Package 'ruta'

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Title Implementation of Unsupervised Neural Architectures

Version 1.1.0

Description Implementation of several unsupervised neural networks, from building their architecture to their training and evaluation. Available networks are auto-encoders including their main variants: sparse, contractive, denoising, robust and variational, as described in Charte et al. (2018) <doi:10.1016/j.inffus.2017.12.007>.

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BugReports https://github.com/fdavidcl/ruta/issues

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R topics documented:

`+.ruta_network` *Add layers to a network/Join networks*

Description

Add layers to a network/Join networks

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ruta_network'
e1 + e2

## S3 method for class 'ruta_network'
c(...)
```

Arguments

`e1`	First network
`e2`	Second network
`...`	networks or layers to be concatenated

Value

Network combination

Examples

```
network <- input() + dense(30) + output("sigmoid")
another <- c(input(), dense(30), dense(3), dense(30), output())
```

`add_weight_decay` *Add weight decay to any autoencoder*

Description

Adds a weight decay regularization to the encoding layer of a given autoencoder

Usage

```
add_weight_decay(learner, decay = 0.02)
```

Arguments

`learner`	The `"ruta_autoencoder"` object
`decay`	Numeric value indicating the amount of decay

Value

An autoencoder object which contains the weight decay

`apply_filter.ruta_noise_zeros` *Apply filters*

Description

Apply a filter to input data, generally a noise filter in order to train a denoising autoencoder. Users won't generally need to use these functions

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ruta_noise_zeros'
apply_filter(filter, data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ruta_noise_ones'
apply_filter(filter, data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ruta_noise_saltpepper'
apply_filter(filter, data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ruta_noise_gaussian'
```

```
apply_filter(filter, data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ruta_noise_cauchy'
apply_filter(filter, data, ...)

apply_filter(filter, data, ...)
```

Arguments

filter	Filter object to be applied
data	Input data to be filtered
...	Other parameters

See Also

autoencoder_denoising

---

as_loss *Coercion to ruta_loss*

Description

Generic function to coerce objects into loss objects.

Usage

```
as_loss(x)

## S3 method for class 'character'
as_loss(x)

## S3 method for class 'ruta_loss'
as_loss(x)
```

Arguments

x	Object to be converted into a loss

Value

A "ruta_loss" construct

as_network *Coercion to ruta_network*

Description

Generic function to coerce objects into networks.

Usage

```
as_network(x)

## S3 method for class 'ruta_layer'
as_network(x)

## S3 method for class 'ruta_network'
as_network(x)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
as_network(x)

## S3 method for class 'integer'
as_network(x)
```

Arguments

x	Object to be converted into a network

Value

A "ruta_network" construct

Examples

```
net <- as_network(c(784, 1000, 32))
```

autoencode *Automatically compute an encoding of a data matrix*

Description

Trains an autoencoder adapted to the data and extracts its encoding for the same data matrix.

Usage

```
autoencode(data, dim, type = "basic", activation = "linear",
  epochs = 20)
```

Arguments

data	Numeric matrix to be encoded
dim	Number of variables to be used in the encoding
type	Type of autoencoder to use: "basic", "sparse", "contractive", "denoising", "robust" or "variational"
activation	Activation type to be used in the encoding layer. Some available activations are "tanh", "sigmoid", "relu", "elu" and "selu"
epochs	Number of times the data will traverse the autoencoder to update its weights

Value

Matrix containing the encodings

See Also

autoencoder

Examples

```
inputs <- as.matrix(iris[, 1:4])


# Train a basic autoencoder and generate a 2-variable encoding
encoded <- autoencode(inputs, 2)

# Train a contractive autoencoder with tanh activation
encoded <- autoencode(inputs, 2, type = "contractive", activation = "tanh")
```

---

autoencoder *Create an autoencoder learner*

Description

Represents a generic autoencoder network.

Usage

```
autoencoder(network, loss = "mean_squared_error")
```

Arguments

network	Layer construct of class "ruta_network" or coercible
loss	A "ruta_loss" object or a character string specifying a loss function

Value

A construct of class "ruta_autoencoder"

References

- A practical tutorial on autoencoders for nonlinear feature fusion

See Also

train.ruta_autoencoder

Other autoencoder variants: autoencoder_contractive, autoencoder_denoising, autoencoder_robust, autoencoder_sparse, autoencoder_variational

Examples

```
# Basic autoencoder with a network of [input]-256-36-256-[input] and
# no nonlinearities
autoencoder(c(256, 36), loss = "binary_crossentropy")

# Customizing the activation functions in the same network
network <-
  input() +
  dense(256, "relu") +
  dense(36, "tanh") +
  dense(256, "relu") +
  output("sigmoid")

learner <- autoencoder(
  network,
  loss = "binary_crossentropy"
)
```

---

autoencoder_contractive

Create a contractive autoencoder

Description

A contractive autoencoder adds a penalty term to the loss function of a basic autoencoder which attempts to induce a contraction of data in the latent space.

