Unsupervised ML





Bank of Uganda
University of Cape Town
Short Course

November 2019

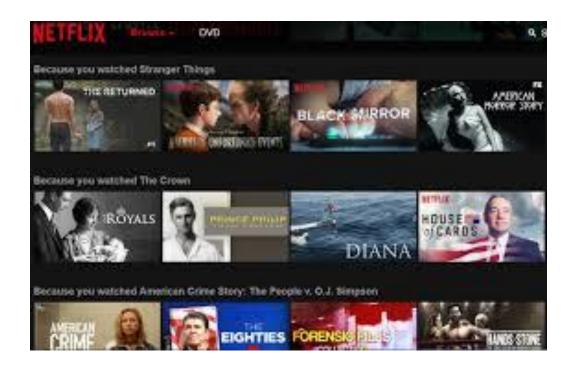


Learning outcomes

- Introduction to unsupervised machine learning
- Implement unsupervised ML



What is unsupervised ML?



From an interesting post on experimentation at Netflix (link)



What is unsupervised ML?

- Data (observations/people/products/content) does not have labels
- Want to group 'similar' things
- Often these similarities are multi-dimensional and this might be difficult to pick up without ML



Outline

- Similarity and distance
- Clustering using k-means
- Hierarchical clustering
- Practical application can we find similar people in our South African data?



Similarity and distance

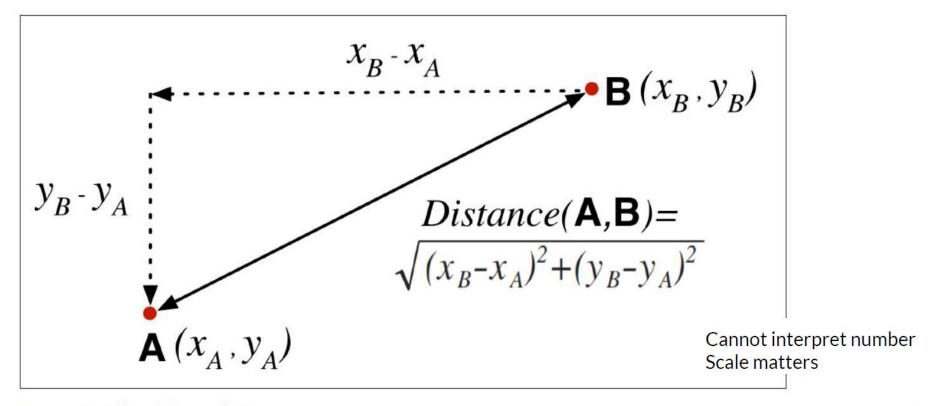


Figure 6-1. Euclidean distance.

Source: Provost and Fawcett, 2013

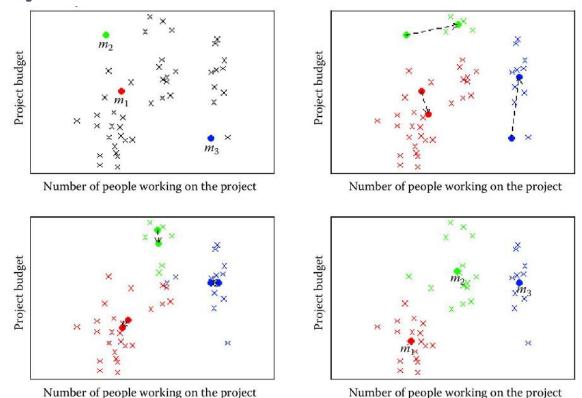


Normalising

- Scale can matter a lot
- Not comparing like-with-like
- Normalise
 - Mean of 0 and standard deviation of 1
- In R: scaled_x <- scale(x)



Clustering around a centroid (k means)

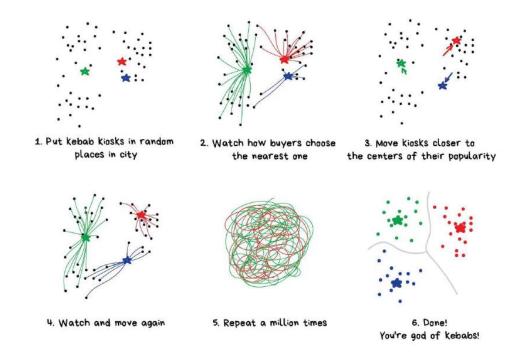




Clustering around a centroid (k means)

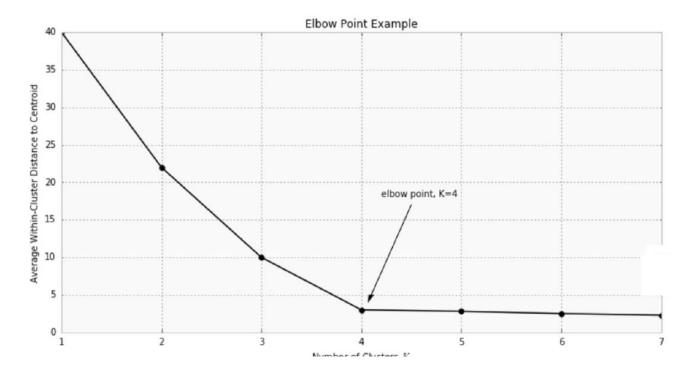
PUT KEBAB KIOSKS IN THE OPTIMAL WAY

(also illustrating the K-means method)





How to choose k? Elbow plots



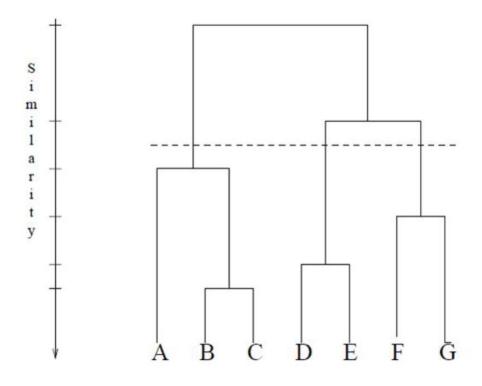


Hierarchical clustering

- Bottom-up approach
- Focus on similarities and how these link instances together
- Represented as a dendogram



Hierarchical clustering



Pick number of clusters where the 'branches' are longest(most dissimilar)

From a brief explanation of hierarchical clustering



Practical application

Let's find similar people



Resources

• K-means explanation

https://uc-r.github.io/kmeans_clustering

• Unsupervised ML using R

https://lgatto.github.io/IntroMachineLearningWithR/unsupervised-learning.html

