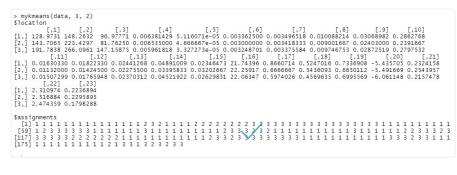
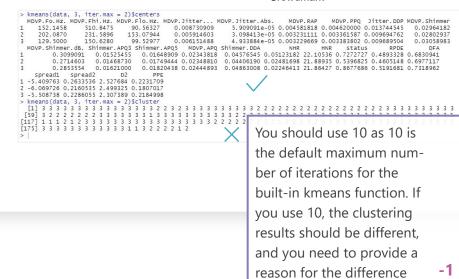
```
● lab8(1).R × ● lab8(2).R × ● lab8(3).R ×
                                                                                                                     Run Source V E
  6 kmedians = function(x, K, iters)
       {
    N = dim(x)[1]
    D = dim(x)[2]
    centroids = matrix(NA, K, D)
    assignment = vector()
    assignment
    for(i in 1:N)
}
 a = sample(1:3,1)
assignment = c(assignm
                                       this doesn't guarantee your initial
        assignment
for( iter in 1 : iters)
{
for(k in 1:K)
                                      assignment is 1,2,3,1,2,3,1,2....; you
                                                                                                                     -1
                                       should use ((i-1)%%k+1)
            centroids[k, d] = (
          for ( i in 1:N)
{
    distances = rep(NA, K)
    for ( k in 1:K)
    diff = abs(wi,] - centroids[k,])
             distances[k] = sum(diff)
}
          ....a. = sum(diff)
}
smallest = which.min(distances)
assignment[i] = smallest
}
        } list = list(location = centroids, assignments = assignment) return(list)
```

```
> kmedians(data, 3, 2)
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```

```
② lab8(1).R × ③ lab8(2).R × ④ lab8(3).R ×
                                                Run Source = 2
                  you should use 10 as the number of
                  iterations
```



```
| Descript | Descript
```



Advantages of K-means clustering.
1. Relatively simple to implement.
2. Scales to large data sets.
3. Guarantees convergence.
4. Can warm-start the positions of centroids.
5. Easily adapts to new examples.
Disadvantages of K-means clustering.
Choosing K manually
2. Clustering Outliers
Clustering data of varying sizes
Requires a lot of computer power when the number of iterations are large
4. Requires a local compace, power when the number of iterations are large

3/8/22, 6:18 PM	Crowdmark

This question wasn't answered