

# nrcm-kmeans-1

August 28, 2023

##Name:K.Saivinay ##Roll No:21X05A6731 ##Brance:Data Science Final Year  
##College:Narsimha Reddy Engineering College

##Project Title: ###Analysis and Prediciton of “small\_customers.csv” of American Mall Markets called as Phonix Mall to find out how many customers are visited to a particular shop. on the basis of this prediction of annual income Verses spending scores.

##Disclaimer: ###In this particular dataset we assume annual income as a centroid and spending scores from the range 1 to 100 called as datanode of the cluster.

##Problem Statement: ###The American Finance Market as per the **GDP** of 2011 ‘Phonix\_Trilliums Mall’ as in the first range out of 5. The onwer of the mall wants to be exact which particular shop or product such in different kinds of clusters in entire mall. ###As the Data Science Engineer predict the futuristic financial market for upcomming GDP rate based on No.of cluster. ###The client wants atleast 5 clusters[shops].

```
[26]: #import the numpy, matlot, pandas libery's
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
[27]: #Read the dataset take variable name called "dataset" only.
data = pd.read_csv("/content/Mall_Customers.csv")
print(data.head())
```

	CustomerID	Genre	Age	Annual Income (k\$)	Spending Score (1-100)
0	1	Male	19	15	39
1	2	Male	21	15	81
2	3	Female	20	16	6
3	4	Female	23	16	77
4	5	Female	31	17	40

```
[29]: # without printing this data add in separet variable as input variable Caqpital_
↪X only. loc index by select the all row ,
#and give the required colum index like[3,4].for this particular dataset.
X = data.iloc[:,[3,4]].values
print(X)
```

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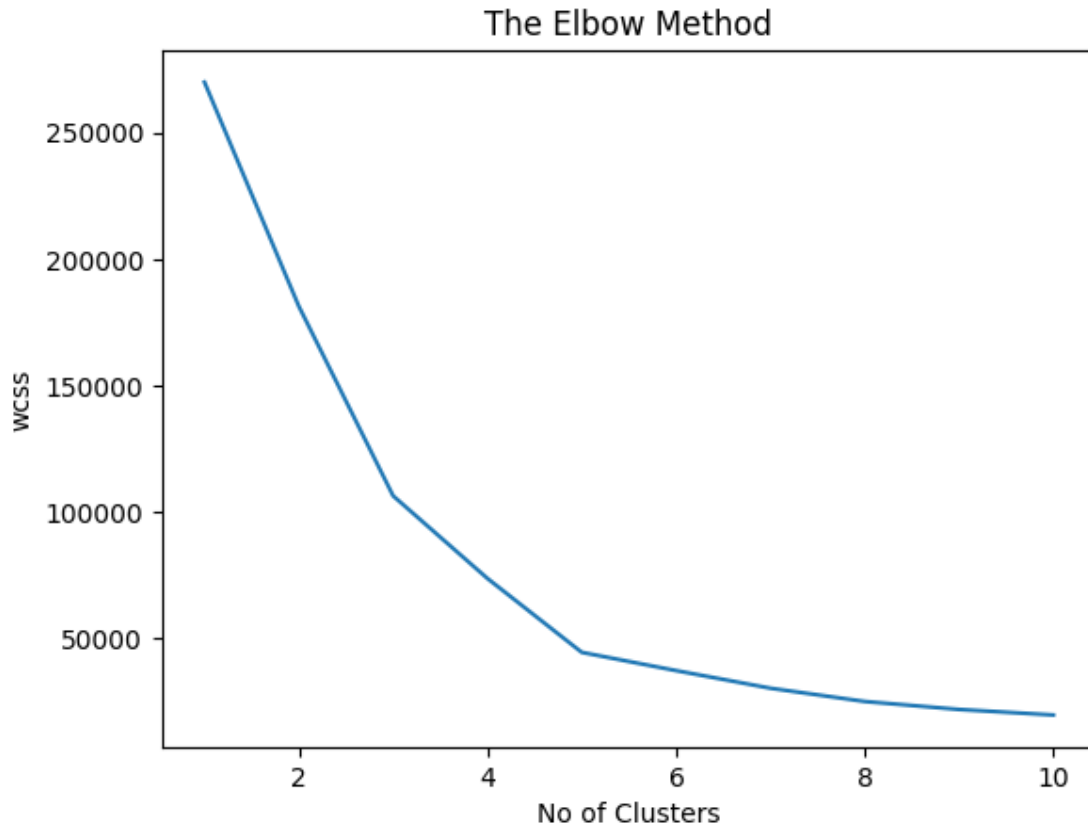
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[103 23]  
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```
[113  8]
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[120 79]
[126 28]
[126 74]
[137 18]
[137 83]]
```

