

DBScan

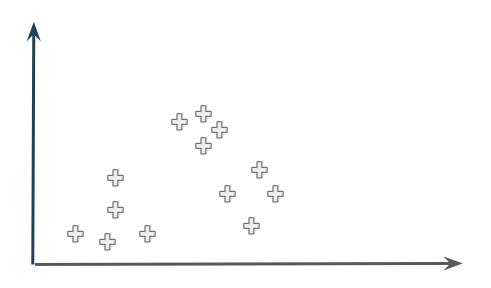
Density Clustering





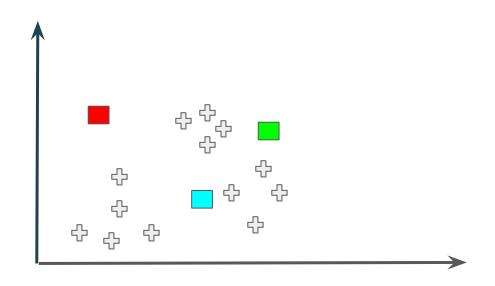
When do K-Means fail?





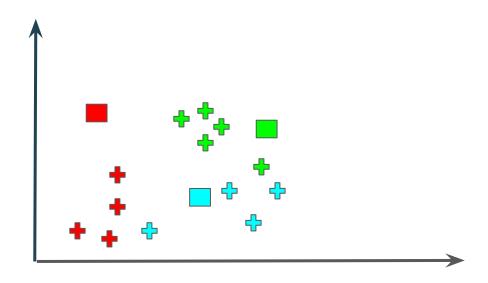


Step 2 - Calculate centroïds



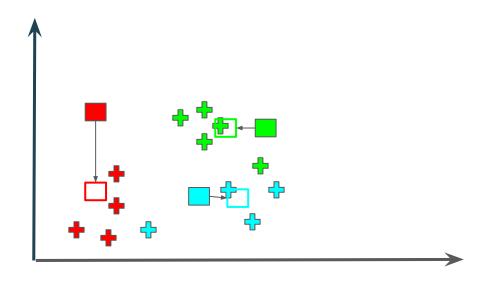


Step 3 - Assign data points to the closest centroid



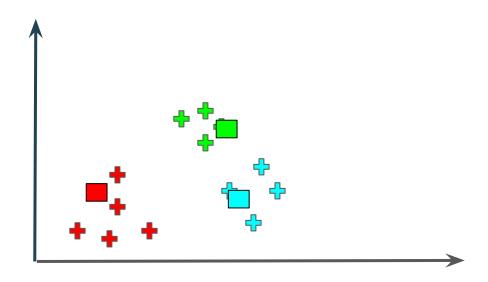


Step 2 - Calculate centroids



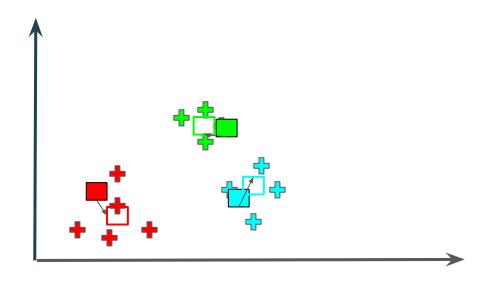


Step 3 - Assign data points to the closest centroid



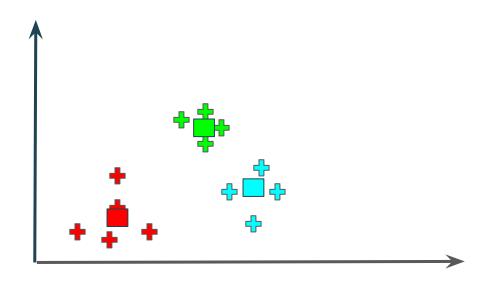


