Group 1: Multivariate analysis of australian climate data

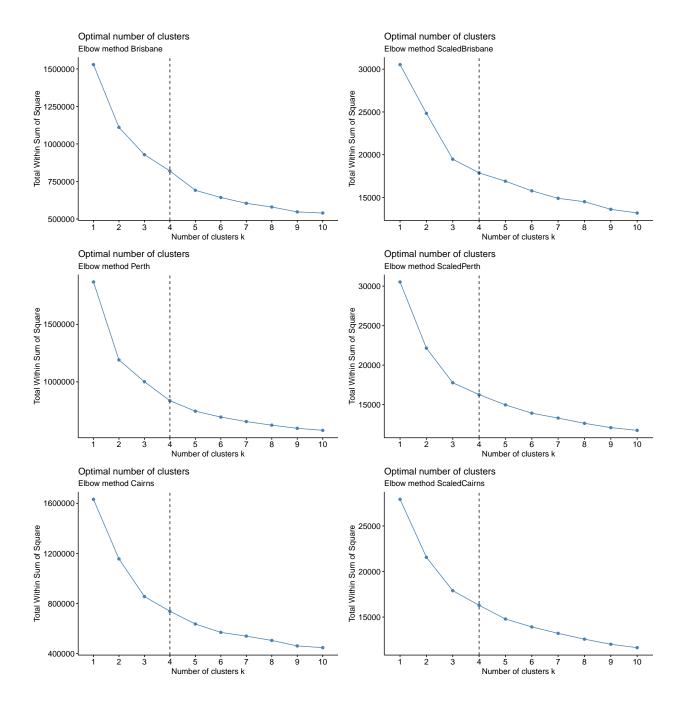
Data input

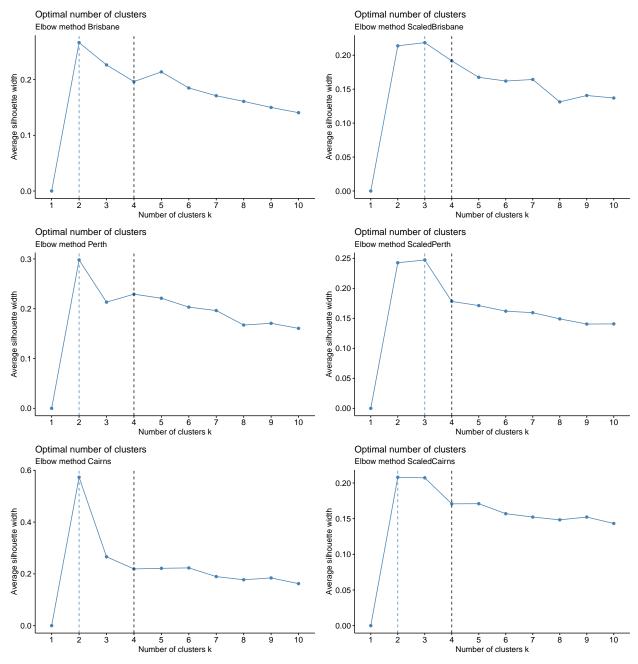
To perform the clustering analysis are used the original datasets (numeric variables) for Brisbane, Perth and Cairns.

Clustering Analysis

In order to analyze if data presents patterns of association are it is performed a clustering analysis. For this purpose, all incomplete cases remaining are removed and as a first step, the optimal number of clusters are estimated through direct methods: elbow, average silhouette and ASM to choose the most common value of optimal clusters.

```
par(mar = c(4,4,.1,.1))
fun01<-function(x){ tmp_df = listall[[x]]</pre>
                     tmp_name = names(listall)[x]
                     fviz_nbclust(tmp_df, kmeans, method = "wss") +
                     geom_vline(xintercept = 4, linetype = 2) +
                     labs(subtitle = paste("Elbow method", tmp_name))}
fun02<-function(x){ tmp_df = listall[[x]]</pre>
                     tmp_name = names(listall)[x]
                     fviz_nbclust(tmp_df, kmeans, method = "silhouette") +
                     geom_vline(xintercept = 4, linetype = 2) +
                     labs(subtitle = paste("Elbow method",tmp_name))}
fun03<-function(x){ tmp_df = listall[[x]]</pre>
                     tmp_name = names(listall)[x]
                     fviz_nbclust(tmp_df, kmeans, method = "gap_stat") +
                     geom_vline(xintercept = 4, linetype = 2) +
                     labs(subtitle = paste("Elbow method",tmp_name))}
wss<-lapply(1:length(listall),fun01)
silhouette<-lapply(1:length(listall),fun02)</pre>
silhouette
#Gaps <- lapply (1: length (listall), fun03)
```





Given the results provided by the methods, it can be concluded the clustering can be performed with 4 cluster for all the dataset, the original numerical variables and the coordinates of the performed MCA.

VizKmeans<-lapply(1:length(listall),funVizKm) VizKmeans</pre>

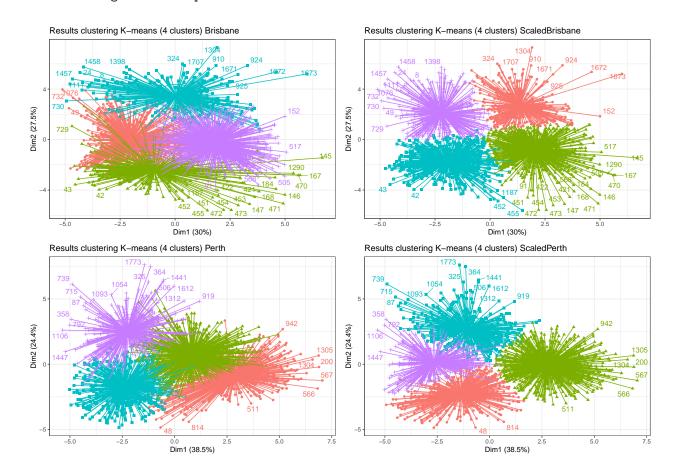
Warning: ggrepel: 1751 unlabeled data points (too many overlaps). Consider
increasing max.overlaps

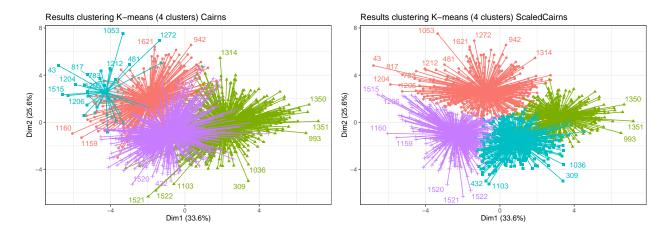
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warning: ggrepel: 1771 unlabeled data points (too many overlaps). Consider
increasing max.overlaps

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increasing max.overlaps

Warning: ggrepel: 1618 unlabeled data points (too many overlaps). Consider
increasing max.overlaps

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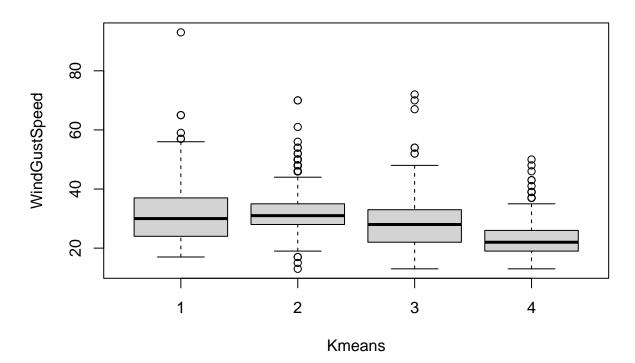


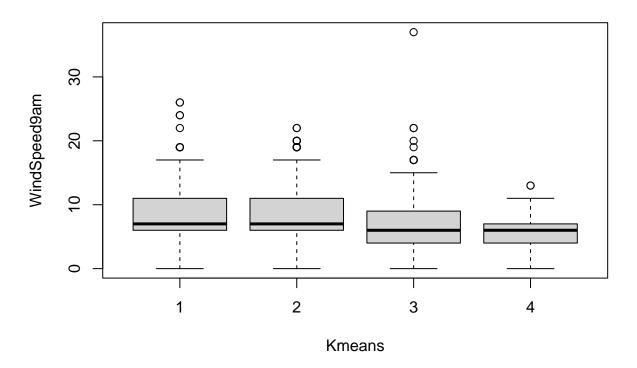


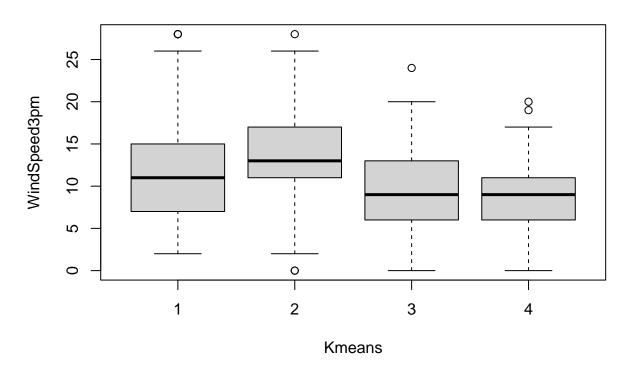
```
funKm<- function(i){ tmp_df = listall[[i]];</pre>
                      tmp_kmeans = kmeans(x = listall[[i]], centers = 4)
                      listall[[i]]<-add_column(listall[[i]], KmeansCluster =</pre>
                                                  tmp_kmeans$cluster)}
Kmeans<-lapply(1:length(listall),funKm)</pre>
names(Kmeans)<-c("Brisbane", "ScaledBrisbane", "Perth", "ScaledPerth",</pre>
                  "Cairns", "ScaledCairns")
#a<-Kmeans[[1]]
#fun08<-function(a,i) {
# for (i \ in \ 1:17) {boxplot(a[,i] ~ a[,18], xlab = 'Kmeans', ylab = names(a)[i])}}
#lapply(Kmeans, fun08)
#boxplot(a[,1] ~ a[,18])
#boxplot(a[,2] ~ a[,18])
#boxplot(a)
#plot(formula = KmeansCluster ~ ., data = a)
lapply(1:length(Kmeans), function(x){
  # Get the dataframe and the name
 tmp_df = Kmeans[[x]]
 tmp_name = names(Kmeans)[x]
  for (i in 1:17) {boxplot(tmp_df[,i] ~ tmp_df[,18], xlab = 'Kmeans',
                            ylab = names(tmp_df)[i], main = tmp_name)}
 })
```

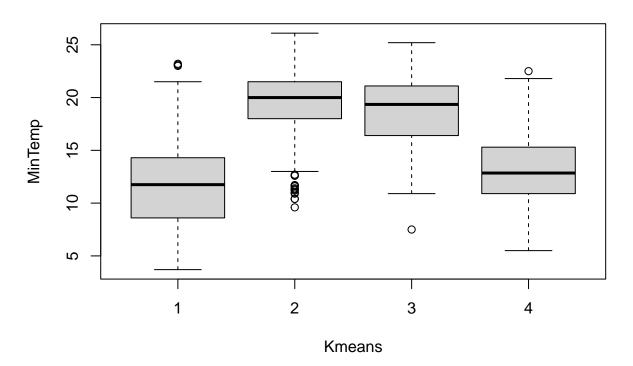
```
## [[1]]
## NULL
##
## [[2]]
## NULL
```

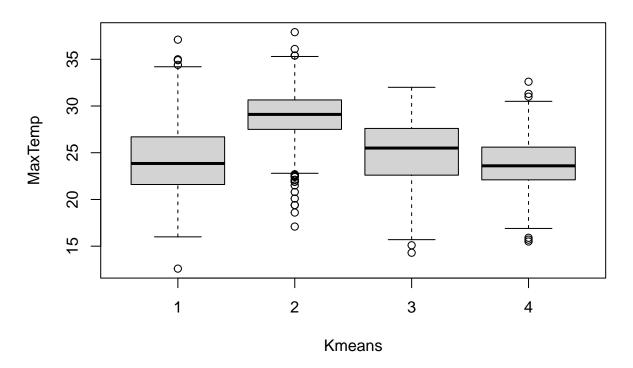
```
## [[3]]
## NULL
## [[4]]
## NULL
## [5]]
## NULL
## [6]]
## NULL
```

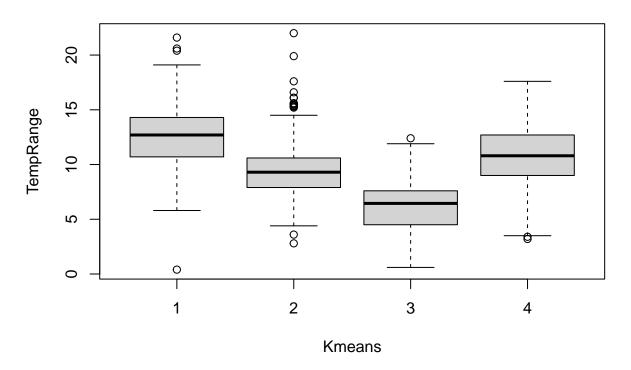


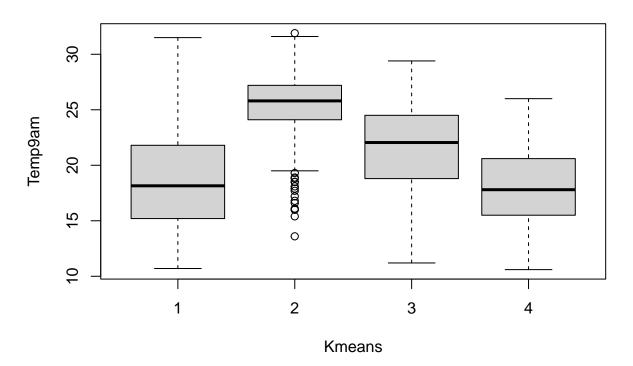


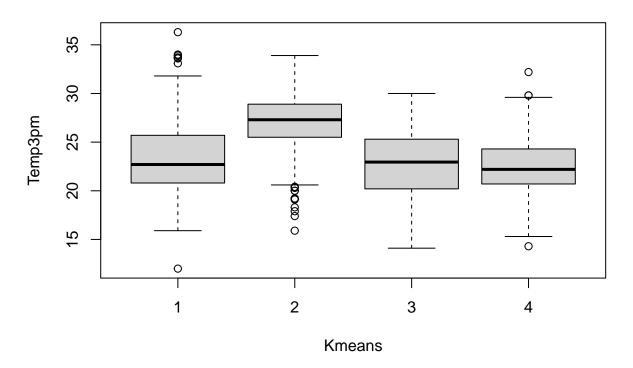


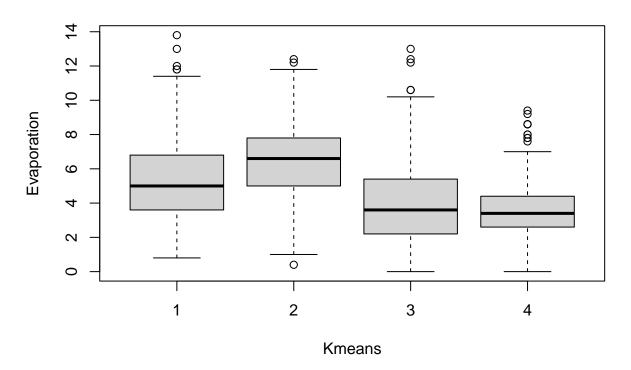


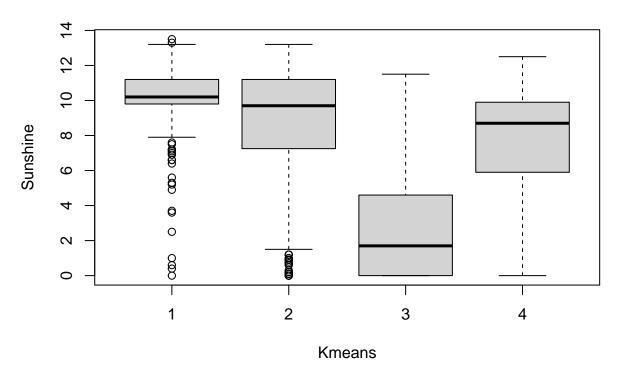


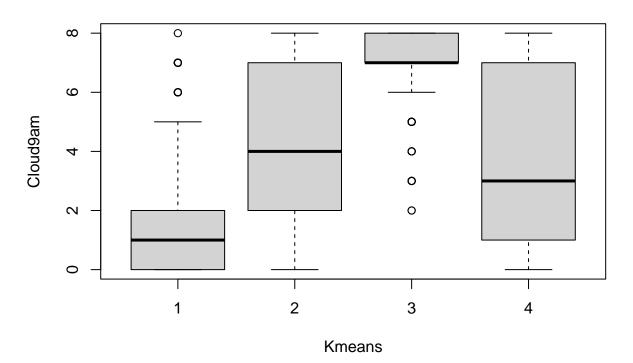


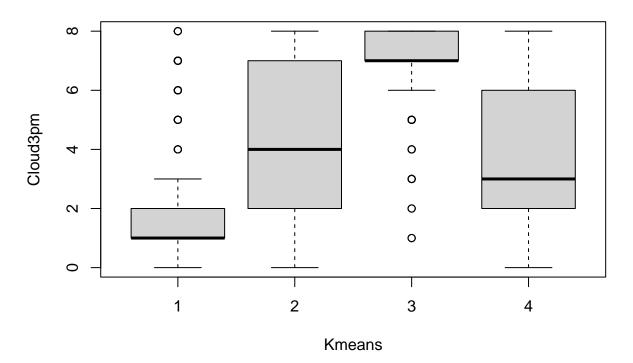


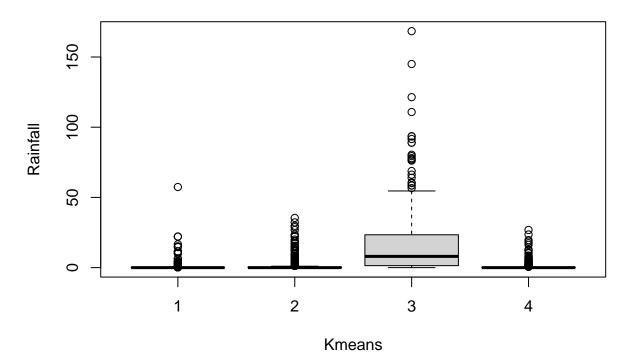


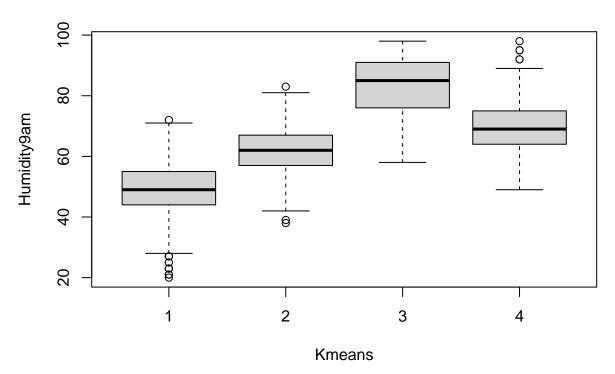


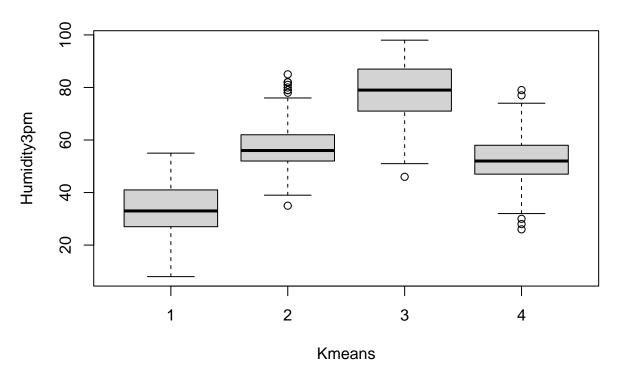


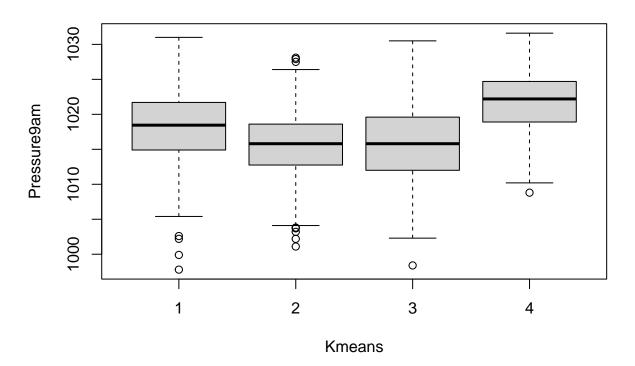


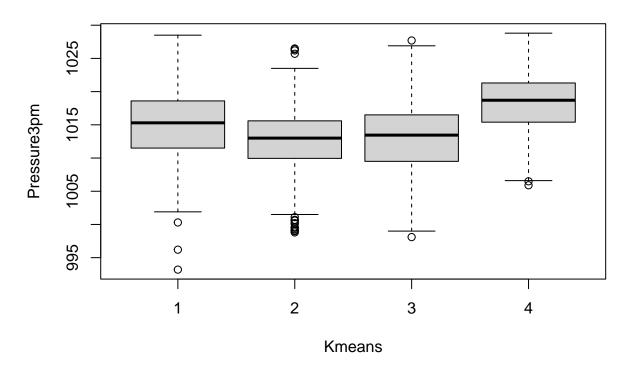


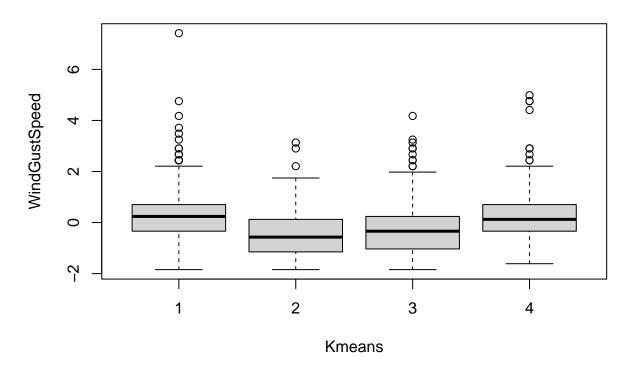


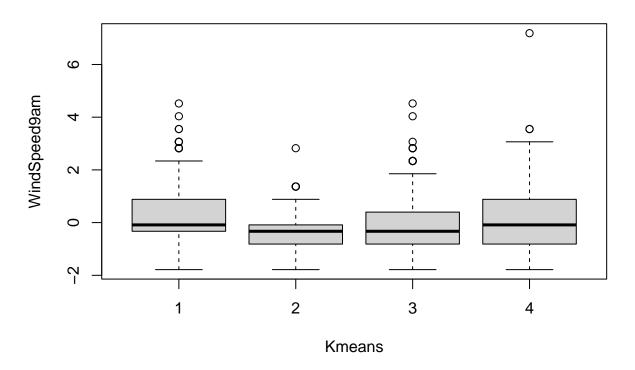


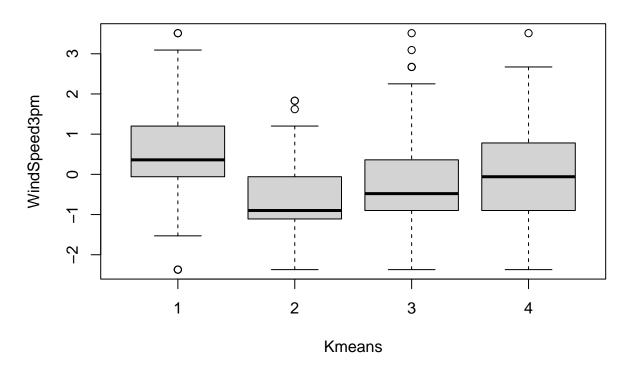


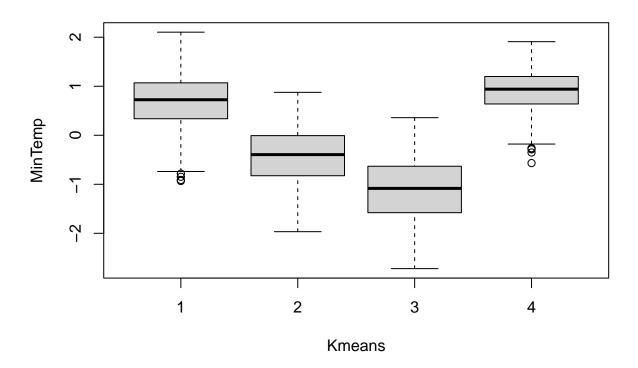


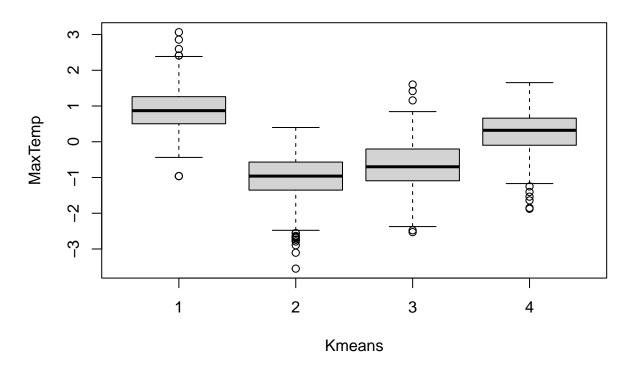


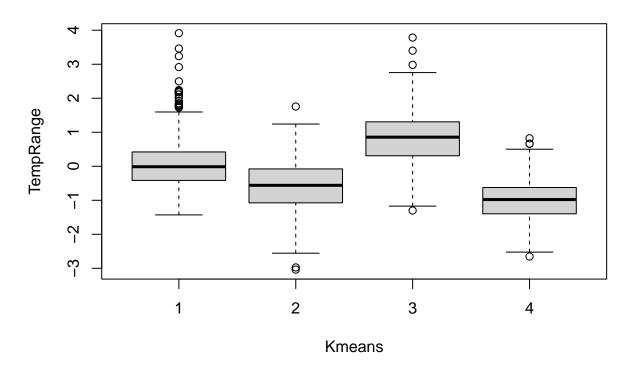


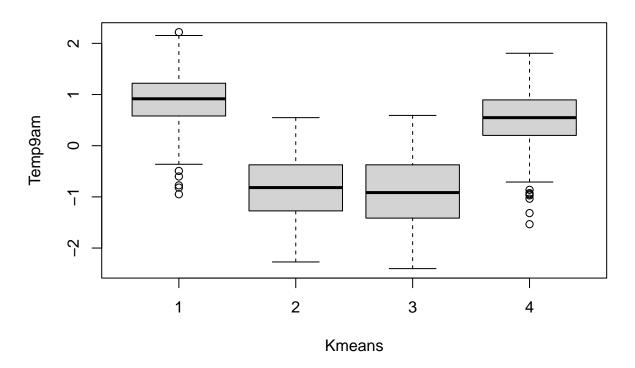


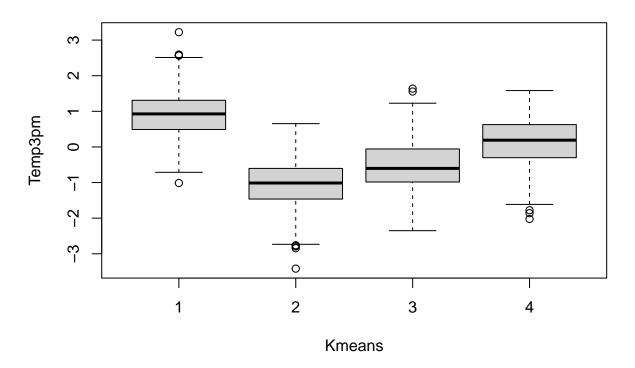


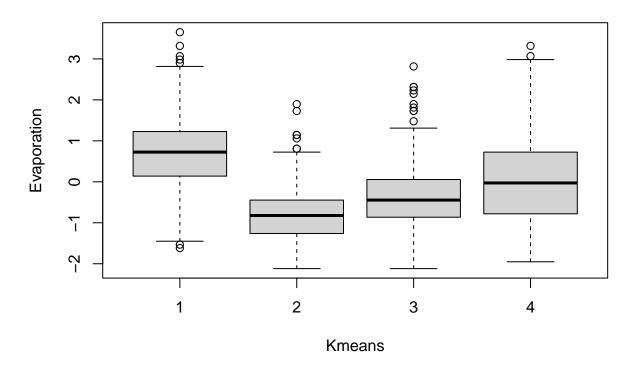


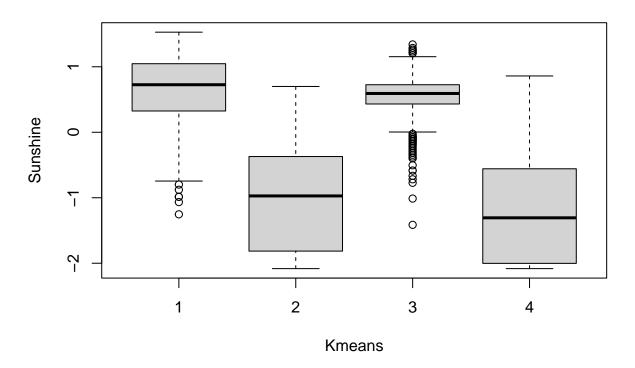


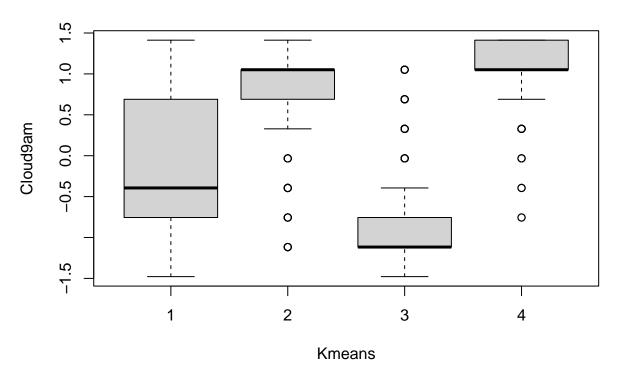


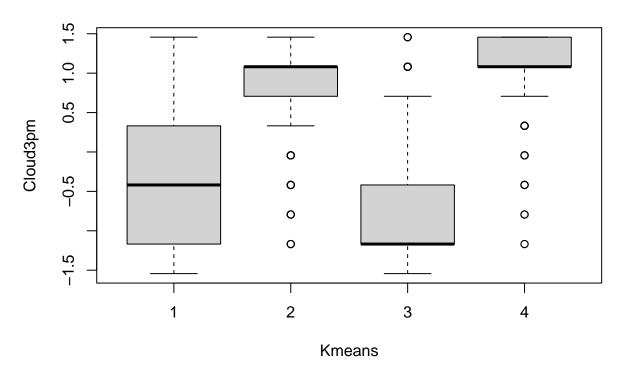


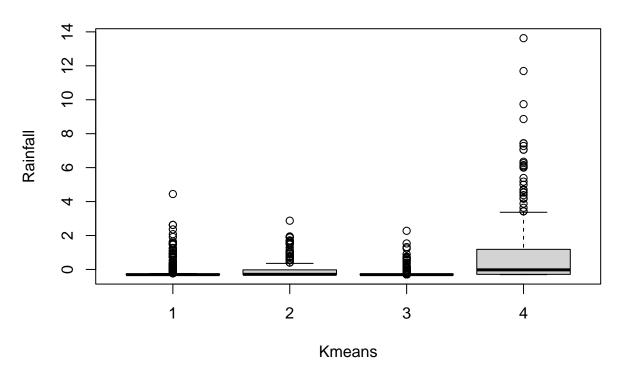


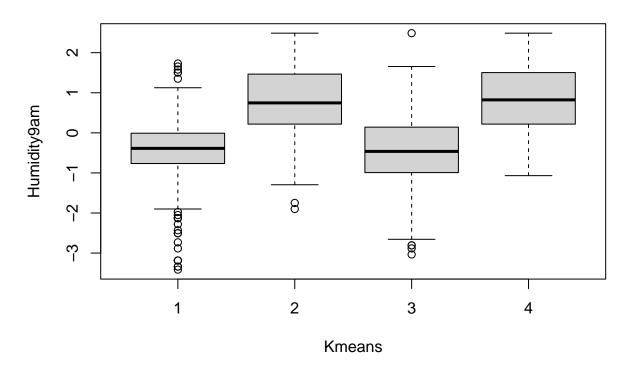




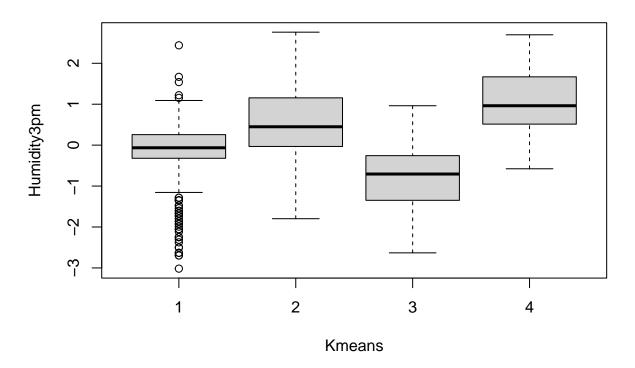




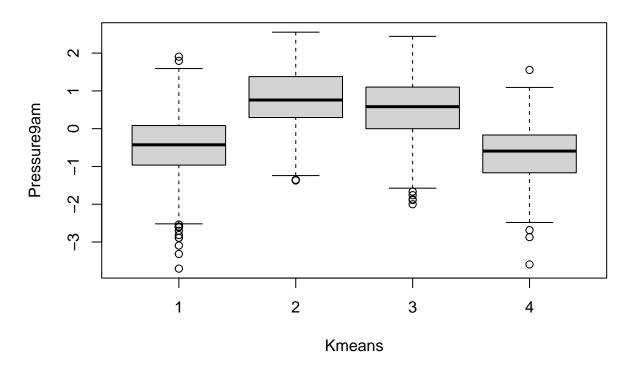




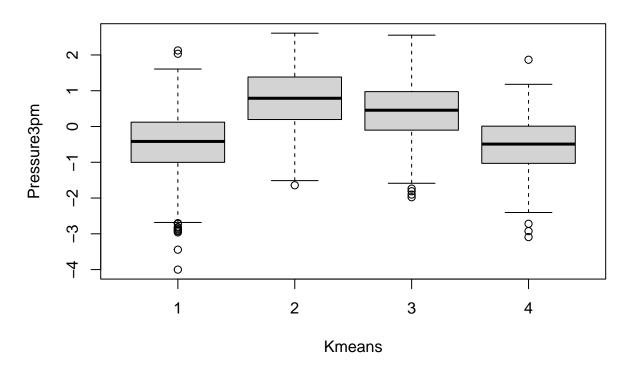
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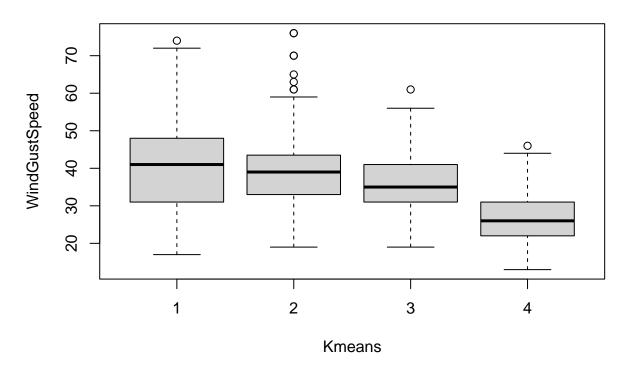


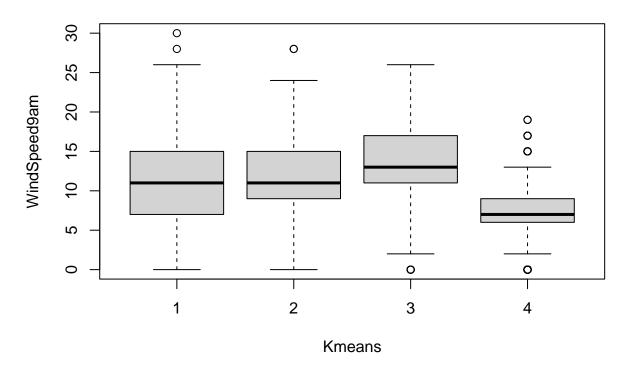
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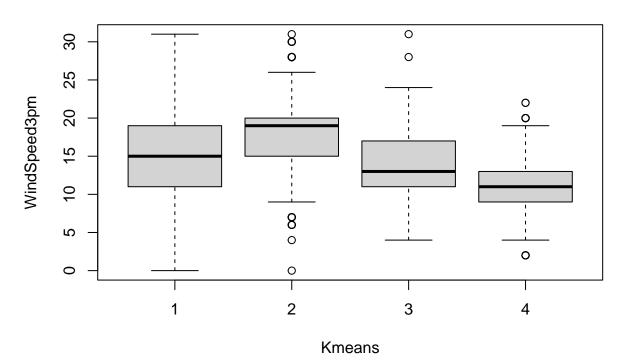


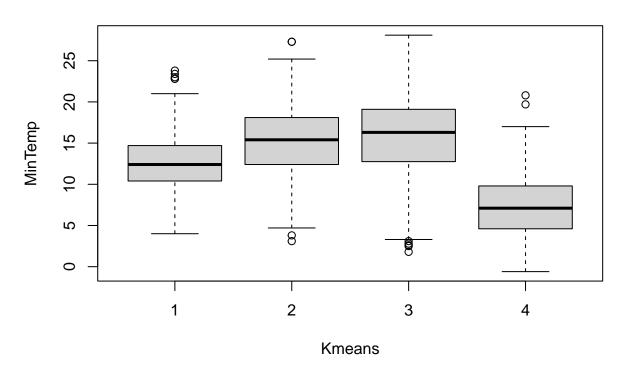
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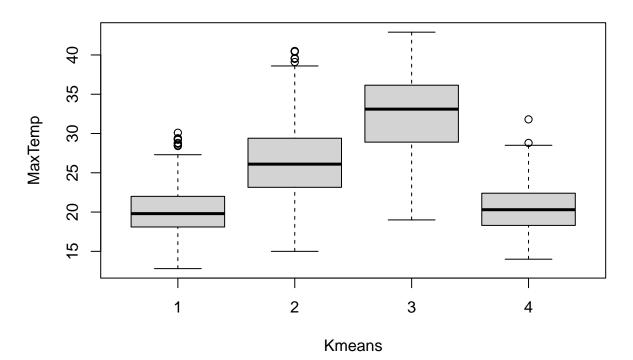


