

class8

It is important to consider scaling your data before analysis such as PCA

For example:

```
head(mtcars)
```

	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160	110	3.90	2.620	16.46	0	1	4	4
Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160	110	3.90	2.875	17.02	0	1	4	4
Datsun 710	22.8	4	108	93	3.85	2.320	18.61	1	1	4	1
Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258	110	3.08	3.215	19.44	1	0	3	1
Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360	175	3.15	3.440	17.02	0	0	3	2
Valiant	18.1	6	225	105	2.76	3.460	20.22	1	0	3	1

```
colMeans(mtcars)
```

mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec
20.090625	6.187500	230.721875	146.687500	3.596563	3.217250	17.848750
vs	am	gear	carb			
0.437500	0.406250	3.687500	2.812500			

```
apply(mtcars, 2, sd)
```

mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt
6.0269481	1.7859216	123.9386938	68.5628685	0.5346787	0.9784574
qsec	vs	am	gear	carb	
1.7869432	0.5040161	0.4989909	0.7378041	1.6152000	

```
x <- scale(mtcars)
head(x)
```

	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat
Mazda RX4	0.1508848	-0.1049878	-0.57061982	-0.5350928	0.5675137
Mazda RX4 Wag	0.1508848	-0.1049878	-0.57061982	-0.5350928	0.5675137
Datsun 710	0.4495434	-1.2248578	-0.99018209	-0.7830405	0.4739996
Hornet 4 Drive	0.2172534	-0.1049878	0.22009369	-0.5350928	-0.9661175
Hornet Sportabout	-0.2307345	1.0148821	1.04308123	0.4129422	-0.8351978
Valiant	-0.3302874	-0.1049878	-0.04616698	-0.6080186	-1.5646078

	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear
Mazda RX4	-0.610399567	-0.7771651	-0.8680278	1.1899014	0.4235542
Mazda RX4 Wag	-0.349785269	-0.4637808	-0.8680278	1.1899014	0.4235542
Datsun 710	-0.917004624	0.4260068	1.1160357	1.1899014	0.4235542
Hornet 4 Drive	-0.002299538	0.8904872	1.1160357	-0.8141431	-0.9318192
Hornet Sportabout	0.227654255	-0.4637808	-0.8680278	-0.8141431	-0.9318192
Valiant	0.248094592	1.3269868	1.1160357	-0.8141431	-0.9318192

	carb
Mazda RX4	0.7352031
Mazda RX4 Wag	0.7352031
Datsun 710	-1.1221521
Hornet 4 Drive	-1.1221521
Hornet Sportabout	-0.5030337
Valiant	-1.1221521

```
colMeans(x)
```

	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat
7.112366e-17	-1.474515e-17	-9.085614e-17	1.040834e-17	-2.918672e-16	

	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear
4.682398e-17	5.299580e-16	6.938894e-18	4.510281e-17	-3.469447e-18	

	carb
3.165870e-17	

```
round(colMeans(x), 2)
```

mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Key-point: It is usually always a good idea to scale your data prior to PCA...

Breast Cancer Biopsy Analysis

```
# Save your input data file into your Project directory
fna.data <- "https://bioboot.github.io/bimm143_S20/class-material/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			

```
#We can use -1 here to remove the first column
wisc.data <- wisc.df[,-1]
```

```
diagnosis <- 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

```
head(diagnosis)
```

```
[1] "M" "M" "M" "M" "M" "M"
```

```
table(diagnosis)
```

```
diagnosis
  B   M
357 212
```

Remove this first `diagnosis` column from the dataset as I don't want to pass this to PCA etc. It is essentially the expert “answer” that we will compare our analysis results to.

Exploratory data analysis

Q1. How many observations are in this dataset

```
dim(wisc.data)
```

```
[1] 569  30
```

569 observations

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

```
table(diagnosis)
```

```
diagnosis
  B   M
357 212
```

212 diagnoses

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

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

```
[1] 10
```

```
10 _means
```

Principal Component Analysis

```
wisc.pr <- prcomp(wisc.data, scale=T)
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					

Main “PC score plot”, “PC1 vs PC2 plot”

```
head(wisc.pr$x)
```

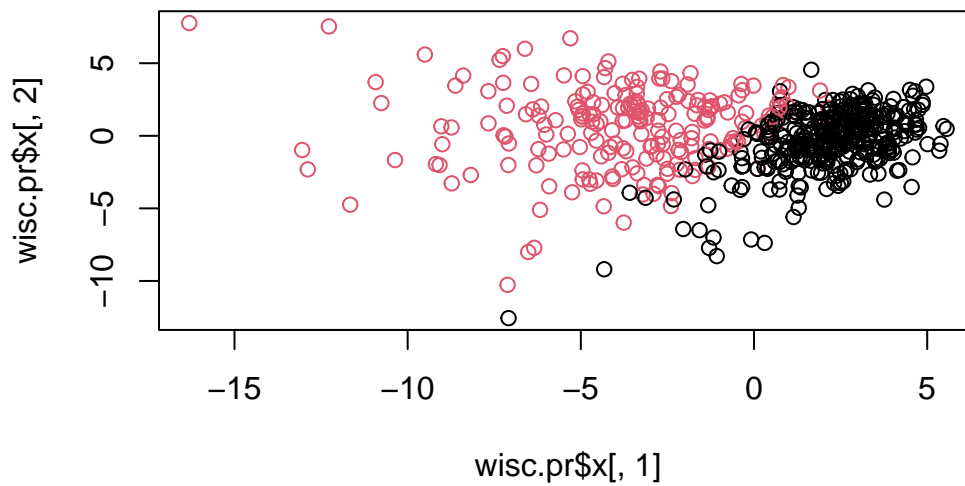
	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5	PC6
842302	-9.184755	-1.946870	-1.1221788	3.6305364	1.1940595	1.41018364
842517	-2.385703	3.764859	-0.5288274	1.1172808	-0.6212284	0.02863116
84300903	-5.728855	1.074229	-0.5512625	0.9112808	0.1769302	0.54097615
84348301	-7.116691	-10.266556	-3.2299475	0.1524129	2.9582754	3.05073750
84358402	-3.931842	1.946359	1.3885450	2.9380542	-0.5462667	-1.22541641
843786	-2.378155	-3.946456	-2.9322967	0.9402096	1.0551135	-0.45064213
	PC7	PC8	PC9	PC10	PC11	PC12
842302	2.15747152	0.39805698	-0.15698023	-0.8766305	-0.2627243	-0.8582593
842517	0.01334635	-0.24077660	-0.71127897	1.1060218	-0.8124048	0.1577838
84300903	-0.66757908	-0.09728813	0.02404449	0.4538760	0.6050715	0.1242777
84348301	1.42865363	-1.05863376	-1.40420412	-1.1159933	1.1505012	1.0104267
84358402	-0.93538950	-0.63581661	-0.26357355	0.3773724	-0.6507870	-0.1104183
843786	0.49001396	0.16529843	-0.13335576	-0.5299649	-0.1096698	0.0813699
	PC13	PC14	PC15	PC16	PC17	
842302	0.10329677	-0.690196797	0.601264078	0.74446075	-0.26523740	
842517	-0.94269981	-0.652900844	-0.008966977	-0.64823831	-0.01719707	
84300903	-0.41026561	0.016665095	-0.482994760	0.32482472	0.19075064	
84348301	-0.93245070	-0.486988399	0.168699395	0.05132509	0.48220960	
84358402	0.38760691	-0.538706543	-0.310046684	-0.15247165	0.13302526	
843786	-0.02625135	0.003133944	-0.178447576	-0.01270566	0.19671335	
	PC18	PC19	PC20	PC21	PC22	
842302	-0.54907956	0.1336499	0.34526111	0.096430045	-0.06878939	
842517	0.31801756	-0.2473470	-0.11403274	-0.077259494	0.09449530	
84300903	-0.08789759	-0.3922812	-0.20435242	0.310793246	0.06025601	
84348301	-0.03584323	-0.0267241	-0.46432511	0.433811661	0.20308706	
84358402	-0.01869779	0.4610302	0.06543782	-0.116442469	0.01763433	
843786	-0.29727706	-0.1297265	-0.07117453	-0.002400178	0.10108043	
	PC23	PC24	PC25	PC26	PC27	
842302	0.08444429	0.175102213	0.150887294	-0.201326305	-0.25236294	
842517	-0.21752666	-0.011280193	0.170360355	-0.041092627	0.18111081	
84300903	-0.07422581	-0.102671419	-0.171007656	0.004731249	0.04952586	
84348301	-0.12399554	-0.153294780	-0.077427574	-0.274982822	0.18330078	
84358402	0.13933105	0.005327110	-0.003059371	0.039219780	0.03213957	
843786	0.03344819	-0.002837749	-0.122282765	-0.030272333	-0.08438081	
	PC28	PC29	PC30			
842302	-0.0338846387	0.045607590	0.0471277407			
842517	0.0325955021	-0.005682424	0.0018662342			
84300903	0.0469844833	0.003143131	-0.0007498749			
84348301	0.0424469831	-0.069233868	0.0199198881			
84358402	-0.0347556386	0.005033481	-0.0211951203			
843786	0.0007296587	-0.019703996	-0.0034564331			


