

E-Commerce Customer Segmentation

November 20, 2025

1 E-Commerce Customer Categorization and Analyzer

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Project Overview

The E-Commerce Customer Categorization and Analyzer project focuses on analyzing a one-year purchasing database to provide insights into customer behavior and product categorization. The project utilizes Jupyter Notebook as the primary development environment and is optimized for version 7.0.8. However, certain commands or functions may differ in syntax or behavior depending on the version of Jupyter Notebook or the libraries being used.

Version Compatibility

If you are using a different version of Jupyter Notebook, you may need to adjust specific commands or functions. It is recommended to refer to the official documentation or search platforms like Stack Overflow for version-specific solutions. For example, some pandas methods or matplotlib plotting techniques might vary between versions.

Dependencies

This project requires the following libraries:

- **numpy**: For numerical computations and handling arrays.
- **pandas**: For data manipulation and analysis.
- **matplotlib**: For creating static visualizations.
- **seaborn**: For advanced data visualization based on matplotlib.
- **scikit-learn**: For implementing machine learning algorithms and evaluation metrics.
- **plotly**: For interactive and dynamic visualizations.
- **nltk**: For natural language processing tasks.

Dataset Link: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/carrie1/ecommerce-data>

1.1 1: Data Preparation

```
[1]: #Module#01 -> jawad1A
import sys
import pandas as pd
print("Location of Python interpreter:", sys.executable)

#javad1A1 + javad1A2
dataset = pd.read_csv('E-Commerce-Customers-data.csv', encoding="ISO-8859-1", ↴
    dtype={'CustomerID': str, 'InvoiceID': str})

#javad1A2
dataset['InvoiceDate'] = pd.to_datetime(dataset['InvoiceDate'])
print('\nDataframe dimensions:', dataset.shape)
print("\n First 5 Entries")
display(dataset.head(5))

#javad1A3
print("\n\nmissing values")
col_types = pd.DataFrame(dataset.dtypes).T.rename(index={0: 'column type'})
missing_values = pd.DataFrame(dataset.isnull().sum()).T.rename(index={0: 'total' ↴
    'missing'})
missing_percentage = pd.DataFrame((dataset.isnull().sum() / len(dataset)) * ↴
    100).T.rename(index={0: 'missing percentage'})
col_info = pd.concat([col_types, missing_values, missing_percentage])
display(col_info)

#javad1A4
dataset = dataset.dropna()
print('\nDataframe dimensions after dropping missing values:', dataset.shape)
print("\n\nmissing values after dropping missing values")
col_types = pd.DataFrame(dataset.dtypes).T.rename(index={0: 'column type'})
missing_values = pd.DataFrame(dataset.isnull().sum()).T.rename(index={0: 'total' ↴
    'missing'})
```

```

missing_percentage = pd.DataFrame((dataset.isnull().sum() / len(dataset)) * 100).T.rename(index={0: 'missing percentage'})
col_info = pd.concat([col_types, missing_values, missing_percentage])
display(col_info)

#jawad1A5
duplicates = dataset.duplicated()
print(f"\nNumber of duplicate rows: {duplicates.sum()}")
dataset = dataset.drop_duplicates()
print('\nDataframe dimensions after removing duplicates:', dataset.shape)
duplicates = dataset.duplicated().sum()
print(f"\nNumber of duplicate rows after cleaning: {duplicates.sum()}")

```

Location of Python interpreter:

C:\Users\rakes\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\python.exe

Dataframe dimensions: (541909, 8)

First 5 Entries

	InvoiceNo	StockCode	Description	Quantity	\
0	536365	85123A	WHITE HANGING HEART T-LIGHT HOLDER	6	
1	536365	71053	WHITE METAL LANTERN	6	
2	536365	84406B	CREAM CUPID HEARTS COAT HANGER	8	
3	536365	84029G	KNITTED UNION FLAG HOT WATER BOTTLE	6	
4	536365	84029E	RED WOOLLY HOTTIE WHITE HEART.	6	

	InvoiceDate	UnitPrice	CustomerID	Country
0	2010-12-01 08:26:00	2.55	17850	United Kingdom
1	2010-12-01 08:26:00	3.39	17850	United Kingdom
2	2010-12-01 08:26:00	2.75	17850	United Kingdom
3	2010-12-01 08:26:00	3.39	17850	United Kingdom
4	2010-12-01 08:26:00	3.39	17850	United Kingdom

missing values

	InvoiceNo	StockCode	Description	Quantity	InvoiceDate	\
column type	object	object	object	int64	datetime64[ns]	
total missing	0	0	1454	0	0	
missing percentage	0.0	0.0	0.268311	0.0	0.0	

	UnitPrice	CustomerID	Country
column type	float64	object	object
total missing	0	135080	0
missing percentage	0.0	24.926694	0.0

Dataframe dimensions after dropping missing values: (406829, 8)

```

missing values after dropping missing values

      InvoiceNo StockCode Description Quantity      InvoiceDate \
column type          object    object     object    int64  datetime64[ns]
total missing           0         0         0         0             0
missing percentage     0.0       0.0       0.0       0.0         0.0

      UnitPrice CustomerID Country
column type        float64     object   object
total missing           0         0         0
missing percentage     0.0       0.0       0.0

```

Number of duplicate rows: 5225

Dataframe dimensions after removing duplicates: (401604, 8)

Number of duplicate rows after cleaning: 0

1.2 2: Exploring the Contents of variables

1.2.1 Analysis by Countries

```
[2]: #Module#02 -> jawad2A
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import plotly.express as px
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

#javad2A1
customers_per_country = dataset.groupby('Country')['CustomerID'].nunique()
orders_per_country = dataset.groupby('Country')['InvoiceNo'].nunique()
df = pd.DataFrame({
    'Number of Customers': customers_per_country,
    'Number of Orders': orders_per_country
})
df = df.sort_values(by='Number of Orders')
print(f"No. of countries in the dataframe: {len(df)}")
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 12))
bar_width = 0.35
index = np.arange(len(df))
bars1 = ax.barh(index, df['Number of Customers'], bar_width, color='lightblue', 
    label='Customers')
bars2 = ax.barh(index + 0.5, df['Number of Orders'], bar_width, 
    color='lightgreen', label='Orders')
for bar, count in zip(bars1, df['Number of Customers']):

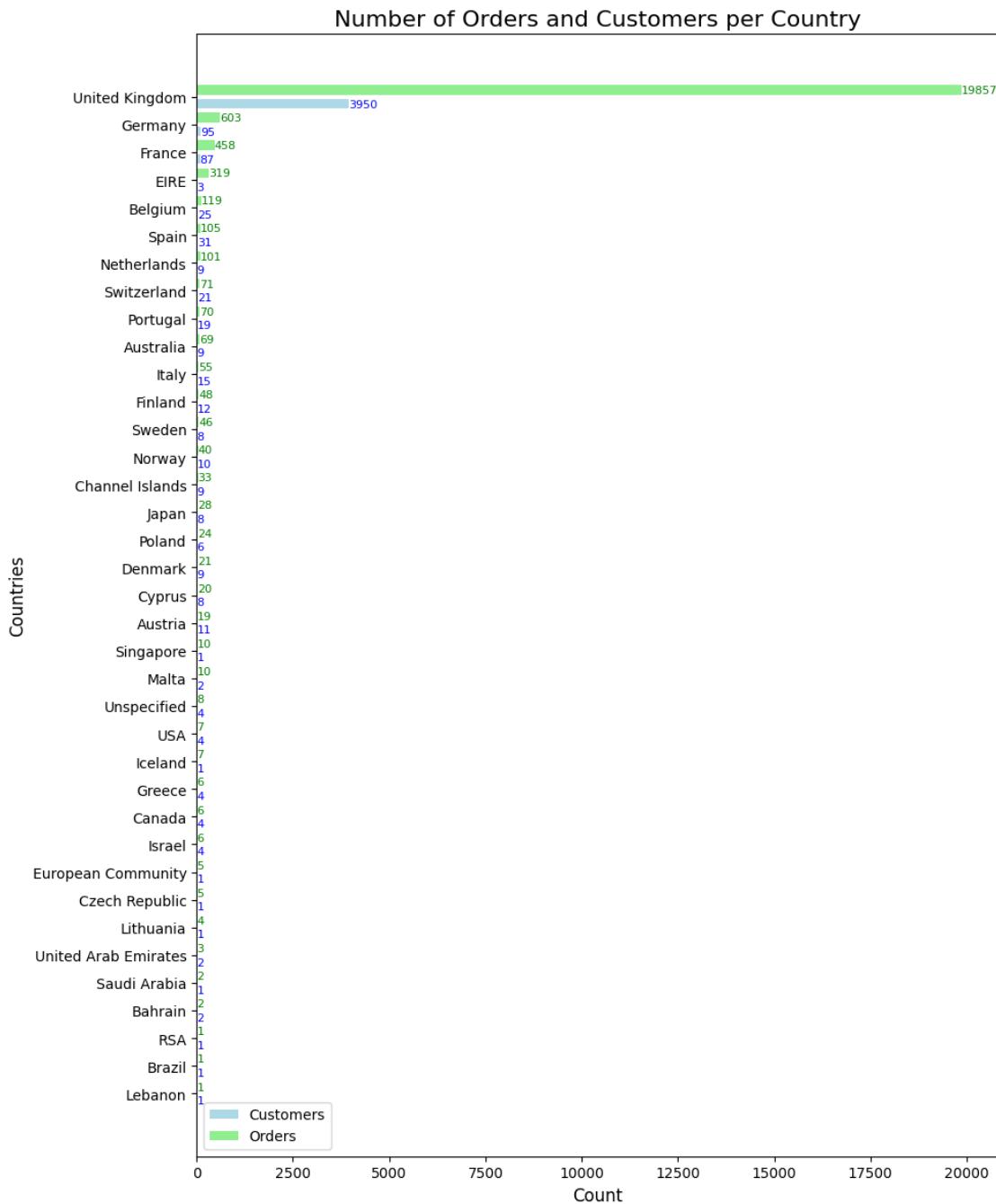
```

```

    ax.text(count + 1, bar.get_y() + bar.get_height() / 2, str(count), va='center', fontsize=8, color='blue')
for bar, count in zip(bars2, df['Number of Orders']):
    ax.text(count + 1, bar.get_y() + bar.get_height() / 2, str(count), va='center', fontsize=8, color='green')
ax.set_title('Number of Orders and Customers per Country', fontsize=16)
ax.set_xlabel('Count', fontsize=12)
ax.set_ylabel('Countries', fontsize=12)
ax.set_yticks(index + 0.25)
ax.set_yticklabels(df.index)
ax.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
orders_per_country = dataset.groupby('Country')['InvoiceNo'].nunique().reset_index()
orders_per_country.columns = ['Country', 'Number of Orders']
custom_color_scale = [
    [0, 'rgb(224,255,255)'],
    [0.001, 'rgb(166,206,227)'],
    [0.002, 'rgb(31,120,180)'],
    [0.002, 'rgb(178,223,138)'],
    [0.05, 'rgb(51,160,44)'],
    [0.10, 'rgb(251,154,153)'],
    [0.20, 'rgb(128,0,128)'],
    [1, 'rgb(255,255,0)']
]

```

No. of countries in the dataframe: 37

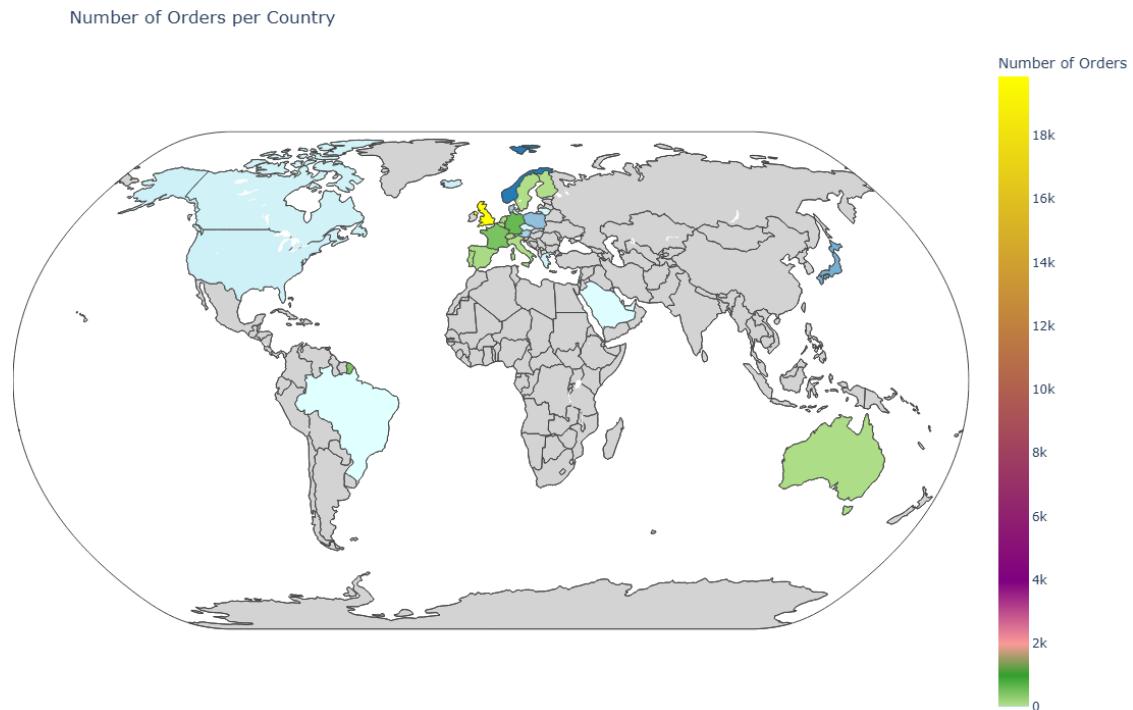


```
[3] : #Under -> Module#02 -> jawad2A
#javad2A2
fig = px.choropleth(
    orders_per_country,
    locations="Country",
    locationmode="country names",
```

```

        color="Number of Orders",
        hover_name="Country",
        color_continuous_scale=custom_color_scale,
        title="Number of Orders per Country"
    )
fig.update_geos(
    projection_type="natural earth",
    showcountries=True,
    showcoastlines=True,
    showland=True,
    landcolor="lightgrey"
)
fig.update_layout(
    margin={"r":0,"t":40,"l":0,"b":0},
    height=700,
    width=1000,
)
fig.show()

```



1.2.2 Customers and products

The dataframe contains 401,604 entries. What are the number of users and products in these entries?

```
[4]: #Module#03 -> jawad3A
#javad3A1
pd.DataFrame([{'Products': len(dataset['StockCode'].value_counts()),
               'Transactions': len(dataset['InvoiceNo'].value_counts()),
               'Customers': len(dataset['CustomerID'].value_counts()),}],
             columns = ['Products', 'Transactions', 'Customers'], index = [Quantity])
```

```
[4]:      Products  Transactions  Customers
Quantity      3684          22190       4372
```

```
[5]: #javad3A2
customer_summary = dataset.groupby(by=['CustomerID'], as_index=False).agg(
    Total_Purchases=('InvoiceNo', 'nunique'),
    Total_Quantity=('Quantity', 'sum'))
customer_summary = customer_summary.sort_values('CustomerID', ascending=True)
display(customer_summary.head(10))
```

	CustomerID	Total_Purchases	Total_Quantity
0	12346	2	0
1	12347	7	2458
2	12348	4	2341
3	12349	1	631
4	12350	1	197
5	12352	11	470
6	12353	1	20
7	12354	1	530
8	12355	1	240
9	12356	3	1591

The first lines of this list shows Quantity **0** this indicates transactions that has been canceled.

```
[6]: #Module#03 -> jawad3A2
print("Our Top 10 highr Purchases Customers")
customer_summary = dataset.groupby(by=['CustomerID'], as_index=False).agg(
    Total_Purchases=('InvoiceNo', 'nunique'),
    Total_Quantity=('Quantity', 'sum'))
customer_summary = customer_summary.sort_values('Total_Quantity', ascending=False)
display(customer_summary.head(10))
```

Our Top 10 highr Purchases Customers

	CustomerID	Total_Purchases	Total_Quantity
1703	14646	77	196719
55	12415	26	77242
1895	14911	248	77155

3758	17450	55	69009
4233	18102	62	64122
3801	17511	46	63012
1005	13694	60	61899
1447	14298	45	58021
1345	14156	66	56908
3202	16684	31	49390

1.2.3 Cancell orders

[7]: `display(dataset.sort_values('CustomerID')[:5])`

	InvoiceNo	StockCode	Description	Quantity	\
61619	541431	23166	MEDIUM CERAMIC TOP STORAGE JAR	74215	
61624	C541433	23166	MEDIUM CERAMIC TOP STORAGE JAR	-74215	
286623	562032	22375	AIRLINE BAG VINTAGE JET SET BROWN	4	
72260	542237	84991	60 TEATIME FAIRY CAKE CASES	24	
14943	537626	22772	PINK DRAWER KNOB ACRYLIC EDWARDIAN	12	

	InvoiceDate	UnitPrice	CustomerID	Country
61619	2011-01-18 10:01:00	1.04	12346	United Kingdom
61624	2011-01-18 10:17:00	1.04	12346	United Kingdom
286623	2011-08-02 08:48:00	4.25	12347	Iceland
72260	2011-01-26 14:30:00	0.55	12347	Iceland
14943	2010-12-07 14:57:00	1.25	12347	Iceland

The existence of entries with the prefix C for the InvoiceNo this indicates transactions that have been canceled.

