

Class 8 : Mini Project

Soobin (PID:A15201229)

2/10/2022

Unsupervised Learning Analysis of Human Breast Cancer Cells

Here we read data from the University of Wisconsin Medical Center on breast cancer patients

```
# 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)
```

Examine wisc.df

```
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
```

```
nrow(wisc.df)
```

```
## [1] 569
```

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

```
## [1] 31
```

Q1. How many observations are in this dataset? There are 569 rows and 31 columns

Create a new data.frame that omits the first column

```
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			

Setup a separate new vector called diagnosis that contains the data from the diagnosis column of the original dataset.

```
diagnosis <- as.factor(wisc.df$diagnosis)
table(diagnosis)
```

```
## diagnosis
##    B    M
## 357 212
```

Q2. How many of the observations have a malignant diagnosis? 212 observations have malignant diagnosis.

First, we will examine the column names

```
wanted_colnames <- colnames(wisc.df)
```

We will use `grep()` function to find features that have suffix `"_mean"`

```
length(grep(wanted_colnames, pattern = "_mean"))
```

```
## [1] 10
```

Q3. How many variables/features in the data are suffixed with `"_mean"`? There are 10 variables in the data that are suffixed with `"_mean"`.

Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

We will check the mean and standard deviation of the features of `wisc.data`

```
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
```

Here we need to scale the data before PCA as the various variables (i.e. columns) have very different scales.

```
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
```

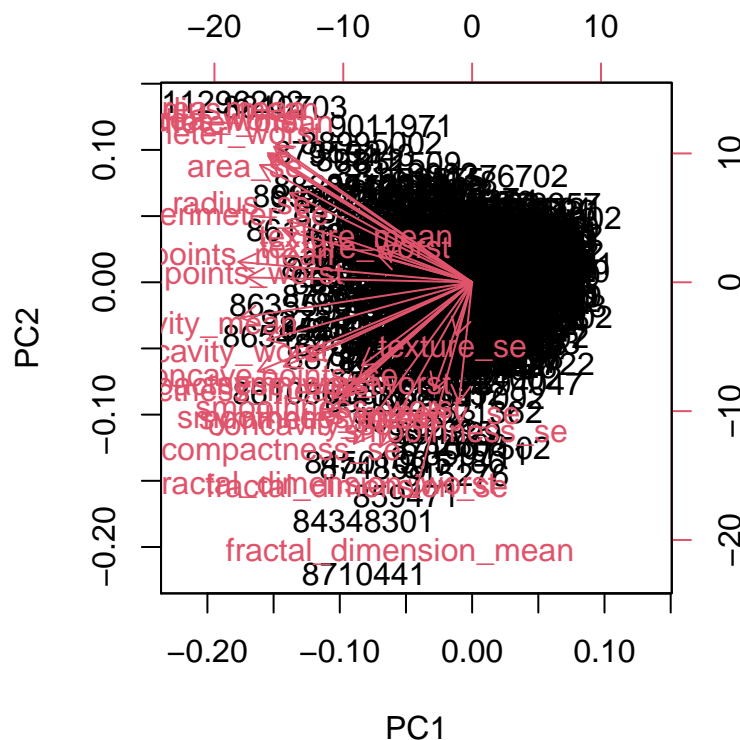
Q4. From your results, what proportion of the original variance is captured by the first principal components (PC1)? PC1 captures 44.27% of the variance.

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

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

Interpreting PCA results

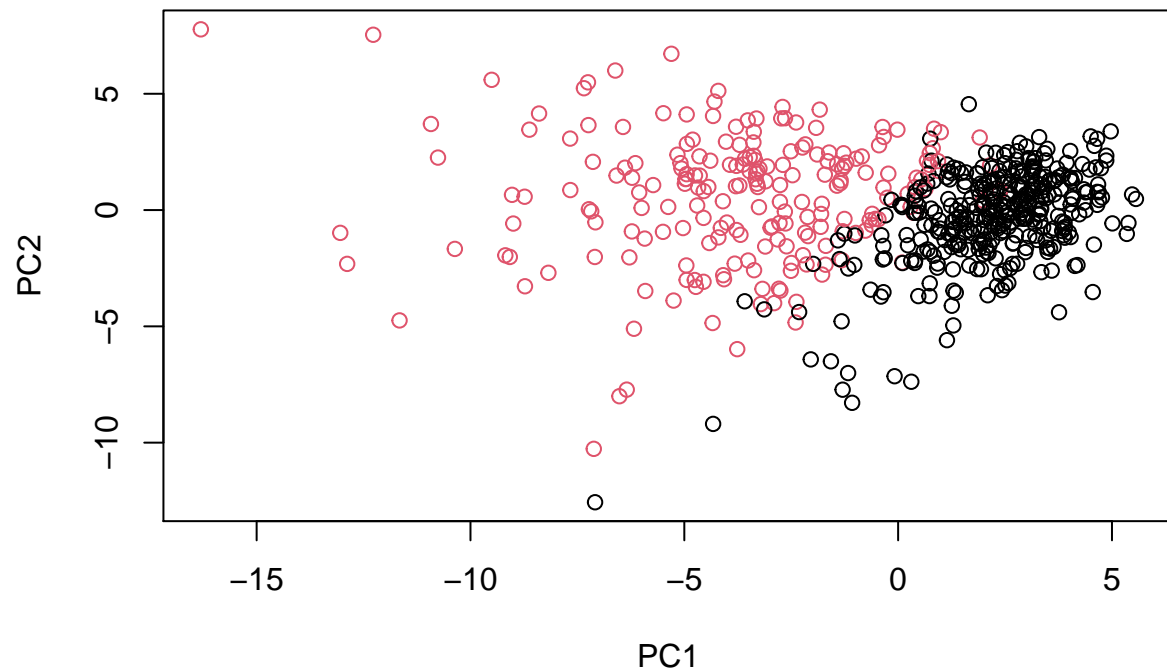
```
biplot(wisc.pr)
```



Q7. What stands out to you about this plot? Is it easy or difficult to understand? Why? The rownames and observation overlap each other, which is difficult to understand this plot. The plot contains non-trivial numbers of observations and variables that there are other visualization methods that better represent the data.

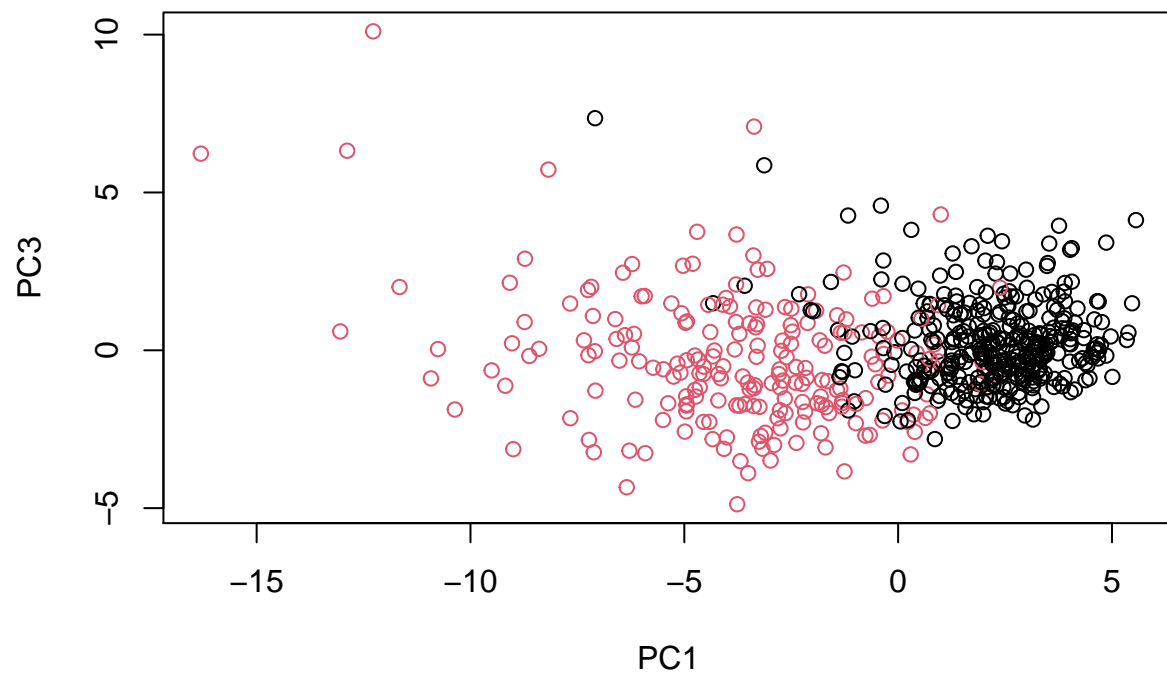
Now I will make my main result: The “PCA plot” (a.k.a. “score plot”, PC1 and PC2 plot) -> Healthy individuals have similar cell characteristics

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



Q8. Generate a similar plot for principal components 1 and 3. What do you notice about these plots? The plot for PC1 and PC2 has a cleaner cut separating the two subgroups because PC2 explains more variance in the original data than principal component 3. But the plot for PC1 and PC3 also shows that PC1 captures a separation of malignant (red) and benign (black) data.

```
plot(wisc.pr$x[,c(1,3)], col=diagnosis)
```

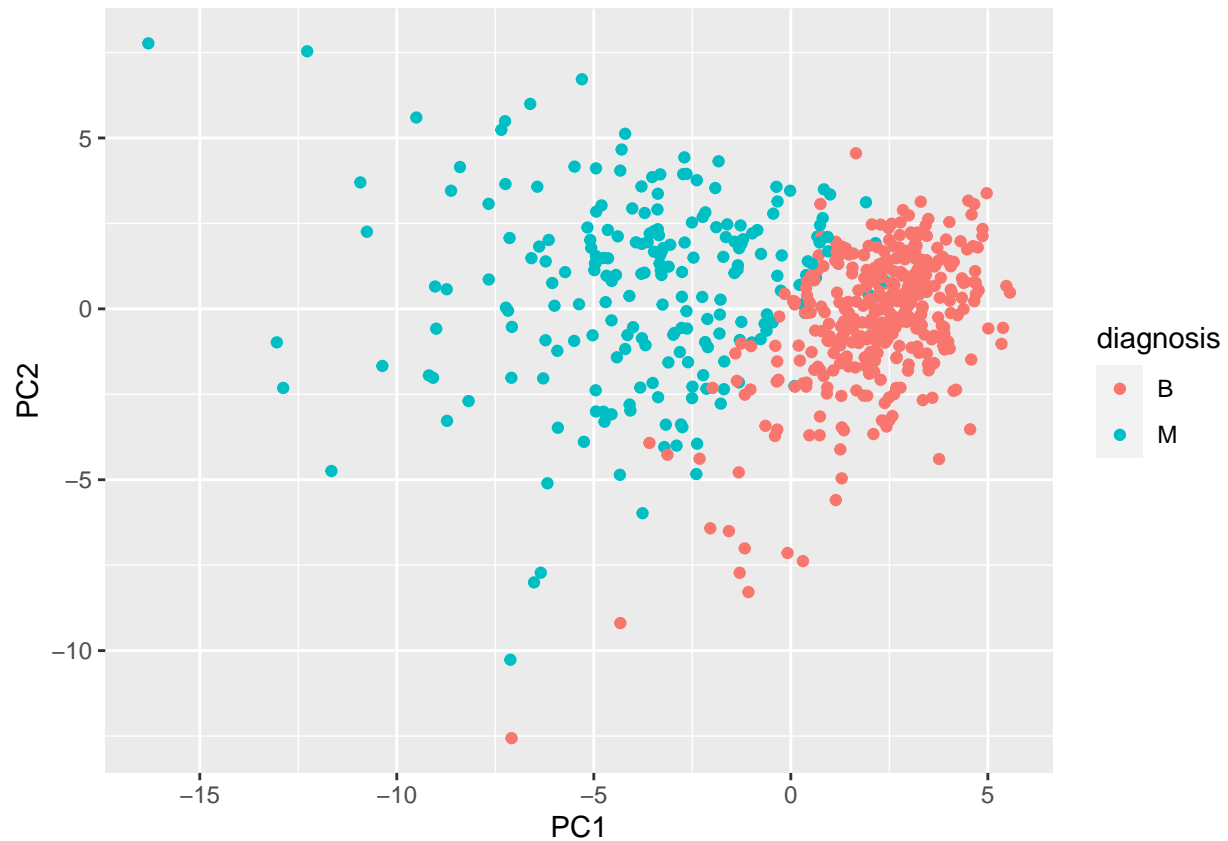


We will use a `ggplot()` to create a graph that is more aesthetic.

