

K-means clustering algorithm performed on Iris data.

First data preprocessing, of reading the data from iris.txt and then extracting the class label column from the whole data and X\_train has the all the features excluding class label column.

```
3
4     # Fetching Iris Data
5     data = pand.read_csv('iris.txt')
6
7     # Extracting Class label from the data
8     col = data.columns[data.columns.str.startswith('I')]
9
10    # Seperating classlabel and data
11    classlabel = data[col]
12    features = data.drop(data.columns[4], axis=1)
13
14    X_train = features.as_matrix()
15
```

I have used k= 3 because we can evaluate, as there are 3 labels (0 Iris-setosa, 1 Iris-versicolor, 2 Iris-virginica) in the dataset. This can be done intuitively. Also, the data is uniformly distributed over all the clusters. A good clustering with smaller k such as 3 can have a lower Sum of Squared Error (SSE) than a poor clustering with higher k.

The below function will calculate the initial centroids to start our algorithm.

```
16     # Fuction for Calculating Initial Centriods
17     def initialCentriod(k=3):
18         np.random.seed(0)
19         cen = np.random.random((k,4))
20         return cen
21
22     initialcen =initialCentriod()*5
23
```

Function to calculate the Euclidean distance from centroid to each data point so as to form a neighborhood which easily identifies which data point belongs to which cluster.

```
24     # function to calculate the distance between centriod and data points
25     from math import sqrt
26     def pairwisedistance(datapoint,cen):
27         return sqrt(np.sum((datapoint-cen)*(datapoint-cen)))
28
```

KmeansClustering is the function which performs the kmeans clustering algorithm (mentioned below) using 2 parameters the training data and number of iterations.

- 1: Select  $K$  points as the initial centroids.
- 2: **repeat**
- 3:     Form  $K$  clusters by assigning all points to the closest centroid.
- 4:     Recompute the centroid of each cluster.
- 5: **until** The centroids don't change

The Complexity of the above algorithm is  $O(n * K * I * d)$  where  $n$ =number of points(),  $K$ = number of clusters,  $I$  = number of iterations,  $d$  = number of attributes.

```

29 # Function for calculating Kmeans along with training data and iterations
30 def kmeansClustering(X_train, iterations):
31     size = X_train.shape[0]
32     centriod = initialCentriod(3)*5
33     kvalue = centriod.shape[0]
34     distance = np.zeros([size, kvalue])
35     classAssign = np.zeros([size, ])
36     cenn = centriod
37     temp = np.zeros([1, 4])
38     count = 0
39     for t in range(iterations):
40         # print(centriod)
41         for r in range(0, size):
42             for c in range(0, kvalue):
43                 distance[r][c] = pairwisedistance(X_train[r], centriod[c])
44             classAssign = (np.argmin(distance, axis=1)).reshape((-1,))
45             cenn = np.concatenate((cenn, centriod))
46             print("\nThe Centriod values for each iteration:\n")
47             print(centriod)
48             for c in range(0, kvalue):
49                 temp = np.zeros([1, 4])
50                 count = 0
51                 for r in range(0, size):
52                     temp = temp + (0.98) * (classAssign[r] == c) * X_train[r] + (0.02) * (classAssign[r] != c) * X_train[r]
53                     count = count + (0.98) * (classAssign[r] == c) + (0.02) * (classAssign[r] != c)
54                 centriod[c] = (temp.reshape((-1,))) / (count)
55     return centriod, classAssign, cenn

```

The kmeansClustering results in centroids computed in each iterations along with the assignments of the data points to each cluster.

```

57 centroid ,classAssign,cenn = kmeansClustering(X_train, iterations=10)
58 print("\nKmeans Result Assignments:\n")
59 print(classAssign)
60
61

```

10 Iterations centroids are shown below:

