

Package ‘WeightedCluster’

March 21, 2019

Version 1.4

Date 2019-03-21

Title Clustering of Weighted Data

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Depends R (>= 3.0.0), TraMineR (>= 2.0-6), cluster

Imports utils, RColorBrewer

Suggests RUnit, knitr, isotone, vegan, lattice

SystemRequirements C++11

VignetteBuilder knitr

Description Clusters state sequences and weighted data. It provides an optimized weighted PAM algorithm as well as functions for aggregating replicated cases, computing cluster quality measures for a range of clustering solutions and plotting clusters of state sequences.

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URL <http://mephisto.unige.ch/weightedcluster>

NeedsCompilation yes

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2019-03-21 10:23:29 UTC

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as.clustrange	<i>Build a clustrange object to compare different clustering solutions.</i>
---------------	---

Description

Build a clustrange object to compare different clustering solutions.

Usage

```
as.clustrange(object, diss, weights=NULL, R=1, samplesize=NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'twins'
as.clustrange(object, diss, weights=NULL, R=1, samplesize=NULL,
ncluster=20, ...)
## S3 method for class 'hclust'
as.clustrange(object, diss, weights=NULL, R=1, samplesize=NULL,
ncluster=20, ...)
## S3 method for class 'dtclust'
as.clustrange(object, diss, weights=NULL, R=1, samplesize=NULL,
ncluster=20, labels = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'clustrange'
plot(x, stat="noCH", legendpos="bottomright",
norm="none", withlegend=TRUE, lwd=1, col=NULL, ylab="Indicators",
xlab="N clusters", conf.int=0.9, ci.method="none", ci.alpha=.3, line="t0", ...)
```

Arguments

object	The object to convert such as a data.frame.
diss	A dissimilarity matrix or a dist object (see dist).
weights	Optional numerical vector containing weights.
R	Optional number of bootstrap that can be used to build confidence intervals.
samplesize	Size of bootstrap sample. Default to sum of weights.
ncluster	Integer. Maximum number of cluster. The range will include all clustering solution starting from two to ncluster.
labels	Logical. If TRUE, rules to assign an object to a sequence is used to label the cluster (instead of a number).
x	A clustrange object to be plotted.
stat	Character. The list of statistics to plot or "noCH" to plot all statistics except "CH" and "CHsq" or "all" for all statistics. See wcClusterQuality for a list of possible values. It is also possible to use "RHC" to plot the quality measure 1-HC. Unlike HC, RHC should be maximized as all other quality measures.
legendpos	Character. legend position, see legend .

norm	Character. Normalization method of the statistics can be one of "none" (no normalization), "range" (given as (value -min)/(max-min), "zscore" (adjusted by mean and standard deviation) or "zscoremed" (adjusted by median and median of the difference to the median).
withlegend	Logical. If FALSE, the legend is not plotted.
lwd	Numeric. Line width, see par .
col	A vector of line colors, see par . If NULL, a default set of color is used.
xlab	x axis label.
ylab	y axis label.
conf.int	Confidence to build the confidence interval (default: 0.9).
ci.method	Method used to build the confidence interval (only if bootstrap has been used, see R above). One of "none" (do not plot confidence interval), "norm" (based on normal approximation), "perc" (based on percentile.)
ci.alpha	alpha color value used to plot the interval.
line	Which value should be plotted by the line? One of "t0" (value for actual sample), "mean" (average over all bootstraps), "median"(median over all bootstraps).
...	Additional parameters passed to/from methods.

Details

as.clustrange convert objects to clustrange objects. clustrange objects contains a list of clustering solution with associated statistics and can be used to find the optimal clustering solution. If object is a data.frame or a matrix, each column should be a clustering solution to be evaluated. If object is an hclust or twins objects (i.e. hierarchical clustering output, see [hclust](#), [diana](#) or [agnes](#)), the function compute all clustering solution ranging from two to ncluster and compute the associated statistics.

Value

An object of class clustrange with the following elements:

clustering: A data.frame of all clustering solutions.

stats: A matrix containing the clustering statistics of each cluster solution.

See Also

See also [wckMedRange](#), [wcClusterQuality](#).

Examples

```
data(mvad)
## Aggregating state sequence
aggMvad <- wcAggregateCases(mvad[, 17:86], weights=mvad$weight)

## Creating state sequence object
mvad.seq <- seqdef(mvad[aggMvad$aggIndex, 17:86], weights=aggMvad$aggWeights)
```

```

## COmpute distance using Hamming distance
diss <- seqdist(mvad.seq, method="HAM")

## Ward clustering
wardCluster <- hclust(as.dist(diss), method="ward", members=aggMvad$aggWeights)

## Computing clustrange from Ward clustering
wardRange <- as.clustrange(wardCluster, diss=diss,
weights=aggMvad$aggWeights, ncluster=15)

## Plot all statistics (standardized)
plot(wardRange, stat="all", norm="zscoremed", lwd=3)

## Plot HC, RHC and ASW
plot(wardRange, stat=c("HC", "RHC", "ASWw"), norm="zscore", lwd=3)

```

as.seqtree

Convert a hierarchical clustering object to a seqtree object.

Description

Convert a hierarchical clustering object to a seqtree object which can then be displayed using [seqtreedisplay](#).

Usage

```

as.seqtree(object, seqdata, diss, weighted=TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'twins'
as.seqtree(object, seqdata, diss, weighted=TRUE, ncluster, ...)
## S3 method for class 'hclust'
as.seqtree(object, seqdata, diss, weighted=TRUE, ncluster, ...)

```

Arguments

object	An object to be converted to a seqtree .
seqdata	State sequence object.
diss	A dissimilarity matrix or a dist object (see dist)
weighted	Logical. If TRUE, weights of the seqdata object are taken to build the tree.
ncluster	Maximum number of cluster. The tree will be builded until this number of cluster.
...	Additional parameters passed to/from methods.

Details

By default `as.seqtree` try to convert the object to a `data.frame` assuming that it contains a list of nested clustering solutions. Be aware that `seqtree` and `as.seqtree` only support binary splits.

If object is an `hclust` or `twins` objects (i.e. hierarchical clustering output, see [hclust](#), [diana](#) or [agnes](#)), the function returns a `seqtree` object reproducing the agglomerative schedule.

Value

A `seqtree` object.

Examples

```
data(mvad)
## Aggregating state sequence
aggMvad <- wcAggregateCases(mvad[, 17:86], weights=mvad$weight)

## Creating state sequence object
mvad.seq <- seqdef(mvad[aggMvad$aggIndex, 17:86], weights=aggMvad$aggWeights)

## COmpute distance using Hamming distance
diss <- seqdist(mvad.seq, method="HAM")

## Ward clustering
wardCluster <- hclust(as.dist(diss), method="ward", members=aggMvad$weight)

st <- as.seqtree(wardCluster, seqdata=mvad.seq, diss=diss, weighted=TRUE, ncluster=10)

print(st)

## You typically want to run (You need to install GraphViz before)
## seqtreedisplay(st, type="d", border=NA)
```

fuzzyseqplot

Plot sequences according to a fuzzy clustering.

Description

This function propose a graphical representation of a fuzzy clustering results where sequences are weighted according to their cluster membership strength.

Usage

```
fuzzyseqplot(seqdata, group = NULL, membership.threshold = 0, type = "i",
members.weighted = TRUE, memb.exp = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

seqdata	State sequence object created with the seqdef function.
group	A fuzzy partition of the data, either as a membership matrix or as a fanny object.
membership.threshold	Numeric. Minimum membership strength to be included in plots.
type	the type of the plot. Available types are "d" for state distribution plots (chronograms), "f" for sequence frequency plots, "i" for selected sequence index plots, "I" for whole set index plots, "ms" for plotting the sequence of modal states, "mt" for mean times plots, "pc" for parallel coordinate plots and "r" for representative sequence plots.
members.weighted	Logical. Should the sequences be weighted by their membership strength in each group before being plotted?
memb.exp	Optional. Fuzzyness parameter used in the fanny algorithm.
...	arguments to be passed to seqplot .

Details

The dataset is augmented by repeating the sequence s_i of individual i k times (i.e., once per cluster). We therefore have k sequences for individual i , denoted as $s_{i1} \dots s_{ik}$. These sequences are therefore weighted according to their membership degree $u_{i1} \dots u_{ik}$. Hence, even if the same sequence were repeated k times, its total weight sum to 1. An additional categorical covariate is created in this augmented dataset that specifies the cluster (ranging from 1 to k) of the associated membership degree. This weighting strategy allows us to use any tools available for weighted sequence data (see [seqplot](#)).

For index plots, we additionally suggest ordering the sequences according to membership degree by setting `sortv="membership"` (see example). The most typical sequence lies at the top of the subfigures, with a high membership degree; meanwhile, the bottom shows less-characteristic patterns. Restricting to sequences with the highest membership degree can be achieved with the `membership.threshold` argument.

References

Studer, M. (2018). Divisive property-based and fuzzy clustering for sequence analysis. In G. Ritschard and M. Studer (Eds.), *Sequence Analysis and Related Approaches: Innovative Methods and Applications*, Life Course Research and Social Policies.

See Also

See also [fanny](#) for fuzzy clustering.

Examples

```
data(mvad)
mvad.seq <- seqdef(mvad[1:100, 17:86])

## Compute distance using Hamming distance
```

```
diss <- seqdist(mvad.seq, method="HAM")
library(cluster)
fclust <- fanny(diss, k=2, diss=TRUE)

fuzzyseqplot(mvad.seq, group=fclust, type="d")
fuzzyseqplot(mvad.seq, group=fclust, type="I", sortv="membership")
fuzzyseqplot(mvad.seq, group=fclust, type="f")
```

seqclustname	<i>Automatic labeling of cluster using sequence medoids</i>
--------------	---

Description

This function automatically name the cluster using the sequence medoid of each cluster.

Usage

```
seqclustname(seqdata, group, diss, weighted = TRUE, perc = FALSE)
```

Arguments

seqdata	State sequence object (see seqdef).
group	A vector of clustering membership.
diss	a dissimilarity matrix or a dist object.
weighted	Logical. If TRUE, weights of the seqdata object are taken to find the medoids.
perc	Logical. If TRUE, the percentage of sequences in each cluster is added to the label of each group.

Value

A factor of clustering membership. The labels are defined using sequences medoids and optionally percentage of case in each cluster.

Examples

```
data(mvad)
## Aggregating state sequence
aggMvad <- wcAggregateCases(mvad[, 17:86], weights=mvad$weight)

## Creating state sequence object
mvad.seq <- seqdef(mvad[aggMvad$aggIndex, 17:86], weights=aggMvad$aggWeights)
## Computing Hamming distance between sequence
diss <- seqdist(mvad.seq, method="HAM")

## KMedoids using PAMonce method (clustering only)
clust5 <- wckMedoids(diss, k=5, weights=aggMvad$aggWeights)

clust5.labels <- seqclustname(mvad.seq, clust5$clustering, diss=diss, perc=TRUE)
seqdplot(mvad.seq, group=clust5.labels)
```

seqpropclust	<i>Monothetic clustering of state sequences</i>
--------------	---

Description

Monothetic divisive clustering of the data using object properties. For state sequences object different set of properties are automatically extracted.

Usage

```
seqpropclust(seqdata, diss, properties = c("state", "duration", "spell.age",
"spell.dur", "transition", "pattern", "AFtransition", "AFpattern",
"Complexity"), other.prop = NULL, prop.only = FALSE, pmin.support = 0.05,
max.k = -1, with.missing = TRUE, R = 1, weight.permutation = "diss",
min.size = 0.01, max.depth = 5, maxcluster = NULL, ...)
```

```
wcPropertyClustering(diss, properties, maxcluster = NULL, ...)
dtkcut(st, k, labels = TRUE)
```

Arguments

seqdata	State sequence object (see seqdef).
diss	a dissimilarity matrix or a dist object.
properties	Character or data.frame. In seqpropclust, it can be a list of properties to be extracted from seqdata. It can also be a data.frame specifying the properties to use for the clustering.
other.prop	data.frame. Additional properties to be considered to cluster the sequences.
prop.only	Logical. If TRUE, the function returns a data.frame containing the extracted properties (without clustering the data).
pmin.support	Numeric. Minimum support (as a proportion of sequences). See seqefsub .
max.k	Numeric. The maximum number of events allowed in a subsequence. See seqefsub .
with.missing	Logical. If TRUE, property of missing spell are also extracted.
R	Number of permutations used to assess the significance of the split. See disstree .
weight.permutation	Weight permutation method: "diss" (attach weights to the dissimilarity matrix), "replicate" (replicate cases using weights), "rounded-replicate" (replicate case using rounded weights), "random-sampling" (random assignment of covariate profiles to the objects using distributions defined by the weights.). See disstree .
min.size	Minimum number of cases in a node, will be treated as a proportion if less than 1. See disstree .
max.depth	Maximum depth of the tree. See disstree .

maxcluster	Maximum number of cluster to consider.
st	A divisive clustering tree as produced by seqpropclust
k	The number of groups to extract.
labels	Logical. If TRUE, rules to assign an object to a sequence is used to label the cluster (instead of a number).
...	Arguments passed to/from other methods.

Details

The method implement the DIVCLUS-T algorithm.

Value

Return a seqpropclust object, which is (in fact) a distree object. See [disstree](#).

References

Studer, M. (2018). Divisive property-based and fuzzy clustering for sequence analysis. In G. Ritschard and M. Studer (Eds.), *Sequence Analysis and Related Approaches: Innovative Methods and Applications*, Life Course Research and Social Policies. Springer.

Piccarreta R, Billari FC (2007). Clustering work and family trajectories by using a divisive algorithm. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A (Statistics in Society)*, 170(4), 1061-1078.

Chavent M, Lechevallier Y, Briant O (2007). DIVCLUS-T: A monothetic divisive hierarchical clustering method. *Computational Statistics & Data Analysis*, 52(2), 687-701.

See Also

[as.clustrange](#), [seqtreedisplay](#), [disstree](#).

Examples

```
data(mvad)
mvad.seq <- seqdef(mvad[1:100, 17:86])

## Compute distance using Hamming distance
diss <- seqdist(mvad.seq, method="HAM")

pclust <- seqpropclust(mvad.seq , diss=diss, maxcluster=5, properties=c("state", "duration"))

## Run it to visualize the results
##seqtreedisplay(pclust, type="d", border=NA, showdepth=TRUE)

pclustqual <- as.clustrange(pclust, diss=diss, ncluster=5)
```

wcAggregateCases *Aggregate identical cases.*

Description

Function to aggregate identical cases.

Usage

```

wcAggregateCases(x, weights = NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
wcAggregateCases(x, weights=NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
wcAggregateCases(x, weights=NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'wcAggregateCases'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The object to aggregate.
weights	Numeric. An optional case weights vector.
...	Optional additional arguments.

Value

A wcAggregateCases object with the following components:

aggIndex Index of the unique cases in the original object data.

aggWeights Aggregated case weights

disaggIndex Index of the original object data in the unique cases.

disaggWeights Original weights used.

Examples

```

data(mvad)
## Taking only the father unemployment and
## success at the end of compulsory schooling.
myData <- mvad[ , c("funemp", "gcse5eq")]
## Computing aggregated cases informations
ac <- wcAggregateCases(myData, weights=mvad$weight)
print(ac)
## Retrieving unique cases in the original data set
uniqueData <- myData[ac$aggIndex, ]
## Table from original data
table.orig <- xtabs(mvad$weight~funemp+gcse5eq, data=myData)

## Table from aggregated data
```

```

table.agg <- xtabs(ac$aggWeights~funemp+gcse5eq, data=uniqueData)

## Both table are equal, no information is lost
## (only the call command is different)
all(table.orig == table.agg)

```

wcClusterQuality	<i>Cluster quality statistics</i>
------------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Compute several quality statistics of a given clustering solution.

Usage

```
wcClusterQuality(diss, clustering, weights = NULL)
```

Arguments

diss	A dissimilarity matrix or a dist object (see dist)
clustering	Factor. A vector of clustering membership.
weights	optional numerical vector containing weights.

Details

Compute several quality statistics of a given clustering solution. See value for details.

Value

A list with two elements stats and ASW:

stats with the following statistics:

PBC Point Biserial Correlation. Correlation between the given distance matrix and a distance which equal to zero for individuals in the same cluster and one otherwise.

HG Hubert's Gamma. Same as previous but using Kendall's Gamma coefficient.

HGSD Hubert's Gamma (Somers'D). Same as previous but using Somers' D coefficient.

ASW Average Silhouette width (observation).

ASWw Average Silhouette width (weighted).

CH Calinski-Harabasz index (Pseudo F statistics computed from distances).

R2 Share of the discrepancy explained by the clustering solution.

CHsq Calinski-Harabasz index (Pseudo F statistics computed from *squared* distances).

R2sq Share of the discrepancy explained by the clustering solution (computed using *squared* distances).

HC Hubert's C coefficient.

ASW: The Average Silhouette Width of each cluster, one column for each ASW measure.

Examples

```

data(mvad)
## Aggregating state sequence
aggMvad <- wcAggregateCases(mvad[, 17:86], weights=mvad$weight)

## Creating state sequence object
mvad.seq <- seqdef(mvad[aggMvad$aggIndex, 17:86], weights=aggMvad$aggWeights)
## Computing Hamming distance between sequence
diss <- seqdist(mvad.seq, method="HAM")

## KMedoids using PAMonce method (clustering only)
clust5 <- wckMedoids(diss, k=5, weights=aggMvad$aggWeights, cluster.only=TRUE)

## Compute the silhouette of each observation
qual <- wcClusterQuality(diss, clust5, weights=aggMvad$aggWeights)

print(qual)

```

wcCmpCluster

Automatic comparison of clustering methods.

Description

Automatically compute different clustering solutions and associated quality measures to help identifying the best one.

Usage

```

wcCmpCluster(diss, weights = NULL, maxcluster, method = "all", pam.combine = TRUE)
## S3 method for class 'clustringfamily'
print(x, max.rank=1, ...)
## S3 method for class 'clustringfamily'
summary(object, max.rank=1, ...)
## S3 method for class 'clustringfamily'
plot(x, group="stat", method="all", pam.combine=FALSE,
      stat="noCH", norm="none", withlegend=TRUE, lwd=1, col=NULL, legend.prop=NA,
      rows=NA, cols=NA, main=NULL, xlab="", ylab="", ...)

```

Arguments

diss	A dissimilarity matrix or a dist object (see dist).
weights	Optional numerical vector containing weights.
maxcluster	Integer. Maximum number of cluster. The range will include all clustering solution starting from two to ncluster.

method	A vector of hierarchical clustering methods to compute or "all" for all methods. Possible values include "ward", "single", "complete", "average", "mcquitty", "median", "centroid" (using hclust), "pam" (using wcKMedRange), "diana" (only for unweighted datasets using diana), "beta.flexible" (only for unweighted datasets using agnes)
pam.combine	Logical. Should we try all combinations of hierarchical and PAM clustering?
x	A <code>clustrangefamily</code> object to plot or print
object	A <code>clustrangefamily</code> object to summarize
max.rank	Integer. The different number of solution to print/summarize
group	One of "stat" or "method". If "stat", plots are grouped by statistics, otherwise by clustering methods.
stat	Character. The list of statistics to plot or "noCH" to plot all statistics except "CH" and "CHsq" or "all" for all statistics. See wcClusterQuality for a list of possible values. It is also possible to use "RHC" to plot the quality measure 1-HC. Unlike HC, RHC should be maximized as all other quality measures.
norm	Character. Normalization method of the statistics can be one of "none" (no normalization), "range" (given as $(\text{value} - \text{min}) / (\text{max} - \text{min})$), "zscore" (adjusted by mean and standard deviation) or "zscoremed" (adjusted by median and median of the difference to the median).
withlegend	Logical. If FALSE, the legend is not plotted.
lwd	Numeric. Line width, see par .
col	A vector of line colors, see par . If NULL, a default set of color is used.
legend.prop	When <code>withlegend=TRUE</code> , sets the proportion of the graphic area used for plotting the legend. Default value is set according to the place (bottom or right of the graphic area) where the legend is plotted. Values from 0 to 1.
rows, cols	optional arguments to arrange plots.
xlab	x axis label.
ylab	y axis label.
main	main title of the plot.
...	Additional parameters passed to lines .

