DSC 324/424 Assignment 5

Due: June 8th at 11:59pm CST

1) MDS and Hierarchical Clustering

Download the "kellog.csv" file which contains 10 variables on 22 cereals from various US brands. We'll look at MDS with two different distance metrics and evaluate the results of a hierarchical clustering.

a. Compute the Euclidean distance matrix on columns 2-11. In R, you can use the "dist" function which uses the Euclidean distance by default.

 b. Compute the distance matrix again, but this time use the Gower distance (in the StatMatch package). library(StatMatch)
 gower.dist(DATAFRAME)

c. Run multidimensional scaling on each of your distance matrices with the "isoMDS" function in the MASS library. Report the stress values for each model and interpret them to evaluate which distance metric is performing better. Remember the stress value from R is a percentage.

```
fit = isoMDS(DISTANCE MATRIX) fit$stress
```

```
> model = isoMDS(distance, k=2)
initial value 6.878292
final value 6.877016
converged
> model$stress
[1] 6.877016
> # Compute MDS for this set by gower dist
> model2 = isoMDS(gdx, k=2)
initial value 23.446502
iter 5 value 19.293034
final value 19.076612
converged
> model2$stress
[1] 19.07661
> |
```

Using Euclidean Distance, stress value is 6.87% means 0.06 which indicates the good fit in MDS (Multi-Dimensional Scaling).

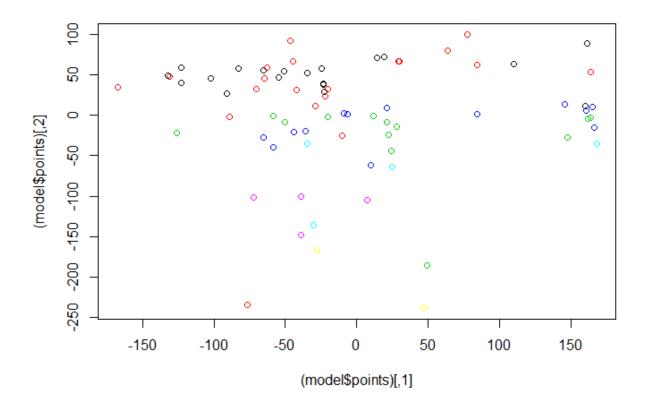
Using Gower, Stress value (19.07%) of MDS of non-matric method seems high.

Euclidian distance matric perform well because it gives us less stress value compared to Gower distance method.

d. For the model you chose to be the better performer in c), plot the MDS and color by "param8". Look at HClust.R line 58 for an example of how to do this:

plot(fit\$points, col=(kellog\$param8)+1)

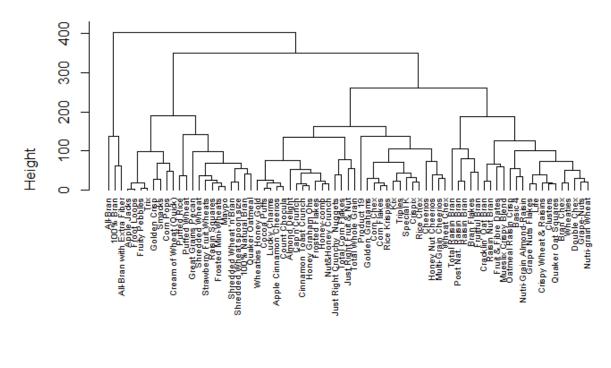
Include a screenshot of the graph and determine how many, if any, clusters you see emerging. How well separable are they?



e. Run agglomerative hierarchical clustering on the dataset using the hclust() function, and plot the results as a dendogram. Include a screenshot.

Use this before plotting the dendogram to get proper labels. Replace "kellog" with your dataframe: row.names(kellog)<-kellog[,1]

Cluster Dendrogram



hclust (*, "complete")

f. By cutting off the tree, we can specify which cereal belongs to which cluster. Use this command: clustCut = cutree(clust, k = 3)

• Create a new variable in your original dataframe with the new cluster labels:

library(dplyr)

kellog = mutate(as.data.frame(kellog), cluster = clustCut)

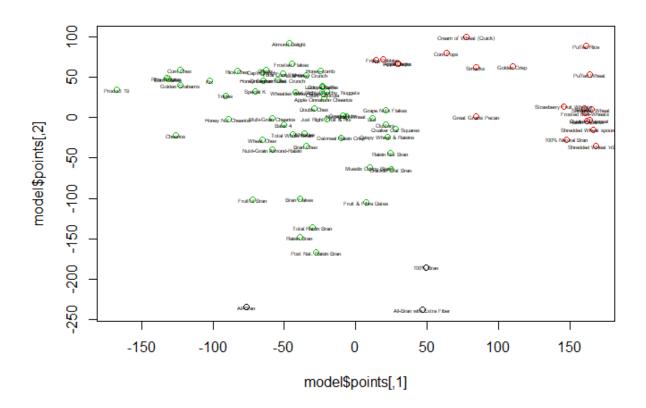
• Repeat part d), but use this new "cluster" variable for the color. You can also use this to get labels: text(fit\$points, labels = kellog[,1], cex=.35)

