Customer Segmentation using Clustering

• K-means clustering model

Importing Dependencies

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
  import pandas as pd
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  import seaborn as sns

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
```

```
Data Collection and Analysis
         df = pd.read csv("C://Users//ankit//anaconda3//juypter script//AI pro//Mall Customers.cs
In [2]:
         df.head()
In [3]:
Out[3]:
           CustomerID Gender Age Annual Income (k$) Spending Score (1-100)
         0
                    1
                         Male
                                19
                                                  15
                                                                       39
                                21
                                                  15
                                                                       81
                         Male
         2
                    3 Female
                                20
                                                  16
                                                                        6
         3
                    4 Female
                                23
                                                  16
                                                                       77
                                                  17
                                                                       40
                    5 Female
                                31
         df.tail()
In [4]:
Out[4]:
             CustomerID Gender Age
                                     Annual Income (k$) Spending Score (1-100)
         195
                                  35
                                                                         79
                    196
                         Female
                                                   120
         196
                    197
                         Female
                                  45
                                                   126
                                                                         28
         197
                    198
                           Male
                                  32
                                                   126
                                                                         74
                    199
         198
                                  32
                           Male
                                                   137
                                                                         18
         199
                    200
                                  30
                                                   137
                                                                         83
                           Male
         # shape of dataset
In [5]:
```

In [6]: # information about dataset

df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 200 entries, 0 to 199
Data columns (total 5 columns):

```
---
                                 ----
        0 CustomerID
                                 200 non-null int64
                                 200 non-null object
200 non-null int64
        1 Gender
        2 Age
        3 Annual Income (k$) 200 non-null int64
        4 Spending Score (1-100) 200 non-null int64
       dtypes: int64(4), object(1)
       memory usage: 7.9+ KB
In [7]: # datatypes of columns dataset
       df.dtypes
                                int64
       CustomerID
Out[7]:
       Gender
                              object
       Age
                               int64
       Annual Income (k$)
                               int64
       Spending Score (1-100)
                               int64
       dtype: object
In [8]: # statistical measures of dataset
       df.describe()
```

Non-Null Count Dtype

Out[8]:		CustomerID	Age	Annual Income (k\$)	Spending Score (1-100)
	count	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000
	mean	100.500000	38.850000	60.560000	50.200000
	std	57.879185	13.969007	26.264721	25.823522
	min	1.000000	18.000000	15.000000	1.000000
	25%	50.750000	28.750000	41.500000	34.750000
	50%	100.500000	36.000000	61.500000	50.000000
	75%	150.250000	49.000000	78.000000	73.000000
	max	200.000000	70.000000	137.000000	99.000000

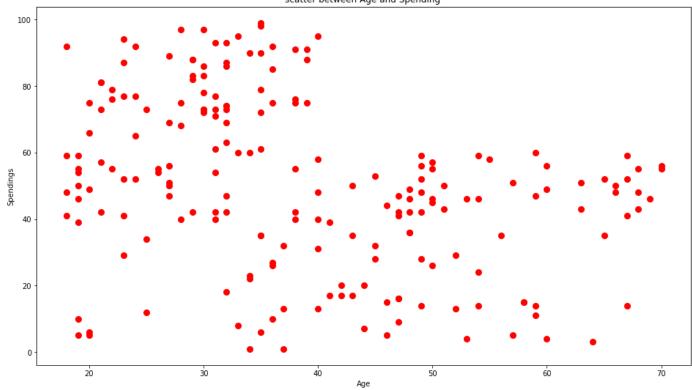
Data Visulalization

#

Column

```
In [9]: plt.figure(figsize = (16,9))
  plt.scatter(x = df.Age, y = df['Spending Score (1-100)'], c = "red", linewidth = 3)
  plt.title('scatter between Age and Spending ')
  plt.ylabel("Spendings")
  plt.xlabel("Age")

plt.show()
```

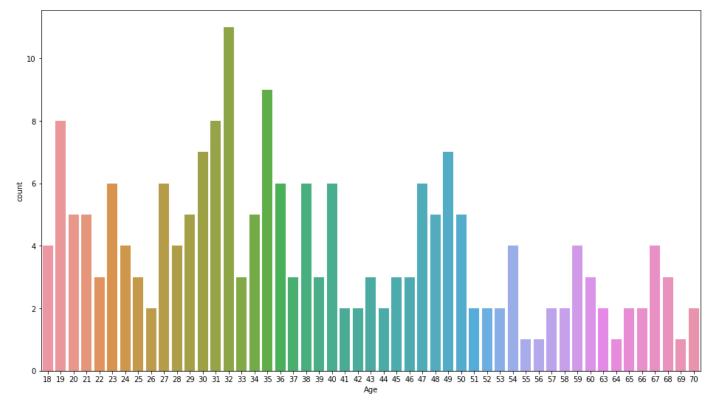


```
In [10]: plt.figure(figsize = (16,9))
    sns.countplot(df.Age)
# range of age
```

C:\Users\ankit\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pas s the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid position al argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

Out[10]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='count'>

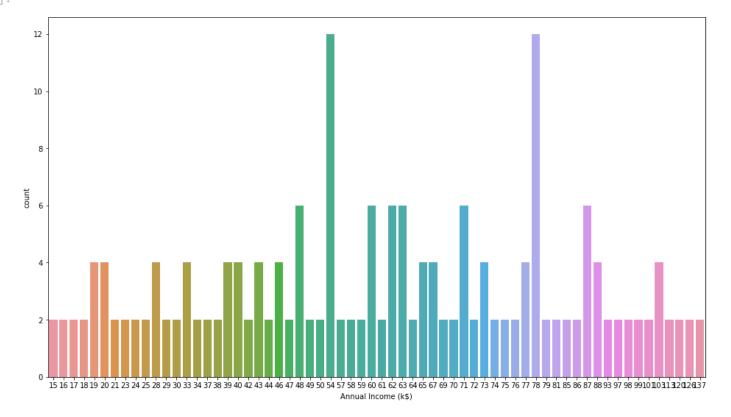


```
In [11]: plt.figure(figsize = (16,9))
    sns.countplot(df['Annual Income (k$)'])
```

C:\Users\ankit\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pas s the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid position al argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

Out[11]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Annual Income (k\$)', ylabel='count'>

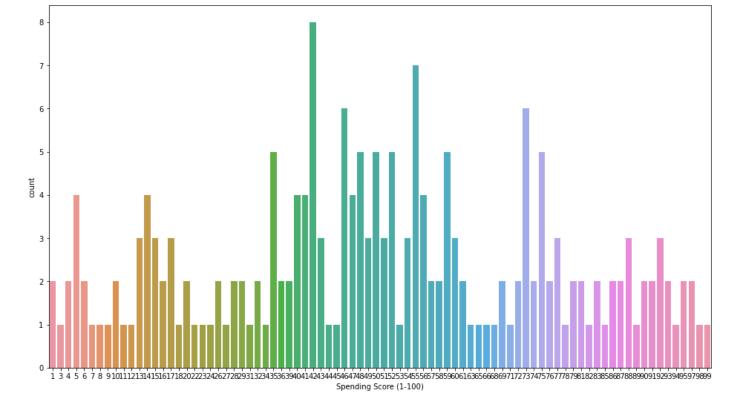


```
In [12]: plt.figure(figsize = (16,9))
    sns.countplot(df['Spending Score (1-100)'])
```

C:\Users\ankit\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pas s the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid position al argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

Out[12]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Spending Score (1-100)', ylabel='count'>

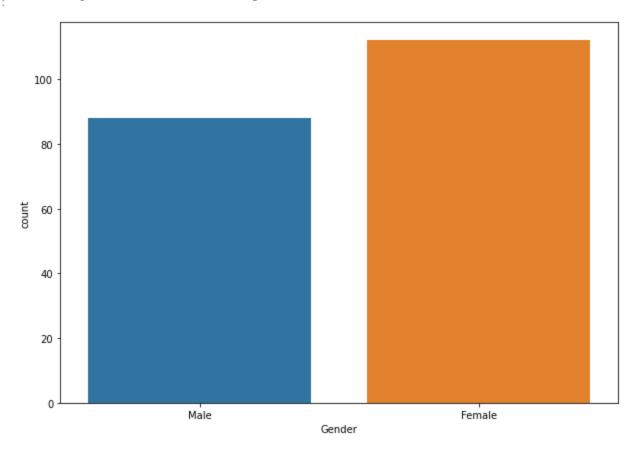


```
In [13]: plt.figure(figsize = (10,7))
sns.countplot(df['Gender'])
```

C:\Users\ankit\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pas s the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid position al argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

Out[13]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Gender', ylabel='count'>



Choosing the Annual Income Column and Spending Columns

```
In [14]: df.head()
Out[14]:
            CustomerID Gender Age Annual Income (k$) Spending Score (1-100)
                    1
                         Male
                               19
                                                 15
                                                                     39
                         Male
                               21
                                                                     81
                                                 15
         2
                                                                      6
                    3 Female
                               20
                                                 16
                    4 Female
                                                 16
                                                                     77
                                                 17
                    5 Female
                               31
                                                                     40
         df.columns
In [15]:
         Index(['CustomerID', 'Gender', 'Age', 'Annual Income (k$)',
Out[15]:
                 'Spending Score (1-100)'],
               dtype='object')
         # using iloc for picking 3rd and 4th columns
In [16]:
         X = df.iloc[:,[3,4]].values
         print(X[:10,:10])
         # printing first 10 values of 3rd and 4th columns
         [[15 39]
          [15 81]
          [16 6]
          [16 77]
          [17 40]
          [17 76]
          [18 6]
          [18 94]
          [19 3]
          [19 72]]
```

choosing the number of clusters

WCSS: within Clusters Sum of Squares

