

Package ‘multisom’

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Type Package

Title Clustering a Data Set using Multi-SOM Algorithm

Version 1.3

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Description Implements two versions of the algorithm namely: stochastic and batch. The package determines also the best number of clusters and offers to the user the best clustering scheme from different results.

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Depends R (>= 3.1.3), class

Imports kohonen

URL <https://sites.google.com/site/malikacharrad/research/multisom-package>

NeedsCompilation no

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BatchSOM*Self-Organizing Map: Batch version*

Description

This function implements the batch version of the kohonen algorithm

Usage

```
BatchSOM(data, grid = somgrid(), min.radius=0.0001,
          max.radius=0.002, maxit=1000,
          init=c("random", "sample", "linear"),
          radius.type=c("gaussian", "bubble", "cutgauss", "ep"))
```

Arguments

data	data to be used
grid	a grid for the representatives. The numbers of nodes should be approximately equal to $5 \times \sqrt{n}$, which n denotes the number of sample.
min.radius	the minimum neighbourhood radius
max.radius	the maximum neighbourhood radius
maxit	the maximum number of iterations to be done
init	the method to be used to initialize the prototypes. The following are permitted: "random" uses random draws from $N(0,1)$; "sample" uses a random sample from the data; "linear" uses the linear grids upon the first two principle components direction. See package som.
radius.type	the neighborhood function type. The following are permitted: "gaussian" "bubble" "cutgauss" "ep"

Value

classif	a vector of integer indicating to which unit each observation has been assigned
codes	a matrix of code vectors
grid	the grid, an object of class "somgrid"

Author(s)

Sarra Chair and Malika Charrad

References

Kohonen, T. (1995) *Self-Organizing Maps*. Springer-Verlag.

Brian Ripley, William Venables (2015), class: Functions for Classification, URL <https://cran.r-project.org/package=class>.

Jun Yan (2010), som: Self-Organizing Map, URL <https://cran.r-project.org/package=som>.

Examples

```
data<-iris[,-c(5)]
BatchSOM(data,grid = somgrid(7,7,"hexagonal"),min.radius=0.0001,
          max.radius=0.002,maxit=1000,"random","gaussian")
```

multisom.batch	<i>MultiSOM for batch version</i>
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Description

This function implements the batch version of MultiSOM algorithm.

Usage

```
multisom.batch(data= NULL,xheight,xwidth,topo=c("rectangular",
          "hexagonal"),min.radius,max.radius,maxit=1000,
          init=c("random","sample","linear"),radius.type=
          c("gaussian","bubble","cutgauss","ep"),index="all")
```

Arguments

data	data to be used
xheight	the x-dimension of the map
xwidth	the y-dimension of the map
topo	the topology used to build the grid.The following are permitted: "hexagonal" "rectangular"
min.radius	the minimum neighbourhood radius
max.radius	the maximum neighbourhood radius
maxit	the maximum number of iterations to be done
init	the method to be used to initialize the prototypes.The following are permitted: "random" uses random draws from $N(0,1)$; "sample" uses a random sample from the data; "linear" uses the linear grids upon the first two principle components direction.

radius.type	the neighborhood function type. The following are permitted: "gaussian" "bubble" "cutgauss" "ep"
index	vector of the index to be calculated. This should be one of : "db", "dunn", "silhouette", "ptbiserial", "ch", "cindex", "ratkowsky", "mcclain", "gamma", "gplus", "tau", "ccc", "scott", "marriot", "trcovw", "tracew", "friedman", "rubin", "ball", "sdbw", "dindex", "hubert", "sv", "xie-beni", "hartigan", "ssi", "xu", "rayturi", "pbm", "banfeld", "all" (all indices will be used)

Details

Index

1. "db" or "all"
(Davies and Bouldin 1979)
2. "dunn" or "all"
(Dunn 1974)
3. "silhouette" or "all"
(Rousseeuw 1987)
4. "ptbiserial" or "all"
(Milligan 1980, 1981)
5. "ch" or "all"
(Calinski and Harabasz 1974)
6. "cindex" or "all"
(Hubert and Levin 1976)
7. "ratkowsky" or "all"
(Ratkowsky and Lance 1978)
8. "mcclain" or "all"
(McClain and Rao 1975)
9. "gamma" or "all"
(Baker and Hubert 1975)
10. "gplus" or "all"
(Rohlf 1974) (Milligan 1981)
11. "tau" or "all"
(Rohlf 1974) (Milligan 1981)
12. "ccc" or "all"
(Sarle 1983)
13. "scott" or "all"
(Scott and Symons 1971)
14. "marriot" or "all"
(Marriot 1971)
15. "trcovw" or "all"
(Milligan and Cooper 1985)
16. "tracew" or "all"
(Milligan and Cooper 1985)
17. "friedman" or "all"
(Friedman and Rubin 1967)
18. "rubin" or "all"
(Friedman and Rubin 1967)
19. "ball" or "all"

Optimal number of clusters

- Minimum value of the index
- Maximum value of the index
- Maximum value of the index
- Maximum value of the index
- Maximum value of the index
- Minimum value of the index
- Maximum value of the index
- Minimum value of the index
- Maximum value of the index
- Minimum value of the index
- Maximum value of the index
- Maximum value of the index
- Max. difference between hierarchy levels of the index
- Max. value of second differences between levels of the index
- Max. difference between hierarchy levels of the index
- Max. value of absolute second differences between levels of the index
- Max. difference between hierarchy levels of the index
- Min. value of second differences between levels of the index
- Max. difference between hierarchy

(Ball and Hall 1965)	levels of the index
20. "sdbw" or "all"	Minimum value of the index
(Halkidi and Vazirgiannis 2001)	
21. "dindex" or "all"	Graphical method
(Lebart et al. 2000)	
22. "hubert" or "all"	Graphical method
(Hubert and Arabie 1985)	
23. "sv" or "all"	Maximum value of the index
(Zalik and Zalik, 2011)	
24. "xie-beni" or "all"	Minimum value of the index
(Xie and Beni 1991)	
25. "hartigan" or "all"	Maximum difference between hierarchy levels of the index
(Hartigan 1975)	
26. "ssi" or "all"	Maximum value of the index
(Dolnicar, Grabler and Mazanec 1999)	
27. "xu" or "all"	Max. value of second differences between levels of the index
(Xu 1997)	
28. "rayturi" or "all"	Minimum value of the index
(Ray and Turi 1999)	
29. "pbm" or "all"	Maximum value of the index
(Bandyopadhyay, Pakhira and Maulik 2004)	
30. "banfeld" or "all"	Minimum value of the index
(Baniield and Raftery 1974)	

Value

All.index.by.layer	Values of indices for each layer
Best.nc	Best number of clusters proposed by each index and the corresponding index value.
Best.partition	Partition that corresponds to the best number of clusters

Author(s)

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References

- Charrad M., Ghazzali N., Boiteau V., Niknafs A. (2014). "NbClust: An R Package for Determining the Relevant Number of Clusters in a Data Set.", "Journal of Statistical Software, 61(6), 1-36.", "URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v61/i06/>".
- Khanchouch, I., Charrad, M., & Limam, M. (2014). A Comparative Study of Multi-SOM Algorithms for Determining the Optimal Number of Clusters. Journal of Statistical Software, 61(6), 1-36.

Examples

```
## A 4-dimensional example

set.seed(1)

data<-rbind(matrix(rnorm(100,sd=0.3),ncol=2),
               matrix(rnorm(100,mean=2,sd=0.3),ncol=2),
               matrix(rnorm(100,mean=4,sd=0.3),ncol=2),
               matrix(rnorm(100,mean=8,sd=0.3),ncol=2))

res<- multisom.batch(data,xheight= 8, xwidth= 8,"hexagonal",
                     min.radius=0.00010,max.radius=0.002,
                     maxit=1000,"random","gaussian","ch")

res$All.index.by.layer
res$Best.nc
res$Best.partition
```

multisom.stochastic *Multisom for stochastic version*

Description

This function implements the stochastic version of MultiSOM algorithm.

Usage

```
multisom.stochastic(data = NULL, xheight = 7, xwidth = 7,
                    topo = c("rectangular", "hexagonal"),
                    neighbourhood.fct = c("bubble", "gaussian"),
                    dist.fcts = NULL, rlen = 100, alpha = c(0.05, 0.01),
                    radius = c(2, 1.5, 1.2, 1), index = "all")
```

Arguments

data	the data matrix of observations
xheight	the x-dimension of the map
xwidth	the y-dimension of the map
topo	the topology used to build the grid.The following are permitted: "hexagonal" "rectangular"
neighbourhood.fct	the neighbourhood function type. The following are permitted: "gaussian" "bubble"
dist.fcts	The metric used to determine the distance function. Possible choices are: "sumofsquares" "euclidean" "manhattan" "tanimoto"

<code>rlen</code>	the maximum number of iterations to be done
<code>alpha</code>	learning rate, a vector of two numbers indicating the amount of change. Default is to decline linearly from 0.05 to 0.01 over <code>rlen</code> updates.
<code>radius</code>	the radius of the neighbourhood, either given as a single number or a vector (start, stop). If it is given as a single number the radius will run from the given number to the negative value of that number; as soon as the neighbourhood gets smaller than one only the winning unit will be updated.
<code>index</code>	vector of the index to be calculated. This should be one of : "db", "dunn", "silhouette", "ptbiserial", "ch", "cindex", "ratkowsky", "mcclain", "gamma", "gplus", "tau", "ccc", "scott", "marriot", "trcovw", "tracew", "friedman", "rubin", "ball", "sdbw", "dindex", "hubert", "sv", "xie-beni", "hartigan", "ssi", "xu", "rayturi", "pbm", "banfeld", "all" (all indices will be used)

Value

<code>All.index.by.layer</code>	Values of indices for each layer.
<code>Best.nc</code>	Best number of clusters proposed by each index and the corresponding index value.
<code>Best.partition</code>	Partition that corresponds to the best number of clusters

Author(s)

Sarra Chair and Malika Charrad

Examples

```
## A real data example

data<-as.matrix(iris[,-c(5)])

res<-multisom.stochastic(data, xheight = 8, xwidth = 8,"hexagonal","gaussian",
  dist.fcts = NULL, rlen = 100,alpha = c(0.05, 0.01),
  radius = c(2, 1.5, 1.2, 1),c("db","ratkowsky","dunn"))

res$All.index.by.layer
res$Best.nc
```

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