Package ‘ibmdbR’

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In-database analytics functions operate directly on data in a database, rather than requiring that the data first be extracted to working memory. This lets you analyze large amounts of data that would be impractical or impossible to extract. It also avoids security issues associated with extracting data, and ensures that the data being analyzed is as current as possible. Some functions additionally use lazy loading to load only those parts of the data that are actually required, to further increase efficiency.

This package also contains a data structure called a `ida.list`, which you can use to store R objects in the database. This simplifies the sharing of R objects among users. Each user is assigned two tables for R object storage: a private table, to which only that user has access, and a public table, which can be read by other users. Use a IDA list to generate a pointer to either of these tables, and use the pointer to list, store, or retrieve R objects.
as.ida.data.frame  

Convert an R object to an IDA data frame

Description

This function creates an IDA data frame `ida.data.frame` from a local R `data.frame` by creating a table in the database.

Usage

```r
as.ida.data.frame(x, table=NULL, clear.existing=FALSE, case.sensitive=TRUE,
                   rownames=NULL, dbname=NULL, asAOT=FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `x`  
  The name of the input object that is to be converted to a IDA data frame.

- `table`  
  The name of the database table that is to be created to hold the contents of the IDA data frame. The specified name is folded to uppercase. If this parameter is not specified, a name is generated automatically.

- `clear.existing`  
  If the `table` parameter is specified, this parameter indicates whether the existing table is to be dropped (TRUE) or whether the `as.ida.data.frame` statement is to be ignored and a warning message issued (FALSE).

- `case.sensitive`  
  If the `table` parameter is specified for an existing table, this parameter specifies whether the column names in that table name are to be treated as case-sensitive (TRUE) or not case-sensitive (FALSE).

- `rownames`  
  The name of the column for the unique row id. If the value of this parameter is NULL, this column is not added to the output table.

- `dbname`  
  DB2 for z/OS only parameter: the name of the database where the table should be created in.

- `asAOT`  
  DB2 for z/OS only parameter: the table should be created as an "accelerator only table".

Value

A IDA data frame that points to the newly created table.

See Also

`as.data.frame`
Examples

```r
## Not run:

# Add an ID column to iris
iris2 <- iris
iris2$ID <- 1:150

# Upload it and overwrite if already exists
idf <- as.ida.data.frame(iris2,"IRIS",clear.existing=T)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

ida.col.def objects are used to define new columns of a ida.data.frame based on existing ones. For details see the documentation of ida.data.frame.

Description

ida.data.frame objects provide many methods that will behave exactly like or very similar to methods defined on a regular data.frame. The following is a list of currently supported methods: as.data.frame, sd, max, mean, min, length, print, names, colnames, summary, NROW, NCOL, dim, var, head, hist, cor, cov. Furthermore, the $ and [] operators allow you to select columns and rows and the $<- operator will allow you to add columns. For details see the documentation of ida.data.frame.
Create an IDA data frame

Description

This function creates an IDA data frame (that is, an object of the class `ida.data.frame`). It does not store any data in local memory, but aggregates metadata used to determine the exact table subset (columns - `SELECT` clause; and/or rows - `WHERE` clause) and creates a pointer to a table located in the database.

Usage

```r
ida.data.frame(table)
is.ida.data.frame(x)
```

Arguments

- `table` Name of a table or view in the current database.
- `x` An `ida.data.frame` object.

Details

The argument `table` must be a valid table or view name and the table/view must exist.

If schema or table are set in quotes, they will be treated case sensitive otherwise they are automatically converted to the default schema of the database. Columns are always treated case sensitive.

A subset of columns and/or rows may be specified using the indexing operator `[]` (which is translated to the `SELECT` clause for columns and/or the `WHERE` clause for rows). Note that columns are treated case sensitive.

One limitation is that rows cannot be selected using their numbers. Instead, you must specify value-based conditions, for example `d[d$ID > 10,]` which means “all rows where the value of the first column is greater than 10”. The `$` operator may be also used to select an `ida.data.frame` column.

You can also add and alter columns in an `ida.data.frame`. Currently, a limited set of functions and operators is supported to define columns based on other columns. The following is supported:

- Arithmetic operators are `+,-,*,^`
- Mathematical functions are `abs, sqrt, log, log10, exp, floor, round, ceiling`
- Casting functions: `as.numeric, as.integer, as.character`
- Comparison and logical operators: `<,<=,>,>=,!=,==,!,&`,`|`
- Conditional functions: `ifelse`
- Special functions: `is.db.null` (checks whether column value is `NULL` in the table)

There are several rules for adding columns:
1. You can not combine columns from different tables or from ida.data.frames that have different WHERE conditions.

2. You cannot add a column to an ida.data.frame that was defined on columns from another ida.data.frame.

3. You can only add columns that evaluate to non-logical, atomic values.

The package does basic type checking to enforce these rules, however, it is still possible that the database will refuse a query that was not properly defined.

`is.ida.data.frame` checks if the given object's class is `ida.data.frame`.

**Value**

- `ida.data.frame` returns an IDA data frame.
- `is.ida.data.frame` returns a logical value that indicates whether the specified object is an IDA data frame.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
idf <- ida.data.frame('IRIS')
is.ida.data.frame(idf)

# Select only certain rows or columns
# The following creates an ida.data.frame that only selects rows with
# Species=='setosa' and the first three columns of the table
idf2 <- idf[idf$Species=='setosa',1:3]

# Define new columns based on existing ones
idf$SepalLengthX <- idf$SepalLength+1
idf$SepalLengthY <- ifelse(idf$SepalLengthX>4.5,idf$ID,10)

# Take a look at the newly defined columns
head(idf)
```

## End(Not run)

**Description**

A user can elect to store R objects in a database table rather than storing them in a workstation file system. This makes it easier for users to share objects, and simplifies backup tasks.

Each user has two R object storage tables:

- A private table, for objects that other users are not to be able to access
- A public table, for objects that other users are to be able to read

Use the `ida.list` function to create a pointer to either of your own R object storage tables, or to the public R object storage table of another user. You can then use the pointer to store objects in or retrieve objects from the corresponding table. (If the table belongs to another user you can only retrieve objects from it, not store objects in it.)

Please note that whether public tables might not have effect on databases that do not allow to set permissions accordingly, for instance, in multi-tenant environments. To enable the sharing of objects in DB2, an administrator needs to first create a role names R_USERS_PUBLIC and assign it to all users who should be allowed to share objects. For Db2, roles will be setup automatically if in the scope of the plan.

**Usage**

`ida.list(type='public',user=NULL)`

**Arguments**

- `type` The type (private or public) of the table. You can specify 'private' only if `user` is NULL or is set explicitly to your own user ID.
- `user` The user ID of the owner of the R object storage table. If set to NULL, the user ID is that of the current user. The user ID is treated case-sensitive.

**Value**

A pointer to an R object storage table.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# Create a pointer to the private R object storage table of the current user.
myPrivateObjects <- ida.list(type='private')

# Use the pointer created in the previous example to store a series of numbers in an object with
# the name 'series100' in the private R object storage table of the current user.
myPrivateObjects['series100'] <- 1:100

# Retrieve the object with the name 'series100' from the
# private R object storage table of the current user.
x <- myPrivateObjects['series100']

# Delete the object with name 'series100' from the
# private R object storage table of the current user.
myPrivateObjects['series100'] <- NULL

# List all objects in the private R object storage table of the current user.
names(myPrivateObjects)

# Return the number of objects in the private R object storage table of the current user.
length(myPrivateObjects)
```
# Create a pointer to the public R object storage table of the current user.
myPublicObjects <- ida.list(type="public")

## End(Not run)

---

### ida.list methods

**Available methods for ida.list**

#### Description

ida.list objects provide methods that will behave exactly like or very similar to methods defined on a regular list. The following methods are currently supported: length, names, print.

For details see the documentation of `ida.list`.

---

### idaArule

**Association Rule Mining**

#### Description

This function calculates association rules on a database table.

#### Usage

```r
idaArule(
  data,
  tid,
  item,
  maxlen=5,
  maxheadlen=1,
  minsupport=NULL,
  minconf=0.5,
  nametable=NULL,
  namecol=NULL,
  modelname=NULL
)

idaApplyRules(modelname, newdata, tid, item, nametable=NULL, namecol=NULL, ...)
```
**Arguments**

- **data**: An `ida.data.frame` object pointing to the data to be mined.
- **tid**: Input table column that identifies the transactions by an id.
- **item**: Input table column that identifies items in transactions.
- **maxlen**: The maximum length of a rule. Must be two or larger.
- **maxheadlen**: The maximum length of the rule head.
- **minsupport**: The minimal support of a rule to be considered.
- **minconf**: The minimal confidence of a rule to be considered.
- **nametable**: A database table containing a mapping between the items in the input table and their name. The table must contain at least two columns, the first column is named as the column indicated in the item parameter and the second column is named as indicated in parameter namecol.
- **namecol**: The name of the column containing the item name in case nametable was specified.
- **modelname**: The name of the model in-database. If NULL, it is automatically generated.
- **newdata**: A table to which to apply the rules.
- **...**: Additional stored procedure parameters.

**Details**

*idaArule* finds association rules in transactional data. The input data must be in transactional format, thus each row of the table contains exactly one item and an identifier of which transaction this item is assigned to. These two columns need to be specified using the **tid** and **item** parameters. If the items are referred to with numeric IDs in the transaction table, it is often useful to add a name mapping to produce rules that contain names instead of item IDs. This can be achieved by setting the parameters **nametable** and **namecol**.

Models are stored persistently in database under the name **modelname**. Model names cannot have more than 64 characters and cannot contain white spaces. They need to be quoted like table names, otherwise they will be treated upper case by default. Only one model with a given name is allowed in the database at a time. If a model with **modelname** already exists, you need to drop it with **idaDropModel** first before you can create another one with the same name. The model name can be used to retrieve the model later (**idaRetrieveModel**).

*idaApplyRules* applies a rule model stored in the database to a table with transactions.

**Value**

*idaArule* returns an object of class **rules** compatible with the packages **arules** and **arulesViz**.

*idaApplyRules* returns an object of class `ida.data.frame`, pointing to a table that contains a mapping between transaction IDs and matched rules.

**Examples**

```r
# Not run:

idf <- ida.data.frame("GOSALES.ORDER_DETAILS")
```
idaConnect, idaClose

Open or closes a IDA database connection

Description

These functions are used to open or close an existing IDA database connection.

Usage

idaConnect(dsn, uid = "", pwd = "", conType = "odbc",
             dsnLookup = c("auto", "default", "store"), ...)

idaClose(idaConn, conType = "odbc")

Arguments

dsn The DSN of the database.
uid The user name.
pwd The password.
conType The connection type.
dsnLookup This parameter only is used when ibmdbR is loaded in an RStudio instance of
            IBM Data Science Experience. Per default ("auto") ibmdbR automatically de-
            tects if the provided dsn value is an usual DSN string or the name of a connection
            in the local connection store. The lookup method can also be manually set to
            "default", if the dsn parameter should be treated as an usual DSN string. If set
            to "store" the connection store of RStudio on DSX will be used.
    ...
    Additional arguments for DSN lookup.
idaConn The connection object.

Details

Opens or closes a connection to a database. Currently, RODBC is used as underlying library, this
might change, however, in the future.
Examples

    ## Not run:
    #Connect locally
    con <- idaConnect('BLUDB', '', '')
    
    #Close the connection
    idaClose(con)
    
    ## End(Not run)

### Create or drop a view

**Description**

Use these functions to create or drop a view that is based on a *ida.data.frame*.

**Usage**

    idaCreateView(x, newColumn = NULL)
    idaDropView(v)

**Arguments**

- **x**  
  ida.data.frame for which a view is to be created.

- **newColumn**  
  The expression specifying the column to be added.

- **v**  
  Name of the view to be dropped.

**Details**

The *idaCreateView* function creates a view from the specified IDA data frame. The *idaDropView* function drops the specified view.

**Value**

The *idaCreateView* function returns the view name. The *idaDropView* function does not return a value.

**Examples**

    ## Not run:
    idf <- ida.data.frame('IRIS')
    
    #Create a view based on the IDA data frame
    vname <- idaCreateView(idf)
    
    #Drop the view
Description

These functions simplify working with database tables.

Usage

idaAppend(df, table)
idaDeleteTable(table)
idaExistTable(tableName)
idaisView(tableName)
idagetvalidTableName(prefix="DATA_FRAME_")

Arguments

df         A data.frame object.
table      The name of a database table or an ida.data.frame.
tableName  The name of a database table.
prefix     Keyword used to specify the prefix of a table name.

Details

Use the idaAppend function to append a data.frame to the specified table.
Use the idaDeleteTable function to drop the specified table. The specified table must exist in the current database.
Use the idaExistTable function to determine whether the specified table exists in the database.
Use the idaGetValidTableName function to obtain a table name that is not yet in use. This name will be the specified or default prefix followed by a number, for example, data_frame_7.
**Value**

The `idaDeleteTable` function does not return a value.

The `idaExistTable` function returns a logical value (TRUE or FALSE) that indicates whether the specified table exists in the database.

The `idaGetValidTableName` function returns a string representing a table name.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:

# Check whether a table with a given name exists
idaExistTable('IRIS')

# Create a pointer to the table
idf <- ida.data.frame('IRIS')

# Obtain a unique table name for a copy
copyTableName <- idaGetValidTableName(prefix = "COPY_")

# Create a copy of the original table
idfCopy <- as.ida.data.frame(as.data.frame(idf),copyTableName)

# Delete the copy again
idaDeleteTable(copyTableName)

## End(Not run)
```

**Description**

These functions allow to query, store and update data in the database. Usually, it is easier to use `idaQuery.ida.data.frame` and `as.ida.data.frame` instead of these methods.

They can be useful, however, if an explicit connection object is needed, e.g. if there are several connections to different databases.

**Usage**

```r
idaaf(idaConn, query)
idaSave(idaConn, dfrm, tblName = '', rowName = '', conType = "odbc")
idaUpdate(db2Conn, updf, dfrm, idaIndex = '', conType = "odbc")
```
**Arguments**

- **idaConn**  The IDA connection object.
- **db2Conn**  The IDA connection object.
- **query**  A query.
- **dfrm**  A data.frame to store.
- **tblName**  Name of the table to which to store the data.
- **rowName**  Name of the row name column.
- **updf**  Name of the table to update.
- **idaIndex**  Name of the index column.
- **contype**  Type of the connection.

**Details**

`idadf`, `idaSave` and `idaUpdate` are simple wrappers around the RODBC functions `sqlQuery`, `sqlSave` and `sqlUpdate`.

Usually, it is easier to use `idaQuery.ida.data.frame` and `as.ida.data.frame` instead of these methods.

**See Also**

`idaQuery.ida.data.frame`, `as.ida.data.frame`, `sqlQuery`, `sqlSave`, `sqlUpdate`

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# create connection to DB
con <- idaConnect("BLUDB", ",", ",")

# create data.frame from table
df <- idadf(con, "SELECT * FROM IRIS")

# close the connection again
idaclose(con)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**idaDivCluster**  **Hierarchical (divisive) clustering**

**Description**

This function generates a hierarchical (divisive) clustering model based on the contents of an IDA data frame (`ida.data.frame`) by applying recursively the K-means algorithm.
The idaDivCluster clustering function builds a hierarchical clustering model by applying the K-means algorithm recursively in a top-down fashion. The hierarchy of clusters is represented in a
binary tree structure (each parent node has exactly 2 child nodes). The leaves of the cluster tree are identified by negative numbers.

Models are stored persistently in the database under the name `modelname`. Model names cannot have more than 64 characters and cannot contain white spaces. They need to be quoted like table names, otherwise they will be treated upper case by default. Only one model with a given name is allowed in the database at a time. If a model with `modelname` already exists, you need to drop it with `idaDropModel` first before you can create another one with the same name. The model name can be used to retrieve the model later (`idaRetrieveModel`).

The output of the print function for a `idaDivCluster` object is:

- A vector containing a list of centers
- A vector containing a list of cluster sizes
- A vector containing a list of the number of elements in each cluster
- A data frame or the name of the table containing the calculated cluster assignments
- The within-cluster sum of squares (which indicates cluster density)
- The names of the slots that are available in the `idaDivCluster` object.

Value

The `idaDivCluster` function returns an object of class `idadivcluster`.

See Also

`idaRetrieveModel, idaDropModel, idaListModels`

Examples

```
## Not run:

# Create ida data frame
idf <- ida.data.frame("IRIS")

# Create a DivCluster model stored in the database as DivClusterMODEL
dcm <- idaDivCluster(idf, id="ID", modelname="DivClusterMODEL")

# Print the model
print(dcm)

# Predict the model
pred <- predict(dcm, idf, id="ID")

# Inspect the predictions
head(pred)

## End(Not run)
```
**idaDropModel**

*Drop a predictive model from the database*

**Description**

Use this function to drop from the database a model that was created by using a function like `idaNaiveBayes`, `idaLm`, `idaTree`, `idaArule` or `idaKMeans`.

**Usage**

```r
idaDropModel(modelname)
```

**Arguments**

- `modelname` The name of the predictive model to be dropped.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:

# Drop the model with the name KMEANSMODEL
idaDropModel("KMEANSMODEL");

## End(Not run)
```

**idaGetModelName**  
*Get the name of a model*

**Description**

Use this function to get the name under which a model is stored in-database. This function can be applied to objects returned by functions like `idaNaiveBayes`, `idaKMeans` or `idaArule`.

**Usage**

```r
idaGetModelName(object)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` The object representing the model.

**Value**

The fully qualified name of the model, as stored in-database. This name is used, e.g. in conjunction with the `idaRetrieveModel` or with the `idaDropModel` function.
Examples

## Not run:

```r
# Get the name of a model stored in variable km
dataframe <- idaGetModelname(km)
```

## End(Not run)

### idaGlm

**Generalized Linear Models (GLM)**

**Description**

This function computes generalized linear models on the contents of an `ida.data.frame`.

**Usage**

```R
idaGlm(formula, data, id, intercept, family, family_param, link, link_param, maxit, method, trials, incolumn, interaction, modelname, format, rawresid, dropAfter, ...
```

**Arguments**

- `formula`: A `formula` object that describes the GLM to build.
- `data`: An `id.data.frame` object that stores the data to be used for GLM building.
- `id`: The ID column name.
- `intercept`: The intercept.
- `family`: The type of error distribution. It can have one of the following values: "bernoulli", "gaussian", "poisson", "binomial", "negativebinomial", "wald", "gamma"
- `family_param`: A family-specific parameter.
- `link`: Type of link function. It can have one of the following values: "logit", "cloglog", "clogbinom", "cangeom", "cannegbinom", "cauchit", "clog", "cloglog", "gaussit", "identity", "inverse", "invsquare", "log", "loglog", "oddspower", "power", "probit", "sqrt"
- `link_param`: Link parameter, 1 by default.
- `maxit`: Maximum number of iterations. 20 by default.
**eps** Maximum (relative) error used as a stopping criterion. This should be sufficiently small for the algorithm to work.

**tol** The tolerance for the linear equation solver to consider a value equal to be zero. This should be sufficiently small for the algorithm to work.

**method** Computing algorithm: either "irls" ("iteratively reweighted least square") or "psgd" ("parallel stochastic gradient descent").

**trials** The input table column containing the number of trials for the binomial distribution. Ignored unless family is 'binomial'.

**incolumn** Overwrite automatic creation of incolumn parameter and specify your own incolumn here.

**interaction** Overwrite automatic creation of interaction parameter and specify your own incolumn here.

**modelname** Name of the model that will be created in the database. Will be created automatically if not specified.

**format** Specify output format. Either "glm" for output looking like stats::glm or raw for downloading all results as data.frames.

**raw.resid** If format equals "raw", whether to download the residuals or return NULL instead.

**dropAfter** Whether to drop the results after downloading them as specified in format.

**x** An idaglm object.

**object** An idaglm object.

**newdata** New data used for prediction as ida.data.frame.

**outtable** The name of the table the results will be written in.

**Details**

For more details on the GLM algorithm and requirements to the data, please refer to the documentation of the nza..GLM stored procedure in the Netezza In-Database Analytics Reference Guide or Netezza In-Database Analytics Developers Guide.

**Value**

- The function idaglm returns the generalized linear regression model of classes glm and idaglm if format equals "glm" or a list of data.frames if format equals "raw".
- The functions print and summary have no return values.
- The function predict returns an ida.data.frame that contains the predicted values.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
#Add isSetosa column to iris data frame
iris2 <- iris
iris2$isSetosa <- ifelse(iris2$Species=="setosa", 1, 0)
```
# Store the iris2 data frame in the IRIS2 table
idf <- as.ida.data.frame(iris2, table="IRIS2", clear.existing=T, rownames="ID")

# Calculate GLM model in-db
glm <- idaGlm(isSetosa~PetalLength*SepalLength*SepalWidth+PetalWidth, idf2, id="ID")

# Print the model
print(glm)

# Apply the model to data
idf2 <- predict(glm, idf, "ID")

# Inspect the results
head(idf2)

## End(Not run)

---
idainit

*Initialize the In-Database Analytics functions*

### Description
This function initializes the In-Database Analytics functions.

### Usage
`idaInit(con, jobDescription=NULL)`

### Arguments
- **con**: An open RODBC connection.
- **jobDescription**: Optional argument that allows to assign a description to the jobs submitted from the R session.

### Details
Use an existing RODBC connection to initialize the IDA in-database analytics functions. All commands are sent through this connection.

### Value
No value is returned.
**idakMeans**

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:

#Initialize the IDA Analytics functions
cn <- idaConnect('BLUDB','','')

#Initialize the in-database functionality
idaInit(cn)

## End(Not run)
```

---

| idakMeans | k-means clustering |

**Description**

This function generates a k-means clustering model based on the contents of a IDA data frame (`ida.data.frame`).

**Usage**

```r
idaKMeans(
  data,
  id,
  k=3,
  maxiter=5,
  distance="euclidean",
  outtable=NULL,
  randseed=12345,
  statistics=NULL,
  modelname=NULL
)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'idaKMeans'
print(x,...)
## S3 method for class 'idaKMeans'
predict(object, newdata, id,...)
```

**Arguments**

- **data**: An IDA data frame that contains the input data for the function. The input IDA data frame must include a column that contains a unique ID for each row.
- **id**: The name of the column that contains a unique ID for each row of the input data.
- **k**: The number of clusters to be calculated.
The idaKMeans function calculates the squared Euclidean distance between rows, and groups them into clusters. Initial clusters are chosen randomly using a random seed, and the results are adjusted iteratively until either the maximum number of iterations is reached or until two iterations return identical results. Variables with missing values are set zero for distance calculation.

Models are stored persistently in database under the name `modelname`. Model names cannot have more than 64 characters and cannot contain white spaces. They need to be quoted like table names, otherwise they will be treated upper case by default. Only one model with a given name is allowed in the database at a time. If a model with `modelname` already exists, you need to drop it with `idaDropModel` first before you can create another one with the same name. The model name can be used to retrieve the model later (`idaRetrieveModel`).

The output of the print function for a `idaKMeans` object is:

- A vector containing a list of centers
- A vector containing a list of cluster sizes
- A vector containing a list of the number of elements in each cluster
- A data frame or the name of the table containing the calculated cluster assignments
- The within-cluster sum of squares (which indicates cluster density)
- The names of the slots that are available in the `idaKMeans` object

The `idaKMeans` function returns an object of class `idaKMeans` and `kmeans`.
See Also
idaRetrieveModel, idaDropModel, idaListModel

Examples

## Not run:

#Create ida data frame
idf <- ida.data.frame("IRIS")

#Create a kmeans model stored in the database as KMEANSMODEL
km <- idaKMeans(idf, id="ID", modelname="KMEANSMODEL")

#Print the model
print(km)

#Predict the model
pred <- predict(km,idf,id="ID")

#Inspect the predictions
head(pred)

## End(Not run)

### idaListAccelerators, idaSetAccelerator, idaGetAccelerator, idaGetAcceleratorDetails

Show and set accelerator settings

Description

Use these functions for DB2 for z/OS connections to retrieve the list of available accelerators and to set and get the current accelerator settings.

Usage

idaListAccelerators()
idaSetAccelerator(acceleratorName, queryAcceleration="ENABLE")
idaGetAccelerator()
idaGetAcceleratorDetails()

Arguments

acceleratorName
The name of the accelerator where the analytics functions (like idaKMeans or idaTree) are executed.

queryAcceleration
The value which the DB2 for z/OS register CURRENT QUERY ACCELERATION is set to. Possible values are "NONE", "ENABLE", "ENABLE WITH FALLBACK", "ELIGIBLE" and "ALL"
**Value**

idaListAccelerators returns a data frame that contains a list of the accelerators available for the current DB2 for z/OS connection.

idaSetAccelerator sets the accelerator to be used for the subsequent calls of the analytics functions.

idaGetAccelerator retrieves the name of the accelerator.

idaGetAcceleratorDetails retrieves the name of accelerator together with the encoding (like UNICODE or EBCDIC) of its data and the value for query acceleration (like ENABLE or ELIGIBLE) and returns these values in a list object with elements "Accelerator", "Encoding" and "QueryAcceleration".

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# Get a list of all accelerators
q <- idaListAccelerators();

# Set accelerator to "MYACCEL"
idaSetAccelerator("MYACCEL");

# Get name of current accelerator
idaGetAccelerator();

# Get name of current accelerator together with its encoding and query acceleration
idaGetAcceleratorDetails();

# Get encoding of current accelerator
idaGetAcceleratorDetails()$Encoding

## End(Not run)
```

---

**idaListModels and idaModelExists**

*List all predictive models in the database*

**Description**

Use these function to list all models in the schema of the current user that were created using the functions like idaNaiveBayes or idaKMeans or check whether a model with a specific name exists.

**Usage**

```r
idaListModels()
idaModelExists(modelname)
```

**Arguments**

- `modelname` The name of a predictive model.
**Value**

`idaListModels` returns a data frame that contains a list of the predictive models that are stored in the current schema and information about each one.

`idaModelExists` returns a boolean value depending on whether the model exists or not.

**Examples**

```r
# Not run:
# Get a list of all models
q <- idaListModels();

# End(Not run)
```

---

### `idaLm`  
*Linear regression*

**Description**

This function performs linear regression on the contents of an `ida.data.frame`.

**Usage**

```r
idaLm(form, idadf, id = "id", modelname = NULL, dropModel = TRUE, limit = 25)
```

**Arguments**

- **form**: A formula object that specifies both the name of the column that contains the continuous target variable and either a list of columns separated by plus symbols or a single period (to specify that all other columns in the `ida.data.frame` are to be used as predictors). The specified columns can contain continuous or categorical values. The specified formula cannot contain transformations.
- **idadf**: An `ida.data.frame` that contains the input data for the function.
- **id**: The name of the column that contains a unique ID for each row of the input data. An id column needs to be specified, if a model contains categorical values, more than 41 columns or when `dropModel` is set to FALSE. If no valid id column was specified, a temporary id column will be used (not for DB2 for z/OS).
- **modelname**: Name of the model that will be created in the database.
dropModel
logical: If TRUE the in database model will be dropped after the calculation.

limit
The maximum number of levels for a categorical column. Its default value is 25. 
This parameter only exists for consistency with older version of idaLm.

x
An object of the class idaLm.

object
An object of the class idaLm

newdata
An ida.data.frame that contains data that will be predicted.

outtable
The name of the table where the results will be written in.

names
logical: If set to TRUE then the plot will contain the names of the attributes instead of numbers.

max_forw
integer: The maximum number of iterations the heuristic forward/backward will be calculated.

max_plot
integer: The maximum number of attributes that will appear in the plot. It must be bigger than 0.

order
Vector of attribute names. The method will calculate the value of the models with the attributes in the order of the vector and plot the value for each of it.

lmgon
logical: If set TRUE the method will calculate the importance metric lmg. This method has exponential runningtime and is not supported for more than 15 attributes

backwardON
logical: If set TRUE the method will calculate the backward heuristic. By default (FALSE) it will do the forward heuristic.

... Additional parameters.

Details
The idaLm function computes a linear regression model by extracting a covariance matrix and computing its inverse. This implementation is optimized for problems that involve a large number of samples and a relatively small number of predictors. The maximum number of columns is 78.

Missing values in the input table are ignored when calculating the covariance matrix. If this leads to undefined entries in the covariance matrix, the function fails. If the inverse of the covariance matrix cannot be computed (for example, due to correlated predictors), the Moore-Penrose generalized inverse is used instead.

The output of the idaLm function has the following attributes:
$coefficients is a vector with two values. The first value is the slope of the line that best fits the input data; the second value is its y-intercept.
$RSS is the root sum square (that is, the square root of the sum of the squares).
$effects is not used and can be ignored.
$rank is the rank.
$df.residuals is the number of degrees of freedom associated with the residuals.
$coefftab is a is a vector with four values:
• The slope and y-intercept of the line that best fits the input data
• The standard error
The t-value

The p-value

$\text{Loglike}$ is the log likelihood ratio.

$\text{AIC}$ is the Akaike information criterion. This is a measure of the relative quality of the model.

$\text{BIC}$ is the Bayesian information criterion. This is used for model selection.

$\text{CovMat}$ the Matrix used in the calculation (“Covariance Matrix”). This matrix is necessary for the Calculation in plot.idaLm and the statistics.

$\text{card}$ the number of dummy variables created for categorical columns and 1 for numericals.

$\text{model}$ the in database modelname of the idaLm object.

$\text{numrow}$ the number of rows of the input table that do not contain NAs.

$\text{sigma}$ the residual standard error.

The plot.idaLm function uses $R^2$ as a measure of quality of a linear model. $R^2$ compares the variance of the predicted values and the variance of the actual values of the target variable.

$\text{First}$: Returns the $R^2$ value of the linear model for each attribute alone.

$\text{Usefulness}$: Returns the $R^2$ value reduction of the linear model with all attributes to the linear model with one attribute taken away.

$\text{Forward_Values}$: Is only calculated if backwardON=FALSE. This is a heuristic that adds in each step the attribute which has the most $R^2$ increase.

$\text{SLMG}$: Is only calculated if lmgON=TRUE. It returns the increase of $R^2$ of each attribute averaged over every possible permutation. By grouping some of the permutations we only need to average over every possible subset. For $n$ attributes there are $2^n$ subsets. So LMG is an algorithm with exponential runningtime and is not recommended for more than 15 attributes.

$\text{Backward_Values}$: Is only calculated if backwardON=TRUE. Similar to the forward heuristic. This time we choose in each step of the algorithm that has minimal $R^2$ reduction when taking it out of the model, starting with all attributes.

$\text{Model_Values}$: Is only calculated if order is a vector of attributes. In this case the function calculates the $R^2$ value for the models that we get when we add one attribute of order in each step.

The procedure returns a linear regression model of class idaLm.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
#Create a pointer to table IRIS
idf <- ida.data.frame("IRIS")

#Calculate linear model in-db
lml <- idaLm(SepalLength~., idf)
```
library(ggplot2)
plot(lm1)

# Calculating linear models with categorical values requires an id column
lm1 <- ida.lm(SepalLength~., idf, id="ID")

## End(Not run)

### idaMerge

#### Merge IDA data frames

**Description**

This function merges two IDA data frames (that is, two objects of the class `ida.data.frame`).

**Usage**

```
idaMerge(x, y, by=intersect(x@cols, y@cols), by.x=by, by.y=by,
  all=FALSE, all.x=all, all.y=all, sort=TRUE,
  suffixes=c("_x", "_y"), table=NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  The first `ida.data.frame` object to be merged.
- `y`  
  The second `ida.data.frame` object to be merged.
- `by`  
  Specification of the common columns; see the `Details` section.
- `by.x`  
  Specification of the common columns; see the `Details` section.
- `by.y`  
  Specification of the common columns; see the `Details` section.
- `all`  
  Whether non-matching columns of `x` and `y` are to be appended to the result. If set to FALSE, only columns common to both `x` and `y` are included in the output. This parameter overrides the `all.x` and `all.y` parameters. In SQL database terminology, specifying all=FALSE results in an inner join that is equivalent to a natural join, and specifying all=TRUE results in a full outer join. In a full outer join, the columns that are common to both `x` and `y` are followed by the remaining columns in `x`, which are followed by the remaining columns in `y`.
- `all.x`  
  If columns from only one of the IDA data frames being merged are to be included in the output, set its corresponding parameter to TRUE and the other parameter to FALSE. In SQL database terminology, specifying all.x=TRUE and all.y=FALSE results in a left outer join, and specifying all.x=FALSE and all.y=TRUE results in a right outer join. If TRUE, then extra rows are added to the output, one for each row in `x` that has no matching row in `y`. These rows have a value of NA in those columns that are typically filled with values from `y`. The default is FALSE, so that only rows with data from both `x` and `y` are included in the output. If `all.x` is true, all the non matching cases of `x` are also appended to the result, with a value of NA filled in the corresponding columns of `y`.
**idaMerge**

- **all.y**  Analogous to all.x
- **sort**  This parameter is ignored. The output is never sorted regardless of the setting of this parameter.
- **suffixes**  Two 2-character strings, each of which specifies a suffix that is used when generating column names. By specifying different suffixes, you can ensure that each column can be uniquely attributed to either x or y. Note that a dot (.) is not a valid character for a column name.
- **table**  Name of the output IDA data frame.

**Details**

This function merges two IDA data frames on the columns that they have in common. The rows in the two data frames that match on the specified columns are extracted, and joined together. If there is more than one match, all possible matches contribute one row each. For the precise meaning of ‘match’.  

If by or both by.x and by.y are of length 0 (a length zero vector or NULL), the result, r, is the Cartesian product of x and y, that is, a cross join.

If non-merged columns of the data frames have identical names and are to be included in the output, suffixes are appended to the names of the corresponding columns in the output to make their names unique.

Note that this function creates, in the current database, a view that corresponds to the output object. Within the current session, this view can be accessed using the same IDA data frame object. However, it is persistent and, after it is no longer needed, it must be dropped manually.

**Value**

A *ida.data.frame* object.

**See Also**

*ida.data.frame*

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
idf <- ida.data.frame('IRIS')

#Perform a self-join
idf2 <- idaMerge(idf, idf, by="ID")

## End(Not run)
```
Description

This function generates a Naive Bayes classification model based on the contents of an IDA data frame (ida.data.frame).

Usage

idaNaiveBayes(form, data, id = "id", modelname = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'idaNaiveBayes'
predict(object, newdata, id, withProbabilities = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'idaNaiveBayes'
print(x, ...)

Arguments

- **form**: A formula object that describes the model to fit.
- **data**: An ida.data.frame object.
- **id**: The name of the column that contains unique IDs.
- **modelname**: Name for the model. Will be created automatically unless specified otherwise.
- **object**: An object of the class idaNaiveBayes to used for prediction, i.e. for applying it to new data.
- **newdata**: An IDA data frame that contains the data to which to apply the model.
- **withProbabilities**: A boolean value indicating if the probabilities for each class value are included in the result of the predict function.
- **x**: An object of the class idaNaiveBayes to be printed.
- **...**: Additional parameters to pass to the print and predict method.

Details

idaNaiveBayes builds a Naive Bayes classification model, thus a model that assumes independence of input variables with respect to the target variable.

Continuous input variables are discretized using equal width discretization. Missing values are ignored on a record and attribute level when calculating the conditional probabilities.

Models are stored persistently in the database under the name modelname. Model names cannot have more than 64 characters and cannot contain white spaces. They need to be quoted like table names, otherwise they will be treated upper case by default. Only one model with a given name is allowed in the database at a time. If a model with modelname already exists, you need to drop it with idaDropModel first before you can create another one with the same name. The model name can be used to retrieve the model later (idaRetrieveModel).
**Value**

The function `idaNaiveBayes` returns an object of class "idaNaiveBayes" and "naiveBayes" compatible with Naive Bayes objects produced by the e1071 package.

The `predict.idaNaiveBayes` method applies the model to the data in a table and returns an IDA data frame that contains a list of tuples, each of which comprises one row ID and one prediction.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# Create ida data frame
idf <- ida.data.frame("IRIS")

# Create a naive bayes model
nb <- idaNaiveBayes(Species~SepalLength,idf,"ID")

# Print the model
print(nb)

# Apply the model to data
idf2 <- predict(nb,idf,"ID")

# Inspect the results
head(idf2)
```

**Description**

Use these functions to run any SQL query on the database and put the results into a `data.frame`.

