

Package ‘fclust’

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Author Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

Maintainer Paolo Giordani <paolo.giordani@uniroma1.it>

Description Algorithms for fuzzy clustering, cluster validity indices and plots for cluster validity and visualizing fuzzy clustering results.

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License GPL (>= 2)

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| | |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| butterfly | <i>Butterfly data</i> |
|-----------|-----------------------|

Description

Synthetic dataset with 2 clusters and some outliers.

Usage

```
data(butterfly)
```

Format

A matrix with 17 rows and 2 columns.

Details

The butterfly data motivate the need for the fuzzy approach to clustering.

The presence of outliers can be handled using fuzzy k -means with noise cluster. In fact, differently from fuzzy k -means, the membership degrees of the outliers are low for all the clusters.

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

See Also

[Fclust](#), [FKM](#), [FKM.noise](#)

Examples

```
## butterfly data
data(butterfly)
plot(butterfly,type='n')
text(butterfly[,1],butterfly[,2],labels=rownames(butterfly),cex=0.7,lwd=2)
## membership degree matrix using fuzzy k-means (rounded)
round(FKM(butterfly)$U,2)
## membership degree matrix using fuzzy k-means with noise cluster (rounded)
round(FKM.noise(butterfly,delta=3)$U,2)
```

cl.memb

Cluster membership

Description

Produces a summary of the membership degree information.

Usage

```
cl.memb (U)
```

Arguments

U Membership degree matrix

Details

An object is assigned to a cluster according to the maximal membership degree. Therefore, it produces the closest hard clustering partition

Value

info.U Matrix containing the indices of the clusters where the objects are assigned (row 1) and the associated membership degrees (row 2)

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

See Also

[cl.memb.H](#), [cl.memb.t](#)

Examples

```
n=20
k=3
## randomly generated membership degree matrix
U=matrix(runif(n*k,0,1), nrow=n, ncol=k)
U=U/apply(U,1,sum)
info.U=cl.memb(U)
## objects assigned to cluster 2
rownames(info.U[info.U[,1]==2,])
```

cl.memb.H

Cluster membership

Description

Produces a summary of the membership degree information in the hard clustering sense (objects are considered to be assigned to clusters only if the corresponding membership degree are ≥ 0.5).

Usage

```
cl.memb.H (U)
```

Arguments

U Membership degree matrix

Details

An object is assigned to a cluster according to the maximal membership degree provided that such a maximal membership degree is ≥ 0.5 , otherwise it is assumed that an object is not assigned to any cluster (denoted by cluster index = 0 in row 1).

Value

info.U Matrix containing the indices of the clusters where the objects are assigned (row 1) and the associated membership degrees (row 2)

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

See Also

[cl.memb](#), [cl.memb.t](#)

Examples

```
n=20
k=3
## randomly generated membership degree matrix
U=matrix(runif(n*k,0,1), nrow=n, ncol=k)
U=U/apply(U,1,sum)
info.U=cl.memb.H(U)
## objects assigned to clusters in the hard clustering sense
rownames(info.U[info.U[,1]!=0,])
```

`cl.memb.t`*Cluster membership*

Description

Produces a summary of the membership degree information according to a threshold.

Usage

```
cl.memb.t (U, t)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| U | Membership degree matrix |
| t | Threshold in [0,1] (default: 0) |

Details

An object is assigned to a cluster according to the maximal membership degree provided that such a maximal membership degree is $\geq t$, otherwise it is assumed that an object is not assigned to any cluster (denoted by cluster index = 0 in row 1). The function can be useful to select the subset of objects clearly assigned to clusters (objects with maximal membership degrees $\geq t$).

Value

| | |
|--------|--|
| info.U | Matrix containing the indices of the clusters where the objects are assigned (row 1) and the associated membership degrees (row 2) |
|--------|--|

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

See Also

[cl.memb](#), [cl.memb.H](#)

Examples

```
n=20
k=3
## randomly generated membership degree matrix
U=matrix(runif(n*k,0,1), nrow=n, ncol=k)
U=U/apply(U,1,sum)
## threshold t=0.6
info.U=cl.memb.t(U,0.6)
## objects clearly assigned to clusters
rownames(info.U[info.U[,1]!=0,])
```

| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| cl.size | <i>Cluster size</i> |
|---------|---------------------|

Description

Produces the sizes of the clusters.

Usage

```
cl.size (U)
```

Arguments

U Membership degree matrix

Details

An object is assigned to a cluster according to the maximal membership degree.

Value

clus.size Vector containing the sizes of the clusters

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

See Also

[cl.size.H](#)

Examples

```
n=20
k=3
## randomly generated membership degree matrix
U=matrix(runif(n*k,0,1), nrow=n, ncol=k)
U=U/apply(U,1,sum)
clus.size=cl.size(U)
```

| | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| cl.size.H | <i>Cluster size</i> |
|-----------|---------------------|

Description

Produces the sizes of the clusters in the hard clustering sense (objects are considered to be assigned to clusters only if the corresponding membership degree are ≥ 0.5).

Usage

```
cl.size.H (U)
```

Arguments

U Membership degree matrix

Details

An object is assigned to a cluster according to the maximal membership degree provided that such a maximal membership degree is ≥ 0.5 , otherwise it is assumed that an object is not assigned to any cluster.

Value

clus.size Vector containing the sizes of the clusters

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

See Also

[cl.size](#)

Examples

```

n=20
k=3
## randomly generated membership degree matrix
U=matrix(runif(n*k,0,1), nrow=n, ncol=k)
U=U/apply(U,1,sum)
## cluster size in the hard clustering sense
clus.size=cl.size.H(U)

```

Fclust

Interactive fuzzy clustering analysis

Description

Performs a fuzzy clustering analysis using the algorithms available in the package.

Usage

```
Fclust (X)
```

Arguments

X Matrix or data.frame

Value

clust Object of class fclust

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

See Also

[print.fclust](#), [summary.fclust](#), [plot.fclust](#), [FKM](#), [FKM.ent](#), [FKM.gk](#), [FKM.gk.ent](#), [FKM.gkb](#), [FKM.gkb.ent](#), [FKM.med](#), [FKM.pf](#), [FKM.noise](#), [FKM.ent.noise](#), [FKM.gk.noise](#), [FKM.gkb.ent.noise](#), [FKM.gkb.noise](#), [FKM.gk.ent.noise](#), [FKM.med.noise](#), [FKM.pf.noise](#), [Fclust.index](#), [Mc](#)

Examples

```

## Not run:
## McDonald's data
data(Mc)
names(Mc)
## data normalization by dividing the nutrition facts by the Serving Size (column 1)
for (j in 2:(ncol(Mc)-1))
  Mc[,j]=Mc[,j]/Mc[,1]
## removing the column Serving Size

```



```

Mc=Mc[,-1]
## interactive fuzzy clustering
## (excluded the factor column Type (last column))
clust=Fclust(Mc[,1:(ncol(Mc)-1)])
## End(Not run)

```

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| Fclust.index | <i>Clustering indices</i> |
|--------------|---------------------------|

Description

Performs some clustering indices for choosing the optimal number of cluster k .

Usage

```
Fclust.index (fclust.obj, index, alpha)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------|---|
| fclust.obj | Object of class fclust |
| index | Clustering indices: "PC" (partition coefficient), "PE" (partition entropy), "MPC" (modified partition coefficient), "SIL" (silhouette), "SIL.F" (fuzzy silhouette), "XB" (Xie and Beni index), "ALL" for all the indices (default: "ALL") |
| alpha | Weighting coefficient for the fuzzy silhouette index SIL.F (default: 1) |

Details

index is not case-sensitive.

Value

| | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| out.index | Vector containing the index values |
|-----------|------------------------------------|

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

See Also

[PC](#), [PE](#), [MPC](#), [SIL](#), [SIL.F](#), [XB](#), [Fclust](#), [Mc](#)

Examples

```
## McDonald's data
data(Mc)
names(Mc)
## data normalization by dividing the nutrition facts by the Serving Size (column 1)
for (j in 2:(ncol(Mc)-1))
  Mc[,j]=Mc[,j]/Mc[,1]
## removing the column Serving Size
Mc=Mc[,-1]
## fuzzy k-means
## (excluded the factor column Type (last column))
clust=FKM(Mc[,1:(ncol(Mc)-1)],k=6,m=1.5,stand=1)
## cluster validity indexes
all.indexes=Fclust.index(clust)
## Xie and Beni cluster validity index
XB.index=Fclust.index(clust,'XB')
```

FKM

Fuzzy k-means

Description

Performs the fuzzy *k*-means clustering algorithm.

Usage

```
FKM (X, k, m, RS, stand, startU, conv, maxit, seed)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| X | Matrix or data.frame |
| k | Number of clusters (default: 2) |
| m | Parameter of fuzziness (default: 2) |
| RS | Number of (random) starts (default: 1) |
| stand | Standardization: if stand=1, the clustering algorithm is run using standardized data (default: no standardization) |
| startU | Rational starting point for the membership degree matrix U (default: no rational start) |
| conv | Convergence criterion (default: 1e-9) |
| maxit | Maximum number of iterations (default: 1e+6) |
| seed | Seed value for random number generation (default: NULL) |

Details

If startU is given, the argument k is ignored (the number of clusters is ncol(startU)).

If startU is given, the first element of value, cput and iter refer to the rational starting point.

Value

Object of class `fclust`, which is a list with the following components:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>U</code> | Membership degree matrix |
| <code>H</code> | Prototype matrix |
| <code>F</code> | Array containing the covariance matrices of all the clusters (NULL for FKM) |
| <code>clus</code> | Matrix containing the indices of the clusters where the objects are assigned (column 1) and the associated membership degrees (column 2) |
| <code>medoid</code> | Vector containing the indices of the medoid objects (NULL for FKM) |
| <code>value</code> | Vector containing the loss function values for the RS starts |
| <code>cput</code> | Vector containing the computational times (user times) for the RS starts |
| <code>iter</code> | Vector containing the numbers of iterations for the RS starts |
| <code>k</code> | Number of clusters |
| <code>m</code> | Parameter of fuzziness |
| <code>ent</code> | Degree of fuzzy entropy (NULL for FKM) |
| <code>b</code> | Parameter of the polynomial fuzzifier (NULL for FKM) |
| <code>vp</code> | Volume parameter (NULL for FKM) |
| <code>delta</code> | Noise distance (NULL for FKM) |
| <code>gam</code> | Weighting parameter for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for FKM) |
| <code>mcn</code> | Maximum condition number for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for FKM) |
| <code>stand</code> | Standardization (Yes if <code>stand=1</code> , No if <code>stand=0</code>) |
| <code>Xca</code> | Data used in the clustering algorithm (standardized data if <code>stand=1</code>) |
| <code>X</code> | Raw data |
| <code>call</code> | Matched call |

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

Bezdek J.C., 1981. Pattern Recognition with Fuzzy Objective Function Algorithms. Plenum Press, New York.

See Also

[FKM.noise](#), [Fclust](#), [Fclust.index](#), [print.fclust](#), [summary.fclust](#), [plot.fclust](#), [Mc](#)

Examples

```
## McDonald's data
data(Mc)
names(Mc)
## data normalization by dividing the nutrition facts by the Serving Size (column 1)
for (j in 2:(ncol(Mc)-1))
  Mc[,j]=Mc[,j]/Mc[,1]
## removing the column Serving Size
Mc=Mc[,-1]
## fuzzy k-means (excluded the factor column Type (last column))
clust=FKM(Mc[,1:(ncol(Mc)-1)],k=6,m=1.5,stand=1)
```

 FKM.ent

Fuzzy k-means with entropy regularization

Description

Performs the fuzzy k -means clustering algorithm with entropy regularization. The entropy regularization allows us to avoid using the artificial fuzziness parameter m . This is replaced by the degree of fuzzy entropy ent , related to the concept of temperature in statistical physics. An interesting property of the fuzzy k -means with entropy regularization is that the prototypes are obtained as weighted means with weights equal to the membership degrees (rather than to the membership degrees at the power of m as is for the fuzzy k -means).

Usage

```
FKM.ent (X, k, ent, RS, stand, startU, conv, maxit, seed)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>X</code> | Matrix or data.frame |
| <code>k</code> | Number of clusters (default: 2) |
| <code>ent</code> | Degree of fuzzy entropy (default: 1) |
| <code>RS</code> | Number of (random) starts (default: 1) |
| <code>stand</code> | Standardization: if <code>stand=1</code> , the clustering algorithm is run using standardized data (default: no standardization) |
| <code>startU</code> | Rational starting point for the membership degree matrix U (default: no rational start) |
| <code>conv</code> | Convergence criterion (default: $1e-9$) |
| <code>maxit</code> | Maximum number of iterations (default: $1e+6$) |
| <code>seed</code> | Seed value for random number generation (default: NULL) |

Details

If `startU` is given, the argument `k` is ignored (the number of clusters is `ncol(startU)`).

If `startU` is given, the first element of `value`, `cput` and `iter` refer to the rational starting point.

The default value for `ent` is in general not reasonable if `FKM.ent` is run using raw data.

The update of the membership degrees requires the computation of exponential functions. In some cases, this may produce NaN values and the algorithm stops. Such a problem is usually solved by running `FKM.ent` using standardized data (`stand=1`).

Value

Object of class `fclust`, which is a list with the following components:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>U</code> | Membership degree matrix |
| <code>H</code> | Prototype matrix |
| <code>F</code> | Array containing the covariance matrices of all the clusters (NULL for <code>FKM.ent</code>) |
| <code>clus</code> | Matrix containing the indices of the clusters where the objects are assigned (column 1) and the associated membership degrees (column 2) |
| <code>medoid</code> | Vector containing the indices of the medoid objects (NULL for <code>FKM.ent</code>) |
| <code>value</code> | Vector containing the loss function values for the RS starts |
| <code>cput</code> | Vector containing the computational times (user times) for the RS starts |
| <code>iter</code> | Vector containing the numbers of iterations for the RS starts |
| <code>k</code> | Number of clusters |
| <code>m</code> | Parameter of fuzziness (NULL for <code>FKM.ent</code>) |
| <code>ent</code> | Degree of fuzzy entropy |
| <code>b</code> | Parameter of the polynomial fuzzifier (NULL for <code>FKM.ent</code>) |
| <code>vp</code> | Volume parameter (NULL for <code>FKM.ent</code>) |
| <code>delta</code> | Noise distance (NULL for <code>FKM.ent</code>) |
| <code>gam</code> | Weighting parameter for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for <code>FKM.ent</code>) |
| <code>mcn</code> | Maximum condition number for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for <code>FKM.ent</code>) |
| <code>stand</code> | Standardization (Yes if <code>stand=1</code> , No if <code>stand=0</code>) |
| <code>Xca</code> | Data used in the clustering algorithm (standardized data if <code>stand=1</code>) |
| <code>X</code> | Raw data |
| <code>call</code> | Matched call |

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

Li R., Mukaidono M., 1995. A maximum entropy approach to fuzzy clustering. Proceedings of the Fourth IEEE Conference on Fuzzy Systems (FUZZ-IEEE/IFES '95), pp. 2227-2232.

Li R., Mukaidono M., 1999. Gaussian clustering method based on maximum-fuzzy-entropy interpretation. Fuzzy Sets and Systems, 102, 253-258.

See Also

[FKM.ent.noise](#), [Fclust](#), [Fclust.index](#), [print.fclust](#), [summary.fclust](#), [plot.fclust](#), [Mc](#)

Examples

```
## McDonald's data
data(Mc)
names(Mc)
## data normalization by dividing the nutrition facts by the Serving Size (column 1)
for (j in 2:(ncol(Mc)-1))
  Mc[,j]=Mc[,j]/Mc[,1]
## removing the column Serving Size
Mc=Mc[,-1]
## fuzzy k-means with entropy regularization
## (excluded the factor column Type (last column))
## Not run:
## It may take more than a few seconds
cclust=FKM.ent(Mc[,1:(ncol(Mc)-1)],k=6,ent=3,RS=10,stand=1)
## End(Not run)
```

FKM.ent.noise

Fuzzy k-means with entropy regularization and noise cluster

Description

Performs the fuzzy k -means clustering algorithm with entropy regularization and noise cluster. The entropy regularization allows us to avoid using the artificial fuzziness parameter m . This is replaced by the degree of fuzzy entropy ent , related to the concept of temperature in statistical physics. An interesting property of the fuzzy k -means with entropy regularization is that the prototypes are obtained as weighted means with weights equal to the membership degrees (rather than to the membership degrees at the power of m as is for the fuzzy k -means). The noise cluster is an additional cluster (with respect to the k standard clusters) such that objects recognized to be outliers are assigned to it with high membership degrees.

Usage

```
FKM.ent.noise (X, k, ent, delta, RS, stand, startU, conv, maxit, seed)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|---|
| X | Matrix or data.frame |
| k | Number of clusters (default: 2) |
| ent | Degree of fuzzy entropy (default: 1) |
| delta | Noise distance (default: average squared Euclidean distance between objects and prototypes from FKM.ent using the same values of k and m) |
| RS | Number of (random) starts (default: 1) |

| | |
|--------|--|
| stand | Standardization: if stand=1, the clustering algorithm is run using standardized data (default: no standardization) |
| startU | Rational starting point for the membership degree matrix U (default: no rational start) |
| conv | Convergence criterion (default: 1e-9) |
| maxit | Maximum number of iterations (default: 1e+6) |
| seed | Seed value for random number generation (default: NULL) |

Details

If startU is given, the argument k is ignored (the number of clusters is ncol(startU)).

If startU is given, the first element of value, cput and iter refer to the rational starting point.

The default value for ent is in general not reasonable if FKM.ent is run using raw data.

The update of the membership degrees requires the computation of exponential functions. In some cases, this may produce NaN values and the algorithm stops. Such a problem is usually solved by running FKM.ent using standardized data (stand=1).

Value

Object of class fclust, which is a list with the following components:

| | |
|--------|--|
| U | Membership degree matrix |
| H | Prototype matrix |
| F | Array containing the covariance matrices of all the clusters (NULL for FKM.ent.noise) |
| clus | Matrix containing the indices of the clusters where the objects are assigned (column 1) and the associated membership degrees (column 2) |
| medoid | Vector containing the indices of the medoid objects (NULL for FKM.ent.noise) |
| value | Vector containing the loss function values for the RS starts |
| cput | Vector containing the computational times (user times) for the RS starts |
| iter | Vector containing the numbers of iterations for the RS starts |
| k | Number of clusters |
| m | Parameter of fuzziness (NULL for FKM.ent.noise) |
| ent | Degree of fuzzy entropy |
| b | Parameter of the polynomial fuzzifier (NULL for FKM.ent.noise) |
| vp | Volume parameter (NULL for FKM.ent.noise) |
| delta | Noise distance |
| gam | Weighting parameter for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for FKM.ent.noise) |
| mcn | Maximum condition number for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for FKM.ent.noise) |
| stand | Standardization (Yes if stand=1, No if stand=0) |
| Xca | Data used in the clustering algorithm (standardized data if stand=1) |
| X | Raw data |
| call | Matched call |

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

- Dave' R.N., 1991. Characterization and detection of noise in clustering. *Pattern Recognition Letters*, 12, 657-664.
- Li R., Mukaidono M., 1995. A maximum entropy approach to fuzzy clustering. *Proceedings of the Fourth IEEE Conference on Fuzzy Systems (FUZZ-IEEE/IFES '95)*, pp. 2227-2232.
- Li R., Mukaidono M., 1999. Gaussian clustering method based on maximum-fuzzy-entropy interpretation. *Fuzzy Sets and Systems*, 102, 253-258.

See Also

[FKM.ent](#), [Fclust](#), [Fclust.index](#), [print.fclust](#), [summary.fclust](#), [plot.fclust](#), [butterfly](#)

Examples

```
## butterfly data
data(butterfly)
## fuzzy k-means with entropy regularization and noise cluster
clust=FKM.ent.noise(butterfly,RS=5,delta=3)
```

FKM.gk

Gustafson and Kessel - like fuzzy k-means

Description

Performs the Gustafson and Kessel - like fuzzy *k*-means clustering algorithm. Differently from fuzzy *k*-means, it is able to discover non-spherical clusters.

Usage

```
FKM.gk (X, k, m, vp, RS, stand, startU, conv, maxit, seed)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|--|
| X | Matrix or data.frame |
| k | Number of clusters (default: 2) |
| m | Parameter of fuzziness (default: 2) |
| vp | Volume parameter (default: rep(1,k)) |
| RS | Number of (random) starts (default: 1) |
| stand | Standardization: if stand=1, the clustering algorithm is run using standardized data (default: no standardization) |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| <code>startU</code> | Rational starting point for the membership degree matrix U (default: no rational start) |
| <code>conv</code> | Convergence criterion (default: $1e-9$) |
| <code>maxit</code> | Maximum number of iterations (default: $1e+6$) |
| <code>seed</code> | Seed value for random number generation (default: NULL) |

Details

If `startU` is given, the argument `k` is ignored (the number of clusters is `ncol(startU)`).

If `startU` is given, the first element of `value`, `cput` and `iter` refer to the rational starting point.

If a cluster covariance matrix becomes singular, then the algorithm stops and the element of `value` is NaN.

The Babuska et al. variant in `FKM.gkb` is recommended.

Value

Object of class `fclust`, which is a list with the following components:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>U</code> | Membership degree matrix |
| <code>H</code> | Prototype matrix |
| <code>F</code> | Array containing the covariance matrices of all the clusters |
| <code>clus</code> | Matrix containing the indices of the clusters where the objects are assigned (column 1) and the associated membership degrees (column 2) |
| <code>medoid</code> | Vector containing the indices of the medoid objects (NULL for <code>FKM.gk</code>) |
| <code>value</code> | Vector containing the loss function values for the RS starts |
| <code>cput</code> | Vector containing the computational times (user times) for the RS starts |
| <code>iter</code> | Vector containing the numbers of iterations for the RS starts |
| <code>k</code> | Number of clusters |
| <code>m</code> | Parameter of fuzziness |
| <code>ent</code> | Degree of fuzzy entropy (NULL for <code>FKM.gk</code>) |
| <code>b</code> | Parameter of the polynomial fuzzifier (NULL for <code>FKM.gk</code>) |
| <code>vp</code> | Volume parameter |
| <code>delta</code> | Noise distance (NULL for <code>FKM.gk</code>) |
| <code>gam</code> | Weighting parameter for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for <code>FKM.gk</code>) |
| <code>mcn</code> | Maximum condition number for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for <code>FKM.gk</code>) |
| <code>stand</code> | Standardization (Yes if <code>stand=1</code> , No if <code>stand=0</code>) |
| <code>Xca</code> | Data used in the clustering algorithm (standardized data if <code>stand=1</code>) |
| <code>X</code> | Raw data |
| <code>call</code> | Matched call |

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

Gustafson E.E., Kessel W.C., 1978. Fuzzy clustering with a fuzzy covariance matrix. Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, pp. 761-766.

See Also

[FKM.gkb](#), [Fclust](#), [Fclust.index](#), [print.fclust](#), [summary.fclust](#), [plot.fclust](#), [unemployment](#)

Examples

```
## unemployment data
data(unemployment)
## Gustafson and Kessel-like fuzzy k-means
## Not run:
## It may take more than a few seconds
clust=FKM.gk(unemployment,k=3,RS=10)
## End(Not run)
```

FKM.gk.ent

Gustafson and Kessel - like fuzzy k-means with entropy regularization

Description

Performs the Gustafson and Kessel - like fuzzy k -means clustering algorithm with entropy regularization.

Differently from fuzzy k -means, it is able to discover non-spherical clusters.

The entropy regularization allows us to avoid using the artificial fuzziness parameter m . This is replaced by the degree of fuzzy entropy ent , related to the concept of temperature in statistical physics. An interesting property of the fuzzy k -means with entropy regularization is that the prototypes are obtained as weighted means with weights equal to the membership degrees (rather than to the membership degrees at the power of m as is for the fuzzy k -means).

Usage

```
FKM.gk.ent (X, k, ent, vp, RS, stand, startU, conv, maxit, seed)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|--|
| X | Matrix or data.frame |
| k | Number of clusters (default: 2) |
| ent | Degree of fuzzy entropy (default: 1) |
| vp | Volume parameter (default: rep(1,k)) |
| RS | Number of (random) starts (default: 1) |
| stand | Standardization: if stand=1, the clustering algorithm is run using standardized data (default: no standardization) |

| | |
|--------|---|
| startU | Rational starting point for the membership degree matrix U (default: no rational start) |
| conv | Convergence criterion (default: 1e-9) |
| maxit | Maximum number of iterations (default: 1e+6) |
| seed | Seed value for random number generation (default: NULL) |

Details

If startU is given, the argument k is ignored (the number of clusters is ncol(startU)).

If startU is given, the first element of value, cput and iter refer to the rational starting point.

If a cluster covariance matrix becomes singular, the algorithm stops and the element of value is NaN.

The default value for ent is in general not reasonable if FKM.gk.ent is run using raw data.

The update of the membership degrees requires the computation of exponential functions. In some cases, this may produce NaN values and the algorithm stops. Such a problem is usually solved by running FKM.gk.ent using standardized data (stand=1).

The Babuska et al. variant in FKM.gkb.ent is recommended.

Value

Object of class fclust, which is a list with the following components:

| | |
|--------|--|
| U | Membership degree matrix |
| H | Prototype matrix |
| F | Array containing the covariance matrices of all the clusters |
| clus | Matrix containing the indices of the clusters where the objects are assigned (column 1) and the associated membership degrees (column 2) |
| medoid | Vector containing the indices of the medoid objects (NULL for FKM.gk.ent) |
| value | Vector containing the loss function values for the RS starts |
| cput | Vector containing the computational times (user times) for the RS starts |
| iter | Vector containing the numbers of iterations for the RS starts |
| k | Number of clusters |
| m | Parameter of fuzziness (NULL for FKM.gk.ent) |
| ent | Degree of fuzzy entropy |
| b | Parameter of the polynomial fuzzifier (NULL for FKM.gk.ent) |
| vp | Volume parameter |
| delta | Noise distance (NULL for FKM.gk.ent) |
| gam | Weighting parameter for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for FKM.gk.ent) |
| mcn | Maximum condition number for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for FKM.gk.ent) |
| stand | Standardization (Yes if stand=1, No if stand=0) |
| Xca | Data used in the clustering algorithm (standardized data if stand=1) |
| X | Raw data |
| call | Matched call |

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

Ferraro M.B., Giordani P., 2013. A new fuzzy clustering algorithm with entropy regularization. Proceedings of the meeting on Classification and Data Analysis (CLADAG).

See Also

[FKM.gkb.ent](#), [Fclust](#), [Fclust.index](#), [print.fclust](#), [summary.fclust](#), [plot.fclust](#), [unemployment](#)

Examples

```
## unemployment data
data(unemployment)
## Gustafson and Kessel-like fuzzy k-means with entropy regularization
## Not run:
## It may take more than a few seconds
c lust=FKM.gk.ent(unemployment,k=3,ent=0.2,RS=10,stand=1)
## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|------------------|--|
| FKM.gk.ent.noise | <i>Gustafson and Kessel - like fuzzy k-means with entropy regularization and noise cluster</i> |
|------------------|--|

Description

Performs the Gustafson and Kessel - like fuzzy k -means clustering algorithm with entropy regularization and noise cluster.

Differently from fuzzy k -means, it is able to discover non-spherical clusters.

The entropy regularization allows us to avoid using the artificial fuzziness parameter m . This is replaced by the degree of fuzzy entropy ent , related to the concept of temperature in statistical physics. An interesting property of the fuzzy k -means with entropy regularization is that the prototypes are obtained as weighted means with weights equal to the membership degrees (rather than to the membership degrees at the power of m as is for the fuzzy k -means).

The noise cluster is an additional cluster (with respect to the k standard clusters) such that objects recognized to be outliers are assigned to it with high membership degrees.

Usage

```
FKM.gk.ent.noise (X, k, ent, vp, delta, RS, stand, startU, conv, maxit, seed)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| X | Matrix or data.frame |
| k | Number of clusters (default: 2) |
| ent | Degree of fuzzy entropy (default: 1) |
| vp | Volume parameter (default: rep(1,k)) |
| delta | Noise distance (default: average squared Euclidean distance between objects and prototypes from FKM.gk.ent using the same values of k and m) |
| RS | Number of (random) starts (default: 1) |
| stand | Standardization: if stand=1, the clustering algorithm is run using standardized data (default: no standardization) |
| startU | Rational starting point for the membership degree matrix U (default: no rational start) |
| conv | Convergence criterion (default: 1e-9) |
| maxit | Maximum number of iterations (default: 1e+6) |
| seed | Seed value for random number generation (default: NULL) |

Details

If startU is given, the argument k is ignored (the number of clusters is ncol(startU)).

If startU is given, the first element of value, cput and iter refer to the rational starting point.

If a cluster covariance matrix becomes singular, the algorithm stops and the element of value is NaN.

The default value for ent is in general not reasonable if FKM.gk.ent is run using raw data.

The update of the membership degrees requires the computation of exponential functions. In some cases, this may produce NaN values and the algorithm stops. Such a problem is usually solved by running FKM.gk.ent.noise using standardized data (stand=1).

The Babuska et al. variant in FKM.gkb.ent.noise is recommended.

Value

Object of class fclust, which is a list with the following components:

| | |
|--------|--|
| U | Membership degree matrix |
| H | Prototype matrix |
| F | Array containing the covariance matrices of all the clusters |
| clus | Matrix containing the indices of the clusters where the objects are assigned (column 1) and the associated membership degrees (column 2) |
| medoid | Vector containing the indices of the medoid objects (NULL for FKM.gk.ent.noise) |
| value | Vector containing the loss function values for the RS starts |
| cput | Vector containing the computational times (user times) for the RS starts |
| iter | Vector containing the numbers of iterations for the RS starts |
| k | Number of clusters |
| m | Parameter of fuzziness (NULL for FKM.gk.ent.noise) |

| | |
|-------|---|
| ent | Degree of fuzzy entropy |
| b | Parameter of the polynomial fuzzifier (NULL for FKM.gk.ent.noise) |
| vp | Volume parameter |
| delta | Noise distance |
| gam | Weighting parameter for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for FKM.ent.noise) |
| mcn | Maximum condition number for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for FKM.ent.noise) |
| stand | Standardization (Yes if stand=1, No if stand=0) |
| Xca | Data used in the clustering algorithm (standardized data if stand=1) |
| X | Raw data |
| call | Matched call |

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

- Dave' R.N., 1991. Characterization and detection of noise in clustering. *Pattern Recognition Letters*, 12, 657-664.
- Ferraro M.B., Giordani P., 2013. A new fuzzy clustering algorithm with entropy regularization. *Proceedings of the meeting on Classification and Data Analysis (CLADAG)*.

See Also

[FKM.gkb.ent.noise](#), [Fclust](#), [Fclust.index](#), [print.fclust](#), [summary.fclust](#), [plot.fclust](#), [unemployment](#)

Examples

```
## unemployment data
data(unemployment)
## Gustafson and Kessel-like fuzzy k-means with entropy regularization and noise cluster
## Not run:
## It may take more than a few seconds
clust=FKM.gk.ent.noise(unemployment,k=3,ent=0.2,delta=1,RS=10,stand=1)
## End(Not run)
```

FKM.gk.noise

Gustafson and Kessel - like fuzzy k-means with noise cluster

Description

Performs the Gustafson and Kessel - like fuzzy k -means clustering algorithm with noise cluster. Differently from fuzzy k -means, it is able to discover non-spherical clusters. The noise cluster is an additional cluster (with respect to the k standard clusters) such that objects recognized to be outliers are assigned to it with high membership degrees.

Usage

FKM.gk.noise (X, k, m, vp, delta, RS, stand, startU, conv, maxit, seed)

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| X | Matrix or data.frame |
| k | Number of clusters (default: 2) |
| m | Parameter of fuzziness (default: 2) |
| vp | Volume parameter (default: rep(1,k)) |
| delta | Noise distance (default: average squared Euclidean distance between objects and prototypes from FKM.gk using the same values of k and m) |
| RS | Number of (random) starts (default: 1) |
| stand | Standardization: if stand=1, the clustering algorithm is run using standardized data (default: no standardization) |
| startU | Rational starting point for the membership degree matrix U (default: no rational start) |
| conv | Convergence criterion (default: 1e-9) |
| maxit | Maximum number of iterations (default: 1e+6) |
| seed | Seed value for random number generation (default: NULL) |

Details

If startU is given, the argument k is ignored (the number of clusters is ncol(startU)).

If startU is given, the first element of value, cput and iter refer to the rational starting point.

If a cluster covariance matrix becomes singular, then the algorithm stops and the element of value is NaN.

The Babuska et al. variant in FKM.gkb.noise is recommended.

Value

Object of class fclust, which is a list with the following components:

| | |
|--------|--|
| U | Membership degree matrix |
| H | Prototype matrix |
| F | Array containing the covariance matrices of all the clusters |
| clus | Matrix containing the indices of the clusters where the objects are assigned (column 1) and the associated membership degrees (column 2) |
| medoid | Vector containing the indices of the medoid objects (NULL for FKM.gk.noise) |
| value | Vector containing the loss function values for the RS starts |
| cput | Vector containing the computational times (user times) for the RS starts |
| iter | Vector containing the numbers of iterations for the RS starts |
| k | Number of clusters |

| | |
|-------|--|
| m | Parameter of fuzziness |
| ent | Degree of fuzzy entropy (NULL for FKM.gk.noise) |
| b | Parameter of the polynomial fuzzifier (NULL for FKM.gk.noise) |
| vp | Volume parameter |
| delta | Noise distance |
| gam | Weighting parameter for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for FKM.gk.noise) |
| mcn | Maximum condition number for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for FKM.gk.noise) |
| stand | Standardization (Yes if stand=1, No if stand=0) |
| Xca | Data used in the clustering algorithm (standardized data if stand=1) |
| X | Raw data |
| call | Matched call |

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

- Dave' R.N., 1991. Characterization and detection of noise in clustering. *Pattern Recognition Letters*, 12, 657-664.
- Gustafson E.E., Kessel W.C., 1978. Fuzzy clustering with a fuzzy covariance matrix. *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Decision and Control*, pp. 761-766.

See Also

[FKM.gkb.noise](#), [Fclust](#), [Fclust.index](#), [print.fclust](#), [summary.fclust](#), [plot.fclust](#), [unemployment](#)

Examples

```
## unemployment data
data(unemployment)
## Gustafson and Kessel-like fuzzy k-means with noise cluster
## Not run:
## It may take more than a few seconds
clust=FKM.gk.noise(unemployment,k=3,delta=20,RS=10)
## End(Not run)
```


FKM.gkb

*Gustafson, Kessel and Babuska - like fuzzy k-means***Description**

Performs the Gustafson, Kessel and Babuska - like fuzzy k -means clustering algorithm. Differently from fuzzy k -means, it is able to discover non-spherical clusters. The Babuska et al. variant improves the computation of the fuzzy covariance matrices in the standard Gustafson and Kessel clustering algorithm.

Usage

```
FKM.gkb (X, k, m, vp, gam, mcn, RS, stand, startU, conv, maxit, seed)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| X | Matrix or data.frame |
| k | Number of clusters (default: 2) |
| m | Parameter of fuzziness (default: 2) |
| vp | Volume parameter (default: rep(1,k)) |
| gam | Weighting parameter for the fuzzy covariance matrices (default: 0) |
| mcn | Maximum condition number for the fuzzy covariance matrices (default: 1e+15) |
| RS | Number of (random) starts (default: 1) |
| stand | Standardization: if stand=1, the clustering algorithm is run using standardized data (default: no standardization) |
| startU | Rational starting point for the membership degree matrix U (default: no rational start) |
| conv | Convergence criterion (default: 1e-9) |
| maxit | Maximum number of iterations (default: 1e+2) |
| seed | Seed value for random number generation (default: NULL) |

Details

If startU is given, the argument k is ignored (the number of clusters is ncol(startU)).
 If startU is given, the first element of value, cput and iter refer to the rational starting point.
 If a cluster covariance matrix becomes singular, then the algorithm stops and the element of value is NaN.

Value

Object of class `fclust`, which is a list with the following components:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>U</code> | Membership degree matrix |
| <code>H</code> | Prototype matrix |
| <code>F</code> | Array containing the covariance matrices of all the clusters |
| <code>clus</code> | Matrix containing the indices of the clusters where the objects are assigned (column 1) and the associated membership degrees (column 2) |
| <code>medoid</code> | Vector containing the indices of the medoid objects (NULL for FKM.gkb) |
| <code>value</code> | Vector containing the loss function values for the RS starts |
| <code>cput</code> | Vector containing the computational times (user times) for the RS starts |
| <code>iter</code> | Vector containing the numbers of iterations for the RS starts |
| <code>k</code> | Number of clusters |
| <code>m</code> | Parameter of fuzziness |
| <code>ent</code> | Degree of fuzzy entropy (NULL for FKM.gkb) |
| <code>b</code> | Parameter of the polynomial fuzzifier (NULL for FKM.gkb) |
| <code>vp</code> | Volume parameter |
| <code>delta</code> | Noise distance (NULL for FKM.gkb) |
| <code>gam</code> | Weighting parameter for the fuzzy covariance matrices |
| <code>mcn</code> | Maximum condition number for the fuzzy covariance matrices |
| <code>stand</code> | Standardization (Yes if <code>stand=1</code> , No if <code>stand=0</code>) |
| <code>Xca</code> | Data used in the clustering algorithm (standardized data if <code>stand=1</code>) |
| <code>X</code> | Raw data |
| <code>call</code> | Matched call |

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

Babuska R., van der Veen P.J., Kaymak U., 2002. Improved covariance estimation for Gustafson-Kessel clustering. Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Fuzzy Systems (FUZZ-IEEE), 1081-1085.

