Package ‘Modeler’

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The `Modeler` package provides generic tools for learning models and making predictions in the context of high-throughput data sets such as those produced by gene expression microarrays. In order to use this package, you must first prepare a pair of functions (one for learning models from training data, and one for making predictions on test data). These functions, along with any required meta-parameters, are used to create an object of the `Modeler-class`. That object is then passed to the `Modeler` function along with the full training data set.

**Details**

```
Package: Modeler
Type: Package
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```

**Author(s)**

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**Description**

Functions to create functions that filter potential predictive features using statistics that do not access class labels.

**Usage**

```R
filterMean(cutoff)
filterMedian(cutoff)
filterSD(cutoff)
```
feature.filters

filterMin(cutoff)
filterMax(cutoff)
filterRange(cutoff)
filterIQR(cutoff)

Arguments

cutoff A real number, the level above which features with this statistic should be re-
tained and below which should be discarded.

Details

Following the usual conventions introduced from the world of gene expression microarrays, a typ-
ical data matrix is constructed from columns representing samples on which we want to make
predictions and rows representing the features used to construct the predictive model. In this con-
text, we define a filter to be a function that accepts a data matrix as its only argument and returns
a logical vector, whose length equals the number of rows in the matrix, where 'TRUE' indicates
features that should be retrained. Most filtering functions belong to parametrized families, with one
of the most common examples being "retain all features whose mean is above some pre-specified
cutoff". We implement this idea using a set of function-generating functions, whose arguments are
the parameters that pick out the desired member of the family. The return value is an instantiation
of a particular filtering function. The decision to define things this way is to be able to apply the
methods in cross-validation (or other) loops where we want to ensure that we use the same filtering
rule each time.

Value

Each of the seven functions described here return a filter function, f, that can be used by code that
basically looks like logicalVector <- filter(data).

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See Also

See Modeler-class and Modeler for details about how to train and test models.

Examples

set.seed(246391)
data <- matrix(rnorm(1000*30), nrow=1000, ncol=30)
fm <- filterMean(1)
summary(fm(data))

summary(filterMedian(1)(data))
summary(filterSD(1)(data))
Feature Selection

Description

Functions to create functions that perform feature selection (or at least feature reduction) using statistics that access class labels.

Usage

```r
keepAll(data, group)
fsTtest(fdr, ming=500)
fsModifiedFisher(q)
fsPearson(q = NULL, rho)
fsSpearman(q = NULL, rho)
fsMedSplitOddsRatio(q = NULL, OR)
fsChisquared(q = NULL, cutoff)
fsEntropy(q = 0.9, kind=c("information.gain", "gain.ratio", "symmetric.uncertainty"))
fsFisherRandomForest(q)
fsTailRank(specificity=0.9, tolerance=0.5, confidence=0.5)
```

Arguments

- `data`: A matrix containing the data; columns are samples and rows are features.
- `group`: A factor with two levels defining the sample classes.
- `fdr`: A real number between 0 and 1 specifying the target false discovery rate (FDR).
- `ming`: An integer specifying the minimum number of features to return; overrides the FDR.
- `q`: A real number between 0.5 and 1 specifying the fraction of features to discard.
- `rho`: A real number between 0 and 1 specifying the absolute value of the correlation coefficient used to filter features.
- `OR`: A real number specifying the desired odds ratio for filtering features.
- `cutoff`: A real number specifying the targeted cutoff rate when using the statistic to filter features.
- `kind`: The kind of information metric to use for filtering features.
- `specificity` See `TailRankTest`.
- `tolerance` See `TailRankTest`.
- `confidence` See `TailRankTest`.

Details

Following the usual conventions introduced from the world of gene expression microarrays, a typical data matrix is constructed from columns representing samples on which we want to make predictions and rows representing the features used to construct the predictive model. In this context, we define a feature selector or pruner to be a function that accepts a data matrix and a two-level factor as its only arguments and returns a logical vector, whose length equals the number of rows in the matrix, where `TRUE` indicates features that should be retrained. Most pruning functions belong to parametrized families. We implement this idea using a set of function-generating functions,
whose arguments are the parameters that pick out the desired member of the family. The return value is an instantiation of a particular filtering function. The decision to define things this way is to be able to apply the methods in cross-validation (or other) loops where we want to ensure that we use the same feature selection rule each time.

We have implemented the following algorithms:

- `keepAll`: retain all features; do nothing.
- `fsTtest`: Keep features based on the false discovery rate from a two-group t-test, but always retain a specified minimum number of genes.
- `fsModifiedFisher`: Retain the top quantile of features for the statistic
  \[
  \frac{(m_A - m)^2 + (m_B - m)^2}{v_A + v_B}
  \]
  where \(m\) is the mean and \(v\) is the variance.
- `fsPearson`: Retain the top quantile of features based on the absolute value of the Pearson correlation with the binary outcome.
- `fsSpearman`: Retain the top quantile of features based on the absolute value of the Spearman correlation with the binary outcome.
- `fsMedSplitOddsRatio`: Retain the top quantile of features based on the odds ratio to predict the binary outcome, after first dichotomizing the continuous predictor using a split at the median value.
- `fsChisquared`: retain the top quantile of features based on a chi-squared test comparing the binary outcome to continuous predictors discretized into ten bins.
- `fsEntropy`: retain the top quantile of features based on one of three information-theoretic measures of entropy.
- `fsFisherRandomForest`: retain the top features based on their importance in a random forest analysis, after first filtering using the modified Fisher statistic.
- `fsTailRank`: Retain features that are significant based on the TailRank test, which is a measure of whether the tails of the distributions are different.

Value

The `keepAll` function is a "pruner"; it takes the data matrix and grouping factor as arguments, and returns a logical vector indicating which features to retain.

Each of the other nine functions described here return its arguments to construct and return a pruning function, \(f\), that has the same interface as `keepAll`.

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See Also

See `Modeler-class` and `Modeler` for details about how to train and test models.
Examples

