Package ‘GeneralizedUmatrix’

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Type Package

Title Credible Visualization for Two-Dimensional Projections of Data

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Maintainer Michael Thrun <m.thrun@gmx.net>

Description Projections are common dimensionality reduction methods, which represent high-dimensional data in a two-dimensional space. However, when restricting the output space to two dimensions, which results in a two dimensional scatter plot (projection) of the data, low dimensional similarities do not represent high dimensional distances coercively [Thrun, 2018]. This could lead to a misleading interpretation of the underlying structures [Thrun, 2018]. By means of the 3D topographic map the generalized Umatrix is able to depict errors of these two-dimensional scatter plots. The package is based on the book of Thrun, M.C.: ``Projection Based Clustering through Self-Organization and Swarm Intelligence'' (2018) <DOI:10.1007/978-3-658-20540-9>.

License GPL-3

Imports Rcpp, ggplot2

Suggests DataVisualizations, DatabionicSwarm, rgl, grid, mgcv, png, ProjectionBasedClustering, reshape2, fields, ABCanalysis, plotly, deldir, shiny, methods, knitr (>= 1.12), rmarkdown (>= 0.9)

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo

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VignetteBuilder knitr

BugReports https://github.com/Mthrun/GeneralizedUmatrix/issues

Author Michael Thrun [aut, cre, cph] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9542-5543>),
Felix Pape [ctb, ctr],
Tim Schreier [ctb, ctr],
Luis Winckelman [ctb, ctr],
Alfred Ultsch [ths]

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R topics documented:

`GeneralizedUmatrix-package`
Credible Visualization for Two-Dimensional Projections of Data

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Description

Projections are common dimensionality reduction methods, which represent high-dimensional data in a two-dimensional space. However, when restricting the output space to two dimensions, which results in a two dimensional scatter plot (projection) of the data, low dimensional similarities do not represent high dimensional distances coercively [Thrun, 2018]. This could lead to a misleading interpretation of the underlying structures [Thrun, 2018]. By means of the 3D topographic map the generalized Umatrix is able to depict errors of these two-dimensional scatter plots. The package is based on the book of Thrun, M.C.: "Projection Based Clustering through Self-Organization and Swarm Intelligence" (2018) <DOI:10.1007/978-3-658-20540-9>.

Details

For a brief introduction to **GeneralizedUmatrix** please see the vignette Introduction of the Generalized Umatrix Package.

For further details regarding the generalized Umatrix see [Thrun, 2018], chapter 4-5.

If you want to verifiy your clustering result externally, you can use `Heatmap` or `SilhouettePlot` of the CRAN package `DataVisualizations`.

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Author(s)

Michal Thrun

Maintainer: Michael Thrun <mthrun@informatik.uni-marburg.de>

References

[Thrun, 2018] Thrun, M. C.: Projection Based Clustering through Self-Organization and Swarm Intelligence, doctoral dissertation 2017, Springer, Heidelberg, ISBN: 978-3-658-20539-3, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-20540-9, 2018.

[Ultsch/Thrun, 2017] Ultsch, A., & Thrun, M. C.: Credible Visualizations for Planar Projections, in Cottrell, M. (Ed.), 12th International Workshop on Self-Organizing Maps and Learning Vector Quantization, Clustering and Data Visualization (WSOM), IEEE Xplore, France, 2017.

Examples

```
data("Chainlink")
```

```
Data=Chainlink$Data
Cls=Chainlink$Cls
InputDistances=as.matrix(dist(Data))
res=cmdscale(d=InputDistances, k = 2, eig = TRUE, add = FALSE, x.ret = FALSE)
ProjectedPoints=as.matrix(res$points)
#see also ProjectionBasedClustering package for other common projection methods
#see DatabionicSwarm for projection method without parameters or objective function
# ProjectedPoints=DatabionicSwarm::Pswarm(Data)$ProjectedPoints

resUmatrix=GeneralizedUmatrix(Data,ProjectedPoints)
plotTopographicMap(resUmatrix$Umatrix,resUmatrix$Bestmatches,Cls)

##Interactive Island Generation
## from a tiled Umatrix (toroidal assumption)
## Not run:
Imx = ProjectionBasedClustering::interactiveGeneralizedUmatrixIsland(resUmatrix$Umatrix,
resUmatrix$Bestmatches)
plotTopographicMap(resUmatrix$Umatrix,

resUmatrix$Bestmatches, Imx = Imx)

## End(Not run)
#External Verification
## Not run:

 DataVisualizations::Heatmap(Data,Cls)
 #if spherical cluster strcuture
 DataVisualizations::SilhouettePlot(Data,Cls)

## End(Not run)
```

