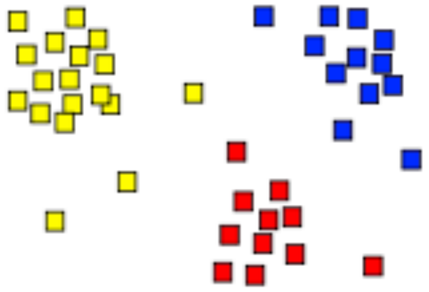
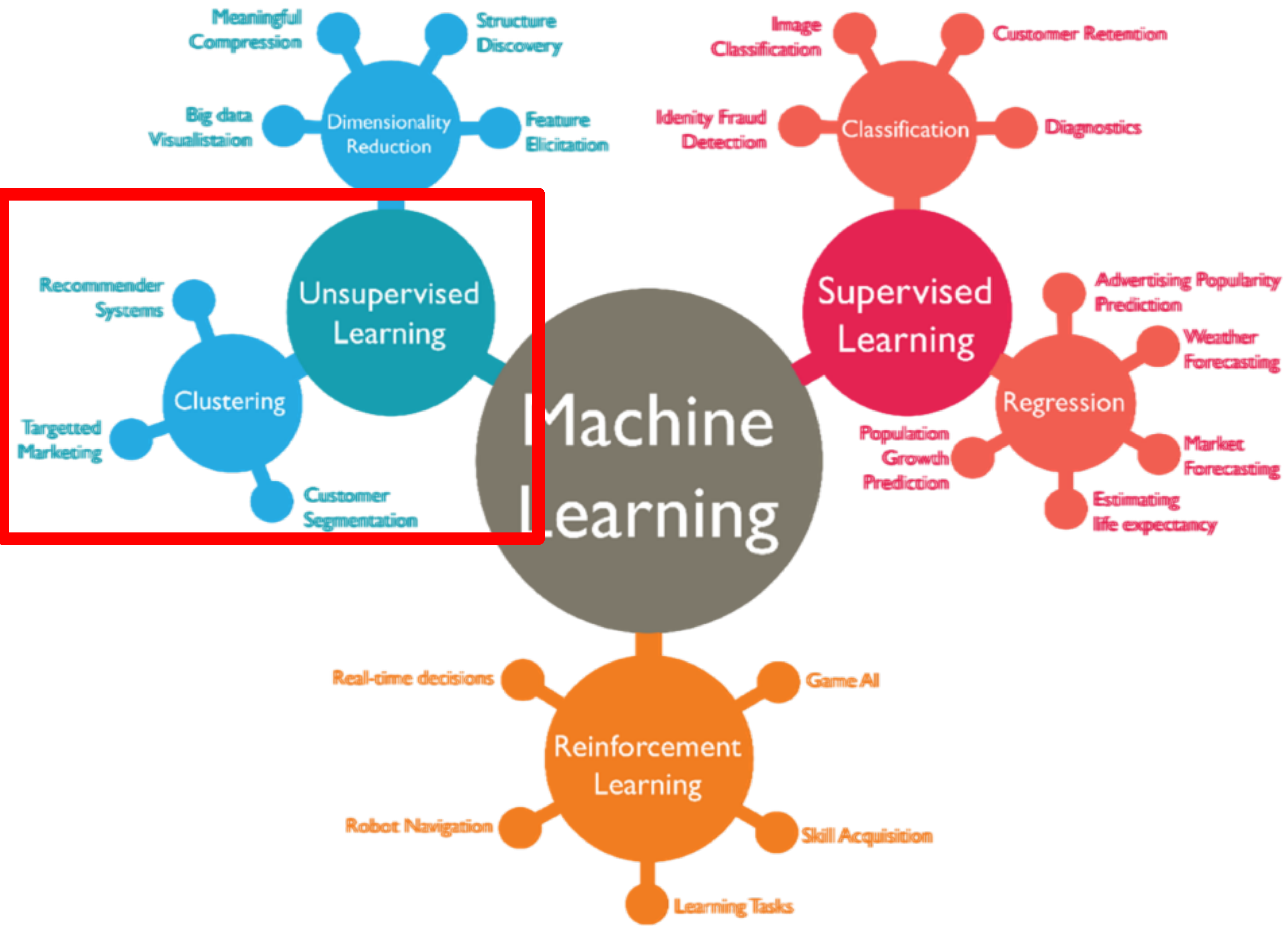


Unsupervised Learning: Clustering

Some material adapted from slides by Andrew Moore, CMU

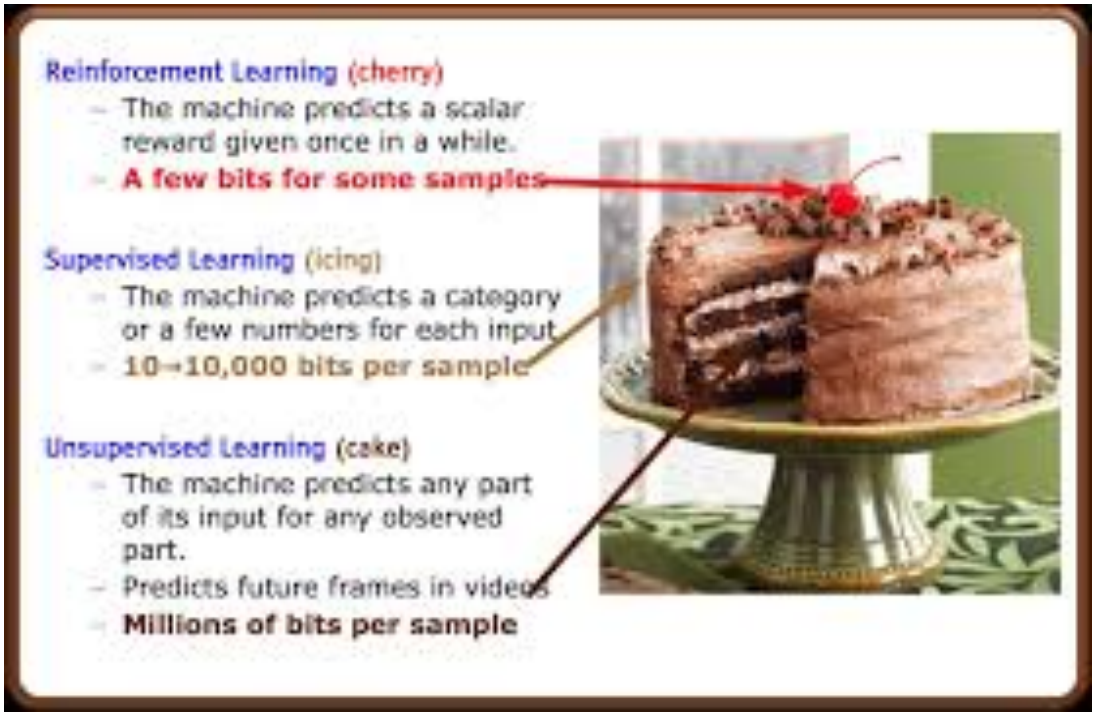


Meaningful Compression
Structure Discovery
Big data Visualistaion
Dimensionality Reduction
Feature Elicitation
Image Classification
Customer Retention
Idenity Fraud Detection
Classification
Diagnostics
Recommender Systems
Unsupervised Learning
Supervised Learning
Advertising Popularity Prediction
Weather Forecasting
Clustering
Regression
Targetted Marketing
Machine Learning
Population Growth Prediction
Market Forecasting
Customer Segmentation
Estimating life expectancy
Real-time decisions
Game AI
Reinforcement Learning
Robot Navigation
Skill Acquisition
Learning Tasks

Yann LeCun on Unsupervised Learning

"Most of human and animal learning is *unsupervised learning*. If intelligence was a cake, unsupervised learning would be the cake, *supervised learning* would be the icing on the cake, and *reinforcement learning* would be the cherry on the cake. … We know how to make the icing and the cherry, but we don't know how to make the cake. We need to solve the unsupervised learning problem before we can even think of getting to true AI."*

--



Reinforcement Learning (cherry)
- The machine predicts a scalar reward given once in a while.
- A few bits for some samples

Supervised Learning (icing)
- The machine predicts a category or a few numbers for each input
- 10→10,000 bits per sample

Unsupervised Learning (cake)
- The machine predicts any part of its input for any observed part.
- Predicts future frames in videos
- Millions of bits per sample

* Yann LeCun (*Head of Facebook AI, NYU CS Prof.)* on AlphaGo's success and AI, 2016

Unsupervised Learning

- Supervised learning used labeled data pairs (x, y) to learn a function f : X→y
- But, what if we don't have labels?
- No labels = **unsupervised learning**
- Only some points are labeled = **semi-supervised learning**
  - Getting labels is expensive, so we only get a few
- **Clustering** is the unsupervised grouping of data points based on similarity
- It can be used for **knowledge discovery**

Clustering algorithms

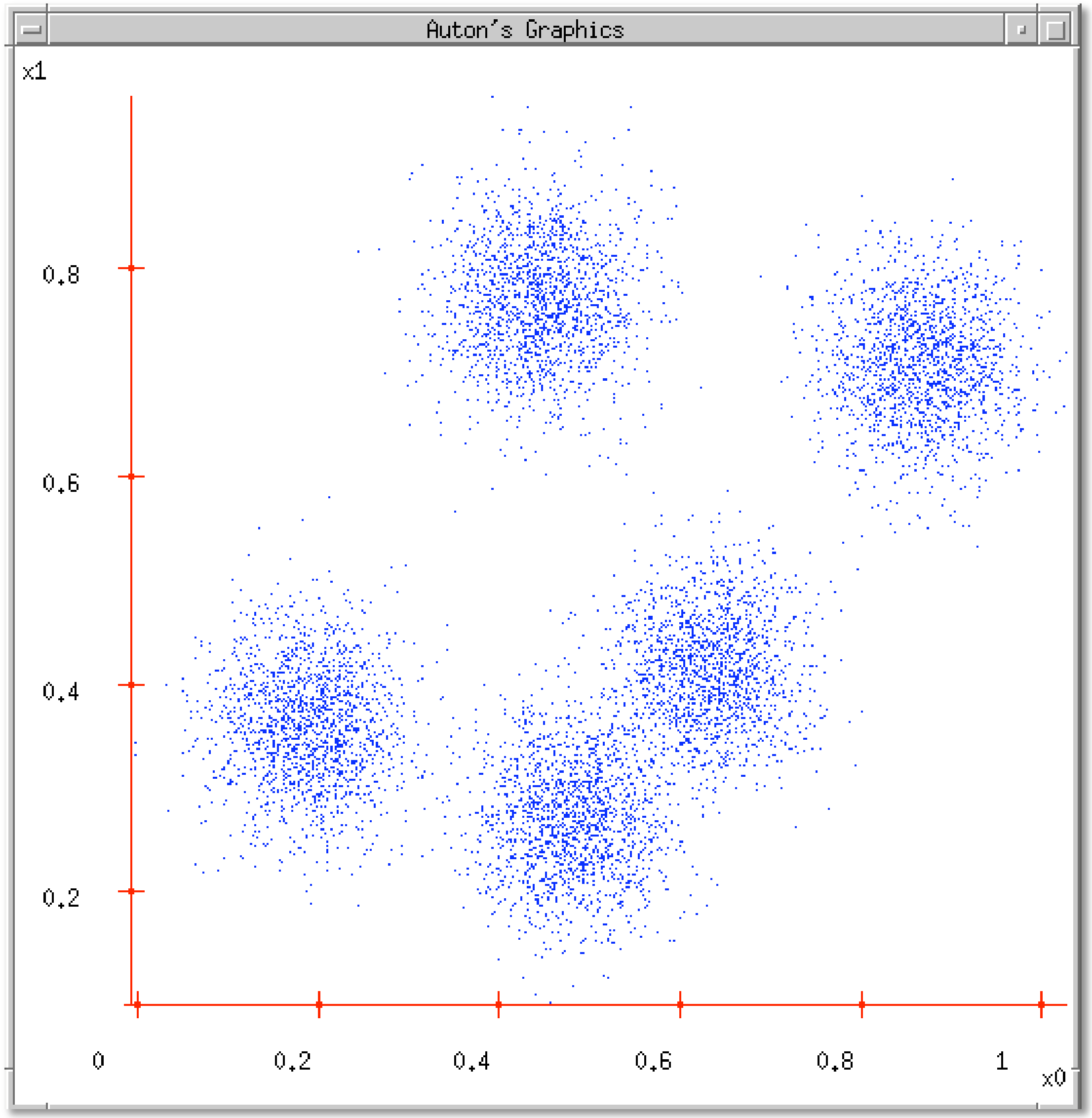
- Many clustering algorithms
- Clustering typically done using a **distance measure** defined between instances or points
- Distance defined by instance **feature space**, so it works with numeric features
  - Requires encoding of categorial values; may benefit from normalization
- We'll look at three popular approaches
  1. Centroid-based clustering
  2. Hierarchical clustering
  3. DBSCAN

Clustering Data

Given a collection of points (x,y), group them into one or more clusters based on their distance from one another

How many clusters are there?

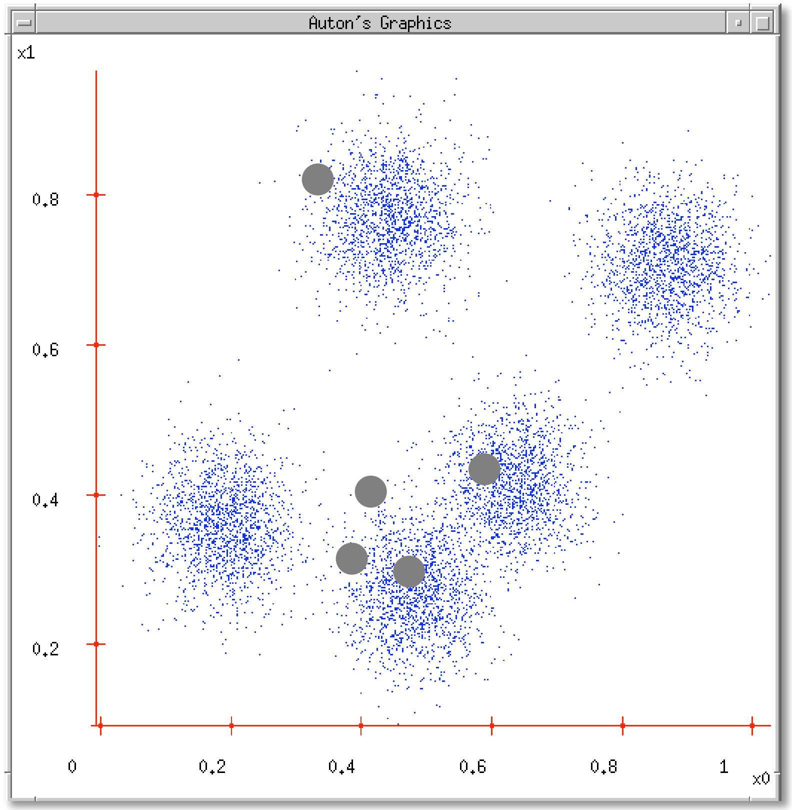
How can we find them



(1) K-Means Clustering

- Randomly choose k cluster center locations, aka **centroids**
- Loop until convergence
  - assign a point to cluster of closest centroid
  - re-estimate cluster centroids based on its data assigned
- Convergence: no point is re-assigned to a different cluster

k = 5



k-MEANS CLUSTERING

1. k centerpoints are randomly initialized.
2. Observations are assigned to the closest centerpoint.
3. Centerpoints are moved to the center of their members.
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 until no observation changes membership in step 2.

