

Machine Learning - Assignment 5

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Question1

(Provide only mathematical solutions for this question) Six points with the following attributes are given, calculate and find out clustering representations and dendrogram using Single, complete, and average link proximity function in hierarchical clustering technique.

```
ReadMe.txt × Assignment6_Question_1.py × Assignment6_Question_2.py ×
1  # Q1 Six points with the following attributes are given, calculate and find out clustering
2  # representations and dendrogram using Single,
3  # complete, and average link proximity function in hierarchical clustering technique.
4  # Mathematical Part Solution is provided in Document, the below code is just for reference for Q1
5
6  import numpy as np
7  import pandas as pd
8  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
9  import scipy.cluster.hierarchy as shc
10 from scipy.spatial.distance import squareform, pdist
11 from matplotlib.pyplot import show
12
13
14 a = np.array([0.4005,0.2148,0.3457,0.2652,0.0789,0.4548])
15 b = np.array([0.5306,0.3854,0.3156,0.1875,0.4139,0.3022])
16
17 point = ['P1','P2','P3','P4','P5','P6']
18 data = pd.DataFrame({'Point':point, 'x_cordinate':a, 'y_cordinate':b})
19 data = data.set_index('Point')
20 print(data)
21
22 dist = pd.DataFrame(squareform(np.round(pdist(data[['x_cordinate', 'y_cordinate']],4), 'euclidean'), columns=data.index.values,
23 print(dist)
24
25
26 print("\n")
27 plt.figure(figsize=(10,4))
28 plt.title("Dendrogram with Single linkage")
```

```

25
26 print("\n")
27 plt.figure(figsize=(10,4))
28 plt.title("Dendrogram with Single linkage")
29 dend = shc.dendrogram(shc.linkage(data[['x_cordinate', 'y_cordinate']], method='single'), labels=data.index)
30 show()
31
32 plt.figure(figsize=(10,4))
33 plt.title("Dendrogram with Complete linkage")
34 dend = shc.dendrogram(shc.linkage(data[['x_cordinate', 'y_cordinate']], method='complete'), labels=data.index)
35 show()
36
37 plt.figure(figsize=(10,4))
38 plt.title("Dendrogram with Average linkage")
39 dend = shc.dendrogram(shc.linkage(data[['x_cordinate', 'y_cordinate']], method='average'), labels=data.index)
40 show()
41

```

Output:

Single Link Proximity:

- In **Single Linkage**, the distance between two clusters is the minimum distance between members of the two clusters

	p1	p2	p3	p4	p5	p6
p1	0	0.2357	0.2218	0.3688	0.3421	0.2347
p2	0.2357	0	0.1483	0.2042	0.1388	0.254
p3	0.2218	0.1483	0	0.1513	0.2843	0.11
p4	0.3688	0.2042	0.1513	0	0.2932	0.2216
p5	0.3421	0.1388	0.2843	0.2932	0	0.3921
p6	0.2347	0.254	0.11	0.2216	0.3921	0

smallest distance from above data is 0.11

so p3 and p6 forms first cluster

	p1	p2	p36	p4	p5
p1	0	0.2357	0.2218	0.3688	0.3421
p2	0.2357	0	0.1483	0.2042	0.1388
p3					
6	0.2218	0.1483	0	0.1513	0.2843
p4	0.3688	0.2042	0.1513	0	0.2932
p5	0.3421	0.1388	0.2843	0.2932	0

smallest distance from above data is 0.1388

so p2 and p5 forms 2nd cluster

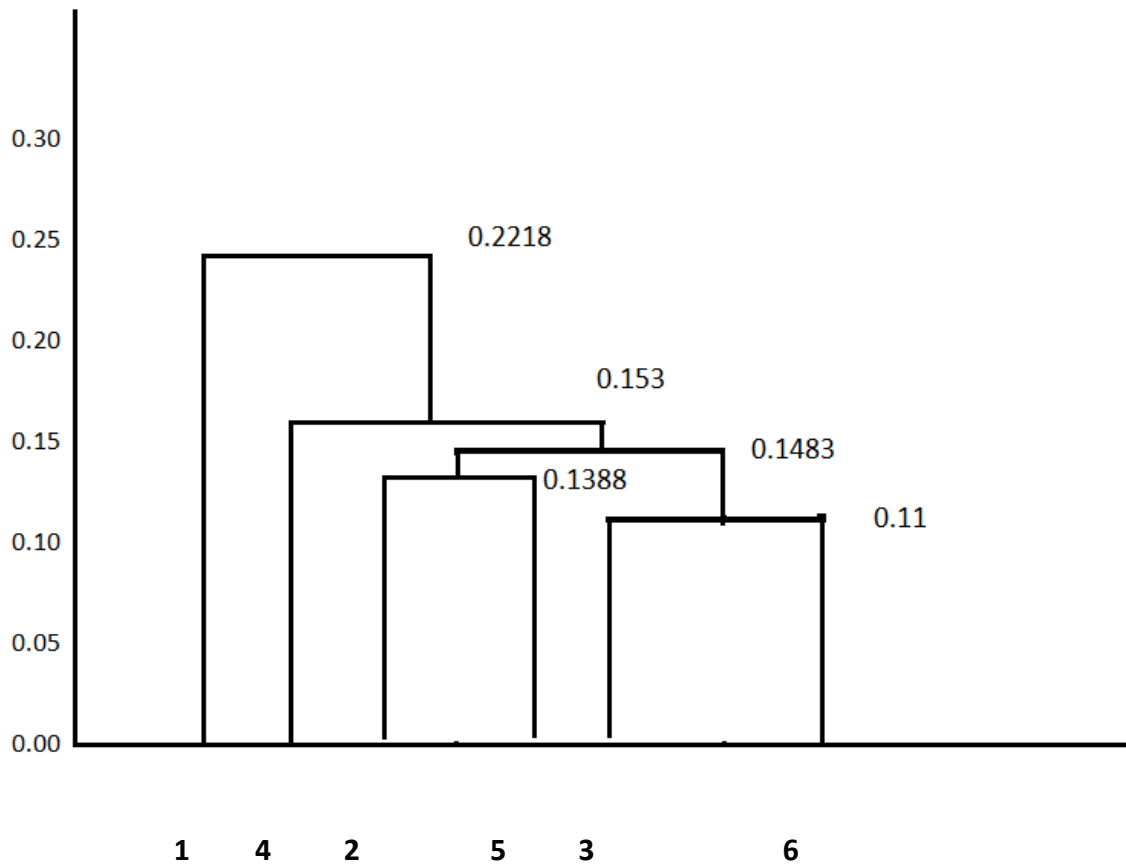
	p1	p25	p36	p4
p1	0	0.2357	0.2218	0.368
p25	0.2357	0	0.1483	0.2042
p36	0.2218	0.1483	0	0.1513
p4	0.368	0.2042	0.1513	0

