Package ‘class’

January 1, 2019

Priority  recommended
Version  7.3-15
Date  2019-01-01
Depends  R (>= 3.0.0), stats, utils
Imports  MASS
Description  Various functions for classification, including k-nearest
neighbour, Learning Vector Quantization and Self-Organizing Maps.
Title  Functions for Classification
ByteCompile  yes
License  GPL-2 | GPL-3
URL  http://www.stats.ox.ac.uk/pub/MASS4/
NeedsCompilation  yes
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Repository  CRAN
Date/Publication  2019-01-01 09:57:46 UTC

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Self-Organizing Maps: Batch Algorithm

Description

Kohonen's Self-Organizing Maps are a crude form of multidimensional scaling.

Usage

batchSOM(data, grid = somgrid(), radii, init)

Arguments

data a matrix or data frame of observations, scaled so that Euclidean distance is appropriate.
grid A grid for the representatives: see somgrid.
radii the radii of the neighbourhood to be used for each pass: one pass is run for each element of radii.
init the initial representatives. If missing, chosen (without replacement) randomly from data.

Details

The batch SOM algorithm of Kohonen(1995, section 3.14) is used.

Value

An object of class "SOM" with components

grid the grid, an object of class "somgrid".
codes a matrix of representatives.

References


See Also

somgrid, SOM
\textbf{condense} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Condense training set for k-NN classifier}

\section*{Description}
Condense training set for k-NN classifier.

\section*{Usage}
\texttt{condense(train, class, store, trace = TRUE)}

\section*{Arguments}
- \texttt{train} \hspace{0.5cm} matrix for training set
- \texttt{class} \hspace{0.5cm} vector of classifications for test set
- \texttt{store} \hspace{0.5cm} initial store set. Default one randomly chosen element of the set.
- \texttt{trace} \hspace{0.5cm} logical. Trace iterations?

\section*{Details}
The store set is used to 1-NN classify the rest, and misclassified patterns are added to the store set. The whole set is checked until no additions occur.

\section*{Value}
Index vector of cases to be retained (the final store set).
References


See Also

`reduce.nn, multiedit`

Examples

```r
train <- rbind(iris3[1:25,1], iris3[1:25,2], iris3[1:25,3])
test <- rbind(iris3[26:50,1], iris3[26:50,2], iris3[26:50,3])
c1 <- factor(c(rep("s",25), rep("c",25), rep("v",25)))
keep <- condense(train, c1)
knn(train[keep, , drop=FALSE], test, c1[keep])
keep2 <- reduce.nn(train, keep, c1)
knn(train[keep2, , drop=FALSE], test, c1[keep2])
```

---

### knn

**k-Nearest Neighbour Classification**

**Description**

k-nearest neighbour classification for test set from training set. For each row of the test set, the k nearest (in Euclidean distance) training set vectors are found, and the classification is decided by majority vote, with ties broken at random. If there are ties for the kth nearest vector, all candidates are included in the vote.

**Usage**

```r
knn(train, test, cl, k = 1, l = 0, prob = FALSE, use.all = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `train`: matrix or data frame of training set cases.
- `test`: matrix or data frame of test set cases. A vector will be interpreted as a row vector for a single case.
- `cl`: factor of true classifications of training set
- `k`: number of neighbours considered.
- `l`: minimum vote for definite decision, otherwise doubt. (More precisely, less than `k-1` dissenting votes are allowed, even if `k` is increased by ties.)
- `prob`: If this is true, the proportion of the votes for the winning class are returned as attribute `prob`.
knn.cv

use.all controls handling of ties. If true, all distances equal to the kth largest are included. If false, a random selection of distances equal to the kth is chosen to use exactly k neighbours.

Value

Factor of classifications of test set. doubt will be returned as NA.

References


See Also

knn1, knn.cv

Examples

train <- rbind(iris3[1:25,,1], iris3[1:25,,2], iris3[1:25,,3])
test <- rbind(iris3[26:50,,1], iris3[26:50,,2], iris3[26:50,,3])
c1 <- factor(c(rep("s",25), rep("c",25), rep("v",25)))
outcome <- knn(train, test, c1, k = 3, prob=TRUE)
attributes(.Last.value)

knn.cv k-Nearest Neighbour Cross-Validatory Classification

Description

k-nearest neighbour cross-validatory classification from training set.

Usage

knn.cv(train, cl, k = 1, l = 0, prob = FALSE, use.all = TRUE)

Arguments

train matrix or data frame of training set cases.
c1 factor of true classifications of training set
k number of neighbours considered.
l minimum vote for definite decision, otherwise doubt. (More precisely, less than k-l dissenting votes are allowed, even if k is increased by ties.)
prob If this is true, the proportion of the votes for the winning class are returned as attribute prob.
use.all controls handling of ties. If true, all distances equal to the kth largest are included. If false, a random selection of distances equal to the kth is chosen to use exactly k neighbours.
Details

This uses leave-one-out cross validation. For each row of the training set train, the k nearest (in Euclidean distance) other training set vectors are found, and the classification is decided by majority vote, with ties broken at random. If there are ties for the kth nearest vector, all candidates are included in the vote.

Value

Factor of classifications of training set. doubt will be returned as NA.

References


See Also

knn

Examples

```r
train <- rbind(iris3[,1], iris3[,2], iris3[,3])
c1 <- factor(c(rep("s",50), rep("c",50), rep("v",50)))
knn.cv(train, c1, k = 3, prob = TRUE)
attributes(.Last.value)
```

Description

Nearest neighbour classification for test set from training set. For each row of the test set, the nearest (by Euclidean distance) training set vector is found, and its classification used. If there is more than one nearest, a majority vote is used with ties broken at random.

Usage

```r
eknn1(train, test, cl)
```

Arguments

- `train`: matrix or data frame of training set cases.
- `test`: matrix or data frame of test set cases. A vector will be interpreted as a row vector for a single case.
- `cl`: factor of true classification of training set.
Value

Factor of classifications of test set.

References


See Also

knn

Examples

```r
train <- rbind(iris3[1:25,,1], iris3[1:25,,2], iris3[1:25,,3])
test <- rbind(iris3[26:50,,1], iris3[26:50,,2], iris3[26:50,,3])
cl <- factor(c(rep("s",25), rep("c",25), rep("v",25)))
knn1(train, test, cl)
```

Description

Moves examples in a codebook to better represent the training set.

Usage

```r
lvq1(x, cl, codebk, niter = 100 * nrow(codebk$x), alpha = 0.03)
```

Arguments

- **x**: a matrix or data frame of examples
- **cl**: a vector or factor of classifications for the examples
- **codebk**: a codebook
- **niter**: number of iterations
- **alpha**: constant for training

Details

Selects `niter` examples at random with replacement, and adjusts the nearest example in the codebook for each.

Value

A codebook, represented as a list with components `x` and `cl` giving the examples and classes.
References


See Also

`lvqinit`, `olvq1`, `lvq2`, `lvq3`, `lvqtest`

Examples

```r
train <- rbind(iris3[1:25,1], iris3[1:25,2], iris3[1:25,3])
test <- rbind(iris3[26:50,1], iris3[26:50,2], iris3[26:50,3])
cl <- factor(c(rep("s",25), rep("c",25), rep("v",25)))
cd <- lvqinit(train, cl, 10)

lvqtest(cd, train)

cd0 <- olvq1(train, cl, cd)

lvqtest(cd0, train)

cd1 <- lvq1(train, cl, cd0)

lvqtest(cd1, train)
```

Description

Moves examples in a codebook to better represent the training set.

Usage

```r
lvq2(x, cl, codebk, niter = 100 * nrow(codebk$x), alpha = 0.03, win = 0.3)
```

Arguments

- `x` a matrix or data frame of examples
- `cl` a vector or factor of classifications for the examples
- `codebk` a codebook
- `niter` number of iterations
- `alpha` constant for training
- `win` a tolerance for the closeness of the two nearest vectors.

Details

Selects `niter` examples at random with replacement, and adjusts the nearest two examples in the codebook if one is correct and the other incorrect.
Value

A codebook, represented as a list with components \(x\) and \(cl\) giving the examples and classes.

References


See Also

`lvqinit`, `lvq1`, `olvq1`, `lvq3`, `lvqtest`

Examples

```r
train <- rbind(iris3[1:25,], iris3[1:25,], iris3[1:25,])
test <- rbind(iris3[26:50,], iris3[26:50,], iris3[26:50,])
cl <- factor(c(rep("s",25), rep("c",25), rep("v",25)))
cd <- lvqinit(train, cl, 10)
lvqtest(cd, train)
```

Description

Moves examples in a codebook to better represent the training set.

Usage

```r
lvq3(x, cl, codebk, niter = 100*nrow(codebk$x), alpha = 0.03,
    win = 0.3, epsilon = 0.1)
```

Arguments

- **x**: a matrix or data frame of examples
- **cl**: a vector or factor of classifications for the examples
- **codebk**: a codebook
- **niter**: number of iterations
- **alpha**: constant for training
- **win**: a tolerance for the closeness of the two nearest vectors.
- **epsilon**: proportion of move for correct vectors
Details

Selects niter examples at random with replacement, and adjusts the nearest two examples in the codebook for each.

Value

A codebook, represented as a list with components x and cl giving the examples and classes.

References


See Also

lvqinit, lvq1, olvq1, lvq2, lvqtest

Examples

```r
train <- rbind(iris3[1:25,,1], iris3[1:25,,2], iris3[1:25,,3])
test <- rbind(iris3[26:50,,1], iris3[26:50,,2], iris3[26:50,,3])
c1 <- factor(c(rep("s",25), rep("c",25), rep("v",25)))
cd <- lvqinit(train, c1, 10)
lvqtest(cd, train)
cd0 <- olvq1(train, c1, cd)
lvqtest(cd0, train)
cd3 <- lvq3(train, c1, cd0)
lvqtest(cd3, train)
```

**lvqinit**

*Initialize a LVQ Codebook*

**Description**

Construct an initial codebook for LVQ methods.

**Usage**

```r
lvqinit(x, cl, size, prior, k = 5)
```
Arguments

- **x**: a matrix or data frame of training examples, \( n \) by \( p \).
- **cl**: the classifications for the training examples. A vector or factor of length \( n \).
- **size**: the size of the codebook. Defaults to \( \min(\text{round}(0.4 \times n_g (n_g - 1 + p/2), 0), n) \) where \( n_g \) is the number of classes.
- **prior**: Probabilities to represent classes in the codebook. Default proportions in the training set.
- **k**: \( k \) used for \( k \)-NN test of correct classification. Default is 5.

Details

Selects \( size \) examples from the training set without replacement with proportions proportional to the prior or the original proportions.

Value

A codebook, represented as a list with components \( x \) and \( cl \) giving the examples and classes.

References


See Also

- `lvq1`, `lvq2`, `lvq3`, `olvq1`, `lvqtest`

Examples

```r
train <- rbind(iris3[1:25,,1], iris3[1:25,,2], iris3[1:25,,3])
test <- rbind(iris3[26:50,,1], iris3[26:50,,2], iris3[26:50,,3])
c1 <- factor(c(rep("s",25), rep("c",25), rep("v",25)))
cd <- lvqinit(train, c1, 10)
lvqtest(cd, train)
cd1 <- olvq1(train, c1, cd)
lvqtest(cd1, train)
```
lvqtest  
Classify Test Set from LVQ Codebook

Description
Classify a test set by 1-NN from a specified LVQ codebook.

Usage
lvqtest(codebk, test)

Arguments
codebk  codebook object returned by other LVQ software
test    matrix of test examples

Details
Uses 1-NN to classify each test example against the codebook.

Value
Factor of classification for each row of x

References

See Also
lvqinit, olvq1

Examples
# The function is currently defined as
function(codebk, test) knn1(codebk$x, test, codebk$cl)
multiedit

Multiedit for k-NN Classifier

Description

Multiedit for k-NN classifier

Usage

multiedit(x, class, k = 1, V = 3, I = 5, trace = TRUE)

Arguments

x
matrix of training set.
class
vector of classification of training set.
k
number of neighbours used in k-NN.
V
divide training set into V parts.
I
number of null passes before quitting.
trace
logical for statistics at each pass.

Value

Index vector of cases to be retained.

References


See Also

condense, reduce.nn

Examples

tr <- sample(1:50, 25)
train <- rbind(iris3[tr,,1], iris3[tr,,2], iris3[tr,,3])
test <- rbind(iris3[-tr,,1], iris3[-tr,,2], iris3[-tr,,3])
c1 <- factor(c(rep(1,25), rep(2,25), rep(3,25)), labels=c("s", "c", "v"))
table(c1, knn(train, test, c1, 3))
ind1 <- multiedit(train, c1, 3)
length(ind1)
table(c1, knn(train[ind1, , drop=FALSE], test, c1[ind1], 1))
ntrain <- train[ind1,]; ncl <- c1[ind1]
ind2 <- condense(ntrain, ncl)
length(ind2)
table(cl, knn(ntrain[ind2, , drop=FALSE], test, ncl[ind2], 1))

olvq1

**Optimized Learning Vector Quantization 1**

**Description**

Moves examples in a codebook to better represent the training set.

**Usage**

```r
olvq1(x, cl, codebk, niter = 40 * nrow(codebk$x), alpha = 0.3)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: a matrix or data frame of examples
- `cl`: a vector or factor of classifications for the examples
- `codebk`: a codebook
- `niter`: number of iterations
- `alpha`: constant for training

**Details**

Selects `niter` examples at random with replacement, and adjusts the nearest example in the codebook for each.

**Value**

A codebook, represented as a list with components `x` and `cl` giving the examples and classes.

**References**


**See Also**

- `lvqinit`, `lvqtest`, `lvq1`, `lvq2`, `lvq3`
reduce.nn

Reduce Training Set for a k-NN Classifier

Description

Reduce training set for a k-NN classifier. Used after condense.

Usage

reduce.nn(train, ind, class)

Arguments

train matrix for training set
ind Initial list of members of the training set (from condense).
class vector of classifications for test set

Details

All the members of the training set are tried in random order. Any which when dropped do not cause any members of the training set to be wrongly classified are dropped.

Value

Index vector of cases to be retained.

References


See Also

condense, multiedit

Examples

```r
train <- rbind(iris3[1:25,], iris3[1:25,2], iris3[1:25,3])
test <- rbind(iris3[26:50,], iris3[26:50,2], iris3[26:50,3])
cl <- factor(c(rep("s",25), rep("c",25), rep("v",25)))
cd <- lvqinit(train, cl, 10)
lvqtest(cd, train)
cd1 <- olvql(train, cl, cd)
lvqtest(cd1, train)
```
Examples

```r
train <- rbind(iris3[1:25,1], iris3[1:25,2], iris3[1:25,3])
test <- rbind(iris3[26:50,1], iris3[26:50,2], iris3[26:50,3])
c1 <- factor(c(rep("s",25), rep("c",25), rep("v",25)))
keep <- condense(train, c1)
knn(train[keep,], test, cl[keep])
keep2 <- reduce.nn(train, keep, c1)
knn(train[keep2,], test, cl[keep2])
```

Description

Kohonen’s Self-Organizing Maps are a crude form of multidimensional scaling.

Usage

```r
SOM(data, grid = somgrid(), rlen = 10000, alpha, radii, init)
```

Arguments

- **data**: a matrix or data frame of observations, scaled so that Euclidean distance is appropriate.
- **grid**: A grid for the representatives: see `somgrid`.
- **rlen**: the number of updates: used only in the defaults for `alpha` and `radii`.
- **alpha**: the amount of change: one update is done for each element of `alpha`. Default is to decline linearly from 0.05 to 0 over `rlen` updates.
- **radii**: the radii of the neighbourhood to be used for each update: must be the same length as `alpha`. Default is to decline linearly from 4 to 1 over `rlen` updates.
- **init**: the initial representatives. If missing, chosen (without replacement) randomly from data.

Details

`alpha` and `radii` can also be lists, in which case each component is used in turn, allowing two- or more phase training.

Value

An object of class "SOM" with components

- **grid**: the grid, an object of class "somgrid".
- **codes**: a matrix of representatives.
References


See Also

somgrid, batchSOM

Examples

```r
require(graphics)
data(crabs, package = "MASS")

lcrabs <- log(crabs[, 4:8])
crabs.grp <- factor(c("B", "b", "O", "o")[rep(1:4, rep(50,4))])
gr <- somgrid(topo = "hexagonal")
crabs.som <- SOM(lcrabs, gr)
plot(crabs.som)

## 2-phase training

alpha <- list(seq(0, 0.05, length = 1e4), seq(0, 0.02, length = 1e5))
radii <- list(seq(8, length = 1e4), seq(4, 1, length = 1e5))
plot(crabs.som2)
```

---

**somgrid**

*Plot SOM Fits*

**Description**

Plotting functions for SOM results.

**Usage**

```r
somgrid(xdim = 8, ydim = 6, topo = c("rectangular", "hexagonal"))

## S3 method for class 'somgrid'
plot(x, type = "p", ...)

## S3 method for class 'SOM'
plot(x, ...)
```
Arguments

- `xdim, ydim`: dimensions of the grid
- `topo`: the topology of the grid.
- `x`: an object inheriting from class "somgrid" or "SOM".
- `type, ...`: graphical parameters.

Details

The class "somgrid" records the coordinates of the grid to be used for (batch or on-line) SOM: this has a plot method.

The plot method for class "SOM" plots a stars plot of the representative at each grid point.

Value

For `somgrid`, an object of class "somgrid", a list with components

- `pts`: a two-column matrix giving locations for the grid points.
- `xdim, ydim, topo`: as in the arguments to `somgrid`.

References


See Also

`batchSOM, SOM`
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