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GIS 5555 Basic Spatial Analysis
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Your Name = [Ankila Kumari
] internet_id = [kuma0389]
Time_Spent = [40 mins] (after-class)
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[Windows+Shift+S for screenshot of your analysis]

[Fill the above-listed info and then submit the completed document in Canvas (try to include all analysis results that can help reflect your workflow and thoughts, i.e., images, information about data, your statements, etc.)]

# **Assignment for Lab 4a**

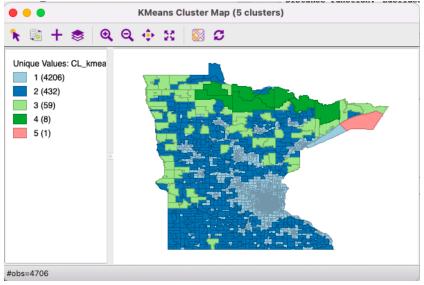
"Spatial Clustering"

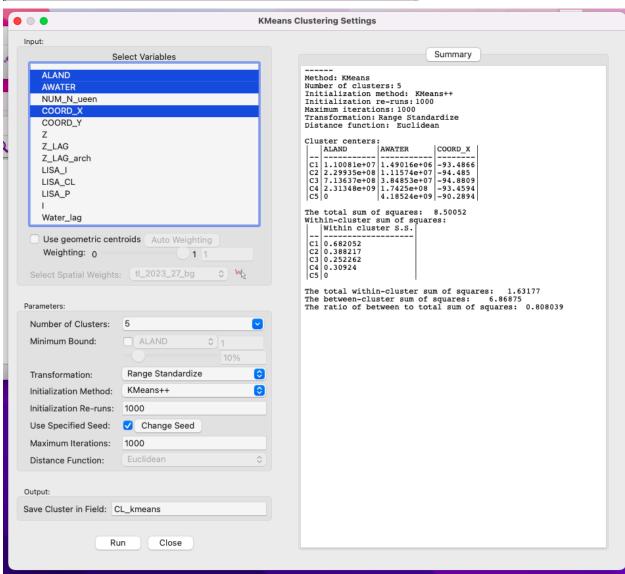
Please choose carefully on your selected set of variables. We expect the selected variables to represent multiple characteristics of your geographical units. There should be some grouped variations to highlight the purpose of this lab exercice.

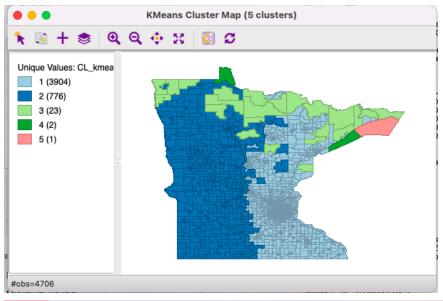
## ➤ Task 1 K-means clustering

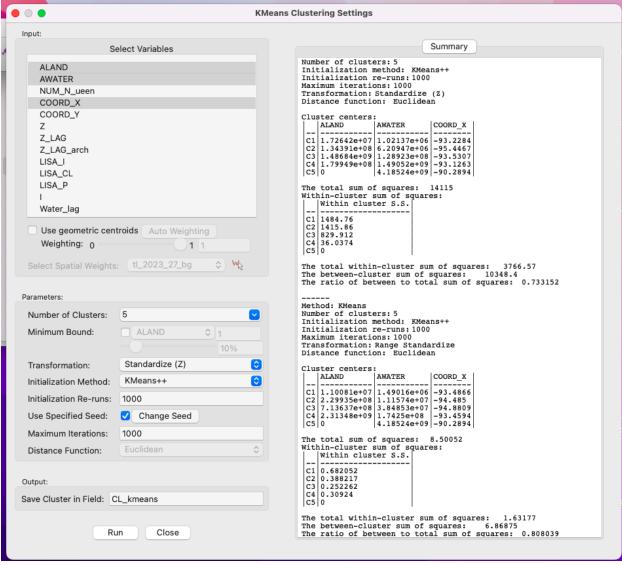
- Select at least three variables that are of different attributional meanings for following analysis. Explain the chosen variables.
- Fix k as five, conduct K-means using K-means++ algorithm and 1000 initialization re-runs
  - Read the summary table, especially the ratio of between to total sum of squares (BSS/TSS)
- Change the data transformation from "Standardization" (z-score) to "Range standardization", which may be more robust to the effect of outliers, how is the overall BSS/TSS ratio changing for your data?