Usage

```
autoencoder_contractive(network, loss = "mean_squared_error",
  weight = 2e-04)
```

Arguments

network	Layer construct of class "ruta_network"
loss	Character string specifying the reconstruction error part of the loss function
weight	Weight assigned to the contractive loss

Value

A construct of class "ruta_autoencoder"

References

- A practical tutorial on autoencoders for nonlinear feature fusion

See Also

Other autoencoder variants: autoencoder_denoising, autoencoder_robust, autoencoder_sparse, autoencoder_variational, autoencoder

---

autoencoder_denoising *Create a denoising autoencoder*

Description

A denoising autoencoder trains with noisy data in order to create a model able to reduce noise in reconstructions from input data

Usage

```
autoencoder_denoising(network, loss = "mean_squared_error",
  noise_type = "zeros", ...)
```

Arguments

network	Layer construct of class "ruta_network"
loss	Loss function to be optimized
noise_type	Type of data corruption which will be used to train the autoencoder, as a character string. Available types: • "zeros" Randomly set components to zero (noise_zeros) • "ones" Randomly set components to one (noise_ones) • "saltpepper" Randomly set components to zero or one (noise_saltpepper) • "gaussian" Randomly offset each component of an input as drawn from Gaussian distributions with the same variance (additive Gaussian noise, noise_gaussian) • "cauchy" Randomly offset each component of an input as drawn from Cauchy distributions with the same scale (additive Cauchy noise, noise_cauchy)
...	Extra parameters to customize the noisy filter: • p The probability that each instance in the input data which will be altered by random noise (for "zeros", "ones" and "saltpepper") • var or sd The variance or standard deviation of the Gaussian distribution from which additive noise will be drawn (for "gaussian", only one of those parameters is necessary) • scale For the Cauchy distribution

Value

A construct of class "ruta_autoencoder"

References

- Extracting and composing robust features with denoising autoencoders

See Also

Other autoencoder variants: autoencoder_contractive, autoencoder_robust, autoencoder_sparse, autoencoder_variational, autoencoder

---

autoencoder_robust *Create a robust autoencoder*

Description

A robust autoencoder uses a special objective function, correntropy, a localized similarity measure which makes it less sensitive to noise in data. Correntropy specifically measures the probability density that two events are equal, and is less affected by outliers than the mean squared error.

Usage

```
autoencoder_robust(network, sigma = 0.2)
```

Arguments

network	Layer construct of class "ruta_network"
sigma	Sigma parameter in the kernel used for correntropy

Value

A construct of class "ruta_autoencoder"

References

- Robust feature learning by stacked autoencoder with maximum correntropy criterion

See Also

Other autoencoder variants: autoencoder_contractive, autoencoder_denoising, autoencoder_sparse, autoencoder_variational, autoencoder

`autoencoder_sparse` *Sparse autoencoder*

Description

Creates a representation of a sparse autoencoder.

Usage

```
autoencoder_sparse(network, loss = "mean_squared_error",
  high_probability = 0.1, weight = 0.2)
```

Arguments

`network`	Layer construct of class `"ruta_network"`
`loss`	Character string specifying a loss function
`high_probability`	Expected probability of the high value of the encoding layer. Set this to a value near zero in order to minimize activations in that layer.
`weight`	The weight of the sparsity regularization

Value

A construct of class `"ruta_autoencoder"`

References

- Sparse deep belief net model for visual area V2
- Andrew Ng, Sparse Autoencoder. CS294A Lecture Notes

See Also

`sparsity`, `make_sparse`, `is_sparse`

Other autoencoder variants: `autoencoder_contractive`, `autoencoder_denoising`, `autoencoder_robust`, `autoencoder_variational`, `autoencoder`

`autoencoder_variational` *Build a variational autoencoder*

Description

A variational autoencoder assumes that a latent, unobserved random variable produces the observed data and attempts to approximate its distribution. This function constructs a wrapper for a variational autoencoder using a Gaussian distribution as the prior of the latent space.

