The seriation Package

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Type Package

Title Infrastructure for seriation

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Depends stats, cluster, TSP, gclus, grid

Suggests MASS

Description Infrastructure for seriation with an implementation of several seriation/sequencing techniques to reorder matrices, dissimilarity matrices, and dendrograms. Also contains some visualizations techniques based on seriation.

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**Irish**

**Irish data**

**Description**

A data matrix containing the results of 8 referenda for 41 Irish communities (two values are missing) used in Falguerolles et al (1997).

**Usage**

data(Irish)

**Format**

The format is a 41 x 9 matrix.

**Details**


**Source**

The data was kindly provided by Guenter Sawitzki.

**References**


**Examples**

data(Irish)

---

**Munsingen**

**Hodson’s Munsingen Data Set**

**Description**

This data set contains a grave times artifact incidence matrix for the Celtic Münsingen-Rain cemetery in Switzerland as provided by Hodson (1968) and published by Kendall 1971.

**Usage**

data("Munsingen")
Munsingen

Format
A 59 x 70 0-1 matrix. Rows (graves) and columns (artifacts) are in the order determined by Hodson (1968).

References

Examples
data("Munsingen")

## Seriation method after Kendall (1971)
## Kendall's square symmetric matrix S and SoS
S <- function(x, w = 1) {
  sij <- function(i, j) w * sum(pmin(x[i,], x[j,]))
  h <- nrow(x)
  r <- matrix(ncol = h, nrow = h)
  for(i in 1:h) for (j in 1:h) r[i,j] <- sij(i, j)
  r
}

SoS <- function(x) S(S(x))

## Kendall's horse shoe (Hamiltonian arc)
horse_shoe_plot <- function(mds, sigma, threshold = mean(sigma)) {
  plot(mds, main = paste("Kendall's horse shoe with th =", threshold))
  l <- which(sigma > threshold, arr.ind=TRUE)
  lapply(1:nrow(l), FUN = function(i)
    lines(rbind(mds[l[i,1],], mds[l[i,2],])))
}

## shuffle data
x <- Munsingen[sample(nrow(Munsingen)),]

## calculate matrix and do isoMDS (from package MASS)
sigma <- SoS(x)
library("MASS")
mds <- isoMDS(1/(1+sigma))$points

## plot Kendall's horse shoe
horse_shoe_plot(mds, sigma)

## find order using a TSP
tour <- solve_TSP(insert_dummy(TSP(dist(mds))), label = "cut"),
    method = "2-opt", control = list(rep = 15))
tour <- cut_tour(tour, "cut")
lines(mds[tour[,], col = "red", lwd = 2)
## create and plot order
order <- ser_permutation(tour, 1:ncol(x))
bertinplot(x, order, options=list(panel=panel.circles,
                        rev=TRUE))

## compare criterion values
rbind(
  random = criterion(x),
  reordered = criterion(x, order),
  Hodson = criterion(Munsingen)
)

---

### Description

A data set collected by Holzinger and Swineford (1939) which consists of the results of 24 psychological tests given to 145 seventh and eighth grade students in a Chicago suburb. This data set contains the correlation matrix for the 24 test results.

The data set was also used as an example for visualization of cluster analysis by Ling (1973).

### Usage

```r
data("Psych24")
```

### Format

A 24 x 24 correlation matrix.

### References


### Examples

```r
data("Psych24")

## create a dist object and also get rid of the one negative entry in the
## correlation matrix
d <- as.dist(1 - abs(Psych24))
pimage(d)

## do hclust as in Ling (1973)
Townships

hc <- hclust(d, method = "complete")
plot(hc)

pimage(d, hc)

## use seriation
order <- seriate(d, method = "tsp")
#order <- seriate(d, method = "tsp", control = list(method = "concorde"))
pimage(d, order)

---

**Description**

This data set was used to illustrate that the conciseness of presentation can be improved by seriateing the rows and columns.

**Usage**

data("Townships")

**Format**

A matrix with 16 0-1 variables (columns) indicating the presence (1) or absence (0) of characteristics of townships (rows).

**References**


**Examples**

data("Townships")

## original data
pimage(Townships)
criterion(Townships)

## seriated data
order <- seriate(Townships, method = "BEA", control = list(rep = 5))
pimage(Townships, order)
criterion(Townships, order)
Zoo database

Description

A database containing characteristics of different animals. The database was created and donated by Richard S. Forsyth.

Usage

data("Zoo")

Format

A data frame with 101 observations on the following 17 variables.

- `hair` {0, 1}
- `feathers` {0, 1}
- `eggs` {0, 1}
- `milk` {0, 1}
- `airborne` {0, 1}
- `aquatic` {0, 1}
- `predator` {0, 1}
- `toothed` {0, 1}
- `backbone` {0, 1}
- `breathes` {0, 1}
- `venomous` {0, 1}
- `fins` {0, 1}
- `legs` Numeric (set of values: {0, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8})
- `tail` {0, 1}
- `domestic` {0, 1}
- `catsize` {0, 1}
- `class` a factor with levels `amphibian bird fish insect invertebrate mammal reptile`

Source

bertinplot

Examples

data("Zoo")
x <- scale(Zoo[, -17])

d <- dist(x)
pimage(d)

order <- seriate(d, method = "tsp")
pimage(d, order)

bertinplot

Plot a Bertin matrix

Description

Plot a data matrix of cases and variables. Each value is represented by a symbol. Large values are
highlighted. The matrix can be rearranged to make structure in the data visible (see Falguerolles et
al 1997).

Usage

bertinplot(x, order = NULL, highlight = TRUE, options = NULL)

Arguments

x a data matrix. Note that following Bertin, columns are variables and rows are
cases. This behavior can be reversed using reverse = TRUE in options.

order an object of class ser_permutation to rearrange x before plotting. If NULL,
no rearrangement is performed.

highlight a logical scalar indicating whether to use highlighting. If TRUE, all variables
with values greater than the variable-wise mean are highlighted. To control
highlighting, also a logical matrix with the same dimensions as x can be sup-
plied.

options a list with options for plotting. The list can contain the following elements:

panel.function a function to produce the symbols. Currently available
functions are panel.bars (default), panel.circles, panel.squares
and panel.lines.

reverse logical indicating whether to swap cases and variables in the plot.
The default (FALSE) is to plot cases as columns and variables as rows.

xlab, ylab labels (default: use labels from x).

spacing relative space between symbols (default: 0.2).

frame plot a grid to separate symbols (default: codeFALSE).

mar margins (see par).

gp_labels gpar object for labels (see gpar).

gp_panels gpar object for panels (see gpar).
criterion

newpage a logical indicating whether to start the plot on a new page (see grid.newpage).

pop a logical indicating whether to pop the created viewports (see pop.viewport)?

Details

The plot is organized as a matrix of symbols. The symbols are drawn by a panel function, where all symbols of a row are drawn by one call of the function (using vectorization). The interface for the panel function is `panel.myfunction(value, spacing, hl).value` is the vector of values for a row scaled between 0 and 1, `spacing` contains the relative space between symbols and `hl` is a logical vector indicating which symbol should be highlighted.

References


See Also

ser_permutation, seriate, Package grid.

Examples

data(“Irish”)
scale_by_rank <- function(x) apply(x, 2, rank)
x <- scale_by_rank(Irish[, -6])

## use the the sum of absolute rank differences
order <- c(
  seriate(dist(x, ”minkowski”, p = 1)),
  seriate(dist(t(x), “minkowski”, p = 1))
)

## plot
bertinplot(x, order)

## alternative display
bertinplot(x, order,
  options = list(panel = panel.circles, spacing = -0.4))

criterion

Criterion for a loss/merit function for data given a permutation

Description

Compute the value for different loss functions $L$ and merit function $M$ for data given a permutation.

Usage

criterion(x, order = NULL, method = ”all”)

Arguments

- **x**: an object of class `dist` or a matrix (currently no functions are implemented for array).
- **order**: an object of class `ser_permutation` suitable for `x`. If `NULL`, the identity permutation is used.
- **method**: a vector of character strings with names of the criteria. The dummy method "all" can be used to calculate all available criteria.

Details

For a symmetric dissimilarity matrix `D` with elements `d(i, j)` where `i, j = 1...p`, the aim is generally to place low distance values close to the diagonal. The following criteria to judge the quality of a certain permutation of the objects in a dissimilarity matrix are currently implemented:

"Gradient_raw", "Gradient_weighted" Gradient measures (Hubert et al 1987).

A symmetric dissimilarity matrix where the values in all rows and columns only increase when moving away from the main diagonal is called a perfect anti-Robinson matrix (Robinson 1951). A suitable merit measure which quantifies the divergence of a matrix from the anti-Robinson form is

\[
M(D) = \sum_{i<k<j} f(d_{ij}, d_{ik}) + \sum_{i<k<j} f(d_{ij}, d_{kj})
\]

where `f(·, ·)` is a function which defines how a violation or satisfaction of a gradient condition for an object triple `(O_i, O_k, O_j)` is counted.

Hubert et al (1987) suggest two functions. The first function is given by:

\[
f(z, y) = \text{sign}(y - z) = +1 \text{ if } z < y; \ 0 \text{ if } z = y; \text{ and } -1 \text{ if } z > y.
\]

It results in raw number of triples satisfying the gradient constraints minus triples which violate the constraints.

The second function is defined as:

\[
f(z, y) = |y - z|\text{sign}(y - z) = y - z
\]

It weights the each satisfaction or violation by the difference by its magnitude given by the absolute difference between the values.

"AR_events", "AR_deviations" Anti-Robinson events (Chen 2002). An even simpler loss function can be created in the same way as the gradient measures above by concentrating on violations only.

\[
L(D) = \sum_{i<k<j} f(d_{ik}, d_{ij}) + \sum_{i<k<j} f(d_{kj}, d_{ij})
\]

To only count the violations we use

\[
f(z, y) = I(z, y) = 1 \text{ if } z < y \text{ and } 0 \text{ otherwise.}
\]
$I(\cdot)$ is an indicator function returning 1 only for violations. Chen (2002) presented a formulation for an equivalent loss function and called the violations anti-Robinson events and also introduced a weighted versions of the loss function resulting in

$$f(z, y) = |y - z|I(z, y)$$

using the absolute deviations as weights.

"Path_length" Hamiltonian path length (Caraux and Pinloche 2005).

The order of the objects in a dissimilarity matrix corresponds to a path through a graph where each node represents an object and is visited exactly once, i.e., a Hamilton path. The length of the path is defined as the sum of the edge weights, i.e., dissimilarities.

$$L(D) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} d_{i,i+1}$$

The length of the Hamiltonian path is equal to the value of the minimal span loss function (as used by Chen 2002). Both notions are related to the traveling salesperson problem (TSP). If order is not unique or there are non-finite distance values NA is returned.

"Inertia" Inertia criterion (Caraux and Pinloche 2005).

Measures the moment of the inertia of dissimilarity values around the diagonal as

$$M(D) = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} d(i, j)|i - j|^2.$$ 

$|i - j|$ is used as a measure for the distance to the diagonal and $d(i, j)$ gives the weight. This criterion gives higher weight to values farther away from the diagonal. It increases with quality.

"Least_squares" Least squares criterion (Caraux and Pinloche 2005).

The sum of squares of deviations between the dissimilarities and rank differences (in the matrix) between two elements:

$$L(D) = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} (d(i, j) - |i - j|)^2,$$

where $d(i, j)$ is an element of the dissimilarity matrix $D$ and $|i - j|$ is the rank difference between the objects.

Note that if Euclidean distance is used to calculate $D$ from a data matrix $X$, the order of the elements in $X$ by projecting them on the first principal component of $X$ minimizes this criterion. The least squares criterion is related to unidimensional scaling.

For a general matrix $X = x_{ij}$, $i = 1 \ldots m$ and $j = 1 \ldots n$, currently the following loss/merit functions are implemented:

"ME" Measure of Effectiveness (McCormick 1972).

The measure of effectiveness (ME) for matrix $X$, is defined as

$$M(X) = 1/2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_{i,j}(x_{i,j-1} + x_{i,j+1} + x_{i-1,j} + x_{i+1,j})$$
with, by convention

\[ x_{0,j} = x_{m+1,j} = x_{i,0} = x_{i,n+1} = 0. \]

ME is a merit measure, i.e. a higher ME indicates a better arrangement. Maximizing ME is the objective of the bond energy algorithm (BEA).


Stress measures the conciseness of the presentation of a matrix/table and can be seen as a purity function which compares the values in a matrix/table with its neighbors. The stress measure used here is computed as the sum of squared distances of each matrix entry from its adjacent entries. The following types of neighborhoods are available:

**Moore**: comprises the eight adjacent entries.

**Neumann**: comprises the four adjacent entries.

The major difference between the Moore and the Neumann neighborhood is that for the later the contribution of row and column permutations to stress are independent and thus can be optimized independently.

**Value**

A named vector of real values.

**References**


**Examples**

```r
## create random data and calculate distances
m <- matrix(runif(10), ncol=2)
d <- dist(m)

## get an order for rows (optimal for the least squares criterion)
o <- seriate(m, method = "PCA", margin = 1)

## compare the values for all available criteria
```
rbind(
    unordered = criterion(d),  
    ordered = criterion(d, o)
)

---

**dissplot**  
**Dissimilarity Plot**

**Description**

Visualizes a dissimilarity matrix using seriation and matrix shading. Entries with lower dissimilarities (higher similarity) are plotted darker. Such a plot can be used to uncover hidden structure in the data.

The plot can also be used to visualize cluster quality (see Ling 1973). Objects belonging to the same cluster are displayed in consecutive order. The placement of clusters and the within cluster order is obtained by a seriation algorithm which tries to place large similarities/small dissimilarities close to the diagonal. Compact clusters are visible as dark squares (low dissimilarity) on the diagonal of the plot. Additionally, a Silhouette plot (Rousseeuw 1987) is added. This visualization is similar to CLUSION (see Strehl and Ghosh 2002), however, allows for using arbitrary seriateing algorithms.

**Usage**

```r
dissplot(x, labels = NULL, method = NULL, control = NULL, options = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: an object of class `dist`.
- `labels`: NULL or an integer vector of the same length as rows/columns in `x` indicating the cluster membership for each object in `x` as consecutive integers starting with one. The labels are used to reorder the matrix.
- `method`: a single character string indicating the used seriation algorithm (NA to plot the matrix as is). The same algorithm is used to reorder the clusters (inter cluster seriation) as well as the objects within each cluster (intra cluster seriation). If separate algorithms for inter and intra cluster seriation are required, `method` can be a list of two named elements (inter_cluster and intra_cluster) each containing the name of the respective seriation method. See `seriate.dist` for available algorithms. For intra cluster reordering the special method silhouette width is available. Objects in clusters are then ordered by silhouette width (the standard for silhouette plots). If no method is given, the default method of `seriate.dist` is used.
- `control`: a list of control options passed on to the seriation algorithm. In case of two different seriation algorithms, `control` can contain a list of two named elements (inter_cluster and intra_cluster) containing each a list with the control options for the respective algorithm.
options

A list with options for plotting the matrix. The list can contain the following elements:

- **plot**: a logical indicating if a plot should be produced. If FALSE, the returned object can be plotted later using the function `plot` which takes as the second argument a list of plotting options (see options below).

- **cluster_labels**: a logical indicating whether to display cluster labels in the plot.

- **averages**: a logical indicating whether to display the average pair-wise dissimilarity between clusters instead of the individual dissimilarities in the lower triangle of the plot.

- **lines**: a logical indicating whether to draw lines to separate clusters.

- **silhouettes**: a logical indicating whether to include a silhouette plot (see Rousseeuw, 1987).

- **threshold**: a numeric. If used, only plot distances below the threshold are displayed.

- **main**: title for the plot.

- **col**: colors used for the image plot (default: 100 shades of gray using the hcl colorspace with `hcl(h = 0, c = 0, l = seq(20, 95, len = 100))`).

- **colorkey**: a logical indicating whether to place a color key below the plot.

- **lines_col**: color used for the lines to separate clusters.

- **newpage**: a logical indicating whether to start plot on a new page (see `grid.newpage` in package grid).

- **pop**: a logical indicating whether to pop the created viewports (see package grid)?

- **gp**: an object of class `gpar` containing graphical parameters (see `gpar` in package grid).

Value

An invisible object of class `cluster_proximity_matrix` with the following elements:

- **order**: NULL or integer vector giving the order used to plot x.

- **cluster_order**: NULL or integer vector giving the order of the clusters as plotted.

- **method**: vector of character strings indicating the seriation methods used for plotting x.

- **k**: NULL or integer scalar giving the number of clusters generated.

- **description**: a `data.frame` containing information (label, size, average intra-cluster dissimilarity and the average silhouette) for the clusters as displayed in the plot (from top/left to bottom/right).

This object can be used for plotting via `plot(x, options = NULL, ...)`, where x is the object and options contains a list with plotting options (see above).
References


See Also

dist (in package stats), package grid and seriate.

Examples

data("iris")
d <- dist(iris[-5])

## plot original matrix
res <- dissplot(d, method = NA)

## plot reordered matrix using the nearest insertion algorithm (from tsp)
res <- dissplot(d, method = "tsp",
               options = list(main = "Seriation (TSP)")

## cluster with pam (we know iris has 3 clusters)
library("cluster")
l <- pam(d, 3, cluster.only = TRUE)

## we use a grid layout to place several plots on a page
grid.newpage()
pushViewport(viewport(layout=grid.layout(nrow = 2, ncol = 2),
                    gp = gpar(fontsize = 8)))
pushViewport(viewport(layout.pos.row = 1, layout.pos.col = 1))

## visualize the clustering
res <- dissplot(d, l, method = "chen",
                options = list(main = "PAM + Seriation (Chen) - standard",
                               newpage = FALSE))
popViewport()
pushViewport(viewport(layout.pos.row = 1, layout.pos.col = 2))

## more visualization options
## threshold
plot(res, options = list(main = "PAM + Seriation (Chen) - threshold",
                          threshold = 1.5, newpage = FALSE))
popViewport()
pushViewport(viewport(layout.pos.row = 2, layout.pos.col = 1))

## color: use 10 shades of blue
get_order

get_order(res, options = list(main = "PAM + Seriation (Chen) - blue",
  col = hcl(h = 260, c = seq(75,0, length=10), l = seq(30,95, length=10)),
  gp = gpar(fill = hcl(h = 260, c=30, l = 80)), newpage = FALSE))

popViewport()
pushViewport(viewport(layout.pos.row = 2, layout.pos.col = 2))

## supress average in lower triangle
plot(res, options = list(main = "PAM + Seriation (Chen) - no avg.",
  average = FALSE, newpage = FALSE))

popViewport(2)

## the cluster_dissimilarity_matrix object
res
names(res)

---

**get_order**

*Getting an integer permutation vector from a permutation object*

**Description**

Method to get an integer permutation vector from an object of class `ser_permutation` or `ser_permutation_vector`.

**Usage**

get_order(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ser_permutation_vector':
get_order(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ser_permutation':
get_order(x, dim = 1, ...)

**Arguments**

- `x` an object of class `ser_permutation` or `ser_permutation_vector`
- `dim` which dimension should be returned?
- `...` further arguments (unused).

**Value**

Returns an integer vector.

**See Also**

`ser_permutation_vector`, `ser_permutation`
Examples

```r
## permutation_vector
o <- ser_permutation_vector(1:10)
o
get_order(o)

## permutation
o2 <- ser_permutation(o, 5:1)
o2
get_order(o2, 2)
```

---

**hmap**  
*Plot heat map reordered by different algorithms*

**Description**

Provides several reordered versions of heat map including dendrogram based reordering with optimal leaf order and matrix seriation based heat maps.

**Usage**

```r
hmap(x, distfun = dist, hclustfun = hclust,
method = NULL, control = NULL, options = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: a matrix.
- `distfun`: function used to compute the distance (dissimilarity) between both rows and columns (default: `dist`).
- `hclustfun`: function used for hierarchical clustering. If `hclustfun = NULL`, no hierarchical clustering in performed and matrix based seriation is performed to reorder rows and columns for the heat map.
- `method`: a character strings indicating the used seriation algorithm (see `seriate.dist` for dendrogram seriation and for matrix based seriation).
- `control`: a list of control options passed on to the seriation algorithm.
- `options`: a list with arguments for plotting. The following arguments are possible:
  - `main`: title for the plot.
  - `col`: colors used for the plot (default: gray colors).

For matrix based seriation (`hclustfun = NULL`), the following additional arguments are possible:

- `gp`: an object of class `gpar` containing graphical parameters (see `gpar` in package `grid`).
**newpage** a logical indicating whether to start plot on a new page (see **gpar** in package **grid**).

**prop** a logical indicating whether the height and width of \( x \) should be plotted proportional to its dimensions.

... further arguments. For dendrogram based heat maps the arguments are passed on to **heatmap** in **stats** (Note that the following arguments cannot be used: \( \text{Rowv, Colv, distfun, hclustfun, reorderfun, scale} \)).

For **dendrogram = FALSE** further arguments are used as options (see above).

**Details**

For **dendrogram = TRUE**, **seriate.hclust** with the default method "optimal" is used for arranging the dendrograms and **x**. **heatmap** is used for plotting.

For **dendrogram = FALSE**, **seriate.dist** with the default method "tsp" (a traveling salesman solver) for arranging \( x \) is used. **grid** code implemented in this package is used to produce the plot.

Note that unlike the default behavior of **heatmap**, scaling is not automatically applied. The data have to be scaled before using **hmap**.

**Value**

An invisible list with elements:

- **rowInd**, **colInd**
  - index permutation vectors.
- **reorder_method**
  - name of the method used to reorder the matrix.

For **dendrogram = TRUE** the list can contain additional elements (see **heatmap** for details).

**See Also**

**seriate.dist** and **heatmap** in **stats**.

**Examples**

