

# Predict Customer Personality to Boost Marketing Campaign by Using Machine Learning

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A bachelor with abilities in analyzing and solving problems through fact-based and data-driven decision making which make him proficiency in python, SQL, statistics, machine learning and also had experiences in data analytics and data engineering.

A company can develop rapidly when it knows the behavior of its customer personality, so that it can provide better services and benefits to customers who have the potential to become loyal customers. By processing historical marketing campaign data to improve performance and target the right customers to be able to do transaction(s) on the company's platform, from these data insights my focus is to create a cluster prediction model so that it makes easier for companies to make decisions.

## PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE



## DATA VISUALIZATION



*matplotlib*



seaborn

## PYTHON LIBRARY



pandas



NumPy

## NOTEBOOK



```
Data columns (total 30 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Unnamed: 0             2240 non-null    int64
1   ID                     2240 non-null    int64
2   Year_Birth             2240 non-null    int64
3   Education              2240 non-null    object
4   Marital_Status         2240 non-null    object
5   Income                 2216 non-null    float64
6   Kidhome                2240 non-null    int64
7   Teenhome               2240 non-null    int64
8   Dt_Customer            2240 non-null    object
9   Recency                2240 non-null    int64
10  MntCoke                2240 non-null    int64
11  MntFruits              2240 non-null    int64
12  MntMeatProducts        2240 non-null    int64
13  MntFishProducts        2240 non-null    int64
14  MntSweetProducts       2240 non-null    int64
15  MntGoldProds           2240 non-null    int64
16  NumDealsPurchases      2240 non-null    int64
17  NumWebPurchases        2240 non-null    int64
18  NumCatalogPurchases    2240 non-null    int64
19  NumStorePurchases       2240 non-null    int64
20  NumWebVisitsMonth       2240 non-null    int64
21  AcceptedCmp3           2240 non-null    int64
22  AcceptedCmp4           2240 non-null    int64
23  AcceptedCmp5           2240 non-null    int64
24  AcceptedCmp1           2240 non-null    int64
25  AcceptedCmp2           2240 non-null    int64
26  Complain                2240 non-null    int64
27  Z_CostContact           2240 non-null    int64
28  Z_Revenue              2240 non-null    int64
29  Response                2240 non-null    int64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(26), object(3)
```

## DESCRIPTION

Dataset contains customer behavior features who made transactions and interactions on our platform

## SHAPE

2.240 data rows, 30 features

## DTYPE

Float64 (1 features), int64 (26 features), object (3 features)

## MISSINGVALUE

1 features that has missing value; **Income**

## DUPLICATED DATA

0 data rows

## FEATURE EXTRACTION

- **Total\_Acc\_Cmp**  
Total of accepted campaign
- **Total\_Purchases**  
Total of item purchases
- **cvr**  
Conversion rate
- **Age**
- **Age\_Group**  
Age classification
- **Total\_Spent**
- **NumChildren**  
Total of children
- **Dt\_Collected**  
The day when data collected
- **Dt\_Days\_Customer**  
How long customer has been a member

## DTYPE

Object (3 features)



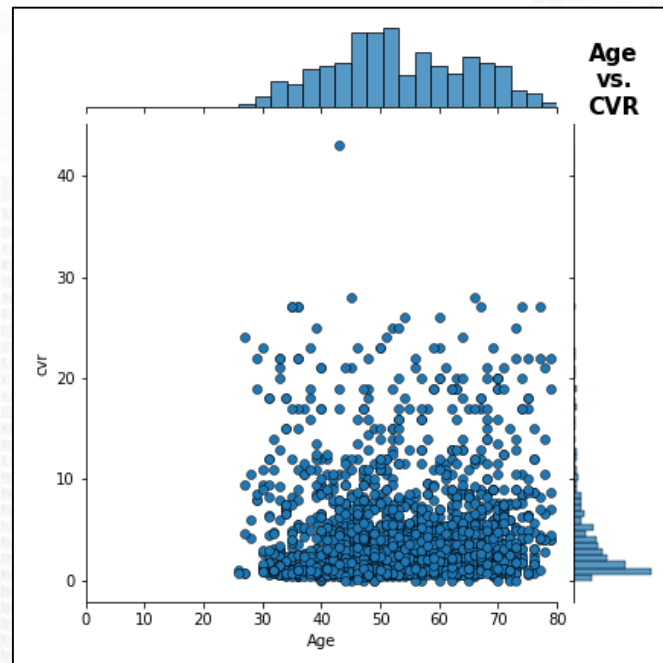
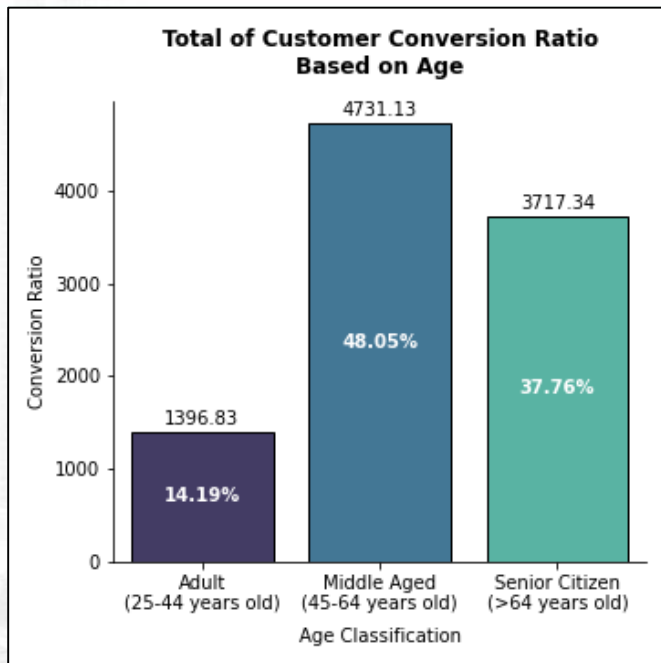
Object (16 features)

## CORRELATION

4 features highly correlated

- **Age**
- **Income**
- **Total\_Spent**
- **cvr**

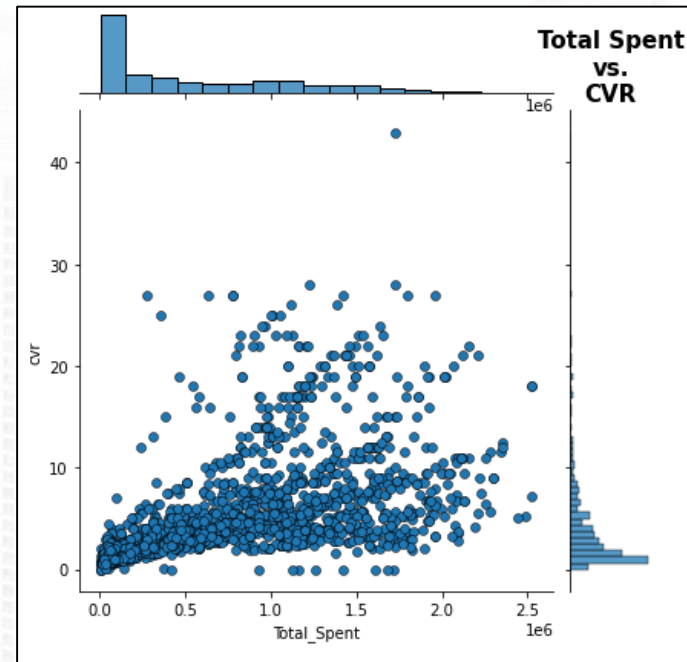
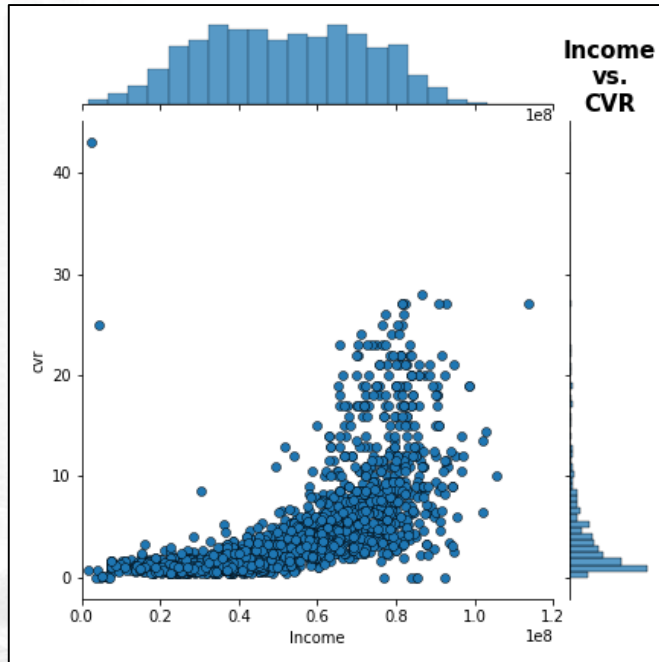
# Conversion Rate Analysis Based on Income, Spending, and Age



- Based on analysis visualization above, Middle Aged dominated the distribution according to its cvr (48.05%). Followed by Senior Citizen (37.76%) and Adult (14.19%).
- On this case, we must pay attention for Middle Aged Group to maintain their retention for shopping on our platform. We should give them more personalized ads or specific products to offer for their age.



# Conversion Rate Analysis Based on Income, Spending, and Age



- The higher customer income, the higher cvr they have. The higher cvr dominated by customer who has income >IDR60M/year.
- Also it's directly proportional to their total spent on our platform. Customers who have total spent >1M/year, their cvr around 5-40.

# Data Cleaning & Preprocessing

Income	1.0714
Education	0.0000
Total_Acc_Cmp	0.0000
AcceptedCmp4	0.0000
AcceptedCmp5	0.0000
AcceptedCmp1	0.0000
AcceptedCmp2	0.0000
Complain	0.0000
Response	0.0000
Total_Purchases	0.0000
NumWebVisitsMonth	0.0000
cvr	0.0000
Age	0.0000
Age_Group	0.0000
Total_Spent	0.0000
NumChildren	0.0000
AcceptedCmp3	0.0000
NumStorePurchases	0.0000
Marital_Status	0.0000
NumCatalogPurchases	0.0000
NumWebPurchases	0.0000
NumDealsPurchases	0.0000
MntGoldProds	0.0000
MntSweetProducts	0.0000
MntFishProducts	0.0000
MntMeatProducts	0.0000
MntFruits	0.0000
MntCoke	0.0000
Recency	0.0000
Dt_Customer	0.0000
Teenhome	0.0000
Kidhome	0.0000
Dt_Days_Customer	0.0000
dtype: float64	

## HANDLE MISSING VALUE

- 1% missing value on **Income**  
Fill it with median

## DUPLICATED DATA

- 0 duplicated data

## FEATURE ENCODING

Since the feature I've used for modeling only numeric, so I didn't do any feature encoding

## HANDLING OUTLIERS

Using IQR method (Q1=1%; Q3=99%)

## FEATURE SELECTION

Using RFMLC method to reduce dimensionality

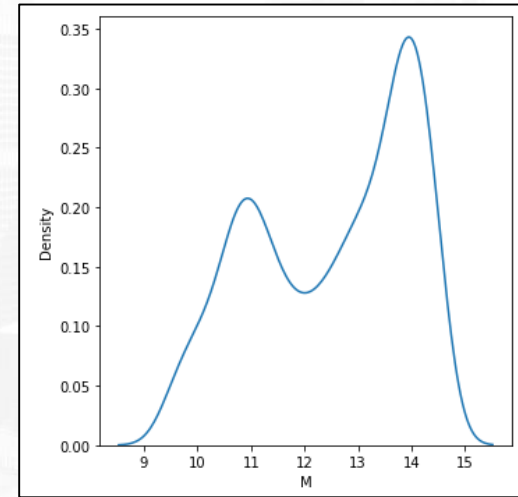
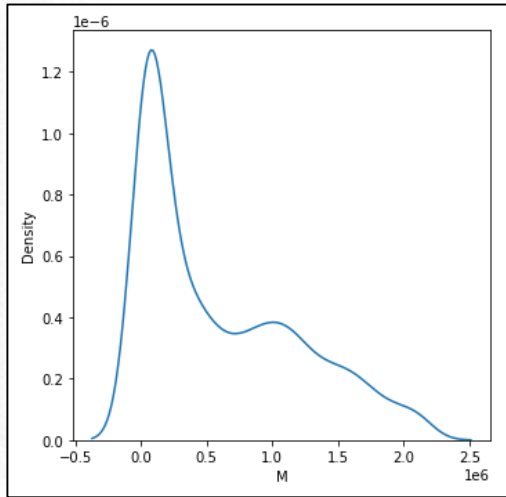
- R (Recency): **Recency**
- F (Frequency): **Total\_Purchases**
- M (Monetary): **Total\_Spent**
- L (Loyalty): **Dt\_Days\_Customer**
- C: **Age**

## FEATURE TRANSFORMATION

Do standardization to all 5 features for modeling using MinMaxScaler

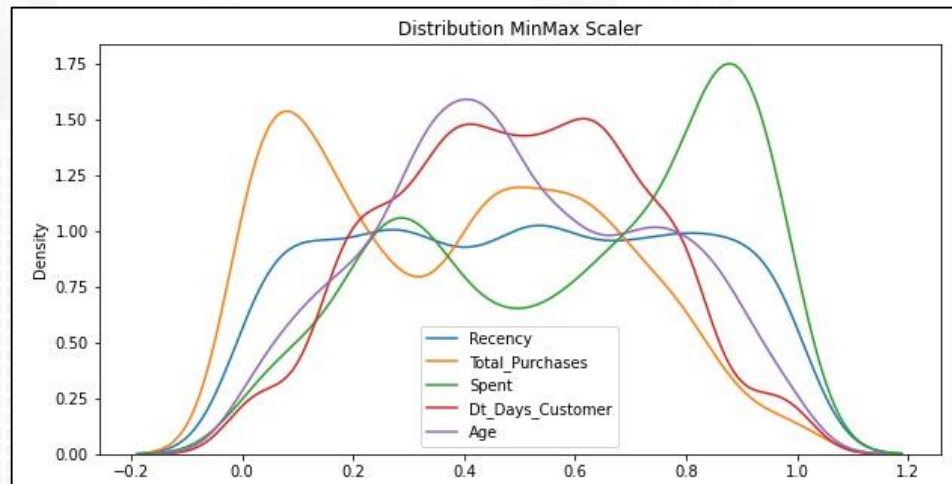


# Data Cleaning & Preprocessing

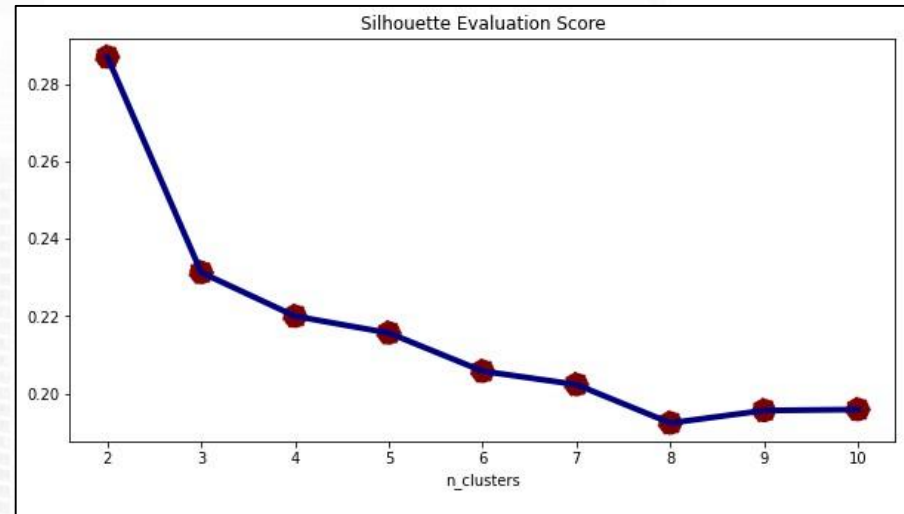
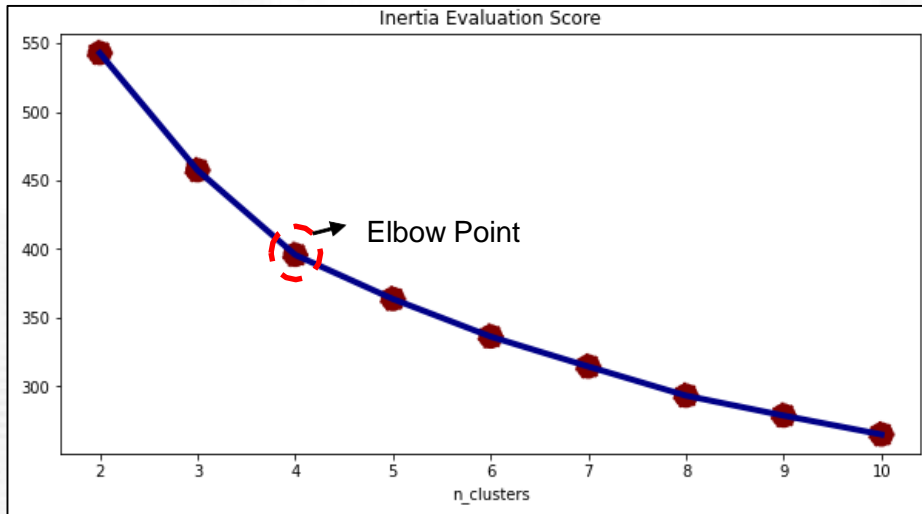


