# Package 'mbkmeans'

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Title Mini-batch K-means Clustering for Single-Cell RNA-seq
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     datasets, including support for on-disk data representation.
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blocksize

blocksize

## **Description**

Return the maximum number of rows to use based on the amount of ram memory.

# Usage

```
blocksize(data, ram = get_ram())
```

# Arguments

data matrix-like object.

ram the max amount of ram (in bytes) to use.

# Value

Numeric value of the maximum number of rows.

## **Examples**

```
data <- matrix(NA, nrow = 100, ncol=1000)
blocksize(data, ram=1e6)</pre>
```

clusterRows

Cluster rows of a matrix

# Description

Cluster rows of a matrix-like object with a variety of algorithms.

## **Details**

This function is deprecated. Please use the clusterRows function in the bluster Bioconductor package.

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compute\_wcss

Compute Whithin-Cluster Sum of Squares

#### **Description**

Given a vector of cluster labels, a matrix of centroids, and a dataset, it computes the WCSS.

#### Usage

```
compute_wcss(clusters, cent, data)
```

#### **Arguments**

clusters numeric vector with the cluster assignments.

cent numeric matrix with the centroids (clusters in rows, variables in columns).

data matrix-like object containing the data (numeric or integer).

#### Value

A numeric vector with the value of WCSS per cluster.

## **Examples**

```
data = matrix(1:30,nrow = 10)
cl <- mini_batch(data, 2, 10, 10)
compute_wcss(cl$Clusters, cl$centroids, data)</pre>
```

mbkmeans

Mini-Batch k-means for large single cell sequencing data

## **Description**

This is an implementation of the mini-batch k-means algorithm of Sculley (2010) for large single cell sequencing data with the dimensionality reduction results as input in the reducedDim() slot.

# Usage

```
mbkmeans(x, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment'
mbkmeans(x, whichAssay = 1, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SingleCellExperiment'
mbkmeans(x, reduceMethod = "PCA", whichAssay = 1, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'LinearEmbeddingMatrix'
mbkmeans(x, ...)
```

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```
## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
mbkmeans(
  х,
  clusters,
  batch\_size = min(500, NCOL(x)),
  max_iters = 100,
  num_init = 1,
  init_fraction = batch_size/NCOL(x),
  initializer = "kmeans++",
  compute_labels = TRUE,
  calc_wcss = FALSE,
  early_stop_iter = 10,
  verbose = FALSE,
  CENTROIDS = NULL,
  tol = 1e-04,
  BPPARAM = BiocParallel::SerialParam(),
)
```

#### **Arguments**

x The object on which to run mini-batch k-means. It can be a matrix-like object (e.g., matrix, Matrix, DelayedMatrix, HDF5Matrix) with genes in the rows and samples in the columns. Specialized methods are defined for SummarizedEx-

periment and SingleCellExperiment.

... passed to 'blockApply'.

whichAssay The assay to use as input to mini-batch k-means. If x is a SingleCellExperiment,

this is ignored unless reduceMethod = NA.

reduceMethod Name of dimensionality reduction results to use as input to mini-batch k-means.

Set to NA to use the full matrix.

clusters the number of clusters

batch\_size the size of the mini batches. By default, it equals the minimum between the

number of observations and 500.

max\_iters the maximum number of clustering iterations

num\_init number of times the algorithm will be run with different centroid seeds

init\_fraction proportion of data to use for the initialization centroids (applies if initializer is

kmeans++). Should be a float number between 0.0 and 1.0. By default, it uses

the relative batch size.

initializer the method of initialization. One of kmeans++ and random. See details for

more information

compute\_labels logical indicating whether to compute the final cluster labels.

calc\_wcss logical indicating whether the per-cluster WCSS is computed. Ignored if 'com-

pute\_labels = FALSE'.

early\_stop\_iter

continue that many iterations after calculation of the best within-cluster-sum-of-

squared-error

verbose either TRUE or FALSE, indicating whether progress is printed during clustering

CENTROIDS a matrix of initial cluster centroids. The rows of the CENTROIDS matrix should

be equal to the number of clusters and the columns should be equal to the

columns of the data

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tol a float number. If, in case of an iteration (iteration > 1 and iteration < max\_iters)

'tol' is greater than the squared norm of the centroids, then kmeans has con-

verged

BPPARAM See the 'BiocParallel' package. Only the label assignment is done in parallel.

#### **Details**

The implementation is largely based on the MiniBatchKmeans function of the ClusterR package. The contribution of this package is to provide support for on-disk data representations such as HDF5, through the use of DelayedMatrix and HDF5Matrix objects, as well as for sparse data representation through the classes of the Matrix package. We also provide high-level methods for objects of class SummarizedExperiment, SingleCellExperiment, and LinearEmbeddingMatrix.

This function performs k-means clustering using mini batches.

**kmeans++**: kmeans++ initialization. Reference: http://theory.stanford.edu/~sergei/papers/kMeansPP-soda.pdf AND http://stackoverflow.com/questions/5466323/how-exactly-does-k-means-work

random: random selection of data rows as initial centroids

#### Value

A list with the following attributes: centroids, WCSS\_per\_cluster, best\_initialization, iters\_per\_initialization. a list with the following attributes: centroids, WCSS\_per\_cluster, best\_initialization, iters\_per\_initialization

# Author(s)

Lampros Mouselimis and Yuwei Ni

#### References

Sculley. Web-Scale K-Means Clustering. WWW 2010, April 26–30, 2010, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA. ACM 978-1-60558-799-8/10/04.

https://github.com/mlampros/ClusterR

## **Examples**