Usage

```
autoencoder_variational(network, loss = "binary_crossentropy",
  auto_transform_network = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`network`	Network architecture as a `"ruta_network"` object (or coercible)
`loss`	Reconstruction error to be combined with KL divergence in order to compute the variational loss
`auto_transform_network`	Boolean: convert the encoding layer into a variational block if none is found?

Value

A construct of class `"ruta_autoencoder"`

References

- Auto-Encoding Variational Bayes
- Under the Hood of the Variational Autoencoder (in Prose and Code)
- Keras example: Variational autoencoder

See Also

Other autoencoder variants: `autoencoder_contractive`, `autoencoder_denoising`, `autoencoder_robust`, `autoencoder_sparse`, `autoencoder`

Examples

```
network <-
  input() +
  dense(256, "elu") +
  variational_block(3) +
  dense(256, "elu") +
  output("sigmoid")

learner <- autoencoder_variational(network, loss = "binary_crossentropy")
```

contraction *Contractive loss*

Description

This is a wrapper for a loss which induces a contraction in the latent space.

Usage

```
contraction(reconstruction_loss = "mean_squared_error", weight = 2e-04)
```

Arguments

reconstruction_loss	Original reconstruction error to be combined with the contractive loss (e.g. "binary_crossentropy")
weight	Weight assigned to the contractive loss

Value

A loss object which can be converted into a Keras loss

See Also

autoencoder_contractive

Other loss functions: correntropy, loss_variational

conv *Create a convolutional layer*

Description

Wrapper for a convolutional layer. The dimensions of the convolution operation are inferred from the shape of the input data. This shape must follow the pattern (batch_shape, x, [y, [z,]], channel) where dimensions y and z are optional, and channel will be either 1 for grayscale images or generally 3 for colored ones.

Usage

```
conv(filters, kernel_size, padding = "same", max_pooling = NULL,
  average_pooling = NULL, upsampling = NULL, activation = "linear")
```

Arguments

filters	Number of filters learned by the layer
kernel_size	Integer or list of integers indicating the size of the weight matrices to be convolved with the image
padding	One of "valid" or "same" (case-insensitive). See layer_conv_2d for more details
max_pooling	NULL or an integer indicating the reduction ratio for a max pooling operation after the convolution
average_pooling	NULL or an integer indicating the reduction ratio for an average pooling operation after the convolution
upsampling	NULL or an integer indicating the augmentation ratio for an upsampling operation after the convolution
activation	Optional, string indicating activation function (linear by default)

Value

A construct with class "ruta_network"

See Also

Other neural layers: dense, dropout, input, layer_keras, output, variational_block

Examples

```
# Sample convolutional autoencoder
net <- input() +
 conv(16, 3, max_pooling = 2, activation = "relu") +
 conv(8, 3, max_pooling = 2, activation = "relu") +
 conv(8, 3, upsampling = 2, activation = "relu") +
 conv(16, 3, upsampling = 2, activation = "relu") +
 conv(1, 3, activation = "sigmoid")
```

---

correntropy *Correntropy loss*

Description

A wrapper for the correntropy loss function

Usage

```
correntropy(sigma = 0.2)
```

Arguments

sigma	Sigma parameter in the kernel

Value

A "ruta_loss" object

See Also

autoencoder_robust

Other loss functions: contraction, loss_variational

---

decode *Retrieve decoding of encoded data*

Description

Extracts the decodification calculated by a trained autoencoder for the specified data.

Usage

```
decode(learner, data)
```

Arguments

learner	Trained autoencoder model
data	data.frame to be decoded

Value

Matrix containing the decodifications

See Also

encode, reconstruct

---

dense *Create a fully-connected neural layer*

Description

Wrapper for a dense/fully-connected layer.

Usage

```
dense(units, activation = "linear")
```

Arguments

`units`	Number of units
`activation`	Optional, string indicating activation function (linear by default)

Value

A construct with class `"ruta_network"`

See Also

Other neural layers: `conv`, `dropout`, `input`, `layer_keras`, `output`, `variational_block`

Examples

```
dense(30, "tanh")
```

`dropout` *Dropout layer*

Description

Randomly sets a fraction `rate` of input units to 0 at each update during training time, which helps prevent overfitting.

Usage

```
dropout(rate = 0.5)
```

Arguments

`rate`	The fraction of affected units

Value

A construct of class `"ruta_network"`

See Also

Other neural layers: `conv`, `dense`, `input`, `layer_keras`, `output`, `variational_block`

encode *Retrieve encoding of data*

Description

Extracts the encoding calculated by a trained autoencoder for the specified data.

Usage

```
encode(learner, data)
```

Arguments

learner	Trained autoencoder model
data	data.frame to be encoded

Value

Matrix containing the encodings

See Also

decode, reconstruct

encoding_index *Get the index of the encoding*

Description

Calculates the index of the middle layer of an encoder-decoder network.

Usage

