The Spark Foundation-GRIP- Data Science and Business Analytics-Aug21

Task by: Deepti Taram¶

Language used: Python 3

IDE: Jupyter Notebook

Task-2 Prediction using unsupervised Machine Learning

- For the given Iris Dataset, predict the optimum number of clusters and present it visually

We will using Kmean clustering for this Task.

K-Means¶

- K-means is a centroid-based algorithm, or a distance-based algorithm, where we calculate the distances to assign a point to a cluster. In K-Means, each cluster is associated with a centroid

In [1]:
```
# Importing the libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn  as sns
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
```

In [2]:
```
# Load the iris dataset
df = pd.read_csv('Iris.csv')
df
```

Out[2]:

	Id	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm	Species
0	1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
1	2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2	3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
4	5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
145	146	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	Iris-virginica
146	147	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9	Iris-virginica
147	148	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0	Iris-virginica
148	149	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3	Iris-virginica
149	150	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8	Iris-virginica

150 rows × 6 columns

In [3]:
```
df.drop('Id', axis=1, inplace= True) # As ID column will not help in clustering so we drop it.
```

Explore the data

In [4]:
```
df.shape
```

Out[4]:
```
(150, 5)
```

In [5]:
```
df.head() # See the first 5 rows
```

Out[5]:

	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm	Species
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa

In [6]:
```
df.tail()# see the last 5 rows
```

Out[6]:

	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm	Species
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	Iris-virginica
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9	Iris-virginica
147	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0	Iris-virginica
148	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3	Iris-virginica
149	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8	Iris-virginica

In [7]:
```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149
Data columns (total 5 columns):
 #   Column         Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------         --------------  -----
 0   SepalLengthCm  150 non-null    float64
 1   SepalWidthCm   150 non-null    float64
 2   PetalLengthCm  150 non-null    float64
 3   PetalWidthCm   150 non-null    float64
 4   Species        150 non-null    object
dtypes: float64(4), object(1)
memory usage: 6.0+ KB
```

In [8]:
```
df.describe()
```

Out[8]:

	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm
count	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000
mean	5.843333	3.054000	3.758667	1.198667
std	0.828066	0.433594	1.764420	0.763161
min	4.300000	2.000000	1.000000	0.100000
25%	5.100000	2.800000	1.600000	0.300000
50%	5.800000	3.000000	4.350000	1.300000
75%	6.400000	3.300000	5.100000	1.800000
max	7.900000	4.400000	6.900000	2.500000

In [9]:
```
df.isnull().sum()
```

Out[9]:
```
SepalLengthCm    0
SepalWidthCm     0
PetalLengthCm    0
PetalWidthCm     0
Species          0
dtype: int64
```

In [10]:
```
df.nunique()
```

Out[10]:
```
SepalLengthCm    35
SepalWidthCm     23
PetalLengthCm    43
PetalWidthCm     22
Species           3
dtype: int64
```

In [11]:
```
df['SepalLengthCm'].unique()
```

Out[11]:
```
array([5.1, 4.9, 4.7, 4.6, 5. , 5.4, 4.4, 4.8, 4.3, 5.8, 5.7, 5.2, 5.5,
       4.5, 5.3, 7. , 6.4, 6.9, 6.5, 6.3, 6.6, 5.9, 6. , 6.1, 5.6, 6.7,
       6.2, 6.8, 7.1, 7.6, 7.3, 7.2, 7.7, 7.4, 7.9])
```

In [12]:
```
df['SepalWidthCm'].unique()
```

Out[12]:
```
array([3.5, 3. , 3.2, 3.1, 3.6, 3.9, 3.4, 2.9, 3.7, 4. , 4.4, 3.8, 3.3,
       4.1, 4.2, 2.3, 2.8, 2.4, 2.7, 2. , 2.2, 2.5, 2.6])
```

In [13]:
```
df['PetalWidthCm'].unique()
```

Out[13]:
```
array([0.2, 0.4, 0.3, 0.1, 0.5, 0.6, 1.4, 1.5, 1.3, 1.6, 1. , 1.1, 1.8,
       1.2, 1.7, 2.5, 1.9, 2.1, 2.2, 2. , 2.4, 2.3])
```

