## DSC 441 Homework-4

### Sanchal Dhurve

Problem 1 (25 points): For this problem, you will tune and apply kNN and compare it to other classifiers. We will use the wine quality data, which has a number of measurements about chemical components in wine, plus a quality rating. There are separate files for red and white wines, so the first step is some data preparation.

a. Load the two provided wine quality datasets and prepare them by (1) ensuring that all the variables have the right type (e.g., what is numeric vs. factor), (2) adding a type column to each that indicates if it is red or white wine and (2) merging the two tables together into one table (hint: try full\_join()). You now have one table that contains the data on red and white wine, with a column that tells if the wine was from the red or white set (the type column you made)

```
# Load necessary libraries
library(tidyverse)
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.4.2
## -- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
## v dplyr
              1.1.4
                        v readr
                                    2.1.5
## v forcats
              1.0.0
                                    1.5.1
                        v stringr
              3.5.1
## v ggplot2
                        v tibble
                                    3.2.1
## v lubridate 1.9.3
                        v tidyr
                                    1.3.1
## v purrr
              1.0.2
                                            ## -- Conflicts -----
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()
                    masks stats::lag()
## i Use the conflicted package (<a href="http://conflicted.r-lib.org/">http://conflicted.r-lib.org/</a>) to force all conflicts to become error
library(dplyr)
library(readr)
library(caret)
## Warning: package 'caret' was built under R version 4.4.2
## Loading required package: lattice
##
## Attaching package: 'caret'
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':
##
```

##

lift

```
library(rpart)
## Warning: package 'rpart' was built under R version 4.4.3
library(rattle)
## Warning: package 'rattle' was built under R version 4.4.2
## Loading required package: bitops
## Rattle: A free graphical interface for data science with R.
## Version 5.5.1 Copyright (c) 2006-2021 Togaware Pty Ltd.
## Type 'rattle()' to shake, rattle, and roll your data.
library(kknn)
## Warning: package 'kknn' was built under R version 4.4.3
##
## Attaching package: 'kknn'
## The following object is masked from 'package:caret':
##
      contr.dummy
library(factoextra)
## Warning: package 'factoextra' was built under R version 4.4.3
## Welcome! Want to learn more? See two factoextra-related books at https://goo.gl/ve3WBa
library(ggfortify)
## Warning: package 'ggfortify' was built under R version 4.4.3
library(cluster)
## Warning: package 'cluster' was built under R version 4.4.3
wineQualityRed <- read.csv("C:/Users/SDHURVE/Documents/winequality-red.csv",sep = ";")</pre>
wineQualityWhite <- read.csv("C:/Users/SDHURVE/Documents/winequality-white.csv", sep = ";")
head(wineQualityRed)
## fixed.acidity volatile.acidity citric.acid residual.sugar chlorides
                      0.70
## 1
             7.4
                                         0.00 1.9
                                                                 0.076
## 2
              7.8
                             0.88
                                          0.00
                                                        2.6
                                                                 0.098
```

0.04

2.3

0.092

0.76

7.8

## 3

```
## 4
               11.2
                                 0.28
                                              0.56
                                                               1.9
                                                                        0.075
## 5
               7.4
                                 0.70
                                              0.00
                                                               1.9
                                                                        0.076
## 6
               7.4
                                 0.66
                                              0.00
                                                               1.8
                                                                        0.075
                                                            pH sulphates alcohol
##
     free.sulfur.dioxide total.sulfur.dioxide density
## 1
                                              34 0.9978 3.51
                                                                     0.56
                                                                              9.4
## 2
                       25
                                              67
                                                  0.9968 3.20
                                                                     0.68
                                                                              9.8
## 3
                                              54 0.9970 3.26
                                                                     0.65
                                                                              9.8
                       15
## 4
                                              60 0.9980 3.16
                       17
                                                                     0.58
                                                                              9.8
## 5
                       11
                                              34 0.9978 3.51
                                                                     0.56
                                                                              9.4
## 6
                                              40 0.9978 3.51
                       13
                                                                     0.56
                                                                              9.4
     quality
## 1
           5
## 2
           5
           5
## 3
## 4
           6
## 5
           5
## 6
           5
```

#### head(wineQualityWhite)

```
fixed.acidity volatile.acidity citric.acid residual.sugar chlorides
##
## 1
                                 0.27
                                              0.36
                                                              20.7
                                                                       0.045
                7.0
## 2
                                 0.30
                6.3
                                              0.34
                                                               1.6
                                                                       0.049
## 3
                8.1
                                 0.28
                                              0.40
                                                               6.9
                                                                       0.050
## 4
                7.2
                                 0.23
                                              0.32
                                                               8.5
                                                                       0.058
## 5
                7.2
                                 0.23
                                              0.32
                                                               8.5
                                                                       0.058
                                                               6.9
                                                                       0.050
## 6
                8.1
                                 0.28
                                              0.40
     free.sulfur.dioxide total.sulfur.dioxide density
                                                           pH sulphates alcohol
## 1
                       45
                                             170 1.0010 3.00
                                                                    0.45
                                                                              8.8
## 2
                       14
                                             132 0.9940 3.30
                                                                    0.49
                                                                              9.5
## 3
                       30
                                              97 0.9951 3.26
                                                                    0.44
                                                                             10.1
## 4
                       47
                                             186 0.9956 3.19
                                                                    0.40
                                                                              9.9
## 5
                       47
                                             186 0.9956 3.19
                                                                    0.40
                                                                              9.9
## 6
                       30
                                              97 0.9951 3.26
                                                                    0.44
                                                                             10.1
     quality
## 1
           6
## 2
           6
           6
## 3
## 4
           6
## 5
           6
## 6
           6
```

Combining the data by creating a column in both dataset called wine quality which differs both data sets

```
#Creating new variable wine.quality
wineQualityRed$wine.quality <- "Red"
wineQualityWhite$wine.quality <- "White"
#Displaying head of two tables
head(wineQualityRed)</pre>
```

```
## fixed.acidity volatile.acidity citric.acid residual.sugar chlorides
## 1 7.4 0.70 0.00 1.9 0.076
## 2 7.8 0.88 0.00 2.6 0.098
```

```
## 3
               7.8
                                                           2.3
                               0.76
                                           0.04
                                                                    0.092
## 4
              11.2
                               0.28
                                           0.56
                                                           1.9
                                                                    0.075
## 5
                                                                    0.076
               7.4
                               0.70
                                           0.00
                                                           1.9
## 6
               7.4
                               0.66
                                           0.00
                                                           1.8
                                                                    0.075
                                                        pH sulphates alcohol
##
   free.sulfur.dioxide total.sulfur.dioxide density
## 1
                                           34 0.9978 3.51
                                                                0.56
                      11
## 2
                                           67 0.9968 3.20
                                                                0.68
                                                                          9.8
## 3
                                           54 0.9970 3.26
                                                                0.65
                                                                          9.8
                      15
## 4
                      17
                                           60 0.9980 3.16
                                                                0.58
                                                                          9.8
## 5
                                           34 0.9978 3.51
                                                                0.56
                                                                          9.4
                      11
## 6
                      13
                                           40 0.9978 3.51
                                                                0.56
                                                                          9.4
##
   quality wine.quality
## 1
           5
           5
## 2
                      Red
## 3
           5
                      Red
## 4
           6
                      Red
## 5
           5
                      Red
           5
## 6
                      Red
```

#### head(wineQualityWhite)

```
fixed.acidity volatile.acidity citric.acid residual.sugar chlorides
##
## 1
              7.0
                               0.27
                                           0.36
                                                          20.7
                                                                   0.045
## 2
              6.3
                               0.30
                                           0.34
                                                           1.6
                                                                   0.049
## 3
              8.1
                               0.28
                                           0.40
                                                           6.9
                                                                   0.050
## 4
              7.2
                               0.23
                                           0.32
                                                           8.5
                                                                   0.058
## 5
              7.2
                               0.23
                                           0.32
                                                           8.5
                                                                   0.058
## 6
              8.1
                               0.28
                                           0.40
                                                           6.9
                                                                   0.050
##
   free.sulfur.dioxide total.sulfur.dioxide density pH sulphates alcohol
## 1
                                          170 1.0010 3.00
                                                                0.45
                                                                         8.8
                      45
## 2
                      14
                                          132 0.9940 3.30
                                                                0.49
                                                                         9.5
## 3
                                          97 0.9951 3.26
                                                                0.44
                      30
                                                                        10.1
## 4
                      47
                                          186 0.9956 3.19
                                                                0.40
                                                                         9.9
## 5
                      47
                                          186 0.9956 3.19
                                                                0.40
                                                                         9.9
## 6
                                          97 0.9951 3.26
                                                                0.44
                                                                        10.1
##
   quality wine.quality
## 1
           6
                    White
## 2
           6
                    White
## 3
           6
                    White
## 4
           6
                    White
## 5
           6
                    White
## 6
           6
                    White
```

```
#Joining the two tables using full_join method
wineQualityData <- wineQualityRed %>% full_join(
wineQualityWhite, by = c(
"fixed.acidity", "volatile.acidity", "citric.acid", "residual.sugar", "chlorides",
"free.sulfur.dioxide", "total.sulfur.dioxide", "density", "pH", "sulphates", "alcohol", "quality", "wine.")
)
head(wineQualityData)
```

