CIS 635 Knowledge Discovery & Data Mining

Introduction to Unsupervised Learning

Supervised Learning

- We learned about **Classification** and **Regression**
- These are examples of **supervised** learning

Supervised Learning

- We learned about **Classification** and **Regression**
- These are examples of **supervised** learning
- In your data you have both X(features) and y(Labels)

Label (y) is predefined

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X	$y \in \{cat, dog, rabbit\}$
$x_1, x_2, \cdots x_m$	· · · · cat
$x_1, x_2, \cdots x_m$	rabbit
• • •	
$x_1, x_2, \cdots x_m$	dog

	J ' - ' ~
X ($y \in R$
$x_1, x_2, \cdots x_n$	1.9
	• • •
$x_1, x_2, \cdots x_n$	2.5

Regression

Unsupervised Learning

- In contrast, in **Unsupervised learning**, we have to learn meaningful **representations/models** from **X(features)** only.
- Clustering is an example of unsupervised learning

		_			
x_1 ,	x_2 ,	•	•	•	x_o
		٠			
$\overline{x_1}$	$\overline{x_2}$				x_o

No concept of data label (y)

Unsupervised Learning

Label (y) is predefined

Classification

		· - · - / · · · ·
X	$y \in \{cat, dog, cat, dog,$	$rabbit\}$
$x_1, x_2, \cdots x_m$	cat	
$x_1, x_2, \cdots x_m$	rabbit	
	(*) • (*)	
$x_1, x_2, \cdots x_m$	dog	

	J. = ~
X	$y \in R$
$x_1, x_2, \cdots x_n$	1.9
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Regression

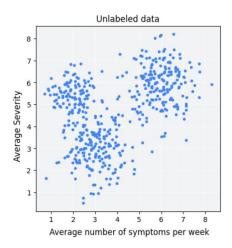
x_1 ,	x_2 ,	•	•	٠	x_o
	• •	٠			
x_1 .	x_2 ,				x_{c}

No concept of data label (y)

- Another way to understand the concept of clustering in terms of input data
- For <u>classification/regression</u> we need both features and labels (X, Y), where as for <u>clustering</u> we only need features (X) as input

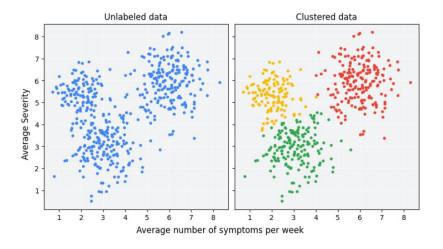
Clustering

- A medical study involving
 - Average number of symptoms per week
 - Average severity



Clustering

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Clustering

- What is clustering?
- Clustering algorithms:
 - K-Means: Centroid Based
 - Hierarchical clustering: Distance connectivity based
 - o **GMM**: Distribution based
 - o **DBSCAN**: Density Based

• Identifying the number of clusters?

- Grouping of data points based on some features (X). Group indices are the output
- An example of unsupervised learning

We can use features such as **X** {size, color} to group apples on the right

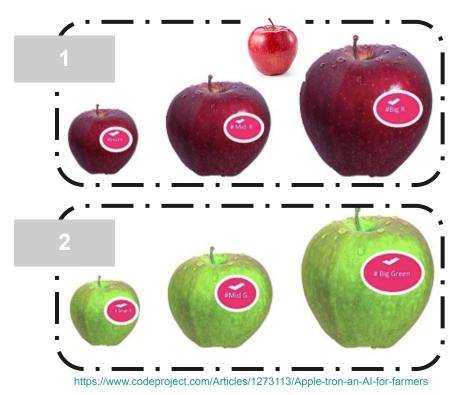


https://www.codeproject.com/Articles/1273113/Apple-tron-an-Al-for-farmers

- Grouping of data points based on some features (X). Group indices are the output
- An example of unsupervised learning

- Labeling a test case:

Output: group index 1

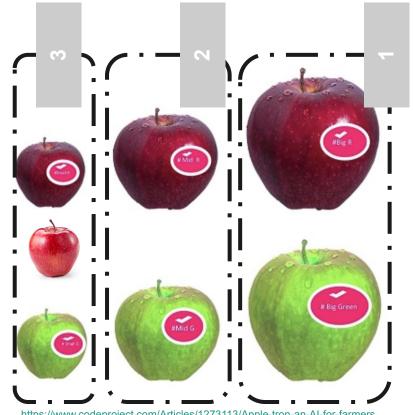


Based on color

- Grouping of data points based on some features (X). Group indices are the output
- An example of unsupervised learning

Labeling a test case:

Output: group index 3



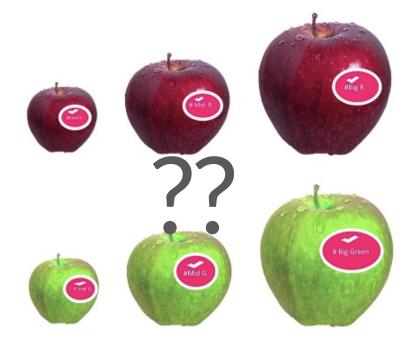
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Based on size

What if we want use both features: size and color?

- Grouping of data points based on some features (X). Group indices are the output
- An example of unsupervised learning

We can use features such as **X** {size, color} to group apples on the right



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Usages of Clustering

Clustering has a myriad of uses in a variety of industries. Some common applications for clustering include the following:

- market segmentation
- social network analysis
- search result grouping
- medical imaging
- image segmentation
- anomaly detection

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