	12744.0	12744.0	229.0	22.9	27.7	-1.0	8.0	12.0	
Spain	12550.0	17097.0	2528.0	10.6	24.2	-288.0	3.0	6.0	
Sweden	17404.0	17404.0	461.0	77.3	129.0	-240.0	8.0	20.0	

Switzerland	12458.0	13520.0	1877.0	15.9	19.3	-120.0	6.0	12.0
USA	12607.0	12733.0	291.0	3.6	16.5	-36.0	-10.0	5.0
United Arab Emirates	17829.0	17829.0	68.0	14.4	12.5	1.0	6.0	12.0
United Kingdom	16931.0	18287.0	356728.0	11.2	265.0	-80995.0	2.0	4.0
Unspecified	14265.0	16320.0	241.0	7.4	8.9	1.0	1.0	2.0

Country	UnitPrice \								
	75%	max	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%
Australia	96.0	1152.0	1258.0	3.2	12.5	0.0	1.2	1.8	3.8
Austria	12.0	288.0	401.0	4.2	7.4	0.1	1.2	1.9	4.2
Bahrain	8.0	96.0	17.0	4.6	3.7	1.2	1.6	3.0	5.0
Belgium	12.0	272.0	2069.0	3.6	4.2	0.1	1.2	1.9	4.2
Brazil	18.0	24.0	32.0	4.5	2.8	0.8	2.0	3.3	6.8
Canada	20.0	504.0	151.0	6.0	44.7	0.1	0.8	1.6	3.0
Channel Islands	12.0	407.0	757.0	4.9	15.6	0.2	1.4	2.5	6.2
Cyprus	12.0	288.0	611.0	6.4	22.6	0.1	1.2	3.0	5.0
Czech Republic	24.0	72.0	30.0	2.9	7.1	0.3	0.8	1.4	2.4
Denmark	24.0	256.0	389.0	3.3	4.0	0.2	1.2	1.9	3.8
EIRE	12.0	1440.0	7475.0	5.1	41.8	0.0	1.2	2.1	4.2
European Community	12.0	24.0	61.0	4.8	4.4	0.6	1.4	3.4	6.8
Finland	12.0	144.0	695.0	5.4	13.6	0.1	0.8	2.1	4.5
France	12.0	912.0	8475.0	5.1	80.3	0.0	1.2	1.8	3.8
Germany	12.0	600.0	9480.0	4.0	16.6	0.0	1.2	1.9	3.8
Greece	12.0	48.0	146.0	4.9	8.5	0.1	1.2	2.1	5.5
Iceland	12.0	240.0	182.0	2.6	2.3	0.2	1.2	2.0	3.8
Israel	24.0	100.0	247.0	3.7	9.4	0.1	0.8	1.6	3.8
Italy	12.0	200.0	803.0	4.8	11.8	0.1	1.6	2.5	5.0
Japan	72.0	2040.0	358.0	2.3	3.1	0.2	0.8	1.6	2.5
Lebanon	12.0	24.0	45.0	5.4	4.1	0.6	2.5	4.0	8.0
Lithuania	24.0	48.0	35.0	2.8	1.4	1.2	1.6	2.5	3.8
Malta	12.0	48.0	127.0	5.2	9.4	0.2	1.4	3.0	5.0
Netherlands	100.0	2400.0	2371.0	2.7	6.3	0.0	0.8	1.4	2.5
Norway	24.0	240.0	1086.0	6.0	30.6	0.0	1.2	2.1	5.0
Poland	12.0	72.0	341.0	4.2	5.9	0.2	1.2	2.1	5.0
Portugal	12.0	120.0	1471.0	8.8	72.5	0.1	1.2	1.6	3.0
RSA	9.5	12.0	58.0	4.3	3.7	0.0	1.7	3.0	5.0
Saudi Arabia	12.0	12.0	10.0	2.4	1.4	0.4	1.6	2.3	3.0
Singapore	24.0	288.0	229.0	109.6	515.3	0.2	1.2	2.1	4.2
Spain	12.0	360.0	2528.0	5.0	41.0	0.0	1.2	2.1	4.2
Sweden	96.0	768.0	461.0	3.9	8.3	0.2	0.8	1.6	3.0
Switzerland	24.0	288.0	1877.0	3.5	5.5	0.0	1.2	1.8	3.8
USA	12.0	72.0	291.0	2.2	2.3	0.4	0.8	1.4	3.0
United Arab Emirates	12.0	72.0	68.0	3.4	5.3	0.3	1.1	1.7	3.3
United Kingdom	12.0	80995.0	356728.0	3.3	71.2	0.0	1.2	1.9	3.8
Unspecified	12.0	36.0	241.0	3.2	3.4	0.2	1.2	2.1	4.2

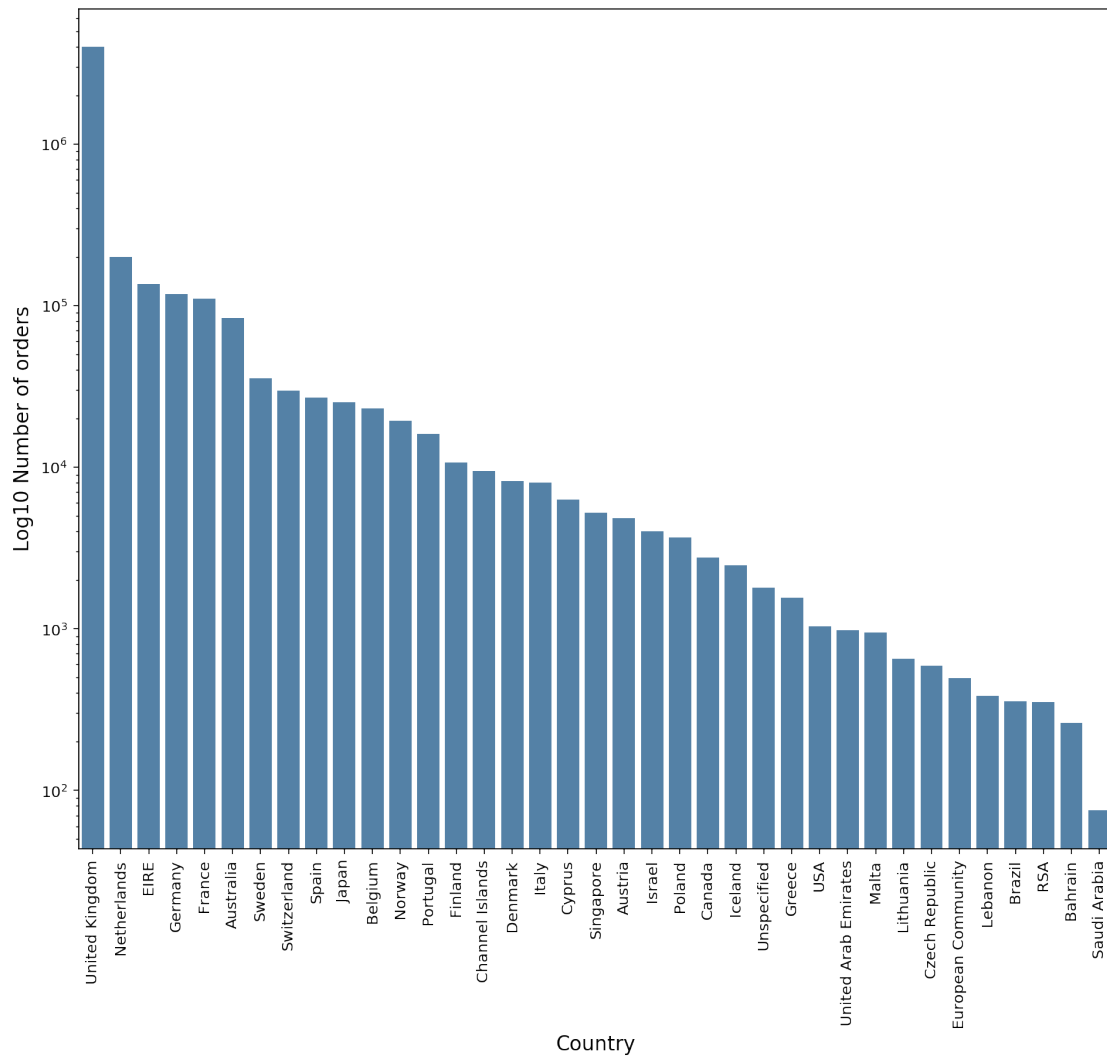
	max
Country	
Australia	350.0
Austria	40.0
Bahrain	12.8
Belgium	40.0
Brazil	10.9
Canada	550.9
Channel Islands	293.0
Cyprus	320.7
Czech Republic	40.0
Denmark	18.0
EIRE	1687.2
European Community	18.0
Finland	275.6
France	4161.1
Germany	599.5
Greece	50.0
Iceland	12.8
Israel	125.0
Italy	300.0
Japan	45.6
Lebanon	14.9
Lithuania	6.0
Malta	65.0
Netherlands	206.4
Norway	700.0
Poland	40.0
Portugal	1242.0
RSA	14.9
Saudi Arabia	5.5
Singapore	3949.3
Spain	1715.8
Sweden	40.0
Switzerland	40.0
USA	16.9
United Arab Emirates	37.5
United Kingdom	38970.0
Unspecified	16.9

```
In [21]: grouped = data.groupby(['Country']).sum()['Quantity'].sort_values(ascending=False)

f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 10))
plt.xticks(rotation='vertical')
sns.barplot(grouped.index, grouped.values, color='steelblue')
f.get_axes()[0].set_yscale('log') #I'm using a log scale just for visualisation as th
plt.ylabel('Log10 Number of orders', fontsize=13)
plt.xlabel('Country', fontsize=13)
```



```
plt.show()
```



The United Kingdom purchases the majority of products by almost 2 orders of magnitude.

```
In [22]: # group by customer ID and invoice number to create a basket per customer
temp = data.groupby(by=['CustomerID', 'InvoiceNo'], as_index=False)['InvoiceDate'].count()
products_per_basket = temp.rename(columns = {'InvoiceDate':'Number of products'})
products_per_basket[:10].sort_values('Number of products', ascending=False)
```

```
Out[22]:
```

	CustomerID	InvoiceNo	Number of products
7	12347.0	573511	47
2	12347.0	537626	31
3	12347.0	542237	29
4	12347.0	549222	24
6	12347.0	562032	22
5	12347.0	556201	18

9	12348.0	539318	17
8	12347.0	581180	11
0	12346.0	541431	1
1	12346.0	C541433	1

There are InvoiceNo entries beginning with the character C.

```
In [23]: print('There are:', data['InvoiceNo'].str.contains("C").sum(), 'orders marked C, which
```

There are: 8872 orders marked C, which contribute 2.209141343213713 % of the dataset.

```
In [24]: # select all the cancelled orders
cancelled_orders = data[data.InvoiceNo.str.contains("C")]
cancelled_orders.head(10)
```

```
Out [24]:
```

	InvoiceNo	StockCode	Description	Quantity	\
268308	C560408	M	Manual	-1	
186013	C552841	22838	3 TIER CAKE TIN RED AND CREAM	-1	
169480	C551175	22325	MOBILE VINTAGE HEARTS	-1	
429996	C573575	CRUK	CRUK Commission	-1	
281674	C561591	22768	FAMILY PHOTO FRAME CORNICE	-1	
268312	C560409	84078A	SET/4 WHITE RETRO STORAGE CUBES	-1	
355585	C567947	23234	BISCUIT TIN VINTAGE CHRISTMAS	-1	
355584	C567947	21201	TROPICAL HONEYCOMB PAPER GARLAND	-1	
96677	C544577	M	Manual	-1	
45144	C540250	21928	JUMBO BAG SCANDINAVIAN PAISLEY	-1	

	InvoiceDate	UnitPrice	CustomerID	Country
268308	7/18/2011 14:24	550.6	13564.0	United Kingdom
186013	5/11/2011 14:28	14.9	15827.0	United Kingdom
169480	4/26/2011 17:17	5.0	14329.0	United Kingdom
429996	10/31/2011 14:09	606.0	14096.0	United Kingdom
281674	7/28/2011 11:17	9.9	15708.0	United Kingdom
268312	7/18/2011 14:24	40.0	16717.0	United Kingdom
355585	9/23/2011 8:00	2.9	17663.0	United Kingdom
355584	9/23/2011 8:00	2.5	17663.0	United Kingdom
96677	2/21/2011 14:02	320.7	12365.0	Cyprus
45144	1/5/2011 16:02	1.6	17511.0	United Kingdom

InvoiceNo containing a "C" character correspond with a negative Quantity value, therefore I will assume these are cancelled orders. For the purposes of this report I am going to remove cancelled orders from consideration.

```
In [25]: data = data[~data['InvoiceNo'].str.contains("C")]
```

```
In [26]: # group by customer ID to create a rank buyers by how many products they buy in total
temp = data.groupby(by=['CustomerID'], as_index=False)['InvoiceDate'].count()
products_per_basket = temp.rename(columns = {'InvoiceDate': 'Number of products'})
top_baskets = products_per_basket.sort_values('Number of products', ascending=False)
top_baskets.head(10)
```

```
Out [26]:
```

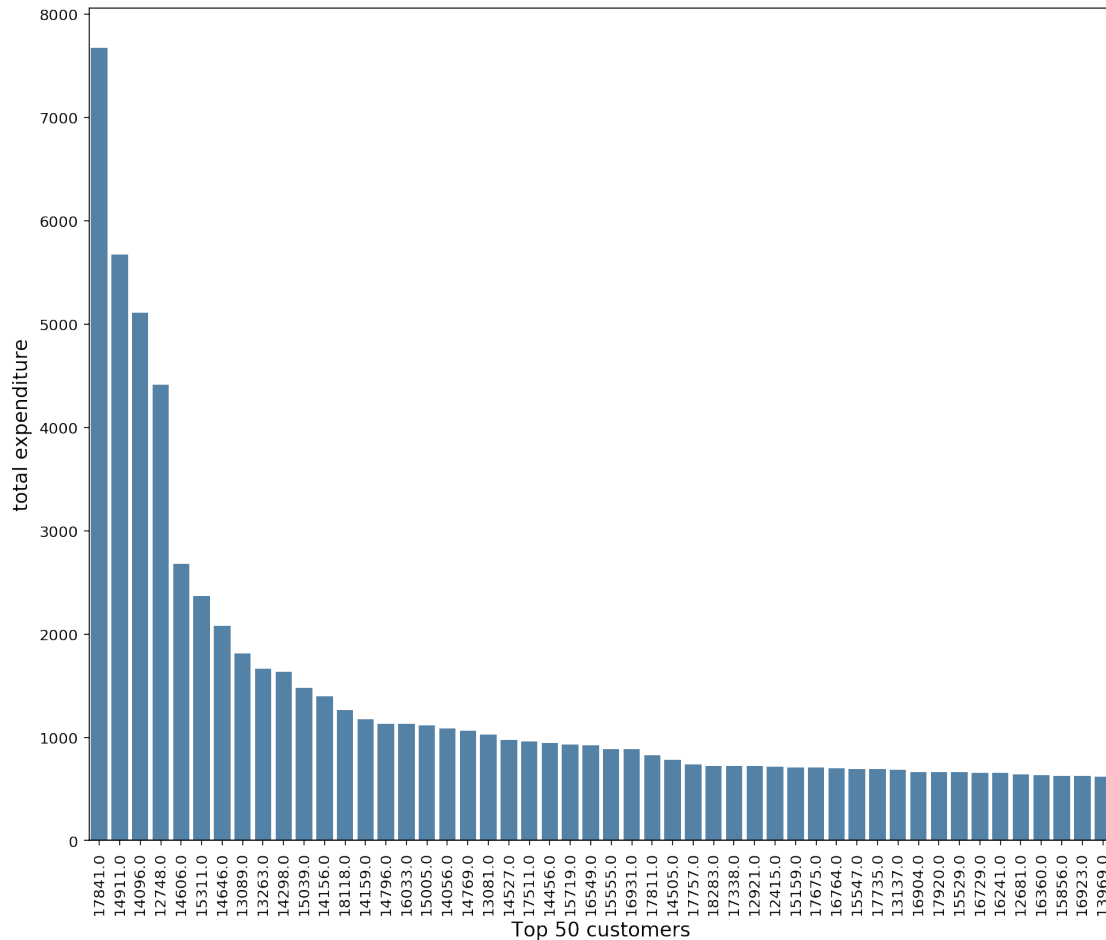
	CustomerID	Number of products
	4011	17841.0
	1880	14911.0
	1290	14096.0
	326	12748.0
	1662	14606.0
	2177	15311.0
	1690	14646.0
	562	13089.0
	691	13263.0
	1435	14298.0

```
In [27]: grouped = top_baskets[:50]
grouped.reset_index(level=0, inplace=True)
grouped.sort_values('Number of products', ascending=False, inplace=True)

f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 10))
plt.xticks(rotation='vertical')
sns.barplot(x=grouped['CustomerID'], y=grouped['Number of products'], order=grouped['C
plt.ylabel('total expenditure', fontsize=13)
plt.xlabel('Top 50 customers', fontsize=13)
plt.show()
```

/Users/scheckley/miniconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:3: SettingWithCopyWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame

See the caveats in the documentation: <http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/indexing.html>
This is separate from the ipykernel package so we can avoid doing imports until



1.4.2 Investigation of which items are contained in the top CustomerID basket

```
In [28]: top_basket = data[data['CustomerID'] == top_baskets['CustomerID'].iloc[0]]
         #top_basket #uncomment to view basket contents
```

Note - this investigation was used with apriori modeling detailed in the Addendum section.

1.4.3 Investigation of StockCode

There are some non-integer values in StockCodes which correspond with order descriptions that are not items.

```
In [29]: mask = (~data['StockCode'].str.contains('[0-9]'))
         odd_stock_codes = data.loc[mask] #filter out any stock codes that are numeric to leave
         odd_stock_codes.head()
```

```
Out[29]:
```

InvoiceNo	StockCode	Description	Quantity	InvoiceDate	UnitPrice
490502	578060	M Manual	1600	11/22/2011 15:22	0.2

452218	575328	M	Manual	1200	11/9/2011	13:48	0.2
437235	574277	M	Manual	832	11/3/2011	14:42	0.2
526018	580646	M	Manual	800	12/5/2011	13:13	0.2
414138	572344	M	Manual	456	10/24/2011	10:43	1.5

	CustomerID	Country
490502	17857.0	United Kingdom
452218	17857.0	United Kingdom
437235	17857.0	United Kingdom
526018	17857.0	United Kingdom
414138	14607.0	United Kingdom

```
In [30]: odd_stock_codes['StockCode'].unique(), print('total number of these short stock code e
```

```
total number of these short stock code entries: 1416
```

```
Out[30]: (array(['M', 'POST', 'DOT', 'BANK CHARGES', 'PADS'], dtype=object), None)
```

As the number of non-standard stock codes is small, for the purposes of this report they will be deleted from the dataset.

```
In [31]: data = data.loc[~mask]
```

During the data cleaning process NaN, duplicate entries, cancelled invoices, and miscellaneous stock codes have been removed.

1.5 Investigation of Invoice Date

```
In [32]: timestamp_list = list(data.InvoiceDate)
```

```
Timeframe = pd.DataFrame(pd.to_datetime(timestamp_list), columns=['time'])
```

```
In [33]: data['time'] = Timeframe['time'].values
```

```
In [34]: data.head()
```

```
Out[34]:
```

	InvoiceNo	StockCode	Description	Quantity	\
540421	581483	23843	PAPER CRAFT , LITTLE BIRDIE	80995	
61619	541431	23166	MEDIUM CERAMIC TOP STORAGE JAR	74215	
502122	578841	84826	ASSTD DESIGN 3D PAPER STICKERS	12540	
421632	573008	84077	WORLD WAR 2 GLIDERS ASSTD DESIGNS	4800	
206121	554868	22197	SMALL POPCORN HOLDER	4300	

	InvoiceDate	UnitPrice	CustomerID	Country	\
540421	12/9/2011 9:15	2.1	16446.0	United Kingdom	
61619	1/18/2011 10:01	1.0	12346.0	United Kingdom	
502122	11/25/2011 15:57	0.0	13256.0	United Kingdom	
421632	10/27/2011 12:26	0.2	12901.0	United Kingdom	

```
206121    5/27/2011 10:52          0.7    13135.0    United Kingdom
```

```

                                time
540421  2011-12-09 09:15:00
61619   2011-01-18 10:01:00
502122  2011-11-25 15:57:00
421632  2011-10-27 12:26:00
206121  2011-05-27 10:52:00

```

```
In [35]: plot_dims = (20, 8)
```

```

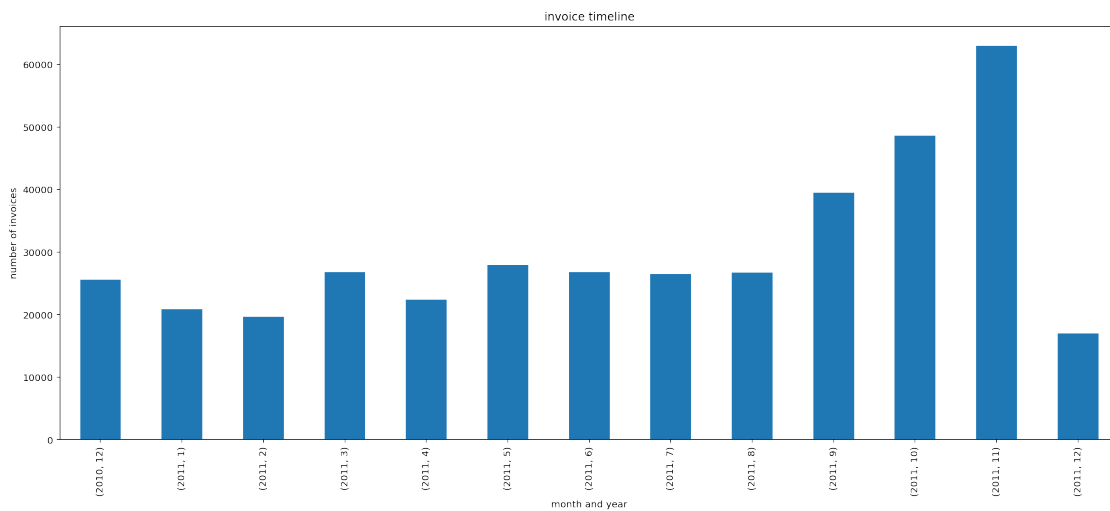
plot = Timeframe.groupby((Timeframe['time'].dt.year, Timeframe['time'].dt.month.rename(
plot.set(xlabel='month and year', ylabel='number of invoices',title="invoice timeline")
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()

```

```

/Users/scheckley/miniconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:3: FutureWarning
This is separate from the ipykernel package so we can avoid doing imports until

```



Invoice numbers increase in September and October and peak in November, possibly attributed to Christmas shopping.

2 Task 3 - Feature engineering

```
In [36]: data.head()
```

```

Out [36]:
   InvoiceNo  StockCode  Description  Quantity  \
540421    581483    23843  PAPER CRAFT , LITTLE BIRDIE    80995
61619     541431    23166  MEDIUM CERAMIC TOP STORAGE JAR    74215

```

502122	578841	84826	ASSTD DESIGN 3D PAPER STICKERS	12540
421632	573008	84077	WORLD WAR 2 GLIDERS ASSTD DESIGNS	4800
206121	554868	22197	SMALL POPCORN HOLDER	4300

	InvoiceDate	UnitPrice	CustomerID	Country	\
540421	12/9/2011 9:15	2.1	16446.0	United Kingdom	
61619	1/18/2011 10:01	1.0	12346.0	United Kingdom	
502122	11/25/2011 15:57	0.0	13256.0	United Kingdom	
421632	10/27/2011 12:26	0.2	12901.0	United Kingdom	
206121	5/27/2011 10:52	0.7	13135.0	United Kingdom	

	time
540421	2011-12-09 09:15:00
61619	2011-01-18 10:01:00
502122	2011-11-25 15:57:00
421632	2011-10-27 12:26:00
206121	2011-05-27 10:52:00

2.0.1 Investigating the total amount spent per customers

```
In [37]: total_spend = data['Quantity'] * data['UnitPrice']
```

```
In [38]: data = data.assign(total_spend=total_spend.values)
```

```
In [39]: data.head()
```

```
Out [39]:
```

	InvoiceNo	StockCode	Description	Quantity	\
540421	581483	23843	PAPER CRAFT , LITTLE BIRDIE	80995	
61619	541431	23166	MEDIUM CERAMIC TOP STORAGE JAR	74215	
502122	578841	84826	ASSTD DESIGN 3D PAPER STICKERS	12540	
421632	573008	84077	WORLD WAR 2 GLIDERS ASSTD DESIGNS	4800	
206121	554868	22197	SMALL POPCORN HOLDER	4300	

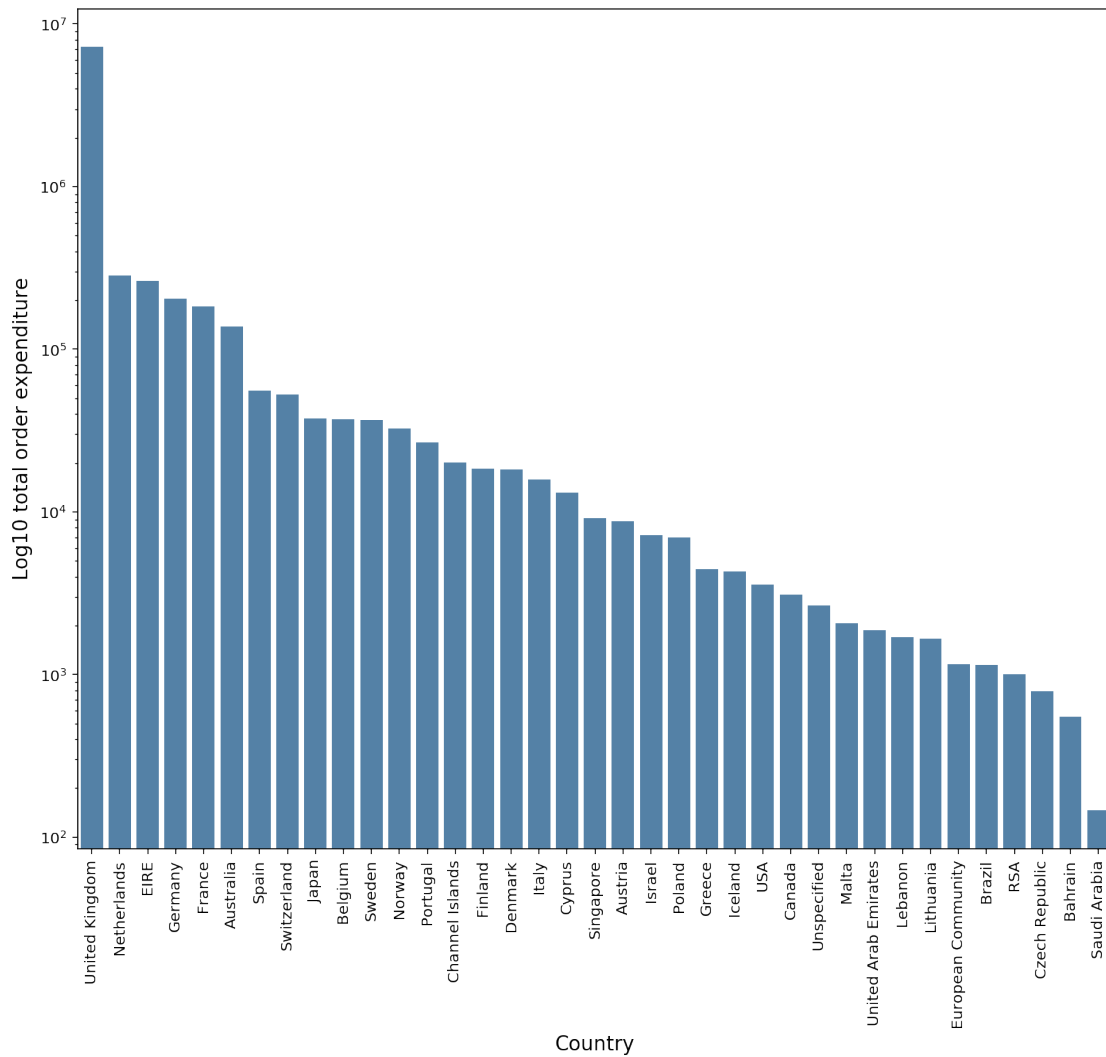
	InvoiceDate	UnitPrice	CustomerID	Country	\
540421	12/9/2011 9:15	2.1	16446.0	United Kingdom	
61619	1/18/2011 10:01	1.0	12346.0	United Kingdom	
502122	11/25/2011 15:57	0.0	13256.0	United Kingdom	
421632	10/27/2011 12:26	0.2	12901.0	United Kingdom	
206121	5/27/2011 10:52	0.7	13135.0	United Kingdom	

	time	total_spend
540421	2011-12-09 09:15:00	168469.6
61619	2011-01-18 10:01:00	77183.6
502122	2011-11-25 15:57:00	0.0
421632	2011-10-27 12:26:00	1008.0
206121	2011-05-27 10:52:00	3096.0

2.0.2 Grouped per country

```
In [40]: grouped = data.groupby(['Country']).sum()['total_spend'].sort_values(ascending=False)

f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 10))
plt.xticks(rotation='vertical')
sns.barplot(grouped.index, grouped.values, color='steelblue')
f.get_axes()[0].set_yscale('log') #I'm using a log scale just for visualisation as the
plt.ylabel('Log10 total order expenditure', fontsize=13)
plt.xlabel('Country', fontsize=13)
plt.show()
```



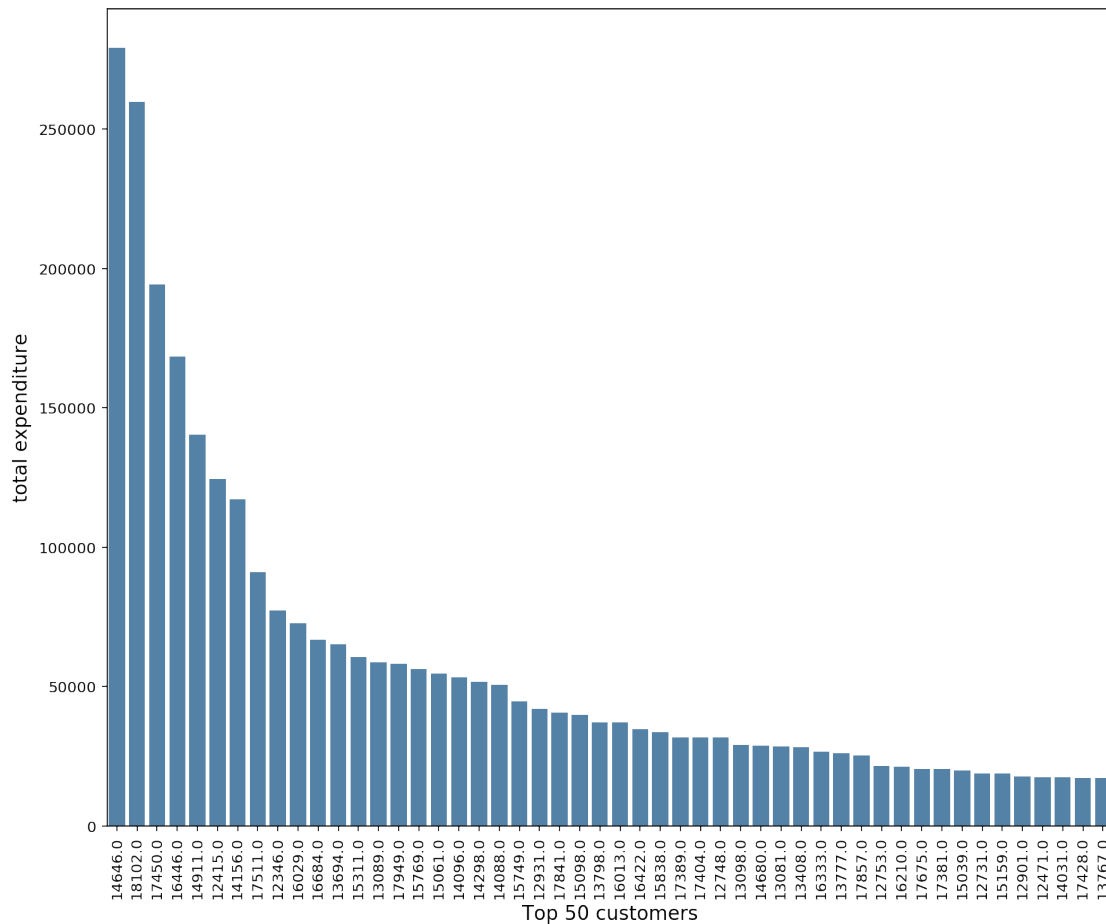
Customers from the United Kingdom spend the most money in addition to placing the most orders.

2.0.3 Grouped per customer

- Identify the top purchasers

```
In [41]: grouped = data.groupby(['CustomerID']).sum()['total_spend'].sort_values(ascending=False)
grouped_top = pd.DataFrame(grouped.head(50))
grouped_top.reset_index(level=0, inplace=True)
grouped_top.sort_values('CustomerID', ascending=False)

f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 10))
plt.xticks(rotation='vertical')
sns.barplot(x=grouped_top['CustomerID'], y=grouped_top['total_spend'], order=grouped_top['total_spend'].rank())
plt.ylabel('total expenditure', fontsize=13)
plt.xlabel('Top 50 customers', fontsize=13)
plt.show()
```



2.0.4 Calculate the top 50 largest baskets, in terms of total spend

```
In [42]: top_50 = data[data['CustomerID'].isin(grouped_top['CustomerID'])]
top_50.head()
```

```

Out [42]:
      InvoiceNo StockCode      Description  Quantity \
540421    581483    23843      PAPER CRAFT , LITTLE BIRDIE    80995
61619    541431    23166      MEDIUM CERAMIC TOP STORAGE JAR    74215
421632    573008    84077      WORLD WAR 2 GLIDERS ASSTD DESIGNS    4800
160546    550461    21108      FAIRY CAKE FLANNEL ASSORTED COLOUR    3114
52711    540815    21108      FAIRY CAKE FLANNEL ASSORTED COLOUR    3114

      InvoiceDate  UnitPrice  CustomerID      Country \
540421    12/9/2011 9:15         2.1    16446.0  United Kingdom
61619     1/18/2011 10:01         1.0    12346.0  United Kingdom
421632    10/27/2011 12:26         0.2    12901.0  United Kingdom
160546     4/18/2011 13:20         2.1    15749.0  United Kingdom
52711     1/11/2011 12:55         2.1    15749.0  United Kingdom

      time  total_spend
540421  2011-12-09 09:15:00    168469.6
61619   2011-01-18 10:01:00     77183.6
421632  2011-10-27 12:26:00     1008.0
160546  2011-04-18 13:20:00     6539.4
52711   2011-01-11 12:55:00     6539.4

```

2.0.5 Locate the country of origin of the top 50 biggest spenders

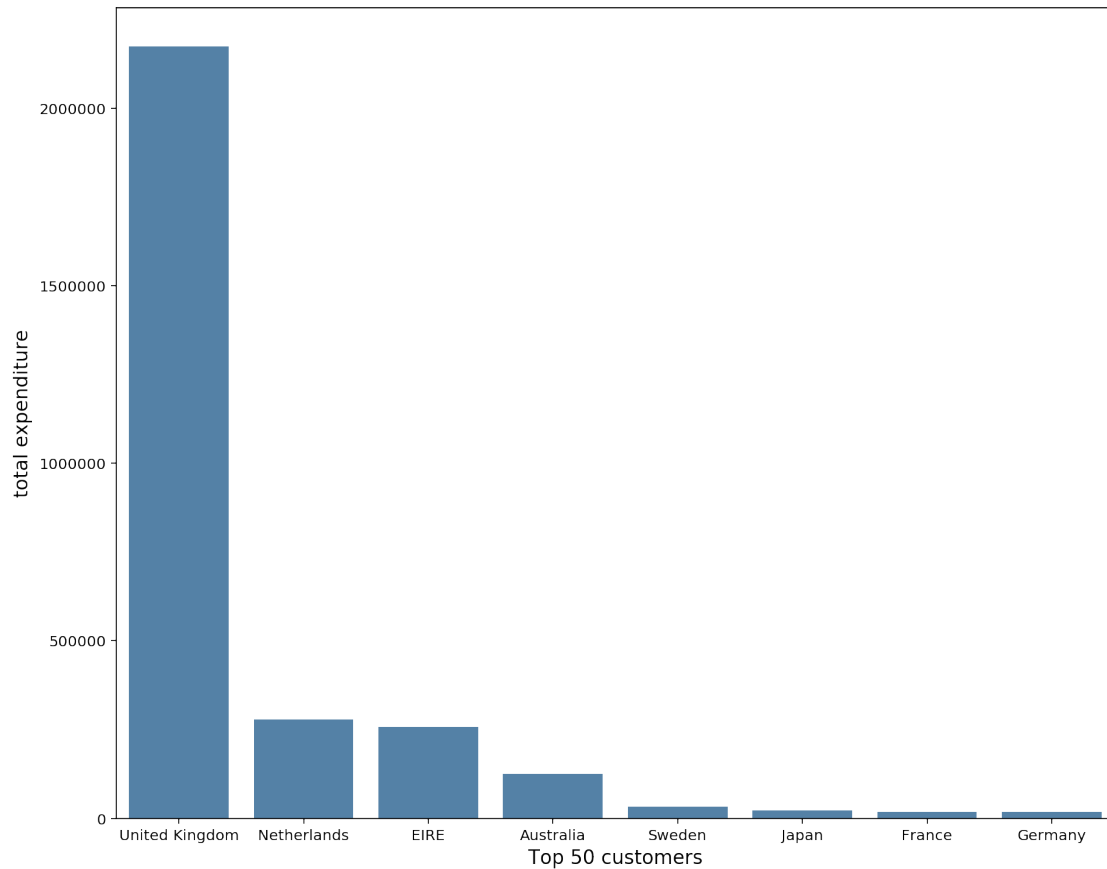
```

In [43]: top50_tmp = top_50.groupby(['Country']).sum()['total_spend'].sort_values(ascending=False)

top50_tmp = pd.DataFrame(top50_tmp)
top50_tmp.reset_index(level=0, inplace=True)
top50_tmp.sort_values('Country', ascending=False)

f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 10))
plt.xticks(rotation='horizontal')
sns.barplot(x=top50_tmp['Country'], y=top50_tmp['total_spend'], order=top50_tmp['Country'])
plt.ylabel('total expenditure', fontsize=13)
plt.xlabel('Top 50 customers', fontsize=13)
plt.show()

```



See the Addendum section for further use of this data for Apriori modeling.

2.1 Classify customers based on spend

Collate all the purchases made during a single order to calculate the total order value:

```
In [44]: temp = data.groupby(by=['CustomerID', 'InvoiceNo'], as_index=False)['total_spend'].sum()
        basket_price = temp.rename(columns = {'total_spend':'Basket value'})
```

```
In [45]: # top 10 baskets
        basket_price.head(10)
```

```
Out[45]:
```

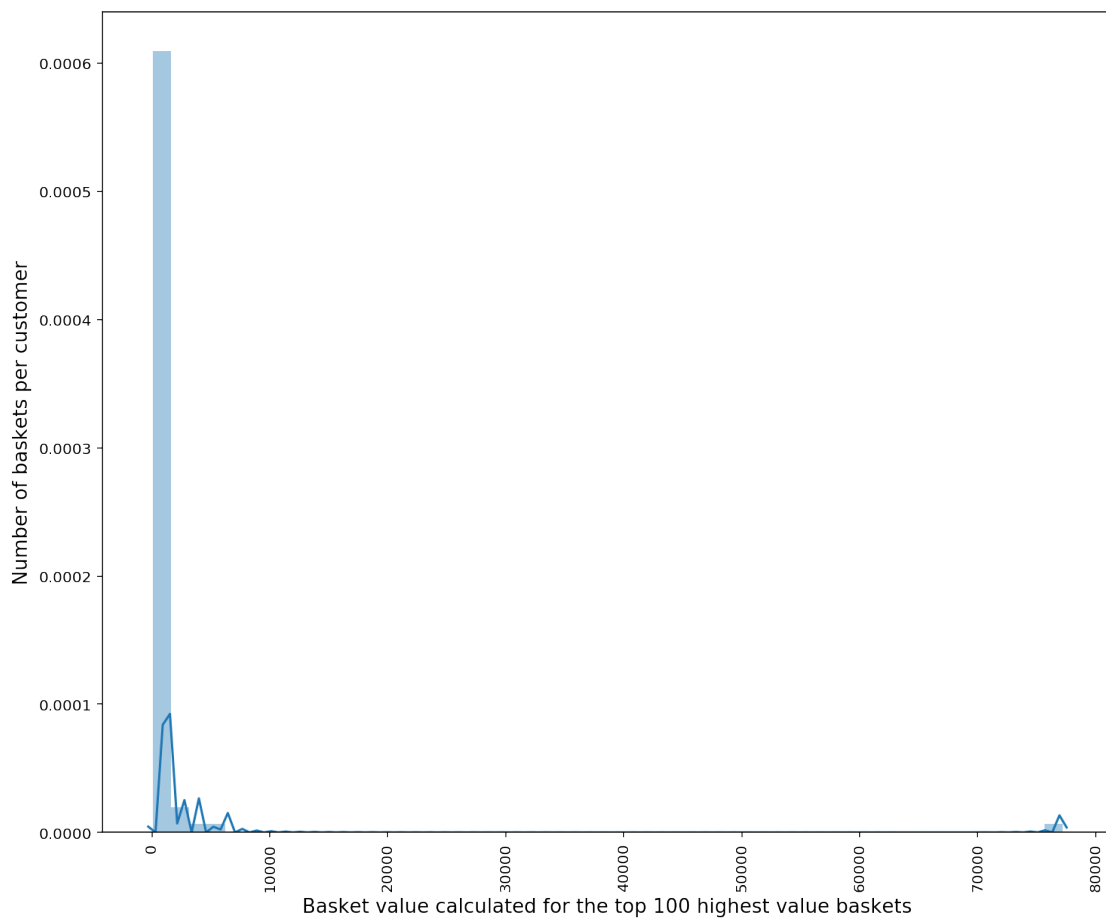
	CustomerID	InvoiceNo	Basket value
0	12346.0	541431	77183.6
1	12347.0	537626	711.8
2	12347.0	542237	475.4
3	12347.0	549222	636.2
4	12347.0	556201	382.5
5	12347.0	562032	584.9
6	12347.0	573511	1294.3
7	12347.0	581180	224.8

8	12348.0	539318	652.8
9	12348.0	541998	187.4

```
In [46]: tmp = basket_price
tmp = pd.DataFrame(tmp)
#tmp.reset_index(level=0, inplace=True)
tmp.sort_values('Basket value', ascending=False)

f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 10))
plt.xticks(rotation='vertical')
sns.distplot(tmp['Basket value'][:100])
plt.ylabel('Number of baskets per customer', fontsize=13)
plt.xlabel('Basket value calculated for the top 100 highest value baskets', fontsize=13)
plt.show()
```

/Users/scheckley/miniconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/scipy/stats/stats.py:1713: FutureWarning
return np.add.reduce(sorted[indexer] * weights, axis=axis) / sumval



The distribution of basket is somewhat bimodal. This histogram of basket values indicates a large number of low total value baskets and a small number of individual orders totaling high value baskets. This observation can be used to bin customers into those spending small amounts, medium amounts, and high value baskets (**note** the bimodal distribution above may cause an imbalance problem for machine learning):

```
In [47]: spend_label = []
        for i in range(0, len(data), 1):
            if data['total_spend'].iloc[i] < 5000:
                spend_label.append(1)
            elif data['total_spend'].iloc[i] > 50000:
                spend_label.append(3)
            else:
                spend_label.append(2)
```

```
In [48]: data['spend_label'] = spend_label
```

```
In [49]: data.head()
```

```
Out[49]:
```

	InvoiceNo	StockCode	Description	Quantity	\
540421	581483	23843	PAPER CRAFT , LITTLE BIRDIE	80995	
61619	541431	23166	MEDIUM CERAMIC TOP STORAGE JAR	74215	
502122	578841	84826	ASSTD DESIGN 3D PAPER STICKERS	12540	
421632	573008	84077	WORLD WAR 2 GLIDERS ASSTD DESIGNS	4800	
206121	554868	22197	SMALL POPCORN HOLDER	4300	

	InvoiceDate	UnitPrice	CustomerID	Country	\
540421	12/9/2011 9:15	2.1	16446.0	United Kingdom	
61619	1/18/2011 10:01	1.0	12346.0	United Kingdom	
502122	11/25/2011 15:57	0.0	13256.0	United Kingdom	
421632	10/27/2011 12:26	0.2	12901.0	United Kingdom	
206121	5/27/2011 10:52	0.7	13135.0	United Kingdom	

	time	total_spend	spend_label
540421	2011-12-09 09:15:00	168469.6	3
61619	2011-01-18 10:01:00	77183.6	3
502122	2011-11-25 15:57:00	0.0	1
421632	2011-10-27 12:26:00	1008.0	1
206121	2011-05-27 10:52:00	3096.0	1

```
In [50]: # pickle the cleaned dataset
        pickle.dump(data, open( "clean_data.pkl", "wb" ))
```

2.2 Clustering

2.2.1 Group by customerID

- group by CustomerID, together with sum or number of items (quantity) and the unit price

```

In [51]: data_grouped = data.groupby('CustomerID')
        data_cluster=pd.DataFrame(columns=['Quantity', 'UnitPrice', 'total_spend', 'country',
        count=0

In [52]: #data_grouped.head(5)

In [53]: for k,v in (data_grouped):
        data_cluster.loc[count] = [(v['Quantity'].sum()), v['UnitPrice'].sum(), v['total_spend'], v['country']]
        count+=1

        # Applying K-Means Clustering Algorithm to quantity, and total spend
        X = data_cluster.iloc[:, [0, 2]].values

In [54]: data_cluster.head()

Out[54]:   Quantity  UnitPrice  total_spend  \
0      74215         1.0        77183.6
1       2458        481.2         4310.0
2       2332         18.7         1437.2
3        630        305.1         1457.5
4        196         25.3          294.4

        country  CustomerID
0  61619  United Kingdom
Name: Country, dtype: ...      12346.0
1  148290  Iceland
428974  Iceland
148303  ...      12347.0
2  70051  Finland
70052  Finland
70054  ...      12348.0
3  485568  Italy
485569  Italy
485554  Ital...      12349.0
4  80327  Norway
80339  Norway
80338  Norwa...      12350.0

In [55]: # Feature Scaling
        from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
        sc_X = StandardScaler()
        X= sc_X.fit_transform(X)
        #Using the Elbow method to find the optimum number of clusters
        from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
        wcss = [] #Within cluster sum of squers(Inertia)

        #n_clusters is no.of clusters given by this method,
        #k-means++ is an random initialization methods for centriods to avoid random intializ
        #max_iter is max no of iterations defined when k-means is running

```

```

#n_init is no of times k-means will run with different initial centroids

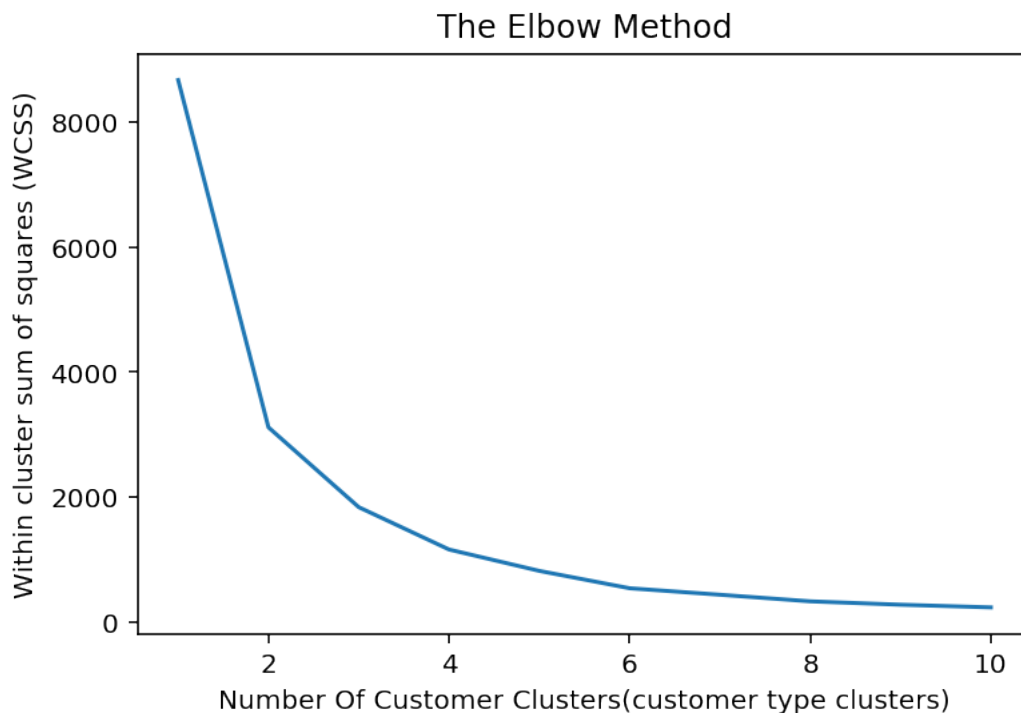
for i in range(1,11): #From 2-10 doing multiple random initializations can make a hug
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = i, init = 'k-means++',max_iter=300,n_init=10)
    kmeans.fit(X)
    wcss.append(kmeans.inertia_)
plt.plot(range(1,11) , wcss)
plt.title('The Elbow Method')
plt.xlabel('Number Of Customer Clusters(customer type clusters)')
plt.ylabel('Within cluster sum of squares (WCSS)')
plt.show()

```

```

/Users/scheckley/miniconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/sklearn/utils/validation.py:475: DataC
warnings.warn(msg, DataConversionWarning)
/Users/scheckley/miniconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/sklearn/utils/validation.py:475: DataC
warnings.warn(msg, DataConversionWarning)

```



```

In [56]: # Fitting K-Means to the dataset
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = 3, init = 'k-means++')
y_kmeans = kmeans.fit_predict(X)

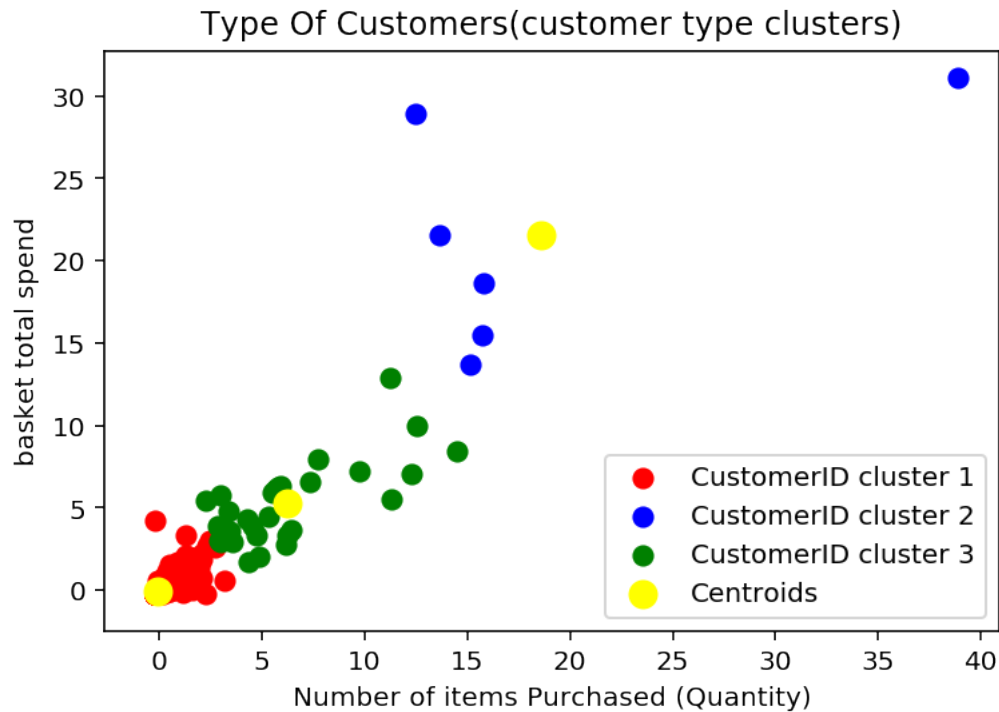
# Visualising the clusters
plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 0, 0], X[y_kmeans == 0, 1], s = 50, c = 'red', label = 'Cust

```

```

plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 1, 0], X[y_kmeans == 1, 1], s = 50, c = 'blue', label = 'Cu
plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 2, 0], X[y_kmeans == 2, 1], s = 50, c = 'green', label = 'C
plt.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers[:, 0], kmeans.cluster_centers[:, 1], s = 100, c =
plt.title('Type Of Customers(customer type clusters)')
plt.xlabel('Number of items Purchased (Quantity)')
plt.ylabel('basket total spend')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```



Clustering appears to separate the customers based on numbers of items and total spend, which would be expected

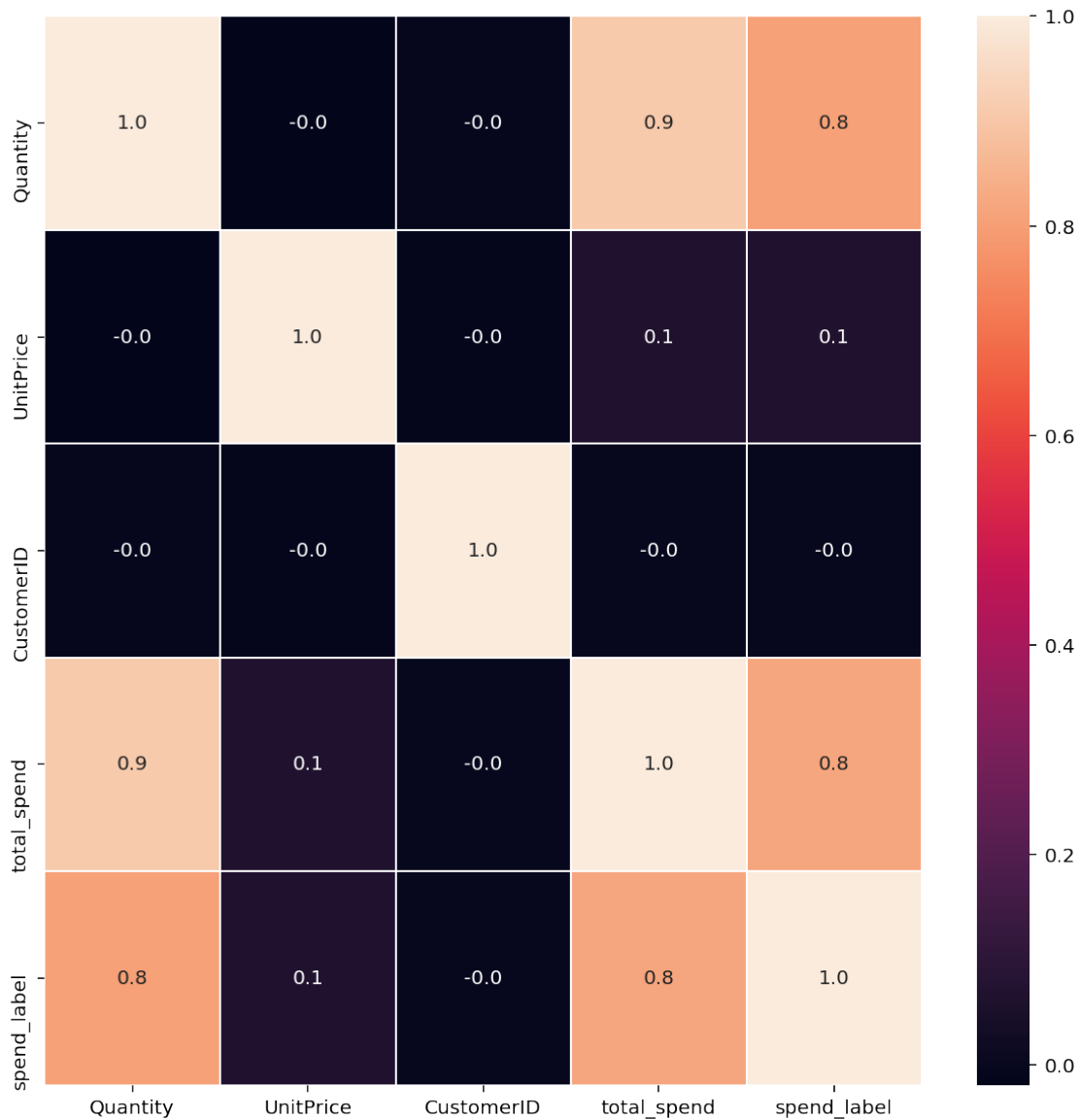
2.3 Task 4 - Modelling

2.3.1 Machine learning data preparation

```
In [4]: data = pickle.load(open( "clean_data.pkl", "rb" ))
```

A cursory examination of correlation to identify potentially problematic variables from the model training dataset.

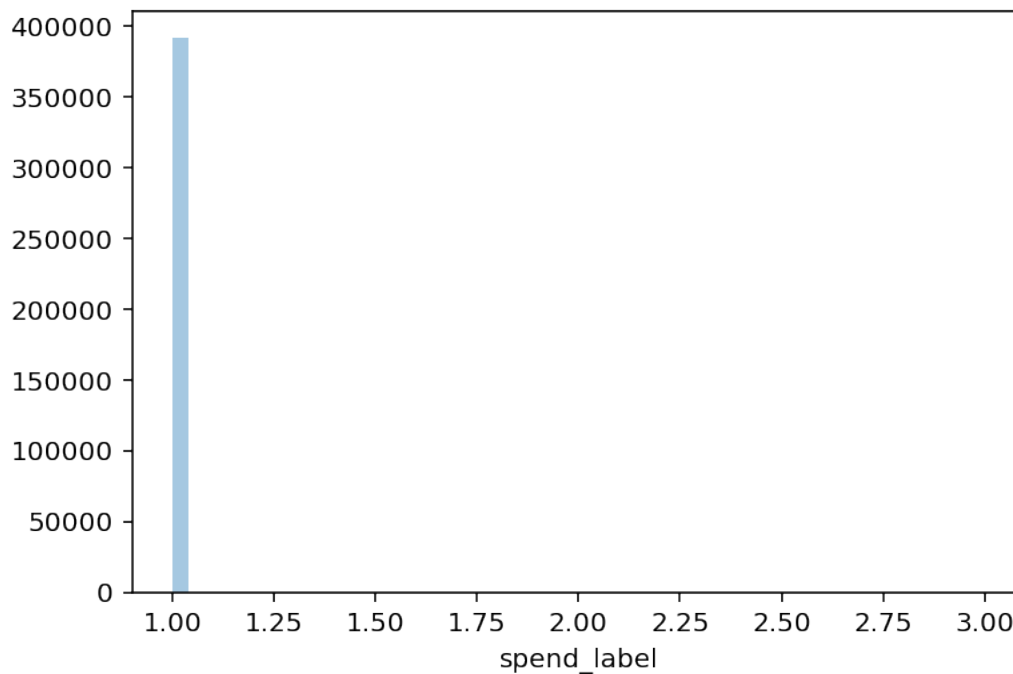
```
In [147]: # heat map to look for correlation
f,ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 10))
sns.heatmap(data.corr(), annot=True, linewidths=.5, fmt= '.1f',ax=ax);
```

Unsurprisingly, total spend correlates with quantity and the spend_label. Potentially, quantity or total spend may have to be removed for training.

```
In [148]: sns.distplot(data['spend_label'], kde = False)
          plt.show()
```

```
/Users/scheckley/miniconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/scipy/stats/stats.py:1713: FutureWarning
return np.add.reduce(sorted[indexer] * weights, axis=axis) / sumval
```



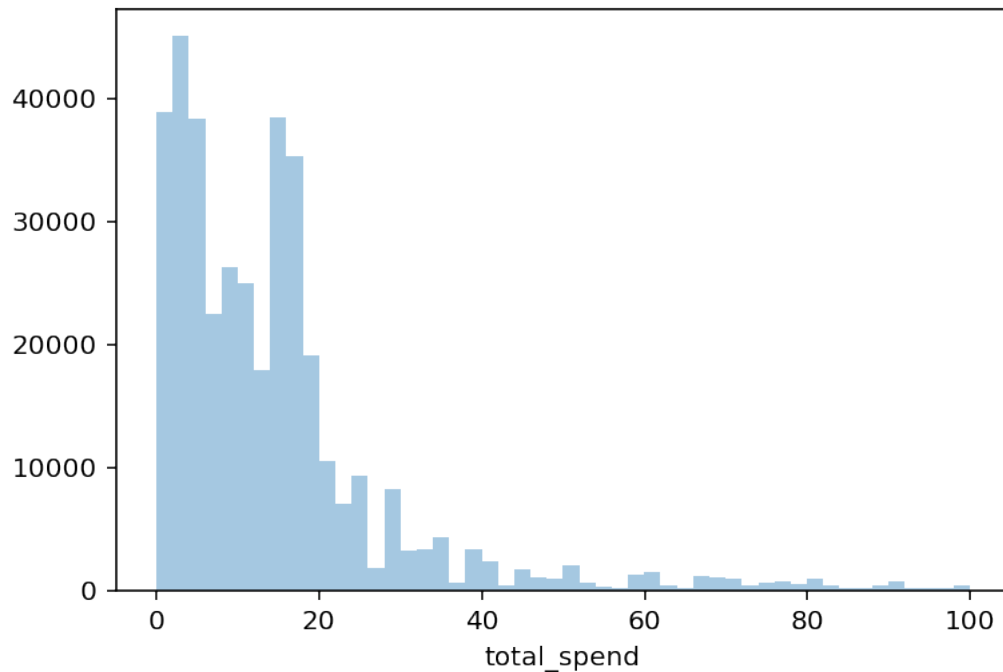
This data is very imbalanced. For the purposes of this investigation the lower value baskets will be used for prediction.

Below I will identify a range suitable for binning:

```
In [5]: data2 = data[(data['total_spend'] > 0) & (data['total_spend'] < 100)]
```

```
In [222]: sns.distplot(data2['total_spend'], kde = False)
plt.show()
```

```
/Users/scheckley/miniconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/scipy/stats/stats.py:1713: FutureWarning
return np.add.reduce(sorted[indexer] * weights, axis=axis) / sumval
```



```
In [6]: spend_label = []
        for i in range(0,len(data2),1):
            if data2['total_spend'].iloc[i] < 10:
                spend_label.append(0)
            elif data2['total_spend'].iloc[i] >40:
                spend_label.append(2)
            else:
                spend_label.append(1)
```

Numerical labels represent 0 - low value baskets, 1 - medium value baskets, 3 - higher value baskets.

```
In [7]: data2['spend_label'] = spend_label
```

/Users/scheckley/miniconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:1: SettingWithCopyError: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

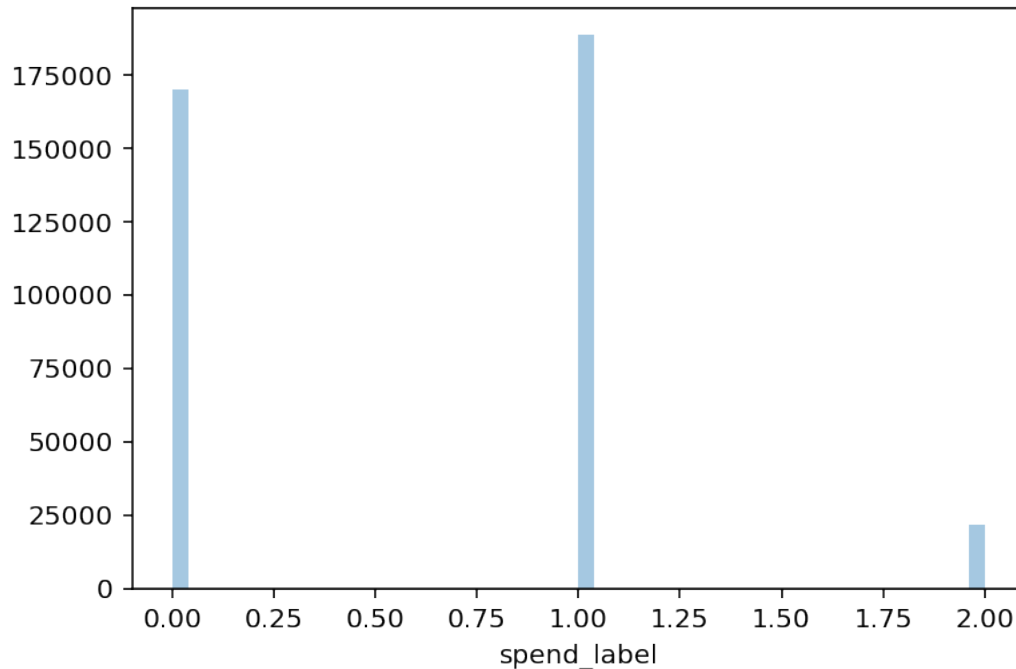
See the caveats in the documentation: <http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/indexing.html>
 """Entry point for launching an IPython kernel.

```
In [225]: data2.shape # there is still a reasonably large sized data set to work with
```

```
Out[225]: (379870, 11)
```

```
In [226]: sns.distplot(data2['spend_label'],kde = False)
plt.show()
```

```
/Users/scheckley/miniconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/scipy/stats/stats.py:1713: FutureWarning
return np.add.reduce(sorted[indexer] * weights, axis=axis) / sumval
```



The data is still unbalanced in terms of representation from high value baskets, but more balanced than the full dataset

2.3.2 Create dummy variables from the string columns

```
In [155]: # encode the description label
cols_to_transform = ['Description']
type_hash = pd.get_dummies(data=data2['Description'])
type_hash2 = pd.get_dummies(data=data2['Country'])

In [156]: learning_data = pd.concat([data2, type_hash, type_hash2], axis=1)

In [157]: # drop the columns that have been now been replaced and that are not required
droplist = ['Quantity', 'StockCode', 'InvoiceDate', 'InvoiceNo', 'UnitPrice', 'Description']
learning_data = learning_data.drop(droplist, axis=1)

In [158]: learning_data = learning_data.reset_index(drop=True)

In [159]: xdata = learning_data.copy()
del xdata['spend_label']
ydata = learning_data['spend_label']
```

```

In [161]: normalized_xdata = preprocessing.normalize(xdata)

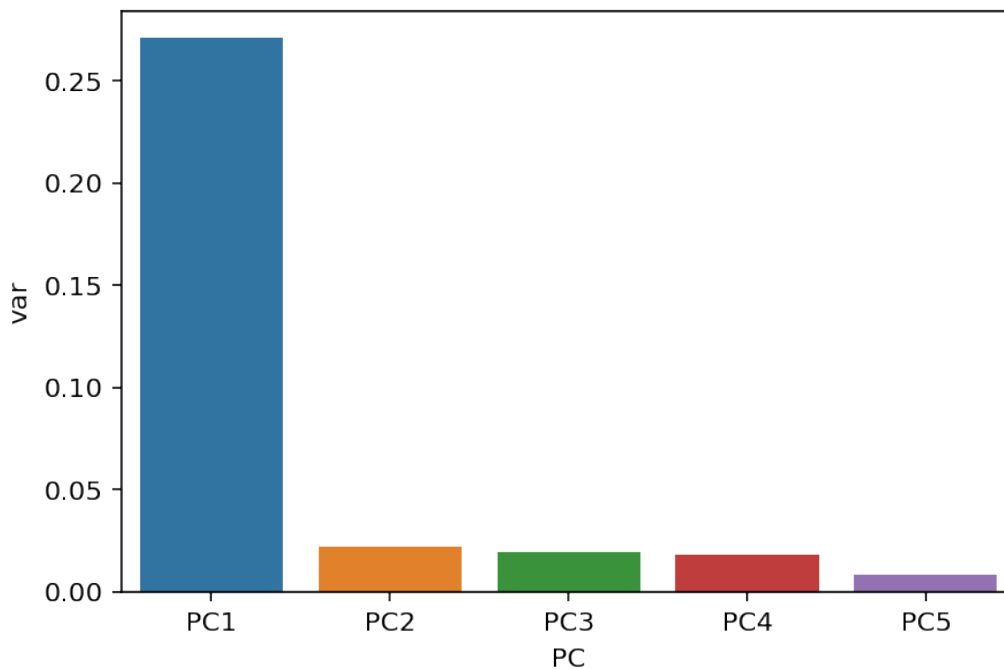
In [ ]: scaler = StandardScaler()
        scaler.fit(normalized_xdata[:100000])

        pca = decomposition.PCA(n_components=5)
        pc = pca.fit_transform(normalized_xdata[:100000]) #PCA is being performed on the 1st 1

        pc_df = pd.DataFrame(data = pc ,
                             columns = ['PC1', 'PC2', 'PC3', 'PC4', 'PC5'])
        pc_df.head()

In [234]: # plot the variance
        df = pd.DataFrame({'var':pca.explained_variance_ratio_,
                           'PC':['PC1', 'PC2', 'PC3', 'PC4', 'PC5']})
        sns.barplot(x='PC',y="var",
                    data=df);

```



```

In [235]: scaler = StandardScaler()
        scaler.fit(xdata[:100000])
        X=scaler.transform(xdata[:100000])

        pca = PCA(n_components=2)
        pca.fit(X,ydata)
        x_new = pca.transform(X)

```

```

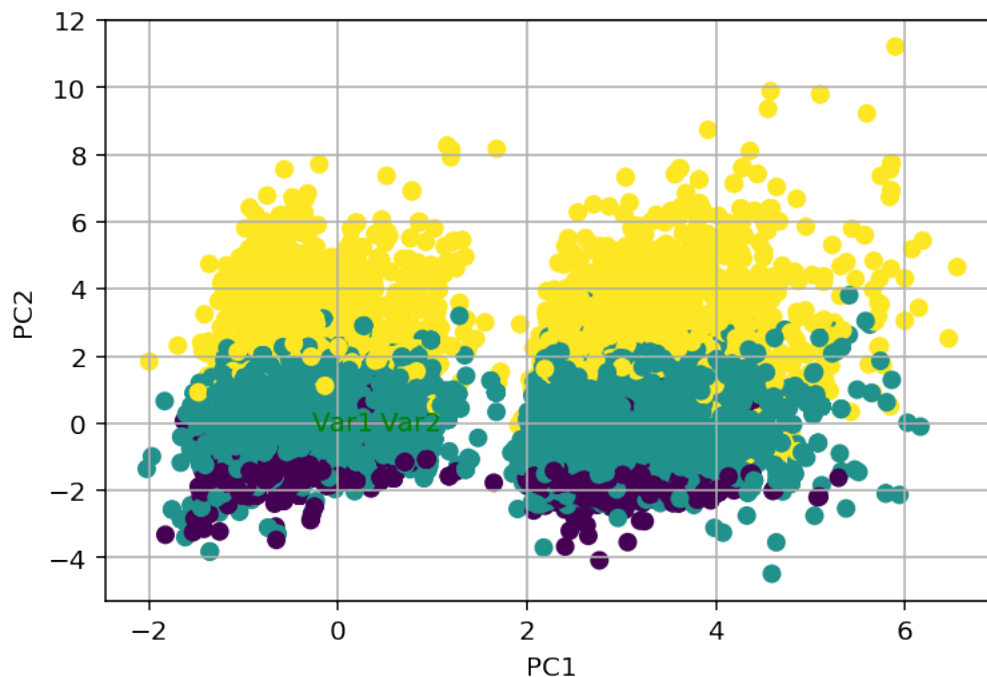
In [236]: def pca_plot(score,coeff,labels=None):
            xs = score[:,0]
            ys = score[:,1]
            n = coeff.shape[0]

            plt.scatter(xs ,ys, c =ydata[:100000]) #without scaling
            for i in range(n):
                plt.arrow(0, 0, coeff[i,0], coeff[i,1],color = 'r',alpha = 0.5)
                if labels is None:
                    plt.text(coeff[i,0]* 1.15, coeff[i,1] * 1.15, "Var"+str(i+1), color = 'g'
                else:
                    plt.text(coeff[i,0]* 1.15, coeff[i,1] * 1.15, labels[i], color = 'g', ha

            plt.xlabel("PC{}".format(1))
            plt.ylabel("PC{}".format(2))
            plt.grid()

            #Call the function.
            pca_plot(x_new[:,0:2], pca. components_)
            plt.show()

```



- From the PCA analysis of the dataset, the majority of variance in the model is in the 1st principle component. It is of no great surprise that potentially, total spend is sufficient to predict the basket size label. From visualisation of the principle components, the labels are

well separated/clustered, facilitating machine learning. The bimodal appearance of the data requires further investigation.

2.3.3 Country as label

```
In [83]: scaler = StandardScaler()
        scaler.fit(xdata[:100000])
        X=scaler.transform(xdata[:100000])

        pca = PCA(n_components=2)
        pca.fit(X,ydata2)
        x_new = pca.transform(X)

In [ ]: def pca_plot(score,coeff,labels=None):
        xs = score[:,0]
        ys = score[:,1]
        n = coeff.shape[0]

        plt.scatter(xs ,ys, c =ydata[:100000]) #without scaling
        for i in range(n):
            plt.arrow(0, 0, coeff[i,0], coeff[i,1],color = 'r',alpha = 0.5)
            if labels is None:
                plt.text(coeff[i,0]* 1.15, coeff[i,1] * 1.15, "Var"+str(i+1), color = 'g',
            else:
                plt.text(coeff[i,0]* 1.15, coeff[i,1] * 1.15, labels[i], color = 'g', ha =

        plt.xlabel("PC{}".format(1))
        plt.ylabel("PC{}".format(2))
        plt.grid()

        #Call the function.
        pca_plot(x_new[:,0:2], pca. components_)
        plt.show()
```

2.3.4 Data preparation for training country of origin

```
In [121]: # encode the description label
        cols_to_transform = ['Description']
        type_hash = pd.get_dummies(data=data2['Description'])

In [122]: learning_data2 = pd.concat([data2, type_hash], axis=1)

