# Customer Behavior Analysis and Prediction



By: Andrew Cash, Samantha Cole, Jeffrey Felger, and Esha Soni



Our primary goal is to create a data pipeline that facilitates the analysis and prediction of customer behavior.

Ultimately, we want to segment different customer demographics and identify "high value" customers within our dataset, and also find any interesting purchase patterns that may be present.

To do this, we will 1. Prepare our data, 2. Perform exploratory data analysis to find insights on our data, 3. Apply a clustering algorithm on our data, 4. Mine association rules from those returned clusters, 5. Report interesting association rules, and 6. Visualize the results.



# Tools we used:







Programmed in Python

Pandas, Numpy

Matplotlib

Scikit-learn, mlxtend

Plotly

Project can be found at:







# First Step: Preprocessing the Data

- Ensure there are no missing attributes or duplicate entries
- Select relevant attributes to be clustered
- Standardize the data so all attributes are consistently scaled
- Turn categorical data into numerical data if it is relevant for clustering

## Input

time in store, money spent, Cluster\_Label, Home State, Hobby 43.20416453623548,45.189790710106436,1,Pennsylvania,sports 28.089361809874255,25.19476707126188,0,West Virginia, reading 17.13622302390135,25.726241434576135,0,Indiana,cooking 22.85846609272064,28.120992423542784,0,West Virginia, writing 25.981259930621942,30.65412917408302,0,Pennsylvania,food 22.89628427307887,25.062174232138464,0,Kentucky,art 25.20571235287003,44.741550275204844,0,Pennsylvania,art 52.37070112787636,50.887365951412,1,West Virginia, sports 35.34555259755493.25.193074499727956.0.0hio.music 57.70417006904963,53.468495743316296,1,0hio,sports 55.50632625601979,38.240480020524274,1,Pennsylvania,sports 28.083881209803504,26.570796824107592,0,Kentucky,reading 30.997857451271145,14.21769174555563,0,0hio,writing 22.1935151872733,21.14010499386739,0,Indiana, reading 18.240509515979884,25.026904296968812,0,Virginia, music 28.108504365224317,25.971602735059165,0,Kentucky,sports 43.83984394657416,58.92375602351627,1,Virginia, sports 53.320533930493426,51.896891913733754,1,Michigan,sports 31.286462404621446,24.13112998185445,0,Kentucky,music 46.18535969201308,51.90073001313465,1,0hio,sports 50.398034424728664,46.731348562616034,1,West Virginia, sports 31.766597904739772,29.040051693175762,0,Kentucky,writing 28.704362431683396,28.566957829710496,0, Michigan, sports

#### **Example: Test Data**

- Irrelevant categorical data (Cluster\_Label, Home State, Hobby) is dropped completely
- Remaining numerical data is standardized around category's mean, and expressed in SD distance
- Customer IDs are assigned to data points for easier processing and identification in later steps

## Output

```
time in store, money spent, Customer ID
-1.0145937280624542, -1.0328442399342361,0
-0.7217400351459241, -0.6874316642625523,1
1.5766501493326788,1.0890392317660857,2
1.409073498634317,1.0793926669778677,3
0.726884459397137,0.026527917991503263,4
-0.514275707653322,-1.4658801315998298,5
-0.5402245650378233, -1.1282027357423547,6
-0.31085592197183537, -1.1369811504797698, 7
-0.8819645422716569, -1.7623172214149312,8
0.6602101667243823,1.3372383382256159,9
1.3748813164200329,0.9565849549268179,10
-1.0664325217397297, -1.0456630085092136,11
-1.231032828770389, -1.664958926338958, 12
-1.490488375461158, -1.2763238305407707, 13
0.7000564951898738, 0.37681577565112306, 14
1.133708143942475,1.0563333221460194,15
0.8998225962691406,1.2318791232023458,16
```

