

NAME: Srivally Garimella

## Task 2: Prediction using unsupervised ML

Step 1: Import all the required libraries using the following commands

```
In [3]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
from sklearn import datasets
```

Step 2: Observe the first 5 rows of the following Iris data set

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

```
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

Step 3: Find the optimum number of clusters for K Means classification and determine the value of K

```
In [6]: x = iris_df.iloc[:, [0, 1, 2, 3]].values

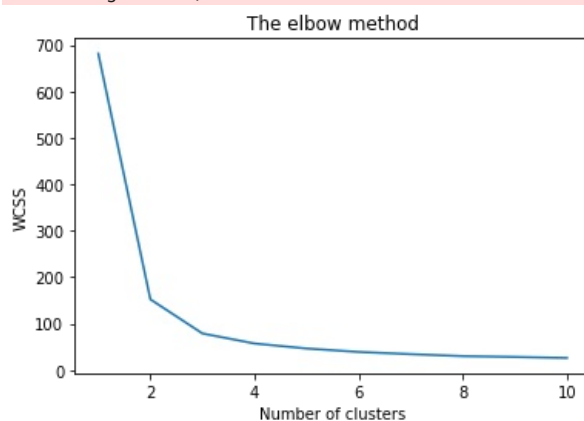
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
wcss = []

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_)

plt.plot(range(1, 11), wcss)
plt.title('The elbow method')
plt.xlabel('Number of clusters')
plt.ylabel('WCSS')
plt.show()
```

C:\Users\Srivally\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\cluster\\_kmeans.py:1036: 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(



The graph clearly depicts 'The elbow method'. The optimum clusters is where the elbow occurs.

the within cluster sum of squares (WCSS) doesn't decrease significantly with every iteration.

## Step 4: Apply K Means to the dataset

```
In [7]: kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = 3, init = 'k-means++',  
                        max_iter = 300, n_init = 10, random_state = 0)  
y_kmeans = kmeans.fit_predict(x)
```

## Step 5: Visualize the clusters on the first 2 columns and plot the centroids of the clusters

```
In [8]: 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()
```

Out[8]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x26b70a27f10>