In [123]: learning_data2.head()
```

```
Out[123]:
```

	InvoiceNo	StockCode	Description	Quantity	\
	221722	556267	16216	LETTER SHAPE PENCIL SHARPENER	1600
	221744	556267	15034	PAPER POCKET TRAVELING FAN	1200
	371176	569214	15034	PAPER POCKET TRAVELING FAN	1200
	276441	561047	16045	POPART WOODEN PENCILS ASST	900

513189 579538 20668 DISCO BALL CHRISTMAS DECORATION 864

	InvoiceDate	UnitPrice	CustomerID	Country	\
221722	6/9/2011 19:33	0.1	13694.0	United Kingdom	
221744	6/9/2011 19:33	0.1	13694.0	United Kingdom	
371176	10/2/2011 12:22	0.1	14533.0	United Kingdom	
276441	7/24/2011 12:46	0.0	16948.0	United Kingdom	
513189	11/30/2011 10:04	0.1	14062.0	United Kingdom	

	time	total_spend	spend_label	10 COLOUR SPACEBOY PEN	\
221722	2011-06-09 19:33:00	96.0	2	0	
221744	2011-06-09 19:33:00	84.0	2	0	
371176	2011-10-02 12:22:00	84.0	2	0	
276441	2011-07-24 12:46:00	36.0	1	0	
513189	2011-11-30 10:04:00	86.4	2	0	

	12 COLOURED PARTY BALLOONS	12 DAISY PEGS IN WOOD BOX	\
221722	0	0	
221744	0	0	
371176	0	0	
276441	0	0	
513189	0	0	

	12 EGG HOUSE PAINTED WOOD	12 HANGING EGGS HAND PAINTED	\
221722	0	0	
221744	0	0	
371176	0	0	
276441	0	0	
513189	0	0	

	12 IVORY ROSE PEG PLACE SETTINGS	12 MESSAGE CARDS WITH ENVELOPES	\
221722	0	0	
221744	0	0	
371176	0	0	
276441	0	0	
513189	0	0	

	12 PENCIL SMALL TUBE WOODLAND	12 PENCILS SMALL TUBE RED RETROSPOT	\
221722	0	0	
221744	0	0	
371176	0	0	
276441	0	0	
513189	0	0	

	12 PENCILS SMALL TUBE SKULL	12 PENCILS TALL TUBE POSY	\
221722	0	0	
221744	0	0	
371176	0	0	

276441	0	0
513189	0	0
12 PENCILS TALL TUBE RED RETROSPOT 12 PENCILS TALL TUBE SKULLS \		
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0
12 PENCILS TALL TUBE WOODLAND 12 PINK HEN+CHICKS IN BASKET \		
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0
12 PINK ROSE PEG PLACE SETTINGS 12 RED ROSE PEG PLACE SETTINGS \		
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0
15 PINK FLUFFY CHICKS IN BOX 15CM CHRISTMAS GLASS BALL 20 LIGHTS \		
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0
16 PC CUTLERY SET PANTRY DESIGN 16 PIECE CUTLERY SET PANTRY DESIGN \		
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0
18PC WOODEN CUTLERY SET DISPOSABLE 2 DAISIES HAIR COMB \		
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0
2 PICTURE BOOK EGGS EASTER BUNNY 2 PICTURE BOOK EGGS EASTER CHICKS \		
221722	0	0
221744	0	0

371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	2 PICTURE BOOK EGGS EASTER DUCKS	20 DOLLY PEGS RETROSPOT	\
221722	0	0	
221744	0	0	
371176	0	0	
276441	0	0	
513189	0	0	

	200 BENDY SKULL STRAWS	200 RED + WHITE BENDY STRAWS	\
221722	0	0	
221744	0	0	
371176	0	0	
276441	0	0	
513189	0	0	

	3 BIRDS CANVAS SCREEN	3 BLACK CATS W HEARTS BLANK CARD	\
221722	0	0	
221744	0	0	
371176	0	0	
276441	0	0	
513189	0	0	

	3 DRAWER ANTIQUE WHITE WOOD CABINET	3 GARDENIA MORRIS BOXED CANDLES	\
221722	0	0	
221744	0	0	
371176	0	0	
276441	0	0	
513189	0	0	

	3 HEARTS HANGING DECORATION RUSTIC	3 HOOK HANGER MAGIC GARDEN	\
221722	0	0	
221744	0	0	
371176	0	0	
276441	0	0	
513189	0	0	

	3 HOOK PHOTO SHELF ANTIQUE WHITE	3 PIECE SPACEBOY COOKIE CUTTER SET	\
221722	0	0	
221744	0	0	
371176	0	0	
276441	0	0	
513189	0	0	

	3 PINK HEN+CHICKS IN BASKET	3 RAFFIA RIBBONS 50'S CHRISTMAS	\
221722	0	0	

221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	...	WRAP RED VINTAGE DOILY \
221722	...	0
221744	...	0
371176	...	0
276441	...	0
513189	...	0

	WRAP SUKI AND FRIENDS	WRAP SUMMER ROSE DESIGN \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	WRAP VINTAGE LEAF DESIGN	WRAP VINTAGE PETALS DESIGN \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	WRAP WEDDING DAY	WRAP, BILLBOARD FONTS DESIGN	WRAP, CAROUSEL \
221722	0	0	0
221744	0	0	0
371176	0	0	0
276441	0	0	0
513189	0	0	0

	YELLOW BREAKFAST CUP AND SAUCER	YELLOW COAT RACK PARIS FASHION \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	YELLOW DRAGONFLY HELICOPTER	YELLOW EASTER EGG HUNT START POST \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	YELLOW FELT HANGING HEART W FLOWER	YELLOW FLOWERS FELT HANDBAG KIT \
--	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	YELLOW GIANT GARDEN THERMOMETER	YELLOW METAL CHICKEN HEART \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	YELLOW PINK FLOWER DESIGN BIG BOWL	YELLOW POT PLANT CANDLE \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	YELLOW SHARK HELICOPTER	YELLOW/BLUE RETRO RADIO \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	YELLOW/ORANGE FLOWER DESIGN PLATE	YELLOW/PINK FLOWER DESIGN BIG MUG \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	YOU'RE CONFUSING ME METAL SIGN	YULETIDE IMAGES GIFT WRAP SET \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	YULETIDE IMAGES S/6 PAPER BOXES	ZINC HEART T-LIGHT HOLDER \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	ZINC STAR T-LIGHT HOLDER	ZINC BOX SIGN HOME \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	ZINC FINISH 15CM PLANTER POTS	ZINC FOLKART SLEIGH BELLS \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	ZINC HEART FLOWER T-LIGHT HOLDER	ZINC HEART LATTICE 2 WALL PLANTER \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	ZINC HEART LATTICE CHARGER LARGE	ZINC HEART LATTICE CHARGER SMALL \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	ZINC HEART LATTICE T-LIGHT HOLDER	ZINC HEART LATTICE TRAY OVAL \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	ZINC HEARTS PLANT POT HOLDER	ZINC HERB GARDEN CONTAINER \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	ZINC METAL HEART DECORATION	ZINC PLANT POT HOLDER \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	ZINC STAR T-LIGHT HOLDER	ZINC SWEETHEART SOAP DISH \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	ZINC SWEETHEART WIRE LETTER RACK	ZINC T-LIGHT HOLDER STAR LARGE \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	ZINC T-LIGHT HOLDER STARS LARGE	ZINC T-LIGHT HOLDER STARS SMALL \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	ZINC TOP 2 DOOR WOODEN SHELF	ZINC WILLIE WINKIE CANDLE STICK \
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

	ZINC WIRE KITCHEN ORGANISER	ZINC WIRE SWEETHEART LETTER TRAY
221722	0	0
221744	0	0
371176	0	0
276441	0	0
513189	0	0

[5 rows x 3858 columns]

```
In [125]: # drop the columns that have been now been replaced and that are not required
droplist = ['Quantity', 'StockCode', 'InvoiceDate', 'InvoiceNo', 'UnitPrice', 'Description']
learning_data2 = learning_data2.drop(droplist, axis=1)

In [126]: learning_data2 = learning_data2.reset_index(drop=True)

In [127]: xdata2 = learning_data2.copy()
del xdata2['Country']
ydata2 = learning_data2['Country']

In [128]: # convert ydata2 to integer
ydata2 = ydata2.astype('category')
```

```
In [ ]: normalized_xdata2 = preprocessing.normalize(xdata2)
```

2.4 Machine learning - predicting customer spend

```
In [162]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, precision_recall_curve, auc, roc_auc_score
          from sklearn.metrics import precision_score, recall_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report
          from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
          from sklearn.externals import joblib #for saving the trained model
```

For the purposes of this work I will select a 70/30 split - 70% training data and 30% test data. This approach does not use a validation set however it provides a large dataset for training and testing. Cross validation of the training data set will also be used during model training.

```
In [163]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
          xtrain, xtest, ytrain, ytest = train_test_split(normalized_xdata, ydata, test_size = 0.3)
```

Some helper functions for visualizing model output

```
In [164]: import itertools
```

```
# confusion matrix plotting function
def plot_confusion_matrix(cm, classes,
                          normalize=False,
                          title='Confusion matrix',
                          cmap=plt.cm.Blues):
    """
    This function prints and plots the confusion matrix.
    Normalization can be applied by setting `normalize=True`.
    """
    plt.imshow(cm, interpolation='nearest', cmap=cmap)
    plt.title(title)
    plt.colorbar()
    tick_marks = np.arange(len(classes))
    plt.xticks(tick_marks, classes, rotation=0)
    plt.yticks(tick_marks, classes)

    if normalize:
        cm = cm.astype('float') / cm.sum(axis=1)[:, np.newaxis]
        #print("Normalized confusion matrix")
    else:
        1#print('Confusion matrix, without normalization')

    #print(cm)

    thresh = cm.max() / 2.
    for i, j in itertools.product(range(cm.shape[0]), range(cm.shape[1])):
        plt.text(j, i, cm[i, j],
                 horizontalalignment="center",
                 color="white" if cm[i, j] > thresh else "black")
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
plt.ylabel('True label')
plt.xlabel('Predicted label')
```

2.4.1 Naive Bayes

Naive bayes was chosen to build the 1st iteration of the model because it is a fast algorithm and requires no hyperparameters. This method will provide an indication of whether or not a model can be built using this dataset without using more computationally expensive methods.

```
In [25]: from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB #choose model class - done
nb_model = GaussianNB() #instantiate the model - done (GaussianNB has no hyperparameters)
nb_model.fit(xtrain, ytrain) #fit the model to the data
```

```
In [167]: # Use the trained model to predict on the test data
predictions = list(nb_model.predict(xtest))

accuracy = accuracy_score(ytest, predictions)
print("Accuracy: %.2f%%" % (accuracy * 100.0))
print('Recall:', recall_score(ytest, predictions, average="micro")*100, "%")
print('Precision:', precision_score(ytest, predictions, average="micro")*100, "%")
```

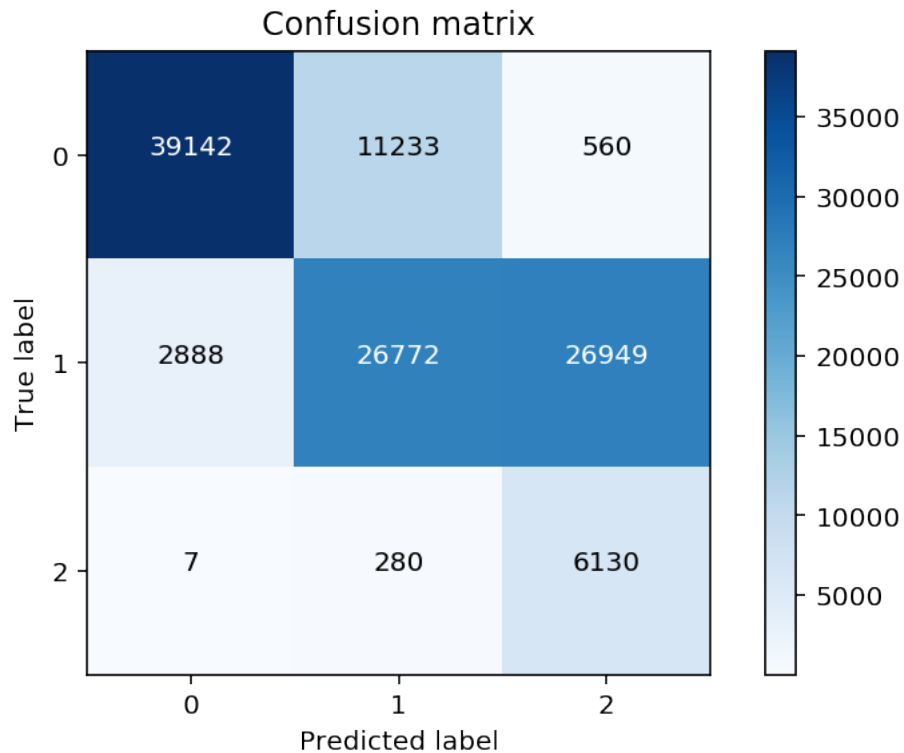
Accuracy: 63.22%

Recall: 63.218118479128826 %

Precision: 63.218118479128826 %

```
In [287]: dat = confusion_matrix(ytest, predictions)

plot_confusion_matrix(
    dat, classes=[0,1,2], title='Confusion matrix')
plt.show()
```

```
In [250]: #joblib.dump(nb_model, 'nb_model.pkl')
```

```
Out[250]: ['nb_model.pkl']
```

```
In [ ]: xval_score = cross_val_score(nb_model, xtrain, ytrain, cv=5, n_jobs=-1).mean() #5-fold
```

```
In [162]: xval_score
```

```
Out[162]: 0.9999736753036423
```

The naive bayes model is approximately 63% accurate in predicting how likely a customer is to be purchasing a low, medium, or high value basket. The model is biased toward the small basket size, presumably due to bias in the training set.

2.4.2 LightGBM

Microsoft's LightGBM algorithm was selected to build a 2nd model. This algorithm is relatively new and is designed to be faster and more accurate than XGBoost [1,2]

```
In [38]: import lightgbm as lgb
```

```
In [265]: train_data=lgb.Dataset(xtrain,label=ytrain)
```

Due to limited time and compute resource I will use 5-fold cross validation when training the LightGBM model.

```

In [ ]: params = {'task': 'train',
                  'boosting_type': 'gbdt',
                  'objective': 'multiclass',
                  'num_class': 3,
                  'metric': 'multi_logloss',
                  'learning_rate': 0.05,
                  'max_depth': 7,
                  'num_leaves': 17,
                  'feature_fraction': 0.4,
                  'bagging_fraction': 0.6,
                  'bagging_freq': 17}

lgb_cv = lgb.cv(params, train_data, num_boost_round=10000, nfold=5, shuffle=True, stratified=True)

nround = lgb_cv['multi_logloss-mean'].index(np.min(lgb_cv['multi_logloss-mean']))

In [267]: model = lgb.train(params, train_data, num_boost_round=nround)

In [169]: #predicting on test set
          ypred=model.predict(xtest)

In [170]: predictions = []

          for x in ypred:
              predictions.append(np.argmax(x))

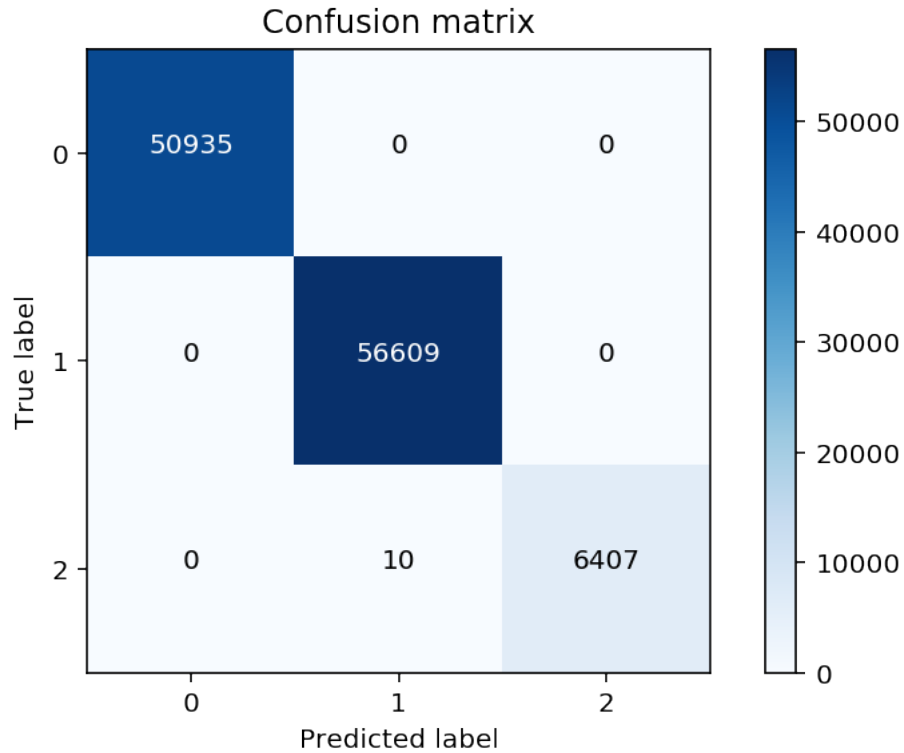
In [171]: accuracy = accuracy_score(ytest, predictions)
          print("Accuracy: %.2f%%" % (accuracy * 100.0))
          print('Recall:', recall_score(ytest, predictions, average="micro")*100, "%")
          print('Precision:', precision_score(ytest, predictions, average="micro")*100, "%")

Accuracy: 99.99%
Recall: 99.99122506822509 %
Precision: 99.99122506822509 %

In [271]: dat = confusion_matrix(ytest, predictions)

          plot_confusion_matrix(
              dat, classes=[0,1,2], title='Confusion matrix')
          plt.show()

```



```
In [272]: #joblib.dump(model, 'lgbm_model.pkl')
```

```
Out[272]: ['lgbm_model.pkl']
```

The LightGBM model is 99% accurate at predicting how likely a customer is to be purchasing a low, medium, or high value basket. This algorithm is superior to Naive bayes but requires significantly higher compute resource.

2.5 Machine learning - predicting country of origin

```
In [136]: xtrain, xtest, ytrain, ytest = train_test_split(normalized_xdata2, ydata2, test_size =
```

2.5.1 Naive Bayes

```
In [26]: nb_model2 = GaussianNB() #instantiate the model - done (GaussianNB has no hyperparameters)
         nb_model2.fit(xtrain, ytrain) #fit the model to the data
```

```
Out[26]: GaussianNB(priors=None)
```

```
In [139]: # Use the trained model to predict on the test data
         predictions = list(nb_model2.predict(xtest))
```

```
Accuracy: 6.69%
Recall: 0.06690885478365406
Precision: 0.06690885478365406
```

```
In [141]: accuracy = accuracy_score(ytest, predictions)
          print("Accuracy: %.2f%%" % (accuracy * 100.0))

          print('Recall:', recall_score(ytest, predictions, average="micro")*100)
          print('Precision:', precision_score(ytest, predictions, average="micro")*100)
```

```
Accuracy: 6.69%
Recall: 6.690885478365407
Precision: 6.690885478365407
```

```
In [138]: #joblib.dump(nb_model2, 'nb_model2.pkl')
```

```
Out[138]: ['nb_model2.pkl']
```

This is a very poor model using Naive Bayes and further analysis using this method and LightGBM should be tried instead.

2.5.2 LightGBM

```
In [148]: # convert string label to float & make new sets for LightGBM
          from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
          lb = LabelEncoder()
          ydata_float = lb.fit_transform(ydata2)

          xtrain, xtest, ytrain, ytest = train_test_split(normalized_xdata2, ydata_float, test_s

In [87]: train_data=lgb.Dataset(xtrain, label=ytrain)

In [ ]: params = {'task': 'train',
                  'boosting_type': 'gbdt',
                  'objective': 'multiclass',
                  'num_class': 37,
                  'metric': 'multi_logloss',
                  'learning_rate': 0.05,
                  'max_depth': 7,
                  'num_leaves': 17,
                  'feature_fraction': 0.4,
                  'bagging_fraction': 0.6,
                  'bagging_freq': 17}

          lgb_cv = lgb.cv(params, train_data, num_boost_round=10000, nfold=5, shuffle=True, strat

          nround = lgb_cv['multi_logloss-mean'].index(np.min(lgb_cv['multi_logloss-mean']))
```

```

In [89]: lgbm_model2 = lgb.train(params, train_data, num_boost_round=nround)

In [149]: #predicting on test set
          ypred=lgbm_model2.predict(xtest)

In [150]: predictions = []

          for x in ypred:
              predictions.append(np.argmax(x))

In [151]: accuracy = accuracy_score(ytest, predictions)
          print("Accuracy: %.2f%%" % (accuracy * 100.0))
          print('Recall:', recall_score(ytest, predictions,average="micro")*100,"%")
          print('Precision:', precision_score(ytest, predictions,average="micro")*100,"%")

Accuracy: 89.56%
Recall: 89.56046366739498 %
Precision: 89.56046366739498 %

In [94]: #joblib.dump(lgbm_model2, 'lgbm_model2.pkl')

Out[94]: ['lgbm_model2.pkl']

```

The LightGBM model significantly out-performs Naive bayes, producing a model for predicting country of origin of customers with approximately 90% accuracy.

3 Task 5 - Conclusions and further work

The detail and scientific rigor of the data analysis and modeling performed for this assignment was limited by the short amount of time allocated for delivery of this report. However, given the constraints, the data analysis section of this work identified a number of useful metrics in the data, including:

- The frequency of invoices throughout the year.
- The number of orders placed per customer, and per country.
- The value of baskets per customer and per country.
- The contents of the highest spending customer baskets.

This data would enable the business to predict required staffing levels to pick and dispatch items and the most common global location of customers.

The observation of per customer baskets and their value enabled the identification and classification of customers based on their level of spend. This information has enabled the construction of a proof of concept machine learning model to predict new customers level of spend. This model could be used to predict income levels for the business and combined with apriori modeling (and further work using NLP), likely combinations of basket items.

An additional model was constructed to predict the country of origin of customers. This model would enable prediction of trends in geographic regions based on items purchased.

Further work

Further work is needed on feature engineering for this dataset. It was beyond the scope of this assignment to fully explore the time series component of the data. In addition, further natural language processing (NLP) work is required to classify item descriptions for clustering.

Combining the NLP work with the time series analysis would enable a higher resolution observation of sales of individual items throughout the year, rather than the high level observation of the number of invoices received.

The NLP classification of items into groups would also provide an additional classifier to cluster customers with the items they purchase, and also enable a model to be trained to predict which items a customer is likely to purchase in a basket, as well changes in shopping trends during the year (i.e, the identification and prediction of seasonality).

To obviate some of the issues with not having predicted clusters and trends in basket contents, apriori modeling was employed as an additional methodology as part of this report, which enables a less computationally expensive estimate of the correlation between purchased items, enabling prediction of items that may be purchased in combination. Using this method, it was possible to make a prediction for which items the top spending customer would purchase which could assist with stocking bulk order or difficult to source/rare items for high value customers. In addition, baskets can be grouped per country and regional trends in basket contents could be predicted using this modeling approach.

The dataset as provided for this assignment contains an imbalance in that there is a bimodal distribution with the majority of baskets clustering at a lower value than a small number of high value baskets. For model training, the highest value baskets were removed as “outliers”, however this has removed the most valued customers from the dataset. An alternative approach to removing the high value baskets would be to use oversampling methods to create synthetic data for higher spend baskets. This approach is computationally expensive however, and beyond the scope of this assignment. A similar imbalance exists in the location data, with the majority of purchases from the UK. The UK could be removed from the dataset in order to model other countries, however an alternative approach could be to build country specific models.

2 machine learning methods were selected for this assignment, the 1st was the Naive Bayes algorithm as this algorithm is fast in terms of training times on large data sets and also requires no hyper-parameters therefore no additional parameter optimization steps are required. This method provides a fast and efficient method of testing the suitability of a dataset for modeling prior to implementing more computationally expensive algorithms. In the case of predicting customer spend category, the Naive Bayes algorithm performed marginally well and produced a model with 63% accuracy, in terms of predicting the likely basket value of a customer. The 2nd algorithm chosen was the LightGBM algorithm. This algorithm was chosen as it is a generally applicable gradient boosting method that has proven to be fast, in terms of training on large datasets and provides robust solutions when compared with current top performing algorithms such as xgboost . Due to the time constraints placed on this assignment LightGBM provided a computationally fast solution using an algorithm with greater flexibility in terms of fitting complex relationships in large, multivariate datasets.

In addition, a model was developed to predict the country of origin for an order. The Naive Bayes method performed poorly in this exercise, however the LightGBM performed well, producing a model with 90% accuracy.

Further work should be performed using the random forest algorithm to perform feature analysis. This analysis would inform on which variables contribute most to the variation in the data, reduce the number of variables required to fit the model, and provide additional information on top of the principle component analysis. Further to this issue, feature engineering using dummy variables, as was performed with the country data generates wide, sparse matrices which add ad-

ditional computational cost and potential imbalance issues to the modeling process. One possible solution to this would be to use one-hot encoding instead of dummy variables.

Further work could be performed on both models generated during this assignment by applying hyper-parameter tuning to the LightGBM algorithm using methods contained in Python packages such as hyperopt [5], however this would require the procurement of high performance computing resource which was beyond the scope of this assignment.

3.1 Addendum - Apriori modeling example

Apriori modeling requires no feature engineering, machine learning, or significant compute time and is an alternative approach to machine learning for this form of exercise. [4]

Modeling will be applied to the top customer identified in the earlier data analysis as a proof of concept recommender system.

```
In [691]: from mlxtend.frequent_patterns import apriori
          from mlxtend.frequent_patterns import association_rules
```

3.1.1 Generate a basket for the top spending customer identified from the dataset

As an example, the customerid corresponding with the highest spend was identified during the data analysis and the customer's basket extracted for further analysis. This method could optimize the prediction of stock levels to facilitate customers who make large, bulk orders or order expensive or difficult to source items ahead of schedule.

```
In [692]: basket = top_basket.groupby(['InvoiceNo', 'Description'])['Quantity'].sum().unstack()
```

```
In [693]: basket.head()
```

```
Out[693]: Description  12 DAISY PEGS IN WOOD BOX  12 EGG HOUSE PAINTED WOOD  \
InvoiceNo
536557                0.0                0.0
536984                0.0                0.0
537405                0.0                0.0
538163                0.0                0.0
538866                0.0                0.0
```

```
Description  12 IVORY ROSE PEG PLACE SETTINGS  \
InvoiceNo
536557                0.0
536984                0.0
537405                0.0
538163                0.0
538866                0.0
```

