

```

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.tree import plot_tree
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
import seaborn as sns

from ipywidgets import interact, FloatSlider, widgets

import plotly.express as px

pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)

```

## HW:

The data set includes the churn of customers of a telecommunications company. The task is to create segments from customers based on their characteristics using the KMeans algorithm.

Do not use the following variables for grouping:

- churn?: has the customer dropped out?
- Contract\_date: contract conclusion time
- Cust\_ID: customer ID

```

file_path = "./telco_sampled.csv"
df = pd.read_csv(file_path, sep = ';')

```

```
df.head()
```

	Contract_date	Package	Gender	Age	Marital_Status
Living_Condition \					
0	9/20/04 12:00 AM	PACK_B	Male	42.0	Married
Owner					
1	2/12/05 12:00 AM	PACK_B	Female	53.0	Married
Owner					
2	10/19/04 12:00 AM	PACK_X	Male	43.0	Married
Owner					
3	10/31/04 12:00 AM	PACK_B	Male	32.0	Married
Owner					
4	11/19/04 12:00 AM	PACK_B	Female	31.0	Married
Owner					

	Graduation	Job_Type	Income	Peak_minute_09
Weekend_minute_09 \				
0	University	Leader	15_30k	0.55
0.28				

1	University	Public_Employee	Below_15k	11.32
6.53				
2	Highschool	Executive	30_60k	78.05
3.90				
3	Highschool	Labourer	15_30k	0.08
0.00				
4	Highschool	Public_Employee	30_60k	20.68
13.87				

	Offpeak_minute_09	Offpeak_nr_09	Peak_nr_09	Weekend_nr_09	\
0	0.00	0.0	2.0	1.0	
1	6.98	26.0	37.0	19.0	
2	8.43	5.0	103.0	9.0	
3	0.00	0.0	1.0	0.0	
4	33.27	49.0	30.0	26.0	

	Selfnet_minute_09	Fixed_minute_09	Othermob_minute_09
Voicemail_nr_09	\		
0	0.83	0.00	0.00
3.0			
1	6.70	8.02	10.12
21.0			
2	19.67	2.83	67.88
116.0			
3	0.08	0.00	0.00
1.0			
4	37.90	0.53	23.02
79.0			

	Voicemail_minute_09	SMS_09	Peak_minute_10	Weekend_minute_10	\
0	0.83	0.0	0.00	0.00	
1	21.90	58.0	25.70	5.28	
2	90.38	1.0	24.30	15.53	
3	0.08	0.0	0.00	0.00	
4	67.82	26.0	42.08	24.48	

	Offpeak_minute_10	Offpeak_nr_10	Peak_nr_10	Weekend_nr_10	\
0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	15.38	52.0	77.0	32.0	
2	2.63	9.0	40.0	16.0	
3	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4	31.10	39.0	56.0	28.0	

	Selfnet_minute_10	Fixed_minute_10	Othermob_minute_10
Voicemail_nr_10	\		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.0			
1	11.07	12.80	22.50
30.0			
2	17.15	1.68	23.35

65.0				
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.0				
4	65.58	1.53	26.10	
100.0				
	Voice <span>mail</span> _minute_10	SMS_10	Peak_minute_11	Weekend_minute_11 \
0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
1	37.33	128.0	25.33	0.00
2	42.47	0.0	55.27	1.27
3	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
4	97.67	23.0	31.52	28.27
	Offpeak_minute_11	Offpeak_nr_11	Peak_nr_11	Weekend_nr_11 \
0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	7.60	51.0	49.0	20.0
2	1.75	7.0	64.0	4.0
3	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	28.37	33.0	48.0	46.0
	Selfnet_minute_11	Fixed_minute_11	Othermob_minute_11	
	Voice <span>mail</span> _nr_11 \			
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.0				
1	1.83	14.52	16.58	
36.0				
2	6.63	15.45	36.20	
74.0				
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.0				
4	50.80	0.62	31.17	
103.0				
	Voice <span>mail</span> _minute_11	SMS_11	Peak_minute_12	Weekend_minute_12 \
0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
1	32.93	83.0	11.95	3.60
2	58.28	1.0	9.97	8.65
3	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
4	86.70	21.0	49.68	35.90
	Offpeak_minute_12	Offpeak_nr_12	Peak_nr_12	Weekend_nr_12 \
0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	4.28	25.0	40.0	25.0
2	4.23	3.0	22.0	18.0
3	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	29.45	69.0	78.0	47.0
	Selfnet_minute_12	Fixed_minute_12	Othermob_minute_12	
	Voice <span>mail</span> _nr_12 \			
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	

