

K-MEANS & FRIENDS

EXPLORING CLUSTERING WITH PHOTOGRAPHS

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Outline

- motivation
- movie
- math
- method
- more

motivation what are we talking about again?

quantization, clustering, k-means and friends

Image Compression, Customer Segmentation, Document Clustering, Anomaly Detection, Feature Learning and Dimensionality Reduction, Medical Imaging, Genomics and Bioinformatics, Speech Recognition, Astronomical Data Analysis, Pattern Recognition and Classification, even enabling efficient training for LLMs ...and unusually enough, a movie

movie

cinematography: a rather unusual use case for k-means

i got to do this

cinematography

on

a

budget

powered

by

python

AKRITI SINGH SURYA RAO ARSHAD MUMTAZ SHAHRUKH, SAMIN, HIMANSHU, RONIT, AFZA SHANKAR, VIKAS. SADIO, VARIIN, ASIM. SHOA

Music by RABBI SHERGILL

eight down toofaan mail



in cinemas this february



first principles

the best cinematography has exceptional control on color

first principles

showcase what inspired the film's cinematography

one, or two or a few

one, or two or a few but no more

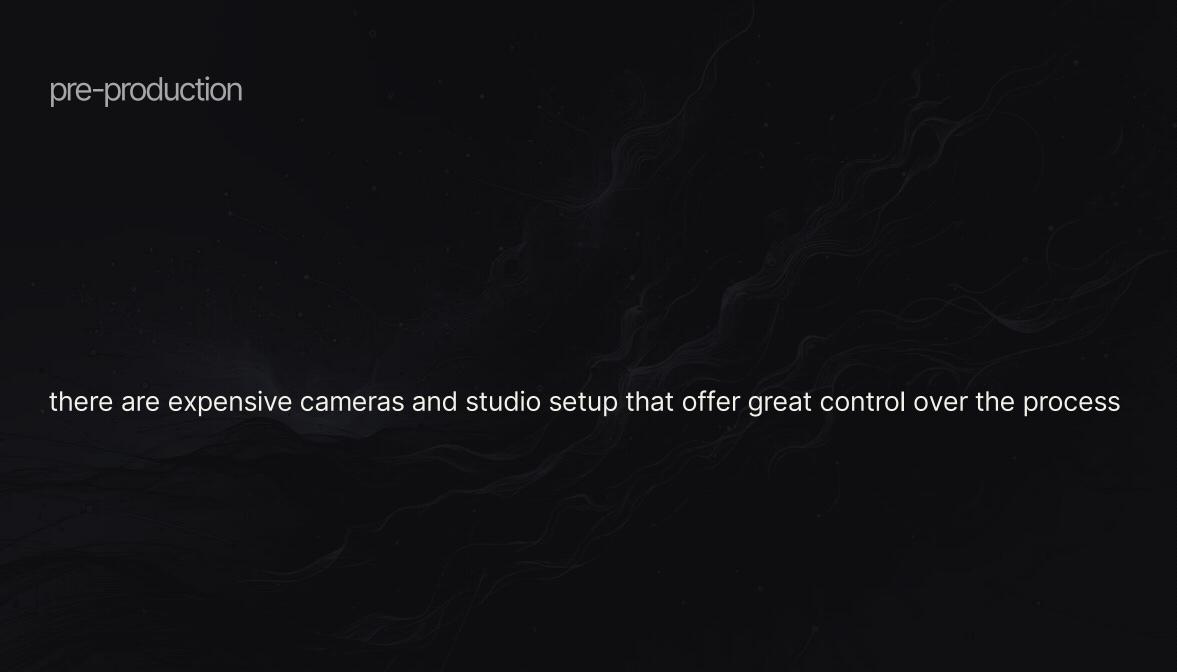
the director ascribes meaning to these one, two or a few to tell the story

these colors must remain (approximately, perceptually) consistent

throughout the process, across all devices and screens

or else*

* I had a **great** director and a very very dedicated team, use your imagination



a typical day may cost 100s of 1000s of \$\$\$ for camera and lighting

but for a 10-day shoot, interior and exterior

we had USD 359 total

(yes, that's three hundred and fifty-nine dollars, at the current exchange rate)

key insight

light – waves – wavelength, wavelength, wavelength

key insight

light – colors – long wavelength, medium wavelength, short wavelength

how do you pick colors?

