

Assignment Report - A7

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NOTE: Best viewd in HTML version!

The goal of this assignment is to cluster artists based on their genre.

Subtask 2

Program Design

The program is split into 3 sub-packages:

- `org.neu.pdpmr.tasks.types` : It holds datatypes responsible for reading files and parsing them to provide fields. For extensibility purposes this file will read all fields and store them internally. For use within map reduce it is recommended to extract only portion of fields from it.
- `org.neu.pdpmr.tasks.Main` : Main file that executes whole project.
- `org.neu.pdpmr.tasks.subtask2` : Holds clustering mechanism for the second sub-task.
- `KMode` : It is based on KMode clustering technique.
 1. Initially we assign 1 as weight to all terms associated with any artist.
 2. We then take intersect count of *artist terms* to *centroid terms* as a distance measure.
 3. To calculate new centroid position we take mode (most repeating values) of, **set of artist terms**, for all artists belonging to that cluster.
 4. Finally, we calculate distance to this new centroid by using same intersection technique.
- `KMeans` : It is an experimental implementation which assumes every `term` as a dimension and does Cartesian distance between them to do clustering.
 1. Initially we assign 1 as weight to all terms associated with any artist.
 2. Then we take a mean across the cluster for each dimension. This could be fractional depending on the actual values. We call this as score of centroid terms.
 3. Finally, we calculate distance to this new centroid by summing scores of matching centroid terms between `artist terms` and the new centroid (distance = taking inverse of sum).

Assumptions and Specifications

- Our centroids are not constrained to be a valid point in the graph.

It could be a subset of any combination of *terms*. Thus, we cannot use the artist similarity to construct edges between artist and centroids. In our case we assume all artists are connected to each other iff they have at least 1 common term. And distance between them is the inverse of the intersection of matching *terms*.

- We assume artist `A` is similar to artist `B` reverse is **NOT** true. As in case of $A \subset B$.

Results

Below tag cloud shows cluster assignment of artists. This report is run on a 10000 songs subset with approx 3800 distinct artists.

Key information to read below figure:

1. Every iteration result is shown as bunch of tag clouds.
2. Every tag cloud is a cluster shown in row major format. And are sorted by `CLUSTER_ID`.
3. For iteration i we highlight *terms* using iteration $i - 1$ centroids. So for de-referencing use previous iteration centroids.
4. Darker color represent centroid terms for that cluster.
5. The size of the word indicates the number of artists assigned to that cluster.
6. Note: Some centroids are not plotted due to shortage of screen space as decided by wordcloud library!

Cluster assignment visualization

Iter 1



file:///Users/shabbirhussain/Documents/workspace/a7-shabbir-sharad/Report.html



file:///Users/shabbirhussain/Documents/workspace/a7-shabbir-sharad/Report.html



Iter 6



Iter 10





Conclusion

KModes is an interesting clustering results. We observed that centroids are mostly stabilized by 6th iteration on small corpus (with some exceptions). As algorithm progresses the clusters seems to merge together to form a bigger distinction between *terms* as seen in the case of `POP` which was prominent in every cluster earlier in iteration 1. It is later aggregated to its own *term* towards the end of the algorithm.

Task Assignment

Shabbir was responsible for sub-problem 2 including sub-problem 2 reporting and respective Makefile.

Sharad was responsible for sub-problem 1 including sub-problem 1 reporting and respective Makefile.