0.0			
1	0.93	6.20	12.70
21.0			
2	2.98	0.38	9.40
31.0			
3	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.0			
4	71.17	2.13	31.05
121.0			

	Voicemail_minute_12	SMS_12	churn?	Cust_ID
0	0.00	0.0	0	ID0020614
1	19.83	66.0	0	ID0029505
2	22.07	12.0	0	ID0050206
3	0.00	0.0	0	ID0050343
4	111.40	64.0	0	ID0050688

```
df['churn?'].value_counts()
```

```
churn?
0    1224
1     341
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

## 1. Subtask: (data preparation)

Use all variables except for the three variables above when creating the clusters. Perform data preparation so that the variables are input to the model in the appropriate form.

(hint: categorical variables, missing values, scaling, etc.)

```
# Exclude unnecessary columns
df = df.drop(['churn?', 'Contract_date', 'Cust_ID'], axis=1)

# Handle categorical variables
df = pd.get_dummies(df, drop_first=True)

# Identify and handle missing values
df.fillna(df.mean(), inplace=True) # Numerical
df = df.apply(lambda x: x.fillna(x.mode()[0]) if x.dtype == 'object'
else x) # Categorical

# Scaling
scaler = StandardScaler()
scaled_data = scaler.fit_transform(df)
```

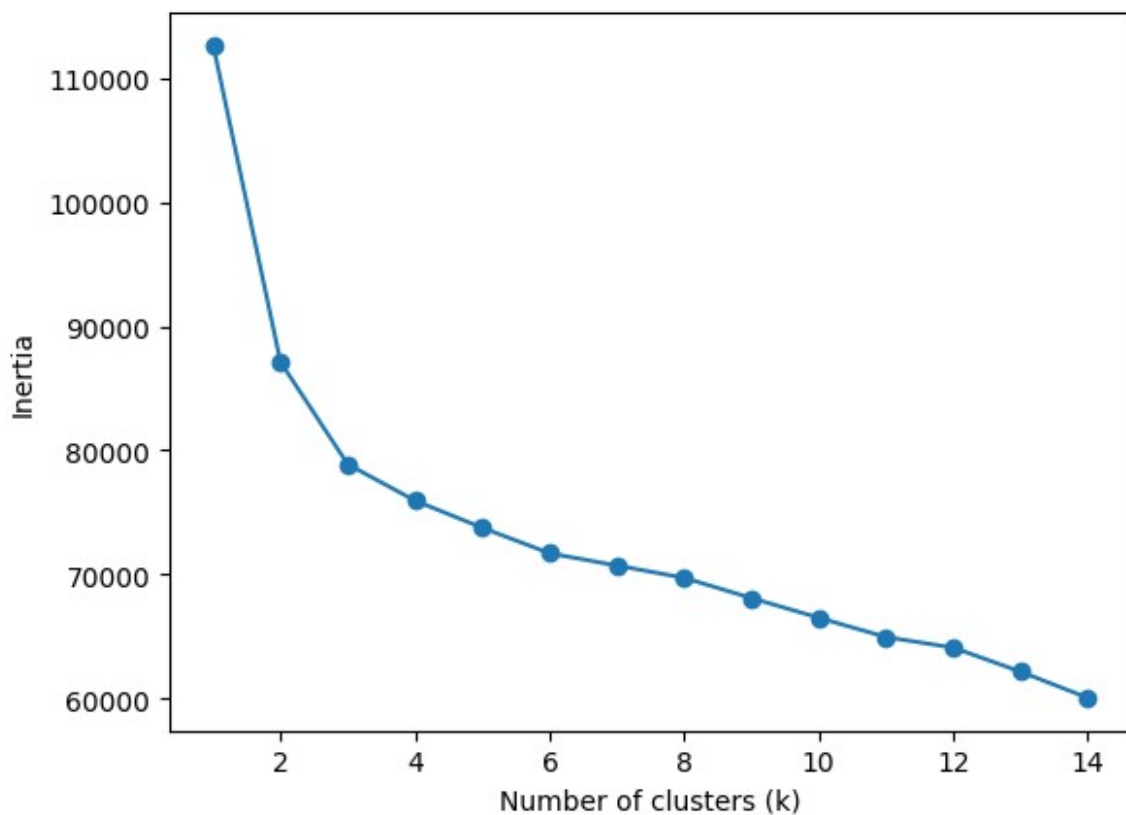
## 2. Subtask: (clustering)

Find the optimal k value for the KMeans algorithm using the variables prepared in the previous task. Then group the customers.

```
inertias = []
for k in range(1, 15):
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=k, random_state=42)
    kmeans.fit(scaled_data)
    inertias.append(kmeans.inertia_)

plt.plot(range(1, 15), inertias, marker='o')
plt.xlabel('Number of clusters (k)')
plt.ylabel('Inertia')
plt.show()

# From the plot, we find that k = 3 or k = 4 is optimal
optimal_k = 3
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=optimal_k, random_state=42)
df['Cluster'] = kmeans.fit_predict(scaled_data)
```



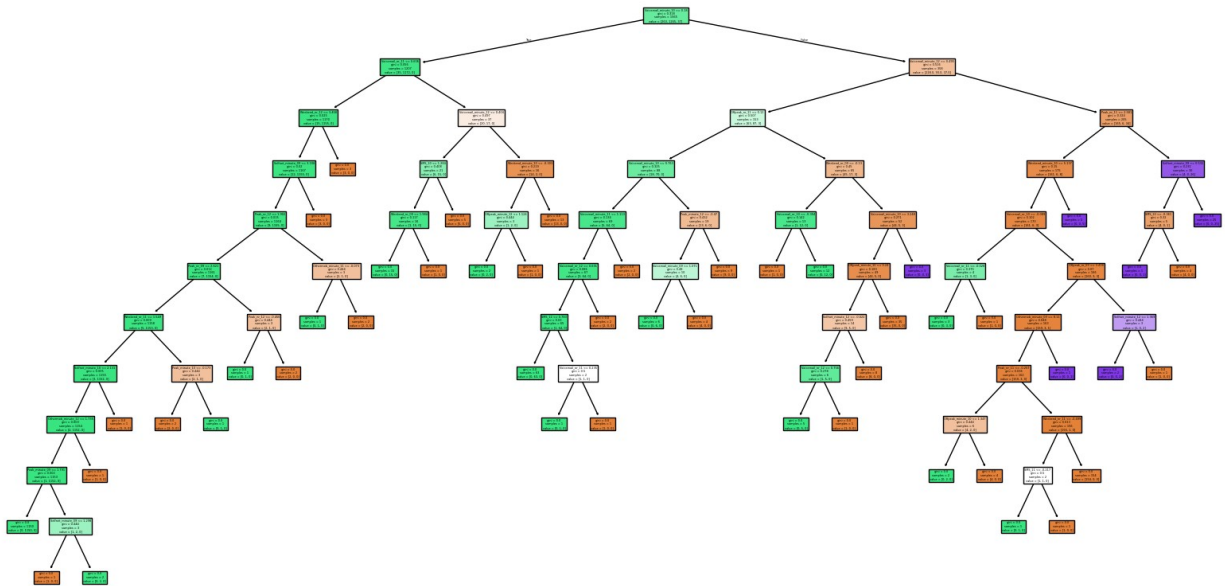
### 3. Subtask: (explanation of clusters / conclusions)

Try to find an explanation of what characterizes each group and what characteristics caused each customer to be in the given cluster.

