

# Package ‘clap’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Detecting Class Overlapping Regions in Multidimensional Data

**Version** 0.1.0

**Description** The issue of overlapping regions in multidimensional data arises when different classes or clusters share similar feature representations, making it challenging to delineate distinct boundaries between them accurately. This package provides methods for detecting and visualizing these overlapping regions using partitional clustering techniques based on nearest neighbor distances.

**License** GPL-3

**Encoding** UTF-8

**Imports** mclust, FNN, dplyr, stats, rlang

**Suggests** ggplot2

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.1

**URL** <https://github.com/pridiltal/clap>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/pridiltal/clap/issues>

**NeedsCompilation** no

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**Repository** CRAN

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`clap`*clap: Detecting Class Overlapping Regions in Multidimensional Dat*

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**Description**

The issue of overlapping regions in multidimensional data arises when different classes or clusters share similar feature representations, making it challenging to delineate distinct boundaries between them accurately. This package provides methods for detecting and visualizing these overlapping regions using partitional clustering techniques based on nearest neighbor distances.

**Author(s)**Priyanga Dilini Talagala `_PACKAGE`

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`compute_cluster_composition`*Compute cluster composition and filter based on percentage*

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**Description**

This function computes the cluster composition based on the input object of class 'clap' returned by `perform_clustering` function. It merges the data and cluster assignments, computes cluster composition statistics including counts, IDs, and percentages, and filters based on the specified percentage threshold.

**Usage**`compute_cluster_composition(x)`**Arguments**

`x` An object of class 'clap' returned by `perform_clustering` function, containing members (list of clusters), `cluster_df` (data frame of cluster assignments), and the original dataset.

**Value**

filtered data frame summarizing cluster composition with class 'clap'.

**Examples**

```

if (requireNamespace("ggplot2", quietly = TRUE)) {
  # Generate dummy data
  class1 <- matrix(rnorm(100, mean = 0, sd = 1), ncol = 2) +
    matrix(rep(c(1, 1), each = 50), ncol = 2)
  class2 <- matrix(rnorm(100, mean = 0, sd = 1), ncol = 2) +
    matrix(rep(c(-1, -1), each = 50), ncol = 2)
  datanew <- rbind(class1, class2)
  training <- data.frame(datanew, class = factor(c(rep(1, 50), rep(2, 50))))

  # Plot the dummy data to visualize overlaps
  p <- ggplot2::ggplot(training, ggplot2::aes(x = X1, y = X2, color = class)) +
    ggplot2::geom_point() +
    ggplot2::labs(title = "Dummy Data with Overlapping Classes")
  print(p)

  # Perform clustering
  cluster_result <- perform_clustering(training, class_column = class)
  # Compute cluster composition
  composition <- compute_cluster_composition(cluster_result)
}

```

---

extract\_ids\_vector      *Extract and convert IDs to numeric vector*

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**Description**

This function extracts IDs from a data frame containing filtered composition data and converts them into a numeric vector.

**Usage**

```
extract_ids_vector(composition)
```

**Arguments**

**composition**      An object of class 'clap' returned by 'compute\_cluster\_composition' function, containing cluster composition data including IDs.

**Value**

A numeric vector of IDs.

**Examples**

```

if (requireNamespace("ggplot2", quietly = TRUE)) {
  # Generate dummy data
  class1 <- matrix(rnorm(100, mean = 0, sd = 1), ncol = 2) +
    matrix(rep(c(1, 1), each = 50), ncol = 2)

```

```

class2 <- matrix(rnorm(100, mean = 0, sd = 1), ncol = 2) +
  matrix(rep(c(-1, -1), each = 50), ncol = 2)
datanew <- rbind(class1, class2)
training <- data.frame(datanew, class = factor(c(rep(1, 50), rep(2, 50))))

# Plot the dummy data to visualize overlaps
p <- ggplot2::ggplot(training, ggplot2::aes(x = X1, y = X2, color = class)) +
  ggplot2::geom_point() +
  ggplot2::labs(title = "Dummy Data with Overlapping Classes")
print(p)

# Perform clustering
cluster_result <- perform_clustering(training, class_column = class)
# Compute cluster composition
composition <- compute_cluster_composition(cluster_result)
# Extract IDs to numeric vector
ids_vector <- extract_ids_vector(composition)
# Subset data based on extracted IDs
overlapdata <- training[ids_vector, ]
# Plot overlapping data points
p2 <- p + ggplot2::geom_point(data = overlapdata, ggplot2::aes(X1, X2), colour = "black")
print(p2)
}

```

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perform\_clustering      *Perform clustering based on nearest neighbor distances*

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### Description

Perform clustering based on nearest neighbor distances

### Usage

```
perform_clustering(data, class_column = NULL)
```

### Arguments

data	A numeric matrix or data frame of data points.
class_column	A character string or unquoted name specifying the name of the column containing class labels.

### Details

This function first removes the specified class column from the data, calculates the nearest neighbor distances, and then performs clustering using a radius based on the maximum nearest neighbor distance.

**Value**

An object of class 'clap' containing:

**members** A list of clusters with their respective data point IDs.

**cluster\_df** A data frame with cluster assignments for each data point.

**data** The original dataset.

**Examples**

```
if (requireNamespace("ggplot2", quietly = TRUE)) {  
  # Generate dummy data  
  class1 <- matrix(rnorm(100, mean = 0, sd = 1), ncol = 2) +  
    matrix(rep(c(1, 1), each = 50), ncol = 2)  
  class2 <- matrix(rnorm(100, mean = 0, sd = 1), ncol = 2) +  
    matrix(rep(c(-1, -1), each = 50), ncol = 2)  
  datanew <- rbind(class1, class2)  
  training <- data.frame(datanew, class = factor(c(rep(1, 50), rep(2, 50))))  
  
  # Plot the dummy data to visualize overlaps  
  p <- ggplot2::ggplot(training, ggplot2::aes(x = X1, y = X2, color = class)) +  
    ggplot2::geom_point() +  
    ggplot2::labs(title = "Dummy Data with Overlapping Classes")  
  print(p)  
  
  # Perform clustering  
  cluster_result <- perform_clustering(training, class_column = class)  
}
```

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