Answers - I clustered ALAND, AWATER, and COORD\_X using K-means++ (k=5) with 1000 iterations. The initial BSS/TSS ratio was 0.733 (z-score), improving to 0.808 with range standardization, showing better separation after reducing outlier effects. Cluster sizes were uneven (e.g., one cluster had only 1 observation).









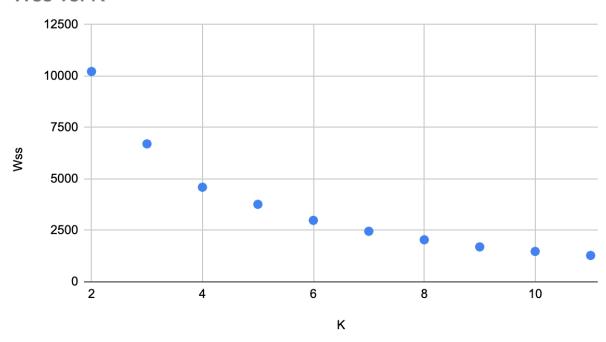
# > Task 2 Elbow plot to determine the cluster numbers in K means

- Conduct a K-means clustering using your fixed customized settings, but change the number of clusters (k) from 1 to 10, record all tuples of <k, BSS/TSS> in a .csv table
- Visualize the elbow plot and discuss the optimal number of clusters in this scenario.

Ans - Testing **k=2 to 12**, I recorded BSS/TSS ratios and created an elbow plot. The optimal **k=5** was chosen where the curve flattened, balancing cluster separation and simplicity. Higher k values showed diminishing returns.

K	WSS	BSS/TSS	Change
2	10222.9	0.275745	10222.62426
3	6705.36	0.524948	6704.835052
4	4598.7	0.674197	4598.025803
5	3766.57	0.733152	3765.836848
6	2987.15	0.788371	2986.361629
7	2457.25	0.825912	2456.424088
8	2043.01	0.855259	2042.154741
9	1698.87	0.879641	1697.990359
10	1478.24	0.895271	1477.344729
11	1282.86	0.909114	1281.950886

# Wss vs. K



## > Task 3 Agglomerative clustering

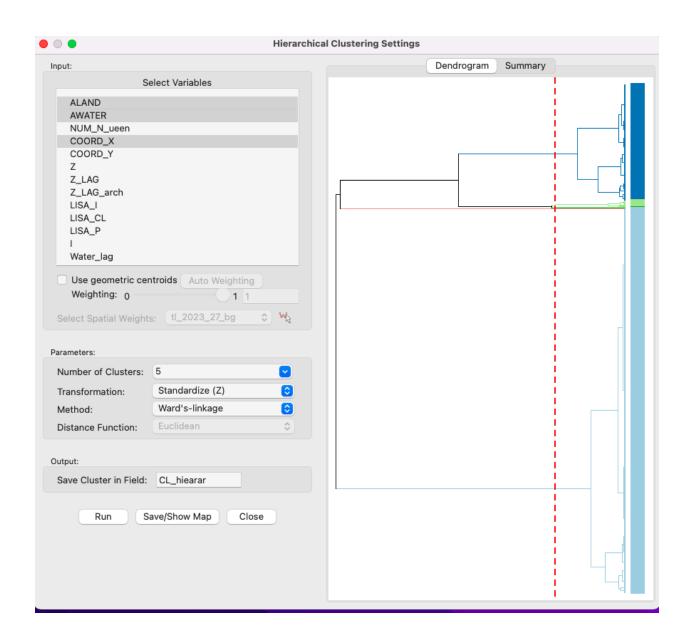
- Perform the default agglomerative clustering using Ward-linkage and k=5
  - What's the reported BSS/TSS?

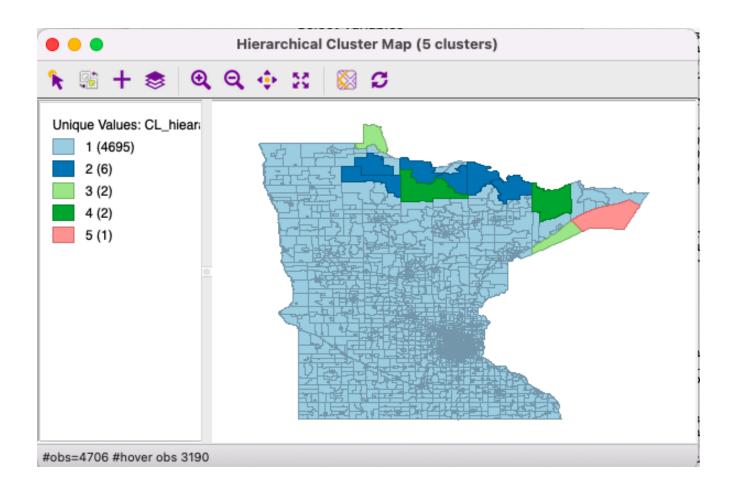
Ans- The total within-cluster sum of squares: 4081.21

