Silhouette-Coefficient

October 22, 2024

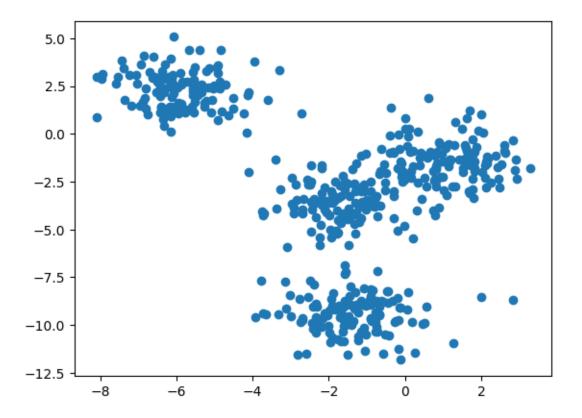
1 Computing Silhouette Coefficient to evaluate Clustering results

 $\label{lem:com/@MrBam44/how-to-evaluate-the-performance-of-clustering-algorithms-3ba29cad8c03] (https://medium.com/@MrBam44/how-to-evaluate-the-performance-of-clustering-algorithms-3ba29cad8c03)} \\$

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
  import numpy as np
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  import matplotlib.cm as cm
  import warnings
  warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
  from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_samples , silhouette_score
  from sklearn.datasets import make_blobs
```

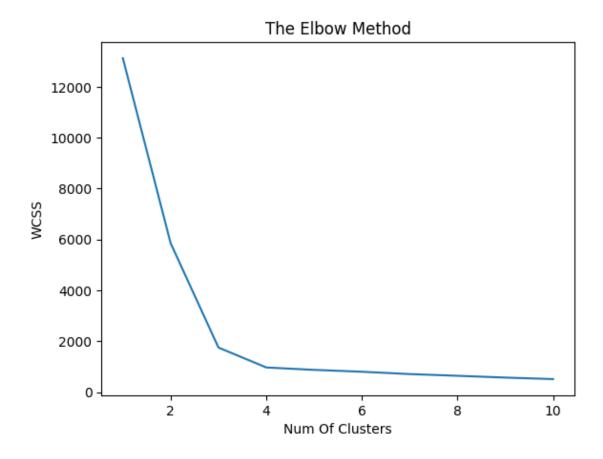
```
[3]: plt.scatter(X[:,0],X[:,1])
    plt.show()
    X.shape
```



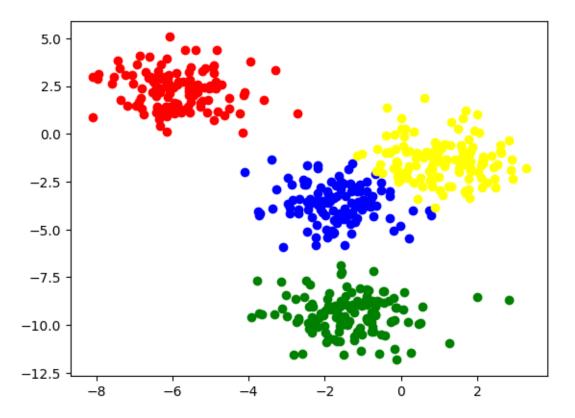
[3]: (500, 2)

```
[4]: WCSS = [ ] #within-cluster sum of squares
for i in range(1, 11):
    km = KMeans(n_clusters= i, init='k-means++', random_state=0)
    km.fit(X)
    WCSS.append(km.inertia_)

plt.plot(range(1,11),WCSS)
plt.title('The Elbow Method')
plt.xlabel('Num Of Clusters')
plt.ylabel('WCSS')
plt.show()
```



