Clustering: Unsupervised Learning

IF-3270 Pembelajaran Mesin

Teknik Informatika ITB





Modul 7: Clustering



Fariska Z. Ruskanda, S.T., M.T. (fariska@informatika.org)

KK IF -Teknik Informatika - STEI ITB

01 Clustering: What & Why?

IF3270 - Pembelajaran Mesin (Machine Learning)



Outline

Clustering: What?

Tahapan Clustering

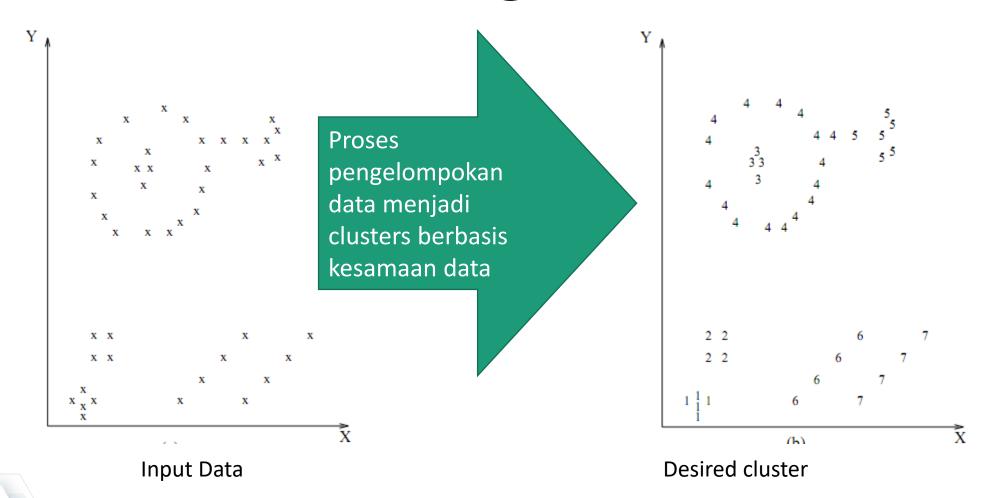
Representasi Cluster

Clustering: Why?

Kategori Metode

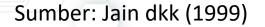


Clustering: What?

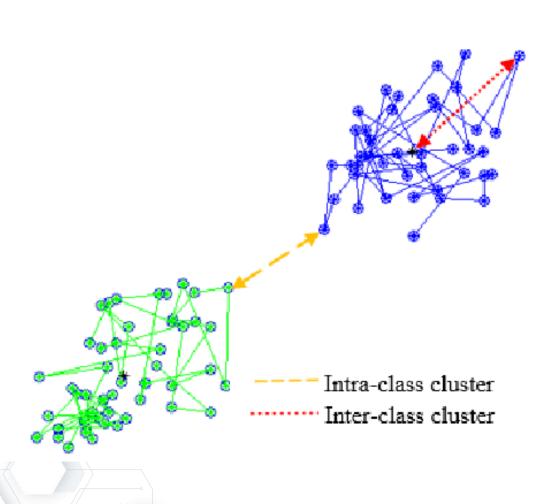


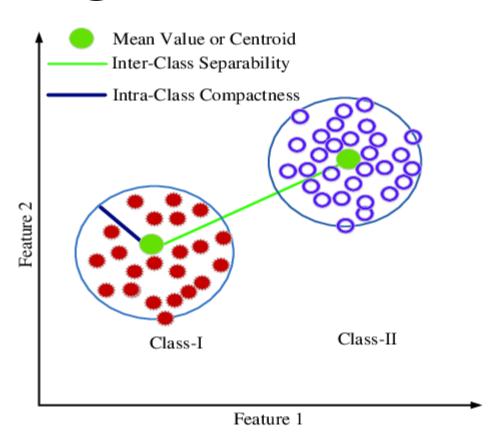
Unsupervised learning = learning from raw data





Clustering:



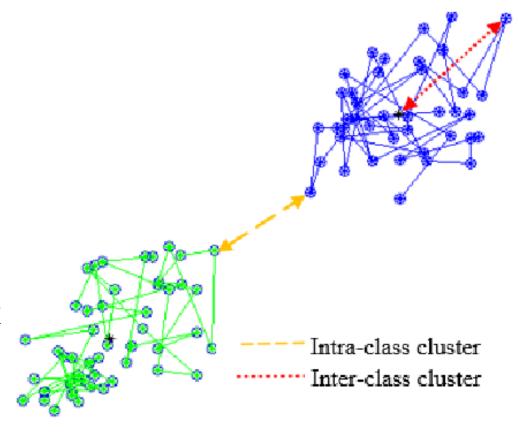


https://www.researchgate.net/figure/The-concept-of-intra-class-compactness-and-inter-class-separability-in-a-two-dimension_fig3_325095062



Clustering: Finding natural groups

- High intra-cluster similarity
 - Data pd cluster yang sama harus semirip mungkin
- Low inter-cluster similarity
 - Data pd cluster yang berbeda harus sejauh mungkin
- Pengukuran kemiripan dan jarak harus jelas dan punya semantik praktikal (sesuai domain)



https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sharifah_Sakinah_Syed_Ahmad/publication/280627665/



Clustering: Why?

- Data discovery (cluster = struktur internal data)
 - Contoh: search engine, news aggregator, gen
- Tujuan awalnya partisi / pengelompokan
 - Contoh: segmentasi pasar, segmentasi gambar
- Bagian dari teknik lainnya
 - Contoh: peringkasan berbasis clustering





Why: Clustering pada Search Engine



clustering

Results 1-5 of 5 in Natural language

Sources Sites Time Topics

Top 284 Results

remix

- Search, Engine (27)
 - + Yippy, Concept Clustering (5)
 - · Meta Search (7)

- Natural language (5)

- Classification, Clustering (3)
- Theory (2)
- Relational (3)
- Demonstration (2)
- Other Topics (7)
- + Technology (25)
- + Algorithms (26)
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- + Blog (12)
- + Definition (9)
- + Machine Learning (16)
- + Windows (15)

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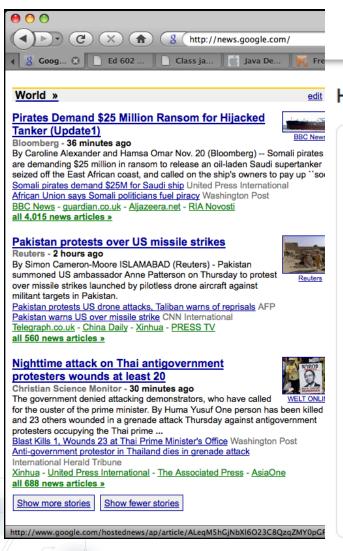
<u>LingPipe Blog | **Natural Language** Processing and Text Analytics new window preview</u>

Struktur internal hasil pencarian



Why: Clustering pada News Aggregator

Google News



Headlines

More Headlines

Tributes pour in for Sen. John McCain, remembered as a 'true American hero'

Fox News • 5 hours ago

 John McCain, senator and former presidential candidate, dies at 81

CNN · 23 minutes ago

McCain leaves the stage when we need him most

Washington Post · today

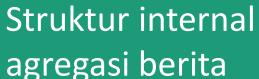
 Farewell to John McCain -- He devoted his life to protecting safety and security of America

Fox News • today

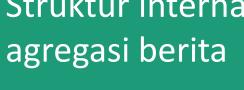
 John McCain's military record and legacy: A warrior who learned from his mistakes

NBCNews.com · one hour ago

View full coverage



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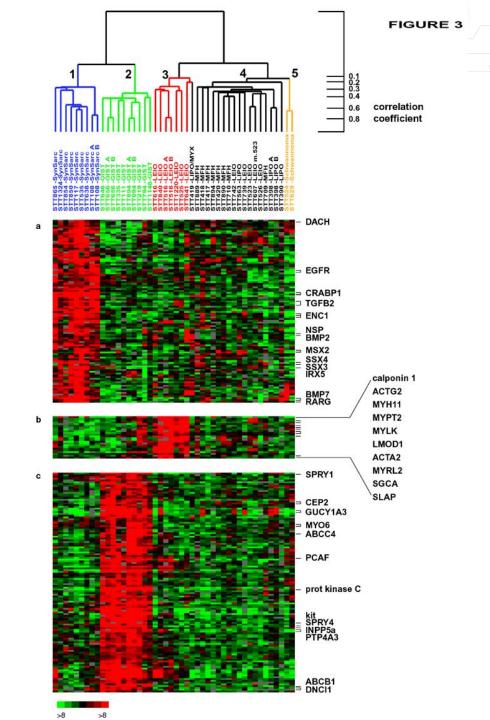






