# Package 'dimRed'

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**Title**  
A Framework for Dimensionality Reduction

**Version**  
0.2.5

**Description**  
A collection of dimensionality reduction techniques from R packages and a common interface for calling the methods.

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R (>= 3.0.0), DRR

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magrittr, methods

**Suggests**  
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**VignetteBuilder**  
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https://github.com/gdkrmr/dimRed/issues

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https://www.guido-kraemer.com/software/dimred/

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'dimRedResult-class.R' 'autoencoder.R' 'dataSets.R' 'diffmap.R'  
'dimRed.R' 'drr.R' 'embed.R' 'fastica.R' 'get_info.R'  
'graph_embed.R' 'hle.R' 'isomap.R' 'kPCA.R' '11pca.R' 'leim.R'  
'lle.R' 'loe.R' 'mDS.R' 'mixColorSpaces.R' 'nmDS.R' 'nnmf.R'  
'pca.R' 'plot.R' 'quality.R' 'rotate.R' 'soe.R' 'tsne.R'  
'umap.R'

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The dimRed package

Description

This package simplifies dimensionality reduction in R by providing a framework of S4 classes and methods. dimRed collects dimensionality reduction methods that are implemented in R and implements others. It gives them a common interface and provides plotting functions for visualization and functions for quality assessment.

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Author(s)

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References


See Also

Useful links:

- https://www.guido-kraemer.com/software/dimred/
- Report bugs at https://github.com/gdkrmr/dimRed/issues
## as.data.frame

Converting objects created by `dimRed` to `data.frame`. See class documentations for details (`dimRedData`, `dimRedResult`). For the documentation of this function in base package, see `as.data.frame.default`.

### Usage

```r
as.data.frame(x, row.names, optional, ...)  
```

### Arguments

- `x`  
  The object to be converted
- `row.names`  
  unused in `dimRed`
- `optional`  
  unused in `dimRed`
- `...`  
  other arguments.

## as.dimRedData

Converting objects to `dimRedData`.

### Usage

```r
as.dimRedData(formula, ...)  
```

### Arguments

- `formula`  
  The formula, left hand side is assigned to the meta slot right hand side is assigned to the data slot.
- `...`  
  other arguments.
- `data`  
  Will be coerced into a `data.frame` with `as.data.frame`

### Methods (by class)

- `formula`: Convert a `data.frame` to a `dimRedData` object using a formula
AUC_lnK_R_NX(dimRedResult-method)

See Also
Other dimRedData: dimRedData-class

Examples

## create a dimRedData object using a formula
as.dimRedData(Species ~ Sepal.Length + Sepal.Width + Petal.Length + Petal.Width,
iris)[1:5]

Description

Calculate the Area under the R_NX(ln K), used in Lee et. al. (2015). Note that despite the name,
this does not weight the mean by the logarithm, but by 1/K. If explicit weighting by the logarithm
is desired use weight = "log" or weight = "log10"

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
AUC_lnK_R_NX(object, weight = "inv")

Arguments

object of class dimRedResult
weight the weight function used, one of c("inv","log","log10")

Details

The naming confusion originated from equation 17 in Lee et al (2015) and the name of this method
may change in the future to avoid confusion.

References

Lee, J.A., Peluffo-Ordonez, D.H., Verleysen, M., 2015. Multi-scale similarities in stochastic neigh-
bour embedding: Reducing dimensionality while preserving both local and global structure. Neu-

See Also
Other Quality scores for dimensionality reduction: LCMC,dimRedResult-method,Q_NX,dimRedResult-method,
Q_global,dimRedResult-method,Q_local,dimRedResult-method,R_NX,dimRedResult-method,
cophenetic_correlation,dimRedResult-method,distance_correlation,dimRedResult-method,
mean_R_NX,dimRedResult-method,plot_R_NX(),quality,dimRedResult-method,reconstruction_error,dimRedResult-
reconstruction_rmse,dimRedResult-method,total_correlation,dimRedResult-method
Description

An S4 Class implementing an Autoencoder

Details

Autoencoders are neural networks that try to reproduce their input. Consider this method unstable, as the internals may still be changed.

Slots

fun A function that does the embedding and returns a dimRedResult object.
stdpars The standard parameters for the function.

General usage

Dimensionality reduction methods are S4 Classes that either be used directly, in which case they have to be initialized and a full list with parameters has to be handed to the @fun() slot, or the method name be passed to the embed function and parameters can be given to the . . ., in which case missing parameters will be replaced by the ones in the @stdpars.

Parameters

Autoencoder can take the following parameters:

ndim The number of dimensions for reduction.
n_hidden The number of neurons in the hidden layers, the length specifies the number of layers, the length must be impair, the middle number must be the same as ndim.
activation The activation functions for the layers, one of "tanh", "sigmoid", "relu", "elu", everything else will silently be ignored and there will be no activation function for the layer.
weight_decay the coefficient for weight decay, set to 0 if no weight decay desired.
learning_rate The learning rate for gradient descend
graph Optional: A list of bits and pieces that define the autoencoder in tensorflow, see details.
keras_graph Optional: A list of keras layers that define the encoder and decoder, specifying this, will ignore all other topology related variables, see details.
batchesize If NA, all data will be used for training, else only a random subset of size batchesize will be used
n_steps the number of training steps.
Details

There are several ways to specify an autoencoder, the simplest is to pass the number of neurons per layer in \textit{n_hidden}, this must be a vector of integers of impair length and it must be symmetric and the middle number must be equal to \textit{ndim}. For every layer an activation function can be specified with \textit{activation}.

For regularization weight decay can be specified by setting \textit{weight_decay} > 0.

Currently only a gradient descent optimizer is used, the learning rate can be specified by setting \textit{learning_rate}. The learner can operate on batches if \textit{batchsize} is not NA. The number of steps the learner uses is specified using \textit{n_steps}.

Further training a model

If the model did not converge in the first training phase or training with different data is desired, the \textit{dimRedResult} object may be passed as autoencoder parameter; In this case all topology related parameters will be ignored.

Using Keras layers

The encoder and decoder part can be specified using a list of \textit{keras} layers. This requires a list with two entries, \textit{encoder} should contain a LIST of keras layers WITHOUT the \textit{layer_input} that will be concatenated in order to form the encoder part. \textit{decoder} should be defined accordingly, the output of \textit{decoder} must have the same number of dimensions as the input data.

Using Tensorflow

The model can be entirely defined in \textit{tensorflow}, it must contain a list with the following entries:

- \textbf{encoder} A tensor that defines the encoder.
- \textbf{decoder} A tensor that defines the decoder.
- \textbf{network} A tensor that defines the reconstruction (encoder + decoder).
- \textbf{loss} A tensor that calculates the loss (network + loss function).
- \textbf{in_data} A placeholder that points to the data input of the network AND the encoder.
- \textbf{in_decoder} A placeholder that points to the input of the decoder.
- \textbf{session} A \textit{tensorflow} Session object that holds the values of the tensors.

Implementation

Uses \textit{tensorflow} as a backend, for details an problems relating tensorflow, see \url{https://tensorflow.rstudio.com}.

See Also

Other dimensionality reduction methods: \textit{DRR-class, DiffusionMaps-class, DrL-class, FastICA-class, FruchtermanReingold-class, HLLE-class, Isomap-class, KamadaKawai-class, LLE-class, MDS-class, NNMF-class, PCA-class, PCA_L1-class, UMAP-class, dimRedMethod-class, dimRedMethodList(), kPCA-class, nMDS-class, tSNE-class}
Examples

```r
## Not run:
dat <- loadDataSet("3D S Curve")
emb <- embed(dat, "AutoEncoder")

# predicting is possible:
samp <- sample(floor(nrow(dat) / 10))
emb2 <- embed(dat[samp])
emb3 <- predict(emb2, dat[-samp])

plot(emb, type = "2vars")
plot(emb2, type = "2vars")
points(getData(emb3))

## End(Not run)
```

cophenetic_correlation, dimRedResult-method

### Method cophenetic_correlation

**Description**

Calculate the correlation between the distance matrices in high and low dimensional space.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
cophenetic_correlation(object, d = stats::dist, cor_method = "pearson")
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: of class `dimRedResult`
- `d`: the distance function to use.
- `cor_method`: The correlation method.

**See Also**

Example Data Sets for dimensionality reduction

Description
A compilation of standard data sets that are often being used to showcase dimensionality reduction techniques.

