Package ‘h2o’

April 9, 2020

Version 3.30.0.1
Type Package
Title R Interface for the 'H2O' Scalable Machine Learning Platform
Date 2020-04-03
Description R interface for 'H2O', the scalable open source machine learning platform that offers parallelized implementations of many supervised and unsupervised machine learning algorithms such as Generalized Linear Models, Gradient Boosting Machines (including XGBoost), Random Forests, Deep Neural Networks (Deep Learning), Stacked Ensembles, Naive Bayes, Cox Proportional Hazards, K-Means, PCA, Word2Vec, as well as a fully automatic machine learning algorithm (AutoML).

License Apache License (== 2.0)

URL https://github.com/h2oai/h2o-3

BugReports https://0xdata.atlassian.net/projects/PUBDEV

NeedsCompilation no

SystemRequirements Java (>= 8)

Depends R (>= 2.13.0), methods, stats
Imports graphics, tools, utils, RCurl, jsonlite
Suggests ggplot2, mlbench, Matrix, slam, bit64 (>= 0.9.7), data.table (>= 1.9.8), rgl (>= 0.100.19), plot3Drgl (>= 1.0.1), survival


RoxygenNote 7.0.2
Author  Erin LeDell [aut, cre],
       Navdeep Gill [aut],
       Spencer Aiello [aut],
       Anqi Fu [aut],
       Arno Candel [aut],
       Cliff Click [aut],
       Tom Kraljevic [aut],
       Tomas Nykodym [aut],
       Patrick Aboyoun [aut],
       Michal Kurka [aut],
       Michal Malohlava [aut],
       Ludi Rehak [ctb],
       Eric Eckstrand [ctb],
       Brandon Hill [ctb],
       Sebastian Vidrio [ctb],
       Surekha Jadhwani [ctb],
       Amy Wang [ctb],
       Raymond Peck [ctb],
       Wendy Wong [ctb],
       Jan Gorecki [ctb],
       Matt Dowle [ctb],
       Yuan Tang [ctb],
       Lauren DiPerna [ctb],
       H2O.ai [cph, fnd]

Maintainer  Erin LeDell <erin@h2o.ai>

Repository  CRAN

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### h2o-package

**H2O R Interface**

#### Description

This is a package for running H2O via its REST API from within R. To communicate with a H2O instance, the version of the R package must match the version of H2O. When connecting to a new H2O cluster, it is necessary to re-run the initializer.

#### Details

<table>
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<th>Package:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Type:</td>
<td>Package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version:</td>
<td>3.30.0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch:</td>
<td>rel-zahradnik</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This package allows the user to run basic H2O commands using R commands. In order to use it, you must first have H2O running. To run H2O on your local machine, call h2o.init without any arguments, and H2O will be automatically launched at localhost:54321, where the IP is "127.0.0.1" and the port is 54321. If H2O is running on a cluster, you must provide the IP and port of the remote machine as arguments to the h2o.init() call.

H2O supports a number of standard statistical models, such as GLM, K-means, and Random Forest. For example, to run GLM, call h2o.glm with the H2O parsed data and parameters (response variable, error distribution, etc...) as arguments. (The operation will be done on the server associated with the data object where H2O is running, not within the R environment).

Note that no actual data is stored in the R workspace; and no actual work is carried out by R. R only saves the named objects, which uniquely identify the data set, model, etc on the server. When the user makes a request, R queries the server via the REST API, which returns a JSON file with the relevant information that R then displays in the console.

If you are using an older version of H2O, use the following porting guide to update your scripts:

Porting Scripts

Author(s)

Maintainer: Erin LeDell <erin@h2o.ai>

References

- H2O.ai Homepage
- H2O Documentation
- H2O on GitHub

TODO: No objects in this file are being used. Either remove file or use objects.

Description

Append a <key,value> pair to a list.

Usage

.addParm(parms, k, v)
Arguments

parms a list to add the <k,v> pair to
k a key, typically the name of some algorithm parameter
v a value, the value of the algorithm parameter

Details

Contained here are a set of helper methods that perform type checking on the value passed in.

---

.collapse  

*Helper Collapse Function*

Description

Collapse a character vector into a ', '-sep array of the form: [thing1,thing2,...]

Usage

.collapse(v)

Arguments

v Character vector.

---

.h2o.doGET  

*Just like doRawGET but fills in the default h2oRestApiVersion if none is provided*

Description

Just like doRawGET but fills in the default h2oRestApiVersion if none is provided

Usage

.h2o.doGET(h2oRestApiVersion, urlSuffix, parms, ...)

Arguments

h2oRestApiVersion 
(Optional) A version number to prefix to the urlSuffix. If no version is provided, a default version is chosen for you.
urlSuffix The partial URL suffix to add to the calculated base URL for the instance
parms (Optional) Parameters to include in the request
... (Optional) Additional parameters.
.h2o.doPOST

Value

A list object as described above

Description

Just like doRawPOST but fills in the default h2oRestApiVersion if none is provided

Usage

.h2o.doPOST(h2oRestApiVersion, urlSuffix, parms, ...)

Arguments

h2oRestApiVersion

(Optional) A version number to prefix to the urlSuffix. If no version is provided, a default version is chosen for you.

urlSuffix

The partial URL suffix to add to the calculated base URL for the instance

parms

(Optional) Parameters to include in the request

...

(Optional) Additional parameters.

Value

A list object as described above

.h2o.doRawGET

Perform a low-level HTTP GET operation on an H2O instance

Description

Does not do any I/O level error checking. Caller must do its own validations. Does not modify the response payload in any way. Log the request and response if h2o.startLogging() has been called.

Usage

.h2o.doRawGET(
    conn = h2o.getConnection(),
    h2oRestApiVersion,
    urlSuffix,
    parms,
    ...
)
**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>conn</td>
<td>H2OConnection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h2oRestApiVersion</td>
<td>(Optional) A version number to prefix to the urlSuffix. If no version is provided, the version prefix is skipped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urlSuffix</td>
<td>The partial URL suffix to add to the calculated base URL for the instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parms</td>
<td>(Optional) Parameters to include in the request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>(Optional) Additional parameters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Details**

The return value is a list as follows: $url – Final calculated URL. $postBody – The body of the POST request from client to server. $curlError – TRUE if a socket-level error occurred. FALSE otherwise. $curlErrorMessage – If curlError is TRUE a message about the error. $httpStatusCode – The HTTP status code. Usually 200 if the request succeeded. $httpStatusMessage – A string describing the httpStatusCode. $payload – The raw response payload as a character vector.

**Value**

A list object as described above

---

\textit{.h2o.doRawPOST} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Perform a low-level HTTP POST operation on an H2O instance}

**Description**

Does not do any I/O level error checking. Caller must do its own validations. Does not modify the response payload in any way. Log the request and response if \texttt{h2o.startLogging()} has been called.

**Usage**

\texttt{.h2o.doRawPOST(}
\hspace{0.5cm} \texttt{conn = h2o.getConnection(),}
\hspace{0.5cm} \texttt{h2oRestApiVersion,}
\hspace{0.5cm} \texttt{urlSuffix,}
\hspace{0.5cm} \texttt{parms,}
\hspace{0.5cm} \texttt{fileUploadInfo,}
\hspace{0.5cm} \texttt{...}
\hspace{0.5cm} \texttt{)}

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>conn</td>
<td>H2OConnection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h2oRestApiVersion</td>
<td>(Optional) A version number to prefix to the urlSuffix. If no version is provided, the version prefix is skipped.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
.h2o.doSafeGET

Perform a safe (i.e. error-checked) HTTP GET request to an H2O cluster.

Description

This function validates that no CURL error occurred and that the HTTP response code is successful. If a failure occurred, then stop() is called with an error message. Since all necessary error checking is done inside this call, the valid payload is directly returned if the function successfully finishes without calling stop().

Usage

.h2o.doSafeGET(h2oRestApiVersion, urlSuffix, parms, ...)

Arguments

h2oRestApiVersion
  (Optional) A version number to prefix to the urlSuffix. If no version is provided, a default version is chosen for you.
urlSuffix  The partial URL suffix to add to the calculated base URL for the instance
parms  (Optional) Parameters to include in the request
...
  (Optional) Additional parameters.

Value

The raw response payload as a character vector
.h2o.doSafePOST  

*Perform a safe (i.e. error-checked) HTTP POST request to an H2O cluster.*

**Description**

This function validates that no CURL error occurred and that the HTTP response code is successful. If a failure occurred, then stop() is called with an error message. Since all necessary error checking is done inside this call, the valid payload is directly returned if the function successfully finishes without calling stop().

**Usage**

```
.h2o.doSafePOST(h2oRestApiVersion, urlSuffix, parms, fileUploadInfo, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `h2oRestApiVersion`  
  (Optional) A version number to prefix to the urlSuffix. If no version is provided, a default version is chosen for you.

- `urlSuffix`  
  The partial URL suffix to add to the calculated base URL for the instance

- `parms`  
  (Optional) Parameters to include in the request

- `fileUploadInfo`  
  (Optional) Information to POST (NOTE: changes Content-type from XXX-www-url-encoded to multi-part). Use fileUpload(normalizePath('/path/to/file')).

- `...`  
  (Optional) Additional parameters.

**Value**

The raw response payload as a character vector

---

.h2o.is_progress  

*Check if Progress Bar is Enabled*

**Description**

Check if Progress Bar is Enabled

**Usage**

```
.h2o.is_progress()
```
.h2o.locate

Description
Locate a file given the pattern <bucket>/<path/to/file> e.g. h2o:::.h2o.locate("smalldata/iris/iris22.csv") returns the absolute path to iris22.csv

Usage
.h2o.locate(pathStub, root.parent = NULL)

Arguments
pathStub relative path
root.parent search root directory

.h2o.primitives

Description
Map of operations known to H2O

Usage
.h2o.primitives

Format
An object of class character of length 39.
### .h2o.__ALL_CAPABILITIES

**Capabilities endpoints**

**Description**

Capabilities endpoints

**Usage**

.h2o.__ALL_CAPABILITIES

**Format**

An object of class character of length 1.

### .h2o.__checkConnectionHealth

**Check H2O Server Health**

**Description**

Warn if there are sick nodes.

**Usage**

.h2o.__checkConnectionHealth()

### .h2o.__CREATE_FRAME

**H2OFrame Manipulation**

**Description**

H2OFrame Manipulation

**Usage**

.h2o.__CREATE_FRAME

**Format**

An object of class character of length 1.
Decryption Endpoints

Description
Decryption Endpoints

Usage
.h2o.__DECRYPTION_SETUP

Format
An object of class character of length 1.

Removal Endpoints

Description
Removal Endpoints

Usage
.h2o.__DKV

Format
An object of class character of length 1.

Export Files Endpoint Generator

Description
Export Files Endpoint Generator

Usage
.h2o.__EXPORT_FILES(frame)

Arguments
frame H2OFrame
**.h2o.__FRAMES**  
**Inspect/Summary Endpoints**

**Description**
Inspect/Summary Endpoints

**Usage**
.h2o.__FRAMES

**Format**
An object of class character of length 1.

---

**.h2o.__import**  
**Import/Export Endpoints**

**Description**
Import/Export Endpoints

**Usage**
.h2o.__import

**Format**
An object of class character of length 1.

---

**.h2o.__JOBS**  
**Administrative Endpoints**

**Description**
Administrative Endpoints

**Usage**
.h2o.__JOBS

**Format**
An object of class character of length 1.
Log and Echo Endpoint

Description
Log and Echo Endpoint

Usage
.h2o.__LOGANDECHO

Format
An object of class character of length 1.

Model Endpoint

Description
Model Endpoint

Usage
.h2o.__MODELS

Format
An object of class character of length 1.

Model Builder Endpoint Generator

Description
Model Builder Endpoint Generator

Usage
.h2o.__MODEL_BUILDERS(algo)

Arguments
algo Cannonical identifier of H2O algorithm.
.h2o.__MODEL_METRICS  Model Metrics Endpoint

Description
Model Metrics Endpoint

Usage
.h2o.__MODEL_METRICS(model, data)

Arguments
  model  H2OModel.
  data   H2OFrame.

.h2o.__PARSE_SETUP  Parse Endpoints

Description
Parse Endpoints

Usage
.h2o.__PARSE_SETUP

Format
An object of class character of length 1.

.h2o.__RAPIDS  Rapids Endpoint

Description
Rapids Endpoint

Usage
.h2o.__RAPIDS

Format
An object of class character of length 1.
H2O Package Constants

Description

The API endpoints for interacting with H2O via REST are named here.

Usage

.h2o.__REST_API_VERSION

Format

An object of class integer of length 1.

Details

Additionally, environment variables for the H2O package are named here. Endpoint Version

Segment Models Builder Endpoint Generator

Description

Segment Models Builder Endpoint Generator

Usage

.h2o.__SEGMENT_MODELS_BUILDERS(algo)

Arguments

algo Cannonical identifier of H2O algorithm.
**Word2Vec Endpoints**

**Description**

Word2Vec Endpoints

**Usage**

.h2o.__W2V_SYNONYMS

**Format**

An object of class character of length 1.

---

**The H2O Package Environment**

**Description**

The H2O Package Environment

**Usage**

.pkg.env

**Format**

An object of class environment of length 4.

---

**H2O <-> R Communication and Utility Methods**

**Description**

Collected here are the various methods used by the h2o-R package to communicate with the H2O backend. There are methods for checking cluster health, polling, and inspecting objects in the H2O store.

**Usage**

.skip_if_not_developer()
**verify_dataxy**

*Used to verify data, x, y and turn into the appropriate things*

**Description**

Used to verify data, x, y and turn into the appropriate things

**Usage**

```r
verify_dataxy(data, x, y, autoencoder = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `data`: H2OFrame
- `x`: features
- `y`: response
- `autoencoder`: autoencoder flag

---

### Starting H2O For examples

**Description**

Starting H2O For examples

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
if (Sys.info()['sysname'] == "Darwin" && Sys.info()['release'] == '13.4.0') {
  quit(save="no")
} else {
  h2o.init(nthreads = 2)
}
## End(Not run)
```
apply

Apply on H2O Datasets

Description
Method for apply on H2OFrame objects.

Usage
apply(X, MARGIN, FUN, ...)

Arguments
X
an H2OFrame object on which apply will operate.

MARGIN
the vector on which the function will be applied over, either 1 for rows or 2 for columns.

FUN
the function to be applied.

...optional arguments to FUN.

Value
Produces a new H2OFrame of the output of the applied function. The output is stored in H2O so that it can be used in subsequent H2O processes.

See Also
apply for the base generic

Examples
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
summary(apply(iris_hf, 2, sum))

## End(Not run)
as.character.H2OFrame

Convert an H2OFrame to a String

Description

Convert an H2OFrame to a String

Usage

## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
as.character(x, ...)

Arguments

x

An H2OFrame object

...

Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
pretrained <- as.h2o(data.frame(
    C1 = c("a", "b"), C2 = c(0, 1), C3 = c(1, 0), C4 = c(0.2, 0.8),
    stringsAsFactors = FALSE))
pretrained_w2v <- h2o.word2vec(pre_trained = pretrained, vec_size = 3)
words <- as.character(as.h2o(c("b", "a", "c", NA, "a")))
vecs <- h2o.transform(pretrained_w2v, words = words)
## End(Not run)

as.data.frame.H2OFrame

Converts parsed H2O data into an R data frame

Description

Downloads the H2O data and then scans it to an R data frame.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
as.data.frame(x, ...)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

... Further arguments to be passed down from other methods.

Details

Method `as.data.frame.H2OFrame` will use `fread` if data.table package is installed in required version.

See Also

`use.package`

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
as.data.frame(prostate)
## End(Not run)
```

`as.data.frame.H2OSegmentModels`

Converts a collection of Segment Models to a data.frame

Description

Converts a collection of Segment Models to a data.frame

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'H2OSegmentModels'
as.data.frame(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x Object of class `H2OSegmentModels`.

... Further arguments to be passed down from other methods.

Value

Returns data.frame with result of segment model training.
Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
models <- h2o.train_segments(algorithm = "gbm",
                           segment_columns = "Species",
                           x = c(1:3), y = 4,
                           training_frame = iris_hf,
                           ntrees = 5,
                           max_depth = 4)
as.data.frame(models)
## End(Not run)
```

```
# as.factor

Convert H2O Data to Factors

Description

Convert a column into a factor column.

Usage

as.factor(x)

Arguments

x

a column from an H2OFrame data set.

See Also

as.factor.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
prostate[, 2] <- as.factor(prostate[, 2])
summary(prostate)
## End(Not run)
```
as.h2o

Create H2OFrame

Description

Import R object to the H2O cluster.

Usage

as.h2o(x, destination_frame = "", ...)  
## Default S3 method:  
as.h2o(x, destination_frame = "", ...)  
## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'  
as.h2o(x, destination_frame = "", ...)  
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'  
as.h2o(x, destination_frame = "", ...)  
## S3 method for class 'Matrix'  
as.h2o(x, destination_frame = "", ...)  

Arguments

x An R object.

destination_frame  
A string with the desired name for the H2OFrame.

... arguments passed to method arguments.

Details

Method as.h2o.data.frame will use fwrite if data.table package is installed in required version.

To speedup execution time for large sparse matrices, use h2o datatable. Make sure you have installed and imported data.table and slam packages. Turn on h2o datatable by options("h2o.use.data.table"=TRUE)

References

http://blog.h2o.ai/2016/04/fast-csv-writing-for-r/

See Also

use.package
Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
euro_hf <- as.h2o(euro)
letters_hf <- as.h2o(letters)
state_hf <- as.h2o(state.x77)
iris_hf_2 <- as.h2o(iris_hf)
stopifnot(is.h2o(iris_hf), dim(iris_hf) == dim(iris),
  is.h2o(euro_hf), dim(euro_hf) == c(length(euro), 1L),
  is.h2o(letters_hf), dim(letters_hf) == c(length(letters), 1L),
  is.h2o(state_hf), dim(state_hf) == dim(state.x77),
  is.h2o(iris_hf_2), dim(iris_hf_2) == dim(iris_hf))
if (requireNamespace("Matrix", quietly=TRUE)) {
data <- rep(0, 100)
data[(1:10) ^ 2] <- 1:10 * pi
m <- matrix(data, ncol = 20, byrow = TRUE)
m <- Matrix::Matrix(m, sparse = TRUE)
m_hf <- as.h2o(m)
stopifnot(is.h2o(m_hf), dim(m_hf) == dim(m))
}
## End(Not run)
```

---

**as.matrix.H2OFrame**

*Convert an H2OFrame to a matrix*

**Description**

Convert an H2OFrame to a matrix

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
as.matrix(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**  
  An H2OFrame object

- **...**  
  Further arguments to be passed down from other methods.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
describe <- h2o.describe(iris_hf)
```
mins = as.matrix(apply(iris_hf, 2, min))
print(mins)

## End(Not run)

---

### as.numeric

**Convert H2O Data to Numeric**

**Description**

Converts an H2O column into a numeric value column.

**Usage**

```r
as.numeric(x)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: a column from an H2OFrame data set.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
prostate[, 2] <- as.factor(prostate[, 2])
prostate[, 2] <- as.numeric(prostate[, 2])

## End(Not run)
```

---

### as.vector.H2OFrame

**Convert an H2OFrame to a vector**

**Description**

Convert an H2OFrame to a vector.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
as.vector(x, mode)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: An H2OFrame object
- **mode**: Mode to coerce vector to
Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
cor_R <- cor(as.matrix(iris[, 1]))
cor_h2o <- cor(iris_hf[, 1])
iris_R_cor <- cor(iris[, 1:4])
iris_H2O_cor <- as.data.frame(cor(iris_hf[, 1:4]))
h2o_vec <- as.vector(unlist(iris_H2O_cor))
r_vec <- as.vector(unlist(iris_R_cor))

## End(Not run)
```

-----

### Australia Coastal Data

**Description**

Temperature, soil moisture, runoff, and other environmental measurements from the Australia coast. The data is available from [http://cs.colby.edu/courses/S11/cs251/labs/lab07/AustraliaSubset.csv](http://cs.colby.edu/courses/S11/cs251/labs/lab07/AustraliaSubset.csv).

**Format**

A data frame with 251 rows and 8 columns

-----

### colnames

**Description**

Returns the column names of an H2OFrame

**Usage**

```r
colnames(x, do.NULL = TRUE, prefix = "col")
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An H2OFrame object.
- `do.NULL` logical. If FALSE and names are NULL, names are created.
- `prefix` for created names.
Examples

### Not run:

```r
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
colnames(iris_hf) # Returns "Sepal.Length" "Sepal.Width" "Petal.Length" "Petal.Width" "Species"

## End(Not run)
```

---

`dim.H2OFrame`  
*Returns the Dimensions of an H2OFrame*

Description

Returns the number of rows and columns for an H2OFrame object.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
dim(x)
```

Arguments

- `x`  
  An H2OFrame object.

See Also

- `dim` for the base R method.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
dim(iris_hf)

## End(Not run)
```
### dimnames.H2OFrame

**Column names of an H2OFrame**

**Description**

Set column names of an H2O Frame

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
dimnames(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: An H2OFrame

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

n <- 2000
# Generate variables V1, ... V10
X <- matrix(rnorm(10 * n), n, 10)
# y = +1 if sum_i x_{ij}^2 > chisq median on 10 df
y <- rep(-1, n)
y[apply(X*X, 1, sum) > qchisq(.5, 10)] <- 1
# Assign names to the columns of X:
dimnames(X)[[2]] <- c("V1", "V2", "V3", "V4", "V5", "V6", "V7", "V8", "V9", "V10")
## End(Not run)
```

---

### feature_frequencies.H2OModel

**Retrieve the number of occurrences of each feature for given observations Available for GBM, Random Forest and Isolation Forest models.**

**Description**

Retrieve the number of occurrences of each feature for given observations Available for GBM, Random Forest and Isolation Forest models.

**Usage**

```r
feature_frequencies.H2OModel(object, newdata, ...)
```

```r
h2o.feature_frequencies(object, newdata, ...)
```
get_seed.H2OModel

**Arguments**

- **object**
  - a fitted `H2OModel` object for which prediction is desired
- **newdata**
  - An H2OFrame object in which to look for variables with which to predict.
- ...
  - additional arguments to pass on.

**Value**

Returns an H2OFrame contain per-feature frequencies on the predict path for each input row.

**See Also**

- `h2o.gbm` and `h2o.randomForest` for model generation in `h2o`.

---

**generate_col_ind**

*Check to see if the column names/indices entered is valid for the dataframe given. This is an internal function*

**Description**

*Check to see if the column names/indices entered is valid for the dataframe given. This is an internal function*

**Usage**

`generate_col_ind(data, by)`

**Arguments**

- **data**
  - The H2OFrame whose column names or indices are entered as a list
- **by**
  - The column names/indices in a list.

---

**get_seed.H2OModel**

*Get the seed from H2OModel which was used during training. If a user does not set the seed parameter before training, the seed is auto-generated. It returns seed as the string if the value is bigger than the integer. For example, an autogenerated seed is always long so that the seed in R is a string.*

**Description**

Get the seed from H2OModel which was used during training. If a user does not set the seed parameter before training, the seed is autogeneraled. It returns seed as the string if the value is bigger than the integer. For example, an autogenerated seed is always long so that the seed in R is a string.
Usage

get_seed.H2OModel(object)

h2o.get_seed(object)

Arguments

object a fitted H2OModel object.

Value

Returns seed to be used during training a model. Could be numeric or string.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
prostate$CAPSULE <- as.factor(prostate$CAPSULE)
prostate_gbm <- h2o.gbm(3:9, "CAPSULE", prostate)
seed <- h2o.get_seed(prostate_gbm)

## End(Not run)

h2o.abs

Compute the absolute value of x

Description

Compute the absolute value of x

Usage

h2o.abs(x)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

abs for the base R implementation.
### h2o.acos

**h2o.acos**

*Compute the arc cosine of x*

#### Description

Compute the arc cosine of x

#### Usage

```r
h2o.acos(x)
```

#### Arguments

- **x**: An H2OFrame object.

#### See Also

- `acos` for the base R implementation.

#### Examples

```r
## Not run:
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
h2o.acos(prostate[,2])

## End(Not run)
```
h2o.aggregated_frame

Retrieve an aggregated frame from an Aggregator model

Description

Retrieve an aggregated frame from the Aggregator model and use it to create a new frame.

Usage

h2o.aggregated_frame(model)

Arguments

model an H2OClusteringModel corresponding from a h2o.aggregator call.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
df <- h2o.createFrame(rows=100, cols=5, categorical_fraction=0.6, integer_fraction=0,
                       binary_fraction=0, real_range=100, integer_range=100, missing_fraction=0)
target_num_exemplars=1000
rel_tol_num_exemplars=0.5
encoding="Eigen"
agg <- h2o.aggregator(training_frame=df,
                       target_num_exemplars=target_num_exemplars,
                       rel_tol_num_exemplars=rel_tol_num_exemplars,
                       categorical_encoding=encoding)
# Use the aggregated frame to create a new dataframe
new_df <- h2o.aggregated_frame(agg)

## End(Not run)

h2o.aggregator

Build an Aggregated Frame

Description

Builds an Aggregated Frame of an H2OFrame.
Usage

h2o.aggregator(
  training_frame,
  x,
  model_id = NULL,
  ignore_const_cols = TRUE,
  target_num_exemplars = 5000,
  rel_tol_num_exemplars = 0.5,
  transform = c("NONE", "STANDARDIZE", "NORMALIZE", "DEMEAN", "DESCALE"),
  categorical_encoding = c("AUTO", "Enum", "OneHotInternal", "OneHotExplicit", "Binary", "Eigen", "LabelEncoder", "sortByResponse", "EnumLimited"),
  save_mapping_frame = FALSE,
  num_iteration_without_new_exemplar = 500,
  export_checkpoints_dir = NULL
)

Arguments

training_frame  Id of the training data frame.

x  A vector containing the character names of the predictors in the model.

model_id  Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.

ignore_const_cols  Logical. Ignore constant columns. Defaults to TRUE.

target_num_exemplars  Targeted number of exemplars Defaults to 5000.

rel_tol_num_exemplars  Relative tolerance for number of exemplars (e.g. 0.5 is +/- 50 percent) Defaults to 0.5.

transform  Transformation of training data Must be one of: "NONE", "STANDARDIZE", "NORMALIZE", "DEMEAN", "DESCALE". Defaults to NORMALIZE.

categorical_encoding  Encoding scheme for categorical features Must be one of: "AUTO", "Enum", "OneHotInternal", "OneHotExplicit", "Binary", "Eigen", "LabelEncoder", "sortByResponse", "EnumLimited". Defaults to AUTO.

save_mapping_frame  Logical. Whether to export the mapping of the aggregated frame Defaults to FALSE.

num_iteration_without_new_exemplar  The number of iterations to run before aggregator exits if the number of exemplars collected didn’t change Defaults to 500.

export_checkpoints_dir  Automatically export generated models to this directory.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)

h2o.init()

df <- h2o.createFrame(rows=100, cols=5, categorical_fraction=0.6, integer_fraction=0,
  binary_fraction=0, real_range=100, integer_range=100, missing_fraction=0)

target_num_exemplars=1000
rel_tol_num_exemplars=0.5
encoding="Eigen"

agg <- h2o.aggregator(training_frame=df,
  target_num_exemplars=target_num_exemplars,
  rel_tol_num_exemplars=rel_tol_num_exemplars,
  categorical_encoding=encoding)

## End(Not run)

---

**h2o.aic**

*Retrieve the Akaike information criterion (AIC) value*

---

### Description

Retrieves the AIC value. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training AIC value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of AICs are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

### Usage

```r
h2o.aic(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

- `object` - An `H2OModel` or `H2OModelMetrics`.
- `train` - Retrieve the training AIC
- `valid` - Retrieve the validation AIC
- `xval` - Retrieve the cross-validation AIC

### Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
p.sid <- h2o.runif(prostate)
prostate_train <- prostate[p.sid > .2,]
prostate_glm <- h2o.glm(x=3:7, y=2, training_frame=prostate_train)
aic_basic <- h2o.aic(prostate_glm)
print(aic_basic)
## End(Not run)
```
h2o.all

Given a set of logical vectors, are all of the values true?

Description

Given a set of logical vectors, are all of the values true?

Usage

h2o.all(x)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

all for the base R implementation.

h2o.anomaly

Anomaly Detection via H2O Deep Learning Model

Description

Detect anomalies in an H2O dataset using an H2O deep learning model with auto-encoding.

Usage

h2o.anomaly(object, data, per_feature = FALSE)

Arguments

object An H2OAutoEncoderModel object that represents the model to be used for anomaly detection.
data An H2OFrame object.
per_feature Whether to return the per-feature squared reconstruction error

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object containing the reconstruction MSE or the per-feature squared error.

See Also

h2o.deeplearning for making an H2OAutoEncoderModel.
Examples

```
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path = system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate = h2o.importFile(path = prostate_path)
prostate_dl = h2o.deeplearning(x = 3:9, training_frame = prostate, autoencoder = TRUE,
                              hidden = c(10, 10), epochs = 5)
prostate_anon = h2o.anomaly(prostate_dl, prostate)
head(prostate_anon)
prostate_anon_per_feature = h2o.anomaly(prostate_dl, prostate, per_feature=TRUE)
head(prostate_anon_per_feature)
## End(Not run)
```

h2o.any

Given a set of logical vectors, is at least one of the values true?

Description

Given a set of logical vectors, is at least one of the values true?

Usage

```
h2o.any(x)
```

Arguments

x

An H2OFrame object.

See Also

all for the base R implementation.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.any(iris[,1] < 1000)
## End(Not run)
```
**h2o.anyFactor**  
*Check H2OFrame columns for factors*

**Description**
Determines if any column of an H2OFrame object contains categorical data.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.anyFactor(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  An H2OFrame object.

**Value**

Returns a logical value indicating whether any of the columns in `x` are factors.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
h2o.anyFactor(iris_hf)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.arrange**  
*Sorts an H2O frame by columns*

**Description**
Sorts H2OFrame by the columns specified. H2OFrame can contain String columns but should not sort on any String columns. Otherwise, an error will be thrown. To sort column c1 in descending order, do desc(c1). Returns a new H2OFrame, like dplyr::arrange.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.arrange(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  The H2OFrame input to be sorted.
- `...`  
  The column names to sort by.
Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.arrange(iris, "species","petal_len","petal_wid")

## End(Not run)
```

### h2o.ascharacter

Convert H2O Data to Characters

**Description**

Convert H2O Data to Characters

**Usage**

```r
h2o.ascharacter(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: An H2OFrame object.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.ascharacter(iris["species"])

## End(Not run)
```
h2o.asfactor Convert H2O Data to Factors

Description
Convert H2O Data to Factors

Usage
h2o.asfactor(x)

Arguments
x An H2OFrame object.

See Also
as.numeric for the base R implementation.

Examples
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

cars <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.asfactor(cars["cylinders"])

## End(Not run)

h2o.asnumeric Convert H2O Data to Numerics

Description
Convert H2O Data to Numerics

Usage
h2o.asnumeric(x)

Arguments
x An H2OFrame object.
h2o.assign

### Rename an H2O object.

#### Description

Makes a copy of the data frame and gives it the desired key.

#### Usage

```r
h2o.assign(data, key)
```

#### Arguments

- `data`: An H2OFrame object
- `key`: The key to be associated with the H2O parsed data object

#### Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

cars <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.asnumeric(cars)

## End(Not run)
```
h2o.as_date  
Convert between character representations and objects of Date class

Description

Functions to convert between character representations and objects of class "Date" representing calendar dates.

Usage

h2o.as_date(x, format, ...)

Arguments

x  
H2OFrame column of strings or factors to be converted

format  
A character string indicating date pattern

...  
Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.

h2o.auc  
Retrieve the AUC

Description

Retrieves the AUC value from an H2OBinomialMetrics. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training AUC value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of AUCs are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

h2o.auc(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)

Arguments

object  
An H2OBinomialMetrics object.

train  
Retrieve the training AUC

valid  
Retrieve the validation AUC

xval  
Retrieve the cross-validation AUC

See Also

h2o.giniCoef for the Gini coefficient, h2o.mse for MSE, and h2o.metric for the various threshold metrics. See h2o.performance for creating H2OModelMetrics objects.
### Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(prostate_path)

prostate[,2] <- as.factor(prostate[,2])
model <- h2o.gbm(x = 3:9, y = 2, training_frame = prostate, distribution = "bernoulli")
perf <- h2o.performance(model, prostate)
h2o.auc(perf)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.aucpr**

Retrieve the **AUCPR (Area Under Precision Recall Curve)**

---

**Description**

Retrieves the AUCPR value from an H2OBinomialMetrics. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training AUCPR value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of AUCPRs are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

**Usage**

```r
h2o.aucpr(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)

h2o.pr_auc(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: An H2OBinomialMetrics object.
- `train`: Retrieve the training aucpr
- `valid`: Retrieve the validation aucpr
- `xval`: Retrieve the cross-validation aucpr

**See Also**

- `h2o.giniCoef` for the Gini coefficient, `h2o.mse` for MSE, and `h2o.metric` for the various threshold metrics. See `h2o.performance` for creating H2OModelMetrics objects.
h2o.automl

Automatic Machine Learning

Description

The Automatic Machine Learning (AutoML) function automates the supervised machine learning model training process. The current version of AutoML trains and cross-validates a Random Forest, an Extremely-Randomized Forest, a random grid of Gradient Boosting Machines (GBMs), a random grid of Deep Neural Nets, and then trains a Stacked Ensemble using all of the models.

Usage

h2o.automl(
  x,
  y,
  training_frame,
  validation_frame = NULL,
  leaderboard_frame = NULL,
  blending_frame = NULL,
  nfolds = 5,
  fold_column = NULL,
  weights_column = NULL,
  balance_classes = FALSE,
  class_sampling_factors = NULL,
  max_after_balance_size = 5,
  max_runtime_secs = NULL,
  max_runtime_secs_per_model = NULL,
  max_models = NULL,
  stopping_metric = c("AUTO", "deviance", "logloss", "MSE", "RMSE", "MAE", "RMSLE", "AUC", "AUCPR", "lift_top_group", "misclassification", "mean_per_class_error"),
  stopping_tolerance = NULL,
  stopping_rounds = 3,
seed = NULL,
project_name = NULL,
exclude_algos = NULL,
include_algos = NULL,
modeling_plan = NULL,
exploitation_ratio = 0,
monotone_constraints = NULL,
algo_parameters = NULL,
keep_cross_validation_predictions = FALSE,
keep_cross_validation_models = FALSE,
keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment = FALSE,
sort_metric = c("AUTO", "deviance", "logloss", "MSE", "RMSE", "MAE", "RMSLE", "AUC",
               "AUCPR", "mean_per_class_error"),
xport_checkpoints_dir = NULL,
verbosity = "warn"
)

Arguments

x  A vector containing the names or indices of the predictor variables to use in building the model. If x is missing, then all columns except y are used.

y  The name or index of the response variable in the model. For classification, the y column must be a factor, otherwise regression will be performed. Indexes are 1-based in R.

training_frame  Training frame (H2OFrame or ID).

validation_frame  Validation frame (H2OFrame or ID); Optional. This argument is ignored unless the user sets nfolds = 0. If cross-validation is turned off, then a validation frame can be specified and used for early stopping of individual models and early stopping of the grid searches. By default and when nfolds > 1, cross-validation metrics will be used for early stopping and thus validation_frame will be ignored.

leaderboard_frame  Leaderboard frame (H2OFrame or ID); Optional. If provided, the Leaderboard will be scored using this data frame instead of using cross-validation metrics, which is the default.

blending_frame  Blending frame (H2OFrame or ID) used to train the the metalearning algorithm in Stacked Ensembles (instead of relying on cross-validated predicted values); Optional. When provided, it also is recommended to disable cross validation by setting 'nfolds=0' and to provide a leaderboard frame for scoring purposes.

nfolds  Number of folds for k-fold cross-validation. Defaults to 5. Use 0 to disable cross-validation; this will also disable Stacked Ensemble (thus decreasing the overall model performance).

cold_column  Column with cross-validation fold index assignment per observation; used to override the default, randomized, 5-fold cross-validation scheme for individual models in the AutoML run.
weights_column  Column with observation weights. Giving some observation a weight of zero is equivalent to excluding it from the dataset; giving an observation a relative weight of 2 is equivalent to repeating that row twice. Negative weights are not allowed.

balance_classes  Logical. Balance training data class counts via over/under-sampling (for imbalanced data). Defaults to FALSE.

class_sampling_factors  Desired over/under-sampling ratios per class (in lexicographic order). If not specified, sampling factors will be automatically computed to obtain class balance during training. Requires balance_classes.

max_after_balance_size  Maximum relative size of the training data after balancing class counts (can be less than 1.0). Requires balance_classes. Defaults to 5.0.

max_runtime_secs  This argument specifies the maximum time that the AutoML process will run for, prior to training the final Stacked Ensemble models. If neither 'max_runtime_secs' nor 'max_models' are specified by the user, then 'max_runtime_secs' defaults to 3600 seconds (1 hour).

max_runtime_secs_per_model  Maximum runtime in seconds dedicated to each individual model training process. Use 0 to disable. Defaults to 0.

max_models  Maximum number of models to build in the AutoML process (does not include Stacked Ensembles). Defaults to NULL (no strict limit).

stopping_metric  Metric to use for early stopping ("AUTO" is logloss for classification, deviance for regression). Must be one of "AUTO", "deviance", "logloss", "MSE", "RMSE", "MAE", "RMSLE", "AUC", "AUCPR", "lift_top_group", "misclassification", "mean_per_class_error". Defaults to "AUTO".

stopping_tolerance  Relative tolerance for metric-based stopping criterion (stop if relative improvement is not at least this much). This value defaults to 0.001 if the dataset is at least 1 million rows; otherwise it defaults to a bigger value determined by the size of the dataset and the non-NA-rate. In that case, the value is computed as 1/sqrt(nrows * non-NA-rate).

stopping_rounds  Integer. Early stopping based on convergence of stopping_metric. Stop if simple moving average of length k of the stopping_metric does not improve for k (stopping_rounds) scoring events. Defaults to 3 and must be an non-zero integer. Use 0 to disable early stopping.

seed  Integer. Set a seed for reproducibility. AutoML can only guarantee reproducibility if max_models or early stopping is used because max_runtime_secs is resource limited, meaning that if the resources are not the same between runs, AutoML may be able to train more models on one run vs another.

project_name  Character string to identify an AutoML project. Defaults to NULL, which means a project name will be auto-generated.
exclude_algos Vector of character strings naming the algorithms to skip during the model-building phase. An example use is exclude_algos = c("GLM", "DeepLearning", "DRF"), and the full list of options is: "DRF" (Random Forest and Extremely-Randomized Trees), "GLM", "XGBoost", "GBM", "DeepLearning" and "StackedEnsemble". Defaults to NULL, which means that all appropriate H2O algorithms will be used, if the search stopping criteria allow. Optional.

include_algos Vector of character strings naming the algorithms to restrict to during the model-building phase. This can’t be used in combination with exclude_algos param. Defaults to NULL, which means that all appropriate H2O algorithms will be used, if the search stopping criteria allow. Optional.

modeling_plan List. The list of modeling steps to be used by the AutoML engine (they may not all get executed, depending on other constraints). Optional (Expert usage only).

exploitation_ratio The budget ratio (between 0 and 1) dedicated to the exploitation (vs exploration) phase. By default, the exploitation phase is disabled (exploitation_ratio=0) as this is still experimental; to activate it, it is recommended to try a ratio around 0.1. Note that the current exploitation phase only tries to fine-tune the best XGBoost and the best GBM found during exploration.

monotone_constraints List. A mapping representing monotonic constraints. Use +1 to enforce an increasing constraint and -1 to specify a decreasing constraint.

algo_parameters List. A list of param_name=param_value to be passed to internal models. Defaults to none (Expert usage only). By default, params are set only to algorithms accepting them, and ignored by others. Only following parameters are currently allowed: "monotone_constraints".

keep_cross_validation_predictions Logical. Whether to keep the predictions of the cross-validation predictions. This needs to be set to TRUE if running the same AutoML object for repeated runs because CV predictions are required to build additional Stacked Ensemble models in AutoML. This option defaults to FALSE.

keep_cross_validation_models Logical. Whether to keep the cross-validated models. Keeping cross-validation models may consume significantly more memory in the H2O cluster. This option defaults to FALSE.

keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment Logical. Whether to keep fold assignments in the models. Deleting them will save memory in the H2O cluster. Defaults to FALSE.

sort_metric Metric to sort the leaderboard by. For binomial classification choose between "AUC", "AUCPR", "logloss", "mean_per_class_error", "RMSE", "MSE". For regression choose between "mean_residual_deviance", "RMSE", "MSE", "MAE", and "RMSLE". For multinomial classification choose between "mean_per_class_error", "logloss", "RMSE", "MSE". Default is "AUTO". If set to "AUTO", then "AUC" will be used for binomial classification, "mean_per_class_error" for multinomial classification, and "mean_residual_deviance" for regression.

export_checkpoints_dir (Optional) Path to a directory where every model will be stored in binary form.
Verbsity of the backend messages printed during training: Optional. Must be one of NULL (live log disabled), "debug", "info", "warn". Defaults to "warn".

Details

AutoML finds the best model, given a training frame and response, and returns an H2OAutoML object, which contains a leaderboard of all the models that were trained in the process, ranked by a default model performance metric.

Value

An H2OAutoML object.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
votes_path <- system.file("extdata", "housevotes.csv", package = "h2o")
votes_hf <- h2o.uploadFile(path = votes_path, header = TRUE)
aml <- h2o.automl(y = "Class", training_frame = votes_hf, max_runtime_secs = 30)
## End(Not run)
```

h2o.betweenss

Get the between cluster sum of squares

Description

Get the between cluster sum of squares. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training betweenss value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of betweenss’ are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

h2o.betweenss(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)

Arguments

- **object** An H2OClusteringModel object.
- **train** Retrieve the training between cluster sum of squares
- **valid** Retrieve the validation between cluster sum of squares
- **xval** Retrieve the cross-validation between cluster sum of squares
## h2o.biases

### Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
predictors <- c("sepal_len", "sepal_wid", "petal_len", "petal_wid")
km <- h2o.kmeans(x = predictors, training_frame = fr, k = 3, nfolds = 3)
h2o.betweenss(km, train = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

### Description

Return the respective bias vector

### Usage

```r
h2o.biases(object, vector_id = 1)
```

### Arguments

- **object**: An `H2OModel` or `H2OModelMetrics`
- **vector_id**: An integer, ranging from 1 to number of layers + 1, that specifies the bias vector to return.

### Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

census <- h2o.importFile(f)
census[,1] <- as.factor(census[,1])
dlmodel <- h2o.deeplearning(x = c(1:3), y = 4, training_frame = census, 
                           hidden = c(17,191),
                           epochs = 1,
                           balance_classes = FALSE,
                           export_weights_and_biases = TRUE)

h2o.biases(dlmodel, vector_id = 1)

## End(Not run)
```
h2o.bottomN  \hspace{1cm} H2O bottomN

**Description**

bottomN function will grab the bottom N percent of values of a column and return it in a H2OFrame. Extract the top N percent of values of a column and return it in a H2OFrame.

**Usage**

h2o.bottomN(x, column, nPercent)

**Arguments**

- \textit{x}: an H2OFrame
- \textit{column}: is a column name or column index to grab the top N percent value from
- \textit{nPercent}: is a bottom percentage value to grab

**Value**

An H2OFrame with 2 columns. The first column is the original row indices, second column contains the bottomN values

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

f2 <- "https://s3.amazonaws.com/h2o-public-test-data/smalldata/jira/Bottom20Per.csv.zip"
dataFrame <- h2o.importFile(f1)
bottomAnswer <- h2o.importFile(f2)
nPercent <- c(1, 2, 3, 4)
frameNames <- names(dataFrame)
nP <- nPercent[sample(1:length(nPercent), 1, replace = FALSE)]
colIndex <- sample(1:length(frameNames), 1, replace = FALSE)
h2o.bottomN(dataFrame, frameNames[colIndex], nP)

## End(Not run)
```
h2o.cbind  

Combine H2O Datasets by Columns

**Description**

Takes a sequence of H2O data sets and combines them by column

**Usage**

```
h2o.cbind(...)```

**Arguments**

...  
A sequence of H2OFrame arguments. All datasets must exist on the same H2O instance (IP and port) and contain the same number of rows.

**Value**

An H2OFrame object containing the combined ... arguments column-wise.

**See Also**

cbind for the base R method.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
prostate_cbind <- h2o.cbind(prostate, prostate)
head(prostate_cbind)
## End(Not run)
```

---

h2o.ceiling  

Take a single numeric argument and return a numeric vector with the smallest integers

**Description**

ceiling takes a single numeric argument x and returns a numeric vector containing the smallest integers not less than the corresponding elements of x.
Usage

h2o.ceiling(x)

Arguments

x

An H2OFrame object.

See Also

ceiling for the base R implementation.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.ceiling(iris[,1])

## End(Not run)

---

h2o.centers Retrieve the Model Centers

Description

Retrieve the Model Centers

Usage

h2o.centers(object)

Arguments

object

An H2OClusteringModel object.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

h2o.ceiling(fr[,1])

## End(Not run)
**h2o.centersSTD**  
*Retrieve the Model Centers STD*

**Description**  
Retrieve the Model Centers STD

**Usage**  
```r
h2o.centersSTD(object)
```

**Arguments**

- **object**  
  An `H2OClusteringModel` object.

**Examples**
```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
predictors <- c("sepal_len", "sepal_wid", "petal_len", "petal_wid")
km <- h2o.kmeans(x = predictors, training_frame = fr, k = 3, nfolds = 3)
h2o.centersSTD(km)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.centroid_stats**  
*Retrieve centroid statistics*

**Description**  
Retrieve the centroid statistics. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training centroid stats value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named list of centroid stats data frames are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

**Usage**  
```r
h2o.centroid_stats(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- **object**  
  An `H2OClusteringModel` object.
- **train**  
  Retrieve the training centroid statistics
- **valid**  
  Retrieve the validation centroid statistics
- **xval**  
  Retrieve the cross-validation centroid statistics
Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
predictors <- c("sepal_len", "sepal_wid", "petal_len", "petal_wid")
km <- h2o.kmeans(x = predictors, training_frame = fr, k = 3, nfolds = 3)
h2o.centroid_stats(km, train = TRUE)
## End(Not run)
```

### h2o.clearLog

Delete All H2O R Logs

Description

Clear all H2O R command and error response logs from the local disk. Used primarily for debugging purposes.

Usage

```r
h2o.clearLog()
```

See Also

- `h2o.startLogging`
- `h2o.stopLogging`
- `h2o.openLog`

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
h2o.startLogging()
australia_path = system.file("extdata", "australia.csv", package = "h2o")
australia = h2o.importFile(path = australia_path)
h2o.stopLogging()
h2o.clearLog()
## End(Not run)
```
h2o.clusterInfo

Description
Print H2O cluster info

Usage
h2o.clusterInfo()

h2o.clusterIsUp
Determine if an H2O cluster is up or not

Description
Determine if an H2O cluster is up or not

Usage
h2o.clusterIsUp(conn = h2o.getConnection())

Arguments
conn H2OConnection object

Value
TRUE if the cluster is up; FALSE otherwise

h2o.clusterStatus
Return the status of the cluster

Description
Retrieve information on the status of the cluster running H2O.

Usage
h2o.clusterStatus()

See Also
H2OConnection, h2o.init
### h2o.cluster_sizes

**Retrieve the cluster sizes**

#### Description

Retrieve the cluster sizes. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training cluster sizes value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named list of cluster size vectors are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

#### Usage

```r
h2o.cluster_sizes(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

#### Arguments

- **object**
  - An `H2OClusteringModel` object.
- **train**
  - Retrieve the training cluster sizes
- **valid**
  - Retrieve the validation cluster sizes
- **xval**
  - Retrieve the cross-validation cluster sizes

#### Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
predictors <- c("sepal_len", "sepal_wid", "petal_len", "petal_wid")
km <- h2o.kmeans(x = predictors, training_frame = fr, k = 3, nfolds = 3)
h2o.cluster_sizes(km, train = TRUE)
## End(Not run)
```
h2o.coef

Return the coefficients that can be applied to the non-standardized data.

Description

Note: standardize = True by default. If set to False, then coef() returns the coefficients that are fit directly.

Usage

h2o.coef(object)

Arguments

object an H2OModel object.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

cars <- h2o.importFile(f)
predictors <- c("displacement","power","weight","acceleration","year")
response <- "cylinders"
cars.split <- h2o.splitFrame(data = cars,ratios = 0.8, seed = 1234)
train <- cars.split[[1]]
valid <- cars.split[[2]]
cars_glm <- h2o.glm(balance_classes = TRUE,
seed = 1234,
x = predictors,
y = response,
training_frame = train,
validation_frame = valid)
h2o.coef(cars_glm)

## End(Not run)

h2o.coef_norm

Return coefficients fitted on the standardized data (requires standardize = True, which is on by default). These coefficients can be used to evaluate variable importance.
Description

Return coefficients fitted on the standardized data (requires standardize = True, which is on by default). These coefficients can be used to evaluate variable importance.

Usage

h2o.coef_norm(object)

Arguments

object

an H2OModel object.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

cars <- h2o.importFile(f)
predictors <- c("displacement","power","weight","acceleration","year")
response <- "cylinders"
cars.split <- h2o.splitFrame(data = cars,ratios = 0.8, seed = 1234)
train <- cars.split[[1]]
valid <- cars.split[[2]]
cars_glm <- h2o.glm(balance_classes = TRUE,
seed = 1234,
x = predictors,
y = response,
training_frame = train,
validation_frame = valid)
h2o.coef(cars_glm)

## End(Not run)

h2o.colnames

Return column names of an H2OFrame

Description

Return column names of an H2OFrame

Usage

h2o.colnames(x)

Arguments

x

An H2OFrame object.
h2o.columns_by_type

See Also

colnames for the base R implementation.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)
h2o.colnames(frame)

## End(Not run)

h2o.columns_by_type

Obtain a list of columns that are specified by 'coltype'

Description

Obtain a list of columns that are specified by 'coltype'

Usage

h2o.columns_by_type(object, coltype = "numeric", ...)

Arguments

object 
H2OFrame object

coltype 
A character string indicating which column type to filter by. This must be one of the following: "numeric" - Numeric, but not categorical or time "categorical" - Integer, with a categorical/factor String mapping "string" - String column "time" - Long msec since the Unix Epoch - with a variety of display/parse options "uuid" - UUID "bad" - No none-NA rows (triple negative! all NAs or zero rows)

... 
Ignored

Value

A list of column indices that correspond to "type"
**h2o.computeGram**

Compute weighted gram matrix.

### Usage

```r
h2o.computeGram(
  X,
  weights = "", 
  use_all_factor_levels = FALSE,
  standardize = TRUE,
  skip_missing = FALSE
)
```

### Arguments

- **X**: an `H2OModel` corresponding to H2O frame.
- **weights**: character corresponding to name of weight vector in frame.
- **use_all_factor_levels**: logical flag telling h2o whether or not to skip first level of categorical variables during one-hot encoding.
- **standardize**: logical flag telling h2o whether or not to standardize data
- **skip_missing**: logical flag telling h2o whether skip rows with missing data or impute them with mean

### Examples

```r
## Not run:
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
h2o.columns_by_type(prostate, coltype="numeric")
```

## End(Not run)
Description

Retrieve either a single or many confusion matrices from H2O objects.

Usage

h2o.confusionMatrix(object, ...)  
## S4 method for signature 'H2OModel'
 h2o.confusionMatrix(object, newdata, valid = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'H2OModelMetrics'
 h2o.confusionMatrix(object, thresholds = NULL, metrics = NULL)

Arguments

object     Either an H2OModel object or an H2OModelMetrics object.
...        Extra arguments for extracting train or valid confusion matrices.
newdata    An H2OFrame object that can be scored on. Requires a valid response column.
valid      Retrieve the validation metric.
thresholds (Optional) A value or a list of valid values between 0.0 and 1.0. This value
            is only used in the case of H2OBinomialMetrics objects.
metrics    (Optional) A metric or a list of valid metrics ("min_per_class_accuracy", "absolute_mcc", "tnr", "fmr", "fpr", "tpr", "precision", "accuracy", "f0point5", "f2", "f1"). This value is only used in the case of H2OBinomialMetrics objects.

Details

The H2OModelMetrics version of this function will only take H2OBinomialMetrics or H2OMultinomialMetrics objects. If no threshold is specified, all possible thresholds are selected.

Value

Calling this function on H2OModel objects returns a confusion matrix corresponding to the predict function. If used on an H2OBinomialMetrics object, returns a list of matrices corresponding to the number of thresholds specified.

See Also

predict for generating prediction frames, h2o.performance for creating H2OModelMetrics.
**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(prostate_path)
prostate[,2] <- as.factor(prostate[,2])
model <- h2o.gbm(x = 3:9, y = 2, training_frame = prostate, distribution = "bernoulli")
h2o.confusionMatrix(model, prostate)
# Generating a ModelMetrics object
perf <- h2o.performance(model, prostate)
h2o.confusionMatrix(perf)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.connect**

*Connect to a running H2O instance.*

**Description**

Connect to a running H2O instance.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.connect(
  ip = "localhost",
  port = 54321,
  strict_version_check = TRUE,
  proxy = NA_character_,
  https = FALSE,
  cacert = NA_character_,
  insecure = FALSE,
  username = NA_character_,
  password = NA_character_,
  use_spnego = FALSE,
  cookies = NA_character_,
  context_path = NA_character_,
  config = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

- `ip` Object of class character representing the IP address of the server where H2O is running.
- `port` Object of class numeric representing the port number of the H2O server.
- `strict_version_check` (Optional) Setting this to FALSE is unsupported and should only be done when advised by technical support.
proxy (Optional) A character string specifying the proxy path.
https (Optional) Set this to TRUE to use https instead of http.
cacert Path to a CA bundle file with root and intermediate certificates of trusted CAs.
insecure (Optional) Set this to TRUE to disable SSL certificate checking.
username (Optional) Username to login with.
password (Optional) Password to login with.
use_spnego (Optional) Set this to TRUE to enable SPNEGO authentication.
cookies (Optional) Vector(or list) of cookies to add to request.
context_path (Optional) The last part of connection URL: http://<ip>:<port>/<context_path>
config (Optional) A list describing connection parameters. Using config makes h2o.connect ignore other parameters and collect named list members instead (see examples).

Value
an instance of H2OConnection object representing a connection to the running H2O instance.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
# Try to connect to a H2O instance running at http://localhost:54321/cluster_X
# If not found, start a local H2O instance from R with the default settings.
#h2o.connect(ip = "localhost", port = 54321, context_path = "cluster_X")
# Or
#config = list(ip = "localhost", port = 54321, context_path = "cluster_X")
#h2o.connect(config = config)

# Skip strict version check during connecting to the instance
#h2o.connect(config = c(strict_version_check = FALSE, config))

## End(Not run)

h2o.cor Correlation of columns.

Description
Compute the correlation matrix of one or two H2OFrames.

Usage

h2o.cor(x, y = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, use, method = "Pearson")

cor(x, ...)
Arguments

- **x**: An H2OFrame object.
- **y**: NULL (default) or an H2OFrame. The default is equivalent to `y = x`.
- **na.rm**: logical. Should missing values be removed?
- **use**: An optional character string indicating how to handle missing values. This must be one of the following: "everything" - outputs NaNs whenever one of its contributing observations is missing "all.obs" - presence of missing observations will throw an error "complete.obs" - discards missing values along with all observations in their rows so that only complete observations are used
- **method**: str Method of correlation computation. Allowed values are: "Pearson" - Pearson's correlation coefficient "Spearman" - Spearman's correlation coefficient (Spearman's Rho) Defaults to "Pearson"
- **...**: Further arguments to be passed down from other methods.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
cor(prostate$AGE)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.cos**

*Compute the cosine of x*

Description

Compute the cosine of x

Usage

```r
h2o.cos(x)
```

Arguments

- **x**: An H2OFrame object.

See Also

`cos` for the base R implementation.
h2o.cosh

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)
h2o.cos(frame["C1"])

## End(Not run)

h2o.cosh  Compute the hyperbolic cosine of x

Description

Compute the hyperbolic cosine of x

Usage

h2o.cosh(x)

Arguments

x  An H2OFrame object.

See Also

cosh for the base R implementation.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)
h2o.cosh(frame["C1"])

## End(Not run)
### Description

Trains a Cox Proportional Hazards Model (CoxPH) on an H2O dataset

### Usage

```r
h2o.coxph(
  x,
  event_column,
  training_frame,
  model_id = NULL,
  start_column = NULL,
  stop_column = NULL,
  weights_column = NULL,
  offset_column = NULL,
  stratify_by = NULL,
  ties = c("efron", "breslow"),
  init = 0,
  lre_min = 9,
  max_iterations = 20,
  interactions = NULL,
  interaction_pairs = NULL,
  interactions_only = NULL,
  use_all_factor_levels = FALSE,
  export_checkpoints_dir = NULL,
  single_node_mode = FALSE
)
```

### Arguments

- **x**: (Optional) A vector containing the names or indices of the predictor variables to use in building the model. If `x` is missing, then all columns except `event_column`, `start_column` and `stop_column` are used.
- **event_column**: The name of binary data column in the training frame indicating the occurrence of an event.
- **training_frame**: Id of the training data frame.
- **model_id**: Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.
- **start_column**: Start Time Column.
- **stop_column**: Stop Time Column.
- **weights_column**: Column with observation weights. Giving some observation a weight of zero is equivalent to excluding it from the dataset; giving an observation a relative
weight of 2 is equivalent to repeating that row twice. Negative weights are not allowed. Note: Weights are per-row observation weights and do not increase the size of the data frame. This is typically the number of times a row is repeated, but non-integer values are supported as well. During training, rows with higher weights matter more, due to the larger loss function pre-factor.

offset_column  Offset column. This will be added to the combination of columns before applying the link function.

stratify_by  List of columns to use for stratification.

ties  Method for Handling Ties. Must be one of: "efron", "breslow". Defaults to efron.

init  Coefficient starting value. Defaults to 0.

lre_min  Minimum log-relative error. Defaults to 9.

max_iterations  Maximum number of iterations. Defaults to 20.

interactions  A list of predictor column indices to interact. All pairwise combinations will be computed for the list.

interaction_pairs  A list of pairwise (first order) column interactions.

interactions_only  A list of columns that should only be used to create interactions but should not itself participate in model training.

use_all_factor_levels  Logical. (Internal. For development only!) Indicates whether to use all factor levels. Defaults to FALSE.

export_checkpoints_dir  Automatically export generated models to this directory.

single_node_mode  Logical. Run on a single node to reduce the effect of network overhead (for smaller datasets) Defaults to FALSE.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

# Import the heart dataset
f <- "http://s3.amazonaws.com/h2o-public-test-data/smalldata/coxph_test/heart.csv"
heart <- h2o.importFile(f)

# Set the predictor and response
predictor <- "age"
response <- "event"

# Train a Cox Proportional Hazards model
heart_coxph <- h2o.coxph(x = predictor, training_frame = heart,
                          event_column = "event",
                          start_column = "start",
```
## h2o.createFrame

**Data H2OFrame Creation in H2O**

### Description

Creates a data frame in H2O with real-valued, categorical, integer, and binary columns specified by the user.

### Usage

```r
h2o.createFrame(
  rows = 10000,
  cols = 10,
  randomize = TRUE,
  value = 0,
  real_range = 100,
  categorical_fraction = 0.2,
  factors = 100,
  integer_fraction = 0.2,
  integer_range = 100,
  binary_fraction = 0.1,
  binary_ones_fraction = 0.02,
  time_fraction = 0,
  string_fraction = 0,
  missing_fraction = 0.01,
  response_factors = 2,
  has_response = FALSE,
  seed,
  seed_for_column_types
)
```

### Arguments

- **rows**: The number of rows of data to generate.
- **cols**: The number of columns of data to generate. Excludes the response column if has_response = TRUE.
- **randomize**: A logical value indicating whether data values should be randomly generated. This must be TRUE if either categorical_fraction or integer_fraction is non-zero.
- **value**: If randomize = FALSE, then all real-valued entries will be set to this value.
- **real_range**: The range of randomly generated real values.
categorical_fraction
    The fraction of total columns that are categorical.
factors
    The number of (unique) factor levels in each categorical column.
integer_fraction
    The fraction of total columns that are integer-valued.
integer_range
    The range of randomly generated integer values.
binary_fraction
    The fraction of total columns that are binary-valued.
binary_ones_fraction
    The fraction of values in a binary column that are set to 1.
time_fraction
    The fraction of randomly created date/time columns.
string_fraction
    The fraction of randomly created string columns.
missing_fraction
    The fraction of total entries in the data frame that are set to NA.
response_factors
    If has_response = TRUE, then this is the number of factor levels in the response column.
has_response
    A logical value indicating whether an additional response column should be prepended to the final H2O data frame. If set to TRUE, the total number of columns will be cols+1.
seed
    A seed used to generate random values when randomize = TRUE.
seed_for_column_types
    A seed used to generate random column types when randomize = TRUE.

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
hf <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 1000, cols = 100, categorical_fraction = 0.1,
                      factors = 5, integer_fraction = 0.5, integer_range = 1,
                      has_response = TRUE)
head(hf)
summary(hf)

hf <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 100, cols = 10, randomize = FALSE, value = 5,
                      categorical_fraction = 0, integer_fraction = 0)
summary(hf)

## End(Not run)
```
h2o.cross_validation_fold_assignment

Retrieve the cross-validation fold assignment

Description

Retrieve the cross-validation fold assignment

Usage

h2o.cross_validation_fold_assignment(object)

Arguments

object An H2OModel object.

Value

Returns a H2OFrame

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

cars <- h2o.importFile(f)
cars["economy_20mpg"] <- as.factor(cars["economy_20mpg"])
predictors <- c("displacement","power","weight","acceleration","year")
response <- "economy_20mpg"
cars.split <- h2o.splitFrame(data = cars,ratios = 0.8, seed = 1234)
train <- cars.split[[1]]
valid <- cars.split[[2]]
cars_gbm <- h2o.gbm(x = predictors, y = response, training_frame = train,
                   nfolds = 5, keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment= TRUE, seed = 1234)
h2o.cross_validation_fold_assignment(cars_gbm)

## End(Not run)
h2o.cross_validation_holdout_predictions

Retrieve the cross-validation holdout predictions

Description

Retrieve the cross-validation holdout predictions

Usage

h2o.cross_validation_holdout_predictions(object)

Arguments

object An H2OModel object.

Value

Returns a H2OFrame

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
cars <- h2o.importFile(f)
cars["economy_20mpg"] <- as.factor(cars["economy_20mpg"])
predictors <- c("displacement","power","weight","acceleration","year")
response <- "economy_20mpg"
cars.split <- h2o.splitFrame(data = cars,ratios = 0.8, seed = 1234)
train <- cars.split[[1]]
valid <- cars.split[[2]]
cars_gbm <- h2o.gbm(x = predictors, y = response, training_frame = train,
                 nfolds = 5, keep_cross_validation_predictions = TRUE, seed = 1234)
h2o.cross_validation_holdout_predictions(cars_gbm)

## End(Not run)
h2o.cross_validation_models

Retrieve the cross-validation models

Description

Retrieve the cross-validation models

Usage

h2o.cross_validation_models(object)

Arguments

object

An H2OModel object.

Value

Returns a list of H2OModel objects

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

cars <- h2o.importFile(f)
cars["economy_20mpg"] <- as.factor(cars["economy_20mpg"])
predictors <- c("displacement","power","weight","acceleration","year")
response <- "economy_20mpg"
cars.split <- h2o.splitFrame(data = cars,ratios = 0.8, seed = 1234)
train <- cars.split[[1]]
valid <- cars.split[[2]]
cars_gbm <- h2o.gbm(x = predictors, y = response, training_frame = train,
                   nfolds = 5, keep_cross_validation_models = TRUE, seed = 1234)
h2o.cross_validation_models(cars_gbm)

## End(Not run)


**Description**

Retrieve the cross-validation predictions

**Usage**

```r
h2o.cross_validation_predictions(object)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: An **H2OModel** object.

**Value**

Returns a list of H2OFrame objects

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

cars <- h2o.importFile(f)
cars["economy_20mpg"] <- as.factor(cars["economy_20mpg"])
predictors <- c("displacement", "power", "weight", "acceleration", "year")
response <- "economy_20mpg"
cars.split <- h2o.splitFrame(data = cars, ratios = 0.8, seed = 1234)
train <- cars.split[[1]]
valid <- cars.split[[2]]
cars_gbm <- h2o.gbm(x = predictors, y = response, training_frame = train, 
nfolds = 5, keep_cross_validation_predictions = TRUE, seed = 1234)
h2o.cross_validation_predictions(cars_gbm)
## End(Not run)
```
h2o.cummax

Return the cumulative max over a column or across a row

Description

Return the cumulative max over a column or across a row

Usage

h2o.cummax(x, axis = 0)

Arguments

x
An H2OFrame object.

axis
An int that indicates whether to do down a column (0) or across a row (1).

See Also

cummax for the base R implementation.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)
h2o.cummax(frame, 1)

## End(Not run)

h2o.cummin

Return the cumulative min over a column or across a row

Description

Return the cumulative min over a column or across a row

Usage

h2o.cummin(x, axis = 0)
Arguments

x  An H2OFrame object.
axis  An int that indicates whether to do down a column (0) or across a row (1).

See Also

cummin for the base R implementation.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)
h2o.cummin(frame, 1)
## End(Not run)
```

h2o.cumprod

Return the cumulative product over a column or across a row

Description

Return the cumulative product over a column or across a row

Usage

h2o.cumprod(x, axis = 0)

Arguments

x  An H2OFrame object.
axis  An int that indicates whether to do down a column (0) or across a row (1).

See Also

cumprod for the base R implementation.
Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)
h2o.cumprod(frame, 1)

## End(Not run)

---

h2o.cumsum  
Return the cumulative sum over a column or across a row

Description

Return the cumulative sum over a column or across a row

Usage

h2o.cumsum(x, axis = 0)

Arguments

x  An H2OFrame object.

axis  An int that indicates whether to do down a column (0) or across a row (1).

See Also

cumsum for the base R implementation.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)
h2o.cumsum(frame, 1)

## End(Not run)
h2o.cut

*Cut H2O Numeric Data to Factor*

**Description**

Divides the range of the H2O data into intervals and codes the values according to which interval they fall in. The leftmost interval corresponds to the level one, the next is level two, etc.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.cut(
  x,
  breaks,
  labels = NULL,
  include.lowest = FALSE,
  right = TRUE,
  dig.lab = 3,
  ...
)
```

```r
# S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
cut(
  x,
  breaks,
  labels = NULL,
  include.lowest = FALSE,
  right = TRUE,
  dig.lab = 3,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An H2OFrame object with a single numeric column.
- `breaks` A numeric vector of two or more unique cut points.
- `labels` Labels for the levels of the resulting category. By default, labels are constructed sing "(a,b]" interval notation.
- `include.lowest` Logical, indicating if an 'x[i]' equal to the lowest (or highest, for right = FALSE 'breaks' value should be included.
- `right` Logical, indicating if the intervals should be closed on the right (opened on the left) or vice versa.
- `dig.lab` Integer which is used when labels are not given, determines the number of digits used in formatting the break numbers.
- `...` Further arguments passed to or from other methods.
Value

Returns an H2OFrame object containing the factored data with intervals as levels.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
summary(iris_hf)

# Cut sepal length column into intervals determined by min/max/quantiles
sepal_len_cut <- cut(iris_hf$Sepal.Length, c(4.2, 4.8, 5.8, 6, 8))
head(sepal_len_cut)
summary(sepal_len_cut)

## End(Not run)
```

h2o.day

Convert Milliseconds to Day of Month in H2O Datasets

Description

Converts the entries of an H2OFrame object from milliseconds to days of the month (on a 1 to 31 scale).

Usage

```r
h2o.day(x)
day(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

Value

An H2OFrame object containing the entries of x converted to days of the month.

See Also

h2o.month
h2o.dayOfWeek

Convert Milliseconds to Day of Week in H2O Datasets

Description
Converting the entries of an H2OFrame object from milliseconds to days of the week (on a 0 to 6 scale).

Usage
h2o.dayOfWeek(x)
dayOfWeek(x)

## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
dayOfWeek(x)

Arguments
x An H2OFrame object.

Value
An H2OFrame object containing the entries of x converted to days of the week.

See Also
h2o.day, h2o.month

h2o.dct

Compute DCT of an H2OFrame

Description
Compute the Discrete Cosine Transform of every row in the H2OFrame.

Usage
h2o.dct(data, destination_frame, dimensions, inverse = FALSE)
Arguments

data An H2OFrame object representing the dataset to transform
destination_frame A frame ID for the result
dimensions An array containing the 3 integer values for height, width, depth of each sample. The product of HxWxD must total up to less than the number of columns. For 1D, use c(L,1,1), for 2D, use C(N,M,1).
inverse Whether to perform the inverse transform

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
df <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 1000, cols = 8 * 16 * 24,
categorical_fraction = 0, integer_fraction = 0, missing_fraction = 0)
df1 <- h2o.dct(data=df, dimensions=c(8 * 16 * 24, 1, 1))
df2 <- h2o.dct(data=df1, dimensions=c(8 * 16 * 24, 1, 1), inverse=TRUE)
max(abs(df1 - df2))

df1 <- h2o.dct(data=df, dimensions=c(8 * 16, 24, 1))
df2 <- h2o.dct(data=df1, dimensions=c(8 * 16, 24, 1), inverse=TRUE)
max(abs(df1 - df2))

df1 <- h2o.dct(data=df, dimensions=c(8, 16, 24))
df2 <- h2o.dct(data=df1, dimensions=c(8, 16, 24), inverse=TRUE)
max(abs(df1 - df2))

## End(Not run)
Arguments

X An H2OFrame object to be processed.
:variables Variables to split X by, either the indices or names of a set of columns.
:FUN Function to apply to each subset grouping.
:... Additional arguments passed on to FUN.
:variables progress Name of the progress bar to use. #TODO: (Currently unimplemented)

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object containing the results from the split/apply operation, arranged

See Also

ddply for the plyr library implementation.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

# Import iris dataset to H2O
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
# Add function taking mean of Sepal.Length column
fun <- function(df) { sum(df[, 1], na.rm = TRUE) / nrow(df) }
# Apply function to groups by flower specie
# uses h2o's ddply, since iris_hf is an H2Oframe object
res <- h2o.ddply(iris_hf, "Species", fun)
head(res)
```

h2o.decryptionSetup

Setup a Decryption Tool

Description

If your source file is encrypted - setup a Decryption Tool and then provide the reference (result of this function) to the import functions.

Usage

```r
h2o.decryptionSetup(
  keystore,
  keystore_type = "JCEKS",
  key_alias = NA_character_,
  password = NA_character_,
)```
Arguments

- **keystore**: An H2OFrame object referencing a loaded Java Keystore (see example).
- **keystore_type**: (Optional) Specification of Keystore type, defaults to JCEKS.
- **key_alias**: Which key from the keystore to use for decryption.
- **password**: Password to the keystore and the key.
- **decrypt_tool**: (Optional) Name of the decryption tool.
- **decrypt_impl**: (Optional) Java class name implementing the Decryption Tool.
- **cipher_spec**: Specification of a cipher (eg.: AES/ECB/PKCS5Padding).

See Also

- `h2o.importFile`, `h2o.parseSetup`

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
ks_path <- system.file("extdata", "keystore.jks", package = "h2o")
keystore <- h2o.importFile(path = ks_path, parse = FALSE) # don't parse, keep as a binary file
cipher <- "AES/ECB/PKCS5Padding"
pwd <- "Password123"
alias <- "secretKeyAlias"
dt <- h2o.decryptionSetup(keystore, key_alias = alias, password = pwd, cipher_spec = cipher)
data_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv.aes", package = "h2o")
data <- h2o.importFile(data_path, decrypt_tool = dt)
summary(data)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.deepfeatures**  
*Feature Generation via H2O Deep Learning*

**Description**

Extract the non-linear feature from an H2O data set using an H2O deep learning model.

**Usage**

```
h2o.deepfeatures(object, data, layer)
```
Arguments

object An H2OModel object that represents the deep learning model to be used for feature extraction.

data An H2OFrame object.

layer Index (integer) of the hidden layer to extract.

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object with as many features as the number of units in the hidden layer of the specified index.

See Also

h2o.deeplearning for making H2O Deep Learning models.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path = system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate = h2o.importFile(path = prostate_path)
prostate_dl = h2o.deeplearning(x = 3:9, y = 2, training_frame = prostate,
                                           hidden = c(100, 200), epochs = 5)
prostate_deepfeatures_layer1 = h2o.deepfeatures(prostate_dl, prostate, layer = 1)
prostate_deepfeatures_layer2 = h2o.deepfeatures(prostate_dl, prostate, layer = 2)
head(prostate_deepfeatures_layer1)
head(prostate_deepfeatures_layer2)
## End(Not run)
```
keep_cross_validation_models = TRUE,
keep_cross_validation_predictions = FALSE,
keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment = FALSE,
fold_assignment = c("AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", "Stratified"),
fold_column = NULL,
ignore_const_cols = TRUE,
score_each_iteration = FALSE,
weights_column = NULL,
offset_column = NULL,
balance_classes = FALSE,
class_sampling_factors = NULL,
max_after_balance_size = 5,
max_hit_ratio_k = 0,
checkpoint = NULL,
pretrained_autoencoder = NULL,
overwrite_with_best_model = TRUE,
use_all_factor_levels = TRUE,
standardize = TRUE,
activation = c("Tanh", "TanhWithDropout", "Rectifier", "RectifierWithDropout", 
              "Maxout", "MaxoutWithDropout"),
hidden = c(200, 200),
ePOCHS = 10,
train_samples_per_iteration = -2,
target_ratio_comm_to_comp = 0.05,
seed = -1,
adaptive_rate = TRUE,
rho = 0.99,
epsilon = 1e-08,
rate = 0.005,
rate_annealing = 1e-06,
rate_decay = 1,
momentum_start = 0,
momentum_ramp = 1e+06,
momentum_stable = 0,
nesterov_accelerated_gradient = TRUE,
input_dropout_ratio = 0,
hidden_dropout_ratios = NULL,
l1 = 0,
l2 = 0,
max_w2 = 3.4028235e+38,
initial_weight_distribution = c("UniformAdaptive", "Uniform", "Normal"),
initial_weight_scale = 1,
initial_weights = NULL,
initial_biases = NULL,
loss = c("Automatic", "CrossEntropy", "Quadratic", "Huber", "Absolute", "Quantile"),
distribution = c("AUTO", "bernoulli", "multinomial", "gaussian", "poisson", "gamma", 
               "tweedie", "laplace", "quantile", "huber"),
quantile_alpha = 0.5,
tweedie_power = 1.5,
huber_alpha = 0.9,
score_interval = 5,
score_training_samples = 10000,
score_validation_samples = 0,
score_duty_cycle = 0.1,
classification_stop = 0,
regression_stop = 1e-06,
stopping_rounds = 5,
stopping_metric = c("AUTO", "deviance", "logloss", "MSE", "RMSE", "MAE", "RMSLE",
"AUC", "AUCPR", "lift_top_group", "misclassification", "mean_per_class_error",
"custom", "custom_increasing"),
stopping_tolerance = 0,
max_runtime_secs = 0,
score_validation_sampling = c("Uniform", "Stratified"),
diagnostics = TRUE,
fast_mode = TRUE,
force_load_balance = TRUE,
variable_importances = TRUE,
replicate_training_data = TRUE,
single_node_mode = FALSE,
shuffle_training_data = FALSE,
missing_values_handling = c("MeanImputation", "Skip"),
quiet_mode = FALSE,
autoencoder = FALSE,
sparse = FALSE,
col_major = FALSE,
average_activation = 0,
sparisty_beta = 0,
max_categorical_features = 2147483647,
reproducible = FALSE,
export_weights_and_biases = FALSE,
mini_batch_size = 1,
categorical_encoding = c("AUTO", "Enum", "OneHotInternal", "OneHotExplicit", "Binary",
"Eigen", "LabelEncoder", "SortByResponse", "EnumLimited"),
elastic_averaging = FALSE,
elastic_averaging_moving_rate = 0.9,
elastic_averaging_regularization = 0.001,
export_checkpoints_dir = NULL,
verbose = FALSE
)

Arguments

x (Optional) A vector containing the names or indices of the predictor variables to use in building the model. If x is missing, then all columns except y are used.

y The name or column index of the response variable in the data. The response must be either a numeric or a categorical/factor variable. If the response is
numeric, then a regression model will be trained, otherwise it will train a classifier.

- **training_frame**: Id of the training data frame.
- **model_id**: Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.
- **validation_frame**: Id of the validation data frame.
- **nfolds**: Number of folds for K-fold cross-validation (0 to disable or >= 2). Defaults to 0.
- **keep_cross_validation_models**: Logical. Whether to keep the cross-validation models. Defaults to TRUE.
- **keep_cross_validation_predictions**: Logical. Whether to keep the predictions of the cross-validation models. Defaults to FALSE.
- **keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment**: Logical. Whether to keep the cross-validation fold assignment. Defaults to FALSE.
- **fold_assignment**: Cross-validation fold assignment scheme, if fold_column is not specified. The 'Stratified' option will stratify the folds based on the response variable, for classification problems. Must be one of: "AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", "Stratified". Defaults to AUTO.
- **fold_column**: Column with cross-validation fold index assignment per observation.
- **ignore_const_cols**: Logical. Ignore constant columns. Defaults to TRUE.
- **score_each_iteration**: Logical. Whether to score during each iteration of model training. Defaults to FALSE.
- **weights_column**: Column with observation weights. Giving some observation a weight of zero is equivalent to excluding it from the dataset; giving an observation a relative weight of 2 is equivalent to repeating that row twice. Negative weights are not allowed. Note: Weights are per-row observation weights and do not increase the size of the data frame. This is typically the number of times a row is repeated, but non-integer values are supported as well. During training, rows with higher weights matter more, due to the larger loss function pre-factor.
- **offset_column**: Offset column. This will be added to the combination of columns before applying the link function.
- **balance_classes**: Logical. Balance training data class counts via over/under-sampling (for imbalanced data). Defaults to FALSE.
- **class_sampling_factors**: Desired over/under-sampling ratios per class (in lexicographic order). If not specified, sampling factors will be automatically computed to obtain class balance during training. Requires balance_classes.
- **max_after_balance_size**: Maximum relative size of the training data after balancing class counts (can be less than 1.0). Requires balance_classes. Defaults to 5.0.
max_hit_ratio_k
Max. number (top K) of predictions to use for hit ratio computation (for multi-class only, 0 to disable). Defaults to 0.

checkpoint
Model checkpoint to resume training with.

pretrained_autoencoder
Pretrained autoencoder model to initialize this model with.

overwrite_with_best_model
Logical. If enabled, override the final model with the best model found during training. Defaults to TRUE.

use_all_factor_levels
Logical. Use all factor levels of categorical variables. Otherwise, the first factor level is omitted (without loss of accuracy). Useful for variable importances and auto-enabled for autoencoder. Defaults to TRUE.

standardize
Logical. If enabled, automatically standardize the data. If disabled, the user must provide properly scaled input data. Defaults to TRUE.

activation

hidden
Hidden layer sizes (e.g. [100, 100]). Defaults to c(200, 200).

epochs
How many times the dataset should be iterated (streamed), can be fractional. Defaults to 10.

train_samples_per_iteration
Number of training samples (globally) per MapReduce iteration. Special values are 0: one epoch, -1: all available data (e.g., replicated training data), -2: automatic. Defaults to -2.

target_ratio_comm_to_comp
Target ratio of communication overhead to computation. Only for multi-node operation and train_samples_per_iteration = -2 (auto-tuning). Defaults to 0.05.

seed
Seed for random numbers (affects certain parts of the algo that are stochastic and those might or might not be enabled by default). Note: only reproducible when running single threaded. Defaults to -1 (time-based random number).

adaptive_rate
Logical. Adaptive learning rate. Defaults to TRUE.

rho
Adaptive learning rate time decay factor (similarity to prior updates). Defaults to 0.99.

epsilon
Adaptive learning rate smoothing factor (to avoid divisions by zero and allow progress). Defaults to 1e-08.

rate
Learning rate (higher => less stable, lower => slower convergence). Defaults to 0.005.

rate_annealing
Learning rate annealing: rate / (1 + rate_annealing * samples). Defaults to 1e-06.

rate_decay
Learning rate decay factor between layers (N-th layer: rate * rate_decay ^ (n - 1)). Defaults to 1.

momentum_start
Initial momentum at the beginning of training (try 0.5). Defaults to 0.

momentum_ramp
Number of training samples for which momentum increases. Defaults to 1000000.
momentum_stable
Final momentum after the ramp is over (try 0.99). Defaults to 0.
nesterov_accelerated_gradient
Logical. Use Nesterov accelerated gradient (recommended). Defaults to TRUE.
input_dropout_ratio
Input layer dropout ratio (can improve generalization, try 0.1 or 0.2). Defaults to 0.
hidden_dropout_ratios
Hidden layer dropout ratios (can improve generalization), specify one value per hidden layer, defaults to 0.5.
l1
L1 regularization (can add stability and improve generalization, causes many weights to become 0). Defaults to 0.
l2
L2 regularization (can add stability and improve generalization, causes many weights to be small. Defaults to 0.
max_w2
Constraint for squared sum of incoming weights per unit (e.g. for Rectifier). Defaults to 3.4028235e+38.
initial_weight_distribution
initial_weight_scale
Uniform: -value...value, Normal: stddev. Defaults to 1.
initial_weights
A list of H2OFrame ids to initialize the weight matrices of this model with.
initial_biases
A list of H2OFrame ids to initialize the bias vectors of this model with.
loss
distribution
Distribution function Must be one of: "AUTO", "bernoulli", "multinomial", "gaussian", "poisson", "gamma", "tweedie", "laplace", "quantile", "huber". Defaults to AUTO.
quantile_alpha
Desired quantile for Quantile regression, must be between 0 and 1. Defaults to 0.5.
tweedie_power
Tweedie power for Tweedie regression, must be between 1 and 2. Defaults to 1.5.
huber_alpha
Desired quantile for Huber/M-regression (threshold between quadratic and linear loss, must be between 0 and 1). Defaults to 0.9.
score_interval
Shortest time interval (in seconds) between model scoring. Defaults to 5.
score_training_samples
Number of training set samples for scoring (0 for all). Defaults to 10000.
score_validation_samples
Number of validation set samples for scoring (0 for all). Defaults to 0.
score_duty_cycle
Maximum duty cycle fraction for scoring (lower: more training, higher: more scoring). Defaults to 0.1.
classification_stop
Stopping criterion for classification error fraction on training data (-1 to disable). Defaults to 0.

regression_stop
Stopping criterion for regression error (MSE) on training data (-1 to disable). Defaults to 1e-06.

stopping_rounds
Early stopping based on convergence of stopping_metric. Stop if simple moving average of length k of the stopping_metric does not improve for k:=stopping_rounds scoring events (0 to disable) Defaults to 5.

stopping_metric
Metric to use for early stopping (AUTO: logloss for classification, deviance for regression and anomaly_score for Isolation Forest). Note that custom and custom_increasing can only be used in GBM and DRF with the Python client. Must be one of: "AUTO", "deviance", "logloss", "MSE", "RMSE", "MAE", "RMSLE", "AUC", "AUCPR", "lift_top_group", "misclassification", "mean_per_class_error", "custom", "custom_increasing". Defaults to AUTO.

stopping_tolerance
Relative tolerance for metric-based stopping criterion (stop if relative improvement is not at least this much) Defaults to 0.

max_runtime_secs
Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable. Defaults to 0.

score_validation_sampling
Method used to sample validation dataset for scoring. Must be one of: "Uniform", "Stratified". Defaults to Uniform.

diagnostics
Logical. Enable diagnostics for hidden layers. Defaults to TRUE.

fast_mode
Logical. Enable fast mode (minor approximation in back-propagation). Defaults to TRUE.

force_load_balance
Logical. Force extra load balancing to increase training speed for small datasets (to keep all cores busy). Defaults to TRUE.

variable_importances
Logical. Compute variable importances for input features (Gedeon method) - can be slow for large networks. Defaults to TRUE.

replicate_training_data
Logical. Replicate the entire training dataset onto every node for faster training on small datasets. Defaults to TRUE.

single_node_mode
Logical. Run on a single node for fine-tuning of model parameters. Defaults to FALSE.

shuffle_training_data
Logical. Enable shuffling of training data (recommended if training data is replicated and train_samples_per_iteration is close to #nodes x #rows, or if using balance_classes). Defaults to FALSE.

missing_values_handling
Handling of missing values. Either MeanImputation or Skip. Must be one of: "MeanImputation", "Skip". Defaults to MeanImputation.
quiet_mode Logical. Enable quiet mode for less output to standard output. Defaults to FALSE.

autoencoder Logical. Auto-Encoder. Defaults to FALSE.

sparse Logical. Sparse data handling (more efficient for data with lots of 0 values). Defaults to FALSE.

col_major Logical. #DEPRECATED Use a column major weight matrix for input layer. Can speed up forward propagation, but might slow down backpropagation. Defaults to FALSE.

average_activation Average activation for sparse auto-encoder. #Experimental Defaults to 0.

sparsity_beta Sparsity regularization. #Experimental Defaults to 0.

max_categorical_features Max. number of categorical features, enforced via hashing. #Experimental Defaults to 2147483647.

reproducible Logical. Force reproducibility on small data (will be slow - only uses 1 thread). Defaults to FALSE.

export_weights_and_biases Logical. Whether to export Neural Network weights and biases to H2O Frames. Defaults to FALSE.

mini_batch_size Mini-batch size (smaller leads to better fit, larger can speed up and generalize better). Defaults to 1.

categorical_encoding Encoding scheme for categorical features Must be one of: "AUTO", "Enum", "OneHotInternal", "OneHotExplicit", "Binary", "Eigen", "LabelEncoder", "Sort-ByResponse", "EnumLimited". Defaults to AUTO.

elastic_averaging Logical. Elastic averaging between compute nodes can improve distributed model convergence. #Experimental Defaults to FALSE.

elastic_averaging_moving_rate Elastic averaging moving rate (only if elastic averaging is enabled). Defaults to 0.9.

elastic_averaging_regularization Elastic averaging regularization strength (only if elastic averaging is enabled). Defaults to 0.001.

export_checkpoints_dir Automatically export generated models to this directory.

verbose Logical. Print scoring history to the console (Metrics per epoch). Defaults to FALSE.

See Also

predict.H2OModel for prediction
h2o.describe

**Example**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
iris_dl <- h2o.deeplearning(x = 1:4, y = 5, training_frame = iris_hf, seed=123456)

# now make a prediction
predictions <- h2o.predict(iris_dl, iris_hf)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.describe**  
**H2O Description of A Dataset**

**Description**

Reports the "Flow" style summary rollups on an instance of H2OFrame. Includes information about column types, mins/maxs/missing/zero counts/stds/number of levels.

**Usage**

h2o.describe(frame)

**Arguments**

frame  
An H2OFrame object.

**Value**

A table with the Frame stats.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.importFile(path = prostate_path)
h2o.describe(prostate)

## End(Not run)
```
### h2o.difflag1

Conduct a lag 1 transform on a numeric H2OFrame column

**Description**

Conduct a lag 1 transform on a numeric H2OFrame column

**Usage**

```r
h2o.difflag1(object)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: H2OFrame object

**Value**

Returns an H2OFrame object.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

cars <- h2o.importFile(f)
predictors <- c("displacement","power","weight","acceleration","year")
response <- "cylinders"
cars.split <- h2o.splitFrame(data = cars,ratios = 0.8, seed = 1234)
train <- cars.split[[1]]
valid <- cars.split[[2]]
cars_gbm <- h2o.gbm(x = predictors, y = response, training_frame = train,
                    validation_frame = valid, nfolds = 5, seed = 1234)
h2o.difflag1(cars["cylinders"])
## End(Not run)
```

---

### h2o.dim

Returns the number of rows and columns for an H2OFrame object.

**Description**

Returns the number of rows and columns for an H2OFrame object.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.dim(x)
```
Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also
dim for the base R implementation.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

cars <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.dim(cars)

## End(Not run)
h2o.distance  
*Compute a pairwise distance measure between all rows of two numeric H2OFrames.*

**Description**
Compute a pairwise distance measure between all rows of two numeric H2OFrames.

**Usage**
```
\texttt{h2o.distance(x, y, measure)}
```

**Arguments**
- `x`: An H2OFrame object (large, references).
- `y`: An H2OFrame object (small, queries).
- `measure`: An optional string indicating what distance measure to use. Must be one of: "l1" - Absolute distance (L1-norm, \(\geq 0\)) "l2" - Euclidean distance (L2-norm, \(\geq 0\)) "cosine" - Cosine similarity (-1...1) "cosine_sq" - Squared Cosine similarity (0...1)

**Examples**
```
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
h2o.distance(prostate[11:30,], prostate[1:10,], "cosine")
## End(Not run)
```

h2o.downloadAllLogs  
*Download H2O Log Files to Disk*

**Description**
h2o.downloadAllLogs downloads all H2O log files to local disk in .zip format. Generally used for debugging purposes.

**Usage**
```
\texttt{h2o.downloadAllLogs(dirname = ".", filename = NULL)}
```
Arguments

dirname (Optional) A character string indicating the directory that the log file should be saved in.
filename (Optional) A character string indicating the name that the log file should be saved to. Note that the saved format is .zip, so the file name must include the .zip extension.

Examples

## Not run:
```
h2o.downloadAllLogs(dirname='./your_directory_name/', filename = 'autoh2o_log.zip')
```

## End(Not run)

---

h2o.downloadCSV Download H2O Data to Disk

Description

Download an H2O data set to a CSV file on the local disk

Usage

```
h2o.downloadCSV(data, filename)
```

Arguments

data an H2OFrame object to be downloaded.
filename A string indicating the name that the CSV file should be saved to.

Warning

Files located on the H2O server may be very large! Make sure you have enough hard drive space to accommodate the entire file.

Examples

## Not run:
```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)

file_path <- paste(getwd(), "my_iris_file.csv", sep = .Platform$file.sep)
h2o.downloadCSV(iris_hf, file_path)
file.info(file_path)
file.remove(file_path)
```

## End(Not run)
h2o.download_model  Download the model in binary format. The owner of the file saved is the user by which python session was executed.

Description
Download the model in binary format. The owner of the file saved is the user by which python session was executed.

Usage
h2o.download_model(model, path = NULL)

Arguments
- model: An H2OModel
- path: The path where binary file should be downloaded. Downloaded to current directory by default.

Examples
```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h <- h2o.init()
fr <- as.h2o(iris)
my_model <- h2o.gbm(x = 1:4, y = 5, training_frame = fr)
h2o.download_model(my_model) # save to the current working directory

## End(Not run)
```

h2o.download_mojo  Download the model in MOJO format.

Description
Download the model in MOJO format.

Usage
h2o.download_mojo(
  model,
  path = getwd(),
  get_genmodel_jar = FALSE,
  genmodel_name = "",
  genmodel_path = ""
)

**h2o.download_pojo**

Download the Scoring POJO (Plain Old Java Object) of an H2O Model

**Description**

Download the Scoring POJO (Plain Old Java Object) of an H2O Model

**Usage**

```r
h2o.download_pojo(
  model,
  path = NULL,
  get_jar = NULL,
  get_genmodel_jar = TRUE,
  jar_name = ""
)
```

**Arguments**

- **model**
  - An H2OModel

- **path**
  - The path where MOJO file should be saved. Saved to current directory by default.

- **get_genmodel_jar**
  - If TRUE, then also download h2o-genmodel.jar and store it in either in the same folder

- **genmodel_name**
  - Custom name of genmodel jar.

- **genmodel_path**
  - Path to store h2o-genmodel.jar. If left blank and “get_genmodel_jar” is TRUE, then the h2o-genmodel.jar

**Value**

Name of the MOJO file written to the path.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h <- h2o.init()
fr <- as.h2o(iris)
my_model <- h2o.gbm(x = 1:4, y = 5, training_frame = fr)
h2o.download_mojo(my_model) # save to the current working directory

## End(Not run)
```
h2o.entropy

Description

Return the Shannon entropy of a string column. If the string is empty, the entropy is 0.

Usage

h2o.entropy(x)

Arguments

x  The column on which to calculate the entropy.
Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

buys <- as.h2o(c("no", "no", "yes", "yes", "no", "yes", "no", "yes", "yes", "no"))

buys_entropy <- h2o.entropy(buys)

## End(Not run)

h2o.exp

Compute the exponential function of x

Description

Compute the exponential function of x

Usage

h2o.exp(x)

Arguments

x
An H2OFrame object.

See Also

exp for the base R implementation.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)

h2o.exp(frame["C1"])

## End(Not run)
h2o.exportFile

Export an H2O Data Frame (H2OFrame) to a File or to a collection of Files.

Description

Exports an H2OFrame (which can be either VA or FV) to a file. This file may be on the H2O instance's local filesystem, or to HDFS (preface the path with hdfs://) or to S3N (preface the path with s3n://).

Usage

h2o.exportFile(
  data,
  path,
  force = FALSE,
  sep = ",",
  compression = NULL,
  parts = 1
)

Arguments

data
  An H2OFrame object.

path
  The path to write the file to. Must include the directory and also filename if exporting to a single file. May be prefaced with hdfs:// or s3n://. Each row of data appears as line of the file.

force
  logical, indicates how to deal with files that already exist.

sep
  The field separator character. Values on each line of the file will be separated by this character (default ",,").

compression
  How to compress the exported dataset

parts
  integer, number of part files to export to. Default is to write to a single file. Large data can be exported to multiple 'part' files, where each part file contains subset of the data. User can specify the maximum number of part files or use value -1 to indicate that H2O should itself determine the optimal number of files. Parameter path will be considered to be a path to a directory if export to multiple part files is desired. Part files conform to naming scheme 'part-m-?????'.

Details

In the case of existing files force = TRUE will overwrite the file. Otherwise, the operation will fail.
Examples
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)

# These aren't real paths
# h2o.exportFile(iris_hf, path = "/path/on/h2o/server/filesystem/iris.csv")
# h2o.exportFile(iris_hf, path = "hdfs://path/in/hdfs/iris.csv")
# h2o.exportFile(iris_hf, path = "s3n://path/in/s3/iris.csv")

## End(Not run)

---

h2o.exportHDFS Export a Model to HDFS

Description
Exports an H2OModel to HDFS.

Usage
h2o.exportHDFS(object, path, force = FALSE)

Arguments

object an H2OModel class object.

path The path to write the model to. Must include the directory and filename.

force logical, indicates how to deal with files that already exist.

Examples
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

train <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.exportHDFS(train, path = " ", force = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
h2o.fillna

**Description**
Fill NA's in a sequential manner up to a specified limit

**Usage**
\[\texttt{h2o.fillna(x, method = "forward", axis = 1, maxlen = 1L)}\]

**Arguments**
- \(x\): an H2OFrame
- \(\text{method}\): A String: "forward" or "backward"
- \(\text{axis}\): An Integer 1 for row-wise fill (default), 2 for column-wise fill
- \(\text{maxlen}\): An Integer for maximum number of consecutive NA's to fill

**Value**
An H2OFrame after filling missing values

**Examples**
```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

frame_with_nas <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)
frame <- h2o.fillna(frame_with_nas, "forward", axis = 1, maxlen = 2L)
## End(Not run)
```

h2o.filterNACols

**Filter NA Columns**

**Description**
Filter NA Columns

**Usage**
\[\texttt{h2o.filterNACols(data, frac = 0.2)}\]
h2o.findSynonyms

Find synonyms using a word2vec model.

Description

Find synonyms using a word2vec model.

Usage

h2o.findSynonyms(word2vec, word, count = 20)

Arguments

word2vec A word2vec model.
word A single word to find synonyms for.
count The top ‘count’ synonyms will be returned.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)
h2o.filterNACols(frame, frac = 0.5)
h2o.filterNACols(frame, frac = 0.6)

## End(Not run)
### h2o.find_row_by_threshold

Find the threshold, give the max metric. No duplicate thresholds allowed

#### Description

Find the threshold, give the max metric. No duplicate thresholds allowed

#### Usage

```r
h2o.find_row_by_threshold(object, threshold)
```

#### Arguments

- `object`: H2OBinomialMetrics
- `threshold`: number between 0 and 1

#### Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

f <- "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/h2oai/sparkling-water/rel-1.6/examples/smalldata/
jobtitles <- h2o.importFile(paste0(f, "craigslistJobTitles.csv"),
col.names = c("category", "jobtitle"),
col.types = c("String", "String"), header = TRUE)
words <- h2o.tokenize(jobtitles, " ")
vec <- h2o.word2vec(training_frame = words)
h2o.findSynonyms(vec, "teacher", count = 20)

## End(Not run)
```

```r
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
cars <- h2o.importFile(f)
cars["economy_20mpg"] <- as.factor(cars["economy_20mpg"])
predictors <- c("displacement","power","weight","acceleration","year")
response <- "economy_20mpg"
cars.split <- h2o.splitFrame(data = cars,ratios = 0.8, seed = 1234)
train <- cars.split[[1]]
valid <- cars.split[[2]]
cars_gbm <- h2o.gbm(x = predictors, y = response,
training_frame = train, validation_frame = valid,
```

```
```
h2o.find_threshold_by_max_metric

Find the threshold, give the max metric

Description

Find the threshold, give the max metric

Usage

h2o.find_threshold_by_max_metric(object, metric)

Arguments

object H2OBinomialMetrics
metric "F1," for example

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

cars <- h2o.importFile(f)
cars["economy_20mpg"] <- as.factor(cars["economy_20mpg")
predictors <- c("displacement","power","weight","acceleration","year")
response <- "economy_20mpg"
cars.split <- h2o.splitFrame(data = cars,ratios = 0.8, seed = 1234)
train <- cars.split[[1]]
valid <- cars.split[[2]]
cars_gbm <- h2o.gbm(x = predictors, y = response,
training_frame = train, validation_frame = valid,
build_tree_one_node = TRUE , seed = 1234)
perf <- h2o.performance(cars_gbm, cars)
h2o.find_row_by_threshold(perf, 0.5)

## End(Not run)
h2o.floor

Take a single numeric argument and return a numeric vector with the largest integers

Description

floor takes a single numeric argument x and returns a numeric vector containing the largest integers not greater than the corresponding elements of x.

Usage

h2o.floor(x)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

floor for the base R implementation.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)
h2o.floor(frame[["C2"]])
## End(Not run)

h2o.flow

Open H2O Flow

Description

Open H2O Flow in your browser

Usage

h2o.flow()
h2o.gainsLift

Access H2O Gains/Lift Tables

Description

Retrieve either a single or many Gains/Lift tables from H2O objects.

Usage

h2o.gainsLift(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'H2OModel'
h2o.gainsLift(object, newdata, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'H2OModelMetrics'
h2o.gainsLift(object)

Arguments

- object: Either an H2OModel object or an H2OModelMetrics object.
- ...: Further arguments to be passed to/from this method.
- newdata: An H2OFrame object that can be scored on. Requires a valid response column.
- valid: Retrieve the validation metric.
- xval: Retrieve the cross-validation metric.

Details

The H2OModelMetrics version of this function will only take H2OBinomialMetrics objects.

Value

Calling this function on H2OModel objects returns a Gains/Lift table corresponding to the predict function.

See Also

predict for generating prediction frames, h2o.performance for creating H2OModelMetrics.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(prostate_path)
prostate[,2] <- as.factor(prostate[,2])
model <- h2o.gbm(x = 3:9, y = 2, distribution = "bernoulli", ...
h2o.gam

Fit a General Additive Model

Description

Creates a generalized additive model, specified by a response variable, a set of predictors, and a
description of the error distribution.

Usage

h2o.gam(
  x,
  y,
  training_frame,
  gam_columns,
  model_id = NULL,
  validation_frame = NULL,
  nfolds = 0,
  seed = -1,
  keep_cross_validation_models = TRUE,
  keep_cross_validation_predictions = FALSE,
  keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment = FALSE,
  fold_assignment = c("AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", "Stratified"),
  fold_column = NULL,
  ignore_const_cols = TRUE,
  score_each_iteration = FALSE,
  offset_column = NULL,
  weights_column = NULL,
  family = c("gaussian", "binomial", "quasibinomial", "ordinal", "multinomial",
             "poisson", "gamma", "tweedie", "negativebinomial", "fractionalbinomial"),
  tweedie_variance_power = 0,
  tweedie_link_power = 0,
  theta = 0,
  solver = c("AUTO", "IRLSM", "L_BFGS", "COORDINATE_DESCENT_NAIVE",
            "COORDINATE_DESCENT", "GRADIENT_DESCENT_LH", "GRADIENT_DESCENT_SQERR"),
  alpha = NULL,
  lambda = NULL,
  ...)
h2o.gam

Arguments

x (Optional) A vector containing the names or indices of the predictor variables to use in building the model. If x is missing, then all columns except y are used.

y The name or column index of the response variable in the data. The response must be either a numeric or a categorical/factor variable. If the response is numeric, then a regression model will be trained, otherwise it will train a classification model.

training_frame Id of the training data frame.

gam_columns Predictor column names for gam

model_id Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.
validation_frame
Id of the validation data frame.

nfolds
Number of folds for K-fold cross-validation (0 to disable or >= 2). Defaults to 0.

seed
Seed for random numbers (affects certain parts of the algo that are stochastic and those might or might not be enabled by default). Defaults to -1 (time-based random number).

keep_cross_validation_models
Logical. Whether to keep the cross-validation models. Defaults to TRUE.

keep_cross_validation_predictions
Logical. Whether to keep the predictions of the cross-validation models. Defaults to FALSE.

keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment
Logical. Whether to keep the cross-validation fold assignment. Defaults to FALSE.

to_assignment
Cross-validation fold assignment scheme, if fold_column is not specified. The 'Stratified' option will stratify the folds based on the response variable, for classification problems. Must be one of: "AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", "Stratified". Defaults to AUTO.

fold_column
Column with cross-validation fold index assignment per observation.

ignore_const_cols
Logical. Ignore constant columns. Defaults to TRUE.

score_each_iteration
Logical. Whether to score during each iteration of model training. Defaults to FALSE.

offset_column
Offset column. This will be added to the combination of columns before applying the link function.

weights_column
Column with observation weights. Giving some observation a weight of zero is equivalent to excluding it from the dataset; giving an observation a relative weight of 2 is equivalent to repeating that row twice. Negative weights are not allowed. Note: Weights are per-row observation weights and do not increase the size of the data frame. This is typically the number of times a row is repeated, but non-integer values are supported as well. During training, rows with higher weights matter more, due to the larger loss function pre-factor.

family
Family. Use binomial for classification with logistic regression, others are for regression problems. Must be one of: "gaussian", "binomial", "quasibinomial", "ordinal", "multinomial", "poisson", "gamma", "tweedie", "negativebinomial", "fractionalbinomial".

tweedie_variance_power
Tweedie variance power Defaults to 0.

tweedie_link_power
Tweedie link power Defaults to 0.

theta
Theta Defaults to 0.
solver
AUTO will set the solver based on given data and the other parameters. IRLSM is fast on on problems with small number of predictors and for lambda-search with L1 penalty, L_BFGS scales better for datasets with many columns. Must be one of: "AUTO", "IRLSM", "L_BFGS", "COORDINATE_DESCENT_NAIVE", "COORDINATE_DESCENT", "GRADIENT_DESCENT_LH", "GRADIENT_DESCENT_SQERR". Defaults to AUTO.

alpha
Distribution of regularization between the L1 (Lasso) and L2 (Ridge) penalties. A value of 1 for alpha represents Lasso regression, a value of 0 produces Ridge regression, and anything in between specifies the amount of mixing between the two. Default value of alpha is 0 when SOLVER = 'L-BFGS'; 0.5 otherwise.

lambda
Regularization strength

lambda_search
Logical. Use lambda search starting at lambda max, given lambda is then interpreted as lambda min Defaults to FALSE.

early_stopping
Logical. Stop early when there is no more relative improvement on train or validation (if provided) Defaults to TRUE.

nlambdas
Number of lambdas to be used in a search. Default indicates: If alpha is zero, with lambda search set to True, the value of nlamdas is set to 30 (fewer lambdas are needed for ridge regression) otherwise it is set to 100. Defaults to -1.

standardize
Logical. Standardize numeric columns to have zero mean and unit variance Defaults to FALSE.

missing_values_handling
Handling of missing values. Either MeanImputation, Skip or PlugValues. Must be one of: "MeanImputation", "Skip", "PlugValues". Defaults to MeanImputation.

plug_values
Plug Values (a single row frame containing values that will be used to impute missing values of the training/validation frame, use with conjunction missing_values_handling = PlugValues)

compute_p_values
Logical. Request p-values computation, p-values work only with IRLSM solver and no regularization Defaults to FALSE.

remove_collinear_columns
Logical. In case of linearly dependent columns, remove some of the dependent columns Defaults to FALSE.

intercept
Logical. Include constant term in the model Defaults to TRUE.

non_negative
Logical. Restrict coefficients (not intercept) to be non-negative Defaults to FALSE.

max_iterations
Maximum number of iterations Defaults to -1.

objective_epsilon
Converge if objective value changes less than this. Default indicates: If lambda_search is set to True the value of objective_epsilon is set to .0001. If the lambda_search is set to False and lambda is equal to zero, the value of objective_epsilon is set to .000001, for any other value of lambda the default value of objective_epsilon is set to .0001. Defaults to -1.

beta_epsilon
Converge if beta changes less (using L-infinity norm) than beta epsilon, ONLY applies to IRLSM solver Defaults to 0.0001.
gradient_epsilon
Converge if objective changes less (using L-infinity norm) than this, ONLY applies to L-BFGS solver. Default indicates: If lambda_search is set to False and lambda is equal to zero, the default value of gradient_epsilon is equal to .000001, otherwise the default value is .0001. If lambda_search is set to True, the conditional values above are 1E-8 and 1E-6 respectively. Defaults to -1.

link
Link function. Must be one of: "family_default", "identity", "logit", "log", "inverse", "tweedie", "ologit".

prior
Prior probability for y==1. To be used only for logistic regression iff the data has been sampled and the mean of response does not reflect reality. Defaults to -1.

lambda_min_ratio
Minimum lambda used in lambda search, specified as a ratio of lambda_max (the smallest lambda that drives all coefficients to zero). Default indicates: if the number of observations is greater than the number of variables, then lambda_min_ratio is set to 0.0001; if the number of observations is less than the number of variables, then lambda_min_ratio is set to 0.01. Defaults to -1.

beta_constraints
Beta constraints

max_active_predictors
Maximum number of active predictors during computation. Use as a stopping criterion to prevent expensive model building with many predictors. Default indicates: if the IRLSM solver is used, the value of max_active_predictors is set to 5000 otherwise it is set to 100000000. Defaults to -1.

interactions
A list of predictor column indices to interact. All pairwise combinations will be computed for the list.

interaction_pairs
A list of pairwise (first order) column interactions.

obj_reg
Likelihood divider in objective value computation, default is 1/nobs Defaults to -1.

export_checkpoints_dir
Automatically export generated models to this directory.

balance_classes
Logical. Balance training data class counts via over/under-sampling (for imbalanced data). Defaults to FALSE.

class_sampling_factors
Desired over/under-sampling ratios per class (in lexicographic order). If not specified, sampling factors will be automatically computed to obtain class balance during training. Requires balance_classes.

max_after_balance_size
Maximum relative size of the training data after balancing class counts (can be less than 1.0). Requires balance_classes. Defaults to 5.0.

max_hit_ratio_k
Maximum number (top K) of predictions to use for hit ratio computation (for multi-class only, 0 to disable) Defaults to 0.
max_runtime_secs
Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable. Defaults to 0.

custom_metric_func
Reference to custom evaluation function, format: 'language:keyName=funcName'

num_knots
Number of knots for gam predictors

knot_ids
String arrays storing frame keys of knots. One for each gam column specified in gam_columns

bs
Basis function type for each gam predictors, 0 for cr

scale
Smoothing parameter for gam predictors

keep_gam_cols
Logical. Save keys of model matrix. Defaults to FALSE.

Examples
## Not run:

h2o.init()

# Run GAM of CAPSULE ~ AGE + RACE + PSA + DCAPS
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
prostate$CAPSULE <- as.factor(prostate$CAPSULE)

h2o.gam(y = "CAPSULE", x = c("RACE"), gam_columns = c("PSA"),
training_frame = prostate,family = "binomial")

## End(Not run)

---

**h2o.gbm**

---

**Build gradient boosted classification or regression trees**

**Description**

Builds gradient boosted classification trees and gradient boosted regression trees on a parsed data
data set. The default distribution function will guess the model type based on the response column type.
In order to run properly, the response column must be numeric for "gaussian" or an enum for "bernoulli" or "multinomial".

**Usage**

h2o.gbm(  
  x,  
  y,  
  training_frame,  
  model_id = NULL,  
  validation_frame = NULL,  
  nfolds = 0,  
  keep_cross_validation_models = TRUE,
keep_cross_validation_predictions = FALSE,
keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment = FALSE,
score_each_iteration = FALSE,
score_tree_interval = 0,
fold_assignment = c("AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", "Stratified"),
fold_column = NULL,
ignore_const_cols = TRUE,
offset_column = NULL,
weights_column = NULL,
balance_classes = FALSE,
class_sampling_factors = NULL,
max_after_balance_size = 5,
max_hit_ratio_k = 0,
ntrees = 50,
max_depth = 5,
min_rows = 10,
 nbins = 20,
nbins_top_level = 1024,
nbins_cats = 1024,
r2_stopping = Inf,
stopping_rounds = 0,
stopping_metric = c("AUTO", "deviance", "logloss", "MSE", "RMSE", "MAE", "RMSLE", "AUC", "AUCCR", "lift_top_group", "misclassification", "mean_per_class_error", "custom", "custom_increasing"),
stopping_tolerance = 0.001,
max_runtime_secs = 0,
seed = -1,
build_tree_one_node = FALSE,
learn_rate = 0.1,
learn_rate_annealing = 1,
distribution = c("AUTO", "bernoulli", "quasibinomial", "multinomial", "gaussian", "poisson", "gamma", "tweedie", "laplace", "quantile", "huber", "custom"),
quartile_alpha = 0.5,
tweedie_power = 1.5,
huber_alpha = 0.9,
checkpoint = NULL,
sample_rate = 1,
sample_rate_per_class = NULL,
col_sample_rate = 1,
col_sample_rate_change_per_level = 1,
col_sample_rate_per_tree = 1,
min_split_improvement = 1e-05,
histogram_type = c("AUTO", "UniformAdaptive", "Random", "QuantilesGlobal", "RoundRobin"),
max_abs_leafnode_pred = Inf,
pred_noise_bandwidth = 0,
calibrate_model = FALSE,
calibration_frame = NULL,
custom_metric_func = NULL,
custom_distribution_func = NULL,
export_checkpoints_dir = NULL,
monotone_constraints = NULL,
check_constant_response = TRUE,
verbose = FALSE)

Arguments

x (Optional) A vector containing the names or indices of the predictor variables to use in building the model. If x is missing, then all columns except y are used.

y The name or column index of the response variable in the data. The response must be either a numeric or a categorical/factor variable. If the response is numeric, then a regression model will be trained, otherwise it will train a classification model.

training_frame Id of the training data frame.
model_id Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.
validation_frame Id of the validation data frame.
nfolds Number of folds for K-fold cross-validation (0 to disable or >= 2). Defaults to 0.
keep_cross_validation_models Logical. Whether to keep the cross-validation models. Defaults to TRUE.
keep_cross_validation_predictions Logical. Whether to keep the predictions of the cross-validation models. Defaults to FALSE.
keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment Logical. Whether to keep the cross-validation fold assignment. Defaults to FALSE.

score_each_iteration Logical. Whether to score during each iteration of model training. Defaults to FALSE.

score_tree_interval Score the model after every so many trees. Disabled if set to 0. Defaults to 0.

fold_assignment Cross-validation fold assignment scheme, if fold_column is not specified. The 'Stratified' option will stratify the folds based on the response variable, for classification problems. Must be one of: "AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", "Stratified". Defaults to AUTO.

fold_column Column with cross-validation fold index assignment per observation.
ignore_const_cols Logical. Ignore constant columns. Defaults to TRUE.
offset_column Offset column. This will be added to the combination of columns before applying the link function.

weights_column Column with observation weights. Giving some observation a weight of zero is equivalent to excluding it from the dataset; giving an observation a relative weight of 2 is equivalent to repeating that row twice. Negative weights are not allowed. Note: Weights are per-row observation weights and do not increase the size of the data frame. This is typically the number of times a row is repeated, but non-integer values are supported as well. During training, rows with higher weights matter more, due to the larger loss function pre-factor.

balance_classes Logical. Balance training data class counts via over/under-sampling (for imbalanced data). Defaults to FALSE.

class_sampling_factors Desired over/under-sampling ratios per class (in lexicographic order). If not specified, sampling factors will be automatically computed to obtain class balance during training. Requires balance_classes.

max_after_balance_size Maximum relative size of the training data after balancing class counts (can be less than 1.0). Requires balance_classes. Defaults to 5.0.

max_hit_ratio_k Max. number (top K) of predictions to use for hit ratio computation (for multi-class only, 0 to disable) Defaults to 0.

ntrees Number of trees. Defaults to 50.

max_depth Maximum tree depth. Defaults to 5.

min_rows Fewest allowed (weighted) observations in a leaf. Defaults to 10.

nbins For numerical columns (real/int), build a histogram of (at least) this many bins, then split at the best point Defaults to 20.

nbins_top_level For numerical columns (real/int), build a histogram of (at most) this many bins at the root level, then decrease by factor of two per level Defaults to 1024.

nbins_cats For categorical columns (factors), build a histogram of this many bins, then split at the best point. Higher values can lead to more overfitting. Defaults to 1024.

r2_stopping r2_stopping is no longer supported and will be ignored if set - please use stopping_rounds, stopping_metric and stopping_tolerance instead. Previous version of H2O would stop making trees when the R^2 metric equals or exceeds this Defaults to 1.797693135e+308.

stopping_rounds Early stopping based on convergence of stopping_metric. Stop if simple moving average of length k of the stopping_metric does not improve for k:=stopping_rounds scoring events (0 to disable) Defaults to 0.

stopping_metric Metric to use for early stopping (AUTO: logloss for classification, deviance for regression and anomoly_score for Isolation Forest). Note that custom and custom_increasing can only be used in GBM and DRF with the Python client. Must be one of: "AUTO", "deviance", "logloss", "MSE", "RMSE", "AUC", "PBI", or "F1".
"MAE", "RMSLE", "AUC", "AUCPR", "lift_top_group", "misclassification",
"mean_per_class_error", "custom", "custom_increasing". Defaults to AUTO.

**stopping_tolerance**
Relative tolerance for metric-based stopping criterion (stop if relative improve-
ment is not at least this much) Defaults to 0.001.

**max_runtime_secs**
Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable. 
Defaults to 0.

**seed**
Seed for random numbers (affects certain parts of the algo that are stochastic 
and those might or might not be enabled by default). Defaults to -1 (time-based 
random number).

**build_tree_one_node**
Logical. Run on one node only; no network overhead but fewer cpus used. 
Suitable for small datasets. Defaults to FALSE.

**learn_rate**
Learning rate (from 0.0 to 1.0) Defaults to 0.1.

**learn_rate_annealing**
Scale the learning rate by this factor after each tree (e.g., 0.99 or 0.999) Defaults 
to 1.

**distribution**
Distribution function Must be one of: "AUTO", "bernoulli", "quasibinomial", 
"multinomial", "gaussian", "poisson", "gamma", "tweedie", "laplace", "quant-
tile", "huber", "custom". Defaults to AUTO.

**quantile_alpha**
Desired quantile for Quantile regression, must be between 0 and 1. Defaults to 
0.5.

**tweedie_power**
Tweedie power for Tweedie regression, must be between 1 and 2. Defaults to 
1.5.

**huber_alpha**
Desired quantile for Huber/M-regression (threshold between quadratic and lin-
ear loss, must be between 0 and 1). Defaults to 0.9.

**checkpoint**
Model checkpoint to resume training with.

**sample_rate**
Row sample rate per tree (from 0.0 to 1.0) Defaults to 1.

**sample_rate_per_class**
A list of row sample rates per class (relative fraction for each class, from 0.0 to 
1.0), for each tree

**col_sample_rate**
Column sample rate (from 0.0 to 1.0) Defaults to 1.

**col_sample_rate_change_per_level**
Relative change of the column sampling rate for every level (must be > 0.0 and 
< 2.0) Defaults to 1.

**col_sample_rate_per_tree**
Column sample rate per tree (from 0.0 to 1.0) Defaults to 1.

**min_split_improvement**
Minimum relative improvement in squared error reduction for a split to happen 
Defaults to 1e-05.

**histogram_type**
What type of histogram to use for finding optimal split points Must be one of: 
"AUTO", "UniformAdaptive", "Random", "QuantilesGlobal", "RoundRobin". 
Defaults to AUTO.
max_abs_leafnode_pred
Maximum absolute value of a leaf node prediction. Defaults to 1.797693135e+308.

pred_noise_bandwidth
Bandwidth (sigma) of Gaussian multiplicative noise \( \sim N(1, \sigma) \) for tree node predictions. Defaults to 0.

categorical_encoding
Encoding scheme for categorical features. Must be one of: "AUTO", "Enum", "OneHotInternal", "OneHotExplicit", "Binary", "Eigen", "LabelEncoder", "Sort-ByResponse", "EnumLimited". Defaults to AUTO.

calibrate_model
Logical. Use Platt Scaling to calculate calibrated class probabilities. Calibration can provide more accurate estimates of class probabilities. Defaults to FALSE.

calibration_frame
Calibration frame for Platt Scaling

custom_metric_func
Reference to custom evaluation function, format: ‘language:keyName=funcName’

custom_distribution_func
Reference to custom distribution, format: ‘language:keyName=funcName’

export_checkpoints_dir
Automatically export generated models to this directory.

monotone_constraints
A mapping representing monotonic constraints. Use +1 to enforce an increasing constraint and -1 to specify a decreasing constraint.

check_constant_response
Logical. Check if response column is constant. If enabled, then an exception is thrown if the response column is a constant value. If disabled, then model will train regardless of the response column being a constant value or not. Defaults to TRUE.

verbose
Logical. Print scoring history to the console (Metrics per tree). Defaults to FALSE.

See Also

predict.H2OModel for prediction

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

# Run regression GBM on australia data
australia_path <- system.file("extdata", "australia.csv", package = "h2o")
australia <- h2o.uploadFile(path = australia_path)
independent <- c("premax", "salmax","minairtemp", "maxairtemp", "maxsst", "maxsoilmoist", "Max_czcs")
dependent <- "runoffnew"
```
h2o.gbm(y = dependent, x = independent, training_frame = australia,
ntrees = 3, max_depth = 3, min_rows = 2)

## End(Not run)

h2o.generic Imports a generic model into H2O. Such model can be used then used for scoring and obtaining additional information about the model. The imported model has to be supported by H2O.

Description

Imports a generic model into H2O. Such model can be used then used for scoring and obtaining additional information about the model. The imported model has to be supported by H2O.

Usage

h2o.generic(model_id = NULL, model_key = NULL, path = NULL)

Arguments

model_id Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.
model_key Key to the self-contained model archive already uploaded to H2O.
path Path to file with self-contained model archive.

Examples

## Not run:
# library(h2o)
# h2o.init()

# generic_model <- h2o.genericModel("/path/to/model.zip")
# predictions <- h2o.predict(generic_model, dataset)

## End(Not run)

h2o.genericModel Imports a model under given path, creating a Generic model with it.

Description

Usage example: generic_model <- h2o.genericModel(model_file_path = "/path/to/mojo.zip") predictions <- h2o.predict(generic_model, dataset)

Usage

h2o.genericModel(mojo_file_path)
h2o.getConnection

Retrieve an H2O Connection

Description

Attempt to recover an h2o connection.

Usage

h2o.getConnection()

Value

Returns an H2OConnection object.
**h2o.getFrame**

*Get an R Reference to an H2O Dataset, that will NOT be GC'd by default*

**Description**

Get the reference to a frame with the given id in the H2O instance.

**Usage**

```
h2o.getFrame(id)
```

**Arguments**

- `id`: A string indicating the unique frame of the dataset to retrieve.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

train <- h2o.importFile(f)
y <- "species"
x <- setdiff(names(train), y)
train[,y] <- as.factor(train[,y])
nfolds <- 5
num_base_models <- 2
my_gbm <- h2o.gbm(x = x, y = y, training_frame = train,
                   distribution = "multinomial", ntree = 10,
                   max_depth = 3, min_rows = 2, learn_rate = 0.2,
                   nfolds = nfolds, fold_assignment = "Modulo",
                   keep_cross_validation_predictions = TRUE, seed = 1)
my_rf <- h2o.randomForest(x = x, y = y, training_frame = train,
                           ntree = 50, nfolds = nfolds, fold_assignment = "Modulo",
                           keep_cross_validation_predictions = TRUE, seed = 1)
stack <- h2o.stackedEnsemble(x = x, y = y, training_frame = train,
                             model_id = "my_ensemble_l1",
                             base_models = list(my_gbm$model_id, my_rf$model_id),
                             keep_levelone_frame = TRUE)

h2o.getFrame(stack$model$levelone_frame_id$name)
```

## End(Not run)
h2o.getGLMFullRegularizationPath

*Extract full regularization path from a GLM model*

**Description**

Extract the full regularization path from a GLM model (assuming it was run with the lambda search option).

**Usage**

```r
h2o.getGLMFullRegularizationPath(model)
```

**Arguments**

- `model`: an `H2OModel` corresponding from a `h2o.glm` call.

h2o.getGrid

*Get a grid object from H2O distributed K/V store.*

**Description**

Note that if neither cross-validation nor a validation frame is used in the grid search, then the training metrics will display in the "get grid" output. If a validation frame is passed to the grid, and `nfolds = 0`, then the validation metrics will display. However, if `nfolds > 1`, then cross-validation metrics will display even if a validation frame is provided.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.getGrid(grid_id, sort_by, decreasing, verbose = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `grid_id`: ID of existing grid object to fetch
- `sort_by`: Sort the models in the grid space by a metric. Choices are "logloss", "residual_deviance", "mse", "auc", "accuracy", "precision", "recall", "f1", etc.
- `decreasing`: Specify whether sort order should be decreasing
- `verbose`: Controls verbosity of the output, if enabled prints out error messages for failed models (default: FALSE)
h2o.getId

Get back-end distributed key/value store id from an H2OFrame.

Description

Get back-end distributed key/value store id from an H2OFrame.

Usage

h2o.getId(x)

Arguments

x

An H2OFrame

Value

The id of the H2OFrame

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.getId(iris)

## End(Not run)
**h2o.getModel**

*Get an R reference to an H2O model*

**Description**

Returns a reference to an existing model in the H2O instance.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.getModel(model_id)
```

**Arguments**

- **model_id**  
  A string indicating the unique model_id of the model to retrieve.

**Value**

Returns an object that is a subclass of `H2OModel`.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
model_id <- h2o.gbm(x = 1:4, y = 5, training_frame = iris_hf)@model_id
model_retrieved <- h2o.getModel(model_id)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.getModelTree**

*Fetches a single tree of a H2O model. This function is intended to be used on Gradient Boosting Machine models or Distributed Random Forest models.*

**Description**

Fetches a single tree of a H2O model. This function is intended to be used on Gradient Boosting Machine models or Distributed Random Forest models.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.getModelTree(model, tree_number, tree_class = NA)
```
**Arguments**

- **model**: Model with trees
- **tree_number**: Number of the tree in the model to fetch, starting with 1
- **tree_class**: Name of the class of the tree (if applicable). This value is ignored for regression and binomial response column, as there is only one tree built. As there is exactly one class per categorical level, name of tree’s class equals to the corresponding categorical level of response column.

**Value**

Returns an H2OTree object with detailed information about a tree.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)

gbm_model <- h2o.gbm(y = "species", training_frame = iris)
tree <- h2o.getModelTree(gbm_model, 1, "Iris-setosa")

## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.getTimezone**

*Get the Time Zone on the H2O cluster Returns a string*

**Description**

Get the Time Zone on the H2O cluster Returns a string

**Usage**

```r
h2o.getTimezone()
```
**h2o.getTypes**

*Get the types-per-column*

### Description

Get the types-per-column

### Usage

```r
h2o.getTypes(x)
```

### Arguments

- **x**  
  An H2OFrame

### Value

A list of types per column

### Examples

```r
## Not run:  
library(h2o)  
h2o.init()  
  
iris <- h2o.importFile(f)  
h2o.getTypes(iris)
```

### h2o.getVersion

*Get h2o version*

### Description

Get h2o version

### Usage

```r
h2o.getVersion()
```
h2o.get_automl

*Get an R object that is a subclass of H2OAutoML*

**Description**

Get an R object that is a subclass of H2OAutoML.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.get_automl(project_name)
```

```r
h2o.getAutoML(project_name)
```

**Arguments**

- `project_name` A string indicating the project name of the automl instance to retrieve.

**Value**

Returns an object that is a subclass of H2OAutoML.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
votes_path <- system.file("extdata", "housevotes.csv", package = "h2o")
votes_hf <- h2o.uploadFile(path = votes_path, header = TRUE)
aml <- h2o.automl(y = "Class", project_name="aml_housevotes",
                   training_frame = votes_hf, max_runtime_secs = 30)
automl_retrieved <- h2o.get_automl("aml_housevotes")
## End(Not run)
```

h2o.get_leaderboard

*Retrieve the leaderboard from the AutoML instance.*

**Description**

Contrary to the default leaderboard attached to the automl instance, this one can return columns other than the metrics.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.get_leaderboard(object, extra_columns = NULL)
```
Arguments

object The object for which to return the leaderboard. Currently, only H2OAutoML instances are supported.

extra_columns A string or a list of string specifying which optional columns should be added to the leaderboard. Defaults to None. Currently supported extensions are:

• 'ALL': adds all columns below.
• 'training_time_ms': column providing the training time of each model in milliseconds (doesn’t include the training of cross validation models).
• 'predict_time_per_row_ms': column providing the average prediction time by the model for a single row.

Value

An H2OFrame representing the leaderboard.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
votes_path <- system.file("extdata", "housevotes.csv", package = "h2o")
votes_hf <- h2o.uploadFile(path = votes_path, header = TRUE)
aml <- h2o.automl(y = "Class", project_name="aml_housevotes", training_frame = votes_hf, max_runtime_secs = 30)
lb_all <- h2o.get_leaderboard(aml, "ALL")
lb_custom <- h2o.get_leaderboard(aml, c("predict_time_per_row_ms", "training_time_ms"))
## End(Not run)
```

h2o.get_ntrees_actual Retrieve actual number of trees for tree algorithms

Description

Retrieve actual number of trees for tree algorithms

Usage

h2o.get_ntrees_actual(object)

Arguments

object An H2OModel object.
**h2o.get_segment_models**

Retrieves an instance of **H2OSegmentModels** for a given id.

**Description**

Retrieves an instance of **H2OSegmentModels** for a given id.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.get_segment_models(segment_models_id)
```

**Arguments**

- `segment_models_id`
  
  A string indicating the unique segment_models_id

**Value**

Returns an object that is a subclass of **H2OSegmentModels**.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
h2o.train_segments(algorithm = "gbm",
  segment_columns = "Species", segment_models_id="models_by_species",
  x = c(1:3), y = 4, training_frame = iris_hf, ntree = 5, max_depth = 4)
models <- h2o.get_segment_models("models_by_species")
as.data.frame(models)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.giniCoef**

Retrieve the GINI Coefficient

**Description**

Retrieves the GINI coefficient from an **H2OBinomialMetrics**. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training GINI value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of GINI values are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".
Usage

h2o.giniCoef(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)

Arguments

object an H2OBinomialMetrics object.
train Retrieve the training GINI Coefficient
valid Retrieve the validation GINI Coefficient
xval Retrieve the cross-validation GINI Coefficient

See Also

h2o.auc for AUC, h2o.giniCoef for the GINI coefficient, and h2o.metric for the various threshold metrics. See h2o.performance for creating H2OModelMetrics objects.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(prostate_path)

prostate[,2] <- as.factor(prostate[,2])
model <- h2o.gbm(x = 3:9, y = 2, training_frame = prostate, distribution = "bernoulli")
perf <- h2o.performance(model, prostate)
h2o.giniCoef(perf)

## End(Not run)

---

h2o.glm

*Fit a generalized linear model*

Description

Fits a generalized linear model, specified by a response variable, a set of predictors, and a description of the error distribution.

Usage

h2o.glm(
  x, 
  y, 
  training_frame, 
  model_id = NULL, 
  validation_frame = NULL, 
  ...)
nFolds = 0,
seed = -1,
keepCrossValidationModels = TRUE,
keepCrossValidationPredictions = FALSE,
keepCrossValidationFoldAssignment = FALSE,
foldAssignment = c("AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", "Stratified"),
foldColumn = NULL,
randomColumns = NULL,
ignoreConstCols = TRUE,
scoreEachIteration = FALSE,
offsetColumn = NULL,
weightsColumn = NULL,
family = c("gaussian", "binomial", "fractionalbinomial", "quasibinomial", "ordinal",
    "multinomial", "poisson", "gamma", "tweedie", "negativebinomial"),
randFamily = c("[gaussian]"),
tweedieVariancePower = 0,
tweedieLinkPower = 1,
theta = 1e-10,
solver = c("AUTO", "IRLSM", "L_BFGS", "COORDINATE_DESCENT_NAIVE",
    "COORDINATE_DESCENT", "GRADIENT_DESCENT_LH", "GRADIENT_DESCENT_SQERR"),
alpha = NULL,
lambda = NULL,
lambdaSearch = FALSE,
earlyStopping = TRUE,
nlambdas = -1,
standardize = TRUE,
missingValuesHandling = c("MeanImputation", "Skip", "PlugValues"),
plugValues = NULL,
computePValues = FALSE,
removeCollinearColumns = FALSE,
intercept = TRUE,
nonNegative = FALSE,
maxIterations = -1,
objectiveEpsilon = -1,
betaEpsilon = 1e-04,
gradientEpsilon = -1,
link = c("family_default", "identity", "logit", "log", "inverse", "tweedie", "ologit"),
randLink = c("[Identity]", "[family_default]"),
startval = NULL,
calcLike = FALSE,
HGLM = FALSE,
prior = -1,
lambdaMinRatio = -1,
betaConstraints = NULL,
maxActivePredictors = -1,
interactions = NULL,
interactionPairs = NULL,
objReg = -1,
export_checkpoints_dir = NULL,
balance_classes = FALSE,
class_sampling_factors = NULL,
max_after_balance_size = 5,
max_hit_ratio_k = 0,
max_runtime_secs = 0,
custom_metric_func = NULL
)

Arguments

x (Optional) A vector containing the names or indices of the predictor variables to use in building the model. If x is missing, then all columns except y are used.

y The name or column index of the response variable in the data. The response must be either a numeric or a categorical/factor variable. If the response is numeric, then a regression model will be trained, otherwise it will train a classification model.

training_frame Id of the training data frame.

model_id Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.

validation_frame Id of the validation data frame.

nfolds Number of folds for K-fold cross-validation (0 to disable or >= 2). Defaults to 0.

seed Seed for random numbers (affects certain parts of the algo that are stochastic and those might or might not be enabled by default). Defaults to -1 (time-based random number).

keep_cross_validation_models Logical. Whether to keep the cross-validation models. Defaults to TRUE.

keep_cross_validation_predictions Logical. Whether to keep the predictions of the cross-validation models. Defaults to FALSE.

keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment Logical. Whether to keep the cross-validation fold assignment. Defaults to FALSE.

fold_assignment Cross-validation fold assignment scheme, if fold_column is not specified. The 'Stratified' option will stratify the folds based on the response variable, for classification problems. Must be one of: "AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", "Stratified". Defaults to AUTO.

fold_column Column with cross-validation fold index assignment per observation.

random_columns random columns indices for HGLM.

ignore_const_cols Logical. Ignore constant columns. Defaults to TRUE.

score_each_iteration Logical. Whether to score during each iteration of model training. Defaults to FALSE.
offset_column Offset column. This will be added to the combination of columns before applying the link function.

weights_column Column with observation weights. Giving some observation a weight of zero is equivalent to excluding it from the dataset; giving an observation a relative weight of 2 is equivalent to repeating that row twice. Negative weights are not allowed. Note: Weights are per-row observation weights and do not increase the size of the data frame. This is typically the number of times a row is repeated, but non-integer values are supported as well. During training, rows with higher weights matter more, due to the larger loss function pre-factor.


rand_family Random Component Family array. One for each random component. Only support gaussian for now. Must be one of: "[gaussian]".

tweedie_variance_power Tweedie variance power Defaults to 0.

tweedie_link_power Tweedie link power Defaults to 1.

theta Theta Defaults to 1e-10.

solver AUTO will set the solver based on given data and the other parameters. IRLSM is fast on on problems with small number of predictors and for lambda-search with L1 penalty. L_BFGS scales better for datasets with many columns. Must be one of: "AUTO", "IRLSM", "L_BFGS", "COORDINATE_DESCENT_NAIVE", "COORDINATE_DESCENT", "GRADIENT_DESCENT_LH", "GRADIENT_DESCENT_SQERR". Defaults to AUTO.

alpha Distribution of regularization between the L1 (Lasso) and L2 (Ridge) penalties. A value of 1 for alpha represents Lasso regression, a value of 0 produces Ridge regression, and anything in between specifies the amount of mixing between the two. Default value of alpha is 0 when SOLVER = 'L-BFGS'; 0.5 otherwise.

lambda Regularization strength

lambda_search Logical. Use lambda search starting at lambda max, given lambda is then interpreted as lambda min Defaults to FALSE.

early_stopping Logical. Stop early when there is no more relative improvement on train or validation (if provided) Defaults to TRUE.

nlambdas Number of lambdas to be used in a search. Default indicates: If alpha is zero, with lambda search set to True, the value of nlamdas is set to 30 (fewer lambdas are needed for ridge regression) otherwise it is set to 100. Defaults to -1.

standardize Logical. Standardize numeric columns to have zero mean and unit variance Defaults to TRUE.

missing_values_handling Handling of missing values. Either MeanImputation, Skip or PlugValues. Must be one of: "MeanImputation", "Skip", "PlugValues". Defaults to MeanImputation.
plug_values
Plug Values (a single row frame containing values that will be used to impute missing values of the training/validation frame, use with conjunction missing_values_handling = PlugValues)

compute_p_values
Logical. Request p-values computation, p-values work only with IRLSM solver and no regularization Defaults to FALSE.

remove_collinear_columns
Logical. In case of linearly dependent columns, remove some of the dependent columns Defaults to FALSE.

intercept
Logical. Include constant term in the model Defaults to TRUE.

non_negative
Logical. Restrict coefficients (not intercept) to be non-negative Defaults to FALSE.

max_iterations
Maximum number of iterations Defaults to -1.

objective_epsilon
Converge if objective value changes less than this. Default indicates: If lambda_search is set to True the value of objective_epsilon is set to .0001. If the lambda_search is set to False and lambda is equal to zero, the value of objective_epsilon is set to .000001, for any other value of lambda the default value of objective_epsilon is set to .0001. Defaults to -1.

beta_epsilon
Converge if beta changes less (using L-infinity norm) than beta epsilon, ONLY applies to IRLSM solver Defaults to 0.0001.

gradient_epsilon
Converge if objective changes less (using L-infinity norm) than this, ONLY applies to L-BFGS solver. Default indicates: If lambda_search is set to False and lambda is equal to zero, the default value of gradient_epsilon is equal to .000001, otherwise the default value is .0001. If lambda_search is set to True, the conditional values above are 1E-8 and 1E-6 respectively. Defaults to -1.

link

rand_link
Link function array for random component in HGLM. Must be one of: "[identity]", "[family_default]".

startval
double array to initialize fixed and random coefficients for HGLM.

calc_like
Logical. if true, will return likelihood function value for HGLM. Defaults to FALSE.

HGLM
Logical. If set to true, will return HGLM model. Otherwise, normal GLM model will be returned Defaults to FALSE.

prior
Prior probability for y==1. To be used only for logistic regression iff the data has been sampled and the mean of response does not reflect reality. Defaults to -1.

lambda_min_ratio
Minimum lambda used in lambda search, specified as a ratio of lambda_max (the smallest lambda that drives all coefficients to zero). Default indicates: if the number of observations is greater than the number of variables, then lambda_min_ratio is set to 0.0001; if the number of observations is less than the number of variables, then lambda_min_ratio is set to 0.01. Defaults to -1.
h2o.glm

beta_constraints
   Beta constraints

max_active_predictors
   Maximum number of active predictors during computation. Use as a stopping
criterion to prevent expensive model building with many predictors. Default
indicates: If the IRLSM solver is used, the value of max_active_predictors is set
to 5000 otherwise it is set to 10000000. Defaults to -1.

interactions
   A list of predictor column indices to interact. All pairwise combinations will be
computed for the list.

interaction_pairs
   A list of pairwise (first order) column interactions.

obj_reg
   Likelihood divider in objective value computation, default is 1/nobs Defaults to
-1.

export_checkpoints_dir
   Automatically export generated models to this directory.

balance_classes
   Logical. Balance training data class counts via over/under-sampling (for im-
balanced data). Defaults to FALSE.

class_sampling_factors
   Desired over/under-sampling ratios per class (in lexicographic order). If not
specified, sampling factors will be automatically computed to obtain class bal-
ance during training. Requires balance_classes.

max_after_balance_size
   Maximum relative size of the training data after balancing class counts (can be
less than 1.0). Requires balance_classes. Defaults to 5.0.

max_hit_ratio_k
   Maximum number (top K) of predictions to use for hit ratio computation (for
multi-class only, 0 to disable) Defaults to 0.

max_runtime_secs
   Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable.
Defaults to 0.

custom_metric_func
   Reference to custom evaluation function, format: ‘language:keyName=funcName’

Value

A subclass of H2OModel is returned. The specific subclass depends on the machine learning task at
hand (if it’s binomial classification, then an H2OBinomialModel is returned, if it’s regression then
a H2ORegressionModel is returned). The default print- out of the models is shown, but further
GLM-specific information can be queried out of the object. To access these various items, please
refer to the seealso section below. Upon completion of the GLM, the resulting object has coeffi-
cients, normalized coefficients, residual/null deviance, aic, and a host of model metrics including
MSE, AUC (for logistic regression), degrees of freedom, and confusion matrices. Please refer to the
more in-depth GLM documentation available here: https://h2o-release.s3.amazonaws.com/
h2o-dev/rele-shannon/2/docs-website/h2o-docs/index.html#Data+Science+Algorithms-GLM
See Also

predict.H2OModel for prediction, h2o.mse, h2o.auc, h2o.confusionMatrix, h2o.performance, h2o.giniCoef, h2o.logloss, h2o.varimp, h2o.scoreHistory

Examples

```r
## Not run:

# Run GLM of CAPSULE ~ AGE + RACE + PSA + DCAPS
prostate_path = system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate = h2o.importFile(path = prostate_path)
h2o.glm(y = "CAPSULE", x = c("AGE", "RACE", "PSA", "DCAPS"), training_frame = prostate,
       family = "binomial", nfolds = 0, alpha = 0.5, lambda_search = FALSE)

# Run GLM of VOL ~ CAPSULE + AGE + RACE + PSA + GLEASON
predictors = setdiff(colnames(prostate), c("ID", "DPROS", "DCAPS", "VOL"))
h2o.glm(y = "VOL", x = predictors, training_frame = prostate,
       family = "gaussian", nfolds = 0, alpha = 0.1, lambda_search = FALSE)

# GLM variable importance
# Also see:
# https://github.com/h2oai/h2o/blob/master/R/tests/testdir_demos/runit_demo_VI_all_algos.R
bank = h2o.importFile(path="https://s3.amazonaws.com/h2o-public-test-data/smalldata/demos/bank-additional-full.csv"
                      )
predictors = 1:20
target="y"
glm = h2o.glm(x=predictors, y=target, training_frame=bank, family="binomial", standardize=TRUE,
              lambda_search=TRUE)
h2o.std_coef_plot(glm, num_of_features = 20)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.glrm**

Generalized low rank decomposition of an H2O data frame

### Description

Builds a generalized low rank decomposition of an H2O data frame

### Usage

```r
h2o.glrm(
  training_frame,
  cols = NULL,
  model_id = NULL,
  validation_frame = NULL,
```
```r
ignore_const_cols = TRUE,
score_each_iteration = FALSE,
loading_name = NULL,
transform = c("NONE", "STANDARDIZE", "NORMALIZE", "DEMEAN", "DESCALE"),
k = 1,
loss = c("Quadratic", "Absolute", "Huber", "Poisson", "Hinge", "Logistic", "Periodic"),
loss_by_col = c("Quadratic", "Absolute", "Huber", "Poisson", "Hinge", "Logistic",
               "Periodic", "Categorical", "Ordinal"),
loss_by_col_idx = NULL,
multi_loss = c("Categorical", "Ordinal"),
period = 1,
regularization_x = c("None", "Quadratic", "L2", "L1", "NonNegative", "OneSparse",
                     "UnitOneSparse", "Simplex"),
regularization_y = c("None", "Quadratic", "L2", "L1", "NonNegative", "OneSparse",
                     "UnitOneSparse", "Simplex"),
gamma_x = 0,
gamma_y = 0,
max_iterations = 1000,
max_updates = 2000,
init_step_size = 1,
min_step_size = 1e-04,
seed = -1,
init = c("Random", "SVD", "PlusPlus", "User"),
svd_method = c("GramSVD", "Power", "Randomized"),
user_y = NULL,
user_x = NULL,
expand_user_y = TRUE,
impute_original = FALSE,
recover_svd = FALSE,
max_runtime_secs = 0,
export_checkpoints_dir = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- **training_frame**  
  Id of the training data frame.

- **cols**  
  (Optional) A vector containing the data columns on which k-means operates.

- **model_id**  
  Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.

- **validation_frame**  
  Id of the validation data frame.

- **ignore_const_cols**  
  Logical. Ignore constant columns. Defaults to TRUE.

- **score_each_iteration**  
  Logical. Whether to score during each iteration of model training. Defaults to FALSE.

- **loading_name**  
  Frame key to save resulting X.

- **transform**  
  Transformation of training data. Must be one of: "NONE", "STANDARDIZE", "NORMALIZE", "DEMEAN", "DESCALE". Defaults to "NONE".
k  Rank of matrix approximation Defaults to 1.
loss_by_col_idx  Loss function by column index (override)
multi_loss  Categorical loss function Must be one of: "Categorical", "Ordinal". Defaults to Categorical.
period  Length of period (only used with periodic loss function) Defaults to 1.
regularization_x  Regularization function for X matrix Must be one of: "None", "Quadratic", "L2", "L1", "NonNegative", "OneSparse", "UnitOneSparse", "Simplex". Defaults to None.
regularization_y  Regularization function for Y matrix Must be one of: "None", "Quadratic", "L2", "L1", "NonNegative", "OneSparse", "UnitOneSparse", "Simplex". Defaults to None.
gamma_x  Regularization weight on X matrix Defaults to 0.
gamma_y  Regularization weight on Y matrix Defaults to 0.
max_iterations  Maximum number of iterations Defaults to 1000.
max_updates  Maximum number of updates, defaults to 2*max_iterations Defaults to 2000.
init_step_size  Initial step size Defaults to 1.
min_step_size  Minimum step size Defaults to 0.0001.
seed  Seed for random numbers (affects certain parts of the algo that are stochastic and those might or might not be enabled by default). Defaults to -1 (time-based random number).
init  Initialization mode Must be one of: "Random", "SVD", "PlusPlus", "User". Defaults to PlusPlus.
svd_method  Method for computing SVD during initialization (Caution: Randomized is currently experimental and unstable) Must be one of: "GramSVD", "Power", "Randomized". Defaults to Randomized.
user_y  User-specified initial Y
user_x  User-specified initial X
expand_user_y  Logical. Expand categorical columns in user-specified initial Y Defaults to TRUE.
impute_original  Logical. Reconstruct original training data by reversing transform Defaults to FALSE.
recover_svd  Logical. Recover singular values and eigenvectors of XY Defaults to FALSE.
max_runtime_secs  Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable. Defaults to 0.
export_checkpoints_dir  Automatically export generated models to this directory.
Value

an object of class \texttt{H2ODimReductionModel}.

References


See Also

\texttt{h2o.kmeans}, \texttt{h2o.svd}, \texttt{h2o.prcomp}

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
australia_path <- system.file("extdata", "australia.csv", package = "h2o")
australia <- h2o.uploadFile(path = australia_path)
h2o.glrm(training_frame = australia, k = 5, loss = "Quadratic", regularization_x = "L1",
          gamma_x = 0.5, gamma_y = 0, max_iterations = 1000)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.grep**

*Search for matches to an argument pattern*

**Description**

Searches for matches to argument ‘pattern’ within each element of a string column.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.grep(
  pattern,
  x,
  ignore.case = FALSE,
  invert = FALSE,
  output.logical = FALSE
)
```
Arguments

- **pattern**: A character string containing a regular expression.
- **x**: An H2O frame that wraps a single string column.
- **ignore.case**: If TRUE case is ignored during matching.
- **invert**: Identify elements that do not match the pattern.
- **output.logical**: If TRUE returns logical vector of indicators instead of list of matching positions.

Details

This function has similar semantics as R’s native grep function and it supports a subset of its parameters. Default behavior is to return indices of the elements matching the pattern. Parameter ‘output.logical’ can be used to return a logical vector indicating if the element matches the pattern (1) or not (0).

Value

H2OFrame holding the matching positions or a logical vector if ‘output.logical’ is enabled.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
apartments <- as.h2o(c("2307", "Leghorn St", "Mountain View", "CA", "94043"))
zip.codes <- apartments[h2o.grep("[0-9]{5}", apartments, output.logical = TRUE),]
## End(Not run)
```

'h2o.grid' provides a set of functions to launch a grid search and get its results.

Usage

```r
h2o.grid(
    algorithm,
    grid_id,
    x,
    y,
    training_frame,
    ...
    hyper_params = list(),
    is_supervised = NULL,
)```
do_hyper_params_check = FALSE,
search_criteria = NULL,
export_checkpoints_dir = NULL,
parallelism = 1
)

Arguments

algorithm
Name of algorithm to use in grid search (gbm, randomForest, kmeans, glm,
deeplearning, naivebayes, pca).

grid_id
(Optional) ID for resulting grid search. If it is not specified then it is autogener-
ated.

x
(Optional) A vector containing the names or indices of the predictor variables to
use in building the model. If x is missing, then all columns except y are used.

y
The name or column index of the response variable in the data. The response
must be either a numeric or a categorical/factor variable. If the response is
numeric, then a regression model will be trained, otherwise it will train a classi-
fication model.

training_frame
Id of the training data frame.

... arguments describing parameters to use with algorithm (i.e., x, y, training_frame).

hyper_params
List of lists of hyper parameters (i.e., list(ntrees=c(1,2),max_depth=c(5,7))).

is_supervised
(Optional) If specified then override the default heuristic which decides if the
given algorithm name and parameters specify a supervised or unsupervised al-
gorithm.

do_hyper_params_check
Perform client check for specified hyper parameters. It can be time expensive
for large hyper space.

search_criteria
(Optional) List of control parameters for smarter hyperparameter search. The
list can include values for: strategy, max_models, max_runtime_secs, stop-
ning_metric, stopping_tolerance, stopping_rounds and seed. The default strategy
'Cartesian' covers the entire space of hyperparameter combinations. If you
want to use cartesian grid search, you can leave the search_criteria argument
unspecified. Specify the "RandomDiscrete" strategy to get random search of all
the combinations of your hyperparameters with three ways of specifying when to
stop the search: max number of models, max time, and metric-based early stop-
ing (e.g., stop if MSE has not improved by 0.0001 over the 5 best models). Ex-
amples below: list(strategy = "RandomDiscrete",max_runtime_secs = 600,max_models
= 100, stopping_metric = "AUTO",stopping_tolerance = 0.00001, stopping_rounds
= 5,seed = 123456) or list(strategy = "RandomDiscrete",max_models = 42,max_runtime_secs
= 28800) or list(strategy = "RandomDiscrete",stopping_metric = "AUTO",stopping_tolerance
= 0.001, stopping_rounds = 10) or list(strategy = "RandomDiscrete",stopping_metric
= "misclassification",stopping_tolerance = 0.00001, stopping_rounds
= 5).
**export_checkpoints_dir**
Directory to automatically export grid in binary form to.

**parallelism**
Level of Parallelism during grid model building. 1 = sequential building (default). Use the value of 0 for adaptive parallelism - decided by H2O. Any number > 1 sets the exact number of models built in parallel.

**Details**
Launch grid search with given algorithm and parameters.

**Examples**
```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
library(jsonlite)
h2o.init()
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
grid <- h2o.grid("gbm", x = c(1:4), y = 5, training_frame = iris_hf,
  hyper_params = list(ntrees = c(1, 2, 3)))
# Get grid summary
summary(grid)
# Fetch grid models
model_ids <- grid$model_ids
models <- lapply(model_ids, function(id) { h2o.getModel(id) })
## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.group_by**

**Group and Apply by Column**

**Description**
Performs a group by and apply similar to `ddply`.

**Usage**
```r
h2o.group_by(
  data,
  by,
  ...
  gb.control = list(na.methods = NULL, col.names = NULL)
)
```

**Arguments**
- **data** an H2OFrame object.
- **by** a list of column names
- **...** any supported aggregate function. See Details: for more help.
gb.control: A list of how to handle NA values in the dataset as well as how to name output columns. The method is specified using the rm.method argument. See Details for more help.

Details

In the case of na.methods within gb.control, there are three possible settings. "all" will include NAs in computation of functions. "rm" will completely remove all NA fields. "ignore" will remove NAs from the numerator but keep the rows for computational purposes. If a list smaller than the number of columns groups is supplied, the list will be padded by "ignore".

Note that to specify a list of column names in the gb.control list, you must add the col.names argument. Similar to na.methods, col.names will pad the list with the default column names if the length is less than the number of columns groups supplied.

Supported functions include nrow. This function is required and accepts a string for the name of the generated column. Other supported aggregate functions accept col and na arguments for specifying columns and the handling of NAs ("all", "ignore", and GroupBy object; max calculates the maximum of each column specified in col for each group of a GroupBy object; mean calculates the mean of each column specified in col for each group of a GroupBy object; min calculates the minimum of each column specified in col for each group of a GroupBy object; mode calculates the mode of each column specified in col for each group of a GroupBy object; sd calculates the standard deviation of each column specified in col for each group of a GroupBy object; ss calculates the sum of squares of each column specified in col for each group of a GroupBy object; sum calculates the sum of each column specified in col for each group of a GroupBy object; and var calculates the variance of each column specified in col for each group of a GroupBy object. If an aggregate is provided without a value (for example, as max in sum(col="X1", na="all").mean(col="X5", na="all").max()), then it is assumed that the aggregation should apply to all columns except the GroupBy columns. However, operations will not be performed on String columns. They will be skipped. Note again that nrow is required and cannot be empty.

Value

Returns a new H2OFrame object with columns equivalent to the number of groups created.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
df <- h2o.importFile("http://s3.amazonaws.com/h2o-public-test-data/smalldata/prostate/prostate.csv")
h2o.group_by(data = df, by = "RACE", nrow("VOL"))

## End(Not run)
```
### h2o.gsub

**String Global Substitute**

**Description**

Creates a copy of the target column in which each string has all occurrence of the regex pattern replaced with the replacement substring.

**Usage**

```
h2o.gsub(pattern, replacement, x, ignore.case = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `pattern`: The pattern to replace.
- `replacement`: The replacement pattern.
- `x`: The column on which to operate.
- `ignore.case`: Case sensitive or not

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
string_to_gsub <- as.h2o("r tutorial")
sub_string <- h2o.gsub("r ", "H2O ", string_to_gsub)
## End(Not run)
```

### h2o.head

**Return the Head or Tail of an H2O Dataset.**

**Description**

Returns the first or last rows of an H2OFrame object.

**Usage**

```
h2o.head(x, n = 6L, m = 200L, ...)
```

**Examples**

```
## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
head(x, n = 6L, m = 200L, ...)
```

```
h2o.tail(x, n = 6L, m = 200L, ...)
```

**Examples**

```
## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
tail(x, n = 6L, m = 200L, ...)
```
h2o.HGLMMetrics

Arguments

- **x**: An H2OFrame object.
- **n** *(Optional)*: A single integer. If positive, number of rows in x to return. If negative, all but the n first/last number of rows in x.
- **m** *(Optional)*: A single integer. If positive, number of columns in x to return. If negative, all but the m first/last number of columns in x.
- **...**: Ignored.

Value

An H2OFrame containing the first or last n rows and m columns of an H2OFrame object.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init(ip <- "localhost", port = 54321, startH2O = TRUE)
australia_path <- system.file("extdata", "australia.csv", package = "h2o")
australia <- h2o.uploadFile(path = australia_path)
# Return the first 10 rows and 6 columns
h2o.head(australia, n = 10L, m = 6L)
# Return the last 10 rows and 6 columns
h2o.tail(australia, n = 10L, m = 6L)

# For Jupyter notebook with an R kernel,
# view all rows of a data frame
options(repr.matrix.max.rows=600, repr.matrix.max.cols=200)

## End(Not run)
```

---

h2o.HGLMMetrics *Retrieve HGLM ModelMetrics*

Description

Retrieve HGLM ModelMetrics

Usage

```r
h2o.HGLMMetrics(object)
```

Arguments

- **object**: an H2OModel object or H2OModelMetrics.
h2o.hist

Compute A Histogram

Description

Compute a histogram over a numeric column. If breaks="FD", the MAD is used over the IQR in computing bin width. Note that we do not beautify the breakpoints as R does.

Usage

h2o.hist(x, breaks = "Sturges", plot = TRUE)

Arguments

x
A single numeric column from an H2OFrame.

breaks
Can be one of the following: A string: "Sturges", "Rice", "sqrt", "Doane", "FD", "Scott" A single number for the number of breaks splitting the range of the vec into number of breaks bins of equal width A vector of numbers giving the split points, e.g., c(-50,213.2123,9324834)

plot
A logical value indicating whether or not a plot should be generated (default is TRUE).

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.asnumeric(iris["petal_len"])
plot(iris["petal_len"], breaks = "Sturges", plot = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

h2o.hit_ratio_table

Retrieve the Hit Ratios

Description

If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training Hit Ratios value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named list of Hit Ratio tables are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

h2o.hit_ratio_table(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
Arguments

- **object**: An `H2OModel` object.
- **train**: Retrieve the training Hit Ratio
- **valid**: Retrieve the validation Hit Ratio
- **xval**: Retrieve the cross-validation Hit Ratio

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)
iris.split <- h2o.splitFrame(data = iris, ratios = 0.8, seed = 1234)
train <- iris.split[[1]]
valid <- iris.split[[2]]

iris_xgb <- h2o.xgboost(x = 1:4, y = 5, training_frame = train, validation_frame = valid)
hrt_iris <- h2o.hit_ratio_table(iris_xgb, valid = TRUE)
hrt_iris
## End(Not run)
```

h2o.hour

Convert Milliseconds to Hour of Day in H2O Datasets

Description

Converts the entries of an H2OFrame object from milliseconds to hours of the day (on a 0 to 23 scale).

Usage

```r
h2o.hour(x)
hour(x)
```

Arguments

- **x**: An H2OFrame object.

Value

An H2OFrame object containing the entries of `x` converted to hours of the day.
See Also

h2o.day

---

**h2o.ifelse**

**H2O Apply Conditional Statement**

**Description**

Applies conditional statements to numeric vectors in H2O parsed data objects when the data are numeric.

**Usage**

```
h2o.ifelse(test, yes, no)
ifelse(test, yes, no)
```

**Arguments**

- **test**: A logical description of the condition to be met (>, <, =, etc...)
- **yes**: The value to return if the condition is TRUE.
- **no**: The value to return if the condition is FALSE.

**Details**

Both numeric and categorical values can be tested. However when returning a yes and no condition both conditions must be either both categorical or numeric.

**Value**

Returns a vector of new values matching the conditions stated in the ifelse call.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
australia_path <- system.file("extdata", "australia.csv", package = "h2o")
australia <- h2o.importFile(path = australia_path)
australia[,9] <- ifelse(australia[,3] < 279.9, 1, 0)
summary(australia)
## End(Not run)
```
**h2o.importFile**  
*Import Files into H2O*

**Description**
Imports files into an H2O cluster. The default behavior is to pass-through to the parse phase automatically.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.importFile(
  path, 
  destination_frame = "", 
  parse = TRUE, 
  header = NA, 
  sep = "", 
  col.names = NULL, 
  col.types = NULL, 
  na.strings = NULL, 
  decrypt_tool = NULL, 
  skipped_columns = NULL, 
  custom_non_data_line_markers = NULL
)
```

```r
h2o.importFolder(
  path, 
  pattern = "", 
  destination_frame = "", 
  parse = TRUE, 
  header = NA, 
  sep = "", 
  col.names = NULL, 
  col.types = NULL, 
  na.strings = NULL, 
  decrypt_tool = NULL, 
  skipped_columns = NULL, 
  custom_non_data_line_markers = NULL
)
```

```r
h2o.importHDFS(
  path, 
  pattern = "", 
  destination_frame = "", 
  parse = TRUE, 
  header = NA, 
  sep = "", 
  col.names = NULL,
```
na.strings = NULL
)

h2o.uploadFile(
  path,
  destination_frame = "",
  parse = TRUE,
  header = NA,
  sep = "",
  col.names = NULL,
  col.types = NULL,
  na.strings = NULL,
  progressBar = FALSE,
  parse_type = NULL,
  decrypt_tool = NULL,
  skipped_columns = NULL
)

Arguments

path 
- The complete URL or normalized file path of the file to be imported. Each row of data appears as one line of the file.

destination_frame
- (Optional) The unique hex key assigned to the imported file. If none is given, a key will automatically be generated based on the URL path.

parse
- (Optional) A logical value indicating whether the file should be parsed after import, for details see h2o.parseRaw.

header
- (Optional) A logical value indicating whether the first line of the file contains column headers. If left empty, the parser will try to automatically detect this.

sep
- (Optional) The field separator character. Values on each line of the file are separated by this character. If sep = "", the parser will automatically detect the separator.

col.names
- (Optional) An H2OFrame object containing a single delimited line with the column names for the file.

col.types
- (Optional) A vector to specify whether columns should be forced to a certain type upon import parsing.

na.strings
- (Optional) H2O will interpret these strings as missing.

decrypt_tool
- (Optional) Specify a Decryption Tool (key-reference acquired by calling h2o.decryptionSetup).

skipped_columns
- a list of column indices to be skipped during parsing.

custom_non_data_line_markers
- (Optional) If a line in imported file starts with any character in given string it will NOT be imported. Empty string means all lines are imported, NULL means that default behaviour for given format will be used.

pattern
- (Optional) Character string containing a regular expression to match file(s) in the folder.
h2o.import_hive_table

progressBar (Optional) When FALSE, tell H2O parse call to block synchronously instead of polling. This can be faster for small datasets but loses the progress bar.

parse_type (Optional) Specify which parser type H2O will use. Valid types are "ARFF", "XLS", "CSV", "SVMLight"

Details

h2o.importFile is a parallelized reader and pulls information from the server from a location specified by the client. The path is a server-side path. This is a fast, scalable, highly optimized way to read data. H2O pulls the data from a data store and initiates the data transfer as a read operation.

Unlike the import function, which is a parallelized reader, h2o.uploadFile is a push from the client to the server. The specified path must be a client-side path. This is not scalable and is only intended for smaller data sizes. The client pushes the data from a local filesystem (for example, on your machine where R is running) to H2O. For big-data operations, you don’t want the data stored on or flowing through the client.

h2o.importFolder imports an entire directory of files. If the given path is relative, then it will be relative to the start location of the H2O instance. The default behavior is to pass-through to the parse phase automatically.

h2o.importHDFS is deprecated. Instead, use h2o.importFile.

See Also

h2o.import_sql_select, h2o.import_sql_table, h2o.parseRaw

Examples

```r
## Not run:
h2o.init(ip = "localhost", port = 54321, startH2O = TRUE)
prostate_path = system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate = h2o.importFile(path = prostate_path)
class(prostate)
summary(prostate)

#Import files with a certain regex pattern by utilizing h2o.importFolder()
#In this example we import all .csv files in the directory prostate_folder
prostate_path = system.file("extdata", "prostate_folder", package = "h2o")
prostate_pattern = h2o.importFolder(path = prostate_path, pattern = ".*.csv")
class(prostate_pattern)
summary(prostate_pattern)

## End(Not run)
```

h2o.import_hive_table  Import Hive Table into H2O
**h2o.import_mojo**

*Imports a MOJO under given path, creating a Generic model with it.*

**Description**

Usage example:

```
mojo_model <- h2o.import_mojo(model_file_path = "/path/to/mojo.zip")
predictions <- h2o.predict(mojo_model, dataset)
```

**Usage**

```
h2o.import_mojo(mojo_file_path)
```

**Arguments**

- `mojo_file_path` - Filesystem path to the model imported

---

**h2o.import_hive_table**

*Import Hive table to H2OFrame in memory. Make sure to start H2O with Hive on classpath. Uses hive-site.xml on classpath to connect to Hive. When database is specified as jdbc URL uses Hive JDBC driver to obtain table metadata. then uses direct HDFS access to import data.*

**Usage**

```
h2o.import_hive_table(
  database,  
  table,     
  partitions = NULL,  
  allow_multi_format = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `database` - Name of Hive database (default database will be used by default), can be also a JDBC URL
- `table` - name of Hive table to import
- `partitions` - a list of lists of strings - partition key column values of partitions you want to import.
- `allow_multi_format` - enable import of partitioned tables with different storage formats used. WARNING: this may fail on out-of-memory for tables with a large number of small partitions.

**Details**

For example, my_citibike_data = h2o.import_hive_table("default", "citibike20k", partitions = list(c("2017", "01"), c("2017", "02"))) my_citibike_data = h2o.import_hive_table("jdbc:hive2://hive-server:10000/default"", "citibike20k", allow_multi_format = TRUE)
### h2o.import_sql_select

**Value**

Returns H2O Generic Model embedding given MOJO model

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:

# Import default Iris dataset as H2O frame
data <- as.h2o(iris)

# Train a very simple GBM model
original_model <- h2o.gbm(x=features, y = "Species", training_frame = data)

# Download the trained GBM model as MOJO (temporary directory used in this example)
mojo_original_name <- h2o.download_mojo(model = original_model, path = tempdir())
mojo_original_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/", mojo_original_name)

# Import the MOJO and obtain a Generic model
mojo_model <- h2o.import_mojo(mojo_original_path)

# Perform scoring with the generic model
predictions <- h2o.predict(mojo_model, data)

## End(Not run)
```

### h2o.import_sql_select

**Import SQL table that is result of SELECT SQL query into H2O**

**Description**

Creates a temporary SQL table from the specified sql_query. Runs multiple SELECT SQL queries on the temporary table concurrently for parallel ingestion, then drops the table. Be sure to start the h2o.jar in the terminal with your downloaded JDBC driver in the classpath: `java -cp <path_to_h2o_jar>:<path_to_jdbc_driver_jar> water.H2OApp` Also see h2o.import_sql_table. Currently supported SQL databases are MySQL, PostgreSQL, MariaDB, Hive, Oracle and Microsoft SQL Server.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.import_sql_select(
  connection_url,
  select_query,
  username,
  password,
  use_temp_table = NULL,
  temp_table_name = NULL,
  optimize = NULL,
  fetch_mode = NULL
)
```
h2o.import_sql_table

Arguments

connection_url  URL of the SQL database connection as specified by the Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) Driver. For example, "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/menagerie?&useSSL=false"

select_query  SQL query starting with 'SELECT' that returns rows from one or more database tables.

username  Username for SQL server

password  Password for SQL server

use_temp_table  Whether a temporary table should be created from select_query

temp_table_name  Name of temporary table to be created from select_query

optimize  (Optional) Optimize import of SQL table for faster imports. Experimental. Default is true.

fetch_mode  (Optional) Set to DISTRIBUTED to enable distributed imports. Set to SINGLE to force a sequential read from the database. Can be used for databases that do not support OFFSET-like clauses in SQL statements.

Details

For example, my_sql_conn_url <- "jdbc:mysql://172.16.2.178:3306/ingestSQL?&useSSL=false" select_query <- "SELECT bikeid from citibike20k" username <- "root" password <- "abc123" my_citibike_data <- h2o.import_sql_select(my_sql_conn_url, select_query, username, password)

h2o.import_sql_table  Import SQL Table into H2O

Description

Imports SQL table into an H2O cluster. Assumes that the SQL table is not being updated and is stable. Runs multiple SELECT SQL queries concurrently for parallel ingestion. Be sure to start the h2o.jar in the terminal with your downloaded JDBC driver in the classpath: ‘java -cp <path_to_h2o_jar>:<path_to_jdbc_driver_jar> water.H2OApp’ Also see h2o.import_sql_select. Currently supported SQL databases are MySQL, PostgreSQL, MariaDB, Hive, Oracle and Microsoft SQL Server.

Usage

h2o.import_sql_table(
  connection_url,
  table,
  username,
  password,
  columns = NULL,
  optimize = NULL,
  fetch_mode = NULL
)
Argsments

collection_url  URL of the SQL database connection as specified by the Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) Driver. For example, "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/menagerie?&useSSL=false"

table  Name of SQL table

username  Username for SQL server

password  Password for SQL server

columns  (Optional) Character vector of column names to import from SQL table. Default is to import all columns.

optimize  (Optional) Optimize import of SQL table for faster imports. Default is true. Ignored - use fetch_mode instead.

fetch_mode  (Optional) Set to DISTRIBUTED to enable distributed import. Set to SINGLE to force a sequential read from the database Can be used for databases that do not support OFFSET-like clauses in SQL statements.

Details

For example, my_sql_conn_url <- "jdbc:mysql://172.16.2.178:3306/ingestSQL?&useSSL=false"
table <- "citibike20k" username <- "root" password <- "abc123" my_citibike_data <- h2o.import_sql_table(my_sql_conn_url, table, username, password)

h2o.impute

Basic Imputation of H2O Vectors

Description

Perform inplace imputation by filling missing values with aggregates computed on the "na.rm'd" vector. Additionally, it's possible to perform imputation based on groupings of columns from within data; these columns can be passed by index or name to the by parameter. If a factor column is supplied, then the method must be "mode".

Usage

h2o.impute(
  data,
  column = 0,
  method = c("mean", "median", "mode"),
  combine_method = c("interpolate", "average", "lo", "hi"),
  by = NULL,
  groupByframe = NULL,
  values = NULL
)

Arguments

data The dataset containing the column to impute.
column A specific column to impute, default of 0 means impute the whole frame.
method "mean" replaces NAs with the column mean; "median" replaces NAs with the column median; "mode" replaces with the most common factor (for factor columns only);
combine_method If method is "median", then choose how to combine quantiles on even sample sizes. This parameter is ignored in all other cases.
by group by columns
groupByFrame Impute the column col with this pre-computed grouped frame.
values A vector of impute values (one per column). NaN indicates to skip the column

Details
The default method is selected based on the type of the column to impute. If the column is numeric then "mean" is selected; if it is categorical, then "mode" is selected. Other column types (e.g. String, Time, UUID) are not supported.

Value
an H2OFrame with imputed values

Examples

## Not run:
h2o.init()
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
iris_hf[sample(nrow(iris_hf), 40), 5] <- NA # randomly replace 50 values with NA
# impute with a group by
iris_hf <- h2o.impute(iris_hf, "Species", "mode", by = c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width"))

## End(Not run)
**Usage**

```r
h2o.init(
    ip = "localhost",
    port = 54321,
    name = NA_character_,
    startH2O = TRUE,
    forceDL = FALSE,
    enable_assertions = TRUE,
    license = NULL,
    nthreads = -1,
    max_mem_size = NULL,
    min_mem_size = NULL,
    ice_root = tempdir(),
    log_dir = NA_character_,
    log_level = NA_character_,
    strict_version_check = TRUE,
    proxy = NA_character_,
    https = FALSE,
    cacert = NA_character_,
    insecure = FALSE,
    username = NA_character_,
    password = NA_character_,
    use_spnego = FALSE,
    cookies = NA_character_,
    context_path = NA_character_,
    ignore_config = FALSE,
    extra_classpath = NULL,
    jvm_custom_args = NULL,
    bind_to_localhost = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- **ip**
  - Object of class character representing the IP address of the server where H2O is running.

- **port**
  - Object of class numeric representing the port number of the H2O server.

- **name**
  - (Optional) A character string representing the H2O cluster name.

- **startH2O**
  - (Optional) A logical value indicating whether to try to start H2O from R if no connection with H2O is detected. This is only possible if `ip = "localhost"` or `ip = "127.0.0.1"`. If an existing connection is detected, R does not start H2O.

- **forceDL**
  - (Optional) A logical value indicating whether to force download of the H2O executable. Defaults to FALSE, so the executable will only be downloaded if it does not already exist in the h2o R library resources directory `h2o/java/h2o.jar`. This value is only used when R starts H2O.

- **enable_assertions**
  - (Optional) A logical value indicating whether H2O should be launched with assertions enabled. Used mainly for error checking and debugging purposes.
This value is only used when R starts H2O.

license
(Optional) A character string value specifying the full path of the license file. This value is only used when R starts H2O.

nthreads
(Optional) Number of threads in the thread pool. This relates very closely to the number of CPUs used. -1 means use all CPUs on the host (Default). A positive integer specifies the number of CPUs directly. This value is only used when R starts H2O.

max_mem_size
(Optional) A character string specifying the maximum size, in bytes, of the memory allocation pool to H2O. This value must a multiple of 1024 greater than 2MB. Append the letter m or M to indicate megabytes, or g or G to indicate gigabytes. This value is only used when R starts H2O.

min_mem_size
(Optional) A character string specifying the minimum size, in bytes, of the memory allocation pool to H2O. This value must a multiple of 1024 greater than 2MB. Append the letter m or M to indicate megabytes, or g or G to indicate gigabytes. This value is only used when R starts H2O.

ice_root
(Optional) A directory to handle object spillage. The default varies by OS.

log_dir
(Optional) A directory where H2O server logs are stored. The default varies by OS.

log_level
(Optional) The level of logging of H2O server. The default is INFO.

strict_version_check
(Optional) Setting this to FALSE is unsupported and should only be done when advised by technical support.

proxy
(Optional) A character string specifying the proxy path.

https
(Optional) Set this to TRUE to use https instead of http.

cacert
(Optional) Path to a CA bundle file with root and intermediate certificates of trusted CAs.

insecure
(Optional) Set this to TRUE to disable SSL certificate checking.

username
(Optional) Username to login with.

password
(Optional) Password to login with.

use_spnego
(Optional) Set this to TRUE to enable SPNEGO authentication.

cookies
(Optional) Vector(or list) of cookies to add to request.

context_path
(Optional) The last part of connection URL: http://<ip>:<port>/<context_path>

ignore_config
(Optional) A logical value indicating whether a search for a .h2oconfig file should be conducted or not. Default value is FALSE.

extra_classpath
(Optional) A vector of paths to libraries to be added to the Java classpath when H2O is started from R.

jvm_custom_args
(Optional) A character list of custom arguments for the JVM where new H2O instance is going to run, if started. Ignored when connecting to an existing instance.

bind_to_localhost
(Optional) A logical flag indicating whether access to the H2O instance should be restricted to the local machine (default) or if it can be reached from other computers on the network. Only applicable when H2O is started from R.
Details

By default, this method first checks if an H2O instance is connectible. If it cannot connect and start
= TRUE with ip = "localhost", it will attempt to start and instance of H2O at localhost:54321. If
an open ip and port of your choice are passed in, then this method will attempt to start an H2O
instance at that specified ip port.

When initializing H2O locally, this method searches for h2o.jar in the R library resources (system.file("java","h2o.jar"
= "h2o")), and if the file does not exist, it will automatically attempt to download the correct version
from Amazon S3. The user must have Internet access for this process to be successful.

Once connected, the method checks to see if the local H2O R package version matches the version
of H2O running on the server. If there is a mismatch and the user indicates she wishes to upgrade,
it will remove the local H2O R package and download/install the H2O R package from the server.

Value

This method will load it and return a H2OConnection object containing the IP address and port
number of the H2O server.

Note

Users may wish to manually upgrade their package (rather than waiting until being prompted),
which requires that they fully uninstall and reinstall the H2O package, and the H2O client package.
You must unload packages running in the environment before upgrading. It’s recommended that
users restart R or R studio after upgrading.

See Also

H2O R package documentation for more details. h2o.shutdown for shutting down from R.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# Try to connect to a local H2O instance that is already running.
# If not found, start a local H2O instance from R with the default settings.
h2o.init()

# Try to connect to a local H2O instance.
# If not found, raise an error.
h2o.init(startH2O = FALSE)

# Try to connect to a local H2O instance that is already running.
# If not found, start a local H2O instance from R with 5 gigabytes of memory.
h2o.init(max_mem_size = "5g")

# Try to connect to a local H2O instance that is already running.
# If not found, start a local H2O instance from R that uses 5 gigabytes of memory.
h2o.init(max_mem_size = "5g")

## End(Not run)
```
h2o.insertMissingValues

*Insert Missing Values into an H2OFrame*

**Description**

Randomly replaces a user-specified fraction of entries in an H2O dataset with missing values.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.insertMissingValues(data, fraction = 0.1, seed = -1)
```

**Arguments**

- `data` An H2OFrame object representing the dataset.
- `fraction` A number between 0 and 1 indicating the fraction of entries to replace with missing.
- `seed` A random number used to select which entries to replace with missing values. Default of `seed = -1` will automatically generate a seed in H2O.

**Value**

Returns an H2OFrame object.

**WARNING**

This will modify the original dataset. Unless this is intended, this function should only be called on a subset of the original.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
summary(iris_hf)

irismiss <- h2o.insertMissingValues(iris_hf, fraction = 0.25)
head(irismiss)
summary(irismiss)

## End(Not run)
```
**h2o.interaction**  
*Description*

Creates a data frame in H2O with n-th order interaction features between categorical columns, as specified by the user.

**Usage**

```r
cat_interact <- function(data, destination_frame, factors, pairwise, max_factors, min_occurrence) 
```

**Arguments**

data An H2OFrame object containing the categorical columns.
destination_frame A string indicating the destination key. If empty, this will be auto-generated by H2O.
factors Factor columns (either indices or column names).
pairwise Whether to create pairwise interactions between factors (otherwise create one higher-order interaction). Only applicable if there are 3 or more factors.
max_factors Max. number of factor levels in pair-wise interaction terms (if enforced, one extra catch-all factor will be made)
min_occurrence Min. occurrence threshold for factor levels in pair-wise interaction terms

**Value**

Returns an H2OFrame object.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

# Create some random data
myframe <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 20, cols = 5,
   seed = -12301283, randomize = TRUE, value = 0,
   categorical_fraction = 0.8, factors = 10, real_range = 1,
   integer_fraction = 0.2, integer_range = 10,
   ...
binary_fraction = 0, binary_ones_fraction = 0.5, 
missing_fraction = 0.2, 
response_factors = 1)

# Turn integer column into a categorical
myframe[,5] <- as.factor(myframe[,5])
head(myframe, 20)

# Create pairwise interactions
pairwise <- h2o.interaction(myframe, 
factors = list(c(1, 2), c("C2", "C3", "C4")),
pairwise = TRUE, max_factors = 10, min_occurrence = 1)
head(pairwise, 20)
h2o.levels(pairwise, 2)

# Create 5-th order interaction
higherorder <- h2o.interaction(myframe, destination_frame = 'higherorder', factors = c(1,2,3,4,5), 
pairwise = FALSE, max_factors = 10000, min_occurrence = 1)
head(higherorder, 20)

# Limit the number of factors of the "categoricalized" integer column
# to at most 3 factors, and only if they occur at least twice
head(myframe[,5], 20)
trim_integer_levels <- h2o.interaction(myframe, factors = "C5", pairwise = FALSE, max_factors = 3, 
min_occurrence = 2)
head(trim_integer_levels, 20)

# Put all together
myframe <- h2o.cbind(myframe, pairwise, higherorder, trim_integer_levels)
myframe
head(myframe, 20)
summary(myframe)

## End(Not run)

---

**h2o.isax**

**iSAX**

**Description**

Compute the iSAX index for a DataFrame which is assumed to be numeric time series data

**Usage**

`h2o.isax(x, num_words, max_cardinality, optimize_card = FALSE)`

**Arguments**

- **x**
  - an H2OFrame
- **num_words**
  - Number of iSAX words for the timeseries. ie granularity along the time series
max_cardinality

Maximum cardinality of the iSAX word. Each word can have less than the max

optimize_card

An optimization flag that will find the max cardinality regardless of what is
passed in for max_cardinality.

Value

An H2OFrame with the name of time series, string representation of iSAX word, followed by binary
representation

References

http://www.cs.ucr.edu/~eamonn/iSAX_2.0.pdf
http://www.cs.ucr.edu/~eamonn/SAX.pdf

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
df <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 1, cols = 256, randomize = TRUE, value = 0,
real_range = 100, categorical_fraction = 0, factors = 0,
integer_fraction = 0, integer_range = 100, binary_fraction = 0,
binary_ones_fraction = 0, time_fraction = 0, string_fraction = 0,
missing_fraction = 0,has_response = FALSE, seed = 123)
df2 <- h2o.cumsum(df, axis = 1)
h2o.isax(df2, num_words = 10, max_cardinality = 10)
## End(Not run)
```

h2o.ischaracter

Check if character

Description

Check if character

Usage

h2o.ischaracter(x)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

is.character for the base R implementation.
Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)
iris_char <- h2o.ascharacter(iris["class"])
h2o.ischaracter(iris_char)

## End(Not run)

h2o.isfactor

---

Check if factor

Description

Check if factor

Usage

h2o.isfactor(x)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

is.factor for the base R implementation.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

cars <- h2o.importFile(f)
cars["economy_20mpg"] <- as.factor(cars["economy_20mpg"]) h2o.isfactor(cars["economy_20mpg"])

## End(Not run)
h2o.isnumeric

Description
Check if numeric

Usage
h2o.isnumeric(x)

Arguments
x An H2OFrame object.

See Also
is.numeric for the base R implementation.

Examples
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.isnumeric(iris["sepal_len"])

## End(Not run)

h2o.isolationForest

Description
Trains an Isolation Forest model

Usage
h2o.isolationForest(
  training_frame,
x,
model_id = NULL,
score_each_iteration = FALSE,
score_tree_interval = 0,
ignore_const_cols = TRUE,
)
ntrees = 50,
max_depth = 8,
min_rows = 1,
max_runtime_secs = 0,
seed = -1,
build_tree_one_node = FALSE,
mtries = -1,
sample_size = 256,
sample_rate = -1,
col_sample_rate_change_per_level = 1,
col_sample_rate_per_tree = 1,
categorical_encoding = c("AUTO", "Enum", "OneHotInternal", "OneHotExplicit", "Binary",
"Eigen", "LabelEncoder", "SortByResponse", "EnumLimited"),
stopping_rounds = 0,
stopping_metric = c("AUTO", "anomaly_score"),
stopping_tolerance = 0.01,
x
export_checkpoints_dir = NULL
)

Arguments

training_frame  Id of the training data frame.
x  A vector containing the character names of the predictors in the model.
model_id  Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.
score_each_iteration  Logical. Whether to score during each iteration of model training. Defaults to FALSE.
score_tree_interval  Score the model after every so many trees. Disabled if set to 0. Defaults to 0.
ignore_const_cols  Logical. Ignore constant columns. Defaults to TRUE.
ntrees  Number of trees. Defaults to 50.
max_depth  Maximum tree depth. Defaults to 8.
min_rows  Fewest allowed (weighted) observations in a leaf. Defaults to 1.
max_runtime_secs  Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable. Defaults to 0.
seed  Seed for random numbers (affects certain parts of the algo that are stochastic and those might or might not be enabled by default). Defaults to -1 (time-based random number).
build_tree_one_node  Logical. Run on one node only; no network overhead but fewer cpus used. Suitable for small datasets. Defaults to FALSE.
mtries  Number of variables randomly sampled as candidates at each split. If set to -1, defaults (number of predictors)/3. Defaults to -1.
sample_size  Number of randomly sampled observations used to train each Isolation Forest tree. Only one of parameters sample_size and sample_rate should be defined. If sample_rate is defined, sample_size will be ignored. Defaults to 256.

sample_rate  Rate of randomly sampled observations used to train each Isolation Forest tree. Needs to be in range from 0.0 to 1.0. If set to -1, sample_rate is disabled and sample_size will be used instead. Defaults to -1.

col_sample_rate_change_per_level  Relative change of the column sampling rate for every level (must be > 0.0 and <= 2.0) Defaults to 1.

col_sample_rate_per_tree  Column sample rate per tree (from 0.0 to 1.0) Defaults to 1.

categorical_encoding  Encoding scheme for categorical features Must be one of: "AUTO", "Enum", "OneHotInternal", "OneHotExplicit", "Binary", "Eigen", "LabelEncoder", "Sort-ByResponse", "EnumLimited". Defaults to AUTO.

stopping_rounds  Early stopping based on convergence of stopping_metric. Stop if simple moving average of length k of the stopping_metric does not improve for k:=stopping_rounds scoring events (0 to disable) Defaults to 0.

stopping_metric  Metric to use for early stopping (AUTO: logloss for classification, deviance for regression and anomoly_score for Isolation Forest). Note that custom and custom_increasing can only be used in GBM and DRF with the Python client. Must be one of: "AUTO", "anomaly_score". Defaults to AUTO.

stopping_tolerance  Relative tolerance for metric-based stopping criterion (stop if relative improvement is not at least this much) Defaults to 0.01.

export_checkpoints_dir  Automatically export generated models to this directory.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

# Import the cars dataset
cars <- h2o.importFile(f)

# Set the predictors
predictors <- c("displacement","power","weight","acceleration","year")

# Train the IF model
cars_if <- h2o.isolationForest(x = predictors, training_frame = cars,
                              seed = 1234, stopping_metric = "MSE",
                              stopping_rounds = 3, stopping_tolerance = 0.1)

## End(Not run)
```
### h2o.is_client

*Check Client Mode Connection*

**Description**

Check Client Mode Connection

**Usage**

```r
h2o.is_client()
```

### h2o.keyof

*Method on Keyed objects allowing to obtain their key.*

**Description**

Method on Keyed objects allowing to obtain their key.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.keyof(object)
```

**Arguments**

- **object**: A Keyed object

**Value**

the string key holding the persistent object.
**h2o.kfold_column**  
*Produce a k-fold column vector.*

**Description**  
Create a k-fold vector useful for H2O algorithms that take a fold_assignments argument.

**Usage**  
```r  
h2o.kfold_column(data, nfolds, seed = -1)  
```

**Arguments**  
- `data`: A dataframe against which to create the fold column.  
- `nfolds`: The number of desired folds.  
- `seed`: A random seed, -1 indicates that H2O will choose one.

**Value**  
Returns an H2OFrame object with fold assignments.

**Examples**

```r  
## Not run:  
library(h2o)  
h2o.init()  
  
iris <- h2o.importFile(f)  
  
kfolds <- h2o.kfold_column(iris, nfolds = 5, seed = 1234)  
  
## End(Not run)  
```

---

**h2o.killMinus3**  
*Dump the stack into the JVM's stdout.*

**Description**  
A poor man's profiler, but effective.

**Usage**  
```r  
h2o.killMinus3()  
```
Performs k-means clustering on an H2O dataset

### Usage

```r
h2o.kmeans(
  training_frame,
  x,
  model_id = NULL,
  validation_frame = NULL,
  nfolds = 0,
  keep_cross_validation_models = TRUE,
  keep_cross_validation_predictions = FALSE,
  keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment = FALSE,
  fold_assignment = c("AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", "Stratified"),
  fold_column = NULL,
  ignore_const_cols = TRUE,
  score_each_iteration = FALSE,
  k = 1,
  estimate_k = FALSE,
  user_points = NULL,
  max_iterations = 10,
  standardize = TRUE,
  seed = -1,
  init = c("Random", "PlusPlus", "Furthest", "User"),
  max_runtime_secs = 0,
  export_checkpoints_dir = NULL,
  cluster_size_constraints = NULL
)
```

### Arguments

- **training_frame**: Id of the training data frame.
- **x**: A vector containing the character names of the predictors in the model.
- **model_id**: Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.
- **validation_frame**: Id of the validation data frame.
- **nfolds**: Number of folds for K-fold cross-validation (0 to disable or &ge; 2). Defaults to 0.
keep_cross_validation_models
  Logical. Whether to keep the cross-validation models. Defaults to TRUE.

keep_cross_validation_predictions
  Logical. Whether to keep the predictions of the cross-validation models. Defaults to FALSE.

keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment
  Logical. Whether to keep the cross-validation fold assignment. Defaults to FALSE.

fold_assignment
  Cross-validation fold assignment scheme, if fold_column is not specified. The 'Stratified' option will stratify the folds based on the response variable, for classification problems. Must be one of: "AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", "Stratified". Defaults to AUTO.

fold_column
  Column with cross-validation fold index assignment per observation.

ignore_const_cols
  Logical. Ignore constant columns. Defaults to TRUE.

score_each_iteration
  Logical. Whether to score during each iteration of model training. Defaults to FALSE.

k
  The max. number of clusters. If estimate_k is disabled, the model will find k centroids, otherwise it will find up to k centroids. Defaults to 1.

estimate_k
  Logical. Whether to estimate the number of clusters (<=k) iteratively and deterministically. Defaults to FALSE.

user_points
  This option allows you to specify a dataframe, where each row represents an initial cluster center. The user-specified points must have the same number of columns as the training observations. The number of rows must equal the number of clusters.

max_iterations
  Maximum training iterations (if estimate_k is enabled, then this is for each inner Lloyds iteration) Defaults to 10.

standardize
  Logical. Standardize columns before computing distances Defaults to TRUE.

seed
  Seed for random numbers (affects certain parts of the algo that are stochastic and those might or might not be enabled by default). Defaults to -1 (time-based random number).

init
  Initialization mode Must be one of: "Random", "PlusPlus", "Furthest", "User". Defaults to Furthest.

max_runtime_secs
  Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable. Defaults to 0.

categorical_encoding
  Encoding scheme for categorical features Must be one of: "AUTO", "Enum", "OneHotInternal", "OneHotExplicit", "Binary", "Eigen", "LabelEncoder", "SortByResponse", "EnumLimited". Defaults to AUTO.

export_checkpoints_dir
  Automatically export generated models to this directory.
**h2o.kurtosis**

Kurtosis of a column

**Description**

Obtain the kurtosis of a column of a parsed H2O data object.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.kurtosis(x, ..., na.rm = TRUE)
kurtosis.H2OFrame(x, ..., na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` : An H2OFrame object.
- `...` : Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.
- `na.rm` : A logical value indicating whether NA or missing values should be stripped before the computation.

**Value**

Returns a list containing the kurtosis for each column (NaN for non-numeric columns).
Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
h2o.kurtosis(prostate$AGE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.levels**

Return the levels from the column requested column.

**Description**

Return the levels from the column requested column.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.levels(x, i)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An H2OFrame object.
- `i` Optional, the index of the column whose domain is to be returned.

**See Also**

- `levels` for the base R method.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
h2o.levels(iris_hf, 5) # returns "setosa" "versicolor" "virginica"

## End(Not run)
```
h2o.listTimezones

List all of the Time Zones Acceptable by the H2O cluster.

Description
List all of the Time Zones Acceptable by the H2O cluster.

Usage
h2o.listTimezones()

h2o.list_all_extensions

List all H2O registered extensions

Description
List all H2O registered extensions

Usage
h2o.list_all_extensions()

h2o.list_api_extensions

List registered API extensions

Description
List registered API extensions

Usage
h2o.list_api_extensions()
**h2o.list_core_extensions**

*List registered core extensions*

**Description**

List registered core extensions

**Usage**

```r
h2o.list_core_extensions()
```

---

**h2o.list_jobs**

*Return list of jobs performed by the H2O cluster*

**Description**

Return list of jobs performed by the H2O cluster

**Usage**

```r
h2o.list_jobs()
```

---

**h2o.loadGrid**

*Loads previously saved grid with all its models from the same folder*

**Description**

Returns a reference to the loaded Grid.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.loadGrid(grid_path)
```

**Arguments**

- `grid_path` A character string containing the path to the file with the grid saved.
**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris.hex <- as.h2o(iris)

ntrees_opts = c(1, 5)
learn_rate_opts = c(0.1, 0.01)
size_of_hyper_space = length(ntrees_opts) * length(learn_rate_opts)

hyper_parameters = list(ntrees = ntrees_opts, learn_rate = learn_rate_opts)
# Tempdir is chosen arbitrarily. May be any valid folder on an H2O-supported filesystem.
baseline_grid <- h2o.grid("gbm", grid_id="gbm_grid_test", x=1:4, y=5, training_frame=iris.hex,
hyper_params = hyper_parameters, export_checkpoints_dir = tempdir())
# Remove everything from the cluster or restart it
h2o.removeAll()
grid <- h2o.loadGrid(paste0(tempdir(),"/",baseline_grid@grid_id))

## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.loadModel**

*Load H2O Model from HDFS or Local Disk*

**Description**

Load a saved H2O model from disk. (Note that ensemble binary models can now be loaded using this method.)

**Usage**

```r
h2o.loadModel(path)
```

**Arguments**

- `path` The path of the H2O Model to be imported.

**Value**

Returns a `H2OModel` object of the class corresponding to the type of model loaded.

**See Also**

`h2o.saveModel, H2OModel`
### h2o.log

#### Description

Compute the logarithm of x

#### Usage

h2o.log(x)

#### Arguments

- **x**: An H2OFrame object.

#### See Also

`log` for the base R implementation.

#### Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)
h2o.log(frame)

## End(Not run)
```
h2o.log10

*Compute the log10 of x*

**Description**
Compute the log10 of x

**Usage**
h2o.log10(x)

**Arguments**
x An H2OFrame object.

**See Also**
log10 for the base R implementation.

**Examples**
```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)
h2o.log10(frame)
## End(Not run)
```

---

h2o.log1p

*Compute the log1p of x*

**Description**
Compute the log1p of x

**Usage**
h2o.log1p(x)

**Arguments**
x An H2OFrame object.
h2o.log2

See Also

log1p for the base R implementation.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)
h2o.log1p(frame)

## End(Not run)
```

h2o.log2

Compute the log2 of x

Description

Compute the log2 of x

Usage

h2o.log2(x)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

log2 for the base R implementation.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)
h2o.log2(frame)

## End(Not run)
```
h2o.logAndEcho

**Log a message on the server-side logs**

**Description**
This is helpful when running several pieces of work one after the other on a single H2O cluster and you want to make a notation in the H2O server side log where one piece of work ends and the next piece of work begins.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.logAndEcho(message)
```

**Arguments**

- `message` A character string with the message to write to the log.

**Details**

h2o.logAndEcho sends a message to H2O for logging. Generally used for debugging purposes.

h2o.logloss

**Retrieve the Log Loss Value**

**Description**
Retrieves the log loss output for a H2OBinomialMetrics or H2OMultinomialMetrics object. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training Log Loss value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of Log Losses are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

**Usage**

```r
h2o.logloss(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` a H2OModelMetrics object of the correct type.
- `train` Retrieve the training Log Loss
- `valid` Retrieve the validation Log Loss
- `xval` Retrieve the cross-validation Log Loss
Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

cars <- h2o.importFile(f)
cars["economy_20mpg"] <- as.factor(cars["economy_20mpg"])
predictors <- c("displacement","power","weight","acceleration","year")
response <- "economy_20mpg"
cars.splits <- h2o.splitFrame(data = cars, ratios = .8, seed = 1234)
train <- cars.splits[[1]]
valid <- cars.splits[[2]]
car_drf <- h2o.randomForest(x = predictors,
                           y = response,
                           training_frame = train,
                           validation_frame = valid)
h2o.logloss(car_drf, train = TRUE, valid = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

h2o.ls

---

List Keys on an H2O Cluster

Description

Accesses a list of object keys in the running instance of H2O.

Usage

```r
h2o.ls()
```

Value

Returns a list of hex keys in the current H2O instance.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
h2o.ls()

## End(Not run)
```
h2o.lstrip  
Strip set from left

Description
Return a copy of the target column with leading characters removed. The set argument is a string specifying the set of characters to be removed. If omitted, the set argument defaults to removing whitespace.

Usage
h2o.lstrip(x, set = " ")

Arguments
x  The column whose strings should be lstrip-ed.
set  string of characters to be removed

Examples
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
string_to_lstrip <- as.h2o("1234567890")
lstrip_string <- h2o.lstrip(string_to_lstrip, "123") #Remove "123"

## End(Not run)

h2o.mae  
Retrieve the Mean Absolute Error Value

Description
Retrieves the mean absolute error (MAE) value from an H2O model. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training MAE value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of MAEs are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage
h2o.mae(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>An H2OModel object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>train</td>
<td>Retrieve the training MAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valid</td>
<td>Retrieve the validation set MAE if a validation set was passed in during model build time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xval</td>
<td>Retrieve the cross-validation MAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)

h <- h2o.init()
fr <- as.h2o(iris)

m <- h2o.deeplearning(x = 2:5, y = 1, training_frame = fr)

h2o.mae(m)
```

---

**h2o.makeGLMModel**  
*Set betas of an existing H2O GLM Model*

**Description**

This function allows setting betas of an existing glm model.

**Usage**

`h2o.makeGLMModel(model, beta)`

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>model</td>
<td>an H2OModel corresponding from a h2o.glm call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beta</td>
<td>a new set of betas (a named vector)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
h2o.make_metrics  
Create Model Metrics from predicted and actual values in H2O

Description

Given predicted values (target for regression, class-1 probabilities or binomial or per-class probabilities for multinomial), compute a model metrics object.

Usage

h2o.make_metrics(predicted, actuals, domain = NULL, distribution = NULL)

Arguments

- **predicted**: An H2OFrame containing predictions.
- **actuals**: An H2OFrame containing actual values.
- **domain**: Vector with response factors for classification.
- **distribution**: Distribution for regression.

Value

Returns an object of the H2OModelMetrics subclass.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
prostate$CAPSULE <- as.factor(prostate$CAPSULE)
prostate_gbm <- h2o.gbm(3:9, "CAPSULE", prostate)
pred <- h2o.predict(prostate_gbm, prostate)[,3] ## class-1 probability
h2o.make_metrics(pred, prostate$CAPSULE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

h2o.match  
Value Matching in H2O

Description

match and %in% return values similar to the base R generic functions.
Usage
h2o.match(x, table, nomatch = 0, incomparables = NULL)
match.H2OFrame(x, table, nomatch = 0, incomparables = NULL)
x %in% table

Arguments
x a categorical vector from an H2OFrame object with values to be matched.
table an R object to match x against.
nomatch the value to be returned in the case when no match is found.
incomparables a vector of values that cannot be matched. Any value in x matching a value in
this vector is assigned the nomatch value.

Value
Returns a vector of the positions of (first) matches of its first argument in its second

See Also
match for base R implementation.

Examples
## Not run:
h2o.init()
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
h2o.match(iris_hf[, 5], c("setosa", "versicolor"))
## End(Not run)

h2o.max

Returns the maxima of the input values.

Description
Returns the maxima of the input values.

Usage
h2o.max(x, na.rm = FALSE)

Arguments
x An H2OFrame object.
na.rm logical. indicating whether missing values should be removed.
h2o.mean

Compute the frame’s mean by-column (or by-row).

Description
Compute the frame’s mean by-column (or by-row).

Usage
h2o.mean(x, na.rm = FALSE, axis = 0, return_frame = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
mean(x, na.rm = FALSE, axis = 0, return_frame = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

x
An H2OFrame object.

na.rm
logical. Indicate whether missing values should be removed.

axis
integer. Indicate whether to calculate the mean down a column (0) or across a row (1). NOTE: This is only applied when return_frame is set to TRUE. Otherwise, this parameter is ignored.

return_frame
logical. Indicate whether to return an H2O frame or a list. Default is FALSE (returns a list).

...
Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.

Value
Returns a list containing the mean for each column (NaN for non-numeric columns) if return_frame is set to FALSE. If return_frame is set to TRUE, then it will return an H2O frame with means per column or row (depends on axis argument).

See Also
max for the base R implementation.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.max(iris["petal_len"], na.rm = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```
See Also

`mean`, `rowMeans`, or `colMeans` for the base R implementation

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
# Default behavior. Will return list of means per column.
h2o.mean(prostate$AGE)
# return_frame set to TRUE. This will return an H2O Frame
# with mean per row or column (depends on axis argument)
h2o.mean(prostate, na.rm=TRUE, axis=1, return_frame=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.mean_per_class_error**

*Retrieve the mean per class error*

Description

Retrieves the mean per class error from an `H2OBinomialMetrics`. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training mean per class error value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of mean per class errors are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```r
h2o.mean_per_class_error(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- **object**: An `H2OBinomialMetrics` object.
- **train**: Retrieve the training mean per class error
- **valid**: Retrieve the validation mean per class error
- **xval**: Retrieve the cross-validation mean per class error

See Also

`h2o.mse` for MSE, and `h2o.metric` for the various threshold metrics. See `h2o.performance` for creating `H2OModelMetrics` objects.
h2o.mean_residual_deviance

Retrieve the Mean Residual Deviance value

Description
Retrieves the Mean Residual Deviance value from an H2O model. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training Mean Residual Deviance value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of Mean Residual Deviances are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage
h2o.mean_residual_deviance(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)

Arguments
- object: An H2OModel object.
- train: Retrieve the training Mean Residual Deviance
- valid: Retrieve the validation Mean Residual Deviance
- xval: Retrieve the cross-validation Mean Residual Deviance

Examples
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(prostate_path)

prostate[,2] <- as.factor(prostate[,2])
model <- h2o.gbm(x = 3:9, y = 2, training_frame = prostate, distribution = "bernoulli")
perf <- h2o.performance(model, prostate)
h2o.mean_per_class_error(perf)
h2o.mean_per_class_error(model, train=TRUE)

## End(Not run)

h2o.mean_residual_deviance

Examples
## Not run:
library(h2o)

h <- h2o.init()
fr <- as.h2o(iris)
m <- h2o.deeplearning(x = 2:5, y = 1, training_frame = fr)
**h2o.median**

### H2O Median

**Description**

Compute the median of an H2OFrame.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.median(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
median(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: An H2OFrame object.
- `na.rm`: a logical, indicating whether na’s are omitted.

**Value**

Returns a list containing the median for each column (NaN for non-numeric columns)

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
h2o.median(prostate)

## End(Not run)
```
h2o.melt

Converts a frame to key-value representation while optionally skipping NA values. Inverse operation to h2o.pivot.

Description

Pivot the frame designated by the three columns: index, column, and value. Index and column should be of type enum, int, or time. For cases of multiple indexes for a column label, the aggregation method is to pick the first occurrence in the data frame.

Usage

h2o.melt(
    x,
    id_vars,  
    value_vars = NULL,
    var_name = "variable",
    value_name = "value",
    skipna = FALSE
)

Arguments

x an H2OFrame

id_vars the columns used as identifiers

value_vars what columns will be converted to key-value pairs (optional, if not specified complement to id_vars will be used)

var_name name of the key-column (default: "variable")

value_name name of the value-column (default: "value")

skipna if enabled, do not include NAs in the result (default: FALSE)

Value

an unpivoted H2OFrame

h2o.merge

Merge Two H2O Data Frames
Description

Merges two H2OFrame objects with the same arguments and meanings as merge() in base R. However, we do not support all=TRUE, all.x=TRUE and all.y=TRUE. The default method is auto and it will default to the radix method. The radix method will return the correct merge result regardless of duplicated rows in the right frame. In addition, the radix method can perform merge even if you have string columns in your frames. If there are duplicated rows in your right frame, they will not be included if you use the hash method. The hash method cannot perform merge if you have string columns in your left frame. Hence, we consider the radix method superior to the hash method and is the default method to use.

Usage

h2o.merge(
  x, y,
  by = intersect(names(x), names(y)),
  by.x = by,
  by.y = by,
  all = FALSE,
  all.x = all,
  all.y = all,
  method = "auto"
)

Arguments

x, y  H2OFrame objects
by    columns used for merging by default the common names
by.x  x columns used for merging by name or number
by.y  y columns used for merging by name or number
all   TRUE includes all rows in x and all rows in y even if there is no match to the other
all.x If all.x is true, all rows in the x will be included, even if there is no matching row in y, and vice-versa for all.y.
all.y see all.x
method auto(default), radix, hash

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
left <- data.frame(fruit = c('apple', 'orange', 'banana', 'lemon', 'strawberry', 'blueberry'),
                   color <- c('red', 'orange', 'yellow', 'yellow', 'red', 'blue'))
right <- data.frame(fruit = c('apple', 'orange', 'banana', 'lemon', 'strawberry', 'watermelon'),
                    citrus <- c(FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE))
left_hf <- as.h2o(left)
right_hf <- as.h2o(right)
merged <- h2o.merge(left_hf, right_hf, all.x = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

## End(Not run)

---

**h2o.metric**  
H2O Model Metric Accessor Functions

**Description**

A series of functions that retrieve model metric details.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.metric(object, thresholds, metric, transform = NULL)
h2o.F0point5(object, thresholds)
h2o.F1(object, thresholds)
h2o.F2(object, thresholds)
h2o.accuracy(object, thresholds)
h2o.error(object, thresholds)
h2o.maxPerClassError(object, thresholds)
h2o.mean_per_class_accuracy(object, thresholds)
h2o.mcc(object, thresholds)
h2o.precision(object, thresholds)
h2o.tpr(object, thresholds)
h2o.fpr(object, thresholds)
h2o.fnr(object, thresholds)
h2o.tnr(object, thresholds)
h2o.recall(object, thresholds)
h2o.sensitivity(object, thresholds)
h2o.fallout(object, thresholds)
```
h2o.metric

h2o.missrate(object, thresholds)

h2o.specificity(object, thresholds)

**Arguments**

- **object**: An `H2OModelMetrics` object of the correct type.
- **thresholds**: (Optional) A value or a list of values between 0.0 and 1.0. If not set, then all thresholds will be returned. If "max", then the threshold maximizing the metric will be used.
- **metric**: (Optional) the metric to retrieve. If not set, then all metrics will be returned.
- **transform**: (Optional) a list describing a transformer for the given metric, if any. e.g. `transform=list(op=foo_fn, name="foo")` will rename the given metric to "foo" and apply function `foo_fn` to the metric values.

**Details**

Many of these functions have an optional thresholds parameter. Currently only increments of 0.1 are allowed. If not specified, the functions will return all possible values. Otherwise, the function will return the value for the indicated threshold.

Currently, the these functions are only supported by `H2OBinomialMetrics` objects.

**Value**

Returns either a single value, or a list of values.

**See Also**

- `h2o.auc` for AUC, `h2o.giniCoef` for the GINI coefficient, and `h2o.mse` for MSE. See `h2o.performance` for creating H2OModelMetrics objects.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(prostate_path)
prostate$CAPSULE <- as.factor(prostate$CAPSULE)
model <- h2o.gbm(x = 3:9, y = 2, training_frame = prostate, distribution = "bernoulli")
perf <- h2o.performance(model, prostate)
h2o.F1(perf)
## End(Not run)
```
h2o.min

*Description*

Returns the minima of the input values.

*Usage*

```r
h2o.min(x, na.rm = FALSE)
```

*Arguments*

- `x` An H2OFrame object.
- `na.rm` logical. indicating whether missing values should be removed.

*See Also*

`min` for the base R implementation.

*Examples*

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.min(iris["sepal_len"], na.rm = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

h2o.mktime

*Description*

Compute msec since the Unix Epoch
Usage

h2o.mktime(
    year = 1970,
    month = 0,
    day = 0,
    hour = 0,
    minute = 0,
    second = 0,
    msec = 0
)

Arguments

year Defaults to 1970
month zero based (months are 0 to 11)
day zero based (days are 0 to 30)
hour hour
minute minute
second second
msec msec

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

x = as.h2o(c(2018, 3, 2, 6, 32, 0, 0))
h2o.mktime(x)

## End(Not run)

---

h2o.mojo_predict_csv  H2O Prediction from R without having H2O running

Description

Provides the method h2o.mojo_predict_csv with which you can predict a MOJO model from R.

Usage

h2o.mojo_predict_csv(
    input_csv_path,
    mojo_zip_path,
    output_csv_path = NULL,
    genmodel_jar_path = NULL,
)
Arguments

- input_csv_path: Path to input CSV file.
- mojo_zip_path: Path to MOJO zip downloaded from H2O.
- output_csv_path: Optional, path to the output CSV file with computed predictions. If NULL (default), then predictions will be saved as prediction.csv in the same folder as the MOJO zip.
- genmodel_jar_path: Optional, path to genmodel jar file. If NULL (default) then the h2o-genmodel.jar in the same folder as the MOJO zip will be used.
- classpath: Optional, specifies custom user defined classpath which will be used when scoring. If NULL (default) then the default classpath for this MOJO model will be used.
- java_options: Optional, custom user defined options for Java. By default `-Xmx4g -XX:ReservedCodeCacheSize=256m` is used.
- verbose: Optional, if TRUE, then additional debug information will be printed. FALSE by default.
- setInvNumNA: Optional, if TRUE, then then for an string that cannot be parsed into a number an N/A value will be produced, if false the command will fail. FALSE by default.

Value

Returns a data.frame containing computed predictions

h2o.mojo_predict_df  H2O Prediction from R without having H2O running

Description

Provides the method h2o.mojo_predict_df with which you can predict a MOJO model from R.

Usage

```r
h2o.mojo_predict_df(
  frame,
  mojo_zip_path,
  genmodel_jar_path = NULL,
  classpath = NULL,
  classpath = NULL,
  java_options = NULL,
  verbose = F,
  setInvNumNA = F
)
```
Arguments

frame data.frame to score.
mojo_zip_path Path to MOJO zip downloaded from H2O.
genmodel_jar_path Optional, path to genmodel jar file. If NULL (default) then the h2o-genmodel.jar in the same folder as the MOJO zip will be used.
classpath Optional, specifies custom user defined classpath which will be used when scoring. If NULL (default) then the default classpath for this MOJO model will be used.
java_options Optional, custom user defined options for Java. By default ‘-Xmx4g -XX:ReservedCodeCacheSize=256m’ is used.
verbose Optional, if TRUE, then additional debug information will be printed. FALSE by default.
setInvNumNA Optional, if TRUE, then then for an string that cannot be parsed into a number an N/A value will be produced, if false the command will fail. FALSE by default.

Value

Returns a data.frame containing computed predictions

h2o.month

Convert Milliseconds to Months in H2O Datasets

Description

Converts the entries of an H2OFrame object from milliseconds to months (on a 1 to 12 scale).

Usage

h2o.month(x)

month(x)

## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
month(x)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.
Value

An H2OFrame object containing the entries of \( x \) converted to months of the year.

See Also

h2o.year

---

**h2o.mse**

*Retrieves Mean Squared Error Value*

Description

Retrieves the mean squared error value from an **H2OModelMetrics** object. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training MSE value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of MSEs are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

h2o.mse(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)

Arguments

- **object**: An **H2OModelMetrics** object of the correct type.
- **train**: Retrieve the training MSE
- **valid**: Retrieve the validation MSE
- **xval**: Retrieve the cross-validation MSE

Details

This function only supports **H2OBinomialMetrics**, **H2OMultinomialMetrics**, and **H2ORegressionMetrics** objects.

See Also

h2o.auc for AUC, **h2o.mse** for MSE, and **h2o.metric** for the various threshold metrics. See **h2o.performance** for creating H2OModelMetrics objects.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(prostate_path)
```

prostate[,2] <- as.factor(prostate[,2])
model <- h2o.gbm(x = 3:9, y = 2, training_frame = prostate, distribution = "bernoulli")
perf <- h2o.performance(model, prostate)
h2o.mse(perf)

## End(Not run)

---

h2o.nacnt  

**Count of NAs per column**

Description

Gives the count of NAs per column.

Usage

h2o.nacnt(x)

Arguments

x  
An H2OFrame object.

Value

Returns a list containing the count of NAs per column

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)

h2o.init()

iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
h2o.nacnt(iris_hf)  # should return all 0s
h2o.insertMissingValues(iris_hf)
h2o.nacnt(iris_hf)

## End(Not run)
h2o.naiveBayes

Compute naive Bayes probabilities on an H2O dataset.

Description
The naive Bayes classifier assumes independence between predictor variables conditional on the response, and a Gaussian distribution of numeric predictors with mean and standard deviation computed from the training dataset. When building a naive Bayes classifier, every row in the training dataset that contains at least one NA will be skipped completely. If the test dataset has missing values, then those predictors are omitted in the probability calculation during prediction.

Usage
h2o.naiveBayes(
  x, y, training_frame, model_id = NULL, nfolds = 0, seed = -1,
  fold_assignment = c("AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", "Stratified"),
  fold_column = NULL, keep_cross_validation_models = TRUE,
  keep_cross_validation_predictions = FALSE,
  keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment = FALSE, validation_frame = NULL,
  ignore_const_cols = TRUE, score_each_iteration = FALSE,
  balance_classes = FALSE, class_sampling_factors = NULL,
  max_after_balance_size = 5, max_hit_ratio_k = 0,
  laplace = 0, threshold = 0.001, min_sdev = 0.001,
  eps = 0, eps_sdev = 0, min_prob = 0.001,
  eps_prob = 0, compute_metrics = TRUE,
  max_runtime_secs = 0, export_checkpoints_dir = NULL)

Arguments
  x (Optional) A vector containing the names or indices of the predictor variables to use in building the model. If x is missing, then all columns except y are used.
**y**

The name or column index of the response variable in the data. The response must be either a numeric or a categorical/factor variable. If the response is numeric, then a regression model will be trained, otherwise it will train a classification model.

**training_frame**

Id of the training data frame.

**model_id**

Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.

**nfolds**

Number of folds for K-fold cross-validation (0 to disable or >= 2). Defaults to 0.

**seed**

Seed for random numbers (affects certain parts of the algo that are stochastic and those might or might not be enabled by default). Defaults to -1 (time-based random number).

**fold_assignment**

Cross-validation fold assignment scheme, if fold_column is not specified. The 'Stratified' option will stratify the folds based on the response variable, for classification problems. Must be one of: "AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", "Stratified". Defaults to AUTO.

**fold_column**

Column with cross-validation fold index assignment per observation.

**keep_cross_validation_models**

Logical. Whether to keep the cross-validation models. Defaults to TRUE.

**keep_cross_validation_predictions**

Logical. Whether to keep the predictions of the cross-validation models. Defaults to FALSE.

**keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment**

Logical. Whether to keep the cross-validation fold assignment. Defaults to FALSE.

**validation_frame**

Id of the validation data frame.

**ignore_const_cols**

Logical. Ignore constant columns. Defaults to TRUE.

**score_each_iteration**

Logical. Whether to score during each iteration of model training. Defaults to FALSE.

**balance_classes**

Logical. Balance training data class counts via over/under-sampling (for imbalanced data). Defaults to FALSE.

**class_sampling_factors**

Desired over/under-sampling ratios per class (in lexicographic order). If not specified, sampling factors will be automatically computed to obtain class balance during training. Requires balance_classes.

**max_after_balance_size**

Maximum relative size of the training data after balancing class counts (can be less than 1.0). Requires balance_classes. Defaults to 5.0.

**max_hit_ratio_k**

Max. number (top K) of predictions to use for hit ratio computation (for multiclass only, 0 to disable) Defaults to 0.
laplace Laplace smoothing parameter Defaults to 0.
threshold This argument is deprecated, use ‘min_sdev’ instead. The minimum standard
deviceation to use for observations without enough data. Must be at least 1e-10.
min_sdev The minimum standard deviation to use for observations without enough data. Must be at least 1e-10.
eps This argument is deprecated, use ‘eps_sdev’ instead. A threshold cutoff to deal with numeric instability, must be positive.
eps_sdev A threshold cutoff to deal with numeric instability, must be positive.
min_prob Min. probability to use for observations with not enough data.
eps_prob Cutoff below which probability is replaced with min_prob.
compute_metrics Logical. Compute metrics on training data Defaults to TRUE.
max_runtime_secs Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable. Defaults to 0.
export_checkpoints_dir Automatically export generated models to this directory.

Value

an object of class H2OBinomialModel if the response has two categorical levels, and H2OMultinomialModel otherwise.

Examples

## Not run:
h2o.init()
votes_path <- system.file("extdata", "housevotes.csv", package = "h2o")
votes <- h2o.uploadFile(path = votes_path, header = TRUE)
h2o.naiveBayes(x = 2:17, y = 1, training_frame = votes, laplace = 3)
## End(Not run)

h2o.names

Column names of an H2OFrame

Description

Column names of an H2OFrame

Usage

h2o.names(x)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.
See Also

names for the base R implementation.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.names(iris)

## End(Not run)
```

---

h2o.na_omit Remove Rows With NAs

Description

Remove Rows With NAs

Usage

```r
h2o.na_omit(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object` H2OFrame object
- `...` Ignored

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object containing non-NA rows.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)

h2o.na_omit(frame)

## End(Not run)
```
h2o.nchar  

**String length**

**Description**
String length

**Usage**

h2o.nchar(x)

**Arguments**

x  
The column whose string lengths will be returned.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
init()
string_to_nchar <- as.h2o("r tutorial")
nchar_string <- h2o.nchar(string_to_nchar)
## End(Not run)
```

---

h2o.ncol  

**Return the number of columns present in x.**

**Description**
Return the number of columns present in x.

**Usage**

h2o.ncol(x)

**Arguments**

x  
An H2OFrame object.

**See Also**

ncol for the base R implementation.
Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.ncol(iris)

## End(Not run)
```

### h2o.networkTest

**View Network Traffic Speed**

**Description**

View speed with various file sizes.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.networkTest()
```

**Value**

Returns a table listing the network speed for 1B, 10KB, and 10MB.

### h2o.nlevels

**Get the number of factor levels for this frame.**

**Description**

Get the number of factor levels for this frame.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.nlevels(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An H2OFrame object.

**See Also**

`nlevels` for the base R method.
h2o.no_progress

## Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

cars <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.nlevels(cars)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**Description**

Disable Progress Bar

**Usage**

```r
h2o.no_progress()
```

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
h2o.no_progress()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)
iris["class"] <- as.factor(iris["class"])
predictors <- c("sepal_len","sepal_wid","petal_len","petal_wid")
splits <- h2o.splitFrame(iris, ratios = 0.8, seed = 1234)
train <- splits[[1]]
valid <- splits[[2]]

iris_km <- h2o.kmeans(x = predictors,
                      training_frame = train,
                      validation_frame = valid,
                      k = 10, estimate_k = TRUE,
                      standardize = FALSE, seed = 1234)

## End(Not run)
```
h2o.nrow

Return the number of rows present in x.

Description

Return the number of rows present in x.

Usage

h2o.nrow(x)

Arguments

x

An H2OFrame object.

See Also

nrow for the base R implementation.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

cars <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.nrow(cars)

## End(Not run)

h2o.null_deviance

Retrieve the null deviance

Description

If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training null deviance value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of null deviances are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

h2o.null_deviance(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
Arguments

- **object**: An `H2OModel` or `H2OModelMetrics`
- **train**: Retrieve the training null deviance
- **valid**: Retrieve the validation null deviance
- **xval**: Retrieve the cross-validation null deviance

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.importFile(prostate_path)
prostate[,2] <- as.factor(prostate[,2])
prostate_glm <- h2o.glm(y = "CAPSULE", x = c("AGE","RACE","PSA","DCAPS"),
  training_frame = prostate, family = "binomial", nfolds = 0,
  alpha = 0.5, lambda_search = FALSE)
h2o.null_deviance(prostate_glm, train = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.null_dof**

*Retrieve the null degrees of freedom*

Description

If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training null degrees of freedom value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of null degrees of freedom are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```r
h2o.null_dof(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- **object**: An `H2OModel` or `H2OModelMetrics`
- **train**: Retrieve the training null degrees of freedom
- **valid**: Retrieve the validation null degrees of freedom
- **xval**: Retrieve the cross-validation null degrees of freedom
Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.importFile(prostate_path)
prostate[,2] <- as.factor(prostate[,2])
prostate_glm <- h2o.glm(y = "CAPSULE", x = c("AGE","RACE","PSA","DCAPS"),
training_frame = prostate, family = "binomial", nfolds = 0,
alpha = 0.5, lambda_search = FALSE)
h2o.num_iterations(prostate_glm, train = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

h2o.num_iterations

Retrieve the number of iterations.

Description

Retrieve the number of iterations.

Usage

h2o.num_iterations(object)

Arguments

object An H2OClusteringModel object.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.importFile(prostate_path)
prostate[,2] <- as.factor(prostate[,2])
prostate_glm <- h2o.glm(y = "CAPSULE", x = c("AGE","RACE","PSA","DCAPS"),
training_frame = prostate, family = "binomial", nfolds = 0,
alpha = 0.5, lambda_search = FALSE)
h2o.num_iterations(prostate_glm)

## End(Not run)
h2o.num_valid_substrings

Count of substrings >= 2 chars that are contained in file

Description

Find the count of all possible substrings >= 2 chars that are contained in the specified line-separated text file.

Usage

h2o.num_valid_substrings(x, path)

Arguments

x The column on which to calculate the number of valid substrings.
path Path to text file containing line-separated strings to be referenced.

h2o.openLog

View H2O R Logs

Description

Open existing logs of H2O R POST commands and error responses on local disk. Used primarily for debugging purposes.

Usage

h2o.openLog(type)

Arguments

type Currently unimplemented.

See Also

h2o.startLogging, h2o.stopLogging, h2o.clearLog
Examples

```r
## Not run:
h2o.init()

h2o.startLogging()
australia_path = system.file("extdata", "australia.csv", package = "h2o")
australia = h2o.importFile(path = australia_path)
h2o.stopLogging()

# Not run to avoid windows being opened during R CMD check
# h2o.openLog("Command")
# h2o.openLog("Error")

## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.parseRaw**  
*H2O Data Parsing*

**Description**

The second phase in the data ingestion step.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.parseRaw(
  data,  
  pattern = "",  
  destination_frame = "",  
  header = NA,  
  sep = "",  
  col.names = NULL,  
  col.types = NULL,  
  na.strings = NULL,  
  blocking = FALSE,  
  parse_type = NULL,  
  chunk_size = NULL,  
  decrypt_tool = NULL,  
  skipped_columns = NULL,  
  custom_non_data_line_markers = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

- **data**  
  An H2OFrame object to be parsed.

- **pattern**  
  (Optional) Character string containing a regular expression to match file(s) in the folder.

- **destination_frame**  
  (Optional) The hex key assigned to the parsed file.
header  (Optional) A logical value indicating whether the first row is the column header. If missing, H2O will automatically try to detect the presence of a header.

sep  (Optional) The field separator character. Values on each line of the file are separated by this character. If sep = "", the parser will automatically detect the separator.

col.names  (Optional) An H2OFrame object containing a single delimited line with the column names for the file. If skipped_columns are specified, only list column names of columns that are not skipped.

col.types  (Optional) A vector specifying the types to attempt to force over columns. If skipped_columns are specified, only list column types of columns that are not skipped.

na.strings  (Optional) H2O will interpret these strings as missing.

blocking  (Optional) Tell H2O parse call to block synchronously instead of polling. This can be faster for small datasets but loses the progress bar.

parse_type  (Optional) Specify which parser type H2O will use. Valid types are "ARFF", "XLS", "CSV", "SVMLight"

chunk_size  size of chunk of (input) data in bytes

decrypt_tool  (Optional) Specify a Decryption Tool (key-reference acquired by calling h2o.decryptionSetup.

skipped_columns  a list of column indices to be excluded from parsing

custom_non_data_line_markers  (Optional) If a line in imported file starts with any character in given string it will NOT be imported. Empty string means all lines are imported, NULL means that default behaviour for given format will be used

Details

Parse the Raw Data produced by the import phase.

See Also

h2o.importFile, h2o.parseSetup

h2o.parseSetup  Get a parse setup back for the staged data.

