Package ‘teigen’

November 20, 2015

Type Package

Title Model-Based Clustering and Classification with the Multivariate t Distribution

Version 2.1.0

Date 2015-11-19

Author Jeffrey L. Andrews, Jaymeson R. Wickins, Nicholas M. Boers, Paul D. McNicholas

Maintainer Jeffrey L. Andrews <jeff.andrews@ubc.ca>

Description Fits mixtures of multivariate t-distributions (with eigen-decomposed covariance structure) via the expectation conditional-maximization algorithm under a clustering or classification paradigm.

License GPL (>= 2)

LazyLoad yes

Imports parallel

NeedsCompilation yes

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2015-11-20 10:54:53

R topics documented:

  teigen-package ................................. 2
  ckd ........................................... 2
  plot.teigen .................................... 3
  print.teigen ................................... 5
  summary.teigen ................................ 6
  teigen ........................................ 7

Index 12
teigen-package

Description

Fits mixtures of multivariate t-distributions (with eigen-decomposed covariance structure) via the expectation conditional-maximization algorithm under a clustering or classification paradigm.

Details

Package: teigen
Type: Package
Version: 2.1.0
Date: 2015-11-19
License: GPL (>=2)
LazyLoad: yes

Author(s)

Jeffrey L. Andrews, Jaymeson R. Wickins, Nicholas M. Boers, Paul D. McNicholas
Maintained by: Jeffrey L. Andrews <jeff.andrews@ubc.ca>

References


See Also

teigen for main function

ckd

Indian Chronic Kidney Disease Data
plot.teigen

Description

This is a cleaned up version of the Chronic Kidney Disease data set available from the UCI learning repository:

http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Chronic_Kidney_Disease

Nominal variables have been removed and rows with missing values recorded on the remaining variables have also been removed.

Usage

data("ckd"")

Format

This data frame contains 203 rows (observations) and 13 columns (variables): 1.) ckdclass: There are 2 classes, ckd or notckd 2.) age: in years 3.) blood.pressure: in mm/Hg 4.) blood.glucose.random: in mgs/dl 5.) blood.urea: in mgs/dl 6.) serum.creatinine: in mgs/dl 7.) sodium: in mEq/L 8.) potassium: in mEq/L 9.) hemoglobin: in gms 10.) packed.cell.volume 11.) white.blood.cell.count: in cells/cmm 12.) red.blood.cell.count: in cells/cmm

Source


References


Examples

data(ckd)
  hclustres <- cutree(hclust(dist(ckd[,1])),3)
  table(ckd[,1], hclustres)

plot.teigen

plot.teigen: Plotting Function for iEIGEN Objects

Description

For multivariate data, outputs marginal contour or uncertainty plots to the graphics device for objects of class teigen. For univariate data, plot a univariate density plot.
plot.teigen

Usage

## S3 method for class 'teigen'
plot(x, xmarg = 1, ymarg = 2, res = 200,
what = c("contour", "uncertainty"), alpha = 0.4, col = rainbow(x$G),
pch = 21, cex = NULL, bg = NULL, lty = 1, uncmult = 0,
levels = c(seq(0.01, 1, by = 0.025), 0.001),
main=NULL, xlab=NULL, draw.legend=TRUE, ...)

Arguments

x
An object of class teigen

x marg
Scalar argument giving the number of the variable to be used on the x-axis

ym arg
Scalar argument giving the number of the variable to be used on the y-axis. If
NULL, the teigen object will be interpreted as univariate using x[,xmarg] as the
data.

res
Scalar argument giving the resolution for the calculation grid required for the
contour plot. Default is 200, which results in a 200x200 grid. Also determines
how smooth the univariate density curves are (higher res, smoother curves). Ig-
ored for uncertainty plots.

what
Only available if the model provided by x is multivariate. Character vector stat-
ing which plots should be sent to the graphics device. Choices are "contour"
or "uncertainty". Default is to plot both (see Details).

alpha
A factor modifying the opacity alpha for the plotted points. Typically in [0,1].

col
A specification for the default plotting color. See section 'Color Specification'
in par. Note that the number of colors provided must equal to the number of
groups in the teigen object (extra colors ignored).

