# Clustering (2022 Feb)

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## SOM cluster

reference1: https://data-make.tistory.com/91 (https://data-make.tistory.com/91)

reference2: https://www.statmethods.net/advstats/cluster.html (https://www.statmethods.net/advstats/cluster.html)

```
water <- read.csv("C:/Users/HSY/Desktop/영산강 수질악화 관련 데이터 정리_결과 포함(220915)/월별 평균 자료/2022년 2월.csv", sep=",", header=T)
water_name <- water[,1]
water <- water[,-1]
rownames(water) <- water_name
```

## Distance matrix

```
water_scale <- scale(water)
d <- dist(water_scale, method="euclidean")
as.matrix(d)</pre>
```

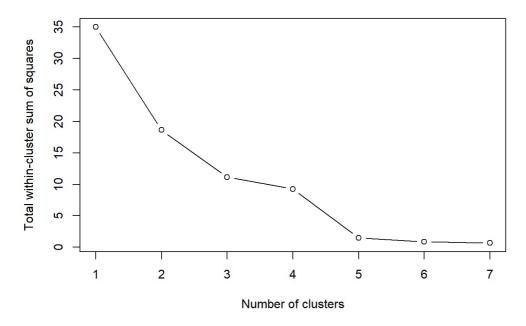
```
##
                      광주1
                            방류수 광주천2
                                             광주2
                                                     광주3
## 우치
         0.0000000 2.800536 2.933156 2.374677 3.604608 3.478838 0.6263392
         2.8005360 0.000000 4.800076 1.165323 3.652889 2.902337 3.3147511
## 광주1
         2.9331564 4.800076 0.000000 4.061524 3.896319 4.000009 2.9960511
## 광주천2 2.3746765 1.165323 4.061524 0.000000 3.073159 2.493892 2.8723895
## 광주2 3.6046076 3.652889 3.896319 3.073159 0.000000 1.129441 4.0761839
        3.4788378 2.902337 4.000009 2.493892 1.129441 0.000000 4.0058166
## 황룡강5 0.6263392 3.314751 2.996051 2.872390 4.076184 4.005817 0.00000000
        3.2562864 2.963456 3.572108 2.836313 2.096310 1.375496 3.7803522
## 광산
##
              광산
## 우치
         3.256286
        2.963456
## 광주1
## 방류수 3.572108
## 광주천2 2.836313
## 광주2
        2.096310
## 광주3
        1.375496
## 황룡강5 3.780352
## 광산
         0.000000
```

## Decide number of clusters

find the optimal number of clusters using Total within-cluster sum of squares

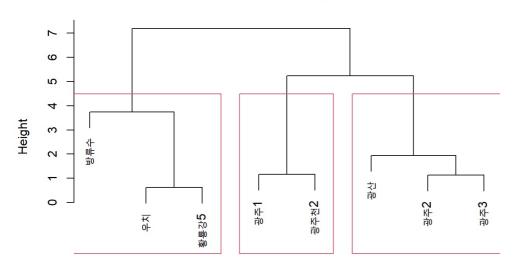
```
tot_withinss <- c()
for (i in 1:7){
    set.seed(1004) # for reproducibility
    kmeans_cluster <- kmeans(water_scale, centers = i, iter.max = 1000)
    tot_withinss[i] <- kmeans_cluster$tot.withinss}
plot(c(1:7), tot_withinss, type="b",
    main="Optimal number of clusters",
    xlab="Number of clusters",
    ylab="Total within-cluster sum of squares")</pre>
```

## Optimal number of clusters



fit <- hclust(d, method="ward.D")
plot(fit)
rect.hclust(fit, k=3)</pre>

## **Cluster Dendrogram**



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

## SOM cluster

```
library(SOMbrero)
```

```
## Warning: 패키지 'SOMbrero'는 R 버전 4.1.3에서 작성되었습니다
```

```
## 필요한 패키지를 로딩중입니다: igraph
```

```
## Warning: 패키지 'igraph'는 R 버전 4.1.2에서 작성되었습니다
```

```
##
## 다음의 패키지를 부착합니다: 'igraph'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
 ##
 ##
       decompose, spectrum
 ## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
 ##
 ##
       union
 ## 필요한 패키지를 로딩중입니다: markdown
 ##
 ## ********************************
 ##
 ##
         This is 'SOMbrero' package, v 1.4.1
 ##
 ## Citation details with citation('SOMbrero')
 ##
 ## Further information with help(SOMbrero)...
 ##
 ## Use sombreroGUI() to start the Graphical Interface.
 ##
 ## ********************
 library(kohonen)
 ## Warning: 패키지 'kohonen'는 R 버전 4.1.3에서 작성되었습니다
Normalization of data
 water_scale <- data.frame(scale(water))</pre>
 water scale matrix <- as.matrix(water scale)</pre>
Training the SOM model
 som grid <- somgrid(xdim=1, ydim=3, topo="hexagonal")</pre>
 som_model1 <- som(water_scale_matrix, grid=som_grid)</pre>
 som_model2 <- trainSOM(x.data=water_scale, dimension=c(1,3),</pre>
```

```
nb.save=10, maxit=2000, scaling="none",
radius.type="letremy")
```

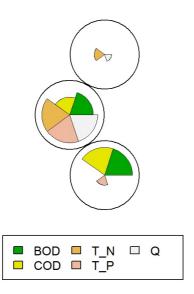
## Visualization

```
table(som_model2$clustering)
```

```
##
## 1 2 3
## 3 2 3
```

```
plot(som_model1, main="feature distribution")
```

## feature distribution



```
plot(som_model2, what="obs", type="names", print.title=T, scale=c(1,1))
```

## Warning in plot.somRes(som\_model2, what = "obs", type = "names", print.title =
## T, : 'print.title' will be deprecated, please use 'show.names' instead

### Observations overview

repartition of row.names values

