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| A picture containing drawing, stop, room  Description automatically generated | Applied Artificial Intelligence  Practical # 8 | | |
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| **Subject/Course:** | Applied Artificial Intelligence | **Class** | M.Sc. IT – Sem III |
| **Topic** | Clustering algorithm | **Batch** | 1 |
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| **Topic:** **Clustering algorithm** | | | |
| **Topic** **Clustering algorithm**  **AIM:** Write an application to implement clustering algorithm.  **DESCRIPTION:UNSUPERVISED LEARNING:**     * **Clustering**:   Clustering is a machine learning technique that involves grouping similar data points together based on their inherent characteristics or features. It is used to discover patterns, associations, or structures within datasets, helping to identify natural groupings or clusters of data points, which can be valuable for tasks like customer segmentation, anomaly detection, and recommendation systems.   * **Association**:   Association is a data mining technique used to discover relationships, connections, or patterns within large datasets. It identifies associations or frequent co-occurrences of items in transactions, revealing insights into customer behavior, product affinities, and more. Association rule mining, a common application, is often used in market basket analysis and recommendation systems to uncover item associations and improve decision-making processes.  **CLUSTERING:**  **Clustering Types: -**  K-Means Clustering:  K-Means is one of the most popular clustering algorithms. It partitions data into K clusters based on the mean (center) of data points. It's effective for spherical clusters and works well when the number of clusters is known in advance.  Hierarchical Clustering  This approach creates a hierarchy of clusters by iteratively merging or splitting clusters. It can be agglomerative (bottom-up) or divisive (top-down) and represents clusters in a tree-like structure called a dendrogram.  DBSCAN (Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Applications with Noise)  DBSCAN groups together data points that are close to each other while considering density. It can discover clusters of arbitrary shapes and is robust to noise.  Agglomerative Clustering:  This hierarchical clustering method starts with each data point as a separate cluster and then merges them iteratively. It is intuitive and useful when the number of clusters is not predetermined.  **Code: Unsupervised Learning**  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  import pandas as pd  import numpy as np  import scipy.cluster.hierarchy as shc  from sklearn.cluster import AgglomerativeClustering    # Read the customer data from a CSV file  customer\_data = pd.read\_csv('/content/mall\_customers.csv')    # Display the shape and the first few rows of the data  print(customer\_data.shape)  customer\_data.head()    # Extract the relevant columns from the data  data = customer\_data.iloc[:, 3:5].values    # Create a dendrogram plot  plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))  plt.title("Customer Dendrograms")  dend = shc.dendrogram(shc.linkage(data, method='ward'))    # Perform hierarchical clustering  cluster = AgglomerativeClustering(n\_clusters=5, affinity='euclidean', linkage='ward')  cluster\_labels = cluster.fit\_predict(data)    # Create a scatter plot to visualize the clusters  plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))  plt.scatter(data[:, 0], data[:, 1], c=cluster\_labels, cmap='rainbow')  plt.show()  **Output:**        **Code:** **Clustering**  from numpy import where  from sklearn.datasets import make\_classification  from matplotlib import pyplot    x,y = make\_classification(n\_samples=1000,n\_features=2,n\_informative=2,n\_redundant=0,n\_clusters\_per\_class=1,random\_state=4)  for class\_value in range(2):  row\_ix=where(y==class\_value)  pyplot.scatter(x[row\_ix,0],x[row\_ix,1])  pyplot.show()  **Output:** | | | |