Package ‘kernlab’

June 9, 2022

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Title Kernel-Based Machine Learning Lab
Description Kernel-based machine learning methods for classification, regression, clustering, novelty detection, quantile regression and dimensionality reduction. Among other methods 'kernlab' includes Support Vector Machines, Spectral Clustering, Kernel PCA, Gaussian Processes and a QP solver.
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as.kernelMatrix

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
as.kernelMatrix(x, center = FALSE)

Arguments

x
  matrix to be assigned the kernelMatrix class

center
  center the kernel matrix in feature space (default: FALSE)

Author(s)
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See Also

kernelMatrix, dots

Examples

## Create toy data
x <- rbind(matrix(rnorm(10),2),matrix(rnorm(10,mean=3),2))
y <- matrix(c(rep(1,5),rep(-1,5)))

### Use as.kernelMatrix to label the cov. matrix as a kernel matrix
### which is eq. to using a linear kernel
K <- as.kernelMatrix(crossprod(t(x)))

K

svp2 <- ksvm(K, y, type="C-svc")

svp2
**Description**

couple is used to link class-probability estimates produced by pairwise coupling in multi-class classification problems.

**Usage**

couple(probin, coupler = "minpair")

**Arguments**

- **probin**: The pairwise coupled class-probability estimates
- **coupler**: The type of coupler to use. Currently minpar and pkpd and vote are supported (see reference for more details). If vote is selected the returned value is a primitive estimate passed on given votes.

**Details**

As binary classification problems are much easier to solve many techniques exist to decompose multi-class classification problems into many binary classification problems (voting, error codes, etc.). Pairwise coupling (one against one) constructs a rule for discriminating between every pair of classes and then selecting the class with the most winning two-class decisions. By using Platt’s probabilities output for SVM one can get a class probability for each of the \(k(k-1)/2\) models created in the pairwise classification. The couple method implements various techniques to combine these probabilities.

**Value**

A matrix with the resulting probability estimates.

**Author(s)**

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**References**

Ting-Fan Wu, Chih-Jen Lin, ruby C. Weng
*Probability Estimates for Multi-class Classification by Pairwise Coupling*
Neural Information Processing Symposium 2003

### Cholesky decomposition with Side Information

The `csi` function in `kernlab` is an implementation of an incomplete Cholesky decomposition algorithm which exploits side information (e.g., classification labels, regression responses) to compute a low rank decomposition of a kernel matrix from the data.

#### Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
csi(x, y, kernel="rbfdot", kpar=list(sigma=0.1), rank,
    centering = TRUE, kappa = 0.99 ,delta = 40 ,tol = 1e-5)
```

#### Arguments

- `x` The data matrix indexed by row
- `y` the classification labels or regression responses. In classification `y` is a `$m \times n$` matrix where `$m$` the number of data and `$n$` the number of classes and `$y_i$` is 1 if the corresponding `x` belongs to class `i`
- `kernel` the kernel function used in training and predicting. This parameter can be set to any function, of class `kernel`, which computes the inner product in feature space between two vector arguments. `kernlab` provides the most popular kernel functions which can be used by setting the kernel parameter to the following strings:
  - `rbfdot` Radial Basis kernel function "Gaussian"
  - `polydot` Polynomial kernel function
  - `vanilladot` Linear kernel function
  - `tanhdot` Hyperbolic tangent kernel function
  - `laplacedot` Laplacian kernel function
  - `besseldot` Bessel kernel function
• anovadot ANOVA RBF kernel function
• splinedot Spline kernel
• stringdot String kernel

The kernel parameter can also be set to a user defined function of class kernel by passing the function name as an argument.

kpar

the list of hyper-parameters (kernel parameters). This is a list which contains the parameters to be used with the kernel function. Valid parameters for existing kernels are:

• sigma inverse kernel width for the Radial Basis kernel function "rbfdot" and the Laplacian kernel "laplacedot".
• degree, scale, offset for the Polynomial kernel "polydot"
• scale, offset for the Hyperbolic tangent kernel function "tanhdot"
• sigma, order, degree for the Bessel kernel "besseldot".
• sigma, degree for the ANOVA kernel "anovadot".

Hyper-parameters for user defined kernels can be passed through the kpar parameter as well.

rank

maximal rank of the computed kernel matrix

centering

if TRUE centering is performed (default: TRUE)

kappa

trade-off between approximation of K and prediction of Y (default: 0.99)

delta

number of columns of cholesky performed in advance (default: 40)

tol

minimum gain at each iteration (default: 1e-4)

Details

An incomplete cholesky decomposition calculates $Z$ where $K = ZZ'$ $K$ being the kernel matrix. Since the rank of a kernel matrix is usually low, $Z$ tends to be smaller then the complete kernel matrix. The decomposed matrix can be used to create memory efficient kernel-based algorithms without the need to compute and store a complete kernel matrix in memory.

csi uses the class labels, or regression responses to compute a more appropriate approximation for the problem at hand considering the additional information from the response variable.

Value

An S4 object of class "csi" which is an extension of the class "matrix". The object is the decomposed kernel matrix along with the slots:

pivots
Indices on which pivots where done

diagresidues
Residuals left on the diagonal

maxresiduals
Residuals picked for pivoting

predgain
predicted gain before adding each column

truegain
actual gain after adding each column

Q
QR decomposition of the kernel matrix

R
QR decomposition of the kernel matrix

slots can be accessed either by object@slot or by accessor functions with the same name (e.g., pivots(object))
Author(s)
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References
Francis R. Bach, Michael I. Jordan
Predictive low-rank decomposition for kernel methods.
Proceedings of the Twenty-second International Conference on Machine Learning (ICML) 2005

See Also
inchol, chol, csi-class

Examples

data(iris)

## create multidimensional y matrix
yind <- t(matrix(1:3,3,150))
ymat <- matrix(0, 150, 3)
ymat[yind==as.integer(iris[,5])] <- 1
datamatrix <- as.matrix(iris[,5])
# initialize kernel function
rbf <- rbfdot(sigma=0.1)
rbf
Z <- csi(datamatrix,ymat, kernel=rbf, rank = 30)
dim(Z)
pivots(Z)
# calculate kernel matrix
K <- crossprod(t(Z))
# difference between approximated and real kernel matrix
(K - kernelMatrix(kernel=rbf, datamatrix))[6,]

---

Description
The reduced Cholesky decomposition object

Objects from the Class
Objects can be created by calls of the form new("csi", ...) or by calling the csi function.
Slots
  .Data: Object of class "matrix" contains the decomposed matrix
  pivots: Object of class "vector" contains the pivots performed
  diagresidues: Object of class "vector" contains the diagonal residues
  maxresiduals: Object of class "vector" contains the maximum residues
  predgain: Object of class "vector" contains the predicted gain before adding each column
  truegain: Object of class "vector" contains the actual gain after adding each column
  Q: Object of class "matrix" contains Q from the QR decomposition of the kernel matrix
  R: Object of class "matrix" contains R from the QR decomposition of the kernel matrix

Extends
  Class "matrix", directly.

Methods
  diagresidues signature(object = "csi"): returns the diagonal residues
  maxresiduals signature(object = "csi"): returns the maximum residues
  pivots signature(object = "csi"): returns the pivots performed
  predgain signature(object = "csi"): returns the predicted gain before adding each column
  truegain signature(object = "csi"): returns the actual gain after adding each column
  Q signature(object = "csi"): returns Q from the QR decomposition of the kernel matrix
  R signature(object = "csi"): returns R from the QR decomposition of the kernel matrix

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See Also
  csi, inchol-class

Examples
  data(iris)

  ## create multidimensional y matrix
  yind <- t(matrix(1:3,3,150))
  ymat <- matrix(0, 150, 3)
  ymat[yind==as.integer(iris[,5])] <- 1

  datamatrix <- as.matrix(iris[, -5])
  # initialize kernel function
  rbf <- rbfdot(sigma=0.1)
  rbf
Z <- csi(datamatrix, ymat, kernel=rbf, rank = 30)

dim(Z)
pivots(Z)
# calculate kernel matrix
K <- crossprod(t(Z))
# difference between approximated and real kernel matrix
(K - kernelMatrix(kernel=rbf, datamatrix))[6,]

Kernel Functions

Description
The kernel generating functions provided in kernlab.
The Gaussian RBF kernel \( k(x, x') = \exp(-\sigma \|x - x'\|^2) \)
The Polynomial kernel \( k(x, x') = (scale \cdot <x, x'> + offset)^{degree} \)
The Linear kernel \( k(x, x') = <x, x'> \)
The Hyperbolic tangent kernel \( k(x, x') = \tanh(scale \cdot <x, x'> + offset) \)
The Laplacian kernel \( k(x, x') = \exp(-\sigma \|x - x'\|) \)
The Bessel kernel \( k(x, x') = (-Bessel_{(v+1)}^{D}/\sigma \cdot \|x - x'\|^2) \)
The ANOVA RBF kernel \( k(x, x') = \sum_{1 \leq i_1, \ldots, i_D \leq N} \prod_{d=1}^{D} k(x_{i_d}, x'_{i_d}) \) where \( k(x, x) \) is a Gaussian RBF kernel.
The Spline kernel \( \prod_{d=1}^{D} 1 + x_i x_j + x_i x_j \min(x_i, x_j) - \frac{x_i + x_j}{2} \min(x_i, x_j)^2 + \frac{\min(x_i, x_j)^3}{3} \) \( \)
The String kernels (see stringdot).

Usage
- rbfdot(sigma = 1)
- polydot(degree = 1, scale = 1, offset = 1)
- tanhdot(scale = 1, offset = 1)
- vanilladot()
- laplacedot(sigma = 1)
- besseldot(sigma = 1, order = 1, degree = 1)
- anovadot(sigma = 1, degree = 1)
- splinedot()

Arguments
- \( \text{sigma} \) The inverse kernel width used by the Gaussian the Laplacian, the Bessel and the ANOVA kernel
degree The degree of the polynomial, bessel or ANOVA kernel function. This has to be an positive integer.

scale The scaling parameter of the polynomial and tangent kernel is a convenient way of normalizing patterns without the need to modify the data itself.

offset The offset used in a polynomial or hyperbolic tangent kernel

order The order of the Bessel function to be used as a kernel

Details

The kernel generating functions are used to initialize a kernel function which calculates the dot (inner) product between two feature vectors in a Hilbert Space. These functions can be passed as a kernel argument on almost all functions in kernlab (e.g., ksvm, kpca etc).

Although using one of the existing kernel functions as a kernel argument in various functions in kernlab has the advantage that optimized code is used to calculate various kernel expressions, any other function implementing a dot product of class kernel can also be used as a kernel argument. This allows the user to use, test and develop special kernels for a given data set or algorithm. For details on the string kernels see stringdot.

Value

Return an S4 object of class kernel which extents the function class. The resulting function implements the given kernel calculating the inner (dot) product between two vectors.

kpar a list containing the kernel parameters (hyperparameters) used.

The kernel parameters can be accessed by the kpar function.

Note

If the offset in the Polynomial kernel is set to $0$, we obtain homogeneous polynomial kernels, for positive values, we have inhomogeneous kernels. Note that for negative values the kernel does not satisfy Mercer’s condition and thus the optimizers may fail.

In the Hyperbolic tangent kernel if the offset is negative the likelihood of obtaining a kernel matrix that is not positive definite is much higher (since then even some diagonal elements may be negative), hence if this kernel has to be used, the offset should always be positive. Note, however, that this is no guarantee that the kernel will be positive.

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See Also

stringdot, kernelMatrix, kernelMult, kernelPol
Examples

```r
rbfkernel <- rbfdot(sigma = 0.1)
rbfkernel

kpar(rbfkernel)

## create two vectors
x <- rnorm(10)
y <- rnorm(10)

## calculate dot product
rbfkernel(x,y)
```

---

**Description**

gausspr is an implementation of Gaussian processes for classification and regression.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'formula'
gausspr(x, data=NULL, ..., subset, na.action = na.omit, scaled = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'vector'
gausspr(x,...)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
gausspr(x, y, scaled = TRUE, type= NULL, kernel="rbfdot",
       kpar="automatic", var=1, variance.model = FALSE, tol=0.0005,
       cross=0, fit=TRUE, ..., subset, na.action = na.omit)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
a symbolic description of the model to be fit or a matrix or vector when a formula interface is not used. When not using a formula `x` is a matrix or vector containing the variables in the model

- `data`  
an optional data frame containing the variables in the model. By default the variables are taken from the environment which ‘gausspr’ is called from.

- `y`  
a response vector with one label for each row/component of `x`. Can be either a factor (for classification tasks) or a numeric vector (for regression).
Type of problem. Either "classification" or "regression". Depending on whether \( y \) is a factor or not, the default setting for \texttt{type} is \texttt{classification} or \texttt{regression}, respectively, but can be overwritten by setting an explicit value.

A logical vector indicating the variables to be scaled. If \texttt{scaled} is of length 1, the value is recycled as many times as needed and all non-binary variables are scaled. Per default, data are scaled internally (both \( x \) and \( y \) variables) to zero mean and unit variance. The center and scale values are returned and used for later predictions.

The kernel function used in training and predicting. This parameter can be set to any function, of class \texttt{kernel}, which computes a dot product between two vector arguments. \texttt{kernlab} provides the most popular kernel functions which can be used by setting the kernel parameter to the following strings:

- \texttt{rbfdot} Radial Basis kernel function "Gaussian"
- \texttt{polydot} Polynomial kernel function
- \texttt{vanilladot} Linear kernel function
- \texttt{tanhdot} Hyperbolic tangent kernel function
- \texttt{laplacedot} Laplacian kernel function
- \texttt{besseldot} Bessel kernel function
- \texttt{anovadot} ANOVA RBF kernel function
- \texttt{splinedot} Spline kernel

The kernel parameter can also be set to a user defined function of class \texttt{kernel} by passing the function name as an argument.

the list of hyper-parameters (kernel parameters). This is a list which contains the parameters to be used with the kernel function. Valid parameters for existing kernels are:

- \texttt{sigma} inverse kernel width for the Radial Basis kernel function "rbfdot" and the Laplacian kernel "laplacedot".
- \texttt{degree}, \texttt{scale}, \texttt{offset} for the Polynomial kernel "polydot"
- \texttt{scale}, \texttt{offset} for the Hyperbolic tangent kernel function "tanhdot"
- \texttt{sigma}, \texttt{order}, \texttt{degree} for the Bessel kernel "besseldot".
- \texttt{sigma}, \texttt{degree} for the ANOVA kernel "anovadot".

Hyper-parameters for user defined kernels can be passed through the \texttt{kpar} parameter as well.

the initial noise variance, (only for regression) (default : 0.001)

build model for variance or standard deviation estimation (only for regression) (default : FALSE)

tolerance of termination criterion (default: 0.001)

indicates whether the fitted values should be computed and included in the model or not (default: 'TRUE')

if a integer value \( k > 0 \) is specified, a k-fold cross validation on the training data is performed to assess the quality of the model: the Mean Squared Error for regression
subset  An index vector specifying the cases to be used in the training sample. (NOTE: If given, this argument must be named.)

na.action  A function to specify the action to be taken if NAs are found. The default action is na.omit, which leads to rejection of cases with missing values on any required variable. An alternative is na.fail, which causes an error if NA cases are found. (NOTE: If given, this argument must be named.)

...  additional parameters

Details

A Gaussian process is specified by a mean and a covariance function. The mean is a function of \( x \) (which is often the zero function), and the covariance is a function \( C(x, x') \) which expresses the expected covariance between the value of the function \( y \) at the points \( x \) and \( x' \). The actual function \( y(x) \) in any data modeling problem is assumed to be a single sample from this Gaussian distribution. Laplace approximation is used for the parameter estimation in gaussian processes for classification.

The predict function can return class probabilities for classification problems by setting the type parameter to "probabilities". For the regression setting the type parameter to "variance" or "sdeviation" returns the estimated variance or standard deviation at each predicted point.

Value

An S4 object of class "gausspr" containing the fitted model along with information. Accessor functions can be used to access the slots of the object which include:

- \( \alpha \)  The resulting model parameters
- \( \text{error} \)  Training error (if fit == TRUE)

Author(s)

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References

C. K. I. Williams and D. Barber
Bayesian classification with Gaussian processes.
https://homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/ckiw/postscript/pami_final.ps.gz

See Also

predict.gausspr, rvm, ksvm, gausspr-class, lssvm

Examples

# train model
data(iris)
test <- gausspr(Species~., data=iris, var=2)
test
alpha(test)

# predict on the training set
predict(test, iris[, -5])
# class probabilities
predict(test, iris[, -5], type="probabilities")

# create regression data
x <- seq(-20, 20, 0.1)
y <- sin(x)/x + rnorm(401, sd=0.03)

# regression with gaussian processes
foo <- gausspr(x, y)
foo

# predict and plot
ytest <- predict(foo, x)
plot(x, y, type ="l")
lines(x, ytest, col="red")

# predict and variance
x = c(-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 0.5, 1, 2)
y = c(-2, 0, -0.5, 1, 2, 1, 0, -1)
plot(x, y)
foo2 <- gausspr(x, y, variance.model = TRUE)
xtest <- seq(-4, 2, 0.2)
lines(xtest, predict(foo2, xtest))
lines(xtest,
    predict(foo2, xtest)+2*predict(foo2, xtest, type="sdeviation"),
    col="red")
lines(xtest,
    predict(foo2, xtest)-2*predict(foo2, xtest, type="sdeviation"),
    col="red")

---

gausspr-class  

**Class "gausspr"**

**Description**

The Gaussian Processes object class

**Objects from the Class**

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("gausspr", ...)`. or by calling the `gausspr` function
gausspr-class

Slots

tol: Object of class "numeric" contains tolerance of termination criteria
kernelf: Object of class "kfunction" contains the kernel function used
kpar: Object of class "list" contains the kernel parameter used
kcall: Object of class "list" contains the used function call
type: Object of class "character" contains type of problem
terms: Object of class "ANY" contains the terms representation of the symbolic model used (when using a formula)
xmatrix: Object of class "input" containing the data matrix used
ymatrix: Object of class "output" containing the response matrix
fitted: Object of class "output" containing the fitted values
lev: Object of class "vector" containing the levels of the response (in case of classification)
nclass: Object of class "numeric" containing the number of classes (in case of classification)
alpha: Object of class "listI" containing the computes alpha values
alphaindex: Object of class "list" containing the indexes for the alphas in various classes (in multi-class problems).
sol: Object of class "matrix" containing the solution to the Gaussian Process formulation, it is used to compute the variance in regression problems.
scaling: Object of class "ANY" containing the scaling coefficients of the data (when case scaled = TRUE is used).

Methods

alpha signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the alpha vector
cross signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the cross validation error
error signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the training error
fitted signature(object = "vm"): returns the fitted values
kcall signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the call performed
kernelf signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the kernel function used
kpar signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the kernel parameter used
lev signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the response levels (in classification)
type signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the type of problem
xmatrix signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the data matrix used
ymatrix signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the response matrix used
scaling signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the scaling coefficients of the data (when scaled = TRUE is used)
inchol

Incomplete Cholesky decomposition

Description

inchol computes the incomplete Cholesky decomposition of the kernel matrix from a data matrix.

Usage

inchol(x, kernel="rbfdot", kpar=list(sigma=0.1), tol = 0.001, maxiter = dim(x)[1], blocksize = 50, verbose = 0)

Arguments

x The data matrix indexed by row

kernel the kernel function used in training and predicting. This parameter can be set to any function, of class kernel, which computes the inner product in feature space between two vector arguments. kernlab provides the most popular kernel functions which can be used by setting the kernel parameter to the following strings:

- rbfdot Radial Basis kernel function "Gaussian"
- polydot Polynomial kernel function
- vanilladot Linear kernel function
- tanhdot Hyperbolic tangent kernel function
- laplacedot Laplacian kernel function
- besseldot Bessel kernel function
- anovadot ANOVA RBF kernel function

Examples

# train model
data(iris)
test <- gausspr(Species~.,data=iris,var=2)
test
alpha(test)
error(test)
lev(test)
• splinedot Spline kernel

The kernel parameter can also be set to a user defined function of class kernel by passing the function name as an argument.

kpar the list of hyper-parameters (kernel parameters). This is a list which contains the parameters to be used with the kernel function. Valid parameters for existing kernels are:

• sigma inverse kernel width for the Radial Basis kernel function "rbfdot" and the Laplacian kernel "laplacedot".
• degree, scale, offset for the Polynomial kernel "polydot"
• scale, offset for the Hyperbolic tangent kernel function "tanhdot"
• sigma, order, degree for the Bessel kernel "besseldot".
• sigma, degree for the ANOVA kernel "anovadot".

Hyper-parameters for user defined kernels can be passed through the kpar parameter as well.

tol algorithm stops when remaining pivots bring less accuracy then tol (default: 0.001)

maxiter maximum number of iterations and columns in Z

blocksize add this many columns to matrix per iteration

verbose print info on algorithm convergence

Details

An incomplete cholesky decomposition calculates $Z$ where $K = ZZ' K$ being the kernel matrix. Since the rank of a kernel matrix is usually low, $Z$ tends to be smaller then the complete kernel matrix. The decomposed matrix can be used to create memory efficient kernel-based algorithms without the need to compute and store a complete kernel matrix in memory.

Value

An S4 object of class "inchol" which is an extension of the class "matrix". The object is the decomposed kernel matrix along with the slots:

pivots Indices on which pivots were done

diagresidues Residuals left on the diagonal

maxresiduals Residuals picked for pivoting

slots can be accessed either by object@slot or by accessor functions with the same name (e.g.,
pivots(object))

Author(s)

Alexandros Karatzoglou (based on Matlab code by S.V.N. (Vishy) Vishwanathan and Alex Smola)
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References

Francis R. Bach, Michael I. Jordan
*Kernel Independent Component Analysis*
Journal of Machine Learning Research 3, 1-48
https://www.jmlr.org/papers/volume3/bach02a/bach02a.pdf

See Also
csi, inchol-class, chol

Examples

data(iris)
datamatrix <- as.matrix(iris[,5])
# initialize kernel function
rbf <- rbfdot(sigma=0.1)
rbf
Z <- inchol(datamatrix,kernel=rbf)
dim(Z)
pivots(Z)
# calculate kernel matrix
K <- crossprod(t(Z))
# difference between approximated and real kernel matrix
(K - kernelMatrix(kernel=rbf, datamatrix))[6,]
Methods

- **diagresidues** signature(object = "inchol"): returns the diagonal residues
- **maxresiduals** signature(object = "inchol"): returns the maximum residues
- **pivots** signature(object = "inchol"): returns the pivots performed

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See Also

inchol, csi-class, csi

Examples

data(iris)
datamatrix <- as.matrix(iris[, -5])
# initialize kernel function
rbf <- rbfdot(sigma = 0.1)
rbf
Z <- inchol(datamatrix, kernel = rbf)
dim(Z)
pivots(Z)
diagresidues(Z)
maxresiduals(Z)

---

### income

**Income Data**

Description

Customer Income Data from a marketing survey.

Usage

data(income)

Format

A data frame with 14 categorical variables (8993 observations).

Explanation of the variable names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>INCOME</td>
<td>annual income of household (Personal income if single)</td>
<td>ordinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SEX</td>
<td>sex</td>
<td>nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MARITAL.STATUS</td>
<td>marital status</td>
<td>nominal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Details

A total of N=9409 questionnaires containing 502 questions were filled out by shopping mall customers in the San Francisco Bay area. The dataset is an extract from this survey. It consists of 14 demographic attributes. The dataset is a mixture of nominal and ordinal variables with a lot of missing data. The goal is to predict the Annual Income of Household from the other 13 demographics attributes.

Source


Description

Online Kernel Algorithm object onlearn initialization function.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'numeric'
inlearn(d, kernel = "rbfdot", kpar = list(sigma = 0.1),
        type = "novelty", buffersize = 1000)
```

Arguments

d
  the dimensionality of the data to be learned

kernel
  the kernel function used in training and predicting. This parameter can be set to any function, of class kernel, which computes a dot product between two vector arguments. kernlab provides the most popular kernel functions which can be used by setting the kernel parameter to the following strings:
• rbf
dot Radial Basis kernel function "Gaussian"
• polydot Polynomial kernel function
• vanilladot Linear kernel function
• tanhdot Hyperbolic tangent kernel function
• laplacedot Laplacian kernel function
• besseldot Bessel kernel function
• anovadot ANOVA RBF kernel function

The kernel parameter can also be set to a user defined function of class kernel by passing the function name as an argument.

kpar the list of hyper-parameters (kernel parameters). This is a list which contains the parameters to be used with the kernel function. For valid parameters for existing kernels are:

• sigma inverse kernel width for the Radial Basis kernel function "rbf
dot" and the Laplacian kernel "laplacedot".
• degree, scale, offset for the Polynomial kernel "polydot"
• scale, offset for the Hyperbolic tangent kernel function "tanh
dot"
• sigma, order, degree for the Bessel kernel "besseldot".
• sigma, degree for the ANOVA kernel "anovadot".

Hyper-parameters for user defined kernels can be passed through the kpar parameter as well.

type the type of problem to be learned by the online algorithm: classification, regression, novelty

buffersize the size of the buffer to be used

Details

The inlearn is used to initialize a blank onlearn object.

Value

The function returns an S4 object of class onlearn that can be used by the onlearn function.

Author(s)

Alexandros Karatzoglou
<alexandros.karatzoglou@ci.tuwien.ac.at>

See Also

onlearn, onlearn-class
Examples

## create toy data set
x <- rbind(matrix(rnorm(100),,2),matrix(rnorm(100)+3,,2))
y <- matrix(c(rep(1,50),rep(-1,50)),,1)

## initialize onlearn object
on <- inlearn(2, kernel = "rbfdot", kpar = list(sigma = 0.2),
              type = "classification")

## learn one data point at the time
for(i in sample(1:100,100))
on <- onlearn(on,x[i,],y[i],nu=0.03,lambda=0.1)

sign(predict(on,x))

ipop

Quadratic Programming Solver

Description

ipop solves the quadratic programming problem:
\[
\min(c' x + 1/2 x' H x)
\]
subject to:
\[
b \leq A x \leq b + r
\]
\[
l \leq x \leq u
\]

Usage

ipop(c, H, A, b, l, u, r, sigf = 7, maxiter = 40,
     margin = 0.05, bound = 10, verb = 0)

Arguments

c Vector or one column matrix appearing in the quadratic function
H square matrix appearing in the quadratic function, or the decomposed form \(Z\) of
the \(H\) matrix where \(Z\) is a \(n \times m\) matrix with \(n > m\) and
\(ZZ' = H\).
A Matrix defining the constrains under which we minimize the quadratic function
b Vector or one column matrix defining the constrains
l Lower bound vector or one column matrix
u Upper bound vector or one column matrix
r Vector or one column matrix defining constrains
sigf Precision (default: 7 significant figures)
maxiter Maximum number of iterations
ipop

margin how close we get to the constrains
bound Clipping bound for the variables
verb Display convergence information during runtime

Details

ipop uses an interior point method to solve the quadratic programming problem. The $H$ matrix can also be provided in the decomposed form $Z$ where $ZZ' = H$ in that case the Sherman Morrison Woodbury formula is used internally.

Value

An S4 object with the following slots

primal Vector containing the primal solution of the quadratic problem
dual The dual solution of the problem
how Character string describing the type of convergence

all slots can be accessed through accessor functions (see example)

Author(s)

Alexandros Karatzoglou (based on Matlab code by Alex Smola)
<alexandros.karatzoglou@ci.tuwien.ac.at>

References

R. J. Vanderbei

LOQO: An interior point code for quadratic programming
Optimization Methods and Software 11, 451-484, 1999
https://vanderbei.princeton.edu/ps/loqo5.pdf

See Also

solve.QP, inchol, csi

Examples

```r
## solve the Support Vector Machine optimization problem
data(spam)

## sample a scaled part (500 points) of the spam data set
m <- 500
set <- sample(1:dim(spam)[1],m)
x <- scale(as.matrix(spam[,-58]))[set,]
y <- as.integer(spam[set,58])
y[y==2] <- -1

##set C parameter and kernel
C <- 5
```
ipop-class

**Description**

The quadratic problem solver class

**Objects from the Class**

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("ipop", ...)`. or by calling the `ipop` function.

**Slots**

- `primal`: Object of class "vector" the primal solution of the problem
- `dual`: Object of class "numeric" the dual of the problem
- `how`: Object of class "character" convergence information

**Methods**

- `primal` Object of class ipopReturn the primal of the problem
- `dual` Object of class ipopReturn the dual of the problem
- `how` Object of class ipopReturn information on convergence

**Author(s)**

Alexandros Karatzoglou  
<alexandros.karatzoglou@ci.tuwien.ac.at>

**See Also**

ipop

```r
rbf <- rbfdot(sigma = 0.1)

## create H matrix etc.
H <- kernelPol(rbf,x,,y)
c <- matrix(rep(-1,m))
A <- t(y)
b <- 0
l <- matrix(rep(0,m))
u <- matrix(rep(C,m))
r <- 0

sv <- ipop(c,H,A,b,l,u,r)
sv
dual(sv)
```
Examples

```r
## solve the Support Vector Machine optimization problem
data(spam)

## sample a scaled part (300 points) of the spam data set
m <- 300
set <- sample(1:dim(spam)[1],m)
x <- scale(as.matrix(spam[,,-58]))[set,]
y <- as.integer(spam[set,58])
y[y==2] <- -1

## set C parameter and kernel
C <- 5
rbf <- rbfdot(sigma = 0.1)

## create H matrix etc.
H <- kernelPol(rbf,x,,y)
c <- matrix(rep(-1,m))
A <- t(y)
b <- 0
l <- matrix(rep(0,m))
u <- matrix(rep(C,m))
r <- 0

sv <- ipop(c,H,A,b,l,u,r)
primal(sv)
dual(sv)
how(sv)
```

---

**kcca**  

**Kernel Canonical Correlation Analysis**

**Description**

Computes the canonical correlation analysis in feature space.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
kcca(x, y, kernel="rbfdot", kpar=list(sigma=0.1),
gamma = 0.1, ncomps = 10, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` a matrix containing data index by row
- `y` a matrix containing data index by row
the kernel function used in training and predicting. This parameter can be set to any function, of class kernel, which computes an inner product in feature space between two vector arguments. kernlab provides the most popular kernel functions which can be used by setting the kernel parameter to the following strings:

- `rbfdot` Radial Basis kernel function "Gaussian"
- `polydot` Polynomial kernel function
- `vanilladot` Linear kernel function
- `tanhdot` Hyperbolic tangent kernel function
- `laplacedot` Laplacian kernel function
- `besseldot` Bessel kernel function
- `anovadot` ANOVA RBF kernel function
- `splinedot` Spline kernel

The kernel parameter can also be set to a user defined function of class kernel by passing the function name as an argument.

the list of hyper-parameters (kernel parameters). This is a list which contains the parameters to be used with the kernel function. Valid parameters for existing kernels are:

- `sigma` inverse kernel width for the Radial Basis kernel function "rbfdot" and the Laplacian kernel "laplacedot".
- `degree`, `scale`, `offset` for the Polynomial kernel "polydot"
- `scale`, `offset` for the Hyperbolic tangent kernel function "tanhdot"
- `sigma`, `order`, `degree` for the Bessel kernel "besseldot".
- `sigma`, `degree` for the ANOVA kernel "anovadot".

Hyper-parameters for user defined kernels can be passed through the kpar parameter as well.

regularization parameter (default : 0.1)

number of canonical components (default : 10)

additional parameters for the kpca function

Details

The kernel version of canonical correlation analysis. Kernel Canonical Correlation Analysis (KCCA) is a non-linear extension of CCA. Given two random variables, KCCA aims at extracting the information which is shared by the two random variables. More precisely given \( x \) and \( y \) the purpose of KCCA is to provide nonlinear mappings \( f(x) \) and \( g(y) \) such that their correlation is maximized.

Value

An S4 object containing the following slots:

- `kcor` Correlation coefficients in feature space
- `xcoef` estimated coefficients for the x variables in the feature space
- `ycoef` estimated coefficients for the y variables in the feature space
Author(s)
Alexandros Karatzoglou
<alexandros.karatzoglou@ci.tuwien.ac.at>

References
Malte Kuss, Thore Graepel
*The Geometry Of Kernel Canonical Correlation Analysis*

See Also
cancor, kpca, kfa, kha

Examples

```r
## dummy data
x <- matrix(rnorm(30),15)
y <- matrix(rnorm(30),15)

kcca(x,y,ncomps=2)
```

---

**kcca-class**

*Class "kcca"

Description

The "kcca" class

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("kcca", ...)` or by the calling the `kcca` function.

Slots

- `kcor`: Object of class "vector" describing the correlations
- `xcoef`: Object of class "matrix" estimated coefficients for the x variables
- `ycoef`: Object of class "matrix" estimated coefficients for the y variables

Methods

- `kcor` signature(object = "kcca"): returns the correlations
- `xcoef` signature(object = "kcca"): returns the estimated coefficients for the x variables
- `ycoef` signature(object = "kcca"): returns the estimated coefficients for the y variables
Author(s)

Alexandros Karatzoglou
<alessandros.karatzoglou@ci.tuwien.ac.at>

See Also

kcca, kpca-class

Examples

```r
## dummy data
x <- matrix(rnorm(30),15)
y <- matrix(rnorm(30),15)

kcca(x,y,ncomps=2)
```

---

Class "kernel" "rbfkernel" "polykernel" "tanhkernel" "vanillakernel"

Description

The built-in kernel classes in kernlab

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("rbfkernel"), new("polykernel"), new("tanhkernel"), new("vanillakernel"), new("anovakernel"), new("besselkernel"), new("laplacekernel"), new("splinekernel"), new("stringkernel")`

or by calling the rbfdot, polydot, tanhdot, vanilladot, anovadot, besseldot, laplacedot, splinedot, stringdot functions etc.

Slots

.Data: Object of class "function" containing the kernel function

kpar: Object of class "list" containing the kernel parameters

Extends

Class "kernel", directly. Class "function", by class "kernel".
Methods

**kernelMatrix** signature(kernel = "rbfkernel", x = "matrix"): computes the kernel matrix

**kernelMult** signature(kernel = "rbfkernel", x = "matrix"): computes the quadratic kernel expression

**kernelPol** signature(kernel = "rbfkernel", x = "matrix"): computes the kernel expansion

**kernelFast** signature(kernel = "rbfkernel", x = "matrix"): computes parts or the full kernel matrix, mainly used in kernel algorithms where columns of the kernel matrix are computed per invocation

Author(s)

Alexandros Karatzoglou

<alexandros.karatzoglou@ci.tuwien.ac.at>

See Also

dots

Examples

```r
rbfkernel <- rbfdot(sigma = 0.1)
rbfkernel
is(rbfkernel)
kpar(rbfkernel)
```

Description

**kernelMatrix** calculates the kernel matrix \( K_{ij} = k(x_i, x_j) \) or \( K_{ij} = k(x_i, y_j) \).

**kernelPol** computes the quadratic kernel expression \( H = z_i z_j k(x_i, x_j), H = z_i k(x_i, y_j) \).

**kernelMult** calculates the kernel expansion \( f(x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} z_i k(x_i, x_j) \).

