

# 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 project management.

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



## 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)

## MISSING VALUE

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)



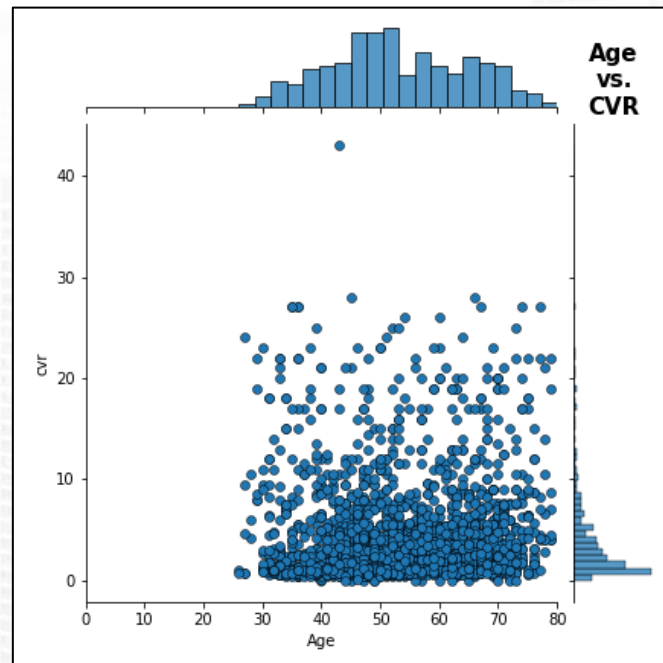
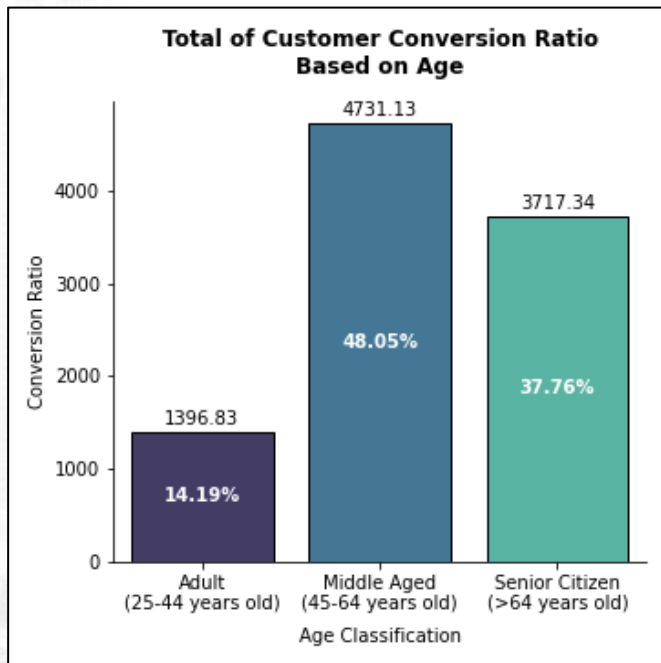
Object (16 features)

## CORRELATION

4 features highly correlated

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

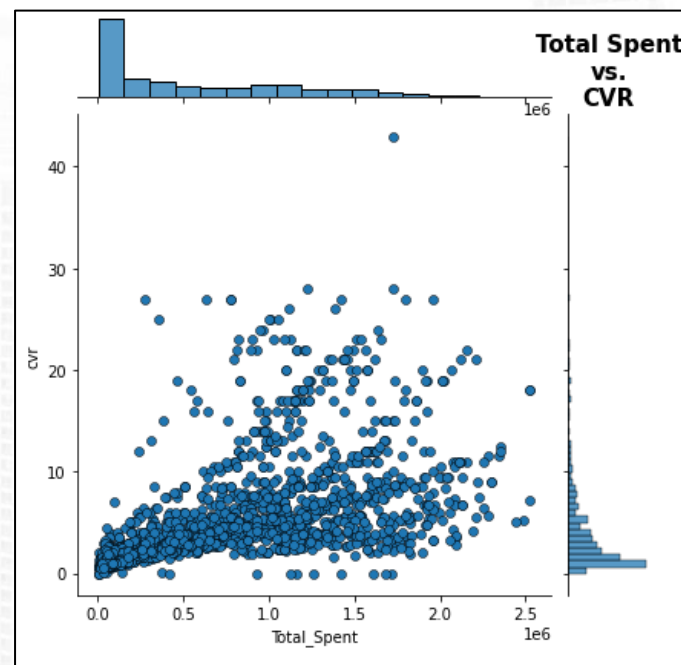
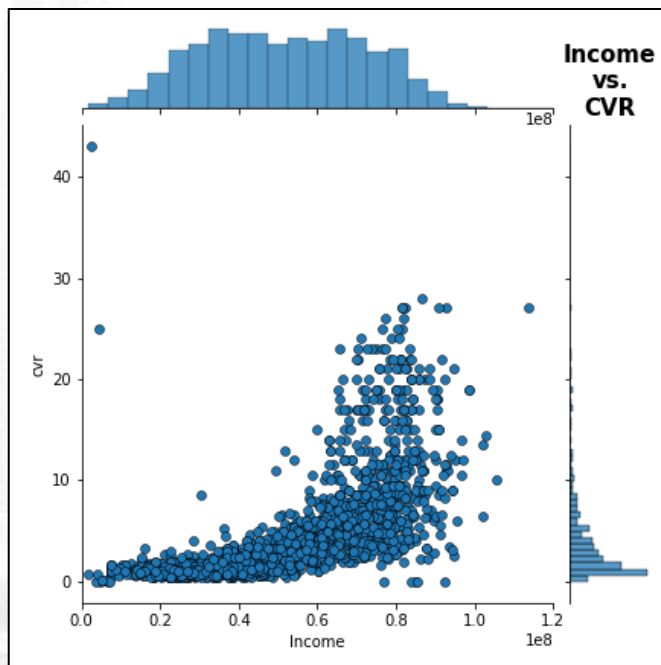
# Conversion Rate Analysis Based on Income, Spending and Age



- 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 >IDR 60M/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.

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

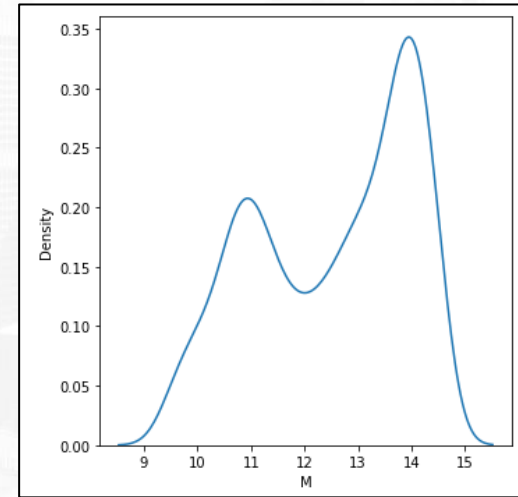
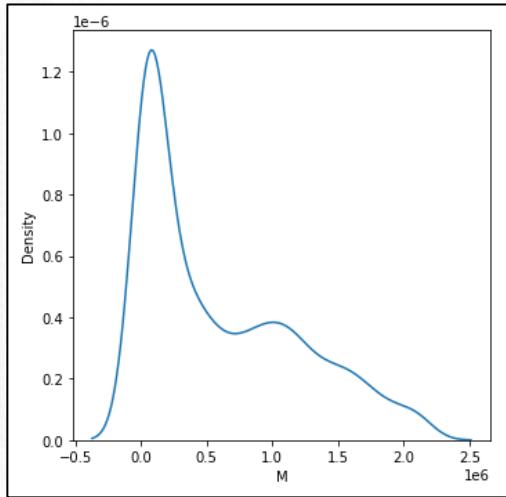
- R (Recency): **Recency**
- F (Frequency): **Total\_Purchases**
- M (Monetary): **Total\_Spent**
- L (Loyalty): **Dt\_Days\_Customer**
- C: **Age**

## FEATURE TRANSFORMATION

Do standardization to all 5 features for modeling using MinMaxScaler

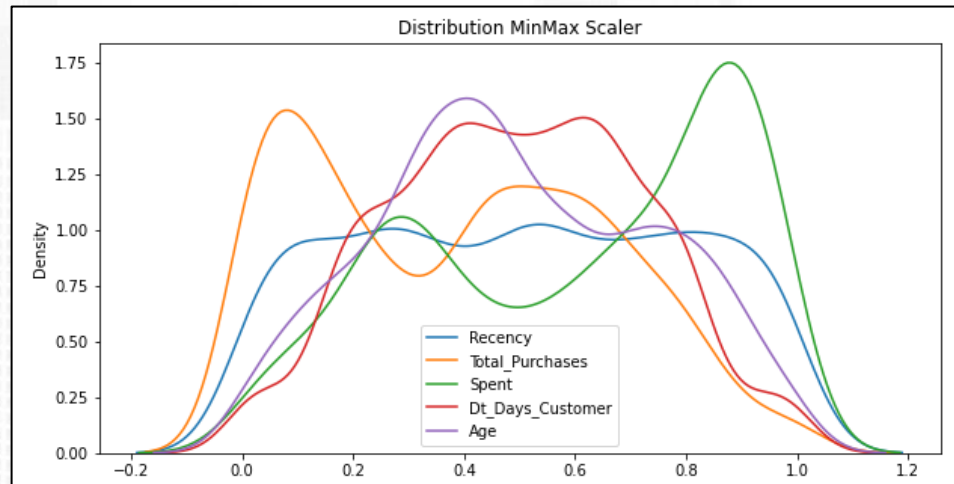


# Data Cleaning & Preprocessing

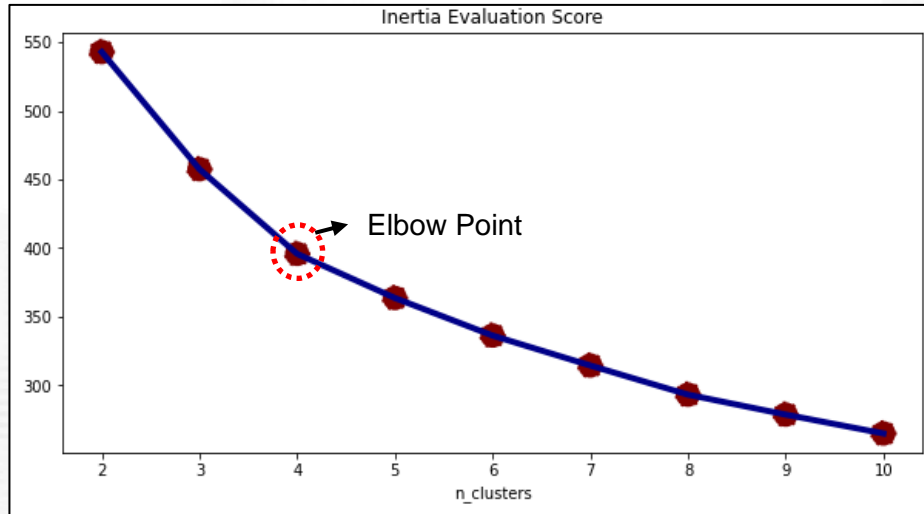


- Column **Total\_Spent** or **M** is skewed-right, not good for K-Means. So, transform it to using log method.
- As we would like to see on the right one, distribution changed from skewed-right to normal.

	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

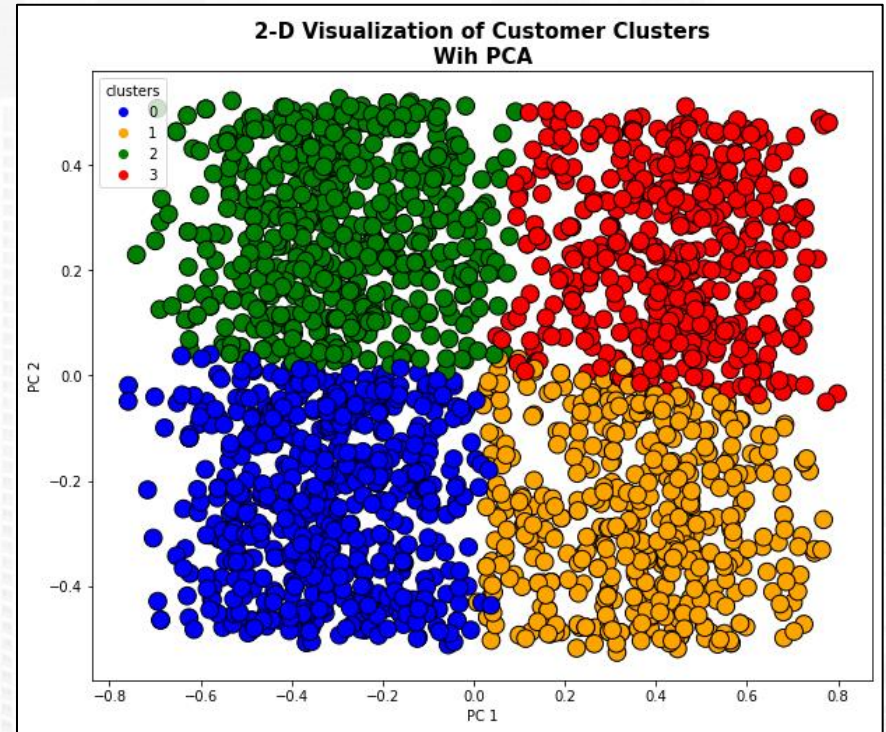


- Data has been standardized using MinMaxScaler.

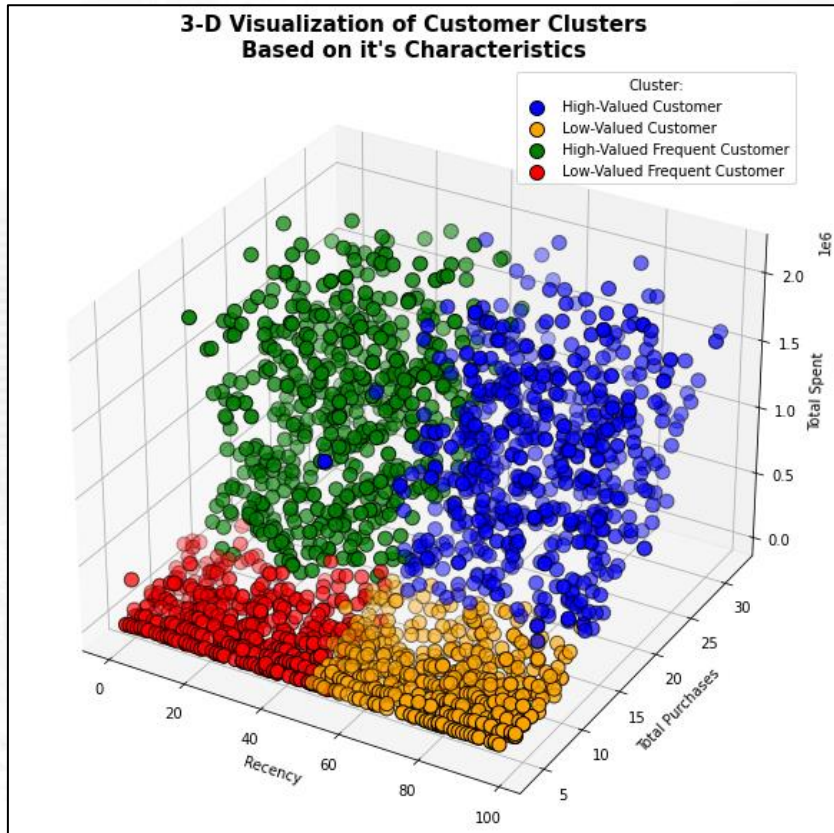


- To find optimal number of clusters, I've used elbow method model evaluation on inertia score then look at silhouette score to validate it.
- From evaluation above,  $n\_clusters = 4$  is an elbow point, because after this point there isn't much significant decreases on inertia score. Also, on silhouette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





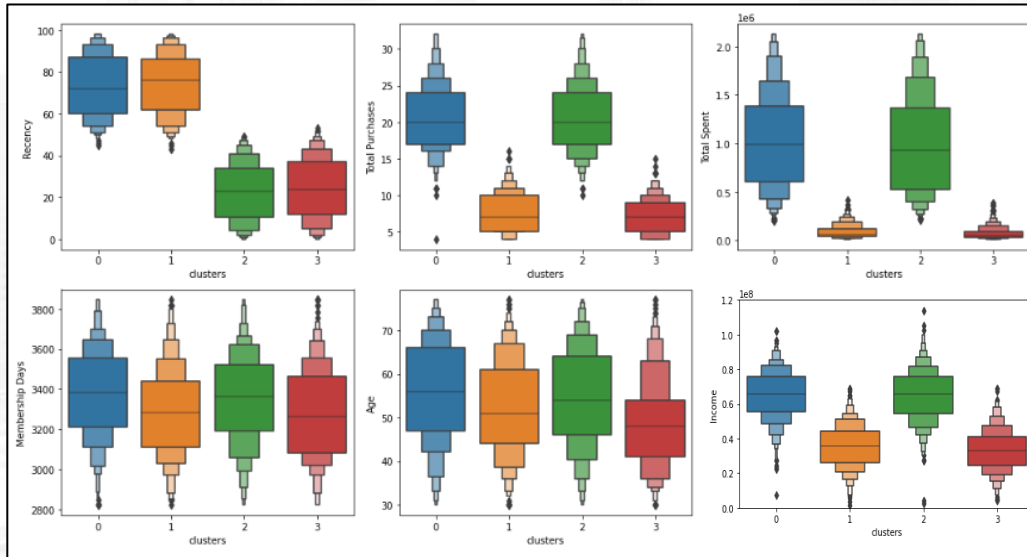


## 1. High-Valued Customer (Cluster 0):

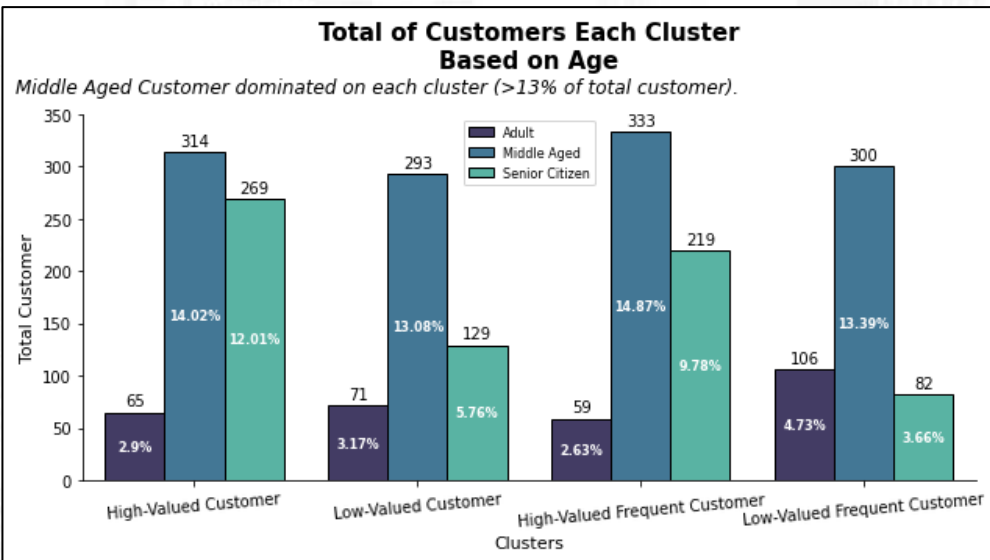
- There are 648 customers (28.93% of total customers) on this group.
- Customers on this group have 'high average recency (73 days)' and 'high average of total purchases (21 items)' it means they are not frequent shoppers but 'they spend a lot on our platform (around IDR 1M/year)'.
- This group dominated 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).

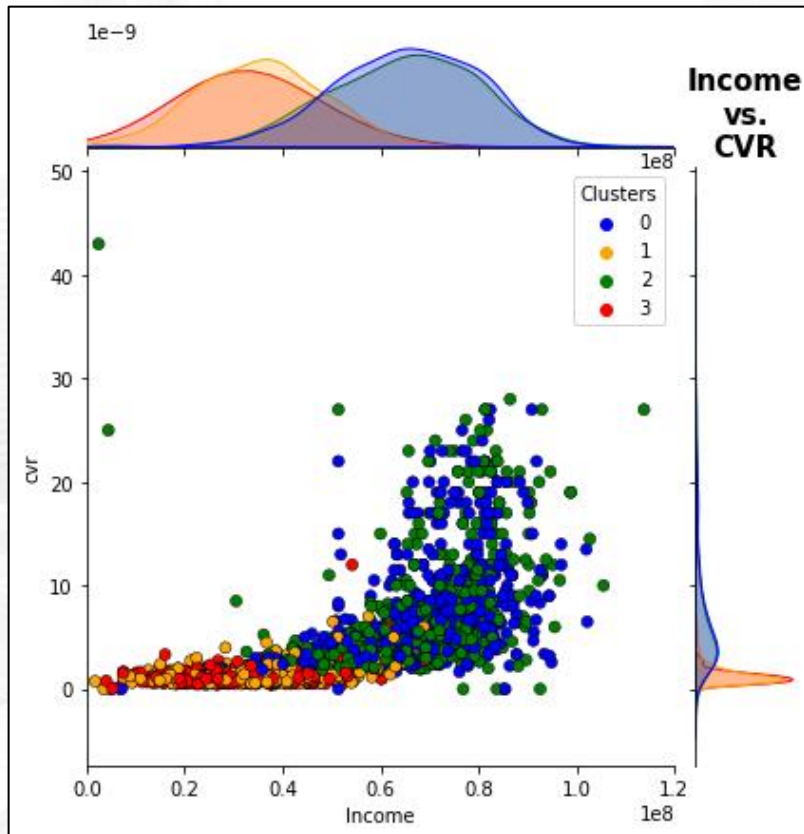






### 3. High-Valued Frequent Customer (Cluster 2):

- 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. Create membership tier program to keep customer retention also membership tier things will attract customers to shopping more on our platform. Let's say we have 4 membership tier ('Platinum, Gold, Silver, Bronze') each membership tier has different privileges as customers. The highest membership tier they have, the greatest privileges they will get. On this case, we can give membership tier based on customer clusters ('Platinum: High-Valued Customer, Gold: High-Valued Frequent Customer, Silver: Low-Valued Frequent Customer, Bronze: Low-Valued Customer').
2. Prioritize to focus on High-Valued Customers group to avoid the risk of churn. Keep monitoring their purchases trend and keep their retention such as improve our service, after sales treatment, quality of our products and apps. Beside that, we can give them the highest membership tier ('Platinum Tier') at this case we can give them more discounts, promotions and free-shipping cost than any membership tier to make them shopping on our platform more frequent

## **Actionable Insights:**

3. Give High-Valued Frequent Customer group more promotions or free-shipping cost coupon through our membership tier program to make them shopping on our platform more frequent.
4. Since on Low-Valued Frequent Customer and Low-Valued Customer have lowest total spend on our platform, we should create more personalization ads, promotions or campaign for low cost products to attract this groups to shopping on our platform. Potentially this strategy will improve they recency (to low) and total of purchases (to high) on low cost products.

## **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).