#### **Example: Shopping Trends**

## Input

## Output

- ise,Clothing,53,Kentucky,L,Gray,Winter,3.1,Yes,Credit Card,Express,Yes,Yes,14,Venmo,Fortnightly use,Clothing,49,Oregon,M,Turquoise,Spring,2.7,Yes,Cash,Free Shipping,Yes,Yes,31,PayPal,Annually 1,53, Male, Shoes, Footwear, 34, Arkansas, L, Purple, Fall, 4.1, Yes, Credit Card, Store Pickup, Yes, Yes, 26, Bank Transfer, Bi-Weekly 2,30,Male, Shorts, Clothing, 68, Hawaii, S, Olive, Winter, 4.9, Yes, PayPal, Store Pickup, Yes, 10, Bank Transfer, Fortnightly 13,61, Male, Coat, Outerwear, 72, Delaware, M. Gold, Winter, 4.5, Yes, PayPal, Express, Yes, Yes, 37, Venno, Fortnightly 15.64 Male, Coat, Outerwear, 53, New York, L. Teal, Winter, 4.7, Yes, PayPal, Free Shipping, Yes, Yes, 34, Debit Card, Weekly 16,64,Male,Skirt,Clothing,81,Rhode Island,M,Teal,Winter,2.8,Yes,Credit Card,Store Pickup,Yes,Yes,8,PayPal,Monthly 17,25,Male,Sunglasses,Accessories,36,Alabama,S,Gray,Spring,4.1,Ves,Venmo,Next Day Air,Yes,Ves,44,Debit Card,Bi-Meekly
  18,53,Male,Dress,Clothing,38,Mississippi,XL,Lavender,Winter,4.7,Yes,Debit Card,2-Day Shipping,Yes,Yes,36,Venmo,Qwarterly 20,66,Male,Pants,Clothing,90,Rhode Island,H,Green,Summer,3.3,Yes,Venmo,Standard,Yes,Yes,46,Debit Card,Bi-Neekly 21,21,Male,Pants,Clothing,51,Louisiana,M,Black,Winter,2.8,Yes,Credit Card,Express,Yes,Yes,50,Cash,Every 3 Month 22.31.Male, Pants, Clothing, 62. North Carolina, M. Charcoal, Winter, 4.1, Yes, Credit Card, Store Pickup, Yes, Yes, 22, Debit Card, Quarterly 23,56,Male,Pants,Clothing,37,California,M,Peach,Summer,3.2,Yes,Cash,Store Pickup,Yes,Yes,32,Debit Card,Annually 24,31,Male,Pants,Clothing,88,Oklahoma,XL,White,Winter,4.4,Yes,Credit Card,Express,Yes,Yes,48,Credit Card,Weekly 25.18 Male Jacket Outerwear 22.Florida M. Green Fall 2.9. Ves. Cash Store Pickup Ves. Ves. 16. Debit Card Weekly 26,18,Male,Hoodie,Clothing,25,Texas,M,Silver,Summer,3.6,Yes,Bank Transfer,Express,Yes,Yes,14,PayPal,Ammually 27,38,Male,Joselry,Accessories,28,Nevdad,M,Red,Spring,3.6,Yes,Cash,Hert Day Air,Yes,Yes,33,Credit Card,Ammually 38,65,Male,Sonts,Clothing,66,Kentudy,I,Cyan,Summer,5.0,Yes,Debit Card,Nert Day Air,Yes,Yes,7,Jank Transfer,Every 3 Months 0.31 Male, Dress, Clothing, 48, Wyoming, S. Black, Fall, 4.1, Yes, Venmo, Store Pickup, Yes, Yes, 14, Credit Card, Weekly ewelry,Accessories,31,North Carolina,L,Black,Winter,4.7,Yes,Bank Transfer,Standard,Yes,Yes,16,Credit Card,Monthly 13, 36, Male, Jacket, Outerwean, 67, Kansas, M, Silven, Summer, 4.9, Ves, Bank Transfer, Free Shipping, Ves, Yes, 37, Venno, Annually 44, 54, Male, Parts, Clothing, 38, Colorado, Lóreen, Summer, 3.3, Ves, Venno, Store Pickup, Yes, Yes, 48, Cash, Quarterly 15, 16, Male, T-rintr-Clothing, 91, Morth Dakota, 17, Valeet, Spring, 46, Ves, Debt Card, 2-Day Shipping, Yes, Yes, 38, PayPal, Quarterly 39,29,Male,Dress,Clothing,37,Florida,M,Red,Winter,3.7,Yes,Debit Card,2-Day Shipping,Yes,Yes,44,Venmo,Every 3 Months 48,78,Male,Pants,Clothing,69,Arizona,5,Tunquoise,Summer,4.2,Ves,Bank Transfer,Express,Ves,Yes,18,Credit Card,Honthly 41,69,Male,Handbay,Accessories,76,Lossidana,L,Beige,Hitter,4.6,Fes,Pay942,Lest by,Air,Yes,Yes,31,Debit Card,Quarterl 43,65,Male,Scarf,Accessories,39,Alaska,M,Gonage,Sering,4.5,Yes,Gash,Standard,Yes,Kes,Boyeno,Gammally 20, Male, Coat, Outerwear, 100, Tennessee, M, Beige, Spring, 4.1, Yes, Bank Transfer, Free Shipping, Yes, Yes, 15, I
- Irrelevant categories, again, dropped
- Values, again, standardized
  - Frequency converted to actual day values before standardization

```
Customer ID, Purchase Amount (USD), Frequency of Purchases (per year), Previous Purchases
1,-0,285592018181966,0,9143253903291526,-0,7857299170320132
2,0.17882925394594182,1.042776651014307,-1.6163449950085267
3,0.5588102947778664,0.6376488356302705,-0.1627686085496282
4,1.2765522607937239,2.100436262024655,1.6368973937328175
5,-0.4544724807739325,-0.7962272343755805,0.39097477676804737
6,-1.6788558345656894,2.8495780218543767,-0.7857299170320132
7,1.0654516825537659,-1.0563762363115887,1.6368973937328175
8,-1.0877742154938068,2.141879121616121,-0.43964030120846603
9,1.5720930703296654,-1.1929009732846008,-1.20103745602027
10,-1.2144345624377817,-0.9736559251655412,-1.4779091486791078
11,-1.0877742154938068,0.19563904074484995,0.044885160944500124
12,0.34770971653790833,0.35496688907436086,-1.062601609690851
13,0.5165901791298748,0.3041016350763188,0.806282315756304
14,-0.3700322494779492,2.09891130772377,0.39097477676804737
15,-0.285592018181966,1.8224836962852426,0.5986285462621758
16,0.8965712199617993,-0.050261148598730876,-1.20103745602027
17.-1.0033339841978235.1.277758546063644.1.2908077779092701
18,-0.9188937529018403,-0.24771535936123923,0.7370643925915946
19,-0.4966925964219241,1.9192484004252448,-0.5780761475378849
20,1.2765522607937239,0.7770554658358335,1.429243624238689
21,-0.3700322494779492,-1.307724459582761,1.706115316897527
22,0.09438902264995859,-1.1842950638614698,-0.23198653171433767
23,-0.9611138685498319,-0.6830471921341494,0.4601926999327568
24.1.1921120294977408.2.249388672489736.1.0139360852504324
25,-1.5944156032697063,2.8892185218802107,-0.6472940707025944
26,-1,4677552563257314,-1,1405456428652703,-0,7857299170320132
```

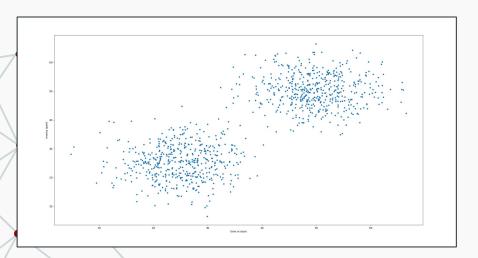
#### **Exploratory Data Analysis - Initial Visualization**



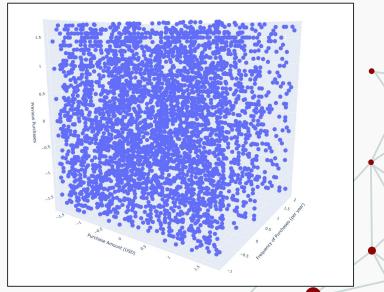
EDA helps to understand the nature of a dataset, namely by revealing things such as the data range, the data distribution, the presence of noises and outliers, and visually obvious correlations.

### **Exploratory Data Analysis**

Test Data - 2D



Shopping Trends: Recency, Frequency, Amount Spent



# **Clustering Algorithms**

We defined two clustering algorithms in our project

#### K-means Clustering

```
def sklearn_ml_kmeans(df, original_data, k):
    df = df.drop('Customer ID', axis='columns')
    # Apply K-Means clustering (e.g., 2 clusters)
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=k)

#make sure processed data was clustered
#print(df)
    cluster_labels = kmeans.fit_predict(df)
#print(cluster_labels)
df['cluster'] = cluster_labels
original_data['Cluster'] = cluster_labels
sil_score = silhouette_score(df, cluster_labels)
db_score = davies_bouldin_score(df, cluster_labels)
cluster_dfs = [original_data[original_data['Cluster'] == i] for i in range(kmeans.n_clusters)]
return(cluster_dfs, sil_score, db_score)
```

#### Agglomerative Clustering

```
def sklearn_ml_agglomerative(df, original_data, threshold):
    df = df.drop('Customer ID', axis='columns')
    #apply agglomerative clustering - ward linkage method is the default
    agglomerative = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters=threshold, linkage='ward', compute_distances=True)
    agglomer = agglomerative.fit(df)

#make sure processed data was clustered
#print(df)
    cluster_labels = agglomerative.fit_predict(df)
#print(cluster_labels)

df['Cluster'] = cluster_labels
    original_data['Cluster'] = cluster_labels

sil_score = silhouette_score(df, cluster_labels)

db_score = davies_bouldin_score(df, cluster_labels)

cluster_dfs = [original_data[original_data['Cluster'] == i] for i in range(len(set(cluster_labels)))]

return(cluster_dfs, sil_score, db_score, agglomer)
```

#### **Quality of Clustering**

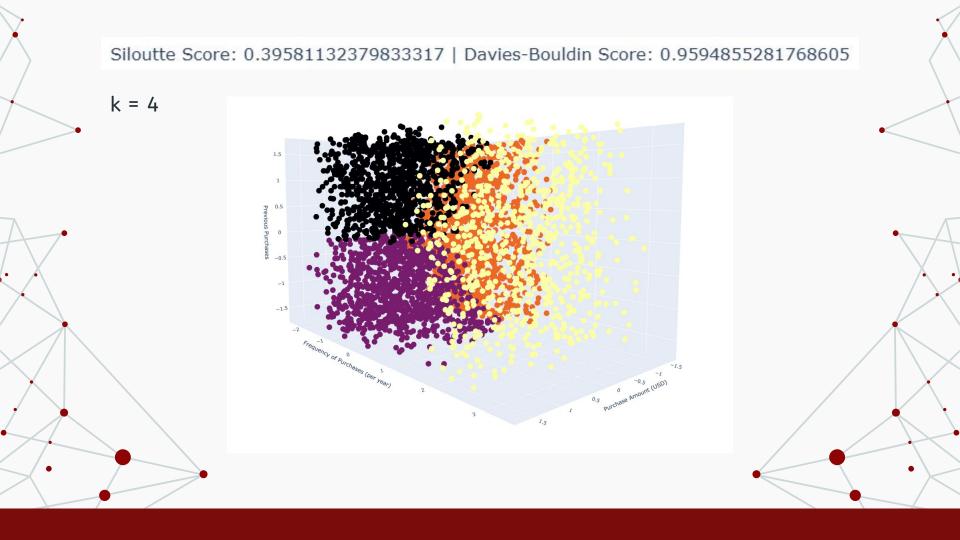
We used two evaluations for the quality of our clusters

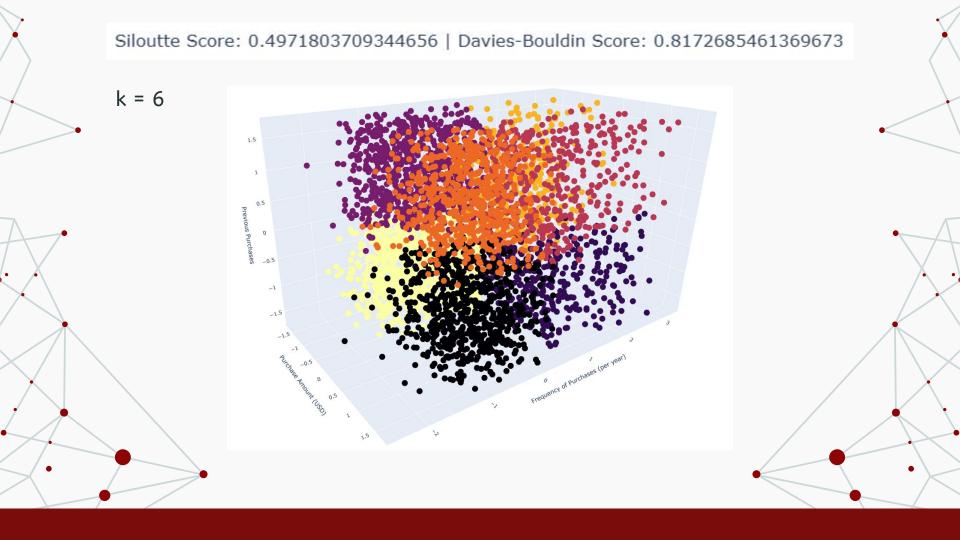
#### Silhouette Score

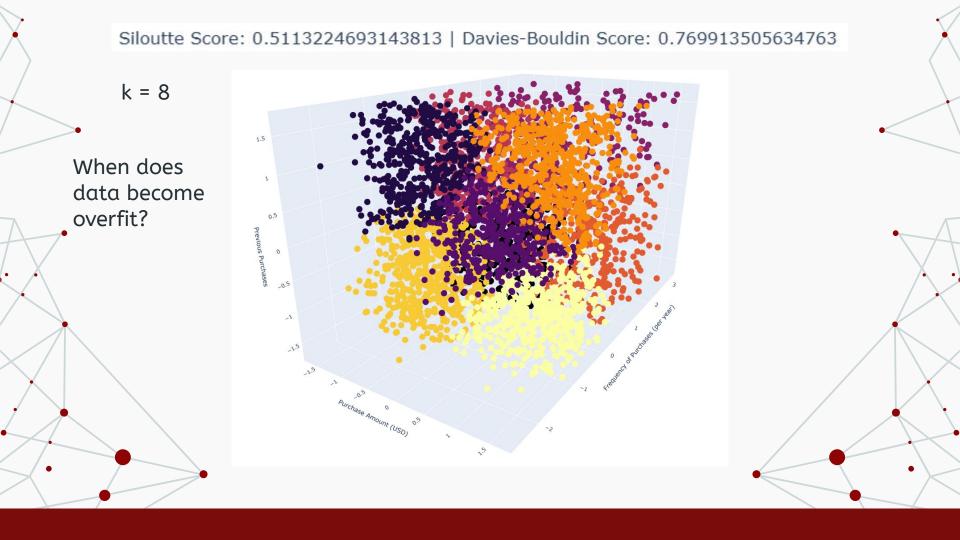
Measures how similar an object is to its own cluster, compared to how similar it is to other clusters. The silhouette ranges from -1 to +1, where a high value indicates that the object is well matched to its own cluster and poorly matched to neighboring clusters. A clustering with an average silhouette score of over 0.7 is considered to be "strong", a score over 0.5 "reasonable" and over 0.25 is "weak".

#### Davies-Bouldin Score

The average similarity of each cluster to its most similar cluster. Similarity is defined as the ratio between inter-cluster and intra-cluster distances. Ranks well-separated clusters with less dispersion as having a better score. Ranges from 0 to infinity, (dependant on the range if the dataset) with lower scores indicating better defined clusters.







We used the Apriori algorithm to determine association rules. There were a few methods we used to make the data workable for Apriori:

- A). Mapping continuous data attributes to categorical values
- B). Convert the new categorical pandas dataframe into a Market Basket data type, so the Apriori algorithm can run on it
- C). Running the Apriori algorithm on the dataset
- D). Finding Association rules from the frequent itemsets

To evaluate our method, we aimed to find association rules for both the whole dataset and for the dataset within the identified most valuable cluster. By finding the difference between the association rules found in the whole dataset and the clustered dataset, we may be able to explain and predict trends in obtaining valuable customers.