```
[5]: clusterer = KMeans(n_clusters=4, random_state=10)
    y_mean = clusterer.fit_predict(X)
    plt.scatter(X[y_mean == 0,0], X[y_mean ==0,1], color='red')
    plt.scatter(X[y_mean ==1,0], X[y_mean==1,1], color= 'blue')
    plt.scatter(X[y_mean ==2,0], X[y_mean==2,1], color= 'green')
    plt.scatter(X[y_mean ==3,0], X[y_mean==3,1], color= 'yellow')
    plt.show()
```



```
[6]: print(f'Silhouette Score(n=4): {silhouette_score(X, y_mean)}')
```

Silhouette Score(n=4): 0.6250462156493074

```
[7]: range_n_clusters = [2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

for n_clusters in range_n_clusters:
    # Create a subplot with 1 row and 2 columns
    fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2)
    fig.set_size_inches(18, 7)

# The 1st subplot is the silhouette plot
    # The silhouette coefficient can range from -1, 1 but in this example all
    # lie within [-0.1, 1]
    ax1.set_xlim([-0.1, 1])
    # The (n_clusters+1)*10 is for inserting blank space between silhouette
    # plots of individual clusters, to demarcate them clearly.
    ax1.set_ylim([0, len(X) + (n_clusters + 1) * 10])

# Initialize the clusterer with n_clusters value and a random generator
    # seed of 10 for reproducibility.
    clusterer = KMeans(n_clusters=n_clusters, random_state=10)
```

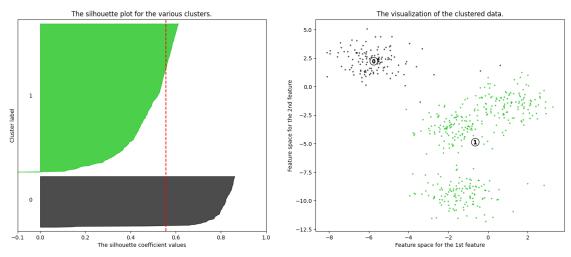
```
cluster_labels = clusterer.fit_predict(X)
  # The silhouette score gives the average value for all the samples.
  # This gives a perspective into the density and separation of the formed
  # clusters
  silhouette_avg = silhouette_score(X, cluster_labels)
  print(
      "For n_clusters =",
      n clusters,
      "The average silhouette_score is :",
      silhouette_avg,
  )
  # Compute the silhouette scores for each sample
  sample_silhouette_values = silhouette_samples(X, cluster_labels)
  y_lower = 10
  for i in range(n_clusters):
      # Aggregate the silhouette scores for samples belonging to
      # cluster i, and sort them
      ith_cluster_silhouette_values = sample_silhouette_values[cluster_labels_
⇒== i]
      ith_cluster_silhouette_values.sort()
      size_cluster_i = ith_cluster_silhouette_values.shape[0]
      y_upper = y_lower + size_cluster_i
      color = cm.nipy_spectral(float(i) / n_clusters)
      ax1.fill_betweenx(
          np.arange(y_lower, y_upper),
          0,
          ith_cluster_silhouette_values,
          facecolor=color,
          edgecolor=color,
          alpha=0.7,
      )
      # Label the silhouette plots with their cluster numbers at the middle
      ax1.text(-0.05, y_lower + 0.5 * size_cluster_i, str(i))
      # Compute the new y_lower for next plot
      y_lower = y_upper + 10 # 10 for the 0 samples
  ax1.set_title("The silhouette plot for the various clusters.")
  ax1.set_xlabel("The silhouette coefficient values")
  ax1.set_ylabel("Cluster label")
```

