
Customer Segmentation Project

Week 9

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JULY 18, 2022

1. Problem description

Most banks around the world have variant large customer base with different income levels, ages, characteristics, values and lifestyles.

XYZ bank wants to increase the production and the satisfactions of all customers categories by roll out Christmas offers to their customers.

But Bank does not want to roll out same offer to all customers instead they want to roll out personalized offer to particular set of customers. If they manually start understanding the category of customer then this will be not efficient and also, they will not be able to uncover the hidden pattern in the data (pattern which group certain kind of customer in one category).

2. Data Understanding

The existing data, which was provided by the bank, is the bank's customers data. However, the data contains many columns that will help the analytics team analyze the data and build a customer segmentation approach for the bank.

Since the data does not contain a dependent variable or (Target), We believe that machine learning (clustering) techniques would be appropriate to use for this type of data.

Size: 1000000 records, 48 columns.

- **Columns Description:**

| Column Name | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| fecha_datos | The table is partitioned for this column |
| ncodpers | Customer code |
| ind_empleado | Employee index: A active, B ex employed, F filial, N not employee, P pasive |
| pais_residencia | Customer's Country residence |
| sexo | Customer's sex |
| age | Age |
| fecha_alta | The date in which the customer became as the first holder of a contract in the bank |
| ind_nuevo | New customer Index. 1 if the customer registered in the last 6 months. |
| antiguedad | Customer seniority (in months) |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| indrel | 1 (First/Primary), 99 (Primary customer during the month but not at the end of the month) |
| ult_fec_cli_1t | Last date as primary customer (if he isn't at the end of the month) |
| indrel_1mes | Customer type at the beginning of the month ,1 (First/Primary customer), 2 (co-owner),P (Potential),3 (former primary), 4(former co-owner) |
| tiprel_1mes | Customer relation type at the beginning of the month, A (active), I (inactive), P (former customer),R (Potential) |
| indresi | Residence index (S (Yes) or N (No) if the residence country is the same than the bank country) |
| indext | Foreigner index (S (Yes) or N (No) if the customer's birth country is different than the bank country) |
| conyuemp | Spouse index. 1 if the customer is spouse of an employee |
| canal_entrada | channel used by the customer to join |
| indfall | Deceased index. N/S |
| tipodom | Addres type. 1, primary address |
| cod_prov | Province code (customer's address) |
| nomprov | Province name |
| ind_actividad_cliente | Activity index (1, active customer; 0, inactive customer) |
| renta | Gross income of the household |
| ind_ahor_fin_ult1 | Saving Account |
| ind_aval_fin_ult1 | Guarantees |
| ind_cco_fin_ult1 | Current Accounts |
| ind_cder_fin_ult1 | Derivada Account |
| ind_cno_fin_ult1 | Payroll Account |
| ind_ctju_fin_ult1 | Junior Account |
| ind_ctma_fin_ult1 | Más particular Account |
| ind_ctop_fin_ult1 | particular Account |
| ind_ctpp_fin_ult1 | particular Plus Account |
| ind_deco_fin_ult1 | Short-term deposits |
| ind_deme_fin_ult1 | Medium-term deposits |
| ind_dela_fin_ult1 | Long-term deposits |
| ind_ecue_fin_ult1 | e-account |
| ind_fond_fin_ult1 | Funds |
| ind_hip_fin_ult1 | Mortgage |
| ind_plan_fin_ult1 | Pensions |
| ind_pres_fin_ult1 | Loans |
| ind_reca_fin_ult1 | Taxes |
| ind_tjcr_fin_ult1 | Credit Card |

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| ind_valo_fin_ult1 | Securities |
| ind_viv_fin_ult1 | Home Account |
| ind_nomina_ult1 | Payroll |
| ind_nom_pens_ult1 | Pensions |
| ind_recibo_ult1 | Direct Debit |

- **Data Cleaning:**
 - 1. Handling Missing Values**

From the below print screen we have 2371207 missing values that must be filled or removed.



```
In [22]: data.isnull().sum().sum()
```

```
Out[22]: 2371207
```

jupyter Customer segmentation-week9 Last Checkpoint: Last Tuesday at 11:50 AM (autosaved) Logout

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Help Not Trusted | Python 3 (ipykernel) C

Run Code

```
In [24]: data.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[24]: Unnamed: 0                                0
data_date                                         0
customer_code                                    0
employee_index                                   10782
customer_country_residence                     10782
customer_gender                                 10786
age                                               0
bank_entry_date                                 10782
new_customer_index                             10782
customer_seniority                             0
first/primary_customer                         10782
last_date_as_primary_customer                  998899
customer_type_at_the_beginning_of_the_month   10782
customer_relation_type_at_the_beginning_of_the_month 10782
residence_index                                10782
foreign_index                                  10782
spouse_index                                   999822
type_of_channel                                10861
deceased_index_(N/S)                          10782
adres_type                                     10782
province_code                                  17734
province_name                                  17734
activity_index                                 10782
gross_income_of_the_household                 175183
saving_account                                0
guarantees                                    0
current_account                               0
derivative_account                            0
payroll_account                              0
junior_account                               0
mas_particular_account                       0
particular_account                           0
particular_plus_account                      0
short_term_deposits                           0
medium_term_deposits                          0
long_term_deposits                           0
e-account                                     0
funds                                          0
mortgage                                      0
pensions                                      0
loans                                          0
taxes                                          0
credit_card                                  0
securities                                    0
home_account                                 0
payroll                                       5402
pensions.1                                   5402
direct_debit                                 0
dtype: int64
```

1 Drop column Unnamed

The missing values contains (NaN and NA) values as the below print screens

Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Help Not Trusted Python 3 (ipykernel)

    Run    Code 

```
[22]: data.isnull().sum().sum()
```

```
Out[22]: 2371207
```

```
[25]: #double check for missin values
pd.set_option('display.max_columns',None)
data
```

```
Out[25]:
```

| new_customer_index | customer_seniority | first/primary_customer | last_date_as_primary_customer | customer_type_at_the_beginning_of_the_month | customer_relation_type_at_the_beg |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 0.0 | 6 | 1.0 | NaN | 1.0 | |
| 0.0 | 35 | 1.0 | NaN | 1.0 | |
| 0.0 | 35 | 1.0 | NaN | 1.0 | |
| 0.0 | 35 | 1.0 | NaN | 1.0 | |
| 0.0 | 35 | 1.0 | NaN | 1.0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 0.0 | 22 | 1.0 | NaN | 1.0 | |
| 0.0 | 22 | 1.0 | NaN | 1.0 | |
| 0.0 | 22 | 1.0 | NaN | 1.0 | |
| 0.0 | 22 | 1.0 | NaN | 1.0 | |
| 0.0 | 22 | 1.0 | NaN | 1.0 | |





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data = data.dropna(subset=['age'], axis=1)

3. Detect other values like "NA"

```
n [51]: data[data['age'].str.contains('NA')]
```

Out[51]:

| | data_date | customer_code | employee_index | customer_country_residence | customer_gender | age | bank_entry_date | new_customer_index | customer_ |
|--------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----|-----------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 261 | 2015-01-28 | 1050741 | NaN | NaN | NaN | NA | NaN | NaN | |
| 1029 | 2015-01-28 | 1051017 | NaN | NaN | NaN | NA | NaN | NaN | |
| 1063 | 2015-01-28 | 1051064 | NaN | NaN | NaN | NA | NaN | NaN | |
| 1154 | 2015-01-28 | 1051387 | NaN | NaN | NaN | NA | NaN | NaN | |
| 1779 | 2015-01-28 | 1048660 | NaN | NaN | NaN | NA | NaN | NaN | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 998780 | 2015-02-28 | 1148591 | NaN | NaN | NaN | NA | NaN | NaN | |
| 999111 | 2015-02-28 | 1148971 | NaN | NaN | NaN | NA | NaN | NaN | |
| 999115 | 2015-02-28 | 1148968 | NaN | NaN | NaN | NA | NaN | NaN | |
| 999577 | 2015-02-28 | 1147591 | NaN | NaN | NaN | NA | NaN | NaN | |
| 999724 | 2015-02-28 | 1148181 | NaN | NaN | NaN | NA | NaN | NaN | |

10782 rows × 47 columns

```
n [55]: df_NA = data[data['customer_seniority'].str.contains('NA')]
df_NA
```

Out[55]:

| | data_date | customer_code | employee_index | customer_country_residence | customer_gender | age | bank_entry_date | new_customer_index | customer_ |
|------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----|-----------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 261 | 2015-01-28 | 1050741 | NaN | NaN | NaN | NA | NaN | NaN | |
| 1029 | 2015-01-28 | 1051017 | NaN | NaN | NaN | NA | NaN | NaN | |
| 1063 | 2015-01-28 | 1051064 | NaN | NaN | NaN | NA | NaN | NaN | |
| 1154 | 2015-01-28 | 1051387 | NaN | NaN | NaN | NA | NaN | NaN | |
| 1779 | 2015-01-28 | 1048660 | NaN | NaN | NaN | NA | NaN | NaN | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

The above print screen shows that there are 10782 row that are considered as null, so it is recommend to remove them. We retrieved these values based on “NA” Columns of “Age” and “Customer Stationary”. There is no need for these row as all of them not indicate and benefit sight so they have been removed.


```
In [70]: data.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[70]: data_date      0
customer_code    0
employee_index   0
customer_country_residence  0
customer_gender  4
age              0
bank_entry_date  0
new_customer_index  0
customer_seniority  0
first/primary_customer  0
last_date_as_primary_customer  988117
customer_type_at_the_beginning_of_the_month  0
customer_relation_type_at_the_beginning_of_the_month  0
residence_index  0
foreign_index    0
spouse_index     989040
type_of_channel  79
deceased_index_(N/S)  0
addres_type      0
province_code    6952
province_name    6952
activity_index   0
gross_income_of_the_household  164401
saving_account   0
guarantees       0
current_account  0
derivative_account  0
payroll_account  0
junior_account   0
mas_particular_account  0
particular_account  0
particular_plus_account  0
short_term_deposits  0
medium_term_deposits  0
long_term_deposits  0
e-account        0
funds            0
mortgage         0
pensions         0
loans            0
taxes            0
credit_card      0
securities       0
home_account     0
payroll          100
pensions.1       100
direct_debit     0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [71]: data.isnull().sum().sum()
```

```
Out[71]: 2155745
```

After Removing the 10782 rows, the null values decrease significantly from 2371207 to 2155745

Then we replaced the rest of missing values with ZEROS to get rid of all missing values as the below print screen.

```
In [76]: fill_data.isnull().sum()

Out[76]: data_date      0
customer_code      0
employee_index      0
customer_country_residence      0
customer_gender      0
age      0
bank_entry_date      0
new_customer_index      0
customer_seniority      0
first/primary_customer      0
last_date_as_primary_customer      0
customer_type_at_the_beginning_of_the_month      0
customer_relation_type_at_the_beginning_of_the_month      0
residence_index      0
foreign_index      0
spouse_index      0
type_of_channel      0
deceased_index_(N/S)      0
addres_type      0
province_code      0
province_name      0
activity_index      0
gross_income_of_the_household      0
saving_account      0
guarantees      0
current_account      0
derivative_account      0
payroll_account      0
junior_account      0
mas_particular_account      0
particular_account      0
particular_plus_account      0
short_term_deposits      0
medium_term_deposits      0
long_term_deposits      0
e-account      0
funds      0
mortgage      0
pensions      0
loans      0
taxes      0
credit_card      0
securities      0
home_account      0
payroll      0
pensions.1      0
direct_debit      0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [77]: fill_data.isnull().sum().sum()

Out[77]: 0
```

```
In [ ]:
```