Usage
loadDataSet(name = dataSetList(), n = 2000, sigma = 0.05)

dataSetList()

Arguments
name A character vector that specifies the name of the data set.
n In generated data sets the number of points to be generated, else ignored.
sigma In generated data sets the standard deviation of the noise added, else ignored.

Details
The argument name should be one of dataSetList(). Partial matching is possible, see match.arg.
Generated data sets contain the internal coordinates of the manifold in the meta slot. Call dataSetList() to see what data sets are available.

Value
loadDataSet an object of class dimRedData. dataSetList() return a character string with the implemented data sets

Examples
## a list of available data sets:
dataSetList()

## Load a data set:
swissRoll <- loadDataSet("Swiss Roll")
plot(swissRoll, type = "3vars")

## Load Iris data set, partial matching:
loadDataSet("I")
DiffusionMaps-class

Description

An S4 Class implementing Diffusion Maps

Details

Diffusion Maps uses a diffusion probability matrix to robustly approximate a manifold.

Slots

fun  A function that does the embedding and returns a dimRedResult object.
stdpars  The standard parameters for the function.

General usage

Dimensionality reduction methods are S4 Classes that either be used directly, in which case they have to be initialized and a full list with parameters has to be handed to the @fun() slot, or the method name be passed to the embed function and parameters can be given to the ... in which case missing parameters will be replaced by the ones in the @stdpars.

Parameters

Diffusion Maps can take the following parameters:

d  a function transforming a matrix row wise into a distance matrix or dist object, e.g. dist.
ndim  The number of dimensions
eps  The epsilon parameter that determines the diffusion weight matrix from a distance matrix d, \( \exp(-d^2/\text{eps}) \), if set to "auto" it will be set to the median distance to the 0.01*n nearest neighbor.
t  Time-scale parameter. The recommended value, 0, uses multiscale geometry.
delta  Sparsity cut-off for the symmetric graph Laplacian, a higher value results in more sparsity and faster calculation. The predefined value is 10^-5.

Implementation

Wraps around diffuse, see there for details. It uses the notation of Richards et al. (2009) which is slightly different from the one in the original paper (Coifman and Lafon, 2006) and there is no \( \alpha \) parameter. There is also an out-of-sample extension, see examples.

References

dimRedData-class

See Also

Other dimensionality reduction methods: AutoEncoder-class, DRR-class, DrL-class, FastICA-class, FruchtermanReingold-class, HLLE-class, Isomap-class, KamadaKawai-class, LLE-class, MDS-class, NNMF-class, PCA-class, PCA_L1-class, UMAP-class, dimRedMethod-class, dimRedMethodList(), kPCA-class, nMDS-class, tSNE-class

Examples

dat <- loadDataSet("3D S Curve", n = 300)
emb <- embed(dat, "DiffusionMaps")

plot(emb, type = "2vars")

# predicting is possible:
samp <- sample(floor(nrow(dat) / 10))
emb2 <- embed(dat[samp])
emb3 <- predict(emb2, dat[-samp])

plot(emb2, type = "2vars")
points(getData(emb3))


dimRedData-class

Class "dimRedData"

Description

A class to hold data for dimensionality reduction and methods.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'dimRedData'
as.data.frame(x, meta.prefix = "meta.", data.prefix = "")

## S4 method for signature 'dimRedData'
getData(object)

## S4 method for signature 'dimRedData'
getMeta(object)

## S4 method for signature 'dimRedData'
nrow(x)

## S4 method for signature 'dimRedData,ANY,ANY,ANY'
x[i]

## S4 method for signature 'dimRedData'
ndims(object)
Arguments

- `x` Of class `dimRedData`
- `meta.prefix` Prefix for the columns of the meta data names.
- `data.prefix` Prefix for the columns of the variable names.
- `object` Of class `dimRedData`.
- `i` a valid index for subsetting rows.

Details

The class has two slots, `data` and `meta`. The `data` slot contains a numeric matrix with variables in columns and observations in rows. The `meta` slot may contain a `data.frame` with additional information. Both slots need to have the same number of rows or the `meta` slot needs to contain an empty `data.frame`.

See examples for easy conversion from and to `data.frame`.

For plotting functions see `plot.dimRedData`.

Methods (by generic)

- `as.data.frame`: convert to `data.frame`
- `getData`: Get the data slot.
- `getMeta`: Get the meta slot.
- `nrow`: Get the number of observations.
- `[]`: Subset rows.
- `ndims`: Extract the number of Variables from the data.

Slots

- `data` of class `matrix`, holds the data, observations in rows, variables in columns
- `meta` of class `data.frame`, holds meta data such as classes, internal manifold coordinates, or simply additional data of the data set. Must have the same number of rows as the `data` slot or be an empty data frame.

See Also

Other `dimRedData`: `as.dimRedData`

Examples

```r
## Load an example data set:
s3d <- loadDataSet("3D S Curve")

## Create using a constructor:
### without meta information:
dimRedData(iris[, 1:4])
```
### with meta information:
\[
\text{dimRedData(iris[, 1:4], iris[, 5])}
\]

### using slot names:
\[
\text{dimRedData(data = iris[, 1:4], meta = iris[, 5])}
\]

### Convert to a dimRedData objects:
\[
\text{Iris} \leftarrow \text{as(iris[, 1:4], "dimRedData")}
\]

### Convert to data.frame:
\[
\text{head(as(s3d, "data.frame"))}
\]
\[
\text{head(as.data.frame(s3d))}
\]
\[
\text{head(as.data.frame(as(iris[, 1:4], "dimRedData")))}
\]

### Extract slots:
\[
\text{head(getData(s3d))}
\]
\[
\text{head(getMeta(s3d))}
\]

### Get the number of observations:
\[
\text{nrow(s3d)}
\]

### Subset:
\[
\text{s3d[1:5, ]}
\]

### Shuffle data:
\[
\text{s3 \leftarrow s3d[nrow(s3d)]}
\]

### Get the number of variables:
\[
\text{ndims(s3d)}
\]
and returns an object of class `dimRedResult`.
The `stdpars` slot should take a list that contains standard parameters for the implemented methods. This way the method can be called by `embed(data, "method-name", ...), where ... can be used to change single parameters.

### Slots

- **fun**  
  A function that does the embedding.
- **stdpars**  
  A list with the default parameters for the `fun` slot.

### See Also

Other dimensionality reduction methods:  
- `AutoEncoder-class`
- `DRR-class`
- `DiffusionMaps-class`
- `DrL-class`
- `FastICA-class`
- `FruchtermanReingold-class`
- `HLLE-class`
- `Isomap-class`
- `KamadaKawai-class`
- `LLE-class`
- `MDS-class`
- `NNMF-class`
- `PCA-class`
- `PCA_L1-class`
- `UMAP-class`
- `dimRedMethodList()`
- `kPCA-class`
- `nMDS-class`
- `tSNE-class`

### dimRedMethodList

#### dimRedMethodList

**Description**

Get the names of all methods for dimensionality reduction.

**Usage**

`dimRedMethodList()`

**Details**

Returns the name of all classes that inherit from `dimRedMethod-class` to use with `embed`.

**Value**

A character vector with the names of classes that inherit from `dimRedMethod`.

**See Also**

Other dimensionality reduction methods:  
- `AutoEncoder-class`
- `DRR-class`
- `DiffusionMaps-class`
- `DrL-class`
- `FastICA-class`
- `FruchtermanReingold-class`
- `HLLE-class`
- `Isomap-class`
- `KamadaKawai-class`
- `LLE-class`
- `MDS-class`
- `NNMF-class`
- `PCA-class`
- `PCA_L1-class`
- `UMAP-class`
- `dimRedMethod-class`
- `kPCA-class`
- `nMDS-class`
- `tSNE-class`

**Examples**

`dimRedMethodList()`
**dimRedResult-class**  
Class "dimRedResult"

---

**Description**

A class to hold the results of a dimensionality reduction.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
predict(object, xnew)

## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
inverse(object, ynew)

## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
as.data.frame(
  x,
  org.data.prefix = "org.",
  meta.prefix = "meta.",
  data.prefix = ""
)

## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
getPars(object)

## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
getNDim(object)

## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
print(x)

## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
getOrgData(object)

## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
getDimRedData(object)

## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
ndims(object)

## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
getOtherData(object)
```

**Arguments**

- **object**  Of class dimRedResult
**dimRedResult-class**

- **xnew** new data, of type *dimRedData*
- **ynew** embedded data, of type *dimRedData*
- **x** Of class *dimRedResult*
- **org.data.prefix** Prefix for the columns of the org.data slot.
- **meta.prefix** Prefix for the columns of x@data@meta.
- **data.prefix** Prefix for the columns of x@data@data.

**Methods (by generic)**

- **predict**: apply a trained method to new data, does not work with all methods, will give an error if there is no apply. In some cases the apply function may only be an approximation.
- **inverse**: inverse transformation of embedded data, does not work with all methods, will give an error if there is no inverse. In some cases the apply function may only be an approximation.
- **as.data.frame**: convert to data.frame
- **getPars**: Get the parameters with which the method was called.
- **getNDim**: Get the number of embedding dimensions.
- **print**: Method for printing.
- **getOrgData**: Get the original data and meta.data
- **getDimRedData**: Get the embedded data
- **ndims**: Extract the number of embedding dimensions.
- **getOtherData**: Get other data produced by the method

**Slots**

- **data** Output data of class *dimRedData*.
- **org.data** original data, a matrix.
- **apply** a function to apply the method to out-of-sampled data, may not exist.
- **inverse** a function to calculate the original coordinates from reduced space, may not exist.
- **has.org.data** logical, if the original data is included in the object.
- **has.apply** logical, if a forward method is exists.
- **has.inverse** logical if an inverse method exists.
- **method** saves the method used.
- **pars** saves the parameters used.
- **other.data** other data produced by the method, e.g. a distance matrix.
Examples

```r
## Create object by embedding data
iris.pca <- embed(loadDataSet("Iris"), "PCA")

## Convert the result to a data.frame
head(as(iris.pca, "data.frame"))
head(as.data.frame(iris.pca))

## There are no nameclashes to avoid here:
head(as.data.frame(iris.pca,
                 org.data.prefix = "",
                 meta.prefix = "",
                 data.prefix = ""))

## Print it more or less nicely:
print(iris.pca)

## Get the embedded data as a dimRedData object:
getDimRedData(iris.pca)

## Get the original data including meta information:
getOrgData(iris.pca)

## Get the number of variables:
ndims(iris.pca)
```

distance_correlation\_dimRedResult\_method

Method distance_correlation

Description

Calculate the distance correlation between the distance matrices in high and low dimensional space.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
distance_correlation(object)
```

Arguments

- **object** of class dimRedResult

See Also

Other Quality scores for dimensionality reduction: `AUC\_lnK\_R\_NX, dimRedResult\_method, LCMC, dimRedResult\_method, Q\_NX, dimRedResult\_method, Q\_global, dimRedResult\_method, Q\_local, dimRedResult\_method, R\_NX, dimRedResult\_method, cophenetic_correlation, dimRedResult\_method, mean\_R\_NX, dimRedResult\_method,`
DrL-class

Description
An S4 Class implementing Distributed recursive Graph Layout.

Details
DrL uses a complex algorithm to avoid local minima in the graph embedding which uses several steps.

Slots
fun A function that does the embedding and returns a dimRedResult object.
stdpars The standard parameters for the function.

General usage
Dimensionality reduction methods are S4 Classes that either be used directly, in which case they have to be initialized and a full list with parameters has to be handed to the @fun() slot, or the method name be passed to the embed function and parameters can be given to the . . . , in which case missing parameters will be replaced by the ones in the @stdpars.

Parameters
DrL can take the following parameters:

- ndim The number of dimensions, defaults to 2. Can only be 2 or 3
- knn Reduce the graph to keep only the neares neighbors. Defaults to 100.
- d The distance function to determine the weights of the graph edges. Defaults to euclidean distances.

Implementation
Wraps around layout_with_drl. The parameters maxiter, epsilon and kkconst are set to the default values and cannot be set, this may change in a future release. The DimRed Package adds an extra sparsity parameter by constructing a knn graph which also may improve visualization quality.

References
See Also

Other dimensionality reduction methods: AutoEncoder-class, DRR-class, DiffusionMaps-class, FastICA-class, FruchtermanReingold-class, HLLE-class, Isomap-class, KamadaKawai-class, LLE-class, MDS-class, NNMF-class, PCA-class, PCA_L1-class, UMAP-class, dimRedMethod-class, dimRedMethodList(), kPCA-class, nMDS-class, tSNE-class

Examples

```r
## Not run:
dat <- loadDataSet("Swiss Roll", n = 200)
emb <- embed(dat, "DrL")
plot(emb, type = "2vars")
```

## End(Not run)

---

**DRR-class**  
*Dimensionality Reduction via Regression*

**Description**

An S4 Class implementing Dimensionality Reduction via Regression (DRR).

**Details**

DRR is a non-linear extension of PCA that uses Kernel Ridge regression.

**Slots**

- `fun` A function that does the embedding and returns a dimRedResult object.
- `stdpars` The standard parameters for the function.

**General usage**

Dimensionality reduction methods are S4 Classes that either be used directly, in which case they have to be initialized and a full list with parameters has to be handed to the `@fun()` slot, or the method name be passed to the embed function and parameters can be given to the `. . .`, in which case missing parameters will be replaced by the ones in the `@stdpars`.

**Parameters**

DRR can take the following parameters:

- `ndim` The number of dimensions
- `lambda` The regularization parameter for the ridge regression.
- `kernel` The kernel to use for KRR, defaults to "rbfdot".
kernel.pars: A list with kernel parameters, elements depend on the kernel used. "rbfdot" uses "sigma".

pca: logical, should an initial pca step be performed, defaults to TRUE.

pca.center: logical, should the data be centered before the pca step. Defaults to TRUE.

pca.scale: logical, should the data be scaled before the pca step. Defaults to FALSE.

fastcv: logical, should fastCV from the CVST package be used instead of normal cross-validation.

fastcv.test: If fastcv = TRUE, separate test data set for fastcv.

cv.folds: if fastcv = FALSE, specifies the number of folds for crossvalidation.

fastkrr.nblocks: integer, higher values sacrifice numerical accuracy for speed and less memory, see below for details.

verbose: logical, should the cross-validation results be printed out.

Implementation

Wraps around drr, see there for details. DRR is a non-linear extension of principal components analysis using Kernel Ridge Regression (KRR, details see constructKRRLearner and constructFastKRRLearner). Non-linear regression is used to explain more variance than PCA. DRR provides an out-of-sample extension and a backward projection.

The most expensive computations are matrix inversions therefore the implementation profits a lot from a multithreaded BLAS library. The best parameters for each KRR are determined by cross-validated over all parameter combinations of lambda and kernel.pars, using less parameter values will speed up computation time. Calculation of KRR can be accelerated by increasing fastkrr.nblocks, it should be smaller than n^1/3 up to sacrificing some accuracy, for details see constructFastKRRLearner. Another way to speed up is to use pars$fastcv = TRUE which might provide a more efficient way to search the parameter space but may also miss the global maximum, I have not ran tests on the accuracy of this method.

References


See Also

Other dimensionality reduction methods: AutoEncoder-class, DiffusionMaps-class, DrL-class, FastICA-class, FruchtermanReingold-class, HLLE-class, Isomap-class, KamadaKawai-class, LLE-class, MDS-class, NNMF-class, PCA-class, PCA_L1-class, UMAP-class, dimRedMethod-class, dimRedMethodList(), kPCA-class, nMDS-class, tsNE-class

Examples

```r
# Not run:
dat <- loadDataSet("variable Noise Helix", n = 200)[sample(200)]

emb <- embed(dat, "DRR", ndim = 3)

plot(dat, type = "3vars")
```
plot(emb, type = "3vars")

# We even have function to reconstruct, also working for only the first few dimensions
rec <- inverse(emb, getData(getDimRedData(emb))[, 1, drop = FALSE])
plot(rec, type = "3vars")

## End(Not run)

---

**embed**

*dispatches the different methods for dimensionality reduction*

**Description**

wraps around all dimensionality reduction functions.

**Usage**

`embed(.data, ...)`

```
## S4 method for signature 'formula'
embed(
  .formula,
  .data,
  .method = dimRedMethodList(),
  .mute = character(0),
  .keep.org.data = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
embed(
  .data,
  .method = dimRedMethodList(),
  .mute = character(0),
  .keep.org.data = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'dimRedData'
embed(
  .data,
  .method = dimRedMethodList(),
  .mute = character(0),
  .keep.org.data = TRUE,
  ...
)
```
Arguments

- `.data` object of class `dimRedData`, will be converted to be of class `dimRedData` if necessary; see examples for details.
- `...` the parameters, internally passed as a list to the dimensionality reduction method as `pars = list(...)`
- `.formula` a formula, see `as.dimRedData`.
- `.method` character vector naming one of the dimensionality reduction techniques.
- `.mute` a character vector containing the elements you want to mute (c("message", "output")), defaults to `character(0)`.
- `.keep.org.data` `TRUE`/`FALSE` keep the original data.

Details

Method must be one of `dimRedMethodList()`, partial matching is performed. All parameters start with a dot, to avoid clashes with partial argument matching (see the R manual section 4.3.2), if there should ever occur any clashes in the arguments, call the function with all arguments named, e.g. `embed(.data = dat,.method = "mymethod",.d = "some parameter")`.

Value

an object of class `dimRedResult`

Methods (by class)

- `formula`: embed a data.frame using a formula.
- `ANY`: Embed anything as long as it can be coerced to `dimRedData`.
- `dimRedData`: Embed a dimRedData object

Examples

```r
## embed a data.frame using a formula:
as.data.frame(
  embed(Species ~ Sepal.Length + Sepal.Width + Petal.Length + Petal.Width, 
  iris, "PCA")
)

## embed a data.frame and return a data.frame
as.data.frame(embed(iris[, 1:4], "PCA"))

## embed a matrix and return a data.frame
as.data.frame(embed(as.matrix(iris[, 1:4]), "PCA"))

## Not run:
## embed dimRedData objects
embed_methods <- dimRedMethodList()
quality_methods <- dimRedQualityList()
dataset <- loadDataSet("Iris")
```
quality_results <- matrix(NA, length(embed_methods), length(quality_methods),
                        dimnames = list(embed_methods, quality_methods))
embedded_data <- list()
for (e in embed_methods) {
    message("embedding: ", e)
    embedded_data[[e]] <- embed(dataset, e, .mute = c("message", "output"))
    for (q in quality_methods) {
        message(" quality: ", q)
        quality_results[e, q] <- tryCatch(
            quality(embedded_data[[e]], q),
            error = function(e) NA
        )
    }
}

print(quality_results)
## End(Not run)

---

**FastICA-class**

*Independent Component Analysis*

**Description**

An S4 Class implementing the FastICA algorithm for Independent Component Analysis.

**Details**

ICA is used for blind signal separation of different sources. It is a linear Projection.

**Slots**

- **fun** A function that does the embedding and returns a dimRedResult object.
- **stdpars** The standard parameters for the function.

**General usage**

Dimensionality reduction methods are S4 Classes that either be used directly, in which case they have to be initialized and a full list with parameters has to be handed to the @fun() slot, or the method name be passed to the embed function and parameters can be given to the . . . , in which case missing parameters will be replaced by the ones in the @stdpars.

**Parameters**

FastICA can take the following parameters:

- **ndim** The number of output dimensions. Defaults to 2
Implementation

Wraps around fastICA. FastICA uses a very fast approximation for negentropy to estimate statistical independences between signals. Because it is a simple rotation/projection, forward and backward functions can be given.

References

Hyvarinen, A., 1999. Fast and robust fixed-point algorithms for independent component analysis. IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks 10, 626-634. https://doi.org/10.1109/72.761722

See Also

Other dimensionality reduction methods: AutoEncoder-class, DRR-class, DiffusionMaps-class, DrL-class, FruchtermanReingold-class, HLLE-class, Isomap-class, KamadaKawai-class, LLE-class, MDS-class, NNMF-class, PCA-class, PCA_L1-class, UMAP-class, dimRedMethod-class, dimRedMethodList(), kPCA-class, nMDS-class, tSNE-class

Examples

dat <- loadDataSet("3D S Curve")
emb <- embed(dat, "FastICA", ndim = 2)
plot(getData(getDimRedData(emb)))

FRUCHTERMANREINGOLD-CLASS

Fruchterman Reingold Graph Layout

Description

An S4 Class implementing the Fruchterman Reingold Graph Layout algorithm.

Slots

fun A function that does the embedding and returns a dimRedResult object.
stdpars The standard parameters for the function.

General usage

Dimensionality reduction methods are S4 Classes that either be used directly, in which case they have to be initialized and a full list with parameters has to be handed to the @fun() slot, or the method name be passed to the embed function and parameters can be given to the . . ., in which case missing parameters will be replaced by the ones in the @stdpars.
**Parameters**

**ndim**  The number of dimensions, defaults to 2. Can only be 2 or 3

**knn** Reduce the graph to keep only the nearest neighbors. Defaults to 100.

**d** The distance function to determine the weights of the graph edges. Defaults to Euclidean distances.

**Implementation**

Wraps around `layout_with_fr`, see there for details. The Fruchterman Reingold algorithm puts the data into a circle and puts connected points close to each other.

**References**


**See Also**

Other dimensionality reduction methods: AutoEncoder-class, DRR-class, DiffusionMaps-class, DrL-class, FastICA-class, HLLE-class, Isomap-class, KamadaKawai-class, LLE-class, MDS-class, NNMF-class, PCA-class, PCA_L1-class, UMAP-class, dimRedMethod-class, dimRedMethodList(), kPCA-class, nMDS-class, tSNE-class

**Examples**

```r
dat <- loadDataSet("Swiss Roll", n = 100)
emb <- embed(dat, "FruchtermanReingold")
plot(emb, type = "2vars")
```

---

**getData**

**Description**

Extracts the data slot.

**Usage**

```r
getData(object)
```

**Arguments**

**object** The object to be converted.
getDimRedData

Method getDimRedData

Description
Extract dimRedData.

Usage
getDimRedData(object, ...)

Arguments
- object: The object to extract data from.
- ...: other arguments.

getMeta

Method getMeta

Description
Extracts the meta slot.

Usage
getMeta(object, ...)

Arguments
- object: The object to be converted.
- ...: other arguments.

getNDim

Method getNDim

Description
Extract the number of embedding dimensions.

Usage
getNDim(object, ...)

Arguments
- object: The object to get the dimensions from.
- ...: other arguments.
**getOrgData**

*Method getOrgData*

**Description**

Extract the Original data.

**Usage**

getOrgData(object, ...)

**Arguments**

- object: The object to extract data from.
- ...: other arguments.

**getOtherData**

*Method getOtherData*

**Description**

Extract other data produced by a dimRedMethod

**Usage**

getOtherData(object, ...)

**Arguments**

- object: The object to extract data from.
- ...: other arguments.

**getPars**

*Method getPars*

**Description**

Extracts the pars slot.

**Usage**

getPars(object, ...)

**Arguments**

- object: The object to be converted.
- ...: other arguments.
getRotationMatrix getRotationMatrix

Description

Extract the rotation matrix from \texttt{dimRedResult} objects derived from PCA and FastICA.

Usage

\texttt{getRotationMatrix(x)}

Arguments

\texttt{x} of type \texttt{dimRedResult}

Details

The data has to be pre-processed the same way as the method does, e.g. centering and/or scaling.

Value

a matrix

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
 dat <- loadDataSet("Iris")
 pca <- embed(dat, "PCA")
 ica <- embed(dat, "FastICA")

 rot_pca <- getRotationMatrix(pca)
 ica <- getRotationMatrix(ica)

 scale(getData(dat), TRUE, FALSE) %*% rot_pca - getData(getDimRedData(pca))
 ica <- scale(getData(dat), TRUE, FALSE) %*% rot_ica - getData(getDimRedData(ica))
\end{verbatim}

HLLE-class

\textit{Hessian Locally Linear Embedding}

Description

An S4 Class implementing Hessian Locally Linear Embedding (HLLE).

Details

HLLE uses local hessians to approximate the curvines and is an extension to non-convex subsets in lowdimensional space.
**HLLE-class**

**Slots**

- **fun** A function that does the embedding and returns a `dimRedResult` object.
- **stdpars** The standard parameters for the function.

**General usage**

Dimensionality reduction methods are S4 Classes that either be used directly, in which case they have to be initialized and a full list with parameters has to be handed to the `@fun()` slot, or the method name be passed to the embed function and parameters can be given to the `. . .`, in which case missing parameters will be replaced by the ones in the `@stdpars`.

**Parameters**

HLLE can take the following parameters:

- **knn** neighborhood size
- **ndim** number of output dimensions

**Implementation**

Own implementation, sticks to the algorithm in Donoho and Grimes (2003). Makes use of sparsity to speed up final embedding.

