

Package ‘MKMeans’

October 12, 2022

Type Package

Title A Modern K-Means (MKMeans) Clustering Algorithm

Version 2.1

Date 2022-06-12

Depends methods

Description It's a Modern K-Means clustering algorithm allowing data of any number of dimensions, any initial center, and any number of clusters to expect.

Collate AllClasses.R MKMeans.R C.f.R Dist.R

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NeedsCompilation no

Author Yi Ya [aut, cre],
Nader Ebrahimi [aut],
Yoram Rubin [aut],
Jacob Zhang [aut]

Maintainer Yi Ya <Yi.YA_yaya@hotmail.com>

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2022-06-12 15:20:02 UTC

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MKMeans-package

Modern K-Means (MKMeans) Clustering.

Description

It's a Modern K-Means clustering algorithm allowing data of any number of dimensions, any initial center, and any number of clusters to expect.

Details

Package: MKMeans
Type: Package
Version: 2.1
Date: 2022-06-12
License: GPL-2

Author(s)

Yi Ya, Nader Ebrahimi, Yoram Rubin, and Jacob Zhang

References

Yarong Yang(Yi Ya) and Jacob Zhang.(2022) MKMeans: A Modern K-Means Clustering Algorithm. submitted to Journal of Statistical Association

Examples

```
x<-rnorm(20,0,1)
y<-rnorm(20,1,1)
data.test<-cbind(x,y)
Res<-MKMeans(data.test,3,1,iteration=1000,tol=.9,type=1)
Res<-Res
names(Res@Classes[[1]])<-rep("red",length(Res@Classes[[1]]))
names(Res@Classes[[2]])<-rep("blue",length(Res@Classes[[2]]))
names(Res@Classes[[3]])<-rep("green",length(Res@Classes[[3]]))
Cols<-names(sort(c(Res@Classes[[1]],Res@Classes[[2]],Res@Classes[[3]])))
plot(x,y,type="p",col=Cols,lwd=2)
points(Res@Centers,pch=15,col=c("red","blue","green"))
```

C.f	<i>Finding the center of a cluster.</i>
-----	---

Description

It's a function of finding the center of a cluster.

Usage

```
C.f(dat, type)
```

Arguments

dat	Numeric. A cluster matrix with each row being an observaion.
type	Integer. The type of distance between observations. 1 for Euclidean distance. 2 for Manhattan distance. 3 for maximum deviation along dimensions.

Value

A vector.

Author(s)

Yi Ya

References

Yarong Yang(Yi Ya) and Jacob Zhang.(2022) MKMeans: A Modern K-Means Clustering Algorithm. submitted to Journal of American Statistical Association

Examples

```
x<-rnorm(5,0,1)
y<-rnorm(5,1,1)
data<-cbind(x,y)
Res<-C.f(dat=data, type=1)
```

Dist	<i>Finding the distance between two observations.</i>
------	---

Description

It's a function of finding the distance between two observations.

Usage

```
Dist(x, y, type)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric. A vector denoting an observation.
y	Numeric. A vector denoting an observation.
type	Integer. The type of distance between observations. 1 for Euclidean distance. 2 for Manhattan distance. 3 for maximum deviation among dimensions.

Value

A numeric number.

Author(s)

Yi Ya

References

Yarong Yang(Yi Ya) and Jacob Zhang.(2022) MKMeans: A Modern K-Means Clustering Algorithm. submitted to Journal of American Statistical Association

Examples

```
x<-rnorm(10,0,1)
y<-rnorm(10,1,1)
z<-rnorm(10,2,1)
data<-cbind(x,y,z)
Res<-Dist(data[1,],data[2,],type=1)
```

MKMean

Class to contain the results from function MKMeans.

Description

The function MKMeans return object of class MKMean that contains the number of clusters, the center of each cluster, and the observations in each cluster.

Objects from the Class

```
new("MKMean",K=new("numeric"),Centers=new("matrix"),Classes=new("list"),Clusters=new("list"))
```

Slots

K: An integer being the number of clusters.

Centers: A numeric matrix with each row being center of a cluster.

Classes: An integer list showing the original indexes of the observations in each cluster.

Clusters: A numeric list showing the observations in each cluster.

Author(s)

Yi Ya

References

Yarong Yang(Yi Ya) and Jacob Zhang.(2022) MKMeans: A Modern K-Means Clustering Algorithm. submitted to Journal of American Statistical Association

Examples

```
showClass("MKMean")
```

MKMeans

Modern K-Means clustering.

Description

It's a Modern K-Means clustering algorithm allowing data of any number of dimensions, any initial center, and any number of clusters to expect.

Usage

```
MKMeans(data, K, initial, iteration, tol, type)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Numeric. An observation matrix with each row being an observation.
<code>K</code>	Integer. The number of clusters expected.
<code>initial</code>	Numeric. Either the selected initial center matrix with each row being an observation, or 1 for the first K rows of the data matrix being the initial center.
<code>iteration</code>	Integer. The number of the most iterations wanted for the clustering process.
<code>tol</code>	Numeric. The minimum acceptable percentage of stable observations to stop the clustering process, basically greater than 0.5 to guarantee the value of the results.
<code>type</code>	Integer. The type of distance between observations. 1 for Euclidean distance. 2 for Manhattan distance. 3 for maximum deviation among dimensions.

Value

An object of class MKMean.

Author(s)

Yi Ya

References

Yarong Yang(Yi Ya) and Jacob Zhang.(2022) MKMeans: A Modern K-Means Clustering Algorithm. submitted to Journal of American Statistical Association

Examples

```
x<-rnorm(20,0,1)
y<-rnorm(20,1,1)
data.test<-cbind(x,y)
Res<-MKMeans(data.test,3,1,iteration=1000,tol=.95,type=1)
Res<-Res
names(Res@Classes[[1]])<-rep("red",length(Res@Classes[[1]]))
names(Res@Classes[[2]])<-rep("blue",length(Res@Classes[[2]]))
names(Res@Classes[[3]])<-rep("green",length(Res@Classes[[3]]))
Cols<-names(sort(c(Res@Classes[[1]],Res@Classes[[2]],Res@Classes[[3]])))
plot(x,y,type="p",col=Cols,lwd=2)
points(Res@Centers,pch=15,col=c("red","blue","green"))
```

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