

klastrowanie-hierarchiczne

June 16, 2021

```
[56]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import pandas_profiling
import copy
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
import sklearn.metrics
from sklearn import manifold
from sklearn.cluster import AgglomerativeClustering
from sklearn.manifold import TSNE
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

```
[57]: df=pd.read_csv("online_shoppers_intention.csv")
df=df.dropna()
```

```
[58]: X=df.copy()
X=pd.get_dummies(X, columns=["Month","OperatingSystems", "Browser", "Region",
↪ "TrafficType", "VisitorType"] )
nums=["Administrative", "Administrative_Duration",
      "Informational", "Informational_Duration",
      "ProductRelated", "ProductRelated_Duration",
      "BounceRates", "ExitRates", "PageValues", "SpecialDay"]

df_scale=X.copy()
df_scale
```

```
[58]:
```

	Administrative	Administrative_Duration	Informational	\
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2	0.0	-1.0	0.0	
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
...	
12325	3.0	145.0	0.0	
12326	0.0	0.0	0.0	
12327	0.0	0.0	0.0	

12328	4.0	75.0	0.0
12329	0.0	0.0	0.0

	Informational_Duration	ProductRelated	ProductRelated_Duration	\
0	0.0	1.0	0.000000	
1	0.0	2.0	64.000000	
2	-1.0	1.0	-1.000000	
3	0.0	2.0	2.666667	
4	0.0	10.0	627.500000	
...	
12325	0.0	53.0	1783.791667	
12326	0.0	5.0	465.750000	
12327	0.0	6.0	184.250000	
12328	0.0	15.0	346.000000	
12329	0.0	3.0	21.250000	

	BounceRates	ExitRates	PageValues	SpecialDay	...	TrafficType_14	\
0	0.200000	0.200000	0.000000	0.0	...	0	
1	0.000000	0.100000	0.000000	0.0	...	0	
2	0.200000	0.200000	0.000000	0.0	...	0	
3	0.050000	0.140000	0.000000	0.0	...	0	
4	0.020000	0.050000	0.000000	0.0	...	0	
...	
12325	0.007143	0.029031	12.241717	0.0	...	0	
12326	0.000000	0.021333	0.000000	0.0	...	0	
12327	0.083333	0.086667	0.000000	0.0	...	0	
12328	0.000000	0.021053	0.000000	0.0	...	0	
12329	0.000000	0.066667	0.000000	0.0	...	0	

	TrafficType_15	TrafficType_16	TrafficType_17	TrafficType_18	\
0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	
...	
12325	0	0	0	0	
12326	0	0	0	0	
12327	0	0	0	0	
12328	0	0	0	0	
12329	0	0	0	0	

	TrafficType_19	TrafficType_20	VisitorType_New_Visitor	\
0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	

4	0	0	0
...
12325	0	0	0
12326	0	0	0
12327	0	0	0
12328	0	0	0
12329	0	0	1

	VisitorType_Other	VisitorType_Returning_Visitor
0	0	1
1	0	1
2	0	1
3	0	1
4	0	1
...
12325	0	1
12326	0	1
12327	0	1
12328	0	1
12329	0	0

[12316 rows x 75 columns]

```
[59]: scaler = StandardScaler()
df_scale[nums]=(df_scale[nums]-df_scale[nums].mean())/df_scale[nums].std()
df_scale
```

```
[59]:      Administrative  Administrative_Duration  Informational  \
0      -0.697553      -0.457458      -0.396615
1      -0.697553      -0.457458      -0.396615
2      -0.697553      -0.463112      -0.396615
3      -0.697553      -0.457458      -0.396615
4      -0.697553      -0.457458      -0.396615
...      ...      ...      ...
12325      0.205312      0.362398      -0.396615
12326      -0.697553      -0.457458      -0.396615
12327      -0.697553      -0.457458      -0.396615
12328      0.506267      -0.033395      -0.396615
12329      -0.697553      -0.457458      -0.396615

      Informational_Duration  ProductRelated  ProductRelated_Duration  \
0      -0.245029      -0.691473      -0.624767
1      -0.245029      -0.668997      -0.591336
2      -0.252130      -0.691473      -0.625290
3      -0.245029      -0.668997      -0.623374
4      -0.245029      -0.489182      -0.296984
...      ...      ...      ...
```

12325	-0.245029	0.477320	0.307022
12326	-0.245029	-0.601566	-0.381476
12327	-0.245029	-0.579089	-0.528522
12328	-0.245029	-0.376798	-0.444029
12329	-0.245029	-0.646520	-0.613667

	BounceRates	ExitRates	PageValues	SpecialDay	...	TrafficType_14	\
0	3.672477	3.235240	-0.317363	-0.309001	...	0	
1	-0.457439	1.174544	-0.317363	-0.309001	...	0	
2	3.672477	3.235240	-0.317363	-0.309001	...	0	
3	0.575040	1.998823	-0.317363	-0.309001	...	0	
4	-0.044447	0.144196	-0.317363	-0.309001	...	0	
...	
12325	-0.309942	-0.287919	0.341576	-0.309001	...	0	
12326	-0.457439	-0.446536	-0.317363	-0.309001	...	0	
12327	1.263359	0.899785	-0.317363	-0.309001	...	0	
12328	-0.457439	-0.452321	-0.317363	-0.309001	...	0	
12329	-0.457439	0.487646	-0.317363	-0.309001	...	0	

	TrafficType_15	TrafficType_16	TrafficType_17	TrafficType_18	\
0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	
...	
12325	0	0	0	0	
12326	0	0	0	0	
12327	0	0	0	0	
12328	0	0	0	0	
12329	0	0	0	0	

	TrafficType_19	TrafficType_20	VisitorType_New_Visitor	\
0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
...	
12325	0	0	0	
12326	0	0	0	
12327	0	0	0	
12328	0	0	0	
12329	0	0	1	

	VisitorType_Other	VisitorType_Returning_Visitor
0	0	1

1	0	1
2	0	1
3	0	1
4	0	1
...
12325	0	1
12326	0	1
12327	0	1
12328	0	1
12329	0	0

[12316 rows x 75 columns]

```
[60]: # A w praktyce wygląda to tak:
def count_clustering_scores(X, cluster_num, linkage, score_fun):
    # Napiszmy tę funkcję tak ogólnie, jak to możliwe.
    # Zwróćcie uwagę na przekazanie obiektów typu callable: model i score_fun.
    if isinstance(cluster_num, int):
        cluster_num_iter = [cluster_num]
    else:
        cluster_num_iter = cluster_num

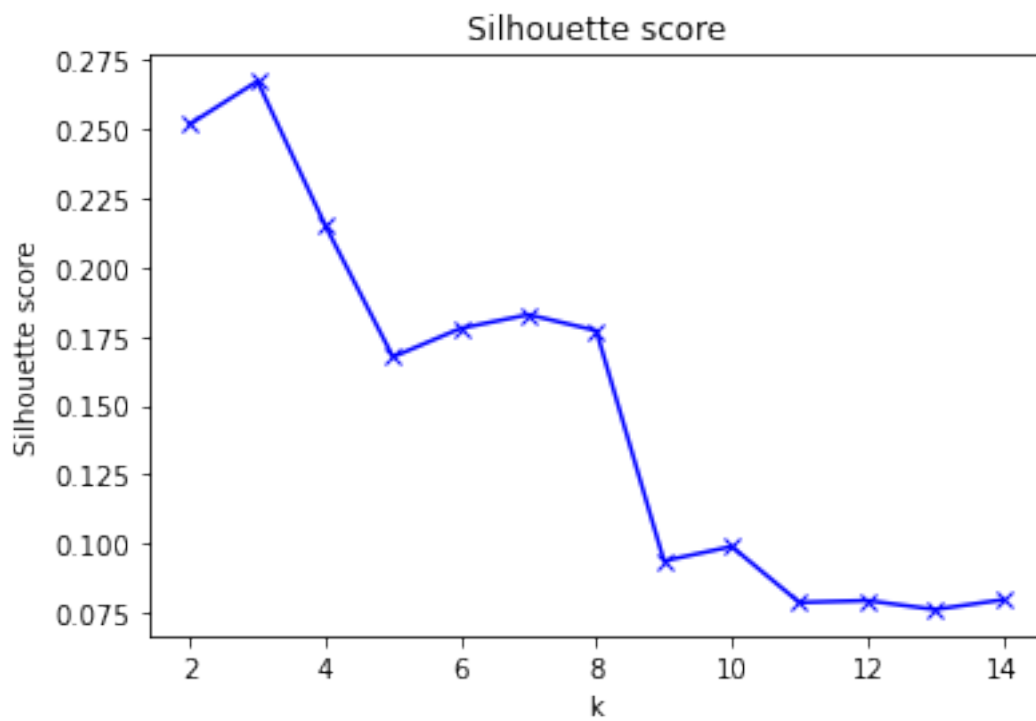
    scores = []
    for k in cluster_num_iter:
        model_instance = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters=k, linkage=linkage)
        labels = model_instance.fit_predict(X)
        wcss = score_fun(X, labels)
        scores.append(wcss)

    if isinstance(cluster_num, int):
        return scores[0]
    else:
        return scores
```

```
[61]: from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score

cluster_num_seq = range(2, 15) # Niektóre metryki nie działają gdy mamy tylko
    ↪ jeden klaster
for linkage in {'ward', 'complete', 'average', 'single'}:
    silhouette_vec = count_clustering_scores(df_scale, cluster_num_seq,
    ↪ linkage, silhouette_score)
    plt.plot(cluster_num_seq, silhouette_vec, 'bx-')
    plt.xlabel('k')
    plt.ylabel('Silhouette score')
    plt.title("Silhouette score")
    plt.show()
```





```
[62]: # A w praktyce wygląda to tak:
def count_clustering_scores(X, cluster_num, model, score_fun):
    # Napiszmy tę funkcję tak ogólnie, jak to możliwe.
    # Zwróćcie uwagę na przekazanie obiektów typu callable: model i score_fun.
    if isinstance(cluster_num, int):
        cluster_num_iter = [cluster_num]
    else:
        cluster_num_iter = cluster_num

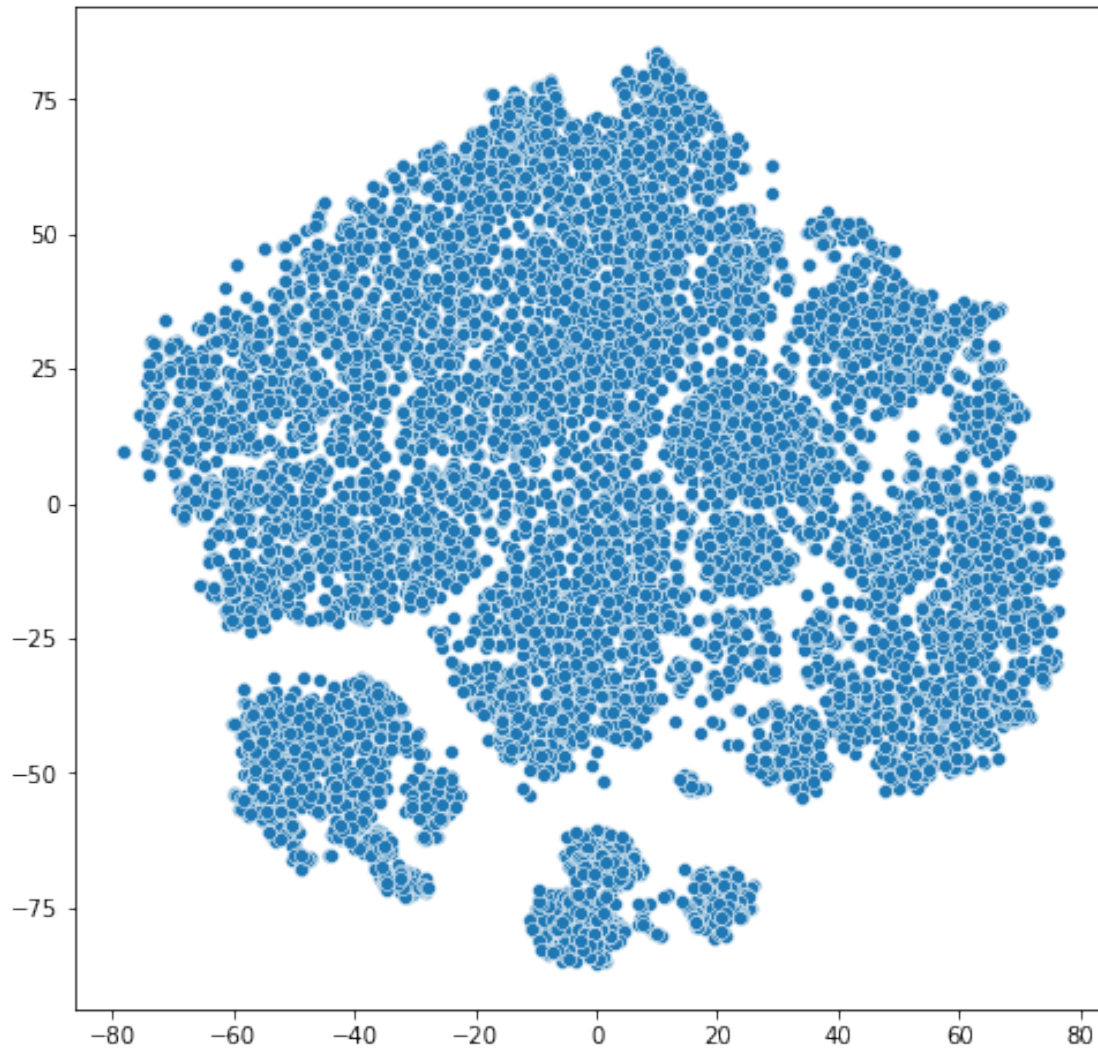
    scores = []
    for k in cluster_num_iter:
        model_instance = model(n_clusters=k)
        labels = model_instance.fit_predict(X)
        wcss = score_fun(X, labels)
        scores.append(wcss)

    if isinstance(cluster_num, int):
        return scores[0]
    else:
        return scores
```

```
[63]: tsne = TSNE(n_components=2, perplexity=35, random_state=40)
coordsFIN=tsne.fit_transform(df_scale)
plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
sns.scatterplot(coordsFIN[:, 0], coordsFIN[:, 1], marker = 'o')
```

```
C:\Users\Jan\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_decorators.py:36:
FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version
0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other
arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or
misinterpretation.
    warnings.warn(
```

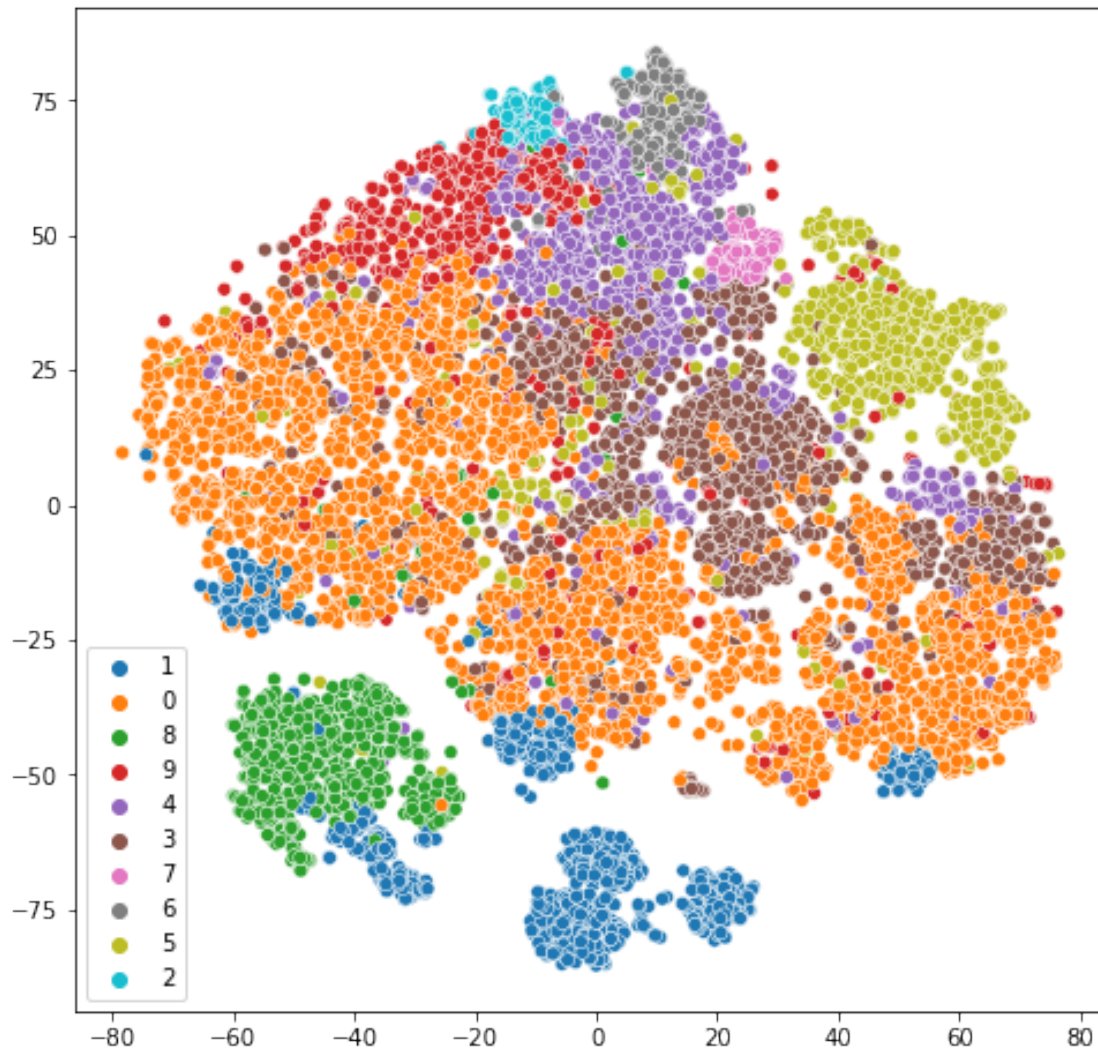
```
[63]: <AxesSubplot:>
```

```
[64]: ac=AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters=10)
arr=ac.fit_predict(df_scale)
lst=[]
for i in range(len(arr)):
    lst.append(str(arr[i]))
plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
sns.scatterplot(coordsFIN[:, 0], coordsFIN[:, 1], marker = 'o', hue=lst)
```

C:\Users\Jan\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36:
FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.
warnings.warn(

[64]: <AxesSubplot:>

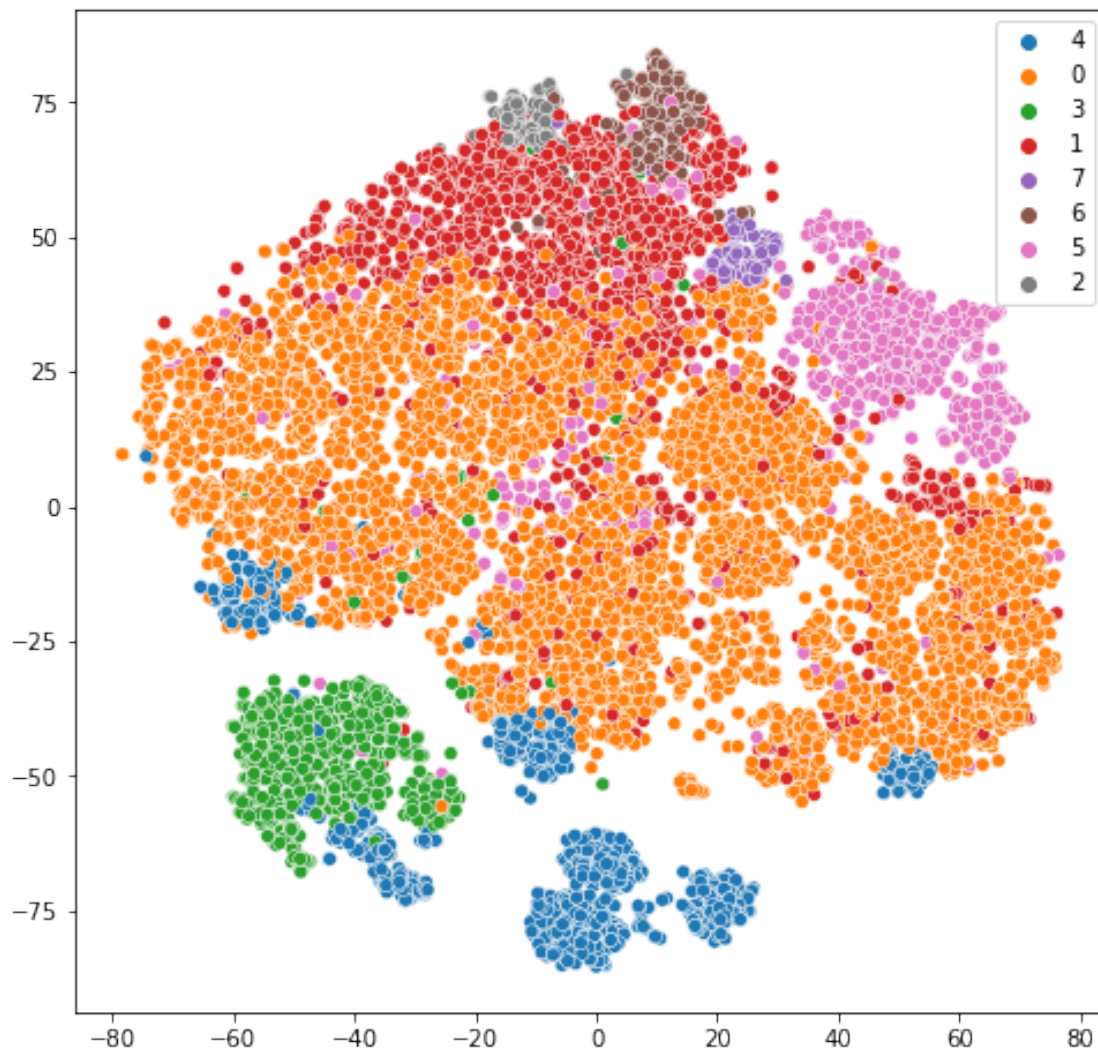


```
[65]: ac=AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters=8)
arr=ac.fit_predict(df_scale)
lst=[]
for i in range(len(arr)):
    lst.append(str(arr[i]))
plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
sns.scatterplot(coordsFIN[:, 0], coordsFIN[:, 1], marker = 'o', hue=lst)
```

C:\Users\Jan\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36:
FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

