

Assignment_5

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Description: "The purpose of this assignment is to use Hierarchical Clustering"

#Load the required Libraries

```
library(cluster)
```

```
## Warning: package 'cluster' was built under R version 4.3.3
```

```
library(caret)
```

```
## Warning: package 'caret' was built under R version 4.3.3
```

```
## Loading required package: ggplot2
```

```
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.3.3
```

```
## Loading required package: lattice
```

```
library(dendextend)
```

```
## Warning: package 'dendextend' was built under R version 4.3.3
```

```
##
```

```
## -----
```

```
## Welcome to dendextend version 1.17.1
```

```
## Type citation('dendextend') for how to cite the package.
```

```
##
```

```
## Type browseVignettes(package = 'dendextend') for the package vignette.
```

```
## The github page is: https://github.com/talgalili/dendextend/
```

```
##
```

```
## Suggestions and bug-reports can be submitted at: https://github.com/talgalili/dendextend/issues
```

```
## You may ask questions at stackoverflow, use the r and dendextend tags:
```

```
## https://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/dendextend
```

```
##
```

```
## To suppress this message use: suppressPackageStartupMessages(library(dendextend))
```

```
## -----
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'dendextend'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:stats':  
##  
##      cutree
```

```
library(knitr)  
library(factoextra)
```

```
## Warning: package 'factoextra' was built under R version 4.3.3
```

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

Load the readr package for reading CSV files

Read the CSV file into a data frame named tk_Cereals

Create a new data frame Num_data containing only columns 4 through 16 of tk_Cereals

```
library(readr)  
tk_Cereals <- read.csv("C:\\Users\\tarun\\Downloads\\Cereals.CSV")  
Num_data <- data.frame(tk_Cereals[,4:16])
```

Remove rows with missing values from the Num_data data frame

```
Num_data <- na.omit(Num_data)
```

Scale the numerical data in Num_data using the scale() function

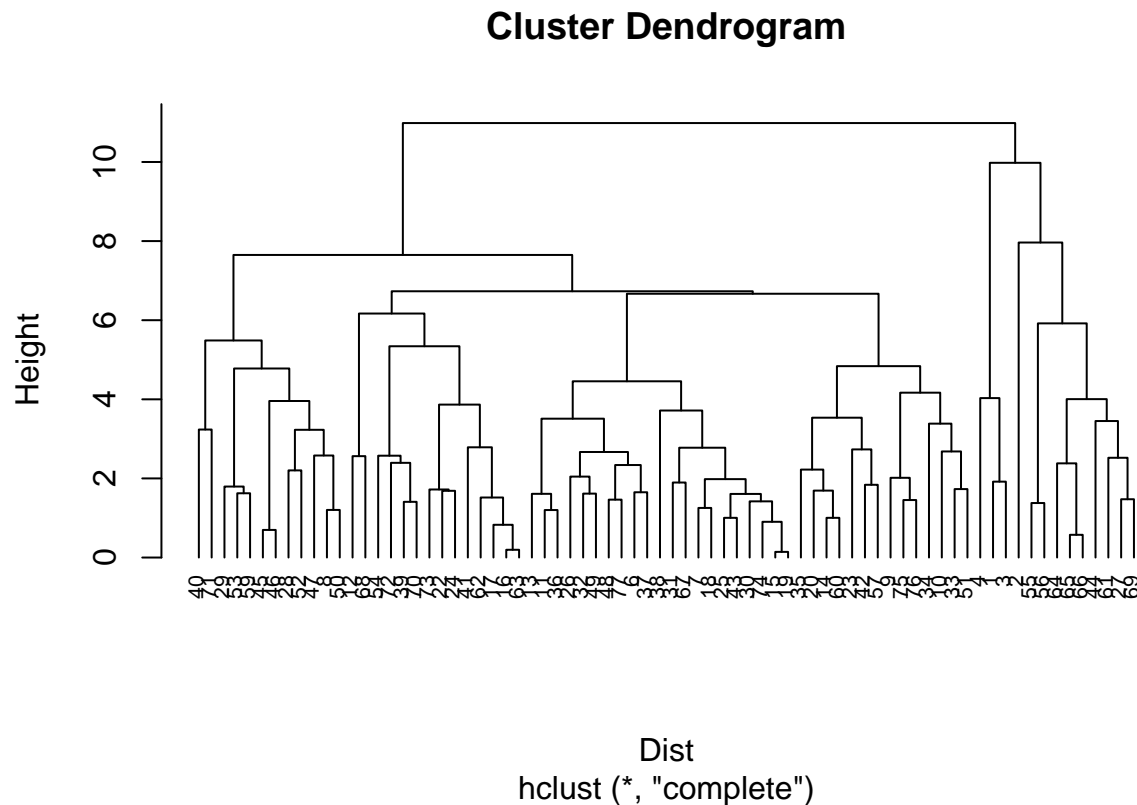
```
tk_Cereals_normalize <- scale(Num_data)
```

```
#Task 1 # Calculate the Euclidean distance between rows of tk_Cereals_normalize # Perform hierarchical  
clustering using complete linkage
```

```
Dist <- dist(tk_Cereals_normalize, method = "euclidean")  
H_clust <- hclust(Dist, method = "complete")
```

