

Package ‘salso’

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Type Package

Title Search Algorithms and Loss Functions for Bayesian Clustering

Version 0.3.78

Description The SALSO algorithm is an efficient randomized greedy search method to find a point estimate for a random partition based on a loss function and posterior Monte Carlo samples. The algorithm is implemented for many loss functions, including the Binder loss and a generalization of the variation of information loss, both of which allow for unequal weights on the two types of clustering mistakes. Efficient implementations are also provided for Monte Carlo estimation of the posterior expected loss of a given clustering estimate. See Dahl, Johnson, Müller (2022) <[doi:10.1080/10618600.2022.2069779](https://doi.org/10.1080/10618600.2022.2069779)>.

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URL <https://github.com/dbdahl/salso>

BugReports <https://github.com/dbdahl/salso/issues>

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bell	<i>Compute the Bell Number</i>
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Description

These functions compute the Bell number (the number of partitions of a given number of items) or its natural logarithm.

Usage

bell(nItems)

lbell(nItems)

Arguments

nItems The size of the set $1, 2, \dots, n$.

Value

A numeric vector of length one giving the Bell number or its natural logarithm.

Examples

```
bell(12)
lbell(300)
all.equal( bell(5), exp(lbell(5)) )
```

canonicalize_cluster_labels
Canonicalize Cluster Labels

Description

Canonicalize Cluster Labels

Usage

```
canonicalize_cluster_labels(x)
```

Arguments

x A vector of cluster labels.

Value

A numeric vector containing cluster labels in canonical form.

chips *CHIPS Partition Greedy Search*

Description

This function provides a partition to a subset of items which has high marginal probability based on samples from a partition distribution using the conditional high inclusion probability subset (CHIPS) partition greedy search method (Barrientos, Page, Dahl, Dunson, 2024).

Usage

```
chips(  
  partitions,  
  threshold = 0,  
  nRuns = 64,  
  intermediateResults = identical(threshold, 0),  
  allCandidates = FALSE,  
  andSALSO = !intermediateResults && !allCandidates,  
  loss = VI(a = 1),  
  maxNClusters = 0,
```

```

    initialPartition = integer(0),
    nCores = 0
  )

```

Arguments

partitions	A B -by- n matrix, where each of the B rows represents a clustering of n items using cluster labels. For the b th clustering, items i and j are in the same cluster if $x[b, i] == x[b, j]$.
threshold	The minimum marginal probability for the subpartition, i.e., the gamma parameter. Values closer to 1.0 will yield a partition of fewer items and values closer to 0.0 will yield a partition of more items.
nRuns	The number of runs to try. When multiple runs produce candidate subpartitions, the one allocating the most items is selected; among ties, the candidate with the highest posterior probability is chosen.
intermediateResults	Should intermediate subset partitions be returned?
allCandidates	Should all the final subset partitions from multiple runs be returned?
andSALSO	Should the resulting incomplete partition be completed using SALSO?
loss	When <code>andSALSO = TRUE</code> , the loss function to use, as indicated by "binder", "VI", or the result of calling a function with these names (which permits unequal costs).
maxNClusters	The maximum number of clusters that can be considered by SALSO, which has important implications for the interpretability of the resulting clustering and can greatly influence the RAM needed for the optimization algorithm. If the supplied value is zero, the optimization is constrained by the maximum number of clusters among the clusterings in x .
initialPartition	An vector of length n containing cluster labels for items that are initially clustered or -1 for items that are not initially clustered. As a special case, vector of length 0 is equivalent to a vector of length n with -1 for all values.
nCores	The number of CPU cores to use, i.e., the number of simultaneous runs at any given time. A value of zero indicates to use all cores on the system.

Details

A complete, end-to-end demonstration is provided in the package demo. To run it and to access the accompanying synthetic dataset:

- Run the demo: `demo("chips", package = "salso")`
- Load the synthetic data used in the demo: `data("synthetic", package = "salso")`

Value

A list containing:

- `chips_partition`: If `intermediateResults` is `FALSE`, an integer vector giving the estimated subset partition, encoded using cluster labels with `-1` indicating not allocated. If `TRUE`, an integer matrix with intermediate subset partitions in the rows.
- `n_items`: Number of items in the estimated subset partition.
- `probability`: Monte Carlo estimate of the probability of the subset partition.
- `AUChips`: If `intermediateResults` is `TRUE`, this element is provided and gives the area under the probability curve as a function of the number of clusters after scaling to be between 0 and 1.
- `chips_and_salso_partition`: If `andSALSO` is `TRUE`, this element is provided and gives an integer vector giving the estimated partition of all items based on CHiPS until the threshold is met and using SALSO to allocate the rest.

Examples

```
data(iris.clusterings)
draws <- iris.clusterings

# For examples, use 'nRuns = 1' and 'nCores = 1' for CRAN, but in practice omit this.
all <- chips(draws, nRuns = 1, nCores = 1)
plot(all$n_items, all$probability, type = "l")
subpartition <- threshold(all, 0.80, nCores = 1)
str(subpartition)

# See the full CHIPS demo run: demo("chips", package = "salso")
```

Description

This function provides a partition to summarize a partition distribution using the draws-based latent structure optimization (DLSO) method, which is also known as the least-squares clustering method (Dahl 2006). The method seeks to minimize an estimation criterion by picking the minimizer among the partitions supplied. The implementation currently supports the minimization of several partition estimation criteria. For details on these criteria, see [partition.loss](#).

Usage

```
dlsO(truth, loss = VI(), estimate = NULL)
```

Arguments

`truth` An integer vector of cluster labels for n items representing the true clustering. Two items are in the same cluster if their labels are equal. Or, a matrix of n columns where each row is a clustering.

loss	The loss function to use, as indicated by "binder", "omARI", "VI", "NVI", "ID", "NID", or the result of calling a function with these names. Also supported are "binder.psm", "VI.lb", "omARI.approx", or the result of calling a function with these names, in which case x above can optionally be a pairwise similarity matrix, i.e., n -by- n symmetric matrix whose (i, j) element gives the (estimated) probability that items i and j are in the same subset (i.e., cluster) of a partition (i.e., clustering).
estimate	An integer vector of cluster labels having the same length as truth representing the estimated clustering. Or, a matrix of n columns where each row is a clustering.

Value

An integer vector giving the estimated partition, encoded using cluster labels.

References

D. B. Dahl (2006), Model-Based Clustering for Expression Data via a Dirichlet Process Mixture Model, in *Bayesian Inference for Gene Expression and Proteomics*, Kim-Anh Do, Peter Müller, Marina Vannucci (Eds.), Cambridge University Press.

See Also

[partition.loss](#), [psm](#), [summary.salso.estimate](#), [salso](#)

Examples

```
data(iris.clusterings)
dlso(iris.clusterings, loss=VI())
dlso(iris.clusterings, loss=binder())

# Compute expected loss using all draws, but pick the best among the first 10.
dlso(iris.clusterings, loss=VI(), estimate=iris.clusterings[1:10,])
```

enumerate.partitions *Enumerate Partitions of a Set*

Description

This function produces a matrix whose rows provide all possible partitions of the set $1, 2, \dots, n$. These partitions are provided as cluster labels, where two items are in the same subset (i.e., cluster) if their labels are equal.

Usage

```
enumerate.partitions(nItems)
```

Arguments

nItems The size of the set $1, 2, \dots, n$, i.e., n .

Value

A matrix of integers, where each row is a partition encoded as a vector of cluster labels.

Examples

```
enumerate.partitions(5)
```

```
enumerate.permutations
```

Enumerate Permutations of Items

Description

This function produces a matrix whose rows provide all possible permutations of the set $1, 2, \dots, n$.

Usage

```
enumerate.permutations(nItems)
```

Arguments

nItems The size of the set $1, 2, \dots, n$, i.e., n .

Value

A matrix of integers, where each row is a permutation.

Examples

```
enumerate.permutations(5)
```

iris.clusterings	<i>Clusterings of the Iris Data</i>
------------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Randomly generated clusterings for the iris dataset.

Usage

```
iris.clusterings
```

Format

A 1000-by-150 matrix of 1000 randomly generated clusterings of the 150 observations in the iris dataset.

Source

Unknown.

See Also

[iris](#)

partition.loss	<i>Compute Partition Loss or the Expectation of Partition Loss</i>
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Description

Given two partitions π^* and π , these functions compute the specified loss when using π^* to estimate π . Smaller loss values indicate higher concordance between partitions. These functions also compute a Monte Carlo estimate of the expectation for the specified loss based on samples or a pairwise similarity matrix. This function also supports computing approximations to the expectation of several losses. Supported criteria are described below. Some criteria only require the pairwise similarity matrix (as computed, for example, by [psm](#)) whereas others require samples from a partition distribution. For those criteria that only need the pairwise similarity matrix, posterior samples can still be provided in the `truth` argument and the pairwise similarity matrix will automatically be computed as needed.

Usage

```
partition.loss(truth, estimate, loss = VI())
```

```
binder(truth, estimate, a = 1)
```

```
RI(truth, estimate)
```

```
omARI(truth, estimate)
```

```
omARI.approx(truth, estimate)
```

```
ARI(truth, estimate)
```

```
VI(truth, estimate, a = 1)
```

```
VI.lb(truth, estimate)
```

```
NVI(truth, estimate)
```

```
ID(truth, estimate)
```

```
NID(truth, estimate)
```

Arguments

truth	An integer vector of cluster labels for n items representing the true clustering. Two items are in the same cluster if their labels are equal. Or, a matrix of n columns where each row is a clustering.
estimate	An integer vector of cluster labels having the same length as truth representing the estimated clustering. Or, a matrix of n columns where each row is a clustering.
loss	The loss function to use, as indicated by "binder", "omARI", "VI", "NVI", "ID", "NID", or the result of calling a function with these names. Also supported are "binder.psm", "VI.lb", "omARI.approx", or the result of calling a function with these names, in which case x above can optionally be a pairwise similarity matrix, i.e., n -by- n symmetric matrix whose (i, j) element gives the (estimated) probability that items i and j are in the same subset (i.e., cluster) of a partition (i.e., clustering).
a	(Only used for Binder and VI loss) The argument a is either: i. a nonnegative scalar in $[0, 2]$ giving (for Binder loss) the cost of placing two items in separate clusters when in truth they belong to the same cluster, ii. NULL, in which case that maximizes the expected loss is found, and iii. a list containing the desired number of clusters ("nClusters") when searching for a that yields this number of clusters. In all but the first case, one may want to modifying <code>maxSize</code> in the <code>salso</code> function. To increase the probability of hitting exactly the desired number of clusters, the <code>nRuns</code> in the <code>salso</code> function may need to be increased. Without loss of generality, the cost (under Binder loss) of placing two items in the same

cluster when in truth they belong to separate clusters is fixed $2-a$. For VI, a similar interpretation, although is not a unit cost. See Dahl, Johnson, Müller (2021).

Details

The partition estimation criterion can be specified using the `loss` argument, which is either a string or a result of calling the associated functions. These losses are described below:

"binder" Binder. Whereas high values of the Rand index R between π^* and π correspond to high concordance between the partitions, the N-invariant Binder loss L for a partition π^* in estimating π is $L = (1 - R) * (n - 1)/n$, meaning that low values correspond to high concordance between the partitions. This package reports the N-invariant Binder loss. The original Binder loss equals the N-invariant Binder loss multiplied by $n^2/2$. Only the pairwise similarity matrix is required for this loss, but samples can be provided. As originally discussed by Binder (1978), two mistakes are possible: 1. Placing two items in separate clusters when in truth they belong to the same cluster, and 2. Placing two items in the same cluster when in truth they belong to separate clusters. The default cost of the first mistake is one, but can be specified with the argument `a` in $[0, 2]$. Without loss of generality, the cost of the second mistake is set as $2-a$. For a discussion of general weights, see Dahl, Johnson, and Müller (2021). For a discussion of the equal weights case, see also Dahl (2006), Lau and Green (2007), Dahl and Newton (2007), Fritsch and Ickstadt (2009), and Wade and Ghahramani (2018).

"omARI" One Minus Adjusted Rand Index. Computes the expectation of one minus the adjusted Rand index (Hubert and Arabie, 1985). Whereas high values of the adjusted Rand index between π^* and π correspond to high concordance between the partitions, the loss associated with the adjusted Rand index for a partition π^* in estimating π is one minus the adjusted Rand index between the partitions, meaning that low values correspond to high concordance between the partitions. Samples from a partition distribution are required for this loss. See Fritsch and Ickstadt (2009).

"omARI.approx" Approximation of One Minus Adjusted Rand Index. Computes the first-order approximation of the expectation of one minus the adjusted Rand index. The adjusted Rand index involves a ratio and the first-order approximation of the expectation is based on $E(X/Y) \approx E(X)/E(Y)$. Only the pairwise similarity matrix is required for this criterion, but samples can be provided. See Fritsch and Ickstadt (2009).

"VI" Variation of Information. Computes the expectation of the (generalized) variation of information loss. Samples from a partition distribution are required for this loss. See Meilă (2007), Wade and Ghahramani (2018), and Rastelli and Friel (2018). The original variation of information of Meilă (2007) has been extended to the generalized variation of information of Dahl, Johnson, and Müller (2021) to allow for unequal weighting of two possible mistakes: 1. Placing two items in separate clusters when in truth they belong to the same cluster, and 2. Placing two items in the same cluster when in truth they belong to separate clusters. The value `a` controls the cost of the first mistake and defaults to one, but can be specified with the argument `a` in $[0, 2]$. Without loss of generality, the cost of the second mistake is controlled by $2-a$. See Dahl, Johnson, Müller (2021).

"VI.lb" Lower Bound of the Variation of Information. Computes the lower bound of the expectation of the variation of information loss, where the lower bound is obtained by Jensen's

inequality. Only the pairwise similarity matrix is required for this criterion, but samples can be provided. See Wade and Ghahramani (2018).

"NVI" Normalized Variation of Information. Computes the expectation of the normalized variation of information loss. Samples from a partition distribution are required for this loss. See Vinh, Epps, and Bailey (2010) and Rastelli and Friel (2018).

"ID" Information Distance. Computes the expectation of the information distance (D_{max}) loss. Samples from a partition distribution are required for this loss. See Vinh, Epps, and Bailey (2010).

"NID" Normalized Information Distance. Computes the expectation of the normalized information distance loss. Samples from a partition distribution are required for this loss. See Vinh, Epps, and Bailey (2010) and Rastelli and Friel (2018).

The functions [RI](#) and [ARI](#) are convenience functions. Note that:

- $\text{binder}(p1, p2, a=1) = (1 - \text{RI}(p1, p2)) * (n-1)/n$
- $\text{omARI}(p1, p2) = 1 - \text{ARI}(p1, p2)$

Value

A numeric vector.

References

- W. M. Rand (1971), Objective Criteria for the Evaluation of Clustering Methods. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, **66**: 846–850.
- D. A. Binder (1978), Bayesian cluster analysis, *Biometrika* **65**, 31-38.
- L. Hubert and P. Arabie (1985), Comparing Partitions. *Journal of Classification*, **2**, 193–218.
- D. B. Dahl (2006), Model-Based Clustering for Expression Data via a Dirichlet Process Mixture Model, in *Bayesian Inference for Gene Expression and Proteomics*, Kim-Anh Do, Peter Müller, Marina Vannucci (Eds.), Cambridge University Press.
- J. W. Lau and P. J. Green (2007), Bayesian model based clustering procedures, *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics* **16**, 526-558.
- M. Meilă (2007), Comparing Clusterings - an Information Based Distance. *Journal of Multivariate Analysis*, **98**: 873–895.
- D. B. Dahl and M. A. Newton (2007), Multiple Hypothesis Testing by Clustering Treatment Effects, *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, **102**, 517-526.
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- S. Wade and Z. Ghahramani (2018), Bayesian cluster analysis: Point estimation and credible balls. *Bayesian Analysis*, **13**:2, 559-626.
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D. B. Dahl, D. J. Johnson, and P. Müller (2022), Search Algorithms and Loss Functions for Bayesian Clustering, *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, 31(4), 1189-1201, doi:10.1080/10618600.2022.2069779.

See Also

[psm](#), [salso](#), [dlso](#)

Examples

```
# For examples, use 'nCores=1' per CRAN rules, but in practice omit this.
data(iris.clusterings)
partitions <- iris.clusterings[1:5,]

all.equal(partition.loss(partitions, partitions, loss=binder(a=1.4)),
          binder(partitions, partitions, a=1.4))
all.equal(partition.loss(partitions, partitions, loss=omARI()),
          omARI(partitions, partitions))
all.equal(partition.loss(partitions, partitions, loss=VI(a=0.8)),
          VI(partitions, partitions, a=0.8))

truth <- iris.clusterings[1,]
estimate <- iris.clusterings[2,]

VI(truth, estimate, a=1.0)
n <- length(truth)
all.equal(binder(truth, estimate), ( 1 - RI(truth, estimate) ) * (n-1) / n)
all.equal(omARI(truth, estimate), 1 - ARI(truth, estimate))
```

plot.salso.summary	<i>Heatmap, Multidimensional Scaling, Pairs, and Dendrogram Plotting for Partition Estimation</i>
--------------------	---

Description

This function produces one of four plots: 1. "heatmap": A heatmap showing the pairwise allocation probabilities that items are clustered. 2. "mds": A scatter plot using classical multidimensional scaling (also known as principal coordinates analysis) with the exemplar (i.e., the most representative observation) of each cluster emphasized. 3. "pairs": Pairs plots of all the variables with the exemplar (i.e., the most representative observation) of each cluster emphasized. 4. "dendrogram": A dendrogram based on expected partition loss showing the relationships among clusters when merging pairs of clusters such that the increase in the expectation of the posterior loss is minimized.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'salso.summary'
plot(
  x,
```

```

    type = c("heatmap", "mds", "pairs", "dendrogram")[1],
    data = NULL,
    showLabels = TRUE,
    showIDs = length(x$estimate) <= 50,
    cexAdjustment = 0.7,
    ...
  )

```

Arguments

x	An object returned by <code>summary(y)</code> , where <code>y</code> itself is returned by the <code>salso</code> function.
type	A string equal to "heatmap", "mds", "pairs", or "dendrogram".
data	The data from which the partition estimation was obtained. This is required when <code>type='pairs'</code> and ignored otherwise.
showLabels	Should the cluster labels be shown in the plot when <code>type="heatmap"</code> ?
showIDs	Should the ID of the items be shown in the plot?
cexAdjustment	Scalar multiplier for adjust text size.
...	Arguments to be passed to methods, such as graphical parameters (see <code>par</code>).

Value

NULL, invisibly.

See Also

[salso](#), [summary.salso.estimate](#), [cmdscale](#).

Examples

```

# For examples, use 'nCores=1' per CRAN rules, but in practice omit this.
data(iris.clusterings)
draws <- iris.clusterings
est <- salso(draws, nCores=1)
summ <- summary(est)
plot(summ, type="heatmap")
plot(summ, type="mds")
plot(summ, type="pairs", data=iris)
plot(summ, type="dendrogram")

```

psm

Compute an Adjacency or Pairwise Similarity Matrix

Description

If only one sample is provided, this function computes an adjacency matrix, i.e., a binary matrix whose (i, j) element is one if and only if elements i and j in the partition have the same cluster label. If multiple samples are provided (as rows of the x matrix), this function computes the n -by- n matrix whose (i, j) element gives the relative frequency (i.e., estimated probability) that items i and j are in the same subset (i.e., cluster). This is the mean of the adjacency matrices of the provided samples.

Usage

```
psm(x, nCores = 0)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A B -by- n matrix, where each of the B rows represents a clustering of n items using cluster labels. For the b th clustering, items i and j are in the same cluster if $x[b, i] == x[b, j]$.
<code>nCores</code>	The number of CPU cores to use, i.e., the number of simultaneous runs at any given time. A value of zero indicates to use all cores on the system.

Value

A n -by- n symmetric matrix whose (i, j) element gives the relative frequency that that items i and j are in the same subset (i.e., cluster).

Examples

```
# For examples, use 'nCores=1' per CRAN rules, but in practice omit this.
data(iris.clusterings)
partition <- iris.clusterings[1,]
psmatrix <- psm(partition, nCores=1)
psmatrix[1:6, 1:6]

dim(iris.clusterings)
probs <- psm(iris.clusterings, nCores=1)
dim(probs)
probs[1:6, 1:6]
```

salso

SALSO Greedy Search

Description

This function provides a partition to summarize a partition distribution using the SALSO greedy search method (Dahl, Johnson, and Müller, 2022). The implementation currently supports the minimization of several partition estimation criteria. For details on these criteria, see [partition.loss](#).

Usage

```
salso(
  x,
  loss = VI(),
  maxNClusters = 0,
  nRuns = 16,
  maxZealousAttempts = 10,
  probSequentialAllocation = 0.5,
  nCores = 0,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>x</code> | A B -by- n matrix, where each of the B rows represents a clustering of n items using cluster labels. For the b th clustering, items i and j are in the same cluster if <code>x[b, i] == x[b, j]</code> . |
| <code>loss</code> | The loss function to use, as indicated by "binder", "omARI", "VI", "NVI", "ID", "NID", or the result of calling a function with these names. Also supported are "binder.psm", "VI.lb", "omARI.approx", or the result of calling a function with these names, in which case <code>x</code> above can optionally be a pairwise similarity matrix, i.e., n -by- n symmetric matrix whose (i, j) element gives the (estimated) probability that items i and j are in the same subset (i.e., cluster) of a partition (i.e., clustering). The loss functions "binder.psm", "VI.lb", and "omARI.approx" are generally not recommended and the current implementation requires that <code>maxZealousAttempts = 0</code> and <code>probSequentialAllocation = 1.0</code> . |
| <code>maxNClusters</code> | The maximum number of clusters that can be considered by the optimization algorithm, which has important implications for the interpretability of the resulting clustering and can greatly influence the RAM needed for the optimization algorithm. If the supplied value is zero and <code>x</code> is a matrix of clusterings, the optimization is constrained by the maximum number of clusters among the clusterings in <code>x</code> . If the supplied value is zero and <code>x</code> is a pairwise similarity matrix, there is no constraint. |

nRuns	The number of runs to try, although the actual number may differ for the following reasons: 1. The actual number is a multiple of the number of cores specified by the nCores argument, and 2. The search is curtailed when the seconds threshold is exceeded.
maxZealousAttempts	The maximum number of attempts for zealous updates, in which entire clusters are destroyed and items are sequentially reallocated. While zealous updates may be helpful in optimization, they also take more CPU time which might be better used trying additional runs.
probSequentialAllocation	For the initial allocation, the probability of sequential allocation instead of using <code>sample(1:K, ncol(x), TRUE)</code> , where K is set according to the maxNClusters argument.
nCores	The number of CPU cores to use, i.e., the number of simultaneous runs at any given time. A value of zero indicates to use all cores on the system.
...	Extra arguments not intended for the end user, including: 1. seconds: Instead of performing all the requested number of runs, curtail the search after the specified expected number of seconds. Note that the function will finish earlier if all the requested runs are completed. The specified seconds does not account for the overhead involved in starting the search and returning results. 2. maxScans: The maximum number of full reallocation scans. The actual number of scans may be less than maxScans since the method stops if the result does not change between scans, and 3. probSingletonsInitialization: When doing a sequential allocation to obtain the initial allocation, the probability of placing the first maxNClusters randomly-selected items in singletons subsets.

Value

An integer vector giving the estimated partition, encoded using cluster labels.

References

D. B. Dahl, D. J. Johnson, and P. Müller (2022), Search Algorithms and Loss Functions for Bayesian Clustering, *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, 31(4), 1189-1201, [doi:10.1080/10618600.2022.2069779](https://doi.org/10.1080/10618600.2022.2069779).

See Also

[partition.loss](#), [psm](#), [summary.salso.estimate](#), [dlso](#)

Examples

```
# For examples, use 'nCores=1' per CRAN rules, but in practice omit this.
data(iris.clusterings)
draws <- iris.clusterings
salso(draws, loss=VI(), nRuns=1, nCores=1)
salso(draws, loss=VI(a=0.7), nRuns=1, nCores=1)
salso(draws, loss=binder(), nRuns=1, nCores=1)
salso(iris.clusterings, binder(a=NULL), nRuns=4, nCores=1)
```

```
salso(iris.clusterings, binder(a=list(nClusters=3)), nRuns=4, nCores=1)
```

```
summary.salso.estimate
```

Summary of Partitions Estimated Using Posterior Expected Loss

Description

Assessing the quality of clusters in a partition estimate is added by this function. The result can then be plotted with `plot.salso.summary`. The current implementation of the calculation of these summaries is not terribly efficient and may be improved in the future.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'salso.estimate'
summary(object, alternative, orderingMethod = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object returned by the <code>salso</code> function.
alternative	An optional argument specifying an alternative clustering to use instead of that provided by object. Use this feature to obtain numerical and graphical summaries of a clustering estimate from other procedures. This clustering must be provided in canonical form: cluster labels as integers starting at 1 for the first observation and incrementing by one for each new label.
orderingMethod	An integer giving method to use to order the observations for a heatmap plot. Currently values 1 or 2 are supported.
...	Currently ignored.

Value

A list containing the estimate, the pairwise similarity matrix, the mean pairwise similarity matrix, the score and mean pairwise similarity for each observation, exemplar observation for each cluster, a dendrogram object, a vector for ordering observations in the heatmap plot, the size of each cluster, and the number of clusters.

Examples

```
# For examples, use 'nCores=1' per CRAN rules, but in practice omit this.
data(iris.clusterings)
draws <- iris.clusterings
est <- salso(draws, nCores=1)
summ <- summary(est)
plot(summ, type="heatmap")
plot(summ, type="mds")
plot(summ, type="pairs", data=iris)
plot(summ, type="dendrogram")
```

`synthetic`*Synthetic Dataset for CHIPS Demo*

Description

Synthetic Dataset for CHIPS Demo

Usage

```
data(synthetic)
```

Format

A list with elements `partitions`, `data`, and `means` as described.

Details

A small synthetic dataset used in the CHIPS demo.

Load with `data("synthetic", package = "salso")` to get a list with the following components:

- `partitions`: integer matrix of size $B \times n$ giving B sampled clusterings (rows) of n items (columns), encoded with cluster labels.
- `data`: numeric matrix of size $n \times 2$ giving the two-dimensional observations used to generate the partitions.
- `means`: numeric array of size $B \times K \times 2$ giving cluster-specific means across MCMC iterations (B), for each cluster (K) and dimension (2).

See also the CHIPS demo: `demo("chips", package = "salso")`.

See Also

`chips`

Examples

```
data(synthetic)
str(synthetic)
```

threshold	<i>Threshold CHIPS Output</i>
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Description

This function applies a threshold to the output of the chips function to find a CHIPS subpartition which achieves the specified threshold and then completes the partition using the SALSO algorithm.

Usage

```
threshold(chipsOutput, threshold, ...)
```

Arguments

chipsOutput	Output from the chips function.
threshold	The minimum marginal probability for the subpartition. Values closer to 1.0 will yield a partition of fewer items and values closer to 0.0 will yield a partition of more items.
...	Other arguments passed to the chips function.

Value

A list containing the same values as the chips function.

Examples

```
# For examples, use 'nCores = 1' per CRAN rules, but in practice omit this.
data(iris.clusterings)
draws <- iris.clusterings

all <- chips(draws, nRuns = 1, nCores = 1)
plot(all$n_items, all$probability)

threshold(all, threshold = 0.5, nCores = 1)
```

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