

Machine Learning_Assignment6

Git Hub: https://github.com/AishaFar/ML_Assignmnet6_Farhana_700735341

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```
In [1]: # importing required libraries for assignment 6 here
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn import preprocessing, metrics
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, LabelEncoder
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, confusion_matrix
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.cluster import AgglomerativeClustering
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, normalize
from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score
import scipy.cluster.hierarchy as shc
sns.set(style="white", color_codes=True)
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

importing required libraries for assignment 6 here

import seaborn as sns

from sklearn import preprocessing, metrics

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, LabelEncoder

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, confusion_matrix

import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

from sklearn.cluster import AgglomerativeClustering

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, normalize

from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score

import scipy.cluster.hierarchy as shc

```
sns.set(style="white", color_codes=True)
```

```
import warnings
```

```
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

```
df = pd.read_csv('CC GENERAL.csv')
```

```
df.head()
```

In [3]:

```
df = pd.read_csv('CC GENERAL.csv')
df.head()
```

Out[3]:

	CUST_ID	BALANCE	BALANCE_FREQUENCY	PURCHASES	ONEOFF_PURCHASES	INSTALLMENTS_PURCHASES	CASH_ADVANCE	PURCHASES_FREQUENCY
0	C10001	40.900749	0.818182	95.40	0.00		95.4	0.000000
1	C10002	3202.467416	0.909091	0.00	0.00		0.0	6442.945483
2	C10003	2495.148862	1.000000	773.17	773.17		0.0	0.000000
3	C10004	1666.670542	0.636364	1499.00	1499.00		0.0	205.788017
4	C10005	817.714335	1.000000	16.00	16.00		0.0	0.000000

Out[3]:

PURCHASES_FREQUENCY	ONEOFF_PURCHASES_FREQUENCY	PURCHASES_INSTALLMENTS_FREQUENCY	CASH_ADVANCE_FREQUENCY	CASH_ADVANCE_FREQUENCY
0.166667	0.000000	0.083333	0.000000	
0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.250000	
1.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
0.083333	0.083333	0.000000	0.083333	
0.083333	0.083333	0.000000	0.000000	

Out[3]:

CASH_ADVANCE_FREQUENCY	CASH_ADVANCE_TRX	PURCHASES_TRX	CREDIT_LIMIT	PAYMENTS	MINIMUM_PAYMENTS	PRC_FULL_PAYMENT	TENURE
0.000000	0	2	1000.0	201.802084	139.509787	0.000000	12
0.250000	4	0	7000.0	4103.032597	1072.340217	0.222222	12
0.000000	0	12	7500.0	622.066742	627.284787	0.000000	12
0.083333	1	1	7500.0	0.000000	NaN	0.000000	12
0.000000	0	1	1200.0	678.334763	244.791237	0.000000	12

reads the csv file then the head() takes first 5 records from the file cc general

The output is resulted in 5 records with all coulmnns and fields

```
In [4]: df.isnull().any()
```

```
Out[4]: CUST_ID                False
BALANCE                False
BALANCE_FREQUENCY      False
PURCHASES              False
ONEOFF_PURCHASES       False
INSTALLMENTS_PURCHASES False
CASH_ADVANCE           False
PURCHASES_FREQUENCY    False
ONEOFF_PURCHASES_FREQUENCY False
PURCHASES_INSTALLMENTS_FREQUENCY False
CASH_ADVANCE_FREQUENCY False
CASH_ADVANCE_TRX       False
PURCHASES_TRX          False
CREDIT_LIMIT           True
PAYMENTS               False
MINIMUM_PAYMENTS       True
PRC_FULL_PAYMENT        False
TENURE                 False
dtype: bool
```

`df.isnull().any()`

If you make it `df.isnull().any()` , you can **find just the columns that have NaN values**: 0 False 1 True 2 False 3 True 4 False 5 True dtype: bool. One more `.any()` will tell you if any of the above are True > `df.isnull()`.

`df.fillna(df.mean(), inplace=True)`

`df.isnull().any()`

```
In [5]: df.fillna(df.mean(), inplace=True)
df.isnull().any()
```

```
Out[5]: CUST_ID                False
BALANCE                False
BALANCE_FREQUENCY      False
PURCHASES              False
ONEOFF_PURCHASES       False
INSTALLMENTS_PURCHASES False
CASH_ADVANCE           False
PURCHASES_FREQUENCY    False
ONEOFF_PURCHASES_FREQUENCY False
PURCHASES_INSTALLMENTS_FREQUENCY False
CASH_ADVANCE_FREQUENCY False
CASH_ADVANCE_TRX       False
PURCHASES_TRX          False
CREDIT_LIMIT           False
PAYMENTS               False
MINIMUM_PAYMENTS       False
PRC_FULL_PAYMENT        False
TENURE                 False
dtype: bool
```

The `fillna()` method is used to replace the 'NaN' in the dataframe.

When `inplace = True` , the data is modified in place, which means it will return nothing and the dataframe is now updated. When `inplace = False` , which is the default, then the operation is performed and it returns a copy of the object. You then need to save it to something.

```
x = df.drop('CUST_ID', axis = 1)
print(x)
```

```
In [6]: x = df.drop('CUST_ID', axis = 1)
print(x)
```

	BALANCE	BALANCE_FREQUENCY	PURCHASES	ONEOFF_PURCHASES	\
0	40.900749	0.818182	95.40	0.00	
1	3202.467416	0.909091	0.00	0.00	
2	2495.148862	1.000000	773.17	773.17	
3	1666.670542	0.636364	1499.00	1499.00	
4	817.714335	1.000000	16.00	16.00	
...	
8945	28.493517	1.000000	291.12	0.00	
8946	19.183215	1.000000	300.00	0.00	
8947	23.398673	0.833333	144.40	0.00	
8948	13.457564	0.833333	0.00	0.00	
8949	372.708075	0.666667	1093.25	1093.25	

	INSTALLMENTS_PURCHASES	CASH_ADVANCE	PURCHASES_FREQUENCY	\
0	95.40	0.000000	0.166667	
1	0.00	6442.945483	0.000000	
2	0.00	0.000000	1.000000	
3	0.00	205.788017	0.083333	
4	0.00	0.000000	0.083333	
...	
8945	291.12	0.000000	1.000000	
8946	300.00	0.000000	1.000000	
8947	144.40	0.000000	0.833333	
8948	0.00	36.558778	0.000000	
8949	0.00	127.040008	0.666667	

	ONEOFF_PURCHASES_FREQUENCY	PURCHASES_INSTALLMENTS_FREQUENCY	\
0	0.000000	0.083333	
1	0.000000	0.000000	
2	1.000000	0.000000	
3	0.083333	0.000000	
4	0.083333	0.000000	
...	
8945	0.000000	0.833333	
8946	0.000000	0.833333	
8947	0.000000	0.666667	
8948	0.000000	0.000000	
8949	0.666667	0.000000	

	CASH_ADVANCE_FREQUENCY	CASH_ADVANCE_TRX	PURCHASES_TRX	CREDIT_LIMIT	\
0	0.000000	0	2	1000.0	
1	0.250000	4	0	7000.0	
2	0.000000	0	12	7500.0	
3	0.083333	1	1	7500.0	
4	0.000000	0	1	1200.0	
...	
8945	0.000000	0	6	1000.0	
8946	0.000000	0	6	1000.0	
8947	0.000000	0	5	1000.0	
8948	0.166667	2	0	500.0	

```

...
8945      0.000000      0      6      1000.0
8946      0.000000      0      6      1000.0
8947      0.000000      0      5      1000.0
8948      0.166667      2      0       500.0
8949      0.333333      2     23     1200.0

PAYMENTS  MINIMUM_PAYMENTS  PRC_FULL_PAYMENT  TENURE
0      201.802084      139.509787      0.000000      12
1      4103.032597     1072.340217      0.222222      12
2      622.066742      627.284787      0.000000      12
3           0.000000      864.206542      0.000000      12
4      678.334763      244.791237      0.000000      12

...
8945      325.594462      48.886365      0.500000      6
8946      275.861322      864.206542      0.000000      6
8947      81.270775      82.418369      0.250000      6
8948      52.549959      55.755628      0.250000      6
8949      63.165404      88.288956      0.000000      6

[8950 rows x 17 columns]

```

The `drop()` function is used to drop specified labels from rows or columns.

Remove rows or columns by specifying label names and corresponding axis, or by specifying directly index or column names. When using a multi-index, labels on different levels can be removed by specifying the level.

```

In [7]: #Scaling
        scaler = StandardScaler()
        scaler.fit(x)
        X_scaled_array = scaler.transform(x)

```

#Scaling

```
scaler = StandardScaler()
```

```
scaler.fit(x)
```

```
X_scaled_array = scaler.transform(x)
```

```

In [8]: #Normalizing the data
        X_normalized = normalize(X_scaled_array)
        X_normalized = pd.DataFrame(X_normalized)

```

#Normalizing the data

```
X_normalized = normalize(X_scaled_array)
```

```
X_normalized = pd.DataFrame(X_normalized)
```

```
In [9]: #Reducing the dimensionality of the Data
pca = PCA(n_components = 2)
X_principal = pca.fit_transform(X_normalized)
principalDf = pd.DataFrame(data = X_principal, columns = ['principal component1', 'principal component2'])
finalDf = pd.concat([principalDf, df[['TENURE']]], axis = 1)
finalDf.head()
```

```
Out[9]:
```

	principal component1	principal component2	TENURE
0	-0.489826	-0.679678	12
1	-0.518791	0.545011	12
2	0.330885	0.268979	12
3	-0.482374	-0.092112	12
4	-0.563289	-0.481914	12

#Reducing the dimensionality of the Data

```
pca = PCA(n_components = 2)
```

```
X_principal = pca.fit_transform(X_normalized)
```

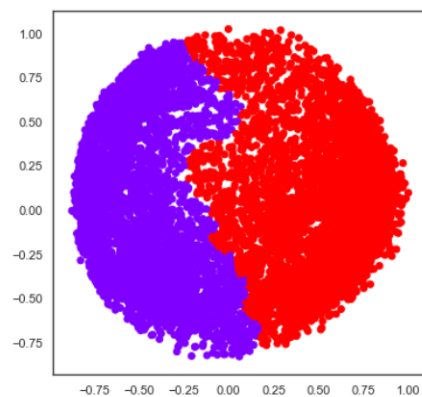
```
principalDf = pd.DataFrame(data = X_principal, columns = ['principal component1', 'principal component2'])
```

```
finalDf = pd.concat([principalDf, df[['TENURE']]], axis = 1)
```

```
finalDf.head()
```

```
In [10]: ac2 = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters = 2)

# Visualizing the clustering
plt.figure(figsize =(6, 6))
plt.scatter(principalDf['principal component1'], principalDf['principal component2'],
            c = ac2.fit_predict(principalDf), cmap ='rainbow')
plt.show()
```



```
ac2 = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters = 2)
```

```
# Visualizing the clustering
```

```
plt.figure(figsize =(6, 6))
```

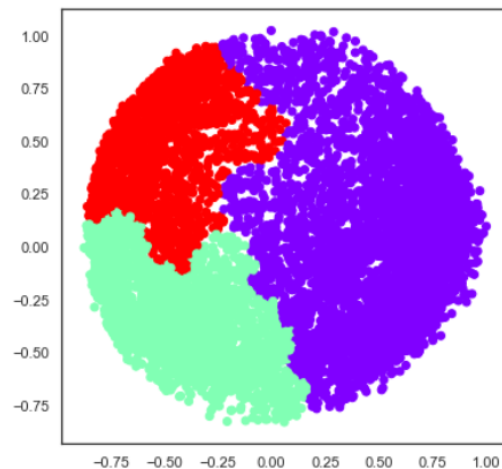
```
plt.scatter(principalDf['principal component1'], principalDf['principal component2'],
```

```
            c = ac2.fit_predict(principalDf), cmap ='rainbow')
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
In [11]: > ac3 = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters = 3)

# Visualizing the clustering
plt.figure(figsize =(6, 6))
plt.scatter(principalDf['principal component1'], principalDf['principal component2'],
            c = ac3.fit_predict(principalDf), cmap ='rainbow')
plt.show()
```



```
ac3 = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters = 3)
```

```
# Visualizing the clustering
```

```
plt.figure(figsize =(6, 6))
```

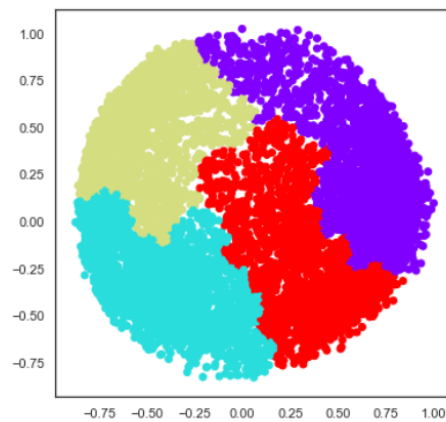
```
plt.scatter(principalDf['principal component1'], principalDf['principal component2'],
```

