

## ▼ Actividad: Análisis exploratorio con técnicas de agrupamiento

Links del Colab: [https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1R3Er-mSuHdAurw9B--pi9RDczNQG\\_jbs?usp=sharing](https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1R3Er-mSuHdAurw9B--pi9RDczNQG_jbs?usp=sharing)

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.datasets import make_blobs
from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score
from sklearn.cluster import SpectralClustering
from sklearn.metrics import adjusted_rand_score
from sklearn.metrics import davies_bouldin_score
from sklearn.metrics import calinski_harabasz_score
```

```
data0 = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/7mo Semestre/Colab Notebooks/DataSources/Country-data.csv")
data0
```

	country	child_mort	exports	health	imports	income	inflation	life_expec	total_fer	gdpp	
0	Afghanistan	90.2	10.0	7.58	44.9	1610	9.44	56.2	5.82	553	
1	Albania	16.6	28.0	6.55	48.6	9930	4.49	76.3	1.65	4090	
2	Algeria	27.3	38.4	4.17	31.4	12900	16.10	76.5	2.89	4460	
3	Angola	119.0	62.3	2.85	42.9	5900	22.40	60.1	6.16	3530	
4	Antigua and Barbuda	10.3	45.5	6.03	58.9	19100	1.44	76.8	2.13	12200	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
162	Vanuatu	29.2	46.6	5.25	52.7	2950	2.62	63.0	3.50	2970	
163	Venezuela	17.1	28.5	4.91	17.6	16500	45.90	75.4	2.47	13500	
164	Vietnam	23.3	72.0	6.84	80.2	4490	12.10	73.1	1.95	1310	
165	Yemen	56.3	30.0	5.18	34.4	4480	23.60	67.5	4.67	1310	
166	Zambia	83.1	37.0	5.89	30.9	3280	14.00	52.0	5.40	1460	

167 rows × 10 columns

```
data = data0.drop('country', axis = 1)
```

1. Aplica k-medias sobre el conjunto de datos para generar un agrupamiento para los países de la base de datos. Utiliza al menos dos métodos para estimar el número óptimo de grupos.

Número Óptimo de clusters (Elbow method y Davies-Bouldin index)

```
# Optimal number of clusters
sum_of_squared_distances = []
sscore = []
chscore = []
dbscore = []

ks = np.arange(2, 21)
for k in ks:
    # Find clustering model
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=k).fit(data)

    # Evaluate sum of squared distances
    sum_of_squared_distances.append(kmeans.inertia_)

    # Evaluate Davies-Bouldin index
    dbscore.append(davies_bouldin_score(data, kmeans.labels_))
```

The figure consists of two vertically stacked line plots sharing a common x-axis labeled 'Number of clusters' with values from 2 to 20.

The top plot is titled 'Elbow method'. The y-axis is labeled 'Sum of squared distances (lower is better)' with a multiplier of  $1e10$ . The curve starts at approximately  $3.5 \times 10^{10}$  for 2 clusters and decreases sharply, then levels off as the number of clusters increases.

The bottom plot is titled 'Davies-Bouldin Index'. The y-axis is labeled 'Score (lower is better)'. The curve starts at approximately 0.52 for 2 clusters, peaks at about 0.72 for 3 clusters, and then generally decreases with some fluctuations, reaching a minimum of about 0.42 at 16 clusters before slightly increasing.

[https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1R3Er-mSuHdAurw9B--pi9RDczNQG\\_ibs#scrollTo=-uVuZ40TpRbW&printMode=true](https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1R3Er-mSuHdAurw9B--pi9RDczNQG_ibs#scrollTo=-uVuZ40TpRbW&printMode=true) 2/12

```
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=8).fit(data)
clustering_labels = kmeans.labels_
centers = kmeans.cluster_centers_

print('Labels: ', clustering_labels)
print('Centers: ', centers)