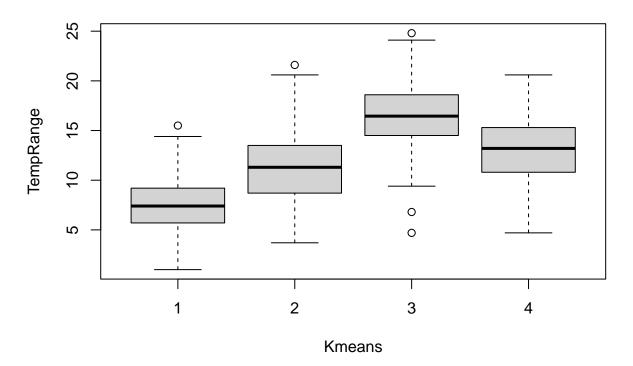


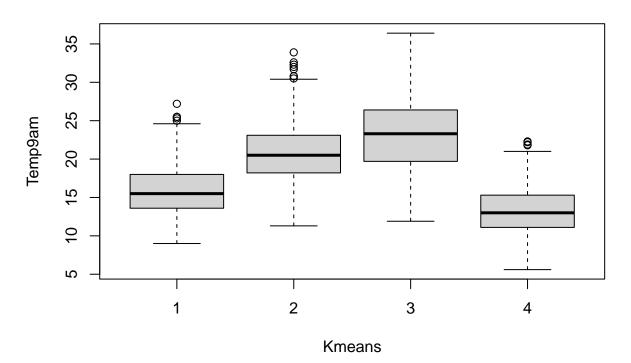


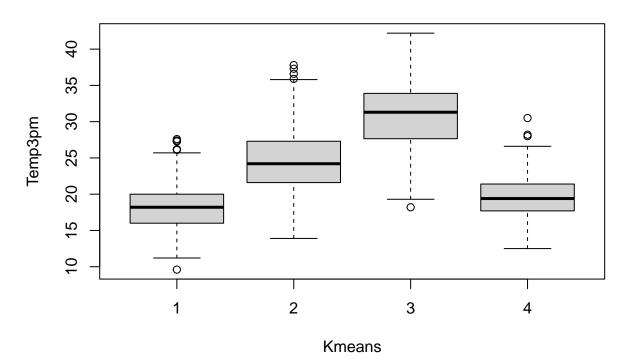


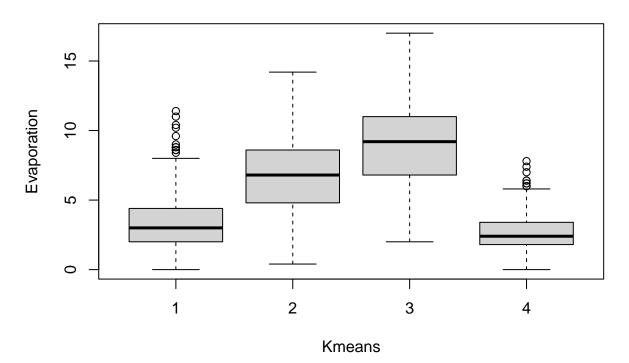


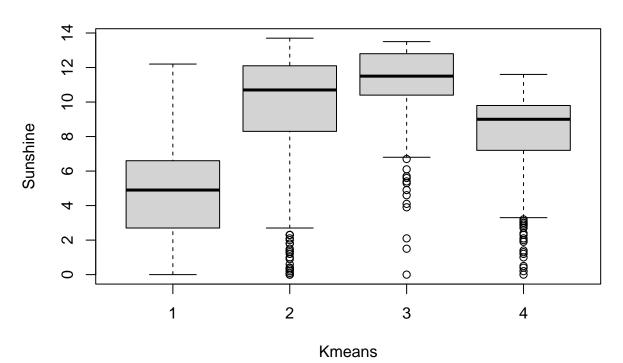


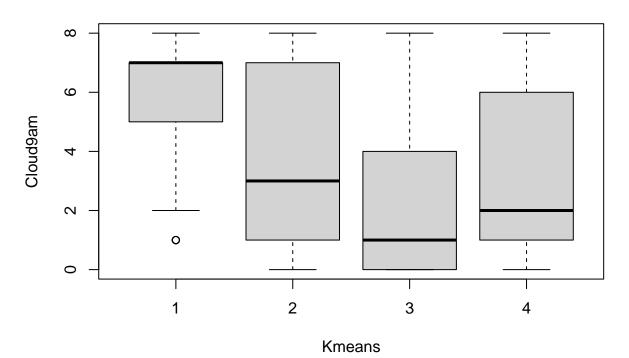


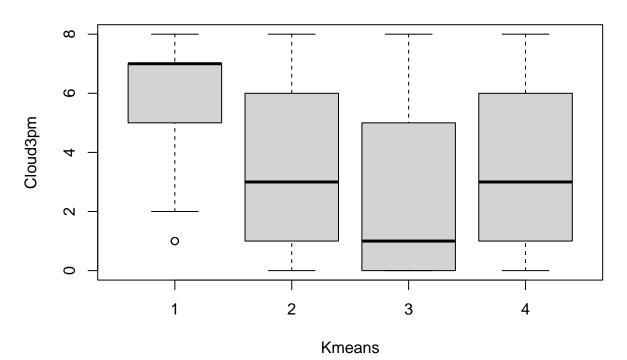


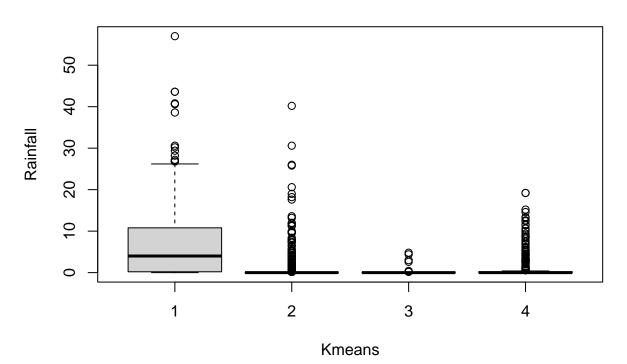


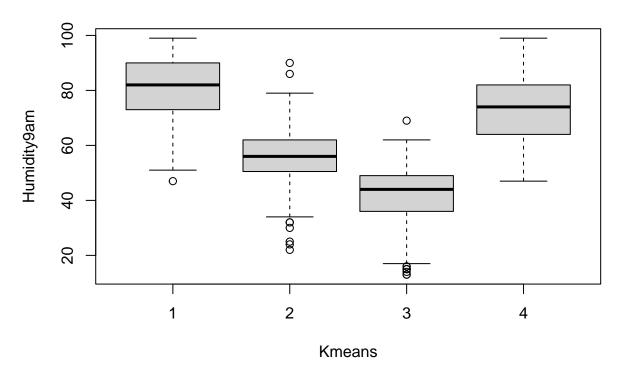


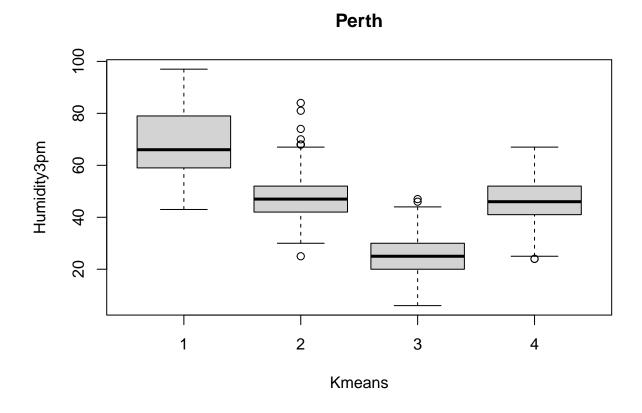


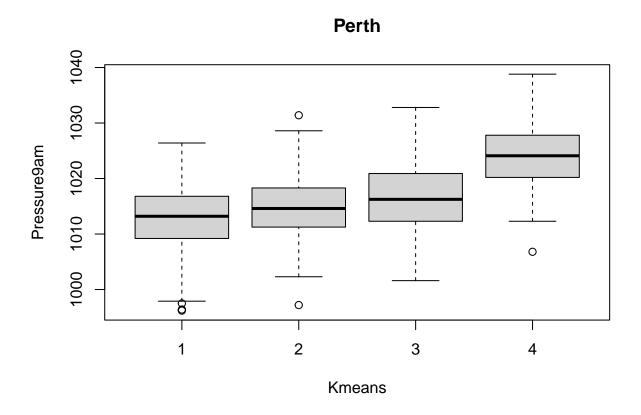


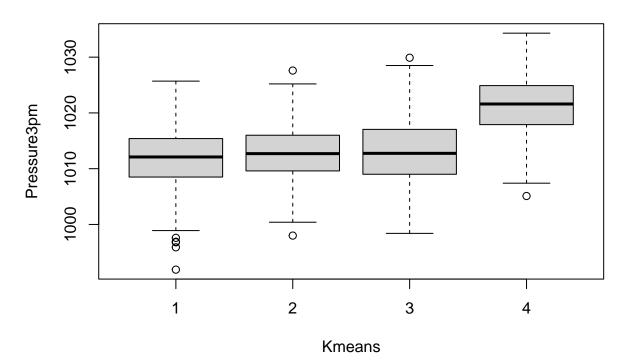


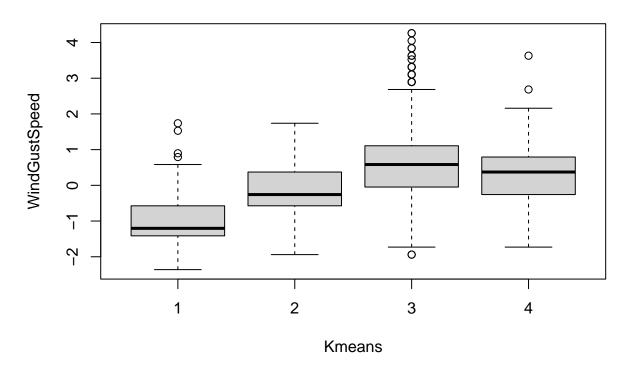


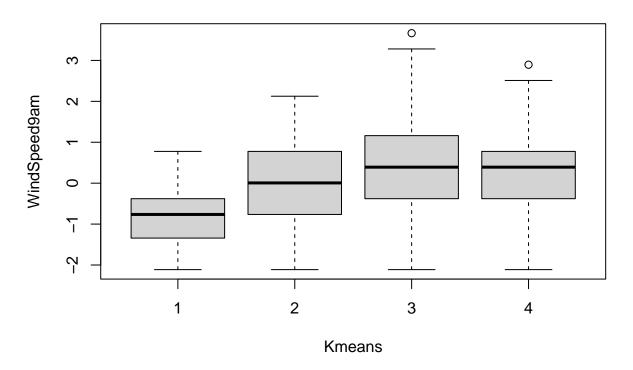


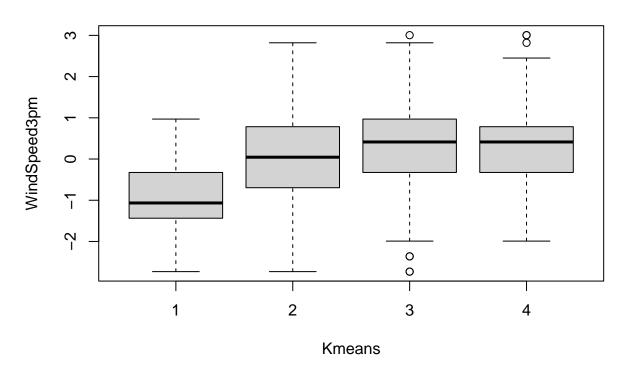


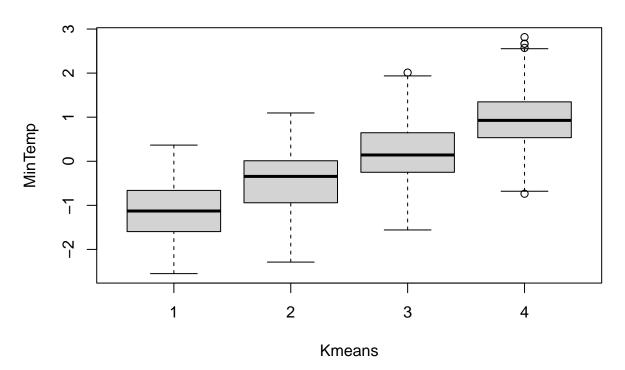


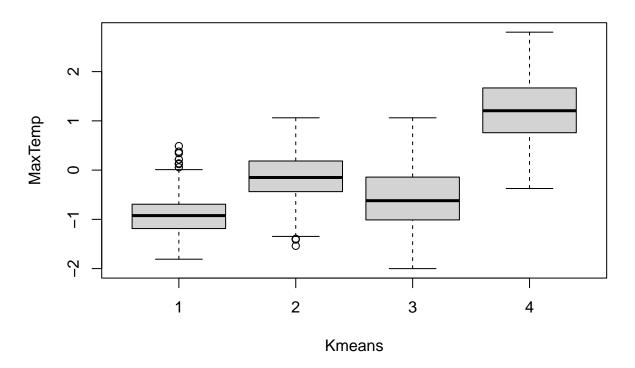


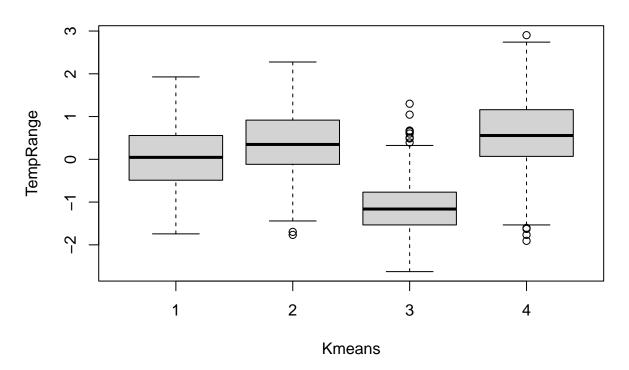


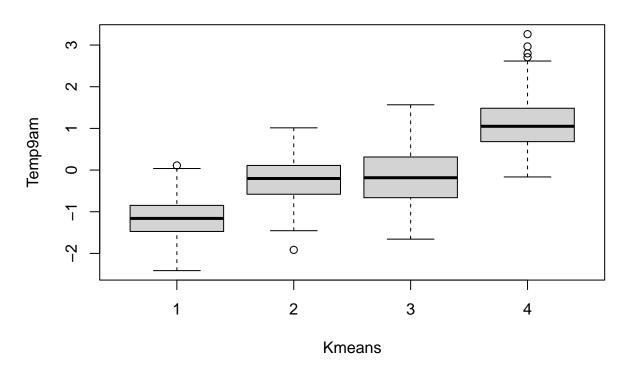


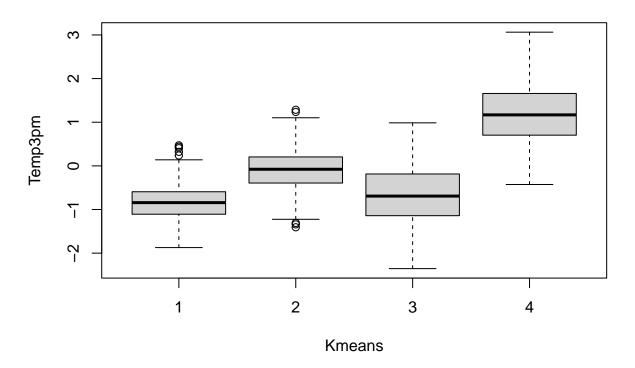


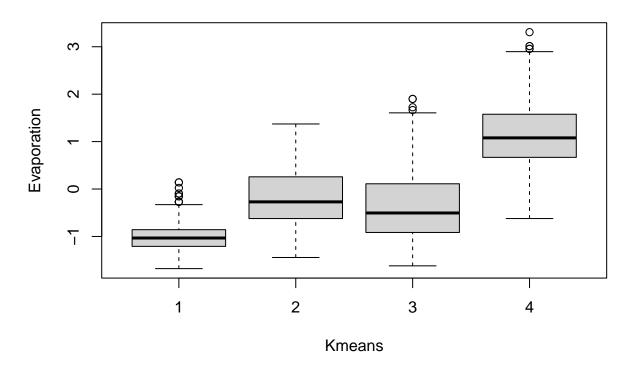


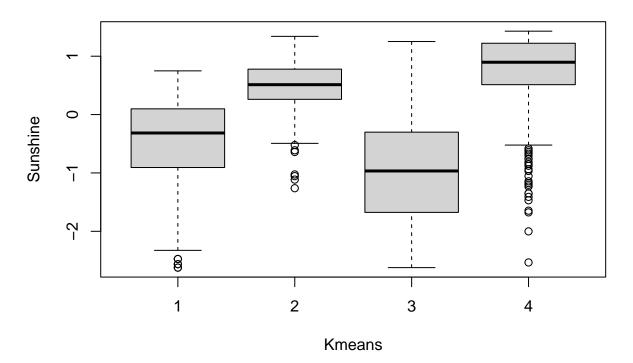


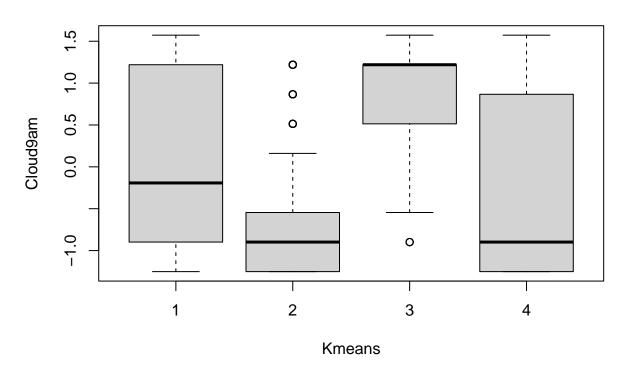


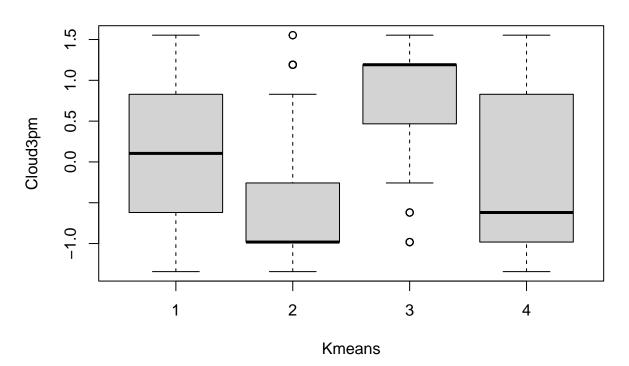


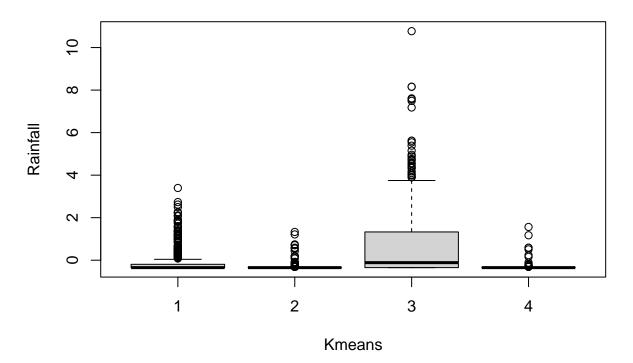


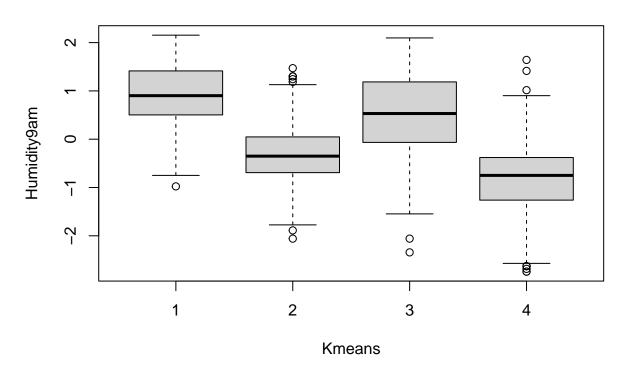


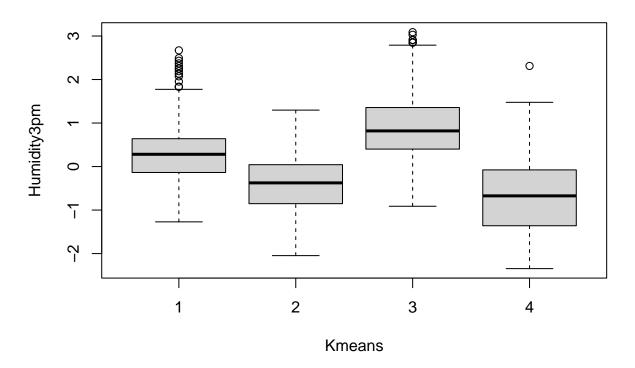


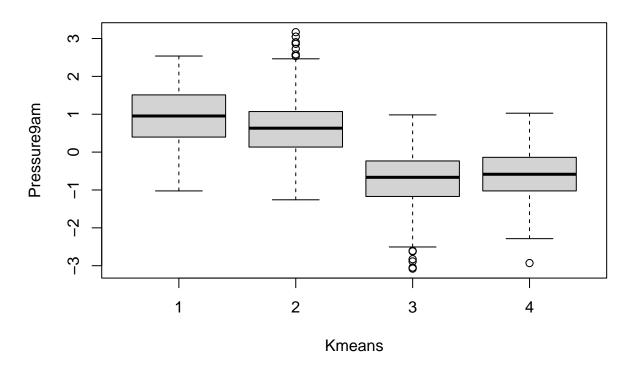




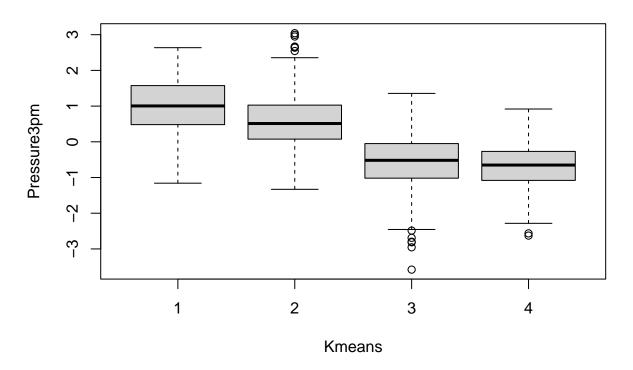


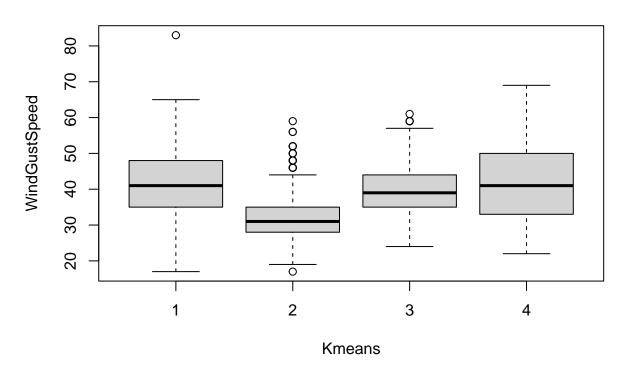


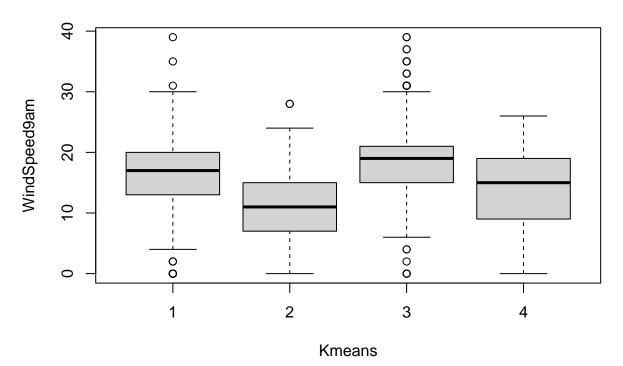


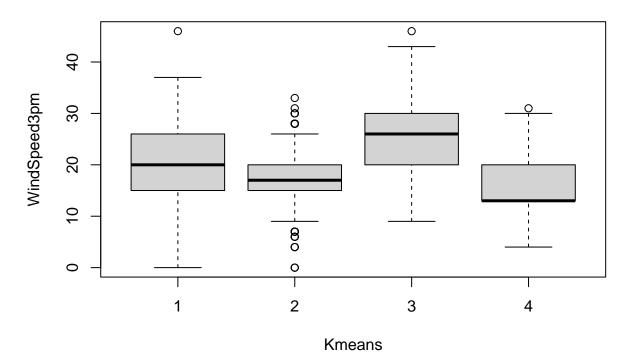


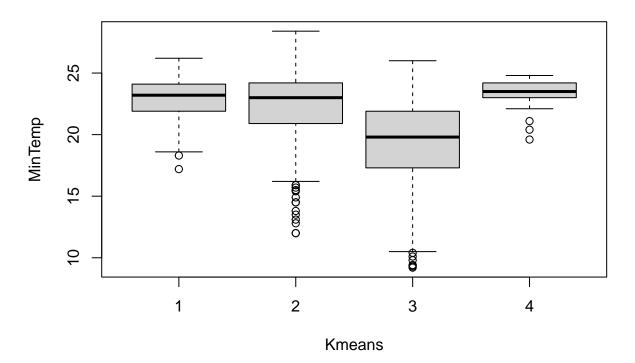
ScaledPerth

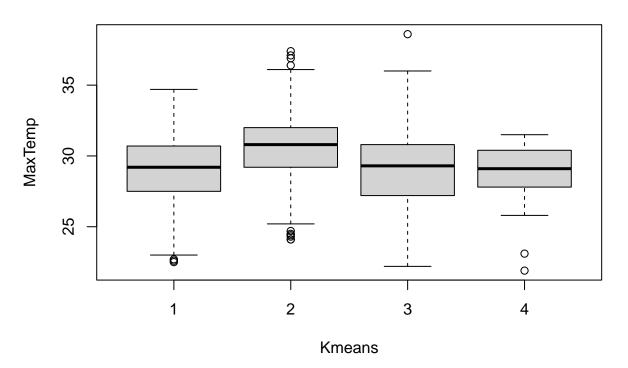


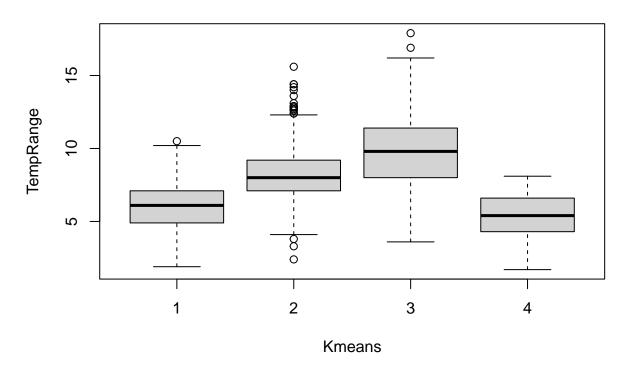


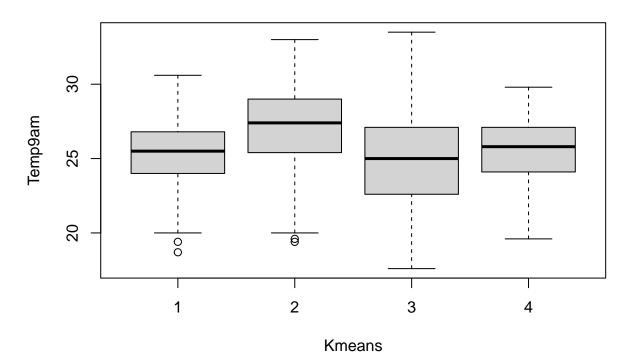


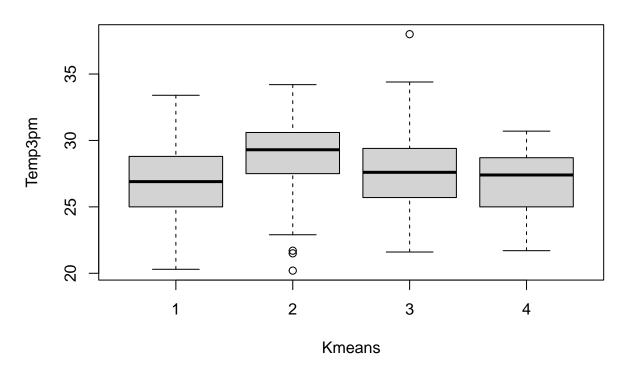


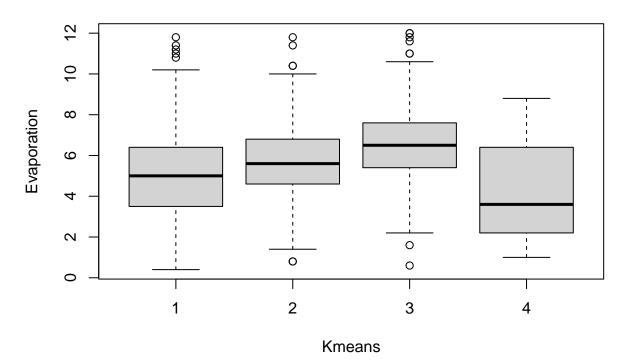


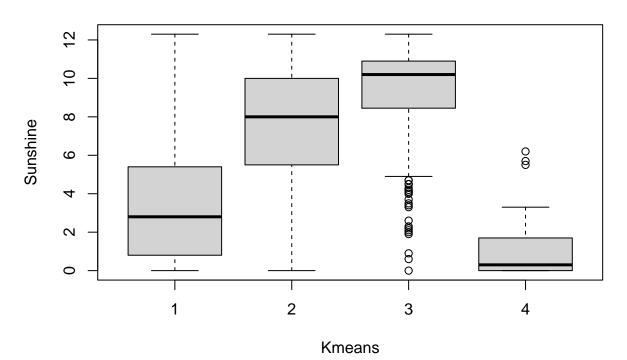


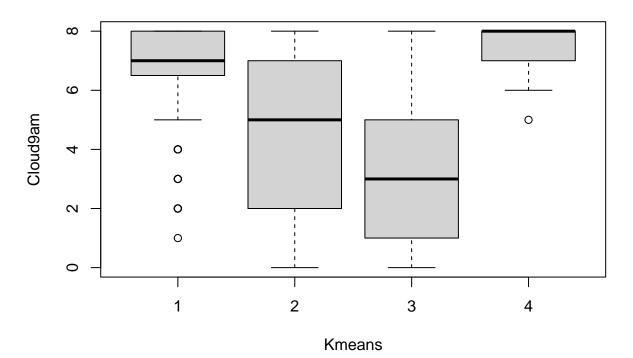


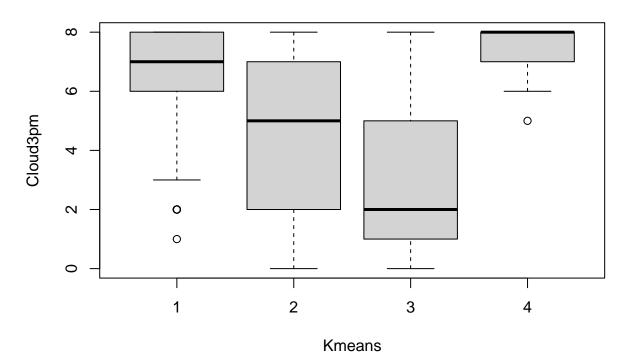


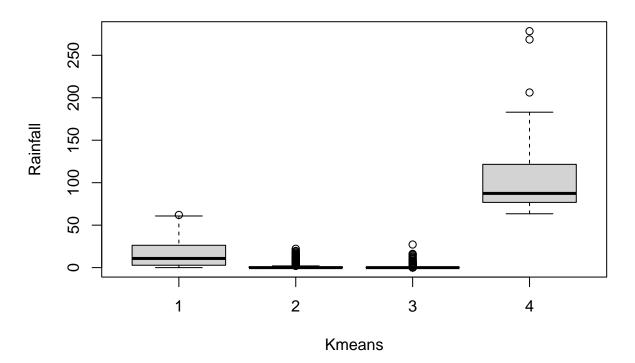


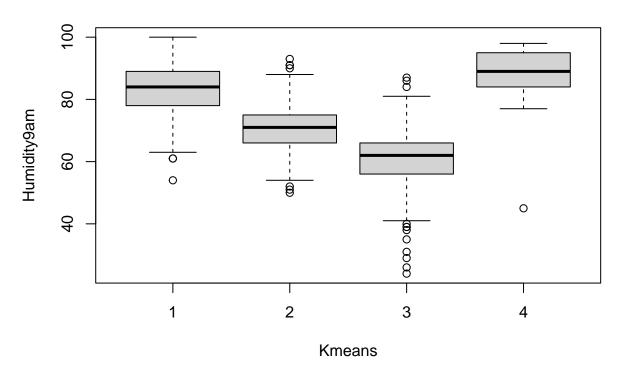


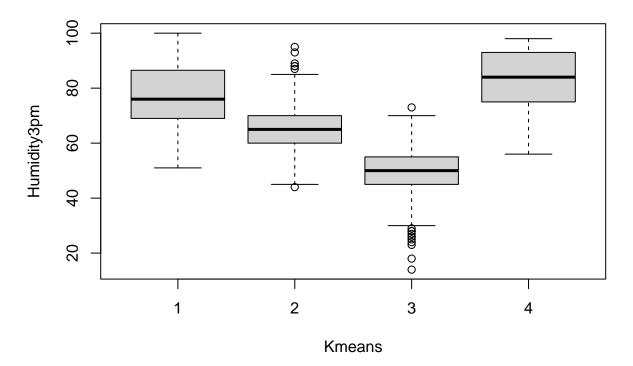


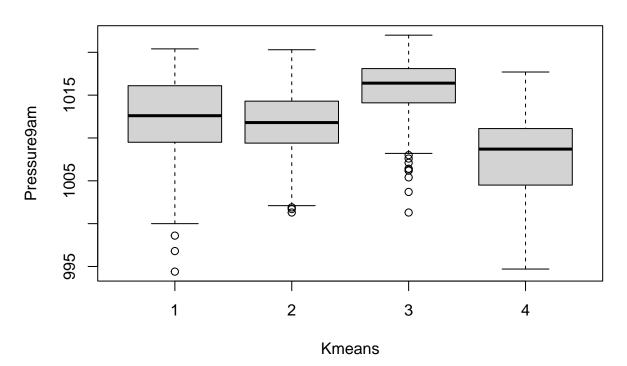


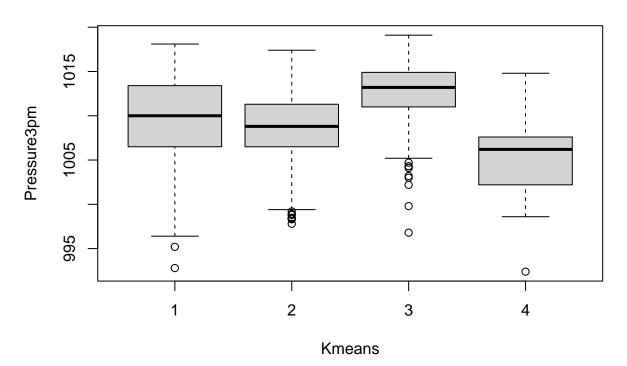


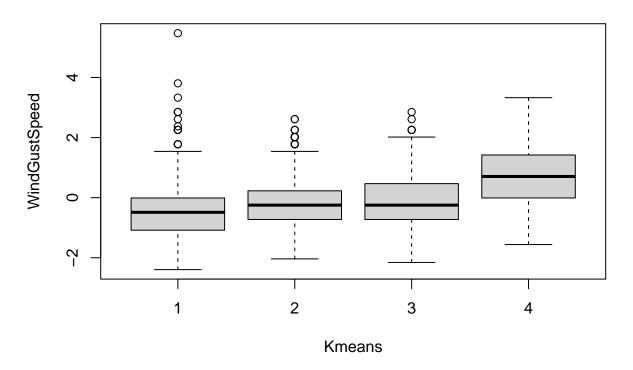


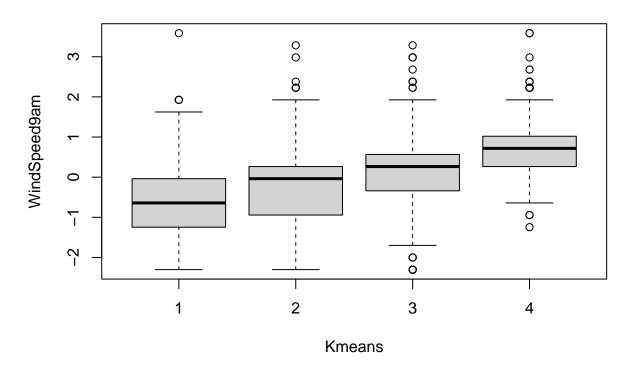


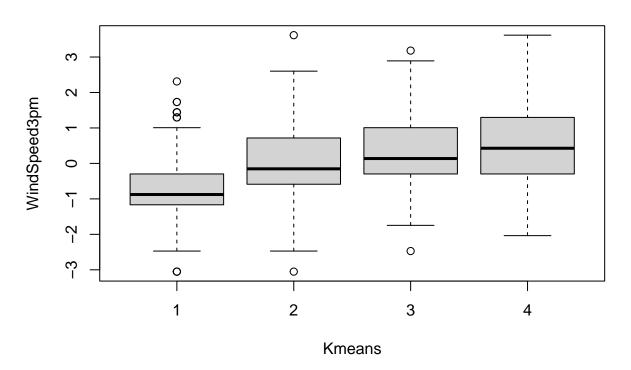


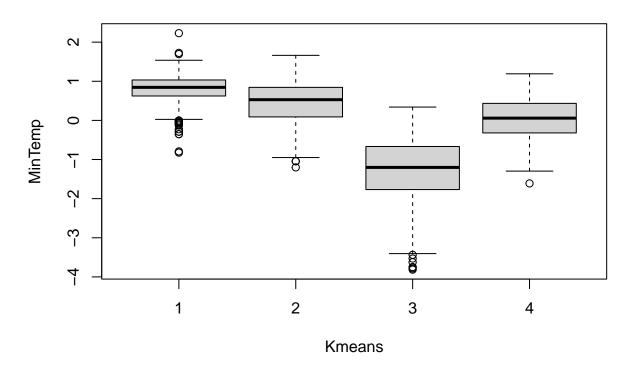


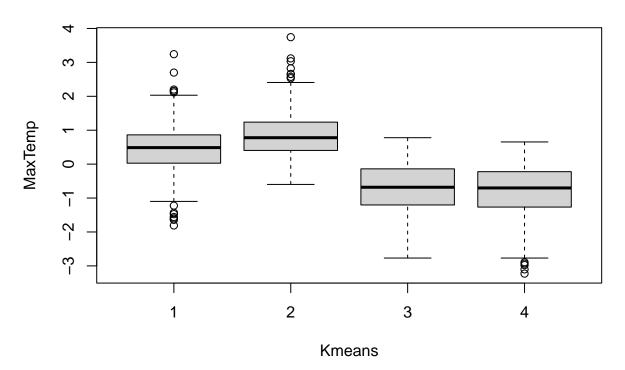


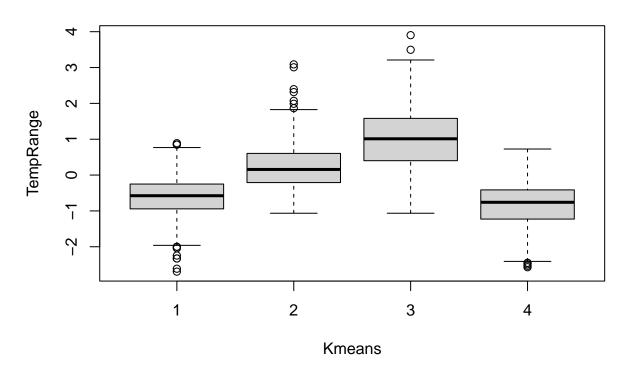


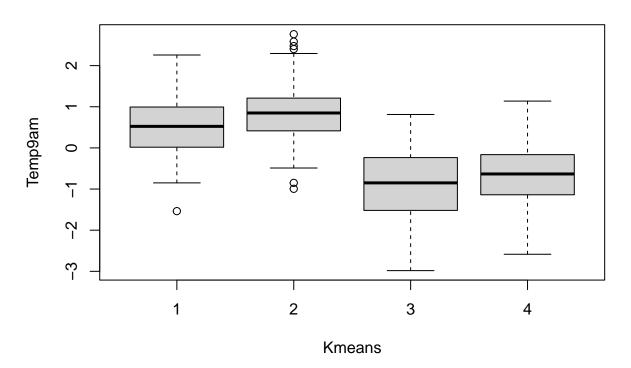


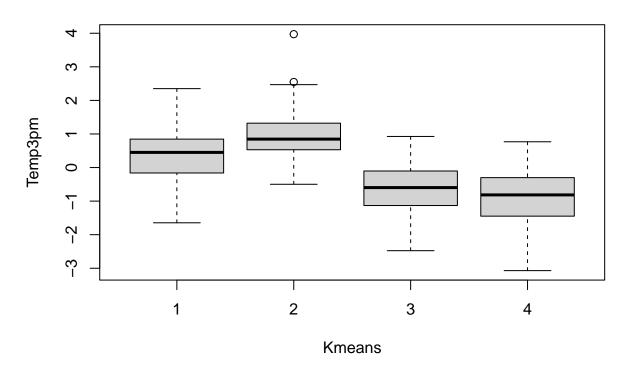


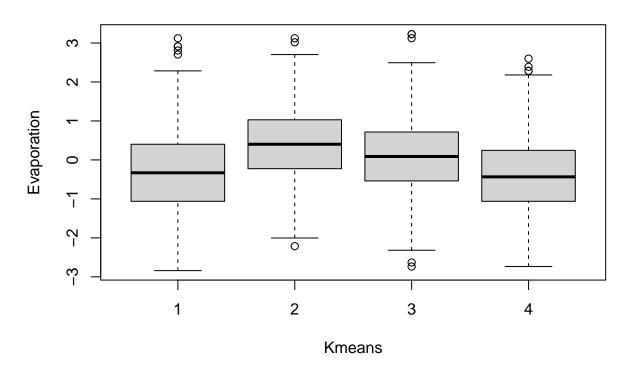


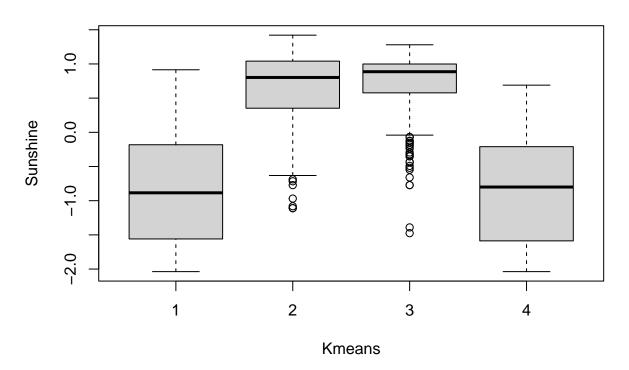


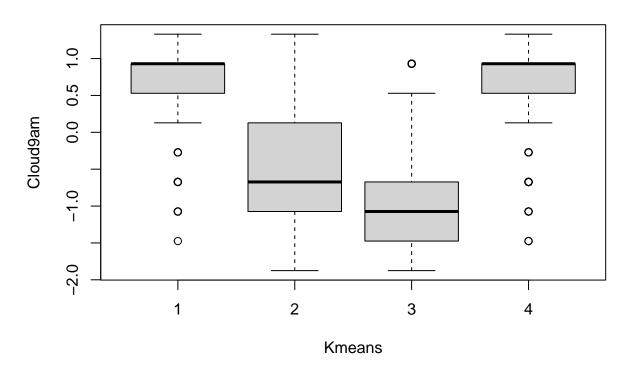


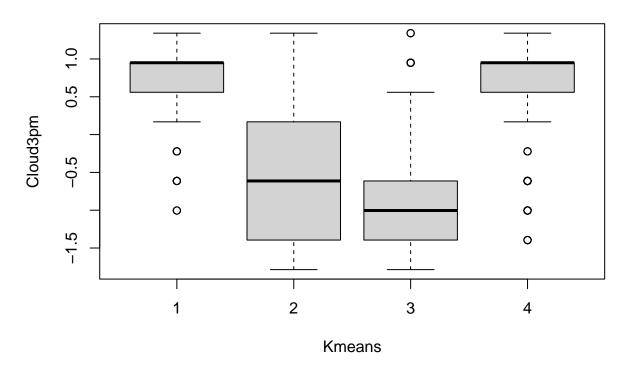


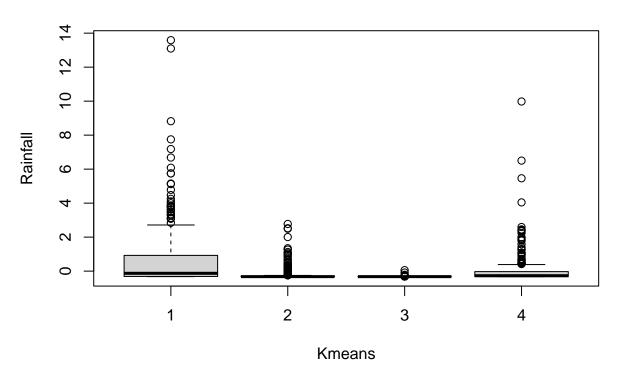


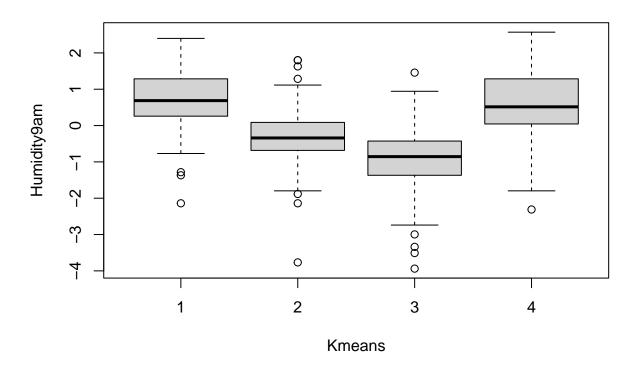


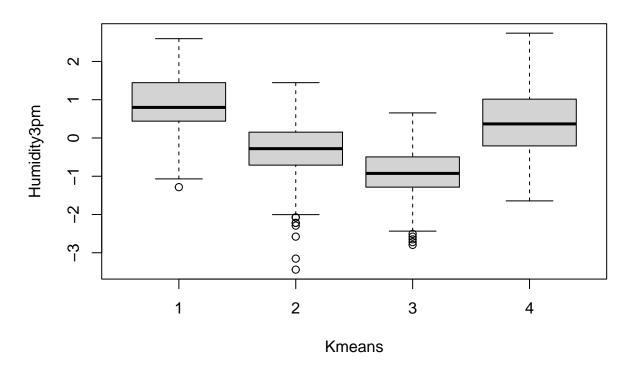


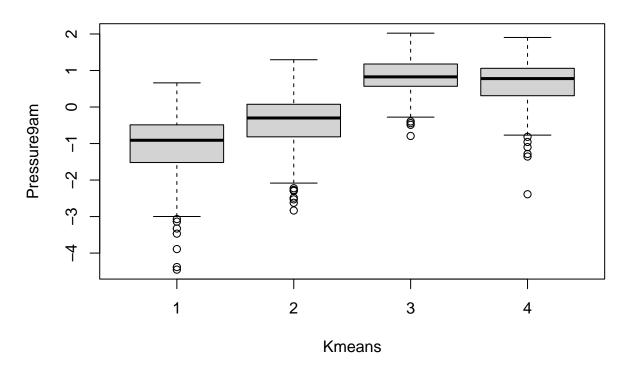


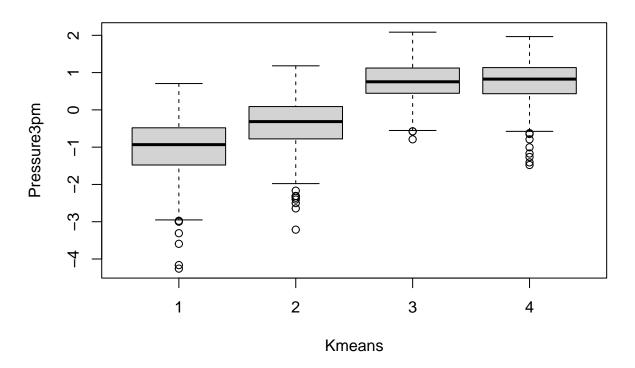












```
fun04<-function(x) print(names(x))</pre>
lapply(Kmeans, fun04)
fun05<-function(x){x[,ncol(x)]</pre>
                    x$KMCluster<-x[,ncol(x)]
                    return(x$KMCluster)}
clusters<-lapply(Kmeans,fun05)</pre>
BrisbaneClusters<-as.data.frame(cbind(originaldata[[1]],as.factor(clusters[[1]]),</pre>
                                         as.factor(clusters[[2]])))
names(BrisbaneClusters)<-c(names(originaldata[[1]]), "KmeansDF", "KmeansScaled")</pre>
PerthClusters<-as.data.frame(cbind(originaldata[[2]],as.factor(clusters[[3]]),
                                      as.factor(clusters[[4]])))
names(PerthClusters)<-c(names(originaldata[[3]]), "KmeansDF", "KmeansScaled")</pre>
CairnsClusters<-as.data.frame(cbind(originaldata[[3]],as.factor(clusters[[5]]),</pre>
                                       as.factor(clusters[[6]])))
names(CairnsClusters)<-c(names(originaldata[[3]]), "KmeansDF", "KmeansScaled")</pre>
funMetrics<-function(i){ tmp_df = listall[[i]]</pre>
```

```
lapply(1:length(listall), funMetrics)
write.csv(BrisbaneClusters, "BrisbaneClusters.csv")
write.csv(PerthClusters, "PerthClusters.csv")
write.csv(CairnsClusters, "CairnsClusters.csv")
DFClusters<-list(BrisbaneClusters,PerthClusters,CairnsClusters)</pre>
fun06<-function(x){tmpdf=DFClusters[[x]]</pre>
                   levels(tmpdf[,24])<-list(C1="1",C2="2",C3="3",C4="4")
                   levels(tmpdf[,25])<-list(G1="1",G2="2",G3="3",G4="4")
                   return(tmpdf)}
data<-lapply(1:length(DFClusters),fun06)</pre>
funtableKmeans<-function(x){table(x$KmeansDF,x$KmeansScaled)}</pre>
funtabseason<-function(x){table(x$KmeansDF,x$Season) }</pre>
funtabseason2<-function(x){table(x$KmeansScaled,x$Season) }</pre>
funtabseason2<-function(x){table(x$KmeansScaled,x$RainTomorrow) }</pre>
lapply(data, funtableKmeans)
## [[1]]
##
         G1 G2 G3 G4
##
             8 228
##
     C1 66
     C2 534 20 44 113
##
        4 98
##
    C3
                 1 179
##
     C4 36 190 263 13
##
## [[2]]
##
##
         G1 G2 G3 G4
   C1 54
             0 259
##
##
     C2
        9 204 178 216
     C3 2 109 2 327
##
##
     C4 309 110 17 1
##
## [[3]]
##
##
         G1 G2 G3 G4
##
     C1 153 17
                 0 170
##
    C2 186 280 70 99
##
     C3 0 203 334 95
     C4 33
             0
                  0
lapply(data,funtabseason)
## [[1]]
##
##
        autumn spring summer winter
```

```
C1
                                  135
##
            48
                   104
                            15
                   204
                                   19
##
     C2
            149
                           339
     C3
                    48
                            96
                                   41
##
            97
##
     C4
            166
                    99
                                  236
                             1
##
## [[2]]
##
##
        autumn spring summer winter
##
     C1
             57
                    84
                            21
                                  151
##
     C2
            149
                   198
                           231
                                   29
##
     СЗ
            127
                    97
                           198
                                   18
     C4
            127
                    76
