

Package ‘RSDA’

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Type Package

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Description Symbolic Data Analysis (SDA) was proposed by professor Edwin Diday in 1987, the main purpose of SDA is to substitute the set of rows (cases) in the data table for a concept (second order statistical unit). This package implements, to the symbolic case, certain techniques of automatic classification, as well as some linear models.

License GPL (>= 2)

Encoding UTF-8

Depends R (>= 3.4)

URL <http://www.oldemarrodriguez.com>

Suggests testthat (>= 2.1.0), knitr, rmarkdown

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abalone

SODAS XML data file.

Description

Example of SODAS XML data file converted in a CSV file in RSDA format.

Usage

```
data(abalone)
```

Format

An object of class `symbolic_tbl` (inherits from `tbl_df`, `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 24 rows and 7 columns.

Source

<http://www.info.fundp.ac.be/asso/sodaslink.htm>

References

Bock H-H. and Diday E. (eds.) (2000). Analysis of Symbolic Data. Exploratory methods for extracting statistical information from complex data. Springer, Germany.

Examples

```
data(abalone)
res <- sym.pca(abalone, 'centers')
plot(res, choix = "ind")
plot(res, choix = "var")
```

```
as.data.frame.symbolic_histogram
```

a data.frame

Description

a data.frame

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'symbolic_histogram'
as.data.frame(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x
... ...

as.data.frame.symbolic_interval
convertir a data.frame

Description

convertir a data.frame

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'symbolic_interval'  
as.data.frame(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x a symbolic interval vector
... further arguments passed to or from other methods.

as.data.frame.symbolic_modal
Extract values

Description

Extract values

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'symbolic_modal'  
as.data.frame(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x An object to be converted
... Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.

```
as.data.frame.symbolic_set  
  convertir a data.frame
```

Description

convertir a data.frame

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'symbolic_set'  
as.data.frame(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x a symbolic interval vector
... further arguments passed to or from other methods.

```
calc.burt.sym        Burt Matrix
```

Description

Burt Matrix

Usage

```
calc.burt.sym(sym.data, pos.var)
```

Arguments

sym.data ddd
pos.var ddd

Cardiological

Cardiological data example

Description

Cardiological interval data example.

Usage

```
data(Cardiological)
```

Format

An object of class `symbolic_tbl` (inherits from `tbl_df`, `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 11 rows and 3 columns.

References

Billard L. and Diday E. (2006). Symbolic data analysis: Conceptual statistics and data mining. Wiley, Chichester.

Examples

```
data(Cardiological)
res.cm <- sym.lm(formula = Pulse~Syst+Diast, sym.data = Cardiological, method = 'cm')
pred.cm <- sym.predict(res.cm, Cardiological)
RMSE.L(Cardiological$Pulse, pred.cm$Fitted)
RMSE.U(Cardiological$Pulse, pred.cm$Fitted)
R2.L(Cardiological$Pulse, pred.cm$Fitted)
R2.U(Cardiological$Pulse, pred.cm$Fitted)
deter.coefficient(Cardiological$Pulse, pred.cm$Fitted)
```

centers.interval

Compute centers of the interval

Description

Compute centers of the interval

Usage

```
centers.interval(sym.data)
```

Arguments

`sym.data` Symbolic interval data table.

Value

Centers of teh intervals.

Author(s)

Jorge Arce.

References

Arce J. and Rodriguez O. (2015) 'Principal Curves and Surfaces to Interval Valued Variables'. The 5th Workshop on Symbolic Data Analysis, SDA2015, Orleans, France, November.

Hastie,T. (1984).Principal Curves and Surface. Ph.D Thesis Stanford University.

Hastie,T. \& Weingessel,A. (2014). princurve - Fits a Principal Curve in Arbitrary Dimension.R package version 1.1–12 <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/princurve/index.html>.

Hastie,T. \& Stuetzle, W. (1989). Principal Curves. Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 84-406, 502–516.

Hastie, T., Tibshirani, R. \& Friedman, J. (2008). The Elements of Statistical Learning; Data Mining, Inference and Prediction. Springer, New York.

See Also

sym.interval.pc

classic.to.sym

Generate a symbolic data frame

Description

Generate a symbolic data table from a classic data table.

Usage

```
classic.to.sym(  
  x = NULL,  
  concept = NULL,  
  variables = tidyselect::everything(),  
  default.numeric = sym.interval,  
  default.categorical = sym.modal,  
  ...  
)
```


Arguments

`x` A data.frame.

`concept` These are the variable that we are going to use a concepts.

`variables` These are the variables that we want to include in the symbolic data table.

`default.numeric`
function to use for numeric variables

`default.categorical`
function to use for categorical variables

`...` A vector with names and the type of symbolic data to use, the available types are `type_histogram ()`, `type_continuous ()`, `type.set ()`, `type.modal ()`, by default `type_histogram ()` is used for numeric variables and `type_modal ()` for the categorical variables.

Value

a [tibble][tibble::tibble-package]

References

Bock H-H. and Diday E. (eds.) (2000). Analysis of Symbolic Data. Exploratory methods for extracting statistical information from complex data. Springer, Germany.

cor

Generic function for the correlation

Description

This function compute the symbolic correlation

Usage

```
cor(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
cor(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  use = "everything",
  method = c("pearson", "kendall", "spearman"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'symbolic_interval'
cor(x, y, method = c("centers", "billard"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A symbolic variable.
...	As in R cor function.
y	A symbolic variable.
use	An optional character string giving a method for computing covariances in the presence of missing values. This must be (an abbreviation of) one of the strings 'everything', 'all.obs', 'complete.obs', 'na.or.complete', or 'pairwise.complete.obs'.
method	The method to be use.

Value

Return a real number in [-1,1].

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas

References

Billard L. and Diday E. (2006). Symbolic data analysis: Conceptual statistics and data mining. Wiley, Chichester.

Rodriguez, O. (2000). Classification et Modeles Lineaires en Analyse des Donnees Symboliques. Ph.D. Thesis, Paris IX-Dauphine University.

cov

Generic function for the covariance

Description

This function compute the symbolic covariance.

Usage

```
cov(x, ...)
```

```
## Default S3 method:
cov(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  use = "everything",
  method = c("pearson", "kendall", "spearman"),
  ...
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'symbolic_interval'
cov(x, y, method = c("centers", "billard"), na.rm = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	First symbolic variables.
...	As in R cov function.
y	Second symbolic variables.
use	an optional character string giving a method for computing covariances in the presence of missing values. This must be (an abbreviation of) one of the strings 'everything', 'all.obs', 'complete.obs', 'na.or.complete', or 'pairwise.complete.obs'.
method	The method to be use.
na.rm	As in R cov function.

Value

Return a real number.

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas

References

- Billard L. and Diday E. (2006). Symbolic data analysis: Conceptual statistics and data mining. Wiley, Chichester.
- Rodriguez, O. (2000). Classification et Modeles Lineaires en Analyse des Donnees Symboliques. Ph.D. Thesis, Paris IX-Dauphine University.

deter.coefficient *Compute the determination coefficient*

Description

The determination coefficient represents a goodness-of-fit measure commonly used in regression analysis to capture the adjustment quality of a model.

Usage

```
deter.coefficient(ref, pred)
```

Arguments

ref	Variable that was predicted.
pred	The prediction given by the model.

Value

Return the determination coefficient.

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas

References

LIMA-NETO, E.A., DE CARVALHO, F.A.T., (2008). Centre and range method to fitting a linear regression model on symbolic interval data. *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis* 52, 1500-1515.

LIMA-NETO, E.A., DE CARVALHO, F.A.T., (2010). Constrained linear regression models for symbolic interval-valued variables. *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis* 54, 333-347.

See Also

sym.glm

Examples

```
data(int_prost_test)
data(int_prost_train)
res.cm <- sym.lm(lpsa ~ ., sym.data = int_prost_train, method = "cm")
pred.cm <- sym.predict(res.cm, int_prost_test)
deter.coefficient(int_prost_test$lpsa, pred.cm$Fitted)
```

dist.vect

Compute a distance vector

Description

Compute a distance vector

Usage

```
dist.vect(vector1, vector2)
```

Arguments

vector1	First vector.
vector2	Second vector.

Value

Eclidean distance between the two vectors.

Author(s)

Jorge Arce

References

Arce J. and Rodriguez O. (2015) 'Principal Curves and Surfaces to Interval Valued Variables'. The 5th Workshop on Symbolic Data Analysis, SDA2015, Orleans, France, November.

Hastie, T. (1984). Principal Curves and Surface. Ph.D. Thesis Stanford University.

Hastie, T. \& Weingessel, A. (2014). princurve - Fits a Principal Curve in Arbitrary Dimension. R package version 1.1-12 <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/princurve/index.html>.

Hastie, T. \& Stuetzle, W. (1989). Principal Curves. Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 84-406, 502-516.

Hastie, T., Tibshirani, R. \& Friedman, J. (2008). The Elements of Statistical Learning; Data Mining, Inference and Prediction. Springer, New York.

See Also

sym.interval.pc

dist.vect.matrix	<i>Compute the distance vector matrix</i>
------------------	---

Description

Compute the distance vector matrix.

Usage

```
dist.vect.matrix(vector, Matrix)
```

Arguments

vector	An n dimensional vector.
Matrix	An n x n matrix.

Value

The distance.

Author(s)

Jorge Arce.

References

- Arce J. and Rodriguez O. (2015) 'Principal Curves and Surfaces to Interval Valued Variables'. The 5th Workshop on Symbolic Data Analysis, SDA2015, Orleans, France, November.
- Hastie, T. (1984). Principal Curves and Surface. Ph.D Thesis Stanford University.
- Hastie, T. & Weingessel, A. (2014). princurve - Fits a Principal Curve in Arbitrary Dimension. R package version 1.1–12 <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/princurve/index.html>.
- Hastie, T. & Stuetzle, W. (1989). Principal Curves. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 84-406, 502–516.
- Hastie, T., Tibshirani, R. & Friedman, J. (2008). *The Elements of Statistical Learning; Data Mining, Inference and Prediction*. Springer, New York.

See Also

sym.interval.pc

ex1_db2so

Data example to generate symbolic objects

Description

This is a small data example to generate symbolic objects.

Usage

```
data(ex1_db2so)
```

Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 19 rows and 5 columns.

References

- Bock H-H. and Diday E. (eds.) (2000). *Analysis of Symbolic Data. Exploratory methods for extracting statistical information from complex data*. Springer, Germany.

Examples

```
data(ex1_db2so)
ex1 <- ex1_db2so
result <- classic.to.sym(
  x = ex1_db2so,
  concept = c(state, sex),
  variables = c(county, group, age),
  county = mean(county),
  age_hist = sym.histogram(age, breaks = pretty(ex1_db2so$age, 5))
)
result
```

example1

*Data Example 1***Description**

This a symbolic data table with variables of continuous, interval, histogram and set types.

Usage

```
data(example1)
```

Format

The labels \$C means that follows a continuous variable, \$I means an interval variable, \$H means a histogram variables and \$S means set variable. In the first row each labels should be follow of a name to variable and to the case of histogram a set variables types the names of the modalities (categories). In data rows for continuous variables we have just one value, for interval variables we have the minimum and the maximum of the interval, for histogram variables we have the number of modalities and then the probability of each modality and for set variables we have the cardinality of the set and next the elements of the set.

The format is the *.csv file is:

```
$C F1 $I F2 F2 $M F3 M1 M2 M3 $S F4 e a 2 3 g b 1 4 i k c d
Case1 $C 2.8 $I 1 2 $M 3 0.1 0.7 0.2 $S 12 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
Case2 $C 1.4 $I 3 9 $M 3 0.6 0.3 0.1 $S 12 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1
Case3 $C 3.2 $I -1 4 $M 3 0.2 0.2 0.6 $S 12 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0
Case4 $C -2.1 $I 0 2 $M 3 0.9 0.0 0.1 $S 12 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0
Case5 $C -3.0 $I -4 -2 $M 3 0.6 0.0 0.4 $S 12 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
```

The internal format is:

```
$N
[1] 5
$M
[1] 4
$sym.obj.names
[1] 'Case1' 'Case2' 'Case3' 'Case4' 'Case5'
$sym.var.names
[1] 'F1' 'F2' 'F3' 'F4'
$sym.var.types [1] '$C' '$I' '$H' '$S'
$sym.var.length
[1] 1 2 3 4
$sym.var.starts
[1] 2 4 8 13
$meta
```

```
$C F1 $I F2 F2 $M F3 M1 M2 M3 $S F4 e a 2 3 g b 1 4 i k c d Case1 $C 2.8 $I 1 2 $M 3 0.1 0.7
0.2 $S 12 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 Case2 $C 1.4 $I 3 9 $M 3 0.6 0.3 0.1 $S 12 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1
Case3 $C 3.2 $I -1 4 $M 3 0.2 0.2 0.6 $S 12 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 Case4 $C -2.1 $I 0 2 $M 3 0.9
0.0 0.1 $S 12 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 Case5 $C -3.0 $I -4 -2 $M 3 0.6 0.0 0.4 $S 12 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1
```

```

1 0 0 $data
F1 F2 F2.1 M1 M2 M3 e a 2 3 g b 1 4 i k c d Case1 2.8 1 2 0.1 0.7 0.2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 Case2
1.4 3 9 0.6 0.3 0.1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 Case3 3.2 -1 4 0.2 0.2 0.6 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 Case4
-2.1 0 2 0.9 0.0 0.1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 Case5 -3.0 -4 -2 0.6 0.0 0.4 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0

```

References

Bock H-H. and Diday E. (eds.) (2000). Analysis of Symbolic Data. Exploratory methods for extracting statistical information from complex data. Springer, Germany.

Examples

```

data(example1)
example1

```

example2

Data Example 2

Description

This a symbolic data table with variables of continuous, interval, histogram and set types.

Usage

```

data(example2)

```

Format

```

$C F1 $I F2 F2 $M F3 M1 M2 M3 $C F4 $S F5 e a 2 3 g b 1 4 i k c d
Case1 $C 2.8 $I 1 2 $M 3 0.1 0.7 0.2 $C 6.0 $S 12 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
Case2 $C 1.4 $I 3 9 $M 3 0.6 0.3 0.1 $C 8.0 $S 12 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1
Case3 $C 3.2 $I -1 4 $M 3 0.2 0.2 0.6 $C -7.0 $S 12 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0
Case4 $C -2.1 $I 0 2 $M 3 0.9 0.0 0.1 $C 0.0 $S 12 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0
Case5 $C -3.0 $I -4 -2 $M 3 0.6 0.0 0.4 $C -9.5 $S 12 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0

```

Examples

```

data(example2)
example2

```

 example3

Data Example 3

Description

This a symbolic data table with variables of continuos, interval, histogram and set types.

Usage

```
data(example3)
```

Format

```
$C F1 $I F2 F2 $M F3 M1 M2 M3 $C F4 $$ F5 e a 2 3 g b 1 4 i k c d $I F6 F6 $I F7 F7 Case1 $C
2.8 $I 1 2 $M 3 0.1 0.7 0.2 $C 6.0 $$ 12 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 $I 0.00 90.00 $I 9 24 Case2 $C 1.4
$I 3 9 $M 3 0.6 0.3 0.1 $C 8.0 $$ 12 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 $I -90.00 98.00 $I -9 9 Case3 $C 3.2 $I
-1 4 $M 3 0.2 0.2 0.6 $C -7.0 $$ 12 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 $I 65.00 90.00 $I 65 70 Case4 $C -2.1
$I 0 2 $M 3 0.9 0.0 0.1 $C 0.0 $$ 12 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 $I 45.00 89.00 $I 25 67 Case5 $C -3.0
$I -4 -2 $M 3 0.6 0.0 0.4 $C -9.5 $$ 12 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 $I 20.00 40.00 $I 9 40 Case6 $C 0.1
$I 10 21 $M 3 0.0 0.7 0.3 $C -1.0 $$ 12 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 $I 5.00 8.00 $I 5 8 Case7 $C 9.0 $I
4 21 $M 3 0.2 0.2 0.6 $C 0.5 $$ 12 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $I 3.14 6.76 $I 4 6
```

Examples

```
data(example3)
example3
```

 example4

Data Example 4

Description

```
data(example4) example4
```

Usage

```
data(example4)
```

Format

```
$C 2.8 $I 1 2 $M 3 0.1 0.7 0.2 $C 6 $$ F4 e a 2 3 g b 1 4 i k c d $I 0 90 Case2 $C 1.4 $I 3 9 $M 3
0.6 0.3 0.1 $C 8.0 $$ 12 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 $I -90.00 98.00 Case3 $C 3.2 $I -1 4 $M 3 0.2 0.2
0.6 $C -7.0 $$ 12 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 $I 65.00 90.00 Case4 $C -2.1 $I 0 2 $M 3 0.9 0.0 0.1 $C
0.0 $$ 12 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 $I 45.00 89.00 Case5 $C -3.0 $I -4 -2 $M 3 0.6 0.0 0.4 $C -9.5 $$
12 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 $I 90.00 990.00 Case6 $C 0.1 $I 10 21 $M 3 0.0 0.7 0.3 $C -1.0 $$ 12 1
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 $I 5.00 8.00 Case7 $C 9.0 $I 4 21 $M 3 0.2 0.2 0.6 $C 0.5 $$ 12 1 1 0 0 0 0 1
0 0 0 0 1 $I 3.14 6.76
```

Examples

```
data(example4)
example4
```

 example5

Data Example 5

Description

This a symbolic data matrix with continuous, interval, histogram and set data types.

Usage

```
data(example5)
```

Format

```
$H F0 M01 M02 $C F1 $I F2 F2 $H F3 M1 M2 M3 $S F4 E1 E2 E3 E4
Case1 $H 2 0.1 0.9 $C 2.8 $I 1 2 $H 3 0.1 0.7 0.2 $S 4 e g k i
Case2 $H 2 0.7 0.3 $C 1.4 $I 3 9 $H 3 0.6 0.3 0.1 $S 4 a b c d
Case3 $H 2 0.0 1.0 $C 3.2 $I -1 4 $H 3 0.2 0.2 0.6 $S 4 2 1 b c
Case4 $H 2 0.2 0.8 $C -2.1 $I 0 2 $H 3 0.9 0.0 0.1 $S 4 3 4 c a
Case5 $H 2 0.6 0.4 $C -3.0 $I -4 -2 $H 3 0.6 0.0 0.4 $S 4 e i g k
```

Examples

```
data(example5)
example5
```

 example6

Data Example 6

Description

This a symbolic data matrix with continuous, interval, histogram and set data types.

Usage

```
data(example6)
```

Format

```

$C F1 $M F2 M1 M2 M3 M4 M5 $I F3 F3 $M F4 M1 M2 M3 $C F5 $$ F4 e a 2 3 g b 1 4 i k c d
Case1 $C 2.8 $M 5 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.6 $I 1 2 $M 3 0.1 0.7 0.2 $C 6.0 $$ 12 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
Case2 $C 1.4 $M 5 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.6 $I 3 9 $M 3 0.6 0.3 0.1 $C 8.0 $$ 12 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1
Case3 $C 3.2 $M 5 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.6 $I -1 4 $M 3 0.2 0.2 0.6 $C -7.0 $$ 12 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0
Case4 $C -2.1 $M 5 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.6 $I 0 2 $M 3 0.9 0.0 0.1 $C 0.0 $$ 12 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0
Case5 $C -3.0 $M 5 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.6 $I -4 -2 $M 3 0.6 0.0 0.4 $C -9.5 $$ 12 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0
0

```

Examples

```

data(example6)
example6

```

example7

Data Example 7

Description

This a symbolic data matrix wint continuos, interval, histograma a set data types.

