

# Clustering

## Part of Lecture 7

Albert Y. C. Chen

SUNY at Buffalo

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# Introduction

- Until now, we've assumed our training samples are “labeled” by their category membership.
- Methods that use labeled samples are said to be *supervised*; otherwise, they're said to be *unsupervised*.
- However:
  - Why would one even be interested in learning with unlabeled samples?
  - Is it even possible in principle to learn anything of value from unlabeled samples?

# Why Unsupervised Learning?

- ① Collecting and labeling a large set of sample patterns can be surprisingly costly.
  - E.g., videos are virtually free, but accurately *labeling* the video pixels is expensive and time consuming.

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  - Train a classifier on a small set of samples, then tune it up to make it run without supervision on a large, unlabeled set.
  - Or, in the reverse direction, let a large set of unlabeled data group automatically, then label the groupings found.

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- ❸ To detect the gradual change of pattern over time.
- ❹ To find features that will then be useful for categorization.
- ❺ To gain insight into the nature or structure of the data during the early stages of an investigation.

# Data Clustering

Source: A. K. Jain and R. C. Dubes. *Alg. for Clustering Data*, Prentice Hall, 1988.

- What is data clustering?
  - Grouping of objects into meaningful categories
  - Given a **representation** of  $N$  objects, find  $k$  clusters based on a measure of **similarity**.



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  - Natural Classification: degree of similarity among forms.
  - Data exploration: discover underlying structure, generate hypotheses, detect anomalies.
  - Compression: for organizing data.
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  - Applications: can be used by any scientific field that collects data!
- Google Scholar: 1500 clustering papers in 2007 alone!

# E.g.: Structure Discovering via Clustering

Source: <http://clusty.com>


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**All Results** (221)






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find in clusters:

Font size: [A](#) [A](#) [A](#)

Top 218 results of at least 9,199,000 retrieved for the query **buffalo** ([definition](#)) ([details](#))

**Weather Forecast for Buffalo, NY**
















Currently	Tonight	Tuesday	Wednesday	
				
26°	22°	45°/32°	49°/41°	
Fair	Partly Cloudy	Mostly Sunny	PM Showers	<a href="#">weather.com</a>

**Sponsored Results**

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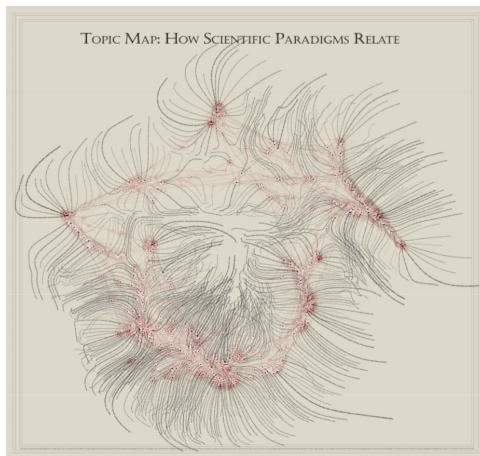
**Search Results**

- [University at Buffalo](#)     
UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO, with twelve professional schools and a College of Arts and Sciences, is a flagship institution in the SUNY system. UB has the academic contours of an eastern ...  
[www.buffalo.edu](#) - [cache] - Live, Open Directory, Ask
- [Buffalo.com - Everything Buffalo](#)     
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The official home page of the city of **Buffalo**, where you will find all that you need to know about the Queen City.  
[www.ci.buffalo.ny.us](#) - [cache] - Live, Open Directory, Ask
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welcome to **buffalo** technology, please select your region. [  
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- [University at Buffalo School of Management](#)     
UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO, School of Management's MBA program is one of the top 50 in the US. This site is the front door to School of Management and it hosts information of interest ...  
[www.buffalo.edu/foaf/foaf.rdf](#)

# E.g.: Topic Discovery

Source: Map of Science, Nature, 2006

- 800,000 scientific papers clustered into 776 topics based on how often the papers were cited together by authors of other papers



# Data Clustering - Formal Definition

- Given a set of  $N$  unlabeled examples  $D = x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N$  in a  $d$ -dimensional feature space,  $D$  is partitioned into a number of disjoint subsets  $D_j$ 's:

$$D = \cup_{j=1}^k D_j \quad \text{where } D_i \cap D_j = \emptyset, i \neq j, \quad (1)$$

where the points in each subset are similar to each other according to a given criterion  $\Phi$ .

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- A partition is denoted by

$$\pi = (D_1, D_2, \dots, D_k) \quad (2)$$

and the problem of data clustering is thus formulated as

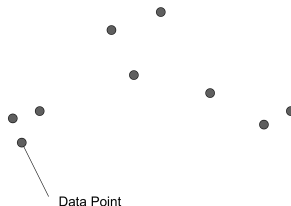
$$\pi^* = \underset{\pi}{\operatorname{argmin}} f(\pi), \quad (3)$$

where  $f(\cdot)$  is formulated according to  $\Phi$ .

# $k$ -Means Clustering

Source: D. Aurthor and S. Vassilvitskii.  $k$ -Means++: The Advantages of Careful Seeding

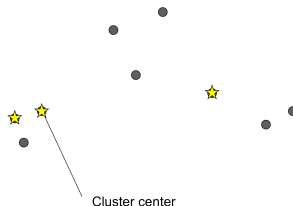
- Randomly initialize  $\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_c$
- Repeat until no change in  $\mu_i$ :
  - Classify  $N$  samples according to nearest  $\mu_i$
  - Recompute  $\mu_i$



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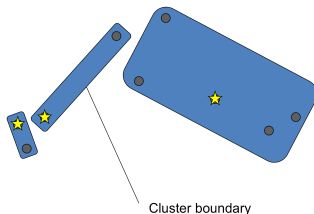
First choose  $k$  arbitrary centers



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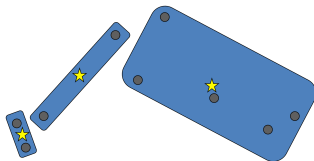


Assign points to closest centers

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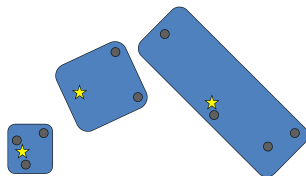


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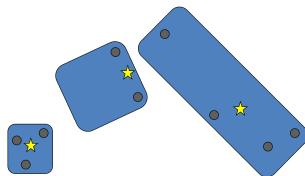


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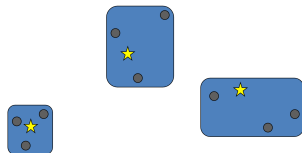


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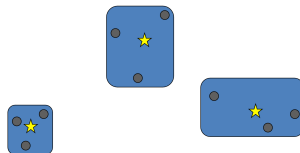


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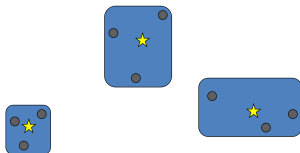


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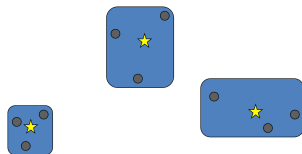


Points already assigned to nearest  
centroids. Algorithm ends.

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Points already assigned to nearest  
centers: Algorithm ends



# $k$ -Means++ Clustering

Source: D. Author and S. Vassilvitskii.  $k$ -Means++: The Advantages of Careful Seeding

- Choose starting centers iteratively.
- Let  $D(x)$  be the distance from  $x$  to the nearest existing center, take  $x$  as new center with probability  $\propto D(x)^2$ .
- Repeat until no change in  $\mu_i$ :
  - Classify  $N$  samples according to nearest  $\mu_i$
  - Recompute  $\mu_i$
- (refer to the slides by D. Author and S. Vassolvitskii for details)

# User's Dilemma

Source: R. Dubes and A. K. Jain, **Clustering Techniques: User's Dilemma**, PR 1976

- ① What is a cluster?
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- 5 Which clustering method?
- 6 Are the discovered clusters and partition valid?

