

```
In [31]: #importing libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
```

```
In [32]: ### CREATE VIRTUAL DISPLAY ###
!apt-get install -y xvfb # Install X Virtual Frame Buffer
import os
os.system('Xvfb :1 -screen 0 1600x1200x16 &') # create virtual display with size 1600x
os.environ['DISPLAY']=':1.0' # tell X clients to use our virtual DISPLAY :1.0.
```

'apt-get' is not recognized as an internal or external command,  
operable program or batch file.

```
In [33]: #loading the data from csv file using pandas
customer_data=pd.read_csv('Mall_Customers.csv')
```

```
In [34]: #printing first five rows
customer_data.head()
```

```
Out[34]:
```

|   | CustomerID | Gender | Age | Annual Income (k\$) | Spending Score (1-100) |
|---|------------|--------|-----|---------------------|------------------------|
| 0 | 1          | Male   | 19  | 15                  | 39                     |
| 1 | 2          | Male   | 21  | 15                  | 81                     |
| 2 | 3          | Female | 20  | 16                  | 6                      |
| 3 | 4          | Female | 23  | 16                  | 77                     |
| 4 | 5          | Female | 31  | 17                  | 40                     |

```
In [35]: #finding the no.of rows and columns
customer_data.shape
```

```
Out[35]: (200, 5)
```

```
In [36]: #200 rows 5 columns(features)
#getting some information about the dataset
customer_data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 200 entries, 0 to 199
Data columns (total 5 columns):
 #   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
 0   CustomerID            200 non-null   int64
 1   Gender                200 non-null   object
 2   Age                  200 non-null   int64
 3   Annual Income (k$)    200 non-null   int64
 4   Spending Score (1-100) 200 non-null   int64
dtypes: int64(4), object(1)
memory usage: 7.9+ KB
```

```
In [37]: #checking for missing values  
customer_data.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[37]: CustomerID          0  
Gender          0  
Age             0  
Annual Income (k$)  0  
Spending Score (1-100)  0  
dtype: int64
```

```
In [38]: #choosing which columns to choose for clustering.here we chose annual income and spending  
x=customer_data.iloc[:,[3,4]].values
```

```
In [39]: print(x)
```

```
[[ 15  39]  
 [ 15  81]  
 [ 16   6]  
 [ 16  77]  
 [ 17  40]  
 [ 17  76]  
 [ 18   6]  
 [ 18  94]  
 [ 19   3]  
 [ 19  72]  
 [ 19  14]  
 [ 19  99]  
 [ 20  15]  
 [ 20  77]  
 [ 20  13]  
 [ 20  79]  
 [ 21  35]  
 [ 21  66]  
 [ 23  29]  
 [ 23  98]  
 [ 24  35]  
 [ 24  73]  
 [ 25   5]  
 [ 25  73]  
 [ 28  14]  
 [ 28  82]  
 [ 28  32]  
 [ 28  61]  
 [ 29  31]  
 [ 29  87]  
 [ 30   4]  
 [ 30  73]  
 [ 33   4]  
 [ 33  92]  
 [ 33  14]  
 [ 33  81]  
 [ 34  17]  
 [ 34  73]  
 [ 37  26]  
 [ 37  75]  
 [ 38  35]  
 [ 38  92]  
 [ 39  36]  
 [ 39  61]  
 [ 39  28]  
 [ 39  65]
```

[ 40 55]  
[ 40 47]  
[ 40 42]  
[ 40 42]  
[ 42 52]  
[ 42 60]  
[ 43 54]  
[ 43 60]  
[ 43 45]  
[ 43 41]  
[ 44 50]  
[ 44 46]  
[ 46 51]  
[ 46 46]  
[ 46 56]  
[ 46 55]  
[ 47 52]  
[ 47 59]  
[ 48 51]  
[ 48 59]  
[ 48 50]  
[ 48 48]  
[ 48 59]  
[ 48 47]  
[ 49 55]  
[ 49 42]  
[ 50 49]  
[ 50 56]  
[ 54 47]  
[ 54 54]  
[ 54 53]  
[ 54 48]  
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[ 54 42]  
[ 54 51]  
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[ 57 55]  
[ 58 60]  
[ 58 46]  
[ 59 55]  
[ 59 41]  
[ 60 49]  
[ 60 40]  
[ 60 42]  
[ 60 52]  
[ 60 47]  
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[ 61 42]  
[ 61 49]  
[ 62 41]  
[ 62 48]  
[ 62 59]  
[ 62 55]  
[ 62 56]  
[ 62 42]  
[ 63 50]  
[ 63 46]  
[ 63 43]  
[ 63 48]

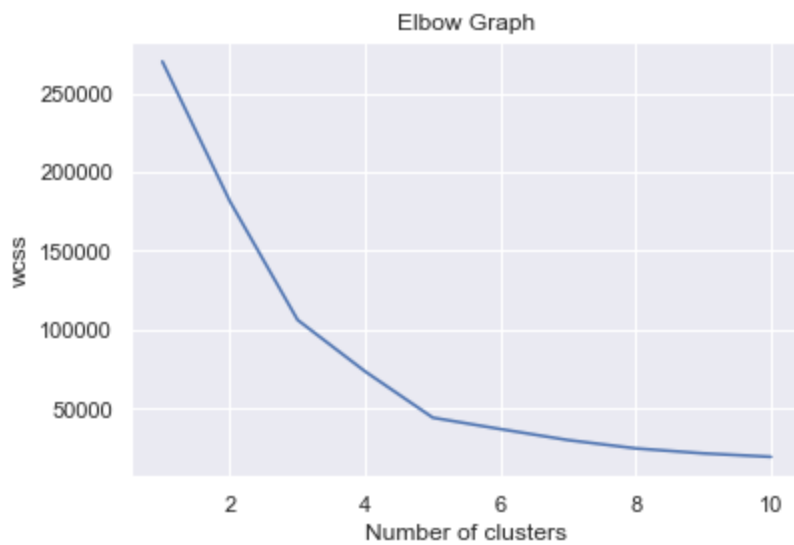
[ 63 52]  
[ 63 54]  
[ 64 42]  
[ 64 46]  
[ 65 48]  
[ 65 50]  
[ 65 43]  
[ 65 59]  
[ 67 43]  
[ 67 57]  
[ 67 56]  
[ 67 40]  
[ 69 58]  
[ 69 91]  
[ 70 29]  
[ 70 77]  
[ 71 35]  
[ 71 95]  
[ 71 11]  
[ 71 75]  
[ 71 9]  
[ 71 75]  
[ 72 34]  
[ 72 71]  
[ 73 5]  
[ 73 88]  
[ 73 7]  
[ 73 73]  
[ 74 10]  
[ 74 72]  
[ 75 5]  
[ 75 93]  
[ 76 40]  
[ 76 87]  
[ 77 12]  
[ 77 97]  
[ 77 36]  
[ 77 74]  
[ 78 22]  
[ 78 90]  
[ 78 17]  
[ 78 88]  
[ 78 20]  
[ 78 76]  
[ 78 16]  
[ 78 89]  
[ 78 1]  
[ 78 78]  
[ 78 1]  
[ 78 73]  
[ 79 35]  
[ 79 83]  
[ 81 5]  
[ 81 93]  
[ 85 26]  
[ 85 75]  
[ 86 20]  
[ 86 95]  
[ 87 27]  
[ 87 63]  
[ 87 13]  
[ 87 75]  
[ 87 10]  
[ 87 92]

```
[ 88 13]
[ 88 86]
[ 88 15]
[ 88 69]
[ 93 14]
[ 93 90]
[ 97 32]
[ 97 86]
[ 98 15]
[ 98 88]
[ 99 39]
[ 99 97]
[101 24]
[101 68]
[103 17]
[103 85]
[103 23]
[103 69]
[113  8]
[113 91]
[120 16]
[120 79]
[126 28]
[126 74]
[137 18]
[137 83]]
```

```
In [40]: #choosing the no.of clusters using WCSS-within cluster sum of squares
#finding wcss value for different no.of clusters
wcss=[]
for i in range(1,11):
    kmeans=KMeans(n_clusters=i,init='k-means++',random_state=42)
    kmeans.fit(x)
    wcss.append(kmeans.inertia_)
```

C:\Users\dnhac\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\cluster\\_kmeans.py:881: UserWarning: KMeans is known to have a memory leak on Windows with MKL, when there are less chunks than a available threads. You can avoid it by setting the environment variable OMP\_NUM\_THREADS=1.  
warnings.warn(

```
In [41]: #plotting elbow graph
sns.set()
plt.plot(range(1,11),wcss)
plt.title('Elbow Graph')
plt.xlabel('Number of clusters')
plt.ylabel('wcss')
plt.show()
```



In [42]:

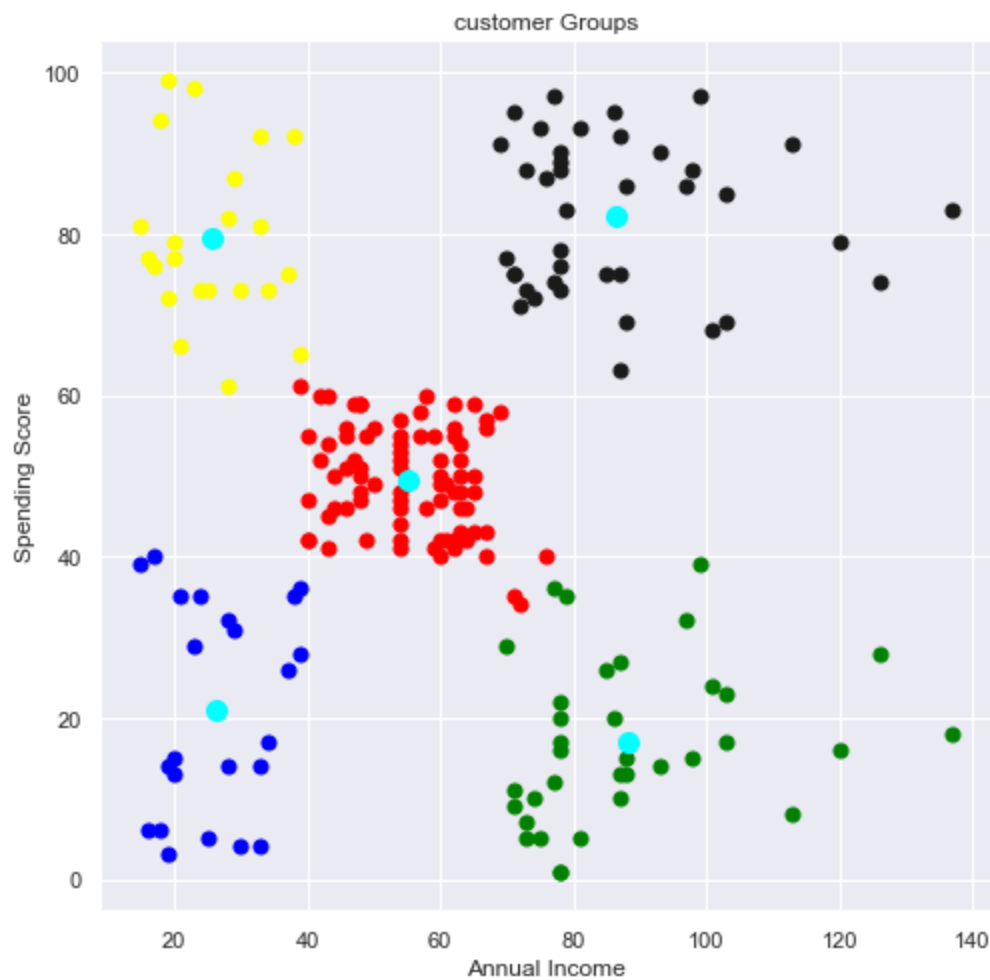
```
'''Taking clusters=5
Traing the k-means clustering model'''
kmeans=KMeans(n_clusters=5,init='k-means++',random_state=0)

# return a label for each data point based on their cluster
y=kmeans.fit_predict(x)
print(y)
```

```
[4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4
 3 4 3 4 3 4 1 4 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 0 2 1 2 0 2 0 2 1 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 1 2 0 2 0 2
 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0
 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2]
```

In [43]:

```
#visualizing the cluster
#plotting all the clusters and their centroids
plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
plt.scatter(x[y==0,0],x[y==0,1],s=50,c='green',label='Cluster 1')
plt.scatter(x[y==1,0],x[y==1,1],s=50,c='red',label='Cluster 2')
plt.scatter(x[y==2,0],x[y==2,1],s=50,c='k',label='Cluster 3')
plt.scatter(x[y==3,0],x[y==3,1],s=50,c='yellow',label='Cluster 4')
plt.scatter(x[y==4,0],x[y==4,1],s=50,c='blue',label='Cluster 5')
plt.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers_[0,0],kmeans.cluster_centers_[0,1],s=100,c='cyan',label='Centroid 1')
plt.title('customer Groups')
plt.xlabel('Annual Income')
plt.ylabel('Spending Score')
plt.show()
```



```
In [44]: kmeans.predict([[15,39]])
#there for 5th cluster as it gave array([4])
```

```
Out[44]: array([4])
```

```
In [45]: #saving the Model
import joblib
joblib.dump(kmeans,"customer_segmentation")
model=joblib.load("customer_segmentation")
model.predict([[15,39]])
```

```
Out[45]: array([4])
```

```
In [46]: #Creating GUI
from tkinter import *
import joblib
```

```
In [47]: import tkinter as tk
```

```
In [49]: def show_entry_fields():
    p1=int(e1.get())
    p2=int(e2.get())

    model = joblib.load('customer_segmentation')
    result=model.predict([[p1,p2]])
    print("This Customer belongs to cluster no: ", result[0])
```

```

        if result[0] == 0:
            Label(master, text="Customers with medium annual income and medium annual spend").grid(row=0, column=1)
        elif result[0] == 1:
            Label(master, text="Customers with high annual income but low annual spend").grid(row=1, column=1)
        elif result[0] == 2:
            Label(master, text="Customers with low annual income and low annual spend").grid(row=2, column=1)
        elif result[0] == 3:
            Label(master, text="Customers low annual income but high annual spend").grid(row=3, column=1)
        elif result[0] == 4:
            Label(master, text="Customers with high annual income and high annual spend").grid(row=4, column=1)

master=Tk()
master.title("Customer Segmentation Using Machine Learning")

label = Label(master, text = "Customer Segmentation Using Machine Learning"
                , bg = "black", fg = "white"). \
        grid(row=0,columnspan=2)

Label(master,text="Annual Income").grid(row=1)
Label(master, text="Spending Score").grid(row=2)

e1 = Entry(master)
e2 = Entry(master)

e1.grid(row=1, column=1)
e2.grid(row=2, column=1)

Button(master, text='Predict', command=show_entry_fields).grid()

master.mainloop()

```

This Customer belongs to cluster no: 0

In [ ]: