

Q: What is unsupervised learning again?

This is our first unsupervised learning technique

Q: What is unsupervised learning again?

A: No outputs given. Trying to find structure

This is our first unsupervised learning technique

Q: What is unsupervised learning again?

A: No outputs given. Trying to find structure

Q: What is clustering?

This is our first unsupervised learning technique

Q: What is unsupervised learning again?

A: No outputs given. Trying to find structure

Q: What is clustering?

A: Grouping similar data points together. (clusters)

This is our first unsupervised learning technique

Q: What is unsupervised learning again?

A: No outputs given. Trying to find structure

Q: What is clustering?

A: Grouping similar data points together. (clusters)

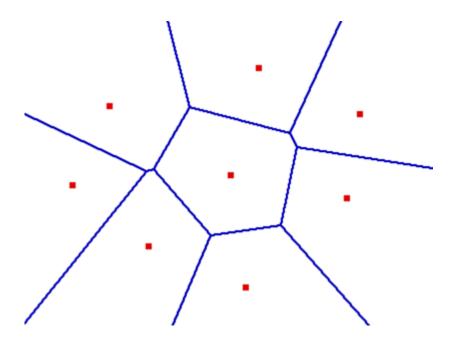
Want to find structure within the data

# K-MEANS CLUSTERING

Q: What is K-Means?

Q: What is K-Means?

A: A greedy algorithm that partitions the data into k clusters



# K-Means Algorithm

Input: k

- 1. Choose k initial starting positions. Mean of the cluster
- Assign each point to its nearest mean
- 3. Recalculate mean = average of assigned points
- 4. Repeat steps 2-3 until convergence

Running time is k\*n\*d\*i

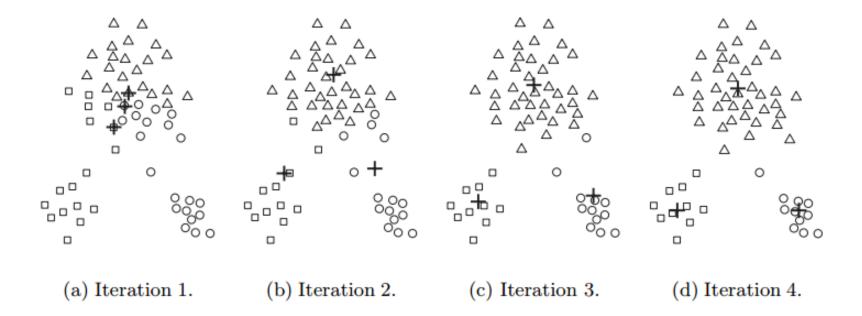


Figure 8.3. Using the K-means algorithm to find three clusters in sample data.

#### **Assumptions:**

- Clusters are spherical
- Clusters are well separated
- Clusters are of similar volumes
- Clusters have similar number of points

Q: How do you measure distance?

Q: How do you compute K?

Q: How do you measure distance?

A: Euclidean, many other distance metrics

Q: How do you compute K?

A: Problem specification, Trial and Error, Hierarchical Clustering, etc

# HIERARCHICAL CLUSTERING

# **Agglomerative Clustering**

- Initially every point is its own cluster
- Merge the two nearest clusters (min, max, average, mean distance, etc)
- Repeat until all one cluster
- Output: Dendrogram

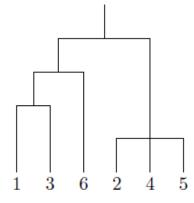


Figure 2: An example dendrogram