

## MVA Midterm

```

#installing all the required packages
install.packages("knitr")

## Installing package into 'C:/Users/vidhi/Documents/R/win-library/3.6'
## (as 'Lib' is unspecified)

## Error in contrib.url(repos, "source"): trying to use CRAN without setting a mirror

library(knitr)
install.packages("rmarkdown")

## Installing package into 'C:/Users/vidhi/Documents/R/win-library/3.6'
## (as 'Lib' is unspecified)

## Error in contrib.url(repos, "source"): trying to use CRAN without setting a mirror

library(rmarkdown)

## Warning: package 'rmarkdown' was built under R version 3.6.3

install.packages("ggplot2")

## Installing package into 'C:/Users/vidhi/Documents/R/win-library/3.6'
## (as 'Lib' is unspecified)

## Error in contrib.url(repos, "source"): trying to use CRAN without setting a mirror

library(ggplot2)

## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 3.6.3

install.packages("factoextra")

## Installing package into 'C:/Users/vidhi/Documents/R/win-library/3.6'
## (as 'Lib' is unspecified)

## Error in contrib.url(repos, "source"): trying to use CRAN without setting a mirror

library(factoextra)

## Warning: package 'factoextra' was built under R version 3.6.3

## Welcome! Want to Learn more? See two factoextra-related books at https://goo.gl/ve3wBa

install.packages("dplyr")

## Installing package into 'C:/Users/vidhi/Documents/R/win-library/3.6'
## (as 'Lib' is unspecified)

## Error in contrib.url(repos, "source"): trying to use CRAN without setting a mirror

library(dplyr)

## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 3.6.3

##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   filter, lag

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

install.packages("GGally")

## Installing package into 'C:/Users/vidhi/Documents/R/win-library/3.6'
## (as 'Lib' is unspecified)

```

```
## Error in contrib.url(repos, "source"): trying to use CRAN without setting a mirror

library(GGally)

## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'GGally':
##   method from
##   +.gg ggplot2

##
## Attaching package: 'GGally'

## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##   nasa

install.packages("cluster", lib="/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.5/Resources/library")

## Warning in install.packages("cluster", lib = "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/
## Versions/3.5/Resources/library"): 'lib = "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/
## Versions/3.5/Resources/library"' is not writable

## Error in install.packages("cluster", lib = "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.5/Resources/library"): unable to install packages

library(cluster)

## Warning: package 'cluster' was built under R version 3.6.3

install.packages("psych", lib="/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.5/Resources/library")

## Warning in install.packages("psych", lib = "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/
## Versions/3.5/Resources/library"): 'lib = "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/
## Versions/3.5/Resources/library"' is not writable

## Error in install.packages("psych", lib = "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.5/Resources/library"): unable to install packages

library(psych)

## Warning: package 'psych' was built under R version 3.6.3

##
## Attaching package: 'psych'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:ggplot2':
##
##   %+%, alpha

##### reading the Protein Consumption dataset and attaching it #####
data<-read.csv("Protein_Consumption.csv", fill = TRUE)
#fill = True is added so that if there are rows which have unequal lengths or there is some missing data then it will fill implicitly
attach(data)

##### Check for the dimensions of the dataset attached #####
dim(data)

## [1] 25 11

#Ans- There are 25 observations and 11 variables
head(data)

##      i..Country Red.Meat White.Meat Egg Milk Fish Cereals Starchy.Foods
## 1      Albania    10      1 1 9 0 42      1
## 2      Austria     9      14 4 20 2 28      4
## 3      Belgium    14      9 4 18 5 27      6
## 4      Bulgaria     8      6 2 8 1 57      1
## 5 Czechoslovakia  10     11 3 13 2 34      5
## 6      Denmark   11     11 4 25 10 22      5
##  Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds Fruits.and.Vegetables Total
## 1              6              2 72
## 2              1              4 86
## 3              2              4 89
## 4              4              4 91
## 5              1              4 83
## 6              1              2 91

tail(data)
```

```
##      i..Country Red.Meat White.Meat Egg Milk Fish Cereals Starchy.Foods
## 20      Sweden      10          8    4  25    8      20          4
## 21  Switzerland      13          8    3  24    2      26          3
## 22 United Kingdom      17          6    5  21    4      24          5
## 23      USSR          9          5    2  17    3      44          6
## 24 West Germany      11          13   4  19    3      19          5
## 25 Yugoslavia          4          5    1  10    1      56          3
##      Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds Fruits.and.Vegetables Total
## 20                          1                2      82
## 21                          2                5      88
## 22                          3                3      88
## 23                          3                3      92
## 24                          2                4      80
## 25                          6                3      89
```

```
#####
```

```
# Q1) Use principal components analysis to investigate the relationships between the countries on the basis of these variables
```

```
##### Performing PCA #####
```

```
View(data)
cor(data[-1])
```

```
##      Red.Meat White.Meat Egg Milk
## Red.Meat      1.00000000 0.18850977 0.57532001 0.5440251
## White.Meat      0.18850977 1.00000000 0.60095535 0.2974816
## Egg            0.57532001 0.60095535 1.00000000 0.6130310
## Milk           0.54402512 0.29748163 0.61303102 1.0000000
## Fish           0.06491072 -0.19719960 0.04780844 0.1624624
## Cereals        -0.50970337 -0.43941908 -0.70131040 -0.5924925
## Starchy.Foods  0.15383673 0.33456770 0.41266333 0.2144917
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds -0.40988882 -0.67214885 -0.59519381 -0.6238357
## Fruits.and.Vegetables -0.06393465 -0.07329308 -0.16392249 -0.3997753
## Total          0.37369919 0.10308602 0.18970028 0.4603542
##      Fish Cereals Starchy.Foods
## Red.Meat      0.06491072 -0.50970337 0.15383673
## White.Meat     -0.19719960 -0.43941908 0.33456770
## Egg           0.04780844 -0.70131040 0.41266333
## Milk          0.16246239 -0.59249246 0.21449173
## Fish          1.00000000 -0.51714759 0.43868411
## Cereals       -0.51714759 1.00000000 -0.57813449
## Starchy.Foods 0.43868411 -0.57813449 1.00000000
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds -0.12226043 0.63605948 -0.49518800
## Fruits.and.Vegetables  0.22948842 0.04229293 0.06835670
## Total         -0.09089592 0.18587578 -0.04418245
##      Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds Fruits.and.Vegetables
## Red.Meat          -0.4098888      -0.06393465
## White.Meat        -0.6721488      -0.07329308
## Egg              -0.5951938      -0.16392249
## Milk             -0.6238357      -0.39977527
## Fish            -0.1222604        0.22948842
## Cereals          0.6360595        0.04229293
## Starchy.Foods    -0.4951880        0.06835670
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds 1.0000000      0.35133227
## Fruits.and.Vegetables  0.3513323      1.00000000
## Total            -0.0812251        0.07201466
##      Total
## Red.Meat      0.37369919
## White.Meat     0.10308602
## Egg           0.18970028
## Milk          0.46035417
## Fish          -0.09089592
## Cereals        0.18587578
## Starchy.Foods -0.04418245
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds -0.08122510
## Fruits.and.Vegetables  0.07201466
## Total         1.00000000
```

```
# Removing the first variable from the dataset as it is a categorical variable
#while the correlation requires quantitative(numerical values)
```

```
data_pca<- prcomp(data[, -1], scale=TRUE)
# scale=TRUE:- the variable means are set to 0, and variances are set to 1
data_pca #the components for all the variables are displayed here
```

```
## Standard deviations (1, .., p=10):
## [1] 2.032257e+00 1.319067e+00 1.144237e+00 1.021544e+00 8.360847e-01
## [6] 6.531975e-01 5.841454e-01 4.366348e-01 3.458098e-01 6.618503e-16
##
## Rotation (n x k) = (10 x 10):
##      PC1      PC2      PC3      PC4
## Red.Meat      -0.3180769 -0.17809245 -0.38142753 -0.039766137
## White.Meat     -0.3140588 -0.11783853 0.36420271 0.538507972
## Egg           -0.4202281 -0.08236350 0.02047575 0.155623651
## Milk          -0.3870300 -0.23356182 -0.19997405 -0.320360929
## Fish          -0.1271598 0.57388821 -0.33003267 -0.304161366
## Cereals        0.4177240 -0.31321549 -0.02354236 0.104798477
## Starchy.Foods -0.2880798 0.41038324 0.05768490 0.150709175
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds 0.4177658 0.04145202 -0.24796403 0.008042093
## Fruits.and.Vegetables  0.1197680 0.34858202 -0.41210384 0.643455476
## Total         -0.1062294 -0.41709540 -0.58081103 0.203145847
##      PC5      PC6      PC7      PC8
```

```
## Red.Meat      0.53138781 -0.393811788  0.42940825 -0.1592276
## White.Meat    -0.09760147  0.309417061  0.09254681 -0.2919567
## Egg           0.26932734 -0.059357751 -0.63995627 -0.2652806
## Milk          -0.15848975  0.307976584 -0.17405921  0.5444724
## Fish          -0.20323386  0.303075844  0.06315829 -0.5200308
## Cereals       -0.29201244 -0.196460437  0.06971238 -0.2001491
## Starchy.Foods -0.42198545 -0.680457657 -0.11769041  0.1889672
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds 0.22507285 -0.087921207 -0.57816932 -0.0829400
## Fruits.and.Vegetables 0.16834367  0.222568384  0.08684392  0.3701826
## Total         -0.47623561 -0.007702046 -0.05178373 -0.1801923
##              PC9      PC10
## Red.Meat      -0.17150487  0.20838019
## White.Meat    -0.46186736  0.22903415
## Egg           0.48098579  0.06827056
## Milk          -0.13218960  0.43456461
## Fish          0.01789764  0.21247753
## Cereals       0.30436394  0.67412235
## Starchy.Foods -0.14706957  0.10134794
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds -0.58938418  0.12362100
## Fruits.and.Vegetables 0.20995988  0.11723988
## Total         -0.04898111 -0.41440004
```

```
summary(data_pca)
```

```
## Importance of components:
##              PC1    PC2    PC3    PC4    PC5    PC6    PC7    PC8
## Standard deviation  2.032 1.319 1.1442 1.0215 0.8361 0.65320 0.58415 0.43663
## Proportion of Variance 0.413 0.174 0.1309 0.1044 0.0699 0.04267 0.03412 0.01906
## Cumulative Proportion 0.413 0.587 0.7179 0.8223 0.8922 0.93485 0.96898 0.98804
##              PC9    PC10
## Standard deviation  0.34581 6.619e-16
## Proportion of Variance 0.01196 0.000e+00
## Cumulative Proportion 1.00000 1.000e+00
```

```
# PC1 is able to restore 41% of the total variance, PC2 has 17% of total variance restored, PC3 has 13%,
#PC4 has 10%, PC5 has almost 7%, PC6 has 4%, PC7 has 3%, PC8 has almost 2% while PC9 has 1% of the total variance restored
```

```
#Conclusion: When I add the variances of 7 Principal Components 95% of the total variance has been restored
#i.e. 95% of the estimated protein consumption comes from these 7 components
#To have a clear idea of choosing the principal components Lets' draw the scree plot and then take a final call
```

```
# sample scores stored in data_pca$x
# singular values (square roots of eigenvalues) stored in data_pca$sdev
# Loadings (eigenvectors) are stored in data_pca$rotation
# variable means stored in data_pca$center
# variable standard deviations stored in data_pca$scale
# A table containing eigenvalues and %'s accounted, follows
```

```
# Eigenvalues are sdev^2
eigen_data<-data_pca$sdev^2
eigen_data
```

```
## [1] 4.130067e+00 1.739939e+00 1.309278e+00 1.043551e+00 6.990377e-01
## [6] 4.266669e-01 3.412258e-01 1.906500e-01 1.195844e-01 4.380459e-31
```

```
#the eigen values have no names to it so we will now assign the names to it
names(eigen_data) <- paste("PC",1:10,sep="")
eigen_data
```

```
##              PC1      PC2      PC3      PC4      PC5      PC6
## 4.130067e+00 1.739939e+00 1.309278e+00 1.043551e+00 6.990377e-01 4.266669e-01
##              PC7      PC8      PC9      PC10
## 3.412258e-01 1.906500e-01 1.195844e-01 4.380459e-31
```

```
sumlambdas<-sum(eigen_data)
sumlambdas
```

```
## [1] 10
```

```
#Calculating the sum of all the eigen values
```

```
propvar <- eigen_data/sumlambdas
propvar
```

```
##              PC1      PC2      PC3      PC4      PC5      PC6
## 4.130067e-01 1.739939e-01 1.309278e-01 1.043551e-01 6.990377e-02 4.266669e-02
##              PC7      PC8      PC9      PC10
## 3.412258e-02 1.906500e-02 1.195844e-02 4.380459e-32
```

```
cumvar_data <- cumsum(propvar)
cumvar_data
```

```
##              PC1      PC2      PC3      PC4      PC5      PC6      PC7      PC8
## 0.4130067 0.5870006 0.7179284 0.8222835 0.8921873 0.9348540 0.9689766 0.9880416
##              PC9      PC10
## 1.0000000 1.0000000
```

```
#Calculating the cumulative sum of proportion of the percentage of total variance
```

```
matlambdas <- rbind(eigen_data,propvar,cumvar_data)
matlambdas
```

```
##          PC1      PC2      PC3      PC4      PC5      PC6
## eigen_data 4.1300672 1.7399386 1.3092782 1.0435513 0.69903765 0.42666693
## propvar    0.4130067 0.1739939 0.1309278 0.1043551 0.06990377 0.04266669
## cumvar_data 0.4130067 0.5870006 0.7179284 0.8222835 0.89218729 0.93485398
##          PC7      PC8      PC9      PC10
## eigen_data 0.34122581 0.1906500 0.11958440 4.380459e-31
## propvar    0.03412258 0.0190650 0.01195844 4.380459e-32
## cumvar_data 0.96897656 0.9880416 1.00000000 1.000000e+00
```

```
#Putting all these values in a matrix format using the row-wise distribution
```

```
# Giving apt names to these variables
rownames(matlambdas)<- c("Eigenvalues","Prop. variance","Cum. prop. variance")
matlambdas
```

```
##          PC1      PC2      PC3      PC4      PC5
## Eigenvalues 4.1300672 1.7399386 1.3092782 1.0435513 0.69903765
## Prop. variance 0.4130067 0.1739939 0.1309278 0.1043551 0.06990377
## Cum. prop. variance 0.4130067 0.5870006 0.7179284 0.8222835 0.89218729
##          PC6      PC7      PC8      PC9      PC10
## Eigenvalues 0.42666693 0.34122581 0.1906500 0.11958440 4.380459e-31
## Prop. variance 0.04266669 0.03412258 0.0190650 0.01195844 4.380459e-32
## Cum. prop. variance 0.93485398 0.96897656 0.9880416 1.00000000 1.000000e+00
```

```
#very big values are displayed in each of these components so I am rounding these values till 4 decimal places
round(matlambdas,4)
```

```
##          PC1      PC2      PC3      PC4      PC5      PC6      PC7      PC8
## Eigenvalues 4.1301 1.7399 1.3093 1.0436 0.6990 0.4267 0.3412 0.1906
## Prop. variance 0.4130 0.1740 0.1309 0.1044 0.0699 0.0427 0.0341 0.0191
## Cum. prop. variance 0.4130 0.5870 0.7179 0.8223 0.8922 0.9349 0.9690 0.9880
##          PC9      PC10
## Eigenvalues 0.1196 0
## Prop. variance 0.0120 0
## Cum. prop. variance 1.0000 1
```

```
summary(data_pca)
```

```
## Importance of components:
##          PC1      PC2      PC3      PC4      PC5      PC6      PC7      PC8
## Standard deviation 2.032 1.319 1.1442 1.0215 0.8361 0.65320 0.58415 0.43663
## Proportion of Variance 0.413 0.174 0.1309 0.1044 0.0699 0.04267 0.03412 0.01906
## Cumulative Proportion 0.413 0.587 0.7179 0.8223 0.8922 0.93485 0.96898 0.98804
##          PC9      PC10
## Standard deviation 0.34581 6.619e-16
## Proportion of Variance 0.01196 0.000e+00
## Cumulative Proportion 1.00000 1.000e+00
```

```
print(data_pca$rotation)
```

```
##          PC1      PC2      PC3      PC4
## Red.Meat -0.3180769 -0.17809245 -0.38142753 -0.039766137
## White.Meat -0.3140588 -0.11783853 0.36420271 0.538507972
## Egg -0.4202281 -0.08236350 0.02047575 0.155623651
## Milk -0.3870300 -0.23356182 -0.19997405 -0.320360929
## Fish -0.1271598 0.57388821 -0.33003267 -0.304161366
## Cereals 0.4177240 -0.31321549 -0.02354236 0.104798477
## Starchy.Foods -0.2880798 0.41038324 0.05768490 0.150709175
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds 0.4177658 0.04145202 -0.24796403 0.008042093
## Fruits.and.Vegetables 0.1197680 0.34858202 -0.41210384 0.643455476
## Total -0.1062294 -0.41709540 -0.58081103 0.203145847
##          PC5      PC6      PC7      PC8
## Red.Meat 0.53138781 -0.393811788 0.42940825 -0.1592276
## White.Meat -0.09760147 0.309417061 0.09254681 -0.2919567
## Egg 0.26932734 -0.059357751 -0.63995627 -0.2652806
## Milk -0.15848975 0.307976584 -0.17405921 0.5444724
## Fish -0.20323386 0.303075844 0.06315829 -0.5200308
## Cereals -0.29201244 -0.196460437 0.06971238 -0.2001491
## Starchy.Foods -0.42198545 -0.680457657 -0.11769041 0.1889672
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds 0.22507285 -0.087921207 -0.57816932 -0.0829400
## Fruits.and.Vegetables 0.16834367 0.222568384 0.08684392 0.3701826
## Total -0.47623561 -0.007702046 -0.05178373 -0.1801923
##          PC9      PC10
## Red.Meat -0.17150487 0.20838019
## White.Meat -0.46186736 0.22903415
## Egg 0.48098579 0.06827056
## Milk -0.13218960 0.43456461
## Fish 0.01789764 0.21247753
## Cereals 0.30436394 0.67412235
## Starchy.Foods -0.14706957 0.10134794
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds -0.58938418 0.12362100
## Fruits.and.Vegetables 0.20995988 0.11723988
## Total -0.04898111 -0.41440004
```