Usage

```

data(example6)

```

Format

```

$C F1 $H F2 M1 M2 M3 M4 M5 $I F3 F3 $H F4 M1 M2 M3 $C F5
Case1 $C 2.8 $H 5 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.0 $I 1 2 $H 3 0.1 0.7 0.2 $C 6.0
Case2 $C 1.4 $H 5 0.2 0.1 0.5 0.1 0.2 $I 3 9 $H 3 0.6 0.3 0.1 $C 8.0
Case3 $C 3.2 $H 5 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.5 $I -1 4 $H 3 0.2 0.2 0.6 $C -7.0
Case4 $C -2.1 $H 5 0.4 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.3 $I 0 2 $H 3 0.9 0.0 0.1 $C 0.0
Case5 $C -3.0 $H 5 0.6 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 $I -4 -2 $H 3 0.6 0.0 0.4 $C -9.5

```

Examples

```

data(example7)
example7

```

`ex_cfa1`*Correspondence Analysis Example*

Description

Correspondence Analysis for Symbolic MultiValued Variables example.

Usage

```
data(ex_cfa1)
```

Format

An object of class `symbolic_tbl` (inherits from `tbl_df`, `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 4 rows and 4 columns.

References

Rodriguez, O. (2011). Correspondence Analysis for Symbolic MultiValued Variables. Workshop in Symbolic Data Analysis Namur, Belgium

`ex_cfa2`*Correspondence Analysis Example*

Description

Correspondence Analysis for Symbolic MultiValued Variables example.

Usage

```
data(ex_cfa2)
```

Format

An object of class `symbolic_tbl` (inherits from `tbl_df`, `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 6 rows and 5 columns.

References

Rodriguez, O. (2011). Correspondence Analysis for Symbolic MultiValued Variables. Workshop in Symbolic Data Analysis Namur, Belgium

`ex_mcfa1`*Multiple Correspondence Analysis Example*

Description

example for the `sym.mcfa` function.

example for the `sym.mcfa` function.

Usage

```
data(ex_mcfa1)
```

```
ex_mcfa1
```

Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 130 rows and 5 columns.

An object of class `data.frame` with 130 rows and 5 columns.

Examples

```
data("ex_mcfa1")
sym.table <- classic.to.sym(ex_mcfa1,
                           concept = suspect,
                           hair = sym.set(hair),
                           eyes = sym.set(eyes),
                           region = sym.set(region))

res <- sym.mcfa(sym.table, c(1,2))
mcfa.scatterplot(res[,1], res[,2], sym.data = sym.table, pos.var = c(1,2))

data("ex_mcfa1")
sym.table <- classic.to.sym(
  x = ex_mcfa1,
  concept = "suspect",
  variables = c(hair, eyes, region),
  hair = sym.set(hair),
  eyes = sym.set(eyes),
  region = sym.set(region)
)
sym.table
```

`ex_mcfa2`*Multiple Correspondence Analysis Example*

Description

example for the `sym.mcfa` function.

Usage

```
data(ex_mcfa2)
```

Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 130 rows and 7 columns.

Examples

```
data("ex_mcfa2")

ex <- classic.to.sym(ex_mcfa2,
  concept = employee_id,
  variables = c(employee_id, salary, region, evaluation, years_worked),
  salary = sym.set(salary),
  region = sym.set(region),
  evaluation = sym.set(evaluation),
  years_worked = sym.set(years_worked))

res <- sym.mcfa(ex, c(1,2,3,4))
mcfa.scatterplot(res[,1], res[,2], sym.data = ex, pos.var = c(1,2,3,4))
```

`facedata`*Face Data Example*

Description

Symbolic data matrix with all the variables of interval type.

Usage

```
data('facedata')
```

Format

\$I;AD;AD;\$I;BC;BC;.....

HUS1;\$I;168.86;172.84;\$I;58.55;63.39;.....
 HUS2;\$I;169.85;175.03;\$I;60.21;64.38;.....
 HUS3;\$I;168.76;175.15;\$I;61.4;63.51;.....
 INC1;\$I;155.26;160.45;\$I;53.15;60.21;.....
 INC2;\$I;156.26;161.31;\$I;51.09;60.07;.....
 INC3;\$I;154.47;160.31;\$I;55.08;59.03;.....
 ISA1;\$I;164;168;\$I;55.01;60.03;.....
 ISA2;\$I;163;170;\$I;54.04;59;.....
 ISA3;\$I;164.01;169.01;\$I;55;59.01;.....
 JPL1;\$I;167.11;171.19;\$I;61.03;65.01;.....
 JPL2;\$I;169.14;173.18;\$I;60.07;65.07;.....
 JPL3;\$I;169.03;170.11;\$I;59.01;65.01;.....
 KHA1;\$I;149.34;155.54;\$I;54.15;59.14;.....
 KHA2;\$I;149.34;155.32;\$I;52.04;58.22;.....
 KHA3;\$I;150.33;157.26;\$I;52.09;60.21;.....
 LOT1;\$I;152.64;157.62;\$I;51.35;56.22;.....
 LOT2;\$I;154.64;157.62;\$I;52.24;56.32;.....
 LOT3;\$I;154.83;157.81;\$I;50.36;55.23;.....
 PHI1;\$I;163.08;167.07;\$I;66.03;68.07;.....
 PHI2;\$I;164;168.03;\$I;65.03;68.12;.....
 PHI3;\$I;161.01;167;\$I;64.07;69.01;.....
 ROM1;\$I;167.15;171.24;\$I;64.07;68.07;.....
 ROM2;\$I;168.15;172.14;\$I;63.13;68.07;.....
 ROM3;\$I;167.11;171.19;\$I;63.13;68.03;.....

References

Billard L. and Diday E. (2006). Symbolic data analysis: Conceptual statistics and data mining. Wiley, Chichester.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(facedata)
res.vertex.ps <- sym.interval.pc(facedata, 'vertex', 150, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE)
class(res.vertex.ps$sym.prin.curve) <- c('sym.data.table')
sym.scatterplot(res.vertex.ps$sym.prin.curve[,1], res.vertex.ps$sym.prin.curve[,2],
  labels=TRUE, col='red', main='PSC Face Data')

## End(Not run)
```

format.symbolic_histogram

Symbolic modal conversion functions to and from Character

Description

Symbolic modal conversion functions to and from Character

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'symbolic_histogram'  
format(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x An object to be converted
... Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.

format.symbolic_interval

Symbolic interval conversion functions to and from Character

Description

Symbolic interval conversion functions to and from Character

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'symbolic_interval'  
format(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x An object to be converted
... Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.

format.symbolic_modal *Symbolic modal conversion functions to and from Character*

Description

Symbolic modal conversion functions to and from Character

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'symbolic_modal'  
format(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x An object to be converted
... Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.

format.symbolic_set *Symbolic set conversion functions to and from Character*

Description

Symbolic set conversion functions to and from Character

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'symbolic_set'  
format(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x An object to be converted
... Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.

get_cats	<i>Extract categories</i>
----------	---------------------------

Description

Extract categories

Usage

```
get_cats(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object to be converted
...	Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.

get_props	<i>Extract prop</i>
-----------	---------------------

Description

Extract prop

Usage

```
get_props(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object to be converted
...	Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.

interval.centers	<i>calcula centros</i>
------------------	------------------------

Description

calcula centros

Usage

```
interval.centers(x)
```

Arguments

x	tabla simbolica todos intervalos
---	----------------------------------

`interval.histogram.plot`*Histogram plot for an interval variable*

Description

Histogram plot for an interval variable

Usage

```
interval.histogram.plot(x, n.bins, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An symbolic data table.
<code>n.bins</code>	Numbers of breaks of the histogram.
<code>...</code>	Arguments to be passed to the barplot method.

Value

A list with componets : frequency and histogram

Examples

```
data(oils)
res <- interval.histogram.plot(x = oils[, 3], n.bins = 3)
res
```

`interval.max`*calcula maximos*

Description

calcula maximos

Usage

```
interval.max(x)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	tabla simbolica todos intervalos
----------------	----------------------------------

<code>interval.min</code>	<i>calcula minimos</i>
---------------------------	------------------------

Description

calcula minimos

Usage

`interval.min(x)`

Arguments

x	tabla simbolica todos intervalos
---	----------------------------------

<code>interval.ranges</code>	<i>calcula rangos</i>
------------------------------	-----------------------

Description

calcula rangos

Usage

`interval.ranges(x)`

Arguments

x	tabla simbolica todos intervalos
---	----------------------------------

<code>int_prost_test</code>	<i>Linear regression model data example.</i>
-----------------------------	--

Description

Linear regression model interval-valued data example.

Usage

`data(int_prost_test)`

Format

An object of class `symbolic_tbl` (inherits from `tbl_df`, `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 30 rows and 9 columns.

References

HASTIE, T., TIBSHIRANI, R. and FRIEDMAN, J. (2008). The Elements of Statistical Learning: Data Mining, Inference and Prediction. New York: Springer.

int_prost_train	<i>Linear regression model data example.</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Linear regression model interval-valued data example.

Usage

```
data(int_prost_train)
```

Format

An object of class `symbolic_tbl` (inherits from `tbl_df`, `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 67 rows and 9 columns.

References

HASTIE, T., TIBSHIRANI, R. and FRIEDMAN, J. (2008). The Elements of Statistical Learning: Data Mining, Inference and Prediction. New York: Springer.

is.sym.histogram	<i>Symbolic histogram</i>
------------------	---------------------------

Description

Symbolic histogram

Usage

```
is.sym.histogram(x)
```

Arguments

x an object to be tested

Value

returns TRUE if its argument's value is a `symbolic_histogram` and FALSE otherwise.

Examples

```
x <- sym.histogram(iris$Sepal.Length)
is.sym.histogram(x)
```

is.sym.interval	<i>Symbolic interval</i>
-----------------	--------------------------

Description

Symbolic interval

Usage

```
is.sym.interval(x)
```

Arguments

x an object to be tested

Value

returns TRUE if its argument's value is a symbolic_vector and FALSE otherwise.

Examples

```
x <- sym.interval(1:10)
is.sym.interval(x)
is.sym.interval("d")
```

is.sym.modal	<i>Symbolic modal</i>
--------------	-----------------------

Description

Symbolic modal

Usage

```
is.sym.modal(x)
```

Arguments

x an object to be tested

Value

returns TRUE if its argument's value is a symbolic_modal and FALSE otherwise.

Examples

```
x <- sym.modal(factor(c("a", "b", "b", "1")))
is.sym.modal(x)
```

is.sym.set	<i>Symbolic set</i>
------------	---------------------

Description

Symbolic set

Usage

```
is.sym.set(x)
```

Arguments

x an object to be tested

Value

returns TRUE if its argument's value is a symbolic_set and FALSE otherwise.

Examples

```
x <- sym.set(factor(c("a", "b", "b", "1")))
is.sym.set(x)
```

lynne1	<i>Symbolic interval data example.</i>
--------	--

Description

Symbolic data matrix with all the variables of interval type.

Usage

```
data(lynne1)
```

Format

An object of class tbl_df (inherits from tbl, data.frame) with 10 rows and 4 columns.

References

Billard L. and Diday E. (2006). Symbolic data analysis: Conceptual statistics and data mining. Wiley, Chichester.

Examples

```
data(lynne1)
lynne1
```

mcfa.scatterplot *Plot Interval Scatterplot*

Description

Plot Interval Scatterplot

Usage

```
mcfa.scatterplot(x, y, sym.data, pos.var)
```

Arguments

x	symbolic table with only one column.
y	symbolic table with only one column.
sym.data	original symbolic table.
pos.var	column number of the variables to be plotted.

Examples

```
data("ex_mcfa1")
sym.table <- classic.to.sym(ex_mcfa1,
  concept = suspect,
  hair = sym.set(hair),
  eyes = sym.set(eyes),
  region = sym.set(region)
)

res <- sym.mcfa(sym.table, c(1, 2))
mcfa.scatterplot(res[, 2], res[, 3], sym.data = sym.table, pos.var = c(1, 2))
```

mean.symbolic_interval *Symbolic mean for intervals*

Description

This function compute the symbolic mean for intervals

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'symbolic_interval'
mean(x, method = c("centers", "interval"), trim = 0, na.rm = F, ...)

## S3 method for class 'symbolic_tbl'
mean(x, ...)
```


Arguments

x	A symbolic interval.
method	The method to be use.
trim	As in R mean function.
na.rm	As in R mean function.
...	As in R mean function.

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas

References

- Billard L. and Diday E. (2006). Symbolic data analysis: Conceptual statistics and data mining. Wiley, Chichester.
- Rodriguez, O. (2000). Classification et Modeles Lineaires en Analyse des Donnees Symboliques. Ph.D. Thesis, Paris IX-Dauphine University.

median.symbolic_interval
Symbolic Median

Description

This function compute the median for symbolic intervals.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'symbolic_interval'  
median(x, na.rm = FALSE, method = c("centers", "interval"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A symbolic interval.
na.rm	As in R median function.
method	The method to be use.
...	As in R median function.

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas

References

- Billard L. and Diday E. (2006). Symbolic data analysis: Conceptual statistics and data mining. Wiley, Chichester.
- Rodriguez, O. (2000). Classification et Modeles Lineaires en Analyse des Donnees Symboliques. Ph.D. Thesis, Paris IX-Dauphine University.

min.symbolic_interval *Maxima and Minima*

Description

Maxima and Minima

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'symbolic_interval'
min(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'symbolic_interval'
max(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'symbolic_interval'
x$name = c("min", "max", "mean", "median")
```

Arguments

x	symbolic interval vector
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
name	...

Value

a new symbolic interval with the minimum of the minima and the minimum of the maxima

neighbors.vertex *Compute neighbors vertex*

Description

Compute neighbors vertex

Usage

```
neighbors.vertex(vertex, Matrix, num.neig)
```

Arguments

vertex	Vertes of the hipercube
Matrix	Interval Data Matrix.
num.neig	Number of vertices.

Author(s)

Jorge Arce

References

Arce J. and Rodriguez O. (2015) 'Principal Curves and Surfaces to Interval Valued Variables'. The 5th Workshop on Symbolic Data Analysis, SDA2015, Orleans, France, November.

Hastie, T. (1984). Principal Curves and Surface. Ph.D Thesis Stanford University.

Hastie, T. & Weingessel, A. (2014). prncurve - Fits a Principal Curve in Arbitrary Dimension. R package version 1.1–12 <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/prncurve/index.html>.

Hastie, T. & Stuetzle, W. (1989). Principal Curves. Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 84-406, 502–516.

Hastie, T., Tibshirani, R. & Friedman, J. (2008). The Elements of Statistical Learning; Data Mining, Inference and Prediction. Springer, New York.

See Also

sym.interval.pc

norm.vect	<i>Compute the norm of a vector.</i>
-----------	--------------------------------------

Description

Compute the norm of a vector.

Usage

```
norm.vect(vector1)
```

Arguments

vector1	An n dimensional vector.
---------	--------------------------

Value

The L2 norm of the vector.

Author(s)

Jorge Arce

References

Arce J. and Rodriguez O. (2015) 'Principal Curves and Surfaces to Interval Valued Variables'. The 5th Workshop on Symbolic Data Analysis, SDA2015, Orleans, France, November.

Hastie, T. (1984). Principal Curves and Surface. Ph.D Thesis Stanford University.

Hastie, T. & Weingessel, A. (2014). princurve - Fits a Principal Curve in Arbitrary Dimension. R package version 1.1–12 <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/princurve/index.html>.

Hastie, T. & Stuetzle, W. (1989). Principal Curves. Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 84-406, 502–516.

Hastie, T., Tibshirani, R. & Friedman, J. (2008). The Elements of Statistical Learning; Data Mining, Inference and Prediction. Springer, New York.

See Also

`sym.interval.pc`

oils

Ichino Oils example data.

Description

Symbolic data matrix with all the variables of interval type.

Usage

`data(oils)`

Format

```

$I GRA GRA $I FRE FRE $I IOD IOD $I SAP SAP
L $I 0.930 0.935 $I -27 -18 $I 170 204 $I 118 196
P $I 0.930 0.937 $I -5 -4 $I 192 208 $I 188 197
Co $I 0.916 0.918 $I -6 -1 $I 99 113 $I 189 198
S $I 0.920 0.926 $I -6 -4 $I 104 116 $I 187 193
Ca $I 0.916 0.917 $I -25 -15 $I 80 82 $I 189 193
O $I 0.914 0.919 $I 0 6 $I 79 90 $I 187 196
B $I 0.860 0.870 $I 30 38 $I 40 48 $I 190 199
H $I 0.858 0.864 $I 22 32 $I 53 77 $I 190 202

```

References

Cazes P., Chouakria A., Diday E. et Schektman Y. (1997). Extension de l'analyse en composantes principales a des donnees de type intervalle, Rev. Statistique Appliquee, Vol. XLV Num. 3 pag. 5-24, France.

Examples

```
data(oils)
oils
```

R2.L *Lower boundary correlation coefficient.*

Description

Compute the lower boundary correlation coefficient for two interval variables.

Usage

```
R2.L(ref, pred)
```

Arguments

ref	Variable that was predicted.
pred	The prediction given by the model.

Value

The lower boundary correlation coefficient.

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas

References

LIMA-NETO, E.A., DE CARVALHO, F.A.T., (2008). Centre and range method to fitting a linear regression model on symbolic interval data. Computational Statistics and Data Analysis 52, 1500-1515.

LIMA-NETO, E.A., DE CARVALHO, F.A.T., (2010). Constrained linear regression models for symbolic interval-valued variables. Computational Statistics and Data Analysis 54, 333-347.

See Also

sym.glm

Examples

```
data(int_prost_train)
data(int_prost_test)
res.cm <- sym.lm(lpsa ~ ., sym.data = int_prost_train, method = "cm")
pred.cm <- sym.predict(res.cm, int_prost_test)
R2.L(int_prost_test$lpsa, pred.cm$Fitted)
```

R2.U

Upper boundary correlation coefficient.

Description

Compute the upper boundary correlation coefficient for two interval variables.

Usage

```
R2.U(ref, pred)
```

Arguments

ref	Variable that was predicted.
pred	The prediction given by the model.

Value

The upper boundary correlation coefficient.

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas

References

LIMA-NETO, E.A., DE CARVALHO, F.A.T., (2008). Centre and range method to fitting a linear regression model on symbolic interval data. *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis* 52, 1500-1515.

LIMA-NETO, E.A., DE CARVALHO, F.A.T., (2010). Constrained linear regression models for symbolic interval-valued variables. *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis* 54, 333-347.

See Also

sym.glm

Examples

```

data(int_prost_train)
data(int_prost_test)
res.cm <- sym.lm(lpsa ~ ., sym.data = int_prost_train, method = "cm")
pred.cm <- sym.predict(res.cm, int_prost_test)
R2.U(int_prost_test$lpsa, pred.cm$Fitted)

```

read.sym.table	<i>Read a Symbolic Table</i>
----------------	------------------------------

Description

It reads a symbolic data table from a CSV file.

Usage

```
read.sym.table(file, header = TRUE, sep, dec, row.names = NULL)
```

Arguments

file	The name of the CSV file.
header	As in R function read.table
sep	As in R function read.table
dec	As in R function read.table
row.names	As in R function read.table

Details

The labels \$C means that follows a continuous variable, \$I means an interval variable, \$H means a histogram variables and \$S means set variable. In the first row each labels should be follow of a name to variable and to the case of histogram a set variables types the names of the modalities (categories) . In data rows for continuous variables we have just one value, for interval variables we have the minimum and the maximum of the interval, for histogram variables we have the number of modalities and then the probability of each modality and for set variables we have the cardinality of the set and next the elements of the set.

The format is the CSV file should be like:

```
$C F1 $I F2 F2 $H F3 M1 M2 M3 $S F4 E1 E2 E3 E4
```

```
Case1 $C 2.8 $I 1 2 $H 3 0.1 0.7 0.2 $S 4 e g k i
```

```
Case2 $C 1.4 $I 3 9 $H 3 0.6 0.3 0.1 $S 4 a b c d
```

```
Case3 $C 3.2 $I -1 4 $H 3 0.2 0.2 0.6 $S 4 2 1 b c
```

```
Case4 $C -2.1 $I 0 2 $H 3 0.9 0.0 0.1 $S 4 3 4 c a
```

```
Case5 $C -3.0 $I -4 -2 $H 3 0.6 0.0 0.4 $S 4 e i g k
```

The internal format is:

```
$N
[1] 5
$M
[1] 4
$sym.obj.names
[1] 'Case1' 'Case2' 'Case3' 'Case4' 'Case5'
$sym.var.names
[1] 'F1' 'F2' 'F3' 'F4'
$sym.var.types
[1] '$C' '$I' '$H' '$S'
$sym.var.length
[1] 1 2 3 4
$sym.var.starts
[1] 2 4 8 13
$meta
$C F1 $I F2 F2 $H F3 M1 M2 M3 $S F4 E1 E2 E3 E4
Case1 $C 2.8 $I 1 2 $H 3 0.1 0.7 0.2 $S 4 e g k i
Case2 $C 1.4 $I 3 9 $H 3 0.6 0.3 0.1 $S 4 a b c d
Case3 $C 3.2 $I -1 4 $H 3 0.2 0.2 0.6 $S 4 2 1 b c
Case4 $C -2.1 $I 0 2 $H 3 0.9 0.0 0.1 $S 4 3 4 c a
Case5 $C -3.0 $I -4 -2 $H 3 0.6 0.0 0.4 $S 4 e i g k
$data
F1 F2 F2.1 M1 M2 M3 E1 E2 E3 E4
Case1 2.8 1 2 0.1 0.7 0.2 e g k i
Case2 1.4 3 9 0.6 0.3 0.1 a b c d
Case3 3.2 -1 4 0.2 0.2 0.6 2 1 b c
Case4 -2.1 0 2 0.9 0.0 0.1 3 4 c a
Case5 -3.0 -4 -2 0.6 0.0 0.4 e i g k
```

Value

Return a symbolic data table structure.

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas

References

Bock H-H. and Diday E. (eds.) (2000). Analysis of Symbolic Data. Exploratory methods for extracting statistical information from complex data. Springer, Germany.

See Also

display.sym.table

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(example1)
write.sym.table(example1,
  file = "temp4.csv", sep = "|", dec = ".", row.names = TRUE,
  col.names = TRUE
)
ex1 <- read.sym.table("temp4.csv", header = TRUE, sep = "|", dec = ".", row.names = 1)

## End(Not run)
```

RMSE.L

Lower boundary root-mean-square error

Description

Compute the lower boundary root-mean-square error.

Usage

```
RMSE.L(ref, pred)
```

Arguments

ref	Variable that was predicted.
pred	The prediction given by the model.

Value

The lower boundary root-mean-square error.

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas.

References

- LIMA-NETO, E.A., DE CARVALHO, F.A.T., (2008). Centre and range method to fitting a linear regression model on symbolic interval data. *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis* 52, 1500-1515.
- LIMA-NETO, E.A., DE CARVALHO, F.A.T., (2010). Constrained linear regression models for symbolic interval-valued variables. *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis* 54, 333-347.

See Also

sym.glm

RMSE.U

Upper boundary root-mean-square error

Description

Compute the upper boundary root-mean-square error.

Usage

RMSE.U(ref, pred)

Arguments

ref Variable that was predicted.
pred The prediction given by the model.

Value

The upper boundary root-mean-square error.

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas

References

LIMA-NETO, E.A., DE CARVALHO, F.A.T., (2008). Centre and range method to fitting a linear regression model on symbolic interval data. *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis* 52, 1500-1515.

LIMA-NETO, E.A., DE CARVALHO, F.A.T., (2010). Constrained linear regression models for symbolic interval-valued variables. *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis* 54, 333-347.

See Also

sym.glm

Description

This work is framed inside the Symbolic Data Analysis (SDA). The objective of this work is to implement in R to the symbolic case certain techniques of the automatic classification, as well as some lineal models. These implementations will always be made following two fundamental principles in Symbolic Data Analysis like they are: Classic Data Analysis should always be a case particular case of the Symbolic Data Analysis and both, the exit as the input in an Symbolic Data Analysis should be symbolic. We implement for variables of type interval the mean, the median, the mean of the extreme values, the standard deviation, the deviation quartil, the dispersion boxes and the correlation also three new methods are also presented to carry out the lineal regression for variables of type interval. We also implement in this R package the method of Principal Components Analysis in two senses: First, we propose three ways to project the interval variables in the circle of correlations in such way that is reflected the variation or the inexactness of the variables. Second, we propose an algorithm to make the Principal Components Analysis for variables of type histogram. We implement a method for multidimensional scaling of interval data, denominated INTERSCAL.

Details

Package: RSDA
Type: Package
Version: 3.0.3
Date: 2020-04-16
License: GPL (>=2)

Most of the function of the package starts from a symbolic data table that can be store in a CSV file withe follwing forma: In the first row the labels \$C means that follows a continuous variable, \$I means an interval variable, \$H means a histogram variables and \$S means set variable. In the first row each labels should be follow of a name to variable and to the case of histogram a set variables types the names of the modalities (categories) . In data rows for continuous variables we have just one value, for interval variables we have the minimum and the maximum of the interval, for histogram variables we have the number of modalities and then the probability of each modality and for set variables we have the cardinality of the set and next the elements of the set.

Author(s)

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References

Billard L. and Diday E. (2006). Symbolic data analysis: Conceptual statistics and data mining. Wiley, Chichester.

Billard L., Douzal-Chouakria A. and Diday E. (2011) Symbolic Principal Components For Interval-Valued Observations, *Statistical Analysis and Data Mining*. 4 (2), 229-246. Wiley.

Bock H-H. and Diday E. (eds.) (2000). *Analysis of Symbolic Data*. Exploratory methods for extracting statistical information from complex data. Springer, Germany.

Carvalho F., Souza R., Chavent M., and Lechevallier Y. (2006) Adaptive Hausdorff distances and dynamic clustering of symbolic interval data. *Pattern Recognition Letters* Volume 27, Issue 3, February 2006, Pages 167-179

Cazes P., Chouakria A., Diday E. et Schektman Y. (1997). Extension de l'analyse en composantes principales a des donnees de type intervalle, *Rev. Statistique Appliquee*, Vol. XLV Num. 3 pag. 5-24, France.

Diday, E., Rodriguez O. and Winberg S. (2000). Generalization of the Principal Components Analysis to Histogram Data, 4th European Conference on Principles and Practice of Knowledge Discovery in Data Bases, September 12-16, 2000, Lyon, France.

Chouakria A. (1998) Extension des methodes d'analysis factorielle a des donnees de type intervalle, Ph.D. Thesis, Paris IX Dauphine University.

Makosso-Kallyth S. and Diday E. (2012). Adaptation of interval PCA to symbolic histogram variables, *Advances in Data Analysis and Classification* July, Volume 6, Issue 2, pp 147-159. Rodriguez, O. (2000). *Classification et Modeles Lineaires en Analyse des Donnees Symboliques*. Ph.D. Thesis, Paris IX-Dauphine University.

sd

Generic function for the standard desviation

Description

Compute the symbolic standard desviation.

Usage

```
sd(x, ...)
```

```
## Default S3 method:
```

```
sd(x, na.rm = FALSE, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'symbolic_interval'
```

```
sd(x, method = c("centers", "interval", "billard"), na.rm = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A symbolic variable.
...	As in R sd function.
na.rm	As in R sd function.
method	The method to be use.

Value

return a real number.

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas

References

Billard L. and Diday E. (2006). Symbolic data analysis: Conceptual statistics and data mining. Wiley, Chichester.

Rodriguez, O. (2000). Classification et Modeles Lineaires en Analyse des Donnees Symboliques. Ph.D. Thesis, Paris IX-Dauphine University.

SDS.to.RSDA

SDS SODAS files to RSDA files.

Description

To convert SDS SODAS files to RSDA files.

Usage

```
SDS.to.RSDA(file.path, labels = FALSE)
```

Arguments

file.path	Disk path where the SODAS *.SDA file is.
labels	If we want to include SODAS SDA files labels in RSDA file.

Value

A RSDA symbolic data file.

Author(s)

Olger Calderon and Roberto Zuniga.

References

Bock H-H. and Diday E. (eds.) (2000). Analysis of Symbolic Data. Exploratory methods for extracting statistical information from complex data. Springer, Germany.

See Also

SODAS.to.RSDA

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# We can read the file directly from the SODAS SDA file as follows:  
# We can save the file in CSV to RSDA format as follows:  
setwd('C:/Program Files (x86)/DECISIA/SODAS version 2.0/bases/')  
result <- SDS.to.RSDA(file.path='hani3101.sds')  
# We can save the file in CSV to RSDA format as follows:  
write.sym.table(result, file='hani3101.csv', sep=';', dec='.', row.names=TRUE,  
  
## End(Not run)
```

SODAS.to.RSDA

XML SODAS files to RSDA files.

Description

To convert XML SODAS files to RSDA files.

Usage

```
SODAS.to.RSDA(XMLPath, labels = T)
```

Arguments

XMLPath	Disk path where the SODAS *.XML file is.
labels	If we want to include SODAS XML files labels in RSDA file.

Value

A RSDA symbolic data file.

Author(s)

Olger Calderon and Roberto Zuniga.

References

Bock H-H. and Diday E. (eds.) (2000). Analysis of Symbolic Data. Exploratory methods for extracting statistical information from complex data. Springer, Germany.

See Also

SDS.to.RSDA

Examples

```
## Not run:
# We can read the file directly from the SODAS XML file as follows:
# abalone<-SODAS.to.RSDA('C:/Program Files (x86)/DECISIA/SODAS version 2.0/bases/abalone.xml)
# We can save the file in CSV to RSDA format as follows:
# write.sym.table(sodas.ex1, file='abalone.csv', sep=';',dec='.', row.names=TRUE,
#               col.names=TRUE)
# We read the file from the CSV file,
# this is not necessary if the file is read directly from
# XML using SODAS.to.RSDA as in the first statement in this example.
data(abalone)
res <- sym.interval.pca(abalone, "centers")
sym.scatterplot(sym.var(res$Sym.Components, 1), sym.var(res$Sym.Components, 2),
  labels = TRUE, col = "red", main = "PCA Oils Data"
)
sym.scatterplot3d(sym.var(res$Sym.Components, 1), sym.var(res$Sym.Components, 2),
  sym.var(res$Sym.Components, 3),
  color = "blue", main = "PCA Oils Data"
)
sym.scatterplot.ggplot(sym.var(res$Sym.Components, 1), sym.var(res$Sym.Components, 2),
  labels = TRUE
)
sym.circle.plot(res$Sym.Prin.Correlations)

## End(Not run)
```

sym.circle.plot

Symbolic Circle of Correlations

Description

Plot the symbolic circle of correlations.

Usage

```
sym.circle.plot(prin.corre)
```

Arguments

prin.corre A symbolic interval data matrix with correlations between the variables and the principals componets, both of interval type.

Value

Plot the symbolic circle

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas

References

Rodriguez O. (2012). The Duality Problem in Interval Principal Components Analysis. The 3rd Workshop in Symbolic Data Analysis, Madrid.

Examples

```
data(oils)
res <- sym.pca(oils, "centers")
sym.circle.plot(res$Sym.Prin.Correlations)
```

sym.dist.interval *Distance for Symbolic Interval Variables.*

Description

This function computes and returns the distance matrix by using the specified distance measure to compute distance between symbolic interval variables.

Usage

```
sym.dist.interval(
  sym.data,
  gamma = 0.5,
  method = "Minkowski",
  normalize = TRUE,
  SpanNormalize = FALSE,
  q = 1,
  euclidean = TRUE,
  pond = rep(1, length(variables))
)
```

Arguments

sym.data	A symbolic object
gamma	gamma value for the methods ichino and minkowski.
method	Method to use (Gowda.Diday, Ichino, Minkowski, Hausdorff)
normalize	A logical value indicating whether normalize the data in the ichino or hausdorff method.
SpanNormalize	A logical value indicating whether
q	q value for the hausdorff method.
euclidean	A logical value indicating whether use the euclidean distance.
pond	A numeric vector
variables	Numeric vector with the number of the variables to use.

Value

An object of class 'dist'

sym.glm	<i>Lasso, Ridge and and Elastic Net Linear regression model to interval variables</i>
---------	---

Description

Execute Lasso, Ridge and and Elastic Net Linear regression model to interval variables.

Usage

```
sym.glm(sym.data, response = 1, method = c('cm', 'crm'),
alpha = 1, nfolds = 10, grouped = TRUE)
```

Arguments

sym.data	Should be a symbolic data table read with the function read.sym.table(...).
response	The number of the column where is the response variable in the interval data table.
method	'cm' to generalized Center Method and 'crm' to generalized Center and Range Method.
alpha	alpha=1 is the lasso penalty, and alpha=0 the ridge penalty. $0 < \alpha < 1$ is the elastic net method.
nfolds	Number of folds - default is 10. Although nfolds can be as large as the sample size (leave-one-out CV), it is not recommended for large datasets. Smallest value allowable is nfolds=3
grouped	This is an experimental argument, with default TRUE, and can be ignored by most users.

Value

An object of class 'cv.glmnet' is returned, which is a list with the ingredients of the cross-validation fit.

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas

References

Rodriguez O. (2013). A generalization of Centre and Range method for fitting a linear regression model to symbolic interval data using Ridge Regression, Lasso and Elastic Net methods. The IFCS2013 conference of the International Federation of Classification Societies, Tilburg University Holland.

See Also

sym.lm

sym.histogram	<i>Create an symbolic_histogram type object</i>
---------------	---

Description

Create an symbolic_histogram type object

Usage

```
sym.histogram(x = double(), breaks = NA_real_)
```

Arguments

x	character vector
breaks	a vector giving the breakpoints between histogram cells

Value

a symbolic histogram

Examples

```
sym.histogram(iris$Sepal.Length)
```

sym.interval	<i>Create an symbolic_interval type object</i>
--------------	--

Description

Create an symbolic_interval type object

Usage

```
sym.interval(x = numeric(), .min = min, .max = max)
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector
.min	function that will be used to calculate the minimum interval
.max	function that will be used to calculate the maximum interval

Value

a symbolic interval

Examples

```
sym.interval(c(1, 2, 4, 5))
sym.interval(1:10)
```

sym.interval.pc	<i>Compute a symbolic interval principal components curves</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Compute a symbolic interval principal components curves

Usage

```
sym.interval.pc(sym.data, method = c('vertex', 'centers'), maxit, plot, scale, center)
```

Arguments

sym.data	Should be a symbolic data table read with the function read.sym.table(...)
method	It should be 'vertex' or 'centers'.
maxit	Maximum number of iterations.
plot	TRUE to plot immediately, FALSE if you do not want to plot.
scale	TRUE to standardize the data.
center	TRUE to center the data.

Value

prin.curve: This a symbolic data table with the interval principal components. As this is a symbolic data table we can apply over this table any other symbolic data analysis method (symbolic propagation).

cor.ps: This is the interval correlations between the original interval variables and the interval principal components, it can be use to plot the symbolic circle of correlations.

Author(s)

Jorge Arce.

References

- Arce J. and Rodriguez O. (2015) 'Principal Curves and Surfaces to Interval Valued Variables'. The 5th Workshop on Symbolic Data Analysis, SDA2015, Orleans, France, November.
- Hastie,T. (1984). Principal Curves and Surface. Ph.D Thesis Stanford University.
- Hastie,T. \& Weingessel,A. (2014). princurve - Fits a Principal Curve in Arbitrary Dimension.R package version 1.1–12 <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/princurve/index.html>.
- Hastie,T. \& Stuetzle, W. (1989). Principal Curves. Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 84-406, 502–516.
- Hastie, T., Tibshirani, R. \& Friedman, J. (2008). The Elements of Statistical Learning; Data Mining, Inference and Prediction. Springer, New York.

See Also

sym.interval.pca

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(oils)
res.vertex.ps <- sym.interval.pc(oils, "vertex", 150, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE)
class(res.vertex.ps$sym.prin.curve) <- c("sym.data.table")
sym.scatterplot(res.vertex.ps$sym.prin.curve[, 1], res.vertex.ps$sym.prin.curve[, 2],
  labels = TRUE, col = "red", main = "PSC Oils Data"
)

data(facedata)
res.vertex.ps <- sym.interval.pc(facedata, "vertex", 150, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE)
class(res.vertex.ps$sym.prin.curve) <- c("sym.data.table")
sym.scatterplot(res.vertex.ps$sym.prin.curve[, 1], res.vertex.ps$sym.prin.curve[, 2],
  labels = TRUE, col = "red", main = "PSC Face Data"
)

## End(Not run)
```

sym.interval.pc.limits

Symbolic interval principal curves limits

Description

Symbolic interval principal curves limits.

Usage

```
sym.interval.pc.limits(sym.data, prin.curve, num.vertex, lambda, var.ord)
```

Arguments

sym.data	Symbolic interval data table.
prin.curve	Principal curves.
num.vertex	Number of vertices of the hipercube.
lambda	Lambda.
var.ord	Order of the variables.

Author(s)

Jorge Arce.

References

- Arce J. and Rodriguez O. (2015) 'Principal Curves and Surfaces to Interval Valued Variables'. The 5th Workshop on Symbolic Data Analysis, SDA2015, Orleans, France, November.
- Hastie, T. (1984). Principal Curves and Surface. Ph.D Thesis Stanford University.
- Hastie, T. \& Weingessel, A. (2014). princurve - Fits a Principal Curve in Arbitrary Dimension. R package version 1.1–12 <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/princurve/index.html>.
- Hastie, T. \& Stuetzle, W. (1989). Principal Curves. Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 84-406, 502–516.
- Hastie, T., Tibshirani, R. \& Friedman, J. (2008). The Elements of Statistical Learning; Data Mining, Inference and Prediction. Springer, New York.

See Also

sym.interval.pc

sym.kmeans

Symbolic k-Means

Description

This is a function is to carry out a k-means overs a interval symbolic data matrix.

Usage

```
sym.kmeans(sym.data, k = 3, iter.max = 10, nstart = 1,
algorithm = c('Hartigan-Wong', 'Lloyd', 'Forgy', 'MacQueen'))
```

Arguments

sym.data	Symbolic data table.
k	The number of clusters.
iter.max	Maximun number of iterations.
nstart	As in R kmeans function.
algorithm	The method to be use, as in kmeans R function.

Value

This function return the following information:

K-means clustering with 3 clusters of sizes 2, 2, 4

Cluster means:

GRA FRE IOD SAP

1 0.93300 -13.500 193.500 174.75

2 0.86300 30.500 54.500 195.25

3 0.91825 -6.375 95.375 191.50

Clustering vector:

L P Co S Ca O B H

1 1 3 3 3 3 2 2

Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:

[1] 876.625 246.125 941.875

(between_SS / total_SS = 92.0

Available components:

[1] 'cluster' 'centers' 'totss' 'withinss' 'tot.withinss' 'betweenss'

[7] 'size'

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas

References

Carvalho F., Souza R., Chavent M., and Lechevallier Y. (2006) Adaptive Hausdorff distances and dynamic clustering of symbolic interval data. *Pattern Recognition Letters* Volume 27, Issue 3, February 2006, Pages 167-179

See Also

sym.hclust

Examples

```
data(oils)
sk <- sym.kmeans(oils, k = 3)
sk$cluster
```

`sym.lm`*CM and CRM Linear regression model.*

Description

To execute the Center Method (CR) and Center and Range Method (CRM) to Linear regression.

Usage

```
sym.lm(formula, sym.data, method = c('cm', 'crm'))
```

Arguments

<code>formula</code>	An object of class 'formula' (or one that can be coerced to that class): a symbolic description of the model to be fitted.
<code>sym.data</code>	Should be a symbolic data table read with the function <code>read.sym.table(...)</code> .
<code>method</code>	'cm' to Center Method and 'crm' to Center and Range Method.

Details

Models for `lm` are specified symbolically. A typical model has the form `response ~ terms` where `response` is the (numeric) response vector and `terms` is a series of terms which specifies a linear predictor for response. A terms specification of the form `first + second` indicates all the terms in `first` together with all the terms in `second` with duplicates removed. A specification of the form `first:second` indicates the set of terms obtained by taking the interactions of all terms in `first` with all terms in `second`. The specification `first*second` indicates the cross of `first` and `second`. This is the same as `first + second + first:second`.

Value

`sym.lm` returns an object of class 'lm' or for multiple responses of class `c('mlm', 'lm')`

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas

References

LIMA-NETO, E.A., DE CARVALHO, F.A.T., (2008). Centre and range method to fitting a linear regression model on symbolic interval data. *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis* 52, 1500-1515.

LIMA-NETO, E.A., DE CARVALHO, F.A.T., (2010). Constrained linear regression models for symbolic interval-valued variables. *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis* 54, 333-347.

Examples

```
data(int_prost_train)
data(int_prost_test)
res.cm <- sym.lm(lpsa ~ ., sym.data = int_prost_train, method = "cm")
res.cm
```

sym.mcfa

sym.mcfa

Description

This function executes a Multiple Correspondence Factor Analysis for variables of set type.

Usage

```
sym.mcfa(sym.data, pos.var)
```

Arguments

`sym.data` A symbolic data table containing at least two set type variables.
`pos.var` Column numbers in the symbolic data table that contain the set type variables.

Author(s)

Jorge Arce

References

- Arce J. and Rodriguez, O. (2018). Multiple Correspondence Analysis for Symbolic Multi-Valued Variables. On the Symbolic Data Analysis Workshop SDA 2018.
- Benzecri, J.P. (1973). L'Analyse des Données. Tomo 2: L'Analyse des Correspondances. Dunod, Paris.
- Castillo, W. and Rodriguez O. (1997). Algoritmo e implementacion del analisis factorial de correspondencias. Revista de Matematicas: Teoria y Aplicaciones, 24-31.
- Takagi I. and Yadosiha H. (2011). Correspondence Analysis for symbolic contingency tables base on interval algebra. Elsevier Procedia Computer Science, 6, 352-357.
- Rodriguez, O. (2007). Correspondence Analysis for Symbolic Multi-Valued Variables. CARME 2007 (Rotterdam, The Netherlands), <http://www.carme-n.org/carme2007>.

Examples

```
data("ex_mcfa1")
sym.table <- classic.to.sym(ex_mcfa1,
  concept = suspect,
  hair = sym.set(hair),
  eyes = sym.set(eyes),
  region = sym.set(region)
)
sym.table
```

sym.modal

Create an symbolic_modal type object

Description

Create an symbolic_modal type object

Usage

```
sym.modal(x = character())
```

Arguments

x character vector

Value

a symbolic modal

Examples

```
sym.modal(factor(c("a", "b", "b", "1")))
```

sym.pca

Interval Principal Components Analysis.

Description

Cazes, Chouakria, Diday and Schektman (1997) proposed the Centers and the Tops Methods to extend the well known principal components analysis method to a particular kind of symbolic objects characterized by multi-values variables of interval type.

Usage

```

sym.pca(sym.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'symbolic_tbl'
sym.pca(
  sym.data,
  method = c("classic", "tops", "centers", "principal.curves", "optimized.distance",
            "optimized.variance"),
  ...
)

```

Arguments

sym.data	Should be a symbolic data table
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
method	It is use so select the method, 'classic' execute a classical principal component analysis over the centers of the intervals, 'tops' to use the vertices algorithm and 'centers' to use the centers algorithm.

Value

Sym.Components: This a symbolic data table with the interval principal components. As this is a symbolic data table we can apply over this table any other symbolic data analysis method (symbolic propagation).

Sym.Prin.Correlations: This is the interval correlations between the original interval variables and the interval principal components, it can be use to plot the symbolic circle of correlations.

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas

References

- Bock H-H. and Diday E. (eds.) (2000). Analysis of Symbolic Data. Exploratory methods for extracting statistical information from complex data. Springer, Germany.
- Cazes P., Chouakria A., Diday E. et Schektman Y. (1997). Extension de l'analyse en composantes principales a des donnees de type intervalle, Rev. Statistique Appliquee, Vol. XLV Num. 3 pag. 5-24, France.
- Chouakria A. (1998) Extension des methodes d'analysis factorielle a des donnees de type intervalle, Ph.D. Thesis, Paris IX Dauphine University.
- Makosso-Kallyth S. and Diday E. (2012). Adaptation of interval PCA to symbolic histogram variables, Advances in Data Analysis and Classification July, Volume 6, Issue 2, pp 147-159.
- Rodriguez, O. (2000). Classification et Modeles Lineaires en Analyse des Donnees Symboliques. Ph.D. Thesis, Paris IX-Dauphine University.

See Also

sym.histogram.pca

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(oils)
res <- sym.pca(oils, "centers")

sym.scatterplot(res$Sym.Components[, 1], res$Sym.Components[, 1],
  labels = TRUE, col = "red", main = "PCA Oils Data"
)
sym.scatterplot3d(res$Sym.Components[, 1], res$Sym.Components[, 2],
  res$Sym.Components[, 3],
  color = "blue", main = "PCA Oils Data"
)
sym.scatterplot.ggplot(res$Sym.Components[, 1], res$Sym.Components[, 2],
  labels = TRUE
)
sym.circle.plot(res$Sym.Prin.Correlations)

res <- sym.pca(oils, "classic")
plot(res, choix = "ind")
plot(res, choix = "var")

data(lynne2)
res <- sym.pca(lynne2, "centers")

sym.scatterplot(res$Sym.Components[, 1], res$Sym.Components[, 2],
  labels = TRUE, col = "red", main = "PCA Lynne Data"
)
sym.scatterplot3d(res$Sym.Components[, 1], res$Sym.Components[, 2],
  res$Sym.Components[, 3],
  color = "blue", main = "PCA Lynne Data"
)
sym.scatterplot.ggplot(res$Sym.Components[, 1], res$Sym.Components[, 2],
  labels = TRUE
)
sym.circle.plot(res$Sym.Prin.Correlations)

data(StudentsGrades)
st <- StudentsGrades
s.pca <- sym.pca(st)
plot(s.pca, choix = "ind")
plot(s.pca, choix = "var")

## End(Not run)
```

Description

To execute predict method the Center Method (CR) and Center and Range Method (CRM) to Linear regression.

Usage

```
sym.predict(model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'symbolic_lm_cm'
sym.predict(model, new.sym.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'symbolic_lm_crm'
sym.predict(model, new.sym.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'symbolic_glm_cm'
sym.predict(model, new.sym.data, response, ...)

## S3 method for class 'symbolic_glm_crm'
sym.predict(model, new.sym.data, response, ...)
```

Arguments

model	The output of lm method.
...	additional arguments affecting the predictions produced.
new.sym.data	Should be a symbolic data table read with the function read.sym.table(...).
response	The number of the column where is the response variable in the interval data table.

Value

sym.predict produces a vector of predictions or a matrix of predictions and bounds with column names fit, lwr, and upr if interval is set. For type = 'terms' this is a matrix with a column per term and may have an attribute 'constant'

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas

References

LIMA-NETO, E.A., DE CARVALHO, F.A.T., (2008). Centre and range method to fitting a linear regression model on symbolic interval data. *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis* 52, 1500-1515.

LIMA-NETO, E.A., DE CARVALHO, F.A.T., (2010). Constrained linear regression models for symbolic interval-valued variables. *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis* 54, 333-347.

See Also

sym.glm

Examples

```
data(int_prost_train)
data(int_prost_test)
model <- sym.lm(lpsa ~ ., sym.data = int_prost_train, method = "cm")
pred.cm <- sym.predict(model, int_prost_test)
pred.cm
```

sym.scatterplot *Symbolic Scatter Plot*

Description

This function could be use to plot two symbolic variables in a X-Y plane.

Usage

```
sym.scatterplot(sym.var.x, sym.var.y, labels = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

sym.var.x	First symbolic variable
sym.var.y	Second symbolic variable.
labels	As in R plot function.
...	As in R plot function.

Value

Return a graphics.

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas

References

Bock H-H. and Diday E. (eds.) (2000). Analysis of Symbolic Data. Exploratory methods for extracting statistical information from complex data. Springer, Germany.

Rodriguez, O. (2000). Classification et Modeles Lineaires en Analyse des Donnees Symboliques. Ph.D. Thesis, Paris IX-Dauphine University.