**References**


**See Also**

Other dimensionality reduction methods: `AutoEncoder-class, DRR-class, DiffusionMaps-class, DrL-class, FastICA-class, FruchtermanReingold-class, Isomap-class, KamadaKawai-class, LLE-class, MDS-class, NNMF-class, PCA-class, PCA_L1-class, UMAP-class, dimRedMethod-class, dimRedMethodList(), kPCA-class, nMDS-class, tSNE-class`

**Examples**

dat <- loadDataSet("3D S Curve", n = 300)
emb <- embed(dat, "HLLE", knn = 15)
plot(emb, type = "2vars")
installSuggests  getSuggests

Description

Install packages which are suggested by dimRed.

Usage

installSuggests()

Details

By default dimRed will not install all the dependencies, because there are quite a lot and in case some of them are not available for your platform you will not be able to install dimRed without problems.

To solve this I provide a function which automatically installs all the suggested packages.

Examples

## Not run:
installSuggests()

## End(Not run)

Isomap-class  Isomap embedding

Description

An S4 Class implementing the Isomap Algorithm

Details

The Isomap algorithm approximates a manifold using geodesic distances on a k nearest neighbor graph. Then classical scaling is performed on the resulting distance matrix.

Slots

fun  A function that does the embedding and returns a dimRedResult object.

stdpars  The standard parameters for the function.
General usage

Dimensionality reduction methods are S4 Classes that either be used directly, in which case they have to be initialized and a full list with parameters has to be handed to the @fun() slot, or the method name be passed to the embed function and parameters can be given to the . . . , in which case missing parameters will be replaced by the ones in the @stdpars.

Parameters

Isomap can take the following parameters:

- **knn** The number of nearest neighbors in the graph. Defaults to 50.
- **ndim** The number of embedding dimensions, defaults to 2.
- **get_geod** Should the geodesic distance matrix be kept, if TRUE, access it as getOtherData(x)$geod

Implementation

The dimRed package uses its own implementation of Isomap which also comes with an out of sample extension (known as landmark Isomap). The default Isomap algorithm scales computationally not very well, the implementation here uses nn2 for a faster search of the nearest neighbors. If data are too large it may be useful to fit a subsample of the data and use the out-of-sample extension for the other points.

References


See Also

Other dimensionality reduction methods: AutoEncoder-class, DRR-class, DiffusionMaps-class, DrL-class, FastICA-class, FruchtermanReingold-class, HLLE-class, KamadaKawai-class, LLE-class, MDS-class, NNMF-class, PCA-class, PCA_L1-class, UMAP-class, dimRedMethod-class, dimRedMethodList(), kPCA-class, nMDS-class, tsNE-class

Examples

dat <- loadDataSet("3D S Curve", n = 500)
emb <- embed(dat, "Isomap", knn = 10)
plot(emb)

## or simpler, use embed():
samp <- sample(nrow(dat), size = 200)
emb2 <- embed(dat[samp], "Isomap", .mute = NULL, knn = 10)
emb3 <- predict(emb2, dat[-samp])

plot(emb2, type = "2vars")
plot(emb3, type = "2vars")
KamadaKawai-class

Graph Embedding via the Kamada Kawai Algorithm

Description

An S4 Class implementing the Kamada Kawai Algorithm for graph embedding.

Details

Graph embedding algorithms see the data as a graph. Between the nodes of the graph exist attracting and repelling forces which can be modeled as electrical fields or springs connecting the nodes. The graph is then forced into a lower dimensional representation that tries to represent the forces between the nodes accurately by minimizing the total energy of the attracting and repelling forces.

Slots

fun  A function that does the embedding and returns a dimRedResult object.
stdpars  The standard parameters for the function.

General usage

Dimensionality reduction methods are S4 Classes that either be used directly, in which case they have to be initialized and a full list with parameters has to be handed to the @fun() slot, or the method name be passed to the embed function and parameters can be given to the ..., in which case missing parameters will be replaced by the ones in the @stdpars.

Parameters

KamadaKawai can take the following parameters:

ndim  The number of dimensions, defaults to 2. Can only be 2 or 3
knn  Reduce the graph to keep only the nearest neighbors. Defaults to 100.
d  The distance function to determine the weights of the graph edges. Defaults to euclidean distances.

Implementation

Wraps around layout_with_kk. The parameters maxiter, epsilon and kkconst are set to the default values and cannot be set, this may change in a future release. The DimRed Package adds an extra sparsity parameter by constructing a knn graph which also may improve visualization quality.

References

**kPCA-class**

**See Also**

Other dimensionality reduction methods: AutoEncoder-class, DRR-class, DiffusionMaps-class, DrL-class, FastICA-class, FruchtermanReingold-class, HLLE-class, Isomap-class, LLE-class, MDS-class, NNMF-class, PCA-class, PCA_L1-class, UMAP-class, dimRedMethod-class, dimRedMethodList(), kPCA-class, nMDS-class, tSNE-class

**Examples**

```r
dat <- loadDataSet("Swiss Roll", n = 200)
emb <- embed(dat, "KamadaKawai")
plot(emb, type = "2vars")
```

---

**kPCA-class**

*Kernel PCA*

**Description**

An S4 Class implementing Kernel PCA

**Details**

Kernel PCA is a nonlinear extension of PCA using kernel methods.

**Slots**

- `fun` A function that does the embedding and returns a dimRedResult object.
- `stdpars` The standard parameters for the function.

**General usage**

Dimensionality reduction methods are S4 Classes that either be used directly, in which case they have to be initialized and a full list with parameters has to be handed to the `@fun()` slot, or the method name be passed to the embed function and parameters can be given to the ... , in which case missing parameters will be replaced by the ones in the `@stdpars`.

**Parameters**

Kernel PCA can take the following parameters:

- `ndim` the number of output dimensions, defaults to 2
- `kernel` The kernel function, either as a function or a character vector with the name of the kernel. Defaults to "rbfdot"
- `kpar` A list with the parameters for the kernel function, defaults to `list(sigma = 0.1)`

The most comprehensive collection of kernel functions can be found in `kpca`. In case the function does not take any parameters `kpar` has to be an empty list.
Implementation

Wraps around kpca, but provides additionally forward and backward projections.

References


See Also

Other dimensionality reduction methods: AutoEncoder-class, DRR-class, DiffusionMaps-class, DrL-class, FastICA-class, FruchtermanReingold-class, HLLE-class, Isomap-class, KamadaKawai-class, LLE-class, MDS-class, NNMF-class, PCA-class, PCA_L1-class, UMAP-class, dimRedMethod-class, dimRedMethodList(), nMDS-class, tSNE-class

Examples

```r
## Not run:
dat <- loadDataSet("3D S Curve")
emb <- embed(dat, "kPCA")
plot(emb, type = "2vars")
## End(Not run)
```

---

LaplacianEigenmaps-class

Laplacian Eigenmaps

Description

An S4 Class implementing Laplacian Eigenmaps

Details

Laplacian Eigenmaps use a kernel and were originally developed to separate non-convex clusters under the name spectral clustering.

Slots

fun A function that does the embedding and returns a dimRedResult object.
stdpars The standard parameters for the function.

General usage

Dimensionality reduction methods are S4 Classes that either be used directly, in which case they have to be initialized and a full list with parameters has to be handed to the @fun() slot, or the method name be passed to the embed function and parameters can be given to the ..., in which case missing parameters will be replaced by the ones in the @stdpars.
Parameters

LaplacianEigenmaps can take the following parameters:

**ndim** the number of output dimensions.

**sparse** A character vector specifying how to make the graph sparse, "knn" means that a K-nearest neighbor graph is constructed, "eps" an epsilon neighborhood graph is constructed, else a dense distance matrix is used.

**knn** The number of nearest neighbors to use for the knn graph.

**ep** The distance for the epsilon neighborhood graph.

**t** Parameter for the transformation of the distance matrix by $w = e^{-d^2/t}$, larger values give less weight to differences in distance, $t = \infty$ treats all distances $\neq 0$ equally.

**norm** logical, should the normed laplacian be used?

Implementation

Wraps around *spec.emb*.

References


Examples

dat <- loadDataSet("3D S Curve")
emb <- embed(dat, "LaplacianEigenmaps")
plot(emb@data@data)

LCMC, dimRedResult-method

Method LCMC

Description

Calculates the Local Continuity Meta Criterion, which is $Q_{NX}$ adjusted for random overlap inside the K-ary neighborhood.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
LCMC(object)
```

Arguments

*object* of class dimRedResult
See Also

**Description**

Create a K-nearest neighbor graph from data x. Uses *nn2* as a fast way to find the nearest neighbors.

**Usage**

```r
makeKNNgraph(x, k, eps = 0, diag = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` : data, a matrix, observations in rows, dimensions in columns
- `k` : the number of nearest neighbors.
- `eps` : number, if `eps > 0` the KNN search is approximate, see *nn2*
- `diag` : logical, if `TRUE` every edge of the returned graph will have an edge with weight 0 to itself.

