

Package: partition (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Agglomerative Partitioning Framework for Dimension Reduction

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Description A fast and flexible framework for agglomerative partitioning. 'partition' uses an approach called Direct-Measure-Reduce to create new variables that maintain the user-specified minimum level of information. Each reduced variable is also interpretable: the original variables map to one and only one variable in the reduced data set. 'partition' is flexible, as well: how variables are selected to reduce, how information loss is measured, and the way data is reduced can all be customized. 'partition' is based on the Partition framework discussed in Millstein et al. (2020) <doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/btz661>.

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URL <https://uscbiostats.github.io/partition/>,
<https://github.com/USCbiostats/partition>

BugReports <https://github.com/USCbiostats/partition/issues>

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Contents

as_director	3
as_measure	4
as_partitioner	5
as_partition_step	6
as_reducer	7
baxter_data	8
corr	9
direct_distance	9
direct_k_cluster	10
filter_reduced	11
icc	12
is_partition	13
is_partitioner	13
is_partition_step	14
mapping_key	14
map_partition	15
measure_icc	16
measure_min_icc	17
measure_min_r2	17
measure_std_mutualinfo	18
measure_variance_explained	19
mutual_information	19
partition	20
partition_scores	22
part_icc	23
part_kmeans	24
part_minr2	25
part_pc1	26
part_stdmi	27
permute_df	28
plot_area_clusters	28
plot_permutation	30
reduce_cluster	31
reduce_first_component	32

as_director 3

reduce_kmeans	32
reduce_scaled_mean	33
replace_partitioner	34
scaled_mean	34
simulate_block_data	35
super_partition	36
test_permutation	38

Index 39

as_director *Create a custom director*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

a function to use in `as_partitioner()`

See Also

Other directors: `direct_distance()`, `direct_k_cluster()`

Examples

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

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

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

```

      colnames(.x)[indices[2]]
    )
  }

  as_director(euc_dist, min_dist)

```

as_measure

Create a custom metric

Description

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

Usage

```
as_measure(.f, ...)
```

Arguments

```
.f          a function that returns either a numeric vector or a data.frame
...         Extra arguments passed to .f.
```

Value

a function to use in [as_partitioner\(\)](#)

See Also

Other metrics: [measure_icc\(\)](#), [measure_min_icc\(\)](#), [measure_min_r2\(\)](#), [measure_std_mutualinfo\(\)](#), [measure_variance_explained\(\)](#)

Other metrics: [measure_icc\(\)](#), [measure_min_icc\(\)](#), [measure_min_r2\(\)](#), [measure_std_mutualinfo\(\)](#), [measure_variance_explained\(\)](#)

Examples

```

inter_item_reliability <- function(mat) {
  corrs <- corr(mat)
  corrs[lower.tri(corrs, diag = TRUE)] <- NA

  corrs %>%
    colMeans(na.rm = TRUE) %>%
    mean(na.rm = TRUE)
}

measure_iir <- as_measure(inter_item_reliability)
measure_iir

```

`as_partitioner`*Create a partitioner*

Description

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>direct</code>	a function that directs, possibly created by <code>as_director()</code>
<code>measure</code>	a function that measures, possibly created by <code>as_measure()</code>
<code>reduce</code>	a function that reduces, possibly created by <code>as_reducer()</code>

Value

a partitioner

See Also

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

Examples

```
as_partitioner(  
  direct = direct_distance_pearson,  
  measure = measure_icc,  
  reduce = reduce_scaled_mean  
)
```

as_partition_step *Create a partition object from a data frame*

Description

as_partition_step() creates a partition_step object. partition_steps are used while iterating through the partition algorithm: it stores necessary information about how to proceed in the partitioning, such as the information threshold. as_partition_step() is primarily called internally by partition() but can be helpful while developing partitioners.

Usage

```
as_partition_step(
  .x,
  threshold = NA,
  reduced_data = NA,
  target = NA,
  metric = NA,
  tolerance = 0.01,
  var_prefix = NA,
  partitioner = NA,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

.x	a data.frame or partition_step object
threshold	The minimum information loss allowable
reduced_data	A data set with reduced variables
target	A character or integer vector: the variables to reduce
metric	A measure of information
tolerance	A tolerance around the threshold to accept a reduction
var_prefix	Variable name for reduced variables
partitioner	A partitioner, a part_*() function or one created with as_partitioner() .
...	Other objects to store during the partition step

Value

a partition_step object

Examples

```
.df <- data.frame(x = rnorm(100), y = rnorm(100))
as_partition_step(.df, threshold = .6)
```

as_reducer	<i>Create a custom reducer</i>
------------	--------------------------------

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

a function to use in `as_partitioner()`

See Also

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

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

Examples

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

`baxter_data`*Microbiome data*

Description

Clinical and microbiome data derived from "Microbiota-based model improves the sensitivity of fecal immunochemical test for detecting colonic lesions" by Baxter et al. (2016). These data represent a subset of 172 health participants. `baxter_clinical` contains 8 clinical variables for each of the participants: `sample_name`, `id`, `age`, `bmi`, `gender`, `height`, `total_reads`, and `disease_state` (all H for healthy). `baxter_otu` has 1,234 columns, where each column represents an Operational Taxonomic Unit (OTU). OTUs are species-like relationships among bacteria determined by analyzing their RNA. The cells are logged counts for how often the OTU was detected in a participant's stool sample. Each column name is a shorthand name, e.g. `otu1`; you can find the true name of the OTU mapped in `baxter_data_dictionary`. `baxter_family` and `baxter_genus` are also logged counts but instead group OTUs at the family and genus level, respectively, a common approach to reducing microbiome data. Likewise, the column names are shorthands, which you can find mapped in `baxter_data_dictionary`.

Usage

`baxter_clinical``baxter_otu``baxter_family``baxter_genus``baxter_data_dictionary`

Format

5 data frames

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 172 rows and 1234 columns.

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 172 rows and 35 columns.

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 172 rows and 82 columns.

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 1351 rows and 3 columns.

Source

Baxter et al. (2016) [doi:10.1186/s1307301602903](https://doi.org/10.1186/s1307301602903)

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

Description

Efficiently fit correlation coefficient for matrix or two vectors

Usage

```
corr(x, y = NULL, spearman = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	a matrix or vector
y	a vector. Optional.
spearman	Logical. Use Spearman's correlation?

Value

a numeric vector, the correlation coefficient

Examples

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

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

direct_distance *Target based on minimum distance matrix*

Description

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

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

Usage

```
direct_distance(.partition_step, spearman = FALSE)

direct_distance_pearson(.partition_step)

direct_distance_spearman(.partition_step)
```

Arguments

```
.partition_step      a partition_step object
spearman             Logical. Use Spearman's correlation?
```

Value

a partition_step object

See Also

Other directors: [as_director\(\)](#), [direct_k_cluster\(\)](#)

direct_k_cluster	<i>Target based on K-means clustering</i>
------------------	---

Description

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

`direct_k_cluster()` assigns each variable to a cluster using K-means. As the partition looks for the best reduction, `direct_k_cluster()` iterates through values of k to assign clusters. This search is handled by the binary search method by default and thus does not necessarily need to fit every value of k.

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>.partition_step</code>	a <code>partition_step</code> object
<code>algorithm</code>	The K-Means algorithm to use. The default is a fast version of the LLoyd algorithm written in <code>armadillo</code> . The rest are options in <code>kmeans()</code> . In general, <code>armadillo</code> is fastest, but the other algorithms can be faster in high dimensions.
<code>search</code>	The search method. Binary search is generally more efficient but linear search can be faster in very low dimensions.
<code>init_k</code>	The initial k to test. If <code>NULL</code> , then the initial k is the threshold times the number of variables.
<code>seed</code>	The seed to set for reproducibility

Value

a `partition_step` object

See Also

Other directors: `as_director()`, `direct_distance()`

<code>filter_reduced</code>	<i>Filter the reduced mappings</i>
-----------------------------	------------------------------------

Description

`filter_reduced()` and `unnest_reduced()` are convenience functions to quickly retrieve the mappings for only the reduced variables. `filter_reduced()` returns a nested tibble while `unnest_reduced()` unnests it.

Usage

```
filter_reduced(.partition)
```

```
unnest_reduced(.partition)
```

Arguments

<code>.partition</code>	a <code>partition</code> object
-------------------------	---------------------------------

Value

a tibble with mapping key

Examples

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

# A tibble: 3 x 4
filter_reduced(prt)

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

icc

Calculate the intraclass correlation coefficient

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

a numeric vector of length 1

Examples

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

is_partition *Is this object a partition?*

Description

Is this object a partition?

Usage

`is_partition(x)`

Arguments

`x` an object to be tested

Value

logical: TRUE or FALSE

is_partitioner *Is this object a partitioner?*

Description

Is this object a partitioner?

Usage

`is_partitioner(x)`

Arguments

`x` an object to be tested

Value

logical: TRUE or FALSE

is_partition_step	<i>Is this object a partition_step?</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Is this object a partition_step?

Usage

```
is_partition_step(x)
```

Arguments

x an object to be tested

Value

logical: TRUE or FALSE

mapping_key	<i>Return partition mapping key</i>
-------------	-------------------------------------

Description

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

Usage

```
mapping_key(.partition)
```

```
unnest_mappings(.partition)
```

```
mapping_groups(.partition, indices = FALSE)
```

Arguments

.partition a partition object

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

Value

a tibble

Examples

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

# tibble: 6 x 4
mapping_key(prt)

# tibble: 12 x 4
unnest_mappings(prt)

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

map_partition

Map a partition across a range of minimum information

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

a tibble

Examples

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

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

measure_icc	<i>Measure the information loss of reduction using intraclass correlation coefficient</i>
-------------	---

Description

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

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

Usage

```
measure_icc(.partition_step)
```

Arguments

`.partition_step`
a `partition_step` object

Value

a `partition_step` object

See Also

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

measure_min_icc	<i>Measure the information loss of reduction using the minimum intra-class correlation coefficient</i>
-----------------	--

Description

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

`measure_min_icc()` assesses information loss by calculating the intraclass correlation coefficient for each set of the target variables and finding their minimum.

Usage

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

Arguments

`.partition_step` a `partition_step` object

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

Value

a `partition_step` object

See Also

Other metrics: [as_measure\(\)](#), [measure_icc\(\)](#), [measure_min_r2\(\)](#), [measure_std_mutualinfo\(\)](#), [measure_variance_explained\(\)](#)

measure_min_r2	<i>Measure the information loss of reduction using minimum R-squared</i>
----------------	--

Description

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

`measure_min_r2()` assesses information loss by calculating the minimum R-squared for the target variables.

Usage

```
measure_min_r2(.partition_step)
```

Arguments

`.partition_step`
a `partition_step` object

Value

a `partition_step` object

See Also

Other metrics: [as_measure\(\)](#), [measure_icc\(\)](#), [measure_min_icc\(\)](#), [measure_std_mutualinfo\(\)](#), [measure_variance_explained\(\)](#)

measure_std_mutualinfo

Measure the information loss of reduction using standardized mutual information

Description

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

`measure_std_mutualinfo()` assesses information loss by calculating the standardized mutual information for the target variables. See [mutual_information\(\)](#).

Usage

```
measure_std_mutualinfo(.partition_step)
```

Arguments

`.partition_step`
a `partition_step` object

Value

a `partition_step` object

See Also

Other metrics: [as_measure\(\)](#), [measure_icc\(\)](#), [measure_min_icc\(\)](#), [measure_min_r2\(\)](#), [measure_variance_explained\(\)](#)

`measure_variance_explained`*Measure the information loss of reduction using the variance explained*

Description

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

`measure_variance_explained()` assesses information loss by calculating the variance explained by the first component of a principal components analysis.

Usage

```
measure_variance_explained(.partition_step)
```

Arguments

`.partition_step`
a `partition_step` object

Value

a `partition_step` object

See Also

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

`mutual_information` *Calculate the standardized mutual information of a data set*

Description

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

Usage

```
mutual_information(.data)
```

Arguments

`.data` a dataframe of numeric values

Value

a list containing the standardized MI and the scaled row means

Examples

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

partition	<i>Agglomerative partitioning</i>
-----------	-----------------------------------

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Details

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

Value

a partition object

References

Millstein, Joshua, Francesca Battaglin, Malcolm Barrett, Shu Cao, Wu Zhang, Sebastian Stintzing, Volker Heinemann, and Heinz-Josef Lenz. 2020. "Partition: A Surjective Mapping Approach for Dimensionality Reduction." *Bioinformatics* 36 (3): <https://doi.org/676-81.10.1093/bioinformatics/btz661>.

Barrett, Malcolm and Joshua Millstein (2020). `partition`: A fast and flexible framework for data reduction in R. *Journal of Open Source Software*, 5(47), 1991, <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01991>

See Also

[part_icc\(\)](#), [part_kmeans\(\)](#), [part_minr2\(\)](#), [part_pc1\(\)](#), [part_stdmi\(\)](#), [as_partitioner\(\)](#), [replace_partitioner\(\)](#)

Examples

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

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

# return reduced data
partition_scores(prt)

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

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

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

partition_scores	<i>Return the reduced data from a partition</i>
------------------	---

Description

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

Usage

```
partition_scores(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'partition'  
fitted(object, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	a partition object
<code>...</code>	not currently used (for S3 consistency with <code>fitted()</code>)

Value

a tibble containing the reduced data for the partition

Examples

```
set.seed(123)  
df <- simulate_block_data(c(3, 4, 5), lower_corr = .4, upper_corr = .6, n = 100)  
# fit partition  
prt <- partition(df, threshold = .6)  
  
# three ways to retrieve reduced data  
partition_scores(prt)  
fitted(prt)  
prt$reduced_data
```

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

Description

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

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

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

- **direct:** `direct_distance()`, Minimum Distance
- **measure:** `measure_icc()`, Intraclass Correlation
- **reduce:** `reduce_scaled_mean()`, Scaled Row Means

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

a partitioner

See Also

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

Examples

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

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

part_kmeans	<i>Partitioner: K-means, ICC, scaled means</i>
-------------	--

Description

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

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

a partitioner

See Also

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

Examples

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

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

part_minr2	<i>Partitioner: distance, minimum R-squared, scaled means</i>
------------	---

Description

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

Pass partitioner objects to the partitioner argument of [partition\(\)](#).

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

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

Usage

```
part_minr2(spearman = FALSE)
```

Arguments

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

Value

a partitioner

See Also

Other partitioners: [as_partitioner\(\)](#), [part_icc\(\)](#), [part_kmeans\(\)](#), [part_pc1\(\)](#), [part_stdmi\(\)](#), [replace_partitioner\(\)](#)

Examples

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

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

part_pc1

Partitioner: distance, first principal component, scaled means

Description

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

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

a partitioner

See Also

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

Examples

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

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

part_stdmi	<i>Partitioner: distance, mutual information, scaled means</i>
------------	--

Description

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

Pass partitioner objects to the partitioner argument of [partition\(\)](#).

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

a partitioner

See Also

Other partitioners: [as_partitioner\(\)](#), [part_icc\(\)](#), [part_kmeans\(\)](#), [part_minr2\(\)](#), [part_pc1\(\)](#), [replace_partitioner\(\)](#)

Examples

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

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

permute_df *Permute a data set*

Description

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

Usage

```
permute_df(.data)
```

Arguments

.data a data.frame

Value

a permuted data.frame

Examples

```
permute_df(iris)
```

plot_area_clusters *Plot partitions*

Description

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

Usage

```

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

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

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

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

```

Arguments

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

color	the color of the geom
labeller	the facet label
geom	the geom to use. The default is geom_density.

Value

a ggplot

Examples

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

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

plot_permutation	<i>Plot permutation tests</i>
------------------	-------------------------------

Description

plot_permutation() takes the results of [test_permutation\(\)](#) and plots the distribution of permuted partitions compared to the observed partition.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

a ggplot

reduce_cluster	<i>Reduce a target</i>
----------------	------------------------

Description

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

Usage

```
reduce_cluster(.partition_step, .f, first_match = FALSE)
```

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

Arguments

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

Value

a partition_step object

Examples

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

replace_partitioner(
  part_icc,
  reduce = reduce_row_means
)
```

 reduce_first_component

Reduce selected variables to first principal component

Description

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

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

Usage

```
reduce_first_component(.partition_step)
```

Arguments

```
.partition_step
      a partition_step object
```

Value

a partition_step object

See Also

Other reducers: [as_reducer\(\)](#), [reduce_kmeans\(\)](#), [reduce_scaled_mean\(\)](#)

 reduce_kmeans

Reduce selected variables to scaled means

Description

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

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

Usage

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


Arguments

.partition_step	a partition_step object
search	The search method. Binary search is generally more efficient but linear search can be faster in very low dimensions.
n_hits	In linear search method, the number of iterations that should be under the threshold before reducing; useful for preventing false positives.

Value

a partition_step object

See Also

Other reducers: [as_reducer\(\)](#), [reduce_first_component\(\)](#), [reduce_scaled_mean\(\)](#)

reduce_scaled_mean	<i>Reduce selected variables to scaled means</i>
--------------------	--

Description

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

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

Usage

```
reduce_scaled_mean(.partition_step)
```

Arguments

.partition_step	a partition_step object
-----------------	-------------------------

Value

a partition_step object

See Also

Other reducers: [as_reducer\(\)](#), [reduce_first_component\(\)](#), [reduce_kmeans\(\)](#)

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

Description

Replace the director, metric, or reducer for a partitioner

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

a partitioner

See Also

Other partitioners: [as_partitioner\(\)](#), [part_icc\(\)](#), [part_kmeans\(\)](#), [part_minr2\(\)](#), [part_pc1\(\)](#), [part_stdmi\(\)](#)

Examples

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

scaled_mean *Average and scale rows in a data.frame*

Description

scaled_mean() calculates scaled row means for a dataframe.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

a numeric vector

Examples

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

`simulate_block_data` *Simulate correlated blocks of variables*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

a tibble with `sum(block_sizes)` columns and `n` rows.

Examples

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

super_partition	<i>super_partition</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

`super_partition` implements the agglomerative, data reduction method `Partition` for datasets with large numbers of features by first 'super-partitioning' the data into smaller clusters to `Partition`.

Usage

```
super_partition(
  full_data,
  threshold = 0.5,
  cluster_size = 4000,
  partitioner = part_icc(),
  tolerance = 1e-04,
  niter = NULL,
  x = "reduced_var",
  .sep = "_",
  verbose = TRUE,
  progress_bar = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>full_data</code>	sample by feature data frame or matrix
<code>threshold</code>	the minimum proportion of information explained by a reduced variable; <code>threshold</code> sets a boundary for information loss because each reduced variable must explain at least as much as <code>threshold</code> as measured by the metric.
<code>cluster_size</code>	maximum size of any single cluster; default is 4000
<code>partitioner</code>	a partitioner. See the <code>part_*</code> () functions and <code>as_partitioner()</code> .
<code>tolerance</code>	a small tolerance within the threshold; if a reduction is within the threshold plus/minus the tolerance, it will reduce.

niter	the number of iterations. By default, it is calculated as 20% of the number of variables or 10, whichever is larger.
x	the prefix of the new variable names; must not be contained in any existing data names
.sep	a character vector that separates x from the number (e.g. "reduced_var_1").
verbose	logical for whether or not to display information about super partition step; default is TRUE
progress_bar	logical for whether or not to show progress bar; default is TRUE

Details

super_partition scales up partition with an approximation, using Genie, a fast, hierarchical clustering algorithm with similar qualities of those to Partition, to first super-partition the data into $\lceil N/c \rceil$ clusters, where N is the number of features in the full dataset and c is the user-defined maximum cluster size (default value = 4,000). Then, if any cluster from the super-partition has a size greater than c , use Genie again on that cluster until all cluster sizes are less than c . Finally, apply the Partition algorithm to each of the super-partitions.

It may be the case that large super-partitions cannot be easily broken with Genie due to high similarity between features. In this case, we use k-means to break the cluster.

Value

Partition object

Author(s)

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References

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- Millstein, Joshua, Francesca Battaglin, Malcolm Barrett, Shu Cao, Wu Zhang, Sebastian Stintzing, Volker Heinemann, and Heinz-Josef Lenz. 2020. "Partition: A Surjective Mapping Approach for Dimensionality Reduction." *Bioinformatics* 36 (3): <https://doi.org/676-81.10.1093/bioinformatics/btz661>.

See Also

[partition\(\)](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
df <- simulate_block_data(c(15, 20, 10), lower_corr = .4, upper_corr = .6, n = 100)

# don't accept reductions where information < .6
prt <- super_partition(df, threshold = .6, cluster_size = 30)
prt
```

test_permutation	<i>Permute partitions</i>
------------------	---------------------------

