Term 4 - ML2

Rupinder Kohli March 2020 cohort

An attempt has been made to find the clusters of items in the customer shopping basket

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/rupkohli/DS
ML Research/main/clustering/groceries.csv

Define Problem Statement

Perform EDA Feature Engineering

Create Model Evaluate Model

Define Problem & Approach to solve

Problem Statement:

As the owner of the store, I need to understand the products the customers are buying

Evaluate the clusters of shopping baskets.

Approach:

To understand consumer behavior and develop customer attributes or archetypes, we will need to use the clustering technique.

Since there is no target variable when evaluating the customer baskets, we will need to apply an unsupervised algorithm to find how data is logically grouped together.

The following algorithms can be applied to learn more about customer's baskets or shopping list -

- K-Means (K-Mode) clustering
- Naive Bayes algorithm

EDA

understanding the dataset

About Dataset

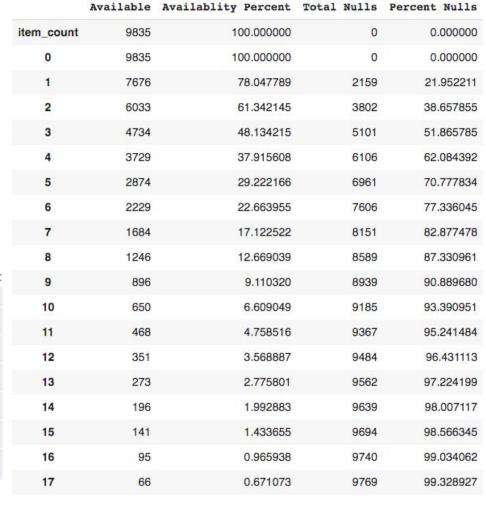
- Categorical dataset
- 9835 baskets
- 169 unique items
- Range of 1-32 items in baskets
- 463 repeated baskets
- Customers buy atleast 1
 item from the store
 Number of items in the basket

item count

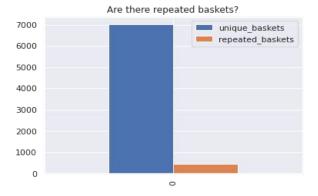
- Atleast 30% baskets 8 have atleast 6 items
- Less than 19 Baskets have mor than 16 items

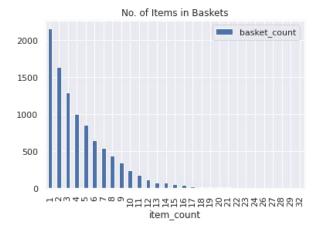
5

0

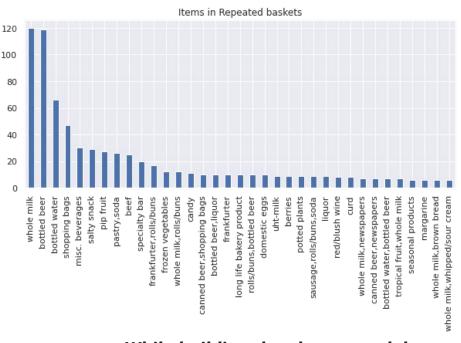




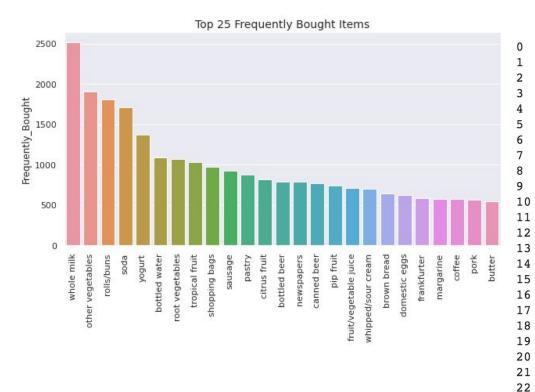








While building the cluster model, we should be analysing the baskets with atleast 9 items; we can confirm once we do a PCA (principal component analysis)



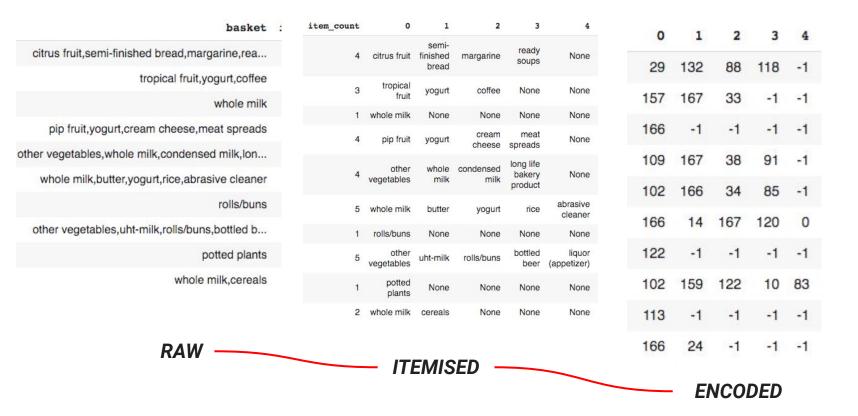
```
[citrus fruit, semi-finished bread, margarine,...
                 [tropical fruit, yogurt, coffee]
                                      [whole milk]
  [pip fruit, yogurt, cream cheese, meat spreads]
[other vegetables, whole milk, condensed milk,...
[whole milk, butter, yogurt, rice, abrasive cl...
                                      [rolls/buns]
[other vegetables, uht-milk, rolls/buns, bottl...
                                   [potted plants]
                             [whole milk, cereals]
[tropical fruit, other vegetables, white bread...
[citrus fruit, tropical fruit, whole milk, but...
                                            [beef]
                  [frankfurter, rolls/buns, soda]
                        [chicken, tropical fruit]
[butter, sugar, fruit/vegetable juice, newspap...
                          [fruit/vegetable juice]
                      [packaged fruit/vegetables]
                                       [chocolate]
                                   [specialty bar]
                               [other vegetables]
                            [butter milk, pastry]
                                      [whole milk]
[tropical fruit, cream cheese, processed chees...
[tropical fruit, root vegetables, other vegeta...
                     [bottled water, canned beer]
```

23

24

25

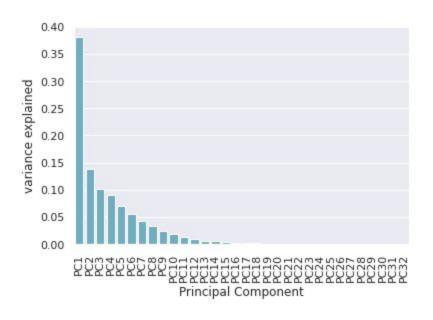
What does customer buy



Data Setup - Encode the data

Principal Component Analysis

To confirm the number of items to be considered in clustering





Indicates the consideration should be given to baskets with atleast 9 items

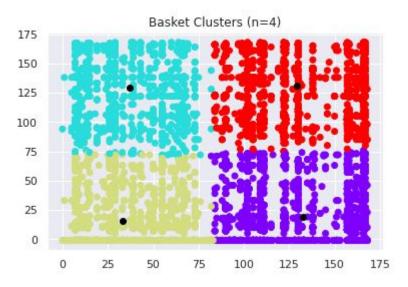
PCA on the encoded dataset

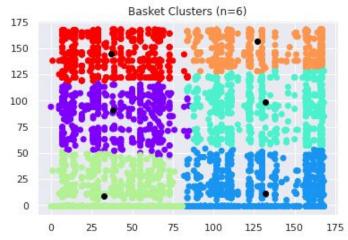
K-Means Clustering

To cluster the items / baskets

K-Means Clustering

- Unsupervised learning algorithm
- Forms clusters of data based on similar instances
- Does not respect null values

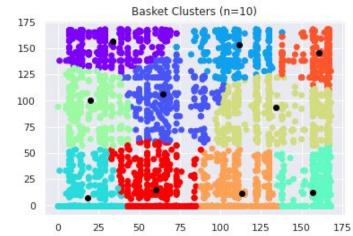




Assumptions -

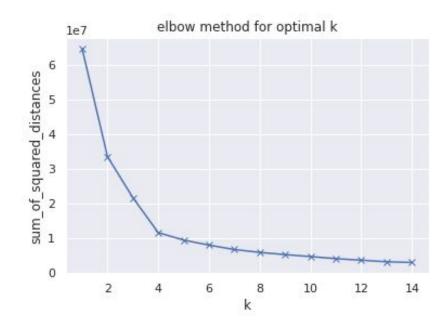
- No null values in dataset
- No categorical data
- For visualisations considered baskets with 2 items

