# **Customer Segmentation / Clustering Report**

The data used for clustering includes:

- Customer Profile (from the Customers.csv file)
- Transaction Details (from the Transactions.csv file)

We applied the **KMeans** clustering algorithm to segment the customers and used various metrics to evaluate the clustering performance.

## 1. Number of Clusters Formed

- Clustering Algorithm Used: KMeans.
- Optimal Number of Clusters: Based on the Elbow Method (WCSS plot) and the Silhouette Score, the optimal number of clusters was chosen to be 2.
- **Reason for 2 clusters**: The **Elbow Method** suggested that the optimal number of clusters lies between 2 and 4. The **Silhouette Score** also supported this choice, with a value that indicated moderate clustering quality for 2 clusters.

### 2. Evaluation Metrics

## **Silhouette Score**

- **Silhouette Score** measures how similar a point is to its own cluster compared to other clusters.
  - o A higher score (closer to +1) indicates well-defined clusters, while a score close to 0 means the clusters are overlapping.
  - o The silhouette score for this KMeans clustering is **0.288**, which suggests that the clusters are moderately separated, but not perfectly distinct.

## Silhouette Score (KMeans): 0.2878

Interpretation: The score indicates moderate clustering quality, suggesting that the two clusters formed are somewhat well-separated but may still have some overlap or fuzzy boundaries.

#### **Davies-Bouldin Index (DBI)**

- The **Davies-Bouldin Index** (DBI) is a metric that evaluates the separation and compactness of clusters.
  - o Lower DBI values indicate better clustering (i.e., clusters are more compact and well-separated).

 A higher DBI value suggests that the clusters are overlapping or not clearly defined.

## Davies-Bouldin Index (KMeans): 3.183

o Interpretation: This DBI value suggests that the two clusters formed are not very compact and well-separated. The clusters may not be distinct enough, and there could be some overlap. Ideally, a DBI value below 2 would indicate better separation between clusters.

# **3. Other Relevant Clustering Metrics**

#### **Cluster Sizes**

• Cluster Distribution: The clusters formed by KMeans were relatively balanced, with each cluster containing a reasonable number of customers. There was no extreme imbalance between the sizes of the clusters, which suggests that KMeans was able to effectively partition the data into meaningful groups.

### **PCA Visualization**

• **2D Visualization using PCA**: To visualize the clusters, **Principal Component Analysis (PCA)** was used to reduce the dimensionality of the data to 2 dimensions. A scatter plot was then created, with customers color-coded by their assigned cluster.