

Package ‘partitionComparison’

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Title Implements Measures for the Comparison of Two Partitions

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Author Fabian Ball [aut, cre, cph, ctb],
Andreas Geyer-Schulz [cph]

Maintainer Fabian Ball <mail@fabian-ball.de>

Description Provides several measures ((dis)similarity, distance/metric, correlation, entropy) for comparing two partitions of the same set of objects. The different measures can be assigned to three different classes: Pair comparison (containing the famous Jaccard and Rand indices), set based, and information theory based. Many of the implemented measures can be found in Albatineh AN, Niewiadomska-Bugaj M and Mihalko D (2006) <doi:10.1007/s00357-006-0017-z> and Meila M (2007) <doi:10.1016/j.jmva.2006.11.013>. Partitions are represented by vectors of class labels which allow a straightforward integration with existing clustering algorithms (e.g. kmeans()). The package is mostly based on the S4 object system.

URL <https://github.com/KIT-IISM-EM/partitionComparison>

BugReports <https://github.com/KIT-IISM-EM/partitionComparison/issues>

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R topics documented:

partitionComparison-package	3
adjustedRandIndex	4
baulieu1	5
baulieu2	6
classificationErrorDistance	7
compareAll	8
computePairCoefficients	10
czekanowski	10
dongensMetric	11
entropy	12
fagerMcGowan	13
folwkesMallowsIndex	14
gammaStatistics	15
goodmanKruskal	16
gowerLegendre	17
hamann	18
jaccardCoefficient	19
kulczynski	20
larsenAone	21
lermanIndex	22
mcconnaughey	23
minkowskiMeasure	24
mirkinMetric	25
mutualInformation	26
N	27
N00	28
N01	28
N01p	29
N10	29
N10p	30
N11	30
N12	31
N21	31
normalizedLermanIndex	32
normalizedMutualInformation	33
PairCoefficients-class	34
Partition-class	35
pearson	35
peirce	36
projectionNumber	37
randIndex	38
registerPartitionVectorSignatures	39
rogersTanimoto	39
russelRao	40
rvCoefficient	41
sokalSneath1	42

sokalSneath2	43
sokalSneath3	44
variationOfInformation	45
wallaceI	46
wallaceII	47
[<- ,Partition-method	48

Index	50
--------------	-----------

partitionComparison-package

partitionComparison: Implements Measures for the Comparison of Two Partitions

Description

Provides several measures ((dis)similarity, distance/metric, correlation, entropy) for comparing two partitions of the same set of objects. The different measures can be assigned to three different classes: Pair comparison (containing the famous Jaccard and Rand indices), set based, and information theory based. Many of the implemented measures can be found in Albatineh AN, Niewiadomska-Bugaj M and Mihalko D (2006) <doi:10.1007/s00357-006-0017-z> and Meila M (2007) <doi:10.1016/j.jmva.2006.11.013>. Partitions are represented by vectors of class labels which allow a straightforward integration with existing clustering algorithms (e.g. kmeans()). The package is mostly based on the S4 object system.

Details

This package provides a large collection of measures to compare two partitions. Some survey articles for these measures are cited below, the seminal papers for each individual measure is provided with the function definition.

Most functionality is implemented as S4 classes and methods so that an adoption is easily possible for special needs and specifications. The main class is [Partition](#) which merely wraps an atomic vector of length n for storing the class label of each object. The computation of all measures is designed to work on vectors of class labels.

All partition comparison methods can be called in the same way: <measure method>(p, q) with p, q being the two partitions (as [Partition](#) instances). One often does not explicitly want to transform the vector of class labels (as output of another package's function/algorithm) into [Partition](#) instances before using measures from this package. For convenience, the function [registerPartitionVectorSignatures](#) exists which dynamically creates versions of all measures that will directly work with plain R vectors.

Author(s)

Maintainer: Fabian Ball <mail@fabian-ball.de> [copyright holder, contributor]

Other contributors:

- Andreas Geyer-Schulz <andreas.geyer-schulz@kit.edu> [copyright holder]

References

Albatineh AN, Niewiadomska-Bugaj M and Mihalko D (2006). “On Similarity Indices and Correction for Chance Agreement.” *Journal of Classification*, **23**(2), pp. 301–313. ISSN 0176-4268, doi: [10.1007/s003570060017z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s003570060017z).

Meila M (2007). “Comparing Clusterings—an Information Based Distance.” *Journal of Multivariate Analysis*, **98**(5), pp. 873–895. doi: [10.1016/j.jmva.2006.11.013](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmva.2006.11.013).

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/KIT-IISM-EM/partitionComparison>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/KIT-IISM-EM/partitionComparison/issues>

Examples

```
# Generate some data
set.seed(42)
data <- cbind(x=c(rnorm(50), rnorm(30, mean=5)), y=c(rnorm(50), rnorm(30, mean=5)))
# Run k-means with two/three centers
data.km2 <- kmeans(data, 2)
data.km3 <- kmeans(data, 3)

# Load this library
library(partitionComparison)
# Register the measures to take ANY input
registerPartitionVectorSignatures(environment())
# Compare the clusters
randIndex(data.km2$cluster, data.km3$cluster)
# [1] 0.8101266
```

adjustedRandIndex *Adjusted Rand Index*

Description

Compute the Adjusted Rand Index (ARI)

$$\frac{2(N_{00}N_{11} - N_{10}N_{01})}{N'_{01}N_{12} + N'_{10}N_{21}}$$

Usage

```
adjustedRandIndex(p, q)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
adjustedRandIndex(p, q)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
adjustedRandIndex(p, q = NULL)
```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)
q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Hubert L and Arabie P (1985). “Comparing Partitions.” *Journal of Classification*, **2**(1), pp. 193–218.

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(adjustedRandIndex(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                                   new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 1/6))
```

baulieu1

Baulieu Index 1

Description

Compute the index 1 of Baulieu

$$\frac{N^2 - N(N_{10} + N_{01}) + (N_{10} - N_{01})^2}{N^2}$$

Usage

```
baulieu1(p, q)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
baulieu1(p, q)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
baulieu1(p, q = NULL)
```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)
q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Baulieu FB (1989). "A Classification of Presence/Absence Based Dissimilarity Coefficients." *Journal of Classification*, **6**(1), pp. 233–246. ISSN 0176-4268, 1432-1343, doi: [10.1007/BF01908601](https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01908601).

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(baulieu1(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                        new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 0.76))
```

baulieu2

Baulieu Index 2

Description

Compute the index 2 of Baulieu

$$\frac{N_{11}N_{00} - N_{10}N_{01}}{N^2}$$

Usage

```
baulieu2(p, q)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
baulieu2(p, q)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
baulieu2(p, q = NULL)
```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)
q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Baulieu FB (1989). "A Classification of Presence/Absence Based Dissimilarity Coefficients." *Journal of Classification*, **6**(1), pp. 233–246. ISSN 0176-4268, 1432-1343, doi: [10.1007/BF01908601](https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01908601).

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(baulieu2(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                          new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 0.04))
```

classificationErrorDistance

Classification Error Distance

Description

Compute the classification error distance

$$1 - \frac{1}{n} \max_{\sigma} \sum_{C \in \mathcal{P}} |C \cap \sigma(C)|$$

with σ a weighted matching between the clusters of both partitions. The nodes are the classes of each partition, the weights are the overlap of objects.

Usage

```
classificationErrorDistance(p, q)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
classificationErrorDistance(p, q)
```

Arguments

p	The partition P
q	The partition Q

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions

Hint

This measure is implemented using `lp.assign` from the `lpSolve` package to compute the maximal matching of a weighted bipartite graph.

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Meila M and Heckerman D (2001). “An Experimental Comparison of Model-Based Clustering Methods.” *Machine Learning*, **42**(1), pp. 9–29.

Meila M (2005). “Comparing Clusterings: An Axiomatic View.” In *Proceedings of the 22nd International Conference on Machine Learning, ICML '05*, pp. 577–584. ISBN 978-1-59593-180-1, doi: [10.1145/1102351.1102424](https://doi.org/10.1145/1102351.1102424).

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(classificationErrorDistance(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                                             new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 0.2))
```

compareAll

Compare two partitions with all measures

Description

Compute the comparison between two partitions for all available measures.

Usage

```
compareAll(p, q)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
compareAll(p, q)
```

Arguments

p	The partition P
q	The partition Q

Value

Instance of `data.frame` with columns `measure` and `value`

Methods (by class)

- `p = Partition, q = Partition`: Compare given two `Partition` instances

Warning

This method will identify every generic S4 method that has a signature "Partition", "Partition" (including signatures with following "missing" parameters, e.g. "Partition", "Partition", "missing") as a partition comparison measure, **except** this method itself (otherwise: infinite recursion). This means one has to take care when defining other methods with the same signature in order not to produce unwanted side-effects!

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

Examples

```
compareAll(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)), new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1)))
## Not run:
      measure      value
1      adjustedRandIndex 0.16666667
2              baulieu1 0.76000000
3              baulieu2 0.04000000
4 classificationErrorDistance 0.20000000
5              czekanowski 0.50000000
6              dongensMetric 2.00000000
7              fagerMcGowan 0.25000000
8      folwkesMallowsIndex 0.50000000
9              gammaStatistics 0.16666667
10             goodmanKruskal 0.33333333
11             gowerLegendre 0.75000000
12             hamann 0.20000000
13      jaccardCoefficient 0.33333333
14             kulczynski 0.50000000
15             larsenAone 0.80000000
16             lermanIndex 0.43643578
17             mconnaughey 0.00000000
18             minkowskiMeasure 1.00000000
19             mirkinMetric 8.00000000
20             mutualInformation 0.291103166
21      normalizedLermanIndex 0.16666667
22 normalizedMutualInformation 0.432538068
23             pearson 0.00694444
24             peirce 0.16666667
25             randIndex 0.60000000
26             rogersTanimoto 0.428571429
27             russelRao 0.20000000
28             rvCoefficient 0.692307692
29             sokalSneath1 0.58333333
30             sokalSneath2 0.20000000
31             sokalSneath3 0.33333333
32      variationOfInformation 0.763817002
33             wallaceI 0.50000000
34             wallaceII 0.50000000

## End(Not run)
```

```
computePairCoefficients
```

Compute the four coefficients N_{11} , N_{10} , N_{01} , N_{00}

Description

Given two object partitions P and Q, of same length n, each of them described as a vector of cluster ids, compute the four coefficients (N_{11} , N_{10} , N_{01} , N_{00}) all of the pair comparison measures are based on.

Usage

```
computePairCoefficients(p, q)
```

Arguments

p	The partition P
q	The partition Q

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

Examples

```
pc <- computePairCoefficients(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                              new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1)))
isTRUE(all.equal(N11(pc), 2))
isTRUE(all.equal(N10(pc), 2))
isTRUE(all.equal(N01(pc), 2))
isTRUE(all.equal(N00(pc), 4))
```

```
czezanowski
```

Czezanowski Index

Description

Compute the Czezanowski index

$$\frac{2N_{11}}{2N_{11} + N_{10} + N_{01}}$$

Usage

```

czekanowski(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
czekanowski(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
czekanowski(p, q = NULL)

```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)

q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Czekanowski J (1932). "Coefficient of Racial Likeness" Und „Durchschnittliche Differenz.“ *Anthropologischer Anzeiger*, **9**(3/4), pp. 227–249.

Examples

```

isTRUE(all.equal(czekanowski(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                             new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 0.5))

```

dongensMetric

Dongen's Metric

Description

Compute Dongen's metric

$$2n - \sum_{C \in P} \max_{D \in Q} |C \cap D| - \sum_{D \in Q} \max_{C \in P} |C \cap D|$$

Usage

```

dongensMetric(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
dongensMetric(p, q)

```

Arguments

p The partition P
q The partition Q

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

van Dongen S (2000). “Performance Criteria For Graph Clustering And Markov Cluster Experiments.” Technical Report INS-R 0012, CWI.

See Also

[projectionNumber](#)

Examples

```

isTRUE(all.equal(dongensMetric(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                               new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 2))

```

entropy

Entropy

Description

Compute the Shannon entropy

$$-\sum_i p_i \log_b p_i$$

Usage

```
entropy(x, log_base)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,numeric'
entropy(x, log_base)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,numeric'
entropy(x, log_base)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY,missing'
entropy(x, log_base = exp(1))
```

Arguments

x A probability distribution
log_base Optional base of the logarithm (default: *e*)

Methods (by class)

- x = Partition, log_base = numeric: Entropy of a partition represented by x

Hint

This method is used internally for measures based on information theory

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(entropy(c(.5, .5)), log(2)))
isTRUE(all.equal(entropy(c(.5, .5), 2), 1))
isTRUE(all.equal(entropy(c(.5, .5), 4), .5))

# Entropy of a partition
isTRUE(all.equal(entropy(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), entropy(c(2/5, 3/5))))
```

fagerMcGowan

Fager & McGowan Index

Description

Compute the index of Fager and McGowan

$$\frac{N_{11}}{\sqrt{N_{21}N_{12}}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{N_{21}}}$$

Usage

```
fagerMcGowan(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
fagerMcGowan(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
fagerMcGowan(p, q = NULL)
```

Arguments

`p` The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)
`q` The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- `p = Partition, q = Partition`: Compute given two partitions
- `p = PairCoefficients, q = missing`: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Fager EW and McGowan JA (1963). "Zooplankton Species Groups in the North Pacific Co-Occurrences of Species Can Be Used to Derive Groups Whose Members React Similarly to Water-Mass Types." *Science*, **140**(3566), pp. 453–460.

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(fagerMcGowan(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                             new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 0.25))
```

folwkesMallowsIndex *Folwkes & Mallows Index*

Description

Compute the index of Folwkes and Mallows

$$\sqrt{\frac{N_{11} N_{11}}{N_{21} N_{12}}}$$

which is a combination of the two Wallace indices.

Usage

```

folwkesMallowsIndex(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
folwkesMallowsIndex(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
folwkesMallowsIndex(p, q = NULL)

```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)
q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Fowlkes EB and Mallows CL (1983). "A Method for Comparing Two Hierarchical Clusterings." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, **78**(383), pp. 553–569.

See Also

[wallaceI](#) [wallaceII](#)

Examples

```

isTRUE(all.equal(folwkesMallowsIndex(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                                     new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 0.5))

```

gammaStatistics

Gamma Statistics

Description

Compute the Gamma statistics

$$\frac{N_{11}N_{00} - N_{10}N_{01}}{\sqrt{N_{21}N_{12}N'_{10}N'_{01}}}$$

Usage

```

gammaStatistics(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
gammaStatistics(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
gammaStatistics(p, q = NULL)

```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)
q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Yule GU (1900). “On the Association of Attributes in Statistics: With Illustrations from the Material of the Childhood Society, \&c.” *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Series A, Containing Papers of a Mathematical or Physical Character*, **194**, pp. 257–319.

Examples

```

isTRUE(all.equal(gammaStatistics(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                                new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 1/6))

```

goodmanKruskal

Goodman & Kruskal Index

Description

Compute the index of Goodman and Kruskal

$$\frac{N_{11}N_{00} - N_{10}N_{01}}{N_{11}N_{00} + N_{10}N_{01}}$$

Usage

```
goodmanKruskal(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
goodmanKruskal(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
goodmanKruskal(p, q)
```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)
q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Goodman LA and Kruskal WH (1954). “Measures of Association for Cross Classifications.” *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, **49**(268), pp. 732–764. ISSN 0162-1459, doi: [10.1080/01621459.1954.10501231](https://doi.org/10.1080/01621459.1954.10501231).

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(goodmanKruskal(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                                new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 1/3))
```

gowerLegendre

Gower & Legendre Index

Description

Compute the index of Gower and Legendre

$$\frac{N_{11} + N_{00}}{N_{11} + \frac{1}{2}(N_{10} + N_{01}) + N_{00}}$$

Usage

```

gowerLegendre(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
gowerLegendre(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
gowerLegendre(p, q)

```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)

q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Gower JC and Legendre P (1986). "Metric and Euclidean Properties of Dissimilarity Coefficients." *Journal of Classification*, 3(1), pp. 5–48. ISSN 0176-4268, 1432-1343, doi: [10.1007/BF01896809](https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01896809).

Examples

```

isTRUE(all.equal(gowerLegendre(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                               new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 0.75))

```

hamann

Hamann Coefficient

Description

Compute the Hamann coefficient

$$\frac{(N_{11} + N_{00}) - (N_{10} + N_{01})}{N}$$

Usage

