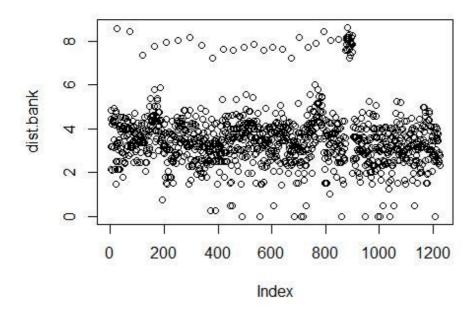
## **Assignment\_5: Cluster Analysis**

```
library(gridExtra)
##
## Attaching package: 'gridExtra'
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##
       combine
library(rmarkdown)
library(tinytex)
library(latexpdf)
library(latex2exp)
library(knitr)
#bankk <-
read excel("C:/Users/Shamali/Desktop/RutgersSpring/multivariat/project/bank-
marketing-dataset/bankk.xlsx")
bank=read.csv("C:/Users/Shamali/Desktop/RutgersSpring/multivariat/project/New
folder/bank.csv", row.names=1, fill=TRUE)
#bank=bankk
#library(data.table)
#setDT(bank)
#Taking sample of data
#bank=bank[sample(.N,50)]
attach(bank)
dim(bank)
## [1] 50 7
#install.packages("cluster", lib="/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.5
/Resources/library")
library(cluster)
## Warning: package 'cluster' was built under R version 3.6.3
matstd.can <- scale(bank)</pre>
```

```
# Creating a (Euclidean) distance matrix of the standardized data

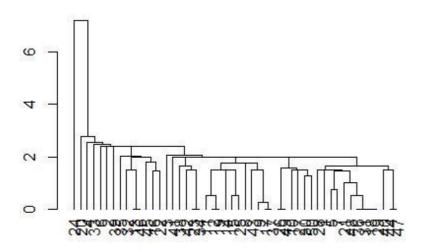
dist.bank <- dist(matstd.can, method="euclidean")

# Invoking hclust command (cluster analysis by single linkage method)
clusbank.nn <- hclust(dist.bank, method = "single") plot(dist.bank)</pre>
```



```
attach(bank)
## The following objects are masked from bank (pos = 4):
##
## Default, Deposit, Education, Housing, Job, Loan, Marital
dim(bank)
## [1] 50 7
# Invoking hclust command (cluster analysis by single linkage method)
clusbank.nn <- hclust(dist.bank, method = "single")
# Object "clusbank.nn" is converted into a object of class "dendrogram"
# in order to allow better flexibility in the (vertical) dendrogram plotting.
plot(as.dendrogram(clusbank.nn))</pre>
```

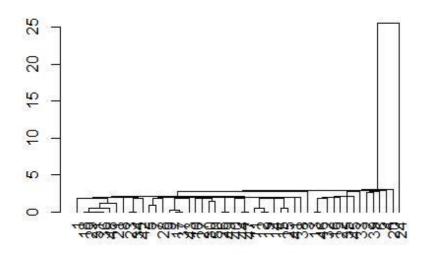
#Input dataset is a matrix where each row is a sample, and each column is #a variable.Clustering is performed on a matrix (sample x sample)
#that provides the distance between samples. It can be computed using the #dist() or the cor() function depending on the question.The hclust()
#function is used to perform the hierarchical clustering.



```
#Horizontal Dendrogram
dev.new()
plot(as.dendrogram(clusbank.nn))
# We will use agnes function as it allows us to select option for data
standardization, the distance measure and clustering algorithm in one single
function
#?agnes
(agn.bank <- agnes(bank, metric="euclidean", stand=TRUE, method = "single"))</pre>
## Call:
             agnes(x = bank, metric = "euclidean", stand = TRUE, method =
"single")
## Agglomerative coefficient: 0.9339381
## Order of objects:
## [1] 1 18 29 31 36 48 21 8 23 34 42 5 7 28 9 17 37 43 10 27 30 50 26
## [26]444711121914152541383 13463216223545332 396 4
20 24
## Height (summary):
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
```

```
## 0.0000 0.5721 1.8604 2.0529 2.0325 25.5885
##
## Available components:
                             "ac"
                                                    "diss"
## [1] "order"
                 "height"
                                         "merge"
                                                                "call"
                  "order.lab" "data"
## [7] "method"
#View(agn.bank)
# Description of cluster merging
agn.bank$merge
##
        [,1] [,2]
##
   [1,] -44 -47
   [2,]
##
         -31 -36
##
   [3,]
         -292
##
   [4,]
         -26 -49
##
   [5,]
         -23 -34
##
   [6,]
         -183
##
   [7,]
         -17
              -37
##
   [8,] -13 -46
##
   [9,] -12 -19
## [10,] -9 7
## [11,] 6 -48
## [12,] -15 -25
## [13,]
        -119
## [14,]
         -5
             -7
## [15,]
         11 -21
## [16,] -30 -50
## [17,] -27
               16
## [18,] 5 -42
## [19,]
         -14 12
## [20,]
         13 19
## [21,]
          10 -43
## [22,]
          14 -28
## [23,]
         -1 15
## [24,]
         -40 1
## [25,]
          8 -32
## [26,]
         -10 17
## [27,]
         26 4
## [28,]
          25 -16
## [29,]
          20 -41
         27 24
30 29
## [30,]
## [31,]
          21 31
## [32,]
## [33,]
          -8 18
          23 33
## [34,]
## [35,]
          22 32
## [36,]
          35 -38
## [37,]
          28 -22
## [38,] 34 36
```

```
## [39,] 37 -35
        39 -45
## [40,]
## [41,]
         -2 -39
## [42,] 41 -6
         38 -3
## [43,]
## [44,] 40 -33
## [45,]
         43 44
## [46,]
         45 42
## [47,]
         46 -4
## [48,]
         47 -20
## [49,]
         48 -24
#Dendogram
plot(as.dendrogram(agn.bank))
```



```
#Interactive Plots

#plot(agn.bank,ask=TRUE)

#plot(agn.bank, which.plots=2)

#K-Means Clustering

#K-Means Clustering

#The purpose of clustering analysis is to identify patterns in your data and create groups
```

```
#according to those patterns. Therefore, if two points have similar
characteristics, that
#means they have the same patternand consequently, they belong to the same
group. By
#doing clustering analysis we should be able to check what #features usually
appear
#together and see what characterizes a group.
# Standardizing the data with scale()
matstd.employ <- scale(bank111sss)</pre>
# K-means
# Centers (k's) are numbers thus, 10 random sets are chosen
# Computing the percentage of variation accounted for. Two clusters
(kmeans2.employ <- kmeans(matstd.employ,2,nstart = 10))</pre>
bank111=na.omit(bank)
# Standardizing the data with scale()
matstd.bank <- scale(bank111)</pre>
# K-means, k=2, 3, 4
# Centers (k's) are numbers thus, 10 random sets are chosen
kmeans2.bank <- kmeans(matstd.bank,2) # this helps in omitting NA
kmeans2.bank
## K-means clustering with 2 clusters of sizes 27, 23
## Cluster means:
           Job
                  Marital
                            Education
                                        Housing
                                                      Loan
                                                              Default
Deposit
## 1 0.6921337 -0.4090295 -0.04611163 -0.2566536 -0.2602184 -0.1414214
0.2566536
## 2 -0.8125047 0.4801651 0.05413104 0.3012890 0.3054737 0.1660164 -
0.3012890
##
## Clustering vector:
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
##
26
    1 1 2 1 1
                  1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1
                                                                 2
##
1
## 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50
    ##
##
## Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:
## [1] 138.3832 153.6727
   (between_SS / total_SS = 14.9 %)
##
## Available components:
## [1] "cluster""centers""totss""withinss"
```

```
"tot.withinss"
## [6] "betweenss"
                                    "iter"
                                                  "ifault"
                     "size"
# Computing the percentage of variation accounted for. Two clusters
perc.var.2 <- round(100*(1 - kmeans2.bank$betweenss/kmeans2.bank$totss),1)</pre>
names(perc.var.2) <- "Perc. 2 clus"</pre>
perc.var.2
## Perc. 2 clus
# Computing the percentage of variation accounted for. Three clusters
kmeans3.bank <- kmeans(matstd.bank,2) # this helps in omitting NA
kmeans3.bank
## K-means clustering with 2 clusters of sizes 26, 24
## Cluster means:
##
           Job
                  Marital
