K_MeansClustering

September 10, 2023

1 Problem Statement:

Lithionpower is the largest provider of electric vehicle batteries. It provides battery on a rental model to e-vehicle drivers. Drivers rent battery typically for a day and then replace it with a charged battery from the company. Lithionpower has a variable pricing model based on the driver's driving history. Battery life depends on factors like overspeeding, distance driven per day, and so on.

2 Objective:

Create a cluster model where drivers can be grouped together based on their driving data. Group the data points so that drivers will be incentivized based on the cluster.

3 Data Dictionary

For the sake of simplicity, you will take only two features such as mean distance driven per day and the mean percentage of time when a driver was more than 5 mph over the speed limit.

Here are what the data represent:

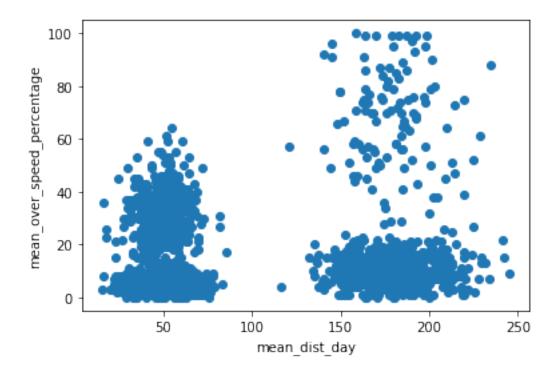
id: Unique ID of the driver mean_dist_day: Mean distance driven by driver per day mean_over_speed_perc: Mean percentage of time when a driver was more than 5 mph over the speed limit

```
[3]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
[6]: vehicle = pd.read_csv("driver-data (1).csv")
vehicle.head()
```

```
[6]:
                    mean dist day
                                    mean_over_speed_perc
                             71.24
        3423311935
                                                        28
        3423313212
                             52.53
                                                        25
     2
        3423313724
                             64.54
                                                        27
     3 3423311373
                             55.69
                                                        22
     4 3423310999
                             54.58
                                                        25
```

```
[7]: vehicle.info()
     <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
     RangeIndex: 4000 entries, 0 to 3999
     Data columns (total 3 columns):
          Column
                                 Non-Null Count Dtype
          _____
      0
          id
                                 4000 non-null
                                                 int64
      1
          mean_dist_day
                                 4000 non-null
                                                 float64
          mean_over_speed_perc 4000 non-null
                                                 int64
     dtypes: float64(1), int64(2)
     memory usage: 93.9 KB
 [8]: vehicle.columns
 [8]: Index(['id', 'mean_dist_day', 'mean_over_speed_perc'], dtype='object')
     4 Data Prearation
        • Data Cleaning
        • lets check the null values.
 [9]: vehicle.isnull().sum(axis=0)
 [9]: id
                              0
     mean_dist_day
                              0
     mean_over_speed_perc
                              0
      dtype: int64
     hence there are no null values, therefore we can proceed ahead
[10]: # Lets check the data type
      vehicle.dtypes
[10]: id
                                 int64
     mean dist day
                              float64
     mean_over_speed_perc
                                int64
      dtype: object
         Visualize the data points.
[14]: plt.scatter(vehicle['mean_dist_day'], vehicle['mean_over_speed_perc'])
      plt.xlabel("mean_dist_day")
      plt.ylabel("mean_over_speed_percentage")
      plt.show()
```



Interpretation: we can see the scatterness in the data points hence required to create the cluster by using K_Means Clusterng Method

```
[16]: from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870:
FutureWarning: The default value of `n_init` will change from 10 to 'auto' in
1.4. Set the value of `n_init` explicitly to suppress the warning
warnings.warn(

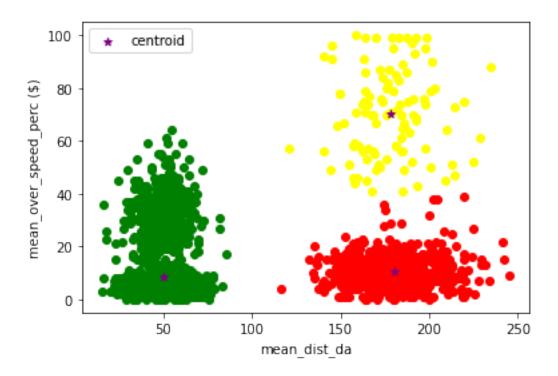
- [19]: y_predict
- [19]: array([0, 0, 0, ..., 1, 1, 1], dtype=int32)
- [20]: # lets check the uniqueness in the prediction np.unique(y_predict)
- [20]: array([0, 1, 2], dtype=int32)
- [28]: # lets add predict cluster name in the column set in the dataset vehicle['cluster']=y_predict

```
[29]: vehicle.head()
[29]:
                 id mean dist day
                                     mean_over_speed_perc Cluster
                                                                      cluster
                              71.24
                                                        28
         3423311935
                              52.53
                                                        25
      1 3423313212
                                                                  0
                                                                            0
      2 3423313724
                              64.54
                                                        27
                                                                  0
                                                                            0
      3 3423311373
                              55.69
                                                        22
                                                                  0
                                                                            0
      4 3423310999
                              54.58
                                                        25
                                                                            0
[30]: vehicle.sample(5)
[30]:
                        mean_dist_day
                                       mean_over_speed_perc Cluster
                    id
                                 42.00
      1214 3423313771
                                                                               0
            3423313369
                                 53.75
                                                            8
                                                                      0
      687
                                                                               0
      2739 3423310579
                                 65.60
                                                            6
                                                                      0
                                                                               0
      136
            3423311470
                                 61.67
                                                           50
                                                                      0
                                                                               0
      783
            3423311656
                                 42.75
```

6 Get the coordinates of cluster Centers

7 plot the clusters with their centroids

[33]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f6dc091a6e0>



```
[42]: # lets check our assumption of making cluster is correct using elbow method
sse=[]
k_rng=range(1,10)
for k in k_rng:
    km=KMeans(n_clusters=k)
    km.fit(vehicle[['mean_dist_day','mean_over_speed_perc']])
    sse.append(km.inertia_)
```

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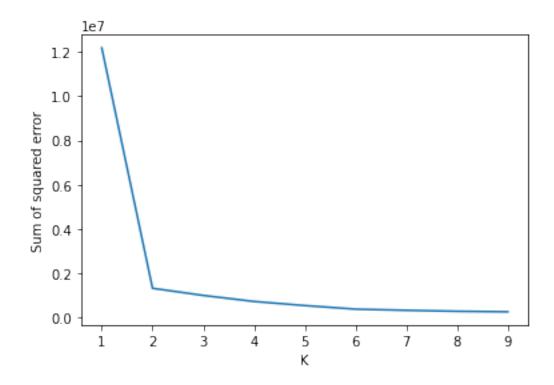
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```
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       warnings.warn(
[43]: # lets check sse
      sse
[43]: [12184626.12962798,
       1316420.8509477177,
       992634.0606702471.
       719603.9690822503,
       534675.0545621562,
       372841.1452326999,
       319750.0505369911,
       276961.48247100855,
       252615.12344189786]
[44]: # lets plot the elbow
      plt.xlabel('K')
      plt.ylabel('Sum of squared error')
      plt.plot(k_rng,sse)
```



Interpretation: we can see that 2 has the cluster range and our cluster n=3 which is approx correct and there will be no change of overfitting/underfitting of data points

[]: