k-means Clustering

Papers We Love Bucharest Chapter February 22, 2016

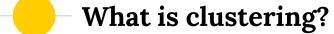




Hello!

I am Adrian Florea

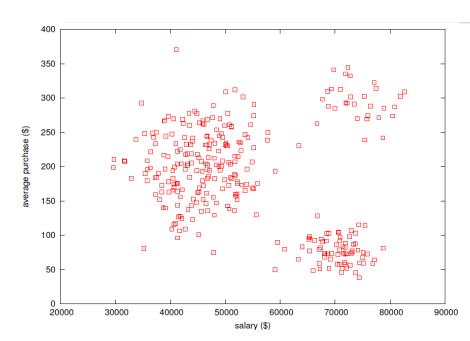
Architect Lead @ IBM Bucharest Software Lab



- branch of Machine Learning (unsupervised learning i.e. find underlying patterns in the data)
- method for identifying data items that closely resemble one another, assembling them into clusters [ODS]



Customer segmentation



Clustering applications

Google News

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Definitions and notations

p=1 (Manhattan), p=2 (Euclidian)

cluster membership vector

$$C = \{\bar{c}_i|i$$

 $KM(D,C) = \sum_{j=1,k}^{n} \min_{j=1,k} d(\bar{x}_i, \bar{c}_j)$

 $d(\bar{x},\bar{c}) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{d} |x_i - c_i|^p\right)^{1/p}$

 $D = \{\bar{x}_i | i = \overline{1, N}; \ \bar{x}_i \in \mathbf{R}^d\}$

$$m = \{m_i | i = \overline{1, N}; m_i = clusterID(x_i)\}$$

$$C = \left\{ \bar{c}_j \middle| j = \overline{1, k}; \ \bar{c}_j \in \mathbf{R}^d \right\}$$

$$\in \mathbf{R}^d$$

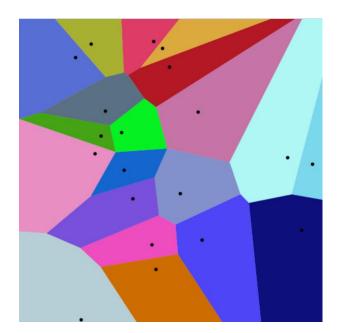
$$\{R^d\}$$

$$R^d$$

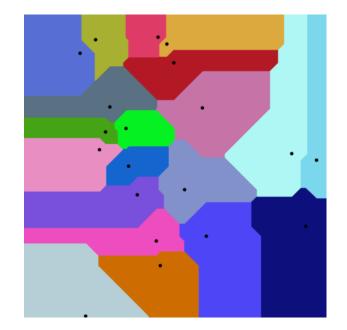


Voronoi diagrams

Euclidian distance



Manhattan distance



K-means algorithm

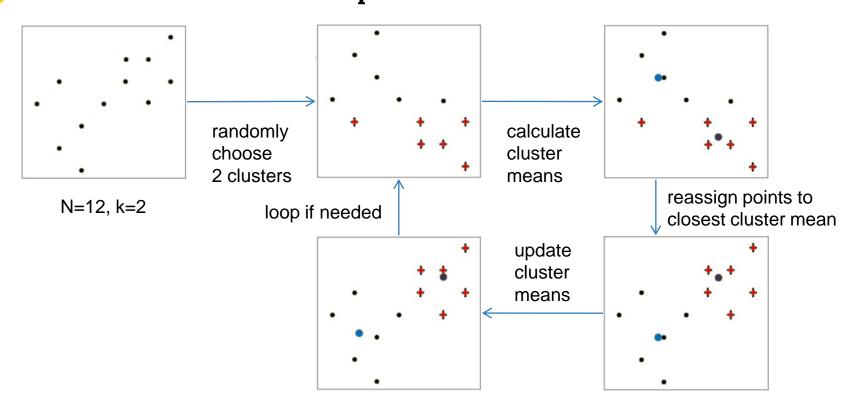
- •input: dataset D, number of clusters k
- output: cluster solution C, cluster membership m
- oinitialize C by randomly choose k data points sets from D

•repeat

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reasign points in D to closest cluster mean update m update C such that c_j is mean of points in j^{th} cluster, j = \overline{1,k}
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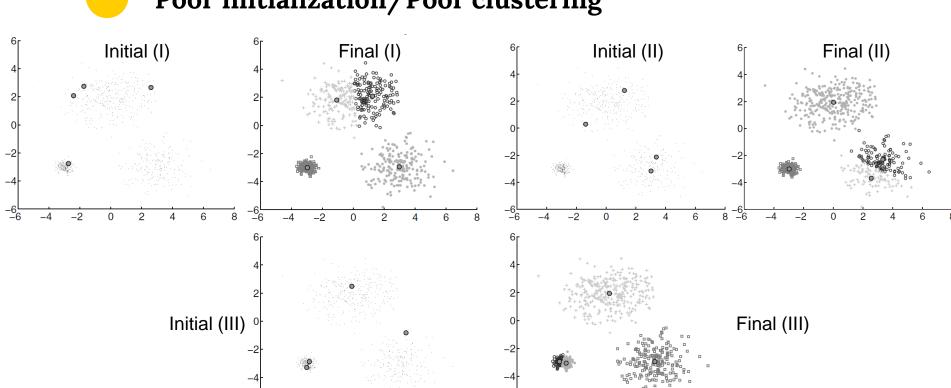
•until convergence of KM(D, C)

K-means iterations example





Poor initialization/Poor clustering



Pros

- simple
- common in practice
- easy to adapt
- •relatively fast $O(N \cdot k \cdot d)$

Cons

- sensitive to initial partitions
- optimal k is difficult to choose
- •restricted to data which has the
- notion of a center
- cannot handle well nonconvex clusters
- does not identify outliers
 (because mean is not a "robust" statistic function)



- •run the algorithm multiple times with different initial centroids and select the best result
- oif possible, use the knowledge about the dataset in choosing k
- trying several k and choosing the one based on closeness cost function is naive
- •use a more appropriate distance measure for the dataset
- use k-means together with another algorithm
- Exploit the triangular inequality to avoid to compare each data point with all centroids

Tips & tricks - continued

- recursively split the least compact cluster in 2 clusters by using 2-means
- •remove outliers in preprocessing (anomaly detection)
- •eliminate small clusters or merge close clusters at postprocessing
- •in case of empty clusters reinitialize their centroids or steal points from the largest cluster

Tools & frameworks

- Frontline Systems XLMiner (Excel Add-in)
- SciPy K-means Clustering and Vector
 Quantization Modules (<u>scipy.cluster.vq.kmeans</u>)
- •stats package in R
- Azure Machine Learning



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-Thanks!

Any questions?