pch
Either an integer specifying a symbol or a single character to be used as the de-
fault in plotting points. See points for possible values and their interpretation.
If pch is one of 21:25, see bg for coloring.

cex
A numerical value giving the amount by which plotting text and symbols should
be magnified relative to the default. For uncertainty plots, cex changes the size
of the smallest sized point. The relative sizes amongst the points remains the
same. As a result, the sizes of all the points change.

bg
Background (fill) color for the open plot symbols if pch is one of 21:25. If pch is
in 21:25 point color will be black (col = "black" will be used). If no bg is given
to color the inside of the points, col will be used.

lty
The line type for univariate plotting. See par for more information. Only up-
dates the group curves, not the density or mixture curves.

uncmult
A multiplier for the points on the uncertainty plot. The larger the number, the
more the size difference becomes magnified. Large points will get larger faster
than smaller points.

levels
Numeric vector giving the levels at which contours should be drawn. Default
is to draw a contour in 0.25 steps, plus a contour at 0.001. This may result in
more/less contours than desired depending on the resulting density.
print.teigen

main     Optional character string for title of plot. Useful default if left as NULL.
xlab     Optional character string for x-axis label.
draw.legend Logical for a default generation of a legend to the right of the plot.
...      Options to be passed to plot.

Details

"contour" plots the marginal distribution of the mixture distribution. For univariate data, or if ymarg is NULL, a univariate marginal is provided that includes the kernel density estimate from density(), the mixture distribution, and colour-coded component densities.

"uncertainty" plots the uncertainty of each observation’s classification - the larger the point, the more uncertainty associated with that observation. Uncertainty in this context refers to the probability that the observation arose from the mixture component specified by the colour in the plot rather than the other components.

The default behavior of the function is to specify both plot types. This opens up an interactive menu from which the user may switch back and forth between both graphs. On exiting the menu, the graph that was plotted last will remain in the open device.

Author(s)

Jeffrey L. Andrews, Jaymeson R. Wickins, Nicholas M. Boers

See Also
teigen

Examples

set.seed(2521)
tfaith <- teigen(faithful, models = "CCCC", Gs = 1:4, verbose = FALSE)

plot(tfaith, what = "uncertainty", cex = 1.5, uncmult = 1.5)
plot(tfaith, what = "contour")
plot(tfaith, ymarg = NULL, lwd = 2)

Description

Outputs short, concise information on the teigen object: BIC value, best model, and best group. Same info for ICL is output if it disagrees with the BIC value.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'teigen'
print(x, ...)
Arguments

x  An object of class teigen

...  Options to be passed to print.

Author(s)

Jaymeson R. Wickins, Nicholas M. Boers, Jeffrey L. Andrews

See Also

teigen

summary.teigen  summary.teigen: Summary Function for tEIGEN Objects

Description

Summary method for class "teigen". Gives summary information.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'teigen'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.teigen'
print(x, ...)

Arguments

object  An object of class teigen

x  An object of class "summary.teigen".

...  Options to be passed to summary.

Value

An object of class "summary.teigen" that has a specialized print method. The object is a list containing the BIC and ICL values, as well as loglik value, model number and group number for the BIC. These values are also stored for ICL if it disagrees with the BIC value.

Author(s)

Jaymeson R. Wickins, Nicholas M. Boers, Jeffrey L. Andrews

See Also

teigen
teigen: Function for Model-Based Clustering and Classification with the Multivariate t Distribution

Description

Fits multivariate t-distribution mixture models (with eigen-decomposed covariance structure) to the given data within a clustering paradigm (default) or classification paradigm (by giving either training index or percentage of data taken to be known). Can be run in parallel.

