

Package ‘mlr3cluster’

September 3, 2021

Title Cluster Extension for 'mlr3'

Version 0.1.2

Description Extends the 'mlr3' package with cluster analysis.

License LGPL-3

URL <https://mlr3cluster.mlr-org.com>,
<https://github.com/mlr-org/mlr3cluster>

BugReports <https://github.com/mlr-org/mlr3cluster/issues>

Depends R (>= 3.1.0), mlr3 (>= 0.10.0)

Imports backports (>= 1.1.10), checkmate, clue, clusterCrit,
data.table, mlr3misc (>= 0.4.0), paradox, R6

Suggests dbscan, e1071, ClusterR, kernlab, apcluster, LPCM, mlbench,
RWeka, testthat

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

Collate 'LearnerClust.R' 'LearnerClustAffinityPropagation.R'
'LearnerClustAgnes.R' 'LearnerClustCMeans.R'
'LearnerClustCobweb.R' 'LearnerClustDBSCAN.R'
'LearnerClustDiana.R' 'LearnerClustEM.R' 'LearnerClustFanny.R'
'LearnerClustFarthestFirst.R' 'LearnerClustFeatureless.R'
'LearnerClustHclust.R' 'LearnerClustKKMeans.R'
'LearnerClustKMeans.R' 'LearnerClustMeanShift.R'
'LearnerClustMiniBatchKMeans.R' 'LearnerClustPAM.R'
'LearnerClustSimpleKMeans.R' 'LearnerClustXMeans.R'
'MeasureClust.R' 'measures.R' 'MeasureClustInternal.R'
'PredictionClust.R' 'PredictionDataClust.R' 'TaskClust.R'
'TaskClust_ustarrest.R' 'as_prediction_clust.R'
'as_task_clust.R' 'helper.R' 'zzz.R'

NeedsCompilation no

Author Damir Pulatov [cre, aut],

Michel Lang [aut] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9754-0393>>)

Maintainer Damir Pulatov <damirpolat@protonmail.com>

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2021-09-03 00:10:08 UTC

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mlr3cluster-package *mlr3cluster: Cluster Extension for 'mlr3'*

Description

Extends the 'mlr3' package with cluster analysis.

Author(s)

Maintainer: Damir Pulatov <damirpolat@protonmail.com>

Authors:

- Michel Lang <michellang@gmail.com> ([ORCID](#))

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://mlr3cluster.mlr-org.com>
- <https://github.com/mlr-org/mlr3cluster>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/mlr-org/mlr3cluster/issues>

as_prediction_clust *Convert to a Cluster Prediction*

Description

Convert object to a [PredictionClust](#).

Usage

```
as_prediction_clust(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'PredictionClust'  
as_prediction_clust(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'  
as_prediction_clust(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	(any) Object to convert.
...	(any) Additional arguments.

Value

[PredictionClust](#).

Examples

```

# create a prediction object
task = tsk("usarrests")
learner = lrn("clust.kmeans")
learner = lrn("clust.cmeans", predict_type = "prob")
learner$train(task)
p = learner$predict(task)

# convert to a data.table
tab = as.data.table(p)

# convert back to a Prediction
as_prediction_clust(tab)

# split data.table into a 3 data.tables based on UrbanPop
f = cut(task$data(rows = tab$row_ids)$UrbanPop, 3)
tabs = split(tab, f)

# convert back to list of predictions
preds = lapply(tabs, as_prediction_clust)

# calculate performance in each group
sapply(preds, function(p) p$score(task = task))

```

as_task_clust

Convert to a Cluster Task

Description

Convert object to a [TaskClust](#). This is a S3 generic, specialized for at least the following objects:

1. [TaskClust](#): ensure the identity.
2. [data.frame\(\)](#) and [DataBackend](#): provides an alternative to calling constructor of [TaskClust](#).

Usage

```

as_task_clust(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'TaskClust'
as_task_clust(x, clone = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
as_task_clust(x, id = deparse(substitute(x)), ...)

## S3 method for class 'DataBackend'
as_task_clust(x, id = deparse(substitute(x)), ...)

```

Arguments

x	(any) Object to convert.
...	(any) Additional arguments.
clone	(logical(1)) If TRUE, ensures that the returned object is not the same as the input x.
id	(character(1)) Id for the new task. Defaults to the (deparsed and substituted) name of x.

Value

[TaskClust](#).

Examples

```
as_task_clust(datasets::USArrests)
```

LearnerClust

Cluster Learner

Description

This Learner specializes [mlr3::Learner](#) for cluster problems:

- task_type is set to "clust".
- Creates [Predictions](#) of class [PredictionClust](#).
- Possible values for predict_types are:
 - "partition": Integer indicating the cluster membership.
 - "prob": Probability for belonging to each cluster.

Predefined learners can be found in the [mlr3misc::Dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners](#).

Super class

[mlr3::Learner](#) -> LearnerClust

Public fields

assignments (NULL | vector())
Cluster assignments from learned model.

save_assignments (logical())
Should assignments for 'train' data be saved in the learner? Default is TRUE.

Methods

Public methods:

- [LearnerClust\\$new\(\)](#)
- [LearnerClust\\$reset\(\)](#)
- [LearnerClust\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this [R6](#) class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClust$new(
  id,
  param_set = ParamSet$new(),
  predict_types = "partition",
  feature_types = character(),
  properties = character(),
  packages = character()
)
```

Arguments:

`id` (`character(1)`)

Identifier for the new instance.

`param_set` ([paradox::ParamSet](#))

Set of hyperparameters.

`predict_types` (`character()`)

Supported predict types. Must be a subset of `mlr_reflections$learner_predict_types`.

`feature_types` (`character()`)

Feature types the learner operates on. Must be a subset of `mlr_reflections$task_feature_types`.

`properties` (`character()`)

Set of properties of the [Learner](#). Must be a subset of `mlr_reflections$learner_properties`.

The following properties are currently standardized and understood by learners in [mlr3](#):

- "missings": The learner can handle missing values in the data.
- "weights": The learner supports observation weights.
- "importance": The learner supports extraction of importance scores, i.e. comes with an `$importance()` extractor function (see section on optional extractors in [Learner](#)).
- "selected_features": The learner supports extraction of the set of selected features, i.e. comes with a `$selected_features()` extractor function (see section on optional extractors in [Learner](#)).
- "oob_error": The learner supports extraction of estimated out of bag error, i.e. comes with a `oob_error()` extractor function (see section on optional extractors in [Learner](#)).

`packages` (`character()`)

Set of required packages. A warning is signaled by the constructor if at least one of the packages is not installed, but loaded (not attached) later on-demand via [requireNamespace\(\)](#).

Method `reset()`: Reset assignments field before calling parent's `reset()`.

Usage:

```
LearnerClust$reset()
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClust$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
library(mlr3)
library(mlr3cluster)
ids = mlr_learners$keys("^clust")
ids

# get a specific learner from mlr_learners:
lrn = mlr_learners$get("clust.kmeans")
print(lrn)
```

MeasureClust	<i>Cluster Measure</i>
--------------	------------------------

Description

This measure specializes [mlr3::Measure](#) for cluster analysis:

- `task_type` is set to "clust".
- Possible values for `predict_type` are "partition" and "prob".

Predefined measures can be found in the [mlr3misc::Dictionary mlr3::mlr_measures](#).

Super class

[mlr3::Measure](#) -> MeasureClust

Methods

Public methods:

- [MeasureClust\\$new\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
MeasureClust$new(
  id,
  range,
  minimize = NA,
  aggregator = NULL,
  properties = character(),
  predict_type = "partition",
```

```

    task_properties = character(),
    packages = character(),
    man = NA_character_
  )

```

Arguments:

`id` (character(1))

Identifier for the new instance.

`range` (numeric(2))

Feasible range for this measure as `c(lower_bound, upper_bound)`. Both bounds may be infinite.

`minimize` (logical(1))

Set to TRUE if good predictions correspond to small values, and to FALSE if good predictions correspond to large values. If set to NA (default), tuning this measure is not possible.

`aggregator` (function(x))

Function to aggregate individual performance scores `x` where `x` is a numeric vector. If NULL, defaults to `mean()`.

`properties` (character())

Properties of the measure. Must be a subset of `mlr_reflections$measure_properties`. Supported by mlr3:

- "requires_task" (requires the complete [Task](#)),
- "requires_learner" (requires the trained [Learner](#)),
- "requires_train_set" (requires the training indices from the [Resampling](#)), and
- "na_score" (the measure is expected to occasionally return NA or NaN).

`predict_type` (character(1))

Required predict type of the [Learner](#). Possible values are stored in `mlr_reflections$learner_predict_types`.

`task_properties` (character())

Required task properties, see [Task](#).

`packages` (character())

Set of required packages. A warning is signaled by the constructor if at least one of the packages is not installed, but loaded (not attached) later on-demand via `requireNamespace()`.

`man` (character(1))

String in the format `[pkg]::[topic]` pointing to a manual page for this object. The referenced help package can be opened via method `$help()`.

See Also

Example cluster measures: [clust.dunn](#)

Description

A **LearnerClust** for agglomerative hierarchical clustering implemented in `cluster::agnes()`. The predict method uses `stats::cutree()` which cuts the tree resulting from hierarchical clustering into specified number of groups (see parameter `k`). The default number for `k` is 2.

Dictionary

This **Learner** can be instantiated via the dictionary `mlr_learners` or with the associated sugar function `lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("clust.agnes")
lrn("clust.agnes")
```

Super classes

```
mlr3::Learner -> mlr3cluster::LearnerClust -> LearnerClustAgnes
```

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerClustAgnes$new()`
- `LearnerClustAgnes$clone()`

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this **R6** class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustAgnes$new()
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustAgnes$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
learner = mlr3::lrn("clust.agnes")
print(learner)

# available parameters:
learner$param_set$ids()
```

 mlr_learners_clust.ap *Affinity Propagation Clustering Learner*

Description

A `LearnerClust` for Affinity Propagation clustering implemented in `apcluster::apcluster()`. `apcluster::apcluster()` doesn't have set a default for similarity function. Therefore, the `s` parameter here is set to `apcluster::negDistMat(r = 2L)` by default since this is what is used in the original paper on Affinity Propagation clustering. The `predict` method computes the closest cluster exemplar to find the cluster memberships for new data. The code is taken from [StackOverflow](#) answer by the `apcluster` package maintainer.

Dictionary

This `Learner` can be instantiated via the dictionary `mlr_learners` or with the associated sugar function `lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("clust.ap")
lrn("clust.ap")
```

Super classes

```
mlr3::Learner -> mlr3cluster::LearnerClust -> LearnerClustAP
```

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerClustAP$new()`
- `LearnerClustAP$clone()`

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this `R6` class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustAP$new()
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustAP$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
learner = mlr3::lrn("clust.ap")
print(learner)
```

```
# available parameters:
learner$param_set$ids()
```

```
mlr_learners_clust.cmeans
```

Fuzzy C-Means Clustering Learner

Description

A [LearnerClust](#) for fuzzy clustering implemented in `e1071::cmeans()`. `e1071::cmeans()` doesn't have a default value for the number of clusters. Therefore, the `centers` parameter here is set to 2 by default. The `predict` method uses `clue::cl_predict()` to compute the cluster memberships for new data.

Dictionary

This [Learner](#) can be instantiated via the [dictionary](#) `mlr_learners` or with the associated sugar function `lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("clust.cmeans")
lrn("clust.cmeans")
```

Super classes

```
mlr3::Learner -> mlr3cluster::LearnerClust -> LearnerClustCMeans
```

Methods

Public methods:

- [LearnerClustCMeans\\$new\(\)](#)
- [LearnerClustCMeans\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this [R6](#) class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustCMeans$new()
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustCMeans$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
learner = mlr3::lrn("clust.cmeans")
print(learner)
```

```
# available parameters:
learner$param_set$ids()
```

 mlr_learners_clust.cobweb

Cobweb Clustering Learner

Description

A `LearnerClust` for Cobweb clustering implemented in `RWeka::Cobweb()`. The predict method uses `RWeka::predict.Weka_clusterer()` to compute the cluster memberships for new data.

Dictionary

This `Learner` can be instantiated via the dictionary `mlr_learners` or with the associated sugar function `lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("clust.cobweb")
lrn("clust.cobweb")
```

Super classes

```
mlr3::Learner -> mlr3cluster::LearnerClust -> LearnerClustCobweb
```

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerClustCobweb$new()`
- `LearnerClustCobweb$clone()`

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this `R6` class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustCobweb$new()
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustCobweb$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
learner = mlr3::lrn("clust.cobweb")
print(learner)
```

```
# available parameters:
learner$param_set$ids()
```

`mlr_learners_clust.dbscan`*Density-Based Clustering Learner*

Description

A `LearnerClust` for density-based clustering implemented in `dbscan::dbscan()`. The `predict` method uses `dbscan::predict.dbscan_fast()` to compute the cluster memberships for new data.

Dictionary

This `Learner` can be instantiated via the dictionary `mlr_learners` or with the associated sugar function `lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("clust.dbscan")
lrn("clust.dbscan")
```

Super classes

```
mlr3::Learner -> mlr3cluster::LearnerClust -> LearnerClustDBSCAN
```

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerClustDBSCAN$new()`
- `LearnerClustDBSCAN$clone()`

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this `R6` class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustDBSCAN$new()
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustDBSCAN$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
learner = mlr3::lrn("clust.dbscan")
print(learner)

# available parameters:
learner$param_set$ids()
```

 mlr_learners_clust.diana

Divisive Hierarchical Clustering Learner

Description

A [LearnerClust](#) for divisive hierarchical clustering implemented in `cluster::diana()`. The predict method uses `stats::cutree()` which cuts the tree resulting from hierarchical clustering into specified number of groups (see parameter `k`). The default value for `k` is 2.

Dictionary

This [Learner](#) can be instantiated via the [dictionary mlr_learners](#) or with the associated sugar function `lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("clust.diana")
lrn("clust.diana")
```

Super classes

```
mlr3::Learner -> mlr3cluster::LearnerClust -> LearnerClustDiana
```

Methods

Public methods:

- [LearnerClustDiana\\$new\(\)](#)
- [LearnerClustDiana\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this [R6](#) class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustDiana$new()
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustDiana$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
learner = mlr3::lrn("clust.diana")
print(learner)

# available parameters:
learner$param_set$ids()
```

mlr_learners_clust.em *Expectation-Maximization Clustering Learner*

Description

A `LearnerClust` for Expectation-Maximization clustering implemented in `RWeka::list_Weka_interfaces()`. The predict method uses `RWeka::predict.Weka_clusterer()` to compute the cluster memberships for new data.

Dictionary

This `Learner` can be instantiated via the dictionary `mlr_learners` or with the associated sugar function `lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("clust.em")
lrn("clust.em")
```

Super classes

```
mlr3::Learner -> mlr3cluster::LearnerClust -> LearnerClustEM
```

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerClustEM$new()`
- `LearnerClustEM$clone()`

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this `R6` class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustEM$new()
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustEM$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
learner = mlr3::lrn("clust.em")
print(learner)

# available parameters:
learner$param_set$ids()
```

 mlr_learners_clust.fanny

Fuzzy Analysis Cluster Learner

Description

A [LearnerClust](#) for fuzzy clustering implemented in `cluster::fanny()`. `cluster::fanny()` doesn't have a default value for the number of clusters. Therefore, the `k` parameter which corresponds to the number of clusters here is set to 2 by default. The `predict` method copies cluster assignments and memberships generated for train data. The `predict` does not work for new data.

Dictionary

This [Learner](#) can be instantiated via the [dictionary mlr_learners](#) or with the associated sugar function `lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("clust.fanny")
lrn("clust.fanny")
```

Super classes

```
mlr3::Learner -> mlr3cluster::LearnerClust -> LearnerClustFanny
```

Methods

Public methods:

- [LearnerClustFanny\\$new\(\)](#)
- [LearnerClustFanny\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this [R6](#) class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustFanny$new()
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustFanny$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
learner = mlr3::lrn("clust.fanny")
print(learner)
```

```
# available parameters:
learner$param_set$ids()
```

```
mlr_learners_clust.featureless
```

Featureless Clustering Learner

Description

A simple [LearnerClust](#) which assigns first n observations to cluster 1, second n observations to cluster 2, and so on. Hyperparameter `num_clusters` controls the number of clusters and is set to 1 by default. The `train` method tries to assign cluster memberships to each observation such that each cluster has an equal amount of observations. The `predict` method uses does the same thing as the `train` but for new data.

Dictionary

This [Learner](#) can be instantiated via the [dictionary `mlr_learners`](#) or with the associated sugar function `lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("clust.featureless")
lrn("clust.featureless")
```

Super classes

```
mlr3::Learner -> mlr3cluster::LearnerClust -> LearnerClustFeatureless
```

Methods

Public methods:

- [LearnerClustFeatureless\\$new\(\)](#)
- [LearnerClustFeatureless\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this [R6](#) class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustFeatureless$new()
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustFeatureless$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
learner = mlr3::lrn("clust.kmeans")
print(learner)

# available parameters:
learner$param_set$ids()
```

mlr_learners_clust.FF *Farthest First Clustering Algorithm Learner*

Description

A [LearnerClust](#) for Farthest First clustering implemented in [RWeka::FarthestFirst\(\)](#). The predict method uses [RWeka::predict.Weka_clusterer\(\)](#) to compute the cluster memberships for new data.

Dictionary

This [Learner](#) can be instantiated via the [dictionary mlr_learners](#) or with the associated sugar function [lrn\(\)](#):

```
mlr_learners$get("clust.ff")
lrn("clust.ff")
```

Super classes

```
mlr3::Learner -> mlr3cluster::LearnerClust -> LearnerClustFF
```

Methods

Public methods:

- [LearnerClustFarthestFirst\\$new\(\)](#)
- [LearnerClustFarthestFirst\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method [new\(\)](#): Creates a new instance of this [R6](#) class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustFarthestFirst$new()
```

Method [clone\(\)](#): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustFarthestFirst$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
learner = mlr3::lrn("clust.ff")
print(learner)

# available parameters:
learner$param_set$ids()
```

```
mlr_learners_clust.hclust
```

Agglomerative Hierarchical Clustering Learner

Description

A [LearnerClust](#) for agglomerative hierarchical clustering implemented in `stats::hclust()`. Difference Calculation is done by `stats::dist()`

Dictionary

This [Learner](#) can be instantiated via the [dictionary mlr_learners](#) or with the associated sugar function `lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("clust.hclust")  
lrn("clust.hclust")
```

Super classes

```
mlr3::Learner -> mlr3cluster::LearnerClust -> LearnerClustHclust
```

Methods

Public methods:

- [LearnerClustHclust\\$new\(\)](#)
- [LearnerClustHclust\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this [R6](#) class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustHclust$new()
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustHclust$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
learner = mlr3::lrn("clust.hclust")  
print(learner)  
  
# available parameters:  
learner$param_set$ids()
```

```
mlr_learners_clust.kkmeans
```

Kernel K-Means Clustering Learner

Description

A **LearnerClust** for kernel k-means clustering implemented in `kernlab::kkmeans()`. `kernlab::kkmeans()` doesn't have a default value for the number of clusters. Therefore, the `centers` parameter here is set to 2 by default. Kernel parameters have to be passed directly and not by using the `kpar` list in `kkmeans`. The `predict` method finds the nearest center in kernel distance to assign clusters for new data points.

Dictionary

This **Learner** can be instantiated via the dictionary `mlr_learners` or with the associated sugar function `lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("clust.kkmeans")
lrn("clust.kkmeans")
```

Super classes

```
mlr3::Learner -> mlr3cluster::LearnerClust -> LearnerClustKKMeans
```

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerClustKKMeans$new()`
- `LearnerClustKKMeans$clone()`

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustKKMeans$new()
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustKKMeans$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
learner = mlr3::lrn("clust.kkmeans")
print(learner)
```

```
# available parameters:
learner$param_set$ids()
```

```
mlr_learners_clust.kmeans
      KMeans Cluster Learner
```

Description

A [LearnerClust](#) for k-means clustering implemented in `stats::kmeans()`. `stats::kmeans()` doesn't have a default value for the number of clusters. Therefore, the `centers` parameter here is set to 2 by default. The predict method uses `clue::cl_predict()` to compute the cluster memberships for new data.

Dictionary

This [Learner](#) can be instantiated via the dictionary `mlr_learners` or with the associated sugar function `lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("clust.kmeans")
lrn("clust.kmeans")
```

Super classes

```
mlr3::Learner -> mlr3cluster::LearnerClust -> LearnerClustKMeans
```

Methods

Public methods:

- [LearnerClustKMeans\\$new\(\)](#)
- [LearnerClustKMeans\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this [R6](#) class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustKMeans$new()
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustKMeans$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
learner = mlr3::lrn("clust.kmeans")
print(learner)
```

```
# available parameters:
learner$param_set$ids()
```

```
mlr_learners_clust.meanshift
      Mean Shift Clustering Learner
```

Description

A [LearnerClust](#) for Mean Shift clustering implemented in [LPCM: :ms\(\)](#). There is no predict method for [LPCM: :ms\(\)](#), so the method returns cluster labels for the 'training' data.

Dictionary

This [Learner](#) can be instantiated via the [dictionary mlr_learners](#) or with the associated sugar function [lrn\(\)](#):

```
mlr_learners$get("clust.meanshift")
lrn("clust.meanshift")
```

Super classes

```
mlr3::Learner -> mlr3cluster::LearnerClust -> LearnerClustMeanShift
```

Methods

Public methods:

- [LearnerClustMeanShift\\$new\(\)](#)
- [LearnerClustMeanShift\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method [new\(\)](#): Creates a new instance of this [R6](#) class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustMeanShift$new()
```

Method [clone\(\)](#): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustMeanShift$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
learner = mlr3::lrn("clust.meanshift")
print(learner)

# available parameters:
learner$param_set$ids()
```

```
mlr_learners_clust.MiniBatchKMeans
```

Mini Batch K-Means Cluster Learner

Description

A **LearnerClust** for mini batch k-means clustering implemented in `ClusterR::MiniBatchKmeans()`. `ClusterR::MiniBatchKmeans()` doesn't have a default value for the number of clusters. Therefore, the `clusters` parameter here is set to 2 by default. The predict method uses `ClusterR::predict_MBatchKMeans()` to compute the cluster memberships for new data. The learner supports both partitional and fuzzy clustering.

Dictionary

This **Learner** can be instantiated via the dictionary `mlr_learners` or with the associated sugar function `lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("clust.MBatchKMeans")
lrn("clust.MBatchKMeans")
```

Super classes

```
mlr3::Learner -> mlr3cluster::LearnerClust -> LearnerClustMiniBatchKMeans
```

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerClustMiniBatchKMeans$new()`
- `LearnerClustMiniBatchKMeans$clone()`

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustMiniBatchKMeans$new()
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustMiniBatchKMeans$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
learner = mlr3::lrn("clust.MBatchKMeans")
print(learner)
```

```
# available parameters:
learner$param_set$ids()
```

```
mlr_learners_clust.pam
```

Partitioning Around Medoids Cluster Learner

Description

A `LearnerClust` for PAM clustering implemented in `cluster::pam()`. `cluster::pam()` doesn't have a default value for the number of clusters. Therefore, the `k` parameter which corresponds to the number of clusters here is set to 2 by default. The predict method uses `clue::cl_predict()` to compute the cluster memberships for new data.

Dictionary

This `Learner` can be instantiated via the dictionary `mlr_learners` or with the associated sugar function `lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("clust.pam")
lrn("clust.pam")
```

Super classes

```
mlr3::Learner -> mlr3cluster::LearnerClust -> LearnerClustPAM
```

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerClustPAM$new()`
- `LearnerClustPAM$clone()`

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this `R6` class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustPAM$new()
```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustPAM$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
learner = mlr3::lrn("clust.pam")
print(learner)
```

```
# available parameters:
learner$param_set$ids()
```

mlr_learners_clust.SimpleKMeans
K Means Clustering Algorithm Learner from Weka

Description

A [LearnerClust](#) for Simple K Means clustering implemented in [RWeka::SimpleKMeans\(\)](#). The predict method uses [RWeka::predict.Weka_clusterer\(\)](#) to compute the cluster memberships for new data.

Dictionary

This [Learner](#) can be instantiated via the dictionary [mlr_learners](#) or with the associated sugar function [lrn\(\)](#):

```
mlr_learners$get("clust.SimpleKMeans")
lrn("clust.SimpleKMeans")
```

Super classes

```
mlr3::Learner -> mlr3cluster::LearnerClust -> LearnerClustSimpleKMeans
```

Methods

Public methods:

- [LearnerClustSimpleKMeans\\$new\(\)](#)
- [LearnerClustSimpleKMeans\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method [new\(\)](#): Creates a new instance of this [R6](#) class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustSimpleKMeans$new()
```

Method [clone\(\)](#): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustSimpleKMeans$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
learner = mlr3::lrn("clust.SimpleKMeans")
print(learner)

# available parameters:
learner$param_set$ids()
```

```
mlr_learners_clust.xmeans
```

X-means Cluster Learner

Description

A [LearnerClust](#) for X-means clustering implemented in [RWeka::XMeans\(\)](#). The predict method uses [RWeka::predict.Weka_clusterer\(\)](#) to compute the cluster memberships for new data.

Dictionary

This [Learner](#) can be instantiated via the dictionary [mlr_learners](#) or with the associated sugar function [lrn\(\)](#):

```
mlr_learners$get("clust.xmeans")
lrn("clust.xmeans")
```

Super classes

```
mlr3::Learner -> mlr3cluster::LearnerClust -> LearnerClustXMeans
```

Methods

Public methods:

- [LearnerClustXMeans\\$new\(\)](#)
- [LearnerClustXMeans\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method [new\(\)](#): Creates a new instance of this [R6](#) class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustXMeans$new()
```

Method [clone\(\)](#): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClustXMeans$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
learner = mlr3::lrn("clust.xmeans")
print(learner)

# available parameters:
learner$param_set$ids()
```

mlr_measures_clust.ch *Calinski Harabasz Pseudo F-Statistic*

Description

The score function calls `clusterCrit::intCriteria()` from package **clusterCrit**. Argument `crit` is set to "Calinski_Harabasz".

The score function calls `clusterCrit::intCriteria()` from package **clusterCrit**. Argument `crit` is set to "Calinski_Harabasz".

Format

`R6::R6Class()` inheriting from `MeasureClust`.

`R6::R6Class()` inheriting from `MeasureClust`.

Construction

This measures can be retrieved from the dictionary `mlr_measures`:

```
mlr_measures$get("clust.ch")
msr("clust.ch")
```

This measures can be retrieved from the dictionary `mlr_measures`:

```
mlr_measures$get("clust.ch")
msr("clust.ch")
```

Meta Information

- Range: $[0, \infty)$
- Minimize: FALSE
- Required predict type: partition
- Range: $[0, \infty)$
- Minimize: FALSE
- Required predict type: partition

See Also

Dictionary of Measures: `mlr3::mlr_measures`

`as.data.table(mlr_measures)` for a complete table of all (also dynamically created) `mlr3::Measure` implementations.

Dictionary of Measures: `mlr3::mlr_measures`

`as.data.table(mlr_measures)` for a complete table of all (also dynamically created) `mlr3::Measure` implementations.

Other cluster measures: [mlr_measures_clust.db](#), [mlr_measures_clust.dunn](#), [mlr_measures_clust.silhouette](#), [mlr_measures_clust.wss](#)

Other cluster measures: [mlr_measures_clust.db](#), [mlr_measures_clust.dunn](#), [mlr_measures_clust.silhouette](#), [mlr_measures_clust.wss](#)

`mlr_measures_clust.db` *Davies-Bouldin Cluster Separation Measure*

Description

The score function calls `clusterCrit::intCriteria()` from package **clusterCrit**. Argument `crit` is set to "Davies_Bouldin".

Format

`R6::R6Class()` inheriting from `MeasureClust`.

Construction

This measures can be retrieved from the dictionary [mlr_measures](#):

```
mlr_measures$get("clust.db")
msr("clust.db")
```

Meta Information

- Range: $[0, \infty)$
- Minimize: TRUE
- Required predict type: partition

See Also

Dictionary of Measures: [mlr3::mlr_measures](#)

`as.data.table(mlr_measures)` for a complete table of all (also dynamically created) [mlr3::Measure](#) implementations.

Other cluster measures: [mlr_measures_clust.ch](#), [mlr_measures_clust.dunn](#), [mlr_measures_clust.silhouette](#), [mlr_measures_clust.wss](#)

`mlr_measures_clust.dunn`*Dunn Index*

Description

The score function calls `clusterCrit::intCriteria()` from package **clusterCrit**. Argument `crit` is set to "Dunn".

Format

`R6::R6Class()` inheriting from `MeasureClust`.

Construction

This measures can be retrieved from the dictionary `mlr_measures`:

```
mlr_measures$get("clust.dunn")
msr("clust.dunn")
```

Meta Information

- Range: $[0, \infty)$
- Minimize: FALSE
- Required predict type: partition

See Also

Dictionary of Measures: `mlr3::mlr_measures`

`as.data.table(mlr_measures)` for a complete table of all (also dynamically created) `mlr3::Measure` implementations.

Other cluster measures: `mlr_measures_clust.ch`, `mlr_measures_clust.db`, `mlr_measures_clust.silhouette`, `mlr_measures_clust.wss`

`mlr_measures_clust.silhouette`*Rousseeuw's Silhouette Quality Index*

Description

The score function calls `clusterCrit::intCriteria()` from package **clusterCrit**. Argument `crit` is set to "Silhouette".

Format

[R6::R6Class\(\)](#) inheriting from [MeasureClust](#).

Construction

This measures can be retrieved from the dictionary [mlr_measures](#):

```
mlr_measures$get("clust.silhouette")
msr("clust.silhouette")
```

Meta Information

- Range: $[0, \infty)$
- Minimize: FALSE
- Required predict type: partition

See Also

Dictionary of Measures: [mlr3::mlr_measures](#)

as `data.table(mlr_measures)` for a complete table of all (also dynamically created) [mlr3::Measure](#) implementations.

Other cluster measures: [mlr_measures_clust.ch](#), [mlr_measures_clust.db](#), [mlr_measures_clust.dunn](#), [mlr_measures_clust.wss](#)

`mlr_measures_clust.wss`

Within Sum of Squares

Description

The score function calls [clusterCrit::intCriteria\(\)](#) from package **clusterCrit**. Argument `crit` is set to "Trace_W".

Format

[R6::R6Class\(\)](#) inheriting from [MeasureClust](#).

Construction

This measures can be retrieved from the dictionary [mlr_measures](#):

```
mlr_measures$get("clust.wss")
msr("clust.wss")
```

Meta Information

- Range: $[0, \infty)$
- Minimize: TRUE
- Required predict type: partition

See Also

Dictionary of Measures: [mlr3::mlr_measures](#)

as `data.table(mlr_measures)` for a complete table of all (also dynamically created) [mlr3::Measure](#) implementations.

Other cluster measures: [mlr_measures_clust.ch](#), [mlr_measures_clust.db](#), [mlr_measures_clust.dunn](#), [mlr_measures_clust.silhouette](#)

`mlr_tasks_usarrests` *US Arrests Cluster Task*

Description

A cluster task for the [datasets::USArrests](#) data set.

Format

[R6::R6Class](#) inheriting from [TaskClust](#).

Construction

```
mlr_tasks$get("usarrests")
tsk("usarrests")
```

`PredictionClust` *Prediction Object for Cluster Analysis*

Description

This object wraps the predictions returned by a learner of class [LearnerClust](#), i.e. the predicted partition and cluster probability.

Super class

[mlr3::Prediction](#) -> `PredictionClust`

Active bindings

`partition (integer())`
Access the stored partition.

`prob (matrix())`
Access to the stored probabilities.

Methods**Public methods:**

- [PredictionClust\\$new\(\)](#)
- [PredictionClust\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this [R6](#) class.

Usage:

```
PredictionClust$new(
  task = NULL,
  row_ids = task$row_ids,
  partition = NULL,
  prob = NULL,
  check = TRUE
)
```

Arguments:

`task` ([TaskClust](#))

Task, used to extract defaults for `row_ids`.

`row_ids` (`integer()`)

Row ids of the predicted observations, i.e. the row ids of the test set.

`partition` (`integer()`)

Vector of cluster partitions.

`prob` (`matrix()`)

Numeric matrix of cluster membership probabilities with one column for each cluster and one row for each observation. Columns must be named with cluster numbers, row names are automatically removed. If `prob` is provided, but `partition` is not, the cluster memberships are calculated from the probabilities using `max.col()` with `ties.method` set to "first".

`check` (`logical(1)`)

If TRUE, performs some argument checks and predict type conversions.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
PredictionClust$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
library(mlr3)
library(mlr3cluster)
task = tsk("usarrests")
learner = lrn("clust.kmeans")
p = learner$train(task)$predict(task)
p$predict_types
head(as.data.table(p))
```

TaskClust

*Cluster Task***Description**

This task specializes [mlr3::Task](#) for cluster problems. As an unsupervised task, this task has no target column. The `task_type` is set to "clust".

Predefined tasks are stored in the [dictionary mlr_tasks](#).

Super class

[mlr3::Task](#) -> TaskClust

Methods**Public methods:**

- [TaskClust\\$new\(\)](#)
- [TaskClust\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Creates a new instance of this [R6](#) class.

Usage:

```
TaskClust$new(id, backend)
```

Arguments:

`id` ([character\(1\)](#))

Identifier for the new instance.

`backend` ([DataBackend](#))

Either a [DataBackend](#), or any object which is convertible to a [DataBackend](#) with `as_data_backend()`.

E.g., a `data.frame()` will be converted to a [DataBackendDataTable](#).

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
TaskClust$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
library(mlr3)
library(mlr3cluster)
task = TaskClust$new("usarrests", backend = USArrests)
task$task_type

# possible properties:
mlr_reflections$task_properties$clust
```

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