FML- Assignment-5

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# Loading requiered libraries  
library(cluster)  
library(caret)

## Loading required package: ggplot2

## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.3.3

## Loading required package: lattice

library(dendextend)

## Warning: package 'dendextend' was built under R version 4.3.3

##   
## ---------------------  
## Welcome to dendextend version 1.17.1  
## Type citation('dendextend') for how to cite the package.  
##   
## Type browseVignettes(package = 'dendextend') for the package vignette.  
## The github page is: https://github.com/talgalili/dendextend/  
##   
## Suggestions and bug-reports can be submitted at: https://github.com/talgalili/dendextend/issues  
## You may ask questions at stackoverflow, use the r and dendextend tags:   
## https://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/dendextend  
##   
## To suppress this message use: suppressPackageStartupMessages(library(dendextend))  
## ---------------------

##   
## Attaching package: 'dendextend'

## The following object is masked from 'package:stats':  
##   
## cutree

library(knitr)  
library(factoextra)

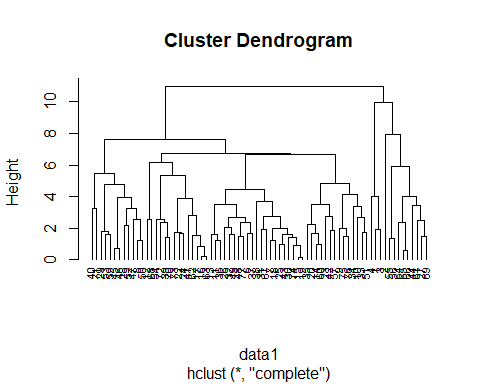
## Warning: package 'factoextra' was built under R version 4.3.3

## Welcome! Want to learn more? See two factoextra-related books at https://goo.gl/ve3WBa

library(readr)

#Importing dataset into R and creating a data collection which includes numbers  
Cereals <- read.csv("Cereals.csv")  
No\_Cereals <- data.frame(Cereals[,4:16])  
#Removing lacking values  
No\_Cereals <- na.omit(No\_Cereals)  
#Normalizing the data  
Norm\_Cereals <- scale(No\_Cereals)

# Creating Hierarchical clustering using Euclidean distance technique  
data1 <- dist(Norm\_Cereals, method = "euclidean")  
Hier\_Clust <- hclust(data1, method = "complete")  
#Plotting the dendogram  
plot(Hier\_Clust, cex = 0.7, hang = -1)



#Clustering with single linkage, full linkage, Average linkage and Ward by using Agnes function and finding the best method  
Single\_link <- agnes(Norm\_Cereals, method = "single")  
Complete\_link <- agnes(Norm\_Cereals, method = "complete")  
Average\_link <- agnes(Norm\_Cereals, method = "average")  
Ward\_link <- agnes(Norm\_Cereals, method = "ward")  
#printing each linkage   
print(Single\_link$ac)

## [1] 0.6067859

print(Complete\_link$ac)

## [1] 0.8353712

print(Average\_link$ac)

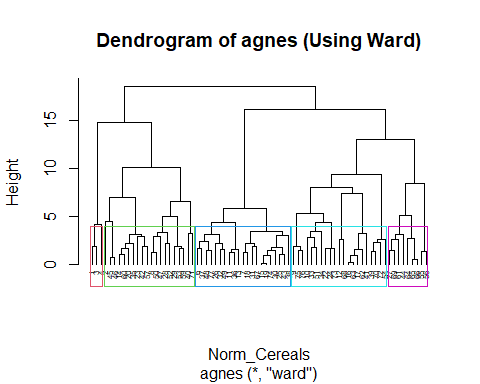
## [1] 0.7766075

print(Ward\_link$ac)

