

DATA-DRIVEN TRANSFORMATION

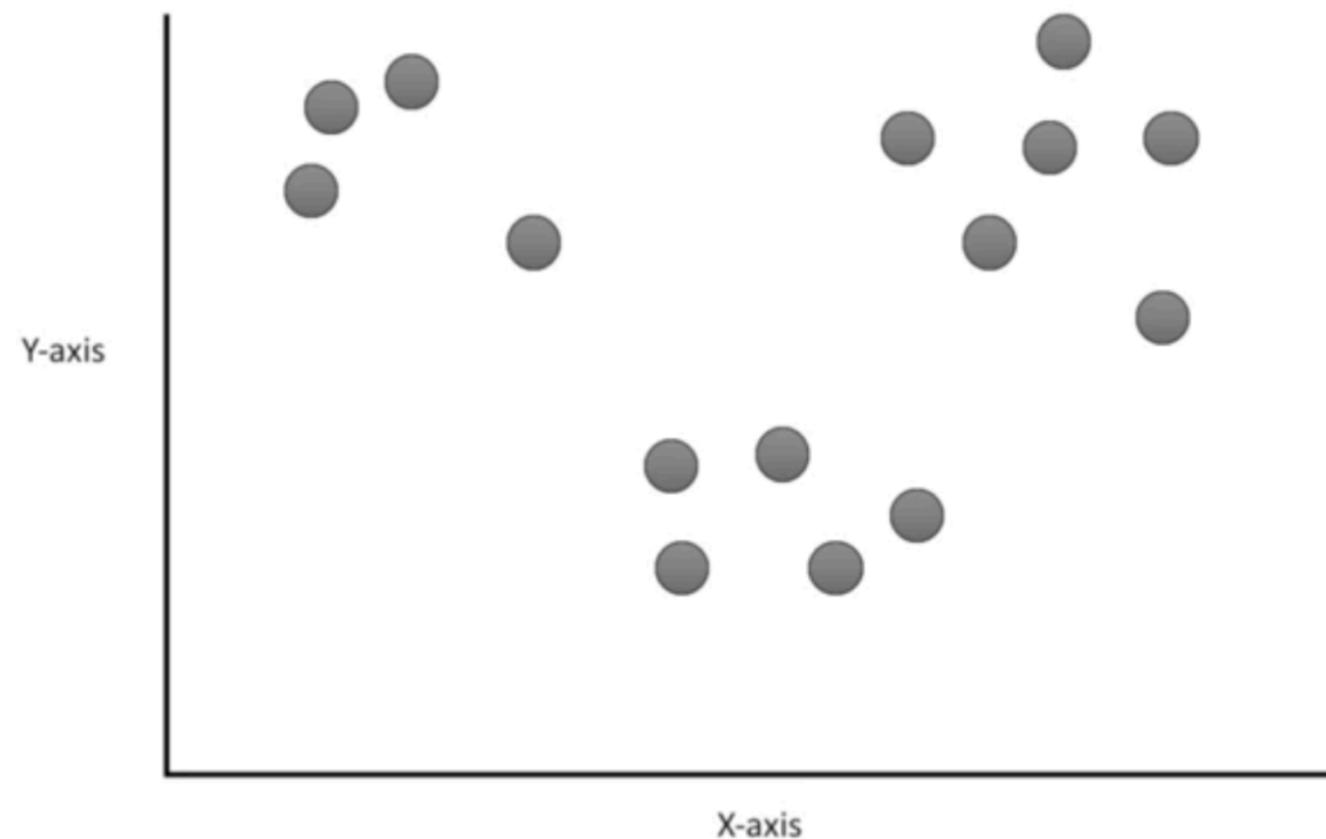
INTRODUCTION TO CLUSTERING

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K-MEANS CLUSTERING

K-means clustering finds **K groups** of **data points close to each other** when visualizing the data.



ALGORITHM

Step 1: Select the number of clusters you want to identify in your data. This is the “K” in “K-means clustering”.

In this case, we’ll select $K=3$. That is to say, we want to identify 3 clusters.



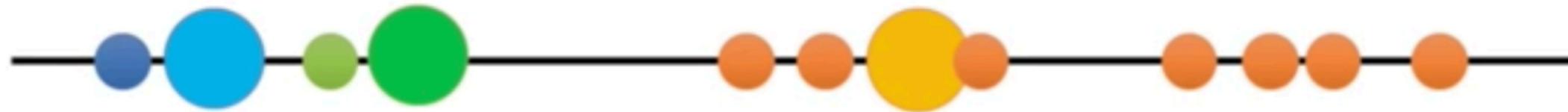
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4b5d3muPQmA>

ALGORITHM

Step 2: Randomly select 3 distinct data points.



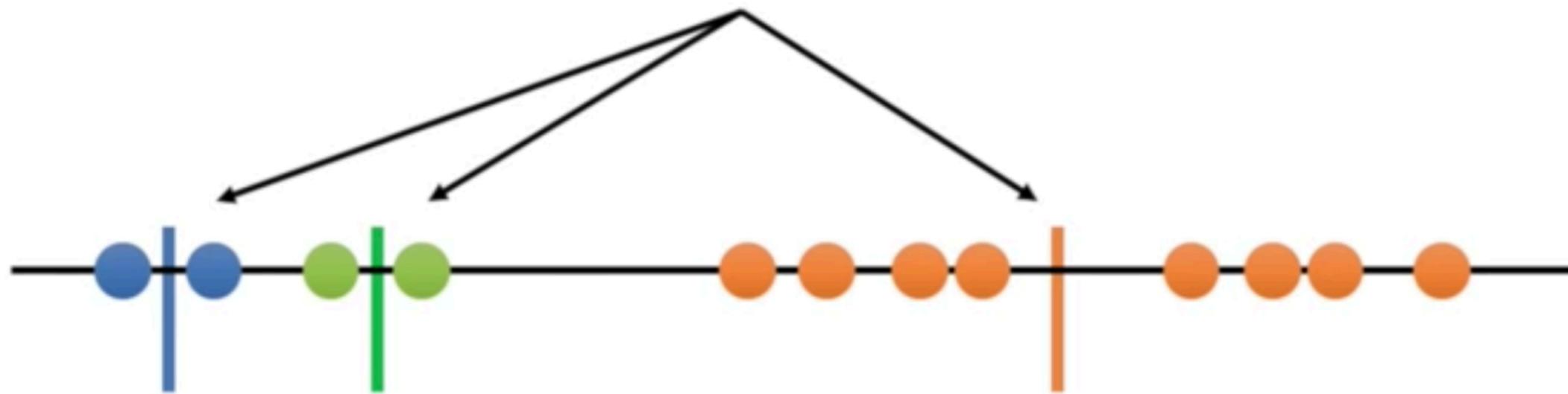
ALGORITHM



these points are
closest to the **orange** cluster,
so they'll go in that one

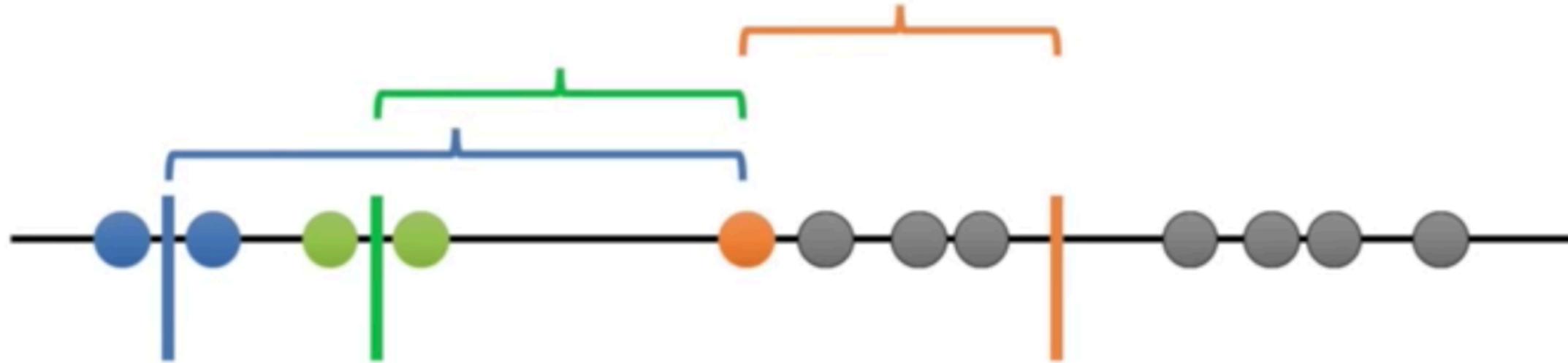
ALGORITHM

Step 5: calculate the mean of each cluster.



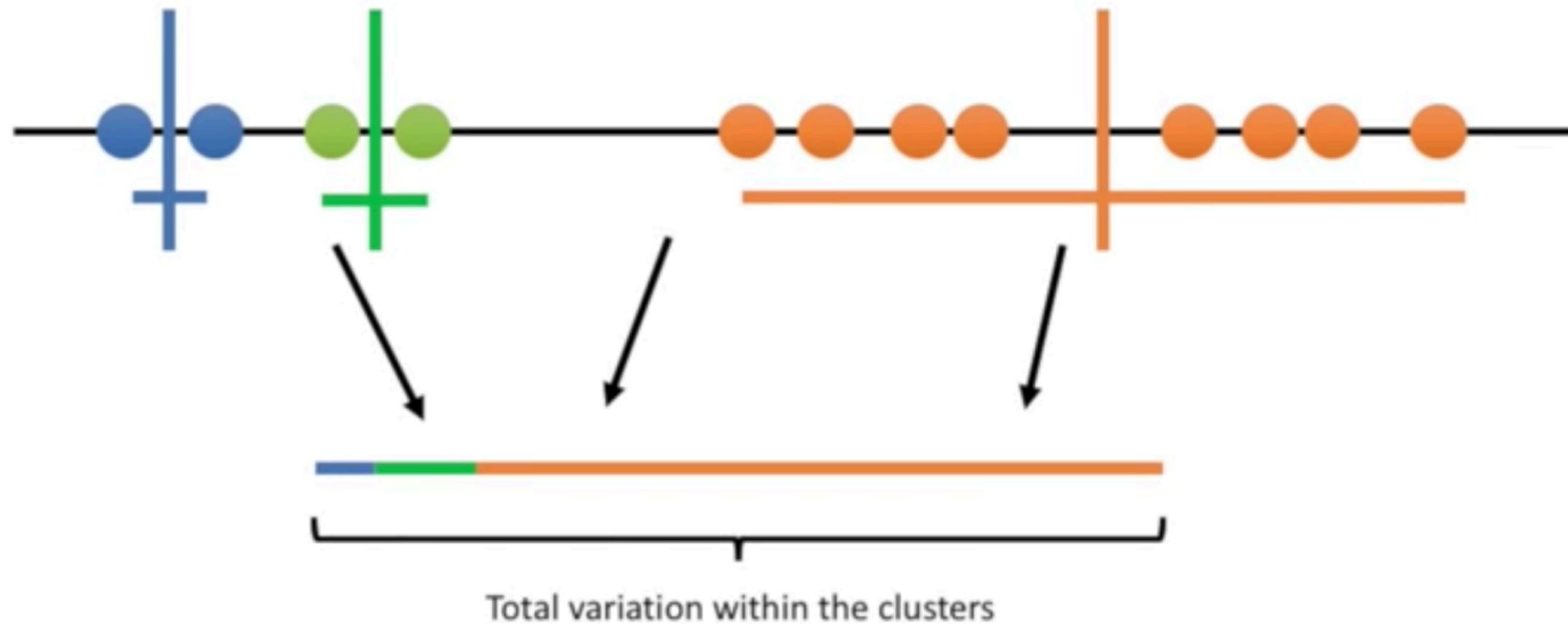
ALGORITHM

Then we repeat what we just did (measure and cluster) using the mean values.

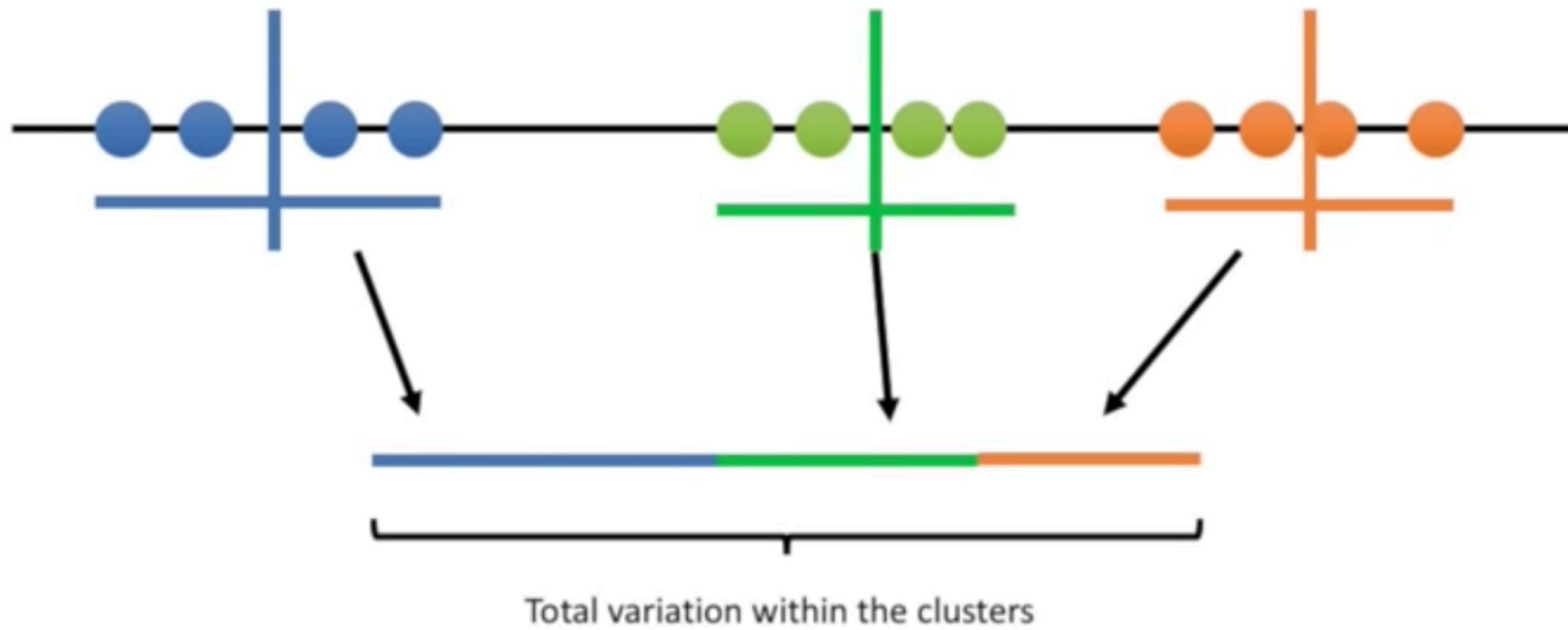


ALGORITHM

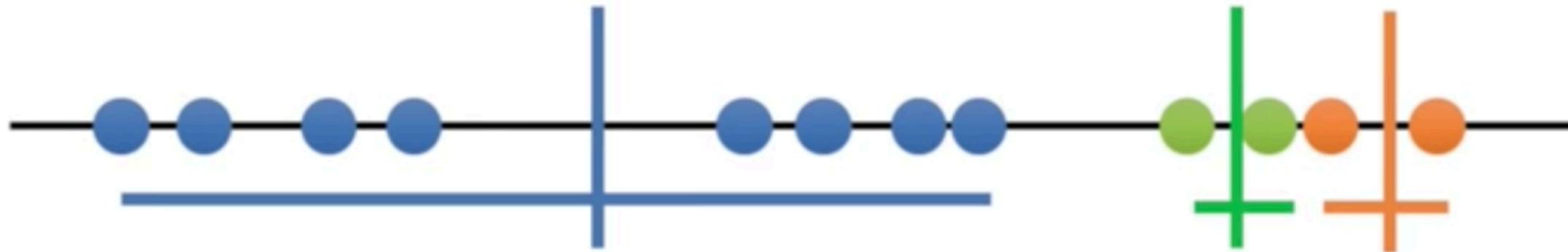
We can assess the quality of the clustering by adding up the variation within each cluster.



ALGORITHM



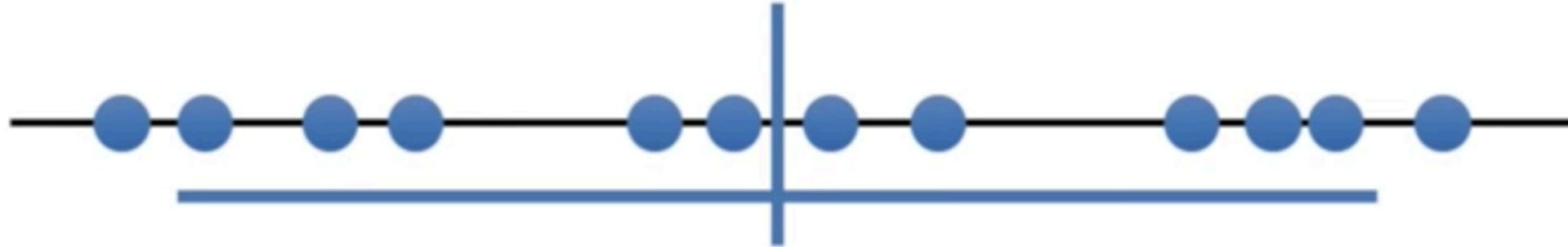
ALGORITHM



3rd cluster attempt: 

HOW TO CHOOSE K ?

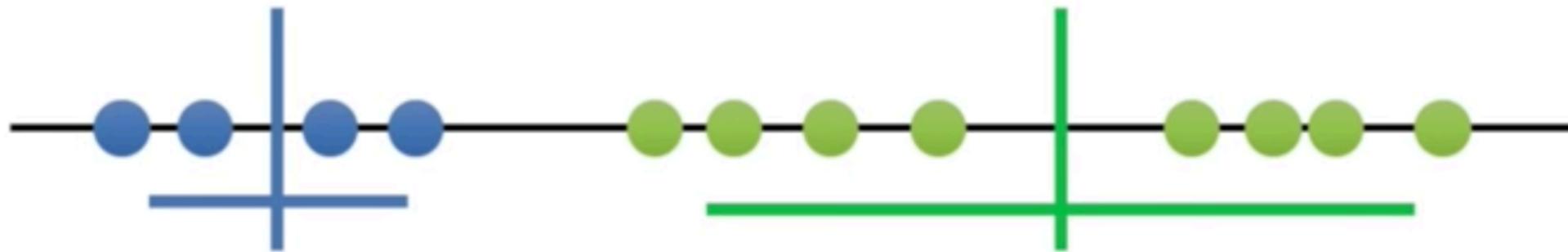
Start with $K = 1$



$K = 1$ is the worst case scenario. We can quantify its “badness” with the total variation.

HOW TO CHOOSE K ?

Now try $K = 2$

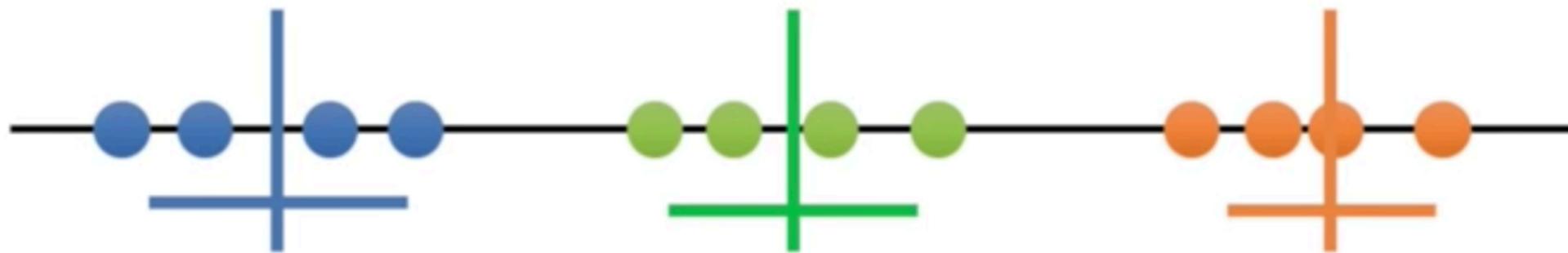


$K = 2$ is better, and we can quantify how much better by comparing the total variation within the 2 clusters to $K = 1$



HOW TO CHOOSE K ?

Now try K = 3

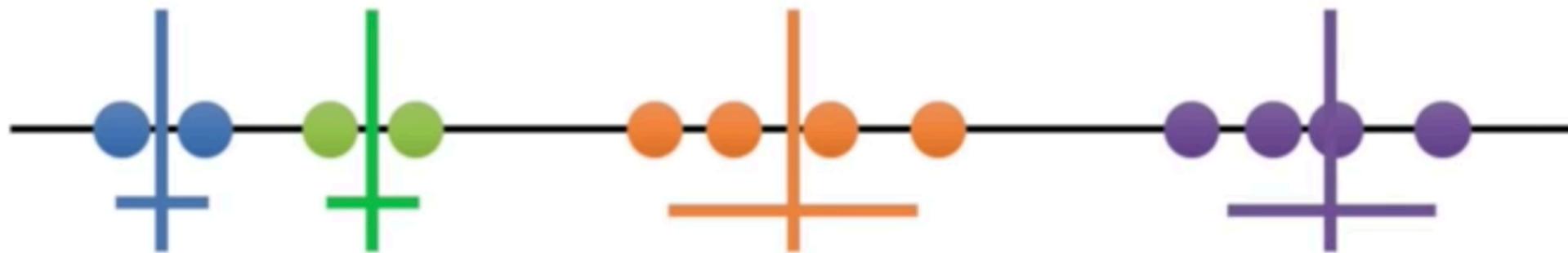


K = 3 is even better! We can quantify how much better by comparing the total variation within the 3 clusters to K = 2

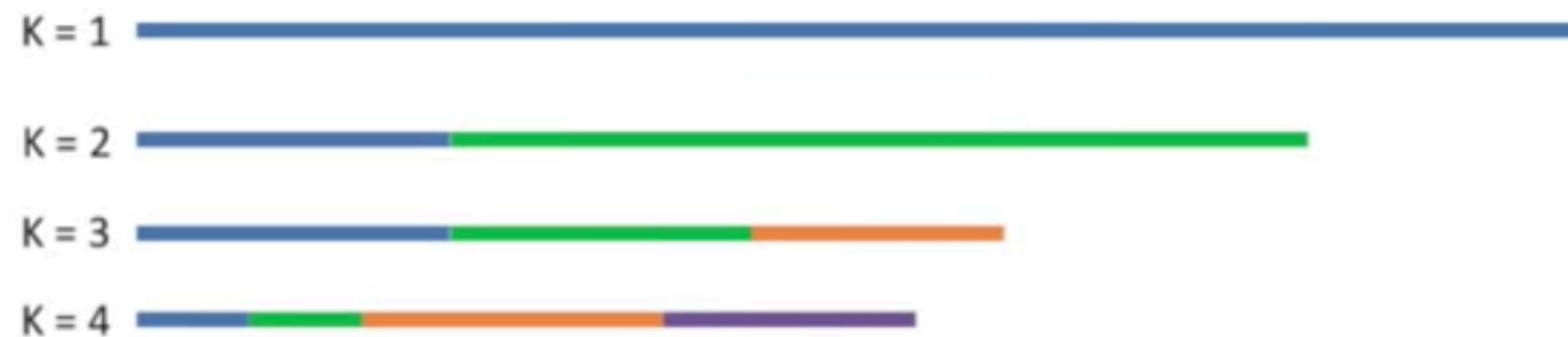


HOW TO CHOOSE K ?

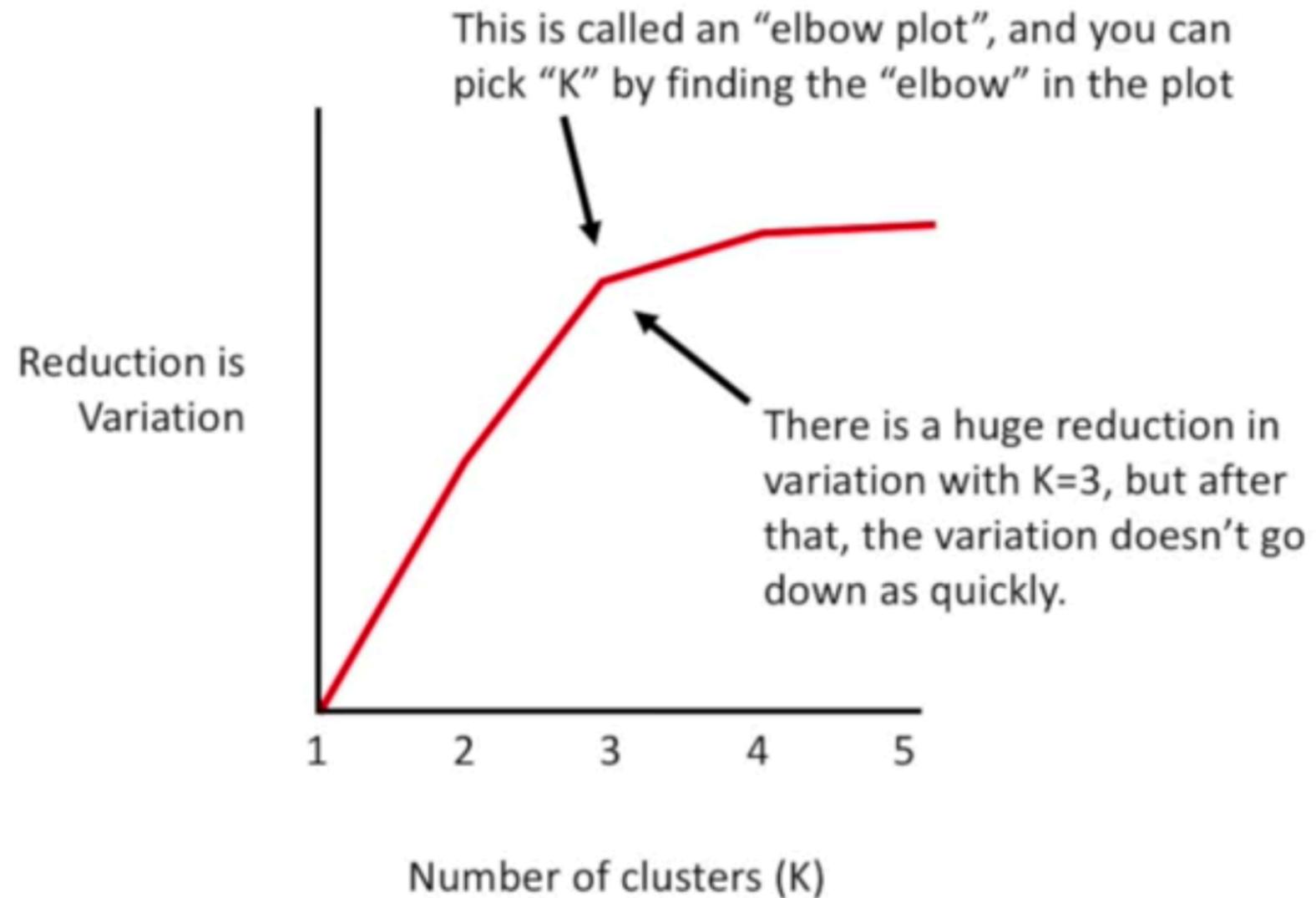
Now try K = 4



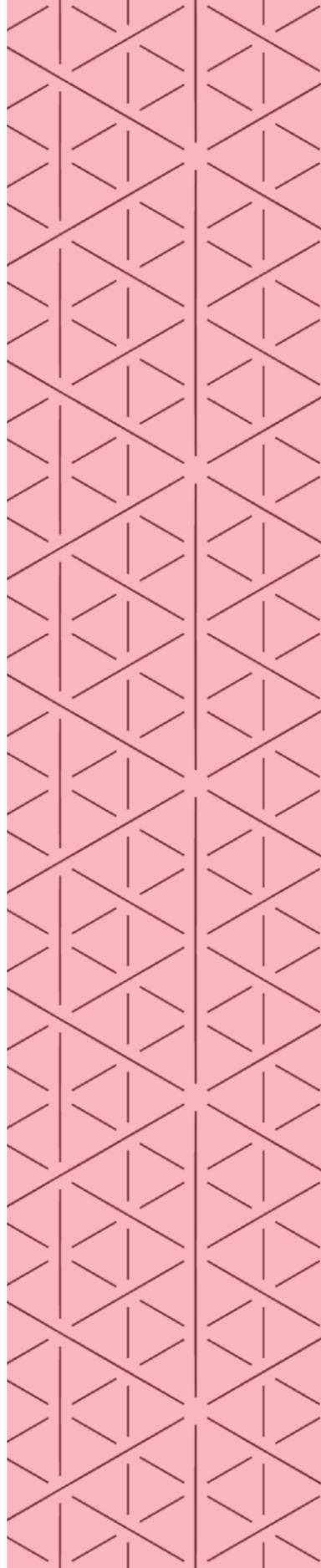
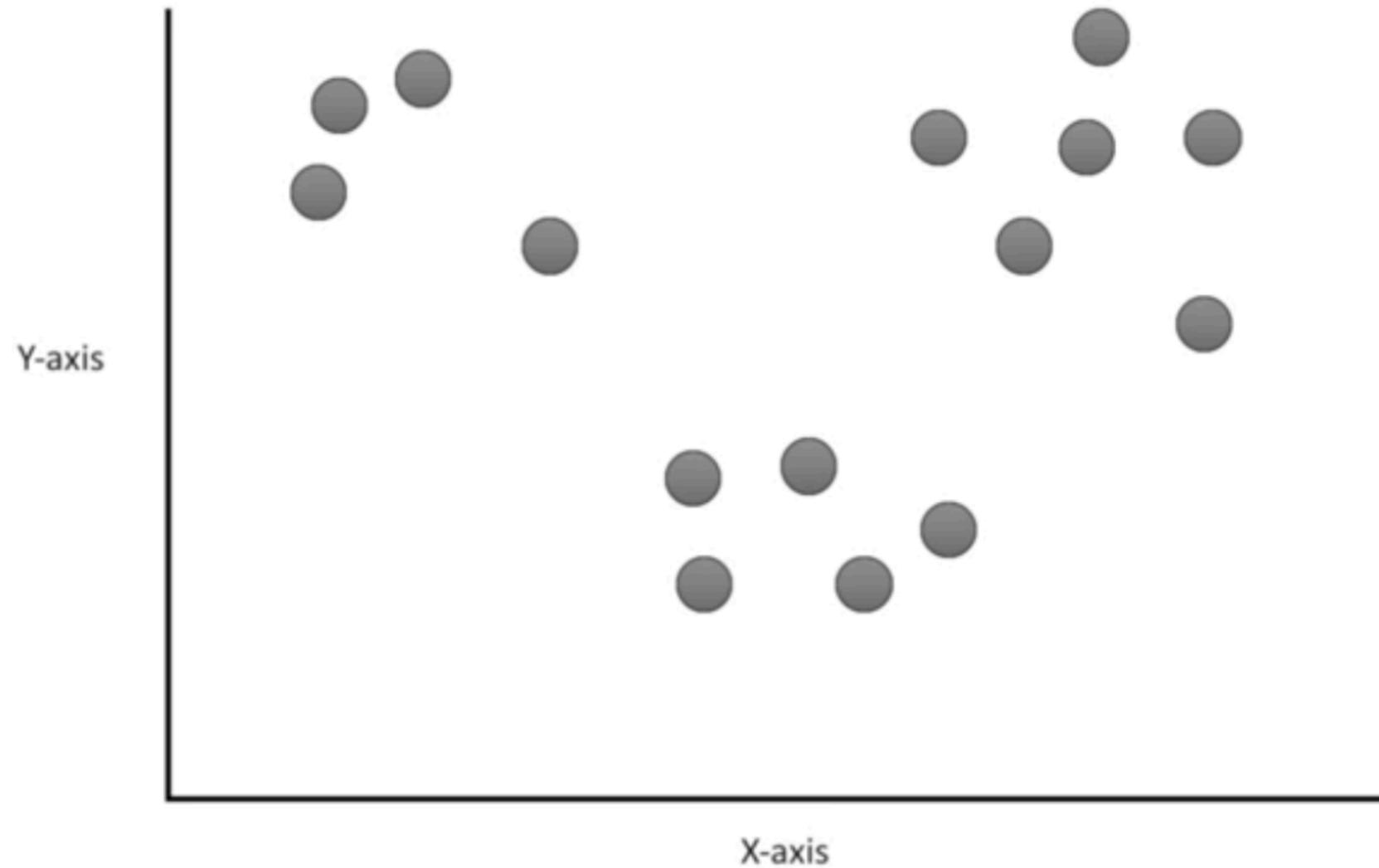
The total variation within each cluster is less than when K=3



HOW TO CHOOSE K ?

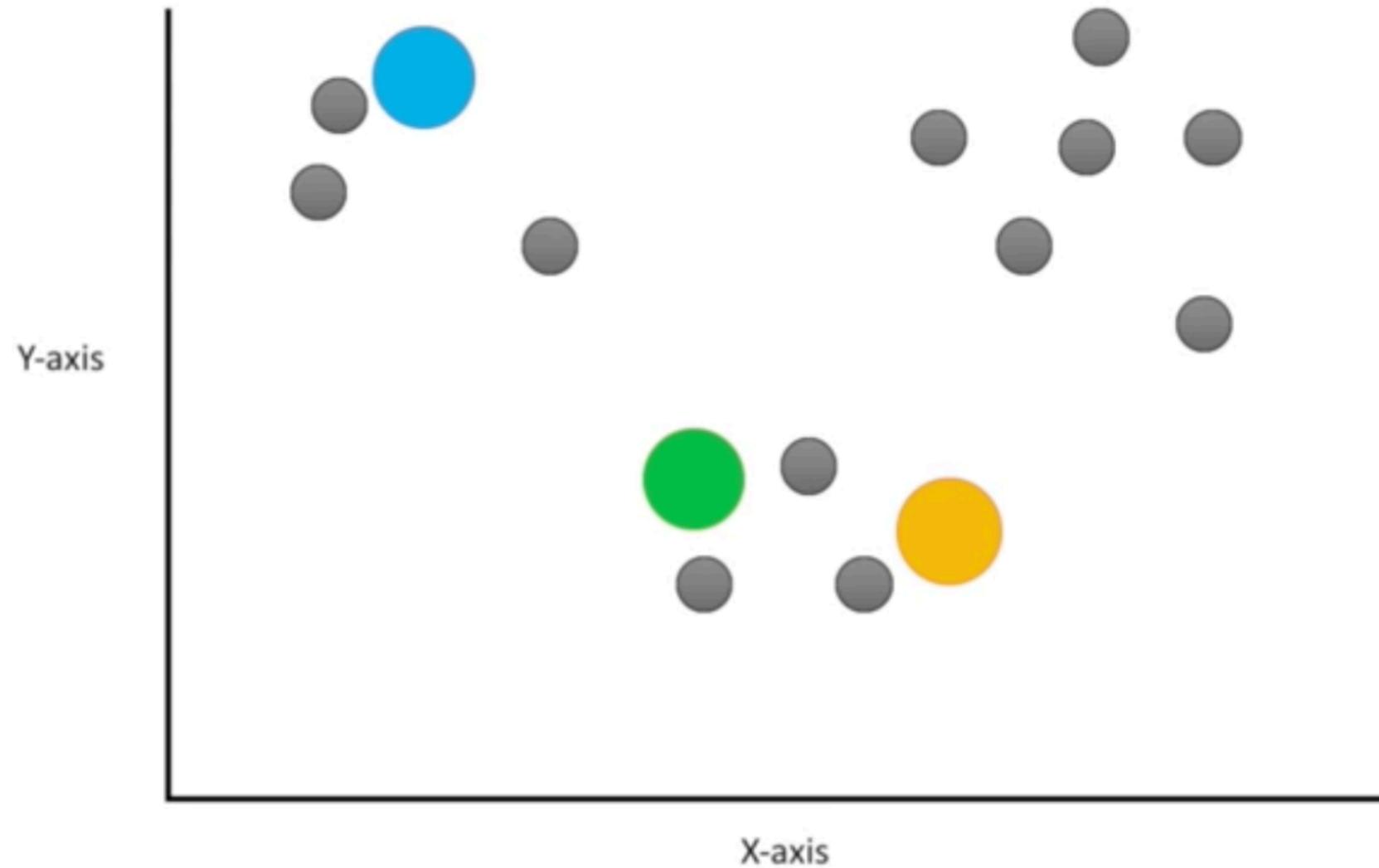


MULTIDIMENSIONAL DATA



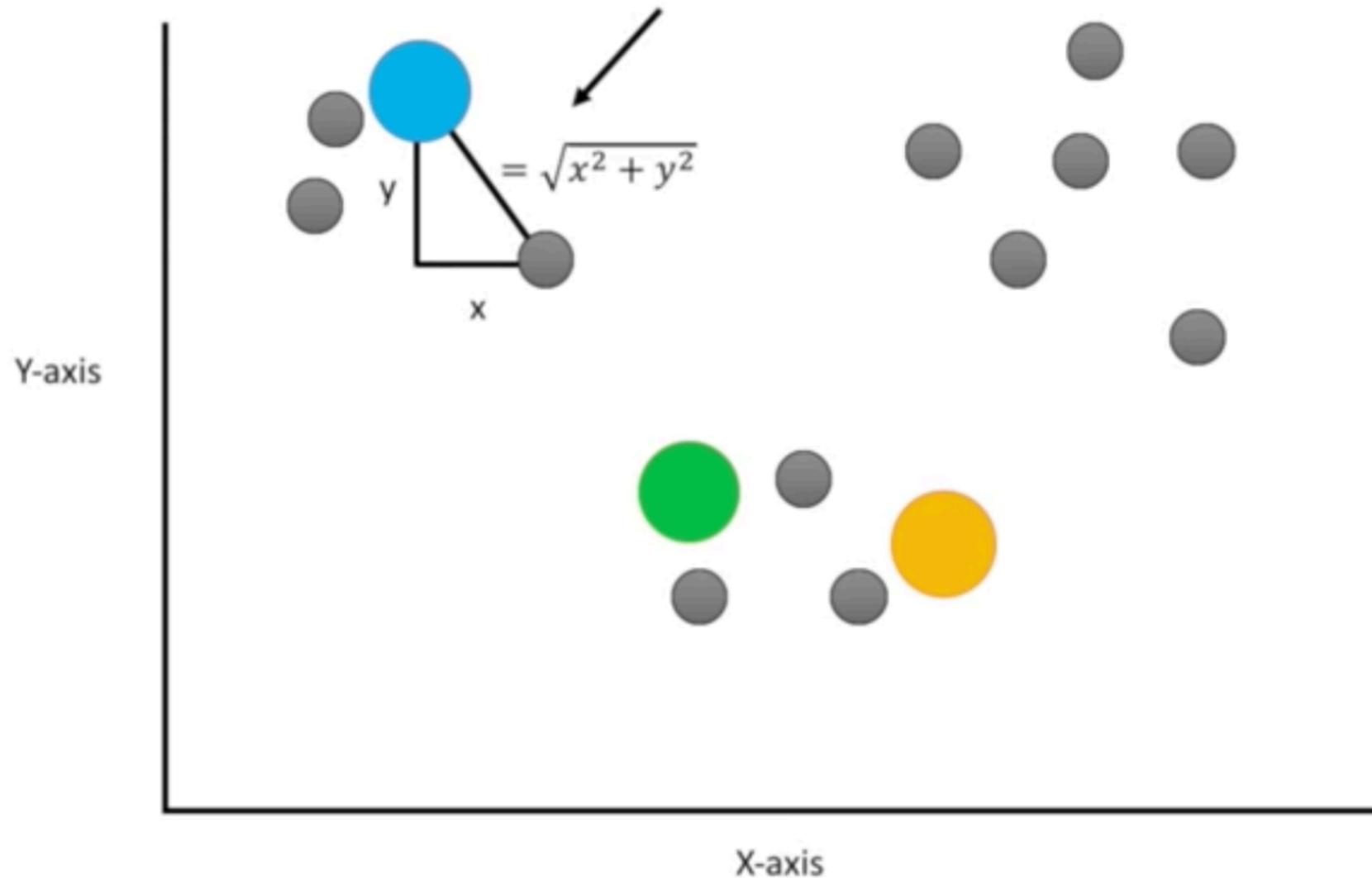
MULTIDIMENSIONAL DATA

Just like before, you pick three random points...



MULTIDIMENSIONAL DATA

And we use the Euclidean distance. In 2 dimensions, the Euclidean distance is the same thing as the Pythagorean theorem.



When we have 2 axes, the Euclidean distance is:

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

When we have 3 axes, the Euclidean distance is:

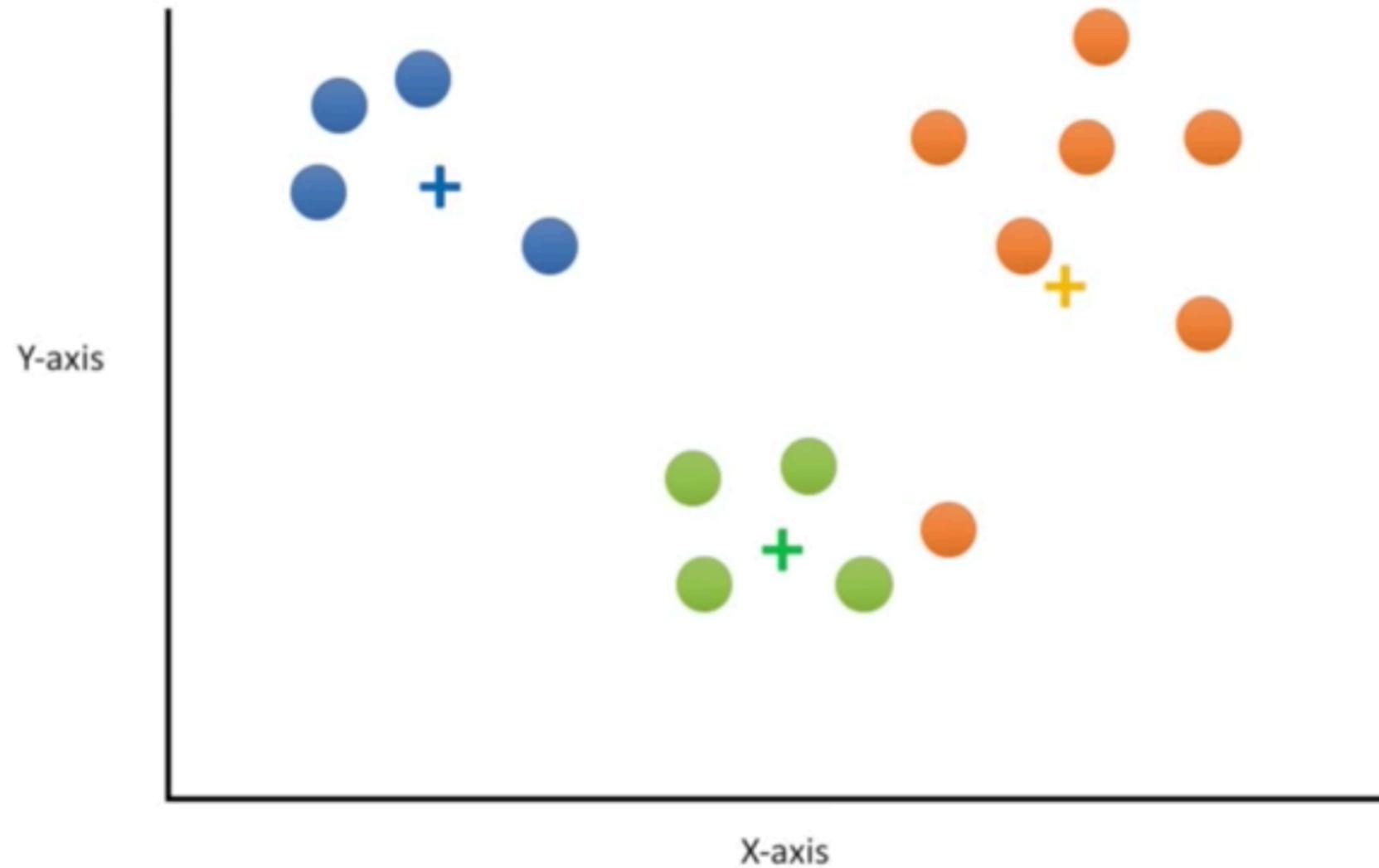
$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

When we have 4 axes, the Euclidean distance is:

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + a^2}$$

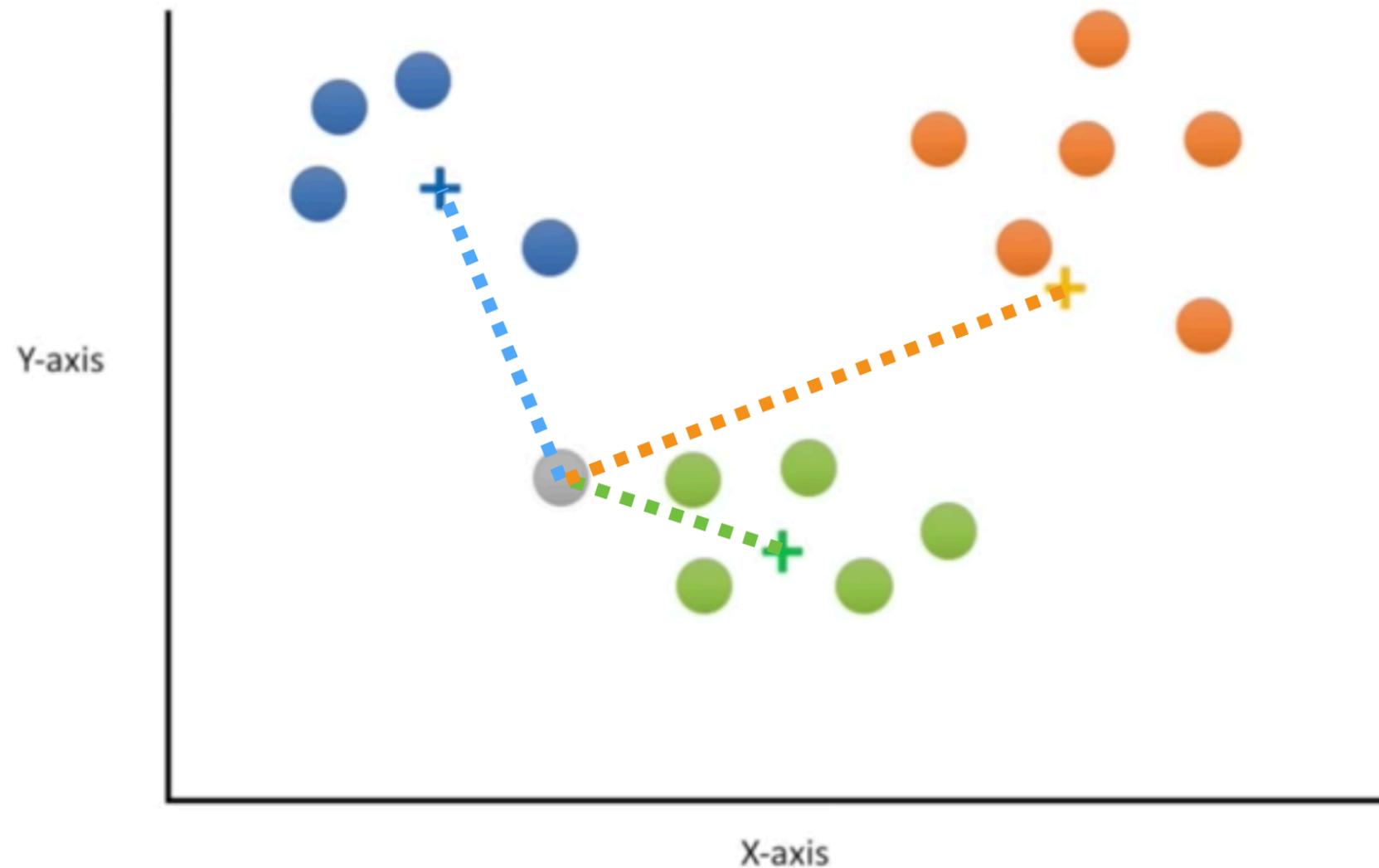
MULTIDIMENSIONAL DATA

And, just like before, we then calculate the center of each cluster and recluster...

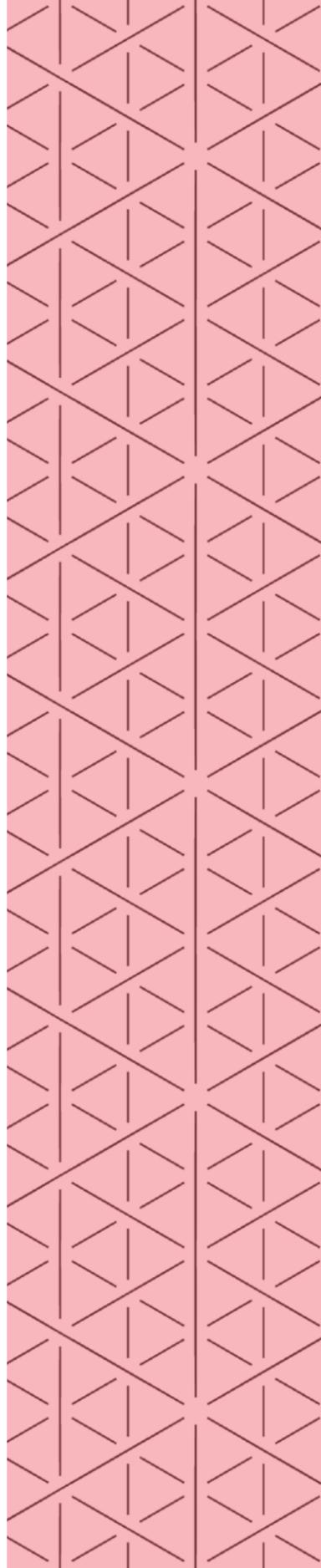
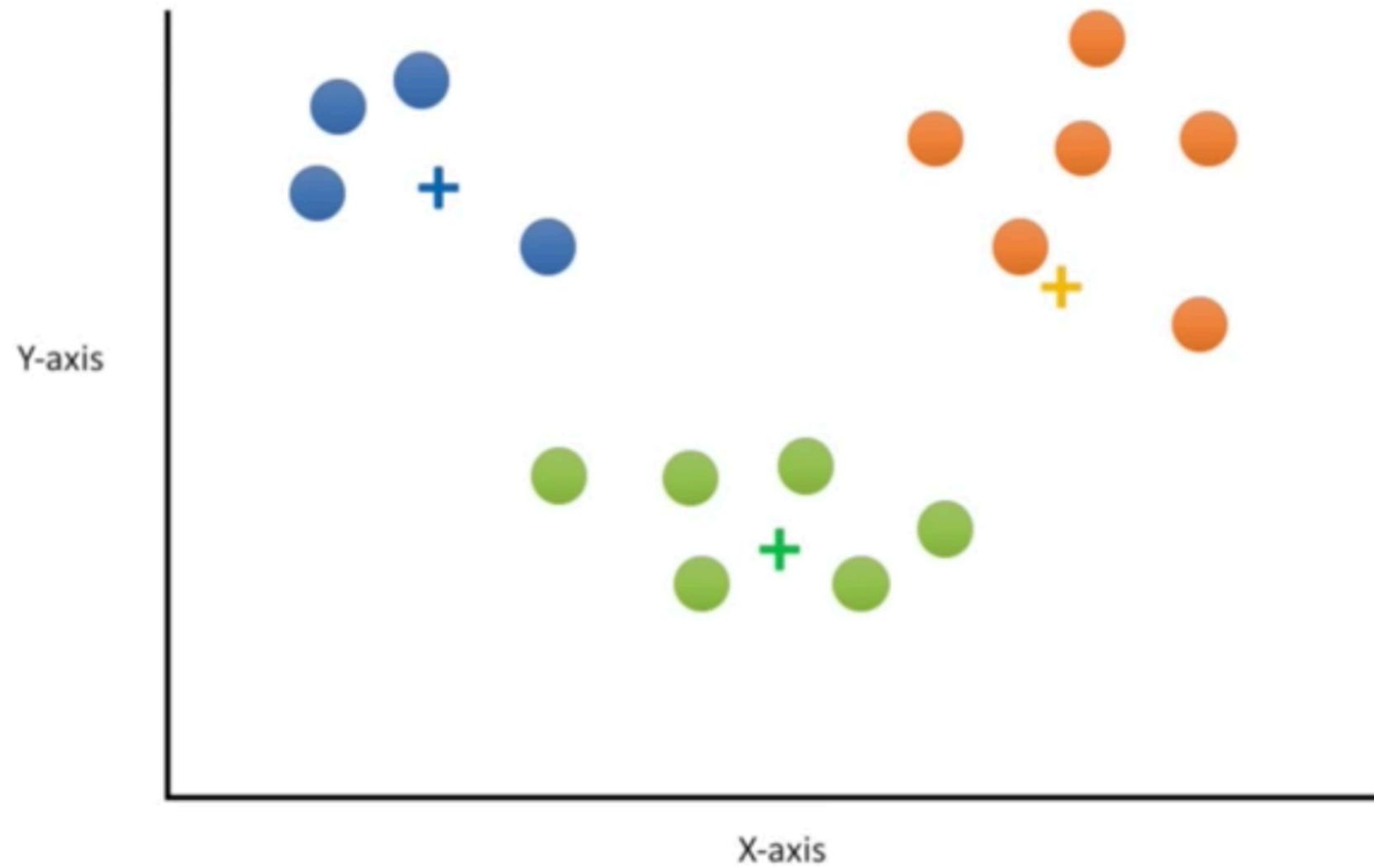


MULTIDIMENSIONAL DATA

To classify a **new data point**, we chose the **closest cluster mean**.



MULTIDIMENSIONAL DATA



DATA-DRIVEN TRANSFORMATION

QUESTION & DISCUSSION