Labels: [1 1 2 1 2 2 1 0 0 2 5 5 1 2 2 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 4 2 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 2 1
1 1 2 1 2 5 5 0 2 1 1 1 5 1 2 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 1 5 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 0 1 1 2 2 0
5 0 1 0 1 2 1 1 4 1 1 2 2 1 1 5 2 3 2 1 1 2 2 1 5 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
5 1 1 7 5 1 2 1 1 1 2 5 6 2 2 1 1 5 1 2 2 1 4 5 5 1 2 5 5 1 2 1 2 0 7 1 1
2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 4 0 0 2 1 1 2 1 1 1]
Centers: [[4.29375000e+00 4.31437500e+01 1.07662500e+01 4.01312500e+01
4.11250000e+04 1.09125000e+00 8.08062500e+01 1.79625000e+00
4.61125000e+04]
[6.30642857e+01 3.10392738e+01 6.14821429e+00 4.59448321e+01
4.32670238e+03 9.84197619e+00 6.49273810e+01 3.89309524e+00
1.94778571e+03]
[1.77357143e+01 4.38476190e+01 6.69952381e+00 4.52071429e+01
1.61576190e+04 7.26590476e+00 7.33880952e+01 2.06785714e+00
8.94761905e+03]
[2.80000000e+00 1.75000000e+02 7.77000000e+00 1.42000000e+02
9.17000000e+04 3.62000000e+00 8.13000000e+01 1.63000000e+00
1.05000000e+05]
[8.17500000e+00 1.02950000e+02 3.27250000e+00 7.40000000e+01
7.13750000e+04 1.00885000e+01 7.86250000e+01 1.76750000e+00
3.88500000e+04]
[1.34058824e+01 5.72470588e+01 7.32235294e+00 5.21705882e+01
3.19470588e+04 5.47005882e+00 7.73647059e+01 2.08588235e+00
2.32176471e+04]
[9.00000000e+00 6.23000000e+01 1.81000000e+00 2.38000000e+01
1.25000000e+05 6.98000000e+00 7.95000000e+01 2.07000000e+00
7.03000000e+04]
[3.85000000e+00 5.18500000e+01 1.04900000e+01 4.09000000e+01
5.89000000e+04 3.13350000e+00 8.16000000e+01 1.73500000e+00
8.12000000e+04]]
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning: The default value of `n_init` will change fr
warnings.warn()
```

```
labels = pd.DataFrame(clustering_labels)
data_km = pd.concat([data0, labels], axis = 1)
data_km
```

	country	child_mort	exports	health	imports	income	inflation	life_expec	total_fer	gdpp	0	
0	Afghanistan	90.2	10.0	7.58	44.9	1610	9.44	56.2	5.82	553	1	
1	Albania	16.6	28.0	6.55	48.6	9930	4.49	76.3	1.65	4090	1	
2	Algeria	27.3	38.4	4.17	31.4	12900	16.10	76.5	2.89	4460	2	
3	Angola	119.0	62.3	2.85	42.9	5900	22.40	60.1	6.16	3530	1	
4	Antigua and Barbuda	10.3	45.5	6.03	58.9	19100	1.44	76.8	2.13	12200	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
162	Vanuatu	29.2	46.6	5.25	52.7	2950	2.62	63.0	3.50	2970	1	
163	Venezuela	17.1	28.5	4.91	17.6	16500	45.90	75.4	2.47	13500	2	
164	Vietnam	23.3	72.0	6.84	80.2	4490	12.10	73.1	1.95	1310	1	
165	Yemen	56.3	30.0	5.18	34.4	4480	23.60	67.5	4.67	1310	1	
166	Zambia	83.1	37.0	5.89	30.9	3280	14.00	52.0	5.40	1460	1	

167 rows × 11 columns

```
for j in range(8):
    print('\nCluster: ', j, '\nPaises:')
    for i in range(len(data_km)):
        if data_km.iloc[i][0] == j:
            print('\t', data_km.iloc[i]['country'])
```

```

mauritiuS
Montenegro
Panama
Poland
Romania
Russia
Serbia
Seychelles
South Africa
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Suriname
Thailand
Turkey
Uruguay
Venezuela

```

Cluster: 3

Países:

```
Luxembourg
```

Cluster: 4

Países:

```

Brunei
Kuwait
Singapore
United Arab Emirates

```

Cluster: 5

Países:

```

Bahamas
Bahrain
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Equatorial Guinea
Greece
Israel
Libya
Malta
New Zealand
Oman
Portugal
Saudi Arabia
Slovak Republic
Slovenia
South Korea
Spain

```

Cluster: 6

Países:

```
Qatar
```

Cluster: 7

Países:

```

Norway
Switzerland

```

## ▼ 2. Repita lo anterior, pero con otro método de agrupamiento que elijas.

Utilizaremos Spectral Clustering (Silhouette score y Davies-Bouldin index):

```

sum_of_squared_distances = []
sscore = []
chscore = []
dbscore = []

ks = np.arange(2, 21)
for k in ks:
    # Find clustering model
    spectral = SpectralClustering(n_clusters=k).fit(data)

    # Evaluate Silhouette score
    sscore.append(silhouette_score(data, spectral.labels_))

    # Evaluate Davies-Bouldin index
    dbscore.append(davies_bouldin_score(data, spectral.labels_))

fig, (axs1, axs2) = plt.subplots(2)

axs1.plot(ks, sscore)
axs1.set_xlabel('Number of clusters')
axs1.set_ylabel('Score (greater is better)')
axs1.set_title('Silhouette Coefficient')
axs1.set_xticks(ks)

```

```

axs2.plot(ks, dbscore)
axs2.set_xlabel('Number of clusters')
axs2.set_ylabel('Score (lower is better)')
axs2.set_title('Davies-Bouldin index')
axs2.set_xticks(ks)

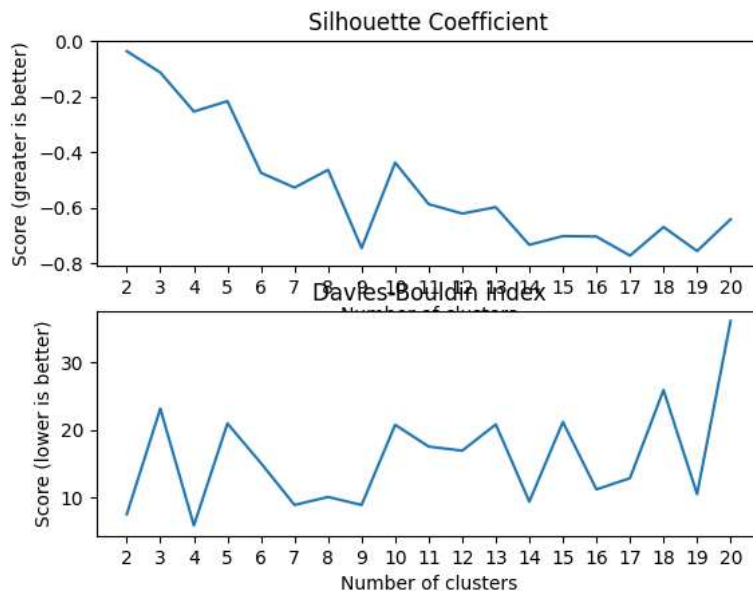
```

```
plt.show()
```

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/manifold/_spectral_embedding.py:274: UserWarning: Graph is not fully connected, spe
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warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/manifold/_spectral_embedding.py:274: UserWarning: Graph is not fully connected, spe
warnings.warn(

