# **UCS2612 Machine Learning Laboratory**

# Ex 6. K-Means Clustering Algorithm

Name: K.H.GopalaKrishnan

Register Number: 3122 21 5001 028

#### Aim:

Develop a python program to cluster the human activity using K-means clustering algorithm. Visualize the features from the dataset and interpret the results obtained by the model using Matplotlib library

### **Code and Output:**

Importing The necesser Modules

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

from sklearn.feature_selection import SelectKBest
from sklearn.feature_selection import f_classif

from sklearn.feature_selection import RFE
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge
from sklearn.feature_selection import SelectFromModel

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score, davies_bouldin_score
```

## Reading the Training and Testing Dataset

```
train_df=pd.read_csv("train.csv")
test_df=pd.read_csv("test.csv")
```

Display the Details about Training and Testing Dataset details

```
print("\n\nThe Size of The Training Dataset : ",train_df.shape)
print("\nThe Size of The Training Dataset : ",test_df.shape)
```

The Size of The Training Dataset: (7352, 563)

The Size of The Training Dataset: (2947, 563)

Printing The Training and Testing Dataset Examples

## train\_df

	BodyAcc- mean()-X	tBodyAcc- mean()-Y	tBodyAcc- mean()-Z	tBodyAcc- std()-X	tBodyAcc- std()-Y	tBodyAcc- std()-Z	tBodyAcc- mad()-X	tBodyAcc- mad()-Y	tBodyAcc- mad()-Z	tBodyAcc- max()-X	fBodyBodyGyroJerkMag- kurtosis()	angle(tBodyAccMean,gravity)	angle(tBodyAcc
	0.288585	-0.020294	-0.132905	-0.995279	-0.983111	-0.913526	-0.995112	-0.983185	-0.923527	-0.934724	-0.710304	-0.112754	
	0.278419	-0.016411		-0.998245	-0.975300	-0.960322	-0.998807	-0.974914	-0.957686	-0.943068	-0.861499	0.053477	
	0.279653	-0.019467	-0.113462	-0.995380	-0.967187	-0.978944	-0.996520	-0.963668	-0.977469	-0.938692	-0.760104	-0.118559	
	0.279174	-0.026201	-0.123283	-0.996091	-0.983403	-0.990675	-0.997099	-0.982750	-0.989302	-0.938692	-0.482845	-0.036788	
	0.276629	-0.016570	-0.115362	-0.998139	-0.980817	-0.990482	-0.998321	-0.979672	-0.990441	-0.942469	-0.699205	0.123320	
7347	0.299665	-0.057193	-0.181233	-0.195387	0.039905	0.077078	-0.282301	0.043616	0.060410	0.210795	-0.880324	-0.190437	
7348	0.273853	-0.007749	-0.147468	-0.235309	0.004816	0.059280		-0.029456	0.080585	0.117440	-0.680744	0.064907	
7349	0.273387	-0.017011	-0.045022	-0.218218	-0.103822	0.274533	-0.304515	-0.098913	0.332584	0.043999	-0.304029	0.052806	
	0.289654	-0.018843	-0.158281		-0.111412	0.268893	-0.310487	-0.068200	0.319473	0.101702	-0.344314	-0.101360	
7351	0.351503	-0.012423	-0.203867	-0.269270	-0.087212	0.177404	-0.377404	-0.038678	0.229430	0.269013	-0.740738	-0.280088	

#### test df

	tBodyAcc- mean()-X	tBodyAcc- mean()-Y	tBodyAcc- mean()-Z	tBodyAcc- std()-X	tBodyAcc- std()-Y	tBodyAcc- std()-Z	tBodyAcc- mad()-X	tBodyAcc- mad()-Y	tBodyAcc- mad()-Z	tBodyAcc- max()-X		fBodyBodyGyroJerkMag- kurtosis()	angle(tBodyAccMean,gravity)	angle(tBodyAcc
	0.257178	-0.023285	-0.014654	-0.938404	-0.920091	-0.667683	-0.952501	-0.925249	-0.674302	-0.894088		-0.705974	0.006462	
	0.286027	-0.013163	-0.119083	-0.975415	-0.967458	-0.944958	-0.986799	-0.968401	-0.945823	-0.894088		-0.594944	-0.083495	
	0.275485	-0.026050	-0.118152	-0.993819	-0.969926	-0.962748	-0.994403	-0.970735	-0.963483	-0.939260		-0.640736	-0.034956	
	0.270298	-0.032614		-0.994743	-0.973268	-0.967091	-0.995274	-0.974471	-0.968897	-0.938610		-0.736124	-0.017067	
	0.274833	-0.027848	-0.129527	-0.993852	-0.967445	-0.978295	-0.994111	-0.965953	-0.977346	-0.938610		-0.846595	-0.002223	
2942	0.310155	-0.053391	-0.099109	-0.287866	-0.140589	-0.215088	-0.356083	-0.148775	-0.232057	0.185361		-0.750809	-0.337422	
2943	0.363385	-0.039214	-0.105915	-0.305388	0.028148	-0.196373	-0.373540	-0.030036	-0.270237	0.185361		-0.700274	-0.736701	
2944	0.349966	0.030077	-0.115788	-0.329638	-0.042143	-0.250181	-0.388017	-0.133257	-0.347029	0.007471		-0.467179	-0.181560	
2945	0.237594	0.018467	-0.096499		-0.229775	-0.207574	-0.392380	-0.279610	-0.289477	0.007471		-0.617737	0.444558	
2946	0.153627	-0.018437	-0.137018	-0.330046	-0.195253	-0.164339	-0.430974	-0.218295	-0.229933	-0.111527		-0.436940	0.598808	
2947 rows × 563 columns														

Data Preprocessing ( Handling Missing values )

