DAM Assignment1-2

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Task 2

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Task 2

数据预处理

1.商家类别列表

在yelp官网上找到了官方提供的商家<u>category list</u>,以此为依据,匹配数据集中商家的类别。category list有1000+项。存在部分类别没更新到category list中,如:Canadian(new),American(new),但因数量较少,所以可以忽略不计。

2.用户地理位置

如果应用场景中要根据聚类对用户做推荐的话,地理位置也是一个需要考虑的因素,应尽量向用户推荐住址附近的商店。

但此处我们无法获得用户的住址,因此可根据用户访问过的商店,根据几个商店的经纬度,计算出几个商店的中心,假定为用户的住址,亦用经度和纬度表示。

3.用户兴趣爱好

用一个1000+维度的向量来记录一个用户所访问过的商店的类别。

遍历用户去过的商店以及商店的类别,将相应类别的维度加一。最后对整个向量做一个归一化处理,维度的值不再是用户访问某类商店的次数,而是表示次数。因为不同用户可能具有不同的活跃度,单纯地记录次数并不准确。

4.加权

前面既选取了地理位置又选取了类别维度,但因为经度、维度通常值会比较大,而类别维度因为做过归一化处理,都是小于1的值。因此将类别维度全部乘以10,以强化类别维度的影响。

5.PCA降维

参考资料: https://www.cnblogs.com/pinard/p/6243025.html

选取5000个用户,1000多个维度,这样一个矩阵含很多0的元素,毕竟一个用户不大可能访问过所有类别的商店。因此,使用PCA降维,去除对聚类帮助不大的维度。 代码如下:

```
pca = PCA(n_components=26)
return pca.fit_transform(user_data)
```

原本尝试令 n_components='mle' 让其自动选取合适的维度,但实际跑得太慢了,半天出不了结果,就手动选择维度了。

```
explained variance ratio: 其实排在15以后的维度的方差占比已经极小
   explained_variance_ratio_ = {ndarray} [9.75757506e-01 1.23
      on min = {float64} 2.0381177537024937e-33
      on max = {float64} 0.9757575063061418
   \blacktriangleright \frac{1}{2} shape = {tuple} <class 'tuple'>: (1309,)
   ▶ dtype = {dtype} float64
      on size = {int} 1309
   ▼ = array = {NdArrayItemsContainer} <pydevd_plugins.extens</p>
         01 0000 = {float64} 0.9757575063061418
         01 0001 = {float64} 0.012343075310291876
         01 0002 = {float64} 0.004635407574574938
         01 0003 = {float64} 0.001320610579873417
         01 0004 = {float64} 0.0009937708520803043
         01 0005 = {float64} 0.0008034192932446982
         01 0006 = {float64} 0.0006582966572570598
         01 0007 = {float64} 0.0005389209891027158
         01 0008 = {float64} 0.00044825120367695024
         01 0009 = {float64} 0.0003960428017216099
         01 0010 = {float64} 0.0002491655528711212
         01 0011 = {float64} 0.00021101351035851678
         01 0012 = {float64} 0.00017281010139828763
         01 0013 = {float64} 0.00013918285498452142
         01 0014 = {float64} 0.00012136739259069348
         01 0015 = {float64} 6.072896491848216e-05
         01 0016 = {float64} 5.6570887162468544e-05
         01 0017 = {float64} 4.809060086006413e-05
         01 0018 = {float64} 4.545230145764899e-05
         01 0019 = {float64} 3.770076075745677e-05
         01 0020 = {float64} 3.4389686729972115e-05
         01 0021 = {float64} 3.317908545490775e-05
```

01 0022 = {float64} 2.9735835896980735e-05

explained variance: 想更多地保留一些维度,所以最终选取了26个

```
array = {NdArrayItemsContainer} <pydevd_plugins.</p>
  01 0000 = {float64} 410.57253273246675
  01 0001 = {float64} 5.193634339579576
  01 0002 = {float64} 1.9504549192198346
  01 0003 = {float64} 0.5556774373015217
  01 0004 = {float64} 0.41815206448055575
  01 0005 = {float64} 0.3380572446963177
  01 0006 = {float64} 0.2769935400061871
  01 0007 = {float64} 0.2267634673662109
  01 0008 = {float64} 0.18861205863609337
  01 0009 = {float64} 0.16664416632454454
  01 0010 = {float64} 0.10484216770133155
  01 0011 = {float64} 0.0887888136435026
  01 0012 = {float64} 0.07271384596511482
  01 0013 = {float64} 0.05856440449047551
  01 0014 = {float64} 0.05106813675022096
  01 0015 = {float64} 0.025553116195018502
  01 0016 = {float64} 0.023803508834017672
  01 0017 = {float64} 0.0202352322868504
  01 0018 = {float64} 0.019125106809203003
  01 0019 = {float64} 0.01586346682458761
  01 0020 = {float64} 0.01447025586721011
  01 0021 = {float64} 0.013960867388597286
  01 0022 = {float64} 0.01251204052055729
  01 0023 = {float64} 0.012263167270083246
  01 0024 = {float64} 0.011719001477861465
  01 0025 = {float64} 0.011098659648853497
  01 0026 = {float64} 0.00891272802717292
  01 0027 = {float64} 0.00853764130799277
```

用户间距离定义

根据选取的维度,一个用户以一个元素均为数字的向量表示,用户间的距离即为欧式距离。

聚类效果评估

直接查看聚类效果

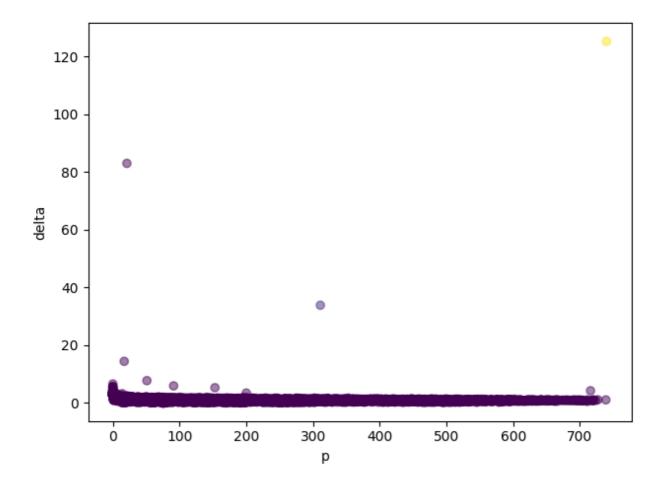
直接用sc系数或ch系数来判断聚类结果不够直观。所以,每次聚类后对聚类结果进行评判,除了使用sc 系数和ch系数外,我还将每一个聚类的数据打印输出,直接根据数据来评判聚类的效果。

主要看以下信息:

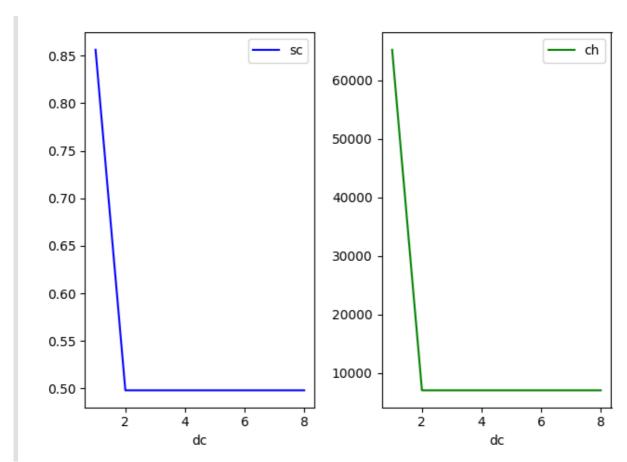
- 聚类的总个数: 评判是否聚类过多或过少
- 每个聚类的大小(所含数据点的个数): 分类是否平均
- 每个聚类内部占比较高的维度的均值:分类是否合理
 - 对于每一个聚类, 计算其内所有数据点、每个维度的均值,并计算每个维度均值占该类全部 维度均值总和的比例,按照比例由大到小排序
 - 如果每个聚类排在前面的维度不属于同一维度或差值很大,则认为具有不同特征的数据被较好分类
 - 因为用户的维度代表了用户去某类商店的比例,这样计算有一定合理性,代表了不同类别用户偏好的商店类型

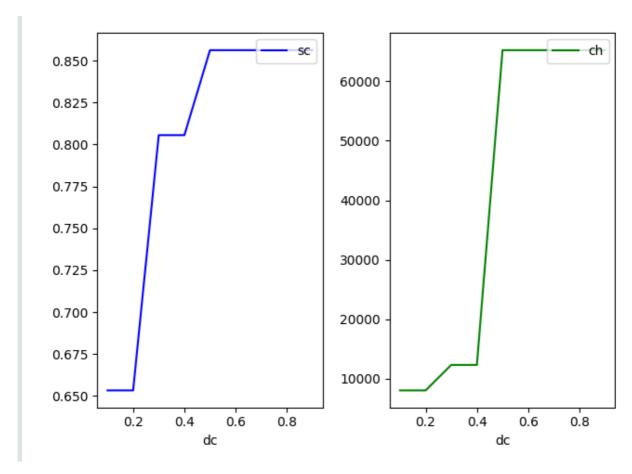
1.Density Peaks

由decision graph可以确定聚类的个数



dc: 1 ~ 9



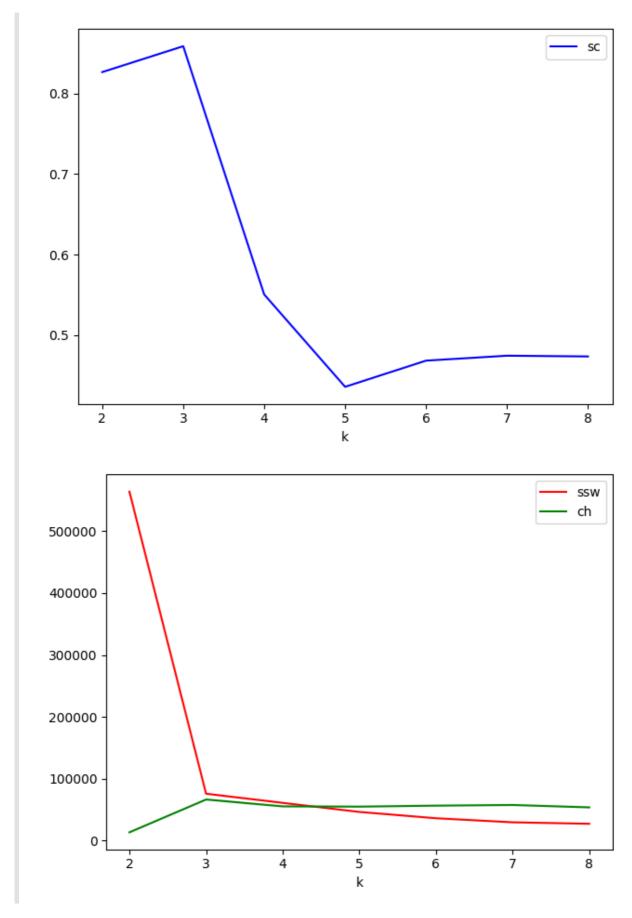


综上,dc 在0.5~1之间都能取得最好的效果

dc	clusters	sc	ch
0.8	3	0.8562917353463756	65202.36474134977

2.K means

k: 2 ~ 8



综上,k=3 时能取得最好的效果

clusters	sc	ch	k_means_inertia
3	0.8586452557676696	66611.76929088337	75985.05315044575

3.DBSCAN

调参过程

参考资料: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DBSCAN

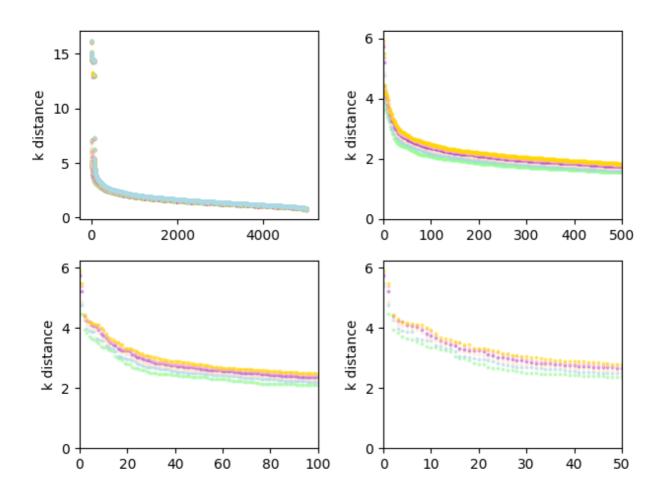
minPts

As a rule of thumb, a minimum minPts can be derived from the number of dimensions D in the data set, as $minPts \ge D + 1$. As a rule of thumb, $minPts = 2 \cdot dim$ can be used, but it may be necessary to choose larger values for very large data, for noisy data or for data that contains many duplicates.

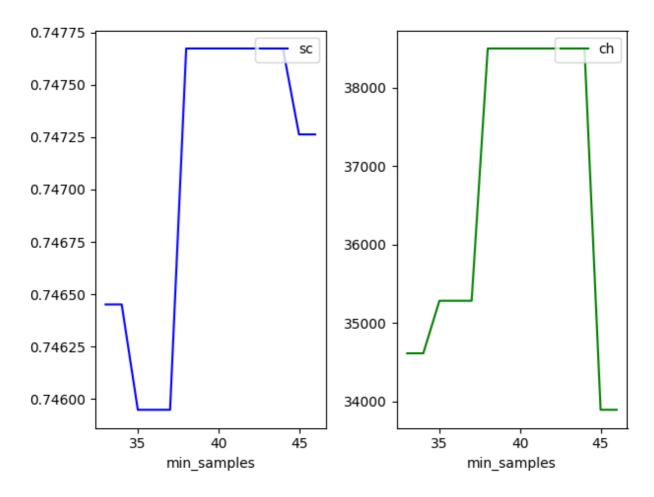
eps(ε)

The value for ε can then be chosen by using a **k-distance graph**, plotting the distance to the k = minPts-1 nearest neighbor ordered from the largest to the smallest value. Good values of ε are where this plot **shows an "elbow"**.

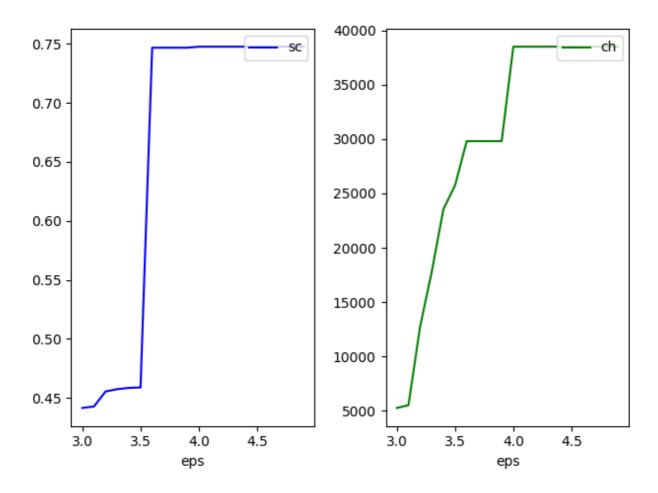
1. 绘制 k-distance graph



- 上图中,逐渐减小横轴显示的限制值,使拐点更清晰
- 不同颜色的线表示不同的 k 值,取值范围为 26 ~ 51
- 根据上图,初步选择 eps = 4
- 2. 找合适的 minPt 值



- 在 eps = 4 的条件下,从 26~52 范围中找合适的 minPt 值
- 可知,minPt 范围在 38~43 内具有一样好的效果
- 3. 验证 eps 值

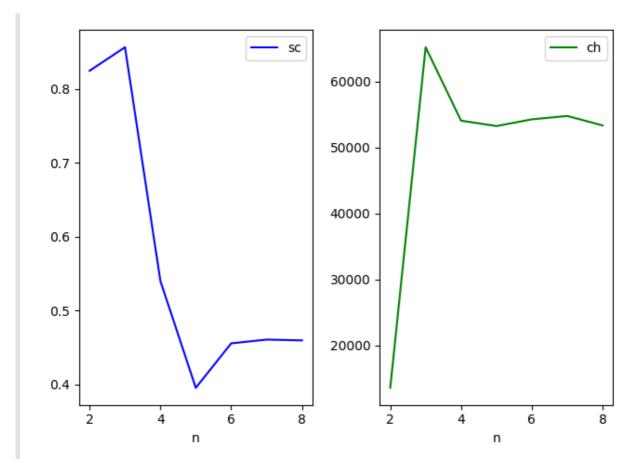


- 在 minPt = 38 的条件下, 从 3.0~5.0 范围中找合适的 eps 值
- 可知 eps = 4 时确实能取得最好的效果

eps	min_samples	clusters	sc	ch
4	38	5	0.7476730775596092	38497.82240915197

```
cluster: 2 size: 3414
cluster: 3 size: 141
cluster: 4 size: 261
[(0, 20.39268670548766), (1, 5.4507923928356075), (6, 0.1416931183040556), (3, 0.11619022809481075), (4, 6, 0.1416931183040556), (1, 0.1416931183040556), (2, 0.1416931183040556), (3, 0.1416931183040556), (3, 0.1416931183040556), (4, 0.1416931183040556), (5, 0.1416931183040556), (6, 0.1416931183040556), (7, 0.1416931183040556), (8, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.1416931183040556), (9, 0.141693118304056), (9, 0.141693118304056), (9, 0.141693118304056), (9, 0.141693118304056), (9, 0.141693118304056), (9, 0.141693118304056), (9, 0.141693118304056), (9, 0.141693118304056), (9, 0.141693118304056), (9, 0.141693118304056), (9, 0.141693118304056), (9, 0.141693118304056), (9, 0.141693118304056), (9, 0.141693118304056), (9, 0.141693118056), (9, 0.1416956), (9, 0.1416956), (9, 0.1416956), (9, 0.1416956), (9, 0.141696), (9, 0.141696), (9, 0.141696), (9, 0.141696), (9, 0.141696), (9, 0.141696), (9, 
cluster: 5 size: 147
[(0, 29.319920311187644), (4, 0.16094667675626328), (20, 0.07623124578889733), (8, 0.07621618636996394),
DB SCAN
eps : 4.0
min_samples : 38
clusters : 5
     silhouette_score
                                                                            0.7476730775596092
     calinski_harabaz_score |
                                                                          38497.82240915197
```

4.EM



综上, n_clusters=3 时有最好的效果

clusters	sc	ch
3	0.8562917353463756	65202.36474134977

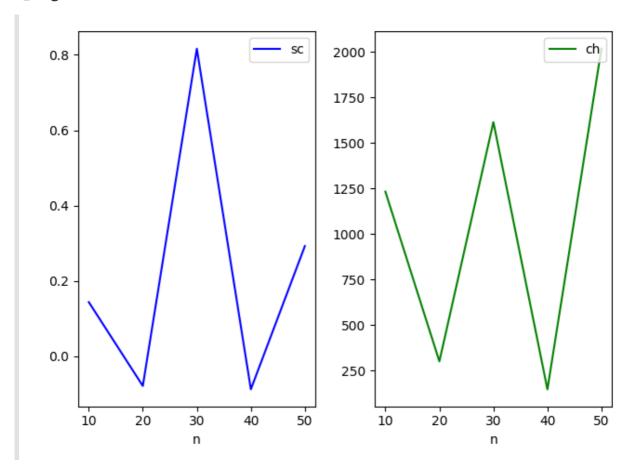
```
cluster: 0 size: 3414
[(1, 0.21800953852132424), (2, 0.06575485930926134), (6, 0.014118769416314509), (12, 0.007-cluster: 1 size: 72
[(0, 106.03192897089978), (1, 3.3307622434493327), (2, 1.4333826748971994), (6, 0.307984157-cluster: 2 size: 1514
[(0, 21.909480274657486), (5, 0.03565200066317886), (10, 0.010900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (14, 0.0105900640568301747), (15, 0.0105900640568301747), (15, 0.0105900640568301747), (15, 0.0105900640568301747), (15, 0.0105900640568301747), (15, 0.0105900640568301747), (15, 0.0105900640568301747), (15, 0.0105900640568301747), (15, 0.010590066317886), (10, 0.0105900640568301747), (15, 0.0105900640568301747), (15, 0.0105900640568301747), (15, 0.0105900648568301747), (15, 0.0105900648568301747), (15, 0.0105900648568301747), (15, 0.0105900648568301747), (15, 0.0105900648568301747), (15, 0.0105900648568301747), (15, 0.0105900648568301747), (15, 0.0105900648568301747), (15, 0.0105900648568301747), (15, 0.0105900648568301747), (15, 0.0105900648568801747), (15, 0.01059006485688017480174), (15
```

5.Spectral

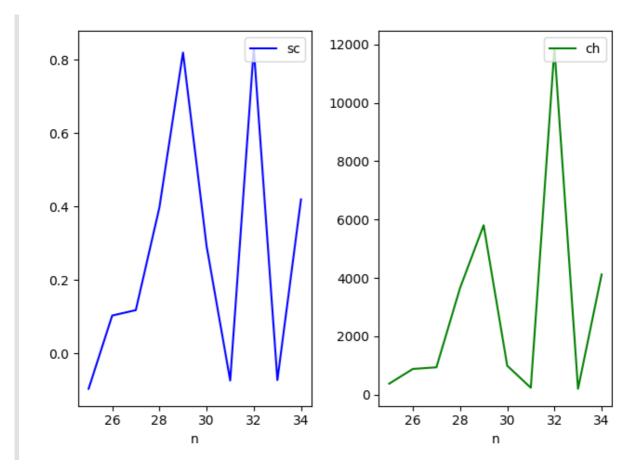
使用K邻近法('nearest_neighbors')计算相似矩阵,因为默认的高斯函数'rbf'跑很久也跑不出来。 n_cluster 根据前面的经验选择3,根据前面 DBSCAN 算法的经验,在 10~50 范围内选择 nearest_neighbors。

```
task = SpectralClustering(n_clusters=3, affinity='nearest_neighbors',
n_neighbors=32)
```

n_neighbors: 10 ~ 50



n_neighbors: 25 ~ 35



选取最好的效果如下:

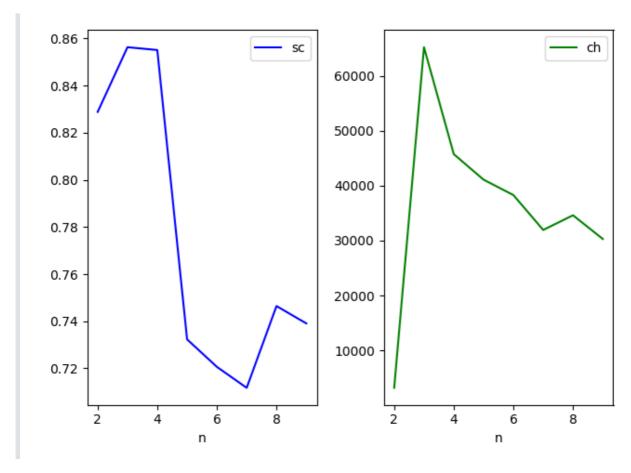
n_neighbors	clusters	sc	ch
32	3	0.8309303645547059	11874.757638816136

但是,其实同样的参数,每次用spectral算法算出来的结果也不一样,甚至可能差很多。可能是由切图的初始随机性导致的。

参考资料: https://www.cnblogs.com/pinard/p/6221564.html

6.Hierarchy

n_clusters: 2 ~ 9



综上,n_clusters=3 时有最好的效果

criterion	t	clusters	sc	ch
maxclust	3	3	0.8562917353463756	65202.36474134977

7.算法之间比较

algorithm	clusters	sc	ch	time(s)
Density Peaks	3	0.8562917353463756	65202.36474134977	24.94
K means	3	0.8586452557676696	66611.76929088337	2.19
DBSCAN	5	0.7476730775596092	38497.82240915197	3.50
EM	3	0.8562917353463756	65202.36474134977	2.75
Spectral	3	0.8309303645547059	11874.757638816136	9.60
Hierarchy	3	0.8562917353463756	65202.36474134977	2.21

调参

- 所有算法中,只有 DBSCAN 和 Spectral 算法是调参比较麻烦的,需要两个参数来回调,而且很难 调出最合适的参数
- Density Peaks 也稍微有点麻烦,主要是dc距离值的精度对结果也有一定影响,一般需要精确到小数点后一位或两位,但可以通过一点点缩小范围。此外,由算法自动选择peak点还是不够准确,有时候会只选出一个、两个peak点,需要人根据 decision graph 手动设置peak点个数
- K means、EM、Hierarchy 调参的感觉都差不多,因为其参数就是聚类个数,只要对在 2~20 内的整数值进行遍历尝试即可(通常 2~9 就足够),并且这几个算法出来的结果也都比较稳定

效果

 从上表可以看出,对于这个数据集,K means 具有最好的聚类效果。Density Peaks、EM、 Hierarchy 的效果都差不多,聚类结果是基本一致的

性能

● K means 因为其算法简单,有明显的性能优势。而谱聚类 Spectral 因为其算法复杂,要计算相似 矩阵、再切图等,所以耗时较长。而 Density Peaks 可能因为是自己写的算法,没有经过很好的优 化,所以时间明显地长了