smallest distance from above data is 0.1483
so p25 and p36 forms 3rdcluster

	p1	p(25)(36)	p4
p1	0	0.2218	0.368
p(25)(36)	0.2218	0	0.1513
p4	0.368	0.1513	0

smallest distance from above data is 0.153
so p(25)(36)and p4 forms 4thcluster

	p1	p4(25)(36)
p1	0	0.2218
p4(25)(36)	0.2218	0



Complete Link Proximity:

- In **Complete Linkage**, the distance between two clusters is the maximum distance between members of the two clusters

	p1	p2	p3	p4	p5	p6
p1	0	0.2357	0.2218	0.3688	0.3421	0.2347
p2	0.2357	0	0.1483	0.2042	0.1388	0.254
p3	0.2218	0.1483	0	0.1513	0.2843	0.11
p4	0.3688	0.2042	0.1513	0	0.2932	0.2216
p5	0.3421	0.1388	0.2843	0.2932	0	0.3921
p6	0.2347	0.254	0.11	0.2216	0.3921	0

smallest distance from above data is 0.11

so p3 and p6 forms first cluster

	p1	p2	p36	p4	p5
p1	0	0.2357	0.2347	0.3688	0.3421
p2	0.2357	0	0.254	0.2042	0.1388
p36	0.2347	0.254	0	0.2216	0.3921
p4	0.3688	0.2042	0.2216	0	0.2932
p5	0.3421	0.1388	0.3921	0.2932	0

smallest distance from above data is 0.1388

so p2 and p5 forms 2nd cluster

	p1	p25	p36	p4
p1	0	0.3421	0.2347	0.3688
p25	0.3421	0	0.3921	0.2932
p36	0.2347	0.3921	0	0.2216
p4	0.3688	0.2932	0.2216	0

smallest distance from above data is 0.2216

so p25 and p36 forms 3rdcluster

	p1	p(25)(36)	p4
p1	0	0.3421	0.3688
p(25)(36)	0.3421	0	0.2932
p4	0.3688	0.2932	0

smallest distance from above data is 0.2932

so p(25)(36)and p1 forms 4thcluster

	p1(25)(36)	p4
p1(25)(36)	0	0.1483
p4	0.3688	0

```
C:\Users\Administrator\Documents\GitHub\ML\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:/Users/Administrator/Documents/GitHub/ML/Assignment6/Assignment6_Question_1.py
```

```
x coordinate y coordinate
```

```
Point
```

```
P1 0.4005 0.5306
```

```
P2 0.2148 0.3854
```

```
P3 0.3457 0.3156
```

```
P4 0.2652 0.1875
```

```
P5 0.0789 0.4139
```

```
P6 0.4548 0.3022
```

```
P1 P2 P3 P4 P5 P6
```

```
P1 0.0000 0.2357 0.2219 0.3688 0.3421 0.2348
```

```
P2 0.2357 0.0000 0.1483 0.2042 0.1389 0.2540
```

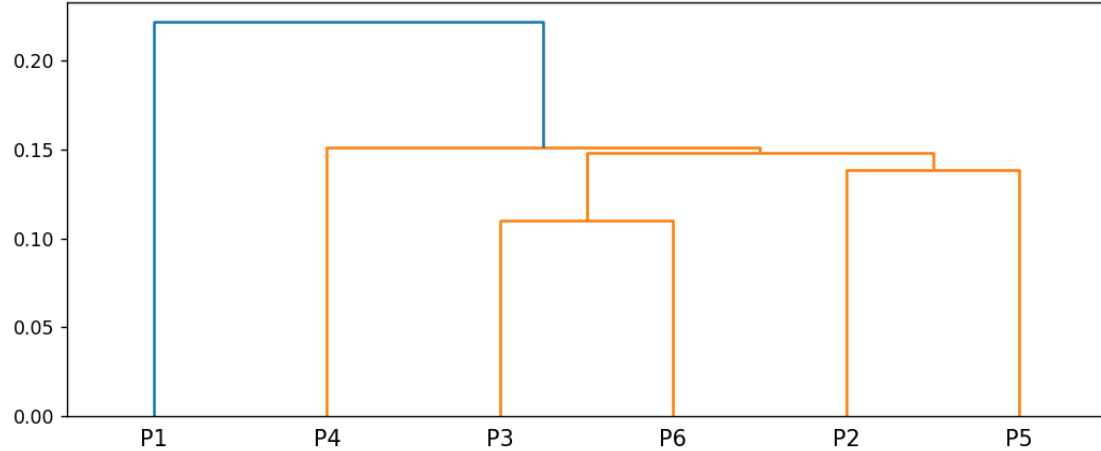
```
P3 0.2219 0.1483 0.0000 0.1513 0.2843 0.1099
```

```
P4 0.3688 0.2042 0.1513 0.0000 0.2932 0.2216
```

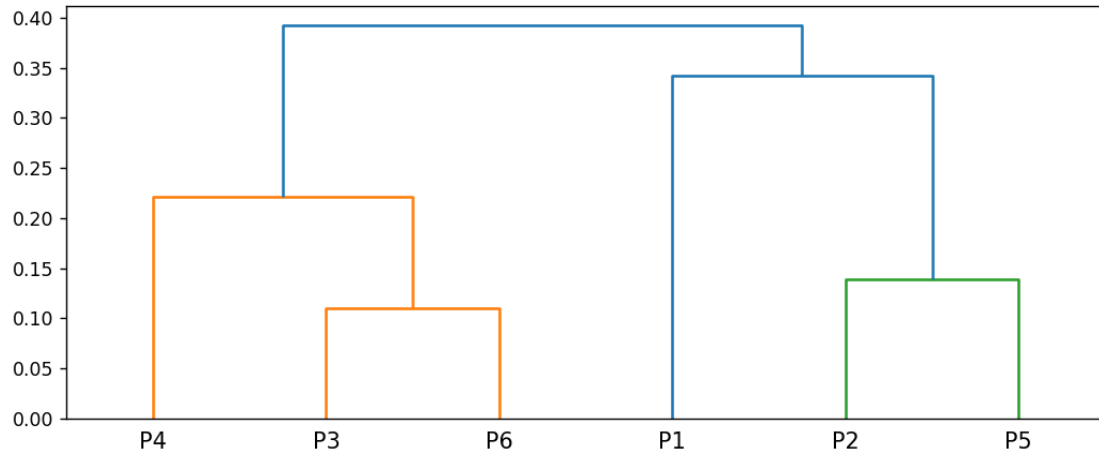
```
P5 0.3421 0.1389 0.2843 0.2932 0.0000 0.3921
```

```
P6 0.2348 0.2540 0.1099 0.2216 0.3921 0.0000
```

Dendrogram with Single linkage



Dendrogram with Complete linkage



Question2:

```
ReadMe.txt × Assignment6_Question_1.py × Assignment6_Question_2.py ×
1  ## 2) Use CC_GENERAL.csv given in the folder and apply:
2  # a) Preprocess the data by removing the categorical column and filling the missing values.
3  # b) Apply StandardScaler() and normalize() functions to scale and normalize raw input data.
4  # c) Use PCA with K=2 to reduce the input dimensions to two features.
5  # d) Apply Agglomerative Clustering with k=2,3,4 and 5 on reduced features and visualize
6  # result for each k value using scatter plot.
7  # e) Evaluate different variations using Silhouette Scores and Visualize results with a bar chart.
8
9  from sklearn import preprocessing
10 from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
11 from sklearn.cluster import AgglomerativeClustering
12 from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score
13 import pandas as pd
14 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
15 |
16 import warnings
17 warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
18
19 import warnings
20 warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
21
22
23 dataframe = pd.read_csv('datasets/CC_GENERAL.csv')
24 print(dataframe.info())
```

```

26 print("\n")
27 print(dataframe.head())
28 |
29 print(dataframe.describe())
30
31 print("\n")
32 df = dataframe.drop(['CUST_ID'], axis=1)
33 print(df.head())
34
35 print("\n")
36 print(df.isnull().any())
37
38 print("\n")
39 df.fillna(dataframe.mean(), inplace=True)
40 print(df.isnull().any())
41 print(df.corr().style.background_gradient(cmap="Greens"))
42
43 x = df.iloc[:,0:-1]
44 y = df.iloc[:,1]
45
46
47 scaler = preprocessing.StandardScaler()
48 scaler.fit(x)
49 X_scaled_array = scaler.transform(x)

```



```

47     scaler = preprocessing.StandardScaler()
48     scaler.fit(x)
49     X_scaled_array = scaler.transform(x)
50     X_scaled_df = pd.DataFrame(X_scaled_array, columns=_x.columns)
51
52     #Normalization is the process of scaling individual samples to have unit norm.
53     #This process can be useful if you plan to use a quadratic form such as the dot-product or any
54     #other kernel to quantify the similarity of any pair of samples.
55     X_normalized = preprocessing.normalize(X_scaled_df)
56     # Converting the numpy array into a pandas DataFrame
57     X_normalized = pd.DataFrame(X_normalized)
58
59     pca2 = PCA(n_components=2)
60     principalComponents = pca2.fit_transform(X_normalized)
61
62     principalDf = pd.DataFrame(data=_principalComponents, columns=_['P1', 'P2'])
63
64     finalDf = pd.concat([principalDf, df[['TENURE']]], axis=_1)
65     print(finalDf.head())
66
67     plt.figure(figsize=(7,7))
68     plt.scatter(finalDf['P1'], finalDf['P2'], c=finalDf['TENURE'], cmap='prism', s=5)
69     plt.xlabel('pc1')
70     print(plt.ylabel('pc2'))

```

```

72     ac2 = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters=2)
73
74     # Visualizing the clustering
75     plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
76     plt.scatter(principalDf['P1'], principalDf['P2'],
77                 c=ac2.fit_predict(principalDf), cmap='rainbow')
78     print(plt.show())
79
80     ac3 = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters=3)
81
82     # Visualizing the clustering
83     plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
84     plt.scatter(principalDf['P1'], principalDf['P2'],
85                 c=ac3.fit_predict(principalDf), cmap='rainbow')
86     print(plt.show())
87
88     ac4 = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters=4)
89
90     # Visualizing the clustering
91     plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
92     plt.scatter(principalDf['P1'], principalDf['P2'],
93                 c=ac4.fit_predict(principalDf), cmap='rainbow')
94     print(plt.show())