Plot the hierarchical clustering dendrogram

```
plot(H_clust,cex=0.7,hang = -1)
```



The dendrogram helps us figuring out how many clusters this dataset needs to be identified.

Perform hierarchical clustering using different linkage methods

```
single_Hclust <- agnes(tk_Cereals_normalize,method = "single")
complete_Hclust <- agnes(tk_Cereals_normalize,method = "complete")
average_Hclust <- agnes(tk_Cereals_normalize,method = "average")
ward_Hclust <- agnes(tk_Cereals_normalize,method = "ward")
```

Print the coefficient for the single linkage hierarchical clustering

```
print(single_Hclust$ac)
```

```
## [1] 0.6067859
```

Print the coefficient for the complete linkage hierarchical clustering

```
print(complete_Hclust$ac)
```

```
## [1] 0.8353712
```

Print the coefficient for the average linkage hierarchical clustering

```
print(average_Hclust$ac)
```

```
## [1] 0.7766075
```

Print the coefficient for the Ward linkage hierarchical clustering

```
print(ward_Hclust$ac)
```

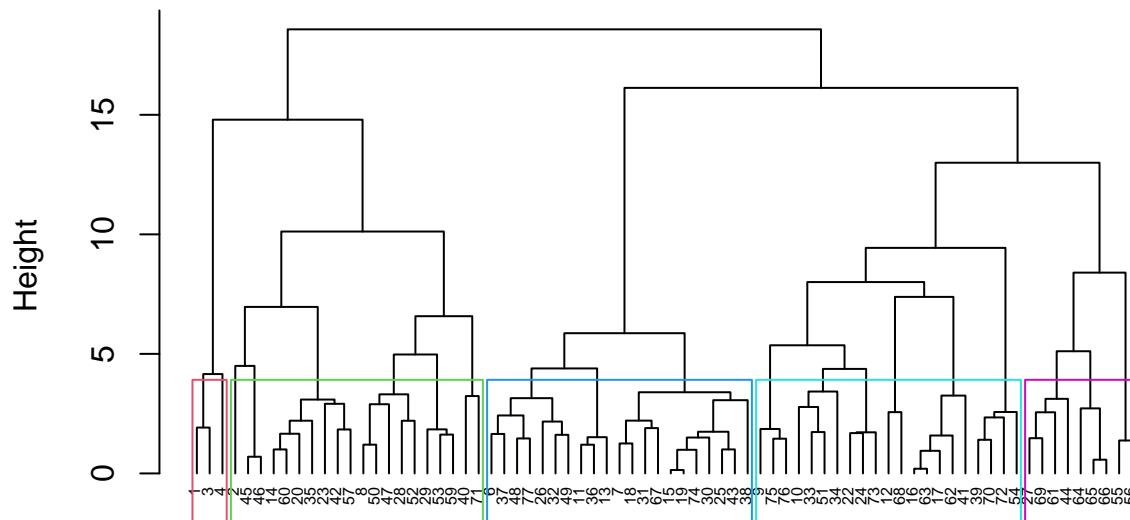
```
## [1] 0.9046042
```

The ward technique is the most effective, as indicated by its value of 0.9046042, which is clear from the given information.

#Task2: The number of clusters you would select? # Plot the dendrogram of agnes clustering using the ward method # Add rectangles around the clusters

```
pltree(ward_Hclust,cex=0.5,hang=-1,main = "Dendrogram of agnes (using ward)")  
rect.hclust(ward_Hclust,k=5,border = 2:7)
```

Dendrogram of agnes (using ward)



tk_Cereals_normalize
agnes (*, "ward")

Cut the hierarchical clustering tree into 5 clusters using the ward method

Combine the clustering result with the original normalized data

Visualize the clusters using the fviz_cluster function

```
T_Group <- cutree(ward_Hclust,k=5)
S_frame_2 <- as.data.frame(cbind(tk_Cereals_normalize,T_Group))
fviz_cluster(list(data=S_frame_2,cluster=T_Group))
```



From the observation mentioned above 5 clusters can be selected #TASK3-Assessing the clusters' stability and structure # Set the random seed for reproducibility # Create partition_A containing the first 55 rows of Num_data # Create partition_B containing rows 56 to 74 of Num_data

```
set.seed(123)
partition_A <- Num_data[1:55,]
partition_B <- Num_data[56:74,]
```

Perform hierarchical clustering on partition_A using different linkage methods

Combine and display the coefficients for different linkage methods

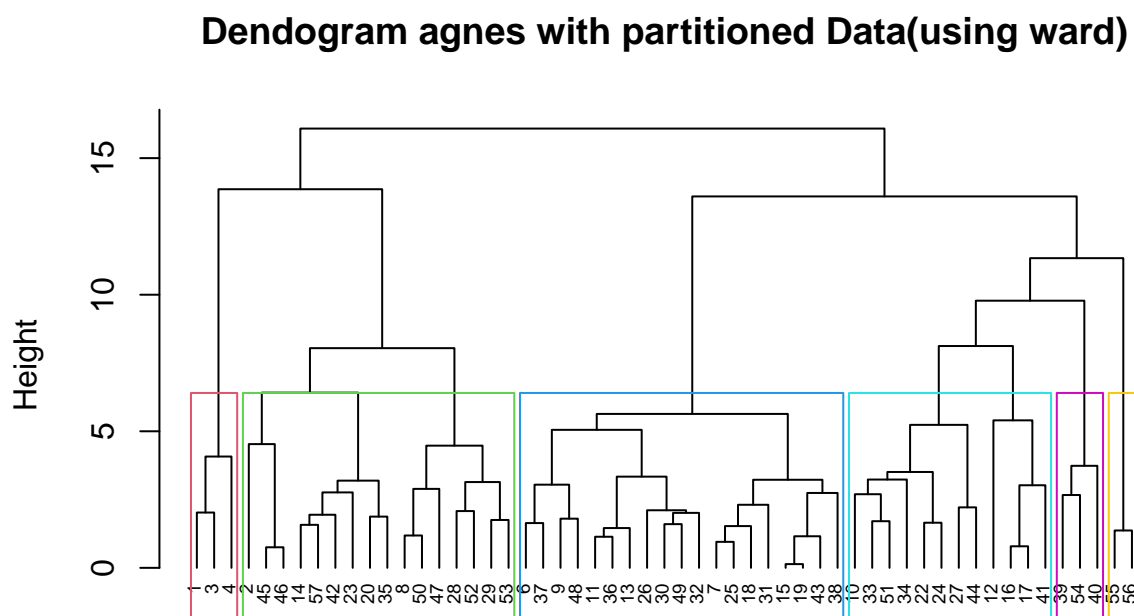
```
single_tk <- agnes(scale(partition_A), method="single")
complete_tk <- agnes(scale(partition_A), method="complete")
average_tk <- agnes(scale(partition_A), method="average")
ward_tk <- agnes(scale(partition_A), method="ward")
cbind(single=single_tk$ac,complete=complete_tk$ac,average=average_tk$ac,ward=ward_tk$ac)
```

```
##          single complete average      ward
## [1,] 0.6564842 0.8120228 0.7449303 0.8808195
```

Plot the dendrogram of agnes clustering on partition_A using the ward method

Add rectangles around the clusters

```
pltree(ward_tk,cex=0.6,hang=-1,main = "Dendrogram agnes with partitioned Data(using ward)")
rect.hclust(ward_tk,k=6,border=2:7)
```



```
scale(partition_A)
agnes (*, "ward")
```

Cut the hierarchical clustering tree into 6 clusters using the ward method

```
cut_2 <- cutree(ward_tk,k=6)
```

Combine partition_A with the cluster assignments from cut_2

Display the rows of tk_result where cut_2 is equal to 1

```
tk_result <- as.data.frame(cbind(partition_A,cut_2))
tk_result[tk_result$cut_2==1,]
```

```
## calories protein fat sodium fiber carbo sugars potass vitamins shelf weight
```

```
## 1      70      4  1   130   10    5    6   280    25    3    1
## 3      70      4  1   260    9    7    5   320    25    3    1
## 4      50      4  0   140   14    8    0   330    25    3    1
## cups rating cut_2
## 1 0.33 68.40297    1
## 3 0.33 59.42551    1
## 4 0.50 93.70491    1
```

Calculate the centroid for cluster 1

Display the rows of tk_result where cut_2 is equal to 2

```
one_centroid <- colMeans(tk_result[tk_result$cut_2==1,])
tk_result[tk_result$cut_2==2,]
```

```
## calories protein fat sodium fiber carbo sugars potass vitamins shelf weight
## 2      120      3  5    15   2.0   8.0    8   135      0    3   1.00
## 8      130      3  2   210   2.0  18.0    8   100     25    3   1.33
## 14     110      3  2   140   2.0  13.0    7   105     25    3   1.00
## 20     110      3  3   140   4.0  10.0    7   160     25    3   1.00
## 23     100      2  1   140   2.0  11.0   10   120     25    3   1.00
## 28     120      3  2   160   5.0  12.0   10   200     25    3   1.25
## 29     120      3  0   240   5.0  14.0   12   190     25    3   1.33
## 35     120      3  3    75   3.0  13.0    4   100     25    3   1.00
## 42     100      4  2   150   2.0  12.0    6    95     25    2   1.00
## 45     150      4  3    95   3.0  16.0   11   170     25    3   1.00
## 46     150      4  3   150   3.0  16.0   11   170     25    3   1.00
## 47     160      3  2   150   3.0  17.0   13   160     25    3   1.50
## 50     140      3  2   220   3.0  21.0    7   130     25    3   1.33
## 52     130      3  2   170   1.5  13.5   10   120     25    3   1.25
## 53     120      3  1   200   6.0  11.0   14   260     25    3   1.33
## 57     100      4  1   135   2.0  14.0    6   110     25    3   1.00
## cups rating cut_2
## 2 1.00 33.98368    2
## 8 0.75 37.03856    2
## 14 0.50 40.40021    2
## 20 0.50 40.44877    2
## 23 0.75 36.17620    2
## 28 0.67 40.91705    2
## 29 0.67 41.01549    2
## 35 0.33 45.81172    2
## 42 0.67 45.32807    2
## 45 1.00 37.13686    2
## 46 1.00 34.13976    2
## 47 0.67 30.31335    2
## 50 0.67 40.69232    2
## 52 0.50 30.45084    2
## 53 0.67 37.84059    2
## 57 0.50 49.51187    2
```


Calculate the centroid for cluster 2

Display the rows of tk_result where cut_2 is equal to 3

```
two_centroid <- colMeans(tk_result[tk_result$cut_2==2,])
tk_result[tk_result$cut_2==3,]
```

##	calories	protein	fat	sodium	fiber	carbo	sugars	potass	vitamins	shelf	weight
## 6	110	2	2	180	1.5	10.5	10	70	25	1	1
## 7	110	2	0	125	1.0	11.0	14	30	25	2	1
## 9	90	2	1	200	4.0	15.0	6	125	25	1	1
## 11	120	1	2	220	0.0	12.0	12	35	25	2	1
## 13	120	1	3	210	0.0	13.0	9	45	25	2	1
## 15	110	1	1	180	0.0	12.0	13	55	25	2	1
## 18	110	1	0	90	1.0	13.0	12	20	25	2	1
## 19	110	1	1	180	0.0	12.0	13	65	25	2	1
## 25	110	2	1	125	1.0	11.0	13	30	25	2	1
## 26	110	1	0	200	1.0	14.0	11	25	25	1	1
## 30	110	1	1	135	0.0	13.0	12	25	25	2	1
## 31	100	2	0	45	0.0	11.0	15	40	25	1	1
## 32	110	1	1	280	0.0	15.0	9	45	25	2	1
## 36	120	1	2	220	1.0	12.0	11	45	25	2	1
## 37	110	3	1	250	1.5	11.5	10	90	25	1	1
## 38	110	1	0	180	0.0	14.0	11	35	25	1	1
## 43	110	2	1	180	0.0	12.0	12	55	25	2	1
## 48	100	2	1	220	2.0	15.0	6	90	25	1	1
## 49	120	2	1	190	0.0	15.0	9	40	25	2	1
##	cups	rating	cut_2								
## 6	0.75	29.50954	3								
## 7	1.00	33.17409	3								
## 9	0.67	49.12025	3								
## 11	0.75	18.04285	3								
## 13	0.75	19.82357	3								
## 15	1.00	22.73645	3								
## 18	1.00	35.78279	3								
## 19	1.00	22.39651	3								
## 25	1.00	32.20758	3								
## 26	0.75	31.43597	3								
## 30	0.75	28.02576	3								
## 31	0.88	35.25244	3								
## 32	0.75	23.80404	3								
## 36	1.00	21.87129	3								
## 37	0.75	31.07222	3								
## 38	1.33	28.74241	3								
## 43	1.00	26.73451	3								
## 48	1.00	40.10596	3								
## 49	0.67	29.92429	3								

Calculate the centroid for cluster 3

Display the rows of tk_result where cut_2 is equal to 4

```
three_centroid <- colMeans(tk_result[tk_result$cut_2==2,])
tk_result[tk_result$cut_2==4,]
```

```
##      calories protein fat sodium fiber carbo sugars potass vitamins shelf weight
## 10         90      3  0   210     5   13      5   190      25      3      1
## 12        110      6  2   290     2   17      1   105      25      1      1
## 16        110      2  0   280     0   22      3    25      25      1      1
## 17        100      2  0   290     1   21      2    35      25      1      1
## 22        110      2  0   220     1   21      3    30      25      3      1
## 24        100      2  0   190     1   18      5    80      25      3      1
## 27        100      3  0     0     3   14      7   100      25      2      1
## 33        100      3  1   140     3   15      5    85      25      3      1
## 34        110      3  0   170     3   17      3    90      25      3      1
## 41        110      2  1   260     0   21      3    40      25      2      1
## 44        100      4  1     0     0   16      3    95      25      2      1
## 51         90      3  0   170     3   18      2    90      25      3      1
##      cups   rating cut_2
## 10 0.67 53.31381      4
## 12 1.25 50.76500      4
## 16 1.00 41.44502      4
## 17 1.00 45.86332      4
## 22 1.00 46.89564      4
## 24 0.75 44.33086      4
## 27 0.80 58.34514      4
## 33 0.88 52.07690      4
## 34 0.25 53.37101      4
## 41 1.50 39.24111      4
## 44 1.00 54.85092      4
## 51 1.00 59.64284      4
```

Calculate the centroid for cluster 4

Combine the centroids and partition_B into a new data frame

```
four_centroid <- colMeans(tk_result[tk_result$cut_2==4,])
centroids <- rbind(one_centroid,two_centroid,three_centroid,four_centroid)
x2 <- as.data.frame(rbind(centroids[, -14],partition_B))
```

Calculate the distance matrix for x2

Convert the distance matrix to a matrix

Create a data frame dataframe1 with two columns: data and clusters

```
Dist_1 <- get_dist(x2)
Matrix_1 <- as.matrix(Dist_1)
dataframe1 <- data.frame(data = seq(1, nrow(partition_B), 1), clusters = rep(0, nrow(partition_B)))
```

Iterate over each row of partition__B

Display the dataframe1

```
for (i in 1:nrow(partition_B))
dataframe1[i, 2] <- which.min(Matrix_1[i + 4, 1:4])
dataframe1
```

```
##      data clusters
## 1         1         1
## 2         2         2
## 3         3         2
## 4         4         4
## 5         5         4
## 6         6         2
## 7         7         2
## 8         8         2
## 9         9         4
## 10        10         4
## 11        11         2
## 12        12         4
## 13        13         2
## 14        14         4
## 15        15         4
## 16        16         4
## 17        17         4
## 18        18         4
## 19        19         4
```

Combine the cluster assignments from S__frame__2 and dataframe1 for rows 56 to 74

```
cbind(S_frame_2$T_Group[56:74], dataframe1$Clusters)
```

```
##      [,1]
## [1,]    2
## [2,]    2
## [3,]    5
## [4,]    4
## [5,]    4
## [6,]    5
## [7,]    5
## [8,]    5
## [9,]    3
## [10,]   4
## [11,]   5
## [12,]   4
## [13,]   2
## [14,]   4
## [15,]   4
## [16,]   3
## [17,]   4
## [18,]   4
## [19,]   3
```

Based on the above observation, we obtain 7 False and 12 True. As a result, we may say that the model is only partially stable. # Calculate the contingency table comparing cluster assignments from S_frame_2 and dataframe1

```
table(S_frame_2$T_Group[56:74] == dataframe1$Clusters)
```

```
## < table of extent 0 >
```

#TASK-4 In order to identify a cluster of “healthy cereals” for school cafeterias, the data can be used directly in cluster analysis without normalization, focusing on features that indicate a healthy diet. # Create a copy of tk_Cereals named Healthy_tk_Cereals # Remove rows with missing values from Healthy_tk_Cereals # Combine Healthy_tk_Cereals_RD with the cluster assignments from T_Group # Display the rows of clust where T_Group is equal to 1

```
Healthy_tk_Cereals <- tk_Cereals
Healthy_tk_Cereals_RD <- na.omit(Healthy_tk_Cereals)
clust <- cbind(Healthy_tk_Cereals_RD, T_Group)
clust[clust$T_Group==1,]
```

```
##           name mfr type calories protein fat sodium fiber carbo
## 1      100%_Bran   N    C       70      4  1   130    10     5
## 3      All-Bran   K    C       70      4  1   260     9     7
## 4 All-Bran_with_Extra_Fiber K    C    50      4  0   140    14     8
##  sugars potass vitamins shelf weight cups  rating T_Group
## 1      6    280      25    3      1 0.33 68.40297      1
## 3      5    320      25    3      1 0.33 59.42551      1
## 4      0    330      25    3      1 0.50 93.70491      1
```

Display the rows of clust where T_Group is equal to 2

```
clust[clust$T_Group==2,]
```

##		name	mfr	type	calories	protein	fat	sodium		
## 2		100%_Natural_Bran	Q	C	120	3	5	15		
## 8		Basic_4	G	C	130	3	2	210		
## 14		Clusters	G	C	110	3	2	140		
## 20		Cracklin'_Oat_Bran	K	C	110	3	3	140		
## 23		Crispy_Wheat_&_Raisins	G	C	100	2	1	140		
## 28		Fruit_&_Fibre_Dates,_Walnuts,_and_Oats	P	C	120	3	2	160		
## 29		Fruitful_Bran	K	C	120	3	0	240		
## 35		Great_Grains_Pecan	P	C	120	3	3	75		
## 40		Just_Right_Fruit_&_Nut	K	C	140	3	1	170		
## 42		Life	Q	C	100	4	2	150		
## 45		Muesli_Raisins,_Dates,_&_Almonds	R	C	150	4	3	95		
## 46		Muesli_Raisins,_Peaches,_&_Pecans	R	C	150	4	3	150		
## 47		Mueslix_Crispy_Blend	K	C	160	3	2	150		
## 50		Nutri-Grain_Almond-Raisin	K	C	140	3	2	220		
## 52		Oatmeal_Raisin_Crisp	G	C	130	3	2	170		
## 53		Post_Nat._Raisin_Bran	P	C	120	3	1	200		
## 57		Quaker_Oat_Squares	Q	C	100	4	1	135		
## 59		Raisin_Bran	K	C	120	3	1	210		
## 60		Raisin_Nut_Bran	G	C	100	3	2	140		
## 71		Total_Raisin_Bran	G	C	140	3	1	190		
##	fiber	carbo	sugars	potass	vitamins	shelf	weight	cups	rating	T_Group
## 2	2.0	8.0	8	135	0	3	1.00	1.00	33.98368	2
## 8	2.0	18.0	8	100	25	3	1.33	0.75	37.03856	2
## 14	2.0	13.0	7	105	25	3	1.00	0.50	40.40021	2
## 20	4.0	10.0	7	160	25	3	1.00	0.50	40.44877	2
## 23	2.0	11.0	10	120	25	3	1.00	0.75	36.17620	2
## 28	5.0	12.0	10	200	25	3	1.25	0.67	40.91705	2
## 29	5.0	14.0	12	190	25	3	1.33	0.67	41.01549	2
## 35	3.0	13.0	4	100	25	3	1.00	0.33	45.81172	2
## 40	2.0	20.0	9	95	100	3	1.30	0.75	36.47151	2
## 42	2.0	12.0	6	95	25	2	1.00	0.67	45.32807	2
## 45	3.0	16.0	11	170	25	3	1.00	1.00	37.13686	2
## 46	3.0	16.0	11	170	25	3	1.00	1.00	34.13976	2
## 47	3.0	17.0	13	160	25	3	1.50	0.67	30.31335	2
## 50	3.0	21.0	7	130	25	3	1.33	0.67	40.69232	2
## 52	1.5	13.5	10	120	25	3	1.25	0.50	30.45084	2
## 53	6.0	11.0	14	260	25	3	1.33	0.67	37.84059	2
## 57	2.0	14.0	6	110	25	3	1.00	0.50	49.51187	2
## 59	5.0	14.0	12	240	25	2	1.33	0.75	39.25920	2
## 60	2.5	10.5	8	140	25	3	1.00	0.50	39.70340	2
## 71	4.0	15.0	14	230	100	3	1.50	1.00	28.59278	2