**Value**

an object of type *igraph* with edge weight being the distances.
maximize_correlation, dimRedResult-method

Maximize Correlation with the Axes

Description

Rotates the data in such a way that the correlation with the first naxes axes is maximized.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
maximize_correlation(
  object,
  naxes = ncol(object@data@data),
  cor_method = "pearson"
)

Arguments

object A dimRedResult object
naxes the number of axes to optimize for.
cor_method which correlation method to use

Details

Methods that do not use eigenvector decomposition, like t-SNE often do not align the data with axes according to the correlation of variables with the data. maximize_correlation uses the optimx package to rotate the data in such a way that the original variables have maximum correlation with the embedding axes.

MDS-class

Metric Dimensional Scaling

Description

An S4 Class implementing classical scaling (MDS).

Details

MDS tries to maintain distances in high- and low-dimensional space, it has the advantage over PCA that arbitrary distance functions can be used, but it is computationally more demanding.

Slots

fun A function that does the embedding and returns a dimRedResult object.
stdpars The standard parameters for the function.
General usage

Dimensionality reduction methods are S4 Classes that either be used directly, in which case they have to be initialized and a full list with parameters has to be handed to the @fun() slot, or the method name be passed to the embed function and parameters can be given to the ... , in which case missing parameters will be replaced by the ones in the @stdpars.

Parameters

MDS can take the following parameters:

ndim  The number of dimensions.
d   The function to calculate the distance matrix from the input coordinates, defaults to euclidean distances.

Implementation

Wraps around cmdscale. The implementation also provides an out-of-sample extension which is not completely optimized yet.

References


See Also

Other dimensionality reduction methods: AutoEncoder-class, DRR-class, DiffusionMaps-class, DrL-class, FastICA-class, FruchtermanReingold-class, HLLE-class, Isomap-class, KamadaKawai-class, LLE-class, NNMF-class, PCA-class, PCA_L1-class, UMAP-class, dimRedMethod-class, dimRedMethodList(), kPCA-class, nMDS-class, tSNE-class

Examples

```r
## Not run:
dat <- loadDataSet("3D S Curve")
emb <- embed(dat, "MDS")
plot(emb, type = "2vars")

# a "manual" kPCA:
emb2 <- embed(dat, "MDS", d = function(x) exp(stats::dist(x)))
plot(emb2, type = "2vars")

# a "manual", more customizable, and slower Isomap:
emb3 <- embed(dat, "MDS", d = function(x) vegan::isomapdist(vegan::vegdist(x, "manhattan"), k = 20))
plot(emb3)

## End(Not run)
```
### mean_R_NX, dimRedResult-method

#### Method mean_R_NX

**Description**

Calculate the mean_R_NX score to assess the quality of a dimensionality reduction.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
mean_R_NX(object)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` of class `dimRedResult`

**See Also**


### mixColorRamps

#### Mixing color ramps

**Description**

mix different color ramps

**Usage**

```r
mixColorRamps(vars, ramps)
mixColor1Ramps(vars, ramps = colorRamp(c("blue", "black", "red")))
mixColor2Ramps(
  vars,
  ramps = list(colorRamp(c("blue", "green")), colorRamp(c("blue", "red"))
)
mixColor3Ramps(
  vars,
  ramps = list(colorRamp(c("#001A00", "#00E600")), colorRamp(c("#00001A", "#0000E6")),
                colorRamp(c("#1A0000", "#E60000")))
)```
Arguments
vars a list of variables
ramps a list of color ramps, one for each variable.

Details
automatically create colors to represent a varying number of dimensions.

Examples
```r
cols <- expand.grid(x = seq(0, 1, length.out = 10),
                   y = seq(0, 1, length.out = 10),
                   z = seq(0, 1, length.out = 10))
mixed <- mixColor3Ramps(cols)
```

```r
## Not run:
library(rgl)
plot3d(cols$x, cols$y, cols$z, col = mixed, pch = 15)
```

```r
cols <- expand.grid(x = seq(0, 1, length.out = 10),
                   y = seq(0, 1, length.out = 10))
mixed <- mixColor2Ramps(cols)
```

```r
## End(Not run)
plot(cols$x, cols$y, col = mixed, pch = 15)
```

---

ndims Method ndims

Description
Extract the number of dimensions.

Usage
```r
ndims(object, ...)
```

Arguments
```
object To extract the number of dimensions from.
... Arguments for further methods
```

```r
```
**nMDS-class**

### Description
An S4 Class implementing Non-Metric Dimensional Scaling.

### Details
A non-linear extension of MDS using monotonic regression

### Slots
- **fun** A function that does the embedding and returns a dimRedResult object.
- **stdpars** The standard parameters for the function.

### General usage
Dimensionality reduction methods are S4 Classes that either be used directly, in which case they have to be initialized and a full list with parameters has to be handed to the @fun() slot, or the method name be passed to the embed function and parameters can be given to the ... in which case missing parameters will be replaced by the ones in the @stdpars.

### Parameters
nMDS can take the following parameters:
- **d** A distance function.
- **ndim** The number of embedding dimensions.

### Implementation
Wraps around the monoMDS. For parameters that are not available here, the standard configuration is used.

### References

### See Also
Other dimensionality reduction methods: AutoEncoder-class, DRR-class, DiffusionMaps-class, DrL-class, FastICA-class, FruchtermanReingold-class, HLLE-class, Isomap-class, KamadaKawai-class, LLE-class, MDS-class, NNMF-class, PCA-class, PCA_L1-class, UMAP-class, dimRedMethod-class, dimRedMethodList(), kPCA-class, tSNE-class
Examples

```r
dat <- loadDataSet("3D S Curve", n = 300)
emb <- embed(dat, "nMDS")
plot(emb, type = "2vars")
```

**Description**

S4 Class implementing NNMF.

**Details**

NNMF is a method for decomposing a matrix into a smaller dimension such that the constraint that the data (and the projection) are not negative is taken into account.

**Slots**

- **fun**: A function that does the embedding and returns a dimRedResult object.
- **stdpars**: The standard parameters for the function.

**General usage**

Dimensionality reduction methods are S4 Classes that either be used directly, in which case they have to be initialized and a full list with parameters has to be handed to the `@fun()` slot, or the method name be passed to the embed function and parameters can be given to the `...`, in which case missing parameters will be replaced by the ones in the `@stdpars`.

**Parameters**

The method can take the following parameters:

- **ndim**: The number of output dimensions.
- **method**: character, which algorithm should be used. See `nmf` for possible values. Defaults to "brunet"
- **nrun**: integer, the number of times the computations are conducted. See `nmf`
- **seed**: integer, a value to control the random numbers used.
- **options**: named list, other options to pass to `nmf`

**Implementation**

Wraps around `nmf`. Note that the estimation uses random numbers. To create reproducible results, set the random number seed in the function call. Also, in many cases, the computations will be conducted in parallel using multiple cores. To disable this, use the option `.pbackend = NULL`. 

---

**NNMF-class**

Non-Negative Matrix Factorization
PCA-class

References


See Also

Other dimensionality reduction methods: AutoEncoder-class, DRR-class, DiffusionMaps-class, DrL-class, FastICA-class, FruchtermanReingold-class, HLE-class, Isomap-class, KamadaKawai-class, LLE-class, MDS-class, PCA-class, PCA_L1-class, UMAP-class, dimRedMethod-class, dimRedMethodList(), kPCA-class, nMDS-class, tSNE-class

Examples

```r
set.seed(4646)
dat <- loadDataSet("Iris")
emb <- embed(dat, "NNMF")

plot(emb)

