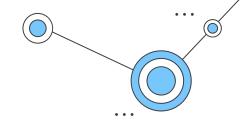




Dr. Francisco Arduh 2023

#### **DBSCAN**



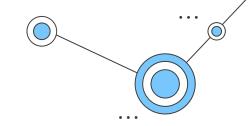
Define los clusters como regiones continuas de alta densidad

- 1. Para cada instancia el algoritmo cuenta cuantas instancias están ubicadas en la vecindad  $\varepsilon$ .
- 2. Si una instancia tiene al menos un número  $min_sample$  en su vecindad  $\epsilon$ , se lo considera una instancia *core*.
- **3.** Todas las instancias en la vecindad de una *core* pertenecen al mismo cluster.
- 4. Toda instancia no core y que no esté en la vecindad de una core es considerada una anomalía.

Ver: https://miro.medium.com/v2/resize:fit:1280/1\*kUBIldisxX6hGFEJpCisMQ.qif



# Clustering Jerárquico



Se construye de abajo a arriba de la siguiente forma:

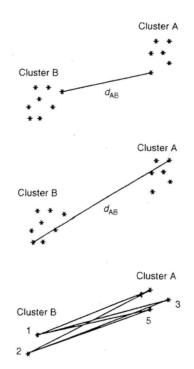
- 1. Se toma cada instancia como un clúster.
- 2. Se toman las dos instancias más cercanas y se genera un nuevo cluster.
- 3. Se toman los clústers <u>más cercanos</u> y se los agrupa en un clúster
- 4. Se repite el paso anterior hasta que quede un clúster.

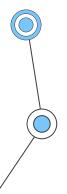
Ejemplo: https://miro.medium.com/v2/resize:fit:257/0\*iozEcRXXWXbDMrdG.gif



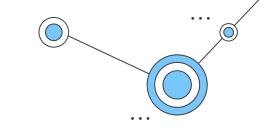
#### Clustering Jerárquico: Distancia entre clústers

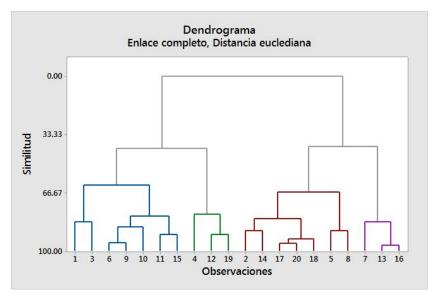
- 1. Entre puntos más cercanos.
- 2. Entre puntos más lejanos.
- 3. Distancia promedio.
- 4. Distancia entre los centroides.





# Clustering Jerárquico: Dendrograma

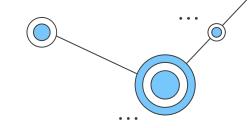




¿Cómo se construye?

https://miro.medium.com/v2/resize:fit:700/1\*ET8kCcPpr893vNZFs8j4xq.qif

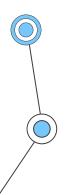
# Más algoritmos de clustering



- BIRCH (Balanced Iterative Reducing and Clustering using Hierarchies)
- Mean-Shift
- Affinity propagation
- Spectral clustering

Guía scikit-learn

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/clustering.html

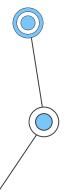


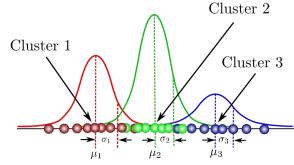
#### **Gaussian Mixtures**

Puede ser utilizado como estimador de densidad, clustering o detección de anomalías.

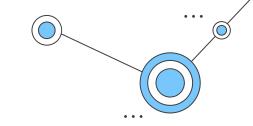
Este modelo asume que las instancias son generadas por una mezcla de *k* (hiperparámetro) distribuciones gaussianas con pesos y parámetros desconocidos.

Los pesos, la media  $\mu$  y matriz de covarianza  $\Sigma$  son parámetros del modelo a determinar.





# Bayesian Gaussian Mixture Model

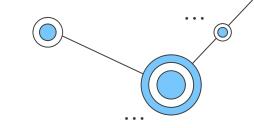


Una variante de GMM que encuentra el número de cluster óptimo de forma automática llevando a cero los pesos de los clúster innecesarios.

```
>>> from sklearn.mixture import BayesianGaussianMixture
>>> bgm = BayesianGaussianMixture(n_components=10, n_init=10)
>>> bgm.fit(X)
>>> np.round(bgm.weights_, 2)
array([0.4, 0.21, 0.4, 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.])
```



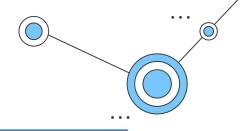
# Algoritmos para detección de anomalía o novedades



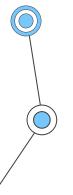
- PCA (y otras técnicas de reducción de dimensionalidad con el método inverse\_transform)
- Fast-MCD: Implementado como la clase EllipticEnvelope.
- Isolation Forest.
- Local Outlier Factor (LOF)
- One-class SVM



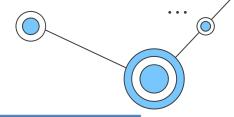
# Reglas de asociación



User ID		Movies liked
46578		Movie1, Movie2, Movie3, Movie4
98989		Movie1, Movie2
71527		Movie1, Movie2, Movie4
78981		Movie1, Movie2
89192		Movie2, Movie4
61557		Movie1, Movie3
	Movie1	Movie2
Potential Rules:	Movie2	Movie4
	Movie1	Movie3



# Reglas de asociación

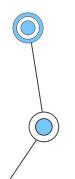


Transaction ID	Products purchased
46578	Burgers, French Fries, Vegetables
98989	Burgers, French Fries, Ketchup
71527	Vegetables, Fruits
78981	Pasta, Fruits, Butter, Vegetables
89192	Burgers, Pasta, French Fries
61557	Fruits, Orange Juice, Vegetables
87923	Burgers, French Fries, Ketchup, Mayo

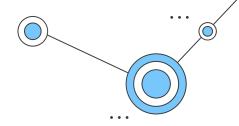
Burgers French Fries

Potential Rules: Vegetables Fruits

Burgers, French Fries \_\_\_\_\_\_ Ketchup

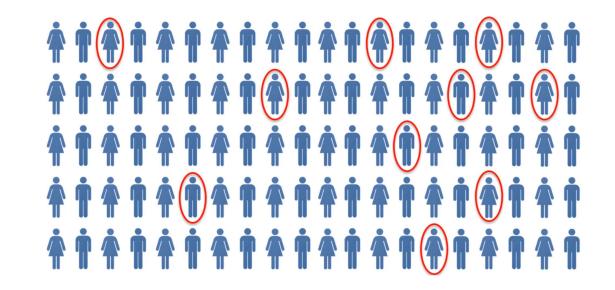


# A priori: support



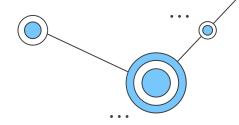
Movie Recommendation:

$$support(\mathbf{M}) = \frac{\# \text{ user watchlists containing } \mathbf{M}}{\# \text{ user watchlists}}$$



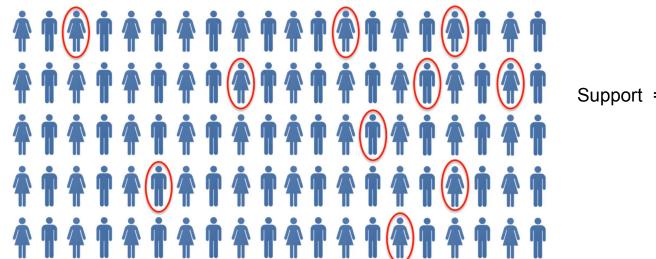


# A priori: support



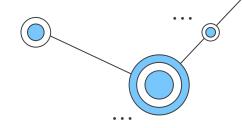
Movie Recommendation:

$$support(\mathbf{M}) = \frac{\# \text{ user watchlists containing } \mathbf{M}}{\# \text{ user watchlists}}$$



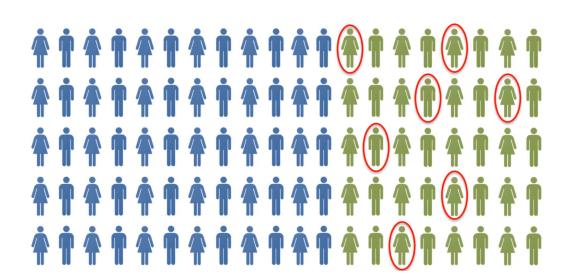
Support = 10%

## A priori: confidence

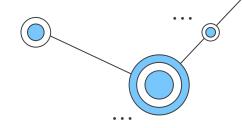


Movie Recommendation: confidence 
$$(M_1 \rightarrow M_2) = \frac{\text{\# user watchlists containing } M_1 \text{ and } M_2}{\text{\# user watchlists containing } M_1}$$



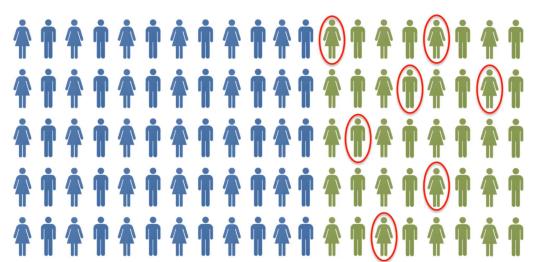


# A priori: confidence



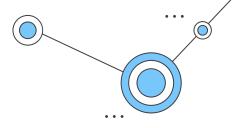
Movie Recommendation: confidence 
$$(M_1 \rightarrow M_2) = \frac{\text{\# user watchlists containing } M_1 \text{ and } M_2}{\text{\# user watchlists containing } M_1}$$





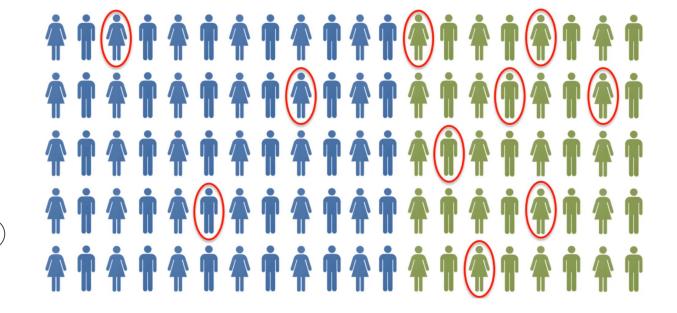
confidence = 7/40 = 17,5%

### A priori: lift

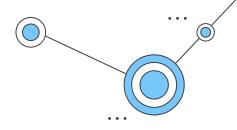


Movie Recommendation:

$$\operatorname{lift}(\textit{M}_1 \rightarrow \textit{M}_2) = \frac{\operatorname{confidence}(\textit{M}_1 \rightarrow \textit{M}_2)}{\operatorname{support}(\textit{M}_2)}$$

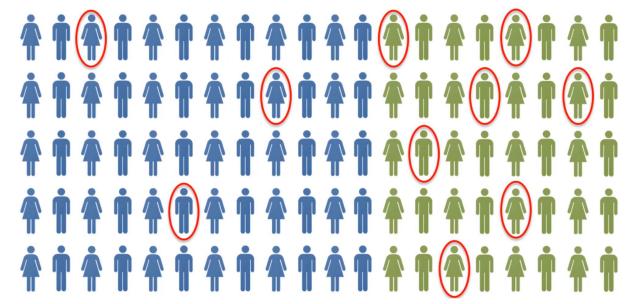


# A priori: lift



Movie Recommendation:

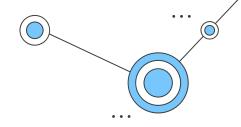
$$\operatorname{lift}(\textit{M}_1 \rightarrow \textit{M}_2) = \frac{\operatorname{confidence}(\textit{M}_1 \rightarrow \textit{M}_2)}{\operatorname{support}(\textit{M}_2)}$$



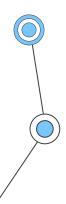
lift = 17.5%/10% = 1.75

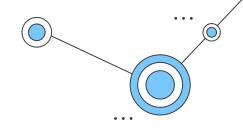


# A priori: pasos



- 1. Elegir un número mínimo de support y confidence.
- 2. Tomar con un subset de datos con un support superior al elegido
- 3. De subset anterior quedarse con un subset de datos con un confidence superior al elegido.
- 4. Ordenar por lift





# ¿Dudas?