Usage

teigen(x, Gs = 1:9, models = "all", init = "kmeans", scale = TRUE, dfstart = 50, known = NULL, training = NULL, gauss = FALSE, dfupdate = "approx", eps = c(0.001, 0.1), verbose = TRUE, maxit = c(Inf, Inf), convstyle = "aitkens", parallel.cores = FALSE, ememargs = NULL)

Arguments

x A numeric matrix, data frame, or vector (for univariate data).
Gs A number or vector indicating the number of groups to fit. Default is 1-9.
models A character vector giving the models to fit. See details for a comprehensive list of choices.
init A list of initializing classification of the form that init[[G]] contains the initializing vector for all G considered (see example below). Alternatively, the user can use a character string indicating initialization method. Currently the user can choose from "kmeans" (default), 'hard' random - "hard", 'soft' random - "soft", and "uniform" (classification only).
scale Logical indicating whether or not the function should scale the data. Default is TRUE and is the prescribed method — tEIGEN models are not scale invariant.
dfstart The initialized value for the degrees of freedom. The default is 50.
training Optional indexing vector for the observations whose classification is taken to be known.
known A vector of known classifications that can be numeric or character - optional for clustering, necessary for classification. Must be the same length as the number of rows in the data set. If using in a true classification sense, give samples with unknown classification the value NA within known (see training example below).
gauss Logical indicating if the algorithm should use the gaussian distribution. If models="mclust" or "gaussian" then gauss=TRUE is forced.
dfupdate Character string or logical indicating how the degrees of freedom should be estimated. The default is "approx" indicating a closed form approximation be used. Alternatively, "numeric" can be specified which makes use of unifroot. If FALSE, the value from dfstart is used and the degrees of freedom are not updated. If TRUE, "numeric" will be used for back-compatibility.
eps Vector (of size 2) giving tolerance values for the convergence criterion. First value is the tolerance level for iterated M-steps. Second value is tolerance for the EM algorithm: convergence is based on Aitken’s acceleration, see cited papers for more information.

verbose Logical indicating whether the running output should be displayed. This option is not available in parallel. What is displayed depends on the width of the R window. With a width of 80 or larger: time run, estimated time remaining, percent complete are all displayed.

maxit Vector (of size 2) giving maximum iteration number for the iterated M-steps and EM algorithm, respectively. A warning is displayed if either of these maximums are met, default for both is Inf (aka, no limit).

convstyle Character string specifying the method of determining convergence. Default is "aitkens" which uses a criteria based on Aitken’s acceleration, but "lop" (lack of progress) may be used instead.

parallel.cores Logical indicating whether to run teigen in parallel or not. If TRUE, then the function determines the number of cores available and uses all of them. Alternatively, a positive integer may be provided indicating the number of cores the user wishes to use for running in parallel.

ememargs A list of the controls for the emEM initialization with named elements: numstart - numeric, number of starts iter - numeric, number of EM iterations model - character string, model name to be used (C,U,I nomenclature...see details below) init - character string, initialization method for emEM (one of hard, soft, or kmeans).

Details

Model specification (via the models argument) follows either the nomenclature discussed in Andrews and McNicholas (2012), or via the nomenclature popularized in other packages. In both cases, the nomenclature refers to the decomposition and constraints on the covariance matrix:

$$\Sigma_g = \lambda_g D_g A_g D'_g$$

The nomenclature from Andrews and McNicholas (2012) gives four letters, each letter referring to (in order) \(\lambda\), D, A, and the degrees of freedom. Possible letters are "U" for unconstrained, "C" for constrained (across groups), and "I" for when the parameter is replaced by the appropriately sized identity matrix (where applicable). As an example, the string "UICC" would refer to the model where \(\Sigma_g = \lambda_g A\) with degrees of freedom held equal across groups.

The alternative nomenclature describes (in order) the volume (\(\lambda\)), shape (A), orientation (D), and degrees of freedom in terms of "V"ariable, "E"qual, or the "I"dentity matrix. The example model discussed in the previous paragraph would then be called by "VEIE".

Possible univariate models are c("univUU", "univUC", "univCU", "univCC") where the first capital letter describes "U"nconstrained or "C"onstrained variance and the second capital letter refers to the degrees of freedom. Once again, "V"ariable or "E"qual can replace U and C, but this time the orders match between the nomenclatures.

As many models as desired can be selected and ran via the vector supplied to models. More commonly, subsets can be called by the following character strings: "all" runs all 28 tEIGEN models.
(default), "dfunconstrained" runs the 14 unconstrained degrees of freedom models, "dfconstrained" runs the 14 constrained degrees of freedom models, "mclust" runs the 10 MCLUST models using the multivariate Gaussian distribution rather than the multivariate t, "gaussian" is similar but includes four further mixture models than MCLUST, "univariate" runs the univariate models - will automatically be called if one of the previous shortcuts is used on univariate data.

