Machine Learning Engineer Nanodegree

Unsupervised Learning

Project: Creating Customer Segments

Welcome to the third project of the Machine Learning Engineer Nanodegree! In this notebook, some template code has already been provided for you, and it will be your job to implement the additional functionality necessary to successfully complete this project. Sections that begin with **'Implementation'** in the header indicate that the following block of code will require additional functionality which you must provide. Instructions will be provided for each section and the specifics of the implementation are marked in the code block with a `'TODO'` statement. Please be sure to read the instructions carefully!

In addition to implementing code, there will be questions that you must answer which relate to the project and your implementation. Each section where you will answer a question is preceded by a **'Question X'** header. Carefully read each question and provide thorough answers in the following text boxes that begin with **'Answer:'**. Your project submission will be evaluated based on your answers to each of the questions and the implementation you provide.

> **Note:** Code and Markdown cells can be executed using the **Shift + Enter** keyboard shortcut. In addition, Markdown cells can be edited by typically double-clicking the cell to enter edit mode.

Getting Started

In this project, you will analyze a dataset containing data on various customers' annual spending amounts (reported in *monetary units*) of diverse product categories for internal structure. One goal of this project is to best describe the variation in the different types of customers that a wholesale distributor interacts with. Doing so would equip the distributor with insight into how to best structure their delivery service to meet the needs of each customer.

The dataset for this project can be found on the UCI Machine Learning Repository (https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Wholesale+customers). For the purposes of this project, the features `'Channel'` and `'Region'` will be excluded in the analysis — with focus instead on the six product categories recorded for customers.

Run the code block below to load the wholesale customers dataset, along with a few of the necessary Python libraries required for this project. You will know the dataset loaded successfully if the size of the dataset is reported.

In [49]:
```
# Import libraries necessary for this project
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from IPython.display import display # Allows the use of display() for Da
taFrames

# Import supplementary visualizations code visuals.py
import visuals as vs

# Pretty display for notebooks
%matplotlib inline

# Load the wholesale customers dataset
try:
    data = pd.read_csv("customers.csv")
    data.drop(['Region', 'Channel'], axis = 1, inplace = True)
    print "Wholesale customers dataset has {} samples with {} features e
ach.".format(*data.shape)
except:
    print "Dataset could not be loaded. Is the dataset missing?"
```

```
Wholesale customers dataset has 440 samples with 6 features each.
```

Data Exploration

In this section, you will begin exploring the data through visualizations and code to understand how each feature is related to the others. You will observe a statistical description of the dataset, consider the relevance of each feature, and select a few sample data points from the dataset which you will track through the course of this project.

Run the code block below to observe a statistical description of the dataset. Note that the dataset is composed of six important product categories: **'Fresh'**, **'Milk'**, **'Grocery'**, **'Frozen'**, **'Detergents_Paper'**, and **'Delicatessen'**. Consider what each category represents in terms of products you could purchase.

In [50]:
```
# Display a description of the dataset
display(data.describe())
```

	Fresh	Milk	Grocery	Frozen	Detergents_Paper	De
count	440.000000	440.000000	440.000000	440.000000	440.000000	440
mean	12000.297727	5796.265909	7951.277273	3071.931818	2881.493182	152
std	12647.328865	7380.377175	9503.162829	4854.673333	4767.854448	282
min	3.000000	55.000000	3.000000	25.000000	3.000000	3.0
25%	3127.750000	1533.000000	2153.000000	742.250000	256.750000	408
50%	8504.000000	3627.000000	4755.500000	1526.000000	816.500000	965
75%	16933.750000	7190.250000	10655.750000	3554.250000	3922.000000	182
max	112151.000000	73498.000000	92780.000000	60869.000000	40827.000000	479

Implementation: Selecting Samples

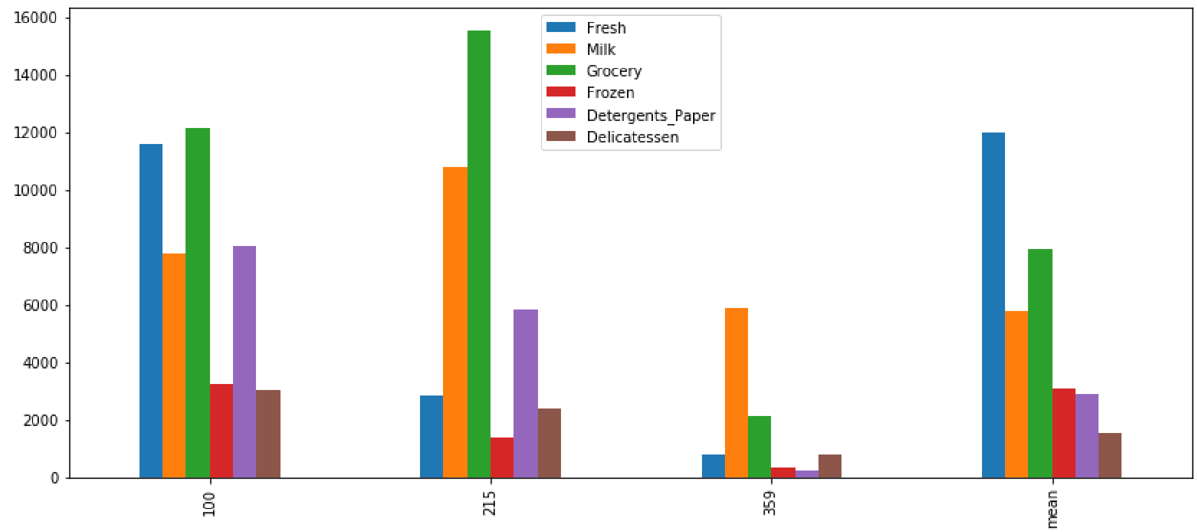
To get a better understanding of the customers and how their data will transform through the analysis, it would be best to select a few sample data points and explore them in more detail. In the code block below, add **three** indices of your choice to the `indices` list which will represent the customers to track. It is suggested to try different sets of samples until you obtain customers that vary significantly from one another.

In [51]:
```
# TODO: Select three indices of your choice you wish to sample from the
 dataset
indices = [100, 215, 359]

# Create a DataFrame of the chosen samples
samples = pd.DataFrame(data.loc[indices], columns = data.keys()).reset_i
ndex(drop = True)
print "Chosen samples of wholesale customers dataset:"
display(samples)
```

```
Chosen samples of wholesale customers dataset:
```

	Fresh	Milk	Grocery	Frozen	Detergents_Paper	Delicatessen
0	11594	7779	12144	3252	8035	3029
1	2806	10765	15538	1374	5828	2388
2	796	5878	2109	340	232	776

In [52]:
```
# Import Seaborn, a very powerful library for Data Visualisation
import seaborn as sns

samples_bar = samples.append(data.describe().loc['mean'])
samples_bar.index = indices + ['mean']
_ = samples_bar.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(14,6))
```



Question 1

Consider the total purchase cost of each product category and the statistical description of the dataset above for your sample customers.
What kind of establishment (customer) could each of the three samples you've chosen represent?
Hint: Examples of establishments include places like markets, cafes, and retailers, among many others. Avoid using names for establishments, such as saying "*McDonalds*" when describing a sample customer as a restaurant.

Answer:

1. The first represents a retail goods (e.g., retail food market) since it consumes close to average amount of Fresh (11,594 vs. the mean of 12,000), and significant amount of Grocery (12,144, much higher than the mean of 7,951).
2. The second represents a retail goods as well (e.g., retail grocery store) since it consumes significant amount of Milk (10,765, much higher than the mean of 5,796) and Grocery (15,538, much higher than the mean of 7,951).
3. The third represents a cafes store or restaurant as since it consumes average amount of milk (5,878, vervy close the mean of 5,796) and relatively small amount (significantly less than the means as shown in the diagram above) of various products.

Implementation: Feature Relevance

One interesting thought to consider is if one (or more) of the six product categories is actually relevant for understanding customer purchasing. That is to say, is it possible to determine whether customers purchasing some amount of one category of products will necessarily purchase some proportional amount of another category of products? We can make this determination quite easily by training a supervised regression learner on a subset of the data with one feature removed, and then score how well that model can predict the removed feature.

In the code block below, you will need to implement the following:

- Assign `new_data` a copy of the data by removing a feature of your choice using the `DataFrame.drop` function.
- Use `sklearn.cross_validation.train_test_split` to split the dataset into training and testing sets.
  - Use the removed feature as your target label. Set a `test_size` of `0.25` and set a `random_state`.
- Import a decision tree regressor, set a `random_state`, and fit the learner to the training data.
- Report the prediction score of the testing set using the regressor's `score` function.

In [53]:
```
# TODO: Make a copy of the DataFrame, using the 'drop' function to drop
 the given feature
new_data = data.drop(['Grocery'], axis = 1, inplace = False)

# import sklearn library
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor

# TODO: Split the data into training and testing sets using the given fe
ature as the target
grocery = data['Grocery']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(new_data, grocery, t
est_size=0.25, random_state=0)

# TODO: Create a decision tree regressor and fit it to the training set
regressor = DecisionTreeRegressor(random_state=0)
regressor.fit(X_train, y_train)

# TODO: Report the score of the prediction using the testing set
score = regressor.score(X_test, y_test)
print("score = ", score)
```

```
('score = ', 0.60280197887845888)
```

Question 2

Which feature did you attempt to predict? What was the reported prediction score? Is this feature necessary for identifying customers' spending habits?
Hint: The coefficient of determination, `R^2`, is scored between 0 and 1, with 1 being a perfect fit. A negative `R^2` implies the model fails to fit the data.

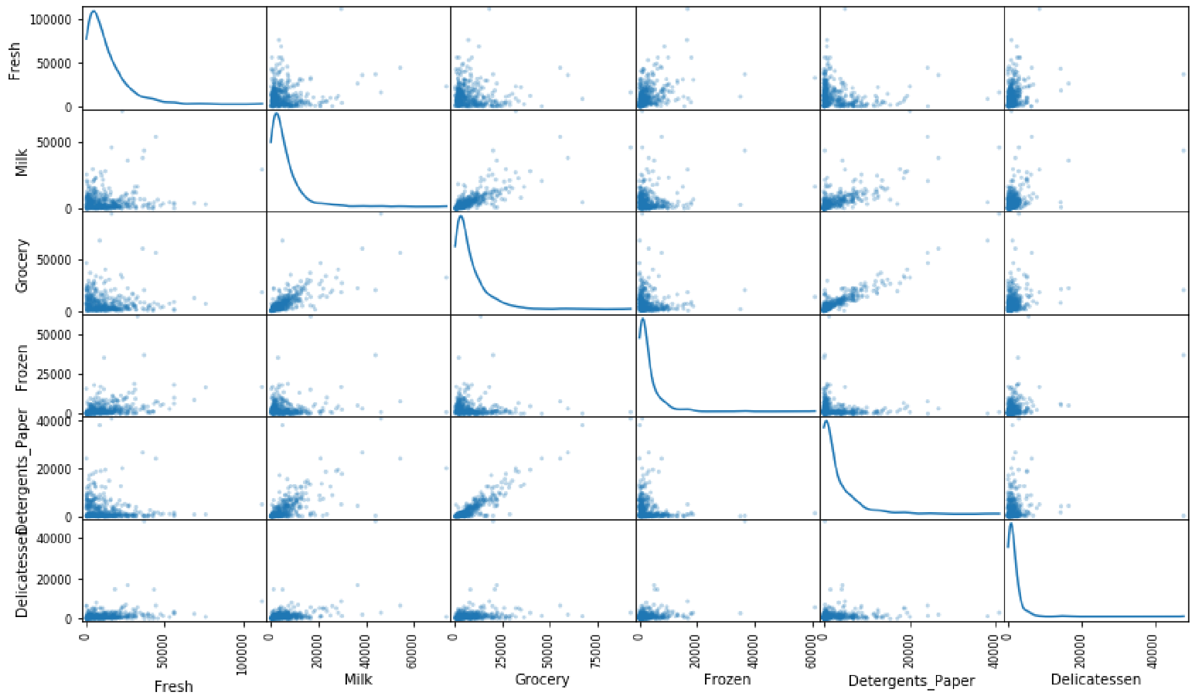
Answer:

- I attempt to predict the "Grocery" feature.
- The reported prediction score is 0.6028.
- This score indicates that the Grocery feature can be predicted by other features reasonably well. In other words, the Grocery feature is relatively irrelevant in identifying customers' spending habits and thus it is not necessary for such identification.

Visualize Feature Distributions

To get a better understanding of the dataset, we can construct a scatter matrix of each of the six product features present in the data. If you found that the feature you attempted to predict above is relevant for identifying a specific customer, then the scatter matrix below may not show any correlation between that feature and the others. Conversely, if you believe that feature is not relevant for identifying a specific customer, the scatter matrix might show a correlation between that feature and another feature in the data. Run the code block below to produce a scatter matrix.

In [54]:
```
# Produce a scatter matrix for each pair of features in the data
pd.plotting.scatter_matrix(data, alpha = 0.3, figsize = (14,8), diagonal
 = 'kde');
```



Question 3

Are there any pairs of features which exhibit some degree of correlation? Does this confirm or deny your suspicions about the relevance of the feature you attempted to predict? How is the data for those features distributed?
Hint: Is the data normally distributed? Where do most of the data points lie?

Answer:

- There are some pairs (e.g., grocery and milk, grocery and detergent pager) which exhibit some degree of correlation.
- This confirms my suspicions about the relevance of the Grocery feature for customer spending habit that I attempted to predict.
- The data distribution for thoese features is positively skewed.

Data Preprocessing

In this section, you will preprocess the data to create a better representation of customers by performing a scaling on the data and detecting (and optionally removing) outliers. Preprocessing data is often times a critical step in assuring that results you obtain from your analysis are significant and meaningful.

Implementation: Feature Scaling

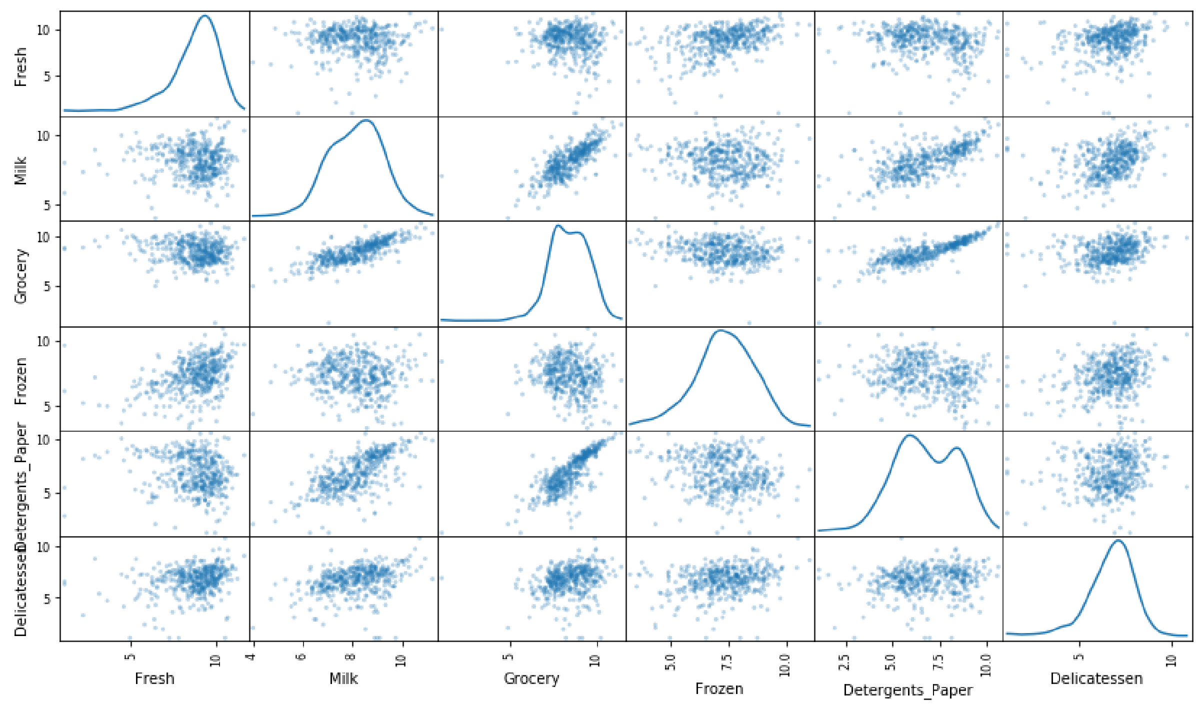
If data is not normally distributed, especially if the mean and median vary significantly (indicating a large skew), it is most often appropriate (http://econbrowser.com/archives/2014/02/use-of-logarithms-in-economics) to apply a non-linear scaling — particularly for financial data. One way to achieve this scaling is by using a Box-Cox test (http://scipy.github.io/devdocs/generated/scipy.stats.boxcox.html), which calculates the best power transformation of the data that reduces skewness. A simpler approach which can work in most cases would be applying the natural logarithm.

In the code block below, you will need to implement the following:

- Assign a copy of the data to `log_data` after applying logarithmic scaling. Use the `np.log` function for this.
- Assign a copy of the sample data to `log_samples` after applying logarithmic scaling. Again, use `np.log`.

In [55]:

```
# TODO: Scale the data using the natural logarithm
log_data = data.copy()
for feature_name in data.columns:
    log_data[feature_name] = np.log(data[feature_name])

# TODO: Scale the sample data using the natural logarithm
log_samples = samples.copy()
for feature_name in samples.columns:
    log_samples[feature_name] = np.log(samples[feature_name])

# Produce a scatter matrix for each pair of newly-transformed features
pd.plotting.scatter_matrix(log_data, alpha = 0.3, figsize = (14,8), diag
onal = 'kde');
```



Observation

After applying a natural logarithm scaling to the data, the distribution of each feature should appear much more normal. For any pairs of features you may have identified earlier as being correlated, observe here whether that correlation is still present (and whether it is now stronger or weaker than before).

Run the code below to see how the sample data has changed after having the natural logarithm applied to it.

In [56]:
```
# Display the log-transformed sample data
display(log_samples)
```

	Fresh	Milk	Grocery	Frozen	Detergents_Paper	Delicatessen
0	9.358243	8.959183	9.404590	8.087025	8.991562	8.015988
1	7.939515	9.284055	9.651044	7.225481	8.670429	7.778211
2	6.679599	8.678972	7.653969	5.828946	5.446737	6.654153

Implementation: Outlier Detection

Detecting outliers in the data is extremely important in the data preprocessing step of any analysis. The presence of outliers can often skew results which take into consideration these data points. There are many "rules of thumb" for what constitutes an outlier in a dataset. Here, we will use [Tukey's Method for identfying outliers (http://datapigtechnologies.com/blog/index.php/highlighting-outliers-in-your-data-with-the-tukey-method/)](http://datapigtechnologies.com/blog/index.php/highlighting-outliers-in-your-data-with-the-tukey-method/): An *outlier step* is calculated as 1.5 times the interquartile range (IQR). A data point with a feature that is beyond an outlier step outside of the IQR for that feature is considered abnormal.

In the code block below, you will need to implement the following:

- Assign the value of the 25th percentile for the given feature to `Q1`. Use `np.percentile` for this.
- Assign the value of the 75th percentile for the given feature to `Q3`. Again, use `np.percentile`.
- Assign the calculation of an outlier step for the given feature to `step`.
- Optionally remove data points from the dataset by adding indices to the `outliers` list.

NOTE: If you choose to remove any outliers, ensure that the sample data does not contain any of these points! Once you have performed this implementation, the dataset will be stored in the variable `good_data`.

In [57]:

```
# For each feature find the data points with extreme high or low values
for feature in log_data.keys():
    
    # TODO: Calculate Q1 (25th percentile of the data) for the given fea
ture
    Q1 = np.percentile(log_data[feature], 25, axis=0)
    
    # TODO: Calculate Q3 (75th percentile of the data) for the given fea
ture
    Q3 = np.percentile(log_data[feature], 75, axis=0)
    
    # TODO: Use the interquartile range to calculate an outlier step (1.
5 times the interquartile range)
    step = 1.5 * (Q3 - Q1)
    
    # Display the outliers
    print "Data points considered outliers for the feature '{}':".format
(feature)
    display(log_data[~((log_data[feature] >= Q1 - step) & (log_data[feat
ure] <= Q3 + step))])
    
# OPTIONAL: Select the indices for data points you wish to remove
outliers  = [65, 66, 75, 128, 154]

# Remove the outliers, if any were specified
good_data = log_data.drop(log_data.index[outliers]).reset_index(drop = T
rue)
```

Data points considered outliers for the feature 'Fresh':

	Fresh	Milk	Grocery	Frozen	Detergents_Paper	Delicatessen
65	4.442651	9.950323	10.732651	3.583519	10.095388	7.260523
66	2.197225	7.335634	8.911530	5.164786	8.151333	3.295837
81	5.389072	9.163249	9.575192	5.645447	8.964184	5.049856
95	1.098612	7.979339	8.740657	6.086775	5.407172	6.563856
96	3.135494	7.869402	9.001839	4.976734	8.262043	5.379897
128	4.941642	9.087834	8.248791	4.955827	6.967909	1.098612
171	5.298317	10.160530	9.894245	6.478510	9.079434	8.740337
193	5.192957	8.156223	9.917982	6.865891	8.633731	6.501290
218	2.890372	8.923191	9.629380	7.158514	8.475746	8.759669
304	5.081404	8.917311	10.117510	6.424869	9.374413	7.787382
305	5.493061	9.468001	9.088399	6.683361	8.271037	5.351858
338	1.098612	5.808142	8.856661	9.655090	2.708050	6.309918
353	4.762174	8.742574	9.961898	5.429346	9.069007	7.013016
355	5.247024	6.588926	7.606885	5.501258	5.214936	4.844187
357	3.610918	7.150701	10.011086	4.919981	8.816853	4.700480
412	4.574711	8.190077	9.425452	4.584967	7.996317	4.127134

Data points considered outliers for the feature 'Milk':

	Fresh	Milk	Grocery	Frozen	Detergents_Paper	Delicatessen
86	10.039983	11.205013	10.377047	6.894670	9.906981	6.805723
98	6.220590	4.718499	6.656727	6.796824	4.025352	4.882802
154	6.432940	4.007333	4.919981	4.317488	1.945910	2.079442
356	10.029503	4.897840	5.384495	8.057377	2.197225	6.306275

Data points considered outliers for the feature 'Grocery':

	Fresh	Milk	Grocery	Frozen	Detergents_Paper	Delicatessen
75	9.923192	7.036148	1.098612	8.390949	1.098612	6.882437
154	6.432940	4.007333	4.919981	4.317488	1.945910	2.079442

Data points considered outliers for the feature 'Frozen':

	Fresh	Milk	Grocery	Frozen	Detergents_Paper	Delicatessen
38	8.431853	9.663261	9.723703	3.496508	8.847360	6.070738
57	8.597297	9.203618	9.257892	3.637586	8.932213	7.156177
65	4.442651	9.950323	10.732651	3.583519	10.095388	7.260523
145	10.000569	9.034080	10.457143	3.737670	9.440738	8.396155
175	7.759187	8.967632	9.382106	3.951244	8.341887	7.436617
264	6.978214	9.177714	9.645041	4.110874	8.696176	7.142827
325	10.395650	9.728181	9.519735	11.016479	7.148346	8.632128
420	8.402007	8.569026	9.490015	3.218876	8.827321	7.239215
429	9.060331	7.467371	8.183118	3.850148	4.430817	7.824446
439	7.932721	7.437206	7.828038	4.174387	6.167516	3.951244

```
Data points considered outliers for the feature 'Detergents_Paper':
```

	Fresh	Milk	Grocery	Frozen	Detergents_Paper	Delicatessen
75	9.923192	7.036148	1.098612	8.390949	1.098612	6.882437
161	9.428190	6.291569	5.645447	6.995766	1.098612	7.711101

```
Data points considered outliers for the feature 'Delicatessen':
```

	Fresh	Milk	Grocery	Frozen	Detergents_Paper	Delicatessen
66	2.197225	7.335634	8.911530	5.164786	8.151333	3.295837
109	7.248504	9.724899	10.274568	6.511745	6.728629	1.098612
128	4.941642	9.087834	8.248791	4.955827	6.967909	1.098612
137	8.034955	8.997147	9.021840	6.493754	6.580639	3.583519
142	10.519646	8.875147	9.018332	8.004700	2.995732	1.098612
154	6.432940	4.007333	4.919981	4.317488	1.945910	2.079442
183	10.514529	10.690808	9.911952	10.505999	5.476464	10.777768
184	5.789960	6.822197	8.457443	4.304065	5.811141	2.397895
187	7.798933	8.987447	9.192075	8.743372	8.148735	1.098612
203	6.368187	6.529419	7.703459	6.150603	6.860664	2.890372
233	6.871091	8.513988	8.106515	6.842683	6.013715	1.945910
285	10.602965	6.461468	8.188689	6.948897	6.077642	2.890372
289	10.663966	5.655992	6.154858	7.235619	3.465736	3.091042
343	7.431892	8.848509	10.177932	7.283448	9.646593	3.610918

In [58]:
```
cross_feature_outlier_indices = [65, 66, 75, 128, 154]

# Create a DataFrame of the chosen samples
cross_feature_outliers = pd.DataFrame(data.loc[cross_feature_outlier_ind
ices], columns = data.keys())
print "Outliers for more than one feature:"
display(cross_feature_outliers)
```

```
Outliers for more than one feature:
```

	Fresh	Milk	Grocery	Frozen	Detergents_Paper	Delicatessen
65	85	20959	45828	36	24231	1423
66	9	1534	7417	175	3468	27
75	20398	1137	3	4407	3	975
128	140	8847	3823	142	1062	3
154	622	55	137	75	7	8

Question 4

Are there any data points considered outliers for more than one feature based on the definition above? Should these data points be removed from the dataset? If any data points were added to the `outliers` list to be removed, explain why.

Answer:

- There are five data points (i.e., 65, 66, 75, 128, 154) considered outliers for more than one feature based on the definition above.
- These data points should be removed from the dataset because like many machine learning models, the K-Means algorithm used in this project can be skewed considerably since its process occurs in euclidean space and thus sensitive to outliers. The five cross feature outliers have stronger impact compared with other outliers for two reasons. One is that these data points are considered as outliers in multiple features and thus more likely skew the analysis results compared with other outliers that only impact one feature. The other reason is that these cross feature outliers are also shared by a same feature, which compounds the impact. For example, all of the outliers 65, 66, and 128 are considered outliers for the Fresh feature. Similarly both of the Outliers 75 and 154 are considered outliers for Grocery.

Feature Transformation

In this section you will use principal component analysis (PCA) to draw conclusions about the underlying structure of the wholesale customer data. Since using PCA on a dataset calculates the dimensions which best maximize variance, we will find which compound combinations of features best describe customers.

