

## Problem : Please Clustering Below Data with Hierarchical Algorithms

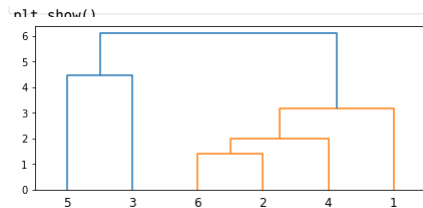
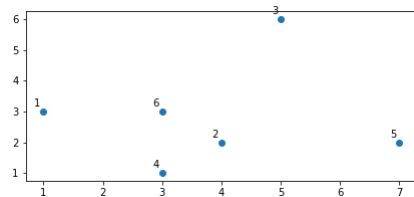
(1,3)-(4,2)-(5,6)-(3,1)-(7,2)-(3,3)

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
X = np.array([[1, 3], [4, 2], [5, 6], [3, 1], [7, 2], [3, 3], [1, 1]])
```

### Plotting Data

```
In [11]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
labels = range(1, 7)
plt.figure(figsize=(7, 3))
plt.subplots_adjust(bottom=0.1)
plt.scatter(X[:,0],X[:,1], label='True Position')

for label, x, y in zip(labels, X[:, 0], X[:, 1]):
    plt.annotate(
        label,
        xy=(x, y), xytext=(-3, 3),
        textcoords='offset points', ha='right', va='bottom')
plt.show()
```



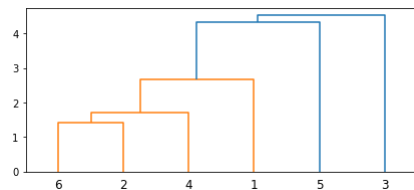
### Use Hierarchical Algorithm Average Method

```
In [14]: from scipy.cluster.hierarchy import dendrogram, linkage
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

linked = linkage(X, 'average')

labellist = range(1, 7)

plt.figure(figsize=(7, 3))
dendrogram(linked,orientation='top', labels=labellist,distance_sort='descending',show_leaf_counts=True)
plt.show()
```



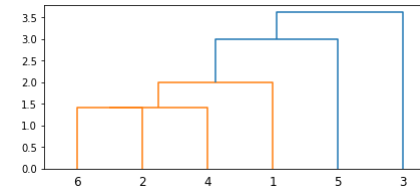
### Use Hierarchical Algorithm Single Method

```
In [12]: from scipy.cluster.hierarchy import dendrogram, linkage
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

linked = linkage(X, 'single')

labellist = range(1, 7)

plt.figure(figsize=(7, 3))
dendrogram(linked,orientation='top', labels=labellist,distance_sort='descending',show_leaf_counts=True)
plt.show()
```



### Use Hierarchical Algorithm Complete Method

```
In [13]: from scipy.cluster.hierarchy import dendrogram, linkage
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

linked = linkage(X, 'complete')

labellist = range(1, 7)

plt.figure(figsize=(7, 3))
dendrogram(linked,orientation='top', labels=labellist,distance_sort='descending',show_leaf_counts=True)
```