## kuala lumpur school of al Machine Learning 101

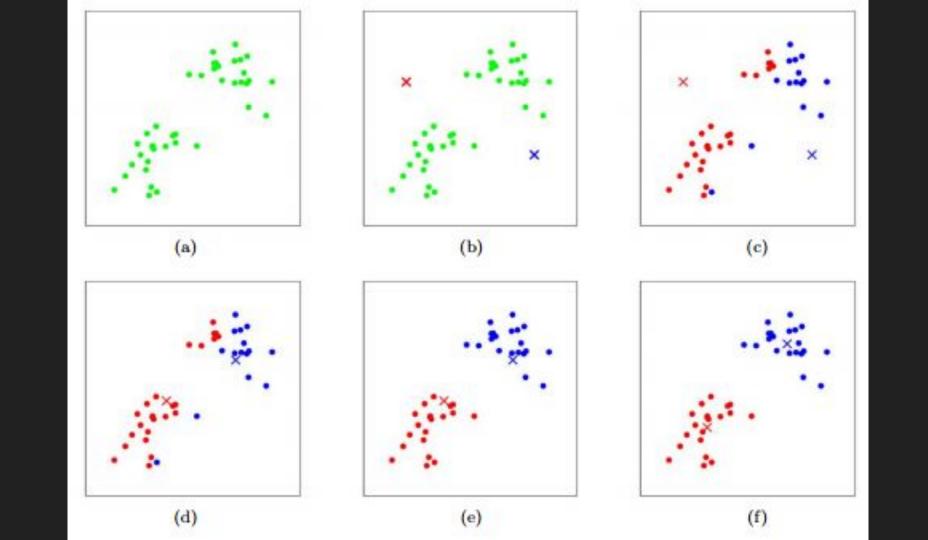
**K-Means Theory** 

#### What is Unsupervised machine learning

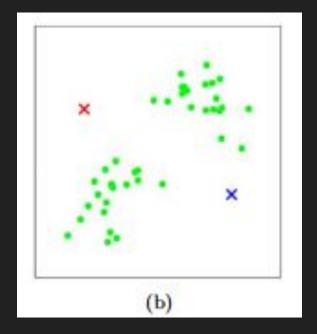
- Unsupervised learning is where you only have input data (X) and no corresponding output variables.
- The goal for unsupervised learning is to model the underlying structure or distribution in the data in order to learn more about the data.

#### What is K-Means

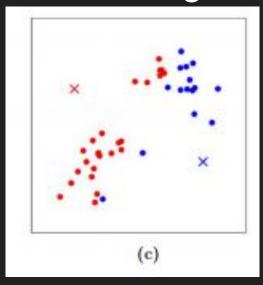
- K-Means is one of the most popular "clustering" algorithms. K-means stores k centroids that it uses to define clusters. A point is considered to be in a particular cluster if it is closer to that cluster centroid than any other centroid.



### **Choose K-Centroids Randomly**



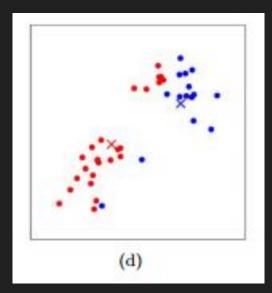
# Calculate minimum distance to centroid and assign point according to minimum distance



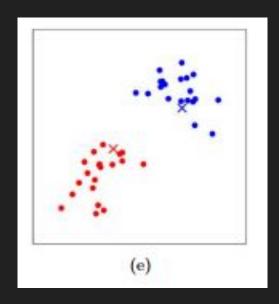
$$= \sqrt{(q_1 - p_1)^2 + (q_2 - p_2)^2 + \dots + (q_n - p_n)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (q_i - p_i)^2}.$$

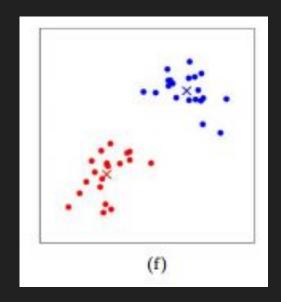
Calculate new centroid by calculating the average position according to all values assigned to the previous centroid



# Recalculate minimum distance to the new centroids and reassigned accordingly

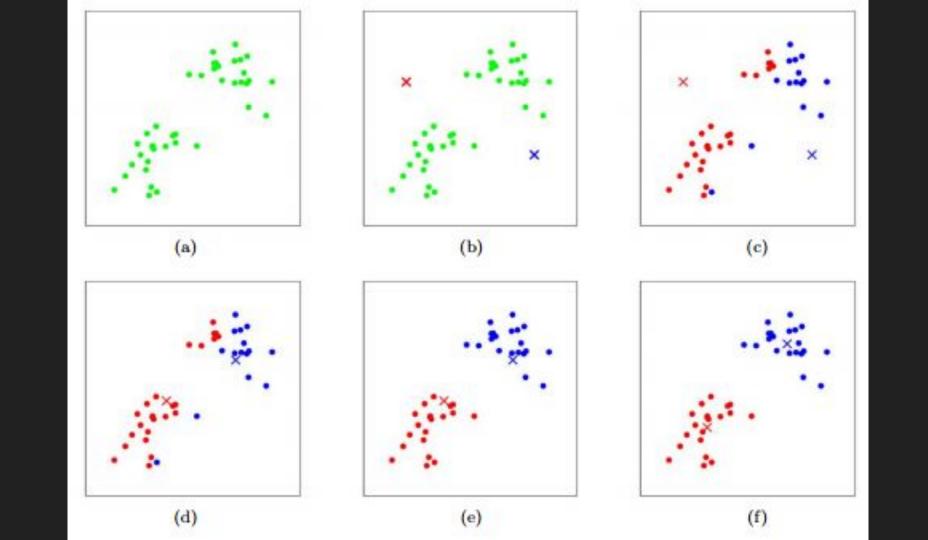


### Repeat steps until convergence is reached



### 3 Basic Steps in K-Means Clustering

- 1. Start with choosing random K points as controids
- Obtain the points with the minimum distance to the centroid
- 3. Calculate the new centroid by obtaining the average of the points
- 4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 until centroid converges (centroid does not change) or reach number of iteration required.



#### References:

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