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import pandas as pd
from datetime import datetime
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.metrics import davies bouldin score
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
→ Mounted at /content/drive
# Load datasets
customers_df = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/Customers.csv")
products df = pd.read csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/Products.csv")
transactions_df= pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/Transactions.csv")
# Merge the datasets
merged_df = transactions_df.merge(customers_df, on='CustomerID', how='left')
merged_df = merged_df.merge(products_df, on='ProductID', how='left')
# Convert dates to datetime
merged_df['TransactionDate'] = pd.to_datetime(merged_df['TransactionDate'])
merged_df['SignupDate'] = pd.to_datetime(merged_df['SignupDate'])
# Current date for calculating membership duration
current date = datetime.now()
# Feature Engineering: Customer-level metrics
customer_features = merged_df.groupby('CustomerID').agg(
    TotalSpend=('TotalValue', 'sum'),
    {\tt TransactionCount=('TransactionID', 'nunique'),}
    AvgTransactionValue=('TotalValue', 'mean'),
    TotalQuantity=('Quantity', 'sum'),
    MembershipDurationDays=('SignupDate', lambda x: (current_date - x.max()).days),
    Region=('Region', 'first')
).reset_index()
# One-hot encoding for region
customer_features = pd.get_dummies(customer_features, columns=['Region'], prefix='Region')
# Normalize the numerical features
scaler = StandardScaler()
normalized_features = scaler.fit_transform(customer_features.drop(columns=['CustomerID']))
# Optimal number of clusters range
cluster_range = range(2, 11)
db_index_scores = []
# Perform clustering and calculate DB Index for each cluster count
for n_clusters in cluster_range:
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=n_clusters, random_state=42, n_init=10)
    cluster_labels = kmeans.fit_predict(normalized_features)
    db_index = davies_bouldin_score(normalized_features, cluster_labels)
    db_index_scores.append(db_index)
# Plot DB Index for different numbers of clusters
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.lineplot(x=cluster_range, y=db_index_scores, marker='o')
plt.title('Davies-Bouldin Index for Different Numbers of Clusters')
plt.xlabel('Number of Clusters')
plt.ylabel('Davies-Bouldin Index')
plt.xticks(cluster range)
plt.grid()
plt.show()
# Determine the best number of clusters
optimal_clusters = cluster_range[db_index_scores.index(min(db_index_scores))]
print(f"Optimal Number of Clusters: {optimal_clusters}")
# Perform clustering with the optimal number of clusters
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=optimal_clusters, random_state=42, n_init=10)
customer_features['Cluster'] = kmeans.fit_predict(normalized_features)
# Visualize clusters
nlt.figure(figsize=(12. 8))
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sns.scatterplot(
    x=customer_features['TotalSpend'],
    y=customer_features['AvgTransactionValue'],
    hue=customer_features['Cluster'],
    palette='viridis',
    s=100
)
plt.title('Customer Clusters Based on Spending and Avg Transaction Value')
plt.xlabel('Total Spend')
plt.ylabel('Average Transaction Value')
plt.legend(title='Cluster')
plt.grid()
plt.show()

# Save clustering results
customer_features.to_csv('Customer_Clusters.csv', index=False)
print("Clustering completed and results saved to 'Customer_Clusters.csv'.")
```





