

Package: LDABiplots (via r-universe)

October 31, 2024

Type Package

Title Biplot Graphical Interface for LDA Models

Version 0.1.2

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Description Contains the development of a tool that provides a web-based graphical user interface (GUI) to perform Biplots representations from a scraping of news from digital newspapers under the Bayesian approach of Latent Dirichlet Assignment (LDA) and machine learning algorithms. Contains LDA methods described by Blei , David M., Andrew Y. Ng and Michael I. Jordan (2003) <<https://jmlr.org/papers/volume3/blei03a/blei03a.pdf>>, and Biplot methods described by Gabriel K.R(1971) <[doi:10.1093/biomet/58.3.453](https://doi.org/10.1093/biomet/58.3.453)> and Galindo-Villardón P(1986) <<https://diarium.usal.es/pgalindo/files/2012/07/Questiio.pdf>>.

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Encoding UTF-8

Imports shiny, shinyBS, shinydashboard, shinyWidgets, shinyalert, shinybusy, shinyjs, shinycssloaders, dplyr, ggplot2, rvest, DT, highcharter, tidyr, SnowballC, ldatuning, topicmodels, textmineR, chinese.misc, stringr, htmlwidgets, ggrepel, textplot, glasso, qgraph, Matrix, utils, factoextra, quanteda

RoxygenNote 7.2.0

Suggests rmarkdown, knitr, bepr, readxl

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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Date/Publication 2022-07-18 12:00:08 UTC

Repository <https://pilacuan-bonete-luis.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/cran/LDABiplots>

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha 9506b83a5bf37ab323dd1b9072ecf882a5c78aab

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| | |
|---------|--|
| dtmcorr | <i>Pearson Correlation for Sparse Matrices</i> |
|---------|--|

Description

Pearson Correlation for Sparse Matrices. More memory and time-efficient than `cor(as.matrix(x))`.

Usage

```
dtmcorr(x)
```

Arguments

`x` A matrix, potentially a sparse matrix such as a "dgCMatrix" object

Value

a correlation matrix

| | |
|----------------|--|
| dtmremovetfidf | <i>Remove terms from a Document-Term-Matrix and documents with no terms based on the term frequency inverse document frequency</i> |
|----------------|--|

Description

Remove terms from a Document-Term-Matrix and documents with no terms based on the term frequency inverse document frequency. Either giving in the maximum number of terms (argument top), the tfidf cutoff (argument cutoff) or a quantile (argument prob)

Usage

```
dtmremovetfidf(dtm, top, cutoff, prob, remove_emptydocs = TRUE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------------|---|
| dtm | an object class "dgCMatrix" |
| top | integer with the number of terms which should be kept as defined by the highest mean tfidf |
| cutoff | numeric cutoff value to keep only terms in dtm where the tfidf obtained by dtmtfidf is higher than this value |
| prob | numeric quantile indicating to keep only terms in dtm where the tfidf obtained by dtmtfidf is higher than the prob percent quantile |
| remove_emptydocs | logical indicating to remove documents containing no more terms after the term removal is executed. Defaults to TRUE. |

Value

a sparse Matrix as returned by sparseMatrix where terms with high tfidf are kept and documents without any remaining terms are removed

| | |
|----------|--|
| dtmtfidf | <i>Term Frequency - Inverse Document Frequency calculation</i> |
|----------|--|

Description

Term Frequency - Inverse Document Frequency calculation. Averaged by each term.

Usage

```
dtmtfidf(dtm)
```

Arguments

dtm an object class "dgCMatrix"

Value

a vector with tfidf values, one for each term in the dtm matrix

GHBiplot

GHBiplot

Description

This function performs the representation of GHBiplot (Gabriel,1971).

Usage

```
GHBiplot (X, Transform.Data = 'scale')
```

Arguments

X array_like;
A data frame which provides the data to be analyzed. All the variables must be numeric.

Transform.Data character;
A value indicating whether the columns of X (variables) should be centered or scaled. The options are: "center" if center is TRUE, centering is done by subtracting the column means (omitting NA) of x from their corresponding columns, and if center is FALSE, centering is not done. "scale" the value of scale determines how column scaling is performed (after centering). If scale is a numeric-alike vector with length equal to the number of columns of x, then each column of x is divided by the corresponding value from scale. If scale is TRUE then scaling is done by dividing the (centered) columns of x by their standard deviations if center is TRUE, and the root mean square otherwise. If scale is FALSE, no scaling is done. To scale by standard deviations without centering, use `scale(x,center=FALSE,scale=apply(x,2,sd,na.rm=TRUE))`,"center_scale" center=TRUE and scale=TRUE,"none" neither center nor scale is done. The default value is "scale".

Details

Algorithm used to construct the GH Biplot. The Biplot is obtained as result of the configuration of markers for individuals and markers for variables in a reference system defined by the factorial axes resulting from the Decomposition in Singular Values (DVS).

Value

GHBiplot returns a list containing the following components:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| eigenvalues | array_like; vector with the eigenvalues. |
| explvar | array_like; an vector containing the proportion of variance explained by the first 1, 2,..,k principal components obtained. |
| loadings | array_like; the loadings of the principal components. |
| coord_ind | array_like; matrix with the coordinates of individuals. |
| coord_var | array_like; matrix with the coordinates of variables. |

References

- Gabriel, K. R. (1971). The Biplot graphic display of matrices with applications to principal components analysis. *Biometrika*, 58(3), 453-467.

Examples

```
GHBiplot(mtcars)
```

HJBiplot

HJBiplot

Description

This function performs the representation of HJ Biplot (Galindo, 1986).

Usage

```
HJBiplot (X, Transform.Data = 'scale')
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------|---|
| X | array_like; A data frame which provides the data to be analyzed. All the variables must be numeric. |
| Transform.Data | character; A value indicating whether the columns of X (variables) should be centered or scaled. The options are: "center" if center is TRUE, centering is done by subtracting the column means (omitting NA) of x from their corresponding columns, and if center is FALSE, centering is not done. "scale" the value of scale determines how column scaling is performed (after centering). If scale is |

a numeric-alike vector with length equal to the number of columns of x , then each column of x is divided by the corresponding value from `scale`. If `scale` is `TRUE` then scaling is done by dividing the (centered) columns of x by their standard deviations if `center` is `TRUE`, and the root mean square otherwise. If `scale` is `FALSE`, no scaling is done. To scale by standard deviations without centering, use `scale(x,center=FALSE,scale=apply(x,2,sd,na.rm=TRUE))`, "`center_scale`" `center=TRUE` and `scale=TRUE`, "`none`" neither center nor scale is done. The default value is "`scale`".

Details

Algorithm used to construct the HJ Biplot. The Biplot is obtained as result of the configuration of markers for individuals and markers for variables in a reference system defined by the factorial axes resulting from the Decomposition in Singular Values (DVS).

Value

HJBiplot returns a list containing the following components:

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>eigenvalues</code> | array_like; vector with the eigenvalues. |
| <code>explvar</code> | array_like; an vector containing the proportion of variance explained by the first 1, 2,..,k principal components obtained. |
| <code>loadings</code> | array_like; the loadings of the principal components. |
| <code>coord_ind</code> | array_like; matrix with the coordinates of individuals. |
| <code>coord_var</code> | array_like; matrix with the coordinates of variables. |

References

- Gabriel, K. R. (1971). The Biplot graphic display of matrices with applications to principal components analysis. *Biometrika*, 58(3), 453-467.
- Galindo-Villardón, P. (1986). Una alternativa de representación simultánea: HJ-Biplot (An alternative of simultaneous representation: HJ-Biplot). *Questiio*, 10, 13-23.

Examples

```
HJBiplot(mtcars)
```

JKBiplot

JKBiplot

Description

This function performs the representation of JK Biplot (Gabriel,1971).

Usage

```
JKBiplot (X, Transform.Data = 'scale')
```

Arguments

X array_like;
A data frame which provides the data to be analyzed. All the variables must be numeric.

