

DSC324/424

Assignment #3 (Due Sunday, August 14, 2022 at midnight)

1) (20 points, for data projects) Choose a technique that we have covered so far in this course, and try applying that technique to your data. You may choose any of

- a) Model building and Multiple Regression
- b) PCA
- c) CFA
- d) CCA**
- e) CA (correspondence analysis)

If you are working as a group, each member of your group should try a different technique, or the same technique with different aspects of the data.

I performed the CCA technique on our group's data (Online New popularity data set). Our data is not really categorical data except for some variables on weekdays. Our dependent variable only had one variable so when creating the categorical variables seen in the code below we only had 1 CV. This limits our data and the information we are going to receive. For reference see Helio plots below the code.

```
library(yacca)
```

```
#Read in Data
```

```
setwd("C:/Users/doret/Documents/DSC 424/Project")
```

```
ONP = read.csv("OnlineNewsPopularity.csv", header = TRUE, sep = ";")
```

```
head(ONP)
```

```
#See the first six lines of the data
```

```
head(ONP)
```

```
names(ONP)
```

```
shares = ONP[, 61]
```

```
numbers = ONP[, 3:13]
```

```
data = ONP[, 14:19]
```

```
keyword = ONP[, 20:28]
```

```
selfRef = ONP[, 29:31]
```

```
day = ONP[, 32:39]
```

```
LDA = ONP[, 40:44]
```

```
global = ONP[, 45:50]
```

```
polarity = ONP[, 51:56]
```

```
tital = ONP[, 57:60]
```

```
#Numbers
```

```
# This gives us the cannonical correlates, but no significance tests
```

```
# c = cca(shares,numbers)
```

```
# summary(c)
```

```
#CV1
```

```
# helio.plot(c, cv=1, x.name="shares Values",
```

```
      y.name="numbers Values")
```

```
#Function Names
```

```
# ls(c)
```

```
# Perform a chi-square test on C
```

```
# c
```

```
# ls(c)
```

```
# c$chisq
```

```
# c$df
```

```
# summary(c)
```

```
# round(pchisq(c$chisq, c$df, lower.tail=F), 3)
```

```
#Data
```

```
# This gives us the canonical correlates, but no significance tests
```

```
c2 = cca(shares,data)
```

```
summary(c2)
```

```
#CV1
```

```
helio.plot(c2, cv=1, x.name="shares Values",
```

```
y.name="Data Values")
```

```
#Function Names
```

```
ls(c2)
```

```
# Perform a chi-square test on C2
```

```
c2
```

```
ls(c2)
```

```
c2$chisq
```

```
c2$df
```

```
summary(c2)
```

```
round(pchisq(c2$chisq, c2$df, lower.tail=F), 3)
```

```
#Keywords
```

```
# This gives us the canonical correlates, but no significance tests
```

```
c3 = cca(shares,keyword)
```

```
summary(c3)
```

```
#CV1
```

```
helio.plot(c3, cv=1, x.name="shares Values",  
           y.name="keyword Values")
```

```
#Function Names
```

```
ls(c3)
```

```
# Perform a chi-square test on C2
```

```
c3
```

```
ls(c3)
```

```
c3$chisq
```

```
c3$df
```

```
summary(c3)
```

```
round(pchisq(c3$chisq, c3$df, lower.tail=F), 3)
```

```
#selfRef
```

```
# This gives us the canonical correlates, but no significance tests
```

```
c4 = cca(shares,selfRef)
```

```
summary(c4)
```

```
#CV1
```

```
helio.plot(c4, cv=1, x.name="shares Values",  
           y.name="selfRef Values")
```

```
#Function Names
```

```
ls(c4)
```

```
# Perform a chi-square test on C2
```

```
c4
```

```
ls(c4)
```

```
c4$chisq
```

```
c4$df
```

```
summary(c4)
```

```
round(pchisq(c4$chisq, c4$df, lower.tail=F), 3)
```

```
# #day
```

```
# # This gives us the canonical correlates, but no significance tests
```

```
# c5 = cca(shares,day)
```

```
# summary(c5)
```

```
#
```

```
# #CV1
```

```
# helio.plot(c5, cv=1, x.name="shares Values",
```

```
#       y.name="day Values")
```

```
#
```

```
# #Function Names
```

```
# ls(c5)
```



```
#  
  
# # Perform a chi-square test on C2  
  
# c5  
  
# ls(c5)  
  
# c5$chisq  
  
# c5$df  
  
# summary(c5)  
  
# round(pchisq(c5$chisq, c5$df, lower.tail=F), 3)  
  
  
#LDA  
  
# This gives us the canonical correlates, but no significance tests  
  
c6 = cca(shares,LDA)  
  
summary(c6)  
  
  
#CV1  
  
helio.plot(c6, cv=1, x.name="shares Values",
```

```
y.name="LDA Values")
```

```
#Function Names
```

```
ls(c6)
```

```
# Perform a chi-square test on C2
```

```
c6
```

```
ls(c6)
```

```
c6$chisq
```

```
c6$df
```

```
summary(c6)
```

```
round(pchisq(c6$chisq, c6$df, lower.tail=F), 3)
```

```
#global
```

```
# This gives us the canonical correlates, but no significance tests
```

```
c7 = cca(shares,global)
```

```
summary(c7)
```

```
#CV1
```

```
helio.plot(c7, cv=1, x.name="shares Values",  
           y.name="global Values")
```

```
#Function Names
```

```
ls(c7)
```

```
# Perform a chi-square test on C2
```

```
c7
```

```
ls(c7)
```

```
c7$chisq
```

```
c7$df
```

```
summary(c7)
```

```
round(pchisq(c7$chisq, c7$df, lower.tail=F), 3)
```

```
#polarity
```

```
# This gives us the canonical correlates, but no significance tests
```

```
c8 = cca(shares,polarity)
```

```
summary(c8)
```

```
#CV1
```

```
helio.plot(c8, cv=1, x.name="shares Values",
```

```
          y.name="polarity Values")
```

```
#Function Names
```

```
ls(c8)
```

```
# Perform a chi-square test on C2
```

```
c8
```

```
ls(c8)
```

```
c8$chisq
```

```
c8$df
```

```
summary(c8)
```

```
round(pchisq(c8$chisq, c8$df, lower.tail=F), 3)
```

```
#tital
```

```
# This gives us the canonical correlates, but no significance tests
```

```
c9 = cca(shares, tital)
```

```
summary(c9)
```

```
#CV1
```

```
helio.plot(c9, cv=1, x.name="shares Values",
```

```
          y.name="tital Values")
```

```
#Function Names
```

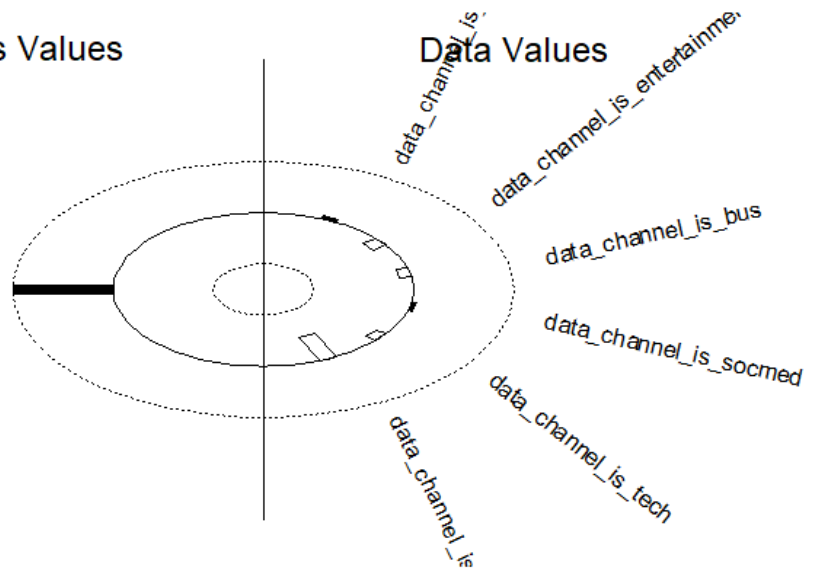
```
ls(c9)
```

```
# Perform a chi-square test on C2  
  
c9  
  
ls(c9)  
  
c9$chisq  
  
c9$df  
  
summary(c9)  
  
round(pchisq(c9$chisq, c9$df, lower.tail=F), 3)
```

Helio Plot

shares Values

Data Values

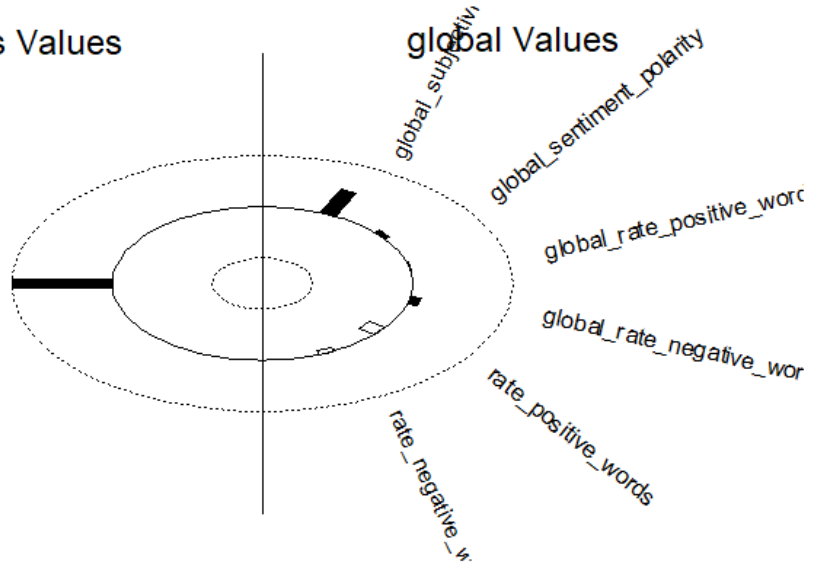


Canonical Variate1

Helio Plot

shares Values

global Values

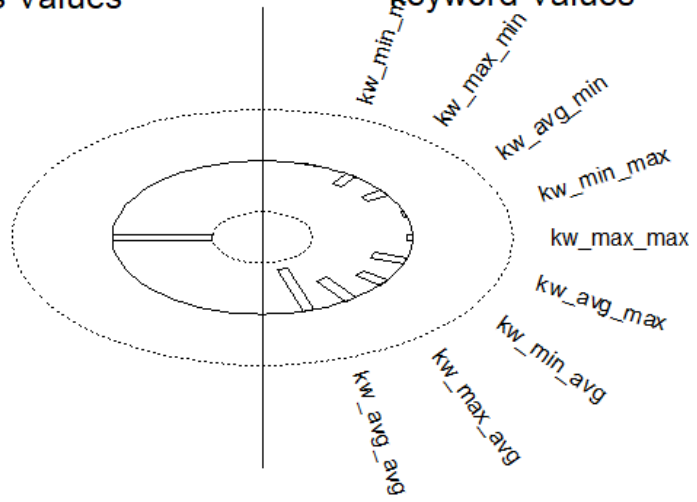


Canonical Variate1

Helio Plot

shares Values

keyword Values

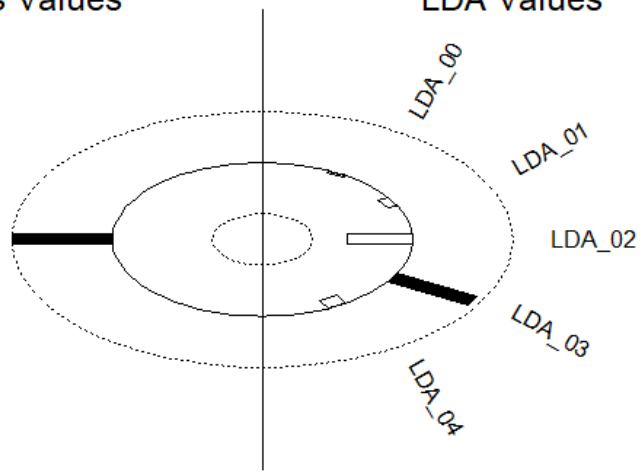


Canonical Variate1

Helio Plot

shares Values

LDA Values

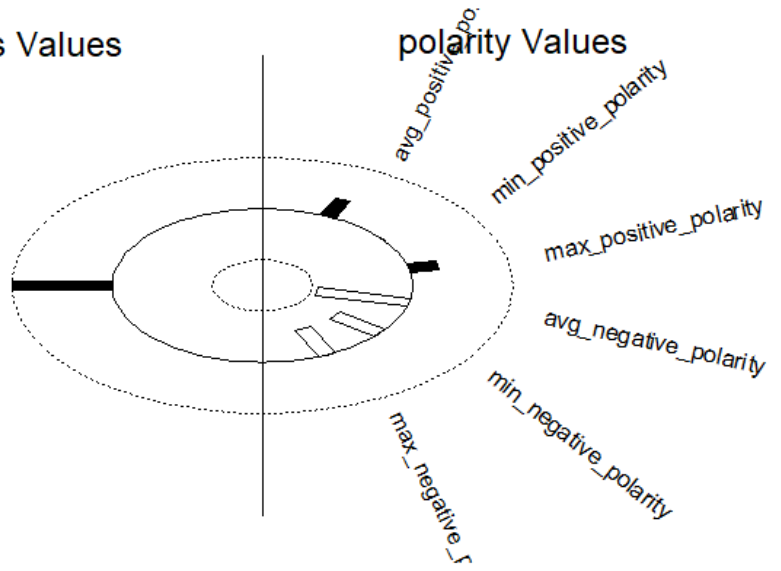


Canonical Variate1

Helio Plot

shares Values

polarity Values

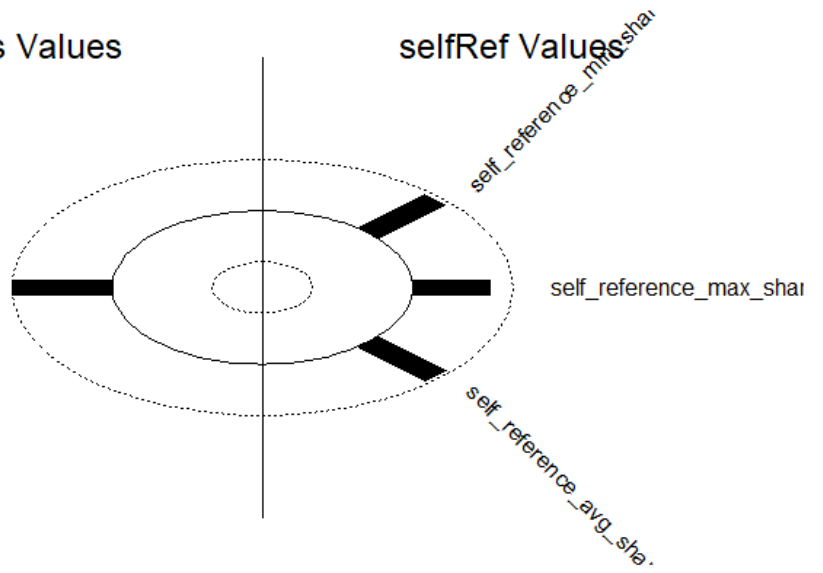


Canonical Variate1

Helio Plot

shares Values

selfRef Values

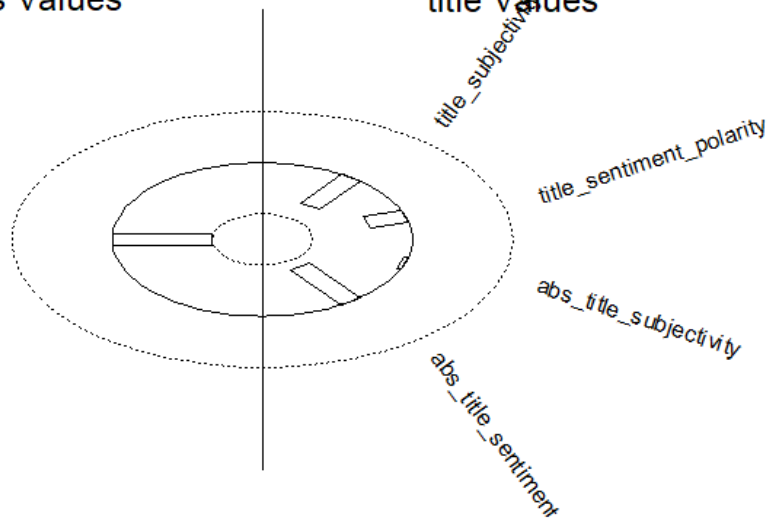


Canonical Variate1

Helio Plot

shares Values

title Values



Canonical Variate1

2) Paper Review (10 points): An academic paper from a conference or Journal will be posted to the Homework 3 content section of D2L. It contains a usage of Canonical Correlation. Review the paper and evaluate their usage of Canonical Correlation. In particular, address **(Student burnout and work engagement a canonical correlation analysis)**

a) How suitable is their data for CC?

This study takes a look at student burnout in relation to work engagement. This is suitable for CCA because Canonical correlation analysis provides a way for explaining the relationship between 2 sets of variables using linear combinations of these variables.

b) How are they applying CC? What two groups of variables are being correlated?
Are they metric, ordinal, nominal?

They are applying CCA to measure Burnout and Work engagement. These are metric.

c) What methods do they use to judge the quality of the correlation? Do they evaluate, and how do they evaluate the stability of the components?

The paper does not use KMO sampling adequacy or Bartlett's test; however, the paper does use Cronbach's alpha. Instead they use communalities across the two functions.

d) How many correlates do they concentrate on in their analysis, and do they attempt to interpret the correlates in terms of the original variables?

Table 1 Descriptive statistics and bivariate correlations of the variables included in the canonical correlation analysis ($n = 796$)

Variable	Mean	SD	EX	CY	rPE	VI	DE	AB
EX	11.98	7.16	–					
CY	6.80	5.98	0.615	–				
rPE	10.56	6.46	0.279	0.374	–			
VI	17.97	6.78	-0.699	-0.391	-0.128	–		
DE	17.84	5.19	-0.475	-0.195	-0.218	0.516	–	
AB	23.29	7.25	-0.642	-0.577	-0.206	0.758	0.530	–

EX = Exhaustion; CY = Cynicism; rPE = reduced Professional Efficiency; VI = Vigor; DE = Dedication; AB = Absorption

There are six correlated: (1) EX = Exhaustion, (2) CY = Cynicism, (3) rPE = reduced Professional Efficiency, (4) VI = Vigor, (5) DE = Dedication, (6) AB = Absorption.

EX, CY, rPE, when scored high would have high burnout. VI, DE, AB when scored high would have low burnout.

e) What conclusions does CC allow them to draw?

In this study they find out “there is a complex, yet, a strong relationship between burnout and work engagement among collegiate cycle students’ (6, Conclusions).

- 3) **(20 points):** Perform the following Canonical Correlation Analysis on the Young People Survey from Lab 2: PCA/FA. Perform a canonical correlation analysis describing the relationships between the music and phobias variables using the data under the Lab 2: PCA/FA in the content folder).

1. Answer the following questions regarding the canonical correlations.

- a. Test the null hypothesis that the canonical correlations are all equal to zero. Give your test statistic, d.f., and p-value.

Bartlett's Chi-Squared Test:

	rho^2	Chisq	df	Pr(>X)
CV 1	1.5351e-01	3.1335e+02	190	4.352e-08 ***
CV 2	6.2744e-02	2.0169e+02	162	0.01861 *
CV 3	5.6378e-02	1.5828e+02	136	0.09290 .
CV 4	4.6686e-02	1.1940e+02	112	0.29876
CV 5	3.9553e-02	8.7362e+01	90	0.55912
CV 6	2.8394e-02	6.0323e+01	70	0.78868
CV 7	2.3314e-02	4.1023e+01	52	0.86354
CV 8	1.7413e-02	2.5218e+01	36	0.91066
CV 9	1.5901e-02	1.3449e+01	22	0.91989
CV 10	4.0357e-03	2.7094e+00	10	0.98746

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

- b. How many significant canonical variates are there?

Based on a, there are 10.

- c. Present the first two canonical correlations (Cancor)?

Score	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]
[1]	0.39180667	0.25048700	0.23743966	0.21606986	0.19888009	0.16850639	0.15268882	0.13195932	0.12609822	0.06352739				
Sxcoef														
Music	-0.0148136719	6.194082e-02	0.0017885189	-0.017651245	-0.008803255	0.0068553751	0.0061213560	-0.0094053510	-0.001408328	-0.0013654865	-0.0025253608	-0.0016845979	0.0352985618	-0.0181312502
Slow.songs.or.fast.songs	-0.0142588896	7.585501e-03	-0.0296422658	-0.0013523332	-0.006249235	-0.0010004865	-0.0007673444	-0.0048347736	0.005044777	0.0131280539	0.0214406269	-0.0100599995	0.0013454109	0.0005963052
Dance	-0.002676538	1.956950e-02	-0.001641058	-0.0024302619	-0.01255794	-0.0080695684	-0.023641326	-0.0018505429	0.003598122	0.010712480	-0.0036634196	-0.0037001088	-0.0018563394	-0.0048922240
Folk	-0.0008702756	-2.202353e-02	-0.0035819622	-0.0023254651	-0.017453602	-0.0061770673	-0.005853099	-0.013086062	0.009662587	-0.0048150693	-0.0035520881	-0.0053490644	0.012175725	-0.006399716
Country	0.0094027157	2.266733e-03	-0.0020129001	0.0081583167	-0.009479388	-0.0017537543	-0.0041049873	-0.0035222060	-0.015988179	-0.0007601842	0.0164181902	0.013617339	0.0193751649	-0.0040851199
Classical.music	0.0052044831	-9.533418e-03	0.0068715558	0.0077548195	-0.008834023	-0.0180213237	0.0051698152	-0.0217866903	-0.003775834	-0.0019282431	-0.0003708678	-0.0025270752	-0.0149901286	-0.0137064935
Musical	-0.0095887968	-1.4228884e-02	-0.0085685556	-0.0119469767	-0.008060443	0.0095170938	-0.0092344110	-0.0037576034	-0.003615883	0.0063065936	-0.0154487973	0.0116681673	-0.0004847642	0.0005407013
Pop	-0.0052098406	-4.867735e-03	0.0103459093	-0.0021980422	0.007431745	0.0024858888	0.0055945808	0.0160163459	-0.024779309	0.0021262605	-0.0099967540	-0.0026555862	-0.0041278365	-0.000474349
Rock	0.0017317601	-1.8145288e-03	0.0005247273	0.0091756203	-0.015335397	-0.0015132878	-0.0079456834	-0.00231140159	0.015073627	0.0159394854	0.0028376063	0.0008313887	-0.0023728227	-0.0021583882
Metal.or.Hardrock	-0.004303311	7.567673e-03	0.0008453560	-0.0063335960	-0.006303596	-0.0026343560	-0.0046415983	0.0059409662	-0.010943570	-0.0040370747	-0.0120505515	0.016993172	-0.0068153311	-0.001929715
Funk	-0.0108350529	-9.985006e-03	0.010176333	-0.0041323843	-0.001763326	-0.0046271246	-0.0124002129	-0.0100017498	-0.0021384855	-0.0128655574	0.0181015230	-0.0074732122	-0.0039834507	-0.0051975802
Hiphop..Rap	-0.0008360366	2.077633e-03	-0.0026990357	-0.0008208851	-0.002023576	-0.0055905793	0.0044937071	-0.0082914861	0.015183935	0.017376964	-0.0014575603	0.0207897240	-0.0002934893	-0.0039163667
Reggae..ska	0.0025128718	-3.548926e-03	0.0052140212	-0.0085830248	0.006411288	0.0061911759	0.0085001309	-0.0050903352	0.001688012	0.0211612824	0.0085965786	0.0028790700	-0.0129002869	-0.0050223944
Swing..Jazz	0.0027375015	-1.547892e-05	-0.0027370952	-0.0086212559	0.007410798	0.0045060666	0.0024141611	-0.0009967769	-0.009640478	-0.0124646093	0.0041313670	-0.0008547906	0.0008894298	0.002949465
Rock.n.roll	-0.0066374321	9.968995e-03	-0.0097201094	-0.009467241	0.010436632	0.0151100437	0.0101489401	-0.0031908622	0.001237832	-0.0092473965	-0.0066136953	-0.0077214112	-0.0083456243	-0.0249012255
Alternative	-0.006809708	-3.948365e-03	0.016369											

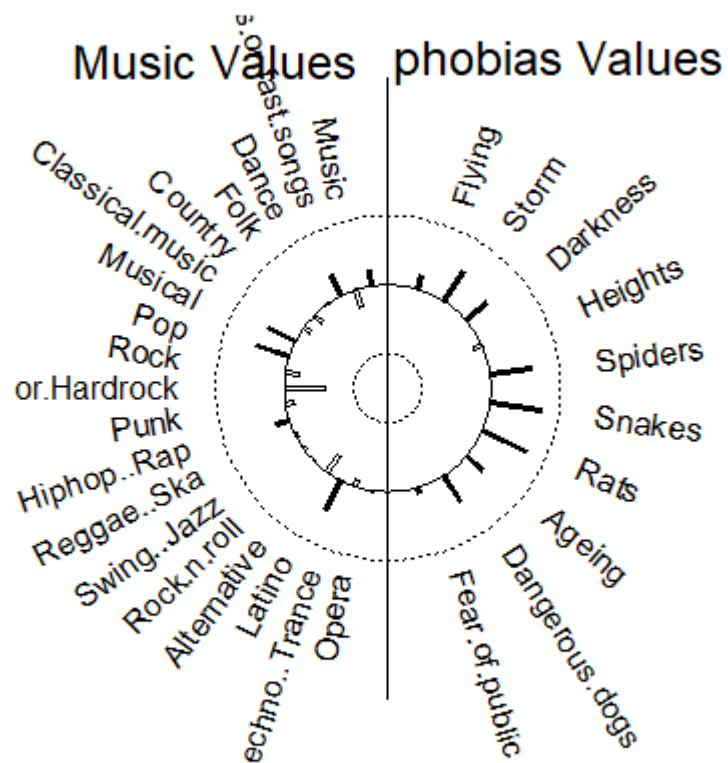
d. What can you conclude from the above analyses?

Based on the above output, all correlation values seem to be close/near to zero or really small numbers. This means that the variables do not seem to be very significant and correlation is very small.

2. Answer the following questions regarding the canonical variates.

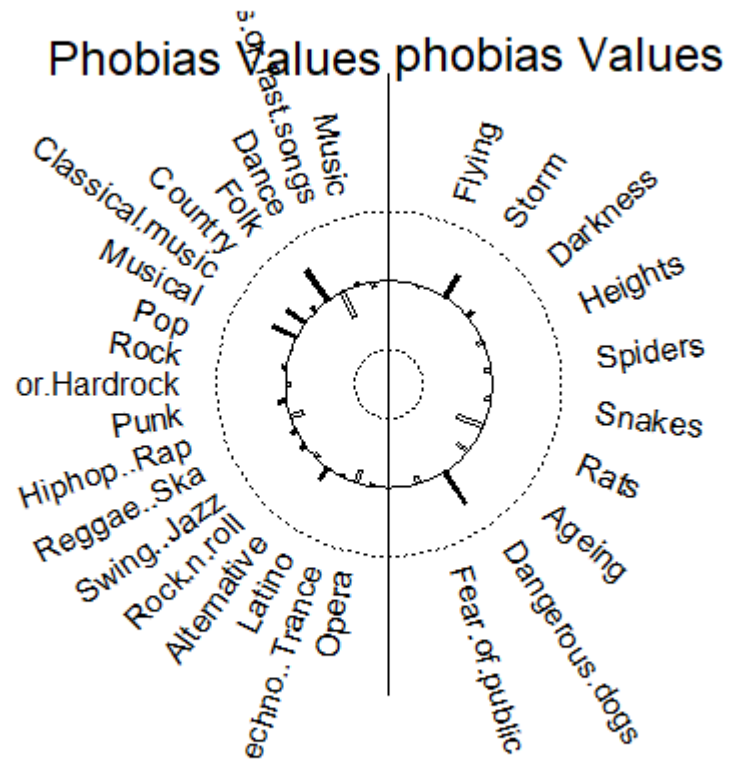
- a. Give the formula for the first canonical variate for the music and phobias variables.
- b. Give the correlations between the first canonical variate for music and the phobias variables.

Helio Plot



Canonical Variate1

Helio Plot



Canonical Variate2

c. What can you conclude from the above analyses?

Based on CV1 you can see that Classical, musical, pop and latino music all have strong positive correlations while dance is the only strong negative correlation. For phobias, all had a strong positive correlation except fears of public and height.

Based on CV2 folk, classical, musical and pop that have the high positive correlations and dance is the only weak correlation. The phobias all had negative correlations except for storms, darkness and dangerous dogs.

#Libraries

library(Hmisc) #Describe Function

library(psych) #Multiple Functions for Statistics and Multivariate Analysis

library(GGally) #ggpairs Function

library(ggplot2) #ggplot2 Functions

library(violplot) #Violin Plot Function

library(corrplot) #Plot Correlations

library(REdaS) #Bartlett's Test of Sphericity

library(psych) #PCA/FA functions

```
library(factoextra) #PCA Visualizations
```

```
library("FactoMineR") #PCA functions
```

```
library(ade4) #PCA Visualizations
```

```
library(foreign)
```

```
library(CCA)
```

```
library(yacca)
```

```
library(MASS)
```

```
#####  
#####
```

```
ccaWilks = function(set1, set2, cca)
```

```
{
```

```
  ev = ((1 - cca$cor^2))
```

```
  ev
```

```

n = dim(set1)[1]
p = length(set1)
q = length(set2)
k = min(p, q)
m = n - 3/2 - (p + q)/2
m

w = rev(cumprod(rev(ev)))

# initialize
d1 = d2 = f = vector("numeric", k)

for (i in 1:k)
{
  s = sqrt((p^2 * q^2 - 4)/(p^2 + q^2 - 5))

```

```

    si = 1/s

    d1[i] = p * q

    d2[i] = m * s - p * q/2 + 1

    r = (1 - w[i]^si)/w[i]^si

    f[i] = r * d2[i]/d1[i]

    p = p - 1

    q = q - 1

}

pv = pf(f, d1, d2, lower.tail = FALSE)

dmat = cbind(WilksL = w, F = f, df1 = d1, df2 = d2, p = pv)

}

#####
#####

```



```
#Set Working Directory
```

```
setwd("C:/Users/jdoretti/Documents/DSC 424")
```

```
#Read in Datasets
```

```
responses <- read.csv(file="responses.csv", header=TRUE, sep=",")
```

```
#Check Sample Size and Number of Variables
```

```
dim(responses)
```

```
#1,010-Sample Size and 150 variables
```

```
#Show for first 6 rows of data
```

```
head(responses)
```

```
names(responses)
```

```
#####  
#####
```

```
#Check for Missing Values (i.e. NAs)
```

```
#For All Variables
```

```
sum(is.na(responses))
```

```
#571 total missing values (571 cells with missing data)
```

```
#Treat Missing Values
```

```
#Listwise Deletion
```

```
responses2 <- na.omit(responses)
```

```
#Check new data has no missing data
```

```
sum(is.na(responses2))
```

```
#####  
#####
```

```
#Show Structure of Dataset
```

```
str(responses2, list.len=ncol(responses2))
```

```
#Show column Numbers
```

```
names(responses2)
```

```
#Categorical Variables (Var_num): Smoking (74), Alcohol (75), Punctuality  
(108), Lying (109), Internet.usage (133), Gender (145),
```

```
#           Left...right.handed (146), Education (147), Only.child(148),  
Village.town (149), House...block.of.flats (150)
```

```
#Create new subsets of data (Numeric Variables Only)
```

```
responses3 <- responses2[,c(1:73,76,77:107,110:132,134:140,141:144)]
```

```
music <- responses2[,1:19]
```

```
movie <- responses2[,20:31]
```

```
hobbies_interests <- responses2[,32:63]
```

```
phobias <- responses2[,64:73]
```

```
health <- responses2[,76]
```

```
personality_views_opinions <- responses2[,c(77:107,110:132)]
```

```
spending <- responses2[,134:140]
```

```
demographics <- responses2[,141:144]
```

```
# This gives us the canonical correlates, but no significance tests
```

```
c = cancor(music, phobias)
```

```
c
```

```
#Breakdown of the Correlations
```

```
matcor(music, phobias)
```

```
#Correlations between sepal and sepal (X)
```

```
#Correlations between petal and petal (Y)
```

```
cc_mm = cc(music, phobias)
```

```
cc_mm$cor
```

```
#Functions for CCA
```

```
ls(cc_mm)
```

```
#XCoef Correlations
```

```
cc_mm$xccoef
```

```
#YCoef Correlations
```

```
cc_mm$ycoef
```

```
#Calculate Scores
```

```
loadings_mm = comput(music, phobias, cc_mm)
```

```
ls(loadings_mm)
```

```
#Correlation X Scores
```

```
loadings_mm$corr.X.xscores
```

```
#Correlation Y Scores
```

```
loadings_mm$corr.Y.yscores
```

```
#Wilk's Lambda Test
```

```
wilks_mm = ccaWilks(music, phobias, cc_mm)
```

```
round(wilks_mm, 2)
```

```
# Now, let's calculate the standardized coefficients
```

```
s1 = diag(sqrt(diag(cov(music))))
```

```
s1 %*% cc_mm$xcoef
```

```
s2 = diag(sqrt(diag(cov(phobias))))
```

```
s2 %*% cc_mm$ycoef
```

```
# A basic visualization of the canonical correlation
```

```
plt.cc(cc_mm)
```

```
#####  
##
```

```
# Now, let's try it with yacca
```

```
#####  
##
```

```
library(yacca)
```

```
c2 = cca(music,phobias)
```

```
summary(c2)
```

```
#CV1
```

```
helio.plot(c2, cv=1, x.name="Music Values",  
           y.name="phobias Values")
```

```
#CV2
```



```
helio.plot(c2, cv=2, x.name="Phobias Values",  
           y.name="phobias Values")
```

```
#Function Names
```

```
ls(c2)
```

```
# Perform a chi-square test on C2
```

```
c2
```

```
ls(c2)
```

```
c2$chisq
```

```
c2$df
```

```
summary(c2)
```

```
round(pchisq(c2$chisq, c2$df, lower.tail=F), 3)
```

EXTRA CREDIT (10 points) Perform a correspondence analysis on the Reading Level and Education Level Completed liking data in readers.csv. In this file you are provided with the table for the two sets of categories. In particular perform the following

E1-Some Primary

E2-Primary Completed

E3-Some Secondary\

E4-Secondary Completed

E5-Some tertiary

C1-Reading at a Glance

C2-Read Fairly Thoroughly

C3-Read Very Through

- a) Create a mosaic plot of the two categorical variables.
- b) Plot the results of the correspondence analysis
- c) With each country, create a profile for the Reading Level. Which Reading Level are most highly and least highly represented? For each Education Level Completed, draw the scale for that Education Level completed and demonstrate that Reading Level profile on the graph.