












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
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 +       Code ▾ JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)  

[8]:

```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_excel("iris.xlsx")
df.head()
```

[8]:

	Id	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm	Species
0	1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
1	2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2	3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
4	5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa

[9]:

```
X = df.drop(columns=['Species'])
```

[]:

```
###KMeans Clustering
KMeans is a centroid-based clustering algorithm that partitions data into K distinct clusters by minimizing the variance within each cluster. It starts with random centroids, assigns points to the nearest one, and updates centroids until convergence.
```

[10]:

```
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# KMeans clustering
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=3, random_state=42)
df['KMeans_Cluster'] = kmeans.fit_predict(X)

# Visualization
sns.pairplot(df, hue='KMeans_Cluster', palette='Set1')
```

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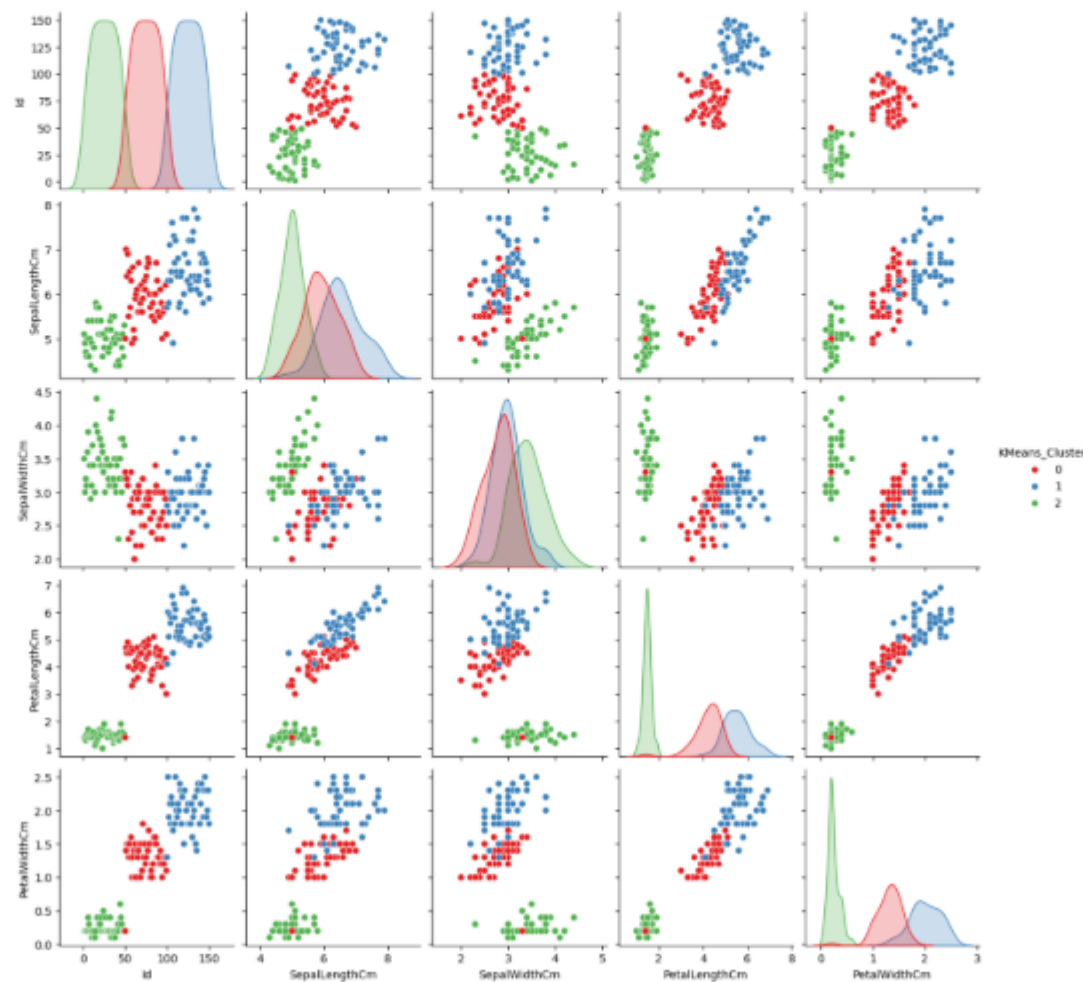
Code

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
# Visualization
sns.pairplot(df, hue='KMeans_Cluster', palette='Set1')
plt.title("KMeans Clustering on Iris Dataset", y=1.02)
plt.show()
```

C:\Users\anrut\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\cluster_kmeans.py:1429: UserWarning: KMeans is known to have a memory leak on Windows with MKL, when there are less chunks than available threads. You can avoid it by setting the environment variable OMP_NUM_THREADS=1.
warnings.warn(

KMeans Clustering on Iris Dataset

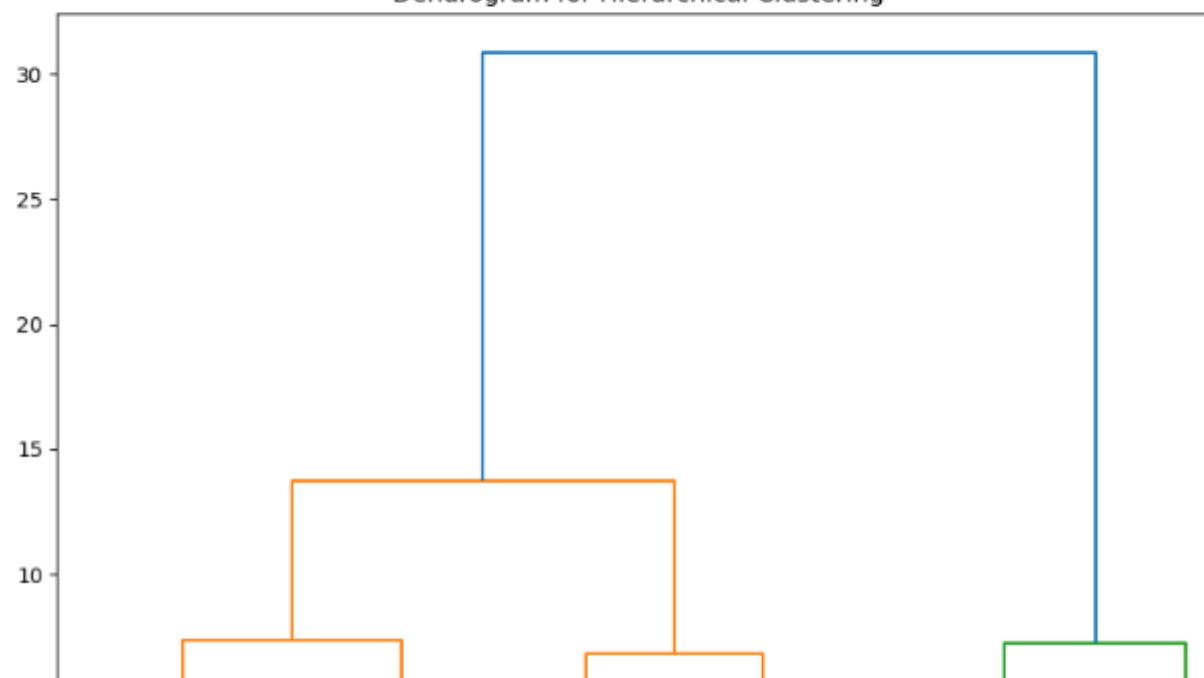


```
[11]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
      from scipy.cluster.hierarchy import dendrogram, linkage
      from sklearn.cluster import AgglomerativeClustering

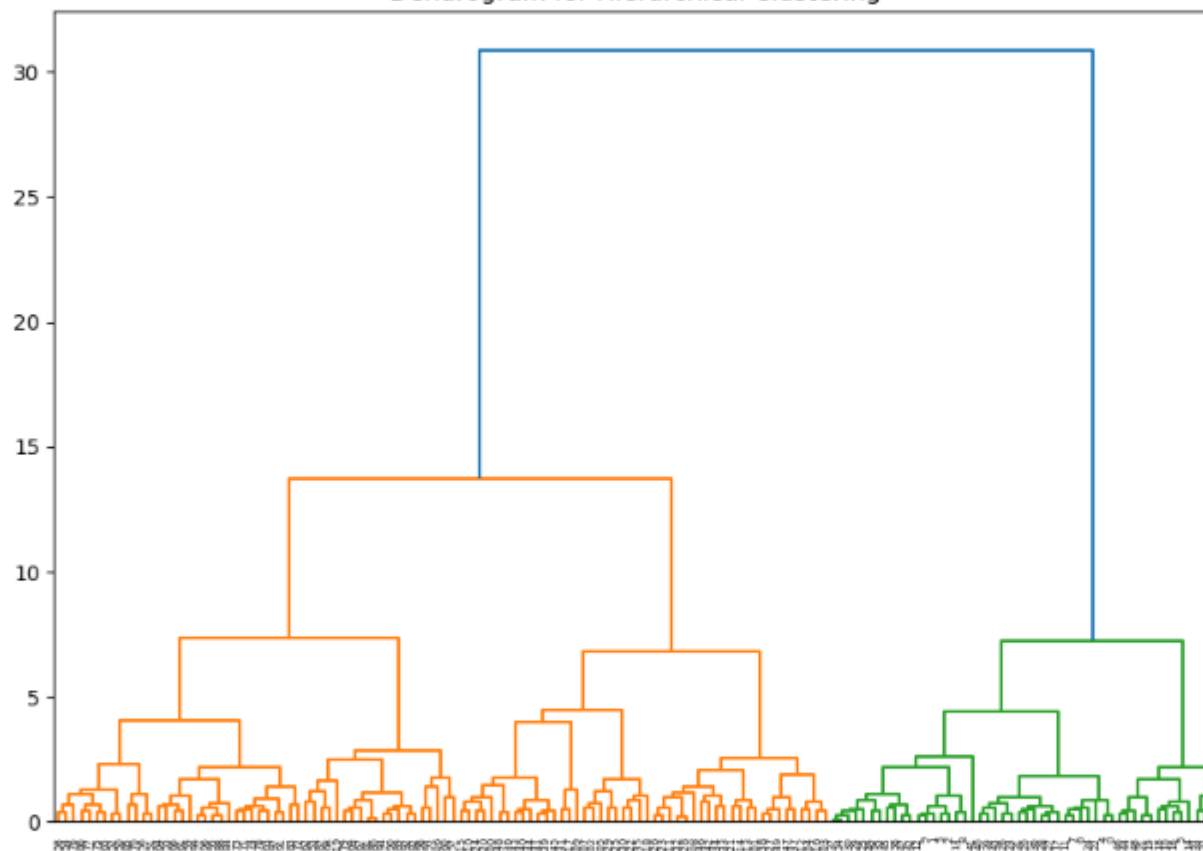
      # Standardize features
      scaler = StandardScaler()
      X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)

      # Dendrogram
      linked = linkage(X_scaled, method='ward')
      plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))
      dendrogram(linked, orientation='top', distance_sort='descending', show_leaf_counts=True)
      plt.title("Dendrogram for Hierarchical Clustering")
      plt.show()
```

Dendrogram for Hierarchical Clustering



Dendrogram for Hierarchical Clustering



```
[ ]: ###Hierarchial Clustering
Hierarchical clustering creates a hierarchy of clusters using a bottom-up approach (agglomerative).
It starts by treating each point as a single cluster and merges the closest pairs based on linkage criteria.
```

```
[12]: hc = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters=3)
def HC_Cluster1 = hc.fit_predict(X_scaled)
```

```
[ ]: ###Hierarchial Clustering
Hierarchical clustering creates a hierarchy of clusters using a bottom-up approach (agglomerative).
It starts by treating each point as a single cluster and merges the closest pairs based on linkage criteria.
```

```
[12]: hc = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters=3)
df['HC_Cluster'] = hc.fit_predict(X_scaled)
sns.pairplot(df, hue='HC_Cluster', palette='Set2')
plt.suptitle("Hierarchical Clustering on Iris Dataset", y=1.02)
plt.show()
```

