# Clustering (2020 May)

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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/2020년 5월.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>
```

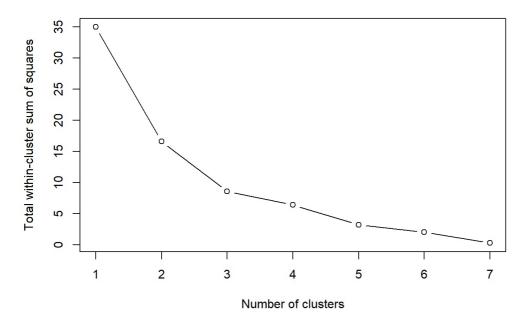
```
##
                      광주1
                            방류수 광주천2
                                             광주2
                                                     광주3
## 우치
         0.0000000 1.872549 3.011595 2.133140 3.866692 4.468859 0.7396523
         1.8725486 0.000000 3.905016 1.862021 2.771558 3.607066 1.6989452
## 광주1
         3.0115947 3.905016 0.000000 3.099345 4.226119 4.198521 3.3760459
## 광주천2 2.1331402 1.862021 3.099345 0.000000 2.889395 3.027282 2.4352696
## 광주2 3.8666918 2.771558 4.226119 2.889395 0.000000 1.859893 3.7776854
        4.4688594 3.607066 4.198521 3.027282 1.859893 0.000000 4.6689785
## 황룡강5 0.7396523 1.698945 3.376046 2.435270 3.777685 4.668979 0.00000000
        3.5215701 2.728719 4.113089 3.094849 1.540072 2.059765 3.5619629
## 광산
##
## 우치
         3.521570
        2.728719
## 광주1
## 방류수 4.113089
## 광주천2 3.094849
## 광주2
        1.540072
        2.059765
## 광주3
## 황룡강5 3.561963
## 광산
         0.000000
```

## Decide number of clusters

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

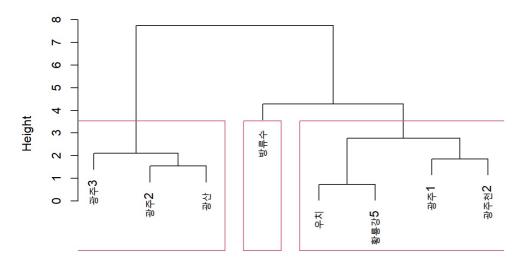
```
tot_withinss <- c()
for (i in 1:7){
    set.seed(1004) # for reproducibility
    kmeans_cluster <- kmeans(water_scale, centers = i, iter.max = 1000)
    tot_withinss[i] <- kmeans_cluster$tot.withinss}
plot(c(1:7), tot_withinss, type="b",
        main="Optimal number of clusters",
        xlab="Number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

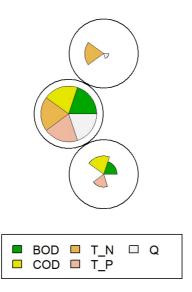
## Visualization

```
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