```
# Analyze cluster characteristics
cluster_profiles = df.groupby('Cluster').mean()

# Decision tree to explain clusters
X = scaled_data
y = df['Cluster']
clf = DecisionTreeClassifier()
clf.fit(X, y)

plt.figure(figsize=(20, 10))
plot_tree(clf, feature_names=df.columns, filled=True)
plt.show()
```



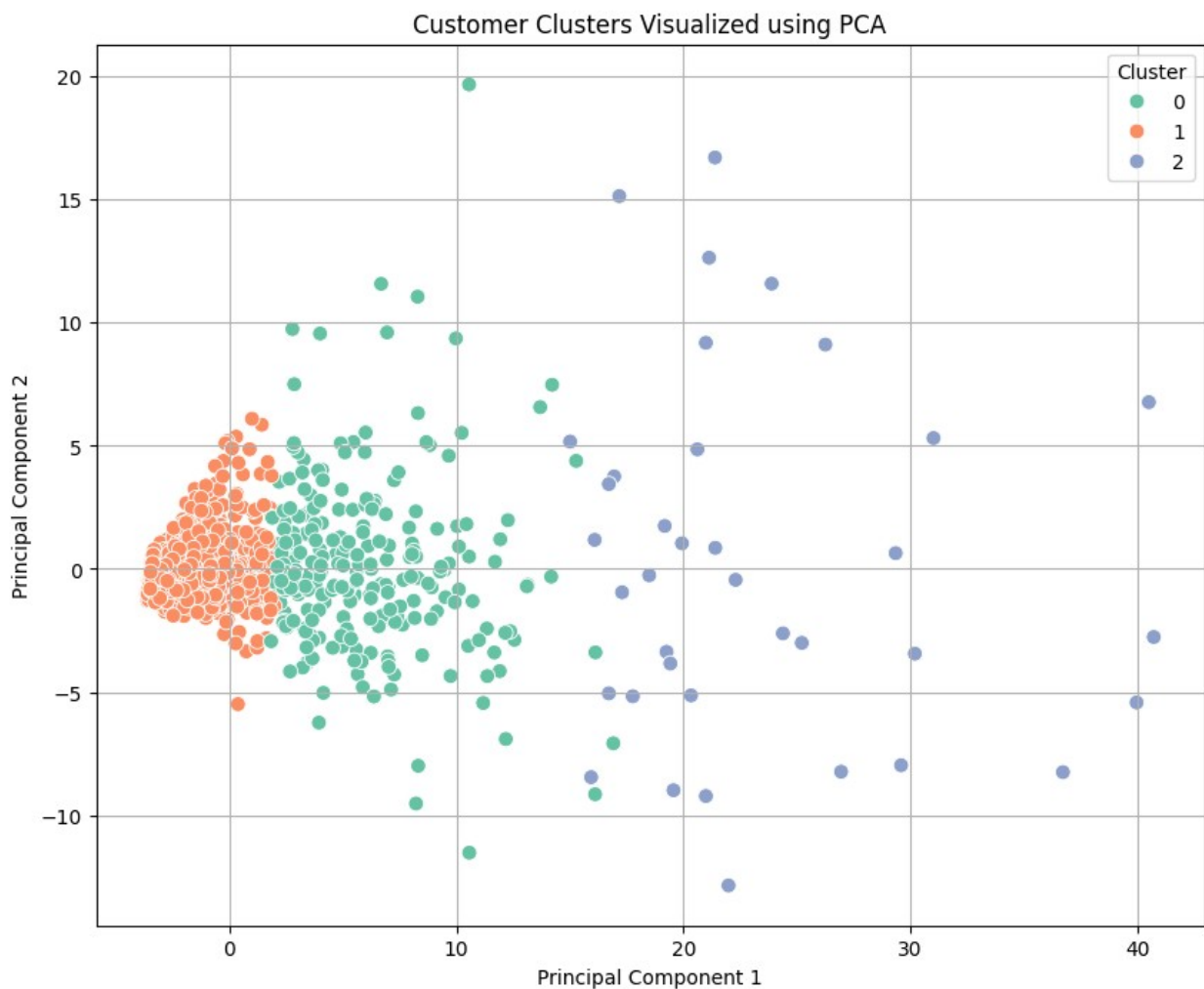
```
# Reduce to 2 dimensions for visualization
pca = PCA(n_components=2)
pca_components = pca.fit_transform(scaled_data)

# Create a DataFrame for visualization
df_pca = pd.DataFrame(data=pca_components, columns=['PC1', 'PC2'])
df_pca['Cluster'] = df['Cluster']
```