Transform.Data character;
A value indicating whether the columns of X (variables) should be centered or scaled. The options are: "center" if center is TRUE, centering is done by subtracting the column means (omitting NA) of x from their corresponding columns, and if center is FALSE, centering is not done. "scale" the value of scale determines how column scaling is performed (after centering). If scale is a numeric-like vector with length equal to the number of columns of x, then each column of x is divided by the corresponding value from scale. If scale is TRUE then scaling is done by dividing the (centered) columns of x by their standard deviations if center is TRUE, and the root mean square otherwise. If scale is FALSE, no scaling is done. To scale by standard deviations without centering, use `scale(x,center=FALSE,scale=apply(x,2,sd,na.rm=TRUE))`,"center_scale" center=TRUE and scale=TRUE,"none" neither center nor scale is done. The default value is "scale".

Details

Algorithm used to construct the JK Biplot. The Biplot is obtained as result of the configuration of markers for individuals and markers for variables in a reference system defined by the factorial axes resulting from the Decomposition in Singular Values (DVS).

Value

JKBiplot returns a list containing the following components:

eigenvalues array_like;
vector with the eigenvalues.

explvar array_like;
an vector containing the proportion of variance explained by the first 1, 2,..,k principal components obtained.

| | |
|-----------|--|
| loadings | array_like; the loadings of the principal components. |
| coord_ind | array_like; matrix with the coordinates of individuals. |
| coord_var | array_like; matrix with the coordinates of variables. |

References

- Gabriel, K. R. (1971). The Biplot graphic display of matrices with applications to principal components analysis. *Biometrika*, 58(3), 453-467.

Examples

```
JKBiplot(mtcars)
```

Plot_Biplot

Plotting Biplot

Description

Plot_Biplot initializes a ggplot2-based visualization of the characteristics presented in the data analyzed by the Biplot selected.

Usage

```
Plot_Biplot(X, axis = c(1,2), hide = "none",
            labels = "auto", ind.shape = 19,
            ind.color = "red", ind.size = 2,
            ind.label = FALSE, ind.label.size = 4,
            var.color = "black", var.size = 0.5,
            var.label = TRUE, var.label.size = 4, var.label.angle = FALSE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| X | List containing the output of one of the functions of the package. |
| axis | Vector with length 2 which contains the axis plotted in x and y axis. |
| hide | Vector specifying the elements to be hidden on the plot. Default value is "none". Other allowed values are "ind" and "var". |
| labels | It indicates the label for points. If it is "auto" the labels are the row names of the coordinates of individuals. If it isn't auto it would be a vector containing the labels. |
| ind.shape | Points shape. It can be a number to indicate the shape of all the points or a factor to indicate different shapes. |
| ind.color | Points colors. It can be a character indicating the color of all the points or a factor to use different colors. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <code>ind.size</code> | Size of points. |
| <code>ind.label</code> | Logical value, if it is TRUE it prints the name for each row of X. If it is FALSE (default) does not print the names. |
| <code>ind.label.size</code> | Numeric value indicating the size of the labels of points. |
| <code>var.color</code> | Character indicating the color of the arrows. |
| <code>var.size</code> | Size of arrow. |
| <code>var.label</code> | Logical value, if it is TRUE (default) it prints the name for each column of X. If it is FALSE does not print the names. |
| <code>var.label.size</code> | Numeric value indicating the size of the labels of variables. |
| <code>var.label.angle</code> | Logical value, if it is TRUE (default) it prints the vector names with orientation of the angle of the vector. If it is FALSE the angle of all tags is 0. |

Value

Return a `ggplot2` object.

See Also

[HJBiplot](#)

Examples

```
hj.biplot <- HJBiplot(mtcars)
Plot_Biplot(hj.biplot, ind.label = TRUE)
```

runLDABiplots

Shiny UI for LDABiplots package

Description

Shiny UI for LDABiplots package

Usage

```
runLDABiplots(host = "127.0.0.1", port = NULL, launch.browser = TRUE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>host</code> | The IPv4 address that the application should listen on. Defaults to the <code>shiny.host</code> option, if set, or "127.0.0.1" if not. |
| <code>port</code> | is the TCP port that the application should listen on. If the port is not specified, and the <code>shiny.port</code> option is set (with <code>options(shiny.port = XX)</code>), then that port will be used. Otherwise, use a random port. |
| <code>launch.browser</code> | If true, the system's default web browser will be launched automatically after the app is started. Defaults to true in interactive sessions only. This value of this parameter can also be a function to call with the application's URL. |

Value

No return value

Examples

```
if(interactive()){  
  runLDABiplots()  
}
```

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