Customer-purchase-behaviour-prediction

September 4, 2024

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[2]: import pandas as pd
     from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, GridSearchCV
     from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
     from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
     from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, accuracy_score
     # Load the dataset
     file_path = '/content/customer_purchase_data.csv'
     data = pd.read_csv(file_path)
     # Separate features and target variable
     X = data.drop('PurchaseStatus', axis=1)
     y = data['PurchaseStatus']
     # One-hot encode categorical variables
     X = pd.get_dummies(X, columns=['Gender', 'ProductCategory', 'LoyaltyProgram'],
      →drop_first=True)
     # Split the data into training and testing sets
     X train, X test, y train, y test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2,_
     →random_state=42)
     # Feature scaling
     scaler = StandardScaler()
     X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
     X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
     # Define the RandomForest model
     rf_model = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42)
     # Define parameter grid for GridSearchCV
     rf_param_grid = {
         'n_estimators': [100, 200, 300],
         'max_depth': [None, 10, 20, 30],
         'min_samples_split': [2, 5, 10],
         'min_samples_leaf': [1, 2, 4]
     }
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# Set up GridSearchCV
     rf_grid_search = GridSearchCV(estimator=rf_model, param_grid=rf_param_grid,__
      ⇔scoring='accuracy', cv=5, verbose=1)
     # Fit GridSearchCV
     rf_grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
     # Get the best parameters and model
     rf_best_params = rf_grid_search.best_params_
     rf_best_model = rf_grid_search.best_estimator_
     # Make predictions with the best model
     rf_y_pred = rf_best_model.predict(X_test)
     # Evaluate the model
     rf_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, rf_y_pred)
     rf_report = classification_report(y_test, rf_y_pred)
     print(f"Random Forest Best Parameters: {rf_best_params}")
     print(f"Accuracy: {rf accuracy:.2f}")
     print("Classification Report:")
     print(rf_report)
    Fitting 5 folds for each of 108 candidates, totalling 540 fits
    Random Forest Best Parameters: {'max_depth': None, 'min_samples_leaf': 4,
    'min_samples_split': 10, 'n_estimators': 300}
    Accuracy: 0.95
    Classification Report:
                  precision recall f1-score
                                                  support
                                 0.98
               0
                       0.93
                                           0.96
                                                      172
               1
                       0.97
                                 0.91
                                           0.94
                                                      128
        accuracy
                                           0.95
                                                      300
                       0.95
                                 0.94
                                           0.95
                                                      300
       macro avg
    weighted avg
                       0.95
                                 0.95
                                           0.95
                                                      300
[3]: import pandas as pd
     from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, GridSearchCV
     from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
     from xgboost import XGBClassifier
     from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, accuracy_score
     # Load the dataset
     file_path = '/content/customer_purchase_data.csv'
```

```
data = pd.read_csv(file_path)
# Separate features and target variable
X = data.drop('PurchaseStatus', axis=1)
y = data['PurchaseStatus']
# One-hot encode categorical variables
X = pd.get_dummies(X, columns=['Gender', 'ProductCategory', 'LoyaltyProgram'],
 →drop first=True)
# Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2,_
→random_state=42)
# Feature scaling
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
# Define the XGBoost model
model = XGBClassifier(eval_metric='logloss')
# Define a more extensive parameter grid
param_grid = {
    'n_estimators': [100, 200, 300, 400],
    'max_depth': [3, 5, 7, 9],
    'learning rate': [0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2],
    'subsample': [0.8, 0.9, 1.0],
    'colsample_bytree': [0.8, 0.9, 1.0]
}
\# Set up GridSearchCV with k-fold cross-validation
grid_search = GridSearchCV(estimator=model, param_grid=param_grid,_u
 ⇒scoring='accuracy', cv=10, verbose=1)
# Fit GridSearchCV
grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
# Get the best parameters and model
best_params = grid_search.best_params_
best_model = grid_search.best_estimator_
# Make predictions with the best model
y_pred = best_model.predict(X_test)
# Evaluate the model
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
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report = classification_report(y_test, y_pred)

print(f"Best Parameters: {best_params}")

print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy:.2f}")

print("Classification Report:")

print(report)
```

Fitting 10 folds for each of 576 candidates, totalling 5760 fits
Best Parameters: {'colsample_bytree': 0.8, 'learning_rate': 0.05, 'max_depth': 3, 'n_estimators': 100, 'subsample': 0.8}
Accuracy: 0.95

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.94	0.98	0.96	172	
1	0.97	0.91	0.94	128	
accuracy			0.95	300	
macro avg	0.96 0.95	0.95 0.95	0.95 0.95	300 300	
weighted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	300	

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