Name: Shobhit Mirjankar

Batch: C32

Roll No: 1902101

```
In [1]: # Importing libraries
    import pandas as pd
    import numpy as np
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

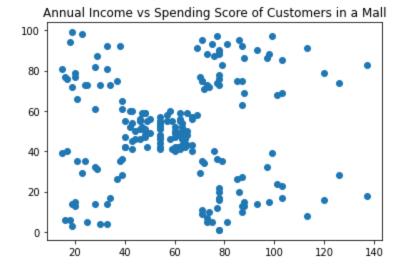
In [2]: # Reading the dataset
    dataset = pd.read_csv('dataset.csv')
    dataset
Out[2]: Annual Income (k$) Spending Score (1-100)
```

	Annual Income (k\$)	Spending Score (1-100)
0	15	39
1	15	81
2	16	6
3	16	77
4	17	40
•••		
195	120	79
196	126	28
197	126	74
198	137	18
199	137	83
	1 2 3 4  195 196 197	0       15         1       15         2       16         3       16         4       17             195       120         196       126         197       126         198       137

200 rows × 2 columns

```
In [3]: # Visualizing the dataset

plt.scatter(dataset['Annual Income (k$)'], dataset['Spending Score (1-100)'])
 plt.title('Annual Income vs Spending Score of Customers in a Mall')
 plt.show()
```



## **Preparing Edge Table**

```
In [4]: # Computing edge distance for each pair of nodes

def euclidean(x,y):
    return np.linalg.norm(x - y)

def compute_edge_table(dataset):
    edge_table = pd.DataFrame(columns=['u', 'v', 'distance'])
    for i,nodel in dataset.iterrows():
        for j,node2 in dataset.loc[i+1:].iterrows():
            dist = np.round(euclidean(node1,node2),4)
            edge_table.loc[len(edge_table)] = [i,j,dist]
        edge_table = edge_table.astype({"u":"int","v":"int"})
    return edge_table

edge_table = compute_edge_table(dataset)
    print('Edge_Table : ')
    edge_table
```

Edge Table :

19900 rows × 3 columns

	Eage :	гарте	<b>:</b>	
Out[4]:		u	V	distance
	0	0	1	42.0000
	1	0	2	33.0151
	2	0	3	38.0132
	3	0	4	2.2361
	4	0	5	37.0540
	•••			
	19895	196	198	14.8661
	19896	196	199	56.0892
	19897	197	198	57.0701
	19898	197	199	14.2127
	19899	198	199	65.0000

```
In [5]:
        # Sorting Edge Table in ascending order of distances
         edge table = edge table.sort values(by=['distance'])
         print('Sorted Edge Table : ')
         edge table
        Sorted Edge Table :
Out[5]:
               u v distance
         8424 48 49
                        0.0000
        10857 65 68
                        0.0000
        17416 129 131
                        0.0000
        18955 156 158
                        0.0000
        15627 107 113
                       1.0000
         1562 7 198 141.1984
         1371 6 199 141.7392
         1754 8 199 142.5623
         2320 11 198 143.1258
          593
                2 199 143.4225
       19900 rows × 3 columns
```

## Kruskal's Algorithm for Minimum Spanning Tree

```
In [6]:
         # Disjoint Set Operations for implementing Kruskal's Algorithm
         rank = [0 for in range(len(dataset))]
        parent = [i for i in range(len(dataset))]
        def find parent(u):
             if u == parent[u]:
                 return u
             parent[u] = find parent(parent[u])
             return parent[u]
        def union(u, v):
            u = find parent(u)
             v = find parent(v)
             if rank[u] < rank[v]:</pre>
                parent[u] = v
             elif rank[v] < rank[u]:</pre>
                 parent[v] = u
             else:
                 parent[u] = v
                 rank[v] += 1
```

```
In [7]: # Kruskal's Algorithm for finding Minimum Spanning Tree

def kruskal(dataset,edge_table,num_of_clusters):
    edges_needed = len(dataset) - num_of_clusters
```

```
edges_added = 0
for index,row in edge_table.iterrows():
    u = int(row.u)
    v = int(row.v)
    if find_parent(u) != find_parent(v):
        union(u,v)
        edges_added += 1
        if edges_added == edges_needed:
            break

for index,row in dataset.iterrows():
    parent[int(index)] = find_parent(int(index))
```

## **Clustering using Minimum Spanning Tree**

```
In [8]:
        # Performing Clustering using MST and visualizing clusters
        def MST Clustering(dataset, k):
            dataset['cluster'] = 0
            kruskal(dataset,edge table,k)
            for index,row in dataset.iterrows():
                dataset['cluster'][index] = parent[int(index)]
            dataset['cluster'] = pd.factorize(dataset['cluster'])[0]
            return dataset
        def visualize clusters(result):
            k = len(dataset['cluster'].unique())
            for i in range(k):
                plt.scatter(result['cluster']==i]['Annual Income (k$)'],
                            result[result['cluster']==i]['Spending Score (1-100)'],
                            label = 'Cluster '+ str(i+1))
            plt.title('Clusters formed using MST')
            plt.xlabel('Annual Income (k$)')
            plt.ylabel('Spending Score (1-100)')
            plt.legend()
            plt.show()
```

```
In [9]: # Forming 7 clusters

rank = [0 for _ in range(len(dataset))]
    parent = [i for i in range(len(dataset))]
    k = int(input('Enter number of clusters : '))
    result = MST_Clustering(dataset,k)
    result
```

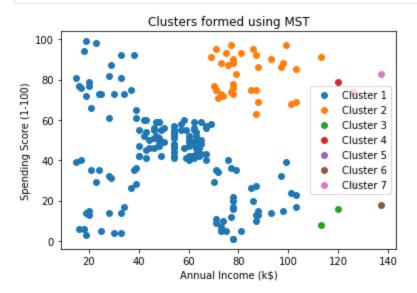
Enter number of clusters : 7

Out[9]:		Annual Income (k\$)	Spending Score (1-100)	cluster
	0	15	39	0
	1	15	81	0
	2	16	6	0
	3	16	77	0
	4	17	40	0
	•••			
•	195	120	79	3

	Annual Income (k\$)	Spending Score (1-100)	cluster
196	126	28	4
197	126	74	3
198	137	18	5
199	137	83	6

200 rows × 3 columns

```
In [10]:  # Visualizing 7 clusters
    visualize_clusters(result)
```



```
In [11]: # Forming 10 clusters

rank = [0 for _ in range(len(dataset))]
parent = [i for i in range(len(dataset))]
k = int(input('Enter number of clusters : '))
result = MST_Clustering(dataset,k)
result
```

Enter number of clusters : 10

Out[11]:	Annual Income (k\$)	Spending Score (1-100)	cluster
0	15	39	0
1	15	81	0
2	16	6	0
3	16	77	0
4	17	40	0
•••			
195	120	79	6
196	126	28	7
197	126	74	6
198	137	18	8

	Annual Income (k\$)	Spending Score (1-100)	cluster
199	137	83	9

200 rows × 3 columns

In [12]:

# Visualizing 10 clusters
visualize\_clusters(result)