Why: Clustering pada Gen

http://genomewww.stanford.edu/sarcoma/ supplemental_data.html

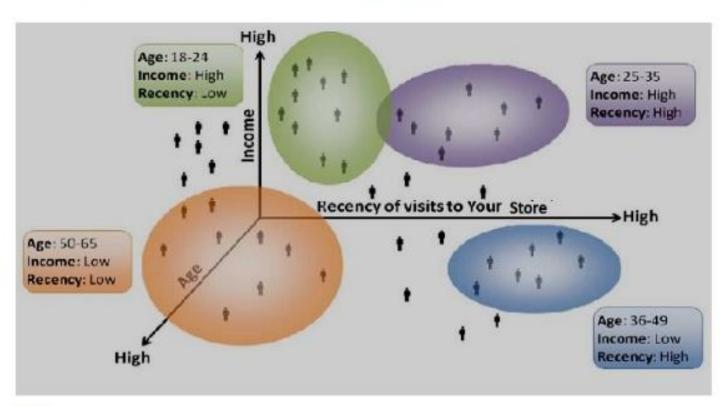






Why: Clustering untuk Segmentasi

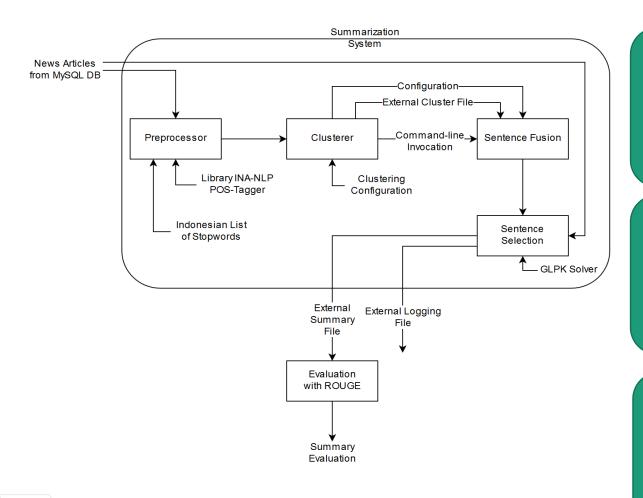
Example - Clusters using Age, Income & Recency







Why: Clustering-based Approach



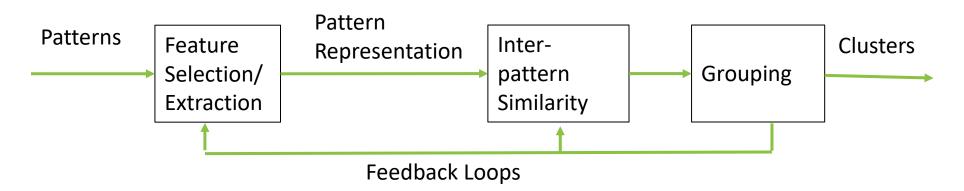
Clustering-based summarization

Clustering-based outlier detection

Clustering-based analysis



Tahapan Clustering



- Tahapan utama:
 - 1) Feature selection: original features → subset of features Feature extraction: transformation into new features
 - 2) Pattern proximity/similarity measure
 - 3) Grouping
- Clustering output: hard atau soft (membership degree)



Tahapan Clustering (lanjutan)

- Tahapan opsional:
 - 4) data abstraction
 - 5) assessment of output (good or poor)

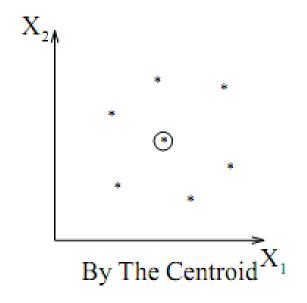


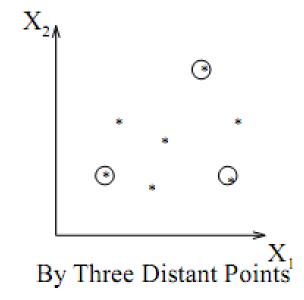




Representasi Cluster (1)

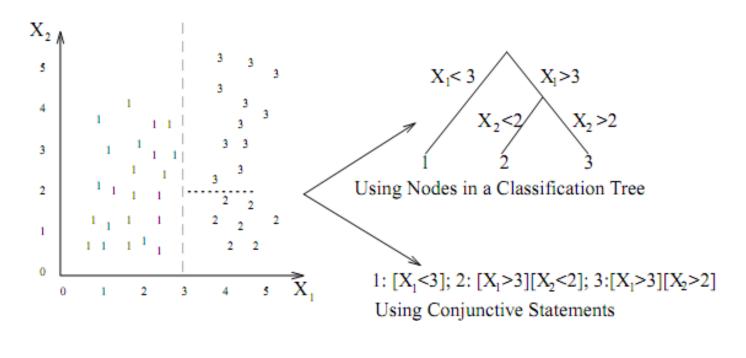
Centroid atau set of distant point







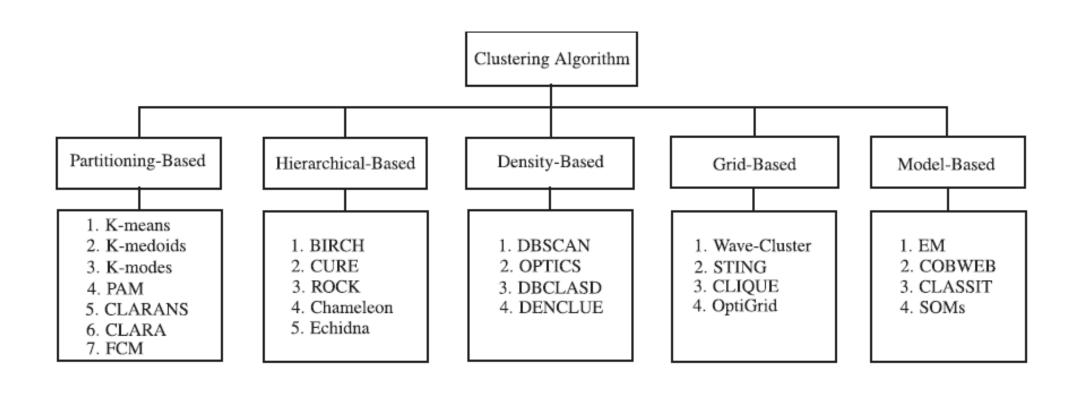
Representasi Cluster (2)



- Pohon klasifikasi
- Conjunctive statements



Kategori Metode Clustering (Fahad, 2014)





Kategori Metode Clustering

(Han & Kamber, 2006)

1. Metode partitioning

- mengidentifikasi partisi yang mengoptimalkan kriteria pengelompokan (squared error, absolute error)
- Konstruksi k-partisi data (partisi ~ cluster); k ≤ jumlah data
- Contoh: K-means, k-medoids

2. Metode hierarchical

menghasilkan rangkaian partisi bersarang

- Agglomerative (bottom-up, merge):
 1 object ~ 1 cluster → 1 cluster n-object
- Divisive (top-down, split):
 1 cluster n-object → 1 object ~ 1 cluster



Kategori Metode Clustering (lanj) (Han & Kamber, 2006)

3. Metode berbasis density

- Densitas: jumlah objek
- Contoh: DBSCAN (Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Applications with Noise)

4. Metode berbasis grid

- Struktur grid, cepat, bergantung jumlah sel, tidak dipengaruhi jumlah objek, perhitungan bisa dilakukan secara paralel
- Contoh: STING (STatistical INformation Grid)

5. Metode berbasis model

Contoh: EM (Expectation-Maximization), SOM (self-organizing map)





02 Partitional Clustering

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