

# CRPclustering: An R Package for Bayesian Nonparametric Chinese Restaurant Process Clustering with Entropy

A Vignette

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## Abstract

Clustering is a scientific method which finds the clusters of data and many related methods are traditionally researched for long terms. Bayesian nonparametrics is statistics which can treat models having infinite parameters. Chinese restaurant process is used in order to compose Dirichlet process. The clustering which uses Chinese restaurant process does not need to decide the number of clusters in advance. This algorithm automatically adjusts it. Then, this package can calculate clusters in addition to entropy as ambiguity of clusters.

## Introduction

Clustering is a traditional method in order to find clusters of data and many related methods are invented for several decades. The most popular method is called as K-means (Hartigan 1979). K-means is an algorithmic way in order to search clusters of data. However its method needs to decide the number of clusters in advance. Therefore if the data is both high dimensions and a complex, deciding the accurate number of clusters is difficult and normal Bayesian methods are too. For that reason, Bayesian nonparametric methods are gradually important as computers are faster than ever. In this package, we implement Chinese restaurant process clustering (CRP) (Pitman 1995). CRP can compose infinite dimensional parameters as Dirichlet process (Ferguson 1973). It acts like customers who sit at tables in a restaurant and has a probability to sit at a new table. As a result, Its model always automates clustering. Moreover, we add the method which calculates entropy (Yngvason 1999) of clusters into this package. It can check ambiguity of the result. Then, we explain the clustering model and how to use it in detail. Finally, an example is plotted on a graph.

## Background

### Chinese Restaurant Process

Chinese restaurant process is a metaphor looks like customers sit at a table in Chinese restaurant. All customers except for  $x_i$  have already sat at finite tables. A new customer  $x_i$  will sit at either a table which other customers have already sat at or a new table. A new customer tends to sit at a table which has the number of customers more than other tables. A probability equation is given by

$$\begin{aligned} & p(z_i = k | x_{1:n}, z_{1:n}^{\setminus i}, \alpha, \mu_0, \rho_0, a_0, b_0) \\ &= \begin{cases} p(x_i | \mu_k, \tau) \times \frac{n_k^{\setminus i}}{n-1+\alpha} & \text{if } k \in K^+(Z_{1:n}^{\setminus i}) \\ p(x_i | \mu_k, \tau) \times \frac{\alpha}{n-1+\alpha} & \mu_k \sim N(\mu_0, (\tau\rho_0)^{-1}I) \quad \text{if } k = |K^+(Z_{1:n}^{\setminus i})| + 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

where  $n_k^{\setminus i}$  denotes the number of the customers at a table  $k$  except for  $i$  and  $\alpha$  is a concentration parameter.

## Markov Chain Monte Carlo Methods for Clustering

Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) methods (Liu 1994) are algorithmic methods to sample from posterior distributions. If conditional posterior distributions are given by models, it is the best way in order to acquire parameters as posterior distributions. The algorithm for this package is given by

Many iterations continue on below

- i) Sampling  $z_i$  for each  $i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ )

$$p(z_i = k | x_{1:n}, z_{1:n}^{\setminus i}, \alpha, \mu_k, \mu_0, \tau, \rho_0) = \begin{cases} p(x_i | \mu_k, \tau) \times \frac{n_k^{\setminus i}}{n-1+\alpha} \\ p(x_i | \mu_k, \tau) \times \frac{\alpha}{n-1+\alpha} \end{cases} \quad \mu_k \sim N(\mu_0, (\tau \rho_0)^{-1} I)$$

$$z_i \sim \text{Multi}(p(z_i = 1), p(z_i = 2), \dots, p(z_i = \infty))$$

- ii) Sampling  $\mu_k$  for each  $k$  ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, \infty$ )

$$\mu_k \sim p(\mu_k | x_{1:n}, z_{1:n}, \tau, \mu_0, \rho_0) = N(\mu_k | \frac{n_k}{n_k + \rho_0} \bar{x}_k + \frac{\rho_0}{n_k + \rho_0} \mu_0, (\tau(n_k + \rho_0))^{-1} I)$$

$$\bar{x}_k = \frac{1}{n_k} \sum_{i=1}^n \delta(z_i = k) x_i$$

first several durations of iterations which are called as “burn in” are error ranges. For that reason, “burn in” durations are abandoned.

## Clusters Entropy

Entropy ambiguity of clustering. As a result of simulation, data  $x_i$  joins in a particular table. From the total numbers  $n_k$  of a particular table  $k$  at the last iteration, a probability  $p_k$  at each cluster  $k$  is calculated. The entropy equation is given by

$$H(x) = - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{n_k}{n} \log_2 \frac{n_k}{n}$$

## Installation

If download from GitHub, you can use devtools by the commands:

```
> library(devtools)
> install_github("jirotubuyaki/CRPclustering")
```

Once the packages are installed, it needs to be made accessible to the current R session by the commands:

```
> library(CRPclustering)
```

For online help facilities or the details of a particular command (such as the function `crp_gibbs`) you can type:

```
> help(package="CRPclustering")
```

## Methods

### Calculating Method for Chinese Restaurant Process Clustering

```
> z_result <- crp_gibbs(data, mu=c(0,0), sigma=0.5, sigma_table=12,  
                        alpha=1.0, ro_0=0.1, burn_in=10, iteration=100)
```

This method calculates CRP clustering.

Let's args be:

- data : a matrix of data for clustering. Row is each data  $i$  and column is dimensions of each data  $i$ .
- mu : a vector of center points of data. If data is 3 dimensions, a vector of 3 elements like "c(2,4,7)".
- sigma : a numeric of data variance.
- sigma\_table : a numeric of table position variance.
- alpha : a numeric of a CRP concentration rate.
- ro\_0 : a numeric of a CRP mu change rate.
- burn\_in : an iteration integer of burn in.
- iteration : an iteration integer.

Let's return be:

- z\_result : a vector denotes the number of a cluster for each data  $i$ .

### Visualization Method

```
> crp_graph_2d(data, z_result)
```

This method exhibits a two dimensional graph for the method "crp\_gibbs".

Let's args be:

- data : a matrix of data for clustering. Rows are data  $i$  and cols are dimensions of data.
- z\_result : a vector denotes the number of a cluster for each data  $i$  and it is the output of the method "crp\_gibbs".

## Example

Data is generated from three normal distributions and  $\mu_0 = (-1, 1)$ ,  $\mu_1 = (-1.3, -1.3)$ ,  $\mu_2 = (1, -1)$  and  $\sigma_0 = 0.3$ ,  $\sigma_1 = 0.02$ ,  $\sigma_2 = 0.3$ . The result is plotted as a graph and each data joins in any cluster. The graph is given by below

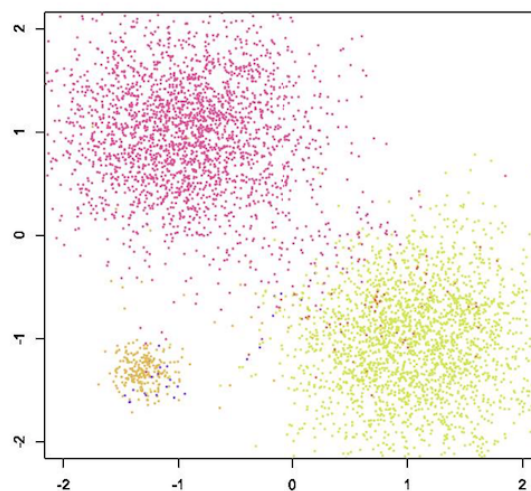


Figure 1. CRP clustering result

## Conclusions

Chinese restaurant process clustering was implemented and explained how to use it. Computers resources is limited. Computer processing power is the most important problem. And several improvements are planed. Please send suggestions and report bugs to [okadaalgorithm@gmail.com](mailto:okadaalgorithm@gmail.com).

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