

Package ‘partitionMap’

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Type Package

Title Partition Maps

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Depends randomForest

Imports stats, graphics

Description Low-dimensional embedding, using Random Forests for multiclass classification

License GPL

LazyLoad no

URL <http://www.stats.ox.ac.uk/~meinshau>

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NeedsCompilation no

R topics documented:

partitionMap	2
Soybean	3
Index	6

 partitionMap

Partition Maps

Description

using Random Forest multiclass output, embed observations in low-dimensional space

Usage

```
partitionMap(X, Y, XTEST = NULL, YTEST = NULL, method = "pm", dimen = 2,
             force = TRUE, ntree = 100,
             plottrain = TRUE, addjitter = 0.03, ...)
```

Arguments

X	matrix with predictor variables in the training dataset
Y	response variable, a factor with multiple classes
XTEST	The matrix of predictor variables for the test dataset (optional)
YTEST	Class labels of test observations, used for coloring the test embeddings in the plot. If not supplied, test observations are shown in grey (optional)
method	pm for "partitionMap" and ha for "Homogeneity Analysis"
dimen	dimension of embedding, typically 2 or 3
force	use force-based variation of "partitionMap" algorithm? no effect if method="ha"
ntree	number of trees to use for randomForest prediction
plottrain	plot embedding for training data?
addjitter	amount of jitter to add to the plots to avoid overlapping observations (set addjitter=0 for no jitter)
...	other arguments to be passed to randomForest

Value

A list with values

Samples	low-dimensional co-ordinates of embedded training samples
Rules	low-dimensional co-ordinates of embedded Rules (nodes in the trees)
Z	a binary matrix, with as many rows as training samples and as many columns as rules. a value 1 in row i and column j indicates that observation i is part of rule j
Samplestest	low-dimensional co-ordinates of embedded test samples
Ztest	a binary matrix, with as many rows as test samples and as many columns as rules. a value 1 in row i and column j indicates that observation i in the test data is part of rule j
rf	the trained Random Forest classifier

Author(s)

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References

Nicolai Meinshausen (2011)

Partition Maps

JCGS 20(4), 1007-1028

Examples

```
##---- load Soybean data ----
data(Soybean)
X <- Soybean[,-1]
Y <- Soybean$Y

##---- divide into training and test data ----
indtrain <- rep(0,nrow(X))
indtrain[sample(1:length(indtrain), ceiling(nrow(X)/3*2))] <- 1
XTEST <- X[indtrain==0,]
YTEST <- Y[indtrain==0]
X <- X[indtrain==1,]
Y <- Y[indtrain==1]

##---- compute Partition Map solution ----
pm <- partitionMap(X,Y,XTEST=XTEST,method="pm",force=TRUE,
                  dimen=2,ntree=80,plottrain=TRUE)

##---- plot the embedded training and test samples ----
par(mfrow=c(1,3))
plot(pm$Samples,col=Y,pch=20,cex=1.5,main="Training Data",
      xlab="Dimension 1",ylab="Dimension 2")
points(pm$Rules,pch=".")
plot(pm$Samplestest,col=YTEST,pch=20,cex=1.5,main="Test Data",
      xlab="Dimension 1",ylab="Dimension 2")
points(pm$Rules,pch=".")
plot(pm$Samples,col=Y,pch=20,cex=1.5,xlab="",ylab="",type="n",axes=FALSE)
legend(quantile(pm$Samples[,1],0),quantile(pm$Samples[,2],1),unique(Y),
      col=1:length(unique(Y)),fill=1:length(unique(Y)),border=0)
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
```

Description

There are 19 classes, only the first 15 of which have been used in prior work. The folklore seems to be that the last four classes are unjustified by the data since they have so few examples. There are 35 categorical attributes, some nominal and some ordered. The values for attributes are encoded numerically, with the first value encoded as “0,” the second as “1,” and so forth. Observations with missing values in the original dataset have been removed.

Usage

```
data(Soybean)
```

Format

A data frame with 562 observations on the following 36 variables.

Y the 19 classes

date apr(0),may(1),june(2),july(3),aug(4),sept(5),oct(6)

plant.stand normal(0),lt-normal(1)

precip lt-norm(0),norm(1),gt-norm(2)

temp lt-norm(0),norm(1),gt-norm(2)

hail yes(0),no(1)

crop.hist dif-1st-yr(0),s-1-y(1),s-1-2-y(2), s-1-7-y(3)

area.dam scatter(0),low-area(1),upper-ar(2),whole-field(3)

sever minor(0),pot-severe(1),severe(2)

seed.tmt none(0),fungicide(1),other(2)

germ 90-100(0),80-89(1),lt-80(2)

plant.growth norm(0),abnorm(1)

leaves norm(0),abnorm(1)

leaf.halo absent(0),yellow-halos(1),no-yellow-halos(2)

leaf.marg w-s-marg(0),no-w-s-marg(1),dna(2)

leaf.size lt-1/8(0),gt-1/8(1),dna(2)

leaf.shread absent(0),present(1)

leaf.malf absent(0),present(1)

leaf.mild absent(0),upper-surf(1),lower-surf(2)

stem norm(0),abnorm(1)

lodging yes(0),no(1)

stem.cankers absent(0),below-soil(1),above-s(2),ab-sec-nde(3)

canker.lesion dna(0),brown(1),dk-brown-blk(2),tan(3)

fruiting.bodies absent(0),present(1)

ext.decay absent(0),firm-and-dry(1),watery(2)

mycelium absent(0),present(1)

int.discolor none(0),brown(1),black(2)
sclerotia absent(0),present(1)
fruit.pods norm(0),diseased(1),few-present(2),dna(3)
fruit.spots absent(0),col(1),br-w/blk-speck(2),distort(3),dna(4)
seed norm(0),abnorm(1)
mold.growth absent(0),present(1)
seed.discolor absent(0),present(1)
seed.size norm(0),lt-norm(1)
shriveling absent(0),present(1)
roots norm(0),rotted(1),galls-cysts(2)

Source

Source: R.S. Michalski and R.L. Chilausky "Learning by Being Told and Learning from Examples: An Experimental Comparison of the Two Methods of Knowledge Acquisition in the Context of Developing an Expert System for Soybean Disease Diagnosis", International Journal of Policy Analysis and Information Systems, Vol. 4, No. 2, 1980.

Donor: Ming Tan & Jeff Schlimmer (Jeff.Schlimmer@cs.cmu.edu)

These data have been taken from the UCI Repository Of Machine Learning Databases at

* <URL: <ftp://ftp.ics.uci.edu/pub/machine-learning-databases>>

* <URL: <http://www.ics.uci.edu/~mlearn/MLRepository.html>>

and were converted to R format by Evgenia Dimitriadou, as were copied from the mlbench package.

References

Tan, M., & Eshelman, L. (1988). Using weighted networks to represent classification knowledge in noisy domains. Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Machine Learning (pp. 121-134). Ann Arbor, Michigan: Morgan Kaufmann. - IWN recorded a 97.1percent classification accuracy - 290 training and 340 test instances

Fisher, D.H. & Schlimmer, J.C. (1988). Concept Simplification and Predictive Accuracy. Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Machine Learning (pp. 22-28). Ann Arbor, Michigan: Morgan Kaufmann. - Notes why this database is highly predictable

Newman, D.J. & Hettich, S. & Blake, C.L. & Merz, C.J. (1998). UCI Repository of machine learning databases [<http://www.ics.uci.edu/~mlearn/MLRepository.html>]. Irvine, CA: University of California, Department of Information and Computer Science.

Examples

```
data(Soybean)
```

Index

*Topic **datasets**

Soybean, [3](#)

partitionMap, [2](#)

Soybean, [3](#)