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In [1]: # Import necessary Libraries
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
import warnings

warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

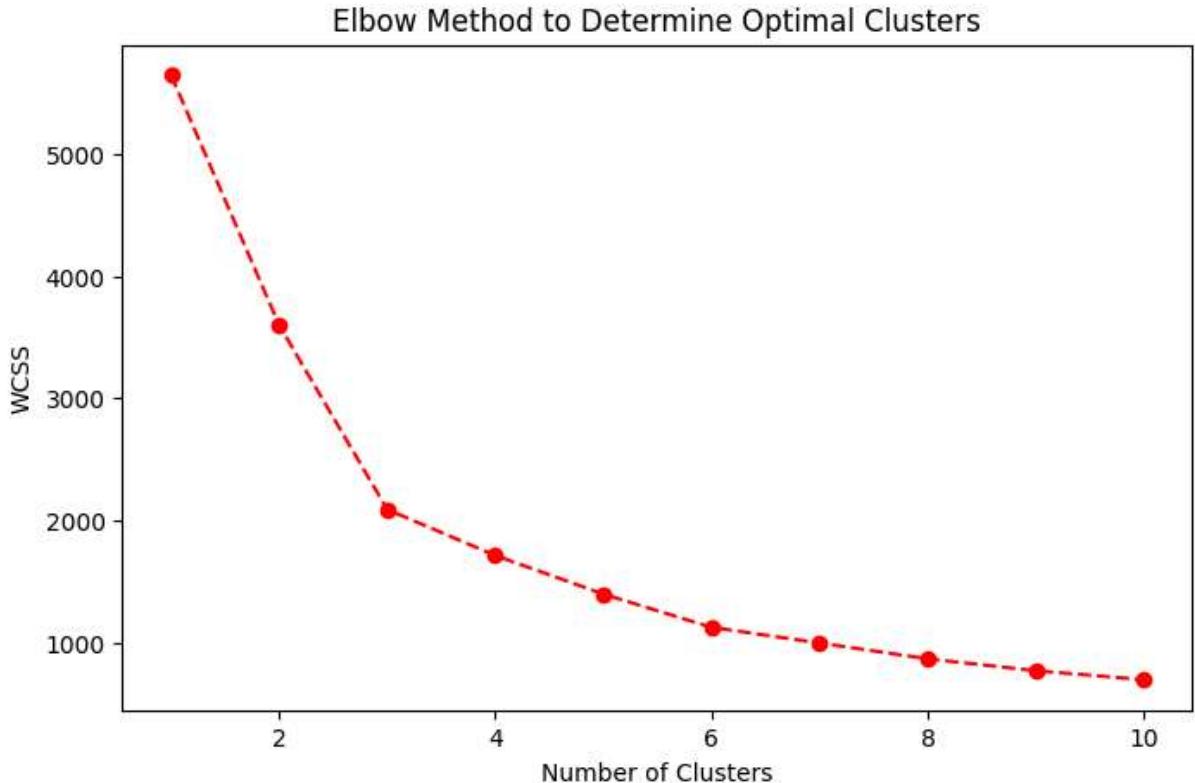
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In [2]: # Load the dataset
df = pd.read_csv("sales_data_sample.csv", encoding="latin")
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In [3]: # Selecting relevant columns for clustering
df = df[['ORDERLINENUMBER', 'SALES']]
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In [4]: # Feature scaling
scaler = StandardScaler()
scaled_values = scaler.fit_transform(df.values)
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In [5]: # Determine the optimal number of clusters using the Elbow Method
wcss = []
for i in range(1, 11):
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=i, init='k-means++', random_state=42)
    kmeans.fit(scaled_values)
    wcss.append(kmeans.inertia_)
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In [6]: # Plot the Elbow graph
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
plt.plot(range(1, 11), wcss, marker='o', linestyle='--', color='r')