```
encoding_index(net)
```

Arguments

net	A network of class "ruta_network"

Value

Index of the middle layer

`evaluate_mean_squared_error` *Evaluation metrics*

Description

Performance evaluation metrics for autoencoders

Usage

```
evaluate_mean_squared_error(learner, data, ...)

evaluate_mean_absolute_error(learner, data, ...)

evaluate_binary_crossentropy(learner, data, ...)

evaluate_binary_accuracy(learner, data, ...)

evaluate_kullback_leibler_divergence(learner, data, ...)
```

Arguments

`learner`	A trained learner object
`data`	Test data for evaluation
`...`	Additional parameters passed to `keras::evaluate`.

Value

A named list with the autoencoder training loss and evaluation metric for the given data

See Also

`evaluation_metric`

Examples

```
library(purrr)

x <- as.matrix(sample(iris[, 1:4]))
x_train <- x[1:100, ]
x_test <- x[101:150, ]


autoencoder(2) %>%
  train(x_train) %>%
  evaluate_mean_squared_error(x_test)
```

evaluation_metric *Custom evaluation metrics*

Description

Create a different evaluation metric from a valid Keras metric

Usage

```
evaluation_metric(evaluate_f)
```

Arguments

evaluate_f	Must be either a metric function defined by Keras (e.g. keras::metric_binary_crossentropy) or a valid function for Keras to create a performance metric (see metric_binary_accuracy for details)

Value

A function which can be called with parameters learner and data just like the ones defined in evaluate.

See Also

evaluate

generate.ruta_autoencoder_variational *Generate samples from a generative model*

Description

Generate samples from a generative model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ruta_autoencoder_variational'
generate(learner,
  dimensions = c(1, 2), from = 0.05, to = 0.95, side = 10,
  fixed_values = 0.5, ...)

generate(learner, ...)
```

Arguments

learner	Trained learner object
dimensions	Indices of the dimensions over which the model will be sampled
from	Lower limit on the values which will be passed to the inverse CDF of the prior
to	Upper limit on the values which will be passed to the inverse CDF of the prior
side	Number of steps to take in each traversed dimension
fixed_values	Value used as parameter for the inverse CDF of all non-traversed dimensions
...	Unused

See Also

autoencoder_variational

---

input *Create an input layer*

Description

This layer acts as a placeholder for input data. The number of units is not needed as it is deduced from the data during training.

Usage

```
input()
```

Value

A construct with class "ruta_network"

See Also

Other neural layers: conv, dense, dropout, layer_keras, output, variational_block

is_contractive *Detect whether an autoencoder is contractive*

Description

Detect whether an autoencoder is contractive

Usage

```
is_contractive(learner)
```

Arguments

learner	A "ruta_autoencoder" object

Value

Logical value indicating if a contractive loss was found

See Also

contraction, autoencoder_contractive, make_contractive

is_denoising *Detect whether an autoencoder is denoising*

Description

Detect whether an autoencoder is denoising

Usage

```
is_denoising(learner)
```

Arguments

learner	A "ruta_autoencoder" object

Value

Logical value indicating if a noise generator was found

See Also

noise, autoencoder_denoising, make_denoising

is_robust *Detect whether an autoencoder is robust*

Description

Detect whether an autoencoder is robust

Usage

```
is_robust(learner)
```

Arguments

learner	A "ruta_autoencoder" object

Value

Logical value indicating if a correntropy loss was found

See Also

correntropy, autoencoder_robust, make_robust

is_sparse *Detect whether an autoencoder is sparse*

Description

Detect whether an autoencoder is sparse

Usage

```
is_sparse(learner)
```

Arguments

learner	A "ruta_autoencoder" object

Value

Logical value indicating if a sparsity regularization in the encoding layer was found

See Also

sparsity, autoencoder_sparse, make_sparse

is_trained *Detect trained models*

Description

Inspects a learner and figures out whether it has been trained

Usage

```
is_trained(learner)
```

Arguments

learner	Learner object

Value

A boolean

See Also

train

is_variational *Detect whether an autoencoder is variational*

Description

Detect whether an autoencoder is variational

Usage

```
is_variational(learner)
```

Arguments

learner	A "ruta_autoencoder" object

Value

Logical value indicating if a variational loss was found

See Also

autoencoder_variational

layer_keras *Custom layer from Keras*

Description

Gets any layer available in Keras with the specified parameters

Usage

```
layer_keras(type, ...)
```

Arguments

type	The name of the layer, e.g. "activity_regularization" for a keras::layer_activity_regularizat object
...	Named parameters for the Keras layer constructor

Value

A wrapper for the specified layer, which can be combined with other Ruta layers

See Also

Other neural layers: conv, dense, dropout, input, output, variational_block

loss_variational *Variational loss*

Description

Specifies an evaluation function adapted to the variational autoencoder. It combines a base reconstruction error and the Kullback-Leibler divergence between the learned distribution and the true latent posterior.

Usage

```
loss_variational(reconstruction_loss)
```

Arguments

reconstruction_loss	Another loss to be used as reconstruction error (e.g. "binary_crossentropy")

Value

A "ruta_loss" object

References

- Auto-Encoding Variational Bayes
- Under the Hood of the Variational Autoencoder (in Prose and Code)
- Keras example: Variational autoencoder

See Also

`autoencoder_variational`

Other loss functions: `contraction`, `correntropy`

`make_contractive` *Add contractive behavior to any autoencoder*

Description

Converts an autoencoder into a contractive one by assigning a contractive loss to it

Usage

```
make_contractive(learner, weight = 2e-04)
```

Arguments

`learner`	The `"ruta_autoencoder"` object
`weight`	Weight assigned to the contractive loss

Value

An autoencoder object which contains the contractive loss

See Also

`autoencoder_contractive`

make_denoising *Add denoising behavior to any autoencoder*

Description

Converts an autoencoder into a denoising one by adding a filter for the input data

Usage

```
make_denoising(learner, noise_type = "zeros", ...)
```

Arguments

learner	The "ruta_autoencoder" object
noise_type	Type of data corruption which will be used to train the autoencoder, as a character string. See autoencoder_denoising for details
...	Extra parameters to customize the noisy filter. See autoencoder_denoising for details

Value

An autoencoder object which contains the noisy filter

See Also

autoencoder_denoising

make_robust *Add robust behavior to any autoencoder*

Description

Converts an autoencoder into a robust one by assigning a correntropy loss to it. Notice that this will replace the previous loss function

Usage

```
make_robust(learner, sigma = 0.2)
```

Arguments

learner	The "ruta_autoencoder" object
sigma	Sigma parameter in the kernel used for correntropy

Value

An autoencoder object which contains the correntropy loss

See Also

autoencoder_robust

---

make_sparse *Add sparsity regularization to an autoencoder*

Description

Add sparsity regularization to an autoencoder

Usage

```
make_sparse(learner, high_probability = 0.1, weight = 0.2)
```

Arguments

learner	A "ruta_autoencoder" object
high_probability	Expected probability of the high value of the encoding layer. Set this to a value near zero in order to minimize activations in that layer.
weight	The weight of the sparsity regularization

Value

The same autoencoder with the sparsity regularization applied

See Also

sparsity, autoencoder_sparse, is_sparse

new_autoencoder *Create an autoencoder learner*

Description

Internal function to create autoencoder objects. Instead, consider using autoencoder.

Usage

```
new_autoencoder(network, loss, extra_class = NULL)
```

Arguments

network	Layer construct of class "ruta_network" or coercible
loss	A "ruta_loss" object or a character string specifying a loss function
extra_class	Vector of classes in case this autoencoder needs to support custom methods (for to_keras, train, generate or others)

Value

A construct of class "ruta_autoencoder"

new_layer *Layer wrapper constructor*

Description

Constructor function for layers. You shouldn't generally need to use this. Instead, consider using individual functions such as dense.

Usage

```
new_layer(cl, ...)
```

Arguments

cl	Character string specifying class of layer (e.g. "ruta_layer_dense"), which will be used to call the corresponding methods
...	Other parameters (usually units, activation)

Value

A construct with class "ruta_layer"

Examples

```
my_layer <- new_layer("dense", 30, "tanh")

# Equivalent:
my_layer <- dense(30, "tanh")[[1]]
```

`new_network` *Sequential network constructor*

Description

Constructor function for networks composed of several sequentially placed layers. You shouldn't generally need to use this. Instead, consider concatenating several layers with `+.ruta_network`.

