

Package ‘MLInterfaces’

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Title Uniform interfaces to R machine learning procedures for data in Bioconductor containers

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Description Uniform interfaces to machine learning code for data in Bioconductor containers

biocViews Bioinformatics, Classification, Clustering

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Depends R (>= 2.9), Biobase, MASS, methods, genefilter, rpart, rda, annotate, cluster, sfsmisc

Suggests class, e1071, ipred, randomForest, gpls, pamr, rpart, MASS, nnet, ALL, gbm, ml-bench, hgu95av2.db, som, RColorBrewer, hu6800.db, lattice, caret (>= 5.07), golubE-sets, ada, keggorthology, kernlab, gbm, mboost, sfsmisc, party

Imports mboost, gdata, pls

Enhances parallel

LazyLoad yes

Collate AllClasses.R RAB.R pplot.R varImp.R xval.R MLearn.R
MLIConverters.R MLIPredictors.R localBridge.R
methods-classifierOutput.R methods-clusteringOutput.R
methods-learnerSchema.R schemaInterfaces.R featSel.R partPlot.R clDesign.R plsdaI.R

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balkfold.xvspec	<i>generate a partition function for cross-validation, where the partitions are approximately balanced with respect to the distribution of a response variable</i>
-----------------	--

Description

generate a partition function for cross-validation, where the partitions are approximately balanced with respect to the distribution of a response variable

Usage

```
balkfold.xvspec(K)
```

Arguments

K number of partitions to be computed

Details

This function returns a closure. The symbol K is bound in the environment of the returned function.

Value

A closure consisting of a function that can be used as a `partitionFunc` for passage in `xvalSpec`.

Author(s)

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Examples

```
## The function is currently defined as
function (K)
function(data, clab, iternum) {
  clabs <- data[[clab]]
  narr <- nrow(data)
  cnames <- unique(clabs)
  ilyst <- list()
  for (i in 1:length(cnames)) ilyst[[cnames[i]]] <- which(clabs ==
    cnames[i])
  clenst <- lapply(ilyst, length)
  nrep <- lapply(clenst, function(x) ceiling(x/K))
  grpinds <- list()
  for (i in 1:length(nrep)) grpinds[[i]] <- rep(1:K, nrep[[i]])[1:clenst[[i]]]
  (1:narr)[-which(unlist(grpinds) == iternum)]
}
# try it out
data(crabs)
p1c = balKfold.xvspec(5)
inds = p1c( crabs, "sp", 3 )
table(crabs$sp[inds] )
inds2 = p1c( crabs, "sp", 4 )
table(crabs$sp[inds2] )
allc = 1:200
# are test sets disjoint?
intersect(setdiff(allc,inds), setdiff(allc,inds2))
```

```
classifierOutput-class
```

```
Class "classifierOutput"
```

Description

This class summarizes the output values from different classifiers.

Objects from the Class

Objects are typically created during the application of a supervised machine learning algorithm to data and are the value returned. It is very unlikely that any user would create such an object by hand.

Slots

testOutcomes: Object of class "factor" that lists the actual outcomes in the records on the test set

testPredictions: Object of class "factor" that lists the predictions of outcomes in the test set

testScores: Object of class "ANY" – this element will include matrices or vectors or arrays that include information that is typically related to the posterior probability of occupancy of the predicted class or of all classes. The actual contents of this slot can be determined by inspecting the converter element of the learnerSchema used to select the model.

trainOutcomes: Object of class "factor" that lists the actual outcomes in records on the training set

trainPredictions: Object of class "factor" that lists the predicted outcomes in the training set

trainScores: Object of class "ANY" see the description of testScores above; the same information is returned, but applicable to the training set records.

trainInd: Object of class "numeric" with of indices of data to be used for training.

RObject: Object of class "ANY" – when the trainInd parameter of the MLearn call is numeric, this slot holds the return value of the underlying R function that carried out the predictive modeling. For example, if rpartI was used as MLearn method, RObject holds an instance of the rpart S3 class, and plot and text methods can be applied to this. When the trainInd parameter of the MLearn call is an instance of *xvalSpec*, this slot holds a list of results of cross-validatory iterations. Each element of this list has two elements: test.idx, giving the numeric indices of the test cases for the associated cross-validation iteration, and mlans, which is the *classifierOutput* for the associated iteration. See the example for an illustration of 'digging out' the predicted probabilities associated with each cross-validation iteration executed through an *xvalSpec* specification.

embeddedCV: logical value that is TRUE if the procedure in use performs its own cross-validation

fsHistory: list of features selected through cross-validation process

learnerSchema: propagation of the learner schema object used in the call

call: Object of class "call" – records the call used to generate the classifierOutput RObject

Methods

confuMat signature(obj = "classifierOutput"): Compute the confusion matrix for test records.

confuMatTrain signature(obj = "classifierOutput"): Compute the confusion matrix for training set. Typically yields optimistically biased information on misclassification rate.