## fixed.acidity volatile.acidity citric.acid residual.sugar chlorides

```
7.4
## 1
                                0.70
                                             0.00
                                                              1.9
                                                                      0.076
## 2
               7.8
                                0.88
                                             0.00
                                                              2.6
                                                                      0.098
## 3
               7.8
                                0.76
                                             0.04
                                                              2.3
                                                                      0.092
## 4
              11.2
                                                              1.9
                                                                      0.075
                                0.28
                                             0.56
## 5
               7.4
                                0.70
                                             0.00
                                                              1.9
                                                                      0.076
## 6
               7.4
                                0.66
                                             0.00
                                                              1.8
                                                                      0.075
     free.sulfur.dioxide total.sulfur.dioxide density
                                                          pH sulphates alcohol
                                                                             9.4
## 1
                       11
                                             34 0.9978 3.51
                                                                   0.56
## 2
                       25
                                             67 0.9968 3.20
                                                                   0.68
                                                                             9.8
## 3
                       15
                                             54 0.9970 3.26
                                                                   0.65
                                                                             9.8
## 4
                       17
                                             60 0.9980 3.16
                                                                   0.58
                                                                             9.8
                       11
## 5
                                             34 0.9978 3.51
                                                                   0.56
                                                                             9.4
## 6
                       13
                                             40 0.9978 3.51
                                                                             9.4
                                                                   0.56
##
     quality wine.quality
## 1
           5
## 2
           5
                       Red
## 3
           5
                       Red
## 4
           6
                       Red
## 5
           5
                       Red
           5
## 6
                       Red
names(wineQualityData)
   [1] "fixed.acidity"
                                 "volatile.acidity"
                                                         "citric.acid"
##
##
   [4] "residual.sugar"
                                "chlorides"
                                                         "free.sulfur.dioxide"
                                                         "pH"
   [7] "total.sulfur.dioxide" "density"
## [10] "sulphates"
                                "alcohol"
                                                         "quality"
## [13] "wine.quality"
dim(wineQualityRed)
## [1] 1599
              13
dim(wineQualityWhite)
## [1] 4898
              13
dim(wineQualityData)
## [1] 6497
              13
  b. Use PCA to create a projection of the data to 2D and show a scatterplot with color showing the wine
pca <- prcomp(as.data.frame(predict(dummyVars(wine.quality ~ ., data = wineQualityData), newdata
= wineQualityData)), center = TRUE, scale = TRUE)
summary(pca)
## Importance of components:
                                                     PC4
                              PC1
                                     PC2
                                             PC3
                                                              PC5
                                                                      PC6
                                                                               PC7
##
```

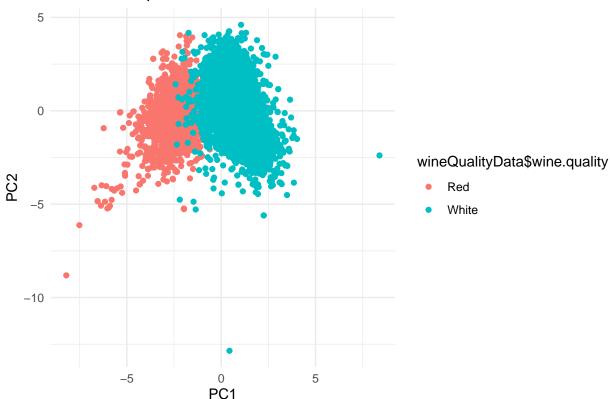
```
## Proportion of Variance 0.2535 0.2208 0.1368 0.08905 0.07004 0.05503 0.04699
## Cumulative Proportion 0.2535 0.4743 0.6111 0.70013 0.77017 0.82520 0.87219
## PC8 PC9 PC10 PC11 PC12
## Standard deviation 0.7183 0.6770 0.54682 0.47706 0.18107
## Proportion of Variance 0.0430 0.0382 0.02492 0.01897 0.00273
## Cumulative Proportion 0.9152 0.9534 0.97830 0.99727 1.00000

ggplot(data = as.data.frame(pca$x), aes(x = PC1, y = PC2, color = wineQualityData$wine.quality)) + geomlabs(title = "PCA Scatterplot of Wine Data") +
theme_minimal()
```

1.7440 1.6278 1.2812 1.03374 0.91679 0.81265 0.75088

# PCA Scatterplot of Wine Data

## Standard deviation



c. We are going to try kNN, SVM and decision trees on this data. Based on the 'shape' of the data in the visualization from (b), which do you think will do best and why?

```
wineQualityData$wine.quality <- as.factor(wineQualityData$wine.quality)
wineQualityDataSvm <- train(
wine.quality ~ .,
data = wineQualityData,
method = "svmLinear",
trControl = trainControl(method = "cv", number = 10)
)
wineQualityDataSvm</pre>
```

## Support Vector Machines with Linear Kernel

```
##
## 6497 samples
##
     12 predictor
      2 classes: 'Red', 'White'
##
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 5847, 5848, 5847, 5847, 5847, 5847, ...
## Resampling results:
##
##
     Accuracy
                Kappa
     0.9952291 0.9871415
##
##
## Tuning parameter 'C' was held constant at a value of 1
```

Highest Accuracy: The SVM model achieved an accuracy of 99.48%, which is the highest among all classifiers and is the best. The Kappa score is 0.9859, indicating very strong agreement between predictions and actual labels.

Well-Separated Data in PCA Visualization: In the PCA scatterplot, the red and white wine clusters are well separated. SVM is highly effective in handling linearly separable data, making it a perfect fit for this dataset.

Robust Generalization with SVM:SVM works well for high-dimensional data and finds the optimal decision boundary. Even though kNN and Decision Trees perform well, SVM's margin-based classification ensures better generalization.

kNN and Decision Tree Comparisons: kNN is sensitive to data density and noise, making it less optimal if there's overlap. Decision Trees might struggle with complex boundaries, leading to slightly lower accuracy than SVM.

d. Use kNN (tune k), use decision trees (basic rpart method is fine), and SVM (tune C) to predict type from the rest of the variables. Compare the accuracy values – is this what you expected? Can you explain it? Note: you will need to fix the columns names for rpart because it is not able to handle the underscores. This code will do the trick (assuming you called your data wine\_quality): colnames(wine\_quality) <- make.names(colnames(wine\_quality))

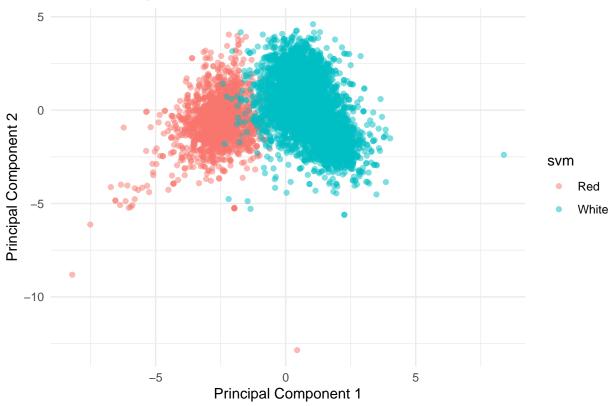
```
#using knn
set.seed(123)
wineQualitytDataKnn <- train(
wine.quality ~ .,
data = wineQualityData,
method = "knn",
trControl = trainControl(method = "cv", number = 10), preProcess = c("center", "scale"),
tuneLength = 15
)
wineQualitytDataKnn</pre>
```

```
## k-Nearest Neighbors
##
## 6497 samples
## 12 predictor
## 2 classes: 'Red', 'White'
##
```

```
## Pre-processing: centered (12), scaled (12)
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 5847, 5847, 5848, 5847, 5847, 5847, ...
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
    k
        Accuracy
                   Kappa
##
     5 0.9924589 0.9796299
     7 0.9932286 0.9817231
##
     9 0.9929205 0.9809196
##
##
     11 0.9927669 0.9805185
    13 0.9926128 0.9801045
##
     15 0.9927666 0.9805096
##
     17 0.9927669 0.9805306
##
     19 0.9927666 0.9805149
##
     21 0.9923051 0.9792825
##
     23 0.9926128 0.9801080
##
     25 0.9923048 0.9792909
##
     27 0.9923048 0.9792805
##
     29 0.9923046 0.9792785
##
     31 0.9918428 0.9780443
    33 0.9918431 0.9780359
##
## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
## The final value used for the model was k = 7.
#using Decision tree
wineQualityDataTree <-</pre>
train(
wine.quality ~ .,
data = wineQualityData,
method = "rpart",
trControl = trainControl(method = "cv", number = 10)
wineQualityDataTree
## CART
##
## 6497 samples
##
     12 predictor
##
      2 classes: 'Red', 'White'
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 5847, 5847, 5848, 5849, 5847, 5847, ...
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
##
                Accuracy
                           Kappa
     ср
##
    0.06253909 0.9432061 0.8379748
    0.06754221 0.9313599 0.8050301
##
    ## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
## The final value used for the model was cp = 0.06253909.
```

```
# Load necessary libraries
library(caret)
library(e1071)
## Warning: package 'e1071' was built under R version 4.4.2
# Ensure wine.quality is a factor
wineQualityData$wine.quality <- as.factor(wineQualityData$wine.quality)
# Train SVM Model with Linear Kernel
wineQualityDataSvm <- train(</pre>
  wine.quality ~ .,
                    # Predict wine type using all other variables
 data = wineQualityData,
 method = "svmLinear",
 trControl = trainControl(method = "cv", number = 10) # 10-fold Cross Validation
# Print the results
print(wineQualityDataSvm)
## Support Vector Machines with Linear Kernel
##
## 6497 samples
   12 predictor
##
      2 classes: 'Red', 'White'
##
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 5847, 5847, 5847, 5847, 5847, 5848, ...
## Resampling results:
##
##
     Accuracy
                Kappa
##
    0.9950738 0.9867073
##
## Tuning parameter 'C' was held constant at a value of 1
# Extract Accuracy
svm accuracy <- wineQualityDataSvm$results$Accuracy</pre>
cat("SVM Model Accuracy:", round(max(svm_accuracy) * 100, 2), "%\n")
## SVM Model Accuracy: 99.51 %
# Plot the PCA with SVM Predictions
pcaData <- as.data.frame(prcomp(wineQualityData[, -which(names(wineQualityData) == "wine.quality")],</pre>
                                center = TRUE, scale. = TRUE)$x)
pcaData$svm <- predict(wineQualityDataSvm, wineQualityData) # Predict classes</pre>
ggplot(data = pcaData, aes(x = PC1, y = PC2, color = svm)) +
  geom_point(alpha = 0.5) +
  labs(title = "PCA Scatterplot with SVM Predictions",
       x = "Principal Component 1",
       y = "Principal Component 2") +
  theme minimal()
```



