UNIVERSIDAD DE GUADALAJARA



CENTRO UNIVERSITARIO DE CIENCIAS EXACTAS E INGENIERÍAS

Sistemas Inteligentes IV

Actividad 7. Algoritmos de agrupamiento

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10 de mayo de 2021

Semestre 2021A

Sección D01

Objetivo

Realizar un programa en Python para aplicar algoritmos de agrupamiento a los datos de los archivos adjuntos. Utilizar las herramientas de sklearn para el modelo de agrupación. Utiliza los siguientes algoritmos:

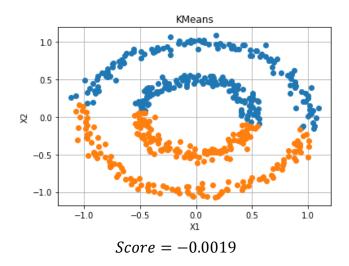
- KMeans
- Affinity Propagation
- Mean Shift
- Spectral Clustering
- Agglomerative Clustering

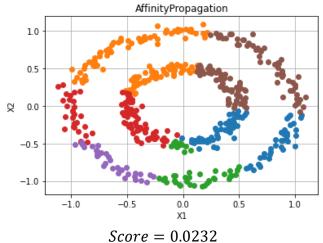
- DBSCAN
- OPTICS
- Gaussian Mixture
- Birch

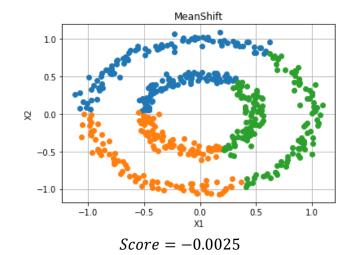
Resultados

Para el archivo adjunto "df_agrupacion_1.cvs" se muestran los resultados obtenidos para cada algoritmo de agrupamiento.

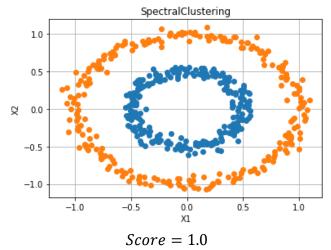
KMeans

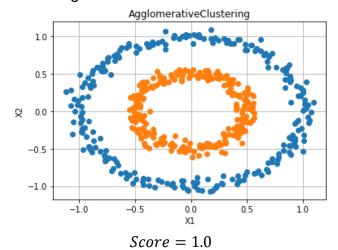


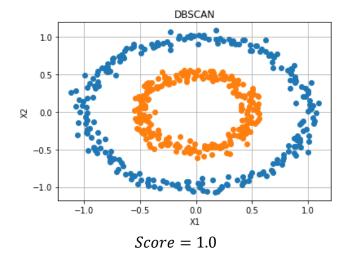




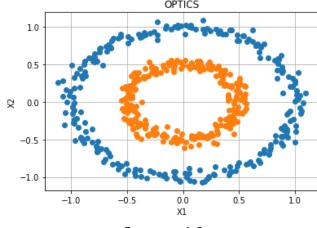
Spectral Clustering





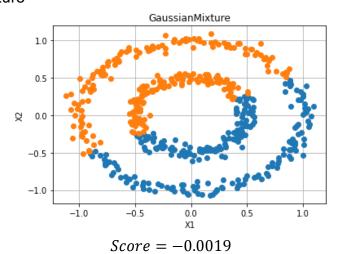


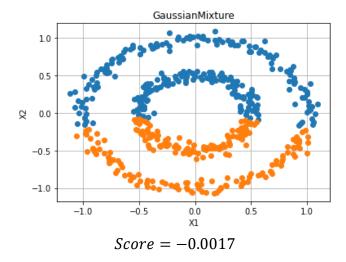
OPTICS



Score=1.0

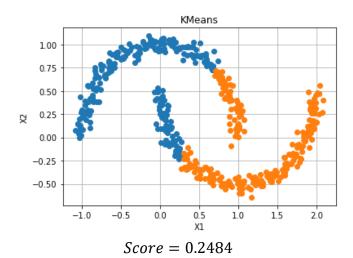
• Gaussian Mixture

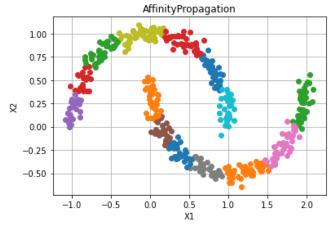


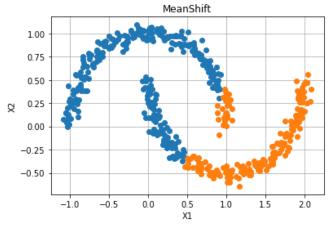


Para el archivo adjunto "df_agrupacion_2.cvs" se muestran los resultados obtenidos para cada algoritmo de agrupamiento.

KMeans

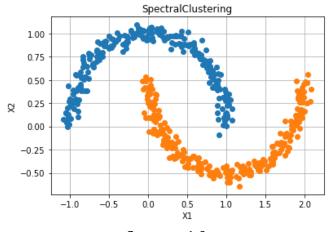




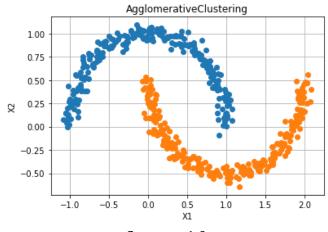


Score = 0.3033

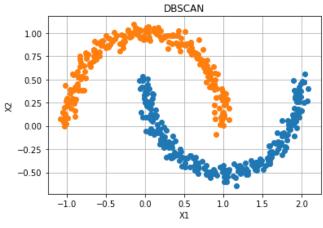
• Spectral Clustering



Score = 1.0

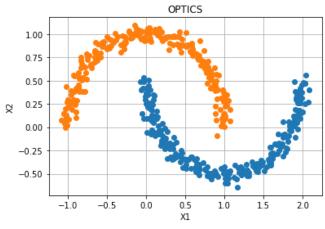


Score = 1.0



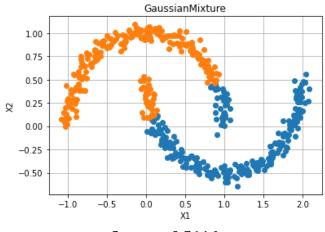
Score = 1.0

OPTICS

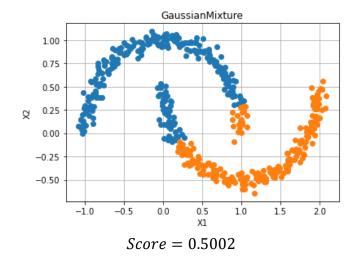


Score = 1.0

Gaussian Mixture

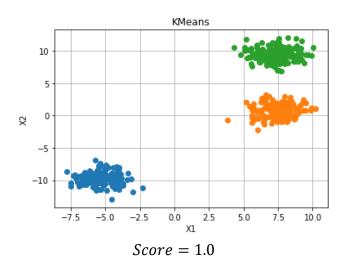


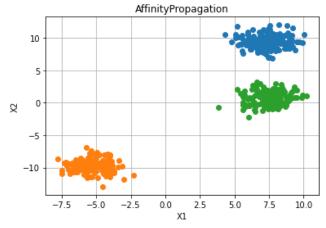
Score = 0.5116



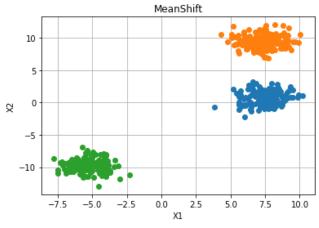
Para el archivo adjunto "df_agrupacion_3.cvs" se muestran los resultados obtenidos para cada algoritmo de agrupamiento.

KMeans



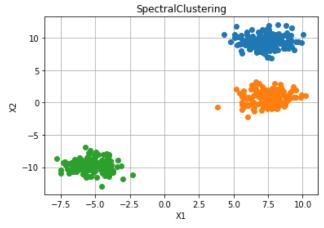


$$Score = 1.0$$

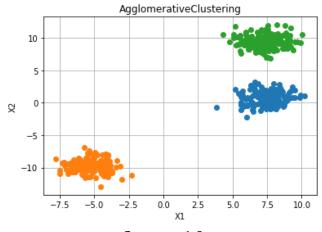


Score = 1.0

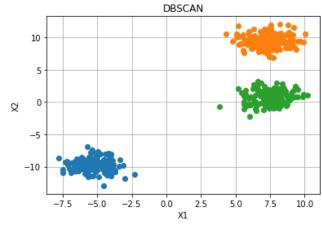
• Spectral Clustering



Score = 1.0

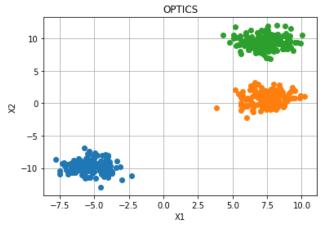


Score = 1.0



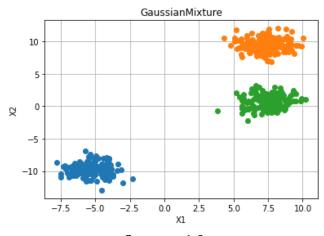
Score = 1.0

OPTICS

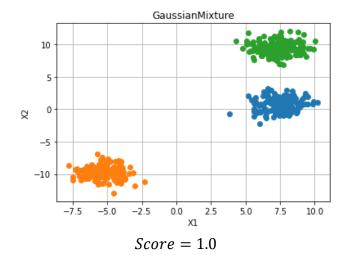


Score = 1.0

Gaussian Mixture

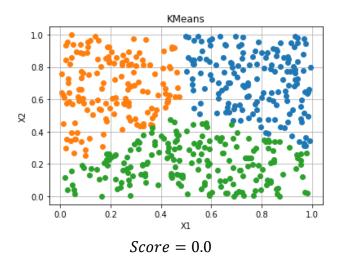


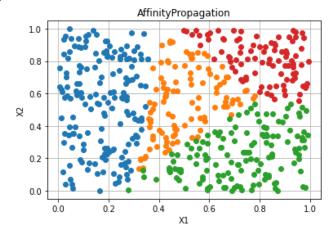
Score = 1.0

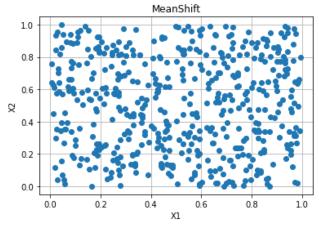


Para el archivo adjunto "df_agrupacion_4.cvs" se muestran los resultados obtenidos para cada algoritmo de agrupamiento.

KMeans

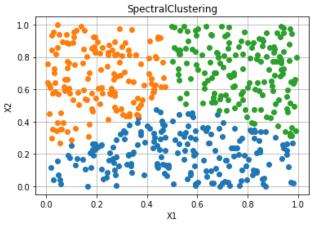




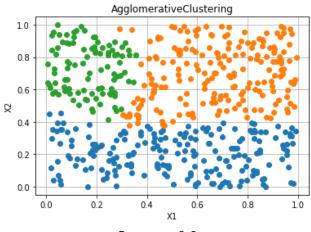


Score = 1.0

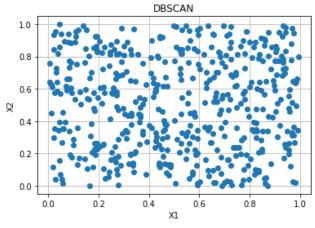
• Spectral Clustering



Score = 0.0

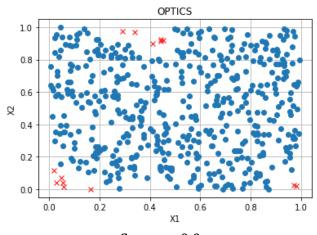


Score = 0.0



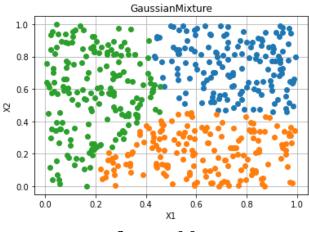
Score=1.0

OPTICS

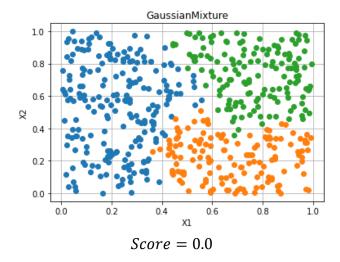


Score=0.0

• Gaussian Mixture

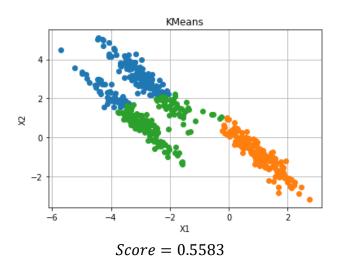


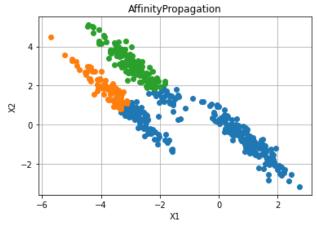
Score = 0.0



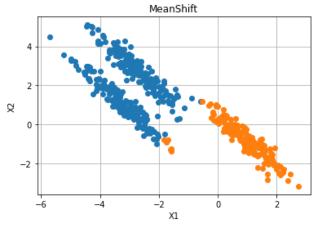
Para el archivo adjunto "df_agrupacion_5.cvs" se muestran los resultados obtenidos para cada algoritmo de agrupamiento.

KMeans



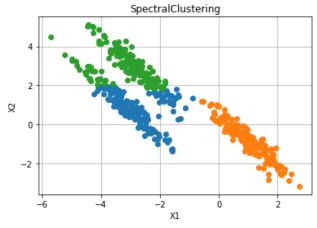


$$Score = 0.4552$$

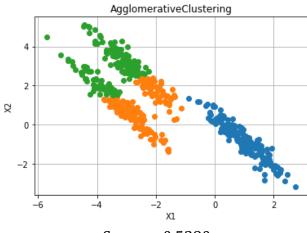


Score = 0.5375

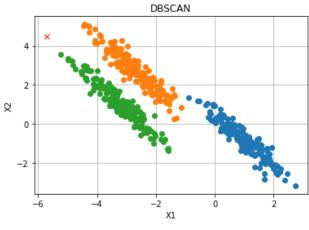
• Spectral Clustering



Score = 0.7207

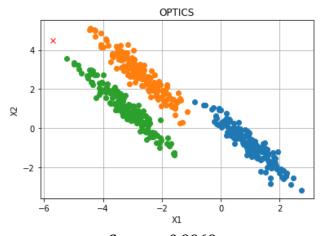


Score = 0.5280



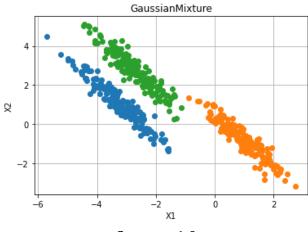
Score = 0.9969

OPTICS

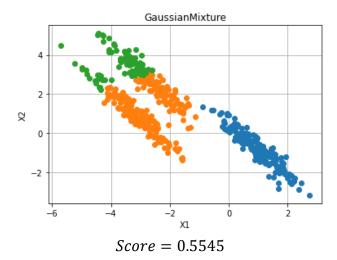


Score = 0.9969

Gaussian Mixture

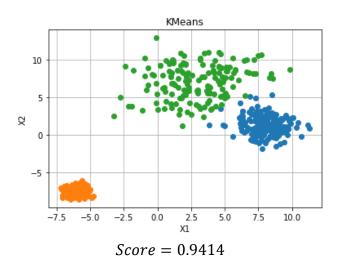


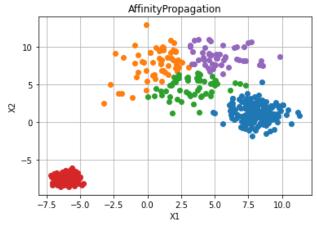
Score = 1.0



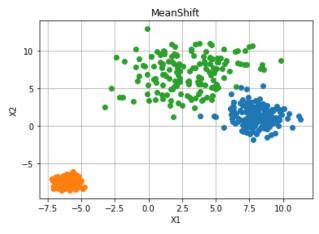
Para el archivo adjunto "df_agrupacion_6.cvs" se muestran los resultados obtenidos para cada algoritmo de agrupamiento.

KMeans



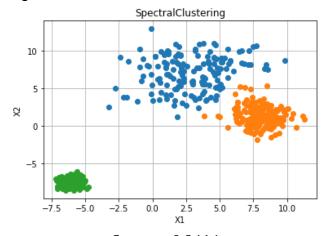


$$Score = 0.8022$$

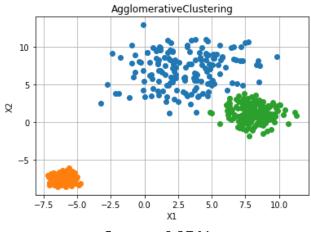


Score = 0.9471

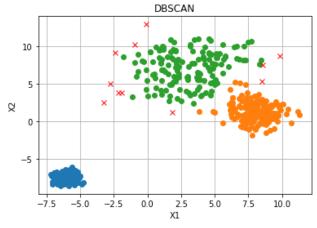
Spectral Clustering



Score = 0.9414

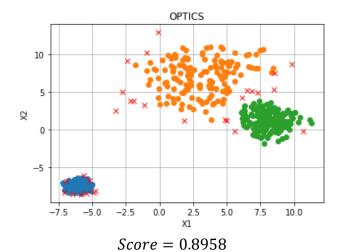


Score = 0.9761

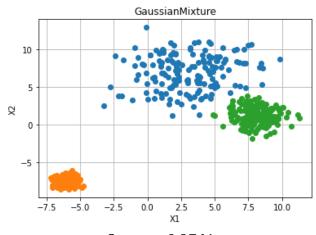


Score = 0.9171

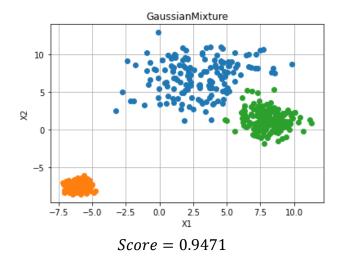
OPTICS



Gaussian Mixture



Score = 0.9761



Conclusión

De entre los algoritmos de agrupación que utilizamos podríamos decir que una mitad fue mejor con casos donde necesitábamos un agrupamiento radial y la otra mitad se desempeño mejor con el resto de ejemplos usados. Para el conjunto de datos 1 y 2, tuvieron mejor desempeño los algoritmos: Spectral Clustering, Agglomerative Clustering, DBSCAN y OPTICS. Mientras que para el conjunto de datos restantes tuvieron mejor desempeño los algoritmos: KMeans, Affinity Propagation, Mean Shift, Gaussian Mixture, Birch. Por otra parte, el algoritmo Affinity Propagation fue el más difícil de configurar en cuanto a sus parámetros.