RObject signature(obj = "classifierOutput"): The R object returned by the underlying classifier. This can then be passed on to specific methods for those objects, when they exist.

trainInd signature(obj = "classifierOutput"): Returns the indices of data used for training.

show signature(object = "classifierOutput"): A print method that provides a summary of the output of the classifier.

predictions signature(object = "classifierOutput"): Print the predicted classes for each sample/individual. The predictions for the training set are the training outcomes.

predictions signature(object = "classifierOutput", t = "numeric"): Print the predicted classes for each sample/individual that have a testScore greater or equal than t. The predictions for the training set are the training outcomes. Non-predicted cases and cases that match multiple classes are returned as NAs.

predScore signature(object = "classifierOutput"): Returns the scores for predicted class for each sample/individual. The scores for the training set are set to 1.

- predScores** signature(object = "classifierOutput"): Returns the prediction scores for all classes for each sample/individual. The scores for the training set are set to 1 for the appropriate class, 0 otherwise.
- testScores** signature(object = "classifierOutput"): ...
- testPredictions** signature(object = "classifierOutput"): Print the predicted classes for each sample/individual in the test set.
- testPredictions** signature(object = "classifierOutput", t = "numeric"): Print the predicted classes for each sample/individual in the test set that have a testScore greater or equal than t. Non-predicted cases and cases that match multiple classes are returned as NAs.
- trainScores** signature(object = "classifierOutput"): ...
- trainPredictions** signature(object = "classifierOutput"): Print the predicted classes for each sample/individual in the train set.
- trainPredictions** signature(object = "classifierOutput", t = "numeric"): Print the predicted classes for each sample/individual in the train set that have a testScore greater or equal than t. Non-predicted cases and cases that match multiple classes are returned as NAs.
- fsHistory** signature(object = "classifierOutput"): ...

Author(s)

V. Carey

Examples

```
showClass("classifierOutput")
library(golubEsets)
data(Golub_Train) # now cross-validate a neural net
set.seed(1234)
xv5 = xvalSpec("LOG", 5, balKfold.xvspec(5))
m2 = MLearn(ALL.AML~, Golub_Train[1000:1050,], nnetI, xv5,
  size=5, decay=.01, maxit=1900 )
testScores(RObject(m2)[[1]]$mlans)
alls = lapply(RObject(m2), function(x) testScores(x$mlans))
```

clusteringOutput-class

container for clustering outputs in uniform structure

Description

container for clustering outputs in uniform structure

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

Slots

partition: Object of class "integer", labels for observations as clustered

silhouette: Object of class "silhouette", structure from Rousseeuw cluster package measuring cluster membership strength per observation

prcomp: Object of class "prcompObj" a wrapped instance of stats package prcomp output

call: Object of class "call" for auditing

learnerSchema: Object of class "learnerSchema", a formal object indicating the package, function, and other attributes of the clustering algorithm employed to generate this object

RObject: Object of class "ANY", the unaltered output of the function called according to learnerSchema

converter: converter propagated from call

distFun: distfun propagated from call

Methods

RObject signature(x = "clusteringOutput"): extract the unaltered output of the R function or method called according to learnerSchema

plot signature(x = "clusteringOutput", y = "ANY"): a 4-panel plot showing features of the clustering, including the scree plot for a principal components transformation and a display of the partition in PC1xPC2 plane. For a clustering method that does not have a native plot procedure, such as kmeans, the parameter y should be bound to a data frame or matrix with feature data for all records; an image plot of robust feature z-scores ($z=(x-\text{median}(x))/\text{mad}(x)$) and the cluster indices is produced in the northwest panel.

show signature(object = "clusteringOutput"): concise report

Author(s)

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Examples

```
showClass("clusteringOutput")
```

confuMat-methods

Compute the confusion matrix for a classifier.

Description

This function will compute the confusion matrix for a classifier's output

Methods

obj = "classifierOutput", ... Typically, an instance of class "[classifierOutput](#)" is built on a training subset of the input data. The model is then used to predict the class of samples in the test set. When the true class labels for the test set are available the confusion matrix is the cross-tabulation of the true labels of the test set against the predictions from the classifier. An optional `t` score threshold can also be specified.

obj = "classifierOutput", type="character", ... For instances of [classifierOutput](#), it is possible to specify the type of confusion matrix desired. The default is `test`, which tabulates classes from the test set against the associated predictions. If `type` is `train`, the training class vector is tabulated against the predictions on the training set. An optional `t` score threshold can also be specified.

obj = "classifierOutput", type="numeric" For instances of [classifierOutput](#), it is possible to specify the minimum score feature classification threshold. Features with a score less than the threshold are classified as NA in the confusion `train` or `test` confusion matrix.

Examples

```
library(golubEsets)
data(Golub_Merge)
smallG <- Golub_Merge[101:150,]
k1 <- MLearn(ALL.AML~., smallG, knnI(k=1), 1:30)
confuMat(k1)
confuMat(k1, "train")
```

 fs.absT

support for feature selection in cross-validation

Description

support for feature selection in cross-validation

Usage

```
fs.absT(N)
fs.probT(p)
fs.topVariance(p)
```

Arguments

N	number of features to retain; features are ordered by descending value of <code>abs(two-sample t stat.)</code> , and the top N are used.
p	cumulative probability (in (0,1)) in the distribution of absolute t statistics above which we retain features

Details

This function returns a function that will be used as a parameter to [xvalSpec](#) in applications of [MLearn](#).

Value

a function is returned, that will itself return a formula consisting of the selected features for application of [MLearn](#).

Note

The functions `fs.absT` and `fs.probT` are two examples of approaches to embedded feature selection that make sense for two-sample prediction problems. For selection based on linear models or other discrimination measures, you will need to create your own selection helper, following the code in these functions as examples.

`fs.topVariance` performs non-specific feature selection based on the variance. Argument `p` is the variance percentile beneath which features are discarded.

Author(s)

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See Also

[MLearn](#)

Examples

```
# we will demonstrate this procedure with the crabs data.
# first, create the closure to pick 3 features
demFS = fs.absT(3)
# run it on the entire dataset with features excluding sex
demFS(sp~.-sex, crabs)
# emulate cross-validation by excluding last 50 records
demFS(sp~.-sex, crabs[1:150,])
# emulate cross-validation by excluding first 50 records -- different features retained
demFS(sp~.-sex, crabs[51:200,])
```

fsHistory	<i>extract history of feature selection for a cross-validated machine learner</i>
-----------	---

Description

extract history of feature selection for a cross-validated machine learner

Usage

```
fsHistory(x)
```

Arguments

x instance of [classifierOutput](#)

Details

returns a list of names of selected features

Value

a list; the names of variables are made 'syntactic'

Author(s)

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Examples

```
data(iris)
iris2 = iris[ iris$Species %in% levels(iris$Species)[1:2], ]
iris2$Species = factor(iris2$Species) # drop unused levels
x1 = MLearn(Species~., iris2, ldaI, xvalSpec("LOG", 3,
      balKfold.xvspec(3), fs.absT(3)))
fsHistory(x1)
```

learnerSchema-class *Class "learnerSchema" – convey information on a machine learning function to the MLearn wrapper*

Description

conveys information about machine learning functions in CRAN packages, for example, to MLearn wrapper

Objects from the Class

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

Slots

packageName: Object of class "character" string naming the package in which the function to be used is defined.

m1FunName: Object of class "character" string naming the function to be used

converter: Object of class "function" function with parameters `obj`, `data`, `trainInd`, that will produce a `classifierOutput` instance

Methods

MLearn signature(`formula = "formula"`, `data = "ExpressionSet"`, `method = "learnerSchema"`, `trainInd = "numerical"`): execute desired learner passing a formula and ExpressionSet

MLearn signature(`formula = "formula"`, `data = "data.frame"`, `method = "learnerSchema"`, `trainInd = "numerical"`): execute desired learner passing a formula

show signature(`object = "learnerSchema"`): concise display

Author(s)

Vince Carey <stvjc@channing.harvard.edu>

Examples

```
showClass("learnerSchema")
```

MLearn

revised MLearn interface for machine learning

Description

revised MLearn interface for machine learning, emphasizing a schematic description of external learning functions like knn, lda, nnet, etc.

Usage

```
MLearn( formula, data, .method, trainInd, ... )
makeLearnerSchema(packname, mlfunname, converter, predictor)
```

Arguments

formula	standard model formula
data	data.frame or ExpressionSet instance
.method	instance of learnerSchema
trainInd	obligatory numeric vector of indices of data to be used for training; all other data are used for testing, or instance of the xvalSpec class
...	additional named arguments passed to external learning function
packname	character – name of package harboring a learner function
mlfunname	character – name of function to use
converter	function – with parameters (obj, data, trainInd) that tells how to convert the material in obj [produced by [packname::mlfunname]] into a classifierOutput instance.
predicter	function – with parameters (obj, newdata, ...) that tells how to use the material in obj to predict newdata.

Details

The purpose of the MLearn methods is to provide a uniform calling sequence to diverse machine learning algorithms. In R package, machine learning functions can have parameters (x, y, ...) or (formula, data, ...) or some other sequence, and these functions can return lists or vectors or other sorts of things. With MLearn, we always have calling sequence MLearn(formula, data, .method, trainInd, ...), and data can be a data.frame or ExpressionSet. MLearn will always return an S4 instance of classifierObject or clusteringObject.

At this time (1.13.x), NA values in predictors trigger an error.