```r
set.seed(246391)
data <- matrix(rnorm(1000*36), nrow=1000, ncol=36)
status <- factor(rep(c("A", "B"), each=18))

fsep <- fsPearson(q = 0.9)
summary(fsep(data, status))
fsep <- fsPearson(rho=0.3)
summary(fsep(data, status))
fsep <- fsEntropy(kind="gain.ratio")
summary(fsep(data, status))
```

FittedModel

Creating FittedModel objects

Description

Construct an object of the FittedModel-class.

Usage

FittedModel(predict, data, status, details, ...)

Arguments

- `predict`: A function that applies the model to predict outcomes on new test data.
- `data`: A matrix containing the training data.
- `status`: A vector containing the training outcomes, which should either be a binary-valued factor or a numeric vector of continuous outcomes.
- `details`: A list of the fitted parameters for the specified model.
- `...`: Any extra information that is produced while learning the model; these will be saved in the extras slot of the FittedModel object.

Details

Most users will never need to use this function; instead, they will first use an existing object of the Modeler-class, call the learn method of that object with the training data to obtain a FittedModel object, and then apply its predict method to test data. Only people who want to implement the learn-predict interface for a new classification algorithm are likely to need to call this function directly.

Value

Returns an object of the FittedModel-class.

Author(s)

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See Also

See the descriptions of the `learn` function and the `predict` method for details on how to fit models on training data and make predictions on new test data.

See the description of the `Modeler-class` for details about the kinds of objects produced by `learn`.

Examples

```r
# see the examples for learn and predict and for specific
# implementations of classifiers.
```

---

## FittedModel-class

### Class "FittedModel"

#### Description

Objects of this class represent parametrized statistical models (of the `Modeler-class`) after they have been fit to a training data set. These objects can be used to `predict` binary outcomes on new test data sets.

#### Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls to the constructor function, `FittedModel`. In practice, however, most `FittedModel` objects are created as the result of applying the `learn` function to an object of the `Modeler-class`.

#### Slots

- `predictFunction`: Object of class "function" that implements the ability to make predictions using the fitted model.
- `trainData`: Object of class "matrix" containing the training data set. Rows are features and columns are samples.
- `trainStatus`: Object of class "vector". Should either be a numeric vector representing outcome or a factor with two levels, containing the classes of the training data set.
- `details`: Object of class "list" containing the fitted parameters for the specific model.
- `extras`: Object of class "list" containing any extra information (such as diagnostics) produced as a result of learning the model from the training data set.
- `fsVector`: Logical vector indicating which features should be retained (TRUE) or discarded (FALSE) after performing feature selection on the training data.

#### Methods

- `predict` signature(object = "FittedModel"): Predict the binary outcome on a new data set.

#### Author(s)

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learn

See Also

See Modeler-class and learn for details on how to fit a model to data. See Modeler-package for a list of the kinds of classifiers that have been adapted for use in this generic framework.

Examples

showClass("FittedModel")

learn Learning models from data

Description

The learn function provides an abstraction that can be used to fit a binary classification model to a training data set.

Usage

learn(model, data, status, prune=keepAll)

Arguments

model An object of the Modeler-class
data A matrix containing the training data, with rows as features and columns as samples to be classified.
status A factor, with two levels, containing the known classification of the training data.
prune A "pruning" function; that is, a function that takes two arguments (a data matrix and a class factor) and returns a logical vector indicating which features to retain.

Details

Objects of the Modeler-class contain functions to learn models from training data to make predictions on new test data. These functions have to be prepared as pairs, since they have a shared opinion about how to record and use specific details about the parameters of the model. As a result, the learn function is implemented by:

```
learn <- function(model, data, status) {
  model@learn(data, status, model@params, model@predict)
}
```

Value

An object of the FittedModel-class.

Author(s)

Kevin R. Coombes <krc@silicovore.com>
References

See the manual page for the Modeler-package for a list of related references.

See Also

See *predict* for how to make predictions on new test data from an object of the FittedModel-class. See the manual page for the Modeler-package for a list of classifiers that have been adapted to work with this cross-validation mechanism.

Examples

```r
# set up a generic RPART model
rpart.mod <- Modeler(learnRPART, predictRPART, minsplit=2, minbucket=1)

# simulate fake data
data <- matrix(rnorm(100*20), ncol=20)
status <- factor(rep(c("A", "B"), each=10))

# learn the specific RPART model
fm <- learn(rpart.mod, data, status)

# show the predicted results from the model on the trianing data
predict(fm)

# set up a nearest neighbor model
knn.mod <- Modeler(learnKNN, predictKNN, k=3)

# fit the 3NN model on the same data
fm3 <- learn(knn.mod, data, status)

# show its performance
predict(fm3)
```

learnCCP

Fit models and make predictions with a PCA-LR classifier

Description

These functions are used to apply the generic modeling mechanism to a classifier that combines principal component analysis (PCA) with logistic regression (LR).

Usage