Value

An object of class `clustrangefamily` with the following elements:

Method name: the results of [as.clustrange](#) objects under each method name (see argument `method` for a list of possible values)

allstats: A matrix containing the clustering statistics for each cluster solution and method.

param: The parameters set when the function was called.

See Also

See Also [as.clustrange](#)

Examples

```

data(mvad)

#Creating state sequence object
mvad.seq <- seqdef(mvad[, 17:86])

# Compute distance using Hamming distance
diss <- seqdist(mvad.seq, method="HAM")

#Ward clustering
allClust <- wcCmpCluster(diss, maxcluster=15, method=c("average", "pam", "beta.flexible"),
                        pam.combine=FALSE)

summary(allClust, max.rank=3)

##Plot PBC, RHC and ASW
plot(allClust, stat=c("PBC", "RHC", "ASW"), norm="zscore", lwd=2)

##Plot PBC, RHC and ASW grouped by cluster method
plot(allClust, group="method", stat=c("PBC", "RHC", "ASW"), norm="zscore", lwd=2)

```

wcKMedoids

K-Medoids or PAM clustering of weighted data.

Description

K-Medoids or PAM clustering of weighted data.

Usage

```

wcKMedoids(diss, k, weights=NULL, npass = 1, initialclust=NULL,
method="PAMonce", cluster.only = FALSE, debuglevel=0)

```

Arguments

diss	A dissimilarity matrix or a dist object (see dist).
k	Integer. The number of cluster.
weights	Numeric. Optional numerical vector containing case weights.
npass	Integer. Number of random start solution to test.
initialclust	An integer vector, a factor, an "hclust" or a "twins" object. Can be either the index of the initial medoids (length should equal to k) or a vector specifying an initial clustering solution (length should then be equal to the number of observation.). If initialclust is an "hclust" or a "twins" object, then the initial clustering solution is taken from the hierarchical clustering in k groups.
method	Character. One of "KMedoids", "PAM" or "PAMonce" (default). See details.
cluster.only	Logical. If FALSE, the quality of the retained solution is computed.
debuglevel	Integer. If greater than zero, print some debugging messages.

Details

K-Medoids algorithms aim at finding the best partition of the data in a k predefined number of groups. Based on a dissimilarity matrix, those algorithms seeks to minimize the (weighted) sum of distance to the medoid of each group. The medoid is defined as the observation that minimize the sum of distance to the other observations of this group. The function `wcKMedoids` support three different algorithms specified using the `method` argument:

"KMedoids" Start with a random solution and then iteratively adapt the medoids using an algorithm similar to `kmeans`. Part of the code is inspired (but completely rewritten) by the C clustering library (see de Hoon et al. 2010). If you use this solution, you should set `npass>1` to try several solution.

"PAM" See `pam` in the `cluster` library. This code is based on the one available in the `cluster` library (Maechler et al. 2011). The advantage over the previous method is that it try to minimize a global criteria instead of a local one.

"PAMonce" Same as previous but with two optimizations. First, the optimization presented by Reynolds et al. 2006. Second, only evaluate possible swap if the dissimilarity is greater than zero. This algorithm is used by default.

`wcKMedoids` works differently according to the `diss` argument. It may be faster using a matrix but require more memory (since all distances are stored twice). All combination between method and `diss` argument are possible, except for the "PAM" algorithm were only distance matrix may be used (use the "PAMonce" algorithm instead).

Value

An integer vector with the index of the medoids associated with each observation.

References

Maechler, M., P. Rousseeuw, A. Struyf, M. Hubert and K. Hornik (2011). `cluster`: Cluster Analysis Basics and Extensions. R package version 1.14.1 — For new features, see the 'Changelog' file (in the package source).

Hoon, M. d.; Imoto, S. & Miyano, S. (2010). The C Clustering Library. Manual

See Also

`pam` in the `cluster` library, `wcClusterQuality`, `wcKMedRange`.

