Package 'SVMMaj'

January 20, 2025

Type Package

Title Implementation of the SVM-Maj Algorithm

Version 0.2.9.3

Date 2024-11-21

Description Implements the SVM-Maj algorithm to train data with support vector machine <doi:10.1007/s11634-008-0020-9>.
This algorithm uses two efficient updates, one for linear kernel and one for the nonlinear kernel.

Imports reshape2, scales, gridExtra, dplyr, ggplot2, kernlab

Depends R (>= 2.13.0), stats, graphics, parallel

Suggests utils, testthat, magrittr, xtable

License GPL-2

LazyData Yes

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

VignetteBuilder utils

NeedsCompilation no

Author Hoksan Yip [aut, cre],
Patrick J.F. Groenen [aut],
Georgi Nalbantov [aut]

Maintainer Hoksan Yip <hoksan@gmail.com>

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2024-11-22 13:40:18 UTC

Contents

---

auc *Returns the area under the curve value*

Description

Returns the area under the curve value as a fraction.

Usage

```
auc(q, y = attr(q, "y"))
```

Arguments

q	the predicted values
y	a list of the actual classes of q

Value

the area under the curve value

Examples

```
df <- with(diabetes, cbind(y, X))
lm.y <- glm(y ~ ., data = df, family = binomial())
print(with(lm.y, auc(fitted.values, y)))
```

AusCredit *Australian Credit Approval Dataset*

Description

This file concerns credit card applications of 690 households.

Format

This data set has been split into two components for the convenience of the model training.

`data.frame`-object `X` consists of with 6 numerical and 8 categorical attributes. The labels have been changed for the convenience of the statistical algorithms. For example, attribute 4 originally had 3 labels p,g,gg and these have been changed to labels 1,2,3.

Factor `y` indicates whether the application has been `Accepted` or `Rejected`

The training set `AusCredit.tr` contains a randomly selected set of 400 subjects, and `AusCredit.te` contains the remaining 290 subjects. `AusCredit` contains all 690 objects.

Details

All attribute names and values have been changed to meaningless symbols to protect confidentiality of the data.

This dataset is interesting because there is a good mix of attributes – continuous, nominal with small numbers of values, and nominal with larger numbers of values. There are also a few missing values.

Source

Chih-Chung Chang and Chih-Jen Lin, LIBSVM : a library for support vector machines, 2001. Software available at https://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~cjlin/libsvm/.

Examples

```
attach(AusCredit)
summary(X)
summary(y)
detach(AusCredit)
```

classification *Show the classification performance*

Description

Given the predicted value `q` and the observed classes `y`, it shows an overview of the prediction performances with hit rates, misclassification rates, true positives (TP), false positives (FP) and precision.

Usage

```
classification(q, y, classes = c("-1", "1"), weights = NULL)
```

Arguments

`q`	the predicted values
`y`	a list of the actual classes of `q`
`classes`	a character vector with the labels of the two classes
`weights`	an optional parameter to specify a weighted hit rate and misclassification rate

Value

a list with three elements, `matrix` equals the confusion matrix,`overall` equals the overall prediction performance and in `measures` the measures per class is stored.

diabetes *Pima Indians Diabetes Data Set*

Description

From National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.

Format

`X` is a data frame of 768 female patients with 8 attributes.

`no.pregnant`	number of pregnancies.
`glucose`	plasma glucose concentration in an oral glucose tolerance test
`blood.press`	diastolic blood pressure (mm Hg)
`triceps.thick`	triceps skin fold thickness (mm)
`insulin`	2-Hour serum insulin (mu U/ml)
`BMI`	body mass index (weight in kg/(height in m)**2)
`pedigree`	diabetes pedigree function
`age`	age in years

y contains the class labels: Yes or No, for diabetic according to WHO criteria.

The training set diabetes.tr contains a randomly selected set of 600 subjects, and diabetes.te contains the remaining 168 subjects. diabetes contains all 768 objects.

Details

Several constraints were placed on the selection of these instances from a larger database. In particular, all patients here are females at least 21 years old of Pima Indian heritage.

Source

Chih-Chung Chang and Chih-Jen Lin, LIBSVM : a library for support vector machines, 2001. Software available at https://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~cjlin/libsvm/.

References

Smith, J.W., Everhart, J.E., Dickson, W.C., Knowler, W.C., & Johannes, R.S. (1988). Using the ADAP learning algorithm to forecast the onset of diabetes mellitus. In Proceedings of the *Symposium on Computer Applications and Medical Care* (pp. 261–265). IEEE Computer Society Press.

Examples

```
attach(diabetes)
summary(X)
summary(y)
```

---

getHinge *Hinge error function of SVM-Maj*

Description

This function creates a function to compute the hinge error, given its predicted value q and its class y, according to the loss term of the Support Vector machine loss function.

Usage

```
getHinge(hinge = "quadratic", delta = 3, eps = 1e-08)
```

Arguments

hinge	Hinge error function to be used, possible values are 'absolute', 'quadratic' and 'huber'
delta	The parameter of the huber hinge (only if hinge = 'huber').
eps	Specifies the maximum steepness of the quadratic majorization function m(q) = a * q ^ 2 -2 * b * q + c, where a <= .25 * eps ^ -1.

Value

The hinge error function with arguments q and y to compute the hinge error. The function returns a list with the parameters of the majorization function SVM-Maj (a, b and c) and the loss error of each object (loss).

References

P.J.F. Groenen, G. Nalbantov and J.C. Bioch (2008) *SVM-Maj: a majorization approach to linear support vector machines with different hinge errors.*

See Also

svmmaj

Examples

```
hingefunction <- getHinge()
## plot hinge function value and, if specified,
## the majorization function at z
## plot(hingefunction, z = 3)
## generate loss function value
loss <- hingefunction(q = -10:10, y = 1)$loss
print(loss)
plot(hingefunction, z = 3)
```

---

isb *I-spline basis of each column of a given matrix*

Description

Create a I-spline basis for an array. isb will equally distribute the knots over the value range using quantiles.

Usage

```
isb(x, spline.knots = 0, knots = NULL, spline.degree = 1)
```

Arguments

x	The predictor variable, which will be transformed into I-spline basis.
spline.knots	Number of inner knots to use. isb will equally distribute the knots over the value range using quantiles. spline.knots will only be used if knots is not given.
knots	An array consisting all knots (boundary knots as well as the interior knots) to be used to create the spline basis.
spline.degree	The polynomial degree of the spline basis.

Value

The I-spline with the used spline settings as attribute. The spline settings attribute can transform the same attribute of any other objects using the same knots.

Author(s)

Hok San Yip, Patrick J.F. Groenen, Georgi Nalbantov

References

P.J.F. Groenen, G. Nalbantov and J.C. Bioch (2008) *SVM-Maj: a majorization approach to linear support vector machines with different hinge errors.*

J.O. Ramsay (1988) *Monotone regression splines in action.* Statistical Science, 3(4):425-461

See Also

svmmaj

Examples

```
## plot the spline transformation given a monotone sequence
B0 <- isb(0:100, spline.knots = 2, spline.degree = 3)
plot(NULL, xlim = c(0, 140), ylim = c(0, 1), xlab = "x", ylab = "I-spline")
for (i in 1:ncol(B0)) {
  lines(B0[, i], col = i, lwd = 3)
}
legend("bottomright",
  legend = 1:ncol(B0), col = 1:ncol(B0),
  lty = 1, lwd = 3, title = "Spline Columns"
)
## create I-spline basis for the first 50 observations
x <- iris$Sepal.Length
B1 <- isb(x[1:50], spline.knots = 4, spline.degree = 3)
## extracting the spline transformation settings
spline.param <- attr(B1, "splineInterval")
## use the same settings to apply to the next 50 observations
B2 <- isb(x[-(1:50)], spline.degree = 3, knots = spline.param)
```

---

isplinebasis *Transform a given data into I-splines*

Description

Inner function call to create I-splines based on the user defined `knots` and polynomial degree `d` of the splines

Usage

```
isplinebasis(x, knots, d)
```

Arguments

x	a scalar or vector of values which will be transformed into splines
knots	a vector of knot values of the splines
d	the polynomial degree of the splines

Value

a matrix with for each value of x the corresponding spline values.

---

normalize *Normalize/standardize the columns of a matrix*

Description

Standardize the columns of an attribute matrix X to zscores, to the range [0 1] or a prespecified scale.

Usage

```
normalize(x, standardize = "zscore")
```

Arguments

x	An attribute variable which will be scaled.
standardize	Either a string value denoting a predefined scaling, or a list with values a and b corresponding with the numeric centering and scaling, that is, using the function x * standardize$b -standardize$a.

Value

The standardized matrix. The numeric centering and scalings used are returned as attribute "standardize".

Author(s)

Hok San Yip, Patrick J.F. Groenen, Georgi Nalbantov

References

P.J.F. Groenen, G. Nalbantov and J.C. Bioch (2008) *SVM-Maj: a majorization approach to linear support vector machines with different hinge errors.*

See Also

svmmaj

Examples

```
## standardize the first 50 objects to zscores
x <- iris$Sepal.Length
x1 <- normalize(x[1:50], standardize = "zscore")
## use the same settings to apply to the next 100 observations
x2 <- normalize(x[-(1:50)], standardize = attr(x1, "standardization"))
```

---

plot.hinge *Plot the hinge function*

Description

This function plots the hinge object created by `getHinge`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hinge'
plot(x, y = 1, z = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The hinge object returned from `getHinge`.
`y`	Specifies the class (`-1` or `1`) to be plotted for the hinge error.
`z`	If specified, the majorization function with the supporting point `z` will also be plotted.
`...`	Other arguments passed to plot method.

Examples

```
hingefunction <- getHinge()
## plot hinge function value
plot(hingefunction, z = 3)
```

---

plot.svmmajcrossval *Plot the cross validation output*

Description

Shows the results of the cross validation graphically. Possible graphics are among others the distribution of the predicted values `q` per class per lambda value and the misclassification rate per lambda.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'svmmajcrossval'
plot(x, type = "grid", ...)
```

Arguments

x	the svmmajcrossval object
type	the type of graph being shown, possible values are 'grid' for the missclassification rate per lambda value, 'profile' the distribution of predicted values of the classes per lambda value
...	Further arguments passed to or from other methods.

---

plotWeights *Plot the weights of all attributes from the trained SVM model*

Description

Shows, one graph per attribute, the weights of all attributes. The type of graph depends on the type of the attribute: the spline line of the corresponding attribute in case a spline has been used, a bar plot for categorical and logical values, and a linear line for all other type of the attribute values. This function cannot be used in a model with a non-linear kernel.

Usage

```
plotWeights(object, plotdim = c(3, 3), ...)
```

Arguments

object	The model returned from svmmaj.
plotdim	A vector of the form c(nr, nc). Subsequent figures will be drawn in an nr-by-nc array on the device.
...	other parameters given to the plot function

---

predict.svmmaj *Out-of-Sample Prediction from Unseen Data.*

Description

This function predicts the predicted value (including intercept), given a previous trained model which has been returned by svmmaj.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'svmmaj'
predict(object, X.new, y = NULL, weights = NULL, show.plot = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Model which has been trained beforehand using svmmaj.
X.new	Attribute matrix of the objects to be predicted, which has the same number of attributes as the untransformed attribute matrix in model.
y	The actual class labels (only if show.plot==TRUE).
weights	The weight of observation as the relative importance of the prediction error of the observation.
show.plot	If show.plot=TRUE, it plots the density of the predicted value for both class labels, if y is not specified, the density of all objects will be plotted.
...	Arguments to be passed to methods.

Value

The predicted value (including intercept) of class q.svmmaj, with attributes:

y	The observed class labels of each object.
yhat	he predicted class labels of each object.
classes	The class labels.

Author(s)

Hok San Yip, Patrick J.F. Groenen, Georgi Nalbantov

References

P.J.F. Groenen, G. Nalbantov and J.C. Bioch (2008) *SVM-Maj: a majorization approach to linear support vector machines with different hinge errors.*

See Also

svmmaj

Examples

```
attach(AusCredit)

## model training
model <- svmmaj(X[1:400, ], y[1:400], hinge = "quadratic", lambda = 1)
## model prediction
q4 <- predict(model, X[-(1:400), ], y[-(1:400)], show.plot = TRUE)
q4
```

predict.transDat *Perform the transformation based on predefined settings*

Description

Given the input parameters, which are generated from `transformdata`, it performs the same transformation with the same settings to the given input

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'transDat'
predict(
  x,
  attrib = NULL,
  values = NULL,
  standardization = NULL,
  splineInterval = NULL,
  splineDegree = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`x`	a (new) vector of numerics to be transformed
`attrib`	either a list of settings, or `NULL` in case the attributes are given as separate input
`values`	a vector of levels in case `x` is a factor
`standardization`	the standardization rules from `normalize`
`splineInterval`	the knots to be used for spline basis
`splineDegree`	the polynomial degree of the splines

Value

a transformed data based on the user defined settings

print.q.svmmaj *SVM-Maj Algorithm*

Description

SVM-Maj is an algorithm to compute a support vector machine (SVM) solution. In its most simple form, it aims at finding hyperplane that optimally separates two given classes. This objective is equivalent to finding a linear combination of `k` predictor variables to predict the two classes for `n` observations. SVM-Maj minimizes the standard support vector machine (SVM) loss function. The algorithm uses three efficient updates for three different situations: primal method which is efficient in the case of `n > k`, the decomposition method, used when the matrix of predictor variables is not of full rank, and a dual method, that is efficient when `n < k`. Apart from the standard absolute hinge error, SVM-Maj can also handle the quadratic and the Huber hinge.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'q.svmmaj'
print(x, ...)

svmmaj(
  X,
  y,
  lambda = 1,
  weights.obs = 1,
  weights.var = 1,
  scale = c("interval", "zscore", "none"),
  spline.knots = 0,
  spline.degree = 1L,
  kernel = vanilladot,
  kernel.sigma = 1,
  kernel.scale = 1,
  kernel.degree = 1,
  kernel.offset = 1,
  hinge = c("absolute", "quadratic", "huber", "logitistic"),
  hinge.delta = 1e-08,
  options = setSVMoptions(),
  initial.point = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  na.action = na.omit,
  ...
)

## Default S3 method:
svmmaj(
  X,
  y,
  lambda = 1,
  weights.obs = 1,
  weights.var = 1,
  scale = c("interval", "zscore", "none"),
  spline.knots = 0,
  spline.degree = 1L,
  kernel = vanilladot,
  kernel.sigma = 1,
  kernel.scale = 1,
  kernel.degree = 1,
  kernel.offset = 1,
  hinge = c("absolute", "quadratic", "huber", "logitistic"),
  hinge.delta = 1e-08,
  options = setSVMoptions(),
  initial.point = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  na.action = na.omit,
```

```
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	the svmmaj object as result of svmmaj
...	Other arguments passed to methods.
X	A data frame (or object coercible by as.data.frame to a data frame) consisting the attributes, the class of each attribute can be either numeric, logical or factor.
y	A factor (or object coercible by factor to a factor) consisting the class labels.
lambda	Regularization parameter of the penalty term.
weights.obs	a vector of length n with the nonnegative weight for the residual of each object (with length n). If the length is 2, then it specifies the weight per class.
weights.var	a vector of length k with weights for each attribute.
scale	Specifies whether the columns of attribute matrix X needs to be standardized into zscores or to the interval [0 1]. Possible values are: none, zscore and interval. Moreover, the standardization parameters can be given instead.
spline.knots	equals the number of internal knots of the spline basis. When the number of knots exceeds the number of (categorical) values of an explanatory variable, the duplicate knots will be removed using unique. For no splines, use spline.knots = 0.
spline.degree	equals the polynomial degree of the splines, for no splines:spline.degree = 1.
kernel	Specifies which kernel function to be used (see dots of package **kernlab**). Default kernel is the linear kernel.
kernel.sigma	additional parameters used for the kernel function (see dots)
kernel.scale	additional parameters used for the kernel function (see dots)
kernel.degree	additional parameters used for the kernel function (see dots)
kernel.offset	additional parameters used for the kernel function (see dots)
hinge	Specifies with hinge function from getHinge should be used.
hinge.delta	The parameter of the huber hinge (only if hinge = 'huber').
options	additional settings used in the svmmaj algorithm
initial.point	Initial solution.
verbose	TRUE shows the progress of the iteration.
na.action	Generic function for handling NA values.

Details

The following settings can be added as element in the options parameter: decomposition Specifies whether the QR decomposition should be used for efficient updates. Possible values are 'svd' for Singular value decomposition (Eigenvalue decomposition for non-linear kernel) or 'chol' for Cholesky (or QR decomposition in case of linear kernel)

convergence Specifies the convergence criterion of the algorithm. Default is 1e-08. increase.step The iteration number from which relaxed update will be used. eps The relaxation of the majorization function for absolute hinge: .25 * eps^-1 is the maximum steepness of the majorization function.

check.positive Specifies whether a check has to be made for positive input values. max.iter maximum number of iterations to use

Value

Returns a svmmaj-class object, of which the methods plot, plotWeights, summary and predict can be applied. (see also predict.svmmaj and print.svmmaj)

Author(s)

Hok San Yip, Patrick J.F. Groenen, Georgi Nalbantov

References

P.J.F. Groenen, G. Nalbantov and J.C. Bioch (2008) *SVM-Maj: a majorization approach to linear support vector machines with different hinge errors.*

See Also

dots for the computations of the kernels. predict.svmmaj normalize isb getHinge

Examples

```
## using default settings
model1 <- svmmaj(
  diabetes$X, diabetes$y,
  hinge = "quadratic", lambda = 1
)
summary(model1)

weights.obs <- list(positive = 2, negative = 1)
## using radial basis kernel
library(kernlab)
model2 <- svmmaj(
  diabetes$X, diabetes$y,
  hinge = "quadratic", lambda = 1,
  weights.obs = weights.obs, scale = "interval",
  kernel = rbfdot,
  kernel.sigma = 1
)
summary(model2)
## I-spline basis
library(ggplot2)
model3 <- svmmaj(
  diabetes$X, diabetes$y,
  weight.obs = weight.obs,
  spline.knots = 3, spline.degree = 2
```

```
)
plotWeights(model3, plotdim = c(2, 4))
```

`print.svmmaj` *Print Svmmaj class*

Description

Trained SVM model as output from `svmmaj`. The returning object consist of the following values:

call The function specifications which has been called.

lambda The regularization parameter of the penalty term which has been used.

loss The corresponding loss function value of the final solution.

iteration Number of iterations needed to evaluate the algorithm.

X The attribute matrix of `dim(X) = c(n,k)`.

y The vector of length `n` with the actual class labels. These labels can be numeric `[0 1]` or two strings.

classes A vector of length `n` with the predicted class labels of each object, derived from q.tilde

Xtrans The attribute matrix `X` after standardization and (if specified) spline transformation.

norm.param The applied normalization parameters (see `normalize`).

splineInterval The spline knots which has been used (see `isb`).

splineLength Denotes the number of spline basis of each explanatory variable in `X`.

method The decomposition matrices used in estimating the model.

hinge The hinge function which has been used (see `getHinge`).

beta If identified, the beta parameters for the linear combination (only available for linear kernel).

q A vector of length `n` with predicted values of each object including the intercept.

nSV Number of support vectors.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'svmmaj'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'svmmaj'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.svmmaj'
print(x, ...)

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

Arguments

x	the svmmaj object as result of svmmaj
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
object	the svmmaj object as result of svmmaj

---

print.svmmajcrossval *Print SVMMaj cross validation results*

Description

Prints the result from the cross validation procedure in svmmajcrossval.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'svmmajcrossval'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'svmmajcrossval'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

x	the cross-validation output from svmmajcrossval
...	ignored
object	the output object from svmmajcrossval

---

roccurve *Plot the ROC curve of the predicted values*

Description

Given the predicted values q and its corresponding observed classes y, it shows its separation performances by showing the roc-curve.

Usage

```
roccurve(q, y = attr(q, "y"), class = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

q	the predicted values
y	a list of the actual classes of q
class	the base class to show the roc-curve
...	additional parameters given as input to the plot function

Examples

```
model <- svmmaj(diabetes$X, diabetes$y)
roccurve(model$q)
```

`supermarket1996` *Supermarket data 1996*

Description

This

Format

This dataframe contains the following columns

STORE Identifier of the store

CITY The city of the store

ZIP The zip code of the store

GROCERY_sum

GROCCOUP_sum

AGE9

AGE60

ETHNIC

EDUC

NOCAR

INCOME

INCSIGMA

HSIZEAVG

HSIZE1

HSIZE2

HSIZE34

HSIZE567

HH3PLUS

HH4PLUS

HHSINGLE

HHLARGE

WORKWOM

SINHOUSE

DENSITY

HVAL150

HVAL200

HVALMEAN

SINGLE

RETIRED

UNEMP

WRKCH5

WRKCH17

NWRKCH5

NWRKCH17

WRKCH

NWRKCH

WRKWCH

WRKWNCH

TELEPHN

MORTGAGE

NWHITE

POVERTY

SHPCONS

SHPHURR

SHPAVID

SHPKSTR

SHPUNFT

SHPBIRD

SHOPINDX

SHPINDX

Examples

```
head(supermarket1996, 3)
```

svmmajcrossval *k-fold Cross-Validation of SVM-Maj*

Description

This function performs a gridsearch of k-fold cross-validations using SVM-Maj and returns the combination of input values which has the best forecasting performance.

Usage

```
svmmajcrossval(
  X,
  y,
  search.grid = list(lambda = 2^seq(5, -5, length.out = 19)),
  ...,
  convergence = 1e-04,
  weights.obs = 1,
  check.positive = TRUE,
  mc.cores = getOption("mc.cores"),
  options = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  ngroup = 5,
  groups = NULL,
  return.model = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

X	A data frame (or object coercible by as.data.frame to a data frame) consisting the attributes.
y	A factor (or object coercible by factor to a factor) consisting the class labels.
search.grid	A list with for each factor the range of values to search for.
...	Other arguments to be passed through svmmaj.
convergence	Specifies the convergence criterion for svmmaj. Default is 1e-08.
weights.obs	Weights for the classes.
check.positive	Specifies whether a check should be performed for positive lambda and weights.obs.
mc.cores	the number of cores to be used (for parallel computing)
options	additional settings used in the svmmaj algorithm
verbose	=TRUE shows the progress of the cross-validation.
ngroup	The number of groups to be divided into.
groups	A predetermined group division for performing the cross validation.
return.model	=TRUE estimates the model with the optimal parameters.

Value

loss.opt	The minimum (weighted) missclassification rate found in out-of-sample training along the search grid.
param.opt	The level of the factors which gives the minimum loss term value.
loss.grp	A list of missclassification rates per hold-out sample
groups	A vector defining the cross-validation groups which has been used.
qhat	The estimated out-of-sample predicted values in the cross-validation.
qhat.in	The trained predicted values
param.grid	The matrix of all gridpoints which has been performed during the cross-validation, with its corresponding weighted out-of-sample missclassification rate.
model	The svmmaj-object with the estimated model using the optimal parameters found in the cross-validation.

Author(s)

Hok San Yip, Patrick J.F. Groenen, Georgi Nalbantov

References

P.J.F. Groenen, G. Nalbantov and J.C. Bioch (2008) *SVM-Maj: a majorization approach to linear support vector machines with different hinge errors.*

See Also

svmmaj

Examples

```
Xt <- diabetes$X
yt <- diabetes$y

## performing gridsearch with k-fold cross-validation
results <- svmmajcrossval(
  Xt, yt,
  scale = "interval",
  mc.cores = 2,
  ngroup = 5,
  return.model = TRUE
)

summary(results$model)
results
plot(results)
plot(results, "profile")
```

transformdata *Transform the data with normalization and/or spline basis*

Description

Performs subsequently a normalization of the input data and creating spline basis based on the user defined input

Usage

```
transformdata(
  x,
  standardize = c("interval", "zscore", "none"),
  spline.knots = 0,
  spline.degree = 1
)
```

Arguments

x	a single column of values as input for the data transformation
standardize	Either a string value denoting a predefined scaling, or a list with values a and b corresponding with the numeric centering and scaling, that is, using the function x * standardize$b - standardize$a.
spline.knots	Number of inner knots to use. isb will equally distribute the knots over the value range using quantiles. spline.knots will only be used if knots is not given.
spline.degree	The polynomial degree of the spline basis.

Value

transformed data in spline basis or (in case of no spline) a normalized vector

voting *Congressional Voting Records Data Set*

Description

1984 United Stated Congressional Voting Records; Classify as Republican or Democrat.

Format

X is a data frame with 434 congress members and 16 attributes: 16 key votes identified by the Congressional Quarterly Almanac (CQA). All attributes are binary values, with 1= yes and 0= no.

X1	handicapped-infants
X2	water-project-cost-sharing
X3	adoption-of-the-budget-resolution
X4	physician-fee-freeze
X5	el-salvador-aid
X6	religious-groups-in-schools
X7	anti-satellite-test-ban
X8	aid-to-nicaraguan-contras
X9	mx-missile
X10	immigration
X11	synfuels-corporation-cutback
X12	education-spending
X13	superfund-right-to-sue
X14	crime
X15	duty-free-exports
X16	export-administration-act-south-africa

y consists factors which denotes whether the congress member is a `Republican` or a `Democrat`.

The training set `voting.tr` contains a randomly selected set of 300 subjects, and `voting.te` contains the remaining 134 subjects. `voting` contains all 434 objects.

Details

This data set includes votes for each of the U.S. House of Representatives Congressmen on the 16 key votes identified by the CQA. The CQA lists nine different types of votes: voted for, paired for, and announced for (these three simplified to yea), voted against, paired against, and announced against (these three simplified to nay), voted present, voted present to avoid conflict of interest, and did not vote or otherwise make a position known (these three simplified to an unknown disposition).

Source

Chih-Chung Chang and Chih-Jen Lin, LIBSVM : a library for support vector machines, 2001. Software available at https://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~cjlin/libsvm/.

Examples

```
attach(voting)
summary(X)
summary(y)
```

`X.svmmaj` *Returns transformed attributes*

Description

For efficiency use in svmmajcrossval

Usage

```
X.svmmaj(object, X.new, weights = NULL)
```

Arguments

`object`	Model which has been trained beforehand using `svmmaj`.
`X.new`	Attribute matrix of the objects to be predicted, which has the same number of attributes as the untransformed attribute matrix in `model`.
`weights`	The weight of observation as the relative importance of the prediction error of the observation.

Index