

CS 3753 & 5163 Data Science

Homework 6 (60 points)

Submission:

1. The instruction is the same as the ones previous assignments. Please submit a single python script (**abc123_hw#.ipynb**) through blackboard. All the results are outputted from your Python code.
2. For this assignment, you **are encouraged to** collaborate with up to three members in a team. You can help each other to understand the questions and discuss the issues in the assignment. However, you cannot copy solutions from your team members. You still need to submit your solution independently.

Questions

1. (30 points) K-means clustering.

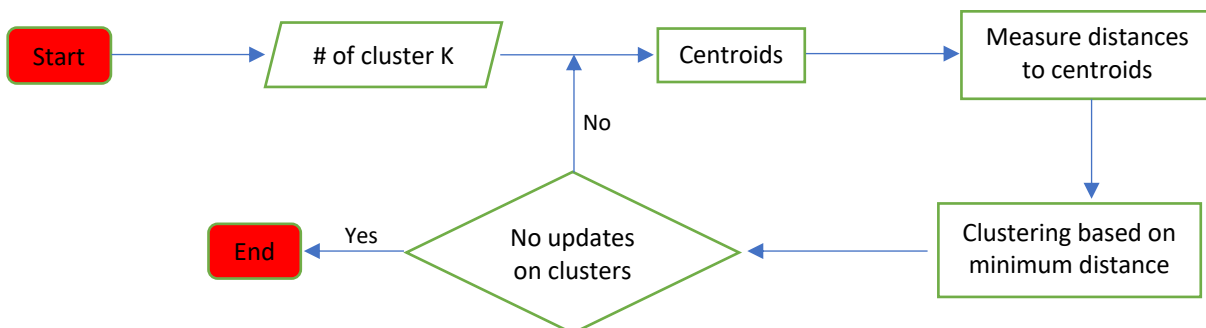
You do not need to import any libraries or modules about K-means clustering because you will implement it from scratch. The template of the code is provided, and you just need to write your code at specified locations with “your code is here”.

Download the dataset ‘k_means_clustering_data.csv’ and save it into your working directory where we can find your source code about this homework. The dataset has two columns (‘x’ and ‘y’) and 42 records. They are 42 points in a 2D plane. Your goal is to group them into K clusters using K-means clustering algorithm.

The basic step of k-means clustering is simple. Initially, we determine number of cluster K and select K centroid or center of these clusters from the dataset randomly.

If there is no update on the locations of all centroids, the K-means algorithm will iterate at the following steps until convergence.

- a. Measure the distance of each point in the dataset to the K centroids
- b. Group the point based on minimum distance
- c. Calculate the location of each centroid based on the data points in the cluster



Generally, the seeds or centroids are selected randomly. Here, we have three sets of selected initial centroids. They are described in the code. So, we can verify the correctness of your algorithm by the resulted figures. The results of the clusters are shown in the following three figures.

In Figure 1, the initial centroids are:

	x	y
13	4	4
32	8	0
23	6	3

The iterations will give you the following new centroids.

The new centroids are

	x	y
0	3.615385	5.230769
1	8.000000	0.857143
2	7.000000	3.888889

The new centroids are

	x	y
0	3.640000	5.440000
1	7.333333	0.888889
2	7.000000	4.125000

The new centroids are

	x	y
0	3.565217	5.521739
1	6.727273	0.909091
2	7.125000	5.000000

The new centroids are

	x	y
0	3.444444	5.888889
1	5.750000	1.187500
2	7.375000	6.500000

The new centroids are

	x	y
0	3.538462	6.307692
1	5.476190	1.428571
2	6.500000	8.125000

The new centroids are

	x	y
0	3.600000	6.300000
1	5.347826	1.565217

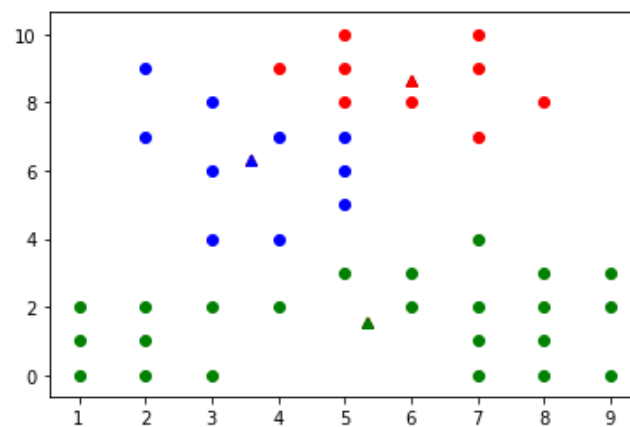
2 6.000000 8.666667

The new centroids are

	x	y
0	3.600000	6.300000
1	5.347826	1.565217
2	6.000000	8.666667

The final centroids are:

	x	y
0	3.600000	6.300000
1	5.347826	1.565217
2	6.000000	8.666667

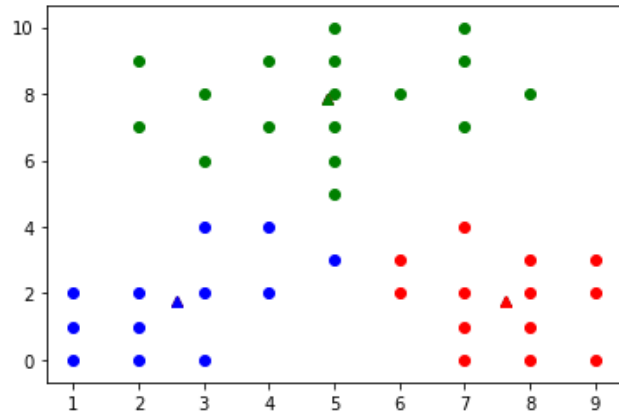


In Figure 2, the initial centroids are:

	x	y
11	3	6
17	5	6
28	7	4

The final centroids are:

	x	y
0	2.583333	1.750000
1	4.882353	7.823529
2	7.615385	1.769231

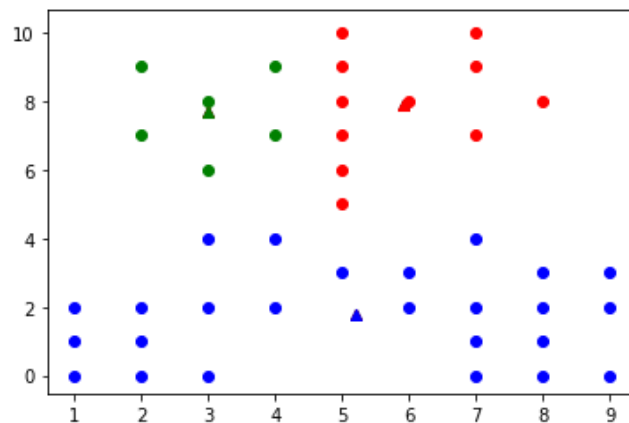


In Figure 3, the initial centroids are:

	x	y
0	3	2
1	5	3
2	7	4

The final centroids:

	x	y
0	5.200000	1.760000
1	3.000000	7.666667
2	5.909091	7.909091



2. (30 points) Hidden Markov Model.

Please review the lecture of hidden Markov model and answer the following question. You will have the two same transition and emission tables on page 22.

Suppose the day you were locked in the room was Rainy. The caretaker did not bring in an umbrella on day 2 but on day 3. We assume the prior probability of the caretaker bringing an umbrella is 0.6. What is the probability that it is rainy on day 3?

Please write a Python code to output your major intermediate steps and final results.