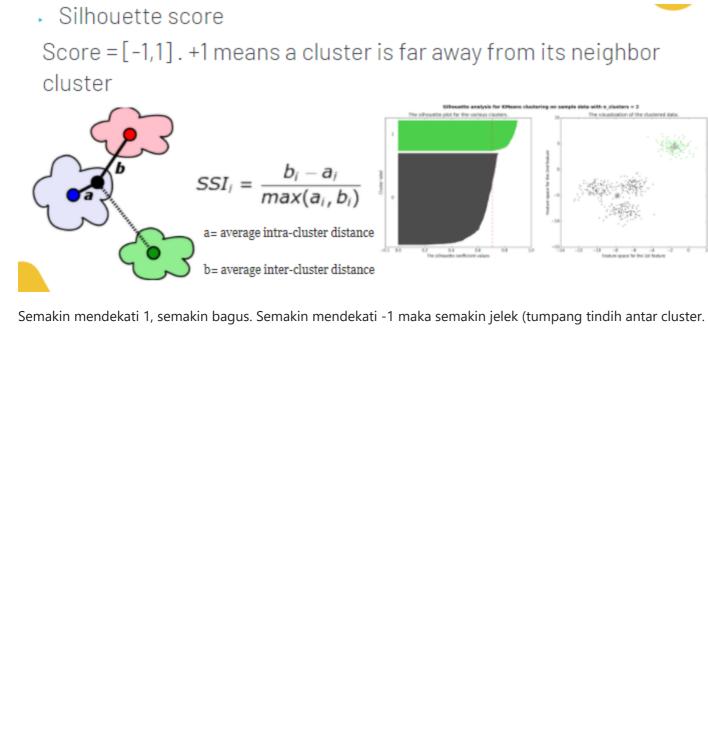
1.1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Age Low risk customers High risk customers Salary Salary Salary Age Cluster 1 with low risk factor Salary
Clustering Algorithm 1. K-Means Clustering 2. K-Medoids Clustering 3. Hierarchical Clustering 4. Density-based Clustering 5. Fuzzy Clustering 6. Biclustering	mur.
Apllication 1. Customer Segmentation: Mengelompokan	ndustri adalah K-Means Clustering dan Hierarchical Clusting. n karakteristik dari customer menggunakan clustering. Salah satu tujuannya untuk liberikan. Agar promosi yang diberikan sesuai dengan karakteristik customer.
K-Means Clustering K-Means Clustering memiki konsep yang sama tetangga terdekat. Sedangkan K-Means, K nya Jadi sebelum melakukan clustering, dengan mingin kita buat. Misalnya dengan kasus Custom segmentasi pelanggan akan dibagi menjadi 3	etode K-Means kita harus menentukan terlebih dahulu berapa jumlah K atau kelomp ner Segmentation maka K nya kita tentukan terlebih dahulu, contohnya K=3 maka
 loyal. Maka titik tengah antara keduanya d Each point is assigned to the cluster with t The basic algorithm is very simple 1: Select K points a 2: repeat 3: Form K cluster 	(center point). Misalnya kita ingin membagi kelompok customer loyal dengan custom disebut centroid berdasarkan rata-rata (mean). the closest centroid the initial centroids. The second of each cluster.
5: until The centroi Step by step: Jarak Dalam menghitung jarak antara data input der	ids don't change
Euclidean $\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{k} (x_i)}$ Manhattan $\sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i $ Minkowski $\left(\sum_{i=1}^{k} (x_i)^{-1}\right)$	$D_{H} = \sum_{i=1} x_{i} - y_{i} $ $x = y \Rightarrow D = 0$ $x \neq y \Rightarrow D = 1$
Distance. Example -	
Kondisi saat Centroidnya tidak berubah atau d	lata yang masuk kedalam suatu kelompok tidak mengalami perubahan maka disebut
konvergen yang mana clustering dianggap sel Contoh k-means Misalkan ada dua variabel X1 dan X2 yang tiap Objek $\frac{\text{Pengamatan}}{X_1}$ $A \qquad 5 \qquad 3$	o objeknya diberi nama A, B, C dan D. Datanya sebagai berikut:
c ₁	masukkan objek ke gerombol berpatokan pada jarak terdekat Diperoleh matriks jarak
B (-1-2)² + (1-2)² = 10 (-1+1)² = 10 (-1+1)² = 17 (1+1	1)2+(3+2)2 = 61 +1)2+(-2+2)2 = 4 +1)2+(-2+2)2 = 4 roid1 maka akan dikelompokan ke centroid1 roid2 maka akan dikelompokan ke centroid2
B (-1-	nasing-masing unsur. c_1 c_2 $5 2 + (3-3) 2 = 0$ $(5+1) 2 + (3+1) 2 = 52$ $-5 2 + (1-3) 2 = 40$ $(-1+1) 2 + (1+1) 2 = 4$ $5 2 + (-2-3) 2 = 41$ $(1+1) 2 + (-2+1) 2 = 5$
 objek A jaraknya lebih dekat dengan centi objek B jaraknya lebih dekat dengan centi objek c jaraknya lebih dekat dengan centi objek c jaraknya lebih dekat dengan centi objek d jaraknya lebih dekat dengan centi Karena tidak ada diperubahan maka 2 cluster t	roid1 maka akan dikelompokan ke centroid1 roid2 maka akan dikelompokan ke centroid2 telah ditetapkan (konvergen) : C1 = {A} dan C2 = {B, C, D}.
1. K-means has problems when clusters are of Sizes: K-means tidak bisa mengolah uk Densities: K-means tidak bisa mengolah Non-globular shapes: bentuknya tidak 1. K-means has problems when the data cor Limitations of K-means	of differing kuran kelompok yang berbeda sh kepadatan yang berbeda lingkaran ntains outliers.
TOTIS OF K-mean	3 2 1 1 1 2 3 3 3
Original Points Biasanya hasil clustering dari K-means memilik k-means maka sizenya akan sama. Sehingga ti Limitations of K-mean	
3 2 -1 -1 -2 -1 0 1 2 -1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	X magna (2 Clusters)
merah memiliki kepadatan yang renggang. Pad kelompok yang berbeda. Sehingga tidak dapa	K-means (3 Clusters) Contohnya (orginal points) data asli memiliki kepadatan yang berbeda. Data kelompo da saat di olah dengan k-means akan mengclustering ke kepadatan yang sama atau t mengelompokan dengan benar. S: Non-globular Shapes
Original Points	K-means (3 Clusters)
Tidak bisa menghandle bentuk data yang selai dengan K-means akan memprediksi ke kelomp Overcoming K-means One solution is to use many clusters. Misa	in lingkaran. Data asli (original point) bentuknya tidak lingkaran sehingga pada saat c pok yang tidak sesuai dengan data aslinya.
Original Points	K-means (3 Clusters)
Overcoming K-means	Limitations
Original Points Overcoming K-means	K-means (3 Clusters) Limitations
Original Points	K-means (3 Clusters)
Solutions to Initial Cell Jika salah menentukan initial centroid maka menentukan initial centroid	nenyebabkan model tidak bagus. ng menghasilkan initial centroid terbaik
1. Select more than k initial centroids and the Select most widely separated K-means ++ Cara kedua untuk mengatasi kesalaha initial ce	
Di K-means ++ dalam memilih initial cent	ki kelompok. Kemudian menentukan jumlah K, dalam kasus K nya 2 sehingga centroic troid tidak melalui random, tetapi dipilih satu-persatu. Pemilihan berdasarkan data. D
 mana yang akan menjadi centroid pertam Untuk menentukan centroid kedua giman terjauh dari centroid pertama akan dijadik 	na. na?, pertama kita menghitung jarak centroid pertama dengan masing-masing data. Da
1000 500 100 500	
Inertianya berapa. dan seterusnya. Cara memil Cara kedua Menggunakan siluet. Semakin tinggi semakin l	ı cluster adalah dengan tunning hyperparameter. Jika K nya 2 Inertianya berapa, jika k lihnya, pilih K yang ketika turun tidak drastis. Selain itu juga berdasarkan intuitif.
Optimal number of clusters	
0.1 0.0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10
Average silbouette with the state of the sta	
Pros 1. Relatively simple to implement 2. Scales to large data sets 3. Guarantees convergence 4. Can warm-start the positions of centroids	ty g
Pros 1. Relatively simple to implement 2. Scales to large data sets 3. Guarantees convergence 4. Can warm-start the positions of centroids Cons 1. Choosing k manually 2. Being dependent on initial values 3. Clustering data of varying sizes and densir 4. Clustering outliers 5. Scaling with number of dimensions Hierarchical Clustering	ty g ed as a hierarchical tree
Pros 1. Relatively simple to implement 2. Scales to large data sets 3. Guarantees convergence 4. Can warm-start the positions of centroids Cons 1. Choosing k manually 2. Being dependent on initial values 3. Clustering data of varying sizes and densit 4. Clustering outliers 5. Scaling with number of dimensions Hierarchical Clustering 1. Produces a set of nested clusters organize 2. Can be visualized as a dendrogram A tree like diagram that records the set 1. Do not have to assume any particular numerous	g ed as a hierarchical tree quences of merges or splits ical Clustering mber of clusters (tidak perlu menentukan jumlah cluster) obtained by 'cutting' the dendrogram at the proper level
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Jika nilai Inertianya kecil maka jarak antar data di dalam cluster dekat. Begitu sebaliknya. Semakin kecil inertia semakin

bagus.

What is Clustering?



Evaluation Matrix