Display the rows of clust where T_Group is equal to 3

```
clust[clust$T_Group==3,]
```

##		name	mfr	type	calories	protein	fat	sodium	fiber	carbo
## 6	Apple_Cinnamon_Cheerios	G	C		110	2	2	180	1.5	10.5
## 7	Apple_Jacks	K	C		110	2	0	125	1.0	11.0
## 11	Cap'n'Crunch	Q	C		120	1	2	220	0.0	12.0
## 13	Cinnamon_Toast_Crunch	G	C		120	1	3	210	0.0	13.0
## 15	Cocoa_Puffs	G	C		110	1	1	180	0.0	12.0
## 18	Corn_Pops	K	C		110	1	0	90	1.0	13.0
## 19	Count_Chocula	G	C		110	1	1	180	0.0	12.0
## 25	Froot_Loops	K	C		110	2	1	125	1.0	11.0
## 26	Frosted_Flakes	K	C		110	1	0	200	1.0	14.0
## 30	Fruity_Pebbles	P	C		110	1	1	135	0.0	13.0
## 31	Golden_Crisp	P	C		100	2	0	45	0.0	11.0
## 32	Golden_Grahams	G	C		110	1	1	280	0.0	15.0
## 36	Honey_Graham_Ohs	Q	C		120	1	2	220	1.0	12.0
## 37	Honey_Nut_Cheerios	G	C		110	3	1	250	1.5	11.5
## 38	Honey-comb	P	C		110	1	0	180	0.0	14.0
## 43	Lucky_Charms	G	C		110	2	1	180	0.0	12.0
## 48	Multi-Grain_Cheerios	G	C		100	2	1	220	2.0	15.0
## 49	Nut&Honey_Crunch	K	C		120	2	1	190	0.0	15.0
## 67	Smacks	K	C		110	2	1	70	1.0	9.0
## 74	Trix	G	C		110	1	1	140	0.0	13.0
## 77	Wheaties_Honey_Gold	G	C		110	2	1	200	1.0	16.0
##	sugars	potass	vitamins	shelf	weight	cups	rating	T_Group		
## 6	10	70	25	1	1	0.75	29.50954	3		
## 7	14	30	25	2	1	1.00	33.17409	3		
## 11	12	35	25	2	1	0.75	18.04285	3		
## 13	9	45	25	2	1	0.75	19.82357	3		
## 15	13	55	25	2	1	1.00	22.73645	3		
## 18	12	20	25	2	1	1.00	35.78279	3		
## 19	13	65	25	2	1	1.00	22.39651	3		
## 25	13	30	25	2	1	1.00	32.20758	3		
## 26	11	25	25	1	1	0.75	31.43597	3		
## 30	12	25	25	2	1	0.75	28.02576	3		
## 31	15	40	25	1	1	0.88	35.25244	3		
## 32	9	45	25	2	1	0.75	23.80404	3		
## 36	11	45	25	2	1	1.00	21.87129	3		
## 37	10	90	25	1	1	0.75	31.07222	3		
## 38	11	35	25	1	1	1.33	28.74241	3		
## 43	12	55	25	2	1	1.00	26.73451	3		
## 48	6	90	25	1	1	1.00	40.10596	3		
## 49	9	40	25	2	1	0.67	29.92429	3		
## 67	15	40	25	2	1	0.75	31.23005	3		
## 74	12	25	25	2	1	1.00	27.75330	3		
## 77	8	60	25	1	1	0.75	36.18756	3		