```
# load ggplot2
library(ggplot2)

# ggplot only takes data.frame
df <- as.data.frame(wisc.pr$x)
df$diagnosis <- diagnosis

# Make a scatterplot
ggplot(df, aes(x = wisc.pr$x[,1], y = wisc.pr$x[,2], col = diagnosis)) + geom_point() + labs(x = "PC1",
```

Variance explained

Calculate the variance of each principal component by squaring the sdev component of wisc.pr

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

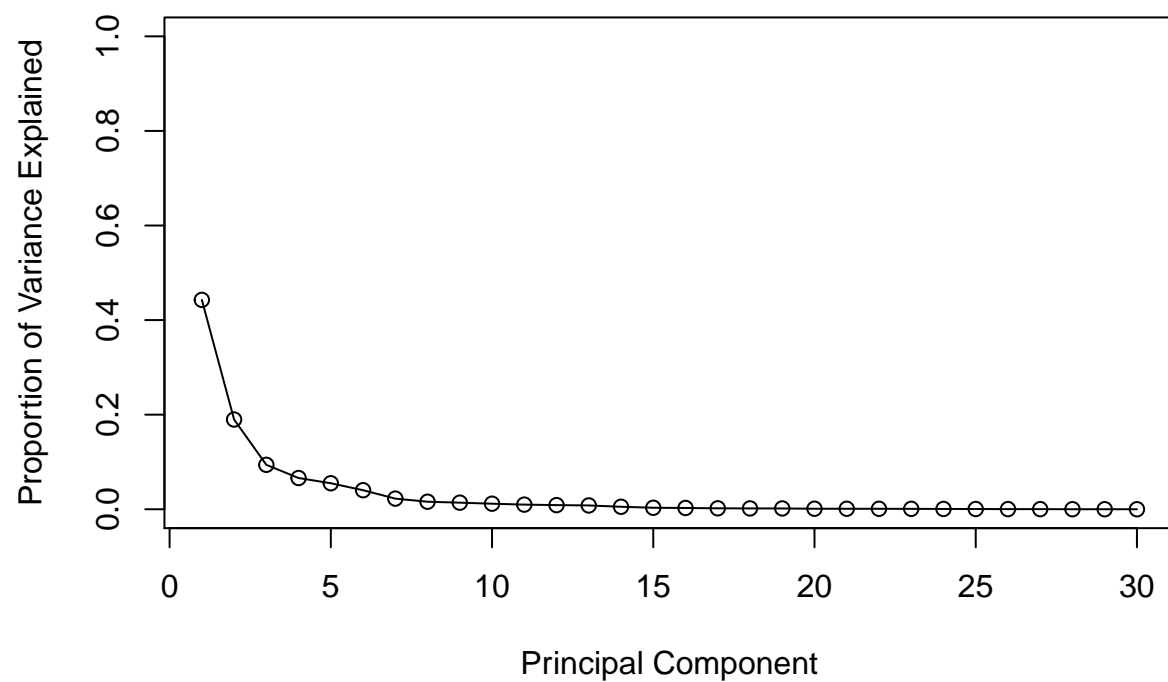
```
## [1] 13.281608  5.691355  2.817949  1.980640  1.648731  1.207357
```

Calculate the variance explained by each principal component by dividing by the total variance explained of all principal components

```
pve <- pr.var / sum(pr.var)
```

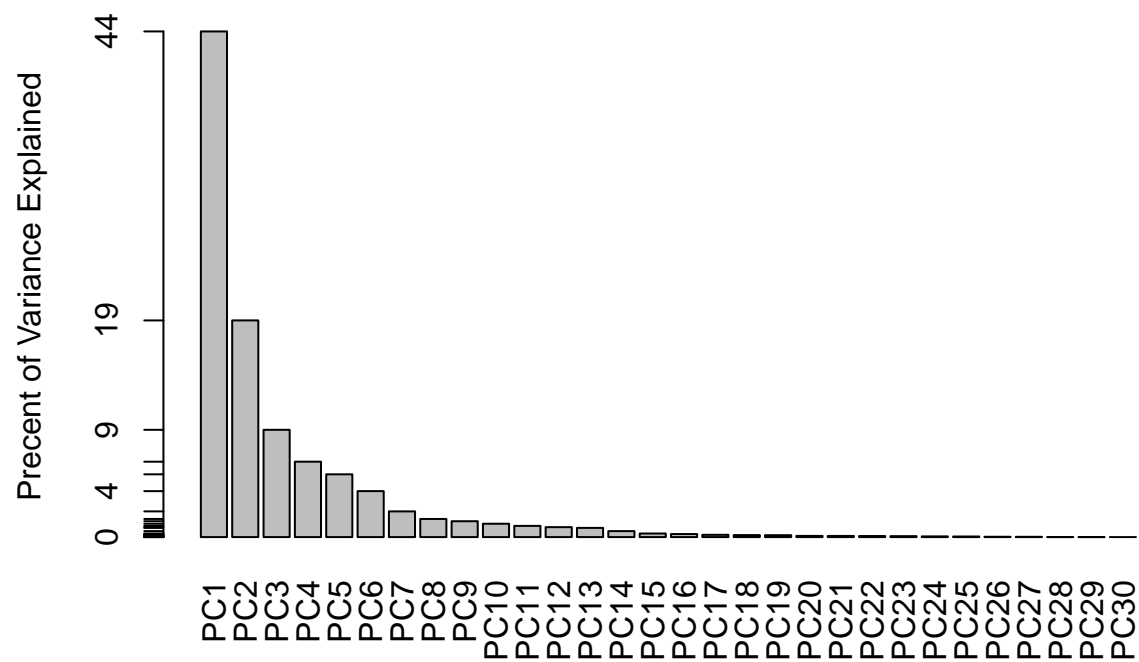
Plot the variance explained for each principal component