**Usage**

```r
idaQuery(..., as.is=TRUE, na.strings = "NA")

idaScalarQuery(..., as.is=TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `...` Any number of query parts which are passed to `paste`.
- `as.is` Specifies whether the result columns are to be converted using RODBC type conversions (as.is=FALSE) or left unconverted (as.is=TRUE). For more information about RODBC type conversions, see the descriptions of the functions `sqlGetResults` and `type.convert`.
- `na.strings` character vector of strings to be mapped to NA when reading character data.
Details

All parts of the input query are concatenated with `paste(..., sep="")` and the result is passed to the database.

Value

The `idaQuery` function returns a data frame that contains the result of the specified query.

The `idaScalarQuery` function returns the result of the specified query coerced to a single scalar value.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# idaScalarQuery returns a single value
v <- idaScalarQuery("SELECT COUNT(*) FROM IRIS")

# idaQuery returns a data.frame
df <- idaQuery("SELECT * FROM IRIS")

# idaQuery and idaScalarQuery automatically paste all arguments into a single query
# This is convenient if you use variables

tableName <- "IRIS"
df <- idaScalarQuery("SELECT COUNT(*) FROM ",tableName)
```

```
### idaRetrieveModel

Retrieves a predictive model from the database

### Description

Use this function to retrieve from the database a model that was created using a function like `idaNaiveBayes` or `idaKMeans`.

### Usage

`idaRetrieveModel(modelname)`

### Arguments

- **modelname**
  
The name of the predictive model to be retrieved.

### Value

This function returns an R object that contains a representation of the retrieved model. The class of the returned object depends on the function that was used to create the model.
Examples

### Not run:

```r
#Retrieve the model with name "MYKMEANSMODEL" from the database
trcCopy <- idaRetrieveModel("KMEANSMODEL");

### End(Not run)
```

### idaSample

**Taking a random sample from a IDA data frame**

#### Description

This function draws a random sample from a IDA data frame (that is, an object of the class `ida.data.frame`).

#### Usage

```r
idaSample(bdf, n, stratCol=NULL, stratVals=NULL, stratProbs=NULL, dbPreSamplePercentage=100, fetchFirst=F);
```

#### Arguments

- `bdf` The IDA data frame from which the sample is to be drawn.
- `n` The number of rows of sample data to be retrieved.
- `stratCol` For stratified sampling, the column that determines the strata.
- `stratVals` For stratified sampling, a vector of values that determine the subset of strata from which samples are to be drawn.
- `stratProbs` For stratified sampling, a vector of explicit sampling probabilities. Each value corresponds to a value of the vector specified for `stratVals`.
- `dbPreSamplePercentage` The percentage of the IDA data frame from which the sample is to be drawn (see details).
- `fetchFirst` Fetch first rows instead of using random sample.

#### Details

If `stratCol` is specified, a stratified sample based on the contents of the specified column is taken. Unless `stratVals` is also specified, each unique value in the column results in one stratum. If `stratVals` is also specified, only the values it specifies result in strata, and only rows that contain one of those values are included in the sample; other rows are ignored.

Unless `stratProbs` is also specified, the number of rows retrieved for each stratum is proportional to the size of that stratum relative to the overall sample.

To undersample or oversample data, use `stratProbs` to specify, for each value of `stratVals`, the fraction of the rows of the corresponding stratum that are to be included in the sample.
For each stratum, the calculated number of rows is rounded up to the next highest integer. This ensures that there is at least one sample for each stratum. Consequently, the number of samples that is returned might be higher than the value specified for \( n \).

The value of dbPreSamplePercentage is a numeric value in the range 0-100 that represents the percentage of the IDA data frame that is to serve as the source of the sample data. When working with an especially large IDA data frame, specifying a value smaller than 100 improves performance, because less data must be processed. However, the proportionality of the pre-sampled data might vary from that of the complete data, and this would result in a biased sample. It can even happen that entire strata are excluded from the final sample.

When fetchFirst is set to TRUE, the sample values of each stratum are taken in the order in which they are returned from the database rather than randomly. This is usually much faster than random sampling, but can introduce bias.

**Value**

An object of class \texttt{data.frame} that contains the sample.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
idf<-ida.data.frame('IRIS')

#Simple random sampling
df <- idaSample(idf,10)

#Stratified sample
df <- idaSample(idf,10,'Species')

## End(Not run)
```

---

**idaShowTables**

*Return a list of tables*

**Description**

Returns a data frame that contains the names of the tables contained in the current database.

**Usage**

`idaShowTables(showAll=FALSE, matchStr=NULL, schema=NULL, accelerated=FALSE)`

**Arguments**

- `showAll` List all tables that are listed in the catalog of the current database (TRUE) or only those tables that are in the current schema (FALSE).
- `matchStr` If not NULL, only tables that contain the character string in this argument will be returned.
schema If not NULL, only tables with this schema will be returned. This parameter is ignored if showAll=FALSE.

accelerated Valid for DB2 for z/OS connections only. If TRUE, only accelerated tables will be returned.

Value
A data frame with the columns Schema, Name, Owner, and Type. For DB2 for z/OS connections the columns Acceleratorname and Enable are included as well.

Examples
## Not run:

```r
#Get a list of all tables in the current schema
tabs <- idaShowTables()
```

```r
## End(Not run)
```

### idatable

**In-Database Cross Tabulation and Table Creation**

**Description**
Function used to build a contingency table of the counts at each combination of factor levels based on the contents of a IDA data frame (**ida.data.frame**).

**Usage**

```
idaTable(idadf,max.entries=1000)
```

**Arguments**

- **idadf** A IDA data frame that contains the input data for the function.
- **max.entries** The maximum number of entries. If the cross product of all columns exceeds this number, an error will be thrown.

**Details**

**idaTable** uses the cross-classifying factors to build a contingency table of the counts at each combination of categorical values in all categorical columns of the **ida.data.frame** passed as input.

**Value**

The **idaTable** function returns a contingency table, an object of class "table".
Examples

## Not run:

```r
# Create a pointer to the table IRIS
idf <- ida.data.frame('IRIS')

# Add a column
idf$SepalLength4 <- ifelse(idf$SepalLength > 4, 't', 'f')

# Calculate the cross-table between Species and SepalLength4
idaTable(idf[, c('Species', 'SepalLength4')])
```

## End(Not run)

### idaTree

**Decision and Regression tree**

**Description**

This function generates a tree model based on the contents of an IDA data frame (`ida.data.frame`).

**Usage**

```r
idaTree(form, data, id, minsplit = 50, maxdepth = 10, qmeasure = NULL, 
        minimprove = 0.01, eval = NULL, valtable = NULL, modelname = NULL)
```

## S3 method for class `idaTree`

- `plot(x,...)`
- `predict(object, newdata, id, ...)`

**Arguments**

- **form**: A formula object that specifies both the name of the column that contains the categorical target variable and either a list of columns separated by plus symbols (each column corresponds to one predictor variable) or a single period (to specify that all other columns in the IDA data frame are to be used as predictors).

- **data**: An IDA data frame that contains the input data for the function. The input IDA data frame must include a column that contains a unique ID for each row.

- **id**: The name of the column that contains a unique ID for each row of the input data.

- **minsplit**: The minimum number of rows a node must contain to be split further.

- **maxdepth**: The maximum depth (that is, the number of hierarchical levels) of the generated tree.
The measure that is to be used to prune the tree. For a decision tree, allowed values are "Acc" (this is the default) and "wAcc". For a regression tree, allowed values are "mse" (this is the default), "r2", "pearson", and "spearman".

The minimum improvement. A node is not split further unless the split improves the class impurity by at least the amount specified for this parameter.

The criterion that is to be used to calculate each split. For a decision tree, allowed values are "entropy" (this is the default) and "gini". For a regression tree, the only allowed value is "variance" (this is the default).

When the output tree is to be pruned using external data, use this parameter to specify the fully-qualified name of the table that contains that data. Otherwise, specify NULL.

The name under which the model is stored in the database. This is the name that is specified when using functions such as idaRetrieveModel or idaDropModel.

An object of the class idaTree.

An object of the class idaTree.

A IDA data frame that contains the data to which to apply the model.

additional arguments to be passed to plot or predict.

The idaTree function uses a top-down, iterative procedure to generate a decision-tree or regression-tree model, depending on the type of the target variable. The resulting model comprises a network of nodes and connectors, and each subnode is the endpoint of a binary split.

A node is not split further when any of the following are true:

- The node has a uniform class (and therefore cannot be split further).
- Additional splits do not improve the class impurity by at least the amount specified by minimprove.
- The number of rows contained by the node is less than the value specified by minsplit.
- The tree depth reaches the value specified by maxdepth.

If variable that is used to determine a split does not have a value, the corresponding row remains in the node that is being split.

The output of the print function for a idaTree object is a textual description of the corresponding model.

The output of the plot function for a idaTree object is a graphical representation of the corresponding model.

Models are stored persistently in the database under the name modelname. Model names cannot have more than 64 characters and cannot contain white spaces. They need to be quoted like table names, otherwise they will be treated upper case by default. Only one model with a given name is allowed in the database at a time. If a model with modelname already exists, you need to drop it with idaDropModel first before you can create another one with the same name. The model name can be used to retrieve the model later (idaRetrieveModel).

The predict.idaTree method applies the model to the data in a table and returns a IDA data frame that contains a list of tuples, each of which comprises one row ID and one prediction.
Value

The idaTree function returns an object of classes idaTree and rpart.

See Also

idaRetrieveModel, idaDropModel, idaListModels

Examples

## Not run:

#Create a pointer to the table IRIS
idf <- ida.data.frame('IRIS')

#Create a tree model
tr <- idaTree(Species~., idf, "ID", modelname="MYTREEMODEL")

#Print the model
print(tr)

#Plot the model
plot(tr)

#Apply the model to data
pred <- predict(tr, idf, id="ID")

#Inspect the predictions
head(pred)

## End(Not run)

idaTwoStep two step clustering

Description

This function generates a two step clustering model based on the contents of an IDA data frame (ida.data.frame).

Usage

idaTwoStep( data, id, k=3, maxleaves=1000, distance="euclidean", outtable=NULL, randseed=12345, statistics=NULL, modelname=NULL)

## S3 method for class 'idaTwoStep'
print(x,...)
## S3 method for class 'idaTwoStep'
predict(object, newdata, id,...)
Arguments

data  A IDA data frame that contains the input data for the function. The input IDA data frame must include a column that contains a unique ID for each row.
id  The name of the column that contains a unique ID for each row of the input data.
k  The number of clusters to be calculated.
maxleaves  The maximum number of leaf nodes in the initial clustering tree. When the tree contains maxleaves leaf nodes, the following data records are aggregated into clusters associated with the existing leaf nodes.
distance  The distance function that is to be used. This can be set to "euclidean", which causes the squared Euclidean distance to be used, or "norm_euclidean", which causes normalized Euclidean distance to be used.
outtable  The name of the output table that is to contain the results of the operation. When NULL is specified, a table name is generated automatically.
randseed  The seed for the random number generator.
statistics  Denotes which statistics to calculate. Allowed values are "none", "columns" and "all". If NULL, the default of the database system will be used.
modelname  The name under which the model is stored in the database. This is the name that is specified when using functions such as idaRetrieveModel or idaDropModel.
object  An object of the class idatwostep to be used for prediction, i.e. for applying it to new data.
x  An object of the class idatwostep to be printed.
newdata  A IDA data frame that contains the data to which to apply the model.
...  Additional parameters to pass to the print or predict method.

Details

The idaTwoStep clustering function distributes first the input data into a hierarchical tree structure according to the distance between the data records where each leaf node corresponds to a (small) cluster. Then idaTwoStep reduces the tree by aggregating the leaf nodes according to the distance function until k clusters remain.

Models are stored persistently in database under the name modelname. Model names cannot have more than 64 characters and cannot contain white spaces. They need to be quoted like table names, otherwise they will be treated upper case by default. Only one model with a given name is allowed in the database at a time. If a model with modelname already exists, you need to drop it with idaDropModel first before you can create another one with the same name. The model name can be used to retrieve the model later (idaRetrieveModel).

The output of the print function for a idaTwoStep object is:

• A vector containing a list of centers
• A vector containing a list of cluster sizes
• A vector containing a list of the number of elements in each cluster
• A data frame or the name of the table containing the calculated cluster assignments
• The within-cluster sum of squares (which indicates cluster density)
• The names of the slots that are available in the idaTwoStep object
The `idaTwoStep` function returns an object of class `idaTwoStep` and `TwoStep`.

### See Also

`idaRetrieveModel`, `idaDropModel`, `idaListModels`

### Examples

```r
## Not run:

# Create ida data frame
idf <- ida.data.frame("IRIS")

# Create a TwoStep model stored in the database as TwoStepMODEL
tsm <- idaTwoStep(idf, id="ID", modelname="TwoStepMODEL")

# Print the model
print(tsm)

# Predict the model
pred <- predict(tsm, idf, id="ID")

# Inspect the predictions
head(pred)

## End(Not run)
```
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