[8]: `#Module#04 -> jawad4A
#javad4A1
cancelled_orders = dataset[dataset['InvoiceNo'].str.startswith('C')]
total_orders = dataset['InvoiceNo'].nunique()
cancelled_count = cancelled_orders['InvoiceNo'].nunique()
print(f"Number of total orders: {total_orders}")
print(f"Number of cancelled orders: {cancelled_count}")
percentage_cancelled = (cancelled_count / total_orders) * 100
print(f"Percentage of cancelled orders: {percentage_cancelled:.2f}%)
display(cancelled_orders)`

```
Number of total orders: 22190
Number of cancelled orders: 3654
Percentage of cancelled orders: 16.47%
```

	InvoiceNo	StockCode	Description	Quantity	\
			Discount		
141	C536379	D		-1	
154	C536383	35004C	SET OF 3 COLOURED FLYING DUCKS	-1	
235	C536391	22556	PLASTERS IN TIN CIRCUS PARADE	-12	
236	C536391	21984	PACK OF 12 PINK PAISLEY TISSUES	-24	
237	C536391	21983	PACK OF 12 BLUE PAISLEY TISSUES	-24	

```

...
540449  C581490    23144  ZINC T-LIGHT HOLDER STARS SMALL      -11
541541  C581499        M                      Manual      -1
541715  C581568    21258  VICTORIAN SEWING BOX LARGE      -5
541716  C581569    84978  HANGING HEART JAR T-LIGHT HOLDER      -1
541717  C581569    20979  36 PENCILS TUBE RED RETROSPOT      -5

          InvoiceDate  UnitPrice CustomerID      Country
141    2010-12-01 09:41:00     27.50    14527 United Kingdom
154    2010-12-01 09:49:00      4.65    15311 United Kingdom
235    2010-12-01 10:24:00      1.65    17548 United Kingdom
236    2010-12-01 10:24:00      0.29    17548 United Kingdom
237    2010-12-01 10:24:00      0.29    17548 United Kingdom
...
540449  2011-12-09 09:57:00      0.83    14397 United Kingdom
541541  2011-12-09 10:28:00    224.69    15498 United Kingdom
541715  2011-12-09 11:57:00     10.95    15311 United Kingdom
541716  2011-12-09 11:58:00      1.25    17315 United Kingdom
541717  2011-12-09 11:58:00      1.25    17315 United Kingdom

```

[8872 rows x 8 columns]

1.2.4 StockCode

Above, it has been seen that some values of the `StockCode` variable indicate a particular transaction (i.e. D for Discount). let's check the contents of this variable by looking for the set of codes that would contain only letters:

```
[9]: #Module#05 -> jawad5A
#javad5A1
list_special_codes = dataset[dataset['StockCode'].str.contains('^[a-zA-Z]+', ↴
    regex=True)]['StockCode'].unique()
list_special_codes
```

```
[9]: array(['POST', 'D', 'C2', 'M', 'BANK CHARGES', 'PADS', 'DOT', 'CRUK'],
       dtype=object)
```

```
[10]: #Under Module#05 -> jawad5A
#javad5A2
for code in list_special_codes:
    print("{:<15} -> {:<30}".format(code, dataset[dataset['StockCode'] == ↴
        code]['Description'].unique()[0]))
```

POST	-> POSTAGE
D	-> Discount
C2	-> CARRIAGE
M	-> Manual
BANK CHARGES	-> Bank Charges
PADS	-> PADS TO MATCH ALL CUSHIONS

DOT → DOTCOM POSTAGE
 CRUK → CRUK Commission

1.2.5 Basket Price

Will create a new variable that indicates the total price of every purchase:

```
[11]: #Module#06 -> jawad6A
#javad6A1
dataset['TotalPrice']=dataset['Quantity']*dataset['UnitPrice']
print("Our Top 10 Customers")
customer_summary = dataset.groupby(by=['CustomerID'], as_index=False).agg(
    Total_Purchases=('InvoiceNo', 'nunique'),
    Total_Quantity=('Quantity', 'sum') ,
    Total_Price=('TotalPrice', 'sum')
)

#javad6A2
customer_summary = customer_summary.sort_values('Total_Price', ascending=False)
display(customer_summary.head(10))
```

Our Top 10 Customers

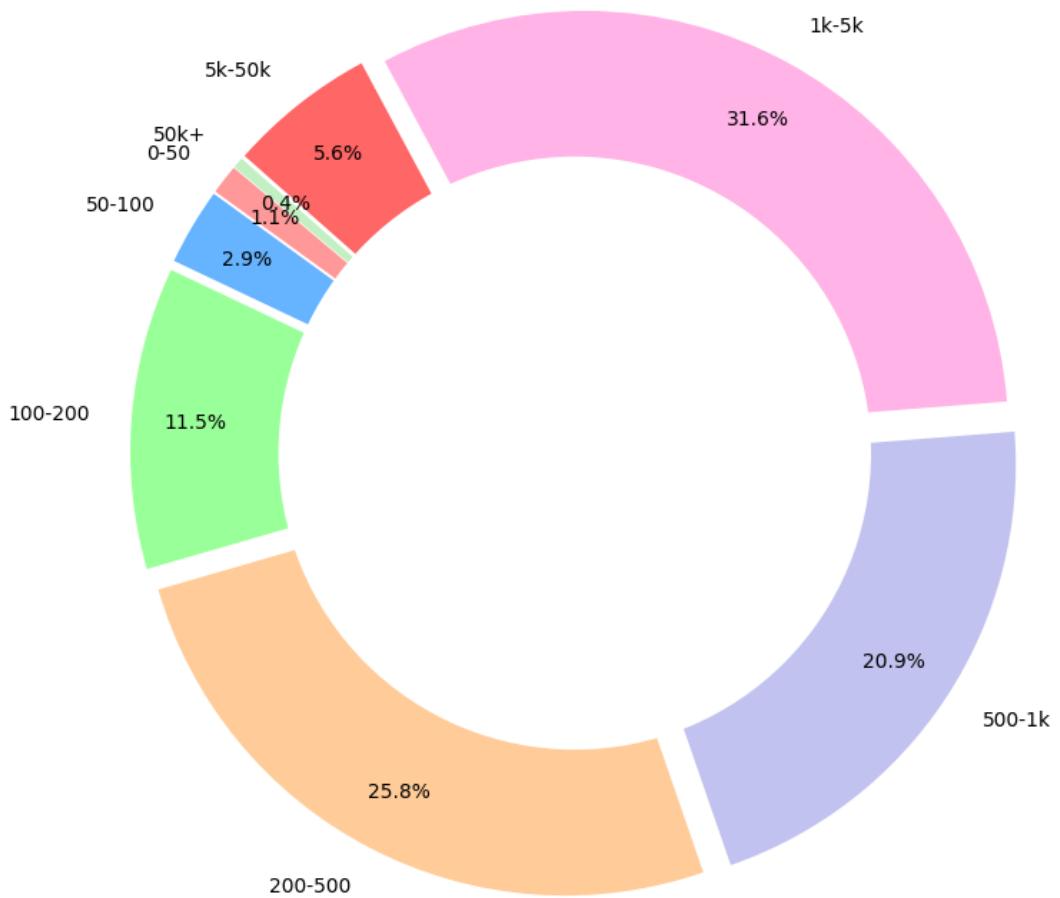
	CustomerID	Total_Purchases	Total_Quantity	Total_Price
1703	14646	77	196719	279489.02
4233	18102	62	64122	256438.49
3758	17450	55	69009	187322.17
1895	14911	248	77155	132458.73
55	12415	26	77242	123725.45
1345	14156	66	56908	113214.59
3801	17511	46	63012	88125.38
3202	16684	31	49390	65892.08
1005	13694	60	61899	62690.54
2192	15311	118	37673	59284.19

```
[12]: #Module#07 -> jawad7A
#javad7A1
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
bins = [0, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, 5000, 50000, float('inf')]
labels = ['0-50', '50-100', '100-200', '200-500', '500-1k', '1k-5k', '5k-50k', '50k+']
customer_summary['Price_Category'] = pd.cut(customer_summary['Total_Price'], bins=bins, labels=labels, right=False)
category_counts = customer_summary['Price_Category'].value_counts().sort_index()
category_percentages = (category_counts / category_counts.sum()) * 100

#javad7A2
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
```

```
colors = ['#ff9999', '#66b3ff', '#99ff99', '#ffcc99', '#c2c2f0', '#ffb3e6',  
         '#ff6666', '#c2f0c2']  
explode = [0.05] * len(category_percentages)  
plt.pie(  
    category_percentages,  
    labels=category_percentages.index,  
    autopct='%1.1f%%',  
    startangle=140,  
    colors=colors,  
    explode=explode,  
    pctdistance=0.85  
)  
centre_circle = plt.Circle((0, 0), 0.70, fc='white')  
plt.gca().add_artist(centre_circle)  
plt.title('Customer Distribution by Total Purchase Value', fontsize=16)  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```

Customer Distribution by Total Purchase Value



```
[13]: category_counts
```

```
[13]: Price_Category
```

0-50	49
50-100	127
100-200	499
200-500	1118
500-1k	907
1k-5k	1368
5k-50k	244
50k+	18

```
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

1.3 3: Products Description

1.3.1 Keywords

```
[14]: #Module#08 -> jawad8A
#javad8A1
total_words = dataset['Description'].apply(lambda x: len(str(x).split())).sum()
print(f"Total number of words in the 'Description' column: {total_words}")
unique_words = set(" ".join(dataset['Description'].dropna()).split())
total_unique_words = len(unique_words)
list_words=unique_words
print(f"Total number of unique words in the 'Description' column: {total_unique_words}")
```

Total number of words in the 'Description' column: 1763761

Total number of unique words in the 'Description' column: 2250

```
[15]: #Under Module#08 -> jawad8A
#javad8A2
from collections import Counter
import re
descriptions = " ".join(dataset['Description'].dropna()).lower()
descriptions = re.sub(r'[^\w\s]', ' ', descriptions)
words = descriptions.split()
word_counts = Counter(words)
total_unique_words = len(word_counts)
print(f"Total keywords: {total_unique_words}")
word_counts
```

Total keywords: 2106

```
[15]: Counter({'set': 47385,
              'of': 41471,
              'bag': 38090,
              'red': 32254,
              'heart': 29375,
              'retrospot': 26754,
              'vintage': 25761,
              'design': 23663,
              'pink': 20264,
              'christmas': 19082,
              'box': 18146,
              'cake': 16372,
              'white': 16178,
              'metal': 15739,
              'jumbo': 15587,
              'lunch': 14980,
              'blue': 13902,
              'hanging': 13025,
```

```
'holder': 12854,
'sign': 12682,
'pack': 11987,
'tlight': 11415,
'paper': 10827,
'small': 10441,
'card': 10080,
'wooden': 10067,
'cases': 9461,
'glass': 9125,
'tea': 8862,
'polkadot': 8852,
'decoration': 8636,
'spaceboy': 8611,
'bottle': 8585,
'in': 8456,
'and': 7909,
'home': 7901,
'hot': 7881,
'pantry': 7670,
'large': 7587,
'tin': 7539,
'water': 7509,
'regency': 7116,
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'ceramic': 7005,
'doormat': 6808,
'paisley': 6616,
'dolly': 6594,
'ivory': 6580,
'cream': 6495,
'bunting': 6309,
'rose': 6250,
'wrap': 6249,
'green': 6239,
'mug': 6218,
'feltcraft': 6193,
'girl': 6115,
'assorted': 6054,
'mini': 6011,
'clock': 5991,
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>wicker': 5786,
'tins': 5549,
'frame': 5543,
'kit': 5534,
```

```
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'antique': 5195,  
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'drawer': 5137,  
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'colour': 5082,  
'garden': 5046,  
'woodland': 4980,  
'silver': 4780,  
'bowl': 4752,  
'wall': 4712,  
'star': 4655,  
'wood': 4627,  
'charlotte': 4488,  
'birthday': 4417,  
'bird': 4363,  
'strawberry': 4228,  
'union': 4184,  
'hand': 4136,  
'skull': 4045,  
'zinc': 4031,  
'hearts': 4027,  
'jam': 3936,  
'jar': 3934,  
'gift': 3900,  
'cutlery': 3840,  
'knob': 3824,  
'candles': 3756,  
'pencils': 3713,  
'warmer': 3669,  
'cup': 3604,  
'alarm': 3598,  
'bakelike': 3575,  
'traditional': 3549,  
'doily': 3536,  
'baking': 3515,  
'egg': 3509,  
'sweetheart': 3509,  
'chocolate': 3494,  
'flower': 3471,  
'london': 3468,  
'french': 3444,  
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'trinket': 3402,  
'sweet': 3394,
```

