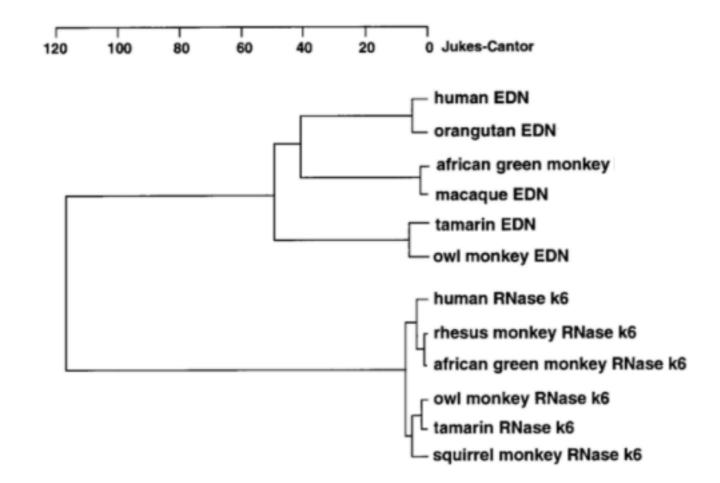
[320] Hierarchical Clustering (AgglomerativeClustering and Dendrograms)

Non-hierarchical clusters cannot contain other custers (example: KMeans)

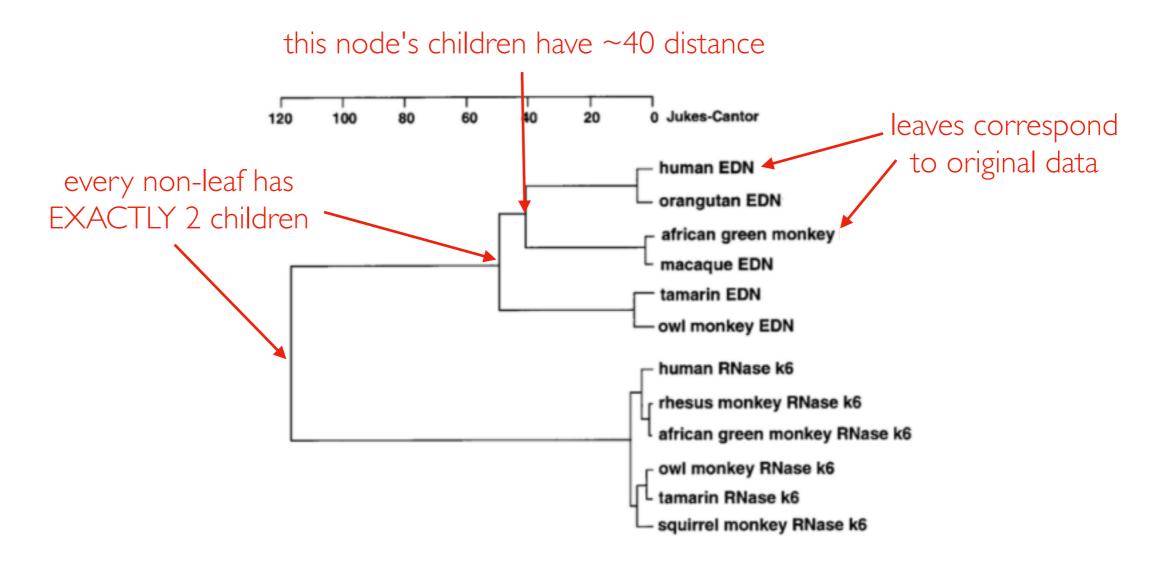
Hierarchical clusters can contain other custers (example: AgglomerativeClustering)

Hierarchical Clusters with Dendrograms



https://www.researchgate.net/figure/A-Dendrogram-depicting-the-relationships-among-human-and-non-human-primate-EDNs-and_fig1_13459488

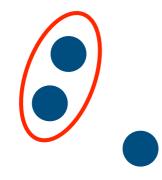
Hierarchical Clusters with Dendrograms



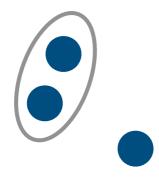
https://www.researchgate.net/figure/A-Dendrogram-depicting-the-relationships-among-human-and-non-human-primate-EDNs-and_fig1_13459488

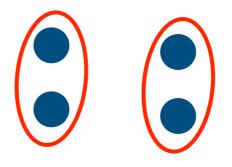
We'll represent hierarchies as special binary trees.

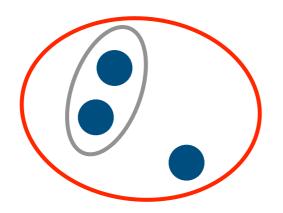


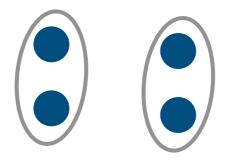


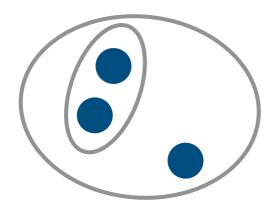


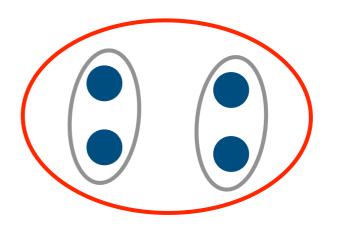


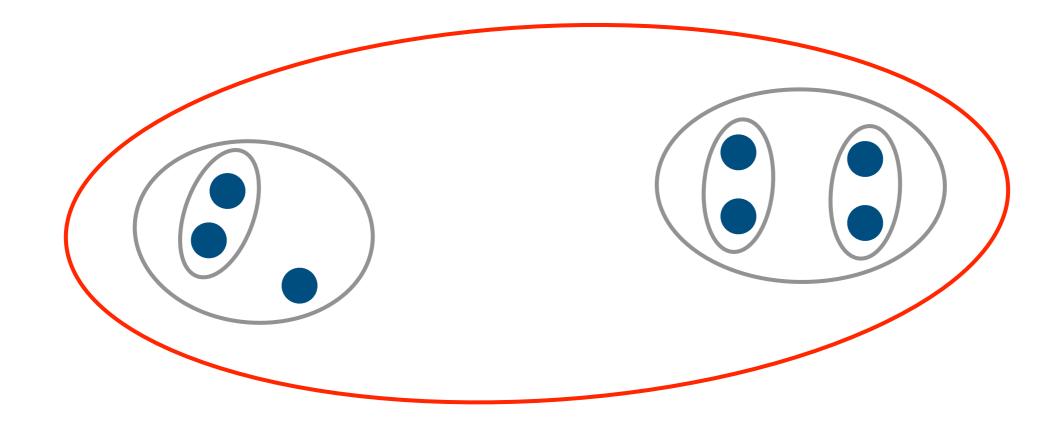


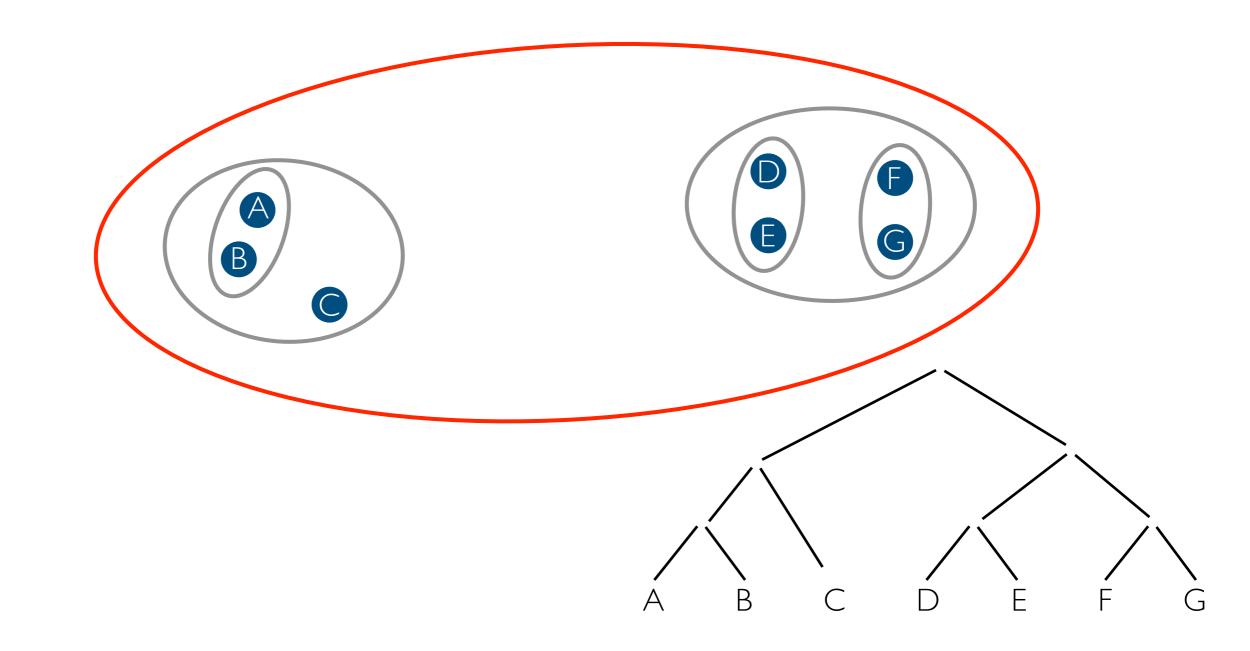




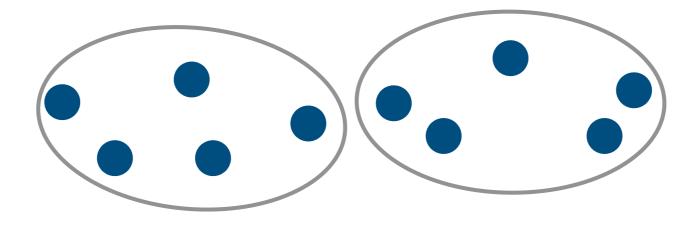