We also compared the confidence levels between rules found in both sets, to likewise explain and predict differences between average customers and valuable customers.

Script used to find the difference between Association Rules

```
function compareAntecedentsConsequents() {
         var sheet1 = SpreadsheetApp.getActiveSpreadsheet().getSheetBvName('Sheet4');
         var sheet2 = SpreadsheetApp.getActiveSpreadsheet().getSheetByName('Sheet5');
         var sheet3 = SpreadsheetApp.getActiveSpreadsheet().getSheetBvName('Sheet6');
         // Clear any existing data in Sheet3 before writing new results
         sheet3.clear();
                                                                                                                for (var j = 0; j < data1.length; <math>j++) {
                                                                                                       46
                                                                                                                 var antecedent1 = data1[j][0]; // Antecedent in Sheet1
         var data1 = sheet1.getDataRange().getValues(); // Get data from Sheet1
                                                                                                                 var consequent1 = data1[j][1]; // Consequent in Sheet1
         var data2 = sheet2.getDataRange().getValues(); // Get data from Sheet2
                                                                                                                  if (antecedent2 === antecedent1 && consequent2 === consequent1) {
         var differences = [];
                                                                                                                    foundInSheet1 = true:
                                                                                                                    break;
         // Compare each rule in Sheet1 against Sheet2
         for (var i = 0: i < data1.length: i++) {
           var antecedent1 = data1[i][0]: // Assuming antecedent is in column A
           var consequent1 = data1[i][1]; // Assuming consequent is in column B
                                                                                                                // If no match found, record the rule as "Not Found"
 19
           var foundInSheet2 = false;
                                                                                                                 differences.push(['Rule not found in Sheet1: ' + antecedent2 + ' => ' + consequent2]);
           // Check if antecedent and consequent in Sheet1 exist in Sheet2
           for (var j = 0; j < data2.length; <math>j++) {
             var antecedent2 = data2[i][0]; // Antecedent in Sheet2
                                                                                                              // Output the differences to Sheet3
             var consequent2 = data2[j][1]; // Consequent in Sheet2
                                                                                                              if (differences.length > 0) {
                                                                                                               sheet3.getRange(1, 1, differences.length, 1).setValues(differences); // Write the differences in Sheet3 starting at cell A1
             if (antecedent1 === antecedent2 && consequent1 === consequent2) {
               foundInSheet2 = true:
                                                                                                               sheet3.getRange(1, 1).setValue('All rules match between Sheet1 and Sheet2');
               break;
 29
 31
           // If no match found, record the rule as "Not Found"
           if (!foundInSheet2) {
 34
             differences.push(['Rule not found in Sheet2: ' + antecedent1 + ' => ' + consequent1]);
         // Now check for rules in Sheet2 not found in Sheet1
         for (var i = 0; i < data2.length; i++) {
40
           var antecedent2 = data2[i][0]; // Antecedent in Sheet2
```

41

var consequent2 = data2[i][1]: // Consequent in Sheet2

var foundInSheet1 = false:

Rule not found in AllData.35: frozenset({'NoSubscr'}) => frozenset({'M', 'NoDisco'})

Rule not found in AllData.35: frozenset({'NoSubscr'}) => frozenset({'M', 'NoPromo', 'NoDisco'})

Rule not found in AllData.35: frozenset({'NoSubscr'}) => frozenset({'M', 'NoPromo'})

Rule not found in AllData.35: frozenset({'Venmo'}) => frozenset({'Male'})

Interestingly enough, there was also a lot of negative subscription usage associated with valuable data but not with all data. This would imply that the companies promotional offerings and discounts are effective at generating valuable, loyal customers, but the subscription service is inversely effective. If this were a real company, they would likely need to refactor their subscription model.

Rule not found in ValuableData.35: frozenset({"YesDisco', 'M', 'Male"}) => frozenset({"YesPromo"})
Rule not found in ValuableData.35: frozenset({"YesDisco', 'M', 'YesPromo"}) => frozenset({"Male"})
Rule not found in ValuableData.35: frozenset({"YesDisco', 'M"}) => frozenset({"Male"})
Rule not found in ValuableData.35: frozenset({"YesDisco', 'M"}) => frozenset({"YesPromo', 'Male"})
Rule not found in ValuableData.35: frozenset({"YesDisco', 'M"}) => frozenset({"YesPromo"})
Rule not found in ValuableData.35: frozenset({"YesDisco', 'Male', 'YesPromo"}) => frozenset({"M"})
Rule not found in ValuableData.35: frozenset({"YesDisco', 'Male"}) => frozenset({"M"})
Rule not found in ValuableData.35: frozenset({"YesDisco', 'Male"}) => frozenset({"M"})
Rule not found in ValuableData.35: frozenset({"YesDisco', 'Male"}) => frozenset({"YesPromo', 'M"})

#### **Most Interesting Findings...**

							The second secon
_	antecedents	consequents	antecedent support	consequent support	support	confidence	lift
	irozensei({ resoudscr, iviale})	Irozenset({ resulsco})	U.ZI	U.43	U.ZI	1.0	Z.3Z33813933488313
_	frozenset({"YesSubscr', "Male"})	frozenset({'YesPromo'})	0.27	0.43	0.27	1.0	2.3255813953488373
	frozenset({'YesSubscr', 'Male'})	frozenset({'YesDisco', 'YesPromo'})	0.27	0.43	0.27	1.0	2.3255813953488373
	frozenset({"YesSubscr"})	frozenset({'Male'})	0.27	0.68	0.27	1.0	1.4705882352941175
	frozenset({"YesSubscr"})	frozenset({"YesDisco"})	0.27	0.43	0.27	1.0	2.3255813953488373
	frozenset({'YesSubscr'})	frozenset({"YesPromo"})	0.27	0.43	0.27	1.0	2.3255813953488373
	frozenset({"YesSubscr"})	frozenset({"YesDisco', 'Male"})	0.27	0.43	0.27	1.0	2.3255813953488373
	frozenset({"YesSubscr"})	frozenset({'YesPromo', 'Male'})	0.27	0.43	0.27	1.0	2.3255813953488373
	frozenset({'YesSubscr'})	frozenset({"YesDisco", "YesPromo"})	0.27	0.43	0.27	1.0	2.3255813953488373
	frozenset({"YesSubscr"})	frozenset({"YesDisco', 'Male', 'YesPromo'})	0.27	0.43	0.27	1.0	2.3255813953488373

In this dataset, every single Subscriber is male, uses discounts, and promotion codes!

#### **Most Interesting Findings...**

antecedents	consequents	antecedent support	consequent support	support	confidence	lift
frozenset({'Female', 'NoSubscr'})	frozenset({'NoDisco'})	0.32	0.57	0.32	1.0	1.7543859649122808
frozenset({'Female', 'NoSubscr'})	frozenset({'NoPromo'})	0.32	0.57	0.32	1.0	1.7543859649122808
frozenset({'Female', 'NoSubscr'})	frozenset({'NoPromo', 'NoDisco'})	0.32	0.57	0.32	1.0	1.7543859649122808
frozenset({'Female'})	frozenset({"NoDisco"})	0.32	0.57	0.32	1.0	1.7543859649122808
frozenset({'Female'})	frozenset({'NoPromo'})	0.32	0.57	0.32	1.0	1.7543859649122808
frozenset({'Female'})	frozenset({"NoSubscr'})	0.32	0.73	0.32	1.0	1.36986301369863
frozenset({'Female'})	frozenset({'NoPromo', 'NoDisco'})	0.32	0.57	0.32	1.0	1.7543859649122808
frozenset({'Female'})	frozenset({"NoDisco', 'NoSubscr'})	0.32	0.57	0.32	1.0	1.7543859649122808
frozenset({'Female'})	frozenset({'NoPromo', 'NoSubscr'})	0.32	0.57	0.32	1.0	1.7543859649122808
frozenset({'Female'})	frozenset({'NoPromo', 'NoDisco', 'NoSubscr'})	0.32	0.57	0.32	1.0	1.7543859649122808

Thus, every female doesn't use discounts, promo codes, and isn't subscribed!