Usage

```
new_network(...)
```

Arguments

`...`	Zero or more objects of class `"ruta_layer"`

Value

A construct with class `"ruta_network"`

Examples

```
my_network <- new_network(
  new_layer("input", 784, "linear"),
  new_layer("dense",  32, "tanh"),
  new_layer("dense", 784, "sigmoid")
)

# Instead, consider using
my_network <- input() + dense(32, "tanh") + output("sigmoid")
```

noise *Noise generator*

Description

Delegates on noise classes to generate noise of some type

Usage

```
noise(type, ...)
```

Arguments

type	Type of noise, as a character string
...	Parameters for each noise class

noise_cauchy *Additive Cauchy noise*

Description

A data filter which adds noise from a Cauchy distribution to instances

Usage

```
noise_cauchy(scale = 0.005)
```

Arguments

scale	Scale for the Cauchy distribution

Value

Object which can be applied to data with apply_filter

See Also

Other noise generators: noise_gaussian, noise_ones, noise_saltpepper, noise_zeros

noise_gaussian *Additive Gaussian noise*

Description

A data filter which adds Gaussian noise to instances

Usage

```
noise_gaussian(sd = NULL, var = NULL)
```

Arguments

sd	Standard deviation for the Gaussian distribution
var	Variance of the Gaussian distribution (optional, only used if sd is not provided)

Value

Object which can be applied to data with apply_filter

See Also

Other noise generators: noise_cauchy, noise_ones, noise_saltpepper, noise_zeros

noise_ones *Filter to add ones noise*

Description

A data filter which replaces some values with ones

Usage

```
noise_ones(p = 0.05)
```

Arguments

p	Probability that a feature in an instance is set to one

Value

Object which can be applied to data with apply_filter

See Also

Other noise generators: noise_cauchy, noise_gaussian, noise_saltpepper, noise_zeros

noise_saltpepper *Filter to add salt-and-pepper noise*

Description

A data filter which replaces some values with zeros or ones

Usage

```
noise_saltpepper(p = 0.05)
```

Arguments

p	Probability that a feature in an instance is set to zero or one

Value

Object which can be applied to data with `apply_filter`

See Also

Other noise generators: `noise_cauchy`, `noise_gaussian`, `noise_ones`, `noise_zeros`

noise_zeros *Filter to add zero noise*

Description

A data filter which replaces some values with zeros

Usage

```
noise_zeros(p = 0.05)
```

Arguments

p	Probability that a feature in an instance is set to zero

Value

Object which can be applied to data with `apply_filter`

See Also

Other noise generators: `noise_cauchy`, `noise_gaussian`, `noise_ones`, `noise_saltpepper`

output *Create an output layer*

Description

This layer acts as a placeholder for the output layer in an autoencoder. The number of units is not needed as it is deduced from the data during training.

Usage

```
output(activation = "linear")
```

Arguments

activation	Optional, string indicating activation function (linear by default)

Value

A construct with class "ruta_network"

See Also

Other neural layers: conv, dense, dropout, input, layer_keras, variational_block

plot.ruta_network *Draw a neural network*

Description

Draw a neural network

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ruta_network'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A "ruta_network" object
...	Additional parameters for style. Available parameters: • bg: Color for the text over layers • fg: Color for the background of layers • log: Use logarithmic scale

Examples

```
net <-
  input() +
  dense(1000, "relu") + dropout() +
  dense(100, "tanh") +
  dense(1000, "relu") + dropout() +
  output("sigmoid")
plot(net, log = TRUE, fg = "#30707a", bg = "#e0e6ea")
```

---

print.ruta_autoencoder

Inspect Ruta objects

Description

Inspect Ruta objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ruta_autoencoder'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ruta_loss_named'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ruta_loss'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ruta_network'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object
...	Unused

Value

Invisibly returns the same object passed as parameter

Examples

```
print(autoencoder(c(256, 10), loss = correntropy()))
```

reconstruct *Retrieve reconstructions for input data*

Description

Extracts the reconstructions calculated by a trained autoencoder for the specified input data after encoding and decoding. `predict` is an alias for `reconstruct`.

Usage

```
reconstruct(learner, data)

## S3 method for class 'ruta_autoencoder'
predict(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`learner`	Trained autoencoder model
`data`	data.frame to be passed through the network
`object`	Trained autoencoder model
`...`	Rest of parameters, unused

Value

Matrix containing the reconstructions

See Also

encode, decode

save_as *Save and load Ruta models*

Description

Functions to save a trained or untrained Ruta learner into a file and load it

Usage

```
save_as(learner, file = paste0(substitute(learner), ".tar.gz"), dir,
  compression = "gzip")

load_from(file)
```

Arguments

learner	The "ruta_autoencoder" object to be saved
file	In save, filename with extension (usually .tar.gz) where the object will be saved. In load, path to the saved model
dir	Directory where to save the file. Use "." to save in the current working directory or tempdir() to use a temporary one
compression	Type of compression to be used, for R function tar

Value

save_as returns the filename where the model has been saved, load_from returns the loaded model as a "ruta_autoencoder" object

Examples

