

Package ‘shipunov’

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Description A collection of functions for data manipulation, plotting and statistical computing, to use separately or with the book “Visual Statistics. Use R!”:

Shipunov (2020) <<http://ashipunov.info/shipunov/software/r/r-en.htm>>.

Most useful functions:

Bclust(), Jclust() and BootA() which bootstrap hierarchical clustering;

Recode() which does multiple recoding in a fast, simple and flexible way;

Misclass() which outputs confusion matrix even if classes are not concerted;

Overlap() which measures group separation on any projection;

Biarrows() which converts any scatterplot into biplot;

and Pleiad() which is fast and flexible correlogram.

Suggests apcluster, ape, class, cluster, dbscan, e1071, effsize, grid, ips, kernlab, MASS, mclust, meanShiftR, nnet, PBSmapping, phangorn, randomForest, rpart, smirnov, StatMatch, tapkee, tree, vegan

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Adj.Rand	<i>Adjusted Rand index</i>
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Description

Adjusted Rand index to compare different clusterings

Usage

Adj.Rand(c11, c12, ...)

Arguments

c11	First classification (character vector of group names)
c12	Second classification
...	Further arguments to table()

Details

Use `useNA="ifany"` or similar option to take NAs as a separate class (for more explanations, see help for table() command).

Note that in rare cases, Adjusted Rand Index might become negative, this might be some evidence that differences between two partitions are "worse than random", i.e., there is a pattern in differences.

Value

Similarity: numerical vector of length 1

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

ReferencesHubert L. and Arabie P. 1985. Comparing partitions. *Journal of Classification*. 2. 193–218.**See Also**[Misclass](#)**Examples**

```
iris.dist <- dist(iris[, 1:4], method="manhattan")
iris.hclust <- hclust(iris.dist)
iris.3 <- cutree(iris.hclust, 3)
Adj.Rand(iris.3, iris[, 5])
```

`Aggregate1`*Aggregates by one vector and uses it for row names*

Description

Aggregates by one vector and uses it for row names

Usage`Aggregate1(df, by, ...)`**Arguments**

<code>df</code>	Data frame to aggregate
<code>by</code>	Atomic object to use for aggregating
<code>...</code>	Further arguments for 'aggregate()'

Details

'Aggregate1()' is an 'aggregate()' helper: aggregates only by one atomic variable and uses it for row names.

Value

Same as of 'aggregate()'

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also[aggregate](#)**Examples**

```
trees3 <- sample(letters[1:3], nrow(trees), replace=TRUE)
Aggregate1(trees, trees3, median, na.rm=TRUE)
```

Alldups

Finds all duplicates

Description

Finds duplicates from both ends, optionally returns indexes of duplicate groups

Usage

```
Alldups(v, groups=FALSE)
```

Arguments

v	Vector, matrix or data frame
groups	If TRUE, returns group indexes (non-duplicated are 0)

Details

This is extension of duplicated() which does not skip the first duplicate in each group. 'NA' consider for duplicates but do not count as duplicate group.

If the first argument is a matrix or data frame and 'groups=TRUE', Alldups() starts from converting them into character vector with paste0(..., collapse="").

If 'groups=TRUE', Alldups() uses as.numeric(as.character(v)) twice to index duplicated groups with natural numbers (and non-duplicated with 0).

Value

Logical vector of length equal to 'v', or numerical vector if 'groups=TRUE'

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also[duplicated](#)

Examples

```
aa <- c("one", "two", "", NA, "two", "three", "three", "three", NA, "", "four")
Alldups(aa)
data.frame(v=aa, dups=Alldups(aa), groups=Alldups(aa, groups=TRUE))

## clustering based on duplicates from rounding
(iris.dgr <- Alldups(round(iris[, 1:4]/10), groups=TRUE))
Misclass(iris.dgr, iris$Species, best=TRUE)
```

atmospheres

atmospheres

Description

Atmospheres of Solar System.

Mercury might be easily taken out because it does not have atmosphere in strict sense.

All data in percentages.

Usage

```
atmospheres
```

Source

Data from the NASA Web site, once was available as 'planetatmoscomp.pdf' document.

Bclabels

Plot bootstrap values

Description

Print (bootstrap) values on 'hclust' plot

Usage

```
Bclabels(hcl, values, coords=NULL, horiz=FALSE, method="text", threshold=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

hcl	hclust object
values	numeric, (bootstrap) values to use
coords	If NULL (default), coordinates will be calculated with Hcoords(hcl)
horiz	Plot values for a horizontal tree?
method	If "text" (default), plot text values, if "points", plot points
threshold	If set, do not plot text or points for values < threshold
...	If "text" (default), additional arguments to text(), if "points", to points()

Details

This low-level plot function plots text or points in accordance with bootstrap values to the corresponding node of the plotted 'hclust' object.

Value

List with components: 'coords' for coordinates, 'labels' for (selected) values.

See Also

[Bclust](#)

Examples

```
bb <- Bclust(t(moldino)) # specify 'mc.cores=4' or similar to speed up the process
plot(bb$hclust)
Bclabels(bb$hclust, bb$values, col="red", pos=3, offset=0.1, threshold=0.5)
```

Bclust

Bootstrapped hclust

Description

Bootstraps (or jackknifes) hierarchical clustering

Usage

```
Bclust(data, method.d="manhattan", method.c="ward.D",
FUN=function(.x) hclust(dist(.x, method=method.d), method=method.c),
iter=1000, mc.cores=1, monitor=TRUE, bootstrap=TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	Data suitable for the chosen distance method
method.d	Method for dist()
method.c	Method for hclust()
FUN	Function to make 'hclust' objects
iter	Number of replicates
mc.cores	integer, number of processes to run in parallel
monitor	If TRUE (default), prints a dot for each replicate
bootstrap	If FALSE (not default), performs jackknife (and makes 'iter=ncol(data)')

Details

This function provides bootstrapping for hierarchical clustering ([hclust](#) objects). Internally, it uses `Hcl2mat()` which converts 'hclust' objects into binary matrix of cluster memberships.

`Bclust()` and companion functions were based on functions from the 'bootstrap' package of Sebastian Gibb.

Value

List with the following components: 'values' for bootstrapped frequencies of each node, 'hcl' for original 'hclust' object, 'consensus' which is a sum of all `Hcl2mat()` matrices.

References

Felsenstein J. 1985. Confidence limits on phylogenies: an approach using the bootstrap. *Evolution*. 39 (4): 783–791.

Efron B., Halloran E., Holmes S. 1996. Bootstrap confidence levels for phylogenetic trees. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. 93 (23): 13429–13429.

See Also

[Jclust](#), [BootA](#), [Hcl2mat](#), [Bclabels](#), [Hcoords](#)

Examples

```
(bb <- Bclust(t(atmospheres))) # specify 'mc.cores=4' or similar to speed up the process

plot(bb$hclust)
Bclabels(bb$hclust, bb$values, col="blue", pos=3, offset=0.1)

plot(bb$hclust)
Bclabels(bb$hclust, bb$values, col="blue", pos=3, offset=0.1, threshold=0.9)

plot(bb$hclust)
Bclabels(bb$hclust, bb$values, method="points", threshold=0.9, pch=19, cex=2)

plot(bb$hclust)
Bclabels(bb$hclust, bb$values, method="points", pch=19, cex=bb$values*3)

coords1 <- Hcoords(bb$hclust)
plot(bb$hclust)
Bclabels(bb$hclust, bb$values, coords=coords1, method="points", pch=19,
  cex=bb$values*3)

oldpar <- par(mar=c(2,1,0,4))
Ploth(bb$hclust, horiz=TRUE)
Bclabels(bb$hclust, bb$values, col="blue", pos=3, offset=0.1, horiz=TRUE)
par(oldpar)

plot(hclust(dist(bb$consensus)), main="Net consensus tree") # net consensus
## majority rule is 'consensus >= 0.5', strict is like 'round(consensus) == 1'
```

```
bb1 <- Bclust(t(atmospheres), FUN=function(.x) hclust(Gower.dist(.x)), monitor=FALSE)
plot(bb1$hclust)
Bclabels(bb1$hclust, bb1$values, col="green", pos=3, offset=0.1)

Bclust(t(atmospheres), bootstrap=FALSE) # jackknife
```

BestOverlap

Calculates the best overlap

Description

Uses multiple datasets, measures overlaps between class-related convex hulls and reports the best dataset, the best overlap table and summary with confidence intervals. Can be used to assess bootstrap or jackknife results, to compare different dimension reduction and/or clustering methods, and to average results of stochastic methods.

Usage

```
BestOverlap(xylabels, ci="95%", round=4)
```

Arguments

xylabels	List of data frames, each with at least 3 columns named exactly as: "x" for x coordinates, "y" for y coordinates and "labels" for class labels
ci	Confidence interval (character string with percent sign)
round	How to round numbers in summary table

Details

'BestOverlap()' requires object, typically created after bootstrapping or similar procedure (see below for examples). This 'xylabels' object must contain at least three columns named exactly as c("x", "y", "labels"), in any order.

Please note that label types must be the same between data frames inside 'xylabels' list. For consistency, first data frame is used a label standard. If any next data frame contain label types different from standard, it will be ignored.

Value

List with three components: 'best' data frame, 'best.overlap' table and 'summary' data frame.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```

## Bootstrap PCA
B <- 100
xylabels <- vector("list", length=0)
for (n in 1:B) {
  ROWS <- sample(nrow(iris), replace=TRUE)
  tmp <- prcomp(iris[ROWS, -5], scale=TRUE)$x[, 1:2]
  xylabels[[n]] <- data.frame(x=tmp[, 1], y=tmp[, 2], labels=iris[ROWS, 5])
}
BestOverlap(xylabels)

## Jackknife PCA
B <- nrow(iris)
xylabels <- vector("list", length=0)
for (n in 1:B) {
  ROWS <- (1:B)[-n]
  tmp <- prcomp(iris[ROWS, -5], scale=TRUE)$x[, 1:2]
  xylabels[[n]] <- data.frame(x=tmp[, 1], y=tmp[, 2], labels=iris[ROWS, 5])
}
BestOverlap(xylabels)

## Stochastic method: Stochastic Proximity Embedding
library(tapkee)
B <- 100
xylabels <- vector("list", length=0)
for (n in 1:B) {
  tmp <- Tapkee(iris[, -5], method="spe")
  xylabels[[n]] <- data.frame(x=tmp[, 1], y=tmp[, 2], labels=iris[, 5])
}
BestOverlap(xylabels)

## Diverse dimension reduction methods
library(tapkee)
B <- c("lle", "npe", "ltsa", "lltsa", "hlle", "la", "lpp", "dm", "isomap", "l-isomap")
xylabels <- vector("list", length=0)
for (n in B) {
  tmp <- Tapkee(iris[, -5], method=n, add="-k 50")
  xylabels[[n]] <- data.frame(x=tmp[, 1], y=tmp[, 2], labels=iris[, 5])
}
BestOverlap(xylabels)

## One dimension reduction but many clusterings
B <- 100
xylabels <- vector("list", length=0)
tmp1 <- prcomp(iris[, -5], scale=TRUE)$x[, 1:2]
for (n in 1:B) {
  tmp2 <- kmeans(iris[, -5], centers=3)$cluster
  xylabels[[n]] <- data.frame(x=tmp1[, 1], y=tmp1[, 2], labels=letters[tmp2])
}
BestOverlap(xylabels)

```

 Biarrows

Adds correlation arrows to the scatterplot

Description

Plots 'orig' variables as arrows on the 'deriv' variables 2D scatterplot

Usage

```
Biarrows(deriv, orig, coeffs=NULL, shrink=0.45, closer=0.9,
  pt.col="forestgreen", pt.cex=1, pt.pch=NA, tx=colnames(orig),
  tx.col="forestgreen", tx.cex=0.8, tx.font=1, tx.pos=NULL, tx.off=0.5, xpd=TRUE,
  ar.col="forestgreen", ar.len=0.05, shift="auto", ...)
```

Arguments

deriv	Data derived from, e.g., dimension reduction of 'orig'
orig	Original data
coeffs	(Optional) two-column matrix with proposed coordinates of arrow tips, row names must represent 'orig' variables
shrink	How to shrink arrows in relation to 'deriv' ranges, default is 45% (0.45)
closer	How closer to the center (in relation to the text label) is the arrow tip, default is 0.9
pt.col	Color of points, default is "forestgreen"
pt.cex	Size of points, default is 1
pt.pch	Type of points, default is NA (no points)
tx	Text labels, default are 'colnames(orig)'
tx.col	Color of text labels, default is "forestgreen"
tx.cex	Size of text, default is 0.8
tx.font	Font of text, default is 1 (plain)
tx.pos	Position of text, default is NULL (in the center)
tx.off	Offset for text labels, default 0.5 (works only if 'tx.pos' is not NULL)
xpd	Allow text to go outside of plotting region?
ar.col	Color of arrows, default is "forestgreen"
ar.len	Length of the edges of the arrow head (in inches)
shift	Shift from the center which is c(0, 0); default is "auto" which is colMeans(deriv)
...	Further arguments to arrows()

Details

Biarrows() calculates correlations between two sets of variables which generally belong to the same data: more than one 'orig' variables and exactly two 'deriv' variables. These correlations might be understood as importances of the 'orig' variables. Then Biarrows() scales correlations to the 'deriv' ranges and adds text labels and arrows (possibly also points) to the scatterplot of derived variables. These arrows represent the original variables in relation with derived variables. Resulted plot may be seen as a biplot which simultaneously shows two sets of variables. In fact, it is possible to show three and more sets of variables (see examples).

This approach might work for data derived from (almost) any kind of dimensional reduction. Biarrows() is also much more flexible than standard biplot(). Please note, however, that Biarrows() is only visualization, and numerical conclusions might not be justified.

If 'deriv' data contains more than 2 variables, the rest will be discarded. Both 'deriv' and 'orig' should be either data frames or matrices with column names and compatible dimensions, possibly with NAs.

Biarrows(dr, coeffs=...) allows to use pre-calculated coefficients. In that case, 'data' is ignored (except for column names, but they might be supplied separately as 'tx' value), and 'coeffs' will be scaled. See examples to understand better how it works.

To suppress arrows or text, use zero color. Points are suppressed by default.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[biplot](#)

Examples

```
iris.cmd <- cmdscale(dist(iris[, -5]))
plot(iris.cmd, xlab="Dim 1", ylab="Dim 2")
Biarrows(iris.cmd, iris[, -5])
title(main="MDS biplot with Biarrows()")

# ===

library(MASS)
iris.mds <- isoMDS(dist(unique(iris[, -5])))
plot(iris.mds$points, xlab="Dim 1", ylab="Dim 2")
Biarrows(iris.mds$points, unique(iris[, -5]))
title(main="Non-metric MDS biplot with Biarrows()")

# ===

library(MASS)
iris.smm <- sammon(dist(unique(iris[, -5])))
plot(iris.smm$points, xlab="Dim 1", ylab="Dim 2")
Biarrows(iris.smm$points, unique(iris[, -5]))
```

```

title(main="Sammon mapping biplot with Biarrows()")

# ===

iris.p <- prcomp(iris[, -5], scale=TRUE)
biplot(iris.p, xpd=TRUE, main="Original PCA biplot")
plot(iris.p$x)
Biarrows(iris.p$x, iris[, -5])
title(main="PCA biplot with Biarrows()")

# ===

plot(iris.p$x, xlab="PCA1", ylab="PCA2")
## how to use 'coeffs'
## they also useful as surrogates of variable importances
(coeffs <- cor(iris[, -5], iris.p$x, method="spearman"))
Biarrows(iris.p$x, tx=rownames(coeffs), coeffs=coeffs)

# ===

plot(iris[, c(1, 3)])
Biarrows(iris[, c(1, 3)], iris.p$x)
title(main="\Reversed biplot")

# ===

plot(iris[, c(1, 3)])
Biarrows(iris[, c(1, 3)], iris[, c(2, 4)])
title(main="Iris flowers: lengths vs. widths")

# ===

plot(iris.p$x)
Biarrows(iris.p$x[, 1:2], iris.p$x[, 1:2])
title(main="\Self-biplot" on PCA")

# ===

library(MASS)
iris.ldap <- predict(lda(Species ~ ., data=iris), iris[, -5])
plot(iris.ldap$x)
Biarrows(iris.ldap$x, iris[, -5])
Biarrows(iris.ldap$x, iris.p$x[, 1:2], shift=c(9, 2.5),
  shrink=0.95, lty=2, ar.col="darkgrey", tx.col="darkgrey")
title(main="Triplot: LDA, original variables and PCA axes")

# ===

iris.cl <- Classproj(iris[, -5], iris$Species)
plot(iris.cl$proj, col=iris$Species)
Biarrows(iris.cl$proj, iris[, -5])
title(main="Classproj biplot")

```

 Biokey

Convert diagnostic keys and classification lists

Description

Convert the oldest biological data structures: diagnostic keys ("keys") and classification lists ("classifs")

Usage

```
Biokey(data, from="", to="", recalculate=TRUE, internal=FALSE, force=FALSE)
Numranks(nums=NULL, ranks=NULL, add=NULL, empty="Species")
```

Arguments

data	Diagnostic keys ("keys"), classification lists ("classifs") and tables, or Newick phylogeny trees
from	Data type to convert from
to	Data type to convert to
recalculate	Recalculate the numeric ids?
internal	(For debugging) Output internal 4-column 'key' objects instead?
force	(For debugging) Ignore list of allowable conversion pairs?
nums	Numbers to convert into ranks
ranks	Ranks to convert into numbers
add	Rank-number conversion rule to add (overrides embedded rules)
empty	What rank to use for empty number?

Details

Biokey() is a way to convert classification lists ("classifs") or diagnostic keys into each other. In addition, it handles species classification tables ("table") and Newick trees ("newick").

To know which conversions are allowed, simply type Biokey() without arguments (this will also induce the harmless error message).

Numranks() converts biological rank names into numbers and numbers into rank names (Shipunov, 2017). To see the embedded conversion table, type Numranks() without arguments.

To know more about keys and classifs, read help for "classifs" and "keys".

Bracket keys (see help for "keys") could have more than two conditions, other keys not, so problems might arise during conversion (see examples).

Backreferenced keys (see help for "keys") is just a variety of bracket keys so the only possible way to make them is from bracket keys.

Branched key (see help for "keys") is an indented key with omitted "indent" column, therefore it does not require the separate conversion way. See examples about how to convert indent column into actual indents.

Classification "table" is the data frame where each column represent some particular rank (see examples to understand better). Similarly to "classif", "table" should use numerical ranks. In this case, numerical ranks should be column names (see examples).

When Biokey() converts "classif" to "newick", it keeps higher group names as node labels. It does not do that in all other cases.

It is an open question if phylogeny tree (Newick) should be converted into "classif" (see help for "classifs") with all intermediate ranks propagated (thus frequently become monotypic, i.e. with just one subgroup), or with only main ranks (whole numbers) propagated, or terminals (by default, they always have "species" rank = 1) could follow much bigger ranks (i.e., "species" = 1 might follow "family" = 3, not "genus" = 2). At the moment, the last variant is implemented.

Comparably, "newick" to "classif" conversion does *not* remove names of monotypic intermediate taxa, this might result in "crowding" of node labels (see the example). Also, this conversion automatically propagates intermediate ranks to make all ranks concerted, this might result in empty labels.

Value

Typically, the data frame or just a character string (in case of Newick output). Output may contain column names but this is only to facilitate understanding of the format and could be stripped without consequences. If 'internal=TRUE', outputs a standardized 4-column data frame in a form of branched key (columns 'id', 'description', 'terminal'), plus 'goto' column which might be just NAs.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

References

Shipunov A. 2017. "Numerical ranks" to improve biological nomenclature of higher groups. See "<https://arxiv.org/abs/1708.07260>".

See Also

[classifs](#), [keys](#)

Examples

```
## Biokey() # makes (harmless) error message but also shows which conversions are available
Numranks() # shows the conversion table

## ===

Numranks(nums=1:7)
Numranks(ranks="kingdom") # "kingdom", "order", "family" and "tribe" translate into Latin

## ===

## three branched keys
i1 <- c("1 A ", "2 B Name1", "2 BB Name2", "1 AA ", "3 C Name3", "3 CC Name4")
```



```

i2 <- c("1 A Name1", "2 B Name2", "2 BB ", "3 C Name3", "3 CC Name4")
i3 <- c("1 A Name1", "2 B Name2", "2 BB ", "3 C Name3",
      "3 CC Name4", "2 BBB ", "4 D Name5", "4 DD Name6", "4 DDD Name7")
k1 <- read.table(textConnection(i1), sep=" ", as.is=TRUE)
k2 <- read.table(textConnection(i2), sep=" ", as.is=TRUE)
k3 <- read.table(textConnection(i3), sep=" ", as.is=TRUE)

## convert them into phylogeny trees and plot
t1 <- Biokey(k1, from="branched", to="newick")
t2 <- Biokey(k2, from="branched", to="newick")
t3 <- Biokey(k3, from="branched", to="newick")
library(ape) # load 'ape' to plot Newick trees below
plot(read.tree(text=t1))
plot(read.tree(text=t2))
plot(read.tree(text=t3))

## ===

## Bracket keys
bracket1 <- keys[[1]]
bracket1
Biokey(bracket1, from="bracket", to="backreferenced")
(ii <- Biokey(bracket1, from="bracket", to="indented"))
## Remove third condition to avoid warnings:
Biokey(bracket1[bracket1[, 3] != "Horse", ], from="bracket", to="serial")
(nn <- Biokey(bracket1, from="bracket", to="newick"))
plot.phylo(read.tree(text=nn)) # plot newick as phylogeny trees

## Now convert indent column into actual indents:
for (i in 1:length(ii[, 1])) ii[i, 1] <- paste(rep(" ", ii[i, 1]), collapse="")
## and make also dot leaders
ifelse(!is.na(ii[, 3]), "...", "")
ii

## Branched keys
branched1 <- keys[[3]]
head(branched1)
Biokey(branched1, from="branched", to="bracket")[1:7, ]
Biokey(branched1, from="branched", to="indented")[1:7, ]
Biokey(branched1, from="branched", to="serial")[1:7, ]
(nn <- Biokey(branched1, from="branched", to="newick"))
plot.phylo(read.tree(text=nn))

## Indented keys (same as branched but with indent as first column)
indented0 <- c("0 1 Blue ", "1 2 Gas Sky", "1 2 Liquid ",
              "0 1 Yellow ", "2 3 Star Sun", "2 3 Buttecup Flower")
(indented1 <- read.table(textConnection(indented0), sep=" ", as.is=TRUE))
Biokey(indented1, from="indented", to="bracket")
Biokey(indented1, from="indented", to="serial")
(nn <- Biokey(indented1, from="indented", to="newick"))
plot.phylo(read.tree(text=nn))

## Serial keys

```

```

serial1 <- keys[[4]]
head(serial1)
Biokey(serial1, from="serial", to="bracket")[1:7, ]
Biokey(serial1, from="serial", to="indented")[1:7, ]
(nn <- Biokey(serial1, from="serial", to="newick"))
plot.phylo(read.tree(text=nn))

## Classifs
classif2 <- classifs[[2]]
classif2[, 1] <- Numranks(ranks=classif2[, 1], add=c(Series=1.1))
head(classif2)
Biokey(classif2, from="classif", to="table")[1:7, ]
(nn <- Biokey(classif2, from="classif", to="newick"))
tt <- read.tree(text=nn)
plot.phylo(tt, node.depth=2)
nodelabels(tt$node.label, frame="none", bg="transparent", adj=-0.05)

## Classification tables
table0 <- c("FAMILY SUBFAMILY TRIBE GENUS", "Hominidae Homininae Hominini Homo",
  "Hominidae Homininae Hominini Pan", "Hominidae Homininae Gorillini Gorilla",
  "Hominidae Ponginae Ponginini Pongo")
(table1 <- read.table(textConnection(table0), sep=" ", as.is=TRUE, h=TRUE))
names(table1) <- Numranks(ranks=names(table1))
table1
Biokey(table1, from="table", to="classif")

## Newick phylogeny trees
newick1 <- "((Coronopus,Plantago),(Bougueria,(Psyllium_s.str.,Albicans)),Littorella);"
plot.phylo(read.tree(text=newick1))
Biokey(newick1, from="newick", to="classif")

```

 BootA

Bootstrap clustering

Description

How to bootstrap clustering with 'ape'

Usage

```

BootA(dat, FUN=function(.x) ape::nj(dist(.x)), iter=1000, mc.cores=1, tresh=50,
  cons=TRUE, prop=0.5)

```

Arguments

dat	data
FUN	how to bootstrap (see examples)
iter	number of iterations, default 1000

mc.cores	how many cores to employ (system-dependent)
tresh	Threshold for printing bootstrap values
cons	Calculate consensus tree?
prop	0.5 is majority-rule consensus (default), 1 is strict consensus

Details

This is how to bootstrap clustering with 'ape::boot.phylo()'.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[Bclust](#), [BootA](#), [ape::boot.phylo](#)

Examples

```
dat <- iris[, -5]
row.names(dat) <- abbreviate(make.names(iris[, 5], unique=TRUE))
iris.BA1 <- BootA(dat, iter=100)
plot(iris.BA1$boot.tree, show.node.label=TRUE)
plot(iris.BA1$cons.tree)
iris.BA2 <- BootA(dat, FUN=function(.x) ape::as.phylo(hclust(dist(.x))), iter=100)
## Not run:
## change (or remove) 'mc.cores=...' in accordance with your system features
iris.BA3 <- BootA(dat, FUN=function(.x) phangorn::NJ(dist(.x)), iter=100,
  mc.cores=4)

## End(Not run)
```

BootKNN

Bootstrap with kNN

Description

How to bootstrap with kNN (and DNN)

Usage

```
BootKNN(data, classes, sub="none", nsam=4, nboot=1000, misclass=TRUE, method="knn", ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data frame to classify
<code>classes</code>	Character vector of class names
<code>sub</code>	Subsample to use (see example)
<code>nsam</code>	Number of training items from each level of grouping factor, default 4
<code>nboot</code>	Number of iterations
<code>misclass</code>	Calculate misclassification table?
<code>method</code>	Either "knn" (<code>class::knn()</code>) or "dnn" (<code>shipunov::Dnn()</code>)
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to method functions

Details

This function samples equal numbers (`'nsam'`) of training items from *each level* of grouping factor. It also allows to use *subset* of data which will be used for sub-sampling of training data.

Value

Returns all predictions as character matrix, each boot is a column

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

`class::knn`, `Dnn`

Examples

```
iris.sub <- 1:nrow(iris) %in% seq(1, nrow(iris), 5)
iris.bootknn <- BootKNN(iris[, -5], iris[, 5], sub=iris.sub)
## calculate and plot stability
st <- apply(iris.bootknn, 1, function(.x) var(as.numeric(as.factor(.x))))
plot(prcomp(iris[, -5])$x, col=iris$Species, pch=ifelse(st == 0, 19, 1))
## boot Dnn
BootKNN(iris[, -5], iris[, 5], nboot=50, method="dnn",
        k=1, FUN=function(.x) Gower.dist(.x))
```

BootRF *Bootstrap with 'randomForest()'*

Description

How to bootstrap with 'randomForest()'

Usage

```
BootRF(data, classes, sub="none", nsam=4, nboot=1000, misclass=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame to classify
classes	Character vector of class names
sub	Subsample to use (see example)
nsam	Number of training items from each level of grouping factor, default 4
nboot	Number of iterations
misclass	Calculate misclassification table?
...	Further options to randomForest()

Details

Note that as `randomForest::randomForest()` is based on sampling, `BootRF()` is the kind of second-level bootstrap.

`BootRF()` is very simple and does not interact with Random Forest algorithms. It is stratified, i.e. samples equal numbers ('nsam') of training items from the *each level* of grouping factor.

Also, it allows to use the *subset* of data which will be in turn used for sub-sampling of training data.

Value

Returns all predictions as character matrix, each boot is a column

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

`randomForest::randomForest`

Examples

```
iris.sub <- 1:nrow(iris) %in% seq(1, nrow(iris), 5)

## could be slow
iris.bootrf <- BootRF(iris[, -5], iris[, 5], sub=iris.sub)
iris.bootrf <- BootRF(iris[, -5], iris[, 5]) # naturally, lower
## calculate and plot stability
st <- apply(iris.bootrf, 1, function(.x) var(as.numeric(as.factor(.x))))
plot(prcomp(iris[, -5])$x, col=iris$Species, pch=ifelse(st == 0, 19, 1))
```

 Boxplots

Grouped boxplots

Description

Boxplots for every scaled variable grouped by factor

Usage

```
Boxplots(vars, groups, boxcols=Pastels, legpos="topleft", srt=45, adj=1,
  slty=3, yticks=FALSE, ymarks=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

vars	data frame consists of variables to plot
groups	grouping factor
boxcols	colors of character boxes, default is 'Pastels', i.e. c("white", "lightblue", "misty-rose", "lightcyan", "lavender", "cornsilk")
legpos	where to place automatic legend, default is 'topleft', for no legend use 'legpos=NA'
slty	line type to delimit groups of boxes
srt, adj, yticks, ymarks	regular 'plot()' arguments
...	additional arguments to 'boxplot()'

Details

There are many ways to represent groups in data. One is trellis plots. 'Boxplots()' make grouped plots which fit the plot box linearly and therefore easy to compare. So the main idea for grouped plots is to make comparison easier.

Please note that because characters within group are likely of different nature, they are scaled. Consequently, tick marks are removed as they have no sense.

Alternatives: trellis designs.

Value

For the efficiency reasons, the function does not return anything.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[boxplot](#), [Linechart](#), [Dotchart3](#)

Examples

```
Trees <- trees
Trees[, 4] <- sample(letters[1:3], nrow(Trees), replace=TRUE)
Boxplots(Trees[, 1:3], factor(Trees[, 4]), srt=0, adj=c(.5, 1)) # horizontal labels

sp <- Recode(eq_s$N.POP, eq_l$N.POP, eq_l$SPECIES)
eq <- cbind(sp=as.factor(sp), eq_s[, -1])
eq3 <- eq[eq$sp %in% levels(eq$sp)[1:3], ]
Boxplots(eq3[, 2:9], eq3[, 1], boxcols=grey(1:3/3), slty=0) # no border lines
```

Cdate

System date, time plus easy save history

Description

System date in 'yyyymmdd' format, system time in 'yyyymmdd_hhmmss' format plus easy save history

Usage

```
Cdate()
Ctime()
Save.history()
```

Details

System date / time in compact formats. These formats are by experience, the most appropriate formats both for file systems and for spreadsheets.

There is also easy 'savehistory' (does not work under macOS R GUI – but works under macOS 'Terminal.app' R).

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also[savehistory](#)**Examples**

```

Cdate()
Ctime()
## Not run:
## does not work under macOS GUI
Save.history()

## End(Not run)

```

chaetocnema

Chaetocnema flea beetles

Description

Lubischew data (1962, pp. 465–468, tables 4–6): 74 *Chaetocnema* flea beetles specimens which belong to three cryptic species.

Sources of specimens:

Chaetocnema concinna Marsh:

1-6 Environs of Uljianovsk; 7 Khvalynsk, the Volga; 8-9 Perm; 10-14 Environs of Leningrad; 15-17 The Ukraine; 18 Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan; 19-21 France.

Ch. heikertintgeri Lubis.:

1-8 Environs of Uljianovsk; 9 Khvalynsk; 10-14 Perm; 15-17 Environs of Leningrad; 18-20 The Ukraine; 21 Ustj-Zilma; 22 Gagra, Abkhazia; 23-27 Ussuri district; 28-29 Yakutsk district; 30 Khabarovsk; 31 Germany.

Ch. heptapotamnica Lubis.:

1-18 Environs of Lake Issyk-Kul, Kirghizia; 19 Alma-ata, Kazakhstan; 20-22 Environs of Frunze, Kirghizia.

Usage

```
chaetocnema
```

Format

These data frame contains the following columns:

Species Species epithet

No Number of sample (see below)

x10 Width of the first joint of the first tarsus (the sum of measurements for both tarsi), in microns

x12 The same for the second joint

- x14 The maximal width of the aedeagus in the fore-part, in microns
- x18 The front angle of the aedeagus, 1 unit = 7.5 degrees
- x40 The maximal width of the head between the external edges of the eyes, in 0.01 mm
- x48 The aedeagus width from the side, in microns

Source

Lubischew A.A. 1962. On the use of discriminant functions in taxonomy. *Biometrics*. 18:455–477.

Cladd	<i>Adds confidence bands to the simple linear model plots</i>
-------	---

Description

Adds confidence bands to the simple linear model plots

Usage

```
Cladd(model, data, level=.95, lty=2, ab.lty=0, col="black", ab.col="black")
```

Arguments

model	Simple linear model name
data	Original data
level	Confidence level
lty	Confidence bands line type
ab.lty	Regression line type
col	Confidence bands line color
ab.col	Regression line color

Details

'Cladd()' adds confidence bands to the simple linear model plots. Works only for simple $\text{lm}(y \sim x)$ objects!

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[lm](#)

Examples

```
hg.lm <- lm(Height ~ Girth, data=trees)
plot(Height ~ Girth, data=trees)
Cladd(hg.lm, data=trees, ab.lty=1)
```

Class.sample	<i>Samples along the class labels</i>
--------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Stratified sampling: sample separately within each class

Usage

```
Class.sample(lbls, nsam=NULL, prop=NULL, uniform=FALSE)
```

Arguments

lbls	Vector of labels convertible into factor
nsam	Number of samples to take from each class
prop	Proportion of samples to take from each class
uniform	Uniform instead of random?

Details

'Class.sample()' splits labels into groups in accordance with classes, and samples each of them separately. If 'prop' is specified, then number of samples in each class calculated separately from this value. Of both 'nsam' and 'prop' specified, preference is given to 'prop'.

Uniform method samples each n-th member of the class to reach the desired sample size.

If sample size is bigger than class size, the whole class will be sampled.

Class.sample() uses the ave() internally, and can be easily extended, for example, to make k-fold sampling, like:

```
ave(seq_along(lbls), lbls, FUN=function(.x) cut(sample(length(.x)), breaks=k, labels=FALSE))
```

Value

Logical vector of length equal to 'vector'

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
(sam <- Class.sample(iris$Species, nsam=5))
iris.trn <- iris[sam, ]
iris.tst <- iris[!sam, ]

(sample1 <- Class.sample(iris$Species, nsam=10))
table(iris$Species, sample1)
```

```
(sample2 <- Class.sample(iris$Species, prop=0.2))
table(iris$Species, sample2)
(sample3 <- Class.sample(iris$Species, nsam=10, uniform=TRUE))
table(iris$Species, sample3)
(sample4 <- Class.sample(iris$Species, prop=0.2, uniform=TRUE))
table(iris$Species, sample4)
```

classifs

Classification lists

Description

Classification lists ('classifs') are probably one of the most ancient attempts to represent biological diversity, the ordered heterogeneity of living things. In biological systematics, they dated from 1753 when Linnaeus published his "Species Plantarum":

Pag 1.

Classis 1.

MONANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

CANNA.

1 CANNA foliis ovatis utrinque acuminatis nervosis. *Indica.*
Roy. lugdb. 11. Fl zeyl. 1. Hort. upf. 1
Canua spatulis bilobis. Hort. cliff. 1.
Arundo indica latifolia. Baub. pin. 19.
Habitat inter tropicos Aficæ, Africæ, Americæ. &

2. CANNA foliis lanceolatis petiolatis nervosis. *angustifolia.*
Canna foliis lanceolatis petiolatis. Hort. cliff. 1.
Arundo indica florida angustifolia. Moris hist. 3. p. 250.

(here on the first page of this book four ranks and five names are represented: class ("Monandria"), order ("Monogynia"), genus ("Canna") and species ("Canna indica" and "Canna angustifolia"))

In essence, classifs require only two columns: rank and name (in that order) so they are easy to standardize as two-column data frames. However, we need to know how to order the ranks. One way is to convert ranks into numbers (Shipunov, 2017). Numranks() implements this functionality.

It is possible to extend classifs with more columns: synonyms, name comments and taxonomic comments. Synonyms (the third column) are especially useful; each synonym will be then one row where second position is a valid name and third position is (one of) synonyms.

Please note that while 'classifs' as data frames are human-readable, they are not typographic. To make them better suited for publication, one might convert them into LaTeX where many packages could be used to typeset classifications (for example, my 'classif2' package).

Note also that in classif, species names must be given in full (in biology, species name consists of two words, (a) genus name and (b) species epithet). One of examples below shows how to replace abbreviations with full genus names.

Usage

```
classifs
```

Format

The list with two data frames representing 'classifs', classification lists. First is the classif with textual ranks, second with numerical ranks. Both based on some classifications of *Plantago* (ribworts, plantains), first (Shipunov, 2000) include species only from European Russia, the other is from the oldest *Plantago* monograph (Barneoud, 1845).

Source

Linnaeus C. 1753. *Species Plantarum*. Holmieae.

Barneoud F.M. 1845. *Monographie generale de la familie des Plantaginaceae*. Paris.

Shipunov A. 2019. *classif2* – Biological classification tables. Version 2.2. See "<https://ctan.org/pkg/classif2>".

Shipunov A. 2000. The genera *Plantago* L. and *Psyllium* Mill. (Plantaginaceae Juss.) in the flora of East Europe. *T. Novosti Systematiki Vysshikh Rastenij*. 32: 139–152. [In Russian]

Shipunov A. 2017. "Numerical ranks" to improve biological nomenclature of higher groups. 2017. See "<https://arxiv.org/abs/1708.07260>".

See Also

[Biokey](#), [Numranks](#)

Examples

```
## European Russian species classif
plevru <- classifs$plevru
## convert rank names into numbers
plevru[, 1] <- Numranks(ranks=plevru[, 1], add=c(Series=1.1))

## now convert into Newick tree and plot it
plevru.n <- Biokey(plevru, from="classif", to="newick")
library(ape) # to plot, load the 'ape' package
plot(read.tree(text=plevru.n))

## convert classif to taxonomic table
plevru.t <- Biokey(plevru, from="classif", to="table")
colnames(plevru.t) <- Numranks(nums=as.numeric(colnames(plevru.t)))
plevru.t

## two Newick trees
aa <- "(A,(B,C),(D,E));"
bb <- "((A,(B,C)),(D,E));"
## convert them to classif
aa.c <- Biokey(aa, from="newick", to="classif")
bb.c <- Biokey(bb, from="newick", to="classif")
## ... and back to Newick
```

```
aa.n <- Biokey(aa.c, from="classif", to="newick")
bb.n <- Biokey(bb.c, from="classif", to="newick")

## how to convert abbreviated species names
spp <- c ("Plantago afra", "P. arborescens", "P. arenaria")
stt <- do.call(rbind, strsplit(spp, " "))
stt[, 1] <- Fill(stt[, 1], "P.")
(res <- apply(stt, 1, paste, collapse=" "))
```

Classproj

Class projection

Description

Class projection which preserves distances between class centers

Usage

```
Classproj(data, classes, method="DMS")
```

Arguments

data	Data: must be numeric and convertible into matrix
classes	Class labels (correspond to data rows), NAs are allowed (sic!)
method	Either "DMS" for Dhillon et al., 2002 or "QJ" for Qiu and Joe, 2006

Details

'Classproj' is the leveraged (supervised) or educated (semi-supervised) manifold learning (dimension reduction). See examples for the variety of its uses.

It uses classes to determine centers and then tries to preserve distances between centers; two methods are possible: "DMS" which is slightly faster, and "QJ" which frequently finds a better projection.

The code is based on the functions from 'clusterGeneration' package from Weiliang Qiu.

Value

Returns list with 'proj' coordinates of projected data points and 'centers' coordinates of class centers.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

References

Dhillon I.S., Modha D.S., Spangler W.S. 2002. Class visualization of high-dimensional data with applications. *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis*. 41: 59–90.

Qiu W.-L., Joe H. 2006. Separation index and partial membership for clustering. *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis*. 50: 585–603.

Examples

```
## Leveraged approach (all classes are known)
iris.dms <- Classproj(iris[, -5], iris$Species, method="DMS")
plot(iris.dms$proj, col=iris$Species)
text(iris.dms$centers, levels(iris$Species), col=1:3)

iris.qj <- Classproj(iris[, -5], iris$Species, method="QJ")
plot(iris.qj$proj, col=iris$Species)
text(iris.qj$centers, levels(iris$Species), col=1:3)

## Educated approach (classes are known only for 10 data points per class)
sam <- Class.sample(iris$Species, 10)
newclasses <- iris$Species
newclasses[!sam] <- NA

iris.dms <- Classproj(iris[, -5], newclasses)
plot(iris.dms$proj, col=iris$Species, pch=ifelse(sam, 19, 1))
text(iris.dms$centers, levels(iris$Species), col=1:3)

iris.qj <- Classproj(iris[, -5], newclasses, method="QJ")
plot(iris.qj$proj, col=iris$Species, pch=ifelse(sam, 19, 1))
text(iris.qj$centers, levels(iris$Species), col=1:3)

## Automated approach (classes calculated automatically)
## Good to visualize _any_ clustering or learning
iris.km <- kmeans(iris[, -5], 3)

iris.dms <- Classproj(iris[, -5], iris.km$cluster)
plot(iris.dms$proj, col=iris.km$cluster)
text(iris.dms$centers, labels=1:3, col=1:3, cex=2)

iris.qj <- Classproj(iris[, -5], iris.km$cluster, method="QJ")
plot(iris.qj$proj, col=iris.km$cluster)
text(iris.qj$centers, labels=1:3, col=1:3, cex=2)
```

Coeff.det

Average coefficients of determination for each variable

Description

Average coefficients of determination for each variable

Usage

```
Coeff.det(X, ...)
```

Arguments

```
X           Data frame or matrix with values
...         Arguments to 'cor()'
```

Details

Average coefficients of determination for each variable.

Allow to compare various correlation structures (Rostova, 1999).

Value

Numerical vector of coefficients of determination

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

References

Rostova N.S. 1999. The variability of correlations systems between the morphological characters. Part 1. Natural populations of *Leucanthemum vulgare* (Asteraceae). *Botanicheskij Zhurnal*. 84(11): 50–66.

Examples

```
Coeff.det(trees, use="pairwise")
```

Coml

Compare checklists

Description

Compare species checklists

Usage

```
Coml(df1, df2)
## S3 method for class 'Coml'
summary(object, ..., n=10)
```

Arguments

df1	First data frame with species presence/absence data, species as row names
df2	Second data frame
object	Object of the class 'Com1'
n	Number of indicator species
...	Additional arguments

Details

Compare two (groups of) checklists (Abramova et al., 2003).

Calculates difference (in %) between checklists with *common base*, i.e., species occurrence/abundance columns of data frame with species names as row names.

Finds names of "indicators" most characteristic to each group

Value

Object of the class 'Com1', or nothing

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

References

Abramova L. A., Rimskaya-Korsakova N. N., Shipunov A. B. 2003. The comparative study of the flora of Kiv Gulf, Chupa Gulf and Keret' Archipelago islands (Kandalaksha Bay of White Sea). Proceedings of the Pertsov White Sea Biological Station. Vol. 9. Moscow. P. 22–33. in Russian (English abstract)

Examples

```
y.Com1 <- Com1(dolbli[1:45], dolbli[46:79])
summary(y.Com1, n=5)
```

Cor	<i>Correlation matrix with p-values</i>
-----	---

Description

Correlation matrix with p-values

Usage

```
Cor(X, stars=TRUE, dec=4, p.level=0.05, ...)
Cor2(X, dec=4, p.level=0.05)
```


Arguments

X	Matrix or data frame with values
stars	Replaces p-values with stars if it not greater than 'p.level'
dec	Decimal point
p.level	P-level
...	Arguments to 'cor.test()'

Details

'Cor()' calculates correlation matrix with p-values.

'Cor2()' is another (faster) variant of correlation matrix with p-values based on F-statistic. Shows significances in the upper triagle. Uses Pearson correlation only but much faster than 'Cor()'.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
Cor(longley, dec=2)
Cor2(longley, dec=2)
```

Cor.vec

Calculates correlation and converts results into the named long vector

Description

Calculates correlation and converts results into the named long vector

Usage

```
Cor.vec(X, ...)
```

Arguments

X	Data frame or matrix with values
...	Arguments to 'cor()'

Details

Calculates correlation and converts results into the named long vector.

Value

Named numerical vector of correlations.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

References

Rostova N.S. 1999. The variability of correlations systems between the morphological characters. Part 1. Natural populations of *Leucanthemum vulgare* (Asteraceae). *Botanicheskij Zhurnal*. 84(11): 50–66.

See Also

[Rostova.tbl](#)

Examples

```
Cor.vec(trees, method="spearman")
```

Cosine.dist

Cosine distance

Description

Calculates cosine distance

Usage

```
Cosine.dist(data.x, data.y=data.x)
```

Arguments

`data.x` Matrix with variables that should be used in the computation of the distance.
`data.y` Matrix compatible with 'data.x' (optional).

Details

If arguments are data frames, `Cosine.dist()` internally converts them into matrices.
On normalized data, cosine distance is essentially the same as Euclidean.

Value

Distance object with distances among rows of 'data.x' and optionally those of 'data.y'

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also[dist](#)**Examples**

```
plot(hclust(Cosine.dist(iris[!c(rep(1, 9), 0), -5])))
```

CVs

Coefficients of variation

Description

Coefficients of variation

Usage

```
CVs(sample, na.rm=TRUE)
```

Arguments

sample	Numerical vector
na.rm	Remove NAs?

Details

Coefficients of variation: different variants of the standardized range

Value

Named numerical vector

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
sapply(trees, CVs)
```

Ditto	<i>Removes duplicated data values downstream</i>
-------	--

Description

Replaces duplicated values with "ditto" string

Usage

```
Ditto(x, ditto="")
```

Arguments

x	Vector, possibly with missing values
ditto	String to replace with, typically empty string "" (default)

Details

If the first argument is not a character vector, Ditto() converts it to the character.

Value

Vector with replaced values

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[Fill](#)

Examples

```
Ditto(c("a", "a", "", "b", "b"))
Ditto(c("a", "a", "", "b", NA, "b"))
Ditto(c("a", "a", "", "b", NA, "b"), ditto=NA)
Ditto(c("a", "a", "", "b", NA, "b"), ditto="--")
```

DNN

*Distance matrix based kNN classification***Description**

DNN uses pre-cooked distance matrix to replace missing values in class labels.

Usage

```
DNN(dst, cl, k, d, details=FALSE, self=FALSE)
Dnn(trn, tst, classes, FUN=function(.x) dist(.x), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>dst</code>	Distance matrix (object of class 'dist').
<code>cl</code>	Factor of class labels, should contain NAs to designate testing sub-group.
<code>k</code>	How many neighbors to select, odd numbers preferable. If specified, do not use "d".
<code>d</code>	Distance to consider for neighborhood, in fractions of maximal distance. If specified, do not use "k".
<code>details</code>	If TRUE, function will return voting matrix. Default is FALSE.
<code>self</code>	Allow self-training? Default is FALSE.
<code>trn</code>	Data to train from, classes variable out.
<code>tst</code>	Data with unknown classes.
<code>classes</code>	Classes variable for training data.
<code>FUN</code>	Function to calculate distances, by default, just <code>dist()</code> (i.e., Euclidean distances).
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments from <code>Dnn()</code> to <code>DNN()</code> , note that either 'k' or 'd' must be specified.

Details

If classic kNN is a lazy classifier, DNN is super-lazy because it does not even calculate the distance matrix itself. Instead, you supply it with distance matrix (object of class 'dist') pre-computed with `_any_` possible tool. This lifts many restrictions. For example, arbitrary distance could be used (like Gower distance which allows any type of variable). This is also much faster than typical kNN.

In addition to neighbor-based kNN classification, DNN implements `_neighborhood_` classification when all neighbors within selected distance used for voting.

As usual in kNN, ties are broken at random. DNN also controls situations when no neighbors are within the given distance (and returns NA), and also when all neighbors are relevant (also returns NA).

By default, `DNN()` returns missing part of class labels, completely or partially filled with new (predicted) class labels. If 'cl' has no NAs and `self=FALSE` (default), `DNN()` returns it back with warning. It allows for combined and stepwise extensions (see examples). If 'details=TRUE', `DNN()`

will return matrix where each column represents the table used for voting. If `self=TRUE`, `DNN()` could be used to calculate the class proximity surrogate.

`Dnn()` is based on `DNN()` but has more `class::knn()`-like interface (see examples).

Value

Character vector with predicted class labels; or matrix if `'details=TRUE'`.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

`class::knn`

Examples

```
iris.d <- dist(iris[, -5])

c11 <- iris$Species
sam <- c(rep(0, 4), 1) > 0
c11[!sam] <- NA
table(c11, useNA="ifany")

## based on neighbor number
iris.pred <- DNN(dst=iris.d, cl=c11, k=5)
Misclass(iris$Species[is.na(c11)], iris.pred)

## based on neighborhood size
iris.pred <- DNN(dst=iris.d, cl=c11, d=0.05)
table(iris.pred, useNA="ifany")
Misclass(iris$Species[is.na(c11)], iris.pred)

## protection against "all points relevant"
DNN(dst=iris.d, cl=c11, d=1)[1:5]
## and all are ties:
DNN(dst=iris.d, cl=c11, d=1, details=TRUE)[, 1:5]

## any distance works
iris.d2 <- Gower.dist(iris[, -5])
iris.pred <- DNN(dst=iris.d2, cl=c11, k=5)
Misclass(iris$Species[is.na(c11)], iris.pred)

## combined
c12 <- c11
iris.pred <- DNN(dst=iris.d, cl=c12, d=0.05)
c12[is.na(c12)] <- iris.pred
table(c12, useNA="ifany")
iris.pred2 <- DNN(dst=iris.d, cl=c12, k=5)
c12[is.na(c12)] <- iris.pred2
table(c12, useNA="ifany")
```

```

Misclass(iris$Species, cl2)

## self-training and class proximity surrogate
cl3 <- iris$Species
t(DNN(dst=iris.d, cl=cl3, k=5, details=TRUE, self=TRUE))/5

## Dnn() with more class::knn()-like interface
iris.trn <- iris[sam, ]
iris.tst <- iris[!sam, ]
Dnn(iris.trn[, -5], iris.tst[, -5], iris.trn[, 5], k=7)

## stepwise DNN, note the warning when no NAs left
cl4 <- cl1
for (d in (5:14)/100) {
  iris.pred <- DNN(dst=iris.d, cl=cl4, d=d)
  cl4[is.na(cl4)] <- iris.pred
}
table(cl4, useNA="ifany")
Misclass(iris$Species, cl4)
## rushing to d=14% gives much worse results
iris.pred <- DNN(dst=iris.d, cl=cl1, d=0.14)
table(iris.pred, useNA="ifany")
Misclass(iris$Species[is.na(cl1)], iris.pred)

```

dolbli

dolbli

Description

Plants of two Arctic lakes.

Observations on the coastal flora of Arctic lakes. Flora was sampled on the 20 m coastline. 1999–2004.

Usage

dolbli

Format

columns Lake names with plot numbers, data is abundance of plant species, in 1543 scale (0 – absent; 1 – one individual plant; 2 – no more than 12 individual plants (rametes); 3 – number of individuals is more than 12 but no more than 5% of total number of plants on a plot; 4 – number of individuals is more than 5% but no more than 25% of total number of plants on a plot; 5 – number of individuals is more than 25% but no more than 50% of total number of plants on a plot; 6 – number of individuals is more than 50% but no more than 75% of total number of plants on a plot; 7 – number of individuals is more than 75% of total number of plants on a plot.)

rows Names of plant species, trees start with 0

Source

Shipunov, A. The creation of databases about flora of isles and lakes of North Karelia. Abstract. P. 97–98. Study of the flora of East Europe: Achievements and prospects. 23–28 May 2005, St.-Petersburg.

Shipunov A., Motyleva M. The comparative study of the flora of lakes in Tchupa gulf environs. III scientific session of Marine Biological Station of Saint-Petersburg State University. Abstracts. P. 27–29. Saint-Petersburg, 2002. [In Russian].

 Dotcharts

Improved dotcharts

Description

Dotcharts, improved and extended

Usage

```
Dotchart1(x, labels = NULL, groups = NULL, gdata=NULL,
  ann=par("ann"), xaxt=par("xaxt"), frame.plot=TRUE, log="",
  cex=par("cex"), pt.cex=cex, pch=21, gpch=21, bg=par("bg"),
  color=par("fg"), gcolor=par("fg"), lcolor= "gray",
  xlim=range(x[is.finite(x)]), main= NULL, xlab=NULL,
  ylab=NULL, ...)
```

```
Dotchart(...)
```

```
Dotchart3(values, left, right, pch=21, bg="white", pt.cex=1.2, lty=1,
  lwd=2, gridcol="grey", ...)
```

Arguments

x	Either a vector or matrix of numeric values. Inputs are coerced by 'as.numeric()', with a message.
labels	A vector of labels for each point.
groups	An optional factor indicating how the elements of 'x' are grouped.
gdata	Data values for the groups. This is typically a summary such as the median or mean of each group.
ann	Logical value indicating whether title and x and y axis labels should appear on the plot.
xaxt	String indicating the x-axis style; use 'n' to suppress and see also par("xaxt").
frame.plot	Logical indicating whether a box should be drawn around the plot.
log	Character string indicating if one or the other axis should be logarithmic, see ?plot.default.
cex	The character size to be used.

<code>pt.cex</code>	The 'cex' to be applied to plotting symbols.
<code>pch</code>	The plotting character or symbol to be used.
<code>gpch</code>	The plotting character or symbol to be used for group values.
<code>bg</code>	The background color of plotting characters.
<code>color</code>	The color(s) to be used for points and labels.
<code>gcolor</code>	The single color to be used for group labels and values.
<code>lcolor</code>	The color(s) to be used for the horizontal lines.
<code>xlim</code>	Horizontal range for the plot.
<code>main</code>	Overall title for the plot, see 'title'.
<code>xlab, ylab</code>	Axis annotations as in 'title'.
<code>values</code>	Centers for 'Dotchart3()'
<code>left</code>	Left margins for 'Dotchart3()'
<code>right</code>	Right margins for 'Dotchart3()'
<code>lty</code>	Line type for 'Dotchart3()'
<code>lwd</code>	Line width for 'Dotchart3()'
<code>gridcol</code>	Grid color for 'Dotchart3()'
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments

Details

For better explanations of options, see 'help(dotchart)'.

'Dotchart1()' is a default 'dotchart()' corrected for use with 1-dimensional tables with 'ylab' and/or changed 'par("mar")[2]'. So comparing with the default 'dotchart()', it has a better left margin. It also outputs message instead of warning.

'Dotchart()' is a prettified 'Dotchart1()' with the following defaults: 'Dotchart1(lcolor="black", bg="white", pt.cex=1.2, ...)'. Use it as a shortcut.

'Dotchart3()' shows values together with ranges. It is an extension of 'Dotchart1()'; for each value, it shows ranges. Does not work with grouped data. A bit similar to 'Linechart()' but more general.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[dotchart](#), [Linechart](#)

Examples

```
## Compare:
aa <- table(c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3))
##
Dotchart1(aa, ylab="Ylab") # shows 'ylab'; outputs message instead of warning
dotchart(aa, ylab="Ylab") # does not show 'ylab'; produces warning
##
## changes all margins (note: Dotchart1() cannot forcibly _decrease_ left margin)
old.par <- par(mar=c(1, 10, 1, 1)) ; Dotchart1(aa, ylab="Ylab") ; par(old.par)
## does not change left margin
old.par <- par(mar=c(1, 10, 1, 1)) ; dotchart(aa, ylab="Ylab") ; par(old.par)

Dotchart(aa)

Dotchart3(structure(1:3, names=LETTERS[1:3]), 0:2, 2:4)
Dotchart3(structure(0:2, names=LETTERS[1:3]), 0:2, 2:4, pch="") # ranges only
```

drosera

drosera

Description

Observations on the round-leaf sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia*, White Sea coast, August 2000.

Usage

```
drosera
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

POP Code of the population

YOUNG.L Number of young, not opened leaves

MATURE.L Number of mature, catching leaves

OLD.L Number of old, degrading leaves

INSECTS Total number of insects per plant

INFL.L Inflorescence length (0 if absent), mm

STALK.L Length of stalk (without flowers), mm

N.FLOW Number of flowers

LEAF.L Length of maximal leaf, mm

LEAF.W Width of maximal leaf, mm

PET.L Length of maximal leaf petiole, mm

E11*Plot ellipse*

Description

Plot ellipse

Usage

```
Ell(x, y, width, height=width, theta=2*pi, npoints=100, plot=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	x coordinate of center
y	y coordinate of center
width	length of major axis
height	length of minor axis
theta	rotation
npoints	number of points to send to polygon
plot	if TRUE, add to current device, if FALSE, returns list of components
...	arguments to 'polygon()'

Details

Plots ellipse based on 'polygon()'.

Value

If plot=FALSE, returns list of components.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
plot(1:8, type="n")  
Ell(4, 5, 6)
```

 Ellipses

Confidence ellipses

Description

Calculates and plots group confidence ellipses

Usage

```
Ellipses(pts, groups, match.color=TRUE, usecolors=NULL,
         centers=FALSE, c.pch=0, c.cex=3,
         level=0.95, df=1000, prec=51,
         coords=NULL, plot=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>pts</code>	Data points to plot
<code>groups</code>	Grouping variable
<code>match.color</code>	Match colors
<code>usecolors</code>	Use colors (palette)
<code>centers</code>	Show centers?
<code>c.pch</code>	Color of center points
<code>c.cex</code>	Scale of center points
<code>level</code>	Confidence level for F-distribution
<code>df</code>	Used in calculation of P-content according to F(2, df) distribution
<code>prec</code>	Precision of ellipse plotting (default is 51 points)
<code>coords</code>	Pre-calculated ellipses coordinates: list of two-column matrices named as groups (by default, not required)
<code>plot</code>	Plot?
<code>...</code>	Arguments to <code>lines()</code>

Details

Note that (at least at the moment), ellipses are plotted with `line()` function, therefore shading is not straightforward (but possible, see examples).

Also, with a help from `Pinhull()` (see its help), it is possible to reveal "outliers", points outside of each ellipse borders.

Value

Invisibly returns the list in form similar to `Hulls()`, to use as `'coords'` or with `Overlap()`.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also[Hulls, Overlap, Pinhull](#)**Examples**

```

iris.p <- prcomp(iris[, -5], scale=TRUE)$x[, 1:2]
plot(iris.p, type="n", xlab="PC1", ylab="PC2")
text(iris.p, labels=abbreviate(iris[, 5], 1, method="both.sides"))
iris.e <- Ellipses(iris.p[, 1:2], iris[, 5], centers=TRUE)

## calculate overlap between ellipses
Overlap(iris.e)

## how to plot filled ellipses (this method is applicable also to Hulls())
plot(iris.p, type="n", xlab="PC1", ylab="PC2")
text(iris.p, labels=abbreviate(iris[, 5], 1, method="both.sides"))
iris.e$centers <- NULL # do not forget to remove "centers", if any
for (i in seq_along(iris.e))
  polygon(iris.e[[i]], border=NA, col=adjustcolor(i, alpha.f=0.2))

## how to reveal (and mark) "outliers"
iris.pie <- Pinhull(iris.p, iris.e)
outs <- which(apply(iris.pie, 1, sum) == 0)
points(iris.p[outs, ], cex=2, pch=4)

## embedded convex hulls
plot(iris.p, col=iris$Species)
for (i in seq_along(iris.e)) lines(iris.e[[i]], col=i, lty=2)
mi <- cbind(seq_len(nrow(iris)), as.numeric(iris$Species)) # indexing matrix
emb <- rowSums(iris.pie) == 1 & iris.pie[mi] # rows belong to "proper" ellipse
Hulls(iris.p[emb, ], iris$Species[emb])

## LDA ellipses
library(MASS)
ch.lda <- lda(Species ~ ., data=chaetocnema[, -2])
ch.lda.pred <- predict(ch.lda, chaetocnema[, -(1:2)])
## ellipses here are by default bigger then plot so use workaround:
ee <- Ellipses(ch.lda.pred$x, chaetocnema$Species, plot=FALSE)
xx <- range(c(do.call(rbind, ee)[, 1], ch.lda.pred$x[, 1]))
yy <- range(c(do.call(rbind, ee)[, 2], ch.lda.pred$x[, 2]))
plot(ch.lda.pred$x, col=chaetocnema$Species, xlim=xx, ylim=yy)
Ellipses(ch.lda.pred$x, chaetocnema$Species, coords=ee)

## search for the maximal level which gives zero overlap
plot(x5 ~ x17, data=haltica, pch=as.numeric(haltica$Species))
for (i in (99:59)/100) {
  cat(i, "\n")
  ee <- Ellipses(haltica[, c("x17", "x5")], haltica$Species, level=i, plot=FALSE)
}

```

```
print(mean(Overlap(ee), na.rm=TRUE))
cat("\n")
}
Ellipses(haltica[, c("x17", "x5")], haltica$Species, level=.62)
```

 eq

 eq

Description

Horsetails (*Equisetum*) are the old, pre-dinosaur plant lineage. Only several dozen species survived, but despite a long evolution the borders between these species are still unclear for researchers.

In 2005–2006, morphometric analysis was performed of more than 1,000 horsetail plants belong to most widespread Eurasian species growing in Middle Russia. For the analysis, we used 8 morphological characters and also tried to identify species.

'eq_l' contains population locations and species determinations.

'eq_s' and 'eq' are actual morphometric data, but 'eq' contains only 2 species out of 8.

Usage

```
eq
eq_l
eq_s
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

DL.R plant height, mm
 DIA.ST maximal diameter of stem, mm
 N.REB number of ridges on a stem
 N.ZUB number of teeth (reduced leaves)
 DL.OSN.Z length of tooth base
 DL.TR.V length of sheath
 DL.BAZ length of basal segment of branch
 DL.PER length of first (after the basal) segment of branch
 SPECIES preliminary species determination
 N.POP population number
 WHERE population location (region)

Ex.boxplot

Boxplot explanation

Description

Boxplot explanation

Usage

Ex.boxplot(...)

Arguments

... Arguments to 'boxplot()'

Details

The scheme which explains typical boxplot.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[boxplot](#)

Examples

Ex.boxplot()

Ex.col

Examples of colors

Description

Examples of standard colors (also shows all colors)

Usage

Ex.col(all=FALSE)
Ex.cols(all=FALSE)

Arguments

all if TRUE, shows all 476 named colors

Details

Examples of standard colors (also shows all colors). For the palettes, run 'example(rainbow)'.

Note: large device is required to see all 476 named colors.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[palette](#)

Examples

```
Ex.cols()
```

```
Ex.cols(all=TRUE)
```

Ex.font

Examples of fonts

Description

Examples of standard fonts

Usage

```
Ex.font()
```

Details

Examples of standard fonts

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[par](#)

Examples

```
Ex.fonts()
```

`Ex.lty`*Examples of line types*

Description

Line type examples

Usage

```
Ex.lty(custom="431313")
Ex.lines(custom="431313")
```

Arguments

`custom` character string to specify custom line type (see `'?lines'`).

Details

Line type examples. To see other possible custom line types, try `custom="F8"` or similar.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[lines](#)

Examples

```
Ex.lines(custom="F8")
```

`Ex.margins`*Example of plot margins*

Description

Example of plot margins

Usage

```
Ex.margins()
```

Details

Example of plot margins. Modified from Paul Murrell (2006).

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

References

Murrell P. 2006. R Graphics.

See Also

[par](#)

Examples

```
Ex.margins()
```

Ex.pch

Point examples

Description

Point ('pch') examples

Usage

```
Ex.pch(extras=c("*", ".", "+", "a"), cex=2, col="black", bg="gray",  
coltext="black", cextext=1.2, main="")  
Ex.points(extras=c("*", ".", "+", "a"), cex=2, col="black", bg="gray",  
coltext="black", cextext=1.2, main="")
```

Arguments

extras	which extra symbols to show
cex	point scale, default 2
col	point color, default black
bg	point background (for symbols with a 'bg'-colored interior), default gray
coltext	text color, default black
cextext	text scale, default 1.2
main	plot title, no title by default

Details

Point ('pch') examples, modified from 'example(points)'.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[points](#)

Examples

`Ex.points()`

<code>Ex.plots</code>	<i>Examples of plot types</i>
-----------------------	-------------------------------

Description

Examples of plot types

Usage

`Ex.plots()`
`Ex.types()`

Details

Examples of nine standard plot types.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[par](#)

Examples

`Ex.types()`

Files

Textual file system browser

Description

Textual file system browser

Usage

```
Files(root=getwd(), multiple=FALSE, hidden=FALSE)
```

Arguments

root	Root directory
multiple	Allows multiple files to be selected
hidden	Show hidden files?

Details

Interactive text-based file chooser dialog. Alternatives for Linux: `'tcltk::tk_choose.files()'` and `'tcltk::tk_choose.dir()'`

Value

Returns character vector of selected files, or directory name (useful for `'setwd()'`), or new user-defined file name with full path.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[setwd](#), [getwd](#), [dir](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## interactive commands
setwd <- Files() # then select directory to work in
Files("~/", hidden=TRUE) # explore home directory with hidden files (Linux, macOS)

## End(Not run)
```

Fill*Fill data values downstream, like in spreadsheets*

Description

Replaces "ditto" values with preceding values

Usage

```
Fill(x, ditto="")
```

Arguments

x	Vector, possibly with missing values
ditto	What to fill, typically empty string "" (default) or NA

Value

Vector with replaced values

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[Ditto](#)

Examples

```
aa <- c("a", "a", "", "b", "", "c", "d", "")
Fill(aa)
bb <- c("a", "a", NA, "b", NA, "c", "d", NA)
Fill(bb, ditto=NA)
dd <- c("", "a", "a", "", "", "b", NA, "", "c", "d", "")
Fill(dd)
```

Gap.code

*Gap coding***Description**

Gap coding of DNA nucleotide alignments

Usage

```
Gap.code(seqs)
```

Arguments

seqs Character vector of aligned (and preferably flank trimmed) DNA sequences.

Details

FastGap-like gap code nucleotide alignments ('ATGCN-' are allowed).

Encodes gap presence as 'A' and absence as 'C'.

Likely too straightforward, and only weakly optimized (really slow).

Value

Outputs character matrix where each column is a gapcoded position.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

References

Borchsenius F. 2009. FastGap 1.2. Department of Biosciences, Aarhus University, Denmark. See ["http://www.aubot.dk/FastGap_home.htm"](http://www.aubot.dk/FastGap_home.htm).

Examples

```
write(file=file.path(tempdir(), "tmp.fasta"), c(
  ">1\nGAAC-----ATGC",
  ">2\nGAAC-----TTGC",
  ">3\nGAAC---CCTTTGC",
  ">4\nGAA-----GC"))
write(file=file.path(tempdir(), "tmp_expected.fasta"), c(
  ">1\nGAAC-----ATGCCA-",
  ">2\nGAAC-----TTGCCA-",
  ">3\nGAAC---CCTTTGCCCA",
  ">4\nGAA-----GCA--"))
tmp <- Read.fasta(file=file.path(tempdir(), "tmp.fasta"))
expected <- Read.fasta(file=file.path(tempdir(), "tmp_expected.fasta"))
```

```
seqs <- tmp$sequence
gc <- Gap.code(seqs)
tmp$sequence <- apply(cbind(seqs, gc), 1, paste, collapse="")
identical(tmp, expected) # TRUE, isn't it?
```

Gen.cl.data

Generates datasets for clustering

Description

Imitation of the Python `sklearn.datasets` functions.

Usage

```
Gen.cl.data(type=c("blobs", "moons", "circles"), N=100, noise=NULL,
  shuffle=TRUE, bdim=2, bcenters=3, bnoise=1, bbox=c(-10, 10), cfactor=0.8)
```

Arguments

<code>type</code>	'blobs' are Gaussian blobs; 'moons' are two interleaving half-circles; 'circles' are two embedded circles
<code>N</code>	Number of data points
<code>shuffle</code>	Whether to randomize the output
<code>noise</code>	Standard deviation of Gaussian noise applied to point positions
<code>bdim</code>	Dimensionality of 'blobs' dataset
<code>bcenters</code>	Number of 'blobs' centers
<code>bnoise</code>	Standard deviation of 'blobs' Gaussian noise: vector of length one or length equal to the number of centers
<code>bbox</code>	The bounding box within which blobs centers will be created
<code>cfactor</code>	Scale factor between 'circles' (should be > 0 and < 1)

Details

Algorithms were taken partly from Python 'scikit-learn' and from Github 'elbamos/clusteringdatasets'.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```

scikit.palette <- c("#377EB8", "#FF7F00", "#4DAF4A", "#F781BF", "#A65628", "#984EA3",
"#999999", "#E41A1C", "#DEDE00", "#000000")
palette(scikit.palette)
n.samples <- 500

## data
set.seed(21)
no.structure <- list(samples=cbind(runif(n.samples), runif(n.samples)),
  labels=rep(1, n.samples))
noisy.circles <- Gen.cl.data(type="circles", N=n.samples, cfactor=0.5, noise=0.05)
noisy.moons <- Gen.cl.data(type="moons", N=n.samples, noise=0.05)
blobs <- Gen.cl.data(type="blobs", N=n.samples, noise=1)
## anisotropically distributed data
aniso <- Gen.cl.data(type="blobs", N=n.samples)
aniso$samples <- aniso$samples %*% rbind(c(0.6, -0.6), c(-0.4, 0.8))
## blobs with varied variances
varied <- Gen.cl.data(type="blobs", N=n.samples, bnoise=c(1, 2.5, 0.5))
set.seed(NULL)

## single example
plot(aniso$samples, col=aniso$labels, pch=19)

## all data objects example
## old.X11.options <- X11.options(width=6, height=6) # to make square cells
oldpar <- par(mfrow=c(2, 3), mar=c(1, 1, 3, 1))
for (n in c("noisy.circles", "noisy.moons", "no.structure",
  "blobs", "aniso", "varied")) {
  plot(get(n)$samples, col=get(n)$labels, pch=19, main=n, xlab="", ylab="",
  xaxt="n", yaxt="n")
}
par(oldpar)
## X11.options <- old.X11.options

## comparison of clustering techniques example
## old.X11.options <- X11.options(width=10, height=6) # to make square cells
oldpar <- par(mfrow=c(6, 10), mar=rep(0, 4), yaxt="n", yaxt="n")
COUNT <- 1
for (n in c("noisy.circles", "noisy.moons", "no.structure", "blobs", "aniso", "varied")) {
  K <- 3
  if (n %in% c("noisy.circles", "noisy.moons")) K <- 2
  TITLE <- function(x) if (COUNT==1) { legend("topleft", legend=x, cex=1.25, bty="n") }
  ##
  newlabels <- cutree(hclust(dist(get(n)$samples), method="ward.D2"), k=K)
  plot(get(n)$samples, col=newlabels, pch=19)
  TITLE("Ward")
  ##
  newlabels <- cutree(hclust(dist(get(n)$samples), method="average"), k=K)
  plot(get(n)$samples, col=newlabels, pch=19)
  TITLE("UPGMA")
  ##
}

```



```

newlabels <- kmeans(round(get(n)$samples, 5), centers=K)$cluster
plot(get(n)$samples, col=newlabels, pch=19)
TITLE("K-means")
##
newlabels <- cutree(as.hclust(cluster::diana(dist(get(n)$samples))), k=K) # slow
plot(get(n)$samples, col=newlabels, pch=19)
TITLE("DIANA")
##
nn <- cluster::fanny(get(n)$samples, k=K) # a bit slow
dunn <- apply(nn$membership, 1, function(.x) (sum(.x^2) - 1/K) / (1 - 1/K))
fuzzy <- dunn < 0.05
plot(get(n)$samples[!fuzzy, ], col=nn$clustering[!fuzzy], pch=19)
points(get(n)$samples[fuzzy, ], col="black", pch=1)
TITLE("FANNY")
##
newlabels <- kernlab::specc(get(n)$samples, centers=K)
plot(get(n)$samples, col=newlabels, pch=19)
TITLE("spectral")
##
nn <- apcluster::apclusterK(apcluster::negDistMat(), get(n)$samples, K=K) # very slow
newlabes <- apply(sapply(nn@clusters,
  function(.y) 1:nrow(get(n)$samples) %in% .y), 1, which)
plot(get(n)$samples, col=newlabels, pch=19)
TITLE("AP") # affinity propagation
##
## eps values taken out of scikit and 'dbscan::kNNdistplot()' "knee", 'minPts' default
EPS <- c(noisy.circles=0.3, noisy.moons=0.3, no.structure=0.3, blobs=1,
  aniso=0.5, varied=1)
nn <- dbscan::dbscan(get(n)$samples, eps=EPS[n])
outliers <- nn$cluster == 0
plot(get(n)$samples[!outliers, ], col=nn$cluster[!outliers], pch=19)
points(get(n)$samples[outliers, ], col="black", pch=1)
TITLE("DBSCAN")
##
newlabels <- meanShiftR::meanShift(get(n)$samples, nNeighbors=10)$assignment
plot(get(n)$samples, col=newlabels, pch=19)
TITLE("mean-shift")
##
library(mclust)
newlabels <- Mclust(get(n)$samples)$classification
plot(get(n)$samples, col=newlabels, pch=19)
TITLE("Gaussian")
COUNT <- COUNT + 1
}
par(oldpar)
## X11.options <- old.X11.options

## comparison of linkages example
## old.X11.options <- X11.options(width=8, height=6) # to make square cells
oldpar <- par(mfrow=c(6, 8), mar=rep(0, 4), xaxt="n", yaxt="n")
COUNT <- 1

```

```

for (n in c("noisy.circles", "noisy.moons", "no.structure", "blobs", "aniso", "varied")) {
  K <- 3 ; if (n %in% c("noisy.circles", "noisy.moons")) K <- 2
  TITLE <- function(x) if (COUNT==1) { legend("topleft", legend=x, cex=1.25, bty="n") }
  newlabels <- cutree(hclust(dist(get(n)$samples), method="ward.D2"), k=K)
  plot(get(n)$samples, col=newlabels, pch=19)
  TITLE("Ward orig")
  newlabels <- cutree(hclust(dist(get(n)$samples), method="ward.D"), k=K)
  plot(get(n)$samples, col=newlabels, pch=19)
  TITLE("Ward")
  newlabels <- cutree(hclust(dist(get(n)$samples), method="average"), k=K)
  plot(get(n)$samples, col=newlabels, pch=19)
  TITLE("UPGMA")
  newlabels <- cutree(hclust(dist(get(n)$samples), method="single"), k=K)
  plot(get(n)$samples, col=newlabels, pch=19)
  TITLE("single")
  newlabels <- cutree(hclust(dist(get(n)$samples), method="complete"), k=K)
  plot(get(n)$samples, col=newlabels, pch=19)
  TITLE("complete")
  newlabels <- cutree(hclust(dist(get(n)$samples), method="mcquitty"), k=K)
  plot(get(n)$samples, col=newlabels, pch=19)
  TITLE("WPGMA")
  newlabels <- cutree(hclust(dist(get(n)$samples), method="median"), k=K)
  plot(get(n)$samples, col=newlabels, pch=19)
  TITLE("WPGMC")
  newlabels <- cutree(hclust(dist(get(n)$samples), method="centroid"), k=K)
  plot(get(n)$samples, col=newlabels, pch=19)
  TITLE("UPGMC")
  COUNT <- COUNT + 1
}
par(oldpar)
## X11.options <- old.X11.options

palette("default")

```

Gower.dist

Gower distance

Description

Calculates Gower distance

Usage

```
Gower.dist(data.x, data.y=data.x, rngs=NULL, KR.corr=TRUE)
```

Arguments

`data.x` A matrix or a data frame containing variables that should be used in the computation of the distance.

<code>data.y</code>	A numeric matrix or data frame with the same variables, of the same type, as those in <code>'data.x'</code>
<code>rngs</code>	A vector with the ranges to scale the variables. Its length must be equal to number of variables in <code>'data.x'</code>
<code>KR.corr</code>	When TRUE (default) the extension of the Gower's dissimilarity measure proposed by Kaufman and Rousseeuw (1990) is used. Otherwise the original Gower's (1971) formula is considered.

Details

`Gower.dist()` code was taken (and amended to keep `dimnames` and return `'dist'` object in case of one matrix) from `'StatMatch'` package; please see this package for the original code and full documentation.

This function computes the Gower's distance (dissimilarity) among units in a dataset or among observations in two distinct datasets. Columns of mode numeric will be considered as interval scaled variables; columns of mode character or class factor will be considered as categorical nominal variables; columns of class ordered will be considered as categorical ordinal variables and, columns of mode logical will be considered as binary asymmetric variables. Missing values (NA) are allowed. If only `data.x` is supplied, the dissimilarities between `_rows_` of `data.x` will be computed.

For `'rngs'`, in correspondence of non-numeric variables, just put 1 or NA. When `rngs=NULL` (default), the range of a numeric variable is estimated by jointly considering the values for the variable in `'data.x'` and those in `'data.y'`.

Value

A distance object with distances among rows of `'data.x'` and those of `'data.y'`.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

References

Gower J.C. 1971. A general coefficient of similarity and some of its properties. *Biometrics*, 27, 623–637.

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

See Also

[dist](#), [cluster::daisy](#)

Examples

```
x1 <- as.logical(rbinom(10, 1, 0.5))
x2 <- sample(letters, 10, replace=TRUE)
x3 <- rnorm(10)
x4 <- ordered(cut(x3, -4:4, include.lowest=TRUE))
xx <- data.frame(x1, x2, x3, x4, stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
```

```
## matrix of distances among first obs. in xx and the remaining ones
Gower.dist(data.x=xx[1:6, ], data.y=xx[7:10, ])

## matrix of distances among observations in xx
row.names(xx) <- LETTERS[1:nrow(xx)]
dx <- Gower.dist(xx)
plot(hclust(dx))
```

Gradd

Classification grid and decision boundaries

Description

Adds to the 2D ordination either colored points to make classification grid, or lines to show decision boundaries

Usage

```
Gradd(model2var, data2var, spacing=75, what="points",
      trnsp=0.2, pch=16, cex=0.8, lwd=2, lty=2, lcol="grey", palette=NULL,
      type="ids", User.Predict=function(model2var, X) {}, ...)
```

Arguments

model2var	Model based on 'data2var' (see below).
data2var	Data with <code>_exactly_ 2</code> variables, e.g., result of PCA.
spacing	Density of points to predict.
what	What to draw: either "points" for classification grid, or "lines" for decision boundaries
trnsp	Transparency of points.
pch	Type of points.
cex	Scale of points.
lwd	Width of lines.
lty	Type of lines.
lcol	Color of lines.
palette	Palette to use.
type	Type of the model: "ids", "lda", "tree", or "user" (see examples).
User.Predict	Function to define in case of 'type="user"'. <pre>function(model2var, X) {}</pre>
...	Additional arguments to <code>points()</code> or <code>contour()</code> .

Details

Gradd() takes model and its 2D data, makes new data with the same range but made of dense equidistantly spaced (grid-like) points, then predicts class labels from this new data, probably also calculates decision boundaries, and finally plots either points colored by prediction, or lines along boundaries.

Before you run Gradd(), make the model. This model should have 'predict' method, and use ids (to make colors) and exactly 2 variables with names same as 'data2var' column names, e.g:

```
model2var <- somemodel(ids ~ ., data=cbind(ids, data2var))
```

If the model type is "user", the Gradd() uses predefined 'User.Predict(model2var, X)' function which must return factor ids from testing X data (see examples).

To plot both lines and grid, use Gradd() twice.

Gradd() is mainly a teching demo. It is useful if the goal is to illustrate the general properties of the supervised method and/or underlying data. It uses the entire 2D dataset to learn new data but learning from training subset is also possible, see the Naive Bayes example below.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
## SVM:
library(e1071)
iris.p <- prcomp(iris[, -5], scale=TRUE)$x[, 1:2]
iris.svm.pca <- svm(Species ~ ., data=cbind(iris[5], iris.p))
plot(iris.p, type="n", main="SVM")
Gradd(iris.svm.pca, iris.p) # type="ids" (default)
text(iris.p, col=as.numeric(iris[, 5]), labels=abbreviate(iris[, 5], 1,
  method="both.sides"))

## LDA:
library(MASS)
iris.p <- prcomp(iris[, -5], scale=TRUE)$x[, 1:2]
iris.lda.pca <- lda(Species ~ ., data=cbind(iris[5], iris.p))
plot(iris.p, type="n", main="LDA")
Gradd(iris.lda.pca, iris.p, type="lda")
text(iris.p, col=as.numeric(iris[, 5]), labels=abbreviate(iris[, 5], 1,
  method="both.sides"))

## tree::tree() (note how to draw decision boundaries):
library(tree)
iris.p <- prcomp(iris[, -5], scale=TRUE)$x[, 1:2]
iris.tree.pca <- tree(Species ~ ., data=cbind(iris[5], iris.p))
plot(iris.p, type="n", main="tree")
Gradd(iris.tree.pca, iris.p, type="tree", what="lines")
text(iris.p, col=as.numeric(iris[, 5]), labels=abbreviate(iris[, 5], 1,
  method="both.sides"))

## randomForest:
```

```

library(randomForest)
iris.p <- prcomp(iris[, -5], scale=TRUE)$x[, 1:2]
iris.rf.pca <- randomForest(Species ~ ., data=cbind(iris[5], iris.p))
plot(iris.p, type="n", main="randomForest")
Gradd(iris.rf.pca, iris.p) # type="ids" (default)
text(iris.p, col=as.numeric(iris[, 5]), labels=abbreviate(iris[, 5], 1,
  method="both.sides"))

## naiveBayes (note how to use training subsample):
library(e1071)
iris.p <- prcomp(iris[, -5], scale=TRUE)$x[, 1:2]
sel <- 1:nrow(iris)
plot(iris.p, col=iris$Species, pch=ifelse(sel, 19, 1), main="naiveBayes")
iris.nb2 <- naiveBayes(Species ~ ., data=cbind(iris[5], iris.p)[sel, ])
Gradd(iris.nb2, iris.p[sel, ], what="lines")

## rpart (note how to use MDS for the base plot):
iris.dist <- dist(iris[, -5], method="manhattan")
iris.dist[iris.dist == 0] <- abs(jitter(0))
library(MASS)
iris.m <- isoMDS(iris.dist)$points
colnames(iris.m) <- c("Dim1", "Dim2")
library(rpart)
iris.rpart.mds <- rpart(Species ~ ., data=cbind(iris[5], iris.m))
plot(iris.m, type="n", main="rpart + MDS")
Gradd(iris.rpart.mds, iris.m, type="tree")
text(iris.m, col=as.numeric(iris[, 5]), labels=abbreviate(iris[, 5], 1,
  method="both.sides"))

## QDA:
library(MASS)
iris.p <- prcomp(iris[, -5], scale=TRUE)$x[, 1:2]
iris.qda.pca <- qda(Species ~ ., data=cbind(iris[5], iris.p))
plot(iris.p, type="n", main="QDA")
Gradd(iris.qda.pca, iris.p, type="lda")
text(iris.p, col=as.numeric(iris[, 5]), labels=abbreviate(iris[, 5], 1,
  method="both.sides"))

## nnet:
library(nnet)
iris.p <- prcomp(iris[, -5], scale=TRUE)$x[, 1:2]
iris.nnet.pca <- nnet(Species ~ ., data=cbind(iris[5], iris.p), size=4)
plot(iris.p, type="n", main="nnet")
Gradd(iris.nnet.pca, iris.p, type="tree")
text(iris.p, col=as.numeric(iris[, 5]), labels=abbreviate(iris[, 5], 1,
  method="both.sides"))

## kNN (note how to employ User.Predict()):
library(class)
iris.p <- prcomp(iris[, -5], scale=TRUE)$x[, 1:2]
plot(iris.p, type="n", main="kNN")
Gradd(cbind(iris[5], iris.p), iris.p, type="user",
  User.Predict=function(model2var, X) knn(model2var[, 2:3], X, model2var[, 1], k=5))

```

```
text(iris.p, col=as.numeric(iris[, 5]), labels=abbreviate(iris[, 5], 1,
method="both.sides"))
```

Gridmoon

Draw with 'R'

Description

Draw with 'R'

Usage

```
Gridmoon(Skyres=50, Nightsky=TRUE, Daysky="deepskyblue", Moon=TRUE,
Moonsize=0.05, Stars=TRUE, Hillcol="black", Text=c("Once upon a time..."),
Textsize=22, Textpos=c(.15, .51), Textcol="white")
```

Arguments

Skyres	Sky resolution
Nightsky	If TRUE, there is a night
Daysky	Color of day sky
Moon	If TRUE, there is a moon
Moonsize	Moon size
Stars	If TRUE, there are stars
Hillcol	Hill color
Text	Text to print
Textsize	Text size
Textpos	Text position
Textcol	Text color

Details

'Gridmoon()' is an example how to paint (draw) with 'R'. Just for fun. From Murrell (2006) "R Graphics", with modifications.

Author's comments:

An example of a one-off image drawn using the grid system.

The code is somewhat modular and general, with functions for producing different shapes, but the sizes and locations used in this particular image assume a 2:1 aspect ratio.

The gradient-fill background (dark at the top to lighter at the bottom) is achieved by filling multiple overlapping polygons with slowly changing shades of grey.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

References

Murrell P. 2006. R Graphics.

Examples

```
## Examples best viewed with 2:1 aspect ratio, use something like
## dev.new(width=10, height=5)
Gridmoon(Skyres=75)
Gridmoon(Nightsky=FALSE, Moon=FALSE, Stars=FALSE, Hillcol="forestgreen",
  Text="Use R!", Textcol="yellow", Textpos=c(.25, .85), Textsize=96)
```

haltica

Haltica flea beetles

Description

Lubischew data (1962, pp. 460–461, table 2): 39 *Haltica* flea beetles specimens which belong to two cryptic species.

Sources of specimens:

Haltica oleracea:

1, 2, 3, 4, 6: Western Europe (Germany, France, Italy); 5: Leningrad; 7, 8: Perm; 11, 12: Kiev; 15, 16: Middle Volga (Kuibyshev); 17: Orel district, Middle Russia; 9, 10: Northern Caucasus; 13, 14, 18, 19: Transcaucasia (Delizhan, Akstafa).

H. carduorum:

6: Northern Russia (Elabuga); 1, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 20: Middle Russia (Penza, Orel, Voronezh districts); 3, 4, 17; Northern Caucasus; 2, 15, 18, 19: Black Sea Coast of the Caucasus; 13: Transcaucasia (Armenia); 7, 8: Middle Asia (Schachriziabs).

Usage

haltica

Format

These data frame contains the following columns:

Species Species epithet

No Number of sample (see below)

x5 The distance of the transverse groove from the posterior border of the prothorax, in microns

x14 The length of the elytram, in 0.01 mm

x17 The length of the second antennal joint, in microns

x18 The length of the third antennal joint, in microns

Source

Lubischew A.A. 1962. On the use of discriminant functions in taxonomy. *Biometrics*. 18:455–477.

Examples

```
plot(prcomp(haltica[, -(1:2)])$x[, 1:2], col=haltica$Species)

haltica.qj <- Classproj(haltica[, -(1:2)], haltica$Species, method="QJ")
plot(haltica.qj$proj, col=haltica$Species)
text(haltica.qj$centers, levels(haltica$Species), col=1:2)
```

Hcl2mat

Clustering to matrix

Description

Converts clustering to matrix

Usage

```
Hcl2mat(hcl)
```

Arguments

hcl hclust object

Details

This function converts 'hclust' object into binary matrix in accordance with clusterings.

It has many uses: clustering bootstrap, clustering compare, and matrix representation of hierarchical clustering.

See Also

[Bclust](#), [MRH](#)

Examples

```
head(Hcl2mat(hclust(dist(iris[, -5])))
```

Hclust.match	<i>Counts matches between two hierarchical clusterings</i>
--------------	--

Description

Counts matches between two hierarchical clusterings

Usage

```
Hclust.match(hc1, hc2, scale=FALSE)
```

Arguments

hc1	First hclust object
hc2	Second hclust object
scale	Scale by the sum size of trees?

Details

'Hclust.match()' counts matches between two hierarchical clusterings (based on 'cutree()').
Result is a sort of consensus distances. Useful, for example, for clustering heatmaps.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
aa.d1 <- hclust(dist(t(atmospheres)))
aa.d2 <- hclust(as.dist(1 - abs(cor(atmospheres, method="spearman"))),
  method="ward.D")
aa12.match <- Hclust.match(aa.d1, aa.d2)
heatmap(aa12.match, scale="none")
```

Hcoords	<i>Calculates coordinates of nodes from 'hclust' plot</i>
---------	---

Description

Takes the 'hclust' plot and calculates coordinates of ann internal nodes

Usage

```
Hcoords(hc1)
```

Arguments

hcl hclust object

Details

This function calculates coordinates for each 'hclust' node. Inspired by `pvclust::hc2axes()`.

`Hcoords()` is useful in connection with `Bclust()` family (namely, `Bclabels()`) and also separately. Since `Hcoords()` allows to label separate nodes, it can be used to label selected clusters (see examples).

See Also

[Bclust](#)

Examples

```
head(Hcoords(hclust(dist(iris[, -5])))

## simple example: number all nodes
hcl <- hclust(UScitiesD, "ward.D2")
plot(hcl)
hcoo <- Hcoords(hcl)
text(hcoo, labels=1:nrow(hcoo), pos=1)

## complex example:
## find MCCN (Most Close Common Node)
## and label it
plot(hcl)
mat <- Hcl2mat(hcl)
nodes <- 1:nrow(mat) # nodes are rows
colnames(mat) <- hcl$labels
## take two tips and select those rows (nodes) where both present
sel1 <- rowSums(mat[, colnames(mat) %in% c("Denver", "Chicago")]) > 1
## MCCN is the node with both our tips but with the minimum of other tips
MCCN1 <- nodes[sel1][which.min(rowSums(mat[sel1, ]))]
text(hcoo[MCCN1, , drop=FALSE], labels="Eastern + Central", pos=1)
sel2 <- rowSums(mat[, colnames(mat) %in% c("Miami", "Chicago")]) > 1
MCCN2 <- nodes[sel2][which.min(rowSums(mat[sel2, ]))]
text(hcoo[MCCN2, , drop=FALSE], labels="Eastern", pos=1)
```

Description

Histogram with overlaid normal curve or density, optionally with rug

Usage

```
Histr(x, overlay="normal", rug=FALSE, col="gray80", ...)
```

Arguments

x	numerical vector
overlay	type of curve to overlay, accepted values are "normal" and "density"
rug	if TRUE, will add rug plot
col	curve color
...	arguments to 'hist()'

Details

Histr() plots histogram with overlaid normal curve or density, optionally with rug. Based on analogous function from Stephen Turner's 'Tmisc' package.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[hist](#), [density](#), [rnorm](#)

Examples

```
x <- rnorm(1000, mean=5, sd=2)
Histr(x)
Histr(x, overlay="density")
Histr(x^2, overlay="density", rug=TRUE, breaks=50, col="lightblue2")
```

Hulls

Convex hulls for multiple groups

Description

Calculates and plots groups hulls and related information

Usage

```
Hulls(pts, groups, match.colors=TRUE, usecolors=NULL,
      plot=TRUE, centers=FALSE, c.pch=0, c.cex=3,
      outliers=TRUE, coef=1.5, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>pts</code>	Data points to plot, 2-dimensional
<code>groups</code>	Grouping variable, any type
<code>match.colors</code>	Match colors with groups
<code>usecolors</code>	Which group colors to use (does not rotate)
<code>plot</code>	Plot?
<code>centers</code>	Show centers?
<code>c.pch</code>	Type of center points
<code>c.cex</code>	Scale of center points
<code>outliers</code>	Include outliers?
<code>coef</code>	Determines how to detect outliers, see 'coef' from 'boxplot.stats()'
<code>...</code>	Arguments to 'lines()'

Details

If 'centers=TRUE', then calculates centroids of polygons corresponding with convex hulls (requires 'PBSmapping' package).

If 'outliers=FALSE', uses 'boxplot.stats()' to detect outliers (points which are most distant from centers). This option could be used for cluster sharpening. It also automatically switches to 'centers=TRUE' so if you want to plot smoothed hulls but do not want to plot their centers, use something like 'c.pch=NA' or 'c.cex=0' (see examples).

Please also check `Ellipses()` function which uses confidence ellipses based on F-distribution.

Note that (at least at the moment), polygons are plotted with `line()` function, therefore shading is not straightforward (but possible, see examples).

Value

Invisibly outputs list of hulls (polygons) with coordinates, and possibly also with 'centers' and 'outliers' components. Indices of margin points returned as row names of each polygon.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[Ellipses](#), [Overlap](#), [boxplot.stats](#)

Examples

```
iris.p <- prcomp(iris[, -5])$x[, 1:2]
plot(iris.p, type="n", xlab="PC1", ylab="PC2")
pal <- rainbow(3)
text(iris.p, labels=abbreviate(iris[, 5], 1, method="both.sides"),
     col=pal[as.numeric(iris[, 5])])
```

```

Hulls(iris.p, iris[, 5], centers=TRUE, usecolors=pal)

## smoothed hulls
plot(iris.p, col=iris$Species, xlab="PC1", ylab="PC2")
ppts <- Hulls(iris.p, iris[, 5], centers=TRUE, outliers=FALSE, c.pch=NA)
## reveal outliers
ppts$outliers
points(iris.p[ppts$outliers, ], pch=4, cex=1.4)

## this might complement Overlap()
dist(ppts$centers)
## how to use centers for clustering groups
plot(hclust(dist(ppts$centers)))

## how to plot shaded hulls
plot(iris.p, pch=as.numeric(iris$Species))
iris.h <- ppts[ppts %-% c("centers", "outliers")] # do not forget to remove these
for (i in seq_len(length(iris.h)))
  polygon(iris.h[[i]], border=NA, col=adjustcolor(i, alpha.f=0.2))

```

hwc

hwc

Description

Artificial data for teaching purposes.

Usage

```

hwc
hwc2
hwc3

```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

```

COLOR hair color
WEIGHT weight, kg
HEIGHT height, cm

```

Examples

```

# 'hwc' was made like (commands repeated until sd was around 3):
sd(VES.BR <- round(rnorm(30, mean=mean(70:90), sd=3)))
sd(VES.BL <- round(rnorm(30, mean=mean(69:79), sd=3)))
sd(VES.SH <- round(rnorm(30, mean=mean(70:80), sd=3)))
sd(ROST.BR <- round(rnorm(30, mean=mean(160:180), sd=3)))

```

```

sd(ROST.BL <- round(rnorm(30, mean=mean(155:160), sd=3)))
sd(ROST.SH <- round(rnorm(30, mean=mean(160:170), sd=3)))
data.frame(COLOR=rep(c("black", "blond", "brown"), each=30),
  WEIGHT=c(VES.BR, VES.BL, VES.SH), HEIGHT=c(ROST.BR, ROST.BL, ROST.SH))

# 'hwc2' is similar but 'sd' was not controlled so it is usually not homogeneous

# 'hwc3' was made like:
set.seed(1683)
VES.BR <- sample(70:90, 30, replace=TRUE)
VES.BL <- sample(69:79, 30, replace=TRUE)
VES.SH <- sample(70:80, 30, replace=TRUE)
ROST.BR <- sample(160:180, 30, replace=TRUE)
ROST.BL <- sample(155:160, 30, replace=TRUE)
ROST.SH <- sample(160:170, 30, replace=TRUE)
data.frame(COLOR=rep(c("black", "blond", "brown"), each=30),
  WEIGHT=c(VES.BR, VES.BL, VES.SH), HEIGHT=c(ROST.BR, ROST.BL, ROST.SH))

```

Infill

Rarefaction curves

Description

Rarefaction curves

Usage

```

Infill(x, n=10)
## S3 method for class 'Infill'
plot(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'Infill'
summary(object, ...)

```

Arguments

x	Data frame where columns are species
object	Object of the class "Infill"
n	Number of permutations
...	Arguments to 'plot()' or 'summary()'

Details

'Infill()' returns matrix to draw accumulation curves (each column is one curve).

'Infill' uses checklists of biological organisms to build rarefaction curves. You can estimate how many taxa will appear in the next sample to plan your investigations (e.g. revealing flora or fauna of the certain area).

If cells contain taxa abundance it will be automatically replaced with 1 or 0. Permutation is a random shuffle of the samples to get more valid estimation of the taxa accumulation process. It does not matter which sample appeared first. The resulting plot gives information on the process of taxa revealing during the investigation. High number of permutations gives more precise results, but the calculations are more slow. Empirically, 100 permutations are enough. The plot indicates full taxa number which has been accumulated in this and all the previous samples.

Value

Object of the class "Infill", or nothing

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov, Eugeny Altshuler

References

- Diaz-Frances E., Soberon J. 2005. Statistical estimation and model selection of species accumulation curves. *Conservation Biology*. Vol. 19, N 2. P. 569-573.
- Gotelli N.J., Colwell R.C. 2001. Quantifying biodiversity: procedures and pitfalls in the measurement and comparison of species richness. *Ecology Letters*. Vol. 4. P. 379-391.
- Soberon J.M., Llorente J.B. 1993. The use of species accumulation functions for the prediction of species richness. *Conservation Biology*. Vol. 7. N 3. P. 480-488.

Examples

```
x <- t(dolbli)
data <- x[1:45, ] # one of two lakes selected
data.I <- Infill(data)
summary(data.I)
plot(data.I)
```

Jclust

Simple bootstrap and jackknife clustering

Description

Simple bootstrap and jackknife clustering

Usage

```
Jclust(data, n.cl, iter=100, method.d="manhattan", method.c="ward.D", bootstrap=TRUE)
## S3 method for class 'Jclust'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'Jclust'
plot(x, main="", xlab="", sub=NULL, rect.lty=3, rect.col=1, ...)
```


Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data
<code>n.cl</code>	Number of desired clusters
<code>iter</code>	Number of iterations
<code>method.d</code>	Distance method
<code>method.c</code>	Hierarchical clustering method
<code>bootstrap</code>	Bootstrap or jackknife?
<code>x</code>	Object of the class 'Jclust'
<code>rect.lty</code>	Line type for the rectangles
<code>rect.col</code>	Color of rectangles
<code>main</code>	Plot title
<code>xlab</code>	Horizontal axis label
<code>sub</code>	Horizontal axis sub-label
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments to the 'print()' or 'plot.hclust()'

Details

Simple method to bootstrap and jackknife cluster memberships, and plot consensus membership tree. Requires the desired number of clusters.

Value

Returns 'Jclust' object.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[Bclust](#), [BootA](#)

Examples

```
(mo.j <- Jclust(t(moldino), 3, iter=1000))
plot(mo.j)

## This is how one can bootstrap _all_ reliable cluster numbers:
for (i in 2:(nrow(t(moldino)) - 1)) print(Jclust(t(moldino), i, iter=1000, boot=TRUE))
```

K*Coefficient of divergence*

Description

Lubischew's coefficient of divergence ($SSMD^2$)

Usage

```
K(x, y=NULL, data=NULL, mad=FALSE, na.rm=TRUE)
## S3 method for class 'K'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'K'
summary(object, ..., num=2)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric vector, or formula, or object of the class 'K'
y	Second numeric vector, or nothing
data	Data with two columns (in case of formula)
mad	Non-parametric variant of K (not Lubischew's)
na.rm	Remove NAs?
object	Object of the class 'K'
num	Digits to round
...	Additional arguments

Details

One of the effect size measures, Lubischew's K, coefficient of divergence (Lubischew, 1959). Interestingly, the recently invented "strictly standardized mean difference" SSMD (see, for example, "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strictly_standardized_mean_difference") is just a square root of K.

Value

K() returns value of K, or nothing. summary.K() returns also magnitude and P, "probability of misclassification".

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

References

Lubischew A. A. 1959. How to apply biometry to systematics. Leningrad University Herald. N 9. P. 128–136. [In Russian, English abstract].

Examples

```
K(1:3, 2:100)
sapply(eq[, -1], function(.x) K(.x ~ eq[, 1]))
summary(K(x17 ~ Species, data=haltica), num=5)
```

keys

Diagnostic keys

Description

Diagnostic keys are data structures which help to identify biological samples, i.e. give them (scientific) names. They are old but still very popular because they are simple and efficient, sometimes even for not very experienced user.

The second goal of these keys is the compact representation of biological diversity. Diagnostic keys are not very far from classification lists (see 'classifs'), phylogeny trees (like 'phylo' objects in 'ape' package), from core R 'dendrogram' and 'hclust' objects, and especially from recursive partitioning objects (e.g., from 'tree' or 'rpart' packages).

In biology, diagnostic keys exist in many flavors which are possible to reduce into two main types:

I. Branched keys, where alternatives are separated.

You compare your sample with the first description. Then, if the sample agrees with first description, you go to second description (these keys are usually fully dichotomous), then to the third, until you reach the terminal (name of the organism). If not, you find the alternative description of the `_same level_` (same depth). The main difficulty here is how to find it.

To help user find descriptions of the same depths, branched keys are usually presented as `_indented_` where each line starts with an indent. Bigger indent means bigger depth.

Branched or indented keys could be traced at least to 1668, to one of John Wilkins books:

<p>v. GLANDIFEROUS, and CONIFEROUS TREES, may be distinguished into such as are</p> <p><i>Glandiferous.</i></p> <p><i>Deciduous</i>; || either that which is a <i>large tree</i>, of a <i>hard lasting wood</i>, a <i>rough bark</i>, the <i>leaves mowed at the edges</i>: or that whose <i>leaves are more deeply divided</i>, bearing a <i>larger fruit</i>, standing in great thick rugged cups, used for tanning.</p> <p>1. } OAK. } BITTER OAK.</p> <p><i>Evergreen</i>; || either that whose <i>leaves resemble those of Holly</i>, being of a dark green above, and white underneath: or that which is very like to this, having a very, <i>thick, light, porous, deciduous bark</i>.</p> <p>2. } HOLM OAK. } CORK TREE.</p> <p><i>Coniferous</i>;</p>	<p>v. GLANDIFEROUS and CONIFEROUS TREES.</p> <p><i>Argent.</i> <i>Cerrus.</i></p> <p><i>Hex.</i> <i>Suber.</i></p>
--	--

(and maybe to much earlier scholastic works.)

Indented keys are widely used, especially in English-language publications.

Another modification could be traced to 1892 when A. Semenow-Tjan-Shanskij published his serial key:

1 (2). *Vertex tuberculo fere corniformi in utroque sexu praeditus. Mandibulae in utroque sexu simplices, i. e. absque appendicibus.*

sg. **Abrognathus** Jak.

2 (1). *Vertex absque tuberculo corniformi.*

3 (4). *Mandibularum appendices in ♂ saepius vix indicatae, dentiformes seu obtuse anguliformes, rarius magis evolutae, spiniformes, semper aequales. Corpus supra rude sculptum.*

sg. **Lethrulus** m.

4 (3). *Mandibularum appendices in ♂ plus minusve evolutae (saltem sinistra), modo aequales, modo inaequales.*

Serial keys are similar to all branched keys but numbering style is different. All steps are numbered sequentially but each has a back-reference to the alternative so user is not required to find the description of the same depth, they are already here. Serial keys are strictly dichotomous. They are probably the most space-saving keys, and still in use, especially in entomology.

II. Bracket keys, where alternatives are together, and user required to use 'goto' references to take the next step.

They can be traced to the famous "Flora Francoise" (1778) where J.-B. Lamarck likely used them the first time:

9.	<i>Fleurs libres & non réunies dans un calice commun.</i>	}	Corolle monopétale. . .	10
			Corolle polypétale. . .	13

10.	<i>Corolle monopétale..</i>	}	Corolle régulière. . .	11
			Corolle irrégulière. . .	12

11. **Corolle régulière.**
Anagallis arvensis.

12. **Corolle irrégulière.**
Salvia pratensis.

You compare your sample with first description, and if it agrees, go to where 'goto' reference says. If not, go to second (alternative) description, and then again use its 'goto'. On the last steps, 'goto' is just the terminal, the name you want. Sometimes, bracket keys have more than one alternative (e.g., not fully dichotomous).

Bracket keys pose another difficulty: it is not easy to go back (up) if you by mistake went into the wrong direction. Williamson (1922) proposed backreferenced keys where each step supplied with back-reference:

1.	Tarsi spurred.....	2.
1'.	Tarsi not spurred.....	5.
2 (1).	.....	a.
2'.	.....	3.
3 (2').	.....
	.....	4.
3'.	.....
	.....	b.
4 (3).	.....	c.
4'.	.....	d.

Sometimes, back-references exist only in case where the referenced step is not immediately before the current.

Bracket keys (backreferenced or not) are probably most popular in biology, and most international as well.

Here bracket, branched and serial keys are standardized as rectangular tables (data frames). Each feature (id, backreference, description, terminal, 'goto') is just one column. In bracket keys, terminal and 'goto' are combined. For example, if you need a bracket key without backreferences, use three columns: id, description and terminal+'goto'. Order of columns is important, column name is not. Please see examples to understand better.

Note that while this format is human-readable, it is not typographic. To make keys more typographic, user might want to convert them into LaTeX where several packages allow for typesetting diagnostic keys (for example, my 'biokey' package.)

Usage

keys

Format

The list which contains four data frames representing three different flavors of biological diagnostic keys: two simple bracket keys, one branched (indented variant) and one serial key. Last two keys are real-world keys, first to determine *Plantago* (ribworts, plantains) from European Russia (Shipunov, 2000), second – from North America (Shipunov, 2019).

Source

Lamarck J.-B., de. 1778. Flore Francoise. Paris.

Semenow-Tjan-Shanskij A.P. 1892. Note sur la subdivision du genre *Lethrus* Scop. et description de deux nouvelles. Trudy Russkago Entomologicheskago Obschestva. 26: 232–244.

Shipunov A. 2000. The genera *Plantago* L. and *Psyllium* Mill. (Plantaginaceae Juss.) in the flora of East Europe. Novosti Systematiki Vysshikh Rastenij. 32: 139–152. [In Russian]

Shipunov A. 2019. *Plantago*. In: Freeman, C. and Rabeler R. (eds.) Flora of North America. 2019. 17: 280–293. Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford.

Shipunov A. 2019. biokey – Flexible identification key tables in LaTeX. Version 3.1. See "<https://ctan.org/pkg/biokey>".

- Sviridov A.V. 1994. Types of the biodiagnostic keys and their uses. Moscow. [In Russian]
- Wilkins J. 1663. An essay towards the real character and philosophical language. London.
- Williamson E. 1922. Keys in systematic work. Science. 55: 703.

See Also

[Biokey](#)

Examples

```
attach(keys)

head(bracket1)
head(bracket2)
head(branched)
head(serial)

## convert keys with Biokey()
sii <- Biokey(serial, from="serial", to="indented")
sbb <- Biokey(serial, from="serial", to="bracket")
bbr <- Biokey(branched, from="branched", to="bracket")

## convert keys and visualize them as trees
library(ape) # load 'ape' library to plot Newick trees
plot(read.tree(text=Biokey(bracket1, from="bracket", to="newick")))
plot(read.tree(text=Biokey(bracket2, from="bracket", to="newick")))
plot(read.tree(text=Biokey(branched, from="branched", to="newick")))
plot(read.tree(text=Biokey(serial, from="serial", to="newick")))

detach(keys)

## to make a new bracket key (without backreferences)
## supply three columns: id, description and 'goto'+terminal
bracket3 <- read.table(as.is=TRUE, text="
1 Small Ant
1 Big 2
2 Blue Sky
2 Green Grass
")
bracket3
Biokey(bracket3, from="bracket", to="newick")
cophenetic(ape::read.tree(text=Biokey(bracket3, from="bracket", to="newick")))
```

Life

Game of Life

Description

Conway's Game of Life

Usage

```
Life(n.rows=40, n.cols=40, n.cycles=100, sleep.time=0.12,  
     cols=c("#f0f0f0", "#2f81c1"), random=TRUE, rnd.threshold=0.3)
```

Arguments

n.rows	Number of rows
n.cols	Number of columns
n.cycles	Number of cycles
sleep.time	Time for pause after each cycle
cols	Main colors
random	If FALSE, runs in the interactive mode
rnd.threshold	0 empty board; 1 all squares are filled

Details

In the interactive mode (`random=FALSE`), left click to define or remove cells, then click on red square in the bottom left corner to start cycles. Click positions are rounded so they are not always precise.

To stop cycles, use Ctrl-C (Linux, macOS) or Esc (Windows) in the main R window.

The code was inspired by the Github gist (which is not available anymore) attributed to Vadim Vinichenko.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

References

Gardner M. 1970. The fantastic combinations of John Conway's new solitaire game "life". Scientific American. 223: 120–123.

Examples

```
Life(n.cols=10, n.rows=10, n.cycles=10, sleep.time=0.3)
```

Linechart

Dotchart-like plot sfor every scaled variable grouped by factor

Description

Dotchart-like plot sfor every scaled variable grouped by factor

Usage

```
Linechart(vars, groups, xticks=TRUE, xmarks=TRUE, mad=FALSE, pch=19,  
          se.lwd=1, se.col=1, ...)
```

Arguments

vars	Variables to draw (data frame)
groups	Grouping factor
xticks	Show xticks?
xmarks	Show xmarks?
mad	Show MAD instead of IQR?
pch	Points type
se.lwd	Lines width
se.col	Lines color
...	arguments to 'plot()'

Details

Dotchart-based plot showing medians and IQRs (or MADs) for every scaled variable grouped by 'groups' factor.

Alternatives: trellis designs.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[Boxplots](#)

Examples

```
Trees <- trees  
Trees[, 4] <- sample(letters[1:3], nrow(Trees), replace=TRUE)  
Linechart(Trees[, 1:3], factor(Trees[, 4]))
```

*Ls**Ls*

Description

Advanced object browser

Usage

```
Ls (pos = 1, pattern, mode = "any", type = "any", exclude = "function", sort = "name")
```

Arguments

mode	which object mode to include, "any" to include all
type	which object type to include ("type" is typically, but not always an object's class attribute), "any" to include all
exclude	exclude functions (default), "none" to include all
sort	sort by name (default), "size" to sort by size
pos	specify environment, passed to ls()
pattern	optional regular expression, passed to ls()

Details

Based on 'ls()' but outputs data frame.

Value

Data frame with object features columns.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[ls](#)

Examples

```
data(trees)  
Ls()
```

Mag	<i>Interpreter for effect sizes</i>
-----	-------------------------------------

Description

Interprets R²-related effect sizes

Usage

```
Mag(x, squared=TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	Value
squared	Is value squared?

Details

Interpreter for R²-related effect sizes (see example).

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
aa <- apply(cor(trees), 1:2, function(.x) Mag(.x, squared=FALSE))
aa[upper.tri(aa, diag=TRUE)] <- "-"
noquote(aa)
```

MDSv	<i>MDS: dimension importance ("explained variance" surrogate)</i>
------	---

Description

Calculates R-squared coefficients of the linear relationships between each of derived variables and original data

Usage

```
MDSv(scores)
```

Arguments

scores	Data frame or matrix with values (e.g., result of 'isoMDS()')
--------	---

Details

MDSv() converts each of the derived variables and original data into distance matrices, and then uses lm() to calculate adjusted R-squared coefficients. These coefficients may be used to understand the "importance" of each new dimension. They work for any dimension reduction technique including multidimensional scaling.

Value

Numeric vector, one values per column of scores

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
iris.dist <- dist(unique(iris[, -5]), method="manhattan")

library(MASS)
iris.m <- isoMDS(iris.dist)
(vv <- MDSv(iris.m$points)) # MDS explained variance surrogate
xlab <- paste0("Dim 1 (", round(vv[1], 2), "%)")
ylab <- paste0("Dim 2 (", round(vv[2], 2), "%)")
plot(iris.m$points, col=as.numeric(iris$Species), xlab=xlab, ylab=ylab)

iris.cmd <- cmdscale(iris.dist)
MDSv(iris.cmd)

iris.p <- prcomp(iris[, -5], scale=TRUE)
MDSv(iris.p$x)
100*summary(iris.p)$importance[2, ] # compare with MDSv() results
```

Miney

Miney game

Description

Minesweeper game

Usage

```
Miney(n, ucol="#b8ff73", gcol="#f0f0f0", bcol="red", space=0.05, pbombs=0.15)
```

Arguments

n	Size of the field to play, i.e. n=9 (default) is 9 x 9 field.
ucol	Color of unknown cells, default is "law green"
gcol	Color of good cells, default is gray
bcol	Color of bad cells
space	Space between cells
pbombs	Proportion of cells with bombs

Details

Heavily modified from 'Miney::miney()' of Roland Rau. See also the fun::mine_sweeper() function.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
## Not run:
## interactive command:
Miney(3)

## End(Not run)
```

Misclass

Misclassification (confusion) table

Description

Misclassification (confusion) table

Usage

```
Misclass(pred, obs, best=FALSE, ignore=NULL, quiet=FALSE, force=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

pred	Predicted class labels
obs	Observed class labels
best	Perform a search for the classification table with minimal misclassification error?
ignore	Vector of class labels to ignore (convert into NAs)
quiet	Output summary?
force	Override the restriction of class number in 'best=TRUE' and speed up code?
...	Arguments to 'table'

Details

'Misclass()' produces misclassification (confusion) 2D table based on two classifications.

The simple variant ('best=FALSE') assumes that class labels are concerted (same number of corresponding classes).

Advanced variant ('best=TRUE') can search for the best classification table (with minimal misclassification rate), this is especially useful in case of unsupervised classifications which typically return numeric labels. It therefore assumes that the table is a result of some non-random process. However, internally it generates all permutations of factor levels and could be very slow if there are 8 and more class labels. Therefore, more than 8 classes are not allowed. It is possible nevertheless to override this restriction with 'force=TRUE'; this option also uses the experimental code which replaces internal table() with tabulate() and is much faster with many labels.

Variant with 'best=TRUE' might also add empty rows (filled with zeros) to the table in case if numbers of classes are not equal.

Additional arguments could be passed for table(), for example, 'useNA="ifany"'. If supplied data contains NAs, there will be also note in the end. Note that tabulate()-based code (activated with force="TRUE") does not take table()-specific arguments, so if this is a case, warning will be issued.

It is possible to ignore (convert into NAs) some class labels with 'ignore=...', this is useful for methods like DBSCAN which output special label for outliers. In that case, note about missing data is also issued.

Alternatives: confusion matrix from caret::confusionMatrix() which is more feature rich but much less flexible. See in examples how to implement some statistics used there.

Note that partial "Misclassification errors" are reverse sensitivities, and "Mean misclassification error" is a reverse accuracy.

If you want to plot misclassification table, Cohen-Friendly association plot, assocplot() is probably the best. On this plot, note rectangles which are big, tall and black (check help(assocplot) to know more). Diagonal which is black and other cells red indicate low misclassification rates.

Value

Invisibly returns the table of class comparison

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[Adj.Rand](#), [link{assocplot}](#)

Examples

```
iris.dist <- dist(iris[, -5], method="manhattan")
iris.hclust <- hclust(iris.dist)
iris.3 <- cutree(iris.hclust, 3)
Misclass(iris.3, iris[, 5])

set.seed(1)
```

```
iris.k <- kmeans(iris[, -5], centers=3)
Misclass(iris.k$cluster, iris[, 5])
Misclass(iris.k$cluster, iris[, 5], best=TRUE)

res <- Misclass(iris.k$cluster, iris[, 5], best=TRUE, quiet=TRUE)
## how to calculate statistics from caret::confusionMatrix()
binom.test(sum(diag(res)), sum(res))$conf.int
mcnemar.test(res) # to avoid NA's, add small number to 'res'
## how to plot misclassification table
assocplot(res)
## how to use Misclass() for Recode()
nn <- Recode(iris.k$cluster, from=dimnames(res)$pred, to=dimnames(res)$obs)
head(nn)

library(dbscan)
iris.db <- dbscan(iris[, -5], eps=0.3)
Misclass(iris.db$cluster, iris$Species, ignore=0, best=TRUE)

set.seed(NULL)
```

Missing.map

Textual plot of missing data

Description

Textual plot of missing data

Usage

```
Missing.map(df)
```

Arguments

df Data frame with any data

Details

'Missing.map()' makes textual plot of missing data, inspired by 'DescTools::PlotMiss()'.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
Missing.map(salix_leaves)
```

moldino

moldino

Description

Observations on island floras. Islands are located in the freshwater Moldino lake, Middle Russia. Data collected in 2013.

'moldino_1' contains squares and GPS locations.

'moldino' contains the actual abundance data.

Usage

moldino

Format

columns Island names, data is abundance of plant species, in 1543 scale (0 – absent; 1 – one individual plant; 2 – no more than 12 individual plants (rametes); 3 – number of individuals is more than 12 but no more than 5% of total number of plants on a plot; 4 – number of individuals is more than 5% but no more than 25% of total number of plants on a plot; 5 – number of individuals is more than 25% but no more than 50% of total number of plants on a plot; 6 – number of individuals is more than 50% but no more than 75% of total number of plants on a plot; 7 – number of individuals is more than 75% of total number of plants on a plot.)

rows Names of plant species

NAME Island name

SQUARE Island square, m²

LAT Latitude

LON Longitude

Source

Abramova L., Volkova P., Eliseeva E., Troshina A., Shipunov A. 2005–inward. The checklist of flora from environs of village Polukarpovo (Tver region). See "<http://ashipunov.info/shipunov/moldino/nauka/molflora.pdf>".

Shipunov A., Abramova L. 2014. Islands in lakes and the sea: how do they differ? *European Journal of Environmental Sciences*. 4: 112–115.

MrBayes

*Calls MrBayes***Description**

A slight improvement of 'ips::mrbayes()'

Usage

```
MrBayes(x, file="", nst=6, rates="invgamma", ngammacat=4, nruns=2, ngen=1e+06,
  printfreq=100, samplefreq=10, nchains=4, savebrlens="yes", temp=0.2, burnin=10,
  contype="allcompat", run=FALSE, simple=TRUE, exec="mb-mpi", method="dna")
```

Arguments

x	The object to process (must be 'DNABin' class)
file	A character string, giving the name of the MrBayes input file
nst	An integer giving the number of rates in the model of sequence evolution
rates	A character string; allowed are "equal", "gamma", "propinv", "invgamma", and "adgamma"; the default is "equal"
ngammacat	An integer; the number rate categories for the discretized Gamma distribution; the default is '4'
nruns	An integer; the number of runs
ngen	An integer; the number of states of the MCMC
printfreq	An integer; the interval between states of the MCMC to be printed on the screen
samplefreq	An integer; the interval between states of the MCMC to be sampled
nchains	An integer; number of Metropolis coupled MCMCs in each run
savebrlens	Logical; shall branch lengths be saved
temp	Heating parameter
burnin	An integer; the number of samples from the MCMC to be discarded prior to further analysis
contype	A character string; the type of consensus tree calculated from the posterior distribution of trees either "halfcompat" (majority-rule consensus tree) or "allcombat" (strict consensus tree)
run	Logical; 'run = FALSE' will only print the NEXUS file, 'run = TRUE' will also start the MCMC runs, if the 'path' argument is correctly specified
simple	New option: if TRUE (default), then outputs tree in the format readable by functions from 'ape' package
exec	New option: name of UNIX executable (to allow multi-threaded version)
method	New option: either "dna", or "mixed" to handle mixed or purely morphologic data (see below)

Details

MrBayes() is an improvement of ips:: mrbayes() and ips:: mrbayes.mixed(). Please see its documentation for clarity and other options.

Comparing with 'ips' sources, MrBayes() has some code alterations and three more options. It also both views and saves output (works only on UNIX).

If 'method="mixed"', the function requires character matrix as input where missing data are labeled with "N", morphological columns encoded as 0/1 and placed after nucleotide columns (which might be absent).

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[ips:: mrbayes](#)

Examples

```
require(ips)
data(ips.cox1)
x <- ips.cox1[, 100:140]

## Not run:
## requires MrBayes program installation
MrBayes(x, file="cox1", ngen=100, run=TRUE)

str(plantago)
plantago[is.na(plantago)] <- "N"
row.names(plantago) <- gsub(" ", "_", row.names(plantago))
## requires MrBayes program installation
tr <- MrBayes(plantago, file="plantago", method="mixed", burnin=5000, run=TRUE) # makes many files
tr <- tr[[1]]
tr <- root(tr, outgroup="Plantago_maritima", resolve.root=TRUE)
tr$node.label <- suppressWarnings(round(as.numeric(tr$node.label)*100)) # warning is OK
tr$node.label[tr$node.label == "NA"] <- ""
plot(tr)
nodelabels(tr$node.label, frame="none", bg="transparent", adj=-0.1)
add.scale.bar()

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Matrix Representation of Hierarchical clustering (MRH)

Usage

```
MRH(hcl, dim=NULL, method="groups")
```

Arguments

hcl	'hclust' object
dim	Number of desired dimensions, if defaults are not suitable
method	Either "groups" (default), or "height", or "branches", or "cophenetic" (see below for explanations)

Details

This function calls `cutree()`, or `Hcl2mat()`, or `cmdscale(cophenetic())` in order to output the Matrix Representation of Hierarchical clustering (MRH).

If `method="groups"` then clustering tree is cut by all possible numbers of clusters 'k' (excluding 'k=1' and 'k=n' which bring no information) so 'dim' is always 'n-2'.

If `method="height"` then clustering tree is cut by equally spaced agglomeration heights (excluding minimal and maximal heights which bring no information). Default 'dim' here is '2*n', but higher values might work even better.

If `method="branches"` then use `Hcl2mat()` to transform object into the binary matrix of memberships, always with 'n-1' dimensions (so user-specified 'dim' is not taken into account). Each column in this matrix represents the tree branch.

If `method="cophenetic"` then multidimensional scaling scores with maximum dimensionality on cophenetic distances are computed. Default 'dim' is 'n-1' but lesser numbers might work better.

The main feature of the resulted matrices is that they provide the "bridge" of conversion between original data, distance matrices and clustering (including phylogenetic trees) results. After conversion, many interesting applications become possible. For example, if converted trees represent the `_same_` objects, it is possible to "hyper-bind", or "average" (Ashkenazy et al., 2018) them.

To work with 'phylo' objects, convert them first to 'hclust' with `as.hclust()`, and before that, possibly also apply `compute.brlen()`, `multi2di()` and `collapse.singles()`.

Value

Matrix with default number of columns equal to number of objects (n) minus 1 (`method="branches"` or `method="cophenetic"`) or 'n-2' (`method="groups"`), or '2*n' (`method="height"`).

Rows are objects, values are either cluster numbers (`method="groups"` or `method="height"`) so matrix consist of whole positive numbers, binary cluster memberships (`method="branches"`) or decimal MDS scores (`method="cophenetic"`).

References

Ashkenazy H., Sela I., Levy Karin E., Landan G., Pupko T. 2018. Multiple sequence alignment averaging improves phylogeny reconstruction. *Systematic Biology*. 68: 117–130.

See Also

[cutree](#), [link{cmdscale}](#), [link{Hcl2mat}](#)

Examples

```

aa.h <- hclust(dist(t(atmospheres)))
plot(aa.h)

(aa.mrh1 <- MRH(aa.h))
plot(hclust(dist(aa.mrh1)))

aa.mrh2 <- MRH(aa.h, method="height", dim=100) # here 'dim' should better be large
str(aa.mrh2)
plot(hclust(dist(aa.mrh2)))

plot(hclust(dist(cbind(aa.mrh1, aa.mrh2)))) # hyper-bind

(aa.mrh3 <- MRH(aa.h, method="branches"))
plot(hclust(dist(aa.mrh3)))

(aa.mrh4 <- MRH(aa.h, method="cophenetic"))
plot(hclust(dist(aa.mrh4)))

library(ape)
tree <- read.tree(text="((A:1,B:1):2,(C:3,D:4):2):3;")
(tree.mrh3 <- MRH(as.hclust(compute.brlen(tree)), method="branches"))

```

Normality

Check normality

Description

Check normality through Shapiro-Wilks test

Usage

```
Normality(x, p=0.05)
```

Arguments

x	numerical vector
p	level of significance

Details

Normality via Shapiro-Wilks test. Kolmogorov-Smirnov is apparently too weak for small samples. The word of caution: this function only *helps* to decide if the data complains with parametric methods ("normal").

Value

Character vector of length one.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[qqnorm](#), [hist](#), [rnorm](#)

Examples

```
Normality(rnorm(100))
sapply(trees, Normality)
```

Overlap

Calculates overlap between polygons

Description

Calculates overlaps between polygons (typically, convex hulls or confidence ellipses from some scatterplot). Requires 'PBSmapping' package.

Usage

```
Overlap(ppts, Hulls=TRUE, symmetric=FALSE, negative=FALSE)
## S3 method for class 'Overlap'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>ppts</code>	List with hulls information (e.g., output from <code>Hulls()</code>)
<code>Hulls</code>	Did the information come from <code>Hulls()</code> or <code>Ellipses()</code> ?
<code>symmetric</code>	Make overlaps symmetric (like in distance matrix)?
<code>negative</code>	Calculate "negative overlaps" (relative distance between non-overlapped hulls)?
<code>object</code>	Object of the class 'Overlap'
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments

Details

The main idea of `Overlap()` is to provide the measurement of the separation between groups in 2D space.

`Overlap()` employs calculations of areas of polygons and their intersects provided by 'PBSmapping' package. Initially, it was based on the code provided by J. Oksanen for his "ordihulldist" function.

If 'Hulls=TRUE' (default), then list components with names 'centers' and 'outliers' will be attempted to remove from 'ppts' list.

By default, overlaps are asymmetric, so overlap between a and b is not necessarily equal to the overlap between b and a. If 'symmetric=TRUE', then `Overlap()` will calculate symmetric overlaps, less precise but more suitable, e.g., for interpreting overlaps as distances.

When 'negative=TRUE', `Overlap()` calculates also negative polygon-based distances between non-overlapping polygons. They are symmetric and might be used as similarities too (please look on examples).

`summary.Overlap()` provides some general numbers, including mean and total overlaps for each hull. In these calculations, hulls without overlaps are ignored. Note that `summary.Overlap()` calculates the arithmetic, not geometric, mean (whereas symmetric `Overlap()` uses geometric mean). The average of all overlaps could serve as the reliable measure of the quality of dimension reduction.

Please also check out `vegan::ordiareatest()` function; this studies the one-side hypothesis that actual hull areas are smaller than with randomized groups (i.e., that actual hulls are better than random).

Value

Object (square matrix) of class 'Overlap', or nothing.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

References

Serebryanaya A., Shipunov A. 2009. Morphological variation of plants on the uprising islands of northern Russia. *Annales Botanici Fennici*. 2009. 46: 81-89.

See Also

[Hulls](#), [Ellipses](#)

Examples

```
iris.p <- prcomp(iris[, -5])$x[, 1:2]
iris.h <- Hulls(iris.p, iris$Species, plot=FALSE)

Overlap(iris.h)
Overlap(iris.h, negative=TRUE)
Overlap(iris.h, symmetric=TRUE)

(iris.o <- Overlap(iris.h, symmetric=TRUE, negative=TRUE))
as.dist(1 - iris.o) # how to convert overlaps into distance-like objects

summary(Overlap(iris.h))
summary(Overlap(iris.h, negative=TRUE))
summary(Overlap(iris.h, symmetric=TRUE))
summary(iris.o)

iris.e <- Ellipses(iris.p, iris$Species, plot=FALSE, centers=TRUE)
Overlap(iris.e, negative=TRUE)
```

`pairwise.Eff`*Pairwise table of effects with magnitudes*

Description

Pairwise table of effects with magnitudes

Usage

```
pairwise.Eff(vec, fac, eff="K", dec=2, mad=FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>vec</code>	Values
<code>fac</code>	Groups
<code>eff</code>	Effect, either 'K' or 'cohen.d', or 'cliff.delta'
<code>dec</code>	Decimals to round
<code>mad</code>	Use MAD-based nonparametric modification of K?

Details

Pairwise table of effect sizes.

At the moment, classic Lyubischev's K (a.k.a. SSSMD), `effsize::cliff.delta()` and `effsize::cohen.d()` are supported.

Value

List with test outputs.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
pairwise.Eff(hwc$WEIGHT, hwc$COLOR)
pairwise.Eff(hwc$WEIGHT, hwc$COLOR, mad=TRUE)
pairwise.Eff(hwc$WEIGHT, hwc$COLOR, eff="cohen.d")
pairwise.Eff(hwc$WEIGHT, hwc$COLOR, eff="cliff.delta")
```

pairwise.Rro.test *Robust rank order test post hoc derivative*

Description

Robust rank order test post hoc derivative

Usage

```
pairwise.Rro.test(x, g, p.adjust.method="BH")
```

Arguments

x	Values
g	Groups
p.adjust.method	See '?p.adjust'

Details

'pairwise.Rro.test()' is the Robust rank order test post hoc derivative.

Value

List with test outputs

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[Rro.test](#)

Examples

```
pairwise.Rro.test(airquality$Ozone, airquality$Month)
```

pairwise.Table2.test *Pairwise Chi-squared or Fisher test for 2-dimensional tables*

Description

Pairwise Chi-squared or Fisher test for 2-dimensional tables

Usage

```
pairwise.Table2.test(tbl, names=rownames(tbl), p.adjust.method="BH", exact=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

tbl	Contingency table
names	Level names
p.adjust.method	See '?p.adjust'
exact	Run exact test?
...	Arguments to test function

Details

Pairwise Chi-squared or Fisher test for 2-dimensional tables.

Alternatives: `NCStats::chisqPostHoc()` and `fifer::chisq.post.hoc()`. Both of them are not CRAN packages.

Value

List with test outputs.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
titanic <- margin.table(Titanic, c(1, 4))
chisq.test(titanic)
pairwise.Table2.test(titanic)
```

Phyllotaxis	<i>Plant phyllotaxis</i>
-------------	--------------------------

Description

Outputs the plant phyllotaxis formula or angle of divergence

Usage

```
Phyllotaxis(n, angle=FALSE)  
Fibonacci(x)
```

Arguments

n	non-negative integer
angle	if TRUE, output angle of divergence
x	non-negative integer

Details

'Fibonacci(x)' calculates the n's Fibonacci's number, it is the rare case that is not exercise but really used for work.

'Phyllotaxis(n)' uses 'Fibonacci(x)' to output the phyllotaxis formula (see examples) or (if 'angle=TRUE') the angle of divergence.

Value

Number or character vector of length one.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
sapply(1:10, Fibonacci)  
sapply(1:10, Phyllotaxis)  
sapply(1:10, Phyllotaxis, angle=TRUE)
```

Pinhull	<i>Point in hull</i>
---------	----------------------

Description

For each observation, returns if it is within a polygon

Usage

```
Pinhull(pts, ppts, Hulls=TRUE)
```

Arguments

pts	Data points, 2-dimensional
ppts	List with polygon information (e.g., output from Hulls() or Ellipses())
Hulls	Did the information come from Hulls() or Ellipses()?

Details

For each 'pts' observation, Pinhull() uses `PBSmapping::findPolys()` to find if it is within (or on the border) of each polygon described in 'ppts'.

If 'Hulls=TRUE' (default), then list components with names 'centers' and 'outliers' will be attempted to remove from 'ppts' list.

The output of Pinhull is easy to use to calculate the "observation overlap", it also allows to reveal "outliers" (points outside all polygons) and all polygon membership features (e.g., which points belong to more than one polygon).

Value

Logical matrix, each column is the hull (polygon) name, rows correspond with rows of data points.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[Hulls](#), [Ellipses](#), [Overlap](#)

Examples

```

iris.p <- prcomp(iris[, -5])$x[, 1:2]
iris.h <- Hulls(iris.p, iris$Species, plot=FALSE)
iris.e <- Ellipses(iris.p, iris$Species, plot=FALSE)

## convex hulls
iris.pih <- Pinhull(iris.p, iris.h)
## this measure of membership overlap is analogous to Overlap()
dist(t(iris.pih), method="binary")

## confidence ellipses
iris.pie <- Pinhull(iris.p, iris.e)
## membership overlap
dist(t(iris.pie), method="binary")
## how to find outliers (points outside of all ellipses)
which(apply(iris.pie, 1, sum) == 0) # outliers
## how to make membership table
iris.pie.g <- cbind(iris.pie, group=Alldups(iris.pie, groups=TRUE))
key <- iris.pie.g[!duplicated(iris.pie), ]
key <- key[order(key[, "group"]), ]
mem <- aggregate(1:nrow(iris.p), list(group=iris.pie.g[, "group"]), paste0, collapse=", ")
mem <- cbind(key, mem)
mem[, mem %-% "group"] # all memberships

```

plantago

plantago

Description

Plantago (ribworts, plantains) species from European Russia: morphological table (Shipunov, 1998).

Usage

```
plantago
```

Format

This data frame has species names as row names, and contains the following columns (all variables are binary):

V01 0 annuals or biennials, 1 perennials

V02 0 not taller than 20 cm, 1 taller than 20 cm

V03 0 aboveground stems herbaceous, 1 aboveground stems woody

V04 0 vegetative nodes shortened, 1 vegetative nodes elongated

V05 0 vegetative shoots do not branch, 1 vegetative shoots branch

- V06 0 phyllotaxis opposite, 1 phyllotaxis alternate
- V07 0 well developed green leaves ≤ 5 , 1 more
- V08 0 the base of main shoot covered with remains of withered leaves, 1 the base is not covered with remains of withered leaves
- V09 0 rhizome > 1 cm diam, 1 rhizome thinner
- V10 0 slanted or horizontal rhizome, 1 vertical rhizome
- V11 0 main root fast degrading, 1 main root presents on adult plants
- V12 0 adventitious and lateral roots ≥ 1 mm diam, 1 less than 1 mm diam
- V13 0 heterophylly present, 1 leaves similar
- V14 0 leaves thin, transparent, 1 leaves not transparent
- V15 0 leaves darken when dry, 1 leaves do not darken, sometimes became yellow or brown
- V16 0 leaves (almost) naked, 1 leaves pubescent
- V17 0 leaves flat, 1 leaves section rounded or leaves with furrow
- V18 0 leaves with large teeth or even lobes, 1 leaves margin whole or with small teeth
- V19 0 leaves linear, 1 leaves more broad
- V20 0 leaves lanceolate, 1 leaves more broad
- V21 0 leaves obovate, 1 leaves elliptic or ovate
- V22 0 leaf tip blunt, 1 leaf tip sharp
- V23 0 leaf base broad, suddenly narrowing into petiole, 1 leaf base narrow, smoothly become a petiole
- V24 0 leaf margin with teeth, 1 leaf margin whole
- V25 0 leaf veins ≥ 7 , 1 < 7
- V26 0 petioles present, 1 petioles absent
- V27 0 petioles almost equal or a bit shorter than leaf blades, 1 petioles much shorter than blades
- V28 0 petioles without wings at the lowest 1/3 of length, 1 petioles with wings at the lowest 1/3 of length
- V29 0 stalks horizontal or arcuate, 1 stalks straight or curved
- V30 0 stalks naked, 1 stalks pubescent
- V31 0 stalks with ribs, 1 stalks without ribs
- V32 0 spikes longer, equal or slightly shorter than stalks, 1 spikes much shorter than stalks
- V33 0 spikes long cylindrical or tail-like, 1 spikes rounded or short cylindrical
- V34 0 lower bracts are much much broader than others, 1 all bracts similar
- V35 0 middle and upper bracts not longer than sepals, 1 longer than sepals
- V36 0 bracts with sharp tip, 1 bracts with blunt tip
- V37 0 bract width \geq length, 1 bract length $>$ width
- V38 0 bracts pubescent, 1 bracts naked
- V39 0 bracts awned, 1 bracts not awned
- V40 0 flowers slanted, spike lax, 1 flowers appressed, spike dense

- V41 0 outer and inner sepals significantly different, 1 all sepals more or less similar
- V42 0 sepals narrow, 1 sepals broad
- V43 0 sepals with sharp tip, 1 sepals with blunt tip
- V44 0 sepals pubescent, 1 sepals naked
- V45 0 outer sepals fused, 1 outer sepals separate
- V46 0 corolla tube pubescent, 1 corolla tube naked
- V47 0 corolla lobes broad, elliptic or rounded, 1 corolla lobes narrow, oblanceolate or lanceolate
- V48 0 corolla lobes with sharp tip, 1 corolla lobes with blunt tip
- V49 0 corolla lobes white or silver, 1 corolla lobes yellowish or brownish
- V50 0 stamens not exerted, 1 stamens exerted
- V51 0 filaments yellowish or brownish, 1 filaments white, pinkish or purplish
- V52 0 pollen grains with thickened pore margin, 1 pollen grains without thickened pore margin
- V53 0 pollen grains with ≥ 9 pores, 1 pollen grains with < 9 pores
- V54 0 pyxidium ovate or broadly conical, 1 pyxidium narrowly conical or elongated
- V55 0 one or two seeds are much smaller than others, 1 all seeds similar
- V56 0 seeds ≤ 2 , 1 seeds > 2
- V57 0 seeds 3–5, 1 seeds ≥ 6
- V58 0 seeds flattened, 1 seeds rounded or angled
- V59 0 plane which passes through embryo cotyledons is perpendicular to placenta, 1 plane which passes through embryo cotyledons is parallel to placenta
- V60 0 polyploids, 1 diploids
- V61 0 $x=5$, 1 $x=6$

Source

Shipunov A. 1998. Plantains (genera *Plantago* L. and *Psyllium* Mill., Plantaginaceae) of European Russia and adjacent territories. Ph. D. Thesis. Moscow State University.

Examples

```
plot(hclust(dist(plantago, method="binary")))
```

Pleiad

*Correlation circles (correlation pleiads)***Description**

Plot correlation circles (correlation pleiads, correlograms)

Usage

```
Pleiad(tbl, abs=FALSE, corr=FALSE, dist=FALSE, treshold=FALSE,
      circ=list(1, 1, 1), breaks=5, auto=TRUE, gr=6, lwd=NULL, lty=NULL, lcol=NULL,
      abbr=-1, lbltext="internal", lblcex=1, off=1.09, hofft=0.07, hoff=1.02, legend=TRUE,
      legtext=1, legpos="topright", leghoriz=FALSE, show.int=FALSE, dig.lab=1, ...)
```

Arguments

tbl	Data: square matrix
abs	If TRUE, uses absolute values instead of real
corr	If TRUE, uses absolute values instead of real and cuts from 0 to 1, this is good for correlation matrices
dist	If TRUE, converts distance matrix to the data frame – good for "dist" objects
treshold	If this is (saying) =.5, selects for plotting (with lty=1) only those values which are >.5
circ	Line type, width and color for the cirle; if first or third =0, no cirle
breaks	How to cut() values, if "cramer", then =c(0, .1, .3, .5, 1)
auto	If FALSE, specify 'lwd', 'lty' and 'lcol'
gr	Grayscale scheme starts from 6 breaks
lwd	If auto=FALSE, specify here the vector concerted with breaks
lty	If auto=FALSE, specify here the vector concerted with breaks
lcol	If auto=FALSE, specify here the vector concerted with breaks; if length(lcol) == 1, all lines are of particular color
abbr	If =-1, no abbreviation; if =0, no labels; other values run abbreviate(..., abbr)
lbltext	If this is a vector starting from something else, will replace dimnames
lblcex	Magnification of labels
off	Radial offset of labels, be careful!
hofft	Treshold determining which labels are rigtmost/leftmost, 'hofft=0' put all labels into this group
hoff	Horizontal offset for rightmost/leftmost labels; 'hoff=1' removes offset
legend	If FALSE, no legend
legtext	If =1 then "weaker ... stronger"; if =2, shows cutting intervals; if =3, then 1:5; if >3, issues error

legpos	Position of the legend, see help(legend)
leghoriz	Make the legend horizontal?
show.int	Show intervals in [...] form
dig.lab	dig.lab for cut()
...	Arguments to points()

Details

Correlation circles (correlation pleiads, correlograms).

Based on the works of Petr Terentjev's (Saint Petersburg) school.

Alternatives: those graph plotting packages which are able to plot "correlogram".

It is probably a good idea to order data entries with hierarchical clustering results to optimize resulted graph.

The plot has no margins so consider second 'legend()' to add any text to the plot (see examples).

Note that 'lty', 'lwd' and 'lcol' are not recycling.

Value

Data frame with position of points, helps in subsequent plot enhancing

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
l.c <- cor(datasets::longley, method="spearman", use="pairwise")
Pleiad(l.c, corr=TRUE, legtext=2, pch=21, cex=2, bg="white",
       breaks=3, gr=3, hoff=1, show.int=TRUE)
legend("topleft", legend="Macroeconomic correlations", text.font=2, bty="n")

dr.c <- cor(drosera[, -1], method="spearman", use="pairwise")
# simple example with most defaults
Pleiad(dr.c, corr=TRUE)
# complex example with user-specified colors etc.
Pleiad(dr.c, corr=TRUE, legtext=2, pch=19, cex=1.2, hoff=1.06,
       auto=FALSE, lwd=c(1, 1, 1, 2.5, 4), lty=rep(1, 5),
       lcol=colorRampPalette(c("grey", "#D8284F"))(5),
       circ=c(2, 1, 1))
```

Plot.phylocl

Plot phylogenetic tree with clades collapsed

Description

Plot phylogenetic tree with clades collapsed into triangles or rectangles

Usage

```
Plot.phylocl(tree, cl, strict=TRUE, keep.mono=FALSE, what="triangles",
  col.ed="black", col.td="black", col.etr="transparent", col.ttr="transparent",
  col.pfl="lightgrey", col.pbr="black", lty.p=1, lwd.p=1, col.ct="black",
  ct.off=0, ct.fnt=1, cex=par("cex"), longer="0%", ...)
```

Arguments

tree	phylo object
cl	two columns classification table
strict	default TRUE: do not join all descendants
keep.mono	default FALSE: do not keep monotypic clades
what	default "triangles", also possible to use "rectangles"
col.ed	default "black", default edge color
col.td	default "black", default tips color
col.etr	default "transparent", color to suppress original edges
col.ttr	default "transparent", color to suppress original tips
col.pfl	default "lightgrey", fill color for polygons
col.pbr	default "black", border color of polygons
lty.p	default 1, line type of polygon borders
lwd.p	default 1, line width
col.ct	default "black", color of clade labels
ct.off	default 0, text offset of clade labels
ct.fnt	default 1, text font of clade labels
cex	default par("cex"), text font size of all labels
longer	default "0%", percent to increase xlim to fit longer clade labels
...	options to ape::plot.phylo()

Details

Plot.phylocl() plots phylogenetic tree with clades collapsed into triangles or rectangles.

Alternative is phytools::plot.backbonePhylo() which however requires more manual work.

Some tricks used (null plotting and transparent elements), the last one is actually useful in other ways.

Intersections and other deviated cases not controlled. However, they are really easy to spot.

All parameters of polygons should be either "scalars" or vectors of the same length as clade list (minus monotypic clades), clades are in alphabetical order. To help, list of clade names is invisibly returned in the end.

If keep.mono=TRUE, then monotypic clades must have names in the clade list, otherwise this option is useless.

Value

Returns list of clade names.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

phytools::plot.backbonePhylo()

Examples

```
aa.d <- hclust(dist(t(atmospheres)))
tree <- ape::unroot(ape::as.phylo(aa.d))
```

```
cl <- data.frame(
  planet=c(
    "Mercury",
    "Venus",
    "Earth",
    "Mars",
    "Jupiter",
    "Saturn",
    "Uranus",
    "Neptune"),
  clade=c(
    "Mercury",
    "Mars group",
    "Earth",
    "Mars group",
    "Close giants",
    "Close giants",
    "Distant giants",
    "Distant giants"),
  stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
```

```
Plot.phylocl(tree, cl, longer="5%", ct.off=0.1)
```

PlotBest.dist

Plots dotchart with best base distance method

Description

Plots dotchart with best base distance method

Usage

```
PlotBest.dist(data, distances=c("euclidean", "maximum", "manhattan",  
"canberra", "binary", "minkowski"), dim=2, plot=TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame with values
distances	Distances to use
dim	Number of dimensions
plot	Plot?

Details

Plots the "best" base distance method. Uses correlation between multidimensional scaling of distance object and PCA of data. Two dimensions are default, change it with "dim" option.

Value

Numeric vector with correlation values (equal to the number of distances involved)

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
PlotBest.dist(iris[, -5])
```

PlotBest.hclust	<i>Plots dotchart with best clustering method</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Plots dotchart with best clustering method

Usage

```
PlotBest.hclust(dist, clust=c("ward.D", "ward.D2", "single", "complete",
  "average", "mcquitty", "median", "centroid"), plot=TRUE)
```

Arguments

dist	Distance matrix
clust	Clustering method
plot	Plot?

Details

Plots the "best" hierarchical clustering method. Uses cophenetic correlation.

Value

Numeric vector with correlation values (equal to the number of clusterings involved)

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
PlotBest.hclust(dist(iris[, -5], method="manhattan"))
```

PlotBest.mdist	<i>Plots dotchart with best distance method, use multiple non-base distances</i>
----------------	--

Description

Plots dotchart with best distance method, use multiple non-base distances

Usage

```
PlotBest.mdist(data, distances=c("manhattan", "euclidean", "canberra", "clark",  
"bray", "kulczynski", "jaccard", "gower", "altGower", "morisita", "horn", "binomial",  
"chao", "cao", "mahalanobis", "cor.pearson", "cor.spearman", "cor.kendall",  
"gower_dist", "daisy.gower", "smirnov"), dim=2, binary.only=FALSE, plot=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame with values
distances	Distances to use
dim	Number of dimensions
binary.only	Use binary only distances?
plot	Plot?
...	Arguments to 'vegdist()'

Details

Plots the "best" distance method, uses many non-base distances from diverse packages. Uses correlation between multidimensional scaling of distance object and PCA of data. Does not include "mountford" and "raup" from `vegdist()` as they are very special. Two dimensions are default, change it with "dim" option.

Value

Numeric vector with correlation values (equal to the number of distances involved)

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[PlotBest.dist](#)

Examples

```
PlotBest.mdist(iris[, -5], scale.pca=TRUE)  
  
m1 <- t((moldino > 0) * 1)  
PlotBest.mdist(m1, binary.only=TRUE)
```

Ploth *Changes the appearance of cluster dendrogram*

Description

Modifies several aspects of the cluster dendrogram

Usage

```
Ploth(hclust, labels=hclust[["labels"]], lab.font=1, lab.col=1, col=1,
      pch.cex=1, pch=NA, bg=0, col.edges=FALSE, hang=-1, ...)
```

Arguments

hclust	Hclust object
labels	Labels
lab.font	Label font
lab.col	Label colors
col	Colors
pch.cex	Scale of points
pch	Point types
bg	Points backgrounds
col.edges	Colorize edges?
hang	Makes leaves hang, see plot.hclust(); -1 is default here whereas 0.1 is default for 'hclust'
...	Further arguments to plot.dendrogram()

Details

Changes the appearance of cluster dendrogram. If labels are long, you might need to modify the plot margins. Please take into account that labels are meant to be in their initial order, not in order of their appearance on the dendrogram.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
iris.dist <- dist(iris[, 1:4], method="manhattan")
iris.hclust <- hclust(iris.dist)
Ploth(iris.hclust, col=as.numeric(iris[, 5]), pch=16, col.edges=TRUE, horiz=TRUE,
      leaflab="none")
legend("topleft", fill=1:nlevels(iris[, 5]), legend=levels(iris[, 5]))
```

```
Plot(hclust(UScitiesD, "ward.D2"), labels=abbreviate(attr(UScitiesD, "Labels")),
     lab.col=c(1, rep(2, 9)), lab.font=c(2, rep(1, 9)), hang=0.1)
```

Points

Number of cases in each location reflected in the point size

Description

Number of cases in each location reflected in the point size

Usage

```
Points(x, y, pch=1, centers=FALSE, scale=1, cex.min=1, col=1,
       na.omit=TRUE, plot=TRUE, ...)
PPoints(groups, x, y, cols=as.numeric(groups), pchs=as.numeric(groups),
        na.omit.all=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x, y	Coordinates
pch	Point type
pchs	Types of point groups
centers	If TRUE, show centers of each location as a pixel-size dot (pch=".")
cex.min	Minimal point size
col	Color of points
cols	Color of point groups
na.omit	If TRUE (default), skip data points with NAs
plot	If FALSE, does not plot
na.omit.all	If TRUE (default), skip data points and corresponding factor values with NAs, then make 'na.omit' for internal Points() FALSE
scale	Scale factor for point size
groups	Factor defining groups
...	Points() passes other arguments to points(), PPoints() passes other arguments to Points()

Details

Frequently, more than one data point is located in one coordinate place (so called "overplotting"). How to show overplotting? One way is 'jitter()', these is also (really advanced) 'sunflowerplot()'. 'Points()' does it in its own way: number of cases in each point will be reflected in the point size. 'Points()' is a low-level graphic function, analogous to 'points()'.

'PPoints()' is the same as 'Points()' but for multiple subgroups.

To prettify plot, it is recommended to change 'scale' and optionally also 'cex.min'.

Alternative is the base R 'sunflowerplot()' but it is hard to read and there is no possibility to show multiple groups in data. Another alternative might be points with transparent color.

Value

Invisibly returns vector of "multiplication indexes", in case of PPoints() it is group-wise so overplotting between groups does not count. Please keep in mind that these indexes only indicate how many times the point is overplotted, but do not show groups of duplicates. Use Alldups() for groups.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[jitter](#), [sunflowerplot](#)

Examples

```
## colors modified via palette()
plot(iris[, 1:2], type="n")
palette(rainbow(3))
PPoints(iris[, 5], iris[, 1], iris[, 2], pchs=0, scale=0.7)
palette("default")
## now with centers, colors default, pch by group, and one NA
iris[1, 1] <- NA
plot(iris[, 1:2], type="n")
PPoints(iris[, 5], iris[, 1], iris[, 2], scale=0.7, centers=TRUE)
data(iris) ## to restore default embedded object
```

Pull

Select rows from data frame

Description

Selects rows from data frame basing on the evaluation of the second argument

Usage

```
Pull(df, ...)
```

Arguments

df	Data frame to select from
...	Arguments to with(df, ...)

Details

If the first argument is not a data frame, function will stop with an error.

Pull() is similar to subset() (but is much simpler and allows non-logical values) and to dplyr::filter() function.

Please avoid using Pull() in non-interactive mode.

Value

Data frame

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```

`[(trees, 3, 1) # ... so square bracket is a command
## arguments of `[` are independent; this is why square bracket does not "catch" the context:
trees[trees$Girth < 11 & trees$Height == 65, ] # boring and long
trees[trees$Girth < 11 & sample(0:1, nrow(trees), replace=TRUE), ] # yes, boring, long but flexible
trees[with(trees, Girth < 11 & Height == 65), ] # less boring but still long
## it would be nice to avoid typing "trees" twice:
Pull(trees, Girth < 11 & Height == 65) # shorter
Pull(trees, Girth < 11 & sample(0:1, nrow(trees), replace=TRUE)) # flexibility is still here
Pull(trees, Girth < 11 & sample(0:1, nrow(trees),
  replace=TRUE))$Height # if you want also select columns
Pull(trees, grep(81, Height)) # select not only by TRUE/FALSE but also by row index

```

R.logo

Imitation (!) of the modern 'R' logo

Description

Imitation (!) of the modern 'R' logo

Usage

```
R.logo(x, y, col.e="#B8BABF", col.l="#1E63B5", cex=12)
```

Arguments

x	x coordinate of the letter
y	y coordinate of the letter
col.e	ellipse color
col.l	letter color
cex	scale, default 12

Details

Imitation (sic!) of the modern (flat) 'R' logo. Font and proportions are not exactly the same, also there is no gradient.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also[E11](#)**Examples**

```
plot(1, type="n", axes=FALSE, xlab="", ylab="")
R.logo(1.1, 0.9, cex=25)
##
plot(1:20, type="n")
for (i in 1:20) R.logo(i, i, cex=2)
```

Read.fasta

Read 'FASTA' files

Description

Simple reading of 'FASTA' files

Usage

```
Read.fasta(file)
```

Arguments

file File name

Details

Simple reading of 'FASTA' files.

Value

Data frame with two columns: 'name' and 'sequence'.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
write(file=file.path(tempdir(), "tmp.fasta"), ">some_id\nATGC")
Read.fasta(file=file.path(tempdir(), "tmp.fasta"))
```

Read.tri.nts *Read 'NTSYSpc' files*

Description

Read a lower triangular matrix

Usage

Read.tri.nts(file, ...)

Arguments

file	File to read
...	Arguments to 'scan()'

Details

Reads a lower triangular matrix which at least in my practice, typically come from 'NTSYSpc' program.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
write(file=file.path(tempdir()), "tmp.nts"), x=c(
'" Procrustes distances between all pairs:
2 12 12 0
0.000E+000
4.058E-002 0.000E+000
5.753E-002 6.489E-002 0.000E+000
6.445E-002 8.124E-002 9.509E-002 0.000E+000
2.610E-001 2.395E-001 2.317E-001 3.051E-001 0.000E+000
2.719E-001 2.508E-001 2.461E-001 3.132E-001 4.531E-002 0.000E+000
2.563E-001 2.357E-001 2.278E-001 3.008E-001 4.414E-002 6.510E-002 0.000E+000
8.003E-002 6.611E-002 7.738E-002 9.885E-002 2.206E-001 2.270E-001 2.161E-001
0.000E+000
6.838E-002 8.893E-002 6.691E-002 1.018E-001 2.585E-001 2.704E-001 2.497E-001
1.019E-001 0.000E+000
6.233E-002 6.756E-002 4.079E-002 8.329E-002 2.396E-001 2.507E-001 2.338E-001
5.519E-002 5.932E-002 0.000E+000
2.504E-001 2.313E-001 2.230E-001 2.967E-001 8.714E-002 1.080E-001 6.522E-002
2.205E-001 2.323E-001 2.281E-001 0.000E+000
2.590E-001 2.688E-001 2.424E-001 2.757E-001 3.698E-001 3.926E-001 3.689E-001
3.051E-001 2.280E-001 2.603E-001 3.312E-001 0.000E+000 '
))
```

```
## interactive
file.show(file=file.path(tempdir(), "tmp.nts"))

Read.tri.nts(file=file.path(tempdir(), "tmp.nts"), skip=2)
```

Recode *Basic multiple recoding*

Description

Basic multiple recoding (similar to the 'SQL' left join)

Usage

```
Recode(var, from, to, char=TRUE, recycle=FALSE)
Recode4(var, from, to, missed="", ...)
RecodeR(var, from, to, char=TRUE, recycle=FALSE)
Recode4R(var, from, to, missed="", ...)
```

Arguments

var	Variable to recode
from	'from' column of the recoding "table"
to	'to' column
char	If TRUE (default), do not treat 'to' character vectors as factors
recycle	If TRUE (not default), recycle 'to' along 'from'
missed	Replace missed (not recoded) with something, default is "" (empty character string)
...	Further options to Recode() and RecodeR()

Details

Basic multiple recoding is similar to 'SQL' left join.

Inspired from Paul Johnston (Univ. of Kansas) recode() function.

Alternatives are car::recode(), lessR::Recode(), admisc::recode() and 'mgsub' package. First three are much more complicated, last is much slower and less flexible.

To understand the idea better, please look on the examples.

There are four functions:

1. Recode() – base function. If starting points ("from") are the same, only the *last* rule ("from-to" pair) has an effect. If rules are chained, they still work independently (i.e., chaining has no effect).
2. Recode4() – considers not recoded (missing). By default, this will replace non-Recode()'d entries with empty string ("").
3. RecodeR() – running recode. If starting points ("from") are the same, only the *first* rule ("from-to" pair) has an effect. Chaining is possible.
4. Recode4R() – running plus considers missing. By default, this will replace non-RecodeR()'ed entries with empty string ("").

Value

Recoded vector (note that mode will not necessarily be the same, e.g., when recoding numbers with characters).

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
## recoding a phrase
phrase <- "The quick brown fox jumps over 123 lazy dogs"
var <- unlist(strsplit(phrase, split=""))
from <- letters[1:20]
to <- rev(from)
Recode.result <- paste(Recode(var, from, to), collapse="")
Recode4.result <- paste(Recode4(var, from, to, missed="-"), collapse="")
RecodeR.result <- paste(RecodeR(var, from, to), collapse="")
Recode4R.result <- paste(Recode4R(var, from, to, missed="-"), collapse="")
from.rule <- paste(from, collapse=" ")
to.rule <- paste(to, collapse=" ")
rbind(from.rule, to.rule, phrase, Recode.result, Recode4.result, RecodeR.result, Recode4R.result)

## reverse complement of DNA sequence
dna <- "GAATTC" # EcoR1 palindromic sequence
paste(Recode(rev(strsplit(dna, NULL)[[1]]),
  c("A", "T", "G", "C"), c("T", "A", "C", "G")), collapse="") # = 'dna', as expected
dna <- "ATTCGGC" # something random
paste(Recode(rev(strsplit(dna, NULL)[[1]]),
  c("A", "T", "G", "C"), c("T", "A", "C", "G")), collapse="")

## Recode4() when value recoded to itself
Recode4(1:5, 1:4, c(2, 1, 3, 3), NA)
Recode4(1:5, 1:4, c(2, 1, 3, 3))

## this is how "char" option works
Recode(1, 1, factor(2), char=FALSE)
Recode(1, 1, factor(2))

## this is how "recycle" option works
Recode(1:3, 1:3, 4)
Recode(1:3, 1:3, 4, recycle=TRUE)
```

Root1

Roots phylogenetic trees even if outgroup is not monophyletic

Description

Root1 non-interactively reroots a phylogenetic tree with respect to the specified outgroup even if it is not monophyletic.

Usage

```
Root1(phy, outgroup, select=1, ...)
```

Arguments

phy	An object of class "phylo".
outgroup	A vector of mode numeric or character specifying the new outgroup.
select	Which element of outgroup to select if it is not monophyletic.
...	Arguments passed to ape::root().

Details

This is a wrapper of `ape::root()` to use in non-interactive mode. If specified outgroup is not monophyletic, instead of error, it issues error `_message_`, and chooses the 'select' element as a new outgroup.

Value

An object of class "phylo"

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[ape::root](#)

Examples

```
data(bird.orders, package="ape")
ape::root(bird.orders, 1:2)
## ape::root(bird.orders, 1:3) # gives error
Root1(bird.orders, 1:3) # only outputs error _message_
Root1(bird.orders, 1, resolve.root=TRUE)
```

Rostova.tbl	<i>Calculates multiple correlation matrices (via 'factor1') and stacks them together</i>
-------------	--

Description

Calculates multiple correlation matrices (via 'factor1') and stacks them together

Usage

```
Rostova.tbl(X, GROUP, ...)
```

Arguments

X	Data frame or matrix with values
GROUP	Number of grouping variable
...	Arguments to 'Cor.vec()'

Details

Calculates multiple correlation matrices (via GROUP) and stacks them together.

Output is suitable for PCA, distance calculations and other multivariate methods (Rostova, 1999).

Value

Data frame with correlation structure

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

References

Rostova N.S. 1999. The variability of correlations systems between the morphological characters. Part 1. Natural populations of *Leucanthemum vulgare* (Asteraceae). *Botanicheskij Zhurnal*. 84(11): 50–66.

See Also

[Cor.vec](#)

Examples

```
Trees <- trees
Trees[, 4] <- sample(letters[1:3], nrow(Trees), replace=TRUE)
Rostova.tbl(Trees, 4)
```

Rpart2newick

Converts 'rpart' object into Newick tree

Description

Converts 'rpart' object into Newick tree

Usage

```
Rpart2newick(rpart.object)
```

Arguments

rpart.object 'rpart' object, output of rpart::rpart()

Details

Inspired by 'shaunpwilkinson/rpart2dendro.R' gist.

Value

Newick tree (text string).

Examples

```
library(rpart)
(fit <- rpart(Kyphosis ~ Age + Number + Start, data=kyphosis))
plot(fit); text(fit, all=TRUE, xpd=TRUE)
library(ape)
tree1 <- read.tree(text=Rpart2newick(fit))
plot(tree1)
nodeLabels(tree1$node.label, frame="none", bg="transparent", adj=-0.1)

(fit2 <- rpart(Species ~ ., data=iris))
plot(fit2); text(fit2, all=TRUE, xpd=TRUE)
tree2 <- read.tree(text=Rpart2newick(fit2))
plot(tree2)
nodeLabels(tree2$node.label, frame="none", bg="transparent", adj=-0.1)
```

Rresults

Rresults shell script

Description

Rresults shell script

Details

'Rresults' is a bash shell script which allows to gather all R input and R textual output in one text file, and (unnamed) R graphical output in another (PDF) file (only if the 'pdftk' utility is installed). If graphical output has name(s), it will be saved in its own file(s).

Very good for the debugging and other non-interactive activities with R scripts as everything is one place.

The script has one option "-d" which adds the timestamp to the file name of text results.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
## Not run:
## works only if the script is properly installed
cat("\nHello, world!\n", "plot(1:20)\n", file="hello.r")
system("Rresults hello.r")
system("Rresults -d hello.r")
## interactive command
file.show("hello_rresults.txt")

## End(Not run)
```

Rro.test

Robust rank order test

Description

Robust rank order test

Usage

```
Rro.test(x1, y1)
```

Arguments

x1	Fist numerical variable
y1	Second numerical variable

Details

Robust rank order test (modification of Wilcoxon test for samples with contrasting variation), a variant of Fligner-Policello test.