Chris Albon

distance, centroids

- Distance between points (X_0,Y_0,Z_0) and (X_1,Y_1,Z_1) is just $\text{sqrt}((X_0 - X_1)^2 + (Y_0 - Y_1)^2 + (Z_0 - Z_1)^2)$
- In numpy

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> p1 = np.array([0,-2,0,1]) ; p2 = np.array([0,1,2,1]))
>>> np.linalg.norm(p1 - p2)
3.605551275463989
```

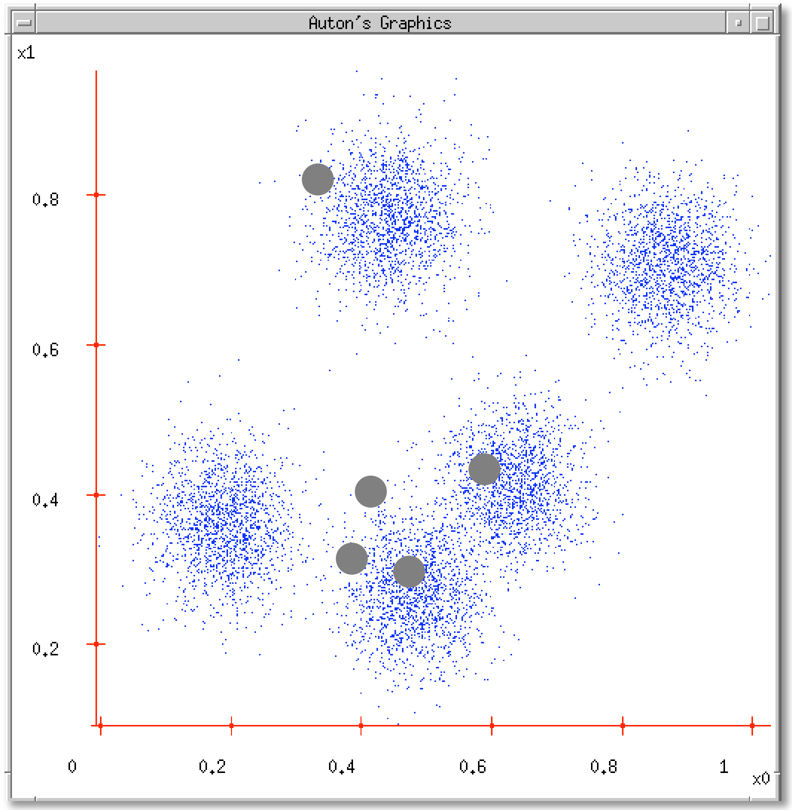
- Computing centroid of set of points easy

```
>>> points = np.array([[1,2,3], [2,1,1], [3,1,0]])    # 3D points
>>> centroid = np.mean(points, axis=0)       # get mean across columns
>>> centroid
array([2.0, 1.33, 1.33])
```

(1) K-Means Clustering

- Randomly choose k cluster center locations, aka **centroids**
- Loop until convergence
  - assign a point to cluster of the closest centroid
  - re-estimate cluster centroids based on its data assigned
- Convergence: no point is assigned to a different cluster

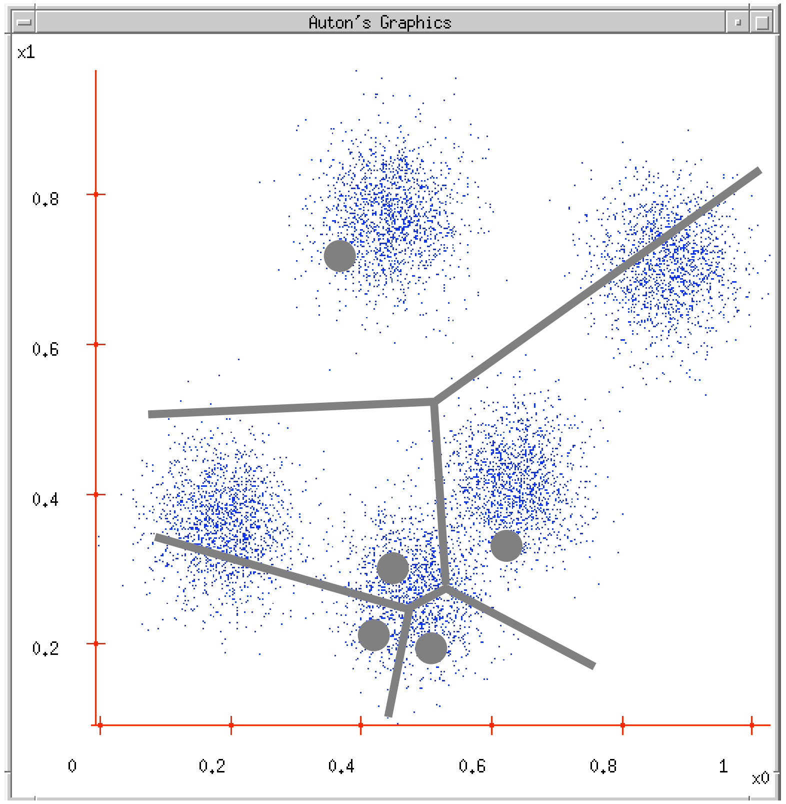
k = 5



K-Means Clustering

K-Means (k , data)

- Randomly choose k cluster center locations (centroids)
- Loop until convergence
    - Assign each point to the cluster of the closest centroid.
    - Re-estimate the cluster centroids based on the data assigned to each
- Convergence: no point is assigned to a different cluster

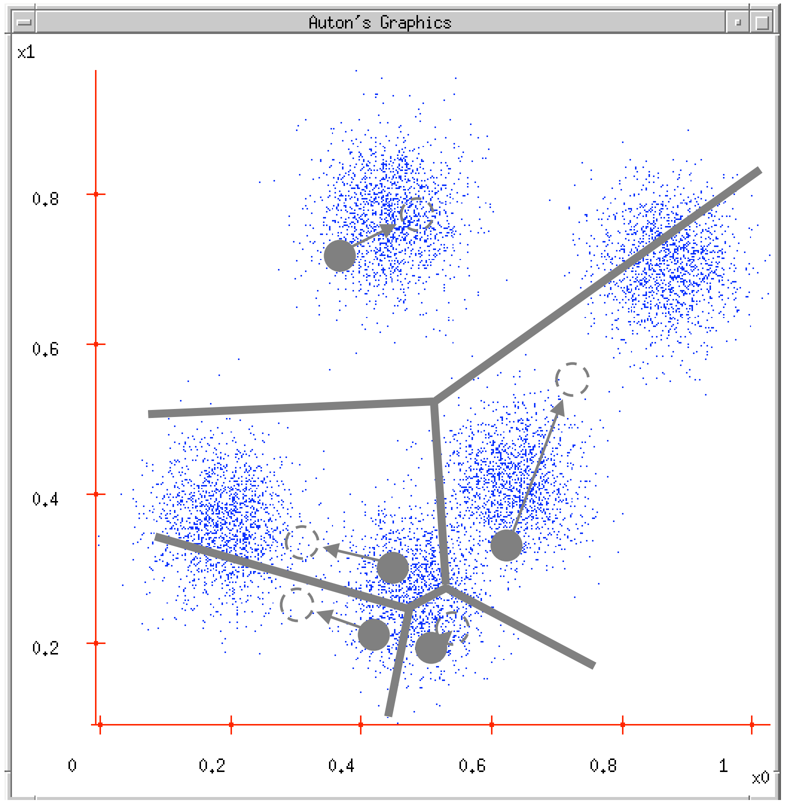


veroni diagram: add lines for regions of points closest to each centroid

K-Means Clustering

K-Means (k , data)

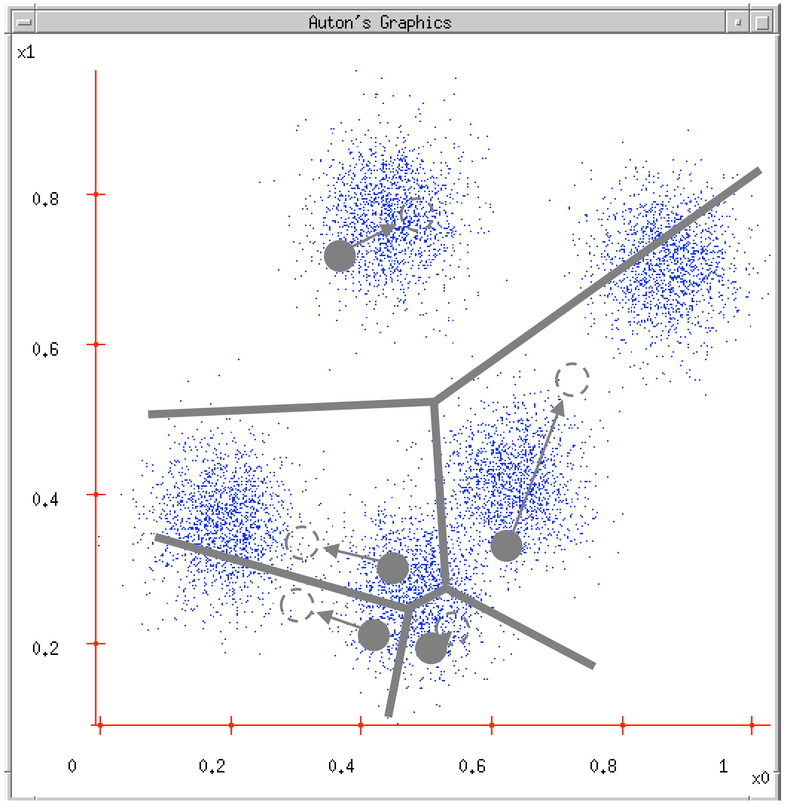
- Randomly choose k cluster center locations (centroids)
- Loop until convergence
  - Assign each point to the cluster of the closest centroid
  - Re-estimate the cluster centroids based on the data assigned to each
- Convergence: no point is assigned to a different cluster



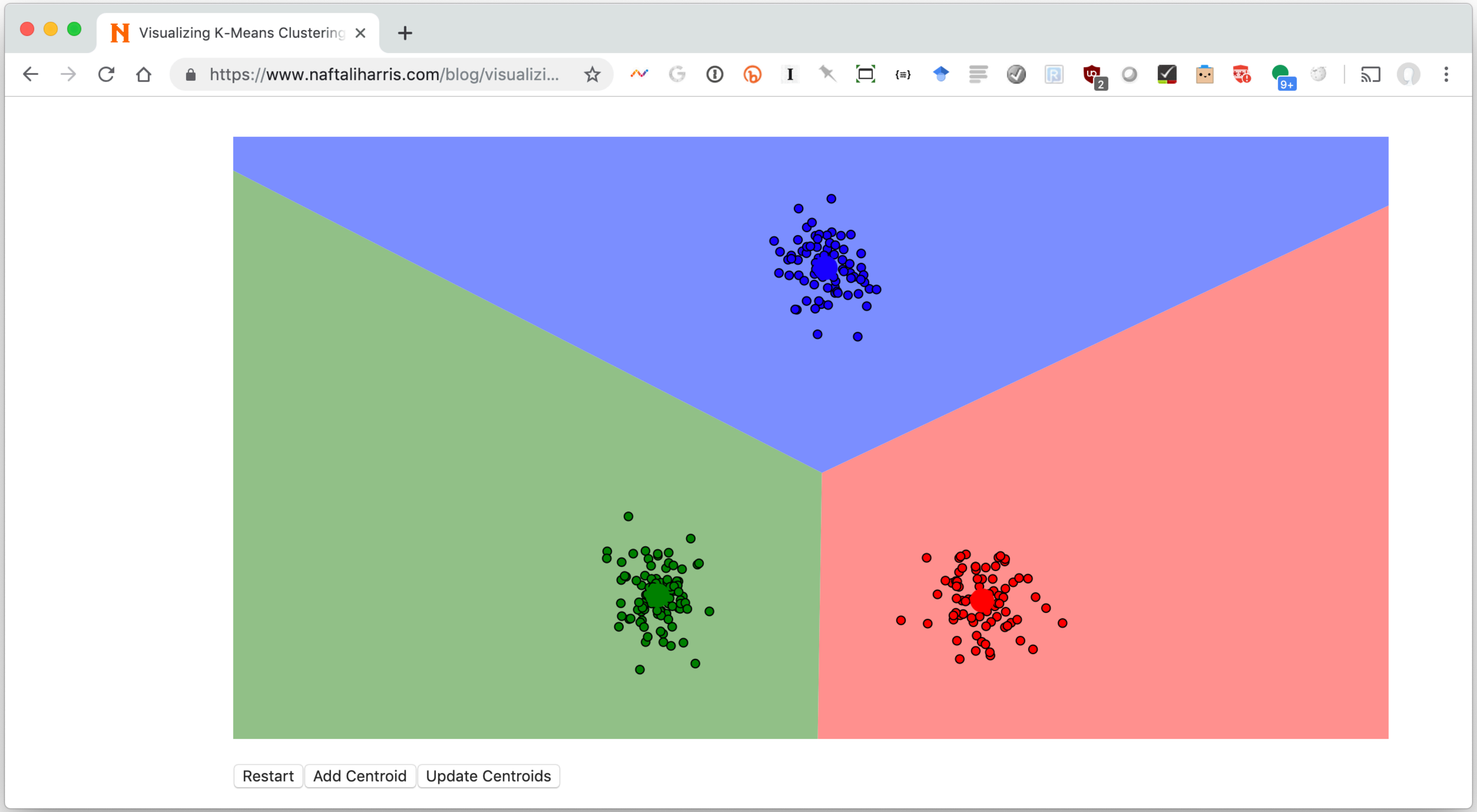
K-Means Clustering

K-Means (k , data)

- Randomly choose k cluster center locations (centroids)
- Loop until convergence
  - Assign each point to the cluster of the closest centroid
  - Re-estimate the cluster centroids based on the data assigned to each
- Convergence: no point is assigned to a different cluster

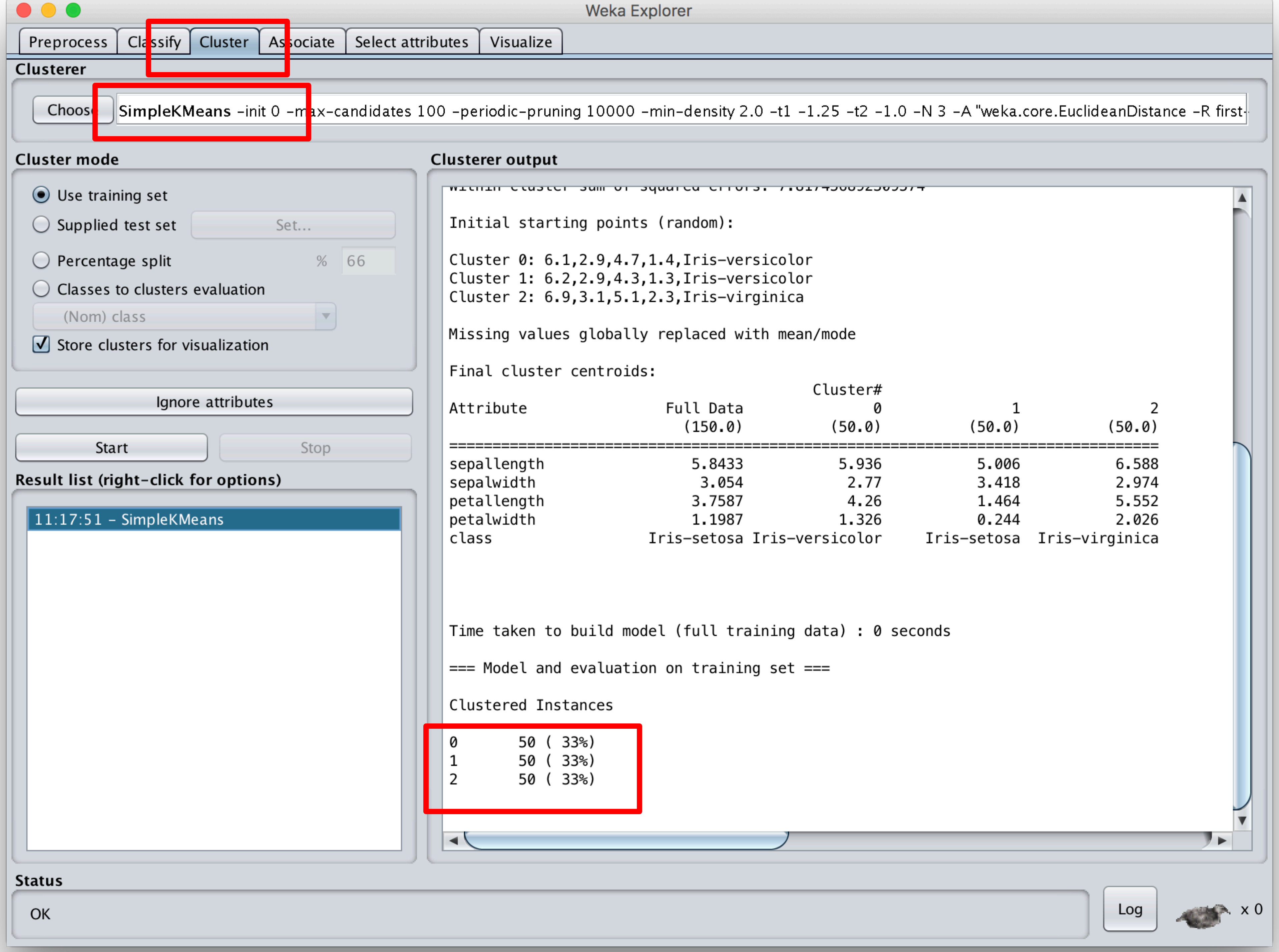


Visualizing k-means:
http://bit.ly/471kmean


Visualizing K-Means Clustering
https://www.naftaliharris.com/blog/visualizi...
Restart
Add Centroid
Update Centroids

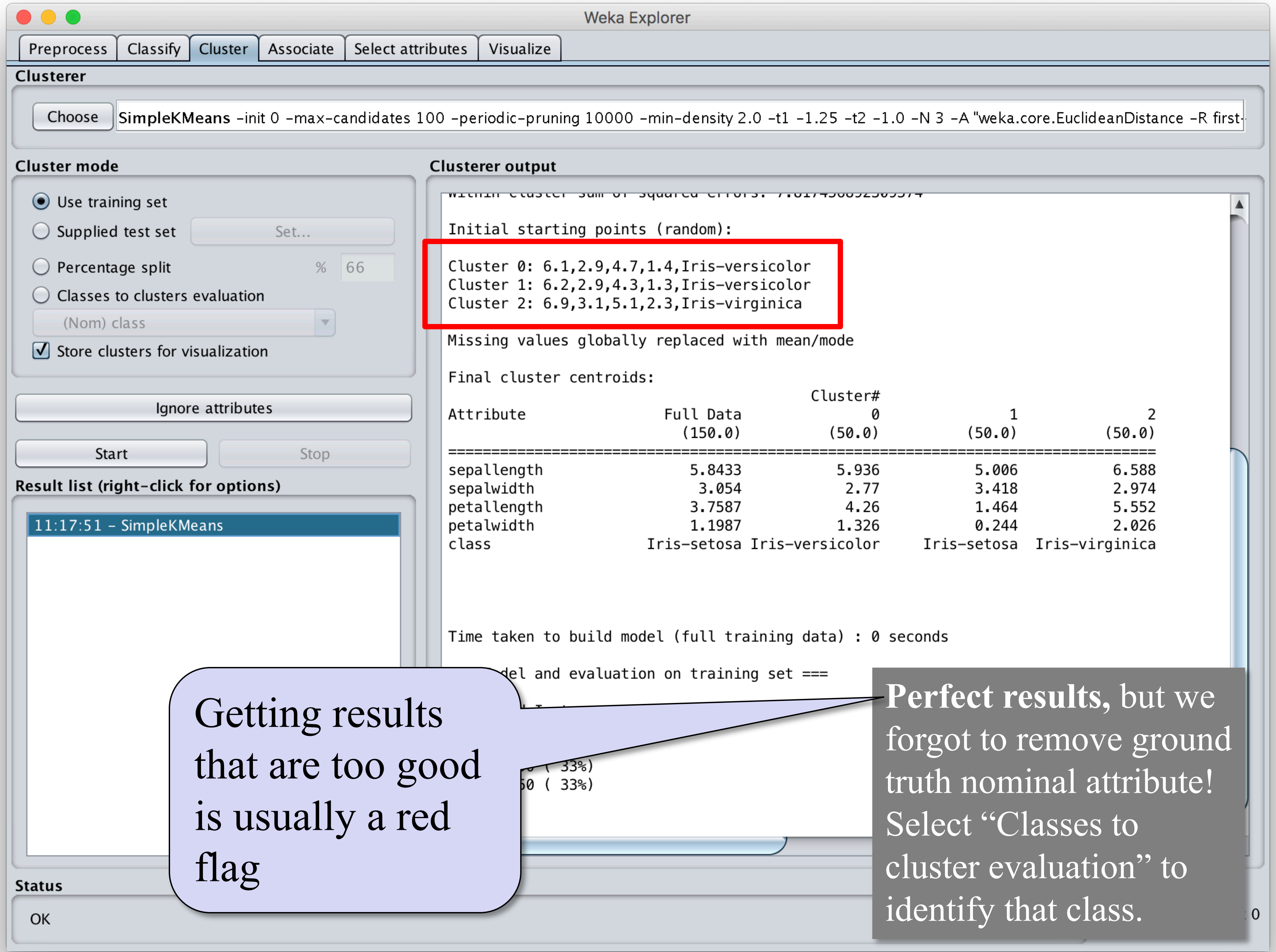
Clustering the Iris Data

- Let’s try using unsupervised clustering on the Iris Data



SimpleKMeans -init 0 -max-candidates 100 -periodic-pruning 10000 -min-density 2.0 -t1 -1.25 -t2 -1.0 -N 3 -A "weka.core.EuclideanDistance -R first-

