

customer segmentation code-Copy1

November 15, 2023

```
[31]: #importing python libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
[32]: #uploading dataset
data=pd.read_csv("Mall_customers.csv")
```

```
[33]: #top 10 rows
data.head(10)
```

```
[33]:
```

	CustomerID	Gender	Age	Annual Income (k\$)	Spending Score (1-100)
0	1	Male	19	15	39
1	2	Male	21	15	81
2	3	Female	20	16	6
3	4	Female	23	16	77
4	5	Female	31	17	40
5	6	Female	22	17	76
6	7	Female	35	18	6
7	8	Female	23	18	94
8	9	Male	64	19	3
9	10	Female	30	19	72

```
[34]: #bottom 10 rows
data.tail(10)
```

```
[34]:
```

	CustomerID	Gender	Age	Annual Income (k\$)	Spending Score (1-100)
190	191	Female	34	103	23
191	192	Female	32	103	69
192	193	Male	33	113	8
193	194	Female	38	113	91
194	195	Female	47	120	16
195	196	Female	35	120	79
196	197	Female	45	126	28
197	198	Male	32	126	74
198	199	Male	32	137	18
199	200	Male	30	137	83

```
[35]: #to know no.of rows and columns ,use
data.shape
```

```
[35]: (200, 5)
```

```
[36]: #describing the available data
data.describe
```

```
[36]: <bound method NDFrame.describe of
(k$) Spending Score (1-100)
0          1    Male    19          15          39
1          2    Male    21          15          81
2          3  Female    20          16           6
3          4  Female    23          16          77
4          5  Female    31          17          40
..      ...    ...    ...      ...      ...
195      196  Female    35          120          79
196      197  Female    45          126          28
197      198    Male    32          126          74
198      199    Male    32          137          18
199      200    Male    30          137          83

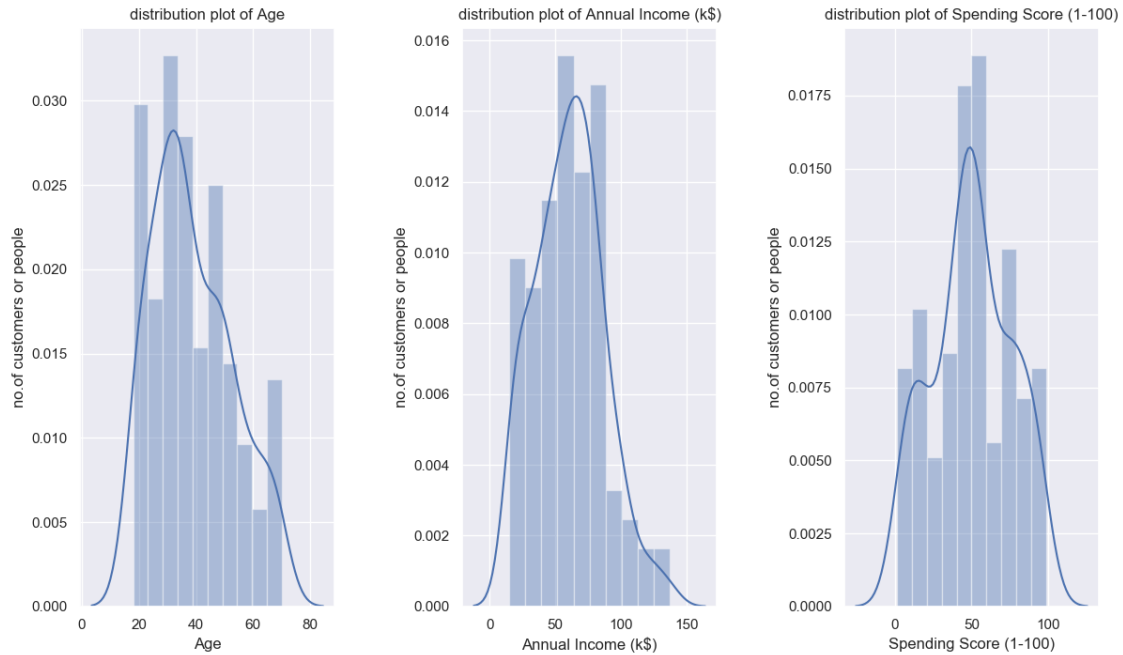
[200 rows x 5 columns]>
```

```
[37]: # checking weather any null values are present from the available dataset
data.isnull().sum()
```

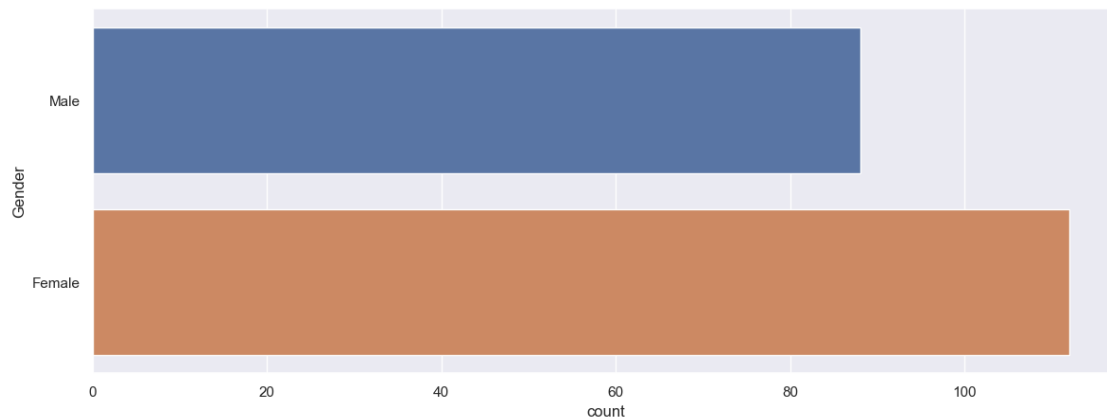
```
[37]: CustomerID          0
Gender                0
Age                  0
Annual Income (k$)    0
Spending Score (1-100) 0
dtype: int64
```

```
[38]: #visualisation of Age,Annual Income (k$),Spending Score (1-100) using
↳matplotlib and seaborn
plt.figure(1,figsize=(14,8))
n=0
for i in ['Age','Annual Income (k$)','Spending Score (1-100)']:
    n+=1
    plt.subplot(1,3,n)
    plt.subplots_adjust(hspace=0.5,wspace=0.5)
    sns.distplot(data[i],bins=10)
    plt.title('distribution plot of {}'.format(i))
    plt.ylabel("no.of customers or people")

plt.show()
```



```
[48]: plt.figure(figsize=(14,5))
sns.countplot(data=data,y='Gender')
plt.show()
```

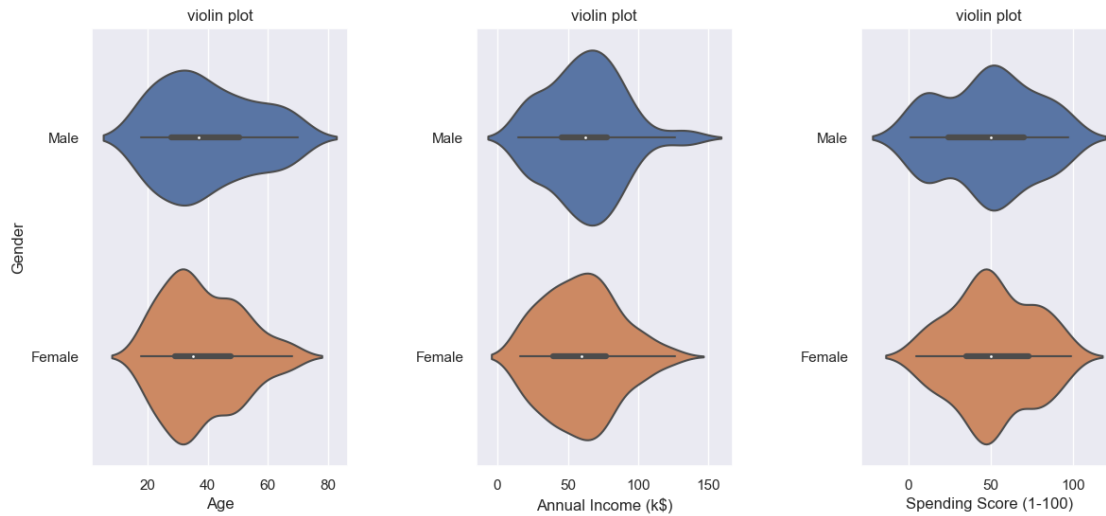


```
[39]: #compariission between male and females
plt.figure(1,figsize=(14,6))
n=0
for i in ['Age','Annual Income (k$)','Spending Score (1-100)']:
    n+=1
    plt.subplot(1,3,n)
```

```

sns.set(style="darkgrid")
plt.subplots_adjust(hspace=0.5,wspace=0.5)
sns.violinplot(x=i,y='Gender',data=data)
plt.ylabel('Gender' if n==1 else '')
plt.title("violin plot")
plt.show()

```



```

[40]: x=data.iloc[ : ,[3,4]].values
      x

```

```

[40]: array([[ 15,  39],
             [ 15,  81],
             [ 16,   6],
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[113, 91],
[120, 16],
[120, 79],
[126, 28],
[126, 74],
[137, 18],
[137, 83]], dtype=int64)

```

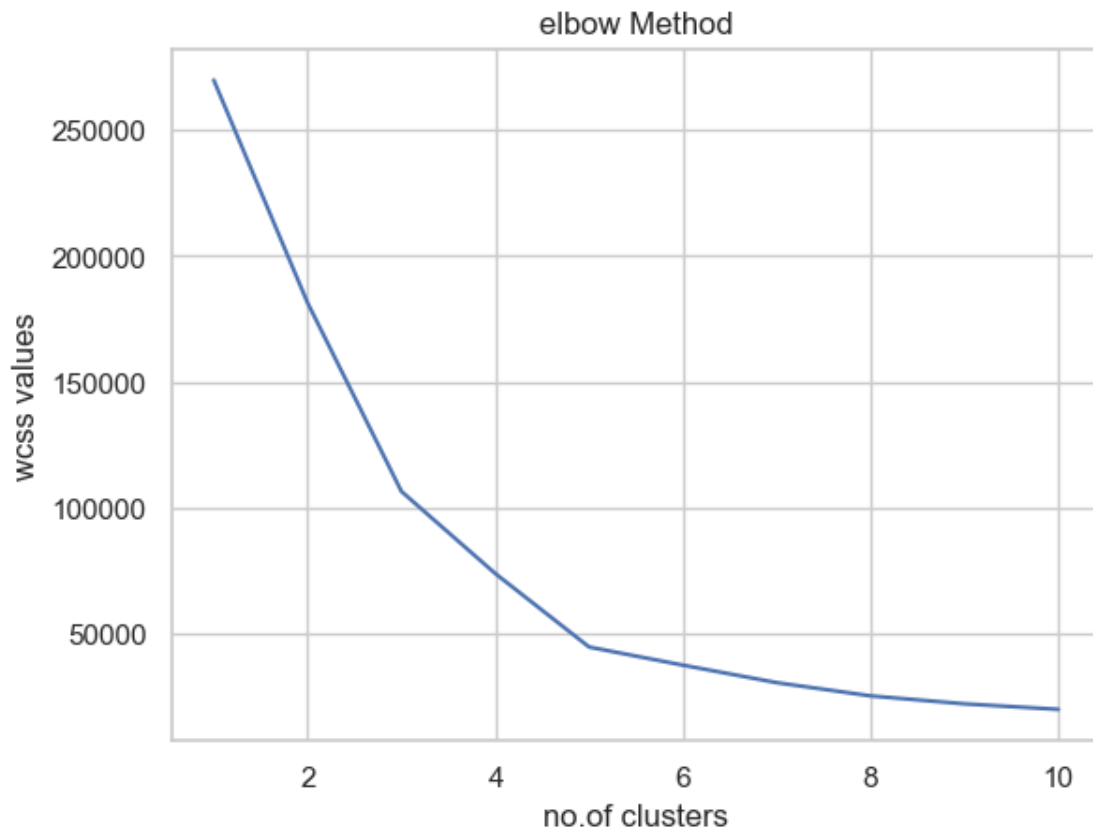
```
[13]: import sklearn
```

```
[14]: from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
wcss=[]
for i in range(1,11):
    kmeans=KMeans(n_clusters=i,init='k-means++',random_state=0)
```



```
kmeans.fit(x)
wcss.append(kmeans.inertia_)
```