Step 2 - Calculate centroids



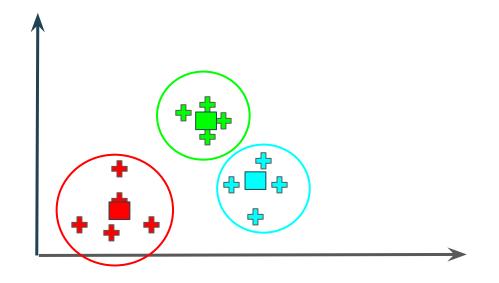


Step 3 - Assign data points to the closest centroid





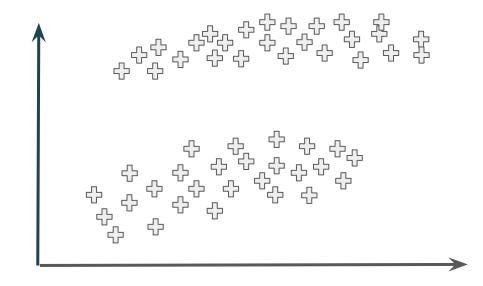
Step 4 - Get our K clusters



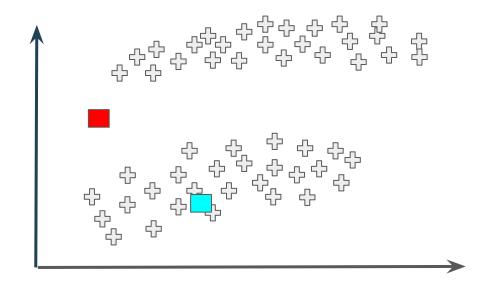




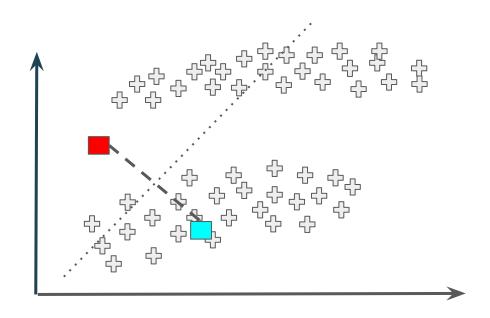
Example 2 - Data



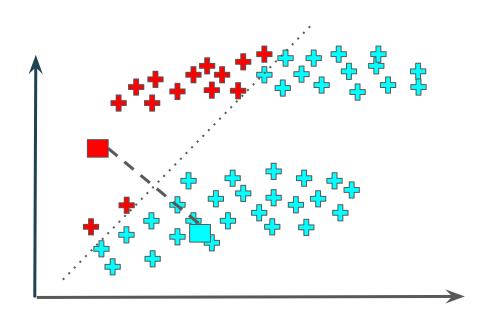
Example 2 - K=2



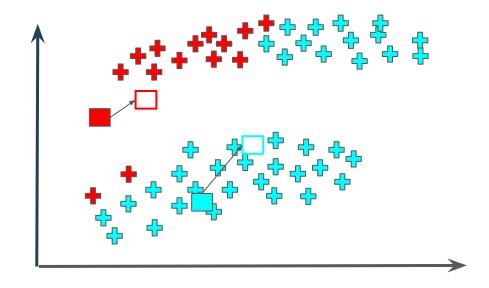




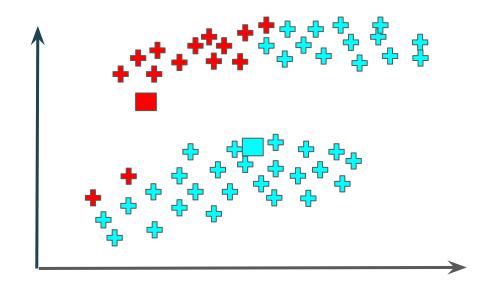




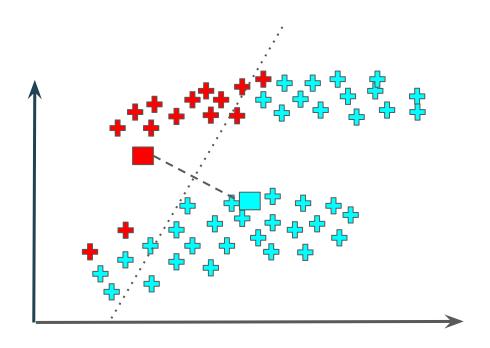




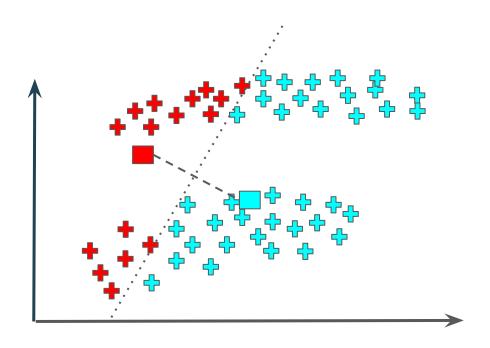




