

# Package ‘clusterCrit’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Clustering Indices

**Version** 1.2.2

**Date** 2013-06-14

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**Description** compute clustering validation indices

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**URL** <http://www.r-project.org>

**Collate** main.R zzz.R

**Encoding** latin1

**Suggests** RUnit, rbenchmark

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bestCriterion	<i>Best clustering index</i>
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## Description

bestCriterion returns the best index value according to a specified criterion.

## Usage

```
bestCriterion(x, crit)
```

## Arguments

x	[matrix] : a numeric vector of quality index values.
crit	[character] : a string specifying the name of the criterion which was used to compute the quality indices.

## Details

Given a vector of several clustering quality index values computed with a given criterion, the function bestCriterion returns the index of the "best" one in the sense of the specified criterion. Typically, a set of data has been clusterized several times (using different algorithms or specifying a different number of clusters) and a clustering index has been calculated each time : the bestCriterion function tells which value is considered the best according to the given clustering index. For instance, if one uses the Calinski\_Harabasz index, the best value is the largest one.

A list of all the supported criteria can be obtained with the [getCriteriaNames](#) function. The criterion name (crit argument) is case insensitive and can be abbreviated.

## Value

The index in vector x of the best value according to the criterion specified by the crit argument.

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## See Also

[getCriteriaNames](#), [intCriteria](#).

## Examples

```
# Create some spheric data around three distinct centers
x <- rbind(matrix(rnorm(100, mean = 0, sd = 0.5), ncol = 2),
           matrix(rnorm(100, mean = 2, sd = 0.5), ncol = 2),
           matrix(rnorm(100, mean = 4, sd = 0.5), ncol = 2))
vals <- vector()
for (k in 2:6) {
  # Perform the kmeans algorithm
```

```
cl <- kmeans(x, k)
# Compute the Calinski_Harabasz index
vals <- c(vals,as.numeric(intCriteria(x,cl$cluster,"Calinski_Harabasz")))
}
idx <- bestCriterion(vals,"Calinski_Harabasz")
cat("Best index value is",vals[idx],"\n")
```

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clusterCrit

~ Overview: Clustering Indices ~

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## Description

Package: clusterCrit  
Type: Package  
Version: 1.2.2  
Date: 2013-06-14  
License: GPL (>= 2)

## Details

clusterCrit computes various clustering validation or quality criteria and partition comparison indices. Type

```
library(help="clusterCrit")
```

for more info about the available functions.

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## References

For more information about the algebraic background of clustering indices and their definition, see the vignette accompanying this package. To display the vignette, type the following instruction in the R console :

```
> vignette("clusterCrit")
```

## See Also

[extCriteria](#), [getCriteriaNames](#), [intCriteria](#), [bestCriterion](#), [concordance](#).

concordance

*Compute Concordance Matrix***Description**

concordance calculates the concordance matrix between two partitions of the same data.

**Usage**

```
concordance(part1, part2)
```

**Arguments**

part1            [vector] : the first partition vector.  
part2            [vector] : the second partition vector.

**Details**

Given two partitions, the function concordance calculates the number of pairs classified as belonging or not belonging to the same cluster with respect to partitions part1 or part2.

**Value**

A 2x2 matrix of the form :

		P1		P2	
-----					
P1		Nyy		Nyn	
P2		Nny		Nnn	
-----					

where

- Nyy is the number of points belonging to the same cluster both in part1 and part2
- Nyn is the number of points belonging to the same cluster in part1 but not in part2
- Nny is the number of points belonging to the same cluster in part2 but not in part1
- Nnn is the number of points *not* belonging to the same cluster both in part1 and part2

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**See Also**

[extCriteria](#), [intCriteria](#).

## Examples

```
# Generate two artificial partitions
part1<-sample(1:3,150,replace=TRUE)
part2<-sample(1:5,150,replace=TRUE)

# Compute the table of concordances and discordances
concordance(part1,part2)
```

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extCriteria	<i>Compute external clustering criteria</i>
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## Description

extCriteria calculates various external clustering comparison indices.

## Usage

```
extCriteria(part1, part2, crit)
```

## Arguments

part1	[vector] : the first partition vector.
part2	[vector] : the second partition vector.
crit	[vector] : a vector containing the names of the indices to compute.

## Details

The function extCriteria calculates external clustering indices in order to compare two partitions. The list of all the supported criteria can be obtained with the [getCriteriaNames](#) function.

The currently available indices are :

- "Czekanowski\_Dice"
- "Folkes\_Mallows"
- "Hubert"
- "Jaccard"
- "Kulczynski"
- "McNemar"
- "Phi"
- "Precision"
- "Rand"
- "Recall"
- "Rogers\_Tanimoto"
- "Russek\_Rao"
- "Sokal\_Sneath1"
- "Sokal\_Sneath2"

All the names are case insensitive and can be abbreviated. The keyword "all" can also be used as a shortcut to calculate all the external indices.

The partition vectors should not have empty subsets. No attempt is made to verify this.

**Value**

A list containing the computed criteria, in the same order as in the `crit` argument.

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**References**

See the bibliography at the end of the vignette.

**See Also**

[getCriteriaNames](#), [intCriteria](#), [bestCriterion](#), [concordance](#).

**Examples**

```
# Generate two artificial partitions
part1<-sample(1:3,150,replace=TRUE)
part2<-sample(1:5,150,replace=TRUE)

# Compute all the external indices
extCriteria(part1,part2,"all")
# Compute some of them
extCriteria(part1,part2,c("Rand","Folkes"))
# The names are case insensitive and can be abbreviated
extCriteria(part1,part2,c("ra","fo"))
```

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getCriteriaNames	<i>Get clustering criteria names</i>
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**Description**

`getCriteriaNames` returns the available clustering criteria names.

**Usage**

```
getCriteriaNames(isInternal)
```

**Arguments**

`isInternal`      `[logical]` : get internal indices if TRUE, external indices otherwise.

**Details**

`getCriteriaNames` returns a list of the available internal or external clustering indices depending on the `isInternal` logical argument.

The internal indices can be used in the `crit` argument of the [intCriteria](#) function and the external indices similarly in the [extCriteria](#) function.

**Value**

A character vector containing the supported criteria names.

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**References**

See the bibliography at the end of the vignette.

**See Also**

[intCriteria](#), [extCriteria](#), [bestCriterion](#).

**Examples**

```
getCriteriaNames(TRUE)  
getCriteriaNames(FALSE)
```

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intCriteria	<i>Compute internal clustering criteria</i>
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**Description**

intCriteria calculates various internal clustering validation or quality criteria.

**Usage**

```
intCriteria(traj, part, crit)
```

**Arguments**

traj	[matrix] : the matrix of observations (trajectories).
part	[vector] : the partition vector.
crit	[vector] : a vector containing the names of the indices to compute.

**Details**

The function intCriteria calculates internal clustering indices. The list of all the supported criteria can be obtained with the [getCriteriaNames](#) function.

The currently available indices are :

- "Ball\_Hall"
- "Banfeld\_Raftery"
- "C\_index"
- "Calinski\_Harabasz"

- "Davies\_Bouldin"
- "Det\_Ratio"
- "Dunn"
- "Gamma"
- "G\_plus"
- "GDI11"
- "GDI12"
- "GDI13"
- "GDI21"
- "GDI22"
- "GDI23"
- "GDI31"
- "GDI32"
- "GDI33"
- "GDI41"
- "GDI42"
- "GDI43"
- "GDI51"
- "GDI52"
- "GDI53"
- "Ksq\_DetW"
- "Log\_Det\_Ratio"
- "Log\_SS\_Ratio"
- "McClain\_Rao"
- "PBM"
- "Point\_Biserial"
- "Ray\_Turi"
- "Ratkowsky\_Lance"
- "Scott\_Symons"
- "SD\_Scat"
- "SD\_Dis"
- "S\_Dbw"
- "Silhouette"
- "Tau"
- "Trace\_W"
- "Trace\_WiB"
- "Wemmert\_Gancarski"
- "Xie\_Beni"

All the names are case insensitive and can be abbreviated. The keyword "all" can also be used as a shortcut to calculate all the internal indices.

The GDI (*Generalized Dunn Indices*) are designated by the following convention:  $GDI_{mn}$ , where the integers  $m$  ( $1 \leq m \leq 5$ ) and  $n$  ( $1 \leq n \leq 3$ ) correspond to the between-group and within-group distances respectively. See the vignette for a comprehensive definition of the various distances. GDI alone is synonym of GDI11 and is the genuine Dunn's index.



**Value**

A list containing the computed criteria, in the same order as in the `crit` argument.

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**References**

See the bibliography at the end of the vignette.

**See Also**

[getCriteriaNames](#), [extCriteria](#), [bestCriterion](#).

**Examples**

```
# Create some data
x <- rbind(matrix(rnorm(100, mean = 0, sd = 0.5), ncol = 2),
            matrix(rnorm(100, mean = 1, sd = 0.5), ncol = 2),
            matrix(rnorm(100, mean = 2, sd = 0.5), ncol = 2))
# Perform the kmeans algorithm
cl <- kmeans(x, 3)
# Compute all the internal indices
intCriteria(x, cl$cluster, "all")
# Compute some of them
intCriteria(x, cl$cluster, c("C_index", "Calinski_Harabasz", "Dunn"))
# The names are case insensitive and can be abbreviated
intCriteria(x, cl$cluster, c("det", "cal", "dav"))
```

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