Package ‘classInt’

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Author Roger Bivand [aut, cre] (https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2392-6740),
  Bill Denney [ctb] (https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5759-428X),
  Richard Dunlap [ctb],
  Diego Hernangómez [ctb] (https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8457-4658),
  Hisaji Ono [ctb],
  Josiah Parry [ctb] (https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9910-865X),
  Matthieu Stügler [ctb] (https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6802-4290)

Maintainer Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>
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Classify Intervals

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Classify Intervals  Classify univariate vector to interval

Description

Given a numeric vector classify into numeric intervals. classify_intervals() is a wrapper of both classIntervals() and findCols().

Usage

classify_intervals(var, n, style = "quantile", rtimes = 3, ..., intervalClosure = c("left", "right"), dataPrecision = NULL, warnSmallN = TRUE, warnLargeN = TRUE, largeN = 3000L, samp_prop = 0.1, gr = c("[", "]"), factor = TRUE)

Arguments

var a continuous numerical variable
n number of classes required, if missing, nclass.Sturges is used; see also the "dph" and "headtails" styles for automatic choice of the number of classes
style chosen style: one of "fixed", "sd", "equal", "pretty", "quantile", "kmeans", "hclust", "bclust", "fisher", "jenks", "dph", "headtails", or "maximum"
rtimes number of replications of var to catenate and jitter; may be used with styles "kmeans" or "bclust" in case they have difficulties reaching a classification
intervalClosure default "left", allows specification of whether partition intervals are closed on the left or the right (added by Richard Dunlap). Note that the sense of interval closure is hard-coded as "right"-closed when style="jenks" (see Details below).
dataPrecision default NULL, permits rounding of the interval endpoints (added by Richard Dunlap). The data precision used for printing interval values in the legend returned by findColours, and in the print method for classIntervals objects. If intervalClosure is "left", the value returned is ceiling of the data value multiplied by 10 to the dataPrecision power, divided by 10 to the dataPrecision power. The argument does not round var, the input variable.
Classify Intervals

WarnSmallN  default TRUE, if FALSE, quietens warning for n >= nobs
WarnLargeN  default TRUE, if FALSE large data handling not used
LargeN      default 3000L, the QGIS sampling threshold; over 3000, the observations presented to "fisher" and "jenks" are either a samp_prop= sample or a sample of 3000, whichever is larger
Samp_prop   default 0.1, QGIS 10% sampling proportion
Gr          default c("[", "]"), if the units package is available, units::units_options("group") may be used directly to give the enclosing bracket style
...         arguments to be passed to the functions called in each style
Factor      default "TRUE", if "TRUE" returns cols as a factor with intervals as labels rather than integers

Value

A vector of same length as var. When factor = FALSE returns a factor where the levels are the interval of the observation.

See Also

classIntervals(), findCols()

Examples

```r
xvar <- c(22361, 9573, 4836, 5309, 10384, 4359, 11016, 4414, 3327, 3408,
          17816, 6909, 6936, 7990, 3758, 3569, 21965, 3605, 2181, 1892,
          2459, 2934, 6399, 8578, 8537, 4840, 12132, 3734, 4372, 9073,
          7508, 5203)
classIntervals(xvar, 5, "sd")
classify_intervals(xvar, 5, "sd", factor = FALSE)
classify_intervals(xvar, 5, "sd", factor = TRUE)

if (!require("spData", quietly=TRUE)) {
  message("spData package needed for examples")
  run <- FALSE
} else {
  run <- TRUE
}

if (run) {
  data("jenks71", package = "spData")
  x <- jenks71$jenks71
  classify_intervals(x, n = 5, style = "fisher")
}
```
The function provides a uniform interface to finding class intervals for continuous numerical variables, for example for choosing colours or symbols for plotting. Class intervals are non-overlapping, and the classes are left-closed — see `findInterval`. Argument values to the style chosen are passed through the dot arguments. `classIntervals2shingle` converts a `classIntervals` object into a shingle. Labels generated in methods are like those found in `cut` unless `cutlabels=FALSE`.

Usage

```r
classIntervals(var, n, style = "quantile", rtimes = 3, ..., intervalClosure = c("left", "right"), dataPrecision = NULL, warnSmallN = TRUE, warnLargeN = TRUE, largeN = 3000L, samp_prop = 0.1, gr = c("[", "]"))
```

## S3 method for class 'Var'

```r
plot(x, pal, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'Var'

```r
print(x, digits = getOption("digits"), ..., under="under", over="over", between="-", cutlabels=TRUE, unique=FALSE,big.mark=NULL)
```

Arguments

- `var` a continuous numerical variable
- `n` number of classes required, if missing, `nclass.Sturges` is used; see also the "dphih" and "headtails" styles for automatic choice of the number of classes
- `style` chosen style: one of "fixed", "sd", "equal", "pretty", "quantile", "kmeans", "hclust", "bclust", "fisher", "jenks", "dphih", "headtails", "maximum", or "box"
- `rtimes` number of replications of var to catenate and jitter; may be used with styles "kmeans" or "bclust" in case they have difficulties reaching a classification
- `intervalClosure` default "left", allows specification of whether partition intervals are closed on the left or the right (added by Richard Dunlap). Note that the sense of interval closure is hard-coded as "right"-closed when `style="jenks"` (see Details below).
- `dataPrecision` default NULL, permits rounding of the interval endpoints (added by Richard Dunlap). The data precision used for printing interval values in the legend returned by `findColours`, and in the `print` method for `classIntervals` objects. If `intervalClosure` is "left", the value returned is ceiling of the data value multiplied by 10 to the `dataPrecision` power, divided by 10 to the `dataPrecision` power. The argument does not round `var`, the input variable.
classIntervals

warnSmallN default TRUE, if FALSE, quietens warning for n >= nob
warnLargeN default TRUE, if FALSE large data handling not used
largeN default 3000L, the QGIS sampling threshold; if warnLargeNis TRUE and the number of observations is greater than largeN, the observations presented to "fisher" and "jenks" are either a samp_prop= sample of the observations, or a sample of largeN, whichever is smaller
samp_prop default 0.1, QGIS 10% sampling proportion
gr default c("[", "]"), if the units package is available, units::units_options("group") may be used directly to give the enclosing bracket style
... arguments to be passed to the functions called in each style
x "classIntervals" object for printing, conversion to shingle, or plotting
under character string value for "under" in printed table labels if cutlabels=FALSE
over character string value for "over" in printed table labels if cutlabels=FALSE
between character string value for "between" in printed table labels if cutlabels=FALSE
digits minimal number of significant digits in printed table labels
cutlabels default TRUE, use cut-style labels in printed table labels
unique default FALSE; if TRUE, collapse labels of single-value classes
big.mark default NULL; an object of class character to specify to 'thousands' separator
pal a character vector of at least two colour names for colour coding the class intervals in an ECDF plot; colorRampPalette is used internally to create the correct number of colours

Details

The "fixed" style permits a "classIntervals" object to be specified with given breaks, set in the fixedBreaks argument; the length of fixedBreaks should be n+1; this style can be used to insert rounded break values.

The "sd" style chooses breaks based on pretty of the centred and scaled variables, and may have a number of classes different from n; the returned par= includes the centre and scale values. If argument sd_m is given as a numeric vector of multiples to apply to the standard deviation such as c(-Inf, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, +Inf)

The "equal" style divides the range of the variable into n parts.

The "pretty" style chooses a number of breaks not necessarily equal to n using pretty, but likely to be legible; arguments to pretty may be passed through ....

The "quantile" style provides quantile breaks; arguments to quantile may be passed through ....

The "kmeans" style uses kmeans to generate the breaks; it may be anchored using set.seed; the pars attribute returns the kmeans object generated; if kmeans fails, a jittered input vector containing rtimes replications of var is tried — with few unique values in var, this can prove necessary; arguments to kmeans may be passed through ....

The "hclust" style uses hclust to generate the breaks using hierarchical clustering; the pars attribute returns the hclust object generated, and can be used to find other breaks using getHclustClassIntervals; arguments to hclust may be passed through ....
The "bclust" style uses bclust to generate the breaks using bagged clustering; it may be anchored using set.seed; the pars attribute returns the bclust object generated, and can be used to find other breaks using getBclustClassIntervals; if bclust fails, a jittered input vector containing rtimes replications of var is tried — with few unique values in var, this can prove necessary; arguments to bclust may be passed through.

The "fisher" style uses the algorithm proposed by W. D. Fisher (1958) and discussed by Slocum et al. (2005) as the Fisher-Jenks algorithm; added here thanks to Hisaji Ono. This style will subsample by default for more than 3000 observations. This style should always be preferred to "jenks" as it uses the original Fortran code and runs nested for-loops much faster.

The "jenks" style has been ported from Jenks’ code, and has been checked for consistency with ArcView, ArcGIS, and MapInfo (with some remaining differences); added here thanks to Hisaji Ono (originally reported as Basic, now seen as Fortran (as described in a talk last seen at http://www.irlogi.ie/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/NUIM_ChoroHarmful.pdf, slides 26-27)). Note that the sense of interval closure is reversed from the other styles, and in this implementation has to be right-closed - use cut-labels=TRUE in findColours on the object returned to show the closure clearly, and use findCols to extract the classes for each value. This style will subsample by default for more than 3000 observations.

The "dphi" style uses the dphi() function from KernSmooth (Wand, 1995) implementing direct plug-in methodology to select the bin width of a histogram.

The "headtails" style uses the algorithm proposed by Bin Jiang (2013), in order to find groupings or hierarchy for data with a heavy-tailed distribution. This classification scheme partitions all of the data values around the mean into two parts and continues the process iteratively for the values (above the mean) in the head until the head part values are no longer heavy-tailed distributed. Thus, the number of classes and the class intervals are both naturally determined. By default the algorithm uses thr = 0.4, meaning that when the head represents more than 40% of the observations the distribution is not considered heavy-tailed. The threshold argument thr may be modified through...

The "maximum" style uses the Maximum Breaks method of classification finding the k - 1 largest differences in var. The mean of the values that generated the largest splits is used as the interval boundary.

The "box" style generates 7 breaks (therefore 6 categories) based on a box-and-whisker plot. First and last categories include the data values considered as outliers, and the four remaining categories are defined by the percentiles 25, 50 and 75 of the data distribution. By default, the identification of outliers is based on the interquartile range (IQR), so values lower than percentile 25 - 1.5 * IQR or higher than percentile 75 + 1.5 * IQR are considered as outliers. The multiplier applied to the IQRIQRmult = 1.5 may be modified through...; the value must not be negative. As in the "quantile" style, the type= argument may be used to choose the quantile algorithm (default 7, standard boxplots use 5 or 2). From 0.4-9 and #41, the maximum and minimum are set to +Inf and -Inf to avoid errors induced in the earlier version where breaks could cease to be strictly ascending. The legacy= argument with value TRUE may be used to revert to the previous behaviour.

Value

an object of class "classIntervals":

var the input variable
brks a vector of breaks
classIntervals

and attributes:

- **style**: the style used
- **parameters**: parameter values used in finding breaks
- **nobs**: number of different finite values in the input variable
- **call**: this function’s call
- **intervalClosure**: string, whether closure is “left” or “right”
- **dataPrecision**: the data precision used for printing interval values in the legend returned by `findColours`, and in the print method for `classIntervals` objects. If intervalClosure is “left”, the value returned is ceiling of the data value multiplied by 10 to the dataPrecision power, divided by 10 to the dataPrecision power.

**Note**

From version 0.1-11, the default representation has been changed to use `cutlabels=TRUE`, and representation within intervals has been corrected, thanks to Richard Dunlap. From version 0.1-15, the print method drops the calculation of the possible number of combinations of observations into classes, which generated warnings for n > 170.

**Author(s)**

Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

**References**


Slocum TA, McMaster RB, Kessler FC, Howard HH 2005 Thematic Cartography and Geographic Visualization, Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River NJ.;


**See Also**

`findColours`, `findCols`, `pretty`, `quantile`, `kmeans`, `hclust`, `bclust`, `findInterval`, `colorRamp`, `nclass`, `shingle`
Examples

if (!require("spData", quietly=TRUE)) {
  message("spData package needed for examples")
  run <- FALSE
} else {
  run <- TRUE
}
if (run) {
  data(jenks71, package="spData")
  pal1 <- c("wheat1", "red3")
  opar <- par(mfrow=c(2,3))
  plot(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="fixed",
                      fixedBreaks=c(15.57, 25, 50, 75, 100, 155.30)), pal=pal1, main="Fixed")
  plot(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="sd"), pal=pal1, main="Pretty standard deviations")
  plot(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="equal"), pal=pal1, main="Equal intervals")
  plot(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="quantile"), pal=pal1, main="Quantile")
  set.seed(1)
  plot(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="kmeans"), pal=pal1, main="K-means")
  plot(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="hclust", method="complete"),
       pal=pal1, main="Complete cluster")
  }
if (run) {
  plot(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="hclust", method="single"),
       pal=pal1, main="Single cluster")
  set.seed(1)
  plot(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="bclust", verbose=FALSE),
       pal=pal1, main="Bagged cluster")
  plot(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="fisher"), pal=pal1,
       main="Fisher's method")
  plot(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="jenks"), pal=pal1,
       main="Jenks' method")
  plot(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, style="dpih"), pal=pal1, main="dpih method")
  plot(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, style="headtails", thr = 1), pal=pal1,
       main="Head Tails method")
  }
if (run) {
  plot(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, style="maximum"), pal=pal1,
       main="Maximum method")
  plot(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, style="box"), pal=pal1,
       main="Box method")
  par(opar)
}
if (run) {
  print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="fixed",
                      fixedBreaks=c(15.57, 25, 50, 75, 100, 155.30)))
}
if (run) {
  print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="sd"))
}
if (run) {
  print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="equal"))
}
if (run) {
  print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="quantile"))
}
if (run) {
  set.seed(1)
  print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="kmeans"))
}
if (run) {
  set.seed(1)
  print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="kmeans", intervalClosure="right"))
}
if (run) {
  set.seed(1)
  print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="kmeans", dataPrecision=0))
}
if (run) {
  set.seed(1)
  print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="kmeans", cutlabels=FALSE))
}
if (run) {
  print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="hclust", method="complete"))
}
if (run) {
  print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="hclust", method="single"))
}
if (run) {
  set.seed(1)
  print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="bclust", verbose=FALSE))
}
if (run) {
  print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="bclust", 
                     hclust.method="complete", verbose=FALSE))
}
if (run) {
  print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="fisher"))
}
if (run) {
  print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="jenks"))
}
if (run) {
  print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, style="dpih"))
}
if (run) {
  print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, style="dpih", range.x=c(0, 160)))
}
if (run) {
  print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, style="headtails"))
}
if (run) {
  print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, style="headtails", thr = .45))
}
if (run) {

print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, style="maximum"))
if (run) {
    print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, style="box"))
} if (run) {
    print(classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, style="box", iqr_mult = 0.25))
} x <- c(0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 50)
print(classIntervals(x, n=3, style="fisher"))
print(classIntervals(x, n=3, style="jenks"))

# Argument 'unique' will collapse the label of classes containing a single value. This is particularly useful for 'censored' variables that contain for example many zeros.
data_censored<-c(rep(0,10), rnorm(100, mean=20,sd=1),rep(26,10))
plot(density(data_censored))
c12 <- classIntervals(data_censored, n=5, style="jenks", dataPrecision=2)
print(c12, unique=FALSE)
print(c12, unique=TRUE)

## Not run:
set.seed(1)
n <- 1e+05
x <- runif(n)
classIntervals(x, n=5, style="sd")
classIntervals(x, n=5, style="pretty")
classIntervals(x, n=5, style="equal")
classIntervals(x, n=5, style="quantile")
# the class intervals found vary a little because of sampling
classIntervals(x, n=5, style="kmeans")
classIntervals(x, n=5, style="fisher")
classIntervals(x, n=5, style="fisher")
classIntervals(x, n=5, style="fisher")

## End(Not run)
have_units <- FALSE
if (require(units, quietly=TRUE)) have_units <- TRUE
if (have_units) {
    set.seed(1)
x_units <- set_units(sample(seq(1, 100, 0.25), 100), km/h)
    ## Not run:
classIntervals(x_units, n=5, style="sd")
}

## End(Not run)
if (have_units) {
classIntervals(x_units, n=5, style="pretty")
} if (have_units) {
    ## Not run:
classIntervals(x_units, n=5, style="equal")
}
## End(Not run)
if (have_units) {
  classIntervals(x_units, n=5, style="quantile")
}
if (have_units) {
  ## Not run:
  classIntervals(x_units, n=5, style="kmeans")
}
## End(Not run)
if (have_units) {
  classIntervals(x_units, n=5, style="fisher")
}
if (have_units) {
  classIntervals(x_units, style="headtails")
}
if (have_units) {
  classIntervals(x_units, style="box")
}
## Not run:
st <- Sys.time()
x_POSIXt <- sample(st+((0:500)*3600), 100)
fx <- st+((0:5)*3600)*100
classIntervals(x_POSIXt, style="fixed", fixedBreaks=fx)
classIntervals(x_POSIXt, n=5, style="sd")
classIntervals(x_POSIXt, n=5, style="pretty")
classIntervals(x_POSIXt, n=5, style="equal")
classIntervals(x_POSIXt, n=5, style="quantile")
classIntervals(x_POSIXt, n=5, style="kmeans")
classIntervals(x_POSIXt, n=5, style="fisher")
classIntervals(x_POSIXt, style="headtails")
classIntervals(x_POSIXt, style="maximum")
classIntervals(x_POSIXt, style="box")
## End(Not run)
# see vignette for further details
## Not run:
# Head Tails method is suitable for right-sided heavy-tailed distributions
set.seed(1234)
# Heavy tails-----
# Pareto distributions a=7 b=14
paretodist <- 7 / (1 - runif(100)) ^ (1 / 14)
# Lognorm
lognormdist <- rlnorm(100)
# Weibull
weibulldist <- rweibull(100, 1, scale = 5)

col1 <- c("wheat1", "red3")
opar <- par(mfrow = c(1, 3))
plot(classIntervals(paretodist, style = "headtails"), pal = col1,
main = "HeadTails: Pareto Dist.")
plot(classIntervals(lognormdist, style = "headtails"),
     pal = pal1,
     main = "HeadTails: LogNormal Dist.")
plot(classIntervals(weibulldist, style = "headtails"),
     pal = pal1,
     main = "HeadTails: Weibull Dist.")
plot(classIntervals(paretodist, n = 5, style = "fisher"),
     pal = pal1,
     main = "Fisher: Pareto Dist.")
plot(classIntervals(lognormdist, n = 7, style = "fisher"),
     pal = pal1,
     main = "Fisher: LogNormal Dist.")
plot(classIntervals(weibulldist, n = 4, style = "fisher"),
     pal = pal1,
     main = "Fisher: Weibull Dist.")
par(opar)

# Non heavy tails, thr should be increased------

# Normal dist
normdist <- rnorm(100)
# Left-tailed truncated Normal distr
leftnorm <- rep(normdist[normdist < mean(normdist)], 2)
# Uniform distribution
unifdist <- runif(100)
opar <- par(mfrow = c(2, 3))
plot(classIntervals(normdist, style = "headtails"),
     pal = pal1,
     main = "Normal Dist.")
plot(classIntervals(leftnorm, style = "headtails"),
     pal = pal1,
     main = "Truncated Normal Dist.")
plot(classIntervals(unifdist, style = "headtails"),
     pal = pal1,
     main = "Uniform Dist.")

# thr should be increased for non heavy-tailed distributions
plot(
    classIntervals(normdist, style = "headtails", thr = .6),
    pal = pal1,
    main = "Normal Dist. thr = .6"
)
plot(
    classIntervals(leftnorm, style = "headtails", thr = .6),
    pal = pal1,
    main = "Truncated Normal Distribution thr = .6"
)
plot(
    classIntervals(unifdist, style = "headtails", thr = .6),
    pal = pal1,
    main = "Uniform Distribution thr = .6"
)

# Non heavy tails, thr should be increased-------
findColours

assign colours to classes from classInterval object

Description

This helper function is a wrapper for findCols to extract classes from a "classInterval" object and assign colours from a palette created by colorRampPalette from the two or more colours given in the pal argument. It also returns two attributes for use in constructing a legend.

Usage

findColours(clI, pal, under="under", over="over", between="-", digits = getOption("digits"), cutlabels=TRUE)

Arguments

clI a "classIntervals" object
pal a character vector of at least two colour names; colorRampPalette is used internally to create the required number of colours
under character string value for "under" in legend if cutlabels=FALSE
over character string value for "over" in legend if cutlabels=FALSE
between character string value for "between" in legend if cutlabels=FALSE
digits minimal number of significant digits in legend
cutlabels use cut-style labels in legend

Value

a character vector of colours with attributes: "table", a named frequency table; "palette", a character vector of colours corresponding to the specified breaks.

Author(s)

Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no

See Also

classIntervals, findInterval, findCols, colorRamp
### Examples

```r
if (!require("spData", quietly=TRUE)) {
  message("spData package needed for examples")
  run <- FALSE
} else {
  run <- TRUE
}
if (run) {
  data(jenks71, package="spData")
  mypal <- c("wheat1", "red3")
  h5 <- classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="hclust", method="complete")
  print(findColours(h5, mypal))
}
if (run) {
  print(findColours(getHclustClassIntervals(h5, k=7), mypal))
}
if (run) {
  h5Colours <- findColours(h5, mypal)
  plot(h5, mypal, main="Complete hierarchical clustering")
  legend(c(95, 155), c(0.12, 0.4), fill=attr(h5Colours, "palette"),
         legend=names(attr(h5Colours, "table")), bg="white")
}
if (run) {
  h5tab <- attr(h5Colours, "table")
  legtext <- paste(names(h5tab), " (", h5tab, ")", sep="")
  plot(h5, mypal, main="Complete hierarchical clustering (with counts)"
       legend=c(95, 165), c(0.12, 0.4), fill=attr(h5Colours, "palette"),
       legend=legtext, bg="white")
}
```

### findCols

**extract classes from classInterval object**

### Description

This helper function is a wrapper for `findInterval` to extract classes from a "classInterval" object.

### Usage

```r
findCols(cI, factor = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

- **cI**
  - a "classIntervals" object

- **factor**
  - default "FALSE", if "TRUE" returns cols as a factor with intervals as labels

### Value

- an integer vector of class indices
getBclustClassIntervals

Author(s)

Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

See Also

classIntervals, findInterval

Examples

xvar <- c(22361, 9573, 4836, 5309, 10384, 4359, 11016, 4414, 327, 3408, 17816, 6909, 6936, 7990, 3758, 3569, 21965, 3605, 2181, 1892, 2459, 2934, 6399, 8578, 8537, 4840, 12132, 3734, 4372, 9073, 7508, 5203)
findCols(classIntervals(xvar, 5, "sd"), factor = FALSE)
findCols(classIntervals(xvar, 5, "sd"), factor = TRUE)
if (!require("spData", quietly=TRUE)) {
  message("spData package needed for examples")
  run <- FALSE
} else {
  run <- TRUE
}
if (run) {
  data(jenks71, package="spData")
  fix5 <- classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="fixed",
    fixedBreaks=c(15.57, 25, 50, 75, 100, 155.30))
  print(fix5)
} 
if (run) {
  print(findCols(fix5))
  print(findCols(fix5, factor = TRUE))
}

---

getBclustClassIntervals

Change breaks in a "classIntervals" object

Description

Because "classIntervals" objects of style "hclust" or "bclust" contain hierarchical classification trees in their "par" attribute, different numbers of classes can be chosen without repeating the initial classification. This function accesses the "par" attribute and modifies the "brks" member of the returned "classIntervals" object.

Usage

getBclustClassIntervals(clI, k)
getHclustClassIntervals(clI, k)
getBclustClassIntervals

Arguments

clI a "classIntervals" object
k number of classes required

Value

a "classIntervals" object with a "modified" attribute set

Author(s)

Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

See Also

classIntervals

Examples

if (!require("spData", quietly=TRUE)) {
  message("spData package needed for examples")
  run <- FALSE
} else {
  run <- TRUE
}
if (run) {
  data(jenks71, package="spData")
  pal1 <- c("wheat1", "red3")
  opar <- par(mfrow=c(2,2))
  hCI5 <- classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="hclust", method="complete")
  plot(attr(hCI5, "par"))
  plot(hCI5, pal=pal1, main="hclust k=5")
  plot(getHclustClassIntervals(hCI5, k=7), pal=pal1, main="hclust k=7")
  plot(getHclustClassIntervals(hCI5, k=9), pal=pal1, main="hclust k=9")
  par(opar)
}
if (run) {
  set.seed(1)
  bCI5 <- classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="bclust")
  plot(attr(bCI5, "par"))
}
if (run) {
  opar <- par(mfrow=c(2,2))
  plot(getBclustClassIntervals(bCI5, k=3), pal=pal1, main="bclust k=3")
  plot(bCI5, pal=pal1, main="bclust k=5")
  plot(getBclustClassIntervals(bCI5, k=7), pal=pal1, main="bclust k=7")
  plot(getBclustClassIntervals(bCI5, k=9), pal=pal1, main="bclust k=9")
  par(opar)
}
jenks.tests  

Indices for assessing class intervals

Description

The function returns values of two indices for assessing class intervals: the goodness of variance fit measure, and the tabular accuracy index; optionally the overview accuracy index is also returned if the area argument is not missing.

Usage

jenks.tests(clI, area)

Arguments

clI  a "classIntervals" object
area  an optional vector of object areas if the overview accuracy index is also required

Details

The goodness of variance fit measure is given by Armstrong et al. (2003, p. 600) as:

$$GVF = 1 - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{k} \sum_{i=1}^{N_j} (z_{ij} - \bar{z}_j)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (z_i - \bar{z})^2}$$

where the $z_i, i = 1, \ldots, N$ are the observed values, $k$ is the number of classes, $\bar{z}_j$ the class mean for class $j$, and $N_j$ the number of counties in class $j$.

The tabular accuracy index is given by Armstrong et al. (2003, p. 600) as:

$$TAI = 1 - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{k} \sum_{i=1}^{N_j} |z_{ij} - \bar{z}_j|}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} |z_i - \bar{z}|}$$

The overview accuracy index for polygon observations with known areas is given by Armstrong et al. (2003, p. 600) as:

$$OAI = 1 - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{k} \sum_{i=1}^{N_j} |z_{ij} - \bar{z}_j|a_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} |z_i - \bar{z}|a_i}$$

where $a_i, i = 1, \ldots, N$ are the polygon areas, and as above the $a_{ij}$ term is indexed over $j = 1, \ldots, k$ classes, and $i = 1, \ldots, N_j$ polygons in class $j$.

Value

a named vector of index values
Author(s)
Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

References

See Also
classIntervals

Examples
if (!require("spData", quietly=TRUE)) {
  message("spData package needed for examples")
  run <- FALSE
} else {
  run <- TRUE
}
if (run) {
data(jenks71, package="spData")
fix5 <- classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="fixed",
fixedBreaks=c(15.57, 25, 50, 75, 100, 155.30))
print(jenks.tests(fix5, jenks71$area))
}
if (run) {
q5 <- classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="quantile")
print(jenks.tests(q5, jenks71$area))
}
if (run) {
set.seed(1)
k5 <- classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="kmeans")
print(jenks.tests(k5, jenks71$area))
}
if (run) {
h5 <- classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="hclust", method="complete")
print(jenks.tests(h5, jenks71$area))
}
if (run) {
print(jenks.tests(getHclustClassIntervals(h5, k=7), jenks71$area))
}
if (run) {
print(jenks.tests(getHclustClassIntervals(h5, k=9), jenks71$area))
}
if (run) {
set.seed(1)
b5 <- classIntervals(jenks71$jenks71, n=5, style="bclust")
print(jenks.tests(b5, jenks71$area))
}
if (run) {
  print(jenks.tests(getBclustClassIntervals(b5, k=7), jenks71$area))
} 
if (run) {
  print(jenks.tests(getBclustClassIntervals(b5, k=9), jenks71$area))
}

logLik.classIntervals  Log-likelihood for classIntervals objects

Description

Log-likelihood for classIntervals objects

Usage

## S3 method for class 'classIntervals'
logLik(object, ...)

Arguments

object A classIntervals object
...
Ignored.

Details

Generally, the likelihood is a method for minimizing the standard deviation within an interval, and with the AIC, a per-interval penalty can be used to maximize the information and self-similarity of data in the interval.

Based on Birge 2006 and Davies 2009 (see references), interval binning selections may be compared by likelihood to optimize the number of intervals selected for a set of data. The 'logLik()' function (and associated 'AIC()' function) can be used to optimize binning by maximizing the likelihood across choices of intervals.

As illustrated by the examples below (the AIC comparison does not specifically select 3 intervals when comparing 2, 3, and 4 intervals for data with 3 intervals), while likelihood-based methods can provide evidence toward optimization of binning, they are not infallible for bin selection.

Value

A ‘logLik’ object (see ‘stats::logLik’).

References


Examples

```r
x <- classIntervals(rnorm(100), n=5, style="fisher")
logLik(x)
AIC(x)  # By having a logLik method, AIC.default is used.

# When the intervals are made of a limited number of discrete values, the
# logLik is zero by definition (the standard deviation is zero giving a dirac
# function at the discrete value indicating a density of 1 and a log-density
# of zero).
x <- classIntervals(rep(1:2, each=10), n=2, style="jenks")
logLik(x)
x <- classIntervals(rep(1:3, each=10), n=2, style="jenks")
logLik(x)

# With slight jitter but notable categorical intervals (at 1, 2, and 3), the
# AIC will make selection of the optimal intervals easier.
data <- rep(1:3, each=100) + runif(n=300, min=-0.01, max=0.01)
x_2 <- classIntervals(data, n=2, style="jenks")
x_3 <- classIntervals(data, n=3, style="jenks")
x_4 <- classIntervals(data, n=4, style="jenks")
AIC(x_2, x_3, x_4)
```
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