To obtain documentation on the older (pre bioc 2.1) version of the MLearn method, please use `help(MLearn-OLD)`.

randomForestI [randomForest](#). Note, that to obtain the default performance of `randomForestB`, you need to set `mtry` and `sampsiz` parameters to `sqrt(number of features)` and `table([training set response factor])` respectively, as these were not taken to be the function's defaults. Note you can use `xvalSpec("NOTEST")` as `trainInd`, to use all the samples; the `RObject()` result will print the misclassification matrix estimate along with OOB error rate estimate.

knnI(k=1,l=0) [knn](#); special support bridge required, defined in MLint

knn.cvI(k=1,l=0) [knn.cv](#); special support bridge required, defined in MLint. This option uses the embedded leave-one-out cross-validation of `knn.cv`, and thereby achieves high performance. You can have more general cross-validation using `knnI` with an `xvalSpec`, but it will be slower. When using this learner schema, you should use the numerical `trainInd` setting with `1:N` where `N` is the number of samples.

dldaI [diagDA](#); special support bridge required, defined in MLint

nnetI [nnet](#)

rpartI [rpart](#)

ldaI [lda](#)

svmI [svm](#)

qdaI [qda](#)

logisticI(threshold) [glm](#) – with binomial family, expecting a dichotomous factor as response variable, not bulletproofed against other responses yet. If response probability estimate exceeds threshold, predict 1, else 0

adaI [ada](#)

BgbmI [gbm](#), forcing the Bernoulli loss function.

blackboostI [blackboost](#) – you MUST supply a family parameter relevant for `mboost` package procedures

lvqI [lvqtest](#) after building codebook with `lvqinit` and updating with `olvq1`. You will need to write your own detailed schema if you want to tweak tuning parameters.

naiveBayesI [naiveBayes](#)

baggingI [bagging](#)

sldaI [slda](#)

rdaI [rda](#) – you must supply the alpha and delta parameters to use this. Typically cross-validation is used to select these. See `rdacvI` below.

rdacvI [rda.cv](#). This interface is complicated. The typical use includes cross-validation internal to the `rda.cv` function. That process searches a tuning parameter space and delivers an ordering on parameters. The interface selects the parameters by looking at all parameter configurations achieving the smallest `min+1SE cv.error` estimate, and taking the one among them that employed the -most- features (agnosticism). A final run of `rda` is then conducted with the tuning parameters set at that 'optimal' choice. The bridge code can be modified to facilitate alternative choices of the parameters in use. `plotXvalRDA` is an interface to the `plot` method for objects of class `rdacv` defined in package `rda`. You can use `xvalSpec("NOTEST")` with this procedure to use all the samples to build the discriminator.

ksvmI [ksvm](#)

hclustI(distMethod, agglomMethod) [hclust](#) – you must explicitly specify distance and agglomeration procedure.

kmeansI(centers, algorithm) [kmeans](#) – you must explicitly specify centers and algorithm name.

If the multicore package is attached, cross-validation will be distributed to cores using [mclapply](#).

Value

Instances of classifierOutput or clusteringOutput

Author(s)

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Examples

```
data(crabs)
set.seed(1234)
kp = sample(1:200, size=120)
rf1 = MLearn(sp~CW+RW, data=crabs, randomForestI, kp, ntree=600 )
rf1
nn1 = MLearn(sp~CW+RW, data=crabs, nnetI, kp, size=3, decay=.01 )
nn1
RObject(nn1)
knn1 = MLearn(sp~CW+RW, data=crabs, knnI(k=3,l=2), kp)
knn1
names(RObject(knn1))
dlda1 = MLearn(sp~CW+RW, data=crabs, dldaI, kp )
dlda1
names(RObject(dlda1))
lda1 = MLearn(sp~CW+RW, data=crabs, ldaI, kp )
lda1
names(RObject(lda1))
slda1 = MLearn(sp~CW+RW, data=crabs, sldaI, kp )
slda1
names(RObject(slda1))
svm1 = MLearn(sp~CW+RW, data=crabs, svmI, kp )
svm1
names(RObject(svm1))
ldapp1 = MLearn(sp~CW+RW, data=crabs, ldaI.predParms(method="debiased"), kp )
ldapp1
names(RObject(ldapp1))
qda1 = MLearn(sp~CW+RW, data=crabs, qdaI, kp )
qda1
names(RObject(qda1))
logi = MLearn(sp~CW+RW, data=crabs, glmI.logistic(threshold=0.5), kp, family=binomial ) # need family
logi
names(RObject(logi))
rp2 = MLearn(sp~CW+RW, data=crabs, rpartI, kp)
rp2
## recode data for RAB
```

```

#nsp = ifelse(crabs$sp=="0", -1, 1)
#nsp = factor(nsp)
#ncrabs = cbind(nsp,crabs)
#rab1 = MLearn(nsp~CW+RW, data=ncrabs, RAB1, kp, maxiter=10)
#rab1
#
# new approach to adaboost
#
ada1 = MLearn(sp ~ CW+RW, data = crabs, .method = adaI,
  trainInd = kp, type = "discrete", iter = 200)
ada1
confuMat(ada1)
#
lvq.1 = MLearn(sp~CW+RW, data=crabs, lvqI, kp )
lvq.1
nb.1 = MLearn(sp~CW+RW, data=crabs, naiveBayesI, kp )
confuMat(nb.1)
bb.1 = MLearn(sp~CW+RW, data=crabs, baggingI, kp )
confuMat(bb.1)
#
# new mboost interface -- you MUST supply family for nonGaussian response
#
require(party) # trafo ... killing cmd check
blb.1 = MLearn(sp~CW+RW+FL, data=crabs, blackboostI, kp, family=mboost::Binomial() )
confuMat(blb.1)
#
# ExpressionSet illustration
#
data(sample.ExpressionSet)
# needed to increase training set size to avoid a new randomForest condition
# on empty class
set.seed(1234)
X = MLearn(type~., sample.ExpressionSet[100:250,], randomForestI, 1:19, importance=TRUE )
library(randomForest)
library(hgu95av2.db)
opar = par(no.readonly=TRUE)
par(las=2)
plot(getVarImp(X), n=10, plat="hgu95av2", toktype="SYMBOL")
par(opar)
#
# demonstrate cross validation
#
nn1cv = MLearn(sp~CW+RW, data=crabs[c(1:20,101:120),], nnetI, xvalSpec("L00"), size=3, decay=.01 )
confuMat(nn1cv)
nn2cv = MLearn(sp~CW+RW, data=crabs[c(1:20,101:120),], nnetI,
  xvalSpec("LOG",5, balKfold.xvspec(5)), size=3, decay=.01 )
confuMat(nn2cv)
nn3cv = MLearn(sp~CW+RW+CL+BD+FL, data=crabs[c(1:20,101:120),], nnetI,
  xvalSpec("LOG",5, balKfold.xvspec(5), fsFun=fs.absT(2)), size=3, decay=.01 )
confuMat(nn3cv)
nn4cv = MLearn(sp~.-index=sex, data=crabs[c(1:20,101:120),], nnetI,
  xvalSpec("LOG",5, balKfold.xvspec(5), fsFun=fs.absT(2)), size=3, decay=.01 )
confuMat(nn4cv)

```

```

#
# try with expression data
#
library(golubEsets)
data(Golub_Train)
litg = Golub_Train[ 100:150, ]
g1 = MLearn(ALL.AML~. , litg, nnetI, xvalSpec("LOG",5, balKfold.xvspec(5), fsFun=fs.probt(.75)), size=3, decay=.0)
confuMat(g1)
#
# illustrate rda.cv interface from package rda (requiring local bridge)
#
library(ALL)
data(ALL)
#
# restrict to BCR/ABL or NEG
#
bio <- which( ALL$mol.biol %in% c("BCR/ABL", "NEG"))
#
# restrict to B-cell
#
isb <- grep("^B", as.character(ALL$BT))
kp <- intersect(bio,isb)
all2 <- ALL[,kp]
mads = apply(exprs(all2),1,mad)
kp = which(mads>1) # get around 250 genes
vall2 = all2[kp, ]
vall2$mol.biol = factor(vall2$mol.biol) # drop unused levels

r1 = MLearn(mol.biol~., vall2, rdacvI, 1:40)
confuMat(r1)
RObject(r1)
plotXvalRDA(r1) # special interface to plots of parameter space

# illustrate clustering support

c11 = MLearn(~CW+RW+CL+FL+BD, data=crabs, hclustI(distFun=dist, cutParm=list(k=4)))
plot(c11)

c11a = MLearn(~CW+RW+CL+FL+BD, data=crabs, hclustI(distFun=dist, cutParm=list(k=4)),
  method="complete")
plot(c11a)

c12 = MLearn(~CW+RW+CL+FL+BD, data=crabs, kmeansI, centers=5, algorithm="Hartigan-Wong")
plot(c12, crabs[, -c(1:3)])

c3 = MLearn(~CL+CW+RW, crabs, pamI(dist), k=5)
c3
plot(c3, data=crabs[,c("CL", "CW", "RW")])

# new interfaces to PLS thanks to Laurent Gatto

set.seed(1234)

```

```
kp = sample(1:200, size=120)

pllda.1 = MLearn(sp~CW+RW, data=crabs, plldaI, kp, probMethod="Bayes")
pllda.1
confuMat(pllda.1)
confuMat(pllda.1,t=.65) ## requires at least 0.65 post error prob to assign species

pllda.2 = MLearn(type~., data=sample.ExpressionSet[100:250,], plldaI, 1:16)
pllda.2
confuMat(pllda.2)
confuMat(pllda.2,t=.65) ## requires at least 0.65 post error prob to assign outcome

## examples for predict
clout <- MLearn(type~., sample.ExpressionSet[100:250,], svmI , 1:16)
predict(clout, sample.ExpressionSet[100:250,17:26])
```

MLIntInternals

MLInterfaces infrastructure

Description

These functions are internal tools for MLInterfaces. Users will generally not call these functions directly.

Usage

```
getGrid(x)
```

Arguments

x a vector or matrix or ExpressionSet

Details

Forthcoming.

Value

Functions with ‘new’ as prefix are constructor helpers.

Author(s)

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Description

show the classification boundaries on the plane dictated by two genes in an ExpressionSet

Methods

clo = "classifierOutput", eset = "ExpressionSet", classifLab = "character" uses two genes in the ExpressionSet to exhibit the decision boundaries in the plane

clo = "classifierOutput", eset = "data.frame", classifLab = "character" uses two columns in the data.frame to exhibit the decision boundaries in the plane

Examples

```
library(ALL)
library(hgu95av2.db)
data(ALL)
#
# restrict to BCR/ABL or NEG
#
bio <- which( ALL$mol.biol %in% c("BCR/ABL", "NEG"))
#
# restrict to B-cell
#
isb <- grep("^B", as.character(ALL$BT))
kp <- intersect(bio,isb)
all2 <- ALL[,kp]
#
# sample 2 genes at random
#
set.seed(1234)
ng <- nrow(exprs(all2))
pick <- sample(1:ng, size=2, replace=FALSE)
gg <- all2[pick,]
sym <- unlist(mget(featureNames(gg), hgu95av2SYMBOL))
featureNames(gg) <- sym
gg$class = factor(ifelse(all2$mol.biol=="NEG", "NEG", "POS"))

c11 <- which( gg$class == "NEG" )
c12 <- which( gg$class != "NEG" )
#
# create balanced training sample
#
trainInds <- c( sample(c11, size=floor(length(c11)/2) ),
               sample(c12, size=floor(length(c12)/2)) )
#
# run rpart
```



```

#
tgg <- MLearn(class~., gg, rpartI, trainInds, minsplit=4 )
opar <- par(no.readonly=TRUE)
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
planarPlot( tgg, gg, "class" )
title("rpart")
points(exprs(gg)[1,trainInds], exprs(gg)[2,trainInds], col=ifelse(gg$class[trainInds]=="NEG", "yellow", "black"))
#
# run nnet
#
ngg <- MLearn( class~., gg, nnetI, trainInds, size=8 )
planarPlot( ngg, gg, "class" )
points(exprs(gg)[1,trainInds], exprs(gg)[2,trainInds], col=ifelse(gg$class[trainInds]=="NEG", "yellow", "black"))
title("nnet")
#
# run knn
#
kgg <- MLearn( class~., gg, knnI(k=3,l=1), trainInds)
planarPlot( kgg, gg, "class" )
points(exprs(gg)[1,trainInds], exprs(gg)[2,trainInds], col=ifelse(gg$class[trainInds]=="NEG", "yellow", "black"))
title("3-nn")
#
# run svm
#
sgg <- MLearn( class~., gg, svmI, trainInds )
planarPlot( sgg, gg, "class" )
points(exprs(gg)[1,trainInds], exprs(gg)[2,trainInds], col=ifelse(gg$class[trainInds]=="NEG", "yellow", "black"))
title("svm")
par(opar)

```

Description

Methods for function precision, recall and macroF1 in package **MLInterfaces**.

Methods

```
signature(obj = "classifierOutput", type = "character")
```

```
signature(obj = "classifierOutput", type = "missing")
```

```
signature(obj = "classifierOutput", type = "numeric")
```

`predict.classifierOutput`*Predict method for classifierOutput objects*

Description

This function predicts values based on models trained with MLInterfaces' MLearn interface to many machine learning algorithms.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'classifierOutput'  
predict(object, newdata, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An instance of class <code>classifierOutput</code> .
<code>newdata</code>	An object containing the new input data: either a <code>matrix</code> , a <code>data.frame</code> or an <code>ExpressionSet</code> .
<code>...</code>	Other arguments to be passed to the algorithm-specific predict methods.

Details

This S3 method will extract the ML model from the `classifierOutput` instance and call either a generic predict method or, if available, a specifically written wrapper to do classes prediction and class probabilities.

Value

Currently, a list with

<code>testPredictions</code>	A factor with class predictions.
<code>testScores</code>	A numeric or matrix with class probabilities.

Note

The function output will most likely be updated in a near future to a `classifierOutput` (or similar) object.

Author(s)

Laurent Gatto <lg390@cam.ac.uk>

See Also

[MLearn](#) and [classifierOutput](#).

Examples

```

set.seed(1234)
data(sample.ExpressionSet)
trainInd <- 1:16

clout.svm <- MLearn(type~., sample.ExpressionSet[100:250,], svmI, trainInd)
predict(clout.svm, sample.ExpressionSet[100:250,-trainInd])

clout.ksvm <- MLearn(type~., sample.ExpressionSet[100:250,], ksvmI, trainInd)
predict(clout.ksvm, sample.ExpressionSet[100:250,-trainInd])

clout.nnet <- MLearn(type~., sample.ExpressionSet[100:250,], nnetI, trainInd, size=3, decay=.01 )
predict(clout.nnet, sample.ExpressionSet[100:250,-trainInd])

clout.knn <- MLearn(type~., sample.ExpressionSet[100:250,], knnI(k=3), trainInd)
predict(clout.knn, sample.ExpressionSet[100:250,-trainInd],k=1)
predict(clout.knn, sample.ExpressionSet[100:250,-trainInd],k=3)

clout.plsda <- MLearn(type~., sample.ExpressionSet[100:250,], plsdaI, trainInd)
predict(clout.plsda, sample.ExpressionSet[100:250,-trainInd])

clout.nb <- MLearn(type~., sample.ExpressionSet[100:250,], naiveBayesI, trainInd)
predict(clout.nb, sample.ExpressionSet[100:250,-trainInd])

# this can fail if training set does not yield sufficient diversity in response vector;
# setting seed seems to help with this example, but other applications may have problems
#
clout.rf <- MLearn(type~., sample.ExpressionSet[100:250,], randomForestI, trainInd)
predict(clout.rf, sample.ExpressionSet[100:250,-trainInd])

```

RAB

real adaboost (Friedman et al)

Description

read adaboost ... a demonstration version

Usage

```
RAB(formula, data, maxiter=200, maxdepth=1)
```

Arguments

formula	formula – the response variable must be coded -1, 1
data	data
maxiter	maxiter
maxdepth	maxdepth – passed to rpart

Value

an instance of raboostCont

Author(s)

Vince Carey <stvjc@channing.harvard.edu>

References

Friedman et al Ann Stat 28/2 337

Examples

```
library(MASS)
data(Pima.tr)
data(Pima.te)
Pima.all = rbind(Pima.tr, Pima.te)
tonp = ifelse(Pima.all$type == "Yes", 1, -1)
tonp = factor(tonp)
Pima.all = data.frame(Pima.all[,1:7], mtype=tonp)
fit1 = RAB(mtype~ped+glu+npreg+bmi+age, data=Pima.all[1:200,], maxiter=10, maxdepth=5)
pfit1 = Predict(fit1, newdata=Pima.tr)
table(Pima.tr$type, pfit1)
```

raboostCont-class *Class "raboostCont" ~~~*

Description

~~ A concise (1-5 lines) description of what the class is. ~~

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("raboostCont", ...)`. ~~ describe objects here
~~

Slots

.Data: Object of class "list" ~~
formula: Object of class "formula" ~~
call: Object of class "call" ~~

Extends

Class "list", from data part. Class "vector", by class "list", distance 2.

Methods

Predict is an S4 method that can apply to instances of this class.

Author(s)

VJ Carey <stvjc@channing.harvard.edu>

Examples

```
showClass("raboostCont")
```

varImpStruct-class	<i>Class "varImpStruct" – collect data on variable importance from various machine learning methods</i>
--------------------	---

Description

collects data on variable importance

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("varImpStruct", ...)`. These are matrices of importance measures with separate slots identifying algorithm generating the measures and variable names.

Slots

`.Data`: Object of class "matrix" actual importance measures
`method`: Object of class "character" tag
`varnames`: Object of class "character" conformant vector of names of variables

Extends

Class "matrix", from data part. Class "structure", by class "matrix". Class "array", by class "matrix". Class "vector", by class "matrix", with explicit coerce. Class "vector", by class "matrix", with explicit coerce.

Methods

plot signature(x = "varImpStruct"): make a bar plot, you can supply arguments `plat` and `toktype` which will use `lookUp(..., plat, toktype)` from the `annotate` package to translate probe names to, e.g., gene symbols.

show signature(object = "varImpStruct"): simple abbreviated display

getVarImp signature(object = "classifOutput", fixNames="logical"): extractor of variable importance structure; `fixNames` parameter is to remove leading X used to make variable names syntactic by `randomForest` (ca 1/2008). You can set `fixNames` to false if using hu6800 platform, because all `featureNames` are syntactic as given.

report signature(object = "classifOutput", fixNames="logical"): extractor of variable importance data, with annotation; `fixNames` parameter is to remove leading X used to make variable names syntactic by `randomForest` (ca 1/2008). You can set `fixNames` to false if using hu6800 platform, because all `featureNames` are syntactic as given.

Examples

```

library(golubEsets)
data(Golub_Merge)
library(hu6800.db)
smallG <- Golub_Merge[1001:1060,]
set.seed(1234)
opar=par(no.readonly=TRUE)
par(las=2, mar=c(10,11,5,5))
rf2 <- MLearn(ALL.AML~, smallG, randomForestI, 1:40, importance=TRUE,
  sampsize=table(smallG$ALL.AML[1:40]), mtry=sqrt(ncol(exprs(smallG))))
plot( getVarImp( rf2, FALSE ), n=10, plat="hu6800", toktype="SYMBOL")
par(opar)
report( getVarImp( rf2, FALSE ), n=10, plat="hu6800", toktype="SYMBOL")

```

xvalLoop

Cross-validation in clustered computing environments

Description

Use cross-validation in a clustered computing environment

Usage

```
xvalLoop( cluster, ... )
```

Arguments

cluster	Any S4-class object, used to indicate how to perform clustered computations.
...	Additional arguments used to inform the clustered computation.

Details

Cross-validation usually involves repeated calls to the same function, but with different arguments. This provides an obvious place for using clustered computers to enhance execution. The method `xval` is structured to exploit this; `xvalLoop` provides an easy mechanism to change how `xval` performs cross-validation.

The idea is to write an `xvalLoop` method that returns a function. The function is then used to execute the cross-validation. For instance, the default method returns the function `lapply`, so the cross-validation is performed by using `lapply`. A different method might return a function that executed `lapply`-like functions, but sent different parts of the function to different computer nodes.

An accompanying vignette illustrates the technique in greater detail. An effective division of labor is for experienced cluster programmers to write `lapply`-like methods for their favored clustering environment. The user then only has to add the cluster object to the list of arguments to `xval` to get clustered calculations.

Value

A function taking arguments like those for `lapply`

Examples

```

## Not run:
library(golubEsets)
data(Golub_Merge)
smallG <- Golub_Merge[200:250,]

# Evaluation on one node

lk1 <- xval(smallG, "ALL.AML", knnB, xvalMethod="LOO", group=as.integer(0))
table(lk1,smallG$ALL.AML)

# Evaluation on several nodes -- a cluster programmer might write the following...

library(snow)
setOldClass("spawnedMPIcluster")

setMethod("xvalLoop", signature( cluster = "spawnedMPIcluster"),
## use the function returned below to evaluate
## the central cross-validation loop in xval
function( cluster, ... ) {
  clusterExportEnv <- function (cl, env = .GlobalEnv)
  {
    unpackEnv <- function(env) {
      for ( name in ls(env) ) assign(name, get(name, env), .GlobalEnv )
      NULL
    }
    clusterCall(cl, unpackEnv, env)
  }
  function(X, FUN, ...) { # this gets returned to xval
    ## send all visible variables from the parent (i.e., xval) frame
    clusterExportEnv( cluster, parent.frame(1) )
    parLapply( cluster, X, FUN, ... )
  }
})

# ... and use the cluster like this...

cl <- makeCluster(2, "MPI")
clusterEvalQ(cl, library(MLInterfaces))

lk1 <- xval(smallG, "ALL.AML", knnB, xvalMethod="LOO", group=as.integer(0), cluster = cl)
table(lk1,smallG$ALL.AML)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

container for information specifying a cross-validated machine learning exercise

Usage

```
xvalSpec( type, niter=0, partitionFunc=function(data, classLab, iternum ) {
  (1:nrow(data))[-iternum] },
          fsFun = function(formula, data) formula )
```

Arguments

type	a string, "LOO" indicating leave-one-out cross-validation, or "LOG" indicating leave-out-group, or "NOTEST", indicating the entire dataset is used in a single training run.
niter	numeric specification of the number of cross-validation iterations to use. Ignored if type is "LOO".
partitionFunc	function, with parameters data (bound to data.frame), clab (bound to character string), iternum (bound to numeric index into sequence of 1:niter). This function's job is to provide the indices of training cases for each cross-validation step. An example is balkfold.xvspec , which computes a series of indices that are approximately balanced with respect to frequency of outcome types.
fsFun	function, with parameters formula, data. The function must return a formula suitable for defining a model on the basis of the main input data. A candidate fsFun is given in example for fsHistory function.

Details

If type == "LOO", no other parameters are inspected. If type == "LOG" a value for partitionFunc must be supplied. We recommend using [balkfold.xvspec\(K\)](#). The values of niter and K in this usage must be the same. This redundancy will be removed in a future upgrade.

If the parallel package is attached and symbol mc_fork is loaded, cross-validation will be distributed to cores using [mclapply](#).

Value

An instance of [classifierOutput](#), with a special structure. The RObject return slot is populated with a list of niter cross-validation results. Each element of this list is itself a list with two elements: test.idx (the indices of the test set for the associated cross-validation iteration, and mlans, the [classifierOutput](#) generated at each iteration. Thus there are classifierOutput instances nested within the main classifierOutput returned when a xvalSpec is used.

Author(s)

Vince Carey <stvjc@channing.harvard.edu>

Examples

```
data(crabs)
set.seed(1234)
#
# demonstrate cross validation
#
nn1cv = MLearn(sp~CW+RW, data=crabs, nnetI, xvalSpec("LOG",
  5, balKfold.xvspec(5)), size=3, decay=.01 )
nn1cv
confuMat(nn1cv)
names(RObject(nn1cv)[[1]])
RObject(RObject(nn1cv)[[1]]$mlans)
```

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