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Go to file/function

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Addins

R 3.6.3

Source

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ConsoleTerminal xJobs x

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/cloud/project/🔗

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```
+ }
+
+ plot(1:nc, wss, type = "b", xlab = "Numbers of Clusters", ylab = "Within Groups Sum of Squares")
+
+ }
+
>
> # Invoke plot function
> wssplot(datasetNFL2, nc = 10)
> # Use a default of number of classes = 10 to start the analysis
>
> # <Insert Graph here.>
>
>
>
> #
> ## In the Cluster graph we can see a definite 'elbow' at Number of Clusters = 4.
> ## After Cluster 4 the changes in variation are noticeably less
> ## Therefore the main cluster are clusters 1 through to cluster 4.
> ## We would select four classes as an answer to this question.
>
>
>
> ## K-Means : Clustering Analysis on NFL Dataset
> k.means.fit <- kmeans(datasetNFL2, 4) # k = 4, the number of classes in type (see above)
> attributes(k.means.fit)
$names
[1] "cluster"      "centers"      "totss"        "withinss"     "tot.withinss" "betweenss"    "size"         "iter"         "ifault"

$class
[1] "kmeans"

>
> ## Centroids(arithmetic mean)
> k.means.fit$centers
      togo    kicker    ydline
1 5.268293 28.439024 10.22997
2 7.961373 30.841202 27.05579
3 5.952586  8.336207 10.53879
4 7.859649 10.536842 26.82807
>
> ## Cluster size - shows the breakdown of the number of datapoints in the NFL dataset
> ## into my chosen cluster grouping
> k.means.fit$size
[1] 287 233 232 285
>
> ## All value above sum to 1037, which is the size of the dataset (rows)
> |
```

EnvironmentHistoryConnections

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List 🔍🔄

Global Environment 🔍

Data

datasetNFL	1037 obs. of 23 variables	📄
datasetNFL.lda	List of 10	🔍
datasetNFL2	1037 obs. of 3 variables	📄
fit	List of 7	🔍
k.means.fit	List of 9	🔍
X	int [1:1037, 1:3] 11 3 3 1 21 7 5 7 7 9 ...	📄
Y	int [1:1037, 1:2] 30 46 28 37 39 40 23 2...	📄

Values

link	"http://users.stat.ufl.edu/~winner/data/nf..."	📄
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FilesPlotsPackagesHelpViewer

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