Gustafson E.E., Kessel W.C., 1978. Fuzzy clustering with a fuzzy covariance matrix. Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, pp. 761-766.

See Also

[FKM.gk](#), [Fclust](#), [Fclust.index](#), [print.fclust](#), [summary.fclust](#), [plot.fclust](#), [unemployment](#)

Examples

```

## unemployment data
data(unemployment)
## Gustafson, Kessel and Babuska-like fuzzy k-means
## Not run:
## It may take more than a few seconds
clust=FKM.gkb(unemployment,k=3,RS=10)
## End(Not run)

```

FKM.gkb.ent

Gustafson, Kessel and Babuska - like fuzzy k-means with entropy regularization

Description

Performs the Gustafson, Kessel and Babuska - like fuzzy k -means clustering algorithm with entropy regularization.

Differently from fuzzy k -means, it is able to discover non-spherical clusters.

The Babuska et al. variant improves the computation of the fuzzy covariance matrices in the standard Gustafson and Kessel clustering algorithm.

The entropy regularization allows us to avoid using the artificial fuzziness parameter m . This is replaced by the degree of fuzzy entropy ent , related to the concept of temperature in statistical physics. An interesting property of the fuzzy k -means with entropy regularization is that the prototypes are obtained as weighted means with weights equal to the membership degrees (rather than to the membership degrees at the power of m as is for the fuzzy k -means).

Usage

```
FKM.gkb.ent (X, k, ent, vp, gam, mcn, RS, stand, startU, conv, maxit, seed)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| X | Matrix or data.frame |
| k | Number of clusters (default: 2) |
| ent | Degree of fuzzy entropy (default: 1) |
| vp | Volume parameter (default: rep(1,k)) |
| gam | Weighting parameter for the fuzzy covariance matrices (default: 0) |
| mcn | Maximum condition number for the fuzzy covariance matrices (default: 1e+15) |
| RS | Number of (random) starts (default: 1) |
| stand | Standardization: if stand=1, the clustering algorithm is run using standardized data (default: no standardization) |
| startU | Rational starting point for the membership degree matrix U (default: no rational start) |
| conv | Convergence criterion (default: 1e-9) |
| maxit | Maximum number of iterations (default: 1e+2) |
| seed | Seed value for random number generation (default: NULL) |

Details

If `startU` is given, the argument `k` is ignored (the number of clusters is `ncol(startU)`).

If `startU` is given, the first element of `value`, `cput` and `iter` refer to the rational starting point.

If a cluster covariance matrix becomes singular, the algorithm stops and the element of `value` is NaN.

The default value for `ent` is in general not reasonable if `FKM.gk.ent` is run using raw data.

The update of the membership degrees requires the computation of exponential functions. In some cases, this may produce NaN values and the algorithm stops. Such a problem is usually solved by running `FKM.gk.ent` using standardized data (`stand=1`).

Value

Object of class `fclus`, which is a list with the following components:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>U</code> | Membership degree matrix |
| <code>H</code> | Prototype matrix |
| <code>F</code> | Array containing the covariance matrices of all the clusters |
| <code>clus</code> | Matrix containing the indices of the clusters where the objects are assigned (column 1) and the associated membership degrees (column 2) |
| <code>medoid</code> | Vector containing the indices of the medoid objects (NULL for <code>FKM.gkb.ent</code>) |
| <code>value</code> | Vector containing the loss function values for the RS starts |
| <code>cput</code> | Vector containing the computational times (user times) for the RS starts |
| <code>iter</code> | Vector containing the numbers of iterations for the RS starts |
| <code>k</code> | Number of clusters |
| <code>m</code> | Parameter of fuzziness (NULL for <code>FKM.gkb.ent</code>) |
| <code>ent</code> | Degree of fuzzy entropy |
| <code>b</code> | Parameter of the polynomial fuzzifier (NULL for <code>FKM.gkb.ent</code>) |
| <code>vp</code> | Volume parameter |
| <code>delta</code> | Noise distance (NULL for <code>FKM.gkb.ent</code>) |
| <code>gam</code> | Weighting parameter for the fuzzy covariance matrices |
| <code>mcn</code> | Maximum condition number for the fuzzy covariance matrices |
| <code>stand</code> | Standardization (Yes if <code>stand=1</code> , No if <code>stand=0</code>) |
| <code>Xca</code> | Data used in the clustering algorithm (standardized data if <code>stand=1</code>) |
| <code>X</code> | Raw data |
| <code>call</code> | Matched call |

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

- Babuska R., van der Veen P.J., Kaymak U., 2002. Improved covariance estimation for Gustafson-Kessel clustering. Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Fuzzy Systems (FUZZ-IEEE), 1081-1085.
- Ferraro M.B., Giordani P., 2013. A new fuzzy clustering algorithm with entropy regularization. Proceedings of the meeting on Classification and Data Analysis (CLADAG).

See Also

[FKM.gk.ent](#), [Fclust](#), [Fclust.index](#), [print.fclust](#), [summary.fclust](#), [plot.fclust](#), [unemployment](#)

Examples

```
## unemployment data
data(unemployment)
## Gustafson, Kessel and Babuska-like fuzzy k-means with entropy regularization
## Not run:
## It may take more than a few seconds
clust=FKM.gkb.ent(unemployment,k=3,ent=0.2,RS=10,stand=1)
## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| FKM.gkb.ent.noise | <i>Gustafson, Kessel and Babuska - like fuzzy k-means with entropy regularization and noise cluster</i> |
|-------------------|---|

Description

Performs the Gustafson, Kessel and Babuska - like fuzzy k -means clustering algorithm with entropy regularization and noise cluster.

Differently from fuzzy k -means, it is able to discover non-spherical clusters.

The Babuska et al. variant improves the computation of the fuzzy covariance matrices in the standard Gustafson and Kessel clustering algorithm.

The entropy regularization allows us to avoid using the artificial fuzziness parameter m . This is replaced by the degree of fuzzy entropy ent , related to the concept of temperature in statistical physics. An interesting property of the fuzzy k -means with entropy regularization is that the prototypes are obtained as weighted means with weights equal to the membership degrees (rather than to the membership degrees at the power of m as is for the fuzzy k -means).

The noise cluster is an additional cluster (with respect to the k standard clusters) such that objects recognized to be outliers are assigned to it with high membership degrees.

Usage

```
FKM.gkb.ent.noise (X, k, ent, vp, delta, gam, mc, RS, stand, startU, conv, maxit, seed)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| X | Matrix or data.frame |
| k | Number of clusters (default: 2) |
| ent | Degree of fuzzy entropy (default: 1) |
| vp | Volume parameter (default: rep(1,k)) |
| delta | Noise distance (default: average squared Euclidean distance between objects and prototypes from FKM.gk.ent using the same values of k and m) |
| gam | Weighting parameter for the fuzzy covariance matrices (default: 0) |
| mcn | Maximum condition number for the fuzzy covariance matrices (default: 1e+15) |
| RS | Number of (random) starts (default: 1) |
| stand | Standardization: if stand=1, the clustering algorithm is run using standardized data (default: no standardization) |
| startU | Rational starting point for the membership degree matrix U (default: no rational start) |
| conv | Convergence criterion (default: 1e-9) |
| maxit | Maximum number of iterations (default: 1e+2) |
| seed | Seed value for random number generation (default: NULL) |

Details

If startU is given, the argument k is ignored (the number of clusters is ncol(startU)).

If startU is given, the first element of value, cput and iter refer to the rational starting point.

If a cluster covariance matrix becomes singular, the algorithm stops and the element of value is NaN.

The default value for ent is in general not reasonable if FKM.gk.ent is run using raw data.

The update of the membership degrees requires the computation of exponential functions. In some cases, this may produce NaN values and the algorithm stops. Such a problem is usually solved by running FKM.gk.ent.noise using standardized data (stand=1).

Value

Object of class fclust, which is a list with the following components:

| | |
|--------|--|
| U | Membership degree matrix |
| H | Prototype matrix |
| F | Array containing the covariance matrices of all the clusters |
| clus | Matrix containing the indices of the clusters where the objects are assigned (column 1) and the associated membership degrees (column 2) |
| medoid | Vector containing the indices of the medoid objects (NULL for FKM.gkb.ent.noise) |
| value | Vector containing the loss function values for the RS starts |
| cput | Vector containing the computational times (user times) for the RS starts |
| iter | Vector containing the numbers of iterations for the RS starts |
| k | Number of clusters |

| | |
|-------|--|
| m | Parameter of fuzziness (NULL for FKM.gkb.ent.noise) |
| ent | Degree of fuzzy entropy |
| b | Parameter of the polynomial fuzzifier (NULL for FKM.gkb.ent.noise) |
| vp | Volume parameter |
| delta | Noise distance |
| gam | Weighting parameter for the fuzzy covariance matrices |
| mcn | Maximum condition number for the fuzzy covariance matrices |
| stand | Standardization (Yes if stand=1, No if stand=0) |
| Xca | Data used in the clustering algorithm (standardized data if stand=1) |
| X | Raw data |
| call | Matched call |

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

- Babuska R., van der Veen P.J., Kaymak U., 2002. Improved covariance estimation for Gustafson-Kessel clustering. Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Fuzzy Systems (FUZZ-IEEE), 1081-1085.
- Dave' R.N., 1991. Characterization and detection of noise in clustering. Pattern Recognition Letters, 12, 657-664.
- Ferraro M.B., Giordani P., 2013. A new fuzzy clustering algorithm with entropy regularization. Proceedings of the meeting on Classification and Data Analysis (CLADAG).

See Also

[FKM.gk.ent.noise](#), [Fclust](#), [Fclust.index](#), [print.fclust](#), [summary.fclust](#), [plot.fclust](#), [unemployment](#)

Examples

```
## unemployment data
data(unemployment)
## Gustafson, Kessel and Babuska-like fuzzy k-means with entropy regularization and noise cluster
## Not run:
## It may take more than a few seconds
clust=FKM.gkb.ent.noise(unemployment,k=3,ent=0.2,delta=1,RS=10,stand=1)
## End(Not run)
```

FKM.gkb.noise

*Gustafson, Kessel and Babuska - like fuzzy k-means with noise cluster***Description**

Performs the Gustafson, Kessel and Babuska - like fuzzy k -means clustering algorithm with noise cluster.

Differently from fuzzy k -means, it is able to discover non-spherical clusters.

The Babuska et al. variant improves the computation of the fuzzy covariance matrices in the standard Gustafson and Kessel clustering algorithm.

The noise cluster is an additional cluster (with respect to the k standard clusters) such that objects recognized to be outliers are assigned to it with high membership degrees.

Usage

```
FKM.gkb.noise (X, k, m, vp, delta, gam, mcn, RS, stand, startU, conv, maxit, seed)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| <code>X</code> | Matrix or data.frame |
| <code>k</code> | Number of clusters (default: 2) |
| <code>m</code> | Parameter of fuzziness (default: 2) |
| <code>vp</code> | Volume parameter (default: $\text{rep}(1,k)$) |
| <code>delta</code> | Noise distance (default: average squared Euclidean distance between objects and prototypes from FKM.gk using the same values of k and m) |
| <code>gam</code> | Weighting parameter for the fuzzy covariance matrices (default: 0) |
| <code>mcn</code> | Maximum condition number for the fuzzy covariance matrices (default: $1e+15$) |
| <code>RS</code> | Number of (random) starts (default: 1) |
| <code>stand</code> | Standardization: if <code>stand=1</code> , the clustering algorithm is run using standardized data (default: no standardization) |
| <code>startU</code> | Rational starting point for the membership degree matrix U (default: no rational start) |
| <code>conv</code> | Convergence criterion (default: $1e-9$) |
| <code>maxit</code> | Maximum number of iterations (default: $1e+2$) |
| <code>seed</code> | Seed value for random number generation (default: NULL) |

Details

If `startU` is given, the argument `k` is ignored (the number of clusters is `ncol(startU)`).

If `startU` is given, the first element of `value`, `cput` and `iter` refer to the rational starting point.

If a cluster covariance matrix becomes singular, then the algorithm stops and the element of `value` is NaN.