```
            c = ac3.fit_predict(principalDf), cmap ='rainbow')
```

plt.show()

```
In [12]: ac4 = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters = 4)

# Visualizing the clustering
plt.figure(figsize =(6, 6))
plt.scatter(principalDf['principal component1'], principalDf['principal component2'],
            c = ac4.fit_predict(principalDf), cmap ='rainbow')
plt.show()
```



ac4 = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters = 4)

Visualizing the clustering

plt.figure(figsize =(6, 6))

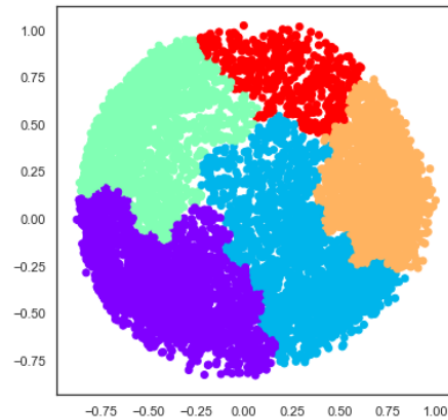
plt.scatter(principalDf['principal component1'], principalDf['principal component2'],

 c = ac4.fit_predict(principalDf), cmap ='rainbow')

plt.show()

```
In [13]: ac5 = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters = 5)

# Visualizing the clustering
plt.figure(figsize =(6, 6))
plt.scatter(principalDf['principal component1'], principalDf['principal component2'],
            c = ac5.fit_predict(principalDf), cmap ='rainbow')
plt.show()
```



```
ac5 = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters = 5)
```

```
# Visualizing the clustering
```

```
plt.figure(figsize =(6, 6))
```

```
plt.scatter(principalDf['principal component1'], principalDf['principal component2'],
```

```
            c = ac5.fit_predict(principalDf), cmap ='rainbow')
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
In [14]: k = [2, 3, 4, 5]

# Appending the silhouette scores of the different models to the list
silhouette_scores = []
silhouette_scores.append(
    silhouette_score(principalDf, ac2.fit_predict(principalDf)))
silhouette_scores.append(
    silhouette_score(principalDf, ac3.fit_predict(principalDf)))
silhouette_scores.append(
    silhouette_score(principalDf, ac4.fit_predict(principalDf)))
silhouette_scores.append(
    silhouette_score(principalDf, ac5.fit_predict(principalDf)))
```

```
k = [2, 3, 4, 5]
```

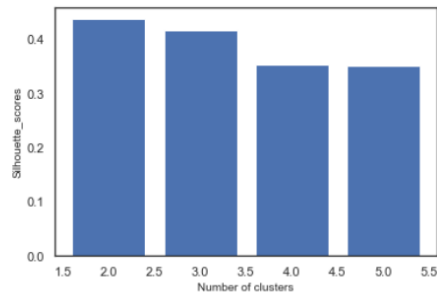
```
# Appending the silhouette scores of the different models to the list
```

```
silhouette_scores = []
```

```
silhouette_scores.append(
```

```
silhouette_score(principalDf, ac2.fit_predict(principalDf)))  
silhouette_scores.append(  
    silhouette_score(principalDf, ac3.fit_predict(principalDf)))  
silhouette_scores.append(  
    silhouette_score(principalDf, ac4.fit_predict(principalDf)))  
silhouette_scores.append(  
    silhouette_score(principalDf, ac5.fit_predict(principalDf)))
```

```
In [15]: # Plotting a bar graph to compare the results  
plt.bar(k, silhouette_scores)  
plt.xlabel('Number of clusters', fontsize = 10)  
plt.ylabel('Silhouette_scores', fontsize = 10)  
plt.show()
```



```
# Plotting a bar graph to compare the results  
plt.bar(k, silhouette_scores)  
plt.xlabel('Number of clusters', fontsize = 10)  
plt.ylabel('Silhouette_scores', fontsize = 10)  
plt.show()
```
