

CST8390 - Lab 5

Clustering by k-Means

Name: Min Li Id: 040930563

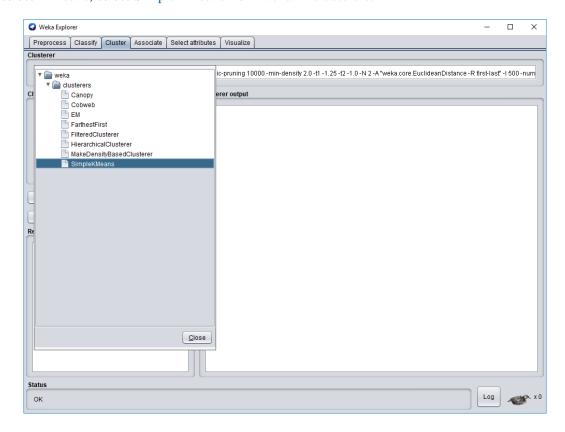
Due Date: Week 6 in corresponding lab sessions (after 1st Assignment)

Introduction

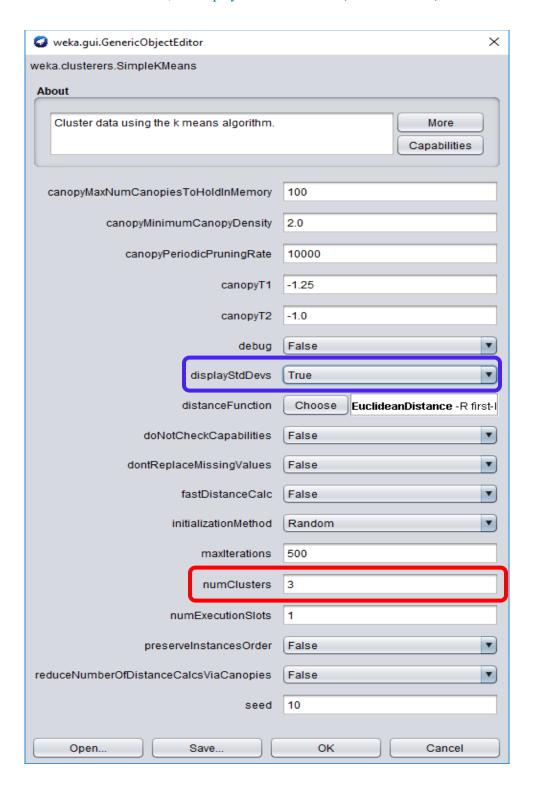
The goal of this lab is to perform clustering on wine dataset using kMeans.

Steps:

- 1. Load the Wine dataset that we used for **Lab 4** to **Weka**.
- 2. Check how various attributes are converted in **Weka**. Make sure that **class** attribute is **nominal** and all **other** attributes are **numeric**. If not, convert them using filters (refer **Labs 3, 4**).
- 3. Now, we need to perform clustering using k-Means method. For that, click on "Cluster" tab. To select k-Means, select SimpleKMeans from weka \rightarrow clusterers.



4. Click on the selected k-Means textbox to open the window with **parameter list**. As we know that wine dataset has 3 classes (1, 2 and 3), set numClusters to 3 (marked in red). As we need to see the **standard deviation**, set displayStdDevs to **True** (marked in blue). Close the window.



- 5. For "Cluster mode", select "Classes to clusters evaluation" and select (**Nom**) Class (or name that you used for the first attribute which is the class). Now click "Start" to run the algorithm.
 - a. How many iterations were needed for the centroid convergence? 8.
 - b. What method was used to replace missing values globally? Mean.
 - c. How many instances are there in clusters 0, 1, and 2? 60,55,63.
 - d. What are the average Alcohol levels and the corresponding standard deviations for all the clusters? For each cluster, write in the format "average +/- sd". Example: 13.7193 +/- 0.4921. 13.7193+/-0.4921, 13.0998+/-0.5297, 12.2295+/-0.5421.
 - e. Compare the full data column with clustered data. Which cluster has below average Alcohol level? Cluster 2.
 - f. Look at the bottom of the result window and find the number of incorrectly classified instances. 10
 - g. Which classes of wine were misclassified? Class 1 and class 2
 - h. Which classes (1, 2, 3) of wine are represented by clusters 0, 1 and 2?

Class 1 – Cluster 0.

Class 2 – Cluster 2.

Class 3 – Cluster 1.

6. Record the **initial centroids** of all clusters for attributes Malic Acid and Magnesium in the following table. Repeat clustering for seeds 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25.

| Attribute | | Seed = 5 | Seed = 10 | Seed = 15 | Seed = 20 | Seed = 25 |
|------------|-----------|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Malic Acid | Cluster 0 | 3.26 | 1.72 | 1.17 | 3.55 | 5.65 |
| | Cluster 1 | 3.03 | 1.29 | 1.77 | 0.98 | 3.8 |
| | Cluster 2 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.01 | 2.16 | 3.86 |
| Magnesium | Cluster 0 | 107 | 94 | 78 | 106 | 95 |
| | Cluster 1 | 97 | 92 | 107 | 99 | 102 |
| | Cluster 2 | 122 | 94 | 78 | 99 | 85 |

Show your answers to the lab professor when you are done.

REMEMBER:

Show your answers to the lab professor when you are done (in Weka and document).

FOR YOUR ANALYSIS:

- * Option 1: Explain with your own words the algorithm k-Means and in which situations you should choose it.
- * Option 2: Change one (or more property) and describe how they can affect the results.

Ottawa, Feb 2020.

Option 1: We have three kinds of color of rice, one is blue, one is red, one is yellow, the three kinds of rice are putting randomly, Now I have another rice, this rice is also putting randomly, I need to calculate this rice's k-Means, to know which color does it belong to.

In another way, in my opinion, choosing the algorithm k-Means to calculate the centroid, and then to see the which class does this point belongs to.

Option 2: There are three properties "K" parameter, "seed"parameter, and "fold"parameter.