# cluster

July 15, 2025

### 0.0.1 Goal: Membuat Model Clustering untuk mengkategorikan pelanggan ke dalam beberapa cluster

[38]:
```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, LabelEncoder
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from yellowbrick.cluster import KElbowVisualizer
from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score
```

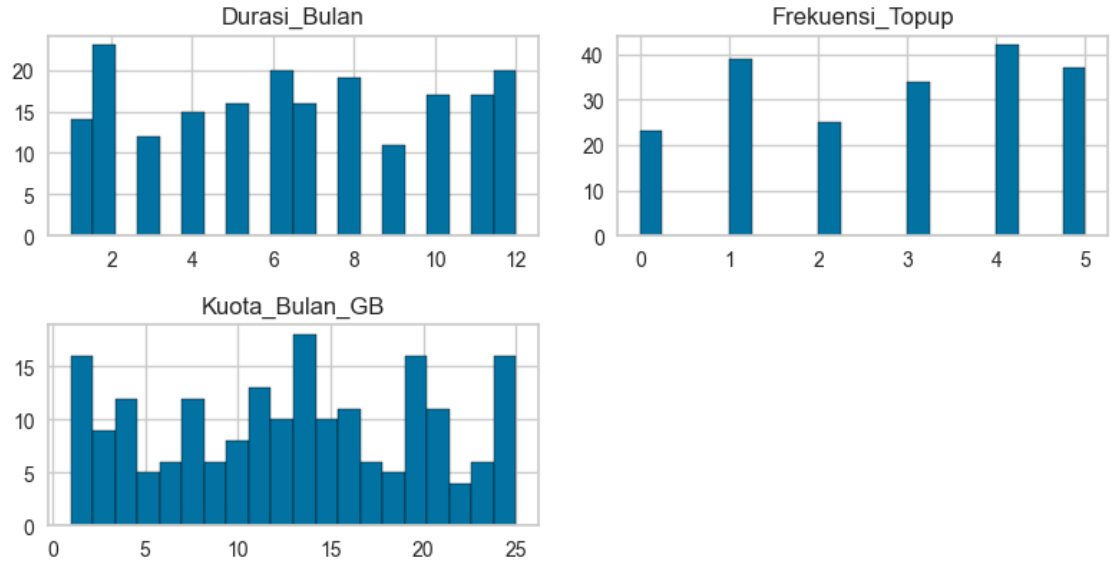
[39]:
```
df = pd.read_csv('~/Untitled Folder/Portfolio-Magang/dataset.csv')
df.head()
```

[39]:

| | Nama | Kota | Paket | Tgl_beli | Durasi_Bulan | Frekuensi_Topup | Kuota_Bulan_GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | John | Surabaya | Freedom Combo | 2024-10-08 | 9 | 5 | 16 |
| 1 | Willie | Jakarta | Freedom Combo | 2025-03-15 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| 2 | Samuel | Medan | Freedom Combo | 2024-07-22 | 12 | 2 | 20 |
| 3 | Chris | Semarang | Unlimited 2GB | 2025-01-11 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 4 | Andrew | Surabaya | Yellow | 2025-03-30 | 12 | 1 | 1 |

[40]:
```
numeric_features = df.select_dtypes(include='number').columns

fig, axes = plt.subplots(3, 2, figsize=(8, 6))
axes = axes.flatten()

for i, column in enumerate(df[numeric_features].columns):
  df[numeric_features][column].hist(ax=axes[i], bins=20, edgecolor='black')
  axes[i].set_title(column)

for j in range(i + 1, len(axes)):
```

```
  fig.delaxes(axes[j])

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```




[41]:
```
# scaling using standardization, karena data terdistribusi normal
std_scale = StandardScaler()
df[numeric_features] = std_scale.fit_transform(df[numeric_features])