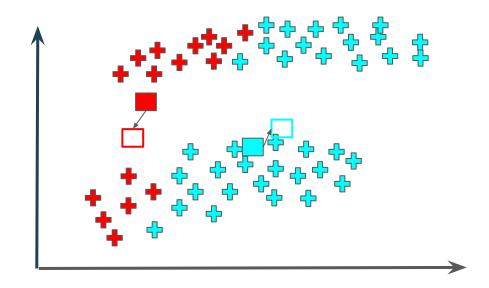




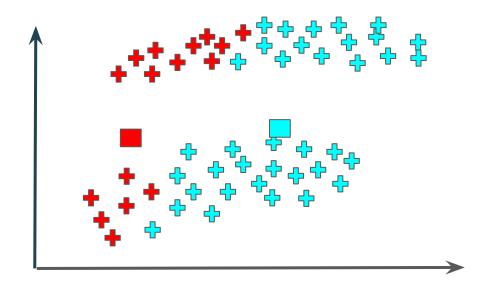




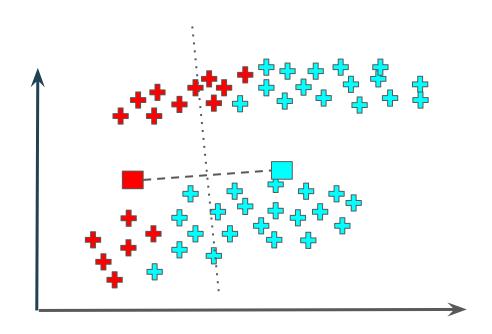




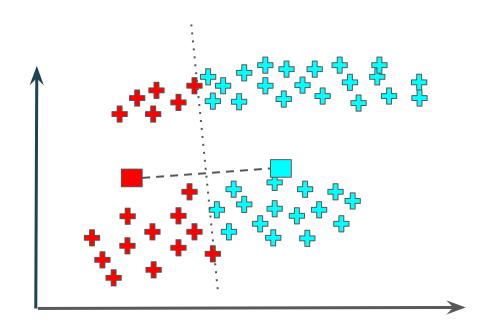




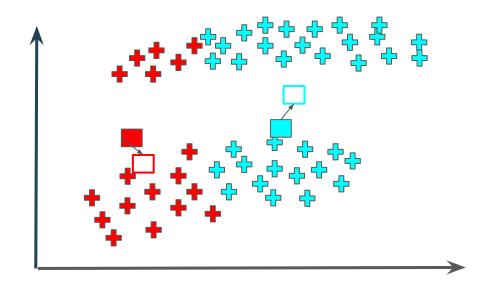




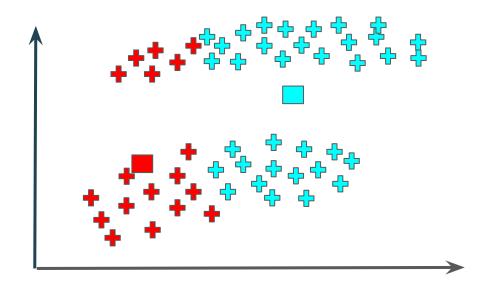




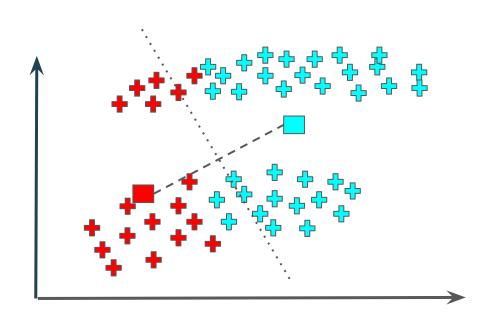




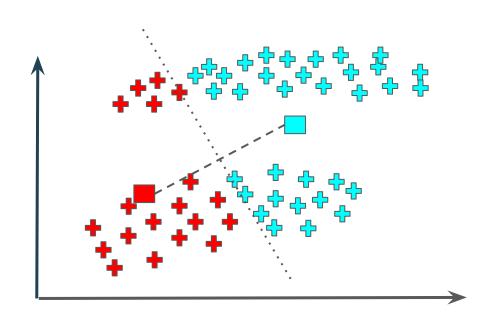




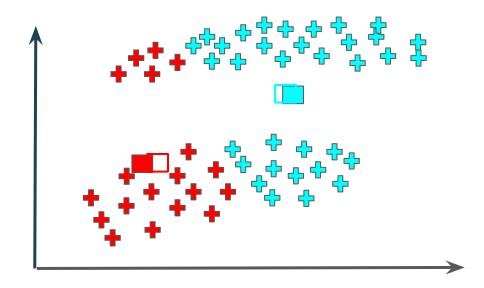




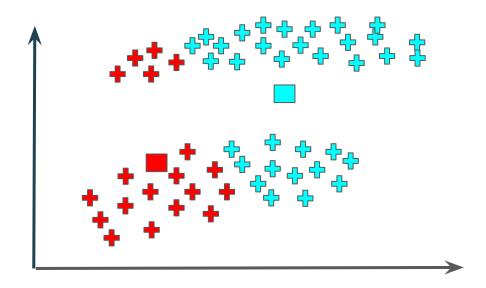




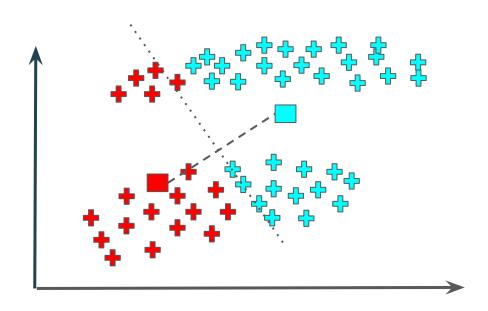




