a simple example: clustering the iris data (N=150)

we can read the iris data in from a text file:

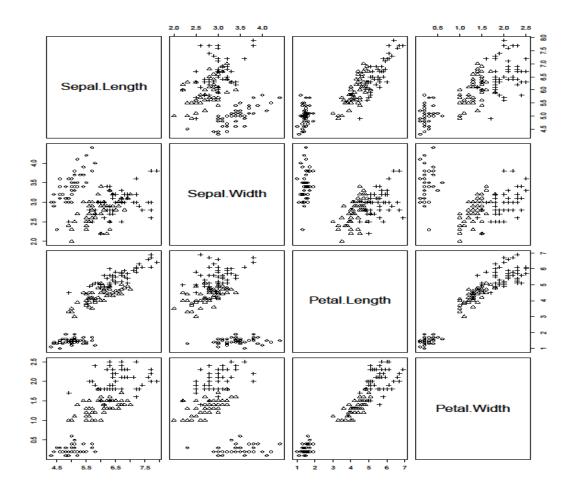
#irisdat <- read.table("C:/Users/corter/Desktop/mdscstuff/IRIS_MLT.txt",header=T)</pre>

 $\mbox{\# OR,}$ simply use the iris dataset that is pre-defined in R

iris

#NOTE: rownum=case number, cols 1:4 = data, col5 = class name

plot the data points on all four variables: groupnum<-rep(1:3,c(50,50,50)) plot(iris[,1:4],pch=as.numeric(groupnum))



run the k-means with k=3 clusters

NOTE: the default in R's "kmeans" is to use 3 randomly s

NOTE: the default in R's "kmeans" is to use 3 randomly selected cases as initial seeds cl3 <- kmeans(iris[1:4],3)

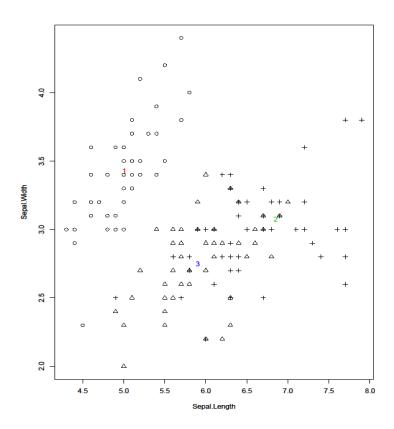
>cl3
K-means clustering with 3 clusters of sizes 50, 38, 62

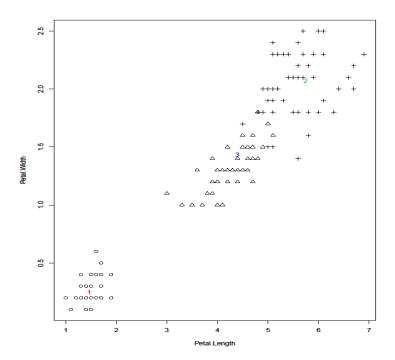
Cruster means:				
	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width
1	5.006000	3.428000	1.462000	0.246000
2	6.850000	3.073684	5.742105	2.071053
3	5.901613	2.748387	4.393548	1.433871

```
Clustering vector:
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 2 3
 Within cluster sum of squares by cluster: [1] 15.15100 23.87947 39.82097
 (between_SS / total_SS = 88.4 %)
Available components:
[1] "cluster" eenss" "si
               "centers"
                           "totss"
                                       "withinss"
                                                    "tot.withinss" "betw
        "size"
[8] "iter"
               "ifault"

    cl3$cluster

 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 2 3 3
3 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 2 2 2 2 3 2 2
cl3$centers
 Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width
     5.006000
              3.428000
                         1.462000
                                  0.246000
2
              3.073684
     6.850000
                         5.742105
                                  2.071053
3
              2.748387
                         4.393548
                                  1.433871
     5.901613
> cl3$totss
[1] 681.3706
> cl3$withinss
[1] 15.15100 23.87947 39.82097
> cl3$tot.withinss
[1] 78.85144
> cl3$betweenss
[1] 602.5192
> cl3$size
[1] 50 38 62
> cl3$iter
[1] 2
> cl3$ifault
[1] 0
# Now let's plot the data two dimensions at a time, and add cluster centroid points (plot the cluster numbers as
plot(iris[,1:2],pch=as.numeric(groupnum))
text(cl3$centers[1,1],cl3$centers[1,2],"1",col=10)
text(cl3$centers[2,1],cl3$centers[2,2],"2",col=11)
text(cl3$centers[3,1],cl3$centers[3,2],"3",col=12)
plot(iris[,3:4],pch=as.numeric(groupnum))
text(cl3$centers[1,3],cl3$centers[1,4],"1",col=10)
text(cl3$centers[2,3],cl3$centers[2,4],"2",col=11)
text(cl3$centers[3,3],cl3$centers[3,4],"3",col=12)
```





```
# option: we can request multiple random starts
# but the manual is not quite clear as to what this accomplishes
# ideally, it would run 25 random starts, then save the BEST solution
cl <- kmeans(iris[,1:4], 3, nstart = 25)
# let's try 10 random starts (with k=3), and SAVE all the solutions to compare:
clmem < - rep(0,1500)
dim(clmem) <- c(150,10)
clWSS < -rep(0,10)
for (i in 1:10)
{ cl <- kmeans(iris[,1:4],3)
clmem[,i] <- cl$cluster
clWSS[i] <- sum(cl$withinss)</pre>
# matrix "clmem" now holds the cluster solutions for these ten random starts:
# while vector "clWSS" hold the (WSS, summed across the 3 clusters) for the 10 random starts
clWSS
> clmem
   [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6] [,7] [,8] [,9] [,10]
[1,] 3 2 1 2 1 3 3 3 1 2
[2,] 3 2 1 1 1 3 3 3 1
                                   3
[3,] 3 2 1 1 1 3 3 3 1
                                   3
[4,] 3 2 1 1 1 3 3 3 1
[5,] 3 2 1 2 1 3 3 3 1 2
... (approx. 140 more rows here..)
[148,] 1 3 2 3 3 2 1 2 2 1
[149,] 1 3 2 3 3 2 1 2 2 1
[150,] 2 1 3 3 2 1 2 1 3 1
> # while vector "cIWSS" hold the (WSS, summed across the 3 clusters) for the 10 random starts
> clWSS
[1] 78.85144 78.85144 78.85144 142.75352 78.85144 78.85144 78.85144
[8] 78.85144 78.85144 142.75352
# NOTE that two solutions stabilized at a local minimum (WSS=142.75352)
```