

Package ‘GRNNs’

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Title General Regression Neural Networks Package

Version 0.1.0

Description This General Regression Neural Networks Package uses various distance functions. It was motivated by Specht (1991, ISBN:1045-9227), and updated from previous published paper Li et al. (2016) <doi:10.1016/j.palaeo.2015.11.005>. This package includes various functions, although “euclidean” distance is used traditionally.

License GPL (>= 3)

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

Imports cvTools, rdist, scales, stats, vegan

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Suggests rmarkdown, knitr, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

Config/testthat/edition 3

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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findSpread	<i>Find best spread</i>
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Description

Find best spread

Usage

```
findSpread(p_train, v_train, k, fun, scale = TRUE)
```

Arguments

p_train	The dataframe of training predictor dataset
v_train	The dataframe of training response variables
k	The numeric number of k folds
fun	The distance function
scale	The logic statements (TRUE/FALSE)

Value

Best spread

Examples

```
data("met")
data("physg")
## Not run: best.spread<-findSpread(physg,met,10,"bray",scale=TRUE)
```

findSpreadRdist	<i>find best spreads using Rdist</i>
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Description

find best spreads using Rdist

Usage

```
findSpreadRdist(x, y, k, fun, scale = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	The dataframe of training predictor dataset
y	The dataframe of training response variables
k	The numeric number of k folds
fun	The distance function
scale	The logic statements (TRUE/FALSE)

Value

The vector of best spreads

<code>findSpreadVegan</code>	<i>Find best spread using vegan function</i>
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Description

Find best spread using vegan function

Usage

```
findSpreadVegan(x, y, k, fun, scale = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	The dataframe of training predictor dataset
y	The dataframe of training response variables
k	The numeric number of k folds
fun	The distance function
scale	The logic statements (TRUE/FALSE)

Value

The vector of best spreads

grnn

*General Regression Neural Networks (GRNNs)***Description**

This GRNNs uses various distance functions including: "euclidean", "minkowski", "manhattan", "maximum", "canberra", "angular", "correlation", "absolute_correlation", "hamming", "jaccard", "bray", "kulczynski", "gower", "altGower", "morisita", "horn", "mountford", "raup", "binomial", "chao", "cao", "mahalanobis".

Usage

```
grnn(p_input, p_train, v_train, fun = "euclidean", best.spread, scale = TRUE)
```

Arguments

p_input	The dataframe of input predictors
p_train	The dataframe of training predictor dataset
v_train	The dataframe of training response variables
fun	The distance function
best.spread	The vector of best spreads
scale	The logic statements (TRUE/FALSE)

Value

The predictions

Examples

```
data("met")
data("physg")
best.spread<-c(0.33,0.33,0.31,0.34,0.35,0.35,0.32,0.31,0.29,0.35,0.35)
predict<-physg[1,]
physg.train<-physg[-1,]
met.train<-met[-1,]
prediction<-grnn(predict,physg.train,met.train,fun="euclidean",best.spread,scale=TRUE)
```

grnn.distance	<i>grnn distance</i>
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Description

grnn distance

Usage

```
grnn.distance(x, y, fun)
```

Arguments

x	The dataframe of training predictor dataset
y	The dataframe of training response variables
fun	The distance function

Value

The matrix of distance between a and b

Examples

```
data("physg")
physg.train<-physg[1:10,]
physg.test<-physg[11:30,]
distance<-grnn.distance(physg.test,physg.train,"bray")
```

grnn.kfold	<i>General Regression Neural Networks (GRNNs)</i>
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Description

General Regression Neural Networks (GRNNs)

Usage

```
grnn.kfold(x, y, k, fun, scale = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	The dataframe of training predictor dataset
y	The dataframe of training response variables
k	The numeric number of k folds
fun	The distance function
scale	The logic statements (TRUE/FALSE)

Value

rmse,stdae,stdev,mae,r,pvalue,best spread

Examples

```
data("met")
data("physg")
results_kfold<-grnn.kfold(physg,met,10,"euclidean",scale=TRUE)
```

met	<i>meteorological dataset</i>
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Description

Data from a global collection by Robert A. Spicer. It include 11 climate variables from 378 sites.

Usage

```
met
```

Format

A data frame with 378 rows and 11 variables:

```
MAT double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
WMT double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
CMT double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
GROWSEAS double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
GSP double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
MMGSP double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
Three_WET double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
Three_DRY double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
RH double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
SH double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
ENTHAL double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
```

Details

DETAILS

 physg

physiognomy dataset

Description

Data from a global collection by Robert A. Spicer. It include 31 leaf physiognomies variables from 378 sites.

Usage

physg

Format

A data frame with 378 rows and 31 variables:

Lobed double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 No.Teeth double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Regular.teeth double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Close.teeth double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Round.teeth double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Acute.teeth double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Compound.teeth double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Nanophyll double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Leptophyll.1 double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Leptophyll.2 double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Microphyll.1 double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Microphyll.2 double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Microphyll.3 double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Mesophyll.1 double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Mesophyll.2 double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Mesophyll.3 double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Emarginate.apex double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Round.apex double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Acute.apex double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Attenuate.apex double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Cordate.base double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Round.base double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Acute.base double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 L.W..1.1 double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION

L.W.1.2.1 double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 L.W.2.3.1 double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 L.W.3.4.1 double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 L.W..4.1 double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Obovate double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Elliptic double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION
 Ovate double COLUMN_DESCRIPTION

Details

DETAILS

veg.distance	<i>distance using vegdist</i>
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Description

distance using vegdist

Usage

```
veg.distance(a, b, fun = "bray")
```

Arguments

a	The dataframe of training predictor dataset
b	The dataframe of validation predictor dataset
fun	The distance function

Value

The matrix of distance between a and b

Examples

```
data("physg")
physg.train<-physg[1:10,]
physg.test<-physg[11:30,]
distance<-veg.distance(physg.test,physg.train,"bray")
```


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