

Practical no 8

Aim: Demonstration of Clustering

Theory:

K-means Clustering Algo:

K-means is an unsupervised learning method for clustering data points. The algorithm iteratively divides data points into K clusters by minimizing the variance in each cluster.

How does it work?

First, each data point is randomly assigned to one of the K clusters. Then, we compute the centroid

(functionally the center) of each cluster, and reassign each data point to the cluster with the closest centroid.

We repeat this process until the cluster assignments for each data point are no longer changing.

K-means clustering requires us to select K, the number of clusters we want to group the data into. The elbow method lets us graph the inertia (a distance-based metric) and visualize the point at which it starts decreasing linearly.

Steps:

- Open Excel create a data
- Save it as .CSV(MS-DOS)
- Keep the dataset and R code in a same folder.

Dataset:

1	AGE	SPEND			
2	18	10			
3	20	25			
4	22	30			
5	24	10			
6	26	25			
7	28	30			
8	30	80			
9	32	14			
10	34	45			
11	36	78			
12	38	45			
13	40	56			
14	42	5			
15	44	56			
16	46	56			
17	48	0			
18	50	55			
19	52	89			
20	54	55			
21	56	56			
22					

Code:

```
1 df=read.csv("C:/Users/admin/Downloads/Desktop/Materials/COMPUTER SCIENCE/Sem 6/Data Science/All Pracs/AGE.csv")
2 df
3 plot(df)
4 boxplot(df)
5 set.seed(20)
6 c1=kmeans(df[,1:2],3)
7 c1
8 iris
9 view(iris)
10 head(iris)
11 summary(iris)
12 plot(iris)
13 plot(iris[,3:4])
14 kmeansc1=kmeans(iris[,3:4],3)
15 kmeansc1
16 table(kmeansc1$cluster,iris$Species)
17 boxplot(iris)
18
```

Output:

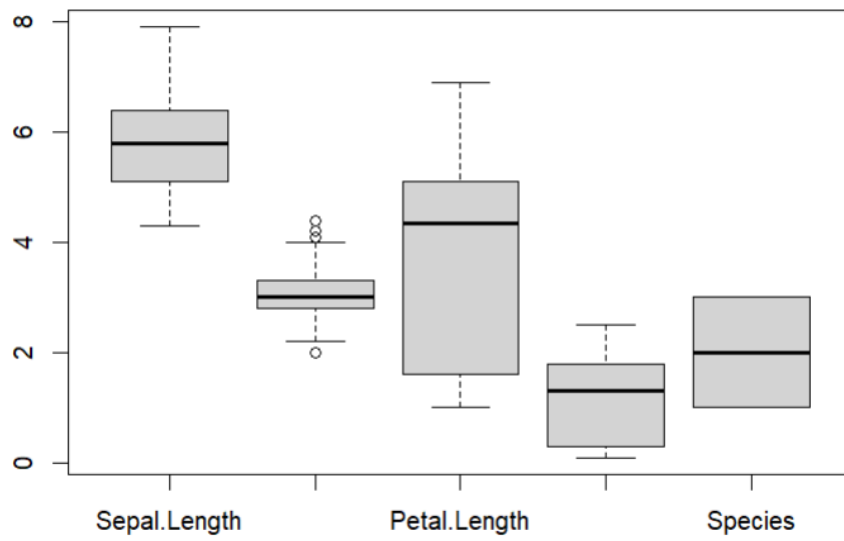
```
> df
  AGE SPEND
1  18   10
2  20   25
3  22   30
4  24   10
5  26   25
6  28   30
7  30   80
8  32   14
9  34   45
10 36   78
11 38   45
12 40   56
13 42    5
14 44   56
15 46   56
16 48    0
17 50   55
18 52   89
19 54   55
20 56   56
> plot(df)
> boxplot(df)
> set.seed(20)
> c1=kmeans(df[,1:2],3)
> c1
K-means clustering with 3 clusters of sizes 2, 11, 7

Cluster means:
      AGE      SPEND
1 45.00000  2.50000
2 43.63636 61.00000
3 24.28571 20.57143

Clustering vector:
[1] 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2

Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:
[1] 30.5000 2876.5455 623.1429
(between_SS / total_SS = 77.3 %)
```

[illegible]



Conclusion: Hence we have successfully learnt and performed Clustering