# project new values:
nn_proj <- predict(emb, dat[1:7])
plot(nn_proj)
```

PCA-class

*Principal Component Analysis*

Description

S4 Class implementing PCA.

Details

PCA transforms the data in orthogonal components so that the first axis accounts for the largest variance in the data, all the following axes account for the highest variance under the constraint that they are orthogonal to the preceding axes. PCA is sensitive to the scaling of the variables. PCA is by far the fastest and simplest method of dimensionality reduction and should probably always be applied as a baseline if other methods are tested.

Slots

fun A function that does the embedding and returns a dimRedResult object.

stdpars The standard parameters for the function.
PCA-class

General usage

Dimensionality reduction methods are S4 Classes that either be used directly, in which case they have to be initialized and a full list with parameters has to be handed to the @fun() slot, or the method name be passed to the embed function and parameters can be given to the . . ., in which case missing parameters will be replaced by the ones in the @stdpars.

Parameters

PCA can take the following parameters:

- ndim  The number of output dimensions.
- center  logical, should the data be centered, defaults to TRUE.
- scale.  logical, should the data be scaled, defaults to FALSE.

Implementation

Wraps around prcomp. Because PCA can be reduced to a simple rotation, forward and backward projection functions are supplied.

References

Pearson, K., 1901. On lines and planes of closest fit to systems of points in space. Philosophical Magazine 2, 559-572.

See Also

Other dimensionality reduction methods: AutoEncoder-class, DRR-class, DiffusionMaps-class, DrL-class, FastICA-class, FruchtermanReingold-class, HLLE-class, Isomap-class, KamadaKawai-class, LLE-class, MDS-class, NNMF-class, PCA_L1-class, UMAP-class, dimRedMethod-class, dimRedMethodList(), kPCA-class, nMDS-class, tSNE-class

Examples

dat <- loadDataSet("Iris")
emb <- embed(dat, "PCA")

plot(emb, type = "2vars")
plot(inverse(emb, getDimRedData(emb)), type = "3vars")
**PCA_L1-class**

Principal Component Analysis with L1 error.

**Description**

S4 Class implementing PCA with L1 error.

**Details**

PCA transforms the data so that the L2 reconstruction error is minimized or the variance of the projected data is maximized. This is sensitive to outliers, L1 PCA minimizes the L1 reconstruction error or maximizes the sum of the L1 norm of the projected observations.

**Slots**

- **fun** A function that does the embedding and returns a dimRedResult object.
- **stdpars** The standard parameters for the function.

**General usage**

Dimensionality reduction methods are S4 Classes that either be used directly, in which case they have to be initialized and a full list with parameters has to be handed to the `@fun()` slot, or the method name be passed to the embed function and parameters can be given to the . . . , in which case missing parameters will be replaced by the ones in the `@stdpars`.

**Parameters**

PCA can take the following parameters:

- **ndim** The number of output dimensions.
- **center** logical, should the data be centered, defaults to TRUE.
- **scale.** logical, should the data be scaled, defaults to FALSE.
- **fun** character or function, the method to apply, see the pcaL1 package
- ... other parameters for fun

**Implementation**

Wraps around the different methods is the pcaL1 package. Because PCA can be reduced to a simple rotation, forward and backward projection functions are supplied.

**References**

See Also

Other dimensionality reduction methods: AutoEncoder-class, DRR-class, DiffusionMaps-class, DrL-class, FastICA-class, FruchtermanReingold-class, HLLE-class, Isomap-class, KamadaKawai-class, LLE-class, MDS-class, NNMF-class, PCA-class, UMAP-class, dimRedMethod-class, dimRedMethodList(), kPCA-class, nMDS-class, tSNE-class

Examples

```r
if(requireNamespace("pcaL1", quietly = TRUE)) {
  dat <- loadDataSet("Iris")
  emb <- embed(dat, "PCA_L1")

  plot(emb, type = "2vars")
  plot(inverse(emb, getData(getDimRedData((emb)))), type = "3vars")
}
```

---

**plot**

Plotting of dimRed* objects

Description

Plots a object of class dimRedResult and dimRedData. For the documentation of the plotting function in base see here: plot.default.

Usage

```r
plot(x, y, ...)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'dimRedData,ANY'
plot(
  x,
  type = "pairs",
  vars = seq_len(ncol(x@data)),
  col = seq_len(min(3, ncol(x@meta))),
  ...
)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult,ANY'
plot(
  x,
  type = "pairs",
  vars = seq_len(ncol(x@data@data)),
  col = seq_len(min(3, ncol(x@data@meta))),
  ...
)
```
Arguments

- **x**: dimRedResult/dimRedData class, e.g. output of embedded/loadDataSet
- **y**: Ignored
- **type**: plot type, one of c("pairs","parpl","2vars","3vars","3varsrgl")
- **vars**: the axes of the embedding to use for plotting
- **col**: the columns of the meta slot to use for coloring. can be referenced as the column names or number of x@data

Details

Plotting functions for the classes usind in dimRed. they are intended to give a quick overview over the results, so they are somewhat inflexible, e.g. it is hard to modify color scales or plotting parameters.

If you require more control over plotting, it is better to convert the object to a data.frame first and use the standard functions for plotting.

Methods (by class)

- **x = dimRedData, y = ANY**: Ploting of dimRedData objects
- **x = dimRedResult, y = ANY**: Ploting of dimRedResult objects.

Examples

```r
scurve = loadDataSet("3D S Curve")
plot(scurve, type = "pairs", main = "pairs plot of S curve")
plot(scurve, type = "parpl")
plot(scurve, type = "2vars", vars = c("y", "z"))
plot(scurve, type = "3vars")
```

Description

Plot the R_NX curve for different embeddings. Takes a list of dimRedResult objects as input. Also the Area under the curve values are computed for a weighted K (see `AUC_LnK_R_NX` for details) and appear in the legend.

Usage

```r
plot_R_NX(x, ndim = NA, weight = "inv")
```
Arguments

- **x**: a list of `dimRedResult` objects. The names of the list will appear in the legend with the AUC-lnK value.
- **ndim**: the number of dimensions, if `NA` the original number of embedding dimensions is used, can be a vector giving the embedding dimensionality for each single list element of `x`.
- **weight**: the weight function used for K when calculating the AUC, one of `c("inv", "log", "log10")`.

Value

A ggplot object, the design can be changed by appending `theme(…)`.

See Also


Examples

```r
## define which methods to apply
embed_methods <- c("Isomap", "PCA")
## load test data set
data_set <- loadDataSet("3D S Curve", n = 200)
## apply dimensionality reduction
data_emb <- lapply(embed_methods, function(x) embed(data_set, x))
names(data_emb) <- embed_methods
## plot the R_NX curves:
plot_R_NX(data_emb) +
ggplot2::theme(legend.title = ggrepel::element_blank(),
              legend.position = c(0.5, 0.1),
              legend.justification = c(0.5, 0.1))
```

Description

Imports the print method into the package namespace.

Usage

`print(x, ...)`
**Arguments**

- **x**  
The object to be printed.
- **...**  
Other arguments for printing.

---

**quality, dimRedResult-method**

*Quality Criteria for dimensionality reduction.*

---

**Description**

A collection of functions to compute quality measures on `dimRedResult` objects.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
quality(.data, .method = dimRedQualityList(), .mute = character(0), ...)

dimRedQualityList()
```

**Arguments**

- **.data**  
object of class `dimRedResult`
- **.method**  
character vector naming one of the methods
- **.mute**  
what output from the embedding method should be muted.
- **...**  
the parameters, internally passed as a list to the quality method as `pars = list(...)`

**Value**

a number

**Methods (by class)**

- `dimRedResult`: Calculate a quality index from a `dimRedResult` object.

**Implemented methods**

Method must be one of `"Q_local", "Q_global", "mean_R_NX", "total_correlation", "cophenetic_correlation", "distance_correlation", "reconstruction_rmse"`

**Rank based criteria**

`Q_local`, `Q_global`, and `mean_R_NX` are quality criteria based on the Co-ranking matrix. `Q_local` and `Q_global` determine the local/global quality of the embedding, while `mean_R_NX` determines the quality of the overall embedding. They are parameter free and return a single number. The object must include the original data. The number returns is in the range [0, 1], higher values mean a better local/global embedding.
Correlation based criteria

total_correlation calculates the sum of the mean squared correlations of the original axes with the axes in reduced dimensions, because some methods do not care about correlations with axes, there is an option to rotate data in reduced space to maximize this criterium. The number may be greater than one if more dimensions are summed up.
cophenetic_correlation calculate the correlation between the lower triangles of distance matrices, the correlation and distance methods may be specified. The result is in range [-1, 1].
distance_correlation measures the independences of samples by calculating the correlation of distances. For details see dcor.

Reconstruction error

reconstruction_rmse calculates the root mean squared error of the reconstruction. object requires an inverse function.