```



Nuestras dos metricas esta vez estan en cierto desacuerdo. Silhouette indica que lo mejor es 2 o 4; y Davies-Bouldin indica que lo mejor es 6 o 9. En mi opinion, no hay mucho cambio entre el 6 y el 9 de Davies-Bouldin, así que elegiré 6 clusters por ser la menor cantidad y estar muy cerca del promedio de los mejores valores de cada métrica.

```
spectral = SpectralClustering(n_clusters=6).fit(data)
clustering_labels = spectral.labels_
print('Labels: ', clustering_labels)

Labels: [0 0 5 5 0 0 0 3 2 4 0 5 0 0 1 4 5 2 0 5 0 2 5 2 0 5 5 5 0 0 0 0 5 0 5 0
2 5 4 2 0 0 4 0 3 0 0 4 5 0 0 3 0 5 0 4 5 5 0 0 0 0 0 4 2 5 5 0 5 0 2 0 5
5 5 0 0 0 5 5 5 2 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 5 5 0 5 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 3 0 0 2 3 5 1 2 5
0 1 0 0 5 5 5 0 0 3 0 2 3 5 5 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 5 5 1 0 0 0 5 0 5 5 0 0 5 0 0
0 0 0 5 3 0 0 5 3 0 0 0 5 0 5 0 1 0 0]
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/manifold/_spectral_embedding.py:274: UserWarning: Graph is not fully connected, spe
warnings.warn(
```

```
labels = pd.DataFrame(clustering_labels)
data_spec = pd.concat([data0, labels], axis = 1)
data_spec
```

	country	child_mort	exports	health	imports	income	inflation	life_expec	total_fer	gdpp	0	
0	Afghanistan	90.2	10.0	7.58	44.9	1610	9.44	56.2	5.82	553	0	
1	Albania	16.6	28.0	6.55	48.6	9930	4.49	76.3	1.65	4090	0	
2	Algeria	27.3	38.4	4.17	31.4	12900	16.10	76.5	2.89	4460	5	
3	Angola	119.0	62.3	2.85	42.9	5900	22.40	60.1	6.16	3530	5	
4	Antigua and Barbuda	10.3	45.5	6.03	58.9	19100	1.44	76.8	2.13	12200	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
162	Vanuatu	29.2	46.6	5.25	52.7	2950	2.62	63.0	3.50	2970	5	
163	Venezuela	17.1	28.5	4.91	17.6	16500	45.90	75.4	2.47	13500	0	
164	Vietnam	23.3	72.0	6.84	80.2	4490	12.10	73.1	1.95	1310	1	
165	Yemen	56.3	30.0	5.18	34.4	4480	23.60	67.5	4.67	1310	0	
166	Zambia	83.1	37.0	5.89	30.9	3280	14.00	52.0	5.40	1460	0	

167 rows × 11 columns

```
for j in range(6):
    print('\nCluster: ', j, '\nPaises:')
    for i in range(len(data_spec)):
```

```
if data_spec.iloc[i][0] == j:
    print('\t', data_spec.iloc[i]['country'])
```

Cluster: 4

Países:

Bahamas  
Belize  
Costa Rica  
Czech Republic  
El Salvador  
Gambia  
Guinea-Bissau

Cluster: 5

Países:

Algeria  
Angola  
Bangladesh  
Benin  
Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Brunei  
Burundi  
Cambodia  
Cameroon  
Chile  
Colombia  
Congo, Rep.  
Equatorial Guinea  
France  
Georgia  
Germany  
Haiti  
Hungary  
India  
Ireland  
Israel  
Italy  
Kazakhstan  
Kenya  
Kiribati  
Lithuania  
Luxembourg  
Madagascar  
Myanmar  
Netherlands  
Oman  
Pakistan  
Panama  
Romania  
Russia  
Singapore  
Slovak Republic  
Spain  
St. Vincent and the Grenadines  
Sudan  
Switzerland  
Tonga  
Uganda  
Uruguay  
Vanuatu

