Praca Domowa 5 Bartosz Siński In [2]: from matplotlib import pyplot as plt import pandas as pd import numpy as np $np.set_seed = 42$ Wczytanie danych In [3]: X = pd.read_csv("./src/clustering.csv") In [4]: Χ 4.178890744399839718e+01 5.222018158503714602e+01 Out[4]: 0 -96.586516 90.957033 -54.143591 -99.153377 1 19.929231 2 -45.859779 -82.941076 3 84.099186 13.389996 -4.016202 4 394 22.423142 50.252807 395 -78.679387 -58.534367 396 36.446549 -11.841887 397 85.096034 -101.284845 61.890175 398 17.474107 399 rows × 2 columns In [20]: plt.figure(figsize=(6,6)) plt.scatter(X.iloc[:,0], X.iloc[:,1]) plt.show() 100 50 0 -50-100 -100 -50 Ò 50 100 Metoda k-średnich Znajdziemy najbardziej optymalną liczbę klastrów z użyciem metody Silhouette. In [38]: from sklearn.cluster import KMeans from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score ss = []k = range(2, 15)for i in k: kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=i, random_state=42) kmeans.fit(X)labels = kmeans.predict(X)score = silhouette_score(X,labels, random_state=42) ss.append(score) plt.plot(k,ss,'bo-') plt.xlabel('k') plt.ylabel('Silhouette score') plt.show() 0.56 0.54 Silhouette score 0.52 0.50 0.48 0.46 0.44 10 Widzimy, że najwyższa wartość Silhouette Score jest dla k=8. Zobaczmy jak wygląda wizualizacja przypisania naszych danych do ośmiu klastrów metodą k-średnich. In [33]: kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=8, random_state=42) kmeans.fit(X)preds = kmeans.predict(X)centers = kmeans.cluster_centers_ plt.figure(figsize=(6,6))



plt.scatter(X.iloc[:,0],X.iloc[:,1],c=preds,cmap="Set1")
plt.scatter(centers[:,0],centers[:,1],s=100,c="black")

plt.show()

100

0

-50

-100

def dunn(k_list):

return di

clusters = []

scores = []
k = range(2,20)
for i in k:

for k in l_range:

labels.columns=["Label"]

for j in range(0,i):

In [40]:

In [60]:

In [73]:



values = np.zeros([len(ci), len(ci)])

for i in range(0, len(ci)):
 for j in range(0, len(ci)):
 values[i, j] = np.linalg.norm(ci[i]-ci[j])

return np.max(values)

labels = pd.DataFrame(AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters=i).fit_predict(X))

 $deltas = np.ones([len(k_list), len(k_list)])*1000000$

 $deltas[k, 1] = delta(k_list[k], k_list[l])$

big_deltas = np.zeros([len(k_list), 1])
l_range = list(range(0, len(k_list)))

for 1 in (1_range[0:k]+1_range[k+1:]):

big_deltas[k] = big_delta(k_list[k])

from sklearn.cluster import AgglomerativeClustering

di = np.min(deltas)/np.max(big_deltas)

pred = pd.concat([X,labels],axis=1)

obs = pred.loc[pred.Label==j]

scores.append(dunn(clusters))

clusters.append(obs.iloc[:,[0,1]].values)

```
plt.plot(k, scores, 'bo-')
 plt.xlabel('k')
 plt.ylabel('Dunn Index')
 plt.show()
   0.08
   0.07
   0.06
  0.05
   0.04
   0.03
          2.5
                        7.5
                 5.0
                               10.0
                                      12.5
                                             15.0
                                                    17.5
Najwyższe wartości indeksu Dunna są dla k = [6, 7, 8]. Zobaczymy jak będą wyglądać klastry naszych
danych.
```

fig, axs = plt.subplots(nrows=3, figsize=(5, 15))

 $axs[0].set_title("k = 6")$

 $axs[1].set_title("k = 7")$

 $axs[2].set_title("k = 8")$

pred1 = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters=6).fit_predict(X)
pred2 = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters=7).fit_predict(X)
pred3 = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters=8).fit_predict(X)
axs[0].scatter(X.iloc[:,0],X.iloc[:,1],c=pred1,cmap="Set1")

axs[1].scatter(X.iloc[:,0],X.iloc[:,1],c=pred2,cmap="Set1")

axs[2].scatter(X.iloc[:,0],X.iloc[:,1],c=pred3,cmap="Set1")

```
k = 6
 100
   50
   0
 -50
-100
        -100
                   -50
                               0
                                          50
                                                    100
                             k = 7
 100
  50
   0
 -50
-100
        -100
                   -50
                               Ó
                                          50
                                                    100
                             k = 8
 100
  50
   0
 -50
-100
        -100
                                          50
                                                    100
                   -50
                               0
```