100 DAYS OF LEARN AI

CLUSTERING ALGORITHMS: UNVEILING PATTERNS AND STRUCTURES IN DATA





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Everyone learns differently.

What matters is developing problemsolving skills for new challenges.

This post is here to help you along the way.

In AI, there's always something new to learn. It's a continuous journey, with new topics emerging every day. We must embrace this and learn something new each day to keep up with AI's everchanging landscape.

I'm still learning, and your feedback is invaluable. If you notice any mistakes or have suggestions for improvement, please share. Let's grow together in the world of AI!

Share your thoughts to improve my journey in AI.



Clustering Algorithms



Welcome Back!

- Welcome to Day 15 of our 100
 Days of Machine Learning series!
- Today, we embark on an exciting journey into the world of clustering algorithms, powerful tools that help us uncover hidden patterns and structures within complex datasets.
- Join us as we explore the fundamentals of clustering, its benefits, and practical applications.



What You'll Learn Today

By the end of today's lesson, you will:

- Gain a comprehensive understanding of clustering algorithms and their types.
- Learn how to apply clustering techniques to real-world datasets.
- Master the key concepts of similarity measures and distance metrics.
- Explore various clustering algorithms, including hierarchical, k-means, and DBSCAN.



Step 1 - Clustering Overview

Definition:

Clustering algorithms group similar data points into clusters, revealing underlying patterns and structures.

Types of Clustering:

• Hierarchical Clustering:

Creates a tree-like structure of clusters.

Partitional Clustering:

Divides data into a fixed number of clusters.



Step 1 - Example

- Let's consider a dataset of customer purchases.
- Hierarchical clustering can group customers based on their purchase patterns, identifying segments like frequent shoppers or high-value customers.



Step 2 - Similarity Measures

Euclidean Distance:

Measures the distance between two data points in **multidimensional space**.

Cosine Similarity:

Calculates the **angle between** two vectors, indicating **their similarity**.



Step 2 - Example

In text analysis, **cosine similarity** can be used to **cluster documents** based on their content, **identifying similar themes and topics.**



Step 3 - Distance Metrics

Minkowski Distance:

Generalizes Euclidean distance to arbitrary dimensions.

Mahalanobis Distance:

Considers the covariance of data points, adjusting for correlations.



Step 3 - Example

In image processing, Mahalanobis distance can be used to cluster pixels based on their color and texture, identifying objects and regions of interest.



Step 4 - Clustering Algorithms

Hierarchical Clustering:

Builds a hierarchical tree of clusters.

K-Means Clustering:

Partitions data into k clusters based on centroids.

DBSCAN Clustering:

Identifies clusters of arbitrary shape based on density.



Step 4 - Example

In market segmentation, **k-means** clustering can be used to group customers into distinct segments based on their demographics and behavior.



Real-World Example: Customer Segmentation

Applying **k-means** clustering to customer data based on **features** like purchase **history** and demographics.

Example:

Identifying target **segments** for **personalized marketing** campaigns.



Conclusion

Congratulations on mastering clustering algorithms!

By **understanding** their key concepts and **implementation steps**, you're equipped to uncover patterns in data, **identify hidden structures**, and make data-driven decisions.

Stay tuned for more exciting topics in our series.