

Master 1 Bioinformatique

# Object-oriented programming

## Hierarchical clustering

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February 25, 2018

Version 1.5

## 1 Objective

This project's goal is to classify a set of students according to their grades, and to generate the corresponding dendrogram. The underlying motivation is to identify groups of students with similar profiles, for example in order to give them similar recommendations concerning their possible future brilliant career in ornithology (Fig. 1).

From the object-oriented programming point of view, this is an excellent opportunity to practice:

- data encapsulation;
- method and constructor overloading within a class;
- class inheritance and method overriding;
- static methods;
- iterators;
- and more generally:
  - reuse existing code
  - generate javadoc
  - use git

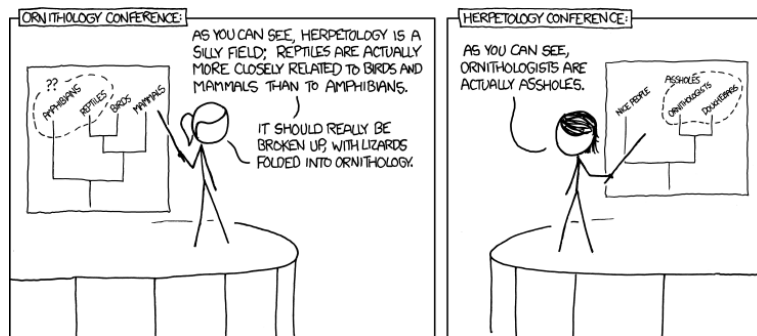


Figure 1: xkcd 867 (<http://xkcd.com/867/>)

## 2 Set up your environment

### 2.1 Cloning the project

The project's description, the Java source files and some example datasets can be retrieved from the git repository

<https://gitlab.com/odameron/javaHierarchicalClustering>

**Step 1** *Set up your working environment:*

1. move to your local directory where you want to import the project source;
2. clone the project with `git clone <gitURL>` (you have to retrieve `gitURL` from the web page), or download the zip file (the link is on the right of `gitURL`);
3. move to the newly created directory `javaHierarchicalClustering/`

**Step 2** *(Optional) If you used git:*

1. read the tutorial at <https://gitlab.com/odameron/git-simple-tutorial> (specially the "Use git" section);
2. if you do not already have one, create an account on a hosting service (e.g. `gitlab`<sup>1</sup> or `github`<sup>2</sup>);
3. create an empty project (public or private) from your git hosting service;
4. `git remote rename origin origin-old`
5. `git remote add origin https://gitlab.com/yourUserName/yourProjectName.git`
6. `git push -u origin --all`
7. send us the URL of your project (if it is public) or invite us as contributors (if it is private) so that we can monitor your progress;

<sup>1</sup><https://gitlab.com>

<sup>2</sup><https://github.com>

8. if you are already comfortable with git, create your own branch with `git branch -b devLastnameFirstname` (obviously, adapt Lastname and Firstname). Reminder: you might want to read the section on branches from a git tutorial<sup>3</sup>;
9. From now on, you are strongly encouraged to use git profusely and commit at least at each step.

## 2.2 Configure your editor

**FIXME:** instructions for importing in Eclipse or writing an ant file

**Step 3** Configure your editor so that the `.java` source files from the `src` directory are compiled into `.class` files into the `classes` directory.

**Step 4** Configure your editor so that it can generate HTML pages into the `doc` directory using `javadoc`.

## 3 Representing a class of students

### 3.1 Class Student: methods overload

**Step 5** Create a class *Student* that represents the set of students. Each student has:

- an (assumed) unique identifier (a string)
- a grade (a double).

**Step 6** Add a first constructor having for parameters an identifier and a grade. Then add a second constructor having an identifier as single parameter. This is an excellent opportunity to use method overload... Do not forget to fill the docstring comments. Run `javadoc`, commit your changes and push them to your remote repository.

**Step 7** Add the methods `getIdent()`, `getGrade()` et `setGrade(double newGrade)`. Run `javadoc`, commit your changes and push them to your remote repository.

**Step 8** In the `main(...)` method, create the following instances (no correlation with ornithology from Fig. 1) and check that the methods from step 7 still work correctly:

```
1 Student riri = new Student("riri", 12.5);
2 Student fifi = new Student("fifi", 14.0);
3 Student loulou = new Student("loulou", 18.5);
4 Student geo = new Student("geo", 19.5);
5 Student donald = new Student("donald", 10.5);
```

**Step 9** Run `javadoc`, commit your changes and push them to your remote repository.

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<sup>3</sup><https://bioinfo-fr.net/git-usage-collaboratif>

## 3.2 Class GroupOfStudents: inheritance and static methods

**Step 10** Create a class *GroupOfStudents* that represents a set of students.

*GroupOfStudents* is a sub-class of `java.util.ArrayList`<sup>4</sup>. Make sure to read the documentation for *ArrayList*, you will need it soon. Please note that *ArrayList* is a generic class, whereas all the elements of a *GroupOfStudents* instance are composed of instances of *Student*, so you will need to state that *GroupOfStudents* is a subclass of `ArrayList<Student>`.

**Step 11** In the *GroupOfStudents*'s `main(...)` method, create an object *m1bioinfo* as an instance of *GroupOfStudents*, and add the members *riri*, *fifi*, *geo*, *donald* and *loulou* (respect this order so that the highest and lowest grades are in the middle of the list. The idea here is to avoid having the students almost sorted for the clustering).

**Step 12** Add the methods `getMinGrade()`, `getMaxGrade()` et `getAverageGrade()` to the class *GroupOfStudents*. The class `java.lang.Math`<sup>5</sup> has several useful methods. For iterating over all the students that compose a promotion, you can seek inspiration from the article “Traversing collections”<sup>6</sup>. Feel glad to have declared *GroupOfStudents* as a subclass of *ArrayList*.

**Step 13** Run `javadoc`, commit your changes and push them to your remote repository.

**Step 14** In the `main(...)` method of *GroupOfStudents*, add the code for printing the lowest grade, the highest and the average for *m1bioinfo*.

**Step 15** Run `javadoc`, commit your changes and push them to your remote repository.

**Step 16** The *GroupOfStudentsLoader* class (provided in the `src` directory) has a method `loadTsvFile(...)` that takes as argument a text file (one student per line; its identifier, a tabulation, its grade) for creating an instance of *GroupOfStudents*. Why is the method `loadTsvFile(...)` declared as “static”? Draw the parallel with the methods `min(...)`, `max(...)` and `abs(...)` from `java.lang.Math`.

## 4 Hierarchical clustering

### 4.1 Principle

#### 4.1.1 Agglomerative vs. divisive approaches

**Classifying** consists in organizing a set of elements in groups based on the elements' similarities or differences.

**Hierarchical clustering** consists in organizing the sets of elements into subsets included in to each others in a tree-like structure. There are two main approaches for determining this organization:

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<sup>4</sup><http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/util/ArrayList.html>

<sup>5</sup><http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/Math.html>

<sup>6</sup><http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/collections/interfaces/collection.html>

- the **agglomerative approach** (also called ascending) starts by creating one (atomic) cluster for each element, and then iteratively generates new clusters composed of the most similar two, until there only remains one cluster;
- the **divisive approach** (also called descending) starts by gathering all the elements into a single cluster, and then iteratively decompose the clusters into subclusters until each of them is only composed of a single element.

The divisive approach requires more operations than the agglomerative one and is therefore usually longer... except when we only need the most general clusters (e.g. to separate a sample into two groups).

#### 4.1.2 Distance measures between elements and between clusters

For both the agglomerative and the divisive approaches, clustering depends on two main parameters:

- a **distance measure between elements** (also simply called *distance*). There are several classical ones: euclidian distance, Manhattan distance... In our case, we will consider that the distance between two students is the absolute value of the difference of their grades;
- a **distance measure between clusters** (also called *linkage*) that relies on the *distance* between elements of the two clusters. There are several classical linkage measures: the average of the distances between all the combinations of elements, their maximum, their minimum... In our case, we will consider that the distance between two clusters of students is the average of the distances between all the elements of the first cluster and all the elements of the second cluster.

### 4.2 Class ClusterOfStudents

This section aims at implementing the `ClusterOfStudents` class for representing a cluster of `Student` instances. A simple cluster is composed of a single instance of `Student`. A complex cluster is composed of several sub-clusters which can themselves be either simple or complex clusters. A complex cluster has a tree-like structure where all the leaves are simple clusters. As we will see, there is no need to distinguish the simple and the complex clusters as subclasses of `ClusterOfStudents`.