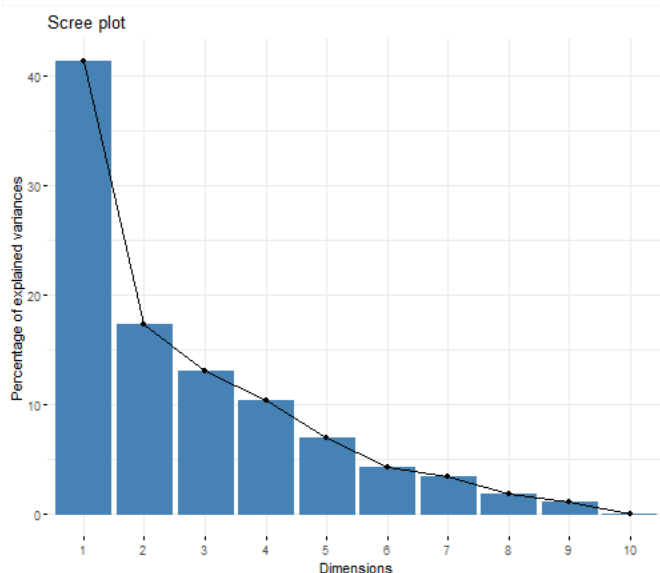
```
# Sample scores stored in data_pca$x
data_pca$x
```

##	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5	PC6
## [1,]	3.5978397	-0.64061101	1.1118946	-1.91119245	1.884437106	-0.37593345
## [2,]	-1.3862854	-0.70991905	1.1613381	0.93107494	-0.009121937	0.75816906
## [3,]	-1.6608482	0.10781730	-0.4231894	0.24680766	0.188016546	-0.91001548
## [4,]	2.9881523	-1.84361307	-0.0730564	0.30616165	-0.134812297	0.29005421
## [5,]	-0.3686147	-0.10141825	1.2155042	0.72202089	-0.062918010	-0.37091750
## [6,]	-2.4923551	0.18474749	-0.2075253	-0.93906831	-0.822177041	0.65204948
## [7,]	-1.2387459	1.58140979	1.9302394	0.77259151	-0.139755937	-0.58954056
## [8,]	-1.7732789	-0.75352175	-0.3644876	-2.28429396	-1.224019848	0.17828822
## [9,]	-1.6448018	-0.30606640	-2.4846910	1.25325810	0.230223125	-0.33223855
## [10,]	2.0943234	-0.61997417	-3.0846378	0.31332068	0.270784604	0.64981699
## [11,]	1.4808993	-0.43978564	1.6090270	1.21709297	-0.143865961	0.11534733
## [12,]	-2.6714332	-1.03848419	-0.2833724	0.15763312	0.181076517	-0.86151844
## [13,]	1.5660043	-0.01064018	-0.5907111	0.54266246	1.069631810	0.77586008
## [14,]	-1.7006997	-0.50438298	0.7596605	0.64321026	0.292062273	0.92348043
## [15,]	-0.8828201	1.28521025	-0.1832152	-1.71931314	-0.439007528	0.41757899
## [16,]	-0.2286613	0.19642466	-0.4058046	1.67696384	-1.334150980	0.08818598
## [17,]	2.0912590	4.41252506	-0.6718598	-0.03434506	-0.291193444	0.33278906
## [18,]	2.6049767	-1.05771521	0.5868844	-0.14252039	-0.533268313	-0.20083289
## [19,]	1.5709389	2.67472726	-0.2892457	0.23912301	0.594881631	-0.60647031
## [20,]	-1.8343339	0.36443676	0.5444138	-1.56417414	0.158327086	0.80195706
## [21,]	-0.9293183	-0.96269089	-0.3476755	0.27836268	0.755554148	0.70844461
## [22,]	-1.9728952	-0.55508144	-0.8727628	-0.60997694	1.396218668	-1.20971357
## [23,]	0.7660628	0.48463412	-0.2720099	-0.40950179	-1.470304012	-1.24044252
## [24,]	-1.6857673	0.30943116	1.2190705	0.55052071	0.810416131	0.20076819
## [25,]	3.7104025	-1.08819138	0.4162119	-0.23641829	-1.227034337	-0.19516642

##	PC7	PC8	PC9	PC10
## [1,]	0.6467777066	0.308209567	-0.344610598	-7.771561e-16
## [2,]	0.0005093868	-0.012933034	0.124176638	-9.471590e-16
## [3,]	0.1534640851	-0.334041295	0.023323758	-3.330669e-16
## [4,]	0.5999541449	-0.762640350	0.674235551	1.665335e-16
## [5,]	0.7878924305	-0.039689570	0.241927022	-6.661338e-16
## [6,]	-0.0364433564	-0.984127670	-0.168254146	-5.551115e-17
## [7,]	-0.0632650200	-0.313388346	0.320254182	-8.881784e-16
## [8,]	-0.0506617637	0.792618282	0.004268287	-6.661338e-16
## [9,]	1.3629405718	-0.176345585	-0.392094989	-4.440892e-16
## [10,]	-1.1867279230	-0.252605939	-0.185325024	-4.440892e-16
## [11,]	-0.8173673169	-0.201792286	-0.496946360	-9.714451e-16
## [12,]	-0.7338089555	0.194588527	-0.047542669	-5.551115e-16
## [13,]	0.0085984337	0.435335074	0.815121519	-8.326673e-16
## [14,]	-0.2530352518	0.088559649	-0.434700410	-1.051242e-15
## [15,]	0.0122896156	0.009259812	0.182509788	-4.718448e-16
## [16,]	-0.0295375727	0.839590880	0.341088667	-7.771561e-16
## [17,]	0.6466024099	-0.205548666	-0.304794550	-1.110223e-15
## [18,]	-0.2135771460	-0.211277632	-0.024663621	-3.677614e-16
## [19,]	-0.9520057576	0.408309790	0.166895175	-1.221245e-15
## [20,]	-0.1459371778	-0.241698086	0.340921291	-6.106227e-16
## [21,]	0.6841927749	0.678069260	-0.252544924	-1.040834e-15
## [22,]	-0.4798955917	-0.365578790	0.224480622	-2.636780e-16
## [23,]	0.3126133335	0.287576242	-0.038575860	-1.110223e-16
## [24,]	-0.0977006735	0.141407912	-0.415483582	-1.110223e-15
## [25,]	-0.1558713867	-0.081857747	-0.353665768	-4.718448e-16

```
fviz_eig(data_pca)
```

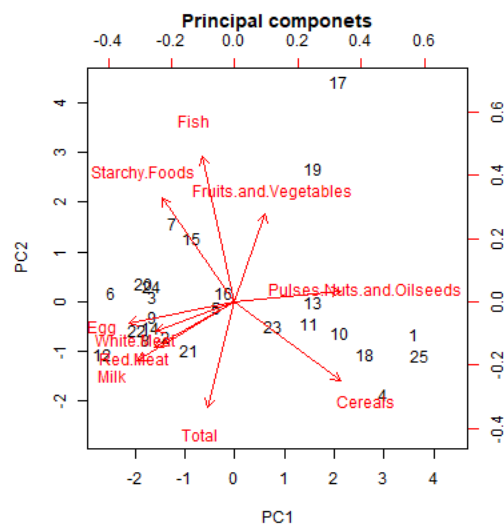


```
summary(data_pca)
```

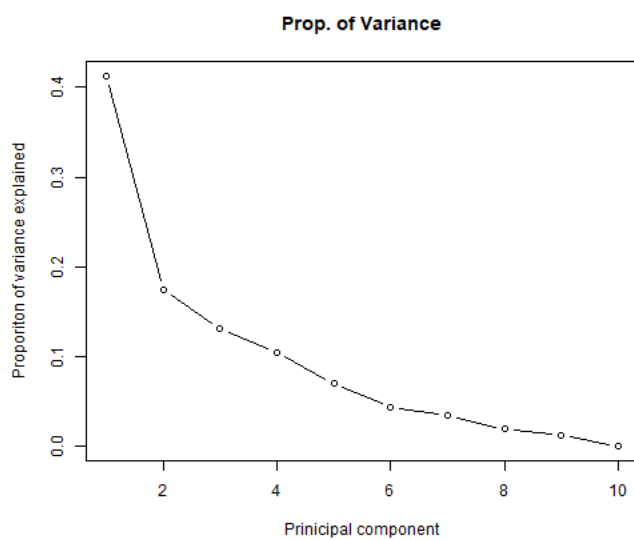
```
## Importance of components:
##
## Standard deviation      2.032 1.319 1.1442 1.0215 0.8361 0.65320 0.58415 0.43663
## Proportion of Variance 0.413 0.174 0.1309 0.1044 0.0699 0.04267 0.03412 0.01906
```

```
## Cumulative Proportion 0.413 0.587 0.7179 0.8223 0.8922 0.93485 0.96898 0.98804
## PC9 PC10
## Standard deviation 0.34581 6.619e-16
## Proportion of Variance 0.01196 0.000e+00
## Cumulative Proportion 1.00000 1.000e+00
```

```
## Plot a biplot to view components on n-dimensional plane
biplot(data_pca, scale = 0, main = 'Principal componets')
```



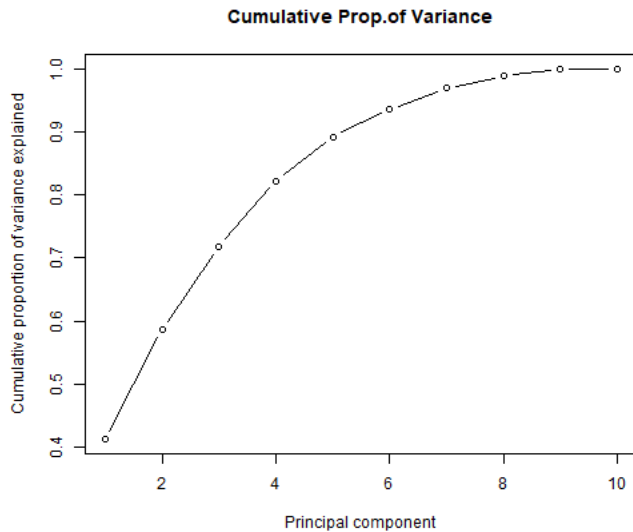
```
plot(propvar, xlab = 'Principial component',ylab = 'Proporiton of variance explained',type = 'b', main = 'Prop. of Variance')
```



```
#The optimum number of components are ~ 6 i.e PC1 : PC6
```

```
# cumulative scree plot
```

```
plot(cumvar_data,xlab = 'Principal component',ylab = 'Cumulative proportion of variance explained',type = 'b', main = 'Cumulative Prop.of Variance')
```



```
#Approx: ~ 92% of the variance is explained by 6 components i.e PC1 to PC6
##### End of PCA #####
# Conclusion: PCA is a dimension -reduction tool that can be used to reduce a large set
# of variables to a small set that still contains most of the information in the large set.
# From the above scree plot I am concluding that I would want to consider
# the first 6 principal components as they help in restoring 92% of the total variance
# i.e the first 6 components will contribute to maximum average protein consumption (in grams per person per day)
#####

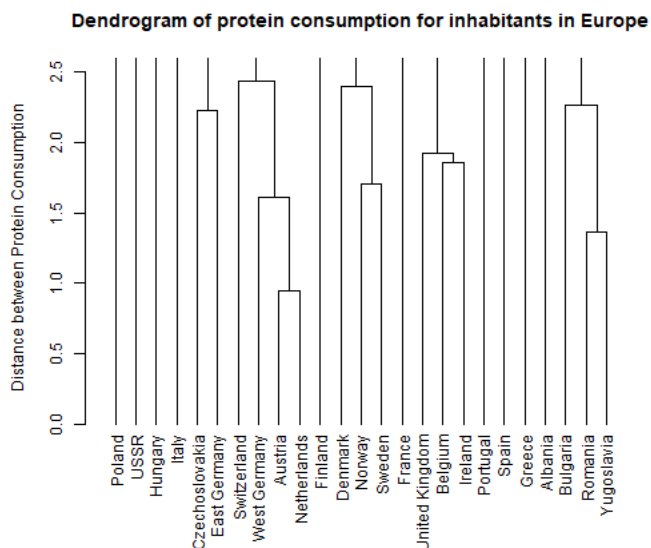
#Q2) Carry out cluster analysis to study relation between countries on their diet
##### Clustering Analysis #####

data1<- read.csv("Protein_Consumption.csv", row.names=1, fill = TRUE)
matstd.prot<-scale(data1)

# Creating a (Euclidean) distance matrix of the standardized data
dist.prot <- dist(matstd.prot, method="euclidean")

# Invoking hclust command (cluster analysis by single linkage method)
clusprot.nn <- hclust(dist.prot)

# Plotting vertical dendrogram
# create extra margin room in the dendrogram, on the bottom (Protein consumption' Labels)
par(mar=c(6, 4, 4, 2) + 0.1)
plot(as.dendrogram(clusprot.nn),ylab="Distance between Protein Consumption",ylim=c(0,2.5),main="Dendrogram of protein consumption for inhabitants in Eur
```



```
#####

# take a random sample of size 15 from a dataset of data1
# sample without replacement
mysample <- data1[sample(1:nrow(data1),15,replace=FALSE),]

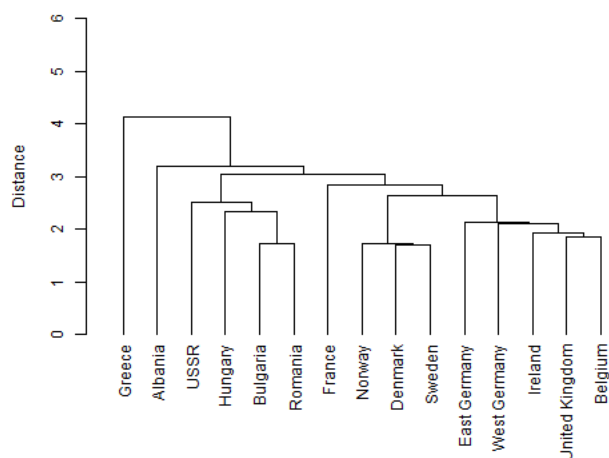
# Standardizing the data with scale()
matstd.loan<- scale(mysample)
# Creating a (Euclidean) distance matrix of the standardized data
dist.employ <- dist(matstd.loan, method="euclidean")
# Invoking hclust command (cluster analysis by single linkage method)
clusemploy.nn <- hclust(dist.employ, method = "single")
```



```
#Plotting

# Create extra margin room in the dendrogram, on the bottom (Loan Labels)
par(mar=c(8, 4, 4, 2) + 0.1)
# Object "clusemploy.nn" is converted into a object of class "dendrogram"
# in order to allow better flexibility in the (vertical) dendrogram plotting.
plot(as.dendrogram(clusemploy.nn),ylab="Distance",ylim=c(0,6),
     main="Dendrogram.")
```

Dendrogram.



```
##### Agne Function #####
```

```
# We will use agnes function as it allows us to select option for data standardization, the distance measure and clustering algorithm in one single func
```

```
(agn.employ <- agnes(mysample, metric="euclidean", stand=TRUE, method = "single"))
```

```
## Call:      agnes(x = mysample, metric = "euclidean", stand = TRUE, method = "single")
```

```
## Agglomerative coefficient: 0.4640585
```

```
## Order of objects:
```

```
## [1] West Germany      Ireland      United Kingdom Belgium      East Germany
## [6] Denmark              Sweden      Norway      USSR      Bulgaria
## [11] Romania              Hungary      France      Albania      Greece
```

```
## Height (summary):
```

```
##   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##  2.103  2.352   2.739   3.034   3.640   5.226
```

```
##
```

```
## Available components:
```

```
## [1] "order"  "height"  "ac"      "merge"   "diss"    "call"
## [7] "method" "order.lab" "data"
```

```
# Description of cluster merging
```

```
agn.employ$merge
```

```
##      [,1] [,2]
```

```
## [1,]  -2  -4
```

```
## [2,]   1 -14
```

```
## [3,] -10 -11
```

```
## [4,]  -7  -8
```

```
## [5,]  -6   4
```

```
## [6,]  -1   5
```

```
## [7,]   6 -13
```

```
## [8,]   3 -15
```

```
## [9,]  -5   8
```

```
## [10,]   7   2
```

```
## [11,]  10   9
```

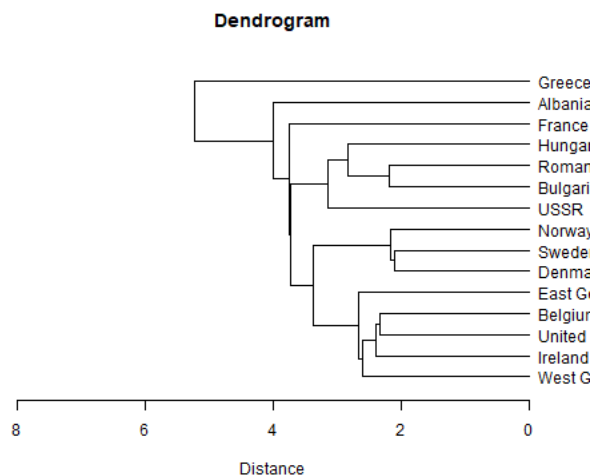
```
## [12,]  11  -9
```

```
## [13,]  12 -12
```

```
## [14,]  13  -3
```

```
#Dendrogram
```

```
plot(as.dendrogram(agn.employ), xlab= "Distance",xlim=c(8,0),
     horiz = TRUE,main="Dendrogram")
```



```
#Interactive Plots
plot(agn.employ,ask=TRUE)
```

```
## Error in menu(tmenu, title = "\nMake a plot selection (or 0 to exit):\n"): menu() cannot be used non-interactively
```

```
#####
```

```
##### K-means #####
```

```
# Standardizing the data with scale()
```

```
matstd.employ <- scale(data1)
```

```
# K-means, k=2, 3, 4, 5
```

```
# Centers (k's) are numbers thus, 10 random sets are chosen
```

```
(kmeans2.employ <- kmeans(matstd.employ,2,nstart = 10))
```

```
## K-means clustering with 2 clusters of sizes 15, 10
```

```
##
```

```
## Cluster means:
```

```
##   Red.Meat White.Meat      Egg      Milk      Fish      Cereals
## 1  0.470114  0.5203925  0.5859237  0.5804736  0.1306304 -0.6103377
## 2 -0.705171 -0.7805887 -0.8788855 -0.8707105 -0.1959456  0.9155065
##   Starchy.Foods Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds Fruits.and.Vegetables      Total
## 1    0.3866381      -0.6999903      -0.2088932  0.1300177
## 2   -0.5799572      1.0499854      0.3133398 -0.1950266
```

```
## Clustering vector:
```

```
##   Albania      Austria      Belgium      Bulgaria Czechoslovakia
##      2          1          1          2          1
## Denmark East Germany Finland      France      Greece
##      1          1          1          1          2
## Hungary      Ireland      Italy      Netherlands Norway
##      2          1          2          1          1
## Poland      Portugal      Romania      Spain      Sweden
##      1          2          2          2          1
## Switzerland United Kingdom      USSR West Germany Yugoslavia
##      1          1          2          1          2
```

```
## Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:
```

```
## [1] 72.91145 82.27613
## (between_SS / total_SS = 35.3 %)
```

```
## Available components:
```

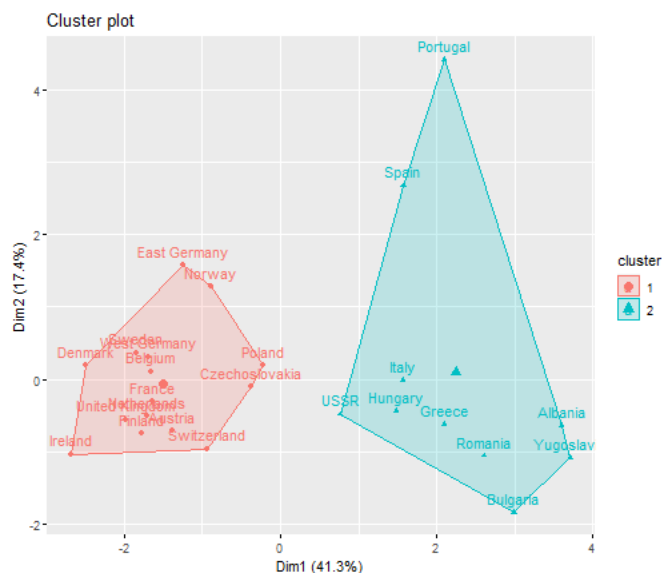
```
## [1] "cluster"      "centers"      "totss"      "withinss"      "tot.withinss"
## [6] "betweenss"    "size"        "iter"      "ifault"
```

```
# Computing the percentage of variation accounted for. Two clusters
```

```
perc.var.2 <- round(100*(1 - kmeans2.employ$betweenss/kmeans2.employ$totss),1)
names(perc.var.2) <- "Perc. 2 clus"
perc.var.2
```

```
## Perc. 2 clus
##      64.7
```

```
fviz_cluster(kmeans2.employ,data=matstd.employ)
```



# Conclusion: Only 2 clusters are formed but the % of variance is 65%

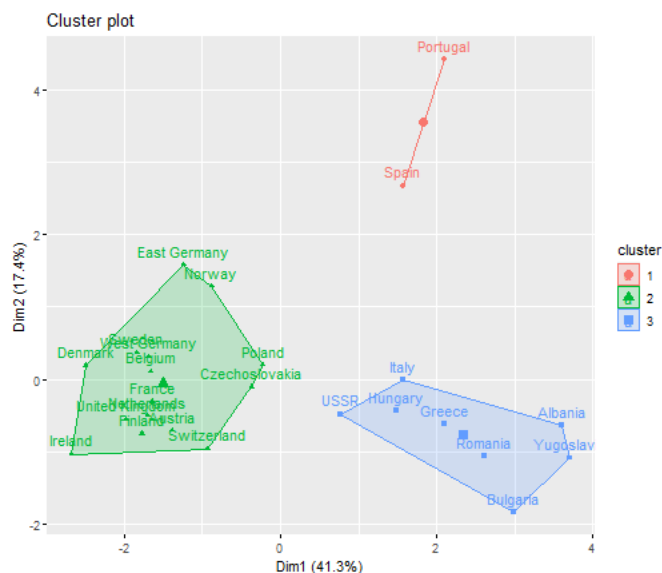
# Computing the percentage of variation accounted for. Three clusters  
(kmeans3.employ <- kmeans(matstd.employ,3,nstart = 10))

```
## K-means clustering with 3 clusters of sizes 2, 15, 8
##
## Cluster means:
##   Red.Meat White.Meat   Egg      Milk      Fish   Cereals
## 1 -0.9696102 -1.1815761 -0.9685677 -1.4483663  1.7923261 -0.3923599
## 2  0.4701140  0.5203925  0.5859237  0.5804736  0.1306304 -0.6103377
## 3 -0.6390612 -0.6803419 -0.8564649 -0.7262965 -0.6930136  1.2424732
##   Starchy.Foods Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds Fruits.and.Vegetables   Total
## 1    0.9907602                1.1985682                1.72336879 -1.4508795
## 2    0.3866381                -0.6999903                -0.20889319  0.1300177
## 3   -0.9726366                1.0128397                -0.03916747  0.1189367
##
## Clustering vector:
##   Albania      Austria      Belgium      Bulgaria Czechoslovakia
##         3          2          2          3          2
##   Denmark East Germany      Finland      France      Greece
##         2          2          2          2          3
##   Hungary      Ireland      Italy      Netherlands      Norway
##         3          2          3          2          2
##   Poland      Portugal      Romania      Spain      Sweden
##         2          1          3          1          2
##   Switzerland United Kingdom      USSR West Germany      Yugoslavia
##         2          2          3          2          3
##
## Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:
## [1]  4.167026 72.911454 47.382187
## (between_SS / total_SS = 48.1 %)
##
## Available components:
##
## [1] "cluster"      "centers"      "totss"        "withinss"     "tot.withinss"
## [6] "betweenss"    "size"         "iter"         "ifault"
```

```
perc.var.3 <- round(100*(1 - kmeans3.employ$betweenss/kmeans3.employ$totss),1)
names(perc.var.3) <- "Perc. 3 clus"
perc.var.3
```

```
## Perc. 3 clus
##      51.9
```

```
fviz_cluster(kmeans3.employ,data=matstd.employ)
```



#Conclusion: Three clusters with 52% of the variance is restored and there are three separate groups which are visible

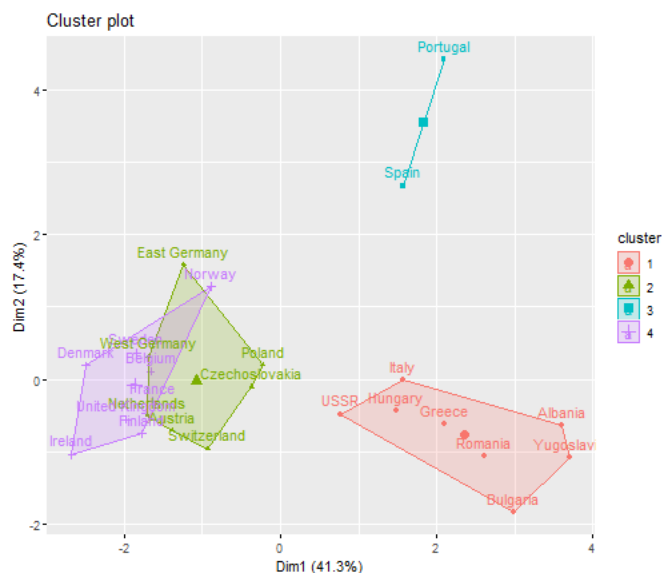
# Computing the percentage of variation accounted for. Four clusters  
(kmeans4.employ <- kmeans(matstd.employ,4,nstart = 10))

```
## K-means clustering with 4 clusters of sizes 8, 7, 2, 8
##
## Cluster means:
##   Red.Meat White.Meat   Egg   Milk   Fish   Cereals
## 1 -0.63906125 -0.68034187 -0.8564649 -0.7262965 -0.6930136 1.2424732
## 2 -0.02518468 1.09068558 0.4407239 0.1618241 -0.4100039 -0.4702091
## 3 -0.96961017 -1.18157605 -0.9685677 -1.4483663 1.7923261 -0.3923599
## 4 0.90350039 0.02138599 0.7129734 0.9467920 0.6036854 -0.7329502
##   Starchy.Foods Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds Fruits.and.Vegetables   Total
## 1 -0.9726366 1.0128397 -0.03916747 0.1189367
## 2 0.3003350 -0.7471594 0.19397225 -0.2372401
## 3 0.9907602 1.1985682 1.72336879 -1.4508795
## 4 0.4621534 -0.6587173 -0.56140044 0.4513683
##
## Clustering vector:
##   Albania   Austria   Belgium   Bulgaria Czechoslovakia
##   1         2         4         1         2
##   Denmark East Germany Finland   France   Greece
##   4         2         4         4         1
##   Hungary   Ireland   Italy   Netherlands Norway
##   1         4         1         2         4
##   Poland   Portugal   Romania   Spain   Sweden
##   2         3         1         3         4
##   Switzerland United Kingdom USSR West Germany Yugoslavia
##   2         4         1         2         1
##
## Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:
## [1] 47.382187 20.027050 4.167026 34.697369
## (between_SS / total_SS = 55.7 %)
##
## Available components:
##
## [1] "cluster" "centers" "totss" "withinss" "tot.withinss"
## [6] "betweenss" "size" "iter" "ifault"
```

```
perc.var.4 <- round(100*(1 - kmeans4.employ$betweenss/kmeans4.employ$totss),1)
names(perc.var.4) <- "Perc. 4 clus"
perc.var.4
```

```
## Perc. 4 clus
##      44.3
```

```
fviz_cluster(kmeans4.employ,data=matstd.employ)
```



# Conclusion: 4 clusters and 44% of the variance is stored in these clusters and there is an overlap

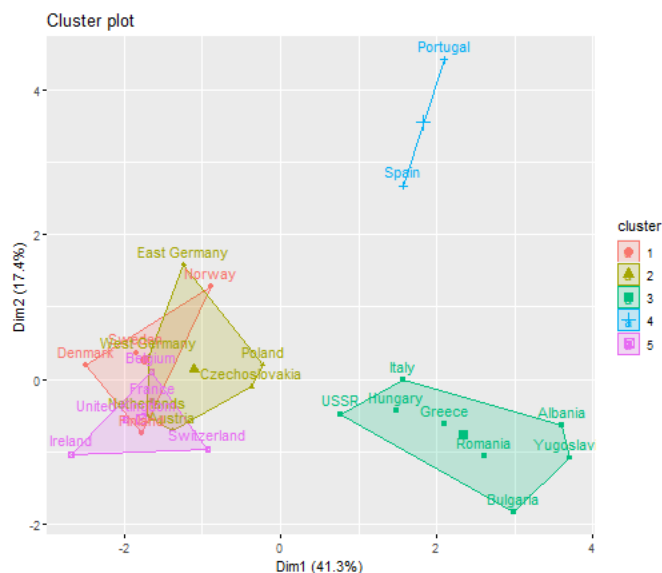
# Computing the percentage of variation accounted for. Five clusters  
(kmeans5.employ <- kmeans(matstd.employ,5,nstart = 10))

```
## K-means clustering with 5 clusters of sizes 4, 6, 8, 2, 5
##
## Cluster means:
##   Red.Meat White.Meat   Egg      Milk      Fish      Cereals
## 1  0.05876425 -0.1791077  0.3766652  1.33424402  1.2160155 -0.8691863
## 2 -0.18608680  1.1797939  0.5261355  0.03099617 -0.3688388 -0.4529093
## 3 -0.63906125 -0.6803419 -0.8564649 -0.72629651 -0.6930136  1.2424732
## 4 -0.96961017 -1.1815761 -0.9685677 -1.44836627  1.7923261 -0.3923599
## 5  1.58663483  0.2887109  0.8250762  0.63683030 -0.1383146 -0.5921729
##   Starchy.Foods Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds Fruits.and.Vegetables      Total
## 1    0.2356076                -0.9063553                -1.14891253  0.06353138
## 2    0.4873252                -0.7825363                0.15666989 -0.31814941
## 3   -0.9726366                1.0128397                -0.03916747  0.11893666
## 4    0.9907602                1.1985682                1.72336879 -1.45087949
## 5    0.3866381                -0.4358430                0.10444659  0.72100732
##
## Clustering vector:
##   Albania      Austria      Belgium      Bulgaria Czechoslovakia
##         3         2         5         3         2
##   Denmark East Germany      Finland      France      Greece
##         1         2         1         5         3
##   Hungary      Ireland      Italy      Netherlands      Norway
##         3         5         3         2         1
##   Poland      Portugal      Romania      Spain      Sweden
##         2         4         3         4         1
##   Switzerland United Kingdom      USSR      West Germany      Yugoslavia
##         5         5         3         2         3
##
## Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:
## [1]  7.849041 15.642697 47.382187  4.167026 15.011394
## (between_SS / total_SS =  62.5 %)
##
## Available components:
##
## [1] "cluster"      "centers"      "totss"      "withinss"      "tot.withinss"
## [6] "betweenss"    "size"        "iter"      "ifault"
```

```
perc.var.5 <- round(100*(1 - kmeans5.employ$betweenss/kmeans5.employ$totss),1)
names(perc.var.5) <- "Perc. 5 clus"
perc.var.5
```

```
## Perc. 5 clus
##      37.5
```

```
fviz_cluster(kmeans5.employ,data=matstd.employ)
```



#Conclusion: 5 clusters with 37.5% of the total variance is restored and the clusters are overlapping

##### END of Clustering #####

# Conclusion: Clustering is an exploratory data analysis technique which helps in identifying  
# subgroups within the dataset. When I select 4 clusters there is an overlap between the clusters and  
#the percentage of variance restored is also only 44% but when I cluster for 3 there are clearly  
# three separate groups formed and 52% of the total variance is restored.  
# Hence, I will chose 3 clusters in our problem statement where those countries in Europe who have  
# similar consumption of protein are placed in the same groups.

#####

# Q3) Identify the important factors underlying the observed variables  
# and examine the relationships between the countries with respect to these factors

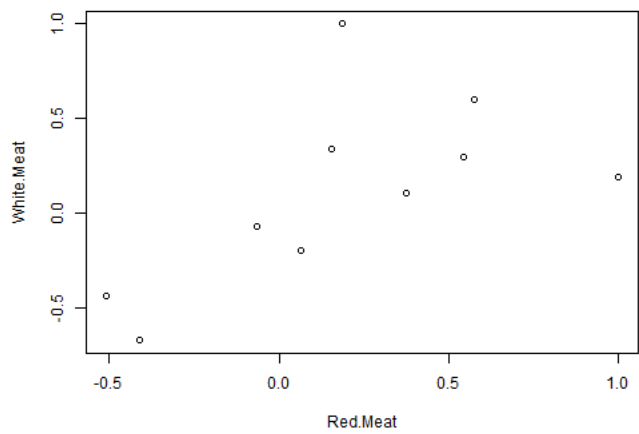
##### Factor Analysis #####

#calculating the correlation matrix for all the numeric data in our dataset

```
corrm.emp = cor(data1)
corrm.emp
```

	Red.Meat	White.Meat	Egg	Milk
## Red.Meat	1.00000000	0.18850977	0.57532001	0.5440251
## White.Meat	0.18850977	1.00000000	0.60095535	0.2974816
## Egg	0.57532001	0.60095535	1.00000000	0.6130310
## Milk	0.54402512	0.29748163	0.61303102	1.00000000
## Fish	0.06491072	-0.19719960	0.04780844	0.1624624
## Cereals	-0.50970337	-0.43941908	-0.70131040	-0.5924925
## Starchy.Foods	0.15383673	0.33456770	0.41266333	0.2144917
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds	-0.40988882	-0.67214885	-0.59519381	-0.6238357
## Fruits.and.Vegetables	-0.06393465	-0.07329308	-0.16392249	-0.3997752
## Total	0.37369919	0.10308602	0.18970028	0.46035417
##	Fish	Cereals	Starchy.Foods	
## Red.Meat	0.06491072	-0.50970337	0.15383673	
## White.Meat	-0.19719960	-0.43941908	0.33456770	
## Egg	0.04780844	-0.70131040	0.41266333	
## Milk	0.16246239	-0.59249246	0.21449173	
## Fish	1.00000000	-0.51714759	0.43868411	
## Cereals	-0.51714759	1.00000000	-0.57813449	
## Starchy.Foods	0.43868411	-0.57813449	1.00000000	
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds	-0.12226043	0.63605948	-0.49518800	
## Fruits.and.Vegetables	0.22948842	0.04229293	0.06835670	
## Total	-0.09089592	0.18587578	-0.04418245	
##	Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds	Fruits.and.Vegetables		
## Red.Meat	-0.40988882	-0.06393465		
## White.Meat	-0.67214885	-0.07329308		
## Egg	-0.59519381	-0.16392249		
## Milk	-0.6238357	-0.39977527		
## Fish	-0.1222604	0.22948842		
## Cereals	0.6360595	0.04229293		
## Starchy.Foods	-0.4951880	0.06835670		
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds	1.0000000	0.35133227		
## Fruits.and.Vegetables	0.3513323	1.00000000		
## Total	-0.0812251	0.07201466		
##	Total			
## Red.Meat	0.37369919			
## White.Meat	0.10308602			
## Egg	0.18970028			
## Milk	0.46035417			
## Fish	-0.09089592			
## Cereals	0.18587578			
## Starchy.Foods	-0.04418245			
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds	-0.08122510			
## Fruits.and.Vegetables	0.07201466			
## Total	1.00000000			

```
plot(corrm.emp)
```

