

Classification

November 12, 2024

```
[1]: try:
      import os
      import glob
      import pandas as pd

      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      import seaborn as sns

      from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
      from kneed import KneeLocator

  except Exception as e:
      print(f"Error : {e}")
```

```
[2]: # Find the CSV file in the Datasets directory
data_path = '../Datasets/*.csv'
file_list = glob.glob(data_path)

for file in file_list:
    print(f"Found file: {file}")

# Ensure there is exactly one file
if len(file_list) == 1:
    # Load the dataset
    df = pd.read_csv(file_list[0])
    print(f"Loaded dataset: {file_list[0]}")
else:
    raise FileNotFoundError("No CSV file found or multiple CSV files found in_
↪the Datasets directory.")
```

Found file: ../Datasets/Dataset.csv
Loaded dataset: ../Datasets/Dataset.csv

```
[3]: # File path to save the trained model
destination = '../Models/'
os.makedirs(destination, exist_ok=True)
print(f"Model will be saved to: {destination}")
```

Model will be saved to: ../Models/

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[4]: clf_df = df.copy()

clf_df['1500_labels'] = clf_df['Lifespan'].apply(lambda x: 1 if x >= 1500 else 0)

clf_df.head()
```

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[4]:
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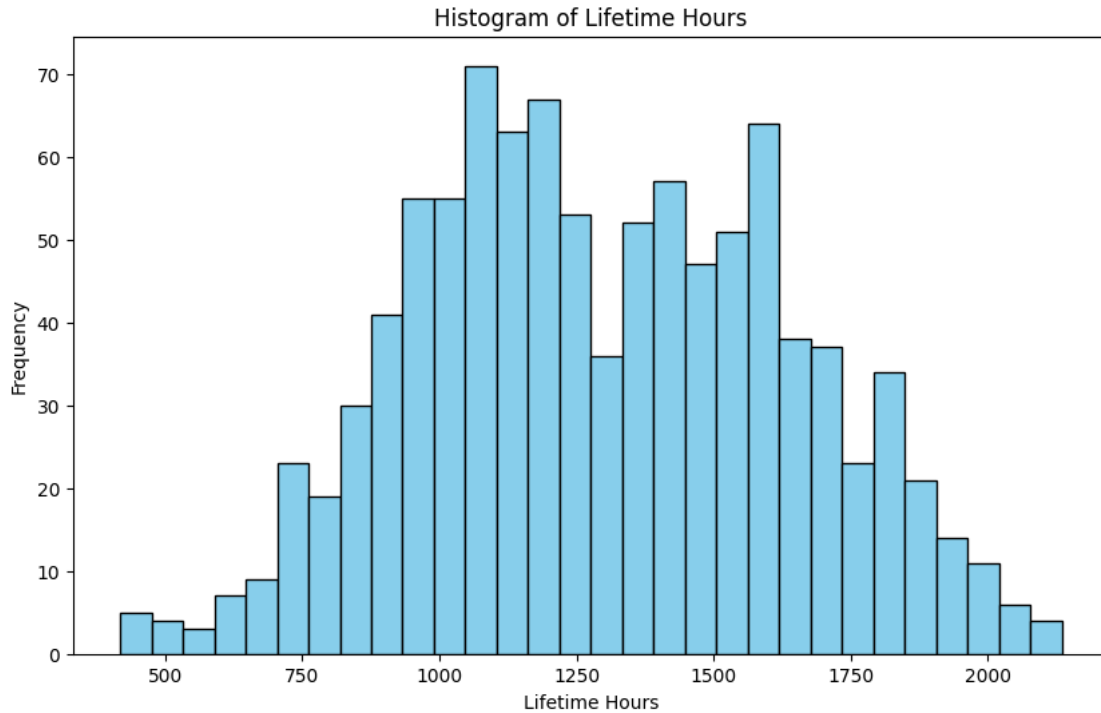
	Lifespan	partType	microstructure	coolingRate	quenchTime	forgeTime	\
0	1469.17	Nozzle	equiGrain	13	3.84	6.47	
1	1793.64	Block	singleGrain	19	2.62	3.48	
2	700.60	Blade	equiGrain	28	0.76	1.34	
3	1082.10	Nozzle	colGrain	9	2.01	2.19	
4	1838.83	Blade	colGrain	16	4.13	3.87	

	HeatTreatTime	Nickel%	Iron%	Cobalt%	Chromium%	smallDefects	\
0	46.87	65.73	16.52	16.82	0.93	10	
1	44.70	54.22	35.38	6.14	4.26	19	
2	9.54	51.83	35.95	8.81	3.41	35	
3	20.29	57.03	23.33	16.86	2.78	0	
4	16.13	59.62	27.37	11.45	1.56	10	

	largeDefects	sliverDefects	seedLocation	castType	1500_labels
0	0	0	Bottom	Die	0
1	0	0	Bottom	Investment	1
2	3	0	Bottom	Investment	0
3	1	0	Top	Continuous	0
4	0	0	Top	Die	1