```
library(purrr)

x <- as.matrix(iris[, 1:4])


# Save a trained model
saved_file <-
  autoencoder(2) %>%
  train(x) %>%
  save_as("my_model.tar.gz", dir = tempdir())

# Load and use the model
encoded <- load_from(saved_file) %>% encode(x)
```

---

sparsity *Sparsity regularization*

Description

Sparsity regularization

Usage

```
sparsity(high_probability, weight)
```

Arguments

high_probability	Expected probability of the high value of the encoding layer. Set this to a value near zero in order to minimize activations in that layer.
weight	The weight of the sparsity regularization

Value

A Ruta regularizer object for the sparsity, to be inserted in the encoding layer.

References

- Sparse deep belief net model for visual area V2
- Andrew Ng, Sparse Autoencoder. CS294A Lecture Notes

See Also

autoencoder_sparse, make_sparse, is_sparse

---

to_keras *Convert a Ruta object onto Keras objects and functions*

Description

Generic function which uses the Keras API to build objects out of Ruta wrappers

Usage

```
to_keras(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object to be converted
...	Remaining parameters depending on the method

---

to_keras.ruta_autoencoder *Extract Keras models from an autoencoder wrapper*

Description

Extract Keras models from an autoencoder wrapper

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ruta_autoencoder'
to_keras(learner, encoder_end = "encoding",
  decoder_start = "encoding", weights_file = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'ruta_autoencoder_variational'
to_keras(learner, ...)
```

Arguments

learner	Object of class "ruta_autoencoder". Needs to have a member input_shape indicating the number of attributes of the input data
encoder_end	Name of the Keras layer where the encoder ends
decoder_start	Name of the Keras layer where the decoder starts
weights_file	The name of a hdf5 weights file in order to load from a trained model
...	Additional parameters for to_keras.ruta_autoencoder

Value

A list with several Keras models:

- autoencoder: model from the input layer to the output layer
- encoder: model from the input layer to the encoding layer
- decoder: model from the encoding layer to the output layer

See Also

autoencoder

---

to_keras.ruta_filter *Get a Keras generator from a data filter*

Description

Noise filters can be applied during training (in denoising autoencoders), for this a generator is used to get data batches.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ruta_filter'
to_keras(x, data, batch_size, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Filter object
data	Matrix where the filter will be applied
batch_size	Size of the sample (for the training stage)
...	Additional parameters, currently unused

to_keras.ruta_layer_input *Convert Ruta layers onto Keras layers*

Description

Convert Ruta layers onto Keras layers

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ruta_layer_input'
to_keras(x, input_shape, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ruta_layer_dense'
to_keras(x, input_shape,
  model = keras::keras_model_sequential(), ...)

## S3 method for class 'ruta_layer_conv'
to_keras(x, input_shape,
  model = keras::keras_model_sequential(), ...)

## S3 method for class 'ruta_layer_custom'
to_keras(x, input_shape,
  model = keras::keras_model_sequential(), ...)
```

Arguments

x	The layer object
input_shape	Number of features in training data
...	Unused
model	Keras model where the layer will be added

Value

A Layer object from Keras

to_keras.ruta_layer_variational *Obtain a Keras block of layers for the variational autoencoder*

Description

This block contains two dense layers representing the mean and log var of a Gaussian distribution and a sampling layer.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ruta_layer_variational'
to_keras(x, input_shape,
  model = keras::keras_model_sequential(), ...)
```

Arguments

x	The layer object
input_shape	Number of features in training data
model	Keras model where the layers will be added
...	Unused

Value

A Layer object from Keras

References

- Auto-Encoding Variational Bayes
- Under the Hood of the Variational Autoencoder (in Prose and Code)
- Keras example: Variational autoencoder

---

to_keras.ruta_loss_contraction

Obtain a Keras loss

Description

Builds the Keras loss function corresponding to a name

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ruta_loss_contraction'
to_keras(x, learner, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ruta_loss_correntropy'
to_keras(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ruta_loss_variational'
to_keras(x, learner, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ruta_loss_named'
to_keras(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A "ruta_loss_named" object
learner	The learner object including the keras model which will use the loss function
...	Rest of parameters, ignored

Value

A function which returns the corresponding loss for given true and predicted values

References

- Contractive loss: Deriving Contractive Autoencoder and Implementing it in Keras
- Correntropy loss: Robust feature learning by stacked autoencoder with maximum correntropy criterion
- Variational loss:
  - Auto-Encoding Variational Bayes
  - Under the Hood of the Variational Autoencoder (in Prose and Code)
  - Keras example: Variational autoencoder

---

to_keras.ruta_network *Build a Keras network*

Description

Build a Keras network

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ruta_network'
to_keras(x, input_shape)
```