Value

Object of class `fclust`, which is a list with the following components:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>U</code> | Membership degree matrix |
| <code>H</code> | Prototype matrix |
| <code>F</code> | Array containing the covariance matrices of all the clusters |
| <code>clus</code> | Matrix containing the indices of the clusters where the objects are assigned (column 1) and the associated membership degrees (column 2) |
| <code>medoid</code> | Vector containing the indices of the medoid objects (NULL for <code>FKM.gkb.noise</code>) |
| <code>value</code> | Vector containing the loss function values for the RS starts |
| <code>cput</code> | Vector containing the computational times (user times) for the RS starts |
| <code>iter</code> | Vector containing the numbers of iterations for the RS starts |
| <code>k</code> | Number of clusters |
| <code>m</code> | Parameter of fuzziness |
| <code>ent</code> | Degree of fuzzy entropy (NULL for <code>FKM.gkb.noise</code>) |
| <code>b</code> | Parameter of the polynomial fuzzifier (NULL for <code>FKM.gkb.noise</code>) |
| <code>vp</code> | Volume parameter |
| <code>delta</code> | Noise distance |
| <code>gam</code> | Weighting parameter for the fuzzy covariance matrices |
| <code>mcn</code> | Maximum condition number for the fuzzy covariance matrices |
| <code>stand</code> | Standardization (Yes if <code>stand=1</code> , No if <code>stand=0</code>) |
| <code>Xca</code> | Data used in the clustering algorithm (standardized data if <code>stand=1</code>) |
| <code>X</code> | Raw data |
| <code>call</code> | Matched call |

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

- Babuska R., van der Veen P.J., Kaymak U., 2002. Improved covariance estimation for Gustafson-Kessel clustering. Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Fuzzy Systems (FUZZ-IEEE), 1081-1085.
- Dave' R.N., 1991. Characterization and detection of noise in clustering. Pattern Recognition Letters, 12, 657-664.
- Gustafson E.E., Kessel W.C., 1978. Fuzzy clustering with a fuzzy covariance matrix. Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, pp. 761-766.

See Also

[FKM.gk.noise](#), [Fclust](#), [Fclust.index](#), [print.fclust](#), [summary.fclust](#), [plot.fclust](#), [unemployment](#)

Examples

```
## unemployment data
data(unemployment)
## Gustafson, Kessel and Babuska-like fuzzy k-means with noise cluster
## Not run:
## It may take more than a few seconds
clust=FKM.gkb.noise(unemployment,k=3,delta=20,RS=10)
## End(Not run)
```

FKM.med

Fuzzy k-medoids

Description

Performs the fuzzy k -medoids clustering algorithm. Differently from fuzzy k -means where the cluster prototypes (centroids) are artificial objects computed as weighted means, in the fuzzy k -medoids the cluster prototypes (medoids) are a subset of the observed objects.

Usage

```
FKM.med (X, k, m, RS, stand, startU, conv, maxit, seed)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| X | Matrix or data.frame |
| k | Number of clusters (default: 2) |
| m | Parameter of fuzziness (default: 1.5) |
| RS | Number of (random) starts (default: 1) |
| stand | Standardization: if stand=1, the clustering algorithm is run using standardized data (default: no standardization) |
| startU | Rational starting point for the membership degree matrix U (default: no rational start) |
| conv | Convergence criterion (default: 1e-9) |
| maxit | Maximum number of iterations (default: 1e+6) |
| seed | Seed value for random number generation (default: NULL) |

Details

If startU is given, the argument k is ignored (the number of clusters is ncol(startU)). If startU is given, the first element of value, cput and iter refer to the rational starting point. In FKM.med the parameter of fuzziness is usually lower than the one used in FKM.

Value

Object of class `fclust`, which is a list with the following components:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>U</code> | Membership degree matrix |
| <code>H</code> | Prototype matrix |
| <code>F</code> | Array containing the covariance matrices of all the clusters (NULL for <code>FKM.med</code>) |
| <code>clus</code> | Matrix containing the indices of the clusters where the objects are assigned (column 1) and the associated membership degrees (column 2) |
| <code>medoid</code> | Vector containing the indices of the medoid objects |
| <code>value</code> | Vector containing the loss function values for the RS starts |
| <code>cput</code> | Vector containing the computational times (user times) for the RS starts |
| <code>iter</code> | Vector containing the numbers of iterations for the RS starts |
| <code>k</code> | Number of clusters |
| <code>m</code> | Parameter of fuzziness |
| <code>ent</code> | Degree of fuzzy entropy (NULL for <code>FKM.med</code>) |
| <code>b</code> | Parameter of the polynomial fuzzifier (NULL for <code>FKM.med</code>) |
| <code>vp</code> | Volume parameter (NULL for <code>FKM.med</code>) |
| <code>delta</code> | Noise distance (NULL for <code>FKM.med</code>) |
| <code>gam</code> | Weighting parameter for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for <code>FKM.med</code>) |
| <code>mcn</code> | Maximum condition number for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for <code>FKM.med</code>) |
| <code>stand</code> | Standardization (Yes if <code>stand=1</code> , No if <code>stand=0</code>) |
| <code>Xca</code> | Data used in the clustering algorithm (standardized data if <code>stand=1</code>) |
| <code>X</code> | Raw data |
| <code>call</code> | Matched call |

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

Krishnapuram R., Joshi A., Nasraoui O., Yi L., 2001. Low-complexity fuzzy relational clustering algorithms for web mining. *IEEE Transactions on Fuzzy Systems*, 9, 595-607.

See Also

[FKM.med.noise](#), [Fclust](#), [Fclust.index](#), [print.fclust](#), [summary.fclust](#), [plot.fclust](#), [Mc](#)

Examples

```

## McDonald's data
data(Mc)
names(Mc)
## data normalization by dividing the nutrition facts by the Serving Size (column 1)
for (j in 2:(ncol(Mc)-1))
  Mc[,j]=Mc[,j]/Mc[,1]
## removing the column Serving Size
Mc=Mc[,-1]
## fuzzy k-medoids
## (excluded the factor column Type (last column))
## Not run:
## It may take more than a few seconds
clust=FKM.med(Mc[,1:(ncol(Mc)-1)],k=6,m=1.1,RS=10,stand=1)
## End(Not run)

```

FKM.med.noise

*Fuzzy k-medoids with noise cluster***Description**

Performs the fuzzy k -medoids clustering algorithm with noise cluster.

Differently from fuzzy k -means where the cluster prototypes (centroids) are artificial objects computed as weighted means, in the fuzzy k -medoids the cluster prototypes (medoids) are a subset of the observed objects.

The noise cluster is an additional cluster (with respect to the k standard clusters) such that objects recognized to be outliers are assigned to it with high membership degrees.

Usage

```
FKM.med.noise (X, k, m, delta, RS, stand, startU, conv, maxit, seed)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| X | Matrix or data.frame |
| k | Number of clusters (default: 2) |
| m | Parameter of fuzziness (default: 1.5) |
| delta | Noise distance (default: average squared Euclidean distance between objects and prototypes from FKM.med using the same values of k and m) |
| RS | Number of (random) starts (default: 1) |
| stand | Standardization: if stand=1, the clustering algorithm is run using standardized data (default: no standardization) |
| startU | Rational starting point for the membership degree matrix U (default: no rational start) |
| conv | Convergence criterion (default: 1e-9) |

| | |
|-------|---|
| maxit | Maximum number of iterations (default: 1e+6) |
| seed | Seed value for random number generation (default: NULL) |

Details

If `startU` is given, the argument `k` is ignored (the number of clusters is `ncol(startU)`).

If `startU` is given, the first element of `value`, `cput` and `iter` refer to the rational starting point.

As for `FKM.med`, in `FKM.med.noise` the parameter of fuzziness is usually lower than the one used in `FKM`.

Value

Object of class `fclust`, which is a list with the following components:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>U</code> | Membership degree matrix |
| <code>H</code> | Prototype matrix |
| <code>F</code> | Array containing the covariance matrices of all the clusters (NULL for <code>FKM.med.noise</code>) |
| <code>clus</code> | Matrix containing the indices of the clusters where the objects are assigned (column 1) and the associated membership degrees (column 2) |
| <code>medoid</code> | Vector containing the indices of the medoid objects |
| <code>value</code> | Vector containing the loss function values for the RS starts |
| <code>cput</code> | Vector containing the computational times (user times) for the RS starts |
| <code>iter</code> | Vector containing the numbers of iterations for the RS starts |
| <code>k</code> | Number of clusters |
| <code>m</code> | Parameter of fuzziness |
| <code>ent</code> | Degree of fuzzy entropy (NULL for <code>FKM.med.noise</code>) |
| <code>b</code> | Parameter of the polynomial fuzzifier (NULL for <code>FKM.med.noise</code>) |
| <code>vp</code> | Volume parameter (NULL for <code>FKM.med.noise</code>) |
| <code>delta</code> | Noise distance |
| <code>gam</code> | Weighting parameter for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for <code>FKM.med.noise</code>) |
| <code>mcn</code> | Maximum condition number for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for <code>FKM.med.noise</code>) |
| <code>stand</code> | Standardization (Yes if <code>stand=1</code> , No if <code>stand=0</code>) |
| <code>Xca</code> | Data used in the clustering algorithm (standardized data if <code>stand=1</code>) |
| <code>X</code> | Raw data |
| <code>call</code> | Matched call |

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

- Dave' R.N., 1991. Characterization and detection of noise in clustering. *Pattern Recognition Letters*, 12, 657-664.
- Krishnapuram R., Joshi A., Nasraoui O., Yi L., 2001. Low-complexity fuzzy relational clustering algorithms for web mining. *IEEE Transactions on Fuzzy Systems*, 9, 595-607.

See Also

[FKM.med](#), [Fclust](#), [Fclust.index](#), [print.fclust](#), [summary.fclust](#), [plot.fclust](#), [butterfly](#)

Examples

```
## butterfly data
data(butterfly)
## fuzzy k-medoids with noise cluster
clust=FKM.med.noise(butterfly,RS=5,delta=3)
```

FKM.noise

Fuzzy k-means with noise cluster

Description

Performs the fuzzy k -means clustering algorithm with noise cluster.

The noise cluster is an additional cluster (with respect to the k standard clusters) such that objects recognized to be outliers are assigned to it with high membership degrees.

Usage

```
FKM.noise (X, k, m, delta, RS, stand, startU, conv, maxit, seed)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| X | Matrix or data.frame |
| k | Number of clusters (default: 2) |
| m | Parameter of fuzziness (default: 2) |
| delta | Noise distance (default: average squared Euclidean distance between objects and prototypes from FKM using the same values of k and m) |
| RS | Number of (random) starts (default: 1) |
| stand | Standardization: if stand=1, the clustering algorithm is run using standardized data (default: no standardization) |
| startU | Rational starting point for the membership degree matrix U (default: no rational start) |
| conv | Convergence criterion (default: 1e-9) |
| maxit | Maximum number of iterations (default: 1e+6) |
| seed | Seed value for random number generation (default: NULL) |

Details

If `startU` is given, the argument `k` is ignored (the number of clusters is `ncol(startU)`).

If `startU` is given, the first element of `value`, `cput` and `iter` refer to the rational starting point.

Value

Object of class `fclust`, which is a list with the following components:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>U</code> | Membership degree matrix |
| <code>H</code> | Prototype matrix |
| <code>F</code> | Array containing the covariance matrices of all the clusters (NULL for <code>FKM.noise</code>) |
| <code>clus</code> | Matrix containing the indices of the clusters where the objects are assigned (column 1) and the associated membership degrees (column 2) |
| <code>medoid</code> | Vector containing the indices of the medoid objects (NULL for <code>FKM.noise</code>) |
| <code>value</code> | Vector containing the loss function values for the RS starts |
| <code>cput</code> | Vector containing the computational times (user times) for the RS starts |
| <code>iter</code> | Vector containing the numbers of iterations for the RS starts |
| <code>k</code> | Number of clusters |
| <code>m</code> | Parameter of fuzziness |
| <code>ent</code> | Degree of fuzzy entropy (NULL for <code>FKM.noise</code>) |
| <code>b</code> | Parameter of the polynomial fuzzifier (NULL for <code>FKM.noise</code>) |
| <code>vp</code> | Volume parameter (NULL for <code>FKM.noise</code>) |
| <code>delta</code> | Noise distance |
| <code>gam</code> | Weighting parameter for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for <code>FKM.noise</code>) |
| <code>mcn</code> | Maximum condition number for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for <code>FKM.noise</code>) |
| <code>stand</code> | Standardization (Yes if <code>stand=1</code> , No if <code>stand=0</code>) |
| <code>Xca</code> | Data used in the clustering algorithm (standardized data if <code>stand=1</code>) |
| <code>X</code> | Raw data |
| <code>call</code> | Matched call |

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

Dave' R.N., 1991. Characterization and detection of noise in clustering. *Pattern Recognition Letters*, 12, 657-664.

See Also

[FKM](#), [Fclust](#), [Fclust.index](#), [print.fclust](#), [summary.fclust](#), [plot.fclust](#), [butterfly](#)

Examples

```
## butterfly data
data(butterfly)
## fuzzy k-means with noise cluster
clust=FKM.noise(butterfly,RS=5,delta=3)
```

FKM.pf

*Fuzzy k-means with polynomial fuzzifier***Description**

Performs the fuzzy k -means clustering algorithm with polynomial fuzzifier function. The polynomial fuzzifier creates areas of crisp membership degrees around the prototypes while, outside of these areas of crisp membership degrees, fuzzy membership degrees are given. Therefore, the polynomial fuzzifier produces membership degrees equal to one for objects clearly assigned to clusters, that is, very close to the cluster prototypes.

Usage

```
FKM.pf (X, k, b, RS, stand, startU, conv, maxit, seed)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| X | Matrix or data.frame |
| k | Number of clusters (default: 2) |
| b | Parameter of the polynomial fuzzifier (default: 0.5) |
| RS | Number of (random) starts (default: 1) |
| stand | Standardization: if stand=1, the clustering algorithm is run using standardized data (default: no standardization) |
| startU | Rational starting point for the membership degree matrix U (default: no rational start) |
| conv | Convergence criterion (default: 1e-9) |
| maxit | Maximum number of iterations (default: 1e+6) |
| seed | Seed value for random number generation (default: NULL) |

Details

If startU is given, the argument k is ignored (the number of clusters is ncol(startU)).
If startU is given, the first element of value, cput and iter refer to the rational starting point.

Value

Object of class `fclust`, which is a list with the following components:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>U</code> | Membership degree matrix |
| <code>H</code> | Prototype matrix |
| <code>F</code> | Array containing the covariance matrices of all the clusters (NULL for FKM.pf) |
| <code>clus</code> | Matrix containing the indices of the clusters where the objects are assigned (column 1) and the associated membership degrees (column 2) |
| <code>medoid</code> | Vector containing the indices of the medoid objects (NULL for FKM.pf) |
| <code>value</code> | Vector containing the loss function values for the RS starts |
| <code>cput</code> | Vector containing the computational times (user times) for the RS starts |
| <code>iter</code> | Vector containing the numbers of iterations for the RS starts |
| <code>k</code> | Number of clusters |
| <code>m</code> | Parameter of fuzziness (NULL for FKM.pf) |
| <code>ent</code> | Degree of fuzzy entropy (NULL for FKM.pf) |
| <code>b</code> | Parameter of the polynomial fuzzifier |
| <code>vp</code> | Volume parameter (NULL for FKM.pf) |
| <code>delta</code> | Noise distance (NULL for FKM.pf) |
| <code>gam</code> | Weighting parameter for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for FKM.pf) |
| <code>mcn</code> | Maximum condition number for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for FKM.pf) |
| <code>stand</code> | Standardization (Yes if <code>stand=1</code> , No if <code>stand=0</code>) |
| <code>Xca</code> | Data used in the clustering algorithm (standardized data if <code>stand=1</code>) |
| <code>X</code> | Raw data |
| <code>call</code> | Matched call |

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

Winkler R., Klawonn F., Hoepfner F., Kruse R., 2010. Fuzzy Cluster Analysis of Larger Data Sets. In: Scalable Fuzzy Algorithms for Data Management and Analysis: Methods and Design IGI Global, pp. 302-331. IGI Global, Hershey.

Winkler R., Klawonn F., Kruse R., 2011. Fuzzy clustering with polynomial fuzzifier function in connection with M-estimators. Applied and Computational Mathematics, 10, 146-163.

See Also

[FKM.pf.noise](#), [Fclust](#), [Fclust.index](#), [print.fclust](#), [summary.fclust](#), [plot.fclust](#), [Mc](#)

Examples

```
## McDonald's data
data(Mc)
names(Mc)
## data normalization by dividing the nutrition facts by the Serving Size (column 1)
for (j in 2:(ncol(Mc)-1))
  Mc[,j]=Mc[,j]/Mc[,1]
## removing the column Serving Size
Mc=Mc[,-1]
## fuzzy k-means with polynomial fuzzifier
## (excluded the factor column Type (last column))
clust=FKM.pf(Mc[,1:(ncol(Mc)-1)],k=6,stand=1)
```

FKM.pf.noise

*Fuzzy k-means with polynomial fuzzifier and noise cluster***Description**

Performs the fuzzy k -means clustering algorithm with polynomial fuzzifier function and noise cluster.

The polynomial fuzzifier creates areas of crisp membership degrees around the prototypes while, outside of these areas of crisp membership degrees, fuzzy membership degrees are given. Therefore, the polynomial fuzzifier produces membership degrees equal to one for objects clearly assigned to clusters, that is, very close to the cluster prototypes.

The noise cluster is an additional cluster (with respect to the k standard clusters) such that objects recognized to be outliers are assigned to it with high membership degrees.

Usage

```
FKM.pf.noise (X, k, b, delta, RS, stand, startU, conv, maxit, seed)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| X | Matrix or data.frame |
| k | Number of clusters (default: 2) |
| b | Parameter of the polynomial fuzzifier (default: 0.5) |
| delta | Noise distance (default: average squared Euclidean distance between objects and prototypes from FKM.pf using the same values of k and m) |
| RS | Number of (random) starts (default: 1) |
| stand | Standardization: if stand=1, the clustering algorithm is run using standardized data (default: no standardization) |
| startU | Rational starting point for the membership degree matrix U (default: no rational start) |
| conv | Convergence criterion (default: 1e-9) |
| maxit | Maximum number of iterations (default: 1e+6) |
| seed | Seed value for random number generation (default: NULL) |

Details

If `startU` is given, the argument `k` is ignored (the number of clusters is `ncol(startU)`).

If `startU` is given, the first element of `value`, `cput` and `iter` refer to the rational starting point.

Value

Object of class `fclust`, which is a list with the following components:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>U</code> | Membership degree matrix |
| <code>H</code> | Prototype matrix |
| <code>F</code> | Array containing the covariance matrices of all the clusters (NULL for <code>FKM.pf.noise</code>) |
| <code>clus</code> | Matrix containing the indices of the clusters where the objects are assigned (column 1) and the associated membership degrees (column 2) |
| <code>medoid</code> | Vector containing the indices of the medoid objects (NULL for <code>FKM.pf.noise</code>) |
| <code>value</code> | Vector containing the loss function values for the RS starts |
| <code>cput</code> | Vector containing the computational times (user times) for the RS starts |
| <code>iter</code> | Vector containing the numbers of iterations for the RS starts |
| <code>k</code> | Number of clusters |
| <code>m</code> | Parameter of fuzziness (NULL for <code>FKM.pf.noise</code>) |
| <code>ent</code> | Degree of fuzzy entropy (NULL for <code>FKM.pf.noise</code>) |
| <code>b</code> | Parameter of the polynomial fuzzifier |
| <code>vp</code> | Volume parameter (NULL for <code>FKM.pf.noise</code>) |
| <code>delta</code> | Noise distance |
| <code>gam</code> | Weighting parameter for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for <code>FKM.pf.noise</code>) |
| <code>mcn</code> | Maximum condition number for the fuzzy covariance matrices (NULL for <code>FKM.pf.noise</code>) |
| <code>stand</code> | Standardization (Yes if <code>stand=1</code> , No if <code>stand=0</code>) |
| <code>Xca</code> | Data used in the clustering algorithm (standardized data if <code>stand=1</code>) |
| <code>X</code> | Raw data |
| <code>call</code> | Matched call |

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

- Dave' R.N., 1991. Characterization and detection of noise in clustering. *Pattern Recognition Letters*, 12, 657-664.
- Winkler R., Klawonn F., Hoepfner F., Kruse R., 2010. Fuzzy cluster analysis of larger data sets. In: *Scalable Fuzzy Algorithms for Data Management and Analysis: Methods and Design* IGI Global, pp. 302-331. IGI Global, Hershey.
- Winkler R., Klawonn F., Kruse R., 2011. Fuzzy clustering with polynomial fuzzifier function in connection with M-estimators. *Applied and Computational Mathematics*, 10, 146-163.

See Also

[FKM.pf](#), [Fclust](#), [Fclust.index](#), [print.fclust](#), [summary.fclust](#), [plot.fclust](#), [Mc](#)

Examples

```
## McDonald's data
data(Mc)
names(Mc)
## data normalization by dividing the nutrition facts by the Serving Size (column 1)
for (j in 2:(ncol(Mc)-1))
  Mc[,j]=Mc[,j]/Mc[,1]
## removing the column Serving Size
Mc=Mc[,-1]
## fuzzy k-means with polynomial fuzzifier and noise cluster
## (excluded the factor column Type (last column))
clust=FKM.pf.noise(Mc[,1:(ncol(Mc)-1)],k=6,stand=1)
```

Hraw

Raw prototypes

Description

Produces prototypes using the original units of measurement of X (useful if the clustering algorithm is run using standardized data).

Usage

Hraw (X, H)

Arguments

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| X | Matrix or data.frame |
| H | Prototype matrix |

Value

| | |
|------|--|
| Hraw | Prototypes matrix using the original units of measurement of X |
|------|--|

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

See Also

[Fclust](#), [unemployment](#)

Examples

```

## example n.1 (k-means case)
## unemployment data
data(unemployment)
## fuzzy k-means
unempFKM=FKM(unemployment,k=3,stand=1)
## standardized prototypes
unempFKM$H
## prototypes using the original units of measurement
unempFKM$Hraw=Hraw(unempFKM$X,unempFKM$H)
## example n.2 (k-medoids case)
## unemployment data
data(unemployment)
## fuzzy k-medoids
## Not run:
## It may take more than a few seconds
unempFKM.med=FKM.med(unemployment,k=3,RS=10,stand=1)
## prototypes using the original units of measurement:
## in fuzzy k-medoids one can equivalently use
unempFKM.med$Hraw1=Hraw(unempFKM.med$X,unempFKM.med$H)
unempFKM.med$Hraw2=unempFKM.med$X[unempFKM.med$medoid,]
## End(Not run)

```

 Mc

McDonald's data

Description

We provide a Nutrition analysis of McDonald's menu items.

Usage

```
data(Mc)
```

Format

A data.frame with 81 rows and 16 columns.

Details

Data are from McDonald's USA Nutrition Facts for Popular Menu Items. A subset of menu items is reported. Beverages are excluded. In case of duplications, regular size or medium size information is reported. The variable Type is a factor the levels of which specify the kind of the menu items. Although some menu items could be well described by more than one level, only one level of the variable Type specifies each menu item. Percent Daily Values (%DV) are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Some menu items are registered trademarks.

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

See Also

[Fclust](#), [FKM](#), [FKM.ent](#), [FKM.med](#)

Examples

```
## McDonald's data
data(Mc)
names(Mc)
## data normalization by dividing the nutrition facts by the Serving Size (column 1)
for (j in 2:(ncol(Mc)-1))
  Mc[,j]=Mc[,j]/Mc[,1]
## removing the column Serving Size
Mc=Mc[,-1]
p=(ncol(Mc)-1)
## fuzzy k-means (excluded the factor column Type (last column))
clust.FKM=FKM(Mc[,1:p],k=6,m=1.5,stand=1)
## new factor column Cluster.FKM containing the cluster assignment information
## using fuzzy k-means
Mc[,ncol(Mc)+1]=factor(clust.FKM$clus[,1])
colnames(Mc)[ncol(Mc)]="Cluster.FKM"
levels(Mc$Cluster.FKM)=paste("Clus FKM",1:clust.FKM$k,sep=" ")
## contingency table (Cluster.FKM vs Type)
## to assess whether clusters can be interpreted in terms of the levels of Type
table(Mc$Type,Mc$Cluster.FKM)
## prototypes using the original units of measurement
clust.FKM$Hraw=Hraw(clust.FKM$X,clust.FKM$H)
clust.FKM$Hraw
## fuzzy k-means with entropy regularization
## (excluded the factor column Type (last column))
## Not run:
## It may take more than a few seconds
clust.FKM.ent=FKM.ent(Mc[,1:p],k=6,ent=3,RS=10,stand=1)
## new factor column Cluster.FKM.ent containing the cluster assignment information
## using fuzzy k-medoids with entropy regularization
Mc[,ncol(Mc)+1]=factor(clust.FKM.ent$clus[,1])
colnames(Mc)[ncol(Mc)]="Cluster.FKM.ent"
levels(Mc$Cluster.FKM.ent)=paste("Clus FKM.ent",1:clust.FKM.ent$k,sep=" ")
## contingency table (Cluster.FKM.ent vs Type)
## to assess whether clusters can be interpreted in terms of the levels of Type
table(Mc$Type,Mc$Cluster.FKM.ent)
## prototypes using the original units of measurement
clust.FKM.ent$Hraw=Hraw(clust.FKM.ent$X,clust.FKM.ent$H)
clust.FKM.ent$Hraw
## End(Not run)
## fuzzy k-medoids
## (excluded the factor column Type (last column))
## Not run:
## It may take more than a few seconds
clust.FKM.med=FKM.med(Mc[,1:p],k=6,m=1.1,RS=10,stand=1)
## new factor column Cluster.FKM.med containing the cluster assignment information
## using fuzzy k-medoids with entropy regularization
Mc[,ncol(Mc)+1]=factor(clust.FKM.med$clus[,1])
```