```
# The vertical line for average silhouette score of all the values
    ax1.axvline(x=silhouette_avg, color="red", linestyle="--")
    ax1.set_yticks([]) # Clear the yaxis labels / ticks
    ax1.set_xticks([-0.1, 0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1])
    # 2nd Plot showing the actual clusters formed
    colors = cm.nipy_spectral(cluster_labels.astype(float) / n_clusters)
    ax2.scatter(
        X[:, 0], X[:, 1], marker=".", s=30, lw=0, alpha=0.7, c=colors,__
 ⇔edgecolor="k"
    )
    # Labeling the clusters
    centers = clusterer.cluster_centers_
    # Draw white circles at cluster centers
    ax2.scatter(
        centers[:, 0],
        centers[:, 1],
        marker="o",
        c="white",
        alpha=1,
        s = 200,
        edgecolor="k",
    )
    for i, c in enumerate(centers):
        ax2.scatter(c[0], c[1], marker="$%d$" % i, alpha=1, s=50, edgecolor="k")
    ax2.set_title("The visualization of the clustered data.")
    ax2.set_xlabel("Feature space for the 1st feature")
    ax2.set_ylabel("Feature space for the 2nd feature")
    plt.suptitle(
        "Silhouette analysis for KMeans clustering on sample data with_
 on clusters = %d"
        % n_clusters,
        fontsize=14,
        fontweight="bold",
    )
plt.show()
```

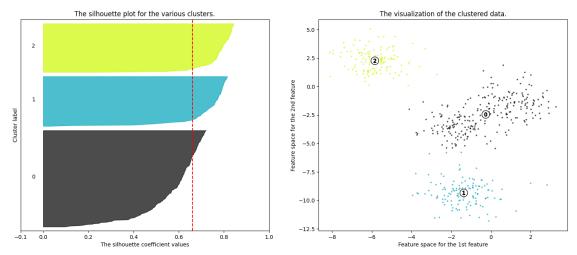
```
For n_clusters = 2 The average silhouette_score is : 0.5563935385599693
For n_clusters = 3 The average silhouette_score is : 0.6602750377214402
For n_clusters = 4 The average silhouette_score is : 0.6250462156493074
```

For n_clusters = 5 The average silhouette_score is : 0.5682151387843899 For n_clusters = 6 The average silhouette_score is : 0.45568570243810663

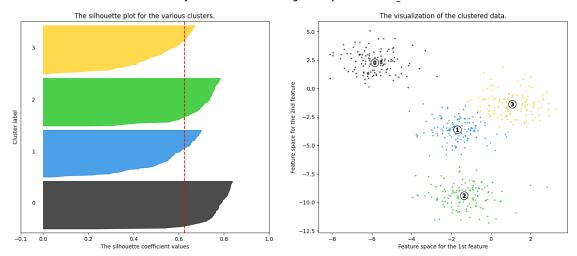
Silhouette analysis for KMeans clustering on sample data with n_c lusters = 2



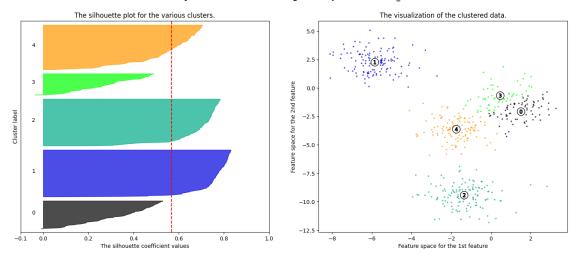
Silhouette analysis for KMeans clustering on sample data with n_c clusters = 3



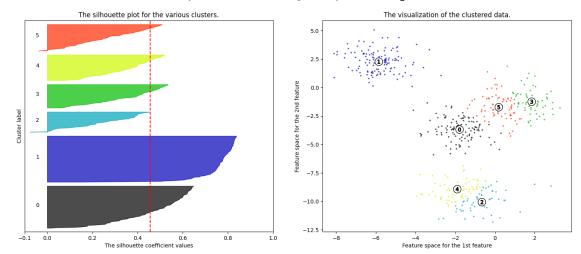
Silhouette analysis for KMeans clustering on sample data with n_c lusters = 4



Silhouette analysis for KMeans clustering on sample data with n_c lusters = 5



Silhouette analysis for KMeans clustering on sample data with $n_{clusters} = 6$



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