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Task:

Heart failure clinical records Link for dataset:

Dataset Link

The collection contains data related to cases of heart failure. Models learned from this dataset were used to assess patient survival and aid treatment selection. The collection is adapted for classification and clustering tasks – for this assignment it will be used for clustering.

Sol.

Hello, We have a dataset of clinical Heart Disease and people who got affected with respect their age, gender and cause of death and survive from the disease,

Here we are going to use clustering, unsupervised machine learning problem, with respect K-Means and DBSCAN

K-Means:

K-means clustering is a type of unsupervised learning, which is used when you have unlabeled data (i.e., data without defined categories or groups). The goal of this algorithm is to find groups in the data, with the number of groups represented by the variable K.

DBSCAN:

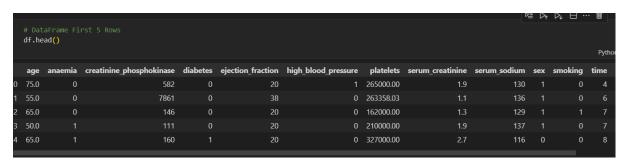
DBSCAN stands for density-based spatial clustering of applications with noise. It is able to find arbitrary shaped clusters and clusters with noise (i.e. outliers). The main idea behind DBSCAN is that a point belongs to a cluster if it is close to many points from that cluster.

K-Means DBSCAN

K-means has difficulty with non-globular clusters and clusters of multiple sizes.

DBSCAN is used to handle clusters of multiple sizes and structures and is not powerfully influenced by noise or outliers.

Here we go with our report and data preprocessing part:

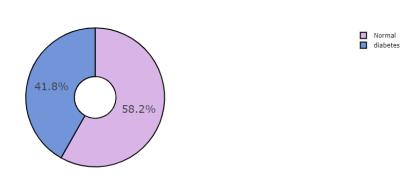


First fives rows of of our data set,

As you can see above the columns name of our dataset tells us about age, the disease and sex and death, he or she survived or died from diease

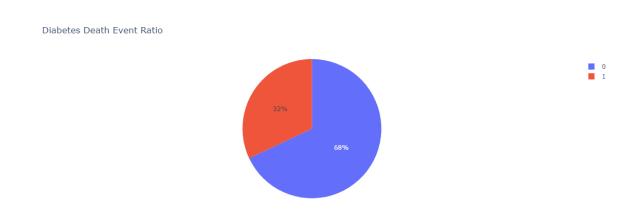
1.

Diabetes



Above you see total no. of people are affected from diabetes or normal person in the dataset

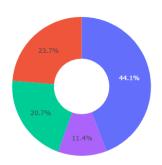
2. plot



People died from diabetes event ratio

3. plot

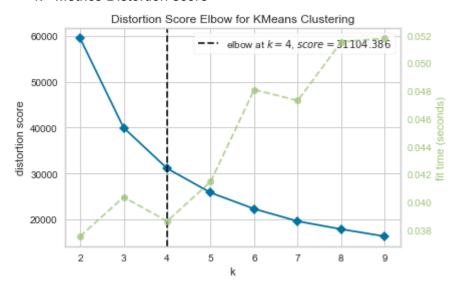
Analysis on Survival - Gender



Male - Survived
Female - Survived
Male - Not Survived
Female - Not Survived

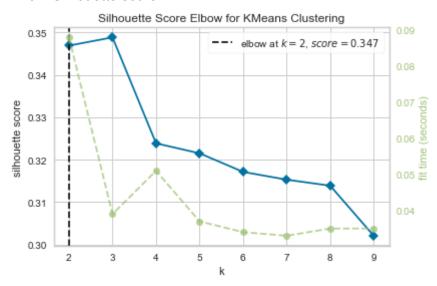
Male v/s Female Survival ratio

4. Metrics Distortion score



It suggest us 4 cluster

5. Silhouette score



It suggest us two cluster

Since the choice of method is unsupervised learning, so we do not have any label data to form cluster, for k-means we provide k value, as per k value it will gonna form a cluster