```
In [18]: # finding WCSS values for different number of clusters
         wcss = []
         for i in range (1,11):
            # 1 and 11 will be excluded
             kmeans = KMeans(n clusters=i, init = 'k-means++', random state = 42)
             kmeans.fit(X)
             wcss.append(kmeans.inertia)
        C:\Users\ankit\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\cluster\ kmeans.py:870: FutureWarnin
        g: The default value of `n init` will change from 10 to 'auto' in 1.4. Set the value of
         `n init` explicitly to suppress the warning
          warnings.warn(
        C:\Users\ankit\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\cluster\ kmeans.py:1382: UserWarning:
        KMeans is known to have a memory leak on Windows with MKL, when there are less chunks th
        an available threads. You can avoid it by setting the environment variable OMP NUM THREA
          warnings.warn(
        C:\Users\ankit\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\cluster\ kmeans.py:870: FutureWarnin
        g: The default value of `n init` will change from 10 to 'auto' in 1.4. Set the value of
         `n init` explicitly to suppress the warning
```

```
warnings.warn(
C:\Users\ankit\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\cluster\ kmeans.py:1382: UserWarning:
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C:\Users\ankit\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\cluster\ kmeans.py:870: FutureWarnin
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C:\Users\ankit\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\cluster\ kmeans.py:1382: UserWarning:
KMeans is known to have a memory leak on Windows with MKL, when there are less chunks th
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an available threads. You can avoid it by setting the environment variable OMP NUM THREA
DS=1.
 warnings.warn(
C:\Users\ankit\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\cluster\ kmeans.py:870: FutureWarnin
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 warnings.warn(
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KMeans is known to have a memory leak on Windows with MKL, when there are less chunks th
```

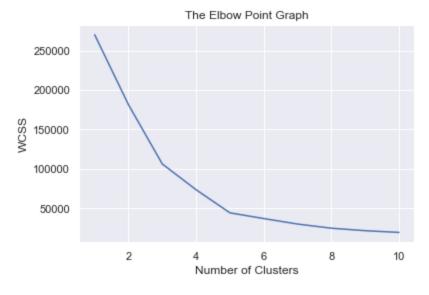
```
an available threads. You can avoid it by setting the environment variable OMP_NUM_THREADS=1.

warnings.warn(
C:\Users\ankit\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\cluster\_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning: The default value of `n_init` will change from 10 to 'auto' in 1.4. Set the value of `n_init` explicitly to suppress the warning warnings.warn(
C:\Users\ankit\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\cluster\_kmeans.py:1382: UserWarning: KMeans is known to have a memory leak on Windows with MKL, when there are less chunks the an available threads. You can avoid it by setting the environment variable OMP_NUM_THREADS=1.

warnings.warn(
```

```
In [19]: # plot an elbow graph

sns.set()
plt.plot(range(1,11), wcss)
plt.title("The Elbow Point Graph")
plt.xlabel("Number of Clusters")
plt.ylabel("WCSS")
plt.show()
```



Optimum number of clusters = 5

Training the K-Means Clustering model

```
kmeans = KMeans(n clusters =5, init = 'k-means++', random state =0)
In [20]:
                            # return a label for each data point based on their clusters
                          Y = kmeans.fit predict(X)
In [21]:
                           print(Y)
                           [4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 
                              2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 1
                          C:\Users\ankit\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\cluster\ kmeans.py:870: FutureWarnin
                          g: The default value of `n init` will change from 10 to 'auto' in 1.4. Set the value of
                            `n init` explicitly to suppress the warning
                                warnings.warn(
```

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KMeans is known to have a memory leak on Windows with MKL, when there are less chunks th
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DS=1.
 warnings.warn(

Plotting data in graph

```
In [22]: # plotting all the clusters and their centroids

plt.figure(figsize = (16,9))
  plt.title("Customer Segmentation", fontsize = 15)
  plt.scatter(X[Y==0,0], X[Y==0,1], s= 50, c = 'orange', label = 'Cluster 1')
  plt.scatter(X[Y==1,0], X[Y==1,1], s= 50, c = 'green', label = 'Cluster 1')
  plt.scatter(X[Y==2,0], X[Y==2,1], s= 50, c = 'red', label = 'Cluster 2')
  plt.scatter(X[Y==3,0], X[Y==3,1], s= 50, c = 'blue', label = 'Cluster 3')
  plt.scatter(X[Y==4,0], X[Y==4,1], s= 50, c = 'yellow', label = 'Cluster 4')

# plot the centroids
  plt.xlabel("Annual Income")
  plt.ylabel("Spending Score")
  plt.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers_[:,0], kmeans.cluster_centers_[:,1], s =100, c='black
```

Out[22]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x1ec3b5ef850>

