

# Class8: Breast Cancer Mini Project

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Before we get stuck into project work we will have a quick look at applying PCA to some example of RNAseq data.

Read the data

```
url2 <- "https://tinyurl.com/expression-CSV"
rna.data <- read.csv(url2, row.names=1)
head(rna.data)
```

	wt1	wt2	wt3	wt4	wt5	ko1	ko2	ko3	ko4	ko5
gene1	439	458	408	429	420	90	88	86	90	93
gene2	219	200	204	210	187	427	423	434	433	426
gene3	1006	989	1030	1017	973	252	237	238	226	210
gene4	783	792	829	856	760	849	856	835	885	894
gene5	181	249	204	244	225	277	305	272	270	279
gene6	460	502	491	491	493	612	594	577	618	638

Q: How many genes are in this data set?

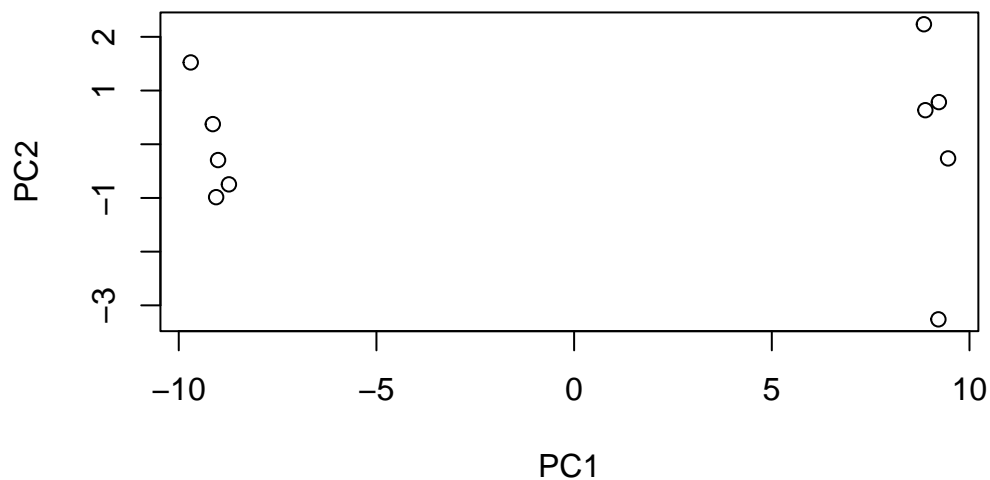
```
nrow(rna.data)
```

```
[1] 100
```

## Run PCA

```
## Again we have to take the transpose of our data
pca <- prcomp(t(rna.data), scale=TRUE)

## Simple unpolished plot of pc1 and pc2
plot(pca$x[,1], pca$x[,2], xlab="PC1", ylab="PC2")
```



```
summary(pca)
```

Importance of components:

	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5	PC6	PC7
Standard deviation	9.6237	1.5198	1.05787	1.05203	0.88062	0.82545	0.80111
Proportion of Variance	0.9262	0.0231	0.01119	0.01107	0.00775	0.00681	0.00642
Cumulative Proportion	0.9262	0.9493	0.96045	0.97152	0.97928	0.98609	0.99251
	PC8	PC9	PC10				
Standard deviation	0.62065	0.60342	3.345e-15				
Proportion of Variance	0.00385	0.00364	0.000e+00				
Cumulative Proportion	0.99636	1.00000	1.000e+00				

```
pca$x
```

	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5	PC6
wt1	-9.697374	1.5233313	-0.2753567	0.7322391	-0.6749398	1.1823860
wt2	-9.138950	0.3748504	1.0867958	-1.9461655	0.7571209	-0.4369228
wt3	-9.054263	-0.9855163	0.4152966	1.4166028	0.5835918	0.6937236
wt4	-8.731483	-0.7468371	0.5875748	0.2268129	-1.5404775	-1.2723618
wt5	-9.006312	-0.2945307	-1.8498101	-0.4303812	0.8666124	-0.2496025

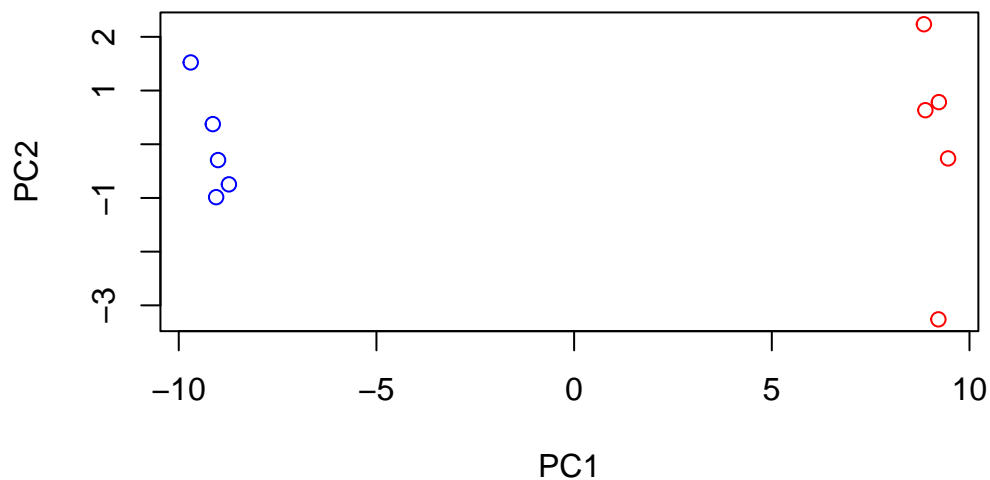
```
ko1  8.846999  2.2345475 -0.1462750 -1.1544333 -0.6947862  0.7128021
ko2  9.213885 -3.2607503  0.2287292 -0.7658122 -0.4922849  0.9170241
ko3  9.458412 -0.2636283 -1.5778183  0.2433549  0.3654124 -0.5837724
ko4  8.883412  0.6339701  1.5205064  0.7760158  1.2158376 -0.1446094
ko5  9.225673  0.7845635  0.0103574  0.9017667 -0.3860869 -0.8186668
```

```
      PC7      PC8      PC9      PC10
wt1 -0.24446614  1.03519396  0.07010231  3.388516e-15
wt2 -0.03275370  0.26622249  0.72780448  2.996563e-15
wt3 -0.03578383 -1.05851494  0.52979799  3.329630e-15
wt4 -0.52795595 -0.20995085 -0.50325679  3.317526e-15
wt5  0.83227047 -0.05891489 -0.81258430  2.712504e-15
ko1 -0.07864392 -0.94652648 -0.24613776  2.768138e-15
ko2  0.30945771  0.33231138 -0.08786782  3.317091e-15
ko3 -1.43723425  0.14495188  0.56617746  3.299214e-15
ko4 -0.35073859  0.30381920 -0.87353886  3.000948e-15
ko5  1.56584821  0.19140827  0.62950330  2.785473e-15
```

```
# We have 5 wt and 5 Ko samples
mycols= c(rep("blue",5), rep("red", 5))
mycols
```

```
[1] "blue" "blue" "blue" "blue" "blue" "red" "red" "red" "red" "red"
```

```
plot(pca$x[,1], pca$x[,2], xlab="PC1", ylab="PC2", col=mycols)
```



I could also examine which genes contribute most to this first PC.

```
head(sort(abs(pca$rotation[,1]), decreasing=T))
```

gene100	gene66	gene45	gene68	gene98	gene60
0.1038708	0.1038455	0.1038402	0.1038395	0.1038372	0.1038055

## Analysis of Breast Cancer data

```
# Save your input data file into your Project directory
fna.data <- "WisconsinCancer.csv"
```

```
# Complete the following code to input the data and store as wisc.df
wisc.df <- read.csv(fna.data, row.names=1)
```

```
head(wisc.df)
```

	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean
842302	M	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0

842517	M	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	
84300903	M	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	
84348301	M	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	
84358402	M	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	
843786	M	12.45	15.70	82.57	477.1	
smoothness_mean compactness_mean concavity_mean concave.points_mean						
842302		0.11840	0.27760	0.3001	0.14710	
842517		0.08474	0.07864	0.0869	0.07017	
84300903		0.10960	0.15990	0.1974	0.12790	
84348301		0.14250	0.28390	0.2414	0.10520	
84358402		0.10030	0.13280	0.1980	0.10430	
843786		0.12780	0.17000	0.1578	0.08089	
symmetry_mean fractal_dimension_mean radius_se texture_se perimeter_se						
842302		0.2419	0.07871	1.0950	0.9053	8.589
842517		0.1812	0.05667	0.5435	0.7339	3.398
84300903		0.2069	0.05999	0.7456	0.7869	4.585
84348301		0.2597	0.09744	0.4956	1.1560	3.445
84358402		0.1809	0.05883	0.7572	0.7813	5.438
843786		0.2087	0.07613	0.3345	0.8902	2.217
area_se smoothness_se compactness_se concavity_se concave.points_se						
842302	153.40	0.006399	0.04904	0.05373	0.01587	
842517	74.08	0.005225	0.01308	0.01860	0.01340	
84300903	94.03	0.006150	0.04006	0.03832	0.02058	
84348301	27.23	0.009110	0.07458	0.05661	0.01867	
84358402	94.44	0.011490	0.02461	0.05688	0.01885	
843786	27.19	0.007510	0.03345	0.03672	0.01137	
symmetry_se fractal_dimension_se radius_worst texture_worst						
842302	0.03003	0.006193	25.38	17.33		
842517	0.01389	0.003532	24.99	23.41		
84300903	0.02250	0.004571	23.57	25.53		
84348301	0.05963	0.009208	14.91	26.50		
84358402	0.01756	0.005115	22.54	16.67		
843786	0.02165	0.005082	15.47	23.75		
perimeter_worst area_worst smoothness_worst compactness_worst						
842302	184.60	2019.0	0.1622	0.6656		
842517	158.80	1956.0	0.1238	0.1866		
84300903	152.50	1709.0	0.1444	0.4245		
84348301	98.87	567.7	0.2098	0.8663		
84358402	152.20	1575.0	0.1374	0.2050		
843786	103.40	741.6	0.1791	0.5249		
concavity_worst concave.points_worst symmetry_worst						
842302	0.7119	0.2654	0.4601			
842517	0.2416	0.1860	0.2750			

84300903	0.4504	0.2430	0.3613
84348301	0.6869	0.2575	0.6638
84358402	0.4000	0.1625	0.2364
843786	0.5355	0.1741	0.3985
fractal_dimension_worst			
842302	0.11890		
842517	0.08902		
84300903	0.08758		
84348301	0.17300		
84358402	0.07678		
843786	0.12440		

Note that the first column here `wisc.df$diagnosis` is a pathologist provided expert diagnosis.

```
diagnosis= as.factor(wisc.df$diagnosis)
diagnosis
```

```
[1] M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M B B B M M M M M M M M M M M M M
[38] B M M M M M M M B M B B B B B M M B M M B B B B M B M M B B B B M B M M
[75] B M B M M B B B M M B M M M B B B M B B M M B B B B M M B B B B M B B M B B
[112] B B B B B B M M M B M M B B B M M B M B M M B M M B B M B B M B B B B M B
[149] B B B B B B B B M B B B B M M B M B B M M B B M M B B B B M B B M M M B M
[186] B M B B B M B B M M B M M M M B M M M B M B M B B M B M M M M B B M M B B
[223] B M B B B B B M M B B M B B M M B M B B B B B M B B B B M B M M M M M M M
[260] M M M M M M M B B B B B B M B M B B M B B M M B B B B B B B B B B B B B
[297] B M B B M B M B B B B B B B B B B B B B B M B B B M B M B B B B M M M B B
[334] B B M B M B M B B B M B B B B B B B M M M B B B B B B B B B B M M B M M M
[371] M B M M B B B B B M B B B B B M B B B M B B M M B B B B B B M B B B B B B
[408] B M B B B B B M B B M B B B B B B B B B B B B M B M M B M B B B B B M B B
[445] M B M B B M B M B B B B B B B B M M B B B B B B M B B B B B B B B B M B
[482] B B B B B B M B M B B M B B B B B M M B M B M B B B B M B B M B M B M M
[519] B B B M B B B B B B B B B B B M B M M B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
[556] B B B B B B B M M M M M M B
Levels: B M
```

```
wisc.data= wisc.df[,-1]
head(wisc.data)
```

	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	smoothness_mean
842302	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	0.11840

842517	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	0.08474
84300903	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	0.10960
84348301	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	0.14250
84358402	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	0.10030
843786	12.45	15.70	82.57	477.1	0.12780
compactness_mean concavity_mean concave.points_mean symmetry_mean					
842302	0.27760	0.3001		0.14710	0.2419
842517	0.07864	0.0869		0.07017	0.1812
84300903	0.15990	0.1974		0.12790	0.2069
84348301	0.28390	0.2414		0.10520	0.2597
84358402	0.13280	0.1980		0.10430	0.1809
843786	0.17000	0.1578		0.08089	0.2087
fractal_dimension_mean radius_se texture_se perimeter_se area_se					
842302		0.07871	1.0950	0.9053	8.589 153.40
842517		0.05667	0.5435	0.7339	3.398 74.08
84300903		0.05999	0.7456	0.7869	4.585 94.03
84348301		0.09744	0.4956	1.1560	3.445 27.23
84358402		0.05883	0.7572	0.7813	5.438 94.44
843786		0.07613	0.3345	0.8902	2.217 27.19
smoothness_se compactness_se concavity_se concave.points_se					
842302	0.006399	0.04904	0.05373		0.01587
842517	0.005225	0.01308	0.01860		0.01340
84300903	0.006150	0.04006	0.03832		0.02058
84348301	0.009110	0.07458	0.05661		0.01867
84358402	0.011490	0.02461	0.05688		0.01885
843786	0.007510	0.03345	0.03672		0.01137
symmetry_se fractal_dimension_se radius_worst texture_worst					
842302	0.03003	0.006193	25.38		17.33
842517	0.01389	0.003532	24.99		23.41
84300903	0.02250	0.004571	23.57		25.53
84348301	0.05963	0.009208	14.91		26.50
84358402	0.01756	0.005115	22.54		16.67
843786	0.02165	0.005082	15.47		23.75
perimeter_worst area_worst smoothness_worst compactness_worst					
842302	184.60	2019.0	0.1622		0.6656
842517	158.80	1956.0	0.1238		0.1866
84300903	152.50	1709.0	0.1444		0.4245
84348301	98.87	567.7	0.2098		0.8663
84358402	152.20	1575.0	0.1374		0.2050
843786	103.40	741.6	0.1791		0.5249
concavity_worst concave.points_worst symmetry_worst					
842302	0.7119		0.2654		0.4601
842517	0.2416		0.1860		0.2750

84300903	0.4504	0.2430	0.3613
84348301	0.6869	0.2575	0.6638
84358402	0.4000	0.1625	0.2364
843786	0.5355	0.1741	0.3985
fractal_dimension_worst			
842302	0.11890		
842517	0.08902		
84300903	0.08758		
84348301	0.17300		
84358402	0.07678		
843786	0.12440		

Q1. How many observations are in this dataset?

```
ncol(wisc.df)
```

```
[1] 31
```

Q2. How many of the observations have a malignant diagnosis?

```
table(wisc.df$diagnosis)
```

```

  B    M
357 212

```

Q3. How many variables/features in the data are suffixed with `_mean`?

```
colnames(wisc.data)
```

```

[1] "radius_mean"      "texture_mean"
[3] "perimeter_mean"   "area_mean"
[5] "smoothness_mean"  "compactness_mean"
[7] "concavity_mean"    "concave.points_mean"
[9] "symmetry_mean"     "fractal_dimension_mean"
[11] "radius_se"         "texture_se"
[13] "perimeter_se"      "area_se"
[15] "smoothness_se"     "compactness_se"
[17] "concavity_se"      "concave.points_se"

```



```
[19] "symmetry_se"          "fractal_dimension_se"
[21] "radius_worst"        "texture_worst"
[23] "perimeter_worst"     "area_worst"
[25] "smoothness_worst"    "compactness_worst"
[27] "concavity_worst"     "concave.points_worst"
[29] "symmetry_worst"      "fractal_dimension_worst"
```

```
grep("_mean", colnames(wisc.data))
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```

```
length(grep("_mean", colnames(wisc.data)))
```

```
[1] 10
```

## Principal Component Analysis

Here we will use `prcomp()` on the `wisc.data` object -the one without the diagnosis column. First, we have to decide whether to use the `scale=T` argument when we run `prcomp()`.

```
# Check column means and standard deviations
colMeans(wisc.data)
```

radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean
1.412729e+01	1.928965e+01	9.196903e+01
area_mean	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean
6.548891e+02	9.636028e-02	1.043410e-01
concavity_mean	concave.points_mean	symmetry_mean
8.879932e-02	4.891915e-02	1.811619e-01
fractal_dimension_mean	radius_se	texture_se
6.279761e-02	4.051721e-01	1.216853e+00
perimeter_se	area_se	smoothness_se
2.866059e+00	4.033708e+01	7.040979e-03
compactness_se	concavity_se	concave.points_se
2.547814e-02	3.189372e-02	1.179614e-02
symmetry_se	fractal_dimension_se	radius_worst
2.054230e-02	3.794904e-03	1.626919e+01
texture_worst	perimeter_worst	area_worst

2.567722e+01	1.072612e+02	8.805831e+02
smoothness_worst	compactness_worst	concavity_worst
1.323686e-01	2.542650e-01	2.721885e-01
concave.points_worst	symmetry_worst	fractal_dimension_worst
1.146062e-01	2.900756e-01	8.394582e-02

```
apply(wisc.data,2,sd)
```

radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean
3.524049e+00	4.301036e+00	2.429898e+01
area_mean	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean
3.519141e+02	1.406413e-02	5.281276e-02
concavity_mean	concave.points_mean	symmetry_mean
7.971981e-02	3.880284e-02	2.741428e-02
fractal_dimension_mean	radius_se	texture_se
7.060363e-03	2.773127e-01	5.516484e-01
perimeter_se	area_se	smoothness_se
2.021855e+00	4.549101e+01	3.002518e-03
compactness_se	concavity_se	concave.points_se
1.790818e-02	3.018606e-02	6.170285e-03
symmetry_se	fractal_dimension_se	radius_worst
8.266372e-03	2.646071e-03	4.833242e+00
texture_worst	perimeter_worst	area_worst
6.146258e+00	3.360254e+01	5.693570e+02
smoothness_worst	compactness_worst	concavity_worst
2.283243e-02	1.573365e-01	2.086243e-01
concave.points_worst	symmetry_worst	fractal_dimension_worst
6.573234e-02	6.186747e-02	1.806127e-02

These are very different so we should scale=TRUE.

```
# Perform PCA on wisc.data by completing the following code
wisc.pr <- prcomp( wisc.data, scale=TRUE )
summary((wisc.pr))
```

Importance of components:

	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5	PC6	PC7
Standard deviation	3.6444	2.3857	1.67867	1.40735	1.28403	1.09880	0.82172
Proportion of Variance	0.4427	0.1897	0.09393	0.06602	0.05496	0.04025	0.02251
Cumulative Proportion	0.4427	0.6324	0.72636	0.79239	0.84734	0.88759	0.91010

	PC8	PC9	PC10	PC11	PC12	PC13	PC14
Standard deviation	0.69037	0.6457	0.59219	0.5421	0.51104	0.49128	0.39624
Proportion of Variance	0.01589	0.0139	0.01169	0.0098	0.00871	0.00805	0.00523
Cumulative Proportion	0.92598	0.9399	0.95157	0.9614	0.97007	0.97812	0.98335
	PC15	PC16	PC17	PC18	PC19	PC20	PC21
Standard deviation	0.30681	0.28260	0.24372	0.22939	0.22244	0.17652	0.1731
Proportion of Variance	0.00314	0.00266	0.00198	0.00175	0.00165	0.00104	0.0010
Cumulative Proportion	0.98649	0.98915	0.99113	0.99288	0.99453	0.99557	0.9966
	PC22	PC23	PC24	PC25	PC26	PC27	PC28
Standard deviation	0.16565	0.15602	0.1344	0.12442	0.09043	0.08307	0.03987
Proportion of Variance	0.00091	0.00081	0.0006	0.00052	0.00027	0.00023	0.00005
Cumulative Proportion	0.99749	0.99830	0.9989	0.99942	0.99969	0.99992	0.99997
	PC29	PC30					
Standard deviation	0.02736	0.01153					
Proportion of Variance	0.00002	0.00000					
Cumulative Proportion	1.00000	1.00000					

Q4. From your results, what proportion of the original variance is captured by the first principal components (PC1)? 44.27%

Q5. How many principal components (PCs) are required to describe at least 70% of the original variance in the data? 3 PCs to capture 72.60% variance

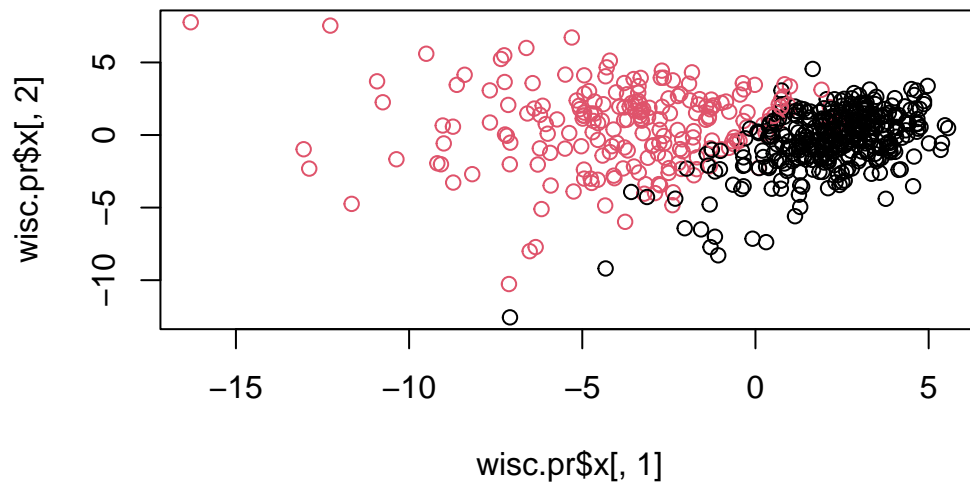
Q6. How many principal components (PCs) are required to describe at least 90% of the original variance in the data? 7 PCs to capture 91.01%

```
attributes(wisc.pr)
```

```
$names
[1] "sdev"      "rotation" "center"   "scale"    "x"

$class
[1] "prcomp"
```

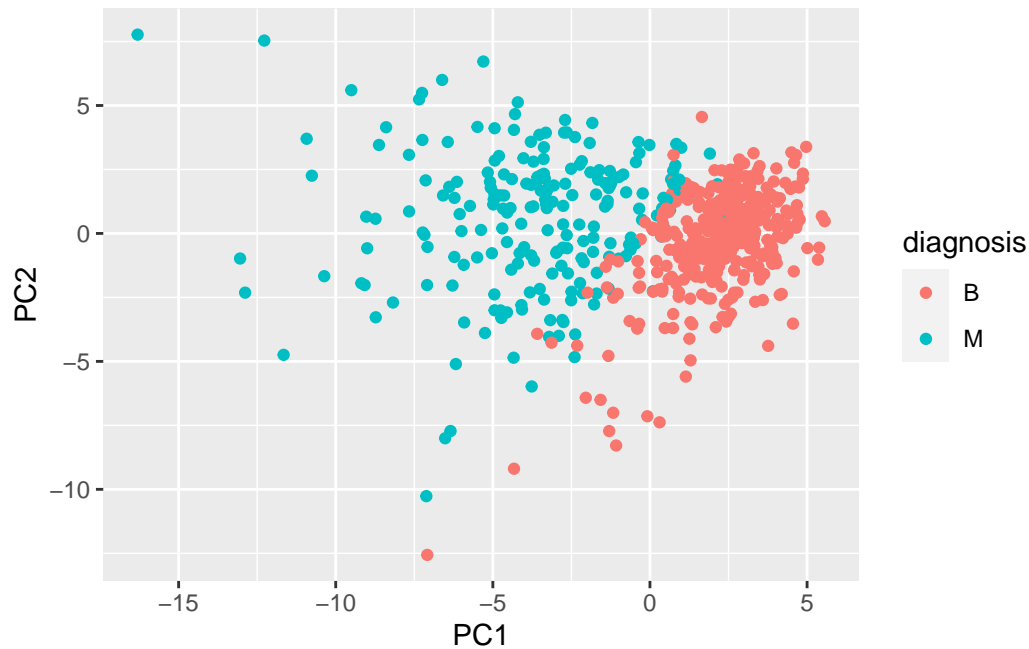
```
plot(wisc.pr$x[,1], wisc.pr$x[,2], col=diagnosis )
```



```
library(ggplot2)

pc= as.data.frame(wisc.pr$x)

ggplot(pc)+ aes(PC1, PC2, col=diagnosis)+ geom_point()
```



Q9. For the first principal component, what is the component of the loading vector (i.e. `wisc.pr$rotation[,1]`) for the feature `concave.points_mean`?

```
wisc.pr$rotation["concave.points_mean",1]
```

```
[1] -0.2608538
```

Q10. What is the minimum number of principal components required to explain 80% of the variance of the data?

```
tbl=summary(wisc.pr)
which(tbl$importance[3,]>0.8)
```

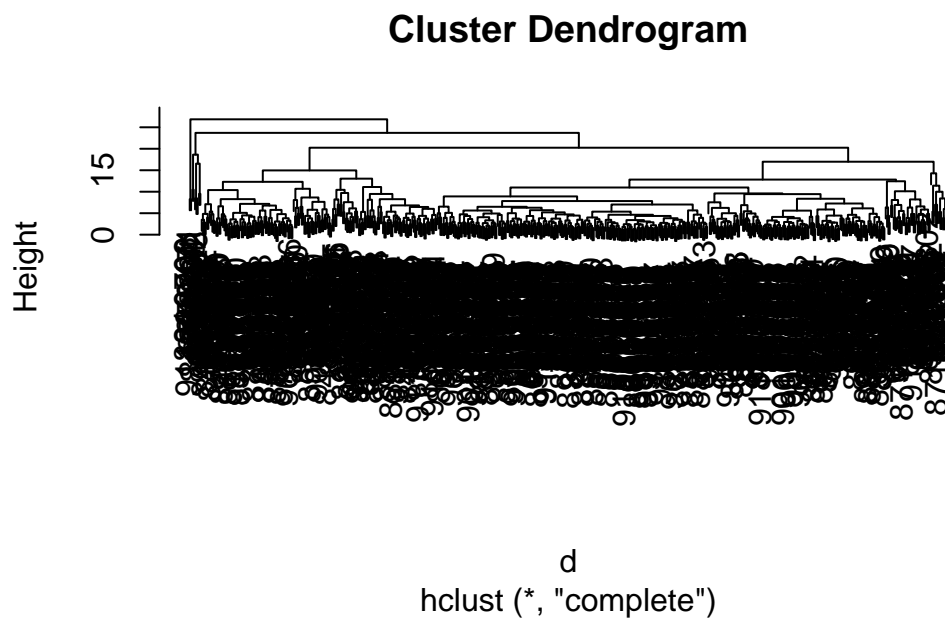
PC5	PC6	PC7	PC8	PC9	PC10	PC11	PC12	PC13	PC14	PC15	PC16	PC17	PC18	PC19	PC20
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PC21	PC22	PC23	PC24	PC25	PC26	PC27	PC28	PC29	PC30						
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30						

5 PCs are necessary

## Heirarchical clustering

The main function for Hierarchical clustering is called `hclust()` it takes a distance matrix as input.

```
d= dist(scale(wisc.data))
wisc.hclust= hclust(d)
plot(wisc.hclust)
```



```
grps=cutree(wisc.hclust, h=18)
table(grps)
```

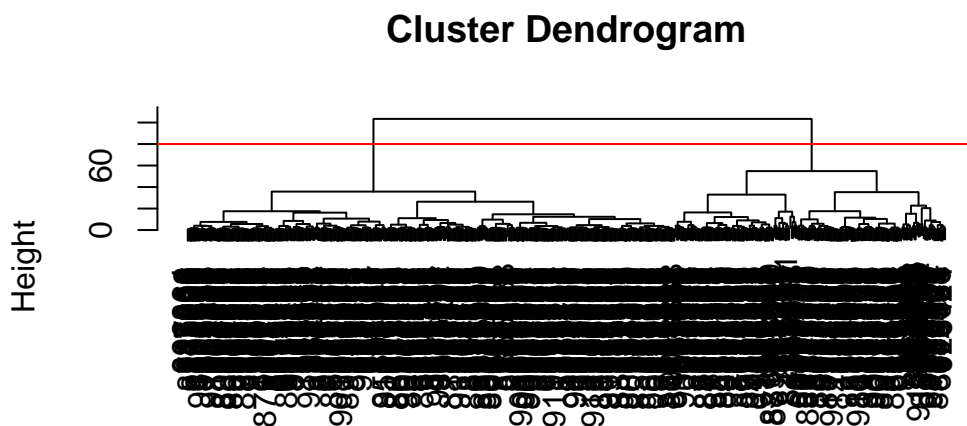
```
grps
  1  2  3  4  5
177  5 383  2  2
```

Come back here later to see how our cluster grps corespond to M or B groups.

## Combining methods

Here we will perform clustering on our PCA results rather than the original data. We will cluster using `wisc.pr$x` - our new better variables or PCs. We can choose as many or as few PCs to use as we like.

```
d.pc=dist(wisc.pr$x[,1:3])
wisc.pr.hclust= hclust(d.pc, method="ward.D2")
plot(wisc.pr.hclust)
abline(h=80, col="red")
```



d.pc  
hclust (\*, "ward.D2")

```
grps=cutree(wisc.pr.hclust, h=80)
table(grps)
```

```
grps
  1  2
203 366
```

We can use `table()` to make a cross-table as well as just a count table.

```
table(diagnosis)
```

```
diagnosis
  B   M
357 212
```

```
table(grps,diagnosis)
```

```
diagnosis
grps   B   M
1  24 179
2 333  33
```

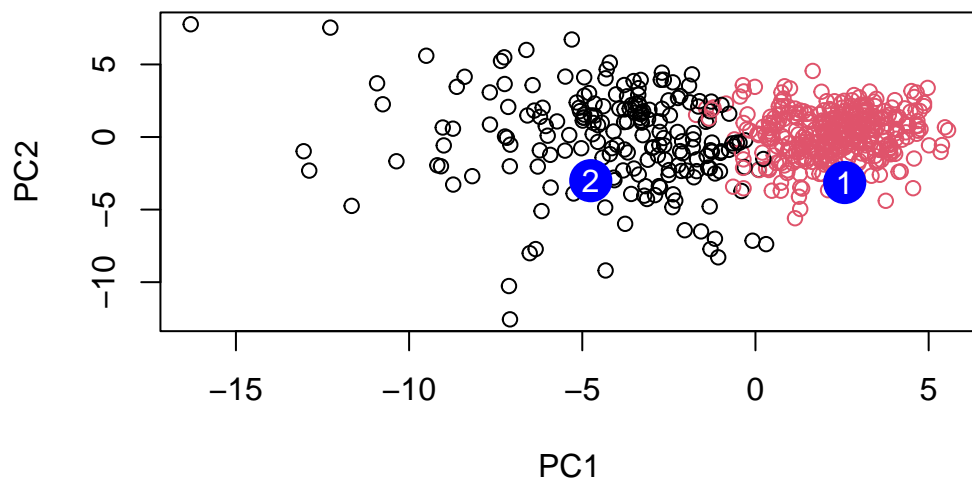
The data shows that the clusters have some overlap with Malignant cancer cells(M) in mostly cluster 1 and cluster 2 containing mostly benign cells(B).

```
#url <- "new_samples.csv"
url <- "https://tinyurl.com/new-samples-CSV"
new <- read.csv(url)
npc <- predict(wisc.pr, newdata=new)
npc
```

```
PC1      PC2      PC3      PC4      PC5      PC6      PC7
[1,]  2.576616 -3.135913  1.3990492 -0.7631950  2.781648 -0.8150185 -0.3959098
[2,] -4.754928 -3.009033 -0.1660946 -0.6052952 -1.140698 -1.2189945  0.8193031
PC8      PC9      PC10     PC11     PC12     PC13     PC14
[1,] -0.2307350 0.1029569 -0.9272861 0.3411457  0.375921 0.1610764 1.187882
[2,] -0.3307423 0.5281896 -0.4855301 0.7173233 -1.185917 0.5893856 0.303029
PC15     PC16     PC17     PC18     PC19     PC20
[1,] 0.3216974 -0.1743616 -0.07875393 -0.11207028 -0.08802955 -0.2495216
[2,] 0.1299153  0.1448061 -0.40509706  0.06565549  0.25591230 -0.4289500
PC21     PC22     PC23     PC24     PC25     PC26
[1,] 0.1228233 0.09358453 0.08347651  0.1223396  0.02124121 0.078884581
[2,] -0.1224776 0.01732146 0.06316631 -0.2338618 -0.20755948 -0.009833238
PC27     PC28     PC29     PC30
[1,] 0.220199544 -0.02946023 -0.015620933  0.005269029
[2,] -0.001134152  0.09638361  0.002795349 -0.019015820
```

```
plot(wisc.pr$x[,1:2], col=grps)
points(npc[,1], npc[,2], col="blue", pch=16, cex=3)
text(npc[,1], npc[,2], c(1,2), col="white")
```





Q18. Which of these new patients should we prioritize for follow up based on your results?  
Prioritize group 1