```

# Visualize clusters in 2D
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.scatterplot(x='PC1', y='PC2', hue='Cluster', palette='Set2',
data=df_pca, s=60)
plt.title('Customer Clusters Visualized using PCA')
plt.xlabel('Principal Component 1')
plt.ylabel('Principal Component 2')
plt.legend(title='Cluster')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

```



```

# Step 1: Rebuild preprocessed_data without the 'Cluster' column
columns_to_use = [col for col in df.columns if col not in ['Cust_ID',
'churn?', 'Contract_date', 'Cluster']]
preprocessed_data = df[columns_to_use]

# Verify shapes again
print("Shape of preprocessed data:", preprocessed_data.shape) #

```

Should now match (1565, 72)

# Step 2: Re-align columns and create centroids DataFrame

```
centroids = pd.DataFrame(kmeans.cluster_centers_,
columns=preprocessed_data.columns)
```

# Step 3: Re-run cluster profile examination

```
df['Cluster'] = kmeans.labels_
cluster_profiles = df.groupby('Cluster')
[preprocessed_data.columns].mean()
```

# Display the profiles

```
print(cluster_profiles)
```

Shape of preprocessed data: (1565, 72)

```
Age Peak_minute_09 Weekend_minute_09
Offpeak_minute_09 \
Cluster
```

0	31.551331	67.272015	39.894183
61.655817			
1	34.744664	12.575723	7.228221
9.245723			
2	31.567568	234.267838	109.141081
172.416486			

```
Offpeak_nr_09 Peak_nr_09 Weekend_nr_09
Selfnet_minute_09 \
Cluster
```

0	45.958175	78.353612	38.471483	74.593308
1	10.137549	18.182609	9.640316	11.558474
2	143.405405	249.648649	116.567568	180.965676

```
Fixed_minute_09 Othermob_minute_09 Voicemail_nr_09 \
Cluster
```

0	11.723498	85.253308	122.357414
1	2.457747	14.477186	28.928063
2	14.503514	327.817297	377.374784