3. Investiga qué librerías hay en Python para la implementación de mapas autoorganizados, y selecciona alguna para el agrupamiento de los datos de este ejercicio.

```
pip install -U som-learn
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: som-learn in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (0.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=0.17 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from som-learn) (1.10.1)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from som-learn) (1.23.5)
Requirement already satisfied: scikit-learn>=0.21 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from som-learn) (1.2.2)
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib>=3.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from som-learn) (3.7.1)
Requirement already satisfied: somoclu==1.7.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from som-learn) (1.7.5)
Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib>=3.0->som-learn) (1.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib>=3.0->som-learn) (0.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib>=3.0->som-learn) (4.42)
Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib>=3.0->som-learn) (1.4.5)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib>=3.0->som-learn) (23.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib>=3.0->som-learn) (9.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.3.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib>=3.0->som-learn) (3.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib>=3.0->som-learn) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=1.1.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit-learn>=0.21->som-learn) (1.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: threadpoolctl>=2.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit-learn>=0.21->som-learn) (3.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.7->matplotlib>=3.0->som-learn) (1.16.0)
```

```
from somlearn import SOM

som = SOM(n_columns=2, n_rows=2, random_state=1)
labels = som.fit_predict(data)
print(labels)

[1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 2 0 2 2 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 1 1 3 1 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
 1 1 0 1 0 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 1 2 0 3 1 1 3 1 2 2 0 0 0 3 2
 2 2 0 2 3 0 1 3 2 3 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 1 2 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 2
 2 1 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 3 0 1 0 0 1 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 0 0 1 0 2 2 3 1
 0 1 1 3 0 0 0 1 0 2 2 2 0 0 3 0 0 1 1]

labels = pd.DataFrame(labels)
data_som = pd.concat([data0, labels], axis = 1)
data_som
```

	country	child_mort	exports	health	imports	income	inflation	life_expec	total_fer	gdpp	0	
0	Afghanistan	90.2	10.0	7.58	44.9	1610	9.44	56.2	5.82	553	1	
1	Albania	16.6	28.0	6.55	48.6	9930	4.49	76.3	1.65	4090	0	
2	Algeria	27.3	38.4	4.17	31.4	12900	16.10	76.5	2.89	4460	0	
3	Angola	119.0	62.3	2.85	42.9	5900	22.40	60.1	6.16	3530	1	
4	Antigua and Barbuda	10.3	45.5	6.03	58.9	19100	1.44	76.8	2.13	12200	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
162	Vanuatu	29.2	46.6	5.25	52.7	2950	2.62	63.0	3.50	2970	3	
163	Venezuela	17.1	28.5	4.91	17.6	16500	45.90	75.4	2.47	13500	0	
164	Vietnam	23.3	72.0	6.84	80.2	4490	12.10	73.1	1.95	1310	0	
165	Yemen	56.3	30.0	5.18	34.4	4480	23.60	67.5	4.67	1310	1	
166	Zambia	83.1	37.0	5.89	30.9	3280	14.00	52.0	5.40	1460	1	

167 rows × 11 columns

```
data_som[0].unique()

array([1, 0, 2, 3])
```

+ Code

+ Text

```
for j in range(4):
    print('\nCluster: ', j, '\nPaises:')
    for i in range(len(data_som)):
        if data_som.iloc[i][0] == j:
            print('\t', data_som.iloc[i]['country'])

Cluster: 0
Paises:
    Albania
    Algeria
    Antigua and Barbuda
    Argentina
    Armenia
    Azerbaijan
    Bangladesh
    Barbados
    Belarus
    Belize
    Bhutan
    Bolivia
    Bosnia and Herzegovina
```



Brazil  
 Bulgaria  
 Cape Verde  
 Chile  
 China  
 Colombia  
 Costa Rica  
 Croatia  
 Dominican Republic  
 Ecuador  
 Egypt  
 El Salvador  
 Fiji  
 Georgia  
 Grenada  
 India  
 Indonesia  
 Iran  
 Jamaica  
 Kazakhstan  
 Latvia  
 Lebanon  
 Libya  
 Lithuania  
 Macedonia, FYR  
 Malaysia  
 Maldives  
 Mauritius  
 Moldova  
 Mongolia  
 Montenegro  
 Morocco  
 Myanmar  
 Nepal  
 Oman  
 Panama  
 Paraguay  
 Peru  
 Philippines  
 Poland  
 Romania  
 Russia

4. De los resultados que se obtienen del agrupamiento, indica si los grupos formados siguen algun patrón que esperabas, o tiene información nueva que no hayas considerado anteriormente.

