Result for lab3ex1.R for Exercise 1:

```
> dim(abalone.test)
[1] 1176
            10
> dim(abalone.train)
Γ17 3000
            10
K = 50
=== kNN Model A (length, diameter, height; k = 50) ===
> print(tab.A)
         actual
predicted young adult old
            278
                    76 13
    young
    adult
            112
                   392 152
    old
             19
                    58 76
> cat("Accuracy A: ", round(acc.A, 4), "\n", sep = "")
Accuracy A: 0.6344
=== kNN Model B (whole_weight, shell_weight; k = 50) ===
> print(tab.B)
         actual
predicted young adult old
            296
                  86 13
    young
                 383 142
    adult
            108
                   57 86
    old
> cat("Accuracy B: ", round(acc.B, 4), "\n", sep = "")
Accuracy B: 0.6505
Find the optimal value k for the better performing model by training over k
=1:100
=== k tuning for best model: B (weight features) ===
> cat("Best k: ", best.k, "\n", sep = "")
Best k: 86
```

> cat("Best tuned accuracy: ", round(best.acc, 4), "\n", sep = "")

Best tuned accuracy: 0.6641

Result for lab3findbestsubset.R to find the best subset for Exercise 2

```
> dim(abalone.test)
[1] 1176
> dim(abalone.train)
[1] 3000
             10
=== kNN Model A (length, diameter, height; k = 50) ===
> print(tab.A)
          actual
predicted young adult old
              278
                      76 13
     young
                     392 152
     adult
              112
               19
                      58 76
     old
> cat("Accuracy A: ", round(acc.A, 4), "\n", sep = "")
Accuracy A: 0.6344
=== kNN Model B (whole_weight, shucked_weight, viscera_weight, shell_weight; k = 50) ===
> print(tab.B)
        actual
predicted young adult old
   young
         301
               89 10
          102
               393 126
   adult
   old
                 44 105
            6
> cat("Accuracy B: ", round(acc.B, 4), "\n", sep = "")
Accuracy B: 0.6794
> acc_from_tab <- function(tab) sum(diag(tab)) / sum(tab)</pre>
```

Find the optimal value k for Subset A and Subset B by training over k = 1:100

```
Subset A (length, diameter, height)
> cat(" best acc :", round(resA$best_acc,4), " at k=", resA$best_k_acc, "\n", sep="")
  best acc :0.6395 at k=52
> cat("\nSubset B (", paste(feats.B, collapse=", "), ")\n", sep="")

Subset B (whole_weight, shucked_weight, viscera_weight, shell_weight)
> cat(" best acc :", round(resB$best_acc,4), " at k=", resB$best_k_acc, "\n", sep="")
  best acc :0.693 at k=15
> cat("\n>>> Best subset:", best_subset,
+ "with k =", best_k, "(by accuracy)\n")

>>> Best subset: B with k = 15 (by accuracy)
```

Result for lab3ex2.R for Exercise 2:

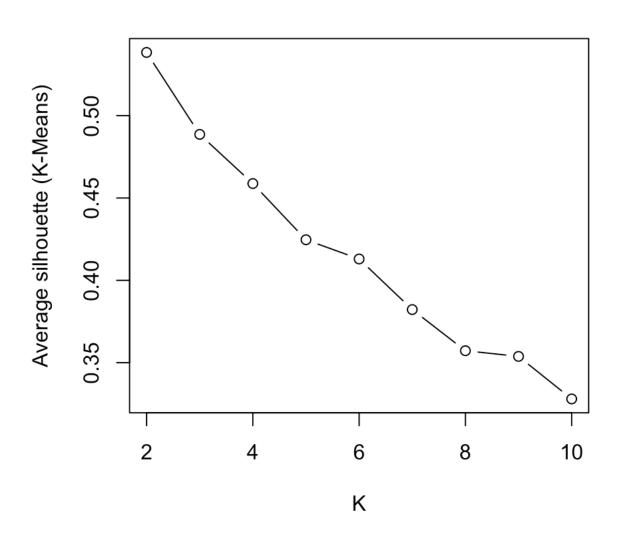
We choose subset (whole_weight,shucked_weight, viscera_weight, shell_weight) from best performing feature subset from the previous lab3findbestsubset.R.

And for K-Means and PAM, we compare the result of the model with k=2:10 to select the best k.

For K-means:

0.75 - cluster
0.50 - 1
2

K-Means: Silhouette vs K



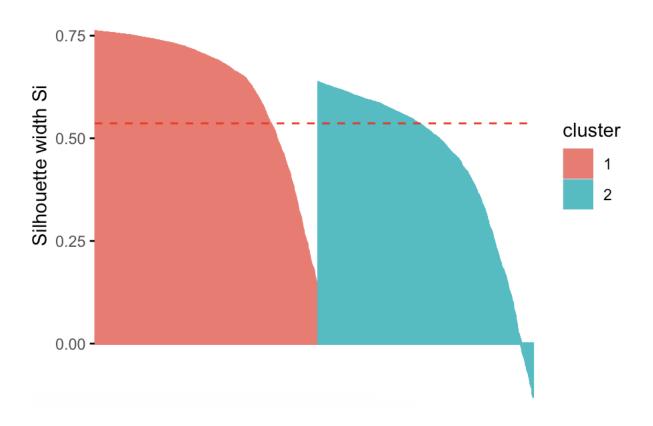
For PAM

```
> cat("Best K for PAM by avg silhouette:", best.k.pam, "\n")
Best K for PAM by avg silhouette: 2
```

```
> fviz_silhouette(sil.pam)
  cluster size ave.sil.width
1     1 2127     0.63
2     2 2049     0.44
```

Clusters silhouette plot Average silhouette width: 0.54

1.00 -



PAM: Silhouette vs K

