lab5

November 18, 2020

1 lab 5

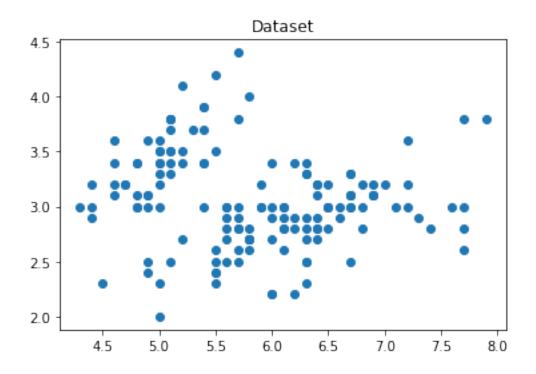
eldad kronfeld 313429607 vlad barkanas 317225993

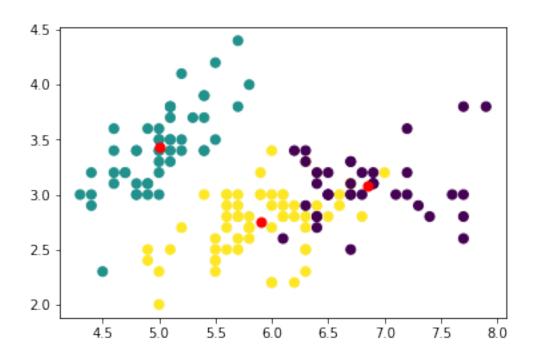
1.1 7-9

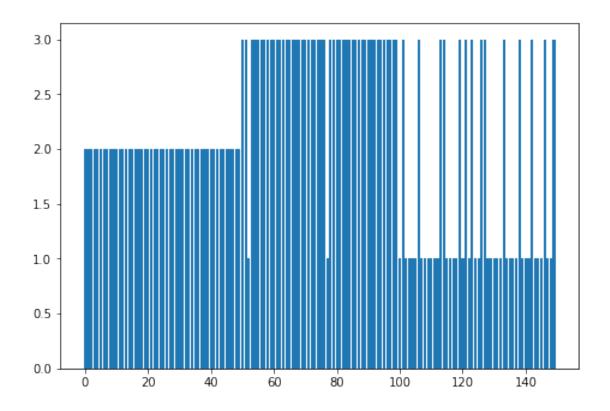
```
[1]: """
     Created on Tue Oct 13 19:36:13 2020
     @author: ravros
     #IRIS DATA
     #import libraries
     from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
     import numpy as np
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     #import pandas as pd
     from pandas import DataFrame
     from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_samples, silhouette_score
     #import datasets
     from sklearn import datasets
     def clust(df,n_cl):
         kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = n_cl).fit(df)
         res = kmeans.labels_+1
         centroids = kmeans.cluster_centers_
         plt.scatter(df['x1'], df['x2'], c = res, s=50, alpha = 1)
         plt.scatter(centroids[:, 0], centroids[:, 1], c='red', s=50)
         plt.show()
         fig = plt.figure()
         ax = fig.add_axes([0,0,1,1])
         ax.bar(range(len(res)),res)
         plt.show()
     #show the silhouette values for k=3
```

