# Package 'mvpa'

May 11, 2015

Type Package

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mvpa-package

Multi-voxel pattern analysis

# Description

Provides shortcuts to streamline MVPA using the R caret package

#### **Details**

Package: mvpa Type: Package Version: 1.0 Date: 2015-03-29

License: GPL 3.0

This package streamlines testing MVPA solutions in R using caret. caret.train.model.list takes a list of different caret functions and trains the data on each of them, passing the result back in a single list so results can be easily compared.

#### Author(s)

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align.3D.img.in.2D Display a 3d image on screen in 3D by tiling it.

## **Description**

Display a 3d image on screen in 3D by tiling it.

## Usage

```
align.3D.img.in.2D(img = NULL, dimension = 1)
```

# **Arguments**

img the image to put into 3D

dimension the dimension to reduce across

caret.train.model.list 3

caret.train.model.list

Intended for use with caret; takes a list of items generated by companion function get.caret.model.spec, each of which has one value "method" and one value "tuning" These specify changeable parameters for models It provides a changeable framework so that multiple mthods can all be tested at once There is a list of models here: http://topepo.github.io/caret/modelList.html

## **Description**

Intended for use with caret; takes a list of items generated by companion function get.caret.model.spec, each of which has one value "method" and one value "tuning" These specify changeable parameters for models It provides a changeable framework so that multiple mthods can all be tested at once There is a list of models here: http://topepo.github.io/caret/modelList.html

#### Usage

```
caret.train.model.list(..., trControl, training.list)
```

# Arguments

trControl passed directly to train caret; a list of values that define how this function acts.

Default value if each item doesn't have its own trControl. See trainControl and http://topepo.github.io/caret/training.html#custom. (NOTE: If given, this argu-

ment must be named.)

x passed directly to train caret; an object where samples are in rows and features

are in columns. This could be a simple matrix, data frame or other type (e.g.

sparse matrix)

y passed directly to train caret; a numeric or factor vector containing the outcome

for each sample.

training.list;

a list describing a list of train caret values to run. Should be a list of objects generated by get.caret.model.spec. Each should contain exactly two values, to be passed to train caret: method and tuning. If tuning is an integer, it will be passed to tuneLength. If tuning is a data frame, it will be passed to tuneGrid. If it is null, train's default values for tuneLength will apply. Otherwise an error is generated.

```
caret.train.model.list.default
```

Can take x and y values as the defaults.

# Description

Can take x and y values as the defaults.

#### Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
caret.train.model.list(x, y, trControl, training.list, ...)
```

#### **Arguments**

x passed directly to train caret; an object where samples are in rows and features are in columns. This could be a simple matrix, data frame or other type (e.g. sparse matrix)

y passed directly to train caret; a numeric or factor vector containing the outcome for each sample.

passed directly to train caret; a list of values that define how this function acts. Default value if each item doesn't have its own trControl. See trainControl and http://topepo.github.io/caret/training.html#custom. (NOTE: If given, this argument must be named.)

training.list;

a list describing a list of train caret values to run. Should be a list of objects generated by get.caret.model.spec. Each should contain exactly two values, to be passed to train caret: method and tuning. If tuning is an integer, it will be passed to tuneLength. If tuning is a data frame, it will be passed to tuneGrid. If it is null, train's default values for tuneLength will apply. Otherwise an error is generated.

### **Examples**

```
obs <- 500
x.vars <-100
y.vals <- sample(c(1,2),obs,replace = TRUE)
x.vals <- as.data.frame(matrix(rnorm(obs*x.vars,0,1),nrow=obs,ncol=x.vars))
x.vals <- apply(x.vals, 2, function(x.col){return(x.col+y.vals)})
trControl <- trainControl(method="repeatedcv", number=10, repeats=3)
    caret.train.model.list(x.vals
    ,y.vals
    ,trControl
    ,list(
        get.caret.model.spec("svmLinear")
        ,get.caret.model.spec("knn")
)
)</pre>
```

caret.train.model.list.formula

```
caret.train.model.list.formula
```

Can take x and y values as the defaults.

# Description

Can take x and y values as the defaults.

# Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formula'
caret.train.model.list(formula, data, trControl,
    training.list, ...)
```

#### **Arguments**

formula data

trControl

passed directly to train caret; a list of values that define how this function acts. Default value if each item doesn't have its own trControl. See trainControl and http://topepo.github.io/caret/training.html#custom. (NOTE: If given, this argument must be named.)

training.list;

a list describing a list of train caret values to run. Should be a list of objects generated by get.caret.model.spec. Each should contain exactly two values, to be passed to train caret: method and tuning. If tuning is an integer, it will be passed to tuneLength. If tuning is a data frame, it will be passed to tuneGrid. If it is null, train's default values for tuneLength will apply. Otherwise an error is generated.

createFoldsByGroup Intended for use with caret; creates folds based on the group allocations Use in place of createFolds

## **Description**

Intended for use with caret; creates folds based on the group allocations Use in place of createFolds

#### Usage

```
createFoldsByGroup(group.allocation)
```

#### **Arguments**

```
group.allocation
```

a vector describing which group/fold each item belongs to.

