Package ‘partition’

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Type    Package
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Description
A fast and flexible framework for agglomerative partitioning. 'partition' uses an approach called Direct-Measure-Reduce to create new variables that maintain the user-specified minimum level of information. Each reduced variable is also interpretable: the original variables map to one and only one variable in the reduced data set. 'partition' is flexible, as well: how variables are selected to reduce, how information loss is measured, and the way data is reduced can all be customized.

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as_director

Create a custom director

Description

Directors are functions that tell the partition algorithm what to try to reduce. as_director() is a helper function to create new directors to be used in partitioners. Partitioners can be created with as_partitioner().

Usage

as_director(.pairs, .target, ...)

Arguments

.pairs a function that returns a matrix of targets (e.g. a distance matrix of variables)
.target a function that returns a vector of targets (e.g. the minimum pair)
... Extra arguments passed to .f.

Value

a function to use in as_partitioner()

See Also

Other directors: direct_distance(), direct_k_cluster()

Examples

# use euclidean distance to calculate distances
euc_dist <- function(.data) as.matrix(dist(t(.data)))

# find the pair with the minimum distance
min_dist <- function(.x) {
  indices <- arrayInd(which.min(.x), dim(as.matrix(.x)))

  # get variable names with minimum distance
c(
    colnames(.x)[indices[1]],
    colnames(.x)[indices[2]]
  )
}

as_director(euc_dist, min_dist)
as_measure

Create a custom metric

Description

Metrics are functions that tell how much information would be lost for a given reduction in the data. reduce. as_measure() is a helper function to create new metrics to be used in partitioners. partitioners can be created with as_partitioner().

Usage

as_measure(.f, ...)

Arguments

.f a function that returns either a numeric vector or a data.frame

... Extra arguments passed to .f.

Value

a function to use in as_partitioner()

See Also

Other metrics: measure_icc(), measure_min_icc(), measure_min_r2(), measure_std_mutualinfo(), measure_variance_explained()

Examples

```r
inter_item_reliability <- function(.data) {
  corr(.data) %>%
  colMeans(na.rm = TRUE) %>%
  mean()
}

measure_iir <- as_measure(inter_item_reliability)
measure_iir
```
Create a partitioner

Description

Partitioners are functions that tell the partition algorithm 1) what to try to reduce 2) how to measure how much information is lost from the reduction and 3) how to reduce the data. In partition, functions that handle 1) are called directors, functions that handle 2) are called metrics, and functions that handle 3) are called reducers. partition has a number of pre-specified partitioners for agglomerative data reduction. Custom partitioners can be created with `as_partitioner()`.

Pass partitioner objects to the partitioner argument of `partition()`.

Usage

```
as_partitioner(direct, measure, reduce)
```

Arguments

- `direct`: a function that directs, possibly created by `as_director()`
- `measure`: a function that measures, possibly created by `as_measure()`
- `reduce`: a function that reduces, possibly created by `as_reducer()`

Value

a partitioner

See Also

Other partitioners: `part_icc()`, `part_kmeans()`, `part_minr2()`, `part_pc1()`, `part_stdm()`, `replace_partitioner()`

Examples

```
as_partitioner(
    direct = direct_distance_pearson,
    measure = measure_icc,
    reduce = reduce_scaled_mean
)
```
as\_partition\_step() creates a partition\_step object. partition\_steps are used while iterating through the partition algorithm: it stores necessary information about how to proceed in the partitioning, such as the information threshold. as\_partition\_step() is primarily called internally by partition() but can be helpful while developing partitioners.

**Usage**

```r
as\_partition\_step(
  .x,
  threshold = NA,
  reduced\_data = NA,
  target = NA,
  metric = NA,
  tolerance = 0.01,
  var\_prefix = NA,
  partitioner = NA,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `.x` a data.frame or partition\_step object
- `threshold` The minimum information loss allowable
- `reduced\_data` A data set with reduced variables
- `target` A character or integer vector: the variables to reduce
- `metric` A measure of information
- `tolerance` A tolerance around the threshold to accept a reduction
- `var\_prefix` Variable name for reduced variables
- `partitioner` A partitioner, a part\_\*() function or one created with as\_partitioner().
- `...` Other objects to store during the partition step

**Value**

a partition\_step object

**Examples**

