ClusteringMiniProject

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October 24, 2018

R Markdown

This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R Markdown see http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com.

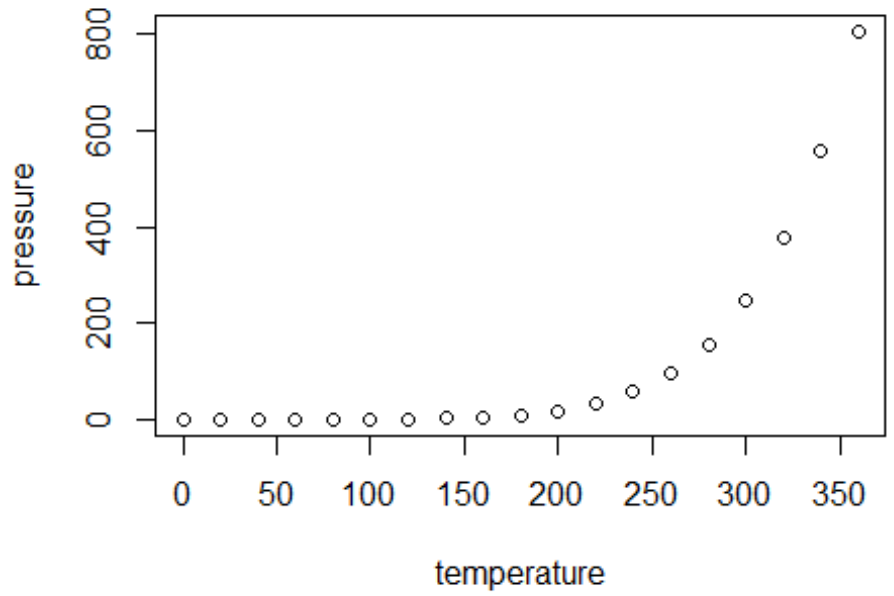
When you click the **Knit** button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:

```
summary(cars)
```

```
##      speed           dist       
##  Min.   : 4.0   Min.   :  2.00  
##  1st Qu.:12.0   1st Qu.: 26.00  
##  Median :15.0   Median : 36.00  
##  Mean   :15.4   Mean   : 42.98  
##  3rd Qu.:19.0   3rd Qu.: 56.00  
##  Max.   :25.0   Max.   :120.00
```

Including Plots

You can also embed plots, for example:



Note that the `echo = FALSE` parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.

This mini-project is based on the K-Means exercise from 'R in Action' Go here for the original blog post and solutions http://www.r-bloggers.com/k-means-clustering-from-r-in-action/

Exercise 0: Install these packages if you don't have them already

```
# install.packages(c("cluster", "rattle.data","NbClust"))
library("cluster")
library("rattle.data")
library( "NbClust")
library( "knitr")

# Now load the data and look at the first few rows
data(wine, package="rattle.data")
head(wine)

##   Type Alcohol Malic  Ash Alcalinity Magnesium Phenols Flavanoids
## 1    1   14.23  1.71 2.43       15.6       127    2.80       3.06
## 2    1   13.20  1.78 2.14       11.2       100    2.65       2.76
## 3    1   13.16  2.36 2.67       18.6       101    2.80       3.24
## 4    1   14.37  1.95 2.50       16.8       113    3.85       3.49
```

```
## 5    1   13.24  2.59 2.87       21.0       118    2.80       2.69
## 6    1   14.20  1.76 2.45       15.2       112    3.27       3.39
##   Nonflavanoids Proanthocyanins Color  Hue Dilution Proline
## 1          0.28            2.29  5.64 1.04     3.92    1065
## 2          0.26            1.28  4.38 1.05     3.40    1050
## 3          0.30            2.81  5.68 1.03     3.17    1185
## 4          0.24            2.18  7.80 0.86     3.45    1480
## 5          0.39            1.82  4.32 1.04     2.93     735
## 6          0.34            1.97  6.75 1.05     2.85    1450
```