Then convert the types of some columns in order to get best insights:

1. Convert Dates columns from Object to Date.

```
In [101]: for column in ["data_date", "bank_entry_date", "last_date_as_primary_customer", "last_date_as_primary_customer"] :

            data[column] = pd.to_datetime

            print("\nFeature's datatypes\n\n").format(data.dtypes))
```

2. Convert the below columns from Object to integer.

```
In [95]: #Convert the below columns from Object to integer
for column in ["customer_seniority", "new_customer_index", "first/primary_customer", "activity_index", "province_code"] :

    data[column] = data[column].astype('int64')

print("\nFeature's datatypes\n\n{}".format(data.dtypes))
```

3. Check unique values to convert that needs to convert to category type.

Check Unique Values to convert that needs to convert to category type

```
In [88]: #The below table highlights a couple of items that will help determine which values should be categorical.

unique_counts = pd.DataFrame.from_records([(col, data[col].nunique()) for col in data.columns],
                                           columns=['Column_Name', 'Num_Unique']).sort_values(by=['Num_Unique'])

unique_counts
```

Out[88]:

```
Out[88]:
```

| | Column_Name | Num_Unique |
|----|---|------------|
| 18 | adres_type | 1 |
| 0 | data_date | 2 |
| 26 | derivative_account | 2 |
| 27 | payroll_account | 2 |
| 28 | junior_account | 2 |
| 29 | mas_particular_account | 2 |
| 30 | particular_account | 2 |
| 31 | particular_plus_account | 2 |
| 32 | short_term_deposits | 2 |
| 33 | medium_term_deposits | 2 |
| 25 | current_account | 2 |
| 34 | long_term_deposits | 2 |
| 36 | funds | 2 |
| 37 | mortgage | 2 |
| 38 | pensions | 2 |
| 39 | loans | 2 |
| 40 | taxes | 2 |
| 41 | credit_card | 2 |
| 42 | securities | 2 |
| 43 | home_account | 2 |
| 44 | payroll | 2 |
| 35 | e-account | 2 |
| 24 | guarantees | 2 |
| 23 | saving_account | 2 |
| 46 | direct_debit | 2 |
| 21 | activity_index | 2 |
| 17 | deceased_index_(N/S) | 2 |
| 7 | new_customer_index | 2 |
| 14 | foreign_index | 2 |
| 13 | residence_index | 2 |
| 45 | pensions.1 | 2 |
| 9 | first/primary_customer | 2 |
| 4 | customer_gender | 3 |
| 15 | spouse_index | 3 |
| 12 | customer_relation_type_at_the_beginning_of_the... | 3 |
| 11 | customer_type_at_the_beginning_of_the_month | 3 |
| 2 | employee_index | 5 |
| 10 | last_date_as_primary_customer | 23 |
| 19 | province_code | 53 |
| 20 | province_name | 53 |
| 3 | customer_country_residence | 113 |

