Implement K-Means clustering/ hierarchical clustering on sales_data_sample.csv dataset.

Determine the number of clusters using the elbow method.

Dataset link: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/kyanyoga/sample-sales-data

▼ Download libraries

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Mounted at /content/drive

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import zipfile
import cv2
import plotly.express as px
```

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, normalize from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

%matplotlib inline

df = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/ML/sales_data_sample.csv', encoding = 'unicode
df.head()

	ORDERNUMBER	QUANTITYORDERED	PRICEEACH	ORDERLINENUMBER	SALES	ORDERDATE	S
0	10107	30	95.70	2	2871.00	2003-02- 24	Sł
1	10121	34	81.35	5	2765.90	2003-05- 07	Sł
2	10134	41	94.74	2	3884.34	2003-07- 01	Sł
3	10145	45	83.26	6	3746.70	2003-08- 25	Sł
4	10159	49	100.00	14	5205.27	2003-10- 10	Sł
5 rows × 25 columns							

ORDERNUMBER	int64
QUANTITYORDERED	int64
PRICEEACH	float64
ORDERLINENUMBER	int64
SALES	float64
ORDERDATE	datetime64[ns]
STATUS	object
QTR_ID	int64
MONTH_ID	int64
YEAR_ID	int64
PRODUCTLINE	object
MSRP	int64
PRODUCTCODE	object
CUSTOMERNAME	object
PHONE	object
ADDRESSLINE1	object
ADDRESSLINE2	object
CITY	object
STATE	object
POSTALCODE	object
COUNTRY	object
TERRITORY	object
CONTACTLASTNAME	object

dtype: object

DEALSIZE

CONTACTFIRSTNAME

df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 2823 entries, 0 to 2822 Data columns (total 25 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	ORDERNUMBER	2823 non-null	int64
1	QUANTITYORDERED	2823 non-null	int64
2	PRICEEACH	2823 non-null	float64
3	ORDERLINENUMBER	2823 non-null	int64
4	SALES	2823 non-null	float64
5	ORDERDATE	2823 non-null	datetime64[ns]
6	STATUS	2823 non-null	object
7	QTR_ID	2823 non-null	int64
8	MONTH_ID	2823 non-null	int64
9	YEAR_ID	2823 non-null	int64
10	PRODUCTLINE	2823 non-null	object
11	MSRP	2823 non-null	int64
12	PRODUCTCODE	2823 non-null	object
13	CUSTOMERNAME	2823 non-null	object
14	PHONE	2823 non-null	object
15	ADDRESSLINE1	2823 non-null	object
16	ADDRESSLINE2	302 non-null	object
17	CITY	2823 non-null	object
18	STATE	1337 non-null	object
19	POSTALCODE	2747 non-null	object
20	COUNTRY	2823 non-null	object
21	TERRITORY	1749 non-null	object
22	CONTACTLASTNAME	2823 non-null	object
23	CONTACTFIRSTNAME	2823 non-null	object

object

object

24 DEALSIZE 2823 non-null object

dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(2), int64(7), object(15)

memory usage: 551.5+ KB

df.isna().mean()

ORDERNUMBER 0.000000 QUANTITYORDERED 0.000000 PRICEEACH 0.000000 ORDERLINENUMBER 0.000000 SALES 0.000000 ORDERDATE 0.000000 **STATUS** 0.000000 QTR_ID 0.000000 MONTH_ID 0.000000 YEAR_ID 0.000000 PRODUCTLINE 0.000000 **MSRP** 0.000000 PRODUCTCODE 0.000000 CUSTOMERNAME 0.000000 PHONE 0.000000 ADDRESSLINE1 0.000000 ADDRESSLINE2 0.893022 CITY 0.000000 STATE 0.526390 POSTALCODE 0.026922 COUNTRY 0.000000 TERRITORY 0.380446 CONTACTLASTNAME 0.000000 CONTACTFIRSTNAME 0.000000 DEALSIZE 0.000000 dtype: float64

df_drop = ['ADDRESSLINE1', 'ADDRESSLINE2', 'POSTALCODE', 'CITY', 'TERRITORY', 'PHONE',
df = df.drop(df_drop, axis=1)
df.head(3)

	QUANTITYORDERED	PRICEEACH	ORDERLINENUMBER	SALES	ORDERDATE	STATUS	QTR_ID
0	30	95.70	2	2871.00	2003-02- 24	Shipped	1
1	34	81.35	5	2765.90	2003-05- 07	Shipped	2

▼ Drop georaphic features and names, phone

df.shape

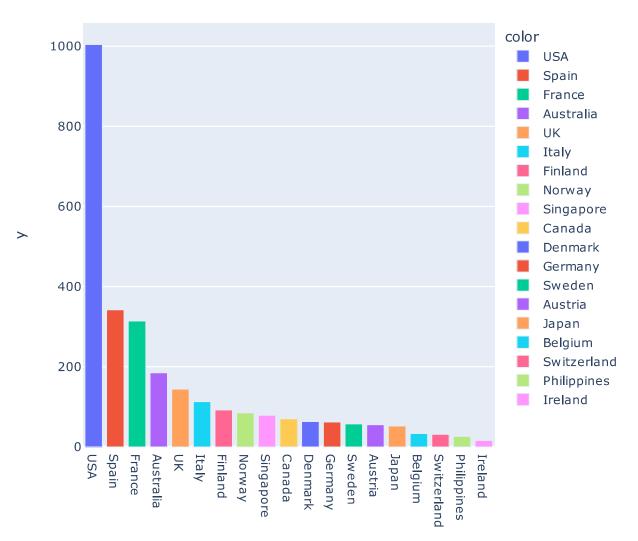
(2823, 14)

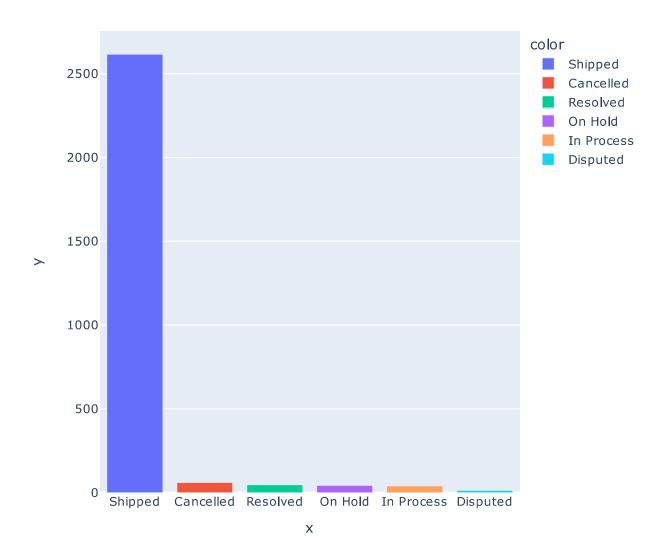
df.isna().sum()

```
PRICEEACH
                     0
ORDERLINENUMBER
                     0
SALES
                     0
ORDERDATE
                     0
STATUS
                     0
QTR_ID
                     0
MONTH_ID
                     0
YEAR ID
                     0
PRODUCTLINE
                     0
MSRP
                     0
PRODUCTCODE
                     0
COUNTRY
                     0
DEALSIZE
                     0
dtype: int64
```

```
def barplot_visualization(x):
    fig = plt.Figure(figsize = (12, 6))
    fig = px.bar(x = df[x].value_counts().index, y = df[x].value_counts(), color = df[x].
    fig.show();
```

barplot_visualization('COUNTRY')





▼ Drop unbalanced feature

```
df.drop(columns=['STATUS'], axis=1, inplace=True)
print('Columns resume: ', df.shape[1])
    Columns resume: 13
barplot_visualization('PRODUCTLINE')
```