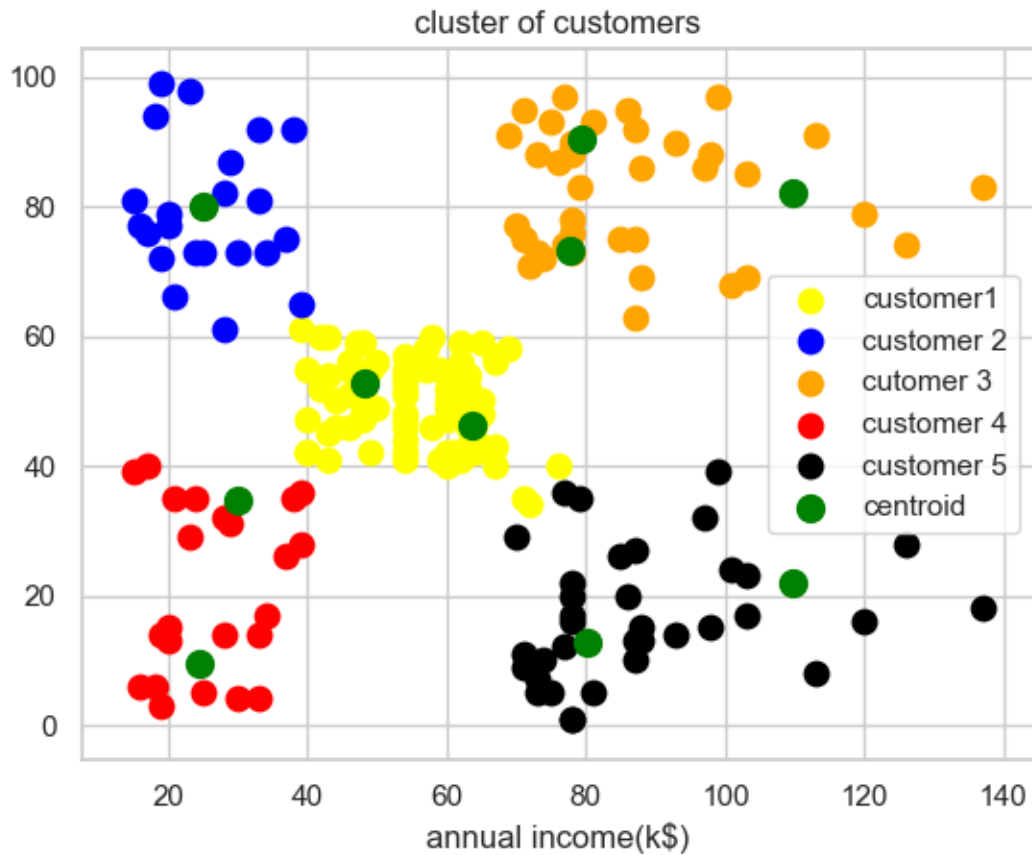
```
[15]: plt.plot(range(1,11),wcss)
plt.title("elbow Method")
plt.xlabel("no.of clusters")
plt.ylabel("wcss values")
plt.show()
```



```
[16]: kmeansmodel=KMeans(n_clusters=5, init='k-means++', random_state=0)
y_kmeans = kmeansmodel.fit_predict(x)
```

```
[17]: plt.scatter(x[y_kmeans==0,0],x[y_kmeans==0,1],s=80, c="yellow",
    ↪label="customer1")
plt.scatter(x[y_kmeans==1,0],x[y_kmeans==1,1],s=80, c= "blue", label="customer_
    ↪2")
plt.scatter(x[y_kmeans==2,0],x[y_kmeans==2,1],s=80, c="orange", label="cutomer_
    ↪3")
plt.scatter(x[y_kmeans==3,0],x[y_kmeans==3,1],s=80, c="red", label="customer 4")
```

```
plt.scatter(x[y_kmeans==4,0],x[y_kmeans==4,1],s=80, c="black", label="customer_4")
plt.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers[:,0],kmeans.cluster_centers[:,1],s=100,c="green",label="centroid")
plt.title("cluster of customers")
plt.xlabel("annual income(k$)")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



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