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| **Name:** | KARTIKEY DUBEY |
| **Roll No:** | 07 |
| **Class/Sem:** | TE/V |
| **Experiment No.:** | 8 |
| **Title:** | Implementation of any one clustering algorithm using languages like JAVA/ Python. |
| **Date of Performance:** | |
| **Date of Submission:** | |
| **Marks:** | |
| **Sign of Faculty:** | |

**Aim:** To Study and Implement K-Means algorithm

**Objective:-** Understand the working of K-Means algorithm and its implementation using python.

**Theory:**

In statistics and machine learning, k-means clustering is a method of cluster analysis which aims to partition n observations into k clusters in which each observation belongs to the cluster with the nearest mean.

Input

K:-number of clusters

D:- data set containing n objects

Output

A set of k clusters

Given k , the k-means algorithm is implemented in 5 steps:

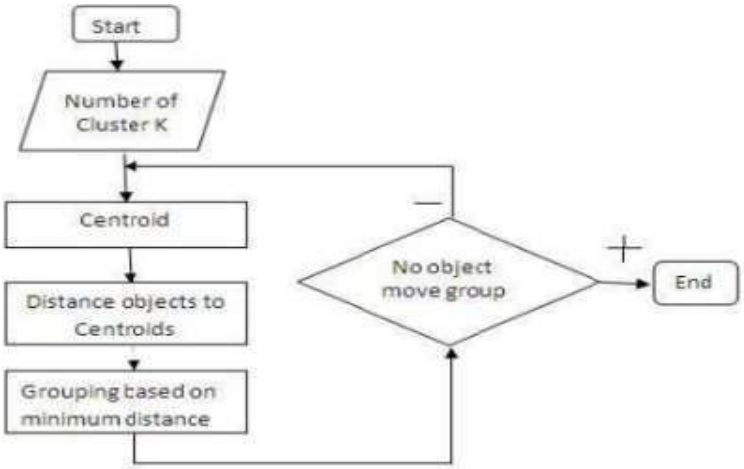
Step 1: Arbitrarily choose k objects from D as the initial cluster centers.

Step 2: Find the distance from each object in the dataset with respect to cluster centers

Step 3: Assign each object to the cluster with the nearest seed point based on the mean value of the objects in the cluster.

Step 4: Update the cluster means i.e calculate the mean value of the objects for each cluster.

Step 5: Repeat the procedure, until there is no change in meaning.




Example: d= {2,4,10,12,3,20,30,11,25} k =2

1. Randomly assign mean m1=3 and m2 = 4

Therefore, k1 = {2,3} Therefore, k1 = {4,10,12,20,30,11,25}

2. Randomly assign mean m1=2.5 and m2 =

16 Therefore, k1 = {2,3,4} Therefore, k1 =

{4,10,12,20,30,11,25}

3. Randomly assign mean m1=3 and m2 = 18

Therefore, k1 = {2,3,4,10} Therefore, k1 = {12,20,30,11,25}

4. Randomly assign mean m1=7 and m2 = 25

Therefore, k1 = {2,3,4,10,11,12} Therefore, k1

=

{20,30,25}

5. Randomly assign mean m1=7 and m2 = 25

Therefore, we stop as we are getting same

mean values.

6. Therefore, Final clusters are: k1 = {2,3,4,10,11,12} Therefore, k1 = {20,30,25}

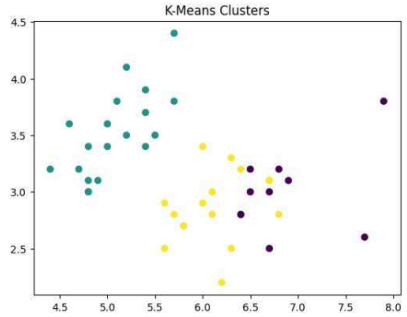
**CODE:**

```
import pandas as pd

import seaborn as sns

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score, classification_report

from sklearn.datasets import load_iris

from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer


# Load the Iris dataset (or replace it with your dataset)

iris = load_iris()

X = iris.data  # Features

y = iris.target  # Target labels (optional, if you're doing comparison)


# Split the data into training and test sets

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)


# Initialize and train the K-Means model

kmeans_model = KMeans(n_clusters=len(set(y)), random_state=42)
```

```
kmeans_model.fit(X_train)

# Predict the cluster labels on the test set
y_pred = kmeans_model.predict(X_test)

# Evaluate the model using Silhouette Score (common for clustering)
sil_score = silhouette_score(X_test, y_pred)
print(f'Silhouette Score: {sil_score}')

# Optionally, compare predicted clusters with true labels using a classification report
print(f'Classification Report (with original labels):\n{classification_report(y_test, y_pred)}')

# Plotting the clusters (optional, useful for visualizing 2D data)
plt.scatter(X_test[:, 0], X_test[:, 1], c=y_pred, cmap='viridis')
plt.title('K-Means Clusters')
plt.show()
```

**OUTPUT:**

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:1416: FutureWarning: The default value of `n_init` will change from 10 to 'auto' in 1.4. Set the value of `n_init` explicitly to suppress the warning
  super()._check_params_vs_input(X, default_n_init=10)
Silhouette Score: 0.5798360174465277
Classification Report (with original labels):
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.00      0.00      0.00        19
           1       0.00      0.00      0.00        13
           2       0.19      0.23      0.21        13

    accuracy                           0.07        45
   macro avg       0.06      0.08      0.07        45
weighted avg       0.05      0.07      0.06        45
```



**CONCLUSION:**

What types of data preprocessing are necessary before applying the K-Means algorithm?

Before applying the K-Means algorithm, key data preprocessing steps include:

1. Scaling: Normalize or standardize features, as K-Means is sensitive to scale.
2. Handling Missing Values: Impute or remove missing data, since K-Means does not handle them directly.
3. Outlier Treatment: Address outliers as they can distort cluster formation.
4. Dimensionality Reduction: Use PCA or similar techniques if the data has many features to improve clustering performance and reduce noise.
5. Encoding Categorical Data: Convert categorical variables to numeric using one-hot encoding or label encoding.