Exercise 3

The dataset below represents casino customer behavior with two features per customer.

Use DBSCAN to create clusters of based on customer behavior. You will calculate distances,

Identify neighbors, core points, non-core points and assign a cluster for each data point.

Show complete solutions

Casino Customers

Customer	Avg Bet per Visit (USD)	Visits per Month
A	3	4
B	2	4
C	3	3
D	3	5
E	9	7
F	8	7
G	9	6
H	9	8
I	4	4
J	10	7
T	5	4
U	7	7

DBSCAN Hyperparameters:

eps = 1

min_samples = 2

	A (3,4)	B (2,4)	C (3,3)	D (3,5)	E (9,7)	F (8,7)	G (9,6)	H (9,8)	I (4,4)	J (10,7)	T (5,4)	U (7,7)
A(3,4)	0	1	1	1	6.7	5.8	6.3	7.2	1	7.6		
B(2,4)	1	0	1.4	1.4	7.6	6.7	7.2	8	2	8.5		
C(3,3)	1	1.4	0	2	7.2	6.4	6.7	7.8	1.4	8		
D(3,5)	1	1.4	2	0	6.3	5.3	6	6.7	1.4	7.2		
E(9,7)	6.7	7.6	7.2	6.3	0	1	1	1	5.8	1		
F(8,7)	5.8	6.7	6.4	5.3	1	0	1.4	1.4	5	2		
G(9,6)	6.3	7.2	6.7	6	1	1.4	0	2	5.3	1.4		
H(9,8)	7.2	8	7.8	6.7	1	1.4	2	0	6.4	1.4		
I(4,4)	1	2	1.4	1.4	5.8	5	5.3	6.4	0	6.7		
J(10,7)	7.6	8.5	8	7.2	1	2	1.4	1.4	6.7	0		
T(5,4)												
U(7,7)												

Tasks

1. Create a scatter plot
2. Compute all pairwise Euclidean distances between customers.
3. Create a full distance matrix.
4. For each point A-U, list all of its neighbours based on **eps**.
5. Create a table showing each point and the **number of neighbors** in its neighborhood.
6. For each point A-U, determine if it is a core point, non-core point and noise based on **min_samples**.
7. Simulate DBSCAN
   7.1. Select the a core point and begin a new cluster
   7.2. Expand the cluster using its neighbours
   7.3. Add newly discovered core points to the expansion queue.
   7.4. Continue until no more points can be reached
   7.5. Repeat until all points are assigned or labeled noise.
8. Create a table showing each point and its cluster.