Assignment-4

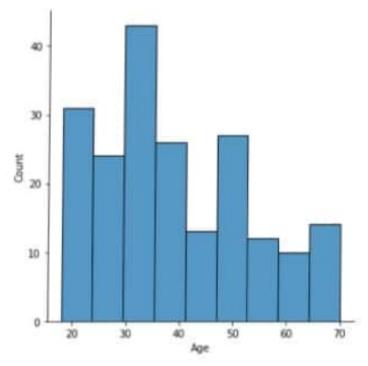
Assignment Date	3 November 2022	
Student Name	Jeevanantham V	
Student Roll Number	811519104062	
Maximum Marks	2 Marks	

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
         import seaborn as sns
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import numpy as np
         from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
         from sklearn.preprocessing import scale
         from sklearn.model selection import train test split
         from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
         import math
         from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
         from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
         Dataset
In [2]: df = pd.read_csv("/content/Mall_Customers.csv")
        df.head()
Out[2]:
            CustomerID Gender Age Annual Income (k$) Spending Score (1-100)
         0
                         Male
                               19
                                                15
                                                                   39
                                                15
                         Male
                               21
                    3 Female
                               20
                                                16
         3
                    4 Female
                               23
                                                15
                                                                   77
                    5 Female
                              31
In [3]: label_encoder = LabelEncoder()
        df['Gender']= label_encoder.fit_transform(df['Gender'])
```

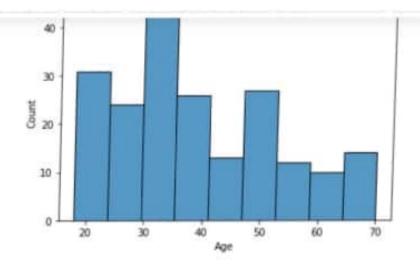
dff 'Gender'1, unique()

df['Gender'].unique()
Out[3]: array([1, 0])
Univariate Analysis

In [4]: sns.displot(df["Age"])
Out[4]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f356ad85a90>

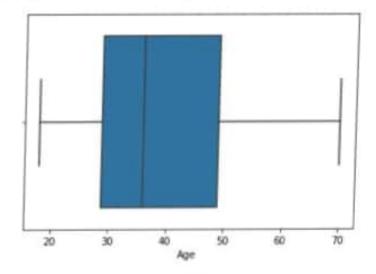


In [5]: sns.histplot(x=df['Age'])
Out[5]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f35589bdfd0>



In [6]: sns.boxplot(x=df['Age'])

Out[6]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f355847dcd0>

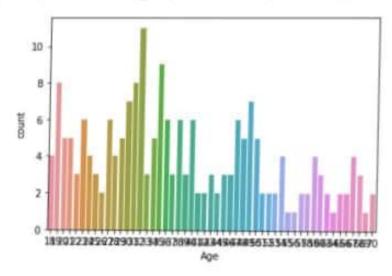


In [7]: sns.countplot(x=df['Age'])

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```
In [7]: sns.countplot(x=df['Age'])
```

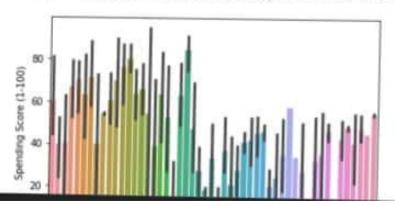
Out[7]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f355841b4d0>



Bivariate Analysis

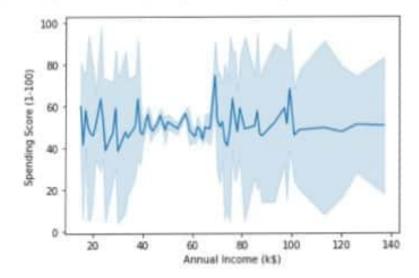
In [8]: sns.barplot(x=df['Age'],y=df['Spending Score (1-100)'])

Out[8]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f3558244e90>



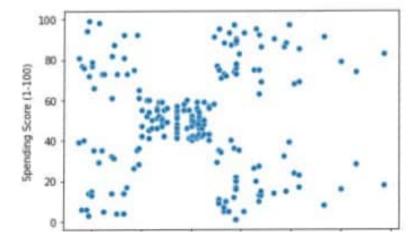
```
In [9]: sns.lineplot(x=df['Annual Income (k$)'],y=df['Spending Score (1-100)'])
```

Out[9]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f355806f710>



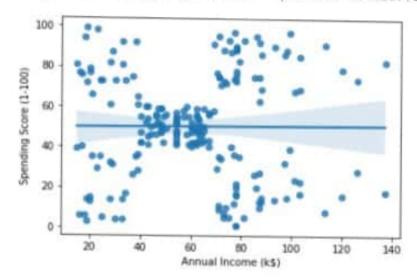
In [10]: sns.scatterplot(x=df['Annual Income (k\$)'],y=df['Spending Score (1-100)'])

Out[10]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f3558135cd0>

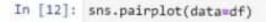


In [11]: sns.regplot(x=df['Annual Income (k\$)'],y=df['Spending Score (1-100)'])

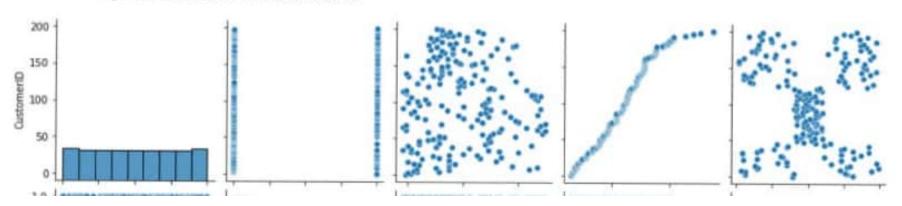
Out[11]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f3557fea910>

