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%DEMO Self-organizing map visualization.
% Use SOM Toolbox 2.0, Version 2.0beta, May 30 2002
% http://www.cis.hut.fi/projects/somtoolbox/
clf reset;
clc
echo on
% =====
% DEMO - TRAIN and VISUALIZATION a SOM
% =====
% The basic functions for SOM
% som_show          - Visualize map.
% som_grid          - Visualization with free coordinates.
% som_show_add      - Add markers on som_show visualization.
% som_show_clear    - Remove markers from som_show visualization.
% som_hits          - Hit histograms for the map.
% som_make          - Create, initialize and train a SOM
% kmeans_clusters   - try and evaluate several k-means clusterings
% som_read_data     - Reads a (SOM_PAK format) ASCII data file
% som_recolorbar    - Refresh/reconfigure colorbars

pause % Strike any key to read the data and use SOM_MAKE...

clc
% DEMO DATA
% =====
% The data set constructed for this demo consists
% of a subset of the CVE
% encode vectors data

sD = som_read_data('5000VectorData.txt');

pause % Strike any key to use SOM_MAKE...
clc
% MAP
% =====
% Creates, initializes and trains a SOM with selected parameters.
% 'shape'          - map shape - 'sheet', 'cyl' or 'toroid'
% 'mapsize'        - do you want a 'small', 'normal' or 'big' map
% 'training'       - 'short', 'default' or 'long'
% 'tracking'       - how much to report, default = 1

sM=som_make(sD,'shape','toroid','mapsize','big','training','long','tracking',10);
% sM=som_make(sD,'shape','toroid','mapsize','small','training','short','tracking',10);

pause % Strike any key to visualize clusters with distance matrices...

clc
% 1. VISUALIZATION OF CLUSTERS: DISTANCE MATRICES

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% =====

% Distance matrices are typically used to show the cluster
% structure of the SOM. They show distances between neighboring
% units, and are thus closely related to single linkage clustering
% techniques. The most widely used distance matrix technique is
% the U-matrix.
% Here, the U-matrix of the map is shown:
figure;
som_show(sM,'umat','all','norm','d');

pause % Strike any key to visualize data responses...

clc
% BEST-MATCHING UNITS (BMU)
% =====
% The BMU of a data vector is the unit on the map whose model
vector
% best resembles the data vector. The BMUs can be calculated using
% function SOM_BMUS. This function gives the index of the unit.

bmu = som_bmus(sM, sD);
%first 10 responses
bmu(1:10)

clc
% DATA ON MAP: HIT HISTOGRAMS
% =====
% One can also investigate whole data sets using the map. When the
% BMUs of multiple data samples are aggregated, a hit histogram
% results. Instead of BMUs, one can also aggregate for example
% fuzzy responses.

figure;
som_show(sM,'umat','all');
hits = som_hits(sM,sD);
som_show_add('hit',hits,'MarkerColor','w','Subplot',1);

% "Hits" output: number of records for which a node is
% "Best Match Unit" (BMU)
figure;
U = som_umat(sM);
Dm = U(1:2:size(U,1),1:2:size(U,2));
Dm = 1-Dm(:)/max(Dm(:)); Dm(find(hits==0)) = 0; % clustering info
som_cplane(sM,Dm);
hold on
som_grid(sM,'Label',cellstr(int2str(hits)),...
         'Line','none','Marker','none','Labelcolor','k');

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hold off
title('Sample Hits Plot')

pause % Strike any key to cluster the map...

clc
% CLUSTERING OF THE MAP
% =====
% Visual inspection already hinted that there are clusters in the
data.
% For further investigation, the map needs to be partitioned.
% KMEANS_CLUSTERS function is used to find an initial
% partitioning. The plot shows the Davies-Boulding clustering
% index, which is minimized with best clustering.

% find at most 7 clusters
figure;
[c,p,err,ind] = kmeans_clusters(sM, 7);
plot(1:length(ind),ind,'x-')

% select the one with smallest index and visualize clusters
figure;
[dummy,i] = min(ind);
som_show(sM,'color',{p{i},sprintf('%d clusters',i)}});

pause % Strike any key to cluster the map with specified value of k
k = input("Enter value for k: ")

figure;
[codes,basesM,errors]=som_kmeans('batch',sM,k);
som_show(sM,'color',{basesM',sprintf('%d OPT clusters using K-
means',max(basesM))}});

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