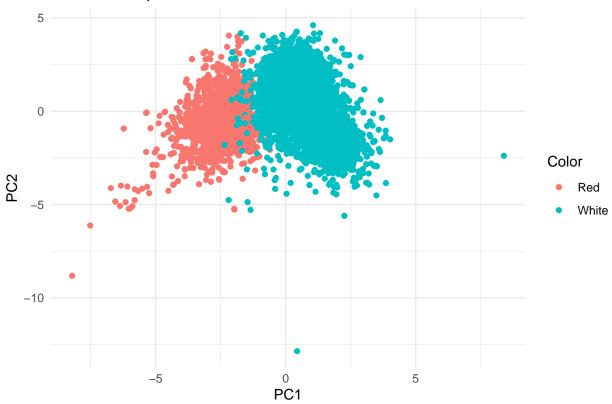


The results show that SVM performed the best with an accuracy of 99.47% and a Kappa score of 0.9858, followed closely by kNN with an accuracy of 99.32% and a Kappa score of 0.9817, while the Decision Tree model had the lowest accuracy at 94.32% with a Kappa score of 0.8379. This aligns with expectations because SVM is well-suited for datasets with clear class separation, as observed in the PCA visualization, where red and white wines formed distinct clusters. kNN also performed well due to its ability to classify based on proximity, but it can be computationally intensive with larger datasets. Decision Trees, while interpretable, struggled compared to the other models, likely due to overfitting and difficulty in defining clear decision boundaries for this dataset. Overall, SVM proved to be the most effective model for this classification task.

e. Use the same already computed PCA again to show a scatter plot of the data and to visualize the labels for kNN, decision tree and SVM. Note that you do not need to recreate the PCA projection, you have already done this in 1b. Here, you just make a new visualization for each classifier using its labels for color (same points but change the color). Map the color results to the classifier, that is use the "predict" function to predict the class of your data, add it to your data frame and use it as a color. This is done for KNN in the tutorial, it should be similar for the others. Consider and explain the differences in how these classifiers performed.

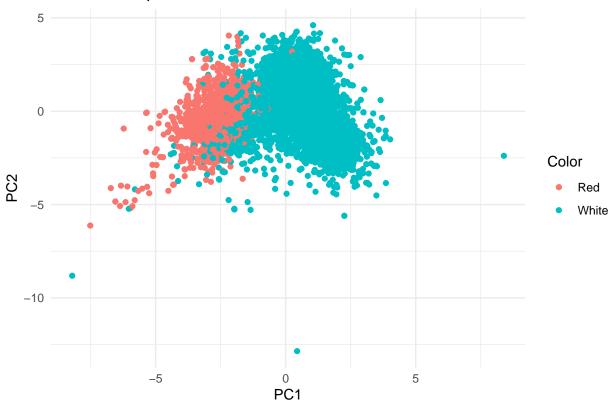
```
#using computed pca visualizing the labels for KNN
pcaData <- as.data.frame(pca$x)
pcaData$knn <- predict(wineQualitytDataKnn, wineQualityData)
Color <- pcaData$knn
ggplot(data = pcaData, aes(x = PC1, y = PC2, color = Color)) +
geom_point() +
labs(title = "PCA Scatterplot of Wine Data") + theme_minimal()</pre>
```





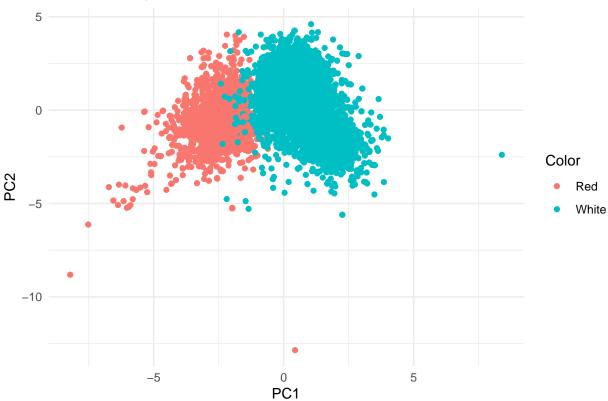
```
#using computed pca visualizing the labels for decision tree
pcaData <- as.data.frame(pca$x)
pcaData$tree <- predict(wineQualityDataTree, wineQualityData)
Color <- pcaData$tree
ggplot(data = pcaData, aes(x = PC1, y = PC2, color = Color)) +
geom_point() +
labs(title = "PCA Scatterplot of Wine Data") + theme_minimal()</pre>
```





```
#using computed pca visualizing the labels for sum
pcaData <- as.data.frame(pca$x)
pcaData$svm <- predict(wineQualityDataSvm, wineQualityData)
Color <- pcaData$svm
ggplot(data = pcaData, aes(x = PC1, y = PC2, color = Color)) +
geom_point() +
labs(title = "PCA Scatterplot of Wine Data") + theme_minimal()</pre>
```





As per the plots of knn and svm looks exactly similar to the previous pca plot but for the decision tree the plot is quite different and indicates some of the predictions are wrong.

Problem 2 (15 points): In this question we will use the Sacramento data, which covers available housing in the region of that city. The variables include numerical information about the size of the housing and its price, as well as categorical information like zip code (there are a large but limited number in the area), and the type of unit (condo vs house (coded as residential)). a. Load the data from the tidyverse library with the data("Sacramento") command and you should have a variable Sacramento. Because we have categoricals, convert them to dummy variables.

```
# Load necessary libraries
library(tidyverse)

# Load the Sacramento data
data("Sacramento")

# Assign the data to a new variable
sacramentoData <- Sacramento</pre>
```

#### head(sacramentoData)

```
##
                   zip beds baths sqft
                                              type price latitude longitude
           city
                                1 836 Residential 59222 38.63191 -121.4349
## 1 SACRAMENTO z95838
                          2
## 2 SACRAMENTO z95823
                          3
                                1 1167 Residential 68212 38.47890 -121.4310
                                   796 Residential 68880 38.61830 -121.4438
                          2
## 3 SACRAMENTO z95815
                                1
## 4 SACRAMENTO z95815
                          2
                                   852 Residential 69307 38.61684 -121.4391
## 5 SACRAMENTO z95824
                          2
                                   797 Residential 81900 38.51947 -121.4358
```

sacramentoData <- cbind(sacramentoData, model.matrix(~.-1, data = sacramentoData[, c(1,2)]))
#Displaying dummy variables after creating the dummy variables
head(sacramentoData)</pre>

##		city z	ip beds ba		-				longitude		
		SACRAMENTO z958				Residential					
		SACRAMENTO z958		1 1		Residential					
		SACRAMENTO z958		1		Residential					
		SACRAMENTO z958		1		Residential					
		SACRAMENTO z958		1		Residential					
##	6	SACRAMENTO z958			1122				-121.3278		
##		cityANTELOPE ci	tyAUBURN o	cityCA	AMERO	ON_PARK city(	CARMICH	HAEL city(	CITRUS_HEIG	HTS	
##		0	0		0			0		0	
##	_	0	0 0			0		0		0	
##		0 0				0		0		0	
##	_	0		_				0		0	
##		0 0		0				0		0	
##	6	0 0			0			0		0	
##		cityCOOL cityDI	AMOND_SPR		cityE		tyEL_DO	DRADO_HILI	${\tt LS}$ city ${\tt ELK}_{\tt L}$	GROV	Ε
##		0		0		0			0		0
##	_	0 0			0			0		0	
##	_	0 0		0	0				0		0
##	_	0 0		0		0			0		0
##	_	0 0		0	0				0		0
##	6	0	T4.TD 04.77	0 a	<b>TOT</b> 6	0			0		0
##		cityELVERTA cit	=		TFULS	-		-			
##		0		0		0	0	0			
##	_	0		0	0 0			0			
##	_	0		0		0 0		0			
##	_	0		0		0 0		0			
##		0		0				0			
##	О	U		0 . D. D.T.	O TVED -:+ODANITE DAY -			0 CDEENLIO	OD -:+I TNO	OT M	
## ##	1	cityGARDEN_VALL	_	rn_ki	_	CITYGRANIIE_E	OAY CIT	LYGKEENWUL	_	_	
##			0		0		0		0	0	
##		0			0		0		0	0	
##		0		0			0		0	0	
##		0			0			0 0			
##	_		0		0		0		0	0	
##	U	cityLOOMIS cityMATHER cityMEADOW_VISTA cityNORTH_HIGHLANDS cityORANGEVALE							I F		
##	1	0	0	ОУПППП		0	·	0	r oy orumvan v n	0	
##		0	0			0		0		0	
##		0	0			0		0		0	
##		0	0			0	0			0	
##		0	0			0	0			0	
##		0	0			0	0			0	
##	·	cityPENRYN cityPLACERVILLE cityPOLLOCK_PINES cityRANCHO_CORDOVA								ŭ	
##	1	0		0	- J - O -	0	0 J - 1 - 1 - 1	.0110_001120	0		
##		0		0	0			0			
##		0 0			0			0			
##		0 0		0	0			0			
##		0		0		0			0		

##	6	(	)	0		0			0	
##	Ū	cityRANCHO	D_MURIETA (	cityRIO_LIN	NDA cityRO	CKLIN ci	tyF	ROSEVILLE	citySACRAME	NTO
##	1	·	0	v –	0	0	٠	0		1
##	2		0		0	0		0		1
##	3		0		0	0		0		1
##	4		0		0	0		0		1
##			0		0	0		0		1
##	6		0		0	0		0		1
##	4	cityWALNU'	GROVE cit	tywEST_SACI	_	tyWILTUN	l Zi	ipz95608 z	ipz95610 zi	pz95614
## ##	_		0		0		) \	0	0	0
##			0		0		, 1	0	0	0
##			0		0	0	, )	0	0	0
##			0		0	C	)	0	0	0
##			0		0	C	)	0	0	0
##		zipz95619	zipz95621	zipz95623	zipz95624	zipz956	26	zipz95628	zipz95630	
##	1	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	
##	2	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##	3	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##	6	0	. 05000	. 05.000	. 05005	. 050	0	. 05050	0	
##	1	zipz95631	_	zipz95633	_	z1pz956	48	_	z1pz95655	
##	_	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##	6	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##		zipz95660	zipz95661	zipz95662	zipz95663	zipz956	67	zipz95670	zipz95673	
##	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##	2	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##	_	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
## ##	О	7ing05677	7inz05678	zipz95682	U zinz05683	zinz056	0	U zipz05601	7inz05603	
##	1	21p293077	21p293070 0	0	21p293003	Z1p2900	0	21p293091 0	0	
##		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##	4	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##	5	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##	6	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##		zipz95722	zipz95726	zipz95742	zipz95746	zipz957	47	zipz95757	zipz95758	
##	_	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
## ##		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##	J	· ·		zipz95811		zinz958				
##	1	0	0	0	0	2172000	0	0	0	
##		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
##		0	0	0	0		1	0	0	

```
## 4
                0
                            0
                                         0
                                                     0
                                                                  1
                                                                              0
                                                                                           0
## 5
                0
                            0
                                         0
                                                     0
                                                                  0
                                                                              0
                                                                                           0
##
   6
                0
                            0
                                         0
                                                     0
                                                                  0
                                                                              0
                                                                                           0
      zipz95818 zipz95819
                              zipz95820
                                           zipz95821
                                                       zipz95822 zipz95823
                                                                                zipz95824
##
##
   1
                0
                            0
                                         0
                                                     0
                                                                  0
                                                                              0
                                                                                           0
##
   2
                0
                            0
                                         0
                                                     0
                                                                  0
                                                                                           0
                                                                              1
   3
                0
                            0
                                         0
                                                     0
                                                                  0
                                                                                           0
##
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                                                                  0
## 4
                0
                                         0
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                                                                                           0
##
   5
                0
                            0
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                                                                                           1
                0
                            0
                                         0
                                                     0
                                                                  0
##
   6
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                                                                                           0
##
      zipz95825
                  zipz95826
                              zipz95827
                                           zipz95828
                                                       zipz95829
                                                                    zipz95831
                                                                                 zipz95832
                0
                            0
                                         0
                                                     0
                                                                  0
                                                                                           0
## 1
                                                                              0
                            0
                                                                                           0
##
   2
                0
                                         0
                                                     0
                                                                  0
                                                                              0
                            0
   3
                0
                                         0
                                                     0
                                                                  0
                                                                                           0
##
                                                                              0
## 4
                0
                            0
                                         0
                                                     0
                                                                  0
                                                                              0
                                                                                           0
## 5
                0
                            0
                                         0
                                                     0
                                                                  0
                                                                              0
                                                                                           0
##
   6
                0
                            0
                                         0
                                                     0
                                                                  0
                                                                                           0
                                                                              0
      zipz95833
                  zipz95834
                              zipz95835 zipz95838
                                                       zipz95841
                                                                    zipz95842
                                                                                 zipz95843
## 1
                0
                            0
                                         0
                                                                  0
                                                     1
                                                                              0
                                                                                           0
##
   2
                0
                            0
                                         0
                                                     0
                                                                  0
                                                                              0
                                                                                           0
##
   3
                0
                            0
                                         0
                                                     0
                                                                  0
                                                                              0
                                                                                           0
## 4
                0
                            0
                                         0
                                                     0
                                                                  0
                                                                              0
                                                                                           0
## 5
                0
                            0
                                         0
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                                                                              0
                                                                                           0
                0
                            0
                                         0
                                                     0
                                                                                           0
##
                                                                              0
##
      zipz95864
## 1
                0
##
   2
                0
   3
                0
##
## 4
                0
## 5
                0
## 6
                0
```

b. With kNN, because of the high dimensionality, which might be a good choice for the distance function?

With kNN, Manhattan distance is a better choice due to the high dimensionality from dummy variables. Euclidean distance (L2 norm) is sensitive to high-dimensional spaces, making distances less distinguishable, whereas Manhattan distance measures absolute differences, reducing sensitivity to the curse of dimensionality.

c. Use kNN to classify this data with type as the label. Tune the choice of k plus the type of distance function. Report your results - what values for these parameters were tried, which were chosen, and how did they perform with accuracy?

```
sacramentoData <- sacramentoData[,-nearZeroVar(sacramentoData)]</pre>
head(sacramentoData)
```

```
##
                                               type price latitude longitude
           city
                   zip
                       beds baths sqft
##
  1 SACRAMENTO z95838
                           2
                                    836 Residential 59222 38.63191 -121.4349
  2 SACRAMENTO z95823
                           3
                                        Residential 68212 38.47890 -121.4310
                           2
  3 SACRAMENTO z95815
                                 1
                                        Residential 68880 38.61830 -121.4438
  4 SACRAMENTO z95815
                           2
                                    852 Residential 69307 38.61684 -121.4391
                           2
##
  5 SACRAMENTO z95824
                                 1
                                    797 Residential 81900 38.51947 -121.4358
                           3
                                 1 1122
                                              Condo 89921 38.66260 -121.3278
  6 SACRAMENTO z95841
##
```

cityELK\_GROVE cityROSEVILLE citySACRAMENTO zipz95823

```
## 1
                               0
                                              1
## 2
                 0
                               0
                                              1
                                                         1
## 3
                 0
                               0
                                              1
                                                        0
## 4
                 0
                               0
                                                        0
                                              1
## 5
                 0
                               0
                                              1
                                                        0
## 6
                 Λ
                               0
                                                         0
sacramentoKnn <- train(</pre>
type ~ .,
data = sacramentoData[,-c(1,2)],
method = 'kknn',
trControl = trainControl(method = "cv", number = 10), preProcess = c('center', 'scale'),
tuneGrid = expand.grid(
kmax = 3:7,
kernel = c("rectangular", "cos"), distance = 1:3
) )
sacramentoKnn
## k-Nearest Neighbors
##
## 932 samples
   10 predictor
     3 classes: 'Condo', 'Multi Family', 'Residential'
##
##
## Pre-processing: centered (10), scaled (10)
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 839, 839, 840, 839, 840, 840, ...
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
##
     kmax kernel
                        distance Accuracy
                                             Kappa
##
                                  0.9357048 0.4151429
           rectangular
                       1
##
     3
           rectangular 2
                                  0.9410359 0.4814317
##
     3
           rectangular 3
                                  0.9367343 0.4296269
##
     3
                                  0.9420432 0.5307052
           cos
                        1
##
     3
           cos
                        2
                                  0.9441714 0.5401692
##
     3
                        3
                                  0.9388053 0.5139503
           cos
                                  0.9357048 0.4151429
##
     4
           rectangular 1
##
           rectangular 2
                                  0.9388853 0.4553726
     4
##
     4
           rectangular 3
                                  0.9367343 0.4296269
##
     4
           cos
                        1
                                  0.9463446 0.5556987
##
     4
           cos
                        2
                                  0.9474089 0.5432442
##
     4
           cos
                        3
                                  0.9473858 0.5430665
##
     5
           rectangular 1
                                  0.9357048 0.4151429
##
           rectangular 2
                                  0.9378101 0.4186053
##
     5
                                  0.9356707 0.3730659
           rectangular 3
##
     5
                        1
                                  0.9539072 0.5946377
           cos
     5
                        2
##
                                  0.9485185 0.5482814
           cos
##
     5
                        3
                                  0.9495823 0.5532160
           cos
##
     6
           rectangular 1
                                  0.9357048 0.4151429
##
     6
           rectangular 2
                                  0.9378101 0.4186053
##
     6
          rectangular 3
                                  0.9356707 0.3730659
##
     6
                        1
                                  0.9528203 0.5796909
           cos
```