df.head()
```

[41]:

| | Nama | Kota | Paket | Tgl_beli | Durasi_Bulan | Frekuensi_Topup | Kuota_Bulan_GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | John | Surabaya | Freedom Combo | 2024-10-08 | 0.692458 | 1.359747 | 0.448111 |
| 1 | Willie | Jakarta | Freedom Combo | 2025-03-15 | -0.738240 | -1.025774 | -0.830177 |
| 2 | Samuel | Medan | Freedom Combo | 2024-07-22 | 1.550877 | -0.429394 | 1.016239 |
| 3 | Chris | Semarang | Unlimited 2GB | 2025-01-11 | -1.310520 | 0.166986 | -1.114241 |
| 4 | Andrew | Surabaya | Yellow | 2025-03-30 | 1.550877 | -1.025774 | -1.682369 |

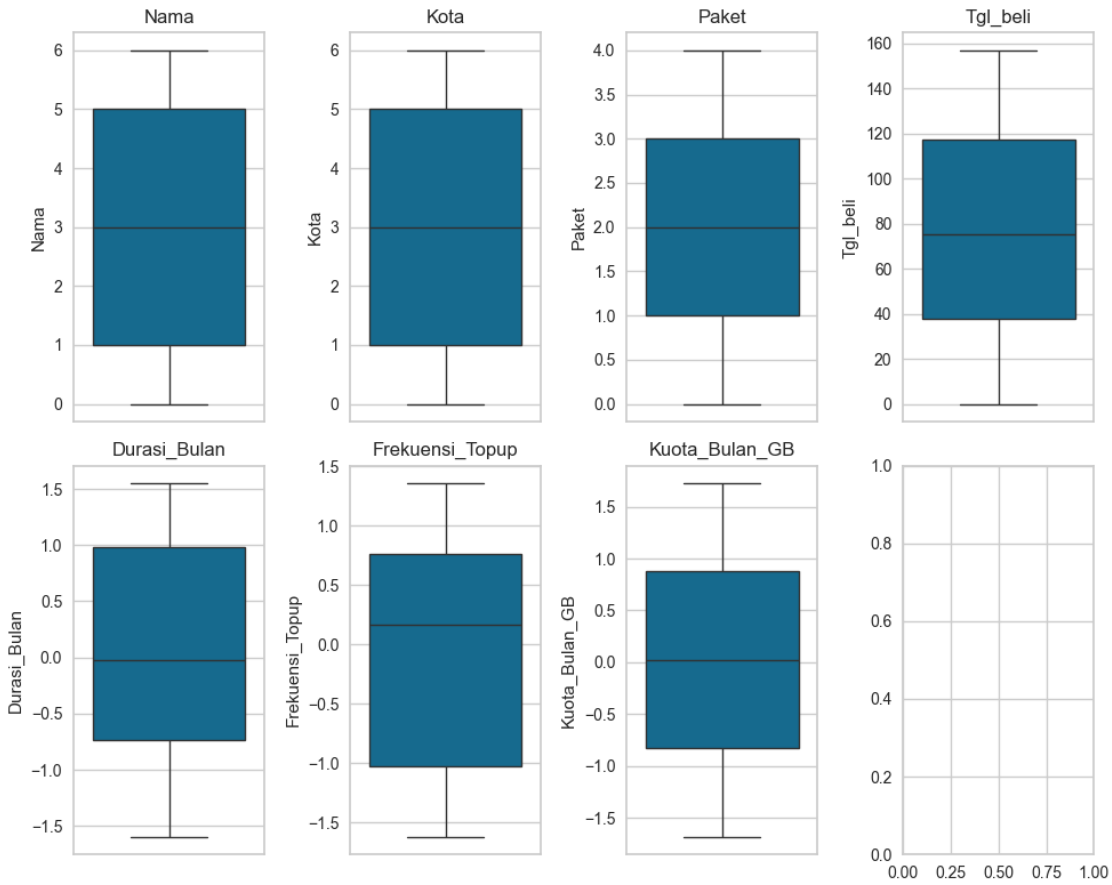
[42]:
```
# ubah fitur kategori menjadi numerik dengan LabelEncoder
kategori_features = df.select_dtypes(include='object').columns
encoders = {}
```

```
df_temp = df.copy()

for feature in kategori_features:
    le = LabelEncoder()
    df_temp[feature] = le.fit_transform(df[feature])
    encoders[feature] = le

