

In [1]: To Explore Unsupervised Machine Learning:K-Means Clustering

In this task we will use the iris dataset to predict the optimum number of clusters

```
In [ ]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn import datasets
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [2]: ds=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\Akankasha\OneDrive\Desktop\ds\Iris.csv")
```

```
In [3]: ds.head()
```

Out[3]:

	Id	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm	Species
0	1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
1	2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2	3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
4	5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa

```
In [4]: ds.shape
```

Out[4]: (150, 6)

```
In [5]: ds.info
```

```
Out[5]: <bound method DataFrame.info of      Id  SepalLengthCm  SepalWidthCm  PetalLeng
thCm  PetalWidthCm  \
0      1           5.1           3.5           1.4           0.2
1      2           4.9           3.0           1.4           0.2
2      3           4.7           3.2           1.3           0.2
3      4           4.6           3.1           1.5           0.2
4      5           5.0           3.6           1.4           0.2
..    ...           ...           ...           ...           ...
145   146           6.7           3.0           5.2           2.3
146   147           6.3           2.5           5.0           1.9
147   148           6.5           3.0           5.2           2.0
148   149           6.2           3.4           5.4           2.3
149   150           5.9           3.0           5.1           1.8

      Species
0      Iris-setosa
1      Iris-setosa
2      Iris-setosa
3      Iris-setosa
4      Iris-setosa
..    ...
145   Iris-virginica
146   Iris-virginica
147   Iris-virginica
148   Iris-virginica
149   Iris-virginica
```

[150 rows x 6 columns]>

In [6]:

```
# Finding the optimum number of clusters for k-means classification
x = ds.iloc[:, [0, 1, 2, 3]].values
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
wcss = []
```

```
In [7]: for i in range(1, 11):  
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = i, init = 'k-means++',  
                        max_iter = 300, n_init = 10, random_state = 0)  
        kmeans.fit(x)  
        wcss.append(kmeans.inertia_)
```

[illegible]

```

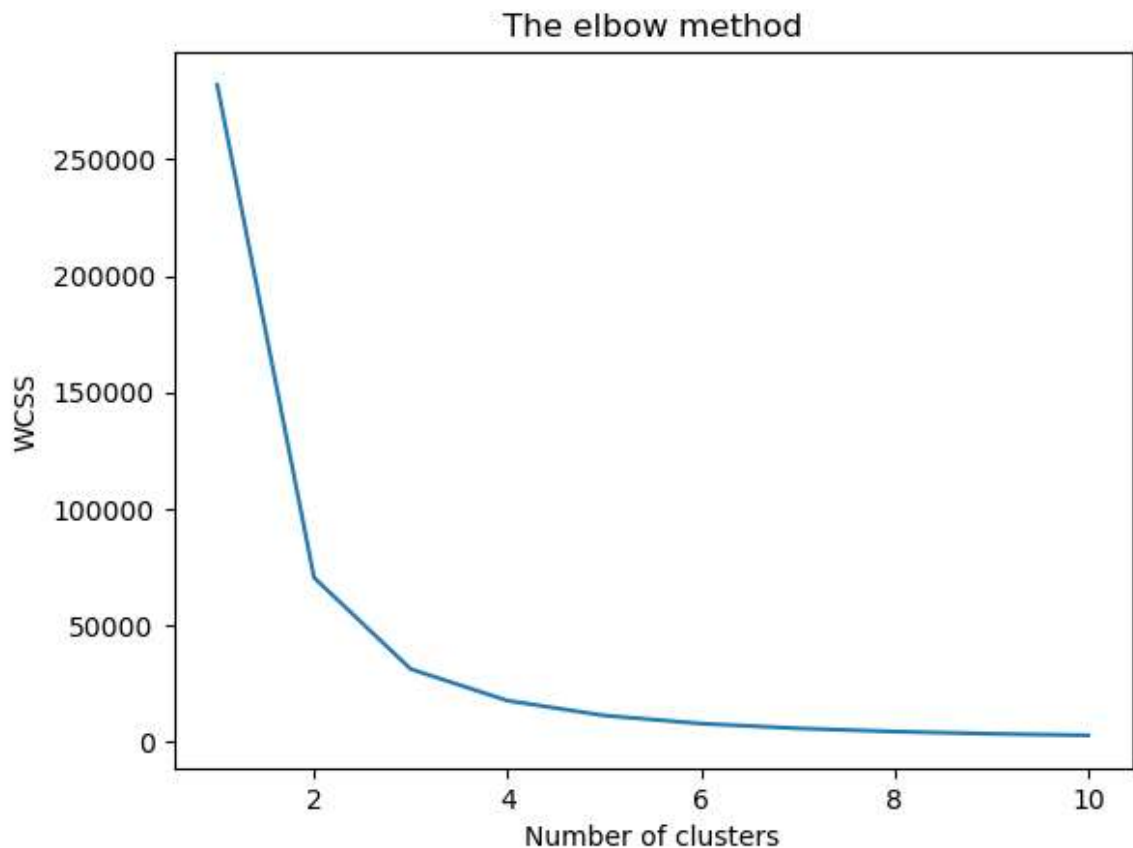
onment variable OMP_NUM_THREADS=1.
warnings.warn(
C:\Users\Akankasha\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\cluster\_kmeans.py:1436:
UserWarning: KMeans is known to have a memory leak on Windows with MKL, when the
re are less chunks than available threads. You can avoid it by setting the environ
ment variable OMP_NUM_THREADS=1.
warnings.warn(

```

```

In [8]: # Plotting the results onto a Line graph,
# `allowing us to observe 'The elbow'
plt.plot(range(1, 11), wcss)
plt.title('The elbow method')
plt.xlabel('Number of clusters')
plt.ylabel('WCSS')
plt.show()

```



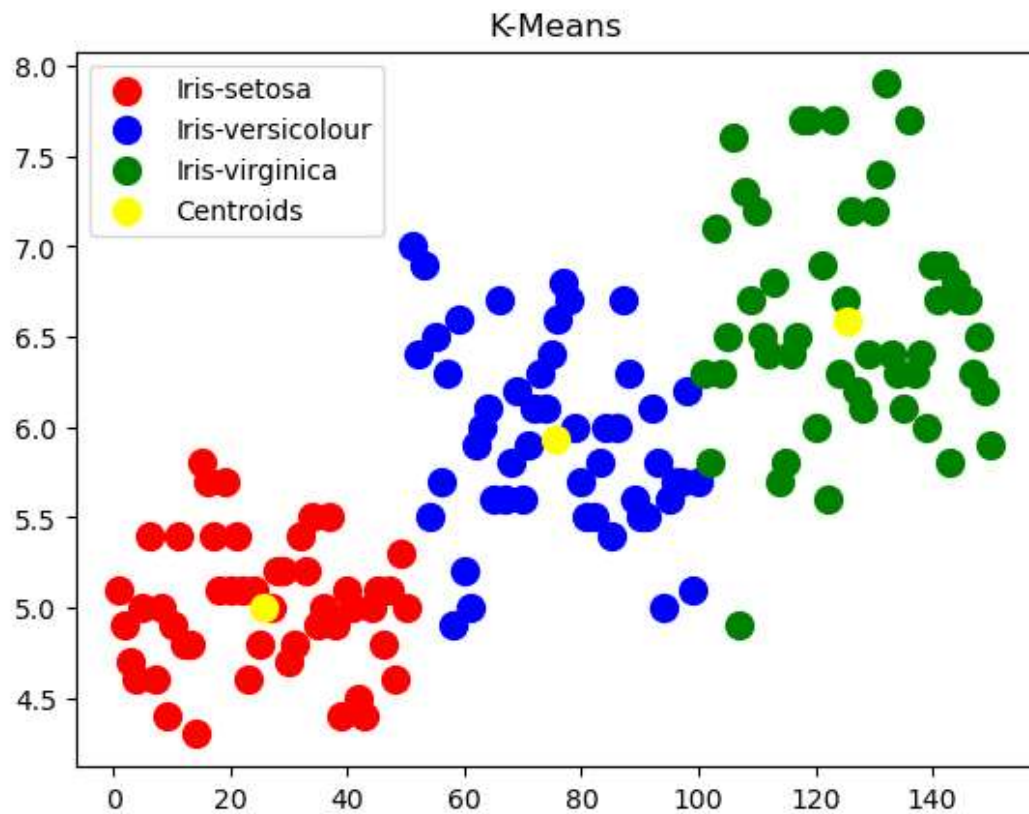
```

In [9]: # Applying kmeans to the dataset / Creating the kmeans classifier
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = 3, init = 'k-means++', max_iter = 300, n_init = 10, n
v kmeans = kmeans.fit_predict(x)
C:\Users\Akankasha\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\cluster\_kmeans.py:1436:
UserWarning: KMeans is known to have a memory leak on Windows with MKL, when the
re are less chunks than available threads. You can avoid it by setting the environ
ment variable OMP_NUM_THREADS=1.
warnings.warn(

```

```
In [10]: # Visualising the clusters - On the first two columns
plt.scatter(x[y_kmeans == 0, 0], x[y_kmeans == 0, 1], s = 100, c = 'red', label = 'Iris-setosa')
plt.scatter(x[y_kmeans == 1, 0], x[y_kmeans == 1, 1], s = 100, c = 'blue', label = 'Iris-versicolour')
plt.scatter(x[y_kmeans == 2, 0], x[y_kmeans == 2, 1], s = 100, c = 'green', label = 'Iris-virginica')

# Plotting the centroids of the clusters
plt.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers_[:, 0], kmeans.cluster_centers_[:, 1], s = 100, c = 'yellow', label = 'Centroids')
plt.title("K-Means")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
In [ ]: #this concludes the K means Workshop
```