```
Voicemail_minute_09 SMS_09 Peak_minute_10
Weekend_minute_10 \
Cluster
```

0	169.521920	45.771863	62.413802
48.479734			
1	29.030798	10.349407	10.441953
7.135897			



2	531.712703	124.000000	203.726757
139.935946			
	Offpeak_minute_10	Offpeak_nr_10	Peak_nr_10
Weekend_nr_10 \			
Cluster			
0	56.671065	42.775665	71.296578
			46.186312
1	6.776198	7.445059	14.755731
			9.165217
2	138.285676	120.243243	221.378378
			132.675676
	Selfnet_minute_10	Fixed_minute_10	Othermob_minute_10 \
Cluster			
0	74.273042	15.008099	85.669392
1	10.207296	2.129043	12.068095
2	156.399730	15.503243	323.112432
	Voicemail_nr_10	Voicemail_minute_10	SMS_10
Peak_minute_11 \			
Cluster			
0	119.912548	176.123346	49.878327
62.027376			
1	23.302767	24.740830	9.536759
10.233660			
2	363.069486	501.939459	111.108108
229.897568			
	Weekend_minute_11	Offpeak_minute_11	Offpeak_nr_11
Peak_nr_11 \			
Cluster			
0	41.664449	51.707110	38.304183
71.893536			
1	5.874640	6.400411	6.452174
13.591304			
2	128.590541	141.060270	115.324324
246.729730			
	Weekend_nr_11	Selfnet_minute_11	Fixed_minute_11 \
Cluster			
0	40.140684	66.505399	13.362776
1	7.206324	9.773573	2.004379
2	129.216216	179.681622	17.124324
	Othermob_minute_11	Voicemail_nr_11	Voicemail_minute_11
SMS_11 \			

Cluster			
0	76.274981	108.387833	157.029620
47.110266			
1	10.257905	19.879842	22.288798
7.688538			
2	309.457027	352.070471	486.814447
113.135135			

Peak\_minute\_12 Weekend\_minute\_12 Offpeak\_minute\_12  
Offpeak\_nr\_12 \  
Cluster

0	69.246996	44.492243	54.914006
43.562738			
1	10.689542	5.479597	6.372087
7.938340			
2	219.457297	114.304054	129.625405
111.459459			

Peak\_nr\_12 Weekend\_nr\_12 Selfnet\_minute\_12 Fixed\_minute\_12  
\  
Cluster

0	74.965779	42.642586	67.875987	12.844981
1	15.263241	8.241897	9.654522	2.048862
2	203.297297	101.459459	168.091081	18.497297

0thermob\_minute\_12 Voicemail\_nr\_12 Voicemail\_minute\_12  
SMS\_12 \  
Cluster

0	92.358289	117.418251	171.191056
51.790875			
1	11.227684	21.312253	23.146174
10.912253			
2	256.085966	324.054054	444.153481
120.216216			

Package\_PACK\_B Package\_PACK\_C Package\_PACK\_E  
Package\_PACK\_X \  
Cluster

0	0.391635	0.079848	0.041825
0.235741			
1	0.433202	0.009486	0.038735
0.237945			

2	0.243243	0.162162	0.081081
0.378378			
Package_PACK_Z Gender_Male			
Marital_Status_In_Relationship \			
Cluster			
0	0.209125	0.642586	0.015209
1	0.249802	0.577075	0.023715
2	0.135135	0.729730	0.054054
Marital_Status_Married Marital_Status_Single			
Marital_Status_Widow \			
Cluster			
0	0.593156	0.296578	
0.011407			
1	0.657708	0.223715	
0.016601			
2	0.567568	0.324324	
0.000000			
Living_Condition_Other Living_Condition_Owner \			
Cluster			
0	0.076046	0.779468	
1	0.073518	0.850593	
2	0.054054	0.864865	
Living_Condition_Rent Graduation_Primary_School \			
Cluster			
0	0.007605	0.003802	
1	0.003162	0.027668	
2	0.000000	0.000000	
Graduation_University Job_Type_Labourer Job_Type_Leader \			
Cluster			
0	0.258555	0.380228	0.072243
1	0.244269	0.374704	0.069565
2	0.270270	0.270270	0.054054
Job_Type_Other Job_Type_Public_Employee Job_Type_Retired \			
Cluster			
0	0.000000	0.387833	0.041825
1	0.002372	0.365217	0.056126
2	0.000000	0.486486	0.000000
Income_30_60k Income_Below_15k Income_Over_60k			

Cluster			
0	0.380228	0.098859	0.121673
1	0.378656	0.142292	0.097233
2	0.324324	0.108108	0.135135

```

# Step 1: Prepare the dataset
# Assuming df is your DataFrame and the cluster labels are already
added
# Run PCA excluding the 'Cluster' column
pca = PCA(n_components=2)
pca_result = pca.fit_transform(df.drop(columns=['Cluster'])) # Adjust
to exclude the cluster column

# Add PCA results to DataFrame
df['PC1'] = pca_result[:, 0]
df['PC2'] = pca_result[:, 1]

# Step 2: Function to plot the scatter plot, adjusting color or size
by the chosen variable
def plot_pca(variable):
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))

    # If variable is numeric, use it to adjust the point sizes
    if pd.api.types.is_numeric_dtype(df[variable]):
        sns.scatterplot(data=df, x='PC1', y='PC2', hue='Cluster',
size=variable, sizes=(20, 200), palette='viridis', alpha=0.6)
    else:
        # Use different colors for different values of the selected
categorical variable
        sns.scatterplot(data=df, x='PC1', y='PC2', hue=variable,
style='Cluster', palette='viridis', alpha=0.6)

    plt.title(f'PCA Scatter Plot - Colored/Scaled by {variable}')
    plt.xlabel('Principal Component 1 (PC1)')
    plt.ylabel('Principal Component 2 (PC2)')

    # Set x and y limits for consistency
    plt.xlim(df['PC1'].min() - 1, df['PC1'].max() + 1)
    plt.ylim(df['PC2'].min() - 1, df['PC2'].max() + 1)

    # Add horizontal and vertical lines at 0 for reference
    plt.axhline(y=0, color='k', linestyle='--', lw=0.8)
    plt.axvline(x=0, color='k', linestyle='--', lw=0.8)