Arguments

x	A "ruta_network" object
input_shape	The length of each input vector (number of input attributes)

Value

A list of Keras Tensor objects with an attribute "encoding" indicating the index of the encoding layer

---

`to_keras.ruta_sparsity`

Translate sparsity regularization to Keras regularizer

Description

Translate sparsity regularization to Keras regularizer

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ruta_sparsity'
to_keras(x, activation)
```

Arguments

`x`	Sparsity object
`activation`	Name of the activation function used in the encoding layer

Value

Function which can be used as activity regularizer in a Keras layer

References

- Sparse deep belief net model for visual area V2
- Andrew Ng, Sparse Autoencoder. CS294A Lecture Notes (2011)

`to_keras.ruta_weight_decay`

Obtain a Keras weight decay

Description

Builds the Keras regularizer corresponding to the weight decay

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ruta_weight_decay'
to_keras(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A "ruta_weight_decay" object
`...`	Rest of parameters, ignored

`train.ruta_autoencoder` *Train a learner object with data*

Description

This function compiles the neural network described by the learner object and trains it with the input data.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ruta_autoencoder'
train(learner, data, validation_data = NULL,
  metrics = NULL, epochs = 20,
  optimizer = keras::optimizer_rmsprop(), ...)

train(learner, ...)
```

Arguments

`learner`	A `"ruta_autoencoder"` object
`data`	Training data: columns are attributes and rows are instances
`validation_data`	Additional numeric data matrix which will not be used for training but the loss measure and any metrics will be computed against it
`metrics`	Optional list of metrics which will evaluate the model but won't be optimized. See `keras::compile`
`epochs`	The number of times data will pass through the network
`optimizer`	The optimizer to be used in order to train the model, can be any optimizer object defined by Keras (e.g. `keras::optimizer_adam()`)
`...`	Additional parameters for `keras::fit`. Some useful parameters: • `batch_size` The number of examples to be grouped for each gradient update. Use a smaller batch size for more frequent weight updates or a larger one for faster optimization. • `shuffle` Whether to shuffle the training data before each epoch, defaults to `TRUE`

Value

Same autoencoder passed as parameter, with trained internal models

See Also

`autoencoder`

Examples

```
# Minimal example ================================================

iris_model <- train(autoencoder(2), as.matrix(iris[, 1:4]))


# Simple example with MNIST ======================================

library(keras)

# Load and normalize MNIST
mnist = dataset_mnist()
x_train <- array_reshape(
  mnist$train$x, c(dim(mnist$train$x)[1], 784)
)
x_train <- x_train / 255.0
x_test <- array_reshape(
  mnist$test$x, c(dim(mnist$test$x)[1], 784)
)
x_test <- x_test / 255.0

# Autoencoder with layers: 784-256-36-256-784
learner <- autoencoder(c(256, 36), "binary_crossentropy")
train(
  learner,
  x_train,
  epochs = 1,
  optimizer = "rmsprop",
  batch_size = 64,
  validation_data = x_test,
  metrics = list("binary_accuracy")
)
```

`variational_block` *Create a variational block of layers*

Description

This variational block consists in two dense layers which take as input the previous layer and a sampling layer. More specifically, these layers aim to represent the mean and the log variance of the learned distribution in a variational autoencoder.

Usage

```
variational_block(units, epsilon_std = 1, seed = NULL)
```

Arguments

units	Number of units
epsilon_std	Standard deviation for the normal distribution used for sampling
seed	A seed for the random number generator. **Setting a seed is required if you want to save the model and be able to load it correctly**

Value

A construct with class "ruta_layer"

See Also

autoencoder_variational

Other neural layers: conv, dense, dropout, input, layer_keras, output

Examples

```
variational_block(3)
```

---

weight_decay *Weight decay*

Description

A wrapper that describes a weight decay regularization of the encoding layer

Usage

```
weight_decay(decay = 0.02)
```

Arguments

decay	Numeric value indicating the amount of decay

Value

A regularizer object containing the set parameters

`[.ruta_network` *Access subnetworks of a network*

Description

Access subnetworks of a network

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ruta_network'
net[index]
```

Arguments

`net`	A "`ruta_network`" object
`index`	An integer vector of indices of layers to be extracted

Value

A "`ruta_network`" object containing the specified layers.

Examples

```
(input() + dense(30))[2]
long <- input() + dense(1000) + dense(100) + dense(1000) + output()
short <- long[c(1, 3, 5)]
```

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