

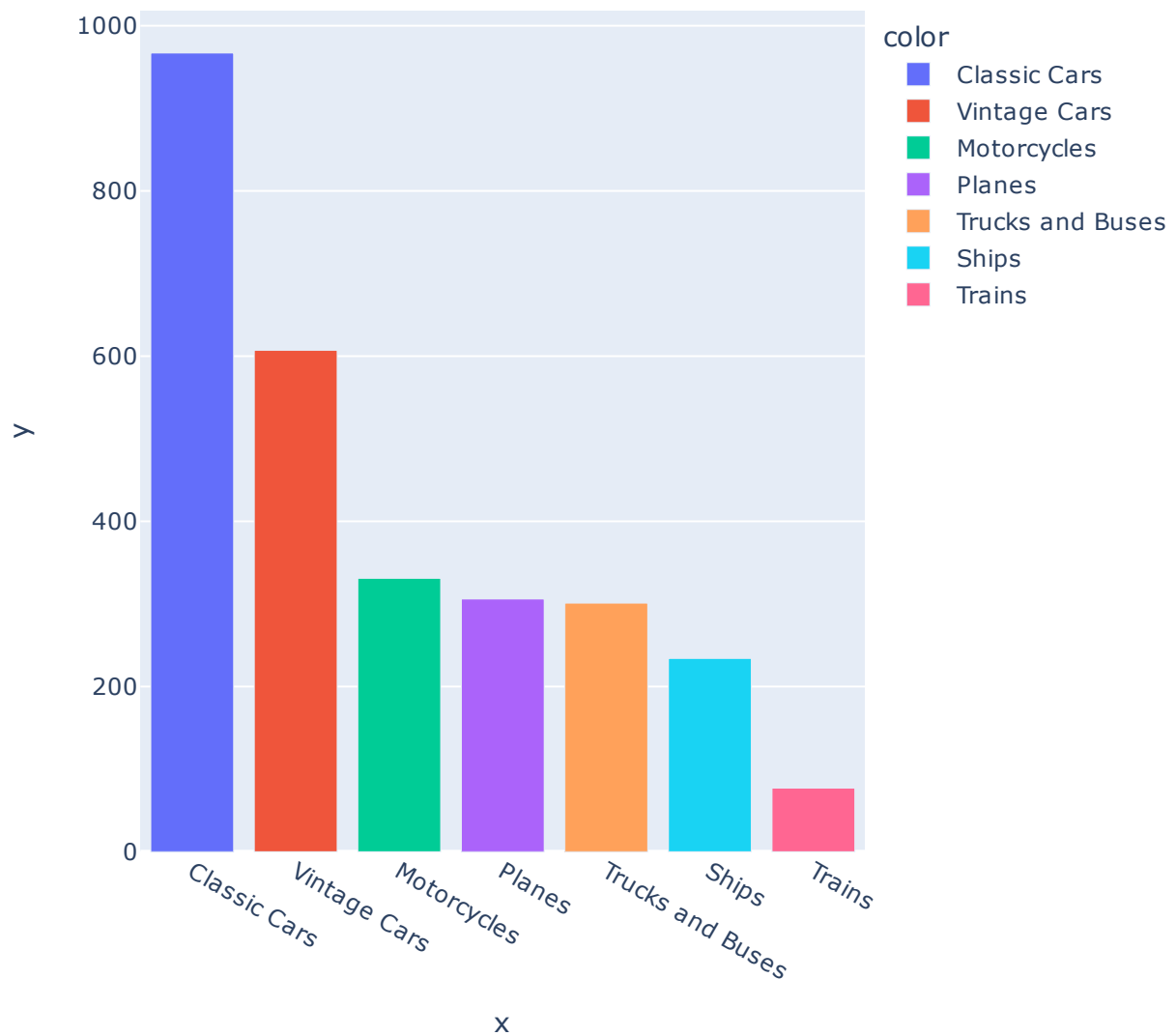
▼ Drop unbalanced feature

```
df.drop(columns=['STATUS'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

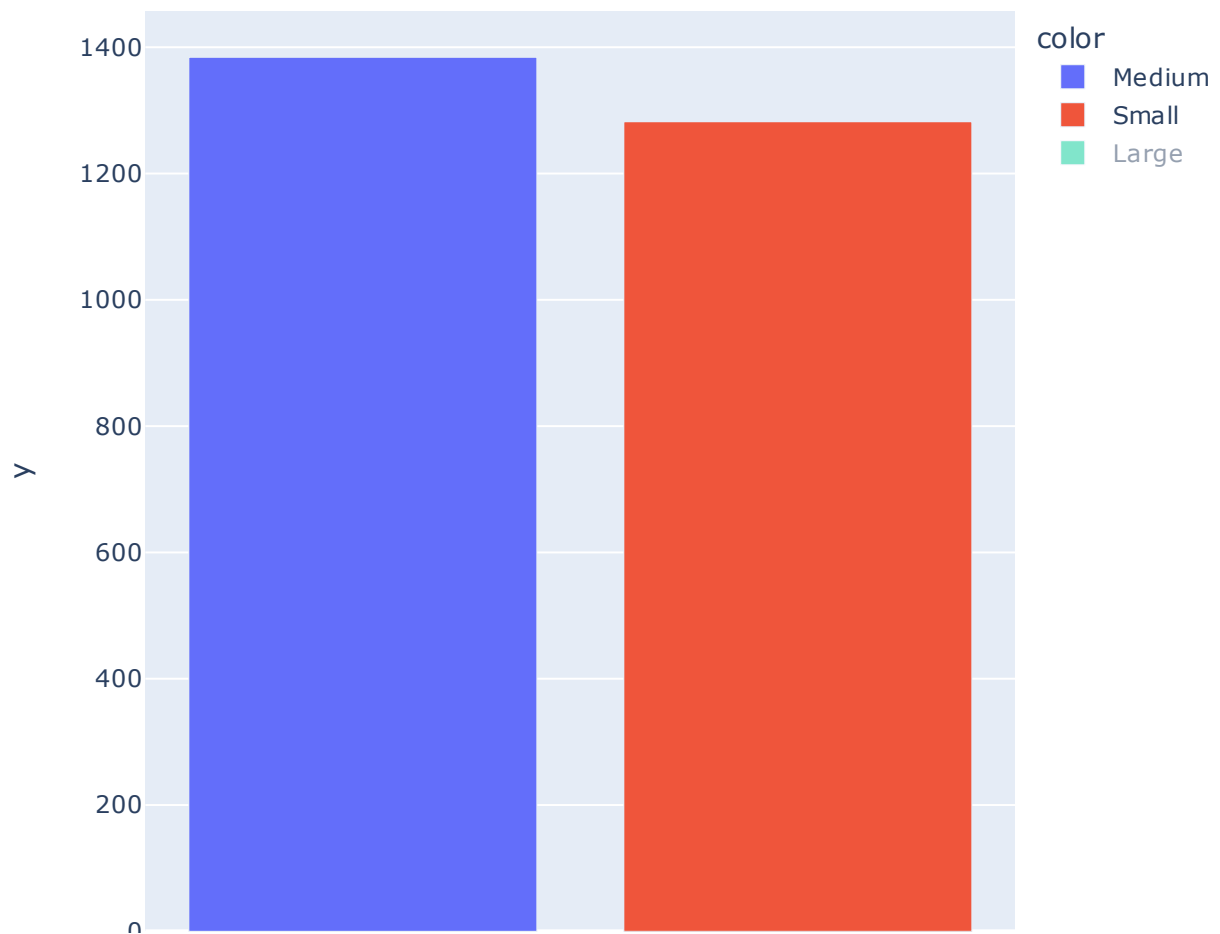
```
print('Columns resume: ', df.shape[1])
```

```
Columns resume: 13
```

```
barplot_visualization('PRODUCTLINE')
```



```
barplot_visualization('DEALSIZE')
```



▼ Prepare data

```
def dummies(x):  
    dummy = pd.get_dummies(df[x])  
    df.drop(columns=x, inplace=True)  
    return pd.concat([df, dummy], axis = 1)
```

```
df = dummies('COUNTRY')
```

```
df = dummies('PRODUCTLINE')
```

```
df = dummies('DEALSIZE')
```

```
df.head()
```

	QUANTITYORDERED	PRICEEACH	ORDERLINENUMBER	SALES	ORDERDATE	QTR_ID	MONTH_ID
0	30	95.70	2	2871.00	2003-02-24	1	2
1	34	81.35	5	2765.90	2003-05-07	2	5
2	41	94.74	2	3884.34	2003-07-01	3	7
3	45	83.26	6	3746.70	2003-08-25	3	8
4	49	100.00	14	5205.27	2003-10-10	4	10

```
y = pd.Categorical(df['PRODUCTCODE'])
y
```

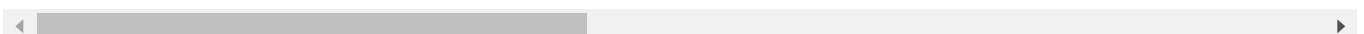
```
['S10_1678', 'S10_1678', 'S10_1678', 'S10_1678', 'S10_1678', ..., 'S72_3212',
'S72_3212', 'S72_3212', 'S72_3212', 'S72_3212']
Length: 2823
Categories (109, object): ['S10_1678', 'S10_1949', 'S10_2016', 'S10_4698', ...,
'S700_3962',
                        'S700_4002', 'S72_1253', 'S72_3212']
```

```
df['PRODUCTCODE'] = pd.Categorical(df['PRODUCTCODE']).codes
```

```
df.head()
```

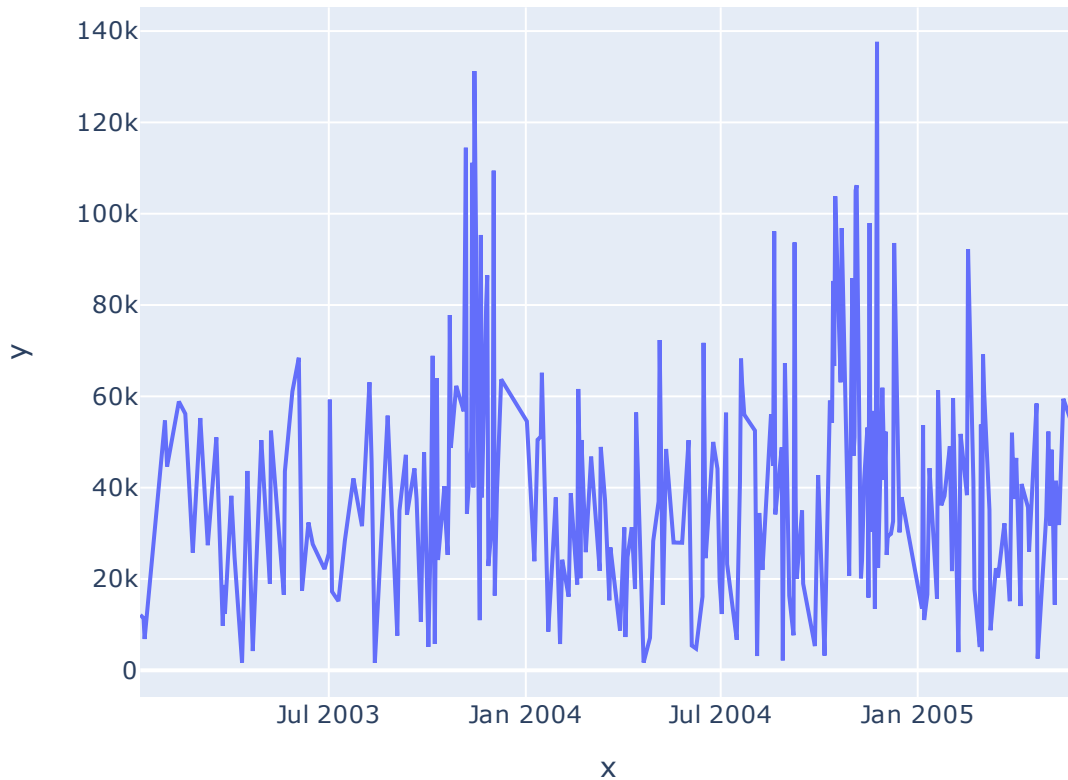
	QUANTITYORDERED	PRICEEACH	ORDERLINENUMBER	SALES	ORDERDATE	QTR_ID	MONTH_ID
0	30	95.70	2	2871.00	2003-02-24	1	2
1	34	81.35	5	2765.90	2003-05-07	2	5
2	41	94.74	2	3884.34	2003-07-01	3	7
3	45	83.26	6	3746.70	2003-08-25	3	8
4	49	100.00	14	5205.27	2003-10-10	4	10

5 rows × 39 columns



```
df_group = df.groupby(by='ORDERDATE').sum()
fig = px.line(x = df_group.index, y = df_group.SALES, title='sales_peak')
fig.show();
```

sales_peak



```
df.drop('ORDERDATE', axis=1, inplace=True)
```

▼ drop 'ORDERDATE', 'QTR_ID' because we have 'MONTH' etc.

```
df.drop('QTR_ID', axis=1, inplace=True)
```

```
df.shape
```

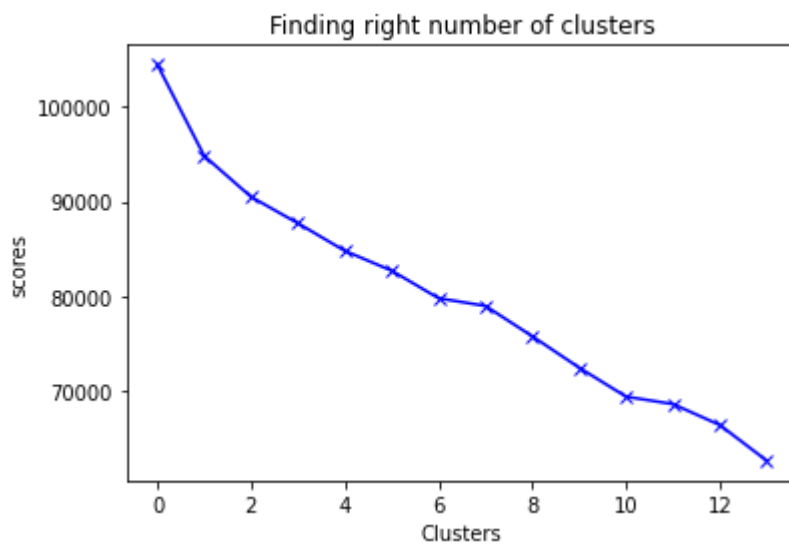
```
(2823, 37)
```

▼ Use K-MEANS algorithm

```
scaler = StandardScaler()
df_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df)
```

```
scores = []
range_values = range(1, 15)
for i in range_values:
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = i)
    kmeans.fit(df_scaled)
    scores.append(kmeans.inertia_)
```

```
plt.plot(scores, 'bx-')
plt.title('Finding right number of clusters')
plt.xlabel('Clusters')
plt.ylabel('scores')
plt.show();
```



▼ The elbow method

```
kmeans = KMeans(4)
kmeans.fit(df_scaled)
```

```
KMeans(n_clusters=4)
```

```
labels = kmeans.labels_
labels
```

```
array([2, 2, 3, ..., 3, 2, 3], dtype=int32)
```

```
kmeans.cluster_centers_.shape
```

```
(4, 37)
```

```
cluster_centers = pd.DataFrame(data = kmeans.cluster_centers_, columns= [df.columns])
cluster_centers
```

	QUANTITYORDERED	PRICEEACH	ORDERLINENUMBER	SALES	MONTH_ID	YEAR_ID	MSRP
0	-0.173920	-0.039573	-0.005290	-0.189818	0.073057	-0.000691	-0.07233
1	1.245428	0.800220	-0.259579	2.573861	-0.088008	0.136857	1.43026
2	-0.465084	-0.726204	0.039829	-0.810054	0.005971	-0.001150	-0.58585
3	0.299596	0.574416	-0.004393	0.457362	-0.004848	-0.015404	0.37402

4 rows × 37 columns

▼ Invert the data

```
cluster_centers = scaler.inverse_transform(cluster_centers)
cluster_centers = pd.DataFrame(data=cluster_centers, columns=[df.columns])
cluster_centers
```

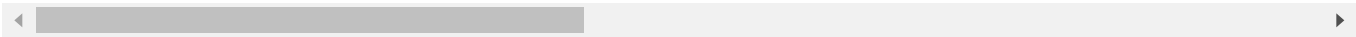
	QUANTITYORDERED	PRICEEACH	ORDERLINENUMBER	SALES	MONTH_ID	YEAR_ID	MS
0	33.398876	82.860337	6.443820	3204.331798	7.359551	2003.814607	9
1	47.222930	99.799554	5.369427	8293.753248	6.770701	2003.910828	15
2	30.563025	69.010496	6.634454	2062.143941	7.114286	2003.814286	7
3	38.010786	95.244923	6.447612	4396.138089	7.074730	2003.804314	11

4 rows × 37 columns

```
sales_of_cluster = pd.concat([df, pd.DataFrame({'cluster': labels})], axis=1)
sales_of_cluster.head()
```

	QUANTITYORDERED	PRICEEACH	ORDERLINENUMBER	SALES	MONTH_ID	YEAR_ID	MSRP	PROD
0	30	95.70	2	2871.00	2	2003	95	
1	34	81.35	5	2765.90	5	2003	95	
2	41	94.74	2	3884.34	7	2003	95	
3	45	83.26	6	3746.70	8	2003	95	
4	49	100.00	14	5205.27	10	2003	95	

5 rows × 38 columns



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