

Package: hclusteasy (via r-universe)

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Title Determining Hierarchical Clustering Easily

Version 0.1.0

Description Facilitates hierarchical clustering analysis with functions to read data in 'txt', 'xlsx', and 'xls' formats, apply normalization techniques to the dataset, perform hierarchical clustering and construct scatter plot from principal component analysis to evaluate the groups obtained.

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URL <https://github.com/tsukubai/hclusteasy>

BugReports <https://github.com/tsukubai/hclusteasy/issues>

Depends R (>= 3.6)

Imports clusterSim, factoextra, readxl, stats, utils

Suggests testthat (>= 3.0.0)

Config/testthat/edition 3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

RoxygenNote 7.3.1

Repository <https://tsukubai.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/tsukubai/hclusteasy>

RemoteRef HEAD

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hca *Generate and Select Groups with Hierarchical Clustering*

Description

Perform hierarchical clustering and generate groups based on sample dissimilarity using the Euclidean method.

Usage

```
hca(data, method = "complete", num.groups = 3)
```

Arguments

data	Dataset in data.frame format.
method	Method of hierarchical clustering, considering: "ward.D", "ward.D2", "single", "complete", "average" (UPGMA), "mcquitty" (WPGMA), "median" (WPGMC) or "centroid" (UPGMC). Default is "complete".
num.groups	Number of groups to cut. Default is three.

Value

A vector of integers, where each element represents the group assigned to each observation in the original dataset.

Examples

```
# Load the required package
library(hclusteasy)

# Read the 'iris' dataset from the package
data("iris_uci")

# Remove column 'Species' from the iris dataset
iris <- iris_uci[, -5]

# Apply hierarchical cluster and selecting groups
g <- hca(iris)
```

iris_uci

Iris Dataset

Description

This dataset contains 150 flower samples distributed among 3 iris species classes: Setosa, Versicolor, and Virginica. It consists of 5 columns, including 4 attributes measured in centimeters: sepal length and width, and petal length and width, along with a column indicating the iris species. This dataset was introduced by Ronald A. Fisher in 1936 in his classic paper on linear discriminant analysis.

Usage

```
data("iris_uci")
```

Source

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu>

References

Fisher, R. A. (1988). Iris. UCI Machine Learning Repository. doi:10.24432/C56C76.

normalization

Apply Normalization Techniques to the Dataset

Description

Perform data normalization.

Usage

```
normalization(data, type = "n0", norm = "column", na.remove = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	Dataset in data.frame format.
type	Type of normalization. Default is "n1". <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n0: without normalization • n1: standardization ((x-mean)/sd) • n2: positional standardization ((x-median)/mad) • n3: unitization ((x-mean)/range) • n3a: positional unitization ((x-median)/range) • n4: unitization with zero minimum ((x-min)/range)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n5: normalization in range $\langle -1, 1 \rangle$ $((x - \text{mean}) / \max(\text{abs}(x - \text{mean})))$ • n5a: positional normalization in range $\langle -1, 1 \rangle$ $((x - \text{median}) / \max(\text{abs}(x - \text{median})))$ • n6: quotient transformation (x / sd) • n6a: positional quotient transformation (x / mad) • n7: quotient transformation (x / range) • n8: quotient transformation (x / max) • n9: quotient transformation (x / mean) • n9a: positional quotient transformation (x / median) • n10: quotient transformation (x / sum) • n11: quotient transformation $(x / \sqrt{\text{SSQ}})$ • n12: normalization $((x - \text{mean}) / \sqrt{\text{sum}((x - \text{mean})^2)})$ • n12a: positional normalization $((x - \text{median}) / \sqrt{\text{sum}((x - \text{median})^2)})$ • n13: normalization with zero being the central point $((x - \text{midrange}) / (\text{range} / 2))$
norm	Defines whether the normalization will be done by "column" or by "row". Default is "column".
na.remove	A logical value indicating whether NA values should be excluded before performing normalization calculations. Default is FALSE.

Value

Normalized dataset in `data.frame` format.

Examples

```
# Load the required package
library(hclusteasy)

# Read the dataset 'iris' from the package
data("iris_uci")

# Remove the column 'Species' from the iris dataset
iris <- iris_uci[, -5]

# Apply normalization to the iris dataset
irisN <- normalization(iris, type = "n1")
```

pca

Plot Principal Component Analysis Results

Description

Apply PCA (Principal Component Analysis) to the data and construct a scatter plot of the first two principal components.

Usage

```
pca(data, groups = "none")
```

Arguments

data	Dataset in data.frame format.
groups	Groups to color observations and draw ellipses around each group of samples with a confidence level of 0.98. Default is "none".

Value

A ggplot.

Examples

```
# Load the required package
library(hclusteasy)

# Read the 'iris' dataset from the package
data("iris_uci")

# Select column "Species" (groups) in the iris dataset
species <- iris_uci[, 5]

# Remove column "Species" in the iris dataset
iris <- iris_uci[, -5]

# Apply pca and plotting the two firsts components without groups
pca(iris)

# Apply pca and plotting the first two components with groups
pca(iris, groups = species)
```

read.data

Read Files in txt, xls, or xlsx Formats

Description

Read datasets files in txt(space-separated), xls or xlsx and return the data as a data.frame.

Usage

```
read.data(path, col.names = FALSE, col.types = NULL)
```

Arguments

path	Path to the txt(space-separated), xls or xlsx file.
col.names	Logical value indicating whether the first row of the dataset should be used as column names. Use TRUE to use the first row as column names or FALSE otherwise. Default is FALSE.
col.types	Character or a character vector specifying the data types for each column. Possible values are: "skip", "guess", "logical", "numeric", "date", "text", or "list". Default, it is NULL, which means the data types will be determined automatically ("guess"). Note that txt files do not support the col.types parameter.

Value

Dataset in data.frame format.

Examples

```
# Load the package
library(hclusteasy)

# Set the file path
file_path <- system.file("extdata",
                          "iris_uci.xlsx",
                          package = "hclusteasy")

# Read a .xlsx dataset
iris <- read.data(file_path, col.names = TRUE)
```

wine_uci

Wine Dataset

Description

It consists of a dataset containing 178 wine samples distributed into 3 distinct classes. It has 14 columns, comprising 13 chemical attributes such as alcohol content, malic acid amount, ash, alkalinity of ash, magnesium, phenols, flavonoids, proanthocyanins, color intensity, hue, OD280/OD315 ratio, and proline, along with one column indicating the wine class. This dataset was introduced by Forina et al. in 1991 in a study on the chemical analysis of wines grown in the regions of Italy.

Usage

```
data("wine_uci")
```

Source

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu>

References

Aeberhard, Stefan and Forina, M. (1991). Wine. UCI Machine Learning Repository. [doi:10.24432/C5PC7J](https://doi.org/10.24432/C5PC7J).

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