Check unique values of the columns that have object type

```
In [76]: M data['customer_country_residence'].unique()

Out[76]: array(['ES', 'CA', 'CH', 'CL', 'IE', 'AT', 'NL', 'FR', 'GB', 'DE', 'DO',
               'BE', 'AR', 'VE', 'US', 'MX', 'BR', 'IT', 'EC', 'PE', 'CO', 'HN',
               'FI', 'SE', 'AL', 'PT', 'MZ', 'CN', 'TW', 'PL', 'IN', 'CR', 'NI',
               'HK', 'AD', 'CZ', 'AE', 'MA', 'GR', 'PR', 'RO', 'IL', 'RU', 'GT',
               'GA', 'NO', 'SN', 'MR', 'UA', 'BG', 'PY', 'EE', 'SV', 'ET', 'CM',
               'SA', 'CI', 'QA', 'LU', 'PA', 'BA', 'BO', 'AU', 'BY', 'KE', 'SG',
               'HR', 'MD', 'SK', 'TR', 'AO', 'CU', 'GQ', 'EG', 'ZA', 'DK', 'UY',
               'GE', 'TH', 'DZ', 'LB', 'JP', 'NG', 'PK', 'TN', 'TG', 'KR', 'GH',
               'RS', 'VN', 'PH', 'KW', 'NZ', 'MM', 'KH', 'GI', 'SL', 'GN', 'GW',
               'OM', 'CG', 'LV', 'LT', 'ML', 'MK', 'HU', 'IS', 'LY', 'CF', 'GM',
               'KZ', 'CD', 'BZ'], dtype=object)

In [77]: M data['customer_gender'].unique()

Out[77]: array(['H', 'V', 0], dtype=object)

In [79]: M data['customer_type_at_the_beginning_of_the_month'].unique()

Out[79]: array([1, 3, 2], dtype=int64)

In [80]: M data['customer_relation_type_at_the_beginning_of_the_month'].unique()

Out[80]: array(['A', 'I', 'P'], dtype=object)

In [81]: M data['residence_index'].unique()

Out[81]: array(['S', 'N'], dtype=object)

In [82]: M data['foreign_index'].unique()

Out[82]: array(['N', 'S'], dtype=object)

In [83]: M data['spouse_index'].unique()

Out[83]: array([0, 'N', 'S'], dtype=object)

In [84]: M data['type_of_channel'].unique()

Out[84]: array(['KHL', 'KHE', 'KHD', 'KFA', 'KFC', 'KAT', 'KAZ', 'RED', 'KHC',
               'KHK', 'KGN', 'KHM', 'KHO', 'KDH', 'KEH', 'KAD', 'KBG', 0, 'KGC',
               'KHF', 'KFK', 'KHN', 'KHA', 'KAF', 'KGX', 'KFD', 'KAG', 'KFG',
               'KAB', 'KCC', 'KAE', 'KAH', 'KAR', 'KFJ', 'KFL', 'KAI', 'KFU',
               'KAQ', 'KFS', 'KAA', 'KFP', 'KAJ', 'KFN', 'KGV', 'KGY', 'KFF',
               'KAP', 'KDE', 'KPV', 013, 'K00', 'KAK', 'KCK', 'KCL', 'KAY',
               'KBU', 'KDR', 'KAC', 'KDT', 'KCG', 'KDO', 'KDY', 'KBQ', 'KDA',
               'KBO', 'KCI', 'KEC', 'KBZ', 'KES', 'KDX', 'KAS', 007, 'KEU',
               'KCA', 'KAL', 'KDC', 'KAW', 'KCS', 'KCB', 'KDU', 'KDQ', 'KCN',
               'KCM', 004, 'KCH', 'KCD', 'KCE', 'KEV', 'KBL', 'KEA', 'KBH',
               'KDV', 'KFT', 'KEY', 'KAO', 'KEJ', 'KEO', 'KEI', 'KEW', 'KDZ',
               'KBV', 'KBR', 'KBF', 'KDP', 'KCO', 'KCF', 'KCV', 'KAM', 'KEZ',
               'KBD', 'KAN', 'KBY', 'KCT', 'KDD', 'KBW', 'KCU', 'KBX', 'KDB',
               'KBS', 'KBE', 'KCX', 'KBP', 'KBN', 'KEB', 'KDS', 'KEL', 'KDG',
               'KDF', 'KEF', 'KCP', 'KDM', 'KBB', 'KDW', 'KBJ', 'KFI', 'KBM',
               'KEG', 'KEN', 'KEQ', 'KAV', 'KFH', 'KFM', 'KAU', 'KED', 'KFR',
               'KEK', 'KFB', 'KGW', 'KFE', 'KGU', 'KDI', 'KDN', 'KEE', 'KCR',
               'KCQ', 'KEM', 'KCJ'], dtype=object)

In [85]: M data['province_name'].unique()

Out[85]: array(['MALAGA', 'CIUDAD REAL', 'ZARAGOZA', 'TOLEDO', 'LEON', 'GIPUZKOA',
               'CACERES', 'GIRONA', 'ZAMORA', 'BARCELONA', 'SALAMANCA', 'BURGOS',
               'HUESCA', 'NAVARRA', 'AVILA', 'SEGOVIA', 'LUGO', 'LERIDA',
               'MADRID', 'ALICANTE', 'SORIA', 'SEVILLA', 'CANTABRIA',
               'BALEARS', 'ILLES', 'VALLADOLID', 'PONTEVEDRA', 'VALENCIA', 'TERUEL',
               'CORUÑA', 'OURENSE', 'JAEN', 'CUENCA', 'BIZKAIA', 'CASTELLON',
               'RIOJA', 'LA', 'ALBACETE', 'BADAJOZ', 'MURCIA', 'CADIZ', 'ALMERIA',
               'GUADALAJARA', 'PALENCIA', 'PALMAS, LAS', 'CORDOBA', 'HUELVA',
               'GRANADA', 'ASTURIAS', 'SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE', 'MELILLA',
               'TARRAGONA', 'ALAVA', 0, 'CEUTA'], dtype=object)
```

4. Convert to Category type

```
In [94]: for column in ["province_name", "type_of_channel", "spouse_index", "deceased_index_(N/S)",
    "foreign_index", "residence_index",
    "customer_relation_type_at_the_beginning_of_the_month",
    "customer_type_at_the_beginning_of_the_month", "customer_gender", "customer_country_residence"] :

    data[column] = data[column].astype('category')
print("\nFeature's datatypes\n\n{}".format(data.dtypes))
```

Print Types after converting process

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Feature's datatypes | |
| data_date | datetime64[ns] |
| customer_code | int64 |
| employee_index | object |
| customer_country_residence | category |
| customer_gender | category |
| age | object |
| bank_entry_date | datetime64[ns] |
| new_customer_index | int64 |
| customer_seniority | int64 |
| first/primary_customer | int64 |
| last_date_as_primary_customer | datetime64[ns] |
| customer_type_at_the_beginning_of_the_month | category |
| customer_relation_type_at_the_beginning_of_the_month | category |
| residence_index | category |
| foreign_index | category |
| spouse_index | category |
| type_of_channel | category |
| deceased_index_(N/S) | category |
| address_type | float64 |
| province_code | float64 |
| province_name | category |
| activity_index | float64 |
| gross_income_of_the_household | float64 |
| saving_account | int64 |
| guarantees | int64 |
| current_account | int64 |
| derivative_account | int64 |
| payroll_account | int64 |
| junior_account | int64 |
| mas_particular_account | int64 |
| particular_account | int64 |
| particular_plus_account | int64 |
| short_term_deposits | int64 |
| medium_term_deposits | int64 |
| long_term_deposits | int64 |
| e-account | int64 |
| funds | int64 |
| mortgage | int64 |
| pensions | int64 |
| loans | int64 |
| taxes | int64 |
| credit_card | int64 |
| securities | int64 |
| home_account | int64 |
| payroll | float64 |
| pensions.1 | float64 |
| direct_debit | int64 |
| dtype: object | |

5. Drop column “address_type” since it has only one value and it will not affect data insights.

```
In [98]: #drop Undeeded Columns  
data=data.drop("address_type",axis=1)
```

Finally, after the above process they have been saved to new excel file.

```
In [102]: data.to_csv('custSeg_cleaned.csv')
```