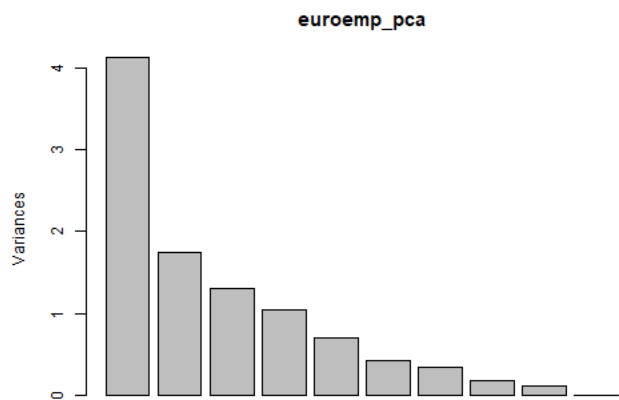


```
#this is the correlation plot

#calculating the PCA and plotting these variances
euroemp_pca <- prcomp(data1, scale=TRUE)
summary(euroemp_pca)

## Importance of components:
##          PC1      PC2      PC3      PC4      PC5      PC6      PC7      PC8
## Standard deviation  2.032  1.319  1.1442  1.0215  0.8361  0.65320  0.58415  0.43663
## Proportion of Variance 0.413  0.174  0.1309  0.1044  0.0699  0.04267  0.03412  0.01906
## Cumulative Proportion 0.413  0.587  0.7179  0.8223  0.8922  0.93485  0.96898  0.98804
##          PC9      PC10
## Standard deviation  0.34581  6.619e-16
## Proportion of Variance 0.01196  0.000e+00
## Cumulative Proportion 1.00000  1.000e+00

plot(euroemp_pca)
```



```
#Looks Like Pc1, pc2, pc3,pc4,pc5 restores maximum of variance

# A table containing eigenvalues and %'s accounted, follows.
# Eigenvalues are the sdev^2
(eigen_euroemp <- round(euroemp_pca$sdev^2,2))

## [1] 4.13 1.74 1.31 1.04 0.70 0.43 0.34 0.19 0.12 0.00

names(eigen_euroemp) <- paste("PC",1:10,sep="")
eigen_euroemp

## PC1 PC2 PC3 PC4 PC5 PC6 PC7 PC8 PC9 PC10
## 4.13 1.74 1.31 1.04 0.70 0.43 0.34 0.19 0.12 0.00
```

```

sumlambdas <- sum(eigen_euroemp)
sumlambdas

## [1] 10

propvar <- round(eigen_euroemp/sumlambdas,2)
propvar

## PC1 PC2 PC3 PC4 PC5 PC6 PC7 PC8 PC9 PC10
## 0.41 0.17 0.13 0.10 0.07 0.04 0.03 0.02 0.01 0.00

cumvar_euroemp <- cumsum(propvar)
cumvar_euroemp

## PC1 PC2 PC3 PC4 PC5 PC6 PC7 PC8 PC9 PC10
## 0.41 0.58 0.71 0.81 0.88 0.92 0.95 0.97 0.98 0.98

matlambdas <- rbind(eigen_euroemp,propvar,cumvar_euroemp)
matlambdas

##          PC1 PC2 PC3 PC4 PC5 PC6 PC7 PC8 PC9 PC10
## eigen_euroemp 4.13 1.74 1.31 1.04 0.70 0.43 0.34 0.19 0.12 0.00
## propvar      0.41 0.17 0.13 0.10 0.07 0.04 0.03 0.02 0.01 0.00
## cumvar_euroemp 0.41 0.58 0.71 0.81 0.88 0.92 0.95 0.97 0.98 0.98

rownames(matlambdas) <- c("Eigenvalues","Prop. variance","Cum. prop. variance")
rownames(matlambdas)

## [1] "Eigenvalues"          "Prop. variance"          "Cum. prop. variance"

eigvec.emp <- euroemp_pca$rotation
print(euroemp_pca)

## Standard deviations (1, .., p=10):
## [1] 2.032257e+00 1.319067e+00 1.144237e+00 1.021544e+00 8.360847e-01
## [6] 6.531975e-01 5.841454e-01 4.366348e-01 3.458098e-01 6.618503e-16
##
## Rotation (n x k) = (10 x 10):
##          PC1          PC2          PC3          PC4
## Red.Meat      -0.3180769 -0.17809245 -0.38142753 -0.039766137
## White.Meat    -0.3140588 -0.11783853  0.36420271  0.538507972
## Egg           -0.4202281 -0.08236350  0.02047575  0.155623651
## Milk          -0.3870300 -0.23356182 -0.19997405 -0.320360929
## Fish          -0.1271598  0.57388821 -0.33003267 -0.304161366
## Cereals       0.4177240 -0.31321549 -0.02354236  0.104798477
## Starchy.Foods -0.2880798  0.41038324  0.05768490  0.150709175
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds 0.4177658  0.04145202 -0.24796403  0.008042093
## Fruits.and.Vegetables 0.1197680  0.34858202 -0.41210384  0.643455476
## Total        -0.1062294 -0.41709540 -0.58081103  0.203145847
##          PC5          PC6          PC7          PC8
## Red.Meat      0.53138781 -0.393811788  0.42940825 -0.1592276
## White.Meat    -0.09760147  0.309417061  0.09254681 -0.2919567
## Egg           0.26932734 -0.059357751 -0.63995627 -0.2652806
## Milk          -0.15848975  0.307976584 -0.17405921  0.5444724
## Fish          -0.20323386  0.303075844  0.06315829 -0.5200308
## Cereals       -0.29201244 -0.196460437  0.06971238 -0.2001491
## Starchy.Foods -0.42198545 -0.680457657 -0.11769041  0.1889672
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds 0.22507285 -0.087921207 -0.57816932 -0.0829400
## Fruits.and.Vegetables 0.16834367  0.222568384  0.08684392  0.3701826
## Total        -0.47623561 -0.007702046 -0.05178373 -0.1801923
##          PC9          PC10
## Red.Meat      -0.17150487  0.20838019
## White.Meat    -0.46186736  0.22903415
## Egg           0.48098579  0.06827056
## Milk          -0.13218960  0.43456461
## Fish           0.01789764  0.21247753
## Cereals       0.30436394  0.67412235
## Starchy.Foods -0.14706957  0.10134794
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds -0.58938418  0.12362100
## Fruits.and.Vegetables 0.20995988  0.11723988
## Total        -0.04898111 -0.41440004

#Taking the first five PCs to generate linear combinations for all the variables
pcafactors.emp <- eigvec.emp[,1:5]
pcafactors.emp

##          PC1          PC2          PC3          PC4
## Red.Meat      -0.3180769 -0.17809245 -0.38142753 -0.039766137
## White.Meat    -0.3140588 -0.11783853  0.36420271  0.538507972
## Egg           -0.4202281 -0.08236350  0.02047575  0.155623651
## Milk          -0.3870300 -0.23356182 -0.19997405 -0.320360929
## Fish          -0.1271598  0.57388821 -0.33003267 -0.304161366
## Cereals       0.4177240 -0.31321549 -0.02354236  0.104798477
## Starchy.Foods -0.2880798  0.41038324  0.05768490  0.150709175
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds 0.4177658  0.04145202 -0.24796403  0.008042093

```



```
## Fruits.and.Vegetables    0.1197680  0.34858202 -0.41210384  0.643455476
## Total                   -0.1062294 -0.41709540 -0.58081103  0.203145847
##                          PC5
## Red.Meat                 0.53138781
## White.Meat               -0.09760147
## Egg                     0.26932734
## Milk                    -0.15848975
## Fish                    -0.20323386
## Cereals                 -0.29201244
## Starchy.Foods           -0.42198545
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds 0.22507285
## Fruits.and.Vegetables    0.16834367
## Total                   -0.47623561
```

```
# Multiplying each column of the eigenvector's matrix by the square-root of the corresponding eigenvalue in order to get the factor loadings
unrot.fact.emp <- sweep(pcafactors.emp,MARGIN=2,euroemp_pca$sdev[1:5],`*`)
unrot.fact.emp
```

```
##                          PC1      PC2      PC3      PC4
## Red.Meat                -0.6464140 -0.2349159 -0.43644348 -0.040622842
## White.Meat              -0.6382482 -0.1554370  0.41673420  0.550109362
## Egg                    -0.8540114 -0.1086430  0.02342911  0.158976342
## Milk                   -0.7865443 -0.3080838 -0.22881770 -0.327262651
## Fish                   -0.2584213  0.7569972 -0.37763557 -0.310714091
## Cereals                 0.8489223 -0.4131523 -0.02693804  0.107056211
## Starchy.Foods          -0.5854521  0.5413231  0.06600519  0.153955990
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds 0.8490074  0.0546780 -0.28372960  0.008215348
## Fruits.and.Vegetables   0.2433992  0.4598032 -0.47154445  0.657317811
## Total                  -0.2158855 -0.5501769 -0.66458545  0.207522336
##                          PC5
## Red.Meat                 0.44428523
## White.Meat              -0.08160309
## Egg                     0.22518048
## Milk                   -0.13251086
## Fish                   -0.16992073
## Cereals                 -0.24414713
## Starchy.Foods          -0.35281559
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds 0.18817997
## Fruits.and.Vegetables   0.14074957
## Total                  -0.39817332
```

```
# Computing communalities
communalities.emp <- rowSums(unrot.fact.emp^2)
communalities.emp
```

```
##          Red.Meat          White.Meat          Egg
##          0.8625590          0.9144681          0.8176674
##          Milk          Fish          Cereals
##          0.8905850          0.9078512          0.9631584
##          Starchy.Foods Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds Fruits.and.Vegetables
##          0.7883228          0.8397850          0.9448934
##          Total
##          0.9925825
```

```
# Performing the varimax rotation. The default in the varimax function is norm=TRUE thus, Kaiser normalization is carried out
rot.fact.emp <- varimax(unrot.fact.emp)
View(unrot.fact.emp)
rot.fact.emp
```

```
## $loadings
##
## Loadings:
##          PC1      PC2      PC3      PC4      PC5
## Red.Meat                -0.936 -0.124          -0.228      0.897
## White.Meat              -0.588          -0.103      0.150
## Egg                    -0.233  0.243 -0.427 -0.521  0.671
## Milk                   0.180  0.923          -0.521  0.568
## Fish                   0.419 -0.559 -0.252          -0.634
## Cereals                 -0.550  0.695
## Starchy.Foods          0.709 -0.259          0.412 -0.309
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds          0.156      0.955
## Fruits.and.Vegetables          -0.977      0.168
## Total
##
##          PC1      PC2      PC3      PC4      PC5
## SS loadings  2.299  1.830  1.268  1.386  2.139
## Proportion Var 0.230  0.183  0.127  0.139  0.214
## Cumulative Var 0.230  0.413  0.540  0.678  0.892
##
## $rotmat
##          [,1]      [,2]      [,3]      [,4]      [,5]
## [1,]  0.6255823 -0.3589826  0.1399026  0.2682405 -0.6230992
## [2,]  0.0252904  0.7722244  0.4833311  0.3851547 -0.1451784
## [3,] -0.4909586 -0.2604259  0.6394138 -0.3857373 -0.3653693
## [4,] -0.5631966 -0.2793097 -0.1587512  0.7523791 -0.1162730
## [5,]  0.2231063 -0.3591174  0.5592552  0.2546280  0.6660754
```

```
#The print method of varimax omits loadings less than abs(0.1). In order to display all the loadings, it is necessary to ask explicitly the contents of
fact.load.emp <- rot.fact.emp$loadings[1:5,1:5]
fact.load.emp
```

```
##          PC1          PC2          PC3          PC4          PC5
## Red.Meat -0.07404907  0.01610055 -0.22812738 -0.01295720  0.8969986
## White.Meat -0.93583294 -0.12378641 -0.03092196  0.00129115  0.1496794
## Egg        -0.58780050  0.09130706 -0.05631238 -0.10301458  0.6708487
## Milk       -0.23275046  0.24303057 -0.42740930 -0.52134596  0.5682148
## Fish       0.17996718  0.92349352  0.04255822  0.09086870  0.1120465
```

```
#Computing the rotated factor scores for the 25 European Countries.
scale.emp <- scale(data1)
scale.emp
```

```
##          Red.Meat White.Meat      Egg      Milk      Fish
## Albania      0.05876425 -1.84988830 -1.86538958 -1.16658295 -1.23330478
## Austria     -0.23505701  1.62533538  0.82507616  0.38322532 -0.65699414
## Belgium      1.23404931  0.28871089  0.82507616  0.10144200  0.20747183
## Bulgaria     -0.52887828 -0.51326380 -0.96856767 -1.30747461 -0.94514946
## Czechoslovakia 0.05876425  0.82336069 -0.07174575 -0.60301630 -0.65699414
## Denmark      0.35258552  0.82336069  0.82507616  1.08768362  1.64824845
## East Germany -0.52887828  1.09068558  0.82507616 -0.88479963  0.20747183
## Finland      0.05876425 -0.78058870 -0.07174575  2.35570856  0.49562716
## France       2.40933437  0.55603579 -0.07174575  0.38322532  0.49562716
## Greece       0.05876425 -1.31523850 -0.07174575  0.10144200  0.49562716
## Hungary     -1.41034207  1.09068558 -0.07174575 -1.02569129 -1.23330478
## Ireland      1.23404931  0.55603579  1.72189807  1.22857528 -0.65699414
## Italy        -0.23505701 -0.78058870 -0.07174575 -0.46212464 -0.36883881
## Netherlands  0.05876425  1.62533538  0.82507616  0.80590030 -0.36883881
## Norway      -0.23505701 -0.78058870 -0.07174575  0.80590030  1.64824845
## Poland      -0.82269954  0.55603579 -0.07174575  0.24233366 -0.36883881
## Portugal    -1.11652080 -1.04791360 -1.86538958 -1.73014959  2.80086974
## Romania     -1.11652080 -0.51326380 -0.96856767 -0.88479963 -0.94514946
## Spain       -0.82269954 -1.31523850 -0.07174575 -1.16658295  0.78378248
## Sweden      0.05876425  0.02138599  0.82507616  1.08768362  1.07193780
## Switzerland  0.94022805  0.55603579 -0.07174575  0.94679196 -0.65699414
## United Kingdom 2.11551310 -0.51326380  1.72189807  0.52411698 -0.08068349
## USSR        -0.23505701 -0.78058870 -0.96856767 -0.03944966 -0.36883881
## West Germany 0.35258552  1.35801048  0.82507616  0.24233366 -0.36883881
## Yugoslavia  -1.70416333 -0.78058870 -1.86538958 -1.02569129 -0.94514946
##          Cereals Starchy.Foods Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds
## Albania      0.8791769  -2.0298502      1.44620630
## Austria     -0.3923599  -0.2174840     -1.03017435
## Belgium     -0.4831840   0.9907602     -0.53489822
## Bulgaria     2.2415378  -2.0298502     0.45565404
## Czechoslovakia 0.1525844  0.3866381     -1.03017435
## Denmark     -0.9373043  0.3866381     -1.03017435
## East Germany -0.6648321  1.5948823     -1.03017435
## Finland     -0.5740081  0.3866381     -1.03017435
## France      -0.3923599  0.3866381     -0.53489822
## Greece      0.8791769  -1.4257281     2.43675857
## Hungary     0.6975288  -0.2174840     0.95093017
## Ireland    -0.7556562  0.9907602     -0.53489822
## Italy        0.4250566  -1.4257281     0.45565404
## Netherlands -0.9373043  -0.2174840     -0.53489822
## Norway     -0.8464803  0.3866381     -0.53489822
## Poland      0.3342325  0.9907602     -0.53489822
## Portugal    -0.4831840  0.9907602     0.95093017
## Romania     1.6057694  -0.8216060     0.95093017
## Spain      -0.3015359  0.9907602     1.44620630
## Sweden     -1.1189524  -0.2174840     -1.03017435
## Switzerland -0.5740081  -0.8216060     -0.53489822
## United Kingdom -0.7556562  0.3866381     -0.03962209
## USSR       1.0608250  0.9907602     -0.03962209
## West Germany -1.2097765  0.3866381     -0.53489822
## Yugoslavia  2.1507138  -0.8216060     1.44620630
##          Fruits.and.Vegetables      Total
## Albania     -1.1489125 -2.11574280
## Austria     -0.1044466 -0.04727917
## Belgium     -0.1044466  0.39596304
## Bulgaria     -0.1044466  0.69145784
## Czechoslovakia -0.1044466 -0.49052138
## Denmark     -1.1489125  0.69145784
## East Germany -0.1044466 -1.37700579
## Finland     -1.6711455  0.69145784
## France      1.4622523  1.87343706
## Greece      1.4622523  1.87343706
## Hungary     -0.1044466 -0.49052138
## Ireland     -0.6266796  0.83920525
## Italy        1.4622523 -0.34277397
## Netherlands -0.1044466 -0.04727917
## Norway     -0.6266796 -0.49052138
## Poland      1.4622523  0.98695265
## Portugal    1.9844853 -1.52475319
## Romania     -0.6266796  0.10046823
## Spain       1.4622523 -1.37700579
## Sweden     -1.1489125 -0.63826878
## Switzerland 0.4177864  0.24821564
## United Kingdom -0.6266796  0.24821564
## USSR       -0.6266796  0.83920525
## West Germany -0.1044466 -0.93376358
## Yugoslavia  -0.6266796  0.39596304
## attr(,"scaled:center")
##          Red.Meat      White.Meat      Egg
##          9.80        7.92        3.08
##          Milk        Fish        Cereals
##          17.28       4.28       32.32
##          Starchy.Foods Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds Fruits.and.Vegetables
```

```
##          4.36          3.08          4.20
##          Total
##          86.32
## attr(,"scaled:scale")
##          Red.Meat          White.Meat          Egg
##          3.403430          3.740766          1.115049
##          Milk          Fish          Cereals
##          7.097652          3.470351          11.010298
##          Starchy.Foods Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds Fruits.and.Vegetables
##          1.655295          2.019076          1.914854
##          Total
##          6.768309
```

```
#as.matrix(scale.emp)%*%fact.load.emp%%solve(t(fact.load.emp)%*%fact.load.emp)
```

```
library(psych)
install.packages("psych", lib="/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.5/Resources/library")
```

```
## Warning in install.packages("psych", lib = "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/
## Versions/3.5/Resources/library"): 'lib = "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/
## Versions/3.5/Resources/library"' is not writable
```

```
## Error in install.packages("psych", lib = "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.5/Resources/library"): unable to install packages
```

```
fit.pc <- principal(data1, nfactors=5, rotate="varimax")
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(r): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In factor.stats, I could not find the RMSEA upper bound . Sorry about that
```

```
## Warning in principal(data1, nfactors = 5, rotate = "varimax"): The matrix is not
## positive semi-definite, scores found from Structure loadings
```

```
fit.pc
```

```
## Principal Components Analysis
## Call: principal(r = data1, nfactors = 5, rotate = "varimax")
## Standardized loadings (pattern matrix) based upon correlation matrix
##          RC1  RC5  RC2  RC4  RC3  h2  u2 com
## Red.Meat    0.07  0.90  0.02 -0.01  0.23  0.86  0.1374  1.1
## White.Meat   0.94  0.15 -0.12  0.00  0.03  0.91  0.0855  1.1
## Egg          0.59  0.67  0.09 -0.10  0.06  0.82  0.1823  2.1
## Milk         0.23  0.57  0.24 -0.52  0.43  0.89  0.1094  3.6
## Fish        -0.18  0.11  0.92  0.09 -0.04  0.91  0.0921  1.1
## Cereals      -0.42 -0.63 -0.56  0.10  0.25  0.96  0.0368  3.2
## Starchy.Foods 0.55  0.01  0.69  0.05  0.00  0.79  0.2117  1.9
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds -0.71 -0.31 -0.26  0.41 -0.07  0.84  0.1602  2.4
## Fruits.and.Vegetables -0.06 -0.03  0.16  0.95  0.07  0.94  0.0551  1.1
## Total        0.03  0.17 -0.09  0.04  0.98  0.99  0.0074  1.1
##
##          RC1  RC5  RC2  RC4  RC3
## SS loadings    2.30  2.14  1.83  1.39  1.27
## Proportion Var  0.23  0.21  0.18  0.14  0.13
## Cumulative Var  0.23  0.44  0.63  0.77  0.89
## Proportion Explained 0.26  0.24  0.21  0.16  0.14
## Cumulative Proportion 0.26  0.50  0.70  0.86  1.00
##
## Mean item complexity = 1.9
## Test of the hypothesis that 5 components are sufficient.
##
## The root mean square of the residuals (RMSR) is 0.05
## with the empirical chi square 4.86 with prob < 0.43
##
## Fit based upon off diagonal values = 0.99
```

```
round(fit.pc$values, 3)
```

```
## [1] 4.130 1.740 1.309 1.044 0.699 0.427 0.341 0.191 0.120 0.000
```

```
fit.pc$loadings
```

```
##
## Loadings:
##          RC1  RC5  RC2  RC4  RC3
## Red.Meat    0.897          0.228
## White.Meat  0.936  0.150 -0.124
## Egg         0.588  0.671 -0.103
## Milk        0.233  0.568  0.243 -0.521  0.427
## Fish        -0.180  0.112  0.923
## Cereals     -0.419 -0.634 -0.559  0.252
## Starchy.Foods 0.550  0.695
## Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds -0.709 -0.309 -0.259  0.412
## Fruits.and.Vegetables    0.156  0.955
## Total        0.168          0.977
##
##          RC1  RC5  RC2  RC4  RC3
```

```
## SS loadings    2.299 2.139 1.830 1.386 1.268
## Proportion Var 0.230 0.214 0.183 0.139 0.127
## Cumulative Var 0.230 0.444 0.627 0.765 0.892
```

```
# Loadings with more digits
for (i in c(5,1)) { print(fit.pc$loadings[[1,i]])}
```

```
## [1] 0.2281274
## [1] 0.07404907
```

```
# Communalities
fit.pc$communality
```

```
##          Red.Meat          White.Meat          Egg
##          0.8625590          0.9144681          0.8176674
##          Milk          Fish          Cereals
##          0.8905850          0.9078512          0.9631584
##          Starchy.Foods Pulses.Nuts.and.Oilseeds Fruits.and.Vegetables
##          0.7883228          0.8397850          0.9448934
##          Total
##          0.9925825
```

```
#Cereals is able to restore 96% of the total variance
```

```
# Rotated factor scores
fit.pc$scores
```

```
##          RC1          RC5          RC2          RC4          RC3
## Albania    -5.37916900 -3.6216649 -3.6291464  0.07734096 -2.6190935
## Austria     2.97591312  1.2902085 -0.3207655 -0.91529580  0.1523285
## Belgium     1.97709986  2.3347936  1.3207201 -0.43410258  0.6652047
## Bulgaria    -3.57721608 -3.5117365 -4.0830333  0.93116104  0.4919409
## Czechoslovakia 1.58199341 -0.1427662 -0.3837129 -0.24742031 -0.5733394
## Denmark     2.65898620  2.8611177  2.5831142 -2.07000038  0.9748179
## East Germany 3.07703727  0.2892108  1.7609008 -0.15976200 -1.8776263
## Finland     0.98892592  2.1318518  1.6540365 -3.20488435  1.4531404
## France      1.38357845  3.1595434  1.2018894  1.05679941  2.5762733
## Greece      -4.24503719 -1.1301364 -1.4109331  2.48665475  1.9808523
## Hungary     -0.23708684 -2.6884066 -2.3119008  0.77848839 -1.0532456
## Ireland     3.32867621  3.7822855  0.8762098 -1.69910669  1.5698400
## Italy        -2.20973495 -1.2028148 -1.4532792  1.75379920 -0.4184105
## Netherlands 2.92133471  2.0188394  0.2293759 -0.96211172  0.2170547
## Norway      0.06928655  0.9081268  2.6301684 -1.16234778 -0.5078814
## Poland      1.26985863 -0.5205768  0.4099243  1.15911974  1.1324699
## Portugal    -3.14878421 -3.3703562  3.2664394  3.58992895 -2.7856233
## Romania     -2.92936249 -3.6215274 -2.9519579  0.40059015 -0.2694526
## Spain       -2.22231411 -2.0776776  1.4177987  2.65335072 -2.1796632
## Sweden      1.69629854  2.2993811  1.9459837 -2.22359646 -0.4368219
## Switzerland 1.03749592  1.8942025 -0.5053111 -0.46744107  0.8242122
## United Kingdom 1.42506807  3.8194452  0.8887990 -1.14386138  0.8015974
## USSR        -1.07190408 -1.5337029 -0.4131728 -0.33630301  0.9112671
## West Germany 2.98326743  1.9516984  0.7813568 -0.70417689 -0.8995641
## Yugoslavia  -4.35421133 -5.3193385 -3.5035040  0.84317713 -0.1302773
```

```
# Play with FA utilities
```

```
fa.parallel(data1) # See factor recommendation
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
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```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(r): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## Warning in fa.stats(r = r, f = f, phi = phi, n.obs = n.obs, np.obs = np.obs, :
## The estimated weights for the factor scores are probably incorrect. Try a
## different factor score estimation method.
```

```
## In factor.scores, the correlation matrix is singular, an approximation is used
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(r): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(r): The estimated weights for the factor scores are
## probably incorrect. Try a different factor score estimation method.
```

```
## Warning in fac(r = r, nfactors = nfactors, n.obs = n.obs, rotate = rotate, : An
## ultra-Heywood case was detected. Examine the results carefully
```

```
## Warning in fa.stats(r = r, f = f, phi = phi, n.obs = n.obs, np.obs = np.obs, :
## The estimated weights for the factor scores are probably incorrect. Try a
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```
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## The estimated weights for the factor scores are probably incorrect. Try a
## different factor score estimation method.
```

```
## Warning in fac(r = r, nfactors = nfactors, n.obs = n.obs, rotate = rotate, : An
## ultra-Heywood case was detected. Examine the results carefully
```

