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Chapter 4 - Clustering Models
Part 3 - DBSCan clustering to identify outliers
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In [1]: import pandas as pd
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    from pylab import rcParams
    import seaborn as sb
    import sklearn
    from sklearn.cluster import DBSCAN
    from collections import Counter
```

```
In [2]: %matplotlib inline
    rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 5, 4
    sb.set_style('whitegrid')
```

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DBSCan clustering to identify outliers

Train your model and identify outliers
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In [3]: # with this example, we're going to use the same data that we used for the rest of
# paste in the code.

address = 'C:/Users/danal/Desktop/ExerciseFiles/Data/iris.data.csv'
df = pd.read_csv(address, header=None, sep=',')

df.columns=['Sepal Length','Sepal Width','Petal Length','Petal Width', 'Species']

data = df.iloc[:,0:4].values
target = df.iloc[:,4].values

df[:5]
```

Out[3]:

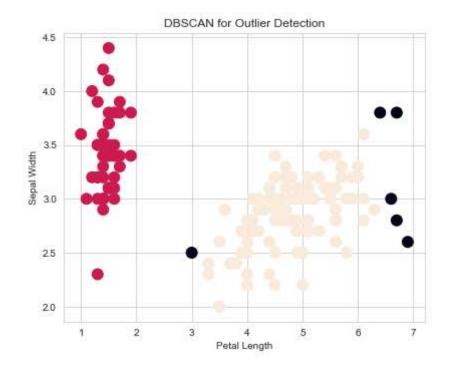
	Sepal Length	Sepal Width	Petal Length	Petal Width	Species
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa

```
In [4]: model = DBSCAN(eps=0.8, min_samples=19).fit(data)
print(model)
```

Visualize your results

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In [6]: outliers_df = pd.DataFrame(data)
        print(Counter(model.labels_))
        print(outliers_df[model.labels_ == -1])
        Counter({1: 94, 0: 50, -1: 6})
                    1
                         2
             5.1
                 2.5
                      3.0
        98
                           1.1
                           2.1
        105
            7.6
                 3.0
                      6.6
        117 7.7 3.8
                      6.7
                           2.2
        118
            7.7 2.6
                      6.9 2.3
            7.7
                 2.8
        122
                       6.7
                           2.0
        131
            7.9
                  3.8
                       6.4 2.0
In [8]: |fig = plt.figure()
        ax = fig.add_axes([.1, .1, 1, 1])
        colors = model.labels
        ax.scatter(data[:,2], data[:,1], c=colors, s=120)
        ax.set_xlabel('Petal Length')
        ax.set_ylabel('Sepal Width')
        plt.title('DBSCAN for Outlier Detection')
```

Out[8]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'DBSCAN for Outlier Detection')



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In [ ]:
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