df = df_temp
df.head()
```

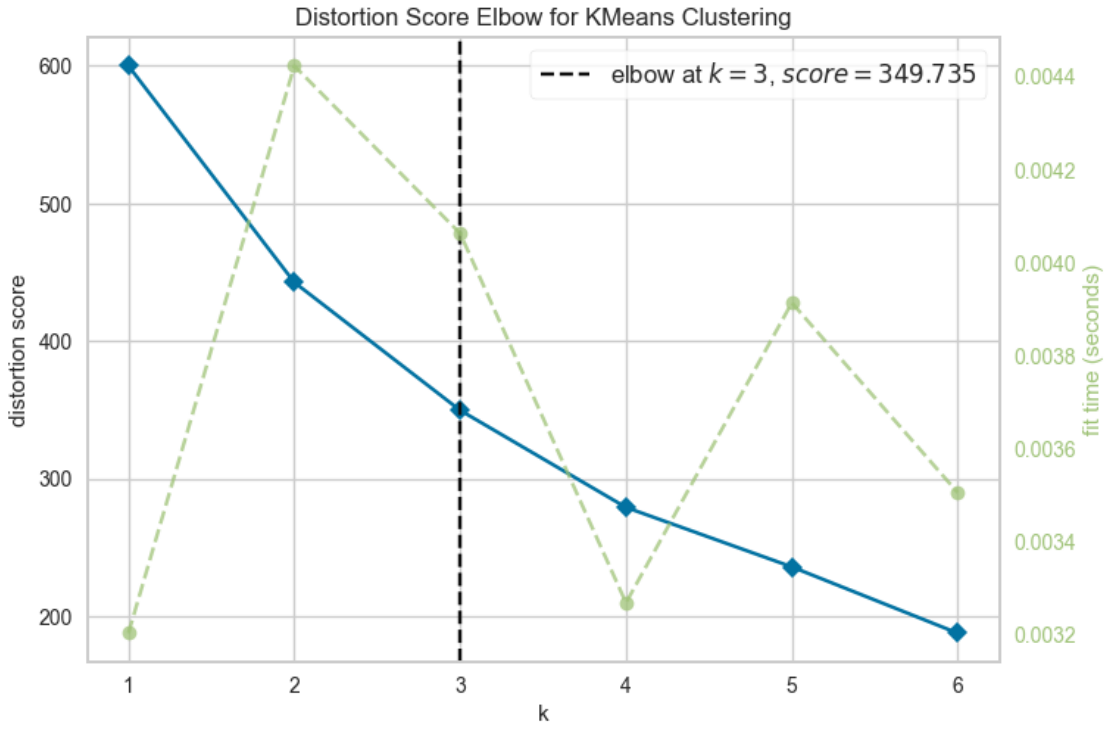
[42]:

| | Nama | Kota | Paket | Tgl_beli | Durasi_Bulan | Frekuensi_Topup | Kuota_Bulan_GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 44 | 0.692458 | 1.359747 | 0.448111 |
| 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 108 | -0.738240 | -1.025774 | -0.830177 |
| 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1.550877 | -0.429394 | 1.016239 |
| 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 86 | -1.310520 | 0.166986 | -1.114241 |
| 4 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 114 | 1.550877 | -1.025774 | -1.682369 |

[43]:
```
# Melakukan Handling Outlier Data berdasarkan jumlah outlier, apakah␣
 ↪menggunakan metode drop atau mengisi nilai tersebut.
for feature in df[numeric_features].columns:
    Q1 = df[feature].quantile(0.25)
    Q3 = df[feature].quantile(0.75)
    IQR = Q3 - Q1
    lower = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
    upper = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

    # tangani outlier dengan median
    median = df[feature].median()
    df.loc[:, feature] = df[feature].apply(lambda x: median if x < lower or x >␣
 ↪upper else x)

# visualisasikan
cols = 4
fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, cols, figsize=(10, 8))

for i, feature in enumerate(df.columns):
    baris, kolom = divmod(i, cols)
    sns.boxplot(y=df[feature], ax=axes[baris, kolom])
    axes[baris, kolom].set_title(f'{feature}')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```




[44]:
```
# Melakukan visualisasi Elbow Method menggunakan KElbowVisualizer()
cluster_features = df[['Durasi_Bulan', 'Kuota_Bulan_GB', 'Frekuensi_Topup']]
kmeans_elbow = KMeans(random_state=42)
kelbow_visual = KElbowVisualizer(kmeans_elbow, k=(1, 7))
kelbow_visual.fit(cluster_features)

kelbow_visual.show()
```




[44]:
```
<Axes: title={'center': 'Distortion Score Elbow for KMeans Clustering'},
xlabel='k', ylabel='distortion score'>
```

