







Introduction to NLP

Text Clustering



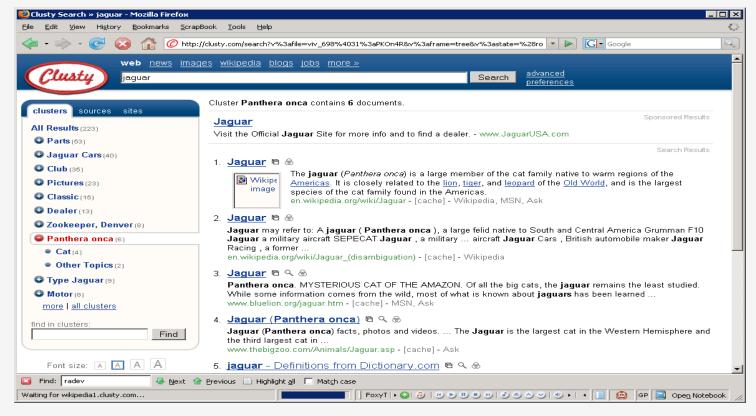
Clustering

- Exclusive/overlapping clusters
- Hierarchical/flat clusters

- The cluster hypothesis
 - Documents in the same cluster are relevant to the same query
 - How do we use it in practice?



Example







k-means

- Iteratively determine which cluster a point belongs to, then adjust the cluster centroid, then repeat
- Needed: small number k of desired clusters
- hard decisions





k-means

- 1 initialize cluster centroids to arbitrary vectors
- 2 while further improvement is possible do
- 3 **for** each document *d* **do**
- 4 find the cluster c whose centroid is **closest** to d
- 5 assign *d* to cluster *c*
- 6 end for
- 7 **for** each cluster *c* **do**
- 8 recompute the centroid of cluster c based on its documents
- 9 end for
- 10 end while



Example

Cluster the following vectors into two groups:

$$-A = <1.6>$$

$$-B = \langle 2, 2 \rangle$$

$$-C = \langle 4, 0 \rangle$$

$$-D = <3.3>$$

$$-E = \langle 2.5 \rangle$$

$$-F = \langle 2, 1 \rangle$$





Demos

- http://home.dei.polimi.it/matteucc/Clustering/tutorial_html/ AppletKM.html
- http://cgm.cs.mcgill.ca/~godfried/student_projects/ bonnef k-means
- http://www.cs.washington.edu/research/imagedatabase/ demo/kmcluster
- http://www.cc.gatech.edu/~dellaert/FrankDellaert/Software.html
- http://www-2.cs.cmu.edu/~awm/tutorials/kmeans11.pdf
- http://web.archive.org/web/20110223234358/http:// www.ece.neu.edu/groups/rpl/projects/kmeans/



Evaluation of Clustering

- Purity
 - considering the majority class in each cluster
- RAND index
 - See next slide



Purity

Three clusters

XXXOO

000X%

%%%XX

• Purity:

$$-(3+3+4)/16=62.5\%$$



Rand Index

- Accuracy when preserving object-object relationships.
- RI=(TP+TN)/(TP+FP+FN+TN)
- In the example:

$$TP + FP = {5 \choose 2} + {5 \choose 2} + {6 \choose 2} = 35$$

$$TP = {3 \choose 2} + {3 \choose 2} + {4 \choose 2} + {2 \choose 2} = 13$$

$$FP = 35 - 13 = 22$$

$$FP = 35 - 13 = 22$$



Rand Index

Same class	TP=13	FN=21
	FP=22	TN=64

RI = (TP+TN)/(TP+TN+FP+FN)=(13+64)/(13+64+22+21)=0.64



Hierarchical Clustering Methods

- Single-linkage
 - One common pair is sufficient
 - disadvantages: long chains
- Complete-linkage
 - All pairs have to match
 - Disadvantages: too conservative
- Average-linkage



Hierarchical Clustering

(1)

2

5

(6)

(3)

4

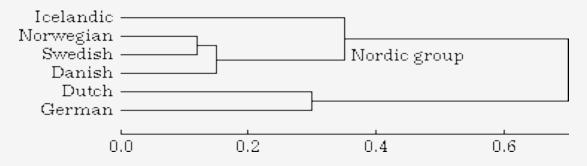
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Hierarchical Agglomerative Clustering Dendrograms

E.g., language similarity:



http://odur.let.rug.nl/~kleiweg/clustering/clustering.html



Clustering Using Dendrograms

Example: cluster the following sentences:

```
A B C B A
A D C C A D E
C D E F C D A
E F G F D A
A C D A B A
```

REPEAT

Compute pairwise similarities Identify closest pair Merge pair into single node

UNTIL only one node left

Q: what is the equivalent Venn diagram representation?