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'ribbons': 3022,
'apples': 3011,
'butterfly': 2994,
'i': 2956,
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'leaf': 2746,
'gingham': 2736,
'skulls': 2706,
'cushion': 2677,
'spot': 2673,
'dog': 2673,
'stand': 2671,
'cookie': 2623,
'plate': 2600,
'scandinavian': 2551,
'finish': 2509,
'natural': 2488,
'light': 2475,
'apron': 2456,
'lights': 2449,
'diner': 2444,
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'shopper': 2366,
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'spotty': 2346,

```
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'babushka': 2279,  
'reel': 2269,  
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'cakestand': 2250,  
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'door': 2196,  
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'magic': 2183,  
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'art': 2108,  
'cabinet': 2085,  
'circus': 2081,  
'parade': 2081,  
'painted': 2074,  
'felt': 2070,  
'notebook': 2032,  
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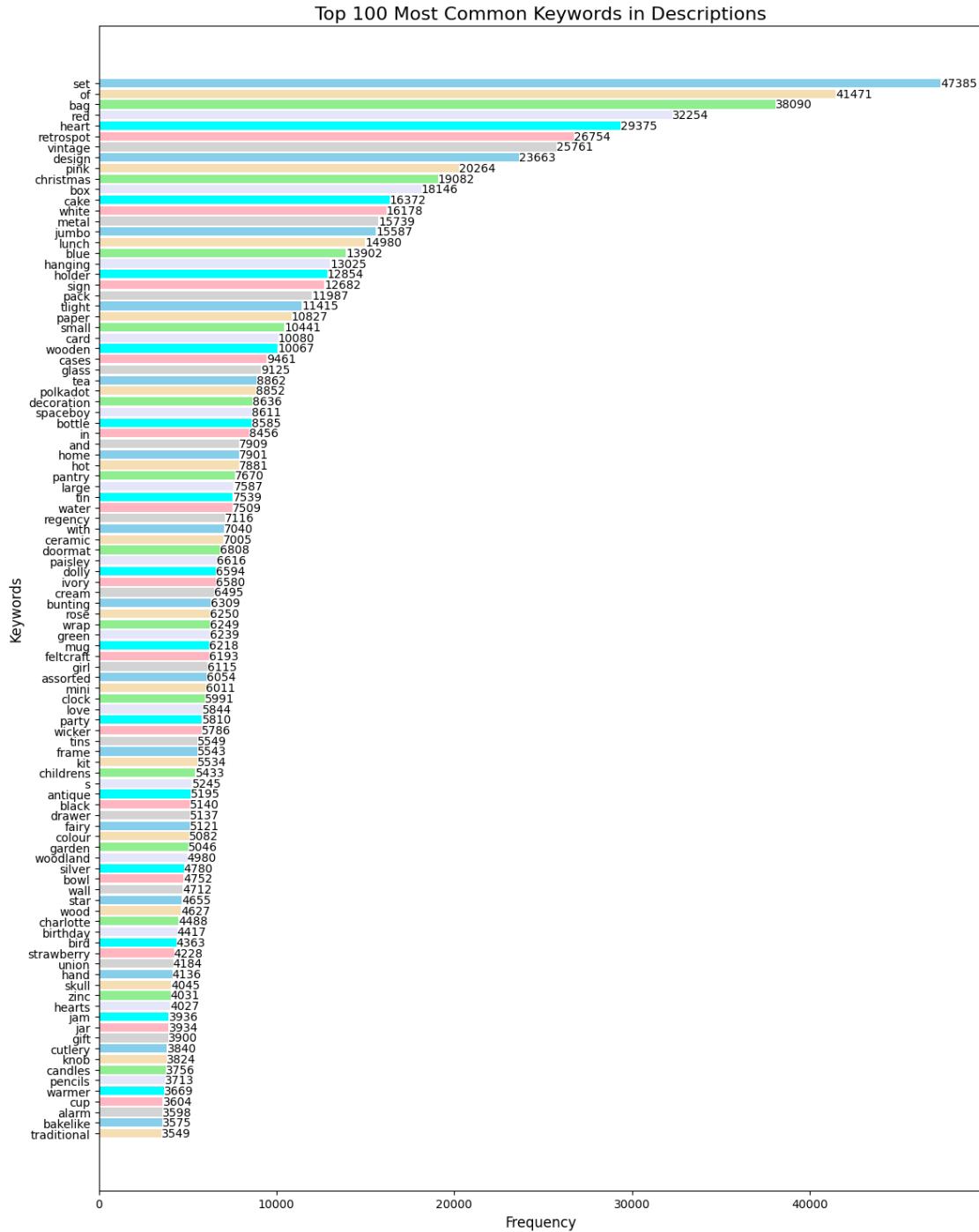
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```

```
[16]: #Under Module#08 -> jawad8A
#javad8A3
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```

from collections import Counter
import re
top_100_words = word_counts.most_common(100)
words, counts = zip(*top_100_words)
#jawad8A4
colors = ['skyblue', 'wheat', 'lightgreen', 'lavender', 'Aqua', 'lightpink', ↵
    'lightgray']
bar_colors = [colors[i % len(colors)] for i in range(len(words))]
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 15))
bars = plt.barh(words, counts, color=bar_colors)
plt.xlabel('Frequency', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Keywords', fontsize=12)
plt.title('Top 100 Most Common Keywords in Descriptions', fontsize=16)
plt.gca().invert_yaxis()
for bar, count in zip(bars, counts):
    plt.text(
        bar.get_width() + 1,
        bar.get_y() + bar.get_height() / 2,
        str(count),
        va='center',
        fontsize=10,
        color='black'
    )
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



1.3.2 Categorical Keywords

The list that was obtained contains more than 1400 keywords and the most frequent ones appear in more than 200 products. However, while examining the content of the list, I noticed that some names doesn't depict any information. Others do not carry enough information, like colors.

Therefore, I'll discard these words from the analysis that follows.

```
[17]: #Module#9 -> jawad9A
#javad9A1
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
import nltk
import re
nltk.download('averaged_perceptron_tagger')
descriptions = dataset['Description'].dropna().tolist()
tfidf = TfidfVectorizer(max_features=300, stop_words='english')
tfidf_matrix = tfidf.fit_transform(descriptions)
tfidf_keywords = tfidf.get_feature_names_out()
tfidf_frequencies = tfidf_matrix.sum(axis=0).A1
keywords_with_freq = list(zip(tfidf_keywords, tfidf_frequencies))
stop_words = {'pink', 'blue', 'green', 'orange', 'tag', 'red'}
filtered_keywords = [
    (word, freq) for word, freq in keywords_with_freq
    if word not in stop_words and len(word) >= 3 and not bool(re.search(r'\d', word))
]
pos_tags = nltk.pos_tag([word for word, _ in filtered_keywords])
category_keywords = [
    (word, freq) for (word, freq), (word_pos, tag) in zip(filtered_keywords, pos_tags)
    if tag.startswith('NN')
]
category_keywords.sort(key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)
print("Total Categorical Keywords:", len(category_keywords))
print("Refined Categorical Keywords:")
for keyword, freq in category_keywords:
    print(f"{keyword}: {freq}")
```

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package averaged_perceptron_tagger to
[nltk_data]     C:\Users\rakes\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data]     Unzipping taggers\averaged_perceptron_tagger.zip.
```

Total Categorical Keywords: 187

Refined Categorical Keywords:

set: 17920.538047142556

bag: 15924.837613297987

heart: 12521.306927096728

retrospot: 12223.547052361158

vintage: 11251.405054756398

design: 9714.163300781209

metal: 8655.874213482692

box: 8621.612398811834

christmas: 8605.288033067014

sign: 7666.536577806468
lunch: 7502.024831339033
cake: 6685.151180598999
holder: 6128.041055572321
pack: 5608.959231997891
paper: 5240.94553660635
glass: 4980.075188656418
pantry: 4686.459580532208
spaceboy: 4622.4469183408355
doormat: 4552.8109710768495
bottle: 4287.504143065913
tin: 4248.156218520388
cases: 4232.512261678444
mug: 4007.821990618543
wrap: 3827.89271425745
water: 3753.869513625468
party: 3674.069341048369
regency: 3590.9750327852166
cream: 3509.105162013254
ivory: 3465.5421271215105
mini: 3449.2858835939346
wicker: 3433.0062035766914
home: 3306.6553444433735
frame: 3244.327803645802
girl: 3125.3742893154194
clock: 3104.9300274703987
love: 3059.1336029011927
garden: 2951.84016444478
tins: 2903.992884451498
silver: 2874.0420966676234
woodland: 2830.621777979856
bowl: 2773.8908691171687
charlotte: 2731.774679552
birthday: 2730.2721181342627
fairy: 2722.666174405316
star: 2704.6742849404322
wall: 2699.7146108801753
lights: 2671.484621734424
drawer: 2611.6985822687907
colour: 2591.642431821527
wood: 2579.337933790848
candle: 2397.1554301918372
candles: 2376.169744135309
skull: 2342.9934383579202
zinc: 2342.695178873921
alphabet: 2298.387314442803
hand: 2271.854410453117
cutlery: 2243.4790125678473

gift: 2238.084032390835
jar: 2227.00163707953
ribbons: 2189.2135343623436
union: 2173.5538308723962
chocolate: 2148.0434982308248
suki: 2145.3480324631664
egg: 2120.6625023506017
jam: 2114.1530787991987
flower: 2061.2451491172733
cup: 2049.6478112269924
apples: 2013.7786156091154
hook: 1986.458201865573
alarm: 1955.5909291918197
tree: 1946.5335176835647
sweetheart: 1944.2109893779923
knob: 1892.414133676343
pencils: 1891.878708595461
storage: 1884.183089774677
plasters: 1867.5195243318992
craft: 1865.529896874035
tier: 1835.1536026359179
trinket: 1814.2129165577871
gingham: 1788.1538216284744
enamel: 1768.8211622534084
tube: 1749.0450323517762
magnets: 1745.2712023978684
cover: 1739.754679755072
leaf: 1720.3842457463563
skulls: 1691.916368079779
cookie: 1686.5842753513855
travel: 1657.428707862564
jack: 1592.6120336748356
cushion: 1590.1920895379092
tissues: 1585.0584064214659
stand: 1567.9797631985416
cards: 1555.445304899063
dog: 1537.4287438831855
chain: 1535.6324810034077
coffee: 1513.571005466523
reel: 1476.3411590729422
ribbon: 1475.5225712358736
babushka: 1441.9280710058733
spot: 1435.8940916242718
boxes: 1377.4939082789597
notebook: 1329.9385220433999
saucer: 1306.0757947925122
diner: 1302.7924660772649
wallet: 1292.8718047930006

cabinet: 1279.5092183279364
rabbit: 1248.2737507292966
picture: 1224.5218551125336
postage: 1212.0
teacup: 1188.8261943664918
milk: 1186.4394778606807
rack: 1173.2607599045018
recipe: 1168.0676596905594
block: 1154.9882712556146
piece: 1154.532851804523
bell: 1154.3858569475078
pot: 1147.680805034801
easter: 1143.4960074890355
mirror: 1141.4663945944098
retro: 1140.5200187172657
parade: 1132.8917204741572
book: 1118.0875155425133
scales: 1107.0164598541467
chalkboard: 1105.0932944139593
roses: 1085.9185461304785
pad: 1084.8521257115617
parasol: 1071.1570705768656
doilies: 1051.6407892699283
doiley: 1048.2357429261883
apple: 1041.9605495828448
herb: 1034.5054817401322
hanger: 1029.41964115334
night: 1013.6565437378796
yellow: 1009.2943553202344
tray: 993.1304504061043
sugar: 991.4916940135755
treasure: 986.548530015668
child: 985.7307165720416
mat: 983.5170690316253
table: 982.5817247766222
owl: 979.3842964124119
cutters: 972.4735491768415
board: 956.1846544151699
marker: 953.4075390210711
snack: 932.1849441453826
game: 926.0779501011239
decorations: 921.3508720143072
wreath: 915.9165248884381
food: 904.5625986488172
sketchbook: 892.1526198409182
dinosaur: 887.2629230408422
coat: 885.9018138468291
biscuit: 879.8196969291032

```

pears: 877.55493419215
stickers: 865.4726720414119
umbrella: 861.1775291880006
bells: 858.5458592611991
time: 855.5264586603233
money: 831.0198567519957
charlie: 818.9995415564815
ornament: 818.1764525301458
doorstop: 814.7295595705874
word: 811.7486432470639
flag: 794.5626371754317
dinner: 789.8959762843199
style: 784.5510873526979
kids: 783.4398870363842
beaker: 782.5660266927729
baby: 772.9738877199135
basket: 771.7034503891151
lace: 765.9610883893564
bank: 754.231393761077
font: 749.0433587181784
bathroom: 742.3499880672254
animals: 724.9578755593714
gardeners: 722.1232297884211
towels: 718.9895672079059
empire: 714.9549279060946
cakes: 714.7195454761055
bunny: 706.1667145933088
tags: 705.8152871731933
wire: 692.3506107798588
medium: 688.2973346100456
container: 679.1716624887556
gin: 675.1249743768417
jars: 652.8499420708799
knack: 600.4734757150183

```

1.3.3 Data encoding

Now I will use these keywords to create groups of product.

```
[18]: #Module#10 -> jawad10A
#javad10A1
import pandas as pd
liste_produits = dataset['Description'].unique()
display(liste_produits)
X = []
for key, occurrence in category_keywords:
    X.append(pd.DataFrame({key: list(map(lambda x: int(key.upper() in x), liste_produits))}))
```

```
X = pd.concat(X, axis=1)
```

```
X
```

```
array(['WHITE HANGING HEART T-LIGHT HOLDER', 'WHITE METAL LANTERN',
       'CREAM CUPID HEARTS COAT HANGER', ...,
       'PINK CRYSTAL SKULL PHONE CHARM',
       'CREAM HANGING HEART T-LIGHT HOLDER',
       'PAPER CRAFT , LITTLE BIRDIE'], dtype=object)
```

```
[18]:
```

	set	bag	heart	retrospot	vintage	design	metal	box	christmas	\	
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
...	\	
3891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3892	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3894	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	sign	...	empire	cakes	bunny	tags	wire	medium	container	gin	\
0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	\
1	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\
2	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\
3	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\
4	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\
...	\	\
3891	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3892	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3893	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3894	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
3895	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	jars	knack									
0	0	0									
1	0	0									
2	0	0									
3	0	0									
4	0	0									
...									
3891	0	0									
3892	0	0									
3893	0	0									
3894	0	0									
3895	0	0									

[3896 rows x 187 columns]

```
[19]: import pandas as pd
threshold = [0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10]
label_col = ['{}<.<{}'.format(threshold[i], threshold[i+1]) if i < len(threshold) - 1 else '{}>{}'.format(threshold[i]) for i in range(len(threshold))]
new_cols = pd.DataFrame(0, index=X.index, columns=label_col)
for i, prod in enumerate(liste_produits):
    prix = dataset[dataset['Description'] == prod]['UnitPrice'].mean()
    j = 0
    while j < len(threshold) and prix > threshold[j]:
        j += 1
    if j > 0:
        new_cols.loc[i, label_col[j-1]] = 1
X = pd.concat([X, new_cols], axis=1)
print(X.head())
```

	set	bag	heart	retrospot	vintage	design	metal	box	christmas	sign	\
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	...	container	gin	jars	knack	0<.<1	1<.<2	2<.<3	3<.<5	5<.<10	.>10
0	...	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
3	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
4	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

[5 rows x 193 columns]

The X matrix indicates the words contained in the description.

```
[20]: print("{:<8} {:<20} \n".format('range', 'no. products') + 20*'-')
for i in range(len(threshold)):
    if i == len(threshold)-1:
        col = '{}>{}'.format(threshold[i])
    else:
        col = '{}<.<{}'.format(threshold[i], threshold[i+1])
    col_sum = X[col].sum()
    if isinstance(col_sum, pd.Series):
        col_sum = col_sum.sum()
    print("{:<10} {:<20}".format(col, int(col_sum)))
```

range no. products

```
-----
0<. <1      965
1<. <2      1013
2<. <3      674
3<. <5      611
5<. <10     476
.>10       157
```

1.3.4 Creating clusters of products

In this section, I will group the products into different classes. In order to define (approximately) the number of clusters that best represents the data, I use the `silhouette score`:

K-Means Clustering & silhouette_score

```
[21]: import numpy as np
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score
matrix = X.values
for n_clusters in range(3, 10):
    kmeans = KMeans(init='k-means++', n_clusters=n_clusters, n_init=30)
    kmeans.fit(matrix)
    clusters = kmeans.predict(matrix)
    silhouette_avg = silhouette_score(matrix, clusters)
    print("For n_clusters =", n_clusters, "The average silhouette_score is :", silhouette_avg)
```

```
C:\Users\rakes\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-
packages\joblib\externals\loky\backend\context.py:131: UserWarning:
```

Could not find the number of physical cores for the following reason:

[WinError 2] The system cannot find the file specified

Returning the number of logical cores instead. You can silence this warning by setting LOKY_MAX_CPU_COUNT to the number of cores you want to use.

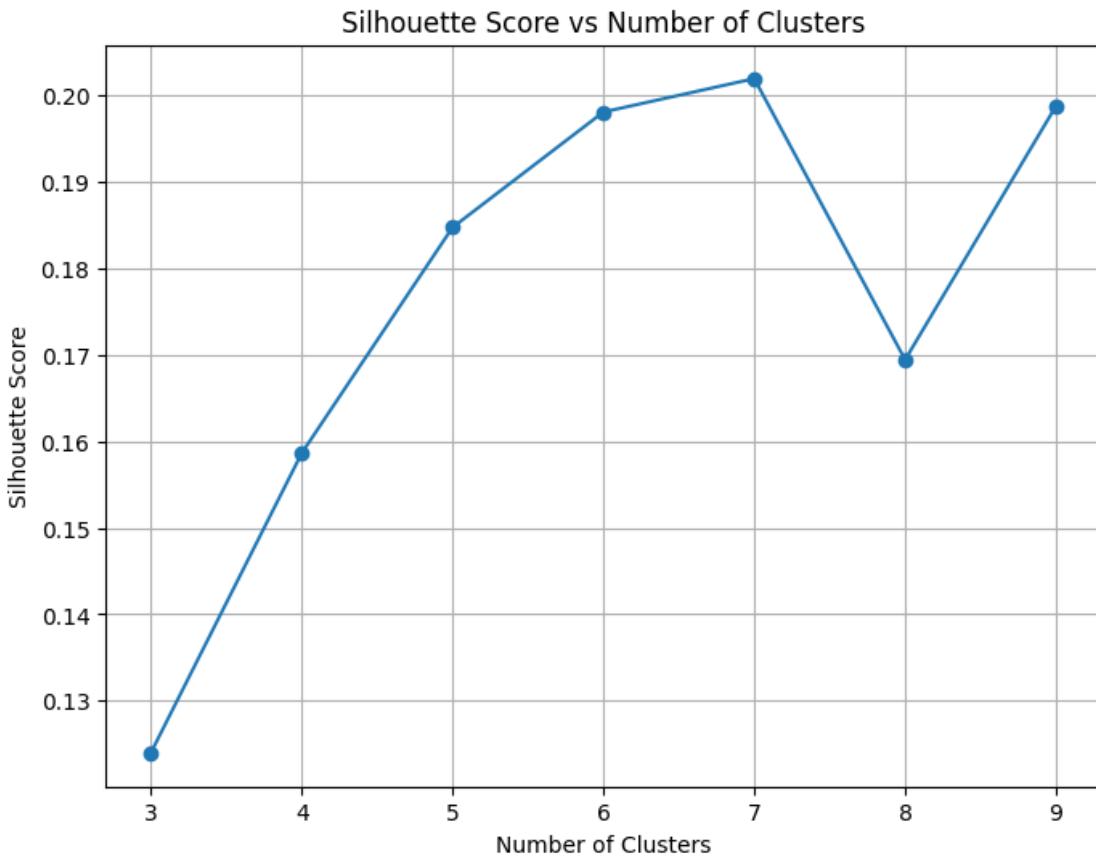
```
File "C:\Users\rakes\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-
packages\joblib\externals\loky\backend\context.py", line 247, in
_count_physical_cores
    cpu_count_physical = _count_physical_cores_win32()
                        ~~~~~~
File "C:\Users\rakes\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-
packages\joblib\externals\loky\backend\context.py", line 299, in
_count_physical_cores_win32
    cpu_info = subprocess.run(
                    ~~~~~~
File
"C:\Users\rakes\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\subprocess.py", line
548, in run
    with Popen(*popenargs, **kwargs) as process:
```

```

~~~~~
File
"C:\Users\rakes\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\subprocess.py", line
1026, in __init__
    self._execute_child(args, executable, preexec_fn, close_fds,
File
"C:\Users\rakes\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\subprocess.py", line
1538, in _execute_child
    hp, ht, pid, tid = _winapi.CreateProcess(executable, args,
~~~~~
For n_clusters = 3 The average silhouette_score is : 0.12826217521096547
For n_clusters = 4 The average silhouette_score is : 0.1586333784336075
For n_clusters = 5 The average silhouette_score is : 0.18611347783779264
For n_clusters = 6 The average silhouette_score is : 0.1918291436141626
For n_clusters = 7 The average silhouette_score is : 0.20387376524975115
For n_clusters = 8 The average silhouette_score is : 0.20278823994388054
For n_clusters = 9 The average silhouette_score is : 0.19824369470755035

```

```
[22]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score
matrix = X.values
sil_scores = []
for n_clusters in range(3, 10):
    kmeans = KMeans(init='k-means++', n_clusters=n_clusters, n_init=30)
    kmeans.fit(matrix)
    clusters = kmeans.predict(matrix)
    silhouette_avg = silhouette_score(matrix, clusters)
    sil_scores.append(silhouette_avg)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.plot(range(3, 10), sil_scores, marker='o')
plt.title('Silhouette Score vs Number of Clusters')
plt.xlabel('Number of Clusters')
plt.ylabel('Silhouette Score')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



```
[23]: n_clusters = 5
silhouette_avg = -1
while silhouette_avg < 0.145:
    kmeans = KMeans(init='k-means++', n_clusters = n_clusters, n_init=30)
    kmeans.fit(matrix)
    clusters = kmeans.predict(matrix)
    silhouette_avg = silhouette_score(matrix, clusters)
    print("For n_clusters =", n_clusters, "The average silhouette_score is :", silhouette_avg)
```

For n_clusters = 5 The average silhouette_score is : 0.185030831739071

```
[24]: X
```

```
[24]:      set   bag  heart  retrospot  vintage  design  metal   box  christmas \
0       0     0      1          0         0        0     0     0        0
1       0     0      0          0         0        0     1     0        0
2       0     0      1          0         0        0     0     0        0
3       0     0      0          0         0        0     0     0        0
4       0     0      1          0         0        0     0     0        0
```

```

...   ...   ...
3891    0    0    0    ...    0    ...    0    ...    0    0    0    0
3892    0    0    0    ...    0    ...    0    ...    0    0    0    0
3893    0    0    0    ...    0    ...    0    ...    0    0    0    0
3894    0    0    1    ...    0    ...    0    ...    0    0    0    0
3895    0    0    0    ...    0    ...    0    ...    0    0    0    0

      sign   ...  container  gin  jars  knack  0<.<1  1<.<2  2<.<3  3<.<5  \
0        0   ...        0    1    0     0     0     0     1     0
1        0   ...        0    0    0     0     0     0     0     0     1
2        0   ...        0    0    0     0     0     0     0     0     1
3        0   ...        0    0    0     0     0     0     0     0     1
4        0   ...        0    0    0     0     0     0     0     0     1

...   ...   ...
3891    0   ...    0    0    0     0     1     0     0     0
3892    0   ...    0    0    0     0     1     0     0     0
3893    0   ...    0    0    0     0     1     0     0     0
3894    0   ...    0    1    0     0     0     0     0     1     0
3895    0   ...    0    0    0     0     0     0     0     1     0

      5<.<10  .>10
0        0    0
1        0    0
2        0    0
3        0    0
4        0    0

...   ...   ...
3891    0    0
3892    0    0
3893    0    0
3894    0    0
3895    0    0

```

[3896 rows x 193 columns]

[25]: `pd.Series(clusters).value_counts()`

[25]:

4	1013
3	965
1	768
0	674
2	476

Name: count, dtype: int64

[26]:

```

import matplotlib as mpl
import matplotlib.cm as cm
from matplotlib import colormaps

```

```

def graph_component_silhouette(n_clusters, lim_x, mat_size,
                                sample_silhouette_values, clusters):
    plt.rcParams["patch.force_edgecolor"] = True
    plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight')
    mpl.rc('patch', edgecolor = 'dimgray', linewidth=1)
    fig, ax1 = plt.subplots(1, 1)
    fig.set_size_inches(8, 8)
    ax1.set_xlim([lim_x[0], lim_x[1]])
    ax1.set_ylim([0, mat_size + (n_clusters + 1) * 10])
    y_lower = 10
    for i in range(n_clusters):
        ith_cluster_silhouette_values = sample_silhouette_values[clusters == i]
        ith_cluster_silhouette_values.sort()
        size_cluster_i = ith_cluster_silhouette_values.shape[0]
        y_upper = y_lower + size_cluster_i
        cmap = cm.get_cmap("Spectral")
        color = cmap(float(i) / n_clusters)
        ax1.fill_betweenx(np.arange(y_lower, y_upper), 0,
                          ith_cluster_silhouette_values,
                          facecolor=color, edgecolor=color, alpha=0.8)
        ax1.text(-0.03, y_lower + 0.5 * size_cluster_i, str(i), color = 'red',
                 fontweight = 'bold',
                 bbox=dict(facecolor='white', edgecolor='black',
                           boxstyle='round, pad=0.3'))
        y_lower = y_upper + 10

```

[27]: #jawad11A5

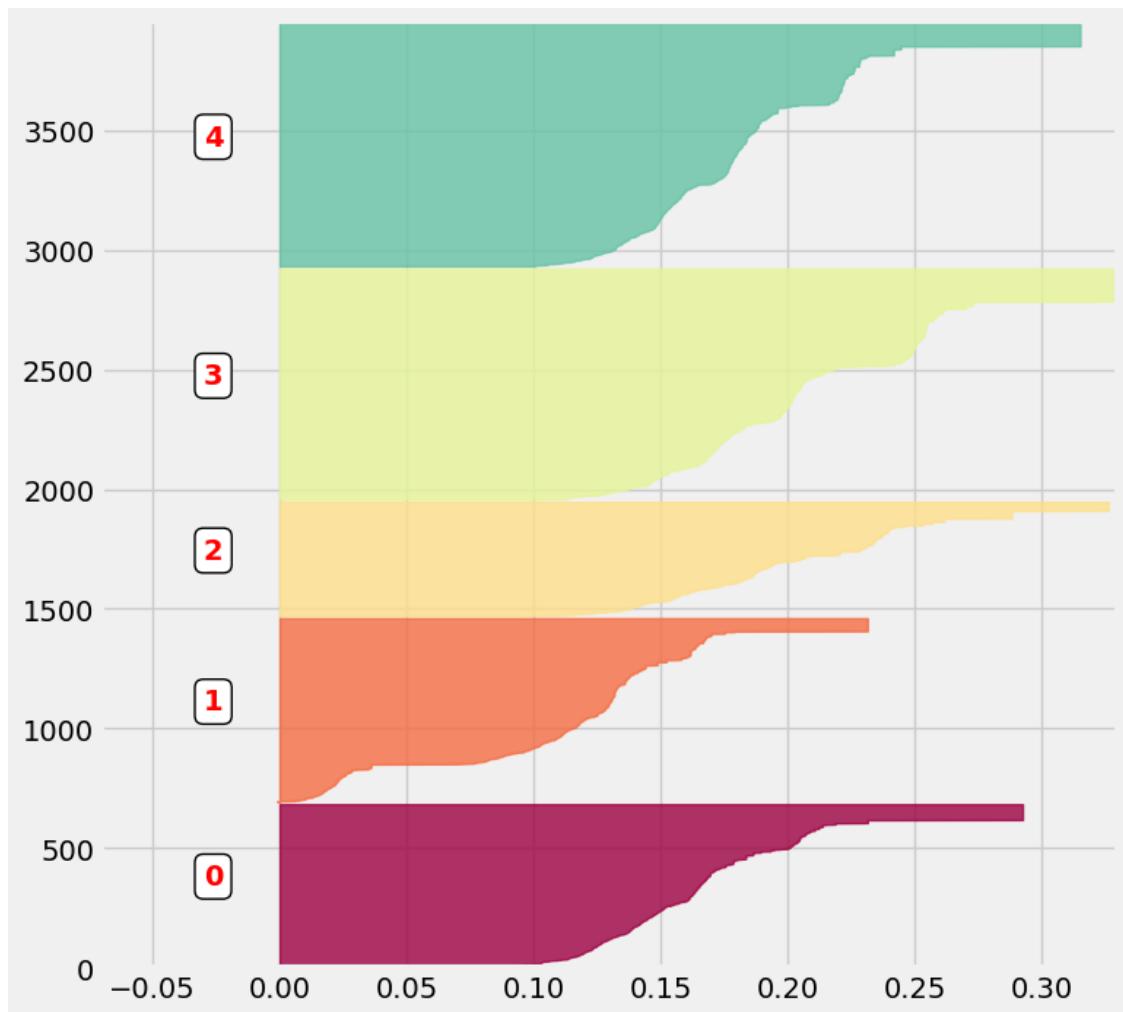
```

from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_samples
sample_silhouette_values = silhouette_samples(matrix, clusters)
graph_component_silhouette(n_clusters, [-0.07, 0.33], len(X),
                            sample_silhouette_values, clusters)

```

C:\Users\rakes\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_17100\2448983036.py:20:
MatplotlibDeprecationWarning:

The get_cmap function was deprecated in Matplotlib 3.7 and will be removed two minor releases later. Use ``matplotlib.colormaps[name]`` or ``matplotlib.colormaps.get_cmap(obj)`` instead.



Word Cloud

```
[28]: liste = pd.DataFrame(liste_produits)
liste_words = [word for (word, occurence) in category_keywords]
occurence = [dict() for _ in range(n_clusters)]
for i in range(n_clusters):
    liste_cluster = liste.loc[clusters == i]
    for word in liste_words:
        if word in ['art', 'set', 'heart', 'pink', 'blue', 'tag']: continue
        occurence[i][word] = sum(liste_cluster.loc[:, 0].str.contains(word.
upper()))
from wordcloud import WordCloud
def random_color_func(word=None, font_size=None, position=None,
                      orientation=None, font_path=None, random_state=None):
    h = int(360.0 * tone / 255.0)
    s = int(100.0 * 255.0 / 255.0)
    l = int(100.0 * float(random_state.randint(70, 120)) / 255.0)
```

```

        return "hsl({}, {}, {})%".format(h, s, l)
def make_wordcloud(liste, increment):
    ax1 = fig.add_subplot(4,2,increment)
    words = dict()
    trunc_occurrences = liste[0:150]
    for s in trunc_occurrences:
        words[s[0]] = s[1]
    wordcloud = WordCloud(width=1000, height=400, background_color='lightgrey',
                          max_words=1628, relative_scaling=1,
                          color_func = random_color_func,
                          normalize_plurals=False)
    wordcloud.generate_from_frequencies(words)
    ax1.imshow(wordcloud, interpolation="bilinear")
    ax1.axis('off')
    plt.title('cluster {}'.format(increment-1))
fig = plt.figure(1, figsize=(14,14))
color = [0, 160, 130, 95, 280, 40, 330, 110, 25]
for i in range(n_clusters):
    list_cluster_occurrences = occurrence[i]
    tone = color[i]
    liste = []
    for key, value in list_cluster_occurrences.items():
        liste.append([key, value])
    liste.sort(key = lambda x:x[1], reverse = True)
    make_wordcloud(liste, i+1)

```



From the above representation, we can see that for example, one of the clusters contains objects that could be associated with `gifts` * (keywords: `Birthday`, `candle`, `cake`, ...). Nevertheless, it can also be observed that many words appear in various clusters and it is therefore difficult to clearly distinguish them.

1.4 4: Customer categories

Formatting data

In the previous section, the different `products` were grouped in `five clusters`. In order to prepare the rest of the analysis, a first step consists in introducing this information into the dataframe. To do this, I create the categorical variable `categ_product` where I indicate the cluster of each product:

```
[29]: #jawad13A1
corresp = dict()
for key, val in zip(liste_produits, clusters):
    corresp[key] = val
#jawad13A2
dataset['categ_product'] = dataset.loc[:, 'Description'].map(corresp)
for i in range(5):
    col = f'categ_{i}'
    df_temp = dataset[dataset['categ_product'] == i]
    price_temp = df_temp['UnitPrice'] * df_temp['Quantity']
    price_temp = price_temp.apply(lambda x: x if x > 0 else 0).astype(float)
    dataset[col] = 0.0
    dataset.loc[df_temp.index, col] = price_temp
    dataset[col] = dataset[col].fillna(0.0)
dataset[['InvoiceNo', 'Description', 'categ_product', 'categ_0', 'categ_1', 'categ_2', 'categ_3', 'categ_4']]
```

	InvoiceNo	Description	categ_product	categ_0	categ_1	categ_2	categ_3	categ_4
0	536365	WHITE HANGING HEART T-LIGHT HOLDER	0	15.3				
1	536365	WHITE METAL LANTERN	1	0.0				
2	536365	CREAM CUPID HEARTS COAT HANGER	1	0.0				
3	536365	KNITTED UNION FLAG HOT WATER BOTTLE	1	0.0				
4	536365	RED WOOLLY HOTTIE WHITE HEART.	1	0.0				
...				
541904	581587	PACK OF 20 SPACEBOY NAPKINS	3	0.0				
541905	581587	CHILDREN'S APRON DOLLY GIRL	0	12.6				
541906	581587	CHILDRENS CUTLERY DOLLY GIRL	1	0.0				
541907	581587	CHILDRENS CUTLERY CIRCUS PARADE	1	0.0				
541908	581587	BAKING SET 9 PIECE RETROSPOT	1	0.0				
0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0				
1	20.34	0.0	0.0	0.0				

```

2      22.00      0.0      0.0      0.0
3      20.34      0.0      0.0      0.0
4      20.34      0.0      0.0      0.0
...
541904    0.00      0.0     10.2      0.0
541905    0.00      0.0      0.0      0.0
541906   16.60      0.0      0.0      0.0
541907   16.60      0.0      0.0      0.0
541908   14.85      0.0      0.0      0.0

```

[401604 rows x 8 columns]

I decided to create the categ_N variables (with N[0:4]) that contains the amount spent in each product category:

```

[30]: temp = dataset.groupby(by=['CustomerID', 'InvoiceNo'], as_index=False)[['TotalPrice']].sum()
basket_price = temp.rename(columns={'TotalPrice': 'Basket Price'})
for i in range(5):
    col = 'categ_{}'.format(i)
    temp = dataset.groupby(by=['CustomerID', 'InvoiceNo'], as_index=False)[col].sum()
    basket_price[col] = temp[col]
dataset['InvoiceDate_int'] = dataset['InvoiceDate'].astype('int64')
temp = dataset.groupby(by=['CustomerID', 'InvoiceNo'], as_index=False)[['InvoiceDate_int']].mean()
dataset.drop('InvoiceDate_int', axis=1, inplace=True)
basket_price['InvoiceDate'] = pd.to_datetime(temp['InvoiceDate_int'])
basket_price = basket_price[basket_price['Basket Price'] > 0]
basket_price = basket_price.sort_values('CustomerID', ascending=True)
basket_price

```

```

[30]: CustomerID InvoiceNo  Basket Price  categ_0  categ_1  categ_2  categ_3  \
0      12346  541431    77183.60    0.00    0.00    0.00    0.00
2      12347  537626     711.79   83.40   293.35   124.44   23.40
3      12347  542237     475.39   53.10   207.45    0.00   84.34
4      12347  549222     636.25   71.10   153.25    0.00   81.00
5      12347  556201     382.52   78.06   168.76   19.90   41.40
...
22177    18283  557956     192.80   69.26   17.40    0.00   43.34
22186    18283  580872     208.00  119.03    0.00    0.00   27.07
22188    18287  570715    1001.32  326.04   32.00    0.00  256.84
22187    18287  554065     765.28  134.70   15.00   34.00   40.68
22189    18287  573167      70.68    0.00    0.00    0.00   25.68

          categ_4           InvoiceDate
0    77183.60 2011-01-18 10:01:00.000000000

```

```

2      187.20 2010-12-07 14:57:00.000000000
3      130.50 2011-01-26 14:29:59.999999744
4      330.90 2011-04-07 10:43:00.000000000
5      74.40 2011-06-09 13:01:00.000000000
...
22177    ...
22186    ...
22188    ...
22187    ...
22189    ...

```

[18532 rows x 9 columns]

[31]: basket_price.head(10)

	CustomerID	InvoiceNo	Basket	Price	categ_0	categ_1	categ_2	categ_3	\
0	12346	541431		77183.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2	12347	537626		711.79	83.40	293.35	124.44	23.40	
3	12347	542237		475.39	53.10	207.45	0.00	84.34	
4	12347	549222		636.25	71.10	153.25	0.00	81.00	
5	12347	556201		382.52	78.06	168.76	19.90	41.40	
6	12347	562032		584.91	119.70	196.41	97.80	61.30	
7	12347	573511		1294.32	435.90	445.22	55.60	154.30	
8	12347	581180		224.82	55.44	0.00	30.00	38.58	
12	12348	568172		310.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	
11	12348	548955		367.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	17.00	
	categ_4			InvoiceDate					
0	77183.6	2011-01-18	10:01:00.000000000						
2	187.2	2010-12-07	14:57:00.000000000						
3	130.5	2011-01-26	14:29:59.999999744						
4	330.9	2011-04-07	10:43:00.000000000						
5	74.4	2011-06-09	13:01:00.000000000						
6	109.7	2011-08-02	08:48:00.000000000						
7	203.3	2011-10-31	12:25:00.000000000						
8	100.8	2011-12-07	15:52:00.000000000						
12	270.0	2011-09-25	13:13:00.000000000						
11	310.0	2011-04-05	10:47:00.000000000						

[32]: print(basket_price['InvoiceDate'].min(), '→', basket_price['InvoiceDate'].max())

2010-12-01 08:26:00 → 2011-12-09 12:50:00

[33]: import pandas as pd
import datetime
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

```

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score
comparison_date = datetime.datetime(2011, 10, 1)
set_training = basket_price[basket_price['InvoiceDate'] < comparison_date]
set_test = basket_price[basket_price['InvoiceDate'] >= comparison_date]
basket_price = set_training.copy(deep=True)
transactions_per_user = basket_price.groupby(by=['CustomerID'])['Basket Price'].\
    agg(['count', 'min', 'max', 'mean', 'sum'])
for i in range(5):
    col = 'categ_{}'.format(i)
    transactions_per_user.loc[:, col] = basket_price.\
        groupby(by=['CustomerID'])[col].sum() / transactions_per_user['sum'] * 100
    transactions_per_user.reset_index(drop=False, inplace=True)
first_registration = basket_price.groupby('CustomerID')['InvoiceDate'].min()
last_purchase = basket_price.groupby('CustomerID')['InvoiceDate'].max()
last_date = basket_price['InvoiceDate'].max().date()
test = first_registration.map(lambda x: (last_date - x.date()).days)
test2 = last_purchase.map(lambda x: (last_date - x.date()).days)
transactions_per_user.loc[:, 'LastPurchase'] = test2.reset_index(drop=True)
transactions_per_user.loc[:, 'FirstPurchase'] = test.reset_index(drop=True)
list_cols = ['count', 'min', 'max', 'mean', 'categ_0', 'categ_1', 'categ_2', 'categ_3', 'categ_4']
selected_customers = transactions_per_user.copy(deep=True)
matrix = selected_customers[list_cols].to_numpy()
scaler = StandardScaler()
scaled_matrix = scaler.fit_transform(matrix)

```

[34]:

```

n_clusters = 11
kmeans = KMeans(init='k-means++', n_clusters=n_clusters, n_init=30)
kmeans.fit(scaled_matrix)
clusters_clients = kmeans.predict(scaled_matrix)
selected_customers['cluster'] = clusters_clients
silhouette_avg = silhouette_score(scaled_matrix, clusters_clients)
print(f'Silhouette score: {silhouette_avg:.3f}')
pca = PCA(n_components=6)
matrix_3D = pca.fit_transform(scaled_matrix)
mat = pd.DataFrame(matrix_3D)
mat['cluster'] = clusters_clients
print(mat.head())

```

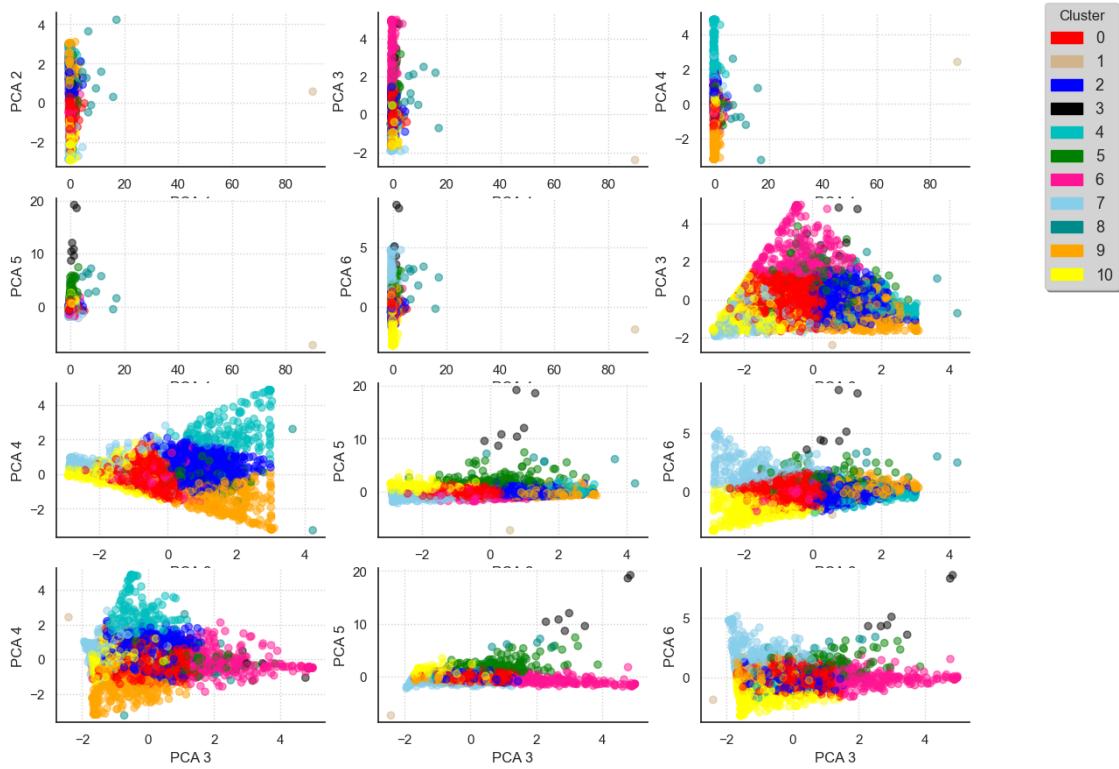
Silhouette score: 0.209

	0	1	2	3	4	5	cluster
0	90.068270	0.579163	-2.405882	2.427933	-7.307199	-1.907765	1
1	0.184024	0.177598	-0.447042	-0.744057	0.356803	-0.131933	0
2	0.153364	-1.643836	-1.589003	-0.322343	0.249575	0.742674	7
3	0.006210	-1.497986	0.183042	-0.433247	-0.053036	-1.007364	0
4	-0.040701	1.965504	-0.922057	-1.496328	0.673890	0.098844	9

```
[35]: import matplotlib.patches as mpatches
import seaborn as sns
sns.set_style("white")
sns.set_context("notebook", font_scale=1, rc={"lines.linewidth": 2.5})
LABEL_COLOR_MAP = {0:'r', 1:'tan', 2:'b', 3:'k', 4:'c', 5:'g', 6:'deeppink', 7:
    'skyblue', 8:'darkcyan', 9:'orange',
    10:'yellow', 11:'tomato', 12:'seagreen'}
label_color = [LABEL_COLOR_MAP[l] for l in mat['cluster']]
fig = plt.figure(figsize = (12,10))
increment = 0
for ix in range(6):
    for iy in range(ix+1, 6):
        increment += 1
        ax = fig.add_subplot(4,3,increment)
        ax.scatter(mat[ix], mat[iy], c= label_color, alpha=0.5)
        plt.ylabel('PCA {}'.format(iy+1), fontsize = 12)
        plt.xlabel('PCA {}'.format(ix+1), fontsize = 12)
        ax.yaxis.grid(color='lightgray', linestyle=':')
        ax.xaxis.grid(color='lightgray', linestyle=':')
        ax.spines['right'].set_visible(False)
        ax.spines['top'].set_visible(False)
        if increment == 12: break
    if increment == 12: break
comp_handler = []
for i in range(n_clusters):
    comp_handler.append(mpatches.Patch(color = LABEL_COLOR_MAP[i], label = i))
plt.legend(handles=comp_handler, bbox_to_anchor=(1.1, 0.9),
           title='Cluster', facecolor = 'lightgrey',
           shadow = True, frameon = True, framealpha = 1,
           fontsize = 13, bbox_transform = plt.gcf().transFigure)
plt.tight_layout()
```

C:\Users\rakes\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_17100\1062018531.py:30: UserWarning:

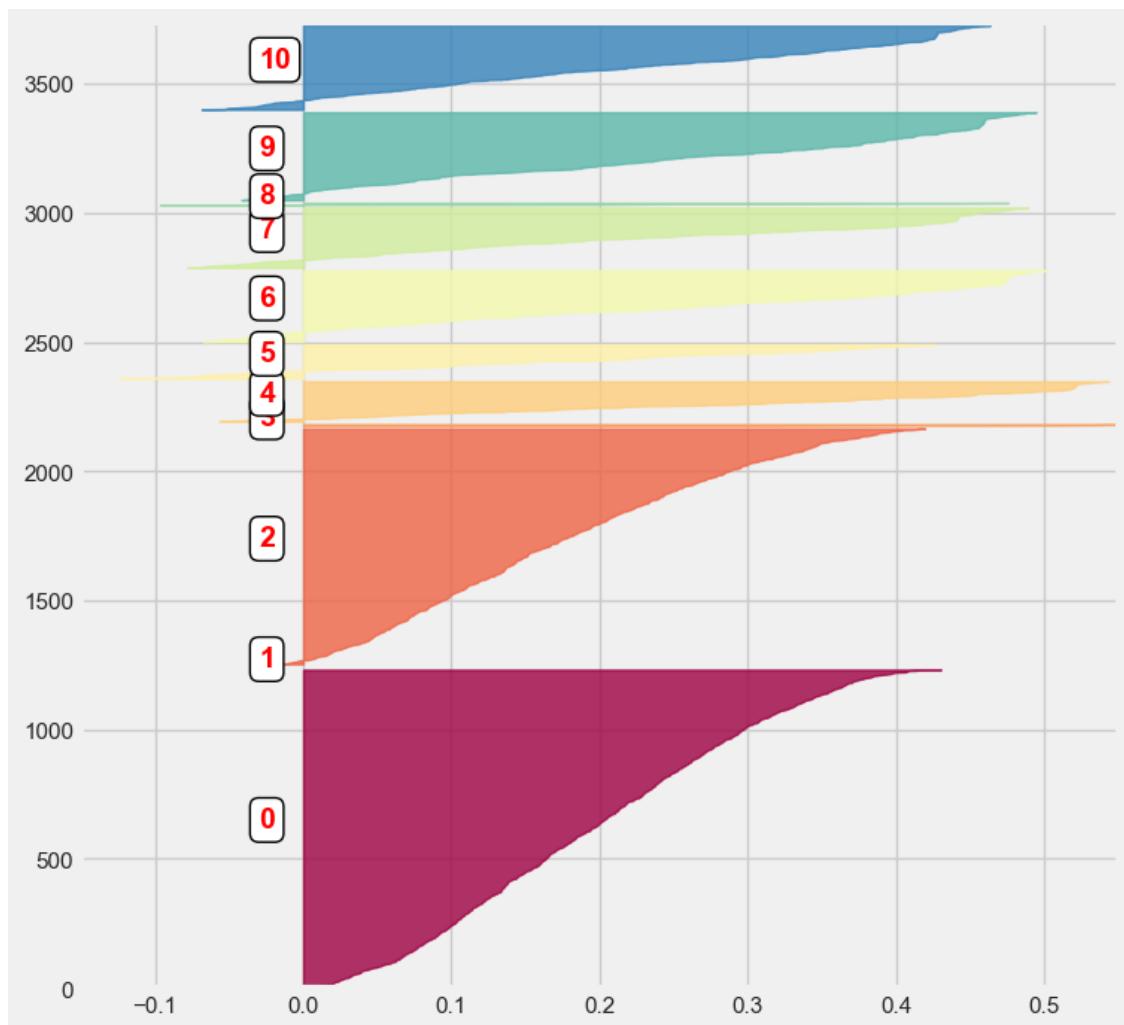
Tight layout not applied. `tight_layout` cannot make axes height small enough to accommodate all axes decorations.



```
[36]: sample_silhouette_values = silhouette_samples(scaled_matrix, clusters_clients)
sample_silhouette_values = silhouette_samples(scaled_matrix, clusters_clients)
graph_component_silhouette(n_clusters, [-0.15, 0.55], len(scaled_matrix), □
    ↵sample_silhouette_values, clusters_clients)
```

C:\Users\rakes\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_17100\2448983036.py:20:
 MatplotlibDeprecationWarning:

The `get_cmap` function was deprecated in Matplotlib 3.7 and will be removed two minor releases later. Use ```matplotlib.colormaps[name]``` or ```matplotlib.colormaps.get_cmap(obj)``` instead.



1.5 5:Classifying customers

1.5.1 Train X,Y

```
[37]: columns = ['mean', 'categ_0', 'categ_1', 'categ_2', 'categ_3', 'categ_4']
X = selected_customers[columns]
Y = selected_customers['cluster']
print(X.head())
print(Y.value_counts())
```

	mean	categ_0	categ_1	categ_2	categ_3	categ_4
0	77183.600000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	100.000000
1	558.172000	14.524555	36.519926	8.676179	10.442659	29.836681
2	449.310000	0.000000	20.030714	0.000000	38.016069	41.953217
3	334.400000	27.900718	11.961722	0.000000	11.692584	48.444976
4	313.472857	4.798775	65.840743	13.516777	0.464839	15.378866

```
cluster
0      1223
2       912
9       340
10      326
6       276
7       233
4       156
5       133
8        9
3        7
1        1
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
[38]: category_counts = mat['cluster'].value_counts()
category_counts_df = pd.DataFrame(category_counts).reset_index()
category_counts_df.columns = ['Cluster', 'No. of Customers']
display(category_counts_df)
```

Cluster	No. of Customers
0	1223
1	912
2	340
3	326
4	276
5	233
6	156
7	133
8	9
9	7
10	1

```
[39]: class Class_Fit(object):
    def __init__(self, clf, params=None):
        if params:
            self.clf = clf(**params)
        else:
            self.clf = clf
    def train(self, x_train, y_train):
        self.clf.fit(x_train, y_train)
    def predict(self, x):
        return self.clf.predict(x)
    def grid_search(self, parameters, Kfold):
        self.grid = GridSearchCV(estimator=self.clf, param_grid=parameters, cv=Kfold)
    def grid_fit(self, X, Y):
        self.grid.fit(X, Y)
    def grid_predict(self, X, Y):
```

```

        if not hasattr(self.grid, 'best_estimator_'):
            raise NotFittedError("GridSearchCV is not fitted yet. Please call
            ↵grid_fit first.")
        self.predictions = self.grid.predict(X)
        print("Precision: {:.2f} % ".format(100 * accuracy_score(Y, self.
            ↵predictions)))

```

[40]: X

```

[40]:      mean  categ_0  categ_1  categ_2  categ_3  categ_4
0    77183.600000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  100.000000
1     558.172000  14.524555  36.519926  8.676179  10.442659  29.836681
2     449.310000  0.000000  20.030714  0.000000  38.016069  41.953217
3     334.400000  27.900718  11.961722  0.000000  11.692584  48.444976
4     313.472857  4.798775  65.840743  13.516777  0.464839  15.378866
...
3611    180.600000  41.140642  24.833887  34.025471  0.000000  0.000000
3612    80.820000  18.930958  41.945063  0.000000  18.708241  20.415739
3613   100.210000  17.662908  38.918272  0.000000  20.516914  22.901906
3614   108.683000  34.549102  8.837629  2.245061  17.204163  37.164046
3615   765.280000  17.601401  1.960067  4.442818  5.315701  70.680013

```

[3616 rows x 6 columns]

[41]: Y.value_counts()

```

[41]: cluster
0    1223
2     912
9     340
10    326
6     276
7     233
4     156
5     133
8      9
3      7
1      1
Name: count, dtype: int64

```

```

[42]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, train_size=0.8, ↵
    ↵random_state=0)

```

1.5.2 Models

Support Vector Machine Classifier (SVC)

Logistic regression

k-Nearest Neighbors
Decision Tree
Random Forest

```
[43]: from sklearn.model_selection import learning_curve
def plot_learning_curve(estimator, title, X, y, ylim=None, cv=None,
                       n_jobs=-1, train_sizes=np.linspace(.1, 1.0, 10)):
    """Generate a simple plot of the test and training learning curve"""
    plt.figure()
    plt.title(title)
    if ylim is not None:
        plt.ylim(*ylim)
    plt.xlabel("Training examples")
    plt.ylabel("Score")
    train_sizes, train_scores, test_scores = learning_curve(
        estimator, X, y, cv=cv, n_jobs=n_jobs, train_sizes=train_sizes)
    train_scores_mean = np.mean(train_scores, axis=1)
    train_scores_std = np.std(train_scores, axis=1)
    test_scores_mean = np.mean(test_scores, axis=1)
    test_scores_std = np.std(test_scores, axis=1)
    plt.grid()
    plt.fill_between(train_sizes, train_scores_mean - train_scores_std,
                    train_scores_mean + train_scores_std, alpha=0.1, color="r")
    plt.fill_between(train_sizes, test_scores_mean - test_scores_std,
                    test_scores_mean + test_scores_std, alpha=0.1, color="g")
    plt.plot(train_sizes, train_scores_mean, 'o-', color="r", label="Training score")
    plt.plot(train_sizes, test_scores_mean, 'o-', color="g", label="Cross-validation score")
    plt.legend(loc="best")
    return plt
```

```
[44]: from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
logreg = LogisticRegression(max_iter=20000)
logreg.fit(X_train, Y_train)
predictions = logreg.predict(X_test)
accuracy = accuracy_score(Y_test, predictions)
print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy * 100:.2f}%")
```

Accuracy: 93.65%

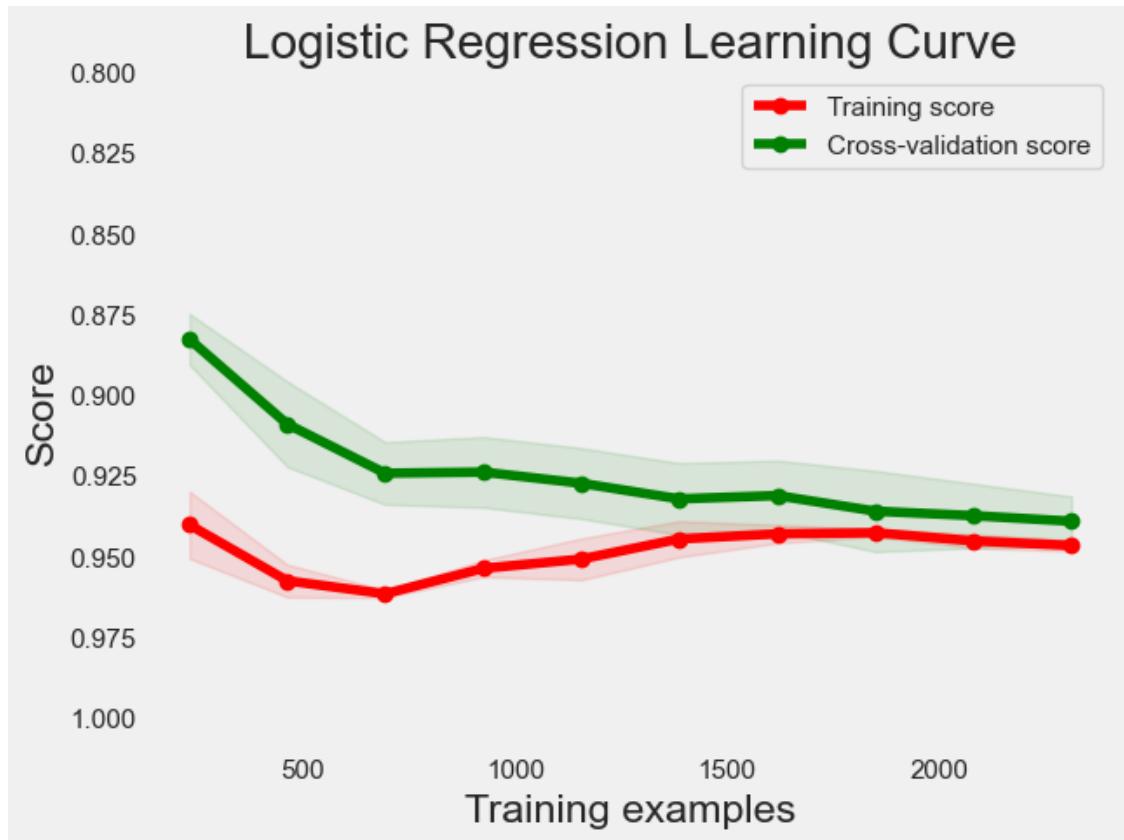
```
[45]: plot_learning_curve(logreg, "Logistic Regression Learning Curve", X_train, Y_train, ylim=[1.01, 0.8], cv=5)
```

C:\Users\rakes\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\model_selection_split.py:776: UserWarning:

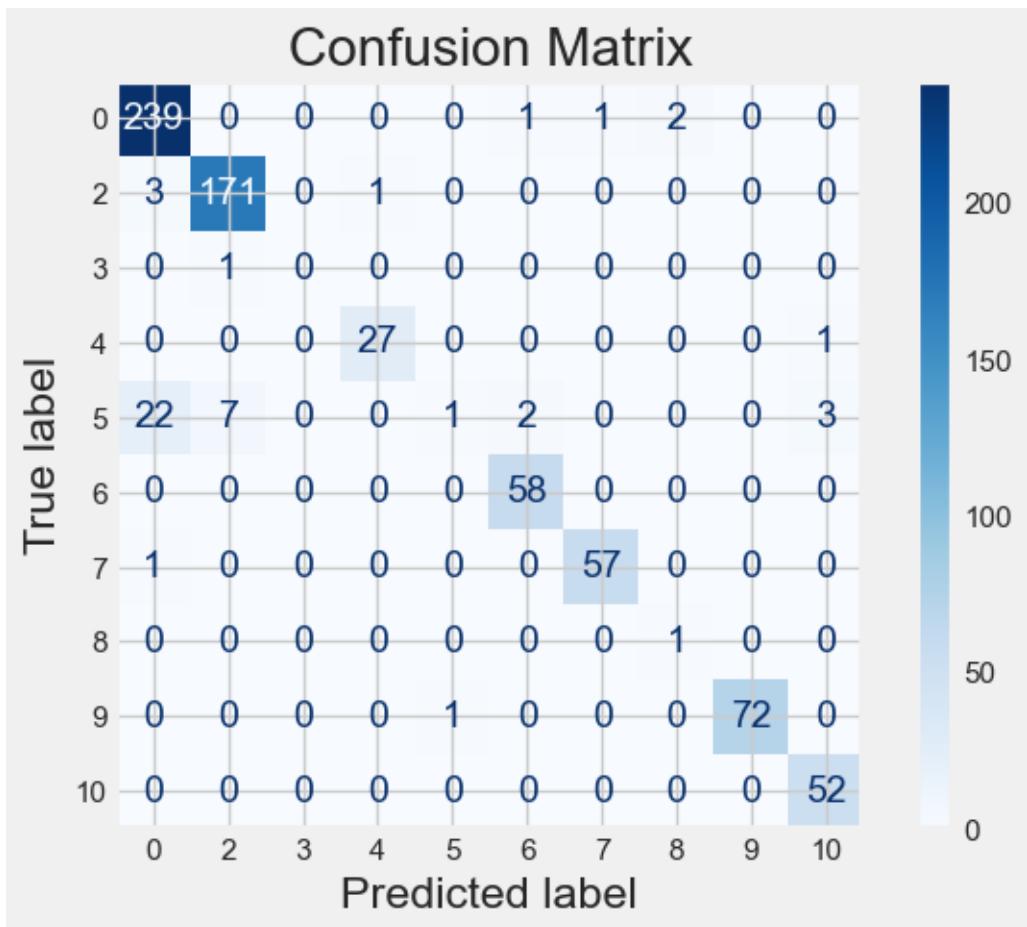
The least populated class in y has only 1 members, which is less than

```
n_splits=5.
```

```
[45]: <module 'matplotlib.pyplot' from  
'C:\\\\Users\\\\rakes\\\\AppData\\\\Local\\\\Programs\\\\Python\\\\Python312\\\\Lib\\\\site-  
packages\\\\matplotlib\\\\pyplot.py'>
```



```
[46]: from sklearn.metrics import ConfusionMatrixDisplay  
ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from_estimator(logreg, X_test, Y_test, cmap='Blues')  
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")  
plt.show()
```



```
[47]: from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
knn_model = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
knn_model.fit(X_train, Y_train)
predictions = knn_model.predict(X_test)
accuracy = accuracy_score(Y_test, predictions)
print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy * 100:.2f}%")
```