```
[30]: ## <THE ELBOW METHOD>
#from sklearn used "sklearn.cluster" attribute and import KMeans
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
#Take a distance from from centroid to cluster point with WrapsColumnExpression.
wcss=[]
# Assume you have 10 cluster and iterate the for up to range 10 with iterater
↳kmeans++.
for i in range(1,11):
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=i,init="k-means++",random_state=42)
    kmeans.fit(X)
    wcss.append(kmeans.inertia_)
plt.plot(range(1,11),wcss)
plt.title("The Elbow Method")
plt.xlabel("No of Clusters")
plt.ylabel("wcss")
plt.show()
# Fit the model if value comes too samlla in range.
#For clustering in wcss ,inertia is adding / appending is required.(kmeans.
↳inertia_)#defalut usecase.
#Plot the poarticular graph along with the wcss and your range which you taken
↳as input variable.
#Add title "The Elbow Method".
#Lable x variable as "No of Customers".
#Lable y variable as "WCSS".
#Plot the graph using plt.show().
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870:
FutureWarning: The default value of `n_init` will change from 10 to 'auto' in
1.4. Set the value of `n_init` explicitly to suppress the warning
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```





```
[31]: for i in range(1,11):
      kmeans=KMeans(n_clusters = 5, init="k-means++",random_state=42)
      y_kmeans=kmeans.fit_predict(X)
```

```
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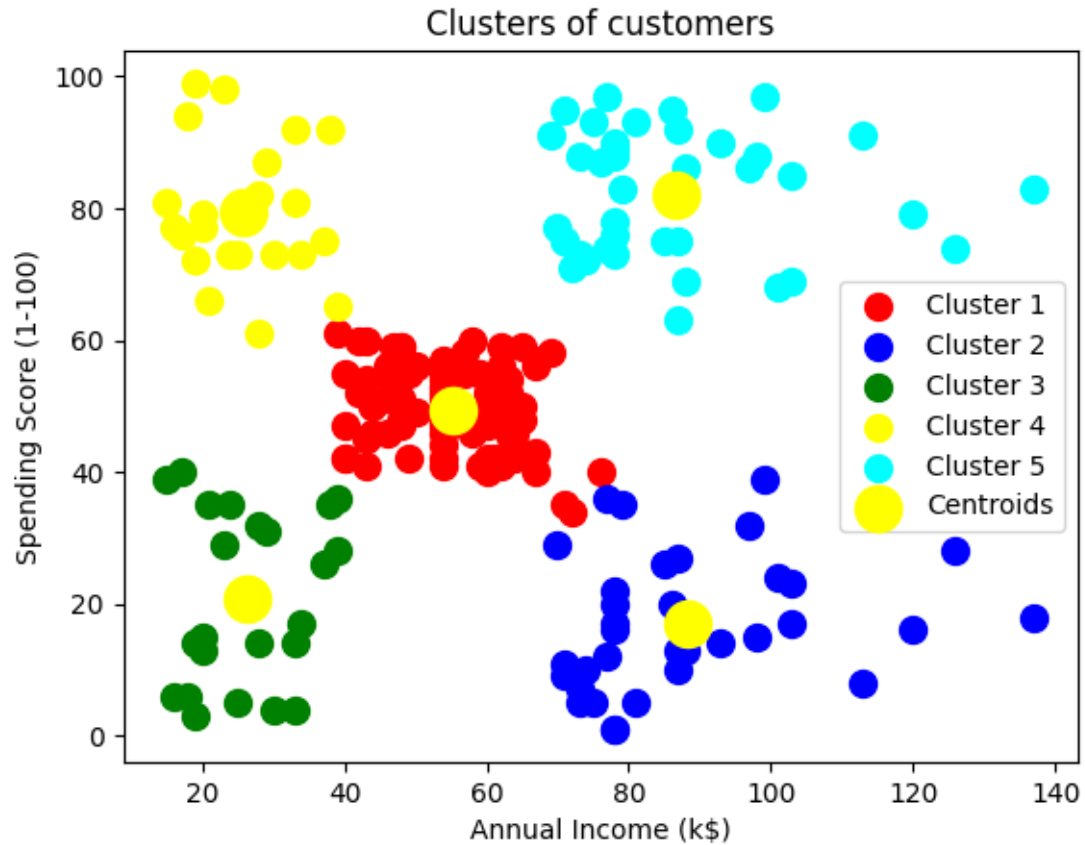
```

```

[32]: # Take any no of cluster and run you take 5.
plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 0, 0], X[y_kmeans == 0, 1], s = 100, c = 'red', label=
    ↪ 'Cluster 1')
plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 1, 0], X[y_kmeans == 1, 1], s = 100, c = 'blue',
    ↪ label = 'Cluster 2')
plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 2, 0], X[y_kmeans == 2, 1], s = 100, c = 'green',
    ↪ label = 'Cluster 3')
plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 3, 0], X[y_kmeans == 3, 1], s = 100, c = 'yellow',
    ↪ label = 'Cluster 4')
plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 4, 0], X[y_kmeans == 4, 1], s = 100, c = 'cyan',
    ↪ label = 'Cluster 5')
#Write Code for rest.SS

plt.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers_[0], kmeans.cluster_centers_[0], s =
    ↪ 300, c = 'yellow', label = 'Centroids')
plt.title('Clusters of customers')
plt.xlabel('Annual Income (k$)')
plt.ylabel('Spending Score (1-100)')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```



**##Conclusion:** ###According to model basis prediction using Machine Learning algorithm KMeans Clustering we found that Cluster-1 which consists Red color is the highest cluster which attach more than 50 Datanodes.

**##References:** ###The model building algorithm develop for all kinds of clusteration values. The yellow spots represents “**Centroids**” which is max to max only 3.

[ ]: