NAME

clm vol − compute volatile nodes from a set of clusterings

clmvol is not in actual fact a program. This manual page documents the behaviour and options of the clm program when invoked in mode *vol*. The options **-h**, **--apropos**, **--version**, **-set**, **--nop** are accessible in all **clm** modes. They are described in the **clm** manual page.

SYNOPSIS

clm vol [-fraction num (*nff factor*)**] [-o** fname (*output file*)**]** <cl file>+

DESCRIPTION

clm vol computes a score for each node, which at a minimum is equal to one. The output is in the form of a matrix containing a single column. The score correlates with what is deemed to be volatile behaviour. For all pairs of clusterings the set of all intersections is computed, and these are considered in turn. An intersection is deemed to be volatile if the size of the intersection is less than half the size of the smallest of the two clusters. In that case, for each node in the intersection its volatility score is incremented by one over the size of the intersection. The size comparison can be made more stringent by increasing the **-fraction** *<frac>* option, which is by default set to `0.5`. Volatility occurs if the size of the intersection is less than **<frac>** times the size of the smallest cluster. If the **-fraction** value is increased all the way up to 1.0, the implication is that an intersection is considered volatile unless one of the two clusteres considered is a subset of the other.

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OPTIONS

-fraction num (*nff factor*)
See the discussion at **DESCRIPTION**.

-o fname (*output file*)

SEE ALSO

mclfamily(7) for an overview of all the documentation and the utilities in the mcl family.