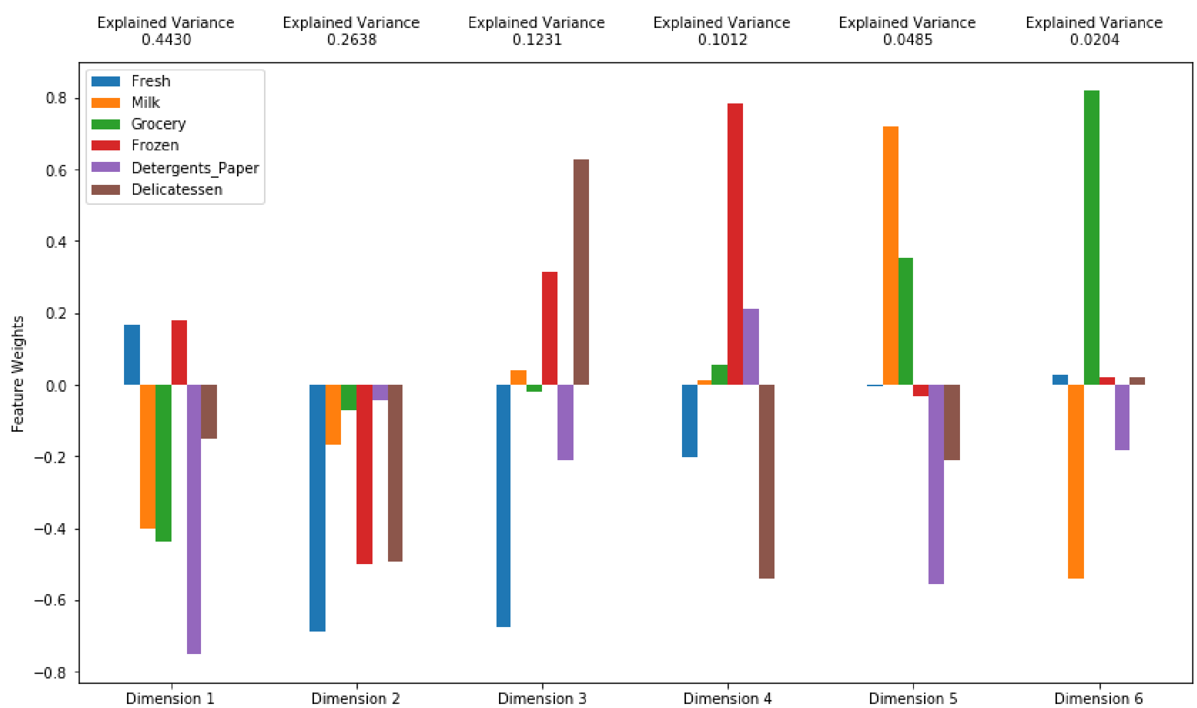
Implementation: PCA

Now that the data has been scaled to a more normal distribution and has had any necessary outliers removed, we can now apply PCA to the `good_data` to discover which dimensions about the data best maximize the variance of features involved. In addition to finding these dimensions, PCA will also report the *explained variance ratio* of each dimension — how much variance within the data is explained by that dimension alone. Note that a component (dimension) from PCA can be considered a new "feature" of the space, however it is a composition of the original features present in the data.

In the code block below, you will need to implement the following:

- Import `sklearn.decomposition.PCA` and assign the results of fitting PCA in six dimensions with `good_data` to `pca`.
- Apply a PCA transformation of `log_samples` using `pca.transform`, and assign the results to `pca_samples`.

In [59]:
```
# import sklearn library
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

# TODO: Apply PCA by fitting the good data with the same number of dimen
sions as features
pca = PCA(n_components=6)
pca.fit(good_data)

# TODO: Transform log_samples using the PCA fit above
pca_samples = pca.transform(log_samples)

# Generate PCA results plot
pca_results = vs.pca_results(good_data, pca)
```



In [60]:
```
pca_results.cumsum()
```

Out[60]:

	Explained Variance	Fresh	Milk	Grocery	Frozen	Detergents_Paper	Delicatessen
Dimension 1	0.4430	0.1675	-0.4014	-0.4381	0.1782	-0.7514	-0.1499
Dimension 2	0.7068	-0.5184	-0.5686	-0.5088	-0.3223	-0.7938	-0.6440
Dimension 3	0.8299	-1.1958	-0.5284	-0.5283	-0.0073	-1.0055	-0.0154
Dimension 4	0.9311	-1.4001	-0.5156	-0.4726	0.7781	-0.7959	-0.5577
Dimension 5	0.9796	-1.4027	0.2036	-0.1172	0.7450	-1.3541	-0.7669
Dimension 6	1.0000	-1.3735	-0.3366	0.7033	0.7655	-1.5365	-0.7472

Question 5

*How much variance in the data is explained **in total** by the first and second principal component? What about the first four principal components? Using the visualization provided above, discuss what the first four dimensions best represent in terms of customer spending.*
Hint: A positive increase in a specific dimension corresponds with an *increase* of the *positive-weighted* features and a *decrease* of the *negative-weighted* features. The rate of increase or decrease is based on the individual feature weights.

Answer:

- about 72% of the variance in the data is explained in total by the first and second principal component.
- about 93% of the variance in the data is explained in total by the first four principal components.
- For Dimension 1, a large negative emphasis is placed on Detergents_Paper with a smaller yet large negative emphasis on the features Grocery and Milk, this kind of spending is best represented by spending on retail goods.
- For Dimension 2, a large negative emphasis is placed on both of Detergents_Paper and Delicatessen, and negative emphasis is put on other products. This type of spending is best represented by a cafes store or restaurant.
- For Dimension 3, a relatively large negative emphasis is placed on both of Milk and Grocery. A relatively large positive weights are put on Delicatessen and Frozen. This kind of spending is best represented by retail goods (e.g., food market).
- For Dimension 4, a relatively large negative emphasis is placed on each of Detergents_Paper, Delicatessen, Milk, and Grocery. A large positive weight is put on Frozen. This kind of spending is best represented by a retail goods as well (e.g., super market).

Observation

Run the code below to see how the log-transformed sample data has changed after having a PCA transformation applied to it in six dimensions. Observe the numerical value for the first four dimensions of the sample points. Consider if this is consistent with your initial interpretation of the sample points.

In [61]:
```
# Display sample log-data after having a PCA transformation applied
display(pd.DataFrame(np.round(pca_samples, 4), columns = pca_results.ind
ex.values))
```

	Dimension 1	Dimension 2	Dimension 3	Dimension 4	Dimension 5	Dimension 6
0	-2.3579	-1.7393	0.2210	0.2840	-0.5939	-0.0148
1	-2.7105	-0.2755	0.8374	-0.0233	-0.0114	0.0067
2	0.5383	2.2224	1.2415	-1.0479	0.9276	-0.8047

Implementation: Dimensionality Reduction

When using principal component analysis, one of the main goals is to reduce the dimensionality of the data — in effect, reducing the complexity of the problem. Dimensionality reduction comes at a cost: Fewer dimensions used implies less of the total variance in the data is being explained. Because of this, the *cumulative explained variance ratio* is extremely important for knowing how many dimensions are necessary for the problem. Additionally, if a signifiant amount of variance is explained by only two or three dimensions, the reduced data can be visualized afterwards.

In the code block below, you will need to implement the following:

- Assign the results of fitting PCA in two dimensions with `good_data` to `pca`.
- Apply a PCA transformation of `good_data` using `pca.transform`, and assign the results to `reduced_data`.
- Apply a PCA transformation of `log_samples` using `pca.transform`, and assign the results to `pca_samples`.

