## Package 'partitionMetric'

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Type Package		
Title Compute a distance metric between two partitions of a set		
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<b>Depends</b> R (>= 2.10.1)		
<b>Description</b> partitionMetric computes a distance between two partitions of a set.		
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AhRs

#### Description

This small dataset contains aligned protein sequences for seven alleles of the aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR).

#### Usage

data(AhRs)

#### Format

The format is a character matrix in which column i represents the i'th position in the alignment, and contains an amino acid code or "-" indicating an indel. Row names contain the animal species.

#### Details

A DNA or protein sequence has an associated index set  $\{1, 2, ..., n\}$  that labels the *n* positions of the nucleotides or amino acids (AA). This index set can be partitioned such that all members referring to the same AA share a homogeneous partition. For example, given the sequence ATGTA and its index set  $\{1, 2, ..., 5\}$ , the "A" partition contains the subset  $\{1, 5\}$ , the "T" partition contains  $\{2, 4\}$ , and so on.

Given two aligned sequences and their respective partitions of the index set, a metric distance between these partitions can be computed. See partitionMetric for such a metric, along with an example of clustering this AhR dataset.

#### Source

This dataset was derived from NCBI HomoloGene:1224.

#### References

Mark Hahn, Aryl hydrocarbon receptors: diversity and evolution. *Chem Biol Interact*, 2002, **141**, 131-160

partitionMetric

#### Description

Given a set partitioned in two ways, compute a distance metric between the partitions.

#### Usage

```
partitionMetric(B, C, beta = 2)
```

#### Arguments

В	B and C are vectors that represents partitions of a single set, with each element representing a member of the set. $B_i$ corresponds to $C_i$ , and the two vectors must be the same length. The data types of B and C must be identical and convertable to a factor data type.
	See examples below for more information.
С	See B above.
beta	$\beta$ is the nonlinear parameter used to compute the distance metric. See the publication referenced below for full details.

#### Value

The return value is a nonnegative real number representing the distance between the two partition of the set. Full details are in the paper referenced below.

#### Author(s)

David Weisman, Dan Simovici

#### References

David Weisman and Dan Simovici, Several Remarks on the Metric Space of Genetic Codes. *International Journal of Data Mining and Bioinformatics*, 2012(6).

#### See Also

as.dist, hclust

#### Examples

```
## Define several partitions of a 4-element set
gender <- c('boy', 'girl', 'girl', 'boy')
height <- c('short', 'tall', 'medium', 'tall')
age <- c(7, 6, 5, 4)</pre>
```

## Compute some distances

```
(dGG <- partitionMetric (gender, gender))</pre>
(dGH <- partitionMetric (gender, height))</pre>
(dHG <- partitionMetric (height, gender))</pre>
(dGA <- partitionMetric (gender, age))</pre>
(dHA <- partitionMetric (height, age))</pre>
## These properties must hold for any metric
dGG == 0
dGH == dHG
dGA <= dGH + dHA
## Note that the partition names are irrelevant, and only need to be
## self-consistent within each B and C. It follows that these two set
## partitions are identical and have distance 0.
partitionMetric (c(1,8,8), c(7,3,3)) == 0
## Use the set partition to measure amino acid acid sequence differences
## between several alleles of the aryl hydrocarbon receptor.
data(AhRs)
dim(AhRs)
AhRs[,1:10]
distanceMatrix <-
 matrix(nrow=nrow(AhRs), ncol=nrow(AhRs), 0,
         dimnames=list(rownames(AhRs), rownames(AhRs)))
for (pair in combn(rownames(AhRs), 2, simplify=FALSE)) {
 d <- partitionMetric (AhRs[pair[1],], AhRs[pair[2],], beta=1.01)</pre>
 distanceMatrix[pair[1],pair[2]] <- distanceMatrix[pair[2],pair[1]] <- d</pre>
}
hc <- hclust(as.dist(distanceMatrix))</pre>
plot(hc,
     sub=sprintf('Cophenentic correlation between distances and tree is %0.2f',
       cor(as.dist(distanceMatrix), cophenetic(hc))))
```

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