Note that adding "alt" to the beginning of those previously mentioned characters strings will run the same models, but return results with the V-E-I nomenclature.

Also note that for G=1, several models are equivalent (for example, UUUU and CCCC). Thus, for G=1 only one model from each set of equivalent models will be run.

Value

- **x**: Data used for clustering/classification.
- **index**: Indexing vector giving observations taken to be known (only available when clas is set greater than 0 or training is given).
- **classification**: Vector of group classifications as determined by the BIC.
- **bic**: BIC of the best fitted model.
- **modelname**: Name of the best model according to the BIC.
- **allbic**: Matrix of BIC values according to model and G. A value of -Inf is returned when the model did not converge.
- **bestmodel**: Character string giving best model (BIC) details.
- **G**: Value corresponding to the number of components chosen by the BIC.
- **tab**: Classification table for BIC-selected model (only available when known is given). When classification is used the “known” observations are left out of the table.
- **fuzzy**: The fuzzy clustering matrix for the model selected by the BIC.
- **logl**: The log-likelihood corresponding to the model with the best BIC.
- **iter**: The number of iterations until convergence for the model selected by the BIC.
- **parameters**: List containing the fitted parameters: mean - matrix of means where the rows correspond to the component and the columns are the variables; sigma - array of covariance matrices (multivariate) or variances (univariate); lambda - vector of scale parameters, or constants of proportionality; d - eigenvectors, or orientation matrices; a - diagonal matrix proportional to eigenvalues, or shape matrices; df - vector containing the degrees of freedom for each component; weights - matrix of the expected value of the characteristic weights (used as an estimation of ‘outlierness’ by plot.teigen); pig - a vector giving the mixing proportions.
- **iclresults**: List containing all the previous outputs, except x and index, pertaining to the model chosen by the best ICL (all under the same name except allicl and icl are the equivalent of allbic and bic, respectively).
- **info**: List containing a few of the original user inputs, for use by other dedicated functions of the teigen class.

Author(s)

Jeffrey L. Andrews, Jaymeson R. Wickins, Nicholas M. Boers, Paul D. McNicholas
References

Andrews JL and McNicholas PD. “Model-based clustering, classification, and discriminant analysis with the multivariate t-distribution: The tEIGEN family” Statistics and Computing 22(5), 1021–1029.


See Also

See package manual tEIGEN

Examples

### Note that only one model is run for each example
### in order to reduce computation time

# Clustering old faithful data with hard random start
tfaith <- teigen(faithful, models="UUUU", Gs=1:3, init="hard")
plot(tfaith, what = "uncertainty")
summary(tfaith)

# Clustering old faithful with hierarchical starting values
initial_list <- list()
clustree <- hclust(dist(faithful))
for(i in 1:3){
  initial_list[[i]] <- cutree(clustree,i)
}
tfaith <- teigen(faithful, models="CUCU", Gs=1:3, init=initial_list)
print(tfaith)

# Classification with the iris data set
# Introducing NAs is not required; this is to illustrate a `true` classification scenario
irisknown <- iris[,5]
irisknown[134:150] <- NA
triris <- teigen(iris[,1:5], models="CUUU", init="uniform", known=irisknown)

### Parallel examples:
### Note: parallel.cores set to 2 in order to comply
### with CRAN submission policies (set to higher
### number or TRUE to automatically use all available cores)

# Clustering old faithful data with tEIGEN
tfaith <- teigen(faithful, models="UUUU", parallel.cores=2, Gs=1:3, init="hard")
plot(tfaith, what = "contour")

# Classification with the iris data set
irisknown <- iris[,5]
irisknown[sample(1:nrow(iris),50)] <- NA
triris <- teigen(iris[,1:5], models="CUUU", init="uniform", known=irisknown)
Index

*Topic datasets
  ckd, 2
*Topic package
  teigen-package, 2

ckd, 2
par, 4
plot.teigen, 3, 9
points, 4
print.summary.teigen(summary.teigen), 6
print.teigen, 5
summary.teigen, 6

tEIGEN, 10
tEIGEN(teigen-package), 2
teigen, 2–6, 7
teigen-package, 2
teigenpackage(teigen-package), 2

unirout, 7