class8

Thrisha Praveen

```
head(mtcars)
```

```
                   mpg cyl disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
Mazda RX4         21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46  0  1    4    4
Mazda RX4 Wag     21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02  0  1    4    4
Datsun 710        22.8   4  108  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1    4    1
Hornet 4 Drive    21.4   6  258 110 3.08 3.215 19.44  1  0    3    1
Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8  360 175 3.15 3.440 17.02  0  0    3    2
Valiant           18.1   6  225 105 2.76 3.460 20.22  1  0    3    1
```

```
apply(mtcars, 2, mean)
```

```
      mpg       cyl      disp        hp      drat        wt      qsec 
 20.090625   6.187500 230.721875 146.687500   3.596563   3.217250  17.848750 
       vs        am      gear      carb 
  0.437500   0.406250   3.687500   2.812500 
```

It is clear "disp" and "hp" have the highest mean values and the highest standard deviation here. They will likely dominate any analysis I do on this dataset. Let's see.

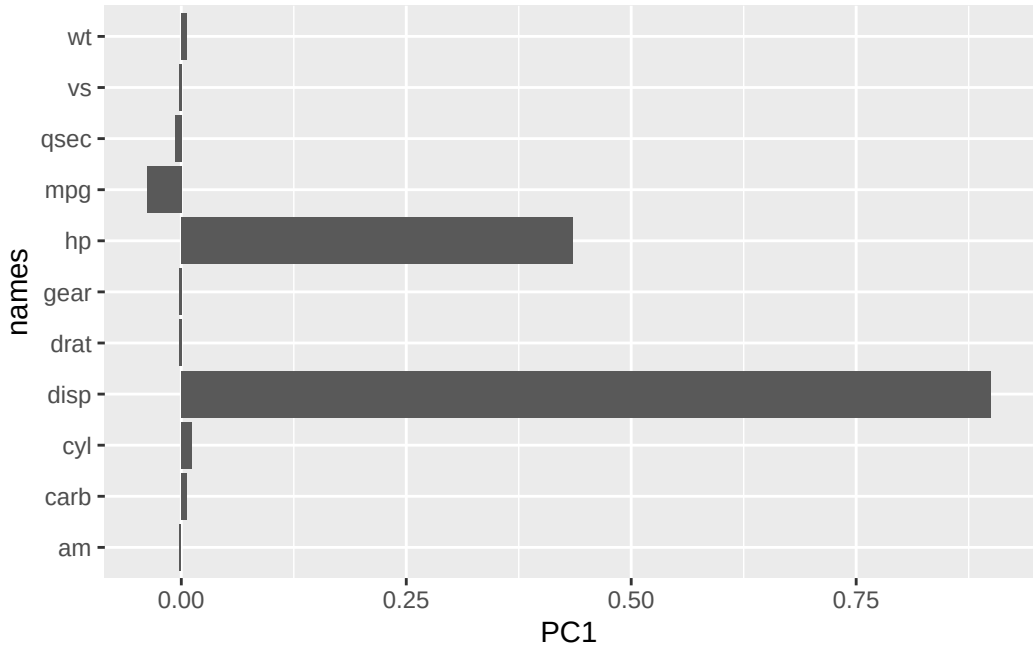
```
pc.noscale <- prcomp(mtcars, scale=FALSE)
pc.scale <- prcomp(mtcars, scale=TRUE)
```

```
pc.noscale$rotation[,1]
```

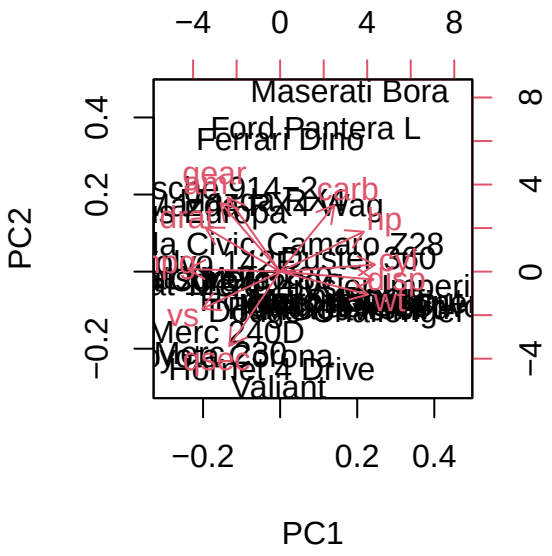
```
         mpg          cyl         disp           hp         drat           wt 
-0.038118199  0.012035150  0.899568146  0.434784387 -0.002660077  0.006239405 
        qsec           vs           am         gear         carb 
-0.006671270 -0.002729474 -0.001962644 -0.002604768  0.005766010 
```

plot the loadings

```
library(ggplot2)
r2 <- as.data.frame(pc.noscale$rotation)
r2$names <- rownames(pc.noscale$rotation)
ggplot(r2)+aes(PC1, names)+geom_col()
```




```
biplot(pc.scale)
```



Take home: Generally we always want to set `scale=TRUE` when we do this type of analysis to avoid our analysis being dominated by individual variables with the largest variance just due to their unit of mesurement.

#FNA breast cancer data

Load the data into R.

```
# Save your input data file into your Project directory
fna.data <- "WisconsinCancer.csv"

# Complete the following code to input the data and store as wisc.df
wisc.df <- read.csv(fna.data, row.names=1)

head(wisc.df)
```

```
         diagnosis radius_mean texture_mean perimeter_mean area_mean
842302           M       17.99        10.38         122.80    1001.0
842517           M       20.57        17.77         132.90    1326.0
84300903         M       19.69        21.25         130.00    1203.0
84348301         M       11.42        20.38          77.58     386.1
84358402         M       20.29        14.34         135.10    1297.0
843786           M       12.45        15.70          82.57     477.1
```

```
         smoothness_mean compactness_mean concavity_mean concave.points_mean
842302           0.11840          0.27760         0.3001             0.14710
842517           0.08474          0.07864         0.0869             0.07017
84300903         0.10960          0.15990         0.1974             0.12790
84348301         0.14250          0.28390         0.2414             0.10520
84358402         0.10030          0.13280         0.1980             0.10430
843786           0.12780          0.17000         0.1578             0.08089
         symmetry_mean fractal_dimension_mean radius_se texture_se perimeter_se
842302          0.2419                0.07871    1.0950     0.9053        8.589
842517          0.1812                0.05667    0.5435     0.7339        3.398
84300903        0.2069                0.05999    0.7456     0.7869        4.585
84348301        0.2597                0.09744    0.4956     1.1560        3.445
84358402        0.1809                0.05883    0.7572     0.7813        5.438
843786          0.2087                0.07613    0.3345     0.8902        2.217
         area_se smoothness_se compactness_se concavity_se concave.points_se
842302    153.40      0.006399        0.04904      0.05373           0.01587
842517     74.08      0.005225        0.01308      0.01860           0.01340
84300903   94.03      0.006150        0.04006      0.03832           0.02058
84348301   27.23      0.009110        0.07458      0.05661           0.01867
84358402   94.44      0.011490        0.02461      0.05688           0.01885
843786     27.19      0.007510        0.03345      0.03672           0.01137
         symmetry_se fractal_dimension_se radius_worst texture_worst
842302       0.03003             0.006193        25.38         17.33
842517       0.01389             0.003532        24.99         23.41
84300903     0.02250             0.004571        23.57         25.53
84348301     0.05963             0.009208        14.91         26.50
84358402     0.01756             0.005115        22.54         16.67
843786       0.02165             0.005082        15.47         23.75
         perimeter_worst area_worst smoothness_worst compactness_worst
842302            184.60     2019.0           0.1622            0.6656
842517            158.80     1956.0           0.1238            0.1866
84300903          152.50     1709.0           0.1444            0.4245
84348301           98.87      567.7           0.2098            0.8663
84358402          152.20     1575.0           0.1374            0.2050
843786            103.40      741.6           0.1791            0.5249
         concavity_worst concave.points_worst symmetry_worst
842302            0.7119               0.2654         0.4601
842517            0.2416               0.1860         0.2750
84300903          0.4504               0.2430         0.3613
84348301          0.6869               0.2575         0.6638
84358402          0.4000               0.1625         0.2364
843786            0.5355               0.1741         0.3985
         fractal_dimension_worst
```

```
842302                  0.11890
842517                  0.08902
84300903                0.08758
84348301                0.17300
84358402                0.07678
843786                  0.12440
```

Q1. How many observations are in this dataset? **569 observations/rows**

```
nrow(wisc.df)
```

```
[1] 569
```

Q2. How many of the observations have a malignant diagnosis?

```
#sums how many observations have M/malignant diagnosis
sum(wisc.df$diagnosis == "M")
```

```
[1] 212
```

The `table()` function is useful here

```
table(wisc.df$diagnosis)
```

```
  B   M
357 212
```

Q3. How many variables/features in the data are suffixed with _mean?

```
ncol(wisc.df)
```

```
[1] 31
```

```
colnames(wisc.df)
```

```
 [1] "diagnosis"               "radius_mean"
 [3] "texture_mean"            "perimeter_mean"
 [5] "area_mean"               "smoothness_mean"
 [7] "compactness_mean"        "concavity_mean"
 [9] "concave.points_mean"     "symmetry_mean"
[11] "fractal_dimension_mean"  "radius_se"
[13] "texture_se"              "perimeter_se"
[15] "area_se"                 "smoothness_se"
[17] "compactness_se"          "concavity_se"
[19] "concave.points_se"       "symmetry_se"
[21] "fractal_dimension_se"    "radius_worst"
[23] "texture_worst"           "perimeter_worst"
[25] "area_worst"              "smoothness_worst"
[27] "compactness_worst"       "concavity_worst"
[29] "concave.points_worst"    "symmetry_worst"
[31] "fractal_dimension_worst"
```

A useful function for this is `grep()`

```
#searches for pattern in column names and counts how many have pattern of "_mean"
length(grep("_mean", colnames(wisc.df)))
```

```
[1] 10
```

Before going further, need to exclude diagnosis column from any future analysis - this tells us whether a sample to cancer or non-cancer

```
#stored as a factor - object type, used for stats & plots
diagnosis <- as.factor(wisc.df$diagnosis)
head(diagnosis)
```

```
[1] M M M M M M
Levels: B M
```

```
wisc.data <- wisc.df[,-1]
head(wisc.data)
```

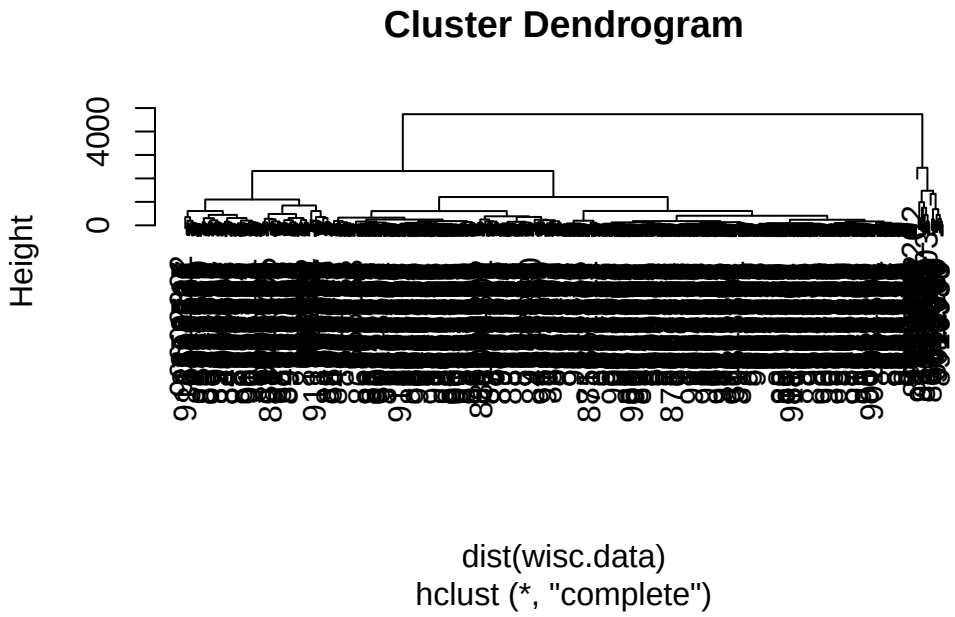
```
        radius_mean texture_mean perimeter_mean area_mean smoothness_mean
842302         17.99        10.38         122.80    1001.0         0.11840
842517         20.57        17.77         132.90    1326.0         0.08474
```

```
84300903       19.69        21.25         130.00    1203.0         0.10960
84348301       11.42        20.38          77.58     386.1         0.14250
84358402       20.29        14.34         135.10    1297.0         0.10030
843786         12.45        15.70          82.57     477.1         0.12780
         compactness_mean concavity_mean concave.points_mean symmetry_mean
842302            0.27760         0.3001             0.14710        0.2419
842517            0.07864         0.0869             0.07017        0.1812
84300903          0.15990         0.1974             0.12790        0.2069
84348301          0.28390         0.2414             0.10520        0.2597
84358402          0.13280         0.1980             0.10430        0.1809
843786            0.17000         0.1578             0.08089        0.2087
         fractal_dimension_mean radius_se texture_se perimeter_se area_se
842302                  0.07871    1.0950     0.9053        8.589  153.40
842517                  0.05667    0.5435     0.7339        3.398   74.08
84300903                0.05999    0.7456     0.7869        4.585   94.03
84348301                0.09744    0.4956     1.1560        3.445   27.23
84358402                0.05883    0.7572     0.7813        5.438   94.44
843786                  0.07613    0.3345     0.8902        2.217   27.19
         smoothness_se compactness_se concavity_se concave.points_se
842302        0.006399        0.04904      0.05373           0.01587
842517        0.005225        0.01308      0.01860           0.01340
84300903      0.006150        0.04006      0.03832           0.02058
84348301      0.009110        0.07458      0.05661           0.01867
84358402      0.011490        0.02461      0.05688           0.01885
843786        0.007510        0.03345      0.03672           0.01137
         symmetry_se fractal_dimension_se radius_worst texture_worst
842302       0.03003             0.006193        25.38         17.33
842517       0.01389             0.003532        24.99         23.41
84300903     0.02250             0.004571        23.57         25.53
84348301     0.05963             0.009208        14.91         26.50
84358402     0.01756             0.005115        22.54         16.67
843786       0.02165             0.005082        15.47         23.75
         perimeter_worst area_worst smoothness_worst compactness_worst
842302            184.60     2019.0           0.1622            0.6656
842517            158.80     1956.0           0.1238            0.1866
84300903          152.50     1709.0           0.1444            0.4245
84348301           98.87      567.7           0.2098            0.8663
84358402          152.20     1575.0           0.1374            0.2050
843786            103.40      741.6           0.1791            0.5249
         concavity_worst concave.points_worst symmetry_worst
842302            0.7119               0.2654         0.4601
842517            0.2416               0.1860         0.2750
84300903          0.4504               0.2430         0.3613
```

```
84348301          0.6869                0.2575          0.6638
84358402          0.4000                0.1625          0.2364
843786            0.5355                0.1741          0.3985
         fractal_dimension_worst
842302                   0.11890
842517                   0.08902
84300903                 0.08758
84348301                 0.17300
84358402                 0.07678
843786                   0.12440
```

Let's see if we can cluster the `wisc.data` to find some structure in the dataset.

```
hc <- hclust(dist(wisc.data))
plot(hc)
```



#principal component analysis (PCA)

```
# Check column means and standard deviations
colMeans(wisc.data)
```

```
        radius_mean        texture_mean      perimeter_mean
```

```
          1.412729e+01           1.928965e+01           9.196903e+01
             area_mean        smoothness_mean       compactness_mean
          6.548891e+02           9.636028e-02           1.043410e-01
       concavity_mean     concave.points_mean          symmetry_mean
          8.879932e-02           4.891915e-02           1.811619e-01
fractal_dimension_mean              radius_se             texture_se
          6.279761e-02           4.051721e-01           1.216853e+00
        perimeter_se                area_se          smoothness_se
          2.866059e+00           4.033708e+01           7.040979e-03
       compactness_se          concavity_se      concave.points_se
          2.547814e-02           3.189372e-02           1.179614e-02
         symmetry_se    fractal_dimension_se           radius_worst
          2.054230e-02           3.794904e-03           1.626919e+01
       texture_worst        perimeter_worst             area_worst
          2.567722e+01           1.072612e+02           8.805831e+02
     smoothness_worst      compactness_worst        concavity_worst
          1.323686e-01           2.542650e-01           2.721885e-01
  concave.points_worst         symmetry_worst fractal_dimension_worst
          1.146062e-01           2.900756e-01           8.394582e-02
```

```
apply(wisc.data,2,sd)
```

```
           radius_mean           texture_mean         perimeter_mean
          3.524049e+00           4.301036e+00           2.429898e+01
             area_mean        smoothness_mean       compactness_mean
          3.519141e+02           1.406413e-02           5.281276e-02
       concavity_mean     concave.points_mean          symmetry_mean
          7.971981e-02           3.880284e-02           2.741428e-02
fractal_dimension_mean              radius_se             texture_se
          7.060363e-03           2.773127e-01           5.516484e-01
        perimeter_se                area_se          smoothness_se
          2.021855e+00           4.549101e+01           3.002518e-03
       compactness_se          concavity_se      concave.points_se
          1.790818e-02           3.018606e-02           6.170285e-03
         symmetry_se    fractal_dimension_se           radius_worst
          8.266372e-03           2.646071e-03           4.833242e+00
       texture_worst        perimeter_worst             area_worst
          6.146258e+00           3.360254e+01           5.693570e+02
     smoothness_worst      compactness_worst        concavity_worst
          2.283243e-02           1.573365e-01           2.086243e-01
  concave.points_worst         symmetry_worst fractal_dimension_worst
          6.573234e-02           6.186747e-02           1.806127e-02
```

```r
# Perform PCA on wisc.data by completing the following code
wisc.pr <- prcomp( wisc.data, scale=T )
summary(wisc.pr)
```

```
Importance of components:
                          PC1    PC2     PC3     PC4     PC5     PC6     PC7
Standard deviation     3.6444 2.3857 1.67867 1.40735 1.28403 1.09880 0.82172
Proportion of Variance 0.4427 0.1897 0.09393 0.06602 0.05496 0.04025 0.02251
Cumulative Proportion  0.4427 0.6324 0.72636 0.79239 0.84734 0.88759 0.91010
                           PC8    PC9    PC10   PC11    PC12    PC13    PC14
Standard deviation     0.69037 0.6457 0.59219 0.5421 0.51104 0.49128 0.39624
Proportion of Variance 0.01589 0.0139 0.01169 0.0098 0.00871 0.00805 0.00523
Cumulative Proportion  0.92598 0.9399 0.95157 0.9614 0.97007 0.97812 0.98335
                          PC15    PC16    PC17    PC18    PC19    PC20   PC21
Standard deviation     0.30681 0.28260 0.24372 0.22939 0.22244 0.17652 0.1731
Proportion of Variance 0.00314 0.00266 0.00198 0.00175 0.00165 0.00104 0.0010
Cumulative Proportion  0.98649 0.98915 0.99113 0.99288 0.99453 0.99557 0.9966
                          PC22    PC23   PC24    PC25    PC26    PC27    PC28
Standard deviation     0.16565 0.15602 0.1344 0.12442 0.09043 0.08307 0.03987
Proportion of Variance 0.00091 0.00081 0.0006 0.00052 0.00027 0.00023 0.00005
Cumulative Proportion  0.99749 0.99830 0.9989 0.99942 0.99969 0.99992 0.99997
                          PC29    PC30
Standard deviation     0.02736 0.01153
Proportion of Variance 0.00002 0.00000
Cumulative Proportion  1.00000 1.00000
```

> Q4. From your results, what proportion of the original variance is captured by the first principal components (PC1)?

0.4427 is the proportion of the original variance that is captured by PC1.

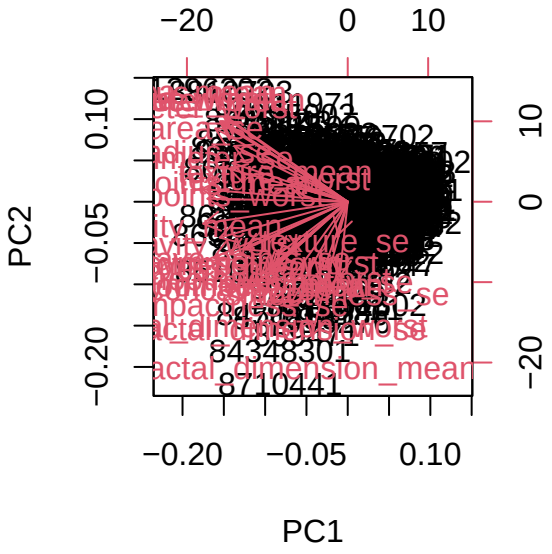
> Q5. How many principal components (PCs) are required to describe at least 70% of the original variance in the data?

We needed 3 PCs to describe at least 70% of the original variance in the data (based on the cumulative proportion values from my results).

> Q6. How many principal components (PCs) are required to describe at least 90% of the original variance in the data?

We needed 7 PCs to describe at least 70% of the original variance in the data (based on the cumulative proportion values from my results).

```
biplot(wisc.pr)
```



This biplot sucks! We need to build our own PCA score plot of PC1 vs. PC2.

> Q7. What stands out to you about this plot? Is it easy or difficult to understand? Why?