**kernelFast** computes the kernel matrix, identical to **kernelMatrix**, except that it also requires the squared norm of the first argument as additional input, useful in iterative kernel matrix calculations.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'kernel'
kernlMatrix(kernel, x, y = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'kernel'
kernlPol(kernel, x, y = NULL, z, k = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'kernel'
```
kernelMult(kernel, x, y = NULL, z, blocksize = 256)

### S4 method for signature 'kernel'
kernelFast(kernel, x, y, a)

**Arguments**

- **kernel**: the kernel function to be used to calculate the kernel matrix. This has to be a function of class `kernel`, i.e. which can be generated either one of the build in kernel generating functions (e.g., `rbfdot` etc.) or a user defined function of class `kernel` taking two vector arguments and returning a scalar.
- **x**: a data matrix to be used to calculate the kernel matrix, or a list of vector when a `stringkernel` is used
- **y**: second data matrix to calculate the kernel matrix, or a list of vector when a `stringkernel` is used
- **z**: a suitable vector or matrix
- **k**: a suitable vector or matrix
- **a**: the squared norm of x, e.g., `rowSums(x^2)`
- **blocksize**: the kernel expansion computations are done block wise to avoid storing the kernel matrix into memory. `blocksize` defines the size of the computational blocks.

**Details**

Common functions used during kernel based computations. The `kernel` parameter can be set to any function, of class `kernel`, which computes the inner product in feature space between two vector arguments. `kernlab` provides the most popular kernel functions which can be initialized by using the following functions:

- `rbfdot` Radial Basis kernel function
- `polydot` Polynomial kernel function
- `vanilladot` Linear kernel function
- `tanhdot` Hyperbolic tangent kernel function
- `laplacedot` Laplacian kernel function
- `besseldot` Bessel kernel function
- `anovadot` ANOVA RBF kernel function
- `splinedot` the Spline kernel

(see example.)

`kernelFast` is mainly used in situations where columns of the kernel matrix are computed per invocation. In these cases, evaluating the norm of each row-entry over and over again would cause significant computational overhead.
**Value**

kernelMatrix returns a symmetric diagonal semi-definite matrix.
kernelPol returns a matrix.
kernelMult usually returns a one-column matrix.

**Author(s)**

Alexandros Karatzoglou
<alexandros.karatzoglou@ci.tuwien.ac.at>

**See Also**

rbfdot, polydot, tanhdot, vanilladot

**Examples**

```r
## use the spam data
data(spam)
dt <- as.matrix(spam[c(10:20,3000:3010),-58])

## initialize kernel function
rbf <- rbfdot(sigma = 0.05)
rbf

## calculate kernel matrix
kernelMatrix(rbf, dt)

yt <- as.matrix(as.integer(spam[c(10:20,3000:3010),58]))
yt[yt==2] <- -1

## calculate the quadratic kernel expression
kernelPol(rbf, dt, ,yt)

## calculate the kernel expansion
kernelMult(rbf, dt, ,yt)
```

---

**Description**

The Kernel Feature Analysis algorithm is an algorithm for extracting structure from possibly high-dimensional data sets. Similar to kpca a new basis for the data is found. The data can then be projected on the new basis.
Usage

## S4 method for signature 'formula'
kfa(x, data = NULL, na.action = na.omit, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
kfa(x, kernel = "rbfdot", kpar = list(sigma = 0.1),
    features = 0, subset = 59, normalize = TRUE, na.action = na.omit)

Arguments

x  The data matrix indexed by row or a formula describing the model. Note, that
an intercept is always included, whether given in the formula or not.
data an optional data frame containing the variables in the model (when using a for-
mula).
kernel the kernel function used in training and predicting. This parameter can be set
to any function, of class kernel, which computes an inner product in feature
space between two vector arguments. kernlab provides the most popular kernel
functions which can be used by setting the kernel parameter to the following
strings:
  • rbfdot Radial Basis kernel function "Gaussian"
  • polydot Polynomial kernel function
  • vanilladot Linear kernel function
  • tanhdot Hyperbolic tangent kernel function
  • laplacedot Laplacian kernel function
  • besseldot Bessel kernel function
  • anovadot ANOVA RBF kernel function
  • splinedot Spline kernel

The kernel parameter can also be set to a user defined function of class kernel
by passing the function name as an argument.
kpar the list of hyper-parameters (kernel parameters). This is a list which contains
the parameters to be used with the kernel function. Valid parameters for existing
kernels are :
  • sigma inverse kernel width for the Radial Basis kernel function "rbfdot"
    and the Laplacian kernel "laplacedot".
  • degree, scale, offset for the Polynomial kernel "polydot"
  • scale, offset for the Hyperbolic tangent kernel function "tanhdot"
  • sigma, order, degree for the Bessel kernel "besseldot".
  • sigma, degree for the ANOVA kernel "anovadot".

Hyper-parameters for user defined kernels can be passed through the kpar pa-
rameter as well.
features Number of features (principal components) to return. (default: 0, all)
subset the number of features sampled (used) from the data set
normalize normalize the feature selected (default: TRUE)
na.action  A function to specify the action to be taken if NAs are found. The default action is
na.omit, which leads to rejection of cases with missing values on any required
variable. An alternative is na.fail, which causes an error if NA cases are found.

(NOTE: If given, this argument must be named.)

... additional parameters

Details

Kernel Feature analysis is similar to Kernel PCA, but instead of extracting eigenvectors of the
training dataset in feature space, it approximates the eigenvectors by selecting training patterns
which are good basis vectors for the training set. It works by choosing a fixed size subset of the
data set and scaling it to unit length (under the kernel). It then chooses the features that maximize
the value of the inner product (kernel function) with the rest of the patterns.

Value

kfa returns an object of class kfa containing the features selected by the algorithm.

xmatrix contains the features selected

alpha contains the sparse alpha vector

The predict function can be used to embed new data points into the selected feature base.

Author(s)

Alexandros Karatzoglou
<alexandros.karatzoglou@ci.tuwien.ac.at>

References

Alex J. Smola, Olvi L. Mangasarian and Bernhard Schoelkopf
Sparse Kernel Feature Analysis
Data Mining Institute Technical Report 99-04, October 1999

See Also

k pca,kfa-class

Examples

data(promotergene)
f <- kfa(~.,data=promotergene,features=2,kernel="rbfdot",
  kpar=list(sigma=0.01))
plot(predict(f,promotergene),col=as.numeric(promotergene[,1]))
Description

The class of the object returned by the Kernel Feature Analysis kfa function.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("kfa", ...) or by calling the kfa method. The objects contain the features along with the alpha values.

Slots

alpha: Object of class "matrix" containing the alpha values
alphaindex: Object of class "vector" containing the indexes of the selected feature
kernelf: Object of class "kfunction" containing the kernel function used
xmatrix: Object of class "matrix" containing the selected features
kcall: Object of class "call" containing the kfa function call
terms: Object of class "ANY" containing the formula terms

Methods

alpha signature(object = "kfa"): returns the alpha values
alphaindex signature(object = "kfa"): returns the index of the selected features
kcall signature(object = "kfa"): returns the function call
kernelf signature(object = "kfa"): returns the kernel function used
predict signature(object = "kfa"): used to embed more data points to the feature base
xmatrix signature(object = "kfa"): returns the selected features.

Author(s)

Alexandros Karatzoglou
<alexandros.karatzoglou@ci.tuwien.ac.at>

See Also

kfa, kpca-class

Examples

data(promotergene)
f <- kfa(~., data=promotergene)
Kernel Principal Components Analysis

Description

Kernel Hebbian Algorithm is a nonlinear iterative algorithm for principal component analysis.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'formula'
kha(x, data = NULL, na.action, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
kha(x, kernel = "rbfdot", kpar = list(sigma = 0.1), features = 5,
    eta = 0.005, th = 1e-4, maxiter = 10000, verbose = FALSE,
    na.action = na.omit, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` The data matrix indexed by row or a formula describing the model. Note, that an intercept is always included, whether given in the formula or not.
- `data` an optional data frame containing the variables in the model (when using a formula).
- `kernel` the kernel function used in training and predicting. This parameter can be set to any function, of class kernel, which computes the inner product in feature space between two vector arguments (see kernels). kernlab provides the most popular kernel functions which can be used by setting the kernel parameter to the following strings:
  - `rbfdot` Radial Basis kernel function "Gaussian"
  - `polydot` Polynomial kernel function
  - `vanilladot` Linear kernel function
  - `tanhdot` Hyperbolic tangent kernel function
  - `laplacedot` Laplacian kernel function
  - `besseldot` Bessel kernel function
  - `anovadot` ANOVA RBF kernel function
  - `splinedot` Spline kernel

The kernel parameter can also be set to a user defined function of class kernel by passing the function name as an argument.

- `kpar` the list of hyper-parameters (kernel parameters). This is a list which contains the parameters to be used with the kernel function. Valid parameters for existing kernels are:
  - `sigma` inverse kernel width for the Radial Basis kernel function "rbfdot" and the Laplacian kernel "laplacedot".
  - `degree`, `scale`, `offset` for the Polynomial kernel "polydot"
- scale, offset for the Hyperbolic tangent kernel function "tanhdot"
- sigma, order, degree for the Bessel kernel "besseldot".
- sigma, degree for the ANOVA kernel "anovadot".

Hyper-parameters for user defined kernels can be passed through the kpar parameter as well.

- **features**
  Number of features (principal components) to return. (default: 5)

- **eta**
  The hebbian learning rate (default: 0.005)

- **th**
  the smallest value of the convergence step (default: 0.0001)

- **maxiter**
  the maximum number of iterations.

- **verbose**
  print convergence every 100 iterations. (default: FALSE)

- **na.action**
  A function to specify the action to be taken if NAs are found. The default action is na.omit, which leads to rejection of cases with missing values on any required variable. An alternative is na.fail, which causes an error if NA cases are found. (NOTE: If given, this argument must be named.)

- **...**
  additional parameters

**Details**

The original form of KPCA can only be used on small data sets since it requires the estimation of the eigenvectors of a full kernel matrix. The Kernel Hebbian Algorithm iteratively estimates the Kernel Principal Components with only linear order memory complexity. (see ref. for more details)

**Value**

An S4 object containing the principal component vectors along with the corresponding normalization values.

- **pcv**
  a matrix containing the principal component vectors (column wise)

- **eig**
  The normalization values

- **xmatrix**
  The original data matrix

all the slots of the object can be accessed by accessor functions.

**Note**

The predict function can be used to embed new data on the new space

**Author(s)**

Alexandros Karatzoglou

<alexandros.karatzoglou@ci.tuwien.ac.at>

**References**

Kwang In Kim, M.O. Franz and B. Schölkopf

*Kernel Hebbian Algorithm for Iterative Kernel Principal Component Analysis*

Max-Planck-Institut für biologische Kybernetik, Tübingen (109)

See Also

kpca, kfa, kcca, pca

Examples

# another example using the iris
data(iris)
test <- sample(1:150,70)

kpc <- kha(~., data=iris[-test,-5], kernel="rbfdot",
    kpar=list(sigma=0.2), features=2, eta=0.001, maxiter=65)

# print the principal component vectors
pcv(kpc)

# plot the data projection on the components
plot(predict(kpc, iris[-, -5]), col=as.integer(iris[, 5]),
    xlab="1st Principal Component", ylab="2nd Principal Component")

kha-class

Class "kha"

Description

The Kernel Hebbian Algorithm class

Objects objects of class "kha"

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("kha", ...). or by calling the kha function.

Slots

pcv: Object of class "matrix" containing the principal component vectors
eig: Object of class "vector" containing the corresponding normalization values
eskm: Object of class "vector" containing the kernel sum
kfunction: Object of class "kfunction" containing the kernel function used
kpar: Object of class "list" containing the kernel parameters used
xmatrix: Object of class "matrix" containing the data matrix used
kcall: Object of class "ANY" containing the function call
n.action: Object of class "ANY" containing the action performed on NA
Methods

**eig** signature(object = "kha"): returns the normalization values

**kcall** signature(object = "kha"): returns the performed call

**kernelf** signature(object = "kha"): returns the used kernel function

**pcv** signature(object = "kha"): returns the principal component vectors

**eskm** signature(object = "kha"): returns the kernel sum

**predict** signature(object = "kha"): embeds new data

**xmatrix** signature(object = "kha"): returns the used data matrix

Author(s)

Alexandros Karatzoglou
<alexandros.karatzoglou@ci.tuwien.ac.at>

See Also

kha, ksvm-class, kcca-class

Examples

```r
# another example using the iris
data(iris)
test <- sample(1:50,20)

kpc <- kha(~.,data=iris[-test,-5], kernel="rbfdot",
            kpar=list(sigma=0.2),features=2, eta=0.001, maxiter=65)

# print the principal component vectors
pcv(kpc)
kernelf(kpc)
eig(kpc)
```

kkmeans

### Kernel k-means

Description

A weighted kernel version of the famous k-means algorithm.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'formula'
kkmeans(x, data = NULL, na.action = na.omit, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
```
kkmeans(x, centers, kernel = "rbfdot", kpar = "automatic", alg="kkmeans", p=1, na.action = na.omit, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'kernelMatrix'
kkmeans(x, centers, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
kmeans(x, centers, kernel = "stringdot",
       kpar = list(length=4, lambda=0.5),
       alg ="kkmeans", p = 1, na.action = na.omit, ...)

Arguments

x
the matrix of data to be clustered, or a symbolic description of the model to be fit, or a kernel Matrix of class kernelMatrix, or a list of character vectors.

data
an optional data frame containing the variables in the model. By default the variables are taken from the environment which 'kkmeans' is called from.

centers
Either the number of clusters or a matrix of initial cluster centers. If the first a random initial partitioning is used.

kernel
the kernel function used in training and predicting. This parameter can be set to any function, of class kernel, which computes a inner product in feature space between two vector arguments (see link{kernels}). kernlab provides the most popular kernel functions which can be used by setting the kernel parameter to the following strings:

- rbf Kernel "Gaussian"
- polydot Polynomial kernel
- vanilladot Linear kernel
- tanh Kernel Hyperbolic tangent kernel
- laplacedot Laplacian kernel
- besseldot Bessel kernel
- anovadot ANOVA RBF kernel
- splinedot Spline kernel
- stringdot String kernel

Setting the kernel parameter to "matrix" treats x as a kernel matrix calling the kernelMatrix interface.

The kernel parameter can also be set to a user defined function of class kernel by passing the function name as an argument.

kpar
a character string or the list of hyper-parameters (kernel parameters). The default character string "automatic" uses a heuristic the determine a suitable value for the width parameter of the RBF kernel.

A list can also be used containing the parameters to be used with the kernel function. Valid parameters for existing kernels are:

- sigma inverse kernel width for the Radial Basis kernel function "rbfdot" and the Laplacian kernel "laplacedot".
• degree, scale, offset for the Polynomial kernel "polydot"
• scale, offset for the Hyperbolic tangent kernel function "tanhdot"
• sigma, order, degree for the Bessel kernel "besseldot".
• sigma, degree for the ANOVA kernel "anovadot".
• length, lambda, normalized for the "stringdot" kernel where length is the length of the strings considered, lambda the decay factor and normalized a logical parameter determining if the kernel evaluations should be normalized.

Hyper-parameters for user defined kernels can be passed through the kpar parameter as well.

alg the algorithm to use. Options currently include kkmeans and kerninghan.

p a parameter used to keep the affinity matrix positive semidefinite

na.action The action to perform on NA

... additional parameters

Details

kernel k-means uses the 'kernel trick' (i.e. implicitly projecting all data into a non-linear feature space with the use of a kernel) in order to deal with one of the major drawbacks of k-means that is that it cannot capture clusters that are not linearly separable in input space.
The algorithm is implemented using the triangle inequality to avoid unnecessary and computational expensive distance calculations. This leads to significant speedup particularly on large data sets with a high number of clusters.

With a particular choice of weights this algorithm becomes equivalent to Kernighan-Lin, and the norm-cut graph partitioning algorithms.
The function also support input in the form of a kernel matrix or a list of characters for text clustering.
The data can be passed to the kkmeans function in a matrix or a data.frame, in addition kkmeans also supports input in the form of a kernel matrix of class kernelMatrix or as a list of character vectors where a string kernel has to be used.

Value

An S4 object of class specc which extends the class vector containing integers indicating the cluster to which each point is allocated. The following slots contain useful information

centers A matrix of cluster centers.
size The number of point in each cluster
withinss The within-cluster sum of squares for each cluster
kernel The kernel function used

Author(s)

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## kmmd

**kmmd**

Kernel Maximum Mean Discrepancy.

### Description

The Kernel Maximum Mean Discrepancy kmmd performs a non-parametric distribution test.

### Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
kmmd(x, y, kernel="rbfdot", kpar="automatic", alpha = 0.05,
     asymptotic = FALSE, replace = TRUE, ntimes = 150, frac = 1, ...)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'kernelMatrix'
kmmd(x, y, Kxy, alpha = 0.05,
     asymptotic = FALSE, replace = TRUE, ntimes = 100, frac = 1, ...)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'list'
kmmd(x, y, kernel="stringdot",
     kpar = list(type = "spectrum", length = 4), alpha = 0.05,
     asymptotic = FALSE, replace = TRUE, ntimes = 150, frac = 1, ...)
```

### See Also

specc, kPCA, kCCA

### Examples

```r
## Cluster the iris data set.
data(iris)

sc <- kmmd(as.matrix(iris[,-5]), centers=3)

sc
centers(sc)
size(sc)
withinss(sc)
```

References

Inderjit Dhillon, Yuqiang Guan, Brian Kulis

A Unified view of Kernel k-means, Spectral Clustering and Graph Partitioning

UTCS Technical Report

Arguments

\textbf{x} \quad \text{data values, in a matrix, list, or kernelMatrix}

\textbf{y} \quad \text{data values, in a matrix, list, or kernelMatrix}

\textbf{Kxy} \quad \text{kernelMatrix between } x \text{ and } y \text{ values (only for the kernelMatrix interface)}

\textbf{kernel} \quad \text{the kernel function used in training and predicting. This parameter can be set to any function, of class kernel, which computes a dot product between two vector arguments. \texttt{kernlab} provides the most popular kernel functions which can be used by setting the kernel parameter to the following strings:}

- \texttt{rbfdot} Radial Basis kernel function "Gaussian"
- \texttt{polydot} Polynomial kernel function
- \texttt{vanilladot} Linear kernel function
- \texttt{tanhdot} Hyperbolic tangent kernel function
- \texttt{laplacedot} Laplacian kernel function
- \texttt{besseldot} Bessel kernel function
- \texttt{anovadot} ANOVA RBF kernel function
- \texttt{splinedot} Spline kernel
- \texttt{stringdot} String kernel

The kernel parameter can also be set to a user defined function of class kernel by passing the function name as an argument.

\textbf{kpar} \quad \text{the list of hyper-parameters (kernel parameters). This is a list which contains the parameters to be used with the kernel function. Valid parameters for existing kernels are:}

- \texttt{sigma} inverse kernel width for the Radial Basis kernel function "rbfdot" and the Laplacian kernel "laplacedot".
- \texttt{degree, scale, offset} for the Polynomial kernel "polydot"
- \texttt{scale, offset} for the Hyperbolic tangent kernel function "tanhdot"
- \texttt{sigma, order, degree} for the Bessel kernel "besseldot".
- \texttt{sigma, degree} for the ANOVA kernel "anovadot".
- \texttt{length, lambda, normalized} for the "stringdot" kernel where length is the length of the strings considered, lambda the decay factor and normalized a logical parameter determining if the kernel evaluations should be normalized.

Hyper-parameters for user defined kernels can be passed through the kpar parameter as well. In the case of a Radial Basis kernel function (Gaussian) kpar can also be set to the string "automatic" which uses the heuristics in 'sigest' to calculate a good 'sigma' value for the Gaussian RBF or Laplace kernel, from the data. (default = "automatic").

\textbf{alpha} \quad \text{the confidence level of the test (default: 0.05)}

\textbf{asymptotic} \quad \text{calculate the bounds asymptotically (suitable for smaller datasets) (default: FALSE)}

\textbf{replace} \quad \text{use replace when sampling for computing the asymptotic bounds (default: TRUE)}

\textbf{ntimes} \quad \text{number of times repeating the sampling procedure (default: 150)}

\textbf{frac} \quad \text{fraction of points to sample (frac : 1)}

\textbf{...} \quad \text{additional parameters.
**Details**

`kmmd` calculates the kernel maximum mean discrepancy for samples from two distributions and conducts a test as to whether the samples are from different distributions with level $\alpha$.

**Value**

An S4 object of class `kmmd` containing the results of whether the $H_0$ hypothesis is rejected or not. $H_0$ being that the samples $x$ and $y$ come from the same distribution. The object contains the following slots:

- `H0` is $H_0$ rejected (logical)
- `AsympH0` is $H_0$ rejected according to the asymptotic bound (logical)
- `kernelf` the kernel function used.
- `mmdstats` the test statistics (vector of two)
- `Radbound` the Rademacher bound
- `Asymbound` the asymptotic bound

see `kmmd-class` for more details.

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**References**

Gretton, A., K. Borgwardt, M. Rasch, B. Schoelkopf and A. Smola

*A Kernel Method for the Two-Sample-Problem*

Neural Information Processing Systems 2006, Vancouver


**See Also**

`ksvm`

**Examples**

```r
# create data
x <- matrix(runif(300),100)
y <- matrix(runif(300)+1,100)

mmdo <- kmmd(x, y)

mmdo
```
kmmd-class  

Class "kmmd"

Description
The Kernel Maximum Mean Discrepancy object class

Objects from the Class
Objects can be created by calls of the form new("kmmd", ...). or by calling the kmmd function

Slots

kernelf: Object of class "kfunction" contains the kernel function used
xmatrix: Object of class "kernelMatrix" containing the data used
H0 Object of class "logical" contains value of: is H0 rejected (logical)
Asymph0 Object of class "logical" contains value : is H0 rejected according to the asymptotic bound (logical)
mmdstats Object of class "vector" contains the test statistics (vector of two)
Radbound Object of class "numeric" contains the Rademacher bound
Asymbound Object of class "numeric" contains the asymptotic bound

Methods

kernelf signature(object = "kmmd"): returns the kernel function used
H0 signature(object = "kmmd"): returns the value of H0 being rejected
Asymph0 signature(object = "kmmd"): returns the value of H0 being rejected according to the asymptotic bound
mmdstats signature(object = "kmmd"): returns the values of the mmd statistics
Radbound signature(object = "kmmd"): returns the value of the Rademacher bound
Asymbound signature(object = "kmmd"): returns the value of the asymptotic bound

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See Also
kmmd,
Examples

```r
# create data
x <- matrix(runif(300),100)
y <- matrix(runif(300)+1,100)

mmdo <- kmmd(x, y)
H0(mmdo)
```

**k pca**

*Kernel Principal Components Analysis*

**Description**

Kernel Principal Components Analysis is a nonlinear form of principal component analysis.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'formula'
k pca(x, data = NULL, na.action, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
k pca(x, kernel = "rbfdot", kpar = list(sigma = 0.1),
  features = 0, th = 1e-4, na.action = na.omit, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'kernelMatrix'
k pca(x, features = 0, th = 1e-4, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
k pca(x, kernel = "stringdot", kpar = list(length = 4, lambda = 0.5),
  features = 0, th = 1e-4, na.action = na.omit, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: the data matrix indexed by row or a formula describing the model, or a kernel Matrix of class kernelMatrix, or a list of character vectors
- **data**: an optional data frame containing the variables in the model (when using a formula).
- **kernel**: the kernel function used in training and predicting. This parameter can be set to any function, of class kernel, which computes a dot product between two vector arguments. kernlab provides the most popular kernel functions which can be used by setting the kernel parameter to the following strings:
  - `rbfdot`: Radial Basis kernel function "Gaussian"
  - `polydot`: Polynomial kernel function
• `vanilladot` Linear kernel function
• `tanhdot` Hyperbolic tangent kernel function
• `laplacedot` Laplacian kernel function
• `besseldot` Bessel kernel function
• `anovadot` ANOVA RBF kernel function
• `splinedot` Spline kernel

The kernel parameter can also be set to a user defined function of class `kernel` by passing the function name as an argument.

```r
kpar
```

the list of hyper-parameters (kernel parameters). This is a list which contains the parameters to be used with the kernel function. Valid parameters for existing kernels are:

- `sigma` inverse kernel width for the Radial Basis kernel function "rbfdot" and the Laplacian kernel "laplacedot".
- `degree`, `scale`, `offset` for the Polynomial kernel "polydot"
- `scale`, `offset` for the Hyperbolic tangent kernel function "tanhdot"
- `sigma`, `order`, `degree` for the Bessel kernel "besseldot".
- `sigma`, `degree` for the ANOVA kernel "anovadot".

Hyper-parameters for user defined kernels can be passed through the `kpar` parameter as well.

```r
features
```

Number of features (principal components) to return. (default: 0, all)

```r
th
```

the value of the eigenvalue under which principal components are ignored (only valid when `features` = 0). (default: 0.0001)

```r
na.action
```

A function to specify the action to be taken if NAs are found. The default action is `na.omit`, which leads to rejection of cases with missing values on any required variable. An alternative is `na.fail`, which causes an error if NA cases are found. (NOTE: If given, this argument must be named.)

... additional parameters

Details

Using kernel functions one can efficiently compute principal components in high-dimensional feature spaces, related to input space by some non-linear map.

The data can be passed to the `kpca` function in a matrix or a `data.frame`, in addition `kpca` also supports input in the form of a kernel matrix of class `kernelMatrix` or as a list of character vectors where a string kernel has to be used.

Value

An S4 object containing the principal component vectors along with the corresponding eigenvalues.

```r
pcv
```

a matrix containing the principal component vectors (column wise)

```r
eig
```

The corresponding eigenvalues

```r
rotated
```

The original data projected (rotated) on the principal components

```r
xmatrix
```

The original data matrix

all the slots of the object can be accessed by accessor functions.
Note

The predict function can be used to embed new data on the new space

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References

Schoelkopf B., A. Smola, K.-R. Mueller:  
*Nonlinear component analysis as a kernel eigenvalue problem*  
Neural Computation 10, 1299-1319  
http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.29.1366

See Also

kcca, pca

Examples

# another example using the iris  
data(iris)  
test <- sample(1:150,20)

kpc <- kpca(~.,data=iris[-test,-5],kernel="rbfdot",  
              kpar=list(sigma=0.2),features=2)

# print the principal component vectors  
pcv(kpc)

# plot the data projection on the components  
plot(rotated(kpc),col=as.integer(iris[-test,5]),  
     xlab="1st Principal Component",ylab="2nd Principal Component")

# embed remaining points  
emb <- predict(kpc,iris[test,-5])  
points(emb,col=as.integer(iris[test,5]))
Slots

- `pcv`: Object of class "matrix" containing the principal component vectors
- `eig`: Object of class "vector" containing the corresponding eigenvalues
- `rotated`: Object of class "matrix" containing the projection of the data on the principal components
- `kernelf`: Object of class "function" containing the kernel function used
- `kpar`: Object of class "list" containing the kernel parameters used
- `xmatrix`: Object of class "matrix" containing the data matrix used
- `kcall`: Object of class "ANY" containing the function call
- `n.action`: Object of class "ANY" containing the action performed on NA

Methods

- `eig` signature(object = "kpca"): returns the eigenvalues
- `kcall` signature(object = "kpca"): returns the performed call
- `kernelf` signature(object = "kpca"): returns the used kernel function
- `pcv` signature(object = "kpca"): returns the principal component vectors
- `predict` signature(object = "kpca"): embeds new data
- `rotated` signature(object = "kpca"): returns the projected data
- `xmatrix` signature(object = "kpca"): returns the used data matrix

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See Also

- `ksvm-class`
- `kcca-class`

Examples

```r
# another example using the iris
data(iris)
test <- sample(1:50,20)

kpc <- kpca(~.,data=iris[-test,-5],kernel="rbfdot",
           kpar=list(sigma=0.2),features=2)

# print the principal component vectors
pcv(kpc)
rotated(kpc)
kernelf(kpc)
eig(kpc)
```
Kernel Quantile Regression.

### Description

The Kernel Quantile Regression algorithm `kqr` performs non-parametric Quantile Regression.

### Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'formula'
kqr(x, data=NULL, ..., subset, na.action = na.omit, scaled = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'vector'
kqr(x,...)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
kqr(x, y, scaled = TRUE, tau = 0.5, C = 0.1, kernel = "rbfdot",
    kpar = "automatic", reduced = FALSE, rank = dim(x)[1]/6,
    fit = TRUE, cross = 0, na.action = na.omit)

## S4 method for signature 'kernelMatrix'
kqr(x, y, tau = 0.5, C = 0.1, fit = TRUE, cross = 0)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
kqr(x, y, tau = 0.5, C = 0.1, kernel = "strigdot",
    kpar= list(length=4, C=0.5), fit = TRUE, cross = 0)
```

### Arguments

- **x**  
  e data or a symbolic description of the model to be fit. When not using a formula `x` can be a matrix or vector containing the training data or a kernel matrix of class `kernelMatrix` of the training data or a list of character vectors (for use with the string kernel). Note, that the intercept is always excluded, whether given in the formula or not.

- **data**  
  an optional data frame containing the variables in the model. By default the variables are taken from the environment which `kqr` is called from.

- **y**  
  A logical vector indicating the variables to be scaled. If scaled is of length 1, the value is recycled as many times as needed and all non-binary variables are scaled. Per default, data are scaled internally (both x and y variables) to zero mean and unit variance. The center and scale values are returned and used for later predictions. (default: TRUE)

- **tau**  
  the quantile to be estimated, this is generally a number strictly between 0 and 1. For 0.5 the median is calculated. (default: 0.5)
C

The cost regularization parameter. This parameter controls the smoothness of the fitted function, essentially higher values for C lead to less smooth functions. (default: 1)

Kernel

The kernel function used in training and predicting. This parameter can be set to any function, of class kernel, which computes a dot product between two vector arguments. kernlab provides the most popular kernel functions which can be used by setting the kernel parameter to the following strings:

- rbf dot: Radial Basis kernel function "Gaussian"
- poly dot: Polynomial kernel function
- vanilladot: Linear kernel function
- tanh dot: Hyperbolic tangent kernel function
- laplacedot: Laplacian kernel function
- besseldot: Bessel kernel function
- anovadot: ANOVA RBF kernel function
- splinedot: Spline kernel
- stringdot: String kernel

The kernel parameter can also be set to a user defined function of class kernel by passing the function name as an argument.

Kpar

The list of hyper-parameters (kernel parameters). This is a list which contains the parameters to be used with the kernel function. Valid parameters for existing kernels are:

- sigma: inverse kernel width for the Radial Basis kernel function "rbfdot" and the Laplacian kernel "laplacedot".
- degree, scale, offset for the Polynomial kernel "poly dot"
- scale, offset for the Hyperbolic tangent kernel function "tanh dot"
- sigma, order, degree for the Bessel kernel "besseldot".
- sigma, degree for the ANOVA kernel "anovadot".
- length, lambda, normalized for the "string dot" kernel where length is the length of the strings considered, lambda the decay factor and normalized a logical parameter determining if the kernel evaluations should be normalized.

Hyper-parameters for user defined kernels can be passed through the kpar parameter as well. In the case of a Radial Basis kernel function (Gaussian) kpar can also be set to the string "automatic" which uses the heuristics in 'sigest' to calculate a good 'sigma' value for the Gaussian RBF or Laplace kernel, from the data. (default = "automatic").

Reduced

Use an incomplete Cholesky decomposition to calculate a decomposed form \( Z \) of the kernel Matrix \( K \) (where \( K = ZZ' \)) and perform the calculations with \( Z \). This might be useful when using kqr with large datasets since normally an \( n \times n \) kernel matrix would be computed. Setting reduced to TRUE makes use of csi to compute a decomposed form instead and thus only a \( n \times m \) matrix where \( m < n \) and \( n \) the sample size is stored in memory (default: FALSE).

Rank

The rank \( m \) of the decomposed matrix calculated when using an incomplete Cholesky decomposition. This parameter is only taken into account when reduced is TRUE (default: \( \text{dim}(x)[1]/6 \)).
**kqr** indicates whether the fitted values should be computed and included in the model or not (default: 'TRUE')

**cross** if a integer value k>0 is specified, a k-fold cross validation on the training data is performed to assess the quality of the model: the Pinball loss and the for quantile regression

**subset** An index vector specifying the cases to be used in the training sample. (NOTE: If given, this argument must be named.)

**na.action** A function to specify the action to be taken if NAs are found. The default action is na.omit, which leads to rejection of cases with missing values on any required variable. An alternative is na.fail, which causes an error if NA cases are found. (NOTE: If given, this argument must be named.)

... additional parameters.

**Details**

In quantile regression a function is fitted to the data so that it satisfies the property that a portion $\tau$ of the data $y_{\mid n}$ is below the estimate. While the error bars of many regression problems can be viewed as such estimates quantile regression estimates this quantity directly. Kernel quantile regression is similar to nu-Support Vector Regression in that it minimizes a regularized loss function in RKHS. The difference between nu-SVR and kernel quantile regression is in the type of loss function used which in the case of quantile regression is the pinball loss (see reference for details.). Minimizing the regularized loss boils down to a quadratic problem which is solved using an interior point QP solveripop implemented in kernlab.

**Value**

An S4 object of class kqr containing the fitted model along with information.Accessor functions can be used to access the slots of the object which include :

- **alpha** The resulting model parameters which can be also accessed by coef.
- **kernelf** the kernel function used.
- **error** Training error (if fit == TRUE)

see kqr-class for more details.

**Author(s)**

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**References**

Ichiro Takeuchi, Quoc V. Le, Timothy D. Sears, Alexander J. Smola
Nonparametric Quantile Estimation
https://www.jmlr.org/papers/volume7/takeuchi06a/takeuchi06a.pdf
See Also

`predict.kqr, kqr-class,ipop,rvm,ksvm`

Examples

```r
# create data
x <- sort(runif(300))
y <- sin(pi*x) + rnorm(300,0,sd=exp(sin(2*pi*x)))

# first calculate the median
qrm <- kqr(x, y, tau = 0.5, C=0.15)

# predict and plot
plot(x, y)
ytest <- predict(qrm, x)
lines(x, ytest, col="blue")

# calculate 0.9 quantile
qrm <- kqr(x, y, tau = 0.9, kernel = "rbfdot",
           kpar = list(sigma=10), C=0.15)
ytest <- predict(qrm, x)
lines(x, ytest, col="red")

# calculate 0.1 quantile
qrm <- kqr(x, y, tau = 0.1,C=0.15)
ytest <- predict(qrm, x)
lines(x, ytest, col="green")

# print first 10 model coefficients
coef(qrm)[1:10]
```

---

**kqr-class**

**Class** "kqr"

**Description**

The Kernel Quantile Regression object class

**Objects from the Class**

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("kqr", ...)` or by calling the `kqr` function

**Slots**

`kernelf`: Object of class "kfunction" contains the kernel function used  
`kpar`: Object of class "list" contains the kernel parameter used  
`coef`: Object of class "ANY" containing the model parameters  
`param`: Object of class "list" contains the cost parameter C and tau parameter used
kcall: Object of class "list" contains the used function call
terms: Object of class "ANY" contains the terms representation of the symbolic model used (when using a formula)
xmatrix: Object of class "input" containing the data matrix used
ymatrix: Object of class "output" containing the response matrix
fitted: Object of class "output" containing the fitted values
alpha: Object of class "listI" containing the computes alpha values
b: Object of class "numeric" containing the offset of the model.
scaling Object of class "ANY" containing the scaling coefficients of the data (when case scaled = TRUE is used).
error: Object of class "numeric" containing the training error
cross: Object of class "numeric" containing the cross validation error
n.action: Object of class "ANY" containing the action performed in NA
nclass: Inherited from class vm, not used in kqr
lev: Inherited from class vm, not used in kqr
type: Inherited from class vm, not used in kqr

Methods

coef signature(object = "kqr"): returns the coefficients (alpha) of the model
alpha signature(object = "kqr"): returns the alpha vector (identical to coef)
b signature(object = "kqr"): returns the offset beta of the model.
cross signature(object = "kqr"): returns the cross validation error
error signature(object = "kqr"): returns the training error
fitted signature(object = "vm"): returns the fitted values
kcall signature(object = "kqr"): returns the call performed
kernelf signature(object = "kqr"): returns the kernel function used
kpar signature(object = "kqr"): returns the kernel parameter used
param signature(object = "kqr"): returns the cost regularization parameter C and tau used
xmatrix signature(object = "kqr"): returns the data matrix used
ymatrix signature(object = "kqr"): returns the response matrix used
scaling signature(object = "kqr"): returns the scaling coefficients of the data (when scaled = TRUE is used)

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See Also

kqr, vm-class, ksvm-class
Examples

```r
# create data
x <- sort(runif(300))
y <- sin(pi*x) + rnorm(300,0,sd=exp(sin(2*pi*x)))

# first calculate the median
qrm <- kqr(x, y, tau = 0.5, C=0.15)

# predict and plot
plot(x, y)
ytest <- predict(qrm, x)
lines(x, ytest, col="blue")

# calculate 0.9 quantile
qrm <- kqr(x, y, tau = 0.9, kernel = "rbfdot",
           kpar = list(sigma = 10), C = 0.15)
ytest <- predict(qrm, x)
lines(x, ytest, col="red")

# print model coefficients and other information
coef(qrm)
b(qrm)
error(qrm)
kernelf(qrm)
```

ksvm

Support Vector Machines

Description

Support Vector Machines are an excellent tool for classification, novelty detection, and regression. ksvm supports the well known C-svc, nu-svc, (classification) one-class-svc (novelty) eps-svr, nu-svr (regression) formulations along with native multi-class classification formulations and the bound-constraint SVM formulations.
ksvm also supports class-probabilities output and confidence intervals for regression.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'formula'
ksvm(x, data = NULL, ..., subset, na.action = na.omit, scaled = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'vector'
ksvm(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
ksvm(x, y = NULL, scaled = TRUE, type = NULL,
```
kernel = "rbfdot", kpar = "automatic",
C = 1, nu = 0.2, epsilon = 0.1, prob.model = FALSE,
class.weights = NULL, cross = 0, fit = TRUE, cache = 40,
tol = 0.001, shrinking = TRUE, ...

## S4 method for signature 'kernelMatrix'
ksvm(x, y = NULL, type = NULL,
C = 1, nu = 0.2, epsilon = 0.1, prob.model = FALSE,
class.weights = NULL, cross = 0, fit = TRUE, cache = 40,
tol = 0.001, shrinking = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
ksvm(x, y = NULL, type = NULL,
kernel = "stringdot", kpar = list(length = 4, lambda = 0.5),
C = 1, nu = 0.2, epsilon = 0.1, prob.model = FALSE,
class.weights = NULL, cross = 0, fit = TRUE, cache = 40,
tol = 0.001, shrinking = TRUE, ...,
na.action = na.omit)

Arguments

x a symbolic description of the model to be fit. When not using a formula x can be a matrix or vector containing the training data or a kernel matrix of class kernelMatrix of the training data or a list of character vectors (for use with the string kernel). Note, that the intercept is always excluded, whether given in the formula or not.

data an optional data frame containing the training data, when using a formula. By default the data is taken from the environment which ‘ksvm’ is called from.
y a response vector with one label for each row/component of x. Can be either a factor (for classification tasks) or a numeric vector (for regression).
scaled A logical vector indicating the variables to be scaled. If scaled is of length 1, the value is recycled as many times as needed and all non-binary variables are scaled. Per default, data are scaled internally (both x and y variables) to zero mean and unit variance. The center and scale values are returned and used for later predictions.
type ksvm can be used for classification, for regression, or for novelty detection. Depending on whether y is a factor or not, the default setting for type is C-svc or eps-svr, respectively, but can be overwritten by setting an explicit value. Valid options are:
  • C-svc C classification
  • nu-svc nu classification
  • C-bsvc bound-constraint svm classification
  • spoc-svc Crammer, Singer native multi-class
  • kbb-svc Weston, Watkins native multi-class
  • one-svc novelty detection
• eps-svr epsilon regression
• nu-svr nu regression
• eps-bsvr bound-constraint svm regression

**kernel**
the kernel function used in training and predicting. This parameter can be set to any function, of class kernel, which computes the inner product in feature space between two vector arguments (see kernels).

kernlab provides the most popular kernel functions which can be used by setting the kernel parameter to the following strings:

• rbf dot Radial Basis kernel "Gaussian"
• polydot Polynomial kernel
• vanilladot Linear kernel
• tanhdot Hyperbolic tangent kernel
• laplacedot Laplacian kernel
• besseldot Bessel kernel
• anovadot ANOVA RBF kernel
• splinedot Spline kernel
• stringdot String kernel

Setting the kernel parameter to "matrix" treats x as a kernel matrix calling the kernelMatrix interface.

The kernel parameter can also be set to a user defined function of class kernel by passing the function name as an argument.

**kpar**
the list of hyper-parameters (kernel parameters). This is a list which contains the parameters to be used with the kernel function. For valid parameters for existing kernels are:

• sigma inverse kernel width for the Radial Basis kernel function "rbfdot" and the Laplacian kernel "laplacedot".
• degree, scale, offset for the Polynomial kernel "polydot"
• scale, offset for the Hyperbolic tangent kernel function "tanhdot"
• sigma, order, degree for the Bessel kernel "besseldot".
• sigma, degree for the ANOVA kernel "anovadot".
• length, lambda, normalized for the "stringdot" kernel where length is the length of the strings considered, lambda the decay factor and normalized a logical parameter determining if the kernel evaluations should be normalized.

Hyper-parameters for user defined kernels can be passed through the kpar parameter as well. In the case of a Radial Basis kernel function (Gaussian) kpar can also be set to the string "automatic" which uses the heuristics in sigest to calculate a good sigma value for the Gaussian RBF or Laplace kernel, from the data. (default = "automatic").

**C**
cost of constraints violation (default: 1) this is the ‘C’-constant of the regularization term in the Lagrange formulation.
nu parameter needed for nu-svc, one-svc, and nu-svr. The nu parameter sets the upper bound on the training error and the lower bound on the fraction of data points to become Support Vectors (default: 0.2).

epsilon epsilon in the insensitive-loss function used for eps-svr, nu-svr and eps-bsvm (default: 0.1)

prob.model if set to TRUE builds a model for calculating class probabilities or in case of regression, calculates the scaling parameter of the Laplacian distribution fitted on the residuals. Fitting is done on output data created by performing a 3-fold cross-validation on the training data. For details see references. (default: FALSE)

class.weights a named vector of weights for the different classes, used for asymmetric class sizes. Not all factor levels have to be supplied (default weight: 1). All components have to be named.

cache cache memory in MB (default 40)

tol tolerance of termination criterion (default: 0.001)

shrinking option whether to use the shrinking-heuristics (default: TRUE)

cross if a integer value k>0 is specified, a k-fold cross validation on the training data is performed to assess the quality of the model: the accuracy rate for classification and the Mean Squared Error for regression

fit indicates whether the fitted values should be computed and included in the model or not (default: TRUE)

... additional parameters for the low level fitting function

subset An index vector specifying the cases to be used in the training sample. (NOTE: If given, this argument must be named.)

na.action A function to specify the action to be taken if NAs are found. The default action is na.omit, which leads to rejection of cases with missing values on any required variable. An alternative is na.fail, which causes an error if NA cases are found. (NOTE: If given, this argument must be named.)

Details

ksvm uses John Platt’s SMO algorithm for solving the SVM QP problem an most SVM formulations. On the spoc-svc, kbb-svc, C-bsvc and eps-bsvr formulations a chunking algorithm based on the TRON QP solver is used.

For multiclass-classification with k classes, k > 2, ksvm uses the ‘one-against-one’-approach, in which k(k − 1)/2 binary classifiers are trained; the appropriate class is found by a voting scheme, The spoc-svc and the kbb-svc formulations deal with the multiclass-classification problems by solving a single quadratic problem involving all the classes.

If the predictor variables include factors, the formula interface must be used to get a correct model matrix.

In classification when prob.model is TRUE a 3-fold cross validation is performed on the data and a sigmoid function is fitted on the resulting decision values \( f \). The data can be passed to the ksvm function in a matrix or a data.frame, in addition ksvm also supports input in the form of a kernel matrix of class kernelMatrix or as a list of character vectors where a string kernel has to be used.

The plot function for binary classification ksvm objects displays a contour plot of the decision values with the corresponding support vectors highlighted.
The predict function can return class probabilities for classification problems by setting the type parameter to "probabilities".

The problem of model selection is partially addressed by an empirical observation for the RBF kernels (Gaussian, Laplace) where the optimal values of the sigma width parameter are shown to lie in between the 0.1 and 0.9 quantile of the \( \|x - x'\| \) statistics. When using an RBF kernel and setting kpar to "automatic", ksvm uses the sigest function to estimate the quantiles and uses the median of the values.

### Value

An S4 object of class "ksvm" containing the fitted model, Accessor functions can be used to access the slots of the object (see examples) which include:

- **alpha**: The resulting support vectors, (alpha vector) (possibly scaled).
- **alphaindex**: The index of the resulting support vectors in the data matrix. Note that this index refers to the pre-processed data (after the possible effect of na.omit and subset).
- **coef**: The corresponding coefficients times the training labels.
- **b**: The negative intercept.
- **nSV**: The number of Support Vectors.
- **obj**: The value of the objective function. In case of one-against-one classification this is a vector of values.
- **error**: Training error.
- **cross**: Cross validation error, (when cross > 0)
- **prob.model**: Contains the width of the Laplacian fitted on the residuals in case of regression, or the parameters of the sigmoid fitted on the decision values in case of classification.

### Note

Data is scaled internally by default, usually yielding better results.

### Author(s)

Alexandros Karatzoglou (SMO optimizers in C++ by Chih-Chung Chang & Chih-Jen Lin)
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### References

- Chang Chih-Chung, Lin Chih-Jen
  
  LIBSVM: a library for Support Vector Machines
  https://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~cjlin/libsvm/

- Chih-Wei Hsu, Chih-Jen Lin
  
  BSVM https://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~cjlin/bsvm/
• J. Platt
   *Probabilistic outputs for support vector machines and comparison to regularized likelihood methods*
   [http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.41.1639](http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.41.1639)

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   *A note on Platt’s probabilistic outputs for support vector machines*

• C.-W. Hsu and C.-J. Lin
   *A comparison on methods for multi-class support vector machines*

• K. Crammer, Y. Singer
   *On the learnability and design of output codes for multiclass problems*

• J. Weston, C. Watkins
   *Multi-class support vector machines*
   In M. Verleysen, Proceedings of ESANN99 Brussels, 1999
   [http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/8884.html](http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/8884.html)

See Also

   predict.ksvm, ksvm-class, couple

Examples

```r
## simple example using the spam data set
data(spam)

## create test and training set
index <- sample(1:dim(spam)[1])
spamtrain <- spam[index[1:floor(dim(spam)[1]/2)],]
spamtest <- spam[index[((ceiling(dim(spam)[1]/2)) + 1):dim(spam)[1]],]

## train a support vector machine
filter <- ksvm(type~., data=spamtrain, kernel="rbfdot",
               kpar=list(sigma=0.05), C=5, cross=3)
filter

## predict mail type on the test set
mailtype <- predict(filter, spamtest[, -58])

## Check results
table(mailtype, spamtest[,58])

## Another example with the famous iris data
```
data(iris)

## Create a kernel function using the build in rbf dot function
rbf <- rbfdot(sigma=0.1)
rbf

## train a bound constraint support vector machine
irismodel <- ksvm(Species~., data=iris, type="C-bsvc",
                 kernel=rbf, C=10, prob.model=TRUE)

irismodel

## get fitted values
fitted(irismodel)

## Test on the training set with probabilities as output
predict(irismodel, iris[, -5], type="probabilities")

## Demo of the plot function
x <- rbind(matrix(rnorm(120), 2), matrix(rnorm(120, mean=3), 2))
y <- matrix(c(rep(1, 60), rep(-1, 60)))
svp <- ksvm(x, y, type="C-svc")
plot(svp, data=x)

### Use kernelMatrix
K <- as.kernelMatrix(crossprod(t(x)))
svp2 <- ksvm(K, y, type="C-svc")
svp2

# test data
xtest <- rbind(matrix(rnorm(20), 2), matrix(rnorm(20, mean=3), 2))
# test kernel matrix i.e. inner/kernel product of test data with Support Vectors
Ktest <- as.kernelMatrix(crossprod(t(xtest), t(x[SVindex(svp2), ])))
predict(svp2, Ktest)

#### Use custom kernel
k <- function(x, y) {
  (sum(x*y) + 1)*exp(-0.001*sum((x-y)^2))
}
class(k) <- "kernel"
data(promotergene)

## train svm using custom kernel
gene <- ksvm(Class~., data=promotergene[1:20, 80:100], kernel=k,
ksvm-class

C=5,cross=5)

gene

### Use text with string kernels
data(reuters)
is(reuters)
tsv <- ksvm(reuters,rlabels,kernel="stringdot",
            kpar=list(length=5),cross=3,C=10)
tsv

## regression
# create data
x <- seq(-20,20,0.1)
y <- sin(x)/x + rnorm(401, sd=0.03)

# train support vector machine
regm <- ksvm(x,y,epsilon=0.01,kpar=list(sigma=16),cross=3)
plot(x,y,type="l")
lines(x,predict(regm,x),col="red")

ksvm-class

Class "ksvm"

Description

An S4 class containing the output (model) of the ksvm Support Vector Machines function

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("ksvm", ...) or by calls to the ksvm function.

Slots

type: Object of class "character" containing the support vector machine type ("C-svc", "nu-svc", "C-bsvc", "spoc-svc", "one-svc", "eps-svr", "nu-svr", "eps-bsvr")

param: Object of class "list" containing the Support Vector Machine parameters (C, nu, epsilon)

kernelf: Object of class "function" containing the kernel function

kpar: Object of class "list" containing the kernel function parameters (hyperparameters)

kcall: Object of class "ANY" containing the ksvm function call

scaling: Object of class "ANY" containing the scaling information performed on the data

terms: Object of class "ANY" containing the terms representation of the symbolic model used (when using a formula)
xmatrix: Object of class "input" ("list" for multiclass problems or "matrix" for binary classification and regression problems) containing the support vectors calculated from the data matrix used during computations (possibly scaled and without NA). In the case of multi-class classification each list entry contains the support vectors from each binary classification problem from the one-against-one method.

ymatrix: Object of class "output" the response "matrix" or "factor" or "vector" or "logical"
fitted: Object of class "output" with the fitted values, predictions using the training set.
lev: Object of class "vector" with the levels of the response (in the case of classification)
prob.model: Object of class "list" with the class prob. model
prior: Object of class "list" with the prior of the training set
nclass: Object of class "numeric" containing the number of classes (in the case of classification)
alpha: Object of class "listI" containing the resulting alpha vector ("list" or "matrix" in case of multiclass classification) (support vectors)
coef: Object of class "ANY" containing the resulting coefficients
alphaindex: Object of class "list" containing
b: Object of class "numeric" containing the resulting offset
SVindex: Object of class "vector" containing the indexes of the support vectors
nSV: Object of class "numeric" containing the number of support vectors
obj: Object of class vector containing the value of the objective function. When using one-against-one in multiclass classification this is a vector.
error: Object of class "numeric" containing the training error
cross: Object of class "numeric" containing the cross-validation error
n.action: Object of class "ANY" containing the action performed for NA

Methods

SVindex signature(object = "ksvm"): return the indexes of support vectors
alpha signature(object = "ksvm"): returns the complete 5 alpha vector (wit zero values)
alphaindex signature(object = "ksvm"): returns the indexes of non-zero alphas (support vectors)
cross signature(object = "ksvm"): returns the cross-validation error
error signature(object = "ksvm"): returns the training error
obj signature(object = "ksvm"): returns the value of the objective function
fitted signature(object = "vm"): returns the fitted values (predict on training set)
kernelf signature(object = "ksvm"): returns the kernel function
kpar signature(object = "ksvm"): returns the kernel parameters (hyperparameters)
lev signature(object = "ksvm"): returns the levels in case of classification
prob.model signature(object="ksvm"): returns class prob. model values
param signature(object="ksvm"): returns the parameters of the SVM in a list (C, epsilon, nu etc.)
prior signature(object="ksvm"): returns the prior of the training set
kcall signature(object="ksvm"): returns the ksvm function call
scaling signature(object = "ksvm"): returns the scaling values
show signature(object = "ksvm"): prints the object information
type signature(object = "ksvm"): returns the problem type
xmatrix signature(object = "ksvm"): returns the data matrix used
ymatrix signature(object = "ksvm"): returns the response vector

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See Also
ksvm, rvm-class, gausspr-class

Examples
## simple example using the promotergene data set
data(promotergene)

## train a support vector machine
gene <- ksvm(Class~.,data=promotergene,kernel="rbfdot",
    kpar=list(sigma=0.015),C=50,cross=4)
gene

# the kernel function
kernelf(gene)
# the alpha values
alpha(gene)
# the coefficients
coef(gene)
# the fitted values
fitted(gene)
# the cross validation error
cross(gene)

lssvm

Least Squares Support Vector Machine

Description

The lssvm function is an implementation of the Least Squares SVM. lssvm includes a reduced version of Least Squares SVM using a decomposition of the kernel matrix which is calculated by the csi function.
Usage

## S4 method for signature 'formula'
ls svm(x, data=NULL, ..., subset, na.action = na.omit, scaled = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'vector'
ls svm(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
ls svm(x, y, scaled = TRUE, kernel = "rbfdot", kpar = "automatic",
type = NULL, tau = 0.01, reduced = TRUE, tol = 0.0001,
rank = floor(dim(x)[1]/3), delta = 40, cross = 0, fit = TRUE,
..., subset, na.action = na.omit)

## S4 method for signature 'kernelMatrix'
ls svm(x, y, type = NULL, tau = 0.01,
tol = 0.0001, rank = floor(dim(x)[1]/3), delta = 40, cross = 0,
fit = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
ls svm(x, y, scaled = TRUE,
kern el = "stringdot", kpar = list(length=4, lambda = 0.5),
type = NULL, tau = 0.01, reduced = TRUE, tol = 0.0001,
rank = floor(dim(x)[1]/3), delta = 40, cross = 0, fit = TRUE,
..., subset)

Arguments

x
  a symbolic description of the model to be fit, a matrix or vector containing the
  training data when a formula interface is not used or a kernelMatrix or a list
  of character vectors.

data
  an optional data frame containing the variables in the model. By default the
  variables are taken from the environment which 'lssvm' is called from.

y
  a response vector with one label for each row/component of x. Can be either a
  factor (for classification tasks) or a numeric vector (for classification or regres-
  sion - currently nor supported -).

scaled
  A logical vector indicating the variables to be scaled. If scaled is of length 1,
  the value is recycled as many times as needed and all non-binary variables are
  scaled. Per default, data are scaled internally to zero mean and unit variance.
  The center and scale values are returned and used for later predictions.

type
  Type of problem. Either "classification" or "regression". Depending on whether
  y is a factor or not, the default setting for type is "classification" or "regression"
  respectively, but can be overwritten by setting an explicit value. (regression is
  currently not supported)

kernel
  the kernel function used in training and predicting. This parameter can be set to
  any function, of class kernel, which computes a dot product between two vector
arguments. Kernlab provides the most popular kernel functions which can be used by setting the kernel parameter to the following strings:

- `rbfdot` Radial Basis kernel "Gaussian"
- `polydot` Polynomial kernel
- `vanilladot` Linear kernel
- `tanhdot` Hyperbolic tangent kernel
- `laplacedot` Laplacian kernel
- `besseldot` Bessel kernel
- `anovadot` ANOVA RBF kernel
- `splinedot` Spline kernel
- `stringdot` String kernel

Setting the kernel parameter to "matrix" treats \( x \) as a kernel matrix calling the `kernelMatrix` interface.

The kernel parameter can also be set to a user defined function of class `kernel` by passing the function name as an argument.

\[ \text{kpar} \]

The list of hyper-parameters (kernel parameters). This is a list which contains the parameters to be used with the kernel function. For valid parameters for existing kernels are:

- `sigma` inverse kernel width for the Radial Basis kernel function "rbfdot" and the Laplacian kernel "laplacedot".
- `degree`, `scale`, `offset` for the Polynomial kernel "polydot"
- `scale`, `offset` for the Hyperbolic tangent kernel function "tanhdot"
- `sigma`, `order`, `degree` for the Bessel kernel "besseldot".
- `sigma`, `degree` for the ANOVA kernel "anovadot".
- `length`, `lambda`, `normalized` for the "stringdot" kernel where length is the length of the strings considered, lambda the decay factor and normalized a logical parameter determining if the kernel evaluations should be normalized.

Hyper-parameters for user defined kernels can be passed through the `kpar` parameter as well.

\[ \text{kpar} \]

Can also be set to the string "automatic" which uses the heuristics in `sigest` to calculate a good `sigma` value for the Gaussian RBF or Laplace kernel, from the data. (default = "automatic").

\[ \text{tau} \]

The regularization parameter (default 0.01)

\[ \text{reduced} \]

If set to `FALSE` the full linear problem of the Lssvm is solved, when `TRUE` a reduced method using `csi` is used.

\[ \text{rank} \]

The maximal rank of the decomposed kernel matrix, see `csi`

\[ \text{delta} \]

Number of columns of cholesky performed in advance, see `csi` (default 40)

\[ \text{tol} \]

Tolerance of termination criterion for the `csi` function, lower tolerance leads to more precise approximation but may increase the training time and the decomposed matrix size (default: 0.0001)
fit indicates whether the fitted values should be computed and included in the model or not (default: 'TRUE')

cross if a integer value k>0 is specified, a k-fold cross validation on the training data is performed to assess the quality of the model: the Mean Squared Error for regression

subset An index vector specifying the cases to be used in the training sample. (NOTE: If given, this argument must be named.)

na.action A function to specify the action to be taken if NAs are found. The default action is na.omit, which leads to rejection of cases with missing values on any required variable. An alternative is na.fail, which causes an error if NA cases are found. (NOTE: If given, this argument must be named.)

... additional parameters

Details

Least Squares Support Vector Machines are reformulation to the standard SVMs that lead to solving linear KKT systems. The algorithm is based on the minimization of a classical penalized least-squares cost function. The current implementation approximates the kernel matrix by an incomplete Cholesky factorization obtained by the csi function, thus the solution is an approximation to the exact solution of the lssvm optimization problem. The quality of the solution depends on the approximation and can be influenced by the "rank", "delta", and "tol" parameters.

Value

An S4 object of class "lssvm" containing the fitted model, Accessor functions can be used to access the slots of the object (see examples) which include:

alpha the parameters of the "lssvm"

coef the model coefficients (identical to alpha)

b the model offset.

xmatrix the training data used by the model

Author(s)

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References

J. A. K. Suykens and J. Vandewalle

Least Squares Support Vector Machine Classifiers

Neural Processing Letters vol. 9, issue 3, June 1999

See Also

ksvm, gausspr, csi
Examples

```r
## simple example
data(iris)

lir <- lssvm(Species~., data=iris)
lir

lirr <- lssvm(Species~., data= iris, reduced = FALSE)
lirr

## Using the kernelMatrix interface
iris <- unique(iris)
rbf <- rbfdot(0.5)
k <- kernelMatrix(rbf, as.matrix(iris[, -5]))
klir <- lssvm(k, iris[, 5])
klir
pre <- predict(klir, k)
```

---

### lssvm-class

**Class** "lssvm"

**Description**

The Gaussian Processes object

**Objects from the Class**

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("lssvm", ...)`. or by calling the `lssvm` function

**Slots**

- `kernelf`: Object of class "kfunction" contains the kernel function used
- `kpar`: Object of class "list" contains the kernel parameter used
- `param`: Object of class "list" contains the regularization parameter used.
- `kcall`: Object of class "call" contains the used function call
- `type`: Object of class "character" contains type of problem
- `coef`: Object of class "ANY" contains the model parameter
- `terms`: Object of class "ANY" contains the terms representation of the symbolic model used (when using a formula)
**xmatrix**: Object of class "matrix" containing the data matrix used

**ymatrix**: Object of class "output" containing the response matrix

**fitted**: Object of class "output" containing the fitted values

**b**: Object of class "numeric" containing the offset

**lev**: Object of class "vector" containing the levels of the response (in case of classification)

**scaling**: Object of class "ANY" containing the scaling information performed on the data

**nclass**: Object of class "numeric" containing the number of classes (in case of classification)

**alpha**: Object of class "listI" containing the computes alpha values

**alphaindex**: Object of class "list" containing the indexes for the alphas in various classes (in multi-class problems).

**error**: Object of class "numeric" containing the training error

**cross**: Object of class "numeric" containing the cross validation error

**n.action**: Object of class "ANY" containing the action performed in NA

**nSV**: Object of class "numeric" containing the number of model parameters

**Methods**

- **alpha** signature(object = "lssvm"): returns the alpha vector
- **cross** signature(object = "lssvm"): returns the cross validation error
- **error** signature(object = "lssvm"): returns the training error
- **fitted** signature(object = "vm"): returns the fitted values
- **kcall** signature(object = "lssvm"): returns the call performed
- **kernelf** signature(object = "lssvm"): returns the kernel function used
- **kpar** signature(object = "lssvm"): returns the kernel parameter used
- **param** signature(object = "lssvm"): returns the regularization parameter used
- **lev** signature(object = "lssvm"): returns the response levels (in classification)
- **type** signature(object = "lssvm"): returns the type of problem
- **scaling** signature(object = "ksvm"): returns the scaling values
- **xmatrix** signature(object = "lssvm"): returns the data matrix used
- **ymatrix** signature(object = "lssvm"): returns the response matrix used

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**See Also**

lssvm, ksvm-class
musk

Examples

# train model
data(iris)
test <- lssvm(Species~., data=iris, var=2)
test
alpha(test)
error(test)
lev(test)

---

musk

Musk data set

Description

This dataset describes a set of 92 molecules of which 47 are judged by human experts to be musks and the remaining 45 molecules are judged to be non-musks.

Usage

data(musk)

Format

A data frame with 476 observations on the following 167 variables.
Variables 1-162 are "distance features" along rays. The distances are measured in hundredths of Angstroms. The distances may be negative or positive, since they are actually measured relative to an origin placed along each ray. The origin was defined by a "consensus musk" surface that is no longer used. Hence, any experiments with the data should treat these feature values as lying on an arbitrary continuous scale. In particular, the algorithm should not make any use of the zero point or the sign of each feature value.
Variable 163 is the distance of the oxygen atom in the molecule to a designated point in 3-space. This is also called OXY-DIS.
Variable 164 is the X-displacement from the designated point.
Variable 165 is the Y-displacement from the designated point.
Variable 166 is the Z-displacement from the designated point.
Class: 0 for non-musk, and 1 for musk

Source

UCI Machine Learning data repository
Examples

```r
data(musk)
muskm <- ksvm(Class~.,data=musk,kernel="rbfdot",C=1000)
muskm
```

---

**onlearn**

*Kernel Online Learning algorithms*

**Description**

Online Kernel-based Learning algorithms for classification, novelty detection, and regression.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'onlearn'
onlearn(obj, x, y = NULL, nu = 0.2, lambda = 1e-04)
```

**Arguments**

- `obj` an object of class `onlearn` created by the initialization function `inlearn` containing the kernel to be used during learning and the parameters of the learned model.
- `x` vector or matrix containing the data. Factors have to be numerically coded. If `x` is a matrix the code is run internally one sample at the time.
- `y` the class label in case of classification. Only binary classification is supported and class labels have to be -1 or +1.
- `nu` the parameter similarly to the `nu` parameter in SVM bounds the training error.
- `lambda` the learning rate

**Details**

The online algorithms are based on a simple stochastic gradient descent method in feature space. The state of the algorithm is stored in an object of class `onlearn` and has to be passed to the function at each iteration.

**Value**

The function returns an S4 object of class `onlearn` containing the model parameters and the last fitted value which can be retrieved by the accessor method `fit`. The value returned in the classification and novelty detection problem is the decision function value `phi`. The accessor methods `alpha` returns the model parameters.
## Examples

```r
## create toy data set
dx <- rbind(matrix(rnorm(100),,2),matrix(rnorm(100)+3,,2))
y <- matrix(c(rep(1,50),rep(-1,50)),,1)

## initialize onlearn object
on <- inlearn(2,kernel="rbfdot",kpar=list(sigma=0.2),
              type="classification")

ind <- sample(1:100,100)
## learn one data point at the time
for(i in ind)
on <- onlearn(on,x[i,],y[i],nu=0.03,lambda=0.1)

## or learn all the data
on <- onlearn(on,x[ind,],y[ind],nu=0.03,lambda=0.1)

sign(predict(on,x))
```

### onlearn-class

**Class “onlearn”**

**Description**

The class of objects used by the Kernel-based Online learning algorithms

**Objects from the Class**

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new(“onlearn”, ...)`. or by calls to the function `inlearn`.
Slots

kernelf: Object of class "function" containing the used kernel function
buffer: Object of class "numeric" containing the size of the buffer
kpar: Object of class "list" containing the hyperparameters of the kernel function.
xmatrix: Object of class "matrix" containing the data points (similar to support vectors)
fit: Object of class "numeric" containing the decision function value of the last data point
onstart: Object of class "numeric" used for indexing
onstop: Object of class "numeric" used for indexing
alpha: Object of class "ANY" containing the model parameters
rho: Object of class "numeric" containing model parameter
b: Object of class "numeric" containing the offset
pattern: Object of class "factor" used for dealing with factors
type: Object of class "character" containing the problem type (classification, regression, or novelty

Methods

alpha signature(object = "onlearn"): returns the model parameters
b signature(object = "onlearn"): returns the offset
buffer signature(object = "onlearn"): returns the buffer size
fit signature(object = "onlearn"): returns the last decision function value
kernelf signature(object = "onlearn"): return the kernel function used
kpar signature(object = "onlearn"): returns the hyper-parameters used
onlearn signature(obj = "onlearn"): the learning function
predict signature(object = "onlearn"): the predict function
rho signature(object = "onlearn"): returns model parameter
show signature(object = "onlearn"): show function
type signature(object = "onlearn"): returns the type of problem
xmatrix signature(object = "onlearn"): returns the stored data points

Author(s)
Alexandros Karatzoglou
<alexandros.karatzoglou@ci.tuwien.ac.at>

See Also

onlearn, inlearn
Examples

```r
## create toy data set
x <- rbind(matrix(rnorm(100),,2),matrix(rnorm(100)+3,,2))
y <- matrix(c(rep(1,50),rep(-1,50)),,1)

## initialize onlearn object
on <- inlearn(2,kernel="rbfdot",kpar=list(sigma=0.2),
              type="classification")

## learn one data point at the time
for(i in sample(1:100,100))
on <- onlearn(on,x[i,],y[i],nu=0.03,lambda=0.1)

sign(predict(on,x))
```

---

**plot**

*plot method for support vector object*

**Description**

Plot a binary classification support vector machine object. The `plot` function returns a contour plot of the decision values.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'ksvm'
plot(object, data=NULL, grid = 50, slice = list())
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: a ksvm classification object created by the `ksvm` function
- `data`: a data frame or matrix containing data to be plotted
- `grid`: granularity for the contour plot.
- `slice`: a list of named numeric values for the dimensions held constant (only needed if more than two variables are used). Dimensions not specified are fixed at 0.

**Author(s)**

Alexandros Karatzoglou
<br>
<alexandros.karatzoglou@ci.tuwien.ac.at>

**See Also**

- `ksvm`
Examples

```r
# Demo of the plot function
x <- rbind(matrix(rnorm(120),,2),matrix(rnorm(120,mean=3),,2))
y <- matrix(c(rep(1,60),rep(-1,60)))
svp <- ksvm(x,y,type="C-svc")
plot(svp,data=x)
```

---

**prc-class**  
*Class “prc”*

---

**Description**

Principal Components Class

**Objects of class "prc"**

Objects from the class cannot be created directly but only contained in other classes.

**Slots**

- `pcv`: Object of class "matrix" containing the principal component vectors
- `eig`: Object of class "vector" containing the corresponding eigenvalues
- `kernelf`: Object of class "kfunction" containing the kernel function used
- `kpar`: Object of class "list" containing the kernel parameters used
- `xmatrix`: Object of class "input" containing the data matrix used
- `kcall`: Object of class "ANY" containing the function call
- `n.action`: Object of class "ANY" containing the action performed on NA

**Methods**

- `eig` signature(object = "prc"): returns the eigenvalues
- `kcall` signature(object = "prc"): returns the performed call
- `kernelf` signature(object = "prc"): returns the used kernel function
- `pcv` signature(object = "prc"): returns the principal component vectors
- `predict` signature(object = "prc"): embeds new data
- `xmatrix` signature(object = "prc"): returns the used data matrix

**Author(s)**

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**See Also**

`kpca-class`, `kha-class`, `kfa-class`
predict.gausspr  

**predict method for Gaussian Processes object**

Description

Prediction of test data using Gaussian Processes

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'gausspr'
predict(object, newdata, type = "response", coupler = "minpair")
```

Arguments

- **object**: an S4 object of class `gausspr` created by the `gausspr` function
- **newdata**: a data frame or matrix containing new data
- **type**: one of `response`, `probabilities` indicating the type of output: predicted values or matrix of class probabilities
- **coupler**: Coupling method used in the multiclass case, can be one of `minpair` or `pkpd` (see reference for more details).

Value

- **response**: predicted classes (the classes with majority vote) or the response value in regression.
- **probabilities**: matrix of class probabilities (one column for each class and one row for each input).

Author(s)

Alexandros Karatzoglou
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References

- C. K. I. Williams and D. Barber
  Bayesian classification with Gaussian processes.
  *Probability estimates for Multi-class Classification by Pairwise Coupling*
Examples

```r
## example using the promotergene data set
data(promotergene)

## create test and training set
ind <- sample(1:dim(promotergene)[1],20)
genetrain <- promotergene[-ind,]
genetest <- promotergene[ind,]

## train a support vector machine
gene <- gausspr(Class~,data=genetrain,kernel="rbfdot",
                kpar=list(sigma=0.015))
gegene

## predict gene type probabilities on the test set
genetype <- predict(gene,genetest,type="probabilities")
genetype
```

---

**predict.kqr**

Predict method for kernel Quantile Regression object

**Description**

Prediction of test data for kernel quantile regression

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'kqr'
predict(object, newdata)
```

**Arguments**

- **object**: an S4 object of class kqr created by the kqr function
- **newdata**: a data frame, matrix, or kernelMatrix containing new data

**Value**

The value of the quantile given by the computed kqr model in a vector of length equal to the the rows of newdata.

**Author(s)**

Alexandros Karatzoglou
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Examples

```r
# create data
x <- sort(runif(300))
y <- sin(pi*x) + rnorm(300,0,sd=exp(sin(2*pi*x)))

# first calculate the median
qrm <- kqr(x, y, tau = 0.5, C=0.15)

# predict and plot
plot(x, y)
ytest <- predict(qrm, x)
lines(x, ytest, col="blue")

# calculate 0.9 quantile
qrm <- kqr(x, y, tau = 0.9, kernel = "rbfdot",
        kpar= list(sigma=10), C=0.15)
ytest <- predict(qrm, x)
lines(x, ytest, col="red")
```

predict.ksvm  

**predict method for support vector object**

Description

Prediction of test data using support vector machines

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'ksvm'
predict(object, newdata, type = "response", coupler = "minpair")
```

Arguments

- `object`: an S4 object of class `ksvm` created by the `ksvm` function
- `newdata`: a data frame or matrix containing new data
- `type`: one of `response`, `probabilities`, `votes`, `decision` indicating the type of output: predicted values, matrix of class probabilities, matrix of vote counts, or matrix of decision values.
- `coupler`: Coupling method used in the multiclass case, can be one of `minpair` or `pkpd` (see reference for more details).

Value

If `type(object)` is `C-svc`, `nu-svc`, `C-bsvm` or `spoc-svc` the vector returned depends on the argument `type`:

- `response`: predicted classes (the classes with majority vote).
probabilities  matrix of class probabilities (one column for each class and one row for each input).

votes  matrix of vote counts (one column for each class and one row for each new input)

If type(object) is eps-svr, eps-bsvr or nu-svr a vector of predicted values is returned. If type(object) is one-classification a vector of logical values is returned.

Author(s)

Alexandros Karatzoglou
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References

  Probability estimates for Multi-class Classification by Pairwise Coupling
- H.T. Lin, C.J. Lin, R.C. Weng
  A note on Platt’s probabilistic outputs for support vector machines

Examples

```r
## example using the promotergene data set
data(promotergene)

## create test and training set
ind <- sample(1:dim(promotergene)[1],20)
genetrain <- promotergene[-ind,]
genetest <- promotergene[ind,]

## train a support vector machine
gene <- ksvm(Class~.,data=genetrain,kernel="rbfdot",
    kpar=list(sigma=0.015),C=70,cross=4,prob.model=TRUE)
gene

## predict gene type probabilities on the test set
genetype <- predict(gene,genetest,type="probabilities")
genetype

promotergene
E. coli promoter gene sequences (DNA)

Description

Promoters have a region where a protein (RNA polymerase) must make contact and the helical DNA sequence must have a valid conformation so that the two pieces of the contact region spatially align. The data contains DNA sequences of promoters and non-promoters.
Usage

data(promotergene)

Format

A data frame with 106 observations and 58 variables. The first variable Class is a factor with levels + for a promoter gene and - for a non-promoter gene. The remaining 57 variables V2 to V58 are factors describing the sequence. The DNA bases are coded as follows: a adenine c cytosine g guanine t thymine

Source

UCI Machine Learning data repository

References

Towell, G., Shavlik, J. and Noordewier, M.
Refinement of Approximate Domain Theories by Knowledge-Based Artificial Neural Networks.
In Proceedings of the Eighth National Conference on Artificial Intelligence (AAAI-90)

Examples

data(promotergene)

## Create classification model using Gaussian Processes

prom <- gausspr(Class~.,data=promotergene,kernel="rbfdot",
    kpar=list(sigma=0.02),cross=4)
prom

## Create model using Support Vector Machines

promsv <- ksvm(Class~.,data=promotergene,kernel="laplacedot",
   kpar="automatic",C=60,cross=4)
promsv

ranking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A universal ranking algorithm which assigns importance/ranking to data points given a query.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Usage

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
ranking(x, y,
    kernel = "rbfdot", kpar = list(sigma = 1),
    scale = FALSE, alpha = 0.99, iterations = 600,
    edgegraph = FALSE, convergence = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'kernelMatrix'
ranking(x, y,
    alpha = 0.99, iterations = 600, convergence = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
ranking(x, y,
    kernel = "stringdot", kpar = list(length = 4, lambda = 0.5),
    alpha = 0.99, iterations = 600, convergence = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

x

a matrix containing the data to be ranked, or the kernel matrix of data to be ranked or a list of character vectors

y

The index of the query point in the data matrix or a vector of length equal to the rows of the data matrix having a one at the index of the query points index and zero at all the other points.

kernel

the kernel function used in training and predicting. This parameter can be set to any function, of class kernel, which computes a dot product between two vector arguments. kernlab provides the most popular kernel functions which can be used by setting the kernel parameter to the following strings:

- rbfdot Radial Basis kernel function "Gaussian"
- polydot Polynomial kernel function
- vanilladot Linear kernel function
- tanhdot Hyperbolic tangent kernel function
- laplacedot Laplacian kernel function
- besseldot Bessel kernel function
- anovadot ANOVA RBF kernel function
- splinedot Spline kernel

The kernel parameter can also be set to a user defined function of class kernel by passing the function name as an argument.

kpar

the list of hyper-parameters (kernel parameters). This is a list which contains the parameters to be used with the kernel function. For valid parameters for existing kernels are:

- sigma inverse kernel width for the Radial Basis kernel function "rbfdot" and the Laplacian kernel "laplacedot".
- degree, scale, offset for the Polynomial kernel "polydot"
- scale, offset for the Hyperbolic tangent kernel function "tanhdot"
• sigma, order, degree for the Bessel kernel "besseldot".
• sigma, degree for the ANOVA kernel "anovadot".

Hyper-parameters for user defined kernels can be passed through the kpar parameter as well.

scale If TRUE the data matrix columns are scaled to zero mean and unit variance.
alpha The alpha parameter takes values between 0 and 1 and is used to control the authoritative scores received from the unlabeled points. For 0 no global structure is found the algorithm ranks the points similarly to the original distance metric.
iterations Maximum number of iterations
edgegraph Construct edgegraph (only supported with the RBF kernel)
convergence Include convergence matrix in results
... Additional arguments

Details

A simple universal ranking algorithm which exploits the intrinsic global geometric structure of the data. In many real world applications this should be superior to a local method in which the data are simply ranked by pairwise Euclidean distances. Firstly a weighted network is defined on the data and an authoritative score is assigned to each query. The query points act as source nodes that continually pump their authoritative scores to the remaining points via the weighted network and the remaining points further spread the scores they received to their neighbors. This spreading process is repeated until convergence and the points are ranked according to their score at the end of the iterations.

Value

An S4 object of class ranking which extends the matrix class. The first column of the returned matrix contains the original index of the points in the data matrix the second column contains the final score received by each point and the third column the ranking of the point. The object contains the following slots:

edgegraph Containing the edgegraph of the data points.
convergence Containing the convergence matrix

Author(s)

Alexandros Karatzoglou
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References

D. Zhou, J. Weston, A. Gretton, O. Bousquet, B. Schoelkopf
Ranking on Data Manifolds
Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 16.
MIT Press Cambridge Mass. 2004
## ranking-class

Class "ranking"

### Description

Object of the class "ranking" are created from the ranking function and extend the class matrix.

### Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("ranking", ...)`. 

### Slots

- `.Data`: Object of class "matrix" containing the data ranking and scores.
- `convergence`: Object of class "matrix" containing the convergence matrix.
- `edgegraph`: Object of class "matrix" containing the edgegraph.

### Extends

Class "matrix", directly.

### Methods

- `show` signature(object = "ranking"): displays the ranking score matrix.

### Author(s)

Alexandros Karatzoglou

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See Also

`ranking`

Examples

data(spirals)

```r
## create data set to be ranked
ran<-spirals[rownames(spirals)<0.55]==2,]

## rank points according to "relevance" to point 54 (up left)
ranked<-ranking(ran,54,kernel="rbfdot",
       kpar=list(sigma=100),edgegraph=TRUE)

ranked
edgegraph(ranked)[1:10,1:10]
```

---

**reuters**  
*Reuters Text Data*

**Description**

A small sample from the Reuters news data set.

**Usage**

`data(reuters)`

**Format**

A list of 40 text documents along with the labels. `reuters` contains the text documents and `rlabels` the labels in a vector.

**Details**

This dataset contains a list of 40 text documents along with the labels. The data consist out of 20 documents from the acq category and 20 documents from the crude category. The labels are stored in `rlabels`.

**Source**

Reuters
Relevance Vector Machine

Description

The Relevance Vector Machine is a Bayesian model for regression and classification of identical functional form to the support vector machine. The rvm function currently supports only regression.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'formula'
rvm(x, data=NULL, ..., subset, na.action = na.omit)

## S4 method for signature 'vector'
\text{rvm}(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
\text{rvm}(x, y, type="regression",
  kernel="rbfdot", kpar="automatic",
  alpha = ncol(as.matrix(x)), var=0.1, var.fix=FALSE, iterations=100,
  verbosity = 0, tol = .Machine$double.eps, minmaxdiff = 1e-3,
  cross = 0, fit = TRUE, ..., subset, na.action = na.omit)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
\text{rvm}(x, y, type = "regression",
  kernel = "stringdot", kpar = list(length = 4, lambda = 0.5),
  alpha = 5, var = 0.1, var.fix = FALSE, iterations = 100,
  verbosity = 0, tol = .Machine$double.eps, minmaxdiff = 1e-3,
  cross = 0, fit = TRUE, ..., subset, na.action = na.omit)
```

Arguments

- **x**: a symbolic description of the model to be fit. When not using a formula x can be a matrix or vector containing the training data or a kernel matrix of class kernelMatrix of the training data or a list of character vectors (for use with the string kernel). Note, that the intercept is always excluded, whether given in the formula or not.
- **data**: an optional data frame containing the variables in the model. By default the variables are taken from the environment which ‘rvm’ is called from.
- **y**: a response vector with one label for each row/component of x. Can be either a factor (for classification tasks) or a numeric vector (for regression).
- **type**: rvm can only be used for regression at the moment.
- **kernel**: the kernel function used in training and predicting. This parameter can be set to any function, of class kernel, which computes a dot product between two vector arguments. kernlab provides the most popular kernel functions which can be used by setting the kernel parameter to the following strings:
• rbf dot Radial Basis kernel "Gaussian"
• poly dot Polynomial kernel
• vanilladot Linear kernel
• tanh dot Hyperbolic tangent kernel
• laplacedot Laplacian kernel
• besseldot Bessel kernel
• anovadot ANOVA RBF kernel
• splinedot Spline kernel
• stringdot String kernel

The kernel parameter can also be set to a user defined function of class kernel by passing the function name as an argument.

kpar the list of hyper-parameters (kernel parameters). This is a list which contains the parameters to be used with the kernel function. For valid parameters for existing kernels are:

• sigma inverse kernel width for the Radial Basis kernel function "rbfdot" and the Laplacian kernel "laplacedot".
• degree, scale, offset for the Polynomial kernel "polydot"
• scale, offset for the Hyperbolic tangent kernel function "tanh dot"
• sigma, order, degree for the Bessel kernel "besseldot".
• sigma, degree for the ANOVA kernel "anovadot".
• length, lambda, normalized for the "stringdot" kernel where length is the length of the strings considered, lambda the decay factor and normalized a logical parameter determining if the kernel evaluations should be normalized.

Hyper-parameters for user defined kernels can be passed through the kpar parameter as well. In the case of a Radial Basis kernel function (Gaussian) kpar can also be set to the string "automatic" which uses the heuristics in sigest to calculate a good sigma value for the Gaussian RBF or Laplace kernel, from the data. (default = "automatic").

alpha The initial alpha vector. Can be either a vector of length equal to the number of data points or a single number.

var the initial noise variance

var.fix Keep noise variance fix during iterations (default: FALSE)

iterations Number of iterations allowed (default: 100)

tol tolerance of termination criterion

minmaxdiff termination criteria. Stop when max difference is equal to this parameter (default: 1e-3)

verbosity print information on algorithm convergence (default = FALSE)

fit indicates whether the fitted values should be computed and included in the model or not (default: TRUE)

cross if a integer value k>0 is specified, a k-fold cross validation on the training data is performed to assess the quality of the model: the Mean Squared Error for regression
subset
   An index vector specifying the cases to be used in the training sample. (NOTE: If given, this argument must be named.)

na.action
   A function to specify the action to be taken if NAs are found. The default action is na.omit, which leads to rejection of cases with missing values on any required variable. An alternative is na.fail, which causes an error if NA cases are found. (NOTE: If given, this argument must be named.)

... additional parameters

Details
   The Relevance Vector Machine typically leads to sparser models than the SVM. It also performs better in many cases (specially in regression).

Value
   An S4 object of class "rvm" containing the fitted model. Accessor functions can be used to access the slots of the object which include:

   alpha
      The resulting relevance vectors

   alphaindex
      The index of the resulting relevance vectors in the data matrix

   nRV
      Number of relevance vectors

   RVindex
      The indexes of the relevance vectors

   error
      Training error (if fit = TRUE)

   ...

Author(s)
   Alexandros Karatzoglou
   <alexandros.karatzoglou@ci.tuwien.ac.at>

References
   Tipping, M. E.
   Sparse Bayesian learning and the relevance vector machine
   Journal of Machine Learning Research 1, 211-244
   https://www.jmlr.org/papers/volume1/tipping01a/tipping01a.pdf

See Also
   ksvm

Examples
   # create data
   x <- seq(-20,20,0.1)
   y <- sin(x)/x + rnorm(401, sd=0.05)

   # train relevance vector machine
foo <- rvm(x, y)
foo
# print relevance vectors
alpha(foo)
RVindex(foo)

# predict and plot
ytest <- predict(foo, x)
plot(x, y, type = "l")
lines(x, ytest, col = "red")

---

**rvm-class**

**Class** "rvm"

**Description**

Relevance Vector Machine Class

**Objects from the Class**

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("rvm", ...)` or by calling the `rvm` function.

**Slots**

- `tol`: Object of class "numeric" contains tolerance of termination criteria used.
- `kernelf`: Object of class "kfunction" contains the kernel function used
- `kpar`: Object of class "list" contains the hyperparameter used
- `kcall`: Object of class "call" contains the function call
- `type`: Object of class "character" contains type of problem
- `terms`: Object of class "ANY" containing the terms representation of the symbolic model used (when using a formula interface)
- `xmatrix`: Object of class "matrix" contains the data matrix used during computation
- `ymatrix`: Object of class "output" contains the response matrix
- `fitted`: Object of class "output" with the fitted values, (predict on training set).
- `lev`: Object of class "vector" contains the levels of the response (in classification)
- `nclass`: Object of class "numeric" contains the number of classes (in classification)
- `alpha`: Object of class "listI" containing the the resulting alpha vector
- `coef`: Object of class "ANY" containing the the resulting model parameters
- `nvar`: Object of class "numeric" containing the calculated variance (in case of regression)
- `mlike`: Object of class "numeric" containing the computed maximum likelihood
- `RVindex`: Object of class "vector" containing the indexes of the resulting relevance vectors
- `nRV`: Object of class "numeric" containing the number of relevance vectors
- `cross`: Object of class "numeric" containing the resulting cross validation error
- `error`: Object of class "numeric" containing the training error
- `n.action`: Object of class "ANY" containing the action performed on NA
Methods

RVindex signature(object = "rvm"): returns the index of the relevance vectors
alpha signature(object = "rvm"): returns the resulting alpha vector
cross signature(object = "rvm"): returns the resulting cross validation error
error signature(object = "rvm"): returns the training error
fitted signature(object = "vm"): returns the fitted values
kcall signature(object = "rvm"): returns the function call
kernelf signature(object = "rvm"): returns the used kernel function
kpar signature(object = "rvm"): returns the parameters of the kernel function
lev signature(object = "rvm"): returns the levels of the response (in classification)
mlike signature(object = "rvm"): returns the estimated maximum likelihood
nvar signature(object = "rvm"): returns the calculated variance (in regression)
type signature(object = "rvm"): returns the type of problem
xmatrix signature(object = "rvm"): returns the data matrix used during computation
ymatrix signature(object = "rvm"): returns the used response

Author(s)

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See Also

rvm, ksvm-class

Examples

# create data
x <- seq(-20,20,0.1)
y <- sin(x)/x + rnorm(401, sd=0.05)

# train relevance vector machine
foo <- rvm(x, y)
foo

alpha(foo)
RVindex(foo)
fitted(foo)
kernelf(foo)
nvar(foo)

## show slots
slotNames(foo)
Description

Given a range of values for the "sigma" inverse width parameter in the Gaussian Radial Basis kernel for use with Support Vector Machines. The estimation is based on the data to be used.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'formula'
sigest(x, data=NULL, frac = 0.5, na.action = na.omit, scaled = TRUE)
## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
## S4 method for signature 'data.frame'
sigest(x, frac = 0.5, scaled = TRUE, na.action = na.omit)
```

Arguments

- `x`: a symbolic description of the model upon the estimation is based. When not using a formula `x` is a matrix or vector containing the data.
- `data`: an optional data frame containing the variables in the model. By default the variables are taken from the environment which `ksvm` is called from.
- `frac`: Fraction of data to use for estimation. By default a quarter of the data is used to estimate the range of the sigma hyperparameter.
- `scaled`: A logical vector indicating the variables to be scaled. If `scaled` is of length 1, the value is recycled as many times as needed and all non-binary variables are scaled. Per default, data are scaled internally to zero mean and unit variance (since this the default action in `ksvm` as well). The center and scale values are returned and used for later predictions.
- `na.action`: A function to specify the action to be taken if NAs are found. The default action is `na.omit`, which leads to rejection of cases with missing values on any required variable. An alternative is `na.fail`, which causes an error if NA cases are found. (NOTE: If given, this argument must be named.)

Details

`sigest` estimates the range of values for the sigma parameter which would return good results when used with a Support Vector Machine (`ksvm`). The estimation is based upon the 0.1 and 0.9 quantile of $\| x - x' \|^2$. Basically any value in between those two bounds will produce good results.