- Column **Total\_Spent** or **M** is skewed-right, not good for K-Means. So, transform it to using log method.
- As we would like to see on the right one, distribution changed from skewed-right to normal.

	R	F	M	L	C
count	2240.000	2240.000	2240.000	2240.000	2240.000
mean	0.501	0.388	0.598	0.495	0.492
std	0.295	0.271	0.289	0.226	0.248
min	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
25%	0.245	0.143	0.327	0.328	0.319
50%	0.500	0.393	0.670	0.496	0.468
75%	0.755	0.607	0.861	0.665	0.702
max	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

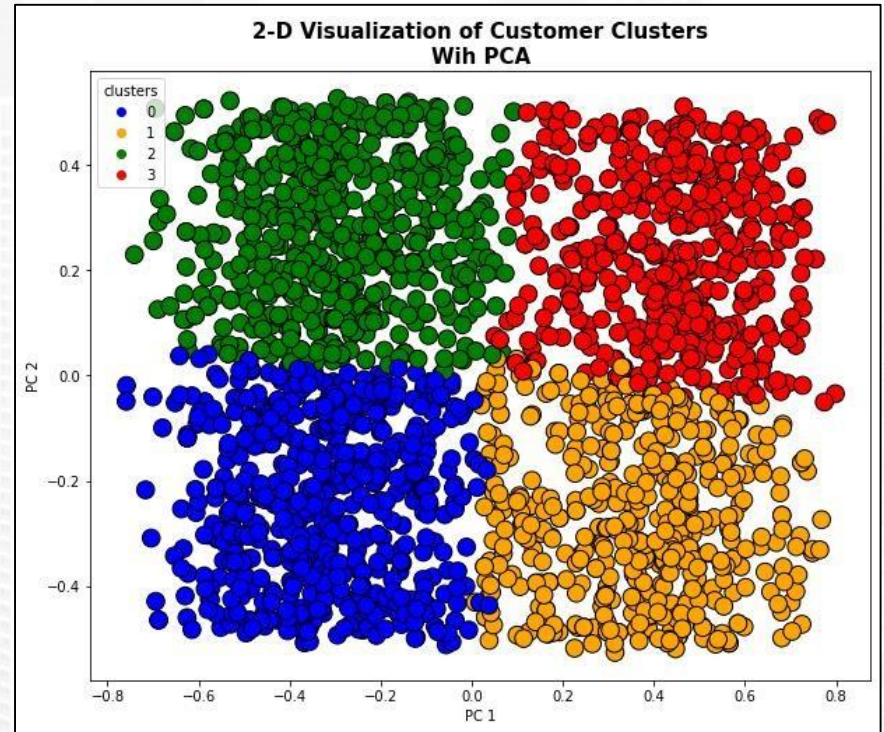


- Data has been standardized using MinMaxScaler.