It's very difficult to understand since all of the patient ID's and column names overlap. It's not easy to read or interpret.

```
attributes(wisc.pr)
```

```
$names
[1] "sdev"     "rotation" "center"   "scale"    "x"

$class
[1] "prcomp"
```

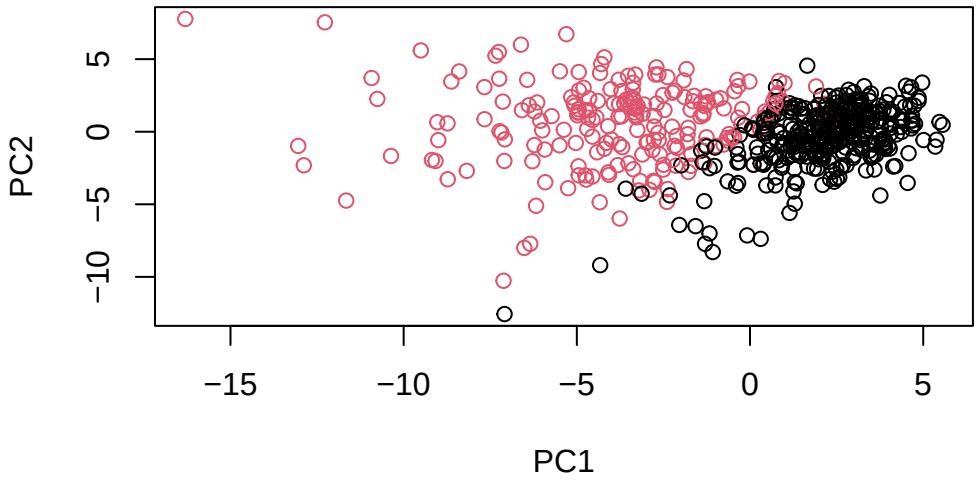
```
head(wisc.pr$x)
```

```
              PC1        PC2        PC3       PC4        PC5          PC6
842302   -9.184755  -1.946870 -1.1221788 3.6305364  1.1940595  1.41018364
```

```
842517   -2.385703   3.764859 -0.5288274 1.1172808 -0.6212284  0.02863116
84300903 -5.728855   1.074229 -0.5512625 0.9112808  0.1769302  0.54097615
84348301 -7.116691 -10.266556 -3.2299475 0.1524129  2.9582754  3.05073750
84358402 -3.931842   1.946359  1.3885450 2.9380542 -0.5462667 -1.22541641
843786   -2.378155  -3.946456 -2.9322967 0.9402096  1.0551135 -0.45064213
                PC7         PC8         PC9        PC10        PC11        PC12
842302    2.15747152  0.39805698 -0.15698023 -0.8766305 -0.2627243 -0.8582593
842517    0.01334635 -0.24077660 -0.71127897  1.1060218 -0.8124048  0.1577838
84300903 -0.66757908 -0.09728813  0.02404449  0.4538760  0.6050715  0.1242777
84348301  1.42865363 -1.05863376 -1.40420412 -1.1159933  1.1505012  1.0104267
84358402 -0.93538950 -0.63581661 -0.26357355  0.3773724 -0.6507870 -0.1104183
843786    0.49001396  0.16529843 -0.13335576 -0.5299649 -0.1096698  0.0813699
               PC13         PC14         PC15        PC16        PC17
842302    0.10329677 -0.690196797  0.601264078  0.74446075 -0.26523740
842517   -0.94269981 -0.652900844 -0.008966977 -0.64823831 -0.01719707
84300903 -0.41026561  0.016665095 -0.482994760  0.32482472  0.19075064
84348301 -0.93245070 -0.486988399  0.168699395  0.05132509  0.48220960
84358402  0.38760691 -0.538706543 -0.310046684 -0.15247165  0.13302526
843786   -0.02625135  0.003133944 -0.178447576 -0.01270566  0.19671335
               PC18        PC19        PC20         PC21        PC22
842302   -0.54907956  0.1336499  0.34526111  0.096430045 -0.06878939
842517    0.31801756 -0.2473470 -0.11403274 -0.077259494  0.09449530
84300903 -0.08789759 -0.3922812 -0.20435242  0.310793246  0.06025601
84348301 -0.03584323 -0.0267241 -0.46432511  0.433811661  0.20308706
84358402 -0.01869779  0.4610302  0.06543782 -0.116442469  0.01763433
843786   -0.29727706 -0.1297265 -0.07117453 -0.002400178  0.10108043
               PC23         PC24         PC25         PC26        PC27
842302    0.08444429  0.175102213  0.150887294 -0.201326305 -0.25236294
842517   -0.21752666 -0.011280193  0.170360355 -0.041092627  0.18111081
84300903 -0.07422581 -0.102671419 -0.171007656  0.004731249  0.04952586
84348301 -0.12399554 -0.153294780 -0.077427574 -0.274982822  0.18330078
84358402  0.13933105  0.005327110 -0.003059371  0.039219780  0.03213957
843786    0.03344819 -0.002837749 -0.122282765 -0.030272333 -0.08438081
                PC28         PC29          PC30
842302   -0.0338846387  0.045607590  0.0471277407
842517    0.0325955021 -0.005682424  0.0018662342
84300903  0.0469844833  0.003143131 -0.0007498749
84348301  0.0424469831 -0.069233868  0.0199198881
84358402 -0.0347556386  0.005033481 -0.0211951203
843786    0.0007296587 -0.019703996 -0.0034564331
```

plot of PC1 vs PC2 the 1st 2 columns

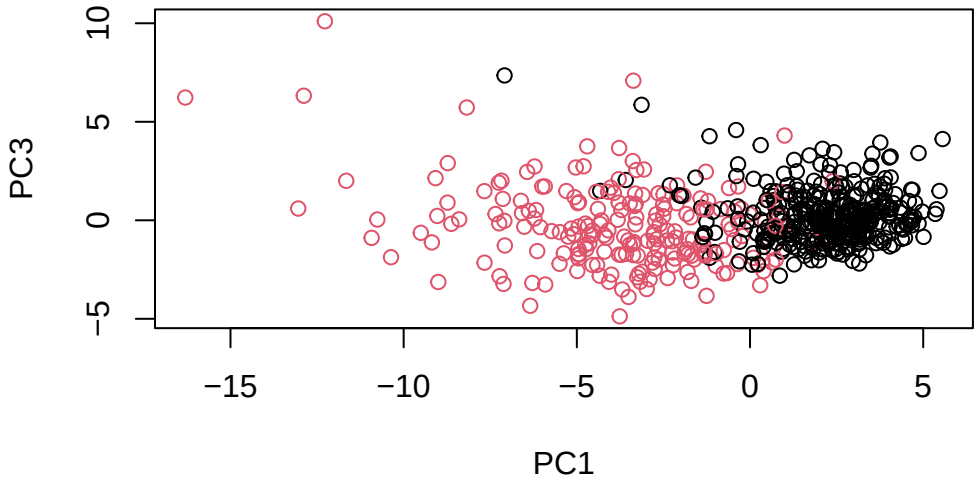
```
plot(wisc.pr$x[,1],wisc.pr$x[,2], col=diagnosis,xlab = "PC1", ylab = "PC2")
```



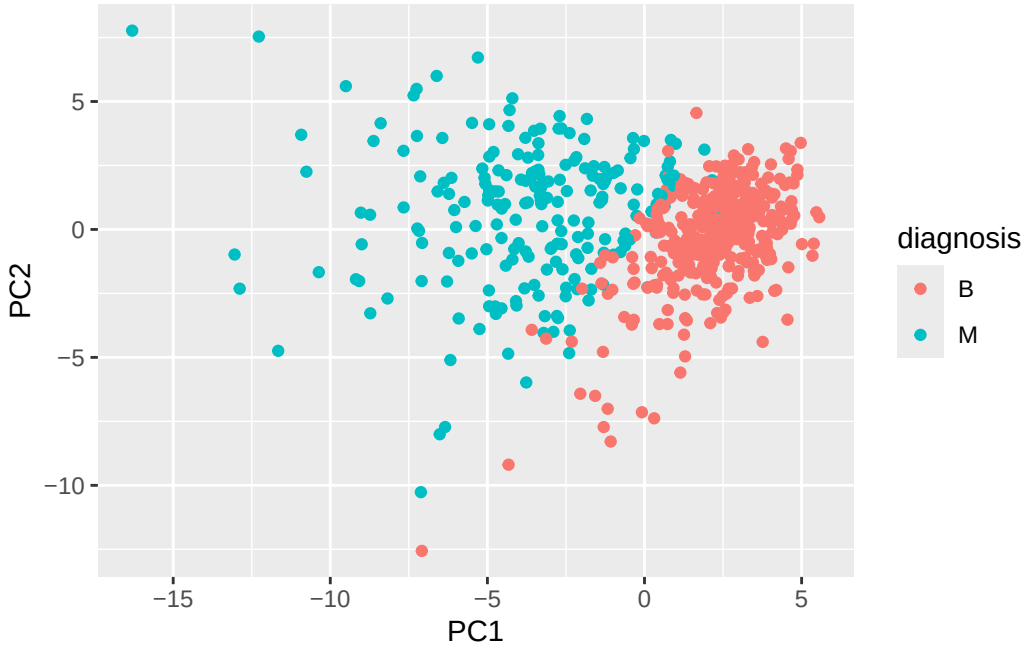
Q8. Generate a similar plot for principal components 1 and 3. What do you notice about these plots?

The benign group is lower on the PC3 axis on this plot than it was for PC2.

```
# Repeat for components 1 and 3
plot(wisc.pr$x[,1],wisc.pr$x[,3], col=diagnosis,xlab = "PC1", ylab = "PC3")
```




```
pc <- as.data.frame(wisc.pr$x)

ggplot(pc)+
  aes(PC1,PC2,col=diagnosis)+
  geom_point()
```

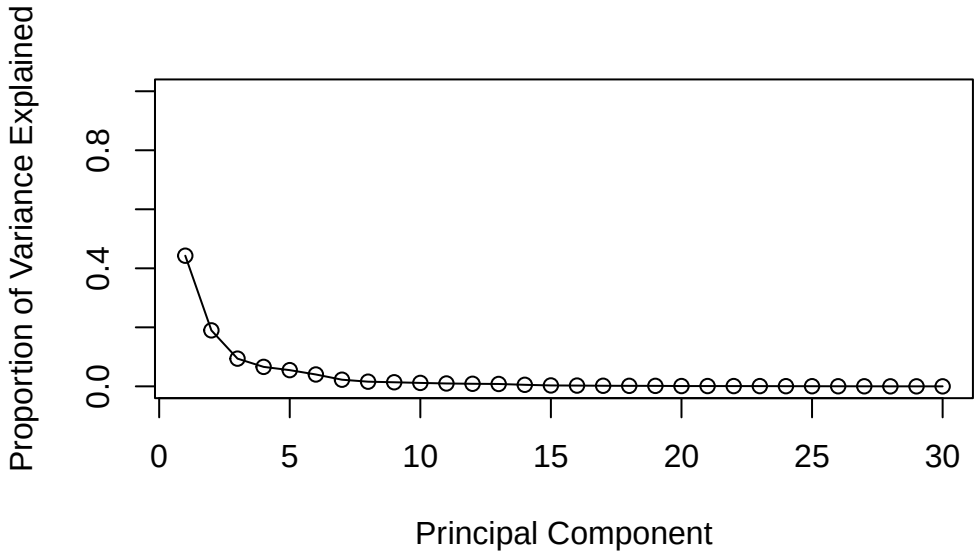


##Variance explained

```
# Calculate variance of each component
pr.var <- wisc.pr$sdev^2
head(pr.var)
```

```
[1] 13.281608  5.691355  2.817949  1.980640  1.648731  1.207357
```

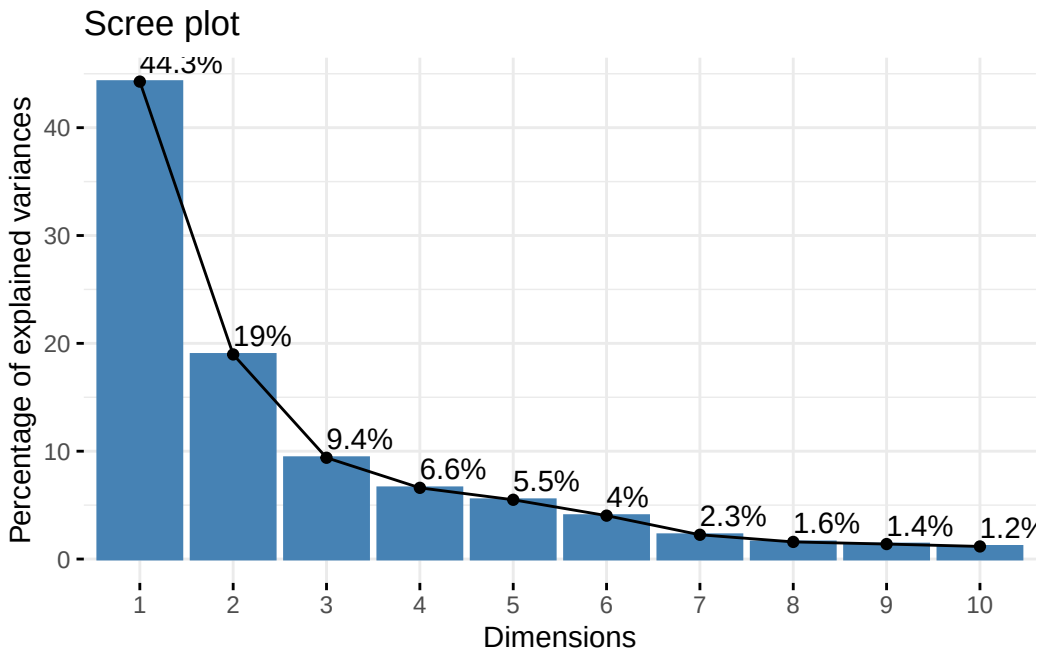
```
# Variance explained by each principal component: pve
pve <- pr.var / sum(pr.var)

# Plot variance explained for each principal component
plot(pve, xlab = "Principal Component",
     ylab = "Proportion of Variance Explained",
     ylim = c(0, 1), type = "o")
```




```
## ggplot based graph
#install.packages("factoextra")
library(factoextra)
```

```
Welcome! Want to learn more? See two factoextra-related books at https://goo.gl/ve3WBa
```

```
fviz_eig(wisc.pr, addlabels = TRUE)
```



Q9. For the first principal component, what is the component of the loading vector (i.e. wisc.pr$rotation[,1]) for the feature concave.points_mean?

-0.26085376, based on the results below:

```
wisc.pr$rotation["concave.points_mean",1]
```

```
[1] -0.2608538
```

Q10. What is the minimum number of principal components required to explain 80% of the variance of the data?

5 is the minimum number of principal components required to explain 80% of the variance of the data.

##Hierarchical clustering

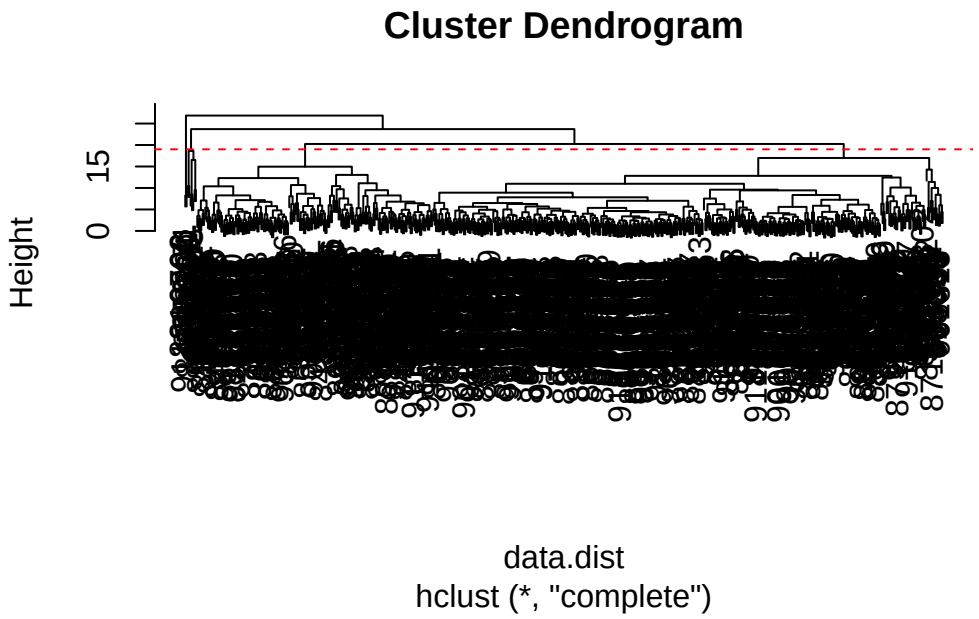
```
# Scale the wisc.data data using the "scale()" function
data.scaled <- scale(wisc.data)
```

```
data.dist <- dist(data.scaled)
```

Q11. Using the plot() and abline() functions, what is the height at which the clustering model has 4 clusters?

The height should be at y=19 since that is where there is 4 distinct clusters.

```
wisc.hclust <- hclust(data.dist, method = "complete")
plot(wisc.hclust)
abline(h=19, col="red", lty=2)
```



##Selecting number of clusters

```
wisc.hclust.clusters <- cutree(wisc.hclust, 4)
table(wisc.hclust.clusters, diagnosis)
```

```
                    diagnosis
wisc.hclust.clusters   B   M
                   1  12 165
                   2   2   5
                   3 343  40
                   4   0   2
```

Q12. Can you find a better cluster vs diagnoses match by cutting into a different number of clusters between 2 and 10?

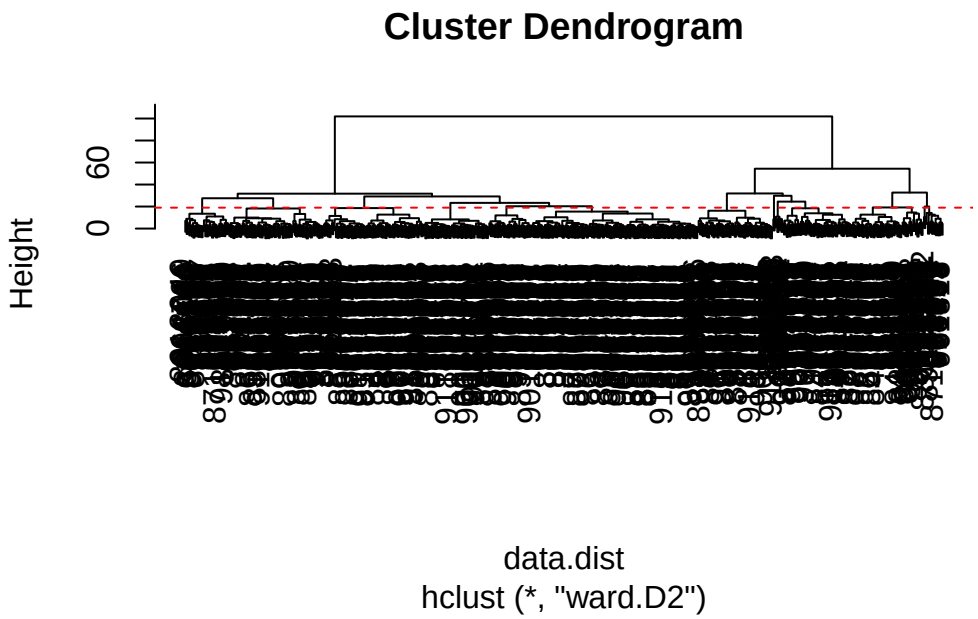
Maybe 8 clusters to show which cluster is obviously more malignant than benign and vice versa. However, all are not great.

```
wisc.hclust.clusters <- cutree(wisc.hclust, 8)
table(wisc.hclust.clusters, diagnosis)
```

```
                    diagnosis
wisc.hclust.clusters   B   M
                   1  12  86
                   2   0  79
                   3   0   3
                   4 331  39
                   5   2   0
                   6  12   1
                   7   0   2
                   8   0   2
```

##Using different methods

```
wisc.hclust <- hclust(data.dist, method = "ward.D2")
plot(wisc.hclust)
abline(h=19, col="red", lty=2)
```

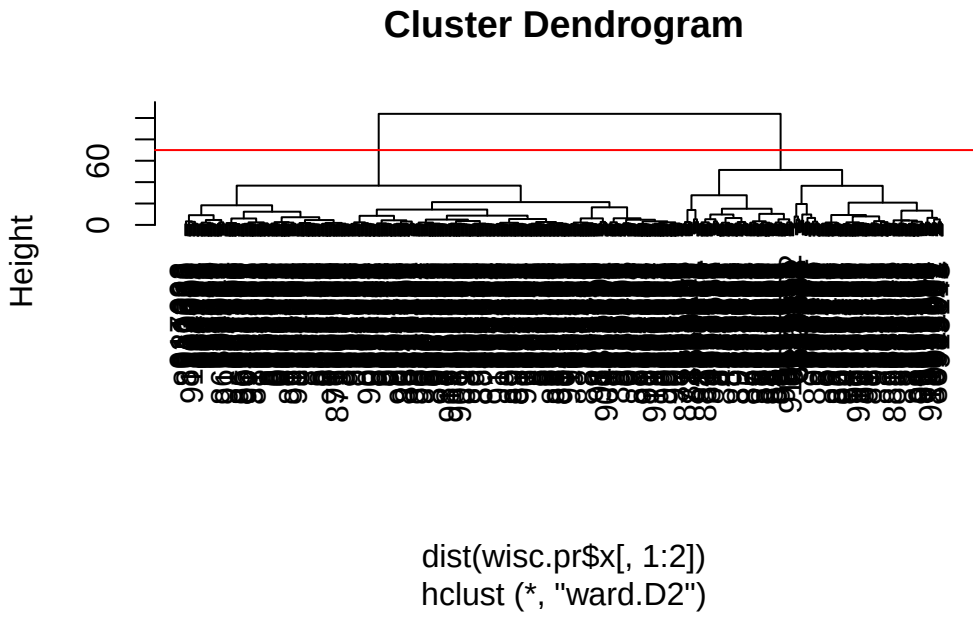


Q13. Which method gives your favorite results for the same data.dist dataset? Explain your reasoning.

ward.D2 since it more clearly shows the clustering since the lines aren't overlapping as much.

