## APPROACH

## **Part 1: Iris Clustering**

The approach I used for means algorithm works as follows:

Set number of clusters K = 10.

I initialize centroids by first shuffling the dataset and then randomly selecting K data points for the centroids without replacement.

```
def initial_centroids(self, X):
    np.random.RandomState(self.random_state)
    random_indx = np.random.permutation(X.shape[0])
    centroids = X[random_indx[:self.n_cluster]]
    return centroids
```

I iterated until there is no change to the centroids. Then I computed the sum of the squared distance between data points and all centroids.

```
def compute_dist(self, X, centroids):
    dist = np.zeros((X.shape[0], self.n_cluster))
    for k in range(self.n_cluster):
       row norm = norm(X - centroids[k, :], axis=1)
       dist[:, k] = np.square(row_norm)
    return dist
def compute_sse(self, X, labels, centroids):
   dist = np.zeros(X.shape[0])
    for k in range(self.n_cluster):
       dist[labels == k] = norm(X[labels == k] - centroids[k], axis=1)
    return np.sum(np.square(dist))
def compute centroids(self, X, labels):
   centroids = np.zeros((self.n_cluster, X.shape[1]))
    for k in range(self.n_cluster):
       centroids[k, :] = np.mean(X[labels == k, :], axis=0)
    return centroids
```

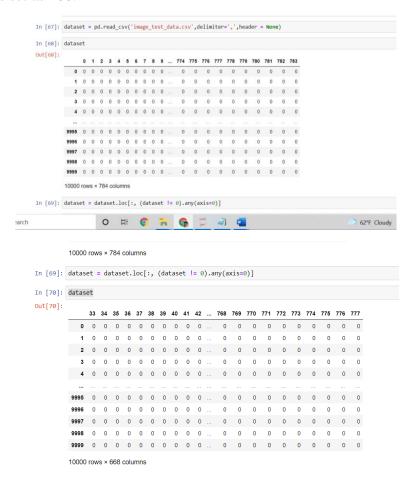
After this I assigned each data point to the closest cluster. And computed the centroids for the clusters by taking the average of all data points that belong to each cluster. Max iteration was set as 100.

**Part 2: Image Clustering** 

For part 2, I used the same approach as first part, but did some pre-processing of data.

For pre-processing in removed the rows and columns which were completely zero. Which helped in increasing accuracy by 5%.

Max iteration was set as 200.



## **Silhouette Score**

Silhouette score for 10 clusters was 0.059