Alternatives: `robustrank::mod.wmw.test()` (probably more sophisticated); `npsm::fp.test()`; `NSM3::pFligPoli()` (very advanced, with possibilities of exact and Monte Carlo testing); `RVAideMemoire::fp.test()` (developed in the way similar to most base R tests, probably the best alternative).

Value

Returns z statistic and p-value.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
## data from help(wilcox.test)
x <- c(0.80, 0.83, 1.89, 1.04, 1.45, 1.38, 1.91, 1.64, 0.73, 1.46)
y <- c(1.15, 0.88, 0.90, 0.74, 1.21)
Rro.test(x, y)
```

S.value

S-value

Description

S.value returns S-values, Shannon information transforms of p-values.

Usage

S.value(x)

Arguments

x Either numerical vector of p-values, or list where at least one element has the name similar to "p.value".

Details

Greenland (2019) proposes that researchers "think of p-values as measuring the *_compatibility_* between hypotheses and datas." S-values should help to understand this concept better.

From Wasserstein et al. (2019): S-values supplement a focal p-value p with its Shannon information transform (s-value or surprisal) $s = -\log_2(p)$. This measures the amount of information supplied by the test against the tested hypothesis (or model): rounded off, the s-value shows the number of heads in a row one would need to see when tossing a coin to get the same amount of information against the tosses being "fair" (independent with "heads" probability of 1/2) instead of being loaded for heads. For example, if $p = 0.03$, this represents $-\log_2(0.03) = 5$ bits of information against the hypothesis (like getting 5 heads in a trial of "fairness" with 5 coin tosses); and if $p = 0.25$, this represents only $-\log_2(0.25) = 2$ bits of information against the hypothesis (like getting 2 heads in a trial of "fairness" with only 2 coin tosses).

For the convenience, S.value() works directly with output of many statistical tests (see examples). If the output is a list which has more than one component with name similar to "pvalue", only first will be used.

Value

Numerical vector.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

References

Wasserstein R.L., Schirm A.L., Lazar N.A. 2019. Moving to a World Beyond " $p < 0.05$ ". The American Statistician. 73(S1): 1–19.

Greenland S. 2019. Valid P-Values Behave Exactly as They Should: Some Misleading Criticisms of P-Values and Their Resolution With S-Values. The American Statistician. 73(S1): 106–114.

Examples

```

S.value(0.05)

S.value(0.01)
S.value(0.1)
S.value(0.0000000001)

S.value(t.test(extra ~ group, data = sleep))
S.value(list(pvalues=c(0.01, 0.002)))

```

salix_leaves

salix_leaves

Description

Morphometry on willows (*Salix*).

Three files (datasets): 'salix_pop' localities, 'salix_plants' measures on whole plants, 'salix_leaves' measures on leaves from from these plants.

Usage

```
salix_leaves
```

Format

These data frames contain the following columns:

POP Location ID

WHERE Geography

SPECIES Species

PLN Plant ID

HEIGHT Height, m

SEX Plant sex (willows are dioecious)

PID Shoot ID

N.CIRCLES Number of circles of the imaginary spiral between two leaves (below)

N.LEAVES Number of leaves between the chosen one and the next in the same position

INTERNODE Internode length, average, mm

DIAM Stem diameter in the middle of shoot, mm

NL Leaf ID

LL Maximal length of the leaf, mm (along midvein from blade basement to blade top)

LW Maximal width of the leaf, mm

PW Position of maximal width, mm (along midvein)

PTL Length of the petiole, mm (from the place of attachment to blade base)

- STPL Stipules present?
- SL Maximal width of maximal stipule, mm (0 if no stipule present)
- SW Maximal width of maximal stipule, mm (0 if no stipule present)
- TL Length of maximal marginal tooth, mm (0 in no teeth)
- ADC Color of the adaxial (upper) leaf surface: 1 glaucous, 2 other shades of green
- ABC Color of the abaxial (lower) leaf surface: 1 glaucous, 2 other shades of green
- ADP Pubescence of the adaxial (upper) leaf surface under magnification: 1 absent, 2 rare (epidermis surface visible), 3 dense (epidermis surface is not visible or barely visible)
- ABP Pubescence of the abaxial (lower) leaf surface under magnification: 1 absent, 2 rare (epidermis surface visible), 3 dense (epidermis surface is not visible or barely visible)

Saynodynamite

Say "no" to dynamite plots!

Description

Say "no" to dynamite plots!

Usage

```
Saynodynamite()
```

Details

'Poster' plot to emphasize the harmfulness of so called dynamite plots.

See, for example, thorough analysis at "<http://emdbolker.wikidot.com/blog%3Adynamite>".

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[boxplot](#)

Examples

```
Saynodynamite()
```

Squares

Areas of polygons

Description

Calculates areas of polygons

Usage

```
Squares(ppts, relative=FALSE, Hulls=TRUE)
```

Arguments

ppts	Hulls information (e.g., output from Hulls() or Ellipses())
relative	Calculate relative squares?
Hulls	Did the information come from Hulls() or Ellipses()?

Details

Calculates areas of polygons (requires 'PBSmapping' package). Might be useful to understand better the group variability.

If 'Hulls=TRUE' (default), then list components with names 'centers' and 'outliers' will be attempted to remove from 'ppts' list.

Value

Numerical vector, one element per polygon.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[Hulls](#), [Ellipses](#)

Examples

```
iris.pca <- prcomp(iris[, 1:4], scale=TRUE)
iris.p <- iris.pca$x[, 1:2]

iris.h <- Hulls(iris.p[, 1:2], as.numeric(iris[, 5]), plot=FALSE)
Squares(iris.h, relative=TRUE)

iris.e <- Ellipses(iris.p, iris$Species, plot=FALSE, centers=TRUE)
Squares(iris.e)
```

Str	<i>'str()' enhanced for data frames</i>
-----	---

Description

Enhanced 'str()': with variable numbers, row names and missing data indication

Usage

```
Str(df)
```

Arguments

df	Data frame
----	------------

Details

'Str()' is an enhanced 'str()'. 'Str()' (1) shows data frame structure with column indexes, (2) indicates presence of NA(s) with star (*) and (3) lists first five row names, if they are not default.

If the object is a data frame with atomic columns, this function captures output of internal 'str()', changes it and outputs the new one. If the object is not a data frame or is a data frame with non-atomic columns, then output is not changed.

Alternative: DescTools::Str() which uses cycles (slower!), has less features, but works with non-atomic columns.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[str](#)

Examples

```
trees1 <- trees
row.names(trees1)[1] <- "a"
trees1[1, 1] <- NA
Str(trees)
Str(trees1)
## Not run:
trees.crazy <- trees
trees.crazy[[2]] <- trees[, 2, drop=FALSE]
Str(trees.crazy) # does not work with data frames with non-atomic columns

## End(Not run)
```

Table2df

Convert table to data frame saving structure

Description

Convert table to data frame saving structure

Usage

```
Table2df(table)
```

Arguments

table 'table' object

Details

Convert contingency table into data frame and keep structure.

Value

Data frame

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
Table2df(table(iris[, 5]))
```

Tcoords

Calculates coordinates of tips from 'hclust' plot

Description

Takes the 'hclust' plot and calculates coordinates of all tips

Usage

```
Tcoords(hcl, hang=0.1, add=0, horiz=FALSE)
```

Arguments

hcl	hclust object
hang	The fraction of the plot height by which labels should hang below the rest of the plot; better to make it equal to the 'hang' from hclust (default is 0.1).
add	Add to 'hang' to make labels look better; reliable value is about 0.03
horiz	Plot values for a horizontal tree?

Details

This function calculates coordinates for each tip of the plotted 'hclust' object. It is useful together with plot.hclust(..., labels=FALSE).

There are numerous applications of Tcoords(). Typical situation is when user wants to change default labels on plot.hclust() but it is possible only after conversion into the dendrogram. However, this conversion might alter the graphical representation, and, what is worse, is not suitable for advanced forms of plot.hclust(), for example, in 'pvclust' package or those from Bclust() or Jclust()-related commands.

Tcoords() allows to plot labels (or points, or any low level structures) separately. Therefore, it is possible to rotate them, colorize them, abbreviate them, change their font and so on. By default, labels will be plotted horizontally, not vertically as it is in plot.hclust().

To plot new labels in the same order, do not forget to apply the 'order' component of 'hclust' object (see below for the example).

Together with Hcoords(), it in principle allows to plot dendrogram in the alternative way (for example, with aid of segments() and text()). This possibility, however, needs a research.

See Also

[hclust](#)

Examples

```
hcl <- hclust(UScitiesD, "ward.D2")
newlabels <- abbreviate(hcl$labels, 3)
newlabels <- newlabels[hcl$order] # do not forget to reorder labels!
plot(hcl, labels=FALSE)
text(Tcoords(hcl, add=0.03), newlabels, col=ifelse(grepl("W.D", newlabels), 2, 1))

plot(hcl, labels=FALSE)
points(Tcoords(hcl), pch=19)

## how to colorize tips, useful if dendrogram is dense
iris.h <- hclust(dist(iris[, -5]))
plot(iris.h, labels=FALSE)
points(Tcoords(iris.h, add=0.01), col=iris$Species[iris.h$order]) # reorder labels!

## can be used with Ploth(), i.e., with dendrogram
Ploth(hcl, labels=NA, horiz=TRUE) # hang=-1 is default
tc <- Tcoords(hcl, hang=-1, horiz=TRUE)
```

```
text(tc, newlabels, pos=4, xpd=TRUE)
```

Tobin

Binarize (make dummy variables)

Description

Converts vector into matrix with binary columns

Usage

```
Tobin(var, convert.names=TRUE)
```

Arguments

`var` character or numerical variable
`convert.names` if TRUE (default), construct new variable names, otherwise, use unique variable values as variable names

Details

'Tobin()' transforms character or numeric vector into the matrix with 0/1 (absent/present) cells.

Two approaches are in use: through '==' operation and through the conversion into factor.

First approach also constructs new names of variables whereas the second ('convert.names=FALSE') makes variable names from names of factor levels (i.e., labels).

Alternatives: "*dumm*" packages (there are few in CRAN).

Value

Matrix with binary columns

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
(ee <- sample(letters[1:5], 10, replace=TRUE))
Tobin(ee, conv=FALSE)
Tobin(ee, conv=TRUE)
```

Toclip

Insert content to Linux X11 clipboard

Description

Insert content to Linux X11 clipboard (uses 'xclip')

Usage

```
Toclip(x, sep="\t", row.names=FALSE, col.names=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Data frame
sep	Separator, tab by default
row.names	FALSE by default
col.names	TRUE by default
...	Arguments to 'write.table()'

Details

Linux-specific. Inserts data frame to Linux X11 clipboard (not primary or secondary). Useful for interface with spreadsheets.

Works if 'xclip' utility is already installed.

Alternative with more flexibility: 'clipr' package.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
## Not run:  
aa <- data.frame(1:3) # Linux- (and X11-) specific  
Toclip(aa) # then load the content into spreadsheet  
  
## End(Not run)
```

Topm*Stacks correlation matrix*

Description

Stacks (correlation) matrix and selects values which are above the “level”

Usage

```
Topm(X, level=0.45, values=0, corr=TRUE, square=TRUE)
```

Arguments

X	Data frame or matrix with values
level	Threshold
values	If > 0, ignores "level" and outputs until reaches number, if "all", outputs all values
corr	If FALSE, does not show magnitude
square	If FALSE, does not use lower triangle, some rows could be redundant

Details

'Topm()' stacks (correlation) matrix and selects (and sorts) values which are above the “level”.

Good for the analysis of correlation matrices.

Value

Data frame with correlation values

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[Cor](#)

Examples

```
Topm(cor(trees), corr=TRUE)
```

Updist *Educated distances for semi-supervised clustering*

Description

Updates distance matrix to help link or unlink objects

Usage

```
Updist(dst, link=NULL, unlink=NULL, dmax=max(dst), dmin=min(dst))
```

Arguments

dst	dist object
link	1-level list with the arbitrary number of components, each component is a numeric vector of row numbers for objects which you prefer to be linked
unlink	1-level list with the arbitrary number of components, each component is a numeric vector of row numbers for objects which you prefer to be not linked
dmax	Distance to set for not linked objects
dmin	Distance to set for linked objects

Details

This function borrows the idea of MPCKM semi-supervised k-means (Bilenko et al., 2004) but instead of updating distances on the run, it simply updates the distances object beforehand in accordance with 'link' and 'unlink' constraints.

Amazingly, it works as expected :) Please see the examples below.

References

Bilenko M., Basu S., Mooney R.J. 2004. Integrating constraints and metric learning in semi-supervised clustering. In: Proceedings of the twenty-first international conference on Machine learning. P. 11. ACM.

See Also

[dist](#)

Examples

```
iris.d <- dist(iris[, -5])
iris.km <- kmeans(iris.d, 3)
iris.h <- cutree(hclust(iris.d, method="ward.D"), k=3)

Misclass(iris.km$cluster, iris$Species, best=TRUE)
Misclass(iris.h, iris$Species, best=TRUE)
```

```

i.vv <- cbind(which(iris$Species == "versicolor"), which(iris$Species == "virginica"))
i.link <- list(sample(i.vv[, 2], 25), sample(i.vv[, 1], 25))
i.unlink <- list(i.vv[1, ], i.vv[2, ])

iris.upd <- Updist(iris.d, link=i.link, unlink=i.unlink)

iris.ukm <- kmeans(iris.upd, 3)
iris.uh <- cutree(hclust(iris.upd, method="ward.D"), k=3)

Misclass(iris.ukm$cluster, iris$Species, best=TRUE)
Misclass(iris.uh, iris$Species, best=TRUE)

## ===

aad <- dist(t(atmospheres))
plot(hclust(aad))

aadu <- Updist(aad, unlink=list(c("Earth", "Mercury")))
plot(hclust(aadu))

```

Vicinityies

Arrange observations by the distance from center

Description

Uses group centers to order all observations within group

Usage

```
Vicinityies(data, groups, num=NULL, centers=NULL, method.c="median", method.d="manhattan")
```

Arguments

data	Numeric data frame or matrix
groups	Grouping factor
num	How many indices per group to return, default is all
centers	Matrix or data frame with group centers, one row per 'groups' level
method.c	How to calculate group centers, name of function
method.d	How to calculate distances between centers and individual observations, dist() mehtod

Details

This function takes data (data frame or matrix), grouping factor and (optionally) matrix or data frame with group centers. Then it calculates proximities between all observations and corresponding center, group by group. Result is a list of proximity indices (row numbers). This list allows, for example, to find "central" ("typical", "nuclear") observations useful, e.g., as centroids or medoids, and also "peripheral" observations, "outliers".

Distances by default are calculated with `dist(..., method="manhattan")` but it is possible to specify any other `dist()` method via "method.d".

Pre-defined centers might be taken from many sources, e.g., `Hulls()`, `Ellipses()`, `Classproj()`, see examples.

If "centers" data is not supplied, then `Vicinities()` will perform a naive computation of group centers via univariate medians. It is also possible to use (via "method.c") mean or any similar function which works within `sapply()` and accepts "na.rm=TRUE" option.

If size of the group is less then "num", the resulted list will contain NAs. If this is not a desired behavior, use something like `lapply(res, head, num)`.

Value

The list of `nlevels(as.factor(groups))` size, components named from these levels and contained "num" numeric indices, corresponding with the row numbers of original data.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

See Also

[Hulls](#), [Ellipses](#), [Classproj](#)

Examples

```
## use for MDS
iris.d <- dist(iris[, -5])
iris.c <- cmdscale(iris.d)
iris.sc <- as.data.frame(iris.c)
## naive calculation
first3n <- unlist(Vicinities(iris.sc, iris$Species, num=3))
last10n <- unlist(lapply(Vicinities(iris.sc, iris$Species), tail, 10))
##
plot(iris.sc, col=iris$Species)
points(iris.sc[first3n, ], pch=19, col=iris$Species[first3n])
points(iris.sc[last10n, ], pch=4, cex=2, col="black")

## use pre-defined centers from Hulls()
plot(iris.sc, col=iris$Species)
iris.h <- Hulls(iris.sc, groups=iris$Species, centers=TRUE)
first3h <- unlist(Vicinities(iris.sc, iris$Species, centers=iris.h$centers, num=3))
points(iris.sc[first3h, ], pch=19, col=iris$Species[first3h])
```

```

## use pre-defined centers from Ellipses()
plot(iris.sc, col=iris$Species)
iris.e <- Ellipses(iris.sc, groups=iris$Species, centers=TRUE)
first3e <- unlist(Vicinityies(iris.sc, iris$Species, centers=iris.e$centers, num=3))
points(iris.sc[first3e, ], pch=19, col=iris$Species[first3e])

## ===

## plot and use pre-defined centers from Classproj()
iris.cl <- Classproj(iris[, -5], iris[, 5])
first3cc <- unlist(Vicinityies(iris.cl$proj, iris[, 5], centers=iris.cl$centers, num=3))
plot(iris.cl$proj, col=iris$Species)
points(iris.cl$proj[first3cc, ], pch=19, col=iris$Species[first3cc])
## now calculate centers naively from projection data
first3cn <- unlist(Vicinityies(iris.cl$proj, iris[, 5], num=3))
points(iris.cl$proj[first3cn, ], pch=1, cex=1.5, col=iris$Species[first3cn])

## ===

## use as medoids for PAM
library(cluster)
iris.p <- pam(iris.d, k=3)
Misclass(iris.p$clustering, iris[, 5], best=TRUE) # to compare
## naive method, raw data (4 columns)
first1nr <- unlist(Vicinityies(iris[, -5], iris$Species, 1))
iris.pm <- pam(iris.d, k=3, medoids=first1nr)
Misclass(iris.pm$clustering, iris[, 5], best=TRUE) # slightly better!
## ... or as centers for k-means, for stability
first1h <- unlist(Vicinityies(iris.sc, iris$Species, centers=iris.h$centers, num=1))
iris.km <- kmeans(iris[, -5], centers=iris[first1h, -5])
Misclass(iris.km$cluster, iris[, 5], best=TRUE)

## ===

## PCA and different vicinityies methods
iris.p <- prcomp(iris[, -5])$x[, 1:2]
plot(iris.p, col=iris$Species)
first3p1 <- unlist(Vicinityies(iris.p, iris[, 5], num=3))
first3p2 <- unlist(Vicinityies(iris.p, iris[, 5], num=3,
  method.c="mean", method.d="euclidean")) # mean, Euclidean
points(iris.p[first3p1, ], pch=19, col=iris[first3p1, 5])
points(iris.p[first3p2, ], pch=1, cex=1.5, col=iris[first3p2, 5])

## ===

## use MDS vicinityies to reduce dataset for hierarchical clustering with bootstrap
iris3 <- iris[first3n, ]
iris3b <- Bclust(iris3[, -5], method.d="euclidean", method.c="average", iter=100)
plot(iris3b$hclust, labels=iris3[, 5])
Bclabels(iris3b$hclust, iris3b$values)

iris3j <- Jclust(iris3[, -5], method.d="euclidean", method.c="average",

```

```

n.cl=3, iter=100)
plot(iris3j, labels=iris3[, 5])

## ===

## use of external function to compute naive distances
Mode <- function(x, na.rm=TRUE) {
  if (length(x) <= 2) return(x[1])
  if (na.rm & anyNA(x)) x <- x[!is.na(x)]
  ux <- unique(x)
  ux[which.max(tabulate(match(x, ux)))]
}
Vicinities(iris[, -5], iris[, 5], method.c="Mode", 3)

```

VTcoeffs

Effect sizes of association between categorical variables

Description

Effect sizes of association between categorical variables

Usage

```
VTcoeffs(table, correct=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

table	Contingency table
correct	Perform continuity correction in underlying chi-square test?
...	Additional arguments to underlying <code>chisq.test()</code>

Details

Association between categorical variables.

Calculates Cramer's V and Tschuprow's, original and corrected (Bergsma, 2013)

Alternative: `vcd::assocstats()`

Includes magnitude interpretation for original Cramer's V (for $df < 6$).

Value

Data frame with coefficients, values and tables.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
x <- margin.table(Titanic, 1:2)
VTcoeffs(x)
VTcoeffs(x)[2, ] # most practical
```

Write.fasta

Write 'FASTA' files

Description

Simple writing of 'FASTA' files

Usage

```
Write.fasta(df, file)
```

Arguments

df	Name of data frame
file	File name

Details

Simple writing of 'FASTA' files. If the data frame has more than two columns, only two first columns will be used (with warning).

Value

'FASTA' file on the disk.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
ff <- data.frame(one="some_id", two="ATGC", three="something else")
Write.fasta(ff, file=file.path(tempdir(), "tmp.fasta")) # warning will be produced
file.show(file=file.path(tempdir(), "tmp.fasta")) # interactive
```

Xpager *Separate terminal pager for Linux*

Description

Separate terminal pager for Linux X11 (uses some terminal and 'less')

Usage

```
Xpager(pager="xterm")
```

Arguments

pager name of the terminal application to use, or "old" for the default

Details

Linux pager in the new terminal window. 'xterm' is default, there is also setting for 'mate-terminal'; 'konsole' (KDE terminal) and 'gnome-terminal' are easy to add.

Run Xpager("old") to restore default behavior.

BTW, for some reason, 'editor()' does not work this way.

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
## Not run:  
## Linux- (and X11-) specific  
Xpager()  
?help  
Xpager("old")  
?help  
  
## End(Not run)
```

%-%

Minus names

Description

Subtract names from names

Usage

```
x %-% y
```

Arguments

x	Character vector (likely named) to subtract from
y	Subtracting character vector

Details

Instead of 'x', the function uses 'names(x)'. If 'x' has no names, they will be assigned from values.

Value

Character vector

Author(s)

Alexey Shipunov

Examples

```
str(iris[, iris %-% "Species"])
str(iris[, !names(iris) %in% "Species"]) # this is how to make it without %-%
c("apples", "bananas") %-% c("apples") # simple character string also works
```

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