

# Practical - 06.

\* Aim: Implement K means clustering / hierarchical clustering on sales data.csv. dataset.  
determine the number of clusters using elbow method.

\* Theory.

1) K-means clustering Overview -

- K means is an unsupervised learning algorithm used to group data into k clusters. based on feature similarity.
- It minimizes the within cluster variance (sum of squared distances between points and their cluster centroid)
- Steps -
  - Select number of clusters k.
  - Initialize k cluster centroids randomly.
  - Assign each data point to the nearest centroid.
  - Recalculate centroids as the mean of all points in each cluster.
  - Repeat until centroids no longer change significantly.

## 2] Heirarchical Clustering overview-

- Builds a heirarchy of clusters without pre-specifying k.
- Two main types -
  - Agglomerative - start with each point as its own cluster and merge clusters iteratively.
  - Divisive - start with one cluster and split iteratively.
- Results are visualized using a dendrogram, the cut point on the dendrogram determines the number of clusters.

## 3] Algorithm Steps - for k means with elbow method.

Step 1: Load the dataset using pandas.

Step 2: Select the numerical features you want to cluster (eg. sales amount, quantity, ordered, MSRP).

Step 3: Handle missing values if any.



Step 4: Normalize/standardize the features to ensure equal importance.

Step 5: Use the elbow method.

- Run k means for a range of k values (eg 1 to 10).
- Compute the within cluster sum of squares (WCSS) for each k.
- Plot k vs. WCSS.
- The "elbow point" on the plot indicates the optimal k.

Step 6: Run k means with the chosen k to obtain cluster labels.

Step 7: For hierarchical clustering, compute a linkage matrix (eg. Wards method), plot a dendrogram and cut it at a certain height to define clusters.

## \* CONCLUSION:

By applying k-means or Hierarchical clustering to the sales dataset.

- We can group sales data points into distinct clusters based on sales-related features



- The elbow method helps determine the optimal number of clusters by balancing model complexity with explained variance.
- Hierarchical clustering techniques allow businesses to segment customers or transactions for targeted marketing, inventory optimization and strategic decision making.

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