# Clustering (2022 Mar)

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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 3월.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>
```

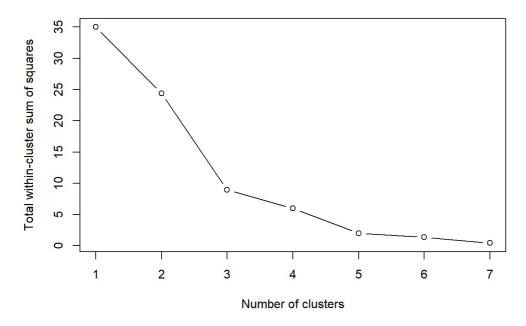
```
##
                      광주1
                            방류수 광주천2
                                             광주2
                                                     광주3
         0.0000000 2.829782 3.154954 1.398149 4.743637 3.546279 0.9470403
## 우치
         2.8297822 0.000000 4.833996 1.998657 3.394987 2.720971 2.3300110
## 광주1
         3.1549544 4.833996 0.000000 3.233098 4.934959 3.880122 3.6366166
## 광주천2 1.3981491 1.998657 3.233098 0.000000 4.022011 3.025309 1.1000925
## 광주2 4.7436366 3.394987 4.934959 4.022011 0.000000 1.581107 4.5023890
        3.5462789 2.720971 3.880122 3.025309 1.581107 0.000000 3.3680050
## 황룡강5 0.9470403 2.330011 3.636617 1.100093 4.502389 3.368005 0.00000000
         2.7496581 2.557873 3.564656 2.581932 2.642000 1.121285 2.6330354
## 광산
##
## 우치
         2.749658
        2.557873
## 광주1
## 방류수 3.564656
## 광주천2 2.581932
## 광주2 2.642000
## 광주3
        1.121285
## 황룡강5 2.633035
## 광산
        0.000000
```

#### Decide number of clusters

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

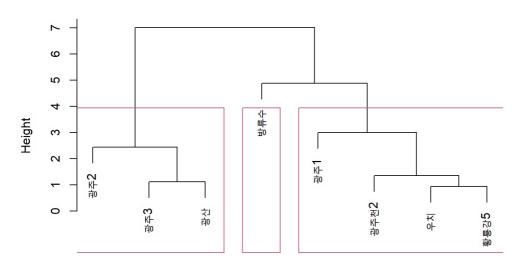
```
tot_withinss <- c()
for (i in 1:7){
    set.seed(1004) # for reproducibility
    kmeans_cluster <- kmeans(water_scale, centers = i, iter.max = 1000)
    tot_withinss[i] <- kmeans_cluster$tot.withinss}
plot(c(1:7), tot_withinss, type="b",
    main="Optimal number of clusters",
    xlab="Number of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

# Visualization

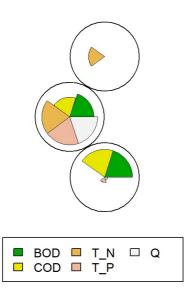
table(som\_model2\$clustering)

radius.type="letremy")

```
## # 1 2 3
## 4 1 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