Author(s)

Guido Kraemer

References


See Also


Examples

```r
## Not run:
embed_methods <- dimRedMethodList()
quality_methods <- dimRedQualityList()
scurve <- loadDataSet("Iris")

quality_results <- matrix(NA, length(embed_methods), length(quality_methods),
                           dimnames = list(embed_methods, quality_methods))

embedded_data <- list()

for (e in embed_methods) {
```
message("embedding: ", e)
embedded_data[[e]] <- embed(scurve, e, .mute = c("message", "output"))
for (q in quality_methods) {
  message(" quality: ", q)
  quality_results[e, q] <- tryCatch(
    quality(embedded_data[[e]], q),
    error = function (e) NA
  )
}

print(quality_results)
## End(Not run)

---

**Q_global, dimRedResult-method**

**Method Q_global**

### Description

Calculate the Q_global score to assess the quality of a dimensionality reduction.

### Usage

```r
# S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
Q_global(object)
```

### Arguments

- `object` of class `dimRedResult`

### See Also

Method Q_local

**Description**

Calculate the Q_local score to assess the quality of a dimensionality reduction.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
Q_local(object, ndim = getNDim(object))
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: of class dimRedResult.
- `ndim`: use the first ndim columns of the embedded data for calculation.

**See Also**


---

Method Q_NX

**Description**

Calculate the Q_NX score (Chen & Buja 2006, the notation in the publication is M_k). Which is the fraction of points that remain inside the same K-ary neighborhood in high and low dimensional space.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
Q_NX(object)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: of class dimRedResult
reconstruction_error(dimRedResult-method)

**See Also**


---

**reconstruction_error, dimRedResult-method**

*Method reconstruction_error*

**Description**

Calculate the error using only the first \( n \) dimensions of the embedded data. `error_fun` can either be one of c("rmse", "mae") to calculate the root mean square error or the mean absolute error respectively, or a function that takes to equally sized vectors as input and returns a single number as output.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
reconstruction_error(object, n = seq_len(ndims(object)), error_fun = "rmse")
```

**Arguments**

- `object` of class dimRedResult
- `n` a positive integer or vector of integers <= ndims(object)
- `error_fun` a function or string indicating an error function, if indication a function it must take to matrices of the same size and return a scalar.

**Value**

a vector of number with the same length as \( n \) with the

**Author(s)**

Guido Kraemer

**See Also**

Examples

```r
## Not run:
ir <- loadDataSet("Iris")
ir.drr <- embed(ir, "DRR", ndim = ndims(ir))
ir.pca <- embed(ir, "PCA", ndim = ndims(ir))

rmse <- data.frame(
  rmse_drr = reconstruction_error(ir.drr),
  rmse_pca = reconstruction_error(ir.pca)
)
matplot(rmse, type = "l")
plot(ir)
plot(ir.drr)
plot(ir.pca)
## End(Not run)
```

---

reconstruction_rmse, dimRedResult-method

*Method reconstruction_rmse*

Description

Calculate the reconstruction root mean squared error a dimensionality reduction, the method must have an inverse mapping.

Usage

```r
# S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
reconstruction_rmse(object)
```

Arguments

- `object` of class `dimRedResult`

See Also

R_NX, dimRedResult-method

**Method R_NX**

**Description**

Calculate the R_NX score from Lee et. al. (2013) which shows the neighborhood preservation for the Kth nearest neighbors, corrected for random point distributions and scaled to range [0, 1].

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
R_NX(object, ndim = getNDim(object))
```

**Arguments**

- `object` of class dimRedResult
- `ndim` the number of dimensions to take from the embedded data.

**See Also**

Other Quality scores for dimensionality reduction: `AUC_lnK_R_NX`, `LCMC`, `Q_NX`, `Q_global`, `Q_local`, `cophenet_correlation`, `distance_correlation`, `mean_R_NX`, `mean_R_NX`, `plot_R_NX()`, `quality`, `reconstruction_error`, `reconstruction_rmse`, `total_correlation`

---

total_correlation, dimRedResult-method

**Method total_correlation**

**Description**

Calculate the total correlation of the variables with the axes to assess the quality of a dimensionality reduction.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'dimRedResult'
total_correlation(
  object,
  naxes = ndims(object),
  cor_method = "pearson",
  is.rotated = FALSE
)
```
tSNE-class

Arguments

- **object**: of class dimRedResult
- **naxes**: the number of axes to use for optimization.
- **cor_method**: the correlation method to use.
- **is.rotated**: if FALSE the object is rotated.

See Also


---

tSNE-class  

*t-Distributed Stochastic Neighborhood Embedding*

---

Description

An S4 Class for t-SNE.

Details

t-SNE is a method that uses Kullback-Leibler divergence between the distance matrices in high and low-dimensional space to embed the data. The method is very well suited to visualize complex structures in low dimensions.

Slots

- **fun**: A function that does the embedding and returns a dimRedResult object.
- **stdpars**: The standard parameters for the function.

General usage

Dimensionality reduction methods are S4 Classes that either be used directly, in which case they have to be initialized and a full list with parameters has to be handed to the `@fun()` slot, or the method name be passed to the `embed` function and parameters can be given to the `...`, in which case missing parameters will be replaced by the ones in the `@stdpars`.

Parameters

t-SNE can take the following parameters:

- **d**: A distance function, defaults to euclidean distances
- **perplexity**: The perplexity parameter, roughly equivalent to neighborhood size.
- **theta**: Approximation for the nearest neighbour search, large values are more inaccurate.
- **ndim**: The number of embedding dimensions.
Implementation

Wraps around Rtsne, which is very well documented. Setting theta = 0 does a normal t-SNE, larger values for theta < 1 use the Barnes-Hut algorithm which scales much nicer with data size. Larger values for perplexity take larger neighborhoods into account.

References


See Also

Other dimensionality reduction methods: AutoEncoder-class, DRR-class, DiffusionMaps-class, Drl-class, FastICA-class, FruchtermanReingold-class, HLLE-class, Isomap-class, KamadaKawai-class, LLE-class, MDS-class, NNMF-class, PCA-class, PCA_L1-class, UMAP-class, dimRedMethod-class, dimRedMethodList(), kPCA-class, nMDS-class

Examples

```r
## Not run:
dat <- loadDataSet("3D S Curve", n = 300)
emb <- embed(dat, "tSNE", perplexity = 80)
plot(emb, type = "2vars")
## End(Not run)
```

UMAP-class

Description

An S4 Class implementing the UMAP algorithm

Details

Uniform Manifold Approximation is a gradient descend based algorithm that gives results similar to t-SNE, but scales better with the number of points.

Slots

fun A function that does the embedding and returns a dimRedResult object.
stdpars The standard parameters for the function.
UMAP-class

General usage

Dimensionality reduction methods are S4 Classes that either be used directly, in which case they have to be initialized and a full list with parameters has to be handed to the @fun() slot, or the method name be passed to the embed function and parameters can be given to the . . ., in which case missing parameters will be replaced by the ones in the @stdpars.

Parameters

UMAP can take the following parameters:

- **ndim**  The number of embedding dimensions.
- **knn**   The number of neighbors to be used.
- **d**     The distance metric to use.
- **method** "naive" for an R implementation, "python" for the reference implementation.

Other method parameters can also be passed, see `umap.defaults` for details. The ones above have been standardized for the use with `dimRed` and will get automatically translated for `umap`.

Implementation

The `dimRed` package wraps the `umap` packages which provides an implementation in pure R and also a wrapper around the original python package `umap-learn` (https://github.com/lmcinnes/umap/). This requires `umap-learn` version 0.4 installed, at the time of writing, there is already `umap-learn` 0.5 but it is not supported by the R package `umap`.

The "naive" implementation is a pure R implementation and considered experimental at the point of writing this, it is also much slower than the python implementation.

The "python" implementation is the reference implementation used by McInees et. al. (2018). It requires the `reticulate` package for the interaction with python and the python package `umap-learn` installed (use `pip install umap-learn`).

References


See Also

Other dimensionality reduction methods: `AutoEncoder-class, DRR-class, DiffusionMaps-class`, `DrL-class, FastICA-class, FruchtermanReingold-class, HLLE-class, Isomap-class, KamadaKawai-class`, `LLE-class, MDS-class, NNMF-class, PCA-class, PCA_L1-class, dimRedMethod-class, dimRedMethodList()`, `kPCA-class, nMDS-class, tSNE-class`

Examples

```r
## Not run:
dat <- loadDataSet("3D S Curve", n = 300)
emb <- embed(dat, "UMAP", .mute = NULL, knn = 10)
plot(emb, type = "2vars")
```
## End *(Not run)*
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