4 Cluster:

```
# initialise and fit K-Means model, we want 4 clusters to form

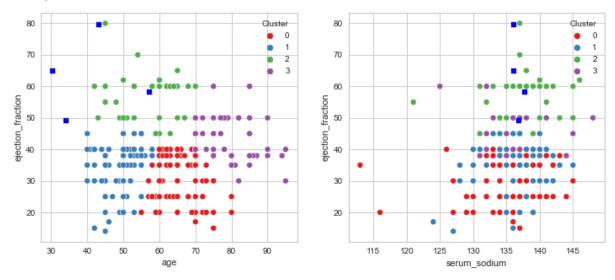
KM_4_clusters = KMeans(n_clusters=4, init='k-means++').fit(x)

KM4_clustered = x.copy()

KM4_clustered.loc[:,'Cluster'] = KM_4_clusters.labels_

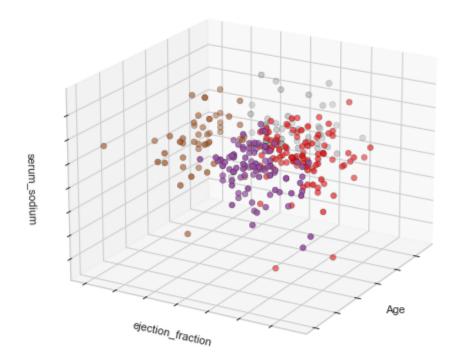
✓ 0.9s
```

2D View:



3D view:

3D view of K-Means 4 clusters



DBSCAN, it's a density based clustering works on epsilon and minimum sample in cluster to form a cluster

```
# eps= 5 and min_samples= 5, Density base Clustring and with 4 min samples needed to make a cluster

DBS_clustering = DBSCAN(eps=5, min_samples=5).fit(x)

DBSCAN_clustered = x.copy()

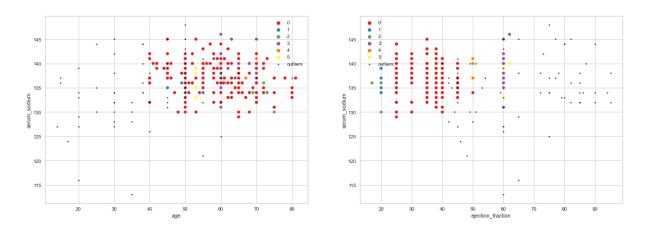
DBSCAN_clustered.loc[:,'cluster'] = DBS_clustering.labels_ # append labels to points

$\square$ 0.4s

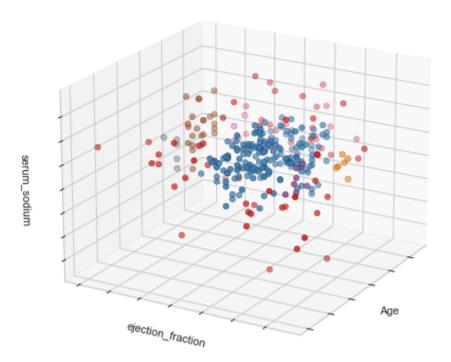
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As you can see a epsilon value is 5 which means the diameter or cluster is 5 and minimum samples means that it should have at least 5 samples, minimum 5 samples to form a cluster

2D View:

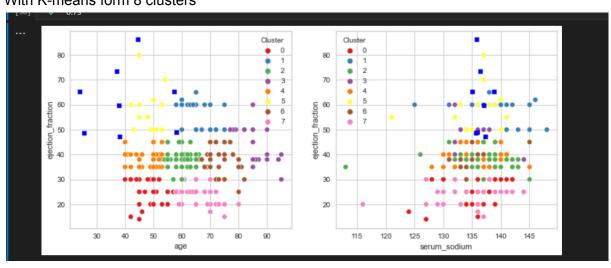


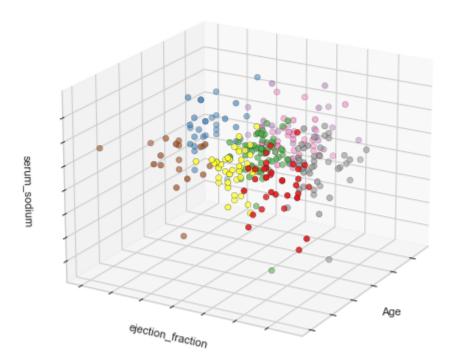
3D View:



Experiments:

With K-means form 8 clusters





8 clusters in 3D Pane

DBSCAN:

EPS: 10 and Sample Size 10, it formed a 1 big cluster and -1 stands for outliers

