Clustering Techniques



K-Means

Objective: To minimize the sum of distances between the points and their respective cluster centroid.

Pick the number of clusters in the beginning



No need to decide the number of clusters in

beginning













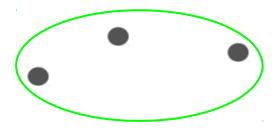




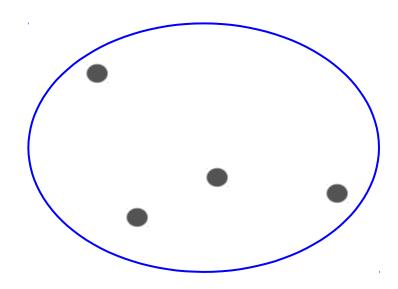














Agglomerative



- Agglomerative
 - Assign each point as a separate cluster







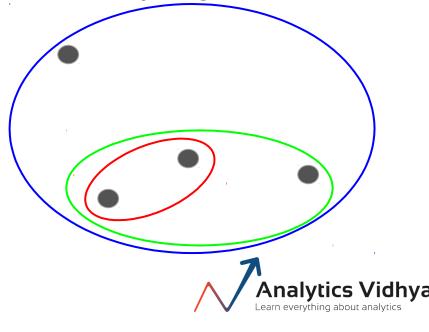




- Agglomerative
 - Assign each point as a separate cluster

Merge the closest pair of clusters until only single

cluster is left



- Agglomerative
 - Assign each point as a separate cluster
 - Merge the closest pair of clusters until only single cluster is left
- Divisive



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 - Assign all the points to a single cluster



- Agglomerative
 - Assign each point as a separate cluster
 - Merge the closest pair of clusters until only single

cluster is left



- Divisive
 - Assign all the points to a single cluster
 - Split the clusters until each cluster only contains a single point









Student_I D	Marks
1	10
2	7
3	28
4	20
5	35



I D	1	2	3	4	5
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Student_I D	Marks
1	10
2	7
3	28
4	20
5	35

Proximity Matrix



I D	1	2	3	4	5
1	0				
2		0			
3			0		
4				0	
5					0

Student_I D	Marks
1	10
2	7
3	28
4	20
5	35



I D	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	3			
2	3	0			
3			0		
4				0	
5					0

Student_I D	Marks
1	10
2	7
3	28
4	20
5	35



I D	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	3	18		
2	3	0			
3	18		0		
4				0	
5					0

Student_I D	Marks
1	10
2	7
3	28
4	20
5	35



I D	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	3	18	1 0	
2	3	0			
3	18		0		
4	10			0	
5					0

Student_I D	Marks
1	10
2	7
3	28
4	20
5	35



I D	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	3	18	1 0	25
2	3	0			
3	18		0		
4	10			0	
5	25				0

Student_I D	Marks
1	10
2	7
3	28
4	20
5	35



I D	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	3	18	1 0	25
2	3	0	21	1 3	28
3	18	21	0	8	7
4	10	13	8	0	15
5	25	28	7	1 5	0

Student_I D	Marks
1	10
2	7
3	28
4	20
5	35



1. Assign each point as a different cluster





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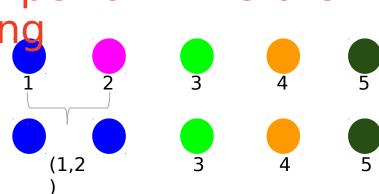
2. Merge the two closest clusters and update the proximity

matrix



I D	1	2	3	4	5
1	Ö	3	1 8	1 0	2 5
2	3	0	2	1 3	2 8
3	1 8	2 1	0	8	7
4	1 0	1 3	8	0	1 5
5	2 5	2 8	7	1 5	0







Student_I D	Marks
1	10
2	7
3	28
4	20
5	35



Student_I D	Marks
(1,2)	10
3	28
4	20
5	35



ID	(1,2)	3	4	5
(1,2)	0	18	10	25
3	18	0	8	7
4	10	8	0	15
5	25	7	15	0

Student_I D	Marks
(1,2)	10
3	28
4	20
5	35



1. Assign each point as a different cluster

2. Merge the two closest clusters and update the proximity

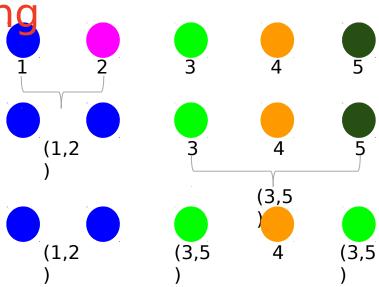
matrix

3. Repeat step 2 until only a single cluster is left



ID	(1,2)	3	4	5
(1,2)	0	18	10	25
3	18	0	8	7
4	10	8	0	15
5	25	7	15	0







Student_I D	Marks
(1,2)	10
(3,5)	35
4	20



ID	(1, 2)	(3, 5)	4
(1, 2)	0	25	10
(3, 5)	25	0	15
4	10	15	0

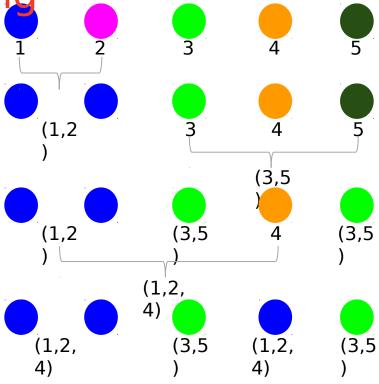
Student_I D	Marks
(1,2)	10
(3,5)	35
4	20



ID	(1, 2)	(3, 5)	4
(1, 2)	0	25	10
(3, 5)	25	0	15
4	10	15	0

Student_I D	Marks
(1,2)	10
(3,5)	35
4	20







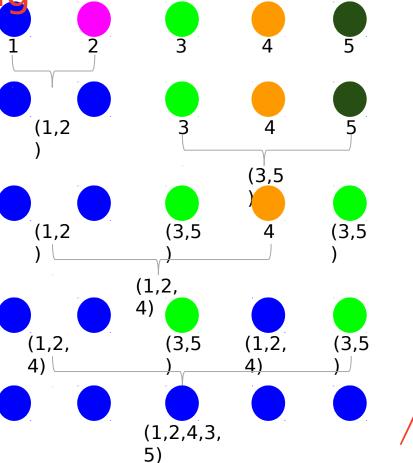
Student_I D	Marks
(1,2,4)	20
(3,5)	35



ID	(1,2, 4)	(3,5)
(1,2, 4)	0	15
(3,5)	15	0

Student_I D	Marks
(1,2,4)	20
(3,5)	35





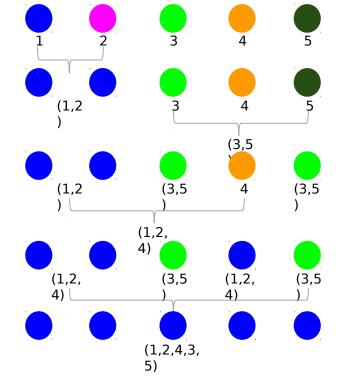
Analytics Vidhya

Learn everything about analytics

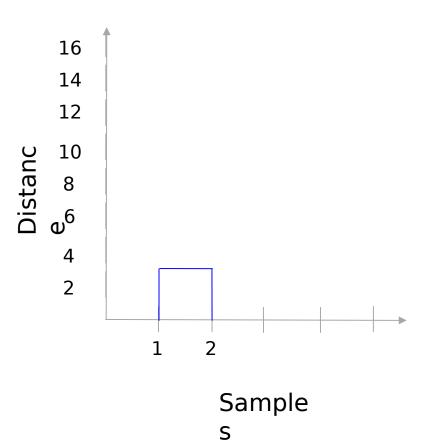
Dendrogram

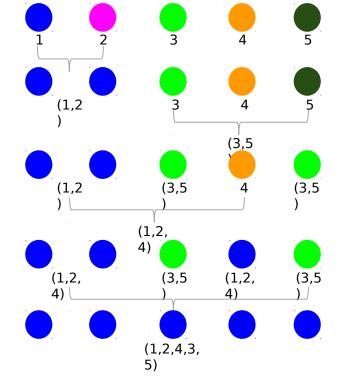
A dendrogram is a tree like diagram that records the sequences of merges or splits.



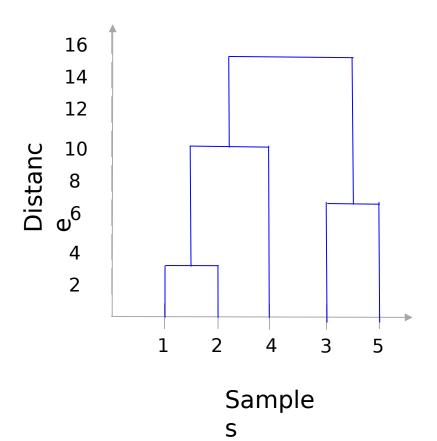


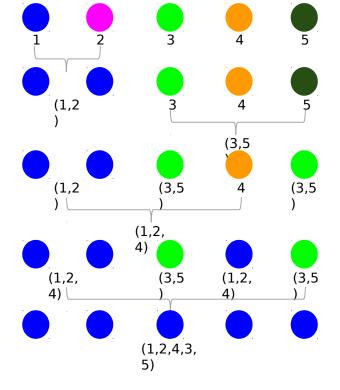






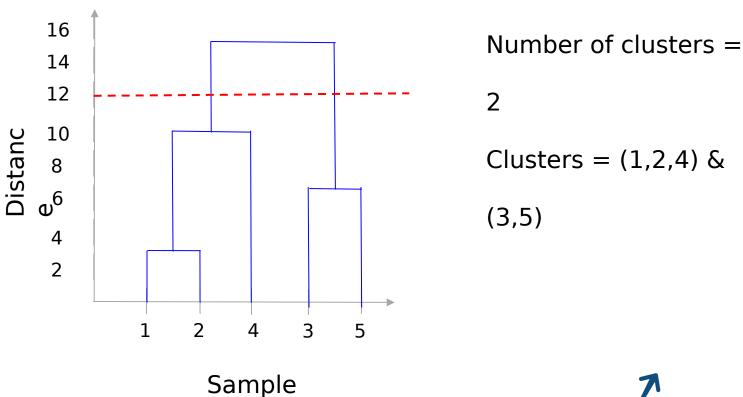








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Challenges with Hierarchical Clustering

Once a cluster is made, it cannot be undone

More time and space complexity



Thank You!

