Sheikh Muhammad Sabih (2303.KHI.DEG.010) M Humza Moeen (2303.KHI.DEG.019)

Assignment (3.3)

Perform k-means clusterization on the Iris dataset. Repeat the procedure on the dataset reduced with PCA, and then compare the results.

Solution

1. First we **import libraries**.

```
from sklearn import datasets as dsets, cluster as clst, decomposition as dComp import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import numpy as np

[1] 

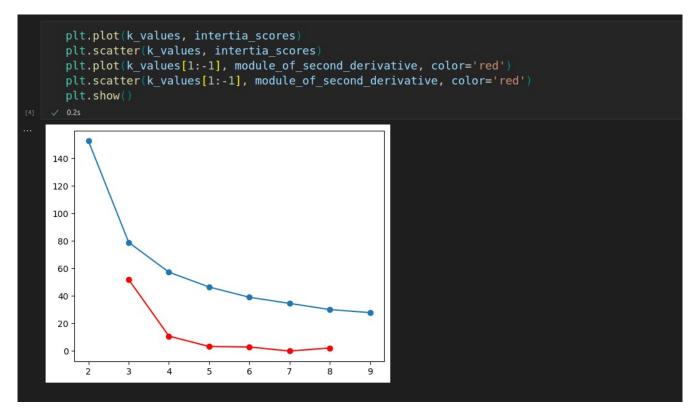
0.8s
```

2. Then load Iris data in iris_data variable.

3. Then find the number **k** using **Elbow** method.

```
k values = []
   intertia scores = []
   for k in range(2,10):
       model = clst.KMeans(n clusters=k)
       model.fit(iris data.data)
       intertia scores.append(model.inertia )
       k values.append(k)
  module of_second_derivative = np.abs(np.diff(np.diff(intertia_scores)))
/home/sabih/.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/sklearn/cluster/ kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning:
 warnings.warn(
/home/sabih/.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning:
  warnings.warn(
/home/sabih/.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning:
  warnings.warn(
/home/sabih/.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning:
  warnings.warn(
/home/sabih/.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning:
  warnings.warn(
/home/sabih/.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/sklearn/cluster/ kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning:
  warnings.warn(
```

4. Then plot its **graph**.



Here we find the number k, which is 3.

5. Now **create** the model and **train** it and predict the **result**.

```
model = clst.KMeans(n_clusters=3, n_init=1, max_iter=100)
model.fit(iris_data.data)

v 0.0s

KMeans
KMeans(max_iter=100, n_clusters=3, n_init=1)

all_predictions = model.predict(iris_data.data)
centroids = model.cluster_centers
centroids.shape

v 0.0s

(3, 4)
```

6. Now **plot** the **graph**.

```
plt.scatter(iris_data.data[:, 0], iris_data.data[:, 1], c=all_predictions)
  plt.scatter(centroids[:, 0], centroids[:, 1], marker='1', s=200, c='red')
  plt.xlabel('Sepal Length')
  plt.ylabel('Sepal Width')
   plt.title('Iris Data')
  plt.show()
                            Iris Data
  4.5
  4.0
Sepal Width 3.5
  3.5
  2.5
  2.0
          4.5
                5.0
                             6.0
                                    6.5
                                          7.0
                                                 7.5
                                                       8.0
                           Sepal Length
```

7. Now we do **PCA**.

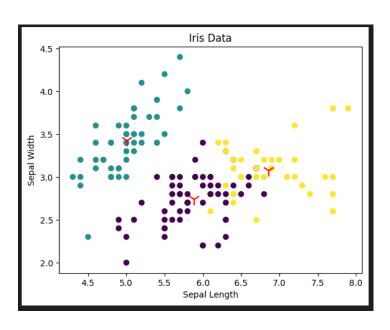
8. Now again we **make a model** and **train** it.

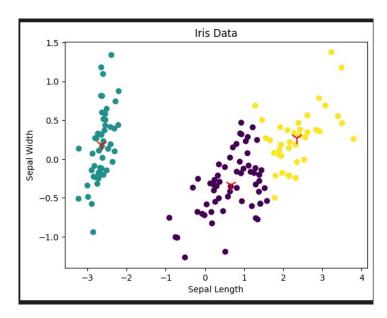
9. Now **plot** the graph.

```
plt.scatter(x_reduced[:, 0], x_reduced[:, 1], c=all_predictions)
  plt.scatter(centroids_pca[:, 0], centroids_pca[:, 1], marker='1', s=200, c='red')
  plt.xlabel('Sepal Length')
  plt.ylabel('Sepal Width')
  plt.title('Iris Data')
  plt.show()
                             Iris Data
   1.5
   1.0
   0.5
Sepal Width
   0.0
  -0.5
  -1.0
          -3
                -2
                       -1
                            Sepal Length
```

Sheikh Muhammad Sabih (2303.KHI.DEG.010) M Humza Moeen (2303.KHI.DEG.019)

Conclusion





Before PCA After PCA

Here we can clearly see that **before PCA** our data is scattered and mix with other clusters and when we perform **PCA** our clusters become more **organized** and we can easily read it.