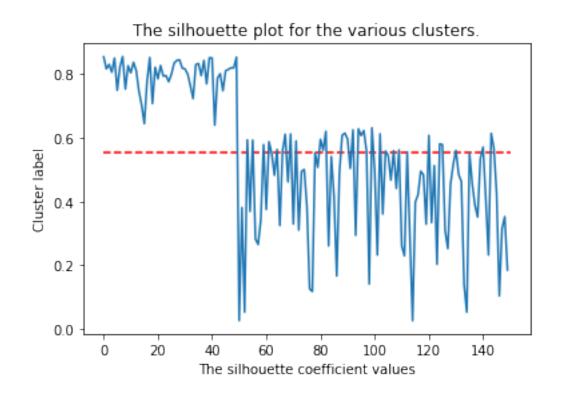
```
silhouette_avg_ = silhouette_score(df, res)
   sample_silhouette_values_ = silhouette_samples(df, res)
   plt.plot(sample_silhouette_values_)
   plt.plot(silhouette_avg_, 'r--')
   plt.title("The silhouette plot for the various clusters.")
   plt.xlabel("The silhouette coefficient values")
   plt.ylabel("Cluster label")
   y=silhouette_avg_
   xmin=0
   xmax=len(res)
#The vertical line for average silhouette score of all the values
   plt.hlines(y, xmin, xmax, colors='red', linestyles="--")
   plt.show()
   print("For n_clusters =", n_cl,
      "The average silhouette_score is:", silhouette_avg_)
   return res
```

```
[2]: #import datasets
     #from sklearn import datasets
     Iris = datasets.load_iris()
     y = Iris.data
     lb = Iris.target # true labeling
     y0 = np.array(y[:,0:4]) #useless as it returns nparray
     x1 = y0[:,0]
     x2 = y0[:,1]
     x3 = y0[:,2]
     x4 = y0[:,3]
     df = DataFrame(y0, columns=['x1','x2','x3','x4'])
     plt.plot()
     plt.subplot()
     plt.title('Dataset')
    plt.scatter(x1,x2)
     plt.show()
     res3 = clust(df, 3)
     #y2 = np.array(y[50:150,0:4])
     #lb2=
```





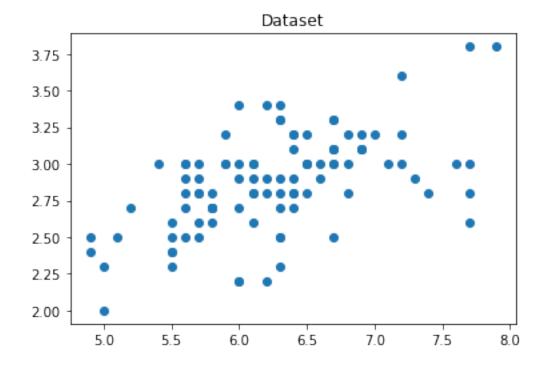


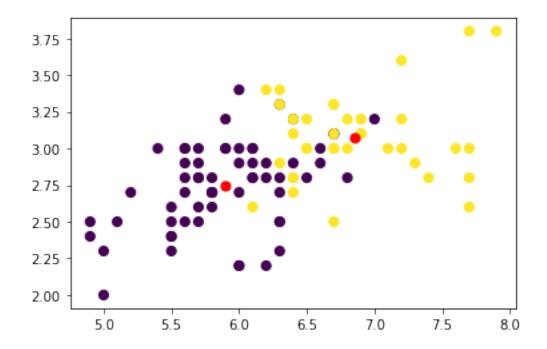


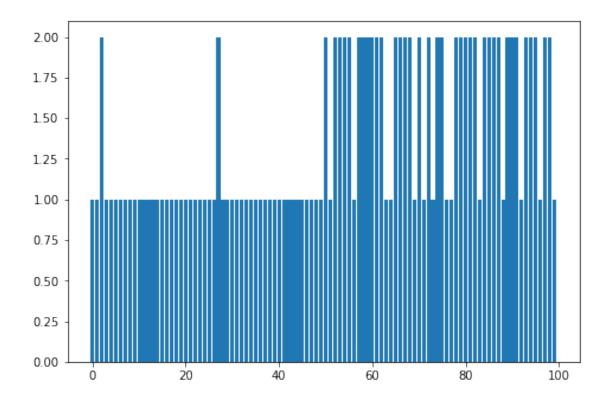
For n_clusters = 3 The average silhouette_score is: 0.5528190123564091

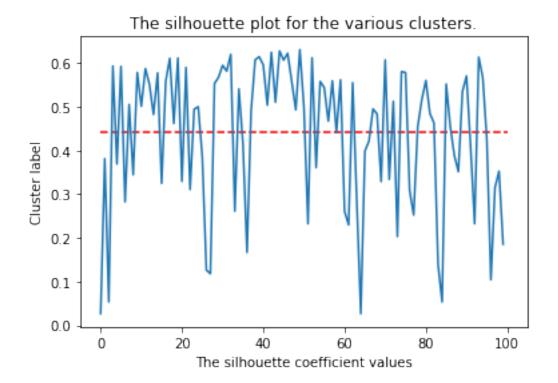
```
[3]: #import datasets
     #from sklearn import datasets
     Iris = datasets.load_iris()
     y = Iris.data
     lb = Iris.target # true labeling
     y0 = np.array(y[:,0:4]) #useless as it returns nparray
     start = 50; end = 150
     x1 = y0[start:end,0]
     x2 = y0[start:end,1]
     x3 = y0[start:end,2]
     x4 = y0[start:end,3]
     print(len(x1))
     df = DataFrame(y0[start:end,0:4], columns=['x1','x2','x3','x4'])
     plt.plot()
     plt.subplot()
     plt.title('Dataset')
     plt.scatter(x1,x2)
     plt.show()
    res3 = clust(df, 2)
```

100









For n_clusters = 2 The average silhouette_score is: 0.440451980007712

```
[9]: TP = 0; TN = 0; FP = 0; FN = 0
for i in range(start,end):
    if lb[i] == res3[i -start]:
        if lb[i] == 1:
            TP += 1
        else:
            TN += 1
        else:
            if res3[i -] == 1:
                FN += 1
        else:
            FP += 1
res = np.array([[TP,FN],[FP,TN]])
print(res)
```

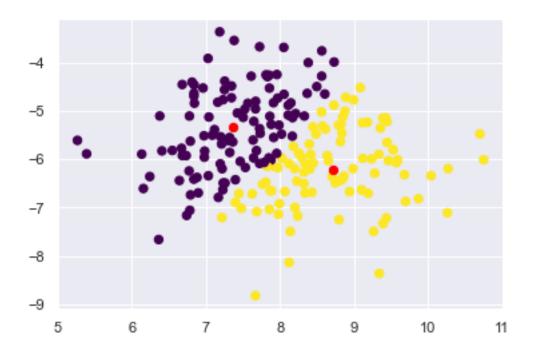
[[48 14] [2 36]]

1.2 explanation:

as we can see by looking at the avg silhouette score we can see that the clustering process was very successful, and we can confirm that by looking at the confusion matrix stated above and clearly see that the false clasification is very low while the false results were very low compared to that.

```
[10]: TPR = TP/(TP+FN)
      FPR = 1 - (TN/(TN+FP))
      accuracy = (TP+TN)/(TP+TN+FP+FN)
      precision = TP/(TP+FP)
      res = """TPR = {0}
      FPR = \{1\}
      accuracy = \{2\}
      precision = {3}"""
      print(res.format(TPR,FPR,accuracy,precision))
     TPR = 0.7741935483870968
     FPR = 0.052631578947368474
     accuracy = 0.84
     precision = 0.96
     1.3 10 - 12
 [6]: # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
      Created on Tue Oct 13 19:36:13 2020
      @author: ravros
      11 11 11
      #matplotlib inline
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      import seaborn as sns; sns.set()
      import numpy as np
      # Generate some data
      from sklearn.datasets.samples generator import make blobs
      X, y_true = make_blobs(n_samples=200, centers=2,
                              cluster std = 0.90, random state = 5)
      X = X[:, ::-1] # flip axes for better plotting
      # Plot the data with K Means Labels
      from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
      kmeans = KMeans(2, random_state = 5)
      km = kmeans.fit(X)
      labels =km.predict(X)
      centr = km.cluster_centers_
      plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=labels, s=40, cmap='viridis');
      plt.scatter(centr[:, 0], centr[:, 1], c='red', s=40, cmap='viridis');
```

plt.show()



```
[7]: TP = 0;TN = 0;FP = 0;FN = 0
for i in range(0,200):
    if y_true[i] == labels[i]:
        if y_true[i] == 0:
            TP += 1
        else:
            TN += 1
    else:
        if labels[i] == 0:
            FN += 1
        else:
            FP += 1
    res = np.array([[TP,FN],[FP,TN]])
    print(res)
```

[[74 34] [26 66]]

```
[8]: TPR = TP/(TP+FN)
    FPR = 1 - (TN/(TN+FP))
    accuracy = (TP+TN)/(TP+TN+FP+FN)
    precision = TP/(TP+FP)
    res = """TPR = {0}
    FPR = {1}
    accuracy = {2}
    precision = {3}"""
```

print(res.format(TPR,FPR,accuracy,precision))

TPR = 0.6851851851851852 FPR = 0.28260869565217395 accuracy = 0.7 precision = 0.74