Package ‘AMORE’

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Description This package was born to release the TAO robust neural network algorithm to the R users. It has grown and I think it can be of interest for the users wanting to implement their own training algorithms as well as for those others whose needs lye only in the "user space".
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ADAPTgd.MLPnet ................................................. 2
ADAPTgdwm.MLPnet ............................................ 3
BATCHgd.MLPnet .............................................. 4
BATCHgdwm.MLPnet ........................................... 5
error.LMS ....................................................... 6	error.TAO ...................................................... 7
graphviz.MLPnet .............................................. 8
init.MLPneuron ................................................ 9
newff .......................................................... 11
ADAPTgd.MLPnet

random.init.MLPnet ................................................. 13
random.init.MLPneuron ............................................... 14
select.activation.function ........................................... 15
sim.MLPnet .......................................................... 16
train ................................................................. 17
training.report ....................................................... 18

Index

20

ADAPTgd.MLPnet Adaptative gradient descent training

Description

Adaptative gradient descent training method.

Usage

ADAPTgd.MLPnet(net, P, T, n.epoehs, n.threads=0L)

Arguments

net Neural Network to train.
P Input data set.
T Target output data set.
n.epoehs Number of epochs to train
n.threads Unused, but required to match the BATCH* function template.

Value

This function returns a neural network object modified according to the input and target data set.

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References

ADAPTgdwm.MLPnet

See Also

newff, train, ADAPTgdwm.MLPnet

| ADAPTgdwm.MLPnet | Adaptative gradient descent with momentum training |

Description

Adaptative gradient descent with momentum training method.

Usage

ADAPTgdwm.MLPnet(net, P, T, n.epochs, n.threads=0L)

Arguments

- **net**: Neural Network to train.
- **P**: Input data set.
- **T**: Target output data set.
- **n.epochs**: Number of epochs to train
- **n.threads**: Unused, but required to match the BATCH* function template.

Value

This function returns a neural network object modified according to the input and target data set.

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References


See Also

newff, train, ADAPTgd.MLPnet
**BATCHgd.MLPnet**

*Batch gradient descent training*

**Description**

Modifies the neural network weights and biases according to the training set.

**Usage**

\[
\text{BATCHgd.MLPnet}(\text{net}, P, T, \text{n.epochs}, \text{n.threads} = 0)
\]

**Arguments**

- **net**: Neural Network to train.
- **P**: Input data set.
- **T**: Target output data set.
- **n.epochs**: Number of epochs to train.
- **n.threads**: Number of threads to spawn. If <1, spawns NumberProcessors-1 threads. If no OpenMP is found, this argument will be ignored.

**Value**

This function returns a neural network object modified according to the chosen data.

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**References**


**See Also**

newff, train, BATCHgdwm.MLPnet
**BATCHgdwm.MLPnet**

**Batch gradient descent with momentum training**

**Description**

Modifies the neural network weights and biases according to the training set.

**Usage**

```
BATCHgdwm.MLPnet(net, P, T, n.epochs, n.threads=0L)
```

**Arguments**

- `net`: Neural Network to train.
- `P`: Input data set.
- `T`: Target output data set.
- `n.epochs`: Number of epochs to train
- `n.threads`: Number of threads to spawn. If <1, spawns `NumberProcessors-1` threads. If no OpenMP is found, this argument will be ignored.

**Value**

This function returns a neural network object modified according to the chosen data.

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**References**


**See Also**

`newff, train, BATCHgdw.MLPnet`
Error criteria for neural network training.

Description

The error functions calculate the goodness of fit of a neural network according to certain criteria:

- LMS: Least Mean Squares Error.
- LMLS: Least Mean Log Squares minimization.
- TAO: TAO error minimization.

The deltaE functions calculate the influence functions of their error criteria.

Usage

```r
error.LMS(arguments)
error.LMLS(arguments)
error.TAO(arguments)
deltaE.LMS(arguments)
deltaE.LMLS(arguments)
deltaE.TAO(arguments)
```

Arguments

- `arguments`: List of arguments to pass to the functions.
  - The first element is the prediction of the neuron.
  - The second element is the corresponding component of the target vector.
  - The third element is the whole net. This allows the TAO criterion to know the value of the S parameter and eventually (next minor update) will allow the user to apply regularization criteria.

Value

This function returns the error and influence function criteria.

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References


See Also

train

Description

Auxiliar functions. Not meant to be called from the user but from the error.TAO and the deltaE.TAO functions.

Usage

hfun(v,k)
phifun(v,k)
dphifun(v,k)

Arguments

v Input value.
k Threshold limit.

Value

These functions return a numeric array with dimension equal to the dimension of v.

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References


See Also
train

Description
Creates a dot file, suitable to be processed with graphviz, containing a graphical representation of the network topology and some numerical information about the network parameters.

Usage
graphviz.MLPnet(net, filename, digits)

Arguments
net Neural Network.
filename Name of the dot file to be written.
digits Number of digits used to round the parameters.

Value
This function writes a file suitable to be postprocessed with the graphviz package. Thus, multiple formats can be obtained: ps, pdf, ...

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References

http://www.graphviz.org

init.MLPneuron

Neuron constructor.

Description

Creates a neuron according to the structure established by the AMORE package standard.

Usage

init.MLPneuron(id, type, activation.function, output.links, output.aims, input.links, weights, bias, method, method.dep.variables)

Arguments

id
Numerical index of the neuron (so as to be referred in a network operation).

type
Either hidden or output, according to the layer the neuron belongs to.

activation.function
The name of the characteristic function of the neuron. It can be "pureline", "tansig", "sigmoid" or even "custom" in case that the user wants to configure its own activation function accordingly defining f0 and f1.

output.links
The id’s of the neurons that accept the output value of this neuron as an input.

output.aims
The location of the output of the neuron in the input set of the addressed neuron. Gives answer to: Is this output the first, the second, the third, ..., input at the addressed neuron? Similarly for an output neuron: Is this output the first, the second, the third, ..., element of the output vector?

input.links
The id’s of the neurons whose outputs work as inputs for this neuron. Positive values represent that we take the outputs of other neurons as inputs. Negative values represent the coordinates of the input vector to be considered as inputs.

weights
The multiplying factors of the input values.

bias
The bias summed to the weighted sum of the inputs.

method
Preferred training method. Currently it can be:
- "ADAPTgd": Adaptative gradient descend.
- "ADAPTgdwm": Adaptative gradient descend with momentum.
- "BATCHgd": BATCH gradient descend.
- "BATCHgdwm": BATCH gradient descend with momentum.

method.dep.variables
Variables used by the training methods:
- ADAPTgd method:
- delta: Used in the backpropagation method.
- learning.rate: Learning rate parameter. Notice that we can use a different rate for each neuron.

**ADAPTgdwm method:**
- delta: Used in the backpropagation method.
- learning.rate: Learning rate parameter. Notice that we can use a different rate for each neuron.
- momentum: Momentum constant used in the backpropagation with momentum learning criterium.
- former.weight.change: Last increment in the weight parameters. Used by the momentum training technique.
- former.bias.change: Last increment in the bias parameter. Used by the momentum training technique.

**BATCHgd method:**
- delta: Used in the backpropagation method.
- learning.rate: Learning rate parameter. Notice that we can use a different rate for each neuron.
- sum.delta.x: Used as an accumulator of the changes to apply to the weight parameters in the batch training.
- sum.delta.bias: Used as an accumulator of the changes to apply to the bias parameters in the batch training.

**BATCHgdwm method:**
- delta: Used in the backpropagation method.
- learning.rate: Learning rate parameter. Notice that we can use a different rate for each neuron.
- sum.delta.x: Used as an accumulator of the changes to apply to the weight parameters in the batch training.
- sum.delta.bias: Used as an accumulator of the changes to apply to the bias parameters in the batch training.
- momentum: Momentum constant used in the backpropagation with momentum learning criterium.
- former.weight.change: Last increment in the weight parameters. Used by the momentum training technique.
- former.bias.change: Last increment in the bias parameter. Used by the momentum training technique.

**Value**

`init.MLPneuron` returns a single neuron. Mainly used to create a neural network object.

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Create a Multilayer Feedforward Neural Network

Description

Creates a feedforward artificial neural network according to the structure established by the AMORE package standard.