Initially, a complex cluster is only composed of simple clusters (Fig. 2). After clustering, a complex cluster is composed of sub-clusters that are intermediate complex clusters (Fig. 3)

#### 4.2.1 Initialization

**Step 17** Create a `ClusterOfStudents` with an attribute `subclusters` that represents the list of its sub-clusters. This list is obviously empty for simple clusters, and non-empty for complex clusters. For simplifying the clustering step (when marshalling the students composing the cluster), add an attribute `students` that represents the set of students constituting the leaves of the cluster. This list is



Figure 2: Complex cluster in its initial state: it is composed of five simple sub-clusters, each composed of a student.

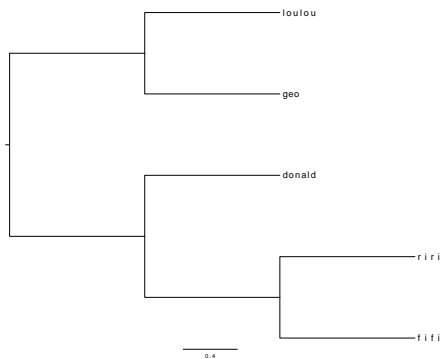


Figure 3: Complex cluster after clustering. It is composed of two intermediate complex sub-clusters. The first is itself composed of two simple clusters (geo and loulou). The second is composed of a simple sub-cluster (donald) and a complex sub-cluster composed of two simple sub-clusters (riri and fifi).

*never empty; it contains a single element for simple clusters, and two elements or more for complex clusters.*

**Step 18** Add the following constructors:

- a default constructor `ClusterOfStudents()` that creates an empty cluster (we do not really need it, but I find it cleaner to have a default constructor);
- a constructor for simple clusters `ClusterOfStudents(Student aStudent)`;
- a constructor for complex clusters before clustering `ClusterOfStudents(GroupOfStudents aGroupOfStudents)`.

**Step 19** Run javadoc, commit your changes and push them to your remote repository.

**Step 20** In `ClusterOfStudents`' `main(...)` main method, create an instance of a simple cluster `geoCluster` initialized with `geo`, and an instance of complex cluster `bioCluster` initialized with `m1bioinfo`.

**Step 21** Run *javadoc*, commit your changes and push them to your remote repository.

#### 4.2.2 Visualization

The Newick format<sup>7</sup> provides a straightforward representation of trees and dendrograms, and is supported by most visualization tools. You can use the Tree Viewer web server<sup>8</sup> or T-REX<sup>9</sup> or the dedicated softwares FigTree<sup>10</sup>, dendroscope<sup>11</sup> (free use in an academic context; getting a licence is not required for the basic functions). FigTree seems to give the best results.

The dendrogram from Fig. 2 can be represented by  
`((loulou,geo),(donald,(riri,fifi)));`.

NB : for visualizing dendrograms, we could as well have used the R functions via the Java-R binding, but it is more complicated, and writting Newick files makes for an interesting exercise anyway.

**Step 22** Add a *getNewick()* method to the class *ClusterOfStudents* that returns a string representing the dendrogram in the Newick format. Because of the final semicolon, you may need to introduce an intermediate function (aptly named *getNewickIntermediate()*). For marshalling the tree, you will make your life easier by considering a recursive approach (but this is not mandatory). Should these methods' visibility be public, protected or private?

**Step 23** Run *javadoc*, commit your changes and push them to your remote repository.

**Step 24** Generate a Newick representation of *bioCluster* and check (for example with T-REX or dendroscope) whether you get something similar to Fig. 2.

**Step 25** Run *javadoc*, commit your changes and push them to your remote repository.

#### 4.2.3 Clustering

**Step 26** Add a method *linkage(ClusterOfStudents anotherCluster)* that returns the distance between the current cluster and *anotherCluster*. Choosing the average of the absolute value of the grade differences for each combination of students from each cluster is probably the easiest solution. Run *javadoc*, commit your changes and push them to your remote repository.