#Combining methods ##cultering on PCA results

```
wisc.pr.hclust <- hclust(dist(wisc.pr$x[,1:2]), method = "ward.D2")
plot(wisc.pr.hclust)
abline(h=70, col="red")
```



Cluster membership vector

```
grps <- cutree(wisc.pr.hclust, h=70)
table(grps)
```

```
grps
  1   2
195 374
```

Cross-table to see how my clustering groups correspond to the expert diagnosis vector of M and B values.

```
table(grps, diagnosis)
```

```
    diagnosis
grps   B   M
   1  18 177
   2 339  35
```

Positive would be malignant/cancer/“M” Negative would be benign/non-cancer/“B”

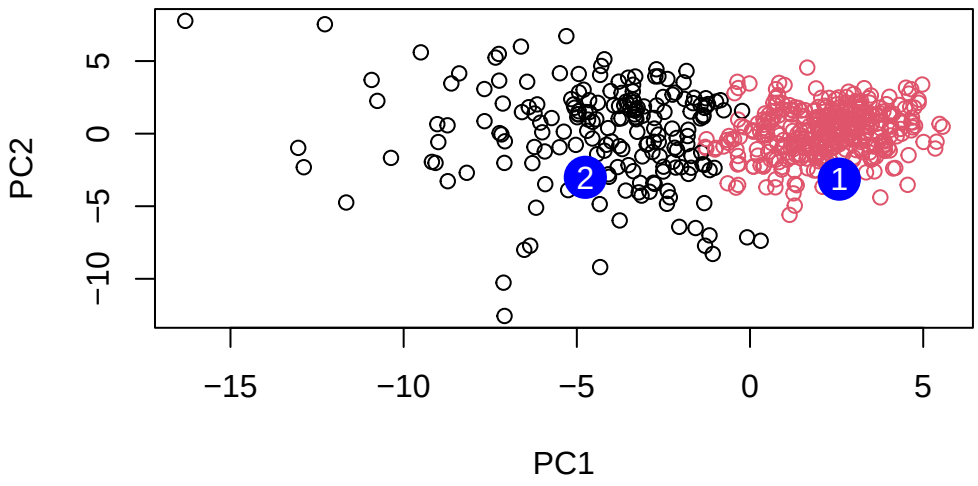
True = cluster/grp 1 False = grp 2

true positive (grp 1 & M) = 177 / 212 false positive (grp 1 & B) = 18

true negative (grp 2 & B) = 339 false negative (grp 2 & M) = 35

We can use our PCA results (wisc.pr) to make predictions on new unseen data.

```
#url <- "new_samples.csv"
url <- "https://tinyurl.com/new-samples-CSV"
new <- read.csv(url)
npc <- predict(wisc.pr, newdata=new)

plot(wisc.pr$x[,1:2], col=grps)
points(npc[,1], npc[,2], col="blue", pch=16, cex=3)
text(npc[,1], npc[,2], c(1,2), col="white")
```



5. Combining methods Clustering on PCA results: (these are different from that on the worksheet, but i dont know why, everything else has been the same)

```
grps <- cutree(wisc.pr.hclust, k=2)
table(grps)
```

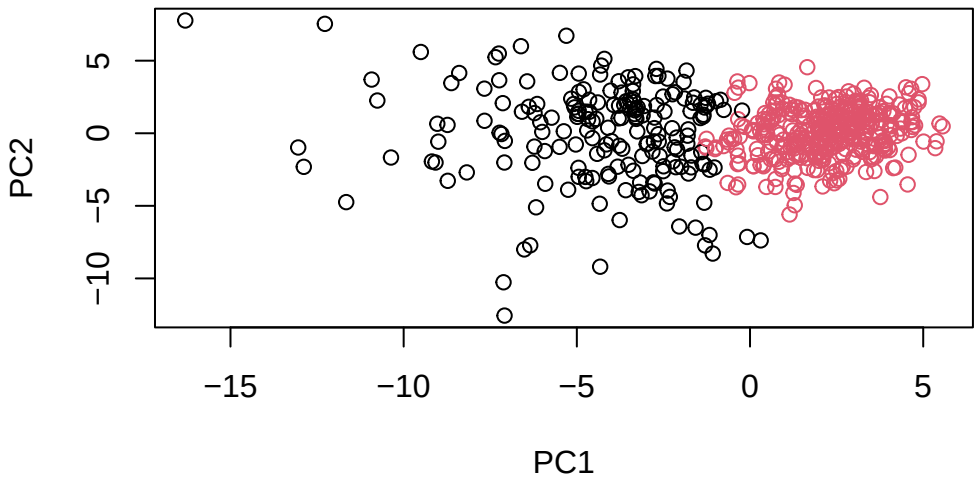
```
grps
  1   2
195 374
```

```
table(grps, diagnosis)
```

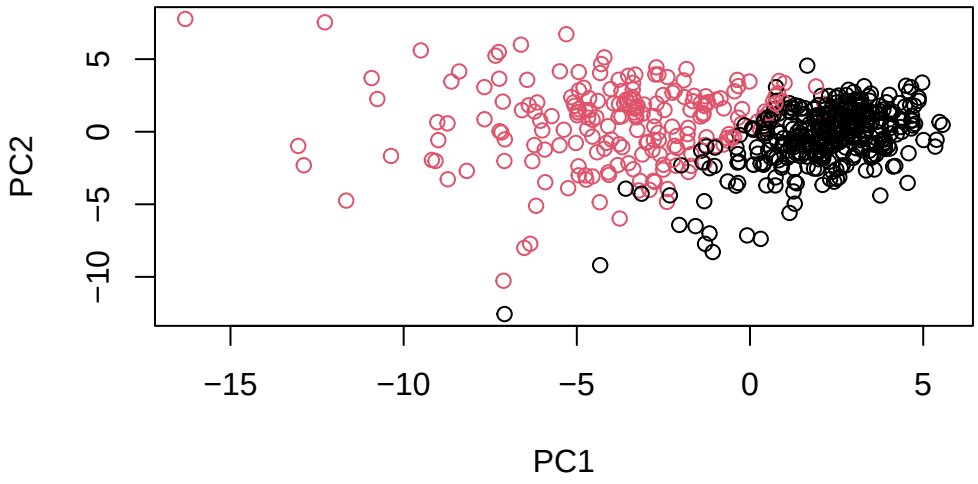
```
    diagnosis
grps   B   M
   1  18 177
   2 339  35
```

This plot is also slightly different than what is on the worksheet, and I'm unsure why.

```
plot(wisc.pr$x[,1:2], col=grps)
```



```
plot(wisc.pr$x[,1:2], col=diagnosis)
```



OPTIONAL: Note the color swap here as the hclust cluster 1 is mostly "M" and cluster 2 is mostly "B" as we saw from the results of calling table(grps, diagnosis). To match things up we can turn our groups into a factor and reorder the levels so cluster 2 comes first and thus gets the first color (black) and cluster 1 gets the second color (red).