```
#plot(wisc.pr$x)
```

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

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

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



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

```
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					

.4427

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

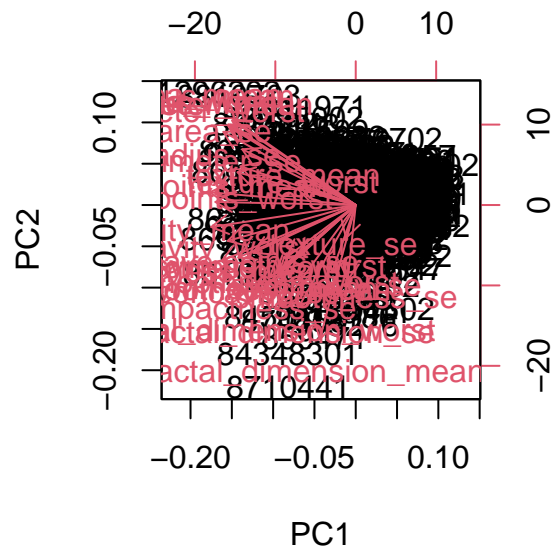
3

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

7

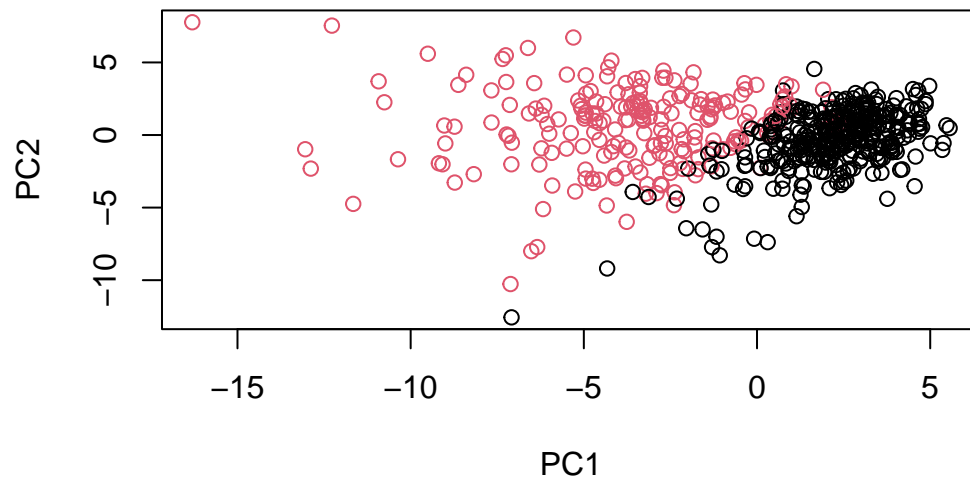
Q7. What stands out to you about this plot? Is it easy or difficult to understand? Why?

```
biplot(wisc.pr)
```