Exercise 1: Remove the first column from the data and scale it using the scale() function

```
df<-scale(wine[,-1])
head(df)
```

```
##        Alcohol       Malic        Ash Alcalinity  Magnesium   Phenols
## [1,] 1.5143408 -0.56066822  0.2313998 -1.1663032 1.90852151 0.8067217
## [2,] 0.2455968 -0.49800856 -0.8256672 -2.4838405 0.01809398 0.5670481
## [3,] 0.1963252  0.02117152  1.1062139 -0.2679823 0.08810981 0.8067217
## [4,] 1.6867914 -0.34583508  0.4865539 -0.8069748 0.92829983 2.4844372
## [5,] 0.2948684  0.22705328  1.8352256  0.4506745 1.27837900 0.8067217
## [6,] 1.4773871 -0.51591132  0.3043010 -1.2860793 0.85828399 1.5576991
##      Flavanoids Nonflavanoids Proanthocyanins      Color        Hue
## [1,]  1.0319081    -0.6577078       1.2214385  0.2510088  0.3611585
## [2,]  0.7315653    -0.8184106      -0.5431887 -0.2924962  0.4049085
## [3,]  1.2121137    -0.4970050       2.1299594  0.2682629  0.3174085
## [4,]  1.4623994    -0.9791134       1.0292513  1.1827317 -0.4263410
## [5,]  0.6614853     0.2261576       0.4002753 -0.3183774  0.3611585
## [6,]  1.3622851    -0.1755994       0.6623487  0.7298108  0.4049085
##       Dilution     Proline
## [1,] 1.8427215  1.01015939
## [2,] 1.1103172  0.96252635
## [3,] 0.7863692  1.39122370
## [4,] 1.1807407  2.32800680
## [5,] 0.4483365 -0.03776747
## [6,] 0.3356589  2.23274072
```

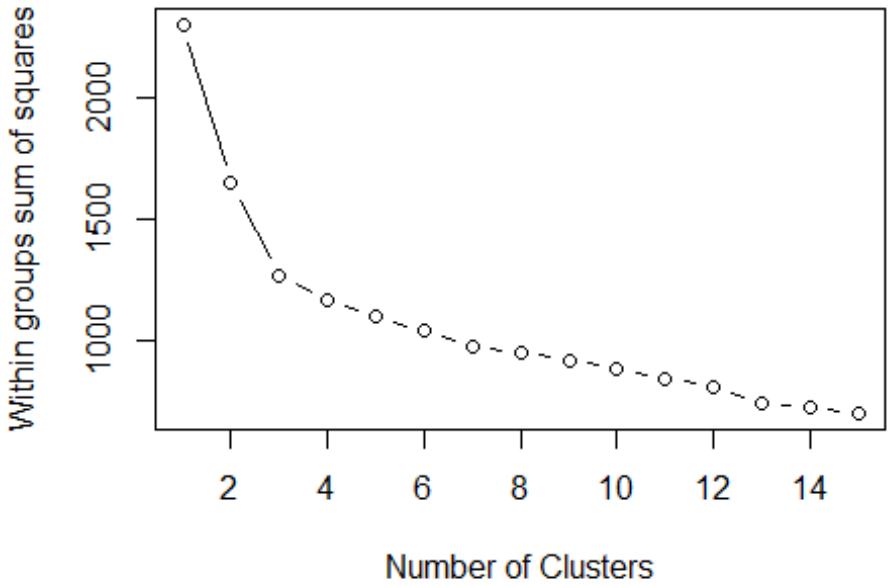
Now we'd like to cluster the data using K-Means. How do we decide how many clusters to use if you don't know that already We'll try two methods.

Method 1: A plot of the total within-groups sums of squares against the number of clusters in a K-means solution can be helpful. A bend in the graph can suggest the appropriate number of clusters.

```
wssplot <- function(data, nc=15, seed=1234){
                  wss <- (nrow(data)-1)*sum(apply(data,2,var))
                      for (i in 2:nc){
                set.seed(seed)
                    wss[i] <- sum(kmeans(data, centers=i)$withinss)}

              plot(1:nc, wss, type="b", xlab="Number of Clusters",
                           ylab="Within groups sum of squares")
       }

wssplot(df)
```



Exercise 2:

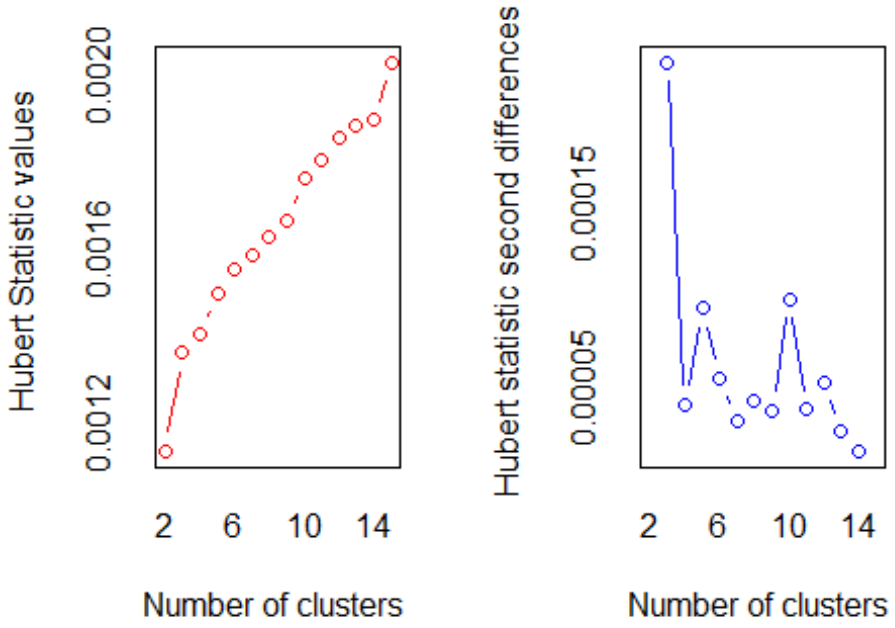
- How many clusters does this method suggest?

- Why does this method work? What's the intuition behind it?
- Look at the code for wssplot() and figure out how it works

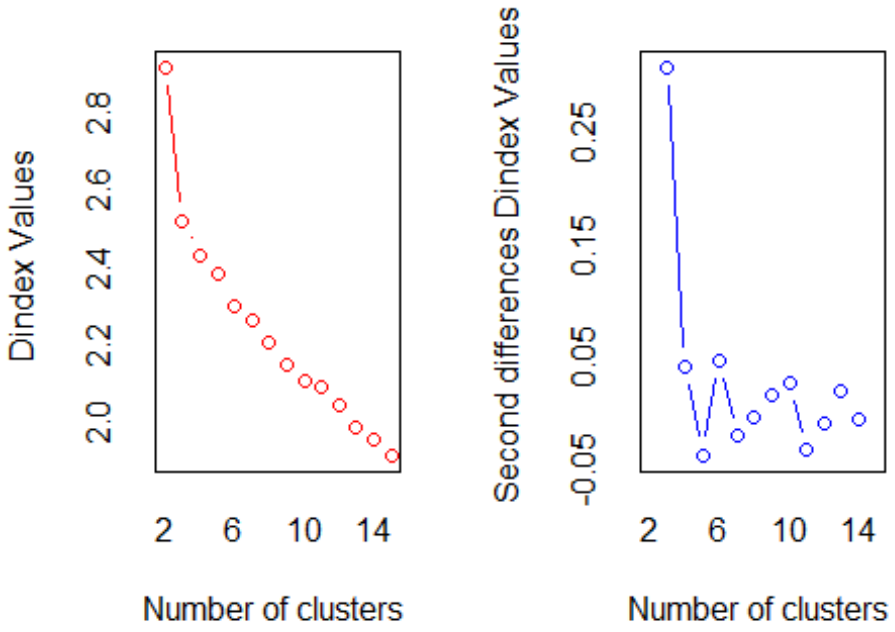
There is a deep drop from clusters 1 to 3 on the withingroups sum of squares. Though after the third cluster the drops are less narrow.Suggesting that a k=3 would be ideal for this data.

Method 2: Use the NbClust library, which runs many experimentsand gives a distribution of potential number of clusters.

```
library(NbClust)
set.seed(1234)
nc <- NbClust(df, min.nc=2, max.nc=15, method="kmeans")
```

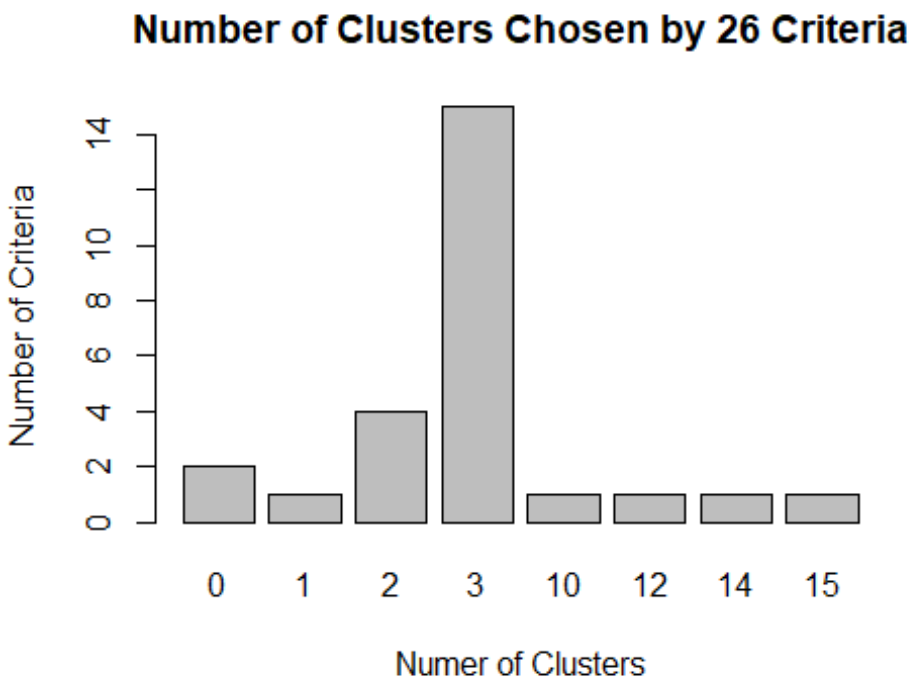



```
## *** : The Hubert index is a graphical method of determining the number of
clusters.
##                 In the plot of Hubert index, we seek a significant knee
that corresponds to a
##                 significant increase of the value of the measure i.e the
significant peak in Hubert
##                 index second differences plot.
##
```




```
## *** : The D index is a graphical method of determining the number of
clusters.
##                 In the plot of D index, we seek a significant knee (the
significant peak in Dindex
##                 second differences plot) that corresponds to a significant
increase of the value of
##                 the measure.
##
## *******************************************************************
## * Among all indices:
## * 4 proposed 2 as the best number of clusters
## * 15 proposed 3 as the best number of clusters
## * 1 proposed 10 as the best number of clusters
## * 1 proposed 12 as the best number of clusters
## * 1 proposed 14 as the best number of clusters
## * 1 proposed 15 as the best number of clusters
##
##                    ***** Conclusion *****
##
## * According to the majority rule, the best number of clusters is  3
##
##
## *******************************************************************

barplot(table(nc$Best.n[1,]),
              xlab="Numer of Clusters", ylab="Number of Criteria",
                    main="Number of Clusters Chosen by 26 Criteria")
```



Exercise 3: How many clusters does this method suggest?

We should use a cluster of 3 as suggested by both the barplot and the NbClust

Exercise 4: Once you've picked the number of clusters, run k-means using this number of clusters. Output the result of calling kmeans() into a variable fit.km

```
set.seed(1234)
fit.km <- kmeans( df, centers=3,  nstart=25 )
fit.km
```

```
## K-means clustering with 3 clusters of sizes 62, 65, 51
##
## Cluster means:
##      Alcohol      Malic        Ash Alcalinity   Magnesium     Phenols
## 1  0.8328826 -0.3029551  0.3636801 -0.6084749  0.57596208  0.88274724
## 2 -0.9234669 -0.3929331 -0.4931257  0.1701220 -0.49032869 -0.07576891
## 3  0.1644436  0.8690954  0.1863726  0.5228924 -0.07526047 -0.97657548
##    Flavanoids Nonflavanoids Proanthocyanins      Color        Hue
## 1  0.97506900   -0.56050853      0.57865427  0.1705823  0.4726504
## 2  0.02075402   -0.03343924      0.05810161 -0.8993770  0.4605046
## 3 -1.21182921    0.72402116     -0.77751312  0.9388902 -1.1615122
```

```
##     Dilution    Proline
## 1  0.7770551  1.1220202
## 2  0.2700025 -0.7517257
## 3 -1.2887761 -0.4059428
##
## Clustering vector:
##   [1] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1
##  [36] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2
##  [71] 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2
## [106] 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
3
## [141] 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
3
## [176] 3 3 3
##
## Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:
## [1] 385.6983 558.6971 326.3537
##  (between_SS / total_SS =  44.8 %)
##
## Available components:
##
## [1] "cluster"      "centers"      "totss"        "withinss"
## [5] "tot.withinss" "betweenss"    "size"         "iter"
## [9] "ifault"
```

Now we want to evaluate how well this clustering does.

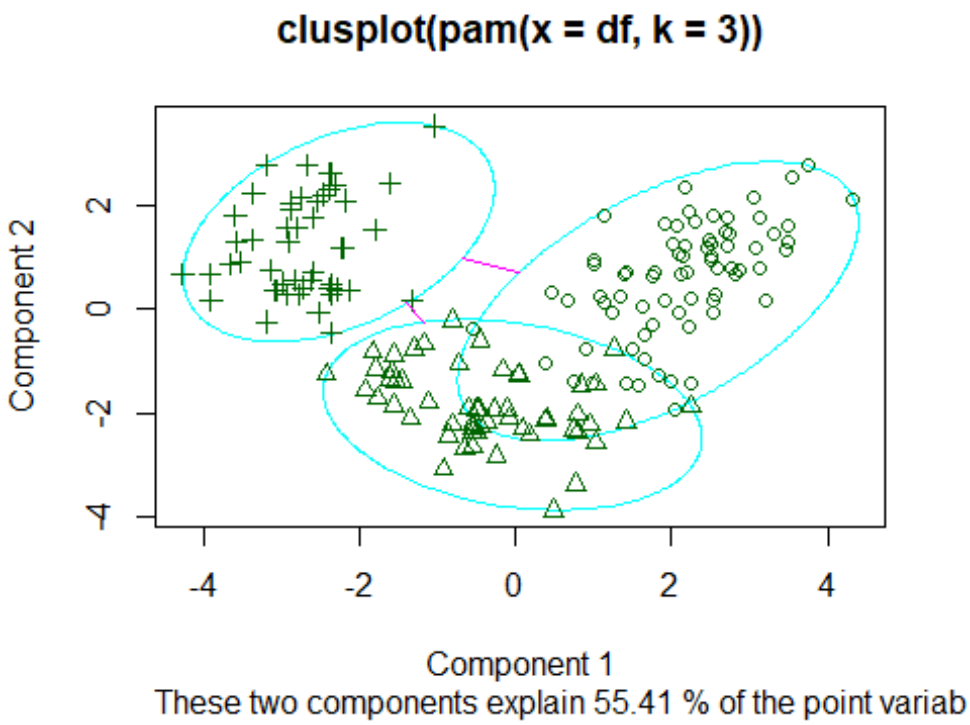
Exercise 5: using the table() function, show how the clusters in fit.km*clusterscomparestotheactualwinetypesinwine*Type. Would you consider this a good clustering?

```
table(fit.km$cluster,wine$Type)

##
##      1  2  3
##   1 59  3  0
##   2  0 65  0
##   3  0  3 48
```

The clusters seem well fit # Exercise 6:* Visualize these clusters using function clusplot() from the cluster library * Would you consider this a good clustering?

```
clusplot( pam(df,3) )
```


clusplot(pam(x = df, k = 3))
Component 2
2
0
-2
-4
-4
-2
0
2
4
Component 1
These two components explain 55.41 % of the point variab