H clustering Hands-on:

The Hierarchical Clustering Algorithm:

Start with n clusters (record =cluster)

Step 1: Two closet records are merged into one cluster.

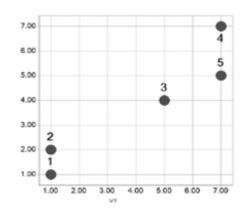
At every step, pair of clusters with smallest distance are merged.

At this point, the distance matrix is re-computed.

- Two rows+columns are merged into single row+column.
- Distance to the newly merged clusters are recalculated.
- Repeat the last step until a single cluster is formed.

Two variables, n= 5 items

item v1 v2
1 1 1
2 2 1
3 4 5
4 7 7
5 5 7



1 2 3 5 0.0 1 2 0.0 3 4.5 0.0 8.5 7.8 3.6 0.0 7.2 6.7 2.2 2.0 0.0

Euclidean matrix

What happens next?

- . Merge 1&2 into cluster A.
- . Use single linkage to calculate distances from cluster A.

What happens next?

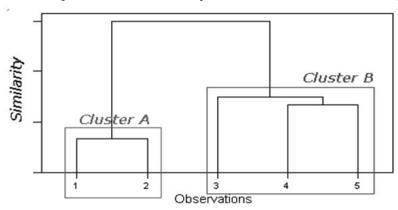


Merge 4&5 (Cluster B)

Merge 3& B

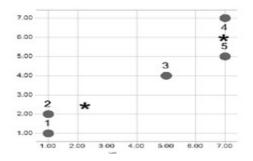


Finally: Summarize process in a Dendrogram



Example k=2

item	v1	v2
1	1	1
2	2	1
3	4	5
4	7	7
5	5	7



Start with cluster A:1,2,3 and with cluster B: 4,5 Compute cluster centroids.

What are the centroids of the cluster A & B?

- 1) A=(1,1.5,4.5) and B=(7,6)
- 2) A=(2.33) and B=(6.5)
- 3) A=(2.33,2.33) and B=(6,7)

Compute Euclidean distance of each record of from each centroid, and re-assign to closest cluster.

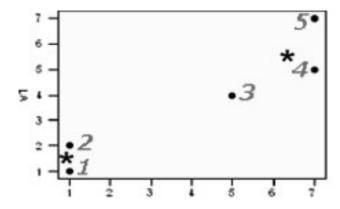
	Cluster A	Cluster B
Item 1	$\sqrt{(1-2.33)^2+(1-2.33)^2}=1.89$	$\sqrt{(1-6)^2 + (1-7)^2} = 7.81$
Item 2	1.37	7.21
Item 3	$\sqrt{(4-2.33)^2+(5-2.33)^2}=3.14$	$\sqrt{(4-6)^2 + (5-7)^2} = 2.83$
Item 4	6.60	1
Item 5	5.37	1

First iteration results:

Cluster A:1,2 and Cluster B: 3,4,5

Re-Compute centroids:

Centroid(A) = (1.5,1) Centroid(B) = (5.33,6.33)



Re-compute distances of records to centroids

	Cluster A	Cluster B
Item 1	$\sqrt{(1-1.5)^2 + (1-1)^2} = 0.5$	$\sqrt{(1-5.33)^2+(1-6.33)^2}=6.87$
Item 2	0.5	6.29
Item 3	$\sqrt{(4-1.5)^2+(5-1)^2}=4.72$	$\sqrt{(4-5.33)^2+(5-6.33)^2}=1.89$
Item 4	8.14	1.80
Item 5	6.95	0.75