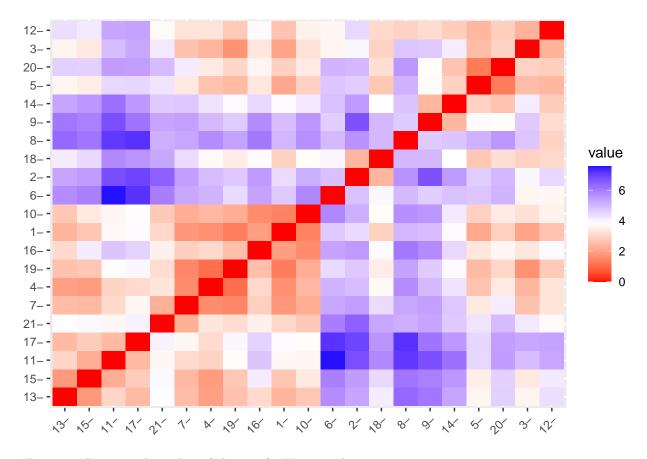
Assignment 4 Kmeans

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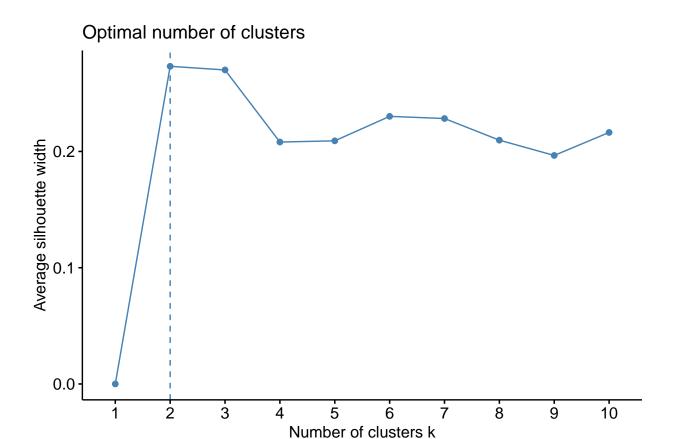
2023-03-19

```
#Loading required libraries
library(conflicted)
library(tidyverse)
## -- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----
                                                     ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
## v dplyr
           1.1.0
                       v readr
                                    2.1.4
## v forcats 1.0.0
                                     1.5.0
                        v stringr
## v ggplot2 3.4.1
                                     3.1.8
                        v tibble
## v lubridate 1.9.2
                     v tidyr
                                     1.3.0
## v purrr
              1.0.1
library(factoextra)
## Welcome! Want to learn more? See two factoextra-related books at https://goo.gl/ve3WBa
#Importing Dataframe
Pharm<-read.csv(file="C:\\Users\\ngoch\\Downloads\\Pharmaceuticals.csv", header=TRUE, sep=",")
colnames(Pharm)
  [1] "Symbol"
                                "Name"
                                                        "Market_Cap"
                                "PE Ratio"
   [4] "Beta"
                                                        "ROE"
## [7] "ROA"
                               "Asset_Turnover"
                                                        "Leverage"
## [10] "Rev Growth"
                               "Net_Profit_Margin"
                                                        "Median_Recommendation"
## [13] "Location"
                                "Exchange"
#scaling the dataframe
ScaledPharm<-scale(Pharm[, 3:11])</pre>
distance<-get_dist(ScaledPharm)</pre>
fviz_dist(distance)
```



#Deriving the optimal number of clusters for Kmeans clustering

```
set.seed(456)
fviz_nbclust(ScaledPharm, FUNcluster = hcut, method="silhouette")
```



#the optimal number of clusters is 2 because it corresponds to the highest silhouette width

#Performing Kmeans clustering for k=2 (a)

#Distance measure chosen for Kmeans clustering is Euclidean because the data is numerical and has been
k2<-kmeans(ScaledPharm, centers=2, nstart=25)#Kmeans clustering
k2</pre>

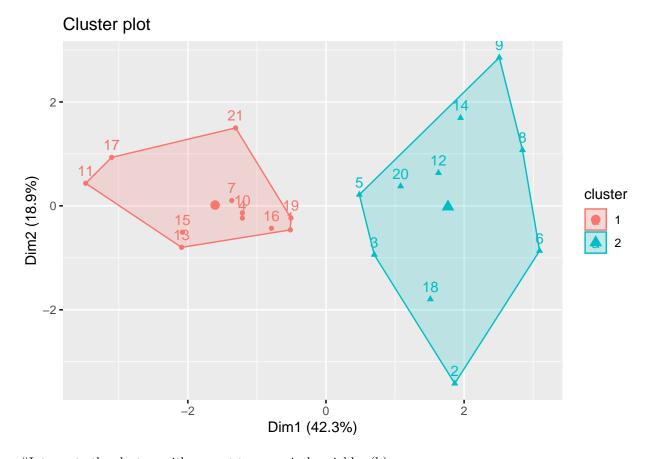
```
## K-means clustering with 2 clusters of sizes 11, 10
##
## Cluster means:
                             PE_Ratio
    Market_Cap
                      {\tt Beta}
                                             ROE
                                                        ROA Asset_Turnover
## 1 0.6733825 -0.3586419 -0.2763512 0.6565978 0.8344159
                                                                  0.4612656
## 2 -0.7407208  0.3945061  0.3039863 -0.7222576 -0.9178575
                                                                 -0.5073922
       Leverage Rev_Growth Net_Profit_Margin
## 1 -0.3331068 -0.2902163
                                   0.6823310
## 2 0.3664175 0.3192379
                                  -0.7505641
##
## Clustering vector:
  [1] 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 1
## Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:
## [1] 43.30886 75.26049
   (between_SS / total_SS = 34.1 %)
##
```

```
## Available components:
##
## [1] "cluster"    "centers"    "totss"    "withinss"    "tot.withinss"
## [6] "betweenss"    "size"    "iter"    "ifault"
```

k2\$size#Size of each cluster

[1] 11 10

fviz_cluster(k2, data=ScaledPharm)#Visualize clusters



#Interprete the clusters with respect to numerical variables (b)

#Cluster 1 represents companies having positive Market_Cap, ROE, ROA, Asset_Turnover and NetProfitMargin, with negative Beta, PE-Ratio, Leverage and Revenue Growth, while Cluster 2 represents the reverse.

#Ten and eleven companies are in Cluster 1 and 2 respectively

#The within cluster sum of square errors are 43.30886 and 75.26049 respectively for cluster 1 and 2. This suggests that the distribution in Cluster 1 is more compact than in Cluster 2.

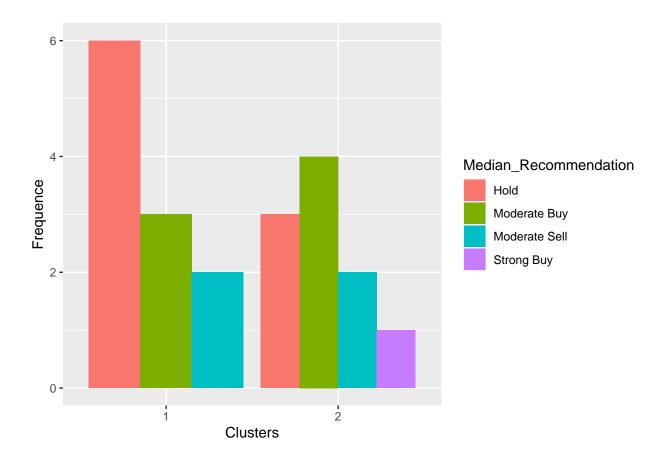
#The overall sum of square errors is 34.1 % which is relatively low and suggests an overall compact distribution.

#Pattern in the cluster (c)

Pattern <- Pharm %>% select(c(12,13,14)) %>% mutate(Cluster = k2\$cluster) print(Pattern)

##		${\tt Median_Recommendation}$	Location	Exchange	Cluster
##	1	Moderate Buy	US	NYSE	1
##	2	Moderate Buy	CANADA	NYSE	2
##	3	Strong Buy	UK	NYSE	2
##	4	Moderate Sell	UK	NYSE	1
##	5	Moderate Buy	FRANCE	NYSE	2
##	6	Hold	GERMANY	NYSE	2
##	7	Moderate Sell	US	NYSE	1
##	8	Moderate Buy	US	NASDAQ	2
##	9	Moderate Sell	IRELAND	NYSE	2
##	10	Hold	US	NYSE	1
##	11	Hold	UK	NYSE	1
##	12	Hold	US	AMEX	2
##	13	Moderate Buy	US	NYSE	1
##	14	Moderate Buy	US	NYSE	2
##	15	Hold	US	NYSE	1
##	16	Hold	${\tt SWITZERLAND}$	NYSE	1
##	17	Moderate Buy	US	NYSE	1
##	18	Hold	US	NYSE	2
##	19	Hold	US	NYSE	1
##	20	Moderate Sell	US	NYSE	2
##	21	Hold	US	NYSE	1

Median_Recommendation <- ggplot(Pattern, mapping = aes(factor(Cluster), fill=Median_Recommendation)) + general properties of the second prope



#There appears to be a pattern consisting of brokerages recommending a strong buy for companies in Clus

#Provide appropriate names for each cluster (d)

#Cluster1 could be named LOW RISK HIGH RETURN because although they have on average negative revenue growth, they show on average a positive market capitalization, ROE, ROA, Asset Turnover and Net Profit. They also have negative leverage, negative Beta and PE_Ratio

#Cluster2 on the contrary is HIGH RISK LOW RETURN because companies in this cluster portray opposite characteristics to cluster 1 companies. That is, higher Beta and PE ratio on average as well as higher leverage while running negative net profit margins, market capitalization, asset turnover etc.