In [14]:
```
df['PetalLengthCm'].unique()
```

Out[14]:
```
array([1.4, 1.3, 1.5, 1.7, 1.6, 1.1, 1.2, 1. , 1.9, 4.7, 4.5, 4.9, 4. ,
       4.6, 3.3, 3.9, 3.5, 4.2, 3.6, 4.4, 4.1, 4.8, 4.3, 5. , 3.8, 3.7,
       5.1, 3. , 6. , 5.9, 5.6, 5.8, 6.6, 6.3, 6.1, 5.3, 5.5, 6.7, 6.9,
       5.7, 6.4, 5.4, 5.2])
```

In [15]:
```
df['Species'].unique()
```

Out[15]:
```
array(['Iris-setosa', 'Iris-versicolor', 'Iris-virginica'], dtype=object)
```

In [16]:
```
df.corr()
```

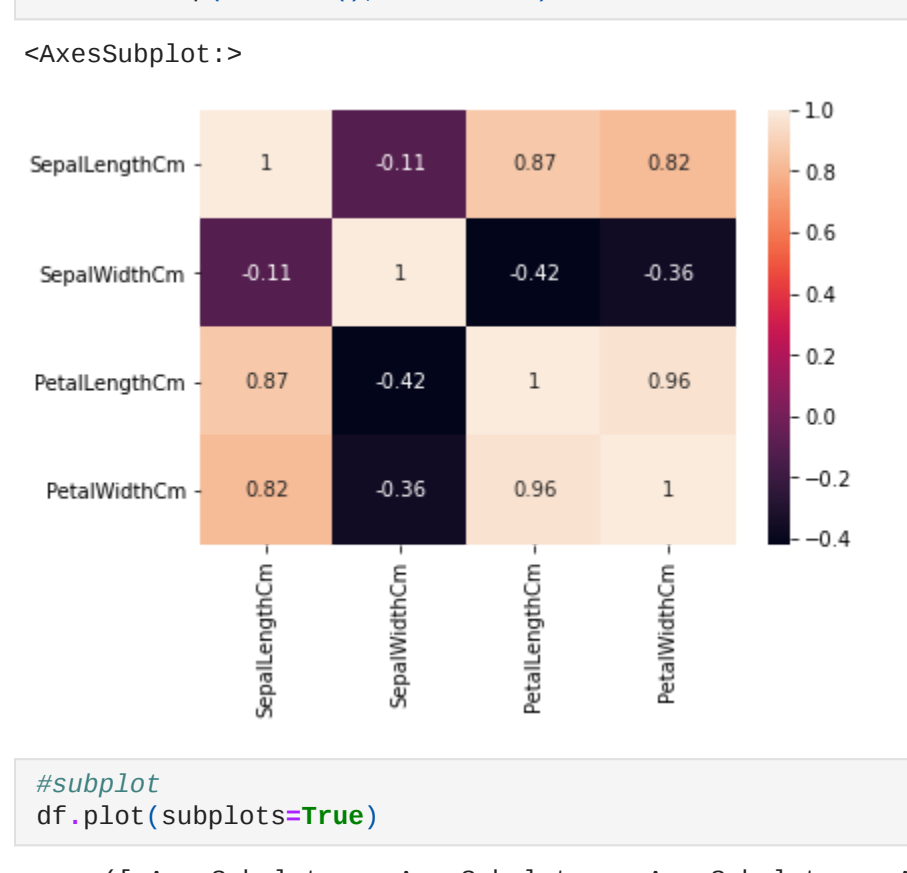
Out[16]:

	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm
SepalLengthCm	1.000000	-0.109369	0.871754	0.817954
SepalWidthCm	-0.109369	1.000000	-0.420516	-0.356544
PetalLengthCm	0.871754	-0.420516	1.000000	0.962757
PetalWidthCm	0.817954	-0.356544	0.962757	1.000000