```r
.df <- data.frame(x = rnorm(100), y = rnorm(100))
as\_partition\_step(.df, threshold = .6)
```
Create a custom reducer

Description

Reducers are functions that tell the partition algorithm how to reduce the data. `as_reducer()` is a helper function to create new reducers to be used in partitioners. Partitioners can be created with `as_partitioner()`.

Usage

```
as_reducer(.f, ..., returns_vector = TRUE, first_match = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `.f` a function that returns either a numeric vector or a `data.frame`
- `...` Extra arguments passed to `.f`
- `returns_vector` logical. Does `.f` return a vector? TRUE by default. If FALSE, assumes that `.f` returns a `data.frame`
- `first_match` logical. Should the partition algorithm stop when it finds a reduction that is equal to the threshold? Default is TRUE for reducers that return a `data.frame` and FALSE for reducers that return a vector

Value

a function to use in `as_partitioner()`

See Also

Other reducers: `reduce_first_component()`, `reduce_kmeans()`, `reduce_scaled_mean()`

Examples

```
reduce_row_means <- as_reducer(rowMeans)
reduce_row_means
```
**corr**

**Efficiently fit correlation coefficient for matrix or two vectors**

**Description**

Efficiently fit correlation coefficient for matrix or two vectors

**Usage**

\[
\text{corr}(x, \ y = \text{NULL}, \ \text{spearman} = \text{FALSE})
\]

**Arguments**

- **x**: a matrix or vector
- **y**: a vector. Optional.
- **spearman**: Logical. Use Spearman’s correlation?

**Value**

a numeric vector, the correlation coefficient

**Examples**

```r
library(dplyr)
# fit for entire data set
iris %>%
  select_if(is.numeric) %>%
  corr()

# just fit for two vectors
corr(iris$Sepal.Length, iris$Sepal.Width)
```

---

**direct_distance**

**Target based on minimum distance matrix**

**Description**

Directors are functions that tell the partition algorithm what to try to reduce. `as_director()` is a helper function to create new directors to be used in partitioners. Partitioners can be created with `as_partitioner()`.

`direct_distance()` fits a distance matrix using either Pearson’s or Spearman’s correlation and finds the pair with the smallest distance to target. If the distance matrix already exists, `direct_distance()` only fits the distances for any new reduced variables. `direct_distance_pearson()` and `direct_distance_spearman()` are convenience functions that directly call the type of distance matrix.
Usage

direct_distance(.partition_step, spearman = FALSE)
direct_distance_pearson(.partition_step)
direct_distance_spearman(.partition_step)

Arguments

.partition_step
  a partition_step object
spearman
  Logical. Use Spearman’s correlation?

Value

  a partition_step object

See Also

Other directors: as_director(), direct_k_cluster()

---

direct_k_cluster  Target based on K-means clustering

Description

Directors are functions that tell the partition algorithm what to try to reduce. as_director() is a helper function to create new directors to be used in partitioners. partitioners can be created with as_partitioner().
direct_k_cluster() assigns each variable to a cluster using K-means. As the partition looks for the best reduction, direct_k_cluster() iterates through values of k to assign clusters. This search is handled by the binary search method by default and thus does not necessarily need to fit every value of k.

Usage

direct_k_cluster(
  .partition_step,
  algorithm = c("armadillo", "Hartigan-Wong", "Lloyd", "Forgy", "MacQueen"),
  search = c("binary", "linear"),
  init_k = NULL,
  seed = 1L
)
Arguments

.partition_step
  a partition_step object

algorithm
  The K-Means algorithm to use. The default is a fast version of the LLoyd algorithm written in armadillo. The rest are options in kmeans(). In general, armadillo is fastest, but the other algorithms can be faster in high dimensions.

search
  The search method. Binary search is generally more efficient but linear search can be faster in very low dimensions.

init_k
  The initial k to test. If NULL, then the initial k is the threshold times the number of variables.

seed
  The seed to set for reproducibility

Value

  a partition_step object

See Also

Other directors: as_director(), direct_distance()
Examples

```r
set.seed(123)
df <- simulate_block_data(c(3, 4, 5), lower_corr = .4, upper_corr = .6, n = 100)
# fit partition
prt <- partition(df, threshold = .6)

# A tibble: 3 x 4
filter_reduced(prt)

# A tibble: 9 x 4
unnest_reduced(prt)
```

---

**icc**

*Calculate the intraclass correlation coefficient*

**Description**

ICC() efficiently calculates the ICC for a numeric data set.

**Usage**

```r
icc(.x, method = c("r", "c"))
```

**Arguments**

- `.x` a data set
- `method` The method source: both the pure R and C++ versions are efficient

**Value**

a numeric vector of length 1

**Examples**

```r
library(dplyr)
iris %>%
  select_if(is.numeric) %>%
icc()
```
is_partition
Is this object a partition?

Description
Is this object a partition?

Usage
is_partition(x)

Arguments
x an object to be tested

Value
logical: TRUE or FALSE

is_partitioner
Is this object a partitioner?

Description
Is this object a partitioner?

Usage
is_partitioner(x)

Arguments
x an object to be tested

Value
logical: TRUE or FALSE
is_partition_step

Is this object a partition_step?

Description

Is this object a partition_step?

Usage

is_partition_step(x)

Arguments

x  an object to be tested

Value

logical: TRUE or FALSE

mapping_key

Return partition mapping key

Description

mapping_key() returns a data frame with each reduced variable and its mapping and information loss; the mapping and indices are represented as list-cols (so there is one row per variable in the reduced data set). unnest_mappings() unnests the list columns to return a tidy data frame. mapping_groups() returns a list of mappings (either the variable names or their column position).

Usage

mapping_key(.partition)

unnest_mappings(.partition)

mapping_groups(.partition, indices = FALSE)

Arguments

.partition  a partition object
indices  logical. Return just the indices instead of the names? Default is FALSE.

Value

a tibble
Examples

```r
set.seed(123)
df <- simulate_block_data(c(3, 4, 5), lower_corr = .4, upper_corr = .6, n = 100)
# fit partition
prt <- partition(df, threshold = .6)

# tibble: 6 x 4
mapping_key(prt)

# tibble: 12 x 4
unnest_mappings(prt)

# list: length 6
mapping_groups(prt)
```

map_partition

**Map a partition across a range of minimum information**

Description

`map_partition()` fits `partition()` across a range of minimum information values, specified in the `information` argument. The output is a tibble with a row for each value of `information`, a summary of the partition, and a list-col containing the partition object.

Usage

```r
map_partition(
  .data,  
  partitioner = part_icc(), 
  ..., 
  information = seq(0.1, 0.5, by = 0.1)
)
```

Arguments

- `.data` a data set to partition
- `partitioner` the partitioner to use. The default is `part_icc()`.
- `...` arguments passed to `partition()`
- `information` a vector of minimum information to fit in `partition()`

Value

- a tibble
**measure_icc**

**Examples**

```r
set.seed(123)
df <- simulate_block_data(c(3, 4, 5), lower_corr = .4, upper_corr = .6, n = 100)

map_partition(df, partitioner = part_pc1())
```

---

**measure_icc**

*Measure the information loss of reduction using intraclass correlation coefficient*

**Description**

Metrics are functions that tell how much information would be lost for a given reduction in the data. `as_measure()` is a helper function to create new metrics to be used in partitioners. Partitioners can be created with `as_partitioner()`.

`measure_icc()` assesses information loss by calculating the intraclass correlation coefficient for the target variables.

**Usage**

```r
measure_icc(.partition_step)
```

**Arguments**

- `.partition_step`
  - a partition_step object

**Value**

- a partition_step object

**See Also**

Other metrics: `as_measure()`, `measure_min_icc()`, `measure_min_r2()`, `measure_std_mutualinfo()`, `measure_variance_explained()`
measure_min_icc

Measure the information loss of reduction using the minimum intra-class correlation coefficient

Description

Metrics are functions that tell how much information would be lost for a given reduction in the data. reduce. as_measure() is a helper function to create new metrics to be used in partitioners. partitioners can be created with as_partitioner(). measure_min_icc() assesses information loss by calculating the intraclass correlation coefficient for each set of the target variables and finding their minimum.

Usage

measure_min_icc(.partition_step, search_method = c("binary", "linear"))

Arguments

.partition_step
   a partition_step object

search_method
   The search method. Binary search is generally more efficient but linear search can be faster in very low dimensions.

