skfda.ml.regression.RadiusNeighborsScalarRegressor

class **skfda.ml.regression.RadiusNeighborsScalarRegressor**(*radius=1.0, weights='uniform', algorithm='auto', leaf_size=30, metric=<function lp_distance>, metric_params=None, n_jobs=1, sklearn_metric=False*) [source]

Scalar regression based on neighbors within a fixed radius.

The target is predicted by local interpolation of the targets associated of the nearest neighbors in the training set.

Parameters:

- **radius** (*float*, *optional (default = 1.0)*) – Range of parameter space to use by default for `radius_neighbors()` queries.
- **weights** (*str or callable*) –
  weight function used in prediction. Possible values:
  - 'uniform' : uniform weights. All points in each neighborhood are weighted equally.
  - 'distance' : weight points by the inverse of their distance. in this case, closer neighbors of a query point will have a greater influence than neighbors which are further away.
  - [callable] : a user-defined function which accepts an array of distances, and returns an array of the same shape containing the weights.

  Uniform weights are used by default.
- **algorithm** (*{'auto', 'ball_tree', 'brute'}*, *optional*) –
  Algorithm used to compute the nearest neighbors:
  - 'ball_tree' will use `sklearn.neighbors.BallTree`.
  - 'brute' will use a brute-force search.
  - 'auto' will attempt to decide the most appropriate algorithm based on the values passed to `fit()` method.
- **leaf_size** (*int*, *optional (default = 30)*) – Leaf size passed to BallTree. This can affect the speed of the construction and query, as well as the memory required to store the tree. The optimal value depends on the nature of the problem.
- **metric** (*string or callable*, *(default)* – `lp_distance`) the distance metric to use for the tree. The default metric is the Lp distance. See the documentation of the metrics module for a list of available metrics.
- **metric_params** (*dict*, *optional (default = None)*) – Additional keyword arguments for the metric function.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*, *optional (default=None)*) – The number of parallel jobs to run for neighbors search. `None` means 1 unless in a `joblib.parallel_backend` context. `-1` means using all processors.
- **sklearn_metric** (*boolean*, *optional (default = False)*) – Indicates if the metric used is a sklearn distance between vectors (see `sklearn.neighbors.DistanceMetric`) or a functional metric of the module `skfda.misc.metrics`.

Examples

Firstly, we will create a toy dataset with gaussian-like samples shifted.

```
>>> from skfda.datasets import make_multimodal_samples
>>> from skfda.datasets import make_multimodal_landmarks
>>> y = make_multimodal_landmarks(n_samples=30, std=.5, random_state=0)
>>> y = y.flatten()
>>> fd = make_multimodal_samples(n_samples=30, std=.5, random_state=0)
```

We will fit a K-Nearest Neighbors regressor to regress a scalar response.

```
>>> from skfda.ml.regression import RadiusNeighborsScalarRegressor
>>> neigh = RadiusNeighborsScalarRegressor(radius=.2)
>>> neigh.fit(fd, y)
RadiusNeighborsScalarRegressor(algorithm='auto', leaf_size=30,...)
```

We can predict the modes of new samples.

```
>>> neigh.predict(fd[:4]).round(2) # Predict first 4 locations
array([ 0.84,  0.27,  0.66,  0.79])
```

See also

`KNeighborsClassifier`, `RadiusNeighborsClassifier`, `KNeighborsScalarRegressor`, `NearestNeighbors`, `NearestCentroids`

Notes

See Nearest Neighbors in the sklearn online documentation for a discussion of the choice of `algorithm` and `leaf_size`.

This class wraps the sklearn classifier *sklearn.neighbors.RadiusNeighborsClassifier*.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K-nearest_neighbor_algorithm

> **__init__**(*radius=1.0, weights='uniform', algorithm='auto', leaf_size=30, metric=<function lp_distance>, metric_params=None, n_jobs=1, sklearn_metric=False*) [source]
>
> Initialize the classifier.

Methods

`__init__`([radius, weights, algorithm, ...])	Initialize the classifier.
`fit`(X, y)	Fit the model using X as training data and y as t
`get_params`([deep])	Get parameters for this estimator.
`predict`(X)	Predict the target for the provided data :param
`radius_neighbors`([X, radius, return_distance])	Finds the neighbors within a given radius of a fc
`radius_neighbors_graph`([X, radius, mode])	Computes the (weighted) graph of Neighbors fc

`score`(X, y[, sample_weight])	Returns the coefficient of determination R^2 of
`set_params`(**params)	Set the parameters of this estimator.