```
print("The Missing Values in The Training
Dataset\n\n",train_df.isnull().sum())
```

```
The Missing Values in The Training Dataset
 tBodyAcc-mean()-X
                        0
tBodyAcc-mean()-Y
                       0
tBodyAcc-mean()-Z
                       a
tBodyAcc-std()-X
                       0
tBodyAcc-std()-Y
                       0
angle(X,gravityMean)
                       0
angle(Y,gravityMean)
                       0
angle(Z,gravityMean)
                       0
subject
                       0
Activity
                       0
Length: 563, dtype: int64
```

print("The Missing Values in The Testing Dataset\n\n",test\_df.isnull().sum())

```
The Missing Values in The Testing Dataset
tBodyAcc-mean()-X
                        0
tBodyAcc-mean()-Y
                       0
tBodyAcc-mean()-Z
                       0
                       0
tBodyAcc-std()-X
tBodyAcc-std()-Y
                       0
angle(X,gravityMean)
                       0
angle(Y,gravityMean)
                       0
angle(Z,gravityMean)
                       0
subject
                       0
Activity
Length: 563, dtype: int64
```

Display The Features in Dataset

print(train df.columns)

```
x=train_df.drop(columns={"Activity"})
y=train_df["Activity"]
```

```
Feature Engineering Techniques

1) Select Best K ( Filter method )

2) Ridge Regression ( Embedded Method )

3) PCA
```

1) Select Best K ( Filter method )

```
test = SelectKBest(score_func=f_classif, k=5)
fit = test.fit(x, y)
np.set_printoptions(precision=10)

features = fit.transform(x)

selected_indices = fit.get_support(indices=True)

selected_feature_names = x.columns[selected_indices]

print("Selected_feature_names : \n")
print(selected_feature_names)
```

```
train_df1 = train_df[selected_feature_names].copy()
test_df1 = test_df[selected_feature_names].copy()
```

```
print("\nAfter Feature Selection The Shape of The Training Dataset :
",train_df1.shape)
print("After Feature Selection The Shape of The Testing Dataset :
",test_df1.shape)
```

```
After Feature Selection The Shape of The Training Dataset: (7352, 5)
After Feature Selection The Shape of The Testing Dataset: (2947, 5)
```

```
n_clusters = 3
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=n_clusters, n_init=10, random_state=42)
kmeans.fit(train_df1)
train_clusters = kmeans.predict(train_df1)
test_clusters = kmeans.predict(test_df1)
cluster_centroids = kmeans.cluster_centers_
```

```
silhouette_avg11 = silhouette_score(train_df1, train_clusters)
silhouette_avg12 = silhouette_score(test_df1, test_clusters)
print(f"Silhouette Score ( Training dataset ) : {silhouette_avg11}")
print(f"Silhouette Score ( Testing dataset ) : {silhouette_avg12}")
```

