INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS LAB-4 (13/09/2021)

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

Write a program to explore the use of unsupervised learning methods for clustering data, and also for obtaining lower-dimensional representations.

- 1. Submit the pdf file with code and graphs (py, doc file will not be evaluated)
- 2. Analyze the algorithm by varying number of clusters (k) and features at least for 2 types of dataset
- 3. Determine the number of clusters using the Elbow method and plot the graph.

PROBLEM SOLUTION

SOURCE CODE

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
from sklearn.datasets. samples generator import make blobs
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from scipy.spatial.distance import cdist
sns.set()
# First Dataset
X, Y = make blobs(n samples = 300, centers = 3, cluster std = 0.60, random state = 0)
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c = Y, s = 10, cmap = "Accent")
plt.show()
kmeans = KMeans(n clusters = 3)
kmeans.fit(X)
y_kmeans = kmeans.predict(X)
centers = kmeans.cluster centers
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=y kmeans, s=10, cmap='viridis')
plt.scatter(centers[:, 0], centers[:, 1], c='black', s=100, alpha=0.9);
plt.show()
distortions = []
inertias = []
mapping1 = \{\}
```

```
mapping2 = {}
for k in range(1, 10):
  kmeanModel = KMeans(n clusters = k).fit(X)
  kmeanModel.fit(X)
  distortions.append(sum(np.min(cdist(X, kmeanModel.cluster_centers_, 'euclidean'), axis = 1)) /
X.shape[0])
  inertias.append(kmeanModel.inertia)
  mapping1[k] = sum(np.min(cdist(X, kmeanModel.cluster centers, 'euclidean'), axis = 1)) / X.sh
ape[0]
  mapping2[k] = kmeanModel.inertia
for key, val in mapping1.items():
  print(f'{key} : {val}')
plt.plot(range(1, 10), distortions, 'bx-')
plt.xlabel('Values of K')
plt.ylabel('Distortion')
plt.title('The Elbow Method using Distortion')
plt.show()
# Second Dataset
x = np.array([3, 1, 1, 2, 1, 6, 6, 6, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 8, 9, 9, 8])
y = np.array([5, 4, 5, 6, 5, 8, 6, 7, 6, 7, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3])
X = np.array(list(zip(x, y))).reshape(len(x), 2)
plt.scatter(x, y, s = 25)
plt.show()
kmeans = KMeans(n clusters = 3)
kmeans.fit(X)
y_kmeans = kmeans.predict(X)
centers = kmeans.cluster centers
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c = y \text{ kmeans, } s = 25, \text{ cmap} = 'viridis')
plt.scatter(centers[:, 0], centers[:, 1], c = black', s = 100, alpha = 0.9);
plt.show()
distortions = []
inertias = []
mapping1 = {}
mapping2 = {}
for k in range(1, 10):
  kmeanModel = KMeans(n clusters = k).fit(X)
  kmeanModel.fit(X)
  distortions.append(sum(np.min(cdist(X, kmeanModel.cluster centers, 'euclidean'), axis = 1))/
X.shape[0]
  inertias.append(kmeanModel.inertia)
  mapping1[k] = sum(np.min(cdist(X, kmeanModel.cluster centers, 'euclidean'), axis = 1)) / X.sh
ape[0]
  mapping2[k] = kmeanModel.inertia
for key, val in mapping1.items():
  print(f'{key} : {val}')
plt.plot(range(1, 10), distortions, 'bx-')
plt.xlabel('Values of K')
plt.ylabel('Distortion')
```

```
plt.title('The Elbow Method using Distortion')
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT:

Performing necessary imports:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
from sklearn.datasets._samples_generator import make_blobs
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from scipy.spatial.distance import cdist

✓ 2.2s
```

Loading the dataset

Applying K-Means clustering

```
kmeans = KMeans (n_clusters = 3)
kmeans.fit(X)
y_kmeans = kmeans.predict(X)

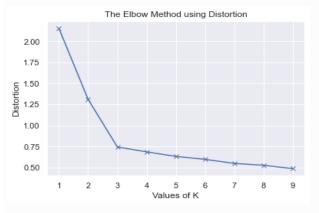
✓ 0.4s
```

For k value = 4

Number of clusters using elbow method

```
distortions = []
 inertias ·=·[]
 mapping1 -= - {}
 mapping2 -= - {}
 for k in range(1, 10):
     kmeanModel = KMeans(n_clusters = k).fit(X)
     kmeanModel.fit(X)
     distortions.append(sum(np.min(cdist(X, kmeanModel.cluster_centers_, 'euclidean'), axis = 1)) / X.shape[0])
     inertias.append(kmeanModel.inertia_)
     mapping1[k] = sum(np.min(cdist(X, kmeanModel.cluster_centers_, 'euclidean'), axis = 1)) / X.shape[0]
     mapping2[k] = kmeanModel.inertia_
 for key, val in mapping1.items():
     print(f'{key} ·: ·{val}')
 plt.plot(range(1, 10), distortions, 'bx-')
 plt.xlabel('Values of K')
 plt.ylabel('Distortion')
 plt.title('The Elbow Method using Distortion')
 plt.show()
1 : 2.155550660986752
```

1 : 2.155550660986752 2 : 1.3107633424092735 3 : 0.7449068201503806 4 : 0.6861181822884652 5 : 0.6322830313394731 6 : 0.5973445548240676 7 : 0.5488564823469472 8 : 0.5270951578052582 9 : 0.486967797780246

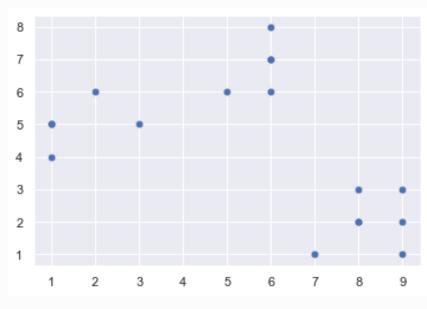


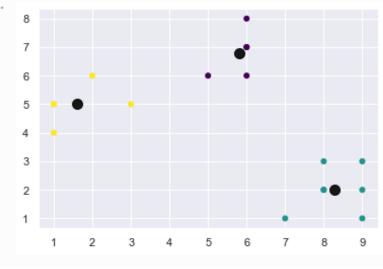
Second dataset

```
# Second Dataset

x = np.array([3, 1, 1, 2, 1, 6, 6, 6, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 8, 9, 9, 8])
y = np.array([5, 4, 5, 6, 5, 8, 6, 7, 6, 7, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3])
X = np.array(list(zip(x, y))).reshape(len(x), 2)
plt.scatter(x, y, s = 25)
plt.show()

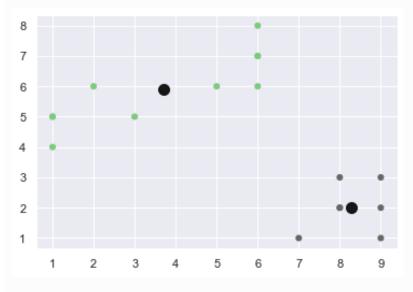
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = 3)
kmeans.fit(X)
y_kmeans = kmeans.predict(X)
```





For k = 2

```
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = 2)
kmeans.fit(X)
y_kmeans = kmeans.predict(X)
centers = kmeans.cluster_centers_
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c = y_kmeans, s = 25, cmap = 'Accent')
plt.scatter(centers[:, 0], centers[:, 1], c = 'black', s = 100, alpha = 0.9);
plt.show()
```



```
distortions = []
 inertias = []
 mapping1 -= - {}
 mapping2 = {}
 for·k·in·range(1,·10):
     kmeanModel = KMeans(n_clusters = k).fit(X)
     kmeanModel.fit(X)
     distortions.append(sum(np.min(cdist(X, kmeanModel.cluster_centers_, 'euclidean'), axis = 1)) / X.shape[0])
     inertias.append(kmeanModel.inertia_)
     mapping1[k] := :sum(np.min(cdist(X, \cdot kmeanModel.cluster\_centers\_, \cdot 'euclidean'), \cdot axis := :1)) \cdot / \cdot X.shape[0]
     mapping2[k] = kmeanModel.inertia_
 for key, val in mapping1.items():
     print(f'{key} ·: ·{val}')
 plt.plot(range(1, 10), distortions, 'bx-')
 plt.xlabel('Values of K')
 plt.ylabel('Distortion')
 plt.title('The Elbow Method using Distortion')
 plt.show()
1: 3.4577032384495707
```

1.7687413573405673 2. 0.8819889697423957 3. 0.7587138847606585 5. 0.6635212812400347 6. 0.5808803063754726 7. 0.5274410771884641 8. 0.4117647058823529 9. 0.33333333333333333333333333333

