K-Means Clustering

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In [284...
          import numpy as np
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          import pandas as pd
In [285...
          dataset = pd.read_csv(r"E:\Data Science & AI\Dataset files\Mall_Customers.csv")
          X = dataset.iloc[:, [3, 4]].values
In [286...
          ## Using the elbow method to find the optimal number of clusters
          from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
          wcss = []
          for i in range(1, 11):
              kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = i, init = 'k-means++', random_state = 42)
              kmeans.fit(X)
              wcss.append(kmeans.inertia_)
          plt.plot(range(1, 11), wcss)
          plt.title('The Elbow Method')
          plt.xlabel('Number of clusters')
          plt.ylabel('WCSS')
          plt.show()
```

250000 200000 50000 250000

The Elbow Method

Number of clusters

8

10

```
In [287... ## Training the K-Means model on the dataset

kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = 5, init = 'k-means++', random_state = 42)
y_kmeans = kmeans.fit_predict(X)
```

0

2

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In [288... ## Visualising the clusters

plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 0, 0], X[y_kmeans == 0, 1], s = 100, c = 'red', label
   plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 1, 0], X[y_kmeans == 1, 1], s = 100, c = 'blue', label
   plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 2, 0], X[y_kmeans == 2, 1], s = 100, c = 'green', label
   plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 3, 0], X[y_kmeans == 3, 1], s = 100, c = 'cyan', label
   plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 4, 0], X[y_kmeans == 4, 1], s = 100, c = 'magenta', la
   plt.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers_[:, 0], kmeans.cluster_centers_[:, 1], s = 30
   plt.title('Clusters of customers')
   plt.xlabel('Annual Income (k$)')
   plt.ylabel('Spending Score (1-100)')
   plt.legend()
   plt.show()
```



```
In [ ]:
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