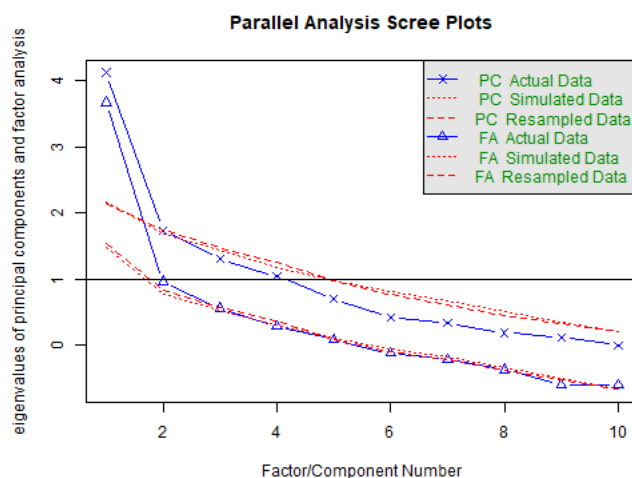
```
## Warning in fa.stats(r = r, f = f, phi = phi, n.obs = n.obs, np.obs = np.obs, :
## The estimated weights for the factor scores are probably incorrect. Try a
## different factor score estimation method.
```

```
## Warning in fa.stats(r = r, f = f, phi = phi, n.obs = n.obs, np.obs = np.obs, :
## The estimated weights for the factor scores are probably incorrect. Try a
## different factor score estimation method.
```

```
## Warning in fac(r = r, nfactors = nfactors, n.obs = n.obs, rotate = rotate, : An
## ultra-Heywood case was detected. Examine the results carefully
```

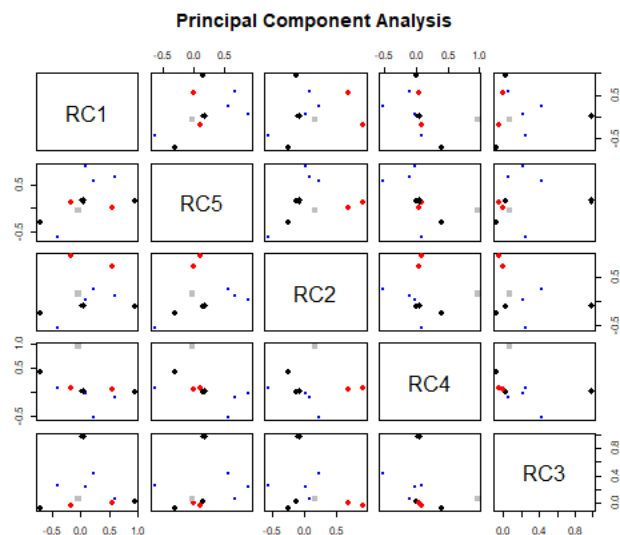
```
## Warning in fa.stats(r = r, f = f, phi = phi, n.obs = n.obs, np.obs = np.obs, :
## The estimated weights for the factor scores are probably incorrect. Try a
## different factor score estimation method.
```

```
## Warning in fac(r = r, nfactors = nfactors, n.obs = n.obs, rotate = rotate, : An
## ultra-Heywood case was detected. Examine the results carefully
```



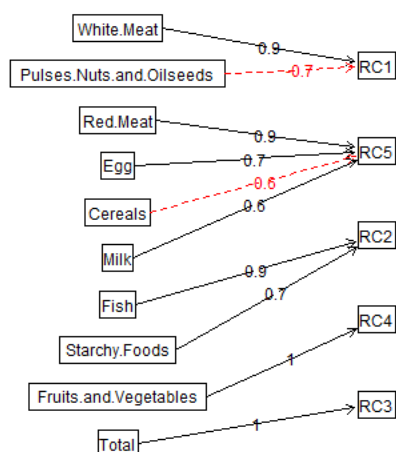
```
## Parallel analysis suggests that the number of factors = 2 and the number of components = 1
```

```
fa.plot(fit.pc) # See Correlations within Factors
```



```
fa.diagram(fit.pc) # Visualize the relationship
```

### Components Analysis



```
vss(data1) # See Factor recommendations for a simple structure
```

```
## Warning in sqrt(e$values): NaNs produced
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(r): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
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## The estimated weights for the factor scores are probably incorrect. Try a
## different factor score estimation method.
```

```
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```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(r): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## Warning in fa.stats(r = r, f = f, phi = phi, n.obs = n.obs, np.obs = np.obs, :  
## The estimated weights for the factor scores are probably incorrect. Try a  
## different factor score estimation method.
```

```
## Warning in fac(r = r, nfactors = nfactors, n.obs = n.obs, rotate = rotate, : An  
## ultra-Heywood case was detected. Examine the results carefully
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(r): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## Warning in fa.stats(r = r, f = f, phi = phi, n.obs = n.obs, np.obs = np.obs, :  
## The estimated weights for the factor scores are probably incorrect. Try a  
## different factor score estimation method.
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(r): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In factor.stats, I could not find the RMSEA upper bound . Sorry about that
```

```
## Warning in fa.stats(r = r, f = f, phi = phi, n.obs = n.obs, np.obs = np.obs, :  
## The estimated weights for the factor scores are probably incorrect. Try a  
## different factor score estimation method.
```

```
## Warning in fac(r = r, nfactors = nfactors, n.obs = n.obs, rotate = rotate, : An  
## ultra-Heywood case was detected. Examine the results carefully
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(r): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In factor.stats, I could not find the RMSEA upper bound . Sorry about that
```

```
## Warning in fa.stats(r = r, f = f, phi = phi, n.obs = n.obs, np.obs = np.obs, :  
## The estimated weights for the factor scores are probably incorrect. Try a  
## different factor score estimation method.
```

```
## Warning in fac(r = r, nfactors = nfactors, n.obs = n.obs, rotate = rotate, : An  
## ultra-Heywood case was detected. Examine the results carefully
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(r): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## Warning in fa.stats(r = r, f = f, phi = phi, n.obs = n.obs, np.obs = np.obs, :  
## The estimated weights for the factor scores are probably incorrect. Try a  
## different factor score estimation method.
```

```
## Warning in fac(r = r, nfactors = nfactors, n.obs = n.obs, rotate = rotate, : An  
## ultra-Heywood case was detected. Examine the results carefully
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(r): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## Warning in fa.stats(r = r, f = f, phi = phi, n.obs = n.obs, np.obs = np.obs, :  
## The estimated weights for the factor scores are probably incorrect. Try a  
## different factor score estimation method.
```

```
## Warning in fac(r = r, nfactors = nfactors, n.obs = n.obs, rotate = rotate, : An  
## ultra-Heywood case was detected. Examine the results carefully
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(R): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

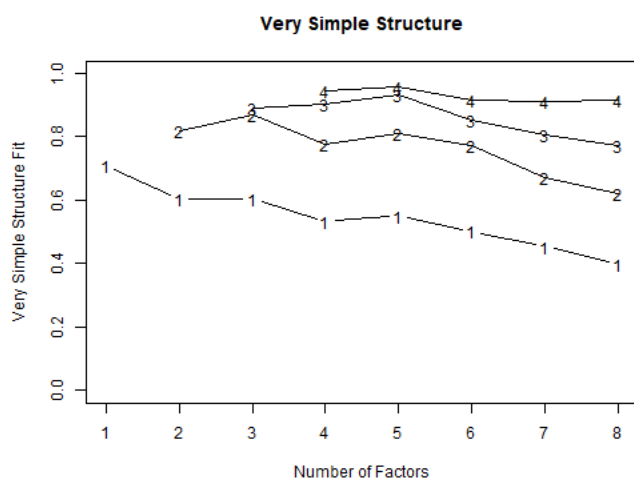
```
## In smc, smcs < 0 were set to .0
```

```
## Warning in cor.smooth(r): Matrix was not positive definite, smoothing was done
```

```
## Warning in fa.stats(r = r, f = f, phi = phi, n.obs = n.obs, np.obs = np.obs, :  
## The estimated weights for the factor scores are probably incorrect. Try a  
## different factor score estimation method.
```



```
## Warning in fac(r = r, nfactors = nfactors, n.obs = n.obs, rotate = rotate, : An
## ultra-Heywood case was detected. Examine the results carefully
```



```
##
## Very Simple Structure
## Call: vss(x = data1)
## VSS complexity 1 achieves a maximum of 0.71 with 1 factors
## VSS complexity 2 achieves a maximum of 0.87 with 3 factors
##
## The Velicer MAP achieves a minimum of 0.09 with 1 factors
## BIC achieves a minimum of NA with 5 factors
## Sample Size adjusted BIC achieves a minimum of NA with 5 factors
##
## Statistics by number of factors
##   vss1 vss2  map dof chisq   prob sqresid  fit RMSEA BIC SABIC complex
## 1 0.71 0.00 0.087 35 453 3.6e-74 6.94 0.71 0.69 341 449 1.0
## 2 0.60 0.82 0.106 26 419 2.0e-72 4.25 0.82 0.78 335 416 1.3
## 3 0.60 0.87 0.145 18 390 1.0e-71 2.60 0.89 0.91 332 388 1.6
## 4 0.53 0.78 0.173 11 356 1.1e-69 1.28 0.95 1.12 321 355 1.7
## 5 0.55 0.81 0.209 5 323 1.4e-67 0.70 0.97 1.59 306 322 1.8
## 6 0.50 0.77 0.314 0 294 NA 0.61 0.97 NA NA NA 2.1
## 7 0.45 0.67 0.477 -4 277 NA 0.40 0.98 NA NA NA 2.2
## 8 0.40 0.62 1.000 -7 250 NA 0.12 0.99 NA NA NA 2.3
##   eChisq SRMR eCRMS eBIC
## 1 56.2527 0.1581 0.179 -56
## 2 27.4318 0.1104 0.145 -56
## 3 12.8827 0.0757 0.120 -45
## 4 4.6981 0.0457 0.092 -31
## 5 0.9579 0.0206 0.062 -15
## 6 0.3033 0.0116 NA NA
## 7 0.0199 0.0030 NA NA
## 8 0.0031 0.0012 NA NA
```

```
##### END of FCA #####
# Conclusion: The goal of FCA is to identify groups items when considered together and explains as much of the observed co-variance as possible.
# I can see that out of 5 factors taken into consideration we have reduced the factors to two which contains most of the information in the dataset.
# When I consider 5 factors then I will be able to
# restore 87% of the total variance where RC1 contributes for most of the variance followed by RC5 which restores the second highest total variance
# White meat, pulses, nuts, oilseeds, red meat, eggs, cereals and milk are the most important protein consumed products (in grams per person per day) in
#####
```