Experiment 2.3

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Subject Name: DM LAB Subject Code: 20CSP_376

AIM:-

To perform the cluster analysis by K-mean method using R.

Theory:-

K Means Clustering in R Programming is an Unsupervised Non-linear algorithm that cluster data based on similarity or similar groups. It seeks to partition the observations into a pre-specified number of clusters. Segmentation of data takes place to assign each training example to a segment called a cluster. In the unsupervised algorithm, high reliance on raw data is given with large expenditure on manual review for review of relevance is given. It is used in a variety of fields like Banking, healthcare, retail, Media, etc.

- ➤ K-Means clustering groups the data on similar groups. The algorithm is as follows:
 - o Choose the number K clusters.
 - o Select at random K points, the centroids (Not necessarily from the given data).
 - o Assign each data point to closest centroid that forms K clusters.
 - O Compute and place the new centroid of each centroid.
 - o After final reassignment, name the cluster as Final cluster.

Output :-

```
# Installing Packages
```

install.packages("ClusterR")

install.packages("cluster")

Loading package

library(ClusterR)

library(cluster)

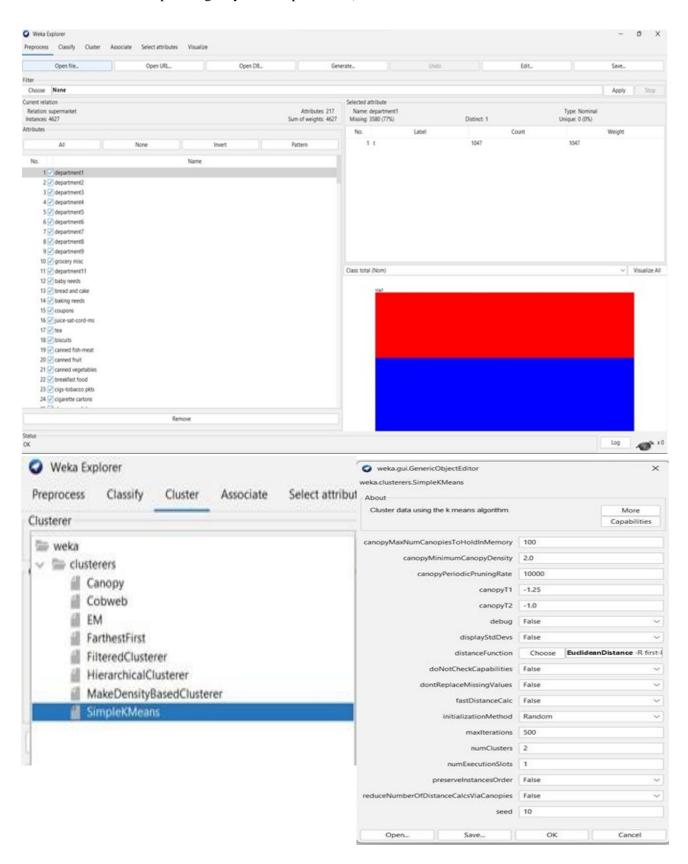
Removing initial label of

Species from original dataset

iris_1 <- iris[, -5]

```
# Fitting K-Means clustering Model
# to training dataset
set.seed(240) # Setting seed
kmeans.re <- kmeans(iris_1, centers = 3, nstart = 20)
kmeans.re
Cluster identification for
# each observation
kmeans.re$cluster
# Confusion Matrix
cm <- table(iris$Species, kmeans.re$cluster)
cm
# Model Evaluation and visualization
plot(iris_1[c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width")])
plot(iris_1[c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width")],
   col = kmeans.re$cluster)
plot(iris_1[c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width")],
   col = kmeans.re$cluster,
   main = "K-means with 3 clusters")
## Plotiing cluster centers
kmeans.re$centers
kmeans.re$centers[, c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width")]
# cex is font size, pch is symbol
points(kmeans.re$centers[, c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width")],
    col = 1:3, pch = 8, cex = 3)
## Visualizing clusters
y_kmeans <- kmeans.re$cluster</pre>
clusplot(iris_1[, c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width")],
     y_kmeans,
     lines = 0,
     shade = TRUE,
     color = TRUE,
     labels = 2,
     plotchar = FALSE,
     span = TRUE,
```

main = paste("Cluster iris"),
xlab = 'Sepal.Length', ylab = 'Sepal.Width')



Clusterer output === Run information === weka.clusterers.SimpleKMeans -init 0 -max-candidates 100 -periodic-pruning 10000 -min-density 2.0 -t1 -1.25 -t2 -1.0 -N 2 -A "weka.core.EuclideanD: Scheme: Relation: supermarket Instances: 4627 Attributes: 217 [list of attributes omitted] Test mode: split 66% train, remainder test === Clustering model (full training set) === kMeans Number of iterations: 2 Within cluster sum of squared errors: 0.0 Initial starting points (random): Missing values globally replaced with mean/mode Final cluster centroids: Cluster# Full Data Attribute (4627.0) (1679.0) (2948.0) ______ department1 department2 department3 department4 t department5 department6 department7 department210 t t department211 department212 t t t department213 t t t department214 t t t department215 t t t department216 t t t high total low low Time taken to build model (percentage split): 0.12 seconds Clustered Instances 0 987 (63%) 587 (37%) 1 Weka Explorer - 0 X Preprocess Classify Cluster Associate Select attributes Visualize

Plot Matrix	department1	department2	department3	department4	department5	department6	department7	department8	department9	grocery misc	department11	baby needs	bread and cal
total	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0		0	0
	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0		0	0