## **PCA**

```
#-----PCA----
#Splitting the rating column in 2 groups as we need 2 levels for t test
#and var test (f test) calculation, so rating 1 has ratings in range 1 to 3
#and rating 5 has ratings in range from 4 to 5.
#A new column v16 stores this new rating value which is used for above mentio
ned tests
for(y in 1:length(data clean$rating)){
 if(data clean[y,15] \rightarrow= 1 & data clean[y,15] <= 3){
    data_clean[y, 16] = 1
 }else{
   data_clean[y, 16] = 5
}
View(data clean)
#We are selecting audio properties to check if any correlation
#exist between them and does that affect the rating energy, danceability, val
ence, acoustics
#and speechability is observed.
aud_prop_cor = cor(data_clean[c(7,8,11,13,14)])
##
               nrgy
                           dnce
                                      val
                                               acous
                                                             spch
         1.0000000 0.16685024 0.4102908 -0.5625564 0.10711812
## nrgy
## dnce
         0.1668502 1.00000000 0.5049296 -0.2413363 -0.02922118
## val
         0.4102908 0.50492963 1.0000000 -0.2486811 0.12284677
## acous -0.5625564 -0.24133632 -0.2486811 1.0000000 0.00246410
## spch
         0.1071181 -0.02922118 0.1228468 0.0024641 1.00000000
# Correlation is low but danceability and valence are closely related
# Calculating PCA for the cleaned data
data_pca = prcomp(aud_prop_cor,scale. = TRUE)
data_pca
## Standard deviations (1, .., p=5):
## [1] 1.4439153 1.0176814 1.0011165 0.7365874 0.5784789
##
## Rotation (n x k) = (5 \times 5):
                                                  PC4
                           PC2
                                      PC3
                                                              PC5
                 PC1
## nrgy -0.53106816 0.3018103 -0.3408606 -0.3818033 -0.60408400
## dnce -0.43372652 -0.5131816 0.3929811 0.4823965 -0.40172805
## val
        -0.52681796 -0.1571937 0.3907000 -0.5388521 0.50472255
## acous 0.49239464 -0.1382874 0.5100046 -0.5094188 -0.46777338
## spch -0.09928882 0.7757074 0.5626977
                                           0.2676767 -0.01184546
```

```
summary(data pca)
## Importance of components:
##
                           PC1
                                 PC2
                                        PC3
                                               PC4
                                                       PC5
## Standard deviation
                         1.444 1.0177 1.0011 0.7366 0.57848
## Proportion of Variance 0.417 0.2071 0.2004 0.1085 0.06693
## Cumulative Proportion 0.417 0.6241 0.8246 0.9331 1.00000
data_pca$x
##
               PC1
                            PC2
                                        PC3
                                                     PC4
                                                                   PC5
      -1.168320396 -0.435362099 -0.039151263 -1.271456683 -0.2412041809
## 1
## 2
      -1.317131044 1.378217388 1.385378953 -0.136793273 -1.1308962645
      ## 3
## 4
      -1.602879141 -0.305790987 -0.636065986 -0.552231502 -0.2164379874
      -0.445434523 -0.041214120 -1.082152129 0.039428584 -0.4127259666
## 5
data pca1 = cbind(data.frame(data clean$V16),data pca$x)
data_pca1
##
                              PC1
                                          PC2
                                                       PC3
                                                                    PC4
      data_clean.V16
                   5 -1.168320396 -0.435362099 -0.039151263 -1.271456683
## 1
## 2
                   5 -1.317131044 1.378217388 1.385378953 -0.136793273
## 3
                   5 -1.432924832 0.285364744 0.704262305 -0.036255619
## 4
                   5 -1.602879141 -0.305790987 -0.636065986 -0.552231502
## 5
                   5 -0.445434523 -0.041214120 -1.082152129 0.039428584
##
                PC5
## 1
      -0.2412041809
## 2
      -1.1308962645
## 3
      -0.3415971627
## 4
      -0.2164379874
## 5
      -0.4127259666
var.test(PC3~data clean$V16,data=data pca1)
##
## F test to compare two variances
##
## data: PC3 by data_clean$V16
## F = 1.022, num df = 146, denom df = 454, p-value = 0.8534
## alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.7915999 1.3436023
## sample estimates:
## ratio of variances
##
            1.021978
```

```
#t.test(PC1~data_clean$V16, data=data_pca)
#t.test(PC2~data_clean$V16, data=data_pca)
t.test(PC3~data_clean$V16, data=data_pca1)

##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: PC3 by data_clean$V16
## t = -0.065215, df = 245.03, p-value = 0.9481
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.1945103 0.1820429
## sample estimates:
## mean in group 1 mean in group 5
## -0.004711502 0.001522178
```