`CalcUstarmatrix` *Calculate the U*matrix for a given Umatrix and Pmatrix.*

Description

Calculate the U*matrix for a given Umatrix and Pmatrix.

Arguments

`Umatrix[1:Lines,1:Column])`
: Local averages of distances at each point of the trainedGridWts[1:Lines,1:Column,1:variables] of ESOM or other SOM of same format

`Pmatrix[1:Lines,1:Column]`
: Local densities at each point of the trainedGridWts[1:Lines,1:Column,1:variables] of ESOM or other SOM of same format

Value

UStarMatrix[1:Lines,1:Column]

Author(s)

Michael Thrun

References

Ultsch, A. U* C: Self-organized Clustering with Emergent Feature Maps. in Lernen, Wissensentdeckung und Adaptivitaet (LWA). 2005. Saarbruecken, Germany.

`Chainlink` *Chainlink is part of the Fundamental Clustering Problem Suit (FCPS) [Ultsch, Chainlink005].*

Description

linear not separable dataset of two interwined chains.

Usage

```
data("Chainlink")
```

Details

Size 1000, Dimensions 3, stored in `Chainlink$Data`

Teo clusters, stored in `Chainlink$Cls`

Published in [Ultsch et al.,1994] in German and [Ultsch 1995] in English.

References

Ultsch, A.: Clustering wih SOM: U* C, Proc. Proceedings of the 5th Workshop on Self-Organizing Maps, Vol. Chainlink, pp. 75-8Chainlink, Chainlink005.

Ultsch, A.: Self organizing neural networks perform different from statistical k-means clustering, Proc. Society for Information and Classification (GFKL), Vol. 1995, Basel 8th-10th March, 1995.

Ultsch, A., Guimaraes, G., Korus, D., & Li, H.: Knowledge extraction from artificial neural networks and applications, Parallele Datenverarbeitung mit dem Transputer, pp. 148-16Chainlink, Springer, 1994.

Examples

```
data(Chainlink)
str(Chainlink)

library(DataVisualizations)
DataVisualizations::Plot3D(Chainlink$Data,Chainlink$Cls)
```

DefaultColorSequence *Default color sequence for plots*

Description

Defines the default color sequence for plots made within the Projections package.

Usage

```
data("DefaultColorSequence")
```

Format

A vector with 562 different strings describing colors for plots.

Delta3DWeightsC *intern function*

Description

Thr implementation of the main formula of SOM, ESOM, sESOM algorithms.

Usage

```
Delta3DWeightsC(vx,Datasample)
```

Arguments

vx	array of weights [1:Lines,1:Columns,1:Weights]
Datasample	NumericVector of one Datapoint[1:n]

Details

intern function in case of `ComputeInR==FALSE` in `GeneralizedUmatrix`

Value

modified array of weights [1:Lines,1:Columns,1:Weights]

Author(s)

Michael Thrun

References

[Thrun, 2018] Thrun, M. C.: Projection Based Clustering through Self-Organization and Swarm Intelligence, doctoral dissertation 2017, Springer, Heidelberg, ISBN: 978-3-658-20539-3, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-20540-9, 2018.

GeneralizedUmatrix *Generalized U-Matrix for Projection Methods*

Description

Generalized U-Matrix visualizes high-dimensional distance and density based structurs in two-dimensional scatter plots of projectios methods like CCA,MDS,PCA or NeRV with the help of a topographic map with hypsometrioc tints [Thrun et al. 2016] based on the Umatrix method for emergent SOMs [Ultsch 2003], for further explanation see [Thrun,2018]

Usage

```
GeneralizedUmatrix(Data,ProjectedPoints,

PlotIt=FALSE,Cls=NULL,Toroid=TRUE,Tiled=FALSE,ComputeInR=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`Data`	[1:n,1:d] array of data: n cases in rows, d variables in columns
`ProjectedPoints`	[1:n,2] matrix containing coordinates of the Projection: A matrix of the fitted configuration.
`PlotIt`	Optional,bool, defaut=FALSE, if =TRUE: U-Marix of every current Position of Databots will be shown However, the amount of details shown will be less than in `plotTopographicMap`.
`Cls`	Optional, For plotting, see `plotUmatrix` in package Umatrix
`Toroid`	Optional, Default=FALSE, ==FALSE planar computation ==TRUE: toroid borderless computation, set so only if projection method is also toroidal
`Tiled`	Optional,For plotting see `plotUmatrix` in package Umatrix
`ComputeInR`	Optional, =T: Rcode, =F Cpp Code

Details

Introduced first in [Thrun, 2018, p.46], additionaly reviewed in [Ultsch/Thrun, 2017].

Value

List with

`Umatrix`	[1:Lines,1:Columns] [1:Lines,1:Columns] Umatrix to be plotted, numerical matrix storing the U-heights, see [Thrun, 2018] for definition.
`EsomNeurons`	[1:Lines,1:Columns,1:weights] 3-dimensional numeric array (wide format), not wts (long format)

Bestmatches [1:n,OutputDimension] GridConverted Projected Points information converted by convertProjectionProjectedPoints() to predefined Grid by Lines and Columns

gplotres Ausgabe von ggplot

Author(s)

Michael Thrun

References

[Ultsch, 2003] Ultsch, A.: Maps for the visualization of high-dimensional data spaces, Proc. Workshop on Self organizing Maps (WSOM), pp. 225-230, Kyushu, Japan, 2003.

[Thrun et al., 2016] Thrun, M. C., Lerch, F., Loetsch, J., & Ultsch, A.: Visualization and 3D Printing of Multivariate Data of Biomarkers, in Skala, V. (Ed.), International Conference in Central Europe on Computer Graphics, Visualization and Computer Vision (WSCG), Vol. 24, Plzen, http://wscg.zcu.cz/wscg2016/short/A43-full.pdf, 2016.

[Thrun, 2018] Thrun, M. C.: Projection Based Clustering through Self-Organization and Swarm Intelligence, doctoral dissertation 2017, Springer, Heidelberg, ISBN: 978-3-658-20539-3, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-20540-9, 2018.

[Ultsch/Thrun, 2017] Ultsch, A., & Thrun, M. C.: Credible Visualizations for Planar Projections, in Cottrell, M. (Ed.), 12th International Workshop on Self-Organizing Maps and Learning Vector Quantization, Clustering and Data Visualization (WSOM), IEEE Xplore, France, 2017.

Examples

```
data("Chainlink")
Data=Chainlink$Data
Cls=Chainlink$Cls
InputDistances=as.matrix(dist(Data))
res=cmdscale(d=InputDistances, k = 2, eig = TRUE, add = FALSE, x.ret = FALSE)
ProjectedPoints=as.matrix(res$points)
## Not run:
Stress = ProjectionBasedClustering::KruskalStress(InputDistances,

as.matrix(dist(ProjectedPoints)))

## End(Not run)


resUmatrix=GeneralizedUmatrix(Data,ProjectedPoints)
plotTopographicMap(resUmatrix$Umatrix,resUmatrix$Bestmatches,Cls)
```

GeneratePmatrix *Generates the P-matrix*

Description

Generates a P-matrix too visualize only density based structures of high-dimensional data.

Arguments

`Data`	[1:n,1:d], A `[n,d]` matrix containing the data
`EsomNeurons`	[1:Lines,Columns,1:Weights] 3D array of weights given by ESOM or sESOM algorithm.
`Radius`	The radius for measuring the density within the hypersphere.
`PlotIt`	If set the Pmatrix will also be plotted
`...`	If set the Pmatrix will also be plotted

Details

To set the Radius the ABCanalysis of high-dimensional distances can be used [Ultsch/Lötsch, 2015]. For a deteailed definition and equation of automated density estimation (Radius) see Thrun et al. 2016.

Value

PMatrix[1:Lines,1:Columns]

Author(s)

Michael Thrun

References

Ultsch, A.: Maps for the visualization of high-dimensional data spaces, Proc. Workshop on Self organizing Maps (WSOM), pp. 225-230, Kyushu, Japan, 2003.

Ultsch, A., Loetsch, J.: Computed ABC Analysis for Rational Selection of Most Informative Variables in Multivariate Data, PloS one, Vol. 10(6), pp. e0129767. doi 10.1371/journal.pone.0129767, 2015.

Thrun, M. C., Lerch, F., Loetsch, J., Ultsch, A.: Visualization and 3D Printing of Multivariate Data of Biomarkers, in Skala, V. (Ed.), International Conference in Central Europe on Computer Graphics, Visualization and Computer Vision,Plzen, 2016.

NormalizeUmatrix *Normalize Umatrix*

Description

Normalizing the U-matrix using the abstact U-Matrix concept [Loetsch/Ultsch, 2014].

Usage

```
NormalizeUmatrix(Data, Umatrix, BestMatches)
```

Arguments

`Data`	[1:n,1:d] numerical matrix of data with n cases and d variables
`Umatrix`	[1:lines,1:Columns] matrix of U-heights
`BestMatches`	[1:n,1:2] Bestmatching units.

Details

see publication [Loetsch/Ultsch, 2014]..

Value

Normalized Umatrix[1:lines,1:Columns] using the abstact U-Matrix concept.

Author(s)

Felix Pape, Michael Thrun

References

Loetsch, J., Ultsch, A.: Exploiting the structures of the U-matrix, in Villmann, T., Schleif, F.-M., Kaden, M. & Lange, M. (eds.), Proc. Advances in Self-Organizing Maps and Learning Vector Quantization, pp. 249-257, Springer International Publishing, Mittweida, Germany, 2014.

Examples

```
data("Chainlink")
Data=Chainlink$Data
Cls=Chainlink$Cls
InputDistances=as.matrix(dist(Data))
res=cmdscale(d=InputDistances, k = 2, eig = TRUE, add = FALSE, x.ret = FALSE)
ProjectedPoints=as.matrix(res$points)
#see also ProjectionBasedClustering package for other common projection methods

resUmatrix=GeneralizedUmatrix(Data,ProjectedPoints)
## visualization
normalizedUmatrix=NormalizeUmatrix(Data,resUmatrix$Umatrix,resUmatrix$Bestmatches)
```

```
TopviewTopographicMap(GeneralizedUmatrix = normalizedUmatrix,resUmatrix$Bestmatches)
```

`plotTopographicMap` *Visualizes the Generalized U-matrix in 3D*

Description

Visualizes high-dimensional distance and density based structurs of the combination two-dimensional scatter plots (projections) with high-dimensional data as the topographic map with hypsometric tints which is a 3D landscape.

Usage

```
plotTopographicMap(GeneralizedUmatrix, BestMatchingUnits,

Cls=NULL,ClsColors=NULL,Imx=NULL,Names=NULL, BmSize=0.5,...)
```

Arguments

`GeneralizedUmatrix`
: (1:Lines,1:Columns), [1:Lines,1:Columns] Umatrix to be plotted, numerical matrix storing the U-heights, see [Thrun, 2018] for definition.

`BestMatchingUnits`
: (1:n,1:2), Positions of bestmatches to be plotted onto the Umatrix

`Cls`
: (1:n), numerical vector of classification of `k` classes for the bestmatch at the given point

`ClsColors`
: Vector of colors that will be used to colorize the different classes

`Imx`
: a mask (Imx) that will be used to cut out the umatrix

`Names`
: If set: [1:k] character vector naming the k classes for the legend. . In this case, further parameters with the possibility to adjust are: `NamesCex`: (size); `NamesPosition`: Legend position; `NamesTitle`: title of legend; `NamesColors`: colors if ClsColors are not default (NULL).

`BmSize`
: size(diameter) of the points in the visualizations. The points represent the BestMatchingUnits

`...`
: Besides the legend/names parameter the list of further parameters, use only of you know what you are doing:

  Tiled Should the Umatrix be drawn 4times?

  ShowAxis shall the axis be shown?

  NoLevels number of contour lines

  Colormap in the case of density p matrix...

  title same as main

  main same as title

sub same as in plot

xlab same as in plot

ylab same as in plot

zlab same as in plot

Details

The visualization and result of this function is a topographic map with hypsometric tints (Thrun, Lerch, L?tsch, & Ultsch, 2016). Hypsometric tints are surface colors that represent ranges of elevation (see (Thrun et al., 2016)). Here, contour lines are combined with a specific color scale. The color scale is chosen to display various valleys, ridges, and basins: blue colors indicate small distances (sea level), green and brown colors indicate middle distances (low hills), and shades of white colors indicate vast distances (high mountains covered with snow and ice). Valleys and basins represent clusters, and the watersheds of hills and mountains represent the borders between clusters. In this 3D landscape, the borders of the visualization are cyclically connected with a periodicity (L,C). A central problem in clustering is the correct estimation of the number of clusters. This is addressed by the topographic map which allows assessing the number of clusters (Thrun et al., 2016). Please see chapter 5 of [Thrun, 2018] for further details.

Note

Algorithm is partly based on the Umatrix package.

Author(s)

Michael Thrun

References

[Thrun, 2018] Thrun, M. C.: Projection Based Clustering through Self-Organization and Swarm Intelligence, doctoral dissertation 2017, Springer, Heidelberg, ISBN: 978-3-658-20539-3, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-20540-9, 2018.

[Thrun et al., 2016] Thrun, M. C., Lerch, F., Loetsch, J., & Ultsch, A.: Visualization and 3D Printing of Multivariate Data of Biomarkers, in Skala, V. (Ed.), International Conference in Central Europe on Computer Graphics, Visualization and Computer Vision (WSCG), Vol. 24, Plzen, http://wscg.zcu.cz/wscg2016/short/A43-full.pdf, 2016.

See Also

GeneralizedUmatrix

Examples

```
data("Chainlink")
Data=Chainlink$Data
Cls=Chainlink$Cls
InputDistances=as.matrix(dist(Data))
res=cmdscale(d=InputDistances, k = 2, eig = TRUE, add = FALSE, x.ret = FALSE)
ProjectedPoints=as.matrix(res$points)
```

```
#see also ProjectionBasedClustering package for other common projection methods

resUmatrix=GeneralizedUmatrix(Data,ProjectedPoints)
## visualization
plotTopographicMap(GeneralizedUmatrix = resUmatrix$Umatrix,resUmatrix$Bestmatches)
## To save as STL for 3D printing
 rgl::writeSTL("GenerelizedUmatrix_3d_model.stl")

## Save the visualization as a picture with
library(rgl)
rgl.snapshot('test.png')
```

`sESOM4BMUs` *simplified ESOM*

Description

internfunction for the simplified ESOM Algorithmus of [Thrun, 2018] for fixed BestMatchingUnits

Usage

```
sESOM4BMUs(BMUs,Data, esom, toroid, CurrentRadius,ComputeInR)
```

Arguments

`BMUs`	[1:Lines,1:Columns], BestMAtchingUnits generated by ProjectedPoints2Grid()
`Data`	[1:n,1:d] array of data: n cases in rows, d variables in columns
`esom`	[1:Lines,1:Columns,1:weights] array of NeuronWeights, see ListAsEsomNeurons()
`toroid`	TRUE/FALSE - topology of points
`CurrentRadius`	number betweeen 1 to x
`ComputeInR`	=T: Rcode, =F Cpp Codenumber betweeen 1 to x

Details

Algorithm is described in [Thrun, 2018, p. 48, Listing 5.1].

Value

`esom`	array [1:Lines,1:Columns,1:d], d is the dimension of the weights, the same as in the ESOM algorithm. modified esomneuros regarding a predefined neighborhood defined by a radius

Note

Usually not for seperated usage!

Author(s)

Michael Thrun

References

[Thrun, 2018] Thrun, M. C.: Projection Based Clustering through Self-Organization and Swarm Intelligence, doctoral dissertation 2017, Springer, Heidelberg, ISBN: 978-3-658-20539-3, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-20540-9, 2018.

See Also

GeneralizedUmatrix

TopviewTopographicMap *Topview of Topographic Map ind 2D*

Description

Fast Visualization of the Generalized U-matrix in 2D which visualizes high-dimensional distance and density based structurs of the combination two-dimensional scatter plots (projections) with high-dimensional data.

Usage

```
TopviewTopographicMap(GeneralizedUmatrix, BestMatchingUnits,

Cls, ClsColors = NULL, Imx = NULL, Names = NULL, BmSize = 6, ...)
```

Arguments

`GeneralizedUmatrix`	(1:Lines,1:Columns), [1:Lines,1:Columns] Umatrix to be plotted, numerical matrix storing the U-heights, see [Thrun, 2018] for definition.
`BestMatchingUnits`	(1:n,1:2), Positions of bestmatches to be plotted onto the Umatrix
`Cls`	(1:n), numerical vector of classification of `k` classes for the bestmatch at the given point
`ClsColors`	Vector of colors that will be used to colorize the different classes
`Imx`	a mask (Imx) that will be used to cut out the umatrix
`Names`	If set: [1:k] character vector naming the `k` classes for the legend. . In this case, further parameters with the possibility to adjust are: `NamesCex`: (size); `NamesPosition`: Legend position; `NamesTitle`: title of legend; `NamesColors`: colors if ClsColors are not default (NULL).
`BmSize`	size(diameter) of the points in the visualizations. The points represent the BestMatchingUnits

`...` **Tiled** Should the Umatrix be drawn 4times?
main set specific title in plot
_ Further Arguments relevant for interactive shiny application

Details

Please see `plotTopographicMap`.

Value

plotly handler

Note

Names and Imx are currently under development

Author(s)

Tim Schreier, Luis Winckelmann, Michael Thrun

References

[Thrun, 2018] Thrun, M. C.: Projection Based Clustering through Self-Organization and Swarm Intelligence, doctoral dissertation 2017, Springer, Heidelberg, ISBN: 978-3-658-20539-3, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-20540-9, 2018.

[Thrun et al., 2016] Thrun, M. C., Lerch, F., Loetsch, J., & Ultsch, A.: Visualization and 3D Printing of Multivariate Data of Biomarkers, in Skala, V. (Ed.), International Conference in Central Europe on Computer Graphics, Visualization and Computer Vision (WSCG), Vol. 24, Plzen, http://wscg.zcu.cz/wscg2016/short/A43-full.pdf, 2016.

See Also

`plotTopographicMap`

Examples

```
data("Chainlink")
Data=Chainlink$Data
Cls=Chainlink$Cls
InputDistances=as.matrix(dist(Data))
res=cmdscale(d=InputDistances, k = 2, eig = TRUE, add = FALSE, x.ret = FALSE)
ProjectedPoints=as.matrix(res$points)
#see also ProjectionBasedClustering package for other common projection methods

resUmatrix=GeneralizedUmatrix(Data,ProjectedPoints)
## visualization
TopviewTopographicMap(GeneralizedUmatrix = resUmatrix$Umatrix,resUmatrix$Bestmatches)
```

`trainstepC` *internal function for s-esom*

Description

Does the training for fixed bestmatches in one epoch of the sESOM.

Usage

```
trainstepC(vx,vy, DataSampled,BMUsampled,Lines,Columns, Radius, toroid)
```

Arguments

`vx`	array (1:Lines,1:Columns,1:Weights), WeightVectors that will be trained, internally transformed von NumericVector to cube
`vy`	array (1:Lines,1:Columns,1:2), meshgrid for output distance computation
`DataSampled`	NumericMatrix, n cases shuffled Dataset[1:n,1:d] by `sample`
`BMUsampled`	NumericMatrix, n cases shuffled BestMatches[1:n,1:2] by `sample` in the same way as `DataSampled`
`Lines`	double, Height of the grid
`Columns`	double, Width of the grid
`Radius`	double, The current Radius that should be used to define neighbours to the bm
`toroid`	bool, Should the grid be considered with cyclically connected borders?

Details

Algorithm is described in [Thrun, 2018, p. 48, Listing 5.1].

Value

WeightVectors, array[1:Lines,1:Columns,1:weights] with the adjusted Weights

Note

Usually not for seperated usage!

Author(s)

Michael Thrun

References

[Thrun, 2018] Thrun, M. C.: Projection Based Clustering through Self-Organization and Swarm Intelligence, doctoral dissertation 2017, Springer, Heidelberg, ISBN: 978-3-658-20539-3, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-20540-9, 2018.

`UmatrixColormap` *U-Matrix colors*

Description

Defines the default color sequence for plots made for Umatrix

Usage

```
data("UmatrixColormap")
```

Format

Returns the vectors for a (heat) colormap.

`upscaleUmatrix` *Upscale a Umatrix grid*

Description

Use linear interpolation to increase the size of a umatrix. This can be used to produce nicer ggplot plots in `plotTopographicMap` and is going to be used for further normalization of the umatrix.

Usage

```
upscaleUmatrix(Umatrix, Factor = 2,BestMatches, Imx)
```

Arguments

`Umatrix`	The umatrix which should be upscaled
`BestMatches`	The BestMatches which should be upscaled
`Factor`	Optional: The factor by which the axes will be scaled. Be aware that the size of the matrix will grow by Factor squared. Default: 2
`Imx`	Optional: Island cutout of the umatrix. Should also be scaled to the new size of the umatrix.

Value

A List consisting of:

`Umatrix`	A matrix representing the upscaled umatrix.
`BestMatches`	If BestMatches was given as parameter: The rescaled BestMatches for an island cutout. Otherwise: `NULL`
`Imx`	If Imx was given as parameter: The rescaled matrix for an island cutout. Otherwise: `NULL`

Author(s)

Felix Pape

`XYcoords2LinesColumns` *XYcoords2LinesColumns(X,Y) Converts points given as x(i),y(i) coordinates to integer coordinates Columns(i),Lines(i)*

Description

XYcoords2LinesColumns(X,Y) Converts points given as x(i),y(i) coordinates to integer coordinates Columns(i),Lines(i)

Arguments

`X(1:n), Y(1:n)`	coordinates: x(i),y(i) is the i-th point on a plane
`minNeurons`	minimal size of the corresponding grid i.e max(Lines)*max(Columns)>=MinGridSize , default MinGridSize = 4096 defined by the numer of neurons
`MaxDifferentPoints`	TRUE: the discretization error is minimal FALSE: number of Lines and Columns is minimal
`PlotIt`	Plots the result

Details

Details are written down in [Thrun, 2018, p. 47].

Value

GridConvertedPoints[1:Columns,1:Lines,2] IntegerPositions on a grid corresponding to x,y

Author(s)

Michael Thrun

References

[Thrun, 2018] Thrun, M. C.: Projection Based Clustering through Self-Organization and Swarm Intelligence, doctoral dissertation 2017, Springer, Heidelberg, ISBN: 978-3-658-20539-3, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-20540-9, 2018.

Examples

```
data("Chainlink")
Data=Chainlink$Data
InputDistances=as.matrix(dist(Data))
res=cmdscale(d=InputDistances, k = 2, eig = TRUE, add = FALSE, x.ret = FALSE)
ProjectedPoints=as.matrix(res$points)
GridConvertedPoints=XYcoords2LinesColumns(ProjectedPoints[,1],ProjectedPoints[,2],PlotIt=FALSE)
```

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