**Step 27** In *ClusterOfStudents*'s *main(...)* method, create two simple clusters *loulouCluster* and *donaldCluster* and check whether the distance between *geoCluster*, *loulouCluster* and *donaldCluster* are what you expect them to be (check the six combinations). Run *javadoc*, commit your changes and push them to your remote repository.

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<sup>7</sup><http://evolution.genetics.washington.edu/phylip/newicktree.html>

<sup>8</sup><http://www.proweb.org/treeviewer/>

<sup>9</sup><http://www.trex.uqam.ca/>

<sup>10</sup><http://tree.bio.ed.ac.uk/software/figtree/>

<sup>11</sup><http://ab.inf.uni-tuebingen.de/software/dendroscope/>

**Step 28** In *ClusterOfStudents*'s *main(...)* method, create the complex cluster *geoLoulouCluster* and check whether its distance with *donaldCluster* and *geoLoulouCluster* (and conversely). Run javadoc, commit your changes and push them to your remote repository.

**Step 29** Add a method *clusterizeAgglomerative()*. Perform clustering on *bioCluster* and display the result as a Newick string.

**Step 30** Run javadoc, commit your changes and push them to your remote repository.

Figure 4 shows the classification result for a set of students. Notice that because all the branches have the same length, the dendrogram seems to display two main clusters. Figure 5 shows that by making the length of each branch proportional to the distance separating the two clusters it joins, the dendrogram reveals three main clusters (cf. section 5.1).

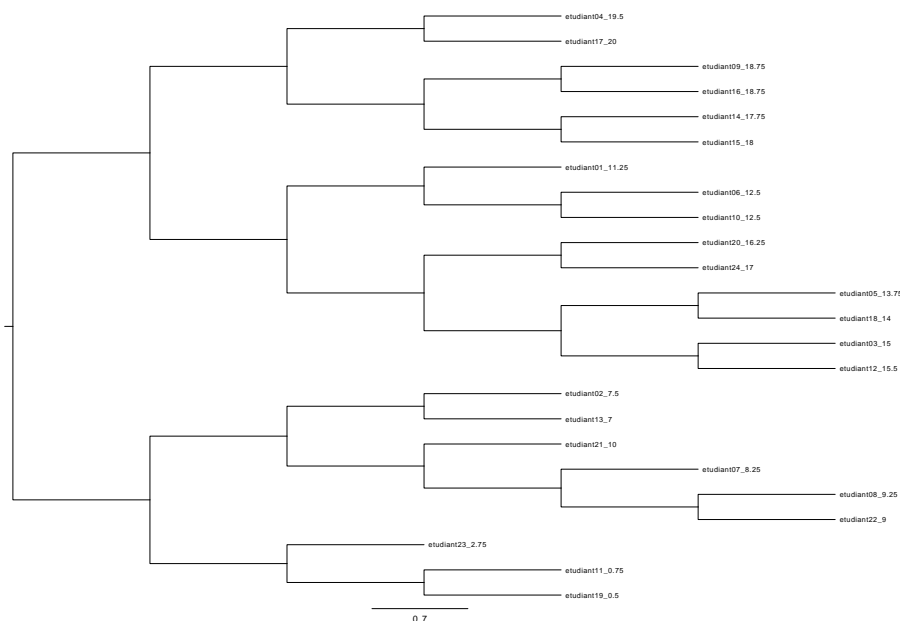


Figure 4: Complex cluster after clustering. The length of each branch is constant.

## 5 Optional extensions

### 5.1 Dendrogram improvement

The Newick format allows to specify the branches' length. For visualizing the result, not all the tools mentioned previously support this feature. Rather use FigTree<sup>12</sup> or the Tree Viewer<sup>13</sup> website.