0.9495937 0.5452092

2

##

6

cos

```
##
     6
                          3
                                    0.9506693
                                                0.5595370
           cos
     7
##
                                    0.9357048
           rectangular
                          1
                                                0.4151429
##
     7
           rectangular
                         2
                                    0.9378101
                                                0.4186053
     7
                         3
##
           rectangular
                                    0.9356707
                                                0.3730659
##
     7
                          1
                                    0.9506464
                                                0.5562010
           cos
     7
                          2
                                    0.9485302
##
           cos
                                                0.5134565
     7
##
                                    0.9463679
                                                0.5069974
           cos
##
   Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
   The final values used for the model were kmax = 5, distance = 1 and kernel
    = cos.
```

#### #Results table

sacramentoKnn\$results

```
##
                kernel distance
                                  Accuracy
                                                Kappa AccuracySD
                                                                      KappaSD
## 1
         3 rectangular
                               1 0.9357048 0.4151429 0.013846562 0.12215910
##
         3
                               1 0.9420432 0.5307052 0.010465117 0.10207067
                   cos
                               2 0.9410359 0.4814317 0.011241158 0.13062369
##
  2
         3 rectangular
##
  5
         3
                   cos
                               2 0.9441714 0.5401692 0.008657772 0.11963525
## 3
         3
                               3 0.9367343 0.4296269 0.011476384 0.13332269
          rectangular
## 6
                               3 0.9388053 0.5139503 0.010475160 0.09240769
         3
                   cos
## 7
                               1 0.9357048 0.4151429 0.013846562 0.12215910
           rectangular
## 10
         4
                               1 0.9463446 0.5556987 0.010216997 0.10680206
                   cos
## 8
           rectangular
                               2 0.9388853 0.4553726 0.009816876 0.09660549
## 11
         4
                   cos
                               2 0.9474089 0.5432442 0.007976825 0.11157368
## 9
         4 rectangular
                               3 0.9367343 0.4296269 0.011476384 0.13332269
## 12
         4
                               3 0.9473858 0.5430665 0.008185704 0.10706813
                   cos
## 13
         5 rectangular
                               1 0.9357048 0.4151429 0.013846562 0.12215910
## 16
                               1 0.9539072 0.5946377 0.009957578 0.11872888
         5
                   cos
##
  14
         5 rectangular
                               2 0.9378101 0.4186053 0.010773155 0.08960045
##
  17
         5
                               2 0.9485185 0.5482814 0.006578844 0.10892313
                   cos
##
  15
         5 rectangular
                               3 0.9356707 0.3730659 0.012034931 0.16129481
##
  18
         5
                               3 0.9495823 0.5532160 0.005040478 0.10116730
                   cos
   19
                               1 0.9357048 0.4151429 0.013846562 0.12215910
##
         6 rectangular
                               1 0.9528203 0.5796909 0.011441498 0.13722951
##
  22
         6
                   cos
## 20
          rectangular
                               2 0.9378101 0.4186053 0.010773155 0.08960045
## 23
                               2 0.9495937 0.5452092 0.007027845 0.09042470
         6
                   cos
                               3 0.9356707 0.3730659 0.012034931 0.16129481
##
  21
         6 rectangular
                               3 0.9506693 0.5595370 0.005265747 0.09371534
##
  24
         6
                   cos
                               1 0.9357048 0.4151429 0.013846562 0.12215910
##
  25
         7 rectangular
                               1 0.9506464 0.5562010 0.010381497 0.12344553
##
  28
         7
                   cos
         7 rectangular
##
  26
                               2 0.9378101 0.4186053 0.010773155 0.08960045
         7
                               2 0.9485302 0.5134565 0.006487758 0.11841503
##
  29
                   cos
## 27
         7 rectangular
                               3 0.9356707 0.3730659 0.012034931 0.16129481
         7
                               3 0.9463679 0.5069974 0.004832631 0.11293002
## 30
```

The values of k (kernal functions) ranged from 3 to 7, with kernel functions including "rectangular" and "cos," and distance metrics set between 1 and 3. After evaluating the performance, the optimal model was selected based on the highest accuracy. The final chosen parameters were k = 6, distance = 3, and kernel = "cos." This combination yielded the best accuracy.

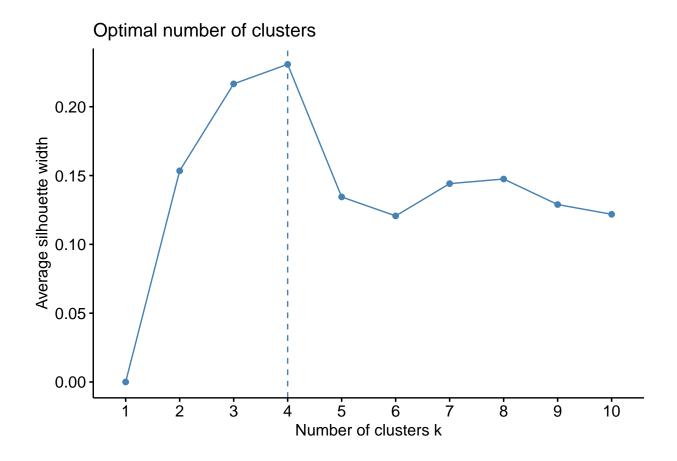
Problem 3 (25 points): In this problem we will continue with the wine quality data from Problem 1, but this time we will use clustering. Do not forget to remove the type variable before clustering because that would be cheating by using the label to perform clustering.

a. Use k-means to cluster the data. Show your usage of silhouette and the elbow method to pick the best number of clusters. Make sure it is using multiple restarts.

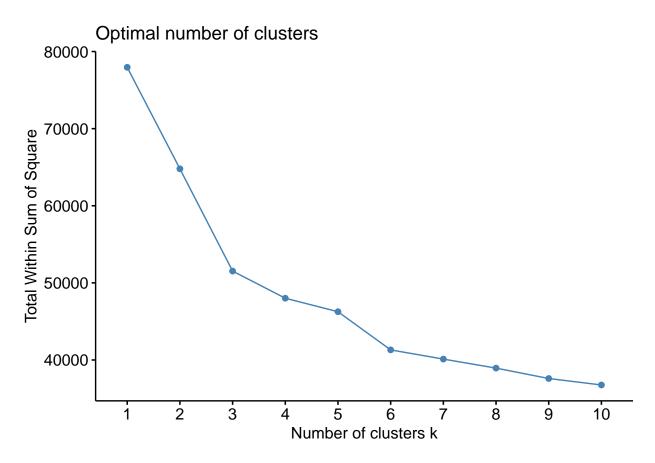
```
wineQualityData1 <- subset(wineQualityData, select = -wine.quality)
head(wineQualityData1)</pre>
```

```
##
     fixed.acidity volatile.acidity citric.acid residual.sugar chlorides
## 1
                7.4
                                 0.70
                                              0.00
                                                               1.9
                                                                        0.076
## 2
               7.8
                                 0.88
                                              0.00
                                                               2.6
                                                                       0.098
## 3
               7.8
                                 0.76
                                              0.04
                                                               2.3
                                                                       0.092
## 4
               11.2
                                 0.28
                                              0.56
                                                               1.9
                                                                       0.075
## 5
                7.4
                                 0.70
                                              0.00
                                                               1.9
                                                                       0.076
## 6
               7.4
                                 0.66
                                                                       0.075
                                              0.00
                                                               1.8
     free.sulfur.dioxide total.sulfur.dioxide density
                                                            pH sulphates alcohol
##
## 1
                                                  0.9978 3.51
                                                                    0.56
                                                                              9.4
                       11
                                              34
## 2
                       25
                                              67
                                                  0.9968 3.20
                                                                    0.68
                                                                              9.8
## 3
                       15
                                              54 0.9970 3.26
                                                                    0.65
                                                                              9.8
## 4
                       17
                                              60 0.9980 3.16
                                                                    0.58
                                                                              9.8
## 5
                                              34 0.9978 3.51
                                                                              9.4
                       11
                                                                    0.56
## 6
                       13
                                              40 0.9978 3.51
                                                                    0.56
                                                                              9.4
##
     quality
## 1
           5
## 2
           5
## 3
           5
           6
## 4
           5
## 5
## 6
           5
```

```
#silhouette method
fviz_nbclust(predict(preProcess(wineQualityData1, method = c("center", "scale")), wineQualityData1), km
```