Value

Returns a vector of length 3 defining the range (0.1 quantile, median and 0.9 quantile) of the sigma hyperparameter.
Author(s)

Alexandros Karatzoglou
alexandros.karatzoglou@ci.tuwien.ac.at

References

B. Caputo, K. Sim, F. Furesjo, A. Smola,
Appearance-based object recognition using SVMs: which kernel should I use?

See Also

ksvm

Examples

```r
## estimate good sigma values for promotergene
data(promotergene)
srange <- sigest(Class~.,data = promotergene)
srange

s <- srange[2]
s
## create test and training set
ind <- sample(1:dim(promotergene)[1],20)
genetrain <- promotergene[-ind,]
genetest <- promotergene[ind,]

## train a support vector machine
gene <- ksvm(Class~.,data=genetrain,kernel="rbfdot",
kpar=list(sigma = s),C=50,cross=3)
gene

## predict gene type on the test set
promoter <- predict(gene,genetest[-1])

## Check results
table(promoter,genetest[,1])
```

spam Spam E-mail Database

Description

A data set collected at Hewlett-Packard Labs, that classifies 4601 e-mails as spam or non-spam. In addition to this class label there are 57 variables indicating the frequency of certain words and characters in the e-mail.
**Usage**

```r
data(spam)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 4601 observations and 58 variables.

The first 48 variables contain the frequency of the variable name (e.g., business) in the e-mail. If the variable name starts with num (e.g., num650) the it indicates the frequency of the corresponding number (e.g., 650). The variables 49-54 indicate the frequency of the characters ‘;’, ‘(’, ‘]’, ‘!’, ‘$’, and ‘#’. The variables 55-57 contain the average, longest and total run-length of capital letters. Variable 58 indicates the type of the mail and is either "nonsparse" or "spam", i.e. unsolicited commercial e-mail.

**Details**

The data set contains 2788 e-mails classified as "nonsparse" and 1813 classified as "spam".

The “spam” concept is diverse: advertisements for products/web sites, make money fast schemes, chain letters, pornography... This collection of spam e-mails came from the collectors’ postmaster and individuals who had filed spam. The collection of non-spam e-mails came from filed work and personal e-mails, and hence the word ‘george’ and the area code ‘650’ are indicators of non-spam. These are useful when constructing a personalized spam filter. One would either have to blind such non-spam indicators or get a very wide collection of non-spam to generate a general purpose spam filter.

**Source**

- Creators: Mark Hopkins, Erik Reeber, George Forman, Jaap Suermondt at Hewlett-Packard Labs, 1501 Page Mill Rd., Palo Alto, CA 94304
- Donor: George Forman (gforman at nospam hpl.hp.com) 650-857-7835

These data have been taken from the UCI Repository Of Machine Learning Databases at [http://www.ics.uci.edu/~mlearn/MLRepository.html](http://www.ics.uci.edu/~mlearn/MLRepository.html)

**References**


---

**Description**

A spectral clustering algorithm. Clustering is performed by embedding the data into the subspace of the eigenvectors of an affinity matrix.
Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'formula'
specc(x, data = NULL, na.action = na.omit, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
specc(x, centers,
       kernel = "rbfdot", kpar = "automatic",
       nystrom.red = FALSE, nystrom.sample = dim(x)[1]/6,
       iterations = 200, mod.sample = 0.75, na.action = na.omit, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'kernelMatrix'
specc(x, centers, nystrom.red = FALSE, iterations = 200, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
specc(x, centers,
       kernel = "stringdot", kpar = list(length=4, lambda=0.5),
       nystrom.red = FALSE, nystrom.sample = length(x)/6,
       iterations = 200, mod.sample = 0.75, na.action = na.omit, ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**
  - the matrix of data to be clustered, or a symbolic description of the model to be fit, or a kernel Matrix of class `kernelMatrix`, or a list of character vectors.

- **data**
  - an optional data frame containing the variables in the model. By default the variables are taken from the environment which ‘specc’ is called from.

- **centers**
  - Either the number of clusters or a set of initial cluster centers. If the first, a random set of rows in the eigenvectors matrix are chosen as the initial centers.

- **kernel**
  - the kernel function used in computing the affinity matrix. This parameter can be set to any function, of class kernel, which computes a dot product between two vector arguments. kernlab provides the most popular kernel functions which can be used by setting the kernel parameter to the following strings:
    - `rbfdot` Radial Basis kernel function "Gaussian"
    - `polydot` Polynomial kernel function
    - `vanilladot` Linear kernel function
    - `tanhdot` Hyperbolic tangent kernel function
    - `laplacedot` Laplacian kernel function
    - `besseldot` Bessel kernel function
    - `anovadot` ANOVA RBF kernel function
    - `splinedot` Spline kernel
    - `stringdot` String kernel
  - The kernel parameter can also be set to a user defined function of class kernel by passing the function name as an argument.

- **kpar**
  - a character string or the list of hyper-parameters (kernel parameters). The default character string "automatic" uses a heuristic to determine a suitable value for the width parameter of the RBF kernel. The second option "local" (local
scaling) uses a more advanced heuristic and sets a width parameter for every point in the data set. This is particularly useful when the data incorporates multiple scales. A list can also be used containing the parameters to be used with the kernel function. Valid parameters for existing kernels are:

- `sigma` inverse kernel width for the Radial Basis kernel function "rbfdot" and the Laplacian kernel "laplacedot".
- `degree`, `scale`, `offset` for the Polynomial kernel "polydot"
- `scale`, `offset` for the Hyperbolic tangent kernel function "tanhdot"
- `sigma`, `order`, `degree` for the Bessel kernel "besseldot".
- `sigma`, `degree` for the ANOVA kernel "anovadot".
- `length`, `lambda`, `normalized` for the "stringdot" kernel where length is the length of the strings considered, lambda the decay factor and normalized a logical parameter determining if the kernel evaluations should be normalized.

Hyper-parameters for user defined kernels can be passed through the kpar parameter as well.

- `nystrom.red` use nystrom method to calculate eigenvectors. When TRUE a sample of the dataset is used to calculate the eigenvalues, thus only a n x m matrix where n the sample size is stored in memory (default: FALSE)
- `nystrom.sample` number of data points to use for estimating the eigenvalues when using the nystrom method. (default : dim(x)[1]/6)
- `mod.sample` proportion of data to use when estimating sigma (default: 0.75)
- `iterations` the maximum number of iterations allowed.
- `na.action` the action to perform on NA
- `...` additional parameters

**Details**

Spectral clustering works by embedding the data points of the partitioning problem into the subspace of the k largest eigenvectors of a normalized affinity/kernel matrix. Using a simple clustering method like kmeans on the embedded points usually leads to good performance. It can be shown that spectral clustering methods boil down to graph partitioning.

The data can be passed to the specc function in a matrix or a data.frame, in addition specc also supports input in the form of a kernel matrix of class kernelMatrix or as a list of character vectors where a string kernel has to be used.

**Value**

An S4 object of class specc which extends the class vector containing integers indicating the cluster to which each point is allocated. The following slots contain useful information

- `centers` A matrix of cluster centers.
- `size` The number of point in each cluster
- `withins` The within-cluster sum of squares for each cluster
- `kernel` The kernel function used
Author(s)
Alexandros Karatzoglou
<alexandros.karatzoglou@ci.tuwien.ac.at>

References
Andrew Y. Ng, Michael I. Jordan, Yair Weiss
On Spectral Clustering: Analysis and an Algorithm
Neural Information Processing Symposium 2001

See Also
kkmeans, kpca, kcca

Examples
## Cluster the spirals data set.
data(spirals)

sc <- specc(spirals, centers=2)

sc
centers(sc)
size(sc)
withinss(sc)

plot(spirals, col=sc)

---

specc-class

Class "specc"

Description
The Spectral Clustering Class

Objects from the Class
Objects can be created by calls of the form new("specc", ...). or by calling the function specc.

Slots
.Data: Object of class "vector" containing the cluster assignments
centers: Object of class "matrix" containing the cluster centers
size: Object of class "vector" containing the number of points in each cluster
withinss: Object of class "vector" containing the within-cluster sum of squares for each cluster
kernelf: Object of class kernel containing the used kernel function.
Methods

- **centers** signature(object = "specc"): returns the cluster centers
- **withinss** signature(object = "specc"): returns the within-cluster sum of squares for each cluster
- **size** signature(object = "specc"): returns the number of points in each cluster

Author(s)

Alexandros Karatzoglou
<alexandros.karatzoglou@ci.tuwien.ac.at>

See Also

- specc, kpca-class

Examples

```r
## Cluster the spirals data set.
data(spirals)
sc <- specc(spirals, centers=2)
centers(sc)
size(sc)
```

---

### spirals  
**Spirals Dataset**

Description

A toy data set representing two spirals with Gaussian noise. The data was created with the mlbench.spirals function in mlbench.

Usage

data(spirals)

Format

A matrix with 300 observations and 2 variables.

Examples

data(spirals)
plot(spirals)
String Kernel Functions

Description

String kernels.

Usage

\texttt{stringdot(length = 4, lambda = 1.1, type = "spectrum", normalized = TRUE)}

Arguments

- \texttt{length} \quad The length of the substrings considered
- \texttt{lambda} \quad The decay factor
- \texttt{type} \quad Type of string kernel, currently the following kernels are supported:
  - \texttt{spectrum} the kernel considers only matching substring of exactly length  \( n \) (also know as string kernel). Each such matching substring is given a constant weight. The length parameter in this kernel has to be \( length > 1 \).
  - \texttt{boundrange} this kernel (also known as boundrange) considers only matching substrings of length less than or equal to a given number N. This type of string kernel requires a length parameter \( length > 1 \)
  - \texttt{constant} The kernel considers all matching substrings and assigns constant weight (e.g. 1) to each of them. This constant kernel does not require any additional parameter.
  - \texttt{exponential} Exponential Decay kernel where the substring weight decays as the matching substring gets longer. The kernel requires a decay factor \( \lambda > 1 \)
  - \texttt{string} essentially identical to the spectrum kernel, only computed using a more conventional way.
  - \texttt{fullstring} essentially identical to the boundrange kernel only computed in a more conventional way.
- \texttt{normalized} \quad normalize string kernel values, (default: TRUE)

Details

The kernel generating functions are used to initialize a kernel function which calculates the dot (inner) product between two feature vectors in a Hilbert Space. These functions or their function generating names can be passed as a \texttt{kernel} argument on almost all functions in \texttt{kernlab}(e.g., \texttt{ksvm}, \texttt{kPCA} etc.).
The string kernels calculate similarities between two strings (e.g. texts or sequences) by matching the common substring in the strings. Different types of string kernel exist and are mainly distinguished by how the matching is performed i.e. some string kernels count the exact matchings of $n$ characters (spectrum kernel) between the strings, others allow gaps (mismatch kernel) etc.

**Value**

Returns an S4 object of class `stringkernel` which extends the function class. The resulting function implements the given kernel calculating the inner (dot) product between two character vectors.

kpar a list containing the kernel parameters (hyperparameters) used. The kernel parameters can be accessed by the kpar function.

**Note**

The spectrum and boundrange kernel are faster and more efficient implementations of the string and fullstring kernels which will be still included in kernlab for the next two versions.

**Author(s)**

Alexandros Karatzoglou
alexandros.karatzoglou@ci.tuwien.ac.at

**See Also**

dots, kernelMatrix, kernelMult, kernelPol

**Examples**

```r
sk <- stringdot(type="string", length=5)

sk
```

**ticdata**

The Insurance Company Data

**Description**

This data set used in the CoIL 2000 Challenge contains information on customers of an insurance company. The data consists of 86 variables and includes product usage data and socio-demographic data derived from zip area codes. The data was collected to answer the following question: Can you predict who would be interested in buying a caravan insurance policy and give an explanation why?
Usage

data(ticdata)

Format

ticdata: Dataset to train and validate prediction models and build a description (9822 customer records). Each record consists of 86 attributes, containing sociodemographic data (attribute 1-43) and product ownership (attributes 44-86). The sociodemographic data is derived from zip codes. All customers living in areas with the same zip code have the same sociodemographic attributes. Attribute 86, CARAVAN: Number of mobile home policies, is the target variable.

Data Format

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>STYPE</td>
<td>Customer Subtype</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MAANTHUI</td>
<td>Number of houses 1 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MGENMOMV</td>
<td>Avg size household 1 - 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>MGEMLEEF</td>
<td>Average age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>MOSHOOFD</td>
<td>Customer main type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>MGODRK</td>
<td>Roman catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>MGODPR</td>
<td>Protestant ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>MGODOV</td>
<td>Other religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>MGODGE</td>
<td>No religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>MRELGE</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>MRELSA</td>
<td>Living together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>MRELVO</td>
<td>Other relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>MFALLEEN</td>
<td>Singles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>MFGEKIND</td>
<td>Household without children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>MFGWEKIND</td>
<td>Household with children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>MOPLHOOG</td>
<td>High level education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>MOPLMIDD</td>
<td>Medium level education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>MOPLLLAAG</td>
<td>Lower level education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>MBERHOOG</td>
<td>High status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>MBERZELF</td>
<td>Entrepreneur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>MBERBOER</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>MBERMIDD</td>
<td>Middle management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>MBERARBG</td>
<td>Skilled labourers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>MBERARBO</td>
<td>Unskilled labourers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>MSKA</td>
<td>Social class A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>MSKB1</td>
<td>Social class B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>MSKB2</td>
<td>Social class B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>MSKC</td>
<td>Social class C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>MSKD</td>
<td>Social class D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>MHHUUUR</td>
<td>Rented house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>MZFOONDS</td>
<td>National Health Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>MZPART</td>
<td>Private health insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>MINKM30  Income &gt;30.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>MINK3045 Income 30-45.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>MINK4575 Income 45-75.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>MINK7512 Income 75-122.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>MINK123M Income &lt;123.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>MINKGEM Average income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>MKOOPKLA Purchasing power class</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>PWAPART Contribution private third party insurance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>PWABEDR Contribution third party insurance (firms)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>PWALAND Contribution third party insurance (agriculture)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>PPERSAUT Contribution car policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>PURES AUT Contribution delivery van policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>PMOTS CO Contribution motorcycle/scooter policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>PVRAAUT Contribution lorry policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>PAANHANG Contribution trailer policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>PTRA CTO R Contribution tractor policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>PWERKT Contribution agricultural machines policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>PBRAND Contribution fire policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>PLEVEN Contribution life insurances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>PPERSONG Contribution private accident insurance policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>PGEZONG Contribution family accidents insurance policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>PWAOREG Contribution disability insurance policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>PBES AUT Contribution fire policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>PZEILPL Contribution surfboard policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>PPLEZIER Contribution boat policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>PFIETS Contribution bicycle policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>PINBOED Contribution property insurance policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>PBYST AND Contribution social security insurance policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>AWA P ART Number of private third party insurance 1 - 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>AWA BEDR Number of third party insurance (firms) ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>AWALAND Number of third party insurance (agriculture)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>APERS AUT Number of car policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>ABES AUT Number of delivery van policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>AMOTS CO Number of motorcycle/scooter policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>AVRAAUT Number of lorry policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>AANHANG Number of trailer policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>ATRACT OR Number of tractor policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>AWERKT Number of agricultural machines policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>ABROM Number of moped policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>ALEVEN Number of life insurances</td>
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<td>77</td>
<td>APERSONG Number of private accident insurance policies</td>
<td></td>
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<td>78</td>
<td>AGEZONG Number of family accidents insurance policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>AWAOREG Number of disability insurance policies</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>ABRAND Number of fire policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>AZEILPL Number of surfboard policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>APLEZIER Number of boat policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>AFIETS Number of bicycle policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>AINBOED Number of property insurance policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: All the variables starting with M are zipcode variables. They give information on the distribution of that variable, e.g., Rented house, in the zipcode area of the customer.

Details

Information about the insurance company customers consists of 86 variables and includes product usage data and socio-demographic data derived from zip area codes. The data was supplied by the Dutch data mining company Sentient Machine Research and is based on a real world business problem. The training set contains over 5000 descriptions of customers, including the information of whether or not they have a caravan insurance policy. The test set contains 4000 customers. The test and data set are merged in the ticdata set. More information about the data set and the CoIL 2000 Challenge along with publications based on the data set can be found at http://www.liacs.nl/~putten/library/cc2000/.

Source

• UCI KDD Archive: http://kdd.ics.uci.edu
• Donor: Sentient Machine Research
  Peter van der Putten
  Sentient Machine Research
  Baarsjesweg 224
  1058 AA Amsterdam
  The Netherlands
  +31 20 6186927
  pvdputten@hotmail.com, putten@liacs.nl

References

Peter van der Putten, Michel de Ruiter, Maarten van Someren CoIL Challenge 2000 Tasks and Results: Predicting and Explaining Caravan Policy Ownership
http://www.liacs.nl/~putten/library/cc2000/

Vm-class

Class "vm"

Description

An S4 VIRTUAL class used as a base for the various vector machine classes in kernlab

Objects from the Class

Objects from the class cannot be created directly but only contained in other classes.
Slots

alpha: Object of class "listI" containing the resulting alpha vector (list in case of multiclass classification) (support vectors)
type: Object of class "character" containing the vector machine type e.g., ("C-svc", "nu-svc", "C-bsvc", "spoc-svc", "one-svc", "eps-svr", "nu-svr", "eps-bsvr")
kernelf: Object of class "function" containing the kernel function
kpar: Object of class "list" containing the kernel function parameters (hyperparameters)
kcall: Object of class "call" containing the function call
terms: Object of class "ANY" containing the terms representation of the symbolic model used (when using a formula)
xmatrix: Object of class "input" the data matrix used during computations (support vectors) (possibly scaled and without NA)
ymatrix: Object of class "output" the response matrix/vector
fitted: Object of class "output" with the fitted values, predictions using the training set.
lev: Object of class "vector" with the levels of the response (in the case of classification)
nclass: Object of class "numeric" containing the number of classes (in the case of classification)
error: Object of class "vector" containing the training error
cross: Object of class "vector" containing the cross-validation error
n.action: Object of class "ANY" containing the action performed for NA

Methods

alpha signature(object = "vm"): returns the complete alpha vector (wit zero values)
cross signature(object = "vm"): returns the cross-validation error
error signature(object = "vm"): returns the training error
fitted signature(object = "vm"): returns the fitted values (predict on training set)
kernelf signature(object = "vm"): returns the kernel function
kpar signature(object = "vm"): returns the kernel parameters (hyperparameters)
lev signature(object = "vm"): returns the levels in case of classification
kcall signature(object="vm"): returns the function call
type signature(object = "vm"): returns the problem type
xmatrix signature(object = "vm"): returns the data matrix used(support vectors)
ymatrix signature(object = "vm"): returns the response vector

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See Also

ksvm-class, rvm-class, gausspr-class
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