    # Display the plot
    plt.legend(loc='best', title=variable)
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.show()

# Step 3: Use interact to create dropdown menu for variable selection

```

```

variable_dropdown = widgets.Dropdown(
    options=df.columns.drop(['Cluster', 'PC1', 'PC2']),
    value=df.columns[0], # Default value
    description='Variable:'
)

# Interact function to update the plot based on the selected variable
interact(plot_pca, variable=variable_dropdown)

{"model_id":"b616e28cb80a4550bd0b00ccaee99728","version_major":2,"version_minor":0}

<function __main__.plot_pca(variable)>

# # Conclusion

# Cluster 0: Moderate Users
# Age: Average age of around 31.5 years.
# Usage Pattern: Moderate across all usage categories (peak, weekend, off-peak). They use around 67 minutes during peak times and 61 minutes during off-peak, with a balanced distribution across different times.
# Voice Services: Moderate engagement with voicemail, around 169 minutes per month. Other mobile minutes are relatively average (85 minutes).
# SMS: Average SMS usage (45-51 messages across different months).
# Packages: Most common package is "PACK_B" (39%), with significant usage of "PACK_X" (24%).
# Gender & Demographics: Predominantly male (64%) and married (59%). A majority own their living condition (78%).
# Job & Income: High representation among public employees (38%) and laborers (38%). Around 38% have an income in the 30-60k range.
# Conclusion: Cluster 0 represents moderately active users who have balanced usage across different services. They are typically working-class individuals, predominantly male, and inclined towards packages offering flexibility like "PACK_B."
#
# Cluster 1: Low Users
# Age: Slightly older, average age of around 34.7 years.
# Usage Pattern: Significantly lower usage across all metrics. For instance, peak minutes are just around 12, and off-peak minutes are also low (~9). Voicemail usage is similarly minimal (29 minutes).
# Voice Services: Very low mobile and fixed-line minutes.
# SMS: Low SMS usage (~10 messages).
# Packages: High proportion using "PACK_B" (43%) and "PACK_X" (24%).
# Gender & Demographics: A bit more evenly distributed by gender (58% male). Higher tendency to be married (66%) and own their residence (85%).
# Job & Income: Broad range of jobs, with notable representation among public employees (36%) and a smaller proportion of retired

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individuals (5%). Income tends to be in the 30-60k range (38%) but with a higher-than-average percentage below 15k (14%).

# Conclusion: Cluster 1 appears to capture low-usage customers. They tend to be slightly older, stable (married, homeowners), and economically varied, with many favoring basic and budget-friendly packages.

#

#### # Cluster 2: Heavy Users

# Age: Similar to Cluster 0, average age is around 31.6 years.

# Usage Pattern: Significantly higher usage across all categories. For example, 234 peak minutes, 172 off-peak minutes, and voicemail minutes reaching over 500 in a month. This group makes extensive use of their services.

# Voice Services: Much higher mobile minutes (~327) and frequent use of voicemail (~377).

# SMS: Heavier SMS users, averaging over 100 messages per month.

# Packages: Preference for "PACK\_X" (37%) and "PACK\_B" (24%), with higher diversity across package usage than the other clusters.

# Gender & Demographics: Predominantly male (73%) and, while married (56%), have a higher proportion of single individuals (32%).

# Job & Income: Higher presence among public employees (48%) and a lower number of laborers. More diverse income range, with a notable proportion earning over 60k (13%).

# Conclusion: Cluster 2 represents high-usage customers who frequently use voice and SMS services. These customers are predominantly male, more likely to be single, and opt for packages with broader services like "PACK\_X." They show a more diverse economic profile, including higher earners.

#

#### # General Observations

# Age and Usage: The usage levels do not seem to vary dramatically with age, suggesting that service engagement is more lifestyle-driven.

# Gender Differences: Across clusters, males are predominant, but the level of male dominance is highest among heavy users (Cluster 2).

# Income: Higher earners are more present in Cluster 2, while Cluster 1 has a mix that includes lower-income groups.

# Service & Package Preferences: Heavy users lean toward packages that provide extensive coverage or perks, whereas lighter users prefer basic or more economical options.