




```
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2,
1, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2,
0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2,
0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2,
0, 2], dtype=int64)
```

Visualising the clusters

```
In [16]: 1 fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=1, figsize=(12, 7))
2
3 plt.scatter(X[y_hc == 0, 0], X[y_hc == 0, 1], s = 100, c = 'red', label = 'Cluster 1')
4 plt.scatter(X[y_hc == 1, 0], X[y_hc == 1, 1], s = 100, c = 'blue', label = 'Cluster 2')
5 plt.scatter(X[y_hc == 2, 0], X[y_hc == 2, 1], s = 100, c = 'green', label = 'Cluster 3')
6 plt.scatter(X[y_hc == 3, 0], X[y_hc == 3, 1], s = 100, c = 'cyan', label = 'Cluster 4')
7 plt.scatter(X[y_hc == 4, 0], X[y_hc == 4, 1], s = 100, c = 'magenta', label = 'Cluster 5')
8 plt.title('Clusters of customers')
9 plt.xlabel('Annual Income (k$)')
10 plt.ylabel('Spending Score (1-100)')
11 plt.legend()
12 plt.show()
```