```r
learnCCP(data, status, params, pfun)
predictCCP(newdata, details, status, ...)
```

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>The data matrix, with rows as features (&quot;genes&quot;) and columns as the samples to be classified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>A factor, with two levels, classifying the samples. The length must equal the number of data columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>params</td>
<td>A list of additional parameters used by the classifier; see Details.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pfun  The function used to make predictions on new data, using the trained classifier. Should always be set to predictCCP.

ewdata  Another data matrix, with the same number of rows as data.
details  A list of additional parameters describing details about the particular classifier; see Details.

Details

The input arguments to both learnCCP and predictCCP are dictated by the requirements of the general train-and-test mechanism provided by the Modeler-class.

The CCP classifier is similar in spirit to the "supervised principal components" method implemented in the superpc package. We start by performing univariate two-sample t-tests to identify features that are differentially expressed between two groups of training samples. We then set a cutoff to select features using a bound (alpha) on the false discovery rate (FDR). If the number of selected features is smaller than a prespecified goal (minNgenes), then we increase the FDR until we get the desired number of features. Next, we perform PCA on the selected features from the training data. We retain enough principal components (PCs) to explain a prespecified fraction of the variance (perVar). We then fit a logistic regression model using these PCs to predict the binary class of the training data. In order to use this model to make binary predictions, you must specify a prior probability that a sample belongs to the first of the two groups (where the ordering is determined by the levels of the classification factor, status).

In order to fit the model to data, the params argument to the learnCCP function should be a list containing components named alpha, minNgenes, perVar, and prior. It may also contain a logical value called verbose, which controls the amount of information that is output as the algorithm runs.

The result of fitting the model using learnCCP is a member of the FittedModel-class. In addition to storing the prediction function (pfun) and the training data and status, the FittedModel stores those details about the model that are required in order to make predictions of the outcome on new data. In this case, the details are: the prior probability, the set of selected features (sel, a logical vector), the principal component decomposition (spca, an object of the SamplePCA class), the logistic regression model (mmod, of class glm), the number of PCs used (nCompUsed) as well as the number of components available (nCompAvail) and the number of gene-features selected (nGenesSelectets). The details object is appropriate for sending as the second argument to the predictCCP function in order to make predictions with the model on new data. Note that the status vector here is the one used for the training data, since the prediction function only uses the levels of this factor to make sure that the direction of the predictions is interpreted correctly.

Value

The learnCCP function returns an object of the FittedModel-class, representing a CCP classifier that has been fitted on a training data set.

The predictCCP function returns a factor containing the predictions of the model when applied to the new data set.

Author(s)

Kevin R. Coombes <krc@silicovore.com>

See Also

See Modeler-class and Modeler for details about how to train and test models. See FittedModel-class and FittedModel for details about the structure of the object returned by learnCCP.
Example

```r
# simulate some data
data <- matrix(rnorm(100*20), ncol=20)
status <- factor(rep(c("A", "B"), each=10))

# set up the parameter list
ccp.params <- list(minNgenes=10, alpha=0.10, perVar=0.80, prior=0.5)

# learn the model
fm <- learnCCP(data, status, ccp.params, predictCCP)

# Make predictions on some new simulated data
newdata <- matrix(rnorm(100*30), ncol=30)
predictCCP(newdata, fm@details, status)
```

**Description**

These functions are used to apply the generic train-and-test mechanism to a K-nearest neighbors (KNN) classifier.

**Usage**

```r
learnKNN(data, status, params, pfun)
predictKNN(newdata, details, status, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **data**: The data matrix, with rows as features and columns as the samples to be classified.
- **status**: A factor, with two levels, classifying the samples. The length must equal the number of data columns.
- **params**: A list of additional parameters used by the classifier; see Details.
- **pfun**: The function used to make predictions on new data, using the trained classifier.
- **newdata**: Another data matrix, with the same number of rows as `data`.
- **details**: A list of additional parameters describing details about the particular classifier; see Details.
- **...**: Optional extra parameters required by the generic "predict" method.

**Details**

The input arguments to both `learnKNN` and `predictKNN` are dictated by the requirements of the general train-and-test mechanism provided by the `Modeler-class`.

The implementation uses the `knn` method from the `class` package. The `params` argument to `learnKNN` must be a list that at least includes the component `k` that specifies the number of neighbors used.
Value

The `learnKNN` function returns an object of the `FittedModel-class`, logically representing a KNN classifier that has been fitted on a training data set.

The `predictKNN` function returns a factor containing the predictions of the model when applied to the new data set.

Author(s)

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References


See Also

See `Modeler-class` and `Modeler` for details about how to train and test models. See `FittedModel-class` and `FittedModel` for details about the structure of the object returned by `learnPCALR`.

Examples

```r
# simulate some data
data <- matrix(rnorm(100*20), ncol=20)
status <- factor(rep(c("A", "B"), each=10))

# set up the parameter list
knn.params <- list(k=5)

# learn the model
fm <- learnKNN(data, status, knn.params, predictKNN)

# Make predictions on some new simulated data
newdata <- matrix(rnorm(100*30), ncol=30)
predictKNN(newdata, fm@details, status)
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>learnLR</th>
<th>fit models and make predictions with a logistic regression classifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

These functions are used to apply the generic train-and-test mechanism to a logistic regression (LR) classifier.

Usage

```r
learnLR(data, status, params, pfun)
predictLR(newdata, details, status, type ="response", ...)```
Arguments

- **data**: The data matrix, with rows as features ("genes") and columns as the samples to be classified.
- **status**: A factor, with two levels, classifying the samples. The length must equal the number of data columns.
- **params**: A list of additional parameters used by the classifier; see Details.
- **pfun**: The function used to make predictions on new data, using the trained classifier. Should always be set to `predictLR`.
- **newdata**: Another data matrix, with the same number of rows as `data`.
- **details**: A list of additional parameters describing details about the particular classifier; see Details.
- **type**: A character string indicating the type of prediction to make.
- **...**: Optional extra parameters required by the generic "predict" method.

Details

The input arguments to both `learnLR` and `predictLR` are dictated by the requirements of the general train-and-test mechanism provided by the `Modeler-class`.

The LR classifier is similar in spirit to the "supervised principal components" method implemented in the superpc package. We start by performing univariate two-sample t-tests to identify features that are differentially expressed between two groups of training samples. We then set a cutoff to select features using a bound (alpha) on the false discovery rate (FDR). If the number of selected features is smaller than a prespecified goal (`minNgenes`), then we increase the FDR until we get the desired number of features. Next, we perform PCA on the selected features from the training data. We retain enough principal components (PCs) to explain a prespecified fraction of the variance (`perVar`). We then fit a logistic regression model using these PCs to predict the binary class of the training data. In order to use this model to make binary predictions, you must specify a prior probability that a sample belongs to the first of the two groups (where the ordering is determined by the levels of the classification factor, `status`).

In order to fit the model to data, the `params` argument to the `learnLR` function should be a list containing components named `alpha`, `minNgenes`, `perVar`, and `prior`. It may also contain a logical value called `verbose`, which controls the amount of information that is output as the algorithm runs.

The result of fitting the model using `learnLR` is a member of the `FittedModel-class`. In addition to storing the prediction function (`pfun`) and the training data and status, the FittedModel stores those details about the model that are required in order to make predictions of the outcome on new data. In this case, the details are: the `prior` probability, the set of selected features (`sel`, a logical vector), the principal component decomposition (`spca`, an object of the `SamplePCA` class), the logistic regression model (`mmod`, of class `glm`), the number of PCs used (`nCompUsed`) as well as the number of components available (`nCompAvail`) and the number of gene-features selected (`nGenesSelected`). The details object is appropriate for sending as the second argument to the `predictLR` function in order to make predictions with the model on new data. Note that the status vector here is the one used for the training data, since the prediction function only uses the `levels` of this factor to make sure that the direction of the predictions is interpreted correctly.

Value

The `learnLR` function returns an object of the `FittedModel-class`, representing a LR classifier that has been fitted on a training data set.

The `predictLR` function returns a factor containing the predictions of the model when applied to the new data set.
learnNNET

Fit models and make predictions with a PCA-LR classifier

Description

These functions are used to apply the generic train-and-test mechanism to a classifier that combines principal component analysis (PCA) with logistic regression (LR).

Usage

learnNNET(data, status, params, pfun)
predictNNET(newdata, details, status, ...)

Arguments

data 
The data matrix, with rows as features ("genes") and columns as the samples to be classified.

status 
A factor, with two levels, classifying the samples. The length must equal the number of data columns.

params 
A list of additional parameters used by the classifier; see Details.

pfun 
The function used to make predictions on new data, using the trained classifier. Should always be set to predictNNET.

newdata 
Another data matrix, with the same number of rows as data.

details 
A list of additional parameters describing details about the particular classifier; see Details.

... 
Optional extra parameters required by the generic "predict" method.
Details

The input arguments to both learnNNET and predictNNET are dictated by the requirements of the general train-and-test mechanism provided by the Modeler-class.

The NNET classifier is similar in spirit to the “supervised principal components” method implemented in the superpc package. We start by performing univariate two-sample t-tests to identify features that are differentially expressed between two groups of training samples. We then set a cutoff to select features using a bound (alpha) on the false discovery rate (FDR). If the number of selected features is smaller than a prespecified goal (minNgenes), then we increase the FDR until we get the desired number of features. Next, we perform PCA on the selected features from the training data. We retain enough principal components (PCs) to explain a prespecified fraction of the variance (perVar). We then fit a logistic regression model using these PCs to predict the binary class of the training data. In order to use this model to make binary predictions, you must specify a prior probability that a sample belongs to the first of the two groups (where the ordering is determined by the levels of the classification factor, status).

In order to fit the model to data, the params argument to the learnNNET function should be a list containing components named alpha, minNgenes, perVar, and prior. It may also contain a logical value called verbose, which controls the amount of information that is output as the algorithm runs.

The result of fitting the model using learnNNET is a member of the FittedModel-class. In addition to storing the prediction function (pfun) and the training data and status, the FittedModel stores those details about the model that are required in order to make predictions of the outcome on new data. In this case, the details are: the prior probability, the set of selected features (sel, a logical vector), the principal component decomposition (spca, an object of the SamplePCA class), the logistic regression model (mmod, of class glm), the number of PCs used (nCompUsed) as well as the number of components available (nCompAvail) and the number of gene-features selected (nGenesSelected). The details object is appropriate for sending as the second argument to the predictNNET function in order to make predictions with the model on new data. Note that the status vector here is the one used for the training data, since the prediction function only uses the levels of this factor to make sure that the direction of the predictions is interpreted correctly.

Value

The learnNNET function returns an object of the FittedModel-class, representing a NNET classifier that has been fitted on a training data set.

The predictNNET function returns a factor containing the predictions of the model when applied to the new data set.

Author(s)

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See Also

See Modeler-class and Modeler for details about how to train and test models. See FittedModel-class and FittedModel for details about the structure of the object returned by learnNNET.

Examples

# simulate some data
data <- matrix(rnorm(100*20), ncol=20)
status <- factor(rep(c("A", "B"), each=10))

# set up the parameter list
learnNNET2

Fit models and make predictions with a multi-level neural network classifier

Description

These functions are used to apply the generic train-and-test mechanism to a classifier using neural networks.

Usage

learnNNET2(data, status, params, pfun)
predictNNET2(newdata, details, status, ...)

Arguments

data The data matrix, with rows as features ("genes") and columns as the samples to be classified.
status A factor, with two levels, classifying the samples. The length must equal the number of data columns.
params A list of additional parameters used by the classifier; see Details.
pfun The function used to make predictions on new data, using the trained classifier. Should always be set to predictNNET2.
nnewdata Another data matrix, with the same number of rows as data.
details A list of additional parameters describing details about the particular classifier; see Details.
... Optional extra parameters required by the generic "predict" method.

Details

The input arguments to both learnNNET2 and predictNNET2 are dictated by the requirements of the general train-and-test mechanism provided by the Modeler-class.

The NNET2 classifier is similar in spirit to the "supervised principal components" method implemented in the superpc package. We start by performing univariate two-sample t-tests to identify features that are differentially expressed between two groups of training samples. We then set a cutoff to select features using a bound ($\alpha$) on the false discovery rate (FDR). If the number of selected features is smaller than a prespecified goal (minNgenes), then we increase the FDR until we get the desired number of features. Next, we perform PCA on the selected features from the training data. We retain enough principal components (PCs) to explain a prespecified fraction of the variance (perVar). We then fit a logistic regression model using these PCs to predict the binary
class of the training data. In order to use this model to make binary predictions, you must specify a prior probability that a sample belongs to the first of the two groups (where the ordering is determined by the levels of the classification factor, status).

In order to fit the model to data, the params argument to the \texttt{learnNNET2} function should be a list containing components named \texttt{alpha}, \texttt{minNgenes}, \texttt{perVar}, and \texttt{prior}. It may also contain a logical value called \texttt{verbose}, which controls the amount of information that is output as the algorithm runs.

The result of fitting the model using \texttt{learnNNET2} is a member of the \texttt{FittedModel-class}. In addition to storing the prediction function (pfun) and the training data and status, the FittedModel stores those details about the model that are required in order to make predictions of the outcome on new data. In this case, the details are: the prior probability, the set of selected features (sel, a logical vector), the principal component decomposition (spca, an object of the \texttt{SamplePCA} class), the logistic regression model (mmod, of class \texttt{glm}), the number of PCs used (nComplUsed) as well as the number of components available (nCompAvail) and the number of gene-features selected (nGenesSelecets). The details object is appropriate for sending as the second argument to the \texttt{predictNNET2} function in order to make predictions with the model on new data. Note that the status vector here is the one used for the \texttt{training} data, since the prediction function only uses the levels of this factor to make sure that the direction of the predictions is interpreted correctly.

Value

The \texttt{learnNNET2} function returns an object of the \texttt{FittedModel-class}, representing a NNET2 classifier that has been fitted on a training data set.

The \texttt{predictNNET2} function returns a factor containing the predictions of the model when applied to the new data set.

Author(s)

Kevin R. Coombes <krc@silicovore.com>

See Also

See \texttt{Modeler-class} and \texttt{Modeler} for details about how to train and test models. See \texttt{FittedModel-class} and \texttt{FittedModel} for details about the structure of the object returned by \texttt{learnNNET2}.

Examples

```r
# simulate some data
data <- matrix(rnorm(100*20), ncol=20)
status <- factor(rep(c("A", "B"), each=10))

# set up the parameter list
nnet.params <- list()

# learn the model
#fm <- learnNNET2(data, status, nnet.params, predictNNET2)

# Make predictions on some new simulated data
#newdata <- matrix(rnorm(100*30), ncol=30)
#predictNNET2(newdata, fm@details, status)
```
learnPCALR  

Fit models and make predictions with a PCA-LR classifier 

Description 
These functions are used to apply the generic train-and-test mechanism to a classifier that combines principal component analysis (PCA) with logistic regression (LR).

Usage 

learnPCALR(data, status, params, pfun)  
predictPCALR(newdata, details, status, ...)

Arguments 

- **data**: The data matrix, with rows as features ("genes") and columns as the samples to be classified.
- **status**: A factor, with two levels, classifying the samples. The length must equal the number of data columns.
- **params**: A list of additional parameters used by the classifier; see Details.
- **pfun**: The function used to make predictions on new data, using the trained classifier. Should always be set to predictPCALR.
- **newdata**: Another data matrix, with the same number of rows as data.
- **details**: A list of additional parameters describing details about the particular classifier; see Details.
- **...**: Optional extra parameters required by the generic "predict" method.

Details 
The input arguments to both learnPCALR and predictPCALR are dictated by the requirements of the general train-and-test mechanism provided by the `Modeler-class`.

The PCALR classifier is similar in spirit to the "supervised principal components" method implemented in the superpc package. We start by performing univariate two-sample t-tests to identify features that are differentially expressed between two groups of training samples. We then set a cutoff to select features using a bound (alpha) on the false discovery rate (FDR). If the number of selected features is smaller than a prespecified goal (minNgenes), then we increase the FDR until we get the desired number of features. Next, we perform PCA on the selected features from the training data. We retain enough principal components (PCs) to explain a prespecified fraction of the variance (perVar). We then fit a logistic regression model using these PCs to predict the binary class of the training data. In order to use this model to make binary predictions, you must specify a prior probability that a sample belongs to the first of the two groups (where the ordering is determined by the levels of the classification factor, status).

In order to fit the model to data, the params argument to the learnPCALR function should be a list containing components named alpha, minNgenes, perVar, and prior. It may also contain a logical value called verbose, which controls the amount of information that is output as the algorithm runs.

The result of fitting the model using learnPCALR is a member of the FittedModel-class. In addition to storing the prediction function (pfun) and the training data and status, the FittedModel stores those details about the model that are required in order to make predictions of the outcome.
on new data. In this case, the details are: the prior probability, the set of selected features (sel, a logical vector), the principal component decomposition (spca, an object of the SamplePCA class), the logistic regression model (mmod, of class glm), the number of PCs used (nCompUsed) as well as the number of components available (nCompAvail) and the number of gene-features selected (nGenesSelected). The details object is appropriate for sending as the second argument to the predictPCALR function in order to make predictions with the model on new data. Note that the status vector here is the one used for the training data, since the prediction function only uses the levels of this factor to make sure that the direction of the predictions is interpreted correctly.

Value

The learnPCALR function returns an object of the FittedModel-class, representing a PCALR classifier that has been fitted on a training data set.

The predictPCALR function returns a factor containing the predictions of the model when applied to the new data set.

Author(s)

Kevin R. Coombes <krc@silicovore.com>

See Also

See Modeler-class and Modeler for details about how to train and test models. See FittedModel-class and FittedModel for details about the structure of the object returned by learnPCALR.

Examples

# simulate some data
data <- matrix(rnorm(100*20), ncol=20)
status <- factor(rep(c("A", "B"), each=10))

# set up the parameter list
pcalr.params <- list(minNgenes=10, alpha=0.10, perVar=0.80, prior=0.5)

# learn the model
fm <- learnPCALR(data, status, pcalr.params, predictPCALR)

# Make predictions on some new simulated data
newdata <- matrix(rnorm(100*30), ncol=30)
predictPCALR(newdata, fm@details, status)
Arguments

data  The data matrix, with rows as features ("genes") and columns as the samples to be classified.
status A factor, with two levels, classifying the samples. The length must equal the number of data columns.
params A list of additional parameters used by the classifier; see Details.
pfun  The function used to make predictions on new data, using the trained classifier. Should always be set to predictRF.
newdata Another data matrix, with the same number of rows as data.
details A list of additional parameters describing details about the particular classifier; see Details.
... Optional extra parameters required by the generic "predict" method.

Details

The input arguments to both learnRF and predictRF are dictated by the requirements of the general train-and-test mechanism provided by the Modeler-class.

The RF classifier is similar in spirit to the "supervised principal components" method implemented in the superpc package. We start by performing univariate two-sample t-tests to identify features that are differentially expressed between two groups of training samples. We then set a cutoff to select features using a bound (alpha) on the false discovery rate (FDR). If the number of selected features is smaller than a prespecified goal (minNgenes), then we increase the FDR until we get the desired number of features. Next, we perform PCA on the selected features from the training data. We retain enough principal components (PCs) to explain a prespecified fraction of the variance (perVar). We then fit a logistic regression model using these PCs to predict the binary class of the training data. In order to use this model to make binary predictions, you must specify a prior probability that a sample belongs to the first of the two groups (where the ordering is determined by the levels of the classification factor, status).

In order to fit the model to data, the params argument to the learnRF function should be a list containing components named alpha, minNgenes, perVar, and prior. It may also contain a logical value called verbose, which controls the amount of information that is output as the algorithm runs.

The result of fitting the model using learnRF is a member of the FittedModel-class. In addition to storing the prediction function (pfun) and the training data and status, the FittedModel stores those details about the model that are required in order to make predictions of the outcome on new data. In this case, the details are: the prior probability, the set of selected features (sel, a logical vector), the principal component decomposition (spca, an object of the SamplePCA class), the logistic regression model (nmod, of class glm), the number of PCs used (nCompUsed) as well as the number of components available (nCompAvail) and the number of gene-features selected (nGenesSelected). The details object is appropriate for sending as the second argument to the predictRF function in order to make predictions with the model on new data. Note that the status vector here is the one used for the training data, since the prediction function only uses the levels of this factor to make sure that the direction of the predictions is interpreted correctly.

Value

The learnRF function returns an object of the FittedModel-class, representing a RF classifier that has been fitted on a training data set.

The predictRF function returns a factor containing the predictions of the model when applied to the new data set.
learnRPART

Fit models and make predictions with a PCA-LR classifier

Description

These functions are used to apply the generic train-and-test mechanism to a classifier that combines principal component analysis (PCA) with logistic regression (LR).

Usage

learnRPART(data, status, params, pfun)
predictRPART(newdata, details, status, ...)

Arguments

data  The data matrix, with rows as features ("genes") and columns as the samples to be classified.
status A factor, with two levels, classifying the samples. The length must equal the number of data columns.
params A list of additional parameters used by the classifier; see Details.
pfun The function used to make predictions on new data, using the trained classifier. Should always be set to predictRPART.
newdata Another data matrix, with the same number of rows as data.
details A list of additional parameters describing details about the particular classifier; see Details.
... Optional extra parameters required by the generic "predict" method.

Examples

# simulate some data
data <- matrix(rnorm(100*20), ncol=20)
status <- factor(rep(c("A", "B"), each=10))

# set up the parameter list
svm.params <- list(minNgenes=10, alpha=0.10, perVar=0.80, prior=0.5)

# learn the model
#fm <- learnRF(data, status, svm.params, predictRF)

# Make predictions on some new simulated data
#newdata <- matrix(rnorm(100*30), ncol=30)
#predictRF(newdata, fm@details, status)
Details

The input arguments to both learnRPART and predictRPART are dictated by the requirements of the general train-and-test mechanism provided by the Modeler-class.

The RPART classifier is similar in spirit to the "supervised principal components" method implemented in the superpc package. We start by performing univariate two-sample t-tests to identify features that are differentially expressed between two groups of training samples. We then set a cutoff to select features using a bound (alpha) on the false discovery rate (FDR). If the number of selected features is smaller than a prespecified goal (minNgenes), then we increase the FDR until we get the desired number of features. Next, we perform PCA on the selected features from the training data. We retain enough principal components (PCs) to explain a prespecified fraction of the variance (perVar). We then fit a logistic regression model using these PCs to predict the binary class of the training data. In order to use this model to make binary predictions, you must specify a prior probability that a sample belongs to the first of the two groups (where the ordering is determined by the levels of the classification factor, status).

In order to fit the model to data, the params argument to the learnRPART function should be a list containing components named alpha, minNgenes, perVar, and prior. It may also contain a logical value called verbose, which controls the amount of information that is output as the algorithm runs.

The result of fitting the model using learnRPART is a member of the FittedModel-class. In addition to storing the prediction function (pfun) and the training data and status, the FittedModel stores those details about the model that are required in order to make predictions of the outcome on new data. In this case, the details are: the prior probability, the set of selected features (sel, a logical vector), the principal component decomposition (spca, an object of the SamplePCA class), the logistic regression model (mod, of class glm), the number of PCs used (nCompUsed) as well as the number of components available (nCompAvail) and the number of gene-features selected (nGenesSelected). The details object is appropriate for sending as the second argument to the predictRPART function in order to make predictions with the model on new data. Note that the status vector here is the one used for the training data, since the prediction function only uses the levels of this factor to make sure that the direction of the predictions is interpreted correctly.

Value

The learnRPART function returns an object of the FittedModel-class, representing a RPART classifier that has been fitted on a training data set.

The predictRPART function returns a factor containing the predictions of the model when applied to the new data set.

Author(s)

Kevin R. Coombes <krc@silicovore.com>

See Also

See Modeler-class and Modeler for details about how to train and test models. See FittedModel-class and FittedModel for details about the structure of the object returned by learnRPART.

Examples

```r
# simulate some data
data <- matrix(rnorm(100*20), ncol=20)
status <- factor(rep(c("A", "B"), each=10))

# set up the parameter list
```
learnSelectedLR

- **Learn Selected LR**
  - Fit models and make predictions with a PCA-LR classifier

**Description**

These functions are used to apply the generic train-and-test mechanism to a classifier that combines principal component analysis (PCA) with logistic regression (LR).

**Usage**

```r
learnSelectedLR(data, status, params, pfun)
predictSelectedLR(newdata, details, status, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `data`: The data matrix, with rows as features ("genes") and columns as the samples to be classified.
- `status`: A factor, with two levels, classifying the samples. The length must equal the number of data columns.
- `params`: A list of additional parameters used by the classifier; see Details.
- `pfun`: The function used to make predictions on new data, using the trained classifier. Should always be set to `predictSelectedLR`.
- `newdata`: Another data matrix, with the same number of rows as `data`.
- `details`: A list of additional parameters describing details about the particular classifier; see Details.
- `...`: Optional extra parameters required by the generic "predict" method.

**Details**

The input arguments to both `learnSelectedLR` and `predictSelectedLR` are dictated by the requirements of the general train-and-test mechanism provided by the `Modeler-class`.

The SelectedLR classifier is similar in spirit to the "supervised principal components" method implemented in the superpc package. We start by performing univariate two-sample t-tests to identify features that are differentially expressed between two groups of training samples. We then set a cutoff to select features using a bound (alpha) on the false discovery rate (FDR). If the number of selected features is smaller than a prespecified goal (`minNgenes`), then we increase the FDR until we get the desired number of features. Next, we perform PCA on the selected features from the training data. We retain enough principal components (PCs) to explain a prespecified fraction of the variance (`perVar`). We then fit a logistic regression model using these PCs to predict the binary outcome.
class of the training data. In order to use this model to make binary predictions, you must specify a prior probability that a sample belongs to the first of the two groups (where the ordering is determined by the levels of the classification factor, status).

In order to fit the model to data, the params argument to the learnSelectedLR function should be a list containing components named alpha, minNgenes, perVar, and prior. It may also contain a logical value called verbose, which controls the amount of information that is output as the algorithm runs.

The result of fitting the model using learnSelectedLR is a member of the FittedModel-class. In addition to storing the prediction function (pfun) and the training data and status, the FittedModel stores those details about the model that are required in order to make predictions of the outcome on new data. In this case, the details are: the prior probability, the set of selected features (sel, a logical vector), the principal component decomposition (spca, an object of the SamplePCA class), the logistic regression model (mmod, of class glm), the number of PCs used (nCompsUsed) as well as the number of components available (nCompsAvail) and the number of gene-features selected (nGenesSelecteds). The details object is appropriate for sending as the second argument to the predictSelectedLR function in order to make predictions with the model on new data. Note that the status vector here is the one used for the training data, since the prediction function only uses the levels of this factor to make sure that the direction of the predictions is interpreted correctly.

Value

The learnSelectedLR function returns an object of the FittedModel-class, representing a SelectedLR classifier that has been fitted on a training data set.

The predictSelectedLR function returns a factor containing the predictions of the model when applied to the new data set.

Author(s)

Kevin R. Coombes <krc@silicovore.com>

See Also

See Modeler-class and Modeler for details about how to train and test models. See FittedModel-class and FittedModel for details about the structure of the object returned by learnSelectedLR.

Examples

# simulate some data
data <- matrix(rnorm(100*20), ncol=20)
status <- factor(rep(c("A", "B"), each=10))

# set up the parameter list
slr.params <- list(minNgenes=10, alpha=0.10, perVar=0.80, prior=0.5)

# learn the model
fm <- learnSelectedLR(data, status, slr.params, predictSelectedLR)

# Make predictions on some new simulated data
newdata <- matrix(rnorm(100*30), ncol=30)
predictSelectedLR(newdata, fm$details, status)
**learnSVM**

*Fit models and make predictions with a PCA-LR classifier*

**Description**

These functions are used to apply the generic train-and-test mechanism to a classifier that combines principal component analysis (PCA) with logistic regression (LR).

**Usage**

```r
learnSVM(data, status, params, pfun)
predictSVM(newdata, details, status, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `data`: The data matrix, with rows as features ("genes") and columns as the samples to be classified.
- `status`: A factor, with two levels, classifying the samples. The length must equal the number of data columns.
- `params`: A list of additional parameters used by the classifier; see Details.
- `pfun`: The function used to make predictions on new data, using the trained classifier. Should always be set to `predictSVM`.
- `newdata`: Another data matrix, with the same number of rows as `data`.
- `details`: A list of additional parameters describing details about the particular classifier; see Details.
- `...`: Optional extra parameters required by the generic "predict" method.

**Details**

The input arguments to both `learnSVM` and `predictSVM` are dictated by the requirements of the general train-and-test mechanism provided by the `Modeler-class`.

The SVM classifier is similar in spirit to the "supervised principal components" method implemented in the `superpc` package. We start by performing univariate two-sample t-tests to identify features that are differentially expressed between two groups of training samples. We then set a cutoff to select features using a bound (`alpha`) on the false discovery rate (FDR). If the number of selected features is smaller than a prespecified goal (`minNgenes`), then we increase the FDR until we get the desired number of features. Next, we perform PCA on the selected features from the training data, we retain enough principal components (PCs) to explain a prespecified fraction of the variance (`perVar`). We then fit a logistic regression model using these PCs to predict the binary class of the training data. In order to use this model to make binary predictions, you must specify a prior probability that a sample belongs to the first of the two groups (where the ordering is determined by the levels of the classification factor, `status`).

In order to fit the model to data, the `params` argument to the `learnSVM` function should be a list containing components named `alpha`, `minNgenes`, `perVar`, and `prior`. It may also contain a logical value called `verbose`, which controls the amount of information that is output as the algorithm runs.

The result of fitting the model using `learnSVM` is a member of the `FittedModel-class`. In addition to storing the prediction function (`pfun`) and the training data and status, the FittedModel stores those details about the model that are required in order to make predictions of the outcome on
new data. In this case, the details are: the prior probability, the set of selected features (sel, a logical vector), the principal component decomposition (spca, an object of the SamplePCA class), the logistic regression model (mmod, of class glm), the number of PCs used (nCompUsed) as well as the number of components available (nCompAvail) and the number of gene-features selected (nGenesSelectets). The details object is appropriate for sending as the second argument to the predictSVM function in order to make predictions with the model on new data. Note that the status vector here is the one used for the training data, since the prediction function only uses the levels of this factor to make sure that the direction of the predictions is interpreted correctly.

Value

The learnSVM function returns an object of the FittedModel-class, representing a SVM classifier that has been fitted on a training data set.

The predictSVM function returns a factor containing the predictions of the model when applied to the new data set.

Author(s)

Kevin R. Coombes <krc@silicovore.com>

See Also

See Modeler-class and Modeler for details about how to train and test models. See FittedModel-class and FittedModel for details about the structure of the object returned by learnSVM.

Examples

# simulate some data
data <- matrix(rnorm(100*20), ncol=20)
status <- factor(rep(c("A", "B"), each=10))

# set up the parameter list
svm.params <- list(minNgenes=10, alpha=0.10, perVar=0.80, prior=0.5)

# learn the model
fm <- learnSVM(data, status, svm.params, predictSVM)

# Make predictions on some new simulated data
newdata <- matrix(rnorm(100*30), ncol=30)
predictSVM(newdata, fm@details, status)
learnTailRank

Arguments

- **data** The data matrix, with rows as features ("genes") and columns as the samples to be classified.
- **status** A factor, with two levels, classifying the samples. The length must equal the number of data columns.
- **params** A list of additional parameters used by the classifier; see Details.
- **pfun** The function used to make predictions on new data, using the trained classifier. Should always be set to `predictTailRank`.
- **newdata** Another data matrix, with the same number of rows as `data`.
- **details** A list of additional parameters describing details about the particular classifier; see Details.
- ... Optional extra parameters required by the generic "predict" method.

Details

The input arguments to both `learnTailRank` and `predictTailRank` are dictated by the requirements of the general train-and-test mechanism provided by the Modeler-class.

The TailRank classifier is similar in spirit to the "supervised principal components" method implemented in the superpc package. We start by performing univariate two-sample t-tests to identify features that are differentially expressed between two groups of training samples. We then set a cutoff to select features using a bound (alpha) on the false discovery rate (FDR). If the number of selected features is smaller than a prespecified goal (minNgenes), then we increase the FDR until we get the desired number of features. Next, we perform PCA on the selected features from the training data. We retain enough principal components (PCs) to explain a prespecified fraction of the variance (perVar). We then fit a logistic regression model using these PCs to predict the binary class of the training data. In order to use this model to make binary predictions, you must specify a prior probability that a sample belongs to the first of the two groups (where the ordering is determined by the levels of the classification factor, status).

In order to fit the model to data, the `params` argument to the `learnTailRank` function should be a list containing components named `alpha`, `minNgenes`, `perVar`, and `prior`. It may also contain a logical value called `verbose`, which controls the amount of information that is output as the algorithm runs.

The result of fitting the model using `learnTailRank` is a member of the FittedModel-class. In addition to storing the prediction function (`pfun`) and the training data and status, the FittedModel stores those details about the model that are required in order to make predictions of the outcome on new data. In this case, the details are: the prior probability, the set of selected features (sel, a logical vector), the principal component decomposition (spca, an object of the SamplePCA class), the logistic regression model (`mmod`, of class `glm`), the number of PCs used (`nCompUsed`) as well as the number of components available (`nCompAvail`) and the number of gene-features selected (`nGenesSelected`). The details object is appropriate for sending as the second argument to the `predictTailRank` function in order to make predictions with the model on new data. Note that the status vector here is the one used for the training data, since the prediction function only uses the levels of this factor to make sure that the direction of the predictions is interpreted correctly.

Value

The `learnTailRank` function returns an object of the FittedModel-class, representing a TailRank classifier that has been fitted on a training data set.

The `predictTailRank` function returns a factor containing the predictions of the model when applied to the new data set.
Modeler

Author(s)

Kevin R. Coombes <krc@silicovore.com>

See Also

See Modeler-class and Modeler for details about how to train and test models. See FittedModel-class and FittedModel for details about the structure of the object returned by learnTailRank.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# simulate some data
data <- matrix(rnorm(100*20), ncol=20)
status <- factor(rep(c("A", "B"), each=10))

# set up the parameter list
tr.params <- list(minNgenes=10, alpha=0.10, perVar=0.80, prior=0.5)

# learn the model -- this is slow
fm <- learnTailRank(data, status, tr.params, predictTailRank)

# Make predictions on some new simulated data
newdata <- matrix(rnorm(100*30), ncol=30)
predictTailRank(newdata, fm@details, status)
## End(Not run)
```

Modeler

Constructor for "Modeler" objects

Description

The Modeler-class represents (parametrized but not yet fit) statistical models that can predict binary outcomes. The Modeler function is used to construct objects of this class.

Usage

Modeler(learn, predict, ...)

Arguments

- learn: Object of class "function" that will be used to fit the model to a data set. See learn for details.
- predict: Object of class "function" that will be used to make predictions on new data from a fitted model. See predict for details.
- ...: Additional parameters required for the specific kind of classification model that will be constructed. See Details.
Modeler-class

Details

Objects of the Modeler-class provide a general abstraction for classification models that can be learned from one data set and then applied to a new data set. Each type of classifier is likely to have its own specific parameters. For instance, a K-nearest neighbors classifier requires you to specify $k$. The more complex classifier, PCA-LR has many more parameters, including the false discovery rate ($\alpha$) used to select features and the percentage of variance ($\text{perVar}$) that should be explained by the number of principal components created from those features. All additional parameters should be supplied as named arguments to the Modeler constructor; these additional parameters will be bundled into a list and inserted into the params slot of the resulting object of the Modeler-class.

Value

Returns an object of the Modeler-class.

Author(s)

Kevin R. Coombes <krc@silicovore.com>

See Also

See the descriptions of the learn function and the predict method for details on how to fit models on training data and make predictions on new test data.

See the description of the FittedModel-class for details about the kinds of objects produced by learn.

See Modeler-package for a list of the kinds of classifiers that have been adapted for use in this generic framework.

Examples

```
learnNNET
predictNNET
modelerNNET <- Modeler(learnNNET, predictNNET, size=5)
modelerNNET
```

---

Modeler-class  

Class “Modeler”

Description

The Modeler class represents (parametrized but not yet fit) statistical models that can predict binary outcomes.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls to the constructor function, Modeler.
Slots

learnFunction: Object of class "function" that is used to fit the model to a data set. See learn for details.

predictFunction: Object of class "function" that is used to make predictions on new data from a fitted model. See predict for details.

paramList: Object of class "list" that contains parameters that are specific for one type of classifier.

Methods

No methods are defined with class "Modeler" in the signature. The only function that can be applied to a Modeler object is learn, which has not been made into a generic function.

Author(s)

Kevin R. Coombes <krc@silicovore.com>

See Also

See the description of the FittedModel-class for details about the kinds of objects produced by learn.

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