

Package ‘caviarpd’

December 20, 2022

Type Package

Title Cluster Analysis via Random Partition Distributions

Version 0.3.6

Description Cluster analysis is performed using pairwise distance information and a random partition distribution. The method is implemented for two random partition distributions. It draws samples and then obtains and plots clustering estimates. An implementation of a selection algorithm is provided for the mass parameter of the partition distribution. Since pairwise distances are the principal input to this procedure, it is most comparable to the hierarchical and k-medoids clustering methods. The method is Dahl, Andros, Carter (2022+) <[doi:10.1002/sam.11602](https://doi.org/10.1002/sam.11602)>.

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BugReports <https://github.com/dbdahl/fangs/issues>

Depends R (>= 4.2.0)

Suggests salso (>= 0.3.0)

SystemRequirements Cargo (>= 1.56) for installation from source: see INSTALL file

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

NeedsCompilation yes

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 rand. See AUTHORS file.),
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Repository CRAN

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caviarpd	<i>Cluster Analysis via Random Partition Distributions</i>
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Description

Returns a clustering estimate given pairwise distances using the CaviarPD method.

Usage

```
caviarpd(
  distance,
  nClusters,
  mass = NULL,
  nSamples = 200,
  gridLength = 5,
  loss = "binder",
  temperature = 100,
  similarity = c("exponential", "reciprocal")[1],
  maxNClusters = 0,
  nRuns = 4,
  nCores = nRuns
)
```

Arguments

<code>distance</code>	An object of class 'dist' or a pairwise distance matrix.
<code>nClusters</code>	A numeric vector that specifies the range for the number of clusters to consider in the search for a clustering estimate.
<code>mass</code>	The mass value to use for sampling. If <code>NULL</code> , the mass value is found by inverting values from <code>nClusters</code> .
<code>nSamples</code>	The number of samples drawn per candidate estimate.
<code>gridLength</code>	The number of candidate estimates to consider. The final estimate is obtained from <code>nSamples</code> \times <code>gridLength</code> total samples.
<code>loss</code>	The SALSO method (Dahl, Johnson, Müller, 2021) tries to minimize this expected loss when searching the partition space for an optimal estimate. This must be either "binder" or "VI".
<code>temperature</code>	A positive number that accentuates or dampens distance between observations.
<code>similarity</code>	Either "exponential" or "reciprocal" to indicate the desired similarity function.
<code>maxNClusters</code>	The maximum number of clusters that can be considered by the SALSO method.

nRuns	The number of runs of the SALSO algorithm.
nCores	The number of CPU cores to use. A value of zero indicates to use all cores on the system.

Details

A range for the number of clusters to be considered is supplied using the nClusters argument.

Value

A object of class `salso.estimate`, which provides a clustering estimate (a vector of cluster labels) that can be displayed and plotted.

References

- D. B. Dahl, J. Andros, J. B. Carter (2022+), Cluster Analysis via Random Partition Distributions, *Statistical Analysis and Data Mining*, accepted. [doi:10.1002/sam.11602](https://doi.org/10.1002/sam.11602).
- D. B. Dahl, D. J. Johnson, and P. Müller (2022), Search Algorithms and Loss Functions for Bayesian Clustering, *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, [doi:10.1080/10618600.2022.2069779](https://doi.org/10.1080/10618600.2022.2069779),

Examples

```
# To reduce load on CRAN servers, limit the number of samples, grid length, and CPU cores.
set.seed(34)
iris.dis <- dist(iris[,-5])
est <- caviarpd(distance=iris.dis, nClusters=c(2,4), nSamples=20, nCores=1)
if ( require("salso") ) {
  summ <- summary(est, orderingMethod=2)
  plot(summ, type="heatmap")
  plot(summ, type="mds")
}
```

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