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DESCRIPTIONS

MODULE IClassify

IClassify

Interface definition for Classification. Actual implementation modules will probably take parameters.

Children

- 1. GetModel: Calculate the model to fit the observation data to the observed classes
- 2. Classify: Classify the observations using a model
- 3. Report: Report the confusion matrix for the classifier and training data

FUNCTION GetModel

IClassify \

DATASET(Types.Layout_Model) GetModel (DATASET(Types.NumericField) observations, DATASET(Types.DiscreteField) classifications)

Calculate the model to fit the observation data to the observed classes.

PARAMETER classifications ||| TABLE (DiscreteField) — the observed classification used to build the model

PARAMETER observations ||| TABLE (NumericField) — the observed explanatory values

RETURN TABLE ({ UNSIGNED2 wi , UNSIGNED8 id , UNSIGNED4 number , REAL8 value }) — the encoded model

FUNCTION Classify

IClassify \

```
DATASET(Types.Classify_Result) Classify

(DATASET(Types.Layout_Model) model,
DATASET(Types.NumericField) new_observations)
```

Classify the observations using a model.

PARAMETER new_observations || TABLE (NumericField) — observations to be classified

PARAMETER model ||| TABLE (Layout_Model) — The model, which must be produced by a corresponding getModel function.

RETURN TABLE ({ UNSIGNED2 wi , UNSIGNED8 id , UNSIGNED4 number , INTEGER4 value , REAL8 conf }) — Classification with a confidence value

FUNCTION Report

IClassify \

DATASET(Types.Confusion_Detail)

(DATASET(Types.Layout_Model) model, DATASET(Types.NumericField) observations, DATASET(Types.DiscreteField) classifications)

Report the confusion matrix for the classifier and training data.

PARAMETER <u>classifications</u> ||| TABLE (DiscreteField) — the classifications associated with the observations

PARAMETER observations || TABLE (NumericField) — the explanatory values.

Report

PARAMETER model || TABLE (Layout_Model) — the encoded model

RETURN TABLE ({ UNSIGNED2 wi , UNSIGNED4 classifier , INTEGER4 actual_class , INTEGER4 predict_class , UNSIGNED4 occurs , BOOLEAN correct }) — the confusion matrix showing correct and incorrect results

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DESCRIPTIONS

MODULE IRegression

IRegression

(DATASET(NumericField) X=empty_data, DATASET(NumericField) Y=empty_data)

Interface Definition for Regression Modules Regression learns a function that maps a set of input data to one or more output variables. The resulting learned function is known as the model. That model can then be used repetitively to predict (i.e. estimate) the output value(s) based on new input data.

PARAMETER Y ||| TABLE (NumericField) — The dependent variable(s) in DATASET(NumericField) format. Each statistical unit (e.g. record) is identified by 'id', and each feature is identified by field number (i.e. 'number').

PARAMETER X || TABLE (NumericField) — The independent data in DATASET(NumericField) format. Each statistical unit (e.g. record) is identified by 'id', and each feature is identified by field number (i.e. 'number').

Children

1. GetModel: Calculate and return the 'learned' model The model may be persisted and later used to make predictions using 'Predict' below

2. Predict: Predict the output variable(s) based on a previously learned model

ATTRIBUTE GetModel

IRegression \

DATASET(Layout_Model) GetModel

Calculate and return the 'learned' model The model may be persisted and later used to make predictions using 'Predict' below.

RETURN TABLE ({ UNSIGNED2 wi , UNSIGNED8 id , UNSIGNED4 number , REAL8 value }) — DATASET(LayoutModel) describing the learned model parameters

FUNCTION Predict

IRegression \

DATASET(NumericField) Predict

(DATASET(NumericField) newX, DATASET(Layout_Model) model)

Predict the output variable(s) based on a previously learned model

PARAMETER <u>newX</u> ||| TABLE (NumericField) — DATASET(NumericField) containing the X values to b predicted.

PARAMETER <u>model</u> ||| TABLE (Layout_Model) — No Doc

RETURN TABLE ({ UNSIGNED2 wi , UNSIGNED8 id , UNSIGNED4 number , REAL8 value }) — DATASET(NumericField) containing one entry per observation (i.e. id) in newX. This represents the predicted values for Y.