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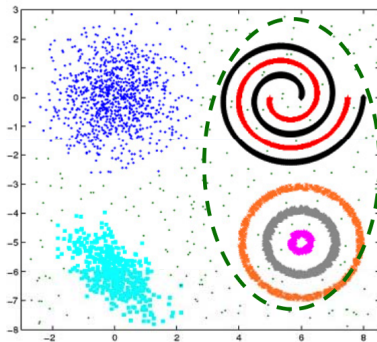
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- 1 What is a cluster?
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- 3 Which features and normalization scheme?
- 4 How many clusters?
- 5 Which clustering method?
- 6 Are the discovered clusters and partition valid?
- 7 Does the data have any clustering tendency?

# Cluster Similarity?

Source: R. Dubes and A. K. Jain, Clustering Techniques: User's Dilemma, PR 1976

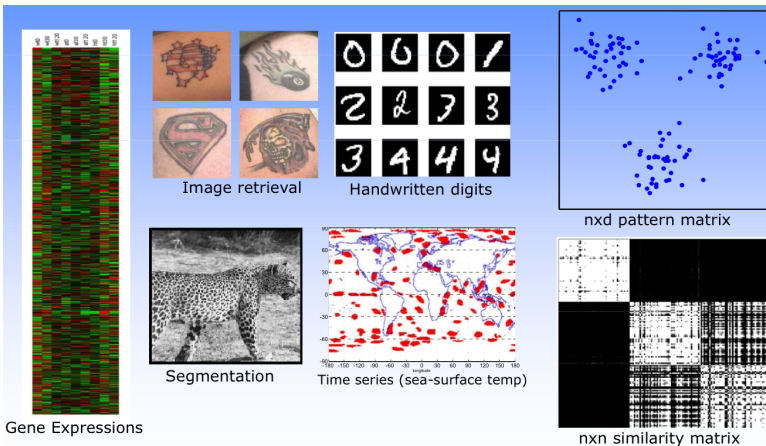
- Compact Clusters
  - Within-cluster **distance**  $<$  between-cluster connectivity
- Connected Clusters
  - Within-cluster **connectivity**  $>$  between-cluster connectivity
- Ideal cluster: **compact** and **isolated**.



# Representation (features)?

Source: R. Dubes and A. K. Jain, Clustering Techniques: User's Dilemma, PR 1976

- There's no universal representation; they're domain dependent.

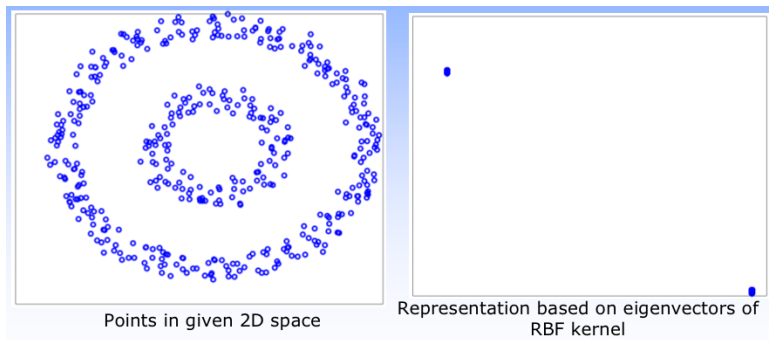




# Good Representation

Source: R. Dubes and A. K. Jain, Clustering Techniques: User's Dilemma, PR 1976

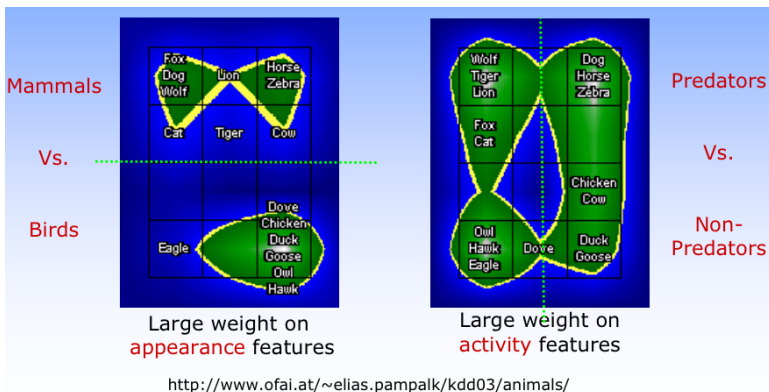
- A good representation leads to compact and isolated clusters.



# How do we weigh the features?

Source: R. Dubes and A. K. Jain, Clustering Techniques: User's Dilemma, PR 1976

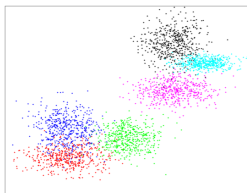
- Two different meaningful groupings produced by different weighting schemes.



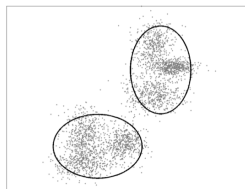
# How do we decide the Number of Clusters?

Source: R. Dubes and A. K. Jain, Clustering Techniques: User's Dilemma, PR 1976

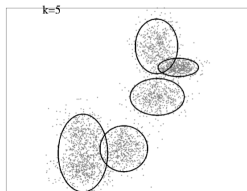
- The samples are generated by 6 independent classes, yet:



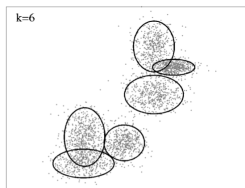
ground truth



$k = 2$



$k = 5$

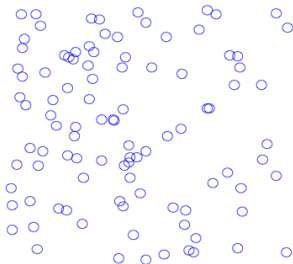


$k = 6$

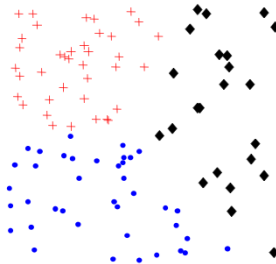
# Cluster Validity

Source: R. Dubes and A. K. Jain, Clustering Techniques: User's Dilemma, PR 1976

- Clustering algorithms find clusters, even if there are no **natural** clusters in the data.



100 2D uniform data points

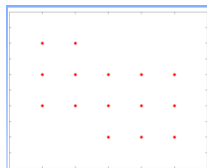


k-Means with  $k=3$

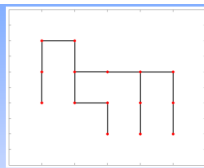
# Comparing Clustering Methods

Source: R. Dubes and A. K. Jain, Clustering Techniques: User's Dilemma, PR 1976

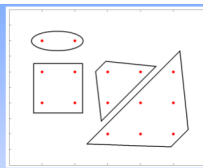
- Which clustering algorithm is the best?



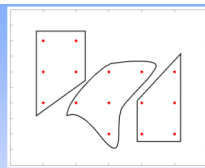
15 Data points



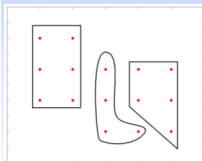
MST



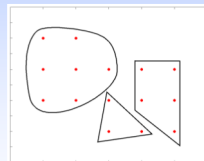
FORGY



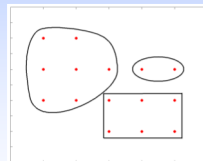
ISODATA



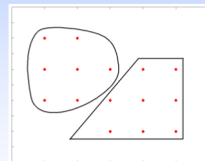
WISH



CLUSTER



Complete Link

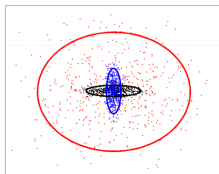


JP

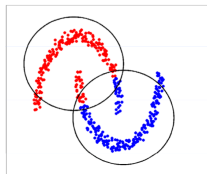
# There's no best Clustering Algorithm!

Source: R. Dubes and A. K. Jain, Clustering Techniques: User's Dilemma, PR 1976

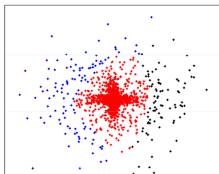
- Each algorithm imposes a structure on data.
- Good fit between model and data  $\Rightarrow$  success.



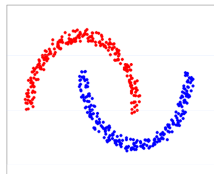
GMM;  $k=3$



GMM;  $k=2$



Spectral;  $k=3$



Spectral;  $k=2$