```
# type = "p" (only point)
# type = "l" (only line)
# type = "b" (both point and line, not passing through)
# type = "o" (both point and line, passing through)
plot(pve, ylab = "Proportion of Variance Explained", xlab = "Principal Component", ylim = c(0, 1), type =
```



Plot a bargraph

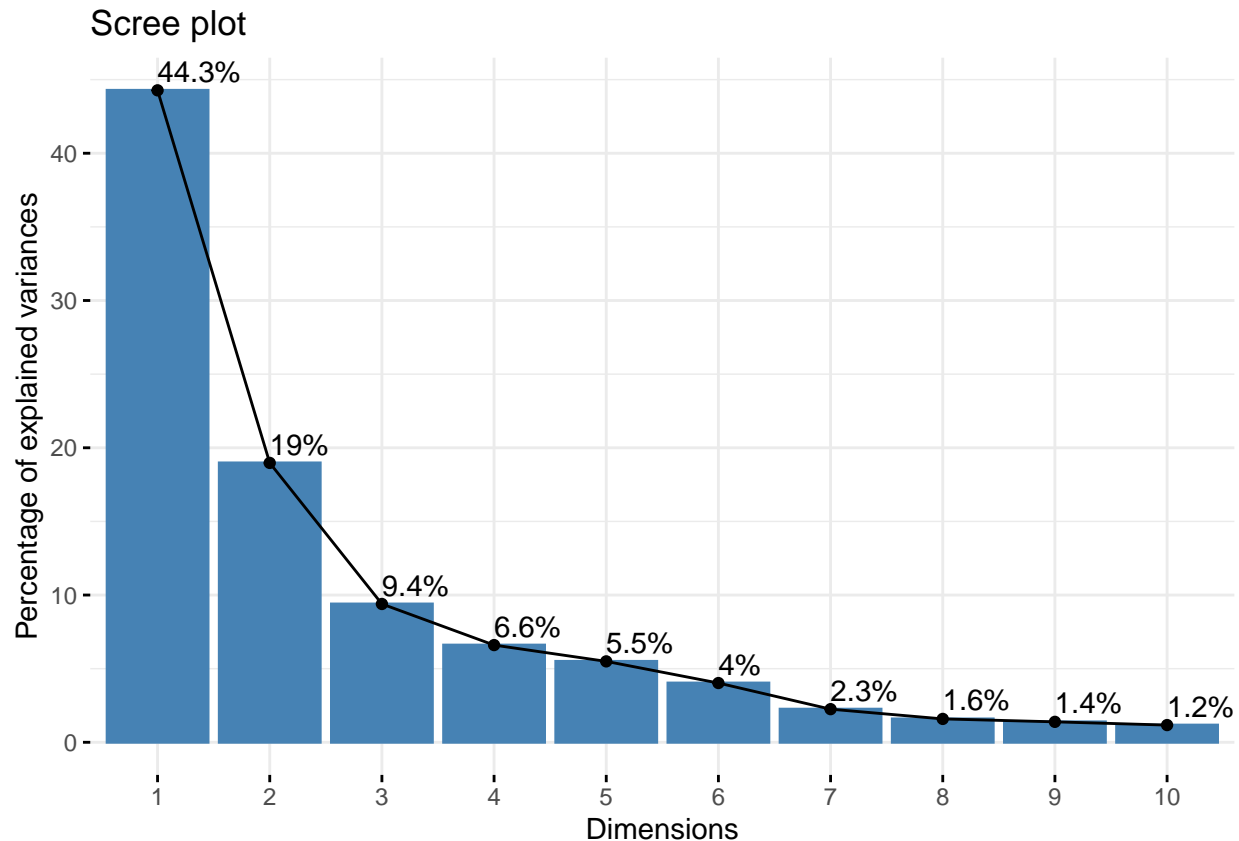
```
# Alternative scree plot of the same data, note data driven y-axis
barplot(pve, ylab = "Precent of Variance Explained",
        names.arg=paste0("PC",1:length(pve)), las=2, axes = FALSE)
axis(2, at=pve, labels=round(pve,2)*100 )
```



```
## ggplot based graph
# install.packages("factoextra")
library(factoextra)
```

```
## Welcome! Want to learn more? See two factoextra-related books at https://goo.gl/ve3WBa
```

```
fviz_eig(wisc.pr, addlabels = TRUE)
```



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`? The component of the loading vector for the feature `concave.points_mean` is -0.26085376.

Q10. What is the minimum number of principal components required to explain 80% of the variance of the data? 5 PCs are required to explain 80% of the variance of the data.

Hierarchical Clustering

```
# Scale the wisc.data using the scale() function
data.scaled <- scale(wisc.data)
```

```
# Calculate the Euclidean distance between all pairs of observation
data.dist <- dist(data.scaled)
```

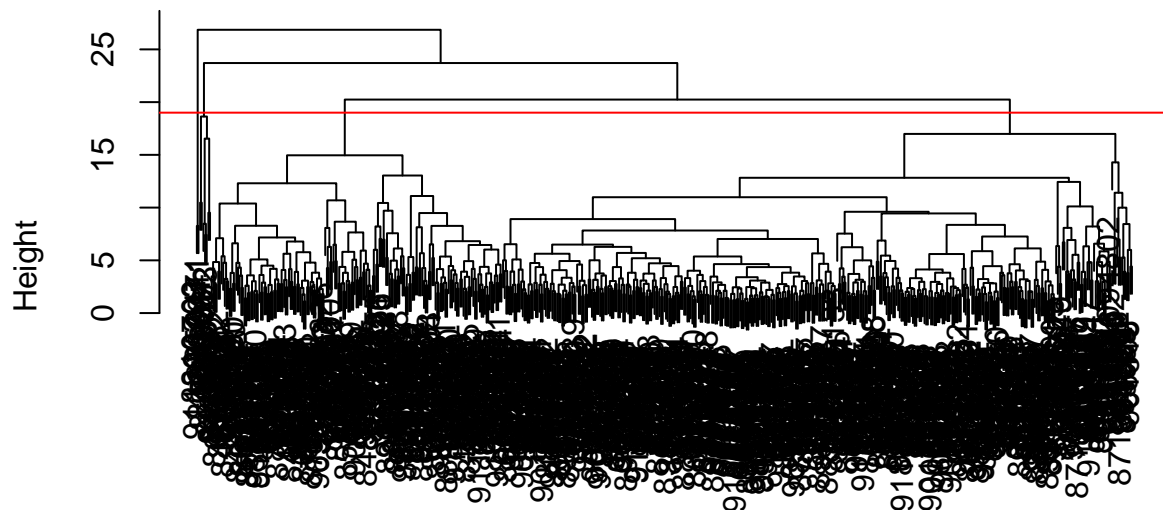
```
wisc.hclust <- hclust(data.dist, "complete")
```

Results of hierarchical clustering

Q11. Using the `plot()` and `abline()` functions, what is the height at which the clustering model has 4 clusters? When $h = 19$, the clustering model will have 4 clusters.

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

Cluster Dendrogram



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

Selecting number of clusters

```
wisc.hclust.clusters <- cutree(wisc.hclust, k=4)
table(wisc.hclust.clusters, diagnosis)
```

```
##              diagnosis
## wisc.hclust.clusters  B  M
##              1  12 165
##              2   2   5
##              3 343  40
##              4   0   2
```

Q12. Can you find a better cluster vs diagnoses match by cutting into a different number of clusters between 2 and 10? No, 4 clusters shows the best cluster vs. diagnoses match.

Using different methods

```
wisc.hclust <- hclust(data.dist, "complete")
wisc.hclust1 <- hclust(data.dist, "single")
wisc.hclust2 <- hclust(data.dist, "average")
wisc.hclust3 <- hclust(data.dist, "ward.D2")
```

```
wisc.hclust.clusters <- cutree(wisc.hclust, k=4)
table(wisc.hclust.clusters, diagnosis)
```

```
##              diagnosis
## wisc.hclust.clusters  B  M
##              1  12 165
##              2   2   5
##              3 343  40
##              4   0   2
```

```
wisc.hclust.clusters <- cutree(wisc.hclust1, k=4)
table(wisc.hclust.clusters, diagnosis)
```

```
##              diagnosis
## wisc.hclust.clusters  B  M
##              1 356 209
##              2   1   0
##              3   0   2
##              4   0   1
```

```
wisc.hclust.clusters <- cutree(wisc.hclust2, k=4)
table(wisc.hclust.clusters, diagnosis)
```

```
##              diagnosis
## wisc.hclust.clusters  B  M
##              1 355 209
##              2   2   0
##              3   0   1
##              4   0   2
```

```
wisc.hclust.clusters <- cutree(wisc.hclust3, k=4)
table(wisc.hclust.clusters, diagnosis)
```

```
##              diagnosis
## wisc.hclust.clusters  B  M
##              1   0 115
##              2   6  48
##              3 337  48
##              4  14   1
```

Q13. Which method gives your favorite results for the same data.dist dataset? Explain your reasoning. “complete” and “ward.D2” methods both distributes the clusters pretty well. I personally prefer “ward.D2” method because I like how it gives minimum increase in total within-cluster variance. Also it is Dr.Grant’s favorite! XD

OPTIONAL: K-means clustering

K-means clustering and comparing results

```
wisc.km <- kmeans( scale(wisc.data), centers = 2, nstart=20 )
wisc.km

## K-means clustering with 2 clusters of sizes 380, 189
##
## Cluster means:
##   radius_mean texture_mean perimeter_mean area_mean smoothness_mean
## 1 -0.4839991  -0.2392792    -0.5002281 -0.4788067    -0.3027573
## 2  0.9731199   0.4810905     1.0057496  0.9626801     0.6087185
## compactness_mean concavity_mean concave.points_mean symmetry_mean
## 1      -0.5072157      -0.566218      -0.5787172    -0.3036938
## 2      1.0197987      1.138428       1.1635583     0.6106013
## fractal_dimension_mean radius_se texture_se perimeter_se area_se
## 1      -0.1253409 -0.4266633 -0.02123923  -0.4274994 -0.4010770
## 2      0.2520081  0.8578415  0.04270321   0.8595226  0.8063982
## smoothness_se compactness_se concavity_se concave.points_se symmetry_se
## 1  -0.00847796  -0.3453923  -0.3164930    -0.3857371  -0.0697603
## 2   0.01704563   0.6944395   0.6363352     0.7755561   0.1402588
## fractal_dimension_se radius_worst texture_worst perimeter_worst area_worst
## 1      -0.2062424  -0.516850   -0.2516015    -0.5297141 -0.4984986
## 2      0.4146673   1.039169    0.5058654     1.0650336  1.0022723
## smoothness_worst compactness_worst concavity_worst concave.points_worst
## 1      -0.3022796  -0.4725007  -0.5189444    -0.569588
## 2      0.6077580   0.9500013   1.0433804     1.145203
## symmetry_worst fractal_dimension_worst
## 1      -0.2968747      -0.3093244
## 2      0.5968910       0.6219221
##
## Clustering vector:
##   842302  842517  84300903  84348301  84358402  843786  844359  84458202
##      2      2      2      2      2      2      2      2
##   844981  84501001  845636  84610002  846226  846381  84667401  84799002
##      2      2      1      2      2      1      2      2
##   848406  84862001  849014  8510426  8510653  8510824  8511133  851509
##      1      2      2      1      1      1      2      2
##   852552  852631  852763  852781  852973  853201  853401  853612
##      2      2      2      2      2      2      2      2
## 85382601  854002  854039  854253  854268  854941  855133  855138
##      2      2      2      2      2      1      1      1
##   855167  855563  855625  856106  85638502  857010  85713702  85715
##      1      1      2      1      1      2      1      2
##   857155  857156  857343  857373  857374  857392  857438  85759902
##      1      1      1      1      1      2      1      1
##   857637  857793  857810  858477  858970  858981  858986  859196
##      2      2      1      1      1      1      2      1
## 85922302  859283  859464  859465  859471  859487  859575  859711
##      2      2      1      1      2      1      2      1
##   859717  859983  8610175  8610404  8610629  8610637  8610862  8610908
##      2      1      1      2      1      2      2      1
```

##	861103	8611161	8611555	8611792	8612080	8612399	86135501	86135502
##	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
##	861597	861598	861648	861799	861853	862009	862028	86208
##	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
##	86211	862261	862485	862548	862717	862722	862965	862980
##	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
##	862989	863030	863031	863270	86355	864018	864033	86408
##	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
##	86409	864292	864496	864685	864726	864729	864877	865128
##	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
##	865137	86517	865423	865432	865468	86561	866083	866203
##	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
##	866458	866674	866714	8670	86730502	867387	867739	868202
##	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1
##	868223	868682	868826	868871	868999	869104	869218	869224
##	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
##	869254	869476	869691	86973701	86973702	869931	871001501	871001502
##	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
##	8710441	87106	8711002	8711003	8711202	8711216	871122	871149
##	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
##	8711561	8711803	871201	8712064	8712289	8712291	87127	8712729
##	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2
##	8712766	8712853	87139402	87163	87164	871641	871642	872113
##	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
##	872608	87281702	873357	873586	873592	873593	873701	873843
##	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
##	873885	874158	874217	874373	874662	874839	874858	875093
##	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
##	875099	875263	87556202	875878	875938	877159	877486	877500
##	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
##	877501	877989	878796	87880	87930	879523	879804	879830
##	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
##	8810158	8810436	881046502	8810528	8810703	881094802	8810955	8810987
##	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
##	8811523	8811779	8811842	88119002	8812816	8812818	8812844	8812877
##	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
##	8813129	88143502	88147101	88147102	88147202	881861	881972	88199202
##	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
##	88203002	88206102	882488	88249602	88299702	883263	883270	88330202
##	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
##	88350402	883539	883852	88411702	884180	884437	884448	884626
##	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
##	88466802	884689	884948	88518501	885429	8860702	886226	886452
##	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1
##	88649001	886776	887181	88725602	887549	888264	888570	889403
##	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
##	889719	88995002	8910251	8910499	8910506	8910720	8910721	8910748
##	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
##	8910988	8910996	8911163	8911164	8911230	8911670	8911800	8911834
##	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
##	8912049	8912055	89122	8912280	8912284	8912521	8912909	8913
##	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
##	8913049	89143601	89143602	8915	891670	891703	891716	891923
##	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1

##	891936	892189	892214	892399	892438	892604	89263202	892657
##	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
##	89296	893061	89344	89346	893526	893548	893783	89382601
##	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
##	89382602	893988	894047	894089	894090	894326	894329	894335
##	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
##	894604	894618	894855	895100	89511501	89511502	89524	895299
##	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
##	8953902	895633	896839	896864	897132	897137	897374	89742801
##	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
##	897604	897630	897880	89812	89813	898143	89827	898431
##	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
##	89864002	898677	898678	89869	898690	899147	899187	899667
##	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
##	899987	9010018	901011	9010258	9010259	901028	9010333	901034301
##	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
##	901034302	901041	9010598	9010872	9010877	901088	9011494	9011495
##	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
##	9011971	9012000	9012315	9012568	9012795	901288	9013005	901303
##	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
##	901315	9013579	9013594	9013838	901549	901836	90250	90251
##	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
##	902727	90291	902975	902976	903011	90312	90317302	903483
##	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
##	903507	903516	903554	903811	90401601	90401602	904302	904357
##	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
##	90439701	904647	904689	9047	904969	904971	905189	905190
##	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
##	90524101	905501	905502	905520	905539	905557	905680	905686
##	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
##	905978	90602302	906024	906290	906539	906564	906616	906878
##	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
##	907145	907367	907409	90745	90769601	90769602	907914	907915
##	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
##	908194	908445	908469	908489	908916	909220	909231	909410
##	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
##	909411	909445	90944601	909777	9110127	9110720	9110732	9110944
##	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
##	911150	911157302	9111596	9111805	9111843	911201	911202	9112085
##	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
##	9112366	9112367	9112594	9112712	911296201	911296202	9113156	911320501
##	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
##	911320502	9113239	9113455	9113514	9113538	911366	9113778	9113816
##	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
##	911384	9113846	911391	911408	911654	911673	911685	911916
##	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
##	912193	91227	912519	912558	912600	913063	913102	913505
##	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
##	913512	913535	91376701	91376702	914062	914101	914102	914333
##	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
##	914366	914580	914769	91485	914862	91504	91505	915143
##	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2
##	915186	915276	91544001	91544002	915452	915460	91550	915664
##	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1

```
##      915691      915940  91594602      916221      916799      916838      917062      917080
##          2          1          1          1          2          2          1          1
##      917092  91762702      91789      917896      917897      91805  91813701  91813702
##          1          2          1          1          1          1          1          1
##      918192      918465      91858  91903901  91903902  91930402      919537      919555
##          1          1          1          1          1          2          1          2
##  91979701      919812      921092      921362      921385      921386      921644      922296
##          1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1
##      922297      922576      922577      922840      923169      923465      923748      923780
##          1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1
##      924084      924342      924632      924934      924964      925236      925277      925291
##          1          1          1          1          1          1          1          1
##      925292      925311      925622      926125      926424      926682      926954      927241
##          1          1          2          2          2          2          2          2
##      92751
##          1
##
```

```
## Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:
```

```
## [1] 5249.946 6325.137
```

```
## (between_SS / total_SS = 32.1 %)
```

```
##
```

```
## Available components:
```

```
##
```

```
## [1] "cluster"      "centers"      "totss"        "withinss"     "tot.withinss"
```

```
## [6] "betweenss"     "size"         "iter"         "ifault"
```

```
table(wisc.km$cluster, diagnosis)
```

```
##      diagnosis
```

```
##          B      M
```

```
##    1 343   37
```

```
##    2   14  175
```

Q14. How well does k-means separate the two diagnoses? How does it compare to your hclust results? I think k-means did a decent job in separating two diagnoses. Looking at the table, it looks like the hierarchical clustering model assigns most of the observations to cluster 1 and cluster 4, while the k-means algorithm distributes the observations relatively evenly among all clusters.

```
table(wisc.hclust.clusters, wisc.km$cluster)
```

```
##
```

```
## wisc.hclust.clusters    1    2
```

```
##              1    2 113
```

```
##              2    4   50
```

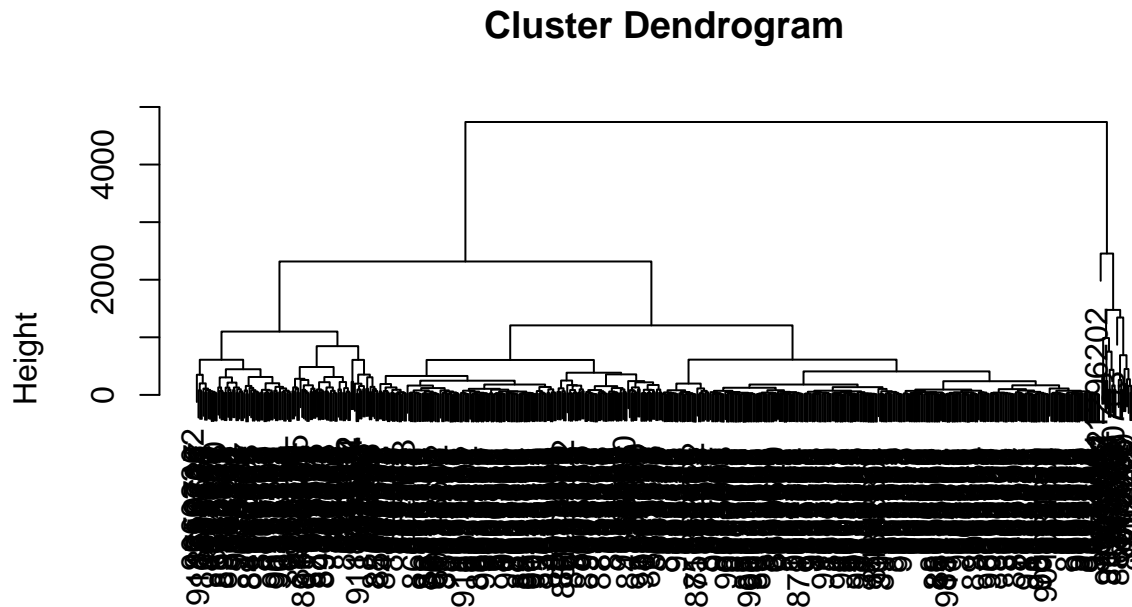
```
##              3 369   16
```

```
##              4    5   10
```

Combining methods

First let's try clustering the raw data

```
hc <- hclust( dist(wisc.data) )
plot(hc)
```



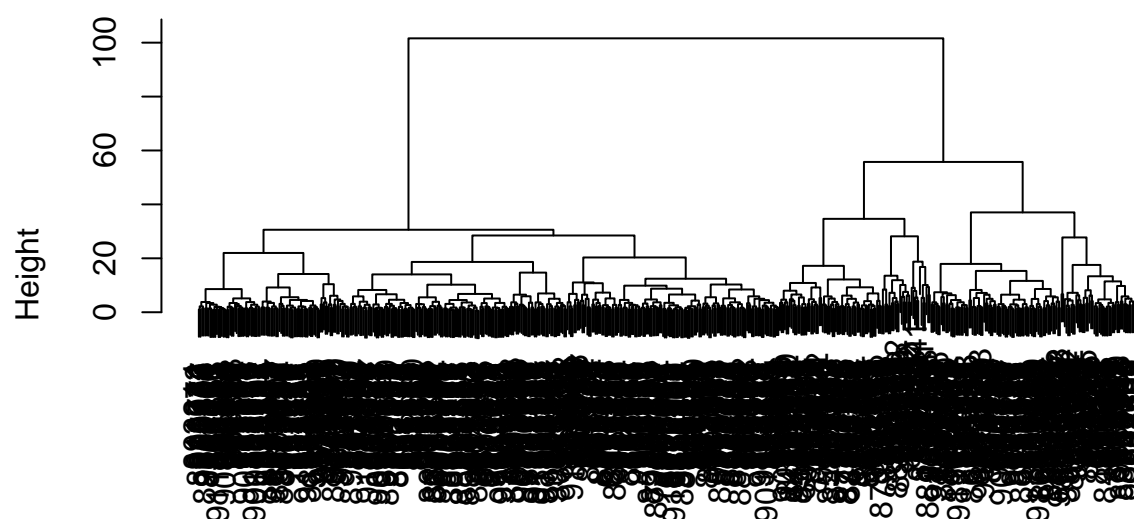
```
dist(wisc.data)
hclust (*, "complete")
```

We can combine methods to be useful. We can take our PCA results and apply clustering to them.

Here we will take the first 7 PCs for clustering

```
pcdist <- wisc.pr$x[, 1:7]
wisc.pr.hclust <- hclust( dist(pcdist), method="ward.D2" )
plot(wisc.pr.hclust)
```

Cluster Dendrogram



```
dist(pcdist)
hclust (*, "ward.D2")
```

```
grps <- cutree(wisc.pr.hclust, k=2)
table(grps)
```

```
## grps
##   1   2
## 216 353
```

```
table(diagnosis)
```

```
## diagnosis
##   B   M
## 357 212
```

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

```
##           grps
## diagnosis   1   2
##           B  28 329
##           M 188  24
```

Q15. How well does the newly created model with two clusters separate out the two diagnoses?
The newly created model with two clusters separate out the two diagnosis pretty well.

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

```
##      diagnosis
## grps   B    M
##    1  28 188
##    2 329  24
```

Q16. How well do the k-means and hierarchical clustering models you created in previous sections (i.e. before PCA) do in terms of separating the diagnoses? I think both clustering models before PCA did a decent job in separating the diagnoses.

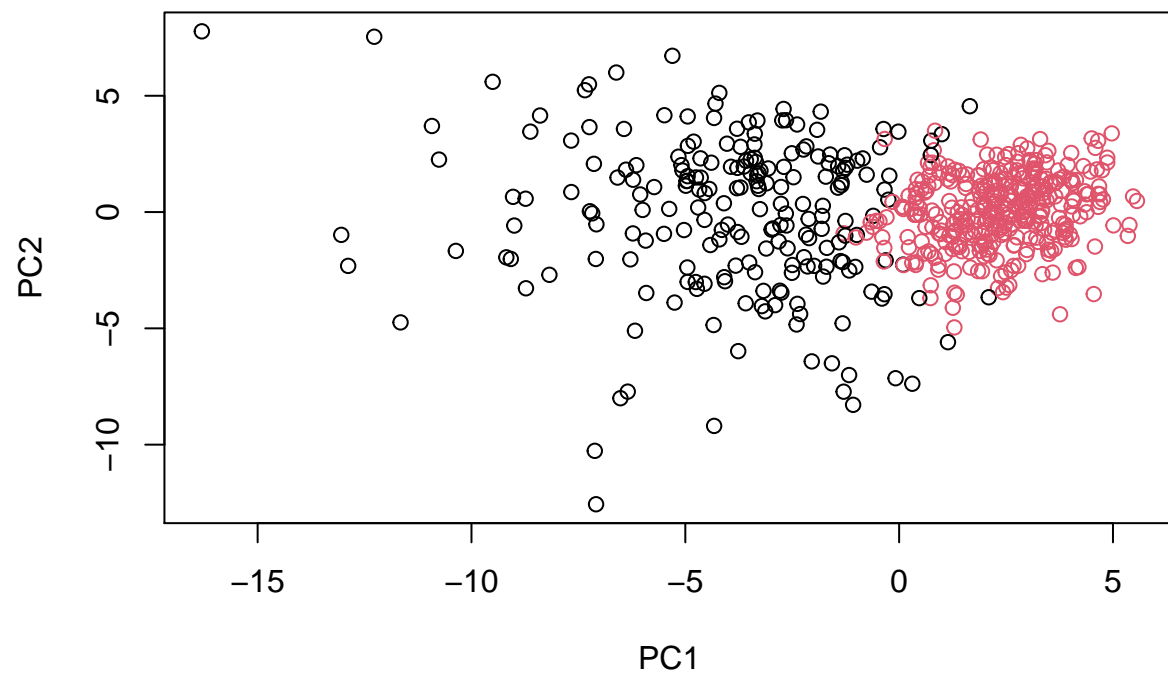
```
table(wisc.km$cluster, diagnosis)
```

```
##      diagnosis
##        B    M
##    1 343  37
##    2  14 175
```

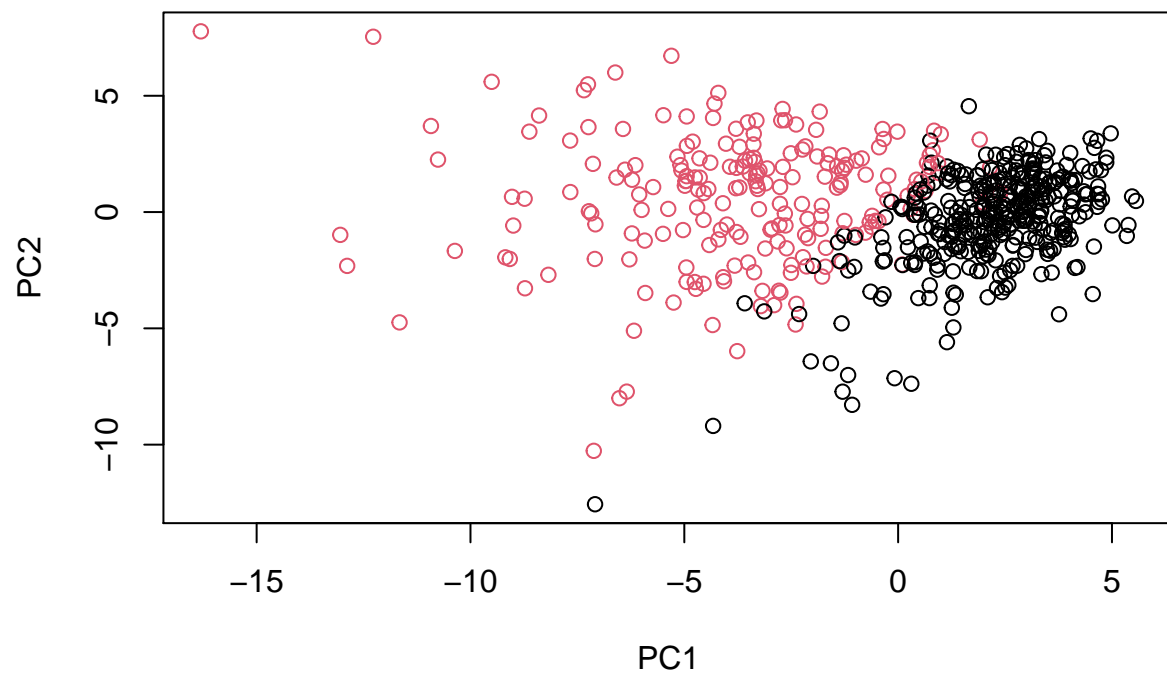
```
table(wisc.hclust.clusters, diagnosis)
```