In [62]:
```
# TODO: Apply PCA by fitting the good data with only two dimensions
pca = PCA(n_components=2)
pca.fit(good_data)

# TODO: Transform the good data using the PCA fit above
reduced_data = pca.transform(good_data)

# TODO: Transform log_samples using the PCA fit above
pca_samples = pca.transform(log_samples)

# Create a DataFrame for the reduced data
reduced_data = pd.DataFrame(reduced_data, columns = ['Dimension 1', 'Dim
ension 2'])
```

Observation

Run the code below to see how the log-transformed sample data has changed after having a PCA transformation applied to it using only two dimensions. Observe how the values for the first two dimensions remains unchanged when compared to a PCA transformation in six dimensions.

In [63]:
```
# Display sample log-data after applying PCA transformation in two dimen
sions
display(pd.DataFrame(np.round(pca_samples, 4), columns = ['Dimension 1',
 'Dimension 2']))
```

	Dimension 1	Dimension 2
0	-2.3579	-1.7393
1	-2.7105	-0.2755
2	0.5383	2.2224

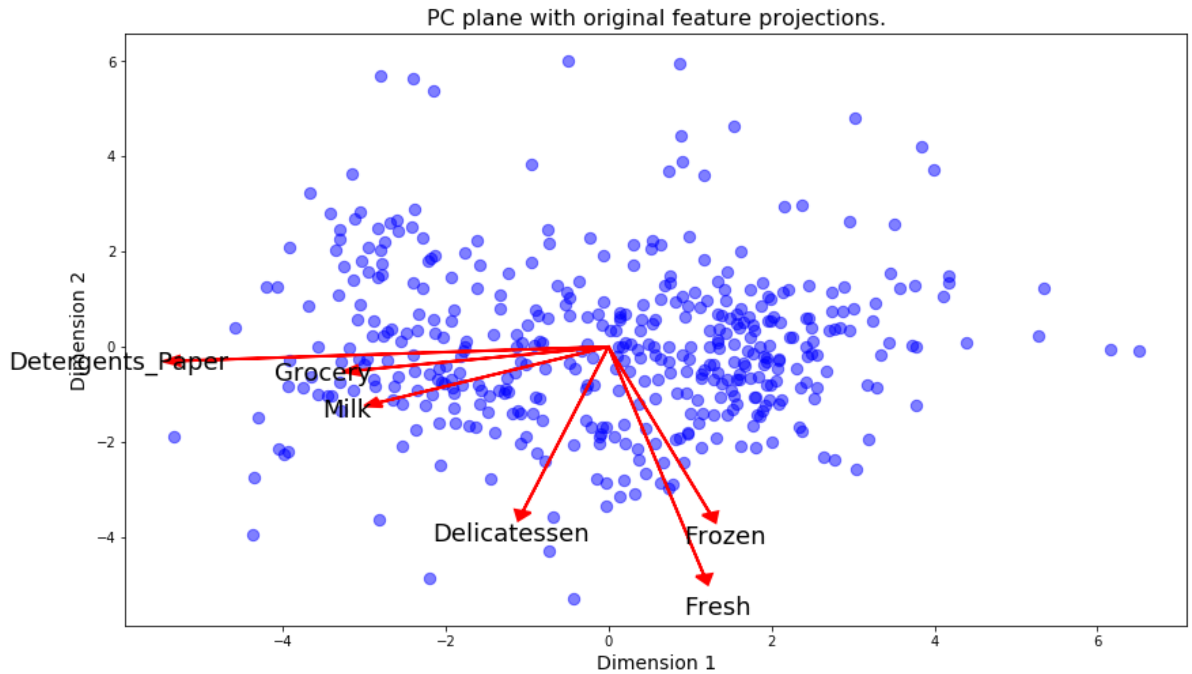
Visualizing a Biplot

A biplot is a scatterplot where each data point is represented by its scores along the principal components. The axes are the principal components (in this case `Dimension 1` and `Dimension 2`). In addition, the biplot shows the projection of the original features along the components. A biplot can help us interpret the reduced dimensions of the data, and discover relationships between the principal components and original features.

Run the code cell below to produce a biplot of the reduced-dimension data.

In [64]:
```
# Create a biplot
vs.biplot(good_data, reduced_data, pca)
```

Out[64]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x118843550>



Observation

Once we have the original feature projections (in red), it is easier to interpret the relative position of each data point in the scatterplot. For instance, a point the lower right corner of the figure will likely correspond to a customer that spends a lot on `'Milk'`, `'Grocery'` and `'Detergents_Paper'`, but not so much on the other product categories.

From the biplot, which of the original features are most strongly correlated with the first component? What about those that are associated with the second component? Do these observations agree with the pca_results plot you obtained earlier?

Clustering

In this section, you will choose to use either a K-Means clustering algorithm or a Gaussian Mixture Model clustering algorithm to identify the various customer segments hidden in the data. You will then recover specific data points from the clusters to understand their significance by transforming them back into their original dimension and scale.

Question 6

What are the advantages to using a K-Means clustering algorithm? What are the advantages to using a Gaussian Mixture Model clustering algorithm? Given your observations about the wholesale customer data so far, which of the two algorithms will you use and why?

Answer:

The major advantages of using K-Means are that it is easy to understand and provides an attribute of cluster centers.

As described in Referece [2], one of the major advantages of Gaussian Mixture Model is that it is more flexiable in handling covariance. K-Means can be considered as a special case of Gaussian Mixture Model.

Givern the observations about the wholesale customer data, both of K-Means and Gaussian Mixture Model should work. However, I would like to use K-Means because it has an attribute of cluster centers, which is required in this project.

References:

1. Differences between K-Means and Gaussian Mixture Model: https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-difference-between-K-means-and-the-mixture-model-of-Gaussian (https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-difference-between-K-means-and-the-mixture-model-of-Gaussian)
2. Advantages of Gaussian Mixture Model over K-Means: https://www.quora.com/What-are-the-advantages-to-using-a-Gaussian-Mixture-Model-clustering-algorithm (https://www.quora.com/What-are-the-advantages-to-using-a-Gaussian-Mixture-Model-clustering-algorithm)

Implementation: Creating Clusters

Depending on the problem, the number of clusters that you expect to be in the data may already be known. When the number of clusters is not known *a priori*, there is no guarantee that a given number of clusters best segments the data, since it is unclear what structure exists in the data — if any. However, we can quantify the "goodness" of a clustering by calculating each data point's *silhouette coefficient*. The silhouette coefficient (http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.metrics.silhouette_score.html) for a data point measures how similar it is to its assigned cluster from -1 (dissimilar) to 1 (similar). Calculating the *mean* silhouette coefficient provides for a simple scoring method of a given clustering.

In the code block below, you will need to implement the following:

- Fit a clustering algorithm to the `reduced_data` and assign it to `clusterer`.
- Predict the cluster for each data point in `reduced_data` using `clusterer.predict` and assign them to `preds`.
- Find the cluster centers using the algorithm's respective attribute and assign them to `centers`.
- Predict the cluster for each sample data point in `pca_samples` and assign them `sample_preds`.
- Import `sklearn.metrics.silhouette_score` and calculate the silhouette score of `reduced_data` against `preds`.
  - Assign the silhouette score to `score` and print the result.