```
warnings.warn(
```

```
[65]: <AxesSubplot:>
```



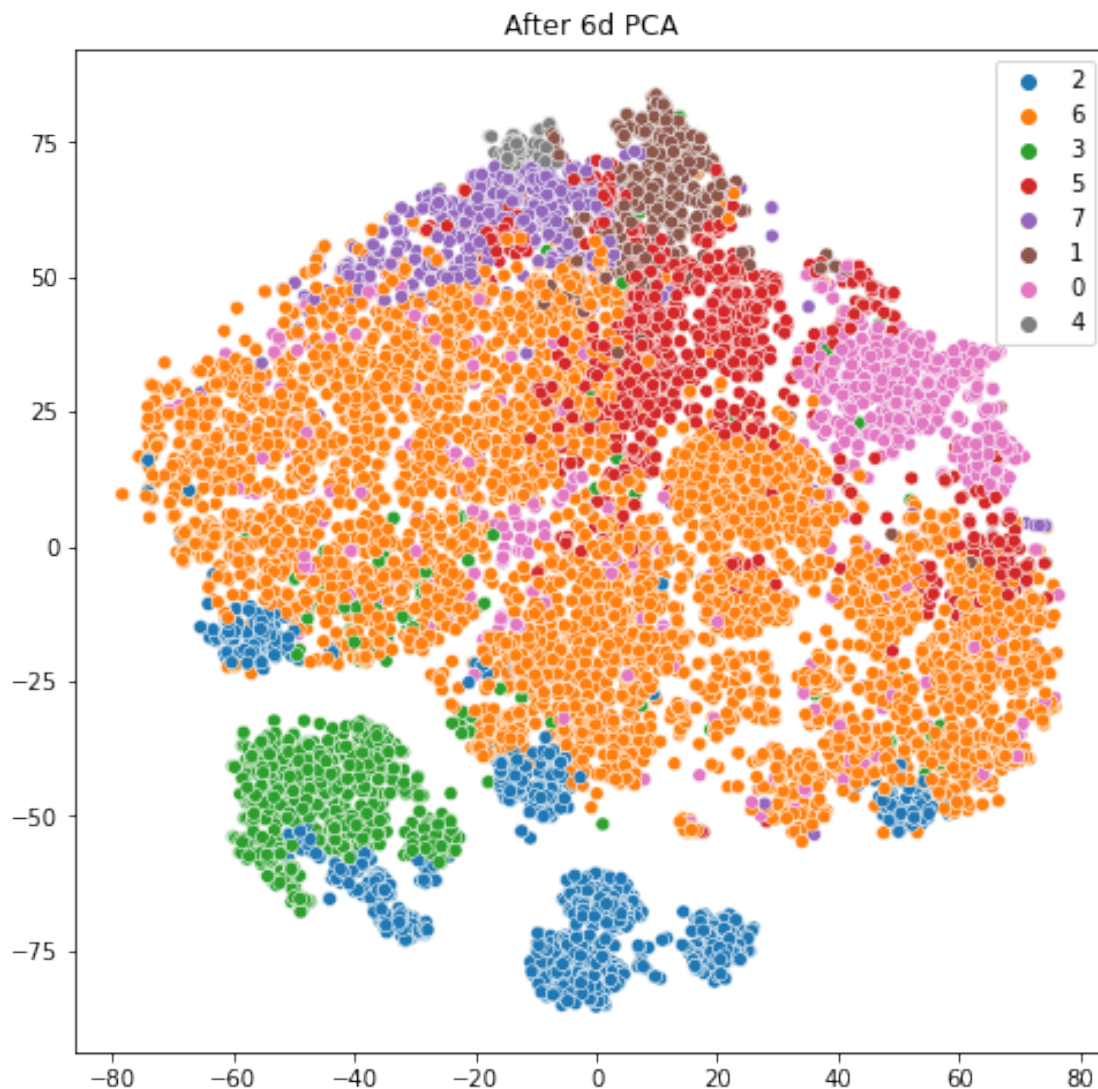
```
[68]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
def PCA_fun(n):
    pca = PCA(n_components=n)
    pC = pca.fit_transform(df_scale)
    ac=AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters=8)
    arr=ac.fit_predict(pC)
    lst=[]
    for i in range(len(arr)):
        lst.append(str(arr[i]))
    plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
```



```
sns.scatterplot(coordsFIN[:, 0], coordsFIN[:, 1], marker = 'o', hue=1st).  
↪set_title(f"After {n}d PCA")
```

```
[69]: PCA_fun(6)
```

```
C:\Users\Jan\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_decorators.py:36:
FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version
0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other
arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or
misinterpretation.
  warnings.warn(
```



```
[70]: PCA_fun(7)
```

```
C:\Users\Jan\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_decorators.py:36:
FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version
0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other
arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or
misinterpretation.
  warnings.warn(
```



```
[71]: PCA_fun(8)
```

```
C:\Users\Jan\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_decorators.py:36:
FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version
0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other
arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or
misinterpretation.
```

```
warnings.warn(
```



```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]: x
```

```
[ ]:
```