```

colnames(Mc)[ncol(Mc)]="Cluster.FKM.med")
levels(Mc$Cluster.FKM.med)=paste("Clus FKM.med",1:clust.FKM.med$k,sep=" ")
## contingency table (Cluster.FKM.med vs Type)
## to assess whether clusters can be interpreted in terms of the levels of Type
table(Mc$Type,Mc$Cluster.FKM.med)
## prototypes using the original units of measurement
clust.FKM.med$Hraw=Hraw(clust.FKM.med$X,clust.FKM.med$H)
clust.FKM.med$Hraw
## or, equivalently,
Mc[clust.FKM.med$medoid,1:p]
## End(Not run)

```

MPC

Modified partition coefficient

Description

Produces the modified partition coefficient index. The optimal number of cluster k is achieved when the index value is maximized.

Usage

MPC (U)

Arguments

U Membership degree matrix

Value

mpc Value of the modified partition coefficient index

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

Dave' R.N., 1996. Validating fuzzy partitions obtained through c -shells clustering. Pattern Recognition Letters, 17, 613-623.

See Also

[PC](#), [PE](#), [SIL](#), [SIL.F](#), [XB](#), [Fclust](#), [Mc](#)

Examples

```

## McDonald's data
data(Mc)
names(Mc)
## data normalization by dividing the nutrition facts by the Serving Size (column 1)
for (j in 2:(ncol(Mc)-1))
  Mc[,j]=Mc[,j]/Mc[,1]
## removing the column Serving Size
Mc=Mc[,-1]
## fuzzy k-means
## (excluded the factor column Type (last column))
clust=FKM(Mc[,1:(ncol(Mc)-1)],k=6,m=1.5,stand=1)
## modified partition coefficient
mpc=MPC(clust$U)

```

| | |
|----|------------------------------|
| PC | <i>Partition coefficient</i> |
|----|------------------------------|

Description

Produces the partition coefficient index. The optimal number of cluster k is achieved when the index value is maximized.

Usage

```
PC (U)
```

Arguments

U Membership degree matrix

Value

pc Value of the partition coefficient index

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

Bezdek J.C., 1974. Cluster validity with fuzzy sets. *Journal of Cybernetics*, 3, 58-73.

See Also

[PE](#), [MPC](#), [SIL](#), [SIL.F](#), [XB](#), [Fclust](#), [Mc](#)

Examples

```

## McDonald's data
data(Mc)
names(Mc)
## data normalization by dividing the nutrition facts by the Serving Size (column 1)
for (j in 2:(ncol(Mc)-1))
  Mc[,j]=Mc[,j]/Mc[,1]
## removing the column Serving Size
Mc=Mc[,-1]
## fuzzy k-means
## (excluded the factor column Type (last column))
clust=FKM(Mc[,1:(ncol(Mc)-1)],k=6,m=1.5,stand=1)
## partition coefficient
pc=PC(clust$U)

```

PE *Partition entropy*

Description

Produces the partition entropy index. The optimal number of cluster k is achieved when the index value is minimized.

Usage

PE (U, b)

Arguments

U Membership degree matrix
b Logarithmic base (default: $\exp(1)$)

Value

pe Value of the partition entropy index

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

Bezdek J.C., 1981. Pattern Recognition with Fuzzy Objective Function Algorithms. Plenum Press, New York.

See Also

[PC](#), [MPC](#), [SIL](#), [SIL.F](#), [XB](#), [Fclust](#), [Mc](#)

Examples

```

## McDonald's data
data(Mc)
names(Mc)
## data normalization by dividing the nutrition facts by the Serving Size (column 1)
for (j in 2:(ncol(Mc)-1))
  Mc[,j]=Mc[,j]/Mc[,1]
## removing the column Serving Size
Mc=Mc[,-1]
## fuzzy k-means
## (excluded the factor column Type (last column))
clust=FKM(Mc[,1:(ncol(Mc)-1)],k=6,m=1.5,stand=1)
## partition entropy index
pe=PE(clust$U)

```

plot.fclust

Plotting fuzzy clustering output

Description

Plot method for class `fclust`. The function creates a scatter plot visualizing the cluster structure. The objects are represented by points in the plot using observed variables or principal components.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class fclust
## S3 method for class 'fclust'
plot(x, v1v2, colclus, umin, ucex, pca, ...)

```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| <code>x</code> | Object of class <code>fclust</code> |
| <code>v1v2</code> | Vector with two elements specifying the numbers of the variables (or of the principal components) to be plotted (default: 1:2) |
| <code>colclus</code> | Vector specifying the color palette for the clusters (default: <code>palette(rainbow(k))</code>) |
| <code>umin</code> | Lowest maximal membership degree such that an object is assigned to a cluster (default: 0) |
| <code>ucex</code> | Logical value specifying if the points are magnified according to the maximal membership degree (if <code>ucex=TRUE</code>) (default: <code>ucex=FALSE</code>) |
| <code>pca</code> | Logical value specifying if the objects are represented using principal components (if <code>pca=TRUE</code>) (default: <code>pca=FALSE</code>) |
| <code>...</code> | Additional arguments arguments for plot |

Details

In the scatter plot the objects are represented by circles (`pch=16`) and the prototypes by stars (`pch=8`) using observed variables (if `pca=FALSE`) or principal components (if `pca=TRUE`), the numbers of which are specified in `v1v2`. Their colors differ for every cluster according to `colclus`. Objects such that their maximal membership degrees are lower than `umin` are in black. The sizes of the circles depends on the maximal membership degrees of the corresponding objects if `ucex=TRUE`. Also note that principal components are extracted using standardized data.

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

See Also

[VIFCR](#), [VAT](#), [VCV](#), [VCV2](#), [Fclust](#), [print.fclust](#), [summary.fclust](#), [Mc](#)

Examples

```
## McDonald's data
data(Mc)
names(Mc)
## data normalization by dividing the nutrition facts by the Serving Size (column 1)
for (j in 2:(ncol(Mc)-1))
  Mc[,j]=Mc[,j]/Mc[,1]
## removing the column Serving Size
Mc=Mc[,-1]
## fuzzy k-means
## (excluded the factor column Type (last column))
clust=FKM(Mc[,1:(ncol(Mc)-1)],k=6,m=1.5,stand=1)
## Scatter plot of Calories vs Cholesterol (mg)
names(Mc)
plot(clust,v1v2=c(1,5))
## Scatter plot of Calories vs Cholesterol (mg) using gray levels for the clusters
plot(clust,v1v2=c(1,5),colclus=gray.colors(6))
## Scatter plot of Calories vs Cholesterol (mg)
## coloring in black objects with maximal membership degree lower than 0.5
plot(clust,v1v2=c(1,5),umin=0.5)
## Scatter plot of Calories vs Cholesterol (mg)
## coloring in black objects with maximal membership degree lower than 0.5
## and magnifying the points according to the maximal membership degree
plot(clust,v1v2=c(1,5),umin=0.5,ucex=TRUE)
## Scatter plot using the first two principal components and
## coloring in black objects with maximal membership degree lower than 0.3
plot(clust,v1v2=1:2,umin=0.3,pca=TRUE)
```

print.fclust *Printing fuzzy clustering output*

Description

Print method for class fclust.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class fclust
## S3 method for class 'fclust'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x Object of class fclust
... Additional arguments for [print](#)

Details

The function displays the number of objects, the number of clusters, the closest hard clustering partition (objects assigned to the clusters with the highest membership degree) and the membership degree matrix (rounded).

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

See Also

[Fclust](#), [summary.fclust](#), [plot.fclust](#), [unemployment](#)

Examples

```
## unemployment data
data(unemployment)
## fuzzy k-means
unempFKM=FKM(unemployment,k=3,stand=1)
unempFKM
```

SIL *Silhouette index*

Description

Produces the silhouette index. The optimal number of cluster k is achieved when the index value is maximized.

Usage

SIL (Xca, U)

Arguments

| | |
|-----|--------------------------|
| Xca | Matrix or data.frame |
| U | Membership degree matrix |

Details

Xca should contain the same dataset used in the clustering algorithm, i.e., if the clustering algorithm is run using standardized data, then SIL should be computed using the same standardized data.

Value

| | |
|---------|--|
| sil.obj | Vector containing the silhouette indices for all the objects |
| sil | Value of the silhouette index (mean of sil.obj) |

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

Kaufman L., Rousseeuw P.J., 1990. Finding Groups in Data: An Introduction to Cluster Analysis. Wiley, New York.

See Also

[PC](#), [PE](#), [MPC](#), [SIL.F](#), [XB](#), [Fclust](#), [Mc](#)

Examples

```
## McDonald's data
data(Mc)
names(Mc)
## data normalization by dividing the nutrition facts by the Serving Size (column 1)
for (j in 2:(ncol(Mc)-1))
  Mc[,j]=Mc[,j]/Mc[,1]
## removing the column Serving Size
Mc=Mc[,-1]
## fuzzy k-means
## (excluded the factor column Type (last column))
clust=FKM(Mc[,1:(ncol(Mc)-1)],k=6,m=1.5,stand=1)
## silhouette index
sil=SIL(clust$Xca,clust$U)
```

SIL.F

*Fuzzy silhouette index***Description**

Produces the fuzzy silhouette index. The optimal number of cluster k is achieved when the index value is maximized.

Usage

```
SIL.F (Xca, U, alpha)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|------------------------------------|
| Xca | Matrix or data.frame |
| U | Membership degree matrix |
| alpha | Weighting coefficient (default: 1) |

Details

Xca should contain the same dataset used in the clustering algorithm, i.e., if the clustering algorithm is run using standardized data, then SIL should be computed using the same standardized data.

Value

| | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|
| sil.f | Value of the fuzzy silhouette index |
|-------|-------------------------------------|

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

Campello R.J.G.B., Hruschka E.R., 2006. A fuzzy extension of the silhouette width criterion for cluster analysis. *Fuzzy Sets and Systems*, 157, 2858-2875.

See Also

[PC](#), [PE](#), [MPC](#), [SIL](#), [XB](#), [Fclust](#), [Mc](#)

Examples

```
## McDonald's data
data(Mc)
names(Mc)
## data normalization by dividing the nutrition facts by the Serving Size (column 1)
for (j in 2:(ncol(Mc)-1))
  Mc[,j]=Mc[,j]/Mc[,1]
## removing the column Serving Size
Mc=Mc[,-1]
## fuzzy k-means
## (excluded the factor column Type (last column))
clust=FKM(Mc[,1:(ncol(Mc)-1)],k=6,m=1.5,stand=1)
## fuzzy silhouette index
sil.f=SIL.F(clust$Xca,clust$U)
```

summary.fclust

Summarizing fuzzy clustering output

Description

Summary method for class fclust.

Usage

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

Arguments

object Object of class fclust
 ... Additional arguments for [summary](#)

Details

The function displays the number of objects, the number of clusters, the cluster sizes, the closest hard clustering partition (objects assigned to the clusters with the highest membership degree), the cluster memberships (using the closest hard clustering partition), the number of objects with unclear assignment (when the maximal membership degree is lower than 0.5), the objects with unclear assignment and the cluster sizes without unclear assignments (only if objects with unclear assignment are present), the cluster summary (for every cluster: size, minimal membership degree, maximal membership degree, average membership degree, number of objects with unclear assignment) and the Euclidean distance matrix for the cluster prototypes.

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

See Also

[Fclust](#), [print.fclust](#), [plot.fclust](#), [unemployment](#)

Examples

```
## unemployment data
data(unemployment)
## fuzzy k-means
unempFKM=FKM(unemployment,k=3,stand=1)
summary(unempFKM)
```

synt.data

Synthetic data

Description

Synthetic dataset with 2 non-spherical clusters.

Usage

```
data(synt.data)
```

Format

A matrix with 302 rows and 2 columns.

Details

Although two clusters are clearly visible, fuzzy k-means fails to discover them. The Gustafson and Kessel-like fuzzy k-means should be used for finding the known-in-advance clusters.

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

See Also

[Fclust](#), [FKM](#), [FKM.gk](#), [plot.fclust](#)

Examples

```
## synthetic data
data(synt.data)
plot(synt.data)
## fuzzy k-means
syntFKM=FKM(synt.data)
## Gustafson and Kessel-like fuzzy k-means
syntFKM.gk=FKM.gk(synt.data)
## plot of cluster structures from fuzzy k-means and Gustafson and Kessel-like fuzzy k-means
par(mfcol = c(2,1))
plot(syntFKM)
plot(syntFKM.gk)
```

unemployment

Unemployment data

Description

Unemployment data about some European countries in 2011.

Usage

