```
#level 1 project 2
#customer segmentation analysis
#importing necessary libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

print("1.data collection \n")
# 1.data loading & cleaning
file_path = 'C:/Users/rahul/OneDrive/Desktop/python/task-2/ifood_df.csv'
df = pd.read_csv(file_path)
print(df.head())

#printing all data columns
print("checking all columns in our dataframe \n")
print(df.columns )
```

output—

1.data collection

```
   Income  Kidhome  Teenhome  ...  MntTotal  MntRegularProds  AcceptedCmpOverall
0  58138.0        0         0  ...      1529             1441                   0
1  46344.0        1         1  ...        21               15                   0
2  71613.0        0         0  ...       734              692                   0
3  26646.0        1         0  ...        48               43                   0
4  58293.0        1         0  ...       407              392                   0

[5 rows x 39 columns]
checking all columns in our dataframe
```

```
Index(['Income', 'Kidhome', 'Teenhome', 'Recency', 'MntWines', 'MntFruits',
       'MntMeatProducts', 'MntFishProducts', 'MntSweetProducts',
       'MntGoldProds', 'NumDealsPurchases', 'NumWebPurchases',
       'NumCatalogPurchases', 'NumStorePurchases', 'NumWebVisitsMonth',
       'AcceptedCmp3', 'AcceptedCmp4', 'AcceptedCmp5', 'AcceptedCmp1',
       'AcceptedCmp2', 'Complain', 'Z_CostContact', 'Z_Revenue', 'Response',
       'Age', 'Customer_Days', 'marital_Divorced', 'marital_Married',
       'marital_Single', 'marital_Together', 'marital_Widow',
       'education_2n Cycle', 'education_Basic', 'education_Graduation',
       'education_Master', 'education_PhD', 'MntTotal', 'MntRegularProds',
       'AcceptedCmpOverall'],
      dtype='object')

#2.data exploration and cleaning

#looking for missing value
print("looking for missing value \n")
print(df.isna().sum())

#uniqueness
print("uniqueness \n")
print(df.nunique())

#Data Exploration

print("data exploration")
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
sns.boxplot(data=df, y='MntTotal')
plt.title('Box Plot for MntTotal')
plt.ylabel('MntTotal')
plt.show()
```

#Outliers

```
print("outliers")
Q1 = df['MntTotal'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = df['MntTotal'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1
lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR
outliers = df[(df['MntTotal'] < lower_bound) | (df['MntTotal'] > upper_bound)]
print(outliers.head())
```

output—

2.data exploration and cleaning

looking for missing value

```
Income               0
Kidhome              0
Teenhome             0
Recency              0
MntWines             0
MntFruits            0
MntMeatProducts      0
MntFishProducts      0
MntSweetProducts     0
MntGoldProds         0
NumDealsPurchases    0
NumWebPurchases      0
NumCatalogPurchases  0
NumStorePurchases    0
NumWebVisitsMonth    0
AcceptedCmp3         0
```

AcceptedCmp4 0

AcceptedCmp5 0

AcceptedCmp1 0

AcceptedCmp2 0

Complain 0

Z_CostContact 0

Z_Revenue 0

Response 0

Age 0

Customer_Days 0

marital_Divorced 0

marital_Married 0

marital_Single 0

marital_Together 0

marital_Widow 0

education_2n Cycle 0

education_Basic 0

education_Graduation 0

education_Master 0

education_PhD 0

MntTotal 0

MntRegularProds 0

AcceptedCmpOverall 0

dtype: int64

uniqueness

Income 1963

Kidhome 3

Teenhome 3

Recency 100

MntWines 775

MntFruits 158

MntMeatProducts 551

MntFishProducts 182

MntSweetProducts 176

MntGoldProds 212

NumDealsPurchases 15

NumWebPurchases 15

NumCatalogPurchases 13

NumStorePurchases 14

NumWebVisitsMonth 16

AcceptedCmp3 2

AcceptedCmp4 2

AcceptedCmp5 2

AcceptedCmp1 2

AcceptedCmp2 2

Complain 2

Z_CostContact 1

Z_Revenue 1

Response 2

Age 56

Customer_Days 662

marital_Divorced 2

marital_Married 2

marital_Single 2

marital_Together 2

marital_Widow 2

education_2n Cycle 2

education_Basic 2

education_Graduation 2

education_Master 2

education_PhD 2

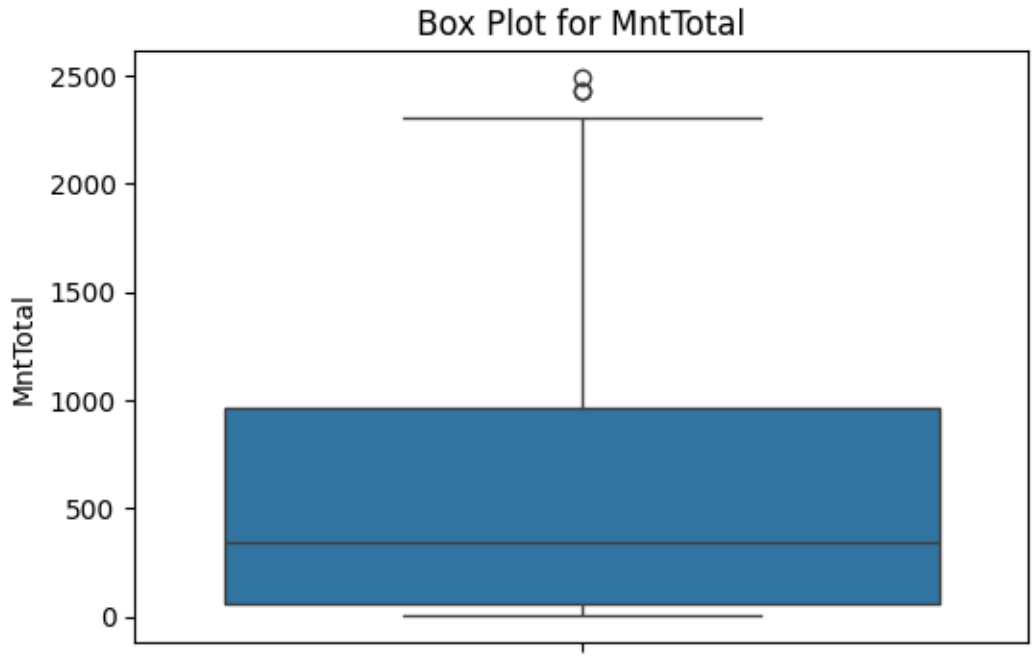
MntTotal 897

MntRegularProds 974

AcceptedCmpOverall 5

dtype: int64

data exploration



outliers

	Income	Kidhome	Teenhome	...	MntTotal	MntRegularProds	AcceptedCmpOverall
1159	90638.0	0	0	...	2429	2333	1
1467	87679.0	0	0	...	2491	2458	3
1547	90638.0	0	0	...	2429	2333	1

[3 rows x 39 columns]

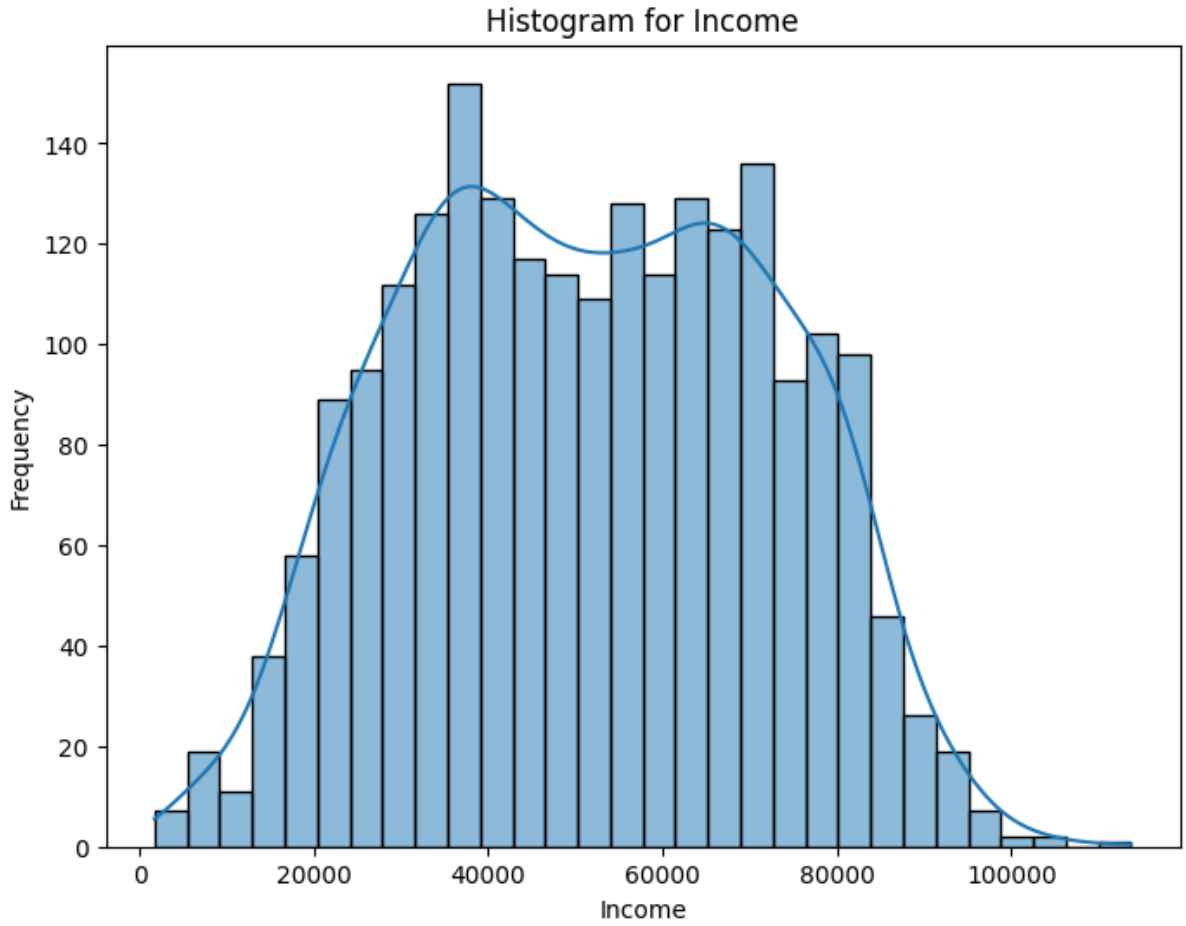
```
# 3.Calculate Average Purchase Value
print("3.Descriptive Statistics")
transactions = pd.DataFrame(df)
total_amount_spent = transactions['Income'].sum()
total_transactions = transactions.shape[0]
average_purchase_value = total_amount_spent / total_transactions
```

```
print("Average Purchase Value:", average_purchase_value)
```

output—

Average Purchase Value: 51622.0947845805

```
#4.visualization
print("4.visualization")
#histogram for income
print("Hisotogram for income")
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.histplot(data=df, x='Income', bins=30, kde=True)
plt.title('Histogram for Income')
plt.xlabel('Income')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```



#histogram for age

print("histogram for age")

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))

sns.histplot(data=df, x='Age', bins=30, kde=True)

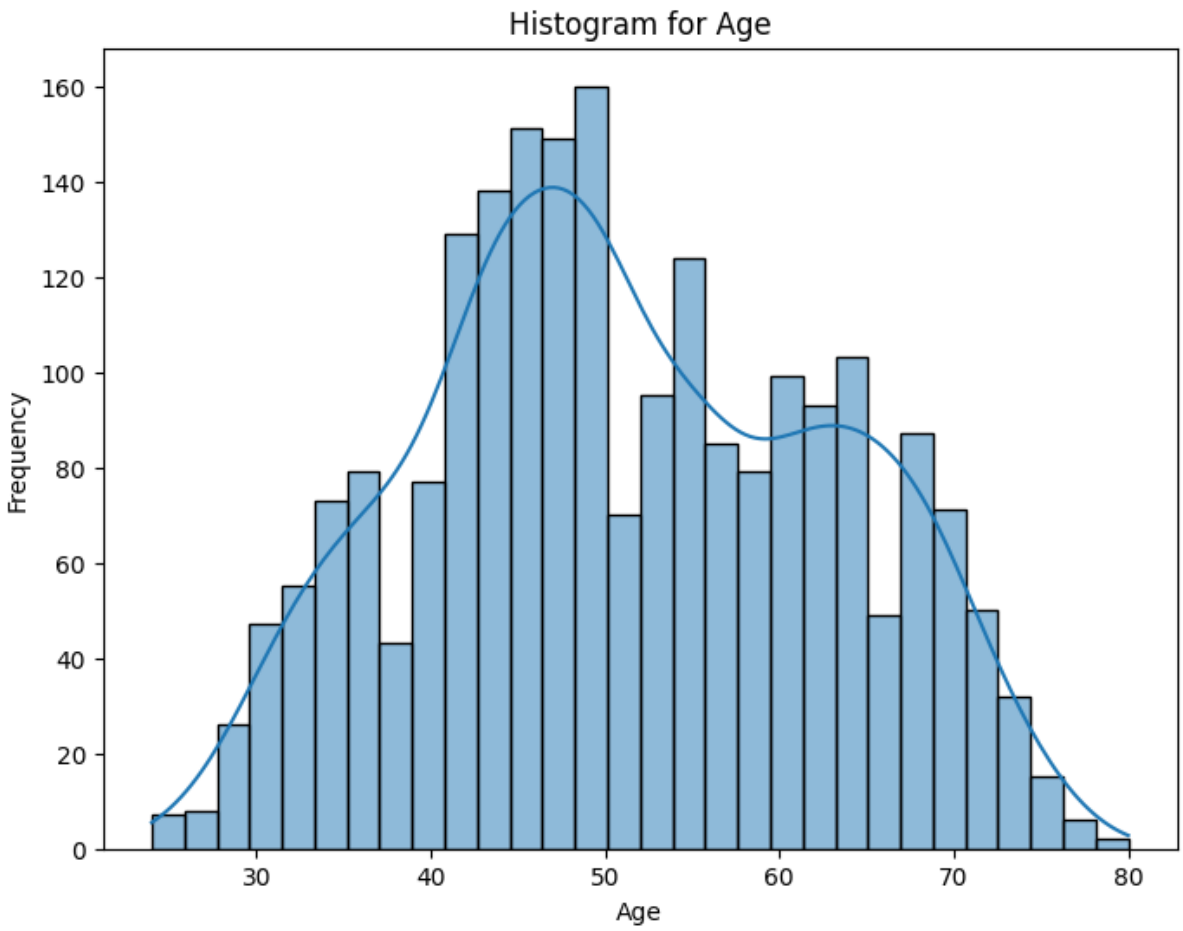
plt.title('Histogram for Age')

plt.xlabel('Age')

plt.ylabel('Frequency')

plt.show()

output—




```
#K-Means Clustering
print("5.k-means clustering")
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
scaler = StandardScaler()
cols_for_clustering = ['Income', 'MntTotal']
data_scaled = df.copy()
data_scaled[cols_for_clustering] = scaler.fit_transform(df[cols_for_clustering])
print(data_scaled[cols_for_clustering].describe())
```

output—

```
5.k-means clustering
              Income      MntTotal
count  2.205000e+03  2.205000e+03
mean   2.255691e-17 -3.705778e-17
```

std 1.000227e+00 1.000227e+00

min -2.409272e+00 -9.704038e-01

25% -7.932106e-01 -8.800957e-01

50% -1.618161e-02 -3.816642e-01

75% 8.044529e-01 6.968235e-01

max 2.999363e+00 3.348757e+00

print("6.insights and recommendations")

print("1.We can Calculate the average purchase value by summing up all purchase amounts and dividing by the total number of transactions")

print("2.We can Visualize the distribution using histograms or box plots to identify any patterns or anomalies")

output—

6.insights and recommendations

1.We can Calculate the average purchase value by summing up all purchase amounts and dividing by the total number of transactions

2.We can Visualize the distribution using histograms or box plots to identify any patterns or anomalies