Value

a partition_step object

See Also

Other metrics: as_measure(), measure_icc(), measure_min_r2(), measure_std_mutualinfo(), measure_variance_explained()

measure_min_r2

Measure the information loss of reduction using minimum R-squared

Description

Metrics are functions that tell how much information would be lost for a given reduction in the data. reduce. as_measure() is a helper function to create new metrics to be used in partitioners. partitioners can be created with as_partitioner(). measure_min_r2() assesses information loss by calculating the minimum R-squared for the target variables.

Usage

measure_min_r2(.partition_step)
measure_std_mutualinfo

Arguments
.partition_step

a partition_step object

Value

a partition_step object

See Also

Other metrics: as_measure(), measure_icc(), measure_min_icc(), measure_std_mutualinfo(), measure_variance_explained()
**mutual_information**

Measure the standardized mutual information of a data set using the `infotheo` package.

**Usage**

```
mutual_information(.data)
```

**Arguments**

- `.data` a dataframe of numeric values
**partition**

**Value**

a list containing the standardized MI and the scaled row means

**Examples**

```r
library(dplyr)
iris %>%
  select_if(is.numeric) %>%
  mutual_information()
```

---

**Description**

`partition()` reduces data while minimizing information loss using an agglomerative partitioning algorithm. The partition algorithm is fast and flexible: at every iteration, `partition()` uses an approach called Direct-Measure-Reduce (see Details) to create new variables that maintain the user-specified minimum level of information. Each reduced variable is also interpretable: the original variables map to one and only one variable in the reduced data set.

**Usage**

```r
partition(
  .data, threshold,
  partitioner = part_icc(),
  tolerance = 1e-04,
  niter = NULL,
  x = "reduced_var",
  .sep = "_
"
)
```

**Arguments**

- `.data` a data.frame to partition
- `threshold` the minimum proportion of information explained by a reduced variable; `threshold` sets a boundary for information loss because each reduced variable must explain at least as much as `threshold` as measured by the metric.
- `partitioner` a partitioner. See the `part_*()` functions and `as_partitioner()`.
- `tolerance` a small tolerance within the threshold; if a reduction is within the threshold plus/minus the tolerance, it will reduce.
- `niter` the number of iterations. By default, it is calculated as 20% of the number of variables or 10, whichever is larger.
- `x` the prefix of the new variable names
- `.sep` a character vector that separates `x` from the number (e.g. "reduced_var_1").
Details

partition() uses an approach called Direct-Measure-Reduce. Directors tell the partition algorithm what to reduce, metrics tell it whether or not there will be enough information left after the reduction, and reducers tell it how to reduce the data. Together these are called a partitioner. The default partitioner for partition() is part_icc(): it finds pairs of variables to reduce by finding the pair with the minimum distance between them, it measures information loss through ICC, and it reduces data using scaled row means. There are several other partitioners available (part_*() functions), and you can create custom partitioners with as_partitioner() and replace_partitioner().

Value

a partition object

See Also

part_icc(), part_kmeans(), part_minr2(), part_pc1(), part_stdmi(), as_partitioner(), replace_partitioner()

Examples

set.seed(123)
df <- simulate_block_data(c(3, 4, 5), lower_corr = .4, upper_corr = .6, n = 100)

# don't accept reductions where information < .6
prt <- partition(df, threshold = .6)
prt

# return reduced data
partition_scores(prt)

# access mapping keys
mapping_key(prt)
unnest_mappings(prt)

# use a lower threshold of information loss
partition(df, threshold = .5, partitioner = part_kmeans())

# use a custom partitioner
part_icc_rowmeans <- replace_partitioner(part_icc, reduce = as_reducer(rowMeans))
partition(df, threshold = .6, partitioner = part_icc_rowmeans)
**Description**

The reduced data is stored as `reduced_data` in the partition object and can thus be returned by sub-setting `object$reduced_data`. Alternatively, the functions `partition_scores()` and `fitted()` also return the reduced data.