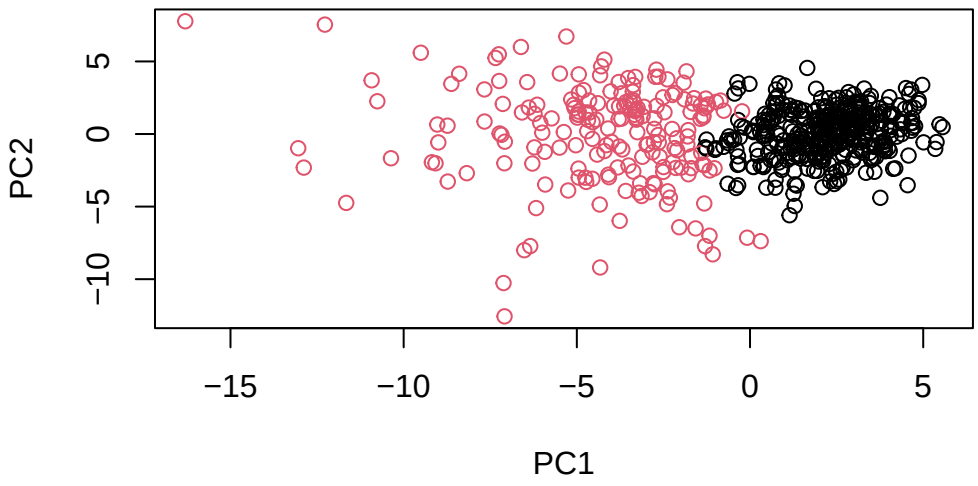
```
g <- as.factor(grps)
levels(g)
```

```
[1] "1" "2"
```

```
g <- relevel(g,2)
levels(g)
```

```
[1] "2" "1"
```

```
# Plot using our re-ordered factor
plot(wisc.pr$x[,1:2], col=g)
```




```
## Use the distance along the first 7 PCs for clustering i.e. wisc.pr$x[, 1:7]
wisc.pr.hclust <- hclust(dist(wisc.pr$x[, 1:7]), method="ward.D2")
wisc.pr.hclust.clusters <- cutree(wisc.pr.hclust, k=2)

table(wisc.pr.hclust.clusters)
```

```
wisc.pr.hclust.clusters
  1   2
216 353
```

```
table(wisc.pr.hclust.clusters, diagnosis)
```

```
                     diagnosis
wisc.pr.hclust.clusters   B   M
                      1  28 188
                      2 329  24
```

Q15. How well does the newly created model with four clusters separate out the two diagnoses?

Each cluster has majority of only one diagnosis, so the newly created model is good at separating out the two diagnoses.

Q16. How well do the k-means and hierarchical clustering models you created in previous sections (i.e. before PCA) do in terms of separating the diagnoses? Again, use the table() function to compare the output of each model (wisc.km$cluster and wisc.hclust.clusters) with the vector containing the actual diagnoses.

Didn't work for me since I didn't understand how to do the K-means clustering section, so I don't have a wisc.km object.

```
#table(wisc.km$cluster, diagnosis)
#table(wisc.hclust.clusters, diagnosis)
```

Q17. Which of your analysis procedures resulted in a clustering model with the best specificity? How about sensitivity?

Sensitivity refers to a test's ability to correctly detect ill patients who do have the condition. In our example here the sensitivity is the total number of samples in the cluster identified as predominantly malignant (cancerous) divided by the total number of known malignant samples. In other words: TP/(TP+FN).

Specificity relates to a test's ability to correctly reject healthy patients without a condition. In our example specificity is the proportion of benign (not cancerous) samples in the cluster identified as predominantly benign that are known to be benign. In other words: TN/(TN+FN).

- Combining methods (the last analysis procedure) gave me a better sensitivity (0.886) and a better sensitivity (0.932).

7. Prediction

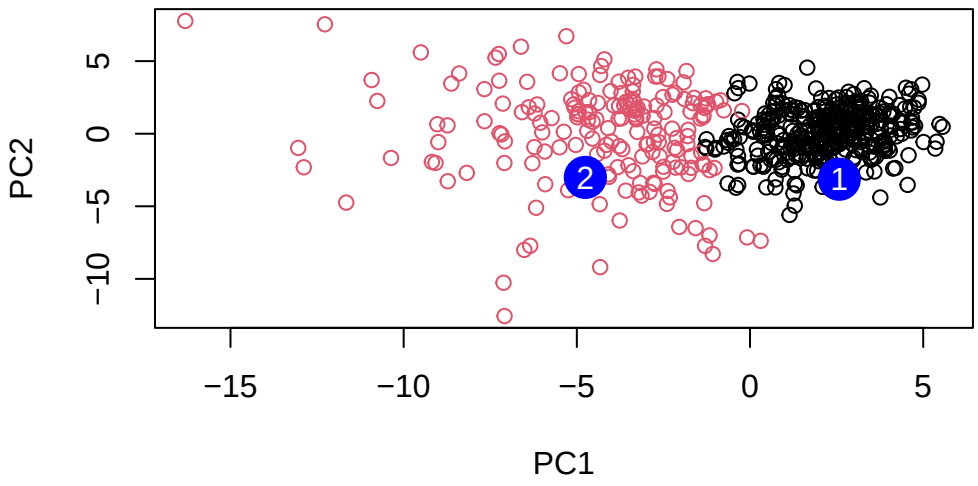
We will use the predict() function that will take our PCA model from before and new cancer cell data and project that data onto our PCA space.

```
#url <- "new_samples.csv"
url <- "https://tinyurl.com/new-samples-CSV"
new <- read.csv(url)
npc <- predict(wisc.pr, newdata=new)
npc
```

```
          PC1       PC2        PC3        PC4       PC5        PC6        PC7
[1,]  2.576616 -3.135913  1.3990492 -0.7631950  2.781648 -0.8150185 -0.3959098
[2,] -4.754928 -3.009033 -0.1660946 -0.6052952 -1.140698 -1.2189945  0.8193031
           PC8       PC9       PC10       PC11      PC12      PC13     PC14
[1,] -0.2307350 0.1029569 -0.9272861 0.3411457  0.375921 0.1610764 1.187882
[2,] -0.3307423 0.5281896 -0.4855301 0.7173233 -1.185917 0.5893856 0.303029
         PC15       PC16        PC17        PC18        PC19       PC20
```

```
[1,] 0.3216974 -0.1743616 -0.07875393 -0.11207028 -0.08802955 -0.2495216
[2,] 0.1299153  0.1448061 -0.40509706  0.06565549  0.25591230 -0.4289500
          PC21       PC22       PC23       PC24        PC25          PC26
[1,]  0.1228233 0.09358453 0.08347651  0.1223396  0.02124121  0.078884581
[2,] -0.1224776 0.01732146 0.06316631 -0.2338618 -0.20755948 -0.009833238
             PC27        PC28          PC29         PC30
[1,]  0.220199544 -0.02946023 -0.015620933  0.005269029
[2,] -0.001134152  0.09638361  0.002795349 -0.019015820
```

```
plot(wisc.pr$x[,1:2], col=g)
points(npc[,1], npc[,2], col="blue", pch=16, cex=3)
text(npc[,1], npc[,2], c(1,2), col="white")
```



Q18. Which of these new patients should we prioritize for follow up based on your results?

Probably Patient 2 since they are in the malignant clump/cluster based on what was generated from the previous data set.