Description

Get a parse setup back for the staged data.
Usage

```
h2o.parseSetup(
    data, 
    pattern = "", 
    destination_frame = "", 
    header = NA, 
    sep = "", 
    col.names = NULL, 
    col.types = NULL, 
    na.strings = NULL, 
    parse_type = NULL, 
    chunk_size = NULL, 
    decrypt_tool = NULL, 
    skipped_columns = NULL, 
    custom_non_data_line_markers = NULL 
)
```

Arguments

data An H2OFrame object to be parsed.

pattern (Optional) Character string containing a regular expression to match file(s) in the folder.

destination_frame (Optional) The hex key assigned to the parsed file.

header (Optional) A logical value indicating whether the first row is the column header. If missing, H2O will automatically try to detect the presence of a header.

sep (Optional) The field separator character. Values on each line of the file are separated by this character. If `sep = ""`, the parser will automatically detect the separator.

col.names (Optional) An H2OFrame object containing a single delimited line with the column names for the file. If `skipped_columns` are specified, only list column names of columns that are not skipped.

col.types (Optional) A vector specifying the types to attempt to force over columns. If `skipped_columns` are specified, only list column types of columns that are not skipped.

na.strings (Optional) H2O will interpret these strings as missing.

parse_type (Optional) Specify which parser type H2O will use. Valid types are "ARFF", "XLS", "CSV", "SVMLight"

chunk_size size of chunk of (input) data in bytes

decrypt_tool (Optional) Specify a Decryption Tool (key-reference acquired by calling `h2o.decryptionSetup`.

skipped_columns a list of column indices to be excluded from parsing

custom_non_data_line_markers (Optional) If a line in imported file starts with any character in given string it will NOT be imported. Empty string means all lines are imported, NULL means that default behaviour for given format will be used
See Also

h2o.partialPlot

h2o.parseRaw

---

h2o.partialPlot  Partial Dependence Plots

Description

Partial dependence plot gives a graphical depiction of the marginal effect of a variable on the response. The effect of a variable is measured in change in the mean response. Note: Unlike randomForest's partialPlot when plotting partial dependence the mean response (probabilities) is returned rather than the mean of the log class probability.

Usage

h2o.partialPlot(
  object,
  data,
  cols,
  destination_key,
  nbins = 20,
  plot = TRUE,
  plot_stddev = TRUE,
  weight_column = -1,
  include_na = FALSE,
  user_splits = NULL,
  col_pairs_2dpdp = NULL,
  save_to = NULL,
  row_index = -1
)

Arguments

object  An H2OModel object.

data  An H2OFrame object used for scoring and constructing the plot.

cols  Feature(s) for which partial dependence will be calculated.

destination_key  An key reference to the created partial dependence tables in H2O.

nbins  Number of bins used. For categorical columns make sure the number of bins exceeds the level count. If you enable add_missing_NA, the returned length will be nbins+1.

plot  A logical specifying whether to plot partial dependence table.

plot_stddev  A logical specifying whether to add std err to partial dependence plot.

weight_column  A string denoting which column of data should be used as the weight column.
include_na A logical specifying whether missing value should be included in the Feature values.

user_splits A two-level nested list containing user defined split points for pdp plots for each column. If there are two columns using user defined split points, there should be two lists in the nested list. Inside each list, the first element is the column name followed by values defined by the user.

col_pairs_2dpdp A two-level nested list like this: col_pairs_2dpdp = list(c("col1_name", "col2_name"), c("col1_name", "col3_name"), ...)) where a 2D partial plots will be generated for col1_name, col2_name pair, for col1_name, col3_name pair and whatever other pairs that are specified in the nested list.

save_to Fully qualified prefix of the image files the resulting plots should be saved to, e.g. `/home/user/pdp`. Plots for each feature are saved separately in PNG format, each file receives a suffix equal to the corresponding feature name, e.g. `/home/user/pdp_AGE.png`. If the files already exists, they will be overridden. Files are only saves if plot = TRUE (default).

row_index Row for which partial dependence will be calculated instead of the whole input frame.

Value

Plot and list of calculated mean response tables for each feature requested.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
prostate[, "CAPSULE"] <- as.factor(prostate[, "CAPSULE"])
prostate[, "RACE"] <- as.factor(prostate[, "RACE"])
prostate_gbm <- h2o.gbm(x = c("AGE", "RACE"),
                         y = "CAPSULE",
                         training_frame = prostate,
                         ntrees = 10,
                         max_depth = 5,
                         learn_rate = 0.1)
h2o.partialPlot(object = prostate_gbm, data = prostate, cols = c("AGE", "RACE"))

## End(Not run)
```
Description

Given a trained h2o model, compute its performance on the given dataset. However, if the dataset does not contain the response/target column, no performance will be returned. Instead, a warning message will be printed.

Usage

h2o.performance(
  model,
  newdata = NULL,
  train = FALSE,
  valid = FALSE,
  xval = FALSE,
  data = NULL
)

Arguments

model An H2OModel object
newdata An H2OFrame. The model will make predictions on this dataset, and subsequently score them. The dataset should match the dataset that was used to train the model, in terms of column names, types, and dimensions. If newdata is passed in, then train, valid, and xval are ignored.
train A logical value indicating whether to return the training metrics (constructed during training).
Valid: when the trained h2o model uses balance_classes, the training metrics constructed during training will be from the balanced training dataset. For more information visit: https://0xdata.atlassian.net/browse/TN-9
valid A logical value indicating whether to return the validation metrics (constructed during training).
xval A logical value indicating whether to return the cross-validation metrics (constructed during training).
data (DEPRECATED) An H2OFrame. This argument is now called ‘newdata’.

Value

Returns an object of the H2OModelMetrics subclass.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
prostate$CAPSULE <- as.factor(prostate$CAPSULE)
prostate_gbm <- h2o.gbm(3:9, "CAPSULE", prostate)
h2o.performance(model = prostate_gbm, newdata=prostate)
```
h2o.pivot

Pivot a frame

Description

Pivot the frame designated by the three columns: index, column, and value. Index and column should be of type enum, int, or time. For cases of multiple indexes for a column label, the aggregation method is to pick the first occurrence in the data frame.

Usage

h2o.pivot(x, index, column, value)

Arguments

x an H2OFrame

index the column where pivoted rows should be aligned on

column the column to pivot

value values of the pivoted table

Value

An H2OFrame with columns from the columns arg, aligned on the index arg, with values from values arg

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

df = h2o.createFrame(rows = 1000, cols=3, factors=10, integer_fraction=1.0/3,
categorical_fraction=1.0/3, missing_fraction=0.0, seed=123)
df$C3 = h2o.abs(df$C3)
h2o.pivot(df,index="C3",column="C2",value="C1")

## End(Not run)
Principal component analysis of an H2O data frame

Description

Principal components analysis of an H2O data frame using the power method to calculate the singular value decomposition of the Gram matrix.

Usage

h2o.prcomp(
  training_frame,  
  x,  
  model_id = NULL,  
  validation_frame = NULL,  
  ignore_const_cols = TRUE,  
  score_each_iteration = FALSE,  
  transform = c("NONE", "STANDARDIZE", "NORMALIZE", "DEMEAN", "DESCALE"),  
  pca_method = c("GramSVD", "Power", "Randomized", "GLRM"),  
  pca_impl = c("MTJ_EVD_DENSEMATRIX", "MTJ_EVD_SYMMATRIX", "MTJ_SVD_DENSEMATRIX", "JAMA"),  
  k = 1,  
  max_iterations = 1000,  
  use_all_factor_levels = FALSE,  
  compute_metrics = TRUE,  
  impute_missing = FALSE,  
  seed = -1,  
  max_runtime_secs = 0,  
  export_checkpoints_dir = NULL
)

Arguments

training_frame  Id of the training data frame.

x  A vector containing the character names of the predictors in the model.

model_id  Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.

validation_frame  Id of the validation data frame.

ignore_const_cols  Logical. Ignore constant columns. Defaults to TRUE.

score_each_iteration  Logical. Whether to score during each iteration of model training. Defaults to FALSE.

transform  Transformation of training data Must be one of: "NONE", "STANDARDIZE", "NORMALIZE", "DEMEAN", "DESCALE". Defaults to NONE.
pca_method  Specify the algorithm to use for computing the principal components: GramSVD - uses a distributed computation of the Gram matrix, followed by a local SVD; Power - computes the SVD using the power iteration method (experimental); Randomized - uses randomized subspace iteration method; GLRM - fits a generalized low-rank model with L2 loss function and no regularization and solves for the SVD using local matrix algebra (experimental) Must be one of: "GramSVD", "Power", "Randomized", "GLRM". Defaults to GramSVD.


k  Rank of matrix approximation Defaults to 1.

max_iterations  Maximum training iterations Defaults to 1000.

use_all_factor_levels  Logical. Whether first factor level is included in each categorical expansion Defaults to FALSE.

compute_metrics  Logical. Whether to compute metrics on the training data Defaults to TRUE.

impute_missing  Logical. Whether to impute missing entries with the column mean Defaults to FALSE.

seed  Seed for random numbers (affects certain parts of the algo that are stochastic and those might or might not be enabled by default). Defaults to -1 (time-based random number).

max_runtime_secs  Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable. Defaults to 0.

export_checkpoints_dir  Automatically export generated models to this directory.

Value

an object of class H2ODimReductionModel.

References


See Also

h2o.svd, h2o.glrm
Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
australia_path <- system.file("extdata", "australia.csv", package = "h2o")
australia <- h2o.uploadFile(path = australia_path)
h2o.prcomp(training_frame = australia, k = 8, transform = "STANDARDIZE")

## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.predict**

*Predict on an H2O Model*

**Description**

Predict on an H2O Model

**Usage**

```r
h2o.predict(object, newdata, ...)  
```

**Arguments**

- **object**
  - a fitted model object for which prediction is desired.
- **newdata**
  - An H2OFrame object in which to look for variables with which to predict.
- **...**
  - additional arguments to pass on.

**Value**

Returns an H2OFrame object with probabilities and default predictions.

---

**h2o.predict_json**

*H2O Prediction from R without having H2O running*

**Description**

Provides the method `h2o.predict` with which you can predict a MOJO or POJO Jar model from R.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.predict_json(model, json, genmodelpath, labels, classpath, javaoptions)
```
**h2o.print**

### Arguments

- **model**: String with file name of MOJO or POJO Jar
- **json**: JSON String with inputs to model
- **genmodelpath**: (Optional) path name to h2o-genmodel.jar, if not set defaults to same dir as MOJO
- **labels**: (Optional) if TRUE then show output labels in result
- **classpath**: (Optional) Extra items for the class path of where to look for Java classes, e.g., h2o-genmodel.jar
- **javaoptions**: (Optional) Java options string, default if "-Xmx4g"

### Value

Returns an object with the prediction result

### Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.predict_json("~/GBM_model_python_1473313897851_6.zip", "C7":1)
h2o.predict_json("~/GBM_model_python_1473313897851_6.zip", "C7":1, c(".", "lib"))
## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.print**

*Print An H2OFrame*

### Description

Print An H2OFrame

### Usage

```
h2o.print(x, n = 6L)
```

### Arguments

- **x**: An H2OFrame object
- **n**: An (Optional) A single integer. If positive, number of rows in x to return. If negative, all but the n first/last number of rows in x. Anything bigger than 20 rows will require asking the server (first 20 rows are cached on the client).
Examples

```r
## Not run:
library()
h2o.init()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.print(iris["species"], n = 15)

## End(Not run)
```

h2o.prod  

Return the product of all the values present in its arguments.

Description

Return the product of all the values present in its arguments.

Usage

```r
h2o.prod(x)
```

Arguments

x  
An H2OFrame object.

See Also

`prod` for the base R implementation.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.prod(iris["petal_len"])

## End(Not run)
```
Convert Archetypes to Features from H2O GLRM Model

Description

Project each archetype in an H2O GLRM model into the corresponding feature space from the H2O training frame.

Usage

h2o.proj_archetypes(object, data, reverse_transform = FALSE)

Arguments

- **object**: An `H2ODimReductionModel` object that represents the model containing archetypes to be projected.
- **data**: An `H2OFrame` object representing the training data for the H2O GLRM model.
- **reverse_transform**: (Optional) A logical value indicating whether to reverse the transformation from model-building by re-scaling columns and adding back the offset to each column of the projected archetypes.

Value

Returns an `H2OFrame` object containing the projection of the archetypes down into the original feature space, where each row is one archetype.

See Also

- `h2o.glrm` for making an `H2ODimReductionModel`.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
iris_glrm <- h2o.glrm(training_frame = iris_hf, k = 4, loss = "Quadratic", multi_loss = "Categorical", max_iterations = 1000)
iris_parch <- h2o.proj_archetypes(iris_glrm, iris_hf)
head(iris_parch)
## End(Not run)
```
h2o.psvm

Trains a Support Vector Machine model on an H2O dataset

Description

Alpha version. Supports only binomial classification problems.

Usage

h2o.psvm(
  x,
  y,
  training_frame,
  model_id = NULL,
  validation_frame = NULL,
  ignore_const_cols = TRUE,
  hyper_param = 1,
  kernel_type = c("gaussian"),
  gamma = -1,
  rank_ratio = -1,
  positive_weight = 1,
  negative_weight = 1,
  disable_training_metrics = TRUE,
  sv_threshold = 1e-04,
  fact_threshold = 1e-05,
  feasible_threshold = 0.001,
  surrogate_gap_threshold = 0.001,
  mu_factor = 10,
  max_iterations = 200,
  seed = -1
)

Arguments

x

(Optional) A vector containing the names or indices of the predictor variables to use in building the model. If x is missing, then all columns except y are used.

y

The name or column index of the response variable in the data. The response must be either a binary categorical/factor variable or a numeric variable with values -1/1 (for compatibility with SVMlight format).

training_frame

Id of the training data frame.

model_id

Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.

validation_frame

Id of the validation data frame.

ignore_const_cols

Logical. Ignore constant columns. Defaults to TRUE.

hyper_param

Penalty parameter C of the error term. Defaults to 1.
**kernel_type**  
Type of used kernel Must be one of: "gaussian". Defaults to gaussian.

**gamma**  
Coefficient of the kernel (currently RBF gamma for gaussian kernel. -1 means 1/#features) Defaults to -1.

**rank_ratio**  
Desired rank of the ICF matrix expressed as a ration of number of input rows (-1 means use sqrt(#rows)). Defaults to -1.

**positive_weight**  
Weight of positive (+1) class of observations Defaults to 1.

**negative_weight**  
Weight of positive (-1) class of observations Defaults to 1.

**disable_training_metrics**  
Logical. Disable calculating training metrics (expensive on large datasets) Defaults to TRUE.

**sv_threshold**  
Threshold for accepting a candidate observation into the set of support vectors Defaults to 0.0001.

**fact_threshold**  
Convergence threshold of the Incomplete Cholesky Factorization (ICF) Defaults to 1e-05.

**feasible_threshold**  
Convergence threshold for primal-dual residuals in the IPM iteration Defaults to 0.001.

**surrogate_gap_threshold**  
Feasibility criterion of the surrogate duality gap (eta) Defaults to 0.001.

**mu_factor**  
Increasing factor mu Defaults to 10.

**max_iterations**  
Maximum number of iteration of the algorithm Defaults to 200.

**seed**  
Seed for random numbers (affects certain parts of the algo that are stochastic and those might or might not be enabled by default). Defaults to -1 (time-based random number).

### Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

# Import the splice dataset
f <- "https://s3.amazonaws.com/h2o-public-test-data/smalldata/splice/splice.svm"
splice <- h2o.importFile(f)

# Train the Support Vector Machine model
svm_model <- h2o.psvm(gamma = 0.01, rank_ratio = 0.1,
                   y = "C1", training_frame = splice,
                   disable_training_metrics = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```
h2o.quantile

Quantiles of H2O Frames.

Description

Obtain and display quantiles for H2O parsed data.

Usage

h2o.quantile(
  x,
  probs = c(0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 0.25, 0.333, 0.5, 0.667, 0.75, 0.9, 0.99, 0.999),
  combine_method = c("interpolate", "average", "avg", "low", "high"),
  weights_column = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
quantile(
  x,
  probs = c(0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 0.25, 0.333, 0.5, 0.667, 0.75, 0.9, 0.99, 0.999),
  combine_method = c("interpolate", "average", "avg", "low", "high"),
  weights_column = NULL,
  ...
)

Arguments

x            An H2OFrame object with a single numeric column.
probs        Numeric vector of probabilities with values in [0,1].
combine_method How to combine quantiles for even sample sizes. Default is to do linear inter-
               polation. E.g., If method is "lo", then it will take the lo value of the quantile.  
               Abbreviations for average, low, and high are acceptable (avg, lo, hi).
weights_column (Optional) String name of the observation weights column in x or an H2OFrame 
               object with a single numeric column of observation weights.
...
               Further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

quantile.H2OFrame, a method for the quantile generic. Obtain and return quantiles for an 
H2OFrame object.

Value

A vector describing the percentiles at the given cutoffs for the H2OFrame object.
Examples
## Not run:
# Request quantiles for an H2O parsed data set:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
# Request quantiles for a subset of columns in an H2O parsed data set
quantile(prostate[,3])
for(i in 1:ncol(prostate))
  quantile(prostate[, i])

## End(Not run)

---

h2o.r2

**Retrieve the R2 value**

Description
Retrieves the R2 value from an H2O model. Will return R^2 for GLM Models and will return NaN otherwise. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training R2 value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of R2s are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage
h2o.r2(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)

Arguments
- **object**: An H2OModel object.
- **train**: Retrieve the training R2
- **valid**: Retrieve the validation set R2 if a validation set was passed in during model build time.
- **xval**: Retrieve the cross-validation R2

Examples
## Not run:
library(h2o)

h <- h2o.init()
fr <- as.h2o(iris)

m <- h2o.glm(x = 2:5, y = 1, training_frame = fr)

h2o.r2(m)

## End(Not run)
h2o.randomForest  

Build a Random Forest model

Description

Builds a Random Forest model on an H2OFrame.

Usage

h2o.randomForest(
  x,  
  y,  
  training_frame,  
  model_id = NULL,  
  validation_frame = NULL,  
  nfolds = 0,  
  keep_cross_validation_models = TRUE,  
  keep_cross_validation_predictions = FALSE,  
  keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment = FALSE,  
  score_each_iteration = FALSE,  
  score_tree_interval = 0,  
  fold_assignment = c("AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", "Stratified"),  
  fold_column = NULL,  
  ignore_const_cols = TRUE,  
  offset_column = NULL,  
  weights_column = NULL,  
  balance_classes = FALSE,  
  class_sampling_factors = NULL,  
  max_after_balance_size = 5,  
  max_hit_ratio_k = 0,  
  ntrees = 50,  
  max_depth = 20,  
  min_rows = 1,  
  nbins = 20,  
  nbins_top_level = 1024,  
  nbins_cats = 1024,  
  r2_stopping = Inf,  
  stopping_rounds = 0,  
  stopping_metric = c("AUTO", "deviance", "logloss", "MSE", "RMSE", "MAE", "RMSLE",  
                    "AUC", "AUCPR", "lift_top_group", "misclassification", "mean_per_class_error",  
                    "custom", "custom_increasing"),  
  stopping_tolerance = 0.001,  
  max_runtime_secs = 0,  
  seed = -1,  
  build_tree_one_node = FALSE,  
  mtries = -1,  
  sample_rate = 0.632,
Arguments

x  
(Optional) A vector containing the names or indices of the predictor variables to use in building the model. If x is missing, then all columns except y are used.

y  
The name or column index of the response variable in the data. The response must be either a numeric or a categorical/factor variable. If the response is numeric, then a regression model will be trained, otherwise it will train a classification model.

training_frame  
Id of the training data frame.

model_id  
Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.

validation_frame  
Id of the validation data frame.

nfolds  
Number of folds for K-fold cross-validation (0 to disable or >= 2). Defaults to 0.

keep_cross_validation_models  
Logical. Whether to keep the cross-validation models. Defaults to TRUE.

keep_cross_validation_predictions  
Logical. Whether to keep the predictions of the cross-validation models. Defaults to FALSE.

keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment  
Logical. Whether to keep the cross-validation fold assignment. Defaults to FALSE.

score_each_iteration  
Logical. Whether to score during each iteration of model training. Defaults to FALSE.

score_tree_interval  
Score the model after every so many trees. Disabled if set to 0. Defaults to 0.
fold_assignment
Cross-validation fold assignment scheme, if fold_column is not specified. The 'Stratified' option will stratify the folds based on the response variable, for classification problems. Must be one of: "AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", "Stratified". Defaults to AUTO.

fold_column
Column with cross-validation fold index assignment per observation.

ignore_const_cols
Logical. Ignore constant columns. Defaults to TRUE.

offset_column
Offset column. This argument is deprecated and has no use for Random Forest.

weights_column
Column with observation weights. Giving some observation a weight of zero is equivalent to excluding it from the dataset; giving an observation a relative weight of 2 is equivalent to repeating that row twice. Negative weights are not allowed. Note: Weights are per-row observation weights and do not increase the size of the data frame. This is typically the number of times a row is repeated, but non-integer values are supported as well. During training, rows with higher weights matter more, due to the larger loss function pre-factor.

balance_classes
Logical. Balance training data class counts via over/under-sampling (for imbalanced data). Defaults to FALSE.

class_sampling_factors
Desired over/under-sampling ratios per class (in lexicographic order). If not specified, sampling factors will be automatically computed to obtain class balance during training. Requires balance_classes.

max_after_balance_size
Maximum relative size of the training data after balancing class counts (can be less than 1.0). Requires balance_classes. Defaults to 5.0.

max_hit_ratio_k
Max. number (top K) of predictions to use for hit ratio computation (for multiclass only, 0 to disable) Defaults to 0.

ntrees
Number of trees. Defaults to 50.

max_depth
Maximum tree depth. Defaults to 20.

min_rows
Fewest allowed (weighted) observations in a leaf. Defaults to 1.

nbins
For numerical columns (real/int), build a histogram of (at least) this many bins, then split at the best point Defaults to 20.

nbins_top_level
For numerical columns (real/int), build a histogram of (at most) this many bins at the root level, then decrease by factor of two per level Defaults to 1024.

nbins_cats
For categorical columns (factors), build a histogram of this many bins, then split at the best point. Higher values can lead to more overfitting. Defaults to 1024.

r2_stopping
r2_stopping is no longer supported and will be ignored if set - please use stopping_rounds, stopping_metric and stopping_tolerance instead. Previous version of H2O would stop making trees when the R^2 metric equals or exceeds this Defaults to 1.797693135e+308.
stopping_rounds
Early stopping based on convergence of stopping_metric. Stop if simple moving average of length k of the stopping_metric does not improve for k:=stopping_rounds scoring events (0 to disable) Defaults to 0.

stopping_metric
Metric to use for early stopping (AUTO: logloss for classification, deviance for regression and anomaly_score for Isolation Forest). Note that custom and custom_increasing can only be used in GBM and DRF with the Python client. Must be one of: "AUTO", "deviance", "logloss", "MSE", "RMSE", "MAE", "RMSLE", "AUC", "AUCPR", "lift_top_group", "misclassification", "mean_per_class_error", "custom", "custom_increasing". Defaults to AUTO.

stopping_tolerance
Relative tolerance for metric-based stopping criterion (stop if relative improvement is not at least this much) Defaults to 0.001.

max_runtime_secs
Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable. Defaults to 0.

seed
Seed for random numbers (affects certain parts of the algo that are stochastic and those might or might not be enabled by default). Defaults to -1 (time-based random number).

build_tree_one_node
Logical. Run on one node only; no network overhead but fewer cpus used. Suitable for small datasets. Defaults to FALSE.

mtries
Number of variables randomly sampled as candidates at each split. If set to -1, defaults to sqrt(p) for classification and p/3 for regression (where p is the # of predictors Defaults to -1.

sample_rate
Row sample rate per tree (from 0.0 to 1.0) Defaults to 0.632.

sample_rate_per_class
A list of row sample rates per class (relative fraction for each class, from 0.0 to 1.0), for each tree

binomial_double_trees
Logical. For binary classification: Build 2x as many trees (one per class) - can lead to higher accuracy. Defaults to FALSE.

checkpoint
Model checkpoint to resume training with.

col_sample_rate_change_per_level
Relative change of the column sampling rate for every level (must be > 0.0 and <= 2.0) Defaults to 1.

col_sample_rate_per_tree
Column sample rate per tree (from 0.0 to 1.0) Defaults to 1.

min_split_improvement
Minimum relative improvement in squared error reduction for a split to happen Defaults to 1e-05.

histogram_type
What type of histogram to use for finding optimal split points Must be one of: "AUTO", "UniformAdaptive", "Random", "QuantilesGlobal", "RoundRobin". Defaults to AUTO.
categorical_encoding

Encoding scheme for categorical features. Must be one of: "AUTO", "Enum", "OneHotInternal", "OneHotExplicit", "Binary", "Eigen", "LabelEncoder", "Sort-ByResponse", "EnumLimited". Defaults to AUTO.

calibrate_model

Logical. Use Platt Scaling to calculate calibrated class probabilities. Calibration can provide more accurate estimates of class probabilities. Defaults to FALSE.

calibration_frame

Calibration frame for Platt Scaling

distribution

Distribution. This argument is deprecated and has no use for Random Forest.

custom_metric_func

Reference to custom evaluation function, format: ‘language:keyName=funcName’

export_checkpoints_dir

Automatically export generated models to this directory.

check_constant_response

Logical. Check if response column is constant. If enabled, then an exception is thrown if the response column is a constant value. If disabled, then model will train regardless of the response column being a constant value or not. Defaults to TRUE.

verbose

Logical. Print scoring history to the console (Metrics per tree). Defaults to FALSE.

Value

Creates a H2OModel object of the right type.

See Also

predict.H2OModel for prediction

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

# Import the cars dataset
cars <- h2o.importFile(f)

# Set predictors and response; set response as a factor
cars["economy_20mpg"] <- as.factor(cars["economy_20mpg"])
predictors <- c("displacement","power","weight","acceleration","year")
response <- "economy_20mpg"

# Train the DRF model
cars_drf <- h2o.randomForest(x = predictors, y = response,
training_frame = cars, nfolds = 5,
h2o.range

Returns a vector containing the minimum and maximum of all the given arguments.

Description

Returns a vector containing the minimum and maximum of all the given arguments.

Usage

h2o.range(x, na.rm = FALSE, finite = FALSE)

Arguments

x    An H2OFrame object.
na.rm logical. indicating whether missing values should be removed.
finite logical. indicating if all non-finite elements should be omitted.

See Also

range for the base R implementation.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.range(iris["petal_len"], na.rm = TRUE, finite = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
h2o.rank_within_group_by

This function will add a new column rank where the ranking is produced as follows: 1. sorts the H2OFrame by columns sorted in by columns specified in group_by_cols and sort_cols in the directions specified by the ascending for the sort_cols. The sort directions for the group_by_cols are ascending only. 2. A new rank column is added to the frame which will contain a rank assignment performed next. The user can choose to assign a name to this new column. The default name is New_Rank_column. 3. For each groupby groups, a rank is assigned to the row starting from 1, 2, ... to the end of that group. 4. If sort_cols_sorted is TRUE, a final sort on the frame will be performed according to the sort_cols and the sort directions in ascending. If sort_cols_sorted is FALSE (by default), the frame from step 3 will be returned as is with no extra sort. This may provide a small speedup if desired.

Description

This function will add a new column rank where the ranking is produced as follows: 1. sorts the H2OFrame by columns sorted in by columns specified in group_by_cols and sort_cols in the directions specified by the ascending for the sort_cols. The sort directions for the group_by_cols are ascending only. 2. A new rank column is added to the frame which will contain a rank assignment performed next. The user can choose to assign a name to this new column. The default name is New_Rank_column. 3. For each groupby groups, a rank is assigned to the row starting from 1, 2, ... to the end of that group. 4. If sort_cols_sorted is TRUE, a final sort on the frame will be performed according to the sort_cols and the sort directions in ascending. If sort_cols_sorted is FALSE (by default), the frame from step 3 will be returned as is with no extra sort. This may provide a small speedup if desired.

Usage

h2o.rank_within_group_by(
  x,
  group_by_cols,
  sort_cols,
  ascending = NULL,
  new_col_name = "New_Rank_column",
  sort_cols_sorted = FALSE
)

Arguments

x
  The H2OFrame input to be sorted.

group_by_cols
  a list of column names or indices to form the groupby groups

sort_cols
  a list of column names or indices for sorting
ascending a list of Boolean to determine if ascending sort (set to TRUE) is needed for each column in sort_cols (optional). Default is ascending sort for all. To perform descending sort, set value to FALSE

col new column name for the newly added rank column if specified (optional). Default name is New_Rank_column.

cols_sorted Boolean to determine if the final returned frame is to be sorted according to the sort_cols and sort directions in ascending. Default is FALSE.

The following example is generated by Nidhi Mehta.

If the input frame is train:

ID Group_by_column num data Column_to_arrange_by num_1 fdata 12 1 2941.552 1 3 -3177.9077 1 12 1 2941.552 1 5 -13311.8247 1 12 2 -22722.174 1 3 -3177.9077 1 12 2 -22722.174 1 5 -13311.8247 1 13 3 -12776.884 1 5 -18421.6171 0 13 3 -12776.884 1 4 28080.1607 0 13 1 -6049.830 1 5 -18421.6171 0 13 1 -6049.830 1 4 28080.1607 0 15 1 -9781.6373 0 16 1 -10003.593 0 3 -61284.6900 0 16 3 -61284.6900 0 16 3 -22905.288 0 3 -61284.6900 0 17 2 -13465.496 1 2 12094.4851 1 17 2 -13465.496 1 3 -415.1114 0 17 2 -415.1114 0 17 2 -3329.619 1 17 2 -3329.619 1 3 -415.1114

If the following commands are issued: rankedF1 <- h2o.rank_within_group_by(train, c("Group_by_column"), c("Column_to_arrange_by"), c(TRUE)) h2o.summary(rankedF1)

The returned frame rankedF1 will look like this: ID Group_by_column num data Column_to_arrange_by num_1 fdata 12 1 2941.552 1 3 -3177.9077 1 16 1 -10003.593 0 3 -61284.6900 0 2 13 1 -6049.830 0 4 28080.1607 0 3 12 1 2941.552 1 5 -13311.8247 1 4 13 1 -6049.830 0 5 -18421.6171 0 5 17 2 -13465.496 0 2 12094.4851 1 17 2 -3329.619 0 2 12094.4851 1 2 12 -22722.174 1 3 -3177.9077 1 3 17 2 -13465.496 0 3 -11772.1338 1 4 17 2 -13465.496 0 3 -415.1114 0 7 12 2 -22722.174 1 5 -13311.8247 1 8 15 3 -16995.346 1 1 -9781.6373 0 11 3 26052.495 0 3 -61284.6900 0 2 16 3 -22905.288 1 3 -61284.6900 0 3 13 3 -12776.884 1 4 28080.1607 0 4 13 3 -12776.884 1 5 -18421.6171 0 5 -18421.6171 0 5

If the following commands are issued: rankedF1 <- h2o.rank_within_group_by(train, c("Group_by_column"), c("Column_to_arrange_by"), c(TRUE), sort_cols_sorted=TRUE) h2o.summary(rankedF1)

The returned frame will be sorted according to: ID Group_by_column num data Column_to_arrange_by num_1 fdata 12 1 2941.552 1 3 -16995.346 1 1 -9781.6373 0 1 17 2 -13465.496 0 2 12 -22722.174 1 3 -3177.9077 1 1 17 2 -3329.619 0 2 12094.4851 1 1 17 2 -3329.619 0 3 -11772.1338 1 6 17 2 -3329.619 0 3 -415.1114 0 7 12 2 -22722.174 1 5 -13311.8247 1 8 15 3 -16995.346 1 1 -9781.6373 0 11 3 26052.495 0 3 -61284.6900 0 2 16 3 -22905.288 1 3 -61284.6900 0 2 13 3 -12776.884 1 4 28080.1607 0 4 13 3 -12776.884 1 5 -18421.6171 0 5 -18421.6171 0 5

If the following commands are issued: rankedF1 <- h2o.rank_within_group_by(train, c("Group_by_column"), c("Column_to_arrange_by"), c(TRUE), sort_cols_sorted=TRUE)

The returned frame will be sorted according to: ID Group_by_column num data Column_to_arrange_by num_1 fdata 12 1 2941.552 1 3 -3177.9077 1 16 1 -10003.593 0 3 -61284.6900 0 2 13 1 -6049.830 0 4 28080.1607 0 3 12 1 2941.552 1 5 -13311.8247 1 4 13 1 -6049.830 0 5 -18421.6171 0 5 17 2 -13465.496 0 2 12094.4851 1 17 2 -3329.619 0 2 12094.4851 1 2 12 -22722.174 1 3 -3177.9077 1 3 17 2 -13465.496 0 3 -11772.1338 1 4 17 2 -13465.496 0 3 -415.1114 0 7 12 2 -22722.174 1 5 -13311.8247 1 8 15 3 -16995.346 1 1 -9781.6373 0 11 3 26052.495 0 3 -61284.6900 0 2 16 3 -22905.288 1 3 -61284.6900 0 3 13 3 -12776.884 1 4 28080.1607 0 4 13 3 -12776.884 1 5 -18421.6171 0 5 -18421.6171 0 5
## h2o.rbind

### Combine H2O Datasets by Rows

**Description**

Takes a sequence of H2O data sets and combines them by rows.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.rbind(...)```

**Arguments**

...  
A sequence of H2OFrame arguments. All datasets must exist on the same H2O instance (IP and port) and contain the same number and types of columns.

**Value**

An H2OFrame object containing the combined ...arguments row-wise.

**See Also**

`rbind` for the base R method.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
```
h2o.reconstruct <- h2o.rbind(prostate, prostate)
head(prostate_rbind)
dim(prostate)
dim(prostate_rbind)

## End(Not run)

---

### h2o.reconstruct

#### Reconstruct Training Data via H2O GLRM Model

**Description**

Reconstruct the training data and impute missing values from the H2O GLRM model by computing the matrix product of X and Y, and transforming back to the original feature space by minimizing each column’s loss function.

**Usage**

```
h2o.reconstruct(object, data, reverse_transform = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` An `H2ODimReductionModel` object that represents the model to be used for reconstruction.
- `data` An H2OFrame object representing the training data for the H2O GLRM model. Used to set the domain of each column in the reconstructed frame.
- `reverse_transform` (Optional) A logical value indicating whether to reverse the transformation from model-building by re-scaling columns and adding back the offset to each column of the reconstructed frame.

**Value**

Returns an H2OFrame object containing the approximate reconstruction of the training data;

**See Also**

- `h2o.glrm` for making an `H2ODimReductionModel`.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
iris_glrm <- h2o.glrm(training_frame = iris_hf, k = 4, transform = "STANDARDIZE",
                      loss = "Quadratic", multi_loss = "Categorical", max_iterations = 1000)
iris_rec <- h2o.reconstruct(iris_glrm, iris_hf, reverse_transform = TRUE)
head(iris_rec)
```
h2o.relevel

Description

The levels of a factor are reordered so that the reference level is at level 0, remaining levels are moved down as needed.

Usage

h2o.relevel(x, y)

Arguments

- **x**: factor column in h2o frame
- **y**: reference level (string)

Value

new reordered factor column

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

# Convert iris dataset to an H2OFrame
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
# Look at current ordering of the Species column levels
h2o.levels(iris_hf["Species"])
# "setosa" "versicolor" "virginica"
# Change the reference level to "virginica"
iris_hf["Species"] <- h2o.relevel(x = iris_hf["Species"], y = "virginica")
# Observe new ordering
h2o.levels(iris_hf["Species"])
# "virginica" "setosa" "versicolor"

## End(Not run)
```
h2o.removeAll

Remove All Objects on the H2O Cluster

Description

Removes the data from the h2o cluster, but does not remove the local references. Retains frames and vectors specified in retained_elements argument. Retained keys must be keys of models and frames only. For models retained, training and validation frames are retained as well. Cross validation models of a retained model are NOT retained automatically, those must be specified explicitly.

Usage

h2o.removeAll(timeout_secs = 0, retained_elements = c())

Arguments

timeout_secs Timeout in seconds. Default is no timeout.

retained_elements Frames and vectors to be retained. Other keys provided are ignored.

See Also

h2o.rm

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
h2o.ls()
h2o.removeAll()
h2o.ls()

## End(Not run)

h2o.removeVecs

Delete Columns from an H2OFrame

Description

Delete the specified columns from the H2OFrame. Returns an H2OFrame without the specified columns.
Usage

h2o.removeVecs(data, cols)

Arguments

data  The H2OFrame.
cols  The columns to remove.

Description

h2o.rep_len performs just as rep does. It replicates the values in x in the H2O backend.

Usage

h2o.rep_len(x, length.out)

Arguments

x  an H2O frame
length.out  non negative integer. The desired length of the output vector.

Value

Creates an H2OFrame of the same type as x

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.rep_len(iris, length.out = 3)

## End(Not run)
h2o.residual_deviance  Retrieve the residual deviance

Description

If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training residual deviance value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of residual deviances are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

h2o.residual_deviance(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)

Arguments

object   An H2OModel or H2OModelMetrics
train    Retrieve the training residual deviance
valid    Retrieve the validation residual deviance
xval     Retrieve the cross-validation residual deviance

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.importFile(prostate_path)
prostate[,2] <- as.factor(prostate[,2])
prostate_glm <- h2o.glm(y = "CAPSULE", x = c("AGE","RACE","PSA","DCAPS"),
    training_frame = prostate, family = "binomial",
    nfolds = 0, alpha = 0.5, lambda_search = FALSE)
h2o.residual_deviance(prostate_glm, train = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

h2o.residual_dof  Retrieve the residual degrees of freedom

Description

If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training residual degrees of freedom value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of residual degrees of freedom are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".
Usage

h2o.residual_dof(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)

Arguments

object  An H2OModel or H2OModelMetrics
train   Retrieve the training residual degrees of freedom
valid   Retrieve the validation residual degrees of freedom
xval    Retrieve the cross-validation residual degrees of freedom

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.importFile(prostate_path)
prostate[,2] <- as.factor(prostate[,2])
prostate_glm <- h2o.glm(y = "CAPSULE", x = c("AGE","RACE","PSA","DCAPS"),
                        training_frame = prostate, family = "binomial",
nfolds = 0, alpha = 0.5, lambda_search = FALSE)
h2o.residual_dof(prostate_glm, train = TRUE)
## End(Not run)

h2o.rm Delete Objects In H2O

Description

Remove the h2o Big Data object(s) having the key name(s) from ids.

Usage

h2o.rm(ids, cascade = TRUE)

Arguments

ids  The object or hex key associated with the object to be removed or a vector/list of those things.
cascade  Boolean, if set to TRUE (default), the object dependencies (e.g. submodels) are also removed.

See Also

h2o.assign, h2o.ls
## h2o.rmse

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
iris_hex <- as.h2o(iris)
model <- h2o.glm(1:4,5,training = iris_hex, family = "multinomial")
h2o.rm(iris_hex)

## End(Not run)
```

### Description

Retrieves the root mean squared error value from an `H2OModelMetrics` object. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training RMSE value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of RMSEs are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

### Usage

```r
h2o.rmse(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

- `object`: An `H2OModelMetrics` object of the correct type.
- `train`: Retrieve the training RMSE
- `valid`: Retrieve the validation RMSE
- `xval`: Retrieve the cross-validation RMSE

### Details

This function only supports `H2OBinomialMetrics`, `H2OMultinomialMetrics`, and `H2ORegressionMetrics` objects.

### See Also

- `h2o.auc` for AUC, `h2o.mse` for RMSE, and `h2o.metric` for the various threshold metrics. See `h2o.performance` for creating `H2OModelMetrics` objects.
Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(prostate_path)

prostate[,2] <- as.factor(prostate[,2])
model <- h2o.gbm(x = 3:9, y = 2, training_frame = prostate, distribution = "bernoulli")
perf <- h2o.performance(model, prostate)
h2o.rmse(perf)

## End(Not run)
```

---

### h2o.rmsle

#### Retrieve the Root Mean Squared Log Error

**Description**

Retrieves the root mean squared log error (RMSLE) value from an H2O model. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training rmsle value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of rmsles are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

**Usage**

```r
h2o.rmsle(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` - An `H2OModel` object.
- `train` - Retrieve the training rmsle
- `valid` - Retrieve the validation set rmsle if a validation set was passed in during model build time.
- `xval` - Retrieve the cross-validation rmsle

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)

h <- h2o.init()
fr <- as.h2o(iris)
m <- h2o.deeplearning(x = 2:5, y = 1, training_frame = fr)
h2o.rmsle(m)
```
**h2o.round**

Round doubles/floats to the given number of decimal places.

### Description
Round doubles/floats to the given number of decimal places.

### Usage

```
h2o.round(x, digits = 0)
round(x, digits = 0)
```

### Arguments
- `x`: An H2OFrame object.
- `digits`: Number of decimal places to round doubles/floats. Rounding to a negative num-
ber of decimal places is

### See Also
- `round` for the base R implementation.

### Examples

```
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

f <- "http://s3.amazonaws.com/h2o-public-test-data/smalldata/coxph_test/heart.csv"
heart <- h2o.importFile(f)

h2o.round(heart["age"], digits = 3)

## End(Not run)
```
**h2o.rstrip**  
*Strip set from right*

**Description**

Return a copy of the target column with trailing characters removed. The set argument is a string specifying the set of characters to be removed. If omitted, the set argument defaults to removing whitespace.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.rstrip(x, set = " ")
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: The column whose strings should be rstrip-ed.
- `set`: string of characters to be removed

**Examples**

```r
# Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
string_to_rstrip <- as.h2o("1234567890")
rstrip_string <- h2o.rstrip(string_to_rstrip, "890") #Remove "890"

# End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.runif**  
*Produce a Vector of Random Uniform Numbers*

**Description**

Creates a vector of random uniform numbers equal in length to the length of the specified H2O dataset.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.runif(x, seed = -1)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: An H2OFrame object.
- `seed`: A random seed used to generate draws from the uniform distribution.
**Value**

A vector of random, uniformly distributed numbers. The elements are between 0 and 1.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.importFile(path = prostate_path)
s <- h2o.runif(prostate)
summary(s)

prostate_train <- prostate[s <= 0.8,]
prostate_test <- prostate[s > 0.8,]
nrow(prostate_train) + nrow(prostate_test)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.saveGrid**  
Saves an existing Grid of models into a given folder.

**Description**

Returns a reference to the saved Grid.

**Usage**

`h2o.saveGrid(grid_directory, grid_id)`

**Arguments**

- `grid_directory`  
A character string containing the path to the folder for the grid to be saved to.

- `grid_id`  
A character string with identification of the grid to be saved.

**Value**

Returns an object that is a subclass of `H2OGrid`.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris.hex <- as.h2o(iris)
ntrees_opts = c(1, 5)
learn_rate_opts = c(0.1, 0.01)
```
size_of_hyper_space = length(ntrees_opts) * length(learn_rate_opts)

hyper_parameters = list(ntrees = ntrees_opts, learn_rate = learn_rate_opts)
# Tempdir is chosen arbitrarily. May be any valid folder on an H2O-supported filesystem.
baseline_grid <- h2o.grid("gbm", grid_id="gbm_grid_test", x=1:4, y=5, training_frame=iris.hex, hyper_params = hyper_parameters)

grid_path <- h2o.saveGrid(grid_directory = tempdir(), grid_id = baseline_grid@grid_id)
# Remove everything from the cluster or restart it
h2o.removeAll()
grid <- h2o.loadGrid(grid_path)

## End(Not run)

---

**h2o.saveModel**

Save an H2O Model Object to Disk

**Description**

Save an **H2OModel** to disk. (Note that ensemble binary models can be saved.)

**Usage**

h2o.saveModel(object, path = "", force = FALSE)

**Arguments**

- **object**: an **H2OModel** object.
- **path**: string indicating the directory the model will be written to.
- **force**: logical, indicates how to deal with files that already exist.

**Details**

In the case of existing files `force = TRUE` will overwrite the file. Otherwise, the operation will fail.

The owner of the file saved is the user by which H2O cluster was executed.

