

CO 3	Develop various classification and clustering techniques.	L4
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Fuzzy C-means

In **Fuzzy clustering** each element has a set of membership coefficients corresponding to the degree of being in a given cluster. Points close to the center of a cluster may be in the cluster to a higher degree than points in the edge of a cluster. The degree, to which an element belongs to a given cluster, is a numerical value varying from 0 to 1. Fuzzy clustering algorithms seek to **minimize cluster memberships** and distances, but we will focus on Fuzzy C-Means Clustering algorithm. Fuzzy c-means developed in 1973 and improved in 1981. It's very similar to k-means algorithm in a structure way:

1. Choose number of clusters.
2. Assign coefficients randomly to each data point for being in the clusters.
3. Repeat until algorithm converged (Objective Function C minimizes cluster memberships and distances):
4. Compute the centroid for each cluster
5. Compute each data points' coefficients of being in the clusters.

The main difference with k-means cluster is that **objective function for fuzzy c-means algorithm** allows different cluster membership with probability values, where k-means cluster has strict objective function allows only one cluster membership.

Each question 4 marks.

SPECTF is a dataset to be used.

Analyze the Clusters in data using **Fuzzy C-means**

Do the **Exploratory data analysis** on the data

- I. Reading and Understanding the Data
- II. Data Cleaning
- III. Data Preparation
- IV. Model Building using **Fuzzy C-means**
- V. Final Analysis-
 - a. What is the inference from the clusters formed?
 - b. Find the clustering parameters
 - ❖ Estimated number of clusters
 - ❖ Homogeneity
 - ❖ Completeness
 - ❖ Adjusted Rand Index
 - ❖ Adjusted Mutual Information
 - ❖ Silhouette Coefficient