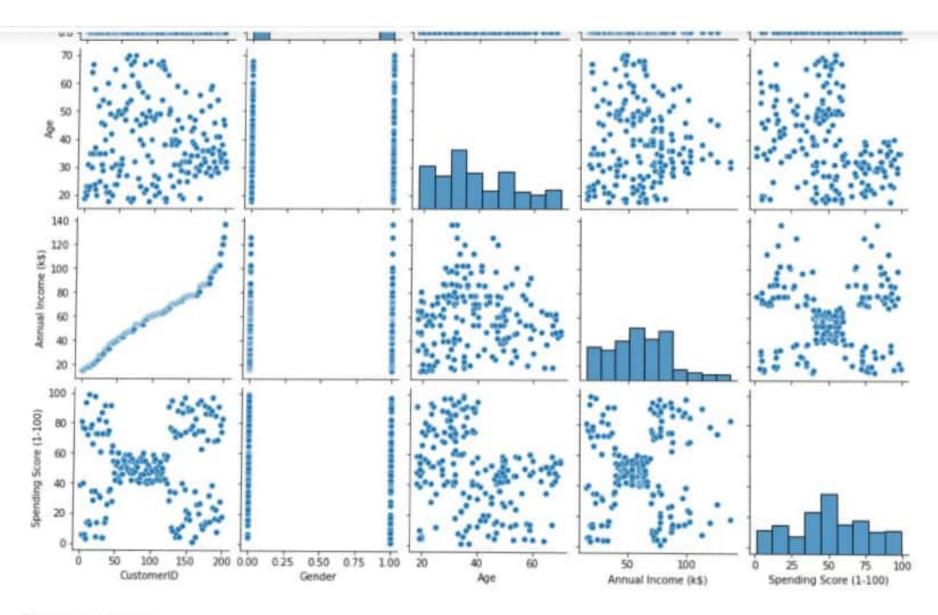


Multivariate Analysis



Out[12]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7f35581d9510>





Descriptive Statistics

In [13]: df.describe()

Descriptive Statistics

In [13]: df.describe()

Out[13]:

	CustomeriD	Gender	Age	Annual Income (k\$)	Spending Score (1-100)
count	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000	200,000000
mean	100.500000	0.440000	38.850000	60.560000	50.200000
std	57.879185	0.497633	13.969007	26.264721	25.823522
min	1.000000	0.000000	18.000000	15.000000	1.000000
25%	50.750000	0.000000	28.750000	41.500000	34.750000
50%	100.500000	0.000000	36.000000	61.500000	50.000000
75%	150.250000	1.000000	49.000000	78.000000	73.000000
max	200.000000	1.000000	70.000000	137.000000	99,000000

Check Missing Values

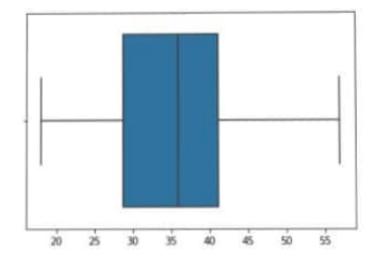
In [14]: df.isnull().sum()

In [15]: df.isna().any()

Out[15]: CustomerID False
Gender False
Age False
Annual Income (k\$) False

```
In [16]: x = sns.boxplot(x=df["Age"])
Out[16]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f3557449710>
             20
                     30
In [17]: x = df.Age
         sns.boxplot(x=x)
Out[17]: <matplotlib.axes,_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f3555b9f650>
```



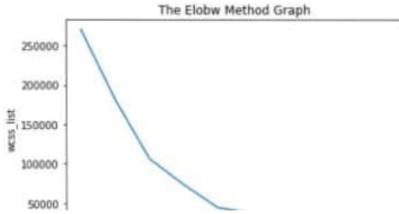


Build Model

In [19]: sns.boxplot(x=x)

Build Model

```
In [20]: x = df.iloc[:, [3, 4]].values
         Clustering
In [21]: kmeans = KMeans(3)
         kmeans.fit(x)
Out[21]: KMeans(n_clusters=3)
In [22]: from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
         wcss_list= []
         for i in range(1, 11):
             kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=i, init='k-means++', random_state= 42)
             kmeans.fit(x)
             wcss_list.append(kmeans.inertia )
         plt.plot(range(1, 11), wcss list)
         plt.title('The Elobw Method Graph')
         plt.xlabel('Number of clusters(k)')
         plt.ylabel('wcss_list')
         plt.show()
```



```
In [23]: kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=5, init='k-means++', random_state= 42)
y_predict= kmeans.fit_predict(x)

In [24]: plt.scatter(x[y_predict == 0, 0], x[y_predict == 0, 1], s = 100, c = 'blue', label = 'Cluster 1') #for first cluster
plt.scatter(x[y_predict == 1, 0], x[y_predict == 1, 1], s = 100, c = 'green', label = 'Cluster 2') #for second cluster
plt.scatter(x[y_predict == 2, 0], x[y_predict == 2, 1], s = 100, c = 'red', label = 'Cluster 3') #for third cluster
plt.scatter(x[y_predict == 3, 0], x[y_predict == 3, 1], s = 100, c = 'cyan', label = 'Cluster 4') #for fourth cluster
plt.scatter(x[y_predict == 4, 0], x[y_predict == 4, 1], s = 100, c = 'magenta', label = 'Cluster 5') #for fifth cluster
plt.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers_[:, 0], kmeans.cluster_centers_[:, 1], s = 300, c = 'yellow', label = 'Centroid')
plt.slabel('Annual Income (k$)')
plt.ylabel('Spending Score (1-100)')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