**See Also**

- `h2o.loadModel` for loading a model to H2O from disk

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# library(h2o)
# h2o.init()
# prostate <- h2o.importFile(path = paste("https://raw.githubusercontent.com",
# "h2oai/h2o-3/master/smalldata/logreg/prostate.csv", sep = "/"))
# prostate_glm <- h2o.glm(y = "CAPSULE", x = c("AGE","RACE","PSA","DCAPS"),
```
# training_frame = prostate, family = "binomial", alpha = 0.5)
# h2o.saveModel(object = prostate_glm, path = "/Users/UserName/Desktop", force = TRUE)
## End(Not run)

## Not run:
# library(h2o)
# h2o.init()
# prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o"))
# prostate_glm <- h2o.glm(y = "CAPSULE", x = c("AGE","RACE","PSA","DCAPS"),
# training_frame = prostate, family = "binomial", alpha = 0.5)
# h2o.saveModelDetails(object = prostate_glm, path = "/Users/UserName/Desktop", force = TRUE)
## End(Not run)
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h2o.saveMojo

h2o.saveMojo

Save an H2O Model Object as Mojo to Disk

Description
Save an MOJO (Model Object, Optimized) to disk.

Usage
h2o.saveMojo(object, path = "", force = FALSE)

Arguments
object

an H2OModel object.

path

string indicating the directory the model will be written to.

force

logical, indicates how to deal with files that already exist.

Details
MOJO will download as a zip file. In the case of existing files force = TRUE will overwrite the file.
Otherwise, the operation will fail.

See Also
h2o.saveModel for saving a model to disk as a binary object.

Examples
## Not run:
# library(h2o)
# h2o.init()
# prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o"))
# prostate_glm <- h2o.glm(y = "CAPSULE", x = c("AGE","RACE","PSA","DCAPS"),
#
training_frame = prostate, family = "binomial", alpha = 0.5)
# h2o.saveMojo(object = prostate_glm, path = "/Users/UserName/Desktop", force = TRUE)
## End(Not run)


Scaling and Centering of an H2OFrame

Description
Centers and/or scales the columns of an H2O dataset.

Usage
h2o.scale(x, center = TRUE, scale = TRUE, inplace = FALSE)

Arguments
- x: An H2OFrame object.
- center: either a logical value or numeric vector of length equal to the number of columns of x.
- scale: either a logical value or numeric vector of length equal to the number of columns of x.
- inplace: a logical values indicating whether directly overwrite original data (disabled by default). Exposed for backwards compatibility (prior versions of this functions were always doing an inplace update).

Examples
```
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
summary(iris_hf)

# Scale and center all the numeric columns in iris data set
iris_scaled <- h2o.scale(iris_hf[, 1:4])

## End(Not run)
```

Retrieve Model Score History

Description
Retrieve Model Score History

Usage
h2o.scoreHistory(object)
h2o.sd

Standard Deviation of a column of data.

Description

Obtain the standard deviation of a column of data.

Usage

h2o.sd(x, na.rm = FALSE)

sd(x, na.rm = FALSE)

Arguments

x

An H2OFrame object.

na.rm

logical. Should missing values be removed?

See Also

h2o.var for variance, and sd for the base R implementation.
Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
sd(prostate$AGE)

## End(Not run)

---

h2o.sdev

Retrieve the standard deviations of principal components

Description

Retrieve the standard deviations of principal components

Usage

h2o.sdev(object)

Arguments

object

An H2ODimReductionModel object.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

cars <- h2o.importFile(f)
predictors <- c("displacement","power","weight","acceleration","year")
cars_pca <- h2o.prcomp(cars, transform = "STANDARDIZE",
                       k = 3, x = predictors, seed = 12345)
h2o.sdev(cars_pca)

## End(Not run)
h2o.setLevels  

Set Levels of H2O Factor Column

Description

Works on a single categorical vector. New domains must be aligned with the old domains. This call has SIDE EFFECTS and mutates the column in place (change of the levels will also affect all the frames that are referencing this column). If you want to make a copy of the column instead, use parameter in.place = FALSE.

Usage

h2o.setLevels(x, levels, in.place = TRUE)

Arguments

x  
A single categorical column.

levels  
A character vector specifying the new levels. The number of new levels must match the number of old levels.

in.place  
Indicates whether new domain will be directly applied to the column (in place change) or if a copy of the column will be created with the given domain levels.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
new.levels <- c("setosa", "versicolor", "caroliniana")
iris_hf$Species <- h2o.setLevels(iris_hf$Species, new.levels, in.place = FALSE)
h2o.levels(iris_hf$Species)

## End(Not run)
```

h2o.setTimezone  

Set the Time Zone on the H2O cluster

Description

Set the Time Zone on the H2O cluster

Usage

h2o.setTimezone(tz)
Arguments

tz  The desired timezone.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

h2o.setTimezone("America/Juneau")
h2o.getTimezone()

## End(Not run)
```

h2o.set_s3_credentials

*Creates a new Amazon S3 client internally with specified credentials.*

Description

There are no validations done to the credentials. Incorrect credentials are thus revealed with first S3 import call.

Usage

```r
h2o.set_s3_credentials(secretKeyId, secretAccessKey, sessionToken = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `secretKeyId` Amazon S3 Secret Key ID (provided by Amazon)
- `secretAccessKey` Amazon S3 Secret Access Key (provided by Amazon)
- `sessionToken` Amazon Session Token (optional, only when using AWS Temporary Credentials)

h2o.show_progress

*Enable Progress Bar*

Description

Enable Progress Bar

Usage

```r
h2o.show_progress()
```
Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
h2o.no_progress()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)
iris["class"] <- as.factor(iris["class"])
predictors <- c("sepal_len","sepal_wid","petal_len","petal_wid")
splits <- h2o.splitFrame(iris, ratios = 0.8, seed = 1234)
train <- splits[[1]]
valid <- splits[[2]]
h2o.show_progress()

iris_km <- h2o.kmeans(x = predictors,
  training_frame = train,
  validation_frame = valid,
  k = 10, estimate_k = TRUE,
  standardize = FALSE, seed = 1234)

## End(Not run)
```

h2o.shutdown

Shut Down H2O Instance

Description

Shut down the specified instance. All data will be lost.

Usage

```r
h2o.shutdown(prompt = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- **prompt** A logical value indicating whether to prompt the user before shutting down the H2O server.

Details

This method checks if H2O is running at the specified IP address and port, and if it is, shuts down that H2O instance.

WARNING

All data, models, and other values stored on the server will be lost! Only call this function if you and all other clients connected to the H2O server are finished and have saved your work.
**Note**

Users must call `h2o.shutdown` explicitly in order to shut down the local H2O instance started by R. If R is closed before H2O, then an attempt will be made to automatically shut down H2O. This only applies to local instances started with `h2o.init`, not remote H2O servers.

**See Also**

`h2o.init`

**Examples**

```r
# Don't run automatically to prevent accidentally shutting down a cluster
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
h2o.shutdown()

## End(Not run)
```

---

### `h2o.signif`

*Round doubles/floats to the given number of significant digits.*

**Description**

Round doubles/floats to the given number of significant digits.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.signif(x, digits = 6)
signif(x, digits = 6)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An H2OFrame object.
- `digits` Number of significant digits to round doubles/floats.

**See Also**

`signif` for the base R implementation.
h2o.sin

Compute the sine of x

Description

Compute the sine of x

Usage

h2o.sin(x)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

sin for the base R implementation.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

f <- "http://s3.amazonaws.com/h2o-public-test-data/smalldata/coxph_test/heart.csv"
heart <- h2o.importFile(f)

h2o.signif(heart["age"], digits = 3)

## End(Not run)

## Not run:
library(h2o)
frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)

h2o.sin(frame)

## End(Not run)
h2o.skewness  

Skewness of a column

Description

Obtain the skewness of a column of a parsed H2O data object.

Usage

h2o.skewness(x, ..., na.rm = TRUE)

skewness.H2OFrame(x, ..., na.rm = TRUE)

Arguments

x        An H2OFrame object.
...
na.rm    A logical value indicating whether NA or missing values should be stripped before the computation.

Value

Returns a list containing the skewness for each column (NaN for non-numeric columns).

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
h2o.skewness(prostate$AGE)

## End(Not run)

h2o.splitFrame  

Split an H2O Data Set

Description

Split an existing H2O data set according to user-specified ratios. The number of subsets is always 1 more than the number of given ratios. Note that this does not give an exact split. H2O is designed to be efficient on big data using a probabilistic splitting method rather than an exact split. For example, when specifying a split of 0.75/0.25, H2O will produce a test/train split with an expected value of 0.75/0.25 rather than exactly 0.75/0.25. On small datasets, the sizes of the resulting splits will deviate from the expected value more than on big data, where they will be very close to exact.
Usage

h2o.splitFrame(data, ratios = 0.75, destination_frames, seed = -1)

Arguments

data An H2OFrame object representing the dataste to split.
ratios A numeric value or array indicating the ratio of total rows contained in each split. Must total up to less than 1.
destination_frames An array of frame IDs equal to the number of ratios specified plus one.
seed Random seed.

Value

Returns a list of split H2OFrame’s

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
iris_split <- h2o.splitFrame(iris_hf, ratios = c(0.2, 0.5))
head(iris_split[[1]])
summary(iris_split[[1]])

## End(Not run)

h2o.sqrt

Compute the square root of x

Description

Compute the square root of x

Usage

h2o.sqrt(x)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

sqrt for the base R implementation.
Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)
h2o.sqrt(frame)
## End(Not run)
```

Description

Build a stacked ensemble (aka. Super Learner) using the H2O base learning algorithms specified by the user.

Usage

```r
h2o.stackedEnsemble(
  x,
  y,
  training_frame,
  model_id = NULL,
  validation_frame = NULL,
  blending_frame = NULL,
  base_models = list(),
  metalearner_algorithm = c("AUTO", "deeplearning", "drf", "gbm", "glm", "naivebayes",
                          "xgboost"),
  metalearner_nfolds = 0,
  metalearner_fold_assignment = c("AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", "Stratified"),
  metalearner_fold_column = NULL,
  metalearner_params = NULL,
  seed = -1,
  keep_levelone_frame = FALSE,
  export_checkpoints_dir = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `x` (Optional). A vector containing the names or indices of the predictor variables to use in building the model. If `x` is missing, then all columns except `y` are used. Training frame is used only to compute ensemble training metrics.
The name or column index of the response variable in the data. The response must be either a numeric or a categorical/factor variable. If the response is numeric, then a regression model will be trained, otherwise it will train a classification model.

`training_frame` Id of the training data frame.

`model_id` Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.

`validation_frame` Id of the validation data frame.

`blending_frame` Frame used to compute the predictions that serve as the training frame for the metalearners (triggers blending mode if provided)

`base_models` List of models or grids (or their ids) to ensemble/stack together. Grids are expanded to individual models. If not using blending frame, then models must have been cross-validated using nfolds > 1, and folds must be identical across models.

`metalearners` Type of algorithm to use as the metalearners. Options include 'AUTO' (GLM with non negative weights; if validation_frame is present, a lambda search is performed), 'deeplearning' (Deep Learning with default parameters), 'drf' (Random Forest with default parameters), 'gbm' (GBM with default parameters), 'glm' (GLM with default parameters), 'naivebayes' (NaiveBayes with default parameters), or 'xgboost' (if available, XGBoost with default parameters). Must be one of: "AUTO", "deeplearning", "drf", "gbm", "glm", "naivebayes", "xgboost". Defaults to AUTO.

`metalearners_nfolds` Number of folds for K-fold cross-validation of the metalearners algorithm (0 to disable or >= 2). Defaults to 0.

`metalearners_fold_assignment` Cross-validation fold assignment scheme for metalearners cross-validation. Defaults to AUTO (which is currently set to Random). The 'Stratified' option will stratify the folds based on the response variable, for classification problems. Must be one of: "AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", "Stratified".

`metalearners_fold_column` Column with cross-validation fold index assignment per observation for cross-validation of the metalearners.

`metalearners_params` Parameters for metalearners algorithm

`seed` Seed for random numbers; passed through to the metalearners algorithm. Defaults to -1 (time-based random number).

`keep_levelone_frame` Logical. Keep level one frame used for metalearners training. Defaults to FALSE.

`export_checkpoints_dir` Automatically export generated models to this directory.
h2o.stackedEnsemble

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

# Import a sample binary outcome train/test set
train <- h2o.importFile("https://s3.amazonaws.com/erin-data/higgs/higgs_train_10k.csv")
test <- h2o.importFile("https://s3.amazonaws.com/erin-data/higgs/higgs_test_5k.csv")

# Identify predictors and response
y <- "response"
x <- setdiff(names(train), y)

# For binary classification, response should be a factor
train[,y] <- as.factor(train[,y])
test[,y] <- as.factor(test[,y])

# Number of CV folds
nfolds <- 5

# Train & Cross-validate a GBM
my_gbm <- h2o.gbm(x = x,
y = y,
training_frame = train,
distribution = "bernoulli",
ntrees = 10,
max_depth = 3,
min_rows = 2,
learn_rate = 0.2,
folds = nfolds,
fold_assignment = "Modulo",
keep_cross_validation_predictions = TRUE,
seed = 1)

# Train & Cross-validate a RF
my_rf <- h2o.randomForest(x = x,
y = y,
training_frame = train,
nntrees = 50,
folds = nfolds,
fold_assignment = "Modulo",
keep_cross_validation_predictions = TRUE,
seed = 1)

# Train a stacked ensemble using the GBM and RF above
ensemble <- h2o.stackedEnsemble(x = x,
y = y,
training_frame = train,
model_id = "my_ensemble_binomial",
base_models = list(my_gbm, my_rf))

## End(Not run)
**h2o.startLogging**

*Start Writing H2O R Logs*

**Description**

Begin logging H2o R POST commands and error responses to local disk. Used primarily for debugging purposes.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.startLogging(file)
```

**Arguments**

- `file`: a character string name for the file, automatically generated

**See Also**

`h2o.stopLogging`, `h2o.clearLog`, `h2o.openLog`

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
h2o.startLogging()
australia_path = system.file("extdata", "australia.csv", package = "h2o")
australia = h2o.importFile(path = australia_path)
h2o.stopLogging()
## End(Not run)
```

**h2o.std_coef_plot**

*Plot Standardized Coefficient Magnitudes*

**Description**

Plot a GLM model’s standardized coefficient magnitudes.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.std_coef_plot(model, num_of_features = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `model`: A trained generalized linear model
- `num_of_features`: The number of features to be shown in the plot
h2o.stopLogging

See Also

h2o.varimp_plot for variable importances plot of random forest, GBM, deep learning.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.importFile(prostate_path)
prostate[,2] <- as.factor(prostate[,2])
prostate_glm <- h2o.glm(y = "CAPSULE", x = c("AGE","RACE","PSA","DCAPS"),
     training_frame = prostate, family = "binomial",
     nfolds = 0, alpha = 0.5, lambda_search = FALSE)
h2o.std_coef_plot(prostate_glm)
## End(Not run)
```

<h2o.stopLogging> Stop Writing H2O R Logs</h2>

Description

Halt logging of H2O R POST commands and error responses to local disk. Used primarily for debugging purposes.

Usage

```r
h2o.stopLogging()
```

See Also

h2o.startLogging, h2o.clearLog, h2o.openLog

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
h2o.startLogging()
australia_path = system.file("extdata", "australia.csv", package = "h2o")
australia = h2o.importFile(path = australia_path)
h2o.stopLogging()
## End(Not run)
```
h2o.str

Display the structure of an H2OFrame object

Description
Display the structure of an H2OFrame object

Usage
h2o.str(object, ..., cols = FALSE)

Arguments
object An H2OFrame.
... Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.
cols Print the per-column str for the H2OFrame

Examples
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)
h2o.str(frame, cols = FALSE)
## End(Not run)

h2o.stringdist

Compute element-wise string distances between two H2OFrames

Description
Compute element-wise string distances between two H2OFrames. Both frames need to have the
same shape (N x M) and only contain string/factor columns. Return a matrix (H2OFrame) of shape
N x M.

Usage
h2o.stringdist(
  x,
  y,
  method = c("lv", "lcs", "qgram", "jaccard", "jw", "soundex"),
  compare_empty = TRUE
)
Arguments

- **x**: An H2OFrame
- **y**: A comparison H2OFrame
- **method**: A string identifier indicating what string distance measure to use. Must be one of: "lv" - Levenshtein distance "lcs" - Longest common substring distance "qgram" - q-gram distance "jaccard" - Jaccard distance between q-gram profiles "jw" - Jaro, or Jaro-Winker distance "soundex" - Distance based on soundex encoding
- **compare_empty**: if set to FALSE, empty strings will be handled as NaNs

Examples

```r
## Not run:
h2o.init()
x <- as.h2o(c("Martha", "Dwayne", "Dixon"))
y <- as.character(as.h2o(c("Marhta", "Duane", "Dicksonx")))
h2o.stringdist(x, y, method = "jw")
## End(Not run)
```

h2o.strsplit

String Split

Description

String Split

Usage

h2o.strsplit(x, split)

Arguments

- **x**: The column whose strings must be split.
- **split**: The pattern to split on.

Value

An H2OFrame where each column is the outcome of the string split.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
string_to_split <- as.h2o("Split at every character.")
split_string <- h2o.strsplit(string_to_split,"")
## End(Not run)
```
**h2o.sub**  
*String Substitute*

**Description**

Creates a copy of the target column in which each string has the first occurrence of the regex pattern replaced with the replacement substring.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.sub(pattern, replacement, x, ignore.case = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- **pattern**: The pattern to replace.
- **replacement**: The replacement pattern.
- **x**: The column on which to operate.
- **ignore.case**: Case sensitive or not

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
string_to_sub <- as.h2o("r tutorial")
sub_string <- h2o.sub("r ", "H2O ", string_to_sub)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.substring**  
*Substring*

**Description**

Returns a copy of the target column that is a substring at the specified start and stop indices, inclusive. If the stop index is not specified, then the substring extends to the end of the original string. If start is longer than the number of characters in the original string, or is greater than stop, an empty string is returned. Negative start is coerced to 0.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.substring(x, start, stop = "[]")
h2o.substr(x, start, stop = "[]")
```
h2o.sum

Compute the frame's sum by-column (or by-row).

Description

Compute the frame’s sum by-column (or by-row).

Usage

h2o.sum(x, na.rm = FALSE, axis = 0, return_frame = FALSE)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.
na.rm logical. indicating whether missing values should be removed.
axis An int that indicates whether to do down a column (0) or across a row (1). For row or column sums, the return_frame parameter must be TRUE.
return_frame A boolean that indicates whether to return an H2O frame or one single aggregated value. Default is FALSE.

See Also

sum for the base R implementation.
Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)
h2o.sum(frame["C1"], na.rm = TRUE, axis = 0, return_frame = TRUE)
## End(Not run)
```

h2o.summary

Summarizes the columns of an H2OFrame.

Description

A method for the summary generic. Summarizes the columns of an H2O data frame or subset of columns and rows using vector notation (e.g. dataset[row, col]).

Usage

```r
h2o.summary(object, factors = 6L, exact_quantiles = FALSE, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
summary(object, factors, exact_quantiles, ...)

Arguments

- **object**: An H2OFrame object.
- **factors**: The number of factors to return in the summary. Default is the top 6.
- **exact_quantiles**: Compute exact quantiles or use approximation. Default is to use approximation.
- **...**: Further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

By default it uses approximated version of quantiles computation, however, user can modify this behavior by setting up exact_quantiles argument to true.

Value

A table displaying the minimum, 1st quartile, median, mean, 3rd quartile and maximum for each numeric column, and the levels and category counts of the levels in each categorical column.
h2o.svd

Singular value decomposition of an H2O data frame using the power method

Description

Singular value decomposition of an H2O data frame using the power method

Usage

h2o.svd(
  training_frame,
  x,
  destination_key,
  model_id = NULL,
  validation_frame = NULL,
  ignore_const_cols = TRUE,
  score_each_iteration = FALSE,
  transform = c("NONE", "STANDARDIZE", "NORMALIZE", "DEMEAN", "DESCALE"),
  svd_method = c("GramSVD", "Power", "Randomized"),
  nv = 1,
  max_iterations = 1000,
  seed = -1,
  keep_u = TRUE,
  u_name = NULL,
  use_all_factor_levels = TRUE,
  max_runtime_secs = 0,
  export_checkpoints_dir = NULL
)

Arguments

training_frame Id of the training data frame.

x A vector containing the character names of the predictors in the model.
destination_key
(Optional) The unique key assigned to the resulting model. Automatically generated if none is provided.

model_id
Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.

validation_frame
Id of the validation data frame.

ignore_const_cols
Logical. Ignore constant columns. Defaults to TRUE.

score_each_iteration
Logical. Whether to score during each iteration of model training. Defaults to FALSE.

transform
Transformation of training data Must be one of: "NONE", "STANDARDIZE", "NORMALIZE", "DEMEAN", "DESCALE". Defaults to NONE.

svd_method
Method for computing SVD (Caution: Randomized is currently experimental and unstable) Must be one of: "GramSVD", "Power", "Randomized". Defaults to GramSVD.

transform_data
Number of right singular vectors Defaults to 1.

max_iterations
Maximum iterations Defaults to 1000.

seed
Seed for random numbers (affects certain parts of the algo that are stochastic and those might or might not be enabled by default). Defaults to -1 (time-based random number).

keep_u
Logical. Save left singular vectors? Defaults to TRUE.

use_all_factor_levels
Logical. Whether first factor level is included in each categorical expansion Defaults to TRUE.

max_runtime_secs
Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable. Defaults to 0.

export_checkpoints_dir
Automatically export generated models to this directory.

Value
an object of class H2ODimReductionModel.

References
Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
australia_path <- system.file("extdata", "australia.csv", package = "h2o")
australia <- h2o.uploadFile(path = australia_path)
h2o.svd(training_frame = australia, nv = 8)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.table**

Cross Tabulation and Table Creation in H2O

**Description**

Uses the cross-classifying factors to build a table of counts at each combination of factor levels.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.table(x, y = NULL, dense = TRUE)
table.H2OFrame(x, y = NULL, dense = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`:
  - An H2OFrame object with at most two columns.
- `y`:
  - An H2OFrame similar to `x`, or `NULL`.
- `dense`:
  - A logical for dense representation, which lists only non-zero counts, 1 combination per row. Set to `FALSE` to expand counts across all combinations.

**Value**

Returns a tabulated H2OFrame object.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
summary(prostate)

# Counts of the ages of all patients
head(h2o.table(prostate[, 3]))
h2o.table(prostate[, 3])

# Two-way table of ages (rows) and race (cols) of all patients
```
head(h2o.table(prostate[, c(3, 4)]))
h2o.table(prostate[, c(3, 4)])

## End(Not run)

---

**h2o.tabulate**  
*Tabulation between Two Columns of an H2OFrame*

**Description**

Simple Co-Occurrence based tabulation of X vs Y, where X and Y are two Vecs in a given dataset. Uses histogram of given resolution in X and Y. Handles numerical/categorical data and missing values. Supports observation weights.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.tabulate(data, x, y, weights_column = NULL, nbins_x = 50, nbins_y = 50)
```

**Arguments**

- `data` An H2OFrame object.
- `x` predictor column
- `y` response column
- `weights_column` (optional) observation weights column
- `nbins_x` number of bins for predictor column
- `nbins_y` number of bins for response column

**Value**

Returns two TwoDimTables of 3 columns each: count_table: X Y counts  
response_table: X meanY counts

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
df <- as.h2o(iris)
tab <- h2o.tabulate(data = df, x = "Sepal.Length", y = "Petal.Width",
                   weights_column = NULL, nbins_x = 10, nbins_y = 10)
plot(tab)
## End(Not run)
```
h2o.tan

Compute the tangent of x

Description
Compute the tangent of x

Usage
h2o.tan(x)

Arguments
x An H2OFrame object.

See Also
tan for the base R implementation.

Examples
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)
h2o.tan(frame)
## End(Not run)

h2o.tanh

Compute the hyperbolic tangent of x

Description
Compute the hyperbolic tangent of x

Usage
h2o.tanh(x)

Arguments
x An H2OFrame object.
See Also

tanh for the base R implementation.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)
h2o.tanh(frame)

## End(Not run)

h2o.targetencoder

Transformation of a categorical variable with a mean value of the target variable

Description

Transformation of a categorical variable with a mean value of the target variable

Usage

h2o.targetencoder(
  x,
  y,
  training_frame,
  model_id = NULL,
  fold_column = NULL,
  blending = FALSE,
  k = 10,
  f = 20,
  data_leakage_handling = c("None", "KFold", "LeaveOneOut"),
  noise_level = 0.01,
  seed = -1
)

Arguments

x (Optional) A vector containing the names or indices of the predictor variables to use in building the model. If x is missing, then all columns except y are used.
The name or column index of the response variable in the data. The response must be either a numeric or a categorical/factor variable. If the response is numeric, then a regression model will be trained, otherwise it will train a classification model.

Id of the training data frame.

Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.

Column with cross-validation fold index assignment per observation.

Logical. Blending enabled/disabled. Defaults to FALSE.

Inflection point. Used for blending (if enabled). Blending is to be enabled separately using the 'blending' parameter. Defaults to 10.

Smoothing. Used for blending (if enabled). Blending is to be enabled separately using the 'blending' parameter. Defaults to 20.

Data leakage handling strategy. Must be one of: "None", "KFold", "LeaveOne-Out". Defaults to None.

Noise level. Defaults to 0.01.

Seed for random numbers (affects certain parts of the algo that are stochastic and those might or might not be enabled by default). Defaults to -1 (time-based random number).

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

# Import the titanic dataset
f <- "https://s3.amazonaws.com/h2o-public-test-data/smalldata/gbm_test/titanic.csv"
titanic <- h2o.importFile(f)

# Set response as a factor
response <- "survived"
titanic[response] <- as.factor(titanic[response])

# Split the dataset into train and test
splits <- h2o.splitFrame(data = titanic, ratios = .8, seed = 1234)
train <- splits[[1]]
test <- splits[[2]]

# Choose which columns to encode
encode_columns <- c("home.dest", "cabin", "embarked")

# Train a TE model
te_model <- h2o.targetencoder(x = encode_columns,
                                y = response,
                                training_frame = train,
                                fold_column = "pclass",
                                data_leakage_handling = "KFold")
```
# New target encoded train and test sets
train_te <- h2o.transform(te_model, train)
test_te <- h2o.transform(te_model, test)

## End(Not run)

h2o.target_encode_apply

*Apply Target Encoding Map to Frame*

**Description**


**Usage**

```r
h2o.target_encode_apply(
  data,
  x,
  y,
  target_encode_map,
  holdout_type,
  fold_column = NULL,
  blended_avg = TRUE,
  noise_level = NULL,
  seed = -1
)
```

**Arguments**

- **data** An H2OFrame object with which to apply the target encoding map.
- **x** A list containing the names or indices of the variables to encode. A target encoding column will be created for each element in the list. Items in the list can be multiple columns. For example, if `x = list(c("A"), c("B", "C"))`, then the resulting frame will have a target encoding column for A and a target encoding column for B & C (in this case, we group by two columns).
- **y** The name or column index of the response variable in the data. The response variable can be either numeric or binary.
- **target_encode_map** A list of H2OFrame objects that is the results of the `h2o.target_encode_create` function.
- **holdout_type** The holdout type used. Must be one of: "LeaveOneOut", "KFold", "None".
fold_column (Optional) The name or column index of the fold column in the data. Defaults to NULL (no 'fold_column'). Only required if 'holdout_type' = "KFold".

blended_avg Logical. (Optional) Whether to perform blended average.

noise_level (Optional) The amount of random noise added to the target encoding. This helps prevent overfitting. Defaults to 0.01 * range of y.

seed (Optional) A random seed used to generate draws from the uniform distribution for random noise. Defaults to -1.

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object containing the target encoding per record.

See Also

h2o.target_encode_create for creating the target encoding map

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

# Get Target Encoding Frame on bank-additional-full data with numeric `y`
data <- h2o.importFile(  
  path = "https://s3.amazonaws.com/h2o-public-test-data/smalldata/demos/bank-additional-full.csv")
splits <- h2o.splitFrame(data, seed = 1234)
train <- splits[[1]]
test <- splits[[2]]
mapping <- h2o.target_encode_create(data = train, x = list(c("job"), c("job", "marital")),  
y = "age")

# Apply mapping to the training dataset
train_encode <- h2o.target_encode_apply(data = train, x = list(c("job"), c("job", "marital")),  
y = "age", mapping, holdout_type = "LeaveOneOut")

# Apply mapping to a test dataset
test_encode <- h2o.target_encode_apply(data = test, x = list(c("job"), c("job", "marital")),  
y = "age", target_encode_map = mapping,  
holdout_type = "None")

## End(Not run)
**Description**

Creates a target encoding map based on group-by columns (`'x'`) and a numeric or binary target column (`'y'`). Computing target encoding for high cardinality categorical columns can improve performance of supervised learning models. A Target Encoding tutorial is available here: [https://github.com/h2oai/h2o-tutorials/blob/master/best-practices/categorical-predictors/target_encoding.md](https://github.com/h2oai/h2o-tutorials/blob/master/best-practices/categorical-predictors/target_encoding.md).

**Usage**

```
   h2o.target_encode_create(data, x, y, fold_column = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- **data**: An H2OFrame object with which to create the target encoding map.
- **x**: A list containing the names or indices of the variables to encode. A target encoding map will be created for each element in the list. Items in the list can be multiple columns. For example, if `'x = list(c("A"), c("B", "C"))'`, then there will be one mapping frame for A and one mapping frame for B & C (in this case, we group by two columns).
- **y**: The name or column index of the response variable in the data. The response variable can be either numeric or binary.
- **fold_column** (Optional): The name or column index of the fold column in the data. Defaults to NULL (no `'fold_column'`).

**Value**

Returns a list of H2OFrame objects containing the target encoding mapping for each column in `'x'`.

**See Also**

- `h2o.target_encode_apply` for applying the target encoding mapping to a frame.

**Examples**

```r
   ## Not run:
   library(h2o)
   h2o.init()
   # Get Target Encoding Map on bank-additional-full data with numeric response
   data <- h2o.importFile(
     path = "https://s3.amazonaws.com/h2o-public-test-data/smalldata/demos/bank-additional-full.csv"
   )
   mapping_age <- h2o.target_encode_create(data = data, x = list(c("job"), c("job", "marital")),
                                          y = "age")
   head(mapping_age)

   # Get Target Encoding Map on bank-additional-full data with binary response
   mapping_y <- h2o.target_encode_create(data = data, x = list(c("job"), c("job", "marital")),
                                        y = "y")
   head(mapping_y)
```
## End(Not run)

h2o.target_encode_fit  Deprecated API. Please use h2o.targetencoder model instead.

### Description

Create Target Encoding Map

### Usage

```r
h2o.target_encode_fit(frame, x, y, fold_column = NULL)
```

### Arguments

- **frame**: An H2OFrame object with which to create the target encoding map.
- **x**: List of categorical column names or indices that we want apply target encoding to. Case when item in the list is a list of multiple columns itself is not supported for now.
- **y**: The name or column index of the response variable in the frame.
- **fold_column**: (Optional) The name or column index of the fold column in the frame.

### Details

This is an API for a new target encoding implemented in JAVA.

Creates a target encoding map based on group-by columns (`x`) and binary target column (`y`). Computing target encoding for high cardinality categorical columns can improve performance of supervised learning models.

### Value

Returns an object containing the target encoding mapping for each column in 'x'.

### See Also

- `h2o.target_encode_transform` for applying the target encoding mapping to a frame.
h2o.target_encode_transform

Deprecated API. Please use h2o.targetencoder model instead. Transform Frame by Target Encoding Map

Description

This is an API for a new target encoding implemented in JAVA. Applies a target encoding map to an H2OFrame object. Computing target encoding for high cardinality categorical columns can improve performance of supervised learning models.

Usage

h2o.target_encode_transform(
  frame,
  x,
  y,
  target_encode_map,
  holdout_type,
  fold_column = NULL,
  blended_avg = TRUE,
  inflection_point = 10,
  smoothing = 20,
  noise = -1,
  seed = -1
)

Arguments

frame An H2OFrame object with which to apply the target encoding map.
x List of categorical column names or indices that we want apply target encoding to. Case when item in the list is a list of multiple columns itself is not supported for now.
y The name or column index of the response variable in the frame.
target_encode_map An object that is a result of the calling h2o.target_encode_fit function.
holdout_type Supported options:
1) "kfold" - encodings for a fold are generated based on out-of-fold data.
2) "loo" - leave one out. Current row’s response value is subtracted from the pre-calculated per-level frequencies.
3) "none" - we do not holdout anything. Using whole frame for training
fold_column (Optional) The name or column index of the fold column in the frame.
blended_avg Logical. (Optional) Whether to perform blended average. Defaults to TRUE
inflection_point
(Optional) Parameter for blending. Used to calculate ‘lambda’. Determines half of the minimal sample size for which we completely trust the estimate based on the sample in the particular level of categorical variable. Default value is 10.

smoothing
(Optional) Parameter for blending. Used to calculate ‘lambda’. Controls the rate of transition between the particular level’s posterior probability and the prior probability. For smoothing values approaching infinity it becomes a hard threshold between the posterior and the prior probability. Default value is 20.

noise
(Optional) The amount of random noise added to the target encoding. This helps prevent overfitting. Defaults to 0.01 * range of y.

seed
(Optional) A random seed used to generate draws from the uniform distribution for random noise. Defaults to -1.

Value
Returns an H2OFrame object containing the target encoding per record.

See Also
h2o.target_encode_fit for creating the target encoding map

h2o.toFrame
Convert a word2vec model into an H2OFrame

Description
Converts a given word2vec model into an H2OFrame. The frame represents learned word embeddings

Usage
h2o.toFrame(word2vec)

Arguments
word2vec A word2vec model.

Examples
## Not run:
h2o.init()

# Build a dummy word2vec model
data <- as.character(as.h2o(c("a", "b", "a")))
w2v_model <- h2o.word2vec(data, sent_sample_rate = 0, min_word_freq = 0, epochs = 1, vec_size = 2)

# Transform words to vectors and return average vector for each sentence
h2o.toFrame(w2v_model) # -> Frame made of 2 rows and 2 columns

## End(Not run)
h2o.tokenize

**Description**

h2o.tokenize is similar to h2o.strsplit, the difference between them is that h2o.tokenize will store the tokenized text into a single column making it easier for additional processing (filtering stop words, word2vec algo, ...).

**Usage**

h2o.tokenize(x, split)

**Arguments**

- **x**  
  The column or columns whose strings to tokenize.
- **split**  
  The regular expression to split on.

**Value**

An H2OFrame with a single column representing the tokenized Strings. Original rows of the input DF are separated by NA.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
string_to_tokenize <- as.h2o("Split at every character and tokenize.")
tokenize_string <- h2o.tokenize(as.character(string_to_tokenize), "")
## End(Not run)
```

h2o.tolower

**Description**

Convert strings to lowercase

**Usage**

h2o.tolower(x)

**Arguments**

- **x**  
  An H2OFrame object whose strings should be lower cased
**Value**

An H2OFrame with all entries in lowercase format

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
string_to_lower <- as.h2o("ABCDE")
lowered_string <- h2o.tolower(string_to_lower)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.topN**

**H2O topN**

**Description**

Extract the top N percent of values of a column and return it in a H2OFrame.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.topN(x, column, nPercent)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: an H2OFrame
- `column`: is a column name or column index to grab the top N percent value from
- `nPercent`: is a top percentage value to grab

**Value**

An H2OFrame with 2 columns. The first column is the original row indices, second column contains the topN values

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

dataset <- h2o.importFile(f)
frameNames <- names(dataset)
nPercent <- c(1, 2, 3, 4)
nP <- nPercent[sample(1:length(nPercent), 1, replace = FALSE)]
colIndex <- sample(1:length(frameNames), 1, replace = FALSE)
h2o.topN(dataset, frameNames[colIndex], nP)

## End(Not run)
```
h2o.totss

Get the total sum of squares.

Description

If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training totss value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of totss’ are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

h2o.totss(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)

Arguments

- object: An H2OClusteringModel object.
- train: Retrieve the training total sum of squares
- valid: Retrieve the validation total sum of squares
- xval: Retrieve the cross-validation total sum of squares

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
predictors <- c("sepal_len", "sepal_wid", "petal_len", "petal_wid")
km <- h2o.kmeans(x = predictors, training_frame = fr, k = 3, nfolds = 3)
h2o.totss(km, train = TRUE)
## End(Not run)
```

h2o.tot_withinss

Get the total within cluster sum of squares.

Description

If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training tot_withinss value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of tot_withinss’ are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

h2o.tot_withinss(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
h2o.toupper

Arguments

object An H2OClusteringModel object.
train Retrieve the training total within cluster sum of squares
valid Retrieve the validation total within cluster sum of squares
xval Retrieve the cross-validation total within cluster sum of squares

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
predictors <- c("sepal_len", "sepal_wid", "petal_len", "petal_wid")
km <- h2o.kmeans(x = predictors, training_frame = fr, k = 3, nfolds = 3)
h2o.tot_withinss(km, train = TRUE)
## End(Not run)

h2o.toupper

Convert strings to uppercase

Description

Convert strings to uppercase

Usage

h2o.toupper(x)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object whose strings should be upper cased

Value

An H2OFrame with all entries in uppercase format

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
string_to_upper <- as.h2o("abcde")
upper_string <- h2o.toupper(string_to_upper)
## End(Not run)
Description

Provides a set of functions to train a group of models on different segments (subpopulations) of the training set.

Usage

h2o.train_segments(
  algorithm,
  segment_columns,
  segment_models_id,
  parallelism = 1,
  ...
)

Arguments

algorithm Name of algorithm to use in training segment models (gbm, randomForest, kmeans, glm, deeplearning, naivebayes, psvm, xgboost, pca, svd, targetencoder, aggregator, word2vec, coxph, isolationforest, kmeans, stackedensemble, glrm, gam).

segment_columns A list of columns to segment-by. H2O will group the training (and validation) dataset by the segment-by columns and train a separate model for each segment (group of rows).

segment_models_id Identifier for the returned collection of Segment Models. If not specified it will be automatically generated.

parallelism Level of parallelism of bulk model building, it is the maximum number of models each H2O node will be building in parallel, defaults to 1.

Details

Start Segmented-Data bulk Model Training for a given algorithm and parameters.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
models <- h2o.train_segments(algorithm = "gbm",
segment_columns = "Species",
x = c(1:3), y = 4,
training_frame = iris_hf,
ntrees = 5,
max_depth = 4)

as.data.frame(models)

## End(Not run)
Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'H2OTargetEncoderModel'
h2o.transform(
  model,
  data,
  data_leakage_handling = NULL,
  use_blending = NULL,
  inflection_point = -1,
  smoothing = -1,
  noise = -1,
  seed = -1
)
```

Arguments

- **model**: A trained model representing the transformation strategy.
- **data**: An H2OFrame with data to be transformed.
- **data_leakage_handling**: Handling of data leakage. Available options are: "None", "LeaveOneOut", "KFold". Defaults to "None".
- **use_blending**: Use blending during the transformation. Respects model settings when not set.
- **inflection_point**: Blending parameter. Only effective when blending is enabled. By default, model settings are respected, if not overridden by this setting.
- **smoothing**: Blending parameter. Only effective when blending is enabled. By default, model settings are respected, if not overridden by this setting.
- **noise**: An amount of random noise added to the encoding. This helps prevent overfitting. Defaults to 0.01 * range of response.
- **seed**: A random seed used to generate draws from the uniform distribution for random noise. Defaults to -1.

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object with data transformed.

Description

Transform words (or sequences of words) to vectors using a word2vec model.
Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'H2OWordEmbeddingModel'
h2o.transform(model, words, aggregate_method = c("NONE", "AVERAGE"))
```

Arguments

- `model`: A word2vec model.
- `words`: An H2OFrame made of a single column containing source words.
- `aggregate_method`: Specifies how to aggregate sequences of words. If method is ‘NONE’ then no aggregation is performed and each input word is mapped to a single word-vector. If method is ‘AVERAGE’ then input is treated as sequences of words delimited by NA. Each word of a sequences is internally mapped to a vector and vectors belonging to the same sentence are averaged and returned in the result.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
h2o.init()

# Build a simple word2vec model
data <- as.character(as.h2o(c("a", "b", "a")))
w2v_model <- h2o.word2vec(data, sent_sample_rate = 0, min_word_freq = 0, epochs = 1, vec_size = 2)

# Transform words to vectors without aggregation
sentences <- as.character(as.h2o(c("b", "c", "a", NA, "b")))
h2o.transform(w2v_model, sentences) # -> 5 rows total, 2 rows NA ("c" is not in the vocabulary)

# Transform words to vectors and return average vector for each sentence
h2o.transform(w2v_model, sentences, aggregate_method = "AVERAGE") # -> 2 rows

## End(Not run)
```

Description

`h2o.transform_word2vec` transforms words (or sequences of words) to vectors using a word2vec model.

Usage

```r
h2o.transform_word2vec(
  word2vec,
  words,
  aggregate_method = c("NONE", "AVERAGE")
)
```
Arguments

word2vec A word2vec model.
words An H2OFrame made of a single column containing source words.
aggregate_method Specifies how to aggregate sequences of words. If method is ‘NONE’ then no aggregation is performed and each input word is mapped to a single word-vector. If method is 'AVERAGE' then input is treated as sequences of words delimited by NA. Each word of a sequences is internally mapped to a vector and vectors belonging to the same sentence are averaged and returned in the result.

Examples

## Not run:

```r
h2o.init()

# Build a dummy word2vec model
data <- as.character(as.h2o(c("a", "b", "a")))
w2v_model <- h2o.word2vec(data, sent_sample_rate = 0, min_word_freq = 0, epochs = 1, vec_size = 2)

# Transform words to vectors without aggregation
sentences <- as.character(as.h2o(c("b", "c", "a", NA, "b")))
h2o.transform(w2v_model, sentences) # -> 5 rows total, 2 rows NA ("c" is not in the vocabulary)

# Transform words to vectors and return average vector for each sentence
h2o.transform(w2v_model, sentences, aggregate_method = "AVERAGE") # -> 2 rows
```
**h2o.trunc**

*Truncate values in x toward 0*

**Description**

trunc takes a single numeric argument x and returns a numeric vector containing the integers formed by truncating the values in x toward 0.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.trunc(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An H2OFrame object.

**See Also**

`trunc` for the base R implementation.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)

h2o.trunc(frame["C1"])

## End(Not run)
```
**h2o.unique**  

**H2O Unique**

**Description**

Extract unique values in the column.

**Usage**

\[ \text{h2o.unique}(x) \]

**Arguments**

- \( x \)  
  An H2OFrame object.

**Value**

Returns an H2OFrame object.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.unique(iris["class"])
## End(Not run)
```

---

**h2o.upload_model**

Upload a binary model from the provided local path to the H2O cluster. (H2O model can be saved in a binary form either by saveModel() or by download_model() function.)

**Description**

Upload a binary model from the provided local path to the H2O cluster. (H2O model can be saved in a binary form either by saveModel() or by download_model() function.)

**Usage**

\[ \text{h2o.upload_model}(\text{path}) \]
Arguments

path
A path on the machine this python session is currently connected to, specifying the location of the model to upload.

Value

Returns a new H2OModel object.

See Also

h2o.saveModel, h2o.download_model

h2o.upload_mojo

Imports a MOJO from a local filesystem, creating a Generic model with it.

Description

Usage example:

mojo_model <- h2o.upload_mojo(model_file_path = "/path/to/local/mojo.zip")
predictions <- h2o.predict(mojo_model, dataset)

Usage

h2o.upload_mojo(mojo_local_file_path)

Arguments

mojo_local_file_path
Filesystem path to the model imported

Value

Returns H2O Generic Model embedding given MOJO model

Examples

## Not run:

# Import default Iris dataset as H2O frame
data <- as.h2o(iris)

# Train a very simple GBM model
original_model <- h2o.gbm(x=features, y = "Species", training_frame = data)

# Download the trained GBM model as MOJO (temporary directory used in this example)
mojo_original_name <- h2o.download_mojo(model = original_model, path = tempdir())
mojo_original_path <- paste0(tempdir(), "/", mojo_original_name)
# Upload the MOJO from local filesystem and obtain a Generic model
mojo_model <- h2o.upload_mojo(mojo_original_path)

# Perform scoring with the generic model
predictions <- h2o.predict(mojo_model, data)

## End(Not run)

---

**h2o.var**

*Variance of a column or covariance of columns.*

### Description

Compute the variance or covariance matrix of one or two H2OFrames.

### Usage

```r
h2o.var(x, y = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, use)
```

Or:

```r
var(x, y = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, use)
```

### Arguments

- **x**: An H2OFrame object.
- **y**: NULL (default) or an H2OFrame. The default is equivalent to `y = x`.
- **na.rm**: logical. Should missing values be removed?
- **use**: An optional character string indicating how to handle missing values. This must be one of the following: "everything" - outputs NaNs whenever one of its contributing observations is missing "all.obs" - presence of missing observations will throw an error "complete.obs" - discards missing values along with all observations in their rows so that only complete observations are used

### See Also

- `var` for the base R implementation. `h2o.sd` for standard deviation.

### Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
var(prostate$AGE)

## End(Not run)
```
h2o.varimp

Retrieve the variable importance.