Based on the cereals included in each cluster, come up with a label/interpretation for what kinds of cereals that cluster represents. Look at what the cereals have in common and try to think of some characteristics unique to those cereals that might be defining the cluster.

```
> cereal/ = mutate(as.data.Trame(cereal), Cluster = ClustCut)
> head(cereal2)

name brand type calories protein fat sodium fiber carbo sugars potass
100% Bran 100% Bran N C 70 4 1 130 10.0 5.0 6 280
100% Natural Bran 100% Natural Bran Q C 120 3 5 15 2.0 8.0 8 135
All-Bran All-Bran K C 70 4 1 260 9.0 7.0 5 320
All-Bran with Extra Fiber All-Bran with Extra Fiber K C 50 4 0 140 14.0 8.0 0 330
Almond Delight Almond Delight R C 110 2 2 200 1.0 14.0 8 -1
Apple Cinnamon Cheerios Apple Cinnamon Cheerios G C 110 2 2 180 1.5 10.5 10 70

vitamins shelf weight cups rating cluster
100% Bran 25 3 1 0.33 68.40297 1
100% Natural Bran 0 3 1 1.00 33.98368 2
All-Bran with Extra Fiber 25 3 1 0.50 93.70491 1
Almond Delight 25 3 1 0.75 34.38484 3
Apple Cinnamon Cheerios 25 1 1 0.75 29.50954 3
```



2) Canonical Correlation Analysis

Water, soil, and mosquito fish samples were collected at 165 stations in southern Florida. The data is recorded in data_marsh_cleaned.csv.

The following variables apply to the water samples:

MEHGSWB Methyl Mercury in surface water, ng/L

TURB in situ surface water turbidity

DOCSWD Dissolved organic carbon in surface water, mg/L

SRPRSWFB Soluble reactive phosphorus in surface water, mg/L or ug/L

THGFSFC Total Mercury in mosquitofish, average of 7 individuals, ug/kg

The following variables apply to the soil samples:

THGSDFC Total mercury in soil, ng/g

TCSDFB Total carbon in soil, %

TPRSDFB Total phosphorus in soil, ug/g

a. Give the formulae for the first canonical variate for the soil and water variables.

```
Canonical Correlation Analysis

Canonical Correlations:

CV 1 CV 2 CV 3

0.3855843 0.3449978 0.2675698

X Coefficients:

CV 1 CV
```

CV 1 CV 2 CV 3
THGSDFC -0.011415578 -0.010169482 0.014106076
TCSDFB 0.077556675 -0.037720634 -0.072787341

TPRSDFB 0.002969355 0.002268621 0.004222605

Y Coefficients:

CV 1 CV 2 CV 3
MEHGSWB -0.720571333 -0.613310304 -0.442819677
TURB -0.014902006 0.003947628 -0.046585662
DOCSWD 0.122898091 -0.045649299 0.038307498
SRPRSWFB 15.972715690 77.864165952 98.959103678
THGFSFC -0.004124619 -0.009849176 0.009493841

For soil:

CV1: (-0.011416678) THGSDFC + (0.077556675) TCSDFB + (0.002969355) TPRSDFB

For water:

CV1: (-0.720571333) MEHGSWB + (0.014902006) TURB + (0.122898091) DOCSWD + (15.972715690) SRPRSWFB + (-0.004124619) THGFSFC

b. Give the correlations between the significant canonical variates for soils and the soil variables.

```
> round(-loadingsSoil$corr.Y.yscores, 2)

[,1] [,2] [,3]

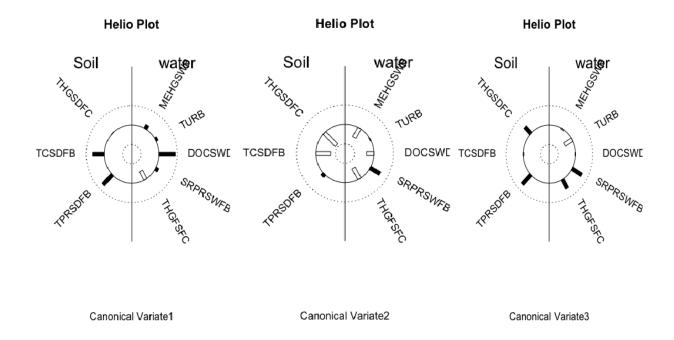
THGSDFC 0.01 0.88 0.47

TCSDFB 0.64 0.77 -0.04

TPRSDFB 0.71 -0.15 0.68
```

c. Give the correlations between the significant canonical variates for water and the water variables.

d. Use parts b and c to interpret the variates. Do this as best you can. Even with a lack of domain knowledge, you should be able to draw some general conclusions based on the variables involved and the correlations.



Increased DOCSWD breakdown organic carbon, which results to more phosphorus and carbon in soil, as seen in Canonical variation 1.

In Canonical variant 2 we can see that more Methyl Mercury and phosphorus in water leads to more mercury and carbon in soil.

We can see that more soluble reactive phosphorus in the water surface and Mercury in mosquitofish leads to higher mercury and phosphorus in the soil in Canonical variation 3.