Usage

newff(n.neurons, learning.rate.global, momentum.global, error.criterium, Stao, hidden.layer, output.layer, method)

Arguments

n.neurons Numeric vector containing the number of neurons of each layer. The first element of the vector is the number of input neurons, the last is the number of output neurons and the rest are the number of neuron of the different hidden layers.

learning.rate.global Learning rate at which every neuron is trained.

momentum.global Momentum for every neuron. Needed by several training methods.

error.criterium Criterium used to measure to proximity of the neural network prediction to its target. Currently we can choose amongst:

- "LMS": Least Mean Squares.
- "LMLS": Least Mean Logarithm Squared (Liano 1996).
- "TAO": TAO Error (Pernia, 2004).

Stao Stao parameter for the TAO error criterium. Unused by the rest of criteria.

hidden.layer Activation function of the hidden layer neurons. Available functions are:

- "purelin".
- "tansig".
- "sigmoid".
- "hardlim".
- "custom": The user must manually define the f0 and f1 elements of the neurons.
output.layer  Activation function of the hidden layer neurons according to the former list shown above.

method  Prefered training method. Currently it can be:
  • "ADAPTgd": Adaptative gradient descend.
  • "ADAPTgdwm": Adaptative gradient descend with momentum.
  • "BATCHgd": BATCH gradient descend.
  • "BATCHgdwm": BATCH gradient descend with momentum.

Value

`newff` returns a multilayer feedforward neural network object.

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References


See Also

`init.MLPneuron, random.init.MLPnet, random.init.MLPneuron, select.activation.function`

Examples

```r
# Example 1

library(AMORE)
# P is the input vector
P <- matrix(sample(seq(-1,1,length=1000), 1000, replace=FALSE), ncol=1)
# The network will try to approximate the target P^2
target <- P^2
# We create a feedforward network, with two hidden layers.
# The first hidden layer has three neurons and the second has two neurons.
# The hidden layers have got Tansig activation functions and the output layer is Purelin.
et <- newff(n.neurons=c(1,3,2,1), learning.rate.global=1e-2, momentum.global=0.5,
            error.criterium="LMS", Stao=NA, hidden.layer="tansig",
            output.layer="purelin", method="ADAPTgdwm")
result <- train(net, P, target, error.criterium="LMS", report=TRUE, show.step=100, n.shows=5 )
y <- sim(result$net, P)
plot(P,y, col="blue", pch="+")
```
random.init.MLPnet

points(P, target, col="red", pch="x")

random.init.MLPnet  *Initialize the network with random weights and biases.*

**Description**

Provides random values to the network weights and biases so as to start with. Basically it applies the random.init.MLPneuron function to every neuron in the network.

**Usage**

random.init.MLPnet(net)

**Arguments**

- **net**  The neural network object

**Value**

*random.init.MLPnet* returns the input network with weights and biases changed randomly.

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**See Also**

*random.init.MLPneuron, init.MLPneuron, newff*
Initialize the neuron with random weights and bias.

Description

Provides random values to the neuron weights and bias so as to start with. It is usually called by the random.init.NeuralNet function during the construction of the neural object by the newff function.

Usage

random.init.MLPneuron(Net.number.weights, neuron)

Arguments

net.number.weights
Number of bias and weight parameters of the neural network the neuron belongs to.

neuron
The neuron object.

Details

The values are assigned according to the suggestions of Haykin.

Value

random.init.MLPneuron returns the input neuron with bias and weights changed randomly.

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References


See Also

random.init.MLPnet, init.MLPneuron, newff
select.activation.function

Provides R code of the selected activation function.

Description

Provides random values to the neuron weights and bias so as to start with. It is usually called by the random.init.NeuralNet function during the construction of the neural object by the newff function.

Usage

```r
select.activation.function(activation.function)
```

Arguments

- `activation.function`  
  Activation function name. Currently the user may choose amongst `purelin`, `tansig`, `sigmoid`, `hardlim` and `custom`. If `custom` is chosen the the user must manually assign the neuron `f0` and `f1` functions.

Value

`select.activation.function` returns a list with two elements. The first, `f0` is the R code selected to serve as the neuron activation function. The second, `f1` is the R code of the activation function derivative.

