## **Experiment No 8**

## **Title:** To implement DB Scan

Lab Objective: PO2: To acquire in depth understanding of various supervised and unsupervised Algorithm.

## **Theory:**

DBSCAN Clustering (where DBSCAN is short for Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Applications with Noise) involves finding high-density areas in the domain and expanding those areas of the feature space around them as clusters.

... we present the new clustering algorithm DBSCAN relying on a density-based notion of clusters which is designed to discover clusters of arbitrary shape. DBSCAN requires only one input parameter and supports the user in determining an appropriate value for it

— A Density-Based Algorithm for Discovering Clusters in Large Spatial Databases with Noise, 1996.

The technique is described in the paper:

A Density-Based Algorithm for Discovering Clusters in Large Spatial Databases with Noise, 1996.

It is implemented via the DBSCAN class and the main configuration to tune is the "eps" and "min\_samples" hyperparameters.

The complete example is listed below.

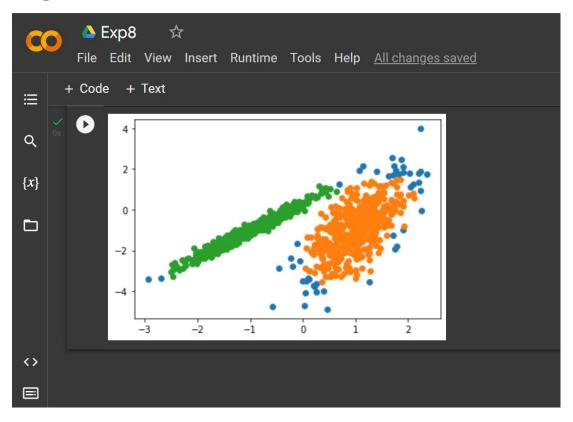
## **Program Code:**

```
# dbscan clustering
from numpy import unique
from numpy import where
from sklearn.datasets import make_classification
from sklearn.cluster import DBSCAN
from matplotlib import pyplot
# define dataset
X, _ = make_classification(n_samples=1000, n_features=2, n_informative=2, n_redundant=0,
n clusters per class=1, random state=4)
# define the model
model = DBSCAN(eps=0.30, min_samples=9)
# fit model and predict clusters
yhat = model.fit\_predict(X)
# retrieve unique clusters
clusters = unique(yhat)
# create scatter plot for samples from each cluster
for cluster in clusters:
       # get row indexes for samples with this cluster
       row_ix = where(yhat == cluster)
       # create scatter of these samples
       pyplot.scatter(X[row_ix, 0], X[row_ix, 1])
# show the plot
pyplot.show()
```

## **Implementation:**

```
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      [1] # dbscan clustering
              from numpy import unique
              from numpy import where
{x}
              from \ sklearn. datasets \ import \ make\_classification
from matplotlib import pyplot
             X, _ = make_classification(n_samples=1000, n_features=2, n_informative=2, n_redundant=0, n_clusters_per_class=1, random_state=4)
# define the model
              model = DBSCAN(eps=0.30, min_samples=9)
              yhat = model.fit_predict(X)
             # retrieve unique clusters
clusters = unique(yhat)
               # get row indexes for samples with this cluster
row_ix = where(yhat == cluster)
                pyplot.scatter(X[row_ix, 0], X[row_ix, 1])
              pyplot.show()
```

# **Output:**



**Conclusion:** Thus, in this practical we studied and performed DB Scan using python programming language.