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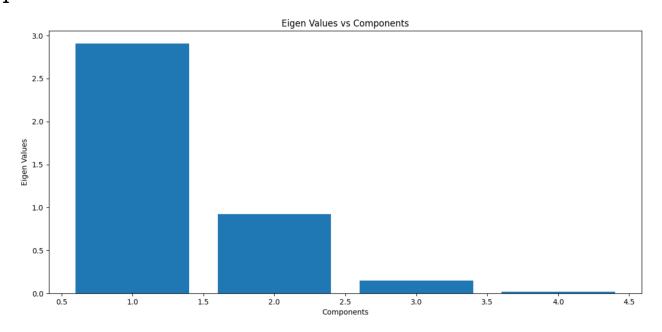


Figure 1 Eigenvalue vs. components

- 1. Does the eigenvalue increase or decrease corresponding to each component increase or decrease successively?- It DECREASES
- 2. They represent variance of components, so some will have more and the other will have less.



### 2 a.

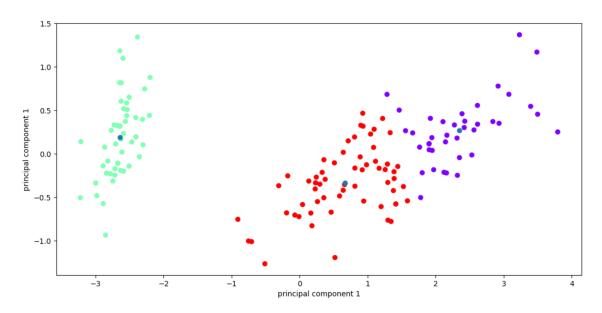


Figure 2 K-means (K=3) clustering on Iris flower dataset

- 1. Good Clustering algorithm
- 2. K-means algorithm assumes cluster boundaries to be circular in 2D. From the output, does the boundary seem to be circular?- No , its more a straight line
- **b.** The value for distortion measure is 63.873
- c. The purity score after examples are assigned to the clusters is 0.886



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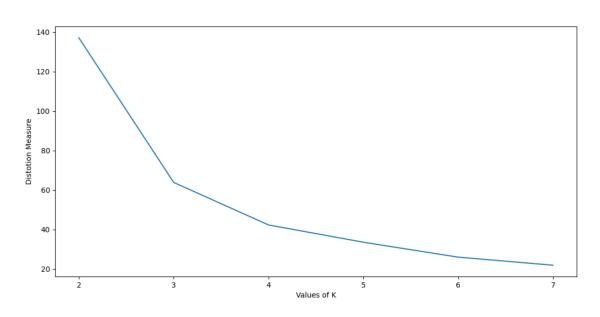


Figure 3 Number of clusters(K) vs. distortion measure

### Inferences:

- 1. the distortion measure decreases with an increase in K?
- 2. As we increase no. of cluster the cluster centers will be more spreaded out and distance of individual points with their centers will be less
- 3. From the number of species in the given dataset, intuitively what should be the number of optimum clusters? 3
- 4. Does the elbow and distortion measure plot follow the intuition? NO, elbow method suggests there should be 2.

Note: The plot above is for illustration purposes. Replace it with the plot obtained by you. Label x-axis as distortion measure and y-axis as number of clusters (K).

Table 1 Purity score for K value = 2,3,4,5,6 & 7

K value	Purity score
2	0.667
3	0.887
4	0.687
5	0.667
6	0.52
7	0.51



- 1. The highest purity score is obtained with K = 3
- 2. increasing the value of K first increase then decrease the purity score.
- 3. Since the real data has only 3 labels so on
- 4. Is there any observable relationship between purity score and distortion measure?- yes till k =3, More distortion less purity

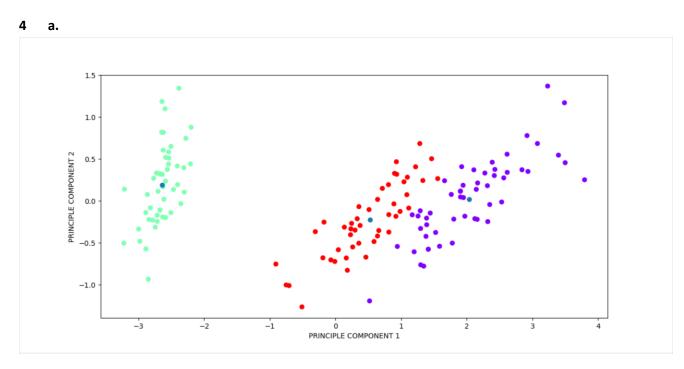


Figure 4 GMM (K=3) clustering on Iris flower dataset

- 1. Clustering process of the algorithm is very good
- 2. GMM algorithm assumes cluster boundaries to be elliptical in 2D. From the output, does the boundary seem to be circular?- no
- 3. Is there any observable difference between clusters formed using K-means in 2.a and GMM in 4.a?no
- b. The value for distortion measure is -280.87
- c. The purity score after examples are assigned to the clusters is 0.98



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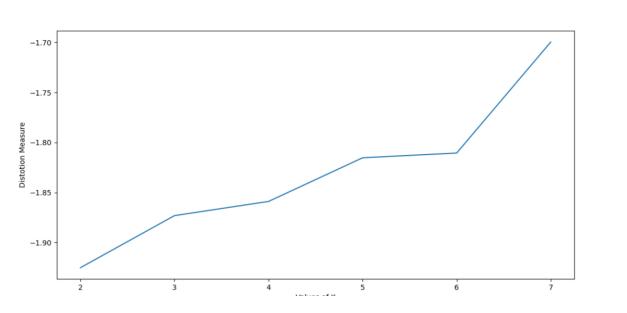


Figure 5 Number of clusters(K) vs. distortion measure

#### Inferences:

- 1. Does the distortion measure decrease in magnitude with an increase in K?
- 2. From the scatter plot of dataset there are only two visible clusters and by using elbow method we get the optimal value of clusters is 2. So, after K = 2 decrease in distortion measure becomes linear.
- 3. Intutively 3 clusters must be formed. But elbow method suggests 2.

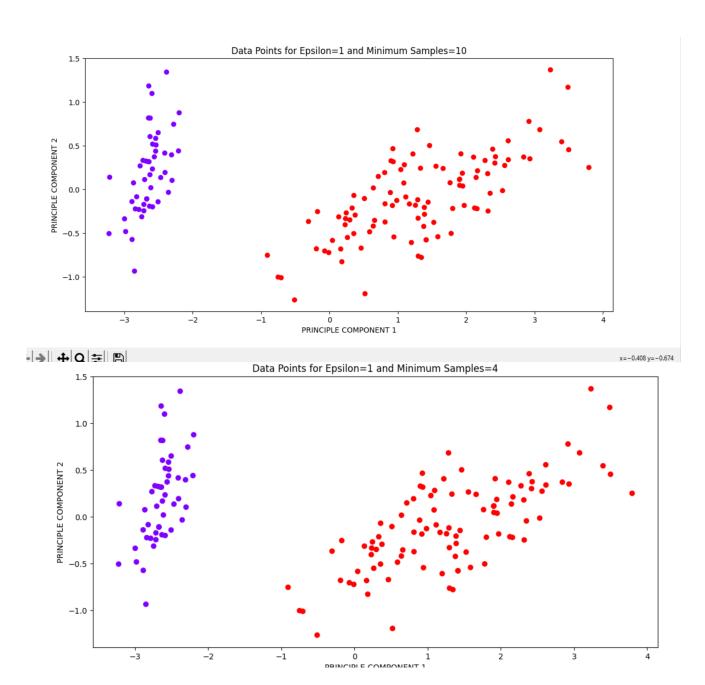
Table 2 Purity score for K value = 2,3,4,5,6 & 7

K value	Purity score
2	0.667
3	0.98
4	0.833
5	0.773
6	0.693
7	0.647

- 1. The highest purity score is obtained with K = 3
- 2. On increasing the value of K decreases the purity score.
- 3. Because in the data there is only 3 clusters .
- 4. Yes, after maximum value of purity score, its value decreases with the increase in K.
- 5. Compare K-means and GMM based on inferences in Q3 and Q5.- Both have max purity score =3



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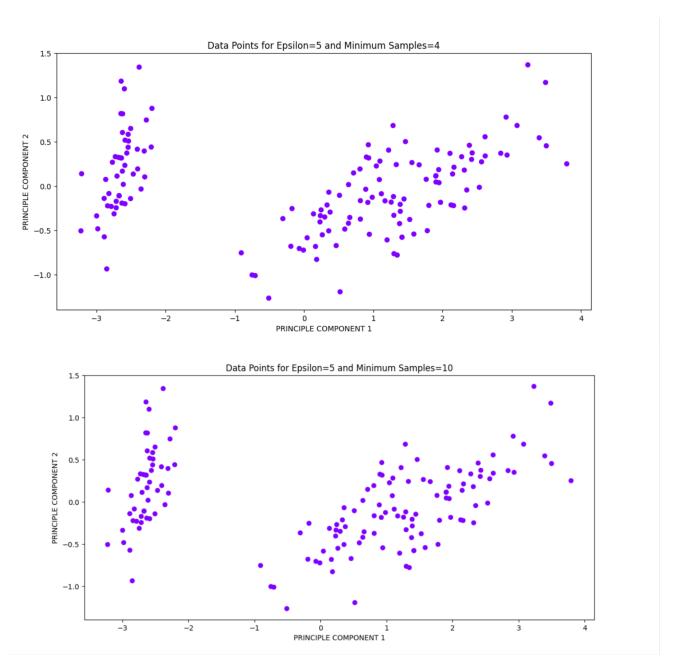


Figure 6 DBSCAN clustering on Iris flower dataset



### Inferences:

- 1. Inferring from the clusters formed in the above plot, comment on the clustering prowess of the algorithm. It is very good
- 2. In 2.a and 4.a , the number of cluster is given but in this case the algorithm decides the number of cluster

b.

Eps	Min_samples	Purity Score
1	4	0.667
	10	0.667
5	4	0.333
	10	0.333

- 1. For the same eps value, does increasing min\_samples increase purity score.
- 2. For the same min\_samples, does increasing eps value decrease purity score.