                             1
                                  233
##
##
## [[3]]
##
##
        dry wet
##
     C1 155 185
     C2 268 367
##
##
     C3 492 140
          3 34
##
     C4
lapply(data,funtabseason2)
```

```
## [[1]]
##
##
         No Yes
##
     G1 526 114
##
     G2 182 134
##
     G3 521 15
##
     G4 117 188
##
## [[2]]
##
##
         No Yes
     G1 316 58
##
     G2 397 26
##
     G3 222 234
##
     G4 520 24
##
##
## [[3]]
##
##
         No Yes
     G1 133 239
##
##
     G2 381 119
##
     G3 390 14
##
     G4 200 168
```

```
#boxplot(BrisbaneClusters$Pressure9am ~ BrisbaneClusters$KmeansDF)
funtableKmeans<-function(x){table(x$KmeansDF,x$KmeansScaled)}</pre>
funtabseason<-function(x){table(x$KmeansDF,x$Season) }</pre>
funtabseason2<-function(x){table(x$KmeansScaled,x$Season) }</pre>
funtabseason2<-function(x){table(x$KmeansScaled,x$Season) }</pre>
```

lapply(data, funtableKmeans)

```
## [[1]]
##
        G1 G2 G3 G4
##
##
            8 228
    C1 66
##
    C2 534 20 44 113
##
    C3
        4 98
                1 179
    C4 36 190 263 13
##
##
## [[2]]
##
##
        G1 G2 G3 G4
            0 259
##
    C1 54
        9 204 178 216
##
    C2
    C3 2 109
##
               2 327
##
    C4 309 110 17
##
## [[3]]
##
##
        G1 G2 G3 G4
    C1 153 17
               0 170
##
##
    C2 186 280 70 99
##
    C3
       0 203 334
##
    C4 33
             0
                0
```

lapply(data,funtabseason)

```
## [[1]]
##
##
        autumn spring summer winter
##
    C1
           48
                  104
                                135
                          15
    C2
                  204
                                 19
##
           149
                         339
##
    СЗ
           97
                   48
                          96
                                 41
##
     C4
           166
                   99
                          1
                                236
##
## [[2]]
##
        autumn spring summer winter
##
##
     C1
            57
                          21
                                151
                   84
                  198
                                 29
##
     C2
           149
                         231
##
     C3
           127
                   97
                         198
                                18
##
     C4
           127
                   76
                         1
                                233
##
## [[3]]
##
##
        dry wet
##
     C1 155 185
##
     C2 268 367
##
     C3 492 140
     C4 3 34
##
```

```
## [[1]]
##
##
        autumn spring summer winter
##
     G1
           147
                  198
                         289
##
    G2
           105
                   66
                          0
                                145
                                278
##
    G3
           117
                  141
                           0
##
    G4
           91
                  50
                         162
##
## [[2]]
##
##
        autumn spring summer winter
