Clustering Plotted Data by Image Segmentation

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Outline

- Introduction
- Method
 - **Core Algorithm**
 - Optional processing
- Experimental results

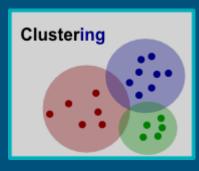
Introduction

Visual Clustering

A new clustering method inspired by how humans cluster data

Faster

&



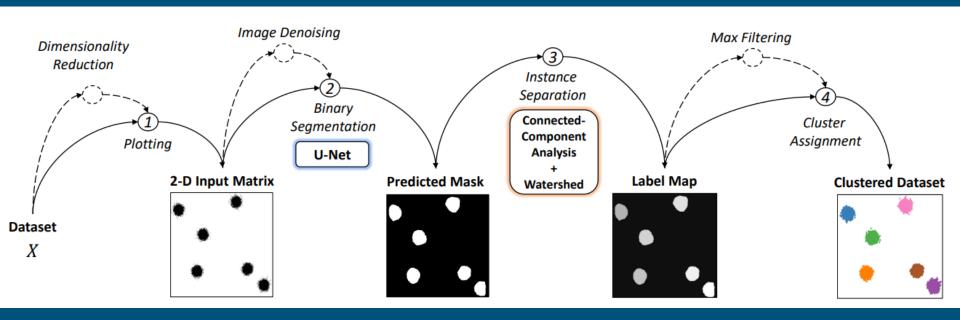
K means, GMM, DBSCAN

Human intuition

8

Neural Networks used

Method



Diagrammatic view of our Visual Clustering algorithm

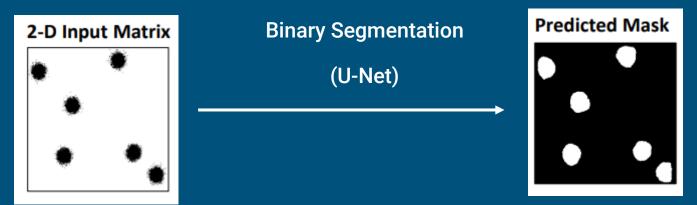
Core Algorithm

1. linearly shifting the values of both features to be 256*256



Core Algorithm

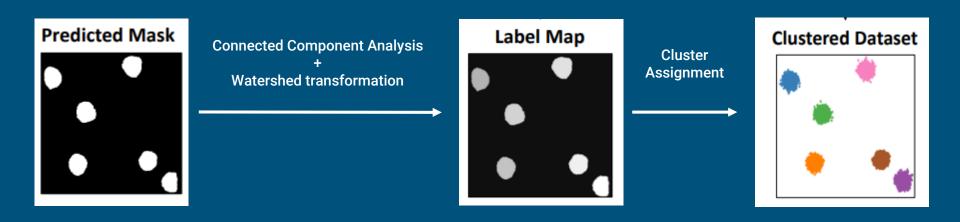
2. feed as an image input to the pre-trained binary segmentation model



Shows where cluster areas are located.

Core Algorithm

3. Separating the instances (or clusters) present in the binary mask.



Optional Processing

Inseparable Clusters

- Close to real-world datasets
- Median filter
- Filter out low-density areas.

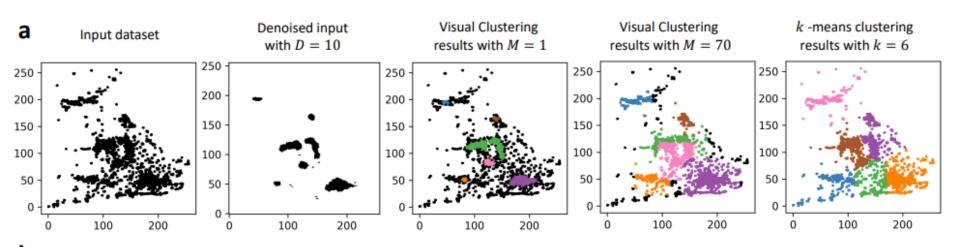
Unassigned Points

- o Points fall in regions that are outside but near the cluster area
- Ignored by binary segmentation model
- Maximum filter
- Increase the area of each cluster



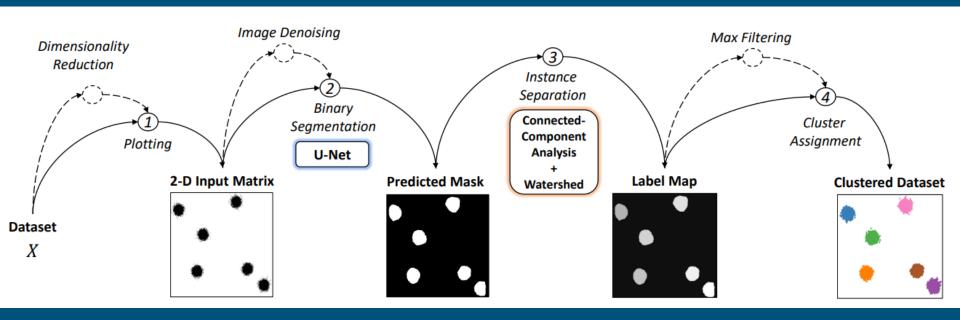


Optional Processing



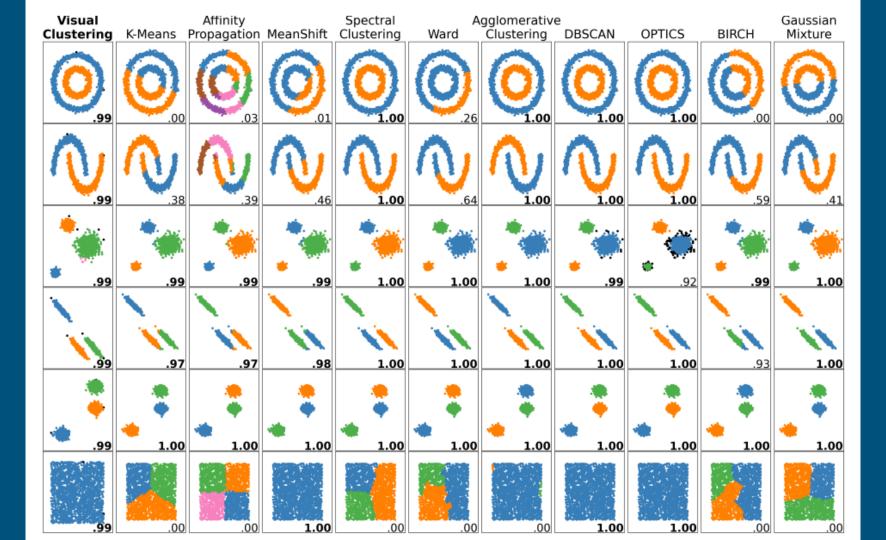
Apply Median Filter and Max Filter to input data

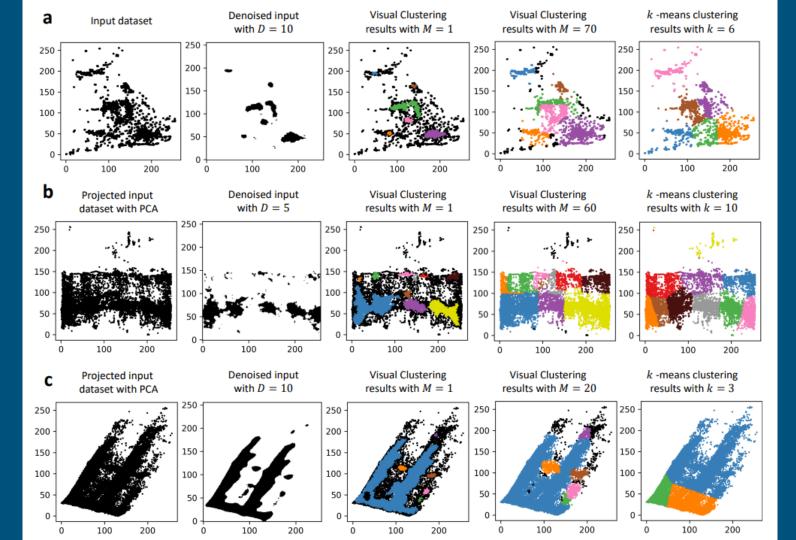
Method



Diagrammatic view of our Visual Clustering algorithm

Experimental Results





Algorithm	Number of Samples					
	10K	50K	100K	500K	1M	2M
Visual Clustering	0.292	0.571	0.909	3.686	7.222	14.096
K-Means	0.155	0.541	1.103	5.470	9.519	18.959
Gaussian Mixture	0.089	0.358	0.726	3.047	5.949	11.962
DBSCAN	0.093	0.357	0.837	7.604	20.009	52.648
Affinity Propagation	175.35	8	∞	∞	∞	∞
MeanShift	3.482	101.82	∞	∞	∞	∞
Spectral Clustering	0.052	0.509	0.796	7.455	20.001	53.559
Ward	1.994	27.965	93.564	∞	∞	∞
Agglomerative Clustering	1.177	12.154	39.886	∞	∞	∞
Optics	16.515	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
BIRCH	1.298	7.390	14.320	∞	∞	∞

Thanks For Listening