

Basics of k-means clustering

CLUSTER ANALYSIS IN PYTHON



Shaumik Daityari
Business Analyst

Why k-means clustering?

- A critical drawback of hierarchical clustering: runtime
- K means runs significantly faster on large datasets

k

:

Step 1: Generate cluster centers

scipy k - means clustering
1. generate cluster centers
(1) kmeans

```
kmeans(obs, k_or_guess, iter, thresh, check_finite)
```

- `obs` : standardized observations `whiten`
- `k_or_guess` : number of clusters `cluster`
- `iter` : number of iterations (default: 20) (default : 20)
- `thres` : threshold (default: 1e-05) `default` `0.00001` `k - means` `가`
- `check_finite` : whether to check if observations contain only finite numbers (default: True)

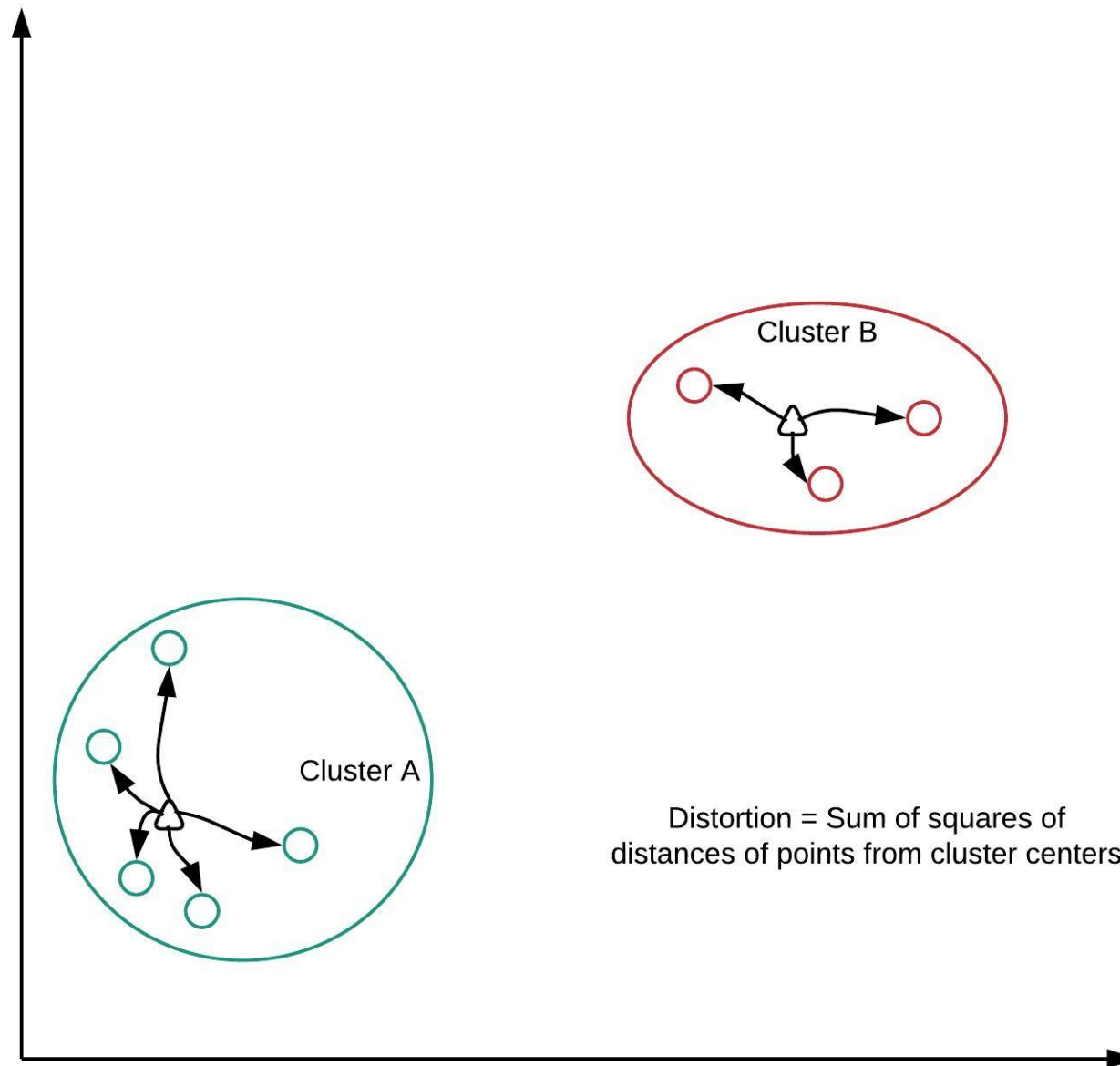
Returns two objects: cluster centers, distortion (`default` : True) `NaN` `가` `point가`

`k - means` `cluster center` `return`
`cluster center` `code book`

`k - means cluster` `가` `k - menas`

How is distortion calculated?

$$J = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K r_{nk} \|\mathbf{x}_n - \mu_k\|^2$$



Step 2: Generate cluster labels

```
vq(obs, code_book, check_finite=True)  vq      cluster label
```

3

- `obs` : standardized observations `whiten` method
- `code_book` : cluster centers `kmeans` method
- `check_finite` : whether to check if observations contain only finite numbers (default: True)

`check_finite`

`NaN`

Returns two objects: a list of cluster labels, a list of distortions

가

"code book index"

return

A note on distortions

- `kmeans` returns a single value of distortions
- `vq` returns a list of distortions.

`kmeans`
`vq`

`vq`

`kmeans`

.