```

```

93         c=ac4.fit_predict(principalDf), cmap='rainbow')
94     print(plt.show())
95
96     ac5 = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters=5)
97
98     # Visualizing the clustering
99     plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
100    plt.scatter(principalDf['P1'], principalDf['P2'],
101                c=ac5.fit_predict(principalDf), cmap='rainbow')
102    print(plt.show())
103
104    k = [2, 3, 4, 5]
105
106    # Appending the silhouette scores of the different models to the list
107    silhouette_scores = []
108    silhouette_scores.append(
109        silhouette_score(principalDf, ac2.fit_predict(principalDf)))
110    silhouette_scores.append(
111        silhouette_score(principalDf, ac3.fit_predict(principalDf)))
112    silhouette_scores.append(
113        silhouette_score(principalDf, ac4.fit_predict(principalDf)))
114    silhouette_scores.append(
115        silhouette_score(principalDf, ac5.fit_predict(principalDf)))
116
117    # Plotting a bar graph to compare the results
118    plt.bar(k, silhouette_scores)
119    plt.xlabel('Number of clusters', fontsize=20)
120    plt.ylabel('S(i)', fontsize=20)
121    print(plt.show())
122

```

Output:

```
C:\Users\Administrator\Documents\GitHub\ML\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:/Users/Administrator/Documents/GitHub/ML/Assignment6/Assignment6_Question_2.py
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 8950 entries, 0 to 8949
Data columns (total 18 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   CUST_ID                               8950 non-null   object
1   BALANCE                               8950 non-null   float64
2   BALANCE_FREQUENCY                     8950 non-null   float64
3   PURCHASES                             8950 non-null   float64
4   ONEOFF_PURCHASES                      8950 non-null   float64
5   INSTALLMENTS_PURCHASES                8950 non-null   float64
6   CASH_ADVANCE                          8950 non-null   float64
7   PURCHASES_FREQUENCY                   8950 non-null   float64
8   ONEOFF_PURCHASES_FREQUENCY            8950 non-null   float64
9   PURCHASES_INSTALLMENTS_FREQUENCY      8950 non-null   float64
10  CASH_ADVANCE_FREQUENCY                 8950 non-null   float64
11  CASH_ADVANCE_TRX                       8950 non-null   int64
12  PURCHASES_TRX                         8950 non-null   int64
13  CREDIT_LIMIT                           8949 non-null   float64
14  PAYMENTS                               8950 non-null   float64
15  MINIMUM_PAYMENTS                      8637 non-null   float64
16  PRC_FULL_PAYMENT                       8950 non-null   float64
17  TENURE                                8950 non-null   int64
dtypes: float64(14), int64(3), object(1)
memory usage: 1.2+ MB
```

```
   CUST_ID  BALANCE  ...  PRC_FULL_PAYMENT  TENURE
0  C10001   40.900749  ...             0.000000     12
1  C10002  3202.467416  ...             0.222222     12
2  C10003  2495.148862  ...             0.000000     12
3  C10004  1666.670542  ...             0.000000     12
4  C10005   817.714335  ...             0.000000     12

[5 rows x 18 columns]
```

	BALANCE	BALANCE_FREQUENCY	...	PRC_FULL_PAYMENT	TENURE
count	8950.000000	8950.000000	...	8950.000000	8950.000000
mean	1564.474828	0.877271	...	0.153715	11.517318
std	2081.531879	0.236904	...	0.292499	1.338331
min	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	6.000000
25%	128.281915	0.888889	...	0.000000	12.000000
50%	873.385231	1.000000	...	0.000000	12.000000
75%	2054.140036	1.000000	...	0.142857	12.000000
max	19043.138560	1.000000	...	1.000000	12.000000

```
[8 rows x 17 columns]
```

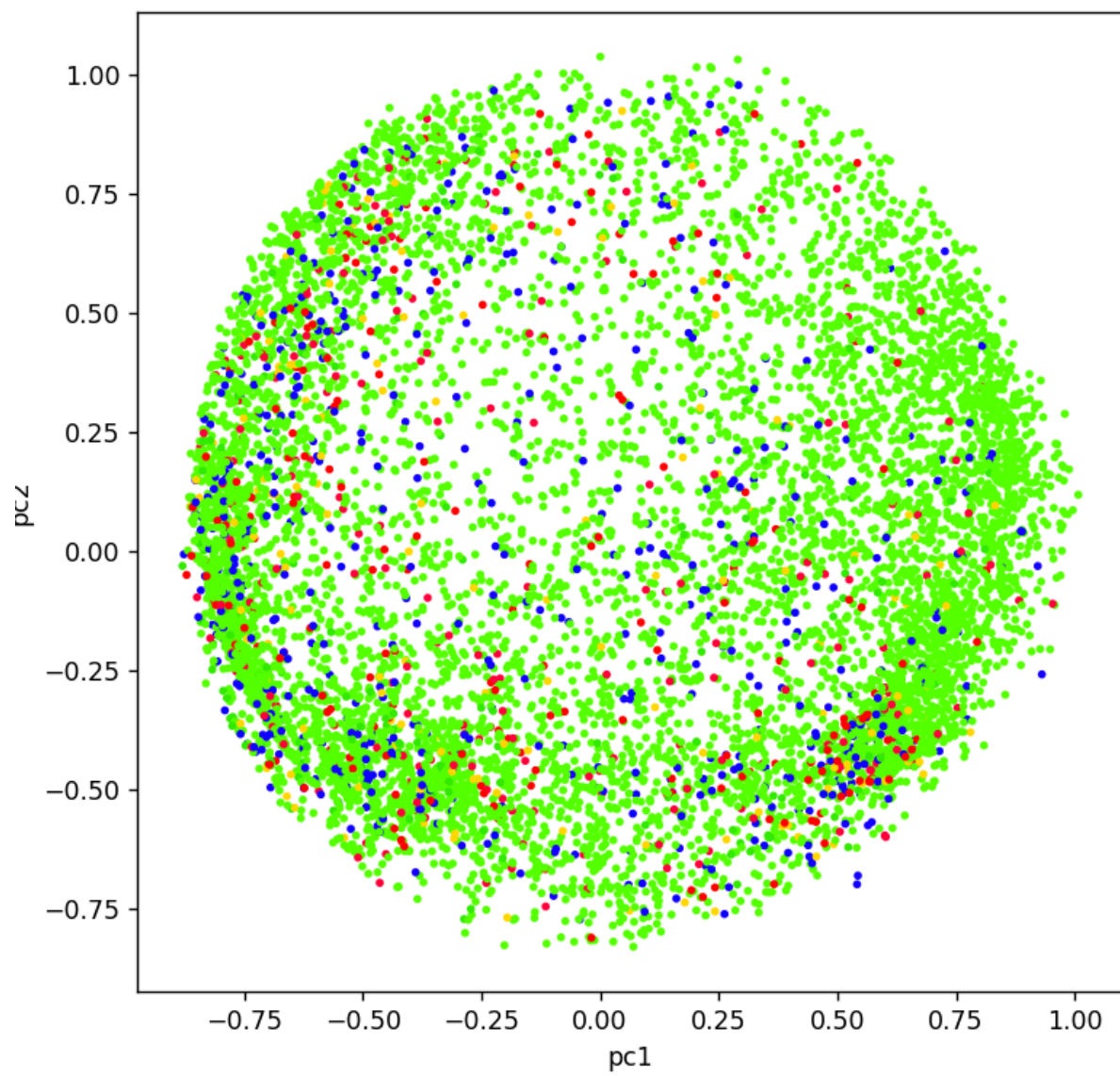
	BALANCE	BALANCE_FREQUENCY	...	PRC_FULL_PAYMENT	TENURE
0	40.900749	0.818182	...	0.000000	12
1	3202.467416	0.909091	...	0.222222	12
2	2495.148862	1.000000	...	0.000000	12
3	1666.670542	0.636364	...	0.000000	12
4	817.714335	1.000000	...	0.000000	12

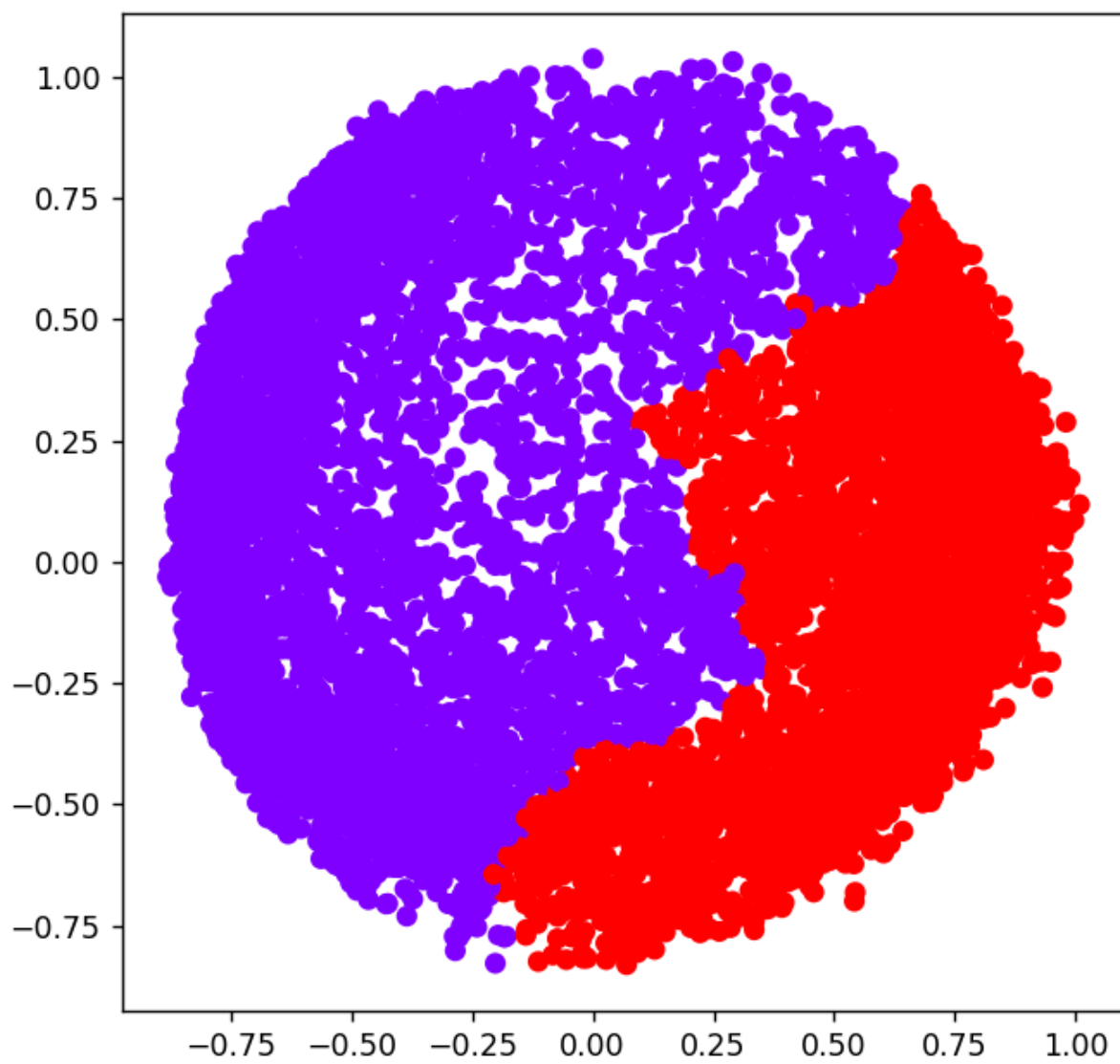
[5 rows x 17 columns]

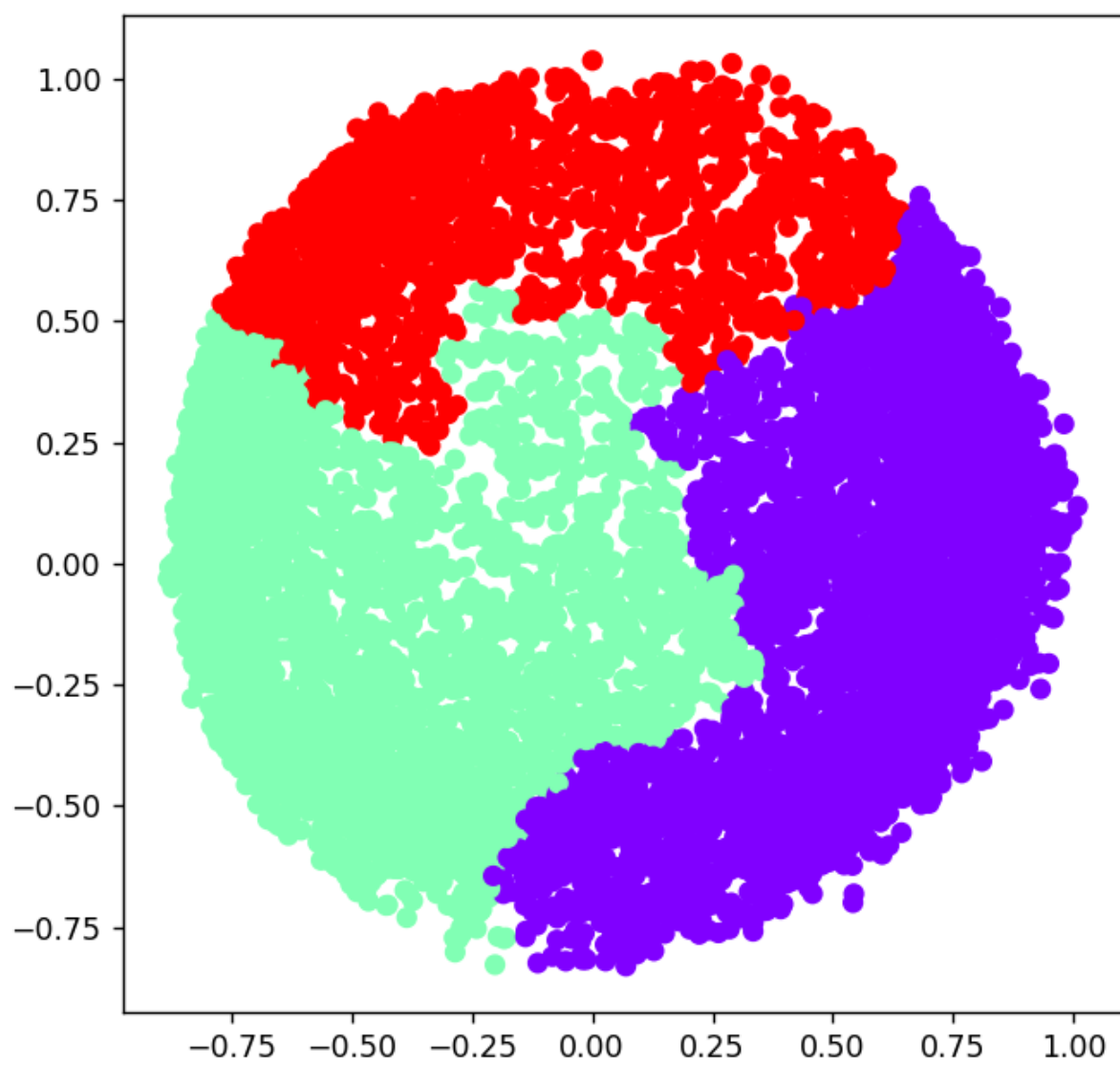
BALANCE	False
BALANCE_FREQUENCY	False
PURCHASES	False
ONEOFF_PURCHASES	False
INSTALLMENTS_PURCHASES	False
CASH_ADVANCE	False
PURCHASES_FREQUENCY	False
ONEOFF_PURCHASES_FREQUENCY	False
PURCHASES_INSTALLMENTS_FREQUENCY	False
CASH_ADVANCE_FREQUENCY	False
CASH_ADVANCE_TRX	False
PURCHASES_TRX	False
CREDIT_LIMIT	True
PAYMENTS	False
MINIMUM_PAYMENTS	True
PRC_FULL_PAYMENT	False
TENURE	False

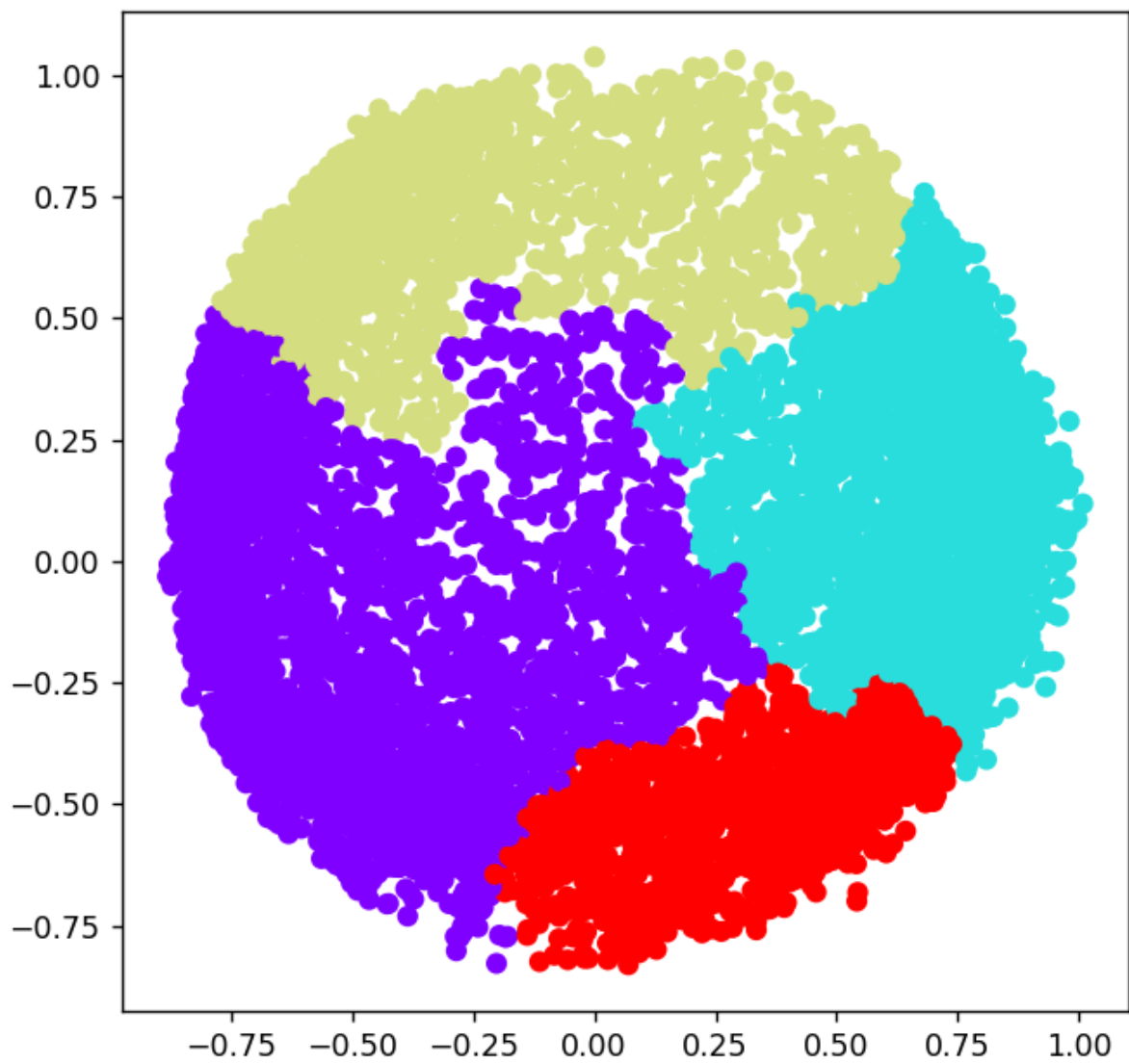
dtype: bool

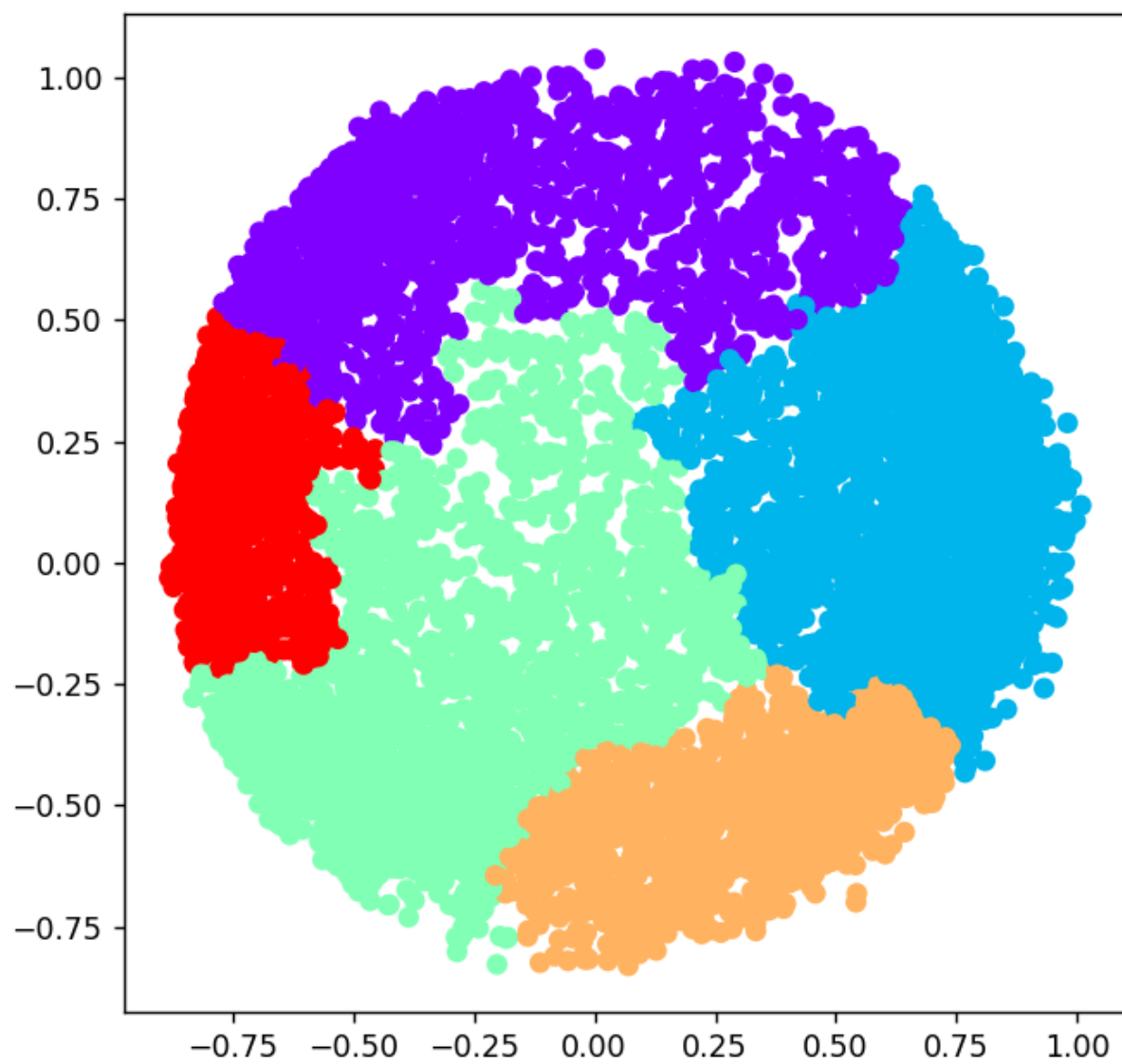
```
BALANCE                False
BALANCE_FREQUENCY      False
PURCHASES              False
ONEOFF_PURCHASES       False
INSTALLMENTS_PURCHASES False
CASH_ADVANCE           False
PURCHASES_FREQUENCY    False
ONEOFF_PURCHASES_FREQUENCY False
PURCHASES_INSTALLMENTS_FREQUENCY False
CASH_ADVANCE_FREQUENCY False
CASH_ADVANCE_TRX       False
PURCHASES_TRX          False
CREDIT_LIMIT           False
PAYMENTS               False
MINIMUM_PAYMENTS       False
PRC_FULL_PAYMENT       False
TENURE                 False
dtype: bool
<pandas.io.formats.style.Styler object at 0x00000178D9466230>
      P1      P2  TENURE
0 -0.488186 -0.677233    12
1 -0.517294  0.556075    12
2  0.334384  0.287313    12
3 -0.486616 -0.080781    12
4 -0.562175 -0.474770    12
Text(0, 0.5, 'pc2')
```

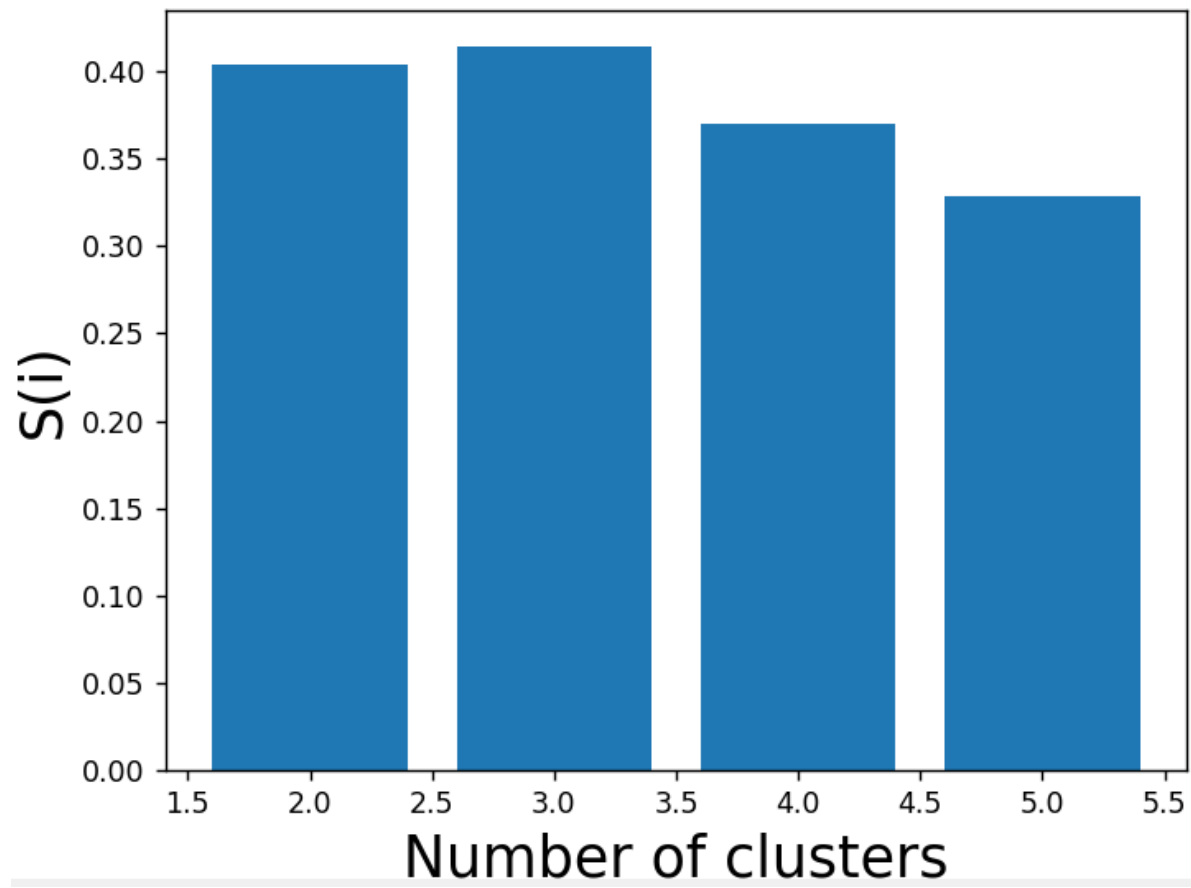












Related Links:

SourceCode:

<https://github.com/VijayTarakaRamarao/ML/tree/main/Assignment6>

Recording:

https://github.com/VijayTarakaRamarao/ML/blob/main/Assignment4/MachineLearning_Assignment6.mp4