

"h2o"

November 7, 2016

R topics documented:

h2o-package	6
aaa	7
apply	8
as.character.H2OFrame	9
as.data.frame.H2OFrame	9
as.factor	10
as.h2o	10
as.matrix.H2OFrame	11
as.numeric	11
as.vector.H2OFrame	12
australia	12
colnames	12
dim.H2OFrame	13
dimnames.H2OFrame	13
h2o.abs	14
h2o.acos	14
h2o.aic	15
h2o.all	15
h2o.anomaly	16
h2o.any	17
h2o.anyFactor	17
h2o.arrange	18
h2o.ascharacter	18
h2o.asfactor	19
h2o.asnumeric	19
h2o.assign	20
h2o.as_date	20
h2o.auc	21
h2o.betweeness	22
h2o.biases	22
h2o.cbind	23
h2o.ceiling	23
h2o.centers	24

h2o.centersSTD	24
h2o.centroid_stats	25
h2o.clearLog	25
h2o.clusterInfo	26
h2o.clusterIsUp	26
h2o.clusterStatus	27
h2o.cluster_sizes	27
h2o.coef	28
h2o.coef_norm	28
h2o.colnames	28
h2o.columns_by_type	29
h2o.confusionMatrix	30
h2o.cor	31
h2o.cos	32
h2o.cosh	32
h2o.createFrame	33
h2o.cross_validation_fold_assignment	34
h2o.cross_validation_holdout_predictions	35
h2o.cross_validation_models	35
h2o.cross_validation_predictions	36
h2o.cut	36
h2o.day	37
h2o.dayOfWeek	38
h2o.dct	38
h2o.ddply	39
h2o.deepfeatures	40
h2o.deeplearning	41
h2o.deepwater	47
h2o.deepwater.available	51
h2o.describe	52
h2o.diffflag1	53
h2o.dim	53
h2o.dimnames	54
h2o.downloadAllLogs	54
h2o.downloadCSV	55
h2o.download_mojo	55
h2o.download_pojo	56
h2o.entropy	57
h2o.exp	57
h2o.exportFile	58
h2o.exportHDFS	59
h2o.filterNACols	59
h2o.find_row_by_threshold	60
h2o.find_threshold_by_max_metric	60
h2o.floor	61
h2o.gainsLift	61
h2o.gbm	62
h2o.getConnection	66

h2o.getFrame	66
h2o.getFutureModel	67
h2o.getGLMFullRegularizationPath	67
h2o.getGrid	68
h2o.getId	68
h2o.getModel	69
h2o.getTimezone	69
h2o.getTypes	70
h2o.getVersion	70
h2o.giniCoef	70
h2o.glm	71
h2o.glm	75
h2o.grid	78
h2o.group_by	79
h2o.gsub	80
h2o.head	81
h2o.hist	82
h2o.hit_ratio_table	82
h2o.hour	83
h2o.ifelse	83
h2o.importFile	84
h2o.import_sql_select	86
h2o.import_sql_table	87
h2o.impute	87
h2o.init	88
h2o.insertMissingValues	91
h2o.interaction	92
h2o.ischaracter	93
h2o.isfactor	94
h2o.isnumeric	94
h2o.is_client	95
h2o.kfold_column	95
h2o.killMinus3	95
h2o.kmeans	96
h2o.kurtosis	97
h2o.levels	98
h2o.listTimezones	99
h2o.loadModel	99
h2o.log	100
h2o.log10	100
h2o.log1p	101
h2o.log2	101
h2o.logAndEcho	102
h2o.logloss	102
h2o.ls	103
h2o.lstrip	103
h2o.mae	104
h2o.makeGLMModel	104

h2o.make_metrics	105
h2o.match	106
h2o.max	106
h2o.mean	107
h2o.mean_per_class_error	108
h2o.mean_residual_deviance	109
h2o.median	109
h2o.merge	110
h2o.metric	111
h2o.min	113
h2o.mvertime	113
h2o.month	114
h2o.mse	114
h2o.nacnt	115
h2o.naiveBayes	116
h2o.names	118
h2o.na_omit	118
h2o.nchar	119
h2o.ncol	119
h2o.networkTest	120
h2o.nlevels	120
h2o.no_progress	120
h2o.nrow	121
h2o.null_deviance	121
h2o.null_dof	122
h2o.num_iterations	122
h2o.num_valid_substrings	123
h2o.openLog	123
h2o.parseRaw	124
h2o.parseSetup	125
h2o.partialPlot	126
h2o.performance	127
h2o.pcomp	128
h2o.print	130
h2o.prod	130
h2o.proj_archetypes	131
h2o.quantile	132
h2o.r2	133
h2o.randomForest	134
h2o.range	137
h2o.rbind	137
h2o.reconstruct	138
h2o.relevel	139
h2o.removeAll	139
h2o.removeVecs	140
h2o.rep_len	140
h2o.residual_deviance	141
h2o.residual_dof	141

h2o.rm	142
h2o.rmse	142
h2o.rmsle	143
h2o.round	144
h2o.rstrip	144
h2o.runif	145
h2o.saveModel	146
h2o.scale	147
h2o.scoreHistory	147
h2o.sd	148
h2o.sdev	148
h2o.setLevels	149
h2o.setTimezone	149
h2o.show_progress	149
h2o.shutdown	150
h2o.signif	151
h2o.sin	151
h2o.skewness	152
h2o.splitFrame	152
h2o.sqrt	153
h2o.startLogging	154
h2o.std_coef_plot	154
h2o.stopLogging	155
h2o.str	156
h2o.strsplit	156
h2o.sub	157
h2o.substring	157
h2o.sum	158
h2o.summary	158
h2o.svd	159
h2o.table	160
h2o.tabulate	161
h2o.tan	162
h2o.tanh	163
h2o.tolower	163
h2o.totss	164
h2o.tot_withinss	164
h2o.toupper	165
h2o.trim	165
h2o.trunc	166
h2o.unique	166
h2o.var	167
h2o.varimp	168
h2o.varimp_plot	168
h2o.week	169
h2o.weights	170
h2o.which	170
h2o.withinss	171

h2o.year	171
H2OClusteringModel-class	172
H2OConnection-class	172
H2OFrame-Extract	173
H2OGrid-class	174
H2OModel-class	175
H2OModelFuture-class	176
H2OModelMetrics-class	176
housevotes	177
iris	177
is.character	178
is.factor	178
is.numeric	178
Logical-or	179
ModelAccessors	179
names.H2OFrame	180
Ops.H2OFrame	181
plot.H2OModel	182
plot.H2OTabulate	183
predict.H2OModel	184
predict_leaf_node_assignment.H2OModel	185
print.H2OFrame	186
print.H2OTable	186
prostate	187
range.H2OFrame	187
str.H2OFrame	188
summary,H2OGrid-method	188
summary,H2OModel-method	189
walking	189
zzz	190
&&	190

Index **191**

h2o-package	<i>H2O R Interface</i>
-------------	------------------------

Description

This is a package for running H2O via its REST API from within R. To communicate with a H2O instance, the version of the R package must match the version of H2O. When connecting to a new H2O cluster, it is necessary to re-run the initializer.

Details

Package: h2o
Type: Package
Version: 3.10.0.10
Branch: rel-turing
Date: Mon Nov 07 17:55:55 PST 2016
License: Apache License (== 2.0)
Depends: R (>= 2.13.0), RCurl, jsonlite, statmod, tools, methods, utils

This package allows the user to run basic H2O commands using R commands. In order to use it, you must first have H2O running. To run H2O on your local machine, call `h2o.init` without any arguments, and H2O will be automatically launched at `localhost:54321`, where the IP is "127.0.0.1" and the port is 54321. If H2O is running on a cluster, you must provide the IP and port of the remote machine as arguments to the `h2o.init()` call.

H2O supports a number of standard statistical models, such as GLM, K-means, and Random Forest. For example, to run GLM, call `h2o.glm` with the H2O parsed data and parameters (response variable, error distribution, etc...) as arguments. (The operation will be done on the server associated with the data object where H2O is running, not within the R environment).

Note that no actual data is stored in the R workspace; and no actual work is carried out by R. R only saves the named objects, which uniquely identify the data set, model, etc on the server. When the user makes a request, R queries the server via the REST API, which returns a JSON file with the relevant information that R then displays in the console.

If you are using an older version of H2O, use the following porting guide to update your scripts:
[Porting Scripts](#)

Author(s)

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Maintainer: Tom Kraljevic <tomk@0xdata.com>

References

- [H2O.ai Homepage](#)
- [H2O Documentation](#)
- [H2O on GitHub](#)

Description

Starting H2O For examples

Examples

```
h2o.init()
```

apply

Apply on H2O Datasets

Description

Method for apply on H2OFrame objects.

Usage

```
apply(X, MARGIN, FUN, ...)
```

Arguments

X	an H2OFrame object on which apply will operate.
MARGIN	the vector on which the function will be applied over, either 1 for rows or 2 for columns.
FUN	the function to be applied.
...	optional arguments to FUN.

Value

Produces a new H2OFrame of the output of the applied function. The output is stored in H2O so that it can be used in subsequent H2O processes.

See Also

[apply](#) for the base generic

Examples

```
h2o.init()
irisPath = system.file("extdata", "iris.csv", package="h2o")
iris.hex = h2o.importFile(path = irisPath, destination_frame = "iris.hex")
summary(apply(iris.hex, 2, sum))
```

as.character.H2OFrame *Convert an H2OFrame to a String*

Description

Convert an H2OFrame to a String

Usage

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame
as.character(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object
...	Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.

as.data.frame.H2OFrame
Converts parsed H2O data into an R data frame

Description

Downloads the H2O data and then scans it in to an R data frame.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame
as.data.frame(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
...	Further arguments to be passed down from other methods.

Examples

```
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath)
as.data.frame(prostate.hex)
```

as.factor	<i>Convert H2O Data to Factors</i>
-----------	------------------------------------

Description

Convert a column into a factor column.

Usage

```
as.factor(x)
```

Arguments

x a column from an H2OFrame data set.

See Also

[as.factor](#).

Examples

```
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath)
prostate.hex[,2] <- as.factor(prostate.hex[,2])
summary(prostate.hex)
```

as.h2o	<i>R data.frame -> H2OFrame</i>
--------	------------------------------------

Description

Import a local R data frame to the H2O cloud.

Usage

```
as.h2o(x, destination_frame = "", sparse = NULL)
```

Arguments

x An R data frame.
destination_frame A string with the desired name for the H2OFrame.
sparse Optional boolean flag indicating whether parameter x should be treated as a sparse matrix. Sparse matrices from package Matrix are automatically treated as sparse.

as.matrix.H2OFrame	<i>Convert an H2OFrame to a matrix</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Convert an H2OFrame to a matrix

Usage

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame
as.matrix(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object
...	Further arguments to be passed down from other methods.

as.numeric	<i>Convert H2O Data to Numeric</i>
------------	------------------------------------

Description

Converts an H2O column into a numeric value column.

Usage

```
as.numeric(x)
```

Arguments

x	a column from an H2OFrame data set.
...	Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.

Examples

```
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath)
prostate.hex[,2] <- as.factor (prostate.hex[,2])
prostate.hex[,2] <- as.numeric(prostate.hex[,2])
```

as.vector.H2OFrame	<i>Convert an H2OFrame to a vector</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Convert an H2OFrame to a vector

Usage

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame
as.vector(x,mode)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object
mode	Mode to coerce vector to

australia	<i>Australia Coastal Data</i>
-----------	-------------------------------

Description

Temperature, soil moisture, runoff, and other environmental measurements from the Australia coast. The data is available from <http://cs.colby.edu/courses/S11/cs251/labs/lab07/AustraliaSubset.csv>.

Format

A data frame with 251 rows and 8 columns

colnames	<i>Returns the column names of an H2OFrame</i>
----------	--

Description

Returns the column names of an H2OFrame

Usage

```
colnames(x, do.NULL = TRUE, prefix = "col")
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
do.NULL	logical. If FALSE and names are NULL, names are created.
prefix	for created names.

dim.H2OFrame	<i>Returns the Dimensions of an H2OFrame</i>
--------------	--

Description

Returns the number of rows and columns for an H2OFrame object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame
dim(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[dim](#) for the base R method.

Examples

```
h2o.init()
iris.hex <- as.h2o(iris)
dim(iris.hex)
```

dimnames.H2OFrame	<i>Column names of an H2OFrame</i>
-------------------	------------------------------------

Description

Column names of an H2OFrame

Usage

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame
dimnames(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame

h2o.abs *Compute the absolute value of x*

Description

Compute the absolute value of x

Usage

```
h2o.abs(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[abs](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.acos *Compute the arc cosine of x*

Description

Compute the arc cosine of x

Usage

```
h2o.acos(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[acos](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.aic	<i>Retrieve the AIC. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training AIC value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of AICs are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".</i>
---------	--

Description

Retrieve the AIC. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training AIC value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of AICs are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.aic(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OModel or H2OModelMetrics .
train	Retrieve the training AIC
valid	Retrieve the validation AIC
xval	Retrieve the cross-validation AIC

h2o.all	<i>Given a set of logical vectors, are all of the values true?</i>
---------	--

Description

Given a set of logical vectors, are all of the values true?

Usage

```
h2o.all(x)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
---	---------------------

See Also

[all](#) for the base R implementation.

`h2o.anomaly`*Anomaly Detection via H2O Deep Learning Model*

Description

Detect anomalies in an H2O dataset using an H2O deep learning model with auto-encoding.

Usage

```
h2o.anomaly(object, data, per_feature = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An H2OAutoEncoderModel object that represents the model to be used for anomaly detection.
<code>data</code>	An <code>H2OFrame</code> object.
<code>per_feature</code>	Whether to return the per-feature squared reconstruction error

Value

Returns an `H2OFrame` object containing the reconstruction MSE or the per-feature squared error.

See Also

[h2o.deeplearning](#) for making an `H2OAutoEncoderModel`.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prosPath = system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate.hex = h2o.importFile(path = prosPath)
prostate.dl = h2o.deeplearning(x = 3:9, training_frame = prostate.hex, autoencoder = TRUE,
                             hidden = c(10, 10), epochs = 5)
prostate.anon = h2o.anomaly(prostate.dl, prostate.hex)
head(prostate.anon)
prostate.anon.per.feature = h2o.anomaly(prostate.dl, prostate.hex, per_feature=TRUE)
head(prostate.anon.per.feature)
```

h2o.any	<i>Given a set of logical vectors, is at least one of the values true?</i>
---------	--

Description

Given a set of logical vectors, is at least one of the values true?

Usage

```
h2o.any(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[all](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.anyFactor	<i>Check H2OFrame columns for factors</i>
---------------	---

Description

Determines if any column of an H2OFrame object contains categorical data.

Usage

```
h2o.anyFactor(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

Value

Returns a logical value indicating whether any of the columns in x are factors.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
irisPath <- system.file("extdata", "iris_wheader.csv", package="h2o")
iris.hex <- h2o.importFile(path = irisPath)
h2o.anyFactor(iris.hex)
```

h2o.arrange	<i>Sorts H2OFrame by the columns specified. Returns a new H2OFrame, like dplyr::arrange.</i>
-------------	--

Description

Sorts H2OFrame by the columns specified. Returns a new H2OFrame, like dplyr::arrange.

Usage

```
h2o.arrange(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The H2OFrame input to be sorted.
...	The column names to sort by.

h2o.ascharacter	<i>Convert H2O Data to Characters</i>
-----------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Convert H2O Data to Characters

Usage

```
h2o.ascharacter(x)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
---	---------------------

See Also

[as.character](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.asfactor	<i>Convert H2O Data to Factors</i>
--------------	------------------------------------

Description

Convert H2O Data to Factors

Usage

```
h2o.asfactor(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[as.factor](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.asnumeric	<i>Convert H2O Data to Numerics</i>
---------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Convert H2O Data to Numerics

Usage

```
h2o.asnumeric(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[as.numeric](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.assign	<i>Rename an H2O object.</i>
------------	------------------------------

Description

Makes a copy of the data frame and gives it the desired the key.

Usage

```
h2o.assign(data, key)
```

Arguments

data	An H2OFrame object
key	The hex key to be associated with the H2O parsed data object

h2o.as_date	<i>Functions to convert between character representations and objects of class "Date" representing calendar dates.</i>
-------------	--

Description

Functions to convert between character representations and objects of class "Date" representing calendar dates.

Usage

```
h2o.as_date(x, format, ...)
```

Arguments

x	H2OFrame column of strings or factors to be converted
format	A character string indicating date pattern
...	Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.

h2o.auc	<i>Retrieve the AUC</i>
---------	-------------------------

Description

Retrieves the AUC value from an [H2OBinomialMetrics](#). If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training AUC value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of AUCs are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.auc(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OBinomialMetrics object.
train	Retrieve the training AUC
valid	Retrieve the validation AUC
xval	Retrieve the cross-validation AUC

See Also

[h2o.giniCoef](#) for the Gini coefficient, [h2o.mse](#) for MSE, and [h2o.metric](#) for the various threshold metrics. See [h2o.performance](#) for creating H2OModelMetrics objects.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
hex <- h2o.uploadFile(prosPath)

hex[,2] <- as.factor(hex[,2])
model <- h2o.gbm(x = 3:9, y = 2, training_frame = hex, distribution = "bernoulli")
perf <- h2o.performance(model, hex)
h2o.auc(perf)
```

h2o.betweenss	<i>Get the between cluster sum of squares. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training betweenss value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of betweenss' are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".</i>
---------------	--

Description

Get the between cluster sum of squares. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training betweenss value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of betweenss' are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.betweenss(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OClusteringModel object.
train	Retrieve the training between cluster sum of squares
valid	Retrieve the validation between cluster sum of squares
xval	Retrieve the cross-validation between cluster sum of squares

h2o.biases	<i>Return the respective bias vector</i>
------------	--

Description

Return the respective bias vector

Usage

```
h2o.biases(object, vector_id = 1)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OModel or H2OModelMetrics
vector_id	An integer, ranging from 1 to number of layers + 1, that specifies the bias vector to return.

h2o.cbind	<i>Combine H2O Datasets by Columns</i>
-----------	--

Description

Takes a sequence of H2O data sets and combines them by column

Usage

```
h2o.cbind(...)
```

Arguments

... A sequence of H2OFrame arguments. All datasets must exist on the same H2O instance (IP and port) and contain the same number of rows.

Value

An H2OFrame object containing the combined ... arguments column-wise.

See Also

[cbind](#) for the base R method.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath)
prostate.cbind <- h2o.cbind(prostate.hex, prostate.hex)
head(prostate.cbind)
```

h2o.ceiling	<i>ceiling takes a single numeric argument x and returns a numeric vector containing the smallest integers not less than the corresponding elements of x.</i>
-------------	---

Description

ceiling takes a single numeric argument x and returns a numeric vector containing the smallest integers not less than the corresponding elements of x.

Usage

```
h2o.ceiling(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[ceiling](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.centers	<i>Retrieve the Model Centers</i>
-------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Retrieve the Model Centers

Usage

```
h2o.centers(object)
```

Arguments

object An [H2OClusteringModel](#) object.

h2o.centersSTD	<i>Retrieve the Model Centers STD</i>
----------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Retrieve the Model Centers STD

Usage

```
h2o.centersSTD(object)
```

Arguments

object An [H2OClusteringModel](#) object.

h2o.centroid_stats	<i>Retrieve the centroid statistics. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training centroid stats value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named list of centroid stats data frames are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".</i>
--------------------	---

Description

Retrieve the centroid statistics. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training centroid stats value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named list of centroid stats data frames are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.centroid_stats(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OClusteringModel object.
train	Retrieve the training centroid statistics
valid	Retrieve the validation centroid statistics
xval	Retrieve the cross-validation centroid statistics

h2o.clearLog	<i>Delete All H2O R Logs</i>
--------------	------------------------------

Description

Clear all H2O R command and error response logs from the local disk. Used primarily for debugging purposes.

Usage

```
h2o.clearLog()
```

See Also

[h2o.startLogging](#), [h2o.stopLogging](#), [h2o.openLog](#)

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
h2o.startLogging()
ausPath = system.file("extdata", "australia.csv", package="h2o")
australia.hex = h2o.importFile(path = ausPath)
h2o.stopLogging()
h2o.clearLog()
```

h2o.clusterInfo	<i>Print H2O cluster info</i>
-----------------	-------------------------------

Description

Print H2O cluster info

Usage

```
h2o.clusterInfo()
```

h2o.clusterIsUp	<i>Determine if an H2O cluster is up or not</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Determine if an H2O cluster is up or not

Usage

```
h2o.clusterIsUp(conn = h2o.getConnection())
```

Arguments

conn	H2OConnection object
------	----------------------

Value

TRUE if the cluster is up; FALSE otherwise

h2o.clusterStatus	<i>Return the status of the cluster</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Retrieve information on the status of the cluster running H2O.

Usage

```
h2o.clusterStatus()
```

See Also

[H2OConnection](#), [h2o.init](#)

Examples

```
h2o.init()
h2o.clusterStatus()
```

h2o.cluster_sizes	<i>Retrieve the cluster sizes If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training cluster sizes value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named list of cluster size vectors are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Retrieve the cluster sizes If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training cluster sizes value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named list of cluster size vectors are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.cluster_sizes(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OClusteringModel object.
train	Retrieve the training cluster sizes
valid	Retrieve the validation cluster sizes
xval	Retrieve the cross-validation cluster sizes

h2o.coef	<i>Retrieve the model coefficients</i>
----------	--

Description

Retrieve the model coefficients

Usage

h2o.coef(object)

Arguments

object an [H2OModel](#) object.

h2o.coef_norm	<i>Retrieve the normalized coefficients</i>
---------------	---

Description

Retrieve the normalized coefficients

Usage

h2o.coef_norm(object)

Arguments

object an [H2OModel](#) object.

h2o.colnames	<i>Return column names of an H2OFrame</i>
--------------	---

Description

Return column names of an H2OFrame

Usage

h2o.colnames(x)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[colnames](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.columns_by_type *Obtain a list of columns that are specified by 'coltype'*

Description

Obtain a list of columns that are specified by 'coltype'

Usage

```
h2o.columns_by_type(object, coltype = "numeric", ...)
```

Arguments

object	H2OFrame object
coltype	A character string indicating which column type to filter by. This must be one of the following: "numeric" - Numeric, but not categorical or time "categorical" - Integer, with a categorical/factor String mapping "string" - String column "time" - Long msec since the Unix Epoch - with a variety of display/parse options "uuid" - UUID "bad" - No none-NA rows (triple negative! all NAs or zero rows)
...	Ignored

Value

A list of column indices that correspond to "type"

Examples

```
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath)
h2o.columns_by_type(prostate.hex, coltype="numeric")
```

h2o.confusionMatrix *Access H2O Confusion Matrices*

Description

Retrieve either a single or many confusion matrices from H2O objects.

Usage

```
h2o.confusionMatrix(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature H2OModel
h2o.confusionMatrix(object, newdata, valid = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature H2OModelMetrics
h2o.confusionMatrix(object, thresholds = NULL,
  metrics = NULL)
```

Arguments

object	Either an H2OModel object or an H2OModelMetrics object.
...	Extra arguments for extracting train or valid confusion matrices.
newdata	An H2OFrame object that can be scored on. Requires a valid response column.
valid	Retrieve the validation metric.
thresholds	(Optional) A value or a list of valid values between 0.0 and 1.0. This value is only used in the case of H2OBinomialMetrics objects.
metrics	(Optional) A metric or a list of valid metrics ("min_per_class_accuracy", "absolute_mcc", "tnr", "fnr", "fpr", "tpr", "precision", "accuracy", "f0point5", "f2", "f1"). This value is only used in the case of H2OBinomialMetrics objects.

Details

The [H2OModelMetrics](#) version of this function will only take [H2OBinomialMetrics](#) or [H2OMultinomialMetrics](#) objects. If no threshold is specified, all possible thresholds are selected.

Value

Calling this function on [H2OModel](#) objects returns a confusion matrix corresponding to the [predict](#) function. If used on an [H2OBinomialMetrics](#) object, returns a list of matrices corresponding to the number of thresholds specified.

See Also

[predict](#) for generating prediction frames, [h2o.performance](#) for creating [H2OModelMetrics](#).

Examples

```

library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
hex <- h2o.uploadFile(prosPath)
hex[,2] <- as.factor(hex[,2])
model <- h2o.gbm(x = 3:9, y = 2, training_frame = hex, distribution = "bernoulli")
h2o.confusionMatrix(model, hex)
# Generating a ModelMetrics object
perf <- h2o.performance(model, hex)
h2o.confusionMatrix(perf)

```

h2o.cor	<i>Correlation of columns.</i>
---------	--------------------------------

Description

Compute the correlation matrix of one or two H2OFrame.

Usage

```

h2o.cor(x, y = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, use)

cor(x, y = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, use)

```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
y	NULL (default) or an H2OFrame. The default is equivalent to y = x.
na.rm	logical. Should missing values be removed?
use	An optional character string indicating how to handle missing values. This must be one of the following: "everything" - outputs NaNs whenever one of its contributing observations is missing "all.obs" - presence of missing observations will throw an error "complete.obs" - discards missing values along with all observations in their rows so that only complete observations are used

Examples

```

h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath)
cor(prostate.hex$AGE)

```

h2o.cos	<i>Compute the cosine of x</i>
---------	--------------------------------

Description

Compute the cosine of x

Usage

```
h2o.cos(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[cos](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.cosh	<i>Compute the hyperbolic cosine of x</i>
----------	---

Description

Compute the hyperbolic cosine of x

Usage

```
h2o.cosh(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[cosh](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.createFrame	<i>Data H2OFrame Creation in H2O</i>
-----------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Creates a data frame in H2O with real-valued, categorical, integer, and binary columns specified by the user.

Usage

```
h2o.createFrame(rows = 10000, cols = 10, randomize = TRUE, value = 0,
  real_range = 100, categorical_fraction = 0.2, factors = 100,
  integer_fraction = 0.2, integer_range = 100, binary_fraction = 0.1,
  binary_ones_fraction = 0.02, time_fraction = 0, string_fraction = 0,
  missing_fraction = 0.01, response_factors = 2, has_response = FALSE,
  seed, seed_for_column_types)
```

Arguments

rows	The number of rows of data to generate.
cols	The number of columns of data to generate. Excludes the response column if <code>has_response = TRUE</code> .
randomize	A logical value indicating whether data values should be randomly generated. This must be <code>TRUE</code> if either <code>categorical_fraction</code> or <code>integer_fraction</code> is non-zero.
value	If <code>randomize = FALSE</code> , then all real-valued entries will be set to this value.
real_range	The range of randomly generated real values.
categorical_fraction	The fraction of total columns that are categorical.
factors	The number of (unique) factor levels in each categorical column.
integer_fraction	The fraction of total columns that are integer-valued.
integer_range	The range of randomly generated integer values.
binary_fraction	The fraction of total columns that are binary-valued.
binary_ones_fraction	The fraction of values in a binary column that are set to 1.
time_fraction	The fraction of randomly created date/time columns.
string_fraction	The fraction of randomly created string columns.
missing_fraction	The fraction of total entries in the data frame that are set to NA.

response_factors	If has_response = TRUE, then this is the number of factor levels in the response column.
has_response	A logical value indicating whether an additional response column should be prepended to the final H2O data frame. If set to TRUE, the total number of columns will be cols+1.
seed	A seed used to generate random values when randomize = TRUE.
seed_for_column_types	A seed used to generate random column types when randomize = TRUE.