```
Initial starting points (random):

Cluster 0: 6.1,2.9,4.7,1.4,Iris-versicolor
Cluster 1: 6.2,2.9,4.3,1.3,Iris-versicolor
Cluster 2: 6.9,3.1,5.1,2.3,Iris-virginica

Missing values globally replaced with mean/mode

Final cluster centroids:
                                          Cluster#
Attribute                  Full Data             0              1               2
                             (150.0)        (50.0)         (50.0)          (50.0)
=================================================================================
sepallength                   5.8433         5.936          5.006           6.588
sepalwidth                     3.054          2.77          3.418           2.974
petallength                   3.7587          4.26          1.464           5.552
petalwidth                    1.1987         1.326          0.244           2.026
class                    Iris-setosa Iris-versicolor  Iris-setosa  Iris-virginica




Time taken to build model (full training data) : 0 seconds

=== Model and evaluation on training set ===

Clustered Instances

0       50 ( 33%)
1       50 ( 33%)
2       50 ( 33%)
```



SimpleKMeans -init 0 -max-candidates 100 -periodic-pruning 10000 -min-density 2.0 -t1 -1.25 -t2 -1.0 -N 3 -A "weka.core.EuclideanDistance -R first-

[✓ Use training set] Supplied test set; Percentage split % 66; Classes to clusters evaluation (Nom) class

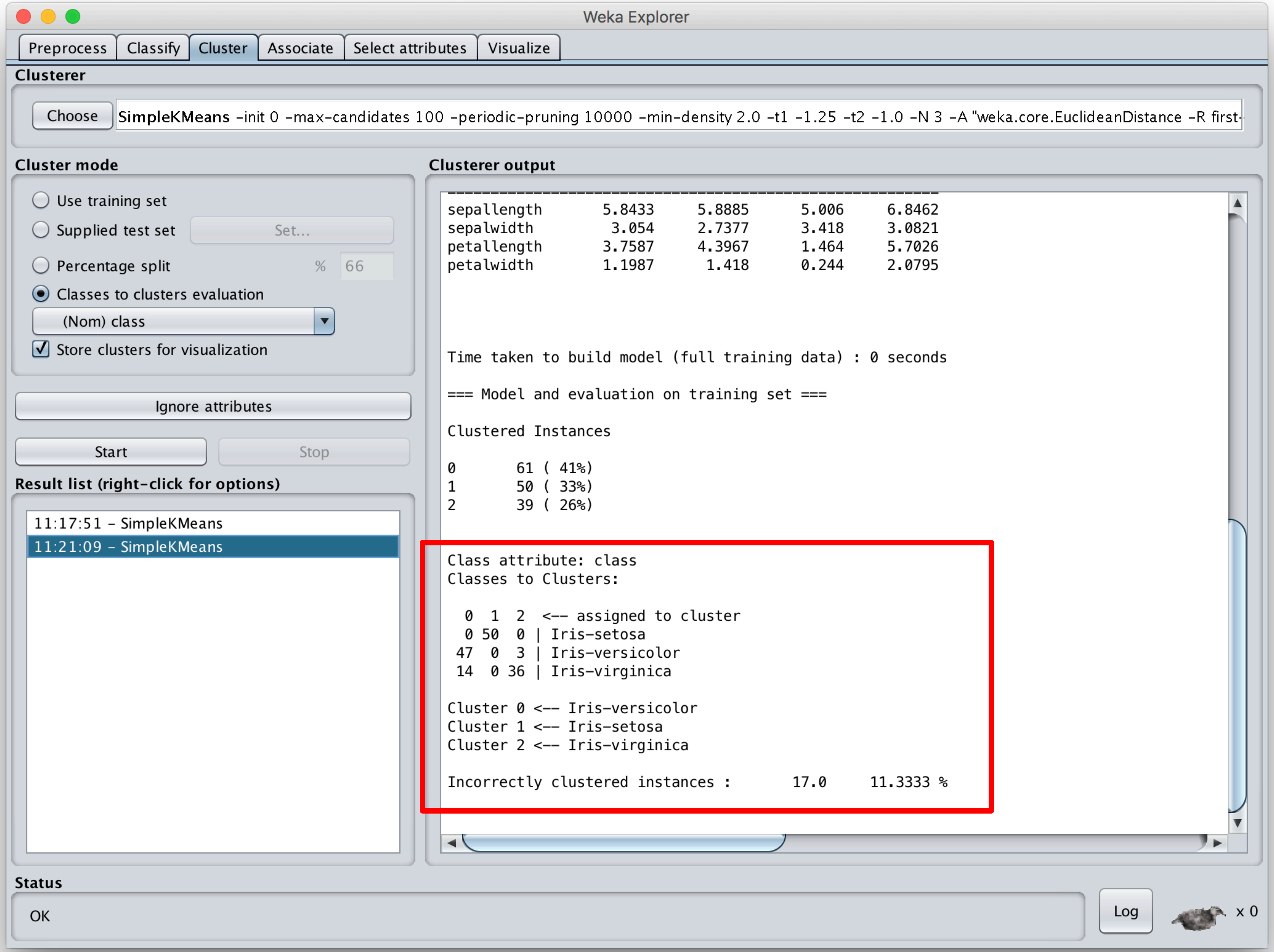
[✓ Store clusters for visualization]

Clusterer output

```
Initial starting points (random):

Cluster 0: 6.1,2.9,4.7,1.4,Iris-versicolor
Cluster 1: 6.2,2.9,4.3,1.3,Iris-versicolor
Cluster 2: 6.9,3.1,5.1,2.3,Iris-virginica

Missing values globally replaced with mean/mode

Final cluster centroids:
                                        Cluster#
Attribute               Full Data              0              1              2
                          (150.0)         (50.0)         (50.0)         (50.0)
==================================================================================
sepallength                5.8433          5.936          5.006          6.588
sepalwidth                  3.054           2.77          3.418          2.974
petallength                3.7587           4.26          1.464          5.552
petalwidth                 1.1987          1.326          0.244          2.026
class                 Iris-setosa Iris-versicolor   Iris-setosa Iris-virginica



Time taken to build model (full training data) : 0 seconds

=== Model and evaluation on training set ===

                                   0 ( 33%)
                                  50 ( 33%)
```

Getting results that are too good is usually a red flag

Perfect results, but we forgot to remove ground truth nominal attribute! Select "Classes to cluster evaluation" to identify that class.



SimpleKMeans -init 0 -max-candidates 100 -periodic-pruning 10000 -min-density 2.0 -t1 -1.25 -t2 -1.0 -N 3 -A "weka.core.EuclideanDistance -R first-

Cluster mode

- Use training set
- Supplied test set
- Percentage split % 66
- [✓ Classes to clusters evaluation]
- (Nom) class
- [✓] Store clusters for visualization

Result list (right-click for options)

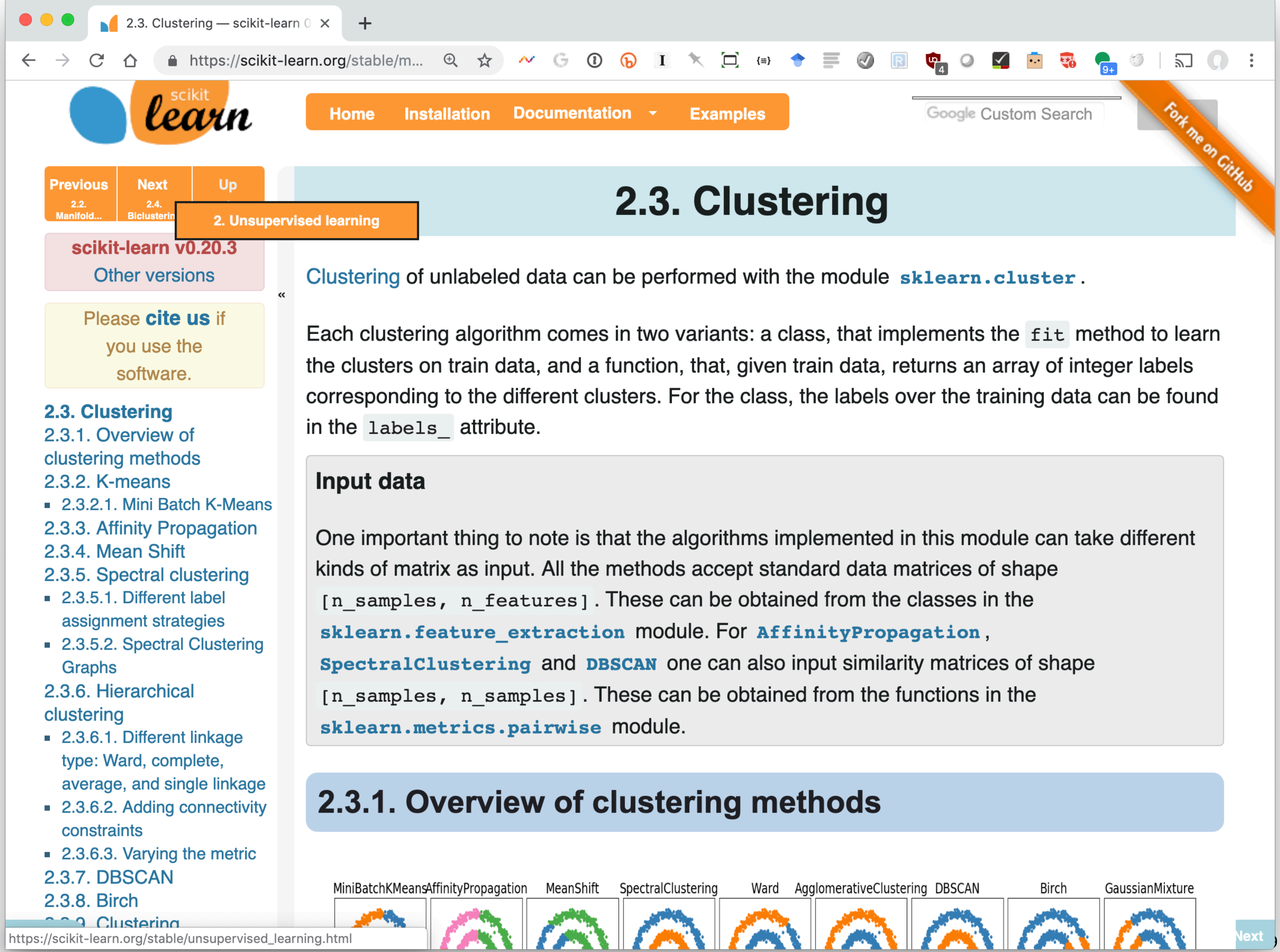
11:17:51 - SimpleKMeans
11:21:09 - SimpleKMeans

Clusterer output

```
sepallength       5.8433      5.8885       5.006      6.8462
sepalwidth         3.054      2.7377       3.418      3.0821
petallength       3.7587      4.3967       1.464      5.7026
petalwidth        1.1987       1.418       0.244      2.0795




Time taken to build model (full training data) : 0 seconds

=== Model and evaluation on training set ===

Clustered Instances

0       61 ( 41%)
1       50 ( 33%)
2       39 ( 26%)


Class attribute: class
Classes to Clusters:

  0  1  2  <-- assigned to cluster
  0 50  0 | Iris-setosa
 47  0  3 | Iris-versicolor
 14  0 36 | Iris-virginica

Cluster 0 <-- Iris-versicolor
Cluster 1 <-- Iris-setosa
Cluster 2 <-- Iris-virginica

Incorrectly clustered instances :       17.0     11.3333 %
```

Status

OK



2.3. Clustering — scikit-learn 0

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/m...

Home Installation Documentation Examples

Google Custom Search

Fork me on GitHub

Previous 2.2. Manifold... | Next 2.4. Biclusterin... | Up 2. Unsupervised learning

scikit-learn v0.20.3
Other versions

Please **cite us** if you use the software.

2.3. Clustering

Clustering of unlabeled data can be performed with the module `sklearn.cluster`.

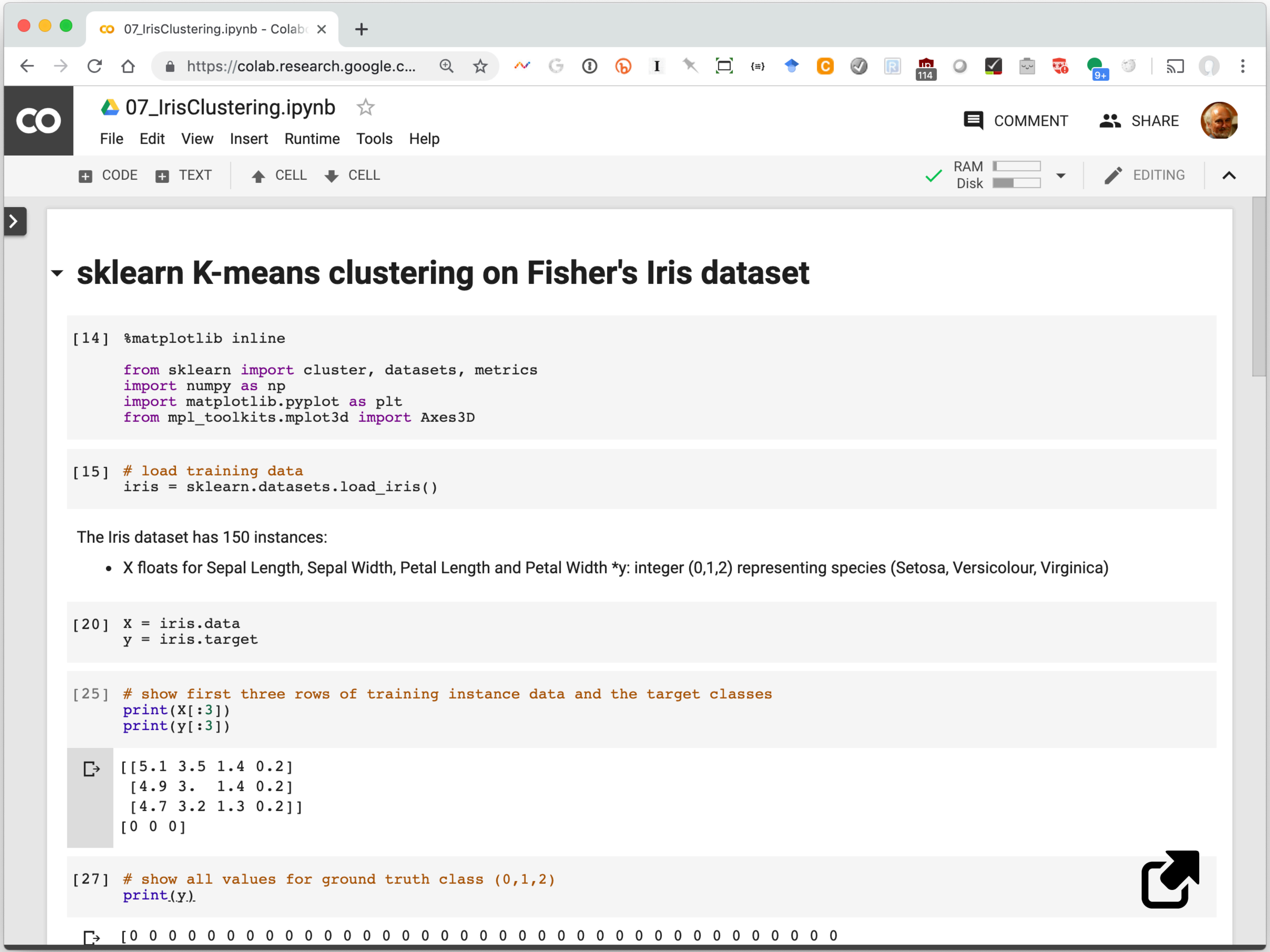
Each clustering algorithm comes in two variants: a class, that implements the `fit` method to learn the clusters on train data, and a function, that, given train data, returns an array of integer labels corresponding to the different clusters. For the class, the labels over the training data can be found in the `labels_` attribute.

Input data

One important thing to note is that the algorithms implemented in this module can take different kinds of matrix as input. All the methods accept standard data matrices of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`. These can be obtained from the classes in the `sklearn.feature_extraction` module. For `AffinityPropagation`, `SpectralClustering` and `DBSCAN` one can also input similarity matrices of shape `[n_samples, n_samples]`. These can be obtained from the functions in the `sklearn.metrics.pairwise` module.

2.3.1. Overview of clustering methods

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/unsupervised_learning.html


07_IrisClustering.ipynb - Colab
https://colab.research.google.c...
07_IrisClustering.ipynb
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help
COMMENT
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CODE TEXT CELL CELL
RAM Disk
EDITING

sklearn K-means clustering on Fisher's Iris dataset

```
[14] %matplotlib inline

     from sklearn import cluster, datasets, metrics
     import numpy as np
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
```

```
[15] # load training data
     iris = sklearn.datasets.load_iris()
```

The Iris dataset has 150 instances:

- X floats for Sepal Length, Sepal Width, Petal Length and Petal Width *y: integer (0,1,2) representing species (Setosa, Versicolour, Virginica)

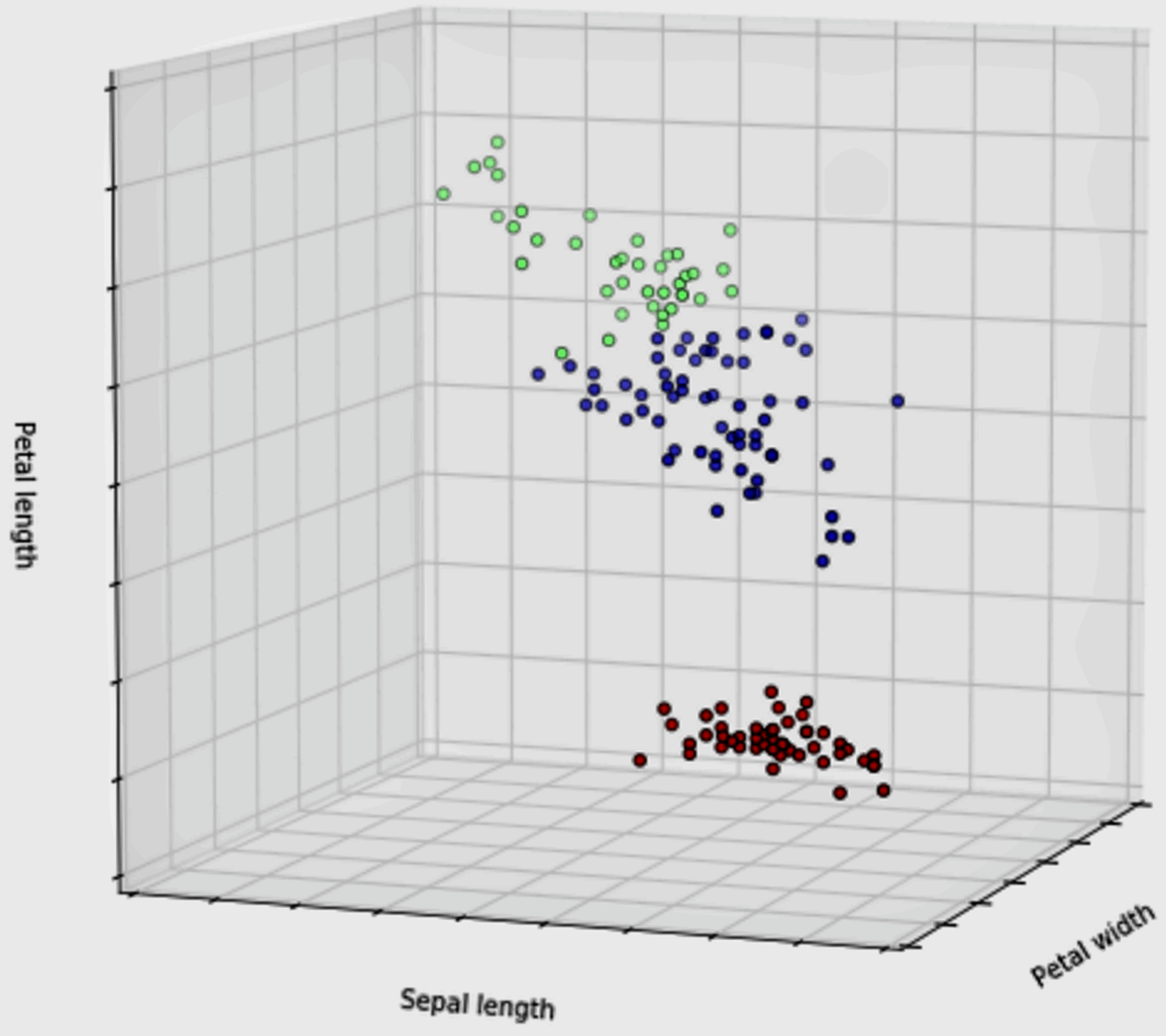
```
[20] X = iris.data
     y = iris.target
```

```
[25] # show first three rows of training instance data and the target classes
     print(X[:3])
     print(y[:3])
```

```
[[5.1 3.5 1.4 0.2]
 [4.9 3.  1.4 0.2]
 [4.7 3.2 1.3 0.2]]
[0 0 0]
```

```
[27] # show all values for ground truth class (0,1,2)
     print(y)
```

```
[0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

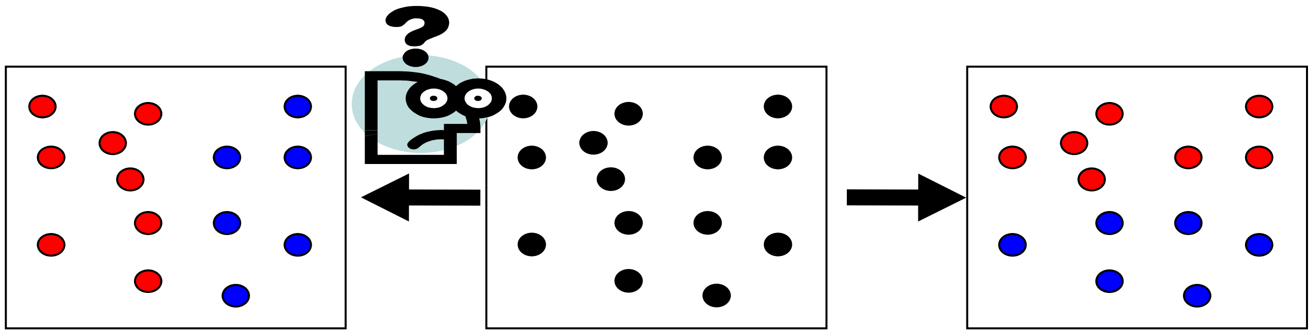

Petal length
Sepal length
Petal width

Problems with K-Means

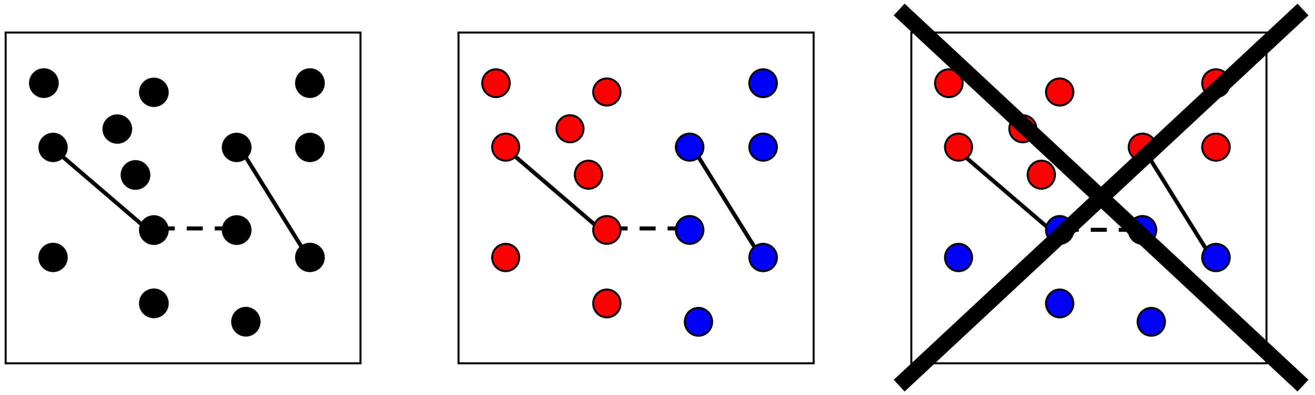
- Only works for numeric data (typically reals)
- ***Very*** sensitive to the initial points
  - **fix:** Do many runs, each with different initial centroids
  - **fix:** Seed centroids with non-random method, e.g., **farthest-first** sampling
- Sensitive to outliers
  - **E.g.: find three**
  - **fix:** identify and remove outliers
- Must manually choose k
  - Learn optimal k using some performance measure

Problems with K-Means

- How do you tell it which clustering you want?



- Constrained clustering technique



—— Same-cluster constraint (must-link)

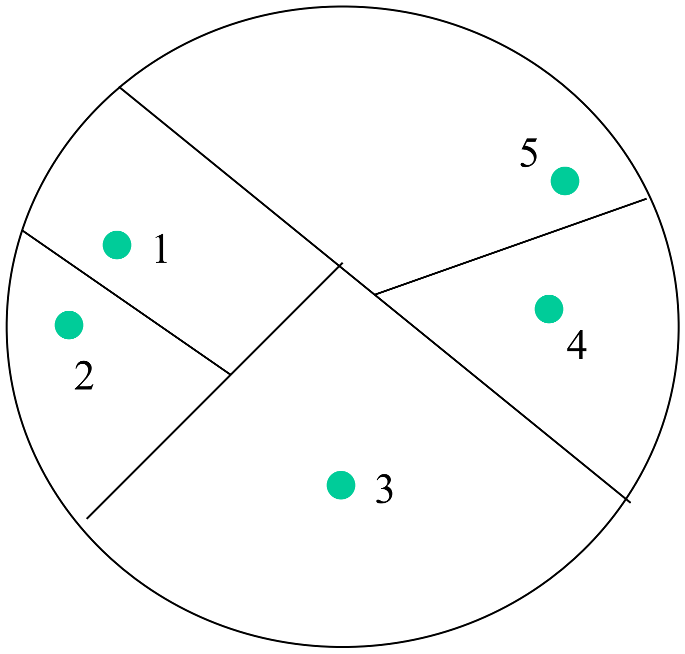
- - - Different-cluster constraint (cannot-link)

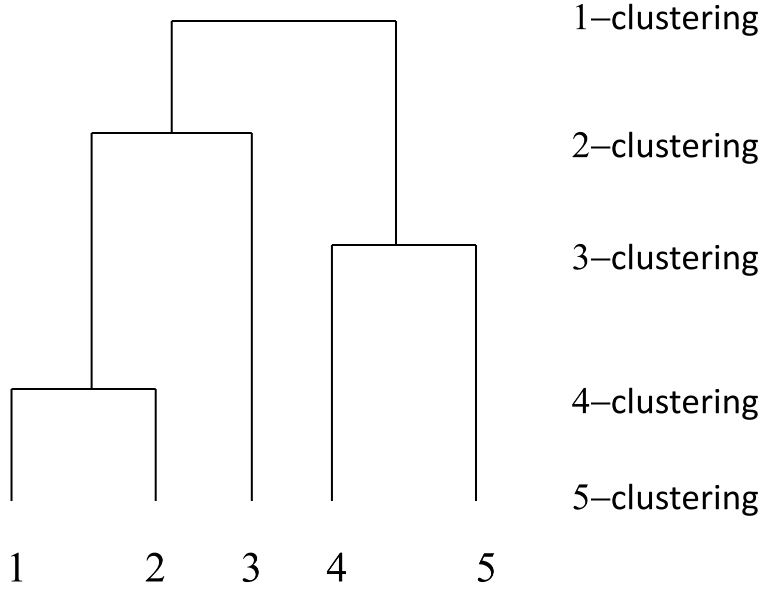
(2) Hierarchical clustering

- **Agglomerative**
  - **Bottom-up** approach: elements start as individual clusters & clusters are merged as one moves up the hierarchy
- **Divisive**
  - **Top-down** approach: elements start as a single cluster & clusters are split as one moves down the hierarchy

Hierarchical Clustering

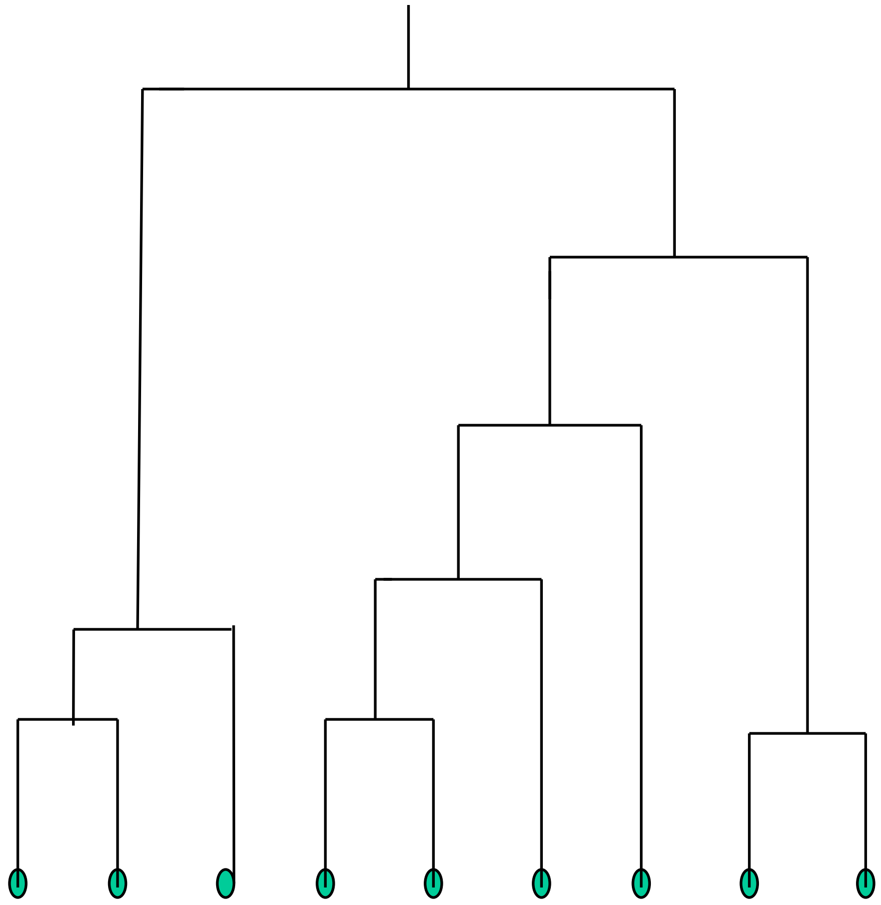
Recursive partitioning/merging of a data set





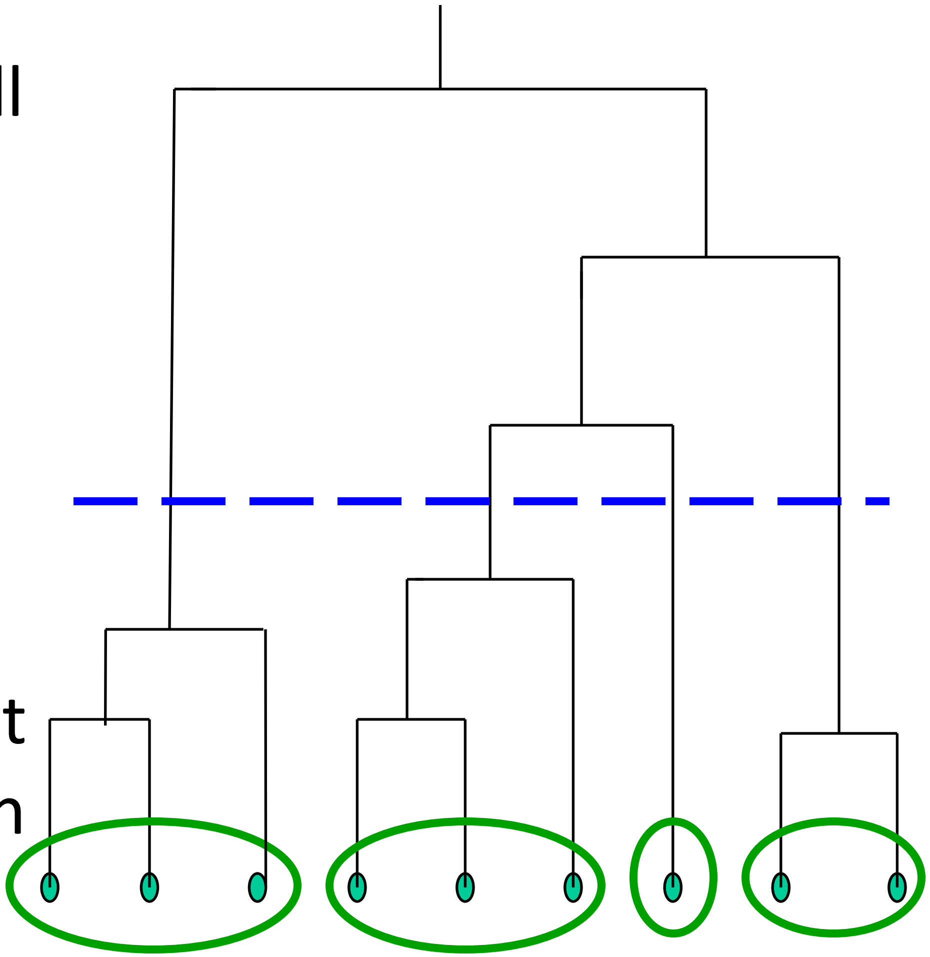
Dendogram

- Tree structure representing all data partitionings
- Constructed as clustering proceeds


Nine items

Dendogram

- Tree structure representing all data partitionings
- Constructed as clustering proceeds
- Get a K-clustering by looking at **connected** components at any given level
- Often binary dendograms, but n-ary ones easy to obtain with minor algorithm changes


Four clusters

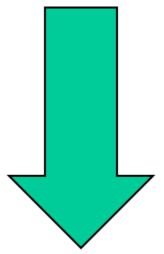
Hierarchical clustering advantages

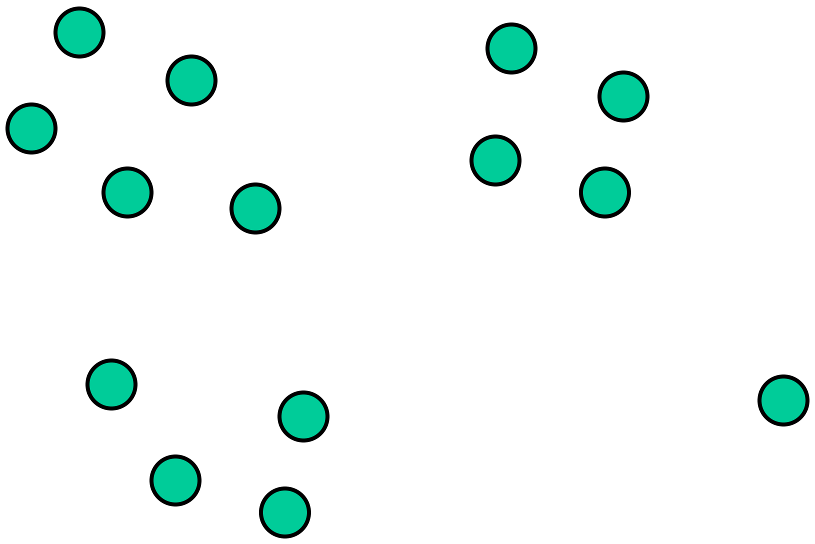
- Need not specify number of clusters
- Good for data visualization
  - See how data points interact at many levels
  - Can view data at multiple granularity levels
  - Understand how all points interact
- Specifies all of the K clusterings/partitions

Divisive hierarchical clustering

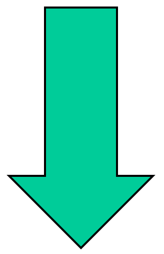
- Top-down technique to find best partitioning of data, generally exponential in time
- Common approach:
  - Let **C** be a set of clusters
  - Initialize **C** to be a one-clustering of data
  - While there exists a cluster *c* in **C**
    - remove *c* from **C**
    - partition *c* into 2 clusters (c_1 and c_2 *)* using a flat clustering algorithm (e.g., k-means)
    - Add to c_1 and c_2 **C**
- Bisecting k-means

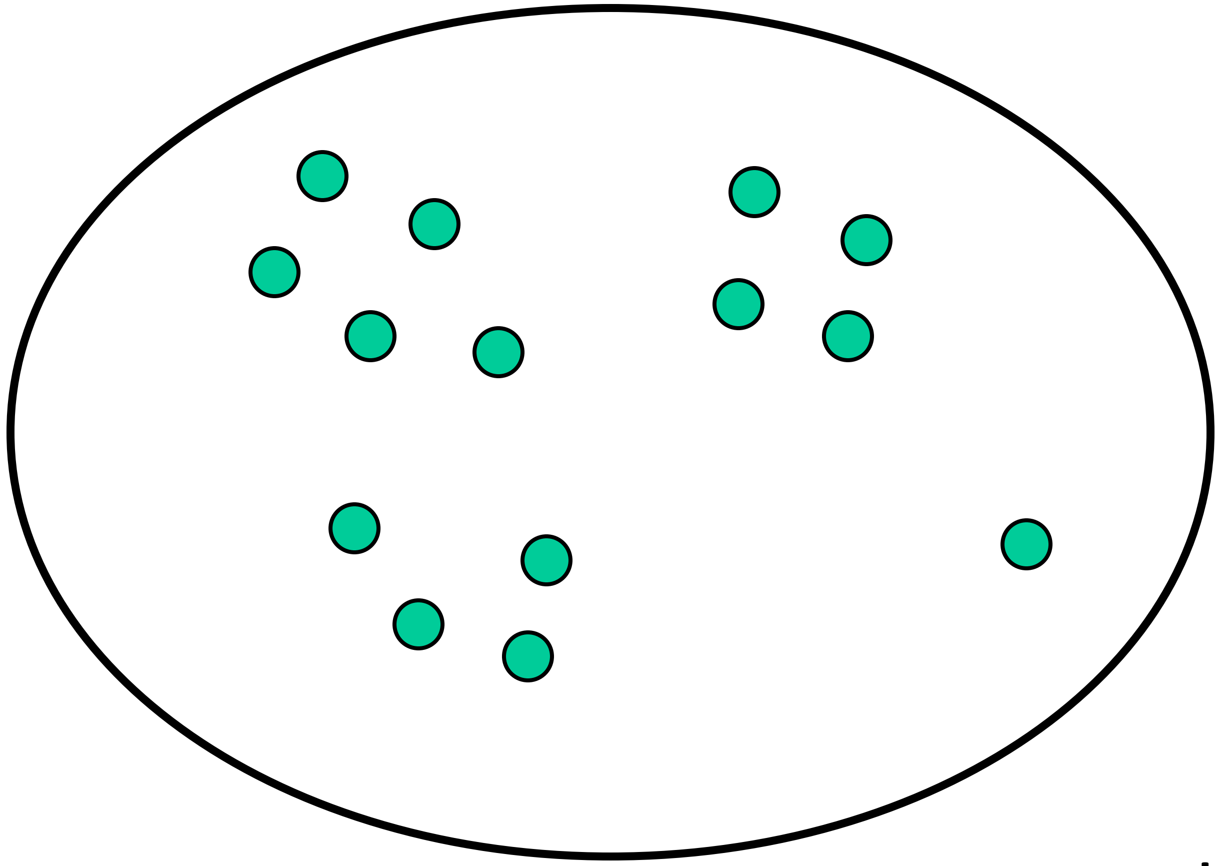
Divisive clustering





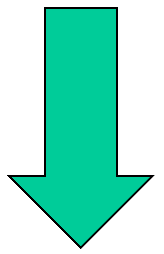
Divisive clustering

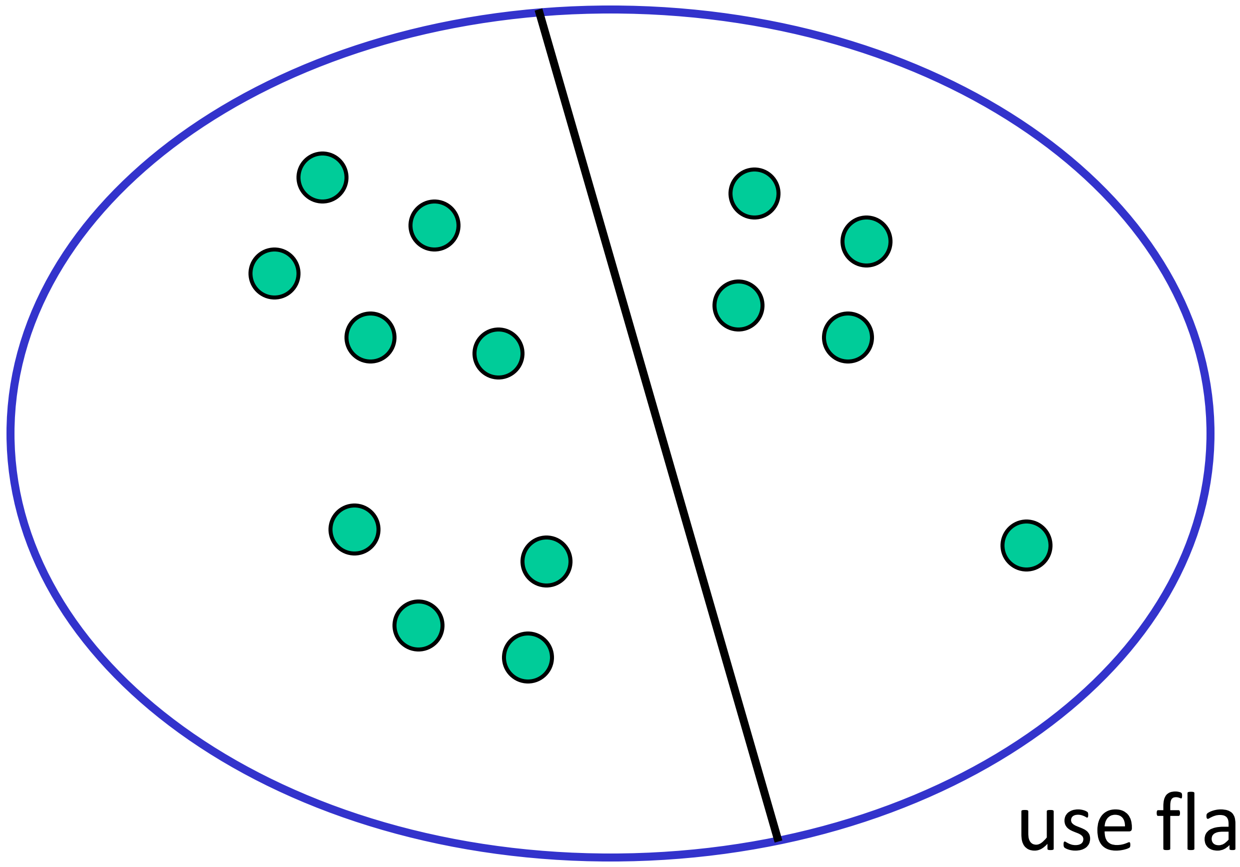




start with one cluster

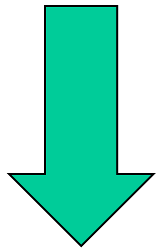
Divisive clustering

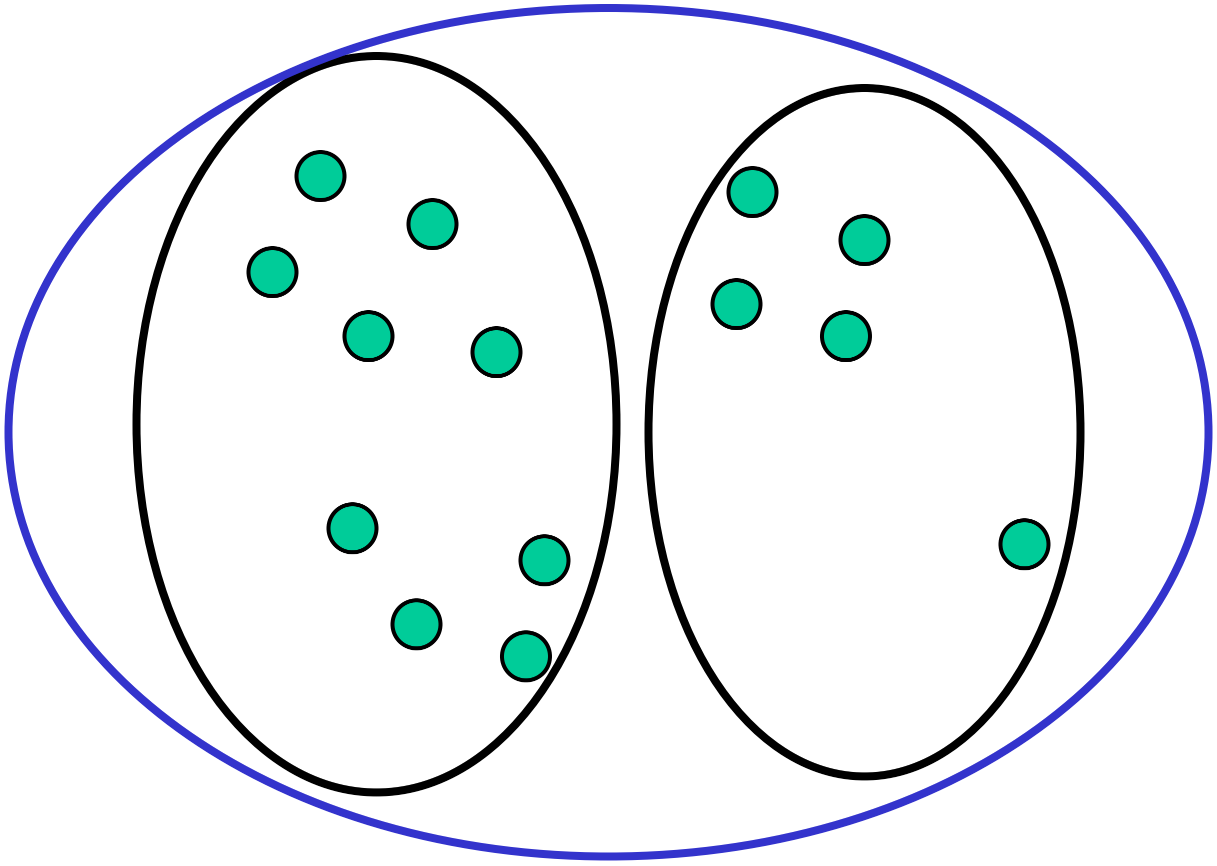




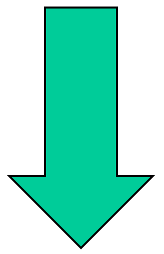
use flat clustering to
split into two clusters (e.g.,
using K-means with k=2)

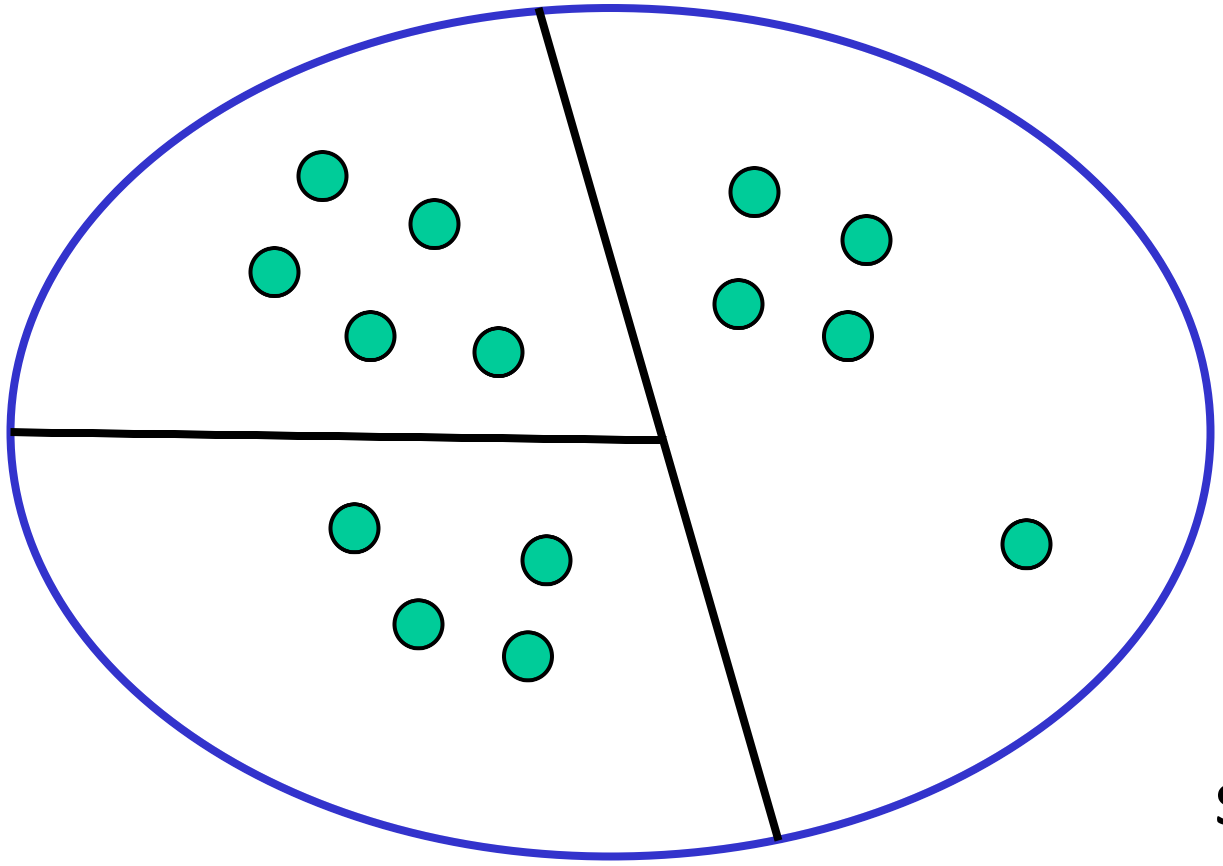
Divisive clustering





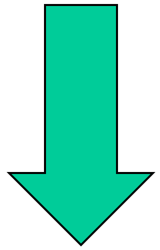
Divisive clustering



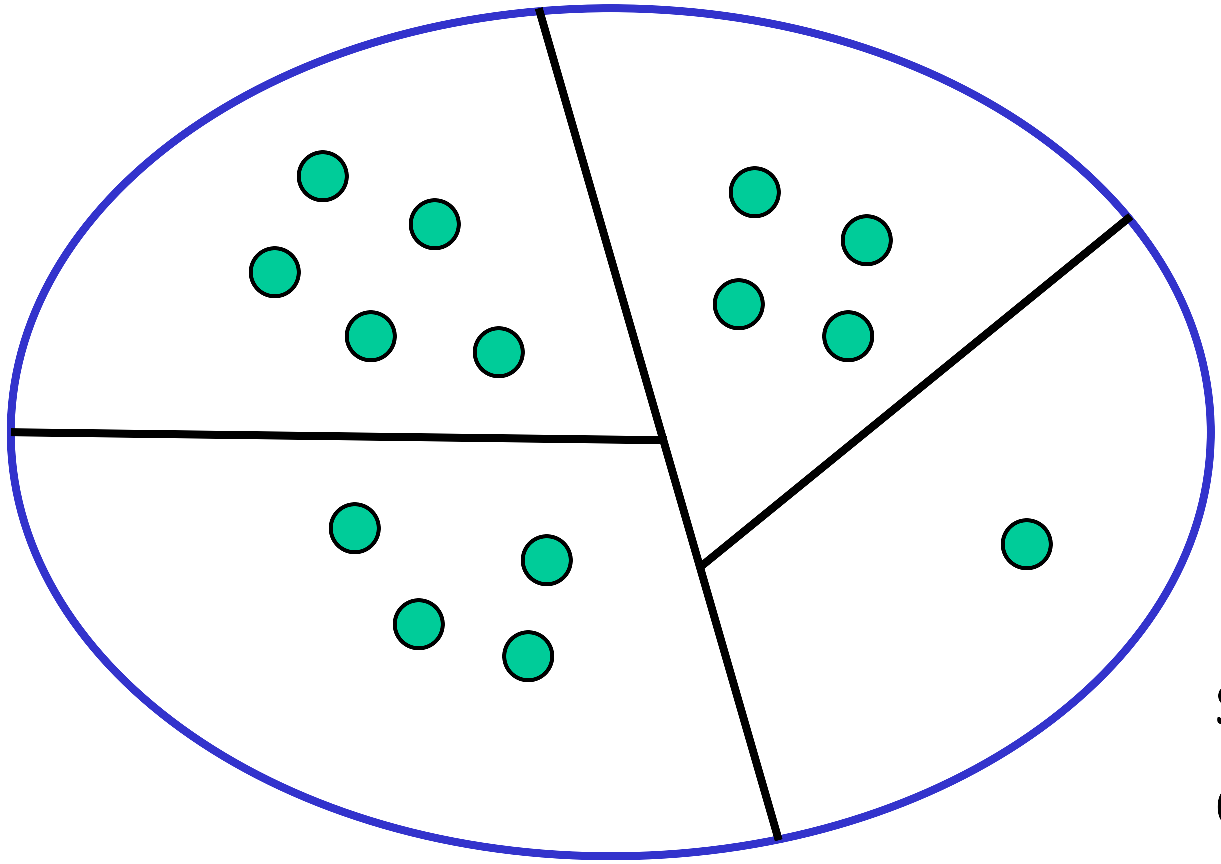


split using flat clustering, e.g., Kmeans

Divisive clustering

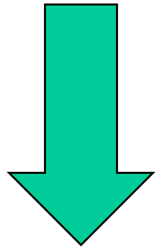


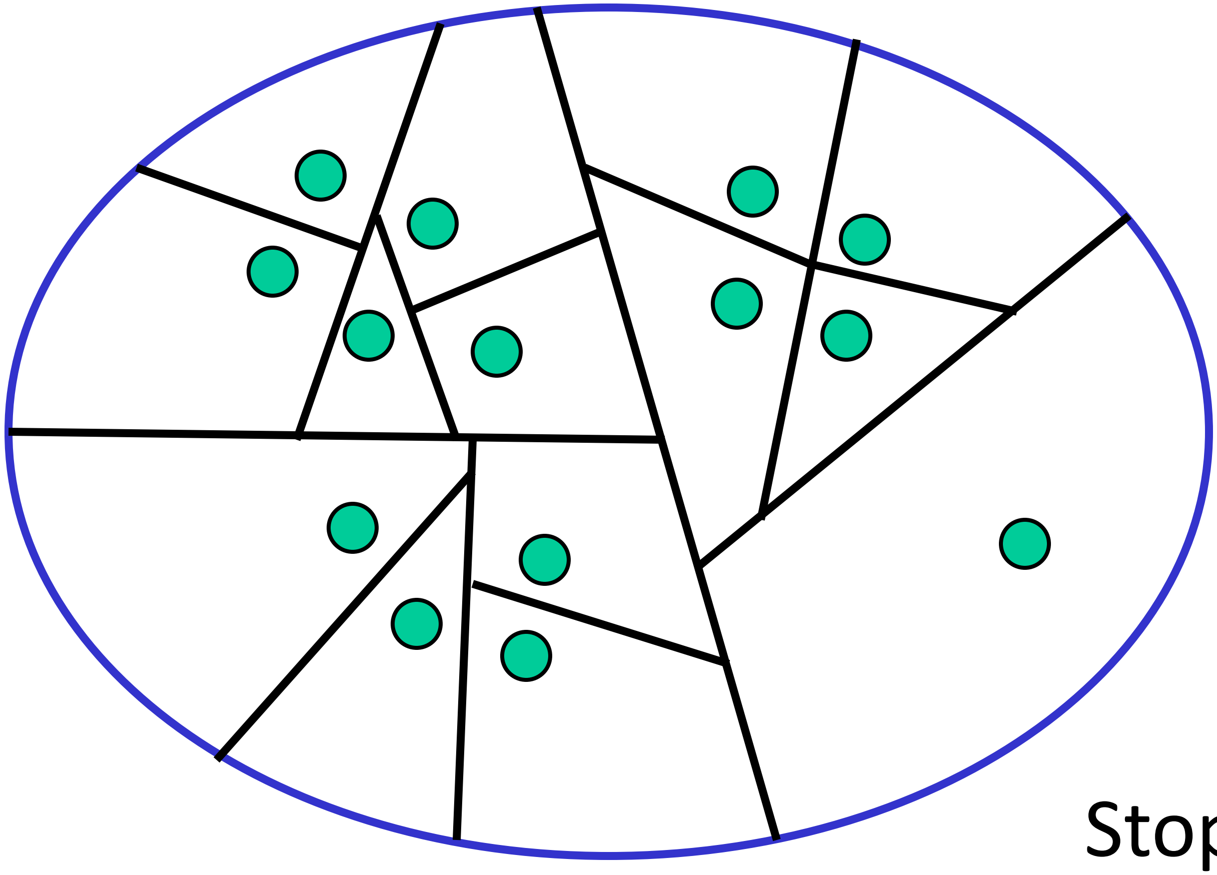
split using flat clustering



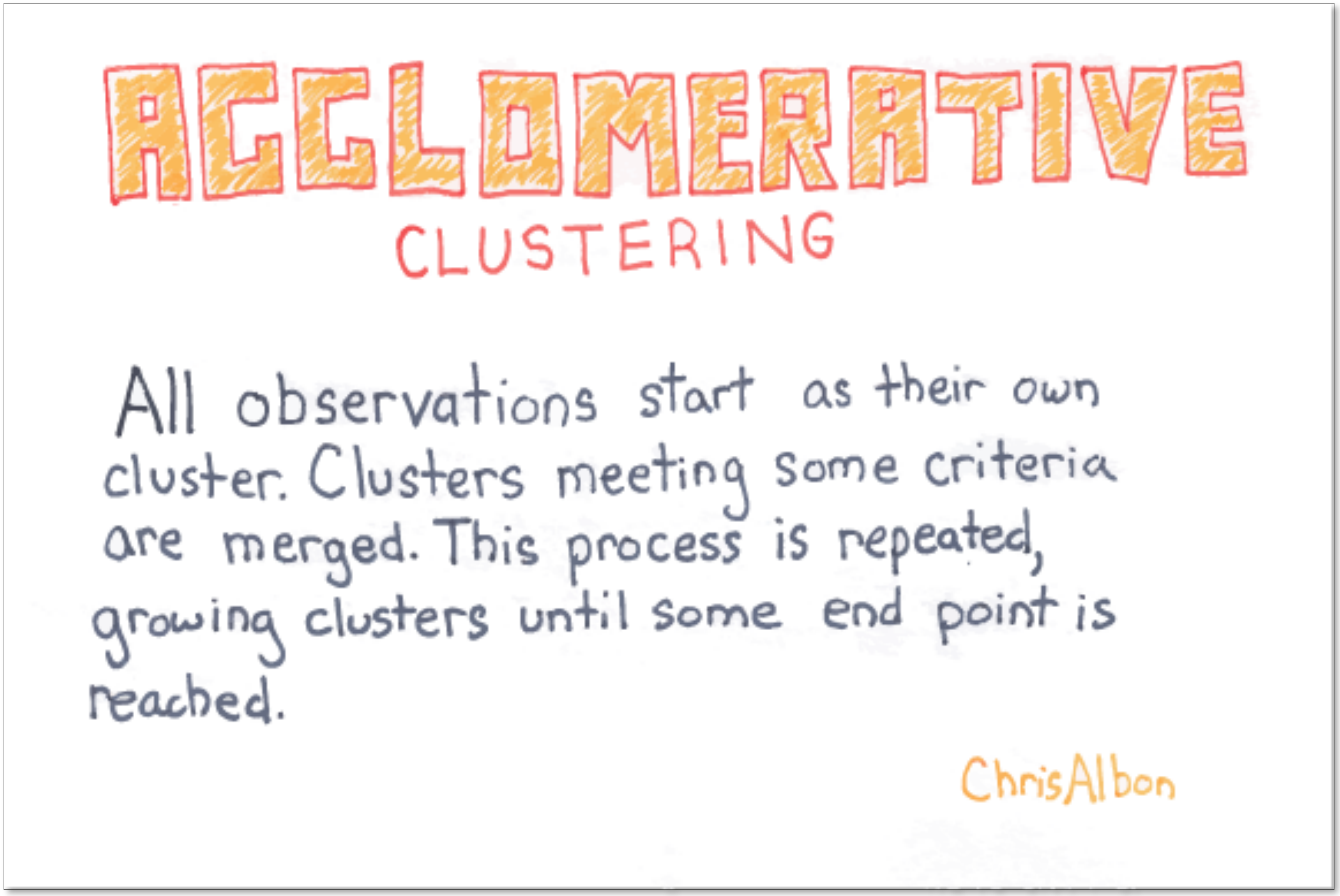
split using flat clustering, e.g., Kmeans

Divisive clustering





Stop when clusters reach some constraint



AGGLOMERATIVE CLUSTERING

All observations start as their own cluster. Clusters meeting some criteria are merged. This process is repeated, growing clusters until some end point is reached.

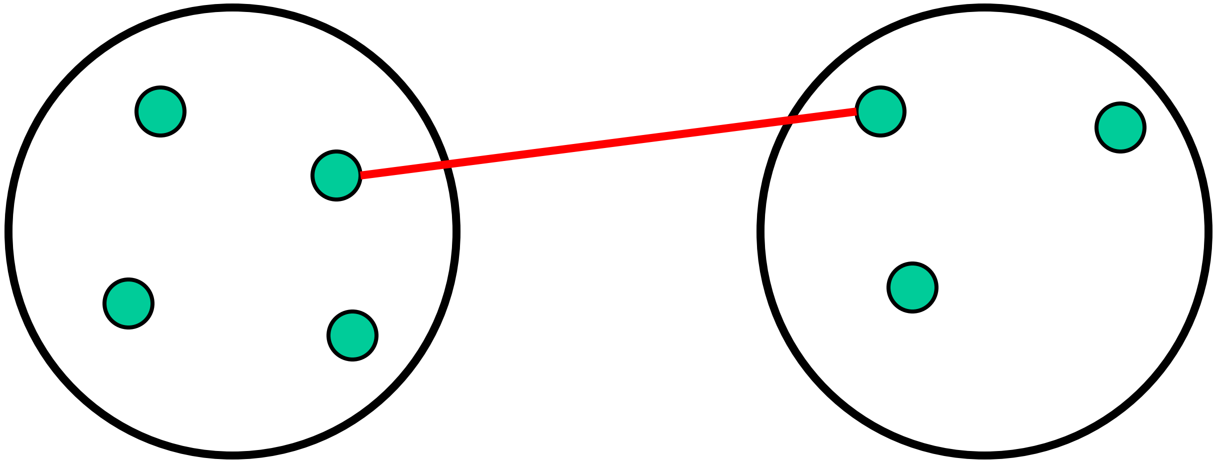
ChrisAlbon

Hierarchical Agglomerative Clustering

- Let **C** be a set of clusters
- Initialize **C** to all points/docs as separate clusters
- While **C** contains more than one cluster
  - find c_1 and c_2 in **C** that are **closest together**
  - remove c_1 and c_2 from **C**
  - merge c_1 and c_2 and add resulting cluster to **C**
- Merging history forms a binary tree or hierarchy
- **Q: How to measure distance between clusters?**

Distance between clusters

Single-link: Similarity of the *most* similar (single-link)



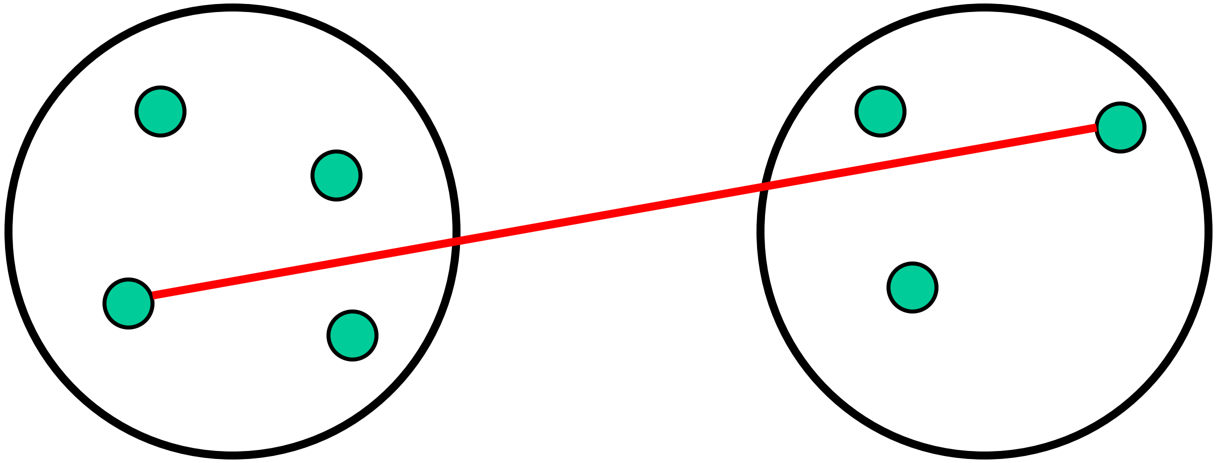
$$\max_{l \in L, r \in R} sim(l,r)$$

Weka: linkType=SINGLE

Distance between clusters

Complete-link: Similarity of the “furthest” points, the *least* similar

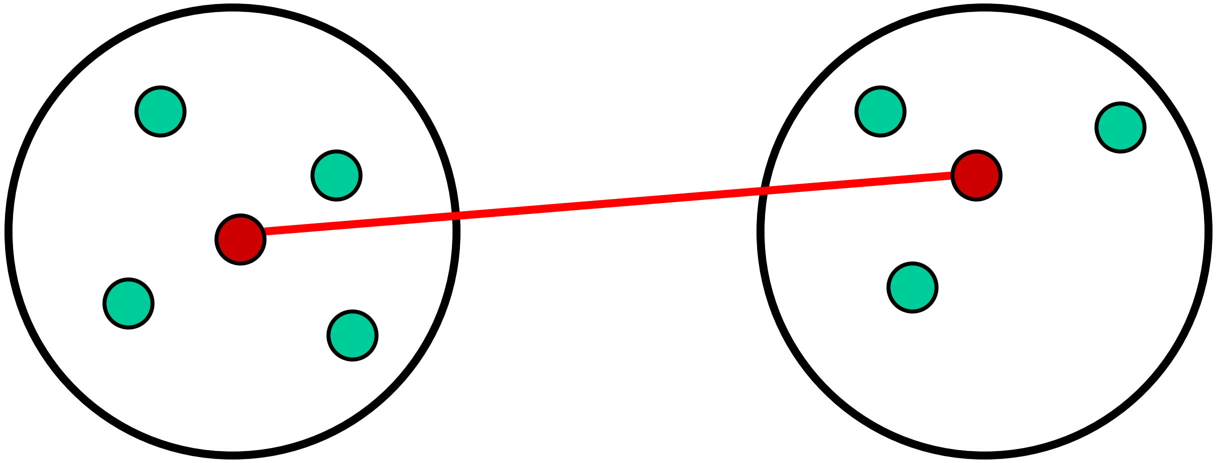
$$\min_{l \in L, r \in R} sim(l,r)$$



Weka: linkType=COMPLETE

Distance between clusters

Centroid: Clusters whose centroids (centers of gravity) are the most similar

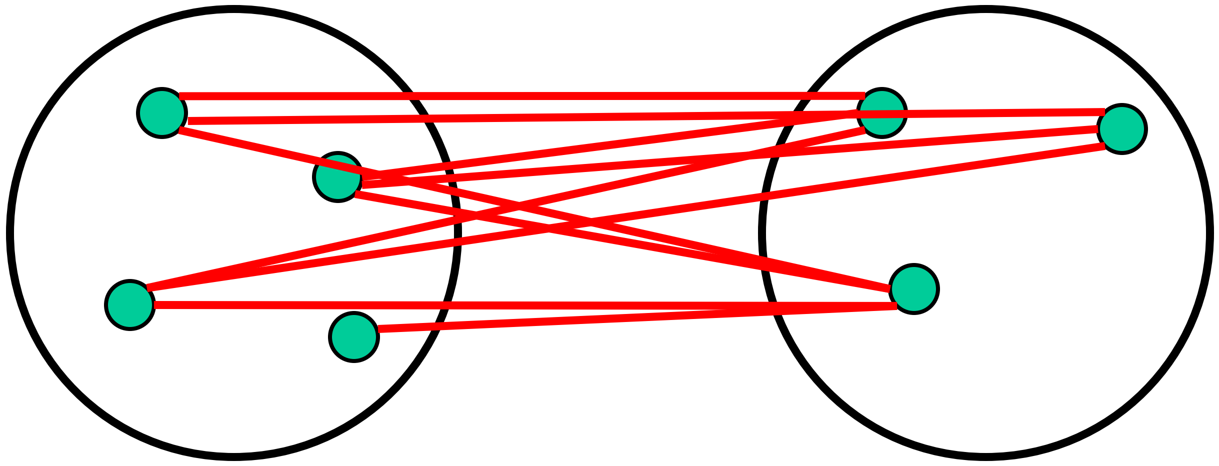


$$\|\mu(L) - \mu(R)\|^2$$

Weka: linkType=CENTROID

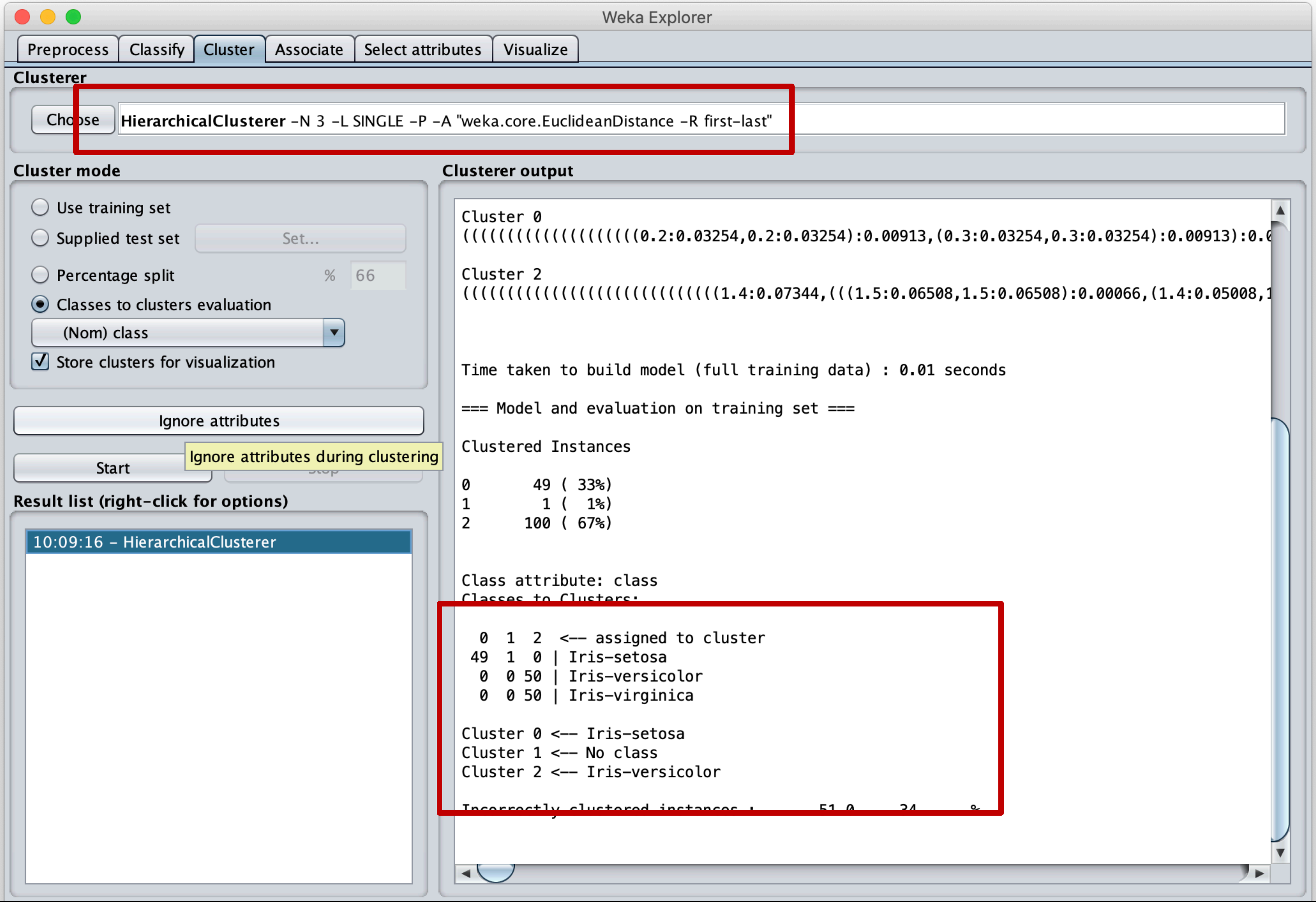
Distance between clusters

Average-link: Average similarity between all pairs of elements



$$\frac{1}{|L|\cdot|R|}\sum\nolimits_{x\in L, y\in R}\|x-y\|^2$$

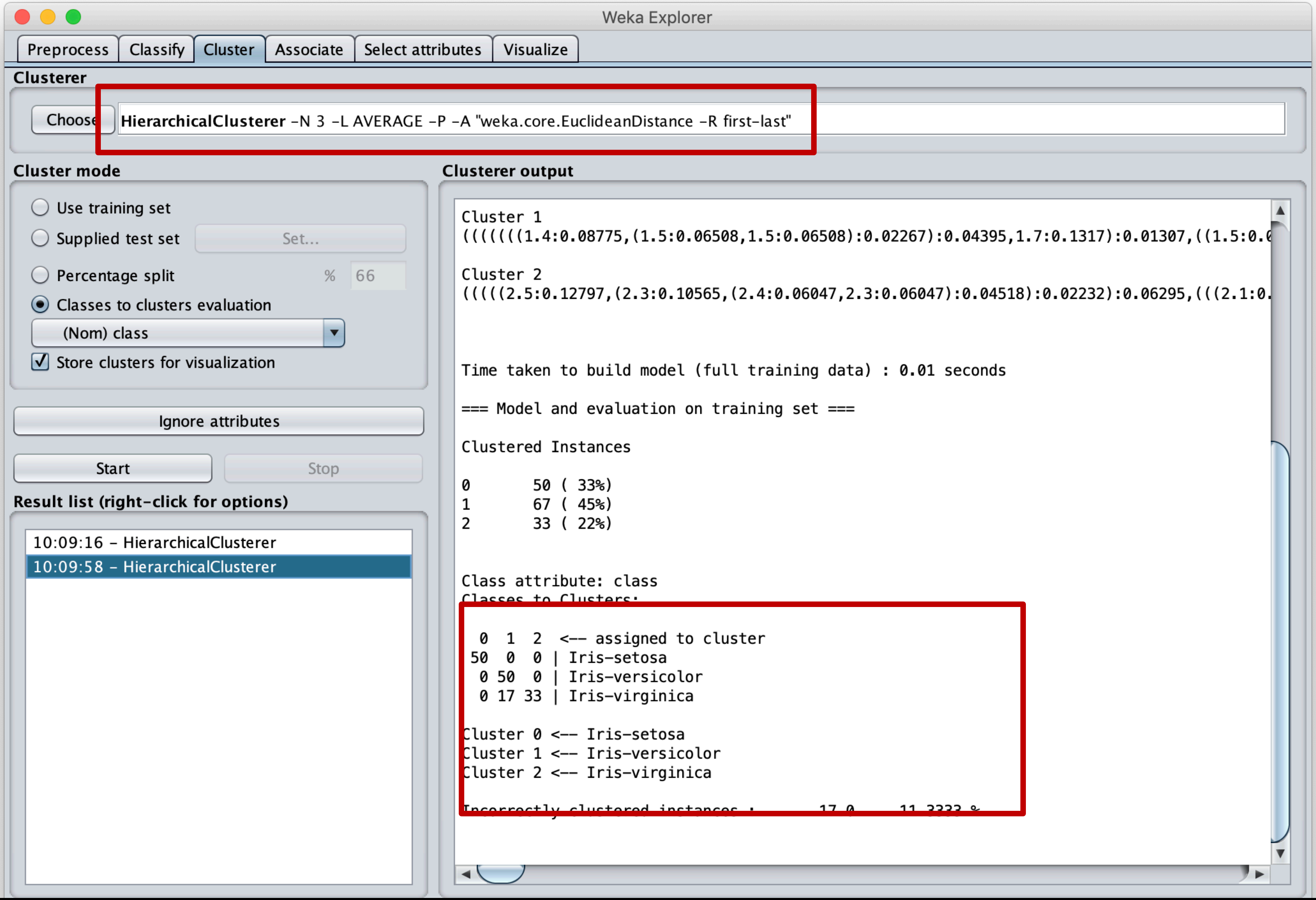
Weka: linkType=AVERAGE



HierarchicalClusterer -N 3 -L SINGLE -P -A "weka.core.EuclideanDistance -R first-last"

```
Cluster 0
((((((((((((((((((0.2:0.03254,0.2:0.03254):0.00913,(0.3:0.03254,0.3:0.03254):0.00913):0.0

Cluster 2
(((((((((((((((((((((((((((((1.4:0.07344,(((1.5:0.06508,1.5:0.06508):0.00066,(1.4:0.05008,1



Time taken to build model (full training data) : 0.01 seconds

=== Model and evaluation on training set ===

Clustered Instances

0       49 ( 33%)
1        1 (  1%)
2      100 ( 67%)


Class attribute: class
Classes to Clusters:

  0  1  2  <-- assigned to cluster
 49  1  0 | Iris-setosa
  0  0 50 | Iris-versicolor
  0  0 50 | Iris-virginica

Cluster 0 <-- Iris-setosa
Cluster 1 <-- No class
Cluster 2 <-- Iris-versicolor

Incorrectly clustered instances :       51.0      34      %
```

Defaut **SINGLE** cluster distance gives poor results here



HierarchicalClusterer -N 3 -L AVERAGE -P -A "weka.core.EuclideanDistance -R first-last"

( ) Use training set
( ) Supplied test set
( ) Percentage split % 66
(●) Classes to clusters evaluation
(Nom) class
[✓] Store clusters for visualization

Result list:
10:09:16 - HierarchicalClusterer
10:09:58 - HierarchicalClusterer

```
Cluster 1
((((((1.4:0.08775,(1.5:0.06508,1.5:0.06508):0.02267):0.04395,1.7:0.1317):0.01307,((1.5:0.

Cluster 2
(((((2.5:0.12797,(2.3:0.10565,(2.4:0.06047,2.3:0.06047):0.04518):0.02232):0.06295,(((2.1:0.



Time taken to build model (full training data) : 0.01 seconds

=== Model and evaluation on training set ===

Clustered Instances

0       50 ( 33%)
1       67 ( 45%)
2       33 ( 22%)


Class attribute: class
Classes to Clusters:

  0  1  2  <-- assigned to cluster
 50  0  0 | Iris-setosa
  0 50  0 | Iris-versicolor
  0 17 33 | Iris-virginica

Cluster 0 <-- Iris-setosa
Cluster 1 <-- Iris-versicolor
Cluster 2 <-- Iris-virginica

Incorrectly clustered instances :       17.0      11.3333 %
```

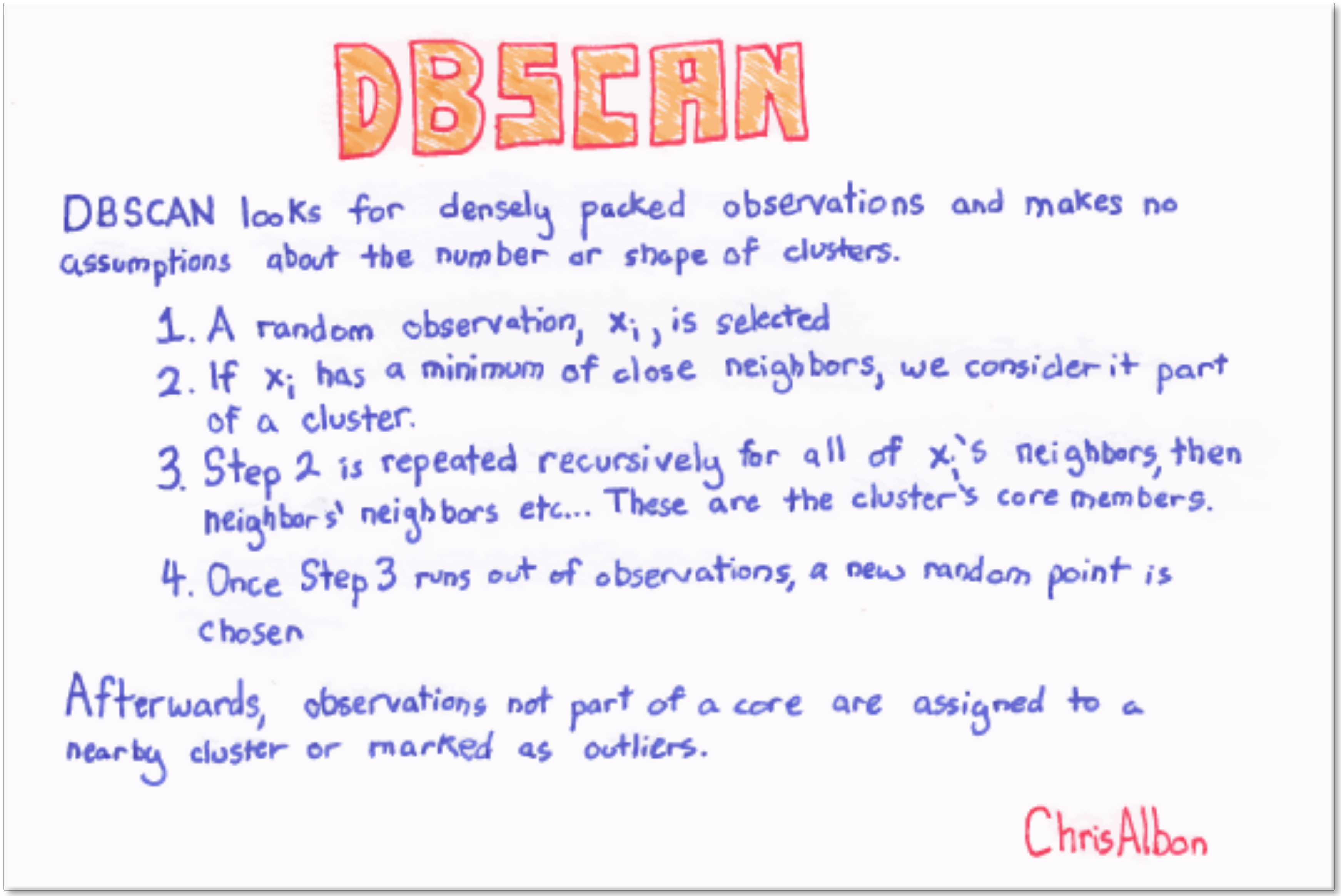
Using **AVERAGE** cluster distance measure improves results

Knowing when to stop

- General issue is knowing when to stop merging/splitting a cluster
- We may have a problem specific desired range of clusters (e.g., 3-6)
- There are some general metrics for assessing quality of a cluster
- There are also domain specific heuristics for cluster quality

(3) DBSCAN Algorithm

- Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Applica-tions with Noise
- Clusters close points based on a distance and a minimum number of points
  - Key parameters: eps=maximum distance between two points; minPoints= minimal cluster size
- Marks as outliers points in low-density regions
- Needn’t specify number of clusters expected
- Fast



DBSCAN

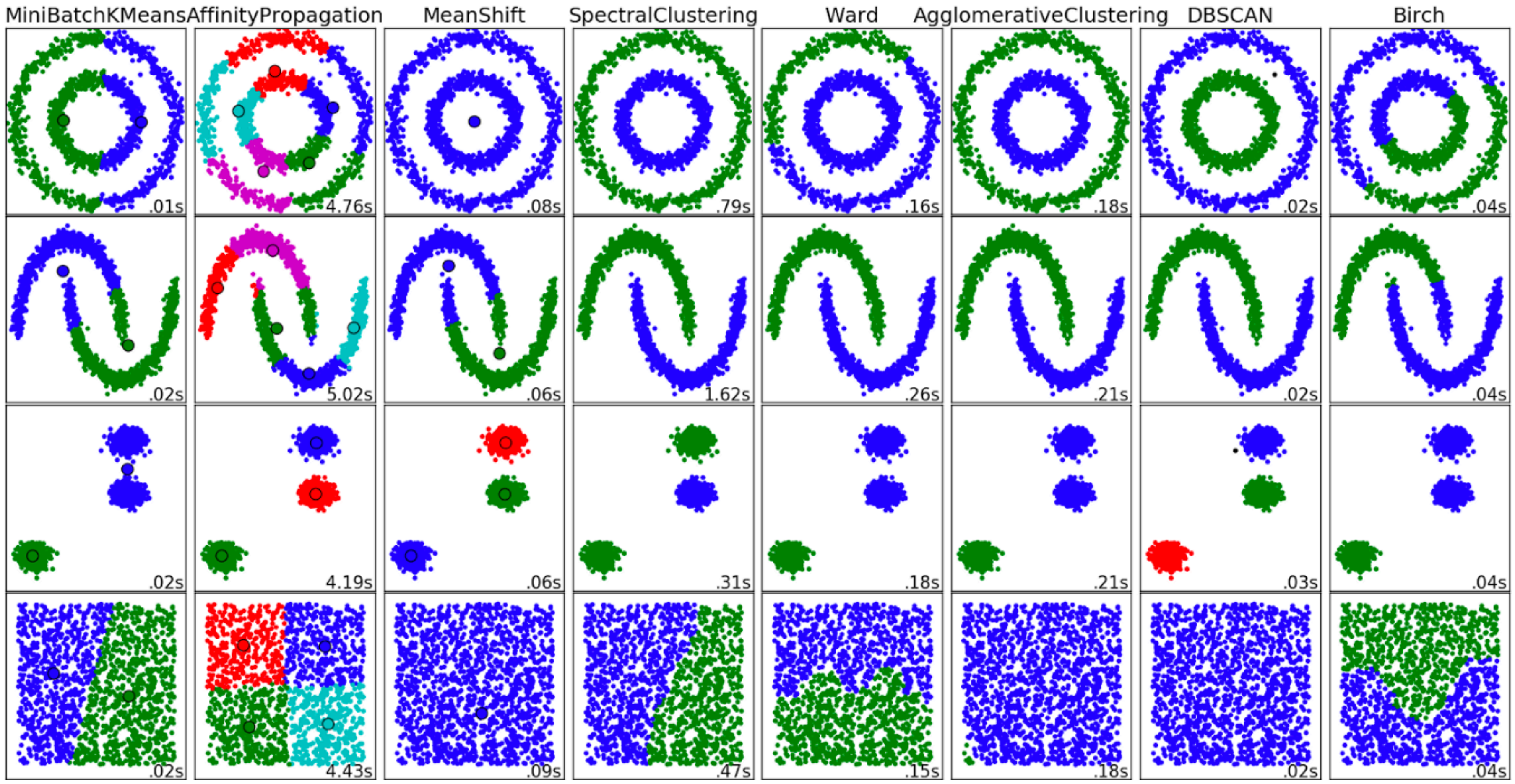
DBSCAN looks for densely packed observations and makes no assumptions about the number or shape of clusters.

1. A random observation, x_i, is selected
2. If x_i has a minimum of close neighbors, we consider it part of a cluster.
3. Step 2 is repeated recursively for all of x_i's neighbors, then neighbors' neighbors etc... These are the cluster's core members.
4. Once Step 3 runs out of observations, a new random point is chosen

Afterwards, observations not part of a core are assigned to a nearby cluster or marked as outliers.

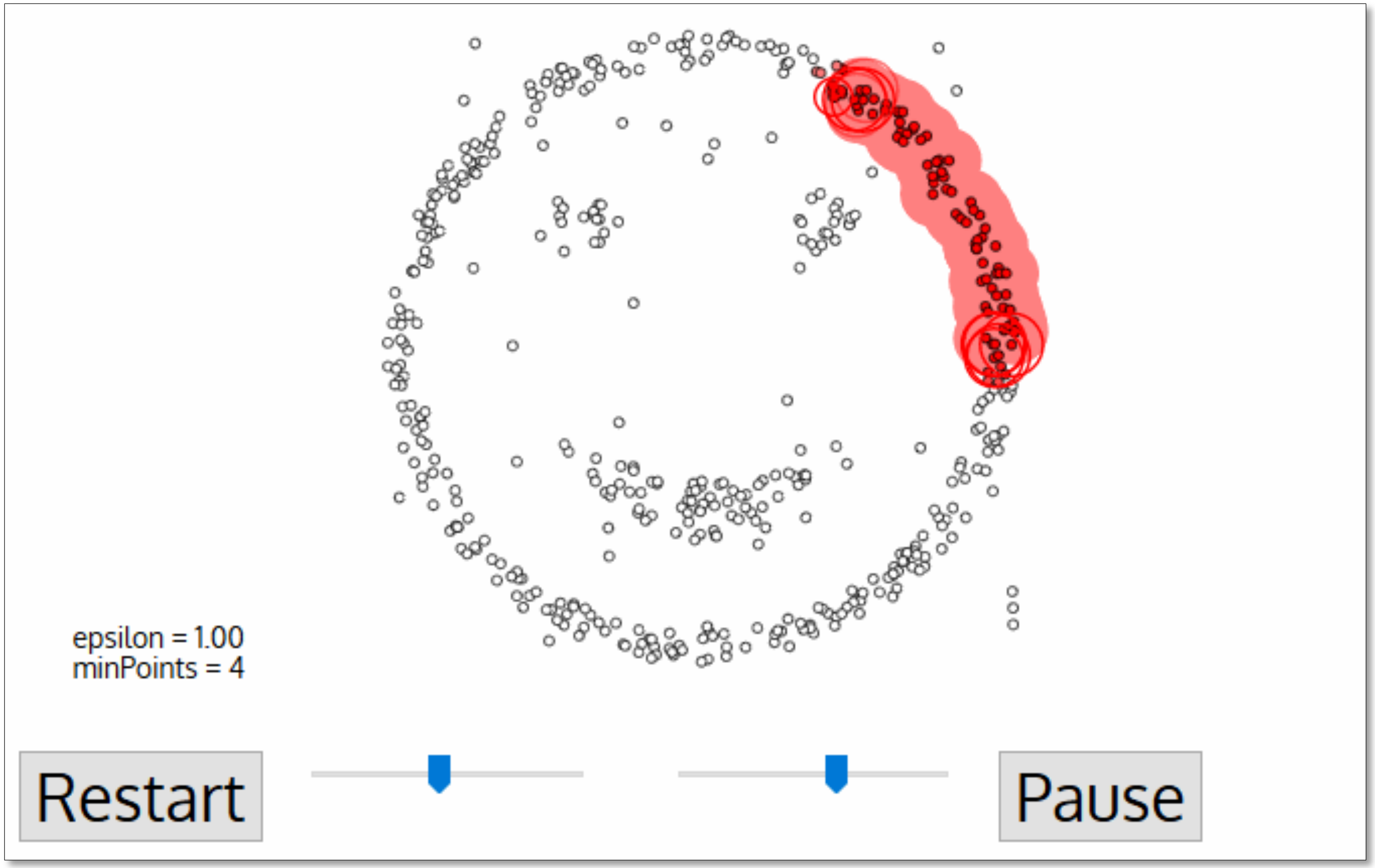
Chris Albon

Comparing Clustering algorithms



Scikit Learn — Plot Cluster Comparison

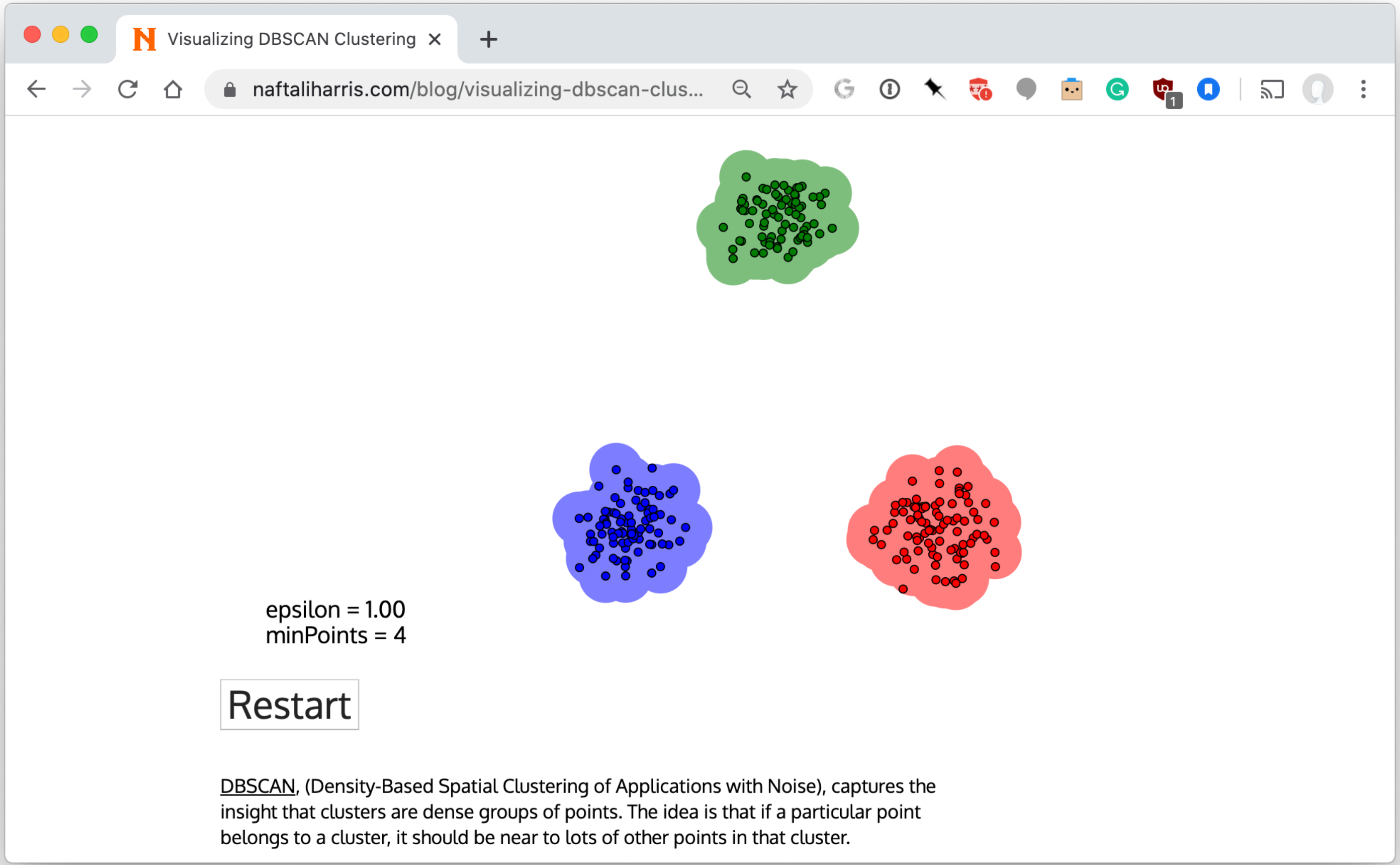
DBSCAN Example



This gif (in ppt) shows how DBSCAN grows four clusters and identifies the remaining points as outliers

Visualizing DBSCAN

https://bit.ly/471dbscan


Visualizing DBSCAN Clustering
naftaliharris.com/blog/visualizing-dbscan-clus...
Restart

epsilon = 1.00
minPoints = 4

DBSCAN, (Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Applications with Noise), captures the insight that clusters are dense groups of points. The idea is that if a particular point belongs to a cluster, it should be near to lots of other points in that cluster.