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In [1]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
from sklearn import datasets

# Load the iris dataset
iris = datasets.load_iris()
iris_df = pd.DataFrame(iris.data, columns = iris.feature_names)
iris_df.head() # See the first 5 rows
```

Out[1]:

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2

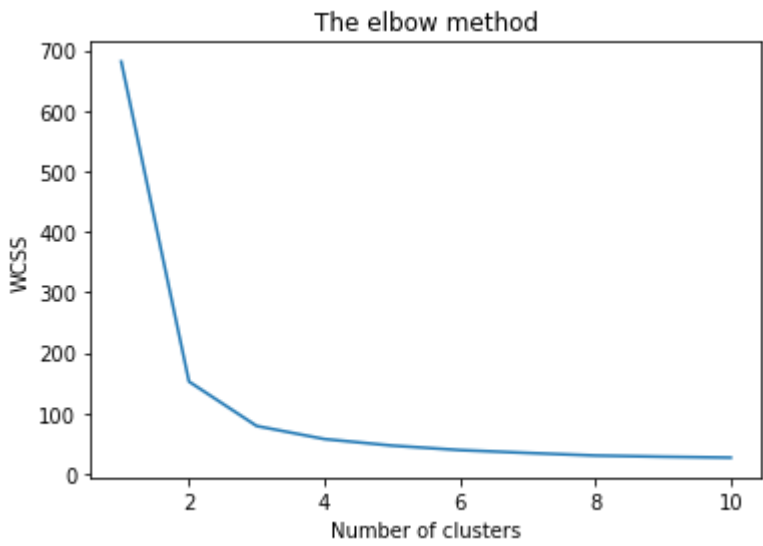
```
In [2]: # Finding the optimum number of clusters for k-means classification

x = iris_df.iloc[:, [0, 1, 2, 3]].values

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
wcss = []

for i in range(1, 11):
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = i, init = 'k-means++',
                    max_iter = 300, n_init = 10, random_state = 0)
    kmeans.fit(x)
    wcss.append(kmeans.inertia_)

# Plotting the results onto a line graph,
# `allowing us to observe 'The elbow'
plt.plot(range(1, 11), wcss)
plt.title('The elbow method')
plt.xlabel('Number of clusters')
plt.ylabel('WCSS') # Within cluster sum of squares
plt.show()
```



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In [3]: # Applying kmeans to the dataset / Creating the kmeans classifier

kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = 3, init = 'k-means++',
                max_iter = 300, n_init = 10, random_state = 0)
y_kmeans = kmeans.fit_predict(x)
```

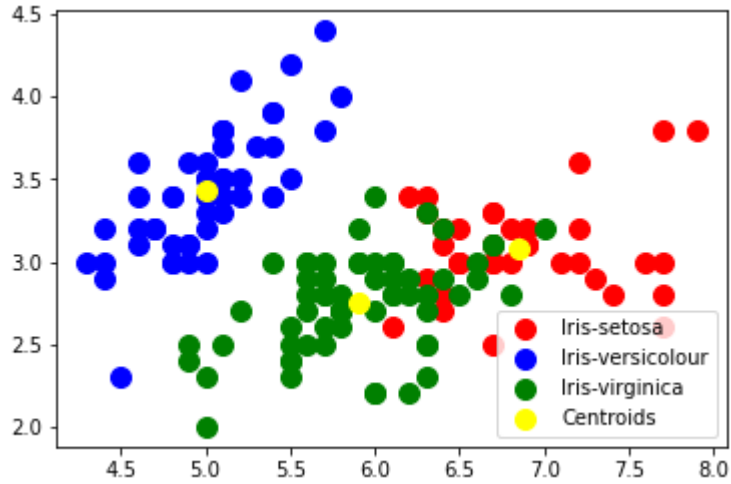
```
In [4]: # Visualising the clusters - On the first two columns

plt.scatter(x[y_kmeans == 0, 0], x[y_kmeans == 0, 1],
            s = 100, c = 'red', label = 'Iris-setosa')
plt.scatter(x[y_kmeans == 1, 0], x[y_kmeans == 1, 1],
            s = 100, c = 'blue', label = 'Iris-versicolour')
plt.scatter(x[y_kmeans == 2, 0], x[y_kmeans == 2, 1],
            s = 100, c = 'green', label = 'Iris-virginica')

# Plotting the centroids of the clusters
plt.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers[:, 0], kmeans.cluster_centers[:,1],
            s = 100, c = 'yellow', label = 'Centroids')

plt.legend()
```

Out[4]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x1a276bc2ee0>



In [ ]: