



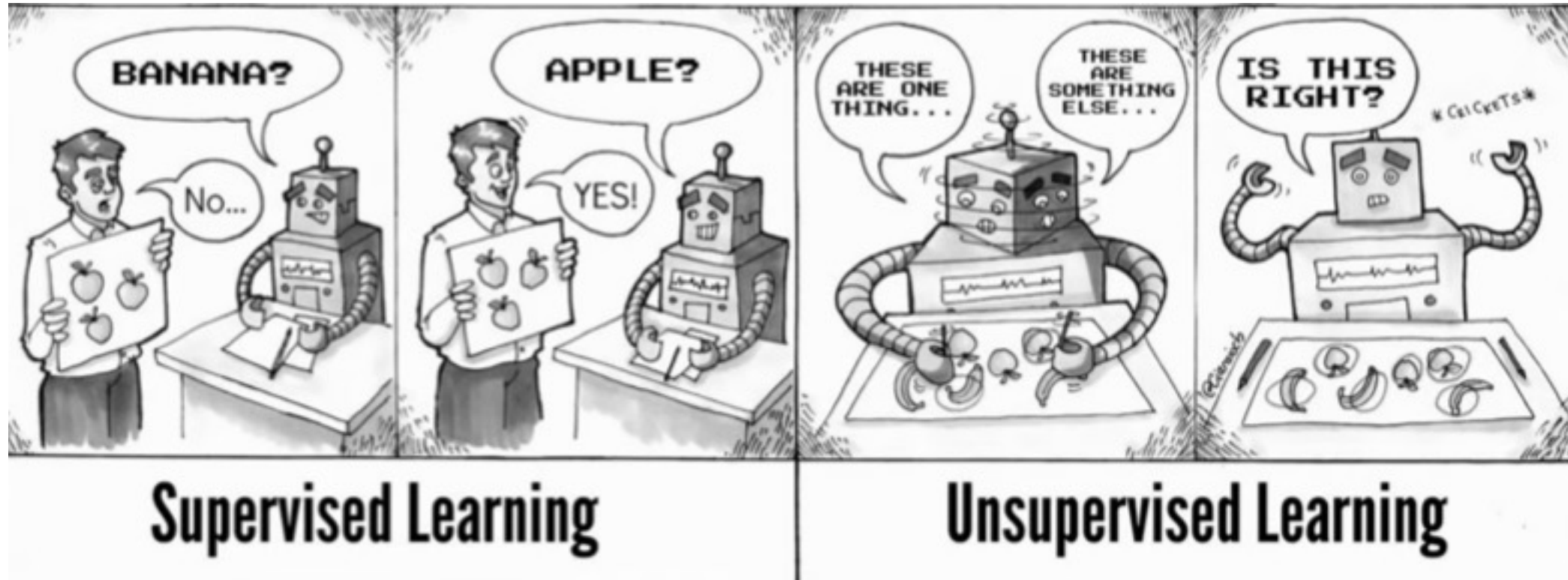
# Machine Learning

## Unsupervised Learning

**Phd. César Astudillo** | Facultad de Ingeniería

# What is Unsupervised Learning?

# What is Unsupervised Learning?



Unsupervised Learning can be thought as self-learning where the algorithm can find previously unknown patterns in datasets that does not have any sort of labels

# What is Unsupervised Learning?

For Example



Suppose you and your Friends want to watch the cricket match but you do not know what cricket is. But for your Friends, you say yes. You reach home and start watching the match

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# What is Unsupervised Learning?

## Why is it Important?

$PV = nRT$    $\frac{A}{a} = \frac{B}{b} = \frac{C}{c}$   $\frac{A}{a} + \frac{B}{b} + \frac{C}{c} = 0$   $CH_4 + 2O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + 2H_2O$



- They find patterns which were previously unknown.
- Patterns help in categorization or finding association.
- They can detect anomalies and defects in the data.
- They work on unlabeled data which makes our work easier.

# Types of Unsupervised Learning

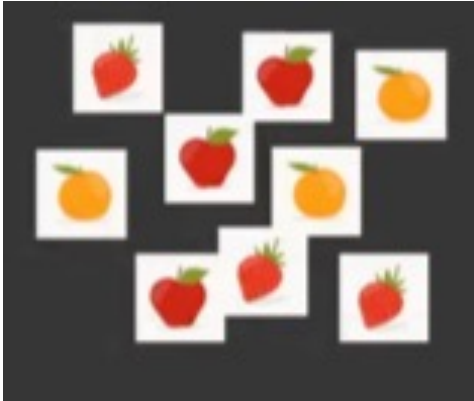
Clustering



Association

# Types of Unsupervised Learning

Clustering

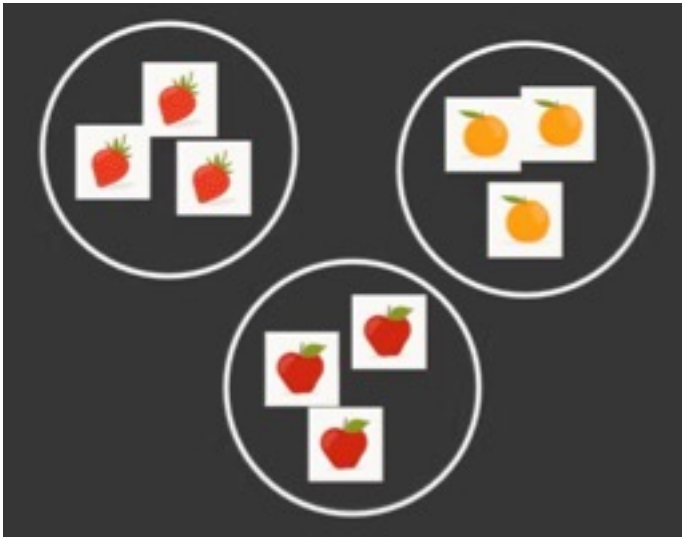


Association



# Types of Unsupervised Learning

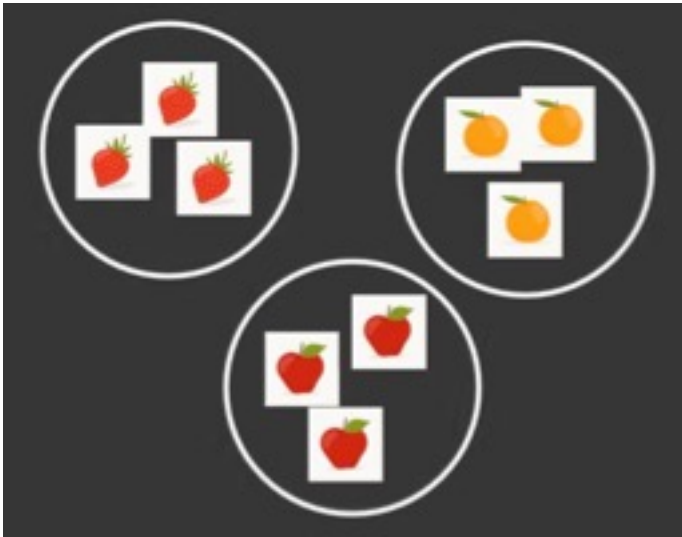
Clustering



Association

# Types of Unsupervised Learning

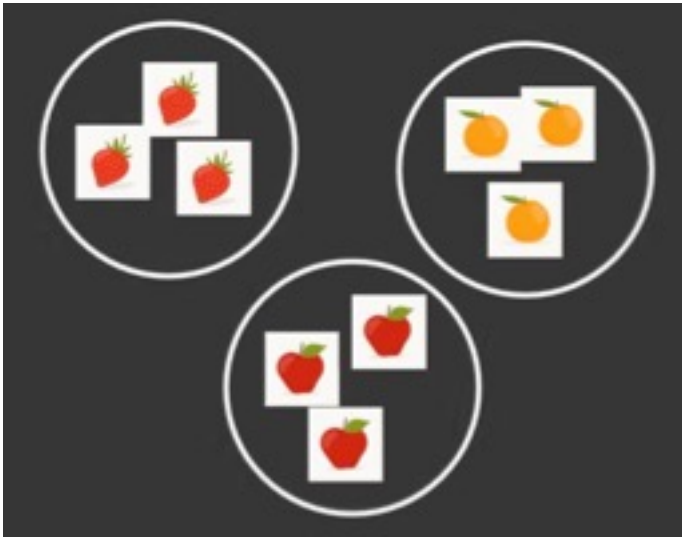
Clustering



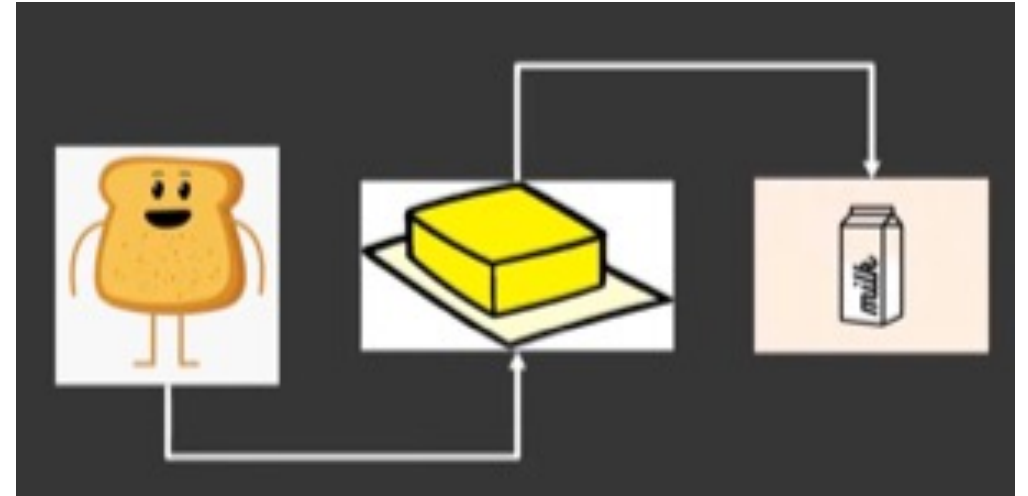
Association

# Types of Unsupervised Learning

## Clustering



## Association



# Types of Unsupervised Learning

Clustering

```
graph TD; Clustering([Clustering]) --> Kmeans[K-means Clustering]; Clustering --> KNN[K-NN Clustering]; Clustering --> Hierarchical[Hierarchical Clustering]; Association([Association]) --> Apriorii[Apriorii Algorithm]; Association --> FPGrowth[FP_Growth Algorithm];
```

*K-means  
Clustering*

*K-NN  
Clustering*

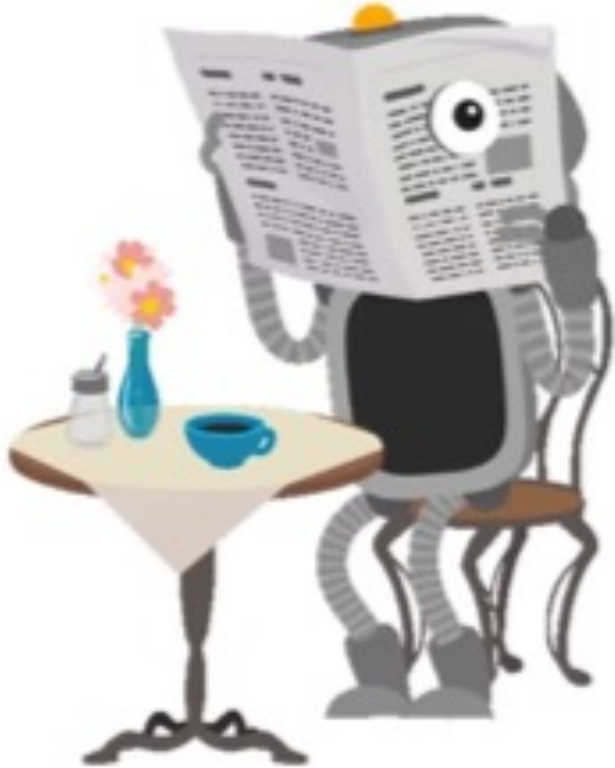
*Hierachical  
Clustering*

Association

*Apriorii  
Algorithm*

*FP\_Growth  
Algorithm*

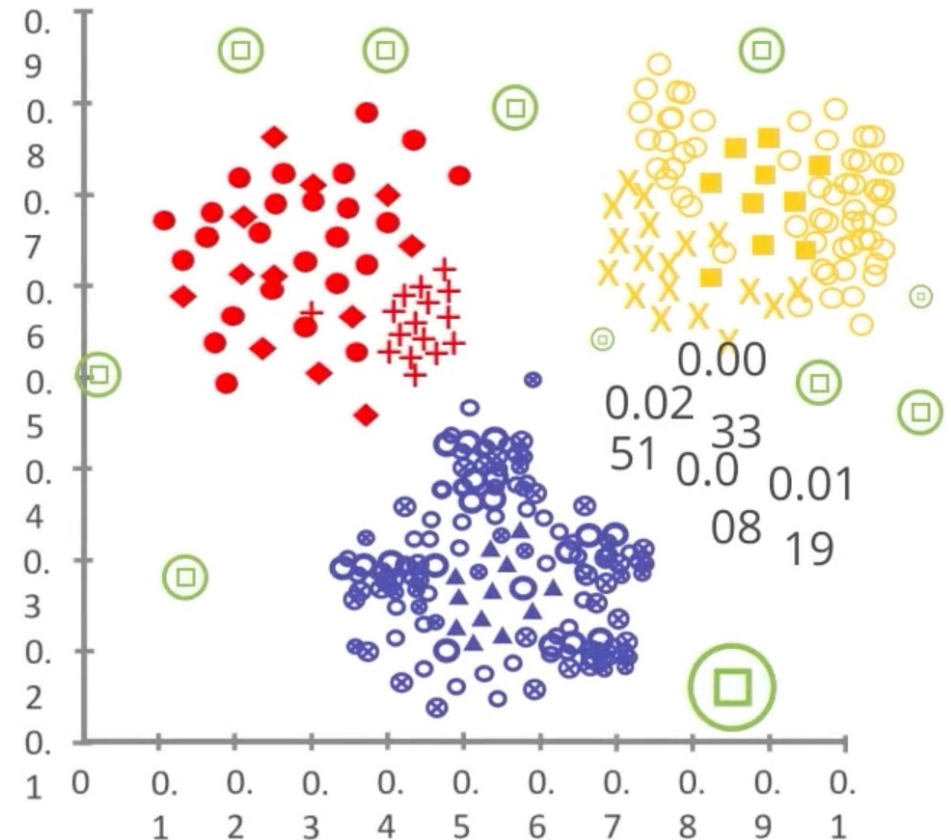
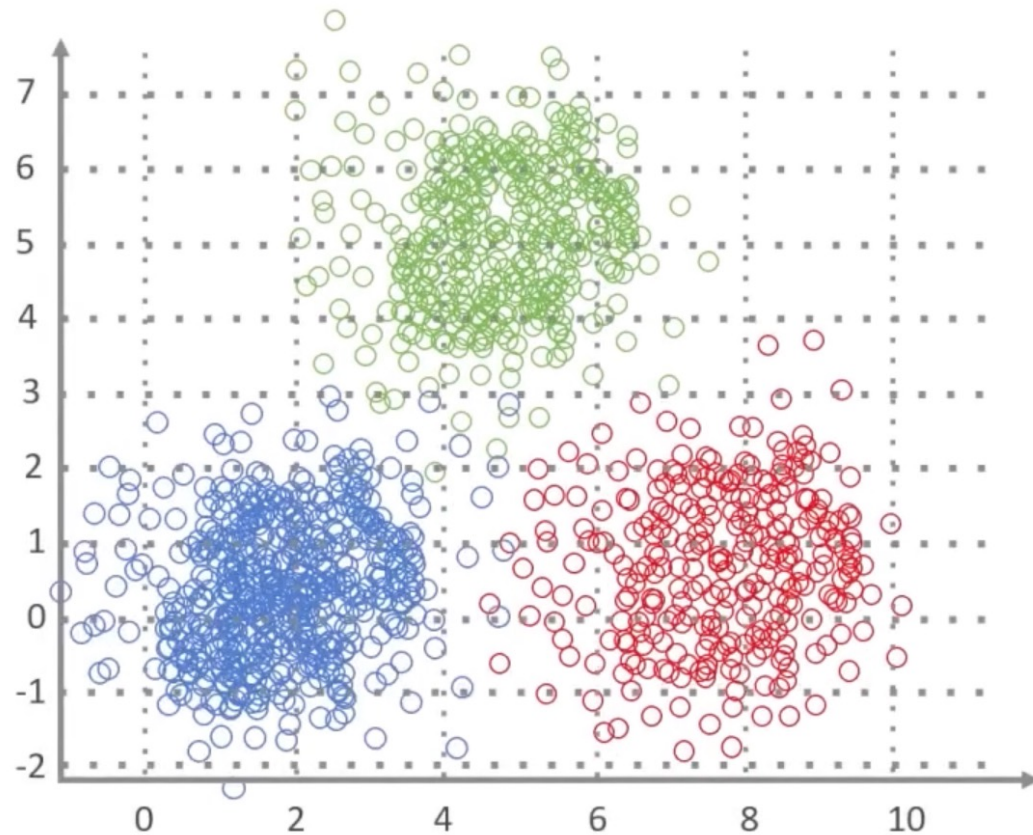
# Applications



- Recognize patterns to cluster data.
- Defects in the data collected.
- Identify dependencies.
- Cleansing the datasets by removing unwanted features.

# Applications of Unsupervised Learning

Unsupervised learning can be used for anomaly detection as well as clustering.



# Applications



Users query their requirements and Airbnb learns these patterns and recommends stays and experiences which fall under the same group or cluster.

# Applications

Amazon learns the customer's purchase and recommend the products which are most frequently bought together.





# Applications



Various patterns of the user and their usage of the credit card are studied by the algorithm. If the cards is used in ways that do not match the behavior an alarm is generated possibly meaning fraud.

# Supervised Learning vs. Unsupervised Learning

## Supervised Learning

Deals with labeled data where the output data patterns are known to the system

## Unsupervised Learning

Works with unlabeled data in which the output is just based on the collection of perceptions

# Supervised Learning vs. Unsupervised Learning

## Supervised Learning

- ➡ Less complex
- ➡ Conducts offline analysis
- ➡ Comparatively more accurate and reliable results
- ➡ Includes classification and regression

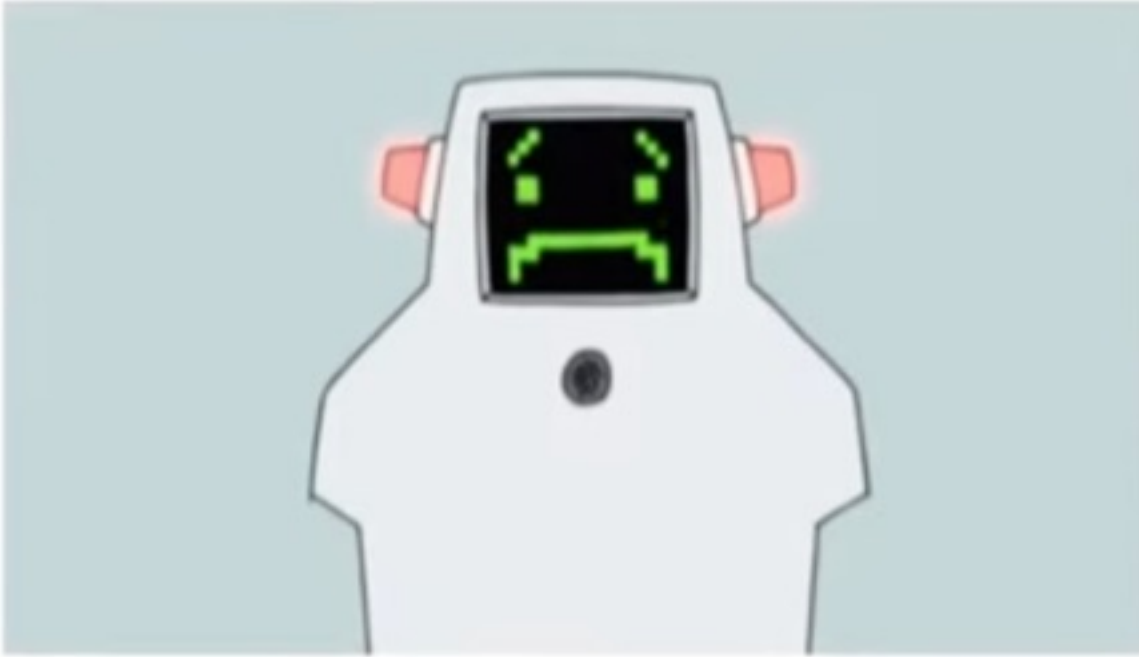
## Unsupervised Learning

- ➡ More complex
- ➡ Performs real-time analysis
- ➡ Moderately accurate but reliable results
- ➡ Includes clustering and associative rule mining problems

# Supervised vs. Unsupervised Learning

| Parameter          | Supervised Learning | Unsupervised Learning                    |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|
| Dataset            | Labelled Dataset    | Unlabeled Dataset                        |
| Method of Learning | Guided Learning     | Algorithm learns by Itself using dataset |
| Complexity         | Simpler Method      | Computationally Complex                  |
| Accuracy           | More Accurate       | Less Accurate                            |

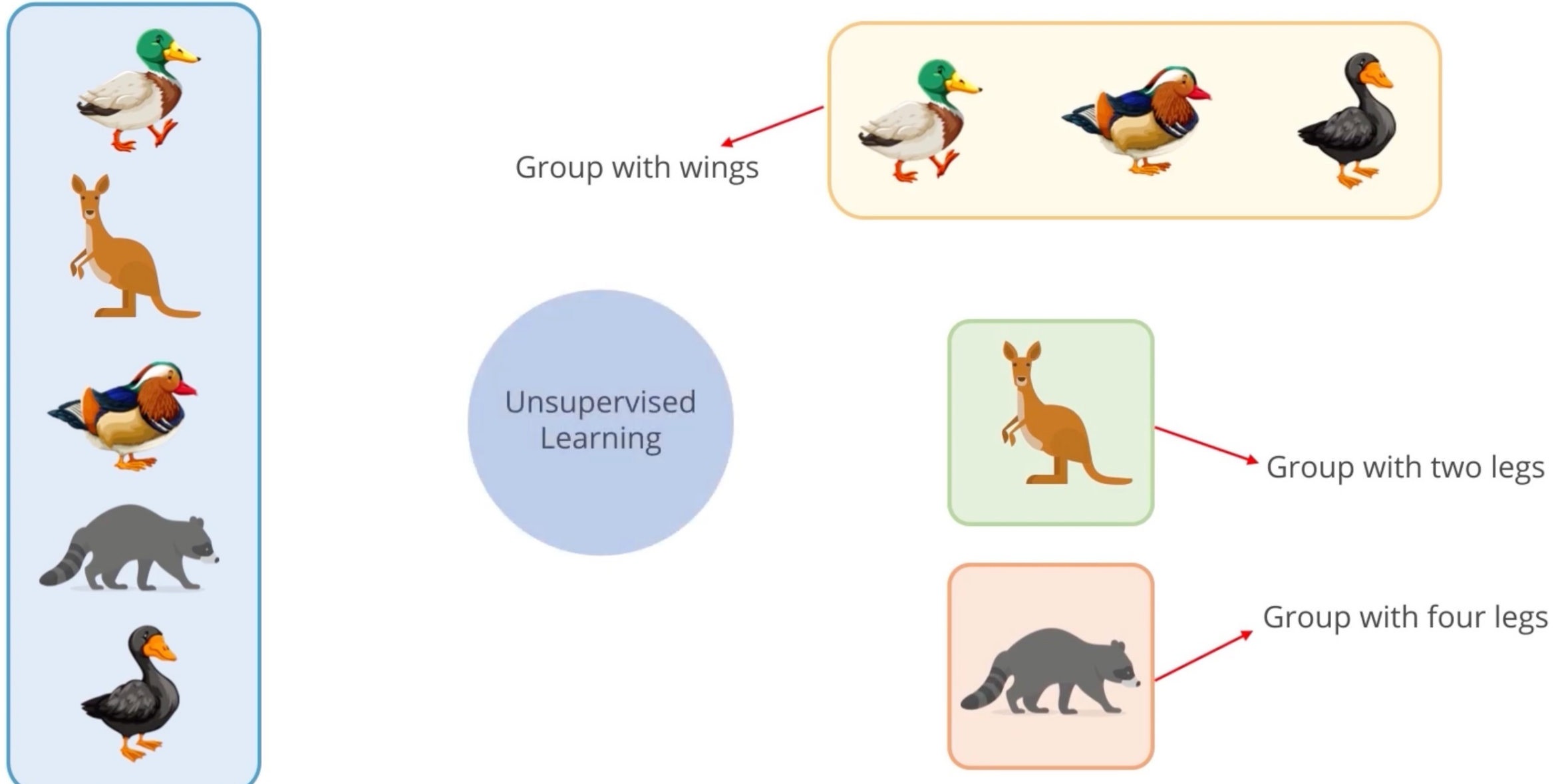
# Disadvantages



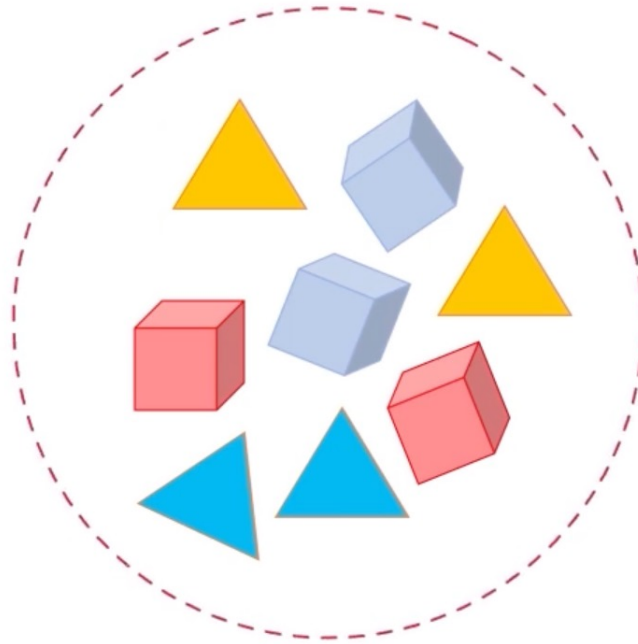
- You may never know the method of how the data was sorted by algorithm.
- It provides less accurate outputs.
- Output obtained may not be what the user was expecting due to data interpretation mismatch.
- Output obtained has to be understood by user and mapped with corresponding labels.

# Examples of Unsupervised Learning

# What is Unsupervised Learning?

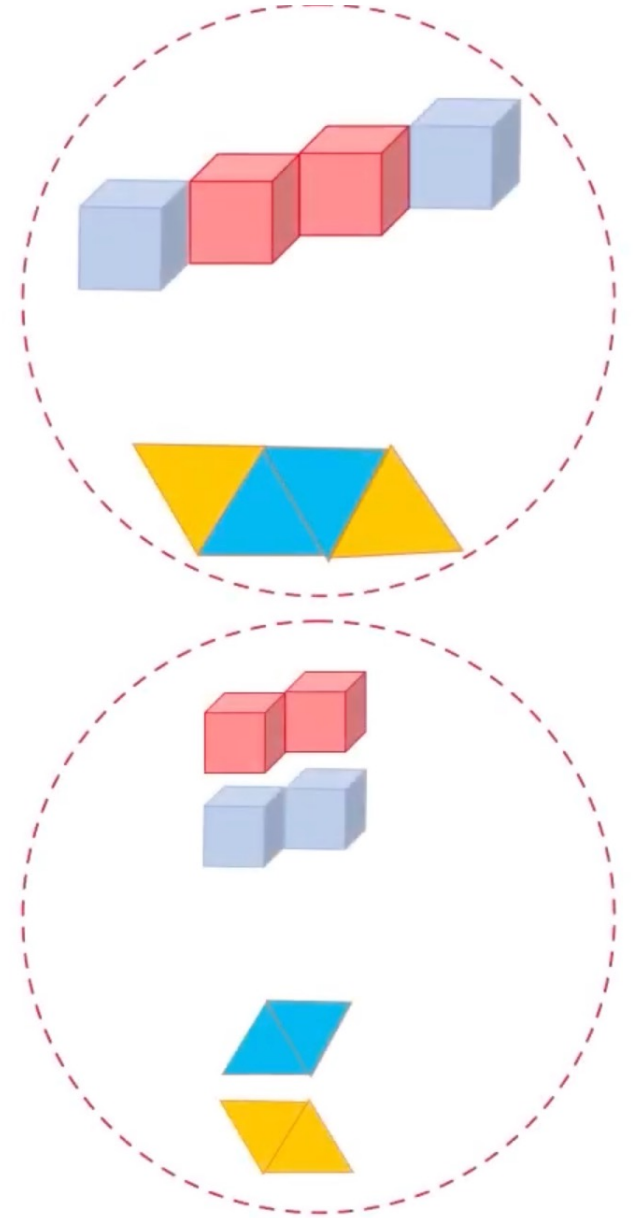
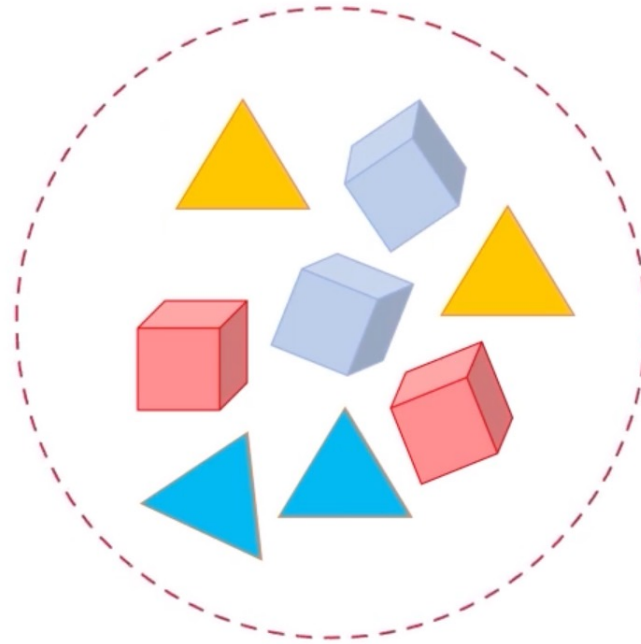


# Applications: Clustering

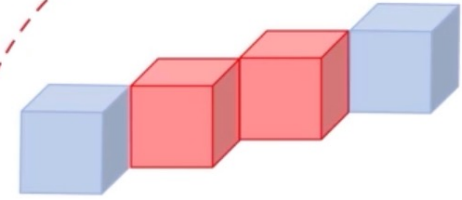
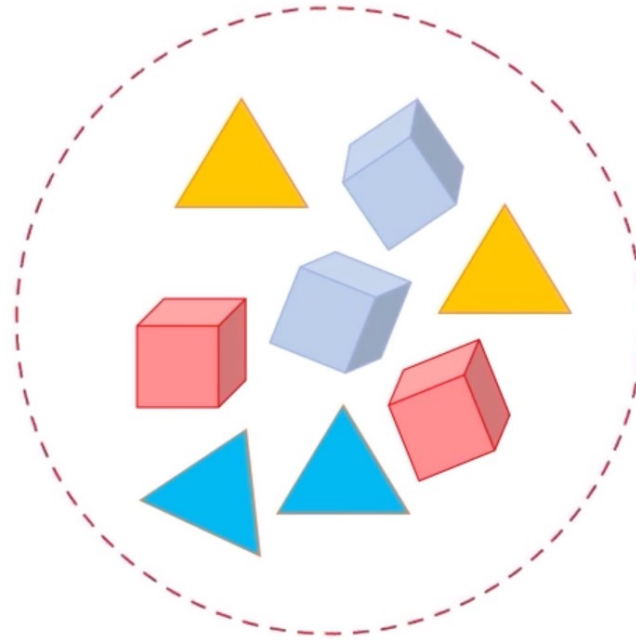




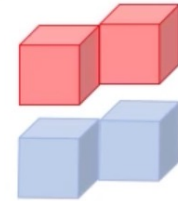
# Applications: Clustering



# Applications: Clustering



Grouping based  
on shape



Grouping based  
on color





# Machine Learning

## Unsupervised Learning

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