```
data(unemployment)
```

Format

A data.frame with 32 rows and 3 columns.

Details

The source is Eurostat news-release 104/2012 - 4 July 2012. The 32 European countries are BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CZECHREPUBLIC, DENMARK, GERMANY, ESTONIA, IRELAND, GREECE, SPAIN, FRANCE, ITALY, CYPRUS, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, HUNGARY, MALTA, NETHERLANDS, AUSTRIA, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, SLOVENIA, SLOVAKIA, FINLAND, SWEDEN, UNITEDKINGDOM, ICELAND, NORWAY, SWITZERLAND, CROATIA, TURKEY. The 3 variables are: the total unemployment rate, defined as the percentage of unemployed persons aged 15-74 in the economically active population (Variable 1); the youth unemployment rate, defined as the unemployment rate for young people aged between 15 and 24 (Variable 2); the long-term unemployment share, defined as the Percentage of unemployed persons who have been unemployed for 12 months or more (Variable 3). Non-spherical clusters seem to be present in the data. The Gustafson and Kessel-like fuzzy k-means should be used for finding them.

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

See Also

[Fclust](#), [FKM](#), [FKM.gk](#)

Examples

```
## unemployment data
data(unemployment)
## fuzzy k-means (only spherical clusters)
unempFKM=FKM(unemployment,k=3)
## Gustafson and Kessel-like fuzzy k-means (non-spherical clusters)
## Not run:
## It may take more than a few seconds
unempFKM.gk=FKM.gk(unemployment,k=3,RS=10)
## End(Not run)
```

VAT

Visual Assessment of (Cluster) Tendency

Description

Digital intensity image to inspect the number of clusters

Usage

VAT (Xca)

Arguments

Xca Matrix or data.frame (usually data to be used in the clustering algorithm)

Details

Each cell refers to a dissimilarity between a pair of objects. Small dissimilarities are represented by dark shades and large dissimilarities are represented by light shades. In the plot the dissimilarities are reorganized in such a way that, roughly speaking, (darkly shaded) diagonal blocks correspond to clusters in the data. Therefore, k dark blocks along its main diagonal suggest that the data contain k (as yet unfound) clusters and the size of each block represents the approximate size of the cluster.

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

- Bezdek J.C., Hathaway, R.J., 2002. VAT: a tool for visual assessment of (cluster) tendency. Proceedings of the IEEE International Joint Conference on Neural Networks, , pp. 2225?2230.
- Hathaway R.J., Bezdek J.C., 2003. Visual cluster validity for prototype generator clustering models. Pattern Recognition Letters, 24, 1563?1569.
- Huband J.M., Bezdek J.C., 2008. VCV2 ? Visual Cluster Validity. In Zurada J.M., Yen G.G., Wang J. (Eds.): Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 5050, pp. 293?308. Springer-Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg.

See Also

[plot.fclust](#), [VIFCR](#), [VCV](#), [VCV2](#), [Mc](#)

Examples

```
## McDonald's data
data(Mc)
names(Mc)
## data normalization by dividing the nutrition facts by the Serving Size (column 1)
for (j in 2:(ncol(Mc)-1))
  Mc[,j]=Mc[,j]/Mc[,1]
## data standardization (after removing the column Serving Size)
Mc=scale(Mc[,1:(ncol(Mc)-1)],center=TRUE,scale=TRUE)[,]
## plot of VAT
VAT(Mc)
```

VCV

Visual Cluster Validity

Description

Digital intensity image generated using the prototype matrix (and the membership degree matrix) to do cluster validation. The function also plots the VAT image.

Usage

```
VCV (Xca, U, H, which)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|---|
| Xca | Matrix or data.frame (usually data used in the clustering algorithm) |
| U | Membership degree matrix |
| H | Prototype matrix |
| which | If a subset of the plots is required, specify a subset of the numbers 1 : 2 (default: 1 : 2). |

Details

Plot 1 (which=1): VAT. Each cell refers to a dissimilarity between a pair of objects. Small dissimilarities are represented by dark shades and large dissimilarities are represented by light shades. In the plot the dissimilarities are reorganized in such a way that, roughly speaking, (darkly shaded) diagonal blocks correspond to clusters in the data. Therefore, k dark blocks along its main diagonal suggest that the data contain k (as yet unfound) clusters and the size of each block represents the approximate size of the cluster.

Plot 2 (which=2): VCV. Each cell refers to a dissimilarity between a pair of objects computed with respect to the cluster prototypes. Small dissimilarities are represented by dark shades and large dissimilarities are represented by light shades. In the plot the dissimilarities are organized by re-ordering the clusters (the original first cluster is the first reordered cluster and the remaining clusters are reordered so that (new) cluster $c+1$ is the nearest of the remaining clusters to (newly indexed) cluster c) and the objects (in accordance with decreasing membership degrees). If k dark blocks along its main diagonal are visible, then a k -cluster structure is revealed. Note that the actual number of clusters can be revealed even when a larger number of clusters is used. This suggests that the correct value of k can sometimes be found by running the algorithm with a large value of k , and then ascertaining its correct value from the visual evidence in the VCV image.

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

- Bezdek J.C., Hathaway, R.J., 2002. VAT: a tool for visual assessment of (cluster) tendency. Proceedings of the IEEE International Joint Conference on Neural Networks, , pp. 2225?2230.
- Hathaway R.J., Bezdek J.C., 2003. Visual cluster validity for prototype generator clustering models. Pattern Recognition Letters, 24, 1563?1569.

See Also

[plot.fclust](#), [VIFCR](#), [VAT](#), [VCV2](#), [Mc](#)

Examples

```
## McDonald's data
data(Mc)
names(Mc)
## data normalization by dividing the nutrition facts by the Serving Size (column 1)
for (j in 2:(ncol(Mc)-1))
  Mc[,j]=Mc[,j]/Mc[,1]
## removing the column Serving Size
Mc=Mc[,-1]
## fuzzy k-means
## (excluded the factor column Type (last column))
cclust=FKM(Mc[,1:(ncol(Mc)-1)],k=6,m=1.5,stand=1)
## plots of VAT and VCV
VCV(cclust$Xca,cclust$U,cclust$H)
## plot of VCV
VCV(cclust$Xca,cclust$U,cclust$H, 2)
```

VCV2

*(New) Visual Cluster Validity***Description**

Digital intensity image generated using the membership degree matrix to do cluster validation. The function also plots the VAT image.

Usage

```
VCV2 (Xca, U, which)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|---|
| Xca | Matrix or data.frame (usually data used in the clustering algorithm) |
| U | Membership degree matrix |
| which | If a subset of the plots is required, specify a subset of the numbers 1:2 (default: 1:2). |

Details

Plot 1 (which=1): VAT. Each cell refers to a dissimilarity between a pair of objects. Small dissimilarities are represented by dark shades and large dissimilarities are represented by light shades. In the plot the dissimilarities are reorganized in such a way that, roughly speaking, (darkly shaded) diagonal blocks correspond to clusters in the data. Therefore, k dark blocks along its main diagonal suggest that the data contain k (as yet unfound) clusters and the size of each block represents the approximate size of the cluster.

Plot 2 (which=2): VCV2. Each cell refers to a dissimilarity between a pair of objects computed with respect to the cluster membership degrees. Small dissimilarities are represented by dark shades and large dissimilarities are represented by light shades. In the plot the dissimilarities are reorganized by using the VAT reordering. If k dark blocks along its main diagonal are visible, then a k -cluster structure is revealed. Note that the actual number of clusters can be revealed even when a larger number of clusters is used. This suggests that the correct value of k can sometimes be found by running the algorithm with a large value of k , and then ascertaining its correct value from the visual evidence in the VCV2 image.

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

Bezdek J.C., Hathaway, R.J., 2002. VAT: a tool for visual assessment of (cluster) tendency. Proceedings of the IEEE International Joint Conference on Neural Networks, , pp. 2225?2230.
 Huband J.M., Bezdek J.C., 2008. VCV2 ? Visual Cluster Validity. In Zurada J.M., Yen G.G., Wang J. (Eds.): Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 5050, pp. 293?308. Springer-Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg.

See Also

[plot.fclust](#), [VIFCR](#), [VAT](#), [VCV](#), [Mc](#)

Examples

```
## McDonald's data
data(Mc)
names(Mc)
## data normalization by dividing the nutrition facts by the Serving Size (column 1)
for (j in 2:(ncol(Mc)-1))
  Mc[,j]=Mc[,j]/Mc[,1]
## removing the column Serving Size
Mc=Mc[,-1]
## fuzzy k-means
## (excluded the factor column Type (last column))
clust=FKM(Mc[,1:(ncol(Mc)-1)],k=6,m=1.5,stand=1)
## plots of VAT and VCV2
VCV2(clust$Xca,clust$U)
## plot of VCV2
VCV2(clust$Xca,clust$U, 2)
```

VIFCR

Visual inspection of fuzzy clustering results

Description

Plots for validation of fuzzy clustering results. Three plots (selected by which) are available.

Usage

```
VIFCR (fclust.obj, which)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------|---|
| fclust.obj | Object of class fclust |
| which | If a subset of the plots is required, specify a subset of the numbers 1:3 (default: 1:3). |

Details

Plot 1 (which=1). Histogram of the membership degrees setting `breaks=seq(from=0, to=1, by=0.1)`. The frequencies are scaled so that the heights of the first and the latter rectangles are the same in the ideal case of crisp (non-fuzzy) memberships. The fuzzy clustering solution should be such that the heights of the first and the latter rectangles are high and those of the rectangles in the middle are low. High heights of rectangles in the middle denote the presence of ambiguous membership degrees. This is an indicator for a non-optimal clustering result.

Plot 2 (which=2). Scatter plot of the objects at the co-ordinates (u1,u2). For each object, u1 and u2

denote, respectively, the highest and the second highest membership degrees. All points lie within the triangle with vertices (0,0), (0.5,0.5) and (1,0). In the ideal case of (almost) crisp membership degrees all points are near the vertex (1,0). Points near the vertex (0.5,0.5) highlight ambiguous objects shared by two clusters. Points near the vertex (0,0) are usually outliers characterized by low membership degrees to all clusters (provided that the noise approach is considered).

Plot 3 (which=3). For each cluster, scatter plot of the of the objects at the co-ordinates (dc,uc). For each object, dc is the squared Euclidean distance between the object and the cluster prototype and uc is the membership degree of the object to the cluster. The ideal case is such that points are in the upper left area or in the lower right area. In fact, this highlights high membership degrees for small distances and low membership degrees for large distances.

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

Klawonn F., Chekhtman V., Janz E., 2003. Visual inspection of fuzzy clustering results. In Benitez J.M., Cordon O., Hoffmann, F., Roy R. (Eds.): Advances in Soft Computing - Engineering Design and Manufacturing, pp. 65-76. Springer, London.

See Also

[plot.fc lust](#), [VAT](#), [VCV](#), [VCV2](#), [unemployment](#)

Examples

```
## unemployment data
data(unemployment)
## fuzzy k-means
unempFKM=FKM(unemployment,k=3,stand=1)
## all plots
VIFCR(unempFKM)
## plots 1 and 3
VIFCR(unempFKM,c(1,3))
```

XB

Xie and Beni index

Description

Produces the Xie and Beni index. The optimal number of cluster k is achieved when the index value is minimized.

Usage

XB (Xca, U, H, m)

Arguments

| | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|
| Xca | Matrix or data.frame |
| U | Membership degree matrix |
| H | Prototype matrix |
| m | Parameter of fuzziness (default: 2) |

Details

Xca should contain the same dataset used in the clustering algorithm, i.e., if the clustering algorithm is run using standardized data, then XB should be computed using the same standardized data. m should be the same parameter of fuzziness used in the clustering algorithm.

Value

| | |
|----|---------------------------------|
| xb | Value of the Xie and Beni index |
|----|---------------------------------|

Author(s)

Paolo Giordani, Maria Brigida Ferraro

References

Xie X.L., Beni G. (1991). A validity measure for fuzzy clustering, *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, 13, 841-847.

See Also

[PC](#), [PE](#), [MPC](#), [SIL](#), [SIL.F](#), [Fclust](#), [Mc](#)

Examples

```
## McDonald's data
data(Mc)
names(Mc)
## data normalization by dividing the nutrition facts by the Serving Size (column 1)
for (j in 2:(ncol(Mc)-1))
  Mc[,j]=Mc[,j]/Mc[,1]
## removing the column Serving Size
Mc=Mc[,-1]
## fuzzy k-means
## (excluded the factor column Type (last column))
clust=FKM(Mc[,1:(ncol(Mc)-1)],k=6,m=1.5,stand=1)
## Xie and Beni index
xb=XB(clust$Xca,clust$U,clust$H,clust$m)
```


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