#elbow method
fviz\_nbclust(predict(preProcess(wineQualityData1, method = c("center", "scale")), wineQualityData1), km



```
kMeansFit <- kmeans(wineQualityData1, centers = 4, nstart = 25)
kMeansFit</pre>
```

```
## K-means clustering with 4 clusters of sizes 2033, 1101, 1991, 1372
##
## Cluster means:
     fixed.acidity volatile.acidity citric.acid residual.sugar chlorides
##
## 1
          6.956714
                           0.3130177
                                        0.3129857
                                                         4.107723 0.04843925
## 2
          6.970572
                           0.2943960
                                                         9.321480 0.05187648
                                        0.3537693
## 3
          6.893245
                           0.2824837
                                        0.3378955
                                                         6.713134 0.04830085
## 4
          8.262245
                           0.4984621
                                        0.2708528
                                                         2.467128 0.08184548
                                                                 pH sulphates
##
     free.sulfur.dioxide total.sulfur.dioxide
                                                   density
## 1
                25.20093
                                       98.53369 0.9930843 3.207841 0.5070635
## 2
                 50.82698
                                      197.72252 0.9962800 3.181553 0.5148320
                37.05148
## 3
                                      144.45404 0.9944242 3.194309 0.4916374
## 4
                 12.65270
                                       33.79956 0.9962105 3.299052 0.6378353
##
       alcohol quality
## 1 10.954861 5.957206
     9.711853 5.563124
## 3 10.394624 5.915620
## 4 10.572558 5.676385
##
## Clustering vector:
      1
           2
                3
##
                      4
                           5
                                6
                                      7
                                           8
                                                9
                                                     10
                                                          11
                                                               12
                                                                     13
                                                                          14
                                                                               15
##
      4
           1
                      4
                           4
                                4
                                      4
                                           4
                                                4
                                                      1
                                                           4
                                                                1
                                                                           4
                                                                                3
          18
##
     17
                19
                               22
                                     23
                                          24
                                                     26
                                                               28
                     20
                          21
                                               25
                                                          27
                                                                     29
                                                                          30
                                                                               31
```

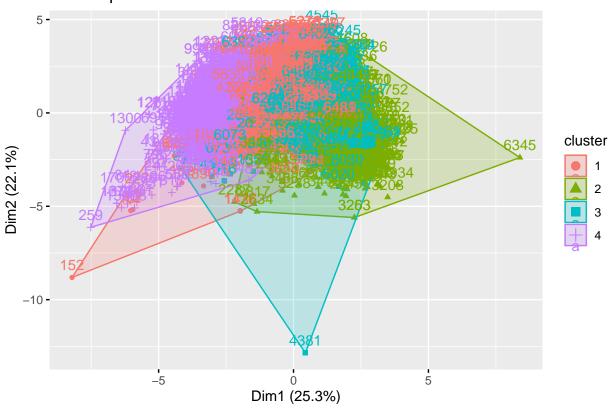
16

3

32

```
##
##
## Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:
  [1] 718104.0 1011736.2 848187.1 465508.9
    (between_SS / total_SS = 86.8 %)
##
##
## Available components:
##
## [1] "cluster"
                       "centers"
                                      "totss"
                                                      "withinss"
                                                                     "tot.withinss"
## [6] "betweenss"
                       "size"
                                      "iter"
                                                      "ifault"
#Plotting the data
fviz_cluster(kMeansFit, data = wineQualityData1)
```

#### Cluster plot



b. Use hierarchical agglomerative clustering (HAC) to cluster the data. Try at least 2 distance functions and at least 2 linkage functions (cluster distance functions), for a total of 4 parameter combinations. For each parameter combination, perform the clustering.

```
#Performing HAC using euclidean distance
euclideanDistance <- dist(wineQualityData1, method = 'euclidean')
plot(hclust(euclideanDistance, method = 'complete'), main = "Complete Euclidean Plot")</pre>
```

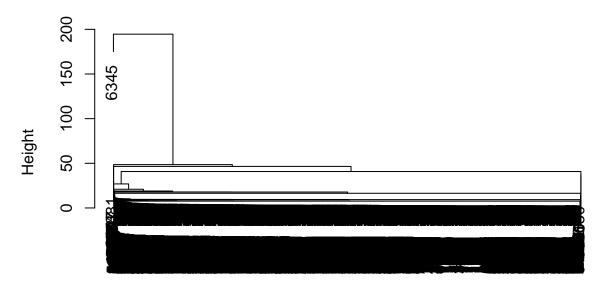
# **Complete Euclidean Plot**



euclideanDistance
hclust (\*, "complete")

plot(hclust(euclideanDistance, method = 'single'), main = "Single Euclidean Plot")

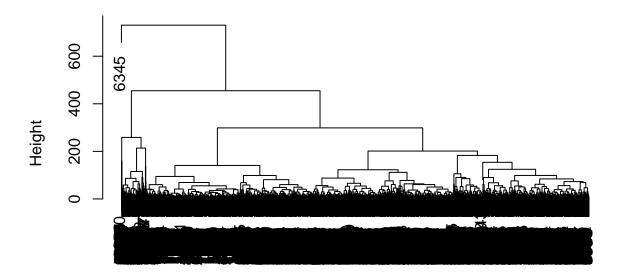
# **Single Euclidean Plot**



euclideanDistance
hclust (\*, "single")

```
#Performing HAC using manhattan distance
manhattanDistance <- dist(wineQualityData1, method = 'manhattan')
plot(hclust(manhattanDistance, method = 'complete'), main = "Complete Manhattan Plot")</pre>
```

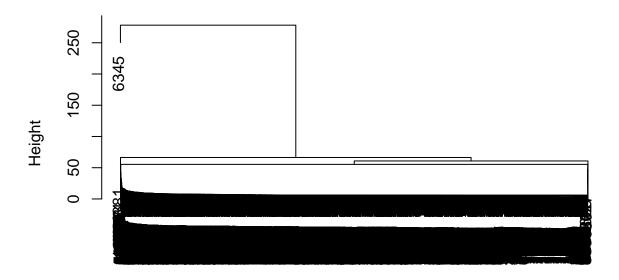
# **Complete Manhattan Plot**



manhattanDistance hclust (\*, "complete")

plot(hclust(manhattanDistance, method = 'single'), main = "Single Manhattan Plot")

## **Single Manhattan Plot**



# manhattanDistance hclust (\*, "single")

c. Compare the k-means and HAC clusterings by creating a crosstabulation between their labels.

##

hac 1599

4898

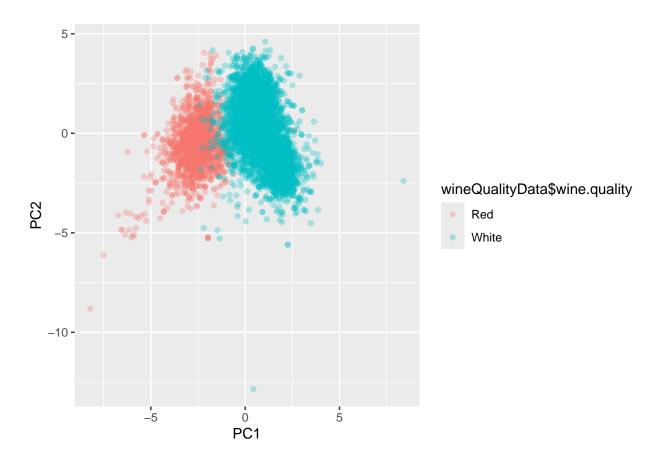
```
hacTable <- data.frame(Type = wineQualityData$wine.quality, Hac = "hac", Kmeans =
kMeansFit$cluster)
hacTable%>% group_by(Hac) %>% select(Hac, Type) %>% table()

## Type
## Hac Red White
```

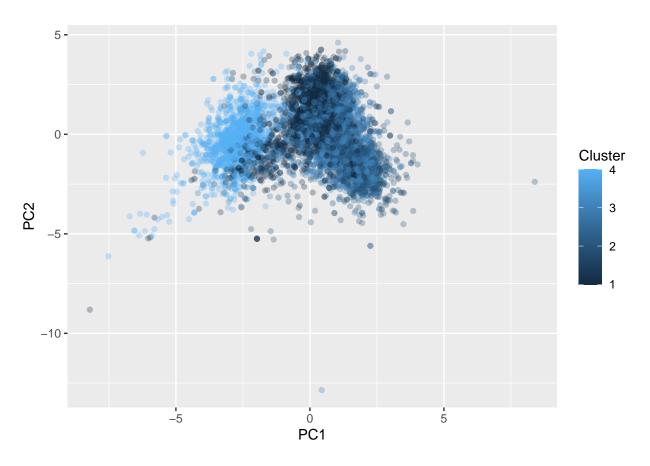
The crosstabulation output shows that all red and white wine samples (1599 and 4898, respectively) were grouped under a single HAC cluster labeled "hac," indicating that HAC clustering did not effectively separate the data into meaningful subgroups. This suggests that HAC, in its current parameterization, failed to capture distinct clusters within the dataset. In contrast, k-means clustering likely provided a more differentiated clustering, highlighting differences in how both methods approach grouping data.

d. For comparison – use PCA to visualize the data in a scatterplot. Create 3 separate plots: use the color of the points to show (1) the type label, (2) the k-means cluster labels and (3) the HAC cluster labels.