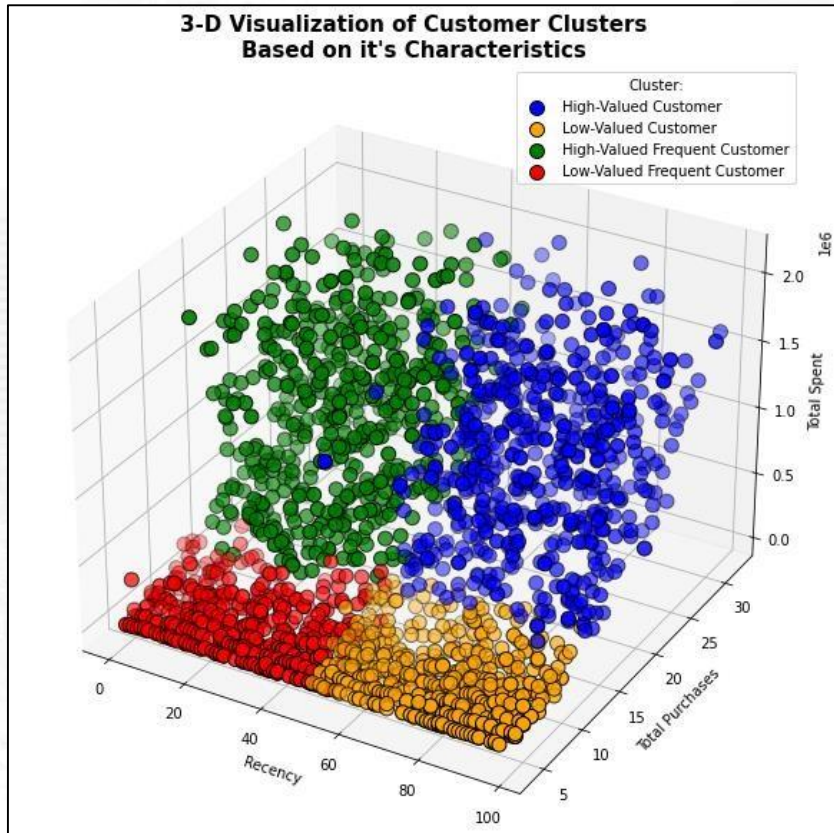


- To find optimal number of clusters, I've used elbow method model evaluation on inertia score then look at silhouette score to validate it.
- From evaluation above,  $n\_clusters = 4$  is an elbow point, because after this point there isn't much significant decreases on inertia score. Also, on silhouette score  $n\_clusters = 4$  is better than  $n\_clusters = 5$  as score isn't closer to 0.
- $n\_clusters = 4$  is an optimal number for K-means Clustering Modeling on this dataset.

- According to visualization using PCA with 2 main PC's, the clusters are perfectly separated.
- There's clearly 4 customer clusters that generated by K-Means Clustering algorithm using RFMLC Method for this dataset.





