

```
1 library(dplyr)
2 data = read.table(file = 'parkinsons.data', sep = ",", header = TRUE)
3 data = data[, -1]
4 head(data)
5
6 kmedians = function(x, K, iters)
7 {
8   N = dim(x)[1]
9   D = dim(x)[2]
10  centroids = matrix(NA, K, D)
11  assignment = vector()
12  for(i in 1:N)
13  {
14    a = ((i-1) %% K) + 1
15    assignment = c(assignment, a)
16  }
17  assignment
18  for( iter in 1 : iters)
19  {
20    for(k in 1:K)
21    {
22      for (d in 1:D)
23      {
24        centroids[k, d] = median(data[assignment == k, d])
25      }
26    }
27    for( i in 1:N)
28    {
29      distances = rep(NA, K)
30      for ( k in 1:K)
31      {
32        diff = abs(x[i,] - centroids[k,])
33        distances[k] = sum(diff)
34      }
35      smallest = which.min(distances)
36      assignment[i] = smallest
37    }
38  }
39  list = list(location = centroids, assignments = assignment)
40  return(list)
41 }
42 kmedians(data, 3, 1000)
43
44
45
```

✓

The screenshot shows an RStudio window with three tabs labeled 'lab0(1).R', 'lab0(2).R', and 'lab0(3).R'. The active tab 'lab0(3).R' contains the following R code:

```

1 library(dplyr)
2 data = read.table(file = 'parkinsons.data', sep = ",", header = TRUE)
3 data = data[, -1]
4 head(data)
5
6 kmedians = function(x, K, iters)
7 {
8   N = dim(x)[1]
9   D = dim(x)[2]
10  centroids = matrix(NA, K, D)
11  assignment = vector()
12  for(i in 1:N)
13  {
14    a = sample(1:3, 1)
15    assignment = c(assignment, a)
16  }
17  for( iter in 1 : iters)
18  {
19    for(k in 1:K)
20    {
21      for(d in 1:D)
22      {
23        centroids[k, d] = x[a, d]
24      }
25    }
26    for(i in 1:N)
27    {
28      distances = rep(NA, K)
29      for(k in 1:K)
30      {
31        diff = abs(x[i,] - centroids[k,])
32        distances[k] = sum(diff)
33      }
34      smallest = which.min(distances)
35      assignment[i] = smallest
36    }
37  }
38  list = list(location = centroids, assignments = assignment)
39  return(list)
40 }
41 kmedians(data, 3, 2)
42
43
44
45

```

A callout box with a purple border contains the text: "this doesn't guarantee your initial assignment is 1,2,3,1,2,3,1,2....; you should use ((i-1)%%k+1)". A red '-1' is next to the text. Blue checkmarks are placed over lines 14, 15, 23, 31, and 32. A blue 'X' is placed over line 14.



```
1 library(dplyr)
2 data = read.table(file = 'parkinsons.data', sep = ",", header = TRUE)
3 data = data[, -1]
4 head(data)
5
6 mykmeans = function(x, k, iters)
7 {
8   N = dim(x)[1]
9   D = dim(x)[2]
10  centroids = matrix(NA, K, D)
11  assignment = vector()
12  assignment = vector()
13  for(i in 1:N)
14  {
15    a = sample(1:3,1)
16    assignment = c(assignment,a)
17  }
18  assignment
19  for( iter in 1 : iters)
20  {
21    for(k in 1:K)
22    {
23      for (d in 1:D)
24      {
25        centroids[k, d] = mean(data[assignment == k, d])
26      }
27    }
28    for( i in 1:N)
29    {
30      distances = rep(NA, K)
31      for ( k in 1:K)
32      {
33        diff = (x[i,] - centroids[k,])^2
34        distances[k] = sqrt(sum(diff))
35      }
36      smallest = which.min(distances)
37      assignment[i] = smallest
38    }
39  }
40  list = list(location = centroids, assignments = assignment)
41  return(list)
42 }
43
44 mykmeans(data, 3, 1000)
45 kmeans(data, 3, 1000)$cluster
46
```

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you should use 10 as the number of iterations

[illegible]

```

1 library(dplyr)
2 data = read.table(file = 'parkinsons.data', sep = ",", header = TRUE)
3 data = data[, -1]
4 head(data)
5
6 mykmeans = function(X, K, iters)
7 {
8   N = dim(X)[1]
9   D = dim(X)[2]
10  centroids = matrix(NA, K, D)
11  assignment = vector()
12  for(i in 1:N)
13  {
14    a = sample(1:3,1)
15    assignment = c(assignment,a)
16  }
17  assignment
18  for( iter in 1 : iters)
19  {
20    for(k in 1:K)
21    {
22      for (d in 1:D)
23      {
24        centroids[k, d] = mean(data[assignment == k, d])
25      }
26    }
27  }
28  for( i in 1:N)
29  {
30    distances = rep(NA, K)
31    for ( k in 1:K)
32    {
33      diff = (X[i,] - centroids[k,])^2
34      distances[k] = sqrt(sum(diff))
35    }
36    smallest = which.min(distances)
37    assignment[i] = smallest
38  }
39  }
40  list = list(location = centroids, assignments = assignment)
41  return(list)
42 }
43
44 kmeans(data, 3, iter.max = 2)$centers
45 kmeans(data, 3, iter.max = 2)$cluster
46
47
48

```

You should use 10 as 10 is the default maximum number of iterations for the built-in kmeans function. If you use 10, the clustering results should be different, and you need to provide a reason for the difference



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**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.**

1. Choosing K manually
2. Clustering Outliers
3. Clustering data of varying sizes
4. Requires a lot of computer power when the number of iterations are large

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This question wasn't answered

