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# Developing a Shiny App for Model-Based Clustering and Classification

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Harry O'Callaghan  
Alan Jeffares

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- ❖ Introduction to model-based clustering and mclust
- ❖ Introduction to R Shiny
- ❖ Demonstration of model-based clustering application
- ❖ Introduction to model-based classification
- ❖ Demonstration of model-based classification application

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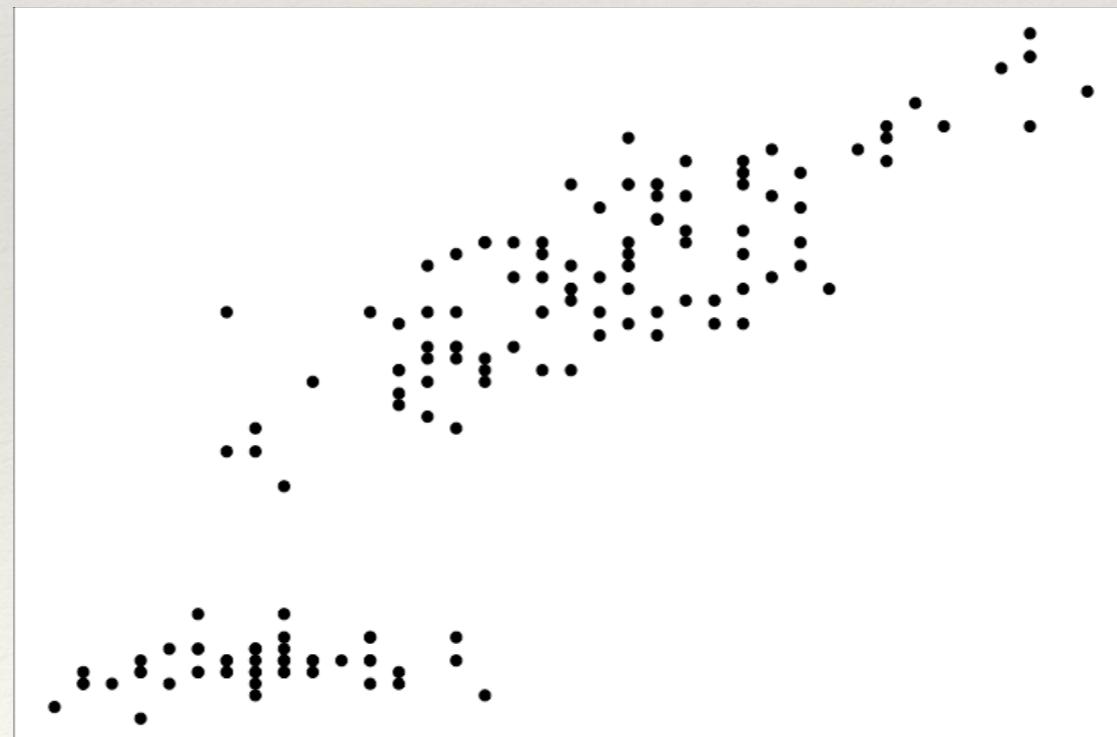
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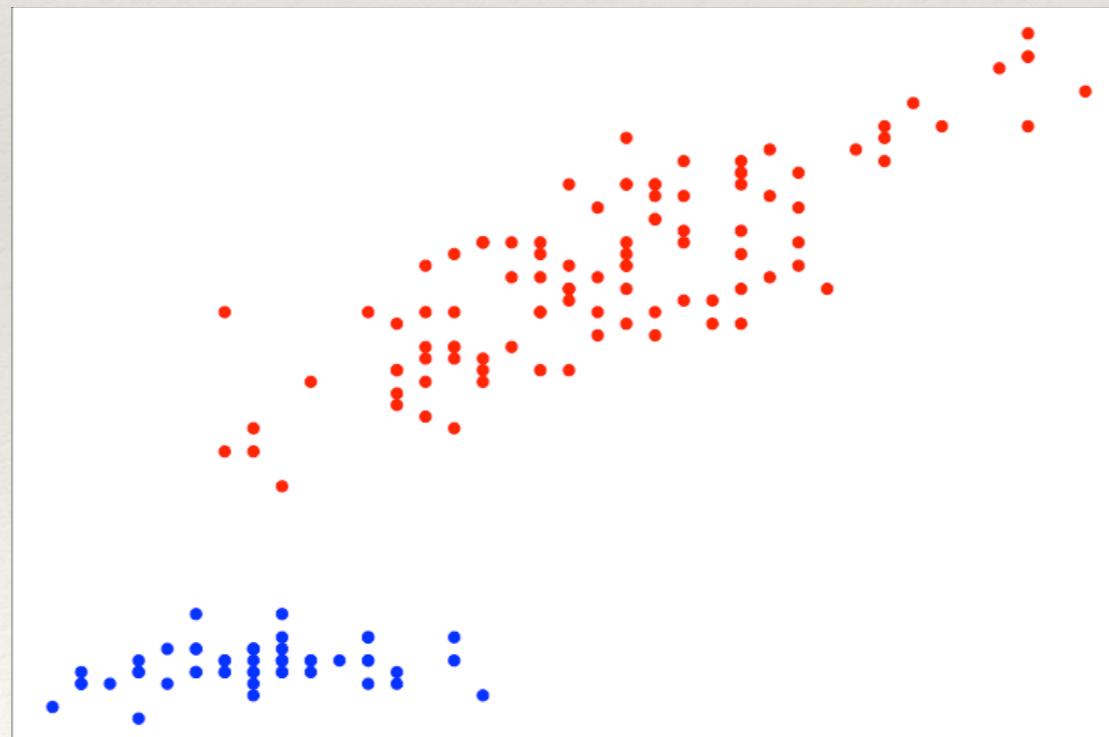
# Model-Based Clustering

**Clustering** - An unsupervised classification technique in which we attempt to divide a set of data objects into clusters



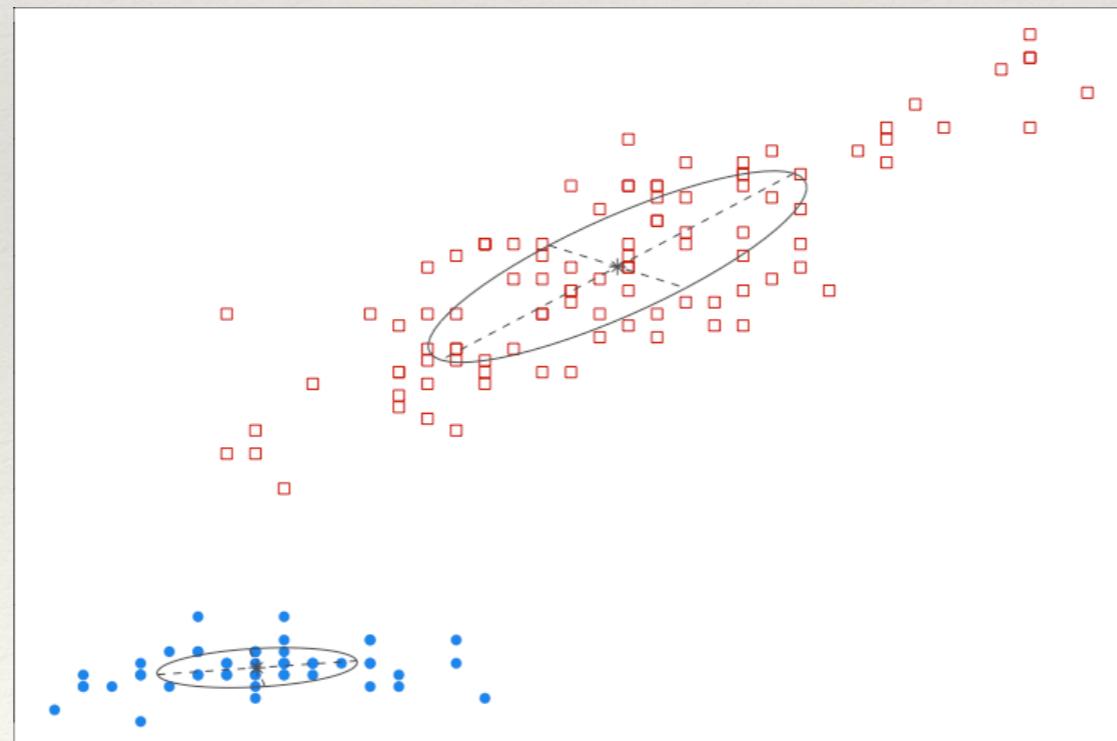
# Model-Based Clustering

**Clustering** - An unsupervised classification technique in which we attempt to divide a set of data objects into clusters



# Model-Based Clustering

**Model-Based Clustering** - A parametric approach in which we assume the data as coming from a distribution that is a mixture of two or more clusters



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# Model-Based Clustering

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We assume the data is generated from a mixture of multivariate normal distributions:

$$f_k(\mathbf{x}_i | \mu_k, \Sigma_k) = \frac{\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_k)^T \Sigma_k^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_k)\right\}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{p}{2}} |\Sigma_k|^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

And thus the mixture likelihood approach maximises:

$$L_M(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_G; \tau_1, \dots, \tau_G | \mathbf{x}) = \prod_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^G \tau_k f_k(\mathbf{x}_i | \theta_k)$$

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# Model-Based Clustering

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## Model-based Strategy for Clustering in 5 Steps:

1. Determine the maximum number of clusters to consider and set parameterisations of the Gaussian model to consider

$$\Sigma_k = \lambda_k D_k A_k D_k^T$$

$\lambda$

Volume

$A$

Shape

$D$

Orientation

# Model-Based Clustering

Model-based Strategy for Clustering in 5 Steps:



$\lambda$   
Volume

$A$   
Shape

$D$   
Orientation

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# Model-Based Clustering

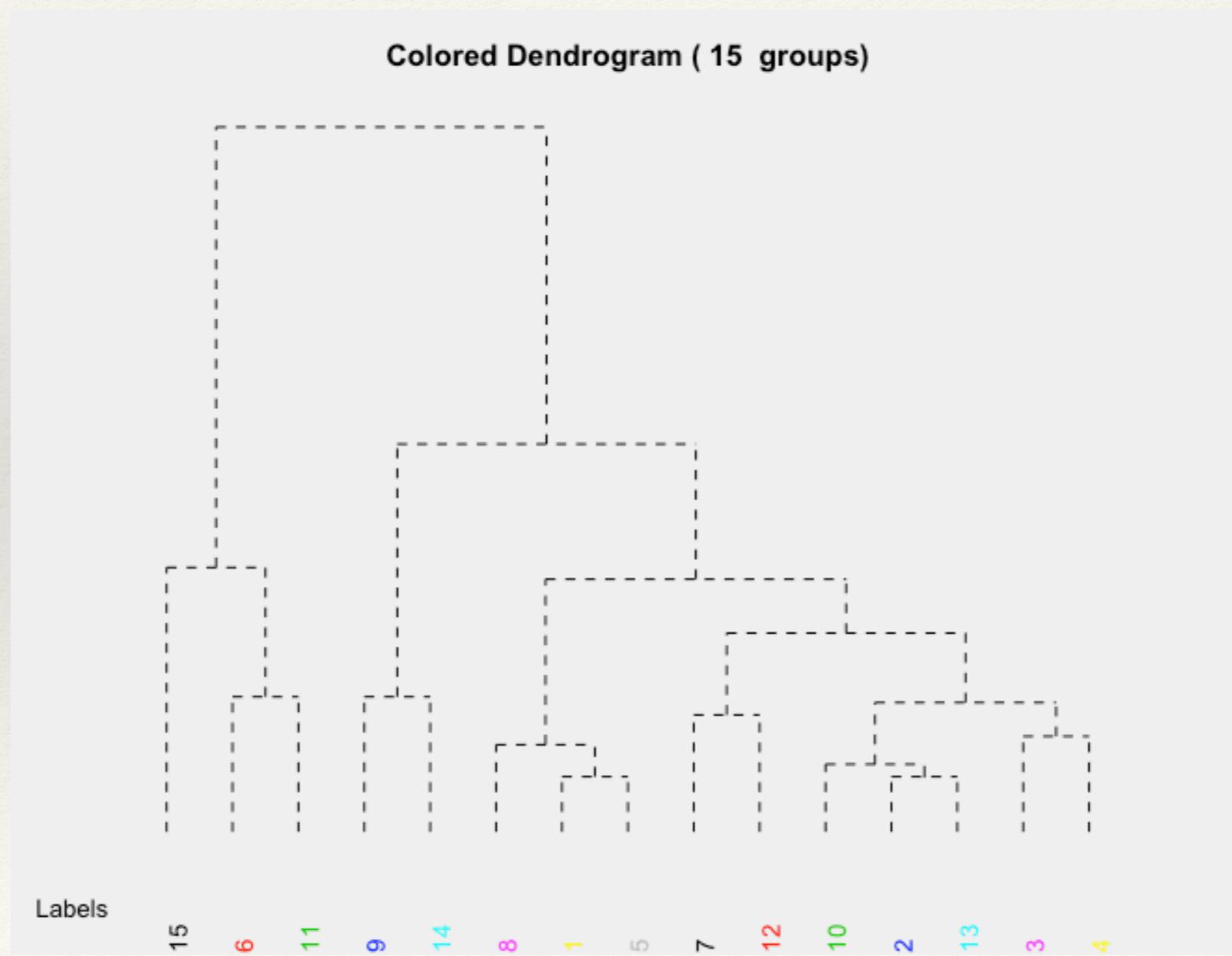
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## Model-based Strategy for Clustering in 5 Steps:

2. Do agglomerative hierarchical clustering and obtain the initial classification for each possible number of groups

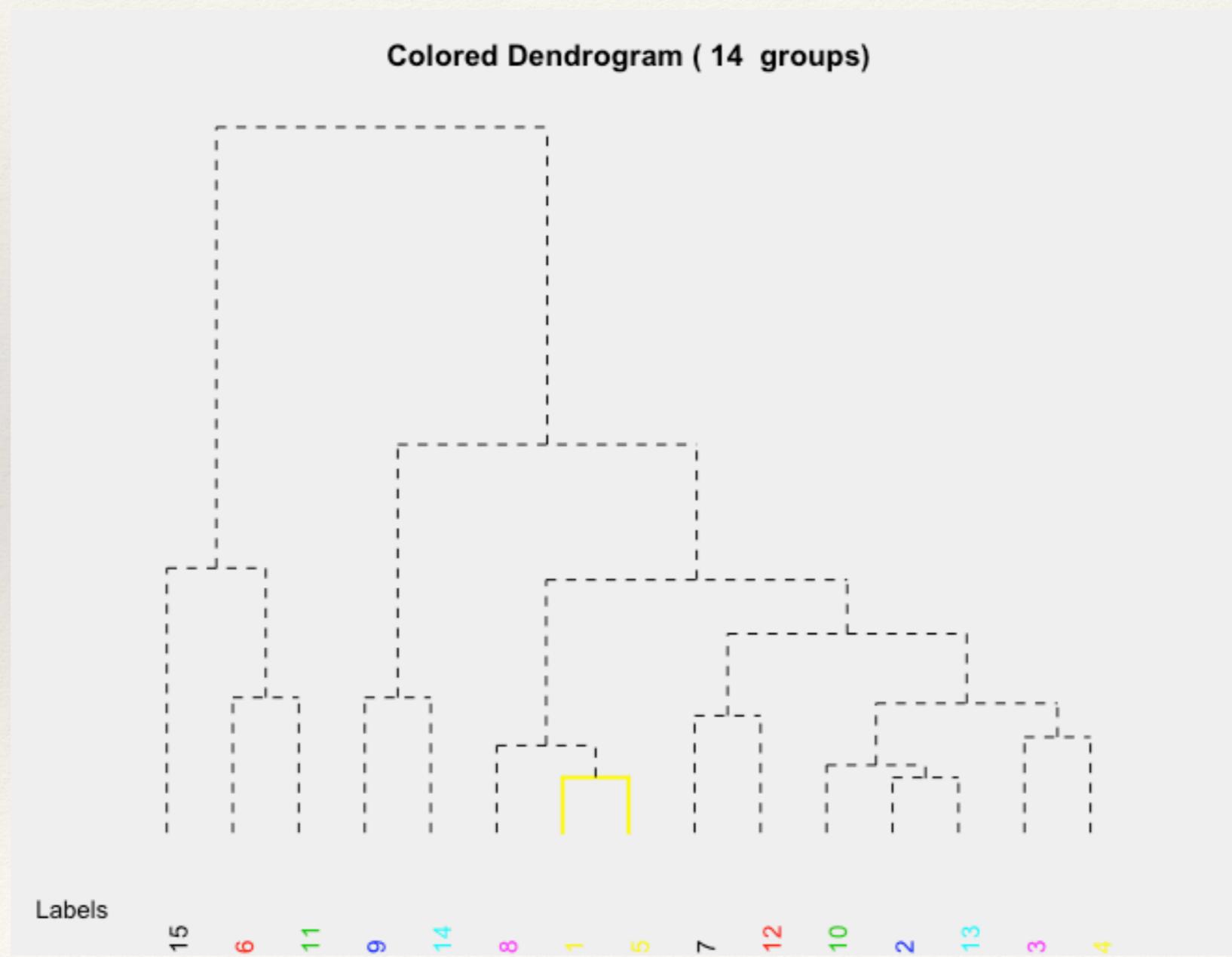
# Model-Based Clustering

Model-based Strategy for Clustering in 5 Steps:



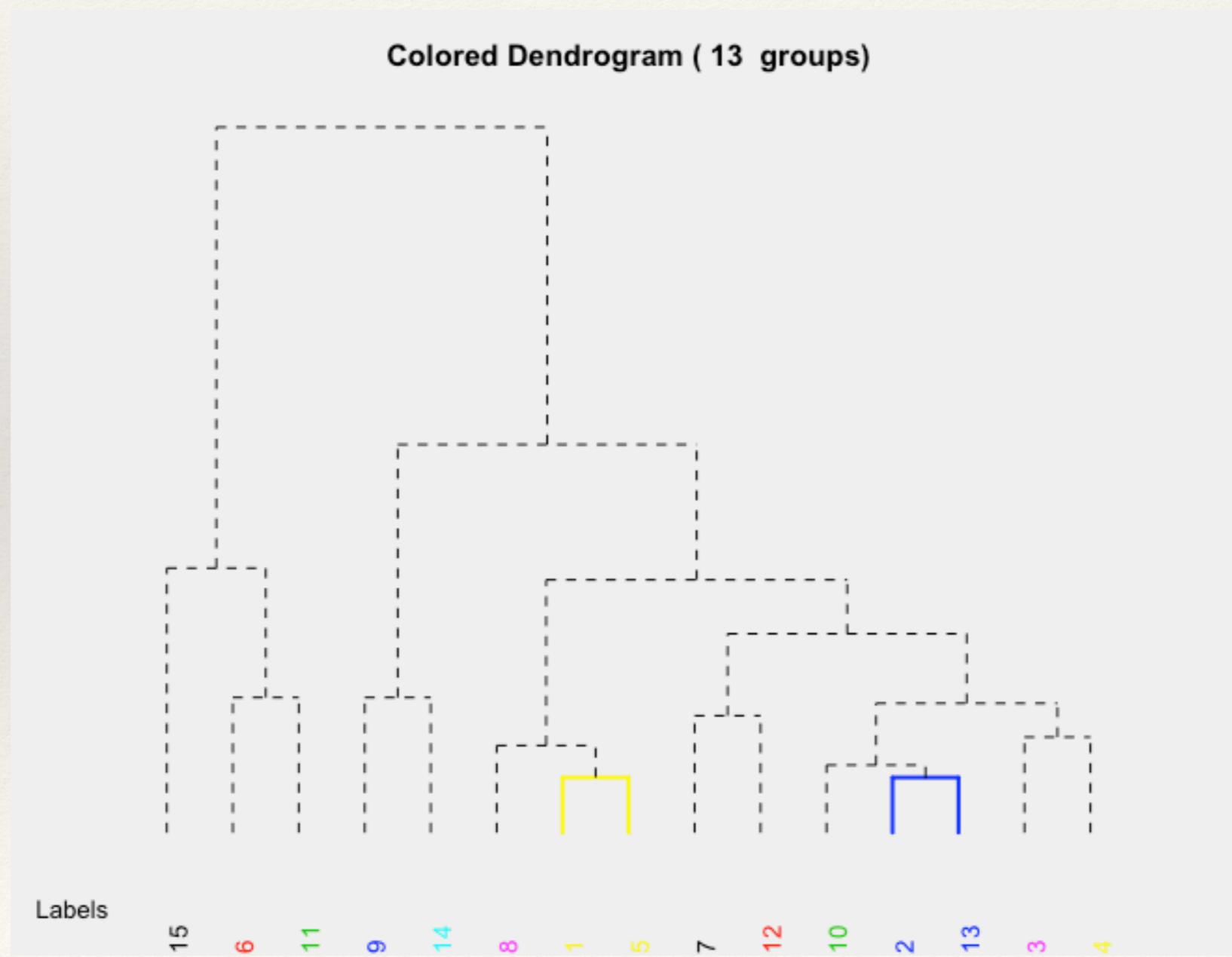
# Model-Based Clustering

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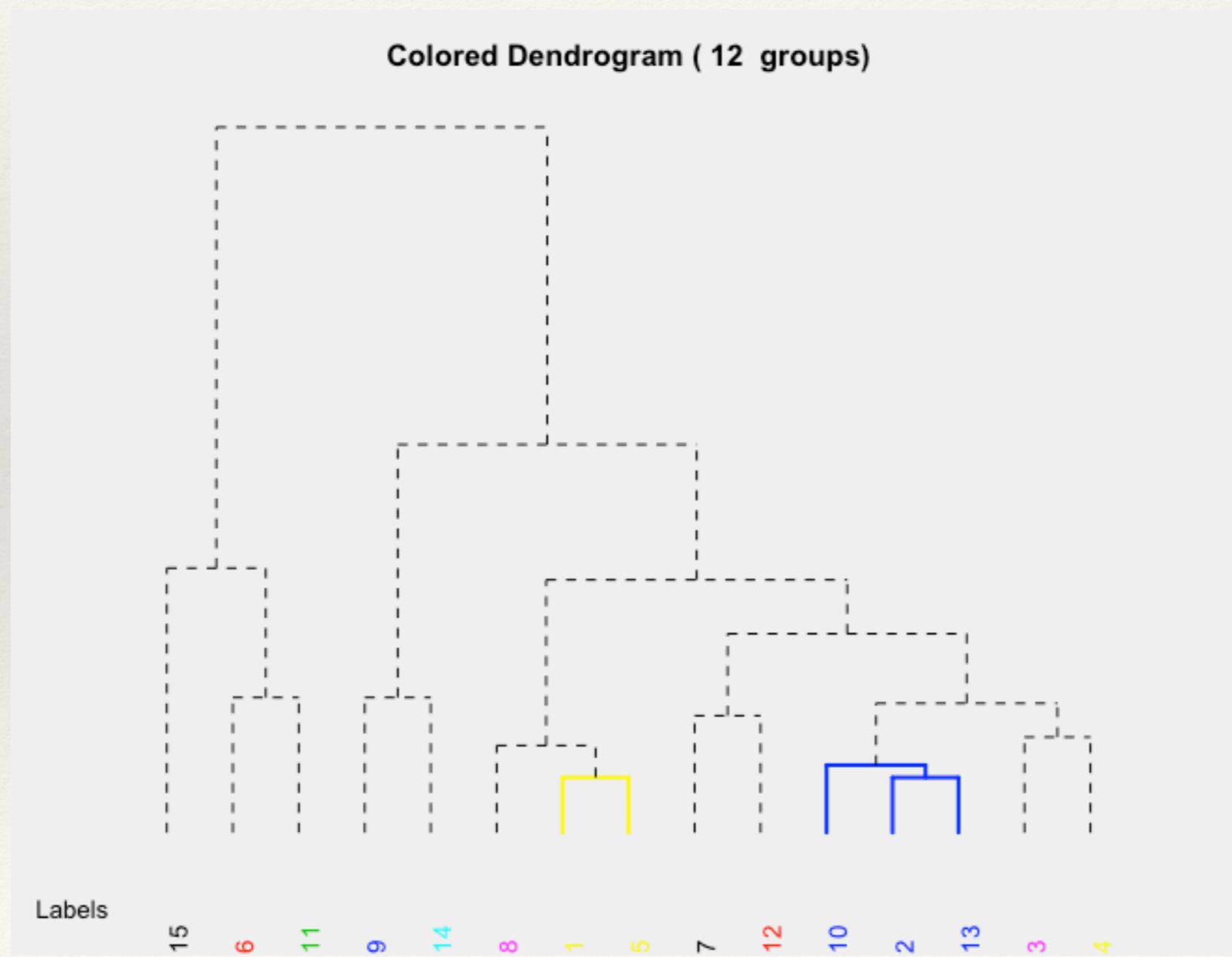
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Model-based Strategy for Clustering in 5 Steps:



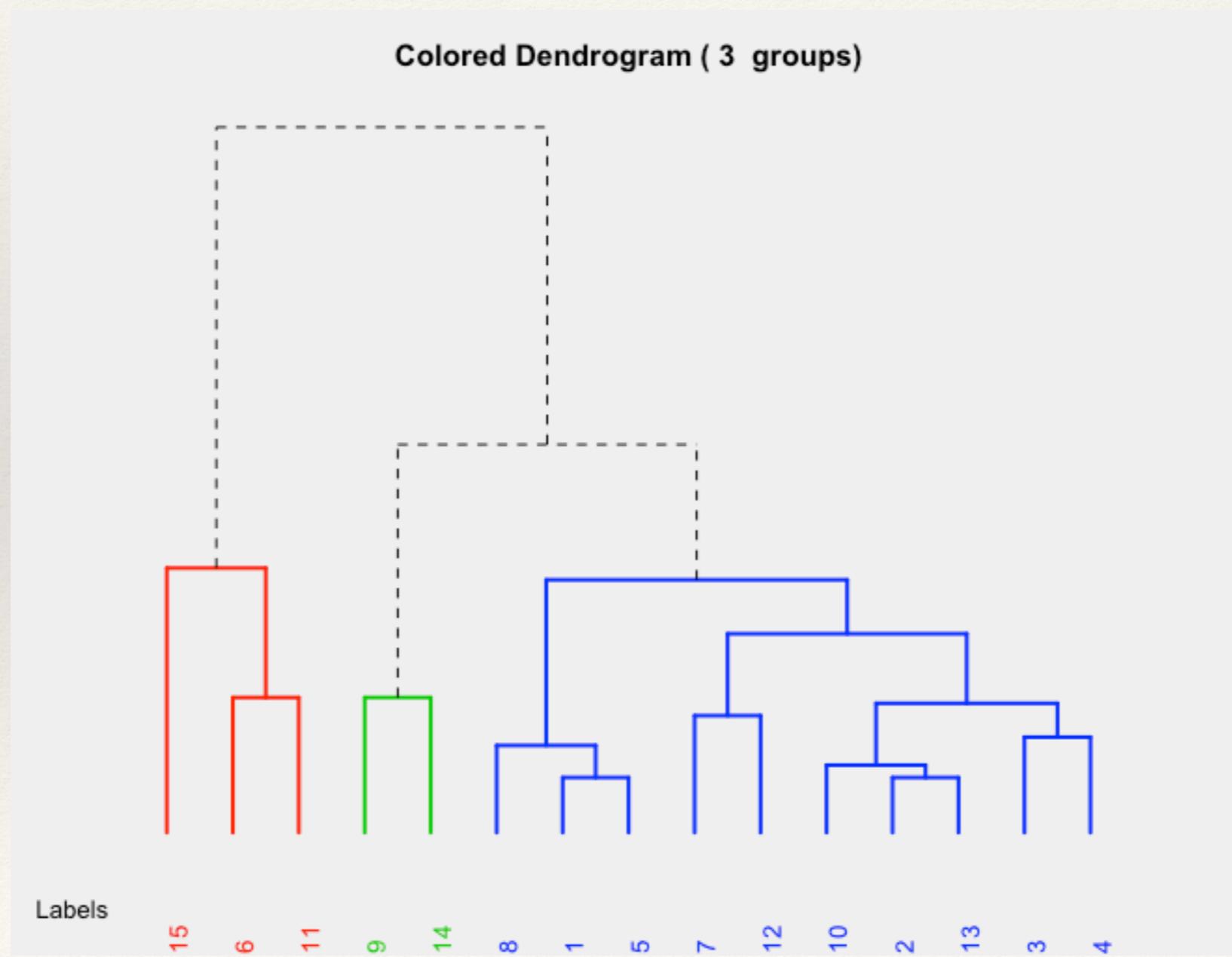
# Model-Based Clustering

Model-based Strategy for Clustering in 5 Steps:



# Model-Based Clustering

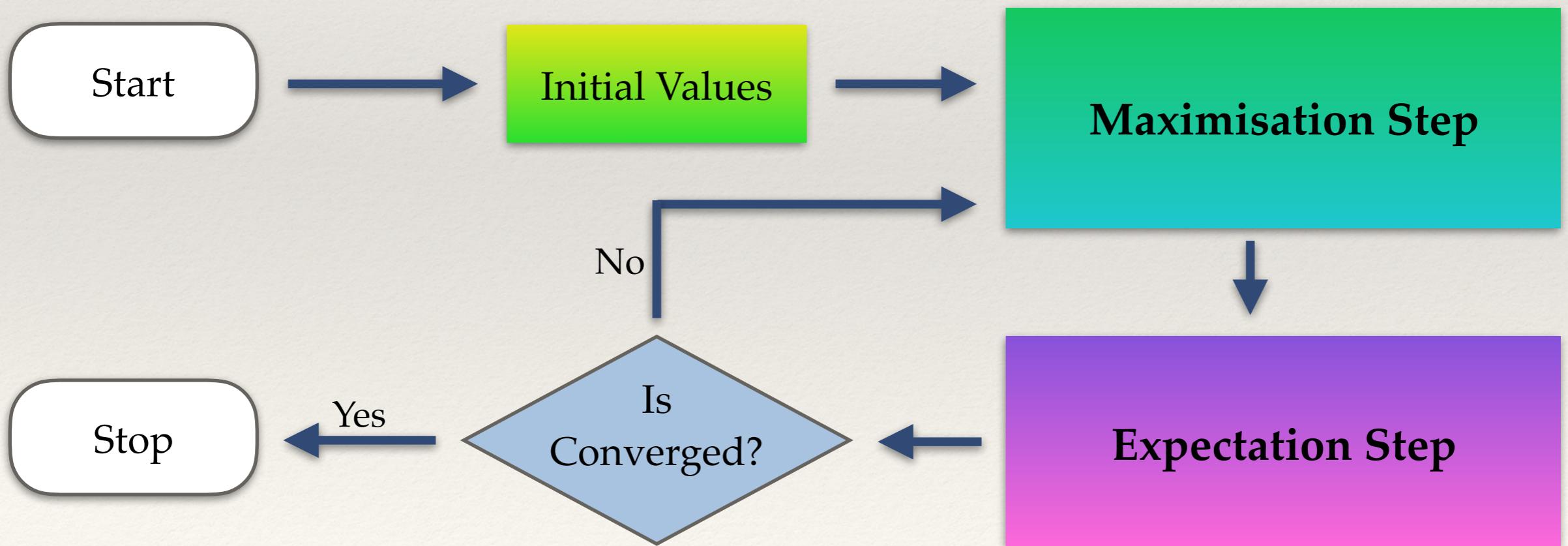
Model-based Strategy for Clustering in 5 Steps:



# Model-Based Clustering

## Model-based Strategy for Clustering in 5 Steps:

3. Apply EM algorithm for each parameterisation and each number of clusters



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# Model-Based Clustering

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**Model-based Strategy for Clustering in 5 Steps:**

**M-Step:**

$$l(\theta_k, \tau_k, z_{ik} | \mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^G z_{ik} [\log(\tau_k f_k(\mathbf{x}_i | \theta_k))]$$

$$n_k \leftarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{z}_{ik}$$

$$\hat{\mu}_k \leftarrow \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \hat{z}_{ik} \mathbf{x}_i}{n_k}$$

$$\hat{\tau}_k \leftarrow \frac{n_k}{n}$$

$\hat{\Sigma}_k \leftarrow$  Depends on the model

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# Model-Based Clustering

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**Model-based Strategy for Clustering in 5 Steps:**

**E-Step:**

$$\hat{z}_{ik} \leftarrow \frac{\hat{\tau}_k f_k(\mathbf{x}_i | \hat{\mu}_k, \hat{\Sigma}_k)}{\sum_{j=1}^G \hat{\tau}_j f_j(\mathbf{x}_i | \hat{\mu}_j, \hat{\Sigma}_j)}$$

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# Model-Based Clustering

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**Model-based Strategy for Clustering in 5 Steps:**

4. Compute BIC values corresponding to each possible combination of parameterisation and number of clusters

$$BIC = 2l_M(x, \hat{\theta}) - m_M \log(n)$$

# Model-Based Clustering

## Model-based Strategy for Clustering in 5 Steps:

5. Plot the BIC values for each model

Parameterisations

Number of components	EII	VII	EEI	VEI	...
1	-1345	-1046	-821	-762	...
2	-1034	-866	-924	-844	...
3	-1042	-994	-694	-888	...
4	-986	-877	-909	-711	...
...	...	...	...	...	

# Model-Based Clustering

## Model-based Strategy for Clustering in 5 Steps:

5. Plot the BIC values for each model

Parameterisations

	EII	VII	EEI	VEI	...
1	-1345	-1046	-821	-762	...
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...	...	...	...	...	

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# Mclust

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Mclust is an R package that implements model-based clustering and classification

```
library(mclust)  
model <- Mclust(data, G, modelName)  
class <- MclustDA(data, class, G, modelName)
```

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# R Shiny

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# R Shiny

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Shiny is an R package that makes it easy to build  
interactive web applications straight from R

# R Shiny

```
library(shiny)  
ui <- fluidPage()  
  
server <- function(input, output) {}  
  
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```

# R Shiny

## Inputs

<b>Buttons</b>  <code>Action</code>  <code>Submit</code>  <code>actionButton()</code> <code>submitButton()</code>	<b>Single checkbox</b>  <code>checkboxInput()</code>	<b>Checkbox group</b>  <code>checkboxGroupInput()</code>	<b>Date input</b>  <code>dateInput()</code>
<b>Date range</b>  <code>dateRangeInput()</code>	<b>File input</b>  <code>fileInput()</code>	<b>Numeric input</b>  <code>numericInput()</code>	<b>Password Input</b>  <code>passwordInput()</code>
<b>Radio buttons</b>  <code>radioButtons()</code>	<b>Select box</b>  <code>selectInput()</code>	<b>Sliders</b>  <code>sliderInput()</code>	<b>Text input</b>  <code>textInput()</code>
<code>Choice 1</code> <code>Choice 2</code> <code>Choice 3</code>	<code>Choice 1</code>		<code>Enter text...</code>

# R Shiny

## Outputs

Function	Inserts
dataTableOutput()	an interactive table
htmlOutput()	raw HTML
imageOutput()	image
plotOutput()	plot
tableOutput()	table
textOutput()	text
uiOutput()	a Shiny UI element
verbatimTextOutput()	text

# R Shiny

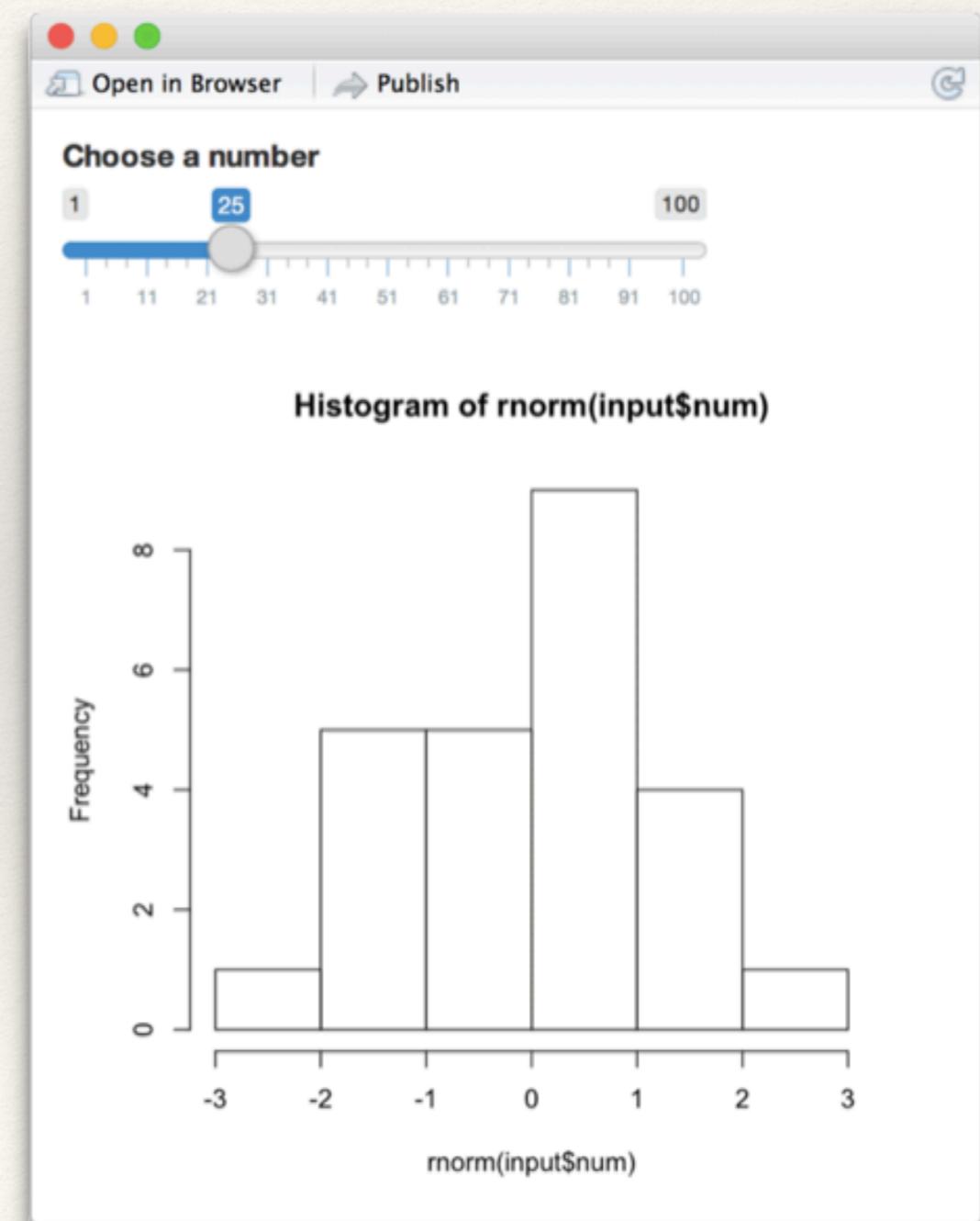
## Example

```
library(shiny)

ui <- fluidPage(
  sliderInput(inputId = "num",
    label = "Choose a number",
    value = 25, min = 1, max = 100),
  plotOutput("hist")
)

server <- function(input, output) {
  output$hist <- renderPlot({
    hist(rnorm(input$num))
  })
}

shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```



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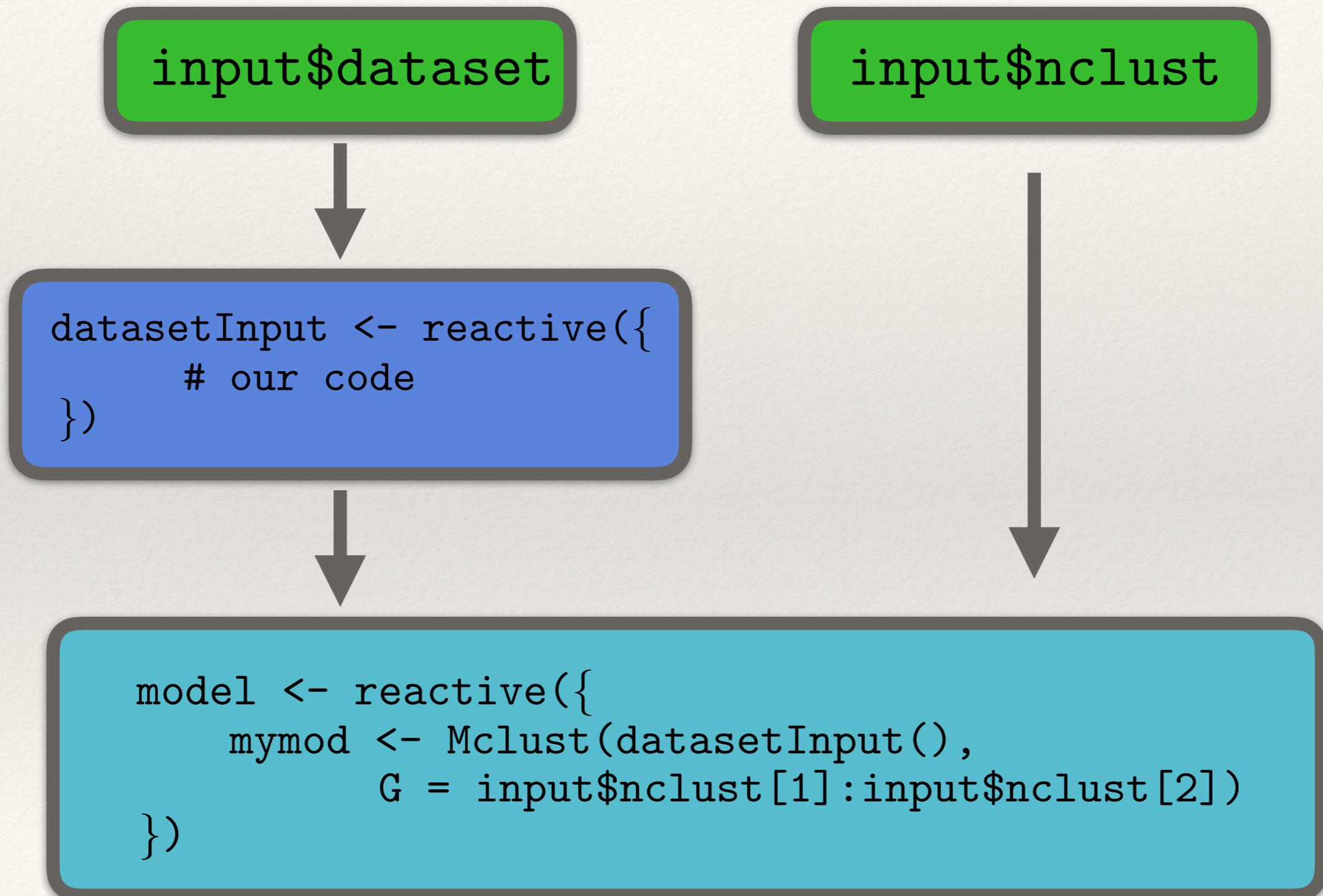
# Application (Clustering)

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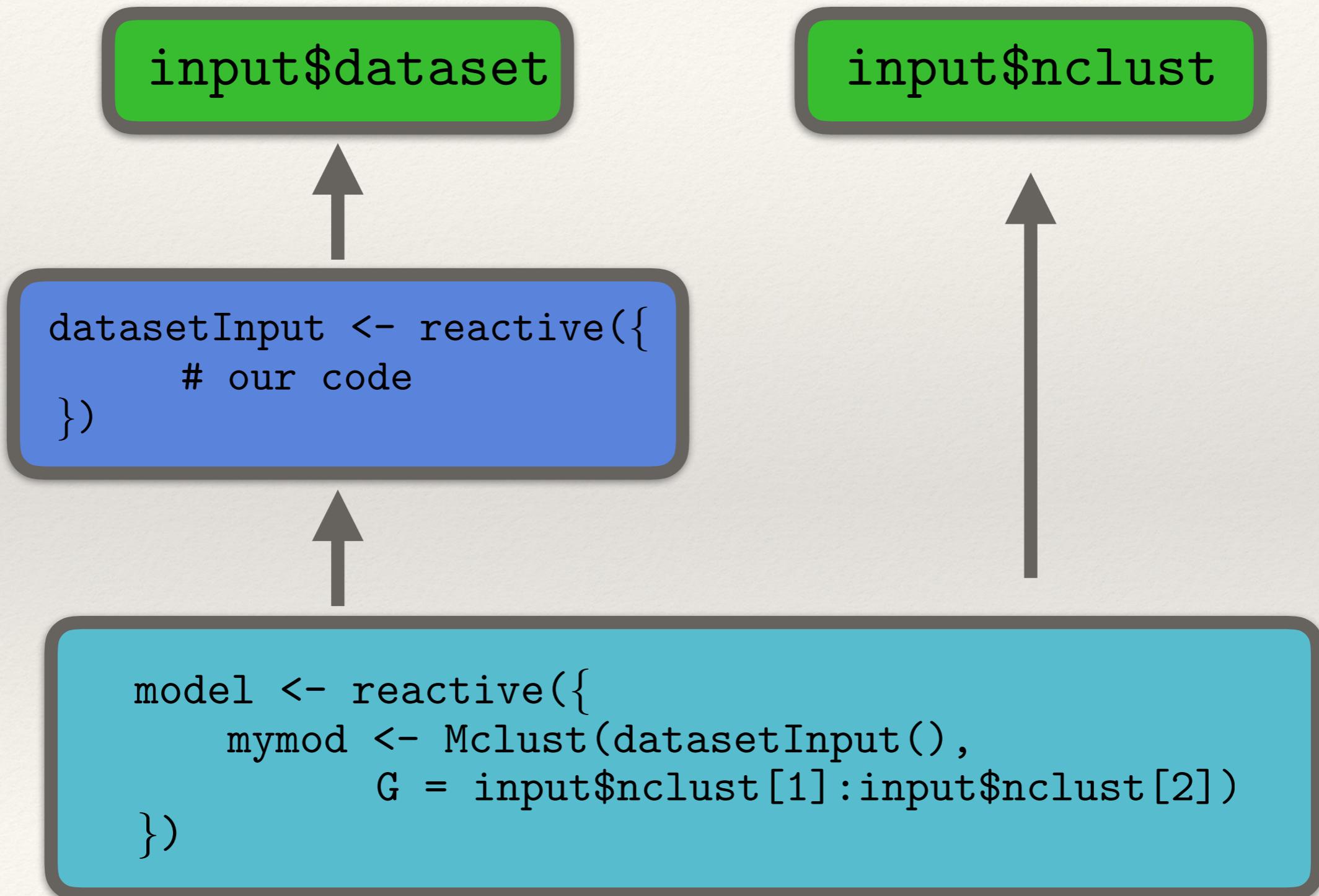
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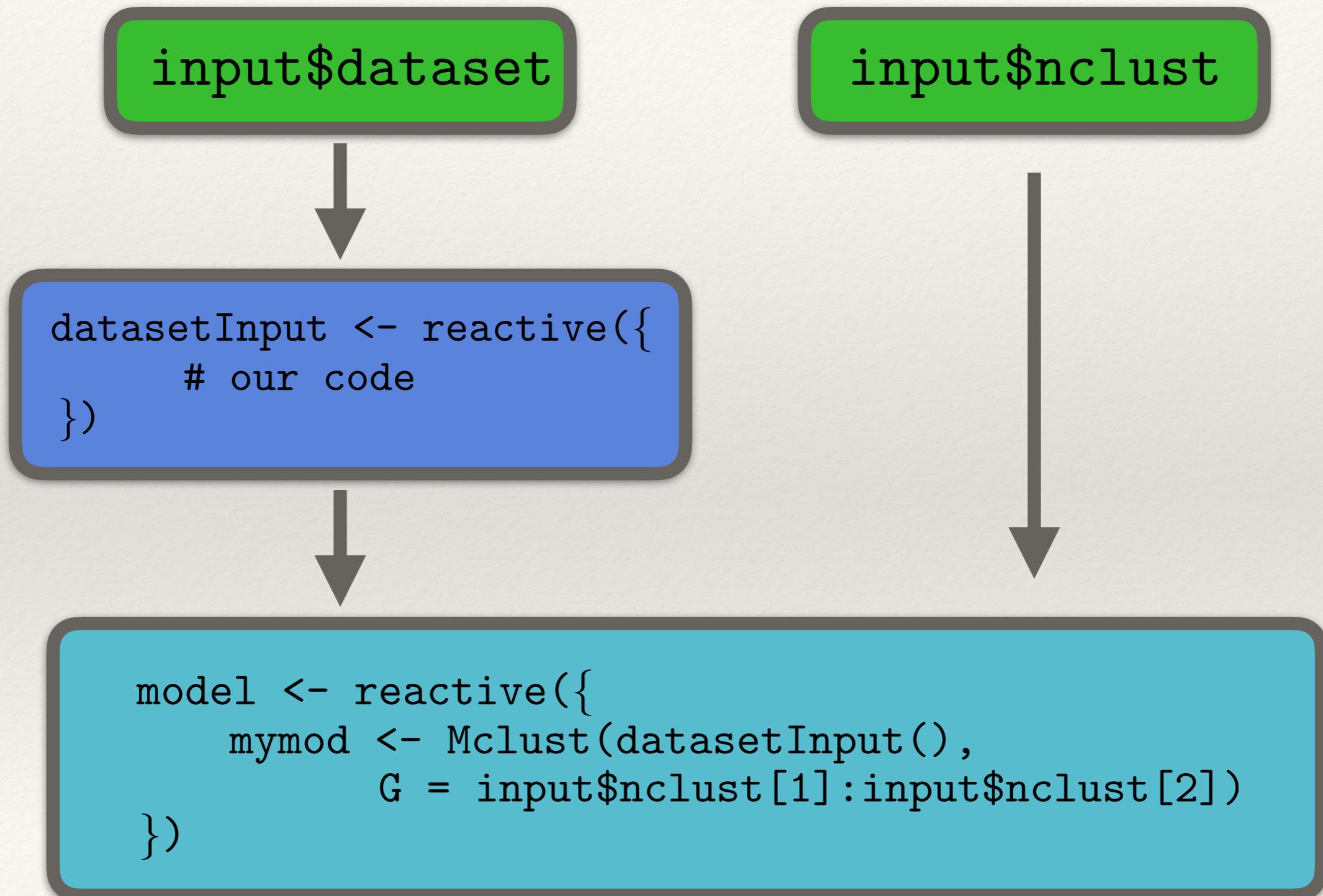
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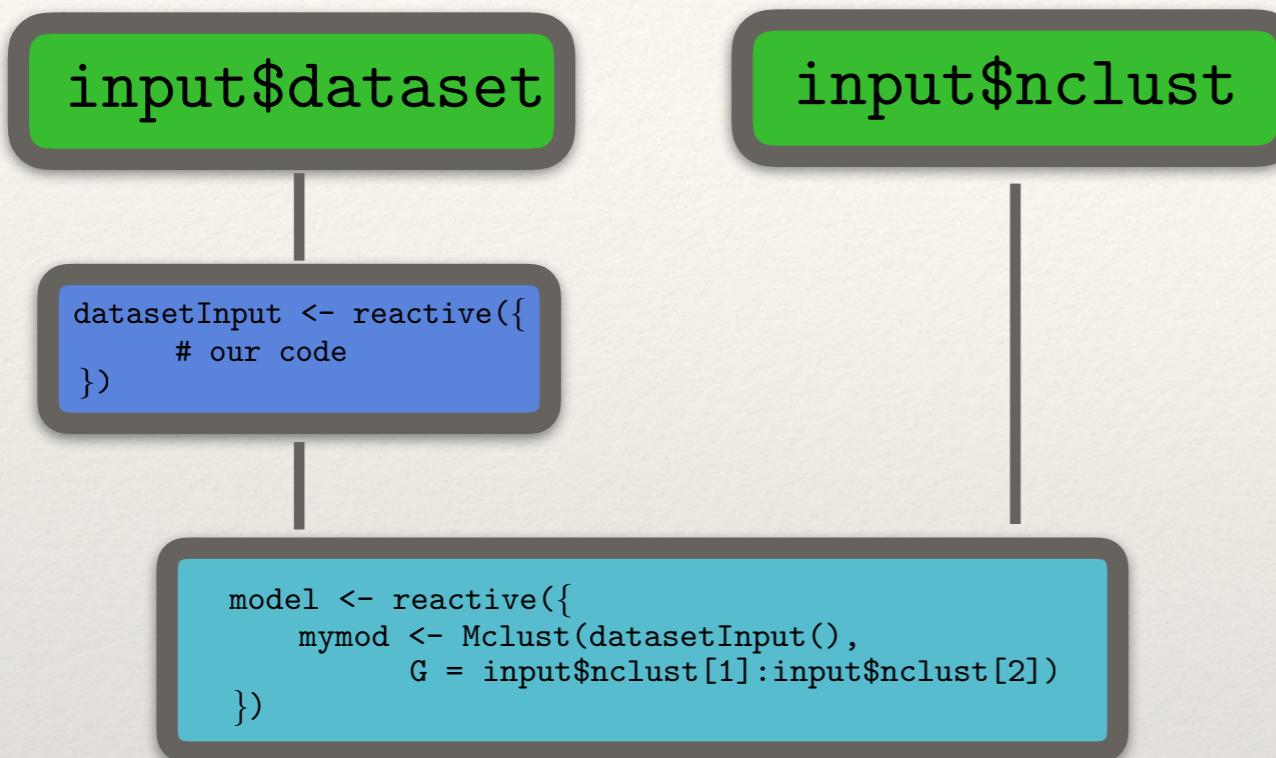
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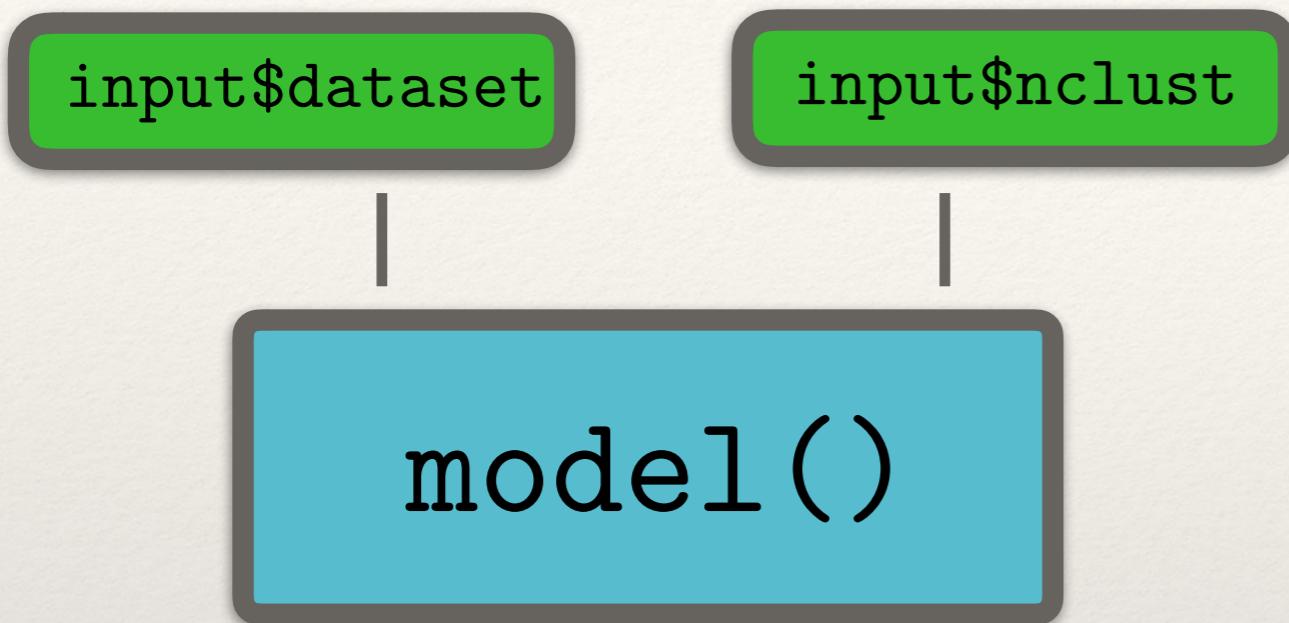
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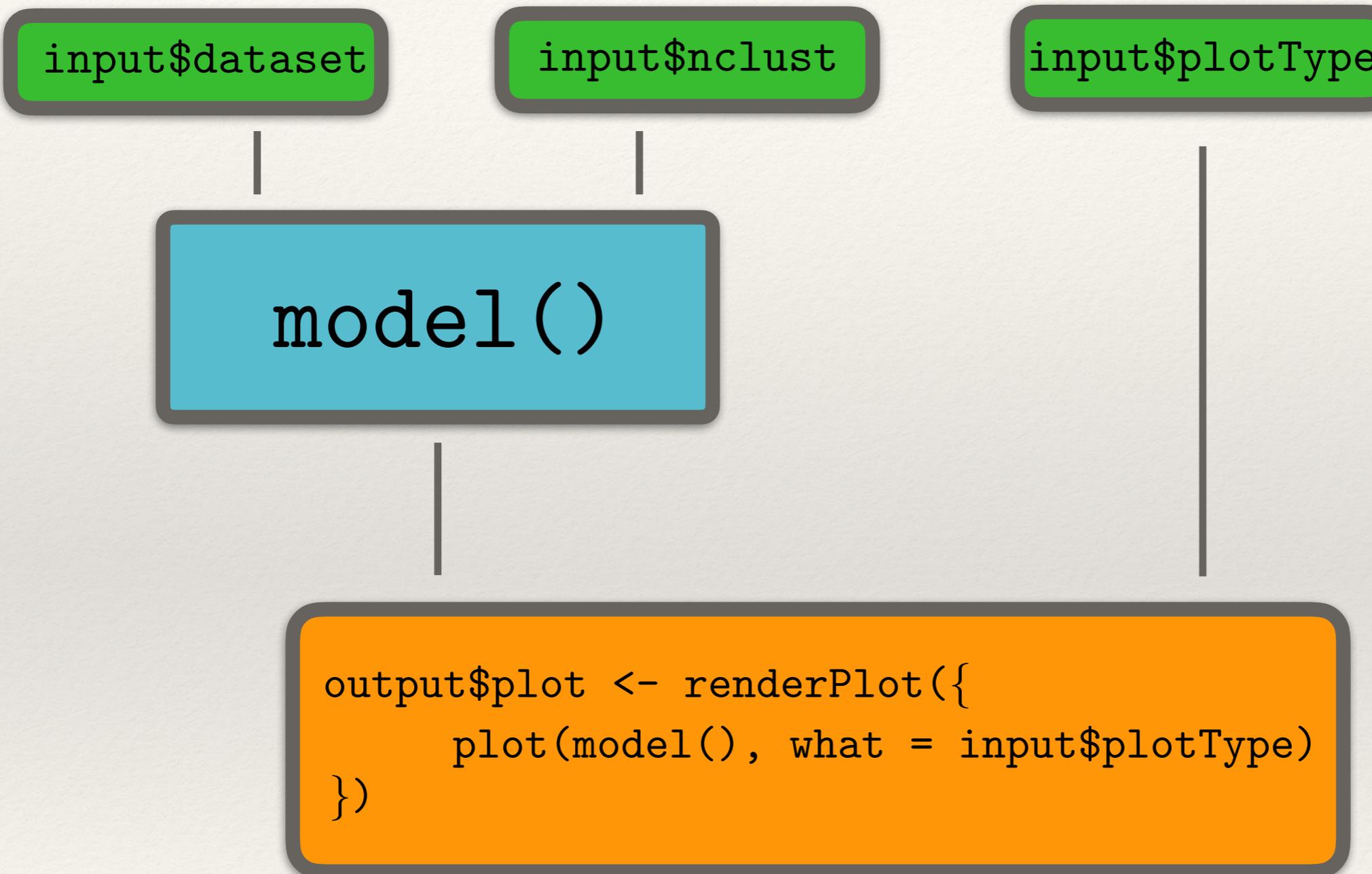
# Application (Clustering)



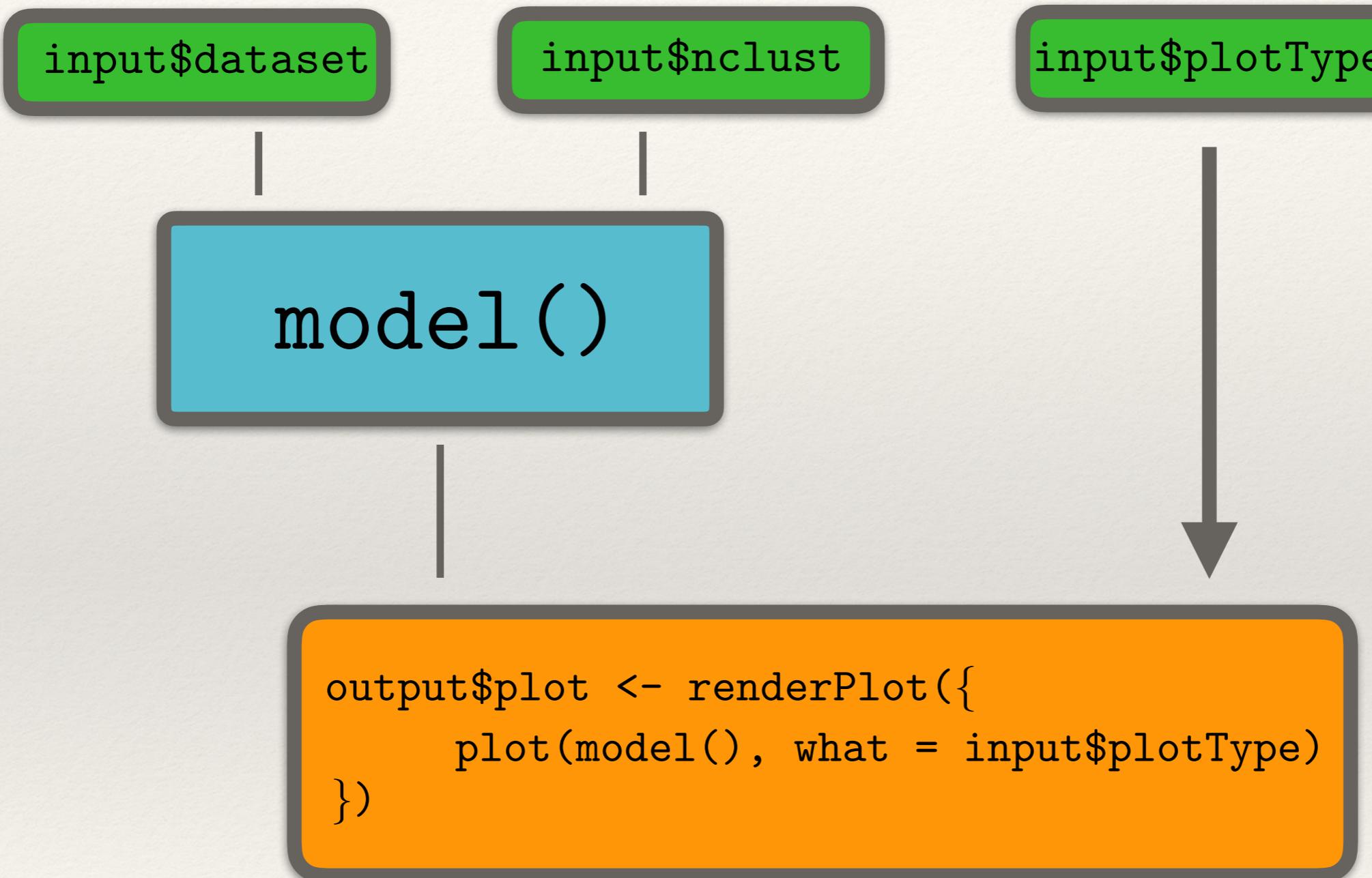
# Application (Clustering)



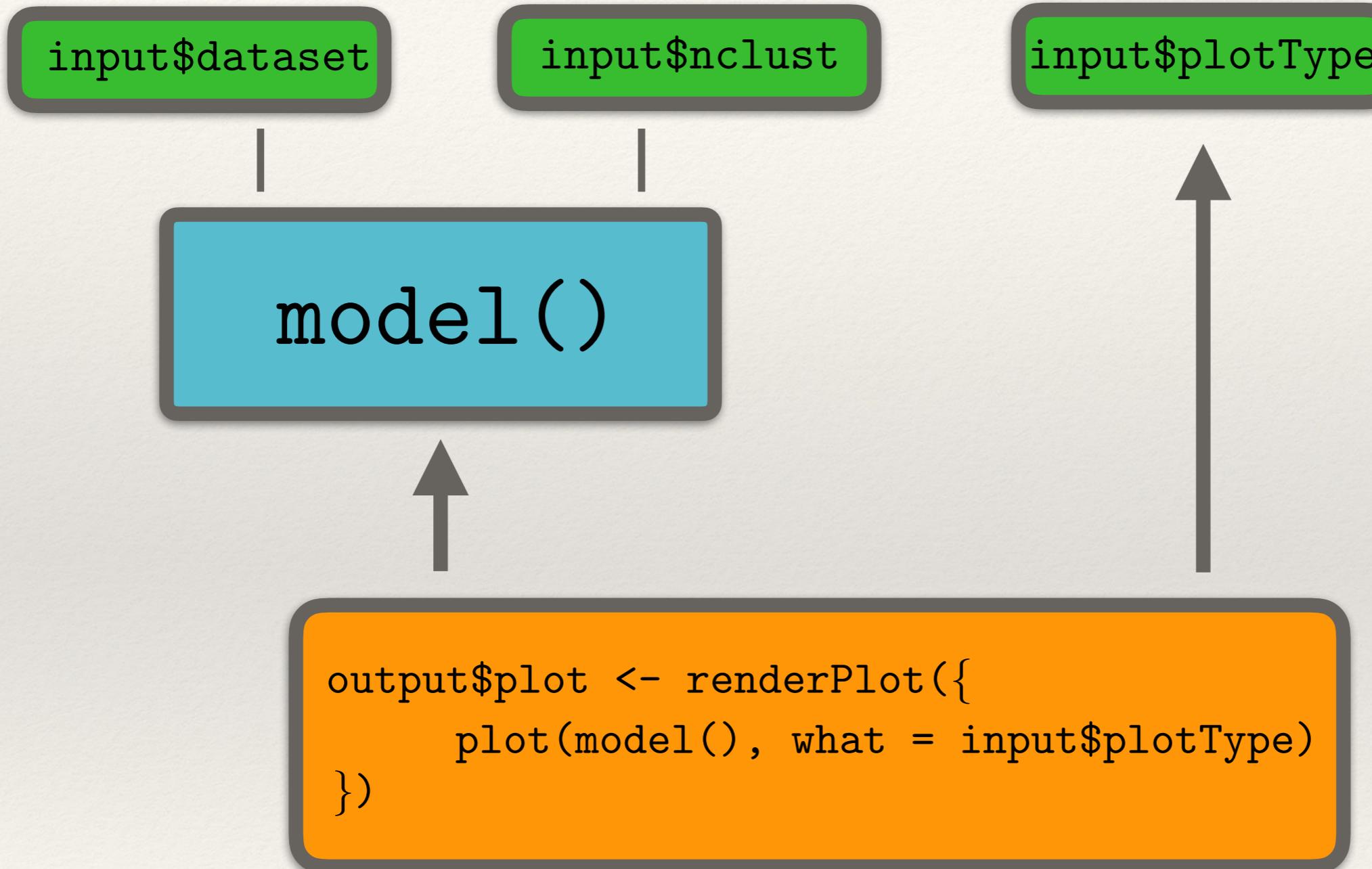
# Application (Clustering)



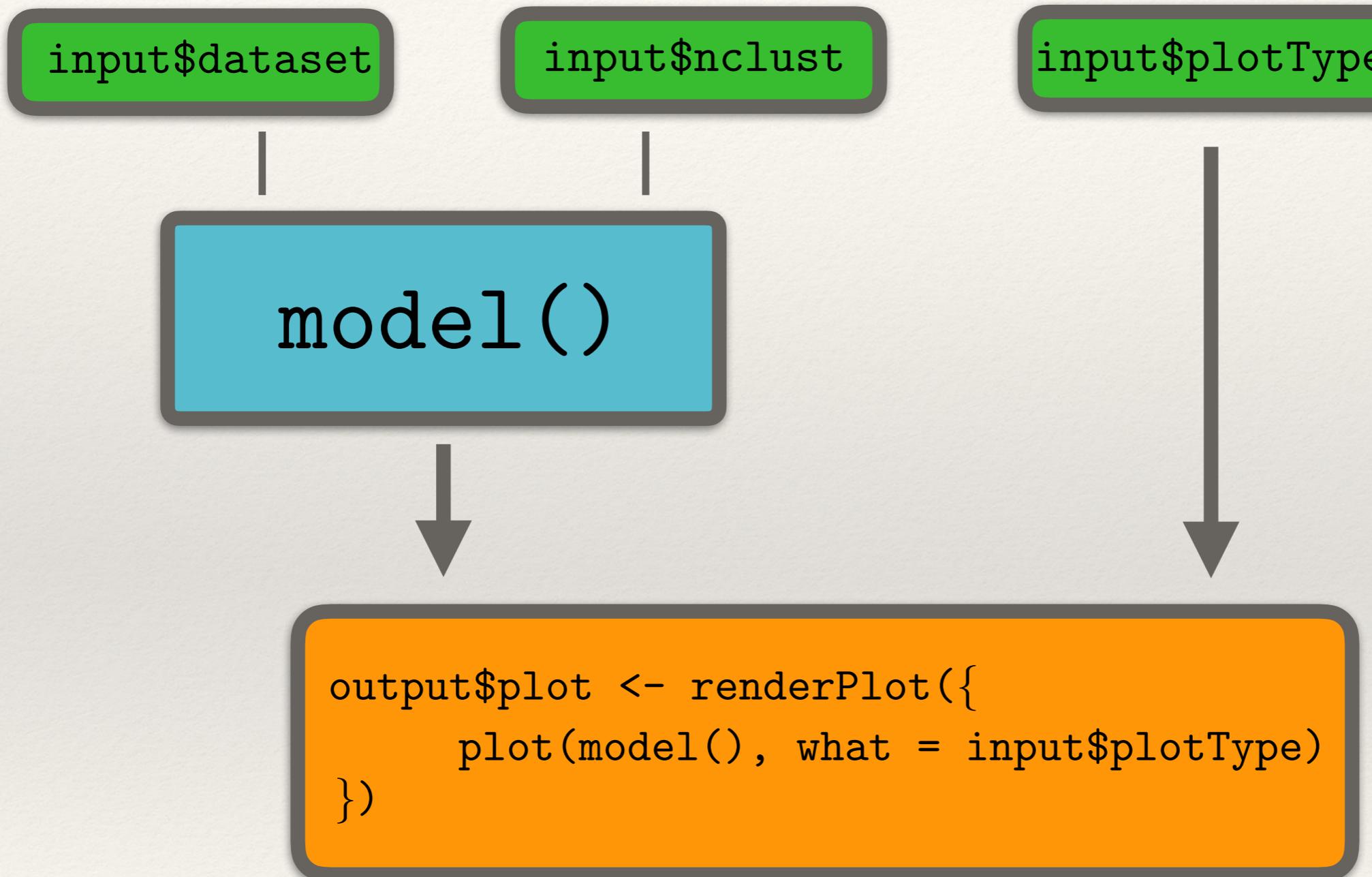
# Application (Clustering)



# Application (Clustering)



# Application (Clustering)



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# Model-Based Classification

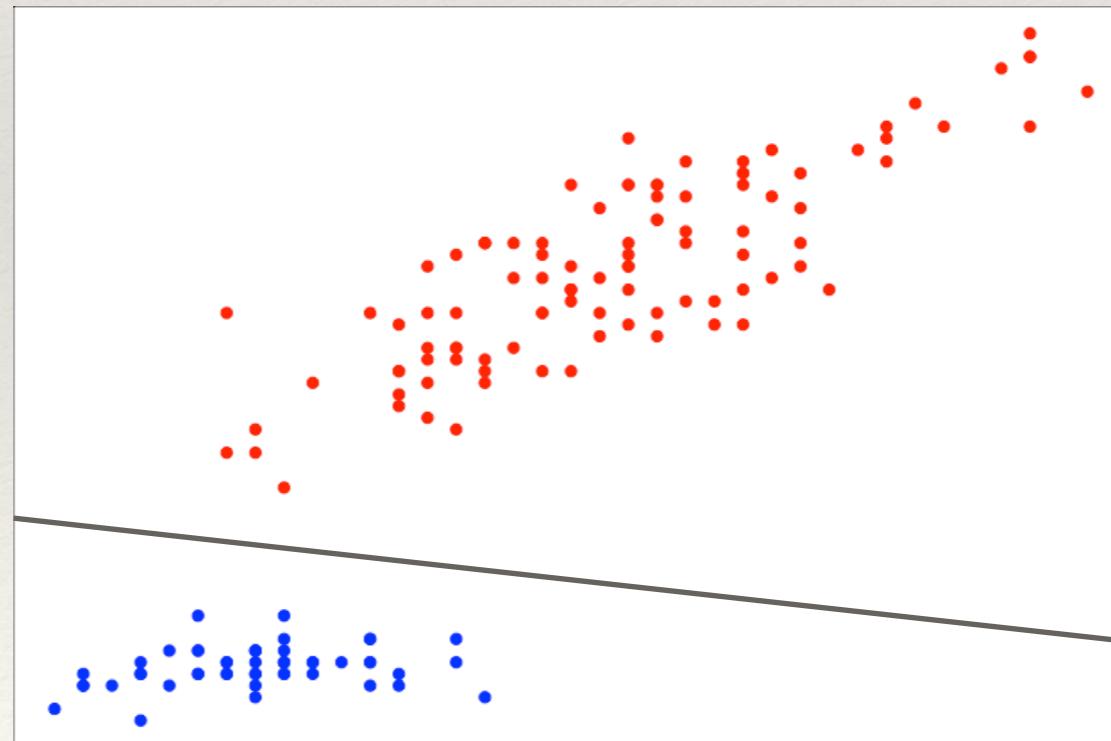
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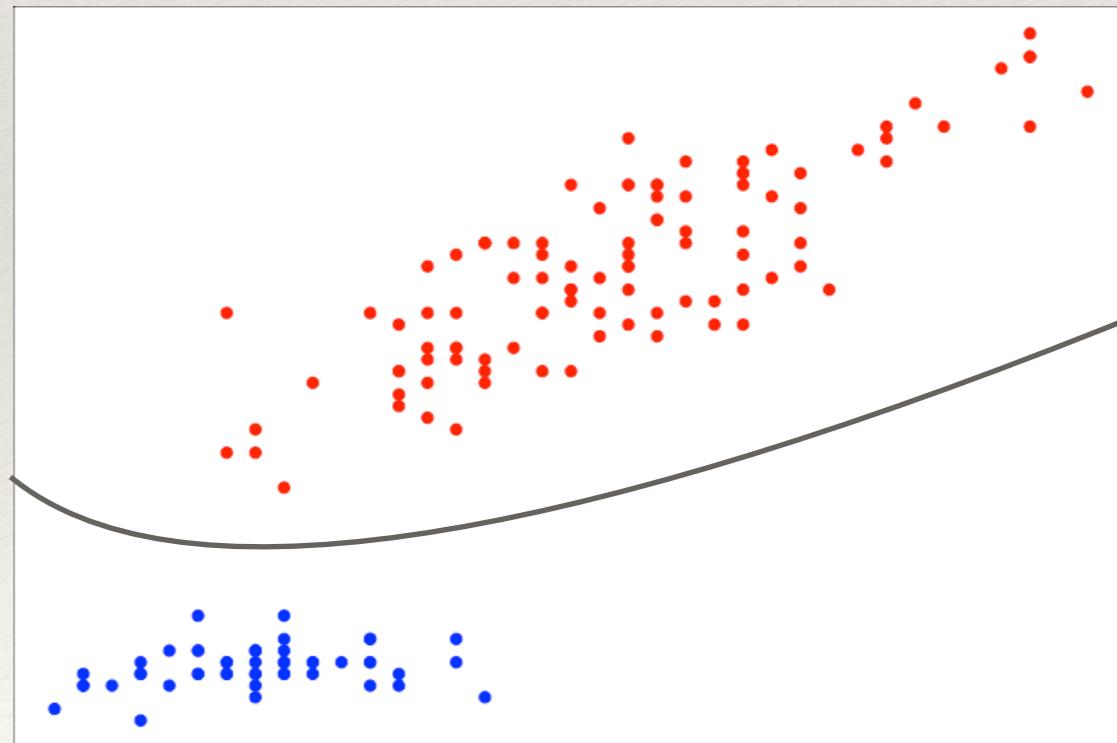
# Model-Based Classification

**Discriminant Analysis** - A supervised statistical technique where the class labels are used to learn the structure of the data



# Model-Based Classification

**Discriminant Analysis** - A supervised statistical technique where the class labels are used to learn the structure of the data



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# Model-Based Classification

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## Some Methods for Discriminant Analysis:

- ❖ Linear discriminant analysis
- ❖ Quadratic discriminant analysis
- ❖ Mixture discriminant analysis

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# Model-Based Classification

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## Linear Discriminant Analysis

Assume the data is generated from a mixture of multivariate normal distributions

$$\mathbb{P}(g|\mathbf{x}_i) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(g)\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{x}_i|g)}{\sum_{g'=1}^G \mathbb{P}(g')\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{x}_i|g')} = \frac{\pi_g f_g(\mathbf{x}_i)}{\sum_{g'=1}^G \pi_{g'} f_{g'}(\mathbf{x}_i)}$$

$$\pi_g = \frac{n_g}{n}$$

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# Model-Based Classification

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## Linear Discriminant Analysis

Assuming equal covariance matrix across groups

$$\log(\pi_g f_g(\mathbf{x}_i | \mu_g, \Sigma_g)) = \log(\pi_g) + \mathbf{x}_i^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_g - \frac{1}{2} \mu_g^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_g = \delta_g(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

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# Model-Based Classification

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## Quadratic Discriminant Analysis

Do not assume equal covariance matrices across groups

$$\log(\pi_g f_g(\mathbf{x}_i | \mu_g, \Sigma_g)) = \log(\pi_g) - \frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma_g| - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_g)^T \Sigma_g^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_g) = \delta_g(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

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# Model-Based Classification

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**Mixture Discriminant Analysis:** A more general case of discriminant analysis in which:

- ❖ Can impose constraints on covariance matrices for each class
- ❖ Can fit more than one distribution to each class

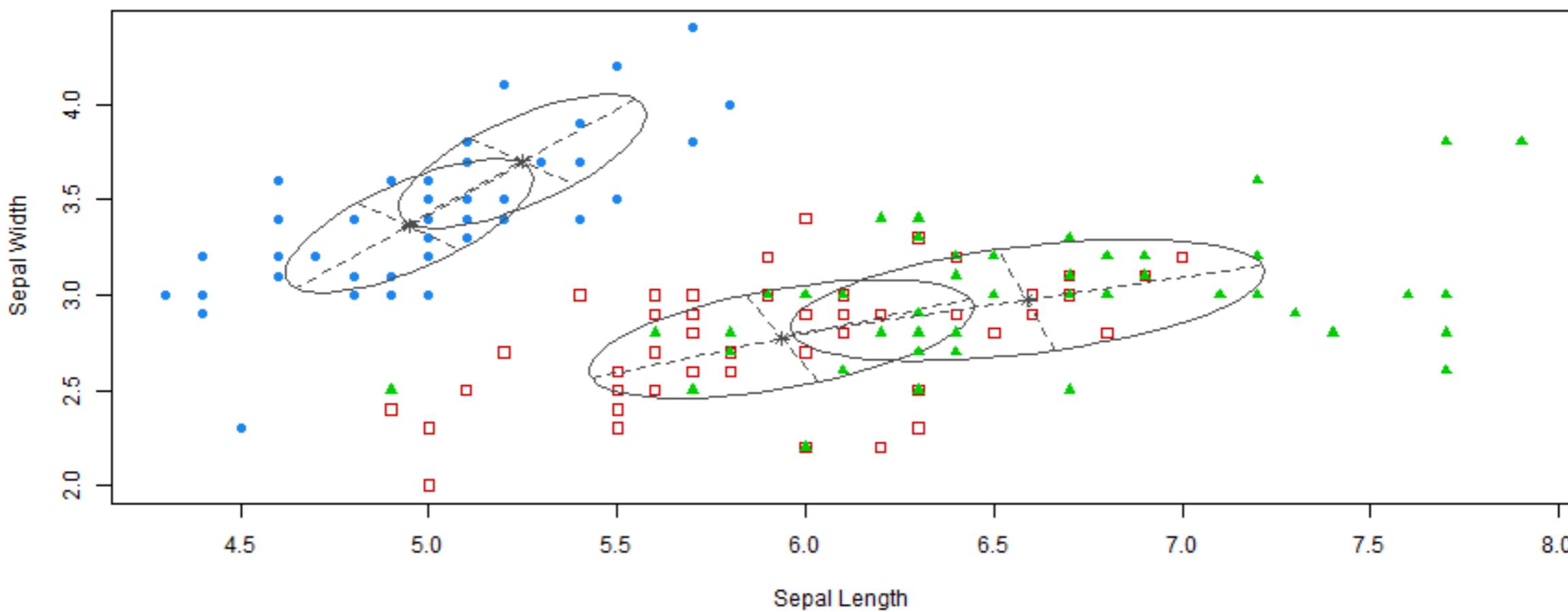
# Model-Based Classification

$$\Sigma_k = \lambda_k D_k A_k D_k^T$$

	$\lambda$ Volume	$A$ Shape	$D$ Orientation
LDA	E	E	E
QDA	V	V	V
MDA	E/V	I/E/V	I/E/V

# Model-Based Classification

## Mixture Discriminant Analysis



# Application (Classification)

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