**Usage**

```r
partition_scores(object, ...)
```

### S3 method for class 'partition'

```r
fitted(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: a partition object
- `...`: not currently used (for S3 consistency with `fitted()`)

**Value**

A tibble containing the reduced data for the partition

**Examples**

```r
set.seed(123)
df <- simulate_block_data(c(3, 4, 5), lower_corr = .4, upper_corr = .6, n = 100)
# fit partition
prt <- partition(df, threshold = .6)

# three ways to retrieve reduced data
partition_scores(prt)
fitted(prt)
prt$reduced_data
```

---

**part_icc**

**Partitioner: distance, ICC, scaled means**

**Description**

Partitioners are functions that tell the partition algorithm 1) what to try to reduce 2) how to measure how much information is lost from the reduction and 3) how to reduce the data. In partition, functions that handle 1) are called directors, functions that handle 2) are called metrics, and functions that handle 3) are called reducers. partition has a number of pre-specified partitioners for agglomerative data reduction. Custom partitioners can be created with `as_partitioner()`.

Pass partitioner objects to the `partitioner` argument of `partition()`. `part_icc()` uses the following direct-measure-reduce approach:
• **direct**: direct_distance(), Minimum Distance
• **measure**: measure_icc(), Intraclass Correlation
• **reduce**: reduce_scaled_mean(), Scaled Row Means

**Usage**

```r
part_icc(spearman = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- **spearman** logical. Use Spearman’s correlation for distance matrix?

**Value**

a partitioner

**See Also**

Other partitioners: `as_partitioner()`, `part_kmeans()`, `part_minr2()`, `part_pc1()`, `part_stdmi()`, `replace_partitioner()`

**Examples**

```r
set.seed(123)
df <- simulate_block_data(c(3, 4, 5), lower_corr = .4, upper_corr = .6, n = 100)

# fit partition using part_icc()
partition(df, threshold = .6, partitioner = part_icc())
```

---

**Description**

Partitioners are functions that tell the partition algorithm 1) what to try to reduce 2) how to measure how much information is lost from the reduction and 3) how to reduce the data. In partition, functions that handle 1) are called directors, functions that handle 2) are called metrics, and functions that handle 3) are called reducers. `partition` has a number of pre-specified partitioners for agglomerative data reduction. Custom partitioners can be created with `as_partitioner()`.

Pass `partitioner` objects to the `partitioner` argument of `partition()`.

`part_kmeans()` uses the following direct-measure-reduce approach:

- **direct**: direct_k_cluster(), K-Means Clusters
- **measure**: measure_min_icc(), Minimum Intraclass Correlation
- **reduce**: reduce_kmeans(), Scaled Row Means
part_minr2

Usage

`part_kmeans(
  algorithm = c("armadillo", "Hartigan-Wong", "Lloyd", "Forgy", "MacQueen"),
  search = c("binary", "linear"),
  init_k = NULL,
  n_hits = 4
)
``

Arguments

- **algorithm**: The K-Means algorithm to use. The default is a fast version of the Lloyd algorithm written in armadillo. The rest are options in `kmeans()`. In general, armadillo is fastest, but the other algorithms can be faster in high dimensions.
- **search**: The search method. Binary search is generally more efficient but linear search can be faster in very low dimensions.
- **init_k**: The initial k to test. If `NULL`, then the initial k is the threshold times the number of variables.
- **n_hits**: In linear search method, the number of iterations that should be under the threshold before reducing; useful for preventing false positives.

Value

- a `partitioner`

See Also

Other partitioners: `as_partitioner()`, `part_icc()`, `part_minr2()`, `part_pc1()`, `part_stdmi()`, `replace_partitioner()`

Examples

```r
set.seed(123)
df <- simulate_block_data(c(3, 4, 5), lower_corr = .4, upper_corr = .6, n = 100)

# fit partition using part_kmeans()
partition(df, threshold = .6, partitioner = part_kmeans())
```

part_minr2

*Partitioner: distance, minimum R-squared, scaled means*
Description

Partitioners are functions that tell the partition algorithm 1) what to try to reduce 2) how to measure how much information is lost from the reduction and 3) how to reduce the data. In partition, functions that handle 1) are called directors, functions that handle 2) are called metrics, and functions that handle 3) are called reducers. partition has a number of pre-specified partitioners for agglomerative data reduction. Custom partitioners can be created with as_partitioner().

Pass partitioner objects to the partitioner argument of partition().

part_minr2() uses the following direct-measure-reduce approach:

- **direct**: direct_distance(), Minimum Distance
- **measure**: measure_min_r2(), Minimum R-Squared
- **reduce**: reduce_scaled_mean(), Scaled Row Means

Usage

part_minr2(spearman = FALSE)

Arguments

spearman logical. Use Spearman’s correlation for distance matrix?

Value

a partitioner

See Also

Other partitioners: as_partitioner(), part_icc(), part_kmeans(), part_pc1(), part_stdmi(), replace_partitioner()

Examples

set.seed(123)
df <- simulate_block_data(c(3, 4, 5), lower_corr = .4, upper_corr = .6, n = 100)

# fit partition using part_minr2()
partition(df, threshold = .6, partitioner = part_minr2())
Description

Partitioners are functions that tell the partition algorithm 1) what to try to reduce 2) how to measure how much information is lost from the reduction and 3) how to reduce the data. In partition, functions that handle 1) are called directors, functions that handle 2) are called metrics, and functions that handle 3) are called reducers. partition has a number of pre-specified partitioners for agglomerative data reduction. Custom partitioners can be created with `as_partitioner()`.

Pass partitioner objects to the `partitioner` argument of `partition()`.

`part_pc1()` uses the following direct-measure-reduce approach:

- **direct**: `direct_distance()`, Minimum Distance
- **measure**: `measure_variance_explained()`, Variance Explained (PCA)
- **reduce**: `reduce_first_component()`, First Principal Component

Usage

```r
part_pc1(spearman = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `spearman` logical. Use Spearman’s correlation for distance matrix?

Value

a partitioner

See Also

Other partitioners: `as_partitioner()`, `part_icc()`, `part_kmeans()`, `part_minr2()`, `part_stdmi()`, `replace_partitioner()`

Examples

```r
set.seed(123)
df <- simulate_block_data(c(3, 4, 5), lower_corr = .4, upper_corr = .6, n = 100)

# fit partition using part_pc1()
partition(df, threshold = .6, partitioner = part_pc1())
```
Description

Partitioners are functions that tell the partition algorithm 1) what to try to reduce 2) how to measure how much information is lost from the reduction and 3) how to reduce the data. In partition, functions that handle 1) are called directors, functions that handle 2) are called metrics, and functions that handle 3) are called reducers. partition has a number of pre-specified partitioners for agglomerative data reduction. Custom partitioners can be created with as_partitioner().

Pass partitioner objects to the partitioner argument of partition().

part_stdmi() uses the following direct-measure-reduce approach:

- **direct**: direct_distance(), Minimum Distance
- **measure**: measure_std_mutualinfo(), Standardized Mutual Information
- **reduce**: reduce_scaled_mean(), Scaled Row Means

Usage

```r
part_stdmi(spearman = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- **spearman** logical. Use Spearman’s correlation for distance matrix?

Value

a partitioner

See Also

Other partitioners: as_partitioner(), part_icc(), part_kmeans(), part_minr2(), part_pca(), replace_partitioner()

Examples

```r
set.seed(123)
df <- simulate_block_data(c(3, 4, 5), lower_corr = .4, upper_corr = .6, n = 100)

# fit partition using part_stdmi()
partition(df, threshold = .6, partitioner = part_stdmi())
```
permute_df

Permute a data set

Description
permute_df() permutes a data set: it randomizes the order within each variable, which breaks any association between them. Permutation is useful for testing against null statistics.

Usage
permute_df(.data)

Arguments
.data a data.frame

Value
a permuted data.frame

Examples
permute_df(iris)

plot_area_clusters
Plot partitions

Description
plot_stacked_area_clusters() and plot_area_clusters() plot the partition against a permuted partition. plot_ncluster() plots the number of variables per cluster. If .partition is the result of map_partition() or test_permutation(), plot_ncluster() facets the plot by each partition. plot_information() plots a histogram or density plot of the information of each variable in the partition. If .partition is the result of map_partition() or test_permutation(), plot_information() plots a scatterplot of the targeted vs. observed information with a 45 degree line indicating perfect alignment.

Usage
plot_area_clusters(
  .data,
  partitioner = part_icc(),
  information = seq(0.1, 0.5, length.out = 25),
  ...,
  obs_color = "#E69F00",
  perm_color = "#56B4E9"
)
plot_area_clusters

plot_stacked_area_clusters(
  .data,
  partitioner = part_icc(),
  information = seq(0.1, 0.5, length.out = 25),
  ...,        
  stack_colors = c("#E69F00", "#56B4E9", "#009E73", "#F0E442", "#0072B2", "#D55E00")
)

plot_ncluster(
  .partition,
  show_n = 100,
  fill = "#0172B1",
  color = NA,
  labeller = "target information:"
)

plot_information(
  .partition,
  fill = "#0172B1",
  color = NA,
  geom = ggplot2::geom_density
)

Arguments

.data a data.frame to partition
partitioner a partitioner. See the part_*() functions and as_partitioner().
information a vector of minimum information to fit in partition()
... arguments passed to partition()
obs_color the color of the observed partition
perm_color the color of the permuted partition
stack_colors the colors of the cluster sizes
.partition either a partition or a tibble, the result of map_partition() or test_permutation()
show_n the number of reduced variables to plot
fill the color of the fill for geom
color the color of the geom
labeller the facet label
geom the geom to use. The default is geom_density.

Value

a ggplot
Examples

```r
set.seed(123)
df <- simulate_block_data(c(3, 4, 5), lower_corr = .4, upper_corr = .6, n = 100)

df %>%
  partition(.6, partitioner = part_pc1()) %>%
  plot_ncluster()
```

Description

`plot_permutation()` takes the results of `test_permutation()` and plots the distribution of permuted partitions compared to the observed partition.

Usage

```r
plot_permutation(
  permutations,
  .plot = c("information", "nclusters", "nreduced"),
  labeller = "target information:",
  perm_color = "#56B4EA",
  obs_color = "#CC78A8",
  geom = ggplot2::geom_density
)
```

Arguments

- `permutations`: a tibble, the result of `test_permutation()`
- `.plot`: the variable to plot: observed information, the number of clusters created, or the number of observed variables reduced
- `labeller`: the facet label
- `perm_color`: the color of the permutation fill
- `obs_color`: the color of the observed statistic line
- `geom`: the geom to use. The default is `geom_density`.

Value

a ggplot
Examples

```r
set.seed(123)
df <- simulate_block_data(c(3, 4, 5), lower_corr = .4, upper_corr = .6, n = 100)

test_permutation(df, partitioner = part_pc1(), nperm = 5) %>%
  plot_permutation("nclusters")
```

---

reduce_cluster & Reduce a target

Description

`reduce_cluster()` and `map_cluster()` apply the data reduction to the targets found in the director step. They only do so if the metric is above the threshold, however. `reduce_cluster()` is for functions that return vectors while `map_cluster()` is for functions that return data.frames. If you’re using `as_reducer()`, there’s no need to call these functions directly.

Usage

```r
reduce_cluster(.partition_step, .f, first_match = FALSE)
map_cluster(.partition_step, .f, rewind = FALSE, first_match = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `.partition_step`: a partition_step object
- `.f`: a function to reduce the data to either a vector or a data.frame
- `first_match`: logical. Should the partition algorithm stop when it finds a reduction that is equal to the threshold? Default is TRUE for reducers that return a data.frame and FALSE for reducers that return a vector
- `rewind`: logical. Should the last target be used instead of the current target?

Value

a partition_step object

Examples

```r
reduce_row_means <- function(.partition_step, .data) {
  reduce_cluster(.partition_step, rowMeans)
}

replace_partitioner(
  part_icc,
```
reduce_first_component

reduce = reduce_row_means
)

reduce_first_component

Reduce selected variables to first principal component

Description

Reducers are functions that tell the partition algorithm how to reduce the data. as_reducer() is a helper function to create new reducers to be used in partitioners. partitioners can be created with as_partitioner().

reduce_first_component() returns the first component from the principal components analysis of the target variables.

Usage

reduce_first_component(.partition_step)

Arguments

.partition_step

a partition_step object

Value

a partition_step object

See Also

Other reducers: as_reducer(), reduce_kmeans(), reduce_scaled_mean()

reduce_kmeans

Reduce selected variables to scaled means

Description

Reducers are functions that tell the partition algorithm how to reduce the data. as_reducer() is a helper function to create new reducers to be used in partitioners. partitioners can be created with as_partitioner().

reduce_kmeans() is efficient in that it doesn’t reduce until the closest k to the information threshold is found.
Usage

reduce_kmeans(.partition_step, search = c("binary", "linear"), n_hits = 4)

Arguments

.partition_step
   a partition_step object

search  The search method. Binary search is generally more efficient but linear search
can be faster in very low dimensions.

n_hits  In linear search method, the number of iterations that should be under the thresh-
         old before reducing; useful for preventing false positives.

Value

a partition_step object

See Also

Other reducers: as_reducer(), reduce_first_component(), reduce_scaled_mean()

reduce_scaled_mean  Reduce selected variables to scaled means

Description

Reducers are functions that tell the partition algorithm how to reduce the data. as_reducer() is a
helper function to create new reducers to be used in partitioners. partitioners can be created
with as_partitioner().

reduce_scaled_mean() returns the scaled row means of the target variables to reduce.

Usage

reduce_scaled_mean(.partition_step)

Arguments

.partition_step
   a partition_step object

Value

a partition_step object

See Also

Other reducers: as_reducer(), reduce_first_component(), reduce_kmeans()
**replace_partitioner**  
*Replace the director, metric, or reducer for a partitioner*

**Description**
Replace the director, metric, or reducer for a partitioner

**Usage**

