

Social Media

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Loading the Dataset

In the dataset of “Social_media_cleaned.csv”, the data is cleaned and every time stamp data has been transformed into numeric value data. These values are in the new columns “XXX_value”. XXX means the Apps we use. Mean value of the data is also a kind of numeric data, which are shown in the last line. Additionally, N/A value has been replaced by 0.00. The point of my mean value of social media is in the line 23.

```
library(readr)
APP_data <- read_csv("Social Media_cleaned.csv")
```

```
## New names:
## Rows: 23 Columns: 33
## -- Column specification
## ----- Delimiter: "," chr
## (15): ID, Instagram, Linkedin, Snapchat, Twitter, Whatsapp/ Wechat, You... dbl
## (12): Instagram_value, Linkedin_value, Snapchat_value, Twitter_value, W... time
## (6): Hours spent...3, Hours spent...6, Hours spent...9, Hours spent.....
## i Use 'spec()' to retrieve the full column specification for this data. i
## Specify the column types or set 'show_col_types = FALSE' to quiet this message.
## * 'Hours spent' -> 'Hours spent...3'
## * 'Hours spent' -> 'Hours spent...6'
## * 'Hours spent' -> 'Hours spent...9'
## * 'Hours spent' -> 'Hours spent...12'
## * 'Hours spent' -> 'Hours spent...15'
## * 'Hours spent' -> 'Hours spent...18'
## * 'Hours spent' -> 'Hours spent...21'
## * 'Hours spent' -> 'Hours spent...24'
```

```
APP_data <- APP_data[c(1:22), c(1:2, 4:5, 7:8, 10:11, 13:14, 16:17, 19:20, 22:23, 25:33)]
str(APP_data)
```

```
## tibble [22 x 25] (S3: tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
## $ ID                                     : chr [1:22] "masin1" "peace" "Patty" "Bunny"
## $ Instagram                             : chr [1:22] "Yes" "Yes" "Yes" "Yes" ...
## $ Instagram_value                       : num [1:22] 3.5 7.73 3.77 5.38 0 2.33 5.37 7
## $ Linkedin                              : chr [1:22] "Yes" "Yes" "Yes" "Yes" ...
## $ Linkedin_value                       : num [1:22] 4 5.2 7 5.32 0.58 7 4 4 10 0 ...
## $ Snapchat                              : chr [1:22] "Yes" "Yes" "Yes" "Yes" ...
## $ Snapchat_value                       : num [1:22] 1 3.68 0.53 1.3 0 0.47 0 3 3.83 0
```

```
## $ Twitter : chr [1:22] "Yes" "No" "No" "No" ...
## $ Twitter_value : num [1:22] 5 0 0 0 0.67 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Whatsapp/ Wechat : chr [1:22] "Yes" "Yes" "Yes" "Yes" ...
## $ Whatsapp/ Wechat_value : num [1:22] 1 4.18 9.83 5.3 3 12 6 10 6.15 1
## $ Youtube : chr [1:22] "Yes" "Yes" "Yes" "Yes" ...
## $ Youtube_value : num [1:22] 2.5 4.25 1.85 2 3.5 7 3 2 4 3 ..
## $ OTT (Netflix, Hulu, Prime video) : chr [1:22] "Yes" "No" "Yes" "Yes" ...
## $ OTT (Netflix, Hulu, Prime video)_value : num [1:22] 14.5 0 2 2 2 3 0 3 3 0 ...
## $ Reddit : chr [1:22] "Yes" "No" "No" "No" ...
## $ Reddit_value : num [1:22] 2.5 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Application type(Social media, OTT, Learning) : chr [1:22] "OTT" "Social Media" "Social Med
## $ How many job interview calls received in this week.?: num [1:22] 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 ...
## $ How much networking done with coffee chats? : num [1:22] 0 1 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 ...
## $ How many learning done in terms of items created? : num [1:22] 3 3 4 4 4 4 3 2 6 2 ...
## $ Mood Productivity : chr [1:22] "Yes" "Yes" "Yes" "Yes" ...
## $ Tired waking up in morning : chr [1:22] "No" "No" "No" "No" ...
## $ Trouble falling asleep : chr [1:22] "No" "Yes" "No" "No" ...
## $ How you felt the entire week? : num [1:22] 3 3 4 4 3 5 4 4 3 2 ...
```

Part I: Calculate the MVA distance of your social media usage and the class average

```
MVA_data <- APP_data[c(1:22), c(3,5,7,9,11,13,15,17,19,20,21,25)]
cov_matrix <- cov(MVA_data)
mean_vector <- colMeans(MVA_data)
mahalanobis_distances <- mahalanobis(MVA_data, center = mean_vector, cov = cov_matrix)
mahalanobis_distances[22]
```

```
## [1] 7.126339
```

The MVA distance of my social media usage and the class average is 7.126339.

Part II: Social Media Data - Midterm Prep

Summary and Takeaway In the PCA model tells us these social media usage variables can be transformed into three components. Since after component 3 point, the curve decreasing becomes slow, and additionally, only first 3 components' variance are larger than 1, 3 principal components will be selected as PCA analysis model. When we test whether PCs will affect the "Tired waking up in morning". The p-value shows the hypothesis is not significant, so we cannot conclude these usage will affect classmates feeling when waking up in morning. In this cluster analysis, since the dataset is not large and we do not know how many cluster we need. Hierarchical cluster analysis will be used in this model. These points will be clustered into two clusters. The cluster one is {9, 15, 20}. The cluster 2 is {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22} In this factor analysis model, four factors are ideal for the dataset. That is because from the scree plot there are significant decrease of the line before the factor is 4. After factor = 4, the change of the line is not significant. And after factor = 4, the data point is under the eigenvalue line. Additionally, from the chart of Very Simple Structure, factor = 4 line has good performance in fit. In component analysis, the factor loading between PC1 and Instagram, Snapchat, WhatsApp/Wechat are 0.9, 0.8, 0.6. The factor loading between PC2 and Twitter, OTT are 0.9, 0.7. The factor loading between PC3 and LinkedIn, Youtube are 0.8, 0.8. The factor loading between PC4 and Reddit is 1.

PCA Analysis

```
APP_pca <- prcomp(MVA_data[, -c(9:12)], scale=TRUE)
APP_pca
```

```
## Standard deviations (1, ..., p=8):
## [1] 1.6689580 1.3514365 1.0162846 0.9242447 0.8374943 0.6433195 0.5412065
## [8] 0.3049175
##
## Rotation (n x k) = (8 x 8):
##
##          PC1          PC2          PC3
## Instagram_value    0.49725527  0.02316484 -0.33976112
## Linkedin_value     0.34780303  0.11301260  0.44613172
## Snapchat_value     0.47020393  0.21122319 -0.27891701
## Twitter_value      -0.22616734  0.60007954 -0.12431651
## Whatsapp/ Wechat_value 0.43020230 -0.25189162 -0.05736183
## Youtube_value      0.35828706 -0.02738113  0.56626815
## OTT (Netflix, Hulu, Prime video)_value 0.20262681  0.63223685 -0.12732923
## Reddit_value       -0.07089142  0.34359615  0.50211237
##
##          PC4          PC5          PC6
## Instagram_value    -0.13120229 -0.05305024  0.31084478
## Linkedin_value     0.48390734 -0.45913621 -0.41859226
## Snapchat_value     -0.07052415 -0.39487038  0.25247196
## Twitter_value      0.26237627  0.28036296  0.02516454
## Whatsapp/ Wechat_value -0.29690816  0.44478593 -0.57838795
## Youtube_value      0.18797492  0.48942132  0.50833975
## OTT (Netflix, Hulu, Prime video)_value -0.01385949  0.26355504 -0.26523569
## Reddit_value       -0.74237697 -0.21218998  0.02210878
##
##          PC7          PC8
## Instagram_value    -0.65599734  0.29962912
## Linkedin_value     -0.21662083  0.01054774
## Snapchat_value      0.45936501 -0.46994016
## Twitter_value      -0.38834971 -0.52383666
## Whatsapp/ Wechat_value -0.06427857 -0.35147243
## Youtube_value      0.12585533 -0.03323202
## OTT (Netflix, Hulu, Prime video)_value 0.34194385  0.53486194
## Reddit_value       -0.15496549 -0.06440494
```

```
summary(APP_pca)
```

```
## Importance of components:
##
##          PC1    PC2    PC3    PC4    PC5    PC6    PC7
## Standard deviation    1.6690 1.3514 1.0163 0.9242 0.83749 0.64332 0.54121
## Proportion of Variance 0.3482 0.2283 0.1291 0.1068 0.08767 0.05173 0.03661
## Cumulative Proportion 0.3482 0.5765 0.7056 0.8124 0.90003 0.95177 0.98838
##
##          PC8
## Standard deviation    0.30492
## Proportion of Variance 0.01162
## Cumulative Proportion 1.00000
```

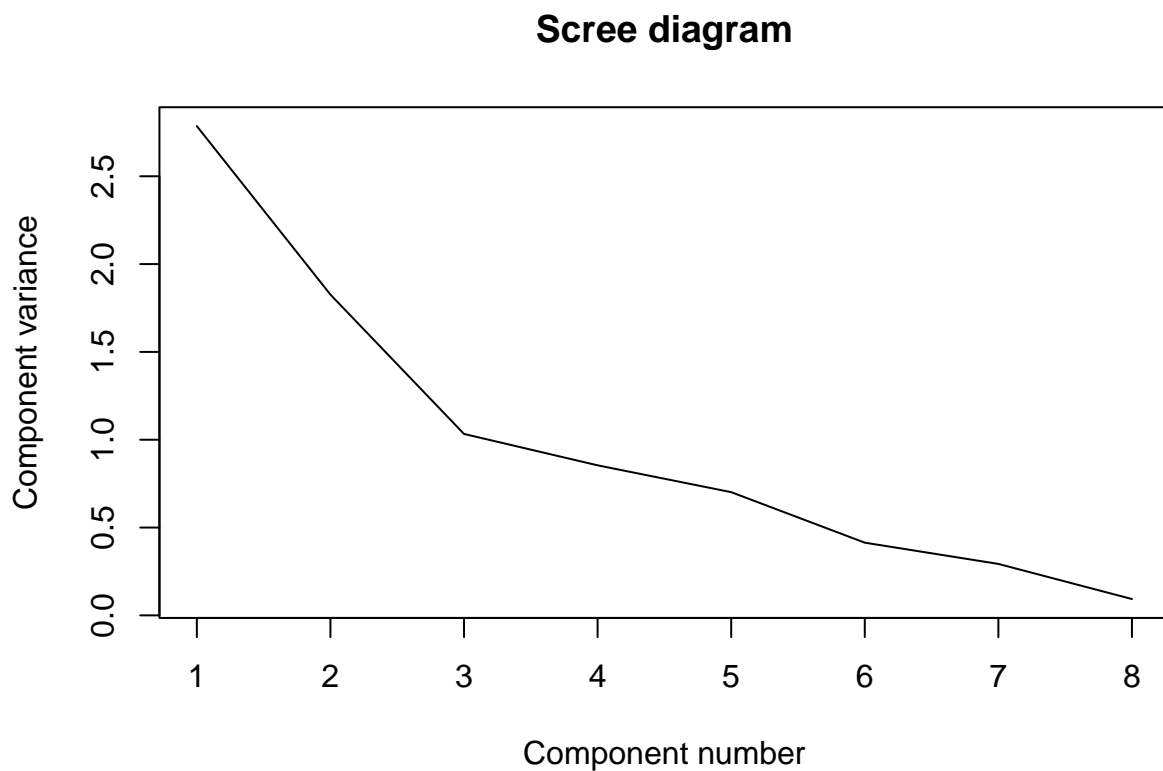
```
(eigen_rent <- APP_pca$sdev^2)
```

```
## [1] 2.7854209 1.8263807 1.0328343 0.8542282 0.7013967 0.4138600 0.2929045  
## [8] 0.0929747
```

```
names(eigen_rent) <- paste("PC",1:8,sep="")  
eigen_rent
```

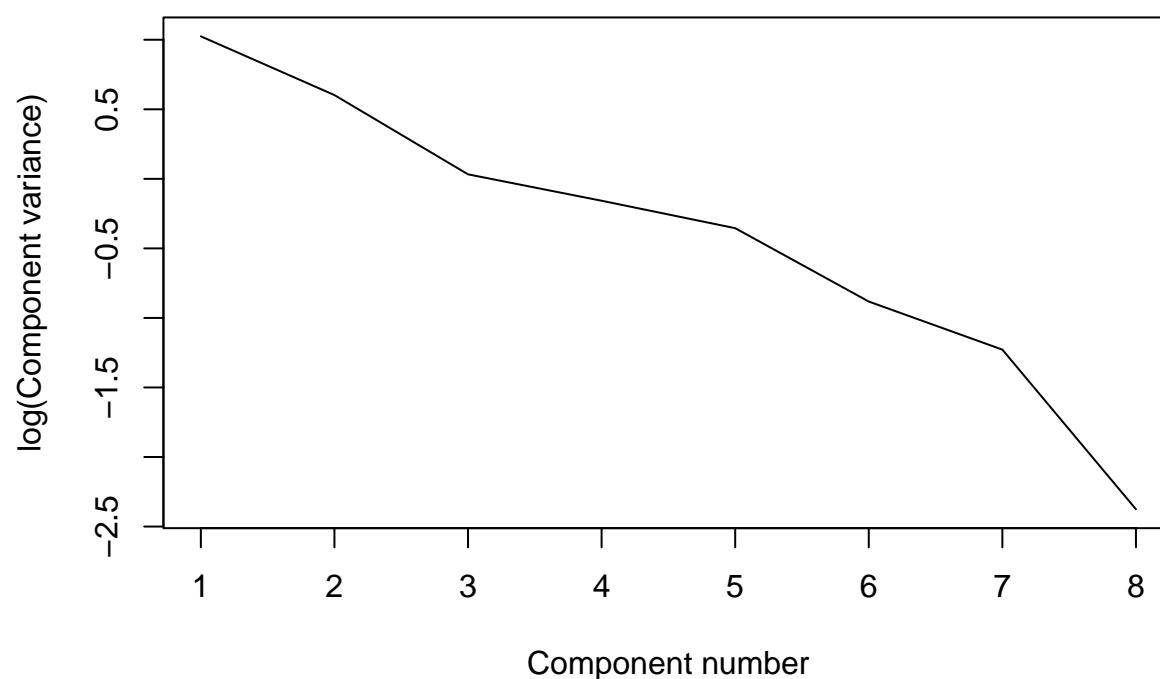
```
##      PC1      PC2      PC3      PC4      PC5      PC6      PC7      PC8  
## 2.7854209 1.8263807 1.0328343 0.8542282 0.7013967 0.4138600 0.2929045 0.0929747
```

```
plot(eigen_rent, xlab = "Component number", ylab = "Component variance", type = "l", main = "Scree diagram")
```



```
plot(log(eigen_rent), xlab = "Component number", ylab = "log(Component variance)", type="l", main = "Log(Component variance) plot")
```

Log(eigenvalue) diagram



```
APP_pca_id <- cbind(APP_data[1:22,23],APP_pca$x)
APP_pca_id
```

##	Tired waking up in morning	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4
## 1	No	-1.160796114	5.10850988	-0.01765301	0.44987868
## 2	No	1.189991321	-0.27032404	0.11437308	0.59539705
## 3	No	0.251872718	-0.52941816	0.38051959	0.54798468
## 4	No	0.005125007	-0.23024082	-0.09320668	0.46694531
## 5	Yes	-1.885435804	0.01644305	0.56189276	-0.22205566
## 6	No	1.389623882	-0.58010836	2.16883299	1.00996887
## 7	Yes	-0.358636386	-0.86638173	0.26247798	0.32384476
## 8	Yes	1.048381721	-0.18713328	-0.86167999	-0.26742605
## 9	No	2.375553276	0.40360635	0.65694128	1.32382762
## 10	No	-2.208571481	-0.78008578	0.11808967	0.09202957
## 11	No	-2.004650434	0.57727275	-0.89513570	0.61072236
## 12	No	-1.549782025	0.85434716	-0.32579181	0.78618795
## 13	Yes	-1.270901522	-0.63449430	-1.06865108	-0.37322236
## 14	No	-0.643032069	0.03120748	-0.40227259	0.39718339
## 15	No	-0.254556930	1.14479617	2.29097492	-3.12095953
## 16	Yes	0.479930110	-0.43837591	1.01792290	0.49244984
## 17	No	0.760126075	-1.01076000	-0.77790683	-0.90439450
## 18	Yes	-0.174319520	-0.30765384	-1.38117347	-0.53674132
## 19	No	0.429273173	-1.08153502	0.88812578	0.32133139
## 20	No	4.969803179	1.26514408	-1.62136884	-0.82150402
## 21	Yes	-1.965687543	-1.15964857	-0.89777737	-0.67388653

```
## 22          No 0.576689366 -1.32516709 -0.11753358 -0.49756150
##          PC5          PC6          PC7          PC8
## 1  0.87444225 -0.459138482 -0.03114110  0.34531812
## 2 -1.02613144  1.137556191  0.17446702 -0.34044347
## 3 -0.53304520 -1.634446415 -0.09967347  0.01485383
## 4 -0.85917404 -0.409206191  0.01939590  0.33198182
## 5  0.59330119  0.528304805  0.98076480  0.02928655
## 6  1.28490890 -0.627021790  0.60394544 -0.22769378
## 7 -0.11469227 -0.016001352 -0.32798526  0.27909785
## 8 -0.42513265 -0.534718425  0.28521062 -0.22530780
## 9 -1.60713181 -0.160907067 -0.14419934  0.01870842
## 10 0.17671427  0.901309783  1.10290662  0.23405182
## 11 -0.42006534  0.450581482 -0.71436962 -0.44308529
## 12 0.47173599  0.223902115 -0.44047366 -0.72441318
## 13 -0.68190030 -0.004391436 -0.05727361  0.40165547
## 14 -0.28139428  0.512023692 -0.30934502  0.03847819
## 15 -1.08609776  0.082366759 -0.31083274 -0.19665184
## 16 0.05035790  0.685179351 -0.41095939  0.49604849
## 17 1.55290671 -0.065061918 -0.88799155  0.16042926
## 18 -0.49574406 -0.241362634  0.12659035  0.24682089
## 19 0.82636382  0.251869222 -0.26615937  0.01340769
## 20 0.52503202  0.464564697  0.69258845 -0.09744000
## 21 0.01847379 -1.103176307  0.69009580 -0.32310888
## 22 1.15627232  0.017773920 -0.67556088 -0.03199417
```

```
var.test(PC1~APP_data$`Tired waking up in morning`,data=APP_pca_id)
```

```
##
## F test to compare two variances
##
## data: PC1 by APP_data$`Tired waking up in morning`
## F = 2.4813, num df = 14, denom df = 6, p-value = 0.2702
## alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  0.4684457 8.6878274
## sample estimates:
## ratio of variances
##          2.481269
```

```
var.test(PC2~APP_data$`Tired waking up in morning`,data=APP_pca_id)
```

```
##
## F test to compare two variances
##
## data: PC2 by APP_data$`Tired waking up in morning`
## F = 14.983, num df = 14, denom df = 6, p-value = 0.003185
## alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  2.828689 52.461062
## sample estimates:
## ratio of variances
##          14.98303
```

```
var.test(PC3~APP_data$`Tired waking up in morning`,data=APP_pca_id)
```

```
##
## F test to compare two variances
##
## data: PC3 by APP_data$`Tired waking up in morning`
## F = 1.2563, num df = 14, denom df = 6, p-value = 0.8231
## alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.2371736 4.3986382
## sample estimates:
## ratio of variances
## 1.256264
```

```
var.test(PC4~APP_data$`Tired waking up in morning`,data=APP_pca_id)
```

```
##
## F test to compare two variances
##
## data: PC4 by APP_data$`Tired waking up in morning`
## F = 6.2852, num df = 14, denom df = 6, p-value = 0.03264
## alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 1.186601 22.006791
## sample estimates:
## ratio of variances
## 6.285203
```

```
var.test(PC5~APP_data$`Tired waking up in morning`,data=APP_pca_id)
```

```
##
## F test to compare two variances
##
## data: PC5 by APP_data$`Tired waking up in morning`
## F = 5.2171, num df = 14, denom df = 6, p-value = 0.05189
## alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.984942 18.266803
## sample estimates:
## ratio of variances
## 5.217052
```

```
var.test(PC6~APP_data$`Tired waking up in morning`,data=APP_pca_id)
```

```
##
## F test to compare two variances
##
## data: PC6 by APP_data$`Tired waking up in morning`
## F = 1.2134, num df = 14, denom df = 6, p-value = 0.8604
## alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1
## 95 percent confidence interval:
```

```
## 0.2290727 4.2483981
## sample estimates:
## ratio of variances
## 1.213355
```

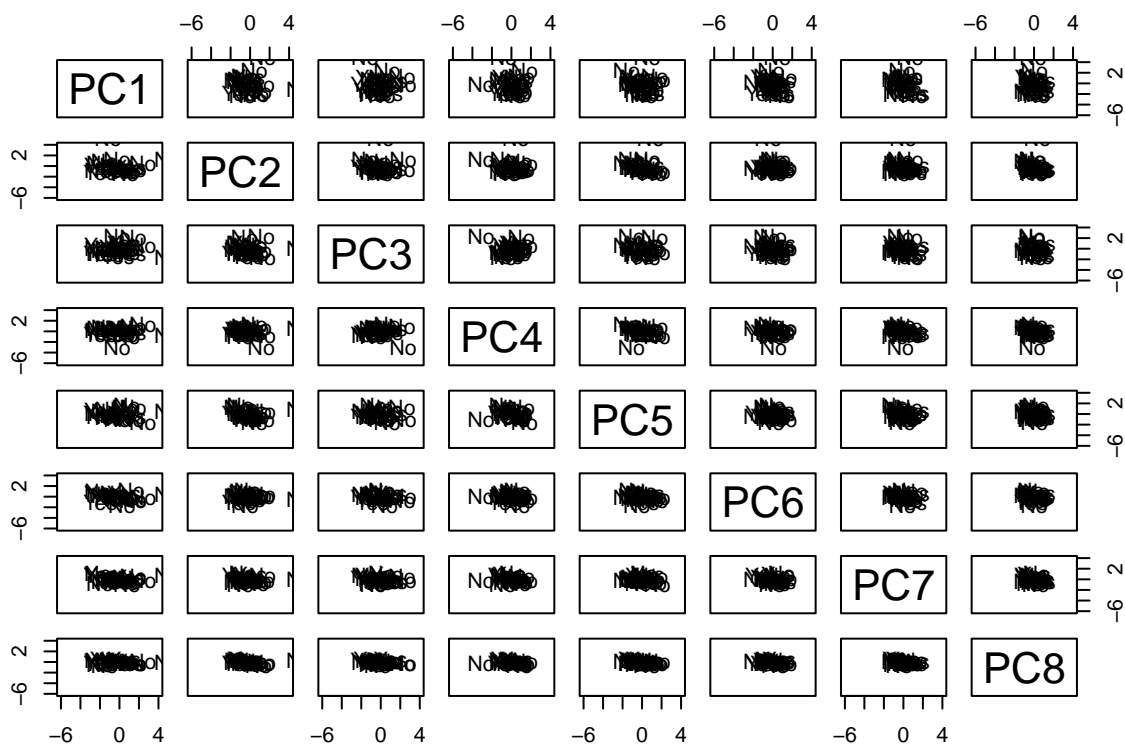
```
var.test(PC7~APP_data$`Tired waking up in morning`,data=APP_pca_id)
```

```
##
## F test to compare two variances
##
## data: PC7 by APP_data$`Tired waking up in morning`
## F = 1.147, num df = 14, denom df = 6, p-value = 0.9216
## alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.2165433 4.0160267
## sample estimates:
## ratio of variances
## 1.146989
```

```
var.test(PC8~APP_data$`Tired waking up in morning`,data=APP_pca_id)
```

```
##
## F test to compare two variances
##
## data: PC8 by APP_data$`Tired waking up in morning`
## F = 0.87544, num df = 14, denom df = 6, p-value = 0.7775
## alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.1652765 3.0652302
## sample estimates:
## ratio of variances
## 0.8754387
```

```
pairs(APP_pca$x[,1:8], ylim = c(-6,4),xlim = c(-6,4),panel=function(x,y,...){text(x,y,APP_pca_id$`Tired
```

Cluster Analysis

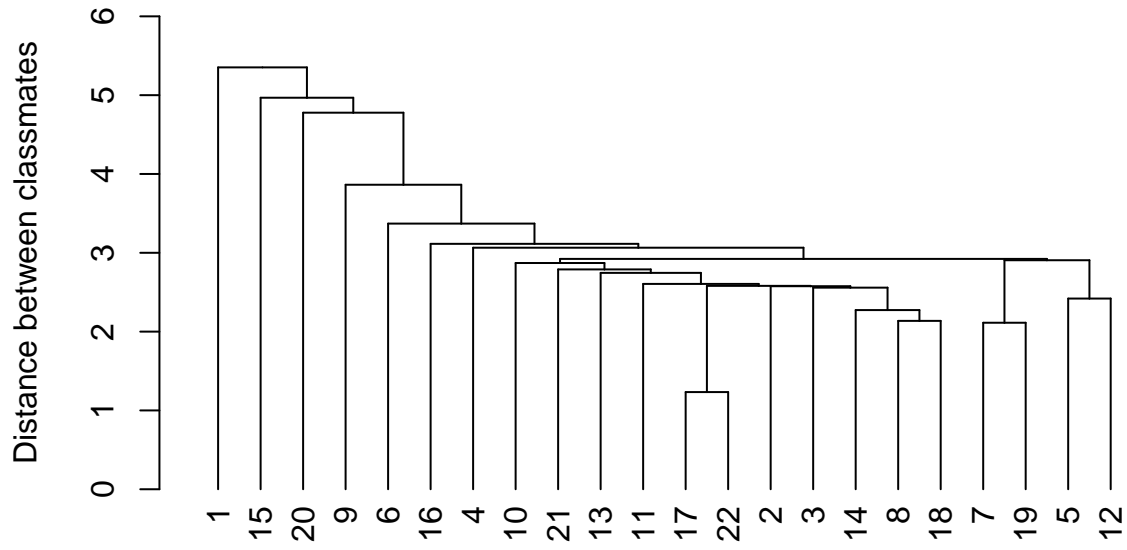
```
library(cluster)
library(readr)
library(factoextra)
```

```
## Loading required package: ggplot2
```

```
## Welcome! Want to learn more? See two factoextra-related books at https://goo.gl/ve3WBa
```

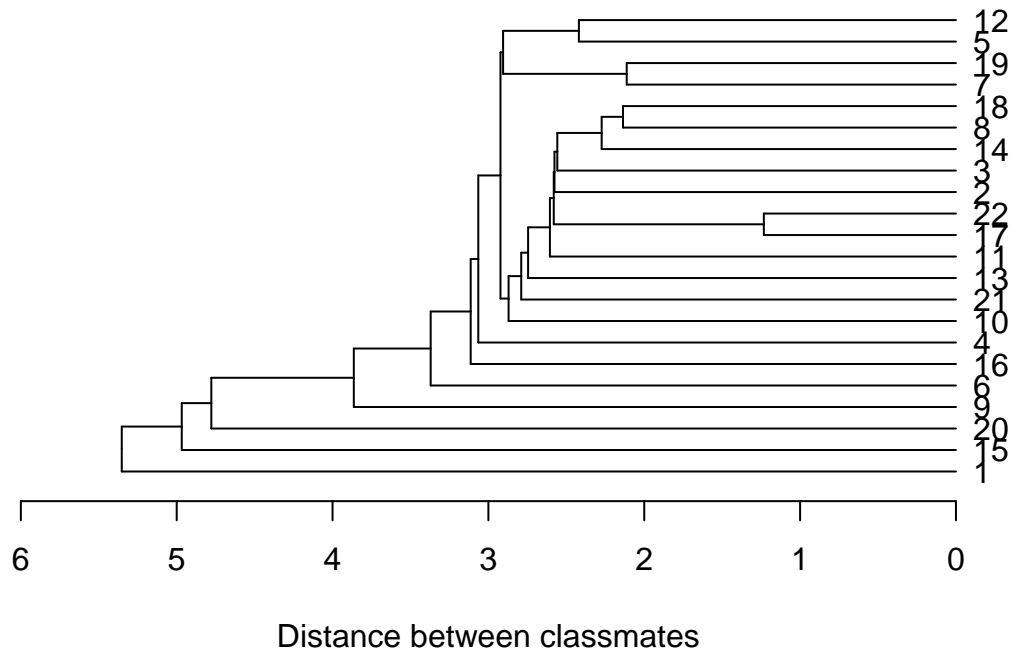
```
library(magrittr)
library(NbClust)
matstd.APP <- scale(MVA_data)
dist.APP <- dist(matstd.APP, method="euclidean")
clusAPP.nn <- hclust(dist.APP, method = "single")
plot(as.dendrogram(clusAPP.nn), ylab="Distance between classmates", ylim=c(0,6), main="Dendrogram. social network")
```

Dendrogram. social media usage



```
plot(as.dendrogram(clusAPP.nn), xlab= "Distance between classmates", xlim=c(6,0), horiz = TRUE,main="Dendrogram. social media usage")
```

Dendrogram. social media usage



```
(agn.APP <- agnes(MVA_data, metric="euclidean", stand=TRUE, method = "single"))
```

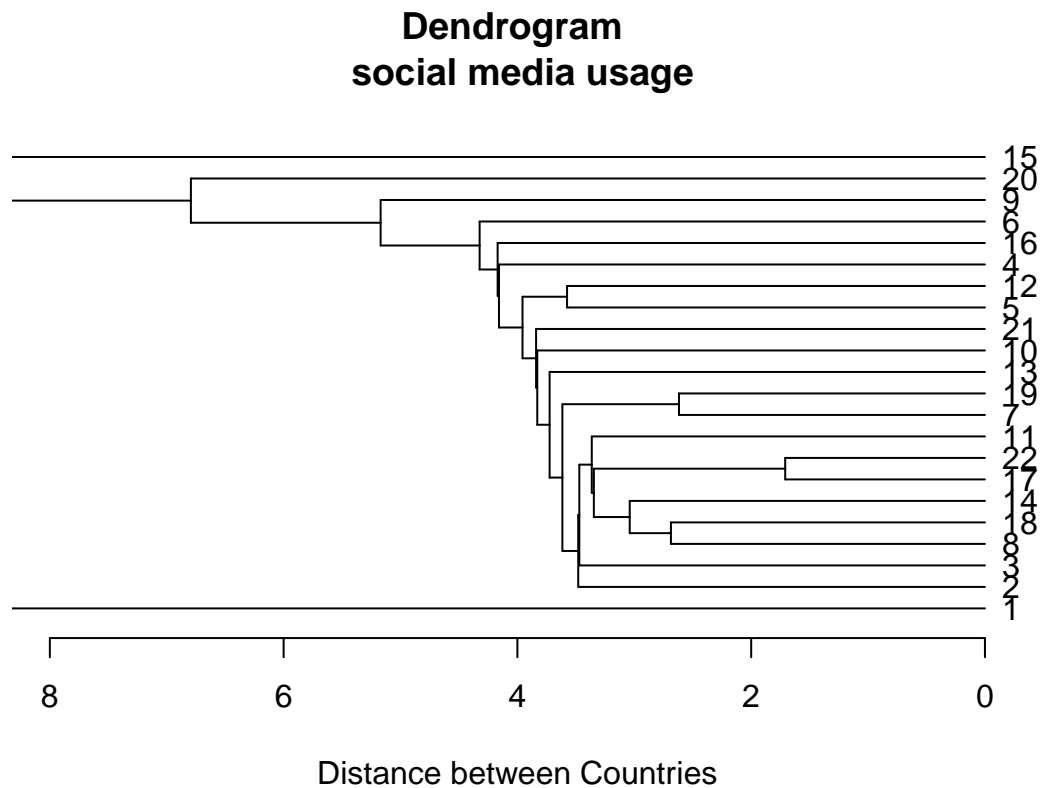
```
## Call:      agnes(x = MVA_data, metric = "euclidean", stand = TRUE, method = "single")
## Agglomerative coefficient: 0.5367198
## Order of objects:
## [1] 1 2 3 8 18 14 17 22 11 7 19 13 10 21 5 12 4 16 6 9 20 15
## Height (summary):
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##  1.709   3.364   3.724   4.183   4.169   8.587
##
## Available components:
## [1] "order" "height" "ac"      "merge" "diss"  "call"  "method" "data"
```

```
agn.APP$merge
```

```
##      [,1] [,2]
## [1,] -17 -22
## [2,]  -7 -19
## [3,]  -8 -18
## [4,]   3 -14
## [5,]   4  1
## [6,]   5 -11
## [7,]  -3  6
## [8,]  -2  7
## [9,]  -5 -12
```

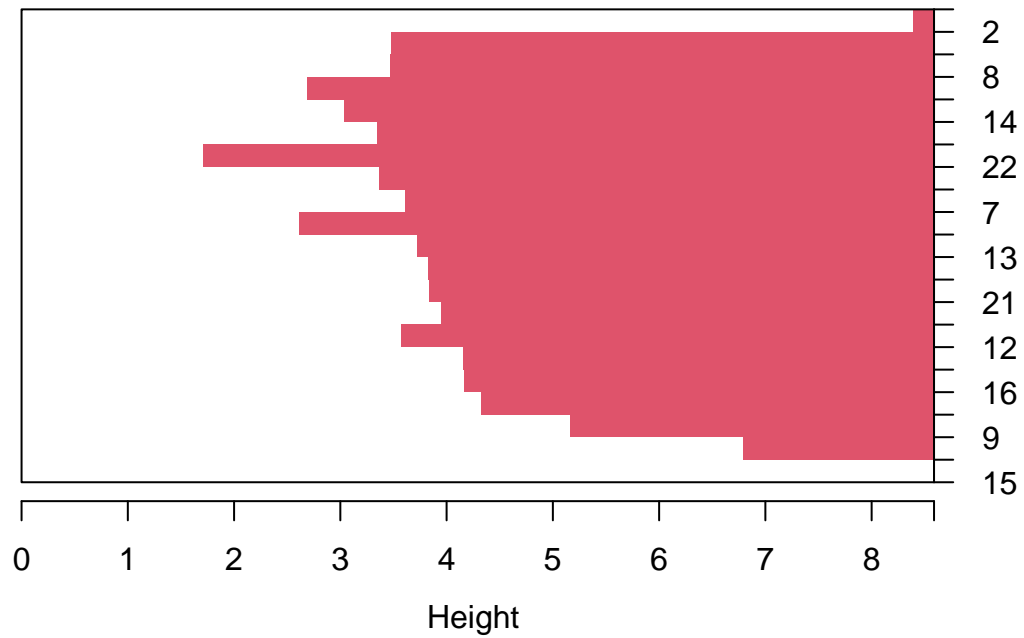
```
## [10,] 8 2
## [11,] 10 -13
## [12,] 11 -10
## [13,] 12 -21
## [14,] 13 9
## [15,] 14 -4
## [16,] 15 -16
## [17,] 16 -6
## [18,] 17 -9
## [19,] 18 -20
## [20,] -1 19
## [21,] 20 -15
```

```
plot(as.dendrogram(agn.APP), xlab= "Distance between Countries",xlim=c(8,0), horiz = TRUE,main="Dendrogram
```



```
plot(agn.APP, which.plots=1)
```

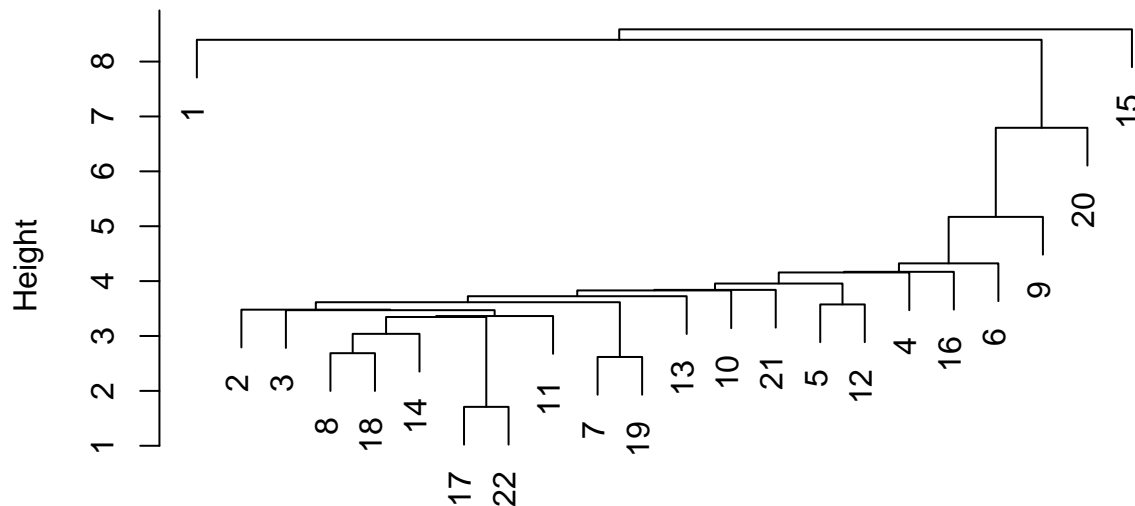
Banner of `agnes(x = MVA_data, metric = "euclidean", stand = method = "single")`



Agglomerative Coefficient = 0.54

```
plot(agn.APP, which.plots=2)
```

Dendrogram of `agnes(x = MVA_data, metric = "euclidean", stand = TR method = "single")`



MVA_data
Agglomerative Coefficient = 0.54

```
plot(agn.APP, which.plots=3)
```

```
#factor analysis
```

```
library(psych)
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'psych'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:ggplot2':
```

```
##
```

```
## %+%, alpha
```

```
fit.pc <- principal(MVA_data[, -c(9:12)], nfactors=4, rotate="varimax")
fit.pc
```

```
## Principal Components Analysis
```

```
## Call: principal(r = MVA_data[, -c(9:12)], nfactors = 4, rotate = "varimax")
```

```
## Standardized loadings (pattern matrix) based upon correlation matrix
```

```
##
```

	RC1	RC2	RC3	RC4	h2	u2	com
## Instagram_value	0.89	-0.09	0.14	-0.10	0.82	0.176	1.1
## LinkedIn_value	0.17	0.10	0.85	-0.09	0.77	0.234	1.1
## Snapchat_value	0.85	0.15	0.21	-0.02	0.78	0.218	1.2
## Twitter_value	-0.19	0.91	-0.11	0.06	0.87	0.125	1.1

```
## Whatsapp/ Wechat_value      0.64 -0.51  0.19  0.03 0.71 0.290 2.1
## Youtube_value                0.17 -0.19  0.80  0.12 0.72 0.280 1.3
## OTT (Netflix, Hulu, Prime video)_value 0.48  0.74  0.15  0.24 0.86 0.139 2.1
## Reddit_value                -0.07  0.13  0.01  0.97 0.96 0.039 1.0
##
##              RC1  RC2  RC3  RC4
## SS loadings      2.24 1.73 1.49 1.03
## Proportion Var    0.28 0.22 0.19 0.13
## Cumulative Var    0.28 0.50 0.68 0.81
## Proportion Explained 0.34 0.27 0.23 0.16
## Cumulative Proportion 0.34 0.61 0.84 1.00
##
## Mean item complexity = 1.4
## Test of the hypothesis that 4 components are sufficient.
##
## The root mean square of the residuals (RMSR) is 0.09
## with the empirical chi square 9.36 with prob < 0.0093
##
## Fit based upon off diagonal values = 0.92
```

```
round(fit.pc$values, 3)
```

```
## [1] 2.785 1.826 1.033 0.854 0.701 0.414 0.293 0.093
```

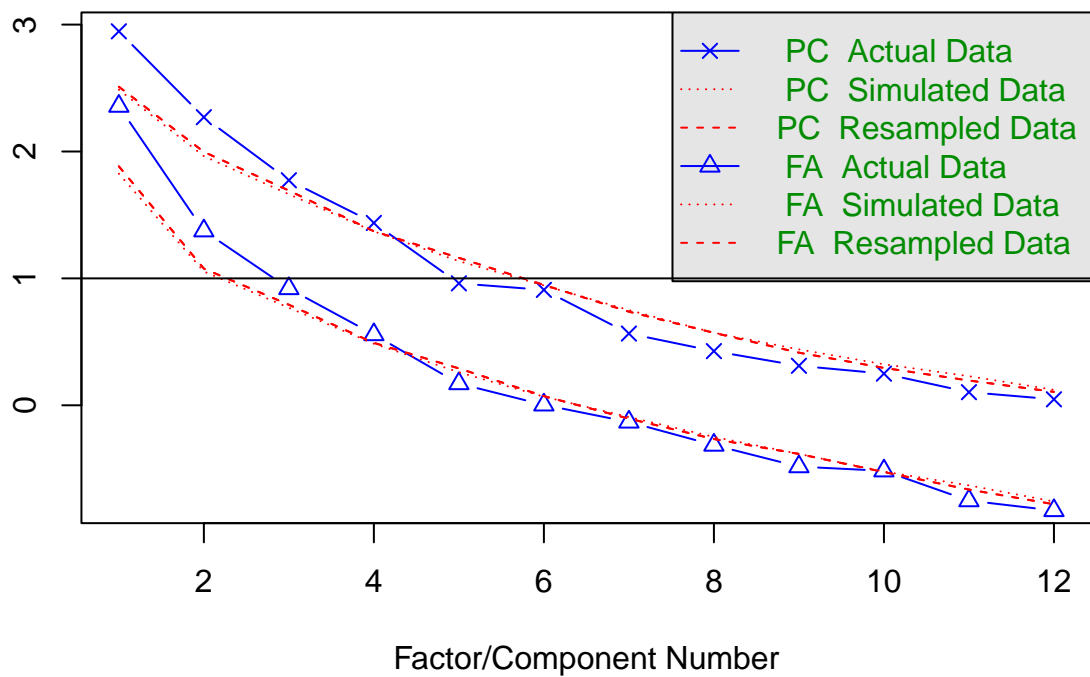
```
fit.pc$loadings
```

```
##
## Loadings:
##              RC1    RC2    RC3    RC4
## Instagram_value    0.885         0.144 -0.104
## Linkedin_value     0.174         0.847
## Snapchat_value     0.845  0.153  0.209
## Twitter_value     -0.187  0.907 -0.113
## Whatsapp/ Wechat_value 0.640 -0.515  0.186
## Youtube_value     0.175 -0.187  0.801  0.117
## OTT (Netflix, Hulu, Prime video)_value 0.482  0.739  0.149  0.244
## Reddit_value              0.131         0.968
##
##              RC1  RC2  RC3  RC4
## SS loadings    2.241 1.729 1.494 1.035
## Proportion Var 0.280 0.216 0.187 0.129
## Cumulative Var 0.280 0.496 0.683 0.812
```

```
fa.parallel(MVA_data)
```

eigenvalues of principal components and factor analysis

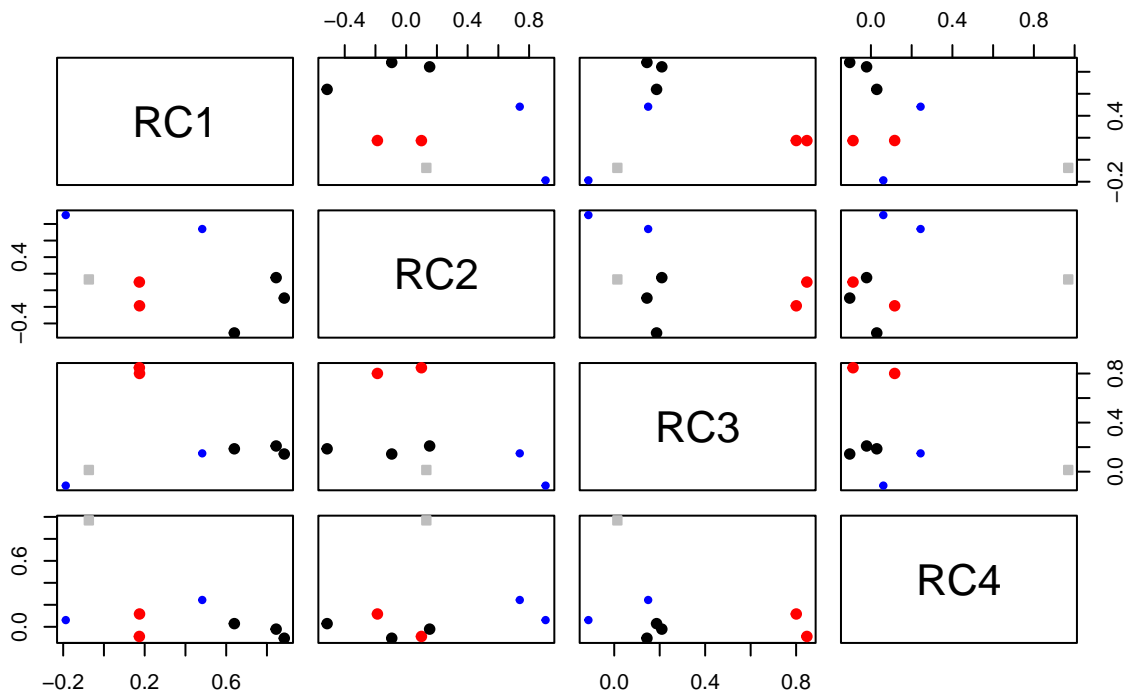
Parallel Analysis Scree Plots



Parallel analysis suggests that the number of factors = 0 and the number of components = 0

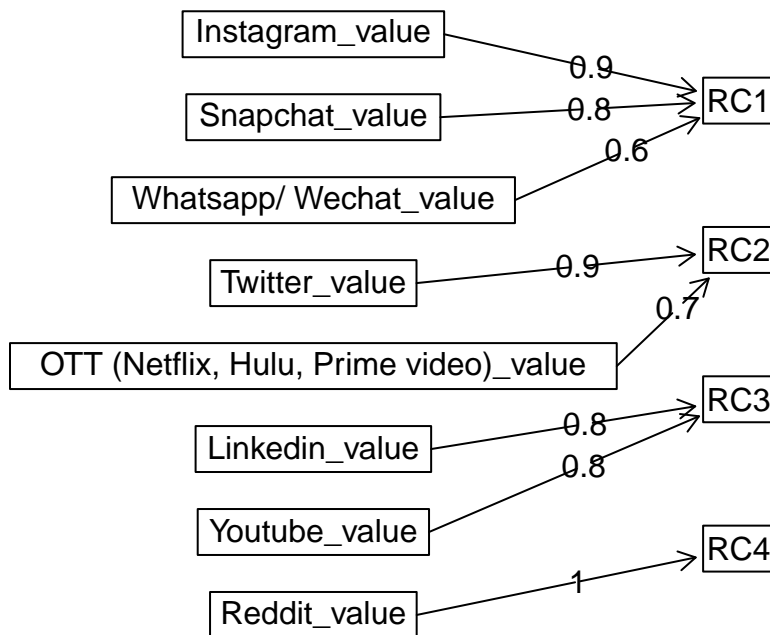
```
fa.plot(fit.pc)
```


Principal Component Analysis



```
fa.diagram(fit.pc)
```

Components Analysis



```
vss(MVA_data)
```

```
## Warning in fa.stats(r = r, f = f, phi = phi, n.obs = n.obs, np.obs = np.obs, :
## The estimated weights for the factor scores are probably incorrect. Try a
## different factor score estimation method.
```

```
## Warning in fac(r = r, nfactors = nfactors, n.obs = n.obs, rotate = rotate, : An
## ultra-Heywood case was detected. Examine the results carefully
```

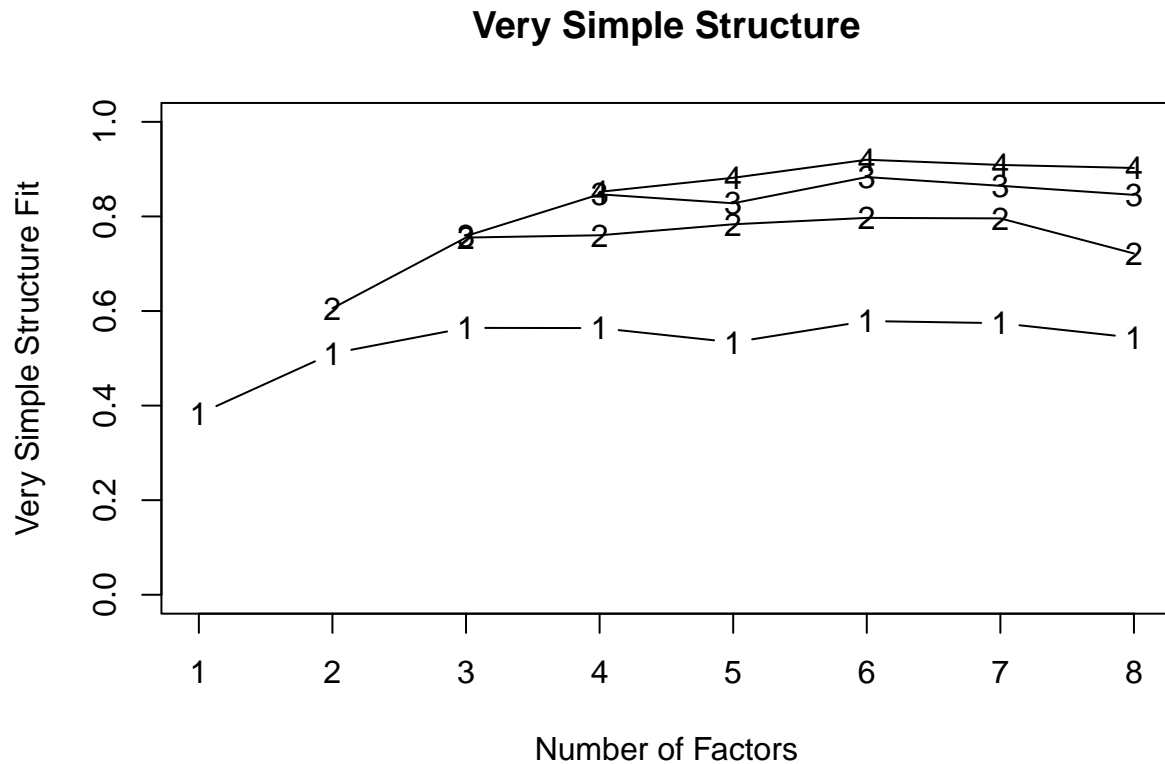
```
## Warning in fa.stats(r = r, f = f, phi = phi, n.obs = n.obs, np.obs = np.obs, :
## The estimated weights for the factor scores are probably incorrect. Try a
## different factor score estimation method.
```

```
## Warning in fa.stats(r = r, f = f, phi = phi, n.obs = n.obs, np.obs = np.obs, :
## The estimated weights for the factor scores are probably incorrect. Try a
## different factor score estimation method.
```

```
## Warning in fac(r = r, nfactors = nfactors, n.obs = n.obs, rotate = rotate, : An
## ultra-Heywood case was detected. Examine the results carefully
```

```
## Warning in fa.stats(r = r, f = f, phi = phi, n.obs = n.obs, np.obs = np.obs, :
## The estimated weights for the factor scores are probably incorrect. Try a
## different factor score estimation method.
```

```
## Warning in fac(r = r, nfactors = nfactors, n.obs = n.obs, rotate = rotate, : An
## ultra-Heywood case was detected. Examine the results carefully
```



```
##
## Very Simple Structure
## Call: vss(x = MVA_data)
## Although the VSS complexity 1 shows 6 factors, it is probably more reasonable to think about 3 f
## VSS complexity 2 achieves a maximum of 0.8 with 6 factors
##
## The Velicer MAP achieves a minimum of 0.08 with 1 factors
## BIC achieves a minimum of -87.78 with 1 factors
## Sample Size adjusted BIC achieves a minimum of 7.73 with 7 factors
##
## Statistics by number of factors
##   vss1 vss2  map dof chisq  prob sqresid  fit RMSEA  BIC SABIC complex eChisq
## 1 0.38 0.00 0.075 54 79.1 0.015 13.26 0.38 0.138 -87.8 79.1 1.0 108.82
## 2 0.51 0.61 0.084 43 58.7 0.056 8.46 0.61 0.120 -74.2 58.7 1.3 58.29
## 3 0.56 0.76 0.085 33 37.4 0.275 5.18 0.76 0.062 -64.6 37.4 1.4 24.66
## 4 0.56 0.76 0.099 24 27.9 0.264 3.18 0.85 0.072 -46.3 27.9 1.7 10.75
## 5 0.53 0.78 0.139 16 17.6 0.349 2.39 0.89 0.048 -31.9 17.6 1.9 4.78
## 6 0.58 0.80 0.141 9 12.1 0.207 1.37 0.94 0.116 -15.7 12.1 1.7 1.76
## 7 0.57 0.80 0.189 3 7.7 0.052 1.11 0.95 0.264 -1.5 7.7 1.9 0.76
## 8 0.54 0.72 0.263 -2 1.7 NA 0.88 0.96 NA NA NA 2.2 0.16
## SRMR eCRMS eBIC
## 1 0.1936 0.214 -58.1
```

```
## 2 0.1417 0.176 -74.6
## 3 0.0921 0.130 -77.3
## 4 0.0608 0.101 -63.4
## 5 0.0406 0.082 -44.7
## 6 0.0246 0.067 -26.1
## 7 0.0162 0.076 -8.5
## 8 0.0074    NA    NA
```

```
(eigen_APP_vars <- round(APP_pca$sdev^2,3))
```

```
## [1] 2.785 1.826 1.033 0.854 0.701 0.414 0.293 0.093
```

```
names(eigen_APP_vars) <- paste("PC",1:8,sep="")
sumlambdas <- sum(eigen_APP_vars)
propvar <- round(eigen_APP_vars/sumlambdas,2)
cumvar_APP_vars <- cumsum(propvar)
matlambdas <- rbind(eigen_APP_vars,propvar,cumvar_APP_vars)
rownames(matlambdas) <- c("Eigenvalues","Prop. variance","Cum. prop. variance")
eigvec.emp <- APP_pca$rotation
pcafactors.emp <- eigvec.emp[,1:2]
unrot.fact.emp <- sweep(pcafactors.emp,MARGIN=2,APP_pca$sdev[1:2],`*`)
communalities.emp <- rowSums(unrot.fact.emp^2)
communalities.emp
```

##	Instagram_value	Linkedin_value
##	0.6897110	0.3602701
##	Snapchat_value	Twitter_value
##	0.6973179	0.8001503
##	Whatsapp/ Wechat_value	Youtube_value
##	0.6313918	0.3589327
##	OTT (Netflix, Hulu, Prime video)_value	Reddit_value
##	0.8444099	0.2296178

```
rot.fact.emp <- varimax(unrot.fact.emp)
rot.fact.emp
```

```
## $loadings
##
## Loadings:
##          PC1    PC2
## Instagram_value    0.825
## Linkedin_value     0.597
## Snapchat_value     0.820  0.160
## Twitter_value     -0.247  0.860
## Whatsapp/ Wechat_value 0.656 -0.448
## Youtube_value      0.585 -0.129
## OTT (Netflix, Hulu, Prime video)_value 0.467  0.792
## Reddit_value              0.477
##
##          PC1    PC2
## SS loadings    2.762 1.850
## Proportion Var 0.345 0.231
```

```
## Cumulative Var 0.345 0.576
##
## $rotmat
##      [,1]      [,2]
## [1,] 0.9878642 -0.1553198
## [2,] 0.1553198  0.9878642
```

```
fact.load.emp <- rot.fact.emp$loadings[1:6,1:2]
fact.load.emp
```

```
##              PC1      PC2
## Instagram_value 0.8246891 -0.09797374
## Linkedin_value  0.5971461  0.06071758
## Snapchat_value  0.8195639  0.16010320
## Twitter_value   -0.2469234  0.85975529
## Whatsapp/ Wechat_value 0.6564029 -0.44780236
## Youtube_value   0.5849619 -0.12943078
```

```
scale.emp <- scale(MVA_data[, -c(9:12)])
scale.emp
```

```
##      Instagram_value Linkedin_value Snapchat_value Twitter_value
## [1,] -0.57711580      0.18451345    -0.13137365     3.51308901
## [2,]  0.66007371      0.67605281     1.36107147    -0.43783412
## [3,] -0.49814626      1.41336184    -0.39310842    -0.43783412
## [4,] -0.02725380      0.72520674     0.03569111    -0.43783412
## [5,] -1.60079506     -1.21637372    -0.68825615     0.09158958
## [6,] -0.91931715      1.41336184    -0.42652138    -0.43783412
## [7,] -0.03017860      0.18451345    -0.68825615    -0.43783412
## [8,]  0.44656346      0.18451345     0.98239137    -0.43783412
## [9,]  0.92915511      2.64221024     1.44460385    -0.43783412
## [10,] -1.55107350     -1.45395108    -0.68825615    -0.43783412
## [11,] -0.26123763     -0.58146872    -0.45436550     1.47441268
## [12,] -0.62683737     -0.42991075    -0.50448493     1.79838837
## [13,] -0.04187779     -0.83952688    -0.35412665    -0.43783412
## [14,]  0.15408367     -0.22510268    -0.13137365     0.35235051
## [15,] -0.24076404      0.08210942     0.10251701    -0.43783412
## [16,]  0.44656346      0.59412958    -0.45436550    -0.43783412
## [17,]  1.26550687     -1.12625817    -0.68825615    -0.22448427
## [18,]  0.38806750     -0.66748810     0.35311414    -0.43783412
## [19,]  0.05756534      0.15174416    -0.68825615    -0.43783412
## [20,]  2.79225137      0.16403264     3.38812380    -0.43783412
## [21,] -1.50427673     -1.24095069    -0.68825615    -0.43783412
## [22,]  0.73904325     -0.63471881    -0.68825615    -0.43783412
##      Whatsapp/ Wechat_value Youtube_value
## [1,] -1.38359636    -0.30202800
## [2,] -0.60922515     0.71977147
## [3,]  0.76662307    -0.68155352
## [4,] -0.33649063    -0.59397070
## [5,] -0.89657044     0.28185741
## [6,]  1.29504619     2.32545635
## [7,] -0.16603156    -0.01008529
## [8,]  0.80802027    -0.59397070
```

```

## [9,] -0.12950462 0.57380012
## [10,] -1.38359636 -0.01008529
## [11,] -1.38359636 -1.17785611
## [12,] -0.73341676 -0.30202800
## [13,] -0.65305748 -1.46979882
## [14,] -0.79429500 -0.30202800
## [15,] -0.04427508 0.06581981
## [16,] -0.40954452 1.15768553
## [17,] 1.62378869 0.29937397
## [18,] 0.06530575 -1.29463320
## [19,] 0.54502628 1.24526834
## [20,] 2.11081460 1.25694605
## [21,] 0.41352928 -1.76174152
## [22,] 1.29504619 0.57380012
## OTT (Netflix, Hulu, Prime video)_value Reddit_value
## [1,] 3.51688501 1.281598165
## [2,] -0.64719456 -0.324048739
## [3,] -0.07283876 -0.324048739
## [4,] -0.07283876 -0.324048739
## [5,] -0.07283876 0.318210023
## [6,] 0.21433914 -0.324048739
## [7,] -0.64719456 -0.324048739
## [8,] 0.21433914 -0.324048739
## [9,] 0.21433914 -0.324048739
## [10,] -0.64719456 -0.324048739
## [11,] -0.64719456 -0.324048739
## [12,] -0.21642771 -0.324048739
## [13,] -0.50073383 -0.259822863
## [14,] -0.36001666 -0.324048739
## [15,] -0.09581299 4.171762593
## [16,] -0.36001666 -0.002919358
## [17,] -0.16473569 -0.324048739
## [18,] 0.06213485 -0.324048739
## [19,] -0.64719456 -0.324048739
## [20,] 2.22458445 -0.324048739
## [21,] -0.64719456 -0.324048739
## [22,] -0.64719456 -0.324048739
## attr("scaled:center")
## Instagram_value LinkedIn_value
## 5.4731818 3.5495455
## Snapchat_value Twitter_value
## 1.2359091 0.5540909
## Whatsapp/ Wechat_value Youtube_value
## 6.6818182 3.0172727
## OTT (Netflix, Hulu, Prime video)_value Reddit_value
## 2.2536364 0.5045455
## attr("scaled:scale")
## Instagram_value LinkedIn_value
## 3.419040 2.441310
## Snapchat_value Twitter_value
## 1.795711 1.265527
## Whatsapp/ Wechat_value Youtube_value
## 4.106558 1.712665
## OTT (Netflix, Hulu, Prime video)_value Reddit_value

```

##

3.482162

1.557005