Exercise 9

Classification and Discriminant Analysis

December 17, 2014

Load the data SAheart from the package ElemStatLearn. The data contain information about males in a heart-disease high-risk region in South Africa (see help). The goal is to apply nearest neighbor methods to split the data into groups according to the variable *chd* (coronary heart disease). Use the binary variable *famhist* in the exercise. Scale the data to have zero mean and unit variance.

- 1. *k-means with prototypes*: function kmeans()
 - (a) Randomly select a training data set of 300 observations and apply k-means clustering for each group with 5 prototypes. Assign the test data with nearest prototypes to predict the group membership (classes of nearest prototypes) for the test data and compute the misclassification rate.
 - (b) Repeat the procedure 100 times and visualize the resulting missclassification rates with a boxplot.
- 2. Learning Vector Quanitization: function lvq in library(class)
 - (a) Randomly select a training data set of 300 observations. Compute a *codebook* by using lvqinit() consisting of 10 prototypes. Now apply different algorithms (lvq1, lvq2, lvq3, olvq1), predict the group membership for the test data by using lvqtest and compute the misclassification rates.
 - (b) Repeat the procedure 100 times and visualize the resulting missclassification rates with a boxplot.
- 3. knn classification: function knn in library(class)
 - (a) Randomly select a training data set of 300 observations. Use the function knnEval from the library(chemometrics) to specify the optimal k (the number of nearest neighbors).
 - (b) Apply knn() on the training set with k from (a), predict the group membership for the test data and compute the misclassification rate.
 - (b) Repeat the procedure 100 times and visualize the resulting missclassification rates with a boxplot.

Please, send your R scripts with the solution as a text file saved as "Surname9.R", via email to

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at latest until December 15.