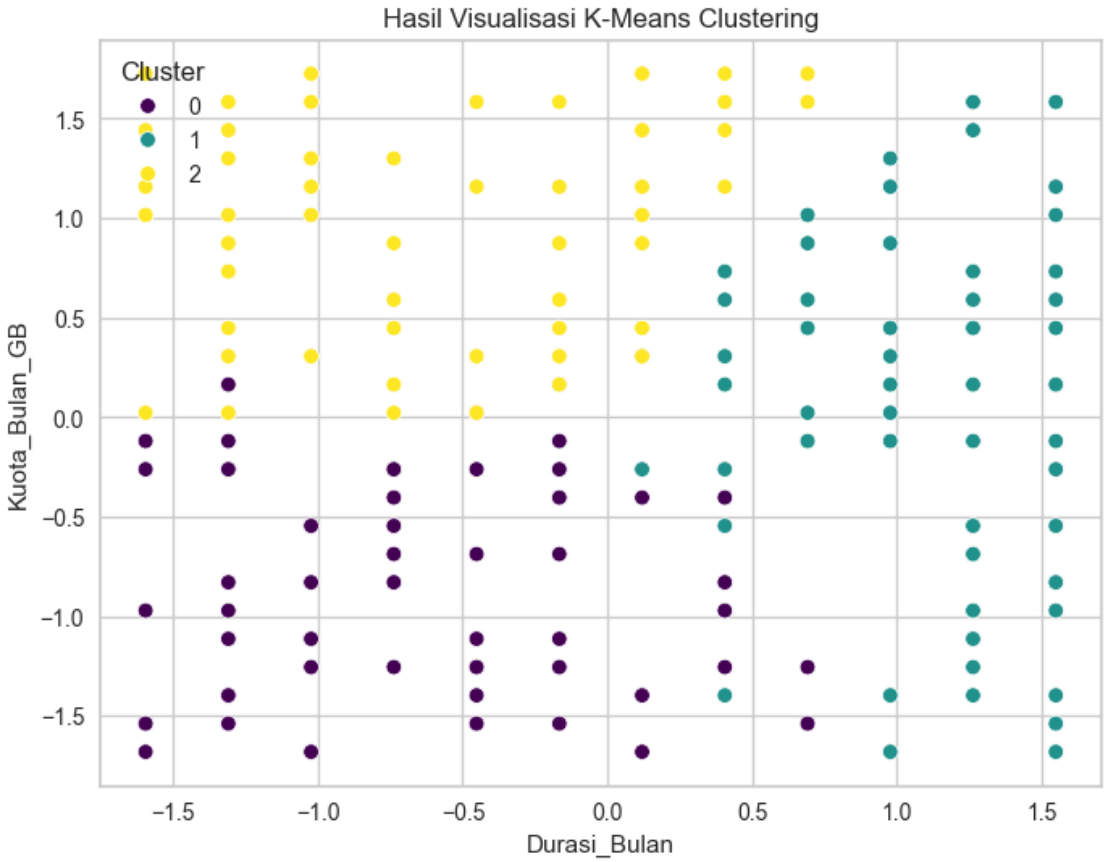
[45]:
```
# Menggunakan algoritma K-Means Clustering
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=3, random_state=42)
kmeans.fit(cluster_features)
```

[45]:
```
KMeans(n_clusters=3, random_state=42)
```

[46]:
```
# Menghitung dan menampilkan nilai Silhouette Score.
silhouette_score(cluster_features, kmeans.fit_predict(cluster_features))
```

[46]:
```
0.2413538505054932
```

[47]:
```
# Membuat visualisasi hasil clustering
df['Cluster'] = kmeans.labels_
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.scatterplot(data=df, x='Durasi_Bulan', y='Kuota_Bulan_GB', hue='Cluster',␣
↪palette='viridis')
plt.title('Hasil Visualisasi K-Means Clustering')
plt.xlabel('Durasi_Bulan')
plt.ylabel('Kuota_Bulan_GB')
plt.show()
```




[48]:
```
# inverse dataset
df[numeric_features] = std_scale.inverse_transform(df[numeric_features])

for feature in kategori_features:
    df[feature] = encoders[feature].inverse_transform(df[feature].astype(int))

df.head()
```

[48]:

| | Nama | Kota | Paket | Tgl_beli | Durasi_Bulan | Frekuensi_Topup | Kuota_Bulan_GB | Cluster |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | John | Surabaya | Freedom Combo | 2024-10-08 | 9.0 | 5.0 | 16.0 | 1 |
| 1 | Willie | Jakarta | Freedom Combo | 2025-03-15 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 0 |
| 2 | Samuel | Medan | Freedom Combo | 2024-07-22 | 12.0 | 2.0 | 20.0 | 1 |
| 3 | Chris | Semarang | Unlimited 2GB | 2025-01-11 | 2.0 | 3.0 | | |
| 4 | Andrew | Surabaya | Yellow | 2025-03-30 | 12.0 | 1.0 | | |

```
3              5.0        0
4              1.0        1
```

[49]:
```
# descriptive features

descriptive_features = ['Durasi_Bulan', 'Frekuensi_Topup', 'Kuota_Bulan_GB']
descriptive_features_categorical = ['Kota', 'Paket']

agg_result = df.groupby('Cluster')[descriptive_features].agg(['mean', 'min',␣
 ↪'max', 'count'])
agg_result_categorical = df.
 ↪groupby('Cluster')[descriptive_features_categorical].agg(pd.Series.mode)

display(agg_result)
display(agg_result_categorical)
```

```
        Durasi_Bulan                   Frekuensi_Topup                   \
                mean  min   max count            mean  min  max count
Cluster
0           4.441176  1.0  10.0    68        2.176471  0.0  5.0    68
1          10.333333  7.0  12.0    72        2.902778  0.0  5.0    72
2           4.500000  1.0   9.0    60        3.116667  0.0  5.0    60

        Kuota_Bulan_GB
                  mean   min   max count
Cluster
0             6.705882   1.0  15.0    68
1            12.902778   1.0  24.0    72
2            19.733333  13.0  25.0    60

                       Kota             Paket
Cluster
0                 Yogyakarta     Unlimited 2GB
1                   Surabaya  Freedom Internet
2         [Bandung, Semarang]  Freedom Internet
```