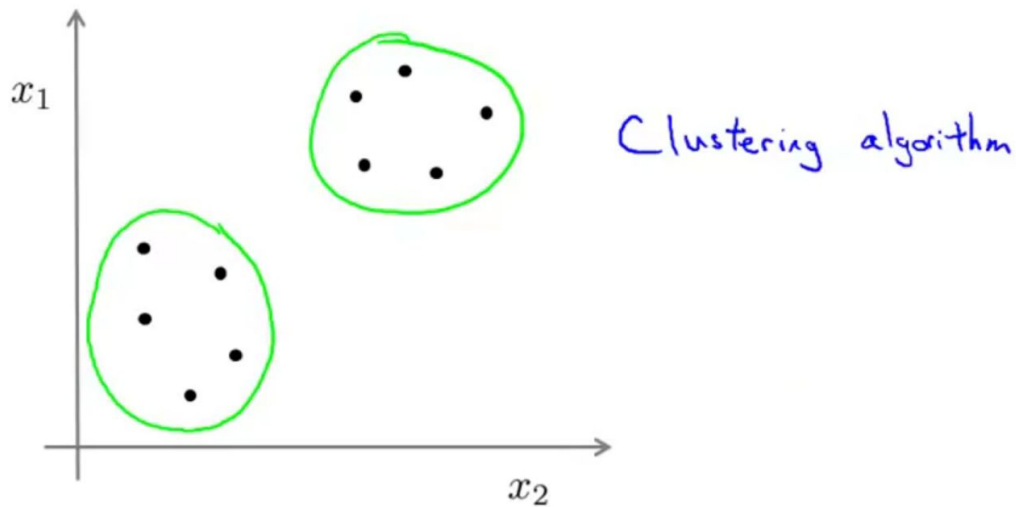


Plan

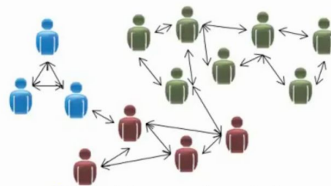
1. Unsupervised learning. Introduction to another sphere of machine learning
 - a. Clustering
 - b. K-Means
 - c. Building a clustering model
2. Understanding K-means. The math behind the k-means algorithm
 - a. Optimization objective
 - b. Random initialization
 - c. Choosing the number of clusters, “Elbow method”



Applications of clustering



→ Market segmentation



→ Social network analysis

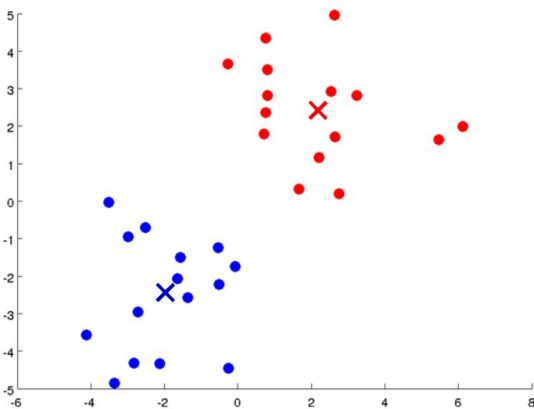
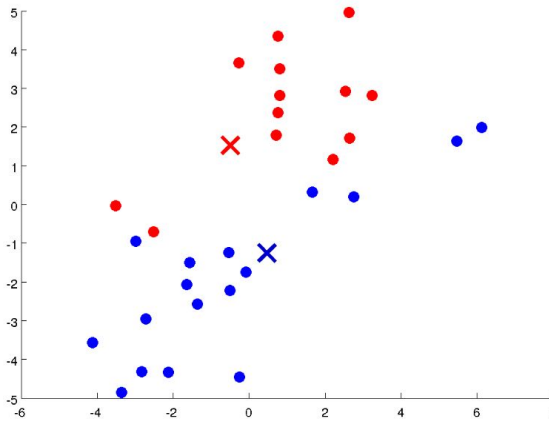
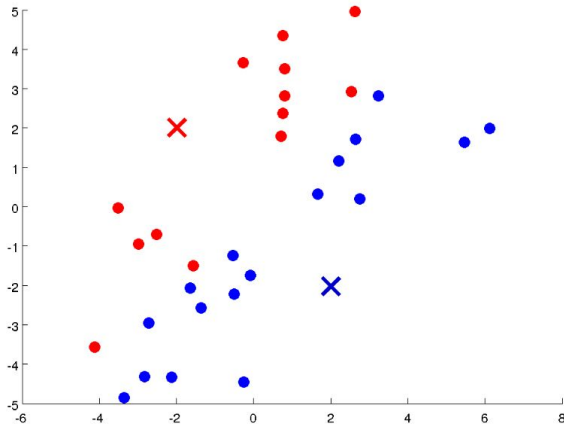
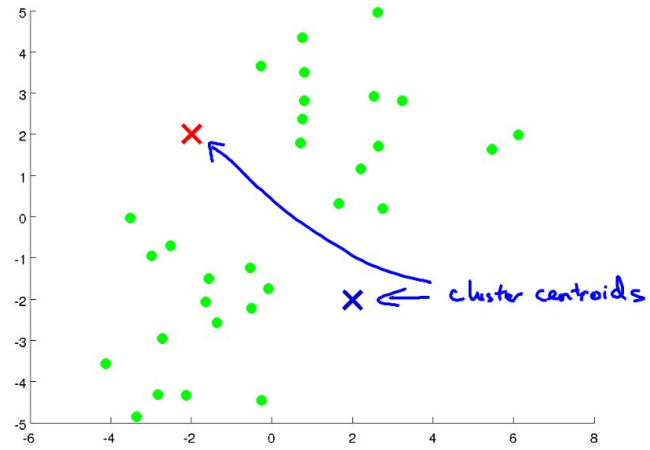
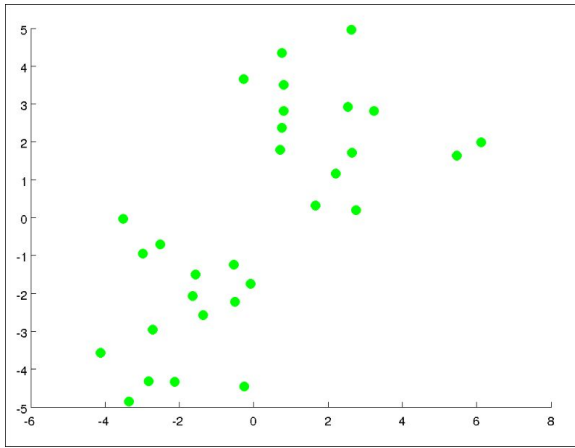


Organize computing clusters

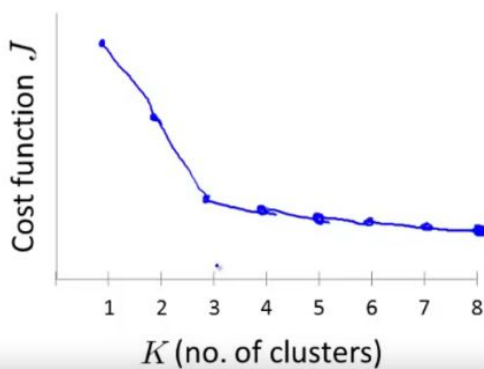


Astronomical data analysis

Andrew Ng



Elbow method:



Questions:

1. For what kind of learning we use clustering algorithms?
2. What's the difference between supervised and unsupervised learning?
3. What's the recommended way to initialize cluster centroids in k-means algorithm?

Glossary:

Unsupervised Learning - learning with no “right answers” given - *Clustering is an unsupervised learning type of problem.*

K-means - unsupervised-learning clustering algorithm - *I'm out of ideas... if only I had some sort of k-means model implemented to clusterize my thoughts...*