plt.title('Elbow Method to Determine Optimal Clusters')
plt.xlabel('Number of Clusters')
plt.ylabel('WCSS')
plt.show()
```

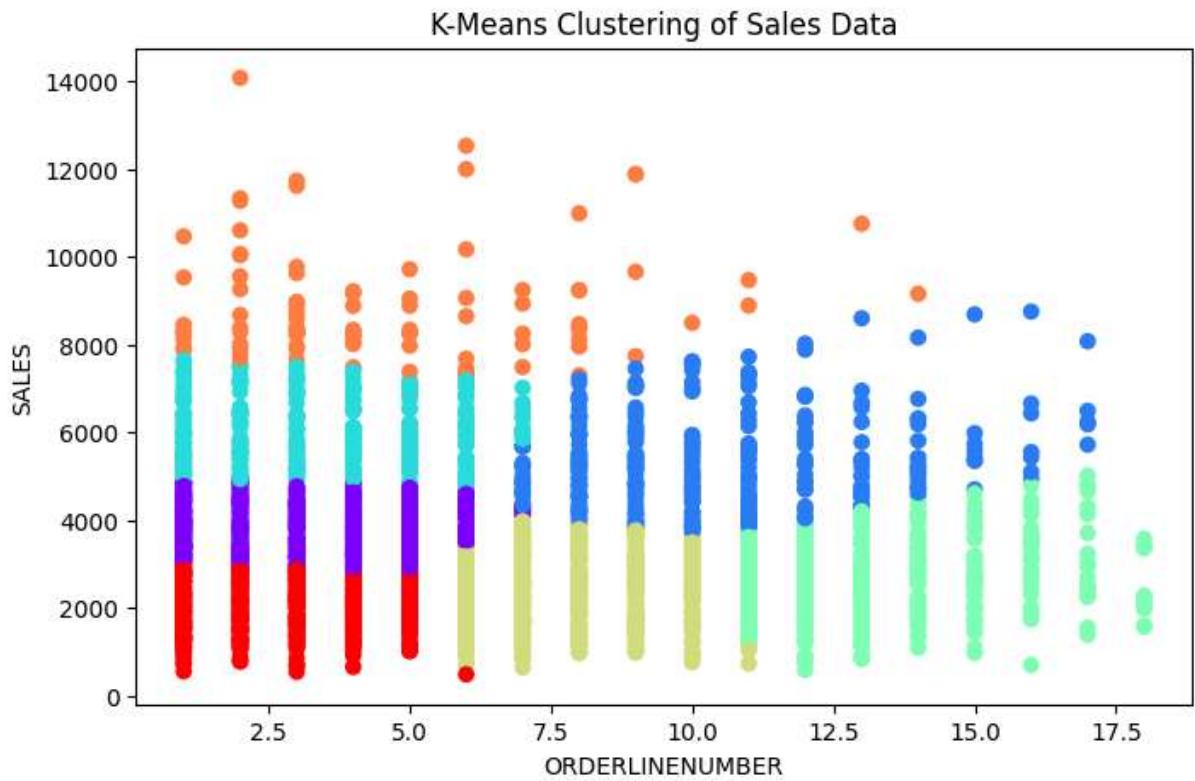


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In [7]: # Fit K-Means with chosen number of clusters (e.g., 7 from elbow method)
optimal_clusters = 7
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=optimal_clusters, init='k-means++', random_state=42)
df['cluster'] = kmeans.fit_predict(scaled_values)
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In [8]: # Display cluster assignments
print(df.head())
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	ORDERLINENUMBER	SALES	cluster
0	2	2871.00	6
1	5	2765.90	6
2	2	3884.34	0
3	6	3746.70	0
4	14	5205.27	1

```
In [9]: # Visualize the clusters
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
plt.scatter(df['ORDERLINENUMBER'], df['SALES'], c=df['cluster'], cmap='rainbow')
plt.title('K-Means Clustering of Sales Data')
plt.xlabel('ORDERLINENUMBER')
plt.ylabel('SALES')
plt.show()
```



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In [10]: # Inertia (WCSS) of the final clustering
print(f"WCSS (Inertia) for {optimal_clusters} clusters: {kmeans.inertia_}")
```

WCSS (Inertia) for 7 clusters: 993.4917709196752