

v-Means: A Visible and Explainable Clustering Algorithm

Liantian Shan and Robert S. Laramee

The School of Computer Science, The University of Nottingham, UK

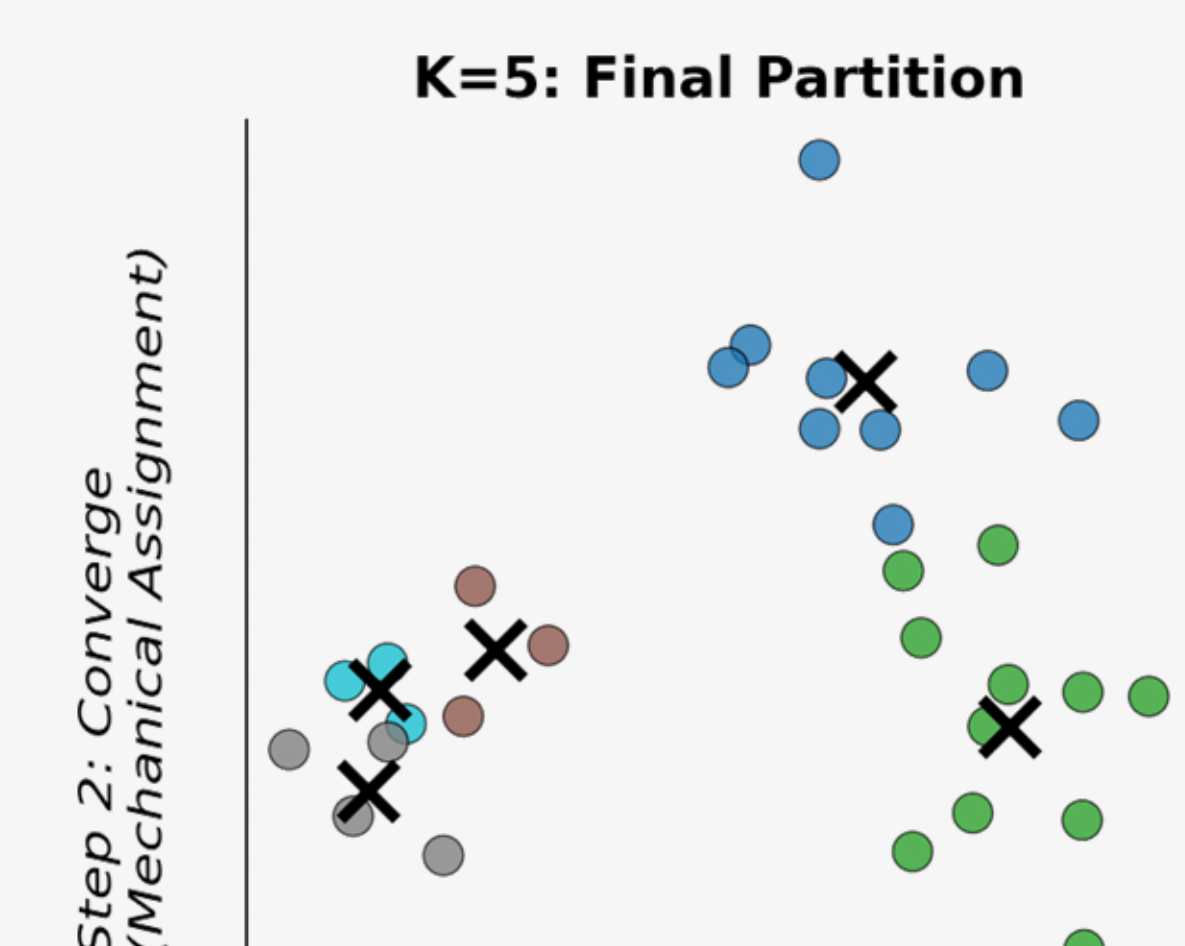
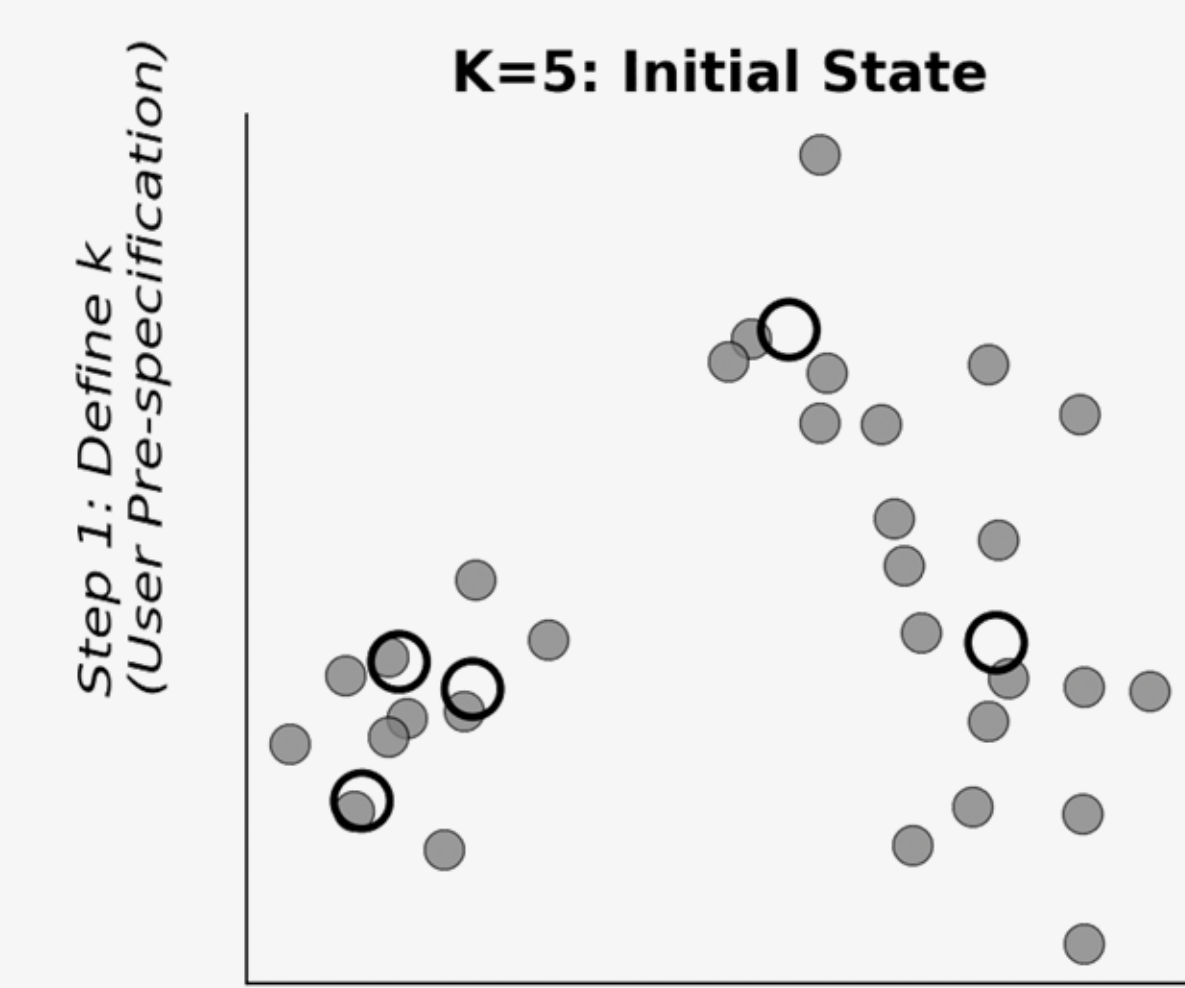
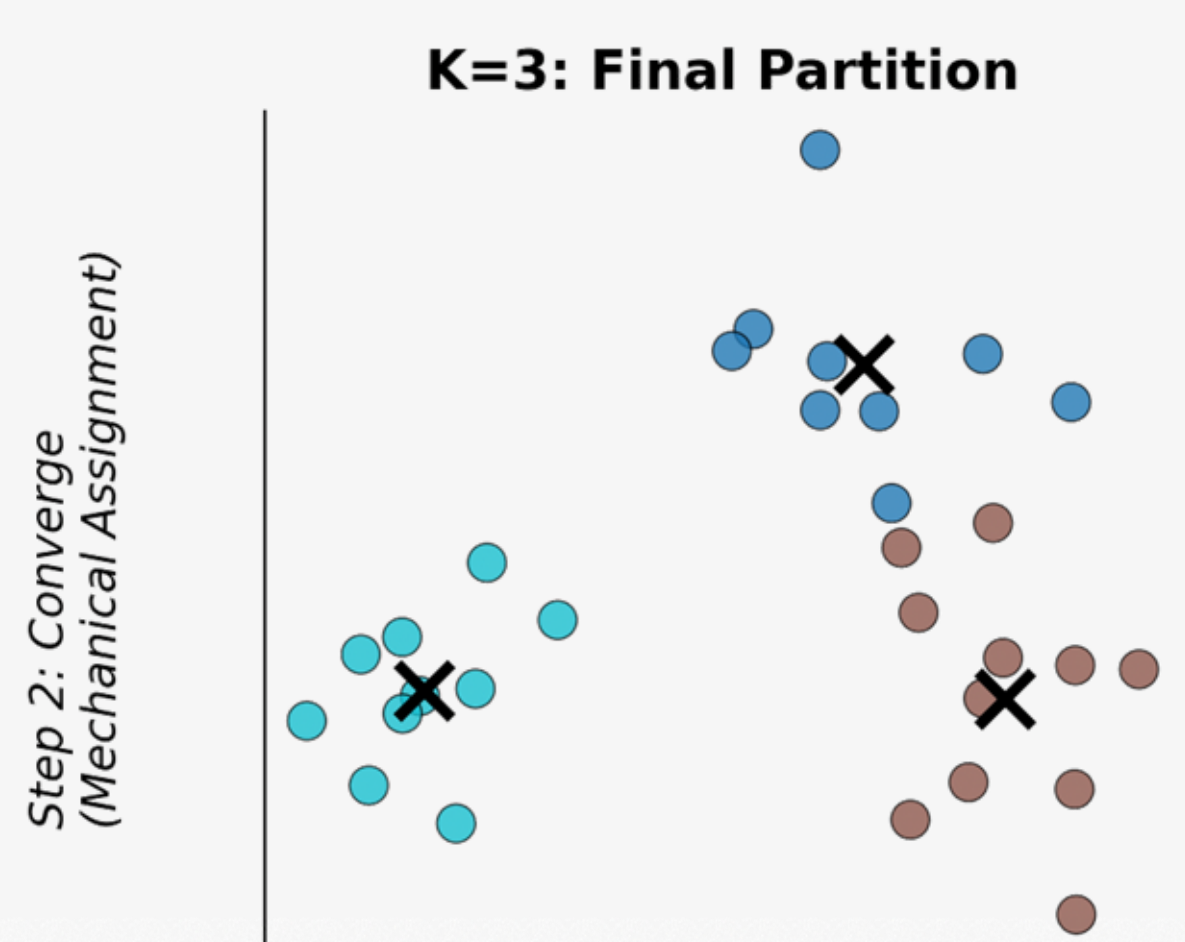
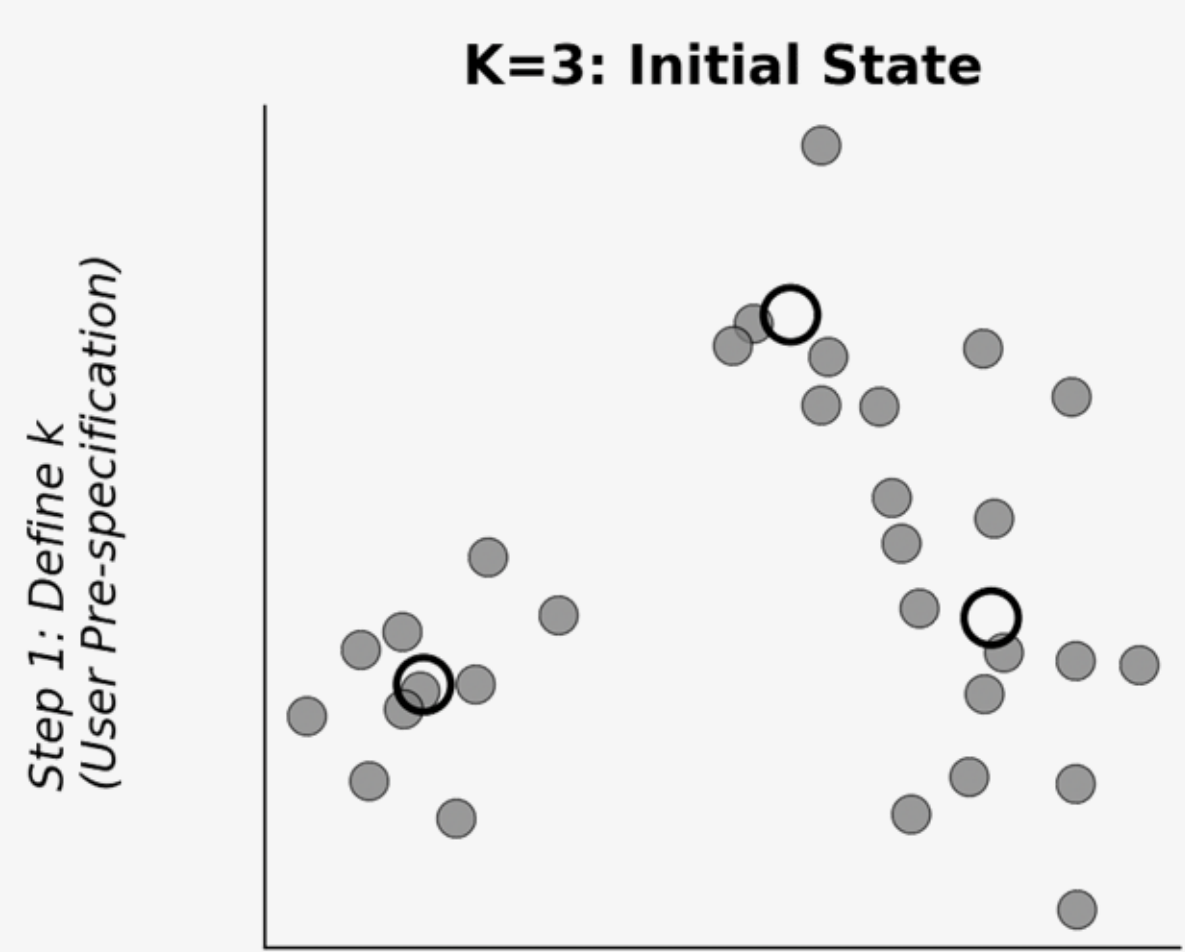
PHASE 1: INITIALIZATION

PHASE 2: SEGMENTATION

PHASE 3: GRADIENT DETECTION

PHASE 4: CLUSTERING

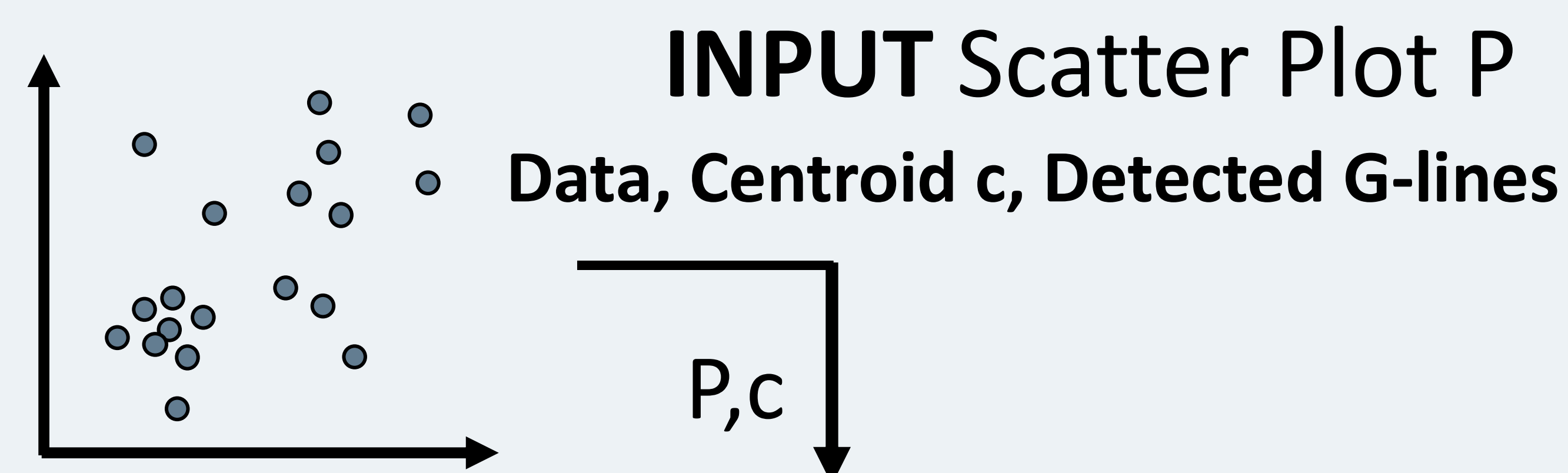
PROBLEM: How Many Clusters? k-means is opaque



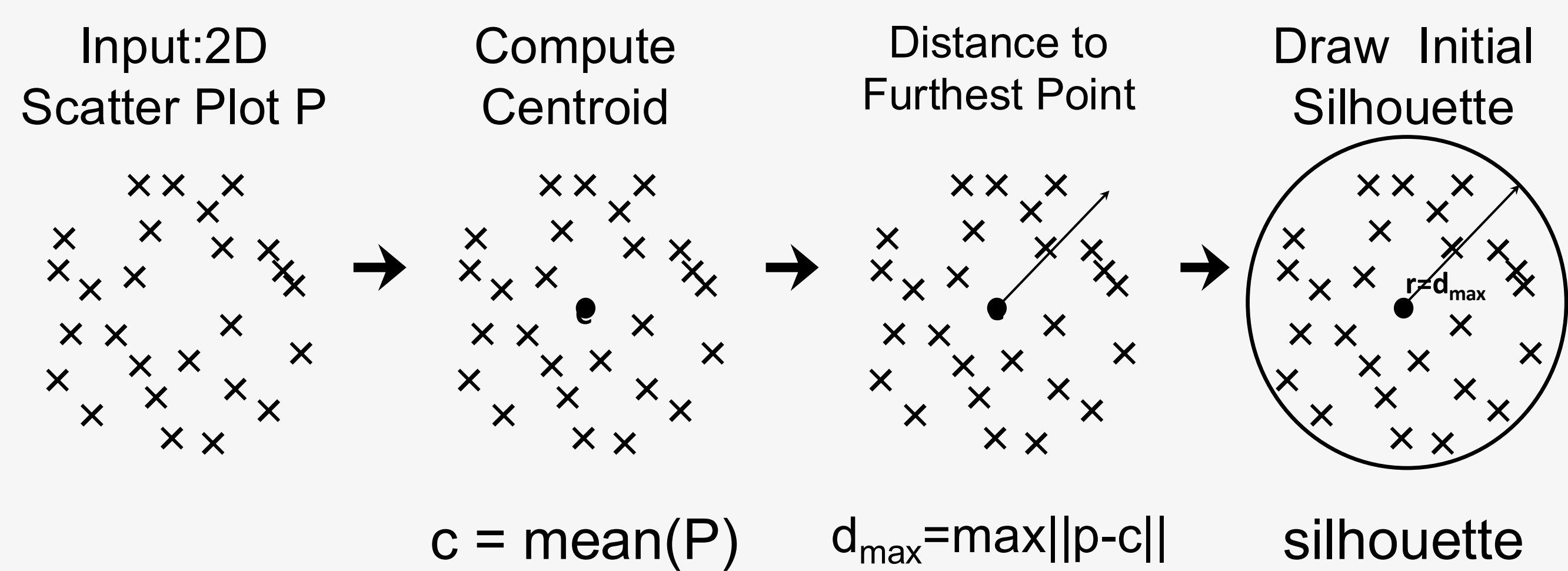
Choosing k is difficult:

- k must be specified in advance
- Different k lead to different interpretations
- Manual methods are subjective
- Automatic methods are opaque

VISUAL EXPLANATION: The Silhouette-based Recursive Pipeline

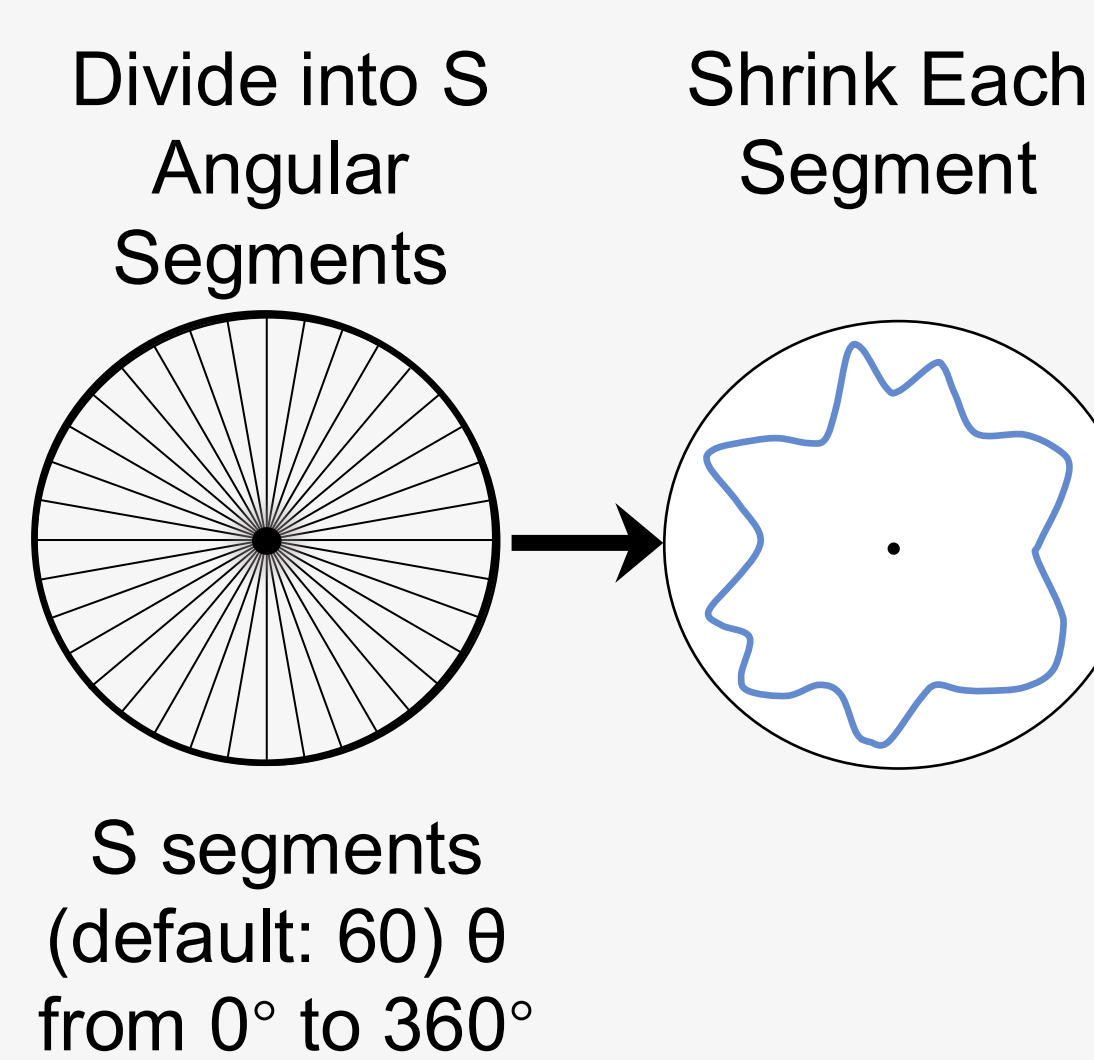


Step 1: Compute Initial Silhouette



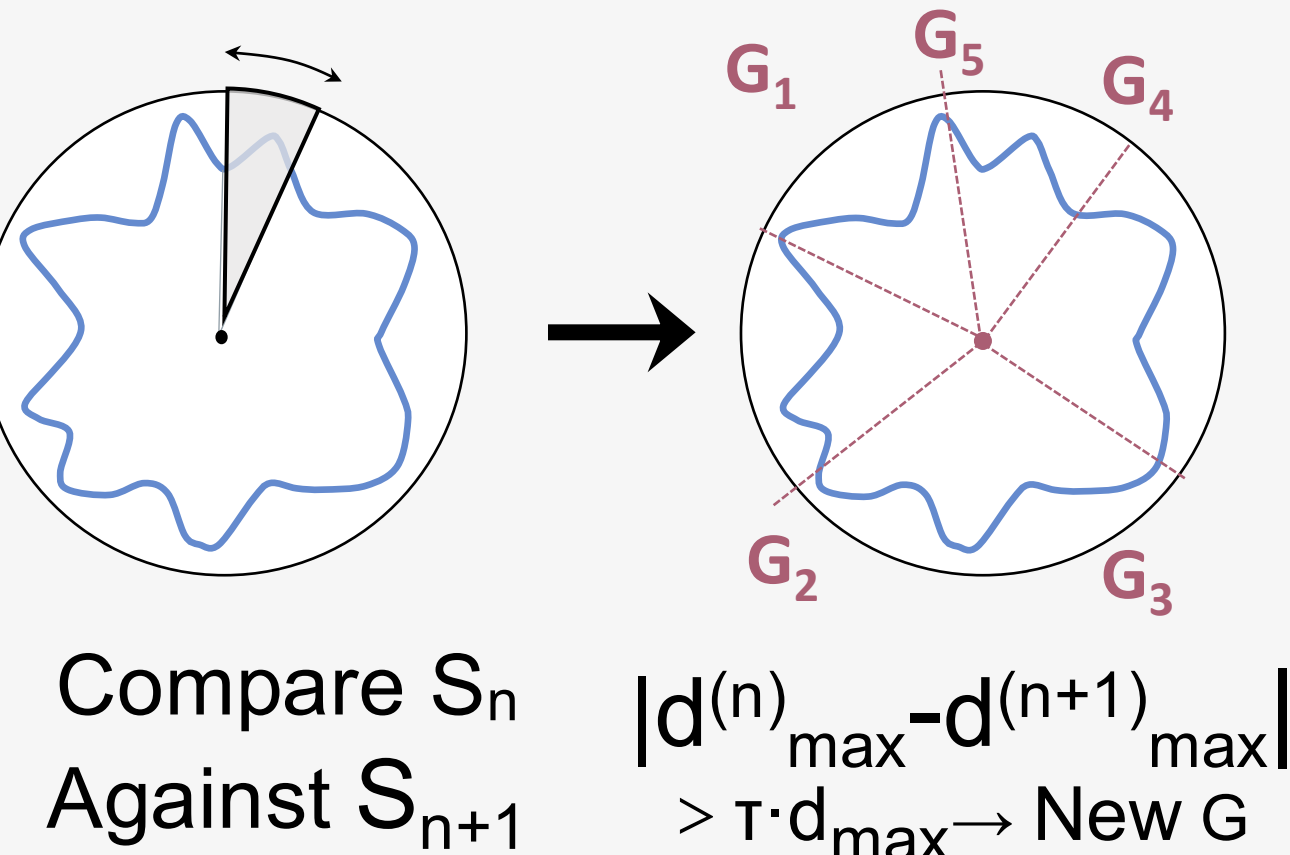
STEP 2: SHRINK EACH SEGMENT

(Shrink segments $(S_0 \rightarrow S_1)$)



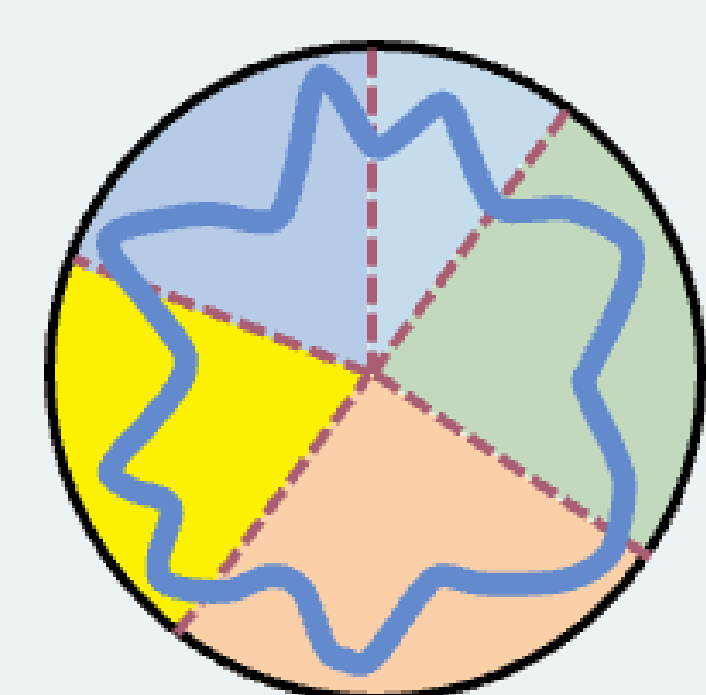
STEP 3: GRADIENT DETECTION

Detect Gradient Boundaries (G-lines)



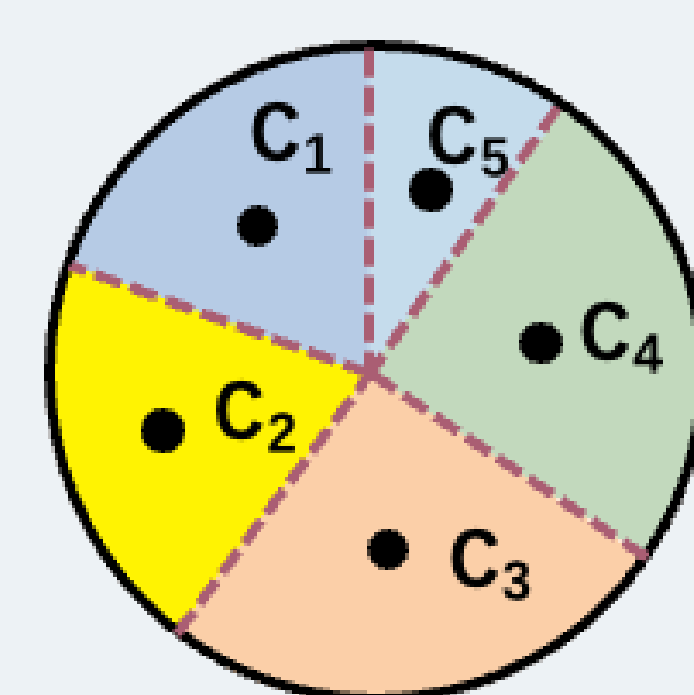
STEP 4: CLUSTERING

SPLIT DATA USING G-LINES



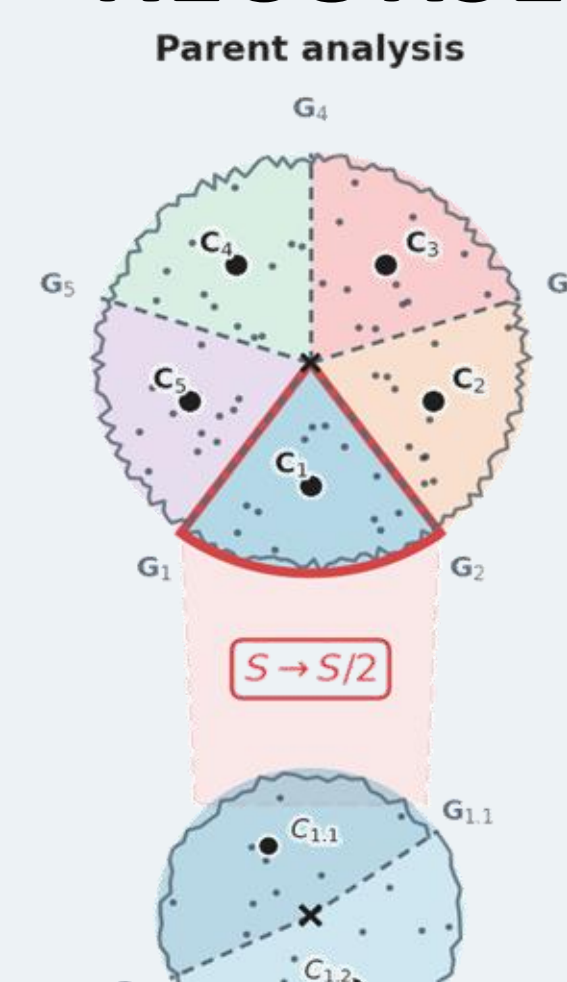
Split Data Using G-lines

COMPUTE NEW CENTROIDS



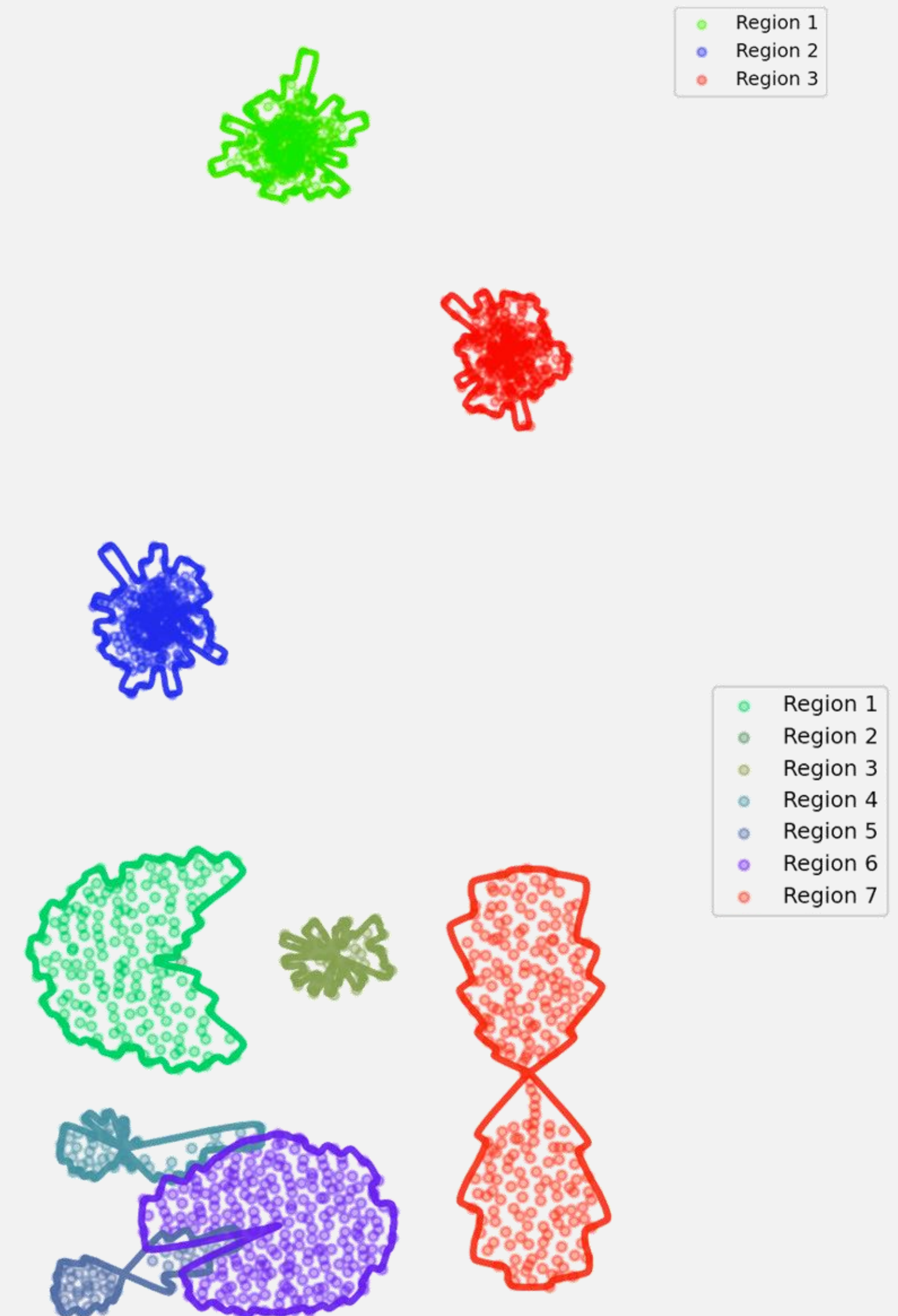
Output Cluster Centers C

RECURSE



Recursion ($S \rightarrow S/2$ for each recursive selected region)

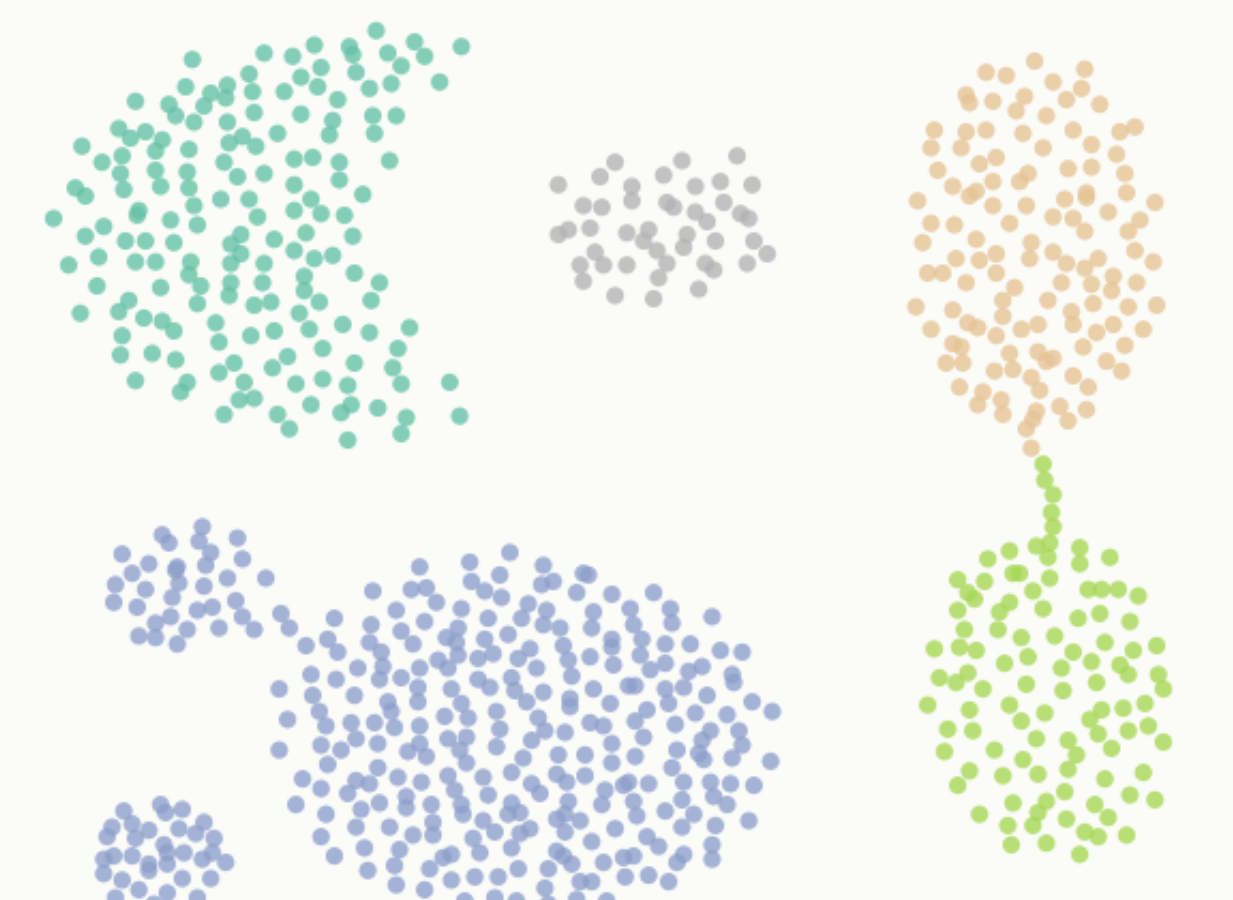
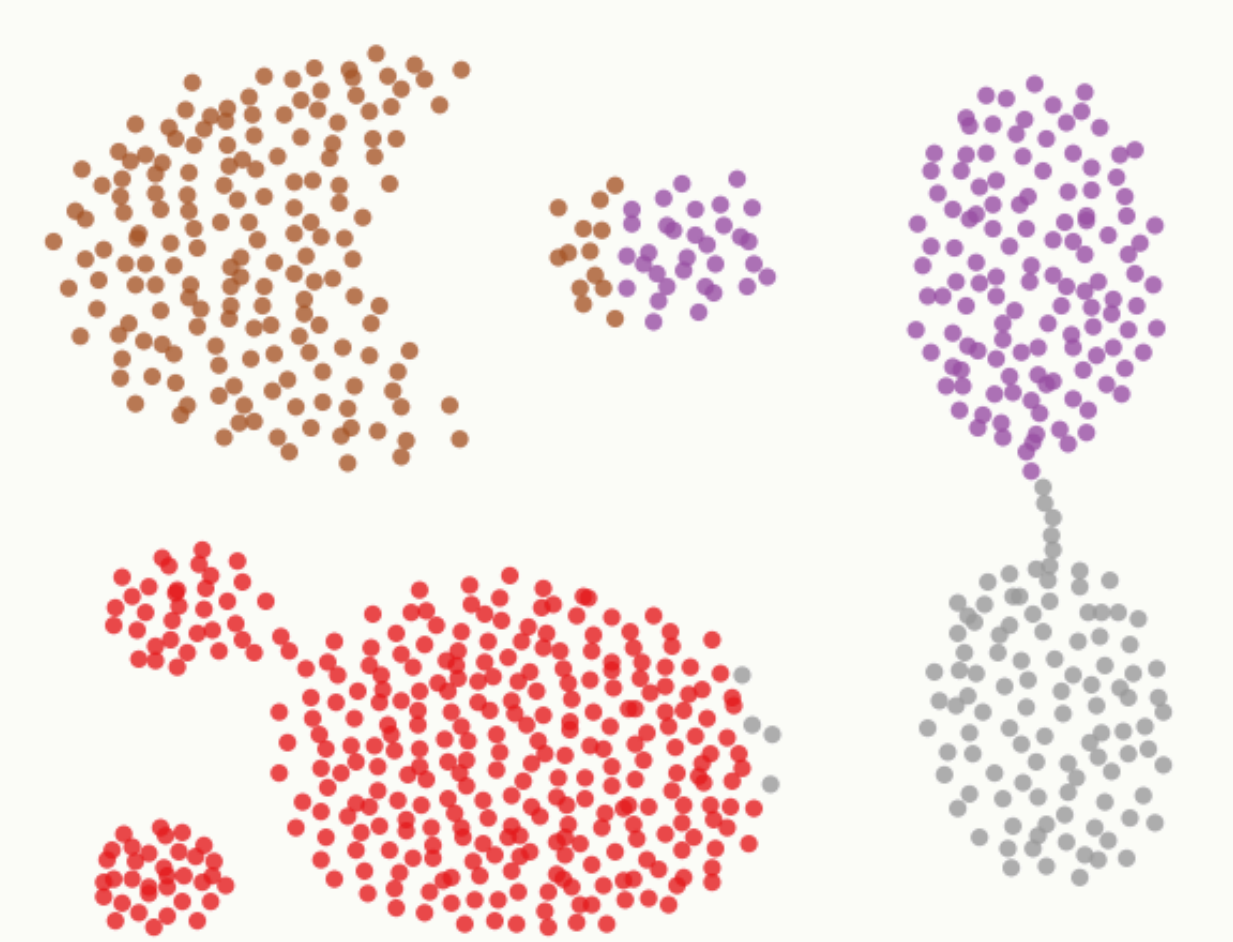
RESULTS: Automatic & Explainable Clustering



COMPARISON

With k-means and other unsupervised clustering methods

K-Means (Auto k=4)



ADVANTAGES

- Explainable
- No pre-defined k required

PARAMETER SETTING

S (segments): default 60
(threshold): default 0.25

CONCLUSION

- Demonstrates the effectiveness of the proposed explainable clustering method
- No pre-defined k required
- Provides a step-by-step visual explanation of cluster formation

FUTURE WORK

- A user study to evaluate explainability
- A hierarchical implementation of the algorithm

CONTACT

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