CODE:

y = iris.data[:, :2]

Heriarical Clustering:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
dataset = pd.read csv('Mall Customers.csv')
X = dataset.iloc[:, [3, 4]].values
#using dendogram for finding optimal number of clusterings
import scipy.cluster.hierarchy as sch
dendrogram = sch.dendrogram(sch.linkage(X, method='ward'))
plt.title('Dendrogram')
plt.xlabel('Customers')
plt.ylabel('Eucladian Distances')
plt.show()
#training the cluster Using HC
from sklearn.cluster import AgglomerativeClustering
hc = AgglomerativeClustering(n clusters = 3, affinity='euclidean', linkage='ward')
y hc = hc.fit predict(X)
plt.scatter(X[y | hc == 0, 0], X[y | hc == 0, 1], s = 100, c = 'red', label = 'Cluster 1')
plt.scatter(X[y | hc == 1, 0], X[y | hc == 1, 1], s = 100, c = 'blue', label = 'Cluster 2')
plt.scatter(X[y | hc == 2, 0], X[y | hc == 2, 1], s = 100, c = 'green', label = 'Cluster 3')
plt.title('Clusters of customers')
plt.xlabel('Annual Income (k$)')
plt.ylabel('Spending Score (1-100)')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
KMeans Clustering:
# Importing the libraries
from sklearn import datasets
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
#Dataset
iris = datasets.load iris()
# Importing the dataset
x = iris.data[:, :2]
```

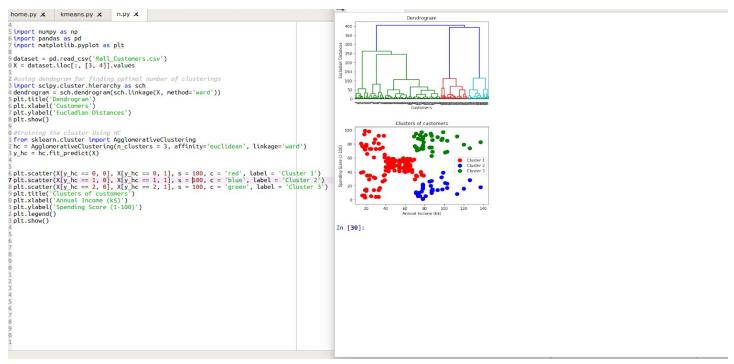
```
# Using the elbow method to find the optimal number of clusters from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=4)
y_kmeans = kmeans.fit_predict(x)

# print(y_kmeans)
kmeans.cluster_centers_

# Fitting K-Means to the dataset
plt.scatter(x[:,0], x[:,1], c=y_kmeans, cmap='gist_rainbow')
plt.xlabel('Sepal Length')
plt.ylabel('Sepal Width')
```

OUTPUT:

HIERARCHICAL CLUSTERING



K-MEANS CLUSTERING:

