

# Package: ClusterStability (via r-universe)

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**Type** Package

**Depends** R (>= 2.2.4), Rcpp, cluster, copula (>= 0.999),  
WeightedCluster

**LinkingTo** Rcpp

**Title** Assessment of Stability of Individual Objects or Clusters in  
Partitioning Solutions

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**Author** Etienne Lord, Matthieu Willems, Francois-Joseph Lapointe, and  
Vladimir Makarenkov

**Maintainer** Etienne Lord <m.etienne.lord@gmail.com>

**Description** Allows one to assess the stability of individual objects,  
clusters and whole clustering solutions based on repeated runs  
of the K-means and K-medoids partitioning algorithms.

**License** GPL-3

**LazyLoad** yes

**NeedsCompilation** yes

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## ClusterStability-package

*Assessment of the stability of individual objects, clusters and a whole clustering solution based on repeated runs of a clustering algorithm.*

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### Description

The ClusterStability package uses a probabilistic framework and some well-known clustering criteria (e.g. Calinski-Harabasz, Silhouette, Dunn and Davies-Bouldin) to compute the stability scores (*ST*) of each individual object (i.e., *element*) in the clustering solution provided by the K-means and K-medoids partitioning algorithms.

### Details

Package: ClusterStability  
 Type: Package  
 Version: 1.0.2  
 Date: 2015-10-14  
 License: GPL-2  
 Maintainer: Etienne Lord <m.etienne.lord@gmail.com>,  
 Vladimir Makarenkov <makarenkov.vladimir@uqam.ca>

Function [ClusterStability](#) computes the individual and global stability scores (*ST*) for a partitioning solution using either K-means or K-medoids (the approximate solution is provided).

Function [ClusterStability\\_exact](#) is similar to the [ClusterStability](#) function but uses the Stirling numbers of the second kind to compute the exact stability scores (but is limited to a small number of objects).

Function [Kcombination](#) computes the *k*-combination of a set of numbers for a given *k*.

Function [Reorder](#) returns the re-ordered partitioning of a series of clusters.

Function [Stirling2nd](#) computes the Stirling numbers of the second kind.

### Author(s)

Etienne Lord, François-Joseph Lapointe and Vladimir Makarenkov

### See Also

[ClusterStability](#), [ClusterStability\\_exact](#), [Kcombination](#), [Reorder](#), [Stirling2nd](#)

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`calinski_harabasz_score`*This function returns the Calinski Harabasz score.*

---

**Description**

This function returns the Calinski Harabasz score of a partition (also known as the Variance Ratio Criterion).

**Usage**

```
calinski_harabasz_score(X, labels)
```

**Arguments**

<code>X</code>	the input dataset: either a matrix or a dataframe.
<code>labels</code>	the partition vector.

**Value**

The Calinski Harabasz score for this data.

**References**

T. Calinski and J. Harabasz. A dendrite method for cluster analysis. Communications in Statistics, 3, no. 1:1–27, 1974

**Examples**

```
calinski_harabasz_score(iris[1:10,1:4], c(3,2,2,2,3,1,2,3,2,2))  
# Expected : 11.34223
```

---

`ClusterStability`*Calculates the approximate stability score (ST) of individual objects in a clustering solution (the approximate version allowing one to avoid possible variable overflow errors).*

---

**Description**

This function will return the individual stability score *ST* and the global score *ST<sub>global</sub>* using either the K-means or K-medoids algorithm and four different clustering indices: Calinski-Harabasz, Silhouette, Dunn or Davies-Bouldin.

**Usage**

```
ClusterStability(dat, k, replicate, type)
```

**Arguments**

dat	the input dataset: either a matrix or a dataframe.
k	the number of classes for the K-means or K-medoids algorithm (default=3).
replicate	the number of replicates to perform (default=1000).
type	the algorithm used in the partitioning: either 'kmeans' or 'kmedoids' algorithm (default=kmeans).

**Value**

Returns the individual (*ST*) and global (*ST\_global*) stability scores for the four clustering indices: Calinski-Harabasz (*ch*), Silhouette (*sil*), Dunn (*dunn*) or Davies-Bouldin (*db*).

**Examples**

```
## Calculates the stability scores of individual objects of the Iris dataset
## using K-means, 100 replicates (random starts) and k=3
ClusterStability(dat=iris[1:4],k=3,replicate=100,type='kmeans');
```

---

ClusterStability\_exact

*Calculates the exact stability score (ST) for individual objects in a clustering solution.*

---

**Description**

This function will return the exact individual stability score *ST* and the exact global score *ST\_global* using either the K-means or K-medoids algorithm and four different clustering indices: Calinski-Harabasz, Silhouette, Dunn or Davies-Bouldin. **Variable overflow errors are possible for large numbers of objects.**

**Usage**

```
ClusterStability_exact(dat, k, replicate, type)
```

**Arguments**

dat	the input dataset: either a matrix or a dataframe.
k	the number of classes for the K-means or K-medoids algorithm (default=3).
replicate	the number of replicates to perform (default=1000).
type	the algorithm used in the partitioning: either 'kmeans' or 'kmedoids' algorithm (default=kmeans).

**Value**

Returns the exact individual (*ST*) and global (*ST\_global*) stability scores for the four clustering indices: Calinski-Harabasz (*ch*), Silhouette (*sil*), Dunn (*dunn*) or Davies-Bouldin (*db*).

**Examples**

```
## Calculate the stability scores of individual objects of the Iris dataset
## using K-means, 100 replicates (random starts) and k=3
ClusterStability_exact(dat=iris[1:4],k=3,replicate=100,type='kmeans');
```

---

davies\_bouldin\_score *This function returns the Davies Bouldin score.*

---

**Description**

This function returns the Davies Bouldin score of a partition.

**Usage**

```
davies_bouldin_score(X, labels)
```

**Arguments**

X	the input dataset: either a matrix or a dataframe.
labels	the partition vector.

**Value**

The Davies Bouldin score for this data.

**References**

D. L. Davies and D. W. Bouldin. A cluster separation measure. IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, PAMI-1, no. 2:224-227, 1979

**Examples**

```
davies_bouldin_score(iris[1:10,1:4], c(3,2,2,2,3,1,2,3,2,2))
# Expected : 0.5103277
```

---

dunn_score	<i>This function returns the Dunn_score.</i>
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---

### Description

This function returns the Dunn score (also known as the e Dunn index) of a partition .

### Usage

```
dunn_score(X, labels)
```

### Arguments

X	the input dataset: either a matrix or a dataframe.
labels	the partition vector.

### Value

The Dunn index score for this data.

### References

J. Dunn. Well separated clusters and optimal fuzzy partitions. Journal of Cybernetics, 4:95–104, 1974.

### Examples

```
dunn_score(iris[1:10,1:4], c(3,2,2,2,3,1,2,3,2,2))
# Expected : 0.5956834
```

---

Kcombination	<i>Kcombination returns the list of all possible combinations of a set of numbers of a given length k.</i>
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---

### Description

This function, given a vector of numbers, will return all the possible combinations of a given length  $k$ .

### Usage

```
Kcombination(data, k, selector)
```

**Arguments**

data            the vector of numbers (*i.e.* elements) to consider.  
k                the length of the returned combination (between 2 and 6 in this version).  
selector        if set, returns only the combinations containing this number.

**Value**

Return a list of all possible combinations for the given vector of numbers.

**Examples**

```
## Returns the k-combination of the list of numbers: 1,2,3 of length=2.
## i.e. (1,2), (1,3), (2,3)
Kcombination(c(1,2,3),k=2)
## Returns only the k-combination containing the number 1.
## i.e. (1,2), (1,3)
Kcombination(c(1,2,3),k=2,selector=1)
```

---

Reorder	<i>This function returns the ordering of a partitioning solution in ascending order.</i>
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**Description**

This function returns the ordered partition of a set of numbers in ascending order and reordered to start at one. This is an auxiliary function.

**Usage**

```
Reorder(data)
```

**Arguments**

data            vector of partition numbers to reorder.

**Value**

A vector of ordered partition numbers for this data.

**Examples**

```
Reorder(c(1,3,4,4,3,1))
# Expected : 1 2 3 3 2 1
```

---

 Stirling2nd

*Stirling2nd function computes the Stirling numbers of the second kind.*


---

**Description**

This function returns the estimated Stirling numbers of the second kind *i.e.*, the number of ways of partitioning a set of  $n$  objects into  $k$  nonempty groups.

**Usage**

```
Stirling2nd(n,k)
```

**Arguments**

n	number of objects.
k	number of groups ( <i>i.e.</i> classes).

**Value**

The Stirling number of the 2nd kind for  $n$  elements and  $k$  groups or *NaN* (if the Stirling number for those  $n$  and  $k$  is greater than 1e300).

**Examples**

```
Stirling2nd(n=3,k=2)
# Expected value=3
Stirling2nd(n=300,k=20)
# Expected value=NaN
```

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 Undocumented functions

*Undocumented functions*


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**Description**

The following functions are for internal computation only: *calculate\_global\_PSG*, *calculate\_indices*, *calculate\_singleton*, *is\_partition\_group*, *p\_n\_k*, *p\_tilde\_n\_k*, *calculate\_individual\_PSG\_approximative*, *calculate\_individual\_PSG\_exact*, *calculate\_individual\_PSG*.



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