Graficamos por los grupos de kmeans:

```

fig, axs = plt.subplots(3, 3)

axs[0][0].scatter( data_km[0], data_km['child_mort'])
axs[0][0].set_title('child_mort')

axs[0][1].scatter( data_km[0], data_km['exports'])
axs[0][1].set_title('exports')

axs[0][2].scatter( data_km[0], data_km['health'])
axs[0][2].set_title('health')

axs[1][0].scatter( data_km[0], data_km['imports'])
axs[1][0].set_title('imports')

axs[1][1].scatter( data_km[0], data_km['income'])
axs[1][1].set_title('income')

axs[1][2].scatter( data_km[0], data_km['inflation'])
axs[1][2].set_title('inflation')

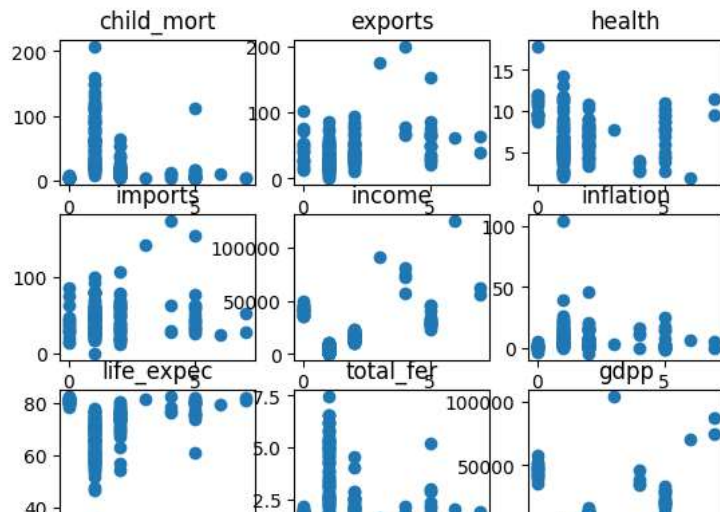
axs[2][0].scatter( data_km[0], data_km['life_expec'])
axs[2][0].set_title('life_expec')

axs[2][1].scatter( data_km[0], data_km['total_fer'])
axs[2][1].set_title('total_fer')

axs[2][2].scatter( data_km[0], data_km['gdpp'])
axs[2][2].set_title('gdpp')

plt.show()

```



Graficamos por los grupos de spectral:

```
fig, axs = plt.subplots(3, 3)

axs[0][0].scatter( data_spec[0], data_spec['child_mort'])
axs[0][0].set_title('child_mort')

axs[0][1].scatter( data_spec[0], data_spec['exports'])
axs[0][1].set_title('exports')

axs[0][2].scatter( data_spec[0], data_spec['health'])
axs[0][2].set_title('health')

axs[1][0].scatter( data_spec[0], data_spec['imports'])
axs[1][0].set_title('imports')

axs[1][1].scatter( data_spec[0], data_spec['income'])
axs[1][1].set_title('income')

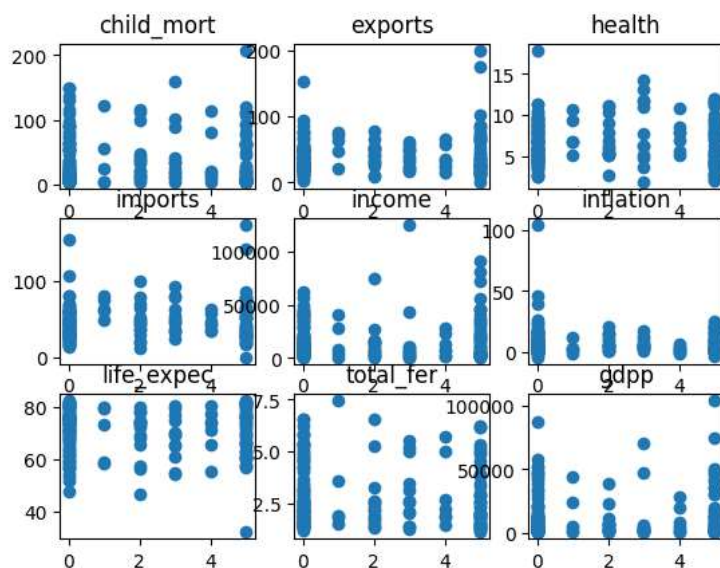
axs[1][2].scatter( data_spec[0], data_spec['inflation'])
axs[1][2].set_title('inflation')

axs[2][0].scatter( data_spec[0], data_spec['life_expec'])
axs[2][0].set_title('life_expec')

axs[2][1].scatter( data_spec[0], data_spec['total_fer'])
axs[2][1].set_title('total_fer')

axs[2][2].scatter( data_spec[0], data_spec['gdpp'])
axs[2][2].set_title('gdpp')

plt.show()
```



