CUSTOMER SEGMENTATION This case is about customer segmentation in a mall where they want to find out that which customer spending more time or buying items more in a mall. ATTRIBUTE INFORMATION: 1.Customer Id: Id of the customer 2.Gender:Male and Female 3.Age:Customer's age import numpy as np import pandas as pd import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns from sklearn.cluster import KMeans data=pd.read_csv("Mall_Customers.csv") In [4]: data.head() **CustomerID Gender Age Annual Income (k\$) Spending Score (1-100)** Out[4]: 15 Male 19 0 2 Male 21 15 3 Female 20 16 2 3 4 Female 23 16 5 Female 31 17 If spending score is greater than 70 means customer buys more item by spending more time in mall. In [5]: data.shape (200, 5)Out[5]: In [6]: # getting some information about the dataset data.info() <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 200 entries, 0 to 199

Data columns (total 5 columns):

Annual Income (k\$)

dtypes: int64(4), object(1)

data.isnull().values.any()

Checking missing values

memory usage: 7.1+ KB

In [14]: x=data.iloc[:,[3,4]].values

array([[15, 39],

[15, 81], [16, 6],

[16, 77],

[17, 40],

[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], [54, 52],

[54, 42],

[54, 51], [54, 55],

[54, 41], [54, 44], [54, 57],

[54, 46], [57, 58],

[57, 55],

[58, 60],

[58, 46], [59, 55],

[59, 41],

[60, 49],

[60, 40], [60, 42],

[60, 52],

[60, 47], [60, 50],

[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],

Spending Score (1-100) 200 non-null

Column

Gender

Age

False

Out[9]:

In [17]: X

Out[17]:

CustomerID

Non-Null Count Dtype

int64

object

int64

int64

int64

200 non-null

200 non-null

200 non-null

200 non-null

4. Annual Income: Annual Income of customer in thousands of dollar 5.Spending Score(1-100):Spending Time by customer in score

39

81

77

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],

[71, 75], [72, 34], [72, 71], [73, 5], [73, 88], [73, 7], [73, 73], [74, 10], [74, 72], [75, 5], [75, 93], [76, 40], [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]], dtype=int64) choosing the number of cluster wcss(within cluster sum of squares)-distance between each data points and their centroid of those cluster. for correct number of clusters wcss value should be less. In [21]: wcss=[] for i in range(1,10): kmeans=KMeans(n_clusters=i,init='k-means++',random_state=42) kmeans.fit(x)wcss.append(kmeans.inertia_) C:\Users\dell\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\cluster_kmeans.py:1036: UserWarning: KMeans is known to have a memory leak on Windows with MKL, when there are less chunks than available threads. You can avoid it by setting the environment variable OMP_NUM_THREADS=1. warnings.warn(**PLOT** We use elbow method to get the number of clusters ,we take k value for which wcss value is less. In [23]: #plotting sns.set()# it will give basic parameters for graph plt.plot(range(1,10),wcss) plt.title("Elbow Point Graph") plt.xlabel("no.of clusters") plt.ylabel("wcss") plt.show() Elbow Point Graph 200000 % 150000 100000 50000 no.of clusters In [30]: #optimum number of clusters=5 kmeans=KMeans(n_clusters=5,init='k-means++',random_state=0) y=kmeans.fit_predict(x) In [31]: print(y) 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2] In [37]: #clusters=0,1,2,3,4 #visualizing all the clusters #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='blue',label='Cluster 2') plt.scatter(x[y==2,0],x[y==2,1], s=50,c='yellow',label='Cluster 3') plt.scatter(x[y==3,0],x[y==3,1], s=50,c='red',label='Cluster 4') plt.scatter(x[y==4,0],x[y==4,1], s=50,c='orange',label='Cluster 5') plt.grid(True) plt.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers_[:,0],kmeans.cluster_centers_[:,1],s=100,c='cyan',label='Centroids') plt.title('customer group') plt.xlabel('annual income') plt.ylabel('spending score') plt.show() customer group 100 20 100 120 20 40 140 annual income **CONCLUSION:** From above plot it is clear that orange cluster have less annual income and also they are spending less time on the otherhand the green group is having more annual income but they are also spending less time, so the mall will provide some more offers or membership cards to the green and orange group to make them spend more time in the mall.

In []: