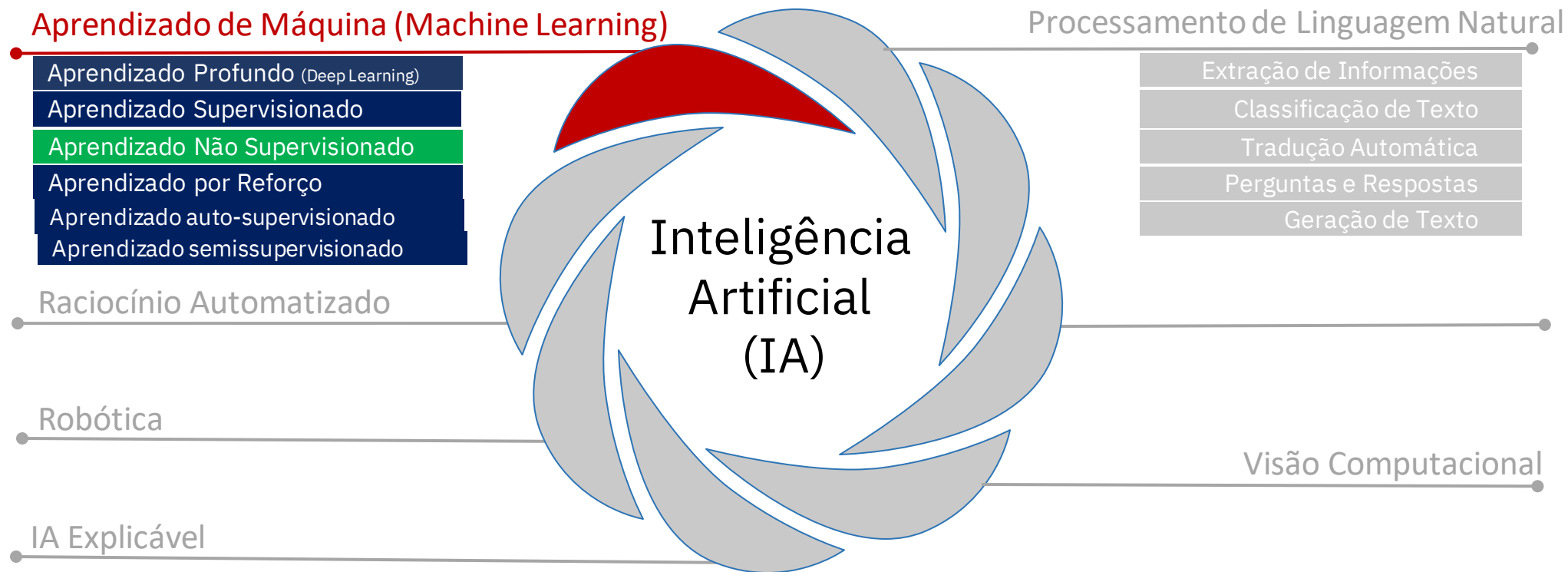
The background of the slide is an abstract composition of numerous circular and irregular splatters. On the left side, there are large, overlapping splatters in shades of orange and brown. These transition into a dense cluster of smaller, bright green and yellow-green splatters on the right side. The overall effect is a vibrant, energetic splash of color against a light, gradient background that transitions from blue on the left to white and then to a warm orange at the bottom right.

Aprendizado não supervisionado: parte 2

Profa Silvia Moraes

Subáreas da Inteligência Artificial



Aprendizado Não Supervisionado

- **Não exige** que os **dados** estejam **rotulados**
- Sem crítica, **usa regularidades e propriedades estatísticas** dos dados no processo de aprendizagem.



Aprendizado Não Supervisionado

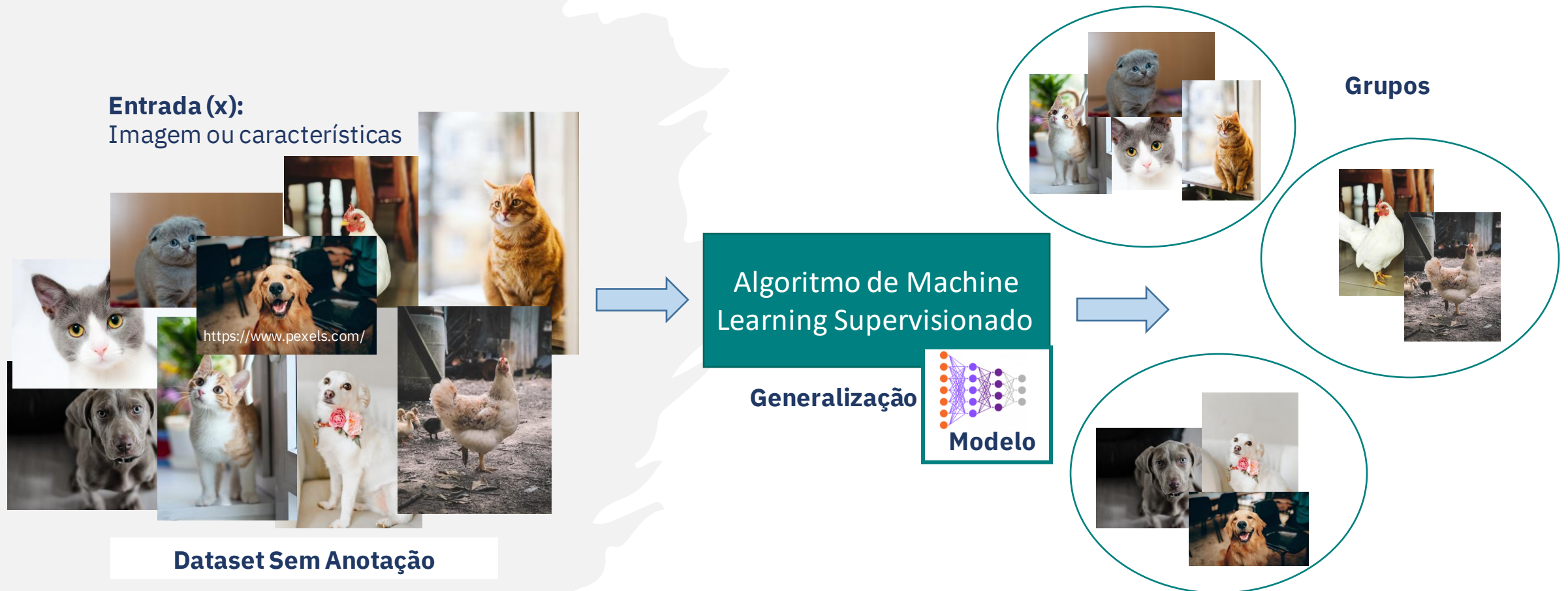
Executa **tarefas descritivas**: explora ou descreve um conjunto de dados.

- **Agrupamento**: divisão em grupos baseada em alguma regularidade ou similaridade
- **Sumarização**: descrição simples e compacta
- **Associação**: relações frequentes entre dados



Agrupamento

Organiza dados (não classificados, sem rótulos) em grupos de acordo com alguma medida de similaridade.

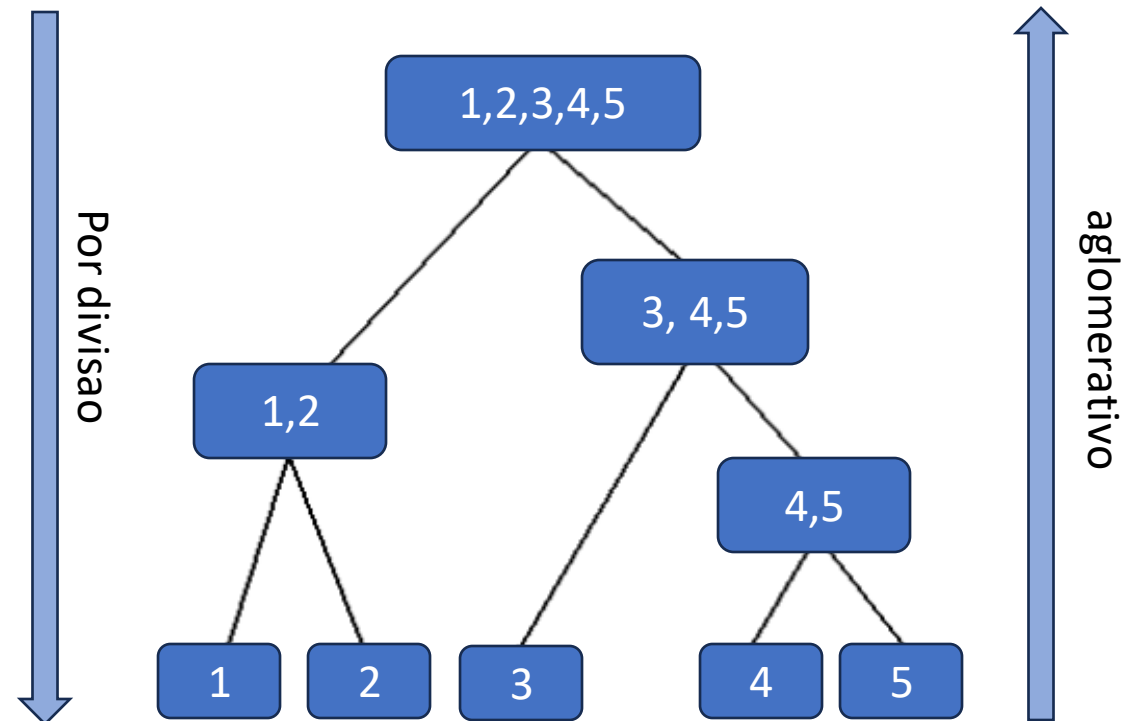


Agrupamento Hierárquico



Agrupamento Hierárquico

- Um algoritmo desse tipo gera a partir de uma matriz de proximidade, uma série de partições aninhadas.
- Pode ser:
 - Aglomerativo
 - Por divisão



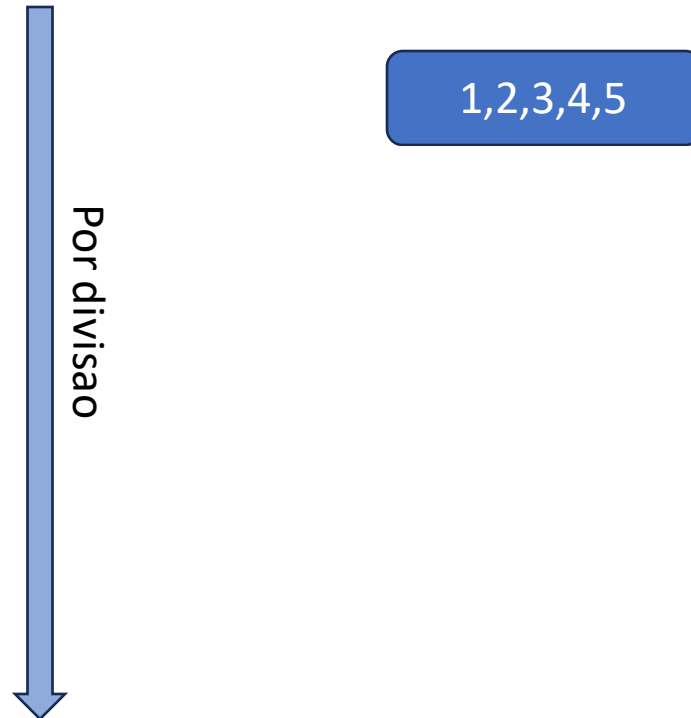
Agrupamento Hierárquico

- **Por Divisão:**

- Inicia com todos os objetos representando um único grupo.
- A cada passo, divide o grupo até que cada grupo contenha um objeto (ou k grupos) ou algum critério de parada seja atingido.
- Para definir os grupos:
 - usa uma **matriz de similaridade ou distância**.

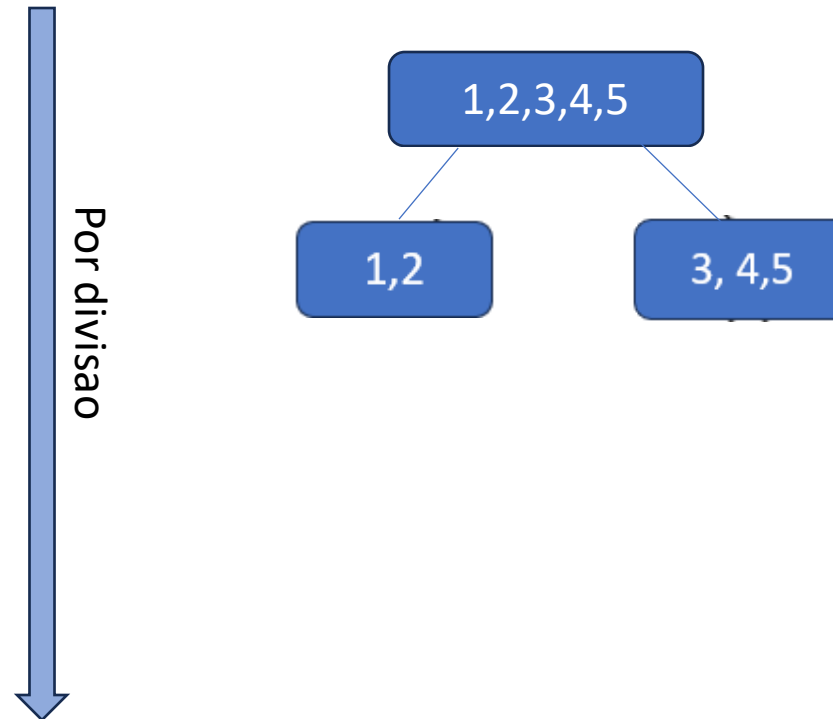
Agrupamento Hierárquico

- Por divisão:



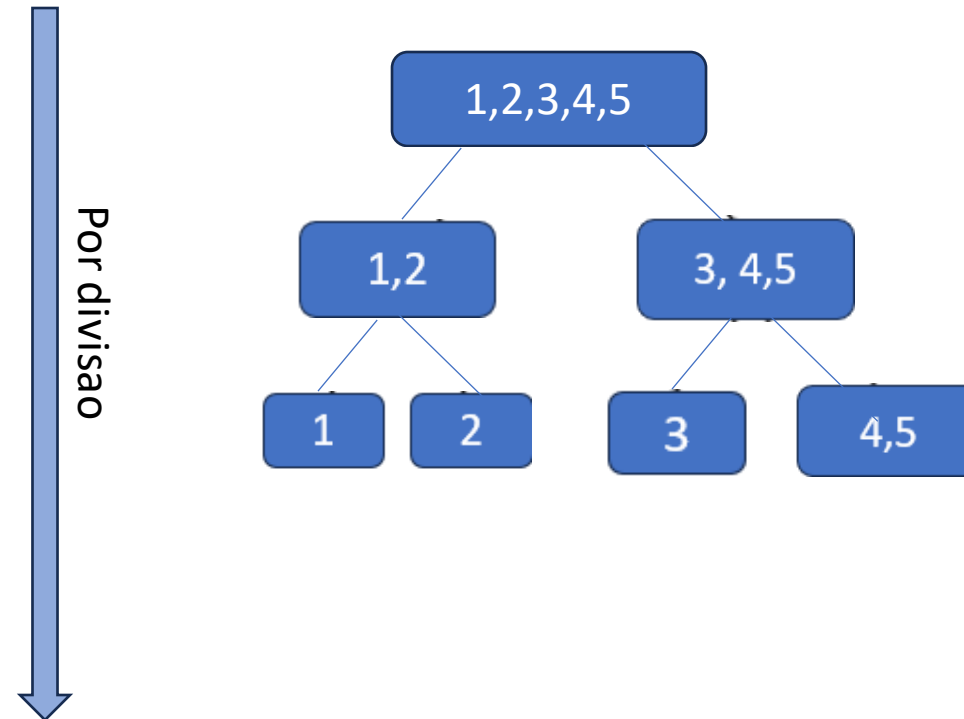
Agrupamento Hierárquico

- Por divisão:



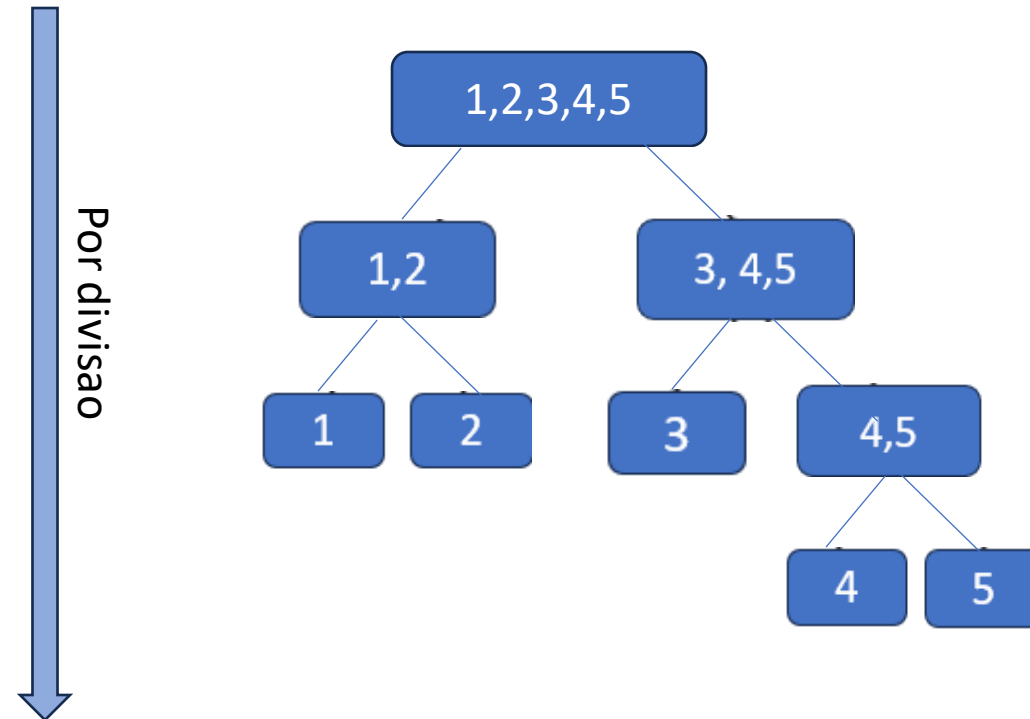
Agrupamento Hierárquico

- Por divisão:



Agrupamento Hierárquico

- Por divisão:

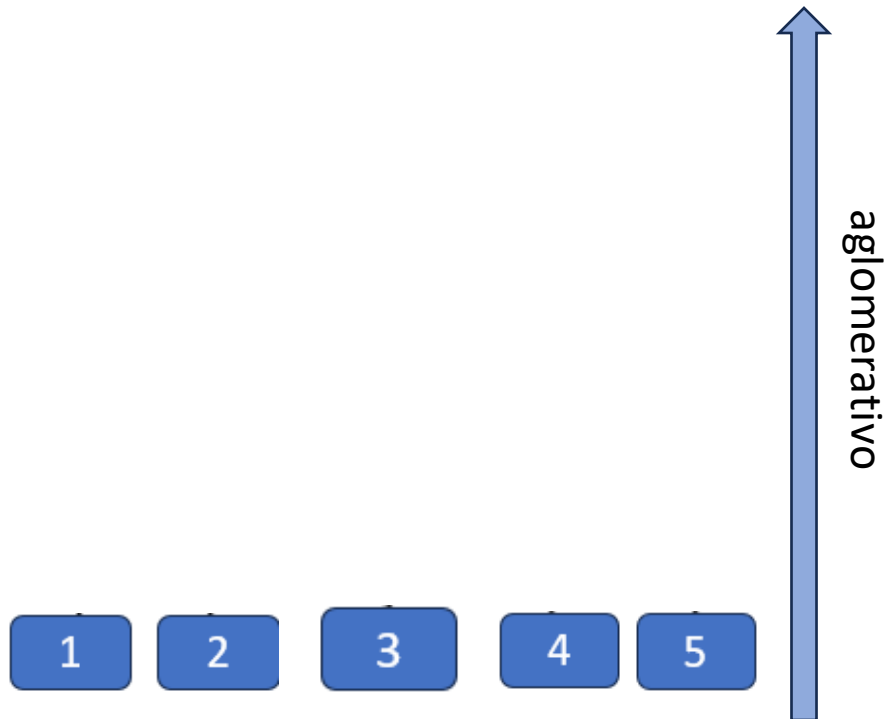


Agrupamento Hierárquico

- **Aglomerativo:**
 - Inicia com cada objeto representando um grupo individual.
 - A cada passo, combina o par mais próximo de grupos, até que somente um grupo (ou k grupos) reste ou algum critério de parada seja atingido.
- Para definir os grupos: algoritmos hierárquicos tradicionais usam a **matriz de similaridade ou distância**

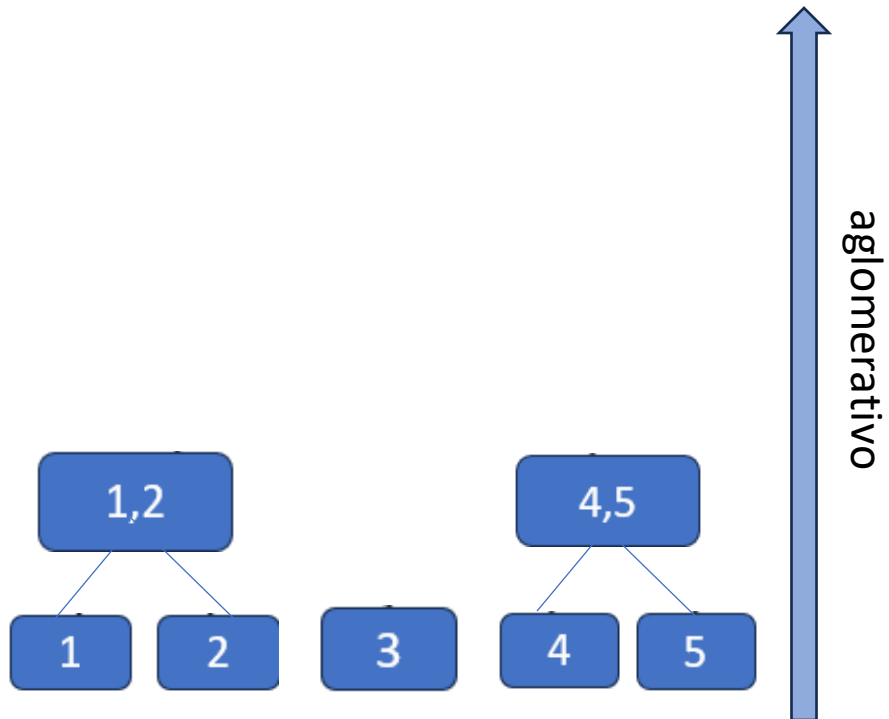
Agrupamento Hierárquico

- Aglomerativo:



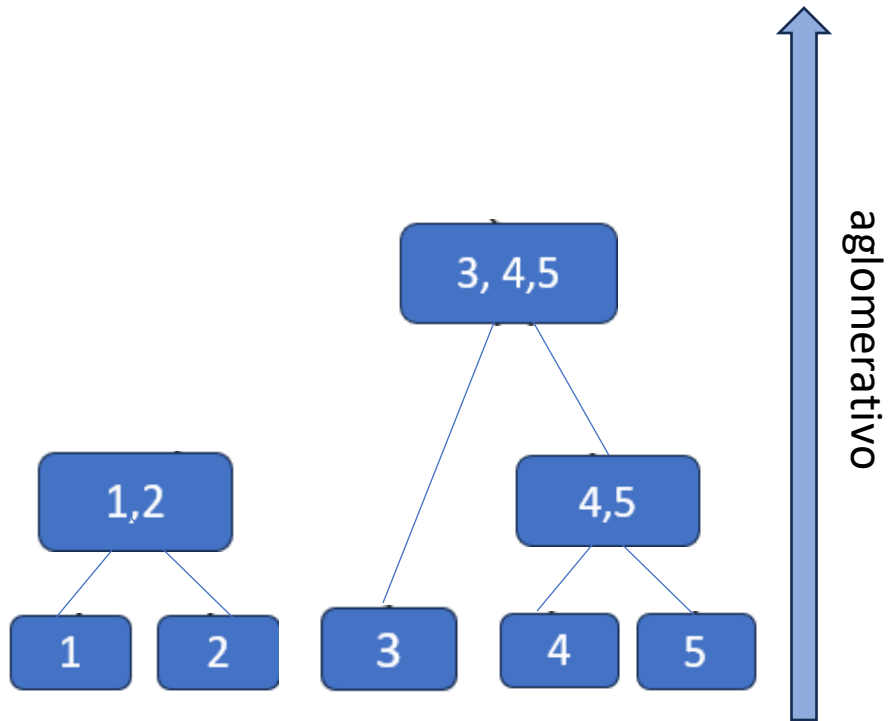
Agrupamento Hierárquico

- Aglomerativo:



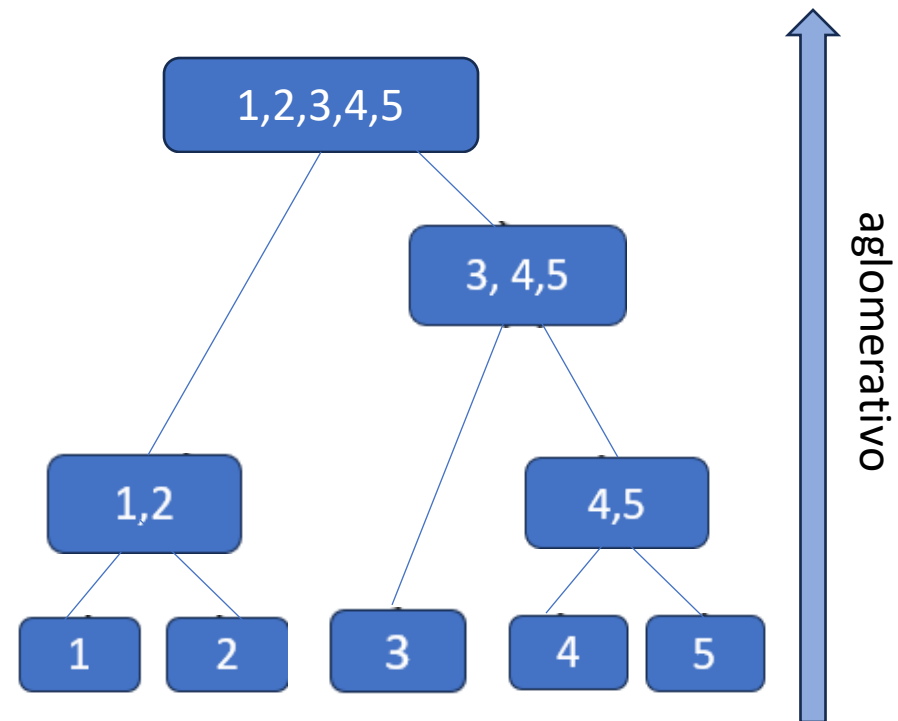
Agrupamento Hierárquico

- **Aglomerativo:**



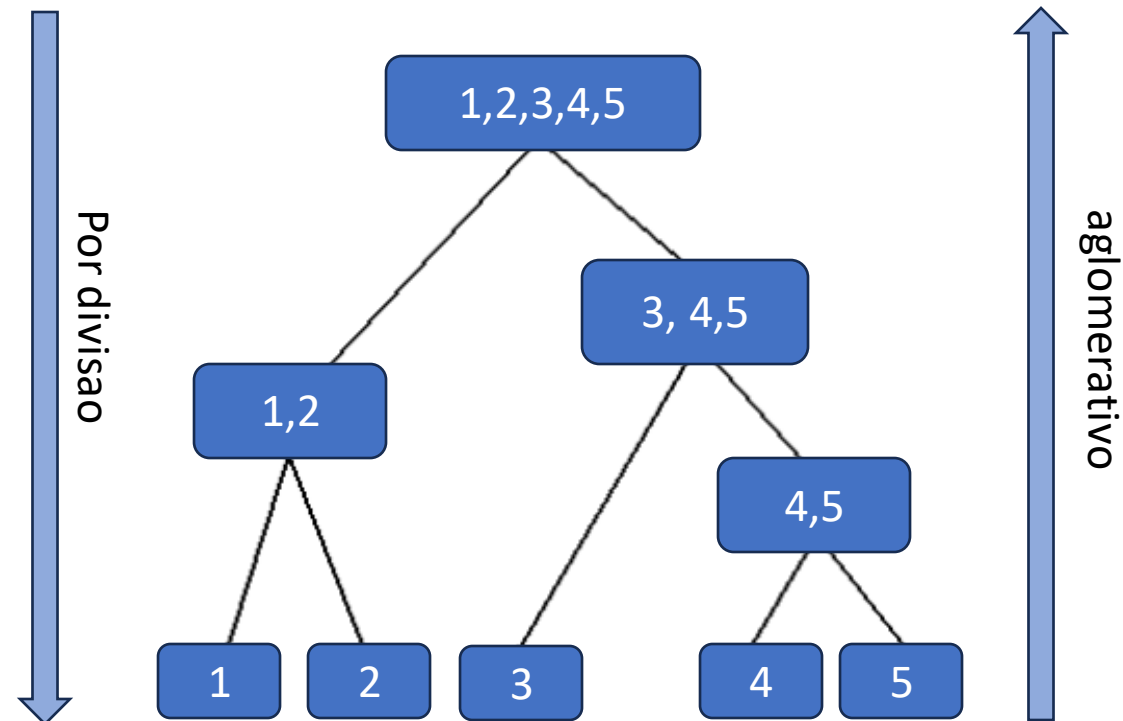
Agrupamento Hierárquico

- **Aglomerativo:**



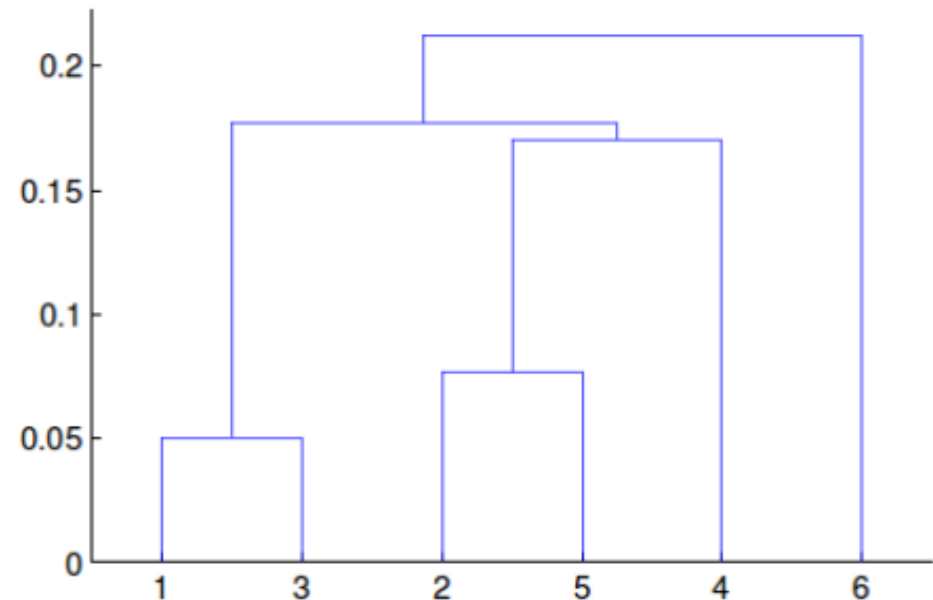
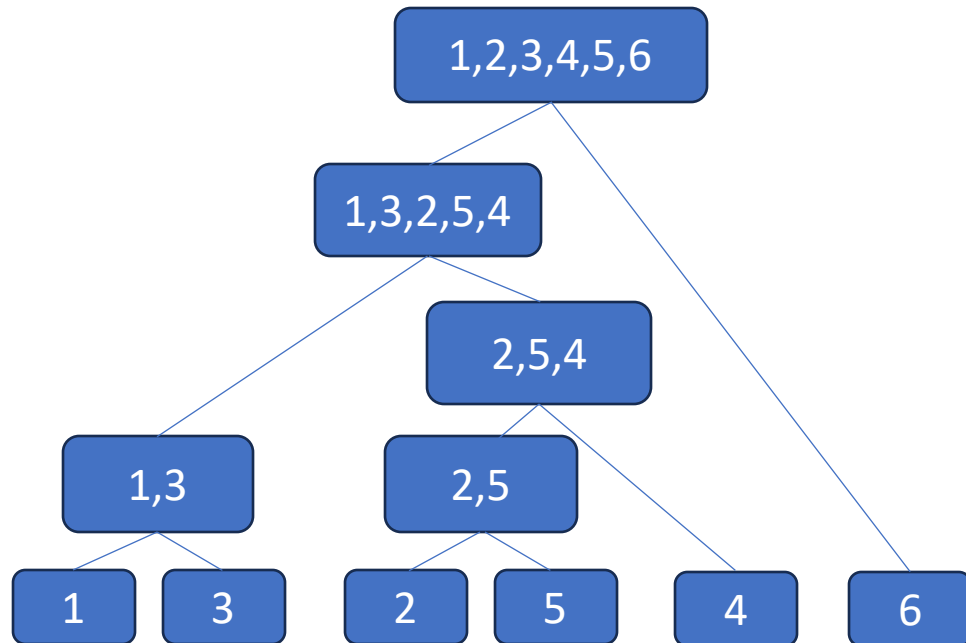
Agrupamento Hierárquico

- Um algoritmo desse tipo gera a partir de uma matriz de proximidade, uma série de partições aninhadas.
- Pode ser:
 - Aglomerativo
 - Por divisão



Agrupamento Hierárquico

- Produz um conjunto de grupos aninhados, organizados como uma árvore, mostrando partições ou combinações.
- Pode ser visualizado por um dendograma..

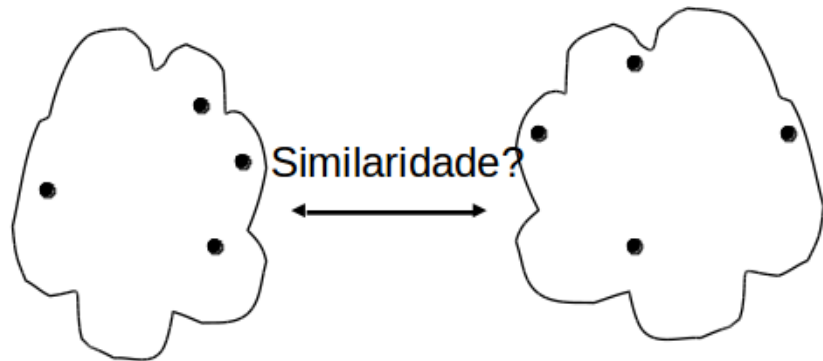


Agrupamento Hierárquico

- **Vantagens desse tipo de agrupamento:**
 - Não é necessário assumir um número particular de grupos
 - Qualquer número de grupos desejado pode ser obtido ao 'cortar' o dendograma no nível apropriado.
 - Podem corresponder a taxonomias úteis. Exemplos em ciências biológicas (e.g., reino animal, reconstrução filogenética, . . .).

Agrupamento Hierárquico

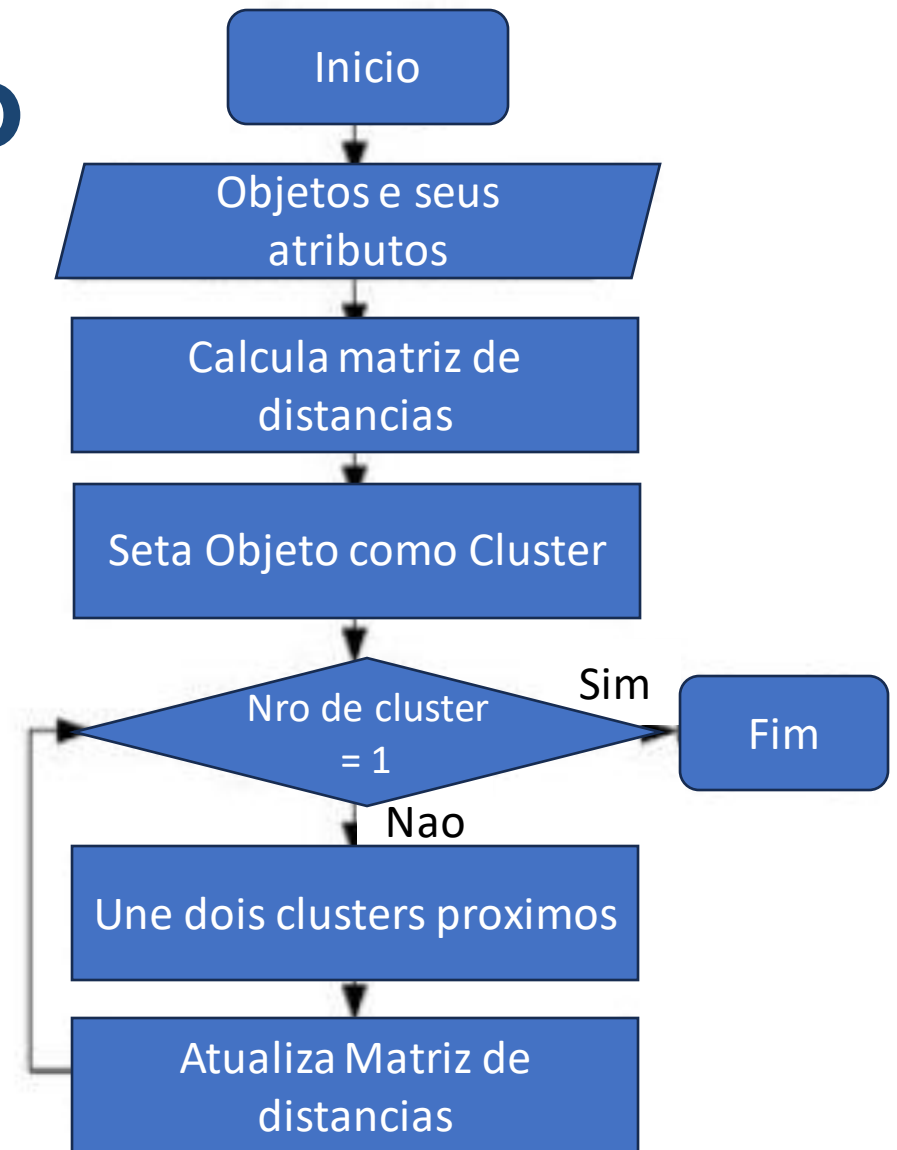
- Similaridade baseada nas distâncias entre os elementos ou centróides dos clusters.
- Em geral usam uma matriz de similaridade/distancia



	p1	p2	p3	p4	p5	...
p1						
p2						
p3						
p4						
p5						
.						

Agrupamento Hierárquico

- Os algoritmos aglomerativos são mais usados.
- A operação-chave é a distância entre os dois clusters.
- A diferença entre os algoritmos que seguem essa abordagem está justamente no cálculo dessa distância



Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:

- Considere os objetos (pontos):

A : (1,1)

B: (2,1)

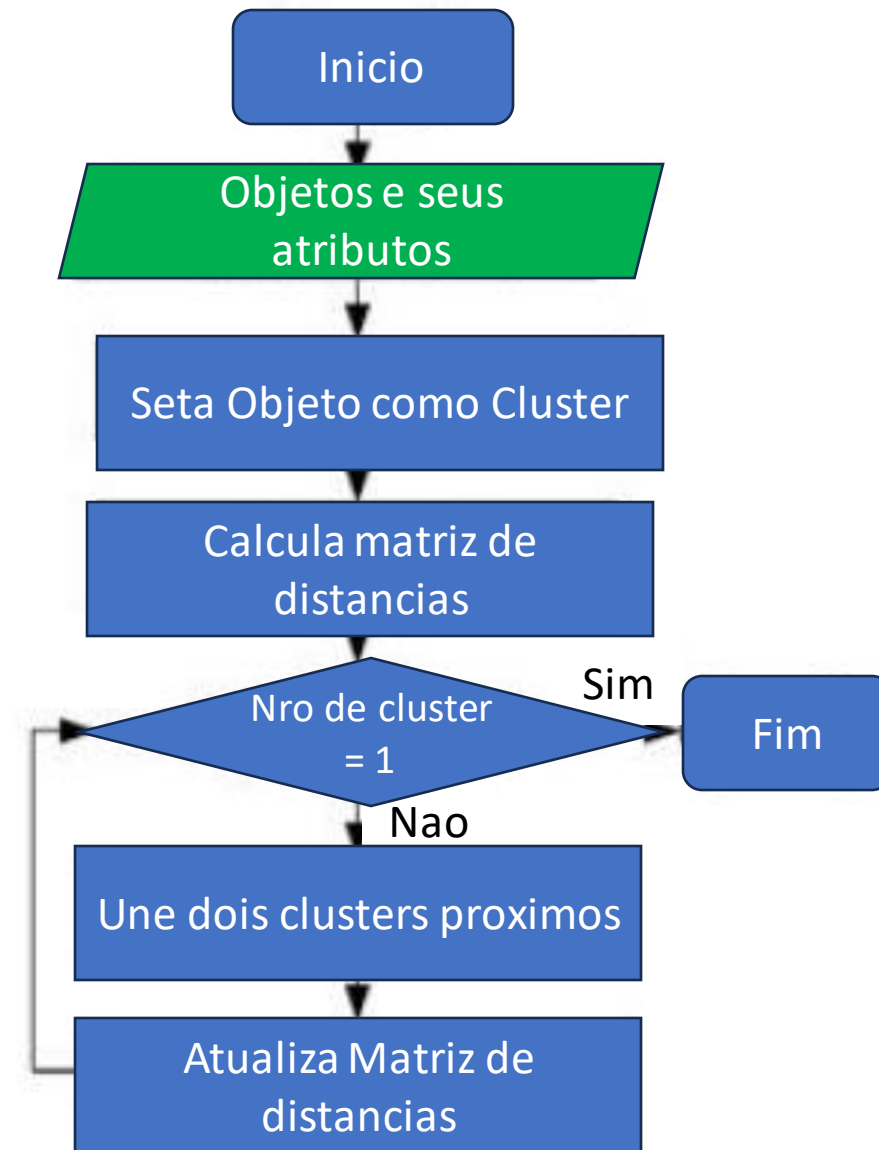
C: (3,4)

D: (4,6)

E: (5,3)

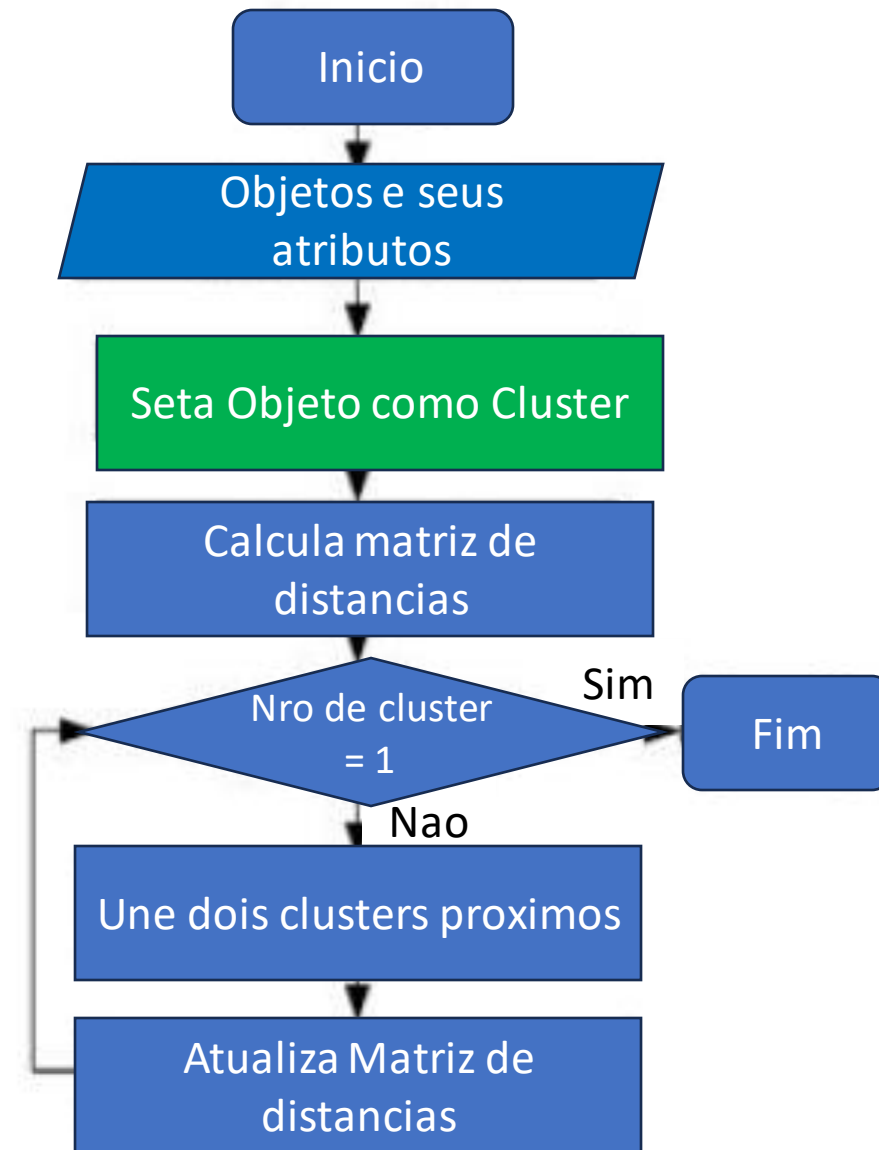
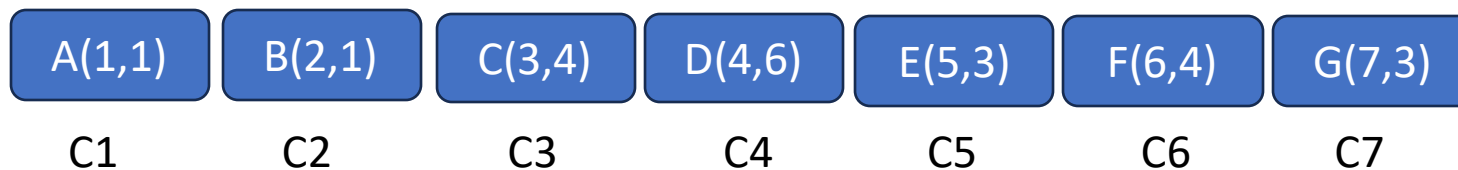
F: (6,4)

G: (7,3)



Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:



Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:

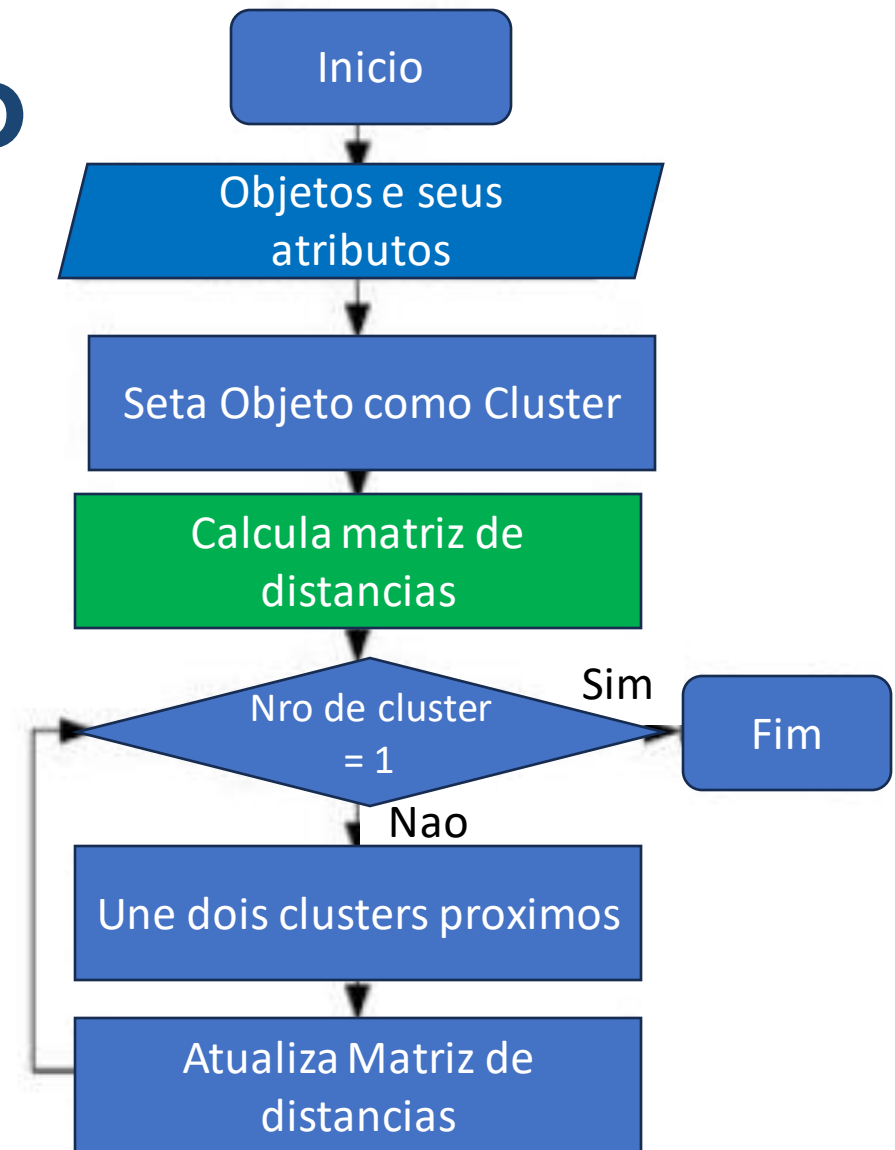
- Considere os objetos (pontos):

A : (1,1), B: (2,1), C: (3,4), D: (4,6), E: (5,3), F: (6,4), G: (7,3),

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
C1	A	0	1	5	8	6	8	8
C2	B	1	0					
C3	C	5		0				
C4	D	8			0			
C5	E	6				0		
C6	F	8					0	
C7	G	8						0

Manhattan: $d(x_i, x_j) = \sum_{l=1}^a |x_i^l - x_j^l|$

$\text{dist}(A,B) = |1-2| + |1-1| = 1$
 $\text{dist}(A,C) = |1-3| + |1-4| = 5$
 $\text{dist}(A,D) = |1-4| + |1-6| = 8$
 $\text{dist}(A,E) = |1-5| + |1-3| = 6$
 $\text{dist}(A,F) = |1-6| + |1-4| = 8$
 $\text{dist}(A,G) = |1-7| + |1-3| = 8$



Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:

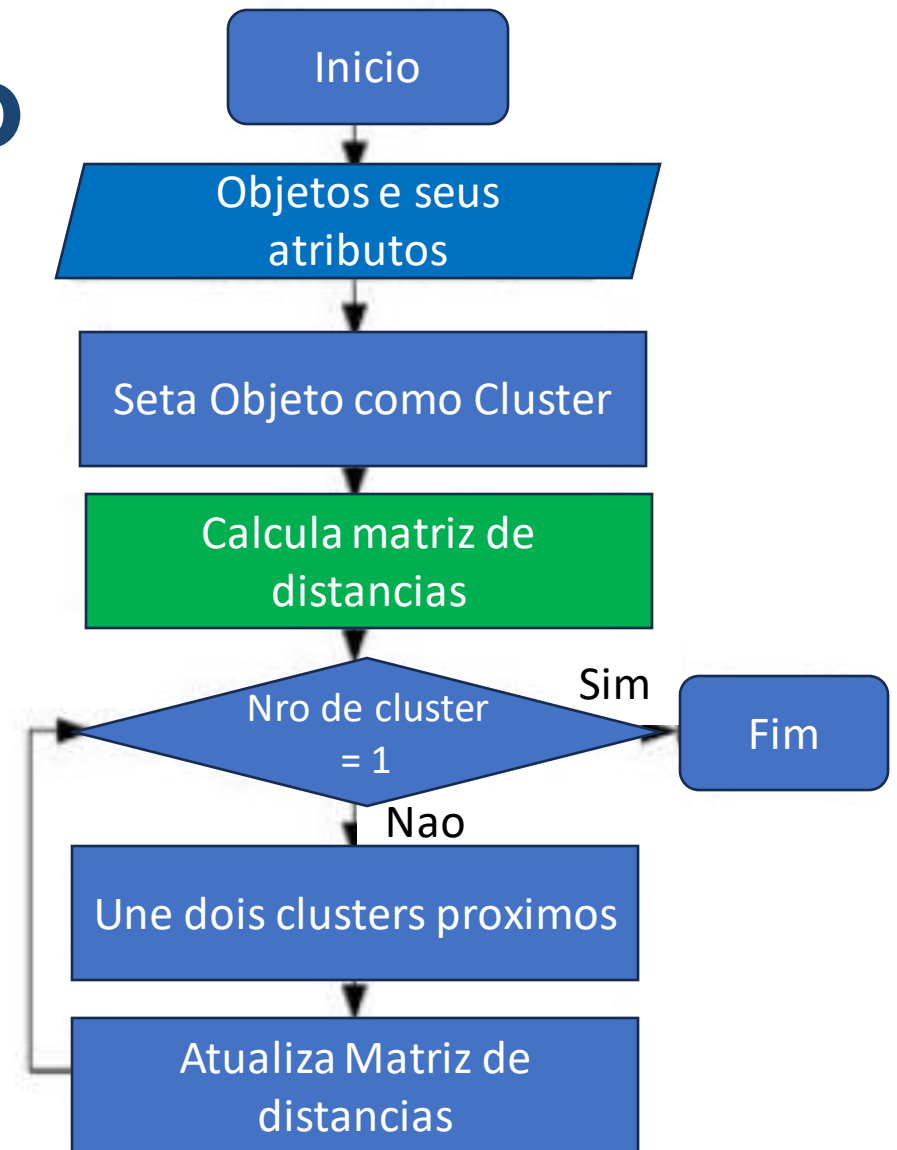
- Considere os objetos (pontos):

A : (1,1), B: (2,1), C: (3,4), D: (4,6), E: (5,3), F: (6,4), G: (7,3),

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
C1	A	0	1	5	8	6	8	8
C2	B	1	0	4	7	5	7	7
C3	C	5	4	0				
C4	D	8	7		0			
C5	E	6	5			0		
C6	F	8	7				0	
C7	G	8	7					0

$\text{dist}(B,C) = |2-3| + |1-4| = 4$
 $\text{dist}(B,D) = |2-4| + |1-6| = 7$
 $\text{dist}(B,E) = |2-5| + |1-3| = 5$
 $\text{dist}(B,F) = |2-6| + |1-4| = 7$
 $\text{dist}(B,G) = |2-7| + |1-3| = 7$

Manhattan: $d(x_i, x_j) = \sum_{l=1}^a |x_i^l - x_j^l|$



Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:

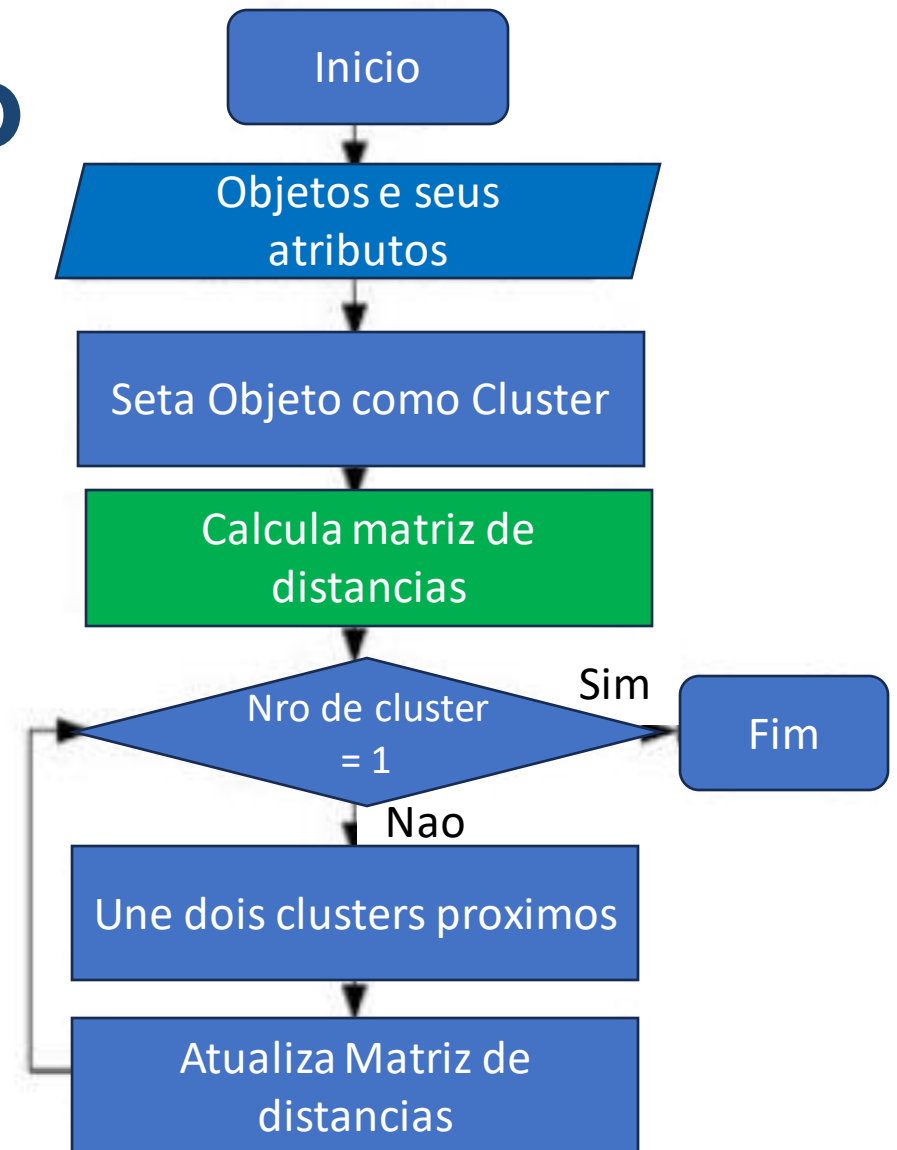
- Considere os objetos (pontos):

A : (1,1), B: (2,1), C: (3,4), D: (4,6), E: (5,3), F: (6,4), G: (7,3),

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
C1	A	0	1	5	8	6	8	8
C2	B	1	0	4	7	5	7	7
C3	C	5	4	0	3	3	3	5
C4	D	8	7	3	0			
C5	E	6	5	3		0		
C6	F	8	7	3			0	
C7	G	8	7	5				0

$\text{dist}(C,D) = |3-4| + |4-6| = 3$
 $\text{dist}(C,E) = |3-5| + |4-3| = 3$
 $\text{dist}(C,F) = |3-6| + |4-4| = 3$
 $\text{dist}(C,G) = |3-7| + |4-3| = 5$

Manhattan: $d(x_i, x_j) = \sum_{l=1}^a |x_i^l - x_j^l|$



Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:

- Considere os objetos (pontos):

A : (1,1), B: (2,1), C: (3,4), D: (4,6), E: (5,3), F: (6,4), G: (7,3),

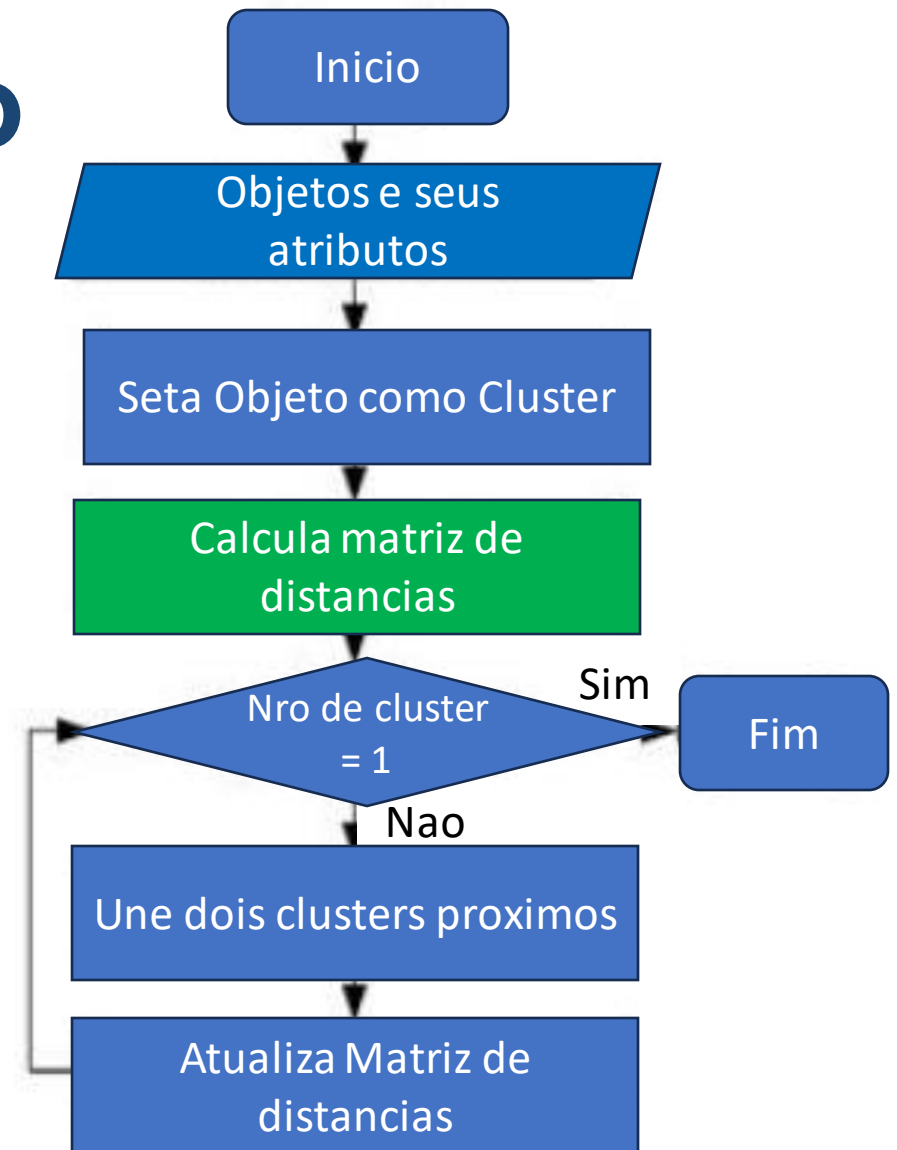
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
C1	A	0	1	5	8	6	8	8
C2	B	1	0	4	7	5	7	7
C3	C	5	4	0	3	3	3	5
C4	D	8	7	3	0	4	4	6
C5	E	6	5	3	4	0		
C6	F	8	7	3	4		0	
C7	G	8	7	5	6			0

$$\text{dist}(D,E) = |4-5| + |6-3| = 4$$

$$\text{dist}(D,F) = |4-6| + |6-4| = 4$$

$$\text{dist}(D,G) = |4-7| + |6-3| = 6$$

$$\text{Manhattan: } d(x_i, x_j) = \sum_{l=1}^a |x_i^l - x_j^l|$$



Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:

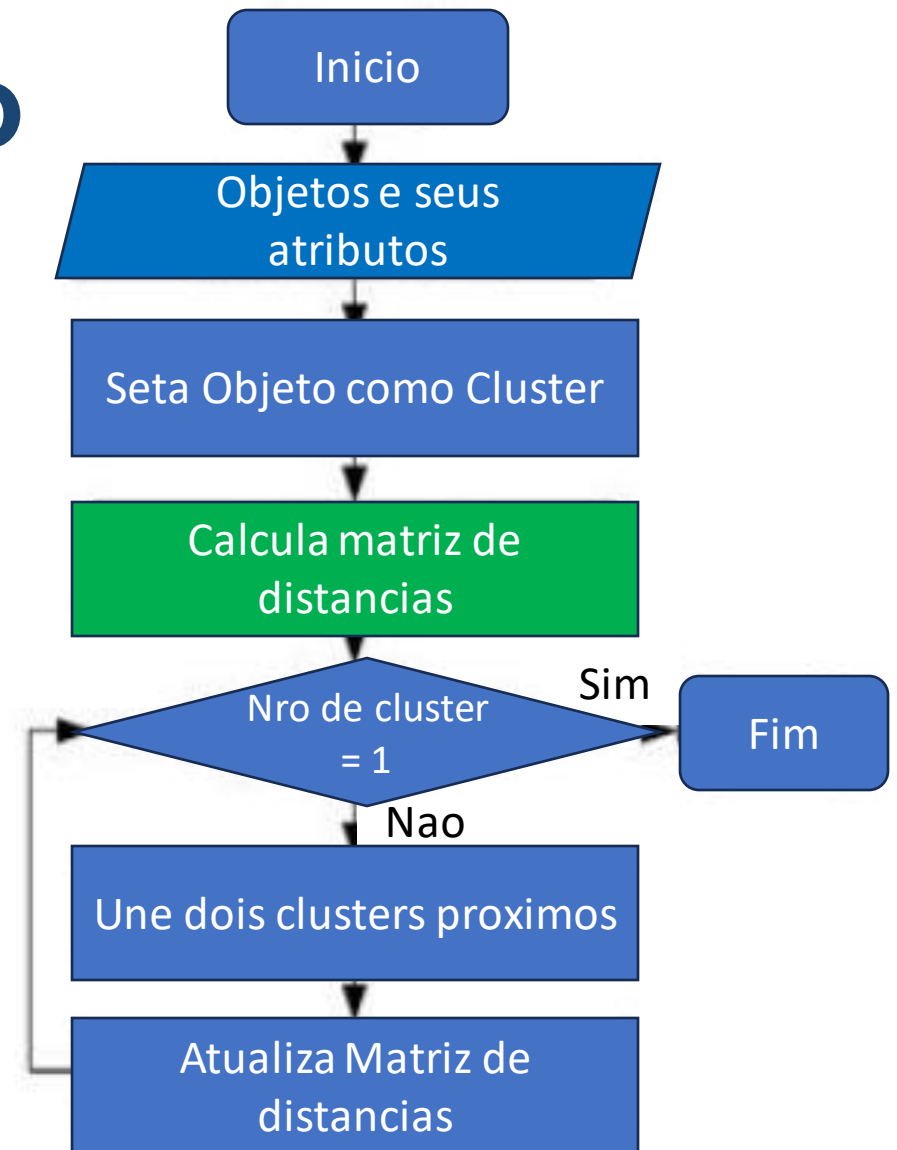
- Considere os objetos (pontos):

A : (1,1), B: (2,1), C: (3,4), D: (4,6), E: (5,3), F: (6,4), G: (7,3),

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
C1	A	0	1	5	8	6	8	8
C2	B	1	0	4	7	5	7	7
C3	C	5	4	0	3	3	3	5
C4	D	8	7	3	0	4	4	6
C5	E	6	5	3	4	0	2	2
C6	F	8	7	3	4	2	0	
C7	G	8	7	5	6	2		0

$$\text{dist}(E,F) = |5-6| + |3-4| = 2$$
$$\text{dist}(E,G) = |5-7| + |3-3| = 2$$

Manhattan: $d(x_i, x_j) = \sum_{l=1}^a |x_i^l - x_j^l|$



Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:

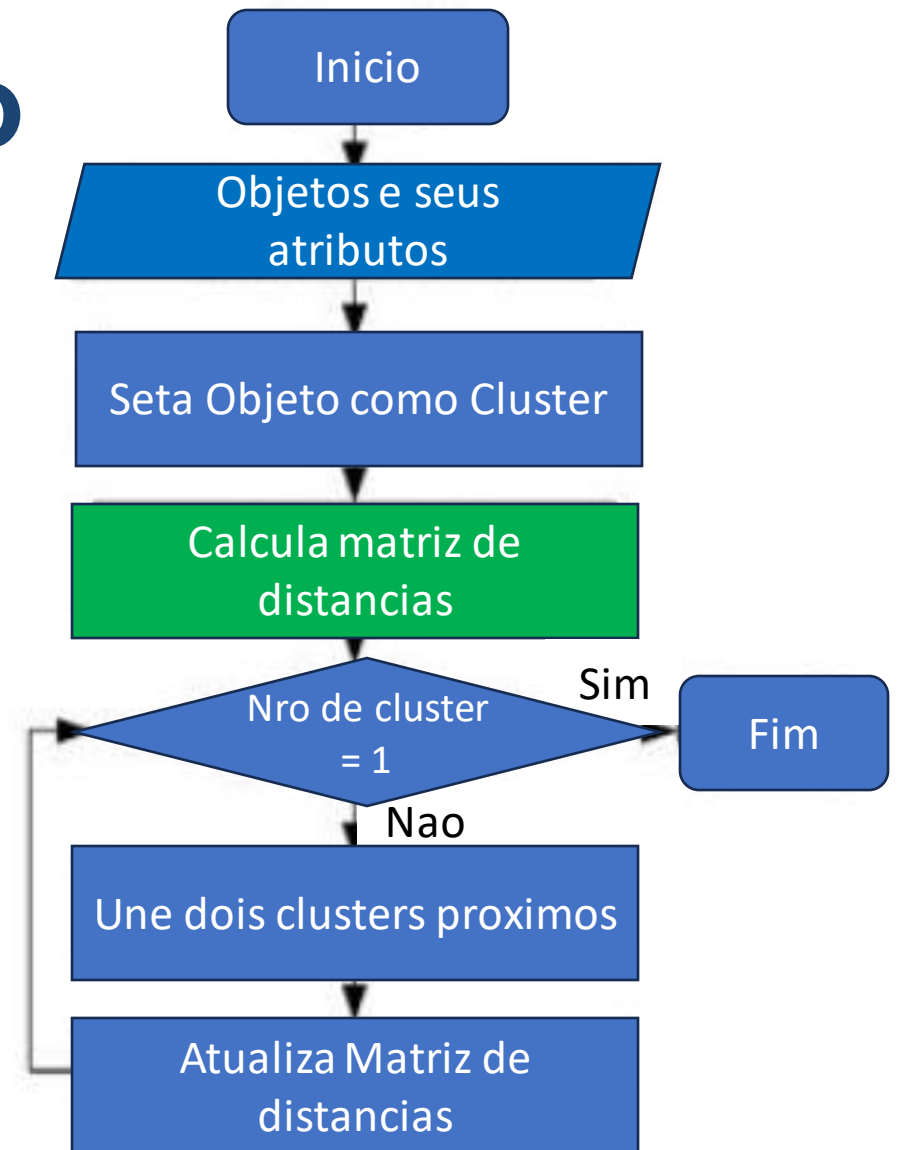
- Considere os objetos (pontos):

A : (1,1), B: (2,1), C: (3,4), D: (4,6), E: (5,3), F: (6,4), G: (7,3),

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A	0	1	5	8	6	8	8
B	1	0	4	7	5	7	7
C	5	4	0	3	3	3	5
D	8	7	3	0	4	4	6
E	6	5	3	4	0	2	2
F	8	7	3	4	2	0	2
G	8	7	5	6	2	2	0

$$\text{dist}(F,G) = |6-7| + |4-3| = 2$$

Manhattan: $d(x_i, x_j) = \sum_{l=1}^a |x_i^l - x_j^l|$



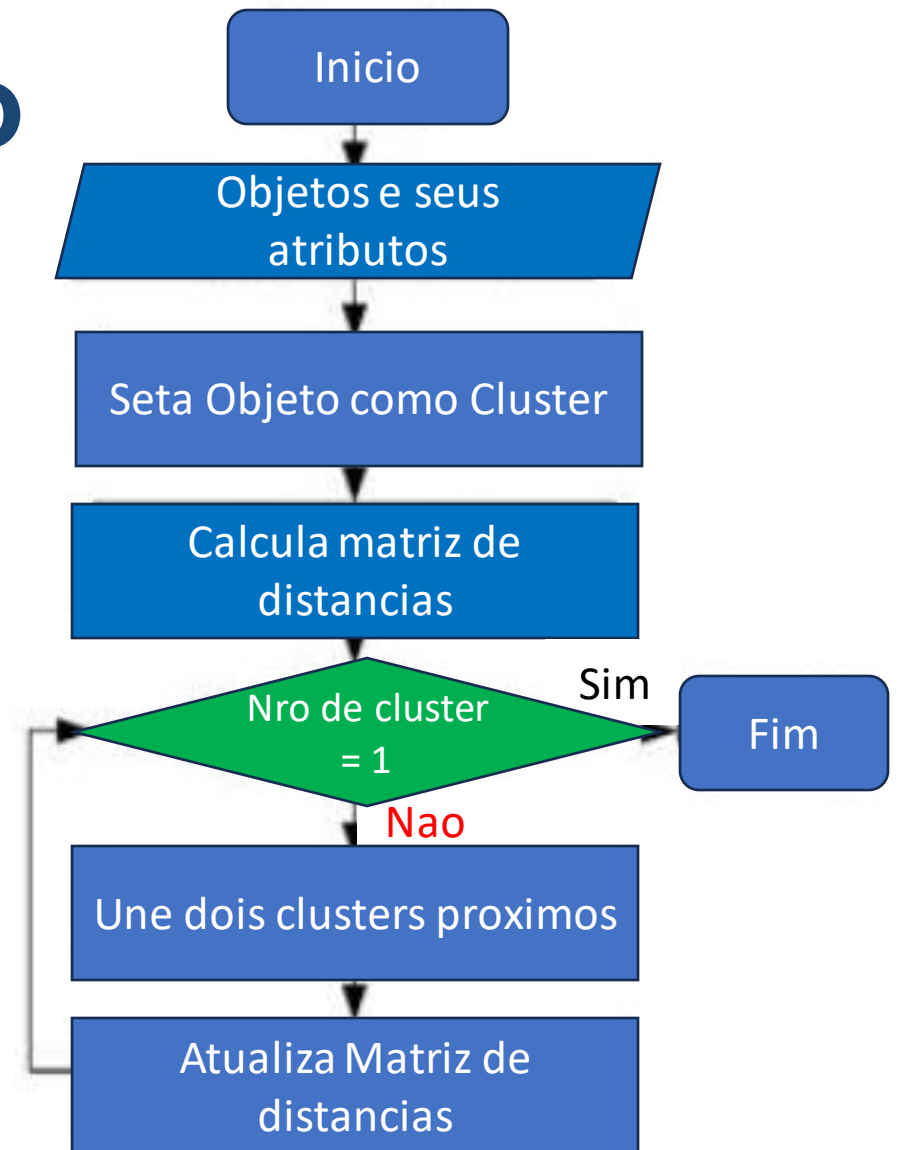
Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:

- Considere os objetos (pontos):
A : (1,1), B: (2,1), C: (3,4), D: (4,6), E: (5,3), F: (6,4), G: (7,3),

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A	0	1	5	8	6	8	8
B	1	0	4	7	5	7	7
C	5	4	0	3	3	3	5
D	8	7	3	0	4	4	6
E	6	5	3	4	0	2	2
F	8	7	3	4	2	0	2
G	8	7	5	6	2	2	0

Manhattan: $d(x_i, x_j) = \sum_{l=1}^a |x_i^l - x_j^l|$



Agrupamento Hierárquico

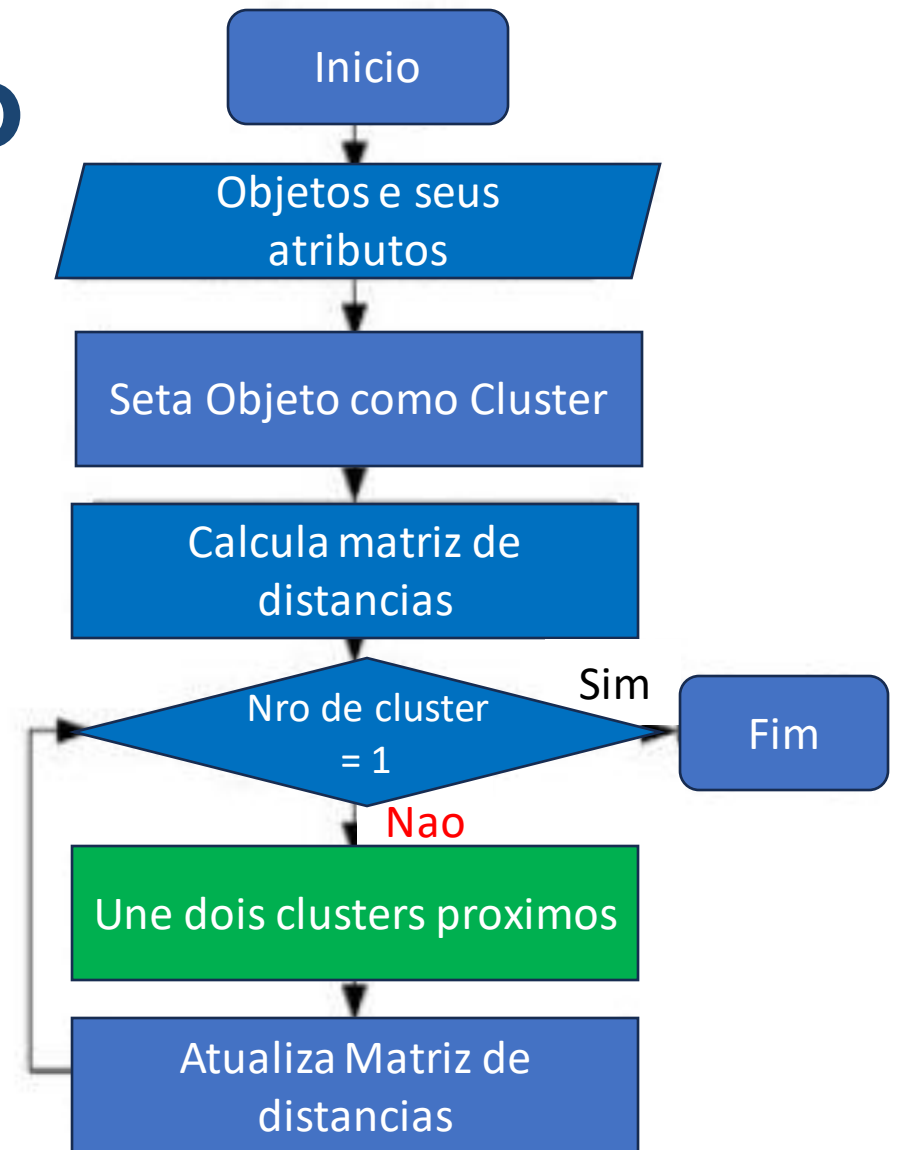
Exemplo:

- Considere os objetos (pontos):

A : (1,1), B: (2,1), C: (3,4), D: (4,6), E: (5,3), F: (6,4), G: (7,3),

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A	0	1	5	8	6	8	8
B	1	0	4	7	5	7	7
C	5	4	0	3	3	3	5
D	8	7	3	0	4	4	6
E	6	5	3	4	0	2	2
F	8	7	3	4	2	0	1
G	8	7	5	6	2	1	0

Manhattan: $d(x_i, x_j) = \sum_{l=1}^a |x_i^l - x_j^l|$



Agrupamento Hierárquico

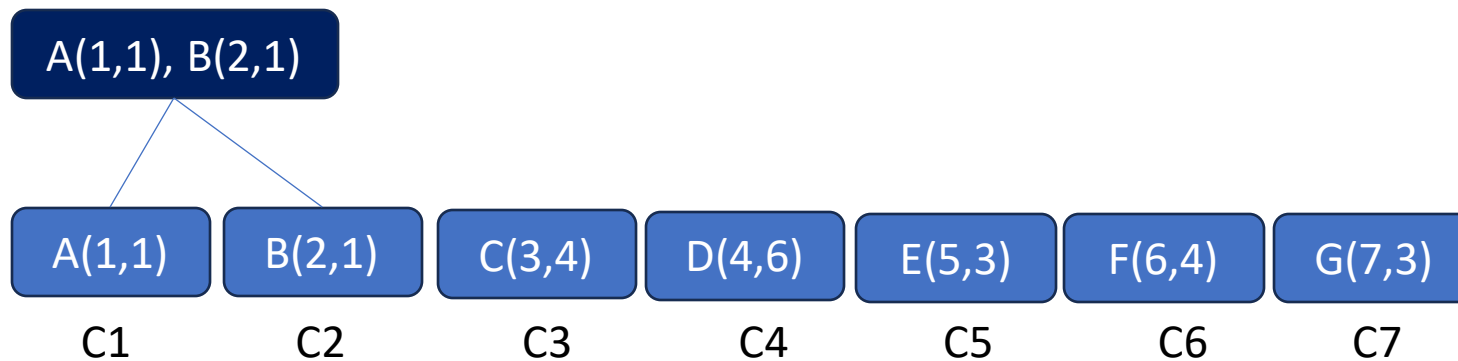
Exemplo:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A	0	1	5	8	6	8	8
B	1	0	4	7	5	7	7
C	5	4	0	3	3	3	5
D	8	7	3	0	4	4	6
E	6	5	3	4	0	2	2
F	8	7	3	4	2	0	2
G	8	7	5	6	2	2	0

Une dois clusters proximos

A,B -> distancia =1

Metrica de integracao =
menor distancia



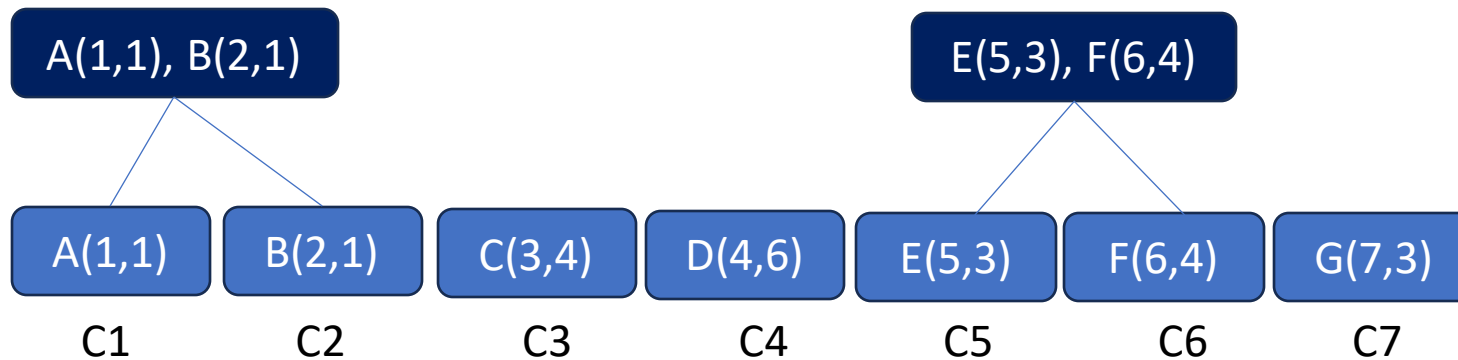
Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A	0	1	5	8	6	8	8
B	1	0	4	7	5	7	7
C	5	4	0	3	3	3	5
D	8	7	3	0	4	4	6
E	6	5	3	4	0	2	2
F	8	7	3	4	2	0	2
G	8	7	5	6	2	2	0

Une dois clusters proximos

E,F -> distancia =2



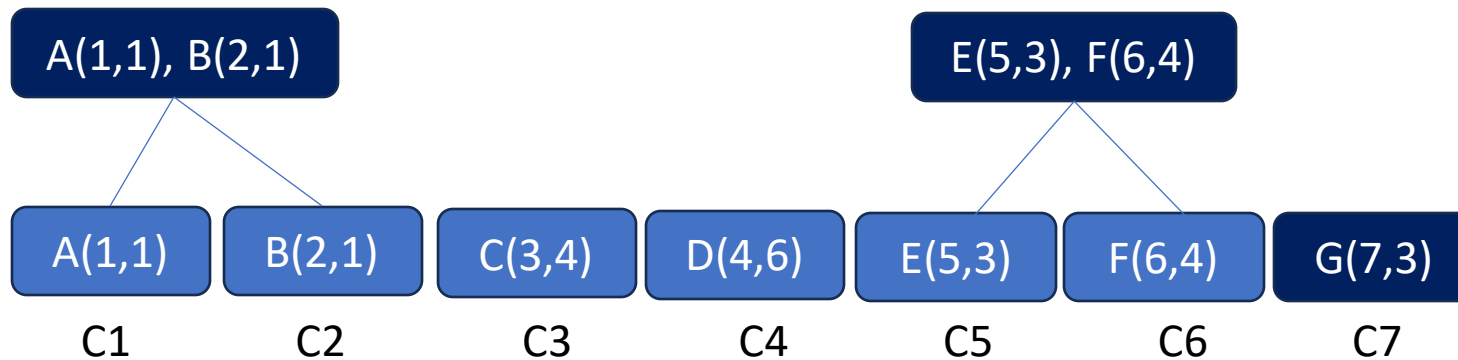
Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A	0	1	5	8	6	8	8
B	1	0	4	7	5	7	7
C	5	4	0	3	3	3	5
D	8	7	3	0	4	4	6
E	6	5	3	4	0	2	2
F	8	7	3	4	2	0	2
G	8	7	5	6	2	2	0

Une dois clusters proximos

G



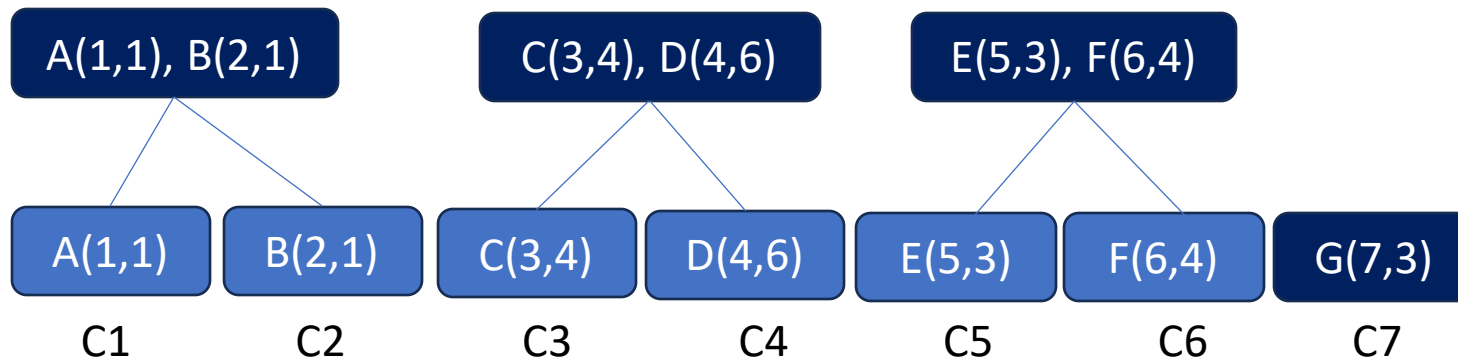
Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A	0	1	5	8	6	8	8
B	1	0	4	7	5	7	7
C	5	4	0	3	3	3	5
D	8	7	3	0	4	4	6
E	6	5	3	4	0	2	2
F	8	7	3	4	2	0	2
G	8	7	5	6	2	2	0

Une dois clusters proximos

C,D -> distancia =3



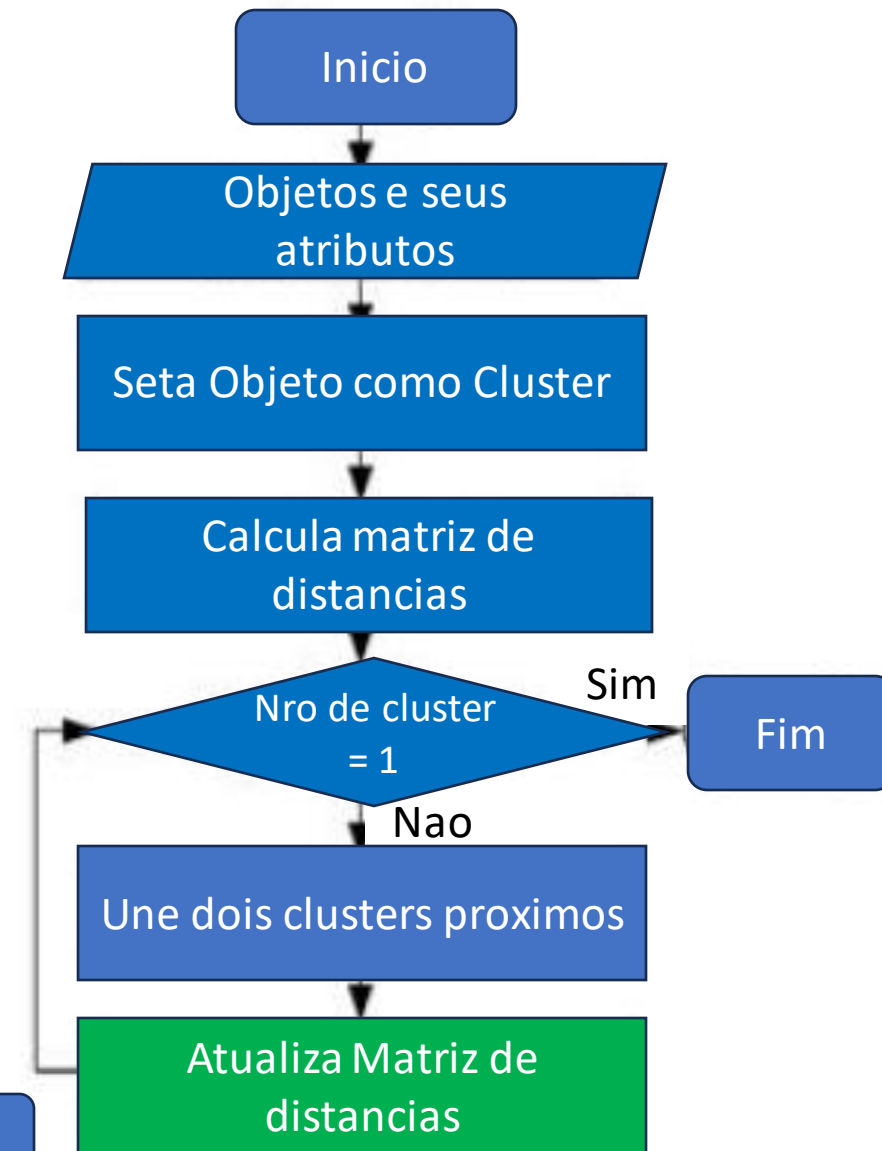
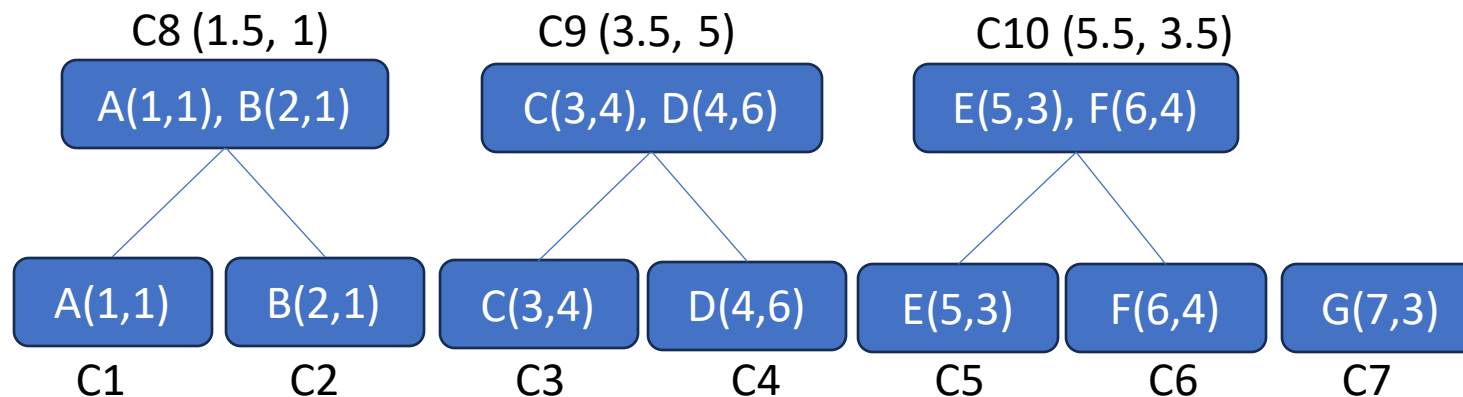
Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:

$$C8 = ((1+2)/2, (1+1)/2) = (1.5, 1)$$

$$C9 = ((3+4)/2, (4+6)/2) = (3.5, 5)$$

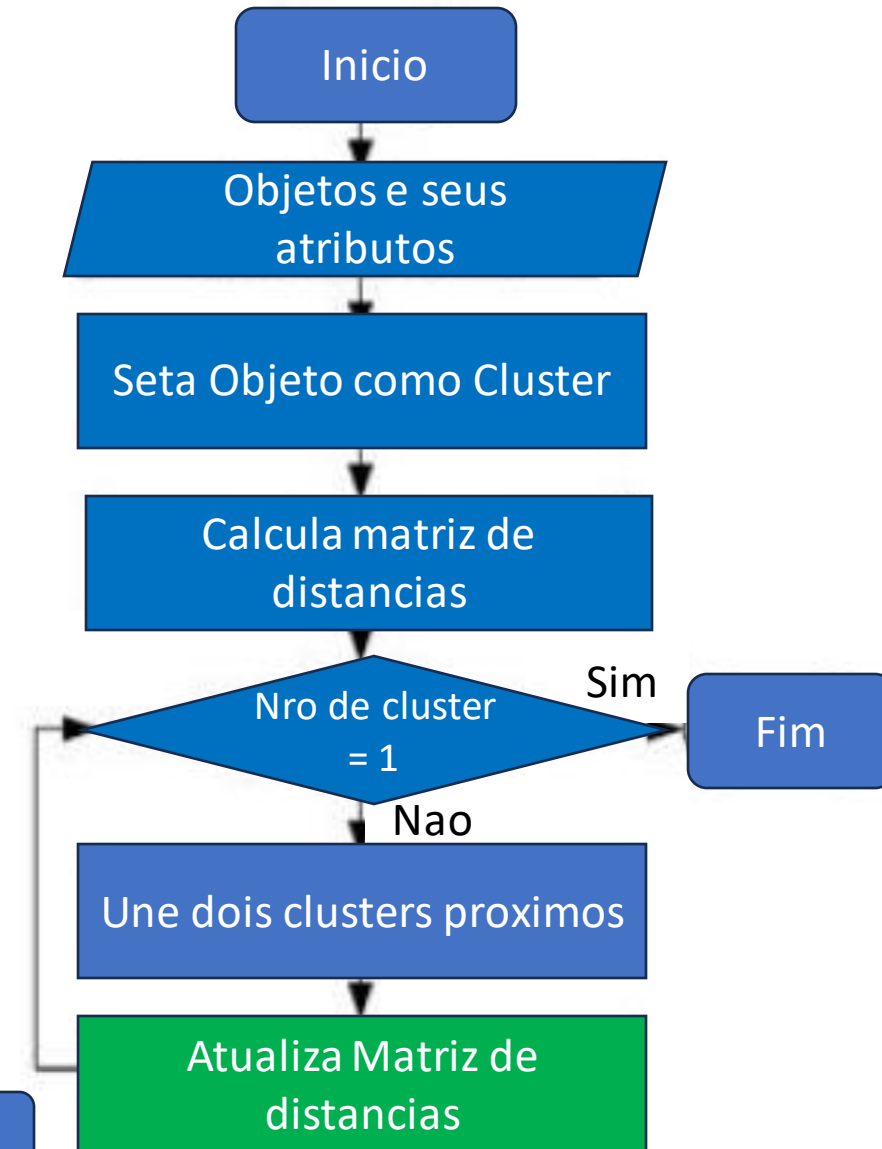
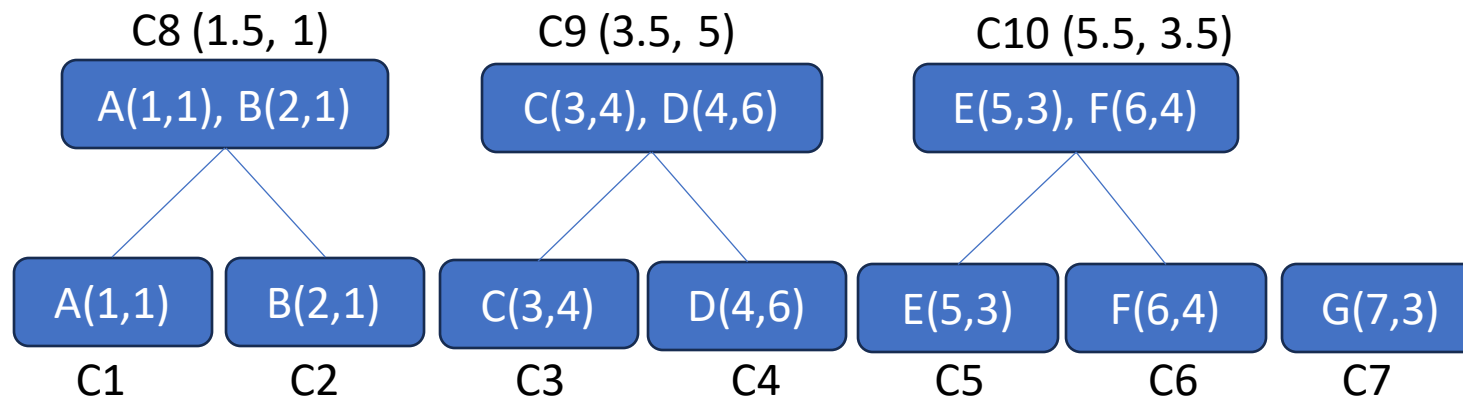
$$C10 = ((5+6)/2, (3+4)/2) = (5.5, 3.5)$$



Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:

	C8 (1.5,1)	C9 (3.5, 5)	C10 (5.5,3.5)	C7 (7,3)
C8 (1.5,1)	0			
C9 (3.5, 5)		0		
C10 (5.5,3.5)			0	
C7 (7,3)				0



Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:

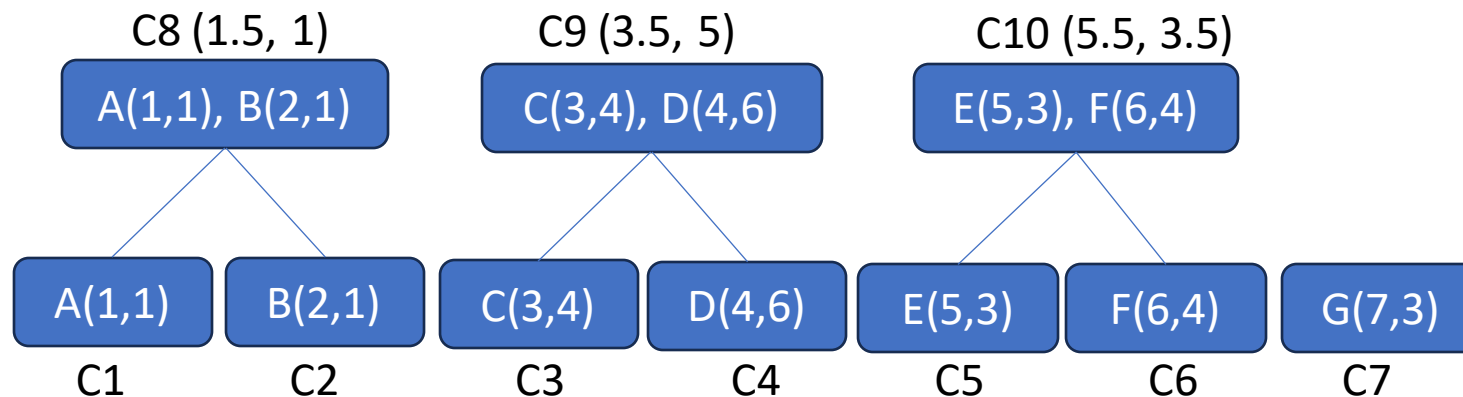
$$\text{dist}(C8, C9) = |1.5 - 3.5| + |1 - 5| = 6$$

$$\text{dist}(C8, C10) = |1.5 - 5.5| + |1 - 3.5| = 6.5$$

$$\text{dist}(C8, C7) = |1.5 - 7| + |1 - 3| = 7.5$$

	C8 (1.5,1)	C9 (3.5, 5)	C10 (5.5,3.5)	C7 (7,3)
C8 (1.5,1)	0	6	6.5	7.5
C9 (3.5, 5)	6	0		
C10 (5.5,3.5)	6.5		0	
C7 (7,3)	7.5			0

Atualiza Matriz de
distancias



Agrupamento Hierárquico

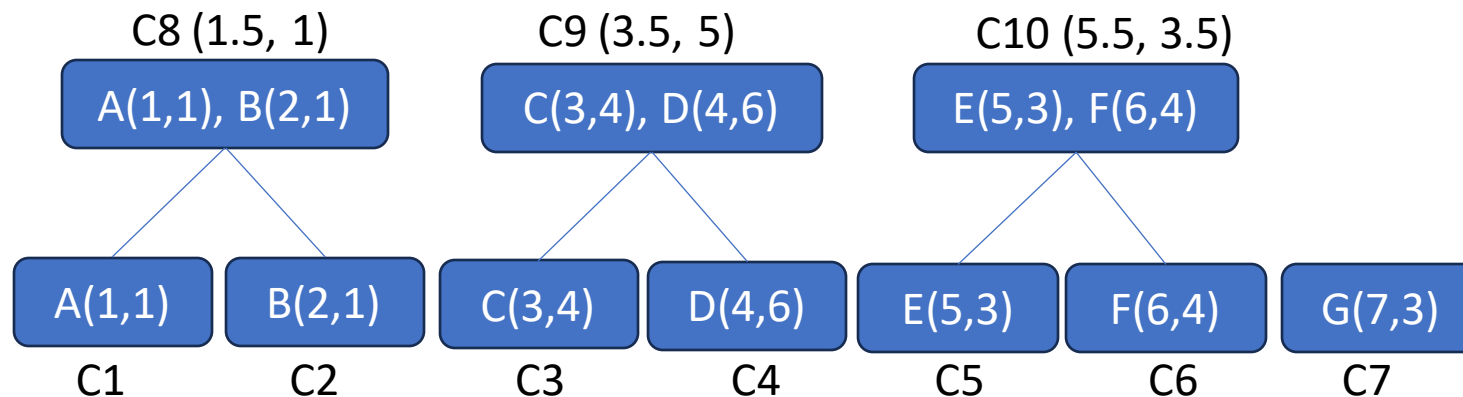
Exemplo:

$$\text{dist}(C9, C10) = |3.5 - 5.5| + |5 - 3.5| = 3.5$$

$$\text{dist}(C9, C7) = |3.5 - 7| + |5 - 3| = 5.5$$

	C8 (1.5,1)	C9 (3.5, 5)	C10 (5.5,3.5)	C7 (7,3)
C8 (1.5,1)	0	6	6.5	7.5
C9 (3.5, 5)	6	0	3.5	5.5
C10 (5.5,3.5)	6.5	3.5	0	
C7 (7,3)	7.5	5.5		0

Atualiza Matriz de
distancias



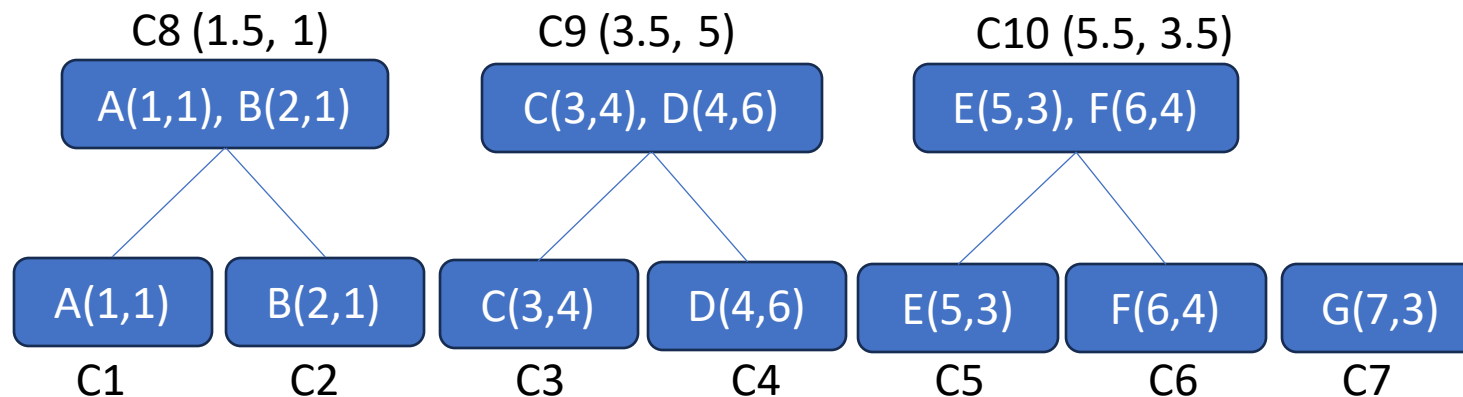
Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:

$$\text{dist}(C10, C7) = |5.5 - 7| + |3.5 - 3| = 2$$

	C8 (1.5,1)	C9 (3.5, 5)	C10 (5.5,3.5)	C7 (7,3)
C8 (1.5,1)	0	6	6.5	7.5
C9 (3.5, 5)	6	0	3.5	5.5
C10 (5.5,3.5)	6.5	3.5	0	2
C7 (7,3)	7.5	5.5	2	0

Atualiza Matriz de
distancias

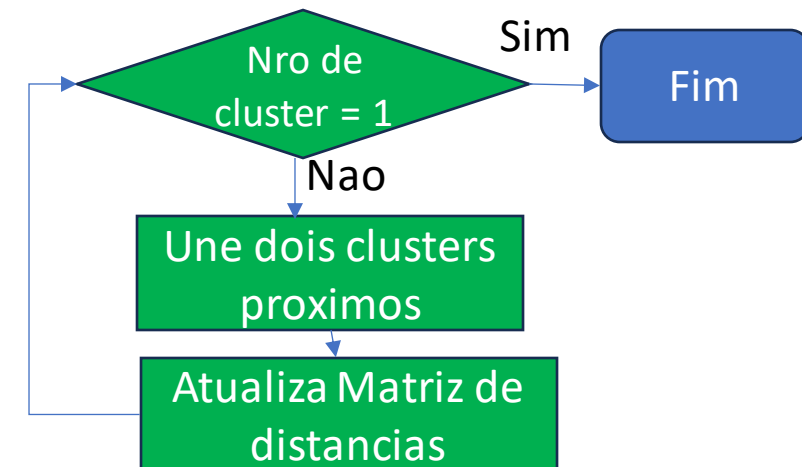
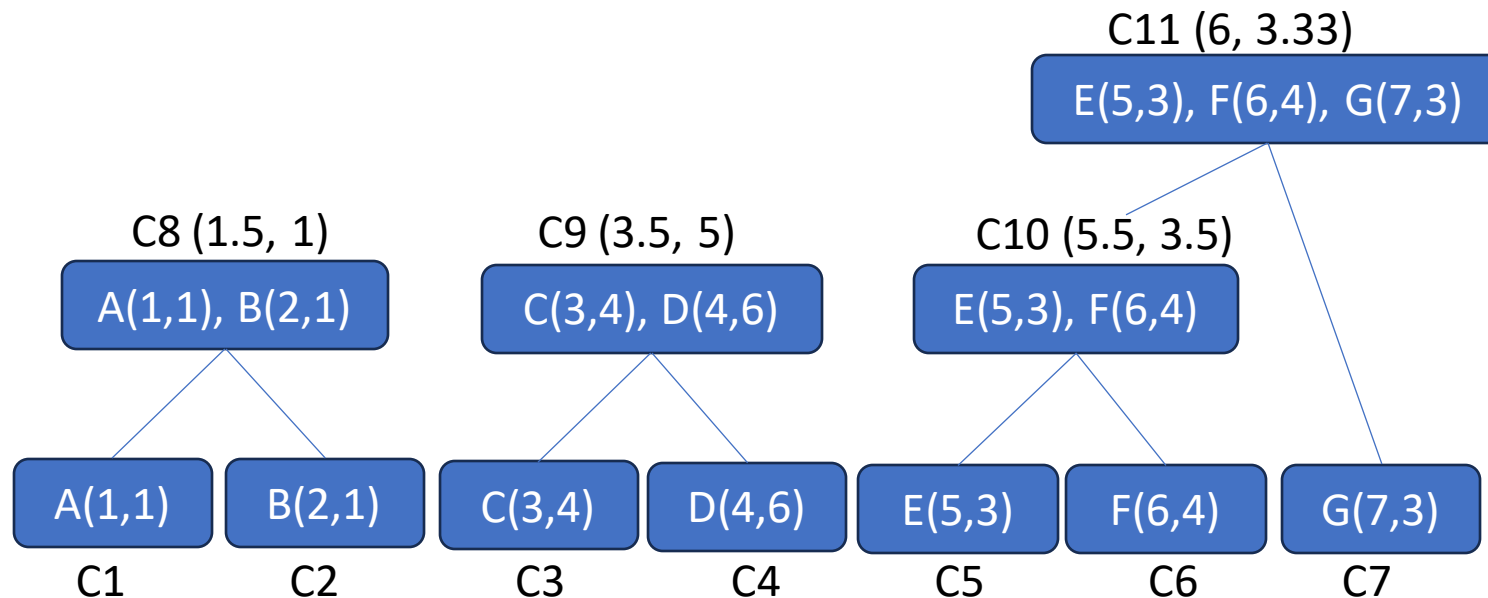


Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:

$$C_{11} = ((5+6+7)/3, (3+4+3)/3) = (6, 3.33)$$

	C8 (1.5,1)	C9 (3.5, 5)	C10 (5.5,3.5)	C7 (7,3)
C8 (1.5,1)	0	6	6.5	7.5
C9 (3.5, 5)	6	0	3.5	5.5
C10 (5.5,3.5)	6.5	3.5	0	2
C7 (7,3)	7.5	5.5	2	0

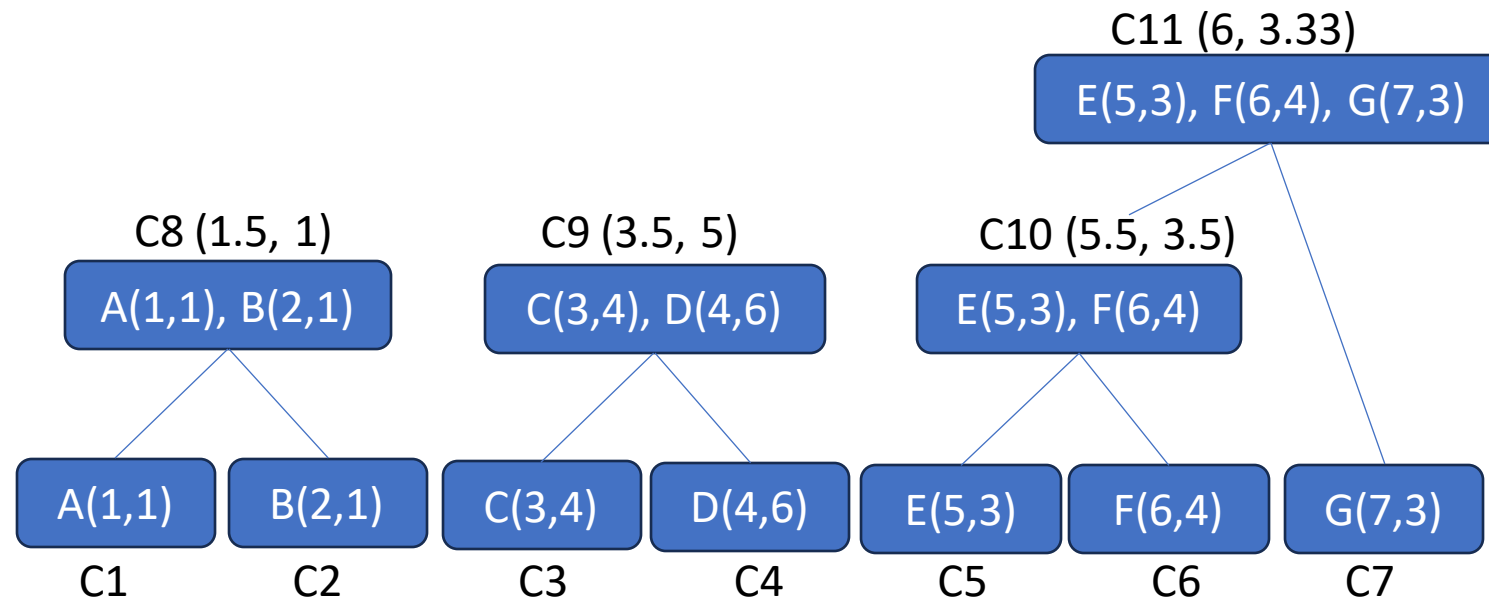


Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:

	C8 (1.5,1)	C9 (3.5, 5)	C11 (6,3.3)
C8 (1.5,1)	0		
C9 (3.5, 5)		0	
C11 (6,3.3)			0

Atualiza Matriz de
distancias



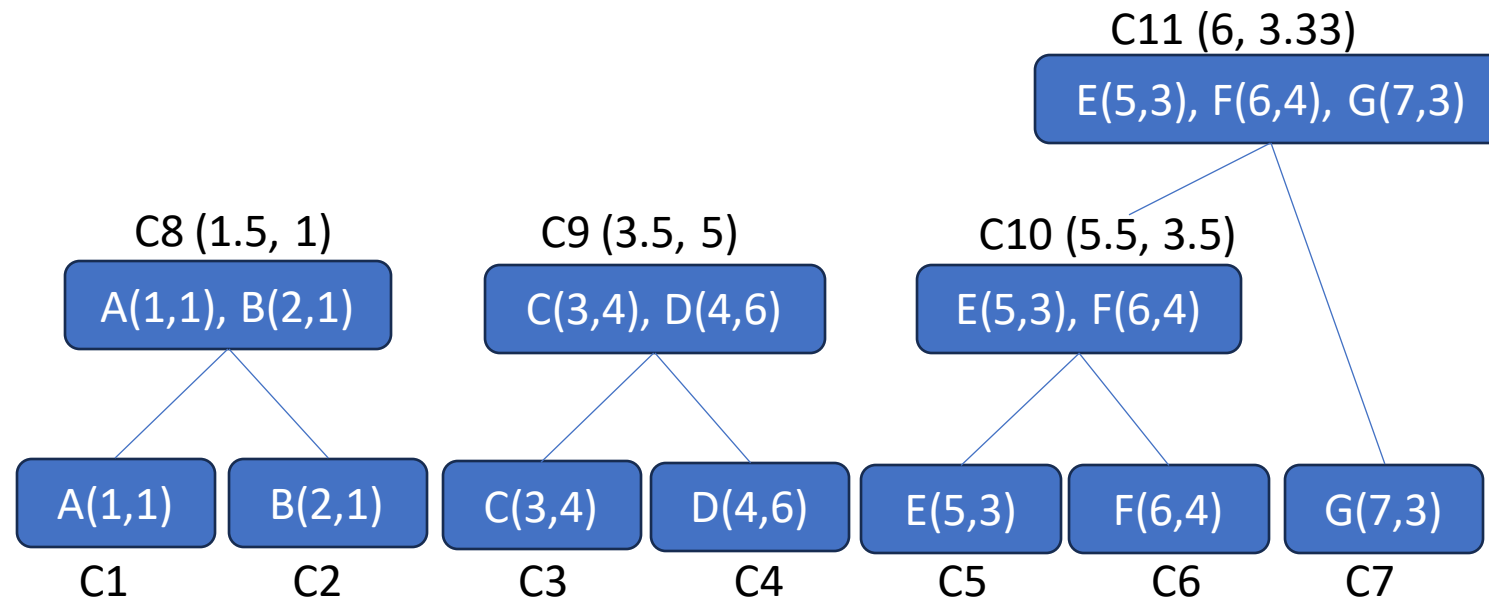
Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:

$$\text{dist}(C8, C9) = |1.5 - 3.5| + |1 - 5| = 6$$

$$\text{dist}(C8, C11) = |1.5 - 6| + |1 - 3.33| = 6.83$$

	C8 (1.5,1)	C9 (3.5, 5)	C11 (6,3.3)
C8 (1.5,1)	0	6	6.83
C9 (3.5, 5)	6	0	
C11 (6,3.3)	6.83		0



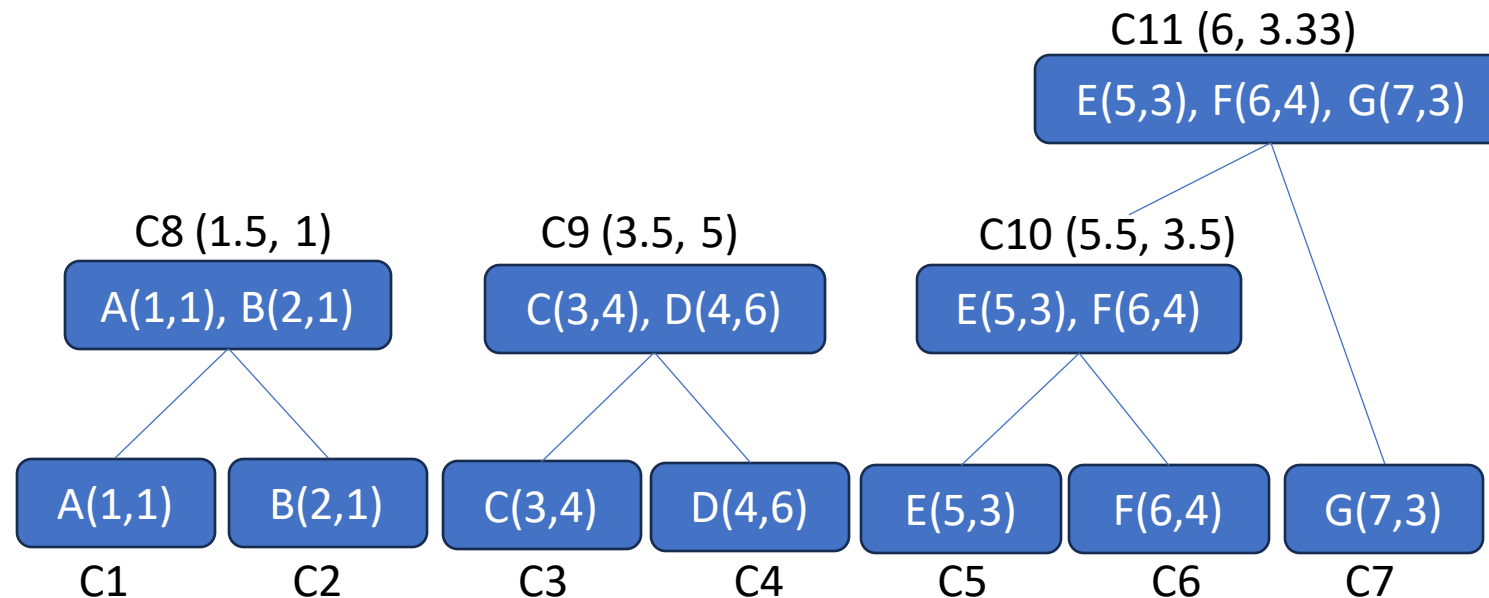
Atualiza Matriz de
distancias

Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:

$$\text{dist}(C9, C11) = |3.5 - 6| + |5 - 3.33| = 4.17$$

	C8 (1.5,1)	C9 (3.5, 5)	C11 (6,3.3)
C8 (1.5,1)	0	6	6.83
C9 (3.5, 5)	6	0	4.17
C11 (6,3.3)	6.83	4.17	0



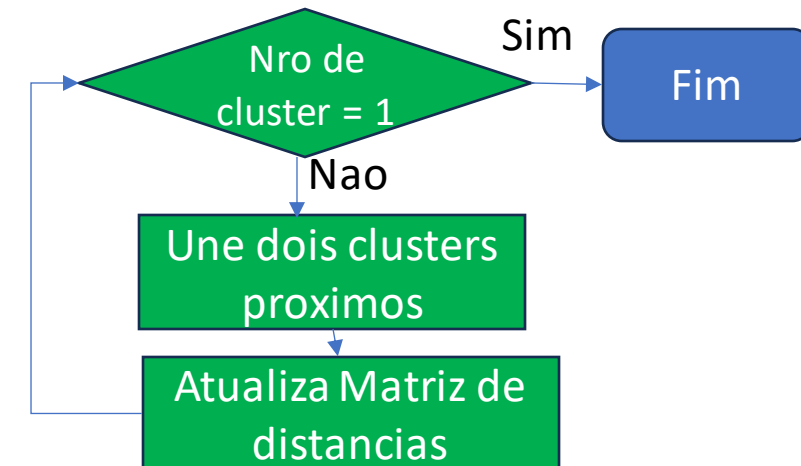
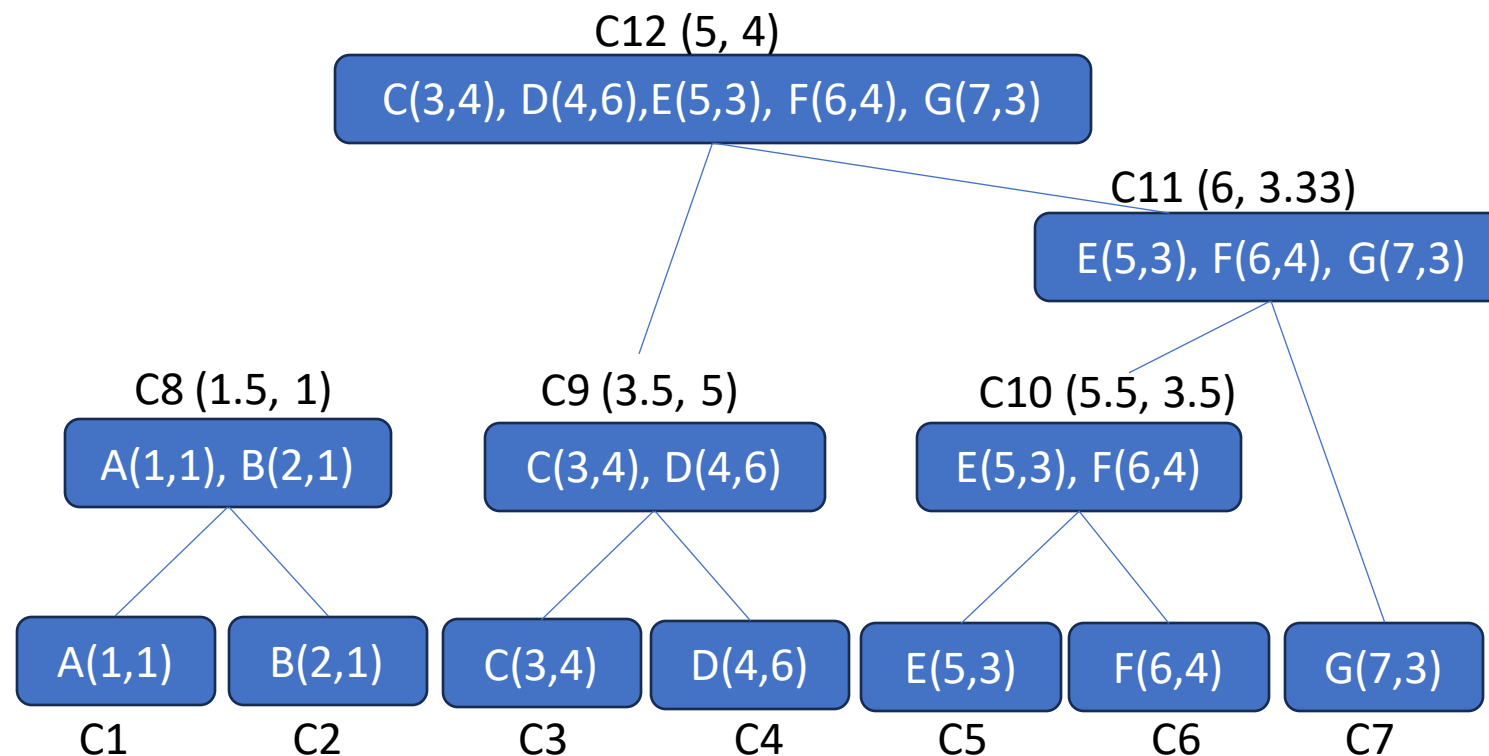
Atualiza Matriz de
distancias

Agrupamento Hierárquico

Exemplo:

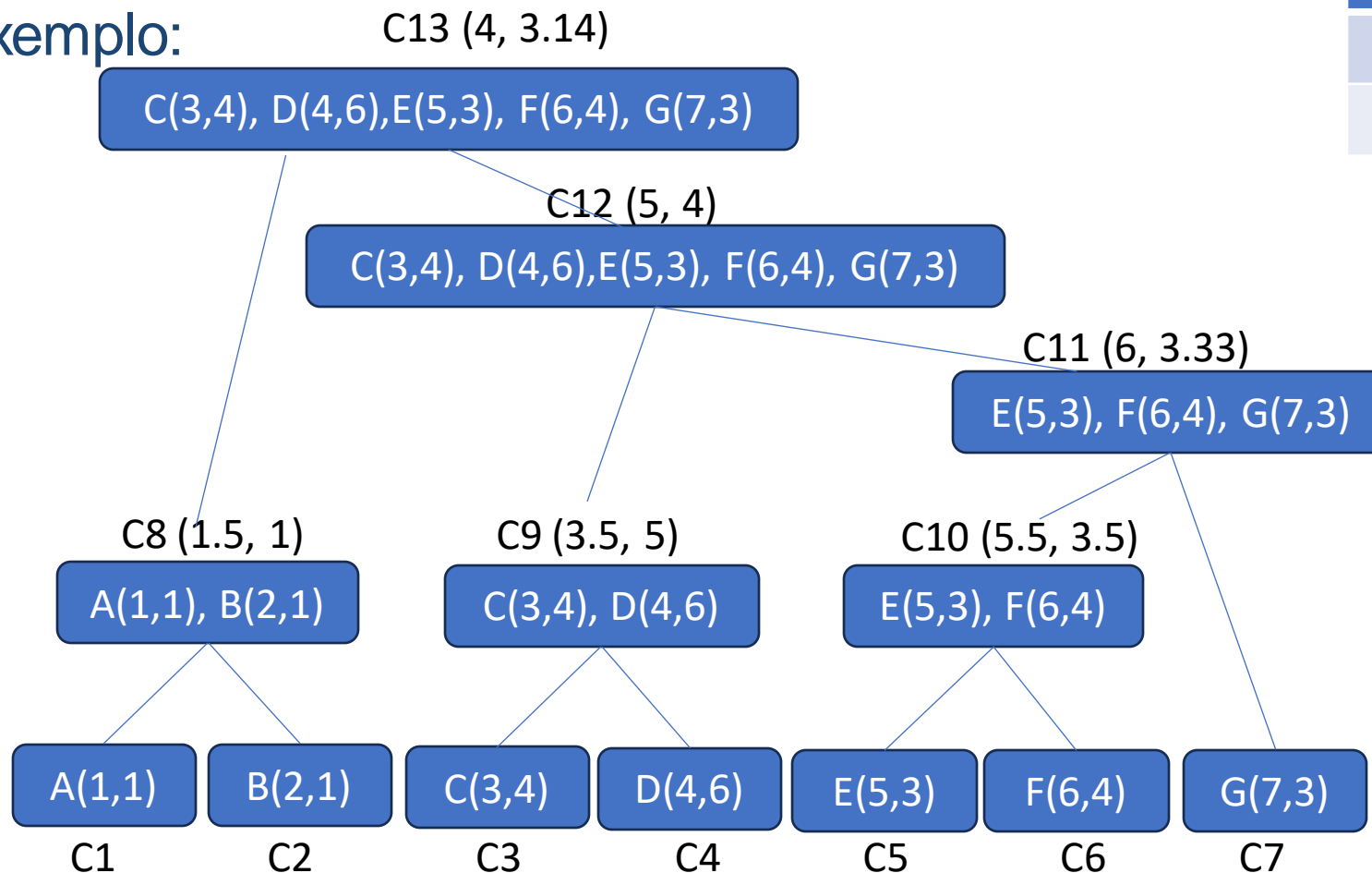
$$C12 = ((3+4+5+6+7)/5, (4+6+3+4+3)/5) = (5, 4)$$

	C8 (1.5,1)	C12 (5, 4)
C8 (1.5,1)		
C12 (5, 4)		



Agrupamento Hierárquico

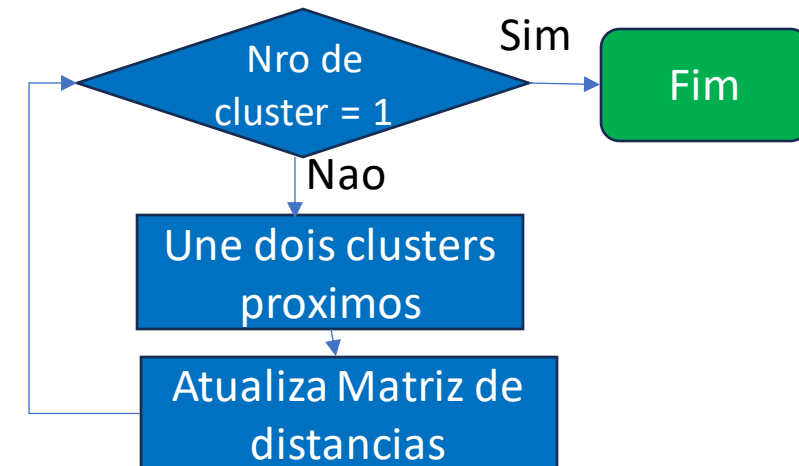
Exemplo:



	C8 (1.5,1)	C12 (5, 4)
C8 (1.5,1)	0	6.5
C12 (5, 4)	6.5	0

$$\text{dist}(C8, C12) = |1.5 - 5| + |1 - 4| = 6.5$$

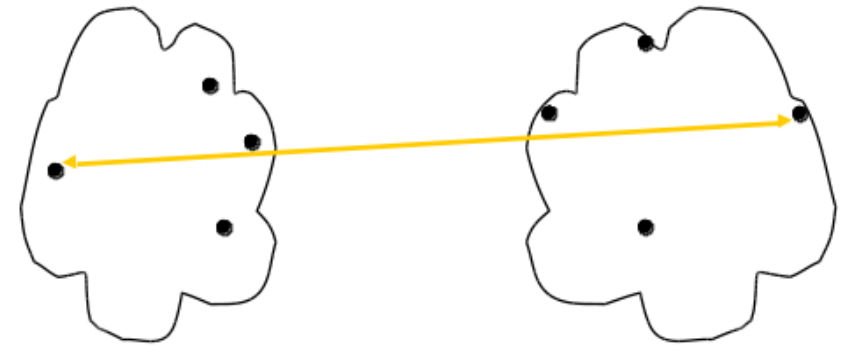
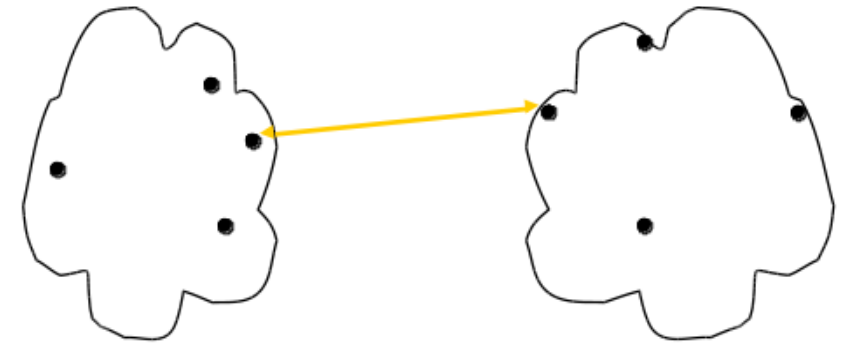
$$C13 = (28/7, 22/7) = (4, 3.14)$$



Agrupamento Hierárquico

Alguns algoritmos:

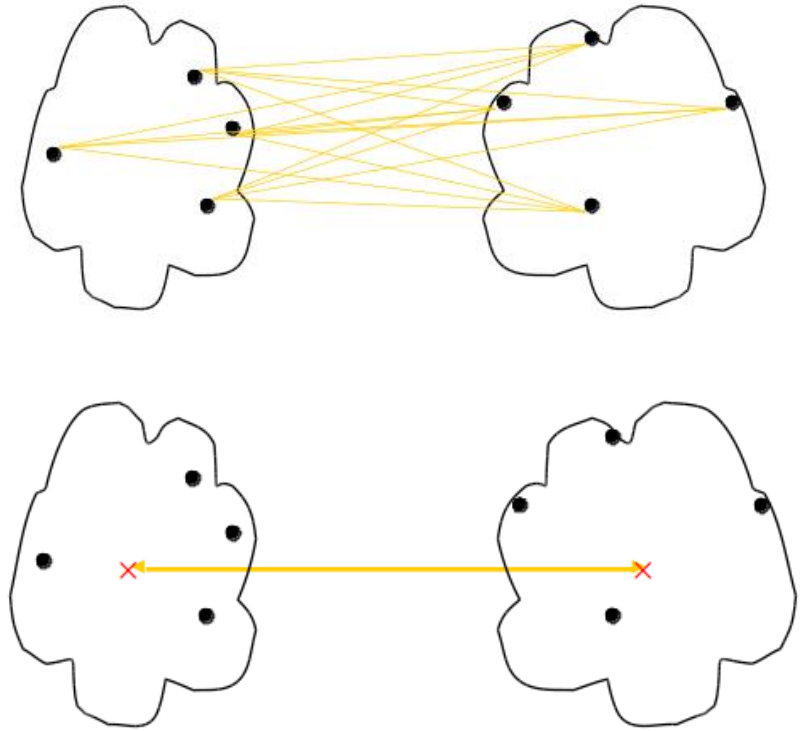
- **Single-link** : baseado na menor distância entre dois clusters $C1$ e $C2$ (usa os dados mais próximos, um de cada cluster)
- **Complete-Link**: baseado na maior distância entre dois clusters $C1$ e $C2$ (usa os dados mais afastados, um de cada cluster).



Agrupamento Hierárquico

Alguns algoritmos:

- **Average-link:** baseado na distância média entre dois clusters C1 e C2.
- **Distance Between Centroids:** baseado na distância entre os centróides de dois clusters C1 e C2.



Agrupamento Hierárquico

Em geral, algoritmos hierárquicos não lidam bem com outliers e ruídos.

Analizando os algoritmos:

- **Single-link :**
 - Indicado para formas não elípticas
 - Sensível a ruídos e outliers
 - Favorece clusters finos e alongados.
- **Complete-Link:**
 - Menos suscetível a ruídos e outliers
 - Tende a quebrar clusters grandes
 - Tem problemas com formas convexas
 - Favorece clusters esféricos.

Agrupamento Hierárquico

- Scki-learn : <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.cluster.AgglomerativeClustering.html>

sklearn.cluster.AgglomerativeClustering

```
class sklearn.cluster.AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters=2, *, affinity='deprecated', metric=None, memory=None, connectivity=None, compute_full_tree='auto', linkage='ward', distance_threshold=None, compute_distances=False) \[source\]
```

Agglomerative Clustering.

Recursively merges pair of clusters of sample data; uses linkage distance.

Read more in the [User Guide](#).

Parameters:

n_clusters : *int or None, default=2*

The number of clusters to find. It must be `None` if `distance_threshold` is not `None`.

affinity : *str or callable, default='euclidean'*

The metric to use when calculating distance between instances in a feature array. If metric is a string or callable, it must be one of the options allowed by [sklearn.metrics.pairwise_distances](#) for its metric parameter. If linkage is "ward", only "euclidean" is accepted. If "precomputed", a distance matrix (instead of a similarity matrix) is needed as input for the fit method.

Deprecated since version 1.2: `affinity` was deprecated in version 1.2 and will be renamed to `metric` in 1.4.

metric : *str or callable, default=None*

Metric used to compute the linkage. Can be "euclidean", "l1", "l2", "manhattan", "cosine", or "precomputed". If set to `None` then "euclidean" is used. If linkage is "ward", only "euclidean" is accepted. If "precomputed", a distance matrix is needed as input for the fit method.

Comentando alguns **parâmetros**:

- **n_cluster**: valor inteiro (int) ou None (nenhum). Número de clusters a encontrar. O valor padrão é 2.
- **affinity**: não usar mais
- **metric**: str ou callable. Corresponde a métrica para calcular a distância entre os clusters. Pode ser: "euclidian", "manhattan", "cosine" e outros. Quando está como None, a distância "euclidian" é usada como padrão.

Agrupamento Hierárquico

- Scki-learn : <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.cluster.AgglomerativeClustering.html>

sklearn.cluster.AgglomerativeClustering

```
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```

Agglomerative Clustering.

Recursively merges pair of clusters of sample data; uses linkage distance.

Read more in the [User Guide](#).

Parameters:

linkage : {'ward', 'complete', 'average', 'single'}, default='ward'

Which linkage criterion to use. The linkage criterion determines which distance to use between sets of observation. The algorithm will merge the pairs of cluster that minimize this criterion.

- 'ward' minimizes the variance of the clusters being merged.
- 'average' uses the average of the distances of each observation of the two sets.
- 'complete' or 'maximum' linkage uses the maximum distances between all observations of the two sets.
- 'single' uses the minimum of the distances between all observations of the two sets.

New in version 0.20: Added the 'single' option

distance_threshold : float, default=None

The linkage distance threshold at or above which clusters will not be merged. If not None, `n_clusters` must be None and `compute_full_tree` must be True.

New in version 0.21.

Comentando alguns parâmetros:

- **linkage**: determina o critério para a união dos clusters.
 - **ward** :minimiza a variância dos clusters que estão sendo mesclados. (Padrão)
 - **average**: usa a média das distâncias de cada observação dos dois conjuntos
 - **complete**: utiliza as distâncias máximas entre todas as observações dos dois conjuntos
 - **single**: utiliza as distâncias mínimas entre todas as observações dos dois conjuntos

Agrupamento Hierárquico

- Scki-learn : <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.cluster.AgglomerativeClustering.html>

sklearn.cluster.AgglomerativeClustering

```
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```

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Read more in the [User Guide](#).

Parameters:

linkage : {'ward', 'complete', 'average', 'single'}, default='ward'

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- 'ward' minimizes the variance of the clusters being merged.
- 'average' uses the average of the distances of each observation of the two sets.
- 'complete' or 'maximum' linkage uses the maximum distances between all observations of the two sets.
- 'single' uses the minimum of the distances between all observations of the two sets.

New in version 0.20: Added the 'single' option

distance_threshold : float, default=None

The linkage distance threshold at or above which clusters will not be merged. If not `None`, `n_clusters` must be `None` and `compute_full_tree` must be `True`.

New in version 0.21.

Comentando alguns parâmetros:

- **distance_threshold: float ou None** – valor limite definido para a distância entre o clusters. Acima desse valor, os clusters não serão unidos.

Agrupamento Hierárquico

- Scki-learn : <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.cluster.AgglomerativeClustering.html>

sklearn.cluster.AgglomerativeClustering

```
class sklearn.cluster.AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters=2, *, affinity='deprecated', metric=None, memory=None, connectivity=None, compute_full_tree='auto', linkage='ward', distance_threshold=None, compute_distances=False) \[source\]
```

Agglomerative Clustering.

Recursively merges pair of clusters of sample data; uses linkage distance.

Read more in the [User Guide](#).

Attributes:	n_clusters_ : int The number of clusters found by the algorithm. If <code>distance_threshold=None</code> , it will be equal to the given <code>n_clusters</code> .
	labels_ : ndarray of shape (n_samples) Cluster labels for each point.
	n_leaves_ : int Number of leaves in the hierarchical tree.
	n_connected_components_ : int The estimated number of connected components in the graph. <i>New in version 0.21:</i> <code>n_connected_components_</code> was added to replace <code>n_components_</code> .
	n_features_in_ : int Number of features seen during fit. <i>New in version 0.24.</i>

Comentando alguns atributos:

- **n_clusters: int** – número de clusters encontrados pelo algoritmo.
- **labels:** lista correspondente à entrada com os rótulos numéricos atribuídos aos dados.

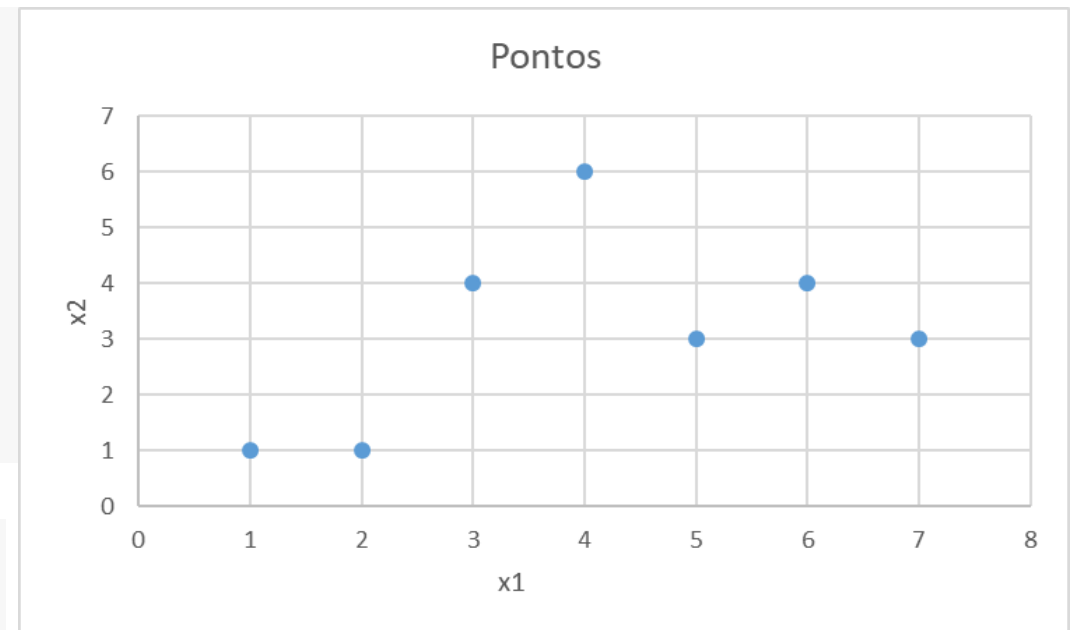
Agrupamento Hierárquico

```
[ ] import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from sklearn.cluster import AgglomerativeClustering
import scipy.cluster.hierarchy as sch

# Usando pontos como exemplo
x1 = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7]
x2 = [1,1,4,6,3,4,3]
```

```
▶ X = []
for i in range(0,len(x1)):
    X.append([x1[i],x2[i]])
print("Lista de pontos:\n", X , "\n")
```

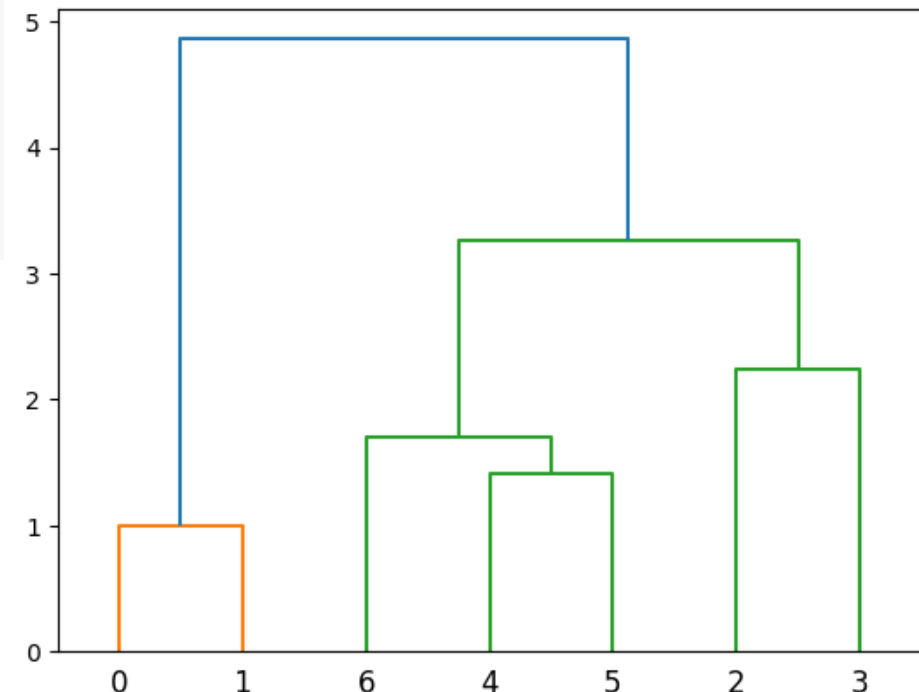
Lista de pontos:
[[1, 1], [2, 1], [3, 4], [4, 6], [5, 3], [6, 4], [7, 3]]



Agrupamento Hierárquico

```
▶ dendrogram = sch.dendrogram(sch.linkage(X, method='average'))  
model = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters=5, metric='euclidean', linkage='average')  
  
model.fit(X)  
labels = model.labels_  
numCluster = model.n_clusters  
print("Cluster dos dados: ", labels)  
print("Numero de clusters: ", numCluster)
```

Cluster dos dados: [1 1 3 2 0 0 4]
Numero de clusters: 5



Agrupamento Hierárquico

```
[ ] for iCluster in range(0,numCluster):  
    print("Cluster: ", iCluster)  
    for indice in range(0, len(labels)):  
        if labels[indice]==iCluster: print(X[indice])  
  
plt.show()
```

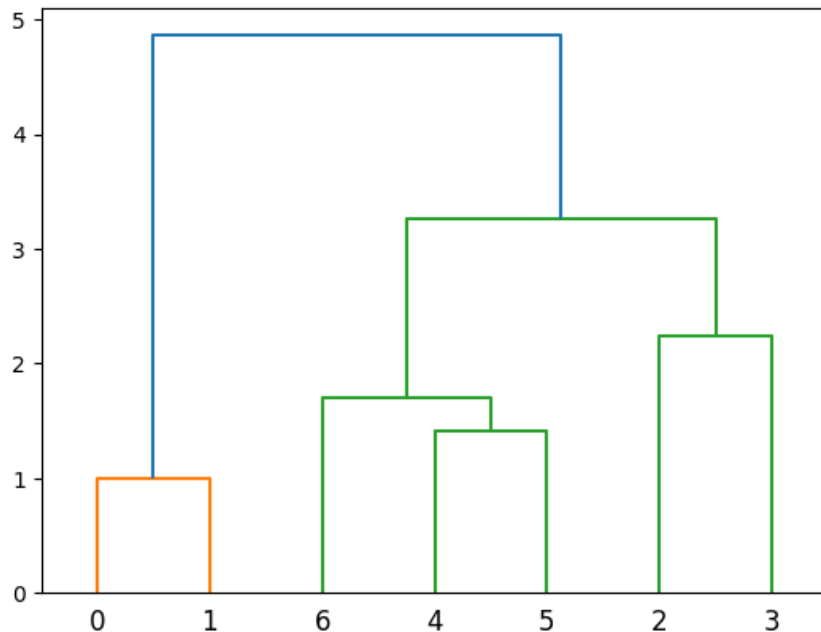
```
Cluster:  0  
[5, 3]  
[6, 4]  
Cluster:  1  
[1, 1]  
[2, 1]  
Cluster:  2  
[4, 6]  
Cluster:  3  
[3, 4]  
Cluster:  4  
[7, 3]
```

Agrupamento Hierárquico

```
▶ dendrogram = sch.dendrogram(sch.linkage(X, method='average'))  
model = AgglomerativeClustering(metric='euclidean', linkage='average')  
  
model.fit(X)  
labels = model.labels_  
numCluster = model.n_clusters  
print("Cluster dos dados: ", labels)  
print("Numero de clusters: ", numCluster)
```

Omitindo a quantidade desejada de clusters

```
Cluster dos dados: [1 1 0 0 0 0 0]  
Numero de clusters: 2
```



```
[4] for iCluster in range(0,numCluster):  
    print("Cluster: ", iCluster)  
    for indice in range(0, len(labels)):  
        if labels[indice]==iCluster: print(X[indice])  
  
plt.show()
```

```
Cluster: 0  
[3, 4]  
[4, 6]  
[5, 3]  
[6, 4]  
[7, 3]  
Cluster: 1  
[1, 1]  
[2, 1]
```

Dinâmica

- Testando e exemplificando o uso do agrupamento hierárquico aglomerativo.