In [65]:

```
# import sklearn library
# from sklearn.mixture import GaussianMixture
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score

# TODO: Apply your clustering algorithm of choice to the reduced data
clusterer = KMeans(n_clusters=2, random_state=0)
clusterer.fit(reduced_data)

# TODO: Predict the cluster for each data point
preds = clusterer.predict(reduced_data)

# TODO: Find the cluster centers
centers = clusterer.cluster_centers_

# TODO: Predict the cluster for each transformed sample data point
sample_preds = clusterer.predict(pca_samples)

# TODO: Calculate the mean silhouette coefficient for the number of clus
ters chosen
score = silhouette_score(reduced_data, preds)
print("silouette score: ", score)
```

```
('silouette score: ', 0.4262810154691084)
```

Question 7

Report the silhouette score for several cluster numbers you tried. Of these, which number of clusters has the best silhouette score?

Answer:

| n_clusters | silhouette_score |

| 2 | 0.42 |

| 3 | 0.39 |

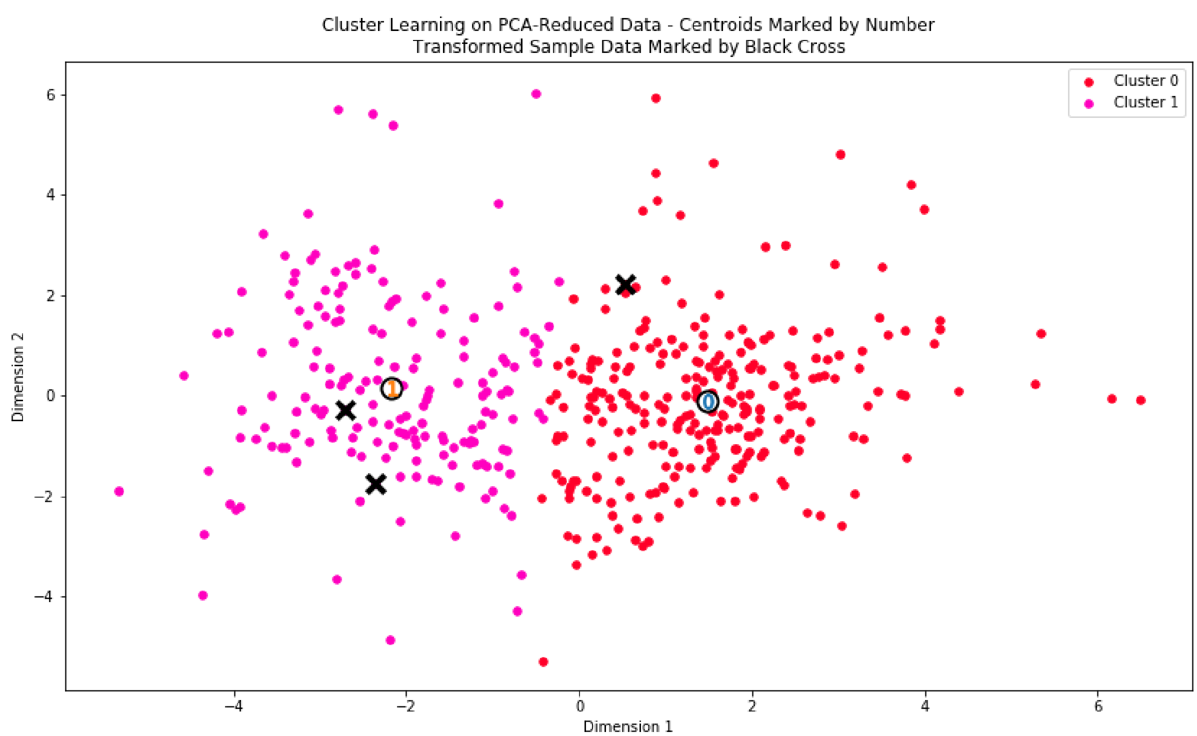
| 4 | 0.33 |

The number 2 of clusters has the best silhouette score.

Cluster Visualization

Once you've chosen the optimal number of clusters for your clustering algorithm using the scoring metric above, you can now visualize the results by executing the code block below. Note that, for experimentation purposes, you are welcome to adjust the number of clusters for your clustering algorithm to see various visualizations. The final visualization provided should, however, correspond with the optimal number of clusters.

In [66]:
```
# Display the results of the clustering from implementation
vs.cluster_results(reduced_data, preds, centers, pca_samples)
```



Implementation: Data Recovery

Each cluster present in the visualization above has a central point. These centers (or means) are not specifically data points from the data, but rather the *averages* of all the data points predicted in the respective clusters. For the problem of creating customer segments, a cluster's center point corresponds to *the average customer of that segment*. Since the data is currently reduced in dimension and scaled by a logarithm, we can recover the representative customer spending from these data points by applying the inverse transformations.

In the code block below, you will need to implement the following:

- Apply the inverse transform to `centers` using `pca.inverse_transform` and assign the new centers to `log_centers`.
- Apply the inverse function of `np.log` to `log_centers` using `np.exp` and assign the true centers to `true_centers`.

In [67]:
```
# TODO: Inverse transform the centers
log_centers = pca.inverse_transform(centers)

# TODO: Exponentiate the centers
true_centers = np.exp(log_centers)

# Display the true centers
segments = ['Segment {}'.format(i) for i in range(0,len(centers))]
true_centers = pd.DataFrame(np.round(true_centers), columns = data.keys
())
true_centers.index = segments
display(true_centers)
```

	Fresh	Milk	Grocery	Frozen	Detergents_Paper	Delicatessen
Segment 0	8867.0	1897.0	2477.0	2088.0	294.0	681.0
Segment 1	4005.0	7900.0	12104.0	952.0	4561.0	1036.0

Question 8

Consider the total purchase cost of each product category for the representative data points above, and reference the statistical description of the dataset at the beginning of this project. *What set of establishments could each of the customer segments represent?*
Hint: A customer who is assigned to `'Cluster X'` should best identify with the establishments represented by the feature set of `'Segment X'`.

Answer:

- Segment 0 represents a cafes store or restaurant since it consumes above 50% percentile (9,054, vervy close the 50% pencentile of 8,504) and relatively small amount (significantly less than the means) of various products.
- Segment 1 represents a retail goods since it consumes not only sginificant amout of Grocery (12,183, much higher than the mean of 7,951) and Milk but also noticable amount of other products.

Question 9

*For each sample point, which customer segment from **Question 8** best represents it? Are the predictions for each sample point consistent with this?*

Run the code block below to find which cluster each sample point is predicted to be.

In [68]:
```
# Display the predictions
for i, pred in enumerate(sample_preds):
    print "Sample point", i, "predicted to be in Cluster", pred
```

```
Sample point 0 predicted to be in Cluster 1
Sample point 1 predicted to be in Cluster 1
Sample point 2 predicted to be in Cluster 0
```

Answer:

- Sample points 0 and 1 represent retailer goods, and Sample point 2 represents a cafes store or restaurant.
- The predictions are consistent with this.

Conclusion

In this final section, you will investigate ways that you can make use of the clustered data. First, you will consider how the different groups of customers, the ***customer segments***, may be affected differently by a specific delivery scheme. Next, you will consider how giving a label to each customer (which *segment* that customer belongs to) can provide for additional features about the customer data. Finally, you will compare the ***customer segments*** to a hidden variable present in the data, to see whether the clustering identified certain relationships.

Question 10

Companies will often run [A/B tests (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A/B_testing)] when making small changes to their products or services to determine whether making that change will affect its customers positively or negatively. The wholesale distributor is considering changing its delivery service from currently 5 days a week to 3 days a week. However, the distributor will only make this change in delivery service for customers that react positively. *How can the wholesale distributor use the customer segments to determine which customers, if any, would react positively to the change in delivery service?*
Hint: Can we assume the change affects all customers equally? How can we determine which group of customers it affects the most?

Answer:

- Segment 0 (cafes store or restaurant) consumes the Fresh product the most and thus tends to be negatively impacted more than other segments.
- Since Segment 1 (retail goods) consumes the Grocery product the most and thus it will be negatively impacted less compared with other segments.

The wholesale distributor can use the customer segments to determine which customers, if any, would react positively to the change in delivery service as follows. The distributor should try this service change for customers in Segment 1 to minimize risks. The customers in Segment 1 can be equally divided into two groups. Apply the service change to one group only and keep the current service schedule for the other group. Then compare the customer feedbacks from these two groups to determine whether or not the service change gets positive reaction. If the reaction is positive, then apply the service change to all of the customers in Section 1. Similarly, the distributor can try the service change for customers in Segment 0 and then determine whether or not the service change should apply according to customer reaction.

Question 11

Additional structure is derived from originally unlabeled data when using clustering techniques. Since each customer has a ***customer segment*** it best identifies with (depending on the clustering algorithm applied), we can consider '*customer segment*' as an **engineered feature** for the data. Assume the wholesale distributor recently acquired ten new customers and each provided estimates for anticipated annual spending of each product category. Knowing these estimates, the wholesale distributor wants to classify each new customer to a ***customer segment*** to determine the most appropriate delivery service.
*How can the wholesale distributor label the new customers using only their estimated product spending and the **customer segment** data?*
Hint: A supervised learner could be used to train on the original customers. What would be the target variable?

Answer:

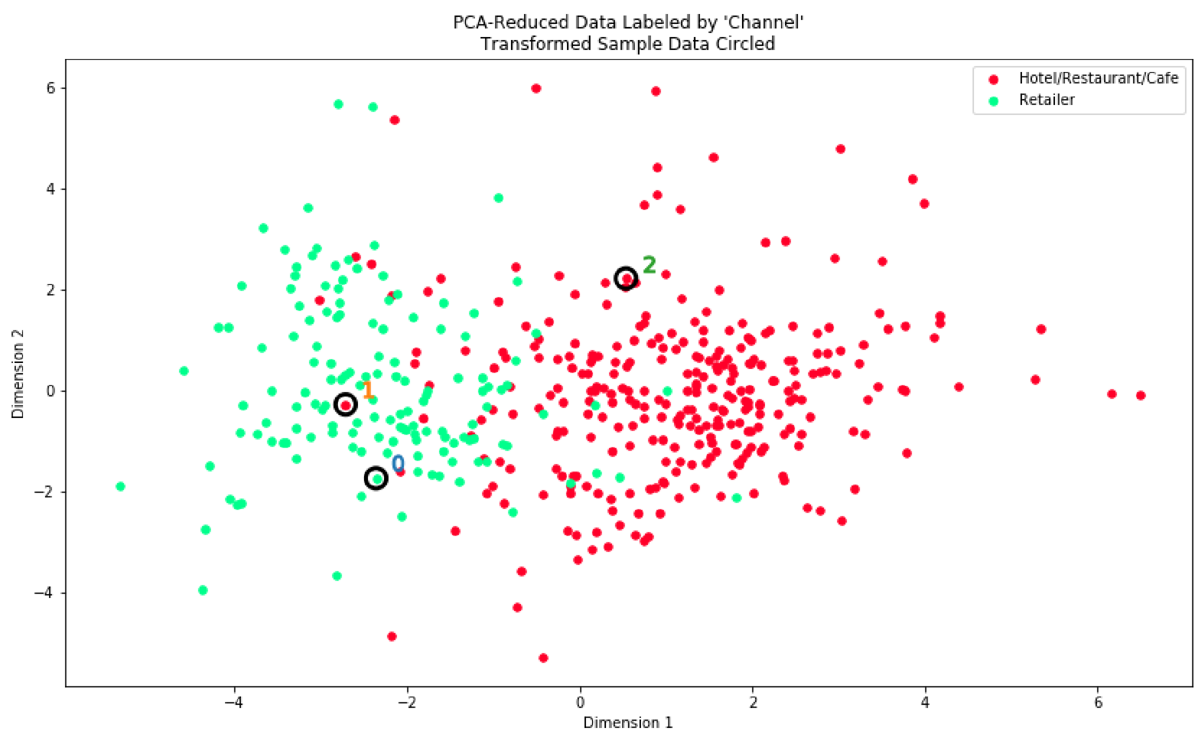
The wholesale distributor can use supervised learning to label the new customers using only their estimated product spending and the customer segment data. The features are the spending of different products and the target variable is the customer segment.

Visualizing Underlying Distributions

At the beginning of this project, it was discussed that the `'Channel'` and `'Region'` features would be excluded from the dataset so that the customer product categories were emphasized in the analysis. By reintroducing the `'Channel'` feature to the dataset, an interesting structure emerges when considering the same PCA dimensionality reduction applied earlier to the original dataset.

Run the code block below to see how each data point is labeled either `'HoReCa'` (Hotel/Restaurant/Cafe) or `'Retail'` the reduced space. In addition, you will find the sample points are circled in the plot, which will identify their labeling.

In [69]:
```
# Display the clustering results based on 'Channel' data
vs.channel_results(reduced_data, outliers, pca_samples)
```



Question 12

How well does the clustering algorithm and number of clusters you've chosen compare to this underlying distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Cafe customers to Retailer customers? Are there customer segments that would be classified as purely 'Retailers' or 'Hotels/Restaurants/Cafes' by this distribution? Would you consider these classifications as consistent with your previous definition of the customer segments?

Answer:

- The clustering algorithm and number of clusters I've chosen are much better and more reasonable compared to this underlying distribution of Hotel/Restaurant/Cafe customers to Retailer customers. Apprently this underlying distribution is distored by out outliers.
- There are no customer segments that would be classified as purely 'Retailers' or 'Hotels/Restaurants/Cafes' by this distribution.
- I would consider these classifications as more or less consistent with my previous definition of the customer segments. The only difference is that my definition separates retailers from food markets, while this distribution does not.

> **Note**: Once you have completed all of the code implementations and successfully answered each question above, you may finalize your work by exporting the iPython Notebook as an HTML document. You can do this by using the menu above and navigating to
> **File -> Download as -> HTML (.html)**. Include the finished document along with this notebook as your submission.