```
library(SummarizedExperiment)
se <- SummarizedExperiment(matrix(rnorm(100), ncol=10))
mbkmeans(se, clusters = 2)
library(SingleCellExperiment)
sce <- SingleCellExperiment(matrix(rnorm(100), ncol=10))
mbkmeans(sce, clusters = 2, reduceMethod = NA)
x<-matrix(rnorm(100), ncol=10)
mbkmeans(x,clusters = 3)</pre>
```

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MbkmeansParam

Mini-batch k-means clustering

### **Description**

Run the mini-batch k-means mbkmeans function with the specified number of centers within clusterRows from the bluster Bioconductor package.

## Usage

```
MbkmeansParam(centers, ...)
```

## **Arguments**

centers

An integer scalar specifying the number of centers. Alternatively, a function that takes the number of observations and returns the number of centers. Note, the mbkmeans function uses the argument clusters argument to represent this argument. However, we use centers to match

.. Further arguments to pass to mbkmeans.

#### **Details**

This function is deprecated. Please use the MbkmeansParam function in the bluster Bioconductor package.

mini\_batch

Mini\_batch

## **Description**

Mini-batch-k-means for matrix-like objects

## Usage

```
mini_batch(
  data,
  clusters,
  batch_size,
  max_iters,
  num_init = 1L,
  init_fraction = 1,
  initializer = "kmeans++",
  compute_labels = TRUE,
  calc_wcss = FALSE,
  early_stop_iter = 10L,
  verbose = FALSE,
  CENTROIDS = NULL,
  tol = 1e-04
)
```

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## Arguments

data numeric or integer matrix-like object.

clusters the number of clusters.
batch\_size the size of the mini batches.

max\_iters the maximum number of clustering iterations.

num\_init number of times the algorithm will be run with different centroid seeds.

init\_fraction percentage of data to use for the initialization centroids (applies if initializer is

kmeans++). Should be a float number between 0.0 and 1.0.

initializer the method of initialization. One of kmeans++ and random. See details for

more information.

compute\_labels logical indicating whether to compute the final cluster labels.

calc\_wcss logical indicating whether the within-cluster sum of squares should be computed

and returned (ignored if 'compute\_labels = FALSE').

early\_stop\_iter

continue that many iterations after calculation of the best within-cluster-sum-of-

squared-error.

verbose logical indicating whether progress is printed on screen.

CENTROIDS an optional matrix of initial cluster centroids. The rows of the CENTROIDS

matrix should be equal to the number of clusters and the columns should be

equal to the columns of the data.

tol convergence tolerance.

#### **Details**

This function performs k-means clustering using mini batches. It was inspired by the implementation in https://github.com/mlampros/ClusterR.

The input matrix can be in any format supported by the 'DelayedArray' / 'beachmat' framework, including the matrix classes defined in the 'Matrix' package and the 'HDFMatrix' class.

There are two possible initializations.

**kmeans++**: kmeans++ initialization.

random: random selection of data rows as initial centroids.

## Value

a list with the following attributes:

centroids: the final centroids;

WCSS\_per\_cluster (optional): the final per-cluster WCSS.

best\_initialization: which initialization value led to the best WCSS solution;

iters\_per\_initialization: number of iterations per each initialization;

Clusters (optional): the final cluster labels.

#### References

Sculley, D., 2010, April. Web-scale k-means clustering. In Proceedings of the 19th international conference on World wide web (pp. 1177-1178). ACM.

Arthur, D. and Vassilvitskii, S., 2007, January. k-means++: The advantages of careful seeding. In Proceedings of the eighteenth annual ACM-SIAM symposium on Discrete algorithms (pp. 1027-1035). Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics.

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#### **Examples**

```
data = matrix(1:30,nrow = 10)
mini_batch(data, 2, 10, 10)
```

predict\_mini\_batch

Predict\_mini\_batch

### **Description**

Prediction function for mini-batch k-means applied to matrix-like objects.

## Usage

```
predict_mini_batch(data, CENTROIDS)
```

## **Arguments**

data matrix-like object containing numeric or integer data (obseravtions in rows, vari-

ables in columns).

CENTROIDS a matrix of initial cluster centroids. The rows of the CENTROIDS matrix should

be equal to the number of clusters and the columns should equal the columns of

the data.

## **Details**

This function takes the data and the output centroids and returns the clusters.

This implementation relies very heavily on the MiniBatchKmeans implementation. We provide the ability to work with other matrix-like objects other than base matrices (e.g, DelayedMatrix and HDF5Matrix) through the beachmat library.

## Value

it returns a vector with the clusters.

## Author(s)

Yuwei Ni

# **Examples**

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```
predict_mini_batch_r Compute labels for mini-batch k-means
```

## **Description**

Given a data matrix and a centroid matrix, it assigns each data point to the closest centroid, using block processing.

# Usage

```
predict_mini_batch_r(
  data,
  centroids,
  BPPARAM = BiocParallel::SerialParam(),
  ...
)
```

# **Arguments**

data a matrix-like object with features in row and samples in columns.

centroids a matrix with the coordinates of the centroids.

BPPARAM for parallel computations. See the 'BiocParallel' package.

... passed to 'blockApply'.

## Value

a vector of cluster labels for each observation.

# **Examples**

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