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Self-Organizing Maps: Batch Algorithm

Description

Kohonen’s Self-Organizing Maps are a crude form of multidimensional scaling.

Usage

```
batchSOM(data, grid = somgrid(), radii, init)
```

Arguments

data: a matrix or data frame of observations, scaled so that Euclidean distance is appropriate.

grid: A grid for the representatives: see `somgrid`.

radii: the radii of the neighbourhood to be used for each pass: one pass is run for each element of `radii`.

init: the initial representatives. If missing, chosen (without replacement) randomly from `data`.

Details

The batch SOM algorithm of Kohonen(1995, section 3.14) is used.

Value

An object of class "SOM" with components

grid: the grid, an object of class "somgrid".

codes: a matrix of representatives.

References


See Also

`somgrid`, SOM
**condense**

Condense training set for k-NN classifier

**Description**

Condense training set for k-NN classifier

**Usage**

condense(train, class, store, trace = TRUE)

**Arguments**

- **train**: matrix for training set
- **class**: vector of classifications for test set
- **store**: initial store set. Default one randomly chosen element of the set.
- **trace**: logical. Trace iterations?

**Details**

The store set is used to 1-NN classify the rest, and misclassified patterns are added to the store set. The whole set is checked until no additions occur.

**Value**

Index vector of cases to be retained (the final store set).
knn

k-Nearest Neighbour Classification

Description

k-nearest neighbour classification for test set from training set. For each row of the test set, the k nearest (in Euclidean distance) training set vectors are found, and the classification is decided by majority vote, with ties broken at random. If there are ties for the kth nearest vector, all candidates are included in the vote.

Usage

knn(train, test, cl, k = 1, l = 0, prob = FALSE, use.all = TRUE)

Arguments

- **train** matrix or data frame of training set cases.
- **test** matrix or data frame of test set cases. A vector will be interpreted as a row vector for a single case.
- **cl** factor of true classifications of training set
- **k** number of neighbours considered.
- **l** minimum vote for definite decision, otherwise doubt. (More precisely, less than \( k-1 \) dissenting votes are allowed, even if \( k \) is increased by ties.)
- **prob** If this is true, the proportion of the votes for the winning class are returned as attribute prob.

See Also

reduce.nn, multiedit

Examples

```r
train <- rbind(iris3[1:25,.], iris3[1:25,.], iris3[1:25,.])
test <- rbind(iris3[26:50,.], iris3[26:50,.], iris3[26:50,.])
c1 <- factor(c(rep("s",25), rep("c",25), rep("v",25)))
keep <- condense(train, c1)
knn(train[keep, , drop=FALSE], test, c1[keep])
keep2 <- reduce.nn(train, keep, c1)
knn(train[keep2, , drop=FALSE], test, c1[keep2])
```
controls handling of ties. If true, all distances equal to the \( k \)th largest are included. If false, a random selection of distances equal to the \( k \)th is chosen to use exactly \( k \) neighbours.

**Value**

Factor of classifications of test set. `doubt` will be returned as `NA`.

**References**


**See Also**

`knn1`, `knn.cv`

**Examples**

```r
train <- rbind(iris3[1:25,1], iris3[1:25,2], iris3[1:25,3])
test <- rbind(iris3[26:50,1], iris3[26:50,2], iris3[26:50,3])
c1 <- factor(c(rep("s",25), rep("c",25), rep("v",25)))
knn(train, test, c1, k = 3, prob=TRUE) attributes(.Last.value)
```

**Description**

k-nearest neighbour cross-validatory classification from training set.

**Usage**

```r
knn.cv(train, cl, k = 1, l = 0, prob = FALSE, use.all = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `train` matrix or data frame of training set cases.
- `cl` factor of true classifications of training set
- `k` number of neighbours considered.
- `l` minimum vote for definite decision, otherwise doubt. (More precisely, less than \( k \)-1 dissenting votes are allowed, even if \( k \) is increased by ties.)
- `prob` If this is true, the proportion of the votes for the winning class are returned as attribute `prob`.
- `use.all` controls handling of ties. If true, all distances equal to the \( k \)th largest are included. If false, a random selection of distances equal to the \( k \)th is chosen to use exactly \( k \) neighbours.
Details
This uses leave-one-out cross validation. For each row of the training set train, the k nearest
(in Euclidean distance) other training set vectors are found, and the classification is decided by
majority vote, with ties broken at random. If there are ties for the kth nearest vector, all candidates
are included in the vote.

Value
Factor of classifications of training set. doubt will be returned as NA.

References

See Also
knn

Examples

