# **PLSLib**

Release 0.1

**Marco Tabacman** 

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**PLSLib** is a Python and R library implementing the various algorithms detailed in the book *Partial LeastSquares Regression and Related Dimension Reduction Methods* by R. Dennis Cook and Liliana Forzani, available here.

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## **CHAPTER**

# ONE

# **NIPALS**

Nonlinear Iterative Partial Least Squares [REFERENCE HERE].

# class NIPALS.nipals.nipals

Orthogonal weights:  $\boldsymbol{W}_q^T \boldsymbol{W}_q = \boldsymbol{I}_q$ 

Envelope connection:  ${\rm span}(W_q)=\mathcal{E}_{\Sigma_X}(\mathcal{B}), \quad \text{the} \quad \Sigma_X\text{-envelope} \quad \text{of} \quad \mathcal{B}: \\ {\rm span}(\beta).$ 

Score matrix  $S_d$ : These are traditional computational intermediaries, although they are not needed in the computation of  $\hat{\beta}_{npls}$ .

Algorithm  $\mathbb{N}$ : This is an instance of Algorithm  $\mathbb{N}$  discussed in §1.5.3.

PLS1 v. PLS2: Algorithm is applicable for PLS1 or PLS2 fits; See §3.8.

NIPALS.nipals.nipals.fit(self, X, Y, q, version='sample')

Fit this model to the training data X, Y using q dimensions.

#### **Parameters**

- **X** (array-like) Predictor of shape (n\_samples, p\_features)
- **Y** (array-like) Response of shape (n\_samples, r\_features)
- q(int) Value between 1 and p\_features. The number of projections used.
- **version** (str) either 'sample' or 'population', defaults to 'sample'

#### Returns

Nothing.

NIPALS.nipals.nipals.transform(self, X)

Transform data using the NIPALS algorithm. Must run NIPALS.nipals.nipals.fit() before running this function.

## **Parameters**

**X** (array-like) – Predictor of shape (n\_samples, p\_features)

#### **Returns**

The W and  $\beta$  transformed data, respectively.

## Return type

tuple(array-like, array-like)

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