



Assessment Report

on

“Customer Segmentation in E-commerce”

submitted as partial fulfillment for the award of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

DEGREE

SESSION 2024-25

In

Computer Science & Engineering

(Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning)

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Introduction

In the digital commerce landscape, understanding customer behaviour is key to building effective marketing strategies and improving user experience. One way to do this is through customer segmentation, which involves grouping customers into clusters based on common characteristics.

This project applies KMeans clustering, an unsupervised machine learning technique, to segment customers of an e-commerce platform. The segmentation is based on features like purchase history, browsing patterns, and spending behaviour.

Methodology

The project follows these steps:

a. Data Collection:

The dataset 9. Customer Segmentation in E-commerce.csv contains numeric customer features related to their shopping habits.

b. Data Preprocessing:

- Removed missing values
- Selected only numeric columns for clustering
- Standardized data using StandardScaler

c. Clustering Technique:

- Used KMeans Clustering to group customers
- Determined the optimal number of clusters using the Elbow Method

d. Visualization:

- Applied PCA (Principal Component Analysis) to reduce high-dimensional data into 2D
- Plotted customer clusters for better understanding

e. Output Export:

Final data with clusters was saved as
Customer_Segmentation_Output.csv

Code

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
import seaborn as sns

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

from google.colab import files

uploaded = files.upload()

df = pd.read_csv("9. Customer Segmentation in E-commerce.csv")

df.dropna(inplace=True)

numeric_df = df.select_dtypes(include=[np.number])

scaler = StandardScaler()

scaled_data = scaler.fit_transform(numeric_df)

wcss = []

for i in range(1, 11):

    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=i, init='k-means++', random_state=42)

    kmeans.fit(scaled_data)

    wcss.append(kmeans.inertia_)

plt.plot(range(1, 11), wcss, marker='o')

plt.title('Elbow Method')

plt.xlabel('Number of Clusters')

plt.ylabel('WCSS')

plt.grid(True)

plt.show()

kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=4, init='k-means++', random_state=42)

df['Cluster'] = kmeans.fit_predict(scaled_data)
```

```
pca = PCA(n_components=2)

pca_data = pca.fit_transform(scaled_data)

df['PCA1'] = pca_data[:, 0]

df['PCA2'] = pca_data[:, 1]

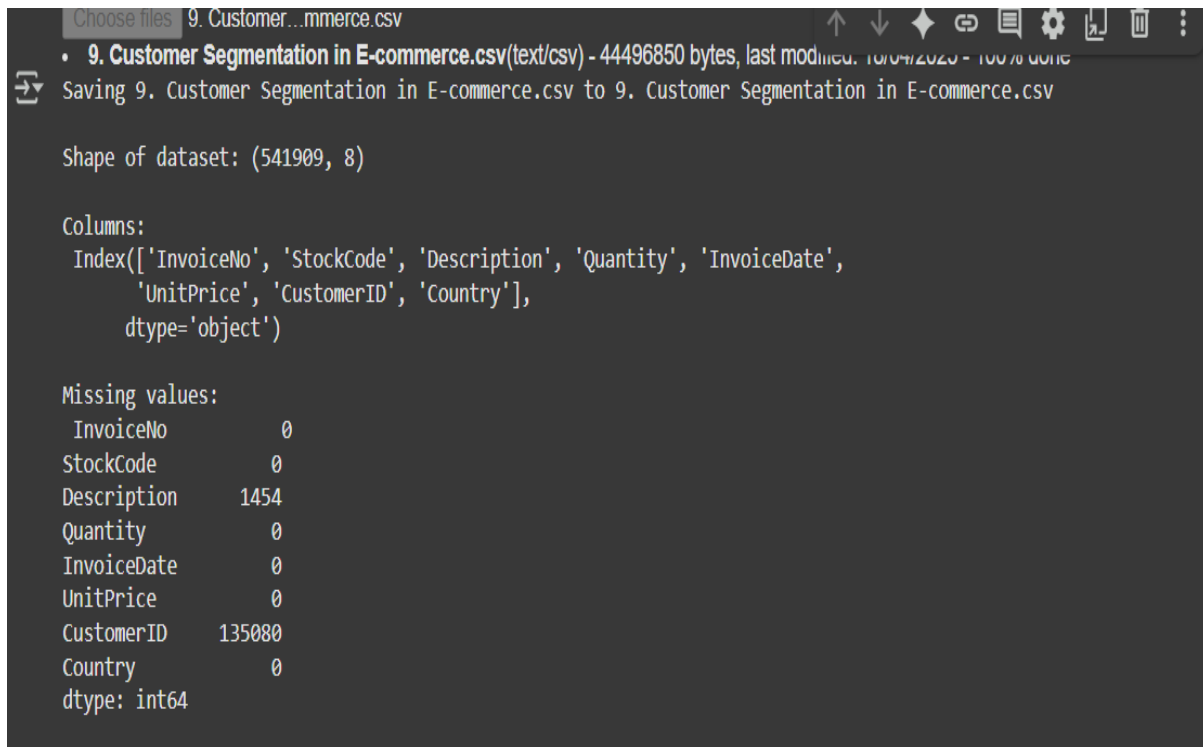

sns.scatterplot(x='PCA1', y='PCA2', hue='Cluster', data=df, palette='Set2')

plt.title('Customer Clusters')

plt.show()


df.to_csv("Customer_Segmentation_Output.csv", index=False)
```

Output



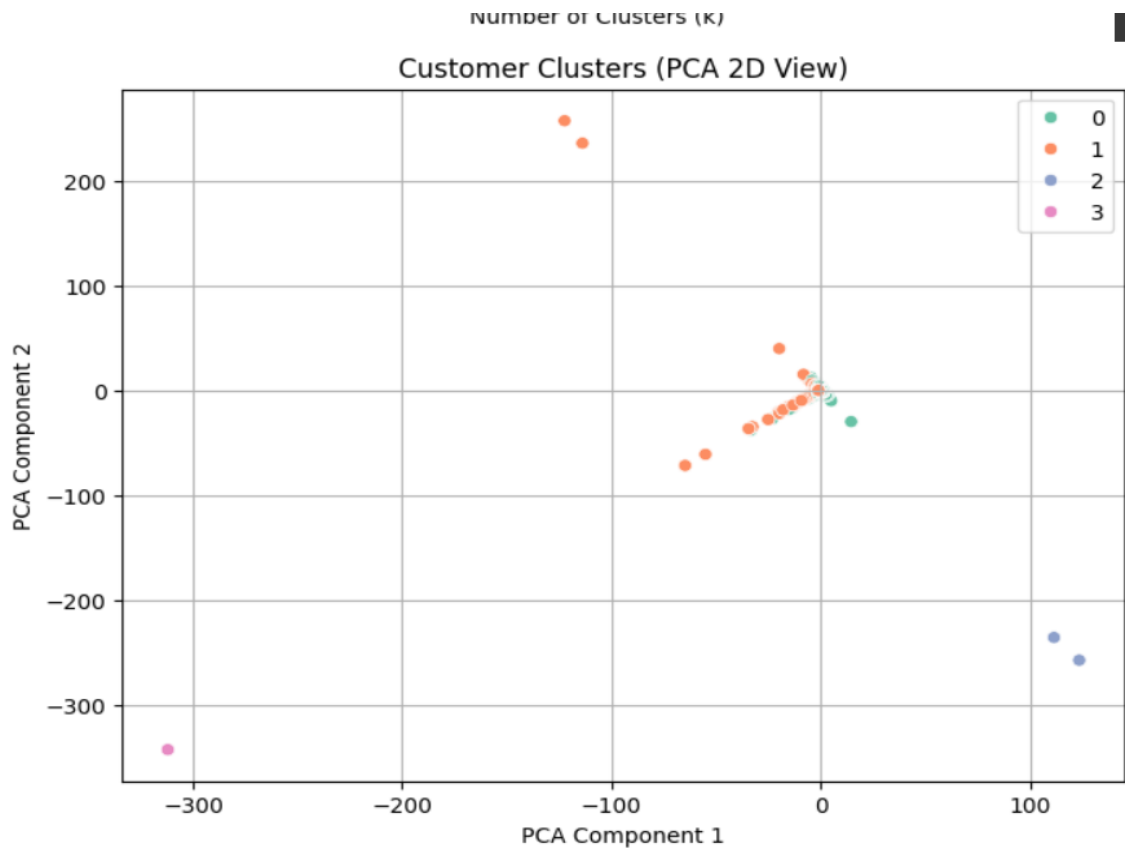
The screenshot shows a file explorer window at the top with the file "9. Customer Segmentation in E-commerce.csv" selected. Below it, a terminal window displays the following output:

```
• 9. Customer Segmentation in E-commerce.csv(text/csv) - 44496850 bytes, last modified: 10/04/2020 - 100% done
Saving 9. Customer Segmentation in E-commerce.csv to 9. Customer Segmentation in E-commerce.csv

Shape of dataset: (541909, 8)

Columns:
Index(['InvoiceNo', 'StockCode', 'Description', 'Quantity', 'InvoiceDate',
      'UnitPrice', 'CustomerID', 'Country'],
      dtype='object')

Missing values:
InvoiceNo      0
StockCode      0
Description    1454
Quantity       0
InvoiceDate    0
UnitPrice      0
CustomerID    135080
Country        0
dtype: int64
```



References

- Dataset provided for academic use: Customer Segmentation in E-commerce.csv
 - Python libraries: Scikit-learn, Pandas, Matplotlib, Seaborn
 - Google Colab: Used for writing and executing the code
 - PCA and KMeans theory: scikit-learn documentation
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