

# ▼ Maestría en Inteligencia Artificial Aplicada

## Curso: Ciencia y Analitica de Datos

### Tecnológico de Monterrey

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## Reto - Entrega 1 - Limpieza, Analisis, Visualizaicon, Kmeans

Fecha: 13 de Noviembre del 2022

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```
# Incluye aquí todos módulos, librerías y paquetes que requieras.
```

```
# Descargar Data Set
```

```
# =====
```

```
import requests, zipfile  
from io import BytesIO
```

```
# Tratamiento de datos
```

```
# =====
```

```
import numpy as np  
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Graficos
```

```
# =====
```

```
import seaborn as sns  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
# Preprocesado y modelado
```

```
# =====
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline  
from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer  
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
```

```

from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler, OneHotEncoder, StandardScaler
from sklearn.dummy import DummyRegressor
from sklearn.model_selection import RepeatedKFold
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.neural_network import MLPRegressor
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_validate
from sklearn.metrics import make_scorer
from tabulate import tabulate
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
from sklearn.inspection import permutation_importance
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

```

```
# Geopandas
```

```
# =====
```

```
! pip install qeds fiona geopandas xgboost gensim folium pyLDAvis descartes
```

```
import geopandas as gpd
```

```
from shapely.geometry import Point
```

```
# Kmeans
```

```
# =====
```

```
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
```

```
# Mapa
```

```
# =====
```

```
import folium
```

```

Looking in indexes: https://pypi.org/simple, https://us-python.pkg.dev/colab-wheels/p
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Requirement already satisfied: pandas in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from statsmodels) (1.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from statsmodels) (3.3.0)
Requirement already satisfied: openpyxl in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from pandas) (3.0.7)
Requirement already satisfied: plotly in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from plotly.py) (5.5.0)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from xgboost) (1.7.1)

```

```

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Requirement already satisfied: urllib3!=1.25.0,!=1.25.1,<1.26,>=1.21.1 in /usr/local/
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Requirement already satisfied: chardet<4,>=3.0.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-pac
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```

## ▼ Eleccion de una base de datos

```

# Extraccion de la carpeta comprimida
url = "http://201.116.60.46/Datos_de_calidad_del_agua_de_5000_sitios_de_monitoreo.zip"
req = requests.get(url)
zipfile.ZipFile(BytesIO(req.content)).extractall()

# Lectura del csv como dataframe
path = "Datos_de_calidad_del_agua_2020/Datos_de_calidad_del_agua_de_sitios_de_monitoreo_de_ag
df=pd.read_csv(path, encoding="latin1")

# Datos de la calidad de aguas superficiales
df.head()

```

	CLAVE	SITIO	ORGANISMO_DE_CUENCA	ESTADO	MUNICIPIO
0	DLAGU6	POZO SAN GIL	LERMA SANTIAGO PACIFICO	AGUASCALIENTES	ASIENTOS
1	DLAGU6516	POZO R013 CAÑADA HONDA	LERMA SANTIAGO PACIFICO	AGUASCALIENTES	AGUASCALIENTES
2	DLAGU7	POZO COSIO	LERMA SANTIAGO PACIFICO	AGUASCALIENTES	COSIO
3	DLAGU9	POZO EL SALITRILLO	LERMA SANTIAGO PACIFICO	AGUASCALIENTES	RINCON DE ROMOS
4	DLBAJ107	RANCHO EL TECOLOTE	PENINSULA DE BAJA CALIFORNIA	BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR	LA PAZ

5 rows × 57 columns

▼ Limpieza de los datos

```
# Se verifica la cantidad de datos nulos en cada columna
df.isna().sum()
```

CLAVE	0
SITIO	0
ORGANISMO_DE_CUENCA	0
ESTADO	0
MUNICIPIO	0
ACUIFERO	0
SUBTIPO	0
LONGITUD	0
LATITUD	0
PERIODO	0
ALC_mg/L	4
CALIDAD_ALC	4
CONDUCT_mS/cm	6
CALIDAD_CONDUC	6
SDT_mg/L	1068
SDT_M_mg/L	2
CALIDAD_SDT_ra	2
CALIDAD_SDT_salin	2
FLUORUROS_mg/L	0
CALIDAD_FLUO	0
DUR_mg/L	1
CALIDAD_DUR	1
COLI_FEC_NMP/100_mL	0
CALIDAD_COLI_FEC	0

N_NO3_mg/L	1
CALIDAD_N_NO3	1
AS_TOT_mg/L	0
CALIDAD_AS	0
CD_TOT_mg/L	0
CALIDAD_CD	0
CR_TOT_mg/L	0
CALIDAD_CR	0
HG_TOT_mg/L	0
CALIDAD_HG	0
PB_TOT_mg/L	0
CALIDAD_PB	0
MN_TOT_mg/L	0
CALIDAD_MN	0
FE_TOT_mg/L	0
CALIDAD_FE	0
SEMAFORO	0
CONTAMINANTES	434
CUMPLE_CON_ALC	0
CUMPLE_CON_COND	0
CUMPLE_CON_SDT_ra	0
CUMPLE_CON_SDT_salin	0
CUMPLE_CON_FLUO	0
CUMPLE_CON_DUR	0
CUMPLE_CON_CF	0
CUMPLE_CON_NO3	0
CUMPLE_CON_AS	0
CUMPLE_CON_CD	0
CUMPLE_CON_CR	0
CUMPLE_CON_HG	0
CUMPLE_CON_PB	0
CUMPLE_CON_MN	0
CUMPLE_CON_FE	0

# Se descartan las columnas de CONTAMINANTES y SDT\_mg/L ya que la mayor parte de sus datos son 0.  
`df.drop(["CONTAMINANTES", "SDT_mg/L"], inplace=True, axis=1)`

Las demás columnas presentaban un 6 datos nulos como máximo, estos se pueden considerar despreciables, por lo que se procede a eliminarlos.

#Eliminamos los datos NaN  
`df.dropna(inplace = True)`

#Se corrobora si quedó algún dato vacío, False = No hay datos nulos  
`df.isna().values.any()`

False

Al analizar el set de datos, se puede inferir que los datos categóricos son dependientes de los datos numéricos, es decir, hacen referencia a ellos, provocando así una redundancia en los

mismos, por lo tanto se procede a eliminar estas columnas y utilizar solo las numericas.

```
col_num = ['LONGITUD', 'LATITUD', 'ALC_mg/L', 'CONDUCT_mS/cm', 'SDT_M_mg/L', 'FLUORUROS_mg/L', 'DUR_mg/L', 'COLI_FEC_NMP/100_mL', 'N_NO3_mg/L', 'AS_TOT_mg/L', 'CD_TOT_mg/L', 'CR_TOT_mg/L', 'HG_TOT_mg/L', 'PB_TOT_mg/L', 'MN_TOT_mg/L', 'FE_TOT_mg/L', 'SEMAFORO']
df_new = df[col_num]
df_new.head()
```

	LONGITUD	LATITUD	ALC_mg/L	CONDUCT_mS/cm	SDT_M_mg/L	FLUORUROS_mg/L	DUR_mg/L	COLI_FEC_NMP/100_mL
0	-102.02210	22.20887	229.990	940.0	603.6	0.9766	213.732	100
1	-102.20075	21.99958	231.990	608.0	445.4	0.9298	185.0514	100
2	-102.28801	22.36685	204.920	532.0	342	1.8045	120.719	100
3	-102.29449	22.18435	327.000	686.0	478.6	1.1229	199.879	100
4	-110.24480	23.45138	309.885	1841.0	1179	0.2343	476.9872	100

```
# Se comprueba la cantidad de datos nulos por columna y su tipo de dato
df_new.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 1054 entries, 0 to 1067
Data columns (total 17 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   LONGITUD                             1054 non-null   float64
1   LATITUD                             1054 non-null   float64
2   ALC_mg/L                             1054 non-null   float64
3   CONDUCT_mS/cm                       1054 non-null   float64
4   SDT_M_mg/L                           1054 non-null   object
5   FLUORUROS_mg/L                      1054 non-null   object
6   DUR_mg/L                             1054 non-null   object
7   COLI_FEC_NMP/100_mL                 1054 non-null   object
8   N_NO3_mg/L                          1054 non-null   object
9   AS_TOT_mg/L                         1054 non-null   object
10  CD_TOT_mg/L                         1054 non-null   object
11  CR_TOT_mg/L                         1054 non-null   object
12  HG_TOT_mg/L                         1054 non-null   object
13  PB_TOT_mg/L                         1054 non-null   object
14  MN_TOT_mg/L                         1054 non-null   object
15  FE_TOT_mg/L                         1054 non-null   object
16  SEMAFORO                            1054 non-null   object
dtypes: float64(4), object(13)
memory usage: 148.2+ KB
```

Se aprecia como en la mayor parte de las columnas son de tipo string (object) aunque son numericas, y esto se debe a que incluyen el simbolo <.

```
# Conversion de tipo de dato de la columna y eliminacion del <
col = ['ALC_mg/L', 'CONDUCT_mS/cm', 'SDT_M_mg/L', 'FLUORUROS_mg/L', 'DUR_mg/L', 'COLI_FEC_NMP/100_
      'AS_TOT_mg/L', 'CD_TOT_mg/L', 'CR_TOT_mg/L', 'HG_TOT_mg/L', 'PB_TOT_mg/L', 'MN_TOT_mg/L', 'F
for name in col:
    df_new[name] = df_new[name].astype(str)
    df_new[name] = df_new[name].replace("<", "", regex=True)
    df_new[name] = df_new[name].astype(float)
```

```
df_new.head()
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:5: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: <https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user>

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:6: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: <https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user>

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:7: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: <https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user>

```
import sys
```

	LONGITUD	LATITUD	ALC_mg/L	CONDUCT_mS/cm	SDT_M_mg/L	FLUORUROS_mg/L	DUR_mg/L	C
0	-102.02210	22.20887	229.990	940.0	603.6	0.9766	213.7320	
1	-102.20075	21.99958	231.990	608.0	445.4	0.9298	185.0514	
2	-102.28801	22.36685	204.920	532.0	342.0	1.8045	120.7190	
3	-102.29449	22.18435	327.000	686.0	478.6	1.1229	199.8790	
4	-110.24480	23.45138	309.885	1841.0	1179.0	0.2343	476.9872	

Se prosigue dividiendo este conjunto de datos en tres partes dependiendo de su categoria.

```
df_location = df_new[["LONGITUD", "LATITUD"]] # Localizacion
```

```
df_sust = df_new.drop(["LONGITUD", "LATITUD", "SEMAFORO"], axis=1) # Sustancias contaminantes
y = pd.DataFrame(df_new["SEMAFORO"])# Semaforo
y
```

	SEMAFORO
0	Verde
1	Verde
2	Rojo
3	Verde
4	Rojo
...	...
1063	Rojo
1064	Rojo
1065	Rojo
1066	Verde
1067	Verde

1054 rows × 1 columns

## ► Exploracion de los datos

[ ] ↳ 9 cells hidden

## ▼ Relacion entre la calidad del agua y su ubicacion geografica utilizando Kmeans

```
# Graficamos los cuerpos de agua segun los puntos de sus coordenadas
```

```
df_location.plot.scatter('LONGITUD', 'LATITUD')
```



WARNING:matplotlib.axes.\_axes:\*c\* argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence  
 <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fd5d6f97d90>



#Generamos dataframe con los datos de las coordendas

```
df_location
```

```
df_location["COORDENADAS"] = list(zip(df_location.LONGITUD, df_location.LATITUD))
```

```
df_location["COORDENADAS"] = df_location["COORDENADAS"].apply(Point)
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel\_launcher.py:3: SettingWithCopyWarning:  
 A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.  
 Try using .loc[row\_indexer,col\_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: <https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user>

This is separate from the ipykernel package so we can avoid doing imports until  
 /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel\_launcher.py:4: SettingWithCopyWarning:  
 A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.  
 Try using .loc[row\_indexer,col\_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: <https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user>  
 after removing the cwd from sys.path.

```
df_location.head()
```

	LONGITUD	LATITUD	COORDENADAS
0	-102.02210	22.20887	POINT (-102.0221 22.20887)
1	-102.20075	21.99958	POINT (-102.20075 21.99958)
2	-102.28801	22.36685	POINT (-102.28801 22.36685)
3	-102.29449	22.18435	POINT (-102.29449 22.18435)

```
#Creamos Geodataframe
```

```
Mapa_Geo_Mex = gpd.GeoDataFrame(df_location, geometry="COORDENADAS")
```

```
world = gpd.read_file(gpd.datasets.get_path("naturalearth_lowres"))
```

```
world = world.set_index("iso_a3")
```

```
world.name.unique()
```

```
fig, gax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,10))
```

```
world.query("name == 'Mexico'").plot(ax=gax, edgecolor='black',color='white')
```

```
gax.set_xlabel('LATITUD')
```

```
gax.set_ylabel('LONGITUD')
```

```
gax.spines['top'].set_visible(False)
```

```
gax.spines['right'].set_visible(False)
```

```
Mapa_Geo_Mex.plot(ax=gax, color='Blue', alpha = 0.5)
```

```
Mapa_Geo_Mex
```

	LONGITUD	LATITUD	COORDENADAS
<b>0</b>	-102.02210	22.20887	POINT (-102.02210 22.20887)
<b>1</b>	-102.20075	21.99958	POINT (-102.20075 21.99958)
<b>2</b>	-102.28801	22.36685	POINT (-102.28801 22.36685)
<b>3</b>	-102.29449	22.18435	POINT (-102.29449 22.18435)
<b>4</b>	-110.24480	23.45138	POINT (-110.24480 23.45138)
...	...	...	...
<b>1063</b>	-99.54191	24.76036	POINT (-99.54191 24.76036)
<b>1064</b>	-99.70099	24.78280	POINT (-99.70099 24.78280)
<b>1065</b>	-99.82249	25.55197	POINT (-99.82249 25.55197)
<b>1066</b>	-100.32683	24.80118	POINT (-100.32683 24.80118)
<b>1067</b>	-100.73302	25.09380	POINT (-100.73302 25.09380)

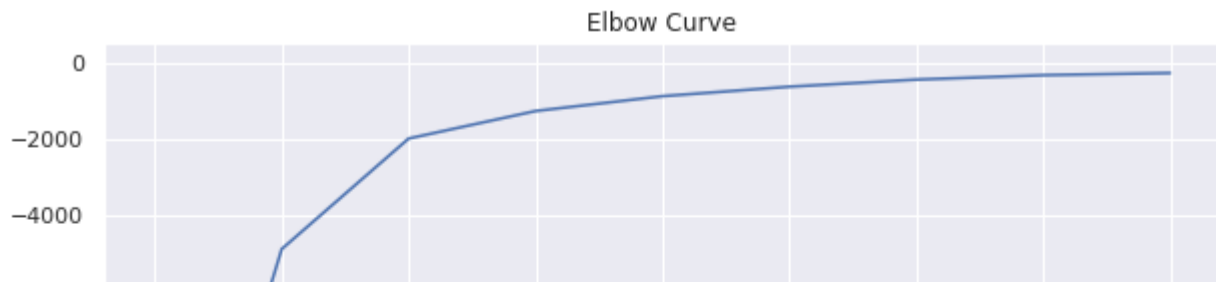
1054 rows × 3 columns

#Aplicamos Kmeans

```
Cluster_num = range(1,10)
mi_kmeans = [KMeans(n_clusters=i) for i in Cluster_num]
Y_axis = df_location[['LATITUD']]
X_axis = df_location[['LONGITUD']]
calulo_kmeans = [mi_kmeans[i].fit(Y_axis).score(Y_axis) for i in range(len(mi_kmeans))]
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.plot(Cluster_num, calulo_kmeans)
plt.xlabel('Number of Clusters')
plt.ylabel('Score')
plt.title('Elbow Curve')

plt.show()
```



# De acuerdo a la grafica de codo, el mayor cambio en el score se lo llevan los tres primero  
# y a partir de estos se podria considerar que los demas son constantes.

```
X = df[['LONGITUD', 'LATITUD']]
```

```
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=3).fit(X)
```

```
centroids = kmeans.cluster_centers_ # Obtencion de centroides
```

```
labels = kmeans.predict(X) # prediccion de color de semaforo segun el centroide mas cercano
```

```
# Obtencion de los centroides
```

```
C = kmeans.cluster_centers_
```

```
df_centroids = pd.DataFrame(C) # Conversion a DataFrame
```

```
df_centroids["Coordinates"] = list(zip(df_centroids[0], df_centroids[1])) # Se convierte a li
```

```
df_centroids["Coordinates"] = df_centroids["Coordinates"].apply(Point) # Se convierte a punto
```

```
centroids_plot = gpd.GeoDataFrame(df_centroids, geometry="Coordinates")
```

```
centroids_plot
```

	0	1	Coordinates
0	-90.698434	19.475165	POINT (-90.69843 19.47516)
1	-110.740896	28.420375	POINT (-110.74090 28.42038)
2	-101.715581	22.271624	POINT (-101.71558 22.27162)

```
# Conteo de cuerpos de agua de acuerdo a su respectivo color de semaforo
```

```
df['SEMAFORO'].value_counts()
```

```
Verde      427
Rojo       382
Amarillo   245
Name: SEMAFORO, dtype: int64
```

y

SEMAFORO	
0	Verde
1	Verde
2	Rojo
3	Verde
4	Rojo
...	...
1063	Rojo
1064	Rojo
1065	Rojo

```
# Reemplazo del los nombres del color para que el codigo los respete
y['SEMAFORO_plot'] = y['SEMAFORO'].replace(to_replace = "Verde", value = "green")
y['SEMAFORO_plot'].replace(to_replace = "Rojo", value = "red", inplace=True)
y['SEMAFORO_plot'].replace(to_replace = "Amarillo", value = "yellow", inplace=True)
y
```

	SEMAFORO	SEMAFORO_plot
0	Verde	green
1	Verde	green
2	Rojo	red
3	Verde	green
4	Rojo	red
...	...	...
1063	Rojo	red
1064	Rojo	red
1065	Rojo	red
1066	Verde	green
1067	Verde	green

1054 rows × 2 columns

```
Mapa_Geo_Mex['Coordenada'] = Mapa_Geo_Mex['LATITUD'] + Mapa_Geo_Mex['LONGITUD']

semaforo_plot = dict(zip(Mapa_Geo_Mex.Coordenada, y['SEMAFORO_plot']))
```

```
# Para graficar el mapa
```

```
lat = Mapa_Geo_Mex.iloc[0]['LATITUD']
lng = Mapa_Geo_Mex.iloc[0]['LONGITUD']
map = folium.Map(location=[lng, lat], zoom_start=1)

for _, row in Mapa_Geo_Mex.iterrows():
    folium.CircleMarker(
        location=[row["LATITUD"], row["LONGITUD"]],
        radius=5,
        weight=1,
        fill=True,
        fill_color=semaforo_plot[row["Coordenada"]],
        color=semaforo_plot[row["Coordenada"]]
    ).add_to(map)
color='black'

for _, row in Mapa_Geo_Mex.iterrows():
    folium.CircleMarker(
        location=[row[1], row[0]],
        radius=5,
        weight=1,
        fill=True,
        fill_color=color,
        color=color
    ).add_to(map)
map
```

Make this Notebook Trusted to load map: File -> Trust Notebook

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Leaflet (<https://leafletjs.com>) | Data by © OpenStreetMap (<http://openstreetmap.org>), under ODbL (<http://www.openstreetmap.org/copyrigh>

#Graficacion de los puntos respecto a su centroide mas cercano

```
fig, gax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15,10))
colores = ['black','purple','green']
color_asig = []
```

```
for row in labels:
    color_asig.append(colores[row])
```

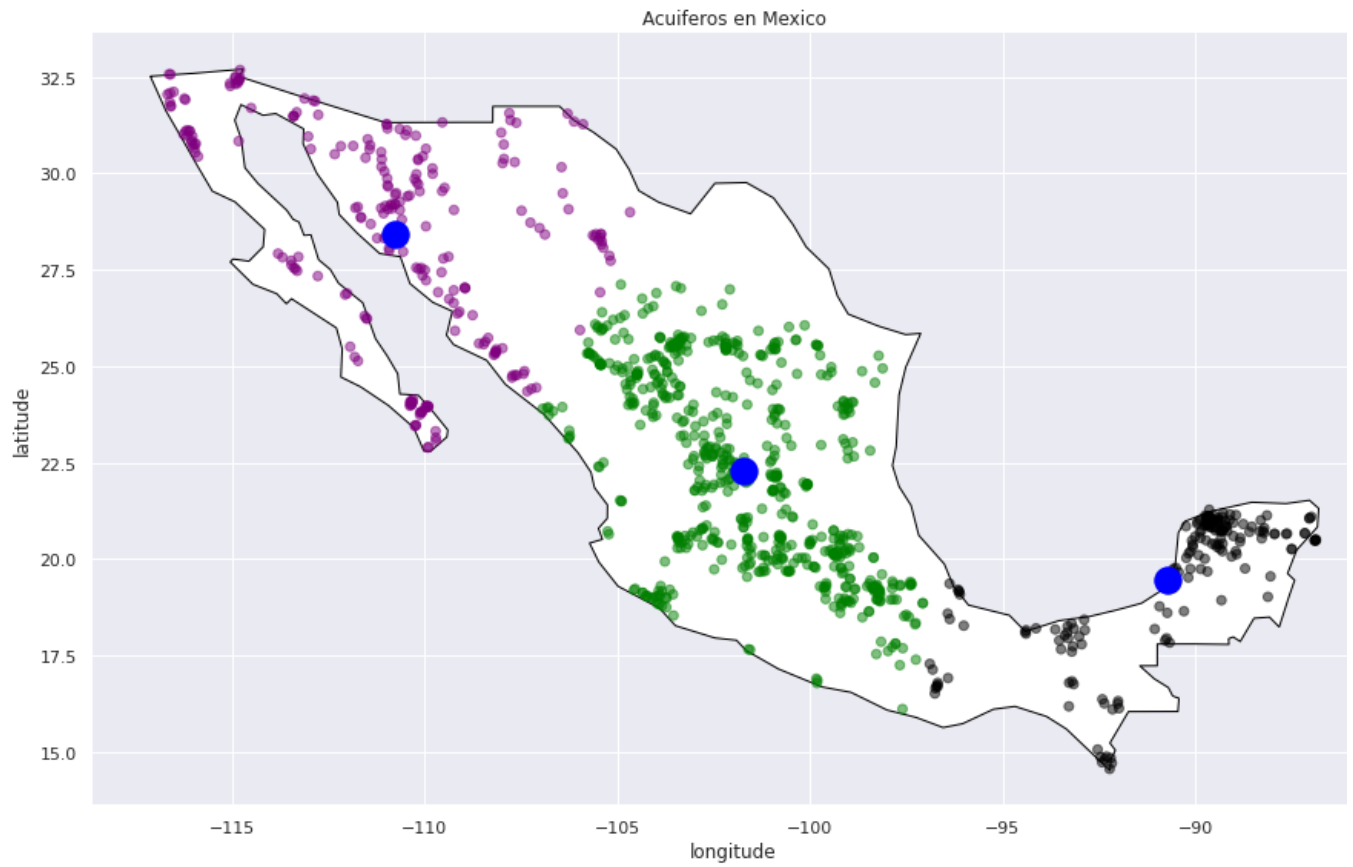
```
world.query("name == 'Mexico']").plot(ax = gax, edgecolor='black', color='white') #filtramos p
```

```
Mapa_Geo_Mex.plot(ax=gax, color=color_asig, alpha = 0.5)
centroids_plot.plot(ax=gax, color='blue', alpha = 1, markersize = 300)
```

```
gax.set_xlabel('longitude')
gax.set_ylabel('latitude')
gax.set_title('Acuíferos en Mexico')
```

```
gax.spines['top'].set_visible(False)
gax.spines['right'].set_visible(False)
```

```
plt.show()
```



```
Mapa_Geo_Mex['COLOR']= y['SEMAFORO']  
Mapa_Geo_Mex['CLUSTER']= labels  
Mapa_Geo_Mex
```



