



Task 2 : Prediction Using Unsupervised Machine Learning

GRIP @ The Spark Foundation

In this K-means clustering task I tried to predict the optimum numbers of clusters and represents it visually from the given 'Iris' dataset.

Technical Stack : Scikit Learn, Numpy Array, Scipy, Pandas, Matplotlib

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Step 1 - Importing the Libraries..

```
In [1]: from sklearn import datasets
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
import matplotlib.patches as mpatches
import sklearn.metrics as sm
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
from scipy.cluster.hierarchy import linkage, dendrogram
from sklearn.cluster import DBSCAN
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
import warnings
```

Loading [MathJax]/extensions/Safe.js erwarnings('ignore')

Step 2 - Loading the dataset

```
In [2]: iris = datasets.load_iris()
print(iris.data)
```

```
[[5.1 3.5 1.4 0.2]
 [4.9 3.  1.4 0.2]
 [4.7 3.2 1.3 0.2]
 [4.6 3.1 1.5 0.2]
 [5.  3.6 1.4 0.2]
 [5.4 3.9 1.7 0.4]
 [4.6 3.4 1.4 0.3]
 [5.  3.4 1.5 0.2]
 [4.4 2.9 1.4 0.2]
 [4.9 3.1 1.5 0.1]
 [5.4 3.7 1.5 0.2]
 [4.8 3.4 1.6 0.2]
 [4.8 3.  1.4 0.1]
 [4.3 3.  1.1 0.1]
 [5.8 4.  1.2 0.2]
 [5.7 4.4 1.5 0.4]
 [5.4 3.9 1.3 0.4]
 [5.1 3.5 1.4 0.3]
 [5.7 3.8 1.7 0.3]
 [5.1 3.8 1.5 0.3]
 [5.4 3.4 1.7 0.2]
 [5.1 3.7 1.5 0.4]
 [4.6 3.6 1.  0.2]
 [5.1 3.3 1.7 0.5]
 [4.8 3.4 1.9 0.2]
 [5.  3.  1.6 0.2]
 [5.  3.4 1.6 0.4]
 [5.2 3.5 1.5 0.2]
 [5.2 3.4 1.4 0.2]
 [4.7 3.2 1.6 0.2]
 [4.8 3.1 1.6 0.2]
 [5.4 3.4 1.5 0.4]
 [5.2 4.1 1.5 0.1]
 [5.5 4.2 1.4 0.2]
 [4.9 3.1 1.5 0.2]
 [5.  3.2 1.2 0.2]
 [5.5 3.5 1.3 0.2]
 [4.9 3.6 1.4 0.1]
 [4.4 3.  1.3 0.2]
 [5.1 3.4 1.5 0.2]
 [5.  3.5 1.3 0.3]
 [4.5 2.3 1.3 0.3]
 [4.4 3.2 1.3 0.2]
 [5.  3.5 1.6 0.6]
 [5.1 3.8 1.9 0.4]
 [4.8 3.  1.4 0.3]
 [5.1 3.8 1.6 0.2]
 [4.6 3.2 1.4 0.2]
 [5.3 3.7 1.5 0.2]
 [5.  3.3 1.4 0.2]
 [7.  3.2 4.7 1.4]
 [6.4 3.2 4.5 1.5]
 [6.9 3.1 4.9 1.5]
 [5.5 2.3 4.  1.3]
 [6.5 2.8 4.6 1.5]
```

1.3]