```r
replace_partitioner(partitioner, direct = NULL, measure = NULL, reduce = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `partitioner`: a partitioner
- `direct`: a function that directs, possibly created by `as_director()`
- `measure`: a function that measures, possibly created by `as_measure()`
- `reduce`: a function that reduces, possibly created by `as_reducer()`

**Value**

- a partitioner

**See Also**

Other partitioners: `as_partitioner()`, `part_icc()`, `part_kmeans()`, `part_minr2()`, `part_pcl()`, `part_stdmi()`

**Examples**

```r
replace_partitioner(
  part_icc,
  reduce = as_reducer(rowMeans)
)
```
scaled_mean

Average and scale rows in a data.frame

Description

scaled_mean() calculates scaled row means for a dataframe.

Usage

scaled_mean(.x, method = c("r", "c"))

Arguments

.x 
a data.frame

method 
The method source: both the pure R and C++ versions are efficient

Value

a numeric vector

Examples

library(dplyr)
iris %>%
  select_if(is.numeric) %>%
  scaled_mean()

simulate_block_data

Simulate correlated blocks of variables

Description

simulate_block_data() creates a dataset of blocks of data where variables within each block are correlated. The correlation for each pair of variables is sampled uniformly from lower_corr to upper_corr, and the values of each are sampled using MASS::mvrnorm().

Usage

simulate_block_data(
  block_sizes,
  lower_corr,
  upper_corr,
  n,
  block_name = "block",
  sep = "_",
  var_name = "x"
)
Arguments

- **block_sizes**: a vector of block sizes. The size of each block is the number of variables within it.
- **lower_corr**: the lower bound of the correlation within each block
- **upper_corr**: the upper bound of the correlation within each block
- **n**: the number of observations or rows
- **block_name**: description prepended to the variable to indicate the block it belongs to
- **sep**: a character, what to separate the variable names with
- **var_name**: the name of the variable within the block

Value

A tibble with \( \text{sum(block_sizes)} \) columns and \( n \) rows.

Examples

```r
# create a 100 x 15 data set with 3 blocks
simulate_block_data(
  block_sizes = rep(5, 3),
  lower_corr = .4,
  upper_corr = .6,
  n = 100
)
```

Description

test_permutation() permutes data and partitions the results to generate a distribution of null statistics for observed information, number of clusters, and number of observed variables reduced to clusters. The result is a tibble with a summary of the observed data results and the averages of the permuted results. The partitions and and permutations are also available in list-cols. test_permutation() tests across a range of target information values, as specified in the information argument.

Usage

test_permutation(
  .data,
  information = seq(0.1, 0.6, by = 0.1),
  partitioner = part_icc(),
  ...,
  nperm = 100
)
test_permutation

Arguments

- `.data` a data set to partition
- `information` a vector of minimum information to fit in `partition()`
- `partitioner` the partitioner to use. The default is `part_icc()`.
- `...` arguments passed to `partition()`
- `nperm` Number of permuted data sets to test. Default is 100.

Value

a tibble with summaries on observed and permuted data (the means of the permuted summaries), as well as list-cols containing them

Examples

```r
set.seed(123)
df <- simulate_block_data(c(3, 4, 5), lower_corr = .4, upper_corr = .6, n = 100)

test_permutation(df, partitioner = part_pc1(), nperm = 10)
```
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