```
Description  12 MESSAGE CARDS WITH ENVELOPES  12 PENCIL SMALL TUBE WOODLAND  \
InvoiceNo
536557                0.0                0.0
```

536984	0.0	0.0
537405	0.0	0.0
538163	0.0	0.0
538866	0.0	0.0

Description	12 PENCILS SMALL TUBE RED RETROSPOT	12 PENCILS SMALL TUBE SKULL \
InvoiceNo		
536557	0.0	0.0
536984	0.0	0.0
537405	0.0	0.0
538163	0.0	0.0
538866	25.0	6.0

Description	12 PENCILS TALL TUBE RED RETROSPOT	12 PENCILS TALL TUBE SKULLS \
InvoiceNo		
536557	0.0	0.0
536984	0.0	0.0
537405	0.0	0.0
538163	0.0	0.0
538866	0.0	0.0

Description	12 PINK HEN+CHICKS IN BASKET	12 RED ROSE PEG PLACE SETTINGS \
InvoiceNo		
536557	0.0	0.0
536984	0.0	1.0
537405	0.0	0.0
538163	0.0	0.0
538866	0.0	0.0

Description	16 PIECE CUTLERY SET PANTRY DESIGN \
InvoiceNo	
536557	0.0
536984	0.0
537405	0.0
538163	0.0
538866	0.0

Description	2 PICTURE BOOK EGGS EASTER BUNNY	200 BENDY SKULL STRAWS \
InvoiceNo		
536557	0.0	0.0
536984	0.0	0.0
537405	0.0	0.0
538163	0.0	0.0
538866	0.0	0.0

Description	200 RED + WHITE BENDY STRAWS \
InvoiceNo	
536557	0.0

536984	0.0
537405	0.0
538163	0.0
538866	0.0

Description	3 DRAWER ANTIQUE WHITE WOOD CABINET	3 HOOK HANGER MAGIC GARDEN	\
InvoiceNo			
536557	0.0		0.0
536984	0.0		0.0
537405	0.0		0.0
538163	0.0		0.0
538866	0.0		0.0

Description	3 HOOK PHOTO SHELF ANTIQUE WHITE	\
InvoiceNo		
536557	0.0	
536984	0.0	
537405	0.0	
538163	0.0	
538866	0.0	

Description	3 PIECE SPACEBOY COOKIE CUTTER SET	3 PINK HEN+CHICKS IN BASKET	\
InvoiceNo			
536557	0.0		0.0
536984	0.0		0.0
537405	0.0		0.0
538163	0.0		0.0
538866	0.0		0.0

Description	3 STRIPEY MICE FELTCRAFT	3 TIER CAKE TIN GREEN AND CREAM	\
InvoiceNo			
536557	0.0		0.0
536984	0.0		1.0
537405	0.0		1.0
538163	0.0		0.0
538866	0.0		1.0

Description	3 TIER CAKE TIN RED AND CREAM	\
InvoiceNo		
536557	0.0	
536984	0.0	
537405	0.0	
538163	0.0	
538866	0.0	

Description	3 TRADITIONAL BISCUIT CUTTERS	SET	36 FOIL HEART CAKE CASES	\
InvoiceNo				
536557	0.0			0.0

536984	0.0	0.0
537405	0.0	0.0
538163	0.0	0.0
538866	0.0	0.0

Description	36 FOIL STAR CAKE CASES	36 PENCILS TUBE RED RETROSPOT	\
InvoiceNo			
536557	0.0	0.0	
536984	0.0	0.0	
537405	0.0	0.0	
538163	0.0	0.0	
538866	0.0	0.0	

Description	36 PENCILS TUBE SKULLS	3D CHRISTMAS STAMPS STICKERS	\
InvoiceNo			
536557	0.0	1.0	
536984	0.0	0.0	
537405	0.0	0.0	
538163	0.0	0.0	
538866	0.0	0.0	

Description	4 BLUE DINNER CANDLES SILVER FLOCK	\
InvoiceNo		
536557	0.0	
536984	0.0	
537405	0.0	
538163	0.0	
538866	0.0	

Description	4 BURGUNDY WINE DINNER CANDLES	\
InvoiceNo		
536557	0.0	
536984	0.0	
537405	0.0	
538163	0.0	
538866	0.0	

Description	4 IVORY DINNER CANDLES SILVER FLOCK	\
InvoiceNo		
536557	0.0	
536984	0.0	
537405	0.0	
538163	0.0	
538866	0.0	

Description	4 PINK DINNER CANDLE SILVER FLOCK	4 PINK FLOCK CHRISTMAS BALLS	\
InvoiceNo			
536557	0.0	0.0	

536984	0.0	0.0
537405	0.0	0.0
538163	0.0	0.0
538866	0.0	0.0

Description 4 PURPLE FLOCK DINNER CANDLES 4 SKY BLUE DINNER CANDLES \

InvoiceNo

536557	0.0	0.0
536984	0.0	0.0
537405	0.0	0.0
538163	0.0	0.0
538866	0.0	0.0

Description 5 HOOK HANGER RED MAGIC TOADSTOOL \

InvoiceNo

536557	0.0
536984	0.0
537405	0.0
538163	0.0
538866	0.0

Description 50CM METAL STRING WITH 7 CLIPS 6 CHOCOLATE LOVE HEART T-LIGHTS \

InvoiceNo

536557	0.0	0.0
536984	0.0	0.0
537405	0.0	0.0
538163	0.0	0.0
538866	0.0	0.0

Description 6 EGG HOUSE PAINTED WOOD 6 RIBBONS RUSTIC CHARM \

InvoiceNo

536557	0.0	0.0
536984	0.0	0.0
537405	0.0	0.0
538163	0.0	0.0
538866	0.0	0.0

Description 6 RIBBONS SHIMMERING PINKS 6 ROCKET BALLOONS \

InvoiceNo

536557	0.0	0.0
536984	0.0	0.0
537405	0.0	0.0
538163	0.0	0.0
538866	0.0	0.0

Description 60 TEATIME FAIRY CAKE CASES 72 SWEETHEART FAIRY CAKE CASES \

InvoiceNo

536557	0.0	0.0
--------	-----	-----

536984	0.0	0.0
537405	0.0	0.0
538163	0.0	0.0
538866	0.0	0.0

Description	75 GREEN FAIRY CAKE CASES	ABC TREASURE BOOK BOX	\
InvoiceNo			
536557	0.0	0.0	
536984	0.0	0.0	
537405	0.0	0.0	
538163	0.0	0.0	
538866	0.0	0.0	

Description	ACRYLIC JEWEL ICICLE, BLUE	ACRYLIC JEWEL SNOWFLAKE, PINK	\
InvoiceNo			
536557	0.0	0.0	
536984	0.0	0.0	
537405	0.0	0.0	
538163	0.0	0.0	
538866	0.0	0.0	

Description	ADULT APRON APPLE DELIGHT	...	\
InvoiceNo		...	
536557	0.0	...	
536984	0.0	...	
537405	0.0	...	
538163	0.0	...	
538866	0.0	...	

Description	WOOD STAMP SET BEST WISHES	WOOD STAMP SET FLOWERS	\
InvoiceNo			
536557	0.0	0.0	
536984	0.0	0.0	
537405	0.0	0.0	
538163	0.0	0.0	
538866	0.0	0.0	

Description	WOOD STAMP SET HAPPY BIRTHDAY	WOOD STAMP SET THANK YOU	\
InvoiceNo			
536557	0.0	0.0	
536984	0.0	0.0	
537405	0.0	0.0	
538163	0.0	0.0	
538866	0.0	0.0	

Description	WOOD STOCKING CHRISTMAS SCANDISPOT	WOODEN ADVENT CALENDAR CREAM	\
InvoiceNo			
536557	0.0	0.0	

536984	0.0	0.0
537405	0.0	0.0
538163	0.0	0.0
538866	0.0	0.0

Description	WOODEN ADVENT CALENDAR RED	WOODEN BOX OF DOMINOES	\
InvoiceNo			
536557	0.0	0.0	
536984	0.0	0.0	
537405	0.0	0.0	
538163	0.0	0.0	
538866	0.0	0.0	

Description	WOODEN FRAME ANTIQUE WHITE	WOODEN HAPPY BIRTHDAY GARLAND	\
InvoiceNo			
536557	0.0	0.0	
536984	0.0	0.0	
537405	0.0	0.0	
538163	0.0	0.0	
538866	0.0	0.0	

Description	WOODEN HEART CHRISTMAS SCANDINAVIAN	\
InvoiceNo		
536557	0.0	
536984	0.0	
537405	0.0	
538163	0.0	
538866	0.0	

Description	WOODEN PICTURE FRAME WHITE FINISH	WOODEN REGATTA BUNTING	\
InvoiceNo			
536557	0.0	0.0	
536984	0.0	0.0	
537405	0.0	0.0	
538163	0.0	0.0	
538866	0.0	1.0	

Description	WOODEN SCHOOL COLOURING SET	WOODEN STAR CHRISTMAS SCANDINAVIAN	\
InvoiceNo			
536557	0.0	0.0	
536984	0.0	0.0	
537405	0.0	0.0	
538163	0.0	0.0	
538866	0.0	0.0	

Description	WOODEN TREE CHRISTMAS SCANDINAVIAN	WOODEN UNION JACK BUNTING	\
InvoiceNo			
536557	0.0	0.0	

536984	0.0	0.0
537405	0.0	0.0
538163	0.0	0.0
538866	0.0	0.0

Description	WOODLAND CHARLOTTE BAG	WOODLAND DESIGN	COTTON TOTE BAG	\
InvoiceNo				
536557	0.0		0.0	
536984	5.0		0.0	
537405	0.0		0.0	
538163	0.0		0.0	
538866	0.0		0.0	

Description	WOODLAND MINI BACKPACK	WOVEN ROSE GARDEN CUSHION COVER	\
InvoiceNo			
536557	0.0	0.0	
536984	0.0	0.0	
537405	0.0	0.0	
538163	0.0	0.0	
538866	0.0	0.0	

Description	WOVEN SUNSET CUSHION COVER	WRAP 50'S	CHRISTMAS	\
InvoiceNo				
536557	0.0		0.0	
536984	0.0		0.0	
537405	0.0		0.0	
538163	0.0		0.0	
538866	0.0		0.0	

Description	WRAP ALPHABET DESIGN	WRAP CHRISTMAS VILLAGE	WRAP COWBOYS	\
InvoiceNo				
536557	0.0		0.0	0.0
536984	0.0		0.0	0.0
537405	0.0		0.0	0.0
538163	0.0		0.0	0.0
538866	0.0		0.0	0.0

Description	WRAP DOILEY DESIGN	WRAP DOLLY GIRL	WRAP ENGLISH ROSE	\
InvoiceNo				
536557	0.0	0.0	0.0	
536984	0.0	0.0	0.0	
537405	0.0	0.0	0.0	
538163	0.0	0.0	0.0	
538866	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Description	WRAP GREEN PEARS	WRAP I LOVE LONDON	WRAP MAGIC FOREST	\
InvoiceNo				
536557	0.0	0.0	0.0	

536984	0.0	0.0	0.0
537405	0.0	0.0	0.0
538163	0.0	0.0	0.0
538866	0.0	0.0	0.0

Description	WRAP PINK FAIRY CAKES	WRAP POPPIES	DESIGN	WRAP RED APPLES \
InvoiceNo				
536557	0.0		0.0	0.0
536984	0.0		0.0	0.0
537405	0.0		0.0	0.0
538163	0.0		0.0	0.0
538866	0.0		0.0	0.0

Description	WRAP SUKI AND FRIENDS	WRAP VINTAGE LEAF DESIGN \
InvoiceNo		
536557	0.0	0.0
536984	0.0	0.0
537405	0.0	0.0
538163	0.0	0.0
538866	0.0	0.0

Description	WRAP VINTAGE PETALS	DESIGN	YELLOW EASTER EGG HUNT START POST \
InvoiceNo			
536557		0.0	0.0
536984		0.0	0.0
537405		0.0	0.0
538163		0.0	0.0
538866		0.0	0.0

Description	ZINC	HEART T-LIGHT HOLDER	ZINC FINISH 15CM PLANTER POTS \
InvoiceNo			
536557		0.0	0.0
536984		0.0	0.0
537405		0.0	0.0
538163		0.0	0.0
538866		0.0	0.0

Description	ZINC FOLKART SLEIGH BELLS	ZINC HEART FLOWER T-LIGHT HOLDER \
InvoiceNo		
536557	0.0	0.0
536984	0.0	0.0
537405	0.0	0.0
538163	0.0	0.0
538866	0.0	0.0

Description	ZINC HERB GARDEN CONTAINER	ZINC METAL HEART DECORATION \
InvoiceNo		
536557	0.0	0.0

536984	0.0	0.0
537405	0.0	0.0
538163	0.0	0.0
538866	0.0	0.0

Description	ZINC SWEETHEART SOAP DISH	ZINC SWEETHEART WIRE LETTER RACK \
InvoiceNo		
536557	0.0	0.0
536984	0.0	0.0
537405	0.0	0.0
538163	0.0	0.0
538866	0.0	0.0

Description	ZINC T-LIGHT HOLDER STAR LARGE	ZINC T-LIGHT HOLDER STARS SMALL \
InvoiceNo		
536557	0.0	0.0
536984	0.0	0.0
537405	0.0	0.0
538163	0.0	0.0
538866	0.0	0.0

Description	ZINC WIRE SWEETHEART LETTER TRAY
InvoiceNo	
536557	0.0
536984	0.0
537405	0.0
538163	0.0
538866	0.0

[5 rows x 1343 columns]

```
In [694]: def encode_units(x):
           if x <= 0:
               return 0
           if x >= 1:
               return 1
```

```
basket_sets = basket.applymap(encode_units)
```

Frequent items sets were calculated using the apriori algorithm, with a minimum support of 20%, that is 20% probability that one item will be purchased with another item in the same order.

```
In [695]: frequent_itemsets = apriori(basket_sets, min_support=0.2, use_colnames=True) #70% su
```

Association rules were generated using the “lift” metric [4]; the ratio of the observed support that would be expected if the antecedent and consequent were independent.

```
In [696]: rules = association_rules(frequent_itemsets, metric="lift", min_threshold=1)
           rules.head(20)
```



```

Out [696]:
          antecedents          consequents \
0 (BLUE/CREAM STRIPE CUSHION COVER)      (CHILLI LIGHTS)
1              (CHILLI LIGHTS) (BLUE/CREAM STRIPE CUSHION COVER)
2              (GUMBALL COAT RACK) (BLUE/CREAM STRIPE CUSHION COVER)
3 (BLUE/CREAM STRIPE CUSHION COVER)      (GUMBALL COAT RACK)
4 (PACK OF 60 DINOSAUR CAKE CASES) (BLUE/CREAM STRIPE CUSHION COVER)
5 (BLUE/CREAM STRIPE CUSHION COVER) (PACK OF 60 DINOSAUR CAKE CASES)
6      (CHARLOTTE BAG SUKI DESIGN)      (CHILLI LIGHTS)
7              (CHILLI LIGHTS)      (CHARLOTTE BAG SUKI DESIGN)
8 (PACK OF 60 DINOSAUR CAKE CASES)      (CHILLI LIGHTS)
9              (CHILLI LIGHTS) (PACK OF 60 DINOSAUR CAKE CASES)

```

```

          antecedent support  consequent support  support  confidence  lift \
0              0.4              0.5      0.2      0.5      1.0
1              0.5              0.4      0.2      0.4      1.0
2              0.4              0.4      0.2      0.6      1.5
3              0.4              0.4      0.2      0.5      1.5
4              0.4              0.4      0.2      0.5      1.4
5              0.4              0.4      0.2      0.5      1.4
6              0.4              0.5      0.2      0.6      1.1
7              0.5              0.4      0.2      0.4      1.1
8              0.4              0.5      0.2      0.6      1.2
9              0.5              0.4      0.2      0.5      1.2

```

```

          leverage  conviction
0              0.0          1.0
1              0.0          1.0
2              0.1          1.4
3              0.1          1.4
4              0.1          1.3
5              0.1          1.3
6              0.0          1.2
7              0.0          1.1
8              0.0          1.3
9              0.0          1.2

```

3.1.2 Generate a basket for a country

Per country trends could be identified which could assist with business metrics such as optimum location of distribution centres, load balancing of servers, and also placement of items within a warehouse to optimise item picking.

```

In [726]: basket = (data[data['Country'] == "Switzerland"]
                    .groupby(['InvoiceNo', 'Description'])['Quantity']
                    .sum().unstack().reset_index().fillna(0).set_index('InvoiceNo'))

def encode_units(x):
    if x <= 0:

```

```

    return 0
if x >= 1:
    return 1

```

```

basket_sets = basket.applymap(encode_units)

```

```

In [731]: frequent_itemsets = apriori(basket_sets, min_support=0.2, use_colnames=True) #70% su

```

```

In [732]: rules = association_rules(frequent_itemsets, metric="lift", min_threshold=1)
rules.head(20)

```

```

Out[732]:

```

	antecedents	consequents	\
0	(PLASTERS IN TIN CIRCUS PARADE)	(PLASTERS IN TIN SPACEBOY)	
1	(PLASTERS IN TIN SPACEBOY)	(PLASTERS IN TIN CIRCUS PARADE)	
2	(PLASTERS IN TIN WOODLAND ANIMALS)	(PLASTERS IN TIN SPACEBOY)	
3	(PLASTERS IN TIN SPACEBOY)	(PLASTERS IN TIN WOODLAND ANIMALS)	

	antecedent support	consequent support	support	confidence	lift	\
0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	2.4	
1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	2.4	
2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	2.1	
3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.1	

	leverage	conviction
0	0.1	6.8
1	0.1	1.7
2	0.1	3.3
3	0.1	2.4

4 References

1. <https://towardsdatascience.com/introduction-to-naive-bayes-classification-4cffabb1ae54>
2. <https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2017/06/which-algorithm-takes-the-crown-light-gbm-vs-xgboost/>
3. <https://towardsdatascience.com/catboost-vs-light-gbm-vs-xgboost-5f93620723db>
4. https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Association_rule_learning#/Lift
5. <https://github.com/hyperopt/hyperopt>