	Submitted by - Rishika Rai  K- Means Clustering  Importing the Required Libraries
In [1]:	<pre>import pandas as pd import numpy as np import seaborn as sns import matplotlib %matplotlib inline from matplotlib import pyplot as plt</pre>
In [2]:	<pre>Importing the Dataset from sklearn import datasets from sklearn.datasets import load_iris  iris = datasets.load_iris() iris_df = pd.DataFrame(iris.data, columns = iris.feature_names)</pre>
In [3]:	<pre>iris_df.head()</pre>
In [4]: Out[4]:	iris_df.shape (150, 4)  Let's check the summary of data
In [5]:	iris_df.info() <class 'pandas.core.frame.dataframe'=""> RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149 Data columns (total 4 columns):  # Column Non-Null Count Dtype</class>
In [6]:	count         150.000000         150.000000         150.000000           mean         5.843333         3.057333         3.758000         1.199333           std         0.828066         0.435866         1.765298         0.762238           min         4.300000         2.000000         1.000000         0.100000           25%         5.100000         2.800000         1.600000         0.300000           50%         5.800000         3.000000         4.350000         1.800000           75%         6.400000         3.300000         5.100000         2.500000           max         7.900000         4.400000         6.900000         2.500000
In [7]: Out[7]:	Missing Value  iris_df.isnull().sum()  sepal length (cm) 0 sepal width (cm) 0 petal length (cm) 0 petal width (cm) 0 dtype: int64  As we see, there is no missing value in the dataset  Data Visualizing
In [8]: Out[8]:	sns.pairplot(iris_df)
In [10]: Out [10]:	Section   Sect
In [12]:	<pre>print(classes) ['setosa' 'versicolor' 'virginica']</pre>
In [13]:	0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
In [14]:	<pre>kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = i, init = 'k-means++', max_iter = 300, n_init = 10, random_state = 0) kmeans.fit(x) wcss.append(kmeans.inertia_)</pre>
	The elbow method  700  600  500  200  100
In [15]:	The elbow method' from the above graph, the optimum clusters is where the elbow occurs is 3 in our model  As we can see that with an increase in the number of clusters the WCSS value decreases. We select the value for K on the basis of the rate of decrease in WCSS.  For example, from cluster 1 to 2 in the above graph we see a sudden and huge drop in WCSS. after 3 the drop is minimal and hence we chose 5 to be the optimal value for K.  Training K-Means++ Clustering Model on Dataset  kmeans = kmeans(n_clusters = 3, init = 'k-means++', max_iter = 300, n_init = 10, random_state = 0)  y_kmeans = kmeans.fit_predict(x)
	Visualising the training set results  y_kmeans  array([1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1
	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1
<pre>In [17]: Out[17]:</pre>	<pre>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') plt.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers_[:, 0], kmeans.cluster_centers_[:,1], s = 100, c = 'yellow', label = 'Centroids') plt.legend()</pre>
Out[17]:	45 40 3.5 2.5 4.5 5.0 5.5 6.0 6.5 7.0 7.5 8.0
In [18]: Out[18]:	Evaluating the model  pd.crosstab(iris.target, y_kmeans)  col_0 0 1 2
	row_0         0       0       50       0         1       2       0       48         2       36       0       14

Task 2 - Prediction using Unsupervised ML