```
[5]: # Histogram to understand the distribution of 'lifetime_hours'
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.hist(clf_df['Lifespan'], bins=30, color='skyblue', edgecolor='black')
plt.xlabel('Lifetime Hours')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.title('Histogram of Lifetime Hours')
plt.show()

# Calculate key percentiles (quartiles)
percentiles = clf_df['Lifespan'].quantile([0.25, 0.5, 0.75])
print(f"Quartiles of Lifetime Hours: \n{percentiles}")
```



Quartiles of Lifetime Hours:

0.25 1047.2575

0.50 1266.0400

0.75 1563.0500

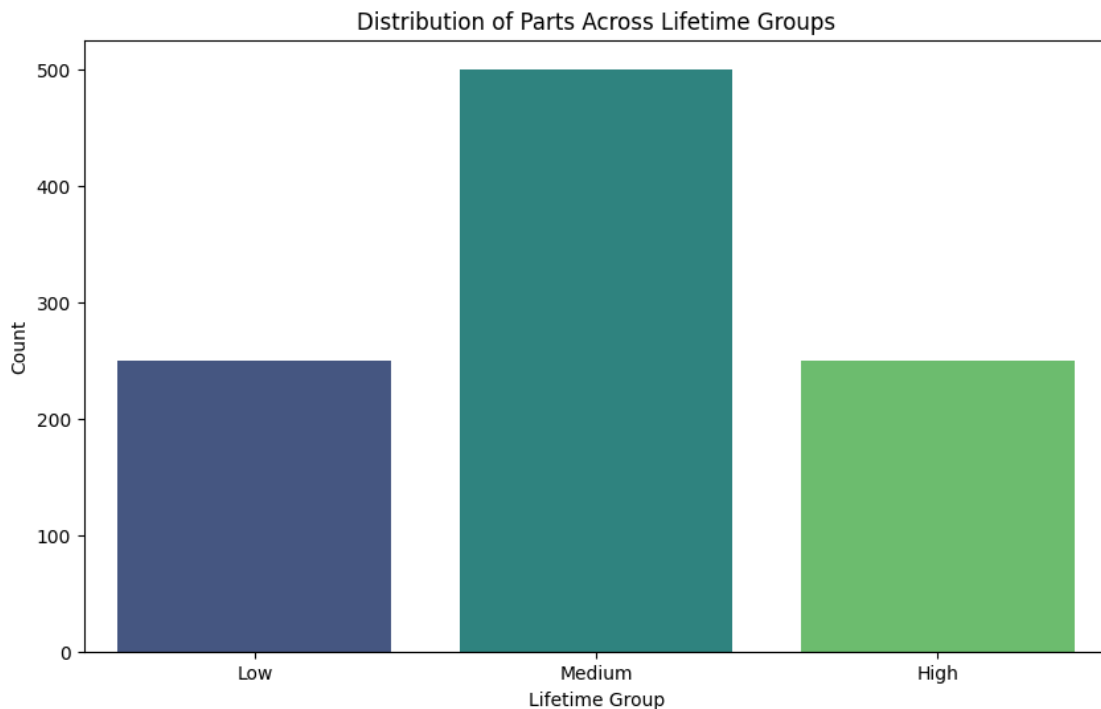
Name: Lifespan, dtype: float64

```
[6]: # Creating a new column 'Lifetime' to classify parts based on quartiles
conditions = [
    (clf_df['Lifespan'] <= percentiles[0.25]),
    (clf_df['Lifespan'] > percentiles[0.25]) & (clf_df['Lifespan'] <=
    ↪percentiles[0.75]),
    (clf_df['Lifespan'] > percentiles[0.75])
]
choices = ['Low', 'Medium', 'High']

clf_df['Lifetime'] = pd.cut(clf_df['Lifespan'], bins=[-float('inf'),
    ↪percentiles[0.25], percentiles[0.75], float('inf')], labels=choices)
print(clf_df[['Lifespan', 'Lifetime']].head())
```

	Lifespan	Lifetime
0	1469.17	Medium
1	1793.64	High
2	700.60	Low
3	1082.10	Medium
4	1838.83	High

```
[7]: # Bar plot to visualize the distribution of parts across groups
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.countplot(x='Lifetime', data=clf_df, hue='Lifetime', palette='viridis',
             legend=False)
plt.xlabel('Lifetime Group')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Distribution of Parts Across Lifetime Groups')
plt.show()
```



```
[8]: # Selecting only 'Lifespan' for simplicity
X = clf_df[['Lifespan']]
```

```
[17]: # Initialize a list to store inertia values
inertia = []
k_values = range(1, 15)

# Calculate inertia for each k
for k in k_values:
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=k, random_state=42)
    kmeans.fit(X)
    inertia.append(kmeans.inertia_)

# Dynamically determine the elbow point using KneeLocator
kneedle = KneeLocator(k_values, inertia, curve='convex', direction='decreasing')
```

```

elbow_k = kneedle.elbow

# Plotting the Elbow Method with all indicators
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
# Plot line segments with different colors
plt.plot(k_values[:elbow_k], inertia[:elbow_k], 'bo-', label="Decreasing Phase")
plt.plot(k_values[elbow_k - 1:], inertia[elbow_k - 1:], 'go-', label="Slow
↳Decrease Phase")

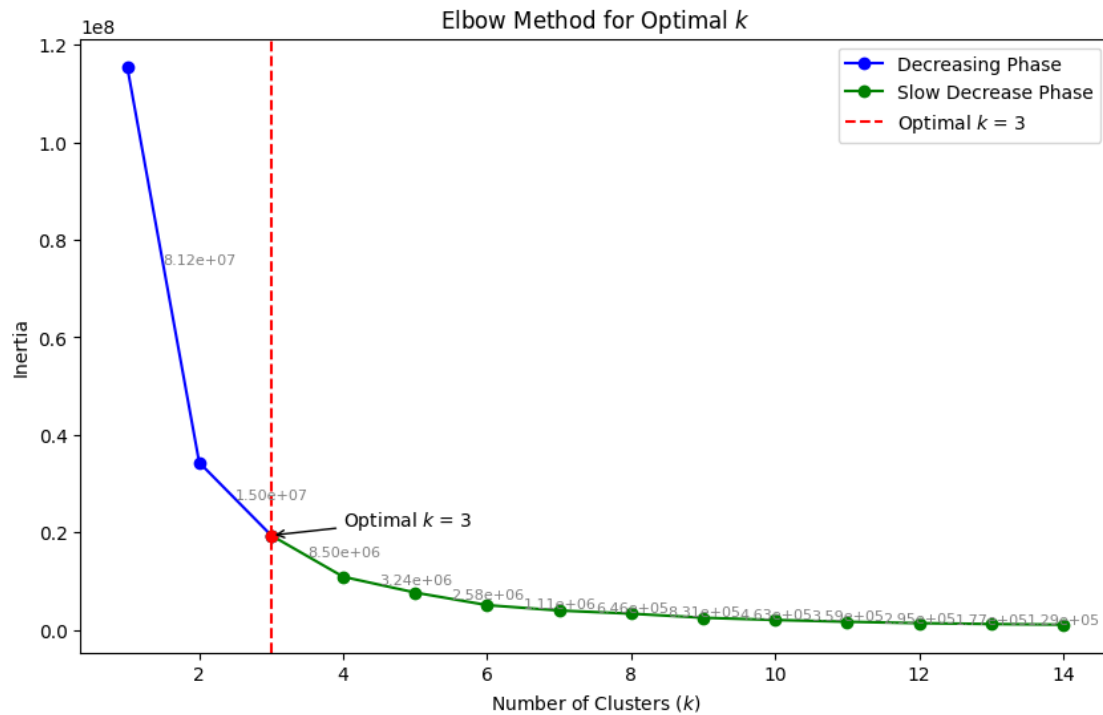
# Vertical line at elbow
plt.axvline(x=elbow_k, linestyle='--', color='r', label=f'Optimal $k$ =
↳{elbow_k}')

# Highlight the elbow point with a red marker and annotation
plt.plot(elbow_k, inertia[elbow_k - 1], 'ro') # red point at elbow
plt.annotate(f"Optimal $k$ = {elbow_k}", xy=(elbow_k, inertia[elbow_k - 1]),
            xytext=(elbow_k + 1, inertia[elbow_k - 1] + 0.2e7),
            arrowprops=dict(facecolor='black', arrowstyle="->"))

# Annotate each segment with inertia differences
for i in range(1, len(k_values)):
    plt.annotate(f"{inertia[i-1] - inertia[i]:.2e}",
                (k_values[i] - 0.5, (inertia[i-1] + inertia[i]) / 2),
                fontsize=8, color='gray')

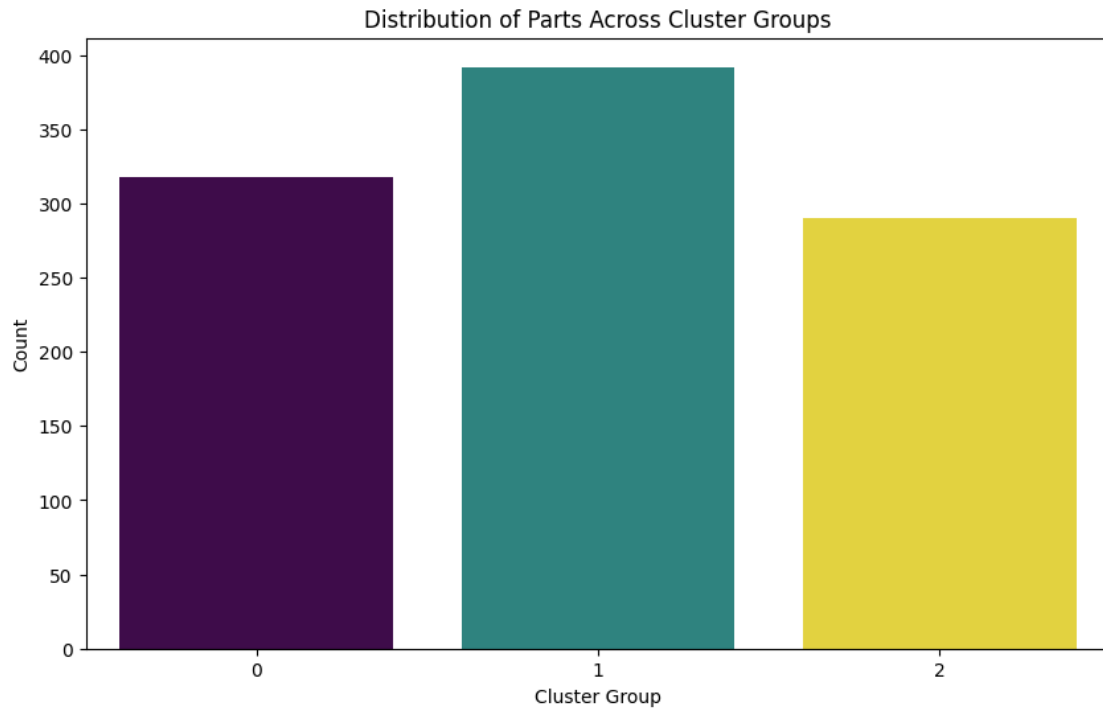
# Set plot labels and title
plt.xlabel(f'Number of Clusters ($k$)')
plt.ylabel('Inertia')
plt.title(f'Elbow Method for Optimal $k$')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```



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[18]: kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=elbow_k, random_state=42)
      clf_df['cluster_group'] = kmeans.fit_predict(X)
```

```
[19]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
      sns.countplot(x='cluster_group', data=clf_df, hue='cluster_group',
                    palette='viridis', legend=False)
      plt.xlabel('Cluster Group')
      plt.ylabel('Count')
      plt.title('Distribution of Parts Across Cluster Groups')
      plt.show()
```



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

silhouette_avg = silhouette_score(X, kmeans.labels_)
print(f'Silhouette Score for k={elbow_k}: {silhouette_avg:.2f}')
```

Silhouette Score for k=3: 0.52