See Also

sym.scatterplot3d

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(example3)
sym.data <- example3
sym.scatterplot(sym.data[, 3], sym.data[, 7], col = "blue", main = "Main Title")
sym.scatterplot(sym.data[, 1], sym.data[, 4],
  labels = TRUE, col = "blue",
  main = "Main Title"
)
sym.scatterplot(sym.data[, 2], sym.data[, 6],
  labels = TRUE,
  col = "red", main = "Main Title", lwd = 3
)

data(oils)
sym.scatterplot(oils[, 2], oils[, 3],
  labels = TRUE,
  col = "red", main = "Oils Data"
)
data(lynne1)

sym.scatterplot(lynne1[, 2], lynne1[, 1],
  labels = TRUE,
  col = "red", main = "Lynne Data"
)

## End(Not run)
```

sym.set

Create an symbolic_set type object

Description

Create an symbolic_set type object

Usage

```
sym.set(x = NA)
```

Arguments

x character vector

Value

a symbolic set

Examples

```
sym.set(factor(c("a", "b", "b", "1")))
```

sym.var	<i>Symbolic Variable (Feature)</i>
---------	------------------------------------

Description

This function get a symbolic variable from a symbolic data table.

Usage

```
sym.var(sym.data, number.sym.var)
```

Arguments

sym.data The symbolic data table

number.sym.var The number of the column for the variable (feature) that we want to get.

Value

Return a symbolic data variable with the following structure:

\$N

[1] 7

\$var.name

[1] 'F6'

\$var.type

[1] '\$F'

\$obj.names

[1] 'Case1' 'Case2' 'Case3' 'Case4' 'Case5' 'Case6' 'Case7'

\$var.data.vector

F6 F6.1

Case1 0.00 90.00

Case2 -90.00 98.00

Case3 65.00 90.00

Case4 45.00 89.00

Case5 20.00 40.00

Case6 5.00 8.00

Case7 3.14 6.76

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas

References

Billard L. and Diday E. (2006). Symbolic data analysis: Conceptual statistics and data mining. Wiley, Chichester.

Bock H-H. and Diday E. (eds.) (2000). Analysis of Symbolic Data. Exploratory methods for extracting statistical information from complex data. Springer, Germany.

See Also

sym.obj

USCrime

Us crime classic data table

Description

Us crime classic data table that can be used to generate symbolic data tables.

Usage

data(USCrime)

Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 1994 rows and 103 columns.

Source

<http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/>

References

HASTIE, T., TIBSHIRANI, R. and FRIEDMAN, J. (2008). The Elements of Statistical Learning: Data Mining, Inference and Prediction. New York: Springer.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(USCrime)
us.crime <- USCrime
dim(us.crime)
head(us.crime)
summary(us.crime)
names(us.crime)
nrow(us.crime)
result <- classic.to.sym(us.crime,
  concept = "state",
  variables = c(NumInShelters, NumImmig),
  variables.types = c(
    NumInShelters = type.histogram(),
    NumImmig = type.histogram()
  )
)
result

## End(Not run)
```

uscrime_int

Us crime interval data table.

Description

Us crime classic data table genetated from uscrime data.

Usage

```
data(uscrime_int)
```

Format

An object of class `symbolic_tbl` (inherits from `tbl_df`, `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 46 rows and 102 columns.

References

Rodriguez O. (2013). A generalization of Centre and Range method for fitting a linear regression model to symbolic interval data using Ridge Regression, Lasso and Elastic Net methods. The IFCS2013 conference of the International Federation of Classification Societies, Tilburg University Holland.

Examples

```

data(uscrime_int)
car.data <- uscrime_int
res.cm.lasso <- sym.glm(
  sym.data = car.data, response = 102, method = "cm", alpha = 1,
  nfolds = 10, grouped = TRUE
)
plot(res.cm.lasso)
plot(res.cm.lasso$glmnet.fit, "norm", label = TRUE)
plot(res.cm.lasso$glmnet.fit, "lambda", label = TRUE)

pred.cm.lasso <- sym.predict(res.cm.lasso, response = 102, car.data)
RMSE.L(car.data$ViolentCrimesPerPop, pred.cm.lasso)
RMSE.U(car.data$ViolentCrimesPerPop, pred.cm.lasso)
R2.L(car.data$ViolentCrimesPerPop, pred.cm.lasso)
R2.U(car.data$ViolentCrimesPerPop, pred.cm.lasso)
deter.coefficient(car.data$ViolentCrimesPerPop, pred.cm.lasso)

```

var

*Symbolic Variance***Description**

Compute the symbolic variance.

Usage

```

var(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
var(x, y = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, use, ...)

## S3 method for class 'symbolic_interval'
var(x, method = c("centers", "interval", "billard"), na.rm = FALSE, ...)

```

Arguments

x	A symbolic interval.
...	As in R median function.
y	NULL (default) or a vector, matrix or data frame with compatible dimensions to x. The default is equivalent to y = x (but more efficient).
na.rm	logical. Should missing values be removed?
use	an optional character string giving a method for computing covariances in the presence of missing values. This must be (an abbreviation of) one of the strings 'everything', 'all.obs', 'complete.obs', 'na.or.complete', or 'pairwise.complete.obs'.
method	The method to be use.

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas

References

- Billard L. and Diday E. (2006). Symbolic data analysis: Conceptual statistics and data mining. Wiley, Chichester.
- Rodriguez, O. (2000). Classification et Modeles Lineaires en Analyse des Donnees Symboliques. Ph.D. Thesis, Paris IX-Dauphine University.

variance.princ.curve *Variance of the principal curve*

Description

Variance of the principal curve

Usage

```
variance.princ.curve(data, curve)
```

Arguments

data	Classic data table.
curve	The principal curve.

Value

The variance of the principal curve.

Author(s)

Jorge Arce.

References

- Arce J. and Rodriguez O. (2015) 'Principal Curves and Surfaces to Interval Valued Variables'. The 5th Workshop on Symbolic Data Analysis, SDA2015, Orleans, France, November.
- Hastie, T. (1984). Principal Curves and Surface. Ph.D Thesis Stanford University.
- Hastie, T. \& Weingessel, A. (2014). princurve - Fits a Principal Curve in Arbitrary Dimension. R package version 1.1–12 <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/princurve/index.html>.
- Hastie, T. \& Stuetzle, W. (1989). Principal Curves. Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 84-406, 502–516.
- Hastie, T., Tibshirani, R. \& Friedman, J. (2008). The Elements of Statistical Learning; Data Mining, Inference and Prediction. Springer, New York.

See Also

sym.interval.pc

vertex.interval *Vertex of the intervals*

Description

Vertex of the intervals

Usage

```
vertex.interval(sym.data)
```

Arguments

sym.data Symbolic interval data table.

Value

Vertices of the intervals.

Author(s)

Jorge Arce.

References

Arce J. and Rodriguez O. (2015) 'Principal Curves and Surfaces to Interval Valued Variables'. The 5th Workshop on Symbolic Data Analysis, SDA2015, Orleans, France, November.

Hastie, T. (1984). Principal Curves and Surface. Ph.D Thesis Stanford University.

Hastie, T. \& Weingessel, A. (2014). princurve - Fits a Principal Curve in Arbitrary Dimension.R package version 1.1–12 <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/princurve/index.html>.

Hastie, T. \& Stuetzle, W. (1989). Principal Curves. Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 84-406, 502–516.

Hastie, T., Tibshirani, R. \& Friedman, J. (2008). The Elements of Statistical Learning; Data Mining, Inference and Prediction. Springer, New York.

See Also

sym.interval.pc

VeterinaryData *Symbolic interval data example*

Description

Symbolic data matrix with all the variables of interval type.

Usage

```
data(VeterinaryData)
```

Format

\$I Height Height \$I Weight Weight

1 \$I 120.0 180.0 \$I 222.2 354.0

2 \$I 158.0 160.0 \$I 322.0 355.0

3 \$I 175.0 185.0 \$I 117.2 152.0

4 \$I 37.9 62.9 \$I 22.2 35.0

5 \$I 25.8 39.6 \$I 15.0 36.2

6 \$I 22.8 58.6 \$I 15.0 51.8

7 \$I 22.0 45.0 \$I 0.8 11.0

8 \$I 18.0 53.0 \$I 0.4 2.5

9 \$I 40.3 55.8 \$I 2.1 4.5

10 \$I 38.4 72.4 \$I 2.5 6.1

References

Billard L. and Diday E. (2006). Symbolic data analysis: Conceptual statistics and data mining. Wiley, Chichester.

Examples

```
data(VeterinaryData)
VeterinaryData
```

write.sym.table	<i>Write Symbolic Data Table</i>
-----------------	----------------------------------

Description

This function write (save) a symbolic data table from a CSV data file.

Usage

```
write.sym.table(sym.data, file, sep, dec, row.names = NULL, col.names = NULL)
```

Arguments

sym.data	Symbolic data table
file	The name of the CSV file.
sep	As in R function read.table
dec	As in R function read.table
row.names	As in R function read.table
col.names	As in R function read.table

Value

Write in CSV file the symbolic data table.

Author(s)

Oldemar Rodriguez Rojas

References

Bock H-H. and Diday E. (eds.) (2000). Analysis of Symbolic Data. Exploratory methods for extracting statistical information from complex data. Springer, Germany.

See Also

read.sym.table

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(example1)
write.sym.table(example1, file = "temp4.csv", sep = "|",
                dec = ".", row.names = TRUE, col.names = TRUE)
ex1 <- read.sym.table("temp4.csv", header = TRUE,
                    sep = "|", dec = ".", row.names = 1)

## End(Not run)
```

\$.symbolic_histogram *\$ operator for histograms*

Description

\$ operator for histograms

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'symbolic_histogram'  
x$name
```

Arguments

x
name	...

\$.symbolic_modal *\$ operator for modals*

Description

\$ operator for modals

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'symbolic_modal'  
x$name = c("cats", "props", "counts")
```

Arguments

x
name	...

\$.symbolic_set	<i>\$ operator for set</i>
-----------------	----------------------------

Description

\$ operator for set

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'symbolic_set'  
x$name = c("levels", "values")
```

Arguments

x
name	...

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