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
hex <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 1000, cols = 100, categorical_fraction = 0.1,
                      factors = 5, integer_fraction = 0.5, integer_range = 1,
                      has_response = TRUE)

head(hex)
summary(hex)

hex2 <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 100, cols = 10, randomize = FALSE, value = 5,
                      categorical_fraction = 0, integer_fraction = 0)

summary(hex2)
```

h2o.cross_validation_fold_assignment

Retrieve the cross-validation fold assignment

Description

Retrieve the cross-validation fold assignment

Usage

```
h2o.cross_validation_fold_assignment(object)
```

Arguments

object An [H2OModel](#) object.

Value

Returns a H2OFrame

`h2o.cross_validation_holdout_predictions`
Retrieve the cross-validation holdout predictions

Description

Retrieve the cross-validation holdout predictions

Usage

`h2o.cross_validation_holdout_predictions(object)`

Arguments

`object` An [H2OModel](#) object.

Value

Returns a H2OFrame

`h2o.cross_validation_models`
Retrieve the cross-validation models

Description

Retrieve the cross-validation models

Usage

`h2o.cross_validation_models(object)`

Arguments

`object` An [H2OModel](#) object.

Value

Returns a list of H2OModel objects

h2o.cross_validation_predictions
Retrieve the cross-validation predictions

Description

Retrieve the cross-validation predictions

Usage

```
h2o.cross_validation_predictions(object)
```

Arguments

object An [H2OModel](#) object.

Value

Returns a list of H2OFrame objects

h2o.cut *Cut H2O Numeric Data to Factor*

Description

Divides the range of the H2O data into intervals and codes the values according to which interval they fall in. The leftmost interval corresponds to the level one, the next is level two, etc.

Usage

```
h2o.cut(x, breaks, labels = NULL, include.lowest = FALSE, right = TRUE,
        dig.lab = 3, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame
cut(x, breaks, labels = NULL, include.lowest = FALSE,
    right = TRUE, dig.lab = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object with a single numeric column.

breaks A numeric vector of two or more unique cut points.

labels Labels for the levels of the resulting category. By default, labels are constructed using "(a,b]" interval notation.

include.lowest Logical, indicating if an 'x[i]' equal to the lowest (or highest, for right = FALSE) 'breaks' value should be included

right	/codeLogical, indicating if the intervals should be closed on the right (opened on the left) or vice versa.
dig.lab	Integer which is used when labels are not given, determines the number of digits used in formatting the break numbers.
...	Further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object containing the factored data with intervals as levels.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
irisPath <- system.file("extdata", "iris_wheader.csv", package="h2o")
iris.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = irisPath, destination_frame = "iris.hex")
summary(iris.hex)

# Cut sepal length column into intervals determined by min/max/quantiles
sepal_len.cut = cut(iris.hex$sepal_len, c(4.2, 4.8, 5.8, 6, 8))
head(sepal_len.cut)
summary(sepal_len.cut)
```

h2o.day

Convert Milliseconds to Day of Month in H2O Datasets

Description

Converts the entries of an H2OFrame object from milliseconds to days of the month (on a 1 to 31 scale).

Usage

```
h2o.day(x)
```

```
day(x)
```

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame
day(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

Value

An H2OFrame object containing the entries of x converted to days of the month.

See Also[h2o.month](#)

h2o.dayOfWeek	<i>Convert Milliseconds to Day of Week in H2O Datasets</i>
---------------	--

Description

Converts the entries of an H2OFrame object from milliseconds to days of the week (on a 0 to 6 scale).

Usage

```
h2o.dayOfWeek(x)
```

```
dayOfWeek(x)
```

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame  
dayOfWeek(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

Value

An H2OFrame object containing the entries of x converted to days of the week.

See Also[h2o.day](#), [h2o.month](#)

h2o.dct	<i>Compute DCT of an H2OFrame</i>
---------	-----------------------------------

Description

Compute the Discrete Cosine Transform of every row in the H2OFrame

Usage

```
h2o.dct(data, destination_frame, dimensions, inverse = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	An H2OFrame object representing the dataset to transform
destination_frame	A frame ID for the result
dimensions	An array containing the 3 integer values for height, width, depth of each sample. The product of HxWxD must total up to less than the number of columns. For 1D, use c(L,1,1), for 2D, use C(N,M,1).
inverse	Whether to perform the inverse transform

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
df <- h2o.createFrame(rows = 1000, cols = 8*16*24,
                      categorical_fraction = 0, integer_fraction = 0, missing_fraction = 0)
df1 <- h2o.dct(data=df, dimensions=c(8*16*24,1,1))
df2 <- h2o.dct(data=df1,dimensions=c(8*16*24,1,1),inverse=TRUE)
max(abs(df1-df2))

df1 <- h2o.dct(data=df, dimensions=c(8*16,24,1))
df2 <- h2o.dct(data=df1,dimensions=c(8*16,24,1),inverse=TRUE)
max(abs(df1-df2))

df1 <- h2o.dct(data=df, dimensions=c(8,16,24))
df2 <- h2o.dct(data=df1,dimensions=c(8,16,24),inverse=TRUE)
max(abs(df1-df2))
```

h2o.ddply

Split H2O Dataset, Apply Function, and Return Results

Description

For each subset of an H2O data set, apply a user-specified function, then combine the results. This is an experimental feature.

Usage

```
h2o.ddply(X, .variables, FUN, ..., .progress = "none")
```

Arguments

X	An H2OFrame object to be processed.
.variables	Variables to split X by, either the indices or names of a set of columns.
FUN	Function to apply to each subset grouping.
...	Additional arguments passed on to FUN.
.progress	Name of the progress bar to use. #TODO: (Currently unimplemented)

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object containing the results from the split/apply operation, arranged

See Also

[ddply](#) for the plyr library implementation.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

# Import iris dataset to H2O
irisPath <- system.file("extdata", "iris_wheader.csv", package = "h2o")
iris.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = irisPath, destination_frame = "iris.hex")
# Add function taking mean of sepal_len column
fun = function(df) { sum(df[,1], na.rm = TRUE)/nrow(df) }
# Apply function to groups by class of flower
# uses h2os ddply, since iris.hex is an H2OFrame object
res = h2o.ddply(iris.hex, "class", fun)
head(res)
```

h2o.deepfeatures

Feature Generation via H2O Deep Learning Model

Description

Extract the non-linear feature from an H2O data set using an H2O deep learning model.

Usage

```
h2o.deepfeatures(object, data, layer = 1)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OModel object that represents the deep learning model to be used for feature extraction.
data	An H2OFrame object.
layer	Index of the hidden layer to extract.

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object with as many features as the number of units in the hidden layer of the specified index.

See Also

[link{h2o.deeplearning}](#) for making deep learning models.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prosPath = system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate.hex = h2o.importFile(path = prosPath)
prostate.dl = h2o.deeplearning(x = 3:9, y = 2, training_frame = prostate.hex,
                             hidden = c(100, 200), epochs = 5)
prostate.deepfeatures_layer1 = h2o.deepfeatures(prostate.dl, prostate.hex, layer = 1)
prostate.deepfeatures_layer2 = h2o.deepfeatures(prostate.dl, prostate.hex, layer = 2)
head(prostate.deepfeatures_layer1)
head(prostate.deepfeatures_layer2)
```

h2o.deeplearning	<i>Build a Deep Neural Network model using CPUs Builds a feed-forward multilayer artificial neural network on an H2OFrame</i>
------------------	---

Description

Build a Deep Neural Network model using CPUs Builds a feed-forward multilayer artificial neural network on an H2OFrame

Usage

```
h2o.deeplearning(x, y, model_id, training_frame, validation_frame, nfolds = 0,
                keep_cross_validation_predictions = FALSE,
                keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment = FALSE, fold_assignment = c("AUTO",
                "Random", "Modulo", "Stratified"), fold_column, ignore_const_cols = TRUE,
                score_each_iteration = FALSE, weights_column, offset_column,
                balance_classes = FALSE, class_sampling_factors,
                max_after_balance_size = 5, max_confusion_matrix_size = 20,
                max_hit_ratio_k = 0, checkpoint, pretrained_autoencoder,
                overwrite_with_best_model = TRUE, use_all_factor_levels = TRUE,
                standardize = TRUE, activation = c("Tanh", "TanhWithDropout", "Rectifier",
                "RectifierWithDropout", "Maxout", "MaxoutWithDropout"), hidden = c(200,
                200), epochs = 10, train_samples_per_iteration = -2,
                target_ratio_comm_to_comp = 0.05, seed = -1, adaptive_rate = TRUE,
                rho = 0.99, epsilon = 1e-08, rate = 0.005, rate_annealing = 1e-06,
                rate_decay = 1, momentum_start = 0, momentum_ramp = 1e+06,
                momentum_stable = 0, nesterov_accelerated_gradient = TRUE,
                input_dropout_ratio = 0, hidden_dropout_ratios, l1 = 0, l2 = 0,
                max_w2 = 3.4028235e+38, initial_weight_distribution = c("UniformAdaptive",
                "Uniform", "Normal"), initial_weight_scale = 1, initial_weights,
```

```

initial_biases, loss = c("Automatic", "CrossEntropy", "Quadratic", "Huber",
"Absolute", "Quantile"), distribution = c("AUTO", "bernoulli",
"multinomial", "gaussian", "poisson", "gamma", "tweedie", "laplace",
"quantile", "huber"), quantile_alpha = 0.5, tweedie_power = 1.5,
huber_alpha = 0.9, score_interval = 5, score_training_samples = 10000,
score_validation_samples = 0, score_duty_cycle = 0.1,
classification_stop = 0, regression_stop = 1e-06, stopping_rounds = 5,
stopping_metric = c("AUTO", "deviance", "logloss", "MSE", "AUC",
"lift_top_group", "r2", "misclassification", "mean_per_class_error"),
stopping_tolerance = 0, max_runtime_secs = 0,
score_validation_sampling = c("Uniform", "Stratified"),
diagnostics = TRUE, fast_mode = TRUE, force_load_balance = TRUE,
variable_importances = FALSE, replicate_training_data = TRUE,
single_node_mode = FALSE, shuffle_training_data = FALSE,
missing_values_handling = c("Skip", "MeanImputation"), quiet_mode = FALSE,
autoencoder = FALSE, sparse = FALSE, col_major = FALSE,
average_activation = 0, sparsity_beta = 0,
max_categorical_features = 2147483647, reproducible = FALSE,
export_weights_and_biases = FALSE, mini_batch_size = 1,
categorical_encoding = c("AUTO", "Enum", "OneHotInternal", "OneHotExplicit",
"Binary", "Eigen"), elastic_averaging = FALSE,
elastic_averaging_moving_rate = 0.9,
elastic_averaging_regularization = 0.001)

```

Arguments

x	A vector containing the character names of the predictors in the model. If x is missing, then all columns except y are used.
y	The name of the response variable in the model.
model_id	Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.
training_frame	Id of the training data frame (Not required, to allow initial validation of model parameters).
validation_frame	Id of the validation data frame.
nfolds	Number of folds for N-fold cross-validation (0 to disable or >= 2). Defaults to 0.
keep_cross_validation_predictions	Logical. Whether to keep the predictions of the cross-validation models. Defaults to False.
keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment	Logical. Whether to keep the cross-validation fold assignment. Defaults to False.
fold_assignment	Cross-validation fold assignment scheme, if fold_column is not specified. The 'Stratified' option will stratify the folds based on the response variable, for classification problems. Must be one of: "AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", "Stratified". Defaults to AUTO.

fold_column	Column with cross-validation fold index assignment per observation.
ignore_const_cols	Logical. Ignore constant columns. Defaults to True.
score_each_iteration	Logical. Whether to score during each iteration of model training. Defaults to False.
weights_column	Column with observation weights. Giving some observation a weight of zero is equivalent to excluding it from the dataset; giving an observation a relative weight of 2 is equivalent to repeating that row twice. Negative weights are not allowed.
offset_column	Offset column. This will be added to the combination of columns before applying the link function.
balance_classes	Logical. Balance training data class counts via over/under-sampling (for imbalanced data). Defaults to False.
class_sampling_factors	Desired over/under-sampling ratios per class (in lexicographic order). If not specified, sampling factors will be automatically computed to obtain class balance during training. Requires balance_classes.
max_after_balance_size	Maximum relative size of the training data after balancing class counts (can be less than 1.0). Requires balance_classes. Defaults to 5.0.
max_confusion_matrix_size	Maximum size (# classes) for confusion matrices to be printed in the Logs. Defaults to 20.
max_hit_ratio_k	Max. number (top K) of predictions to use for hit ratio computation (for multi-class only, 0 to disable). Defaults to 0.
checkpoint	Model checkpoint to resume training with.
pretrained_autoencoder	Pretrained autoencoder model to initialize this model with.
overwrite_with_best_model	Logical. If enabled, override the final model with the best model found during training. Defaults to True.
use_all_factor_levels	Logical. Use all factor levels of categorical variables. Otherwise, the first factor level is omitted (without loss of accuracy). Useful for variable importances and auto-enabled for autoencoder. Defaults to True.
standardize	Logical. If enabled, automatically standardize the data. If disabled, the user must provide properly scaled input data. Defaults to True.
activation	Activation function. Must be one of: "Tanh", "TanhWithDropout", "Rectifier", "RectifierWithDropout", "Maxout", "MaxoutWithDropout". Defaults to Rectifier.
hidden	Hidden layer sizes (e.g. [100, 100]). Defaults to [200, 200].

epochs	How many times the dataset should be iterated (streamed), can be fractional. Defaults to 10.0.
train_samples_per_iteration	Number of training samples (globally) per MapReduce iteration. Special values are 0: one epoch, -1: all available data (e.g., replicated training data), -2: automatic. Defaults to -2.
target_ratio_comm_to_comp	Target ratio of communication overhead to computation. Only for multi-node operation and train_samples_per_iteration = -2 (auto-tuning). Defaults to 0.05.
seed	Seed for random numbers (affects sampling) - Note: only reproducible when running single threaded. Defaults to -1.
adaptive_rate	Logical. Adaptive learning rate. Defaults to True.
rho	Adaptive learning rate time decay factor (similarity to prior updates). Defaults to 0.99.
epsilon	Adaptive learning rate smoothing factor (to avoid divisions by zero and allow progress). Defaults to 1e-08.
rate	Learning rate (higher => less stable, lower => slower convergence). Defaults to 0.005.
rate_annealing	Learning rate annealing: $rate / (1 + rate_annealing * samples)$. Defaults to 1e-06.
rate_decay	Learning rate decay factor between layers (N-th layer: $rate * rate_decay ^ (n - 1)$). Defaults to 1.0.
momentum_start	Initial momentum at the beginning of training (try 0.5). Defaults to 0.0.
momentum_ramp	Number of training samples for which momentum increases. Defaults to 1000000.0.
momentum_stable	Final momentum after the ramp is over (try 0.99). Defaults to 0.0.
nesterov_accelerated_gradient	Logical. Use Nesterov accelerated gradient (recommended). Defaults to True.
input_dropout_ratio	Input layer dropout ratio (can improve generalization, try 0.1 or 0.2). Defaults to 0.0.
hidden_dropout_ratios	Hidden layer dropout ratios (can improve generalization), specify one value per hidden layer, defaults to 0.5.
l1	L1 regularization (can add stability and improve generalization, causes many weights to become 0). Defaults to 0.0.
l2	L2 regularization (can add stability and improve generalization, causes many weights to be small. Defaults to 0.0.
max_w2	Constraint for squared sum of incoming weights per unit (e.g. for Rectifier). Defaults to 3.4028235e+38.
initial_weight_distribution	Initial weight distribution. Must be one of: "UniformAdaptive", "Uniform", "Normal". Defaults to UniformAdaptive.

<code>initial_weight_scale</code>	Uniform: -value...value, Normal: stddev. Defaults to 1.0.
<code>initial_weights</code>	A list of H2OFrame ids to initialize the weight matrices of this model with.
<code>initial_biases</code>	A list of H2OFrame ids to initialize the bias vectors of this model with.
<code>loss</code>	Loss function. Must be one of: "Automatic", "CrossEntropy", "Quadratic", "Huber", "Absolute", "Quantile". Defaults to Automatic.
<code>distribution</code>	Distribution function Must be one of: "AUTO", "bernoulli", "multinomial", "gaussian", "poisson", "gamma", "tweedie", "laplace", "quantile", "huber". Defaults to AUTO.
<code>quantile_alpha</code>	Desired quantile for Quantile regression, must be between 0 and 1. Defaults to 0.5.
<code>tweedie_power</code>	Tweedie power for Tweedie regression, must be between 1 and 2. Defaults to 1.5.
<code>huber_alpha</code>	Desired quantile for Huber/M-regression (threshold between quadratic and linear loss, must be between 0 and 1). Defaults to 0.9.
<code>score_interval</code>	Shortest time interval (in seconds) between model scoring. Defaults to 5.0.
<code>score_training_samples</code>	Number of training set samples for scoring (0 for all). Defaults to 10000.
<code>score_validation_samples</code>	Number of validation set samples for scoring (0 for all). Defaults to 0.
<code>score_duty_cycle</code>	Maximum duty cycle fraction for scoring (lower: more training, higher: more scoring). Defaults to 0.1.
<code>classification_stop</code>	Stopping criterion for classification error fraction on training data (-1 to disable). Defaults to 0.0.
<code>regression_stop</code>	Stopping criterion for regression error (MSE) on training data (-1 to disable). Defaults to 1e-06.
<code>stopping_rounds</code>	Early stopping based on convergence of <code>stopping_metric</code> . Stop if simple moving average of length <code>k</code> of the <code>stopping_metric</code> does not improve for <code>k:=stopping_rounds</code> scoring events (0 to disable) Defaults to 5.
<code>stopping_metric</code>	Metric to use for early stopping (AUTO: logloss for classification, deviance for regression) Must be one of: "AUTO", "deviance", "logloss", "MSE", "AUC", "lift_top_group", "r2", "misclassification", "mean_per_class_error". Defaults to AUTO.
<code>stopping_tolerance</code>	Relative tolerance for metric-based stopping criterion (stop if relative improvement is not at least this much) Defaults to 0.0.
<code>max_runtime_secs</code>	Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable. Defaults to 0.0.

score_validation_sampling	Method used to sample validation dataset for scoring. Must be one of: "Uniform", "Stratified". Defaults to Uniform.
diagnostics	Logical. Enable diagnostics for hidden layers. Defaults to True.
fast_mode	Logical. Enable fast mode (minor approximation in back-propagation). Defaults to True.
force_load_balance	Logical. Force extra load balancing to increase training speed for small datasets (to keep all cores busy). Defaults to True.
variable_importances	Logical. Compute variable importances for input features (Gedeon method) - can be slow for large networks. Defaults to False.
replicate_training_data	Logical. Replicate the entire training dataset onto every node for faster training on small datasets. Defaults to True.
single_node_mode	Logical. Run on a single node for fine-tuning of model parameters. Defaults to False.
shuffle_training_data	Logical. Enable shuffling of training data (recommended if training data is replicated and train_samples_per_iteration is close to #nodes x #rows, of if using balance_classes). Defaults to False.
missing_values_handling	Handling of missing values. Either Skip or MeanImputation. Must be one of: "Skip", "MeanImputation". Defaults to MeanImputation.
quiet_mode	Logical. Enable quiet mode for less output to standard output. Defaults to False.
autoencoder	Logical. Auto-Encoder. Defaults to False.
sparse	Logical. Sparse data handling (more efficient for data with lots of 0 values). Defaults to False.
col_major	Logical. #DEPRECATED Use a column major weight matrix for input layer. Can speed up forward propagation, but might slow down backpropagation. Defaults to False.
average_activation	Average activation for sparse auto-encoder. #Experimental Defaults to 0.0.
sparsity_beta	Sparsity regularization. #Experimental Defaults to 0.0.
max_categorical_features	Max. number of categorical features, enforced via hashing. #Experimental Defaults to 2147483647.
reproducible	Logical. Force reproducibility on small data (will be slow - only uses 1 thread). Defaults to False.
export_weights_and_biases	Logical. Whether to export Neural Network weights and biases to H2O Frames. Defaults to False.

`mini_batch_size`
Mini-batch size (smaller leads to better fit, larger can speed up and generalize better). Defaults to 1.

`categorical_encoding`
Encoding scheme for categorical features Must be one of: "AUTO", "Enum", "OneHotInternal", "OneHotExplicit", "Binary", "Eigen". Defaults to AUTO.

`elastic_averaging`
Logical. Elastic averaging between compute nodes can improve distributed model convergence. #Experimental Defaults to False.

`elastic_averaging_moving_rate`
Elastic averaging moving rate (only if elastic averaging is enabled). Defaults to 0.9.

`elastic_averaging_regularization`
Elastic averaging regularization strength (only if elastic averaging is enabled). Defaults to 0.001.

See Also

[predict.H2OModel](#) for prediction

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
iris.hex <- as.h2o(iris)
iris.dl <- h2o.deeplearning(x = 1:4, y = 5, training_frame = iris.hex)

# now make a prediction
predictions <- h2o.predict(iris.dl, iris.hex)
```

h2o.deepwater	<i>Build a Deep Learning model using multiple native GPU backends Builds a deep neural network on an H2OFrame containing various data sources</i>
---------------	---

Description

Build a Deep Learning model using multiple native GPU backends Builds a deep neural network on an H2OFrame containing various data sources

Usage

```
h2o.deepwater(x, y, model_id, checkpoint, autoencoder = FALSE, training_frame,
  validation_frame, nfolds = 0, balance_classes = FALSE,
  max_after_balance_size = 5, class_sampling_factors,
  keep_cross_validation_predictions = FALSE,
```

```

keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment = FALSE, fold_assignment = c("AUTO",
"Random", "Modulo", "Stratified"), fold_column, offset_column, weights_column,
score_each_iteration = FALSE, categorical_encoding = c("AUTO", "Enum",
"OneHotInternal", "OneHotExplicit", "Binary", "Eigen"),
overwrite_with_best_model = TRUE, epochs = 10,
train_samples_per_iteration = -2, target_ratio_comm_to_comp = 0.05,
seed = -1, standardize = TRUE, learning_rate = 0.005,
learning_rate_annealing = 1e-06, momentum_start = 0.9,
momentum_ramp = 10000, momentum_stable = 0.99, distribution = c("AUTO",
"bernoulli", "multinomial", "gaussian", "poisson", "gamma", "tweedie",
"laplace", "quantile", "huber"), score_interval = 5,
score_training_samples = 10000, score_validation_samples = 0,
score_duty_cycle = 0.1, stopping_rounds = 5, stopping_metric = c("AUTO",
"deviance", "logloss", "MSE", "AUC", "lift_top_group", "r2",
"misclassification", "mean_per_class_error"), stopping_tolerance = 0,
max_runtime_secs = 0, ignore_const_cols = TRUE,
shuffle_training_data = TRUE, mini_batch_size = 32, clip_gradient = 10,
network = c("auto", "user", "lenet", "alexnet", "vgg", "googlenet",
"inception_bn", "resnet"), backend = c("auto", "mxnet", "caffe",
"tensorflow"), image_shape = c(0, 0), channels = 3, sparse = FALSE,
gpu = TRUE, device_id = c(0), network_definition_file,
network_parameters_file, mean_image_file, export_native_parameters_prefix,
activation = c("Rectifier", "Tanh"), hidden, input_dropout_ratio = 0,
hidden_dropout_ratios, problem_type = c("auto", "image", "text", "dataset"))

```

Arguments

x	A vector containing the character names of the predictors in the model. If x is missing, then all columns except y are used.
y	The name of the response variable in the model.
model_id	Destination id for this model; auto-generated if not specified.
checkpoint	Model checkpoint to resume training with.
autoencoder	Logical. Auto-Encoder. Defaults to False.
training_frame	Id of the training data frame (Not required, to allow initial validation of model parameters).
validation_frame	Id of the validation data frame.
nfolds	Number of folds for N-fold cross-validation (0 to disable or >= 2). Defaults to 0.
balance_classes	Logical. Balance training data class counts via over/under-sampling (for imbalanced data). Defaults to False.
max_after_balance_size	Maximum relative size of the training data after balancing class counts (can be less than 1.0). Requires balance_classes. Defaults to 5.0.

<code>class_sampling_factors</code>	Desired over/under-sampling ratios per class (in lexicographic order). If not specified, sampling factors will be automatically computed to obtain class balance during training. Requires <code>balance_classes</code> .
<code>keep_cross_validation_predictions</code>	Logical. Whether to keep the predictions of the cross-validation models. Defaults to False.
<code>keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment</code>	Logical. Whether to keep the cross-validation fold assignment. Defaults to False.
<code>fold_assignment</code>	Cross-validation fold assignment scheme, if <code>fold_column</code> is not specified. The 'Stratified' option will stratify the folds based on the response variable, for classification problems. Must be one of: "AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", "Stratified". Defaults to AUTO.
<code>fold_column</code>	Column with cross-validation fold index assignment per observation.
<code>offset_column</code>	Offset column. This will be added to the combination of columns before applying the link function.
<code>weights_column</code>	Column with observation weights. Giving some observation a weight of zero is equivalent to excluding it from the dataset; giving an observation a relative weight of 2 is equivalent to repeating that row twice. Negative weights are not allowed.
<code>score_each_iteration</code>	Logical. Whether to score during each iteration of model training. Defaults to False.
<code>categorical_encoding</code>	Encoding scheme for categorical features Must be one of: "AUTO", "Enum", "OneHotInternal", "OneHotExplicit", "Binary", "Eigen". Defaults to AUTO.
<code>overwrite_with_best_model</code>	Logical. If enabled, override the final model with the best model found during training. Defaults to True.
<code>epochs</code>	How many times the dataset should be iterated (streamed), can be fractional. Defaults to 10.0.
<code>train_samples_per_iteration</code>	Number of training samples (globally) per MapReduce iteration. Special values are 0: one epoch, -1: all available data (e.g., replicated training data), -2: automatic. Defaults to -2.
<code>target_ratio_comm_to_comp</code>	Target ratio of communication overhead to computation. Only for multi-node operation and <code>train_samples_per_iteration = -2</code> (auto-tuning). Defaults to 0.05.
<code>seed</code>	Seed for random numbers (affects sampling) - Note: only reproducible when running single threaded. Defaults to -1.
<code>standardize</code>	Logical. If enabled, automatically standardize the data. If disabled, the user must provide properly scaled input data. Defaults to True.
<code>learning_rate</code>	Learning rate (higher => less stable, lower => slower convergence). Defaults to 0.005.

learning_rate_annealing	Learning rate annealing: $\text{rate} / (1 + \text{rate_annealing} * \text{samples})$. Defaults to 1e-06.
momentum_start	Initial momentum at the beginning of training (try 0.5). Defaults to 0.9.
momentum_ramp	Number of training samples for which momentum increases. Defaults to 10000.0.
momentum_stable	Final momentum after the ramp is over (try 0.99). Defaults to 0.99.
distribution	Distribution function Must be one of: "AUTO", "bernoulli", "multinomial", "gaussian", "poisson", "gamma", "tweedie", "laplace", "quantile", "huber". Defaults to AUTO.
score_interval	Shortest time interval (in seconds) between model scoring. Defaults to 5.0.
score_training_samples	Number of training set samples for scoring (0 for all). Defaults to 10000.
score_validation_samples	Number of validation set samples for scoring (0 for all). Defaults to 0.
score_duty_cycle	Maximum duty cycle fraction for scoring (lower: more training, higher: more scoring). Defaults to 0.1.
stopping_rounds	Early stopping based on convergence of stopping_metric. Stop if simple moving average of length k of the stopping_metric does not improve for $k = \text{stopping_rounds}$ scoring events (0 to disable) Defaults to 5.
stopping_metric	Metric to use for early stopping (AUTO: logloss for classification, deviance for regression) Must be one of: "AUTO", "deviance", "logloss", "MSE", "AUC", "lift_top_group", "r2", "misclassification", "mean_per_class_error". Defaults to AUTO.
stopping_tolerance	Relative tolerance for metric-based stopping criterion (stop if relative improvement is not at least this much) Defaults to 0.0.
max_runtime_secs	Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable. Defaults to 0.0.
ignore_const_cols	Logical. Ignore constant columns. Defaults to True.
shuffle_training_data	Logical. Enable global shuffling of training data. Defaults to True.
mini_batch_size	Mini-batch size (smaller leads to better fit, larger can speed up and generalize better). Defaults to 32.
clip_gradient	Clip gradients once their absolute value is larger than this value. Defaults to 10.0.
network	Network architecture. Must be one of: "auto", "user", "lenet", "alexnet", "vgg", "googlenet", "inception_bn", "resnet". Defaults to auto.

backend	Deep Learning Backend. Must be one of: "auto", "mxnet", "caffe", "tensorflow". Defaults to mxnet.
image_shape	Width and height of image. Defaults to [0, 0].
channels	Number of (color) channels. Defaults to 3.
sparse	Logical. Sparse data handling (more efficient for data with lots of 0 values). Defaults to False.
gpu	Logical. Whether to use a GPU (if available). Defaults to True.
device_id	Device IDs (which GPUs to use). Defaults to [0].
network_definition_file	Path of file containing network definition (graph, architecture).
network_parameters_file	Path of file containing network (initial) parameters (weights, biases).
mean_image_file	Path of file containing the mean image data for data normalization.
export_native_parameters_prefix	Path (prefix) where to export the native model parameters after every iteration.
activation	Activation function. Only used if no user-defined network architecture file is provided, and only for problem_type=dataset. Must be one of: "Rectifier", "Tanh".
hidden	Hidden layer sizes (e.g. [200, 200]). Only used if no user-defined network architecture file is provided, and only for problem_type=dataset.
input_dropout_ratio	Input layer dropout ratio (can improve generalization, try 0.1 or 0.2). Defaults to 0.0.
hidden_dropout_ratios	Hidden layer dropout ratios (can improve generalization), specify one value per hidden layer, defaults to 0.5.
problem_type	Problem type, auto-detected by default. If set to image, the H2OFrame must contain a string column containing the path (URI or URL) to the images in the first column. If set to text, the H2OFrame must contain a string column containing the text in the first column. If set to dataset, Deep Water behaves just like any other H2O Model and builds a model on the provided H2OFrame (non-String columns). Must be one of: "auto", "image", "text", "dataset". Defaults to auto.

h2o.deepwater.available

Returns True if a deep water model can be built, or False otherwise.

Description

Returns True if a deep water model can be built, or False otherwise.

Usage

```
h2o.deepwater.available(h2oRestApiVersion = .h2o.__REST_API_VERSION)
```

Arguments

```
h2oRestApiVersion  
  (Optional) Specific version of the REST API to use
```

h2o.describe	<i>H2O Description of A Dataset</i>
--------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Reports the "Flow" style summary rollups on an instance of H2OFrame. Includes information about column types, mins/maxs/missing/zero counts/stds/number of levels

Usage

```
h2o.describe(frame)
```

Arguments

```
frame      An H2OFrame object.
```

Value

A table with the Frame stats.

Examples

```
library(h2o)  
h2o.init()  
prosPath = system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")  
prostate.hex = h2o.importFile(path = prosPath)  
h2o.describe(prostate.hex)
```

h2o.diff1ag1	<i>Conduct a lag 1 transform on a numeric H2OFrame column</i>
--------------	---

Description

Conduct a lag 1 transform on a numeric H2OFrame column

Usage

h2o.diff1ag1(object)

Arguments

object H2OFrame object

h2o.dim	<i>Returns the number of rows and columns for an H2OFrame object.</i>
---------	---

Description

Returns the number of rows and columns for an H2OFrame object.

Usage

h2o.dim(x)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[dim](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.dimnames *Column names of an H2OFrame*

Description

Column names of an H2OFrame

Usage

```
h2o.dimnames(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[dimnames](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.downloadAllLogs *Download H2O Log Files to Disk*

Description

h2o.downloadAllLogs downloads all H2O log files to local disk. Generally used for debugging purposes.

Usage

```
h2o.downloadAllLogs(dirname = ".", filename = NULL)
```

Arguments

dirname (Optional) A character string indicating the directory that the log file should be saved in.

filename (Optional) A character string indicating the name that the log file should be saved to.

h2o.downloadCSV	<i>Download H2O Data to Disk</i>
-----------------	----------------------------------

Description

Download an H2O data set to a CSV file on the local disk

Usage

```
h2o.downloadCSV(data, filename)
```

Arguments

data	an H2OFrame object to be downloaded.
filename	A string indicating the name that the CSV file should be should be saved to.

Warning

Files located on the H2O server may be very large! Make sure you have enough hard drive space to accomodate the entire file.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
irisPath <- system.file("extdata", "iris_wheader.csv", package = "h2o")
iris.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = irisPath)

myFile <- paste(getwd(), "my_iris_file.csv", sep = .Platform$file.sep)
h2o.downloadCSV(iris.hex, myFile)
file.info(myFile)
file.remove(myFile)
```

h2o.download_mojo	<i>Download the model in MOJO format.</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Download the model in MOJO format.

Usage

```
h2o.download_mojo(model, path = getwd(), get_genmodel_jar = FALSE)
```

Arguments

model	An H2OModel
path	The path where MOJO file should be saved. Saved to current directory by default.
get_genmodel_jar	If TRUE, then also download h2o-genmodel.jar and store it in folder “path“.

Value

Name of the MOJO file written to the path.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h <- h2o.init(nthreads=-1)
fr <- as.h2o(iris)
my_model <- h2o.gbm(x=1:4, y=5, training_frame=fr)
h2o.download_mojo(my_model) # save to the current working directory
```

h2o.download_pojo	<i>Download the Scoring POJO (Plain Old Java Object) of an H2O Model</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Download the Scoring POJO (Plain Old Java Object) of an H2O Model

Usage

```
h2o.download_pojo(model, path = NULL, getjar = NULL, get_jar = TRUE)
```

Arguments

model	An H2OModel
path	The path to the directory to store the POJO (no trailing slash). If NULL, then print to to console. The file name will be a compilable java file name.
getjar	(DEPRECATED) Whether to also download the h2o-genmodel.jar file needed to compile the POJO. This argument is now called ‘get_jar‘.
get_jar	Whether to also download the h2o-genmodel.jar file needed to compile the POJO

Value

If path is NULL, then pretty print the POJO to the console. Otherwise save it to the specified directory and return POJO file name.

Examples

```

library(h2o)
h <- h2o.init(nthreads=-1)
fr <- as.h2o(iris)
my_model <- h2o.gbm(x=1:4, y=5, training_frame=fr)

h2o.download_pojo(my_model) # print the model to screen
# h2o.download_pojo(my_model, getwd()) # save the POJO and jar file to the current working
#                                     directory, NOT RUN
# h2o.download_pojo(my_model, getwd(), get_jar = FALSE ) # save only the POJO to the current
#                                                         working directory, NOT RUN
h2o.download_pojo(my_model, getwd()) # save to the current working directory

```

h2o.entropy	<i>Shannon entropy</i>
-------------	------------------------

Description

Return the Shannon entropy of a string column. If the string is empty, the entropy is 0.

Usage

```
h2o.entropy(x)
```

Arguments

x	The column on which to calculate the entropy.
---	---

h2o.exp	<i>Compute the exponential function of x</i>
---------	--

Description

Compute the exponential function of x

Usage

```
h2o.exp(x)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
---	---------------------

See Also

[exp](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.exportFile	<i>Export an H2O Data Frame (H2OFrame) to a File or to a collection of Files.</i>
----------------	---

Description

Exports an H2OFrame (which can be either VA or FV) to a file. This file may be on the H2O instace's local filesystem, or to HDFS (preface the path with hdfs://) or to S3N (preface the path with s3n://).

Usage

```
h2o.exportFile(data, path, force = FALSE, parts = 1)
```

Arguments

data	An H2OFrame object.
path	The path to write the file to. Must include the directory and also filename if exporting to a single file. May be prefaced with hdfs:// or s3n://. Each row of data appears as line of the file.
force	logical, indicates how to deal with files that already exist.
parts	integer, number of part files to export to. Default is to write to a single file. Large data can be exported to multiple 'part' files, where each part file contains subset of the data. User can specify the maximum number of part files or use value -1 to indicate that H2O should itself determine the optimal number of files. Parameter path will be considered to be a path to a directory if export to multiple part files is desired. Part files conform to naming scheme 'part-m-????'.

Details

In the case of existing files force = TRUE will overwrite the file. Otherwise, the operation will fail.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
irisPath <- system.file("extdata", "iris.csv", package = "h2o")
iris.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = irisPath)

# These arent real paths
# h2o.exportFile(iris.hex, path = "/path/on/h2o/server/filesystem/iris.csv")
# h2o.exportFile(iris.hex, path = "hdfs://path/in/hdfs/iris.csv")
# h2o.exportFile(iris.hex, path = "s3n://path/in/s3/iris.csv")

## End(Not run)
```

h2o.exportHDFS	<i>Export a Model to HDFS</i>
----------------	-------------------------------

Description

Exports an [H2OModel](#) to HDFS.

Usage

```
h2o.exportHDFS(object, path, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	an H2OModel class object.
path	The path to write the model to. Must include the directory and filename.
force	logical, indicates how to deal with files that already exist.

h2o.filterNACols	<i>Filter NA Columns</i>
------------------	--------------------------

Description

Filter NA Columns

Usage

```
h2o.filterNACols(data, frac = 0.2)
```

Arguments

data	A dataset to filter on.
frac	The threshold of NAs to allow per column (columns \geq this threshold are filtered)

```
h2o.find_row_by_threshold
```

Find the threshold, give the max metric. No duplicate thresholds allowed

Description

Find the threshold, give the max metric. No duplicate thresholds allowed

Usage

```
h2o.find_row_by_threshold(object, threshold)
```

Arguments

object	H2OBinomialMetrics
threshold	number between 0 and 1

```
h2o.find_threshold_by_max_metric
```

Find the threshold, give the max metric

Description

Find the threshold, give the max metric

Usage

```
h2o.find_threshold_by_max_metric(object, metric)
```

Arguments

object	H2OBinomialMetrics
metric	"F1," for example

h2o.floor	<i>floor takes a single numeric argument x and returns a numeric vector containing the largest integers not greater than the corresponding elements of x.</i>
-----------	---

Description

floor takes a single numeric argument x and returns a numeric vector containing the largest integers not greater than the corresponding elements of x.

Usage

```
h2o.floor(x)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
---	---------------------

See Also

[floor](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.gainsLift	<i>Access H2O Gains/Lift Tables</i>
---------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Retrieve either a single or many Gains/Lift tables from H2O objects.

Usage

```
h2o.gainsLift(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature H2OModel
h2o.gainsLift(object, newdata, valid = FALSE,
              xval = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature H2OModelMetrics
h2o.gainsLift(object)
```

Arguments

object	Either an H2OModel object or an H2OModelMetrics object.
newdata	An H2OFrame object that can be scored on. Requires a valid response column.
valid	Retrieve the validation metric.
xval	Retrieve the cross-validation metric.
...	further arguments to be passed to/from this method.

Details

The [H2OModelMetrics](#) version of this function will only take [H2OBinomialMetrics](#) objects.

Value

Calling this function on [H2OModel](#) objects returns a Gains/Lift table corresponding to the [predict](#) function.

See Also

[predict](#) for generating prediction frames, [h2o.performance](#) for creating [H2OModelMetrics](#).

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
hex <- h2o.uploadFile(prosPath)
hex[,2] <- as.factor(hex[,2])
model <- h2o.gbm(x = 3:9, y = 2, distribution = "bernoulli",
                training_frame = hex, validation_frame = hex, nfolds=3)
h2o.gainsLift(model)                ## extract training metrics
h2o.gainsLift(model, valid=TRUE)    ## extract validation metrics (here: the same)
h2o.gainsLift(model, xval =TRUE)    ## extract cross-validation metrics
h2o.gainsLift(model, newdata=hex)   ## score on new data (here: the same)
# Generating a ModelMetrics object
perf <- h2o.performance(model, hex)
h2o.gainsLift(perf)                ## extract from existing metrics object
```

h2o.gbm

Gradient Boosting Machine

Description

Builds gradient boosted classification trees and gradient boosted regression trees on a parsed data set.

Usage

```
h2o.gbm(x, y, training_frame, model_id, checkpoint, ignore_const_cols = TRUE,
        distribution = c("AUTO", "gaussian", "bernoulli", "multinomial", "poisson",
        "gamma", "tweedie", "laplace", "quantile", "huber"), quantile_alpha = 0.5,
        tweedie_power = 1.5, huber_alpha = 0.9, ntrees = 50, max_depth = 5,
        min_rows = 10, learn_rate = 0.1, learn_rate_annealing = 1,
        sample_rate = 1, sample_rate_per_class, col_sample_rate = 1,
        col_sample_rate_change_per_level = 1, col_sample_rate_per_tree = 1,
```

```

nbins = 20, nbins_top_level = 1024, nbins_cats = 1024,
validation_frame = NULL, balance_classes = FALSE, class_sampling_factors,
max_after_balance_size = 5, seed, build_tree_one_node = FALSE,
nfolds = 0, fold_column = NULL, fold_assignment = c("AUTO", "Random",
"Modulo", "Stratified"), keep_cross_validation_predictions = FALSE,
keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment = FALSE,
score_each_iteration = FALSE, score_tree_interval = 0,
stopping_rounds = 0, stopping_metric = c("AUTO", "deviance", "logloss",
"MSE", "AUC", "misclassification", "mean_per_class_error"),
stopping_tolerance = 0.001, max_runtime_secs = 0, offset_column = NULL,
weights_column = NULL, min_split_improvement = 1e-05,
histogram_type = c("AUTO", "UniformAdaptive", "Random", "QuantilesGlobal",
"RoundRobin"), max_abs_leafnode_pred, pred_noise_bandwidth = 0,
categorical_encoding = c("AUTO", "Enum", "OneHotInternal", "OneHotExplicit",
"Binary", "Eigen"))

```

Arguments

x	A vector containing the names or indices of the predictor variables to use in building the GBM model. If x is missing, then all columns except y are used.
y	The name or index of the response variable. If the data does not contain a header, this is the column index number starting at 0, and increasing from left to right. (The response must be either an integer or a categorical variable).
training_frame	An H2OFrame object containing the variables in the model.
model_id	(Optional) The unique id assigned to the resulting model. If none is given, an id will automatically be generated.
checkpoint	"Model checkpoint (provide the model_id) to resume training with."
ignore_const_cols	A logical value indicating whether or not to ignore all the constant columns in the training frame.
distribution	A character string. The distribution function of the response. Must be "AUTO", "bernoulli", "multinomial", "poisson", "gamma", "tweedie", "laplace", "quantile", "huber" or "gaussian"
quantile_alpha	Desired quantile for Quantile regression, must be between 0 and 1. Default is 0.5.
tweedie_power	Tweedie power for Tweedie regression, must be between 1 and 2. Default is 1.5.
huber_alpha	Desired quantile for Huber/M-regression (threshold between quadratic and linear loss, must be between 0 and 1). Default is 0.9.
ntrees	A nonnegative integer that determines the number of trees to grow. Default is 50.
max_depth	Maximum depth to grow the tree. Default is 5.
min_rows	Minimum number of rows to assign to terminal nodes. Default is 10.
learn_rate	Learning rate (from 0.0 to 1.0). Default is 0.1.
learn_rate_annealing	Scale the learning rate by this factor after each tree (e.g., 0.99 or 0.999). Default is 1.

<code>sample_rate</code>	Row sample rate per tree (from 0.0 to 1.0). Default is 1.
<code>sample_rate_per_class</code>	Row sample rate per tree per class (one per class, from 0.0 to 1.0).
<code>col_sample_rate</code>	Column sample rate per split (from 0.0 to 1.0). Default is 1.
<code>col_sample_rate_change_per_level</code>	Relative change of the column sampling rate for every level (from 0.0 to 2.0). Default is 1.
<code>col_sample_rate_per_tree</code>	Column sample rate per tree (from 0.0 to 1.0). Default is 1.
<code>nbins</code>	For numerical columns (real/int), build a histogram of (at least) this many bins, then split at the best point. Default is 20.
<code>nbins_top_level</code>	For numerical columns (real/int), build a histogram of (at most) this many bins at the root level, then decrease by factor of two per level. Default is 1024.
<code>nbins_cats</code>	For categorical columns (factors), build a histogram of this many bins, then split at the best point. Higher values can lead to more overfitting. Default is 1024.
<code>validation_frame</code>	An H2OFrame object indicating the validation dataset used to construct the confusion matrix. Defaults to NULL. If left as NULL, this defaults to the training data when <code>nfolds = 0</code> .
<code>balance_classes</code>	logical, indicates whether or not to balance training data class counts via over/under-sampling (for imbalanced data). Default is FALSE.
<code>class_sampling_factors</code>	Desired over/under-sampling ratios per class (in lexicographic order). If not specified, sampling factors will be automatically computed to obtain class balance during training. Requires <code>balance_classes</code> .
<code>max_after_balance_size</code>	Maximum relative size of the training data after balancing class counts (can be less than 1.0). Ignored if <code>balance_classes</code> is FALSE, which is the default behavior. Default is 5.
<code>seed</code>	Seed for random numbers (affects sampling).
<code>build_tree_one_node</code>	Run on one node only; no network overhead but fewer cpus used. Suitable for small datasets. Default is FALSE.
<code>nfolds</code>	(Optional) Number of folds for cross-validation. Default is 0 (no cross-validation).
<code>fold_column</code>	(Optional) Column with cross-validation fold index assignment per observation. Defaults to NULL.
<code>fold_assignment</code>	Cross-validation fold assignment scheme, if <code>fold_column</code> is not specified, must be "AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", or "Stratified". The Stratified option will stratify the folds based on the response variable, for classification problems.
<code>keep_cross_validation_predictions</code>	Whether to keep the predictions of the cross-validation models. Default is FALSE.

<code>keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment</code>	Whether to keep the cross-validation fold assignment. Default is FALSE.
<code>score_each_iteration</code>	Attempts to score each tree. Default is FALSE.
<code>score_tree_interval</code>	Score the model after every so many trees. Default is 0 (disabled).
<code>stopping_rounds</code>	Early stopping based on convergence of <code>stopping_metric</code> . Default is 0 (disabled). Stop if simple moving average of length <code>k</code> of the <code>stopping_metric</code> does not improve (by <code>stopping_tolerance</code>) for <code>k=stopping_rounds</code> scoring events. Can only trigger after at least 2k scoring events.
<code>stopping_metric</code>	Metric to use for convergence checking, only for <code>_stopping_rounds > 0</code> Can be one of "AUTO", "deviance", "logloss", "MSE", "AUC", "misclassification", or "mean_per_class_error".
<code>stopping_tolerance</code>	Relative tolerance for metric-based stopping criterion (if relative improvement is not at least this much, stop). Default is 0.001.
<code>max_runtime_secs</code>	Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Default is 0 (disabled).
<code>offset_column</code>	Specify the offset column. Defaults to NULL.
<code>weights_column</code>	Specify the weights column. Defaults to NULL.
<code>min_split_improvement</code>	Minimum relative improvement in squared error reduction for a split to happen. Default is 1e-5 and the value must be ≥ 0 .
<code>histogram_type</code>	What type of histogram to use for finding optimal split points Can be one of "AUTO", "UniformAdaptive", "Random", "QuantilesGlobal" or "RoundRobin".
<code>max_abs_leafnode_pred</code>	Maximum absolute value of a leaf node prediction. Defaults to 1.79769313486e+308.
<code>pred_noise_bandwidth</code>	Bandwidth (sigma) of Gaussian multiplicative noise $\sim N(1, \sigma)$ for tree node predictions. Default is 0.
<code>categorical_encoding</code>	Encoding scheme for categorical features Can be one of "AUTO", "Enum", "OneHotInternal", "OneHotExplicit", "Binary", "Eigen". Default is "AUTO", which is "Enum".

Details

The default distribution function will guess the model type based on the response column type. In order to run properly, the response column must be an numeric for "gaussian" or an enum for "bernoulli" or "multinomial".

See Also

[predict.H2OModel](#) for prediction.

Examples

```

library(h2o)
h2o.init()

# Run regression GBM on australia.hex data
ausPath <- system.file("extdata", "australia.csv", package="h2o")
australia.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = ausPath)
independent <- c("premax", "salmax", "minairtemp", "maxairtemp", "maxsst",
                "maxsoilmoist", "Max_czcs")
dependent <- "runoffnew"
h2o.gbm(y = dependent, x = independent, training_frame = australia.hex,
        ntrees = 3, max_depth = 3, min_rows = 2)

```

h2o.getConnection	<i>Retrieve an H2O Connection</i>
-------------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Attempt to recover an h2o connection.

Usage

```
h2o.getConnection()
```

Value

Returns an [H2OConnection](#) object.

h2o.getFrame	<i>Get an R Reference to an H2O Dataset, that will NOT be GC'd by default</i>
--------------	---

Description

Get the reference to a frame with the given id in the H2O instance.

Usage

```
h2o.getFrame(id)
```

Arguments

id A string indicating the unique frame of the dataset to retrieve.

`h2o.getFutureModel` *Get future model*

Description

Get future model

Usage

`h2o.getFutureModel(object)`

Arguments

object H2OModel

`h2o.getGLMFullRegularizationPath`
Extract full regularization path from glm model (assuming it was run with lambda search option)

Description

Extract full regularization path from glm model (assuming it was run with lambda search option)

Usage

`h2o.getGLMFullRegularizationPath(model)`

Arguments

model an [H2OModel](#) corresponding from a `h2o.glm` call.

h2o.getGrid	<i>Get a grid object from H2O distributed K/V store.</i>
-------------	--

Description

Get a grid object from H2O distributed K/V store.

Usage

```
h2o.getGrid(grid_id, sort_by, decreasing)
```

Arguments

grid_id	ID of existing grid object to fetch
sort_by	Sort the models in the grid space by a metric. Choices are "logloss", "residual_deviance", "mse", "auc", "accuracy", "precision", "recall", "f1", etc.
decreasing	Specify whether sort order should be decreasing

Examples

```
library(h2o)
library(jsonlite)
h2o.init()
iris.hex <- as.h2o(iris)
h2o.grid("gbm", grid_id = "gbm_grid_id", x = c(1:4), y = 5,
        training_frame = iris.hex, hyper_params = list(ntrees = c(1,2,3)))
grid <- h2o.getGrid("gbm_grid_id")
# Get grid summary
summary(grid)
# Fetch grid models
model_ids <- grid@model_ids
models <- lapply(model_ids, function(id) { h2o.getModel(id)})
```

h2o.getId	<i>Get back-end distributed key/value store id from an H2OFrame.</i>
-----------	--

Description

Get back-end distributed key/value store id from an H2OFrame.

Usage

```
h2o.getId(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame

Value

The id

h2o.getModel *Get an R reference to an H2O model*

Description

Returns a reference to an existing model in the H2O instance.

Usage

```
h2o.getModel(model_id)
```

Arguments

model_id A string indicating the unique model_id of the model to retrieve.

Value

Returns an object that is a subclass of [H2OModel](#).

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

iris.hex <- as.h2o(iris, "iris.hex")
model_id <- h2o.gbm(x = 1:4, y = 5, training_frame = iris.hex)@model_id
model.retrieved <- h2o.getModel(model_id)
```

h2o.getTimezone *Get the Time Zone on the H2O Cloud Returns a string*

Description

Get the Time Zone on the H2O Cloud Returns a string

Usage

```
h2o.getTimezone()
```

h2o.getTypes	<i>Get the types-per-column</i>
--------------	---------------------------------

Description

Get the types-per-column

Usage

```
h2o.getTypes(x)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame
---	-------------

Value

A list of types

h2o.getVersion	<i>Get h2o version</i>
----------------	------------------------

Description

Get h2o version

Usage

```
h2o.getVersion()
```

h2o.giniCoef	<i>Retrieve the GINI Coefficient</i>
--------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Retrieves the GINI coefficient from an [H2OBinomialMetrics](#). If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training GINIvalue is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of GINIs are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.giniCoef(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	an H2OBinomialMetrics object.
train	Retrieve the training GINI Coefficient
valid	Retrieve the validation GINI Coefficient
xval	Retrieve the cross-validation GINI Coefficient

See Also

[h2o.auc](#) for AUC, [h2o.giniCoef](#) for the GINI coefficient, and [h2o.metric](#) for the various. See [h2o.performance](#) for creating H2OModelMetrics objects. threshold metrics.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
hex <- h2o.uploadFile(prosPath)

hex[,2] <- as.factor(hex[,2])
model <- h2o.gbm(x = 3:9, y = 2, training_frame = hex, distribution = "bernoulli")
perf <- h2o.performance(model, hex)
h2o.giniCoef(perf)
```

h2o.glm

H2O Generalized Linear Models

Description

Fit a generalized linear model, specified by a response variable, a set of predictors, and a description of the error distribution.

Usage

```
h2o.glm(x, y, training_frame, model_id, validation_frame = NULL,
  ignore_const_cols = TRUE, max_iterations = 50, beta_epsilon = 0,
  solver = c("IRLSM", "L_BFGS"), standardize = TRUE,
  family = c("gaussian", "binomial", "poisson", "gamma", "tweedie",
  "multinomial"), link = c("family_default", "identity", "logit", "log",
  "inverse", "tweedie"), tweedie_variance_power = 0, tweedie_link_power = 1,
  alpha = 0.5, prior = NULL, lambda = 1e-05, lambda_search = FALSE,
  early_stopping = FALSE, nlambda = -1, lambda_min_ratio = -1,
  nfolds = 0, seed = NULL, fold_column = NULL,
  fold_assignment = c("AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", "Stratified"),
  keep_cross_validation_predictions = FALSE,
```

```
keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment = FALSE, beta_constraints = NULL,
offset_column = NULL, weights_column = NULL, intercept = TRUE,
max_active_predictors = -1, interactions = NULL, objective_epsilon = -1,
gradient_epsilon = -1, non_negative = FALSE, compute_p_values = FALSE,
remove_collinear_columns = FALSE, max_runtime_secs = 0,
missing_values_handling = c("MeanImputation", "Skip"))
```

Arguments

x	A vector containing the names or indices of the predictor variables to use in building the GLM model. If x is missing, then all columns except y are used.
y	A character string or index that represent the response variable in the model.
training_frame	An H2OFrame object containing the variables in the model.
model_id	(Optional) The unique id assigned to the resulting model. If none is given, an id will automatically be generated.
validation_frame	An H2OFrame object containing the variables in the model. Defaults to NULL.
ignore_const_cols	A logical value indicating whether or not to ignore all the constant columns in the training frame.
max_iterations	A non-negative integer specifying the maximum number of iterations.
beta_epsilon	A non-negative number specifying the magnitude of the maximum difference between the coefficient estimates from successive iterations. Defines the convergence criterion for h2o.glm.
solver	A character string specifying the solver used: IRLSM (supports more features), L_BFGS (scales better for datasets with many columns)
standardize	A logical value indicating whether the numeric predictors should be standardized to have a mean of 0 and a variance of 1 prior to training the models.
family	A character string specifying the distribution of the model: gaussian, binomial, poisson, gamma, tweedie.
link	A character string specifying the link function. The default is the canonical link for the family. The supported links for each of the family specifications are: "gaussian": "identity", "log", "inverse" "binomial": "logit", "log" "poisson": "log", "identity" "gamma": "inverse", "log", "identity" "tweedie": "tweedie"
tweedie_variance_power	A numeric specifying the power for the variance function when family = "tweedie". Default is 0.
tweedie_link_power	A numeric specifying the power for the link function when family = "tweedie". Default is 1.

alpha	<p>A numeric in [0, 1] specifying the elastic-net mixing parameter. The elastic-net penalty is defined to be:</p> $P(\alpha, \beta) = (1 - \alpha)/2 \ \beta\ _2^2 + \alpha \ \beta\ _1 = \sum_j [(1 - \alpha)/2\beta_j^2 + \alpha \beta_j]$ <p>making alpha = 1 the lasso penalty and alpha = 0 the ridge penalty.</p>
prior	(Optional) A numeric specifying the prior probability of class 1 in the response when family = "binomial". The default prior is the observational frequency of class 1. Must be from (0,1) exclusive range or NULL (no prior).
lambda	A non-negative shrinkage parameter for the elastic-net, which multiplies $P(\alpha, \beta)$ in the objective function. When lambda = 0, no elastic-net penalty is applied and ordinary generalized linear models are fit.
lambda_search	A logical value indicating whether to conduct a search over the space of lambda values starting from the lambda max, given lambda is interpreted as lambda min.
early_stopping	A logical value indicating whether to stop early when doing lambda search. H2O will stop the computation at the moment when the likelihood stops changing or gets (on the validation data).
nlambda	The number of lambda values to use when lambda_search = TRUE. If alpha = 0, with lambda_search = TRUE, the value of nlambda is set to 30 (fewer lambda are needed for ridge regression) otherwise it is set to 100.
lambda_min_ratio	Smallest value for lambda as a fraction of lambda.max. By default if the number of observations is greater than the the number of variables then lambda_min_ratio = 0.0001; if the number of observations is less than the number of variables then lambda_min_ratio = 0.01.
nfolds	(Optional) Number of folds for cross-validation.
seed	(Optional) Specify the random number generator (RNG) seed for cross-validation folds.
fold_column	(Optional) Column with cross-validation fold index assignment per observation.
fold_assignment	Cross-validation fold assignment scheme, if fold_column is not specified, must be "AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", or "Stratified". The Stratified option will stratify the folds based on the response variable, for classification problems.
keep_cross_validation_predictions	Whether to keep the predictions of the cross-validation models.
keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment	Whether to keep the cross-validation fold assignment.
beta_constraints	A data.frame or H2OParsedData object with the columns ["names", "lower_bounds", "upper_bounds", "beta_given", "rho"], where each row corresponds to a predictor in the GLM. "names" contains the predictor names, "lower_bounds" and "upper_bounds" are the lower and upper bounds of beta, "beta_given" is some supplied starting values for beta, and "rho" is the proximal penalty constant that is used with "beta_given". If "rho" is not specified when "beta_given" is then we will take the default rho value of zero.

offset_column	Specify the offset column.
weights_column	Specify the weights column.
intercept	Logical, include constant term (intercept) in the model.
max_active_predictors	(Optional) Convergence criteria for number of predictors when using L1 penalty. If the IRLSM solver is used, the value of max_active_predictors is set to 7000 otherwise it is set to 100000000.
interactions	A vector of column indices to interact pairwise. All combinations of two indices will be computed.
objective_epsilon	Convergence criteria. Converge if relative change in objective function is below this threshold. If lambda_search = TRUE the value of objective_epsilon is set to .0001. If the lambda_search = False and lambda = 0, the value of objective_epsilon is set to .000001, for any other value of lambda the value of objective_epsilon is set to .0001.
gradient_epsilon	Convergence criteria. Converge if gradient l-infinity norm is below this threshold. If lambda_search = FALSE and lambda = 0, the default value of gradient_epsilon is equal to .000001, otherwise the default value is .0001. If lambda_search = TRUE, the conditional values above are 1E-8 and 1E-6 respectively.
non_negative	Logical, allow only positive coefficients.
compute_p_values	(Optional) Logical, compute p-values, only allowed with IRLSM solver and no regularization. May fail if there are collinear predictors.
remove_collinear_columns	(Optional) Logical, valid only with no regularization. If set, co-linear columns will be automatically ignored (coefficient will be 0).
max_runtime_secs	Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable.
missing_values_handling	(Optional) Controls handling of missing values. Can be either "MeanImputation" or "Skip". MeanImputation replaces missing values with mean for numeric and most frequent level for categorical, Skip ignores observations with any missing value. Applied both during model training *AND* scoring.

Value

A subclass of [H2OModel](#) is returned. The specific subclass depends on the machine learning task at hand (if it's binomial classification, then an [H2OBinomialModel](#) is returned, if it's regression then a [H2ORegressionModel](#) is returned). The default print-out of the models is shown, but further GLM-specific information can be queried out of the object. To access these various items, please refer to the [seealso](#) section below.

Upon completion of the GLM, the resulting object has coefficients, normalized coefficients, residual/null deviance, aic, and a host of model metrics including MSE, AUC (for logistic regression), degrees of freedom, and confusion matrices. Please refer to the more in-depth GLM documentation available here: <http://h2o-release.s3.amazonaws.com/h2o-dev/re1-shannon/2/docs-website/h2o-docs/index.html#Data+Science+Algorithms-GLM>,

See Also

[predict.H2OModel](#) for prediction, [h2o.mse](#), [h2o.auc](#), [h2o.confusionMatrix](#), [h2o.performance](#), [h2o.giniCoef](#), [h2o.logloss](#), [h2o.varimp](#), [h2o.scoreHistory](#)

Examples

```
h2o.init()

# Run GLM of CAPSULE ~ AGE + RACE + PSA + DCAPS
prostatePath = system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate.hex = h2o.importFile(path = prostatePath, destination_frame = "prostate.hex")
h2o.glm(y = "CAPSULE", x = c("AGE", "RACE", "PSA", "DCAPS"), training_frame = prostate.hex,
        family = "binomial", nfolds = 0, alpha = 0.5, lambda_search = FALSE)

# Run GLM of VOL ~ CAPSULE + AGE + RACE + PSA + GLEASON
myX = setdiff(colnames(prostate.hex), c("ID", "DPROS", "DCAPS", "VOL"))
h2o.glm(y = "VOL", x = myX, training_frame = prostate.hex, family = "gaussian",
        nfolds = 0, alpha = 0.1, lambda_search = FALSE)

# GLM variable importance
# Also see:
# https://github.com/h2oai/h2o/blob/master/R/tests/testdir_demos/runit_demo_VI_all_algos.R
data.hex = h2o.importFile(
  path = "https://s3.amazonaws.com/h2o-public-test-data/smalldata/demos/bank-additional-full.csv",
  destination_frame = "data.hex")
myX = 1:20
myY="y"
my.glm = h2o.glm(x=myX, y=myY, training_frame=data.hex, family="binomial", standardize=TRUE,
                 lambda_search=TRUE)
```

h2o.glm

Generalized Low Rank Model

Description

Generalized low rank decomposition of an H2O data frame.

Usage

```
h2o.glm(training_frame, cols, k, model_id, validation_frame, loading_name,
        ignore_const_cols, transform = c("NONE", "DEMEAN", "DESCALE", "STANDARDIZE",
        "NORMALIZE"), loss = c("Quadratic", "L1", "Huber", "Poisson", "Hinge",
        "Logistic"), multi_loss = c("Categorical", "Ordinal"), loss_by_col = NULL,
        loss_by_col_idx = NULL, regularization_x = c("None", "Quadratic", "L2",
        "L1", "NonNegative", "OneSparse", "UnitOneSparse", "Simplex"),
        regularization_y = c("None", "Quadratic", "L2", "L1", "NonNegative"),
```

```
"OneSparse", "UnitOneSparse", "Simplex"), gamma_x = 0, gamma_y = 0,
max_iterations = 1000, max_updates = 2 * max_iterations,
init_step_size = 1, min_step_size = 0.001, init = c("Random",
"PlusPlus", "SVD"), svd_method = c("GramSVD", "Power", "Randomized"),
user_y = NULL, user_x = NULL, expand_user_y = TRUE,
impute_original = FALSE, recover_svd = FALSE, seed,
max_runtime_secs = 0)
```

Arguments

training_frame	An H2OFrame object containing the variables in the model.
cols	(Optional) A vector containing the data columns on which k-means operates.
k	The rank of the resulting decomposition. This must be between 1 and the number of columns in the training frame, inclusive.
model_id	(Optional) The unique id assigned to the resulting model. If none is given, an id will automatically be generated.
validation_frame	An H2OFrame object containing the variables in the model.
loading_name	(Optional) The unique name assigned to the loading matrix X in the XY decomposition. Automatically generated if none is provided.
ignore_const_cols	(Optional) A logical value indicating whether to ignore constant columns in the training frame. A column is constant if all of its non-missing values are the same value.
transform	A character string that indicates how the training data should be transformed before running PCA. Possible values are "NONE": for no transformation, "DEMEAN": for subtracting the mean of each column, "DESCALE": for dividing by the standard deviation of each column, "STANDARDIZE": for demeaning and descaling, and "NORMALIZE": for demeaning and dividing each column by its range (max - min).
loss	A character string indicating the default loss function for numeric columns. Possible values are "Quadratic" (default), "L1", "Huber", "Poisson", "Hinge" and "Logistic".
multi_loss	A character string indicating the default loss function for enum columns. Possible values are "Categorical" and "Ordinal".
loss_by_col	A vector of strings indicating the loss function for specific columns by corresponding index in loss_by_col_idx. Will override loss for numeric columns and multi_loss for enum columns.
loss_by_col_idx	A vector of column indices to which the corresponding loss functions in loss_by_col are assigned. Must be zero indexed.
regularization_x	A character string indicating the regularization function for the X matrix. Possible values are "None" (default), "Quadratic", "L2", "L1", "NonNegative", "OneSparse", "UnitOneSparse", and "Simplex".

<code>regularization_y</code>	A character string indicating the regularization function for the Y matrix. Possible values are "None" (default), "Quadratic", "L2", "L1", "NonNegative", "OneSparse", "UnitOneSparse", and "Simplex".
<code>gamma_x</code>	The weight on the X matrix regularization term.
<code>gamma_y</code>	The weight on the Y matrix regularization term.
<code>max_iterations</code>	The maximum number of iterations to run the optimization loop. Each iteration consists of an update of the X matrix, followed by an update of the Y matrix.
<code>max_updates</code>	The maximum number of updates of X or Y to run. Each update consists of an update of either the X matrix or the Y matrix. For example, if <code>max_updates = 1</code> and <code>max_iterations = 1</code> , the algorithm will initialize X and Y, update X once, and terminate without updating Y.
<code>init_step_size</code>	Initial step size. Divided by number of columns in the training frame when calculating the proximal gradient update. The algorithm begins at <code>init_step_size</code> and decreases the step size at each iteration until a termination condition is reached.
<code>min_step_size</code>	Minimum step size upon which the algorithm is terminated.
<code>init</code>	A character string indicating how to select the initial Y matrix. Possible values are "Random": for initialization to a random array from the standard normal distribution, "PlusPlus": for initialization using the clusters from k-means++ initialization, or "SVD": for initialization using the first k right singular vectors. Additionally, the user may specify the initial Y as a matrix, data.frame, H2OFrame, or list of vectors.
<code>svd_method</code>	(Optional) A character string that indicates how SVD should be calculated during initialization. Possible values are "GramSVD": distributed computation of the Gram matrix followed by a local SVD using the JAMA package, "Power": computation of the SVD using the power iteration method, "Randomized": (default) approximate SVD by projecting onto a random subspace (see references).
<code>user_y</code>	(Optional) A matrix, data.frame, H2OFrame, or list of vectors specifying the initial Y. Only used when <code>init = "User"</code> . The number of rows must equal k.
<code>user_x</code>	(Optional) A matrix, data.frame, H2OFrame, or list of vectors specifying the initial X. Only used when <code>init = "User"</code> . The number of columns must equal k.
<code>expand_user_y</code>	A logical value indicating whether the categorical columns of <code>user_y</code> should be one-hot expanded. Only used when <code>init = "User"</code> and <code>user_y</code> is specified.
<code>impute_original</code>	A logical value indicating whether to reconstruct the original training data by reversing the transformation during prediction. Model metrics are calculated with respect to the original data.
<code>recover_svd</code>	A logical value indicating whether the singular values and eigenvectors should be recovered during post-processing of the generalized low rank decomposition.
<code>seed</code>	(Optional) Random seed used to initialize the X and Y matrices.
<code>max_runtime_secs</code>	Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable.

Value

Returns an object of class [H2ODimReductionModel](#).

References

M. Udell, C. Horn, R. Zadeh, S. Boyd (2014). Generalized Low Rank Models[<http://arxiv.org/abs/1410.0342>]. Unpublished manuscript, Stanford Electrical Engineering Department. N. Halko, P.G. Martinsson, J.A. Tropp. Finding structure with randomness: Probabilistic algorithms for constructing approximate matrix decompositions[<http://arxiv.org/abs/0909.4061>]. SIAM Rev., Survey and Review section, Vol. 53, num. 2, pp. 217-288, June 2011.

See Also

[h2o.kmeans](#), [h2o.svd](#), [h2o.prcomp](#)

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
ausPath <- system.file("extdata", "australia.csv", package="h2o")
australia.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = ausPath)
h2o.glm(training_frame = australia.hex, k = 5, loss = "Quadratic", regularization_x = "L1",
        gamma_x = 0.5, gamma_y = 0, max_iterations = 1000)
```

h2o.grid

H2O Grid Support

Description

Provides a set of functions to launch a grid search and get its results.

Usage

```
h2o.grid(algorithm, grid_id, ..., hyper_params = list(),
        is_supervised = NULL, do_hyper_params_check = FALSE,
        search_criteria = NULL)
```

Arguments

algorithm	Name of algorithm to use in grid search (gbm, randomForest, kmeans, glm, deeplearning, naivebayes, pca).
grid_id	(Optional) ID for resulting grid search. If it is not specified then it is autogenerated.
...	arguments describing parameters to use with algorithm (i.e., x, y, training_frame). Look at the specific algorithm - h2o.gbm , h2o.glm , h2o.kmeans , h2o.deepLearning - for available parameters.

`hyper_params` List of lists of hyper parameters (i.e., `list(ntrees=c(1,2), max_depth=c(5,7))`).

`is_supervised` (Optional) If specified then override the default heuristic which decides if the given algorithm name and parameters specify a supervised or unsupervised algorithm.

`do_hyper_params_check` Perform client check for specified hyper parameters. It can be time expensive for large hyper space.

`search_criteria` (Optional) List of control parameters for smarter hyperparameter search. The default strategy 'Cartesian' covers the entire space of hyperparameter combinations. Specify the 'RandomDiscrete' strategy to get random search of all the combinations of your hyperparameters. RandomDiscrete should be usually combined with at least one early stopping criterion, `max_models` and/or `max_runtime_secs`, e.g. `list(strategy = "RandomDiscrete", max_models = 42, max_runtime_secs = 300)` or `list(strategy = "RandomDiscrete", stopping_metric = "AUTO", stopping_tolerance = 0.01)` or `list(strategy = "RandomDiscrete", stopping_metric = "misclassification", stopping_tolerance = 0.01)`.

Details

Launch grid search with given algorithm and parameters.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
library(jsonlite)
h2o.init()
iris.hex <- as.h2o(iris)
grid <- h2o.grid("gbm", x = c(1:4), y = 5, training_frame = iris.hex,
                hyper_params = list(ntrees = c(1,2,3)))
# Get grid summary
summary(grid)
# Fetch grid models
model_ids <- grid@model_ids
models <- lapply(model_ids, function(id) { h2o.getModel(id)})
```

h2o.group_by

Group and Apply by Column

Description

Performs a group by and apply similar to `ddply`.

Usage

```
h2o.group_by(data, by, ..., gb.control = list(na.methods = NULL, col.names =
  NULL))
```

Arguments

data	an H2OFrame object.
by	a list of column names
gb.control	a list of how to handle NA values in the dataset as well as how to name output columns. See <code>Details:</code> for more help.
...	any supported aggregate function.

Details

In the case of `na.methods` within `gb.control`, there are three possible settings. "all" will include NAs in computation of functions. "rm" will completely remove all NA fields. "ignore" will remove NAs from the numerator but keep the rows for computational purposes. If a list smaller than the number of columns groups is supplied, the list will be padded by "ignore".

Similar to `na.methods`, `col.names` will pad the list with the default column names if the length is less than the number of columns groups supplied.

Value

Returns a new H2OFrame object with columns equivalent to the number of groups created

h2o.gsub	<i>String Global Substitute</i>
----------	---------------------------------

Description

Creates a copy of the target column in which each string has all occurrence of the regex pattern replaced with the replacement substring.

Usage

```
h2o.gsub(pattern, replacement, x, ignore.case = FALSE)
```

Arguments

pattern	The pattern to replace.
replacement	The replacement pattern.
x	The column on which to operate.
ignore.case	Case sensitive or not

h2o.head	<i>Return the Head or Tail of an H2O Dataset.</i>
----------	---

Description

Returns the first or last rows of an H2OFrame object.

Usage

```
h2o.head(x, n = 6L, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class H2OFrame  
head(x, n = 6L, ...)  
  
h2o.tail(x, n = 6L, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class H2OFrame  
tail(x, n = 6L, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
n	(Optional) A single integer. If positive, number of rows in x to return. If negative, all but the n first/last number of rows in x.
...	Ignored.

Value

An H2OFrame containing the first or last n rows of an H2OFrame object.

Examples

```
library(h2o)  
h2o.init(ip = "localhost", port = 54321, startH2O = TRUE)  
ausPath <- system.file("extdata", "australia.csv", package="h2o")  
australia.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = ausPath)  
head(australia.hex, 10)  
tail(australia.hex, 10)
```

h2o.hist	<i>Compute A Histogram</i>
----------	----------------------------

Description

Compute a histogram over a numeric column. If breaks=="FD", the MAD is used over the IQR in computing bin width. Note that we do not beautify the breakpoints as R does.

Usage

```
h2o.hist(x, breaks = "Sturges", plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	A single numeric column from an H2OFrame.
breaks	Can be one of the following: A string: "Sturges", "Rice", "sqrt", "Doane", "FD", "Scott" A single number for the number of breaks splitting the range of the vec into number of breaks bins of equal width A vector of numbers giving the split points, e.g., c(-50,213.2123,9324834)
plot	A logical value indicating whether or not a plot should be generated (default is TRUE).

h2o.hit_ratio_table	<i>Retrieve the Hit Ratios If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training Hit Ratios value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named list of Hit Ratio tables are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".</i>
---------------------	---

Description

Retrieve the Hit Ratios If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training Hit Ratios value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named list of Hit Ratio tables are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.hit_ratio_table(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OModel object.
train	Retrieve the training Hit Ratio
valid	Retrieve the validation Hit Ratio
xval	Retrieve the cross-validation Hit Ratio

h2o.hour	<i>Convert Milliseconds to Hour of Day in H2O Datasets</i>
----------	--

Description

Converts the entries of an H2OFrame object from milliseconds to hours of the day (on a 0 to 23 scale).

Usage

```
h2o.hour(x)
```

```
hour(x)
```

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame  
hour(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

Value

An H2OFrame object containing the entries of x converted to hours of the day.

See Also

[h2o.day](#)

h2o.ifelse	<i>H2O Apply Conditional Statement</i>
------------	--

Description

Applies conditional statements to numeric vectors in H2O parsed data objects when the data are numeric.

Usage

```
h2o.ifelse(test, yes, no)
```

```
ifelse(test, yes, no)
```

Arguments

test	A logical description of the condition to be met (>, <, =, etc...)
yes	The value to return if the condition is TRUE.
no	The value to return if the condition is FALSE.

Details

Both numeric and categorical values can be tested. However when returning a yes and no condition both conditions must be either both categorical or numeric.

Value

Returns a vector of new values matching the conditions stated in the ifelse call.

Examples

```
h2o.init()
ausPath = system.file("extdata", "australia.csv", package="h2o")
australia.hex = h2o.importFile(path = ausPath)
australia.hex[,9] <- ifelse(australia.hex[,3] < 279.9, 1, 0)
summary(australia.hex)
```

h2o.importFile

Import Files into H2O

Description

Imports files into an H2O cloud. The default behavior is to pass-through to the parse phase automatically.

Usage

```
h2o.importFile(path, destination_frame = "", parse = TRUE, header = NA,
  sep = "", col.names = NULL, col.types = NULL, na.strings = NULL)
```

```
h2o.importFolder(path, pattern = "", destination_frame = "", parse = TRUE,
  header = NA, sep = "", col.names = NULL, col.types = NULL,
  na.strings = NULL)
```

```
h2o.importURL(path, destination_frame = "", parse = TRUE, header = NA,
  sep = "", col.names = NULL, na.strings = NULL)
```

```
h2o.importHDFS(path, pattern = "", destination_frame = "", parse = TRUE,
  header = NA, sep = "", col.names = NULL, na.strings = NULL)
```

```
h2o.uploadFile(path, destination_frame = "", parse = TRUE, header = NA,
  sep = "", col.names = NULL, col.types = NULL, na.strings = NULL,
  progressBar = FALSE, parse_type = NULL)
```

Arguments

path	The complete URL or normalized file path of the file to be imported. Each row of data appears as one line of the file.
destination_frame	(Optional) The unique hex key assigned to the imported file. If none is given, a key will automatically be generated based on the URL path.
parse	(Optional) A logical value indicating whether the file should be parsed after import, for details see h2o.parseRaw .
header	(Optional) A logical value indicating whether the first line of the file contains column headers. If left empty, the parser will try to automatically detect this.
sep	(Optional) The field separator character. Values on each line of the file are separated by this character. If sep = "", the parser will automatically detect the separator.
col.names	(Optional) An H2OFrame object containing a single delimited line with the column names for the file.
col.types	(Optional) A vector to specify whether columns should be forced to a certain type upon import parsing.
na.strings	(Optional) H2O will interpret these strings as missing.
pattern	(Optional) Character string containing a regular expression to match file(s) in the folder.
progressBar	(Optional) When FALSE, tell H2O parse call to block synchronously instead of polling. This can be faster for small datasets but loses the progress bar.
parse_type	(Optional) Specify which parser type H2O will use. Valid types are "ARFF", "XLS", "CSV", "SVMLight"

Details

`h2o.importFile` is a parallelized reader and pulls information from the server from a location specified by the client. The path is a server-side path. This is a fast, scalable, highly optimized way to read data. H2O pulls the data from a data store and initiates the data transfer as a read operation.

Unlike the `import` function, which is a parallelized reader, `h2o.uploadFile` is a push from the client to the server. The specified path must be a client-side path. This is not scalable and is only intended for smaller data sizes. The client pushes the data from a local filesystem (for example, on your machine where R is running) to H2O. For big-data operations, you don't want the data stored on or flowing through the client.

`h2o.importFolder` imports an entire directory of files. If the given path is relative, then it will be relative to the start location of the H2O instance. The default behavior is to pass-through to the parse phase automatically.

`h2o.importURL` and `h2o.importHDFS` are both deprecated functions. Instead, use `h2o.importFile`

See Also

[h2o.import_sql_select](#), [h2o.import_sql_table](#), [h2o.parseRaw](#)

Examples

```
h2o.init(ip = "localhost", port = 54321, startH2O = TRUE)
prosPath = system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate.hex = h2o.importFile(path = prosPath, destination_frame = "prostate.hex")
class(prostate.hex)
summary(prostate.hex)
```

h2o.import_sql_select *Import SQL table that is result of SELECT SQL query into H2O*

Description

Creates a temporary SQL table from the specified `sql_query`. Runs multiple SELECT SQL queries on the temporary table concurrently for parallel ingestion, then drops the table. Be sure to start the `h2o.jar` in the terminal with your downloaded JDBC driver in the classpath: `'java -cp <path_to_h2o_jar>:<path_to_jdbc_driver>:water.H2OApp'` Also see `h2o.import_sql_table`. Currently supported SQL databases are MySQL, PostgreSQL, and MariaDB. Support for Oracle 12g and Microsoft SQL Server

Usage

```
h2o.import_sql_select(connection_url, select_query, username, password,
  optimize = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>connection_url</code>	URL of the SQL database connection as specified by the Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) Driver. For example, <code>"jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/menagerie?&useSSL=false"</code>
<code>select_query</code>	SQL query starting with <code>'SELECT'</code> that returns rows from one or more database tables.
<code>username</code>	Username for SQL server
<code>password</code>	Password for SQL server
<code>optimize</code>	(Optional) Optimize import of SQL table for faster imports. Experimental. Default is true.

Details

```
For example, my_sql_conn_url <- "jdbc:mysql://172.16.2.178:3306/ingestSQL?&useSSL=false"
select_query <- "SELECT bikeid from citibike20k" username <- "root" password <- "abc123"
my_citibike_data <- h2o.import_sql_select(my_sql_conn_url, select_query, username, password)
```

h2o.import_sql_table *Import SQL Table into H2O*

Description

Imports SQL table into an H2O cloud. Assumes that the SQL table is not being updated and is stable. Runs multiple SELECT SQL queries concurrently for parallel ingestion. Be sure to start the h2o.jar in the terminal with your downloaded JDBC driver in the classpath: 'java -cp <path_to_h2o_jar>:<path_to_jdbc_driver_jar> water.H2OApp' Also see h2o.import_sql_select. Currently supported SQL databases are MySQL, PostgreSQL, and MariaDB. Support for Oracle 12g and Microsoft SQL Server

Usage

```
h2o.import_sql_table(connection_url, table, username, password,
  columns = NULL, optimize = NULL)
```

Arguments

connection_url	URL of the SQL database connection as specified by the Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) Driver. For example, "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/menagerie?&useSSL=false"
table	Name of SQL table
username	Username for SQL server
password	Password for SQL server
columns	(Optional) Character vector of column names to import from SQL table. Default is to import all columns.
optimize	(Optional) Optimize import of SQL table for faster imports. Experimental. Default is true.

Details

```
For example, my_sql_conn_url <- "jdbc:mysql://172.16.2.178:3306/ingestSQL?&useSSL=false"
table <- "citibike20k" username <- "root" password <- "abc123" my_citibike_data <- h2o.import_sql_table(my_sql_conn_url,
table, username, password)
```

h2o.impute *Basic Imputation of H2O Vectors*

Description

Perform inplace imputation by filling missing values with aggregates computed on the "na.rm'd" vector. Additionally, it's possible to perform imputation based on groupings of columns from within data; these columns can be passed by index or name to the by parameter. If a factor column is supplied, then the method must be "mode".

Usage

```
h2o.impute(data, column = 0, method = c("mean", "median", "mode"),
  combine_method = c("interpolate", "average", "lo", "hi"), by = NULL,
  groupByFrame = NULL, values = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	The dataset containing the column to impute.
column	A specific column to impute, default of 0 means impute the whole frame.
method	"mean" replaces NAs with the column mean; "median" replaces NAs with the column median; "mode" replaces with the most common factor (for factor columns only);
combine_method	If method is "median", then choose how to combine quantiles on even sample sizes. This parameter is ignored in all other cases.
by	group by columns
groupByFrame	Impute the column col with this pre-computed grouped frame.
values	A vector of impute values (one per column). NaN indicates to skip the column

Details

The default method is selected based on the type of the column to impute. If the column is numeric then "mean" is selected; if it is categorical, then "mode" is selected. Other column types (e.g. String, Time, UUID) are not supported.

Value

an H2OFrame with imputed values

Examples

```
h2o.init()
fr <- as.h2o(iris, destination_frame="iris")
fr[sample(nrow(fr),40),5] <- NA # randomly replace 50 values with NA
# impute with a group by
fr <- h2o.impute(fr, "Species", "mode", by=c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width"))
```

h2o.init

Initialize and Connect to H2O

Description

Attempts to start and/or connect to and H2O instance.

Usage

```
h2o.init(ip = "localhost", port = 54321, startH2O = TRUE,
         forceDL = FALSE, enable_assertions = TRUE, license = NULL,
         nthreads = -2, max_mem_size = NULL, min_mem_size = NULL,
         ice_root = tempdir(), strict_version_check = TRUE,
         proxy = NA_character_, https = FALSE, insecure = FALSE,
         username = NA_character_, password = NA_character_,
         cluster_id = NA_integer_, cookies = NA_character_)
```

Arguments

ip	Object of class character representing the IP address of the server where H2O is running.
port	Object of class numeric representing the port number of the H2O server.
startH2O	(Optional) A logical value indicating whether to try to start H2O from R if no connection with H2O is detected. This is only possible if ip = "localhost" or ip = "127.0.0.1". If an existing connection is detected, R does not start H2O.
forceDL	(Optional) A logical value indicating whether to force download of the H2O executable. Defaults to FALSE, so the executable will only be downloaded if it does not already exist in the h2o R library resources directory h2o/java/h2o.jar. This value is only used when R starts H2O.
enable_assertions	(Optional) A logical value indicating whether H2O should be launched with assertions enabled. Used mainly for error checking and debugging purposes. This value is only used when R starts H2O.
license	(Optional) A character string value specifying the full path of the license file. This value is only used when R starts H2O.
nthreads	(Optional) Number of threads in the thread pool. This relates very closely to the number of CPUs used. -2 means use the CRAN default of 2 CPUs. -1 means use all CPUs on the host. A positive integer specifies the number of CPUs directly. This value is only used when R starts H2O.
max_mem_size	(Optional) A character string specifying the maximum size, in bytes, of the memory allocation pool to H2O. This value must a multiple of 1024 greater than 2MB. Append the letter m or M to indicate megabytes, or g or G to indicate gigabytes. This value is only used when R starts H2O.
min_mem_size	(Optional) A character string specifying the minimum size, in bytes, of the memory allocation pool to H2O. This value must a multiple of 1024 greater than 2MB. Append the letter m or M to indicate megabytes, or g or G to indicate gigabytes. This value is only used when R starts H2O.
ice_root	(Optional) A directory to handle object spillage. The default varies by OS.
strict_version_check	(Optional) Setting this to FALSE is unsupported and should only be done when advised by technical support.
proxy	(Optional) A character string specifying the proxy path.

https	(Optional) Set this to TRUE to use https instead of http.
insecure	(Optional) Set this to TRUE to disable SSL certificate checking.
username	(Optional) Username to login with.
password	(Optional) Password to login with.
cluster_id	(Optional) Cluster to login to. Used for Steam connections.
cookies	(Optional) Vector(or list) of cookies to add to request.

Details

By default, this method first checks if an H2O instance is connectible. If it cannot connect and `start = TRUE` with `ip = "localhost"`, it will attempt to start an instance of H2O at `localhost:54321`. Otherwise it stops with an error.

When initializing H2O locally, this method searches for `h2o.jar` in the R library resources (`system.file("java", "h2o.jar")`) and if the file does not exist, it will automatically attempt to download the correct version from Amazon S3. The user must have Internet access for this process to be successful.

Once connected, the method checks to see if the local H2O R package version matches the version of H2O running on the server. If there is a mismatch and the user indicates she wishes to upgrade, it will remove the local H2O R package and download/install the H2O R package from the server.

Value

this method will load it and return a `H2OConnection` object containing the IP address and port number of the H2O server.

Note

Users may wish to manually upgrade their package (rather than waiting until being prompted), which requires that they fully uninstall and reinstall the H2O package, and the H2O client package. You must unload packages running in the environment before upgrading. It's recommended that users restart R or R studio after upgrading

See Also

[H2O R package documentation](#) for more details. [h2o.shutdown](#) for shutting down from R.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Try to connect to a local H2O instance that is already running.
# If not found, start a local H2O instance from R with the default settings.
h2o.init()

# Try to connect to a local H2O instance.
# If not found, raise an error.
h2o.init(startH2O = FALSE)

# Try to connect to a local H2O instance that is already running.
# If not found, start a local H2O instance from R with 5 gigabytes of memory.
```

```
h2o.init(max_mem_size = "5g")

# Try to connect to a local H2O instance that is already running.
# If not found, start a local H2O instance from R that uses 5 gigabytes of memory.
h2o.init(max_mem_size = "5g")

## End(Not run)
```

h2o.insertMissingValues

Inserting Missing Values to an H2O DataH2OFrame

Description

This is primarily used for testing. Randomly replaces a user-specified fraction of entries in an H2O dataset with missing values.