Data Visualization

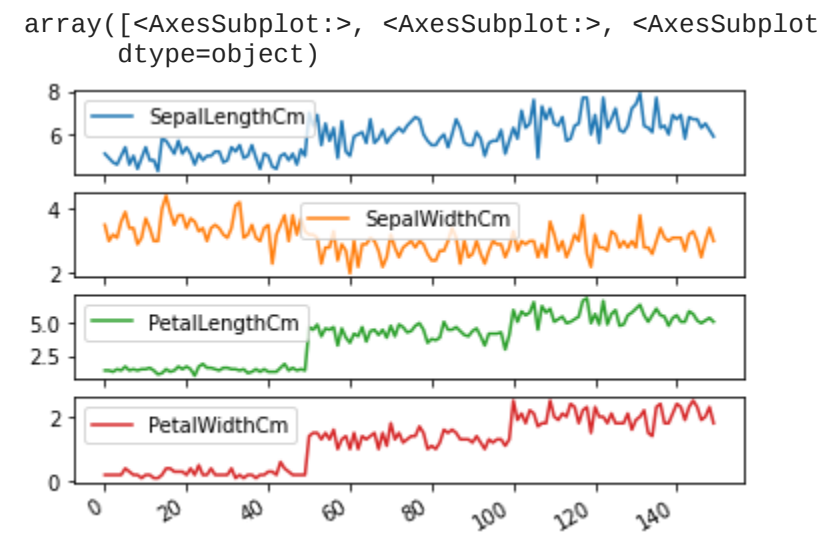
In [17]:
```
# Heat Map
sns.heatmap(df.corr(),annot=True)
```

Out[17]:
```
<AxesSubplot:>
```



In [18]:
```
#subplot
df.plot(subplots=True)
```

Out[18]:
```
array([<AxesSubplot:>, <AxesSubplot:>, <AxesSubplot:>, <AxesSubplot:>],
      dtype=object)
```



Finding the optimum number of clusters

Before clustering the data using Kmeans, we need to specify the number of clusters in order to find the optimum number of clusters, there are various method avilable like silhouette coefficient and elbow method.Here the elbow method is used.

Brief about Elbow method

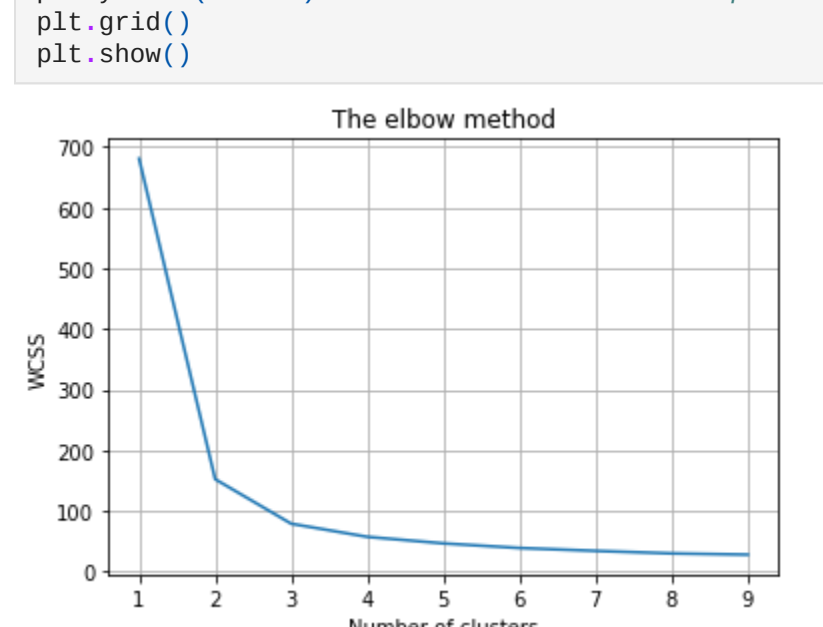
In cluster analysis, the elbow method is a heuristic used in determining the number of clusters in a data set. The method consists of plotting the explained variation as a function of the number of clusters, and picking the elbow of the curve as the number of clusters to use.