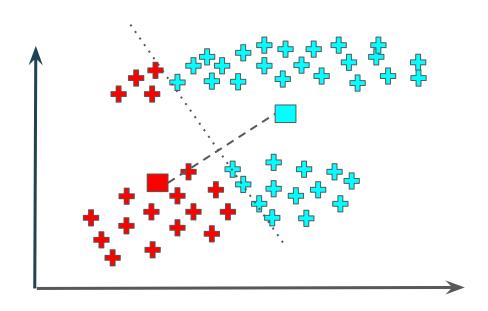




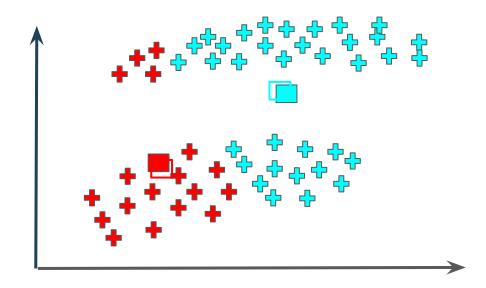




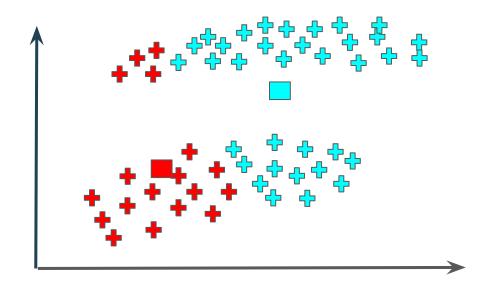




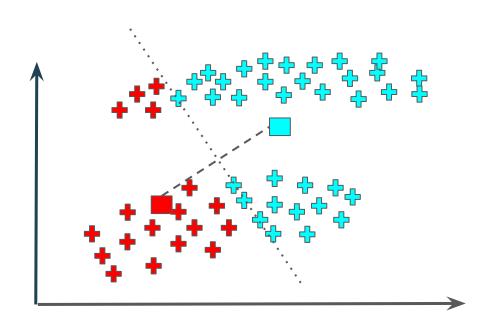




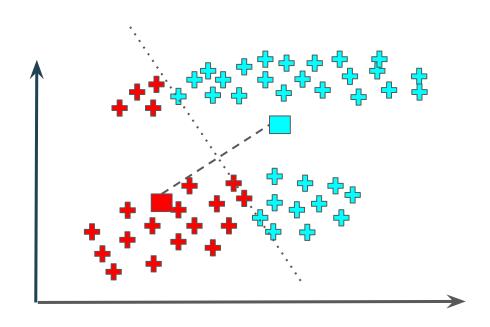




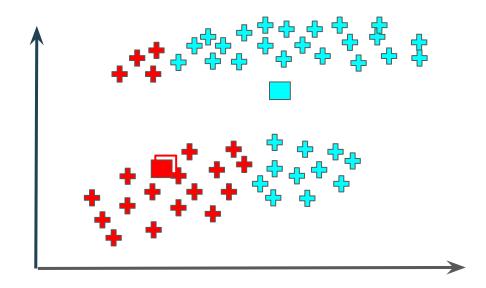




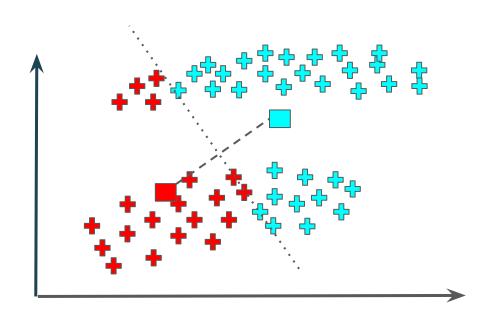






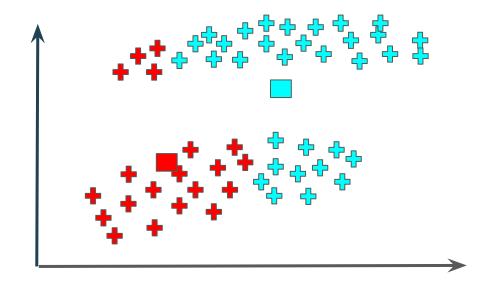


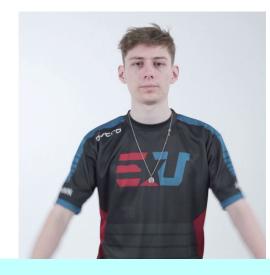




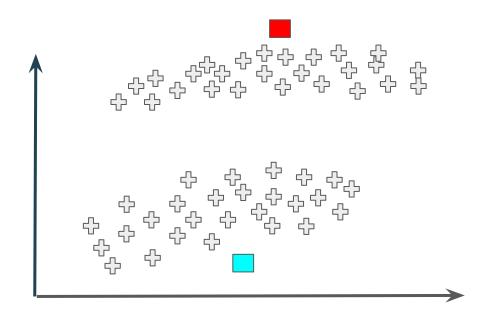


Example 2 - Calculate Centroids



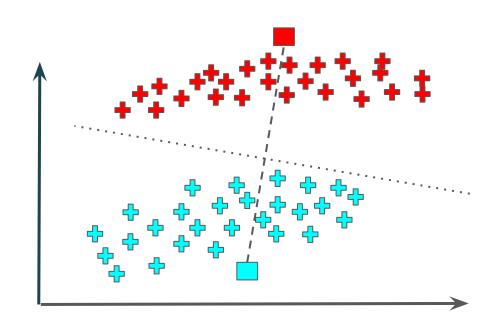


Example 3 - K=2



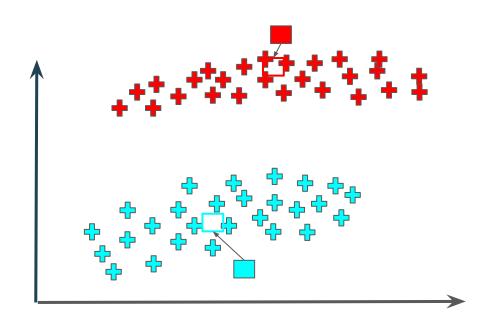


Example 3 - Assign data points



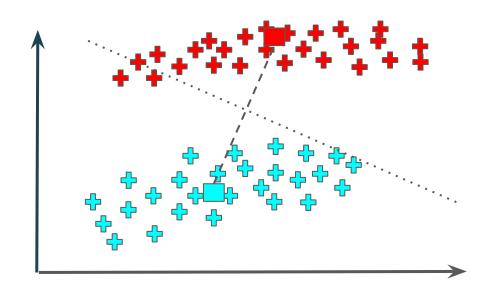


Example 3 - Calculate centroids



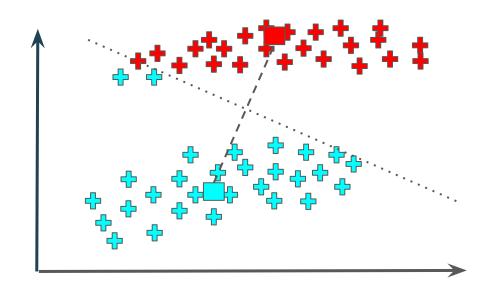


Example 3 - Assign data points



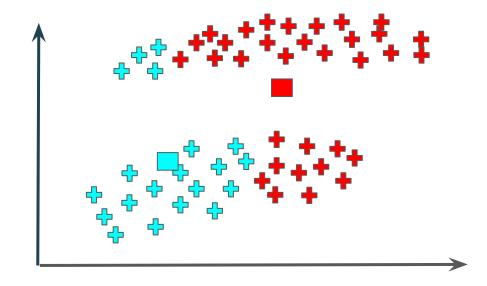


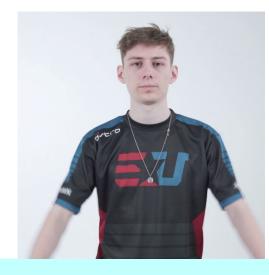
Example 3 - Assign data points





Example 3 - Fast forward





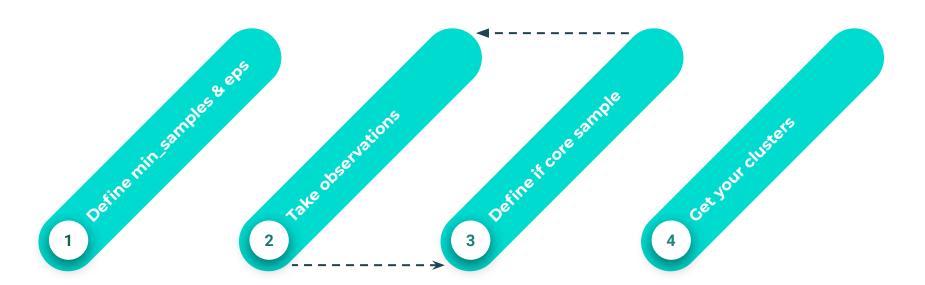


DBScan

New approach

 Density ⇒ DBScan will create clusters based on how close each samples are from each other



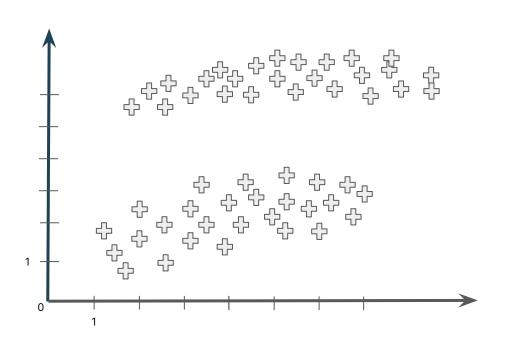


Core metrics

- Minimum Sample ⇒ How many observations to create a core sample
- Epsilon ⇒ Maximum distance to define an observation as part of a sample

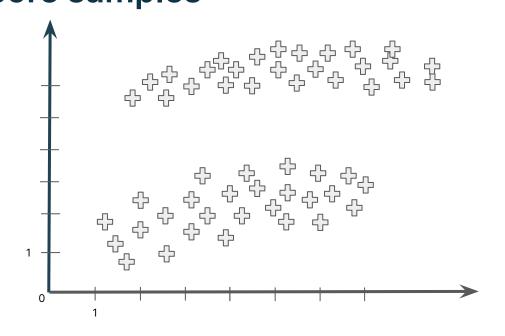


Example - Define min_sample & eps



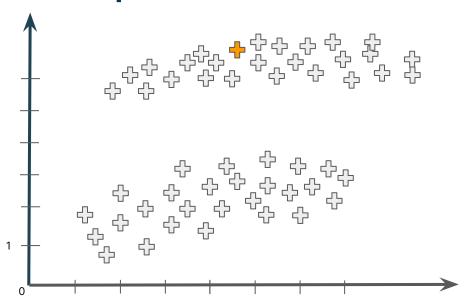


Example - Take observation & define core samples



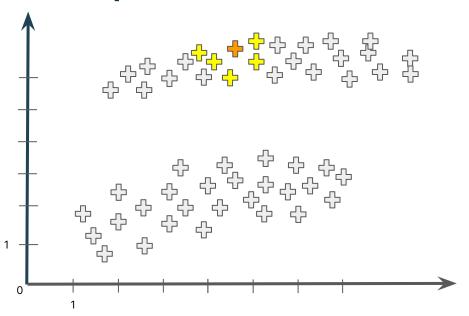


core samples



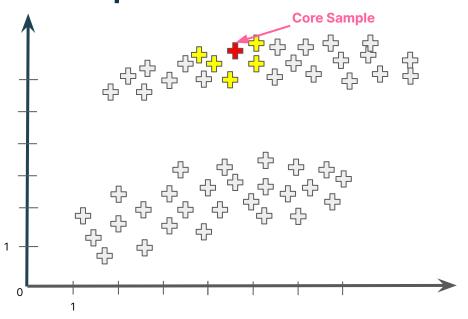


core samples



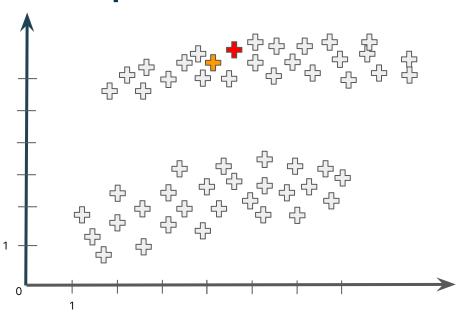


core samples



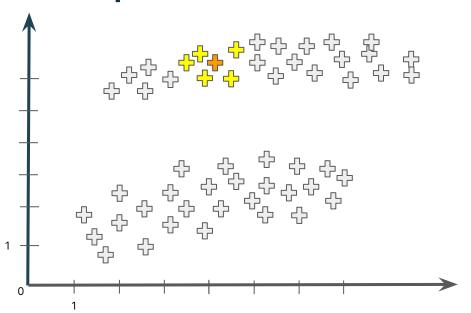


core samples



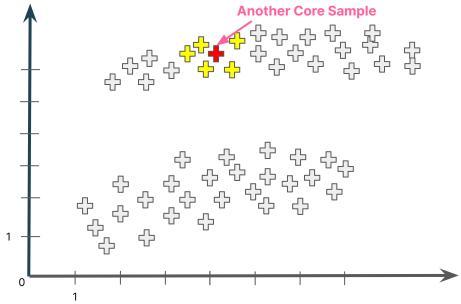


core samples



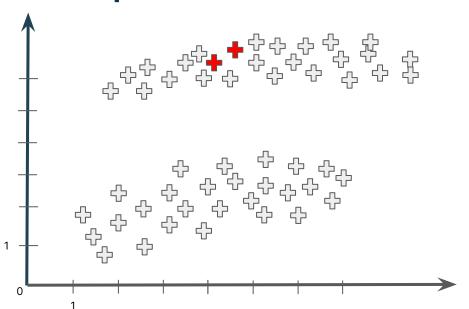


Example - Take observation & define core samples



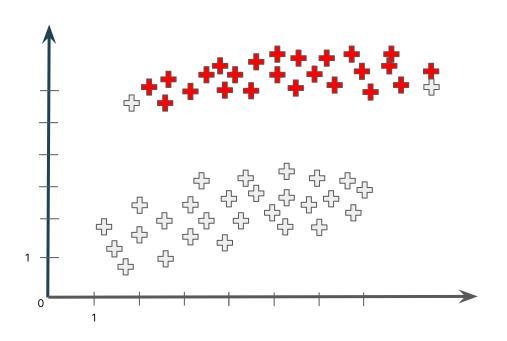


core samples

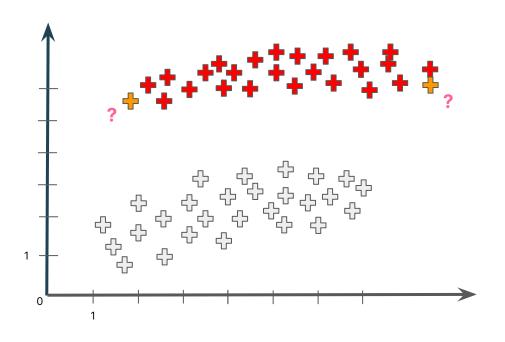




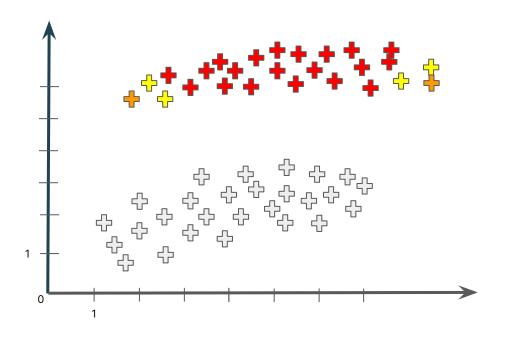
Example - Fast Forward



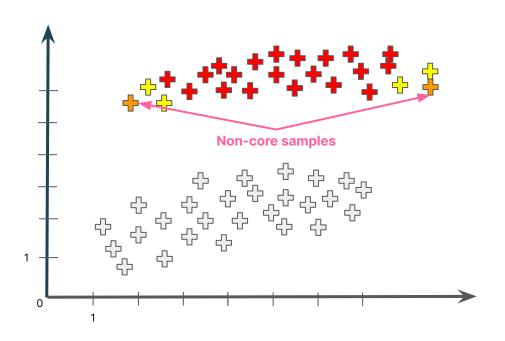




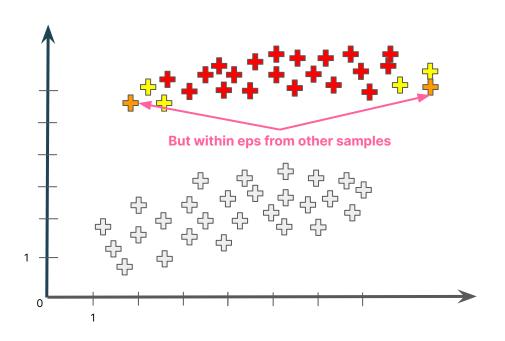






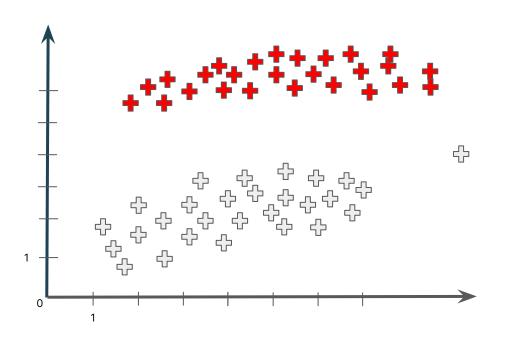






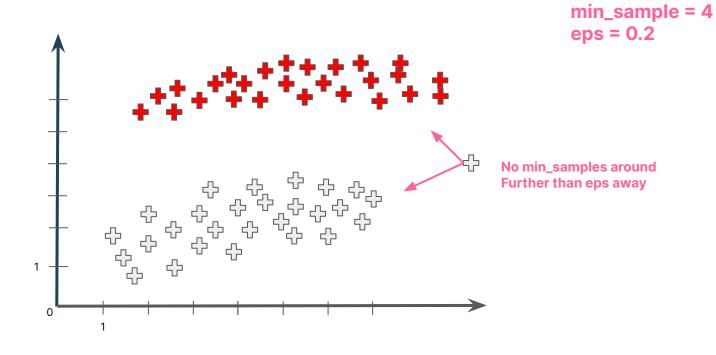


Example - Define outliers



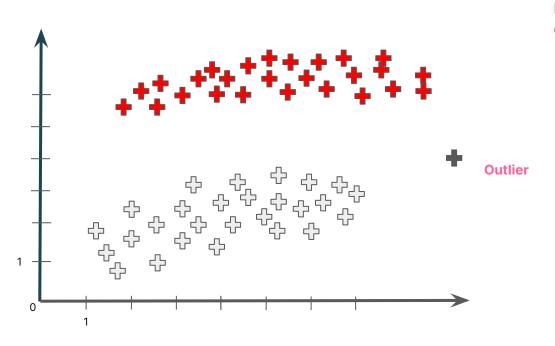


Example - Define outliers



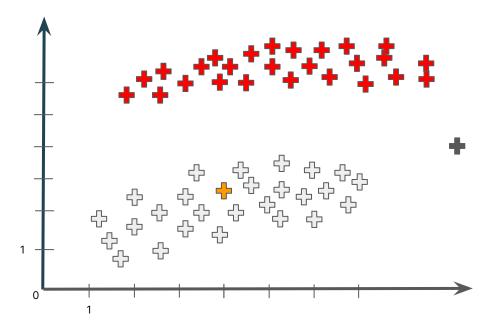


Example - Define outliers



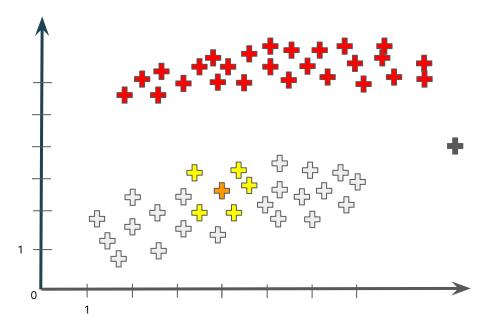


cluster



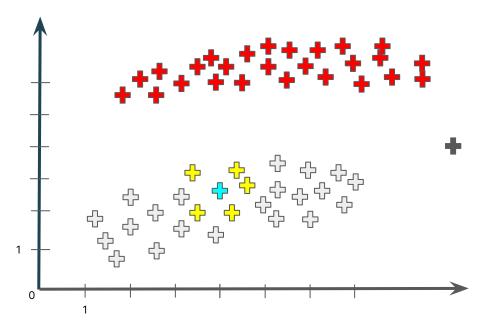


cluster



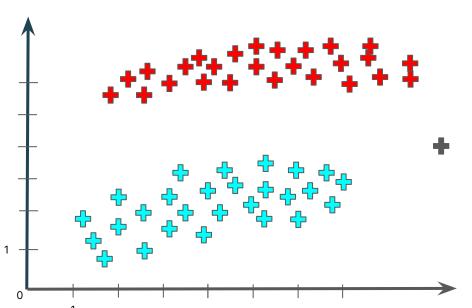


cluster





cluster





How to choose min_sample & eps?

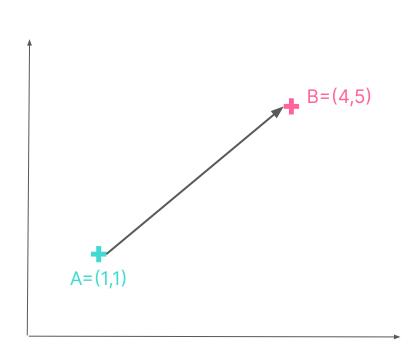


- Low eps & High min_sample → High density clusters
- High eps & Low min_sample → Low density clusters
- Low eps & Low min_sample → High outliers sensitivity
- High eps & High min_sample → Low outliers sensitivity



Choose types of distance for eps

Euclidean Distance



$$d_2(x,y) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{p} (x_i - y_i)^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{(4-1)^2 + (5-1)^2}$$

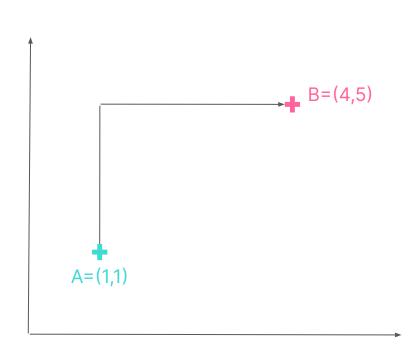
$$d = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (4)^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{9 + 16}$$

$$d = \sqrt{25}$$

$$d = 5$$

Manhattan Distance



$$d_1(x,y) = \sum_{i=1}^p |x_i - y_i|$$

$$d = |4 - 1| + |5 - 1|$$

$$d = 3 + 4$$

$$d = 7$$



Thanks!

See you in the next course