```

hamann(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
hamann(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
hamann(p, q = NULL)

```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)

q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Hamann U (1961). "Merkmalsbestand Und Verwandtschaftsbeziehungen Der Farinosae: Ein Beitrag Zum System Der Monokotyledonen." *Willdenowia*, **2**(5), pp. 639–768. ISSN 0511-9618.

Examples

```

isTRUE(all.equal(hamann(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                        new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 0.2))

```

jaccardCoefficient *Jaccard Coefficient*

Description

Compute the Jaccard coefficient

$$\frac{N_{11}}{N_{11} + N_{10} + N_{01}}$$

Usage

```
jaccardCoefficient(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
jaccardCoefficient(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
jaccardCoefficient(p, q = NULL)
```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)
q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Jaccard P (1908). “Nouvelles Recherches Sur La Distribution Florale.” *Bulletin de la Société Vaudoise des Sciences Naturelles*, **44**(163), pp. 223–270.

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(jaccardCoefficient(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                                   new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 1/3))
```

kulczynski

Kulczynski Index

Description

Compute the Kulczynski index

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{N_{11}}{N_{21}} + \frac{N_{11}}{N_{12}} \right)$$

Usage

```

kuczynski(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
kuczynski(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
kuczynski(p, q = NULL)

```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)

q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Kuczynski S (1927). “Zespoły Roslin w Pieninach.” *Bull. Intern. Acad. Pol. Sci. Lett. Cl. Sci. Math. Nat., B (Sci. Nat.)*, **1927**(Suppl 2), pp. 57–203.

Examples

```

isTRUE(all.equal(kuczynski(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                           new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 0.5))

```

larsenAone

Larsen & Aone Measure

Description

Compute the measure of Larsen and Aone

$$\frac{1}{|\mathcal{P}|} \sum_{C \in \mathcal{P}} \max_{D \in \mathcal{Q}} \frac{2|C \cap D|}{|C| + |D|}$$

Usage

```
larsenAone(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
larsenAone(p, q)
```

Arguments

p The partition P
q The partition Q

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Larsen B and Aone C (1999). “Fast and Effective Text Mining Using Linear-Time Document Clustering.” In *Proceedings of the Fifth ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining*, KDD '99, pp. 16–22. ISBN 1-58113-143-7, doi: [10.1145/312129.312186](https://doi.org/10.1145/312129.312186).

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(larsenAone(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                           new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 0.8))
```

lermanIndex

Lerman Index

Description

Compute the Lerman index

$$\frac{N_{11} - E(N_{11})}{\sqrt{\sigma^2(N_{11})}}$$

Usage

```
lermanIndex(p, q, c = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition,missing'
lermanIndex(p, q, c = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition,PairCoefficients'
lermanIndex(p, q, c = NULL)
```

Arguments

p	The partition P
q	The partition Q
c	PairCoefficients or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition, c = missing: Compute given two partitions
- p = Partition, q = Partition, c = PairCoefficients: Compute given the partitions and pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

- Lerman IC (1988). “Comparing Partitions (Mathematical and Statistical Aspects).” In Bock H (ed.), *Classification and Related Methods of Data Analysis*, pp. 121–132.
- Hubert L and Arabie P (1985). “Comparing Partitions.” *Journal of Classification*, 2(1), pp. 193–218.
- Dencœud L and Guénoche A (2006). “Comparison of Distance Indices Between Partitions.” In Batagelj V, Bock H, Ferligoj A and Žiberna A (eds.), *Data Science and Classification*, Studies in Classification, Data Analysis, and Knowledge Organization, pp. 21–28. Springer Berlin Heidelberg. ISBN 978-3-540-34415-5 978-3-540-34416-2.

See Also

[normalizedLermanIndex](#)

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(lermanIndex(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                             new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 2/sqrt(21)))
```

mcconnaughey

McConnaughey Index

Description

Compute the McConnaughey index

$$\frac{N_{11}^2 - N_{10}N_{01}}{N_{21}N_{12}}$$

Usage

```

mcconnaughey(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
mcconnaughey(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
mcconnaughey(p, q = NULL)

```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)

q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

McConnaughey BH and Laut LP (1964). *The Determination and Analysis of Plankton Communities*. Lembaga Penelitian Laut.

Examples

```

isTRUE(all.equal(mcconnaughey(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                             new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 0))

```

minkowskiMeasure

Minkowski Measure

Description

Compute the Minkowski measure

$$\sqrt{\frac{N_{10} + N_{01}}{N_{11} + N_{10}}}$$

Usage

```

minkowskiMeasure(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
minkowskiMeasure(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
minkowskiMeasure(p, q = NULL)

```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)

q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Minkowski H (1911). *Gesammelte Abhandlungen von Hermann Minkowski, Zweiter Band*, number 2. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, Berlin.

Examples

```

isTRUE(all.equal(minkowskiMeasure(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                                   new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 1))

```

mirkinMetric

Mirkin Metric

Description

Compute the Mirkin metric

$$2(N_{10} + N_{01})$$

Usage

```
mirkinMetric(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
mirkinMetric(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
mirkinMetric(p, q = NULL)
```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)
q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Mirkin BG and Chernyi LB (1970). “Measurement of the Distance Between Partitions of a Finite Set of Objects.” *Automation and Remote Control*, **31**(5), pp. 786–792.

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(mirkinMetric(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                             new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 8))
```

mutualInformation *Mutual Information*

Description

Compute the mutual information

$$\sum_{C \in P} \sum_{D \in Q} \frac{|C \cap D|}{n} \log n \frac{|C \cap D|}{|C||D|}$$

Usage

```
mutualInformation(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
mutualInformation(p, q)
```

Arguments

p	The partition P
q	The partition Q

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Vinh NX, Epps J and Bailey J (2010). “Information Theoretic Measures for Clusterings Comparison: Variants, Properties, Normalization and Correction for Chance.” *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, **11**, pp. 2837–2854.

See Also

[normalizedMutualInformation](#)

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(mutualInformation(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                                new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 4/5*log(5/3) + 1/5*log(5/9)))
```

N

Method to retrieve the complex coefficient N

Description

It is defined as $N = N_{11} + N_{10} + N_{01} + N_{00}$ which equals $\binom{n}{2}$ with n the number of objects

Usage

```
N(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients'
N(obj)
```

Arguments

obj Instance of [PairCoefficients](#)

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

N00 *Method to retrieve the coefficient N_{00}*

Description

Method to retrieve the coefficient N_{00}

Usage

`N00(obj)`

```
## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients'  
N00(obj)
```

Arguments

obj Instance of [PairCoefficients](#)

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

N01 *Method to retrieve the coefficient N_{01}*

Description

Method to retrieve the coefficient N_{01}

Usage

`N01(obj)`

```
## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients'  
N01(obj)
```

Arguments

obj Instance of [PairCoefficients](#)

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

N01p

Method to retrieve the complex coefficient N'_{01}

Description

It is defined as $N'_{01} = N_{00} + N_{01}$

Usage

N01p(obj)

```
## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients'
N01p(obj)
```

Arguments

obj Instance of [PairCoefficients](#)

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

N10

Method to retrieve the coefficient N_{10}

Description

Method to retrieve the coefficient N_{10}

Usage

N10(obj)

```
## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients'
N10(obj)
```

Arguments

obj Instance of [PairCoefficients](#)

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

N10p *Method to retrieve the complex coefficient N'_{10}*

Description

It is defined as $N'_{10} = N_{00} + N_{10}$

Usage

N10p(obj)

```
## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients'
N10p(obj)
```

Arguments

obj Instance of [PairCoefficients](#)

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

N11 *Method to retrieve the coefficient N_{11}*

Description

Method to retrieve the coefficient N_{11}

Usage

N11(obj)

```
## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients'
N11(obj)
```

Arguments

obj Instance of [PairCoefficients](#)

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

normalizedLermanIndex *Normalized Lerman Index*

Description

Compute the normalized Lerman index

$$L(P, Q) / \sqrt{L(P, P)L(Q, Q)}$$

where L is the Lerman index.

Usage

```
normalizedLermanIndex(p, q, c = NULL)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition,missing'
normalizedLermanIndex(p, q, c = NULL)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition,PairCoefficients'
normalizedLermanIndex(p, q,
  c = NULL)
```

Arguments

p	The partition P
q	The partition Q
c	PairCoefficients or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition, c = missing: Compute given two partitions
- p = Partition, q = Partition, c = PairCoefficients: Compute given the partitions and pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Lerman IC (1988). “Comparing Partitions (Mathematical and Statistical Aspects).” In Bock H (ed.), *Classification and Related Methods of Data Analysis*, pp. 121–132.

Hubert L and Arabie P (1985). “Comparing Partitions.” *Journal of Classification*, 2(1), pp. 193–218.

See Also

[lermanIndex](#)

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(normalizedLermanIndex(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                                         new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 1/6))
```

```
normalizedMutualInformation
      Normalized Mutual Information
```

Description

Compute the mutual information (MI) which is normalized either by the minimum/maximum partition entropy (H)

$$\frac{MI(P, Q)}{\varphi(H(P), H(Q))}, \varphi \in \{\min, \max\}$$

or the sum

$$\frac{2 \cdot MI(P, Q)}{H(P) + H(Q)}$$

Usage

```
normalizedMutualInformation(p, q, type = c("min", "max", "sum"))
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition,character'
normalizedMutualInformation(p, q,
  type = c("min", "max", "sum"))
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition,missing'
normalizedMutualInformation(p, q,
  type = NULL)
```

Arguments

p	The partition P
q	The partition Q
type	One of "min" (default), "max" or "sum"

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition, type = character: Compute given two partitions
- p = Partition, q = Partition, type = missing: Compute given two partitions with type="min"

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Kvalseth TO (1987). "Entropy and Correlation: Some Comments." *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man and Cybernetics*, **17**(3), pp. 517–519. ISSN 0018-9472, doi: [10.1109/TSMC.1987.4309069](https://doi.org/10.1109/TSMC.1987.4309069).

See Also

[mutualInformation](#), [entropy](#)

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(normalizedMutualInformation(
  new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
  new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1)), "min"),
normalizedMutualInformation(
  new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
  new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1)), "max")
))
```

PairCoefficients-class

S4 class to represent coefficients of object pairs for the comparison of two object partitions (say P and Q).

Description

S4 class to represent coefficients of object pairs for the comparison of two object partitions (say P and Q).

Slots

N11 The number of object pairs that are in both partitions together in a cluster
 N00 The number of object pairs that are in no partition together in a cluster
 N10 The number of object pairs that are only in partition P together in a cluster
 N01 The number of object pairs that are only in partition Q together in a cluster

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

See Also

[N11](#) [N10](#) [N01](#) [N00](#)

Partition-class	<i>Simple S4 class to represent a partition of objects as vector of class labels.</i>
-----------------	---

Description

This class is a wrapper around a vector but allows only the atomic vectors logical, numeric, integer, complex, character, raw. The reason for this is that only those types seem to make sense as class labels. Furthermore, class labels are immutable.

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

Examples

```
p <- new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))
q <- new("Partition", c("a", "a", "b", "b", "b"))

## Not run:
# This won't work:
new("Partition", c(list("a"), "a", "b", "b", "b"))
p[2] <- 2

## End(Not run)
```

pearson	<i>Pearson Index</i>
---------	----------------------

Description

Compute the Pearson index

$$\frac{N_{11}N_{00} - N_{10}N_{01}}{N_{21}N_{12}N'_{01}N'_{10}}$$

Usage

```
pearson(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
pearson(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
pearson(p, q)
```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)
q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Pearson K (1926). "On the Coefficient of Racial Likeness." *Biometrika*, **18**(1/2), pp. 105–117. ISSN 0006-3444, doi: [10.2307/2332498](https://doi.org/10.2307/2332498).

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(pearson(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                        new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 1/144))
```

peirce

Peirce Index

Description

Compute the Peirce index

$$\frac{N_{11}N_{00} - N_{10}N_{01}}{N_{21}N'_{01}}$$

Usage

```
peirce(p, q)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
```

```
peirce(p, q)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
```

```
peirce(p, q = NULL)
```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)
q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Peirce CS (1884). “The Numerical Measure of the Success of Predictions.” *Science*, 4(93), pp. 453–454.

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(peirce(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                        new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 1/6))
```

projectionNumber	<i>Compute the projection number of two partitions</i>
------------------	--

Description

Given two partitions (p, q) represented as vectors of cluster ids, compute the projection number which is the sum of maximum cluster overlaps for all clusters of P to any cluster of Q .

Usage

```
projectionNumber(p, q)
```

Arguments

p	Partition P
q	Partition Q

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

See Also

[dongensMetric](#)

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(projectionNumber(c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1), c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1)), 4))
```

 randIndex

Rand Index

Description

Compute the Rand index

$$\frac{N_{11} + N_{00}}{N}$$

Usage

```
randIndex(p, q)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
```

```
randIndex(p, q)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
```

```
randIndex(p, q = NULL)
```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)

q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Rand WM (1971). "Objective Criteria for the Evaluation of Clustering Algorithms." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, **66**(336), pp. 846–850.

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(randIndex(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                           new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 0.6))
```

 registerPartitionVectorSignatures

Make comparison measures usable with any vectors

Description

The comparison measures are defined to use the class [Partition](#) as parameters. If you do not want to explicitly convert an arbitrary vector of class labels (probably as a result from another package's algorithm) into a [Partition](#) instance, calling this function will create methods for all measures that allow "ANY" input which is implicitly converted to [Partition](#).

Usage

```
registerPartitionVectorSignatures(e)
```

Arguments

e The environment to register the methods in (mostly environment() is fine)

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

Examples

```
library(partitionComparison)
randIndex(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)), new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1)))
# [1] 0.6
## Not run: randIndex(c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1), c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))
# Error in (function (classes, fdef, mtable) :
# unable to find an inherited method for function 'randIndex' for signature '"numeric", "numeric"'
registerPartitionVectorSignatures(environment())
randIndex(c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1), c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))
# [1] 0.6
```

 rogersTanimoto

Rogers & Tanimoto Index

Description

Compute the index of Rogers and Tanimoto

$$\frac{N_{11} + N_{00}}{N_{11} + 2(N_{10} + N_{01}) + N_{00}}$$

Usage

```

rogersTanimoto(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
rogersTanimoto(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
rogersTanimoto(p, q)

```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)

q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Rogers DJ and Tanimoto TT (1960). “A Computer Program for Classifying Plants.” *Science*, **132**(3434), pp. 1115–1118. ISSN 0036-8075, 1095-9203, doi: [10.1126/science.132.3434.1115](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.132.3434.1115).

Examples

```

isTRUE(all.equal(rogersTanimoto(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                             new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 3/7))

```

russelRao

Russel & Rao Index

Description

Compute the index of Russel and Rao

$$\frac{N_{11}}{N}$$

Usage

```

russelRao(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
russelRao(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
russelRao(p, q = NULL)

```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)

q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Russel PF and Rao TR (1940). “On Habitat and Association of Species of Anopheline Larvae in South-Eastern Madras.” *Journal of the Malaria Institute of India*, 3(1), pp. 153–178.

Examples

```

isTRUE(all.equal(russelRao(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                           new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 0.2))

```

rvCoefficient

RV Coefficient

Description

Compute the RV coefficient

$$\frac{n + 2N_{11}(p)}{\sqrt{(2N_{21}(p) + n)(2N_{12}(p) + n)}}$$

Usage

```
rvCoefficient(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
rvCoefficient(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
rvCoefficient(p, q = NULL)
```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)
q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute the RV coefficient given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute the RV coefficient given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Robert P and Escoufier Y (1976). “A Unifying Tool for Linear Multivariate Statistical Methods: The RV- Coefficient.” *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. Series C (Applied Statistics)*, **25**(3), pp. 257–265. ISSN 00359254.

Youness G and Saporta G (2004). “Some Measures of Agreement between Close Partitions.” *Student*, **51**, pp. 1–12.

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(rvCoefficient(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                               new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 9/13))
```

sokalSneath1

Sokal & Sneath Index 1

Description

Compute the index 1 of Sokal and Sneath

$$\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{N_{11}}{N_{21}} + \frac{N_{11}}{N_{12}} + \frac{N_{00}}{N'_{10}} + \frac{N_{00}}{N'_{01}} \right)$$

Usage

```
sokalSneath1(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
sokalSneath1(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
sokalSneath1(p, q = NULL)
```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)
q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Sokal RR and Sneath PHA (1963). *Principles of numerical taxonomy*. Freeman, San Francisco.

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(sokalSneath1(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                             new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 7/12))
```

sokalSneath2

Sokal & Sneath Index 2

Description

Compute the index 2 of Sokal and Sneath

$$\frac{N_{11}}{N_{11} + 2(N_{10} + N_{01})}$$

Usage

```
sokalSneath2(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
sokalSneath2(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
sokalSneath2(p, q = NULL)
```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)
q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Sokal RR and Sneath PHA (1963). *Principles of numerical taxonomy*. Freeman, San Francisco.

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(sokalSneath2(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                             new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 0.2))
```

sokalSneath3

Sokal & Sneath Index 3

Description

Compute the index 3 of Sokal and Sneath

$$\frac{N_{11}N_{00}}{\sqrt{N_{21}N_{12}N'_{01}N'_{10}}}$$

Usage

```
sokalSneath3(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
sokalSneath3(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
sokalSneath3(p, q = NULL)
```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)
q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Sokal RR and Sneath PHA (1963). *Principles of numerical taxonomy*.. Freeman, San Francisco.

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(sokalSneath3(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                             new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 1/3))
```

variationOfInformation

Variation of Information

Description

Compute the variation of information

$$H(P) + H(Q) - 2MI(P, Q)$$

where MI is the mutual information, H the partition entropy

Usage

```
variationOfInformation(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
variationOfInformation(p, q)
```

Arguments

p The partition P
q The partition Q

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Meila M (2003). “Comparing Clusterings by the Variation of Information.” In Schölkopf B and Warmuth MK (eds.), *Learning Theory and Kernel Machines*, volume 2777 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pp. 173–187. Springer Berlin / Heidelberg. ISBN 978-3-540-40720-1.

Meila M (2007). “Comparing Clusterings—an Information Based Distance.” *Journal of Multivariate Analysis*, **98**(5), pp. 873–895. doi: [10.1016/j.jmva.2006.11.013](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmva.2006.11.013).

See Also

[mutualInformation](#), [entropy](#)

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(variationOfInformation(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                                         new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))),
                0.763817))
```

wallaceI

Wallace I

Description

Compute Wallace’ index I

$$\frac{N_{11}}{N_{21}}$$

Usage

```
wallaceI(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
wallaceI(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
wallaceI(p, q = NULL)
```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)
q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Wallace DL (1983). “A Method for Comparing Two Hierarchical Clusterings: Comment.” *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, **78**(383), pp. 569–576.

See Also

[folwkesMallowsIndex](#)

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(wallaceI(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                        new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 0.5))
```

wallaceII

Wallace II

Description

Compute Wallace' index II

$$\frac{N_{11}}{N_{12}}$$

Usage

```
wallaceII(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'Partition,Partition'
wallaceII(p, q)

## S4 method for signature 'PairCoefficients,missing'
wallaceII(p, q = NULL)
```

Arguments

p The partition P or an instance of [PairCoefficients](#)
q The partition Q or NULL

Methods (by class)

- p = Partition, q = Partition: Compute given two partitions
- p = PairCoefficients, q = missing: Compute given the pair coefficients

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

References

Wallace DL (1983). "A Method for Comparing Two Hierarchical Clusterings: Comment." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, **78**(383), pp. 569–576.

See Also

[folwkesMallowsIndex](#)

Examples

```
isTRUE(all.equal(wallaceII(new("Partition", c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1)),
                           new("Partition", c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))), 0.5))
```

[<-,Partition-method *Subsetting [Partition](#) instances*

Description

This method overrides the standard subsetting to prevent alteration (makes partitions, i.e. class labels, immutable).

Usage

```
## S4 replacement method for signature 'Partition'  
x[i, j] <- value
```

Arguments

x	A Partition instance
i	Extract
j	Extract
value	Extract

Author(s)

Fabian Ball <fabian.ball@kit.edu>

Index

- [<- ,Partition-method, [48](#)
- adjustedRandIndex, [4](#)
- adjustedRandIndex,PairCoefficients,missing-method (adjustedRandIndex), [4](#)
- adjustedRandIndex,Partition,Partition-method (adjustedRandIndex), [4](#)
- baulieu1, [5](#)
- baulieu1,PairCoefficients,missing-method (baulieu1), [5](#)
- baulieu1,Partition,Partition-method (baulieu1), [5](#)
- baulieu2, [6](#)
- baulieu2,PairCoefficients,missing-method (baulieu2), [6](#)
- baulieu2,Partition,Partition-method (baulieu2), [6](#)
- classificationErrorDistance, [7](#)
- classificationErrorDistance,Partition,Partition-method (classificationErrorDistance), [7](#)
- compareAll, [8](#)
- compareAll,Partition,Partition-method (compareAll), [8](#)
- computePairCoefficients, [10](#)
- czekanowski, [10](#)
- czekanowski,PairCoefficients,missing-method (czekanowski), [10](#)
- czekanowski,Partition,Partition-method (czekanowski), [10](#)
- data.frame, [8](#)
- dongensMetric, [11](#), [37](#)
- dongensMetric,Partition,Partition-method (dongensMetric), [11](#)
- entropy, [12](#), [34](#), [46](#)
- entropy,ANY,missing-method (entropy), [12](#)
- entropy,numeric,numeric-method (entropy), [12](#)
- entropy,Partition,numeric-method (entropy), [12](#)
- Extract, [49](#)
- fagerMcGowan, [13](#)
- fagerMcGowan,PairCoefficients,missing-method (fagerMcGowan), [13](#)
- fagerMcGowan,Partition,Partition-method (fagerMcGowan), [13](#)
- folwkesMallowsIndex, [14](#), [47](#), [48](#)
- folwkesMallowsIndex,PairCoefficients,missing-method (folwkesMallowsIndex), [14](#)
- folwkesMallowsIndex,Partition,Partition-method (folwkesMallowsIndex), [14](#)
- gammaStatistics, [15](#)
- gammaStatistics,PairCoefficients,missing-method (gammaStatistics), [15](#)
- gammaStatistics,Partition,Partition-method (gammaStatistics), [15](#)
- goodmanKruskal, [16](#)
- goodmanKruskal,PairCoefficients,missing-method (goodmanKruskal), [16](#)
- goodmanKruskal,Partition,Partition-method (goodmanKruskal), [16](#)
- gowerLegendre, [17](#)
- gowerLegendre,PairCoefficients,missing-method (gowerLegendre), [17](#)
- gowerLegendre,Partition,Partition-method (gowerLegendre), [17](#)
- hamann, [18](#)
- hamann,PairCoefficients,missing-method (hamann), [18](#)
- hamann,Partition,Partition-method (hamann), [18](#)
- jaccardCoefficient, [19](#)