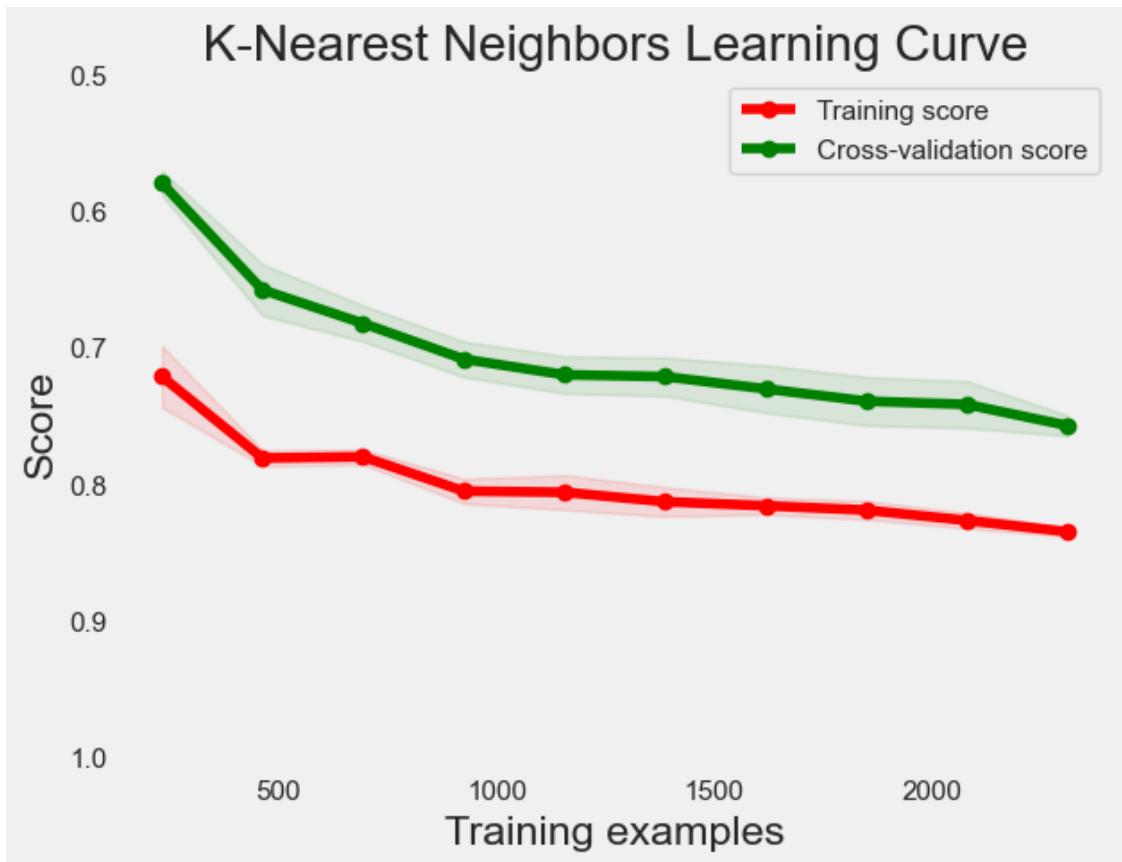
Accuracy: 78.31%

```
[48]: plot_learning_curve(knn_model, "K-Nearest Neighbors Learning Curve", X_train, Y_train, ylim=[1.01, 0.5], cv=5)
```

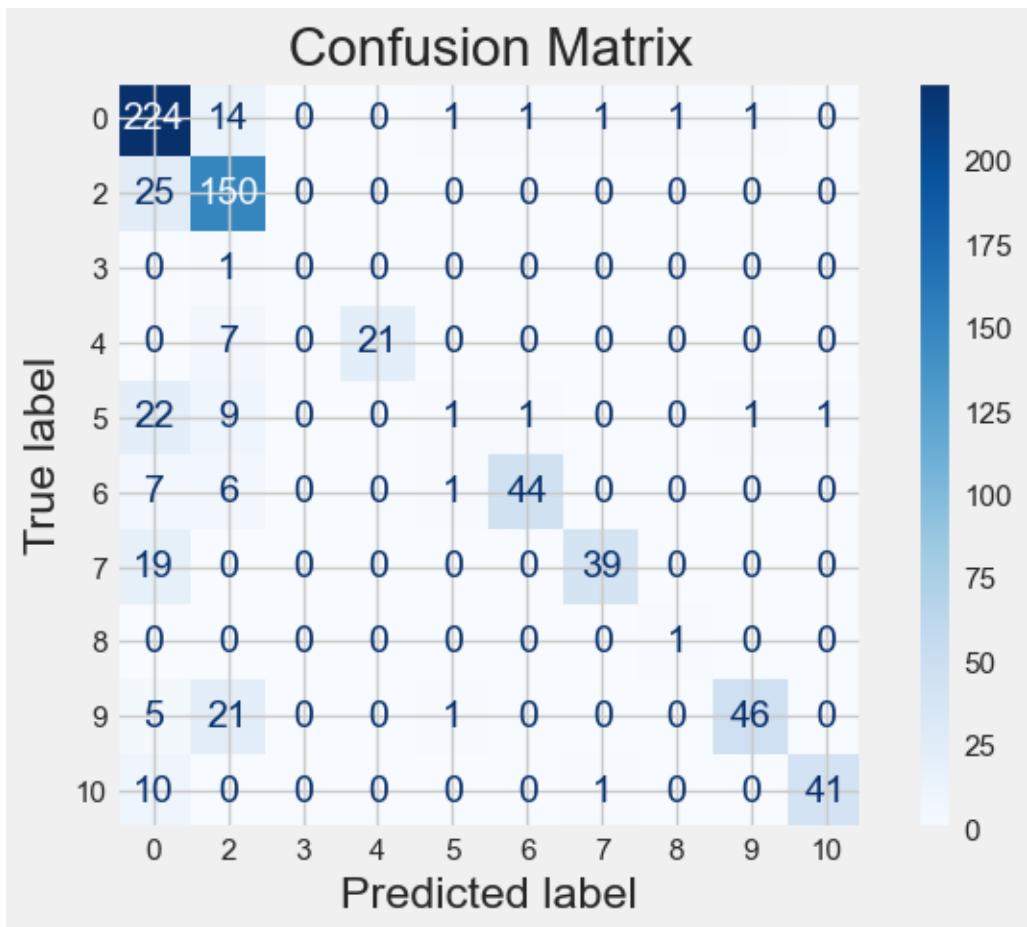
C:\Users\rakes\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\model_selection_split.py:776: UserWarning:

The least populated class in y has only 1 members, which is less than n_splits=5.

```
[48]: <module 'matplotlib.pyplot' from  
'C:\\\\Users\\\\rakes\\\\AppData\\\\Local\\\\Programs\\\\Python\\\\Python312\\\\Lib\\\\site-  
packages\\\\matplotlib\\\\pyplot.py'>
```



```
[49]: from sklearn.metrics import ConfusionMatrixDisplay  
ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from_estimator(knn_model, X_test, Y_test, cmap='Blues')  
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")  
plt.show()
```



```
[50]: from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
dt_model = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=0)
dt_model.fit(X_train, Y_train)
predictions = dt_model.predict(X_test)
accuracy = accuracy_score(Y_test, predictions)
print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy * 100:.2f}%")
```

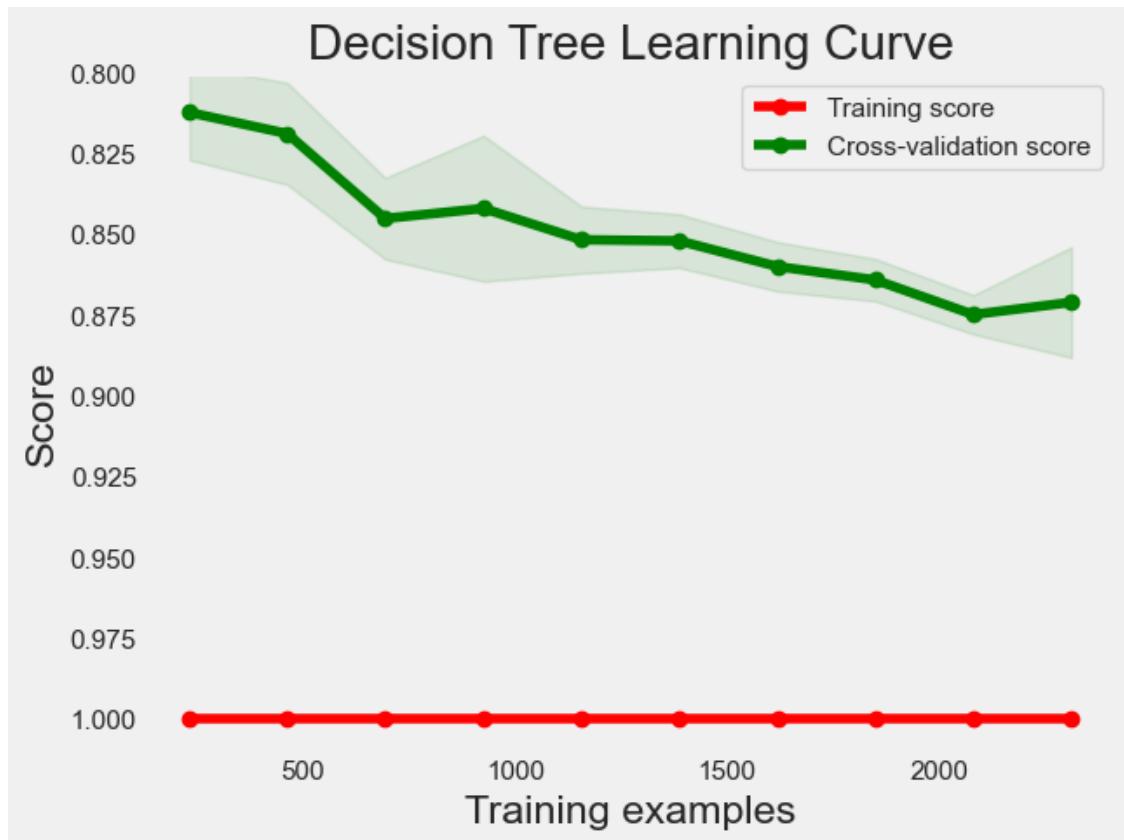
Accuracy: 85.77%

```
[51]: plot_learning_curve(dt_model, "Decision Tree Learning Curve", X_train, Y_train,
                        ylim=[1.01, 0.8], cv=5)
```

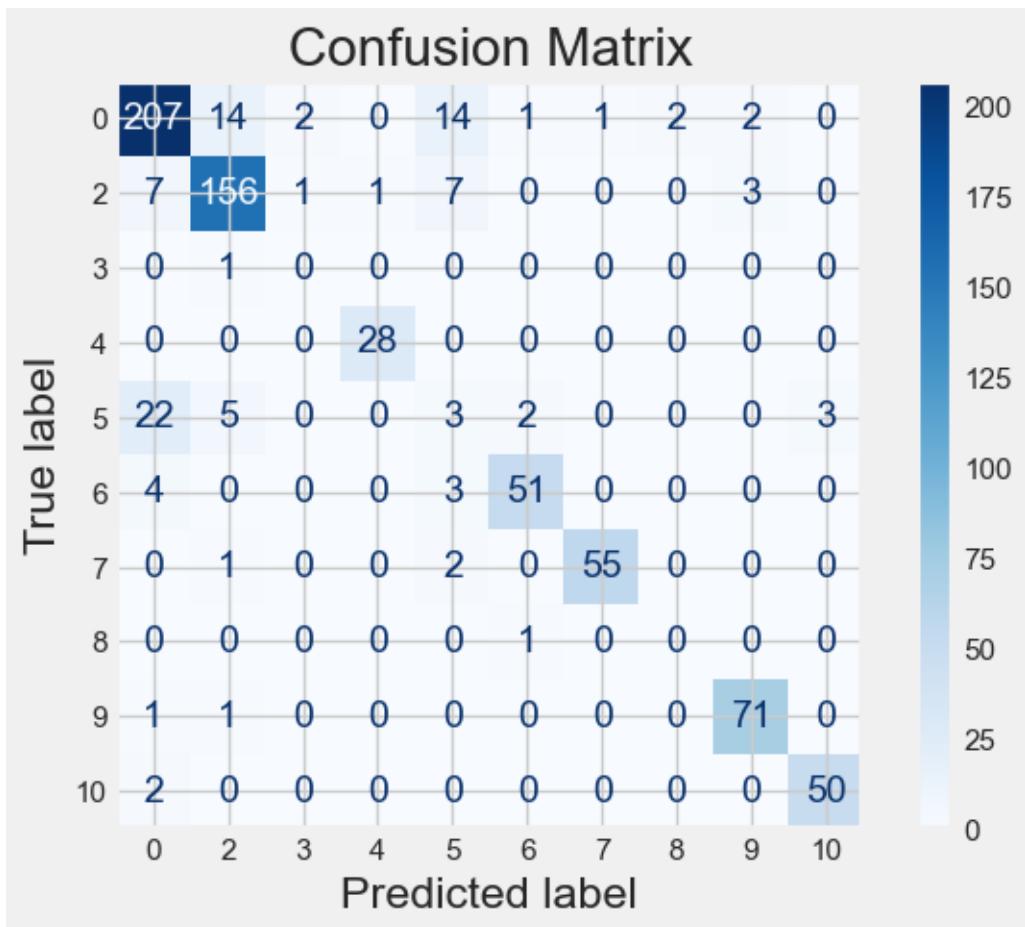
C:\Users\rakes\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\model_selection_split.py:776: UserWarning:

The least populated class in y has only 1 members, which is less than n_splits=5.

```
[51]: <module 'matplotlib.pyplot' from  
'C:\\\\Users\\\\rakes\\\\AppData\\\\Local\\\\Programs\\\\Python\\\\Python312\\\\Lib\\\\site-  
packages\\\\matplotlib\\\\pyplot.py'>
```



```
[53]: from sklearn.metrics import ConfusionMatrixDisplay  
ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from_estimator(dt_model, X_test, Y_test, cmap='Blues')  
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")  
plt.show()
```



```
[54]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
rf_model = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=0)
rf_model.fit(X_train, Y_train)
predictions = rf_model.predict(X_test)
accuracy = accuracy_score(Y_test, predictions)
print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy * 100:.2f}%")
```

