M10-L1 Problem 1

In this problem you will implement the K-Means algorithm from scratch, and use it to cluster two datasets: a "blob" shaped dataset with three classes, and a "moon" shaped dataset with two classes.

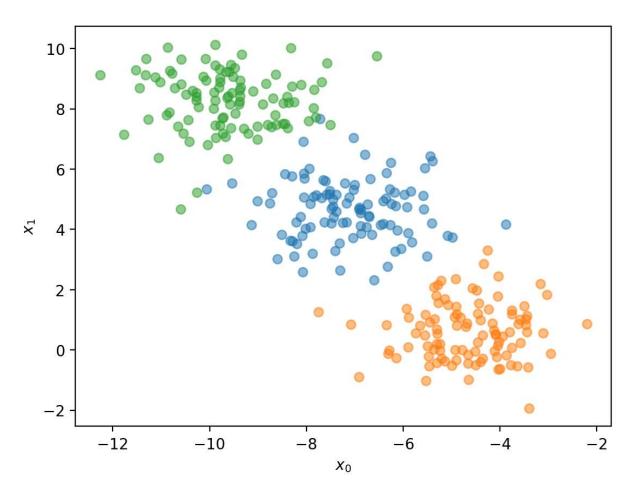
```
In [112...
          import numpy as np
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          from sklearn.datasets import make_blobs, make_moons
          ## DO NOT MODIFY
          def plotter(x, y, labels = None, centers = None):
              fig = plt.figure(dpi = 200)
              for i in range(len(np.unique(y))):
                  if labels is not None:
                      plt.scatter(x[labels == i, 0], x[labels == i, 1], alpha = 0.5)
                      plt.scatter(x[y == i, 0], x[y == i, 1], alpha = 0.5)
              if labels is not None:
                  if (labels != y).any():
                       plt.scatter(x[labels != y, 0], x[labels != y, 1], s = 100, c = 'None',
              if centers is not None:
                  plt.scatter(centers[:,0], centers[:,1], c = 'red', label = 'Cluster Centers
              plt.xlabel('$x 0$')
              plt.ylabel('$x 1$')
              if labels is not None or centers is not None:
                  plt.legend()
              plt.show()
```

We will use sklearn.datasets.make_blobs() to generate the dataset. The random_state = 12 argument is used to ensure all students have the same data.

```
In [113... ## DO NOT MODIFY
x, y = make_blobs(n_samples = 300, n_features = 2, random_state = 12)
```

Visualize the data using the plotter(x,y) function. You do not need to pass the labels or centers arguments

```
In [114... ## YOUR CODE GOES HER
plotter(x,y)
```



Now we will begin to create our own K-Means function.

First you will write a function find_cluster(point, centers) which returns the index of the cluster center closest to the given point.

- point is a one dimensional numpy array containing the x_0 and x_1 coordinates of a single data point
- ullet centers is a 3 imes 2 numpy array containing the coordinates of the three cluster centers at any given iteration
- **return** the index of the closest cluster center

```
In [115... ## FILL IN THE FOLLOWING FUNCTION

def find_cluster(point, centers):
    index = -1
    closest = np.inf
    for i,center in enumerate(centers):
        dis = np.sqrt((center[0]-point[0])**2 + (center[1]-point[1])**2)
        if dis <closest:
            closest = dis
            index = i
        return index</pre>
```

Next, write a function assign_labels(x, centers) which will loop through all the points in x and use the find_cluster() function we just wrote to assign the label

of the closest cluster center. Your function should return the labels

- $|\mathbf{x}|$ is a 300×2 numpy array containing the coordinates of all the points in the dataset
- \bullet centers is a 3×2 numpy array containing the coordinates of the three cluster centers at any given iteration
- return a one dimensional numpy array of length 300 containing the corresponding label for each point in \times

```
In [116... ## FILL IN THE FOLLOWING FUNCTION
    def assign_labels(x, centers):
        labels = np.zeros(x.shape[0], dtype=int)
        for idx, point in enumerate(x):
            labels[idx] = find_cluster(point, centers)
        return labels
```

Next, write a function update_centers(x, labels) which will compute the new cluster centers using the centroid of each cluster, provided all the points in x and their corresponding labels

