PD₅

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In [26]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from scipy.cluster.hierarchy import linkage, dendrogram, fcluster
from sklearn.metrics import calinski_harabasz_score, davies_bouldin_score, silhouette_score
```

In [2]:

```
df = pd.read_csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mini-pw/2021L-WUM/main/Prace_domowe/Pra
```

In [3]:

```
df.head()
```

Out[3]:

	x	у
0	41.788907	52.220182
1	-96.586516	90.957033
2	-54.143591	-99.153377
3	19.929231	-45.859779
4	-82.941076	84.099186

In [4]:

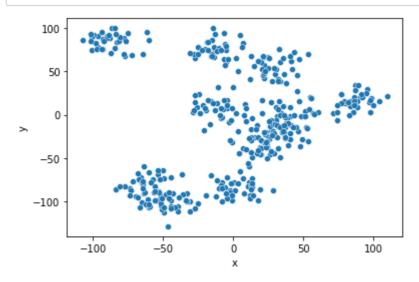
df.describe()

Out[4]:

	x	у
count	400.000000	400.000000
mean	-0.580656	-8.010264
std	48.821210	62.096845
min	-107.433649	-128.983720
25%	-34.551495	-70.730416
50%	5.691010	-3.447565
75%	31.456507	45.822610
max	109.733409	99.935839

In [7]:

```
sns.scatterplot(x='x', y='y', data=df)
plt.show()
```



K-means

Metoda łokcia

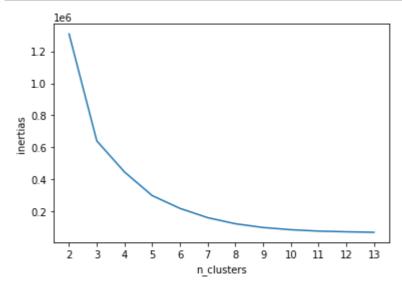
In [14]:

```
inertias = []
n_clusters = range(2, 14)

for i in n_clusters:
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=i)
    labels = kmeans.fit_predict(df)
    inertias.append(kmeans.inertia_)

elbow_plot = pd.DataFrame({'n_clusters': n_clusters, 'inertias': inertias})

sns.lineplot(x='n_clusters', y='inertias', data=elbow_plot)
plt.xticks(n_clusters)
plt.show()
```



Można zauważyć przegięcia dla 3 i 5, choć ciężko jednoznacznie wskazać łokieć.

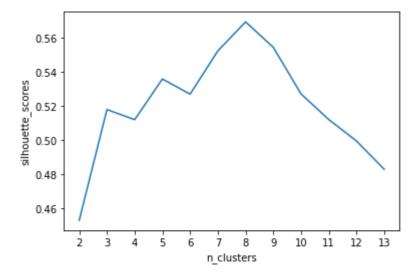
Silhouette score

In [18]:

```
silhouette_scores = []
n_clusters = range(2, 14)

for i in n_clusters:
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=i)
    labels = kmeans.fit_predict(df)
    silhouette_scores.append(silhouette_score(df, labels))

silhouette_plot = pd.DataFrame({'n_clusters': n_clusters, 'silhouette_scores': silhouette_s
sns.lineplot(x='n_clusters', y='silhouette_scores', data=silhouette_plot)
plt.xticks(n_clusters)
plt.show()
```

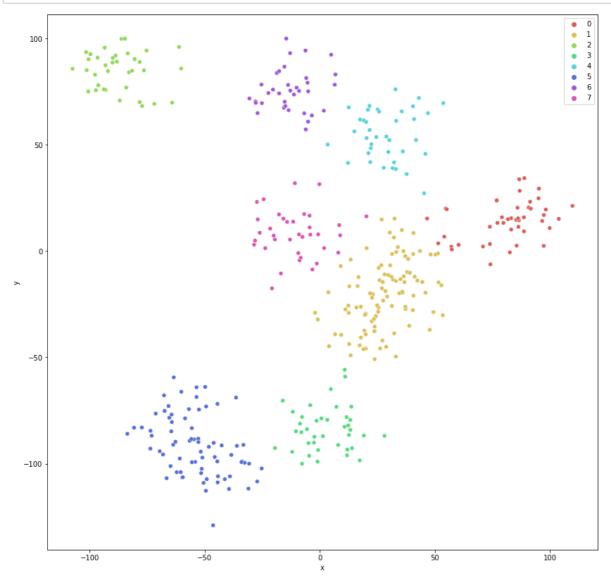


Silhouette score wyraźnie wskazuje na 8 jako optymalną liczbę klastrów.

In [22]:

```
labels = KMeans(n_clusters=8).fit_predict(df)

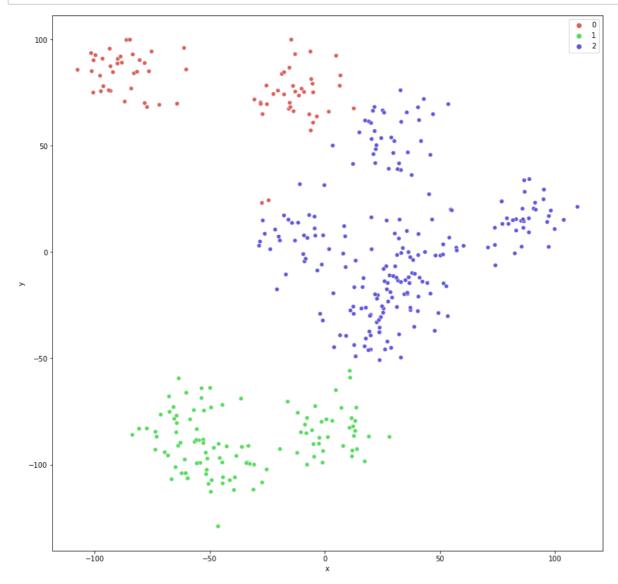
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 14))
sns.scatterplot(x="x", y="y", data = df, hue=labels, palette=sns.color_palette("hls", 8))
plt.show()
```



In [23]:

```
labels = KMeans(n_clusters=3).fit_predict(df)

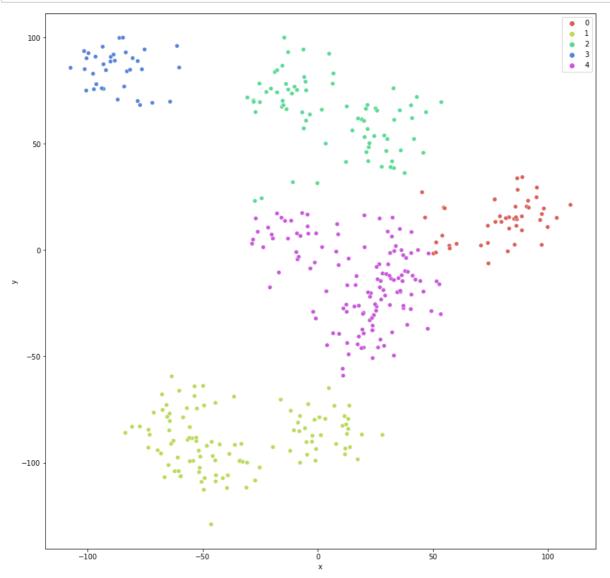
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 14))
sns.scatterplot(x="x", y="y", data = df, hue=labels, palette=sns.color_palette("hls", 3))
plt.show()
```



In [25]:

```
labels = KMeans(n_clusters=5).fit_predict(df)

plt.figure(figsize=(14, 14))
sns.scatterplot(x="x", y="y", data = df, hue=labels, palette=sns.color_palette("hls", 5))
plt.show()
```

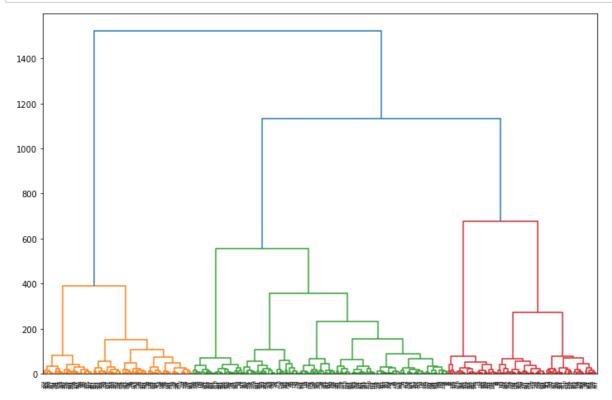


Hierarchical clustering

dendrogram

In [27]:

```
distances_matrix = linkage(df, method='ward')
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
dendrogram(distances_matrix)
plt.show()
```

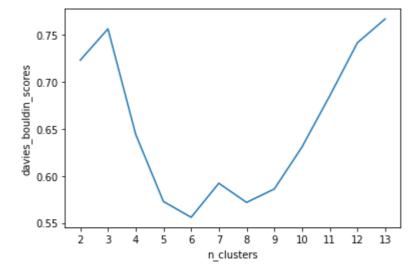


davies bouldin

In [29]:

```
davies_bouldin_scores = []
for i in n_clusters:
    labels = fcluster(distances_matrix, i, criterion = "maxclust")
    davies_bouldin_scores.append(davies_bouldin_score(df, labels))

davies_bouldin_plot = pd.DataFrame({'n_clusters': n_clusters, 'davies_bouldin_scores': davies_bouldin_scores': davies_bouldin_scores'; data=davies_bouldin_plot)
plt.xticks(n_clusters)
plt.show()
```



Najlepsza liczba klastró - 6, choć cały przedział 5-9 wypada dobrze

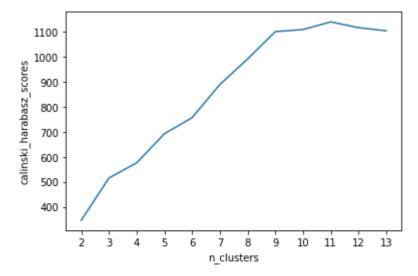
calinski harabasz

In [30]:

```
calinski_harabasz_scores = []
for i in n_clusters:
    labels = fcluster(distances_matrix, i, criterion = "maxclust")
    calinski_harabasz_scores.append(calinski_harabasz_score(df, labels))

calinski_harabasz_plot = pd.DataFrame({'n_clusters': n_clusters, 'calinski_harabasz_scores'})

sns.lineplot(x='n_clusters', y='calinski_harabasz_scores', data=calinski_harabasz_plot)
plt.xticks(n_clusters)
plt.show()
```



Zauważalne odcięcie dla 9

In [33]:

```
labels = fcluster(distances_matrix, 6, criterion = "maxclust")

plt.figure(figsize=(14, 14))
sns.scatterplot(x="x", y="y", data = df, hue=labels, palette=sns.color_palette("hls", 6))
plt.show()
```