Usage

```
h2o.insertMissingValues(data, fraction = 0.1, seed = -1)
```

Arguments

data	An H2OFrame object representing the dataset.
fraction	A number between 0 and 1 indicating the fraction of entries to replace with missing.
seed	A random number used to select which entries to replace with missing values. Default of seed = -1 will automatically generate a seed in H2O.

WARNING

This will modify the original dataset. Unless this is intended, this function should only be called on a subset of the original.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
irisPath <- system.file("extdata", "iris.csv", package = "h2o")
iris.hex <- h2o.importFile(path = irisPath)
summary(iris.hex)
irismiss.hex <- h2o.insertMissingValues(iris.hex, fraction = 0.25)
head(irismiss.hex)
summary(irismiss.hex)
```

h2o.interaction *Categorical Interaction Feature Creation in H2O*

Description

Creates a data frame in H2O with n-th order interaction features between categorical columns, as specified by the user.

Usage

```
h2o.interaction(data, destination_frame, factors, pairwise, max_factors,
               min_occurrence)
```

Arguments

data	An H2OFrame object containing the categorical columns.
destination_frame	A string indicating the destination key. If empty, this will be auto-generated by H2O.
factors	Factor columns (either indices or column names).
pairwise	Whether to create pairwise interactions between factors (otherwise create one higher-order interaction). Only applicable if there are 3 or more factors.
max_factors	Max. number of factor levels in pair-wise interaction terms (if enforced, one extra catch-all factor will be made)
min_occurrence	Min. occurrence threshold for factor levels in pair-wise interaction terms

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

# Create some random data
myframe = h2o.createFrame(rows = 20, cols = 5,
                          seed = -12301283, randomize = TRUE, value = 0,
                          categorical_fraction = 0.8, factors = 10, real_range = 1,
                          integer_fraction = 0.2, integer_range = 10,
                          binary_fraction = 0, binary_ones_fraction = 0.5,
                          missing_fraction = 0.2,
                          response_factors = 1)

# Turn integer column into a categorical
myframe[,5] <- as.factor(myframe[,5])
head(myframe, 20)
```

```
# Create pairwise interactions
pairwise <- h2o.interaction(myframe, destination_frame = pairwise,
                           factors = list(c(1,2),c("C2","C3","C4")),
                           pairwise=TRUE, max_factors = 10, min_occurrence = 1)

head(pairwise, 20)
h2o.levels(pairwise,2)

# Create 5-th order interaction
higherorder <- h2o.interaction(myframe, destination_frame = higherorder, factors = c(1,2,3,4,5),
                              pairwise=FALSE, max_factors = 10000, min_occurrence = 1)

head(higherorder, 20)

# Limit the number of factors of the "categoricalized" integer column
# to at most 3 factors, and only if they occur at least twice
head(myframe[,5], 20)
trim_integer_levels <- h2o.interaction(myframe, destination_frame = trim_integers, factors = "C5",
                                       pairwise = FALSE, max_factors = 3, min_occurrence = 2)

head(trim_integer_levels, 20)

# Put all together
myframe <- h2o.cbind(myframe, pairwise, higherorder, trim_integer_levels)
myframe
head(myframe,20)
summary(myframe)
```

h2o.ischaracter	<i>Check if character</i>
-----------------	---------------------------

Description

Check if character

Usage

```
h2o.ischaracter(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[is.character](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.isfactor *Check if factor*

Description

Check if factor

Usage

```
h2o.isfactor(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[is.factor](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.isnumeric *Check if numeric*

Description

Check if numeric

Usage

```
h2o.isnumeric(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[is.numeric](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.is_client	<i>Check Client Mode Connection</i>
---------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Check Client Mode Connection

Usage

```
h2o.is_client()
```

h2o.kfold_column	<i>Produce a k-fold column vector.</i>
------------------	--

Description

Create a k-fold vector useful for H2O algorithms that take a fold_assignments argument.

Usage

```
h2o.kfold_column(data, nfolds, seed = -1)
```

Arguments

data	A dataframe against which to create the fold column.
nfolds	The number of desired folds.
seed	A random seed, -1 indicates that H2O will choose one.

h2o.killMinus3	<i>Dump the stack into the JVM's stdout.</i>
----------------	--

Description

A poor man's profiler, but effective.

Usage

```
h2o.killMinus3()
```

h2o.kmeans

*KMeans Model in H2O***Description**

Performs k-means clustering on an H2O dataset.

Usage

```
h2o.kmeans(training_frame, x, k, estimate_k = FALSE, model_id,
  ignore_const_cols = TRUE, max_iterations = 10, standardize = TRUE,
  init = c("Furthest", "Random", "PlusPlus"), seed, n folds = 0,
  fold_column = NULL, fold_assignment = c("AUTO", "Random", "Modulo",
  "Stratified"), keep_cross_validation_predictions = FALSE,
  keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment = FALSE,
  categorical_encoding = c("AUTO", "Enum", "OneHotInternal", "OneHotExplicit",
  "Binary", "Eigen"), max_runtime_secs = 0)
```

Arguments

training_frame	An H2OFrame object containing the variables in the model.
x	(Optional) A vector containing the data columns on which k-means operates.
k	The max. number of clusters. If estimate_k is disabled, the model will find k centroids, otherwise it will find up to k centroids.
estimate_k	Whether to estimate the number of clusters ($\leq k$) iteratively and deterministically.
model_id	(Optional) The unique id assigned to the resulting model. If none is given, an id will automatically be generated.
ignore_const_cols	A logical value indicating whether or not to ignore all the constant columns in the training frame.
max_iterations	Maximum training iterations (if estimate_k is enabled, then this is for each inner Lloyds iteration). Must be between 0 and 1e6 inclusive.
standardize	Logical, indicates whether the data should be standardized before running k-means.
init	A character string that selects the initial set of k cluster centers. Possible values are "Random": for random initialization, "PlusPlus": for k-means plus initialization, or "Furthest": for initialization at the furthest point from each successive center. Additionally, the user may specify a the initial centers as a matrix, data.frame, H2OFrame, or list of vectors. For matrices, data.frames, and Frames, each row of the respective structure is an initial center. For lists of vectors, each vector is an initial center.
seed	(Optional) Random seed used to initialize the cluster centroids.
n folds	(Optional) Number of folds for cross-validation.

fold_column (Optional) Column with cross-validation fold index assignment per observation
fold_assignment Cross-validation fold assignment scheme, if `fold_column` is not specified, must be "AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", or "Stratified". The Stratified option will stratify the folds based on the response variable, for classification problems.
keep_cross_validation_predictions Whether to keep the predictions of the cross-validation models
keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment Whether to keep the cross-validation fold assignment.
categorical_encoding Encoding scheme for categorical features Can be one of "AUTO", "Enum", "OneHotInternal", "OneHotExplicit", "Binary", "Eigen". Default is "AUTO", which is "Enum".
max_runtime_secs Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable.

Value

Returns an object of class [H2OClusteringModel](#).

See Also

[h2o.cluster_sizes](#), [h2o.totss](#), [h2o.num_iterations](#), [h2o.betweenss](#), [h2o.tot_withinss](#),
[h2o.withinss](#), [h2o.centersSTD](#), [h2o.centers](#)

Examples

```

library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath)
h2o.kmeans(training_frame = prostate.hex, k = 10, x = c("AGE", "RACE", "VOL", "GLEASON"))
  
```

h2o.kurtosis	<i>Kurtosis of a column</i>
--------------	-----------------------------

Description

Obtain the kurtosis of a column of a parsed H2O data object.

Usage

```

h2o.kurtosis(x, ..., na.rm = TRUE)

kurtosis.H2OFrame(x, ..., na.rm = TRUE)
  
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
...	Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.
na.rm	A logical value indicating whether NA or missing values should be stripped before the computation.

Value

Returns a list containing the kurtosis for each column (NaN for non-numeric columns).

Examples

```
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath)
h2o.kurtosis(prostate.hex$AGE)
```

h2o.levels

Return the levels from the column requested column.

Description

Return the levels from the column requested column.

Usage

```
h2o.levels(x, i)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
i	Optional, the index of the column whose domain is to be returned.

See Also

[levels](#) for the base R method.

Examples

```
iris.hex <- as.h2o(iris)
h2o.levels(iris.hex, 5) # returns "setosa" "versicolor" "virginica"
```

h2o.listTimezones	<i>List all of the Time Zones Acceptable by the H2O Cloud.</i>
-------------------	--

Description

List all of the Time Zones Acceptable by the H2O Cloud.

Usage

```
h2o.listTimezones()
```

h2o.loadModel	<i>Load H2O Model from HDFS or Local Disk</i>
---------------	---

Description

Load a saved H2O model from disk.

Usage

```
h2o.loadModel(path)
```

Arguments

path The path of the H2O Model to be imported. and port of the server running H2O.

Value

Returns a [H2OModel](#) object of the class corresponding to the type of model built.

See Also

[h2o.saveModel](#), [H2OModel](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# library(h2o)
# h2o.init()
# prosPath = system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
# prostate.hex = h2o.importFile(path = prosPath, destination_frame = "prostate.hex")
# prostate.glm = h2o.glm(y = "CAPSULE", x = c("AGE", "RACE", "PSA", "DCAPS"),
#   training_frame = prostate.hex, family = "binomial", alpha = 0.5)
# glmmodel.path = h2o.saveModel(prostate.glm, dir = "/Users/UserName/Desktop")
# glmmodel.load = h2o.loadModel(glmmodel.path)

## End(Not run)
```

h2o.log	<i>Compute the logarithm of x</i>
---------	-----------------------------------

Description

Compute the logarithm of x

Usage

h2o.log(x)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[log](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.log10	<i>Compute the log10 of x</i>
-----------	-------------------------------

Description

Compute the log10 of x

Usage

h2o.log10(x)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[log10](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.log1p	<i>Compute the log1p of x</i>
-----------	-------------------------------

Description

Compute the log1p of x

Usage

h2o.log1p(x)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[log1p](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.log2	<i>Compute the log2 of x</i>
----------	------------------------------

Description

Compute the log2 of x

Usage

h2o.log2(x)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[log2](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.logAndEcho	<i>Log a message on the server-side logs</i>
----------------	--

Description

This is helpful when running several pieces of work one after the other on a single H2O cluster and you want to make a notation in the H2O server side log where one piece of work ends and the next piece of work begins.

Usage

```
h2o.logAndEcho(message)
```

Arguments

message	A character string with the message to write to the log.
---------	--

Details

h2o.logAndEcho sends a message to H2O for logging. Generally used for debugging purposes.

h2o.logloss	<i>Retrieve the Log Loss Value</i>
-------------	------------------------------------

Description

Retrieves the log loss output for a [H2OBinomialMetrics](#) or [H2OMultinomialMetrics](#) object. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training Log Loss value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of Log Losses are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.logloss(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	a H2OModelMetrics object of the correct type.
train	Retrieve the training Log Loss
valid	Retrieve the validation Log Loss
xval	Retrieve the cross-validation Log Loss

`h2o.ls`*List Keys on an H2O Cluster*

Description

Accesses a list of object keys in the running instance of H2O.

Usage

```
h2o.ls()
```

Value

Returns a list of hex keys in the current H2O instance.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath)
h2o.ls()
```

`h2o.lstrip`*Strip set from left*

Description

Return a copy of the target column with leading characters removed. The set argument is a string specifying the set of characters to be removed. If omitted, the set argument defaults to removing whitespace.

Usage

```
h2o.lstrip(x, set = " ")
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	The column whose strings should be lstrip-ed.
<code>set</code>	string of characters to be removed

h2o.mae	<i>Retrieve the Mean Absolute Error Value</i>
---------	---

Description

Retrieves the mean absolute error (MAE) value from an H2O model. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training MAE value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of MAEs are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.mae(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OModel object.
train	Retrieve the training MAE
valid	Retrieve the validation set MAE if a validation set was passed in during model build time.
xval	Retrieve the cross-validation MAE

Examples

```
library(h2o)

h <- h2o.init()
fr <- as.h2o(iris)

m <- h2o.deeplearning(x=2:5,y=1,training_frame=fr)

h2o.mae(m)
```

h2o.makeGLMModel	<i>Set betas of an existing H2O GLM Model</i>
------------------	---

Description

This function allows setting betas of an existing glm model.

Usage

```
h2o.makeGLMModel(model, beta)
```


Arguments

model an [H2OModel](#) corresponding from a h2o.glm call.
 beta a new set of betas (a named vector)

h2o.make_metrics *Create Model Metrics from predicted and actual values in H2O*

Description

Given predicted values (target for regression, class-1 probabilities or binomial or per-class probabilities for multinomial), compute a model metrics object

Usage

```
h2o.make_metrics(predicted, actuals, domain = NULL, distribution = NULL)
```

Arguments

predicted An H2OFrame containing predictions
 actuals An H2OFrame containing actual values
 domain Vector with response factors for classification.
 distribution Distribution for regression.

Value

Returns an object of the [H2OModelMetrics](#) subclass.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath)
prostate.hex$CAPSULE <- as.factor(prostate.hex$CAPSULE)
prostate.gbm <- h2o.gbm(3:9, "CAPSULE", prostate.hex)
pred <- h2o.predict(prostate.gbm, prostate.hex)[,3] ## class-1 probability
h2o.make_metrics(pred,prostate.hex$CAPSULE)
```

h2o.match

Value Matching in H2O

Description

match and %in% return values similar to the base R generic functions.

Usage

```
h2o.match(x, table, nomatch = 0, incomparables = NULL)
```

```
match.H2OFrame(x, table, nomatch = 0, incomparables = NULL)
```

```
x %in% table
```

Arguments

x	a categorical vector from an H2OFrame object with values to be matched.
table	an R object to match x against.
nomatch	the value to be returned in the case when no match is found.
incomparables	a vector of values that cannot be matched. Any value in x matching a value in this vector is assigned the nomatch value.

See Also

[match](#) for base R implementation.

Examples

```
h2o.init()
hex <- as.h2o(iris)
h2o.match(hex[,5], c("setosa", "versicolor"))
```

h2o.max

Returns the maxima of the input values.

Description

Returns the maxima of the input values.

Usage

```
h2o.max(x, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
na.rm	logical. indicating whether missing values should be removed.

See Also

[max](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.mean	<i>Mean of a column</i>
----------	-------------------------

Description

Obtain the mean of a column of a parsed H2O data object.

Usage

```
h2o.mean(x, ..., na.rm = TRUE)

## S3 method for class H2OFrame
mean(x, ..., na.rm = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
...	Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.
na.rm	A logical value indicating whether NA or missing values should be stripped before the computation.

Value

Returns a list containing the mean for each column (NaN for non-numeric columns).

See Also

[mean](#) for the base R implementation.

Examples

```
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath)
mean(prostate.hex$AGE)
```

`h2o.mean_per_class_error`*Retrieve the mean per class error*

Description

Retrieves the mean per class error from an [H2OBinomialMetrics](#). If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training mean per class error value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of mean per class errors are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.mean_per_class_error(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE,
  xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An H2OBinomialMetrics object.
<code>train</code>	Retrieve the training mean per class error
<code>valid</code>	Retrieve the validation mean per class error
<code>xval</code>	Retrieve the cross-validation mean per class error

See Also

[h2o.mse](#) for MSE, and [h2o.metric](#) for the various threshold metrics. See [h2o.performance](#) for creating H2OModelMetrics objects.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
hex <- h2o.uploadFile(prosPath)

hex[,2] <- as.factor(hex[,2])
model <- h2o.gbm(x = 3:9, y = 2, training_frame = hex, distribution = "bernoulli")
perf <- h2o.performance(model, hex)
h2o.mean_per_class_error(perf)
h2o.mean_per_class_error(model, train=TRUE)
```

`h2o.mean_residual_deviance`*Retrieve the Mean Residual Deviance value*

Description

Retrieves the Mean Residual Deviance value from an H2O model. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training Mean Residual Deviance value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of Mean Residual Deviances are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.mean_residual_deviance(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE,  
  xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An H2OModel object.
<code>train</code>	Retrieve the training Mean Residual Deviance
<code>valid</code>	Retrieve the validation Mean Residual Deviance
<code>xval</code>	Retrieve the cross-validation Mean Residual Deviance

Examples

```
library(h2o)  
  
h <- h2o.init()  
fr <- as.h2o(iris)  
  
m <- h2o.deeplearning(x=2:5,y=1,training_frame=fr)  
  
h2o.mean_residual_deviance(m)
```

`h2o.median`*H2O Median*

Description

Compute the median of an H2OFrame.

Usage

```
h2o.median(x, na.rm = TRUE)

## S3 method for class H2OFrame
median(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`x` An H2OFrame object.

`na.rm` a logical, indicating whether na's are omitted.

Examples

```
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath, destination_frame = "prostate.hex")
h2o.median(prostate.hex)
```

h2o.merge

Merge Two H2O Data Frames

Description

Merges two H2OFrame objects with the same arguments and meanings as `merge()` in base R.

Usage

```
h2o.merge(x, y, by = intersect(names(x), names(y)), by.x = by, by.y = by,
  all = FALSE, all.x = all, all.y = all, method = "hash")
```

Arguments

`x, y` H2OFrame objects

`by` columns used for merging by default the common names

`by.x` x columns used for merging by name or number

`by.y` y columns used for merging by name or number

`all` TRUE includes all rows in x and all rows in y even if there is no match to the other

`all.x` If `all.x` is true, all rows in the x will be included, even if there is no matching row in y, and vice-versa for `all.y`.

`all.y` see `all.x`

`method` auto, radix, or hash (default)

Examples

```
h2o.init()
left <- data.frame(fruit = c(apple, orange, banana, lemon, strawberry, blueberry),
  color = c(red, orange, yellow, yellow, red, blue))
right <- data.frame(fruit = c(apple, orange, banana, lemon, strawberry, watermelon),
  citrus = c(FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE))
l.hex <- as.h2o(left)
r.hex <- as.h2o(right)
left.hex <- h2o.merge(l.hex, r.hex, all.x = TRUE)
```

h2o.metric

H2O Model Metric Accessor Functions

Description

A series of functions that retrieve model metric details.

Usage

```
h2o.metric(object, thresholds, metric)

h2o.F0point5(object, thresholds)

h2o.F1(object, thresholds)

h2o.F2(object, thresholds)

h2o.accuracy(object, thresholds)

h2o.error(object, thresholds)

h2o.maxPerClassError(object, thresholds)

h2o.mean_per_class_accuracy(object, thresholds)

h2o.mcc(object, thresholds)

h2o.precision(object, thresholds)

h2o.tpr(object, thresholds)

h2o.fpr(object, thresholds)

h2o.fnr(object, thresholds)
```

```
h2o.tnr(object, thresholds)
h2o.recall(object, thresholds)
h2o.sensitivity(object, thresholds)
h2o.fallout(object, thresholds)
h2o.missrate(object, thresholds)
h2o.specificity(object, thresholds)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OModelMetrics object of the correct type.
thresholds	(Optional) A value or a list of values between 0.0 and 1.0.
metric	(Optional) A specified parameter to retrieve.

Details

Many of these functions have an optional thresholds parameter. Currently only increments of 0.1 are allowed. If not specified, the functions will return all possible values. Otherwise, the function will return the value for the indicated threshold.

Currently, these functions are only supported by [H2OBinomialMetrics](#) objects.

Value

Returns either a single value, or a list of values.

See Also

[h2o.auc](#) for AUC, [h2o.giniCoef](#) for the GINI coefficient, and [h2o.mse](#) for MSE. See [h2o.performance](#) for creating [H2OModelMetrics](#) objects.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
hex <- h2o.uploadFile(prosPath)

hex[,2] <- as.factor(hex[,2])
model <- h2o.gbm(x = 3:9, y = 2, training_frame = hex, distribution = "bernoulli")
perf <- h2o.performance(model, hex)
h2o.F1(perf)
```

h2o.min	Returns the minima of the input values.
---------	---

Description

Returns the minima of the input values.

Usage

```
h2o.min(x, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
na.rm	logical. indicating whether missing values should be removed.

See Also

[min](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.mktime	Compute msec since the Unix Epoch
------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Compute msec since the Unix Epoch

Usage

```
h2o.mktime(year = 1970, month = 0, day = 0, hour = 0, minute = 0,  
           second = 0, msec = 0)
```

Arguments

year	Defaults to 1970
month	zero based (months are 0 to 11)
day	zero based (days are 0 to 30)
hour	hour
minute	minute
second	second
msec	msec

h2o.month	<i>Convert Milliseconds to Months in H2O Datasets</i>
-----------	---

Description

Converts the entries of an H2OFrame object from milliseconds to months (on a 1 to 12 scale).

Usage

```
h2o.month(x)
```

```
month(x)
```

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame  
month(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

Value

An H2OFrame object containing the entries of x converted to months of the year.

See Also

[h2o.year](#)

h2o.mse	<i>Retrieves Mean Squared Error Value</i>
---------	---

Description

Retrieves the mean squared error value from an [H2OModelMetrics](#) object. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training MSEvalue is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of MSEs are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.mse(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OModelMetrics object of the correct type.
train	Retrieve the training MSE
valid	Retrieve the validation MSE
xval	Retrieve the cross-validation MSE

Details

This function only supports [H2OBinomialMetrics](#), [H2OMultinomialMetrics](#), and [H2ORegressionMetrics](#) objects.

See Also

[h2o.auc](#) for AUC, [h2o.mse](#) for MSE, and [h2o.metric](#) for the various threshold metrics. See [h2o.performance](#) for creating [H2OModelMetrics](#) objects.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
hex <- h2o.uploadFile(prosPath)

hex[,2] <- as.factor(hex[,2])
model <- h2o.gbm(x = 3:9, y = 2, training_frame = hex, distribution = "bernoulli")
perf <- h2o.performance(model, hex)
h2o.mse(perf)
```

h2o.nacnt	<i>Count of NAs per column</i>
-----------	--------------------------------

Description

Gives the count of NAs per column.

Usage

```
h2o.nacnt(x)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
---	-------------------------------------

Examples

```

h2o.init()
iris.hex <- as.h2o(iris)
h2o.nacnt(iris.hex) # should return all 0s
h2o.insertMissingValues(iris.hex)
h2o.nacnt(iris.hex)

```

h2o.naiveBayes	<i>Naive Bayes Model in H2O</i>
----------------	---------------------------------

Description

Compute naive Bayes probabilities on an H2O dataset.

Usage

```

h2o.naiveBayes(x, y, training_frame, validation_frame = NULL, model_id,
  ignore_const_cols = TRUE, laplace = 0, threshold = 0.001, eps = 0,
  nfolds = 0, fold_column = NULL, fold_assignment = c("AUTO", "Random",
  "Modulo", "Stratified"), seed, keep_cross_validation_predictions = FALSE,
  keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment = FALSE, compute_metrics = TRUE,
  max_runtime_secs = 0)

```

Arguments

x	A vector containing the names or indices of the predictor variables to use in building the model. If x is missing, then all columns except y are used.
y	The name or index of the response variable. If the data does not contain a header, this is the column index number starting at 0, and increasing from left to right. The response must be a categorical variable with at least two levels.
training_frame	An H2OFrame object containing the variables in the model.
validation_frame	An H2OFrame object containing the variables in the model. Defaults to NULL.
model_id	(Optional) The unique id assigned to the resulting model. If none is given, an id will automatically be generated.
ignore_const_cols	A logical value indicating whether or not to ignore all the constant columns in the training frame.
laplace	A positive number controlling Laplace smoothing. The default zero disables smoothing.
threshold	The minimum standard deviation to use for observations without enough data. Must be at least 1e-10.
eps	A threshold cutoff to deal with numeric instability, must be positive.

<code>nfolds</code>	(Optional) Number of folds for cross-validation.
<code>fold_column</code>	(Optional) Column with cross-validation fold index assignment per observation
<code>fold_assignment</code>	Cross-validation fold assignment scheme, if <code>fold_column</code> is not specified, must be "AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", or "Stratified". The Stratified option will stratify the folds based on the response variable, for classification problems.
<code>seed</code>	Seed for random numbers (affects sampling).
<code>keep_cross_validation_predictions</code>	Whether to keep the predictions of the cross-validation models
<code>keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment</code>	Whether to keep the cross-validation fold assignment.
<code>compute_metrics</code>	A logical value indicating whether model metrics should be computed. Set to FALSE to reduce the runtime of the algorithm.
<code>max_runtime_secs</code>	Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable.

Details

The naive Bayes classifier assumes independence between predictor variables conditional on the response, and a Gaussian distribution of numeric predictors with mean and standard deviation computed from the training dataset. When building a naive Bayes classifier, every row in the training dataset that contains at least one NA will be skipped completely. If the test dataset has missing values, then those predictors are omitted in the probability calculation during prediction.

The naive Bayes classifier assumes independence between predictor variables conditional on the response, and a Gaussian distribution of numeric predictors with mean and standard deviation computed from the training dataset. When building a naive Bayes classifier, every row in the training dataset that contains at least one NA will be skipped completely. If the test dataset has missing values, then those predictors are omitted in the probability calculation during prediction.

Value

Returns an object of class [H2OBinomialModel](#) if the response has two categorical levels, and [H2OMultinomialModel](#) otherwise.

Examples

```
h2o.init()
votesPath <- system.file("extdata", "housevotes.csv", package="h2o")
votes.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = votesPath, header = TRUE)
h2o.naiveBayes(x = 2:17, y = 1, training_frame = votes.hex, laplace = 3)
```

h2o.names	<i>Column names of an H2OFrame</i>
-----------	------------------------------------

Description

Column names of an H2OFrame

Usage

```
h2o.names(x)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
---	---------------------

See Also

[names](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.na_omit	<i>Remove Rows With NAs</i>
-------------	-----------------------------

Description

Remove Rows With NAs

Usage

```
h2o.na_omit(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	H2OFrame object
...	Ignored

h2o.nchar	<i>String length</i>
-----------	----------------------

Description

String length

Usage

h2o.nchar(x)

Arguments

x The column whose string lengths will be returned.

h2o.ncol	<i>Return the number of columns present in x.</i>
----------	---

Description

Return the number of columns present in x.

Usage

h2o.ncol(x)

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[ncol](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.networkTest	<i>View Network Traffic Speed</i>
-----------------	-----------------------------------

Description

View speed with various file sizes.

Usage

```
h2o.networkTest()
```

Value

Returns a table listing the network speed for 1B, 10KB, and 10MB.

h2o.nlevels	<i>Get the number of factor levels for this frame.</i>
-------------	--

Description

Get the number of factor levels for this frame.

Usage

```
h2o.nlevels(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[nlevels](#) for the base R method.

h2o.no_progress	<i>Disable Progress Bar</i>
-----------------	-----------------------------

Description

Disable Progress Bar

Usage

```
h2o.no_progress()
```

h2o.nrow	<i>Return the number of rows present in x.</i>
----------	--

Description

Return the number of rows present in x.

Usage

```
h2o.nrow(x)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
---	---------------------

See Also

[nrow](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.null_deviance	<i>Retrieve the null deviance If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training null deviance value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of null deviances are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Retrieve the null deviance If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training null deviance value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of null deviances are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.null_deviance(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OModel or H2OModelMetrics
train	Retrieve the training null deviance
valid	Retrieve the validation null deviance
xval	Retrieve the cross-validation null deviance

h2o.null_dof	<i>Retrieve the null degrees of freedom. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training null degrees of freedom value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of null degrees of freedom are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".</i>
--------------	---

Description

Retrieve the null degrees of freedom. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training null degrees of freedom value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of null degrees of freedom are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.null_dof(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OModel or H2OModelMetrics
train	Retrieve the training null degrees of freedom
valid	Retrieve the validation null degrees of freedom
xval	Retrieve the cross-validation null degrees of freedom

h2o.num_iterations	<i>Retrieve the number of iterations.</i>
--------------------	---

Description

Retrieve the number of iterations.

