KMeans Clustering MNIST digits Dataset

Report By
Aliaa Mohamed Ali Abbas 3747
Instructor
Dr/Marwan el Torki

Objective:

In this project we apply KMeans clustering algorithm to cluster the MNIST dig it dataset.

Introduction:

Originally the dataset is meant for classification purposes and is so labeled , as clustering by definition is performed on unlabeled datasets we don't use labels during training at all. As will be shown in results section, the 'mean images' obtained by reshaping the cluster centers into the image dimensions s how that the centers appear to have taken the pattern of the digits.

To make sure that the centers have done this we test them with the labels (Ag ain, the labels are not used to train the model only to discover what sort of clusters the model found). We primarily test quality using the KMeans inertia (Objective function)

We also map each of our clusters to a label, by counting the max number of im ages of a certain label in the cluster and assigning that label to it.

The code snippet to map the labels is below, using this we can map a cluster 'i' to a label 'k' and see if the mean image of the cluster represents the label so we can have an intuition as to the patterns the model recognized:

```
In [11]: def rearrange_labels(true_labels, k_labels):
    mapping = {k: k for k in np.unique(k_labels)}

for k in np.unique(k_labels):
    k_mapping = np.argmax(np.bincount(true_labels[k_labels==k]))
    mapping[k] = k_mapping

predictions = [mapping[label] for label in k_labels]

return mapping, predictions
```

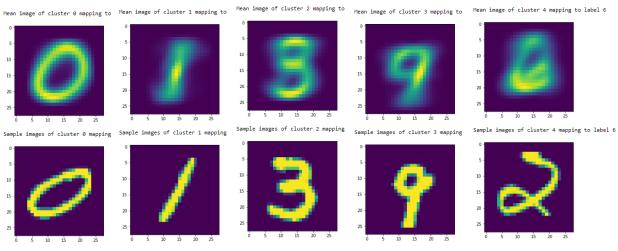
Parameters:

We run the program for values of K (5, 7, 10, 12)

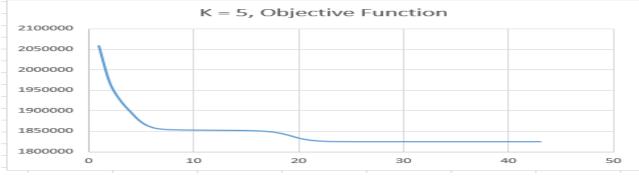
We re-initialize the centroids 5 times for each value of K We run the program for a maximum number of iterations = 300.

The KMeans algorithm aims to minimize inertia, that is distance between point s and their cluster centroids.

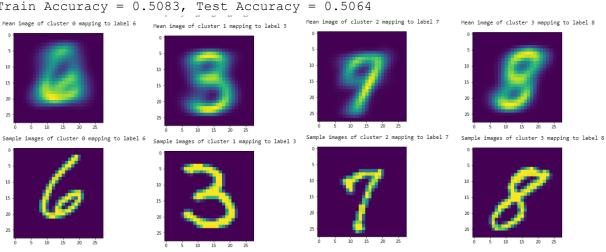
Results:

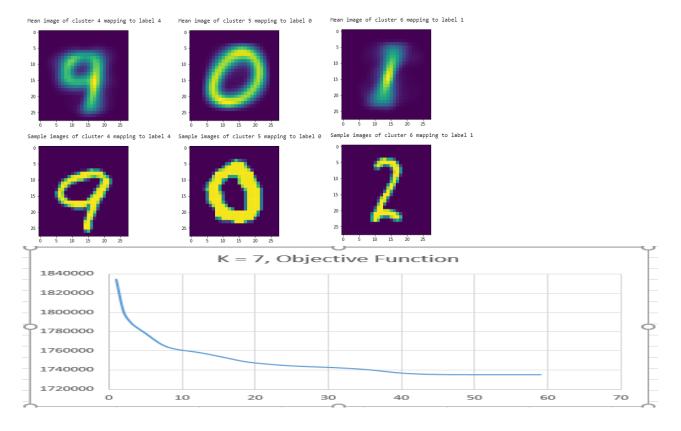


Mappings 0->0, 1->1, 2->3, 3->7, 4->6



For k = 7:
Run1: Max= 1867412.635848724, Min= 1735097.3918885968
Run2: Max= 1834291.6736012741, Min= 1735097.9146356802
Run3: Max= 1792639.742930492, Min= 1735097.4671158127
Run4: Max= 1804453.0941065643, Min= 1735097.9146356802
Run5: Max= 1834414.5604952567, Min= 1750063.3164397313
Train Accuracy = 0.5083, Test Accuracy = 0.5064

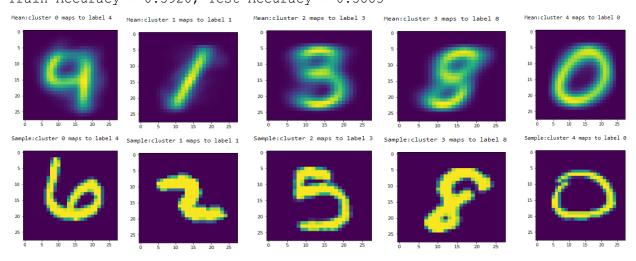


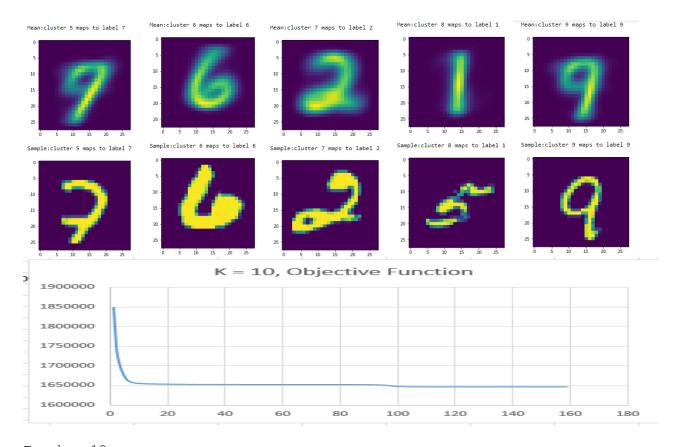




Run1: Max= 1842558.399211303, Min= 1651141.5429655006 Run2: Max= 1868784.6883395873, Min= 1646039.2485595671 Run3: Max= 1850150.4099327181, Min= 1645926.690151455 Run4: Max= 1848641.2613696465, Min= 1646031.9300724927 Run5: Max= 1824945.3455359973, Min= 1665512.9291154451

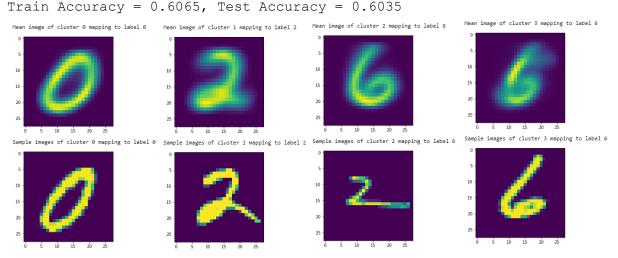
Train Accuracy = 0.5920, Test Accuracy = 0.5883

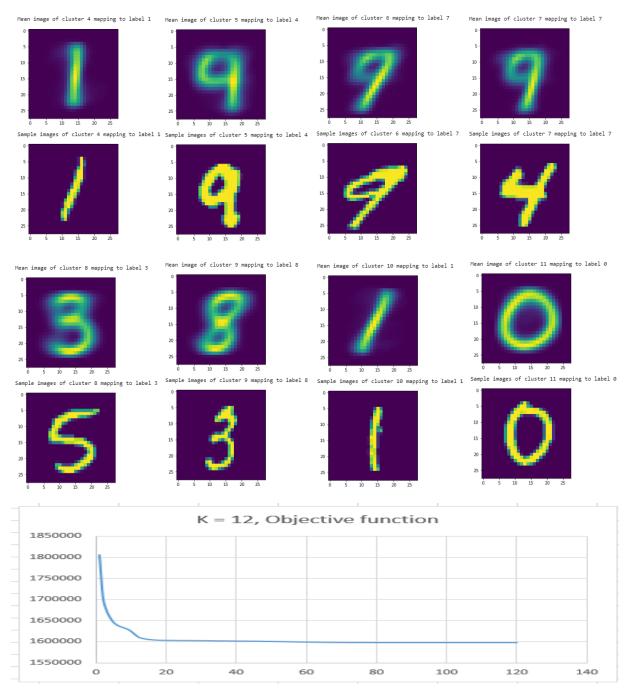






Run1: Max= 1810431.295040314, Min= 1598411.390134471
Run2: Max= 1806245.0786733285, Min= 1597737.9590808046
Run3: Max= 1774087.2499047131, Min= 1597737.9511413954
Run4: Max= 1777668.7371507126, Min= 1597737.4860982485
Run5: Max= 1779308.8004898103, Min= 1598417.5902334058





Conclusion:

After 300 iterations the model seems to have found mean images corresponding to the digits of the dataset, we 'inspect' if the images in the cluster correspond to said digit using the labels and it shows that most of the image in the cluster really correspond to the digit the center mean image shows.