

## NAG Library Function Document

### nag\_mv\_dendrogram (g03ehc)

#### 1 Purpose

nag\_mv\_dendrogram (g03ehc) produces a dendrogram from the results of nag\_mv\_hierar\_cluster\_analysis (g03ecc).

#### 2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagg03.h>

void nag_mv_dendrogram (Nag_DendOrient orient, Integer n,
    const double dord[], double dmin, double dstep, Integer nsym, char ***c,
    NagError *fail)
```

#### 3 Description

Hierarchical cluster analysis, as performed by nag\_mv\_hierar\_cluster\_analysis (g03ecc) can be represented by a tree that shows at which distance the clusters merge. Such a tree is known as a dendrogram. See Everitt (1974) and Krzanowski (1990) for examples of dendrograms. A simple example is,

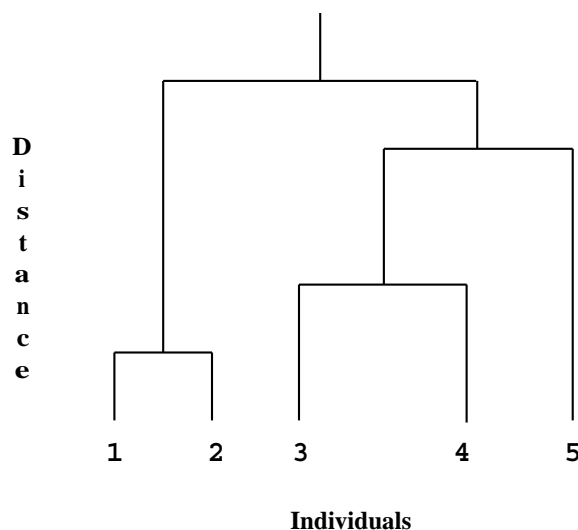


Figure 1

The end-points of the dendrogram represent the objects that have been clustered. They should be in a suitable order as given by nag\_mv\_hierar\_cluster\_analysis (g03ecc). Object 1 is always the first object. In the example above the height represents the distance at which the clusters merge.

The dendrogram is produced in an array of character pointers using the ordering and distances provided by nag\_mv\_hierar\_cluster\_analysis (g03ecc). Suitable characters are used to represent parts of the tree.

There are four possible orientations for the dendrogram. The example above has the end-points at the bottom of the diagram which will be referred to as south. If the dendrogram was the other way around with the end-points at the top of the diagram then the orientation would be north. If the end-points are at the left-hand or right-hand side of the diagram the orientation is west or east. Different symbols are used for east/west and north/south orientations.

## 4 References

Everitt B S (1974) *Cluster Analysis* Heinemann

Krzanowski W J (1990) *Principles of Multivariate Analysis* Oxford University Press

## 5 Arguments

- 1: **orient** – Nag\_DendOrient *Input*  
*On entry:* indicates which orientation the dendrogram is to take.  
**orient** = Nag\_DendNorth  
 The end-points of the dendrogram are to the north.  
**orient** = Nag\_DendSouth  
 The end-points of the dendrogram are to the south.  
**orient** = Nag\_DendEast  
 The end-points of the dendrogram are to the east.  
**orient** = Nag\_DendWest  
 The end-points of the dendrogram are to the west.  
*Constraint:* **orient** = Nag\_DendNorth, Nag\_DendSouth, Nag\_DendEast or Nag\_DendWest.
- 2: **n** – Integer *Input*  
*On entry:* the number of objects in the cluster analysis.  
*Constraint:* **n** ≥ 2.
- 3: **dord[n]** – const double *Input*  
*On entry:* the array **dord** as output by nag\_mv\_hierar\_cluster\_analysis (g03ecc). **dord** contains the distances, in dendrogram order, at which clustering takes place.  
*Constraint:* **dord**[**n** – 1] ≥ **dord**[*i* – 1], for *i* = 1, 2, ..., **n** – 1.
- 4: **dmin** – double *Input*  
*On entry:* the clustering distance at which the dendrogram begins.  
*Constraint:* **dmin** ≥ 0.0.
- 5: **dstep** – double *Input*  
*On entry:* the distance represented by one symbol of the dendrogram.  
*Constraint:* **dstep** > 0.0.
- 6: **nsym** – Integer *Input*  
*On entry:* the number of character positions used in the dendrogram. Hence the clustering distance at which the dendrogram terminates is given by **dmin** + **nsym** × **dstep**.  
*Constraint:* **nsym** ≥ 1.
- 7: **c** – char \*\*\* *Input/Output*  
*On entry/exit:* a pointer to an array of character pointers, containing consecutive lines of the dendrogram. The memory to which **c** points is allocated internally.  
**orient** = Nag\_DendNorth or Nag\_DendSouth  
 The number of lines in the dendrogram is **nsym**.  
**orient** = Nag\_DendEast or Nag\_DendWest  
 The number of lines in the dendrogram is **n**.

The storage pointed to by this pointer must be freed using `nag_mv_dend_free` (g03xzc).

- 8: **fail** – NagError \* *Input/Output*  
 The NAG error argument (see Section 3.6 in the Essential Introduction).

## 6 Error Indicators and Warnings

### NE\_BAD\_PARAM

On entry, argument **orient** had an illegal value.

### NE\_DENDROGRAM\_ARRAY

On entry, **n** =  $\langle value \rangle$ , **dord**[ $\langle value \rangle$ ] =  $\langle value \rangle$ .  
 Constraint: **dord**[**n** – 1]  $\geq$  **dord**[ $i$  – 1],  $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n} - 1$ .

### NE\_INT\_ARG\_LT

On entry, **n** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .  
 Constraint: **n**  $\geq 2$ .  
 On entry, **nsym** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .  
 Constraint: **nsym**  $\geq 1$ .

### NE\_INTERNAL\_ERROR

An internal error has occurred in this function. Check the function call and any array sizes. If the call is correct then please contact NAG for assistance.

### NE\_REAL\_ARG\_LE

On entry, **dstep** must not be less than or equal to 0.0: **dstep** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .

### NE\_REAL\_ARG\_LT

On entry, **dmin** must not be less than 0.0: **dmin** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .

## 7 Accuracy

Not applicable.

## 8 Parallelism and Performance

Not applicable.

## 9 Further Comments

The scale of the dendrogram is controlled by **dstep**. The smaller the value of **dstep** the greater the amount of detail that will be given. However, **nsym** will have to be larger to give the full dendrogram. The range of distances represented by the dendrogram is **dmin** to **nsym**  $\times$  **dstep**. The values of **dmin**, **dstep** and **nsym** can thus be set so that only part of the dendrogram is produced.

The dendrogram does not include any labelling of the objects. You can print suitable labels using the ordering given by the array **iord** returned by `nag_mv_hierar_cluster_analysis` (g03ecc).

## 10 Example

Data consisting of three variables on five objects are read in. Euclidean squared distances are computed using `nag_mv_distance_mat` (g03eac) and median clustering performed by `nag_mv_hierar_cluster_analysis` (g03ecc). `nag_mv_dendrogram` (g03ehc) is used to produce a

dendrogram with orientation east and a dendrogram with orientation south. The two dendrograms are printed.

Note the use of `nag_mv_dend_free` (`g03xzc`) to free the memory allocated internally to the character array pointed to by `c`.

## 10.1 Program Text

```

/* nag_mv_dendrogram (g03ehc) Example Program.
 *
 * Copyright 1998 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 5, 1998.
 * Mark 8 revised, 2004.
 *
 */

#include <nag.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nagg03.h>

#define X(I, J) x[(I) *tdx + J]
int main(void)
{
  Integer          exit_status = 0, i, j, m, n, nsym, tdx;
  Integer          *ilc = 0, *iord = 0, *isx = 0, *iuc = 0;
  char             **c = 0;
  double           *cd = 0, *d = 0, dmin_, *dord = 0, dstep, *s = 0, *x = 0;
  char             nag_enum_arg[40];
  Nag_ClusterMethod method;
  Nag_DistanceType dist;
  Nag_MatUpdate    update;
  Nag_VarScaleType scale;
  NagError         fail;

  INIT_FAIL(fail);

  printf("nag_mv_dendrogram (g03ehc) Example Program Results\n\n");
  scanf("%s[^\n]", c);
  scanf("%ld", &n);
  scanf("%ld", &m);

  if (n >= 2 && m >= 1)
  {
    if (!(cd = NAG_ALLOC(n-1, double)) ||
        !(d = NAG_ALLOC(n*(n-1)/2, double)) ||
        !(dord = NAG_ALLOC(n, double)) ||
        !(s = NAG_ALLOC(m, double)) ||
        !(x = NAG_ALLOC(n*m, double)) ||
        !(ilc = NAG_ALLOC(n-1, Integer)) ||
        !(iord = NAG_ALLOC(n, Integer)) ||
        !(isx = NAG_ALLOC(m, Integer)) ||
        !(iuc = NAG_ALLOC(n-1, Integer)))
    {
      printf("Allocation failure\n");
      exit_status = -1;
      goto END;
    }
    tdx = m;
  }
  else
  {
    printf("Invalid n or m.\n");
    exit_status = 1;
    return exit_status;
  }
  scanf("%39s", nag_enum_arg);
  /* nag_enum_name_to_value (x04nac).
   * Converts NAG enum member name to value

```

```

    */
    method = (Nag_ClusterMethod) nag_enum_name_to_value(nag_enum_arg);
    scanf("%39s", nag_enum_arg);
    update = (Nag_MatUpdate) nag_enum_name_to_value(nag_enum_arg);
    scanf("%39s", nag_enum_arg);
    dist = (Nag_DistanceType) nag_enum_name_to_value(nag_enum_arg);
    scanf("%39s", nag_enum_arg);
    scale = (Nag_VarScaleType) nag_enum_name_to_value(nag_enum_arg);

    for (j = 0; j < n; ++j)
    {
        for (i = 0; i < m; ++i)
            scanf("%lf", &X(j, i));
    }
    for (i = 0; i < m; ++i)
        scanf("%ld", &isx[i]);
    for (i = 0; i < m; ++i)
        scanf("%lf", &s[i]);
    scanf("%lf", &dmin_);
    scanf("%lf", &dstep);
    scanf("%ld", &nsym);

    /* Compute the distance matrix */
    /* nag_mv_distance_mat (g03eac).
    * Compute distance (dissimilarity) matrix
    */
    nag_mv_distance_mat(update, dist, scale, n, m, x, tdx, isx, s, d, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
    {
        printf("Error from nag_mv_distance_mat (g03eac).\n%s\n",
            fail.message);
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }

    /* Perform clustering */
    /* nag_mv_hierar_cluster_analysis (g03ecc).
    * Hierarchical cluster analysis
    */
    nag_mv_hierar_cluster_analysis(method, n, d, ilc, iuc, cd, iord, dord, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
    {
        printf(
            "Error from nag_mv_hierar_cluster_analysis (g03ecc).\n%s\n",
            fail.message);
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }

    /* Produce dendrograms */
    /* nag_mv_dendrogram (g03ehc).
    * Construct dendrogram following
    * nag_mv_hierar_cluster_analysis (g03ecc)
    */
    nag_mv_dendrogram(Nag_DendEast, n, dord, dmin_, dstep, nsym, &c, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
    {
        printf("Error from nag_mv_dendrogram (g03ehc).\n%s\n",
            fail.message);
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }

    printf("\nDendrogram, Orientation East\n\n");
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        printf("%s\n", c[i]);
    }
    scanf("%lf", &dmin_);
    scanf("%lf", &dstep);

```

```

scanf("%ld", &nsym);
/* nag_mv_dend_free (g03xzc).
 * Frees memory allocated to the dendrogram array in
 * nag_mv_dendrogram (g03ehc)
 */
nag_mv_dend_free(&c);
/* nag_mv_dendrogram (g03ehc), see above. */
nag_mv_dendrogram(Nag_DendSouth, n, dord, dmin_, dstep, nsym, &c, &fail);
if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
{
    printf("Error from nag_mv_dendrogram (g03ehc).\n%s\n",
           fail.message);
    exit_status = 1;
    goto END;
}
printf("\n\n Dendrogram, Orientation South\n\n");
for (i = 0; i < nsym; i++)
{
    printf("%s\n", c[i]);
}
/* nag_mv_dend_free (g03xzc), see above. */
nag_mv_dend_free(&c);

END:
NAG_FREE(cd);
NAG_FREE(d);
NAG_FREE(dord);
NAG_FREE(s);
NAG_FREE(x);
NAG_FREE(ilc);
NAG_FREE(iord);
NAG_FREE(isx);
NAG_FREE(iuc);

return exit_status;
}

```

## 10.2 Program Data

```

nag_mv_dendrogram (g03ehc) Example Program Data
5 3
Nag_Median
Nag_NoMatUp Nag_DistSquared Nag_NoVarScale
1 1.0 1.0
2 1.0 2.0
3 6.0 3.0
4 8.0 2.0
5 8.0 0.0
0 1 1
1 1 1
0.0 1.1 40
0.0 1.0 40

```