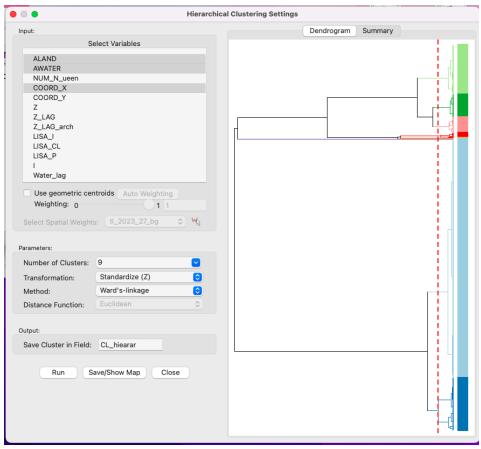
The between-cluster sum of squares: 10033.8 The ratio of between to total sum of squares: 0.71086

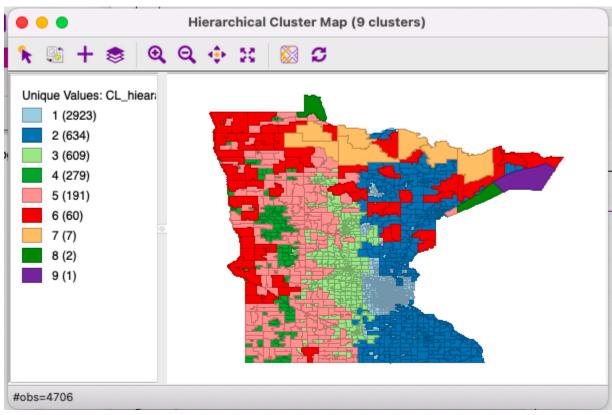
- Show the cluster map & the dendrogram
- Change k interactively via the dendrogram, show the new cluster map and the new dendrogram
- Fix all your clustering settings besides the linkage option; Which one out of the four linkages yield the best clustering results for you? Why?

Answers- Using Ward's linkage (k=5), the BSS/TSS ratio was 0.711, with clusters more balanced than K-means. Comparing linkages, Ward's performed best; single linkage produced singletons, while complete/average linkages had poorer ratios (0.25–0.42).

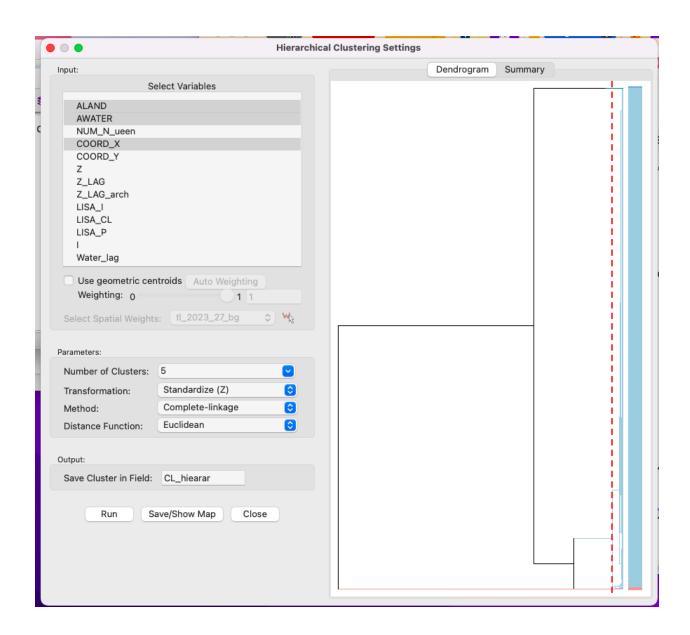






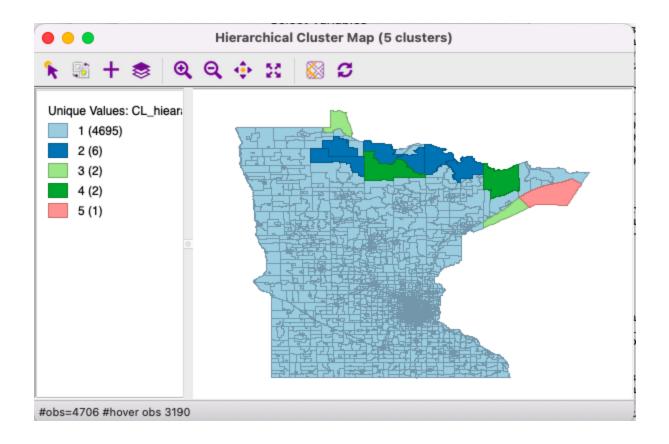


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Dendrogram
                                  Summary
Number of clusters: 9
Transformation: Standardize (Z)
Method: Ward's-linkage
Distance function: Euclidean
Cluster centers:
   ALAND
             AWATER
                           COORD X
    -----
                -----
                            |-----
 C1 3.68231e+06 335586
                            -93.2737
C2 7.44581e+07 2.66751e+06 -92.5215
C3 3.78805e+07 3.77279e+06 -94.4492
 C4 4.54025e+07 3.44931e+06 -96.0602
 C5 2.71272e+08 1.23675e+07 -95.3437
 C6 7.23608e+08 3.5264e+07
                            -94.9746
 C7 2.42127e+09 1.94438e+08 -93.483
 C8 | 1.79949e+08 | 1.49052e+09 | -93.1263
               4.18524e+09 -90.2894
C9 0
The total sum of squares: 14115
Within-cluster sum of squares:
   Within cluster S.S.
C1 150.681
C2 499.661
C3 182.444
 C4 106.444
 C5 208.461
 C6 474.545
 C7 232.385
 C8 36.0374
C9 0
The total within-cluster sum of squares: 1890.66
The between-cluster sum of squares: 12224.3
The ratio of between to total sum of squares: 0.866053
Number of clusters: 2
Transformation: Standardize (Z)
Method: Ward's-linkage
Distance function: Euclidean
Cluster centers:
                           COORD X
   ALAND AWATER
    -----
                _____
                            |---<del>-</del>--
C1 1.62974e+07 751228
                            -93.1396
C2 1.29047e+08 1.41561e+07 -95.0047
The total sum of squares: 14115
Within-cluster sum of squares:
   Within cluster S.S.
    -----
 C1 1068.19
C2 9476.9
The total within-cluster sum of squares: 10545.1
                                     3569.91
The between-cluster sum of squares:
The ratio of between to total sum of squares: 0.252916
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### ical Clustering Settings

```
Dendrogram
                                   Summary
Number of clusters: 9
Transformation: Standardize (Z)
Method: Ward's-linkage
Distance function: Euclidean
Cluster centers:
               AWATER
                            COORD X
   ALAND
                -----
C1 3.68231e+06 335586
                            -93.2737
C2 7.44581e+07 2.66751e+06 -92.5215
C3 3.78805e+07 3.77279e+06 -94.4492
C4 4.54025e+07 3.44931e+06 -96.0602
C5 2.71272e+08 1.23675e+07 -95.3437
C6 7.23608e+08 3.5264e+07 -94.9746
C7 2.42127e+09 1.94438e+08 -93.483
C8 1.79949e+08 1.49052e+09 -93.1263
              4.18524e+09 -90.2894
C9 0
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Within-cluster sum of squares:
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C1 150.681
C2 499.661
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C6 474.545
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C8 36.0374
C9 0
The total within-cluster sum of squares: 1890.66
The between-cluster sum of squares: 12224.3
The ratio of between to total sum of squares: 0.866053
Number of clusters: 2
Transformation: Standardize (Z)
Method: Ward's-linkage
Distance function: Euclidean
Cluster centers:
                            COORD X
   ALAND
              AWATER
                |----<del>-</del>--
C1 1.62974e+07 751228
                             -93.1396
C2 1.29047e+08 1.41561e+07 -95.0047
The total sum of squares: 14115
Within-cluster sum of squares:
   Within cluster S.S.
C1 1068.19
C2 9476.9
The total within-cluster sum of squares: 10545.1
The between-cluster sum of squares: 3569.91
The ratio of between to total sum of squares: 0.252916
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# > Task 4 Spatial constraint hierarchical clustering

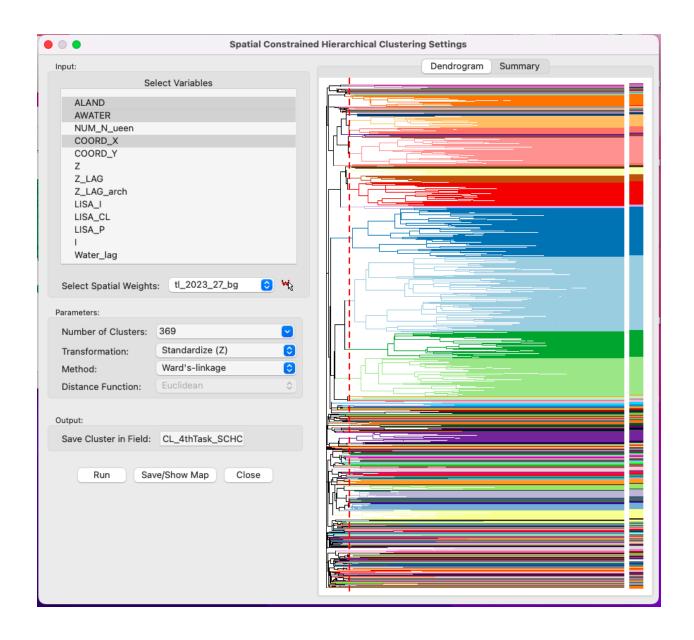
- Create a spatial weights matrix for your data
- Conducting SCHC for your data with z-standardized variables and the Ward's linkage.
  - Select your number of clusters via dendrogram
  - Read the BSS/TSS and show the cluster map

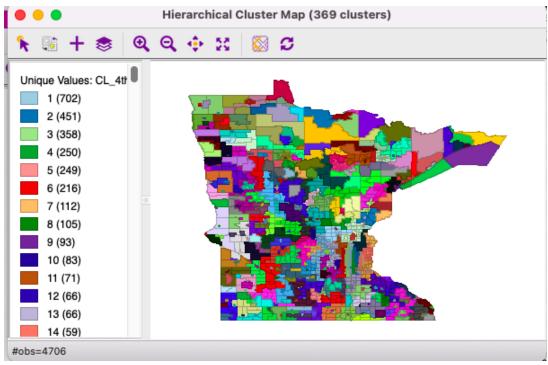
Ans- The total within-cluster sum of squares: 84.1869

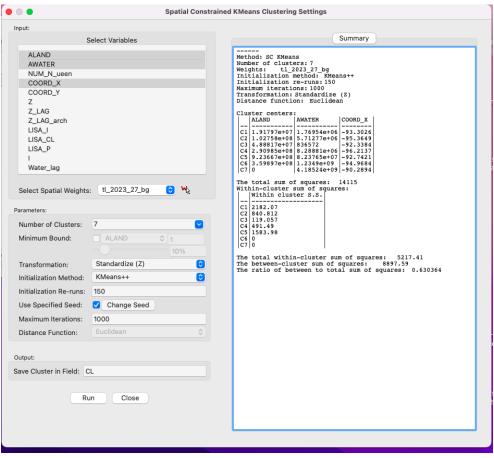
The between-cluster sum of squares: 14030.8
The ratio of between to total sum of squares: 0.994036

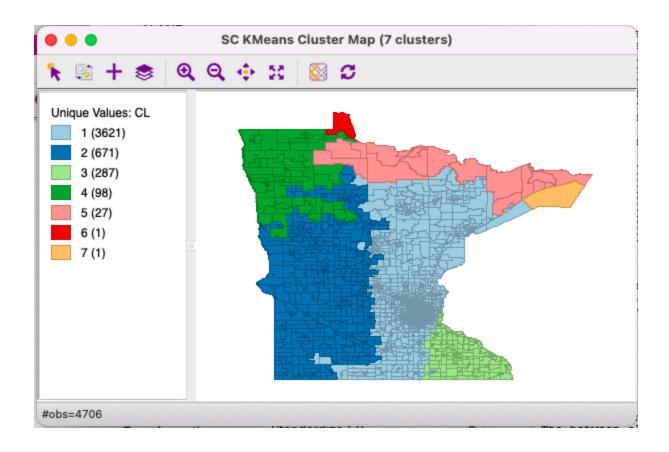
 What will be the results from the same clustering setting but without the spatial contiguity constraint? Explain from both the cluster map and the summary statistics.

Answer- With **Ward's linkage and spatial weights**, SCHC achieved a **BSS/TSS of 0.994**, creating contiguous clusters. Without constraints, the ratio dropped to **0.711**, showing spatial contiguity significantly improved cluster compactness.









### > Task 5 SKATER and OTHERS

- Implement SKATER for your data
- Save the minimum spanning tree after pruning and load it as a connectivity graph for visualization
- Explore the other settings provided in SKATER that haven't been discussed in the Tutorial (Or explore the REDCAP method), record any results or insights that come to your mind.

Answers- **SKATER** (k=5) yielded a **BSS/TSS of 0.63**, pruning a minimum spanning tree to form regions. Clusters were less compact than SCHC but offered unique spatial groupings. The saved tree visualized connectivity between clusters.

