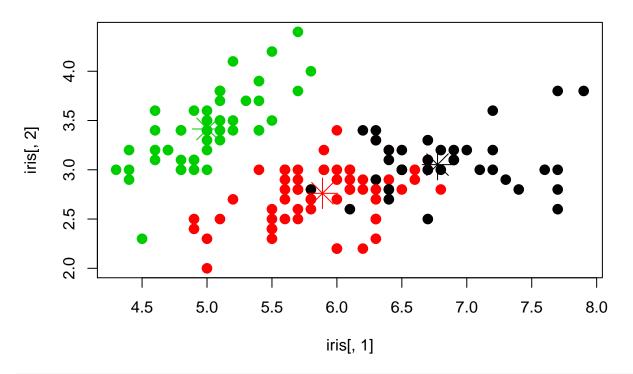
Fuzzy C-means Clustering of Iris Dataset

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Mon Dec 1 13:02:06 2014

```
# Unlike K-Means where each data point belongs to only one cluster,
# in fuzzy cmeans, each data point has a fraction of membership to each cluster.
# The goal is to figure out the membership fraction that minimize the
# expected distance to each centroid. This method utilizes an overlapping
# clustering algorithm that was developed by Dunn in 1973 and improved
# by Bezdek in 1981. It is frequently used in pattern recognition.
# Advantages:
# 1. Gives best result for overlapped data set and comparatively better than
   k-means algorithm.
# 2. Unlike k-means where data point must exclusively belong to one cluster
    center here data point is assigned membership to each cluster center as
     a result of which data point may belong to more than one cluster center.
# Disadvantages:
# 1. Apriori specification of the number of clusters.
# 2. With lower value of beta we get the better result but at the expense of more
   number of iteration.
# 3. Euclidean distance measures can unequally weight underlying factors.
# J. C. Dunn (1973): "A Fuzzy Relative of the ISODATA Process and Its Use in
# Detecting Compact Well-Separated Clusters", Journal of Cybernetics 3: 32-57
# J. C. Bezdek (1981): "Pattern Recognition with Fuzzy Objective Function Algoritms",
# Plenum Press, New York
library(e1071)
result <- cmeans(iris[,-5], 3, 100, m=2, method="cmeans")
plot(iris[,1], iris[,2], col=result$cluster,pch=20,cex=2)
points(result$centers[,c(1,2)], col=1:3, pch=8, cex=3)
```



the visual output is very similar to K-Means result\$membership[1:3,]

```
## 1 2 3
## [1,] 0.001072 0.002304 0.9966
## [2,] 0.007498 0.016651 0.9759
## [3,] 0.006415 0.013760 0.9798
```

result\$centers

##		Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width
##	1	6.775	3.052	5.647	2.0535
##	2	5.889	2.761	4.364	1.3973
##	3	5.004	3.414	1.483	0.2535