```
##              diagnosis
## wisc.hclust.clusters  B    M
##                   1    0 115
##                   2    6  48
##                   3 337  48
##                   4   14   1
```

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



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



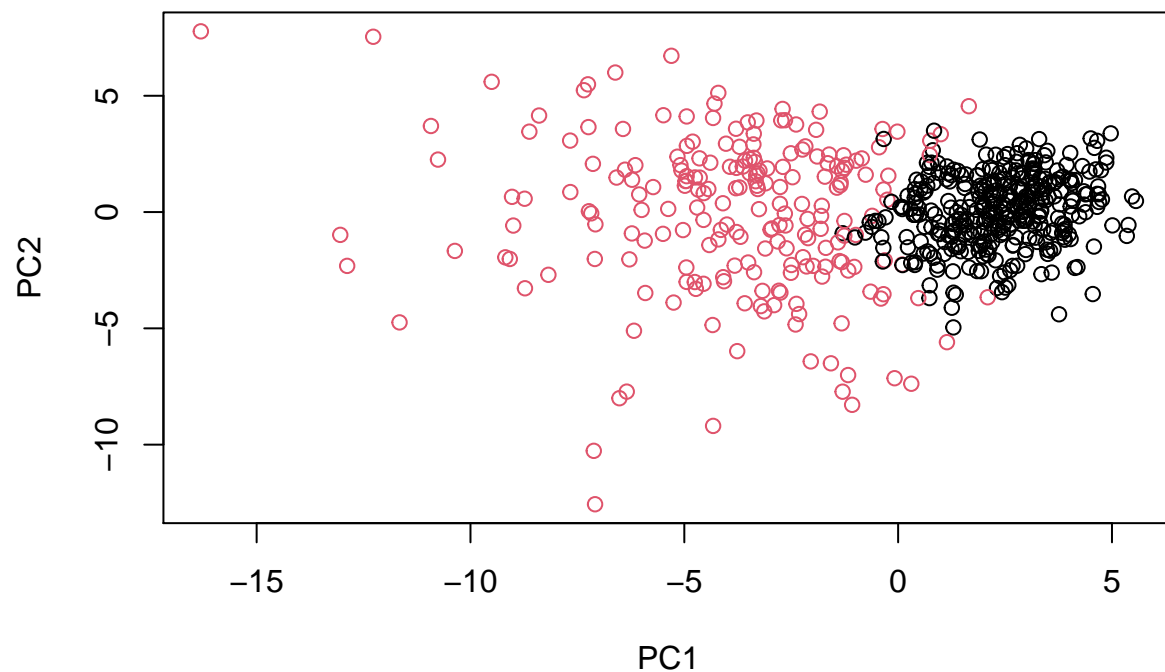
```
g <- as.factor(grps)
levels(g)
```

```
## [1] "1" "2"
```

```
g <- relevel(g,2)
levels(g)
```

```
## [1] "2" "1"
```

```
# plot using our re-ordered factor
plot( wisc.pr$x[ , 1:2], col=g )
```



Sensitivity/Specificity

Q17. Which of your analysis procedures resulted in a clustering model with the best specificity?
How about sensitivity? hierarchical clustering have best specificity, while k-means have best sensitivity.

Prediction

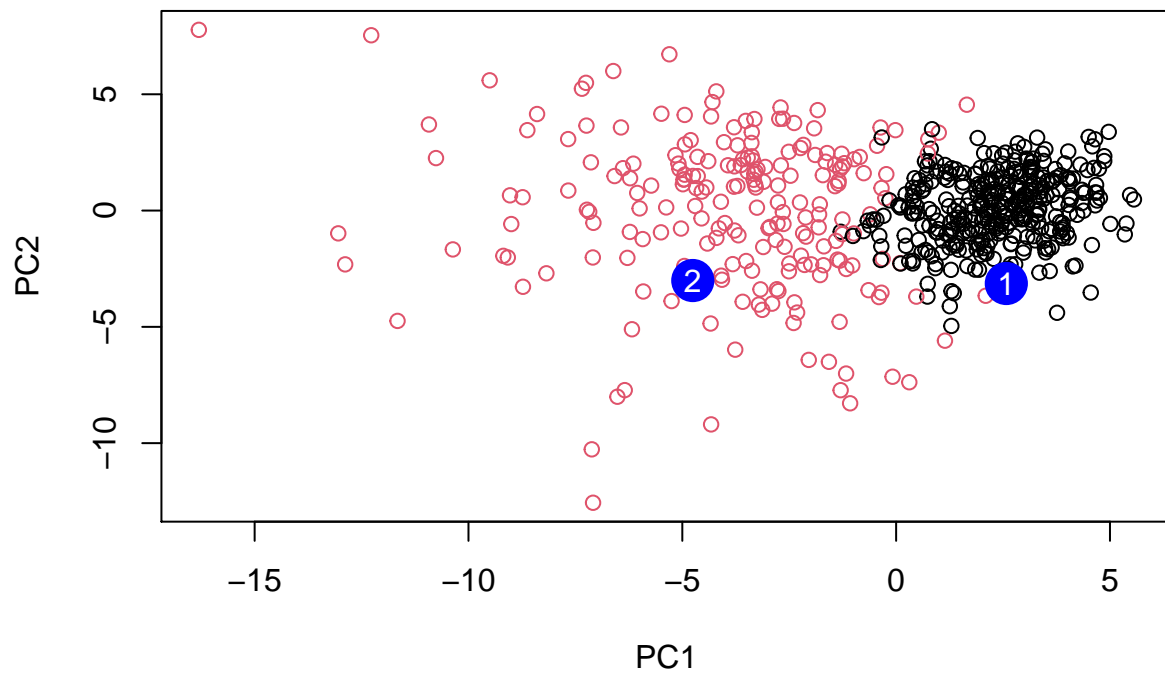
```
url <- "new_samples.csv"
new <- read.csv(url)
npc <- predict(wisc.pr, newdata=new)
npc
```

```
##          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=g)
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? #1 represents individuals with benign cells and #2 represents individuals with malignant cells. Therefore, we would have to prioritize patients in #2.