Usage

```
h2o.num_iterations(object)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OClusteringModel object.
...	further arguments to be passed on (currently unimplemented)

`h2o.num_valid_substrings`*Count of substrings ≥ 2 chars that are contained in file*

Description

Find the count of all possible substrings ≥ 2 chars that are contained in the specified line-separated text file.

Usage

```
h2o.num_valid_substrings(x, path)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	The column on which to calculate the number of valid substrings.
<code>path</code>	Path to text file containing line-separated strings to be referenced.

`h2o.openLog`*View H2O R Logs*

Description

Open existing logs of H2O R POST commands and error responses on local disk. Used primarily for debugging purposes.

Usage

```
h2o.openLog(type)
```

Arguments

<code>type</code>	Currently unimplemented.
-------------------	--------------------------

See Also

[h2o.startLogging](#), [h2o.stopLogging](#), [h2o.clearLog](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
h2o.init()

h2o.startLogging()
ausPath = system.file("extdata", "australia.csv", package="h2o")
australia.hex = h2o.importFile(path = ausPath)
h2o.stopLogging()

# Not run to avoid windows being opened during R CMD check
# h2o.openLog("Command")
# h2o.openLog("Error")

## End(Not run)
```

h2o.parseRaw

H2O Data Parsing

Description

The second phase in the data ingestion step.

Usage

```
h2o.parseRaw(data, destination_frame = "", header = NA, sep = "",
  col.names = NULL, col.types = NULL, na.strings = NULL,
  blocking = FALSE, parse_type = NULL, chunk_size = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	An H2OFrame object to be parsed.
destination_frame	(Optional) The hex key assigned to the parsed file.
header	(Optional) A logical value indicating whether the first row is the column header. If missing, H2O will automatically try to detect the presence of a header.
sep	(Optional) The field separator character. Values on each line of the file are separated by this character. If sep = "", the parser will automatically detect the separator.
col.names	(Optional) An H2OFrame object containing a single delimited line with the column names for the file.
col.types	(Optional) A vector specifying the types to attempt to force over columns.
na.strings	(Optional) H2O will interpret these strings as missing.
blocking	(Optional) Tell H2O parse call to block synchronously instead of polling. This can be faster for small datasets but loses the progress bar.
parse_type	(Optional) Specify which parser type H2O will use. Valid types are "ARFF", "XLS", "CSV", "SVMLight"
chunk_size	size of chunk of (input) data in bytes

Details

Parse the Raw Data produced by the import phase.

See Also

[h2o.importFile](#), [h2o.parseSetup](#)

h2o.parseSetup	<i>Get a parse setup back for the staged data.</i>
----------------	--

Description

Get a parse setup back for the staged data.

Usage

```
h2o.parseSetup(data, destination_frame = "", header = NA, sep = "",
  col.names = NULL, col.types = NULL, na.strings = NULL,
  parse_type = NULL, chunk_size = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	An H2OFrame object to be parsed.
destination_frame	(Optional) The hex key assigned to the parsed file.
header	(Optional) A logical value indicating whether the first row is the column header. If missing, H2O will automatically try to detect the presence of a header.
sep	(Optional) The field separator character. Values on each line of the file are separated by this character. If sep = "", the parser will automatically detect the separator.
col.names	(Optional) An H2OFrame object containing a single delimited line with the column names for the file.
col.types	(Optional) A vector specifying the types to attempt to force over columns.
na.strings	(Optional) H2O will interpret these strings as missing.
parse_type	(Optional) Specify which parser type H2O will use. Valid types are "ARFF", "XLS", "CSV", "SVMLight"
chunk_size	size of chunk of (input) data in bytes

See Also

[h2o.parseRaw](#)

h2o.partialPlot	<i>Partial Dependence Plots</i>
-----------------	---------------------------------

Description

Partial dependence plot gives a graphical depiction of the marginal effect of a variable on the response. The effect of a variable is measured in change in the mean response. Note: Unlike random-Forest's partialPlot when plotting partial dependence the mean response (probabilities) is returned rather than the mean of the log class probability.

Usage

```
h2o.partialPlot(object, data, cols, destination_key, nbins = 20,
  plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OModel object.
data	An H2OFrame object used for scoring and constructing the plot.
cols	Feature(s) for which partial dependence will be calculated.
destination_key	An key reference to the created partial dependence tables in H2O.
nbins	Number of bins used.
plot	A logical specifying whether to plot partial dependence table.

Value

Plot and list of calculated mean response tables for each feature requested.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init(nthreads = -1)
prostate.path = system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex = h2o.uploadFile(path = prostate.path, destination_frame = "prostate.hex")
prostate.hex[, "CAPSULE"] <- as.factor(prostate.hex[, "CAPSULE"])
prostate.hex[, "RACE"] <- as.factor(prostate.hex[, "RACE"])
prostate.gbm = h2o.gbm(x = c("AGE", "RACE"),
  y = "CAPSULE",
  training_frame = prostate.hex,
  ntrees = 10,
  max_depth = 5,
  learn_rate = 0.1)
h2o.partialPlot(object = prostate.gbm, data = prostate.hex, cols = c("AGE", "RACE"))
```

h2o.performance	<i>Model Performance Metrics in H2O</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Given a trained h2o model, compute its performance on the given dataset

Usage

```
h2o.performance(model, newdata = NULL, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE,  
                xval = FALSE, data = NULL)
```

Arguments

model	An H2OModel object
newdata	An H2OFrame . The model will make predictions on this dataset, and subsequently score them. The dataset should match the dataset that was used to train the model, in terms of column names, types, and dimensions. If newdata is passed in, then train, valid, and xval are ignored.
train	A logical value indicating whether to return the training metrics (constructed during training). Note: when the trained h2o model uses <code>balance_classes</code> , the training metrics constructed during training will be from the balanced training dataset. For more information visit: https://0xdata.atlassian.net/browse/TN-9
valid	A logical value indicating whether to return the validation metrics (constructed during training).
xval	A logical value indicating whether to return the cross-validation metrics (constructed during training).
data	(DEPRECATED) An H2OFrame . This argument is now called 'newdata'.

Value

Returns an object of the [H2OModelMetrics](#) subclass.

Examples

```
library(h2o)  
h2o.init()  
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")  
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath)  
prostate.hex$CAPSULE <- as.factor(prostate.hex$CAPSULE)  
prostate.gbm <- h2o.gbm(3:9, "CAPSULE", prostate.hex)  
h2o.performance(model = prostate.gbm, newdata=prostate.hex)  
  
## If model uses balance_classes
```

```
## the results from train = TRUE will not match the results from newdata = prostate.hex
prostate.gbm.balanced <- h2o.gbm(3:9, "CAPSULE", prostate.hex, balance_classes = TRUE)
h2o.performance(model = prostate.gbm.balanced, newdata = prostate.hex)
h2o.performance(model = prostate.gbm.balanced, train = TRUE)
```

h2o.prcomp

Principal Components Analysis

Description

Principal components analysis of an H2O data frame using the power method to calculate the singular value decomposition of the Gram matrix.

Usage

```
h2o.prcomp(training_frame, x, k, model_id, ignore_const_cols = TRUE,
  max_iterations = 1000, transform = c("NONE", "DEMEAN", "DESCALE",
  "STANDARDIZE"), pca_method = c("GramSVD", "Power", "Randomized", "GLRM"),
  use_all_factor_levels = FALSE, compute_metrics = TRUE,
  impute_missing = FALSE, seed, max_runtime_secs = 0)
```

Arguments

training_frame	An H2OFrame object containing the variables in the model.
x	(Optional) A vector containing the data columns on which SVD operates.
k	The number of principal components to be computed. This must be between 1 and $\min(\text{ncol}(\text{training_frame}), \text{nrow}(\text{training_frame}))$ inclusive.
model_id	(Optional) The unique hex key assigned to the resulting model. Automatically generated if none is provided.
ignore_const_cols	A logical value indicating whether or not to ignore all the constant columns in the training frame.
max_iterations	The maximum number of iterations to run each power iteration loop. Must be between 1 and $1e6$ inclusive.
transform	A character string that indicates how the training data should be transformed before running PCA. Possible values are "NONE": for no transformation, "DEMEAN": for subtracting the mean of each column, "DESCALE": for dividing by the standard deviation of each column, "STANDARDIZE": for demeaning and descaling, and "NORMALIZE": for demeaning and dividing each column by its range (max - min).
pca_method	A character string that indicates how PCA should be calculated. Possible values are "GramSVD": distributed computation of the Gram matrix followed by a local SVD using the JAMA package, "Power": computation of the SVD using the power iteration method, "Randomized": approximate SVD by projecting

onto a random subspace (see references), "GLRM": fit a generalized low rank model with an l2 loss function (no regularization) and solve for the SVD using local matrix algebra.

use_all_factor_levels

(Optional) A logical value indicating whether all factor levels should be included in each categorical column expansion. If FALSE, the indicator column corresponding to the first factor level of every categorical variable will be dropped. Defaults to FALSE.

compute_metrics

(Optional) A logical value indicating whether to compute metrics on the training data, which requires additional calculation time. Only used if `pca_method = "GLRM"`. Defaults to TRUE.

impute_missing

(Optional) A logical value indicating whether missing values should be imputed with the mean of the corresponding column. This is necessary if too many entries are NA when using methods like GramSVD. Defaults to FALSE.

seed

(Optional) Random seed used to initialize the right singular vectors at the beginning of each power method iteration.

max_runtime_secs

Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable.

Value

Returns an object of class [H2ODimReductionModel](#).

References

N. Halko, P.G. Martinsson, J.A. Tropp. Finding structure with randomness: Probabilistic algorithms for constructing approximate matrix decompositions[<http://arxiv.org/abs/0909.4061>]. SIAM Rev., Survey and Review section, Vol. 53, num. 2, pp. 217-288, June 2011.

See Also

[h2o.svd](#), [h2o.g1rm](#)

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
ausPath <- system.file("extdata", "australia.csv", package="h2o")
australia.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = ausPath)
h2o.prcomp(training_frame = australia.hex, k = 8, transform = "STANDARDIZE")
```

`h2o.print`*Print An H2OFrame*

Description

Print An H2OFrame

Usage

```
h2o.print(x, n = 6L)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An H2OFrame object
<code>n</code>	An (Optional) A single integer. If positive, number of rows in <code>x</code> to return. If negative, all but the <code>n</code> first/last number of rows in <code>x</code> . Anything bigger than 20 rows will require asking the server (first 20 rows are cached on the client).
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.

`h2o.prod`*Return the product of all the values present in its arguments.*

Description

Return the product of all the values present in its arguments.

Usage

```
h2o.prod(x)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An H2OFrame object.
----------------	---------------------

See Also

[prod](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.proj_archetypes *Convert Archetypes to Features from H2O GLRM Model*

Description

Project each archetype in an H2O GLRM model into the corresponding feature space from the H2O training frame.

Usage

```
h2o.proj_archetypes(object, data, reverse_transform = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2ODimReductionModel object that represents the model containing archetypes to be projected.
data	An H2OFrame object representing the training data for the H2O GLRM model.
reverse_transform	(Optional) A logical value indicating whether to reverse the transformation from model-building by re-scaling columns and adding back the offset to each column of the projected archetypes.

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object containing the projection of the archetypes down into the original feature space, where each row is one archetype.

See Also

[h2o.glm](#) for making an H2ODimReductionModel.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
irisPath <- system.file("extdata", "iris_wheader.csv", package="h2o")
iris.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = irisPath)
iris.glm <- h2o.glm(training_frame = iris.hex, k = 4, loss = "Quadratic",
  multi_loss = "Categorical", max_iterations = 1000)
iris.parch <- h2o.proj_archetypes(iris.glm, iris.hex)
head(iris.parch)
```

h2o.quantile

*Quantiles of H2O Frames.***Description**

Obtain and display quantiles for H2O parsed data.

Usage

```
h2o.quantile(x, probs = c(0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 0.25, 0.333, 0.5, 0.667, 0.75,
  0.9, 0.99, 0.999), combine_method = c("interpolate", "average", "avg",
  "low", "high"), weights_column = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class H2OFrame
quantile(x, probs = c(0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 0.25, 0.333, 0.5,
  0.667, 0.75, 0.9, 0.99, 0.999), combine_method = c("interpolate", "average",
  "avg", "low", "high"), weights_column = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object with a single numeric column.
probs	Numeric vector of probabilities with values in [0,1].
combine_method	How to combine quantiles for even sample sizes. Default is to do linear interpolation. E.g., If method is "lo", then it will take the lo value of the quantile. Abbreviations for average, low, and high are acceptable (avg, lo, hi).
weights_column	(Optional) String name of the observation weights column in x or an H2OFrame object with a single numeric column of observation weights.
...	Further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

quantile.H2OFrame, a method for the [quantile](#) generic. Obtain and return quantiles for an H2OFrame object.

Value

A vector describing the percentiles at the given cutoffs for the H2OFrame object.

Examples

```
# Request quantiles for an H2O parsed data set:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath)
# Request quantiles for a subset of columns in an H2O parsed data set
```

```
quantile(prostate.hex[,3])
for(i in 1:ncol(prostate.hex))
  quantile(prostate.hex[,i])
```

h2o.r2

Retrieve the R2 value

Description

Retrieves the R2 value from an H2O model. Will return R^2 for GLM Models and will return NaN otherwise. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training R2 value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of R2s are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.r2(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OModel object.
train	Retrieve the training R2
valid	Retrieve the validation set R2 if a validation set was passed in during model build time.
xval	Retrieve the cross-validation R2

Examples

```
library(h2o)

h <- h2o.init()
fr <- as.h2o(iris)

m <- h2o.glm(x=2:5,y=1,training_frame=fr)

h2o.r2(m)
```

h2o.randomForest

*Build a Big Data Random Forest Model***Description**

Builds a Random Forest Model on an H2OFrame

Usage

```
h2o.randomForest(x, y, training_frame, model_id, validation_frame = NULL,
  ignore_const_cols = TRUE, checkpoint, mtries = -1,
  col_sample_rate_change_per_level = 1, sample_rate = 0.632,
  sample_rate_per_class, col_sample_rate_per_tree = 1,
  build_tree_one_node = FALSE, ntrees = 50, max_depth = 20,
  min_rows = 1, nbins = 20, nbins_top_level = 1024, nbins_cats = 1024,
  binomial_double_trees = FALSE, balance_classes = FALSE,
  class_sampling_factors, max_after_balance_size = 5, seed,
  offset_column = NULL, weights_column = NULL, nfolds = 0,
  fold_column = NULL, fold_assignment = c("AUTO", "Random", "Modulo",
  "Stratified"), keep_cross_validation_predictions = FALSE,
  keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment = FALSE,
  score_each_iteration = FALSE, score_tree_interval = 0,
  stopping_rounds = 0, stopping_metric = c("AUTO", "deviance", "logloss",
  "MSE", "AUC", "misclassification", "mean_per_class_error"),
  stopping_tolerance = 0.001, max_runtime_secs = 0,
  min_split_improvement = 1e-05, histogram_type = c("AUTO",
  "UniformAdaptive", "Random", "QuantilesGlobal", "RoundRobin"),
  categorical_encoding = c("AUTO", "Enum", "OneHotInternal", "OneHotExplicit",
  "Binary", "Eigen"))
```

Arguments

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| x | A vector containing the names or indices of the predictor variables to use in building the RF model. If x is missing, then all columns except y are used. |
| y | The name or index of the response variable. If the data does not contain a header, this is the column index number starting at 1, and increasing from left to right. (The response must be either an integer or a categorical variable). |
| training_frame | An H2OFrame object containing the variables in the model. |
| model_id | (Optional) The unique id assigned to the resulting model. If none is given, an id will automatically be generated. |
| validation_frame | An H2OFrame object containing the variables in the model. Default is NULL. |
| ignore_const_cols | A logical value indicating whether or not to ignore all the constant columns in the training frame. |

checkpoint	"Model checkpoint (provide the model_id) to resume training with."
mtries	Number of variables randomly sampled as candidates at each split. If set to -1, defaults to sqrt(p) for classification, and p/3 for regression, where p is the number of predictors.
col_sample_rate_change_per_level	Relative change of the column sampling rate for every level (from 0.0 to 2.0). Default is 1.
sample_rate	Row sample rate per tree (from 0.0 to 1.0). Default is 0.632.
sample_rate_per_class	Row sample rate per tree per class (one per class, from 0.0 to 1.0).
col_sample_rate_per_tree	Column sample rate per tree (from 0.0 to 1.0). Default is 1.
build_tree_one_node	Run on one node only; no network overhead but fewer cpus used. Suitable for small datasets. Default is FALSE.
ntrees	A nonnegative integer that determines the number of trees to grow. Default is 50.
max_depth	Maximum depth to grow the tree. Default is 5.
min_rows	Minimum number of rows to assign to terminal nodes. Default is 10.
nbins	For numerical columns (real/int), build a histogram of (at least) this many bins, then split at the best point. Default is 20.
nbins_top_level	For numerical columns (real/int), build a histogram of (at most) this many bins at the root level, then decrease by factor of two per level. Default is 1024.
nbins_cats	For categorical columns (factors), build a histogram of this many bins, then split at the best point. Higher values can lead to more overfitting. Default is 1024.
binomial_double_trees	For binary classification: Build 2x as many trees (one per class) - can lead to higher accuracy. Default is FALSE.
balance_classes	logical, indicates whether or not to balance training data class counts via over/under-sampling (for imbalanced data). Default is FALSE.
class_sampling_factors	Desired over/under-sampling ratios per class (in lexicographic order). If not specified, sampling factors will be automatically computed to obtain class balance during training. Requires balance_classes.
max_after_balance_size	Maximum relative size of the training data after balancing class counts (can be less than 1.0). Ignored if balance_classes is FALSE, which is the default behavior. Default is 5.
seed	Seed for random numbers (affects sampling) - Note: only reproducible when running single threaded.
offset_column	Specify the offset column. Defaults to NULL.
weights_column	Specify the weights column. Defaults to NULL.

<code>nfolds</code>	(Optional) Number of folds for cross-validation. Default is 0 (no cross-validation).
<code>fold_column</code>	(Optional) Column with cross-validation fold index assignment per observation. Defaults to NULL.
<code>fold_assignment</code>	Cross-validation fold assignment scheme, if <code>fold_column</code> is not specified, must be "AUTO", "Random", "Modulo", or "Stratified". The Stratified option will stratify the folds based on the response variable, for classification problems.
<code>keep_cross_validation_predictions</code>	Whether to keep the predictions of the cross-validation models. Default is FALSE.
<code>keep_cross_validation_fold_assignment</code>	Whether to keep the cross-validation fold assignment. Default is FALSE.
<code>score_each_iteration</code>	Attempts to score each tree. Default is FALSE.
<code>score_tree_interval</code>	Score the model after every so many trees. Default is 0 (disabled).
<code>stopping_rounds</code>	Early stopping based on convergence of <code>stopping_metric</code> . Default is 0 (disabled). Stop if simple moving average of length <code>k</code> of the <code>stopping_metric</code> does not improve (by <code>stopping_tolerance</code>) for <code>k=stopping_rounds</code> scoring events. Can only trigger after at least <code>2k</code> scoring events.
<code>stopping_metric</code>	Metric to use for convergence checking, only for <code>_stopping_rounds > 0</code> Can be one of "AUTO", "deviance", "logloss", "MSE", "AUC", "misclassification", or "mean_per_class_error".
<code>stopping_tolerance</code>	Relative tolerance for metric-based stopping criterion (if relative improvement is not at least this much, stop). Default is 0.001.
<code>max_runtime_secs</code>	Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Default is 0 (disabled).
<code>min_split_improvement</code>	Minimum relative improvement in squared error reduction for a split to happen. Default is 1e-5 and the value must be ≥ 0 .
<code>histogram_type</code>	What type of histogram to use for finding optimal split points Can be one of "AUTO", "UniformAdaptive", "Random", "QuantilesGlobal" or "RoundRobin". Note that H2O supports extremely randomized trees with the "Random" option.
<code>categorical_encoding</code>	Encoding scheme for categorical features Can be one of "AUTO", "Enum", "OneHotInternal", "OneHotExplicit", "Binary", "Eigen". Default is "AUTO", which is "Enum".

Value

Creates a [H2OModel](#) object of the right type.

See Also

[predict.H2OModel](#) for prediction.

h2o.range	Returns a vector containing the minimum and maximum of all the given arguments.
-----------	---

Description

Returns a vector containing the minimum and maximum of all the given arguments.

Usage

```
h2o.range(x, na.rm = FALSE, finite = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
na.rm	logical. indicating whether missing values should be removed.
finite	logical. indicating if all non-finite elements should be omitted.

See Also

[range](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.rbind	Combine H2O Datasets by Rows
-----------	------------------------------

Description

Takes a sequence of H2O data sets and combines them by rows

Usage

```
h2o.rbind(...)
```

Arguments

...	A sequence of H2OFrame arguments. All datasets must exist on the same H2O instance (IP and port) and contain the same number and types of columns.
-----	--

Value

An H2OFrame object containing the combined ... arguments row-wise.

See Also

[rbind](#) for the base R method.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath)
prostate.cbind <- h2o.rbind(prostate.hex, prostate.hex)
head(prostate.cbind)
```

h2o.reconstruct

Reconstruct Training Data via H2O GLRM Model

Description

Reconstruct the training data and impute missing values from the H2O GLRM model by computing the matrix product of X and Y, and transforming back to the original feature space by minimizing each column's loss function.

Usage

```
h2o.reconstruct(object, data, reverse_transform = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2ODimReductionModel object that represents the model to be used for reconstruction.
data	An H2OFrame object representing the training data for the H2O GLRM model. Used to set the domain of each column in the reconstructed frame.
reverse_transform	(Optional) A logical value indicating whether to reverse the transformation from model-building by re-scaling columns and adding back the offset to each column of the reconstructed frame.

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object containing the approximate reconstruction of the training data;

See Also

[h2o.glm](#) for making an H2ODimReductionModel.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
irisPath <- system.file("extdata", "iris_wheader.csv", package="h2o")
iris.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = irisPath)
iris.glm <- h2o.glm(training_frame = iris.hex, k = 4, transform = "STANDARDIZE",
                  loss = "Quadratic", multi_loss = "Categorical", max_iterations = 1000)
iris.rec <- h2o.reconstruct(iris.glm, iris.hex, reverse_transform = TRUE)
head(iris.rec)
```

h2o.relevel	<i>Reorders levels of an H2O factor, similarly to standard R's relevel.</i>
-------------	---

Description

The levels of a factor are reordered so that the reference level is at level 0, remaining levels are moved down as needed.

Usage

```
h2o.relevel(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	factor column in h2o frame
y	reference level (string)

Value

new reordered factor column

h2o.removeAll	<i>Remove All Objects on the H2O Cluster</i>
---------------	--

Description

Removes the data from the h2o cluster, but does not remove the local references.

Usage

```
h2o.removeAll(timeout_secs = 0)
```

Arguments

timeout_secs	Timeout in seconds. Default is no timeout.
--------------	--

See Also[h2o.rm](#)**Examples**

```

library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package = "h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath)
h2o.ls()
h2o.removeAll()
h2o.ls()

```

h2o.removeVecs	<i>Delete Columns from an H2OFrame</i>
----------------	--

Description

Delete the specified columns from the H2OFrame. Returns an H2OFrame without the specified columns.

Usage

```
h2o.removeVecs(data, cols)
```

Arguments

data	The H2OFrame.
cols	The columns to remove.

h2o.rep_len	<i>Replicate Elements of Vectors or Lists into H2O</i>
-------------	--

Description

h2o.rep performs just as rep does. It replicates the values in x in the H2O backend.

Usage

```
h2o.rep_len(x, length.out)
```

Arguments

x	a vector (of any mode including a list) or a factor
length.out	non negative integer. The desired length of the output vector.

Value

Creates an H2OFrame vector of the same type as x

`h2o.residual_deviance` *Retrieve the residual deviance If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training residual deviance value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of residual deviances are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".*

Description

Retrieve the residual deviance If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training residual deviance value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of residual deviances are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.residual_deviance(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An H2OModel or H2OModelMetrics
<code>train</code>	Retrieve the training residual deviance
<code>valid</code>	Retrieve the validation residual deviance
<code>xval</code>	Retrieve the cross-validation residual deviance

`h2o.residual_dof` *Retrieve the residual degrees of freedom If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training residual degrees of freedom value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of residual degrees of freedom are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".*

Description

Retrieve the residual degrees of freedom If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training residual degrees of freedom value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of residual degrees of freedom are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.residual_dof(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OModel or H2OModelMetrics
train	Retrieve the training residual degrees of freedom
valid	Retrieve the validation residual degrees of freedom
xval	Retrieve the cross-validation residual degrees of freedom

h2o.rm	<i>Delete Objects In H2O</i>
--------	------------------------------

Description

Remove the h2o Big Data object(s) having the key name(s) from ids.

Usage

```
h2o.rm(ids)
```

Arguments

ids	The object or hex key associated with the object to be removed or a vector/list of those things.
-----	--

See Also

[h2o.assign](#), [h2o.ls](#)

h2o.rmse	<i>Retrieves Root Mean Squared Error Value</i>
----------	--

Description

Retrieves the root mean squared error value from an [H2OModelMetrics](#) object. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training RMSE value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of RMSEs are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.rmse(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OModelMetrics object of the correct type.
train	Retrieve the training RMSE
valid	Retrieve the validation RMSE
xval	Retrieve the cross-validation RMSE

Details

This function only supports [H2OBinomialMetrics](#), [H2OMultinomialMetrics](#), and [H2ORegressionMetrics](#) objects.

See Also

[h2o.auc](#) for AUC, [h2o.mse](#) for RMSE, and [h2o.metric](#) for the various threshold metrics. See [h2o.performance](#) for creating H2OModelMetrics objects.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
hex <- h2o.uploadFile(prosPath)

hex[,2] <- as.factor(hex[,2])
model <- h2o.gbm(x = 3:9, y = 2, training_frame = hex, distribution = "bernoulli")
perf <- h2o.performance(model, hex)
h2o.rmse(perf)
```

h2o.rmsle

Retrieve the Root Mean Squared Log Error

Description

Retrieves the root mean squared log error (RMSLE) value from an H2O model. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training rmsle value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of rmsles are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.rmsle(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OModel object.
train	Retrieve the training rmsle
valid	Retrieve the validation set rmsle if a validation set was passed in during model build time.
xval	Retrieve the cross-validation rmsle

Examples

```
library(h2o)

h <- h2o.init()
fr <- as.h2o(iris)

m <- h2o.deeplearning(x=2:5,y=1,training_frame=fr)

h2o.rmsle(m)
```

h2o.round	<i>Round doubles/floats to the given number of decimal places.</i>
-----------	--

Description

Round doubles/floats to the given number of decimal places.

Usage

```
h2o.round(x, digits = 0)

round(x, digits = 0)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
digits	Number of decimal places to round doubles/floats. Rounding to a negative number of decimal places is

See Also

[round](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.rstrip	<i>Strip set from right</i>
------------	-----------------------------

Description

Return a copy of the target column with leading characters removed. The set argument is a string specifying the set of characters to be removed. If omitted, the set argument defaults to removing whitespace.

Usage

```
h2o.rstrip(x, set = " ")
```

Arguments

x	The column whose strings should be rstrip-ed.
set	string of characters to be removed

h2o.runif

Produce a Vector of Random Uniform Numbers

Description

Creates a vector of random uniform numbers equal in length to the length of the specified H2O dataset.

Usage

```
h2o.runif(x, seed = -1)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
seed	A random seed used to generate draws from the uniform distribution.

Value

A vector of random, uniformly distributed numbers. The elements are between 0 and 1.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prosPath = system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex = h2o.importFile(path = prosPath, destination_frame = "prostate.hex")
s = h2o.runif(prostate.hex)
summary(s)

prostate.train = prostate.hex[s <= 0.8,]
prostate.train = h2o.assign(prostate.train, "prostate.train")
prostate.test = prostate.hex[s > 0.8,]
prostate.test = h2o.assign(prostate.test, "prostate.test")
nrow(prostate.train) + nrow(prostate.test)
```

h2o.saveModel	<i>Save an H2O Model Object to Disk</i>
---------------	---

Description

Save an [H2OModel](#) to disk.