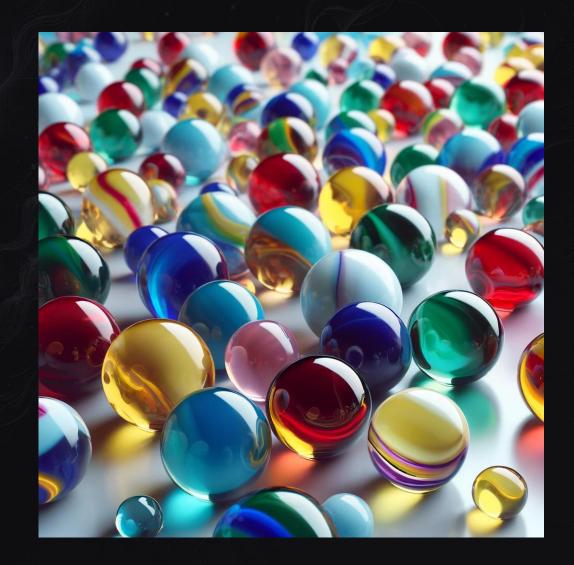
i used k-means++ to do it

let's see how there really is no math to it...

math* how clustering works

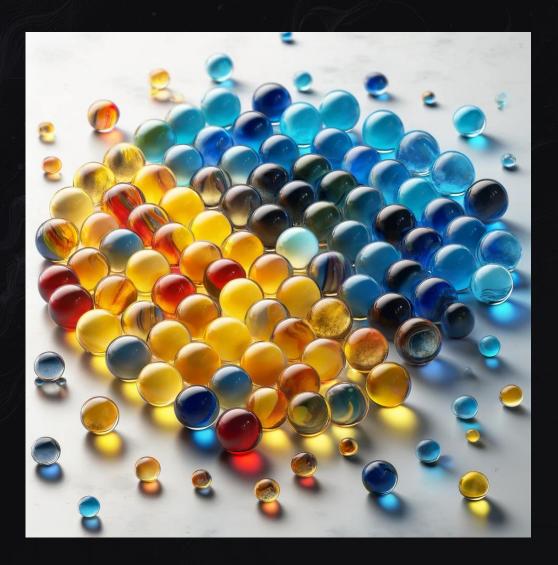
naive explainer

imagine you have a bunch of marbles of different colors, and you want to organize them into groups



naive explainer

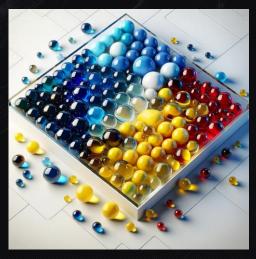
the k-means method is like deciding to group the marbles based on how close they are to each other (in color)

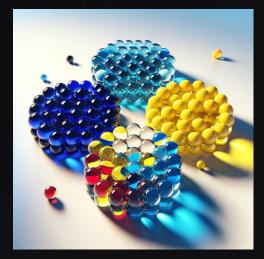


naive explainer

the "k" in k-means is deciding how many groups you want







Initialize

Assign

Update

Repeat

Initialize

Start by selecting k initial centroids, where k is a predefined number of clusters

Initialize

Assign

Update

Repeat

Initialize

Assign

Update

Repeat

Assign

each data point to the **closest** centroid, creating clusters.

"distance" is how you find the closest centroid, define distance to mean the unit measure of the feature(s) you cluster on

Update

Recalculate the centroids as the mean of all points in each cluster

Initialize

Assign

Update

Repeat

Repeat

the assignment and update steps until the centroids no longer change significantly, indicating convergence

Initialize

Assign

Update

Repeat

Limit

Often the centroids do not seem to converge, but dance around the convergence points, this is when we stop the algorithm by specifying the maximum number of iterations

Initialize

Assign

Update

Repeat

Limit

Representation

Distance Measure

Representation

feature comes in focus

unit distances mean the same thing everywhere.

Representation

Distance Measure

Distance Measure

Cartesian, Manhattan, Cosine or custom based on the feature(s) you want to use to create the clusters.

Representation

Distance Measure

The Right **K**: Elbow Method

Plot the cost (e.g., within-cluster sum of squares) against different k values. The "elbow" point, where the rate of decrease sharply changes, can indicate a good k value.

Representation

Distance Measure

The Right **K**: Silhouette Score

Measure how similar an object is to its own cluster compared to other clusters. A high silhouette score suggests the object is well matched to its own cluster and poorly matched to neighboring clusters. The k that maximizes the average silhouette score may be chosen.

Representation

Distance Measure

The Right **K**: Gap Statistic

Compares the total within intra-cluster variation for different values of k with their expected values under null reference distribution of the data. The k with the highest gap statistic suggests the optimal clustering.

Representation

Distance Measure

how? let's see this in action

method

let's look at some code

tech stack

this is compute intensive

we leverage vectorized, just-in-time approach

tech stack

JAX parallelizes and optimizes the compute DAG over NumPy

code switch to code

MORE JOIN THE DISCUSSION, GITHUB, MAKE THIS BETTER

open-source

Eight Down Toofaan Mail is now on YouTube

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VnHPtozfhRU

this project on github: https://github.com/shauryashaurya/kandinsky

join me