##
            77
                   42
                                254
     G1
                           1
                          33
##
    G2
           153
                  186
                                 51
    G3
           108
                  158
                                126
##
                          64
##
    G4
           122
                   69
                         353
                                  0
##
## [[3]]
##
##
        dry wet
##
     G1 56 316
    G2 141 359
##
##
    G3 400 4
    G4 321 47
##
kruskal.test(Kmeans$Brisbane$Rainfall ~ Kmeans$Brisbane$KmeansCluster, data = Kmeans$Brisbane)
##
## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
##
## data: Kmeans$Brisbane$Rainfall by Kmeans$Brisbane$KmeansCluster
## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 570.6, df = 3, p-value < 2.2e-16
kruskal.test(Kmeans$Perth$Rainfall ~ Kmeans$Perth$KmeansCluster, data = Kmeans$Perth)
##
## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
## data: Kmeans$Perth$Rainfall by Kmeans$Perth$KmeansCluster
## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 647.99, df = 3, p-value < 2.2e-16
kruskal.test(Kmeans$Cairns$Rainfall ~Kmeans$Cairns$KmeansCluster, data = Kmeans$Cairns)
##
## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
## data: Kmeans$Cairns$Rainfall by Kmeans$Cairns$KmeansCluster
## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 813.73, df = 3, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

lapply(data,funtabseason2)

```
# As the p-value is less than the significance level 0.05, we can conclude that there are significant d
#From the output of the Kruskal-Wallis test, we know that there is a significant difference between gro
pairwise.wilcox.test(Kmeans$Brisbane$Rainfall,Kmeans$Brisbane$KmeansCluster, p.adjust.method = "BH")
##
## Pairwise comparisons using Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
## data: Kmeans$Brisbane$Rainfall and Kmeans$Brisbane$KmeansCluster
##
##
    1
                     3
## 2 1.2e-08 -
## 3 < 2e-16 < 2e-16 -
## 4 0.00014 0.02033 < 2e-16
## P value adjustment method: BH
pairwise.wilcox.test(Kmeans$Perth$Rainfall,Kmeans$Perth$KmeansCluster, p.adjust.method = "BH")
##
## Pairwise comparisons using Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
##
## data: Kmeans$Perth$Rainfall and Kmeans$Perth$KmeansCluster
##
##
     1
            2
## 2 <2e-16 -
## 3 <2e-16 <2e-16 -
## 4 <2e-16 0.0072 <2e-16
##
## P value adjustment method: BH
pairwise.wilcox.test(Kmeans$Cairns$Rainfall,Kmeans$Cairns$KmeansCluster, p.adjust.method = "BH")
##
## Pairwise comparisons using Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
## data: Kmeans$Cairns$Rainfall and Kmeans$Cairns$KmeansCluster
##
##
                   3
## 2 <2e-16 -
## 3 <2e-16 2e-15 -
## 4 <2e-16 <2e-16 <2e-16
## P value adjustment method: BH
funProfile<-function(x){catdes(x, num.var=18, prob = 0.01)</pre>
                        catdes(x, num.var=19, prob = 0.01)}
#lapply(temp,funProfile)
```