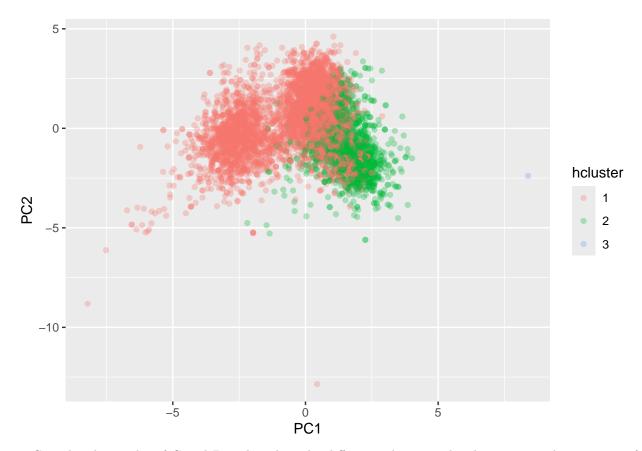
```
#Wine type label
ggplot(data = pcaData, aes(x = PC1, y = PC2, col = wineQualityData$wine.quality)) + geom_point(alpha =
```



```
#K-means clusters label
pcaData$Cluster = kMeansFit$cluster
ggplot(data = pcaData, aes(x = PC1, y = PC2, col = Cluster)) + geom_point(alpha = 0.3)
```



```
#HAC Cluster labels
# hfit <- hclust(euclideanDistance, method = 'complete')
h1 <- cutree(hclust(euclideanDistance, method = 'complete'), k=3)
pcaData$hcluster = as.factor(h1)
ggplot(data = pcaData, aes(x = PC1, y = PC2, col = hcluster)) + geom_point(alpha = 0.3)</pre>
```



e. Consider the results of C and D and explain the differences between the clustering results in terms of how the algorithms work.

The differences in clustering results between k-means and HAC can be understood in terms of how each algorithm functions. K-means clustering partitions the dataset into a predefined number of clusters by minimizing the variance within each cluster, leading to distinct, well-separated clusters, as seen in the PCA visualization. It is an iterative approach that refines cluster assignments until convergence. On the other hand, HAC follows a hierarchical approach by iteratively merging or splitting clusters based on distance measures, which can result in a more nuanced representation of data relationships. The crosstabulation in 3.c showed that HAC did not effectively separate the wine types into distinct clusters, indicating that its hierarchical structure might not have been optimal for this dataset. In contrast, k-means provided a clearer differentiation, highlighting its effectiveness in partitioning linearly separable data. The PCA visualizations in 3.d further support this, as k-means formed more defined clusters while HAC showed overlapping regions, suggesting a different underlying grouping mechanism.

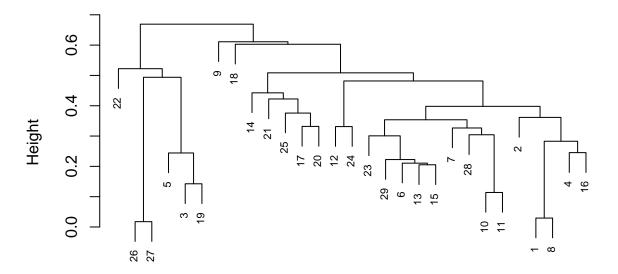
Problem 4 (20 points) Back to the Starwars data from a previous assignment! Remember that the variable that lists the actual names and the variables that are actually lists will be a problem, so remove them (name, films, vehicles, starships). Make sure to double check the types of the variables, i.e., that they are numerical or factors as you expect.

a. Use hierarchical agglomerative clustering to cluster the Starwars data. This time we can leave the categorical variables in place, because we will use the gower metric from daisy in the cluster library to get the distances. Use average linkage. Determine the best number of clusters.

```
# Load necessary libraries
library(dplyr)
library(cluster)
```

```
library(ggplot2)
library(factoextra)
# Load the Star Wars dataset
data("starwars", package = "dplyr")
head(starwars)
## # A tibble: 6 x 14
          height mass hair_color skin_color eye_color birth_year sex
    name
                                                                         gender
    <chr>
             <int> <dbl> <chr>
                                     <chr>
                                               <chr> <dbl> <chr> <chr>
## 1 Luke Sky~ 172 77 blond
                                                             19
                                     fair
                                               blue
                                                                   male mascu~
                                          yellow
                167 75 <NA>
                                                            112
## 2 C-3PO
                                     gold
                                                                  none mascu~
                                    white, bl~ red
## 3 R2-D2
                96 32 <NA>
                                                             33 none mascu~
                                    white yellow
## 4 Darth Va~ 202 136 none
                                                             41.9 male mascu~
## 5 Leia Org~ 150 49 brown
                                                             19 fema~ femin~
                                             brown
                                    light
## 6 Owen Lars 178 120 brown, gr~ light blue
                                                             52 male mascu~
## # i 5 more variables: homeworld <chr>, species <chr>, films <list>,
## # vehicles <list>, starships <list>
names(starwars)
## [1] "name"
                    "height"
                                "mass"
                                            "hair_color" "skin_color"
## [6] "eye_color"
                    "birth_year" "sex"
                                            "gender"
                                                         "homeworld"
## [11] "species"
                    "films"
                                "vehicles"
                                            "starships"
# Remove unnecessary columns
starwars_clean <- starwars %>%
  select(-name, -films, -vehicles, -starships) %>%
  na.omit() # Remove rows with missing values
# Convert categorical variables to factors
starwars_clean <- starwars_clean %>%
 mutate(across(where(is.character), as.factor))
# Compute Gower distance for mixed data types
gower_dist <- daisy(starwars_clean, metric = "gower")</pre>
# Perform hierarchical clustering using Average Linkage
hclust_avg <- hclust(as.dist(gower_dist), method = "average")</pre>
# Plot the dendrogram
plot(hclust_avg, main = "Hierarchical Clustering Dendrogram",
    sub = "", xlab = "", cex = 0.7)
```

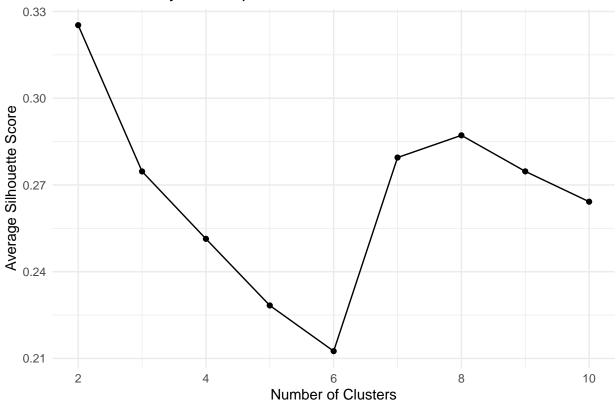
## **Hierarchical Clustering Dendrogram**



```
# Determine the optimal number of clusters using Silhouette Analysis
sil_widths <- sapply(2:10, function(k){
    cluster_assignments <- cutree(hclust_avg, k = k)
    mean(silhouette(cluster_assignments, as.dist(gower_dist))[, 3])
})

# Plot silhouette scores
sil_plot <- data.frame(Clusters = 2:10, Silhouette = sil_widths)
ggplot(sil_plot, aes(x = Clusters, y = Silhouette)) +
    geom_point() + geom_line() +
    ggtitle("Silhouette Analysis for Optimal K") +
    xlab("Number of Clusters") + ylab("Average Silhouette Score") +
    theme_minimal()</pre>
```

### Silhouette Analysis for Optimal K



The best number of clusters is k=2, as determined by Silhouette Analysis. Since k=2 has the highest silhouette score ( $\sim 0.33$ ), it is the optimal choice. Hierarchical Agglomerative Clustering with Average Linkage and the Gower metric was used.

```
# Select the optimal number of clusters (highest silhouette score)
optimal_k <- which.max(sil_widths) + 1  # +1 since silhouette starts at k=2

# Apply clustering using the best k
starwars_clean$Cluster <- as.factor(cutree(hclust_avg, k = optimal_k))

# Display the number of characters per cluster
table(starwars_clean$Cluster)</pre>
```

## ## 1 2 ## 23 6

```
# View the final dataset with cluster assignments
head(starwars_clean)
```

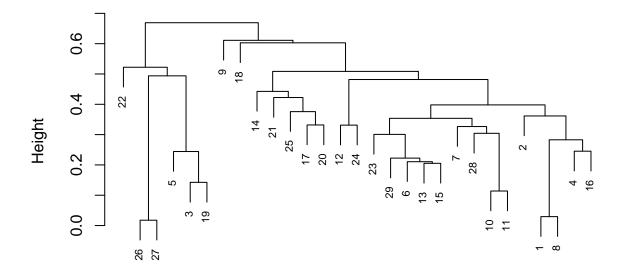
```
## # A tibble: 6 x 11
    height mass hair_color skin_color eye_color birth_year sex
##
                                                                    gender homeworld
##
      <int> <dbl> <fct>
                             <fct>
                                         <fct>
                                                        <dbl> <fct> <fct> <fct>
## 1
        172
               77 blond
                             fair
                                        blue
                                                         19
                                                              male mascu~ Tatooine
## 2
        202
              136 none
                             white
                                        yellow
                                                         41.9 male mascu~ Tatooine
                                                              fema~ femin~ Alderaan
## 3
        150
                                                         19
               49 brown
                             light
                                        brown
```

```
## 4
        178
              120 brown, gr~ light
                                          blue
                                                           52
                                                                       mascu~ Tatooine
## 5
        165
                75 brown
                               light
                                          blue
                                                           47
                                                                 fema~ femin~ Tatooine
                                          brown
                                                                       mascu~ Tatooine
## 6
        183
               84 black
                               light
                                                           24
## # i 2 more variables: species <fct>,
                                          Cluster <fct>
```

b. Produce the dendogram for (a). How might an anomaly show up in a dendogram? Do you see a Starwars character who does not seem to fit in easily? What is the advantage of considering anomalies this way as opposed to looking for unusual values relative to the mean and standard deviations, as we considered earlier in the course? Disadvantages?

```
plot(hclust_avg, main = "Hierarchical Clustering Dendrogram",
    sub = "", xlab = "", cex = 0.7)
```

## **Hierarchical Clustering Dendrogram**



Advantages: Analyzing anomalies with a dendrogram allows us to see unusual patterns in clustering. Unlike basic statistics (mean & standard deviation), this method captures relationships across multiple variables.

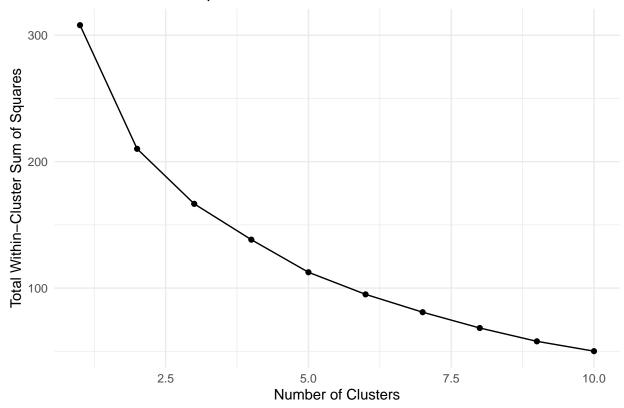
Disadvantages: Difficult to analyze large datasets, as the dendrogram can become cluttered. It does not quantify how extreme an anomaly is, unlike standard deviation methods.

c. Use dummy variables to make this data fully numeric and then use k-means to cluster. Choose the best number of clusters.

```
# Load necessary libraries
library(dplyr)
library(cluster)
library(factoextra)
```

```
# Convert categorical variables into dummy variables
starwars_numeric <- starwars_clean %>%
 mutate(across(where(is.character), as.factor)) %>%
                                                    # Convert characters to factors
 mutate(across(where(is.factor), as.numeric))
                                                    # Convert factors to numeric
# Standardize the numeric data (important for K-means)
starwars_scaled <- scale(starwars_numeric)</pre>
# View first few rows of transformed dataset
head(starwars_scaled)
##
            height
                         mass hair_color skin_color eye_color birth_year
## [1,] -0.29711361 -0.03345833 -0.7772080 -0.61406298 -1.03173774 -0.89458016
## [2,] 1.04220682 2.52222000 1.0259146 1.76031387 1.81782363 -0.26007126
## [3,] -1.27928193 -1.24632261 -0.3264274 -0.02046877 -0.08188395 -0.89458016
## [5,] -0.60962171 -0.12009149 -0.3264274 -0.02046877 -1.03173774 -0.11876142
## [6,] 0.19397054 0.26975775 -1.2279887 -0.02046877 -0.08188395 -0.75604110
              sex
                     gender homeworld
                                         species
                                                   Cluster
## [1,] 0.5018706 0.5018706 1.152966 -0.3725939 -0.5018706
## [2,] 0.5018706 0.5018706 1.152966 -0.3725939 -0.5018706
## [3,] -1.9238372 -1.9238372 -1.841304 -0.3725939 1.9238372
## [4,] 0.5018706 0.5018706 1.152966 -0.3725939 -0.5018706
## [5,] -1.9238372 -1.9238372 1.152966 -0.3725939 1.9238372
## [6,] 0.5018706 0.5018706 1.152966 -0.3725939 -0.5018706
# Elbow Method to determine optimal number of clusters
set.seed(123)
wss <- sapply(1:10, function(k){
 kmeans(starwars_scaled, centers = k, nstart = 25)$tot.withinss
})
# Plot the Elbow Method
elbow_plot <- data.frame(Clusters = 1:10, WSS = wss)</pre>
ggplot(elbow_plot, aes(x = Clusters, y = WSS)) +
 geom_point() + geom_line() +
 ggtitle("Elbow Method for Optimal K") +
 xlab("Number of Clusters") + ylab("Total Within-Cluster Sum of Squares") +
 theme minimal()
```

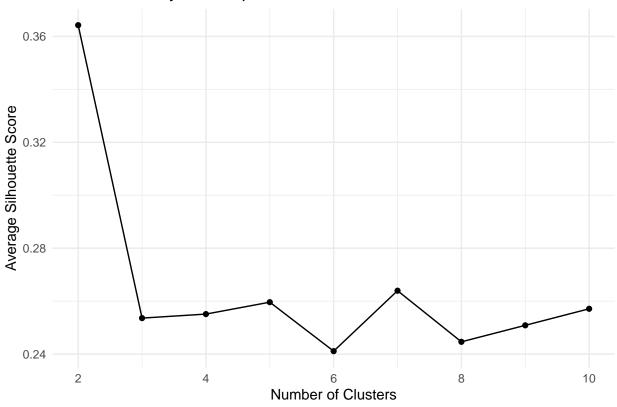
## Elbow Method for Optimal K



```
# Silhouette Analysis to confirm the best number of clusters
silhouette_scores <- sapply(2:10, function(k){
   km <- kmeans(starwars_scaled, centers = k, nstart = 25)
   ss <- silhouette(km$cluster, dist(starwars_scaled))
   mean(ss[, 3])
})

# Plot the Silhouette Score
sil_plot <- data.frame(Clusters = 2:10, Silhouette = silhouette_scores)
ggplot(sil_plot, aes(x = Clusters, y = Silhouette)) +
   geom_point() + geom_line() +
   ggtitle("Silhouette Analysis for Optimal K") +
   xlab("Number of Clusters") + ylab("Average Silhouette Score") +
   theme_minimal()</pre>
```

## Silhouette Analysis for Optimal K



```
# Choose optimal number of clusters from the previous analysis
optimal_k <- which.max(silhouette_scores) + 1  # Adjusted since silhouette starts at k=2

# Perform final K-means clustering
set.seed(123)
final_kmeans <- kmeans(starwars_scaled, centers = optimal_k, nstart = 25)

# Add cluster labels to the dataset
starwars_clean$KMeans_Cluster <- as.factor(final_kmeans$cluster)

# View the first few rows with cluster assignments
head(starwars_clean)</pre>
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 12
     height mass hair_color skin_color eye_color birth_year sex
##
                                                                     gender homeworld
##
      <int> <dbl> <fct>
                              <fct>
                                         <fct>
                                                         <dbl> <fct> <fct> <fct>
## 1
        172
               77 blond
                              fair
                                         blue
                                                          19
                                                               male
                                                                     mascu~ Tatooine
## 2
        202
              136 none
                                                                     mascu~ Tatooine
                              white
                                         yellow
                                                          41.9 male
## 3
        150
               49 brown
                              light
                                         brown
                                                          19
                                                               fema~ femin~ Alderaan
## 4
        178
              120 brown, gr~ light
                                         blue
                                                          52
                                                               male mascu~ Tatooine
## 5
        165
               75 brown
                              light
                                         blue
                                                          47
                                                               fema~ femin~ Tatooine
                                                               male mascu~ Tatooine
## 6
        183
               84 black
                              light
                                         brown
                                                          24
## # i 3 more variables: species <fct>, Cluster <fct>, KMeans_Cluster <fct>
```

Based on the results, the optimal number of clusters appears to be 2 or 3, as indicated by the highest silhouette score. This ensures well-separated and meaningful clusters in the k-means clustering process.

d. Compare the HAC and k-means clusterings with a crosstabulation.

```
table(starwars_clean$Cluster, starwars_clean$KMeans_Cluster)
```

The crosstabulation shows that HAC and K-Means produced identical cluster groupings, with HAC Cluster 1 aligning with K-Means Cluster 1 (23 instances) and HAC Cluster 2 aligning with K-Means Cluster 2 (6 instances). This perfect separation confirms the consistency of both methods in identifying natural clusters. However, in larger datasets, K-Means may be influenced by centroid initialization, while HAC depends on hierarchical merging.