                            Education
                                                              Default
                                        Housing
                                                      Loan
Deposit
## 1 -0.5044163 0.5625219 0.07349814 0.4568998 0.3014775 0.1305428 -
0.2284499
## 2 0.5464510 -0.6093987 -0.07962299 -0.4949747 -0.3266006 -0.1414214
0.2474874
## Clustering vector:
##
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26
##
    2 2 2 2 2 1 2
                       1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1
                                                  1 2 2 2 2 1
1
## 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50
   ##
##
## Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:
## [1] 173.1483 118.6563
## (between_SS / total_SS = 14.9 %)
##
## Available components:
##
## [1] "cluster" "centers" "totss" "withinss" "tot.withinss"
                                   "iter"
## [6] "betweenss"
                     "size"
                                                  "ifault"
perc.var.3 <- round(100*(1 - kmeans3.bank$betweenss/kmeans3.bank$totss),1)
names(perc.var.3) <- "Perc. 3 clus"</pre>
perc.var.3
## Perc. 3 clus
          85.1
```

```
# Computing the percentage of variation accounted for. Four clusters
kmeans4.bank <- kmeans(matstd.bank,2) # this helps in omitting NA
kmeans4.bank
## K-means clustering with 2 clusters of sizes 11, 39
## Cluster means:
                                                                Default
##
            Job
                    Marital
                             Education
                                          Housing
                                                       Loan
## 1 -0.31098337 -0.027134637 0.26584866 0.26998623 1.8640133 -0.14142136
## 2 0.08771326 0.007653359 -0.07498295 -0.07614996 -0.5257473 0.03988807
##
        Deposit
## 1 -0.08999541
## 2 0.02538332
##
## Clustering vector:
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
##
26
##
   2
## 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50
##
         2 2 2
                 ##
## Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:
## [1] 47.6737 242.5311
   (between_SS / total_SS = 15.4 %)
##
## Available components:
## [1] "cluster" "centers" "totss" "withinss" "tot.withinss"
## [6] "betweenss"
                    "size"
                                  "iter"
                                                "ifault"
perc.var.4 <- round(100*(1 - kmeans4.bank$betweenss/kmeans4.bank$totss),1)</pre>
names(perc.var.4) <- "Perc. 4 clus"</pre>
perc.var.4
## Perc. 4 clus
##
          84.6
# Saving four k-means clusters in a list
#kmeans4.bank$cluster == 1
is.na(kmeans4.bank)
##
                                           withinss tot.withinss
       cluster
                    centers
                                  totss
betweenss
         FALSE
                      FALSE
                                  FALSE
                                             FALSE
                                                         FALSE
##
FALSE
##
                                 ifault
          size
                       iter
##
         FALSE
                      FALSE
                                  FALSE
```

```
clus1 <- matrix(names(kmeans4.bank$cluster[kmeans4.bank$cluster == 1]),</pre>
                 ncol=1, nrow=length(kmeans4.bank$cluster[kmeans4.bank$cluster
== 1]))
colnames(clus1) <- "Cluster 1"</pre>
#clus1 <- matrix(names(kmeans4.bank$cluster[kmeans4.bank$cluster ==</pre>
1])),ncol=1, nrow=length(kmeans4.bank$cluster[kmeans4.bank$cluster == 1]))
clus2 <- matrix(names(kmeans4.bank$cluster[kmeans4.bank$cluster == 2]),</pre>
                  ncol=1, nrow=length(kmeans4.bank$cluster[kmeans4.bank$cluster
== 2]))
colnames(clus2) <- "Cluster 2"</pre>
clus3 <- matrix(names(kmeans4.bank$cluster[kmeans4.bank$cluster == 3]),</pre>
                 ncol=1, nrow=length(kmeans4.bank$cluster[kmeans4.bank$cluster
== 3]))
colnames(clus3) <- "Cluster 3"</pre>
clus4 <- matrix(names(kmeans4.bank$cluster[kmeans4.bank$cluster == 4]),</pre>
                 ncol=1, nrow=length(kmeans4.bank$cluster[kmeans4.bank$cluster
== 4]))
colnames(clus4) <- "Cluster 4"</pre>
list(clus1,clus2,clus3,clus4)
## [[1]]
##
         Cluster 1
## [1,] "2"
## [2,] "6"
## [3,] "13"
## [4,] "16"
## [5,] "22"
## [6,] "32"
    [7,] "33"
##
   [8,] "35"
##
   [9,] "39"
##
## [10,] "45"
## [11,] "46"
##
## [[2]]
         Cluster 2
   [1,] "1"
##
    [2,] "3"
##
    [3,] "4"
##
   [4,] "5"
##
   [5,] "7"
##
  [6,] "8"
##
    [7,] "9"
##
## [8,] "10"
## [9,] "11"
## [10,] "12"
## [11,] "14"
## [12,] "15"
## [13,] "17"
```

```
## [14,] "18"
## [15,] "19"
## [16,] "20"
## [17,] "21"
## [18,] "23"
## [19,] "24"
## [20,] "25"
## [21,] "26"
## [22,] "27"
## [23,] "28"
## [24,] "29"
## [25,] "30"
## [26,] "31"
## [27,] "34"
## [28,] "36"
## [29,] "37"
## [30,] "38"
## [31,] "40"
## [32,] "41"
## [33,] "42"
## [34,] "43"
## [35,] "44"
## [36,] "47"
## [37,] "48"
## [38,] "49"
## [39,] "50"
##
## [[3]]
## Cluster 3
##
## [[4]]
## Cluster 4
```