

## Assignment Submission for Session 11-15 – Task 1 to 5 dated 18 Sept 2019

### Task 1:

1. Use the given link below and locate the bank marketing dataset. Data Set Link

Perform the below operations:

- Is there any association between Job and default?
- Is there any significant difference in duration of last call between people having housing loan or not?
- Is there any association between consumer price index and consumer?
- Is the employment variation rate consistent across job types?
- Is the employment variation rate same across education?
- Which group is more confident?

### Solution:

a. Is there any association between Job and default?

The R-script for the given problem is as follows:

#### # Import Bank Marketing Data

```
> # Import BankMarketing Data
> view(bank_additional)
> dim(bank_additional)
[1] 4119 21
> str(bank_additional)
Classes 'spec_tbl_df', 'tbl_df', 'tbl' and 'data.frame': 4119 obs. of 21
variables:
 $ age      : num  30 39 25 38 47 32 32 41 31 35 ...
 $ job      : chr   "blue-collar" "services" "services" "services" ...
 $ marital  : chr   "married" "single" "married" "married" ...
 $ education: chr   "basic.9y" "high.school" "high.school" "basic.9y" ...
 $ default  : chr   "no" "no" "no" "no" ...
 $ housing  : chr   "yes" "no" "yes" "unknown" ...
 $ loan     : chr   "no" "no" "no" "unknown" ...
 $ contact  : chr   "cellular" "telephone" "telephone" "telephone" ...
 $ month    : chr   "may" "may" "jun" "jun" ...
 $ day_of_week: chr   "fri" "fri" "wed" "fri" ...
 $ duration : num   487 346 227 17 58 128 290 44 68 170 ...
 $ campaign : num    2  4  1  3  1  3  4  2  1  1 ...
 $ pdays   : num   999 999 999 999 999 999 999 999 999 999 ...
 $ previous : num    0  0  0  0  0  2  0  0  1  0 ...
```

```

$ poutcome      : chr  "nonexistent" "nonexistent" "nonexistent" "nonexistent"
t" ...
$ emp.var.rate   : num   -1.8  1.1  1.4  1.4 -0.1 -1.1 -1.1 -0.1 -0.1 1.1 ...
$ cons.price.idx : num    92.9  94  94.5  94.5  93.2 ...
$ cons.conf.idx  : num   -46.2 -36.4 -41.8 -41.8 -42 -37.5 -37.5 -42 -42 -36.4
...
$ euribor3m      : num    1.31  4.86  4.96  4.96  4.19 ...
$ nr.employed    : num   5099  5191  5228  5228  5196 ...
$ y              : chr    "no"  "no"  "no"  "no"  ...
- attr(*, "spec")=
.. cols(
..   age = col_double(),
..   job = col_character(),
..   marital = col_character(),
..   education = col_character(),
..   default = col_character(),
..   housing = col_character(),
..   loan = col_character(),
..   contact = col_character(),
..   month = col_character(),
..   day_of_week = col_character(),
..   duration = col_double(),
..   campaign = col_double(),
..   pdays = col_double(),
..   previous = col_double(),
..   poutcome = col_character(),
..   emp.var.rate = col_double(),
..   cons.price.idx = col_double(),
..   cons.conf.idx = col_double(),
..   euribor3m = col_double(),
..   nr.employed = col_double(),
..   y = col_character()
.. )
> with(bank_additional, table(job, default))

```

job	no	unknown	yes
admin.	889	123	0
blue-collar	599	285	0
entrepreneur	113	35	0
housemaid	79	31	0
management	280	44	0
retired	126	40	0
self-employed	134	25	0
services	306	87	0
student	70	12	0
technician	606	85	0
unemployed	92	18	1
unknown	21	18	0

**Conclusion/Interpretation:** There is NO association between Job and default.

b. Is there any significant difference in duration of last call between people having housing loan or not?

```
> #Is there any significant difference in duration of last call between people having housing loan or not?
> with(bank_additional, table(duration, housing))
      housing
duration no unknown yes
0         0         0    1
4         0         0    1
5         3         0    1
6         2         0    3
7         2         0    2
8         0         0    6
9         6         0    3
10        4         0    6
11        3         0    5
12        4         0    2
13        2         0    4
14        3         0    3
15        3         0    3
16        4         0    7
17        5         1    4
18        1         0    3
19        3         0    6
20        5         0    2
21        4         0    3
22        5         0    4
23        2         1    5
24        4         0    3
25        1         0    4
26        3         0    6
27        4         0    5
28        1         0    2
29        2         0    2
30        1         1    2
31        3         0    5
32        0         0    6
33        0         0    3
34        3         0    3
35        3         2    4
36        3         0    6
37        2         1    3
38        2         0    6
39        3         0    4
40        4         0    2
41        3         0    2
42        5         0    5
43        1         0    8
44        2         0    6
45        1         0    3
```

46	2	0	1
47	1	0	5
48	1	0	4
49	9	0	1
50	6	0	2
51	7	1	4
52	2	0	3
53	2	0	5
54	7	0	5
55	6	0	6
56	4	1	3
57	4	0	9
58	3	0	7
59	6	1	7
60	5	0	2
61	3	1	6
62	4	0	6
63	4	0	8
64	7	0	6
65	6	0	2
66	6	0	3
67	6	1	7
68	8	0	6
69	9	0	8
70	8	0	5
71	7	0	6
72	6	1	6
73	10	0	12
74	7	0	6
75	5	0	8
76	8	0	5
77	8	1	15
78	6	0	7
79	8	0	2
80	7	0	5
81	10	2	9
82	4	0	12
83	11	0	9
84	10	0	3
85	8	1	7
86	5	0	6
87	7	1	10
88	6	0	13
89	8	0	5
90	8	1	11
91	12	0	2
92	7	0	5
93	6	1	7
94	7	0	8
95	9	2	6
96	8	0	7
97	5	0	8
98	5	0	7
99	6	0	7
100	5	1	6
101	6	1	9
102	8	0	9

103	11	0	7
104	3	1	9
105	2	0	8
106	3	0	8
107	5	2	11
108	3	1	4
109	5	0	7
110	2	0	4
111	7	0	10
112	9	0	14
113	5	0	15
114	10	0	9
115	6	0	7
116	3	1	5
117	5	0	5
118	3	0	7
119	8	0	5
120	3	0	5
121	8	0	8
122	7	1	12
123	5	2	7
124	9	0	4
125	7	0	6
126	10	1	5
127	8	1	5
128	8	0	8
129	5	0	6
130	8	0	9
131	9	1	9
132	6	0	5
133	4	1	6
134	7	0	5
135	7	2	10
136	8	1	7
137	4	0	9
138	3	0	4
139	8	0	9
140	5	0	6
141	7	1	5
142	6	0	8
143	3	1	9
144	6	1	5
145	6	0	14
146	8	1	7
147	7	3	7
148	6	0	7
149	5	0	6
150	1	0	10
151	9	0	4
152	4	0	7
153	4	2	5
154	5	1	6
155	8	1	9
156	2	1	9
157	9	0	6
158	4	0	7
159	6	0	12

160	5	0	12
161	8	0	9
162	6	0	4
163	5	0	7
164	7	1	8
165	6	0	7
166	7	0	9
167	2	0	9
168	6	0	9
169	2	3	4
170	5	0	6
171	7	1	5
172	4	0	6
173	3	1	9
174	4	0	3
175	6	1	7
176	2	0	6
177	5	0	4
178	6	0	5
179	4	0	2
180	9	0	8
181	6	0	10
182	4	0	7
183	6	0	7
184	4	0	11
185	5	0	3
186	3	0	4
187	6	0	5
188	5	0	7
189	3	0	3
190	4	0	3
191	5	0	5
192	4	0	4
193	5	0	8
194	2	0	3
195	3	0	6
196	2	0	5
197	6	0	2
198	5	1	5
199	4	1	3
200	7	0	7
201	6	0	8
202	4	1	5
203	5	0	5
204	9	1	7
205	0	0	2
206	8	0	6
207	4	0	9
208	3	0	5
209	4	0	4
210	0	0	7
211	5	0	8
212	4	0	8
213	5	0	3
214	5	0	3
215	3	1	9
216	2	0	2

217	7	0	2
218	7	0	4
219	5	0	10
220	2	0	1
221	4	1	5
222	4	1	4
223	6	0	3
224	4	0	6
225	4	0	8
226	2	0	9
227	2	1	4
228	5	1	5
229	0	1	3
230	4	0	5
231	3	0	8
232	5	0	7
233	1	0	6
234	4	1	5
235	4	0	0
236	2	0	5
237	1	0	2
238	4	0	3
239	4	0	5
240	2	0	4
241	4	0	3
242	2	0	2
243	3	0	4
244	5	0	5
245	6	1	7
246	5	1	5
247	4	0	9
248	2	0	3
249	1	0	6
250	2	0	6
251	3	0	2
252	4	0	9
253	4	0	2
254	0	0	3
255	1	0	4
256	3	0	3
257	7	0	3
258	8	0	5
259	8	0	5
260	2	0	3
261	4	0	3
262	4	1	3
263	4	0	4
264	4	0	4
265	3	0	4
266	2	0	6
267	1	0	5
268	4	0	3
269	1	0	3
270	3	1	2
271	2	1	3
272	4	1	2
273	2	0	3

274	1	0	4
275	3	0	3
276	3	1	0
277	0	0	2
278	4	0	1
279	2	0	2
280	3	0	3
281	4	0	7
282	1	0	1
283	1	0	0
284	3	0	2
285	3	0	0
286	5	0	5
287	4	0	1
288	2	0	5
289	4	0	1
290	2	0	2
291	2	0	3
292	3	0	2
293	3	0	4
294	2	0	3
295	5	0	1
296	5	0	1
297	2	0	3
298	2	0	2
299	3	0	0
300	2	0	4
301	4	0	2
302	2	0	1
303	0	0	2
304	2	0	4
305	1	0	4
306	1	0	0
307	2	0	2
308	1	0	3
309	1	1	4
310	2	0	2
311	1	1	2
312	1	0	2
313	4	1	3
314	2	0	5
315	3	0	0
316	5	0	3
317	4	0	0
318	2	1	3
319	2	1	0
320	0	0	7
321	2	0	2
322	3	0	7
323	1	0	1
324	0	0	2
325	0	0	1
326	1	0	5
327	2	0	1
328	2	0	2
329	5	0	2
330	1	0	2



```

331 2 1 2
332 4 0 1
333 2 1 1
334 1 0 3
335 2 0 1
[ reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 495 rows ]

```

c. Is there any association between consumer price index and consumer?

```

> #c. Is there any association between consumer price index and consumer?
> with(bank_additional, table(cons.price.idx, cons.conf.idx))
cons.conf.idx
cons.price.idx -50.8 -50 -49.5 -47.1 -46.2 -45.9 -42.7 -42 -41.8 -40.8 -40.4 -40.3 -40 -39.8 -38.3
92.201 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
92.379 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
92.431 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
92.469 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
92.649 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
92.713 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
92.756 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
92.843 0 25 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
92.893 0 0 0 0 597 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
92.963 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 75 0 0 0 0
93.075 0 0 0 201 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
93.2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 386 0 0 0 0 0 0
93.369 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
93.444 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
93.749 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
93.798 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0
93.876 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 23 0 0
93.918 0 0 0 0 0 0 667 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
93.994 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
94.027 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 33
94.055 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 24 0
94.199 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
94.215 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 30 0 0
94.465 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 431 0 0 0 0 0
94.601 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
94.767 24 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
cons.conf.idx
cons.price.idx -37.5 -36.4 -36.1 -34.8 -34.6 -33.6 -33 -31.4 -30.1 -29.8 -26.9
92.201 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 75 0 0 0
92.379 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 25 0
92.431 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 43
92.469 0 0 0 0 0 14 0 0 0 0 0
92.649 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 36 0 0
92.713 0 0 0 0 0 0 21 0 0 0 0
92.756 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
92.843 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
92.893 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
92.963 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
93.075 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
93.2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
93.369 0 0 0 23 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
93.444 0 0 528 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
93.749 0 0 0 0 14 0 0 0 0 0 0
93.798 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
93.876 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
93.918 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
93.994 0 758 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
94.027 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

```

```

94.055    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
94.199    39    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
94.215    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
94.465    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
94.601    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
94.767    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0

```

d. Is the employment variation rate consistent across job types?

```

> #Is the employment variation rate consistent across job types?
> with(bank_additional, table(job, emp.var.rate))

```

job	emp.var.rate	-3.4	-3	-2.9	-1.8	-1.7	-1.1	-0.2	-0.1	1.1	1.4
admin.	33	4	52	199	24	23	0	92	161	424	
blue-collar	8	1	3	246	5	8	1	59	203	350	
entrepreneur	2	0	2	26	1	1	0	34	34	48	
housemaid	4	1	5	9	1	4	0	10	17	59	
management	6	3	15	71	5	5	0	62	50	107	
retired	14	3	18	28	11	10	0	11	19	52	
self-employed	4	2	6	30	4	2	0	21	34	56	
services	1	1	14	112	6	7	0	23	84	145	
student	8	1	12	18	12	6	0	4	8	13	
technician	18	1	27	122	13	13	0	59	123	315	
unemployed	5	3	6	19	4	4	0	17	13	40	
unknown	1	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	12	17	

e. Is the employment variation rate same across education?

```

> #Is the employment variation rate same across education?
> with(bank_additional, table(education, emp.var.rate))

```

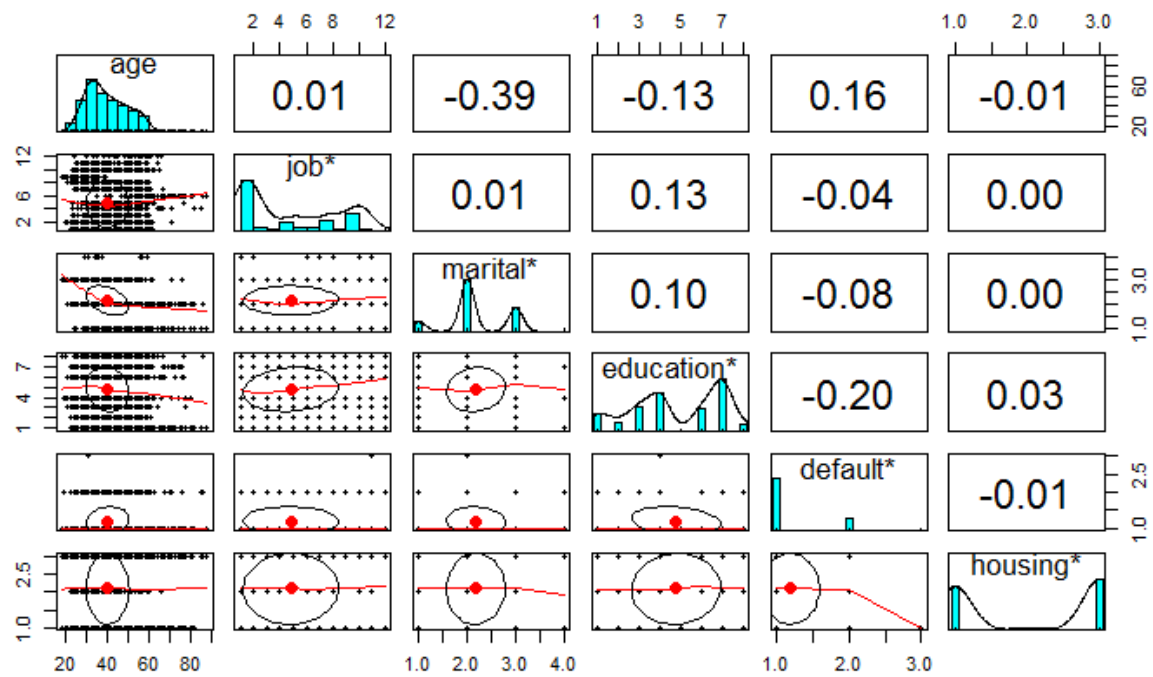
education	emp.var.rate	-3.4	-3	-2.9	-1.8	-1.7	-1.1	-0.2	-0.1	1.1	1.4
basic.4y	13	2	7	83	6	8	0	28	93	189	
basic.6y	1	0	2	59	1	2	0	20	57	86	
basic.9y	8	2	4	152	5	4	0	56	127	216	
high.school	23	4	34	231	19	18	1	83	161	347	
illiterate	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
professional.course	15	2	22	97	12	15	0	46	106	220	
university.degree	40	9	80	230	37	31	0	150	177	510	
unknown	4	2	14	31	7	5	0	9	37	58	

f. Which group is more confident?

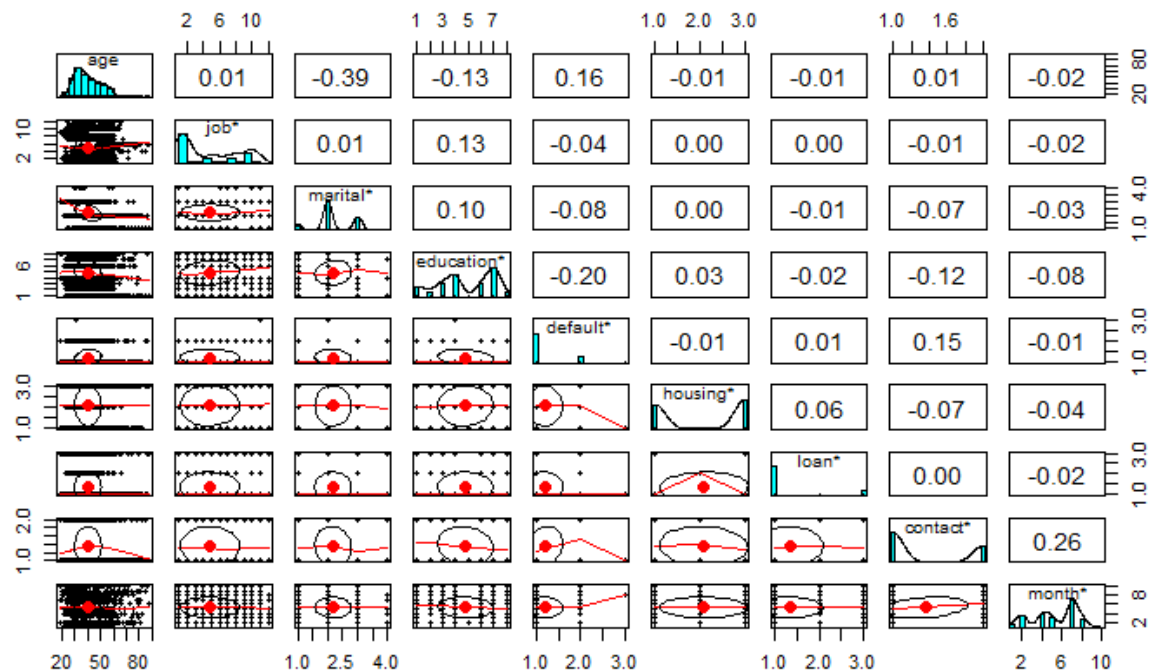
```

> pairs.panels(bank_additional[,1:6])

```



```
> pairs.panels(bank_additional[,1:9])
```



```
> summary(bank_additional)
```

age	job	marital	education	default
Min. :18.00	Length:4119	Length:4119	Length:4119	Length:4119
1st Qu.:32.00	Class :character	Class :character	Class :character	Class :character
Median :38.00	Mode :character	Mode :character	Mode :character	Mode :character
Mean :40.11				
3rd Qu.:47.00				
Max. :88.00				
housing	loan	contact	month	day_of_week
Length:4119	Length:4119	Length:4119	Length:4119	Length:4119
Class :character	Class :character	Class :character	Class :character	Class :character
Mode :character	Mode :character	Mode :character	Mode :character	Mode :character
Mode :character				
duration	campaign	pdays	previous	outcome
Min. : 0.0	Min. : 1.000	Min. : 0.0	Min. :0.0000	Length:4119
1st Qu.: 103.0	1st Qu.: 1.000	1st Qu.:999.0	1st Qu.:0.0000	Class :character
Median : 181.0	Median : 2.000	Median :999.0	Median :0.0000	Mode :character
Mean : 256.8	Mean : 2.537	Mean :960.4	Mean :0.1903	
3rd Qu.: 317.0	3rd Qu.: 3.000	3rd Qu.:999.0	3rd Qu.:0.0000	
Max. :3643.0	Max. :35.000	Max. :999.0	Max. :6.0000	
emp.var.rate	cons.price.idx	cons.conf.idx	euribor3m	nr.employed
Min. : -3.40000	Min. :92.20	Min. : -50.8	Min. :0.635	Min. :4964
1st Qu.: -1.80000	1st Qu.:93.08	1st Qu.: -42.7	1st Qu.:1.334	1st Qu.:5099
Median : 1.10000	Median :93.75	Median : -41.8	Median :4.857	Median :5191
Mean : 0.08497	Mean :93.58	Mean : -40.5	Mean :3.621	Mean :5166
3rd Qu.: 1.40000	3rd Qu.:93.99	3rd Qu.: -36.4	3rd Qu.:4.961	3rd Qu.:5228
Max. : 1.40000	Max. :94.77	Max. : -26.9	Max. :5.045	Max. :5228
y				
Length:4119				
Class :character				
Mode :character				

## Task 2:

1. Use the given link: Data Set.

Answer the below questions:

- What are the assumptions of ANOVA, test it out?
- Why the ANOVA test? Is there any other way to answer the above question?

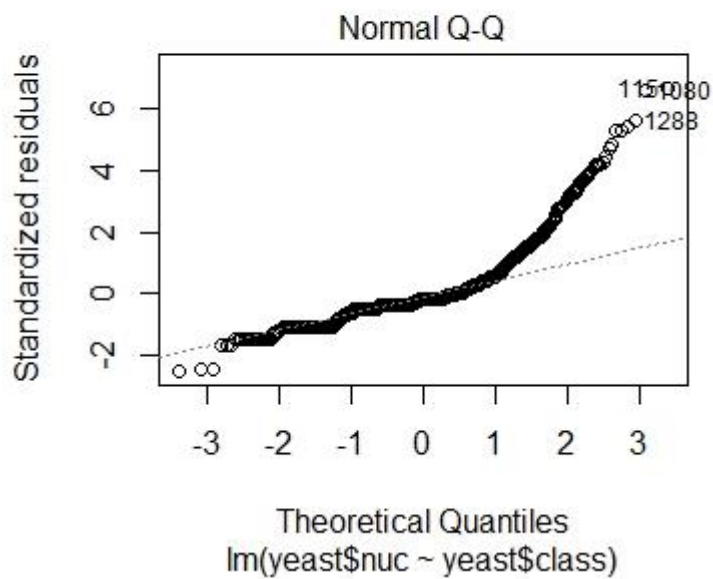
### Solution

a)

Assumptions of ANOVA

Assumption #1. The data are Quantitative in nature and are Normally Distributed.

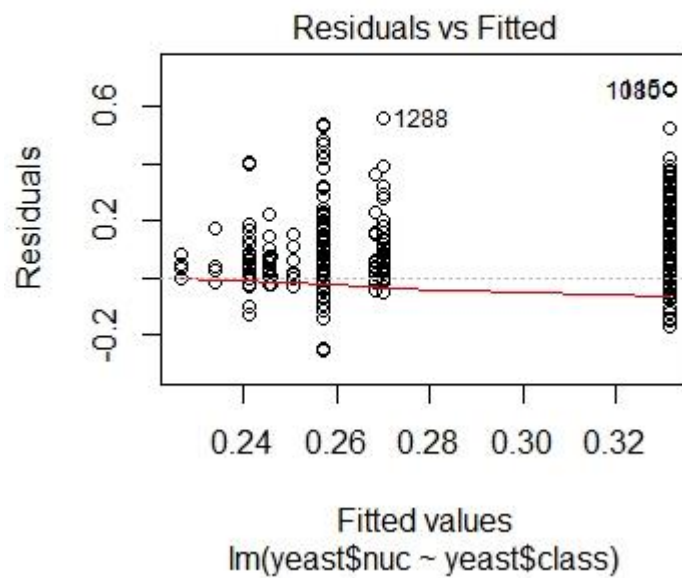
`plot(data,2)` # the data is not normally distributed, its a right skewed



Assumption #2. samples are drawn from the population randomly and independently.

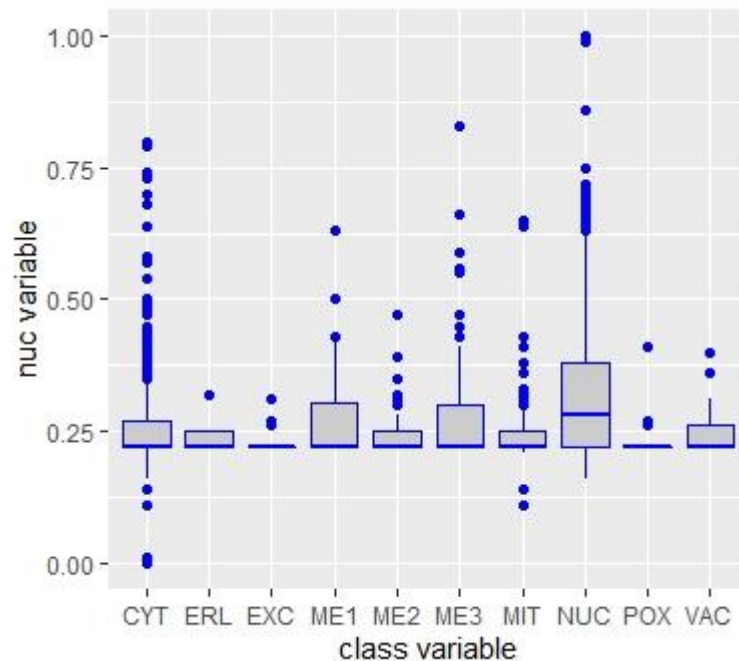
Assumption #3.homogeneity of variance, variances of the population

# from which samples have been drawn are equal



```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
ggplot(yeast, aes(x = yeast$class, y = yeast$nuc)) +  
  geom_boxplot(fill = "grey80", colour = "blue") +  
  scale_x_discrete() + xlab("class variable") +  
  ylab("nuc variable")
```



#b. Why ANOVA test? Is there any other way to answer the above question?

# to compare several population means at the same time.

`kruskal.test(yeast$class, yeast$nuc)` # when the data is not homoscedasticity ,

# then we use non parametric test of Kruskal\_Wallis test

Console:

```
> l <- l[grepl('\\d\\.\\.\\.:', l)]
> names(yeast) <- make.names(c(sub('.*\\d\\.\\.\\.s+(.)\\.:', '\\1', l), 'class'))
> View(yeast)
> #1. The data are Quantitative in nature and are Normally Distributed.
> plot(data, 2) # the data is not normally distributed, it's a right skewed
> # Extract the residuals
> aov_residuals <- residuals(object = data)
> # Run Shapiro-Wilk test
```

```

> shapiro.test(x = aov_residuals ) # p valu is less than 0.5

      Shapiro-Wilk normality test

data:  aov_residuals
W = 0.7959, p-value < 2.2e-16

> data:  aov_residuals
Error in data:aov_residuals : NA/NaN argument
In addition: Warning messages:
1: In data:aov_residuals :
  numerical expression has 13 elements: only the first used
2: In data:aov_residuals :
  numerical expression has 1484 elements: only the first used
> #2. samples are drawn from the population randomly and independently.
> #2. samples are drawn from the population randomly and independently.
> library(car)
> Anova(data,type = "III") # two way anaova using car package
Anova Table (Type III tests)

Response: yeast$nuc
      Sum Sq   Df  F value    Pr(>F)
(Intercept) 30.6367    1 3046.127 < 2.2e-16 ***
yeast$class  1.9927    9   22.014 < 2.2e-16 ***
Residuals   14.8249 1474
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

> #3.homogeneity of variance, variances of the population
> # from which samples have been drawn are equal
> plot(data,1) # points 1288, 115 and 1080 are outliers
> library(ggplot2)
> ggplot(yeast, aes(x =yeast$class, y = yeast$nuc)) +
+   geom_boxplot(fill = "grey80", colour = "blue") +
+   scale_x_discrete() + xlab("class variable") +
+   ylab("nuc variable")
> data<-lm(nuc~class, data=yeast)
> data<-lm(yeast$nuc~yeast$class, data=yeast)
> summary(data)

Call:
lm(formula = yeast$nuc ~ yeast$class, data = yeast)

Residuals:
      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-0.25724 -0.04818 -0.02098  0.02276  0.66832

Coefficients:
      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)   0.257235   0.004661  55.192 <2e-16 ***
yeast$classERL -0.011235   0.045092  -0.249  0.8033
yeast$classEXC -0.030664   0.017581  -1.744  0.0813 .
yeast$classME1  0.010946   0.015821   0.692  0.4891
yeast$classME2 -0.011745   0.014796  -0.794  0.4274
yeast$classME3  0.012765   0.009134   1.398  0.1625
yeast$classMIT -0.016252   0.007934  -2.048  0.0407 *
yeast$classNUC  0.074443   0.006721  11.077 <2e-16 ***
yeast$classPOX -0.023235   0.022904  -1.014  0.3105

```



```

yeast$classVAC -0.006569  0.018894 -0.348  0.7281
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.1003 on 1474 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.1185, Adjusted R-squared:  0.1131
F-statistic: 22.01 on 9 and 1474 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

> t.test(yeast$nuc, yeast$yeastclass)

One Sample t-test

data: yeast$nuc
t = 99.915, df = 1483, p-value < 2.2e-16
alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 0.2707770 0.2816219
sample estimates:
mean of x
0.2761995

> anova(data)
Analysis of Variance Table

Response: yeast$nuc
      Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
yeast$class    9  1.9927  0.221406  22.014 < 2.2e-16 ***
Residuals  1474 14.8249  0.010058
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
> res.ano <- aov(nuc~class, data= yeast)
> summary(res.ano)
      Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
class    9  1.993  0.22141  22.01 <2e-16 ***
Residuals 1474 14.825  0.01006
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
> kruskal.test(yeast$class, yeast$nuc) # when the data is not homoscedasticity ,

Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test

data: yeast$class and yeast$nuc
Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 151.44, df = 67, p-value = 1.771e-08

> pairwise.wilcox.test(yeast$nuc, yeast$class, p.adjust.method = "BH")

Pairwise comparisons using Wilcoxon rank sum test

data: yeast$nuc and yeast$class

      CYT      ERL      EXC      ME1      ME2      ME3      MIT      NUC      POX
ERL 0.96898 -      -      -      -      -      -      -      -
EXC 0.06093 0.20891 -      -      -      -      -      -      -
ME1 0.79331 0.96898 0.04065 -      -      -      -      -      -
ME2 0.63477 0.79331 0.15500 0.48277 -      -      -      -      -
ME3 0.16785 0.84965 0.00208 0.74838 0.15500 -      -      -      -

```

```
MIT 0.10389 0.74838 0.17667 0.21914 0.81416 0.00105 - - -
NUC < 2e-16 0.19820 1.6e-08 0.00081 4.2e-07 1.1e-08 < 2e-16 - -
POX 0.25218 0.45796 0.81416 0.19513 0.44478 0.06152 0.48277 0.00013 -
VAC 0.89519 0.96898 0.03971 0.96898 0.52306 0.66483 0.31255 0.00091 0.19075
```

P value adjustment method: BH

Warning messages:

```
1: In wilcox.test.default(xi, xj, paired = paired, ...) :
  cannot compute exact p-value with ties
```

## Alternative method

```
> # Problem 12
> yeast <- read.table(url("http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/yeast/yeast.data"), header = FALSE)
> names(yeast) <- c("SequenceName", "mcg", "gvh", "alm", "mit", "erl", "pox",
"vac", "nuc", "LocalizationSite")
> pca <- princomp(yeast[, 2:9], cor=T) # principal components analysis using
correlation matrix
> pc.comp <- pca$scores
> PrincipalComponent1 <- -1*pc.comp[,1] # principal component 1 scores (negat
ed for convenience)
> PrincipalComponent2 <- -1*pc.comp[,2] # principal component 2 scores (negat
ed for convenience)
> clustering.data <- cbind(PrincipalComponent1, PrincipalComponent2)
> # K-Mean Clustering
> set.seed(100)
> km <- kmeans(clustering.data, 8, iter.max = 30, nstart=30)
> km
K-means clustering with 8 clusters of sizes 199, 399, 192, 191, 130, 260, 3,
110
```

Cluster means:

	PrincipalComponent1	PrincipalComponent2
1	1.6051406	-0.17329450
2	0.2882285	0.01334731
3	1.0686111	1.39771690
4	-0.9430200	-1.09237604
5	-2.8601651	0.09471085
6	-0.7214210	0.76632446
7	3.6562743	-8.49636811
8	0.8085402	-1.96932237

Clustering vector:

```
[1] 6 6 6 2 8 2 4 3 8 3 1 1 2 4 4 2 3 2 1 4 2 2 5 2 6 4 6 2 4 5 6 4 3 2 5
4 5 3 4 4 5 5 5 6 1 1 4 2
[49] 6 3 2 3 2 2 4 4 6 2 2 4 2 1 2 3 6 6 3 2 2 5 2 6 4 4 8 8 4 4 8 4 4 4 4
8 5 6 3 5 2 2 1 2 1 3 6 2
[97] 4 5 5 4 2 3 8 1 1 6 3 2 6 2 2 6 1 2 3 8 4 8 8 1 5 4 4 4 6 4 1 4 2 1 2
2 8 4 2 3 3 2 1 1 1 4 4 2
[145] 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 6 3 1 4 2 5 1 1 2 3 6 3 2 2 3 3 1 6 2 1 4 2 1 2 1
8 1 2 2 4 6 2 2 3 6 3 5 5
[193] 2 4 4 4 4 5 5 2 6 1 2 4 6 5 8 4 8 8 4 4 4 2 6 2 5 2 5 5 6 6 2 8 8 6 8
1 5 8 2 1 3 5 5 1 1 1 2 2
```

```

[241] 2 2 2 1 3 2 6 1 6 3 2 6 1 2 6 8 1 1 1 2 1 1 6 6 1 4 1 2 6 6 1 2 6 2 1
2 5 2 2 1 6 5 3 2 2 3 6 5
[289] 6 4 6 6 5 6 6 6 2 1 3 6 6 6 6 3 5 5 3 2 6 6 1 6 6 6 3 6 3 3 5 6 6 1 5
3 6 5 5 2 2 8 3 4 6 5 2 1
[337] 6 3 6 8 6 2 2 4 6 2 5 1 2 3 3 1 4 3 3 2 2 1 2 2 3 2 2 5 1 2 6 3 3 3 2
2 1 2 2 2 3 6 6 1 2 1 2 3
[385] 3 2 2 6 2 2 4 1 6 8 1 6 3 2 3 4 1 1 8 6 2 3 1 1 8 8 6 3 6 2 6 5 1 2 1
2 2 2 3 3 5 8 6 1 4 4 2 6
[433] 4 8 6 2 2 1 1 4 1 2 6 6 3 6 2 6 6 3 2 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 2 8 2 2 1
2 6 3 5 4 6 6 6 8 3 6 2 2
[481] 3 2 5 5 6 6 1 1 5 1 6 5 5 4 4 5 5 3 1 6 4 8 1 4 2 5 5 6 4 2 2 5 5 5 5
1 6 8 3 1 4 4 3 3 6 3 2 2
[529] 4 2 2 3 2 3 2 4 4 3 6 2 1 3 1 1 3 1 2 4 4 4 3 5 2 8 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 6 2
1 2 4 4 6 5 6 2 1 6 2 2 6
[577] 6 1 8 4 5 8 4 2 2 3 1 2 6 4 6 2 2 5 5 5 4 6 4 6 3 4 8 8 2 8 2 8 8 4 1
4 2 8 2 8 8 4 4 4 8 2 8 4
[625] 4 8 4 4 2 4 4 4 6 6 5 2 1 4 3 6 6 4 4 1 3 2 6 2 4 4 2 4 8 2 2 2 1 1 2
6 2 8 6 4 5 6 2 4 1 2 4 1
[673] 8 1 2 4 5 6 6 4 4 3 3 1 1 6 6 2 3 2 1 3 3 1 1 4 3 1 5 3 2 4 3 4 4 6 1
5 5 3 5 6 4 2 8 2 3 3 3 5
[721] 1 1 2 6 2 2 2 4 2 2 6 4 4 2 2 2 2 6 2 5 3 4 3 1 4 5 2 2 5 6 1 2 2 2 4
4 2 1 2 2 4 2 2 2 6 8 1 2
[769] 3 2 3 8 5 5 2 5 1 5 6 6 3 1 3 8 4 3 4 4 4 4 2 5 6 3 3 6 5 5 3 6 3 6 2
2 1 6 3 1 6 2 6 8 2 6 4 2
[817] 1 6 6 5 4 4 4 6 2 2 8 1 8 2 5 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 3 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 4 4
2 5 2 1 3 8 1 2 4 2 2 6 2
[865] 2 4 6 2 2 6 1 4 3 2 1 1 2 3 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 1 2 6 2 2 3 3 6 4 2 2 2 4 2
2 1 4 1 1 6 6 3 1 1 2 2 2
[913] 2 6 1 4 4 3 8 2 4 2 6 4 2 2 8 8 1 1 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 1 6 1 2 2 2 2 3 2 1
1 1 2 2 8 8 2 1 3 1 1 3 3
[961] 3 1 8 8 8 8 6 6 2 2 2 2 2 8 8 8 8 4 4 4 1 1 2 1 8 8 8 8 7 7 7 2 2 8 1
2 6 6 6 6
[ reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 484 entries ]

Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:
[1] 114.078257 126.152899 145.595268 144.310502 149.922267 127.815144    3.998
783 113.647111
(between_SS / total_SS = 79.8 %)

Available components:

[1] "cluster"      "centers"      "totss"        "withinss"     "tot.withinss"
" "betweenss"
[7] "size"         "iter"         "ifault"
> km$cluster
[1] 6 6 6 2 8 2 4 3 8 3 1 1 2 4 4 2 3 2 1 4 2 2 5 2 6 4 6 2 4 5 6 4 3 2 5
4 5 3 4 4 5 5 5 6 1 1 4 2
[49] 6 3 2 3 2 2 4 4 6 2 2 4 2 1 2 3 6 6 3 2 2 5 2 6 4 4 8 8 4 4 8 4 4 4 4
8 5 6 3 5 2 2 1 2 1 3 6 2
[97] 4 5 5 4 2 3 8 1 1 6 3 2 6 2 2 6 1 2 3 8 4 8 8 1 5 4 4 4 6 4 1 4 2 1 2
2 8 4 2 3 3 2 1 1 1 4 4 2
[145] 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 6 3 1 4 2 5 1 1 2 3 6 3 2 2 3 3 1 6 2 1 4 2 1 2 1
8 1 2 2 4 6 2 2 3 6 3 5 5
[193] 2 4 4 4 4 5 5 2 6 1 2 4 6 5 8 4 8 8 4 4 4 2 6 2 5 2 5 5 6 6 2 8 8 6 8
1 5 8 2 1 3 5 5 1 1 1 2 2
[241] 2 2 2 1 3 2 6 1 6 3 2 6 1 2 6 8 1 1 1 2 1 1 6 6 1 4 1 2 6 6 1 2 6 2 1
2 5 2 2 1 6 5 3 2 2 3 6 5

```

```

[289] 6 4 6 6 5 6 6 6 2 1 3 6 6 6 6 3 5 5 3 2 6 6 1 6 6 6 3 6 3 3 5 6 6 1 5
3 6 5 5 2 2 8 3 4 6 5 2 1
[337] 6 3 6 8 6 2 2 4 6 2 5 1 2 3 3 1 4 3 3 2 2 1 2 2 3 2 2 5 1 2 6 3 3 3 2
2 1 2 2 2 3 6 6 1 2 1 2 3
[385] 3 2 2 6 2 2 4 1 6 8 1 6 3 2 3 4 1 1 8 6 2 3 1 1 8 8 6 3 6 2 6 5 1 2 1
2 2 2 3 3 5 8 6 1 4 4 2 6
[433] 4 8 6 2 2 1 1 4 1 2 6 6 3 6 2 6 6 3 2 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 4 2 4 2 8 2 2 1
2 6 3 5 4 6 6 6 8 3 6 2 2
[481] 3 2 5 5 6 6 1 1 5 1 6 5 5 4 4 5 5 3 1 6 4 8 1 4 2 5 5 6 4 2 2 5 5 5 5
1 6 8 3 1 4 4 3 3 3 6 3 2 2
[529] 4 2 2 3 2 3 2 4 4 3 6 2 1 3 1 1 3 1 2 4 4 4 3 5 2 8 1 2 6 6 6 4 4 6 2
1 2 4 4 6 5 6 2 1 6 2 2 6
[577] 6 1 8 4 5 8 4 2 2 3 1 2 6 4 6 2 2 5 5 5 4 6 4 6 3 4 8 8 2 8 2 8 8 4 1
4 2 8 2 8 8 4 4 4 8 2 8 4
[625] 4 8 4 4 2 4 4 4 6 6 5 2 1 4 3 6 6 4 4 1 3 2 6 2 4 4 2 4 8 2 2 2 1 1 2
6 2 8 6 4 5 6 2 4 1 2 4 1
[673] 8 1 2 4 5 6 6 4 4 3 3 1 1 6 6 2 3 2 1 3 3 1 1 4 3 1 5 3 2 4 3 4 4 6 1
5 5 3 5 6 4 2 8 2 3 3 3 5
[721] 1 1 2 6 2 2 2 4 2 2 6 4 4 2 2 2 2 6 2 5 3 4 3 1 4 5 2 2 5 6 1 2 2 2 4
4 2 1 2 2 4 2 2 2 6 8 1 2
[769] 3 2 3 8 5 5 2 5 1 5 6 6 3 1 3 8 4 3 4 4 4 4 2 5 6 3 3 6 5 5 3 6 3 6 2
2 1 6 3 1 6 2 6 8 2 6 4 2
[817] 1 6 6 5 4 4 4 6 2 2 8 1 8 2 5 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 3 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 4 4
2 5 2 1 3 8 1 2 4 2 2 6 2
[865] 2 4 6 2 2 6 1 4 3 2 1 1 2 3 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 1 2 6 2 2 3 3 6 4 2 2 2 4 2
2 1 4 1 1 6 6 3 1 1 2 2 2
[913] 2 6 1 4 4 3 8 2 4 2 6 4 2 2 8 8 1 1 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 1 6 1 2 2 2 2 3 2 1
1 1 2 2 8 8 2 1 3 1 1 3 3
[961] 3 1 8 8 8 8 6 6 2 2 2 2 2 8 8 8 8 4 4 4 1 1 2 1 8 8 8 8 7 7 7 2 2 8 1
2 6 6 6 6
[ reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 484 entries ]
> plot(PrincipalComponent1, PrincipalComponent2, col=km$cluster)
> points(km$centers, pch=16)
> aggregate(yeast[, 2:9], by=list(km$cluster), mean)
  Group.1      mcg      gvh      alm      mit      erl      pox
vac      nuc
1      1 0.3757286 0.3686935 0.5618593 0.2151759 0.5000000 0.004170854 0.481
8090 0.276532663
2      2 0.4792231 0.4787719 0.5196992 0.2337343 0.5000000 0.012080201 0.505
5138 0.259548872
3      3 0.3833333 0.4115104 0.4686458 0.1800000 0.5052083 0.000000000 0.527
2396 0.408750000
4      4 0.5817277 0.5768063 0.5130366 0.4321466 0.5026178 0.004345550 0.485
3927 0.240471204
5      5 0.7648462 0.7179231 0.4101538 0.3045385 0.5230769 0.006384615 0.519
6923 0.247153846
6      6 0.5357692 0.5591154 0.4424231 0.2018462 0.5096154 0.012769231 0.530
3462 0.273076923
7      7 0.3766667 0.2133333 0.9300000 0.7966667 0.5000000 0.000000000 0.160
0000 0.006666667
8      8 0.4693636 0.4452727 0.5797273 0.3632727 0.5000000 0.004545455 0.403
4545 0.215727273
> table(km$cluster, yeast$LocalizationSite)

      CYT  ERL  EXC  ME1  ME2  ME3  MIT  NUC  POX  VAC
1    76    0    0    0    0    3   11  105    1    3
2   179    0    1    0    0   25   48  130   10    6

```

```

3 45 0 0 0 4 49 3 88 0 3
4 36 0 12 1 3 2 113 21 1 2
5 3 5 20 43 30 6 14 2 2 5
6 73 0 0 0 14 78 23 57 5 10
7 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
8 48 0 2 0 0 0 32 26 1 1
> #Spectral Clustering
> library(kknn)
> cl <- specClust(clustering.data, centers=8, nn=50, iter.max=100)
> cl
K-means clustering with 8 clusters of sizes 219, 186, 172, 160, 161, 195, 235
, 156

Cluster means:
      [,1]      [,2]      [,3]      [,4]      [,5]      [,6]
[,7]      [,8]
1 -0.3859207 -0.356402209 -0.001120503 -0.18897403 -0.15872031 0.42663259 -0
.1959341 -0.34792688
2 -0.3808008 -0.010307326 0.335345170 -0.34971429 0.12569821 0.12122808 -0
.2889526 0.51087588
3 -0.3261405 0.473393062 -0.201756081 0.43978983 -0.28173634 0.29245070 -0
.1178271 0.14336792
4 -0.3253228 -0.481735595 -0.380420920 0.30376846 0.43922822 0.00971019 0
.1457893 0.17068547
5 -0.3113686 -0.308406853 0.445304695 0.27223211 -0.38520253 -0.27321926 0
.3357884 -0.03074654
6 -0.3490415 0.263465580 0.365421550 0.18599020 0.39027381 -0.23528531 -0
.1942592 -0.29581023
7 -0.3971609 0.303283449 -0.099096132 -0.38195357 0.03938998 -0.02858538 0
.5215953 -0.04244720
8 -0.3706620 0.009057016 -0.499097988 -0.08118804 -0.25164079 -0.49508121 -0
.2549182 -0.02314869

Clustering vector:
[1] 1 1 8 7 5 2 1 7 5 3 7 6 2 1 1 7 3 7 6 1 7 7 4 7 8 1 8 2 1 4 8 5 3 2 4
4 4 7 1 1 4 4 4 8 6 6 5 2
[49] 4 3 7 3 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 5 2 6 7 7 8 8 3 7 7 4 7 8 5 5 5 5 1 1 5 5 2 1 1
5 4 3 3 4 2 2 6 7 6 3 1 2
[97] 4 4 4 5 1 7 5 6 2 8 7 2 8 7 2 7 3 2 3 5 5 5 5 6 4 1 1 1 8 1 6 1 2 6 1
2 5 1 7 7 3 7 6 6 6 1 1 2
[145] 7 3 2 7 3 2 7 3 7 7 8 6 6 4 2 4 6 6 7 3 8 3 7 7 7 3 6 1 1 6 1 2 6 2 6
5 6 2 2 1 1 7 7 3 1 3 4 4
[193] 7 1 1 5 5 4 4 7 1 6 1 5 8 4 5 5 5 5 5 1 4 1 8 7 4 2 4 4 8 8 1 5 5 8 5
6 4 5 7 2 3 4 4 2 6 6 2 2
[241] 7 2 2 6 3 2 1 6 8 3 2 8 6 2 8 5 6 6 6 7 6 6 1 8 6 1 6 7 8 8 6 2 3 1 6
2 4 7 1 6 3 4 3 1 1 3 4 4
[289] 8 1 8 8 4 8 4 8 7 6 7 8 8 1 3 3 4 4 3 7 1 8 6 1 1 1 3 1 3 3 4 1 8 6 4
3 8 4 4 7 2 5 3 4 8 4 1 6
[337] 1 3 8 5 8 7 2 1 8 2 4 6 2 3 7 6 1 3 3 7 7 6 2 2 3 2 2 4 6 7 8 3 3 7 7
7 6 7 7 7 3 8 8 6 1 6 2 3
[385] 3 2 2 7 7 2 1 6 8 5 6 8 3 7 3 1 6 6 5 8 7 3 6 6 5 5 8 3 8 7 8 4 6 2 6
2 7 7 3 3 4 5 8 6 1 1 7 8
[433] 1 5 8 2 2 6 6 1 6 2 7 7 3 8 7 8 8 3 2 1 5 2 1 1 7 1 5 5 2 1 7 5 7 2 6
2 8 3 4 1 8 8 8 5 3 8 2 2
[481] 3 7 4 4 4 8 6 6 4 6 8 4 4 5 1 4 4 7 6 7 1 5 6 5 6 4 4 8 5 7 2 4 4 4 4
6 7 5 3 6 5 1 6 7 8 3 1 7

```

```

[529] 5 7 1 3 7 3 7 5 1 3 8 2 6 3 6 6 3 6 2 5 1 4 7 4 7 5 6 7 1 8 1 5 1 4 7
6 1 1 1 8 4 8 1 2 8 2 7 1
[577] 1 6 5 4 4 5 1 2 7 3 6 7 8 1 8 2 2 4 4 4 1 7 5 1 3 1 5 5 2 5 2 5 5 1 6
5 2 5 2 5 5 1 1 1 5 2 5 5
[625] 5 5 1 5 2 1 1 1 1 1 4 1 6 1 3 1 1 5 1 6 7 7 1 2 5 1 2 1 5 2 7 7 6 6 7
8 7 5 8 1 4 8 2 5 6 2 1 7
[673] 2 6 7 1 4 8 1 1 1 3 3 6 6 3 8 7 3 7 6 3 3 6 6 4 3 6 4 3 7 4 7 1 5 1 6
4 4 3 4 8 5 2 5 7 3 3 3 4
[721] 6 6 2 1 1 2 2 5 2 7 8 1 5 7 2 7 2 8 7 4 3 1 3 6 1 4 7 7 4 7 6 1 2 1 4
5 2 6 2 1 5 2 7 1 3 5 6 2
[769] 8 7 3 5 4 4 7 4 6 4 8 8 3 6 3 5 1 3 5 5 5 5 1 4 8 3 3 7 4 4 3 3 7 8 7
7 6 7 7 6 8 2 8 5 2 4 1 7
[817] 6 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 2 2 5 6 5 7 4 7 6 2 6 6 7 2 7 6 6 3 2 3 2 7 7 2 1 1 1
2 4 2 6 3 5 6 7 1 1 7 8 2
[865] 7 1 1 2 1 1 6 1 3 2 6 6 7 3 2 2 2 3 3 2 1 6 2 1 2 2 3 3 3 1 7 7 2 1 2
2 6 1 6 6 7 8 3 6 6 2 7 2
[913] 2 8 6 1 1 3 5 2 1 2 3 1 2 2 5 6 6 6 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 2 8 6 7 7 2 7 7 1 6
6 6 2 2 5 5 7 6 3 6 6 7 3
[961] 3 6 5 5 5 5 8 8 2 7 7 2 2 5 5 5 5 5 1 1 6 6 1 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 2 2 5 6
2 8 8 8 4
[ reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 484 entries ]

Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:
[1] 70.44780 45.59679 40.60411 29.07148 32.00669 60.00491 74.81030 36.33080
(between_SS / total_SS = 69.9 %)

Available components:

[1] "cluster"      "centers"      "totss"        "withinss"     "tot.withins
s" "betweenss"
[7] "size"         "iter"         "ifault"       "eigenvalue"   "eigenvector
" "data"
[13] "indAll"       "indUnique"    "L"            "archetype"    "call"
> plot(PrincipalComponent1, PrincipalComponent2, col=cl$cluster)
> table(cl$cluster, yeast$LocalizationSite)

      CYT  ERL  EXC  ME1  ME2  ME3  MIT  NUC  POX  VAC
1    72    0    2    0    2   11   93   33    2    4
2    71    0    1    0    0    3   31   70    9    1
3    35    0    0    0    2   50    2   80    0    3
4     7    5   25   43   33   12   20    6    2    7
5    52    0    7    1    2    0   67   29    2    1
6    74    0    0    0    1    3   11  102    1    3
7   110    0    0    0    1   29   12   75    2    6
8    42    0    0    0   10   55    8   34    2    5
> aggregate(yeast[, 2:9], by=list(cl$cluster), mean)
  Group.1      mcg      gvh      alm      mit      erl      pox
vac      nuc
1      1 0.5599087 0.5620548 0.5038813 0.3309132 0.5022831 0.013652968 0.505
9817 0.2422831
2      2 0.4755914 0.4774731 0.5415054 0.2611290 0.5000000 0.018763441 0.492
7957 0.2497312
3      3 0.3816860 0.4130233 0.4589535 0.1778488 0.5087209 0.000000000 0.527
9651 0.4241860
4      4 0.7473125 0.7039375 0.4175625 0.3013750 0.5218750 0.005187500 0.519
2500 0.2461250

```

```

5      5 0.5042236 0.4885714 0.5668323 0.4272671 0.5000000 0.003105590 0.411
4907 0.2188199
6      6 0.3738462 0.3676923 0.5625641 0.2140000 0.5000000 0.004256410 0.481
9487 0.2754359
7      7 0.4680426 0.4667660 0.4985957 0.2000000 0.5000000 0.007063830 0.517
4043 0.2804681
8      8 0.5244231 0.5530769 0.4301282 0.1937821 0.5096154 0.005320513 0.536
2179 0.2767949
> #Hierarchical Clustering
> d_yeast<- dist(clustering.data)
> hclusters <- hclust(d_yeast, method = "average")
> clusterCut <- cutree(hclusters, 8)
> clusterCut
  [1] 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 2 1 1 2
2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 4 1
  [49] 2 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 2 3 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1
  [97] 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 2 1 5 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 [145] 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2
 [193] 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 1 1
 [241] 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1
1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 2
 [289] 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 2 1 1 1 2
3 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1
 [337] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 3
 [385] 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 5 1 2 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 5 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 [433] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 5 1 2 1 1
 [481] 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 1 2 2 1 4 1 1 2 2 2 2
1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1
 [529] 1 1 1 3 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 5 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1
1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 [577] 1 1 1 4 2 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 [625] 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 [673] 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 4 1 1
2 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 3 2
 [721] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2
1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 1
 [769] 1 1 3 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 2 1 1 4 4 1 2 1 3 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 1 2 1 1
 [817] 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 2 1 1 3 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1
 [865] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 [913] 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3
 [961] 3 1 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 5 6 6 6 1 1 1 1
1 1 2 2 2
[ reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 484 entries ]
> table(clusterCut, yeast$LocalizationSite)

```

```

clusterCut CYT ERL EXC ME1 ME2 ME3 MIT NUC POX VAC
  1 411  0  4  0 14 130 194 358 17 21
  2 16  5 25 43 36 19 46 10  3  9
  3 16  0  0  0  0 14  2 49  0  0
  4  0  0  6  1  1  0  0  2  0  0
  5 17  0  0  0  0  0  1  8  0  0
  6  3  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
  7  0  0  0  0  0  0  1  1  0  0
  8  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  1  0  0
> aggregate(yeast[, 2:9], by=list(clusterCut), mean)
  Group.1      mcg      gvh      alm      mit      erl      pox
vac      nuc
1      1 0.4715405 0.4762228 0.5104178 0.2522715 0.5013055 0.008964317 0.500
7659 0.268398607
2      2 0.7120283 0.6790566 0.4296698 0.3211792 0.5188679 0.003915094 0.520
5189 0.248867925
3      3 0.3545679 0.3871605 0.4807407 0.1697531 0.5185185 0.000000000 0.523
7037 0.497530864
4      4 0.7750000 0.7390000 0.5210000 0.4280000 0.5000000 0.000000000 0.366
0000 0.241000000
5      5 0.4115385 0.4076923 0.5992308 0.3080769 0.5000000 0.000000000 0.321
9231 0.200384615
6      6 0.3766667 0.2133333 0.9300000 0.7966667 0.5000000 0.000000000 0.160
0000 0.006666667
7      7 0.2350000 0.1700000 0.7000000 0.3100000 0.5000000 0.000000000 0.490
0000 0.230000000
8      8 0.6600000 0.4300000 0.5700000 0.6000000 0.5000000 0.000000000 0.190
0000 0.330000000
> plot(PrincipalComponent1, PrincipalComponent2, col=clusterCut)
> ### main anova
> yeast <- read.table('https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databa
ses/yeast/yeast.data', stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
> char <- readLines('https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-database
s/yeast/yeast.names')
> char<-char[(grep('^7', char) + 1):(grep('^8', char) - 1)]
> char <- char[grep('\\d\\.\\.\\.:', char)]
> names(yeast) <- make.names(c(sub('.*\\d\\.\\.\\.s+(.)*:.*', '\\1', char), 'clas
s'))
> View(yeast)
> library(ggplot2)
> ggplot(yeast, aes(x = yeast$class, y = yeast$nuc)) +
+   geom_boxplot(fill = "grey80", colour = "blue") +
+   scale_x_discrete() + xlab("class variable") +
+   ylab("nuc variable")
> data<-lm(nuc~class, data=yeast)
> data<-lm(yeast$nuc~yeast$class, data=yeast)
> summary(data)

Call:
lm(formula = yeast$nuc ~ yeast$class, data = yeast)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-0.25724 -0.04818 -0.02098  0.02276  0.66832

Coefficients:

```



```

      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)    0.257235   0.004661  55.192 <2e-16 ***
yeast$classERL -0.011235   0.045092  -0.249  0.8033
yeast$classEXC -0.030664   0.017581  -1.744  0.0813 .
yeast$classME1  0.010946   0.015821   0.692  0.4891
yeast$classME2 -0.011745   0.014796  -0.794  0.4274
yeast$classME3  0.012765   0.009134   1.398  0.1625
yeast$classMIT -0.016252   0.007934  -2.048  0.0407 *
yeast$classNUC  0.074443   0.006721  11.077 <2e-16 ***
yeast$classPOX -0.023235   0.022904  -1.014  0.3105
yeast$classVAC -0.006569   0.018894  -0.348  0.7281
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.1003 on 1474 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.1185, Adjusted R-squared:  0.1131
F-statistic: 22.01 on 9 and 1474 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

> anova(data) # one way anova, single variable
Analysis of Variance Table

Response: yeast$nuc
      Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
yeast$class    9  1.9927  0.221406  22.014 < 2.2e-16 ***
Residuals  1474 14.8249  0.010058
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

> library(car)
> Anova(data,type = "III") # two way anaova using car package
Anova Table (Type III tests)

Response: yeast$nuc
      Sum Sq Df F value    Pr(>F)
(Intercept) 30.6367    1 3046.127 < 2.2e-16 ***
yeast$class  1.9927    9  22.014 < 2.2e-16 ***
Residuals   14.8249 1474
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
> t.test(yeast$nuc, yeast$yeastclass) # no need of t test here

One Sample t-test

data: yeast$nuc
t = 99.915, df = 1483, p-value < 2.2e-16
alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 0.2707770 0.2816219
sample estimates:
mean of x
0.2761995

> confint(data) # confidence interval test at 95%
      2.5 %      97.5 %
(Intercept)  0.248092991 0.2663778510
yeast$classERL -0.099685772 0.0772149300
yeast$classEXC -0.065149950 0.0038219647
yeast$classME1 -0.020087712 0.0419805058

```

```

yeast$classME2 -0.040769281 0.0172788313
yeast$classME3 -0.005151997 0.0306811542
yeast$classMIT -0.031814209 -0.0006894197
yeast$classNUC 0.061259865 0.0876259359
yeast$classPOX -0.068163744 0.0216929015
yeast$classVAC -0.043630381 0.0304928715
> require(ggplot2)
> mod<-data.frame(Fitted = fitted(data),
+                 Residuals = resid(data), Treatment = yeast$class)
> ggplot(mod, aes(Fitted, Residuals, colour = Treatment)) + geom_point()
>

```

```

yeast <- read.table(url("http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-
databases/yeast/yeast.data"), header = FALSE)

```

```

names(yeast)<- c("SequenceName", "mcg", "gvh", "alm", "mit", "erl", "pox", "vac", "nuc",
"LocalizationSite")

```

```

pca <- princomp(yeast[, 2:9], cor=T) # principal components analysis using correlation matrix

```

```

pc.comp <- pca$scores

```

```

PrincipalComponent1 <- -1*pc.comp[,1] # principal component 1 scores (negated for
convenience)

```

```

PrincipalComponent2 <- -1*pc.comp[,2] # principal component 2 scores (negated for
convenience)

```

```

clustering.data <- cbind(PrincipalComponent1, PrincipalComponent2)

```

```

# K-Mean Clustering

```

```

set.seed(100)

```

```

km <- kmeans(clustering.data, 8, iter.max = 30, nstart=30)

```

```

km

```

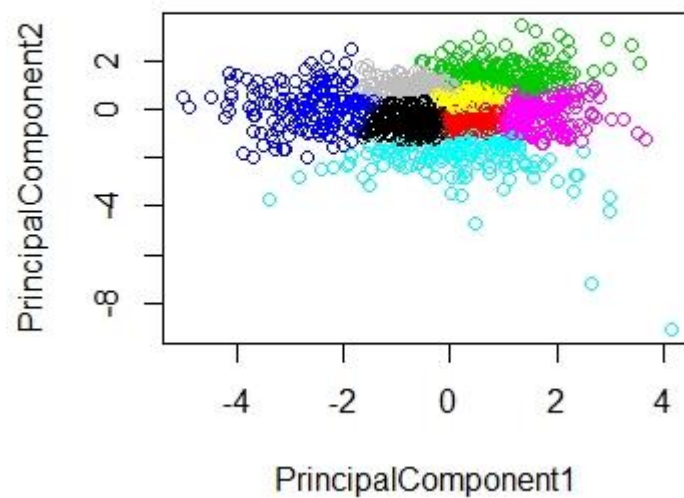
```
km$cluster
```

```
plot(PrincipalComponent1, PrincipalComponent2, col=km$cluster)
```

```
points(km$centers, pch=16)
```

```
aggregate(yeast[, 2:9], by=list(km$cluster), mean)
```

```
table(km$cluster, yeast$LocalizationSite)
```



```
#Spectral Clustering
```

```
library(kknn)
```

```
cl <- specClust(clustering.data, centers=8, nn=50, iter.max=100)
```

```
cl
```

```
plot(PrincipalComponent1, PrincipalComponent2, col=cl$cluster)
```

```
table(cl$cluster, yeast$LocalizationSite)
```

```
aggregate(yeast[, 2:9],by=list(cl$cluster),mean)
```

```
#Hierarchical Clustering
```

```
d_yeast<- dist(clustering.data)
```

```
hclusters <- hclust(d_yeast, method = "average")
```

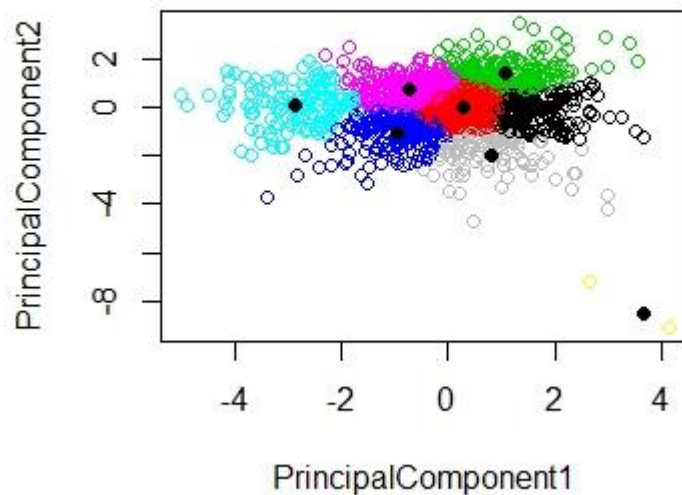
```
clusterCut <- cutree(hclusters, 8)
```

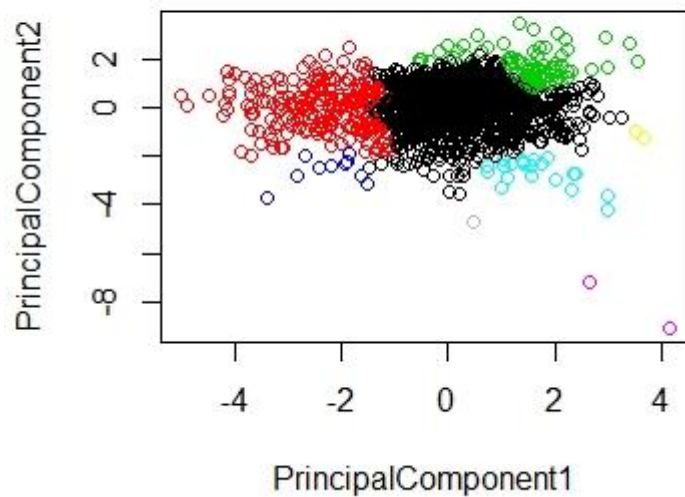
```
clusterCut
```

```
table(clusterCut, yeast$LocalizationSite)
```

```
aggregate(yeast[, 2:9],by=list(clusterCut),mean)
```

```
plot(PrincipalComponent1, PrincipalComponent2, col=clusterCut)
```





```
### main anova
```

```
yeast <- read.table('https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-  
databases/yeast/yeast.data', stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
```

```
char <- readLines('https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-  
databases/yeast/yeast.names')
```

```
char<-char[(grep('^7', char) + 1):(grep('^8', char) - 1)]
```

```
char <- char[grep('\\d\\.\\.\\.:', char)]
```

```
names(yeast) <- make.names(c(sub('.*\\d\\.\\.\\.s+(.)*:.*', '\\1', char), 'class'))
```

```
View(yeast)
```

#a. Perform ANOVA test on the discriminant analysis scores of nuclear localization signals of both nuclear

#and non-nuclear proteins by class variables (Target).

```
library(ggplot2)

ggplot(yeast, aes(x = yeast$class, y = yeast$nuc)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill = "grey80", colour = "blue") +
  scale_x_discrete() + xlab("class variable") +
  ylab("nuc variable")
```

```
data<-lm(nuc~class, data=yeast)

data<-lm(yeast$nuc~yeast$class, data=yeast)

summary(data)
```

```
anova(data) # one way anova, single variable
```

```
library(car)

Anova(data,type = "III") # two way anaova using car package
```

```
t.test(yeast$nuc, yeast$yeastclass) # no need of t test here
```

#b. Which class is significantly different from others?

confint(data) # confidence interval test at 95%

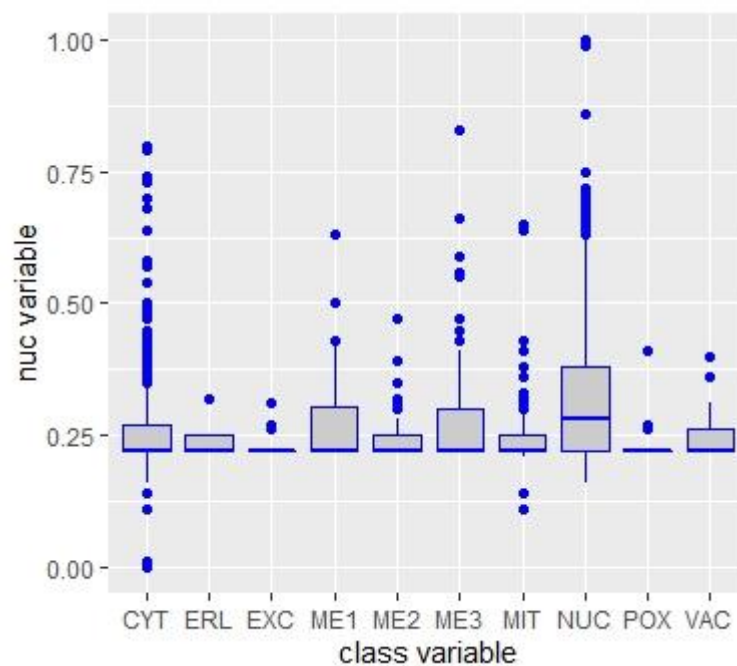
require(ggplot2)

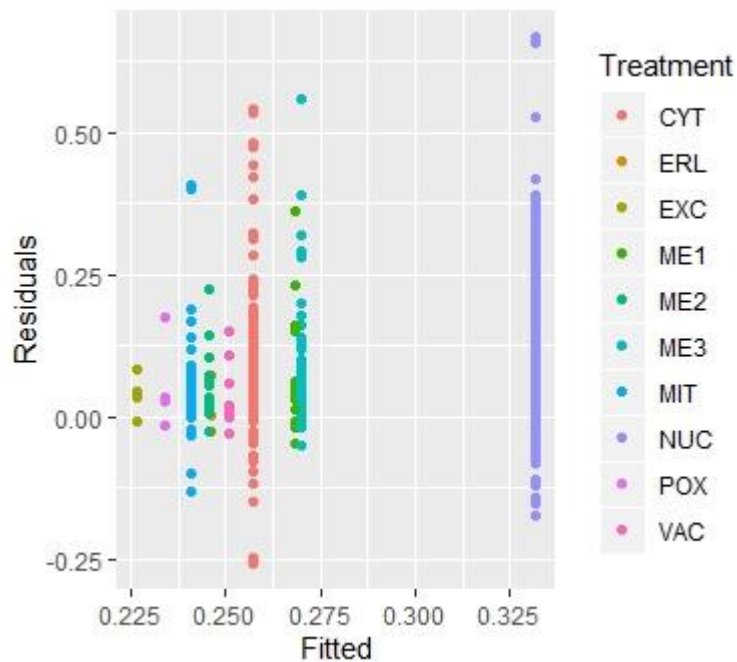
mod<-data.frame(Fitted = fitted(data),

Residuals = resid(data), Treatment = yeast\$class)

ggplot(mod, aes(Fitted, Residuals, colour = Treatment)) + geom\_point()

# class NUC is significantly different from others





### Task 3:

1. Use the given link: Data Set.

Remarks – Solution ( wrong link of data set- questions pertain to crime data set while the link is leading to Yeast data set) however, attempt has been made to work on crime data set.

Answer the below questions:

- a. Visualize the correlation between all variables in a meaningful and clear way of representing.

Find out top 3 reasons for having more crime in a city.

- b. What is the difference between covariance and correlation? Take an example from this dataset and show the differences if any?



**Solution:**

```
library(readr)

Crimes<-read.csv("C:/Users/user/Desktop/Data Analytics/Assignments/session 11 to
15/Communities data.csv")

View(Crimes)

names(Crimes) <- c("Case", "Number", "Date", "Block", "IUCR", "Primary Type",
"Description", "Location Desc", "Arrest", "Domestic", "Beat", "District", "Ward",
"Community Area", "FBI Code", "X Coordinate", "Y Coordinate", "Year", "Updated On",
"Latitude", "Longitude", "Location")

head(Crimes)

str(Crimes)
```

**#a. Visualize the correlation between all variables in a meaningful and clear way of representing.**

```
library(dplyr)

Crimes <- na.omit(Crimes)

names(Crimes)

c <- cor(Crimes[c(11,12,13,14,18,20,21)])

c

psych::cor.plot(c)
```

**# a.Find out top 3 reasons for having more crime in a city.**

```
x <- as.data.frame(table(Crimes$Description))

x[order(x$Freq, decreasing = T)[1:3],]
```

**b. What is the difference between covariance and correlation, take an example from this dataset and show the differences if any?**

```
correlation <- cor(Crimes[c(11,12,13,14,18,20,21)])
```

```
correlation
```

```
psych::cor.plot(correlation)
```

```
covariance <- cov(Crimes[c(11,12,13,14,18,20,21)])
```

```
covariance
```

```
psych::cor.plot(covariance)
```

### **Conclusion/Interpretation:**

**Co-Variance** is a systematic relationship between a pair of random variables wherein a change in one variable reciprocated by an equivalent change in another variable. Measure of correlation, Lie between  $-\infty$  and  $+\infty$ . Change in scale affects covariance

**Correlation** is statistical measure that indicates how strongly two variables are related. Scaled version of covariance, Lie between -1 and +1, Change in scale does not affect the correlation.

Unit free measure

Correlation is a special case of covariance which can be obtained when the data is standardized.

### **Task 4:**

Problem- prediction of the number of comments in the upcoming 24 hours on those blogs, the train data was generated from different base times that may temporally overlap. Therefore, if you simply split the train into disjoint partitions, the underlying time intervals may overlap. Therefore, the you should use the provided, temporally disjoint train and test splits to ensure that the evaluation is fair.

a) Read the dataset and identify the right features.

b) Clean dataset, impute missing values and perform exploratory data analysis.

c) Visualize the dataset and make inferences from that.

d) Perform any 3 hypothesis tests using columns of your choice, make conclusions.

e. Create a linear regression model to predict the number of comments in the next 24 hours  
(relative to basetime)

f. Fine tune the model and represent important features

- g. Interpret the summary of the linear model
- h. Report the test accuracy vs. the training accuracy
- i. Interpret the final model coefficients
- j. Plot the model result and compare it with assumptions of the model

### **Solutions:**

```
library(data.table)
```

```
library(foreach)
```

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
library(readr)
```

```
blogData_train <- read_csv("blogData_train.csv")
```

```
View(blogData_train)
```

```
> # retrieve filenames of test sets
```

```
> test_filenames = list.files(pattern = "blogData_test")
```

```
>
```

```
> # load and combine dataset
```

```
> train = fread("blogData_train.csv")
```

```
> fbtest = foreach(i = 1:length(test_filenames), .combine = rbind) %do% {
```

```
+ temp = fread(test_filenames[i], header = F)
```

```
+ }
```

```
> # Assign variable names to the train and test data set
```

```
> colnames(blogData_train) <-
```

```
c("plikes","checkin","talking","category","d5","d6","d7","d8","d9","d10","d11",  
  "d12",
```

```
+
```

```
"d13","d14","d15","d16","d17","d18","d19","d20","d21","d22","d23","d24","d25",  
  "d26",
```

```
+
```

```

"d27","d28","d29","cc1","cc2","cc3","cc4","cc5","basetime","postlength","post
shre",
+
"postpromo","Hhrs","sun","mon","tue","wed","thu","fri","sat","basesun","basem
on",
+
"basetue","basewed","basethu","basefri","basesat","target")
> dim(blogData_train)
> dim(fbtest)
> View(blogData_train)
> View(fbtest)
> str(blogData_train)
> str(fbtest)
> train <- blogData_train; test <- fbtest
> head(train); head(test)
> # making the data tidy by constructing single column for post publish day
> train$pubday<- ifelse(train$sun ==1, 1, ifelse(train$mon ==1, 2,
ifelse(train$tue ==1, 3,
+
ifelse(train$wed ==1, 4, ifelse(train$thu ==1, 5, ifelse(train$fri ==1, 6,
+
ifelse(train$sat ==1, 7, NA))))))
> # making the data tidy by constructing single column for base day
> train$baseday<- ifelse(train$basesun ==1, 1, ifelse(train$basemon ==1, 2,
ifelse(train$basetue ==1, 3,
+
ifelse(train$basewed ==1, 4, ifelse(train$basethu ==1, 5,
+
ifelse(train$basefri ==1, 6, ifelse(train$basesat ==1, 7, NA))))))

```

## **b. Clean dataset, impute missing values and perform exploratory data analysis.**

```

distinct(train) # removing overlapping observations if any
dim(train)
sapply(train, function(x) sum(is.na(x))) # no missing values
correlation <- cor(train,y = NULL, use = "everything",
method = c("pearson", "kendall", "spearman"))
corr <- as.data.frame(reshape::melt(correlation))
corr <- corr%>%filter(X1 == "target" & value != 1 & value > 0.32 & value > -0.32)
corr # good correlations with target variable
library(corrplot)
corrplot.mixed(cor(train[,c(30:32)]))

```

# Total comments are strongly correlated to correlated with cc3(comments in last 48 to last 24 hours relative to base date/time)

```
df <- train
```

```
melt_df <- melt(df)
```

```
library(ggplot2)
```

# Distribution of all the Variables - Histogram

```
ggplot(melt_df, aes(x=value, fill = variable))+
```

```
  geom_histogram(bins=10, color = "Blue")+
```

```
  facet_wrap(~variable, scales = 'free_x')
```

```
df <- log(train[1:39])
```

```
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
```

Conclusion/Interpretation:

There is a good correlations with target variable

Total comments are strongly correlated to correlated cc3(comments in last 48 to last 24 hours relative to base date/time)

### c. Visualize the dataset and make inferences from that.

```
barplot(table(train$target, train$pubday), col = heat.colors(7),
```

```
  xlab = "Weekday", ylab = "Number of comments",
```

```
  main = "Number of comments Vs. Weekday")
```

```
library(car)
```

# number of comments vs Post Likes

```
scatterplot(train$plikes, train$target , col = "Blue",
```

```
  xlab = "Page Likes", ylab = "Number of comments",
```

```
  main = "Number of comments Vs. Pagelikes",
```

```
  xlim = c(0,10000000), ylim = c(0,400))
```

```
abline(lm(plikes~target, data = train), col = "red")
```

# Number of comments Vs Post length

```
scatterplot(train$postlength, train$target , col = "Red",
```

```
  xlab = "Post Length", ylab = "Number of comments",
```

```
  main = "Number of comments Vs. Psot Length",
```

```
  ylim = c(0,400), xlim = c(0,5000))
```

```
abline(lm(postlength~target, data = train), col= "blue")
```

```
hist(train$target, breaks = 1000, xlim = c(0,10) )
```

### d. Perform any 3 hypothesis tests using columns of your choice, make conclusions.

1. # Ho: Mean difference bet comments across the publish day is not significant

```
day <- aov(target~pubday, data = train)
```

```
summary(day)
```

**2. # Ho: Difference between Mean comments within cc2 and cc4 is not significant**

```
cc2 <- t.test(x=train$cc2, y=train$cc4, paired = FALSE, alternative = "two.sided", mu=0)
cc2
```

**3. # Ho: Difference between Mean comments within cc1 and cc3 is not significant**

```
cc3 <- t.test(x=train$cc1, y=train$cc3, paired = FALSE, alternative = "two.sided", mu=0)
cc3
```

**f. Fine tune the model and represent important features**

```
final_model <- lm(target ~ talking + d5 + d7 + d8 + d10 + d11 +
  d12 + d13 + d16 + d17 + d19 + d20 + d22 + d23 +
  cc1 + cc2 + cc3 + cc4 + basetime + postshre + Hhrs, data = train)
summary(final_model)
prediction <- predict(final_model, test)
predicted <- data.frame(cbind(actuals = test$target, prediction = prediction))
predicted$prediction <- ifelse(prediction<0, 0, round(prediction,0))
cor(predicted)
View(predicted)
```

**g. Interpret the summary of the linear model.**

```
summary(final_model)
```

**h. Report the test accuracy vs. the training accuracy**

```
# test accuracy
round(accuracy(predicted$prediction,predicted$actuals),3)
prediction <- predict(final_model, test)
predicted <- data.frame(cbind(actuals = test$target, prediction = prediction))
predicted$prediction <- ifelse(prediction<0, 0, round(prediction,0))
min_max_accuracy <- mean(apply(predicted, 1, min) / apply(predicted, 1, max))
# training accuracy
round(accuracy(predicted$prediction,predicted$actuals),3)
prediction <- predict(final_model, train)
predicted <- data.frame(cbind(actuals = train$target, prediction = prediction))
predicted$prediction <- ifelse(prediction<0, 0, round(prediction, 0))
min_max_accuracy <- mean(apply(predicted, 1, min) / apply(predicted, 1, max))
```

**Task 5 :**

**This is based on SLR data and will be updated on the basis of UCI data later .**

## **#Assignment Session 11-15 task 5**

### **#Problem**

**#a. Predict the no of comments in next H hrs**

**#b. Use regression technique**

**#c. Report the training accuracy and test accuracy**

### **#Answers**

**#a) & b)**

**#reading the dataset and viewing**

**slr**

**slr1<- slr**

**View(slr1)**

**#features**

**dim(slr1)**

**str(slr1)**

**library(psych)**

**describe(slr1)**

**summary(slr1)**

**#visualization**

**hist(slr1\$Advt ,xlab = "advt", ylab = "Frequency",main="Histogram of advt",col="red")**

**hist(slr1\$Sales ,xlab = "sales", ylab = "Frequency",main="Histogram of sales",col="blue")**

**plot(slr1\$Advt,slr1\$Sales)**

**\*\*\*\*NOTE\*\*\*\***

**#using linear regression model technique**

**#using slr1 dataset**

**#linear regression model**

**model<- lm(slr1\$Advt~slr1\$Sales)**

**model**

**#Important features**

**#multiple r squared value**

**#p value of slope test**

**#F stats**

```

#predicting
Pred<- predict(lm(slr1$Sales~slr1$Advt))
Pred

pred<- predict(model,newdata= slr1,type = "response")
table(slr1$Advt,pred>= 0.5)

conf<- table(slr1$Advt,pred)
conf

predict(model)
Pred=predict(model)
slr1$predicted =NA
slr1$predicted =Pred

slr1$error =model$residuals

#verify residuals
error<- residuals(lm(slr1$Sales~slr1$Advt))
error

summary(error)

#check and interpreting the summary
summary(model)

***NOTE**
#Interpreting
#thus by multiple r squared value we see our model is good
#also our p value of slope test is <0.05 so good for our model
#adjusted r squared value is also good 0.891
#f stats value of 90.93 suggest our model is good and also its p value is <0.05
#our model accuracy is 0.9009 which is good

#result of all of our models
summary(model)
summary(model1)
summary(model2)

#model coefficients
model
model1

```



**model2**

```
slr1$coefficients<- NA  
slr1$coefficients<- model$coefficients  
slr1$coefficients
```

**#c)**

```
#test and training accuracy  
#dataset slr1
```

```
set.seed(1)  
split<- sample.split(slr1$Advt,SplitRatio = 0.70)  
slr1Train <- subset(slr1,split == TRUE)  
slr1Test<- subset(slr1, split == FALSE)
```

```
#train  
model1<- lm(slr1Train$Advt~slr1Train$Sales)  
model1
```

```
summary(model1)  
#accuracy is 0.926
```

```
#test  
model2<- lm(slr1Test$Advt~slr1Test$Sales)  
model2
```

```
summary(model2)  
#accuracy is 0.871
```