	LONGITUD	LATITUD	COORDENADAS	Coordenada	COLOR	CLUSTER
0	-102.02210	22.20887	POINT (-102.02210 22.20887)	-79.81323	Verde	2

```
mode_list=[]
```

```
for i in range(0,3):
    df_cluster = pd.DataFrame()
    df_cluster = Mapa_Geo_Mex[Mapa_Geo_Mex.CLUSTER == i].copy()
    moda = df_cluster['COLOR'].mode()[0]
    mode_list.append(modas)
```

```
len(mode_list)
```

```
centroids_plot['MODA'] = mode_list
centroids_plot
```

#Representacion de cada centroide respecto a la moda de los datos en su cluster

	0	1	Coordinates	MODA
0	-90.698434	19.475165	POINT (-90.69843 19.47516)	Amarillo
1	-110.740896	28.420375	POINT (-110.74090 28.42038)	Verde
2	-101.715581	22.271624	POINT (-101.71558 22.27162)	Rojo

```
List_plot_cluster = []
```

```
for i in range(0,3):
    if mode_list[i] == 'Verde':
        List_plot.append('green')
    if mode_list[i] == 'Rojo':
        List_plot.append('red')
    if mode_list[i] == 'Amarillo':
        List_plot.append('yellow')
```

```
Mapa_Geo_Mex['COLOR']= y['SEMAFORO']
```

```
List_plot_dot = []
```

```
for i in range(0,1054):
    if List_plot_dot.COLOR[i] == 'Verde':
        List_plot_dot.append('green')
    if List_plot_dot.COLOR[i] == 'Rojo':
        List_plot_dot.append('red')
    if List_plot_dot.COLOR[i] == 'Amarillo':
        List_plot_dot.append('yellow')
```

```
len(List_plot_dot)
```

```
-----
AttributeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-199-a2289acad8fa> in <module>
    15
    16 for i in range(0,1054):
---> 17     if List_plot_dot.COLOR[i] == 'Verde':
    18         List_plot_dot.append('green')
    19     if List_plot_dot.COLOR[i] == 'Rojo':

AttributeError: 'list' object has no attribute 'COLOR'
```

SEARCH STACK OVERFLOW

## Resultados de agrupamiento de latitudes y longitudes con Kmeans en el mapa de Mexico

```
fig, gax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15,10))

color_asig = []
color_individual = Mapa_Geo_Mex['COLOR']

for row in range(0,len(List_plot_cluster)):
    color_asig.append(List_plot_cluster[row])

world.query("name == 'Mexico']").plot(ax = gax, edgecolor='black', color='white') #filtramos p

#Mapa_Geo_Mex.plot(ax=gax, color=semaforo_plot[row["Coordenada"]], alpha = 0.5)
Mapa_Geo_Mex.plot(ax=gax, color=color_asig, alpha = 1, markersize = 300)

gax.set_xlabel('longitud')
gax.set_ylabel('latitud')
gax.set_title('Acuíferos en Mexico')

gax.spines['top'].set_visible(False)
gax.spines['right'].set_visible(False)

plt.show()
```



```

-----
IndexError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-202-50818c387a08> in <module>
    10
    11 #Mapa_Geo_Mex.plot(ax=gax, color=semaforo_plot[row["Coordenada"]], alpha = 0.5)
--> 12 Mapa_Geo_Mex.plot(ax=gax, color=color_asig, alpha = 1, markersize = 300)
    13
    14 gax.set_xlabel('longitude')

```

7 frames

```

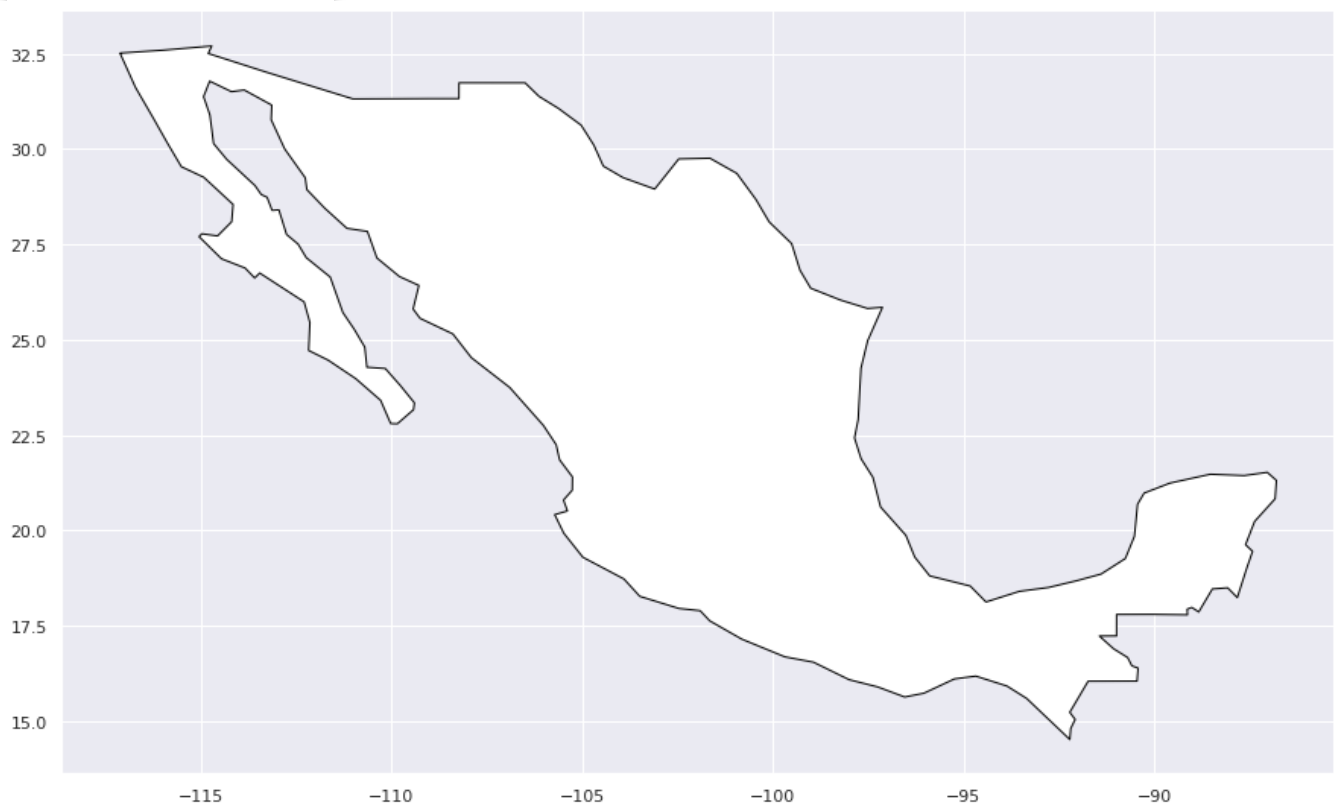
<__array_function__ internals> in take(*args, **kwargs)

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/numpy/core/fromnumeric.py in _wrapit(obj,
method, *args, **kws)
    41     except AttributeError:
    42         wrap = None
--> 43     result = getattr(asarray(obj), method)(*args, **kws)
    44     if wrap:
    45         if not isinstance(result, mu.ndarray):

```

**IndexError:** cannot do a non-empty take from an empty axes.

SEARCH STACK OVERFLOW



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