# **Examples**

```
createFoldsByGroup(c(1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,3,3,3)) \#create 3 folds; two with 4 members each and the third with 3 members.
```

display.2D.img

Display a 2d image on screen.

# Description

Display a 2d image on screen.

#### Usage

```
display.2D.img(ds)
```

# **Examples**

```
display.2D.img(array(rnorm(100^2),dim=c(100, 100)))
```

```
display.3D.img.in.2D
```

Display a 3d image on screen in 3D by tiling it.

# **Description**

Display a 3d image on screen in 3D by tiling it.

#### Usage

```
display.3D.img.in.2D(img, dimension = 3)
```

# **Examples**

```
data <- array(sample(1:100,10^3,replace=TRUE),c(10,10,10)) display.3D.img.in.2D(data,1)
```

extract.roi 7

extract.roi Extract an ROI from an image timeseries using a mask. Expects an image in the format of NIFTI file. If it's not, we get trouble.

## **Description**

Extract an ROI from an image timeseries using a mask. Expects an image in the format of NIFTI file. If it's not, we get trouble.

#### Usage

```
extract.roi(img.ts, roi.mask)
```

#### **Arguments**

img.ts a 4D image timeseries from which to extract the mask roi.mask the roi mask to use to extract the file.

# Examples

```
image.filename <- system.file("extdata", "haxby2001subj1bold.nii.gz", package = "mvpa")
mask.filename <- system.file("extdata", "haxby2001subj1mask.nii.gz", package = "mvpa")
fmri.image <- read.image(image.filename)
mask.image <- read.image(mask.filename)
roi.data <- extract.roi(fmri.image, mask.image)
summary(roi.data)</pre>
```

```
get.caret.model.spec
```

Intended for use with caret; specifies a caret model specification for use by companion function caret.train.model.list There is a list of models here: http://topepo.github.io/caret/modelList.html

# Description

Intended for use with caret; specifies a caret model specification for use by companion function caret.train.model.list There is a list of models here: http://topepo.github.io/caret/modelList.html

## Usage

```
get.caret.model.spec(method, tuning = NULL, preProcess = NULL, ...)
```

#### **Arguments**

method	method to be passed to train caret
tuning	tuning method to be passed to train caret etiher a tuneGrid data frame or an integer to be passed to tuneLength
• • •	Values that will be passed directly to the function; in caret, these are values that aren't supported as tuning parameters.

## **Examples**

```
get.caret.model.spec("knn",tuning = 5, preProcess = "pca")
#get a knn model spec, with 5 a tuneLength of 5, and use PCA pre-processing.
```

```
load.preprocess.subject
```

load and pre-process a subject

## **Description**

load and pre-process a subject

#### Usage

```
load.preprocess.subject(img.path, mask.path, run.path = NULL,
  run.factor.list = NULL)
```

# **Arguments**

```
list of the run objects as a file to look up
run.path
run.factor.list
```

should be a data frame, the first column of which is called "labels" and describes the labels applied to each image; the second column called "chunks" and describes any applicable chunks (e.g., runs)

fmri timeseries Х

```
prepropress.fmri.run.set
```

Apply preprocessing stuff.

# **Description**

Apply preprocessing stuff.

#### Usage

```
prepropress.fmri.run.set(x, run)
```

#### **Arguments**

X	fmri timeseries
run	list of the run objects

```
prepropress.haxby.run.set

Apply preprocessing stuff.
```

# **Description**

Apply preprocessing stuff.

# Usage

```
prepropress.haxby.run.set(x, run)
```

# Arguments

file

file.format file format the mri file is stored in. Currently only NIFTI

read.image Read a brain image http://hilaryparker.com/2014/04/29/writing-an-r-package-from-scratch/ This function allows you to read a brain image very nicely

## **Description**

Read a brain image http://hilaryparker.com/2014/04/29/writing-an-r-package-from-scratch/ This function allows you to read a brain image very nicely

# Usage

```
read.image(file, dim, file.format = "NIFTI")
```

## **Arguments**

file

file.format file format the mri file is stored in. Currently only NIFTI

10 register.machine.cores

```
register.machine.cores
```

Detects and registers the number of machine cores. This should be run before using cross-validation with caret Will allow R to use the doMC package to utilize the machine's multiple processors. You will need to call this function for it to be applied.

# Description

Detects and registers the number of machine cores. This should be run before using cross-validation with caret Will allow R to use the doMC package to utilize the machine's multiple processors. You will need to call this function for it to be applied.

#### Usage

```
register.machine.cores()
```

## **Examples**

```
register.machine.cores()
```