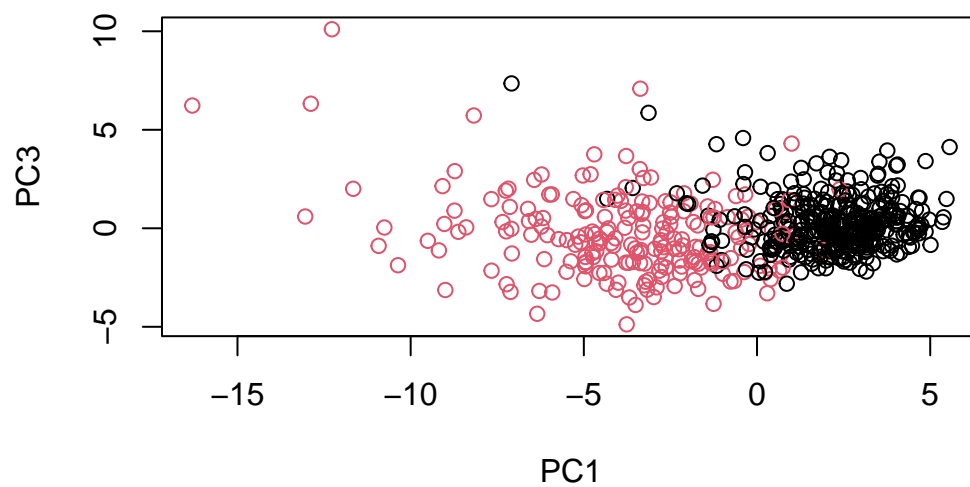
It is difficult to understand, this is because it includes all variables within the excel that are recorded, some of which do not have correlation, and due to the sheer amount, cause a saturation in the plot and makes it hard to read.

```
# Scatter plot observations by components 1 and 2
plot(wisc.pr$x[,1], wisc.pr$x[,2], col = as.factor(diagnosis) ,
     xlab = "PC1", ylab = "PC2")
```



Q8. Generate a similar plot for principal components 1 and 3. What do you notice about these plots?

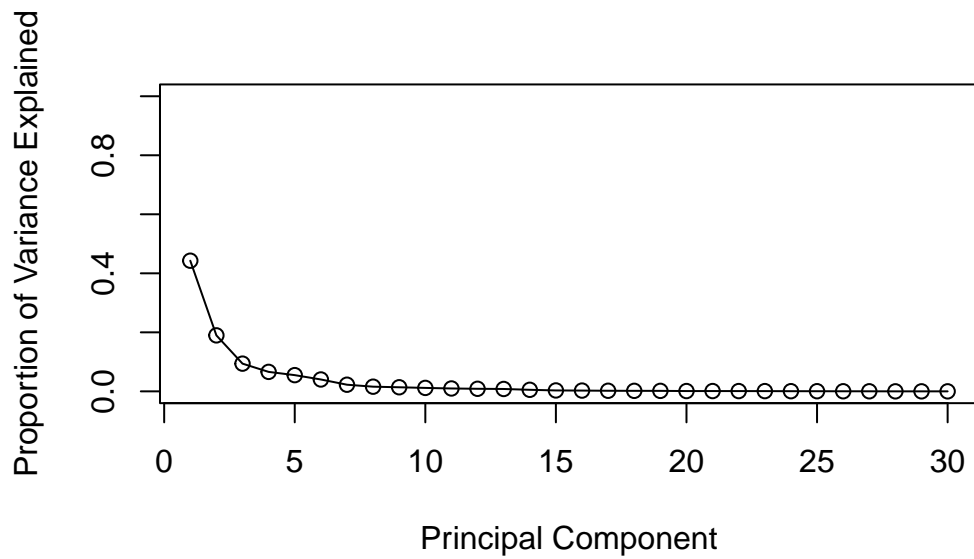
```
# Repeat for components 1 and 3
plot(wisc.pr$x[,1 ], wisc.pr$x[,3], col = as.factor(diagnosis),
     xlab = "PC1", ylab = "PC3")
```



```
pr.var <- wisc.pr$sdev^2  
head(pr.var)
```

```
[1] 13.281608  5.691355  2.817949  1.980640  1.648731  1.207357
```

```
# Variance explained by each principal component: pve  
pve <- pr.var / sum(pr.var)  
  
# Plot variance explained for each principal component  
plot(pve, xlab = "Principal Component",  
      ylab = "Proportion of Variance Explained",  
      ylim = c(0, 1), type = "o")
```



