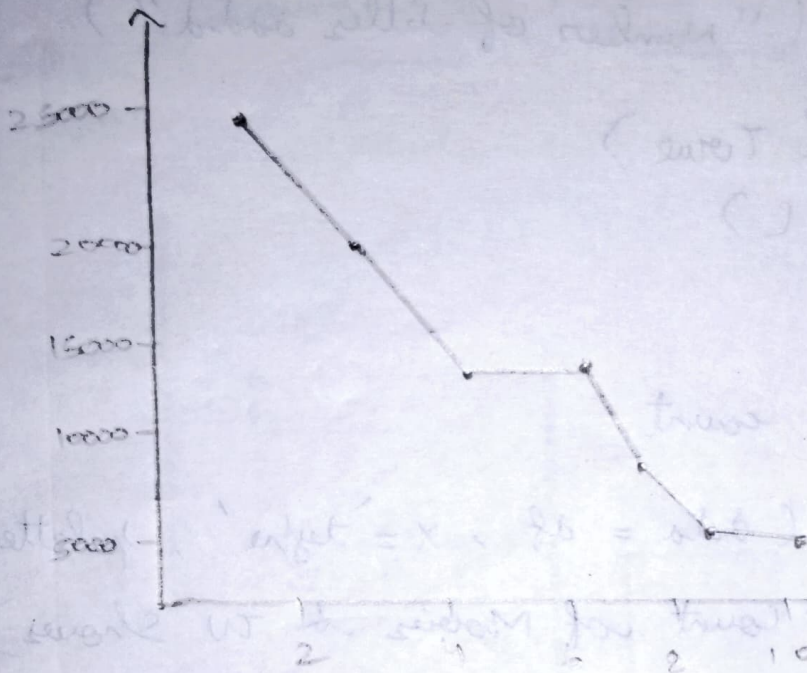


Output:

Elbow method

Inertia



number of clusters

lower the inertia value, the better

16/9/25

Aim:

To write a python program for clustering using python and import necessary dataset.

Code:

```

import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
import seaborn as sns

df = pd.read_csv('Mall-customers.csv')

kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = 5, random_state = 42)
df['clusters'] = kmeans.fit_predict(df['
Annual Income (k$)'])

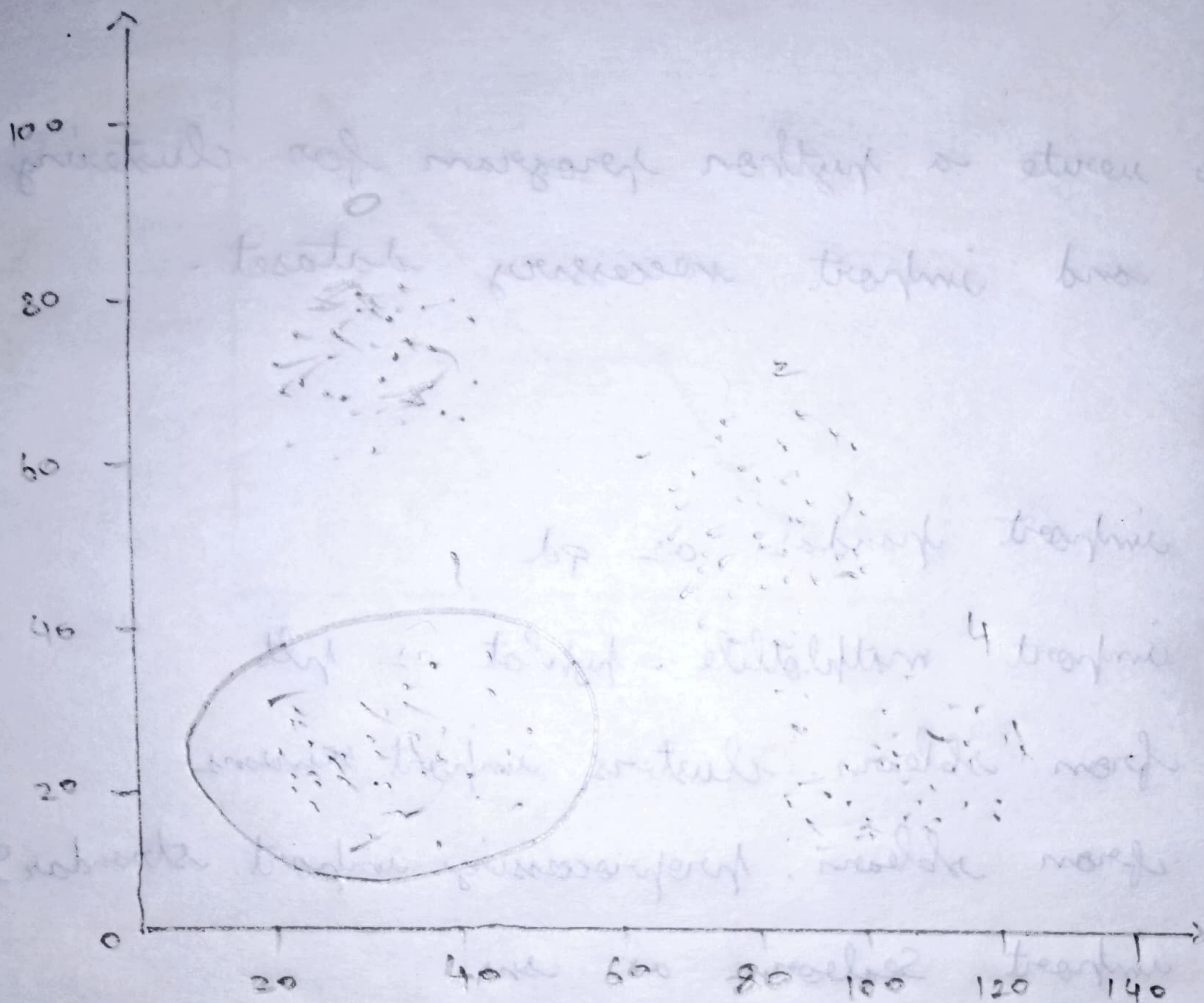
distortions = [ ]

for i in range(1, 11):
    km = KMeans(n_clusters = i)
    km.fit(df['annual income (k$)', 'Spending Score
(1-100)'])
    distortion.append(km.inertia_)

plt.plot(range(1, 11), distortions, markers = 'o')
plt.title('Elbow method')
plt.xlabel('inertia')
plt.ylabel('no. of clusters')

```

Spending score (0-100)



Cluster

0 -> •

1 -> *

2 -> X

3 -> o

4 -> 1

Annual Income (k\$)

```

import numpy as np

from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score
from sklearn.cluster import spectral_clustering

# Load data
wine = load_wine()
x = pd.DataFrame(wine.data, columns=wine.feature_names)
x_scaled = StandardScaler().fit_transform(x)

# Generate base clustering
base_clustering = []
for k in [3, 4, 5]:
    km = KMeans(n_clusters=k, random_state=42)
    base_clustering.append(km.fit_predict(x_scaled))

# Apply ensemble
ensemble_labels = espa_ensemble(base_clustering)

# Evaluate:
print("Silhouette Score: ", silhouette_score(x_scaled, ensemble_labels))

# Plot clusters:
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.scatter(x_scaled[:, 0], x_scaled[:, 1],
            c=ensemble_labels, cmap='viridis',
            s=30)
plt.title("ESPA ensemble clustering on wine")
plt.show()

```

Result : Therefore, the required program for clustering has been executed successfully.