[6.3 3.3 4.7 1.6]
[4.9 2.4 3.3 1.]
[6.6 2.9 4.6 1.3]
[5.2 2.7 3.9 1.4]
[5. 2. 3.5 1.]
[5.9 3. 4.2 1.5]
[6. 2.2 4. 1.]
[6.1 2.9 4.7 1.4]
[5.6 2.9 3.6 1.3]
[6.7 3.1 4.4 1.4]
[5.6 3. 4.5 1.5]
[5.8 2.7 4.1 1.]
[6.2 2.2 4.5 1.5]
[5.6 2.5 3.9 1.1]
[5.9 3.2 4.8 1.8]
[6.1 2.8 4. 1.3]
[6.3 2.5 4.9 1.5]
[6.1 2.8 4.7 1.2]
[6.4 2.9 4.3 1.3]
[6.6 3. 4.4 1.4]
[6.8 2.8 4.8 1.4]
[6.7 3. 5. 1.7]
[6. 2.9 4.5 1.5]
[5.7 2.6 3.5 1.]
[5.5 2.4 3.8 1.1]
[5.5 2.4 3.7 1.]
[5.8 2.7 3.9 1.2]
[6. 2.7 5.1 1.6]
[5.4 3. 4.5 1.5]
[6. 3.4 4.5 1.6]
[6.7 3.1 4.7 1.5]
[6.3 2.3 4.4 1.3]
[5.6 3. 4.1 1.3]
[5.5 2.5 4. 1.3]
[5.5 2.6 4.4 1.2]
[6.1 3. 4.6 1.4]
[5.8 2.6 4. 1.2]
[5. 2.3 3.3 1.]
[5.6 2.7 4.2 1.3]
[5.7 3. 4.2 1.2]
[5.7 2.9 4.2 1.3]
[6.2 2.9 4.3 1.3]
[5.1 2.5 3. 1.1]
[5.7 2.8 4.1 1.3]
[6.3 3.3 6. 2.5]
[5.8 2.7 5.1 1.9]
[7.1 3. 5.9 2.1]
[6.3 2.9 5.6 1.8]
[6.5 3. 5.8 2.2]
[7.6 3. 6.6 2.1]
[4.9 2.5 4.5 1.7]
[7.3 2.9 6.3 1.8]
[6.7 2.5 5.8 1.8]
[7.2 3.6 6.1 2.5]
[6.5 3.2 5.1 2.]
[6.4 2.7 5.3 1.9]
[6.8 3. 5.5 2.1]
[5.7 2.5 5. 2.]
[5.8 2.8 5.1 2.4]
[6.4 3.2 5.3 2.3]
[6.5 3. 5.5 1.8]
[7.7 3.8 6.7 2.2]
[7.7 2.6 6.9 2.3]
[6. 2.2 5. 1.5]

[6.9	3.2	5.7	2.3]
[5.6	2.8	4.9	2.]
[7.7	2.8	6.7	2.]
[6.3	2.7	4.9	1.8]
[6.7	3.3	5.7	2.1]
[7.2	3.2	6.	1.8]
[6.2	2.8	4.8	1.8]
[6.1	3.	4.9	1.8]
[6.4	2.8	5.6	2.1]
[7.2	3.	5.8	1.6]
[7.4	2.8	6.1	1.9]
[7.9	3.8	6.4	2.]
[6.4	2.8	5.6	2.2]
[6.3	2.8	5.1	1.5]
[6.1	2.6	5.6	1.4]
[7.7	3.	6.1	2.3]
[6.3	3.4	5.6	2.4]
[6.4	3.1	5.5	1.8]
[6.	3.	4.8	1.8]
[6.9	3.1	5.4	2.1]
[6.7	3.1	5.6	2.4]
[6.9	3.1	5.1	2.3]
[5.8	2.7	5.1	1.9]
[6.8	3.2	5.9	2.3]
[6.7	3.3	5.7	2.5]
[6.7	3.	5.2	2.3]
[6.3	2.5	5.	1.9]
[6.5	3.	5.2	2.]
[6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3]
[5.9	3.	5.1	1.8]

```
In [3]: print(iris.target_names)

['setosa' 'versicolor' 'virginica']
```

[illegible]

```
In [5]: x = iris.data
         y = iris.target
```

Step 2 - Visualizing the input data and its Hierarchy

```
In [6]: #Plotting
fig = plt.figure(1, figsize=(7,5))
ax = Axes3D(fig, rect=[0, 0, 0.95, 1], elev=48, azim=134)
ax.scatter(x[:, 3], x[:, 0], x[:, 2], edgecolor="k", s=50)
ax.set_xlabel("Petal width")
ax.set_ylabel("Sepal length")
ax.set_zlabel("Petal length")
plt.title("Iris Clustering K Means=3", fontsize=16)
plt.show()

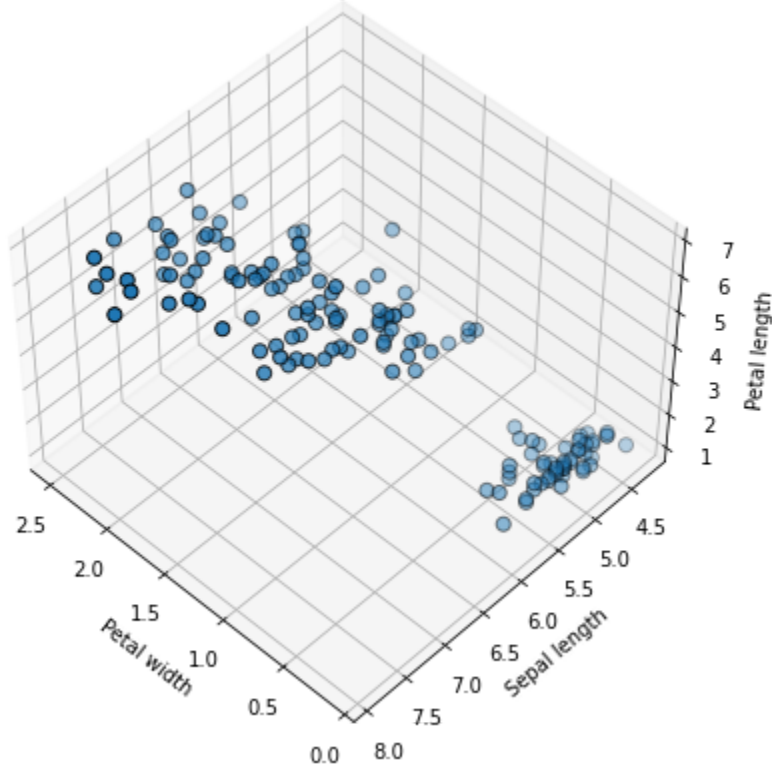
#Hierachy Clustering
ax, "ward")
```

```

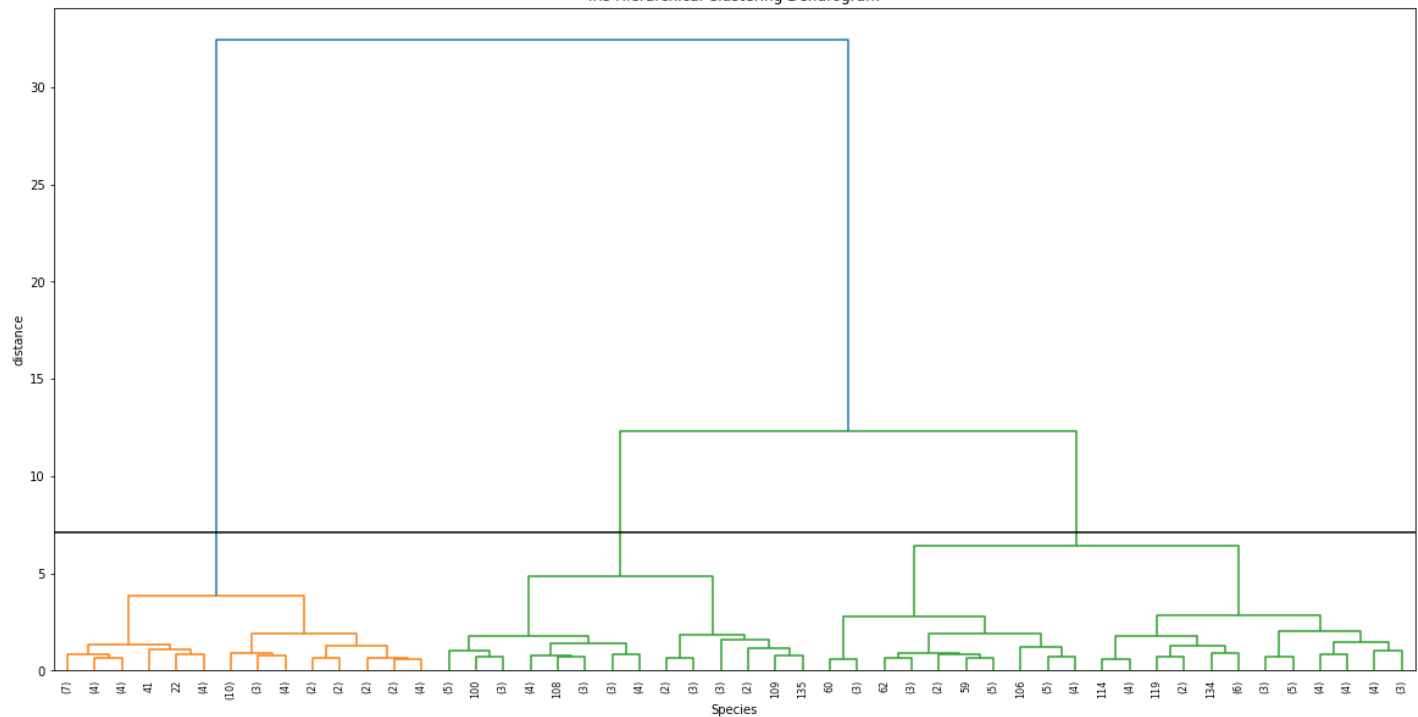
max_d=7.08
plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))
plt.title('Iris Hierarchical Clustering Dendrogram')
plt.xlabel('Species')
plt.ylabel('distance')
dendrogram(
    hier,
    truncate_mode='lastp',
    p=50,
    leaf_rotation=90.,
    leaf_font_size=8.,
)
plt.axhline(y=max_d, c='k')
plt.show()

```

Iris Clustering K Means=3



Iris Hierarchical Clustering Dendrogram



Step 3 : Data Preprocessing

```
In [7]: x = pd.DataFrame(iris.data, columns=['Sepal Length', 'Sepal Width', 'Petal Length', 'Petal Width'])
y = pd.DataFrame(iris.target, columns=['Target'])
```

```
In [8]: x.head()
```

Out[8]:	Sepal Length	Sepal Width	Petal Length	Petal Width
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

```
In [9]: y.head()
```

Out[9]:	Target
0	0
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0

Step 4 : Model Training

```
In [10]: iris_k_mean_model = KMeans(n_clusters=3)
iris_k_mean_model.fit(x)
```

```
Out[10]: KMeans(n_clusters=3)
```

```
In [11]: print(iris_k_mean_model.labels_)
```

```
[0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1  
1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2  
2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2  
2 1]
```

```
In [12]: print(iris_k_mean_model.cluster_centers_)
```

```
[5.006      3.428      1.462      0.246      ]
[5.9016129  2.7483871  4.39354839 1.43387097]
[6.85       3.07368421  5.74210526 2.07105263]]
```

Step 5 : Visualizing the Model Cluster

```

In [13]: import matplotlib.patches as mpatches

colors = ["r", "g", "b"]
texts = ["Setosa", "Versicolor", "Virginica"]
patches = [ mpatches.Patch(color=colors[i], label="{:s}".format(texts[i])) for i in range(3)]

plt.figure(figsize=(14,6))

colors = np.array(['red', 'green', 'blue'])

predictedY = np.choose(iris_k_mean_model.labels_, [1, 0, 2]).astype(np.int64)

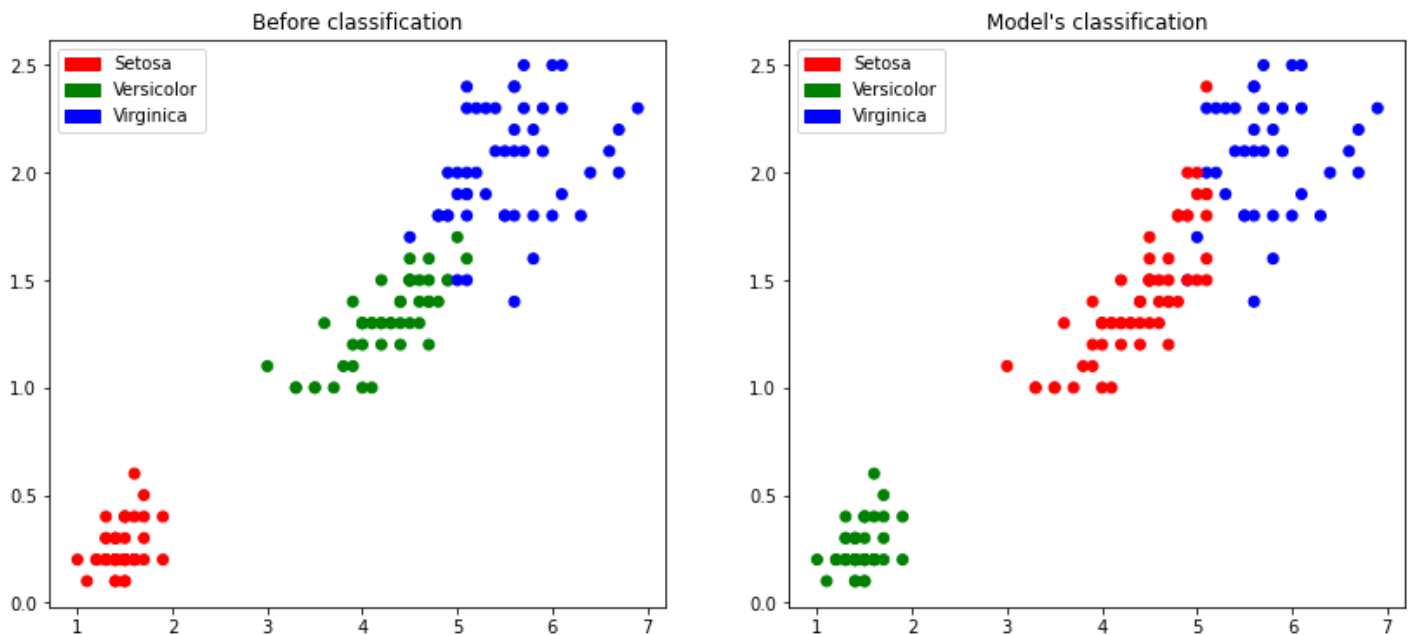
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.scatter(x['Petal Length'], x['Petal Width'], c=colors[y['Target']])
plt.title('Before classification')
#plt.legend(handles=[red_patch, green_patch, blue_patch])
#plt.legend(handles= patches)

plt.legend(handles=patches, loc='best', ncol=1 )
#plt.legend(facecolor="plum")

plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.scatter(x['Petal Length'], x['Petal Width'], c=colors[predictedY])
plt.title("Model's classification")
#plt.legend(handles= patches)
plt.legend(handles=patches, loc=2, ncol=1 )

plt.show()

```



Step 6 - Calculating the Accuracy and Confusion Matrix

```

In [14]: sm.accuracy_score(predictedY, y['Target'])

```

Out[14]: 0.24

```

In [15]: sm.confusion_matrix(predictedY, y['Target'])

```

```
Out[15]: array([[ 0, 48, 14],  
               [50,  0,  0],  
               [ 0,  2, 36]], dtype=int64)
```

In a confusion matrix, the predicted class labels (0, 1, 2) are written along the top (column names). The true class labels (Iris-setosa, etc.) are written along the right side. Each cell in the matrix is a count of how many instances of a true class were classified as each of the predicted classes.

Conclusion

I was able to successfully carry-out prediction using Unsupervised Machine Learning task and was able to evaluate the model's clustering accuracy score.

THANK YOU SO MUCH!!