```
Silhouette Score ( Training dataset ) : 0.8270090285139965
Silhouette Score ( Testing dataset ) : 0.830854104944898
```

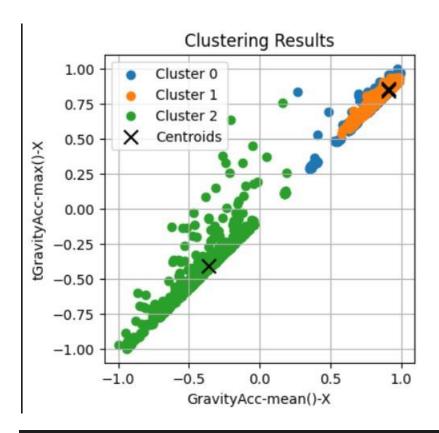
```
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 4))

for cluster in range(n_clusters):
    cluster_data = train_df1[train_clusters == cluster]

    plt.scatter(cluster_data['tGravityAcc-mean()-X'],
    cluster_data['tGravityAcc-max()-X'], label=f'Cluster {cluster}')

plt.scatter(cluster_centroids[:, 0], cluster_centroids[:, 1], marker='x',
    color='black', s=100, label='Centroids')

plt.title('Clustering Results')
plt.xlabel('GravityAcc-mean()-X')
plt.ylabel('tGravityAcc-mean()-X')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



## 2) Ridge Regression ( Embedded Method )

```
label_encoder = LabelEncoder()
y_encoded = label_encoder.fit_transform(y)

ridge = Ridge(alpha=1.0)
select_from_model = SelectFromModel(ridge, max_features=8)
select_from_model.fit(x, y_encoded)
features_selected = select_from_model.transform(x)
selected_indices = select_from_model.get_support(indices=True)
selected_feature_names = x.columns[selected_indices]
print("Selected_feature_names)
```

```
train_df2 = train_df[selected_feature_names].copy()
test_df2 = test_df[selected_feature_names].copy()
```

```
n_clusters = 3
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=n_clusters, n_init=10, random_state=42)
kmeans.fit(train_df2)
train_clusters = kmeans.predict(train_df2)
test_clusters = kmeans.predict(test_df2)
cluster_centroids = kmeans.cluster_centers_
```

```
silhouette_avg21 = silhouette_score(train_df2, train_clusters)
silhouette_avg22 = silhouette_score(test_df2, test_clusters)
print(f"Silhouette Score ( Training dataset ) : {silhouette_avg21}")
print(f"Silhouette Score ( Testing dataset ) : {silhouette_avg22}")
```

```
Silhouette Score ( Training dataset ) : 0.7140380577893611
Silhouette Score ( Testing dataset ) : 0.7355803254687658
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 4))

for cluster in range(n_clusters):
    cluster_data = train_df2[train_clusters == cluster]

    plt.scatter(cluster_data['tBodyAcc-std()-X'], cluster_data['tBodyAcc-sma()'], label=f'Cluster {cluster}')

plt.scatter(cluster_centroids[:, 0], cluster_centroids[:, 1], marker='x', color='black', s=100, label='Centroids')

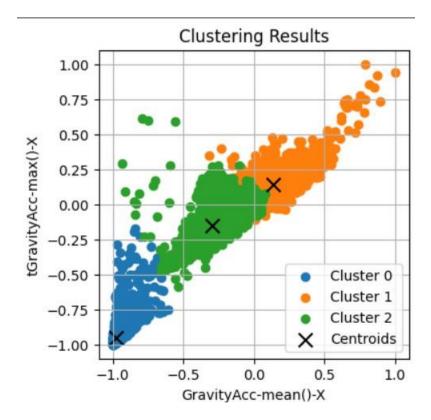
plt.title('Clustering Results')

plt.xlabel('GravityAcc-mean()-X')

plt.ylabel('tGravityAcc-max()-X')

plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)

plt.show()
```



#### 3) PCA

```
pca = PCA(n_components=11)

pca.fit(x)

selected_feature_indices = pca.components_

selected_feature_names = [x.columns[i] for i in range(len(selected_feature_indices))]

print("Selected feature names:")
print(selected_feature_names)
```

```
Selected feature names:
['tBodyAcc-mean()-X', 'tBodyAcc-mean()-Y', 'tBodyAcc-mean()-Z', 'tBodyAcc-std()-X', 'tBodyAcc-std()-Z', 'tBodyAcc-mad()-X', 'tBodyAcc-mad()-Y', 'tBodyAcc-mad()-Y', 'tBodyAcc-mad()-Z',
```

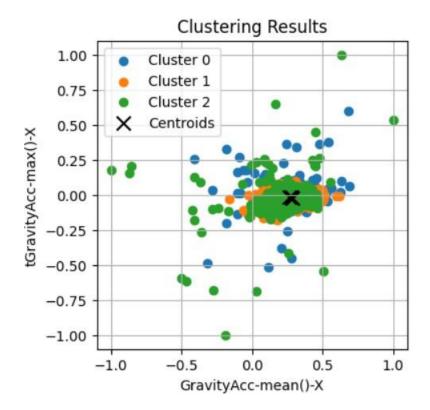
```
train_df3 = train_df[selected_feature_names].copy()
test_df3 = test_df[selected_feature_names].copy()
n_clusters = 3
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=n_clusters, n_init=10, random_state=42)
kmeans.fit(train_df3)
train_clusters = kmeans.predict(train_df3)
test_clusters = kmeans.predict(test_df3)
```

```
silhouette_avg31 = silhouette_score(train_df3, train_clusters)
silhouette_avg32 = silhouette_score(test_df3, test_clusters)
print(f"Silhouette Score ( Training dataset ) : {silhouette_avg31}")
print(f"Silhouette Score ( Testing dataset ) : {silhouette_avg32}")
```

```
Silhouette Score ( Training dataset ) : 0.6488163273987868
Silhouette Score ( Testing dataset ) : 0.6478744052260157
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 4))
for cluster in range(n_clusters):
    cluster_data = train_df3[train_clusters == cluster]

    plt.scatter(cluster_data['tBodyAcc-mean()-X'], cluster_data['tBodyAcc-mean()-Y'], label=f'Cluster {cluster}')
plt.scatter(cluster_centroids[:, 0], cluster_centroids[:, 1], marker='x',
color='black', s=100, label='Centroids')
plt.title('Clustering Results')
plt.xlabel('GravityAcc-mean()-X')
plt.ylabel('tGravityAcc-mean()-X')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



#### Conclusion

```
print("\n\n1) Select Best K ( Filter method )")

print(f"Silhouette Score ( Training dataset ) : {silhouette_avg11}")
print(f"Silhouette Score ( Testing dataset ) : {silhouette_avg12}")

print("\n\n2) Ridge Regression")

print(f"Silhouette Score ( Training dataset ) : {silhouette_avg21}")
print(f"Silhouette Score ( Testing dataset ) : {silhouette_avg22}")

print("\n\n3) PCA")

print(f"Silhouette Score ( Training dataset ) : {silhouette_avg31}")
print(f"Silhouette Score ( Testing dataset ) : {silhouette_avg32}")
```

```
1) Select Best K ( Filter method )
Silhouette Score ( Training dataset ) : 0.8270090285139965
Silhouette Score ( Testing dataset ) : 0.830854104944898

2) Ridge Regression
Silhouette Score ( Training dataset ) : 0.7140380577893611
Silhouette Score ( Testing dataset ) : 0.7355803254687658

3) PCA
Silhouette Score ( Training dataset ) : 0.6488163273987868
Silhouette Score ( Testing dataset ) : 0.6478744052260157
```

#### Github Link:

https://github.com/Gk200432/ML-Assignment-6

## **Learning Outcome:**

```
-1 <= Silhouette score <= 1
```

 A Silhouette score of 1 indicates that the object is well matched to its own cluster

- A Silhouette score of 0 indicates that the object is on or very close to the decision boundary between two neighboring clusters.
- A Silhouette score of -1 indicates that the object is poorly matched to its own cluster and well matched to neighboring clusters.

# 1) Select Best K ( Filter method )

Silhouette Score (Training dataset) : 0.8270090285139965

Silhouette Score (Testing dataset): 0.830854104G448G8

# 2) Ridge Regression

Silhouette Score (Training dataset) : 0.7140380577893611

Silhouette Score (Testing dataset): 0.7355803254687658

# 3) PCA

Silhouette Score (Training dataset) : 0.6488163273987868

Silhouette Score (Testing dataset ): 0.6478744052260157

The Model which was build using the Select best K feature Engineering techniques gives the best Silhouette Score. So This is the Best Model