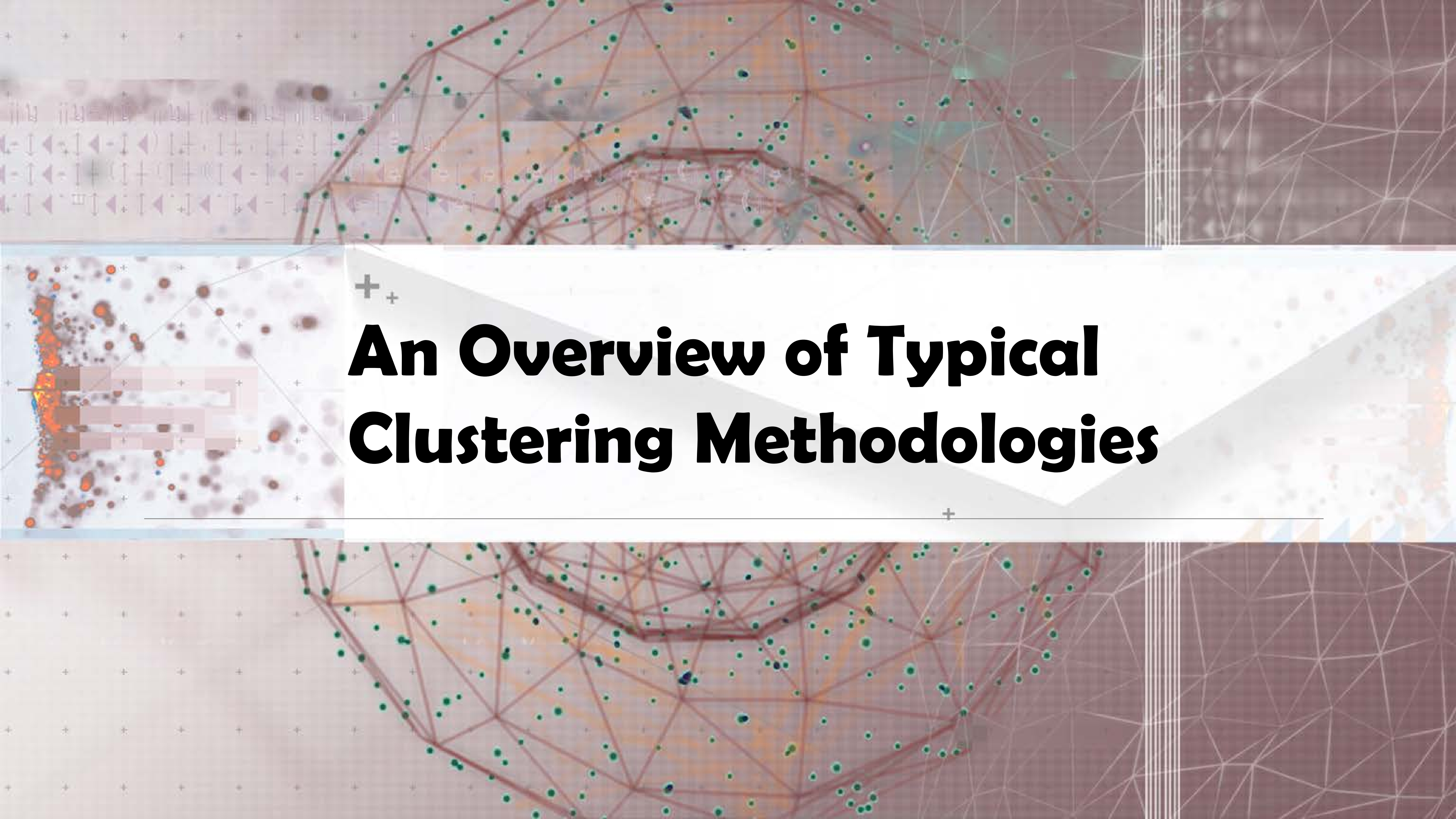

An Overview of Typical Clustering Methodologies

Typical Clustering Methodologies (I)

- **Distance-based methods**
  - Partitioning algorithms: K-Means, K-Medians, K-Medoids
  - Hierarchical algorithms: Agglomerative vs. divisive methods
- **Density-based and grid-based methods**
  - Density-based: Data space is explored at a high-level of granularity and then post-processing to put together dense regions into an arbitrary shape
  - Grid-based: Individual regions of the data space are formed into a grid-like structure
- **Probabilistic and generative models:** Modeling data from a generative process
  - Assume a specific form of the generative model (e.g., mixture of Gaussians)
  - Model parameters are estimated with the Expectation-Maximization (EM) algorithm (using the available dataset, for a maximum likelihood fit)
  - Then estimate the generative probability of the underlying data points

Typical Clustering Methodologies (II)

- **High-dimensional clustering**
  - Subspace clustering: Find clusters on various subspaces
    - Bottom-up, top-down, correlation-based methods vs. δ-cluster methods
  - Dimensionality reduction: A vertical form (i.e., columns) of clustering
    - Columns are clustered; may cluster rows and columns together (co-clustering)
    - Probabilistic latent semantic indexing (PLSI) then LDA: Topic modeling of text data
      - A cluster (i.e., topic) is associated with a set of words (i.e., dimensions) and a set of documents (i.e., rows) simultaneously
    - Nonnegative matrix factorization (NMF) (as one kind of co-clustering)
      - A nonnegative matrix A (e.g., word frequencies in documents) can be approximately factorized two non-negative low rank matrices U and V
    - Spectral clustering: Use the *spectrum* of the similarity matrix of the data to perform dimensionality reduction for clustering in fewer dimensions