- jaccardCoefficient,PairCoefficients,missing-method (jaccardCoefficient), 19
- jaccardCoefficient,Partition,Partition-method (jaccardCoefficient), 19
- kulczynski, 20
- kulczynski,PairCoefficients,missing-method (kulczynski), 20
- kulczynski,Partition,Partition-method (kulczynski), 20
- larsenAone, 21
- larsenAone,Partition,Partition-method (larsenAone), 21
- lermanIndex, 22, 32
- lermanIndex,Partition,Partition,missing-method (lermanIndex), 22
- lermanIndex,Partition,Partition,PairCoefficients-method (lermanIndex), 22
- lp.assign, 8
- mcconnaughey, 23
- mcconnaughey,PairCoefficients,missing-method (mcconnaughey), 23
- mcconnaughey,Partition,Partition-method (mcconnaughey), 23
- minkowskiMeasure, 24
- minkowskiMeasure,PairCoefficients,missing-method (minkowskiMeasure), 24
- minkowskiMeasure,Partition,Partition-method (minkowskiMeasure), 24
- mirkinMetric, 25
- mirkinMetric,PairCoefficients,missing-method (mirkinMetric), 25
- mirkinMetric,Partition,Partition-method (mirkinMetric), 25
- mutualInformation, 26, 34, 46
- mutualInformation,Partition,Partition-method (mutualInformation), 26
- N, 27
- N,PairCoefficients-method (N), 27
- N00, 28, 34
- N00,PairCoefficients-method (N00), 28
- N01, 28, 34
- N01,PairCoefficients-method (N01), 28
- N01p, 29
- N01p,PairCoefficients-method (N01p), 29
- N10, 29, 34
- N10,PairCoefficients-method (N10), 29
- N10p, 30
- N10p,PairCoefficients-method (N10p), 30
- N11, 30, 34
- N11,PairCoefficients-method (N11), 30
- N12, 31
- N12,PairCoefficients-method (N12), 31
- N21, 31
- N21,PairCoefficients-method (N21), 31
- normalizedLermanIndex, 23, 32
- normalizedLermanIndex,Partition,Partition,missing-method (normalizedLermanIndex), 32
- normalizedLermanIndex,Partition,Partition,PairCoefficients-method (normalizedLermanIndex), 32
- normalizedMutualInformation, 27, 33
- normalizedMutualInformation,Partition,Partition,characterization-method (normalizedMutualInformation), 33
- normalizedMutualInformation,Partition,Partition,missing-method (normalizedMutualInformation), 33
- PairCoefficients, 5, 6, 11, 14–21, 23–26, 28–32, 36, 38, 40–45, 47, 48
- PairCoefficients (PairCoefficients-class), 34
- PairCoefficients-class, 34
- Partition, 3, 8, 39, 48, 49
- Partition (Partition-class), 35
- Partition-class, 35
- partitionComparison (partitionComparison-package), 3
- partitionComparison-package, 3
- pearson, 35
- pearson,PairCoefficients,missing-method (pearson), 35
- pearson,Partition,Partition-method (pearson), 35
- peirce, 36
- peirce,PairCoefficients,missing-method (peirce), 36
- peirce,Partition,Partition-method (peirce), 36
- projectionNumber, 12, 37
- randIndex, 38
- randIndex,PairCoefficients,missing-method (randIndex), 38

randIndex,Partition,Partition-method
(randIndex), 38

registerPartitionVectorSignatures, 3,
39

rogersTanimoto, 39

rogersTanimoto,PairCoefficients,missing-method
(rogersTanimoto), 39

rogersTanimoto,Partition,Partition-method
(rogersTanimoto), 39

russelRao, 40

russelRao,PairCoefficients,missing-method
(russelRao), 40

russelRao,Partition,Partition-method
(russelRao), 40

rvCoefficient, 41

rvCoefficient,PairCoefficients,missing-method
(rvCoefficient), 41

rvCoefficient,Partition,Partition-method
(rvCoefficient), 41

sokalSneath1, 42

sokalSneath1,PairCoefficients,missing-method
(sokalSneath1), 42

sokalSneath1,Partition,Partition-method
(sokalSneath1), 42

sokalSneath2, 43

sokalSneath2,PairCoefficients,missing-method
(sokalSneath2), 43

sokalSneath2,Partition,Partition-method
(sokalSneath2), 43

sokalSneath3, 44

sokalSneath3,PairCoefficients,missing-method
(sokalSneath3), 44

sokalSneath3,Partition,Partition-method
(sokalSneath3), 44

variationOfInformation, 45

variationOfInformation,Partition,Partition-method
(variationOfInformation), 45

wallaceI, 15, 46

wallaceI,PairCoefficients,missing-method
(wallaceI), 46

wallaceI,Partition,Partition-method
(wallaceI), 46

wallaceII, 15, 47

wallaceII,PairCoefficients,missing-method
(wallaceII), 47

wallaceII,Partition,Partition-method
(wallaceII), 47