Package ‘kernlab’

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R topics documented:
as.kernelMatrix ................................................. 3
couple .................................................................. 4
csi ..................................................................... 5
csi-class ............................................................. 7
dots .................................................................... 9
gausspr .............................................................. 11
gausspr-class .................................................... 14
inchol ................................................................. 16
inchol-class ....................................................... 18
income ................................................................. 19
inlearn ................................................................. 20
R topics documented:

ipop ................................................................. 22
ipop-class ......................................................... 24
kcca ................................................................. 26
kcca-class ......................................................... 27
kernel-class ....................................................... 28
kernelMatrix ...................................................... 29
kfa ................................................................. 31
kfa-class ......................................................... 34
kha ................................................................. 35
kha-class ....................................................... 37
kkmeans ......................................................... 38
kmmd ............................................................... 41
kmmd-class ...................................................... 44
kpca ............................................................... 45
kpca-class ....................................................... 47
kqr ................................................................. 49
kqr-class .......................................................... 49
ksvm ............................................................... 52
ksvm-class ....................................................... 54
lssvm .............................................................. 61
lssvm-class ...................................................... 63
musk .............................................................. 69
onlearn .......................................................... 70
onlearn-class .................................................... 71
plot ............................................................... 73
prc-class .......................................................... 74
predict.gausspr .................................................. 75
predict.kqr ........................................................ 76
predict.ksvm ..................................................... 77
promotergene .................................................... 78
ranking ........................................................... 79
ranking-class ..................................................... 82
reuters ............................................................ 83
rvm ............................................................... 84
rvm-class ........................................................ 87
sigest ............................................................. 89
spam ............................................................. 90
spec .............................................................. 91
spec-class ......................................................... 94
spirals ........................................................... 95
stringdot ........................................................ 96
ticdata .......................................................... 97
vm-class .......................................................... 100

Index 102
as.kernelMatrix

**Description**

as.kernelMatrix in package `kernlab` can be used to coerce the kernelMatrix class to matrix objects representing a kernel matrix. These matrices can then be used with the kernelMatrix interfaces which most of the functions in `kernlab` support.

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

- `x`: matrix to be assigned the kernelMatrix class
- `center`: center the kernel matrix in feature space (default: FALSE)

**Author(s)**

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**See Also**

- `kernelMatrix`, `dots`

**Examples**

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

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

K

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

svp2
```
couple

Probabilities Coupling function

Description

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

Usage

couple(probin, coupler = "minpair")

Arguments

probin The pairwise coupled class-probability estimates

coupler The type of coupler to use. Currently minpar and pkpd and vote are supported (see reference for more details). If vote is selected the returned value is a primitive estimate passed on given votes.

Details

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

Value

A matrix with the resulting probability estimates.

Author(s)

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References

Ting-Fan Wu, Chih-Jen Lin, ruby C. Weng

Probability Estimates for Multi-class Classification by Pairwise Coupling

Neural Information Processing Symposium 2003


See Also

predict.ksvm, ksvm
Examples

```r
# create artificial pairwise probabilities
pairs <- matrix(c(0.82,0.12,0.76,0.1,0.9,0.05),2)

couple(pairs)

couple(pairs, coupler="pkpd")