```r
data("Zoo")
x <- as.matrix(Zoo[, -17])
x <- scale(x, center = FALSE)

## optimally reordered heatmap
hmap(x)

## heatmap with seriated distance matrices
hmap(x, hclustfun = NULL)

## with proportional display
hmap(x, hclustfun = NULL, options = list(prop = TRUE,
    main = "Zoo Data"))
```
Class `ser_permutation` – A collection of permutation vectors for seriation

Description

The class `ser_permutation` is a collection of permutation vectors (see class `ser_permutation_vector`), one for each dimension (mode) of the data to be permutated.

Usage

```r
## constructor
ser_permutation(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` an object of class `ser_permutation_vector` or any object which can be converted into an object of class `ser_permutation` (e.g. an integer vector).
- `...` permutation vectors for further dimensions

See Also

`ser_permutation_vector`

Examples

```r
o <- ser_permutation(1:5, 10:1)
o

## length (number of dimensions)
length(o)

## get permutation vector for 2nd dimension
get_order(o, 2)

## reverse dimensions
o[2:1]

## combine
o <- c(o, ser_permutation(1:15))
o

## get an individual permutation
o[[2]]
```
**ser_permutation_vector**

*Class ser_permutation_vector – A single permutation vector for seriation*

---

**Description**

The class `ser_permutation_vector` represents a single permutation vector.

**Usage**

``` r
## constructor
ser_permutation_vector(x, method = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` an object which contains a permutation vector (currently an integer vector or an object of class `hclust`)
- `method` a string representing the method used to obtain the permutation vector

**Details**

`ser_permutation_vector` objects are usually packed into a `ser_permutation` object which is a collection of \( k \) permutation vectors for \( k \)-mode data.

The constructor `ser_permutation_vector` checks if the permutation vector is valid (i.e. if all integers occur exactly once).

**See Also**

`ser_permutation`

**Examples**

``` r
p <- ser_permutation_vector(1:10, "identity")
p

## some methods
length(p)
get_order(p)
get_method(p)
```
permute

Permute a dist object, a matrix, an array, a list, or a numeric vector

Description

A method for permuting various classes including the observations in a dist object, the rows and columns of a matrix, and all dimensions of an array given a suitable ser_permutation object.

Usage

permute(x, order)

Arguments

x an object (a list, a numeric vector, a dist object, a matrix, an array or any other object which provides dim and standard subsetting with ".[".)

order an object of class ser_permutation which contains suitable permutation vectors for x.

Details

The permutation vectors in ser_permutation are suitable if the number of permutation vectors matches the number of dimensions of x and if the length of each permutation vector has the same length as the corresponding dimension of x.

For 1-dimensional/1-mode data (list, vector, dist), order can also be a single permutation vector of class ser_permutation_vector or data which can be automatically coerced to this class (e.g. a numeric vector).

See Also

ser_permutation, dist in package stats.

Examples

m <- matrix(rnorm(10), 5, 2)
m

permute(m, ser_permutation(5:1, 2:1))

d <- dist(m)
d

permute(d, ser_permutation(c(3,2,1,4,5)))

## this also works for 1-mode data:
# permute(d, ser_permutation_vector(c(3,2,1,4,5)))
# permute(d, c(3,2,1,4,5))
Description

Provides methods for plotting image plots for matrix and dist objects given a permutation.

Usage

```r
pimage(x, order = NULL, col = NULL, xlab = "", ylab = "", axes = NULL, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'matrix':
pimage(x, order = NULL, col = NULL,
       xlab = "", ylab = "", axes = NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'dist':
pimage(x, order = NULL, col = NULL,
       xlab = "", ylab = "", axes = NULL,
       upper.tri = TRUE, lower.tri = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: a matrix or an object of class dist.
- `order`: an object of class ser_permutation. If NULL the order in x is plotted.
- `col`: a list of colors used. If NULL, a gray scale is used (for matrix larger values are displayed darker and for dist smaller distances are darker). For matrices containing logical data, black and white is used.
- `xlab`, `ylab`: labels for the x and y axes.
- `axes`: a logical indicating whether to add axes using the labels of x. The default value (NULL) shows only axes if the dimension is below 32 (so it is reasonable to show labels).
- `upper.tri`, `lower.tri`: a logical indicating whether to show the upper or lower triangle of the distance matrix.
- `...`: further arguments passed on to image in graphics.

Details

Plots a matrix in its original row and column orientation. This means, in a plot the columns become the x-coordinates and the reversed rows the y-coordinates.

If `x` is of class dist it is converted to full-storage representation before plotting.

Author(s)

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seriate.dist

Seriation of objects in a dissimilarity matrix

Description

Unidimensional seriation ties to arrange objects in linear order given available data. Given a dissimilarity matrix seriation typically tries to move small dissimilarity values as close as possible to the diagonal of the symmetric dissimilarity matrix or tries to minimize the dissimilarities between neighboring objects.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'dist':
seriate(x, method = NULL, control = NULL, ...)

Arguments

- **x**: an object of class dist.
- **method**: a character string with the name of the seriation method (default: "TSP").
- **control**: a list of control options passed on to the seriation algorithms.
- **...**: further arguments (unused).
Details

Currently the following methods are implemented:

"ARSA"  Anti-Robinson seriation by simulated annealing.
    A heuristic developed by Brusco et al (2007).
"BBURCG"  Anti-Robinson seriation (unweighted)
"BBWRCG"  Anti-Robinson seriation (weighted)
"TSP"  Traveling salesperson problem solver.
    A solver in TSP can be used (see solve_TSP in package TSP). The solver method can be
    passed on via the control argument, e.g. control = list(method = "insertion").
    Since a tour returned by a TSP solver is a connected circle and we are looking for a path
    representing a linear order, we need to find the best cutting point. Climer and Zhang (2006)
    suggest to add a dummy city with equal distance to each other city before generating the tour.
    The place of this dummy city in an optimal tour with minimal length is the best cutting point
    (it lies between the most distant cities).
"Chen"  Rank-two ellipse seriation (Chen 2002).
    This method starts with generating a sequence of correlation matrices $R^1, R^2, \ldots, R^n$.
    $R^1$ is the correlation matrix of the original distance matrix $D$ (supplied to the function as x), and

    \[
    R^{n+1} = \phi R^n,
    \]

    where $\phi$ calculates the correlation matrix.
    The rank of the matrix $R^n$ falls with increasing $n$. The first $R^n$ in the sequence which has a
    rank of 2 is found. Projecting all points in this matrix on the first two eigenvectors, all points
    fall on an ellipse. The order of the points on this ellipse is the resulting order.
    The ellipse can be cut at the two interception points (top or bottom) of the vertical axis with
    the ellipse. In this implementation the top most cutting point is used.
"MDS"  Multidimensional scaling (MDS).
    Use multidimensional scaling techniques to find an linear order. Note that unidimensional
    scaling would be more appropriate but is very hard to solve. Generally, MDS provides good
    results.
    By default, metric MDS (cmdscale in stats) is used. In case of of general dissimilarities,
    non-metric MDS can be used. The choices are isoMDS and sammon from MASS. The method
    can be specified as the element method ("cmdscale", "isoMDS" or "sammon")
    in control.
"HC"  Hierarchical clustering.
    Using the order of the leaf nodes in a dendrogram obtained by hierarchical clustering can
    be used as a very simple seriation technique. This method applies hierarchical clustering
    (hclust) to x. The clustering method can be given using a "method" element in the
    control list. If omitted, the default "complete" is used.
"GW", "OLO"  Hierarchical clustering with optional reordering.
    Uses also the order of the leaf nodes in a dendrogram (see method "HC"), however, the leaf
    notes are reordered.
A dendrogram (binary tree) has $2^{n-1}$ internal nodes (subtrees) and the same number of leaf orderings. That is, at each internal node the left and right subtree (or leaves) can be swapped, or, in terms of a dendrogram, be flipped.

Method "GW" uses an algorithm developed by Gruvaeus and Wainer (1972) and implemented in package gclus (Hurley 2004). The clusters are ordered at each level so that the objects at the edge of each cluster are adjacent to that object outside the cluster to which it is nearest. The method produces an unique order.

Method "OLO" (Optimal leaf ordering, Bar-Joseph et al., 2001) produces an optimal leaf ordering with respect to the minimizing the sum of the distances along the (Hamiltonian) path connecting the leaves in the given order. The time complexity of the algorithm is $O(n^3)$. Note that non-finite distance values are not allowed.

Both methods start with a dendrogram created by hclust. As the "method" element in the control list a clustering method (default "complete") can be specified. Alternatively, a hclust object can be supplied using an element named "hclust".

Value

Returns the order as an object of class ser_permutation.

References


See Also

solve_TSP in TSP, hclust in stats, criterion, seriate.matrix.

Examples

data("iris")
x <- as.matrix(iris[-5])
x <- x[sample(1:nrow(x)),]
d <- dist(x)
Seriation of rows and columns of a matrix

Description

Tries to find an order for the rows and columns of a matrix by moving large values closer together creating a block structure.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'matrix':
seriate(x, method = NULL, control = NULL,
    margin = c(1,2), ...)

Arguments

- **x** a matrix.
- **method** a character string with the name of the seriation method (default: "ME_TSP").
- **control** a list of control options passed on to the seriation algorithm.
- **margin** a vector giving the margins to be seriated. 1 indicates rows, 2 indicates columns, 
c(1,2) indicates rows and columns.
- **...** further arguments (unused).
Details

Currently the following methods are implemented:

"BEA"  Bond Energy Algorithm (BEA; McCormick 1972).
The algorithm tries to maximize the measure of effectiveness (see criterion) of a non-negative matrix. Due to the definition of this measure, the tasks of ordering rows and columns is separable and can be solved independently.

A row is arbitrarily placed; then rows are positioned one by one. When this is completed, the columns are treated similarly. The overall procedure amounts to two approximate traveling salesperson problems (TSP), one on the rows and one on the columns. The so-called ‘best insertion strategy’ is used: rows (or columns) are inserted into the current permuted list of rows (or columns). Several consecutive runs of the algorithm might improve the energy.

Note that Arabie and Hubert (1990) question its use with non-binary data if the objective is to find a seriation or one-dimensional orderings of rows and columns.

The BEA code used in this package was implemented by Fionn Murtagh.

In control as element "rep" the number of runs can be specified. The results of the best run will be returned.

"BEA_TSP"  Use a TSP to optimize the measure of effectiveness (Lenstra 1974).

Use a TSP solver to optimize ME.

In control as element "method" a TSP solver method can be specified (see package TSP).

"PCA"  Principal component analysis.

Uses the projection of the data on its first principal component to determine the order.

Note that for a distance matrix calculated from \( x \) with Euclidean distance, this methods minimizes the least square criterion.

Value

Returns an object of class `ser_permutation`.

References


See Also

`criterion, seriate`
Examples

data("iris")
x <- as.matrix(iris[-5])

## to make the variables comparable, we scale the data
x <- scale(x, center = FALSE)

## try some methods
def.par <- par(no.readonly = TRUE)
layout(matrix(1:4, ncol = 2, byrow = TRUE), respect=TRUE)

pimage(x, main = "original data")
criterion(x)

order <- seriate(x)
pimage(x, order, main = "TSP to optimize ME")
criterion(x, order)

order <- seriate(x, method="PCA")
pimage(x, order, main = "first principal component")
criterion(x, order)

## 2 TSPs
order <- c(
    seriate(dist(x), method = "TSP"),
    seriate(dist(t(x)), method = "TSP")
)
pimage(x, order, main = "2 TSPs")
criterion(x, order)

par(def.par)
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