Usage

```
h2o.saveModel(object, path = "", force = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	an H2OModel object.
path	string indicating the directory the model will be written to.
force	logical, indicates how to deal with files that already exist.

Details

In the case of existing files `force = TRUE` will overwrite the file. Otherwise, the operation will fail.

See Also

[h2o.loadModel](#) for loading a model to H2O from disk

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# library(h2o)  
# h2o.init()  
# prostate.hex <- h2o.importFile(path = paste("https://raw.githubusercontent.com",  
# "h2oai/h2o-2/master/smalldata/logreg/prostate.csv", sep = "/"),  
# destination_frame = "prostate.hex")  
# prostate.glm <- h2o.glm(y = "CAPSULE", x = c("AGE", "RACE", "PSA", "DCAPS"),  
# training_frame = prostate.hex, family = "binomial", alpha = 0.5)  
# h2o.saveModel(object = prostate.glm, path = "/Users/UserName/Desktop", force=TRUE)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

h2o.scale	<i>Scaling and Centering of an H2OFrame</i>
-----------	---

Description

Centers and/or scales the columns of an H2O dataset.

Usage

```
h2o.scale(x, center = TRUE, scale = TRUE)
```

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame  
scale(x, center = TRUE, scale = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
center	either a logical value or numeric vector of length equal to the number of columns of x.
scale	either a logical value or numeric vector of length equal to the number of columns of x.

Examples

```
library(h2o)  
h2o.init()  
irisPath <- system.file("extdata", "iris_wheader.csv", package="h2o")  
iris.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = irisPath, destination_frame = "iris.hex")  
summary(iris.hex)  
  
# Scale and center all the numeric columns in iris data set  
scale(iris.hex[, 1:4])
```

h2o.scoreHistory	<i>Retrieve Model Score History</i>
------------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Retrieve Model Score History

Usage

```
h2o.scoreHistory(object)
```

Arguments

object An [H2OModel](#) object.

h2o.sd *Standard Deviation of a column of data.*

Description

Obtain the standard deviation of a column of data.

Usage

```
h2o.sd(x, na.rm = FALSE)
```

```
sd(x, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x An [H2OFrame](#) object.
na.rm logical. Should missing values be removed?

See Also

[h2o.var](#) for variance, and [sd](#) for the base R implementation.

Examples

```
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath)
sd(prostate.hex$AGE)
```

h2o.sdev *Retrieve the standard deviations of principal components*

Description

Retrieve the standard deviations of principal components

Usage

```
h2o.sdev(object)
```

Arguments

object An [H2ODimReductionModel](#) object.

h2o.setLevels	<i>Set Levels of H2O Factor Column</i>
---------------	--

Description

Works on a single categorical vector. New domains must be aligned with the old domains. This call has SIDE EFFECTS and mutates the column in place (does not make a copy).

Usage

```
h2o.setLevels(x, levels)
```

Arguments

x	A single categorical column.
levels	A character vector specifying the new levels. The number of new levels must match the number of old levels.

h2o.setTimezone	<i>Set the Time Zone on the H2O Cloud</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Set the Time Zone on the H2O Cloud

Usage

```
h2o.setTimezone(tz)
```

Arguments

tz	The desired timezone.
----	-----------------------

h2o.show_progress	<i>Enable Progress Bar</i>
-------------------	----------------------------

Description

Enable Progress Bar

Usage

```
h2o.show_progress()
```

`h2o.shutdown`*Shut Down H2O Instance*

Description

Shut down the specified instance. All data will be lost.

Usage

```
h2o.shutdown(prompt = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>prompt</code>	A logical value indicating whether to prompt the user before shutting down the H2O server.
---------------------	--

Details

This method checks if H2O is running at the specified IP address and port, and if it is, shuts down that H2O instance.

WARNING

All data, models, and other values stored on the server will be lost! Only call this function if you and all other clients connected to the H2O server are finished and have saved your work.

Note

Users must call `h2o.shutdown` explicitly in order to shut down the local H2O instance started by R. If R is closed before H2O, then an attempt will be made to automatically shut down H2O. This only applies to local instances started with `h2o.init`, not remote H2O servers.

See Also

[h2o.init](#)

Examples

```
# Dont run automatically to prevent accidentally shutting down a cloud
## Not run:
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
h2o.shutdown()

## End(Not run)
```

h2o.signif	<i>Round doubles/floats to the given number of significant digits.</i>
------------	--

Description

Round doubles/floats to the given number of significant digits.

Usage

```
h2o.signif(x, digits = 6)
```

```
signif(x, digits = 6)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
digits	Number of significant digits to round doubles/floats.

See Also

[signif](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.sin	<i>Compute the sine of x</i>
---------	------------------------------

Description

Compute the sine of x

Usage

```
h2o.sin(x)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
---	---------------------

See Also

[sin](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.skewness	<i>Skewness of a column</i>
--------------	-----------------------------

Description

Obtain the skewness of a column of a parsed H2O data object.

Usage

```
h2o.skewness(x, ..., na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
skewness.H2OFrame(x, ..., na.rm = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
...	Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.
na.rm	A logical value indicating whether NA or missing values should be stripped before the computation.

Value

Returns a list containing the skewness for each column (NaN for non-numeric columns).

Examples

```
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath)
h2o.skewness(prostate.hex$AGE)
```

h2o.splitFrame	<i>Split an H2O Data Set</i>
----------------	------------------------------

Description

Split an existing H2O data set according to user-specified ratios. The number of subsets is always 1 more than the number of given ratios. Note that this does not give an exact split. H2O is designed to be efficient on big data using a probabilistic splitting method rather than an exact split. For example, when specifying a split of 0.75/0.25, H2O will produce a test/train split with an expected value of 0.75/0.25 rather than exactly 0.75/0.25. On small datasets, the sizes of the resulting splits will deviate from the expected value more than on big data, where they will be very close to exact.

Usage

```
h2o.splitFrame(data, ratios = 0.75, destination_frames, seed = -1)
```

Arguments

data	An H2OFrame object representing the dataste to split.
ratios	A numeric value or array indicating the ratio of total rows contained in each split. Must total up to less than 1.
destination_frames	An array of frame IDs equal to the number of ratios specified plus one.
seed	Random seed.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
irisPath = system.file("extdata", "iris.csv", package = "h2o")
iris.hex = h2o.importFile(path = irisPath)
iris.split = h2o.splitFrame(iris.hex, ratios = c(0.2, 0.5))
head(iris.split[[1]])
summary(iris.split[[1]])
```

h2o.sqrt	<i>Compute the square root of x</i>
----------	-------------------------------------

Description

Compute the square root of x

Usage

```
h2o.sqrt(x)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
---	---------------------

See Also

[sqrt](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.startLogging *Start Writing H2O R Logs*

Description

Begin logging H2o R POST commands and error responses to local disk. Used primarily for debugging purposes.

Usage

```
h2o.startLogging(file)
```

Arguments

file a character string name for the file, automatically generated

See Also

[h2o.stopLogging](#), [h2o.clearLog](#), [h2o.openLog](#)

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
h2o.startLogging()
ausPath = system.file("extdata", "australia.csv", package="h2o")
australia.hex = h2o.importFile(path = ausPath)
h2o.stopLogging()
```

h2o.std_coef_plot *Plot Standardized Coefficient Magnitudes*

Description

Plot a GLM model's standardized coefficient magnitudes.

Usage

```
h2o.std_coef_plot(model, num_of_features = NULL)
```

Arguments

model A trained generalized linear model
num_of_features The number of features to be shown in the plot

See Also

[h2o.varimp_plot](#) for variable importances plot of random forest, GBM, deep learning.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()

prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.importFile(prosPath)
prostate.hex[,2] <- as.factor(prostate.hex[,2])
prostate.glm <- h2o.glm(y = "CAPSULE", x = c("AGE", "RACE", "PSA", "DCAPS"),
                      training_frame = prostate.hex, family = "binomial",
                      nfolds = 0, alpha = 0.5, lambda_search = FALSE)
h2o.std_coef_plot(prostate.glm)
```

h2o.stopLogging

Stop Writing H2O R Logs

Description

Halt logging of H2O R POST commands and error responses to local disk. Used primarily for debugging purposes.

Usage

```
h2o.stopLogging()
```

See Also

[h2o.startLogging](#), [h2o.clearLog](#), [h2o.openLog](#)

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
h2o.startLogging()
ausPath = system.file("extdata", "australia.csv", package="h2o")
australia.hex = h2o.importFile(path = ausPath)
h2o.stopLogging()
```

h2o.str *Display the structure of an H2OFrame object*

Description

Display the structure of an H2OFrame object

Usage

```
h2o.str(object, ..., cols = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OFrame.
...	Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.
cols	Print the per-column str for the H2OFrame

h2o.strsplit *String Split*

Description

String Split

Usage

```
h2o.strsplit(x, split)
```

Arguments

x	The column whose strings must be split.
split	The pattern to split on.

h2o.sub	<i>String Substitute</i>
---------	--------------------------

Description

Creates a copy of the target column in which each string has the first occurrence of the regex pattern replaced with the replacement substring.

Usage

```
h2o.sub(pattern, replacement, x, ignore.case = FALSE)
```

Arguments

pattern	The pattern to replace.
replacement	The replacement pattern.
x	The column on which to operate.
ignore.case	Case sensitive or not

h2o.substring	<i>Substring</i>
---------------	------------------

Description

Returns a copy of the target column that is a substring at the specified start and stop indices, inclusive. If the stop index is not specified, then the substring extends to the end of the original string. If start is longer than the number of characters in the original string, or is greater than stop, an empty string is returned. Negative start is coerced to 0.

Usage

```
h2o.substring(x, start, stop = "[ ]")
```

```
h2o.substr(x, start, stop = "[ ]")
```

Arguments

x	The column on which to operate.
start	The index of the first element to be included in the substring.
stop	Optional, The index of the last element to be included in the substring.

h2o.sum *Return the sum of all the values present in its arguments.*

Description

Return the sum of all the values present in its arguments.

Usage

```
h2o.sum(x, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.
na.rm logical. indicating whether missing values should be removed.

See Also

[sum](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.summary *Summarizes the columns of an H2OFrame.*

Description

A method for the [summary](#) generic. Summarizes the columns of an H2O data frame or subset of columns and rows using vector notation (e.g. dataset[row, col]).

Usage

```
h2o.summary(object, factors = 6L, exact_quantiles = FALSE, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame  
summary(object, factors, exact_quantiles, ...)
```

Arguments

object An H2OFrame object.
factors The number of factors to return in the summary. Default is the top 6.
exact_quantiles Compute exact quantiles or use approximation. Default is to use approximation.
... Further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

By default it uses approximated version of quantiles computation, however, user can modify this behavior by setting up `exact_quantiles` argument to true.

Value

A table displaying the minimum, 1st quartile, median, mean, 3rd quartile and maximum for each numeric column, and the levels and category counts of the levels in each categorical column.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prosPath = system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex = h2o.importFile(path = prosPath)
summary(prostate.hex)
summary(prostate.hex$GLEASON)
summary(prostate.hex[,4:6])
summary(prostate.hex, exact_quantiles=TRUE)
```

h2o.svd

Singular Value Decomposition

Description

Singular value decomposition of an H2O data frame using the power method.

Usage

```
h2o.svd(training_frame, x, nv, destination_key, max_iterations = 1000,
        transform = "NONE", svd_method = c("GramSVD", "Power", "Randomized"),
        seed, use_all_factor_levels, max_runtime_secs = 0)
```

Arguments

`training_frame` An H2OFrame object containing the variables in the model.

`x` (Optional) A vector containing the data columns on which SVD operates.

`nv` The number of right singular vectors to be computed. This must be between 1 and `min(ncol(training_frame), nrow(training_frame))` inclusive.

`destination_key` (Optional) The unique hex key assigned to the resulting model. Automatically generated if none is provided.

`max_iterations` The maximum number of iterations to run each power iteration loop. Must be between 1 and `1e6` inclusive.

transform	A character string that indicates how the training data should be transformed before running PCA. Possible values are: "NONE" for no transformation; "DE-MEAN" for subtracting the mean of each column; "DESCALE" for dividing by the standard deviation of each column; "STANDARDIZE" for demeaning and descaling; and "NORMALIZE" for demeaning and dividing each column by its range (max - min).
svd_method	A character string that indicates how SVD should be calculated. Possible values are "GramSVD": distributed computation of the Gram matrix followed by a local SVD using the JAMA package, "Power": computation of the SVD using the power iteration method, "Randomized": approximate SVD by projecting onto a random subspace (see references).
seed	(Optional) Random seed used to initialize the right singular vectors at the beginning of each power method iteration.
use_all_factor_levels	(Optional) A logical value indicating whether all factor levels should be included in each categorical column expansion. If FALSE, the indicator column corresponding to the first factor level of every categorical variable will be dropped. Defaults to TRUE.
max_runtime_secs	Maximum allowed runtime in seconds for model training. Use 0 to disable.

Value

Returns an object of class [H2ODimReductionModel](#).

References

N. Halko, P.G. Martinsson, J.A. Tropp. Finding structure with randomness: Probabilistic algorithms for constructing approximate matrix decompositions[<http://arxiv.org/abs/0909.4061>]. SIAM Rev., Survey and Review section, Vol. 53, num. 2, pp. 217-288, June 2011.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
ausPath <- system.file("extdata", "australia.csv", package="h2o")
australia.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = ausPath)
h2o.svd(training_frame = australia.hex, nv = 8)
```

h2o.table

Cross Tabulation and Table Creation in H2O

Description

Uses the cross-classifying factors to build a table of counts at each combination of factor levels.

Usage

```
h2o.table(x, y = NULL, dense = TRUE)

table.H2OFrame(x, y = NULL, dense = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object with at most two columns.
y	An H2OFrame similar to x, or NULL.
dense	A logical for dense representation, which lists only non-zero counts, 1 combination per row. Set to FALSE to expand counts across all combinations.

Value

Returns a tabulated H2OFrame object.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath, destination_frame = "prostate.hex")
summary(prostate.hex)

# Counts of the ages of all patients
head(h2o.table(prostate.hex[,3]))
h2o.table(prostate.hex[,3])

# Two-way table of ages (rows) and race (cols) of all patients
head(h2o.table(prostate.hex[,c(3,4)]))
h2o.table(prostate.hex[,c(3,4)])
```

h2o.tabulate

Tabulation between Two Columns of an H2OFrame

Description

Simple Co-Occurrence based tabulation of X vs Y, where X and Y are two Vectors in a given dataset. Uses histogram of given resolution in X and Y. Handles numerical/categorical data and missing values. Supports observation weights.

Usage

```
h2o.tabulate(data, x, y, weights_column = NULL, nbins_x = 50,
             nbins_y = 50)
```

Arguments

data	An H2OFrame object.
x	predictor column
y	response column
weights_column	(optional) observation weights column
nbins_x	number of bins for predictor column
nbins_y	number of bins for response column

Value

Returns two TwoDimTables of 3 columns each count_table: X Y counts response_table: X mean Y counts

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
df <- as.h2o(iris)
tab <- h2o.tabulate(data = df, x = "Sepal.Length", y = "Petal.Width",
  weights_column = NULL, nbins_x = 10, nbins_y = 10)
plot(tab)
```

h2o.tan

Compute the tangent of x

Description

Compute the tangent of x

Usage

```
h2o.tan(x)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
---	---------------------

See Also

[tan](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.tanh	<i>Compute the hyperbolic tangent of x</i>
----------	--

Description

Compute the hyperbolic tangent of x

Usage

```
h2o.tanh(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[tanh](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.tolower	<i>To Lower</i>
-------------	-----------------

Description

To Lower

Usage

```
h2o.tolower(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object whose strings should be lower'd

h2o.totss	<i>Get the total sum of squares. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training totss value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of totss' are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".</i>
-----------	--

Description

Get the total sum of squares. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training totss value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of totss' are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.totss(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OClusteringModel object.
train	Retrieve the training total sum of squares
valid	Retrieve the validation total sum of squares
xval	Retrieve the cross-validation total sum of squares

h2o.tot_withinss	<i>Get the total within cluster sum of squares. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training tot_withinss value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of tot_withinss' are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".</i>
------------------	---

Description

Get the total within cluster sum of squares. If "train", "valid", and "xval" parameters are FALSE (default), then the training tot_withinss value is returned. If more than one parameter is set to TRUE, then a named vector of tot_withinss' are returned, where the names are "train", "valid" or "xval".

Usage

```
h2o.tot_withinss(object, train = FALSE, valid = FALSE, xval = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OClusteringModel object.
train	Retrieve the training total within cluster sum of squares
valid	Retrieve the validation total within cluster sum of squares
xval	Retrieve the cross-validation total within cluster sum of squares

h2o.toupper	<i>To Upper</i>
-------------	-----------------

Description

To Upper

Usage

h2o.toupper(x)

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object whose strings should be upper'd
---	--

h2o.trim	<i>Trim Space</i>
----------	-------------------

Description

Trim Space

Usage

h2o.trim(x)

Arguments

x	The column whose strings should be trimmed.
---	---

h2o.trunc *trunc takes a single numeric argument x and returns a numeric vector containing the integers formed by truncating the values in x toward 0.*

Description

trunc takes a single numeric argument x and returns a numeric vector containing the integers formed by truncating the values in x toward 0.

Usage

```
h2o.trunc(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

See Also

[trunc](#) for the base R implementation.

h2o.unique *H2O Unique*

Description

Extract unique values in the column.

Usage

```
h2o.unique(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

h2o.var	<i>Variance of a column or covariance of columns.</i>
---------	---

Description

Compute the variance or covariance matrix of one or two H2OFrames.

Usage

```
h2o.var(x, y = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, use)
```

```
var(x, y = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, use)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
y	NULL (default) or an H2OFrame. The default is equivalent to $y = x$.
na.rm	logical. Should missing values be removed?
use	An optional character string indicating how to handle missing values. This must be one of the following: "everything" - outputs NaNs whenever one of its contributing observations is missing "all.obs" - presence of missing observations will throw an error "complete.obs" - discards missing values along with all observations in their rows so that only complete observations are used

See Also

[var](#) for the base R implementation. [h2o.sd](#) for standard deviation.

Examples

```
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath)
var(prostate.hex$AGE)
```

h2o.varimp	<i>Retrieve the variable importance.</i>
------------	--

Description

Retrieve the variable importance.

Usage

```
h2o.varimp(object)
```

Arguments

object An [H2OModel](#) object.

h2o.varimp_plot	<i>Plot Variable Importances</i>
-----------------	----------------------------------

Description

Plot Variable Importances

Usage

```
h2o.varimp_plot(model, num_of_features = NULL)
```

Arguments

model A trained model (accepts a trained random forest, GBM, or deep learning model, will use [h2o.std_coef_plot](#) for a trained GLM)

num_of_features The number of features to be shown in the plot

See Also

[h2o.std_coef_plot](#) for GLM.

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
hex <- h2o.importFile(prosPath)
hex[,2] <- as.factor(hex[,2])
model <- h2o.gbm(x = 3:9, y = 2, training_frame = hex, distribution = "bernoulli")
h2o.varimp_plot(model)

# for deep learning set the variable_importance parameter to TRUE
iris.hex <- as.h2o(iris)
iris.dl <- h2o.deeplearning(x = 1:4, y = 5, training_frame = iris.hex,
variable_importances = TRUE)
h2o.varimp_plot(iris.dl)
```

h2o.week

Convert Milliseconds to Week of Week Year in H2O Datasets

Description

Converts the entries of an H2OFrame object from milliseconds to weeks of the week year (starting from 1).

Usage

```
h2o.week(x)
```

```
week(x)
```

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame
week(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

Value

An H2OFrame object containing the entries of x converted to weeks of the week year.

See Also

[h2o.month](#)

h2o.weights *Retrieve the respective weight matrix*

Description

Retrieve the respective weight matrix

Usage

```
h2o.weights(object, matrix_id = 1)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OModel or H2OModelMetrics
matrix_id	An integer, ranging from 1 to number of layers + 1, that specifies the weight matrix to return.

h2o.which *Which indices are TRUE?*

Description

Give the TRUE indices of a logical object, allowing for array indices.

Usage

```
h2o.which(x)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object.
---	---------------------

See Also

[which](#) for the base R method.

Examples

```
h2o.init()
iris.hex <- as.h2o(iris)
h2o.which(iris.hex[,1]==4.4)
```

h2o.withinss	<i>Get the Within SS</i>
--------------	--------------------------

Description

Get the Within SS

Usage

```
h2o.withinss(object)
```

Arguments

object An [H2OClusteringModel](#) object.

h2o.year	<i>Convert Milliseconds to Years in H2O Datasets</i>
----------	--

Description

Convert the entries of an H2OFrame object from milliseconds to years, indexed starting from 1900.

Usage

```
h2o.year(x)
```

```
year(x)
```

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame
```

```
year(x)
```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame object.

Details

This method calls the function of the MutableDateTime class in Java.

Value

An H2OFrame object containing the entries of x converted to years

See Also

[h2o.month](#)

H2OClusteringModel-class

The H2OClusteringModel object.

Description

This virtual class represents a clustering model built by H2O.

Details

This object has slots for the key, which is a character string that points to the model key existing in the H2O cloud, the data used to build the model (an object of class H2OFrame).

Slots

model_id A character string specifying the key for the model fit in the H2O cloud's key-value store.

algorithm A character string specifying the algorithm that was used to fit the model.

parameters A list containing the parameter settings that were used to fit the model that differ from the defaults.

allparameters A list containing all parameters used to fit the model.

model A list containing the characteristics of the model returned by the algorithm.

size The number of points in each cluster.

totss Total sum of squared error to grand mean.

withinss A vector of within-cluster sum of squared error.

tot_withinss Total within-cluster sum of squared error.

betweenss Between-cluster sum of squared error.

H2OConnection-class *The H2OConnection class.*

Description

This class represents a connection to an H2O cloud.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature H2OConnection
show(object)
```

Arguments

object an H2OConnection object.

Details

Because H2O is not a master-slave architecture, there is no restriction on which H2O node is used to establish the connection between R (the client) and H2O (the server).

A new H2O connection is established via the `h2o.init()` function, which takes as parameters the `'ip'` and `'port'` of the machine running an instance to connect with. The default behavior is to connect with a local instance of H2O at port 54321, or to boot a new local instance if one is not found at port 54321.

Slots

`ip` A character string specifying the IP address of the H2O cloud.
`port` A numeric value specifying the port number of the H2O cloud.
`proxy` A character specifying the proxy path of the H2O cloud.
`https` Set this to TRUE to use https instead of http.
`insecure` Set this to TRUE to disable SSL certificate checking.
`username` Username to login with.
`password` Password to login with.
`cluster_id` Cluster to login to. Used for Steam connections
`cookies` Cookies to add to request
`mutable` An `H2OConnectionMutableState` object to hold the mutable state for the H2O connection.

H2OFrame-Extract

Extract or Replace Parts of an H2OFrame Object

Description

Operators to extract or replace parts of H2OFrame objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame
data[row, col, drop = TRUE]
```

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame
x$name
```

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame
x[[i, exact = TRUE]]
```

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame
x$name
```

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame
x[[i, exact = TRUE]]

## S3 replacement method for class H2OFrame
data[row, col, ...] <- value

## S3 replacement method for class H2OFrame
data$name <- value

## S3 replacement method for class H2OFrame
data[[name]] <- value
```

Arguments

data	object from which to extract element(s) or in which to replace element(s).
row	index specifying row element(s) to extract or replace. Indices are numeric or character vectors or empty (missing) or will be matched to the names.
col	index specifying column element(s) to extract or replace.
drop	Unused
x	An H2OFrame
name	a literal character string or a name (possibly backtick quoted).
i	index
exact	controls possible partial matching of [[when extracting a character
...	Further arguments passed to or from other methods.
value	To be assigned

H2OGrid-class

H2O Grid

Description

A class to contain the information about grid results
 Format grid object in user-friendly way

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature H2OGrid
show(object)
```

Arguments

object	an H2OGrid object.
--------	--------------------

Slots

`grid_id` the final identifier of grid
`model_ids` list of model IDs which are included in the grid object
`hyper_names` list of parameter names used for grid search
`failed_params` list of model parameters which caused a failure during model building, it can contain a null value
`failure_details` list of detailed messages which correspond to failed parameters field
`failure_stack_traces` list of stack traces corresponding to model failures reported by `failed_params` and `failure_details` fields
`failed_raw_params` list of failed raw parameters
`summary_table` table of models built with parameters and metric information.

See Also

[H2OModel](#) for the final model types.

H2OModel-class	<i>The H2OModel object.</i>
----------------	-----------------------------

Description

This virtual class represents a model built by H2O.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature H2OModel
show(object)
```

Arguments

`object` an H2OModel object.

Details

This object has slots for the key, which is a character string that points to the model key existing in the H2O cloud, the data used to build the model (an object of class H2OFrame).

Slots

`model_id` A character string specifying the key for the model fit in the H2O cloud's key-value store.
`algorithm` A character string specifying the algorithm that were used to fit the model.
`parameters` A list containing the parameter settings that were used to fit the model that differ from the defaults.
`allparameters` A list containing all parameters used to fit the model.
`model` A list containing the characteristics of the model returned by the algorithm.

H2OModelFuture-class *H2O Future Model*

Description

A class to contain the information for background model jobs.

Slots

job_key a character key representing the identification of the job process.

model_id the final identifier for the model

See Also

[H2OModel](#) for the final model types.

H2OModelMetrics-class *The H2OModelMetrics Object.*

Description

A class for constructing performance measures of H2O models.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature H2OModelMetrics  
show(object)
```

```
## S4 method for signature H2OBinomialMetrics  
show(object)
```

```
## S4 method for signature H2OMultinomialMetrics  
show(object)
```

```
## S4 method for signature H2ORegressionMetrics  
show(object)
```

```
## S4 method for signature H2OClusteringMetrics  
show(object)
```

```
## S4 method for signature H2OAutoEncoderMetrics  
show(object)
```

```
## S4 method for signature H2ODimReductionMetrics  
show(object)
```


Arguments

object An H2OModelMetrics object

housevotes *United States Congressional Voting Records 1984*

Description

This data set includes votes for each of the U.S. House of Representatives Congressmen on the 16 key votes identified by the CQA. The CQA lists nine different types of votes: voted for, paired for, and announced for (these three simplified to yea), voted against, paired against, and announced against (these three simplified to nay), voted present, voted present to avoid conflict of interest, and did not vote or otherwise make a position known (these three simplified to an unknown disposition).

Format

A data frame with 435 rows and 17 columns

Source

Congressional Quarterly Almanac, 98th Congress, 2nd session 1984, Volume XL: Congressional Quarterly Inc., Washington, D.C., 1985

References

Newman, D.J. & Hettich, S. & Blake, C.L. & Merz, C.J. (1998). UCI Repository of machine learning databases [<http://www.ics.uci.edu/~mllearn/MLRepository.html>]. Irvine, CA: University of California, Department of Information and Computer Science.

iris *Edgar Anderson's Iris Data*

Description

Measurements in centimeters of the sepal length and width and petal length and width, respectively, for three species of iris flowers.

Format

A data frame with 150 rows and 5 columns

Source

Fisher, R. A. (1936) The use of multiple measurements in taxonomic problems. *Annals of Eugenics*, 7, Part II, 179-188.

The data were collected by Anderson, Edgar (1935). The irises of the Gaspé Peninsula, *Bulletin of the American Iris Society*, 59, 2-5.

is.character	<i>Check if character</i>
--------------	---------------------------

Description

Check if character

Usage

```
is.character(x)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object
---	--------------------

is.factor	<i>Check if factor</i>
-----------	------------------------

Description

Check if factor

Usage

```
is.factor(x)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object
---	--------------------

is.numeric	<i>Check if numeric</i>
------------	-------------------------

Description

Check if numeric

Usage

```
is.numeric(x)
```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object
---	--------------------

 Logical-or

Logical or for H2OFrames

Description

Logical or for H2OFrames

Usage

"||"(x, y)

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object
y	An H2OFrame object

 ModelAccessors

Accessor Methods for H2OModel Object

Description

Function accessor methods for various H2O output fields.