K-Means on the encoded dataset



	no. of clusters	silhouette_coefficient	calinski_harabasz_score
0	3.0	0.458599	9754.005953
1	4.0	0.517300	15002.735575
2	5.0	0.479632	772.439212
3	6.0	0.462026	660.860879
4	10.0	0.040777	404.483259

Looking at the Cluster Scores both the silhouette coefficient and cv score are highest with 4 clusters, we can conclude that the optimum number of clusters should be 4 i.e. the optimal number of items in the basket are 4



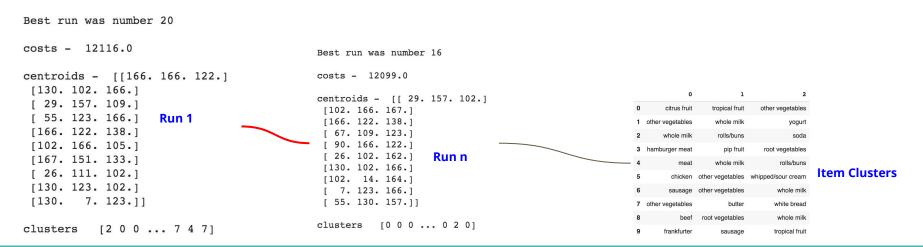
K-Means - Evaluation

K-Mode Clustering

To view the clustered items

K-Mode Clustering

- Unsupervised learning algorithm
- Forms clusters of data based on similar instances.
- Applicable only if there is categorical data
- The efficiency of the algorithm is based on the distance between 2 rows
- The algorithm was executed multiple times to reach an optimised cost
- First pass of the algorithm was run with 3 items per basket which was later extended to 10 items in basket



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	frankfurter	citrus fruit	other vegetables	whole milk	yogurt	whipped/sour cream	domestic eggs	rolls/buns	bottled water
1	tropical fruit	other vegetables	whole milk	yogurt	whipped/sour cream	rolls/buns	margarine	bottled water	fruit/vegetable juice
2	sausage	tropical fruit	pip fruit	root vegetables	other vegetables	whole milk	yogurt	whipped/sour cream	rolls/buns
3	pork	root vegetables	whole milk	butter	curd	rolls/buns	chocolate	fruit/vegetable juice	newspapers
4	beef	root vegetables	other vegetables	whole milk	rolls/buns	pastry	margarine	bottled water	soda
5	sausage	beef	tropical fruit	pip fruit	root vegetables	other vegetables	other vegetables	yogurt	whipped/sour cream
6	citrus fruit	tropical fruit	whole milk	curd	yogurt	domestic eggs	bottled water	soda	shopping bags
7	ham	whole milk	butter	yogurt	domestic eggs	rolls/buns	soda	fruit/vegetable juice	napkins
8	sausage	pork	tropical fruit	root vegetables	root vegetables	other vegetables	whole milk	butter	yogurt
9	frankfurter	pip fruit	root vegetables	other vegetables	whole milk	yogurt	whipped/sour cream	pastry	margarine

- Analysing 1246 baskets will 9 items each
- Outcome is a cluster of 10 baskets

K-Mode clusters on dataset

Evaluation

Based on the generated Basket Clusters, the following products are fast flowing -

- WHOLE MILK & ROLLS/BUNS & SODA combinations were found in 87 baskets
- WHOLE MILK & YOGURT was part of 551 baskets
- WHOLE MILK was part of 2513 baskets
- **YOGURT** was part of 1372 baskets
- WHOLE MILK & PASTRY was part of 1372 baskets
- **FRANKFURTER** was part of 580 baskets

Conclusions

The Problem statement as identified for the project was "An attempt has been made to find the clusters of items in the customer shopping basket"

The Approach was to "Identify the cluster of baskets with similar items"

The Conclusion Based on the application of the K-Means and K-Mode algorithm

- The baskets with 3, 4 and 9 items were clustered together successfully with the best possible cost
- Cross evaluated manually to understand if the clusters were correctly formed
- Had planned to apply the Naive Bayes algorithm to predict if buying "whole milk" what is the probability the customer will buy "yogurt" as well, due to the paucity of time it wasn't possible.