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Index

- * **datasets**
 - baxter_data, 8
- * **directors**
 - as_director, 3
 - direct_distance, 9
 - direct_k_cluster, 10
- * **metrics**
 - as_measure, 4
 - measure_icc, 16
 - measure_min_icc, 17
 - measure_min_r2, 17
 - measure_std_mutualinfo, 18
 - measure_variance_explained, 19
- * **partitioners**
 - as_partitioner, 5
 - part_icc, 23
 - part_kmeans, 24
 - part_minr2, 25
 - part_pc1, 26
 - part_stdmi, 27
 - replace_partitioner, 34
- * **reducers**
 - as_reducer, 7
 - reduce_first_component, 32
 - reduce_kmeans, 32
 - reduce_scaled_mean, 33
- as_director, 3, 10, 11
- as_director(), 3, 5, 9, 10, 34
- as_measure, 4, 16–19
- as_measure(), 4, 5, 16–19, 34
- as_partition_step, 6
- as_partitioner, 5, 23–27, 34
- as_partitioner(), 3–7, 9, 10, 16–21, 23–27, 29, 32, 33, 36
- as_reducer, 7, 32, 33
- as_reducer(), 5, 7, 31–34
- baxter_clinical (baxter_data), 8
- baxter_data, 8
- baxter_data_dictionary (baxter_data), 8
- baxter_family (baxter_data), 8
- baxter_genus (baxter_data), 8
- baxter_otu (baxter_data), 8
- corr, 9
- direct_distance, 3, 9, 11
- direct_distance_pearson (direct_distance), 9
- direct_distance_spearman (direct_distance), 9
- direct_k_cluster, 3, 10, 10
- filter_reduced, 11
- fitted.partition (partition_scores), 22
- icc, 12
- is_partition, 13
- is_partition_step, 14
- is_partitioner, 13
- kmeans(), 11, 24
- map_cluster (reduce_cluster), 31
- map_partition, 15
- map_partition(), 28, 29
- mapping_groups (mapping_key), 14
- mapping_key, 14
- MASS::mvrnorm(), 35
- measure_icc, 4, 16, 17–19
- measure_min_icc, 4, 16, 17, 18, 19
- measure_min_r2, 4, 16, 17, 17, 18, 19
- measure_std_mutualinfo, 4, 16–18, 18, 19
- measure_variance_explained, 4, 16–18, 19
- mutual_information, 19
- mutual_information(), 18
- part_icc, 5, 23, 24–27, 34
- part_icc(), 15, 21, 38
- part_kmeans, 5, 23, 24, 25–27, 34

`part_kmeans()`, 21
`part_minr2`, 5, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34
`part_minr2()`, 21
`part_pc1`, 5, 23–25, 26, 27, 34
`part_pc1()`, 21
`part_stdmi`, 5, 23–26, 27, 34
`part_stdmi()`, 21
`partition`, 20
`partition()`, 5, 15, 23–27, 29, 37, 38
`partition_scores`, 22
`permute_df`, 28
`plot_area_clusters`, 28
`plot_information` (`plot_area_clusters`),
28
`plot_ncluster` (`plot_area_clusters`), 28
`plot_permutation`, 30
`plot_stacked_area_clusters`
(`plot_area_clusters`), 28

`reduce_cluster`, 31
`reduce_first_component`, 7, 32, 33
`reduce_kmeans`, 7, 32, 32, 33
`reduce_scaled_mean`, 7, 32, 33, 33
`replace_partitioner`, 5, 23–27, 34
`replace_partitioner()`, 21

`scaled_mean`, 34
`simulate_block_data`, 35
`super_partition`, 36

`test_permutation`, 38
`test_permutation()`, 28–30

`unnest_mappings` (`mapping_key`), 14
`unnest_reduced` (`filter_reduced`), 11