```r
train <- rbind(iris3[,1], iris3[,2], iris3[,3])
cl <- factor(c(rep("s",50), rep("c",50), rep("v",50)))
knn.cv(train, cl, k = 3, prob = TRUE)
attributes(.Last.value)
```

---

**knn1**

1-nearest neighbour classification

Description
Nearest neighbour classification for test set from training set. For each row of the test set, the nearest
(by Euclidean distance) training set vector is found, and its classification used. If there is more than
one nearest, a majority vote is used with ties broken at random.

Usage
knn1(train, test, cl)

Arguments

- **train**: matrix or data frame of training set cases.
- **test**: matrix or data frame of test set cases. A vector will be interpreted as a row
  vector for a single case.
- **cl**: factor of true classification of training set.
LVQ1

Value

Factor of classifications of test set.

References


See Also

knn

Examples

```r
train <- rbind(iris3[1:25,,1], iris3[1:25,,2], iris3[1:25,,3])
test <- rbind(iris3[26:50,,1], iris3[26:50,,2], iris3[26:50,,3])
c1 <- factor(c(rep("s",25), rep("c",25), rep("v",25)))
knn1(train, test, cl)
```

LVQ1 Learning Vector Quantization 1

Description

Moves examples in a codebook to better represent the training set.

Usage

```r
lvq1(x, cl, codebk, niter = 100 * nrow(codebk$x), alpha = 0.03)
```

Arguments

- `x`: a matrix or data frame of examples
- `cl`: a vector or factor of classifications for the examples
- `codebk`: a codebook
- `niter`: number of iterations
- `alpha`: constant for training

Details

Selects `niter` examples at random with replacement, and adjusts the nearest example in the codebook for each.

Value

A codebook, represented as a list with components `x` and `cl` giving the examples and classes.
References


See Also

`lvqinit, olvq1, lvq2, lvq3, lvqtest`

Examples

```r
train <- rbind(iris3[1:25,,1], iris3[1:25,,2], iris3[1:25,,3])
test <- rbind(iris3[26:50,,1], iris3[26:50,,2], iris3[26:50,,3])
c1 <- factor(c(rep("s",25), rep("c",25), rep("v",25)))
cd <- lvqinit(train, c1, 10)
 lvqtest(cd, train)
cd0 <- olvq1(train, c1, cd)
 lvqtest(cd0, train)
cd1 <- lvq1(train, c1, cd0)
 lvqtest(cd1, train)
```

Description

Moves examples in a codebook to better represent the training set.

Usage

```r
lvq2(x, cl, codebk, niter = 100 * nrow(codebk$x), alpha = 0.03,
    win = 0.3)
```

Arguments

- `x` a matrix or data frame of examples
- `cl` a vector or factor of classifications for the examples
- `codebk` a codebook
- `niter` number of iterations
- `alpha` constant for training
- `win` a tolerance for the closeness of the two nearest vectors.

Details

Selects `niter` examples at random with replacement, and adjusts the nearest two examples in the codebook if one is correct and the other incorrect.
Value

A codebook, represented as a list with components x and cl giving the examples and classes.

References


See Also

`lvqinit, lvq1, olvq1, lvq3, lvqtest`

Examples

```r
train <- rbind(iris3[1:25,1], iris3[1:25,2], iris3[1:25,3])
test <- rbind(iris3[26:50,1], iris3[26:50,2], iris3[26:50,3])
cl <- factor(c(rep("s",25), rep("c",25), rep("v",25)))
cd <- lvqinit(train, cl, 10)
.lvqtest(cd, train)
.cd0 <- olvq1(train, cl, cd)
.lvqtest(cd0, train)
.cd2 <- lvq2(train, cl, cd0)
.lvqtest(cd2, train)
```

Description

Moves examples in a codebook to better represent the training set.

Usage

```r
lvq3(x, cl, codebk, niter = 100*nrow(codebk$x), alpha = 0.03, win = 0.3, epsilon = 0.1)
```

Arguments

- `x` a matrix or data frame of examples
- `cl` a vector or factor of classifications for the examples
- `codebk` a codebook
- `niter` number of iterations
- `alpha` constant for training
- `win` a tolerance for the closeness of the two nearest vectors.
- `epsilon` proportion of move for correct vectors
Details

Selects niter examples at random with replacement, and adjusts the nearest two examples in the codebook for each.

Value

A codebook, represented as a list with components x and cl giving the examples and classes.

References


See Also

*lvqinit*, *lvq1*, *olvq1*, *lvq2*, *lvqtest*

Examples

```r
train <- rbind(iris3[1:25,,1], iris3[1:25,,2], iris3[1:25,,3])
test <- rbind(iris3[26:50,,1], iris3[26:50,,2], iris3[26:50,,3])
c1 <- factor(c(rep("s",25), rep("c",25), rep("v",25)))
cd <- lvqinit(train, c1, 10)
lvqtest(cd, train)
cd0 <- olvq1(train, c1, cd)
lvqtest(cd0, train)
cd3 <- lvq3(train, c1, cd0)
lvqtest(cd3, train)
```

---

**lvqinit**

*Initialize a LVQ Codebook*

Description

Construct an initial codebook for LVQ methods.

Usage

```r
lvqinit(x, cl, size, prior, k = 5)
```
Arguments

- **x**: a matrix or data frame of training examples, \( n \) by \( p \).
- **cl**: the classifications for the training examples. A vector or factor of length \( n \).
- **size**: the size of the codebook. Defaults to \( \min(\text{round}(0.4\times ng\times(ng-1 + p/2), 0), n) \) where \( ng \) is the number of classes.
- **prior**: Probabilities to represent classes in the codebook. Default proportions in the training set.
- **k**: \( k \) used for k-NN test of correct classification. Default is 5.

Details

Selects size examples from the training set without replacement with proportions proportional to the prior or the original proportions.

Value

A codebook, represented as a list with components \( x \) and \( cl \) giving the examples and classes.

References


See Also

- `lvq1`, `lvq2`, `lvq3`, `olvq1`, `lvqtest`

Examples

```r
train <- rbind(iris3[1:25,.1], iris3[1:25,.2], iris3[1:25,.3])
test <- rbind(iris3[26:50,.1], iris3[26:50,.2], iris3[26:50,.3])
cl <- factor(c(rep("s",25), rep("c",25), rep("v",25)))

cd <- lvqinit(train, cl, 10)
lvqtest(cd, train)
cd1 <- olvq1(train, cl, cd)
lvqtest(cd1, train)
```
Classify Test Set from LVQ Codebook

Description

Classify a test set by 1-NN from a specified LVQ codebook.

Usage

`lvqtest(codebk, test)`

Arguments

codebk  codebook object returned by other LVQ software

test     matrix of test examples

Details

Uses 1-NN to classify each test example against the codebook.

Value

Factor of classification for each row of x

References


See Also

`lvqinit, olvq1`

Examples

```r
# The function is currently defined as
function(codebk, test) knn1(codebk$x, test, codebk$cl)
```
**multiedit**

Multiedit for k-NN Classifier

### Description

Multiedit for k-NN classifier

### Usage

```r
multiedit(x, class, k = 1, V = 3, I = 5, trace = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

- `x`: matrix of training set.
- `class`: vector of classification of training set.
- `k`: number of neighbours used in k-NN.
- `V`: divide training set into V parts.
- `I`: number of null passes before quitting.
- `trace`: logical for statistics at each pass.

### Value

Index vector of cases to be retained.

### References


### See Also

`condense`, `reduce.nn`

### Examples

```r
tr <- sample(1:50, 25)
train <- rbind(iris3[tr,,1], iris3[tr,,2], iris3[tr,,3])
test <- rbind(iris3[-tr,,1], iris3[-tr,,2], iris3[-tr,,3])
c1 <- factor(c(rep(1,25), rep(2,25), rep(3,25)), labels=c("s", "c", "v"))
table(c1, knn(train, test, c1, 3))
ind1 <- multiedit(train, c1, 3)
length(ind1)
table(c1, knn(train[ind1, , drop=FALSE], test, c1[ind1], 1))
ntrain <- train[ind1,]; ncl <- c1[ind1]
```
ind2 <- condense(ntrain, ncl)
length(ind2)
table(cl, knn(ntrain[ind2, , drop=FALSE], test, ncl[ind2], 1))

olvq1

Optimized Learning Vector Quantization 1

Description

Moves examples in a codebook to better represent the training set.

Usage

olvq1(x, cl, codebk, niter = 40 * nrow(codebk$x), alpha = 0.3)

Arguments

x a matrix or data frame of examples
c1 a vector or factor of classifications for the examples
codebk a codebook
niter number of iterations
alpha constant for training

Details

Selects niter examples at random with replacement, and adjusts the nearest example in the codebook for each.

Value

A codebook, represented as a list with components x and c1 giving the examples and classes.

References


See Also

lvqinit, lvqtest, lvq1, lvq2, lvq3
Examples

```r
train <- rbind(iris3[1:25,,1], iris3[1:25,,2], iris3[1:25,,3])
test <- rbind(iris3[26:50,,1], iris3[26:50,,2], iris3[26:50,,3])
c1 <- factor(c(rep("s",25), rep("c",25), rep("v",25)))
cd <- lvqinit(train, c1, 10)
lvqtest(cd, train)
cd1 <- olvlq1(train, c1, cd)
lvqtest(cd1, train)
```

---

**reduce.nn**

Reduce Training Set for a k-NN Classifier

### Description

Reduce training set for a k-NN classifier. Used after condense.

### Usage

```r
reduce.nn(train, ind, class)
```

### Arguments

- **train**: matrix for training set
- **ind**: Initial list of members of the training set (from condense).
- **class**: vector of classifications for test set

### Details

All the members of the training set are tried in random order. Any which when dropped do not cause any members of the training set to be wrongly classified are dropped.

### Value

Index vector of cases to be retained.

### References


### See Also

`condense`, `multiedit`
Examples

```r
train <- rbind(iris3[,1:25,1], iris3[,1:25,2], iris3[,1:25,3])
test <- rbind(iris3[,26:50,1], iris3[,26:50,2], iris3[,26:50,3])
cl <- factor(c(rep("s",25), rep("c",25), rep("v",25)))
keep <- condense(train, cl)
knn(train[,keep], test, cl[keep])
keep2 <- reduce.nn(train, keep, cl)
knn(train[,keep2], test, cl[keep2])
```

---

**SOM**

*Self-Organizing Maps: Online Algorithm*

**Description**

Kohonen’s Self-Organizing Maps are a crude form of multidimensional scaling.

**Usage**

```r
SOM(data, grid = somgrid(), rlen = 10000, alpha, radii, init)
```

**Arguments**

- `data`: a matrix or data frame of observations, scaled so that Euclidean distance is appropriate.
- `grid`: A grid for the representatives: see `somgrid`.
- `rlen`: the number of updates: used only in the defaults for `alpha` and `radii`.
- `alpha`: the amount of change: one update is done for each element of `alpha`. Default is to decline linearly from 0.05 to 0 over `rlen` updates.
- `radii`: the radii of the neighbourhood to be used for each update: must be the same length as `alpha`. Default is to decline linearly from 4 to 1 over `rlen` updates.
- `init`: the initial representatives. If missing, chosen (without replacement) randomly from `data`.

**Details**

`alpha` and `radii` can also be lists, in which case each component is used in turn, allowing two- or more phase training.

**Value**

An object of class “SOM” with components

- `grid`: the grid, an object of class "somgrid".
- `codes`: a matrix of representatives.
References


See Also

`somgrid`, `batchSOM`

Examples

```r
require(graphics)
data(cars, package = "MASS")

cars <- log(cars[, 4:8])
cars.grp <- factor(c("B", "b", "O", "o")[rep(1:4, rep(50, 4))])
gr <- somgrid(topo = "hexagonal")
cars.som <- SOM(cars, gr)
plot(cars.som)

## RM phase training

cars.somR <- SOM(cars, gr,
        alpha = list(seq(0, 0.5, 0, len = 1e4), seq(0.02, 0, len = 1e5)),
        radii = list(seq(8, 1, len = 1e4), seq(4, 1, len = 1e5)))
plot(cars.somR)
```

Description

Plotting functions for SOM results.

Usage

```r
somgrid(xdim = 8, ydim = 6, topo = c("rectangular", "hexagonal"))
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'somgrid'
plot(x, type = "p", ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'SOM'
plot(x, ...)
```
somgrid

Arguments

- xdim, ydim: dimensions of the grid
- topo: the topology of the grid.
- x: an object inheriting from class "somgrid" or "SOM".
- type, ...: graphical parameters.

Details

The class "somgrid" records the coordinates of the grid to be used for (batch or on-line) SOM: this has a plot method.

The plot method for class "SOM" plots a stars plot of the representative at each grid point.

Value

For somgrid, an object of class "somgrid", a list with components

- pts: a two-column matrix giving locations for the grid points.
- xdim, ydim, topo: as in the arguments to somgrid.

References


See Also

batchSOM, SOM
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