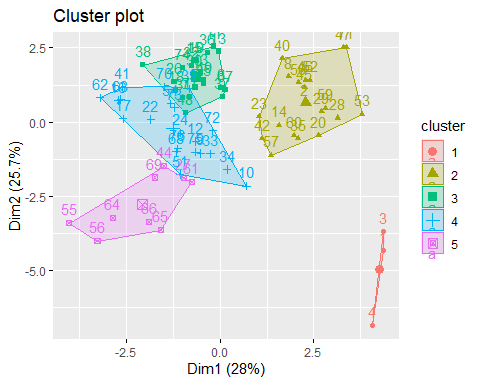
## [1] 0.9046042

By the above results we can say that the Ward strategy is the best method by it’s value of 0.9046042 ## 2. Choosing the Clusters

pltree(Ward\_link, cex = 0.5, hang = -1, main = "Dendrogram of agnes (Using Ward)")  
rect.hclust(Ward\_link, k = 5, border = 2:7)



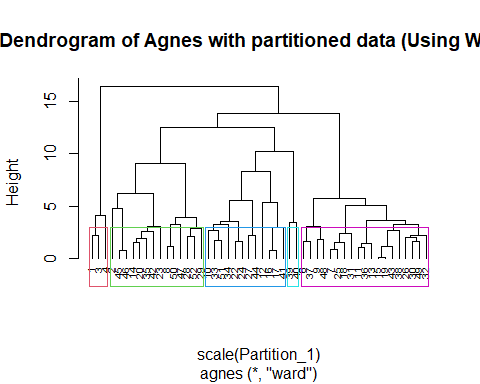
Group\_1 <- cutree(Ward\_link, k=5)  
Frame\_2 <- as.data.frame(cbind(Norm\_Cereals,Group\_1))  
fviz\_cluster(list(data = Frame\_2, cluster = Group\_1))

 According to the above observation method, clusters can be selected.

# Partitioning  
set.seed(333)  
Partition\_1 <- No\_Cereals[1:50,]  
Partition\_2 <- No\_Cereals[51:74,]  
# Considering k=5  
single\_link\_1 <- agnes(scale(Partition\_1), method = "single")  
complete\_link\_1 <- agnes(scale(Partition\_1), method = "complete")  
Average\_link\_1 <- agnes(scale(Partition\_1), method = "average")  
Ward\_link\_1 <- agnes(scale(Partition\_1), method = "ward")  
cbind(single=single\_link\_1$ac, complete = complete\_link\_1$ac, average = Average\_link\_1$ac, ward = Ward\_link\_1$ac)

## single complete average ward  
## [1,] 0.6393338 0.8138238 0.7408904 0.8764323

pltree(Ward\_link\_1, cex = 0.6, hang = -1, main = "Dendrogram of Agnes with partitioned data (Using Ward)")  
rect.hclust(Ward\_link\_1, k = 5, border = 2:7)



cut <- cutree(Ward\_link\_1, k = 5)

#Caluculating the centroids  
result <- as.data.frame(cbind(Partition\_1, cut))  
result[result$cut==1,]

## calories protein fat sodium fiber carbo sugars potass vitamins shelf weight  
## 1 70 4 1 130 10 5 6 280 25 3 1  
## 3 70 4 1 260 9 7 5 320 25 3 1  
## 4 50 4 0 140 14 8 0 330 25 3 1  
## cups rating cut  
## 1 0.33 68.40297 1  
## 3 0.33 59.42551 1  
## 4 0.50 93.70491 1

Centroid\_1 <- colMeans(result[result$cut==1,])  
result[result$cut==2,]

## calories protein fat sodium fiber carbo sugars potass vitamins shelf weight  
## 2 120 3 5 15 2.0 8.0 8 135 0 3 1.00  
## 8 130 3 2 210 2.0 18.0 8 100 25 3 1.33  
## 14 110 3 2 140 2.0 13.0 7 105 25 3 1.00  
## 20 110 3 3 140 4.0 10.0 7 160 25 3 1.00  
## 23 100 2 1 140 2.0 11.0 10 120 25 3 1.00  
## 28 120 3 2 160 5.0 12.0 10 200 25 3 1.25  
## 29 120 3 0 240 5.0 14.0 12 190 25 3 1.33  
## 35 120 3 3 75 3.0 13.0 4 100 25 3 1.00  
## 42 100 4 2 150 2.0 12.0 6 95 25 2 1.00  
## 45 150 4 3 95 3.0 16.0 11 170 25 3 1.00  
## 46 150 4 3 150 3.0 16.0 11 170 25 3 1.00  
## 47 160 3 2 150 3.0 17.0 13 160 25 3 1.50  
## 50 140 3 2 220 3.0 21.0 7 130 25 3 1.33  
## 52 130 3 2 170 1.5 13.5 10 120 25 3 1.25  
## cups rating cut  
## 2 1.00 33.98368 2  
## 8 0.75 37.03856 2  
## 14 0.50 40.40021 2  
## 20 0.50 40.44877 2  
## 23 0.75 36.17620 2  
## 28 0.67 40.91705 2  
## 29 0.67 41.01549 2  
## 35 0.33 45.81172 2  
## 42 0.67 45.32807 2  
## 45 1.00 37.13686 2  
## 46 1.00 34.13976 2  
## 47 0.67 30.31335 2  
## 50 0.67 40.69232 2  
## 52 0.50 30.45084 2

Centroid\_2 <- colMeans(result[result$cut==2,])  
result[result$cut==3,]

## calories protein fat sodium fiber carbo sugars potass vitamins shelf weight  
## 6 110 2 2 180 1.5 10.5 10 70 25 1 1  
## 7 110 2 0 125 1.0 11.0 14 30 25 2 1  
## 9 90 2 1 200 4.0 15.0 6 125 25 1 1  
## 11 120 1 2 220 0.0 12.0 12 35 25 2 1  
## 13 120 1 3 210 0.0 13.0 9 45 25 2 1  
## 15 110 1 1 180 0.0 12.0 13 55 25 2 1  
## 18 110 1 0 90 1.0 13.0 12 20 25 2 1  
## 19 110 1 1 180 0.0 12.0 13 65 25 2 1  
## 25 110 2 1 125 1.0 11.0 13 30 25 2 1  
## 26 110 1 0 200 1.0 14.0 11 25 25 1 1  
## 30 110 1 1 135 0.0 13.0 12 25 25 2 1  
## 31 100 2 0 45 0.0 11.0 15 40 25 1 1  
## 32 110 1 1 280 0.0 15.0 9 45 25 2 1  
## 36 120 1 2 220 1.0 12.0 11 45 25 2 1  
## 37 110 3 1 250 1.5 11.5 10 90 25 1 1  
## 38 110 1 0 180 0.0 14.0 11 35 25 1 1  
## 43 110 2 1 180 0.0 12.0 12 55 25 2 1  
## 48 100 2 1 220 2.0 15.0 6 90 25 1 1  
## 49 120 2 1 190 0.0 15.0 9 40 25 2 1  
## cups rating cut  
## 6 0.75 29.50954 3  
## 7 1.00 33.17409 3  
## 9 0.67 49.12025 3  
## 11 0.75 18.04285 3  
## 13 0.75 19.82357 3  
## 15 1.00 22.73645 3  
## 18 1.00 35.78279 3  
## 19 1.00 22.39651 3  
## 25 1.00 32.20758 3  
## 26 0.75 31.43597 3  
## 30 0.75 28.02576 3  
## 31 0.88 35.25244 3  
## 32 0.75 23.80404 3  
## 36 1.00 21.87129 3  
## 37 0.75 31.07222 3  
## 38 1.33 28.74241 3  
## 43 1.00 26.73451 3  
## 48 1.00 40.10596 3  
## 49 0.67 29.92429 3

Centroid\_3 <- colMeans(result[result$cut==3,])  
result[result$cut==4,]

## calories protein fat sodium fiber carbo sugars potass vitamins shelf weight  
## 10 90 3 0 210 5 13 5 190 25 3 1  
## 12 110 6 2 290 2 17 1 105 25 1 1  
## 16 110 2 0 280 0 22 3 25 25 1 1  
## 17 100 2 0 290 1 21 2 35 25 1 1  
## 22 110 2 0 220 1 21 3 30 25 3 1  
## 24 100 2 0 190 1 18 5 80 25 3 1  
## 27 100 3 0 0 3 14 7 100 25 2 1  
## 33 100 3 1 140 3 15 5 85 25 3 1  
## 34 110 3 0 170 3 17 3 90 25 3 1  
## 41 110 2 1 260 0 21 3 40 25 2 1  
## 44 100 4 1 0 0 16 3 95 25 2 1  
## 51 90 3 0 170 3 18 2 90 25 3 1  
## cups rating cut  
## 10 0.67 53.31381 4  
## 12 1.25 50.76500 4  
## 16 1.00 41.44502 4  
## 17 1.00 45.86332 4  
## 22 1.00 46.89564 4  
## 24 0.75 44.33086 4  
## 27 0.80 58.34514 4  
## 33 0.88 52.07690 4  
## 34 0.25 53.37101 4  
## 41 1.50 39.24111 4  
## 44 1.00 54.85092 4  
## 51 1.00 59.64284 4

Centroid\_4 <- colMeans(result[result$cut==4,])  
Centroids <- rbind(Centroid\_1, Centroid\_2, Centroid\_3, Centroid\_4)  
X <- as.data.frame(rbind(Centroids[,-14], Partition\_2))

Distance <- get\_dist(X)  
Matrix <- as.matrix(Distance)  
Dataframe\_1 <- data.frame(data=seq(1,nrow(Partition\_2), 1), Clusters = rep(0, nrow(Partition\_2)))  
for (i in 1:nrow(Partition\_2))   
{Dataframe\_1[i,2] <- which.min(Matrix[i+4, 1:4])}  
Dataframe\_1

## data Clusters  
## 1 1 1  
## 2 2 4  
## 3 3 3  
## 4 4 2  
## 5 5 2  
## 6 6 1  
## 7 7 2  
## 8 8 2  
## 9 9 3  
## 10 10 3  
## 11 11 2  
## 12 12 2  
## 13 13 2  
## 14 14 3  
## 15 15 4  
## 16 16 2  
## 17 17 3  
## 18 18 2  
## 19 19 4  
## 20 20 4  
## 21 21 3  
## 22 22 4  
## 23 23 4  
## 24 24 3

cbind(Frame\_2$Group\_1[51:74], Dataframe\_1$Clusters)

## [,1] [,2]  
## [1,] 2 1  
## [2,] 4 4  
## [3,] 5 3  
## [4,] 5 2  
## [5,] 2 2  
## [6,] 2 1  
## [7,] 2 2  
## [8,] 5 2  
## [9,] 4 3  
## [10,] 4 3  
## [11,] 5 2  
## [12,] 5 2  
## [13,] 5 2  
## [14,] 3 3  
## [15,] 4 4  
## [16,] 5 2  
## [17,] 4 3  
## [18,] 2 2  
## [19,] 4 4  
## [20,] 4 4  
## [21,] 3 3  
## [22,] 4 4  
## [23,] 4 4  
## [24,] 3 3

table(Frame\_2$Group\_1[51:74] == Dataframe\_1$Clusters)

##   
## FALSE TRUE   
## 12 12

We can see that the observations are 12 true and 12 false, by this we can claim that the model in partially unstable. ## 3) The elementary public schools would like to choose a set of Cereals to include in their daily cafeterias. Every day a different cereal is offered, but all Cereals should support a healthy diet. For this goal, you are requested to find a cluster of “healthyCereals’’

Healthy\_Cereals <- Cereals  
Healthy\_Cereals\_1 <- na.omit(Healthy\_Cereals)  
clustering <- cbind(Healthy\_Cereals\_1, Group\_1)  
clustering[clustering$Group\_1==1,]

## name mfr type calories protein fat sodium fiber carbo  
## 1 100%\_Bran N C 70 4 1 130 10 5  
## 3 All-Bran K C 70 4 1 260 9 7  
## 4 All-Bran\_with\_Extra\_Fiber K C 50 4 0 140 14 8  
## sugars potass vitamins shelf weight cups rating Group\_1  
## 1 6 280 25 3 1 0.33 68.40297 1  
## 3 5 320 25 3 1 0.33 59.42551 1  
## 4 0 330 25 3 1 0.50 93.70491 1

clustering[clustering$Group\_1==2,]

## name mfr type calories protein fat sodium  
## 2 100%\_Natural\_Bran Q C 120 3 5 15  
## 8 Basic\_4 G C 130 3 2 210  
## 14 Clusters G C 110 3 2 140  
## 20 Cracklin'\_Oat\_Bran K C 110 3 3 140  
## 23 Crispy\_Wheat\_&\_Raisins G C 100 2 1 140  
## 28 Fruit\_&\_Fibre\_Dates,\_Walnuts,\_and\_Oats P C 120 3 2 160  
## 29 Fruitful\_Bran K C 120 3 0 240  
## 35 Great\_Grains\_Pecan P C 120 3 3 75  
## 40 Just\_Right\_Fruit\_&\_Nut K C 140 3 1 170  
## 42 Life Q C 100 4 2 150  
## 45 Muesli\_Raisins,\_Dates,\_&\_Almonds R C 150 4 3 95  
## 46 Muesli\_Raisins,\_Peaches,\_&\_Pecans R C 150 4 3 150  
## 47 Mueslix\_Crispy\_Blend K C 160 3 2 150  
## 50 Nutri-Grain\_Almond-Raisin K C 140 3 2 220  
## 52 Oatmeal\_Raisin\_Crisp G C 130 3 2 170  
## 53 Post\_Nat.\_Raisin\_Bran P C 120 3 1 200  
## 57 Quaker\_Oat\_Squares Q C 100 4 1 135  
## 59 Raisin\_Bran K C 120 3 1 210  
## 60 Raisin\_Nut\_Bran G C 100 3 2 140  
## 71 Total\_Raisin\_Bran G C 140 3 1 190  
## fiber carbo sugars potass vitamins shelf weight cups rating Group\_1  
## 2 2.0 8.0 8 135 0 3 1.00 1.00 33.98368 2  
## 8 2.0 18.0 8 100 25 3 1.33 0.75 37.03856 2  
## 14 2.0 13.0 7 105 25 3 1.00 0.50 40.40021 2  
## 20 4.0 10.0 7 160 25 3 1.00 0.50 40.44877 2  
## 23 2.0 11.0 10 120 25 3 1.00 0.75 36.17620 2  
## 28 5.0 12.0 10 200 25 3 1.25 0.67 40.91705 2  
## 29 5.0 14.0 12 190 25 3 1.33 0.67 41.01549 2  
## 35 3.0 13.0 4 100 25 3 1.00 0.33 45.81172 2  
## 40 2.0 20.0 9 95 100 3 1.30 0.75 36.47151 2  
## 42 2.0 12.0 6 95 25 2 1.00 0.67 45.32807 2  
## 45 3.0 16.0 11 170 25 3 1.00 1.00 37.13686 2  
## 46 3.0 16.0 11 170 25 3 1.00 1.00 34.13976 2  
## 47 3.0 17.0 13 160 25 3 1.50 0.67 30.31335 2  
## 50 3.0 21.0 7 130 25 3 1.33 0.67 40.69232 2  
## 52 1.5 13.5 10 120 25 3 1.25 0.50 30.45084 2  
## 53 6.0 11.0 14 260 25 3 1.33 0.67 37.84059 2  
## 57 2.0 14.0 6 110 25 3 1.00 0.50 49.51187 2  
## 59 5.0 14.0 12 240 25 2 1.33 0.75 39.25920 2  
## 60 2.5 10.5 8 140 25 3 1.00 0.50 39.70340 2  
## 71 4.0 15.0 14 230 100 3 1.50 1.00 28.59278 2

clustering[clustering$Group\_1==3,]

