

Task: From the given ‘Iris’ dataset, predict the optimum number of clusters and represent it visually.

Importing the libraries

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```
In [4]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
from sklearn import datasets
```

Importing Dataset

```
In [5]: iris = datasets.load_iris()
iris_df = pd.DataFrame(iris.data, columns = iris.feature_names)
iris_df.head(10)
```

Out[5]:

|   | sepal length (cm) | sepal width (cm) | petal length (cm) | petal width (cm) |
|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 0 | 5.1               | 3.5              | 1.4               | 0.2              |
| 1 | 4.9               | 3.0              | 1.4               | 0.2              |
| 2 | 4.7               | 3.2              | 1.3               | 0.2              |
| 3 | 4.6               | 3.1              | 1.5               | 0.2              |
| 4 | 5.0               | 3.6              | 1.4               | 0.2              |
| 5 | 5.4               | 3.9              | 1.7               | 0.4              |
| 6 | 4.6               | 3.4              | 1.4               | 0.3              |
| 7 | 5.0               | 3.4              | 1.5               | 0.2              |
| 8 | 4.4               | 2.9              | 1.4               | 0.2              |
| 9 | 4.9               | 3.1              | 1.5               | 0.1              |

```
In [6]: iris_df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149
Data columns (total 4 columns):
#   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
0   sepal length (cm)    150 non-null   float64
1   sepal width (cm)     150 non-null   float64
2   petal length (cm)    150 non-null   float64
3   petal width (cm)     150 non-null   float64
dtypes: float64(4)
memory usage: 4.8 KB
```

```
In [7]: # Finding the optimum number of clusters for k-means classification

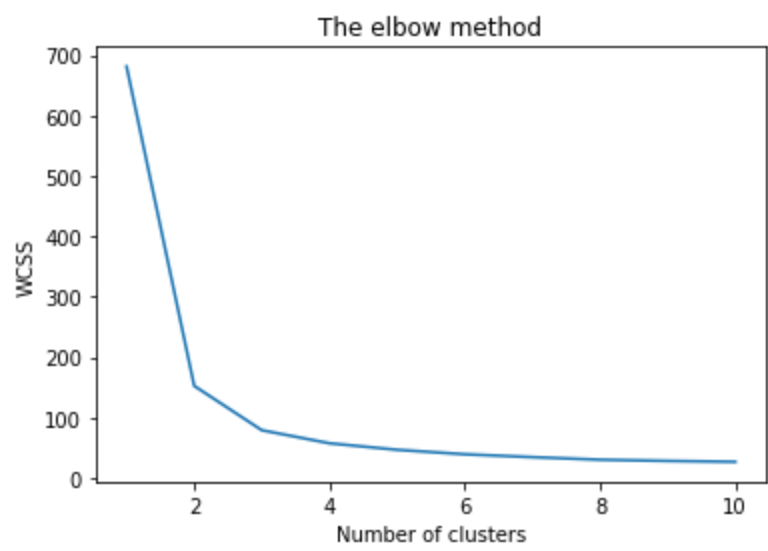
x = iris_df.iloc[:, [0, 1, 2, 3]].values

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
wcss = []

for i in range(1, 11):
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = i, init = 'k-means++',
                    max_iter = 300, n_init = 10, random_state = 0)

    kmeans.fit(x)
    wcss.append(kmeans.inertia_)

# Plotting the results onto a line graph,
# `allowing us to observe 'The elbow'
plt.plot(range(1, 11), wcss)
plt.title('The elbow method')
plt.xlabel('Number of clusters')
plt.ylabel('WCSS') # Within cluster sum of squares
plt.show()
```



```
In [8]: kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = 3, init = 'k-means++',
                        max_iter = 300, n_init = 10, random_state = 0)
y_kmeans = kmeans.fit_predict(x)
```

```
In [9]: # Visualising the clusters - On the first two columns
plt.scatter(x[y_kmeans == 0, 0], x[y_kmeans == 0, 1],
            s = 100, c = 'red', label = 'Iris-setosa')
plt.scatter(x[y_kmeans == 1, 0], x[y_kmeans == 1, 1],
            s = 100, c = 'blue', label = 'Iris-versicolour')
plt.scatter(x[y_kmeans == 2, 0], x[y_kmeans == 2, 1],
            s = 100, c = 'green', label = 'Iris-virginica')

# Plotting the centroids of the clusters
plt.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers_[:, 0], kmeans.cluster_centers_[0, 1],
            s = 100, c = 'black', label = 'Centroids')

plt.legend()
```

Out[9]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x23428cedf88>