<sup>12</sup><http://tree.bio.ed.ac.uk/software/figtree/>

<sup>13</sup><http://www.proweb.org/treeviewer/>



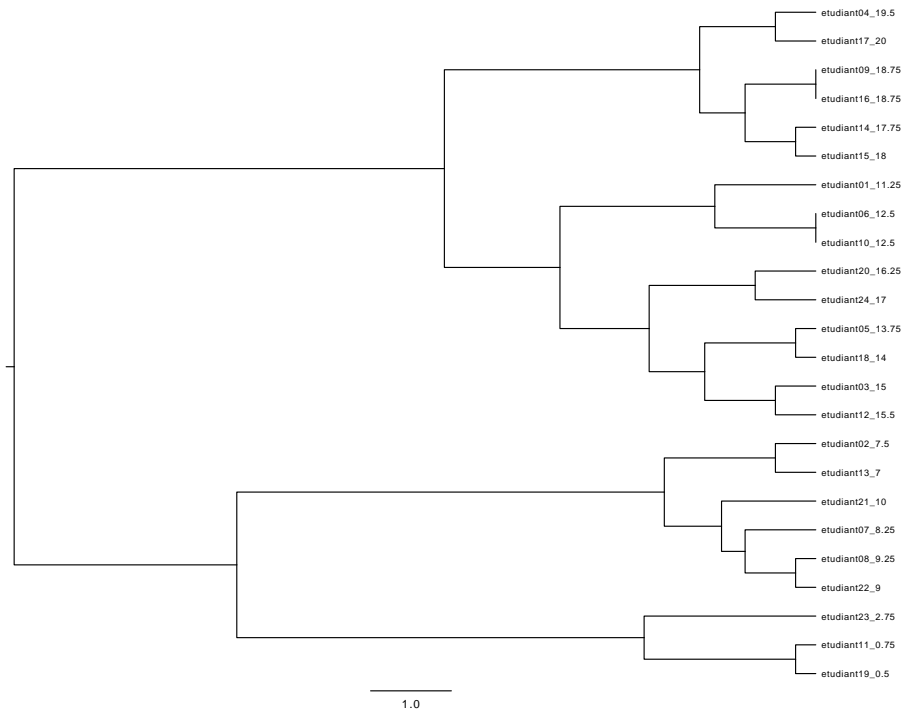


Figure 5: Complex cluster after clustering. The length of each branch is proportional to the distance between the two clusters it unites.

**Step 31** Improve the `getNewick()` method so that all the leaves are at the same level (i.e. aligned on the right, contrary to Fig. 4). Run javadoc, commit your changes and push them to your remote repository.

**Step 32** Improve the `getNewick()` method so that all the leaves are at the same level and the branches' length are proportional to the (absolute value of) the difference between the grades. Run javadoc, commit your changes and push them to your remote repository.

## 5.2 Divisive approach

**Step 33** Add a method `clusterizeDivisive()` to the class `ClusterOfStudents`. Perform clustering on `bioCluster` and compare with the agglomerative approach. Run javadoc, commit your changes and push them to your remote repository.

## 5.3 Modeling considerations for ClusterOfStudents

**Step 34** Should we have declared `ClusterOfStudents` as a subclass of `GroupOfStudents`? Are these classes' internal structures compatible? Are there `GroupOfStudents`'s attribute or methods for which such an inheritance would make sense?

In the class `ClusterOfStudents`, each instance of `Student` appears twice:

- in the attribute **subClusters** because the dendrogram has as many sub-cluster leaves as students;
- in the attribute **students** qui permet un parcours plus simple de la liste des étudiants d'un cluster en évitant de devoir parcourir récursivement tout le dendrogramme à chaque fois.

One could have the impression that this results in doubling the memory usage (event if in our case the overhead would be perfectly acceptable, as each instance takes up a small space in memory and there are few students). However, Java obviously does not duplicate the **Student** instances in both attributes. Each attributes only contains references to the **Student** instances (i.e. their address). In addition to avoiding unnecessary object duplication, the second benefit is that it preserves consistency: changing a student's grade in the **students** attribute will result in the change being visible if you later access this student through the **subClusters** attribute (and conversely).

Overall, using two attributes seemingly redundant because they contain (references to) the same objects:

- has the main advantage of improving processing performances by avoiding to traverse the dendrogram when retrieving the list of students (which happens often during clustering). This was actually the motivation for introducing the **students** attribute.
- has the secondary advantage of dispensing you from writing the dendrogram traversal function that would have been necessary for retrieving the list of students.
- has the drawback of increasing the memory footprint.

**Step 35** *Create a class **ClusterOfStudentsBis** that only contains the attribute **subClusters**. Compare the respective clustering time of **ClusterOfStudents** and **ClusterOfStudentsBis**. Run javadoc, commit your changes and push them to your remote repository.*