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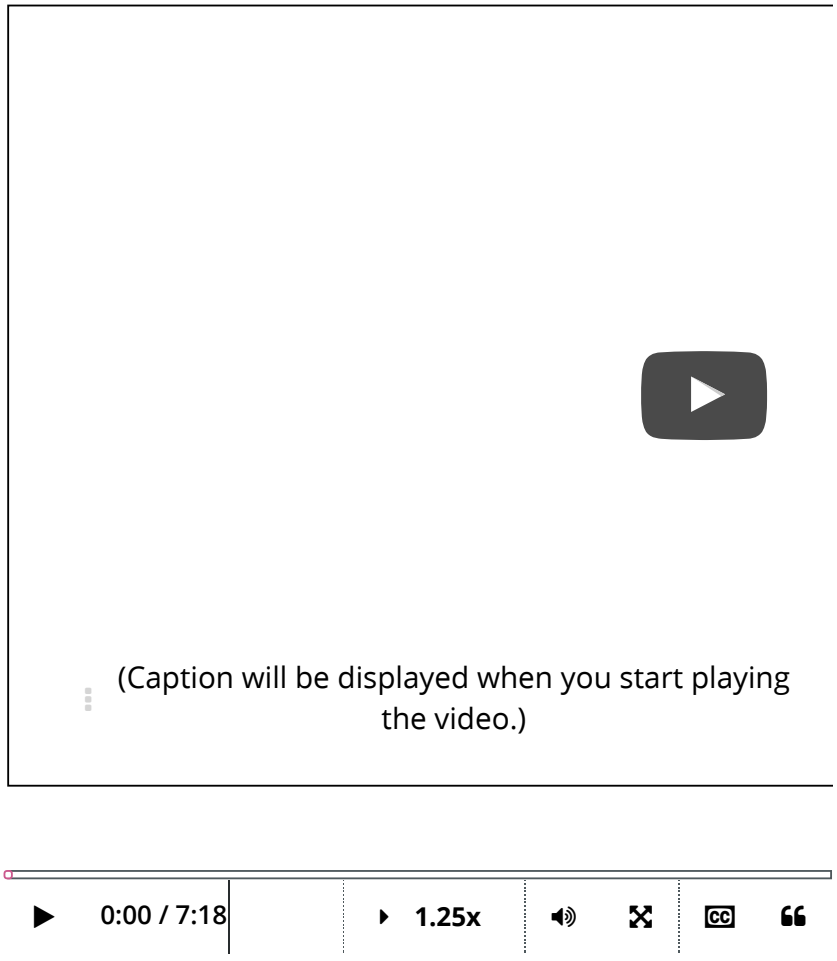
SciKit-Learn and K-Means



Start of transcript. Skip to the end.

Let's take a peek at how to use KMeans for

clustering with scikit-learn.

KMeans is a class in scikit-learn's clustering module.

So you'll have to import that in order to use it, of course.

And there are many other different clustering classes or

techniques that scikit-learn also supports as well.

We'll take a look at some of

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It's very simple to get up and running with K-Means in SKLearn. Given a dataframe `df`, you can compute its labels and centroids as follows:

```
>>> from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
>>> kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=5)
>>> kmeans.fit(df)
KMeans(copy_x=True, init='k-means++', max_iter=300, n_clusters=5, n_init=10,
    n_jobs=1, precompute_distances='auto', random_state=None, tol=0.0001,
    verbose=0)

>>> labels = kmeans.predict(df)
>>> centroids = kmeans.cluster_centers_
```

The most important factor for you to focus on being n_clusters, the "K" number of clusters you want K-Means to place for you. Also experiment with different initialization methods, including rolling your own and in the positions as an NDArray shaped as [n_clusters, n_features]. We've include more details for you on that in the dive deeper section.