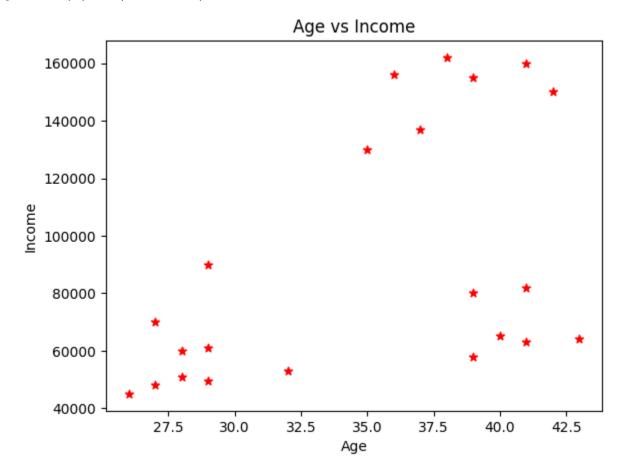
## Exercise 6

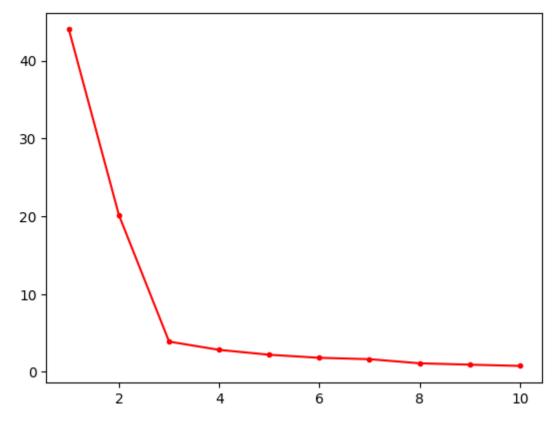
Given a dataset that contains customer information (such as Age, Income, and Spending Score), perform K-means clustering to group customers into clusters. Use visualization chart, plot the data before and after grouping. Also, use the Elbow Method to determine the optimal number of clusters.

Out[25]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Income')



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Out[27]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x71dd15d8b890>]



```
In [28]: kmn = KMeans(n_clusters=3)
clusters = kmn.fit_predict(sc_df)
```

In [29]: df['clusters'] = clusters
 df.head()

```
Out[29]:
              Age Income($) clusters
          0
               27
                      70000
           1
               29
                      90000
                                    0
           2
               29
                      61000
           3
               28
                      60000
                                    0
                                    1
               42
                     150000
```

```
In [30]: cl1 = df[df['clusters'] == 0]
    cl2 = df[df['clusters'] == 1]
```

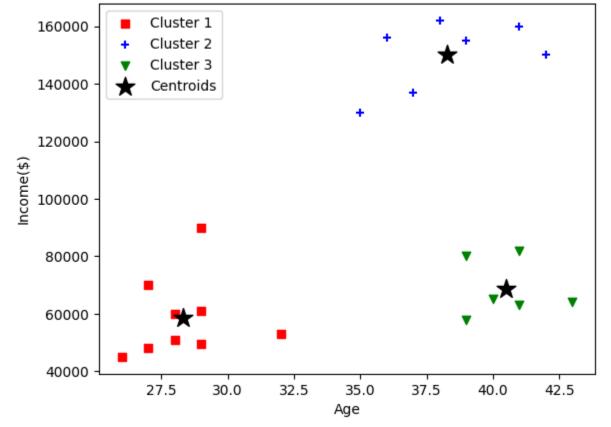
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```
cl3 = df[df['clusters'] == 2]
    centroids = scaler.inverse_transform(kmn.cluster_centers_)

In [31]: plt.title("K-means clustering of Income and Age data.")
    plt.xlabel("Age")
    plt.ylabel("Income($)")
    plt.scatter(cl1['Age'], cl1['Income($)'], color="r", marker="s", label="Cluster 1")
    plt.scatter(cl2['Age'], cl2['Income($)'], color="b", marker="+", label="Cluster 2")
    plt.scatter(cl3['Age'], cl3['Income($)'], color="g", marker="v", label="Cluster 3")
    plt.scatter(centroids[:, 0], centroids[:, 1], label="Centroids", s=200, marker="*", color="black")
    plt.legend()
```

Out[31]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x71dd15c24cd0>

## K-means clustering of Income and Age data.



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