#### **Predicting Most Valuable Customers**

antecedents	consequents	antecedent support	consequent support	support	confident	lift	-
trozenset({"3-4", 'NoDisco', 'NoSubscr'})	trozenset({'NoPromo'})	0.2248939179632249	0.5657708628005658	0.224893917963	1.0	1./6/5	
frozenset({'20-39'})	frozenset({'NoSubscr'})	0.3620933521923621	0.7114568599717115	0.2687411598302	0.7421875	1.043193961232	6044
frozenset({'20-39'})	frozenset({'Male'})	0.3620933521923621	0.6916548797736917	0.2560113154172	0.70703125	1.022231275562	3721
frozenset({'20-39'})	frozenset({'NoDisco'})	0.3620933521923621	0.5657708628005658	0.209335219236	0.578125	1.0218359375	
frozenset({'20-39'})	frozenset({'NoPromo'})	0.3620933521923621	0.5657708628005658	0.209335219236	0.578125	1.0218359375	
frozenset({"20-39"})	frozenset({'NoPromo', 'NoDisco'})	0.3620933521923621	0.5657708628005658	0.209335219236	0.578125	1.0218359375	
frozenset({'20-39'})	frozenset({'NoDisco', 'NoSubscr'})	0.3620933521923621	0.5657708628005658	0.209335219236	0.578125	1.0218359375	
frozenset({'20-39'})	frozenset({'NoPromo', 'NoSubscr'})	0.3620933521923621	0.5657708628005658	0.209335219236	0.578125	1.0218359375	
frozenset({'20-39'})	frozenset({'NoPromo', 'NoSubscr', 'NoDisco'})	0.3620933521923621	0.5657708628005658	0.209335219236	0.578125	1.0218359375	
frozenset({'20-39', 'NoSubscr'})	frozenset({"NoDisco"})	0.26874115983026875	0.5657708628005658	0.209335219236	0.778947368421	1.376789473684	2106
frozenset({'20-39', 'NoSubscr'})	frozenset({'NoPromo'})	0.26874115983026875	0.5657708628005658	0.209335219236	0.778947368421	1.376789473684	2106
frozenset({'20-39', 'NoSubscr'})	frozenset({'NoPromo', 'NoDisco'})	0.26874115983026875	0.5657708628005658	0.209335219236	0.778947368421	1.376789473684	2106
frozenset({'20-39', 'NoSubscr', 'NoDisco'})	frozenset({'NoPromo'})	0.20933521923620935	0.5657708628005658	0.209335219236	1.0	1.7675	

Assuming this businesses aims to get people on their subscription model, their target customers would be 100% males. The valuable cluster dictates that the age range of 20-39 provides the

highest value to this business, but the majority of them aren't subscribed, with generally high confidence scores of (0.57-0.78).

• Males in this age range should be an advertising priority.

Offering them discounts and promo codes could turn them into subscribers.

#### **Data Visualization**

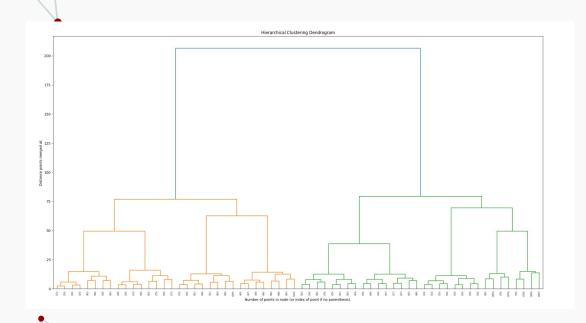


We chose a high-contrast color ramp to maximize visibility between clusters.

Cluster #4 (coral) had the best results.

### **Data Visualization**





We also utilized the agglomerative clustering method. This dendrogram shows the division of the data, at different indexes

# Pandas was invaluable



This project would have been nearly impossible without pandas. Every time we hit an impossible roadblock, pandas would have a library function to get us un-stuck, the most notable of which was dataframe.values.tolist(), which let us keep the apriori algorithm as we intended in our pitch.