Examples

```
data(mvad)
## Aggregating state sequence
aggMvad <- wcAggregateCases(mvad[, 17:86], weights=mvad$weight)

## Creating state sequence object
mvad.seq <- seqdef(mvad[aggMvad$aggIndex, 17:86], weights=aggMvad$aggWeights)
## Computing Hamming distance between sequence
diss <- seqdist(mvad.seq, method="HAM")
```

```
## K-Medoids
clust5 <- wckMedoids(diss, k=5, weights=aggMvad$aggWeights)

## clust5$clustering contains index number of each medoids
## Those medoids are
unique(clust5$clustering)

## Print the medoids sequences
print(mvad.seq[unique(clust5$clustering), ], informat="SPS")

## Some info about the clustering
print(clust5)

## Plot sequences according to clustering solution.
seqdplot(mvad.seq, group=clust5$clustering)
```

wckMedRange

Compute [wckMedoids](#) clustering for different number of clusters.

Description

Compute [wckMedoids](#) clustering for different number of clusters.

Usage

```
wckMedRange(diss, kval, weights=NULL, R=1, samplesize=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

diss	A dissimilarity matrix or a dist object (see dist).
kval	A numeric vector containing the number of cluster to compute.
weights	Numeric. Optional numerical vector containing case weights.
R	Optional number of bootstrap that can be used to build confidence intervals.
samplesize	Size of bootstrap sample. Default to sum of weights.
...	Additional parameters passed to wckMedoids .

Details

Compute a `clustrange` object using the [wckMedoids](#) method. `clustrange` objects contains a list of clustering solution with associated statistics and can be used to find the optimal clustering solution.

See [as.clustrange](#) for more details.

See Also

See [as.clustrange](#).

Examples

```

data(mvad)
## Aggregating state sequence
aggMvad <- wcAggregateCases(mvad[, 17:86], weights=mvad$weight)

## Creating state sequence object
mvad.seq <- seqdef(mvad[aggMvad$aggIndex, 17:86], weights=aggMvad$aggWeights)

## Compute distance using Hamming distance
diss <- seqdist(mvad.seq, method="HAM")

## Pam clustering
pamRange <- wcKMedRange(diss, 2:15)

## Plot all statistics (standardized)
plot(pamRange, stat="all", norm="zscoremed", lwd=3)

## Plotting sequences in 3 groups
seqdplot(mvad.seq, group=pamRange$clustering$cluster3)

```

wcSilhouetteObs

Compute the silhouette of each object using weighted data.

Description

Compute the silhouette of each object using weighted data.

Usage

```
wcSilhouetteObs(diss, clustering, weights = NULL, measure="ASW")
```

Arguments

diss	A dissimilarity matrix or a dist object (see dist)
clustering	Factor. A vector of clustering membership.
weights	optional numerical vector containing weights.
measure	"ASW" or "ASWw", the measure of the silhouette. See the WeightedCluster vignettes.

Details

See the [silhouette](#) function in the [cluster](#) package for a detailed explanation of the silhouette.

Value

A numeric vector containing the silhouette of each observation.

References

Maechler, M., P. Rousseeuw, A. Struyf, M. Hubert and K. Hornik (2011). cluster: Cluster Analysis Basics and Extensions. R package version 1.14.1 — For new features, see the 'Changelog' file (in the package source).

See Also

See also [silhouette](#).

Examples

```
data(mvad)
## Aggregating state sequence
aggMvad <- wcAggregateCases(mvad[, 17:86], weights=mvad$weight)

## Creating state sequence object
mvad.seq <- seqdef(mvad[aggMvad$aggIndex, 17:86], weights=aggMvad$aggWeights)
## Computing Hamming distance between sequence
diss <- seqdist(mvad.seq, method="HAM")

## KMedoids using PAMonce method (clustering only)
clust5 <- wcKMedoids(diss, k=5, weights=aggMvad$aggWeights, cluster.only=TRUE)

## Compute the silhouette of each observation
sil <- wcSilhouetteObs(diss, clust5, weights=aggMvad$aggWeights, measure="ASWw")

## If you want to compute the average silhouette width,
## you should take weights into account
weighted.mean(sil, w=aggMvad$aggWeights)

## Plotting sequences ordred by silhouette width,
## best classified are draw on the top.
seqIplot(mvad.seq, group=clust5, sortv=sil)
```

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