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[,1]
```

radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean
-0.21890244	-0.10372458	-0.22753729
area_mean	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean
-0.22099499	-0.14258969	-0.23928535
concavity_mean	concave.points_mean	symmetry_mean
-0.25840048	-0.26085376	-0.13816696
fractal_dimension_mean	radius_se	texture_se
-0.06436335	-0.20597878	-0.01742803
perimeter_se	area_se	smoothness_se
-0.21132592	-0.20286964	-0.01453145
compactness_se	concavity_se	concave.points_se
-0.17039345	-0.15358979	-0.18341740
symmetry_se	fractal_dimension_se	radius_worst
-0.04249842	-0.10256832	-0.22799663
texture_worst	perimeter_worst	area_worst
-0.10446933	-0.23663968	-0.22487053
smoothness_worst	compactness_worst	concavity_worst

-0.12795256	-0.21009588	-0.22876753
concave.points_worst	symmetry_worst	fractal_dimension_worst
-0.25088597	-0.12290456	-0.13178394

-0.26085376

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

```
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					

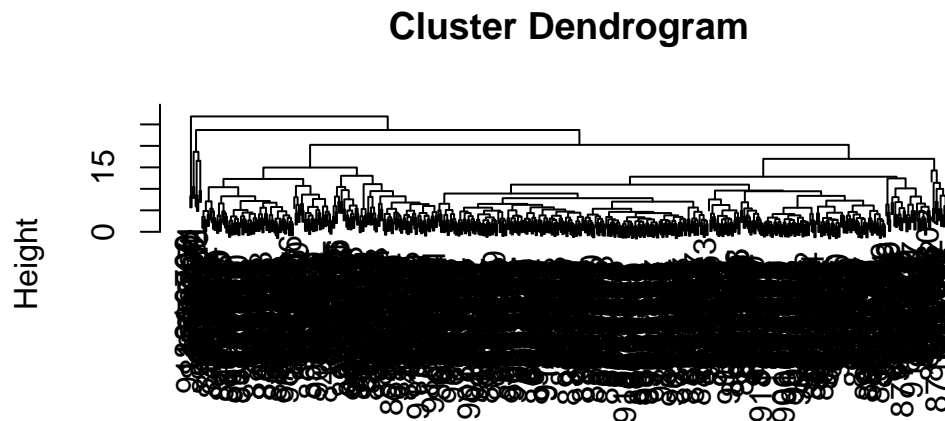
5 PCs

```
data.scaled <- scale(wisc.data)
```

```
data.dist <- dist(data.scaled)
```

```
wisc.hclust <- hclust(data.dist, method = "complete")
```

```
plot(wisc.hclust)
```

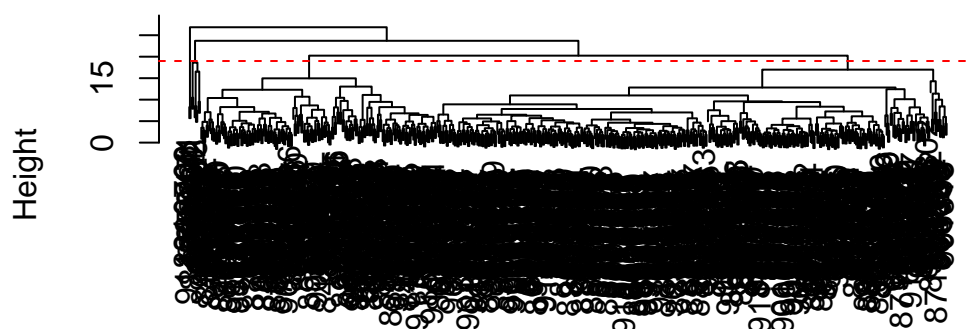


data.dist
hclust (*, "complete")

Q11. Using the `plot()` and `abline()` functions, what is the height at which the clustering model has 4 clusters?

```
plot(wisc.hclust)  
abline(h=19, col="red", lty=2)
```


Cluster Dendrogram



```
data.dist
hclust (*, "complete")
```

Height is 19

Q12. Can you find a better cluster vs diagnoses match by cutting into a different number of clusters between 2 and 10?

```
wisc.hclust.clusters <- cutree(wisc.hclust, k = 10)
table(wisc.hclust.clusters, diagnosis)
```

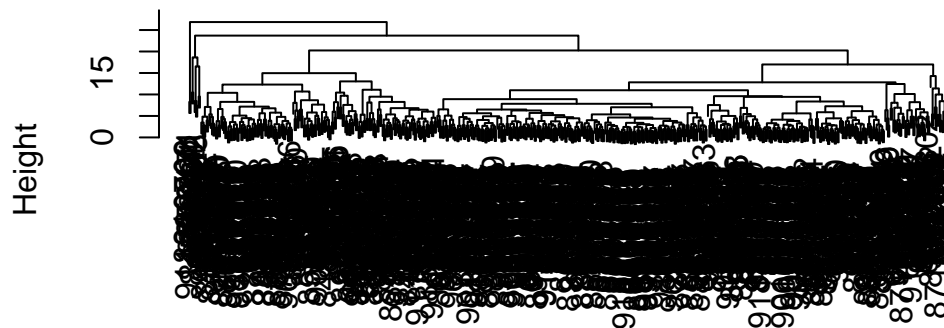
	diagnosis	
wisc.hclust.clusters	B	M
1	12	86
2	0	59
3	0	3
4	331	39
5	0	20
6	2	0
7	12	0
8	0	2
9	0	2
10	0	1

2 is the best cluster vs diagnosis match for malignant cells, as it has the highest count of malignant cells per cluster

Q13. Which method gives your favorite results for the same data.dist dataset?
Explain your reasoning.

```
wisc.hclust1 <- hclust(data.dist, method = "complete")  
plot(wisc.hclust1)
```

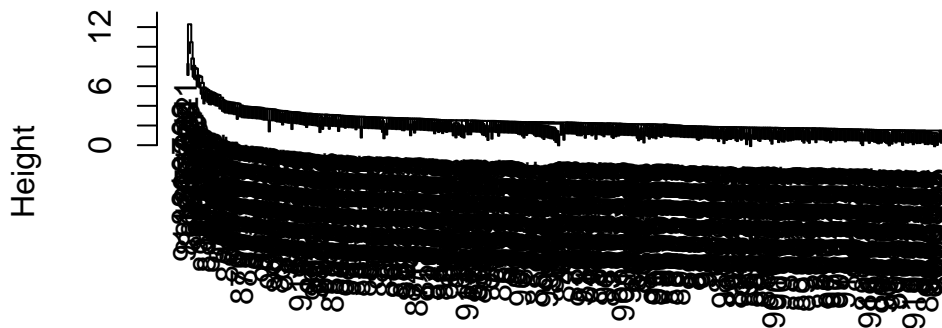
Cluster Dendrogram



data.dist
hclust (*, "complete")

```
wisc.hclust2 <- hclust(data.dist, method = "single")  
plot(wisc.hclust2)
```

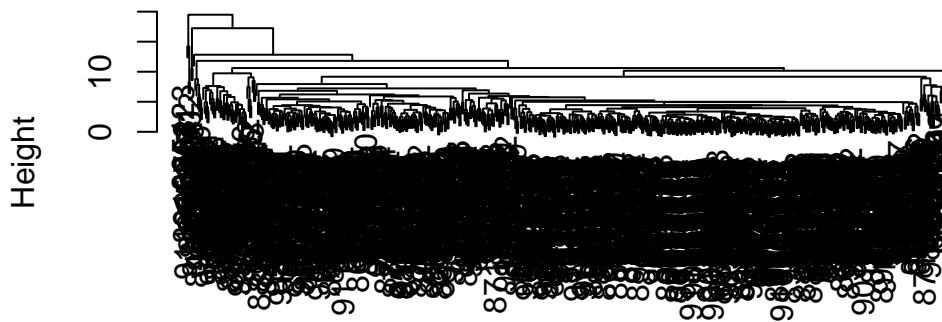
Cluster Dendrogram



```
data.dist  
hclust (*, "single")
```

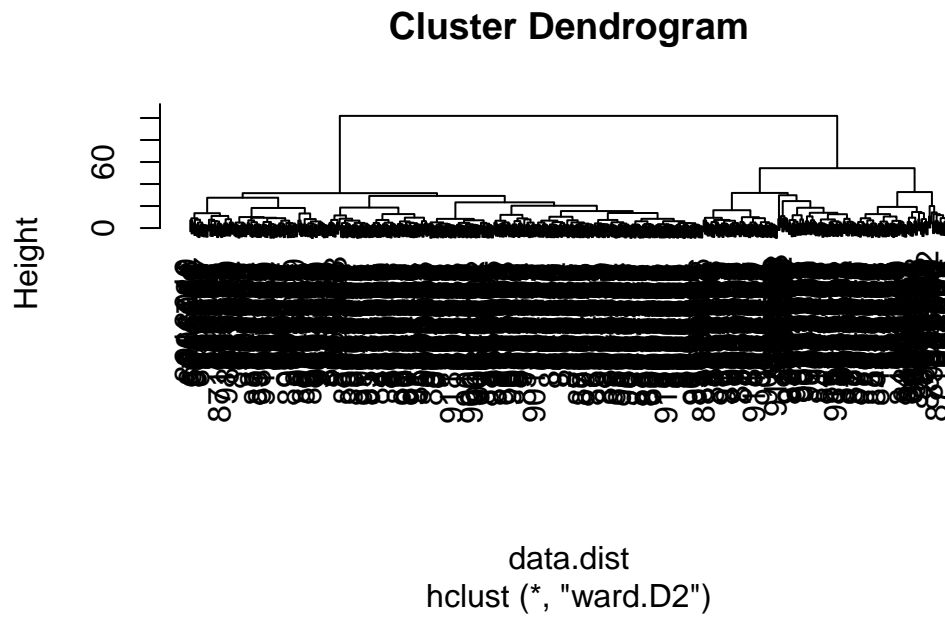
```
wisc.hclust3 <- hclust(data.dist, method = "average")  
plot(wisc.hclust3)
```

Cluster Dendrogram



```
data.dist  
hclust (*, "average")
```

```
wisc.hclust4 <- hclust(data.dist, method = "ward.D2")  
plot(wisc.hclust4)
```



I like ward.D2 since the organization pattern is the easiest to read and the most central