Performing Hierarchical Clustering method for the Airlines data.

```
import scipy.cluster.hierarchy as sch
from sklearn.cluster import AgglomerativeClustering
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from matplotlib import pylab as plt
import seaborn as sns

data = pd.read_excel(r'/content/EastWestAirlines.xlsx', sheet_name='data')
data.head()
```

₽		ID#	Balance	Qual_miles	cc1_miles	cc2_miles	cc3_miles	Bonus_miles	Bonus_trai
	0	1	28143	0	1	1	1	174	
	1	2	19244	0	1	1	1	215	
	2	3	41354	0	1	1	1	4123	
	3	4	14776	0	1	1	1	500	
	4	5	97752	0	4	1	1	43300	,

```
data.shape (3999, 12)
```

data.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 3999 entries, 0 to 3998
Data columns (total 12 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	ID#	3999 non-null	int64
1	Balance	3999 non-null	int64
2	Qual_miles	3999 non-null	int64
3	cc1_miles	3999 non-null	int64
4	cc2_miles	3999 non-null	int64
5	cc3_miles	3999 non-null	int64
6	Bonus_miles	3999 non-null	int64
7	Bonus_trans	3999 non-null	int64
8	Flight_miles_12mo	3999 non-null	int64
9	Flight_trans_12	3999 non-null	int64
10	Days_since_enroll	3999 non-null	int64
11	Award?	3999 non-null	int64

dtypes: int64(12)
memory usage: 375.0 KB

```
data.isna().sum()
```

```
ID#
                     0
Balance
                     0
Qual_miles
                     0
cc1_miles
                     0
cc2_miles
                     0
cc3_miles
                     0
Bonus_miles
Bonus_trans
                     0
Flight_miles_12mo
Flight_trans_12
Days_since_enroll
Award?
dtype: int64
```

```
# Normalized function
```

```
def norm_func(i):
    x = (i-i.min())/i.max()-i.min()
    return(x)
```

```
#Normalized data frame
#Ignore the 1st column i.e. ID#
df_norm = norm_func(data.iloc[:,1:])
```

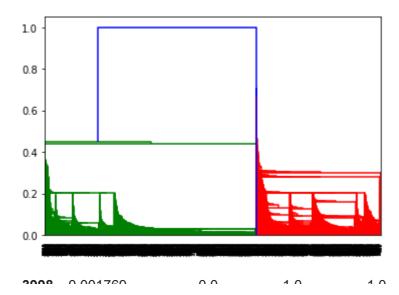
df_norm

#Create Dendrogram

Pendrogram

Pendrogram ash dendrogram(sch linkage/df norm method linkag

Dendrogram = sch.dendrogram(sch.linkage(df_norm, method = 'single'))



Create Clusters

hc = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters=4, affinity='euclidean', linkage='single')

0 000000

^ ^^^

Save cluster for chart
y_hc = hc.fit_predict(df_norm)

data.head()

	ID#	Balance	Qual_miles	cc1_miles	cc2_miles	cc3_miles	Bonus_miles	Bonus_t
0	1	28143	0	1	1	1	174	
1	2	19244	0	1	1	1	215	
2	3	41354	0	1	1	1	4123	
3	4	14776	0	1	1	1	500	
4	5	97752	0	4	1	1	43300	

y_hc

Create a new data frame for clusters number
clusters = pd.DataFrame(y_hc, columns=['Clusters'])

clusters.iloc[:10,:]

Lusters
1
1
1
1
0
1
1
0
^

df_norm['h_clusterid'] = clusters

df_norm

	Balance	Qual_miles	cc1_miles	cc2_miles	cc3_miles	Bonus_miles	Bonus_tr
0	0.016508	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.000660	0.011
1	0.011288	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.000815	0.023
2	0.024257	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.015636	0.046
3	0.008667	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.001896	0.011
4	0.057338	0.0	-0.4	-1.0	-1.0	0.164211	0.302
3994	0.010837	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.032330	0.046
3995	0.037766	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.003720	0.058
3996	0.043169	0.0	-0.6	-1.0	-1.0	0.096505	0.093
3997	0.032202	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.001896	0.011
3998	0.001769	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.000000	0.000

3999 rows × 12 columns

data['h_clusterid'] = clusters

data

:3_miles	Bonus_miles	Bonus_trans	Flight_miles_12mo	Flight_trans_12	Days_since_e
1	174	1	0	0	
1	215	2	0	0	
1	4123	4	0	0	
1	500	1	0	0	
1	43300	26	2077	4	
1	8525	4	200	1	
1	981	5	0	0	
1	25447	8	0	0	
1	500	1	500	1	

✓ 0s completed at 2:01 AM

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