- x is a 300×2 numpy array containing the coordinates of all the points in the dataset
- labels is a one dimensional numpy array of length 300 containing the corresponding label for each point in $\,\mathbf{x}\,$
- ullet return a 3 imes 2 numpy array containing the coordinates of the three cluster centers

```
In [117... ## FILL IN THE FOLLOWING FUNCTION

def update_centers(x, labels):
    unique_labels = np.unique(labels)
    updated_centers = np.zeros((len(unique_labels), x.shape[1]))
    for i, label in enumerate(unique_labels):
        cluster_points = x[labels == label]
        updated_centers[i] = np.mean(cluster_points, axis=0)
    return updated_centers
```

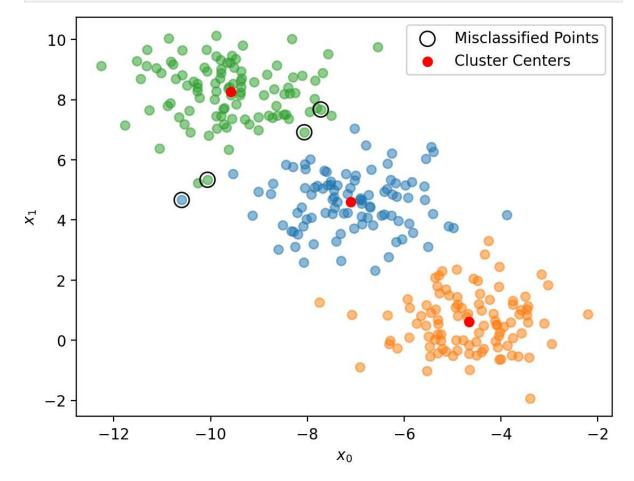
Finally write a function <code>myKMeans(x, init_centers)</code> which will run the KMeans algorithm, provided all the points in <code>x</code> and the coordinates of the initial cluster centers in <code>init_centers</code>. Run the algorithm until there is no change in cluster membership in subsequent iterations. Your function should return both the <code>labels</code>, the labels of each point in <code>x</code>, and <code>centers</code>, the final coordinates of each of the cluster centers.

- ullet is a 300 imes 2 numpy array containing the coordinates of all the points in the dataset
- ullet init_centers is a 3 imes 2 numpy array containing the coordinates of the three cluster centers provided to you

• return labels and centers as defined above

Now use your myKMeans() function to cluster the provided data points x and set the initial cluster centers as init_centers = np.array([[-5,5],[0,0],[-10,10]]). Then use the provided plotting function, plotter(x,y,labels,centers) to visualize your model's clustering.

```
In [119... ## YOUR CODE GOES HERE
   init_centers = np.array([[-5,5],[0,0],[-10,10]])
   labels,centers = myKMeans(x,init_centers)
   plotter(x,y,labels,centers)
```



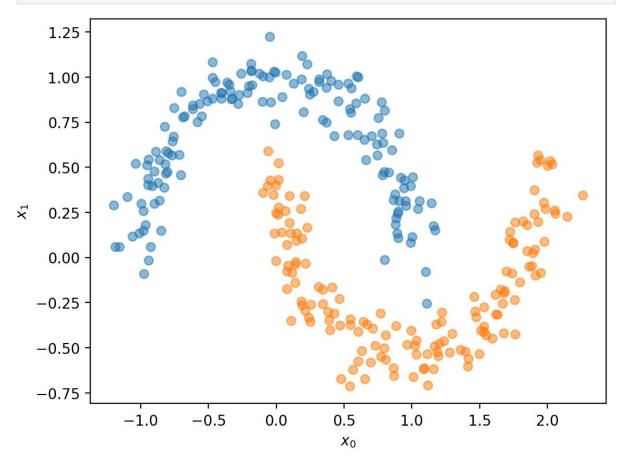
Moon Dataset

Now we will try using our myKMeans() function on a more challenging dataset, as generated below.

```
In [120... ## DO NOT MODIFY
x,y = make_moons(n_samples = 300, noise = 0.1, random_state = 0)
```

Visualize the data using the plotter(x,y) function.

```
In [121... ## YOUR CODE GOES HERE
plotter(x,y)
```



Using your myKMeans() function and init_centers = np.array([[0,1],
[1,-0.5]]) cluster the data, and visualize the results using
plotter(x,y,labels,centers).

```
In [122... ## YOUR CODE GOES HERE
  init_centers = np.array([[0,1],[1,-0.5]])
  labels,centers = myKMeans(x,init_centers)
  plotter(x,y,labels,centers)
```