Description
Retrieve the variable importance.

Usage
h2o.varimp(object)

Arguments

object An H2OModel object.

Examples
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

pros <- h2o.importFile(f)
response <- "GLEASON"
predictors <- c("ID","AGE","CAPSULE","DCAPS","PSA","VOL","DPROS")
model <- h2o.glm(x = predictors, y = response, training_frame = pros)
h2o.varimp(model)
## End(Not run)

h2o.varimp_plot

Plot Variable Importances

Description
Plot Variable Importances

Usage
h2o.varimp_plot(model, num_of_features = NULL)

Arguments

model A trained model (accepts a trained random forest, GBM, or deep learning model, will use h2o.std_coef_plot for a trained GLM

num_of_features
The number of features shown in the plot (default is 10 or all if less than 10).
See Also

h2o.std_coef_plot for GLM.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.importFile(prostate_path)
prostate[,2] <- as.factor(prostate[,2])
model <- h2o.gbm(x = 3:9, y = 2, training_frame = prostate, distribution = "bernoulli")
h2o.varimp_plot(model)

# for deep learning set the variable_importance parameter to TRUE
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
iris_dl <- h2o.deeplearning(x = 1:4, y = 5, training_frame = iris_hf,
variable_importances = TRUE)
h2o.varimp_plot(iris_dl)

## End(Not run)

h2o.varsplits

Retrieve per-variable split information for a given Isolation Forest model. Output will include:
- count - The number of times a variable was used to make a split.
- aggregated_split_ratios - The split ratio is defined as "abs(#left_observations - #right_observations) / #before_split". Even splits (#left_observations approx the same as #right_observations) contribute less to the total aggregated split ratio value for the given feature; highly imbalanced splits (eg. #left_observations » #right_observations) contribute more.
- aggregated_split_depths - The sum of all depths of a variable used to make a split. (If a variable is used on level N of a tree, then it contributes with N to the total aggregate.)

Description

Retrieve per-variable split information for a given Isolation Forest model. Output will include:
- count - The number of times a variable was used to make a split.
- aggregated_split_ratios - The split ratio is defined as "abs(#left_observations - #right_observations) / #before_split". Even splits (#left_observations approx the same as #right_observations) contribute less to the total aggregated split ratio value for the given feature; highly imbalanced splits (eg. #left_observations » #right_observations) contribute more.
- aggregated_split_depths - The sum of all depths of a variable used to make a split. (If a variable is used on level N of a tree, then it contributes with N to the total aggregate.)

Usage

h2o.varsplits(object)
Arguments

object An Isolation Forest model represented by H2OModel object.

Description

Converts the entries of an H2OFrame object from milliseconds to weeks of the week year (starting from 1).

Usage

h2o.week(x)

week(x)

## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
week(x)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

Value

An H2OFrame object containing the entries of x converted to weeks of the week year.

See Also

h2o.month

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

hdf <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.week(hdf["ds9"])

## End(Not run)
h2o.weights

Retrieve the respective weight matrix

Description

Retrieve the respective weight matrix

Usage

h2o.weights(object, matrix_id = 1)

Arguments

object       An H2OModel or H2OModelMetrics
matrix_id    An integer, ranging from 1 to number of layers + 1, that specifies the weight matrix to return.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
census <- h2o.importFile(f)
census[,1] <- as.factor(census[,1])
dlmodel <- h2o.deeplearning(x = c(1:3), y = 4, training_frame = census,
                           hidden = c(17,191),
                           epochs = 1,
                           balance_classes = FALSE,
                           export_weights_and_biases = TRUE)
h2o.weights(dlmodel, matrix_id = 1)
## End(Not run)

h2o.which

Which indices are TRUE?

Description

Give the TRUE indices of a logical object, allowing for array indices.

Usage

h2o.which(x)
h2o.which_max

Arguments

  x  An H2OFrame object.

Value

  Returns an H2OFrame object.

See Also

  which for the base R method.

Examples

  ## Not run:
  library(h2o)
  h2o.init()

  iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
  h2o.which(iris_hf[, 1] == 4.4)
  ## End(Not run)

h2o.which_max  Which indice contains the max value?

Description

  Get the index of the max value in a column or row

Usage

  h2o.which_max(x, na.rm = TRUE, axis = 0)

  which.max.H2OFrame(x, na.rm = TRUE, axis = 0)

  which.min.H2OFrame(x, na.rm = TRUE, axis = 0)

Arguments

  x  An H2OFrame object.

  na.rm  logical. Indicate whether missing values should be removed.

  axis  integer. Indicate whether to calculate the mean down a column (0) or across a row (1).

Value

  Returns an H2OFrame object.
h2o.which_min

Which index contains the min value?

Description

Get the index of the min value in a column or row

Usage

h2o.which_min(x, na.rm = TRUE, axis = 0)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.
na.rm logical. Indicate whether missing values should be removed.
axis integer. Indicate whether to calculate the mean down a column (0) or across a row (1).

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object.

See Also

which.min for the base R method.
h2o.withinss

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

census <- h2o.importFile(f)
dlmodel <- h2o.deeplearning(x = c(1:3), y = 4, hidden = c(17,191),
epochs = 1, training_frame = census,
balance_classes = FALSE,
export_weights_and_biases = TRUE)
h2o.which_min(census["PER CAPITA INCOME "], na.rm = FALSE, axis = 0)

## End(Not run)
```

h2o.withinss  Get the Within SS

Description

Get the Within SS

Usage

h2o.withinss(object)

Arguments

object An H2OClusteringModel object.

h2o.word2vec  Trains a word2vec model on a String column of an H2O data frame

Description

Trains a word2vec model on a String column of an H2O data frame

Usage

h2o.word2vec(
  training_frame = NULL,
  model_id = NULL,
  min_word_freq = 5,
  word_model = c("SkipGram", "CBOW"),
  norm_model = c("HSM"),
  vec_size = 100,
window_size = 5,
sent_sample_rate = 0.001,
init_learning_rate = 0.025,
epochs = 5,
pre_trained = NULL,
max_runtime_secs = 0,
export_checkpoints_dir = NULL
)

Arguments

training_frame  Id of the training data frame.
model_id  Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.
min_word_freq  This will discard words that appear less than <int> times Defaults to 5.
word_model  The word model to use (SkipGram or CBOW) Must be one of: "SkipGram", "CBOW". Defaults to SkipGram.
norm_model  Use Hierarchical Softmax Must be one of: "HSM". Defaults to HSM.
vec_size  Set size of word vectors Defaults to 100.
window_size  Set max skip length between words Defaults to 5.
sent_sample_rate  Set threshold for occurrence of words. Those that appear with higher frequency in the training data will be randomly down-sampled; useful range is (0, 1e-5) Defaults to 0.001.
init_learning_rate  Set the starting learning rate Defaults to 0.025.
epochs  Number of training iterations to run Defaults to 5.
pre_trained  Id of a data frame that contains a pre-trained (external) word2vec model
max_runtime_secs  Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable. Defaults to 0.
export_checkpoints_dir  Automatically export generated models to this directory.

Examples

## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

# Import the CraigslistJobTitles dataset
f <- "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/h2oai/sparkling-water/rel-1.6/examples/smalldata/
jobtitles <- h2o.importFile(paste0(f, "craigslistJobTitles.csv"),
col.names = c("category", "jobtitle"),
col.types = c("String", "String"), header = TRUE)

# Build and train the Word2Vec model
words <- h2o.tokenize(jobtitles, " ")
vec <- h2o.word2vec(training.frame = words)
h2o.findSynonyms(vec, "teacher", count = 20)

## End(Not run)
Arguments

x  (Optional) A vector containing the names or indices of the predictor variables to use in building the model. If x is missing, then all columns except y are used.

y  The name or column index of the response variable in the data. The response must be either a numeric or a categorical/factor variable. If the response is numeric, then a regression model will be trained, otherwise it will train a classi-
H2O XGBoost

### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>training_frame</td>
<td>Id of the training data frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>model_id</td>
<td>Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>validation_frame</td>
<td>Id of the validation data frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nfolds</td>
<td>Number of folds for K-fold cross-validation (0 to disable or &gt;= 2). Defaults to 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep_cross_validation_models</td>
<td>Logical. Whether to keep the cross-validation models. Defaults to TRUE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep_cross_validation_predictions</td>
<td>Logical. Whether to keep the predictions of the cross-validation models. Defaults to FALSE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment</td>
<td>Logical. Whether to keep the cross-validation fold assignment. Defaults to FALSE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>score_each_iteration</td>
<td>Logical. Whether to score during each iteration of model training. Defaults to FALSE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fold_assignment</td>
<td>Cross-validation fold assignment scheme, if fold_column is not specified. The 'Stratified' option will stratify the folds based on the response variable, for classification problems. Must be one of: &quot;AUTO&quot;, &quot;Random&quot;, &quot;Modulo&quot;, &quot;Stratified&quot;. Defaults to AUTO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fold_column</td>
<td>Column with cross-validation fold index assignment per observation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignore_const_cols</td>
<td>Logical. Ignore constant columns. Defaults to TRUE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offset_column</td>
<td>Offset column. This will be added to the combination of columns before applying the link function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weights_column</td>
<td>Column with observation weights. Giving some observation a weight of zero is equivalent to excluding it from the dataset; giving an observation a relative weight of 2 is equivalent to repeating that row twice. Negative weights are not allowed. Note: Weights are per-row observation weights and do not increase the size of the data frame. This is typically the number of times a row is repeated, but non-integer values are supported as well. During training, rows with higher weights matter more, due to the larger loss function pre-factor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stopping_rounds</td>
<td>Early stopping based on convergence of stopping_metric. Stop if simple moving average of length k of the stopping_metric does not improve for k:=stopping_rounds scoring events (0 to disable) Defaults to 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stopping_metric</td>
<td>Metric to use for early stopping (AUTO: logloss for classification, deviance for regression and anomaly_score for Isolation Forest). Note that custom and custom_increasing can only be used in GBM and DRF with the Python client. Must be one of: &quot;AUTO&quot;, &quot;deviance&quot;, &quot;logloss&quot;, &quot;MSE&quot;, &quot;RMSE&quot;, &quot;MAE&quot;, &quot;RMSLE&quot;, &quot;AUC&quot;, &quot;AUCPR&quot;, &quot;lift_top_group&quot;, &quot;misclassification&quot;, &quot;mean_per_class_error&quot;, &quot;custom&quot;, &quot;custom_increasing&quot;. Defaults to AUTO.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
stopping_tolerance
Relative tolerance for metric-based stopping criterion (stop if relative improvement is not at least this much) Defaults to 0.001.

max_runtime_secs
Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable. Defaults to 0.

seed
Seed for random numbers (affects certain parts of the algo that are stochastic and those might or might not be enabled by default). Defaults to -1 (time-based random number).

distribution
Distribution function Must be one of: "AUTO", "bernoulli", "multinomial", "gaussian", "poisson", "gamma", "tweedie", "laplace", "quantile", "huber". Defaults to AUTO.

tweedie_power
Tweedie power for Tweedie regression, must be between 1 and 2. Defaults to 1.5.

categorical_encoding
Encoding scheme for categorical features Must be one of: "AUTO", "Enum", "OneHotInternal", "OneHotExplicit", "Binary", "Eigen", "LabelEncoder", "SortByResponse", "EnumLimited". Defaults to AUTO.

quiet_mode
Logical. Enable quiet mode Defaults to TRUE.

checkpoint
Model checkpoint to resume training with.

export_checkpoints_dir
Automatically export generated models to this directory.

ntrees
(same as n_estimators) Number of trees. Defaults to 50.

max_depth
Maximum tree depth. Defaults to 6.

min_rows
(same as min_child_weight) Fewest allowed (weighted) observations in a leaf. Defaults to 1.

min_child_weight
(same as min_rows) Fewest allowed (weighted) observations in a leaf. Defaults to 1.

learn_rate
(same as eta) Learning rate (from 0.0 to 1.0) Defaults to 0.3.

eta
(same as learn_rate) Learning rate (from 0.0 to 1.0) Defaults to 0.3.

sample_rate
(same as subsample) Row sample rate per tree (from 0.0 to 1.0) Defaults to 1.

subsample
(same as sample_rate) Row sample rate per tree (from 0.0 to 1.0) Defaults to 1.

col_sample_rate
(same as colsample_bylevel) Column sample rate (from 0.0 to 1.0) Defaults to 1.

colsample_bylevel
(same as col_sample_rate) Column sample rate (from 0.0 to 1.0) Defaults to 1.

col_sample_rate_per_tree
(same as colsample_bytree) Column sample rate per tree (from 0.0 to 1.0) Defaults to 1.

colsample_bytree
(same as col_sample_rate_per_tree) Column sample rate per tree (from 0.0 to 1.0) Defaults to 1.
max_abs_leafnode_pred
(same as max_delta_step) Maximum absolute value of a leaf node prediction
Defaults to 0.0.

max_delta_step
(same as max_abs_leafnode_pred) Maximum absolute value of a leaf node pre-
diction Defaults to 0.0.

monotone_constraints
A mapping representing monotonic constraints. Use +1 to enforce an increasing
constraint and -1 to specify a decreasing constraint.

score_tree_interval
Score the model after every so many trees. Disabled if set to 0. Defaults to 0.

min_split_improvement
(same as gamma) Minimum relative improvement in squared error reduction for
a split to happen Defaults to 0.0.

gamma
(same as min_split_improvement) Minimum relative improvement in squared
error reduction for a split to happen Defaults to 0.0.

nthread
Number of parallel threads that can be used to run XGBoost. Cannot exceed
H2O cluster limits (-nthreads parameter). Defaults to maximum available De-
faults to -1.

save_matrix_directory
Directory where to save matrices passed to XGBoost library. Useful for debug-
ging.

build_tree_one_node
Logical. Run on one node only; no network overhead but fewer cpus used.
Suitable for small datasets. Defaults to FALSE.

calibrate_model
Logical. Use Platt Scaling to calculate calibrated class probabilities. Cali-
bration can provide more accurate estimates of class probabilities. Defaults to
FALSE.

calibration_frame
Calibration frame for Platt Scaling

max_bins
For tree_method=hist only: maximum number of bins Defaults to 256.

max_leaves
For tree_method=hist only: maximum number of leaves Defaults to 0.

min_sum_hessian_in_leaf
For tree_method=hist only: the minimum sum of hessian in a leaf to keep split-
ting Defaults to 100.0.

min_data_in_leaf
For tree_method=hist only: the minimum data in a leaf to keep splitting Defaults
to 0.0.

sample_type
For booster=dart only: sample_type Must be one of: "uniform", "weighted".
Defaults to uniform.

normalize_type
For booster=dart only: normalize_type Must be one of: "tree", "forest". Defaults
to tree.

rate_drop
For booster=dart only: rate_drop (0..1) Defaults to 0.0.

one_drop
Logical. For booster=dart only: one_drop Defaults to FALSE.

skip_drop
For booster=dart only: skip_drop (0..1) Defaults to 0.0.
### h2o.xgboost.available

Determines whether an XGBoost model can be built

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tree_method</td>
<td>Tree method Must be one of: &quot;auto&quot;, &quot;exact&quot;, &quot;approx&quot;, &quot;hist&quot;. Defaults to auto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grow_policy</td>
<td>Grow policy - depthwise is standard GBM, lossguide is LightGBM Must be one of: &quot;depthwise&quot;, &quot;lossguide&quot;. Defaults to depthwise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>booster</td>
<td>Booster type Must be one of: &quot;gbtree&quot;, &quot;gblinear&quot;, &quot;dart&quot;. Defaults to gbtree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reg_lambda</td>
<td>L2 regularization Defaults to 1.0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reg_alpha</td>
<td>L1 regularization Defaults to 0.0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dmatrix_type</td>
<td>Type of DMatrix. For sparse, NAs and 0 are treated equally. Must be one of: &quot;auto&quot;, &quot;dense&quot;, &quot;sparse&quot;. Defaults to auto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backend</td>
<td>Backend. By default (auto), a GPU is used if available. Must be one of: &quot;auto&quot;, &quot;gpu&quot;, &quot;cpu&quot;. Defaults to auto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gpu_id</td>
<td>Which GPU to use. Defaults to 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>Logical. Print scoring history to the console (Metrics per tree). Defaults to FALSE.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

# Import the titanic dataset
titanic <- h2o.importFile("https://s3.amazonaws.com/h2o-public-test-data/smalldata/gbm_test/titanic.csv")

# Set predictors and response; set response as a factor
titanic[\'survived\'] <- as.factor(titanic[\'survived\'])
predictors <- setdiff(colnames(titanic), colnames(titanic)[2:3])
response <- "survived"

# Split the dataset into train and valid
splits <- h2o.splitFrame(data = titanic, ratios = .8, seed = 1234)
train <- splits[[1]]
valid <- splits[[2]]

# Train the XGB model
titanic_xgb <- h2o.xgboost(x = predictors, y = response,
                           training_frame = train, validation_frame = valid,
                           booster = "dart", normalize_type = "tree",
                           seed = 1234)

## End(Not run)
```
**h2o.year**

**Description**

Ask the H2O server whether a XGBoost model can be built. (Depends on availability of native backend.) Returns True if a XGBoost model can be built, or False otherwise.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.xgboost.available()
```

**h2o.year**

Convert Milliseconds to Years in H2O Datasets

**Description**

Convert the entries of an H2OFrame object from milliseconds to years, indexed starting from 1900.

**Usage**

```r
h2o.year(x)
year(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An H2OFrame object.

**Details**

This method calls the function of the MutableDateTime class in Java.

**Value**

An H2OFrame object containing the entries of `x` converted to years

**See Also**

`h2o.month`
H2OClusteringModel-class

The H2OClusteringModel object.

Description

This virtual class represents a clustering model built by H2O.

Details

This object has slots for the key, which is a character string that points to the model key existing in the H2O cluster, the data used to build the model (an object of class H2OFrame).

Slots

model_id  A character string specifying the key for the model fit in the H2O cluster's key-value store.
algorithm A character string specifying the algorithm that was used to fit the model.
parameters A list containing the parameter settings that were used to fit the model that differ from the defaults.
allparameters A list containing all parameters used to fit the model.
model A list containing the characteristics of the model returned by the algorithm.

size  The number of points in each cluster.
totss  Total sum of squared error to grand mean.
withinss A vector of within-cluster sum of squared error.
tot_withinss Total within-cluster sum of squared error.
betweenss Between-cluster sum of squared error.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

hdf <- h2o.importFile(f)
h2o.year(hdf["ds9"])

## End(Not run)
```

H2OAutoML-class

The H2OAutoML class

Description

This class represents an H2OAutoML object
H2OConnection-class

The H2OConnection class.

Description
This class represents a connection to an H2O cluster.

Usage
```r
## S4 method for signature 'H2OConnection'
show(object)
```

Arguments
- `object` an H2OConnection object.

Details
Because H2O is not a master-slave architecture, there is no restriction on which H2O node is used
to establish the connection between R (the client) and H2O (the server).

A new H2O connection is established via the `h2o.init()` function, which takes as parameters the ‘ip’
and ‘port’ of the machine running an instance to connect with. The default behavior is to connect
with a local instance of H2O at port 54321, or to boot a new local instance if one is not found at
port 54321.

Slots
- `ip` A character string specifying the IP address of the H2O cluster.
- `port` A numeric value specifying the port number of the H2O cluster.
- `name` A character value specifying the name of the H2O cluster.
- `proxy` A character specifying the proxy path of the H2O cluster.
- `https` Set this to TRUE to use https instead of http.
- `cacert` Path to a CA bundle file with root and intermediate certificates of trusted CAs.
- `insecure` Set this to TRUE to disable SSL certificate checking.
- `username` Username to login with.
- `password` Password to login with.
- `use_spnego` Set this to TRUE to use SPNEGO authentication.
- `cookies` Cookies to add to request
- `context_path` Context path which is appended to H2O server location.
- `mutable` An H2OConnectionMutableState object to hold the mutable state for the H2O connection.
H2OConnectionMutableState

The H2OConnectionMutableState class

Description

This class represents the mutable aspects of a connection to an H2O cluster.

Slots

- **session_id**: A character string specifying the H2O session identifier.
- **key_count**: An integer value specifying count for the number of keys generated for the session_id.

H2OCoxPHModel-class

The H2OCoxPHModel object.

Description

Virtual object representing H2O's CoxPH Model.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'H2OCoxPHModel'
show(object)

## S3 method for class 'H2OCoxPHModel'
coef(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'H2OCoxPHModel'
extractAIC(fit, scale, k = 2, ...)

## S3 method for class 'H2OCoxPHModel'
logLik(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'H2OCoxPHModel'
survfit.H2OCoxPHModel(formula, newdata, ...)

## S3 method for class 'H2OCoxPHModel'
vcov(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- **object**: an H2OCoxPHModel object.
- **...**: additional arguments to pass on.
- **fit**: an H2OCoxPHModel object.
H2OCoxPHModelSummary-class

scale optional numeric specifying the scale parameter of the model.

k numeric specifying the weight of the equivalent degrees of freedom.

formula an H2OCoxPHModel object.

ewdata an optional H2OFrame or data.frame with the same variable names as those that appear in the H2OCoxPHModel object.

H2OCoxPHModelSummary-class

The H2OCoxPHModelSummary object.

Description

Wrapper object for summary information compatible with survival package.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'H2OCoxPHModelSummary'
show(object)

## S3 method for class 'H2OCoxPHModelSummary'
coef(object, ...)

Arguments

object An H2OCoxPHModelSummary object.

... additional arguments to pass on.

Slots

summary A list containing the a summary compatible with CoxPH summary used in the survival package.

H2OFrame-class

The H2OFrame class

Description

This class represents an H2OFrame object
**H2OFrame-Extract**

**Extract or Replace Parts of an H2OFrame Object**

**Description**

Operators to extract or replace parts of H2OFrame objects.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
data[row, col, drop = TRUE]

## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
x$name

## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
x[[i, exact = TRUE]]

## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
x$name

## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
x[[i, exact = TRUE]]

## S3 replacement method for class 'H2OFrame'
data[row, col, ...] <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'H2OFrame'
data$name <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'H2OFrame'
data[[name]] <- value
```

**Arguments**

- `data`: object from which to extract element(s) or in which to replace element(s).
- `row`: index specifying row element(s) to extract or replace. Indices are numeric or character vectors or empty (missing) or will be matched to the names.
- `col`: index specifying column element(s) to extract or replace.
- `drop`: Unused
- `x`: An H2OFrame
- `name`: a literal character string or a name (possibly backtick quoted).
- `i`: index
- `exact`: controls possible partial matching of `[` when extracting a character
- `...`: Further arguments passed to or from other methods.
**H2OGrid-class**

A class to contain the information about grid results

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'H2OGrid'
show(object)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` an `H2OGrid` object.

**Slots**

- `grid_id` the final identifier of grid
- `model_ids` list of model IDs which are included in the grid object
- `hyper_names` list of parameter names used for grid search
- `failed_params` list of model parameters which caused a failure during model building, it can contain a null value
- `failure_details` list of detailed messages which correspond to failed parameters field
- `failure_stack_traces` list of stack traces corresponding to model failures reported by `failed_params` and `failure_details` fields
- `failed_raw_params` list of failed raw parameters
- `summary_table` table of models built with parameters and metric information.

**See Also**

`H2OModel` for the final model types.

---

**H2OLeafNode-class**

The `H2OLeafNode` class.

**Description**

This class represents a single leaf node in an H2O tree.

**Details**

```r
#' @aliases H2OLeafNode
```
The `H2OModel` object.

**Description**

This virtual class represents a model built by H2O.

**Usage**

```r
# S4 method for signature 'H2OModel'
show(object)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` an `H2OModel` object.

**Details**

This object has slots for the key, which is a character string that points to the model key existing in the H2O cluster, the data used to build the model (an object of class `H2OFrame`).

**Slots**

- `model_id` A character string specifying the key for the model fit in the H2O cluster’s key-value store.
- `algorithm` A character string specifying the algorithm that were used to fit the model.
- `parameters` A list containing the parameter settings that were used to fit the model that differ from the defaults.
- `allparameters` A list containing all parameters used to fit the model.
- `have_pojo` A logical indicating whether export to POJO is supported
- `have_mojo` A logical indicating whether export to MOJO is supported
- `model` A list containing the characteristics of the model returned by the algorithm.

---

The `H2OModelFuture` class

**Description**

A class to contain the information for background model jobs.

**Slots**

- `job_key` a character key representing the identification of the job process.
- `model_id` the final identifier for the model
See Also

H2OModel for the final model types.

Description

A class for constructing performance measures of H2O models.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'H2OModelMetrics'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'H2OBinomialMetrics'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'H2OMultinomialMetrics'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'H2OOrdinalMetrics'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'H2ORegressionMetrics'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'H2OClusteringMetrics'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'H2OAutoEncoderMetrics'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'H2ODimReductionMetrics'
show(object)
```

Arguments

- `object` An H2OModelMetrics object
H2ONode-class

The H2ONode class.

Description

The H2ONode class.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'H2ONode'
show(object)

Arguments

object an H2ONode object.

Slots

id An integer representing node’s unique identifier. Generated by H2O.
levels A character representing categorical levels on split from parent’s node belonging into
this node. NULL for root node or non-categorical splits.

# @aliases H2ONode

H2OSegmentModels-class

H2O Segment Models

Description

A class to contain the information for segment models.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'H2OSegmentModels'
show(object)

Arguments

object an H2OModel object.

Slots

segment_models_id the identifier for the segment models collections
H2O Segment Models

Description
A class to contain the information for background segment models jobs.

Slots
- job_key: A character key representing the identification of the job process.
- segment_models_id: The final identifier for the segment models collections

See Also
H2O Segment Models for the final segment models types.

H2O Split Node

Description
This class represents a single non-terminal node in an H2O Tree.

Slots
- threshold: A numeric split threshold, typically when the split column is numerical.
- left_child: An H2ONodeOrNULL representing the left child node, if a node has one.
- right_child: An H2ONodeOrNULL representing the right child node, if a node has one.
- split_feature: A character representing the name of the column this node splits on.
- left_levels: A character representing the levels of a categorical feature heading to the left child of this node. NA for non-categorical split.
- right_levels: A character representing the levels of a categorical feature heading to the right child of this node. NA for non-categorical split.
- na_direction: A character representing the direction of NA values. LEFT means NA values go to the left child node, RIGHT means NA values go to the right child node.
H2OTree-class

The H2OTree class.

Description

This class represents a model of a Tree built by one of H2O’s algorithms (GBM, Random Forest).

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'H2OTree'
show(object)

Arguments

object an H2OTree object.

Slots

root_node A H2ONode representing the beginning of the tree behind the model. Allows further tree traversal.

left_children An integer vector with left child nodes of tree’s nodes

right_children An integer vector with right child nodes of tree’s nodes

node_ids An integer representing identification number of a node. Node IDs are generated by H2O.

descriptions A character vector with descriptions for each node to be found in the tree. Contains split threshold if the split is based on numerical column. For categorical splits, it contains list of categorical levels for transition from the parent node.

model_id A character with the name of the model this tree is related to.

tree_number An integer representing the order in which the tree has been built in the model.

tree_class A character representing name of tree’s class. Number of tree classes equals to the number of levels in categorical response column. As there is exactly one class per categorical level, name of tree’s class equals to the corresponding categorical level of response column. In case of regression and binomial, the name of the categorical level is ignored can be omitted, as there is exactly one tree built in both cases.

thresholds A numeric split thresholds. Split thresholds are not only related to numerical splits, but might be present in case of categorical split as well.

features A character with names of the feature/column used for the split.

levels A character representing categorical levels on split from parent’s node belonging into this node. NULL for root node or non-categorical splits.

nas A character representing if NA values go to the left node or right node. May be NA if node is a leaf.

predictions A numeric representing predictions for each node in the graph.
### Description

This data set includes votes for each of the U.S. House of Representatives Congressmen on the 16 key votes identified by the CQA. The CQA lists nine different types of votes: voted for, paired for, and announced for (these three simplified to yea), voted against, paired against, and announced against (these three simplified to nay), voted present, voted present to avoid conflict of interest, and did not vote or otherwise make a position known (these three simplified to an unknown disposition).

### Format

A data frame with 435 rows and 17 columns

### Source


### References


### iris

#### Edgar Anderson’s Iris Data

### Description

Measurements in centimeters of the sepal length and width and petal length and width, respectively, for three species of iris flowers.

### Format

A data frame with 150 rows and 5 columns

### Source


The data were collected by Anderson, Edgar (1935). The irises of the Gaspe Peninsula, Bulletin of the American Iris Society, 59, 2-5.
is.character  
Check if character

Description
Check if character

Usage
is.character(x)

Arguments
x  An H2OFrame object

Examples
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

f <- "http://s3.amazonaws.com/h2o-public-test-data/smalldata/coxph_test/heart.csv"
heart <- h2o.importFile(f)

heart["transplant"] <- as.character(heart["transplant"])
is.character(heart["transplant"])

## End(Not run)

is.factor  
Check if factor

Description
Check if factor

Usage
is.factor(x)

Arguments
x  An H2OFrame object
is.h2o

Is H2O Frame object

Description
Test if object is H2O Frame.

Usage
is.h2o(x)

Arguments
x An R object.

Examples
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)

is.h2o(frame)

## End(Not run)

is.numeric

Check if numeric

Description
Check if numeric

Usage
is.numeric(x)

Arguments
x An H2OFrame object
### Logical-or

**Virtual Keyed class**

**Description**

Base class for all objects having a persistent representation on backend.

| length,H2OTree-method | Overrides the behavior of length() function on H2OTree class. Returns number of nodes in an H2OTree |

**Description**

Overides the behavior of length() function on H2OTree class. Returns number of nodes in an H2OTree

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'H2OTree'
length(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An H2OTree to count nodes for.

### Logical-or

**Logical or for H2OFrames**

**Description**

Logical or for H2OFrames

**Usage**

```r`
\( \texttt{||}(x, y) \)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An H2OFrame object
- `y` An H2OFrame object
**ModelAccessors**

**Accessor Methods for H2OModel Object**

**Description**

Function accessor methods for various H2O output fields.

**Usage**

getParms(object)

## S4 method for signature 'H2OModel'
getParms(object)

getCenters(object)

getCentersStd(object)

getWithinSS(object)

getTotWithinSS(object)

getBetweenSS(object)

getTotSS(object)

getIterations(object)

getClusterSizes(object)

## S4 method for signature 'H2OClusteringModel'

getCenters(object)

## S4 method for signature 'H2OClusteringModel'

getCentersStd(object)

## S4 method for signature 'H2OClusteringModel'

getWithinSS(object)

## S4 method for signature 'H2OClusteringModel'

getTotWithinSS(object)

## S4 method for signature 'H2OClusteringModel'

getBetweenSS(object)

## S4 method for signature 'H2OClusteringModel'

getTotSS(object)
### names.H2OFrame

Column names of an H2OFrame

**Description**

Column names of an H2OFrame

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
names(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An H2OFrame

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
categorical_fraction = 0.0,
missing_fraction = 0.7,
seed = 123)

names(frame)

## End(Not run)
```
Description

Methods for group generic functions and H2O objects.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
Ops(e1, e2)

## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
Math(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
Summary(x, ..., na.rm)

## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
!x

## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
is.na(x)

## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
t(x)

log(x, ...)

log10(x)

log2(x)

log1p(x)

trunc(x, ...)

x %*% y

nrow.H2OFrame(x)
plot.H2OModel

## S3 method for class 'H2OModel'
length(x)

h2o.length(x)

## S3 replacement method for class 'H2OModel'
names(x) <- value
colnames(x) <- value

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>e1</th>
<th>object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e2</td>
<td>object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Further arguments passed to or from other methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na.rm</td>
<td>logical. whether or not missing values should be removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>To be assigned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

plot.H2OModel  
Plot an H2O Model

Description

Plots training set (and validation set if available) scoring history for an H2O Model

Usage

## S3 method for class 'H2OModel'
plot(x, timestep = "AUTO", metric = "AUTO", ...)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>x</th>
<th>A fitted H2OModel object for which the scoring history plot is desired.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>timestep</td>
<td>A unit of measurement for the x-axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metric</td>
<td>A unit of measurement for the y-axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>additional arguments to pass on.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

This method dispatches on the type of H2O model to select the correct scoring history. The timestep and metric arguments are restricted to what is available in the scoring history for a particular type of model.
Value

Returns a scoring history plot.

See Also

h2o.deeplearning, h2o.gbm, h2o.glm, h2o.randomForest for model generation in h2o.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
if (requireNamespace("mlbench", quietly=TRUE)) {
  library(h2o)
  h2o.init()

  df <- as.h2o(mlbench::mlbench.friedman1(10000,1))
  rng <- h2o.runif(df, seed=1234)
  train <- df[rng<0.8,]
  valid <- df[rng>=0.8,]

  gbm <- h2o.gbm(x = 1:10, y = "y", training_frame = train, validation_frame = valid,
                  ntree=500, learn_rate=0.01, score_each_iteration = TRUE)
  plot(gbm)
  plot(gbm, timestep = "duration", metric = "deviance")
  plot(gbm, timestep = "number_of_trees", metric = "deviance")
  plot(gbm, timestep = "number_of_trees", metric = "rmse")
  plot(gbm, timestep = "number_of_trees", metric = "mae")
}
## End(Not run)
```

---

plot.H2OTabulate

Plot an H2O Tabulate Heatmap

Description

Plots the simple co-occurrence based tabulation of X vs Y as a heatmap, where X and Y are two Vecs in a given dataset. This function requires suggested ggplot2 package.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'H2OTabulate'
plot(x, xlab = x$cols[1], ylab = x$cols[2], base_size = 12, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`  
  An H2OTabulate object for which the heatmap plot is desired.

- `xlab`  
  A title for the x-axis. Defaults to what is specified in the given H2OTabulate object.
predict.H2OAutoML

Predict on an AutoML object

Description

Obtains predictions from an AutoML object.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'H2OAutoML'
predict(object, newdata, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'H2OAutoML'
h2o.predict(object, newdata, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object` a fitted `H2OAutoML` object for which prediction is desired
- `newdata` An H2OFrame object in which to look for variables with which to predict.
- `...` additional arguments to pass on.
predict.H2OModel

Details

This method generated predictions on the leader model from an AutoML run. The order of the rows in the results is the same as the order in which the data was loaded, even if some rows fail (for example, due to missing values or unseen factor levels).

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object with probabilities and default predictions.

predict.H2OModel | Predict on an H2O Model

Description

Obtains predictions from various fitted H2O model objects.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'H2OModel'
predict(object, newdata, ...)

## S3 method for class 'H2OModel'
h2o.predict(object, newdata, ...)

Arguments

object | a fitted H2OModel object for which prediction is desired
newdata | An H2OFrame object in which to look for variables with which to predict.
... | additional arguments to pass on.

Details

This method dispatches on the type of H2O model to select the correct prediction/scoring algorithm. The order of the rows in the results is the same as the order in which the data was loaded, even if some rows fail (for example, due to missing values or unseen factor levels).

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object with probabilities and default predictions.

See Also

h2o.deeplearning, h2o.gbm, h2o.glm, h2o.randomForest for model generation in h2o.
predict_contributions.H2OModel

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

f <- "https://s3.amazonaws.com/h2o-public-test-data/smalldata/glm_test/insurance.csv"
insurance <- h2o.importFile(f)
predictors <- colnames(insurance)[1:4]
response <- "Claims"
insurance['Group'] <- as.factor(insurance['Group'])
insurance['Age'] <- as.factor(insurance['Age'])
splits <- h2o.splitFrame(data = insurance, ratios = 0.8, seed = 1234)
train <- splits[[1]]
valid <- splits[[2]]
insurance_gbm <- h2o.gbm(x = predictors, y = response,
                         training_frame = train,
                         validation_frame = valid,
                         distribution = "huber",
                         huber_alpha = 0.9, seed = 1234)
h2o.predict(insurance_gbm, newdata = insurance)

## End(Not run)
```

predict_contributions.H2OModel

`Predict feature contributions - SHAP values on an H2O Model (only GBM and XGBoost models).`

Description

Returned H2OFrame has shape (#rows, #features + 1) - there is a feature contribution column for each input feature, the last column is the model bias (same value for each row). The sum of the feature contributions and the bias term is equal to the raw prediction of the model. Raw prediction of tree-based model is the sum of the predictions of the individual trees before the inverse link function is applied to get the actual prediction. For Gaussian distribution the sum of the contributions is equal to the model prediction.

Usage

```r
predict_contributions.H2OModel(object, newdata, ...)
```

```r
h2o.predict_contributions(object, newdata, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`  a fitted `H2OModel` object for which prediction is desired
- `newdata` An H2OFrame object in which to look for variables with which to predict.
- `...`     additional arguments to pass on.
predict_leaf_node_assignment.H2OModel

Predict the Leaf Node Assignment on an H2O Model

Description

Obtains leaf node assignment from fitted H2O model objects.

Usage

predict_leaf_node_assignment.H2OModel(
    object, 
    newdata, 
    type = c("Path", "Node_ID"), 
    ... 
)

h2o.predict_leaf_node_assignment(
    object, 
    newdata, 
    type = c("Path", "Node_ID"), 
    ... 
)
Arguments

- **object**: a fitted `H2OModel` object for which prediction is desired
- **newdata**: An H2OFrame object in which to look for variables with which to predict.
- **type**: choice of either "Path" when tree paths are to be returned (default); or "Node_ID" when the output
- ... additional arguments to pass on.

Details

For every row in the test set, return the leaf placements of the row in all the trees in the model. Placements can be represented either by paths to the leaf nodes from the tree root or by H2O’s internal identifiers. The order of the rows in the results is the same as the order in which the data was loaded.

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object with categorical leaf assignment identifiers for each tree in the model.

See Also

`h2o.gbm` and `h2o.randomForest` for model generation in h2o.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
prostate$CAPSULE <- as.factor(prostate$CAPSULE)
prostate_gbm <- h2o.gbm(3:9, "CAPSULE", prostate)
h2o.predict(prostate_gbm, prostate)
h2o.predict_leaf_node_assignment(prostate_gbm, prostate)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**print.H2OFrame**

Print An H2OFrame

Description

Print An H2OFrame

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
print(x, n = 6L, m = 200L, ...)
```
Arguments

x  An H2OFrame object

n  An (Optional) A single integer. If positive, number of rows in x to return. If negative, all but the n first/last number of rows in x. Anything bigger than 20 rows will require asking the server (first 20 rows are cached on the client).

m  An (Optional) A single integer. If positive, number of columns in x to return. If negative, all but the m first/last number of columns in x.

... Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

cars <- h2o.importFile(f)
print(cars, n = 8)
## End(Not run)
```

print.H2OTable  Print method for H2OTable objects

Description

This will print a truncated view of the table if there are more than 20 rows.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'H2OTable'
print(x, header = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x  An H2OTable object

header  A logical value dictating whether or not the table name should be printed.

... Further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

The original x object
range.H2OFrame

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

cars <- h2o.importFile(f)
print(cars, header = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

prostate

**Prostate Cancer Study**

Description

Baseline exam results on prostate cancer patients from Dr. Donn Young at The Ohio State University Comprehensive Cancer Center.

Format

A data frame with 380 rows and 9 columns

Source


range.H2OFrame

**Range of an H2O Column**

Description

Range of an H2O Column

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
range(..., na.rm = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `...`: An H2OFrame object.
- `na.rm`: Ignore missing values
### Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

frame <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 6, cols = 2,
                         categorical_fraction = 0.0,
                         missing_fraction = 0.7,
                         seed = 123)
range(frame, na.rm = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

### scale

**Scaling and Centering of an H2OFrame**

**Description**

Centers and/or scales the columns of an H2O dataset.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
scale(x, center = TRUE, scale = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An H2OFrame object.
- `center` either a logical value or numeric vector of length equal to the number of columns of `x`.
- `scale` either a logical value or numeric vector of length equal to the number of columns of `x`.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
iris_hf <- as.h2o(iris)
summary(iris_hf)

# Scale and center all the numeric columns in iris data set
iris_scaled <- scale(iris_hf[, 1:4])

## End(Not run)
```
staged_predict_proba.H2OModel

Predict class probabilities at each stage of an H2O Model

Description

The output structure is analogous to the output of h2o.predict_leaf_node_assignment. For each tree t and class c there will be a column Tt.Cc (e.g., T3.C1 for tree 3 and class 1). The value will be the corresponding predicted probability of this class by combining the raw contributions of trees T1.Cc,...,Tt.Cc. Binomial models build the trees just for the first class and values in columns Tx.C1 thus correspond to the probability p0.

Usage

staged_predict_proba.H2OModel(object, newdata, ...)

h2o.staged_predict_proba(object, newdata, ...)

Arguments

object a fitted H2OModel object for which prediction is desired
newdata An H2OFrame object in which to look for variables with which to predict.
... additional arguments to pass on.

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object with predicted probability for each tree in the model.

See Also

h2o.gbm and h2o.randomForest for model generation in h2o.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prostate_path <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate_path)
prostate$CAPSULE <- as.factor(prostate$CAPSULE)
prostate_gbm <- h2o.gbm(3:9, "CAPSULE", prostate)
h2o.predict(prostate_gbm, prostate)
h2o.staged_predict_proba(prostate_gbm, prostate)
## End(Not run)
```
Display the structure of an H2OFrame object

### Description
Display the structure of an H2OFrame object.

#### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'H2OFrame'
str(object, ..., cols = FALSE)
```

#### Arguments

- `object`: An H2OFrame.
- `...`: Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.
- `cols`: Print the per-column str for the H2OFrame.

### Summary method for H2OCoxPHModel objects

#### Description
Summary method for H2OCoxPHModel objects.

#### Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'H2OCoxPHModel'
summary(object, conf.int = 0.95, scale = 1)
```

#### Arguments

- `object`: an H2OCoxPHModel object.
- `conf.int`: a specification of the confidence interval.
- `scale`: a scale.
**summary,H2OModel-method**

*Print the Model Summary*

**Description**

Print the Model Summary

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'H2OModel'
summary(object, ...)  
```

**Arguments**

- `object` An `H2OModel` object.
- `...` further arguments to be passed on (currently unimplemented)

---

**summary,H2OGrid-method**

*Format grid object in user-friendly way*

**Description**

Format grid object in user-friendly way

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'H2OGrid'
summary(object, show_stack_traces = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` an `H2OGrid` object.
- `show_stack_traces` a flag to show stack traces for model failures
Description

Testing availability of optional package, its version, and extra global default. This function is used internally. It is exported and documented because user can control behavior of the function by global option.

Usage

```r
use.package(
  package,
  version = "1.9.8"[package == "data.table"],
  use = getOption("h2o.use.data.table", TRUE)[package == "data.table"]
)
```

Arguments

- `package` character scalar name of a package that we Suggests or Enhances on.
- `version` character scalar required version of a package.
- `use` logical scalar, extra escape option, to be used as global option.

Details

We use this function to control csv read/write with optional `data.table` package. Currently data.table is enabled by default for some operations, to disable it set options("h2o.use.data.table"=FALSE). It is possible to control just `fread` or `fwrite` with options("h2o.fread"=FALSE,"h2o.fwrite"=FALSE). `h2o.fread` and `h2o.fwrite` options are not handled in this function but next to `fread` and `fwrite` calls.

See Also

- `as.h2o.data.frame`, `as.data.frame.H2OFrame`

Examples

```r
op <- options("h2o.use.data.table" = TRUE)
if (use.package("data.table")) {
  cat("optional package data.table 1.9.8+ is available\n")
} else {
  cat("optional package data.table 1.9.8+ is not available\n")
}
options(op)
```
Description

The musculoskeletal model, experimental data, settings files, and results for three-dimensional, muscle-actuated simulations at walking speed as described in Hamner and Delp (2013). Simulations were generated using OpenSim 2.4. The data is available from https://simtk.org/project/xml/downloads.xml?group_id=603.

Format

A data frame with 151 rows and 124 columns

References


Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
h2o.shutdown(prompt = FALSE)
Sys.sleep(3)

## End(Not run)
```
&&

Logical and for H2OFrames

Description
Logical and for H2OFrames

Usage
`
&&`(x, y)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>x</th>
<th>An H2OFrame object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>An H2OFrame object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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