Graficamos por los grupos de SOM:

```

fig, axs = plt.subplots(3, 3)

axs[0][0].scatter( data_som[0], data_som['child_mort'])
axs[0][0].set_title('child_mort')

axs[0][1].scatter( data_som[0], data_som['exports'])
axs[0][1].set_title('exports')

axs[0][2].scatter( data_som[0], data_som['health'])
axs[0][2].set_title('health')

axs[1][0].scatter( data_som[0], data_som['imports'])
axs[1][0].set_title('imports')

axs[1][1].scatter( data_som[0], data_som['income'])
axs[1][1].set_title('income')

axs[1][2].scatter( data_som[0], data_som['inflation'])
axs[1][2].set_title('inflation')

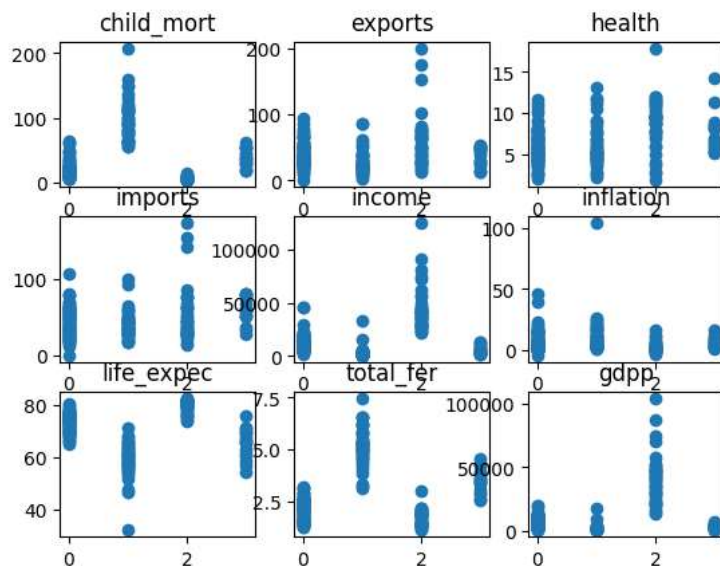
axs[2][0].scatter( data_som[0], data_som['life_expec'])
axs[2][0].set_title('life_expec')

axs[2][1].scatter( data_som[0], data_som['total_fer'])
axs[2][1].set_title('total_fer')

axs[2][2].scatter( data_som[0], data_som['gdpp'])
axs[2][2].set_title('gdpp')

plt.show()

```



Los 3 agrupamientos generaron resultados que medianamente muestran un ligero patrón. Pero el que parece que establece más clara una diferencia entre sus valores es el agrupamiento del SOM.

Podemos ver que los países del grupo 2 de SOM, son los que tienen mas ingresos, exportaciones, gdpp (PIB), expectativa de vida, importaciones; y así mismo son los que menos inflación, mortalidad infantil, y fertilidad; todos estos tienden a ser características de países del primer mundo.

Así que podríamos decir que este agrupamiento mide o relaciona los grupos con el desarrollo de los países de cada grupo. Claro que no es algo polarizado, pero parece tener esa tendencia.

✓ 0s completed at 12:24 AM

● ✕