## name mfr type calories protein fat sodium fiber carbo  
## 6 Apple\_Cinnamon\_Cheerios G C 110 2 2 180 1.5 10.5  
## 7 Apple\_Jacks K C 110 2 0 125 1.0 11.0  
## 11 Cap'n'Crunch Q C 120 1 2 220 0.0 12.0  
## 13 Cinnamon\_Toast\_Crunch G C 120 1 3 210 0.0 13.0  
## 15 Cocoa\_Puffs G C 110 1 1 180 0.0 12.0  
## 18 Corn\_Pops K C 110 1 0 90 1.0 13.0  
## 19 Count\_Chocula G C 110 1 1 180 0.0 12.0  
## 25 Froot\_Loops K C 110 2 1 125 1.0 11.0  
## 26 Frosted\_Flakes K C 110 1 0 200 1.0 14.0  
## 30 Fruity\_Pebbles P C 110 1 1 135 0.0 13.0  
## 31 Golden\_Crisp P C 100 2 0 45 0.0 11.0  
## 32 Golden\_Grahams G C 110 1 1 280 0.0 15.0  
## 36 Honey\_Graham\_Ohs Q C 120 1 2 220 1.0 12.0  
## 37 Honey\_Nut\_Cheerios G C 110 3 1 250 1.5 11.5  
## 38 Honey-comb P C 110 1 0 180 0.0 14.0  
## 43 Lucky\_Charms G C 110 2 1 180 0.0 12.0  
## 48 Multi-Grain\_Cheerios G C 100 2 1 220 2.0 15.0  
## 49 Nut&Honey\_Crunch K C 120 2 1 190 0.0 15.0  
## 67 Smacks K C 110 2 1 70 1.0 9.0  
## 74 Trix G C 110 1 1 140 0.0 13.0  
## 77 Wheaties\_Honey\_Gold G C 110 2 1 200 1.0 16.0  
## sugars potass vitamins shelf weight cups rating Group\_1  
## 6 10 70 25 1 1 0.75 29.50954 3  
## 7 14 30 25 2 1 1.00 33.17409 3  
## 11 12 35 25 2 1 0.75 18.04285 3  
## 13 9 45 25 2 1 0.75 19.82357 3  
## 15 13 55 25 2 1 1.00 22.73645 3  
## 18 12 20 25 2 1 1.00 35.78279 3  
## 19 13 65 25 2 1 1.00 22.39651 3  
## 25 13 30 25 2 1 1.00 32.20758 3  
## 26 11 25 25 1 1 0.75 31.43597 3  
## 30 12 25 25 2 1 0.75 28.02576 3  
## 31 15 40 25 1 1 0.88 35.25244 3  
## 32 9 45 25 2 1 0.75 23.80404 3  
## 36 11 45 25 2 1 1.00 21.87129 3  
## 37 10 90 25 1 1 0.75 31.07222 3  
## 38 11 35 25 1 1 1.33 28.74241 3  
## 43 12 55 25 2 1 1.00 26.73451 3  
## 48 6 90 25 1 1 1.00 40.10596 3  
## 49 9 40 25 2 1 0.67 29.92429 3  
## 67 15 40 25 2 1 0.75 31.23005 3  
## 74 12 25 25 2 1 1.00 27.75330 3  
## 77 8 60 25 1 1 0.75 36.18756 3

clustering[clustering$Group\_1==4,]

## name mfr type calories protein fat sodium fiber carbo  
## 9 Bran\_Chex R C 90 2 1 200 4 15  
## 10 Bran\_Flakes P C 90 3 0 210 5 13  
## 12 Cheerios G C 110 6 2 290 2 17  
## 16 Corn\_Chex R C 110 2 0 280 0 22  
## 17 Corn\_Flakes K C 100 2 0 290 1 21  
## 22 Crispix K C 110 2 0 220 1 21  
## 24 Double\_Chex R C 100 2 0 190 1 18  
## 33 Grape\_Nuts\_Flakes P C 100 3 1 140 3 15  
## 34 Grape-Nuts P C 110 3 0 170 3 17  
## 39 Just\_Right\_Crunchy\_\_Nuggets K C 110 2 1 170 1 17  
## 41 Kix G C 110 2 1 260 0 21  
## 51 Nutri-grain\_Wheat K C 90 3 0 170 3 18  
## 54 Product\_19 K C 100 3 0 320 1 20  
## 62 Rice\_Chex R C 110 1 0 240 0 23  
## 63 Rice\_Krispies K C 110 2 0 290 0 22  
## 68 Special\_K K C 110 6 0 230 1 16  
## 70 Total\_Corn\_Flakes G C 110 2 1 200 0 21  
## 72 Total\_Whole\_Grain G C 100 3 1 200 3 16  
## 73 Triples G C 110 2 1 250 0 21  
## 75 Wheat\_Chex R C 100 3 1 230 3 17  
## 76 Wheaties G C 100 3 1 200 3 17  
## sugars potass vitamins shelf weight cups rating Group\_1  
## 9 6 125 25 1 1 0.67 49.12025 4  
## 10 5 190 25 3 1 0.67 53.31381 4  
## 12 1 105 25 1 1 1.25 50.76500 4  
## 16 3 25 25 1 1 1.00 41.44502 4  
## 17 2 35 25 1 1 1.00 45.86332 4  
## 22 3 30 25 3 1 1.00 46.89564 4  
## 24 5 80 25 3 1 0.75 44.33086 4  
## 33 5 85 25 3 1 0.88 52.07690 4  
## 34 3 90 25 3 1 0.25 53.37101 4  
## 39 6 60 100 3 1 1.00 36.52368 4  
## 41 3 40 25 2 1 1.50 39.24111 4  
## 51 2 90 25 3 1 1.00 59.64284 4  
## 54 3 45 100 3 1 1.00 41.50354 4  
## 62 2 30 25 1 1 1.13 41.99893 4  
## 63 3 35 25 1 1 1.00 40.56016 4  
## 68 3 55 25 1 1 1.00 53.13132 4  
## 70 3 35 100 3 1 1.00 38.83975 4  
## 72 3 110 100 3 1 1.00 46.65884 4  
## 73 3 60 25 3 1 0.75 39.10617 4  
## 75 3 115 25 1 1 0.67 49.78744 4  
## 76 3 110 25 1 1 1.00 51.59219 4

#Selecting the best cluster  
mean(clustering[clustering$Group\_1==1, "rating"])

## [1] 73.84446

mean(clustering[clustering$Group\_1==2, "rating"])

## [1] 38.26161

mean(clustering[clustering$Group\_1==3, "rating"])

## [1] 28.84825

mean(clustering[clustering$Group\_1==4, "rating"])

## [1] 46.46513

Cluster 1 is the best cluster since it is the highest. So, Group1 may be considered as the cluster for a healthy diet. Normalizing may not be necessary. We can use the raw ratings for the cluster analysis if the ratings are on a consistent scale and there are no additional variables that use different scales or units. In this instance, a clustering technique may be used directly on these values to group similar cereals together based on ratings. Each cereal can be represented by its rating value. In summary, we can utilize the ratings straight into the cluster analysis without the need for normalization if they are already on a comparable scale. The rating value of each cereal would serve as its representation, and cereals with comparable ratings might be grouped together using clustering algorithms.