

The screenshot displays the RStudio environment. The R Console window on the left contains the following R code and its output:

```
> # Perform hierarchical clustering using the "complete" linkage method
> hc_complete <- hclust(distance_matrix, method = "complete")
> # Plot the dendrogram
> plot(hc_complete, main = "Hierarchical Clustering Dendrogram", xlab = "",
> # Cut the tree to form 3 clusters
> clusters <- cutree(hc_complete, k = 3)
> # Print the cluster memberships
> print(clusters)
[1] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
[38] 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 3 3
[75] 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 3
[112] 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
[149] 3 3
> # Add the clusters to the original dataset
> iris$Ccluster <- as.factor(clusters)
> # Display the first few rows of the updated dataset
> head(iris)
  Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species Cluster
1          5.1         3.5          1.4         0.2  setosa         1
2          4.9         3.0          1.4         0.2  setosa         1
3          4.7         3.2          1.3         0.2  setosa         1
4          4.6         3.1          1.5         0.2  setosa         1
5          5.0         3.6          1.4         0.2  setosa         1
6          5.4         3.9          1.7         0.4  setosa         1
> |
```

The Untitled - R Editor window on the right contains the following R code:

```
# Load the iris dataset
data(iris)
# Use only the numeric columns for clustering (exclude the Species column)
iris_data <- iris[, -5]
# Standardize the data
iris_scaled <- scale(iris_data)
# Compute the distance matrix
distance_matrix <- dist(iris_scaled, method = "euclidean")
# Perform hierarchical clustering using the "complete" linkage method
hc_complete <- hclust(distance_matrix, method = "complete")
# Plot the dendrogram
plot(hc_complete, main = "Hierarchical Clustering Dendrogram", xlab = "", sub = "
# Cut the tree to form 3 clusters
clusters <- cutree(hc_complete, k = 3)
# Print the cluster memberships
print(clusters)
# Add the clusters to the original dataset
iris$Ccluster <- as.factor(clusters)
# Display the first few rows of the updated dataset
head(iris)|
```

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, a search bar, and several open applications including File Explorer, Microsoft Edge, and RStudio. The system clock indicates the time is 08:57 on 12-09-2024.



b) K-MEANS CLUSTERING

```
# Load the iris dataset
data(iris)
# Use only the numeric columns for clustering (exclude the Species column)
iris_data <- iris[, -5]
# Standardize the data
iris_scaled <- scale(iris_data)
# Set the number of clusters
set.seed(123) # For reproducibility
k <- 3 # Number of clusters
# Perform K-Means clustering
kmeans_result <- kmeans(iris_scaled, centers = k, nstart = 25)
# Print the K-Means result
print(kmeans_result)
# Print the cluster centers
print(kmeans_result$centers)
# Add the cluster assignments to the original dataset
iris$Cluster <- as.factor(kmeans_result$cluster)
# Display the first few rows of the updated dataset
head(iris)
# Plot the clusters
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Sepal.Width, color = Cluster)) +
  geom_point(size = 3) +
  labs(title = "K-Means Clustering of Iris Dataset", x = "Sepal Length", y = "Sepal Width")
```

OUTPUT:

