## In [4]:

```
# Importing the Necessary libraries

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
import seaborn as sns
plt.style.use('ggplot')
```

## In [5]:

# Loading and preparing the dataset load\_iris which is an inbuilt dataset for classification from sklearn.datasets import load\_iris

## In [6]:

```
iris=load_iris()
```

### In [7]:

df=pd.DataFrame(iris.data,columns=iris.feature\_names)

## In [92]:

```
df=df[['sepal length (cm)','petal length (cm)']]
df
```

### Out[92]:

	sepal length (cm)	petal length (cm)
0	5.1	1.4
1	4.9	1.4
2	4.7	1.3
3	4.6	1.5
4	5.0	1.4
145	6.7	5.2
146	6.3	5.0
147	6.5	5.2
148	6.2	5.4
149	5.9	5.1

150 rows × 2 columns

```
In [93]:
```

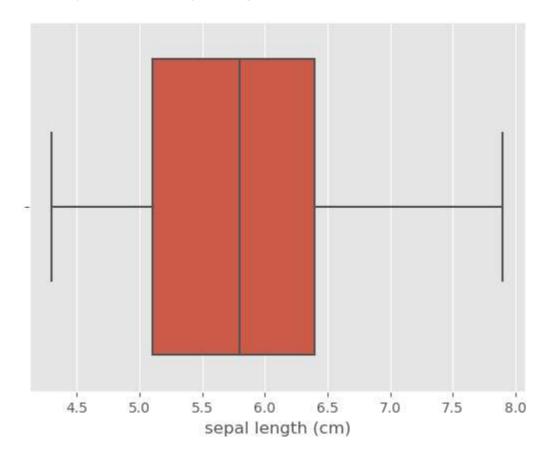
X=df.values

```
In [94]:
```

```
# To check if any outlier is present by boxplot method
sns.boxplot(x='sepal length (cm)',data=df )
```

# Out[94]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='sepal length (cm)'>



## In [95]:

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

## In [96]:

```
# Type-1 --Training the model and checking all the by hyperparameter tuning of n-clusters an
model=KMeans(n_clusters=2,random_state=20,init='k-means++')
model.fit(X)
print('Inertia of the model=',model.inertia_)
```

Inertia of the model= 112.99207175925925

#### In [97]:

```
model=KMeans(n_clusters=3,random_state=20,init='k-means++')
model.fit(X)
print('Inertia of the model=',model.inertia_)
```

Inertia of the model= 53.80997864410694

## In [98]:

```
model=KMeans(n_clusters=4,random_state=20,init='k-means++')
model.fit(X)
print('Inertia of the model=',model.inertia_)
```

Inertia of the model= 34.31702077922079

#### In [99]:

```
model=KMeans(n_clusters=5,random_state=20,init='k-means++')
model.fit(X)
print('Inertia of the model=',model.inertia_)
```

Inertia of the model= 25.634064509564507

### In [100]:

```
model=KMeans(n_clusters=6,random_state=20,init='k-means++')
model.fit(X)
print('Inertia of the model=',model.inertia_)
```

Inertia of the model= 21.797231176231172

## In [101]:

```
print(model.cluster_centers_)
```

```
[[6.19142857 4.74285714]
[4.67 1.415 ]
[6.56153846 5.48461538]
[5.23 1.49333333]
[5.52592593 3.94074074]
[7.475 6.3 ]]
```

#### In [102]:

```
# 2nd method to check the inertia direct in range of 1to10 directly by Elbow Method

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

loss=[]

for i in range(1,12):
    kmeans=KMeans(n_clusters=i,random_state=20,init='k-means++')
    kmeans.fit(X)
    loss.append(kmeans.inertia_)
    print('Loss of the model=',loss)

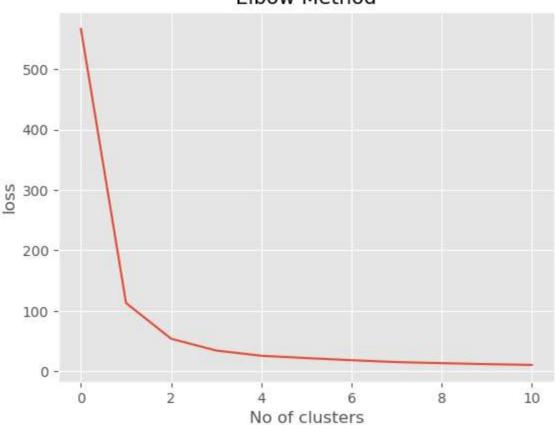
Loss of the model= [566.4937333333332]
Loss of the model= [566.4937333333332, 112.99207175925925]
Loss of the model= [566.4937333333332, 112.99207175925925, 53.80997864410694]
Loss of the model= [566.49373333333332, 112.99207175925925, 53.80997864410694,
34.31702077922079]
Loss of the model= [566.49373333333332, 112.99207175925925, 53.80997864410694,
```

```
34.31702077922079, 25.634064509564507]
Loss of the model= [566.4937333333332, 112.99207175925925, 53.80997864410694,
34.31702077922079, 25.634064509564507, 21.797231176231172]
Loss of the model= [566.4937333333332, 112.99207175925925, 53.80997864410694,
34.31702077922079, 25.634064509564507, 21.797231176231172, 18.29513382680431]
Loss of the model= [566.4937333333332, 112.99207175925925, 53.80997864410694,
34.31702077922079, 25.634064509564507, 21.797231176231172, 18.29513382680431,
15.1963170995671]
Loss of the model= [566.4937333333332, 112.99207175925925, 53.80997864410694,
34.31702077922079, 25.634064509564507, 21.797231176231172, 18.29513382680431,
15.1963170995671, 13.423398629148638]
Loss of the model= [566.4937333333332, 112.99207175925925, 53.80997864410694,
34.31702077922079, 25.634064509564507, 21.797231176231172, 18.29513382680431,
15.1963170995671, 13.423398629148638, 11.788615282000716
Loss of the model= [566.4937333333332, 112.99207175925925, 53.80997864410694,
34.31702077922079, 25.634064509564507, 21.797231176231172, 18.29513382680431,
15.1963170995671, 13.423398629148638, 11.788615282000716, 10.490218276735302
```

## In [104]:

```
plt.plot(loss)
plt.xlabel('No of clusters')
plt.ylabel('loss')
plt.title('Elbow Method')
plt.show()
```

# Elbow Method



## In [109]:

```
# Now Let us finalize the Value of K would be 3 as elbow id bent on it
model=KMeans(n_clusters=3,random_state=20,init='k-means++')
model.fit(X)
```

## Out[109]:

KMeans(n\_clusters=3, random\_state=20)

## In [106]:

centroid=model.cluster\_centers\_

## In [107]:

```
model.labels
```

#### Out[107]:

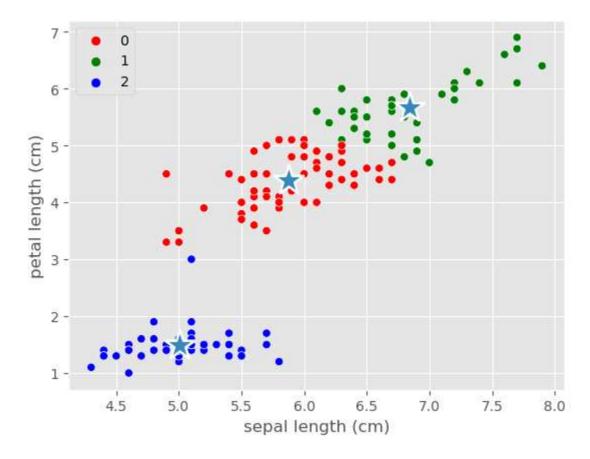
## In [108]:

#### # Visualising the Kmeans clusters

sns.scatterplot(x='sepal length (cm)' ,y= 'petal length (cm)',data=df,hue=model.labels\_,palesns.scatterplot(x=centroid[:,0],y=centroid[:,1],marker='\*',s=500)

#### Out[108]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='sepal length (cm)', ylabel='petal length (cm)'>



## In [ ]: