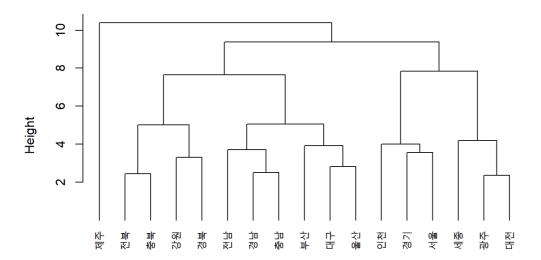
## 지역 군집화

plot(fit, hang=-1)

```
analysis_total <- analysis_total %>%
  group_by(시도) %>%
  summarise(
    `평균기온(°C)` = mean(`평균기온(°C)`,na.rm=TRUE),
    `최저기온(°C)` = mean(`최저기온(°C)`,na.rm=TRUE),
    `최고기온(^{\circ}C)^{\circ} = mean(^{\circ}최고기온(^{\circ}C)^{\circ}, na.rm=TRUE),
    `평균 풍속(m/s)` = mean(`평균 풍속(m/s)`,na.rm=TRUE),
    `평균 현지기압(hPa)` = mean(`평균 현지기압(hPa)`,na.rm=TRUE),
    `일 최심신적설(cm)` = mean(`일 최심신적설(cm)`,na.rm=TRUE),
    `일강수량(mm)` = mean(`일강수량(mm)`,na.rm=TRUE),
    `강수 계속시간(hr)` = mean(`강수 계속시간(hr)`,na.rm=TRUE),
   SO2 = mean(SO2, na.rm=TRUE),
   CO = mean(CO, na.rm=TRUE),
   O3 = mean(O3, na.rm=TRUE),
   NO2 = mean (NO2, na.rm=TRUE),
    PM10 = mean(PM10, na.rm=TRUE),
    PM25 = mean(PM25, na.rm=TRUE),
    발병률 = sum(발병률)
analysis_total_1 <- analysis_total %>% select(-`최저기온(°C)`,-`최고기온(°C)`)
analysis total 1 <- analysis total 1[-1]
rownames(analysis_total_1) <- analysis_total$시도
## Warning: Setting row names on a tibble is deprecated.
df <- scale(analysis_total_1)</pre>
d <- dist(df)
 fit <- hclust(d, method='ward')</pre>
## The "ward" method has been renamed to "ward.D"; note new "ward.D2"
```

## **Cluster Dendrogram**



d hclust (\*, "ward.D")

```
# k=5 군집개수로 수형도의 군집들을 자름!!

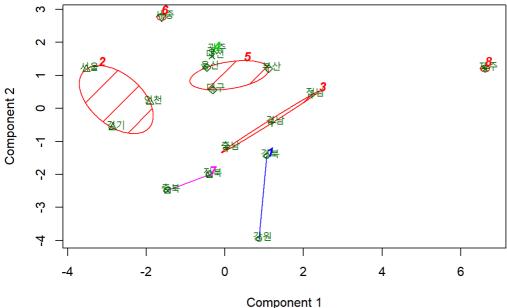
clusters <- clusters

library(cluster)

# (4) 차원축소 후, 군집결과 시각화

clusplot(
    analysis_total_1,
    fit$cluster,
    color = T,
    shade = T,
    labels = 2,
    lines = 0
}
```

## CLUSPLOT( analysis\_total\_1 )



These two components explain 59.97 % of the point variability.