In [19]:
```
# Finding the optimum number of clusters for k-means classification

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

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
k_meansclus = range(1,10)
wcss = []

for k in k_meansclus:
    km = KMeans(n_clusters = k)
    km.fit(x)
    wcss.append(km.inertia_)
```

In [20]:
```
wcss
```

Out[20]:
```
[680.8243999999996,
 152.36870647733915,
 78.94084142614601,
 57.317873214285726,
 46.535582051282034,
 38.930963049671746,
 34.190687924796634,
 30.00336433172303,
 27.977297315406027]
```

In [21]:
```
# Plotting the results onto a line graph,
# `allowing us to observe 'The elbow'
plt.plot(range(1, 10), wcss)
plt.title('The elbow method')
plt.xlabel('Number of clusters')
plt.ylabel('WCSS') # Within cluster sum of squares
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



You can clearly see why it is called 'The elbow method' from the above graph, the optimum clusters is where the elbow occurs. This is when the within cluster sum of squares (WCSS) doesn't decrease significantly with every iteration

CONCLUSION - OPTIMUM NUMBER OF CLUSTERS IS 3

CREATING THE KMEANS CLASSIFIER

In [22]:
```
# 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)
y_kmeans
```

Out[22]:
```
array([1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
       1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
       1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
       2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
       2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0,
       0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0,
       0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2])
```

In [23]:
```
kmeans.cluster_centers_
```

Out[23]:
```
array([[6.85      , 3.07368421, 5.74210526, 2.07105263],
       [5.006     , 3.418     , 1.464     , 0.244     ],
       [5.9016129 , 2.7483871 , 4.39354839, 1.43387097]])
```

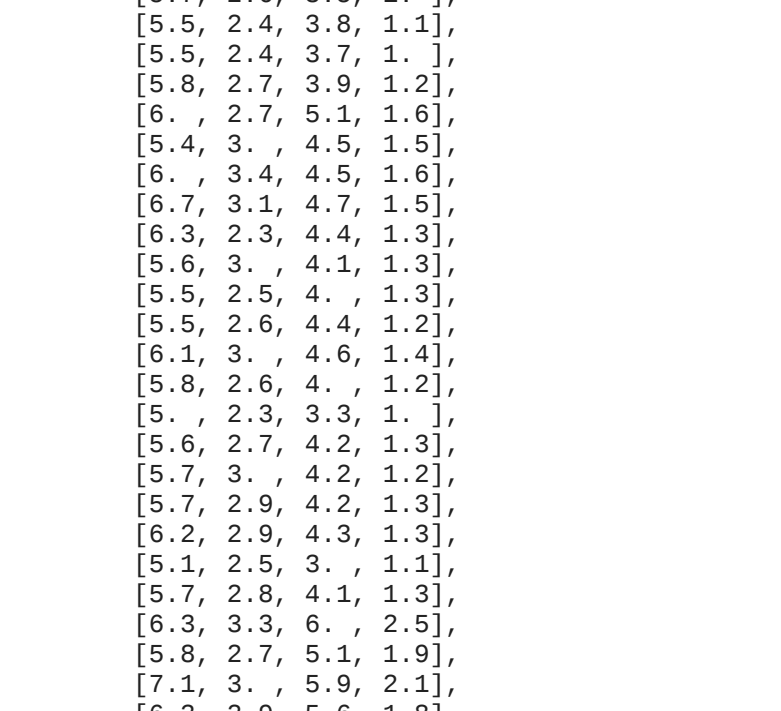
In [24]:
```
x = np.array(x)
x
```

Out[24]:
```
array([[5.1, 3.5, 1.4, 0.2],
       [4.9, 3. , 1.4, 0.2],
       [4.7, 3.2, 1.3, 0.2],
       [4.6, 3.1, 1.5, 0.2],
       [5. , 3.6, 1.4, 0.2],
       [5.4, 3.9, 1.7, 0.4],
       [4.6, 3.4, 1.4, 0.3],
       [5. , 3.4, 1.5, 0.2],
       [4.4, 2.9, 1.4, 0.2],
       [4.9, 3.1, 1.5, 0.1],
       [5.4, 3.7, 1.5, 0.2],
       [4.8, 3.4, 1.6, 0.2],
       [4.8, 3. , 1.4, 0.1],
       [4.3, 3. , 1.1, 0.1],
       [5.8, 4. , 1.2, 0.2],
       [5.7, 4.4, 1.5, 0.4],
       [5.4, 3.9, 1.3, 0.4],
       [5.1, 3.5, 1.4, 0.3],
       [5.7, 3.8, 1.7, 0.3],
       [5.1, 3.8, 1.5, 0.3],
       [5.4, 3.4, 1.7, 0.2],
       [5.1, 3.7, 1.5, 0.4],
       [4.6, 3.6, 1. , 0.2],
       [5.1, 3.3, 1.7, 0.5],
       [4.8, 3.4, 1.9, 0.2],
       [5. , 3. , 1.6, 0.2],
       [5. , 3.4, 1.6, 0.4],
       [5.2, 3.5, 1.5, 0.2],
       [5.2, 3.4, 1.4, 0.2],
       [4.7, 3.2, 1.6, 0.2],
       [4.8, 3.1, 1.6, 0.2],
       [5.4, 3.4, 1.5, 0.4],
       [5.2, 4.1, 1.5, 0.1],
       [5.5, 4.2, 1.4, 0.2],
       [4.9, 3.1, 1.5, 0.1],
       [5. , 3.2, 1.2, 0.2],
       [5.5, 3.5, 1.3, 0.2],
       [4.9, 3.1, 1.5, 0.1],
       [4.4, 3. , 1.3, 0.2],
       [5.1, 3.4, 1.5, 0.2],
       [5. , 3.5, 1.3, 0.3],
       [4.5, 2.3, 1.3, 0.3],
       [4.4, 3.2, 1.3, 0.2],
       [5. , 3.5, 1.6, 0.6],
       [5.1, 3.8, 1.9, 0.4],
       [4.8, 3. , 1.4, 0.3],
       [5.1, 3.8, 1.6, 0.2],
       [4.6, 3.2, 1.4, 0.2],
       [5.3, 3.7, 1.5, 0.2],
       [5. , 3.3, 1.4, 0.2],
       [7. , 3.2, 4.7, 1.4],
       [6.4, 3.2, 4.5, 1.5],
       [6.9, 3.1, 4.9, 1.5],
       [5.5, 2.3, 4. , 1.3],
       [6.5, 2.8, 4.6, 1.5],
       [5.7, 2.8, 4.5, 1.3],
       [6.3, 3.3, 4.7, 1.6],
       [4.9, 2.4, 3.3, 1. ],
       [6.6, 2.9, 4.6, 1.3],
       [5.2, 2.7, 3.9, 1.4],
       [5. , 2. , 3.5, 1. ],
       [5.9, 3. , 4.2, 1.5],
       [6. , 2.2, 4. , 1. ],
       [6.1, 2.9, 4.7, 1.4],
       [5.6, 2.9, 3.6, 1.3],
       [6.7, 3.1, 4.4, 1.4],
       [5.6, 3. , 4.5, 1.5],
       [5.8, 2.7, 4.1, 1. ],
       [6.2, 2.2, 4.5, 1.5],
       [5.6, 2.5, 3.9, 1.1],
       [5.9, 3.2, 4.8, 1.8],
       [6.1, 2.8, 4. , 1.3],
       [6.3, 2.5, 4.9, 1.5],
       [6.1, 2.8, 4.7, 1.2],
       [6.4, 2.9, 4.3, 1.3],
       [6.6, 3. , 4.4, 1.4],
       [6.8, 2.8, 4.8, 1.4],
       [6.7, 3. , 5. , 1.7],
       [6. , 2.9, 4.5, 1.5],
       [5.7, 2.6, 3.5, 1. ],
       [5.5, 2.4, 3.8, 1.1],
       [5.5, 2.4, 3.7, 1. ],
       [5.8, 2.7, 3.9, 1.2],
       [6. , 2.7, 5.1, 1.6],
       [5.4, 3. , 4.5, 1.5],
       [6. , 3.4, 4.5, 1.6],
       [6.7, 3.1, 4.7, 1.5],
       [6.3, 2.3, 4.4, 1.3],
       [5.6, 3. , 4.1, 1.3],
       [5.5, 2.5, 4. , 1.3],
       [5.5, 2.6, 4.4, 1.2],
       [6.1, 3. , 4.6, 1.4],
       [5.8, 2.6, 4. , 1.2],
       [5. , 2.3, 3.3, 1. ],
       [5.6, 2.7, 4.2, 1.3],
       [5.7, 3. , 4.2, 1.2],
       [5.7, 2.9, 4.2, 1.3],
       [6.2, 2.9, 4.3, 1.3],
       [5.1, 2.5, 3. , 1.1],
       [5.7, 2.8, 4.1, 1.3],
       [6.3, 3.3, 6. , 2.5],
       [5.8, 2.7, 5.1, 1.9],
       [7.1, 3. , 5.9, 2.1],
       [6.3, 2.9, 5.6, 1.8],
       [6.5, 3. , 5.8, 2.2],
       [7.6, 3. , 6.6, 2.1],
       [4.9, 2.5, 4.5, 1.7],
       [7.3, 2.9, 6.3, 1.8],
       [6.7, 2.5, 5.8, 1.8],
       [7.2, 3.6, 6.1, 2.5],
       [6.5, 3.2, 5.1, 2. ],
       [6.4, 2.7, 5.3, 1.9],
       [6.8, 3. , 5.5, 2.1],
       [5.7, 2.5, 5. , 2. ],
       [5.8, 2.8, 5.1, 2.4],
       [6.4, 3.2, 5.3, 2.3],
       [6.5, 3. , 5.5, 1.8],
       [7.7, 3.8, 6.7, 2.2],
       [7.7, 2.6, 6.9, 2.3],
       [6. , 2.2, 5. , 1.5],
       [6.9, 3.2, 5.7, 2.3],
       [5.6, 2.8, 4.9, 2. ],
       [7.7, 2.8, 6.7, 2. ],
       [6.3, 2.7, 4.9, 1.8],
       [6.7, 3.3, 5.7, 2.1],
       [7.2, 3.2, 6. , 1.8],
       [6.2, 2.8, 4.8, 1.8],
       [6.1, 3. , 4.9, 1.8],
       [6.4, 2.8, 5.6, 2.1],
       [7.2, 3. , 5.8, 1.6],
       [7.4, 2.8, 6.1, 1.9],
       [7.9, 3.8, 6.4, 2. ],
       [6.4, 2.8, 5.6, 2.2],
       [6.3, 2.8, 5.1, 1.5],
       [6.1, 2.6, 5.6, 1.4],
       [7.7, 3. , 6.1, 2.3],
       [6.3, 3.4, 5.6, 2.4],
       [6.4, 3.1, 5.5, 1.8],
       [6. , 3. , 4.8, 1.8],
       [6.9, 3.1, 5.4, 2.1],
       [6.7, 3.1, 5.6, 2.4],
       [6.9, 3.1, 5.1, 2.3],
       [5.8, 2.7, 5.1, 1.9],
       [6.8, 3.2, 5.9, 2.3],
       [6.7, 3.3, 5.7, 2.5],
       [6.7, 3. , 5.2, 2.3],
       [6.3, 2.5, 5. , 1.9],
       [6.5, 3. , 5.2, 2. ],
       [6.2, 3.4, 5.4, 2.3],
       [5.9, 3. , 5.1, 1.8]])
```

PLOTING THE CLUSTERS

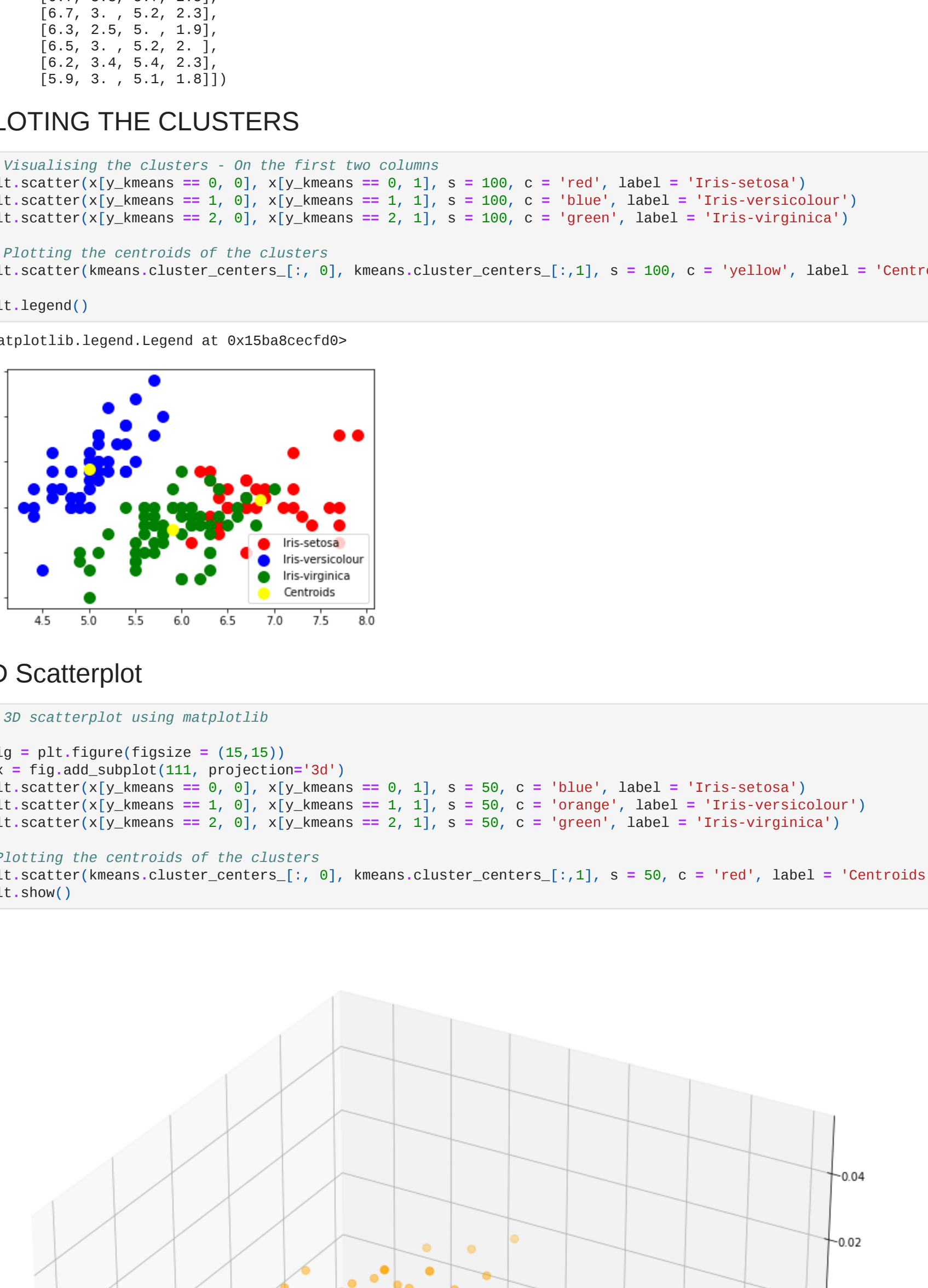
In [25]:
```
# Visualising the clusters - On the first two columns
plt.scatter(x[y_kmeans == 0, 0], x[y_kmeans == 0, 1], s = 100, c = 'red', label = 'Iris-setosa')
plt.scatter(x[y_kmeans == 1, 0], x[y_kmeans == 1, 1], s = 100, c = 'blue', label = 'Iris-versicolour')
plt.scatter(x[y_kmeans == 2, 0], x[y_kmeans == 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[25]:
```
<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x15ba8cecfd0>
```



3D Scatterplot

In [26]:
```
# 3D scatterplot using matplotlib

fig = plt.figure(figsize = (15,15))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
plt.scatter(x[y_kmeans == 0, 0], x[y_kmeans == 0, 1], s = 50, c = 'blue', label = 'Iris-setosa')
plt.scatter(x[y_kmeans == 1, 0], x[y_kmeans == 1, 1], s = 50, c = 'orange', label = 'Iris-versicolour')
plt.scatter(x[y_kmeans == 2, 0], x[y_kmeans == 2, 1], s = 50, c = 'green', label = 'Iris-virginica')

#Plotting the centroids of the clusters
plt.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers_[:, 0], kmeans.cluster_centers_[:,1], s = 50, c = 'red', label = 'Centroids')
plt.show()
```



Labeling the Predictions

In [27]:
```
#considering 0 Corresponds to 'Iris-setosa'
#1 to 'Iris-versicolour'
#2 to 'Iris-virginica'
y_kmeans = np.where(y_kmeans==0, 'Iris-setosa', y_kmeans)
y_kmeans = np.where(y_kmeans=='1', 'Iris-versicolour', y_kmeans)
y_kmeans = np.where(y_kmeans=='2', 'Iris-virginica', y_kmeans)
```

Adding the prediction to the dataset

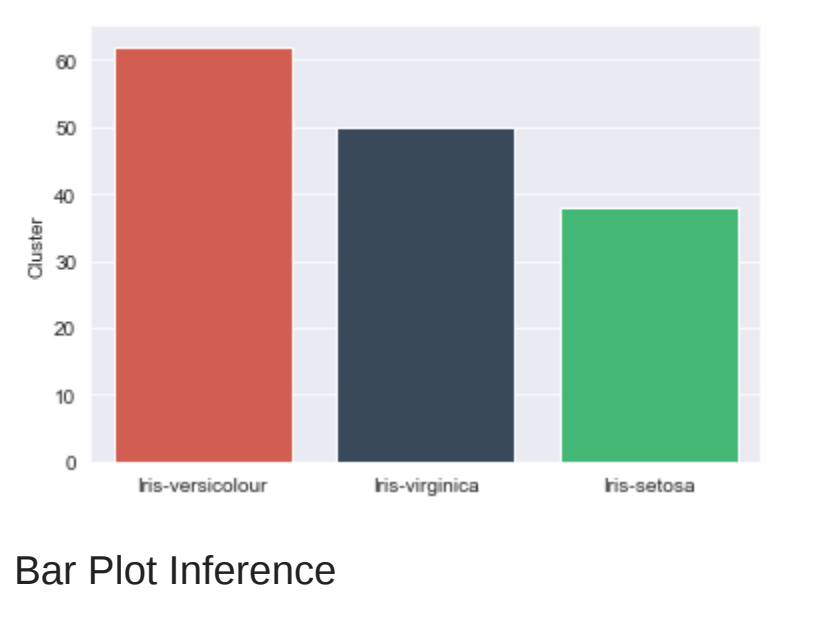
In [28]:
```
data_with_clusters = df.copy()
data_with_clusters["Cluster"] = y_kmeans
print(data_with_clusters.head(5))
```

```
   SepalLengthCm  SepalWidthCm  PetalLengthCm  PetalWidthCm      Species  \
0            5.1           3.5            1.4           0.2  Iris-setosa
1            4.9           3.0            1.4           0.2  Iris-setosa
2            4.7           3.2            1.3           0.2  Iris-setosa
3            4.6           3.1            1.5           0.2  Iris-setosa
4            5.0           3.6            1.4           0.2  Iris-setosa

            Cluster
0  Iris-versicolour
1  Iris-versicolour
2  Iris-versicolour
3  Iris-versicolour
4  Iris-versicolour
```

BARPLOT- CLUSTER DISTRIBUTION

In [29]:
```
#Bar plot
sns.set_style('darkgrid')
sns.barplot(x = data_with_clusters["Cluster"] .unique(),
            y = data_with_clusters["Cluster"] .value_counts(),
            palette=sns.color_palette(["#e74c3c", "#34495e", "#2ecc71"]))
```

Out[29]:
```
<AxesSubplot:ylabel='Cluster'>
```



Bar Plot Inference

There are around 62 iris-versicolour , 50 Iris-virginica and roughly 38 Iris-setosa samples in the dataset as predicted