**Project Overview** 

This is a sophisticated customer segmentation tool that combines deep learning (autoencoders) with

traditional clustering techniques (K-means) to perform advanced customer segmentation. The application is

built using Streamlit for the interface and TensorFlow for the deep learning components.

**Key Technologies Used** 

- Streamlit: For the web interface

- TensorFlow: For deep learning and autoencoder implementation

- Scikit-learn: For PCA and K-means clustering

- Pandas: For data manipulation

- Plotly: For interactive visualizations

**Technical Architecture** 

The system integrates several components seamlessly to form a full pipeline from data ingestion to model

training and visualization.

**Data Processing Pipeline** 

1. Data Input:

- Accepts CSV files via a user-friendly upload interface.

- Option to download a sample dataset.

- Performs initial data validation and preview.

## 2. Preprocessing Steps:

- Handles missing values using median imputation.
- Identifies categorical and numerical columns automatically.
- Performs one-hot encoding for categorical variables.
- Standardizes numerical features using StandardScaler.
- Applies PCA for dimensionality reduction, preserving 95% variance.

## **Deep Learning Architecture**

- Input Layer: Matches the dimension of PCA-transformed data.
- Encoder: Three dense layers (128 -> 64 -> 32 neurons).
- Decoder: Three dense layers (32 -> 64 -> 128 -> original dimension).
- Activation: ReLU for hidden layers, Sigmoid for output.
- Optimizer: Adam with mean squared error loss.
- Data Split: 80-20 train-validation.

## **Clustering Approach**

- K-means clustering on encoded representations.
- User-defined cluster count (2-10).
- Combines deep feature learning with traditional clustering.

## **Visualization Suite**

- Bar Chart: Customer group distribution.

- Scatter Plot: 2D cluster visualization.

- Box Plots: Feature importance.

- Scatter Matrix: Metric relationships.

- 3D Scatter Plot: Cluster visualization.

- Radar Charts: Group profiles.

- Heatmap: Metric comparison.

#### **Model Persistence**

- Autoencoder model saved in .keras format.
- K-means model in pickle format.
- Scaler and PCA transformers also saved using pickle.

## **Key Features**

- Interactive web interface.
- Real-time processing and visualization.
- Automated preprocessing pipeline.
- Dimensionality reduction and deep feature learning.
- Model persistence for future use.

## **Use Cases**

<ul> <li>Customer behavior analysis.</li> </ul>	
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- Market segmentation.
- Target marketing.
- Customer persona development.
- Strategic decision making.

## **Technical Benefits**

- Combines deep learning with traditional clustering.
- Handles both categorical and numerical data.
- Provides interpretable visualizations.
- Reduces manual effort through automation.
- Accessible to non-technical users via interface.

#### Limitations

- Requires CSV format input.
- Limited to 10 clusters.
- Uses fixed autoencoder architecture.
- Needs sufficient data for effective clustering.