Running k-means

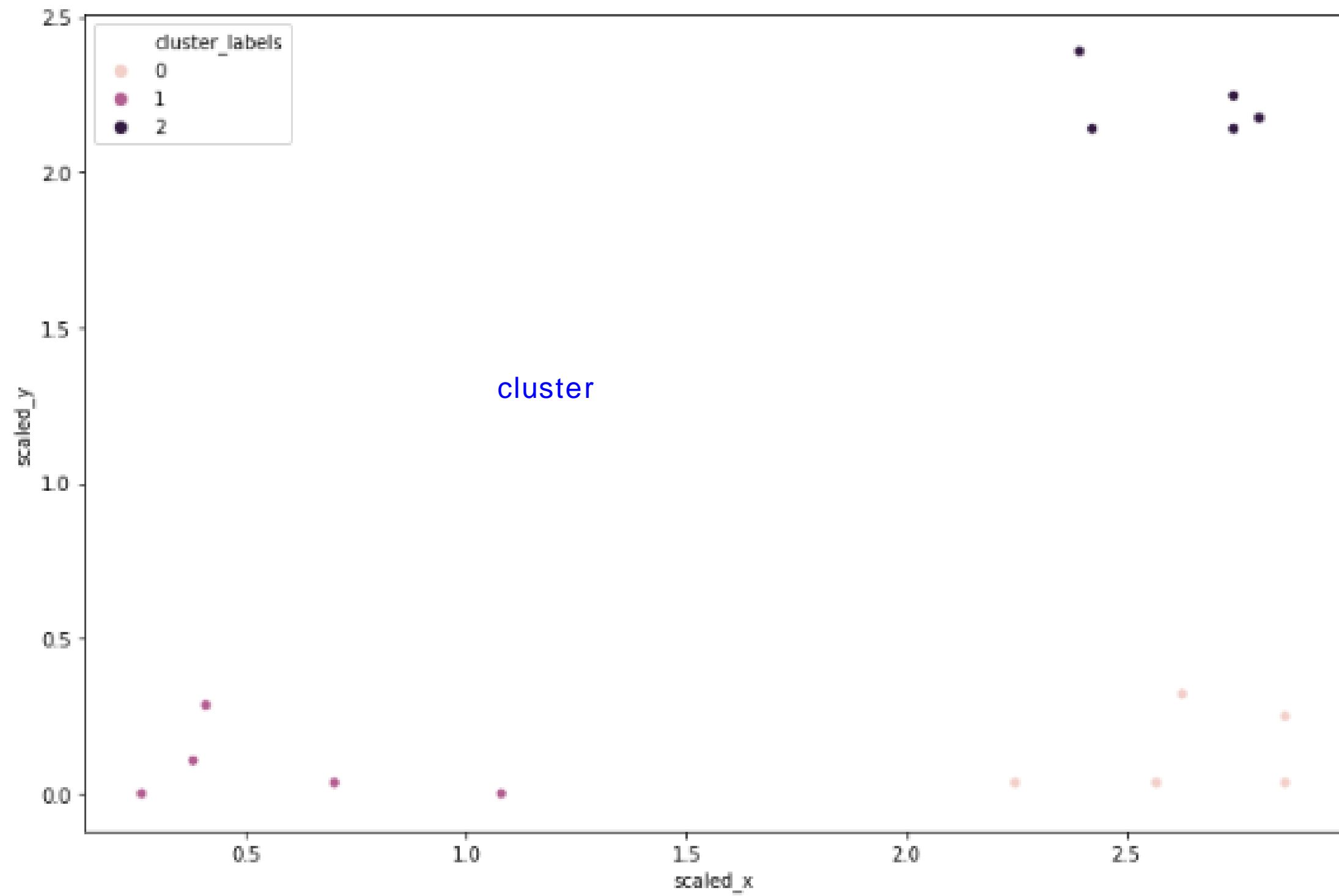
```
# Import kmeans and vq functions
```

```
from scipy.cluster.vq import kmeans, vq
```

```
# Generate cluster centers and labels
cluster_centers, _ = kmeans(df[['scaled_x', 'scaled_y']], 3)
df['cluster_labels'], _ = vq(df[['scaled_x', 'scaled_y']], cluster_centers)
```

```
# Plot clusters
```

```
sns.scatterplot(x='scaled_x', y='scaled_y', hue='cluster_labels', data=df)
plt.show()
```

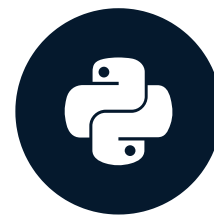


Next up: exercises!

CLUSTER ANALYSIS IN PYTHON

How many clusters?

CLUSTER ANALYSIS IN PYTHON



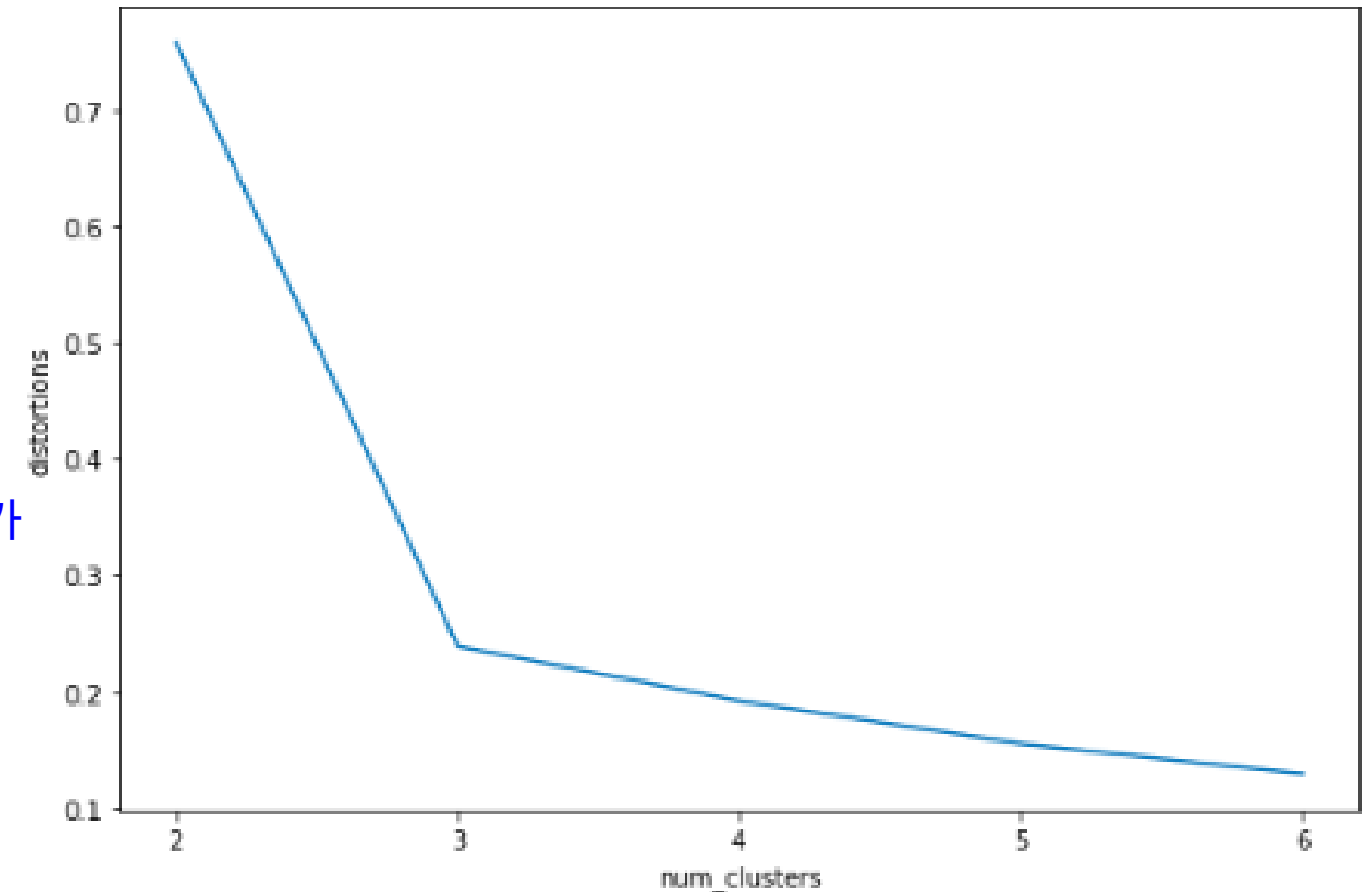
k - means clustering cluster

Shaumik Daityari
Business Analyst

How to find the right k?

- No *absolute* method to find right number of clusters (k) in k-means clustering
- Elbow method

k - means clustering 가 cluster 가
,
- > elbow plot dataset cluster



Distortions revisited

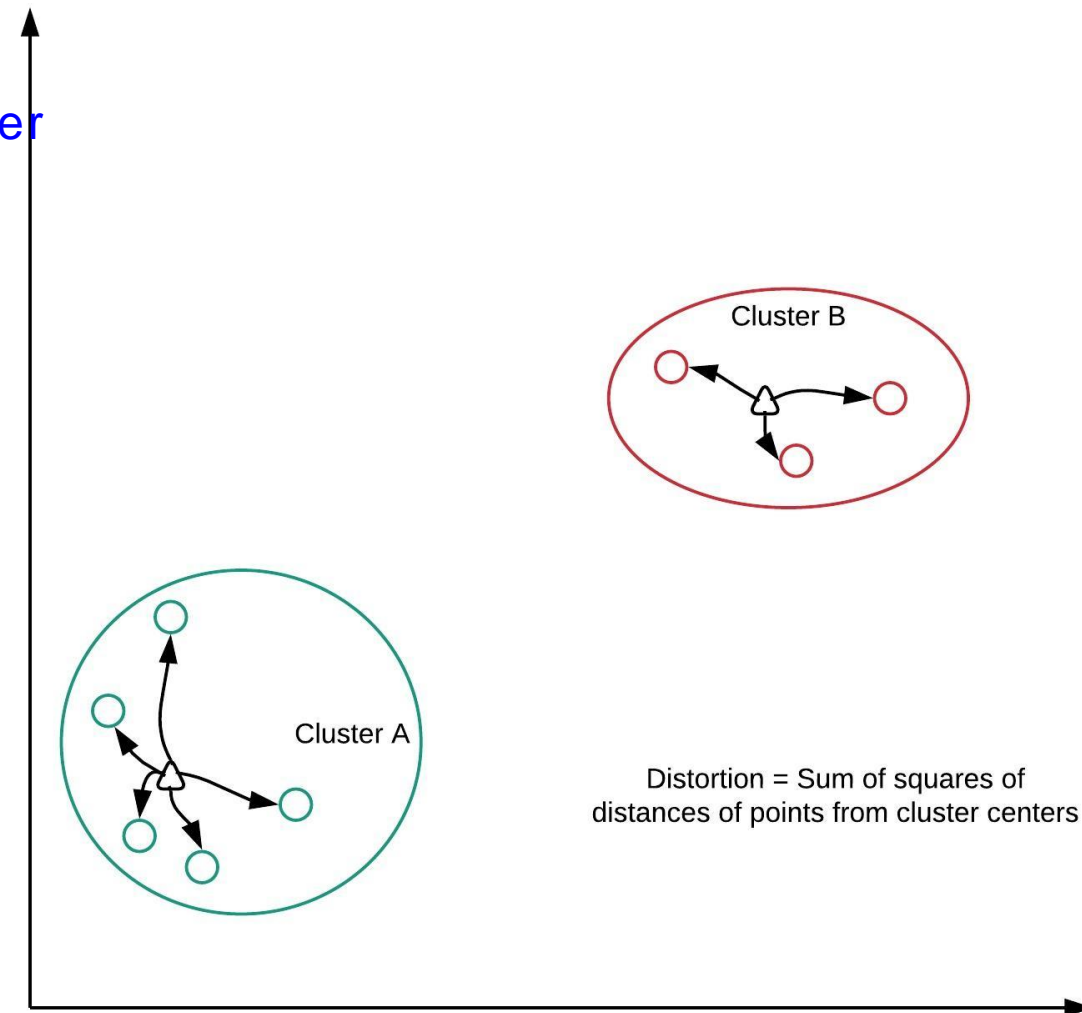
- Distortion: sum of squared distances of points from cluster centers
- Decreases with an increasing number of clusters
- Becomes zero when the number of clusters equals the number of points
- Elbow plot: line plot between cluster centers and distortion

data point cluster center

가 가

cluster 가 0
point

cluster가 가



Elbow method

- Elbow plot: plot of the number of clusters and distortion
- Elbow plot helps indicate number of clusters present in data

```
- cluster k - means clustering
x cluster y elbow plot (cluster 1 ~data point )
- plot cluster
```

Elbow method in Python

```
# Declaring variables for use
```

```
distortions = []
```

```
num_clusters = range(2, 7)
```

```
# Populating distortions for various clusters
```

```
for i in num_clusters:
```

```
    centroids, distortion = kmeans(df[['scaled_x', 'scaled_y']], i)
```

```
    distortions.append(distortion)                                k - means
```

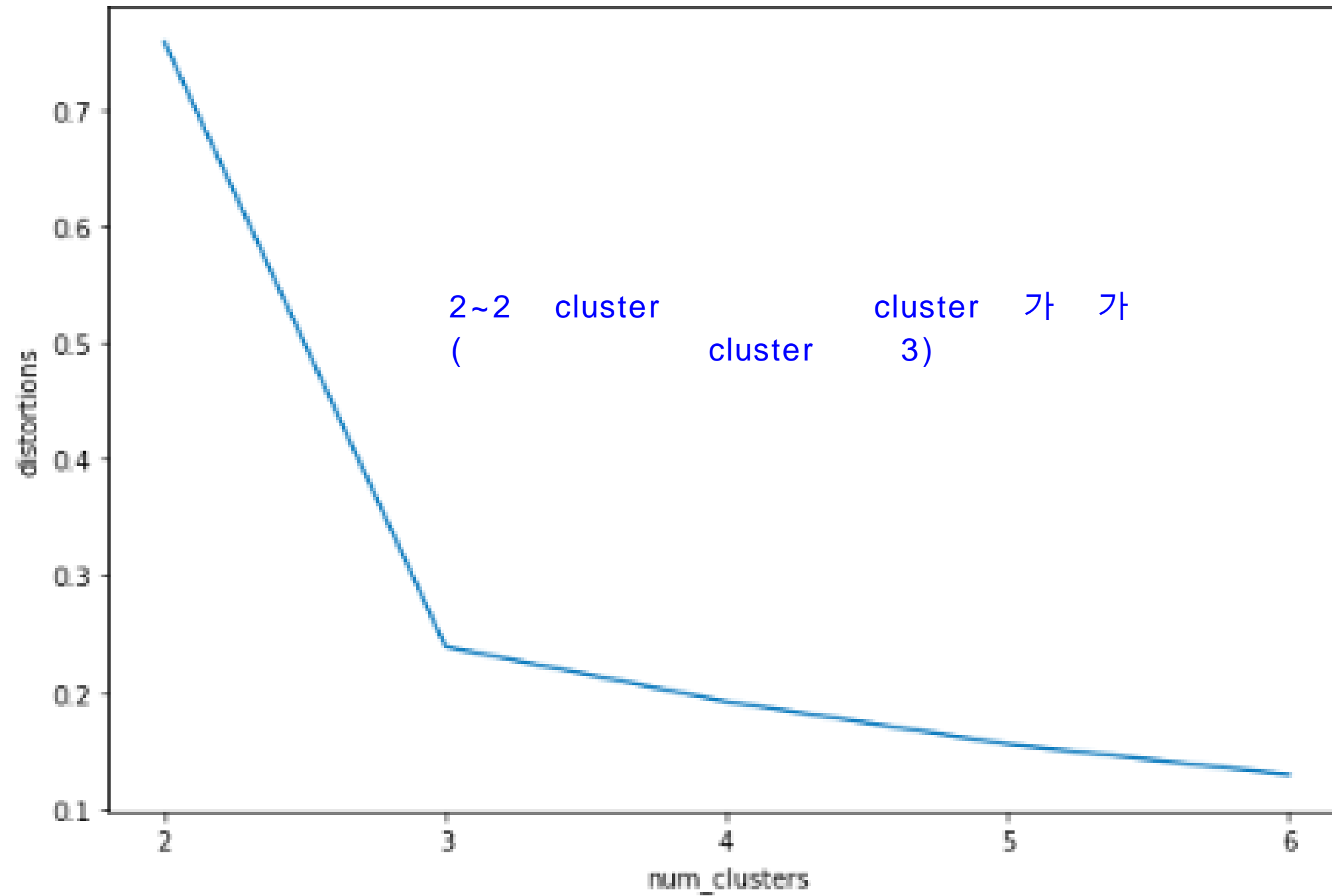
```
# Plotting elbow plot data
```

```
elbow_plot_data = pd.DataFrame({'num_clusters': num_clusters,  
                                'distortions': distortions})
```

df

```
sns.lineplot(x='num_clusters', y='distortions',  
             data = elbow_plot_data)
```

```
plt.show()
```



Final thoughts on using the elbow method

- Only gives an indication of optimal `_k_` (numbers of clusters)
- Does not always pinpoint how many `_k_` (numbers of clusters)
- Other methods: average silhouette and gap statistic

- elbow cluster
 k
ex) elbow 가
-
=> cluster

Next up: exercises

CLUSTER ANALYSIS IN PYTHON

Limitations of k-means clustering

CLUSTER ANALYSIS IN PYTHON



k -

Shaumik Daityari
Business Analyst

Limitations of k-means clustering

- How to find the right `_K_` (number of clusters)?
- Impact of seeds
- Biased towards equal sized clusters

k - means clustering clustering runtime

,

- , cluster k . elbow method k

- k - means clustering seed가 clustering

- : cluster가

Impact of seeds

seed가 cluster

Initialize a random seed

```
from numpy import random
random.seed(12)
```

cluster center
가 cluster
=> k - means clustering

seed numpy
1D array

cluster 가 200 seed point
k - means clustering
5 cluster

Seed: `np.array(1000, 2000)`

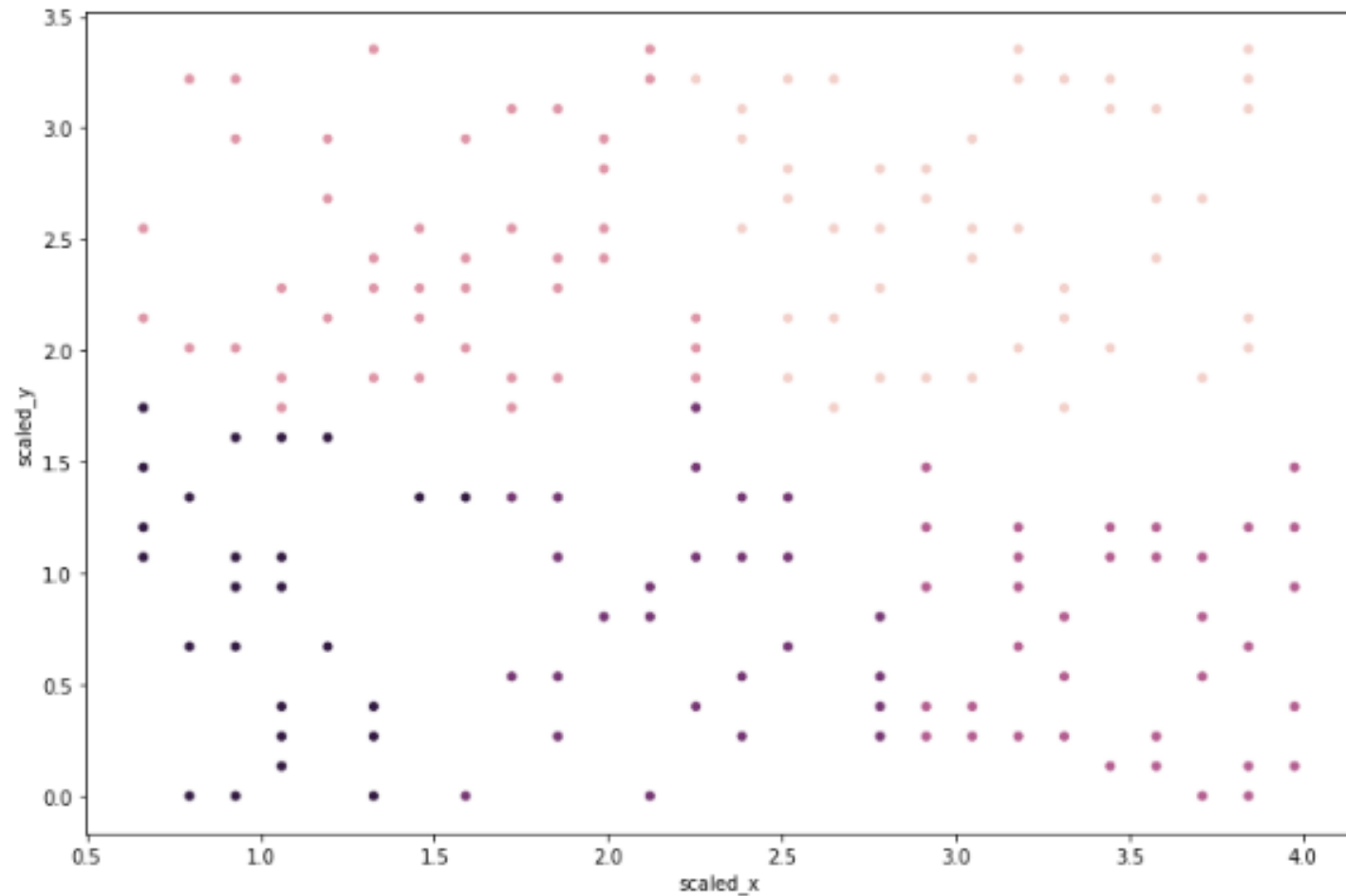
Cluster sizes: 29, 29, 43, 47, 52

Seed: `np.array(1, 2, 3)`

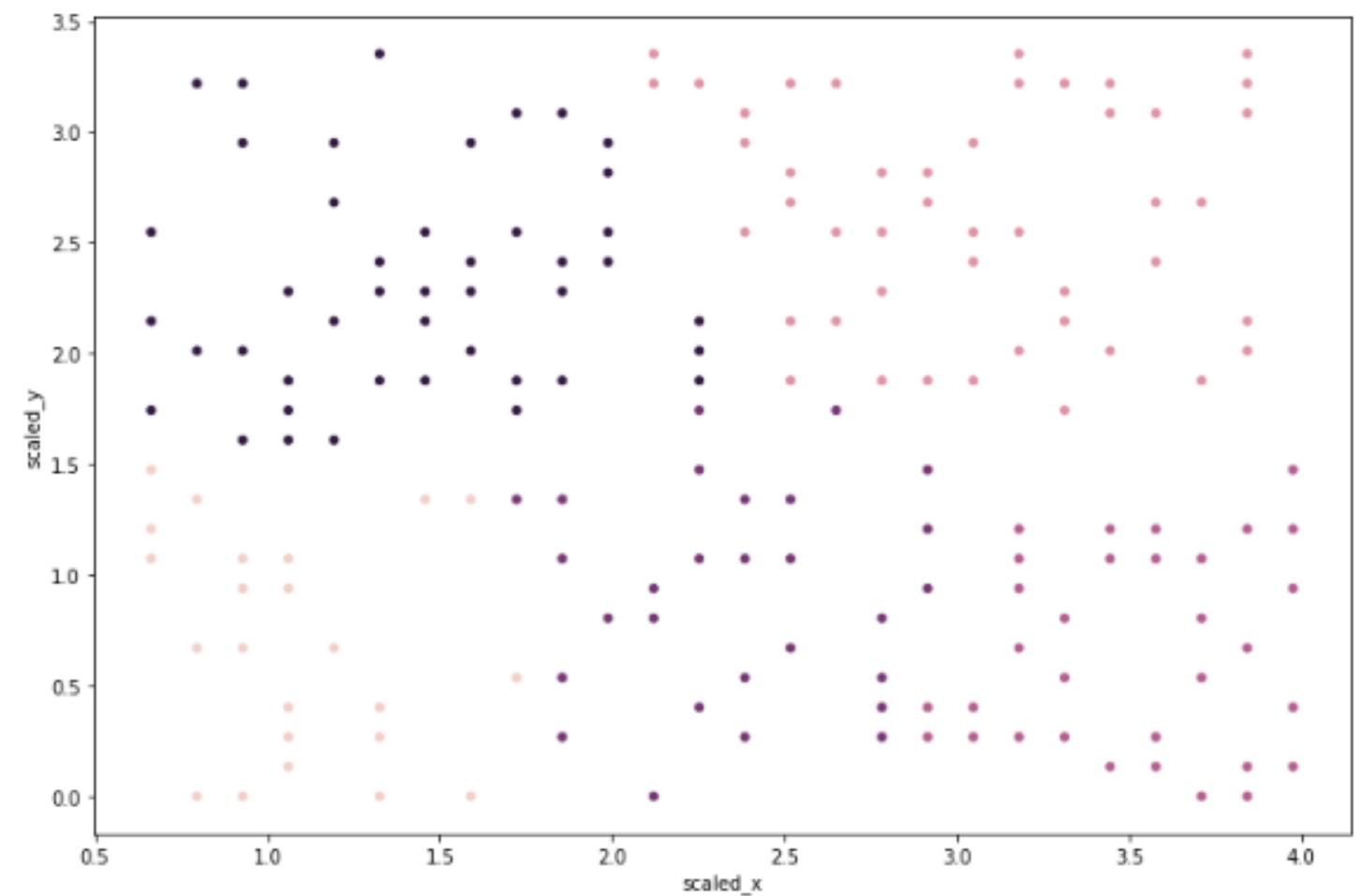
Cluster sizes: 26, 31, 40, 50, 53

Impact of seeds: plots

Seed: `np.array(1000, 2000)`



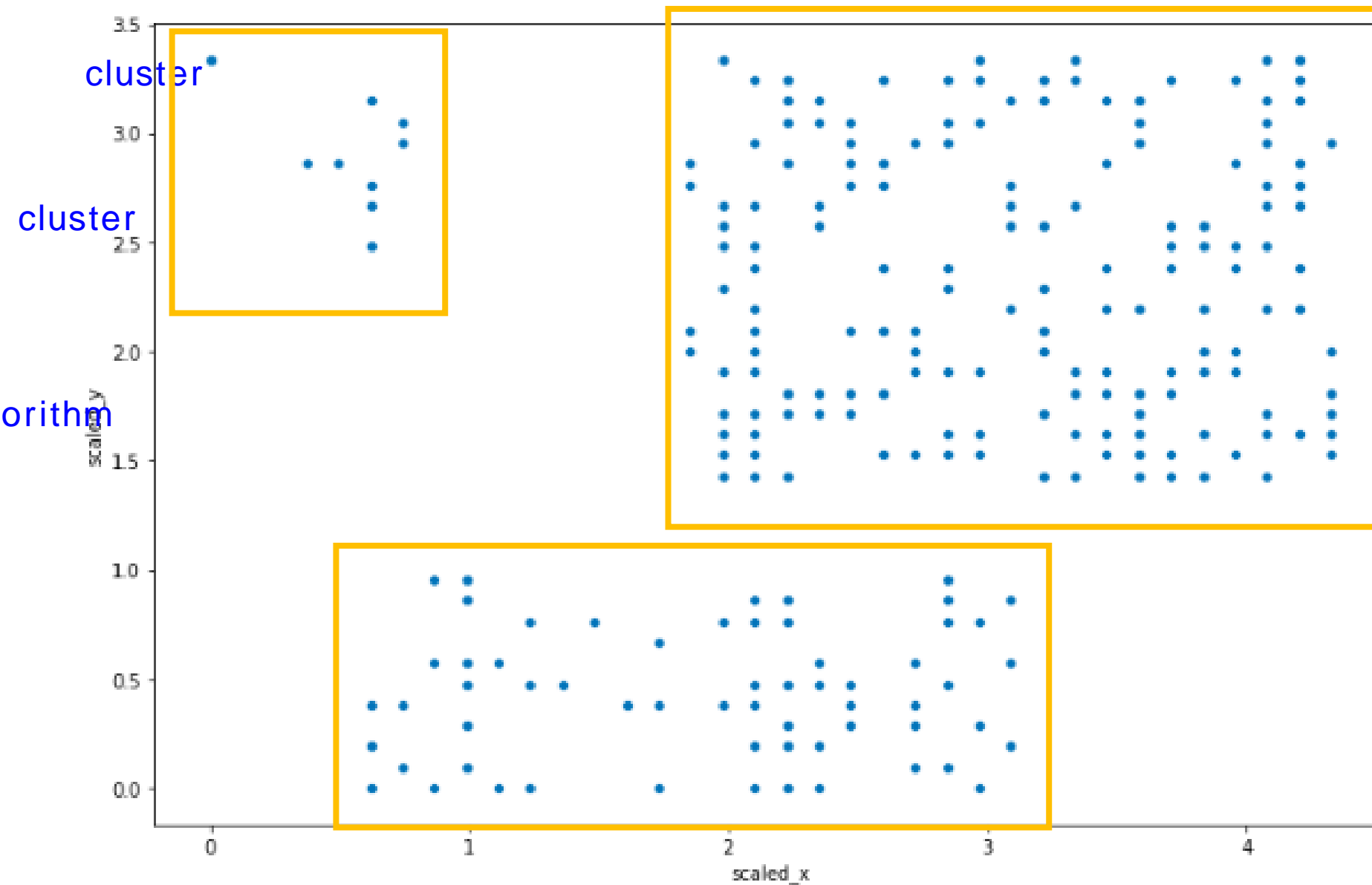
Seed: `np.array(1, 2, 3)`



Uniform clusters in k means

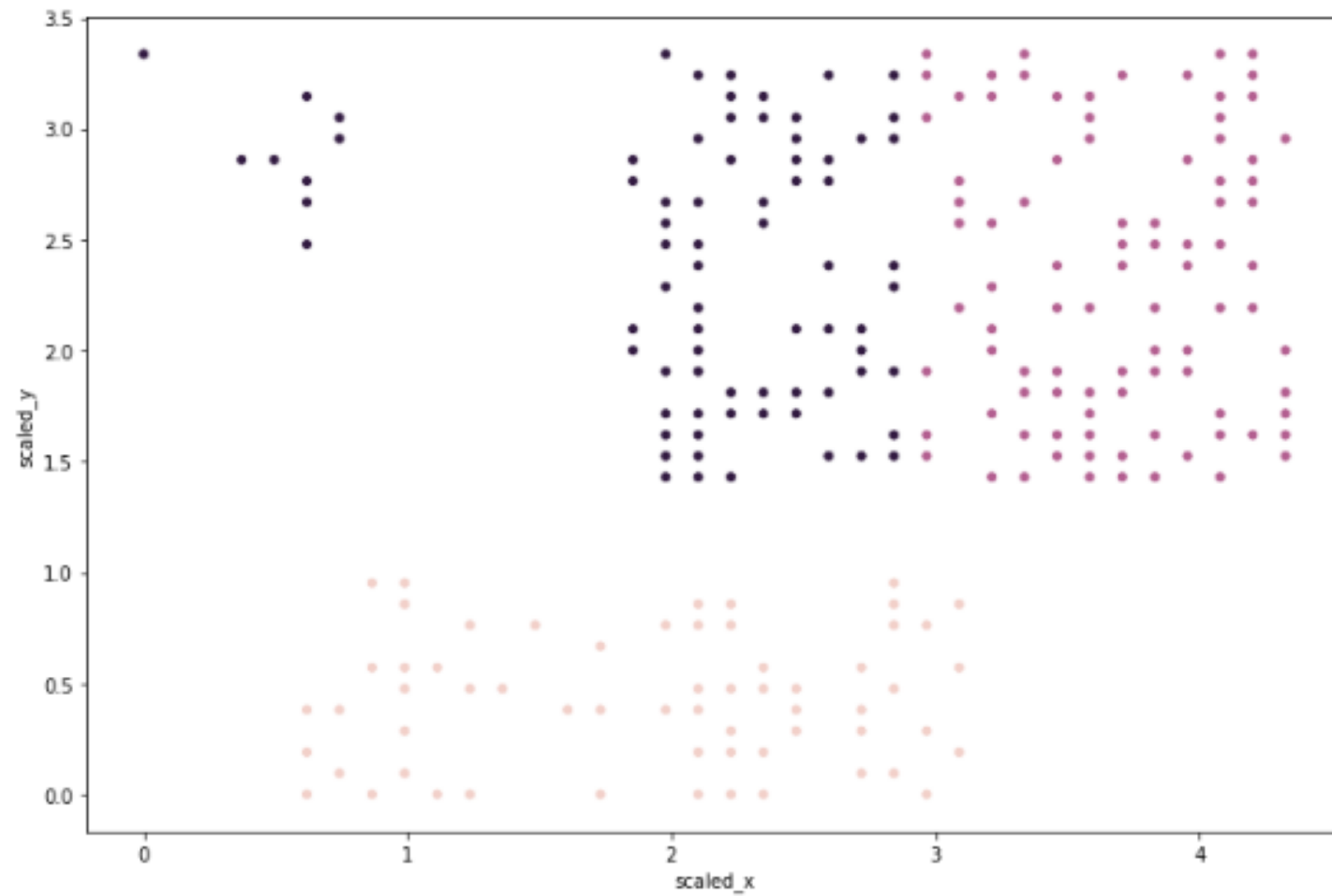
k - means
200, 70 10
280 point set

=> 3
clustering algorithm
cluster

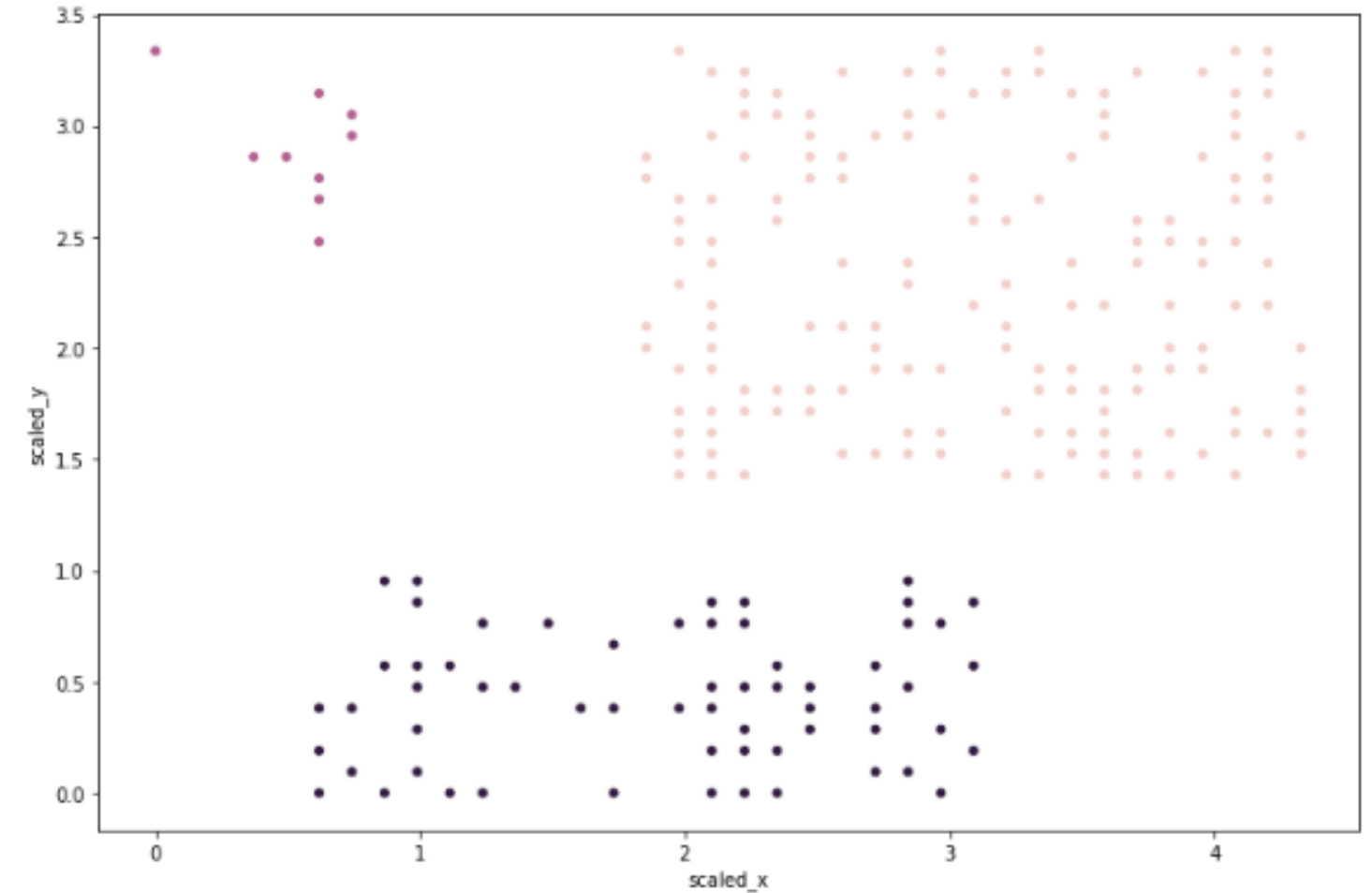


Uniform clusters in k-means: a comparison

K-means clustering with 3 clusters



Hierarchical clustering with 3 clusters



k - means cluster
: k - means cluster
=> cluster

seed
가

clustering

cluster가

slide 가

Final thoughts

- Each technique has its pros and cons
- Consider your data size and patterns before deciding on algorithm
- Clustering is exploratory phase of analysis

clustering

, , 가

Next up: exercises

CLUSTER ANALYSIS IN PYTHON