```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          import seaborn as sns
 In [4]: data = pd.read_csv(r'testData.csv', header = None)
         data.columns = ['x', 'y']
         data.describe()
         plt.scatter(data['x'], data['y'], alpha=0.5)
         plt.title('Scatter Plot')
         plt.xlabel('x')
         plt.ylabel('y')
         plt.show()
                              Scatter Plot
            -1
            -2
                         -1
                 -2
         Step 2: K-Means Clustering
 In [5]: # initiate
         data['cluster'] = 0
         center_1 = [1, 1]
         center_2 = [0, 0]
 In [6]: #define 2-step function
         def assign(df):
             for index, p in df.iterrows():
                 d1 = (p['x'] - center_1[0])**2 + (p['y'] - center_1[1])**2
                 d2 = (p['x'] - center_2[0])**2 + (p['y'] - center_2[1])**2
                 if d1 < d2:
                     df.at[index,'cluster'] = 1
                  else:
                     df.at[index,'cluster'] = 2
         def update(df, c_1, c_2):
             df_1 = df[df['cluster'] == 1]
             df_2 = df[df['cluster'] == 2]
             c_1 = [df_1['x'].mean(), df_1['y'].mean()]
             c_2 = [df_2['x'].mean(), df_2['y'].mean()]
             return df, c_1, c_2
 In [7]: #implement
         move = 999
         while move > 0:
             cluster_before = data['cluster'].copy()
              assign(data)
             data, center_1, center_2 = update(data, center_1, center_2)
             cluster_after = data['cluster'].copy()
             move = sum(abs(cluster_after - cluster_before))
 In [8]: #plot grouping
         sns.lmplot(x = "x", y = "y", data = data, fit_reg = False, hue = 'cluster', legend = False)
 Out[8]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0xb452ba8>
            -2
                         -1
         Step 3: Identify outliers
In [10]: # Calculate Distance
         data['d1'] = np.sqrt((data['x'] - center_1[0])**2 + (data['y'] - center_1[1])**2)
         data['d2'] = np.sqrt((data['x'] - center_2[0])**2 + (data['y'] - center_2[1])**2)
         data['dist'] = pd.DataFrame([data['d1'], data['d2']]).min()
In [11]: # Calculate IQR
         Q1 = np.percentile(data['dist'], 25)
         Q3 = np.percentile(data['dist'], 75)
         IQR = Q3 - Q1
         low = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
         high = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR
In [12]: data['outlier'] = 0
         data.loc[(data['dist'] < low) | (data['dist'] > high), 'outlier'] = 1
         sns.lmplot(x = "x", y = "y", data = data, fit_reg = False, hue = 'outlier', legend = False)
Out[12]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7a98b70>
            -2
                 -2
                         -1
         Step 4: Group One
In [13]: #%% Seperate groups
         data_1 = data[data['cluster'] == 1].copy()
         data_2 = data[data['cluster'] == 2].copy()
In [14]: # Create X matrix and hat matrix
         x = np.array([np.ones(len(data_1['x'])), data_1['x']])
         x = x \cdot T
         x_inv = np.linalg.inv(np.dot(x.T, x))
         hat_mat = np.dot(x, x_inv).dot(x.T)
         hat_val = np.diagonal(hat_mat)
In [15]: # Calculate residuals and MSE
         y = np.array(data_1['y'])
         y_hat = np.dot(hat_mat, y)
         mse = sum((y_hat -y)**2)/(len(y)-2)
In [16]: # Cook Distance
         Cook_d = (y-y_hat)**2*hat_val/(1-hat_val)/(1-hat_val)/mse
         cap = 4/(len(y)-2)
         cap = 0.2
In [18]: data_1['outlier'] = 0
         data_1.loc[Cook_d > cap, 'outlier'] = 1
         sns.lmplot(x = "x", y = "y", data = data_1, fit_reg = False, hue = 'outlier', legend = False)
Out[18]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7ac1c50>
            -1
            -2
                            1.0
                                   1.5
                    0.5
                                           2.0
         Step 5: Group Two
In [19]: # Transformation
         data_2['r'] = (data_2['x']**2 + data_2['y']**2)**0.5
         data_2['theta'] = np.arctan(data_2['y']/data_2['x'])
         plt.scatter(data_2['r'], data_2['theta'], alpha=0.5)
Out[19]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7cab748>
           1.5
           1.0
           0.5
           0.0
          -0.5
          -1.0
          -1.5
                                      2.0
                                           2.5
                                                 3.0
               0.0
                    0.5
                          1.0
                                1.5
In [20]: # define functions for density based clustering
         # iterate to expand the neighborhood
         def DBSCAN(df, eps, MinPts):
             C = 0
             df_unvisit = df[df['visited'] == 0]
              while len(df_unvisit) > 0:
                 for index, p in df_unvisit.iterrows():
                      #print(index)
                     if(df.loc[index, 'visited'] == 0):
                         df.loc[index, 'visited'] = 1
                         NeighborPts = regionQuery(df, df['r'], df['theta'], p['r'], p['theta'], eps)
                          if len(NeighborPts) < MinPts:</pre>
                             df[index, 'cluster'] = 0
                          else:
                              C += 1
                             new, NeighborPts = expandCluster(NeighborPts, NeighborPts, C, eps, MinPts, df)
                             while len(new) > 0:
                                 df_iterate = df.loc[list(new)]
                                 new, NeighborPts = expandCluster(df_iterate, NeighborPts, C, eps, MinPts, df)
                             i = NeighborPts[NeighborPts['cluster'] == C].index
                             df.loc[i, 'cluster'] = C
                             i = NeighborPts[NeighborPts['visited'] == 1].index
                             df.loc[i, 'visited'] = 1
                 df_unvisit = df[df['visited'] == 0]
             return df
In [21]: def expandCluster(p, NeighborPts, C, eps, MinPts, df):
             NeighborPts_old = NeighborPts
             for index, q in p.iterrows():
                 NeighborPts.loc[index, 'visited'] = 1
                 NeighborPts_add = regionQuery(df, df['r'], df['theta'], q['r'], q['theta'], eps)
                 if len(NeighborPts_add) >= MinPts:
                     NeighborPts = pd.concat([NeighborPts, NeighborPts_add])
                 if q['cluster'] == 0:
                     NeighborPts.loc[index, 'cluster'] = C
                 NeighborPts.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
             new = set(NeighborPts.index) - set(NeighborPts_old.index)
              return new, NeighborPts
In [22]: def regionQuery(df, df1, df2, p1, p2, eps):
             dist = np.sqrt((df1 - p1)**2 + (df2 - p2)**2)
             region = df[dist <= eps]</pre>
              return region
In [23]: # initiate
         data_2['cluster'] = 0
         data_2['visited'] = 0
In [25]: # Run DBSCAN
          eps = 0.3
         MinPts = 5
         data_2 = DBSCAN(data_2, eps, MinPts)
In [26]: sns.lmplot(x = "r", y = "theta", data = data_2, fit_reg = False, hue = 'cluster', legend = False)
Out[26]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7ccfa20>
             1.5
             1.0
             0.5
          theta
             0.0
            -0.5
            -1.0
            -1.5
                0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0
In [27]: sns.lmplot(x = "x", y = "y", data = data_2, fit_reg = False, hue = 'cluster', legend = False)
Out[27]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7d4aa90>
            -1
            -2
                     -1.5 -1.0 -0.5 0.0
In [28]: data_2['outlier'] = 0
         data_2.loc[data_2['cluster'] == 0,'outlier'] = 1
         Step 6: Combine groups and output
In [29]: data_1 = data_1[['x', 'y', 'outlier']]
         data_2 = data_2[['x', 'y', 'outlier']]
         data = pd.concat([data_1, data_2])
         sns.lmplot(x = "x", y = "y", data = data, fit_reg = False, hue = 'outlier', legend = False)
         data.to_csv('Quiz_out.csv')
```

-2

-1

Step1: Read Data

In [3]: import os, pandas as pd, numpy as np