Display the rows of clust where T_Group is equal to 4

```
clust[clust$T_Group==4,]
```

##		name	mfr	type	calories	protein	fat	sodium	fiber	carbo
## 9		Bran_Chex	R	C	90	2	1	200	4	15
## 10		Bran_Flakes	P	C	90	3	0	210	5	13
## 12		Cheerios	G	C	110	6	2	290	2	17
## 16		Corn_Chex	R	C	110	2	0	280	0	22
## 17		Corn_Flakes	K	C	100	2	0	290	1	21
## 22		Crispix	K	C	110	2	0	220	1	21
## 24		Double_Chex	R	C	100	2	0	190	1	18
## 33		Grape_Nuts_Flakes	P	C	100	3	1	140	3	15
## 34		Grape-Nuts	P	C	110	3	0	170	3	17
## 39	Just_Right_Crunchy__Nuggets		K	C	110	2	1	170	1	17
## 41		Kix	G	C	110	2	1	260	0	21
## 51		Nutri-grain_Wheat	K	C	90	3	0	170	3	18
## 54		Product_19	K	C	100	3	0	320	1	20
## 62		Rice_Chex	R	C	110	1	0	240	0	23
## 63		Rice_Krispies	K	C	110	2	0	290	0	22
## 68		Special_K	K	C	110	6	0	230	1	16
## 70		Total_Corn_Flakes	G	C	110	2	1	200	0	21
## 72		Total_Whole_Grain	G	C	100	3	1	200	3	16
## 73		Triples	G	C	110	2	1	250	0	21
## 75		Wheat_Chex	R	C	100	3	1	230	3	17
## 76		Wheaties	G	C	100	3	1	200	3	17
##	sugars	potass	vitamins	shelf	weight	cups	rating	T_Group		
## 9	6	125	25	1	1	0.67	49.12025	4		
## 10	5	190	25	3	1	0.67	53.31381	4		
## 12	1	105	25	1	1	1.25	50.76500	4		
## 16	3	25	25	1	1	1.00	41.44502	4		
## 17	2	35	25	1	1	1.00	45.86332	4		
## 22	3	30	25	3	1	1.00	46.89564	4		
## 24	5	80	25	3	1	0.75	44.33086	4		
## 33	5	85	25	3	1	0.88	52.07690	4		
## 34	3	90	25	3	1	0.25	53.37101	4		
## 39	6	60	100	3	1	1.00	36.52368	4		
## 41	3	40	25	2	1	1.50	39.24111	4		
## 51	2	90	25	3	1	1.00	59.64284	4		
## 54	3	45	100	3	1	1.00	41.50354	4		
## 62	2	30	25	1	1	1.13	41.99893	4		
## 63	3	35	25	1	1	1.00	40.56016	4		
## 68	3	55	25	1	1	1.00	53.13132	4		
## 70	3	35	100	3	1	1.00	38.83975	4		
## 72	3	110	100	3	1	1.00	46.65884	4		
## 73	3	60	25	3	1	0.75	39.10617	4		
## 75	3	115	25	1	1	0.67	49.78744	4		
## 76	3	110	25	1	1	1.00	51.59219	4		

Calculate the mean rating for the cereals in cluster 1

```
mean(clust[clust$T_Group==1,"rating"])
```

```
## [1] 73.84446
```

Calculate the mean rating for the cereals in cluster 2

```
mean(clust[clust$T_Group==2,"rating"])
```

```
## [1] 38.26161
```

Calculate the mean rating for the cereals in cluster 3

```
mean(clust[clust$T_Group==3,"rating"])
```

```
## [1] 28.84825
```

Calculate the mean rating for the cereals in cluster 4

```
mean(clust[clust$T_Group==4,"rating"])
```

```
## [1] 46.46513
```

Given that Cluster 1 has the greatest value, it might be selected using the previously provided statistics.
#As a result, Group 1 might be regarded as the cluster associated with a nutritious diet.