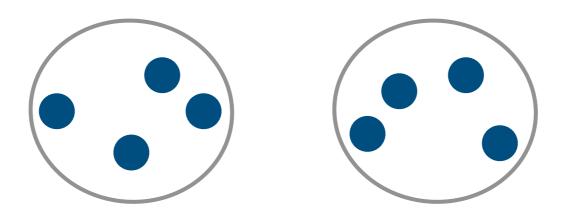




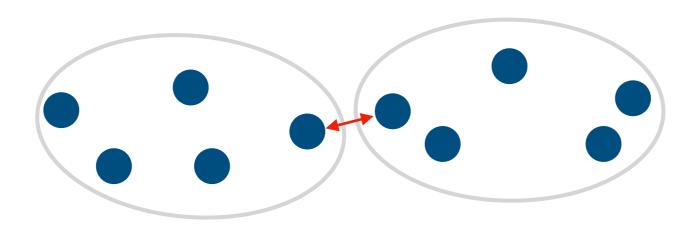
option: linkage



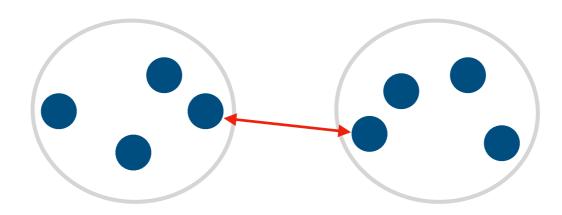
OR...



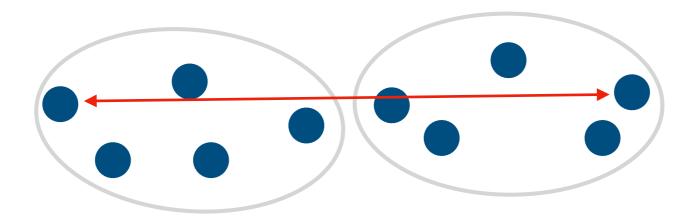
linkage="single"



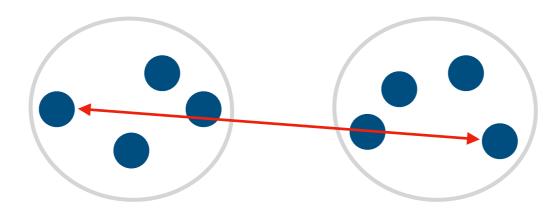




linkage="complete"







