

Clustering

Install Kahoot! App on your smartphone



Agenda

- Clustering
- K-means Algorithms
- Text Summarization

Clustering

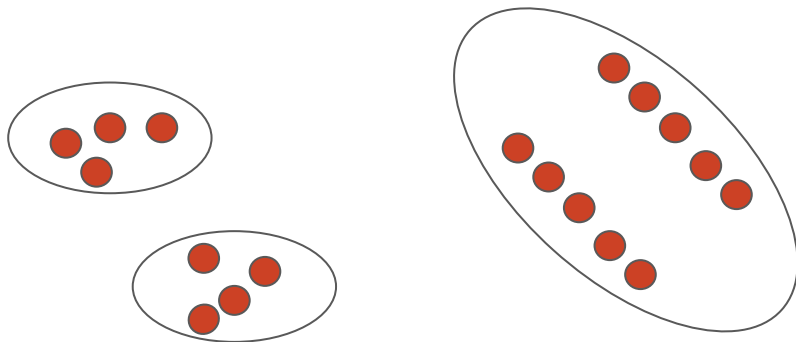
Clustering

- Unsupervised learning
- Requires data, but not labels
- Detect patterns
 - Group emails or search results
 - Customer shopping patterns
 - Regions of images
- Useful when do not know what you are looking for
- But: can get gibberish



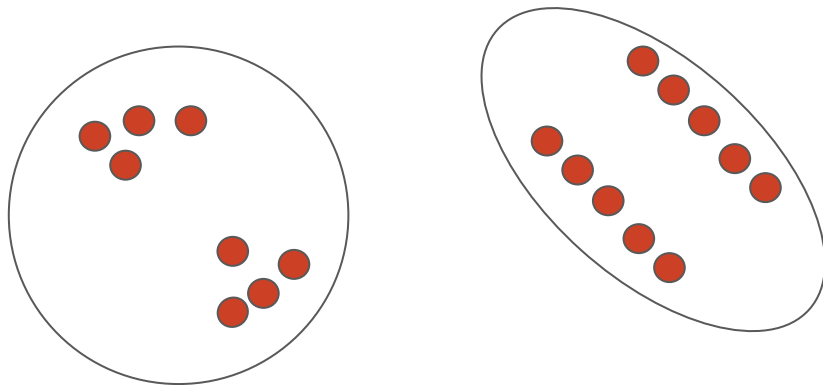
Clustering

- Basic idea: group similar instances together
- Examples: 2D points patterns



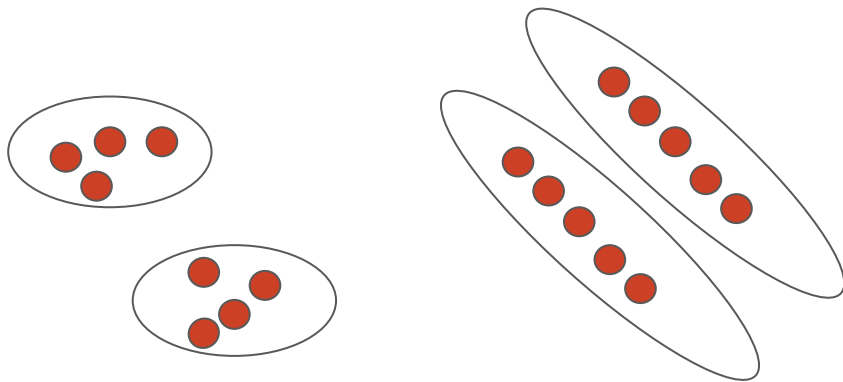
Clustering

- Basic idea: group similar instances together
- Examples: 2D points patterns



Clustering

- Basic idea: group similar instances together
- Examples: 2D points patterns



Similarity

- How to define similar

- The measures of similarity (or distance) between data samples are key components for clustering results
- One option: small Euclidean distance (squared)

$$\text{dist}(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = ||\vec{x} - \vec{y}||^2$$

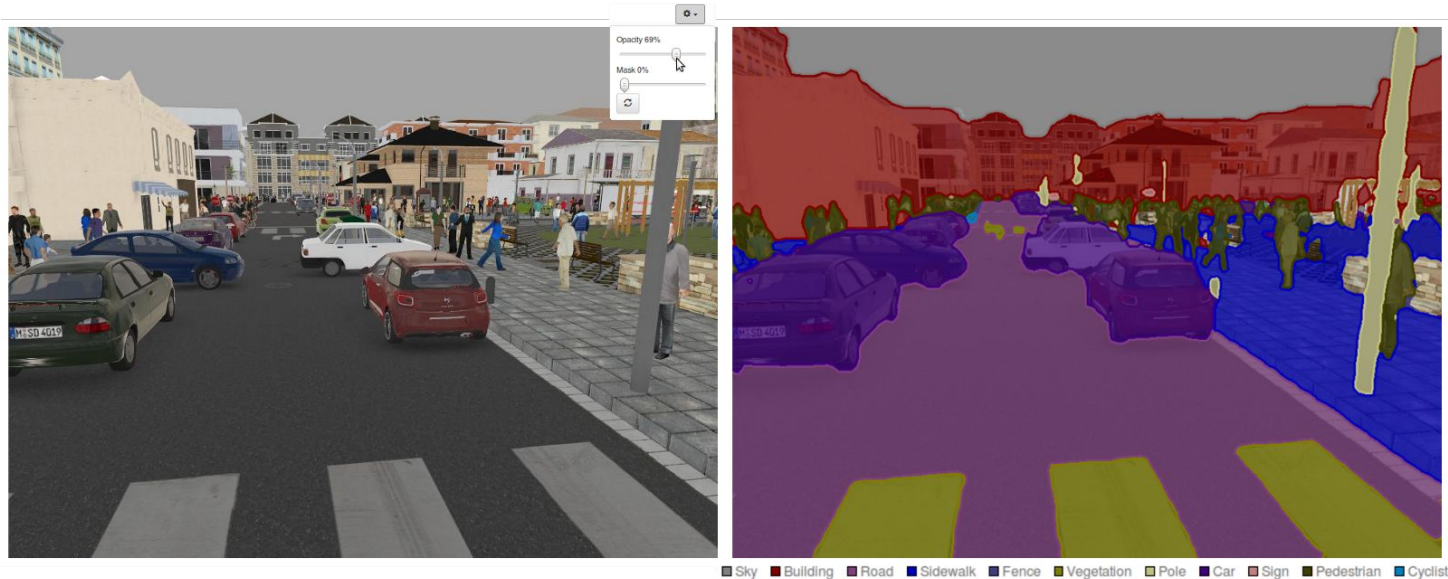
- Similarity measures should match problem definition

$$\sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2}$$

For example: two dimensional data

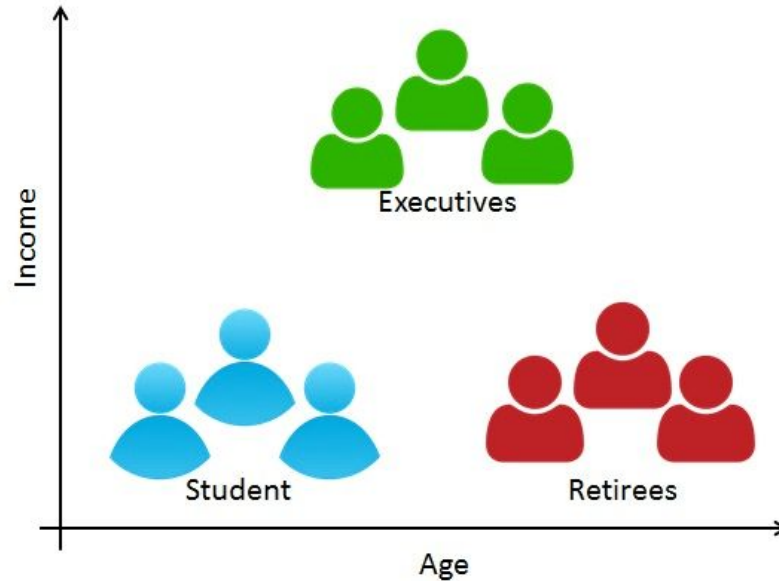
Clustering Applications

- Image Segmentation



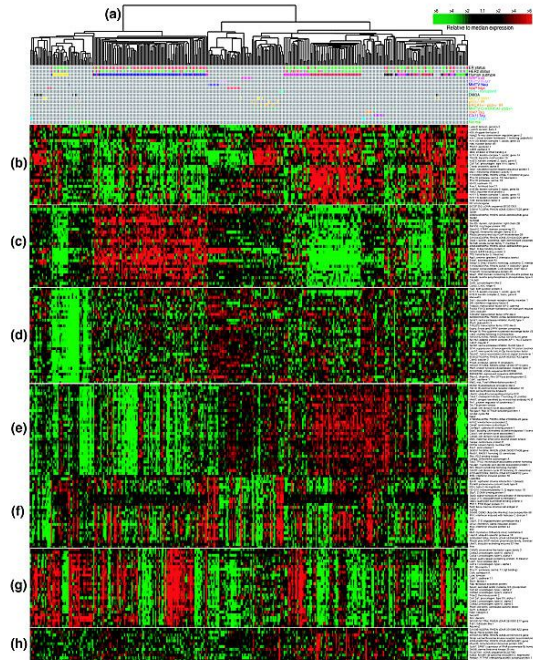
Clustering Applications

- Customer Segmentation



Clustering Applications

- Gene expression data clustering



source: Genome Biology 2007

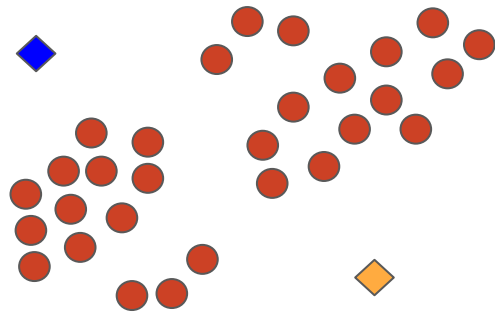
K-means

K-means

- An iterative clustering
 - Initialize: select K random points as cluster centers
 - Iteration process:
 - Assign data points to closet cluster center
 - Change the cluster center to the average of its assigned points
 - Stop when no points assignments change

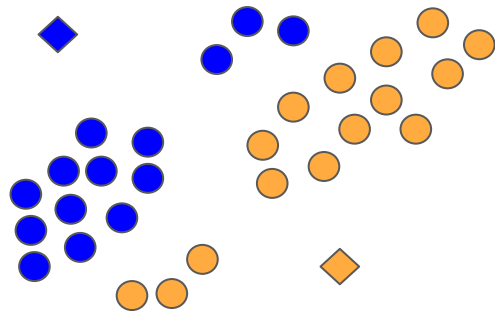
K-means clustering: examples

- Initialize 2 random points as cluster centers



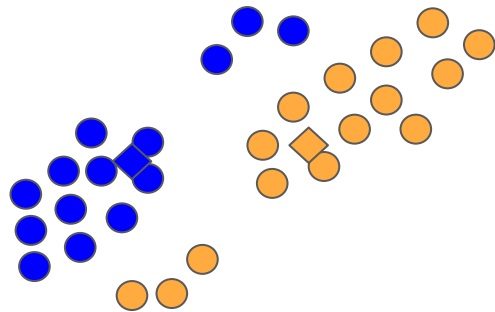
K-means clustering: examples

- Iteration one: Assign data points to closest cluster center



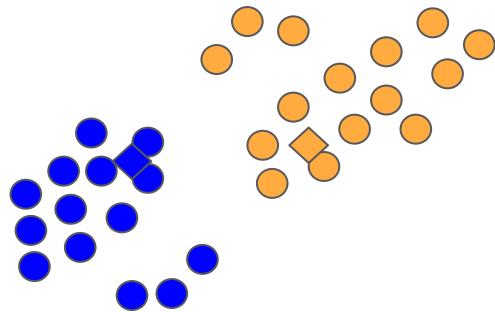
K-means clustering: examples

- Iteration one: Update the cluster center



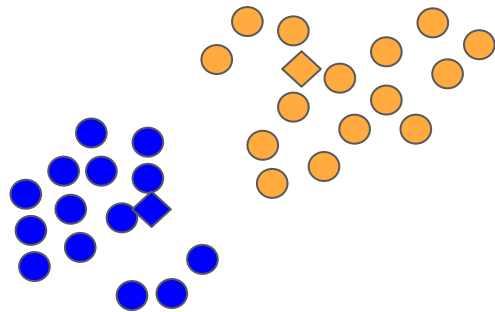
K-means clustering: examples

- Iteration two: Assign data points to closest cluster center



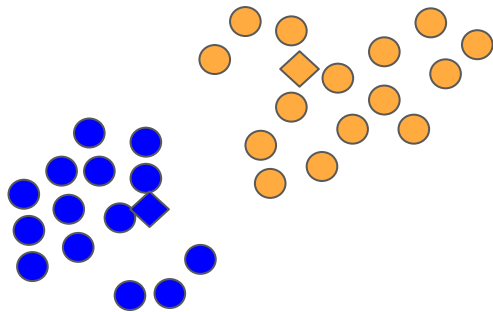
K-means clustering: examples

- Iteration two: Update the cluster center



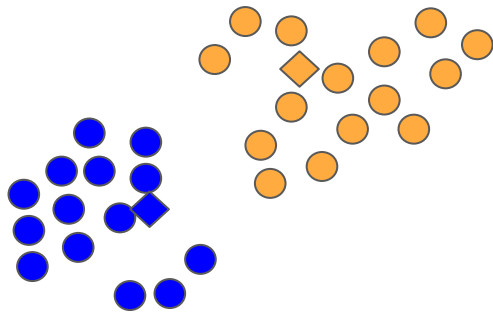
K-means clustering: examples

- Repeat until convergence



K-means clustering: examples

- Repeat until convergence

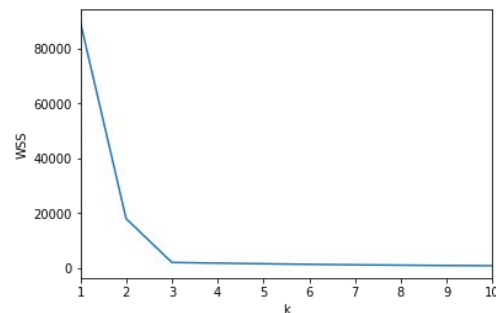
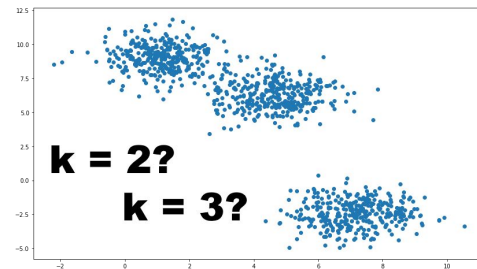


Stopping criteria

- How to define convergence?
 - No data points change clusters
 - Sum of the distances is minimized
 - Some maximum number of iterations is reached
- This algorithm is guaranteed to converge to a result (but maybe a local optimum)

How to find K?

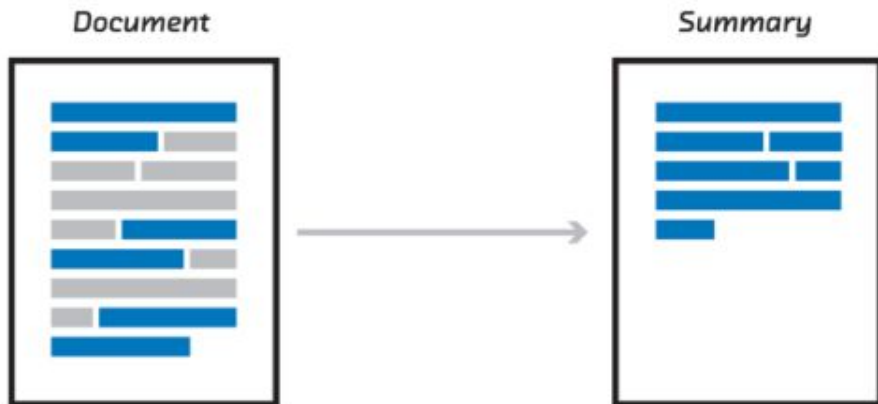
- The number of cluster should be pre-defined
- One of the metrics can be the mean distance between data points and their cluster centroids
 - Draw the figure with the mean distance and the number of centroids
- Elbow point: ***Within-Cluster-Sum of Squared Errors (WSS)***



Text Summarization

Text Summarization

- The process of shortening a text document, in order to create a summary of the major points of the original document.



source: Medium

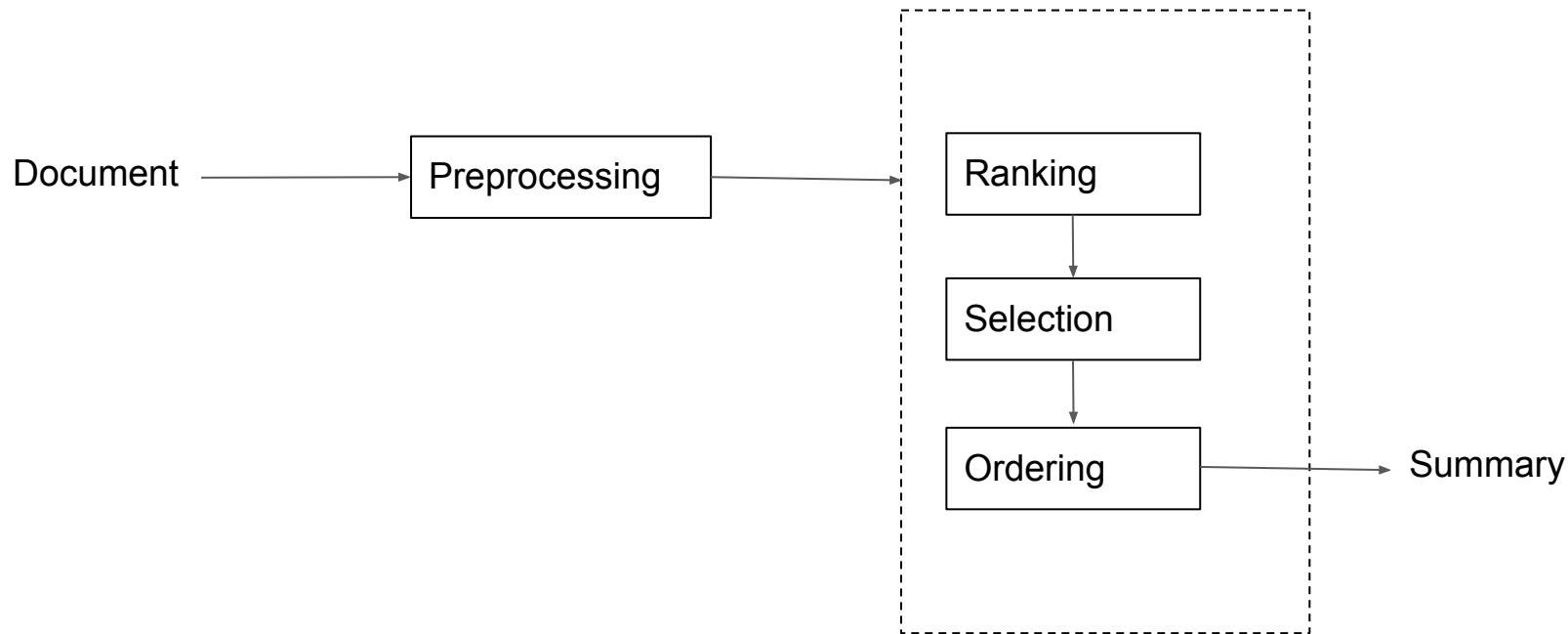
Why Automatic Summarization

- Algorithm for reading in many domains is:
 - Read summary
 - Decide whether relevant or not
 - If relevant: read whole document
- Summary is gate-keeper for large number of documents
- Information overload
- Human-generated summaries are expensive

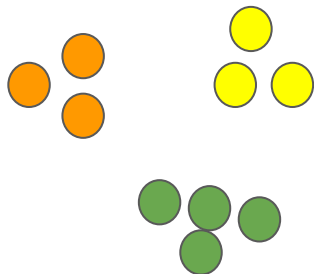
Summarization Algorithms

- Keyword summaries
 - Display most significant keywords
 - Easy to do
 - Hard to read
- Extractive summaries
 - Extract key sentences
 - Medium hard
 - Summaries often do not read well
 - Good representation of content
- Abstractive summaries
 - Build knowledge representation of text
 - Generate sentences summarizing content
 - Hard to do well

Extractive summarization



K-means clustering



- Schemes:
 - Sentences as data points
 - Divide into clusters
 - Select sentences from each cluster
 - Diverse summaries

Feature extraction for sentences

- TF-IDF Model for sentences
- Word embeddings