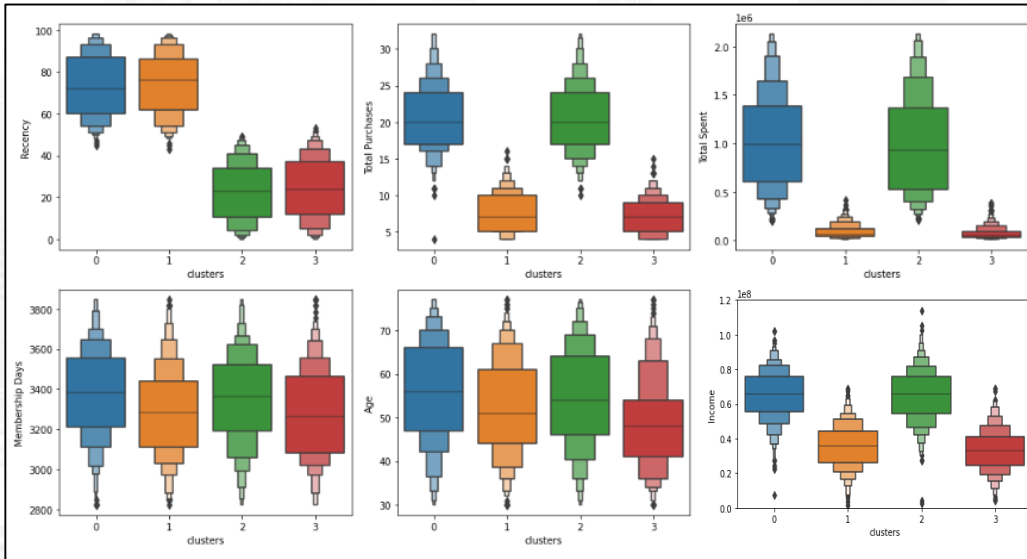


## 1 High-Valued Customer (Cluster 0):

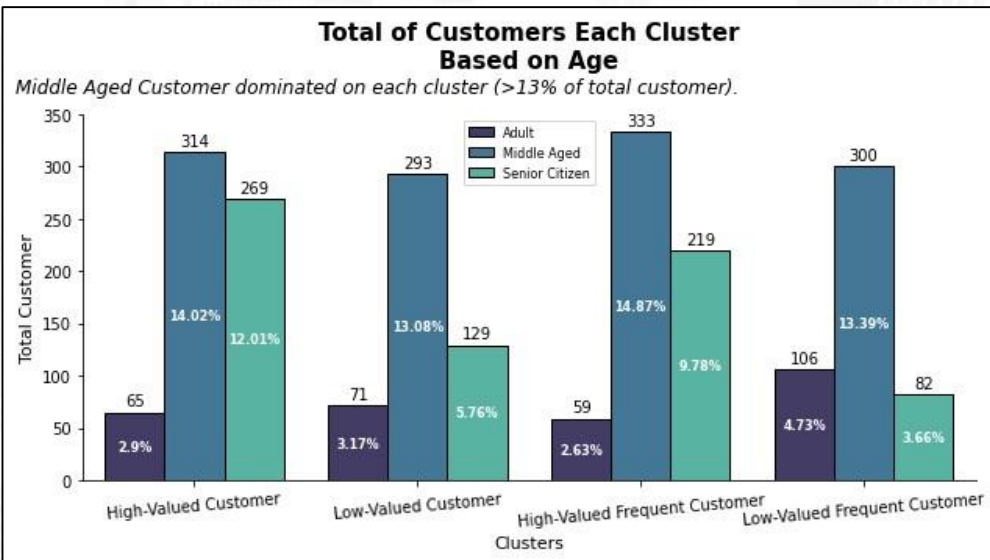
- There are 648 customers (28.93% of total customers) on this group.
- Customers on this group have `high average recency (73 days)` and `high average of total purchases (21 items)` it means they are not frequent shoppers but `they spend a lot on our platform (around IDR 1M/year)`.
- This group dominated by 48.46% customers at Middle-Aged (45-64 years old), mostly they have 1 children and they have highest average income (around IDR 65M/year) with low average web visits each month (4 times).

## 2 Low-Valued Customer (Cluster 1):

- There are 493 customers (22.01% of total customers) on this group.
- Customers on this group have **highest average recency (74 days)** and **low average of total purchases (8 items)** it means they are not frequent shoppers and **they spend a little on our platform (around IDR 92K/year)**.
- This group dominated by 59.43% customers at Middle-Aged (45-64 years old), mostly they have 1 children and they have average income (around IDR 36M/year) with high average web visits each month (6 times).

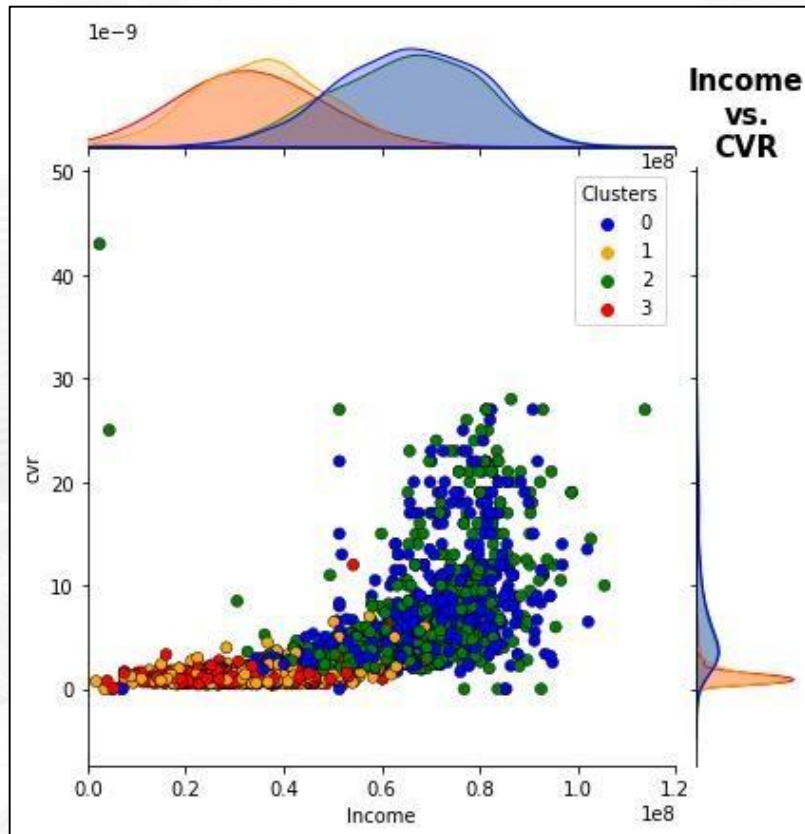






### 3. High-Valued Frequent Customer (Cluster 2):

- There are 611 customers (27.28% of total customers) on this group.
- Customers on this group have 'low average recency (23 days)' and 'high average of total purchases (21 items)' it means they are frequent shoppers and 'they spend a lot on our platform (around IDR 989K/year)'.
- This group dominated by 54.5% customers at Middle-Aged (45-64 years old), mostly they have 1 children and they have average income (around IDR 65M/year) with low average web visits each month (4 times).



## 4. Low-Valued Frequent Customer (Cluster 3):

- There are 488 customers (21.79% of total customers) on this group
- Customers on this group have `high average recency (24 days)` and `lowest average of total purchases (7 items)` it means they are frequent shoppers but `they spend a little on our platform (around IDR 75K/year)`
- This group dominated by 61.48% customers at Middle-Aged (45-64 years old), mostly they have 1 children and they have average income (around IDR 35M/year) with high average web visits each month (6 times)

## ***Actionable Insights:***

1. Develop a membership tier program to enhance customer retention and incentivize increased shopping activity on our platform. We can establish four membership tiers - Platinum, Gold, Silver, and Bronze - each offering distinct privileges to customers. The level of membership will correspond to customer clusters, with Platinum reserved for high-value customers, Gold for highly frequent customers, Silver for moderately frequent customers, and Bronze for customers with lower value.
2. To minimize churn risk, our primary focus should be on the High-Valued Customers group. We need to closely monitor their purchasing trends and implement strategies to retain their loyalty. This can be achieved by improving our services, providing excellent after-sales support, maintaining product quality, and optimizing our mobile apps. Additionally, we can offer them the top-tier Platinum membership, entitling them to exclusive benefits such as higher discounts, promotions, and free shipping. These perks will encourage them to shop more frequently on our platform.

## ***Actionable Insights:***

3. To further boost engagement from the High-Valued Frequent Customer group, we should provide them with additional promotions and coupons for free shipping through our membership tier program. By doing so, we aim to incentivize them to shop more often on our platform, leveraging their loyalty and strengthening their connection with our brand.
4. Since the Low-Valued Frequent Customer and Low-Valued Customer segments have the lowest overall spending, we should concentrate on creating personalized advertisements, promotions, and campaigns that target affordable products. This approach aims to attract these customer groups to our platform. By tailoring our marketing efforts to their specific preferences and needs, we have the potential to increase their frequency of purchases and overall spending on lower-cost items, ultimately enhancing their engagement levels.



## *Potential Impact (Quantitative):*

If we keep prioritize on Customer Groups/Clusters and they do not turn to churn, we still have potential GMV around IDR 1.3B/year (High-Valued Customer=IDR 670M/year; Low-Valued Customer=IDR 46M/year; Low-Valued Frequent Customer=IDR 604M/year; Low-Valued Customer=IDR 47M/year).