

Modeling in Revolution R Enterprise Module 9: K-Means **Clustering Solutions**























```
infile <- file.path("data", "BankXDF.xdf")
BankDS <- RxXdfData(file = infile)</pre>
```





Exercise: Solution

```
Kmeans2 <- rxKmeans(~age + day, data = BankDS, numClusters = 3)
## Rows Read: 10000, Total Rows Processed: 10000, Total Chunk Time: 0.001 seconds
## Rows Read: 10000. Total Rows Processed: 20000. Total Chunk Time: 0.002 seconds
## Rows Read: 10000, Total Rows Processed: 30000, Total Chunk Time: 0.001 seconds
## Rows Read: 10000. Total Rows Processed: 40000. Total Chunk Time: Less than .001 seconds
## Rows Read: 5211. Total Rows Processed: 45211. Total Chunk Time: Less than .001 seconds
## Rows Read: 10000, Total Rows Processed: 10000, Total Chunk Time: 0.001 seconds
Kmeans2
## Call:
## rxKmeans(formula = ~age + day, data = BankDS, numClusters = 3)
##
## Data: BankDS
## Number of valid observations: 45211
## Number of missing observations: 0
```





Exercise: Solution

From the previous output, both variables have been divided into three distinct categories, as defined in the function call:

```
Kmeans2$centers
```

```
## age day
## 1 35.01 22.964
## 2 35.00 8.258
## 3 53.71 15.691
```

Finally, the within cluster sum of squares (i.e. distance from the mean) for each cluster is:

Kmeans2\$withinss





Thank you

Revolution Analytics is the leading commercial provider of software and support for the popular open source R statistics language.

www.revolutionanalytics.com, 1.855.GET.REVO, Twitter: @RevolutionR











