DESCRIPTION

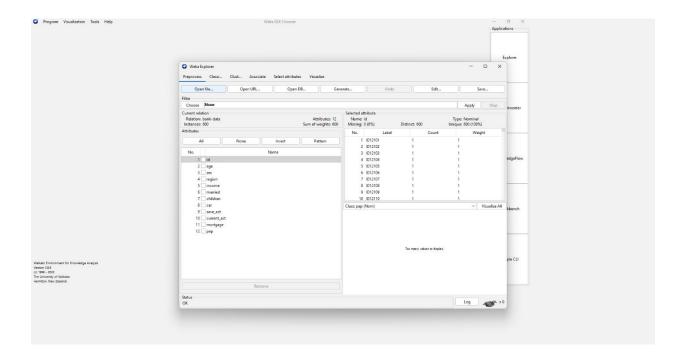
The bank data set contains information about customers of a bank, with attributes like age, job, marital status, education, housing, loan status, and more.

The goal is to use k-means clustering on this customer data to identify segments or groups of similar customers.

Specifically, I am clustering the customers based on their attributes like demographics, finances, loan status, etc. to find clusters representing distinct customer segments.

Video link: https://youtu.be/5wZLqI_bwCQ

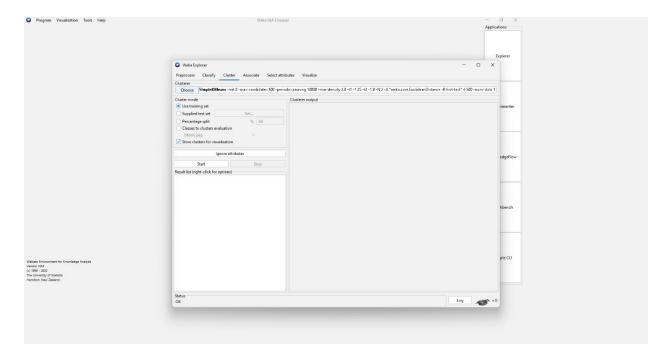
Data Source: http://facweb.cs.depaul.edu/mobasher/classes/ect584/WEKA/k-means.html



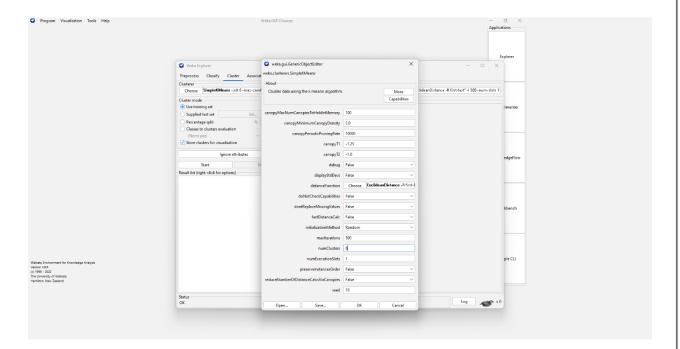
Some key points about the data and clustering goal:

- It contains 600 customers with details on their age, gender, education, job, housing, family status, income, etc.
- Also includes their response on signing up for a personal equity plan (PEP) product.
- We want to cluster customers into groups with similar characteristics using k-means.
- The number of clusters k is set to 6 based on domain knowledge and intuition.
- Attributes like age, income, location, marital status, etc. will drive the clustering to find distinct segments.
- Analyzing the cluster centroids will help characterize the key attributes of each customer segment.
- Visualizing clusters by attributes can also provide insights into the segments.

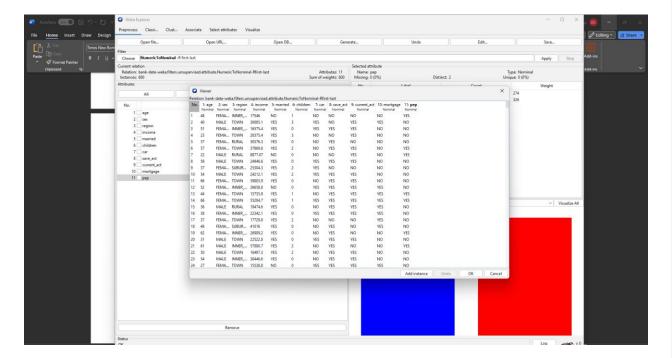
PROCEDURE



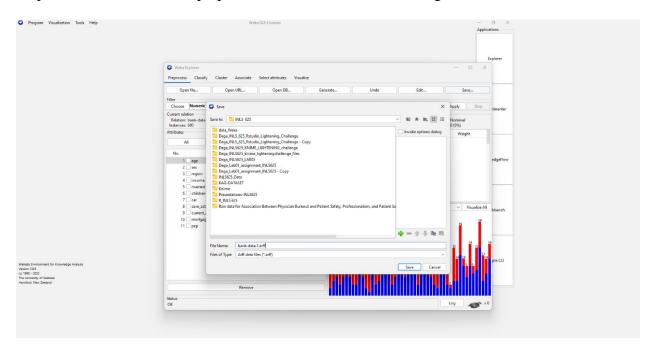
- 1. I clicked on the "Preprocess" tab in WEKA Explorer. This opened the data preprocessing tools.
- 2. I clicked the "Open file..." button and selected my bank-data.csv file containing the raw data. This loaded the data set into the Preprocess panel.
- 3. In the Preprocess panel on the right, I clicked the "Choose" button under Filters to bring up the Filter Selector window.



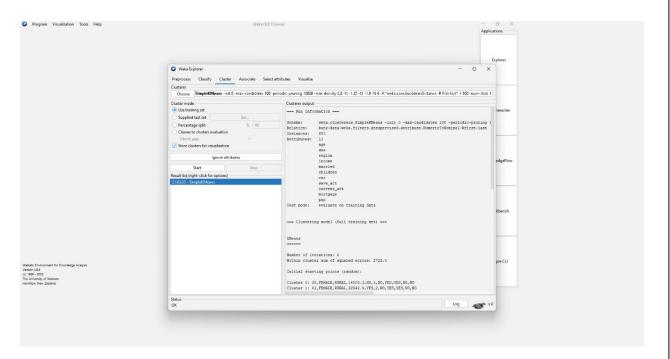
- 4. In the Filter selector window, I selected:
- Filter type: Unsupervised
- Filter: NumericToNominal
- 5. I clicked OK to close the Filter selector window and add the NumericToNominal filter to the Preprocess panel.
- 6. I clicked on the text field next to the NumericToNominal filter name to bring up the filter options.
- 7. For the "children" column, I set the "Attribute index" parameter to the column number for children, in this case 10.

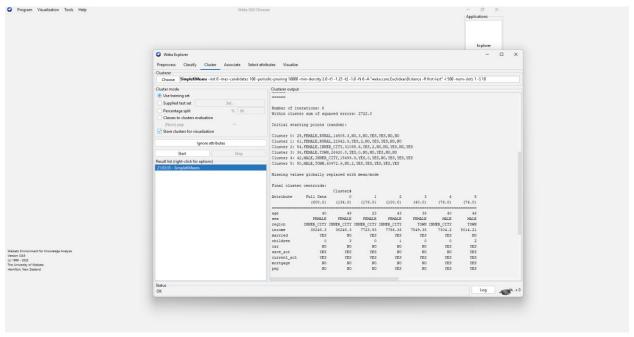


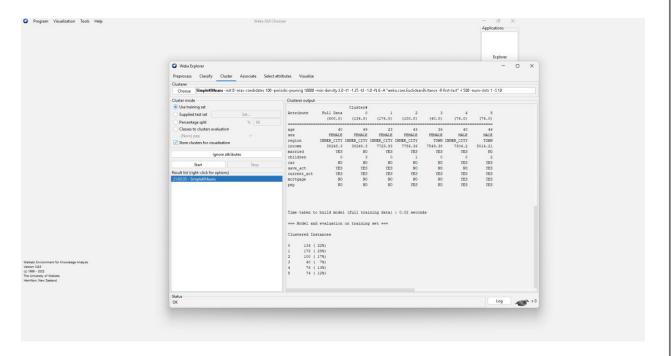
- 8. I clicked Apply to apply the NumericToNominal filter to the children column and convert it from numeric to nominal categories.
- 9. The converted data set with the changed children column now appears in the Preprocess output window. I saved this preprocessed data to use for clustering.



10. By applying the NumericToNominal filter, I was able to successfully convert the numeric "children" column into nominal values required for the clustering algorithm.



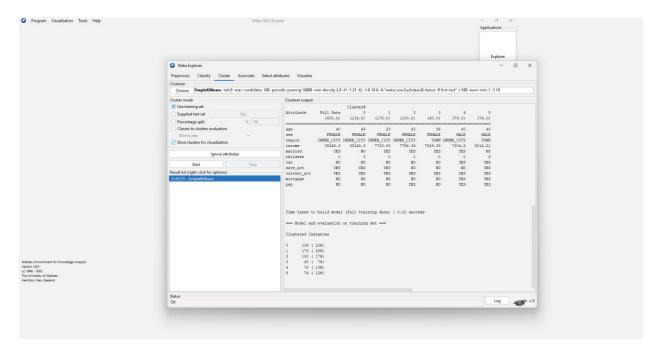




INTERPRETATION:

The centroids represent the mean (average) value for each attribute within a cluster. Looking at cluster 0 for example:

- The centroid age is 49 meaning the average age of instances assigned to cluster 0 is 49.
- The centroid for the region is INNER_CITY meaning most instances in cluster 0 are from the inner-city region.



• The income centroid is 38,248.3 - this represents the mean income level for cluster 0 members.

And so on for the other attributes.

Examining the centroids allows you to characterize each cluster by the dominant attribute values:

- Cluster 0: Middle-aged inner-city females, average income, no car, has savings, mortgage, or PEP.
- Cluster 1: Younger inner-city females, low income, no car or mortgage, but has savings.
- Cluster 2: Middle-aged inner-city females, average income, no car, has mortgage and PEP but no savings.
- Cluster 3: Middle-aged small-town females, average income, no car or mortgage, no savings.
- Cluster 4: Middle-aged inner-city males, low income, has car, no savings, has mortgage and PEP.
- Cluster 5: Middle-aged small-town males, high income, has car and mortgage, has savings and PEP.

The percentages show the relative size of each cluster.

