

# Extracting relevant Metrics with Spectral Clustering

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PyData Berlin

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# Introduction



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- platform monitoring means keeping track of various metrics
- some effects are visible only in sub-dimensions like single countries, or device types
- dimension reduction without losing important details

# Clustering



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- similarity defines (inverse) distance measure

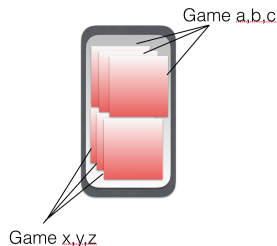
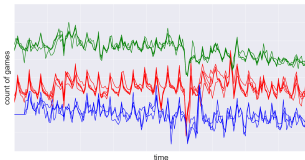
# Clustering



- metrics considered as points in a vector space
- similarity defines (inverse) distance measure
- find clusters of closely related points

# Toy Example - Gaming App

- metric 0    game a: count of games played by paying users
- metric 1    game a: count of games played by non paying users
- metric 2    game b: count of games played by paying users
- metric 3    game b: count of games played by non paying users
- ...





# Similarity Graph

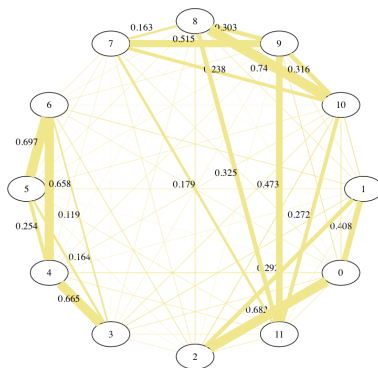


Figure: Similarity Graph

# Matrix Representation

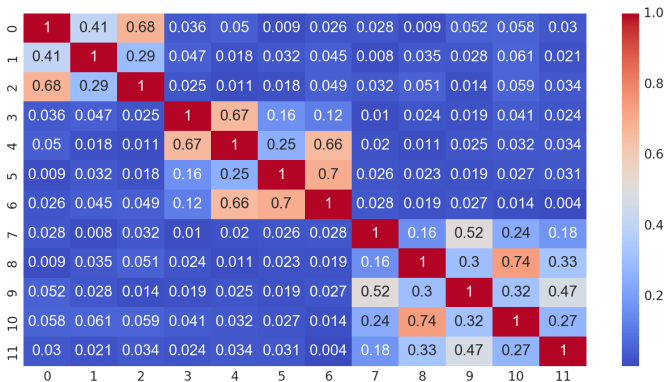


Figure: Matrix Representation

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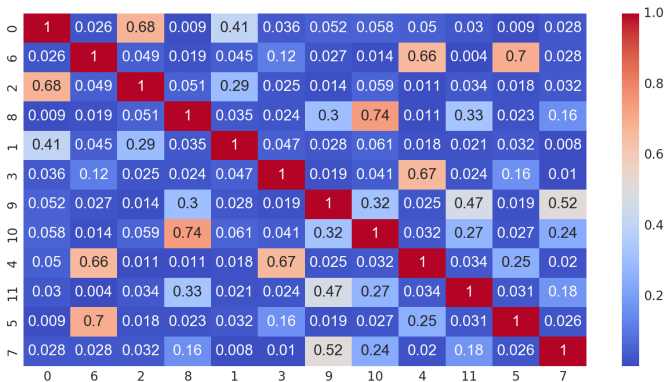


Figure: Matrix Representation

# Toy Example



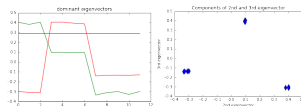
*Toy Example.ipynb*

[https://github.com/metterlein/spectral\\_clustering](https://github.com/metterlein/spectral_clustering).

# Spectral Clustering



- 1: **procedure** SPECTRALCLUSTERING( $X, k$ )
- 2:     compute similarity matrix with pairwise similarities
- 3:     Transform to Graph Laplacian  $L$
- 4:      $v_1, \dots, v_k = \text{eig}(L, k)$  ▷ first  $k$  eigenvectors
- 5:      $U = V^T$  ▷  $k$   $n$ -dimensional  $\rightarrow$   $n$   $k$ -dimensional vectors
- 6:      $\text{clusterAssignment} = k\text{means}(U, k)$
- 7:     **return**  $\text{clusterAssignment}$
- 8: **end procedure**[vL07]



# Similarity Function



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- radial basis function [PVG<sup>+</sup>11]

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- correlation based similarity
- handle negative correlations

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- possible approach:
  - PCA explained variance

# Data Description



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- metrics representing user activities, payments, etc
- each metric is divided in several dimensions like country, gender, etc
- combination of metrics and dimensions generates around 300 timeseries in our example.

# Data Preparation



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- normalization  $X = \frac{1}{\sigma} (X - \mu)$ , with  $\mu$  mean value and  $\sigma$  standard deviation

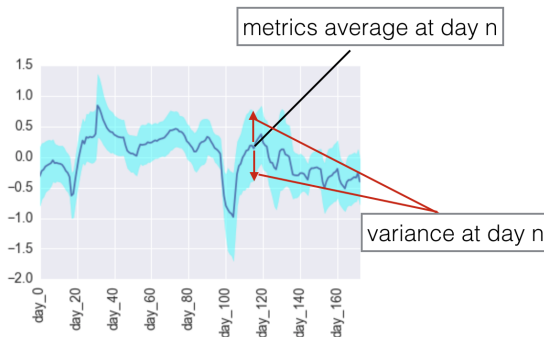
# Data Preparation



- aggregation per day
- normalization  $X = \frac{1}{\sigma} (X - \mu)$ , with  $\mu$  mean value and  $\sigma$  standard deviation
- rolling mean of 7 days to smooth weekly periodicity

# Measure Clustering Quality

- compute variance for each timepoint over all cluster members
- optimal clustering minimizes variance for each cluster



# Real Data Example



*Real Data Example.ipynb*

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- small number of interpretable cluster representatives help keeping track of main platform dynamics
- by cluster assignments can be discovered unexpected relations between several metrics

# Outlook



- investigate cluster assignment change over time



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- hierarchical approach: clustering sub-blocks

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- investigate cluster assignment change over time
- hierarchical approach: clustering sub-blocks
- add time shifted series to recognize Granger causalities

# References I



F. Pedregosa, G. Varoquaux, A. Gramfort, V. Michel, B. Thirion, O. Grisel, M. Blondel, P. Prettenhofer, R. Weiss, V. Dubourg, J. Vanderplas, A. Passos, D. Cournapeau, M. Brucher, M. Perrot, and E. Duchesnay, *Scikit-learn: Machine learning in Python*, Journal of Machine Learning Research **12** (2011), 2825–2830.



Evelyn Trautmann, *Spectral clustering demo*, [https://github.com/metterlein/spectral\\_clustering](https://github.com/metterlein/spectral_clustering), 2018.



Ulrike von Luxburg, *A tutorial on spectral clustering*, CoRR **abs/0711.0189** (2007).

# Thank You!

Questions?

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# Graph Laplacian



- Graph Laplacian with similarities as off-diagonal entries

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- negative row sums on diagonal

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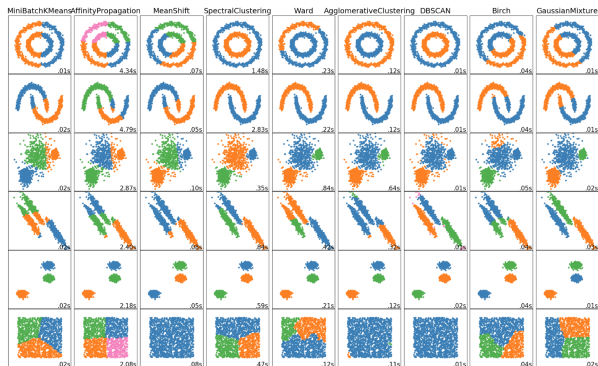
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- matrix exponential is a stochastic matrix
- results from Markov chain theory applicable

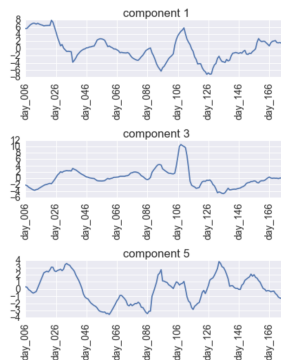
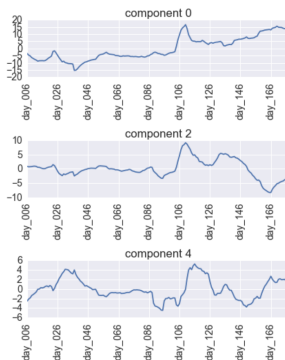


# Clustering Methods

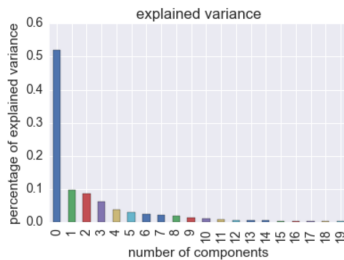
[PVG<sup>+</sup>11]



## PCA



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## Extract Platform Dynamics by means of Cluster Centers



- compute average timeseries per cluster
- illustrate average cluster timeseries with variance corridor
- visualize metrics types and subdimensions entering respective clusters

