Package ‘kohonen’

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Description Functions to train self-organising maps (SOMs). Also interrogation of the maps and prediction using trained maps are supported. The name of the package refers to Teuvo Kohonen, the inventor of the SOM.
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Description

Functions to train self-organising maps (SOMs). Also interrogation of the maps and prediction using trained maps are supported. The name of the package refers to Teuvo Kohonen, the inventor of the SOM.

Details

The kohonen package implements several forms of self-organising maps (SOMs). Online and batch training algorithms are available; batch training can also be done in parallel. Multiple data layers may be presented to the training algorithm, with potentially different distance measures for each layer. The overall distance is a weighted average of the layer distances. Layers may be selected through the whatmap argument, or by providing a weight of zero. The basic function is supersom; som is simply a wrapper for SOMs using just one layer (the classical form).

New data may be mapped to a trained SOM using the map.kohonen function. Function predict.kohonen will map data to the SOM, and will return predictions (i.e., average values for winning units) for those layers that are not in the new data object.

Several visualisation methods are available in function plot.kohonen.

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Author(s)

Ron Wehrens and Johannes Kruisselbrink
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References


check.whatmap  
Check the validity of a whatmap argument

Description

Not meant to be called directly by the user.

Usage

cHECK WHATMAP(x, whatmap)

Arguments

x A kohonen object, or a list of data matrices that can be used as input data for SOM functions.
whatmap An indication of a subset of the data; either by naming the elements, or giving indices. If whatmap equals NULL, the selection of x is used if x is a kohonen object, or else no selection is performed.

Value

Returns a numerical vector with the indices of the selected layers. An invalid selection leads to an error.

Author(s)

Ron Wehrens
**classvec2classmat**

Convert a classification vector into a matrix or the other way around.

**Description**

Functions toggle between a matrix representation, where class membership is indicated with one '1' and for the rest zeros at each row, and a factor. The classification matrix contains one column per class. Conversion from a class matrix to a class vector assigns each row to the column with the highest value. An optional argument can be used to assign only those objects that have a probability higher than a certain threshold (default is 0).

**Usage**

```r
classvec2classmat(yvec)
classmat2classvec(ymat, threshold)
```

**Arguments**

- `yvec` class vector. Usually a factor; if it is a vector of integer values, it will be converted to a factor.
- `ymat` class matrix: every column corresponds to a class.
- `threshold` only classify into a class if the probability is larger than this threshold.

**Value**

`classvec2classmat` returns the classification matrix, where each column consists of zeros and ones; `classmat2classvec` returns a factor.

**Author(s)**

Ron Wehrens

**See Also**

`som`, `xyf`, `supersom`

**Examples**

```r
classes <- c(rep(1, 5), rep(2, 7), rep(3, 9))
classmat <- classvec2classmat(classes)
classmat
classmat2classvec(classmat)
```
Description

X-ray powder patterns of 131 crystallographic structures, contributed by Rene de Gelder.

Usage

data(degelder)

Format

This yields a list with three components: the first component, "patterns", is a matrix of 131 rows and 441 variables, containing the powder patterns; the second component is "thetas", the 2theta values at which intensities have been measured. The final component, "properties", gives information on the crystallographic properties of the structures.

Source

Rene de Gelder, Institute of Molecules and Materials, Radboud University Nijmegen.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
data(degelder)
mydata <- list(patterns = degelder$patterns,
               CellVol = log(degelder$properties[,"cell_vol"]))

## custom distance function
require(Rcpp)
sourceCpp(system.file("Distances", "wcc.cpp", package = "kohonen"))
set.seed(7)
powsom <- supersom(data = mydata, grid = somgrid(6, 4, "hexagonal"),
                   dist.fcts = c("WCCd", "sumofsquares"),
                   keep.data = TRUE)
summary(powsom)

## End(Not run)
```
expandMap

Expand a self-organising map

Description

Double the size of a map, imputing the codebook vectors of the new units by averaging their immediate neighbours.

Usage

expandMap(kohobj)

Arguments

kohobj Object of class "kohonen"

Value

A new kohonen object, with a double size.

Author(s)

Ron Wehrens

Examples

data(yeast)
yeast.supersom <- supersom(yeast, somgrid(4, 4, "hexagonal"),
whatmap = 3:6, maxNA.fraction = .5)
yeast.supersom2 <- expandMap(yeast.supersom)
yeast.supersom3 <- supersom(yeast, yeast.supersom2$grid,
whatmap = 3:6, maxNA.fraction = .5,
init = yeast.supersom2$codes[3:6])

getCodes

Extract codebook vectors from a kohonen object

Description

Utility function for extracting codebook vectors. These are present as a list element in a kohonen object, and themselves are a list as well, with one entry for each data layer. This function returns either a list of codebook matrices (if more layers are selected), or just one matrix (if one layer is selected).

Usage

getCodes(x, idx = 1:length(codes))
map.kohonen

Arguments

- `x` An object of class `kohonen`.
- `idx` Indices of the layer(s) for which codebook vectors are returned.

Value

If `idx` is a single number, a matrix of codebook vectors; if it is a vector of numbers, a list of codebook matrices.

Author(s)

Ron Wehrens

See Also

`supersom`

Examples

data(wines)
set.seed(7)
som.wines <- som(scale(wines), grid = somgrid(5, 5, "hexagonal"))
dim(getCodes(som.wines))

map.kohonen  Map data to a supervised or unsupervised SOM

Description

Map a data matrix onto a trained SOM.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'kohonen'
map(x, newdata, whatmap = NULL, user.weights = NULL,
    maxNA.fraction = x$maxNA.fraction, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` An object of class `kohonen`.
- `newdata` list of data matrices (numerical) of factors, equal to the `data` argument of the `supersom` function. No `data.frame` objects are allowed.
- `whatmap`, `user.weights`, `maxNA.fraction` parameters that usually will be taken from the `x` object, but can be supplied by the user as well. Note that it is not possible to change distance functions from the ones used in training the map. See `supersom` for more information.
- `...` Currently ignored.
Value

A list with elements

- `unit.classif`: a vector of units that are closest to the objects in the data matrix.
- `dists`: distances of the objects to the closest units. Distance measures are the same ones used in training the map.
- `whatmap,weights`: Values used for these arguments.

Author(s)

Ron Wehrens

See Also

`predict.kohonen`, `supersom`

Examples

```r
data(wines)
set.seed(7)

training <- sample(nrow(wines), 150)
Xtraining <- scale(wines[training, ])
somnet <- som(Xtraining, somgrid(5, 5, "hexagonal"))

map(somnet,
   scale(wines[-training, ],
   center=attr(Xtraining, "scaled:center"),
   scale=attr(Xtraining, "scaled:scale")))
```

---

**nir**

*Near-infrared data with temperature effects*

Description

A data object containing near-infrared spectra of ternary mixtures of ethanol, water and iso-propanol, measured at five different temperatures (30, 40, ..., 70 degrees Centigrade).

References

Examples

data(nir)

set.seed(3)
nirnet <- xfyf(X = nir$spectra[nir$training,],
    Y = nir$composition[nir$training,],
    user.weights = c(3,1),
    grid = somgrid(6, 6, "hexagonal"), rlen=500)
plot(nirnet, "counts", main="Counts")

## Focus on compound 2 (water):
par(mfrow = c(1,2))
set.seed(13)
nirnet <- xfyf(X = nir$spectra[nir$training,],
    Y = nir$composition[nir$training, 2, drop = FALSE],
    grid = somgrid(6, 6, "hexagonal"), rlen=500)
water.xfyf <- predict(nirnet, newdata = nir$spectra[nir$training,],
    unit.predictions = getCodes(nirnet, 2),
    whatmap = 1)$prediction
plot(nirnet, "property", property = water.xfyf[[1]],
    main="Prediction of water content")

## Plot temperatures as circles
symbols(nirnet$grid$pts[nirnet$unit.classif,] +
    matrix(rnorm(sum(nir$training)*1, sd=.1), ncol=2),
circles = (nir$temperature[nir$training] - 20)/250,
inches = FALSE, add = TRUE)

## Model temperatures
set.seed(13)
nirnet2 <- xfyf(X = nir$spectra[nir$training,],
    Y = matrix(nir$temperature[nir$training], ncol = 1),
    user.weights = c(1,3),
    grid = somgrid(6, 6, "hexagonal"), rlen=500)
temp.xfyf <- predict(nirnet2, newdata = nir$spectra[nir$training,],
    unit.predictions = getCodes(nirnet2, 2),
    whatmap = 1)$prediction
plot(nirnet2, "property", property = temp.xfyf[[1]],
    palette.name = rainbow,
    main="Prediction of temperatures")

## Plot concentrations of water as circles
symbols(nirnet2$grid$pts[nirnet2$unit.classif,] +
    matrix(rnorm(sum(nir$training)*1, sd=.1), ncol=2),
circles = 0.05 + 0.4 * nir$composition[nir$training,2],
inches = FALSE, add = TRUE)
Description

This function calculates the distance between objects using the distance functions, weights and other attributes of a trained SOM. This function is used in the calculation of the U matrix in function plot.kohonen using the type = "dist.neighbours" argument.

Usage

object.distances(kohobj, type = c("data", "codes"), whatmap)

Arguments

kohobj    An object of class kohonen.
type      Whether to calculate distances between the data objects, or the codebook vectors.
whatmap   What data layers to use. If unspecified the data layers defined in the kohonen object are used.

Value

An object of class dist, which can be directly fed into (e.g.) a hierarchical clustering.

Author(s)

Ron Wehrens

References


See Also

unit.distances, supersom

Examples

data(wines)
set.seed(7)
sommap <- supersom(list(measurements = scale(wines),
                         vintages = vintages),
                         grid = somgrid(6, 4, "hexagonal"))
obj.dists <- object.distances(sommap, type = "data")
code.dists <- object.distances(sommap, type = "codes")
peppapic  

Description

A data matrix with four columns representing a 600 by 800 image of a pepper plant. Each row is a pixel in the image. The first column is the class label; the other columns contain the RGB values.

Usage

data("peppapic")

Source

http://dx.doi.org/10.4121/uuid:884958f5-b868-46e1-b3d8-a0b5d91b02c0

References

This is image 10039 from a set of 10,500 images described in


Examples

data(peppapic)
head(peppapic)
## show ground truth per pixel
image(t(matrix(peppapic[,1], 600, 800)[,600:1], col = rainbow(10))

plot.kohonen  

Plot kohonen object

Description

Plot objects of class kohonen. Several types of plots are supported.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'kohonen'
plot(x, type = c("codes", "changes", "counts",
"dist.neighbours", "mapping", "property", "quality"),
whatmap = NULL, classif = NULL, labels = NULL,
pchs = NULL, main = NULL, palette.name = NULL,
ncolors, bgcol = NULL, zlim = NULL,
heatkey = TRUE, property, codeRendering = NULL,
keepMargins = FALSE, heatkeywidth = .2,
plot.kohonen

shape = c("round", "straight"), border = "black",
...)
## S3 method for class 'kohonen'
identify(x, ...)
add.cluster.boundaries(x, clustering, lwd = 5, ...)

Arguments

x        kohonen object.
type     type of plot. (Wow!)
whatmap  For a "codes" plot: what maps to show; for the "dist.neighbours" plot: what
          maps to take into account when calculating distances to neighbouring units.
classif  classification object, as returned by predict.kohonen, or vector of unit num-
          bers. Only needed if type equals "mapping" and "counts".
labels   labels to plot when type equals "mapping".
pchs     symbols to plot when type equals "mapping".
main     title of the plot.
palette.name colors to use as unit background for "codes", "counts", "prediction", "property",
           and "quality" plotting types.
colors    number of colors to use for the unit backgrounds. Default is 20 for continuous
           data, and the number of distinct values (if less than 20) for categorical data.
bgcol    optional argument to colour the unit backgrounds for the "mapping" and "codes"
          plotting type. Defaults to "gray" and "transparent" in both types, respectively.
zlim     optional range for color coding of unit backgrounds.
heatkey  whether or not to generate a heatkey at the left side of the plot in the "property"
          and "counts" plotting types.
property  values to use with the "property" plotting type.
codeRendering How to show the codes. Possible choices: "segments", "stars" and "lines".
keepMargins if FALSE (the default), restore the original graphical parameters after plotting the
           kohonen map. If TRUE, one retains the map coordinate system so that one can
           add symbols to the plot, or map unit numbers using the identify function.
heatkeywidth width of the colour key; the default of 0.2 should work in most cases but in some
           cases, e.g. when plotting multiple figures, it may need to be adjusted.
shape     kind shape to be drawn: "round" (circle) or "straight". Choosing "straight" pro-
           duces a map of squares when the grid is "rectangular", and produces a map of
           hexagons when the grid is "hexagonal".
border    color of the shape's border.
lwd, ... other graphical parameters.
clustering cluster labels of the map units.
Details

Several different types of plots are supported:

"changes"  shows the mean distance to the closest codebook vector during training.
"codes"   shows the codebook vectors.
"counts"  shows the number of objects mapped to the individual units. Empty units are depicted in gray.
"dist.neighbours"  shows the sum of the distances to all immediate neighbours. This kind of visualisation is also known as a U-matrix plot. Units near a class boundary can be expected to have higher average distances to their neighbours. Only available for the "som" and "supersom" maps, for the moment.
"mapping"  shows where objects are mapped. It needs the "classif" argument, and a "labels" or "pch" argument.
"property"  properties of each unit can be calculated and shown in colour code. It can be used to visualise the similarity of one particular object to all units in the map, to show the mean similarity of all units and the objects mapped to them, etcetera. The parameter property contains the numerical values. See examples below.
"quality"  shows the mean distance of objects mapped to a unit to the codebook vector of that unit. The smaller the distances, the better the objects are represented by the codebook vectors.

Function `identify.kohonen` shows the number of a unit that is clicked on with the mouse. The tolerance is calculated from the ratio of the plotting region and the user coordinates, so clicking at any place within a unit should work.

Function `add.cluster.boundaries` will add to an existing plot of a map thick lines, visualizing which units would be clustered together. In toroidal maps, boundaries at the edges will only be shown on the top and right sides to avoid double boundaries.

Value

Several types of plots return useful values (invisibly): the "counts", "dist.neighbours", and "quality" return vectors corresponding to the information visualized in the plot (unit background colours and heatkey).

Author(s)

Ron Wehrens

See Also

`som`, `supersom`, `xyf`, `predict.kohonen`

Examples

data(wines)
set.seed(7)

kohmap <- xyf(scale(wines), vintages,
   grid = somgrid(5, 5, "hexagonal"), rlen=100)
predict.kohonen

Predict properties using a trained Kohonen map

Description

Map objects to a trained Kohonen map, and return for each object the desired property associated with the corresponding winning unit. These properties may be provided explicitly (argument unit.predictions) or implicitly (by providing trainingdata, that will be mapped to the SOM - the averages of the winning units for the trainingdata then will be used as unit.predictions). If not given at all, the codebook vectors of the map will be used.
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'kohonen'
predict(object,
    newdata = NULL,
    unit.predictions = NULL,
    trainingdata = NULL,
    whatmap = NULL,
    threshold = 0,
    maxNA.fraction = object$maxNA.fraction,
    ...)
```

Arguments

- `object` Trained network, containing one or more information layers.
- `newdata` List of data matrices, or one single data matrix, for which predictions are to be made. The data layers should match those in the trained map. If not presented, the training data in the map will be used. No data.frame objects are allowed.
- `unit.predictions` Explicit definition of the predictions for each unit. Should be a list of matrices, vectors or factors, of the same length as `object$codes`.
- `trainingdata` List of data matrices, or one single data matrix, determining the mapping of the training data. Normally, data stored in the `kohonen` object will be used for this, but one can also specify this argument explicitly. Layers should match the trained map.
- `whatmap, maxNA.fraction` parameters that usually will be taken from the `x` object, but can be supplied by the user as well. See `superson` for more information.
- `threshold` Used in converting class predictions back into factors; see `classmat2classvec`.
- `...` Further arguments to be passed to `map.kohonen`, in particular `user.weights`. If not provided will be taken from `object`.

Details

The new data are mapped to the trained SOM using the layers indicated by the `whatmap` argument. The predictions correspond to the `unit.predictions`, normally corresponding to the averages of the training data mapping to individual units. If no `unit.predictions` are provided, the `trainingdata` will be used to calculate them - if `trainingdata` is not provided by the user and the `kohonen` object contains data, these will be used. If no objects of the training data are mapping to a particular unit, the prediction for that unit will be NA.

Value

Returns a list with components

- `prediction` predicted values for the properties of interest. When multiple values are predicted, this element is a list, otherwise a vector or a matrix.
- `unit.classif` vector of unit numbers to which objects in the `newdata` object are mapped.
unit.predictions

prediction values associated with map units. Again, when multiple properties are predicted, this is a list.

whatmap

the numbers of the data layers in the kohonen object used in the mapping on which the predictions are based.

Author(s)

Ron Wehrens

See Also

som.xyf, supersom, map

Examples

data(wines)

training <- sample(nrow(wines), 120)
Xtraining <- scale(wines[training, ])
Xtest <- scale(wines[-training, ],
  center = attr(Xtraining, "scaled:center"),
  scale = attr(Xtraining, "scaled:scale"))
trainingdata <- list(measurements = Xtraining,
  vintages = vintages[training])
testdata <- list(measurements = Xtest, vintages = vintages[-training])

mygrid = somgrid(5, 5, "hexagonal")
som.wines <- supersom(trainingdata, grid = mygrid)

# Situation 0: obtain expected values for training data (all layers, also if not used in training) on the basis of the position in the map
som.prediction <- predict(som.wines)

# Situation 1: obtain predictions for all layers used in training
som.prediction <- predict(som.wines, newdata = testdata)
table(vintages[-training], som.prediction$predictions["vintages"])

# Situation 2: obtain predictions for the vintage based on the mapping of the sample characteristics only. There are several ways of doing this:
som.prediction <- predict(som.wines, newdata = testdata,
  whatmap = "measurements")
table(vintages[-training], som.prediction$predictions["vintages"])

# same, but now indicated implicitly
som.prediction <- predict(som.wines, newdata = testdata[1])
table(vintages[-training], som.prediction$predictions["vintages"])

## if no names are present in the list elements whatmap needs to be given explicitly; note that the order of the data layers needs to be consistent with the kohonen object
som.prediction <- predict(som.wines, newdata = list(Xtest), whatmap = 1)
table(vintages[-training], som.prediction$predictions["vintages"])

## situation S: predictions for layers not present in the original data. Training data need to be provided for those layers.
som.wines <- supersom(xtraining, grid = mygrid)
som.prediction <- predict(som.wines, newdata =testdata, trainingdata = trainingdata)
table(vintages[-training], som.prediction$predictions["vintages"])

## yeast examples, including NA values
data(yeast)
training.indices <- sample(nrow(yeast$alpha), 300)
training <- rep(FALSE, nrow(yeast$alpha))
training[training.indices] <- TRUE

defunsupervised mapping, based on the alpha layer only. Prediction for all layers including alpha
yeast.som <- supersom(lapply(yeast, function(x) subset(x, training)),
somgrid(4, 6, "hexagonal"),
whatmap = "alpha", maxNA.fraction = .5)

yeast.som.prediction <- predict(yeast.som,
newdata = lapply(yeast, function(x) subset(x, !training)))
table(yeast$class[!training], yeast.som.prediction[prediction["class"]])

## supervised mapping - creating the map is now based on both alpha and class, prediction for class based on the mapping of alpha.

yeast.som2 <- supersom(lapply(yeast, function(x) subset(x, training)),
grid = somgrid(4, 6, "hexagonal"),
whatmap = c("alpha", "class"), maxNA.fraction = .5)

yeast.som2.prediction <- predict(yeast.som2,
newdata = lapply(yeast, function(x) subset(x, !training)),
whatmap = "alpha")
table(yeast$class[!training], yeast.som2.prediction[prediction["class"]])
Description

Summary and print methods for kohonen objects. The print method shows the dimensions and the topology of the map; if information on the training data is included, the summary method additionally prints information on the size of the data, the distance functions used, and the mean distance of an object to its closest codebookvector, which is an indication of the quality of the mapping.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'kohonen'
summary(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'kohonen'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`, `object` a kohonen object
- `...` Not used.

Author(s)

Ron Wehrens

See Also

`som`, `xyf`, `supersom`

Examples

```r
data(wines)
xyf.wines <- xyf(scale(wines), classvec2classmat(vintages),
  grid = somgrid(5, 5, "hexagonal"))
summary(xyf.wines)
```

Description

A supersom is an extension of self-organising maps (SOMs) to multiple data layers, possibly with different numbers and different types of variables (though equal numbers of objects). NAs are allowed. A weighted distance over all layers is calculated to determine the winning units during training. Functions `som` and `xyf` are simply wrappers for supersoms with one and two layers, respectively. Function `bdk` is deprecated.
Usage

```r
som(X, ...)  
xyf(X, Y, ...)  
supersom(data, grid=somgrid(), rlen = 100, alpha = c(0.05, 0.01),  
        radius = quantile(nhbrdist, 2/3),  
        whatmap = NULL, user.weights = 1, maxNA.fraction = 0L,  
        keep.data = TRUE, dist.fcts = NULL,  
        mode = c("online", "batch", "pbatch"), cores = -1, init,  
        normalizeDataLayers = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `X, Y` numerical data matrices, or factors. No data.frame objects are allowed - convert them to matrices first.
- `data` list of data matrices (numerical) of factors. If a vector is entered, it will be converted to a one-column matrix. No data.frame objects are allowed.
- `grid` a grid for the codebook vectors: see somgrid.
- `rlen` the number of times the complete data set will be presented to the network.
- `alpha` learning rate, a vector of two numbers indicating the amount of change. Default is to decline linearly from 0.05 to 0.01 over `rlen` updates. Not used for the batch algorithm.
- `radius` the radius of the neighbourhood, either given as a single number or a vector (start, stop). If it is given as a single number the radius will change linearly from radius to zero; as soon as the neighbourhood gets smaller than one only the winning unit will be updated. Note that the default before version 3.0 was to run from `radius` to `-radius`. If nothing is supplied, the default is to start with a value that covers 2/3 of all unit-to-unit distances.
- `whatmap` What data layers to use. If unspecified all layers are used.
- `user.weights` the weights given to individual layers. This can be a single number (all layers have the same weight, the default), a vector of the same length as the `whatmap` argument, or a vector of the same length as the `data` argument. In `xyf` maps, this argument provides the same functionality as the now-deprecated `xweight` argument that was used prior to version 3.0.
- `maxNA.fraction` the maximal fraction of values that may be NA to prevent the row to be removed.
- `keep.data` if TRUE, return original data and mapping information. If FALSE, only return the trained map (in essence the codebook vectors).
- `dist.fcts` vector of distance functions to be used for the individual data layers, of the same length as the `data` argument, or the same length of the `whatmap` argument. If the length of this vector is one, the same distance will be used for all layers. Admissible values currently are "sumofsquares", "euclidean", "manhattan", and "tanimoto". Default is to use "sumofsquares" for continuous data, and "tanimoto" for factors.
- `mode` type of learning algorithm.
- `cores` number of cores to use in the "pbatch" learning mode. The default, -1, corresponds to using all available cores.
supersom

init list of matrices, initial values for the codebook vectors. The list should have the same length as the data list, and corresponding numbers of variables (columns). Each list element should have a number of rows corresponding to the number of units in the map.

normalizeDataLayers boolean, indicating whether distance.weights should be calculated (see details section). If normalizeDataLayers == FALSE the user weights are applied to the data immediately.

... Further arguments for the supersom function presented to the som or xyf wrappers.

Details

In order to avoid some layers to overwhelm others, simply because of the scale of the data points, the supersom function by default applies internal weights to balance this. The user.weights argument is applied on top of that: the result is that when a user specifies equal weights for all layers (the default), all layers contribute equally to the global distance measure. For large data sets (defined as containing more than 500 records), a sample of size 500 is used to calculate the mean distances in each data layer. If normalizeDataLayers == FALSE the user weights are applied directly to the data (distance.weights are set to 1).

Various definitions of the Tanimoto distance exist in the literature. The implementation here returns (for two binary vectors of length n) the fraction of cases in which the two vectors disagree. This is basically the Hamming distance divided by n - the incorrect naming is retained (for the moment) to guarantee backwards compatibility. If the vectors are not binary, they will be converted to binary strings (with 0.5 as the class boundary). This measure should not be used when variables are outside the range [0-1]; a check is done to make sure this is the case.

Value

An object of class "kohonen" with components

data data matrix, only returned if keep.data == TRUE.
unit.classif winning units for all data objects, only returned if keep.data == TRUE.
distances distances of objects to their corresponding winning unit, only returned if keep.data == TRUE.
grid the grid, an object of class somgrid.
codes a list of matrices containing codebook vectors.
changes matrix of mean average deviations from code vectors; every map corresponds with one column.
alpha, radius, user.weights, whatmap, maxNA.fraction input arguments presented to the function.
distance.weights if normalizeDataLayers weights to equalize the influence of the individual data layers, else a vector of ones.
dist.fcts distance functions corresponding to all layers of the data, not just the ones indicated by the whatmap argument.
tricolor

**Author(s)**
Ron Wehrens and Johannes Kruisselbrink

**References**

**See Also**
somgrid, plot.kohonen, predict.kohonen, map.kohonen

**Examples**

data(wines)

```r
## som
som.wines <- som(scale(wines), grid = somgrid(5, 5, "hexagonal"))
summary(som.wines)

## xfy
xyf.wines <- xfy(scale(wines), vintages, grid = somgrid(5, 5, "hexagonal"))
summary(xyf.wines)

## supersom example
data(yeast)
yeast.supersom <- supersom(yeast, somgrid(6, 6, "hexagonal"),
whatmap = c("alpha", "cdc15", "cdc28", "elu"),
maxNA.fraction = .5)
plot(yeast.supersom, "changes")

obj.classes <- as.integer(yeast$class)
colors <- c("yellow", "green", "blue", "red", "orange")
plot(yeast.supersom, type = "mapping", col = colors[obj.classes],
pch = obj.classes, main = "yeast data")
```

---

**tricolor**  
*Provides smooth unit colors for SOMs*

**Description**
Function provides colour values for SOM units in such a way that the colour changes smoothly in every direction.

**Usage**
```r
tricolor(grid, phis = c(0, 2 * pi/3, 4 * pi/3), offset = 0)
```
Arguments

grid  An object of class somgrid, such as the grid element in a kohonen object.
phis  A vector of three rotation angles. Values for red, green and blue are given by the y-coordinate of the units after rotation with these three angles, respectively. The default corresponds to (approximate) red colour of the middle unit in the top row, and pure green and blue colours in the bottom left and right units, respectively. In case of a triangular map, the top unit is pure red.
offset Defines the minimal value in the RGB colour definition (default is 0). By supplying a value in the range [0, .9], pastel-like colours are provided.

Value

Returns a matrix with three columns corresponding to red, green and blue. This can be used in the rgb function to provide colours for the units.

Author(s)

Ron Wehrens

See Also

plot.kohonen

Examples

data(wines)
som.wines <- som(wines, grid = somgrid(5, 5, "hexagonal"))

colour1 <- tricolor(som.wines$grid)
plot(som.wines, "mapping", bg = rgb(colour1))
colour2 <- tricolor(som.wines$grid, phi = c(pi/6, 0, -pi/6))
plot(som.wines, "mapping", bg = rgb(colour2))
colour3 <- tricolor(som.wines$grid, phi = c(pi/6, 0, -pi/6), offset = .5)
plot(som.wines, "mapping", bg = rgb(colour3))

unit.distances  SOM-grid related functions

Description

Function somgrid (modified from the version in the class package) sets up a grid of units, of a specified size and topology. Distances between grid units are calculated by function unit.distances.

Usage

somgrid(xdim = 8, ydim = 6, topo = c("rectangular", "hexagonal"),
        neighbourhood.fct = c("bubble", "gaussian"), toroidal = FALSE)
unit.distances(grid, toroidal)
Arguments

- **xdim, ydim**: dimensions of the grid.
- **topo**: choose between a hexagonal or rectangular topology.
- **neighbourhood.fct**: choose between bubble and gaussian neighbourhoods when training a SOM.
- **toroidal**: logical, whether the grid is toroidal or not. If not provided to the `unit.distances` function, the information in the grid object will be used.
- **grid**: an object of class `somgrid`.

Value

Function `somgrid` returns an object of class "somgrid", with elements `pts`, and the input arguments to the function.

Function `unit.distances` returns a (symmetrical) matrix containing distances. When `grid$hood equals "circular", Euclidean distances are used; for `grid$hood is "square" maximum distances. For toroidal maps (joined at the edges) distances are calculated for the shortest path.

Author(s)

Ron Wehrens

Examples

```r
mygrid <somgrid(5, 5, "hexagonal")
fakesom <list(grid = mygrid)
class(fakesom) <"kohonen"

par(mfrow = c(2,1))
dists <- unit.distances(mygrid)
plot(fakesom, type="property", property = dists[1,],
     main="Distances to unit 1", zlim=c(0,6),
     palette = rainbow, ncolors = 7)

dists <- unit.distances(mygrid, toroidal=TRUE)
plot(fakesom, type="property", property = dists[1,],
     main="Distances to unit 1 (toroidal)", zlim=c(0,6),
     palette = rainbow, ncolors = 7)
```

Description

A data frame containing 177 rows and thirteen columns; object `vintages` contains the class labels. These data are the results of chemical analyses of wines grown in the same region in Italy (Piedmont) but derived from three different cultivars: Nebbiolo, Barberas and Grignolino grapes. The wine from the Nebbiolo grape is called Barolo. The data contain the quantities of several constituents found in each of the three types of wines, as well as some spectroscopic variables.
Usage

data(wines)

Source

http://kdd.ics.uci.edu

References


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yeast | Yeast cell-cycle data

Description

Microarray cell-cycle data for 800 yeast genes, arrested with six different methods, arranged in a list. Additional class information is present as well.

Usage

data(yeast)

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