couple(pairs, couler ="vote")
```

---

### Cholesky decomposition with Side Information

#### Description

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

#### Usage

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

#### Arguments

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

**kpar**

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

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

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

**rank**

maximal rank of the computed kernel matrix

**centering**

if TRUE centering is performed (default: TRUE)

**kappa**

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

**delta**

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

**tol**

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

**Details**

An incomplete cholesky decomposition calculates $Z$ where $K = ZZ' K$ being the kernel matrix. Since the rank of a kernel matrix is usually low, $Z$ tends to be smaller than the complete kernel matrix. The decomposed matrix can be used to create memory efficient kernel-based algorithms without the need to compute and store a complete kernel matrix in memory. csi uses the class labels, or regression responses to compute a more appropriate approximation for the problem at hand considering the additional information from the response variable.

**Value**

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

- **pivots** Indices on which pivots were done
- **diagresidues** Residuals left on the diagonal
- **maxresiduals** Residuals picked for pivoting
- **predgain** predicted gain before adding each column
- **truegain** actual gain after adding each column
- **Q** QR decomposition of the kernel matrix
- **R** QR decomposition of the kernel matrix

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

See Also
inchol, chol, csi-class

Examples

data(iris)

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

.Data: Object of class "matrix" contains the decomposed matrix
pivots: Object of class "vector" contains the pivots performed
diagresidues: Object of class "vector" contains the diagonal residues
maxresiduals: Object of class "vector" contains the maximum residues
predgain: Object of class "vector" contains the predicted gain before adding each column
truegain: Object of class "vector" contains the actual gain after adding each column
Q: Object of class "matrix" contains Q from the QR decomposition of the kernel matrix
R: Object of class "matrix" contains R from the QR decomposition of the kernel matrix

Extends

Class "matrix", directly.

Methods

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

Author(s)

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See Also

csi, inchol-class

Examples

data(iris)

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

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

## Kernel Functions

### Description

The kernel generating functions provided in kernlab.

The Gaussian RBF kernel $k(x, x') = \exp(-\sigma \|x - x'\|^2)$

The Polynomial kernel $k(x, x') = (\text{scale} < x, x' > + \text{offset})^{\text{degree}}$

The Linear kernel $k(x, x') = <x, x'>$

The Hyperbolic tangent kernel $k(x, x') = \tanh(\text{scale} < x, x' > + \text{offset})$

The Laplacian kernel $k(x, x') = \exp(-\sigma \|x - x'\|)$

The Bessel kernel $k(x, x') = (-\text{Bessel}^{(r+1)} \sigma \|x - x'\|^2)$

The ANOVA RBF kernel $k(x, x') = \sum_{1 \leq i_1, \ldots, i_D \leq N} \prod_{d=1}^{D} k(x_{i_d}, x'_{i_d})$ where $k(x, x)$ is a Gaussian RBF kernel.

The Spline kernel $\prod_{d=1}^{D} 1 + x_i x_j + x_i x_j \min(x_i, x_j) - \frac{x_i + x_j}{2} \min(x_i, x_j)^2 + \frac{\min(x_i, x_j)^3}{3}$

### Usage

rbfdot(sigma = 1)

polydot(degree = 1, scale = 1, offset = 1)

tanhdot(scale = 1, offset = 1)

vanilladot()

laplacedot(sigma = 1)

besseldot(sigma = 1, order = 1, degree = 1)

anovadot(sigma = 1, degree = 1)

splinedot()

### Arguments

**sigma**  
The inverse kernel width used by the Gaussian the Laplacian, the Bessel and the ANOVA kernel
degree The degree of the polynomial, bessel or ANOVA kernel function. This has to be
an positive integer.
scale The scaling parameter of the polynomial and tangent kernel is a convenient way
of normalizing patterns without the need to modify the data itself
offset The offset used in a polynomial or hyperbolic tangent kernel
order The order of the Bessel function to be used as a kernel

Details

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

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

Value

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

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

The kernel parameters can be accessed by the kpar function.

Note

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

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

Author(s)

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See Also

stringdot, kernelMatrix, kernelMult, kernelPol
**gausspr**

**Examples**

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

kpar(rbfkernel)

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

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

---

**gausspr**  

*Gaussian processes for regression and classification*

---

**Description**

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

**Usage**

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

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

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

**Arguments**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**var**
The initial noise variance, (only for regression) (default : 0.001)

**variance.model**
Build model for variance or standard deviation estimation (only for regression) (default : FALSE)

**tol**
Tolerance of termination criterion (default: 0.001)

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

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

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

... additional parameters

Details

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

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

Value

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

- alpha The resulting model parameters
- error Training error (if fit == TRUE)

Author(s)

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References

C. K. I. Williams and D. Barber
Bayesian classification with Gaussian processes.
http://www.dai.ed.ac.uk/homes/ckiw/postscript/pami_final.ps.gz

See Also

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

gausspr-class Class "gausspr"

Description

The Gaussian Processes object class
Objects from the Class

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

Slots

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

Methods

alpha signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the alpha vector
cross signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the cross validation error
error signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the training error
fitted signature(object = "vm"): returns the fitted values
kcall signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the call performed
kernelf signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the kernel function used
kpar signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the kernel parameter used
lev signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the response levels (in classification)
type signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the type of problem

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

ymatrix signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the response matrix used

scaling signature(object = "gausspr"): returns the scaling coefficients of the data (when scaled = TRUE is used)

Author(s)

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See Also

gausspr, ksvm-class, vm-class

Examples

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

inchol Incomplete Cholesky decomposition

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

x

The data matrix indexed by row

kernel

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

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

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

kpar

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

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

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

tol

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

maxiter

maximum number of iterations and columns in Z

blocksize

add this many columns to matrix per iteration

verbose

print info on algorithm convergence

Details

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

Value

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

pivots

Indices on which pivots where done

diagresidues

Residuals left on the diagonal

maxresiduals

Residuals picked for pivoting

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

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

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

See Also
csi, inchol-class, chol

Examples

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

inchol-class

Class “inchol”

Description

The reduced Cholesky decomposition object

Objects from the Class

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

Description

Customer Income Data from a marketing survey.
Usage
data(income)

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

Explanation of the variable names:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>INCOME</td>
<td>annual income of household (Personal income if single) ordinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SEX</td>
<td>sex nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MARITAL.STATUS</td>
<td>marital status nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>age ordinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>educational grade ordinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>OCCUPATION</td>
<td>type of work nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>AREA</td>
<td>how long the interviewed person has lived in the San Francisco/Oakland/San Jose area ordinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>DUAL.INCOMES</td>
<td>dual incomes (if married) nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>HOUSEHOLD.SIZE</td>
<td>persons living in the household ordinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>UNDER18</td>
<td>persons in household under 18 ordinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>HOUSEHOLDER</td>
<td>householder status nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>HOME.TYPE</td>
<td>type of home nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>ETHNIC.CLASS</td>
<td>ethnic classification nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>LANGUAGE</td>
<td>language most often spoken at home nominal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Source

inlearn | Online Kernel Algorithm object onlearn initialization function.

Description
Online Kernel Algorithm object onlearn initialization function.
### Usage

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

### Arguments

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

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

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

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

- `type`
  - the type of problem to be learned by the online algorithm: classification, regression, novelty
- `buffersize`
  - the size of the buffer to be used

### Details

The `inlearn` is used to initialize a blank `onlearn` object.

### Value

The function returns an S4 object of class `onlearn` that can be used by the `onlearn` function.
Author(s)

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

See Also

onlearn, onlearn-class

Examples

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

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

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

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

Description

ipop solves the quadratic programming problem:
\[
\text{min} \left( c^T x + \frac{1}{2} x^T H x \right) \\
\text{subject to:} \ \\
b \leq A x \leq b + r \\
l \leq x \leq u
\]

Usage

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

Arguments

- `c`: Vector or one column matrix appearing in the quadratic function
- `H`: square matrix appearing in the quadratic function, or the decomposed form Z of
  the H matrix where Z is a n x m matrix with n > m and ZZ' = H.
- `A`: Matrix defining the constrains under which we minimize the quadratic function
b  Vector or one column matrix defining the constrains
l  Lower bound vector or one column matrix
u  Upper bound vector or one column matrix
r  Vector or one column matrix defining constrains
sigf  Precision (default: 7 significant figures)
maxiter  Maximum number of iterations
margin  how close we get to the constrains
bound  Clipping bound for the variables
verb  Display convergence information during runtime

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

Value
An S4 object with the following slots

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

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

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

References
R. J. Vanderbei
LOQO: An interior point code for quadratic programming
Optimization Methods and Software 11, 451-484, 1999

See Also
solve.QP, inchol, csi
Examples

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

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

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

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

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

### Description

The quadratic problem solver class

### Objects from the Class

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

### Slots

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

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

Author(s)

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

See Also

ipop

Examples

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

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

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

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

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

Computes the canonical correlation analysis in feature space.

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

- `x`: a matrix containing data index by row
- `y`: a matrix containing data index by row
- `kernel`: the kernel function used in training and predicting. This parameter can be set to any function, of class kernel, which computes a inner product in feature space between two vector arguments. kernlab provides the most popular kernel functions which can be used by setting the kernel parameter to the following strings:
  - `rbfdot` Radial Basis kernel function "Gaussian"
  - `polydot` Polynomial kernel function
  - `vanilladot` Linear kernel function
  - `tanhdot` Hyperbolic tangent kernel function
  - `laplacedot` Laplacian kernel function
  - `besseldot` Bessel kernel function
  - `anovadot` ANOVA RBF kernel function
  - `splinedot` Spline kernel

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

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

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

- `gamma`: regularization parameter (default : 0.1)
- `ncomps`: number of canonical components (default : 10)
- `...`: additional parameters for the kpca function
Details

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

Value

An S4 object containing the following slots:

- `kcor`: Correlation coefficients in feature space
- `xcoef`: estimated coefficients for the $x$ variables in the feature space
- `ycoef`: estimated coefficients for the $y$ variables in the feature space

Author(s)

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

References

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

See Also

cancor, kpca, kfa, kha

Examples

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

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

---

kcca-class

Class "kcca"

Description

The "kcca" class
Objects from the Class

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

Slots

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

Methods

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

Author(s)

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

See Also

- `kcca`, `kpca-class`

Examples

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

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

Description

The built-in kernel classes in `kernlab`

Objects from the Class

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

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

Slots

.Data: Object of class "function" containing the kernel function
kpar: Object of class "list" containing the kernel parameters

Extends

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

Methods

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

Author(s)

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

See Also

dots

Examples

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

---

kernelMatrix  Kernel Matrix functions

Description

kernelMatrix calculates the kernel matrix $K_{ij} = k(x_i, x_j)$ or $K_{ij} = k(x_i, y_j)$.
kernelPol computes the quadratic kernel expression $H = z_iz_jk(x_i, x_j)$, $H = z_ik_jk(x_i, y_j)$.
kernelMult calculates the kernel expansion $f(x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n z_ik(x_i, x_j)$.
kernelFast computes the kernel matrix, identical to kernelMatrix, except that it also requires the squared norm of the first argument as additional input, useful in iterative kernel matrix calculations.
Usage

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

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

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

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

Arguments

- `kernel`: the kernel function to be used to calculate the kernel matrix. This has to be a function of class `kernel`, i.e. which can be generated either one of the build in kernel generating functions (e.g., `rbfdot` etc.) or a user defined function of class `kernel` taking two vector arguments and returning a scalar.

- `x`: a data matrix to be used to calculate the kernel matrix, or a list of vector when a `stringkernel` is used.

- `y`: second data matrix to calculate the kernel matrix, or a list of vector when a `stringkernel` is used.

- `z`: a suitable vector or matrix.

- `k`: a suitable vector or matrix.

- `a`: the squared norm of `x`, e.g., `rowSums(x^2)`.

- `blocksize`: the kernel expansion computations are done block wise to avoid storing the kernel matrix into memory. `blocksize` defines the size of the computational blocks.

Details

Common functions used during kernel based computations.

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

- `rbfdot` Radial Basis kernel function
- `polydot` Polynomial kernel function
- `vanilladot` Linear kernel function
- `tanhdot` Hyperbolic tangent kernel function
- `laplacedot` Laplacian kernel function
- `besseldot` Bessel kernel function
- `anovadot` ANOVA RBF kernel function
- `splinedot` the Spline kernel
(see example.)
kernelFast is mainly used in situations where columns of the kernel matrix are computed per invocation. In these cases, evaluating the norm of each row-entry over and over again would cause significant computational overhead.

Value

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

Author(s)

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

See Also

rbfdot, polydot, tanhdot, vanilladot

Examples

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

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

## calculate kernel matrix
kernelMatrix(rbf, dt)

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

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

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

---

**kfa**  
* Kernel Feature Analysis  

**Description**

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

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

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

Arguments

- **x**  
The data matrix indexed by row or a formula describing the model. Note, that an intercept is always included, whether given in the formula or not.

- **data**  
an optional data frame containing the variables in the model (when using a formula).

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

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

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

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

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

- **subset**  
the number of features sampled (used) from the data set

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

... additional parameters

Details

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

Value

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

xmatrix contains the features selected

alpha contains the sparse alpha vector

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

Author(s)

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

References

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

See Also

kpca,kfa-class

Examples

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

Class "kfa"

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

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

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

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

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

See Also
kfa, kpcaclass

Examples

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

Description

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

Usage

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

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

Arguments

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

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

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

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

features  Number of features (principal components) to return. (default: 5)
eta        The hebbian learning rate (default : 0.005)
th         the smallest value of the convergence step (default : 0.0001)
maxiter    the maximum number of iterations.
verbose    print convergence every 100 iterations. (default : FALSE)
na.action  A function to specify the action to be taken if NAs are found. The default action is
            na.omit, which leads to rejection of cases with missing values on any required
            variable. An alternative is na.fail, which causes an error if NA cases are found.
            (NOTE: If given, this argument must be named.)

... additional parameters

Details

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

Value

An S4 object containing the principal component vectors along with the corresponding normaliza-
tion values.

pcv         a matrix containing the principal component vectors (column wise)
eig         The normalization values
xmatrix     The original data matrix

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

Note

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

Author(s)

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

References

Kwang In Kim, M.O. Franz and B. Schölkopf
Kernel Hebbian Algorithm for Iterative Kernel Principal Component Analysis
Max-Planck-Institut für biologische Kybernetik, Tübingen (109)
**kha-class**

**See Also**

`kpca`, `kfa`, `kcca`, `pca`

**Examples**

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

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

# print the principal component vectors
pcv(kpc)

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

---

**kha-class**

Class "kha"

**Description**

The Kernel Hebbian Algorithm class

**Objects objects of class "kha"**

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

**Slots**

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

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

Author(s)

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See Also

- `kha`, `ksvm-class`, `kcca-class`

Examples

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

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

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

**Description**

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

**Usage**

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

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

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

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

Arguments

- **x**: the matrix of data to be clustered, or a symbolic description of the model to be fit, or a kernel Matrix of class kernelMatrix, or a list of character vectors.
- **data**: an optional data frame containing the variables in the model. By default the variables are taken from the environment which 'kkmeans' is called from.
- **centers**: Either the number of clusters or a matrix of initial cluster centers. If the first a random initial partitioning is used.
- **kernel**: the kernel function used in training and predicting. This parameter can be set to any function, of class kernel, which computes a inner product in feature space between two vector arguments (see \link{kernels}). kernlab provides the most popular kernel functions which can be used by setting the kernel parameter to the following strings:
  - rbfdot Radial Basis kernel "Gaussian"
  - polydot Polynomial kernel
  - vanilladot Linear kernel
  - tanhdot Hyperbolic tangent kernel
  - laplacedot Laplacian kernel
  - besseldot Bessel kernel
  - anovadot ANOVA RBF kernel
  - splinedot Spline kernel
  - stringdot String kernel
Setting the kernel parameter to "matrix" treats x as a kernel matrix calling the kernelMatrix interface.

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

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

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

  - sigma inverse kernel width for the Radial Basis kernel function "rbfdot" and the Laplacian kernel "laplacedot".
Hyper-parameters for user defined kernels can be passed through the kpar parameter as well.

alg the algorithm to use. Options currently include kkmeans and kerninghan.
p a parameter used to keep the affinity matrix positive semidefinite
na.action The action to perform on NA
... additional parameters

Details

Kernel k-means uses the 'kernel trick' (i.e. implicitly projecting all data into a non-linear feature space with the use of a kernel) in order to deal with one of the major drawbacks of k-means that is that it cannot capture clusters that are not linearly separable in input space.  
The algorithm is implemented using the triangle inequality to avoid unnecessary and computational expensive distance calculations. This leads to significant speedup particularly on large data sets with a high number of clusters.  
With a particular choice of weights this algorithm becomes equivalent to Kernighan-Lin, and the norm-cut graph partitioning algorithms.  
The function also support input in the form of a kernel matrix or a list of characters for text clustering.  
The data can be passed to the kkmeans function in a matrix or a data.frame, in addition kkmeans also supports input in the form of a kernel matrix of class kernelMatrix or as a list of character vectors where a string kernel has to be used.

Value

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

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

Author(s)

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kmmd

References
Inderjit Dhillon, Yuqiang Guan, Brian Kulis
A Unified view of Kernel k-means, Spectral Clustering and Graph Partitioning
UTCS Technical Report

See Also
specc, k pca, kcca

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

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

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

---

**kmmd**  
*Kernel Maximum Mean Discrepancy.*

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

**Usage**

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

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

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

\( x \)  data values, in a matrix, list, or kernelMatrix

\( y \)  data values, in a matrix, list, or kernelMatrix

\( K_{xy} \)  kernMatrix between \( x \) and \( y \) values (only for the kernelMatrix interface)

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

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

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

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

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

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

\( \alpha \)  the confidence level of the test (default: 0.05)

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

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

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

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

\( \ldots \)  additional parameters.
**Details**

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

**Value**

An S4 object of class `kmmd` containing the results of whether the H0 hypothesis is rejected or not. H0 being that the samples $x$ and $y$ come from the same distribution. The object contains the following slots:

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

see `kmmd-class` for more details.

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**References**

Gretton, A., K. Borgwardt, M. Rasch, B. Schoelkopf and A. Smola
*A Kernel Method for the Two-Sample-Problem*
Neural Information Processing Systems 2006, Vancouver

**See Also**

`ksvm`

**Examples**

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

mmdo <- kmmd(x, y)
mmdo
```
**kmmd-class**  
*Class “kqr”*

**Description**

The Kernel Maximum Mean Discrepancy object class

**Objects from the Class**

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

**Slots**

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

**Methods**

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

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**See Also**

`kmmd`,
Examples

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

mmdo <- kmmd(x, y)
H@mdo
```

Description

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

Usage

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

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

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

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

Arguments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

...  
additional parameters

Details

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

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

Value

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

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

`eig`  
The corresponding eigenvalues

`rotated`  
The original data projected (rotated) on the principal components

`xmatrix`  
The original data matrix

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

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

Author(s)

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References

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

See Also

kcca, pca

Examples

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

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

# print the principal component vectors
pcv(kpc)

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

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

---

kpca-class

Class "kpca"

Description

The Kernel Principal Components Analysis class

Objects of class "kpca"

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

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

Methods

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

Author(s)

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See Also

`ksvm-class`, `kcca-class`

Examples

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

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

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

**Description**

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

**Usage**

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

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

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

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

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

**Arguments**

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

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

- **y**
  - a numeric vector or a column matrix containing the response.

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

- **tau**
  - the quantile to be estimated, this is generally a number strictly between 0 and 1. For 0.5 the median is calculated. (default: 0.5)
the cost regularization parameter. This parameter controls the smoothness of
the fitted function, essentially higher values for C lead to less smooth functions.(default: 1)

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

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

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

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

• sigma inverse kernel width for the Radial Basis kernel function "rbfdot"
  and the Laplacian kernel "laplacedot".
• degree, scale, offset for the Polynomial kernel "polydot"
• scale, offset for the Hyperbolic tangent kernel function "tanhdot"
• sigma, order, degree for the Bessel kernel "besseldot".
• sigma, degree for the ANOVA kernel "anovadot".
• length, lambda, normalized for the "stringdot" kernel where length
  is the length of the strings considered, lambda the decay factor and nor-
  malized a logical parameter determining if the kernel evaluations should be
  normalized.

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

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

the rank m of the decomposed matrix calculated when using an incomplete
cholesky decomposition. This parameter is only taken into account when reduced
is TRUE(default : dim(x)[1]/6)
**kqr**

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

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

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

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

... additional parameters.

**Details**

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

**Value**

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

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

see \( \text{kqr-class} \) for more details.

**Author(s)**

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**References**

Ichiro Takeuchi, Quoc V. Le, Timothy D. Sears, Alexander J. Smola

*Nonparametric Quantile Estimation*


See Also

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

Examples

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

**kqr-class**

*Class "kqr"*

**Description**

The Kernel Quantile Regression object class

**Objects from the Class**

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

**Slots**

- `kernelf`: Object of class "kfunction" contains the kernel function used
- `kpar`: Object of class "list" contains the kernel parameter used
- `coef`: Object of class "ANY" containing the model parameters
- `param`: Object of class "list" contains the cost parameter C and tau parameter used
kqr-class

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

Methods

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

Author(s)

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See Also

kqr, vm-class, ksvm-class
Examples

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

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

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

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

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

### ksvm

**Support Vector Machines**

**Description**

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

ksvm also supports class-probabilities output and confidence intervals for regression.

**Usage**

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

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

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

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

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

Arguments

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

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

- C-svc C classification
- nu-svc nu classification
- C-bsvc bound-constraint svm classification
- spoc-svc Crammer, Singer native multi-class
- kbb-svc Weston, Watkins native multi-class
- one-svc novelty detection
The kernel function used in training and predicting. This parameter can be set to any function, of class kernel, which computes the inner product in feature space between two vector arguments (see kernels).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cost of constraints violation (default: 1) this is the ‘C’-constant of the regularization term in the Lagrange formulation.
nu

parameter needed for nu-svc, one-svc, and nu-svr. The nu parameter sets the upper bound on the training error and the lower bound on the fraction of data points to become Support Vectors (default: 0.2).

epsilon

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

prob.model

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

class.weights

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

cache

cache memory in MB (default 40)

tol

tolerance of termination criterion (default: 0.001)

shrinking

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

cross

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

fit

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

... additional parameters for the low level fitting function

subset

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

na.action

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

Details

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

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

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

In classification when prob.model is TRUE a 3-fold cross validation is performed on the data and a sigmoid function is fitted on the resulting decision values \( f \). The data can be passed to the ksvm function in a matrix or a data.frame, in addition ksvm also supports input in the form of a kernel matrix of class kernelMatrix or as a list of character vectors where a string kernel has to be used. The plot function for binary classification ksvm objects displays a contour plot of the decision values with the corresponding support vectors highlighted.
The predict function can return class probabilities for classification problems by setting the type parameter to "probabilities".

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

**Value**

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

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

**Note**

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

**Author(s)**

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**References**

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  http://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~cjlin/libsvm

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

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*On the learnability and design of output codes for multiclass problems*
http://webee.technion.ac.il/people/koby/publications/ecoc-mlj02.pdf

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In M. Verleysen, Proceedings of ESANN99 Brussels, 1999
http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/8884.html

See Also

predict.ksvm, ksvm-class, couple

Examples

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

irismodel

## get fitted values
fitted(irismodel)

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

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

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

svp2

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

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

## train svm using custom kernel
gene <- ksvm(Class~, .data=promotergene[c(1:20, 80:100), ], kernel=k,
C=5, cross=5)

gene

### Use text with string kernels

data(reuters)
is(reuters)
.tsv <- ksvm(reuters, rlabels, kernel="stringdot",
            kpar=list(length=5), cross=3, C=10)
.tsv

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

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

ksvm-class

Class "ksvm"

Description

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

Objects from the Class

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

Slots

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ymatrix**: Object of class "output" the response "matrix" or "factor" or "vector" or "logical"

**fitted**: Object of class "output" with the fitted values, predictions using the training set.

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

**prob.model**: Object of class "list" with the class prob. model

**prior**: Object of class "list" with the prior of the training set

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

**alpha**: Object of class "listI" containing the resulting alpha vector ("list" or "matrix" in case of multiclass classification) (support vectors)

**coef**: Object of class "ANY" containing the resulting coefficients

**alphaindex**: Object of class "list" containing

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

**SVindex**: Object of class "vector" containing the indexes of the support vectors

**nSV**: Object of class "numeric" containing the number of support vectors

**obj**: Object of class vector containing the value of the objective function. When using one-against-one in multiclass classification this is a vector.

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

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

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

### Methods

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

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See Also
ksvm, rvm-class, gausspr-class

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

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

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

---

lssvm Least Squares Support Vector Machine

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Arguments

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

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

- **y**: a response vector with one label for each row/component of `x`. Can be either a factor (for classification tasks) or a numeric vector (for classification or regression - currently not supported).

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

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

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

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

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

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

**kpar**

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

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

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

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

**tau**

the regularization parameter (default 0.01)

**reduced**

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

**rank**

the maximal rank of the decomposed kernel matrix, see csi

**delta**

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

**tol**

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

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

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

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

... additional parameters

Details

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

Value

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

alpha the parameters of the "lssvm"
coef the model coefficients (identical to alpha)
b the model offset.
xmatrix the training data used by the model

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References

J. A. K. Suykens and J. Vandewalle
Least Squares Support Vector Machine Classifiers
Neural Processing Letters vol. 9, issue 3, June 1999

See Also

ksvm, gausspr, csi
Examples

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

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

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

## Using the kernelMatrix interface
iris <- unique(iris)
rbf <- rbfdot(0.5)

k <- kernelMatrix(rbf, as.matrix(iris[, -5]))

klir <- lssvm(k, iris[, 5])

klir

pre <- predict(klir, k)
```

---

### lssvm-class

**Class "lssvm"**

### Description

The Gaussian Processes object

### Objects from the Class

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

### Slots

- `kernelf`: Object of class "kfunction" contains the kernel function used
- `kpar`: Object of class "list" contains the kernel parameter used
- `param`: Object of class "list" contains the regularization parameter used.
- `kcall`: Object of class "call" contains the used function call
- `type`: Object of class "character" contains type of problem
- `coef`: Object of class "ANY" contains the model parameter
- `terms`: Object of class "ANY" contains the terms representation of the symbolic model used (when using a formula)
xmatrix: Object of class "matrix" containing the data matrix used
ymatrix: Object of class "output" containing the response matrix
fitted: Object of class "output" containing the fitted values
b: Object of class "numeric" containing the offset
lev: Object of class "vector" containing the levels of the response (in case of classification)
scaling: Object of class "ANY" containing the scaling information performed on the data
nclass: Object of class "numeric" containing the number of classes (in case of classification)
alpha: Object of class "list" containing the computes alpha values
alphaindex Object of class "list" containing the indexes for the alphas in various classes (in multi-class problems).
error: Object of class "numeric" containing the training error
cross: Object of class "numeric" containing the cross validation error
n.action: Object of class "ANY" containing the action performed in NA
nSV: Object of class "numeric" containing the number of model parameters

Methods

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

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See Also

  lssvm, ksvm-class
Examples

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

---

**musk**  
*Musk data set*

---

**Description**

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

**Usage**

```r
data(musk)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 476 observations on the following 167 variables.

Variables 1-162 are "distance features" along rays. The distances are measured in hundredths of Angstroms. The distances may be negative or positive, since they are actually measured relative to an origin placed along each ray. The origin was defined by a "consensus musk" surface that is no longer used. Hence, any experiments with the data should treat these feature values as lying on an arbitrary continuous scale. In particular, the algorithm should not make any use of the zero point or the sign of each feature value.

Variable 163 is the distance of the oxygen atom in the molecule to a designated point in 3-space. This is also called OXY-DIS.

Variable 164 is the X-displacement from the designated point.

Variable 165 is the Y-displacement from the designated point.

Variable 166 is the Z-displacement from the designated point.

Class: 0 for non-musk, and 1 for musk

**Source**

UCI Machine Learning data repository
Examples

data(musk)

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

muskm

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

- **obj**
  - obj an object of class onlearn created by the initialization function inlearn containing the kernel to be used during learning and the parameters of the learned model

- **x**
  - vector or matrix containing the data. Factors have to be numerically coded. If x is a matrix the code is run internally one sample at the time.

- **y**
  - the class label in case of classification. Only binary classification is supported and class labels have to be -1 or +1.

- **nu**
  - the parameter similarly to the nu parameter in SVM bounds the training error.

- **lambda**
  - the learning rate

Details

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

Value

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

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

References

Kivinen J. Smola A.J. Williamson R.C.
_Online Learning with Kernels_
IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing vol. 52, Issue 8, 2004

See Also

inlearn

Examples

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

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

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

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

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

onlearn-class

Class “onlearn”

Description

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

Objects from the Class

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

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

Methods

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

Author(s)

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

See Also

onlearn, inlearn
Examples

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

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

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

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

---

**plot**  
*plot method for support vector object*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>a ksvm classification object created by the ksvm function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>a data frame or matrix containing data to be plotted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grid</td>
<td>granularity for the contour plot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slice</td>
<td>a list of named numeric values for the dimensions held constant (only needed if more than two variables are used). Dimensions not specified are fixed at 0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Author(s)

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

See Also

ksvm
prc-class

## Description
Principal Components Class

## Objects of class "prc"
Objects from the class cannot be created directly but only contained in other classes.

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

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

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

## See Also
kpca-class,kha-class,kfa-class
**predict.gausspr**

**predict method for Gaussian Processes object**

### Description

Prediction of test data using Gaussian Processes

### Usage

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

### Arguments

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

### Value

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

### Author(s)

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

### References

- C. K. I. Williams and D. Barber
  Bayesian classification with Gaussian processes.
  http://www.dai.ed.ac.uk/homes/ckw/postscript/pami_final.ps.gz

  Probability estimates for Multi-class Classification by Pairwise Coupling
### Examples

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

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

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

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

---

### predict.kqr

**Predict method for kernel Quantile Regression object**

#### Description

Prediction of test data for kernel quantile regression

#### Usage

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

##### Arguments

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

##### Value

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

#### Author(s)

Alexandros Karatzoglou

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

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

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

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

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

predict.ksvm  

**predict method for support vector object**

Description

Prediction of test data using support vector machines

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

- `response`: predicted classes (the classes with majority vote).
promotergene

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

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

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

References

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

Examples

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

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

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

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

promotergene: *E. coli promoter gene sequences (DNA)*

Description

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

data(promotergene)

**Format**

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

**Source**

UCI Machine Learning data repository

**References**

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

**Examples**

data(promotergene)

```r
## Create classification model using Gaussian Processes
prom <- gausspr(Class~.,data=promotergene,kernel="rbfdot", kpar=list(sigma=0.02),cross=4)

## Create model using Support Vector Machines
promsv <- ksvm(Class~.,data=promotergene,kernel="laplacedot", kpar="automatic",C=60,cross=4)

```
Usage

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

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

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

Arguments

- **x**: a matrix containing the data to be ranked, or the kernel matrix of data to be ranked or a list of character vectors
- **y**: The index of the query point in the data matrix or a vector of length equal to the rows of the data matrix having a one at the index of the query points index and zero at all the other points.
- **kernel**: the kernel function used in training and predicting. This parameter can be set to any function, of class kernel, which computes a dot product between two vector arguments. kernlab provides the most popular kernel functions which can be used by setting the kernel parameter to the following strings:
  - `rbfdot` Radial Basis kernel function "Gaussian"
  - `polydot` Polynomial kernel function
  - `vanilladot` Linear kernel function
  - `tanhdot` Hyperbolic tangent kernel function
  - `laplacedot` Laplacian kernel function
  - `besseldot` Bessel kernel function
  - `anovadot` ANOVA RBF kernel function
  - `splinedot` Spline kernel

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

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

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

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

Details

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

Value

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

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

Author(s)

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

References

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

ranking-class, specc

Examples

data(spirals)

## create data from spirals
ran <- spirals[rowSums(abs(spirals) < 0.55) == 2]

## rank points according to similarity to the most upper left point
ranked <- ranking(ran, 54, kernel = "rbfdot",
                 kpar = list(sigma = 100), edgegraph = TRUE)
ranked[54, 2] <- max(ranked[-54, 2])
c<-1:86
op <- par(mfrow = c(1, 2),pty="s")
plot(ran)
plot(ran, cex=c[ranked[,3]]/40)

---

 ranking-class  
 Class "ranking"

Description

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

Objects from the Class

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

Slots

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

Extends

Class "matrix", directly.

Methods

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

Author(s)

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

ranking

Examples

data(spirals)

    ## create data set to be ranked
    ran<-spirals[rowSums(abs(spirals)<0.55)==2,]

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

    ranked
    edgegraph(ranked)[1:10,1:10]
The Relevance Vector Machine is a Bayesian model for regression and classification of identical functional form to the support vector machine. The `rvm` function currently supports only regression.

Usage

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

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

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

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

Arguments

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

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

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

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

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

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

var
the initial noise variance

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

iterations
Number of iterations allowed (default: 100)

tol
tolerance of termination criterion

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

verbosity
print information on algorithm convergence (default = FALSE)

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

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

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

...  additional parameters

Details

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

Value

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

alpha  The resulting relevance vectors
alphaindex  The index of the resulting relevance vectors in the data matrix
nRV  Number of relevance vectors
RVIndex  The indexes of the relevance vectors
error  Training error (if fit = TRUE)

...

Author(s)

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

References

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

See Also

ksvm

Examples

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

# train relevance vector machine
rvm-class

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

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

rvm-class     Class "rvm"

Description
Relevance Vector Machine Class

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

Slots

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

**RVindex** signature(object = "rvm"): returns the index of the relevance vectors

**alpha** signature(object = "rvm"): returns the resulting alpha vector

**cross** signature(object = "rvm"): returns the resulting cross validation error

**error** signature(object = "rvm"): returns the training error

**fitted** signature(object = "rvm"): returns the fitted values

**kcall** signature(object = "rvm"): returns the function call

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

**kpar** signature(object = "rvm"): returns the parameters of the kernel function

**lev** signature(object = "rvm"): returns the levels of the response (in classification)

**mlike** signature(object = "rvm"): returns the estimated maximum likelihood

**nvar** signature(object = "rvm"): returns the calculated variance (in regression)

**type** signature(object = "rvm"): returns the type of problem

**xmatrix** signature(object = "rvm"): returns the data matrix used during computation

**ymatrix** signature(object = "rvm"): returns the used response

Author(s)

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

See Also

[rvm, ksvm-class]

Examples

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

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

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

## show slots
slotNames(foo)
```
Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Details

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

Value

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

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

References

B. Caputo, K. Sim, F. Furesjo, A. Smola,
Appearance-based object recognition using SVMs: which kernel should I use?
Proc of NIPS workshop on Statistical methods for computational experiments in visual processing
and computer vision, Whistler, 2002.

See Also

ksvm

Examples

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

s <- srange[2]

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

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

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

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

---

spam  

Spam E-mail Database

Description

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

Format
A data frame with 4601 observations and 58 variables.
The first 48 variables contain the frequency of the variable name (e.g., business) in the e-mail. If the variable name starts with num (e.g., num650) the it indicates the frequency of the corresponding number (e.g., 650). The variables 49-54 indicate the frequency of the characters ';', '(', '[', '!', '$', and '#'. The variables 55-57 contain the average, longest and total run-length of capital letters. Variable 58 indicates the type of the mail and is either "nonspm" or "spam", i.e. unsolicited commercial e-mail.

Details
The data set contains 2788 e-mails classified as "nonspm" and 1813 classified as "spam".
The “spam” concept is diverse: advertisements for products/web sites, make money fast schemes, chain letters, pornography... This collection of spam e-mails came from the collectors’ postmaster and individuals who had filed spam. The collection of non-spam e-mails came from filed work and personal e-mails, and hence the word ‘george’ and the area code ‘650’ are indicators of non-spam. These are useful when constructing a personalized spam filter. One would either have to blind such non-spam indicators or get a very wide collection of non-spam to generate a general purpose spam filter.

Source
• Creators: Mark Hopkins, Erik Reeber, George Forman, Jaap Suermontd at Hewlett-Packard Labs, 1501 Page Mill Rd., Palo Alto, CA 94304
• Donor: George Forman (gforman at nospam hpl.hp.com) 650-857-7835
These data have been taken from the UCI Repository Of Machine Learning Databases at http://www.ics.uci.edu/~mlearn/MLRepository.html

References

---
speccn spcc

Spectral Clustering

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

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

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

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

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

Arguments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Details**

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

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

**Value**

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

- `centers`: A matrix of cluster centers.
- `size`: The number of point in each cluster.
- `withinss`: The within-cluster sum of squares for each cluster.
- `kernelf`: The kernel function used.
Author(s)

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

References

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

See Also

kkmeans, kpca, kcca

Examples

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

sc <- specc(spirals, centers=2)

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

plot(spirals, col=sc)

---

**specc-class**

*Class “specc”*

Description

The Spectral Clustering Class

Object from the Class

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

Slots

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

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

Author(s)

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

See Also

specc, kpca-class

Examples

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

### spirals  Spirals Dataset

#### Description

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

#### Usage

data(spirals)

#### Format

A matrix with 300 observations and 2 variables.

#### Examples

data(spirals)
plot(spirals)
String Kernel Functions

Description

String kernels.

Usage

stringdot(length = 4, lambda = 1.1, type = "spectrum", normalized = TRUE)

Arguments

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

Details

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

**Value**

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

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

The kernel parameters can be accessed by the `kpar` function.

**Note**

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

**Author(s)**

Alexandros Karatzoglou

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

**See Also**

dots, kernelMatrix, kernelMult, kernelPol

**Examples**

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

sk
```

---

**ticdata**

*The Insurance Company Data*

**Description**

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

data(ticdata)

Format

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

Data Format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 STYPE</td>
<td>Customer Subtype</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 MAANTHUI</td>
<td>Number of houses 1 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 MGEMOMV</td>
<td>Avg size household 1 - 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 MGEMLEEFEF</td>
<td>Average age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 MOSHOOFD</td>
<td>Customer main type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 MGODRI</td>
<td>Roman catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 MGODPR</td>
<td>Protestant ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 MGODOV</td>
<td>Other religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 MGODGE</td>
<td>No religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 MRELGE</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 MRELSA</td>
<td>Living together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 MREL0V</td>
<td>Other relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 MFALLEN</td>
<td>Singles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 MGGEKIND</td>
<td>Household without children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 MFWEKIND</td>
<td>Household with children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 MOPLHOOG</td>
<td>High level education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 MOPLMIDD</td>
<td>Medium level education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 MOPLLAAG</td>
<td>Lower level education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 MBERHOG</td>
<td>High status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 MBERZELF</td>
<td>Entrepreneur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 MBERBOER</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 MBERMIDD</td>
<td>Middle management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 MBERARBG</td>
<td>Skilled labouers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 MBERARBO</td>
<td>Unskilled labouers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 MSKA</td>
<td>Social class A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 MSKB1</td>
<td>Social class B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 MSKB2</td>
<td>Social class B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 MSKC</td>
<td>Social class C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 MKSD</td>
<td>Social class D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 HHUUR</td>
<td>Rented house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 MHHOOP</td>
<td>Home owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 MAUT1</td>
<td>1 car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 MAUT2</td>
<td>2 cars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 MAUT0</td>
<td>No car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 MZFONDS</td>
<td>National Health Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 MZPART</td>
<td>Private health insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>MINKM30 Income &gt;30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>MINK3045 Income 30-45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>MINK4575 Income 45-75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>MINK7512 Income 75-122,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>MINK123M Income &lt;123,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>MINKGEM Average income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>MKOOPKLA Purchasing power class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>PWAPART Contribution private third party insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>PWABEDR Contribution third party insurance (firms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>PWALAND Contribution third party insurance (agriculture)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>PPERSAUT Contribution car policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>PBEAUT Contribution delivery van policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>PMOTSCO Contribution motorcycle/scooter policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>PVRAAUT Contribution lorry policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>PAANHANG Contribution trailer policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>PTRACTOR Contribution tractor policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>PWERKT Contribution agricultural machines policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>PBROM Contribution moped policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>PLEVEN Contribution life insurances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>PPERSONG Contribution private accident insurance policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>PGEZONG Contribution family accidents insurance policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>PWAOREG Contribution disability insurance policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>PBRAND Contribution fire policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>PZEILPL Contribution surfboard policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>PPLEZIER Contribution boat policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>PFIETS Contribution bicycle policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>PINBOED Contribution property insurance policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>PBYSTAND Contribution social security insurance policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>AWAPART Number of private third party insurance 1 - 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>AWABEDR Number of third party insurance (firms) ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>AWALAND Number of third party insurance (agriculture)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>APERSAUT Number of car policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>ABESAUT Number of delivery van policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>AMOTSCO Number of motorcycle/scooter policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>AVRAAUT Number of lorry policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>AANHANG Number of trailer policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>ATRACTOR Number of tractor policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>AWERKT Number of agricultural machines policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>ABROM Number of moped policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>ALEVEN Number of life insurances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>APERSONG Number of private accident insurance policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>AGEZONG Number of family accidents insurance policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>AWAOREG Number of disability insurance policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>ABRAND Number of fire policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>AZEILPL Number of surfboard policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>APLEZIER Number of boat policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>AFIETS Number of bicycle policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>AINBOED Number of property insurance policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: All the variables starting with M are zipcode variables. They give information on the distribution of that variable, e.g., Rented house, in the zipcode area of the customer.

Details

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

Source

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

References

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

vm-class

Description

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

Objects from the Class

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

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

Methods

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

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See Also

ksvm-class, rvm-class, gausspr-class
Index

*Topic algebra
  csi, 5
  inchol, 16
  kernelMatrix, 29

*Topic array
  csi, 5
  inchol, 16
  kernelMatrix, 29

*Topic classes
  csi-class, 7
  gausspr-class, 14
  inchol-class, 18
  ipop-class, 24
  kcca-class, 27
  kernel-class, 28
  kfa-class, 34
  kha-class, 37
  kmmd-class, 44
  k pca-class, 47
  kqr-class, 52
  lssvm-class, 61
  onlearn-class, 71
  prc-class, 74
  ranking-class, 82
  rvm-class, 87
  specc-class, 94
  vm-class, 100

*Topic classif
  couple, 4
  gausspr, 11
  inlearn, 20
  ksvm, 54
  lssvm, 63
  onlearn, 70
  plot, 73
  predict.gausspr, 75
  predict.ksvm, 77
  ranking, 79
  sigest, 89

*Topic cluster
  kfa, 31
  kha, 35
  kkmeans, 38
  k pca, 45
  ranking, 79
  specc, 91

*Topic datasets
  income, 19
  musk, 69
  promotergene, 78
  reuters, 83
  spam, 90
  spirals, 95
  ticdata, 97

*Topic htest
  kmmd, 41

*Topic methods
  as.kernelMatrix, 3
  csi, 5
  gausspr, 11
  inchol, 16
  kqr, 49
  ksvm, 54
  l ssvm, 63
  plot, 73
  predict.gausspr, 75
  predict.kqr, 76
  predict.ksvm, 77

*Topic multivariate
  kcca, 26

*Topic neural
  inlearn, 20
  ksvm, 54
  onlearn, 70

*Topic nonlinear
  gausspr, 11
  kmmd, 41
INDEX

kqr, 49
ksvm, 54
lssvm, 63
rvm, 84

*Topic nonparametric
kmd, 41

*Topic optimize
ipop, 22

*Topic regression
gausspr, 11
inlearn, 20
kqr, 49
ksvm, 54
onlearn, 70
plot, 73
predict.gausspr, 75
predict.kqr, 76
predict.ksvm, 77
rvm, 84
sigest, 89

*Topic symbolmath
dots, 9
stringdot, 96

*Topic ts
inlearn, 20
onlearn, 70

alpha (vm-class), 100
alpha, gausspr-method (gausspr-class), 14
alpha, kfa-method (kfa-class), 34
alpha, kqr-method (kqr-class), 52
alpha, ksvm-method (ksvm-class), 61
alpha, lssvm-method (lssvm-class), 67
alpha, onlearn-method (onlearn-class), 71
alpha, rvm-method (rvm-class), 87
alpha, vm-method (vm-class), 100
alphaindex (ksvm-class), 61
alphaindex, gausspr-method (gausspr-class), 14
alphaindex, kfa-method (kfa-class), 34
alphaindex, kqr-method (kqr-class), 52
alphaindex, ksvm-method (ksvm-class), 61
alphaindex, lssvm-method (lssvm-class), 67
anovadot (dots), 9
anovakernel-class (kernel-class), 28
as.kernelMatrix, 3
as.kernelMatrix, matrix-method (as.kernelMatrix), 3

b (ksvm-class), 61
b, kqr-method (kqr-class), 52
b, ksvm-method (ksvm-class), 61
b, lssvm-method (lssvm-class), 67
b, onlearn-method (onlearn-class), 71
bessel.dot (dots), 9
besselkernel-class (kernel-class), 28
buffer (onlearn-class), 71
buffer, onlearn-method (onlearn-class), 71
cancor, 27
centers (specc-class), 94
centers, specc-method (specc-class), 94
chol, 7, 18
coeff, gausspr-method (gausspr), 11
coeff, kfa-method (kfa), 31
coeff, kqr-method (kqr), 49
coeff, ksvm-method (ksvm), 54
coeff, lssvm-method (lssvm), 63
coeff, rvm-method (rvm), 84
coeff, vm-method (ksvm-class), 61
covariance, ranking-method (ranking-class), 82
covariance, ranking-method (ranking-class), 82
couple, 4, 59
cross (vm-class), 100
cross, gausspr-method (gausspr-class), 14
cross, kqr-method (kqr-class), 52
cross, ksvm-method (ksvm-class), 61
cross, lssvm-method (lssvm-class), 67
cross, rvm-method (rvm-class), 87
cross, vm-method (vm-class), 100
csi, 5, 8, 18, 19, 23, 66
csi, matrix-method (csi), 5
csi-class, 7
csi-methods (csi), 5
diagresidues (inchol-class), 18
diagresidues, csi-method (csi-class), 7
diagresidues, inchol-method (inchol-class), 18
dots, 3, 9, 29, 97  
dual (ipop-class), 24  
dual (ipop-method (ipop-class), 24  
edgegraph (ranking-class), 82  
edgegraph, ranking-method  
(ranking-class), 82  
eig (prc-class), 74  
eig, kha-method (kha-class), 37  
eig, kPCA-method (kPCA-class), 47  
eig, prc-method (prc-class), 74  
error (vm-class), 100  
error, gausspr-method (gausspr-class), 14  
error, kQR-method (kQR-class), 52  
error, kSVM-method (kSVM-class), 61  
error, lSSVM-method (lSSVM-class), 67  
error, rvm-method (rvm-class), 87  
error, vm-method (vm-class), 100  
eskm, kha-method (kha-class), 37  
fit, onlearn-method (onlearn-class), 71  
fitted, kSVM-method (kSVM-class), 61  
fitted, vm-method (vm-class), 100  
fourierdot (dots), 9  
fourierkernel-method (kernel-class), 28  
gausspr, 11, 16, 66  
gausspr, formula-method (gausspr), 11  
gausspr, matrix-method (gausspr), 11  
gausspr, vector-method (gausspr), 11  
gausspr-class, 14  
H0 (kmmd), 41  
H0, kmmd-method (kmmd-class), 44  
how (ipop-class), 24  
how, ipop-method (ipop-class), 24  
incho, 7, 16, 19, 23  
incho, matrix-method (incho), 16  
incho-class, 18  
income, 19  
inlearn, 20, 71, 72  
inlearn, numeric-method (inlearn), 20  
ipop, 22, 25, 52  
ipop, ANY, matrix-method (ipop), 22  
ipop-class, 24  
kcall (vm-class), 100  
kcall, gausspr-method (gausspr-class), 14  
kcall, kfa-method (kfa-class), 34  
kcall, kHa-method (kHa-class), 37  
kcall, kPCA-method (kPCA-class), 37  
kcall, kQR-method (kQR-class), 52  
kcall, kSVM-method (kSVM-class), 61  
kcall, lSSVM-method (lSSVM-class), 67  
kcall, prc-method (prc-class), 74  
kcall, rvm-method (rvm-class), 87  
kcall, vm-method (vm-class), 100  
kcca, 26, 28, 37, 41, 47, 94  
kcca, matrix-method (kcca), 26  
kcca-class, 27  
kcor (kCCA-class), 27  
kcor, kCCA-method (kCCA-class), 27  
kernelf-class, 28  
kernelf, vm-method (vm-class), 100  
kernelf, gausspr-method (gausspr-class), 14  
kernelf, kfa-method (kfa-class), 34  
kernelf, kHa-method (kHa-class), 37  
kernelf, kmmd-method (kmmd-class), 44  
kernelf, kPCA-method (kPCA-class), 47  
kernelf, kQR-method (kQR-class), 52  
kernelf, kSVM-method (kSVM-class), 61  
kernelf, lSSVM-method (lSSVM-class), 67  
kernelf, onlearn-method (onlearn-class), 71  
kernelf, prc-method (prc-class), 74  
kernelf, rvm-method (rvm-class), 87  
kernelf, specc-method (specc-class), 94  
kernelf, vm-method (vm-class), 100  
kernelfast (kernelMatrix), 29  
kernelfast, anovakernel-method  
(kernelMatrix), 29  
kernelfast, besselkernel-method  
(kernelMatrix), 29  
kernelfast, kernel-method  
(kernelMatrix), 29  
kernelfast, laplacekernel-method  
(kernelMatrix), 29  
kernelfast, polykernel-method  
(kernelMatrix), 29  
kernelfast, rbfkernel-method  
(kernelMatrix), 29  
kernelfast, splinekernel-method  
(kernelMatrix), 29  
kernelfast, stringkernel-method  
(kernelMatrix), 29  
kernelfast, tanhkernel-method
INDEX

(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelFast, vanillakernel-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMatrix, 3, 10, 29, 97
kernelMatrix, anovakernel-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMatrix, besselkernel-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMatrix, kernel-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMatrix, laplacekernel-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMatrix, polykernel-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMatrix, rbfkernel-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMatrix, splinekernel-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMatrix, stringkernel-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMatrix, tanhkernel-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMatrix, vanillakernel-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMatrix-class (as.kernelMatrix), 3
kernelMult (kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMult, anovakernel, ANY-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMult, besselkernel, ANY-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMult, character, kernelMatrix-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMult, kernel-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMult, laplacekernel, ANY-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMult, polykernel, ANY-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMult, rbfkernel, ANY-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMult, splinekernel, ANY-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMult, stringkernel, ANY-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMult, tanhkernel, ANY-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelMult, vanillakernel, ANY-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelPol, 10, 97
kernelPol (kernelMatrix), 29
kernelPol, besselkernel-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelPol, kernel-method (kernelMatrix), 29
kernelPol, laplacekernel-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelPol, polykernel-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelPol, rbfkernel-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelPol, splinekernel-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernelPol, stringkernel-method
(kernelMatrix), 29
kernels, 35, 56
kernels (dots), 9
kfa, 27, 31, 34, 37
kfa, formula-method (kfa), 31
kfa, matrix-method (kfa), 31
kfa-class, 34
kfunction (dots), 9
kfunction-class (kernel-class), 28
khausdorff, 27, 35, 38
khausdorff, formula-method (khausdorff), 35
khausdorff, matrix-method (khausdorff), 35
khausdorff-class, 37
kkmeans, 38, 94
kkmeans, formula-method (kkmeans), 38
kkmeans, kernelMatrix-method (kkmeans), 38
kkmeans, list-method (kkmeans), 38
kkmeans, matrix-method (kkmeans), 38
kmmd, 41, 44
kmmd, kernelMatrix-method (kmmd), 41
kmmd, list-method (kmmd), 41
kmmd, matrix-method (kmmd), 41
kmmd-class, 44
kpar (dots), 9
kpar, gausspr-method (gausspr-class), 14
kpar, kernel-method (kernel-class), 28
kpar, kqr-method (kqr-class), 52
kpar, ksvm-method (ksvm-class), 61
kpar, lssvm-method (lssvm-class), 67
kpar, onlearn-method (onlearn-class), 71
kpar, rvm-method (rvm-class), 87
kpar, vm-method (vm-class), 100
kprca, 27, 33, 37, 41, 45, 94
kprca, formula-method (kpca), 45
kprca, kernelMatrix-method (kpca), 45
kprca, matrix-method (kpca), 45
kprca, method (kpca), 47
kqr, 49, 53
kqr, formula-method (kqr), 49
kqr, kernelMatrix-method (kqr), 49
kqr, list-method (kqr), 49
kqr, matrix-method (kqr), 49
kqr, vector-method (kqr), 49
kqr-class, 52
ksvm, 4, 13, 52, 54, 63, 66, 73, 86, 90
ksvm, formula-method (ksvm), 54
ksvm, kernelMatrix-method (ksvm), 54
ksvm, list-method (ksvm), 54
ksvm, matrix-method (ksvm), 54
ksvm, method (ksvm), 54
ksvm, vector-method (ksvm), 54
ksvm-class, 61
laplace dot (dots), 9
laplace kernel-class (kernel-class), 28
lev (vm-class), 100
lev, gausspr-method (gausspr-class), 14
lev, ksvm-method (ksvm-class), 61
lev, lssvm-method (lssvm-class), 67
lev, rvm-method (rvm-class), 87
lev, vm-method (vm-class), 100
lssvm, 13, 63, 68
lssvm, formula-method (lssvm), 63
lssvm, kernelMatrix-method (lssvm), 63
lssvm, list-method (lssvm), 63
lssvm, matrix-method (lssvm), 63
lssvm, vector-method (lssvm), 63
lssvm-class, 67
lssvm-methods (lssvm), 63
maxresiduals (inchol-class), 18
maxresiduals, csi-method (csi-class), 7
maxresiduals, inchol-method (inchol-class), 18
mlike (rvm-class), 87
mlike, rvm-method (rvm-class), 87
mmdstats (kmmd), 41
mmdstats, kmmd-method (kmmd-class), 44
musk, 69
nSV (ksvm-class), 61
nSV, ksvm-method (ksvm-class), 61
nSV, lssvm-method (lssvm-class), 67
nvar (rvm-class), 87
nvar, rvm-method (rvm-class), 87
obj (ksvm-class), 61
obj, ksvm-method (ksvm-class), 61
onlearn, 22, 70, 72
onlearn, onlearn-method (onlearn), 70
onlearn-class, 71
param (ksvm-class), 61
param, kqr-method (kqr-class), 52
param, ksvm-method (ksvm-class), 61
param, lssvm-method (lssvm-class), 67
pcv (prc-class), 74
pcv, kha-method (kha-class), 37
pcv, kpca-method (kpca-class), 47
pcv, prc-method (prc-class), 74
pivots (inchol-class), 18
pivots, csi-method (csi-class), 7
pivots, inchol-method (inchol-class), 18
plot, 73
plot, ksvm, missing-method (plot), 73
plot, ksvm-method (plot), 73
plot, lssvm (plot), 73
polydot, 31
polydot (dots), 9
polykernel-class (kernel-class), 28
prc-class, 74
predgain (csi-class), 7
predgain, csi-method (csi-class), 7
predict, gausspr-method (predict.gausspr), 75
predict, kfa-method (kfa-class), 34
predict, kha-method (kha), 35
predict, kpca-method (kpca), 45
predict, kqr-method (predict.kqr), 76
predict, ksvm-method (predict.ksvm), 77
predict, lssvm-method (lssvm), 63
predict, onlearn-method (onlearn-class), 71
vanilladot (dots), 9
vanillakernel-class (kernel-class), 28
vm-class, 100

withinss (specc-class), 94
withinss, specc-method (specc-class), 94

xcoef (kcca-class), 27
xcoef, kcca-method (kcca-class), 27
xmatrix (vm-class), 100
xmatrix, gausspr-method (gausspr-class), 14
xmatrix, kfa-method (kfa-class), 34
xmatrix, kha-method (kha-class), 37
xmatrix, kpcap-method (kpcap-class), 47
xmatrix, kqr-method (kqr-class), 52
xmatrix, ksvm-method (ksvm-class), 61
xmatrix, lssvm-method (lssvm-class), 67
xmatrix, onlearn-method (onlearn-class), 71
xmatrix, prc-method (prc-class), 74
xmatrix, rvm-method (rvm-class), 87
xmatrix, vm-method (vm-class), 100
xvar, kcca-method (kcca-class), 27

ycoef (kcca-class), 27
ycoef, kcca-method (kcca-class), 27
ymatrix (vm-class), 100
ymatrix, gausspr-method (gausspr-class), 14
ymatrix, kqr-method (kqr-class), 52
ymatrix, ksvm-method (ksvm-class), 61
ymatrix, lssvm-method (lssvm-class), 67
ymatrix, rvm-method (rvm-class), 87
ymatrix, vm-method (vm-class), 100
yvar, kcca-method (kcca-class), 27