Usage

```

getParms(object)

## S4 method for signature H2OModel
getParms(object)

getCenters(object)

getCentersStd(object)

getWithinSS(object)

getTotWithinSS(object)

getBetweenSS(object)

getTotSS(object)

getIterations(object)

getClusterSizes(object)

```

```

## S4 method for signature H2OClusteringModel
getCenters(object)

## S4 method for signature H2OClusteringModel
getCentersStd(object)

## S4 method for signature H2OClusteringModel
getWithinSS(object)

## S4 method for signature H2OClusteringModel
getTotWithinSS(object)

## S4 method for signature H2OClusteringModel
getBetweenSS(object)

## S4 method for signature H2OClusteringModel
getTotSS(object)

## S4 method for signature H2OClusteringModel
getIterations(object)

## S4 method for signature H2OClusteringModel
getClusterSizes(object)

```

Arguments

object an [H2OModel](#) class object.

names.H2OFrame	<i>Column names of an H2OFrame</i>
----------------	------------------------------------

Description

Column names of an H2OFrame

Usage

```

## S3 method for class H2OFrame
names(x)

```

Arguments

x An H2OFrame

Description

Methods for group generic functions and H2O objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame  
Ops(e1, e2)
```

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame  
Math(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame  
Math(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame  
Math(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame  
Summary(x, ..., na.rm)
```

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame  
!x
```

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame  
is.na(x)
```

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame  
t(x)
```

```
log(x, ...)
```

```
log10(x)
```

```
log2(x)
```

```
log1p(x)
```

```
trunc(x, ...)
```

```
x %*% y
```

```
nrow.H2OFrame(x)
```

```

ncol.H2OFrame(x)

## S3 method for class H2OFrame
length(x)

h2o.length(x)

## S3 replacement method for class H2OFrame
names(x) <- value

colnames(x) <- value

```

Arguments

e1	object
e2	object
x	object
...	Further arguments passed to or from other methods.
na.rm	logical. whether or not missing values should be removed
y	object
value	To be assigned

plot.H2OModel	<i>Plot an H2O Model</i>
---------------	--------------------------

Description

Plots training set (and validation set if available) scoring history for an H2O Model

Usage

```

## S3 method for class H2OModel
plot(x, timestep = "AUTO", metric = "AUTO", ...)

```

Arguments

x	A fitted H2OModel object for which the scoring history plot is desired.
timestep	A unit of measurement for the x-axis.
metric	A unit of measurement for the y-axis.
...	additional arguments to pass on.

Details

This method dispatches on the type of H2O model to select the correct scoring history. The timestep and metric arguments are restricted to what is available in the scoring history for a particular type of model.

Value

Returns a scoring history plot.

See Also

[h2o.deeplearning](#), [h2o.gbm](#), [h2o.glm](#), [h2o.randomForest](#) for model generation in h2o.

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("mlbench", quietly=TRUE)) {
  library(h2o)
  h2o.init()

  df <- as.h2o(mlbench::mlbench.friedman1(10000,1))
  rng <- h2o.runif(df, seed=1234)
  train <- df[rng<0.8,]
  valid <- df[rng>=0.8,]

  gbm <- h2o.gbm(x = 1:10, y = "y", training_frame = train, validation_frame = valid,
    ntrees=500, learn_rate=0.01, score_each_iteration = TRUE)

  plot(gbm)
  plot(gbm, timestep = "duration", metric = "deviance")
  plot(gbm, timestep = "number_of_trees", metric = "deviance")
  plot(gbm, timestep = "number_of_trees", metric = "rmse")
  plot(gbm, timestep = "number_of_trees", metric = "mae")
}
```

plot.H2OTabulate

Plot an H2O Tabulate Heatmap

Description

Plots the simple co-occurrence based tabulation of X vs Y as a heatmap, where X and Y are two Vecs in a given dataset.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class H2OTabulate
plot(x, xlab = x$cols[1], ylab = x$cols[2],
  base_size = 12, ...)
```

Arguments

x An H2OTabulate object for which the heatmap plot is desired.

xlab A title for the x-axis. Defaults to what is specified in the given H2OTabulate object.

ylab	A title for the y-axis. Defaults to what is specified in the given H2OTabulate object.
base_size	Base font size for plot.
...	additional arguments to pass on.

Value

Returns a ggplot2-based heatmap of co-occurrence.

See Also

`link{h2o.tabulate}`

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
df <- as.h2o(iris)
tab <- h2o.tabulate(data = df, x = "Sepal.Length", y = "Petal.Width",
  weights_column = NULL, nbins_x = 10, nbins_y = 10)
plot(tab)
```

predict.H2OModel

Predict on an H2O Model

Description

Obtains predictions from various fitted H2O model objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class H2OModel
predict(object, newdata, ...)

h2o.predict(object, newdata, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a fitted H2OModel object for which prediction is desired
newdata	An H2OFrame object in which to look for variables with which to predict.
...	additional arguments to pass on.

Details

This method dispatches on the type of H2O model to select the correct prediction/scoring algorithm. The order of the rows in the results is the same as the order in which the data was loaded, even if some rows fail (for example, due to missing values or unseen factor levels).

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object with probabilities and default predictions.

See Also

[h2o.deeplearning](#), [h2o.gbm](#), [h2o.glm](#), [h2o.randomForest](#) for model generation in h2o.

predict_leaf_node_assignment.H2OModel

Predict the Leaf Node Assignment on an H2O Model

Description

Obtains leaf node assignment from fitted H2O model objects.

Usage

```
predict_leaf_node_assignment.H2OModel(object, newdata, ...)
```

```
h2o.predict_leaf_node_assignment(object, newdata, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a fitted H2OModel object for which prediction is desired
newdata	An H2OFrame object in which to look for variables with which to predict.
...	additional arguments to pass on.

Details

For every row in the test set, return a set of factors that identify the leaf placements of the row in all the trees in the model. The order of the rows in the results is the same as the order in which the data was loaded

Value

Returns an H2OFrame object with categorical leaf assignment identifiers for each tree in the model.

See Also

[h2o.gbm](#) and [h2o.randomForest](#) for model generation in h2o.

Examples

```

library(h2o)
h2o.init()
prosPath <- system.file("extdata", "prostate.csv", package="h2o")
prostate.hex <- h2o.uploadFile(path = prosPath)
prostate.hex$CAPSULE <- as.factor(prostate.hex$CAPSULE)
prostate.gbm <- h2o.gbm(3:9, "CAPSULE", prostate.hex)
h2o.predict(prostate.gbm, prostate.hex)
h2o.predict_leaf_node_assignment(prostate.gbm, prostate.hex)

```

print.H2OFrame	<i>Print An H2OFrame</i>
----------------	--------------------------

Description

Print An H2OFrame

Usage

```

## S3 method for class H2OFrame
print(x, n = 6L, ...)

```

Arguments

x	An H2OFrame object
n	An (Optional) A single integer. If positive, number of rows in x to return. If negative, all but the n first/last number of rows in x. Anything bigger than 20 rows will require asking the server (first 20 rows are cached on the client).
...	Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.

print.H2OTable	<i>Print method for H2OTable objects</i>
----------------	--

Description

This will print a truncated view of the table if there are more than 20 rows.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class H2OTable
print(x, header = TRUE, ...)

```

Arguments

x	An H2OTable object
header	A logical value dictating whether or not the table name should be printed.
...	Further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

The original x object

prostate	<i>Prostate Cancer Study</i>
----------	------------------------------

Description

Baseline exam results on prostate cancer patients from Dr. Donn Young at The Ohio State University Comprehensive Cancer Center.

Format

A data frame with 380 rows and 9 columns

Source

Hosmer and Lemeshow (2000) Applied Logistic Regression: Second Edition.

range.H2OFrame	<i>Range of an H2O Column</i>
----------------	-------------------------------

Description

Range of an H2O Column

Usage

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame
range(..., na.rm = TRUE)
```

Arguments

...	An H2OFrame object.
na.rm	ignore missing values

str.H2OFrame	<i>Display the structure of an H2OFrame object</i>
--------------	--

Description

Display the structure of an H2OFrame object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class H2OFrame
str(object, ..., cols = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OFrame.
...	Further arguments to be passed from or to other methods.
cols	Print the per-column str for the H2OFrame

summary,H2OGrid-method	<i>Format grid object in user-friendly way</i>
------------------------	--

Description

Format grid object in user-friendly way

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature H2OGrid
summary(object, show_stack_traces = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	an H2OGrid object.
show_stack_traces	a flag to show stack traces for model failures

```
summary,H2OModel-method
```

Print the Model Summary

Description

Print the Model Summary

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature H2OModel
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An H2OModel object.
...	further arguments to be passed on (currently unimplemented)

```
walking
```

Muscular Actuations for Walking Subject

Description

The musculoskeletal model, experimental data, settings files, and results for three-dimensional, muscle-actuated simulations at walking speed as described in Hamner and Delp (2013). Simulations were generated using OpenSim 2.4. The data is available from https://simtk.org/project/xml/downloads.xml?group_id=603.

Format

A data frame with 151 rows and 124 columns

References

Hamner, S.R., Delp, S.L. Muscle contributions to fore-aft and vertical body mass center accelerations over a range of running speeds. *Journal of Biomechanics*, vol 46, pp 780-787. (2013)

`zzz`*Shutdown H2O cloud after examples run*

Description

Shutdown H2O cloud after examples run

Examples

```
library(h2o)
h2o.init()
h2o.shutdown(prompt = FALSE)
Sys.sleep(3)
```

`&&`*Logical and for H2OFrames*

Description

Logical and for H2OFrames

Usage

```
"&&"(x, y)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An H2OFrame object
<code>y</code>	An H2OFrame object

Index

!.H2OFrame (Ops.H2OFrame), 181

*Topic **datasets**

- australia, 12
- housevotes, 177
- iris, 177
- prostate, 187
- walking, 189

*Topic **package**

- h2o-package, 6

[, H2OFrame-method (H2OFrame-Extract), 173

[.H2OFrame (H2OFrame-Extract), 173

[<-.H2OFrame (H2OFrame-Extract), 173

[[.H2OFrame (H2OFrame-Extract), 173

[[<-.H2OFrame (H2OFrame-Extract), 173

\$.H2OFrame (H2OFrame-Extract), 173

\$<-.H2OFrame (H2OFrame-Extract), 173

%% (Ops.H2OFrame), 181

%in% (h2o.match), 106

&&, 190

aaa, 7

abs, 14

acos, 14

all, 15, 17

apply, 8, 8

as.character, 18

as.character.H2OFrame, 9

as.data.frame.H2OFrame, 9

as.factor, 10, 10, 19

as.h2o, 10

as.matrix.H2OFrame, 11

as.numeric, 11, 19

as.vector.H2OFrame, 12

australia, 12

cbind, 23

ceiling, 24

colnames, 12, 29

colnames<- (Ops.H2OFrame), 181

cor (h2o.cor), 31

cos, 32

cosh, 32

cut.H2OFrame (h2o.cut), 36

day (h2o.day), 37

dayOfWeek (h2o.dayOfWeek), 38

ddply, 40

dim, 13, 53

dim.H2OFrame, 13

dimnames, 54

dimnames.H2OFrame, 13

exp, 57

floor, 61

getBetweenSS (ModelAccessors), 179

getBetweenSS, H2OClusteringModel-method (ModelAccessors), 179

getCenters (ModelAccessors), 179

getCenters, H2OClusteringModel-method (ModelAccessors), 179

getCentersStd (ModelAccessors), 179

getCentersStd, H2OClusteringModel-method (ModelAccessors), 179

getClusterSizes (ModelAccessors), 179

getClusterSizes, H2OClusteringModel-method (ModelAccessors), 179

getIterations (ModelAccessors), 179

getIterations, H2OClusteringModel-method (ModelAccessors), 179

getParms (ModelAccessors), 179

getParms, H2OModel-method (ModelAccessors), 179

getTotSS (ModelAccessors), 179

getTotSS, H2OClusteringModel-method (ModelAccessors), 179

getTotWithinSS (ModelAccessors), 179

getTotWithinSS, H2OClusteringModel-method (ModelAccessors), 179

- getWithinSS (ModelAccessors), 179
- getWithinSS, H2OClusteringModel-method (ModelAccessors), 179
- h2o (h2o-package), 6
- h2o-package, 6
- h2o.abs, 14
- h2o.accuracy (h2o.metric), 111
- h2o.acos, 14
- h2o.aic, 15
- h2o.all, 15
- h2o.anomaly, 16
- h2o.any, 17
- h2o.anyFactor, 17
- h2o.arrange, 18
- h2o.as_date, 20
- h2o.ascharacter, 18
- h2o.asfactor, 19
- h2o.asnumeric, 19
- h2o.assign, 20, 142
- h2o.auc, 21, 71, 75, 112, 115, 143
- h2o.betweenness, 22, 97
- h2o.biases, 22
- h2o.cbind, 23
- h2o.ceiling, 23
- h2o.centers, 24, 97
- h2o.centersSTD, 24, 97
- h2o.centroid_stats, 25
- h2o.clearLog, 25, 123, 154, 155
- h2o.cluster_sizes, 27, 97
- h2o.clusterInfo, 26
- h2o.clusterIsUp, 26
- h2o.clusterStatus, 27
- h2o.coef, 28
- h2o.coef_norm, 28
- h2o.colnames, 28
- h2o.columns_by_type, 29
- h2o.confusionMatrix, 30, 75
- h2o.confusionMatrix, H2OModel-method (h2o.confusionMatrix), 30
- h2o.confusionMatrix, H2OModelMetrics-method (h2o.confusionMatrix), 30
- h2o.cor, 31
- h2o.cos, 32
- h2o.cosh, 32
- h2o.createFrame, 33
- h2o.cross_validation_fold_assignment, 34
- h2o.cross_validation_holdout_predictions, 35
- h2o.cross_validation_models, 35
- h2o.cross_validation_predictions, 36
- h2o.cut, 36
- h2o.day, 37, 38, 83
- h2o.dayOfWeek, 38
- h2o.dct, 38
- h2o.ddply, 39
- h2o.deepfeatures, 40
- h2o.deeplearning, 16, 41, 183, 185
- h2o.deepwater, 47
- h2o.deepwater.available, 51
- h2o.describe, 52
- h2o.diffflag1, 53
- h2o.dim, 53
- h2o.dimnames, 54
- h2o.download_mojo, 55
- h2o.download_pojo, 56
- h2o.downloadAllLogs, 54
- h2o.downloadCSV, 55
- h2o.entropy, 57
- h2o.error (h2o.metric), 111
- h2o.exp, 57
- h2o.exportFile, 58
- h2o.exportHDFS, 59
- h2o.F0point5 (h2o.metric), 111
- h2o.F1 (h2o.metric), 111
- h2o.F2 (h2o.metric), 111
- h2o.fallout (h2o.metric), 111
- h2o.filterNACols, 59
- h2o.find_row_by_threshold, 60
- h2o.find_threshold_by_max_metric, 60
- h2o.floor, 61
- h2o.fnr (h2o.metric), 111
- h2o.fpr (h2o.metric), 111
- h2o.gainsLift, 61
- h2o.gainsLift, H2OModel-method (h2o.gainsLift), 61
- h2o.gainsLift, H2OModelMetrics-method (h2o.gainsLift), 61
- h2o.gbm, 62, 183, 185
- h2o.getConnection, 66
- h2o.getFrame, 66
- h2o.getFutureModel, 67
- h2o.getGLMFullRegularizationPath, 67
- h2o.getGrid, 68
- h2o.getId, 68

- h2o.getModel, 69
- h2o.getTimezone, 69
- h2o.getTypes, 70
- h2o.getVersion, 70
- h2o.giniCoef, 21, 70, 71, 75, 112
- h2o.glm, 7, 71, 183, 185
- h2o.glm, 75, 129, 131, 138
- h2o.grid, 78
- h2o.group_by, 79
- h2o.gsub, 80
- h2o.head, 81
- h2o.hist, 82
- h2o.hit_ratio_table, 82
- h2o.hour, 83
- h2o.iffelse, 83
- h2o.import_sql_select, 86, 86
- h2o.import_sql_table, 86, 87
- h2o.importFile, 84, 125
- h2o.importFolder (h2o.importFile), 84
- h2o.importHDFS (h2o.importFile), 84
- h2o.importURL (h2o.importFile), 84
- h2o.impute, 87
- h2o.init, 27, 88, 150
- h2o.insertMissingValues, 91
- h2o.interaction, 92
- h2o.is_client, 95
- h2o.ischaracter, 93
- h2o.isfactor, 94
- h2o.isnumeric, 94
- h2o.kfold_column, 95
- h2o.killMinus3, 95
- h2o.kmeans, 78, 96
- h2o.kurtosis, 97
- h2o.length (Ops.H2OFrame), 181
- h2o.levels, 98
- h2o.listTimezones, 99
- h2o.loadModel, 99, 146
- h2o.log, 100
- h2o.log10, 100
- h2o.log1p, 101
- h2o.log2, 101
- h2o.logAndEcho, 102
- h2o.logloss, 75, 102
- h2o.ls, 103, 142
- h2o.lstrip, 103
- h2o.mae, 104
- h2o.make_metrics, 105
- h2o.makeGLMModel, 104
- h2o.match, 106
- h2o.max, 106
- h2o.maxPerClassError (h2o.metric), 111
- h2o.mcc (h2o.metric), 111
- h2o.mean, 107
- h2o.mean_per_class_accuracy (h2o.metric), 111
- h2o.mean_per_class_error, 108
- h2o.mean_residual_deviance, 109
- h2o.median, 109
- h2o.merge, 110
- h2o.metric, 21, 71, 108, 111, 115, 143
- h2o.min, 113
- h2o.missrate (h2o.metric), 111
- h2o.mktime, 113
- h2o.month, 38, 114, 169, 171
- h2o.mse, 21, 75, 108, 112, 114, 115, 143
- h2o.na_omit, 118
- h2o.nacnt, 115
- h2o.naiveBayes, 116
- h2o.names, 118
- h2o.nchar, 119
- h2o.ncol, 119
- h2o.networkTest, 120
- h2o.nlevels, 120
- h2o.no_progress, 120
- h2o.nrow, 121
- h2o.null_deviance, 121
- h2o.null_dof, 122
- h2o.num_iterations, 97, 122
- h2o.num_valid_substrings, 123
- h2o.openLog, 25, 123, 154, 155
- h2o.parseRaw, 85, 86, 124, 125
- h2o.parseSetup, 125, 125
- h2o.partialPlot, 126
- h2o.performance, 21, 30, 62, 71, 75, 108, 112, 115, 127, 143
- h2o.prcomp, 78, 128
- h2o.precision (h2o.metric), 111
- h2o.predict (predict.H2OModel), 184
- h2o.predict_leaf_node_assignment (predict_leaf_node_assignment.H2OModel), 185
- h2o.print, 130
- h2o.prod, 130
- h2o.proj_archetypes, 131
- h2o.quantile, 132
- h2o.r2, 133

- h2o.randomForest, [134](#), [183](#), [185](#)
- h2o.range, [137](#)
- h2o.rbind, [137](#)
- h2o.recall (h2o.metric), [111](#)
- h2o.reconstruct, [138](#)
- h2o.relevel, [139](#)
- h2o.removeAll, [139](#)
- h2o.removeVecs, [140](#)
- h2o.rep_len, [140](#)
- h2o.residual_deviance, [141](#)
- h2o.residual_dof, [141](#)
- h2o.rm, [140](#), [142](#)
- h2o.rmse, [142](#)
- h2o.rmsle, [143](#)
- h2o.round, [144](#)
- h2o.rstrip, [144](#)
- h2o.runif, [145](#)
- h2o.saveModel, [99](#), [146](#)
- h2o.scale, [147](#)
- h2o.scoreHistory, [75](#), [147](#)
- h2o.sd, [148](#), [167](#)
- h2o.sdev, [148](#)
- h2o.sensitivity (h2o.metric), [111](#)
- h2o.setLevels, [149](#)
- h2o.setTimezone, [149](#)
- h2o.show_progress, [149](#)
- h2o.shutdown, [90](#), [150](#)
- h2o.signif, [151](#)
- h2o.sin, [151](#)
- h2o.skewness, [152](#)
- h2o.specificity (h2o.metric), [111](#)
- h2o.splitFrame, [152](#)
- h2o.sqrt, [153](#)
- h2o.startLogging, [25](#), [123](#), [154](#), [155](#)
- h2o.std_coef_plot, [154](#), [168](#)
- h2o.stopLogging, [25](#), [123](#), [154](#), [155](#)
- h2o.str, [156](#)
- h2o.strsplit, [156](#)
- h2o.sub, [157](#)
- h2o.substr (h2o.substring), [157](#)
- h2o.substring, [157](#)
- h2o.sum, [158](#)
- h2o.summary, [158](#)
- h2o.svd, [78](#), [129](#), [159](#)
- h2o.table, [160](#)
- h2o.tabulate, [161](#)
- h2o.tail (h2o.head), [81](#)
- h2o.tan, [162](#)
- h2o.tanh, [163](#)
- h2o.tnr (h2o.metric), [111](#)
- h2o.tolower, [163](#)
- h2o.tot_withinss, [97](#), [164](#)
- h2o.totss, [97](#), [164](#)
- h2o.toupper, [165](#)
- h2o.tpr (h2o.metric), [111](#)
- h2o.trim, [165](#)
- h2o.trunc, [166](#)
- h2o.unique, [166](#)
- h2o.uploadFile (h2o.importFile), [84](#)
- h2o.var, [148](#), [167](#)
- h2o.varimp, [75](#), [168](#)
- h2o.varimp_plot, [155](#), [168](#)
- h2o.week, [169](#)
- h2o.weights, [170](#)
- h2o.which, [170](#)
- h2o.withinss, [97](#), [171](#)
- h2o.year, [114](#), [171](#)
- H2OAutoEncoderMetrics-class
(H2OModelMetrics-class), [176](#)
- H2OAutoEncoderModel, [16](#)
- H2OAutoEncoderModel-class
(H2OModel-class), [175](#)
- H2OBinomialMetrics, [21](#), [30](#), [62](#), [70](#), [71](#), [102](#),
[108](#), [112](#), [115](#), [143](#)
- H2OBinomialMetrics-class
(H2OModelMetrics-class), [176](#)
- H2OBinomialModel, [74](#), [117](#)
- H2OBinomialModel-class
(H2OModel-class), [175](#)
- H2OClusteringMetrics-class
(H2OModelMetrics-class), [176](#)
- H2OClusteringModel, [22](#), [24](#), [25](#), [27](#), [97](#), [122](#),
[164](#), [165](#), [171](#)
- H2OClusteringModel-class, [172](#)
- H2OConnection, [27](#), [66](#)
- H2OConnection (H2OConnection-class), [172](#)
- H2OConnection-class, [172](#)
- H2ODimReductionMetrics-class
(H2OModelMetrics-class), [176](#)
- H2ODimReductionModel, [78](#), [129](#), [131](#), [138](#),
[148](#), [160](#)
- H2ODimReductionModel-class
(H2OModel-class), [175](#)
- H2OFrame-Extract, [173](#)
- H2OGrid (H2OGrid-class), [174](#)
- H2OGrid-class, [174](#)

- H2OModel, [15](#), [22](#), [28](#), [30](#), [34–36](#), [40](#), [59](#), [61](#), [62](#), [67](#), [69](#), [74](#), [82](#), [99](#), [104](#), [105](#), [109](#), [121](#), [122](#), [126](#), [127](#), [133](#), [136](#), [141–143](#), [146](#), [148](#), [168](#), [170](#), [175](#), [176](#), [180](#), [182](#), [184](#), [185](#), [189](#)
- H2OModel (H2OModel-class), [175](#)
- H2OModel-class, [175](#)
- H2OModelFuture-class, [176](#)
- H2OModelMetrics, [15](#), [22](#), [30](#), [61](#), [62](#), [102](#), [105](#), [112](#), [114](#), [115](#), [121](#), [122](#), [127](#), [141](#), [142](#), [170](#)
- H2OModelMetrics (H2OModelMetrics-class), [176](#)
- H2OModelMetrics-class, [176](#)
- H2OMultinomialMetrics, [30](#), [102](#), [115](#), [143](#)
- H2OMultinomialMetrics-class (H2OModelMetrics-class), [176](#)
- H2OMultinomialModel, [117](#)
- H2OMultinomialModel-class (H2OModel-class), [175](#)
- H2ORegressionMetrics, [115](#), [143](#)
- H2ORegressionMetrics-class (H2OModelMetrics-class), [176](#)
- H2ORegressionModel, [74](#)
- H2ORegressionModel-class (H2OModel-class), [175](#)
- H2OUnknownMetrics-class (H2OModelMetrics-class), [176](#)
- H2OUnknownModel-class (H2OModel-class), [175](#)
- head.H2OFrame (h2o.head), [81](#)
- hour (h2o.hour), [83](#)
- housevotes, [177](#)
- ifelse (h2o.ifelse), [83](#)
- iris, [177](#)
- is.character, [93](#), [178](#)
- is.factor, [94](#), [178](#)
- is.na.H2OFrame (Ops.H2OFrame), [181](#)
- is.numeric, [94](#), [178](#)
- kurtosis.H2OFrame (h2o.kurtosis), [97](#)
- length.H2OFrame (Ops.H2OFrame), [181](#)
- levels, [98](#)
- log, [100](#)
- log (Ops.H2OFrame), [181](#)
- log10, [100](#)
- log10 (Ops.H2OFrame), [181](#)
- log1p, [101](#)
- log1p (Ops.H2OFrame), [181](#)
- log2, [101](#)
- log2 (Ops.H2OFrame), [181](#)
- Logical-or, [179](#)
- match, [106](#)
- match.H2OFrame (h2o.match), [106](#)
- Math.H2OFrame (Ops.H2OFrame), [181](#)
- max, [107](#)
- mean, [107](#)
- mean.H2OFrame (h2o.mean), [107](#)
- median.H2OFrame (h2o.median), [109](#)
- min, [113](#)
- ModelAccessors, [179](#)
- month (h2o.month), [114](#)
- names, [118](#)
- names.H2OFrame, [180](#)
- names<- .H2OFrame (Ops.H2OFrame), [181](#)
- ncol, [119](#)
- ncol.H2OFrame (Ops.H2OFrame), [181](#)
- nlevels, [120](#)
- nrow, [121](#)
- nrow.H2OFrame (Ops.H2OFrame), [181](#)
- Ops.H2OFrame, [181](#)
- plot.H2OModel, [182](#)
- plot.H2OTabulate, [183](#)
- predict, [30](#), [62](#)
- predict.H2OModel, [47](#), [65](#), [75](#), [137](#), [184](#)
- predict_leaf_node_assignment.H2OModel, [185](#)
- print.H2OFrame, [186](#)
- print.H2OTable, [186](#)
- prod, [130](#)
- prostate, [187](#)
- quantile, [132](#)
- quantile.H2OFrame (h2o.quantile), [132](#)
- range, [137](#)
- range.H2OFrame, [187](#)
- rbind, [138](#)
- round, [144](#)
- round (h2o.round), [144](#)
- scale.H2OFrame (h2o.scale), [147](#)
- sd, [148](#)

sd (h2o.sd), [148](#)
 show, H2OAutoEncoderMetrics-method
 (H2OModelMetrics-class), [176](#)
 show, H2OBinomialMetrics-method
 (H2OModelMetrics-class), [176](#)
 show, H2OClusteringMetrics-method
 (H2OModelMetrics-class), [176](#)
 show, H2OConnection-method
 (H2OConnection-class), [172](#)
 show, H2ODimReductionMetrics-method
 (H2OModelMetrics-class), [176](#)
 show, H2OGrid-method (H2OGrid-class), [174](#)
 show, H2OModel-method (H2OModel-class),
 [175](#)
 show, H2OModelMetrics-method
 (H2OModelMetrics-class), [176](#)
 show, H2OMultinomialMetrics-method
 (H2OModelMetrics-class), [176](#)
 show, H2ORegressionMetrics-method
 (H2OModelMetrics-class), [176](#)
 signif, [151](#)
 signif (h2o.signif), [151](#)
 sin, [151](#)
 skewness.H2OFrame (h2o.skewness), [152](#)
 sqrt, [153](#)
 str.H2OFrame, [188](#)
 sum, [158](#)
 summary, [158](#)
 summary, H2OGrid-method, [188](#)
 summary, H2OModel-method, [189](#)
 Summary.H2OFrame (Ops.H2OFrame), [181](#)
 summary.H2OFrame (h2o.summary), [158](#)

 t.H2OFrame (Ops.H2OFrame), [181](#)
 table.H2OFrame (h2o.table), [160](#)
 tail.H2OFrame (h2o.head), [81](#)
 tan, [162](#)
 tanh, [163](#)
 trunc, [166](#)
 trunc (Ops.H2OFrame), [181](#)

 var, [167](#)
 var (h2o.var), [167](#)

 walking, [189](#)
 week (h2o.week), [169](#)
 which, [170](#)

 year (h2o.year), [171](#)

zzz, [190](#)