

WEEK 10

PROBLEM DEFINATION:

CLUSTERING MODEL

e. Clustering algorithms for unsupervised classification.

Plot the cluster data using R visualizations

SOURCE CODE:

1. Clustering algorithms for unsupervised classification.

```
library(cluster)
```

```
> set.seed(20)
```

```
> irisCluster <- kmeans(iris[, 3:4], 3, nstart = 20)
```

nstart = 20. This means that R will try 20 different random starting assignments and then select the one with the lowest within cluster variation.

```
> irisCluster
```

OUTPUT:

	Petal.Length	Petal.Width
1	1.462000	0.246000
2	4.269231	1.342308
3	5.595833	2.037500

Clustering vector:

[1] 1
[42] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 2 2 2 2
[83] 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 3
[124] 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:

[1] 2.02200 13.05769 16.29167
(between_SS / total_SS = 94.3 %)

Available components:

```
[1] "cluster"  "centers"  "totss"    "withinss" "tot.withinss"
```

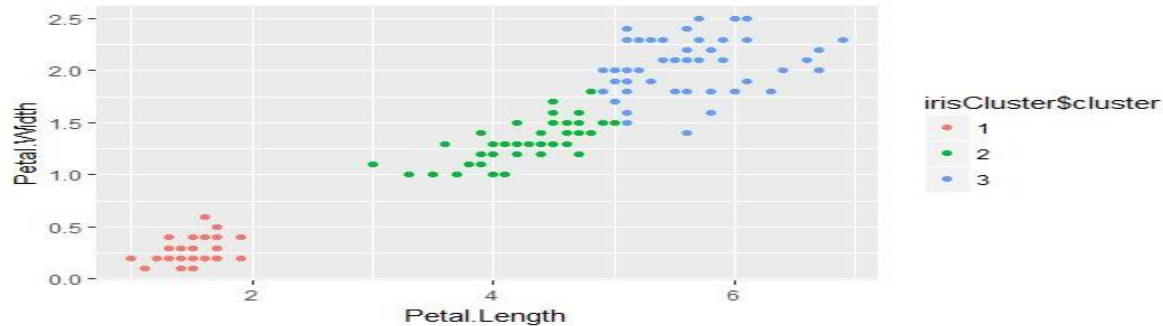
```
[6] "betweenss"  "size"      "iter"      "ifault"
```

SOURCE CODE:

```
> irisCluster$cluster <- as.factor(irisCluster$cluster)
```

```
> ggplot(iris, aes(Petal.Length, Petal.Width, color = irisCluster$cluster)) + geom_point()
```

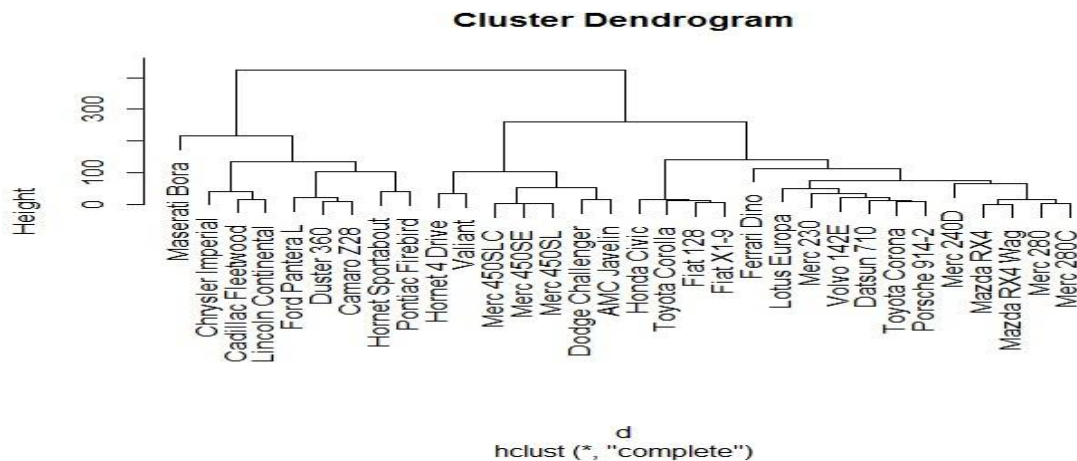
OUTPUT:



SOURCE CODE:

```
> d <- dist(as.matrix(mtcars)) # find distance matrix
> hc <- hclust(d)              # apply hierarchical clustering
> plot(hc)                    # plot the dendrogram
```

OUTPUT:

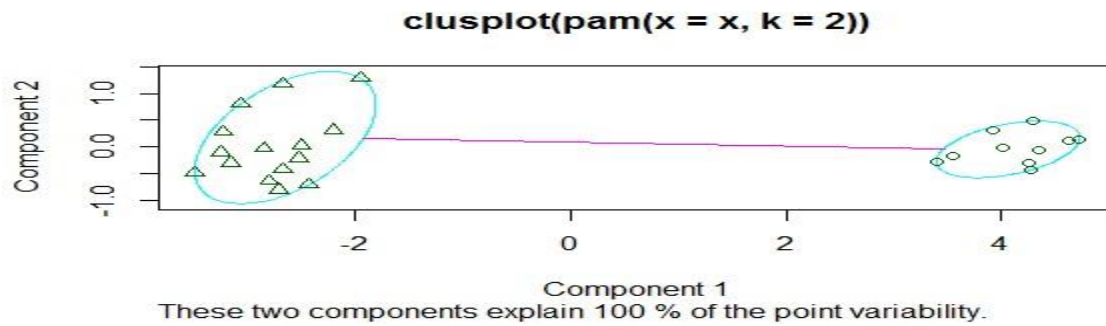


2. Plot the cluster data using R visualizations.

SOURCE CODE:

```
## generate 25 objects, divided into 2 clusters.
x <- rbind(cbind(rnorm(10,0,0.5), rnorm(10,0,0.5)),
cbind(rnorm(15,5,0.5), rnorm(15,5,0.5)))
clusplot(pam(x, 2))
```

OUTPUT:



SOURCE CODE:

add noise, and try again :

```
x4 <- cbind(x, rnorm(25), mnorm(25))  
clusplot(pam(x4, 2))
```

OUTPUT:

