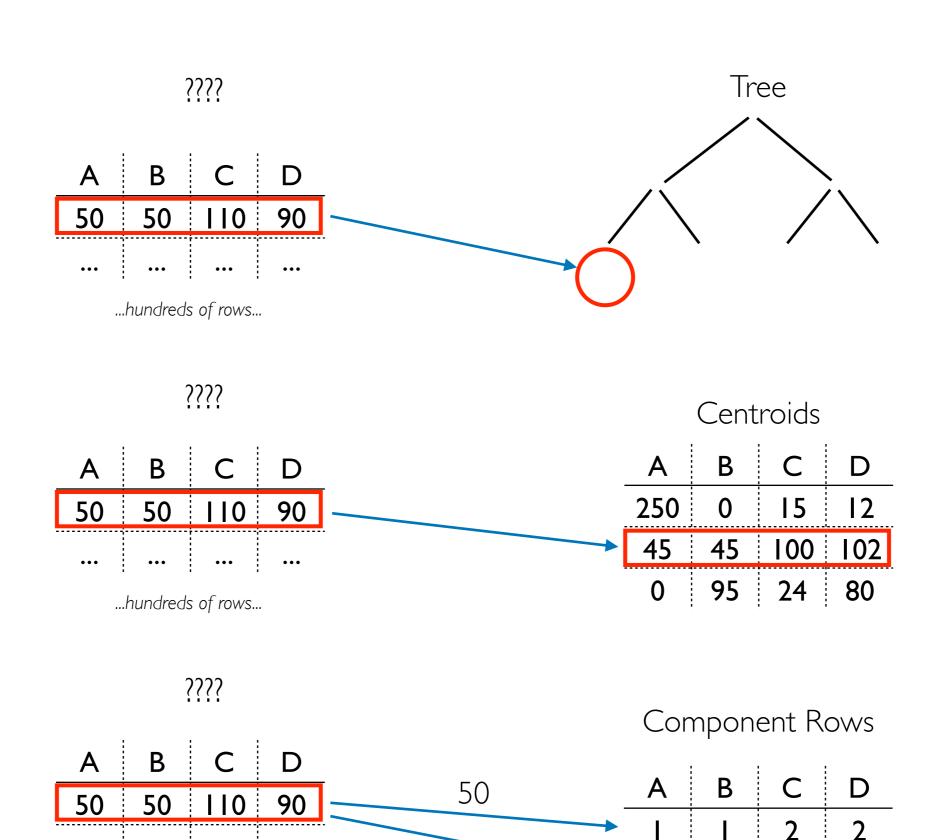
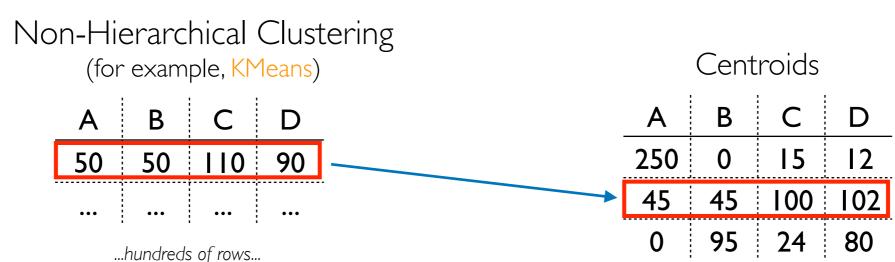
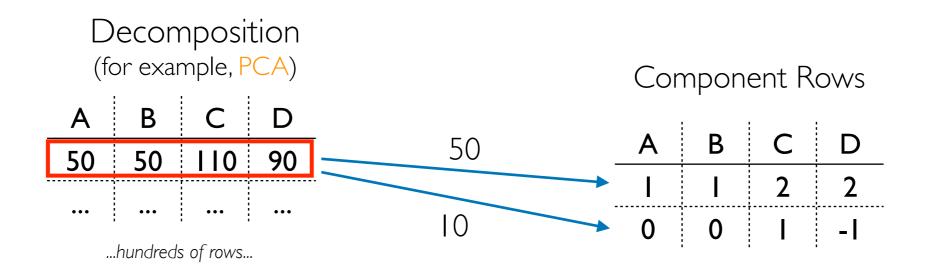
[320] Unsupervised ML Recap

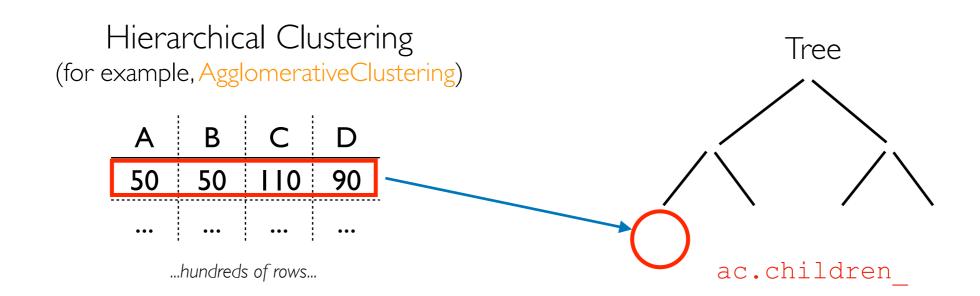


...hundreds of rows...









50

10

Non-Hierarchical Clustering (for example, KMeans)

A	В	С	D
50	50	110	90
•••	•••	•••	•••

...hundreds of rows...

Centroids

	Α	В	С	D
2	50	0	15	12
	15	45	100	102
	0	95	24	80

km.cluster_centers_

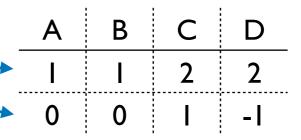
Decomposition (for example PCA)

(for example, PCA)

A	В	С	D
50	50	110	90
•••	•••	•••	•••

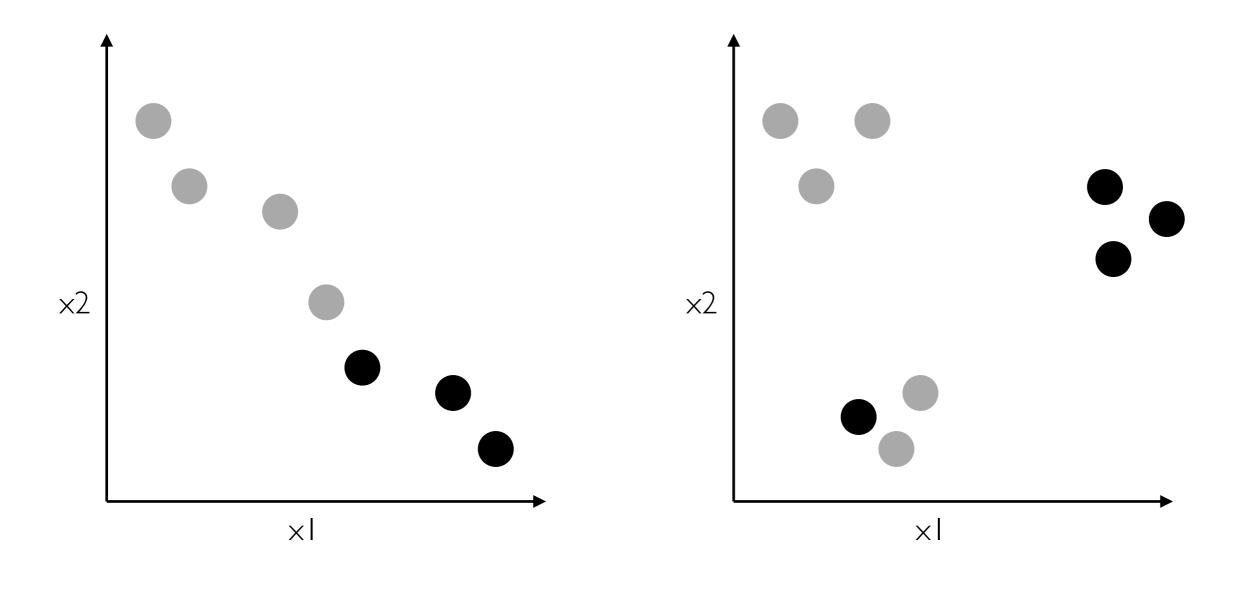
...hundreds of rows...

Component Rows



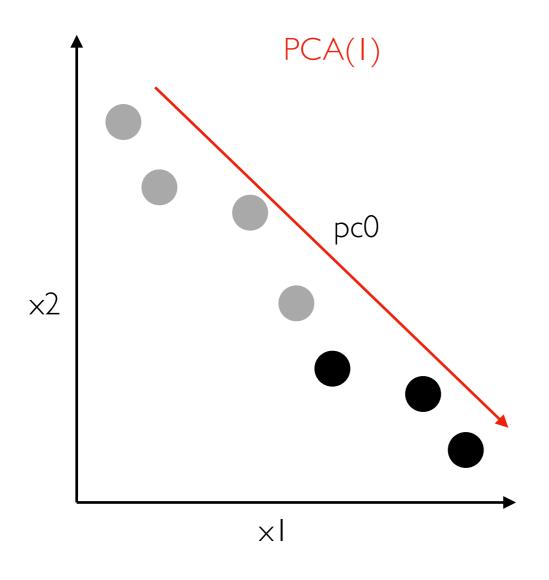
pca.components

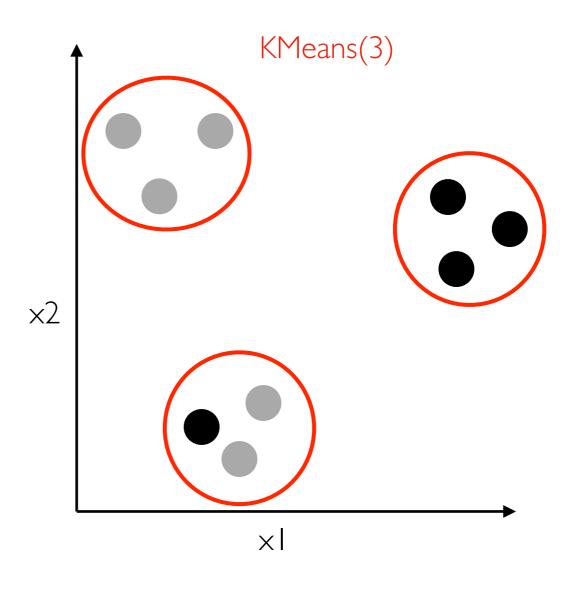
Preprocessing: Clustering or Decomposition?



×I	x 2	у
10	5	TRUE
•••	•••	•••

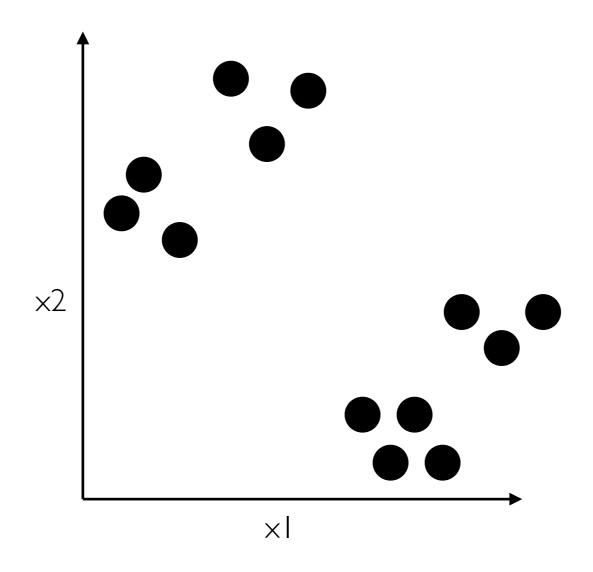
Preprocessing: Clustering or Decomposition?

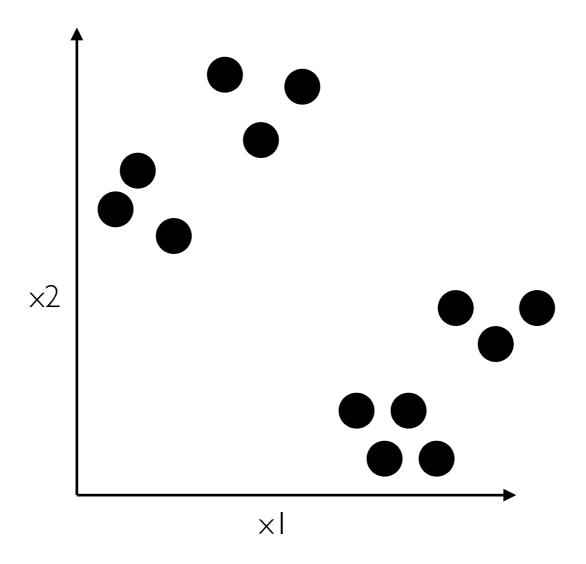




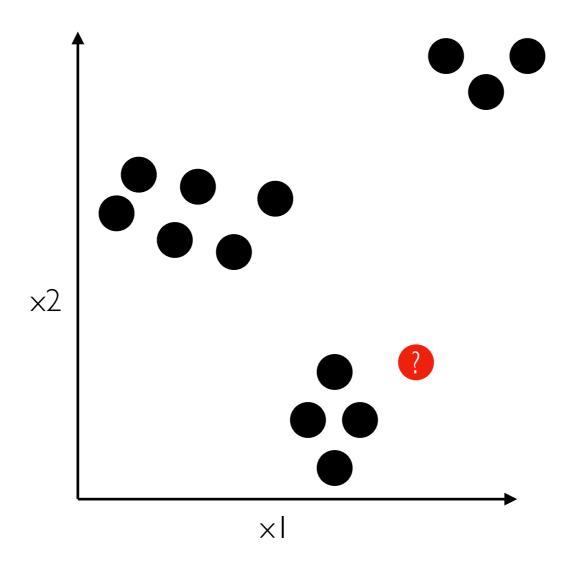
_xl	x 2	у
10	5	TRUE
•••	•••	•••

```
model = Pipeline([
    ????,
    ("lr", LogisticRegression())
])
```

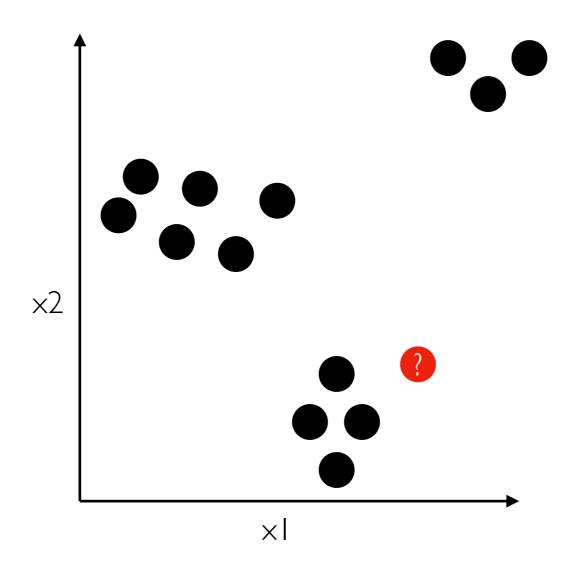




AgglomerativeClustering can show us that the two big clusters contain sub clusters.



After identifying some clusters from initial data, we will need to look at new data points and find what cluster is the best match



Use **KMeans**, because it can do fit and predict on separate datasets. AgglomerativeClustering can only do fit_predict on a single dataset.