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See Also

- `init.MLPneuron`
- `newff`
sim.MLPnet

**Performs the simulation of a neural network from an input data set.**

**Description**

This function calculates the output values of the neural network for a given data set. Various versions are provided according to different degrees of C code conversion. The `sim.MLPnet` function is the latest and quickest.

**Usage**

```c
CsimNmlpnetHnetLpLNNN)

Arguments

... Currently, the parameters below are accepted.
net Neural Network to simulate.
P Data Set input values.

**Value**

This function returns a matrix containing the output values of the neural network for the given data set.

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**References**


**See Also**

newff, train
**train**

*Neural network training function.*

**Description**

For a given data set (training set), this function modifies the neural network weights and biases to approximate the relationships amongst variables present in the training set. These may serve to satisfy several needs, i.e. fitting non-linear functions.

**Usage**

\[
\text{train}(\text{net, P, T, Pval=NULL, Tval=NULL, error.criterium="LMS", report=TRUE, n.shows, show.step, Stao=NA, prob=NULL, n.threads=0L})
\]

**Arguments**

- **net**: Neural Network to train.
- **P**: Training set input values.
- **T**: Training set output values.
- **Pval**: Validation set input values for optional early stopping.
- **Tval**: Validation set output values for optional early stopping.
- **error.criterium**: Criterium used to measure the goodness of fit: "LMS", "LMLS", "TAO".
- **Stao**: Initial value of the $S$ parameter used by the TAO algorithm.
- **report**: Logical value indicating whether the training function should keep quiet or should provide graphical/written information during the training process instead.
- **n.shows**: Number of times to report (if report is TRUE). The total number of training epochs is $n.shows \times show.step$.
- **show.step**: Number of epochs to train non-stop until the training function is allow to report.
- **prob**: Vector with the probabilities of each sample so as to apply resampling training.
- **n.threads**: Number of threads to spawn for the BATCH* training methods. If <1, spawns $\text{NumberProcessors}-1$ threads. If no OpenMP is found, this argument will be ignored.

**Value**

This function returns a list with two elements: the trained Neural Network object with weights and biases adjusted by the adaptative backpropagation with momentum method and a matrix with the errors obtained during the training. If the validation set is provided, the early stopping technique is applied.
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References


See Also

newff

training.report Neural network training report generator function.

Description

Function in charge of reporting the behavior of the network training. The users should modify this function according to their needs.

Usage

training.report(net,P,T, idx.show, error.criterium)

Arguments

net Neural Network to train.
P Training set input values.
T Training set output values
idx.show Current show index.
error.criterium Criterium used to measure the goodness of fit.

Value

This function does not return any value. Just useful for printing and plotting.
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References


See Also

train
Index

*Topic neural

ADAPTgd.MLPnet, 2
ADAPTgdw.MLPnet, 3
BATCHgd.MLPnet, 4
BATCHgdw.MLPnet, 5
error.LMS, 6
error.TAO, 7
graphviz.MLPnet, 8
init.MLPNeuron, 9
newff, 11
random.init.MLPnet, 13
random.init.MLPNeuron, 14
select.activation.function, 15
sim.MLPnet, 16
train, 17
training.report, 18

ADAPTgd.MLPnet, 2, 3
ADAPTgdw.MLPnet, 3, 3

BATCHgd.MLPnet, 4, 5
BATCHgdw.MLPnet, 4, 5

deltaE.LMLS (error.LMS), 6
deltaE.LMS (error.LMS), 6
deltaE.TAO, 7
deltaE.TAO (error.LMS), 6
dphifun (error.TAO), 7
derror.LMLS (error.LMS), 6
derror.LMS, 6
derror.TAO, 7, 7
derror.TAO (error.LMS), 6

graphviz.MLPnet, 8
hfun (error.TAO), 7
init.MLPNeuron, 9, 11–15
newff, 3–5, 11, 13–16, 18

phifun (error.TAO), 7
random.init.MLPnet, 11, 12, 13, 14
random.init.MLPNeuron, 11–13, 14
select.activation.function, 11, 12, 15
sim(sim.MLPnet), 16
sim.MLPnet, 16
train, 3–5, 7, 8, 16, 17, 19
training.report, 18