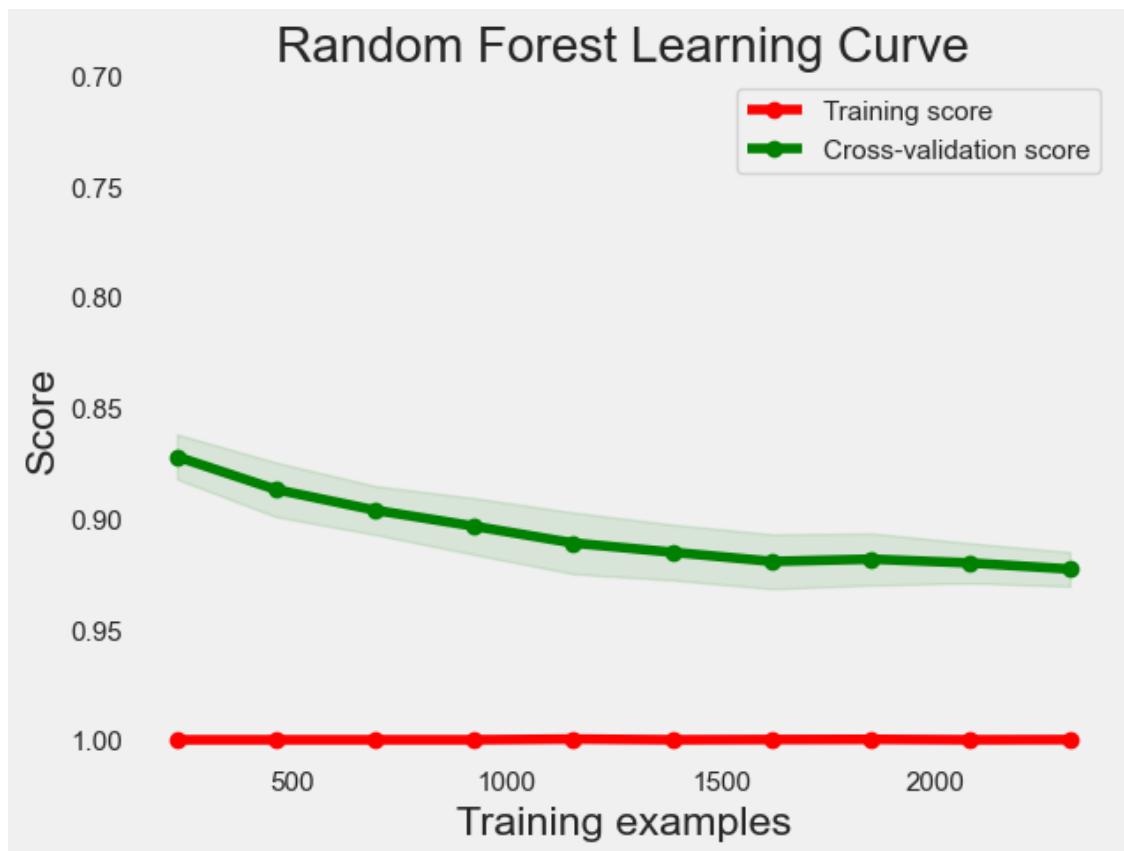
Accuracy: 92.54%

```
[55]: plot_learning_curve(rf_model, "Random Forest Learning Curve", X_train, Y_train,
                        ylim=[1.01, 0.7], cv=5)
```

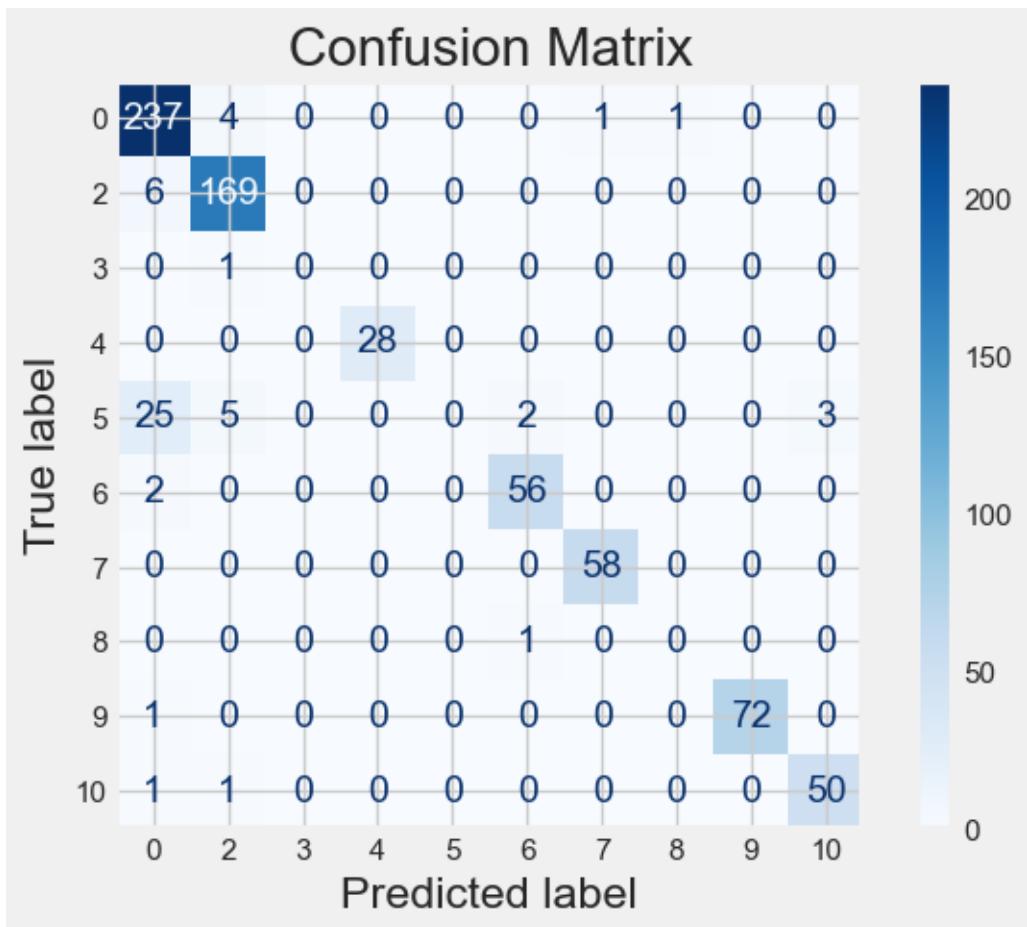
C:\Users\rakes\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\model_selection_split.py:776: UserWarning:

The least populated class in y has only 1 members, which is less than n_splits=5.

```
[55]: <module 'matplotlib.pyplot' from  
'C:\\\\Users\\\\rakes\\\\AppData\\\\Local\\\\Programs\\\\Python\\\\Python312\\\\Lib\\\\site-  
packages\\\\matplotlib\\\\pyplot.py'>
```



```
[56]: from sklearn.metrics import ConfusionMatrixDisplay  
ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from_estimator(rf_model, X_test, Y_test, cmap='Blues')  
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")  
plt.show()
```



```
[57]: #time consume
import numpy as np
from sklearn import svm
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
svc_model = svm.SVC(kernel='linear')
svc_model.fit(X_train, Y_train)
predictions = svc_model.predict(X_test)
accuracy = accuracy_score(Y_test, predictions)
print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy * 100:.2f}%")
```

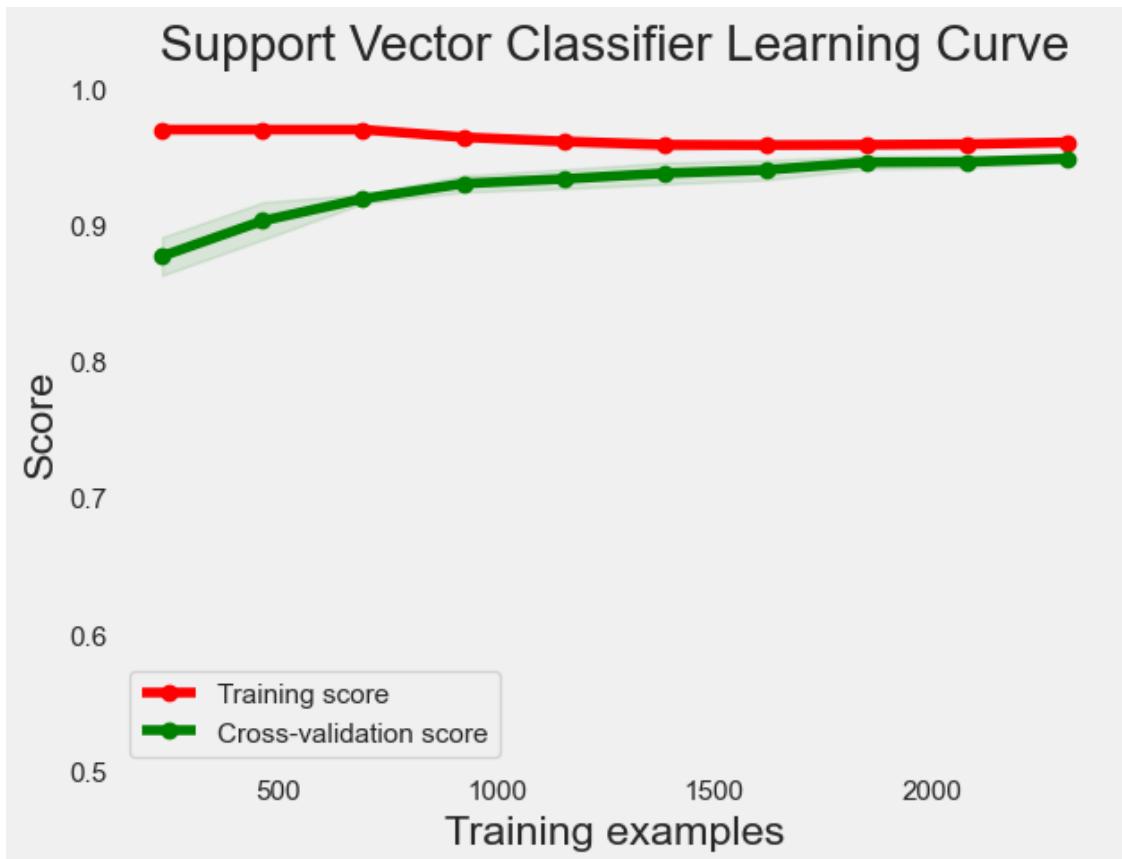
Accuracy: 93.65%

```
[58]: plot_learning_curve(svc_model, "Support Vector Classifier Learning Curve",
                           X_train, Y_train, ylim=[0.5, 1.01], cv=5)
```

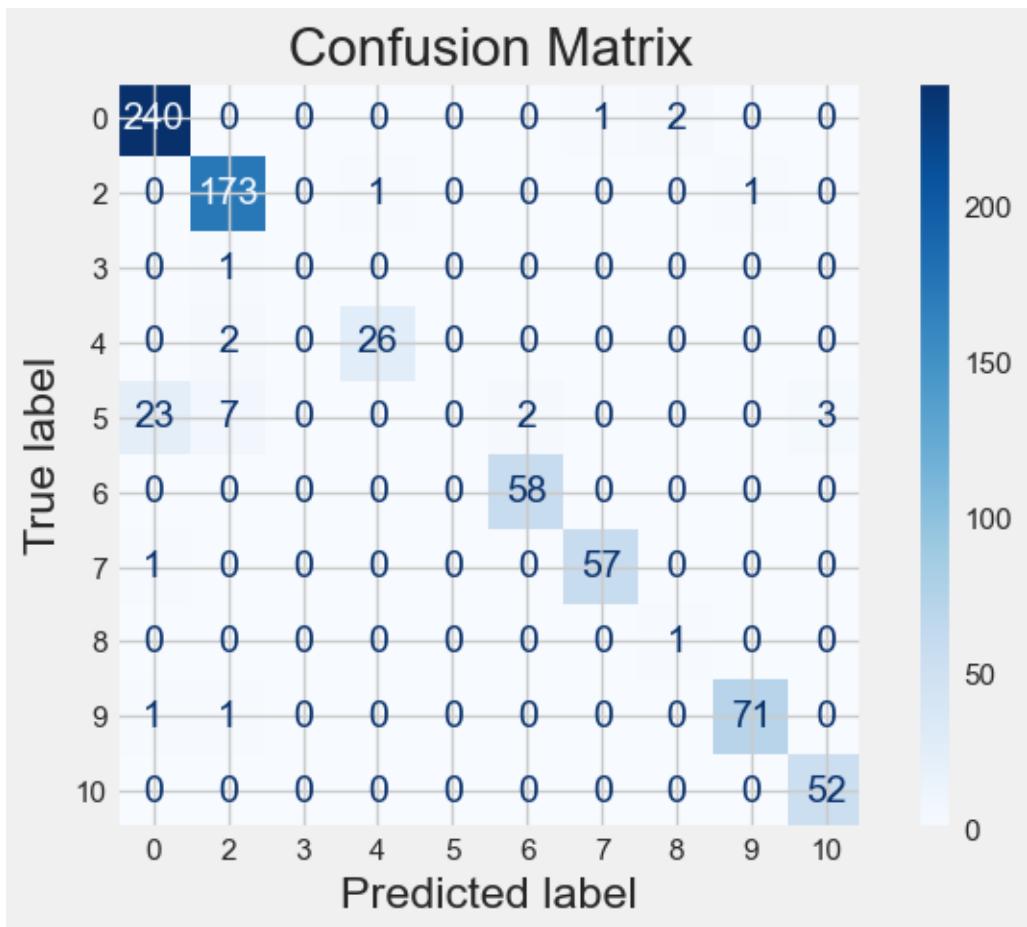
C:\Users\rakes\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\model_selection_split.py:776: UserWarning:

The least populated class in y has only 1 members, which is less than n_splits=5.

```
[58]: <module 'matplotlib.pyplot' from  
'C:\\\\Users\\\\rakes\\\\AppData\\\\Local\\\\Programs\\\\Python\\\\Python312\\\\Lib\\\\site-  
packages\\\\matplotlib\\\\pyplot.py'>
```



```
[59]: from sklearn.metrics import ConfusionMatrixDisplay  
ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from_estimator(svc_model, X_test, Y_test, cmap='Blues')  
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")  
plt.show()
```



1.6 Conclusion:

The analysis and development conducted in this project demonstrate the potential of leveraging purchase data from an e-commerce platform to gain valuable insights into customer behavior and product trends. By grouping products into five main categories and classifying customers into 11 distinct segments based on their purchasing habits, spending patterns, and visit frequencies, the study provides a foundation for predictive modeling. The trained classifiers, utilizing key variables such as average basket amount and category spending percentages, achieved a classification accuracy of 90%, indicating promising results despite potential limitations in the dataset.

The analysis highlights critical areas for improvement, such as addressing seasonal variations in purchasing behavior to refine customer categorization. Expanding the dataset to cover a more extended time frame could significantly enhance the accuracy and robustness of the predictions. Overall, this project demonstrates the viability of customer classification and purchase prediction in e-commerce, paving the way for more personalized marketing strategies and improved customer engagement.