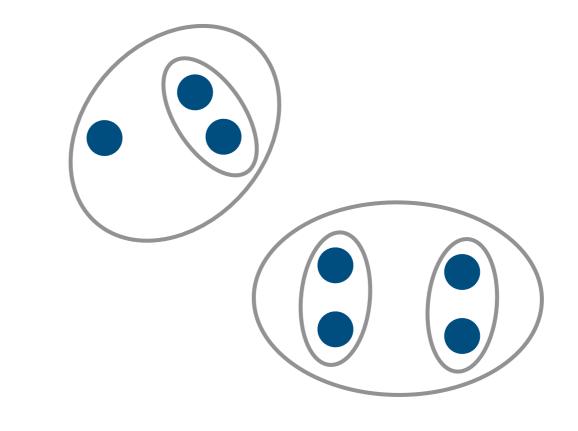
linkage="???"

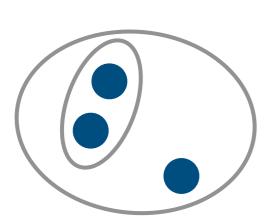
From docs: <u>https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.cluster.AgglomerativeClustering.html</u>

- ward minimizes the variance of the clusters being merged.
- average uses the average of the distances of each observation of the two sets.
- complete or maximum linkage uses the maximum distances between all observations of the two sets.
- single uses the minimum of the distances between all observations of the two sets.

option:n_clusters or distance_threshold

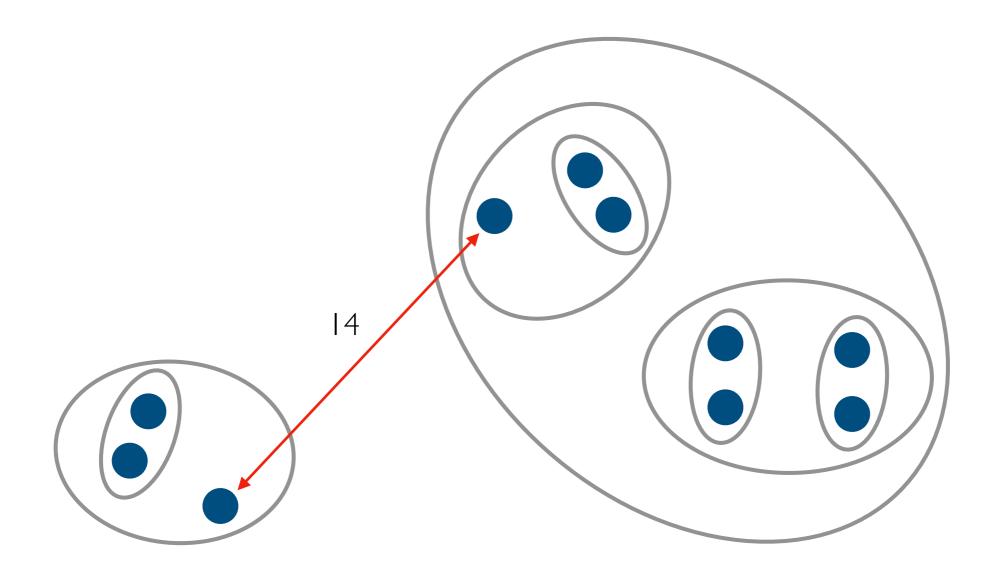
n_clusters=3

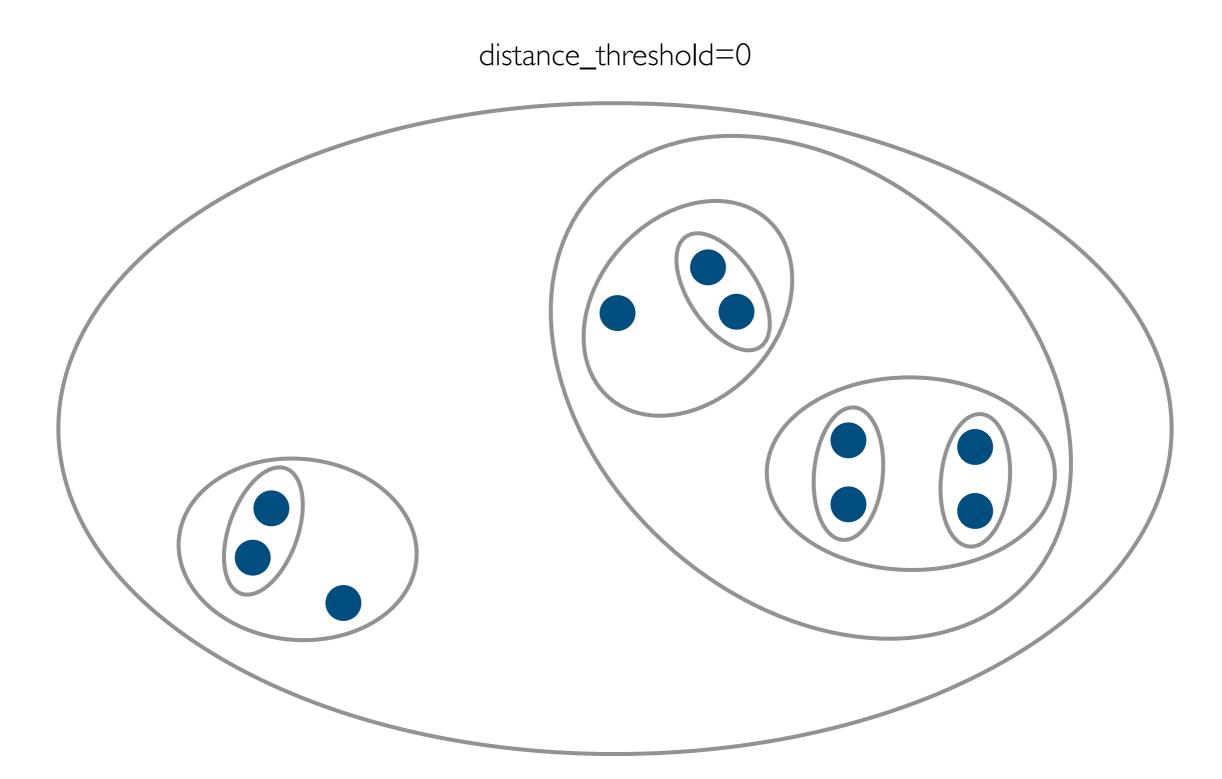




each cluster is it's own tree!

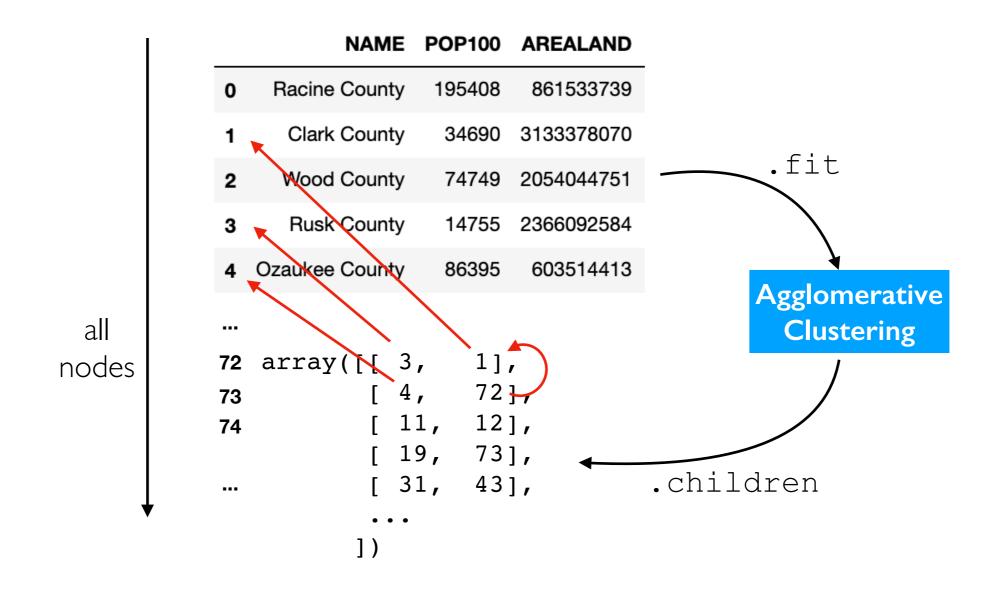
 $distance_threshold=10$







Node Representation



Linkage Matrix

