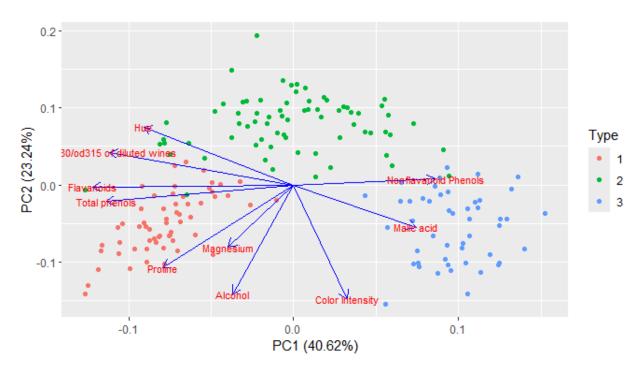
1. Plot of dataset and 1st and 2nd principal components



2. It seems Flavanoids, Total Phenols, and Od280/Od315 of diluted wines influence PC1 the most, all with correlations of around -0.4.

Alcohol	Malic acid
-0.1387659	0.2774631
Magnesium	Total phenols
-0.1482252	-0.4234687
Flavanoids	Nonflavanoid Phenols
-0.4555529	0.3215373
Color Intensity	Hue
0.1214953	-0.3392301
Od280/od315 of diluted wines	Proline
-0.4166142	-0.2968863

3. Model results using all 13 attributes:

```
actual predicted 1 2 3 1 55 5 3 2 0 49 10
```

```
recall precision f1
1 0.8730159 0.9322034 0.9016393
2 0.8305085 0.6901408 0.7538462
3 0.6250000 0.7291667 0.6730769
[1] "accuracy = 0.780898876404494"
```

4. Model results using first 3 PCs:

```
actual

predicted 1 2 3

1 59 2 0

2 0 67 1

3 0 2 47

recall precision f1

1 0.9672131 1.0000000 0.9833333
2 0.9852941 0.9436620 0.9640288
3 0.9591837 0.9791667 0.9690722

[1] "accuracy = 0.971910112359551"
```

Notably much better than the original model, probably from normalization and standardization(since I'm using KNN which is based on distance).

5. Alcohol, Magnesium, and Color Intensity all had extremely small correlations in the rotation matrix for the first PC, with their magnitudes being around 0.1

Model results with these variables removed and rerunning PCA(model created using first 3 PCS):

As we can see, the results are a little worse, but we removed a lot of data and still got very good accuracy, which could be useful to speed up the process if we have large datasets.

Of the three KNN models, the ones utilizing the first 3 PCs with standardized data performed significantly better than the raw data. However, the model utilizing all 13 features performs a notable margin better than the one with features of low importance in the first PC removed.