Package ‘DRR’

May 15, 2026

Title Dimensionality Reduction via Regression

Version 0.0.5

Description An Implementation of Dimensionality Reduction via Regression using Kernel Ridge Regression.

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URL https://www.guido-kraemer.com/software/drr/

BugReports https://github.com/gdkrmr/DRR/issues

Encoding UTF-8

Imports stats, methods

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

Depends kernlab, CVST, Matrix

Config/roxygen2/version 8.0.0

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

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Contents

`DRR-package` *Dimensionality Reduction via Regression.*

Description

DRR implements the Dimensionality Reduction via Regression using Kernel Ridge Regression. It also adds a faster implementation of Kernel Ridge regression that can be used with the CVST package.

Details

Funding provided by the Department for Biogeochemical Integration, Empirical Inference of the Earth System Group, at the Max Plack Institute for Biogeochemistry, Jena.

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References

Laparra, V., Malo, J., Camps-Valls, G., 2015. Dimensionality Reduction via Regression in Hyperspectral Imagery. IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Signal Processing 9, 1026-1036. doi:10.1109/JSTSP.2015.2417833
Zhang, Y., Duchi, J.C., Wainwright, M.J., 2013. Divide and Conquer Kernel Ridge Regression: A Distributed Algorithm with Minimax Optimal Rates. arXiv:1305.5029 [cs, math, stat].

See Also

Useful links:

- `https://www.guido-kraemer.com/software/drr/`
- Report bugs at `https://github.com/gdkrmr/DRR/issues`

`constructFastKRRLearner` *Fast implementation for Kernel Ridge Regression.*

Description

Constructs a learner for the divide and conquer version of KRR.

Usage

```
constructFastKRRLearner()
```

Details

This function is to be used with the CVST package as a drop in replacement for `constructKRRLearner`. The implementation approximates the inversion of the kernel Matrix using the divide an conquer scheme, lowering computational and memory complexity from $O(n^3)$ and $O(n^2)$ to $O(n^3/m^2)$ and $O(n^2/m^2)$ respectively, where m are the number of blocks to be used (parameter nblocks). Theoretically safe values for m are $< n^{1/3}$, but practically m may be a little bit larger. The function will issue a warning, if the value for m is too large.

Value

Returns a learner similar to `constructKRRLearner` suitable for the use with `CV` and `fastCV`.

References

Zhang, Y., Duchi, J.C., Wainwright, M.J., 2013. Divide and Conquer Kernel Ridge Regression: A Distributed Algorithm with Minimax Optimal Rates. arXiv:1305.5029 [cs, math, stat].

See Also

`constructLearner`

Examples

```
ns <- noisySinc(1000)
nsTest <- noisySinc(1000)

fast.krr <- constructFastKRRLearner()
fast.p <- list(kernel="rbfdot", sigma=100, lambda=.1/getN(ns), nblocks = 4)
system.time(fast.m <- fast.krr$learn(ns, fast.p))
fast.pred <- fast.krr$predict(fast.m, nsTest)
sum((fast.pred - nsTest$y)^2) / getN(nsTest)

## Not run:
krr <- CVST::constructKRRLearner()
p <- list(kernel="rbfdot", sigma=100, lambda=.1/getN(ns))
system.time(m <- krr$learn(ns, p))
pred <- krr$predict(m, nsTest)
sum((pred - nsTest$y)^2) / getN(nsTest)

plot(ns, col = '#00000030', pch = 19)
lines(sort(nsTest$x), fast.pred[order(nsTest$x)], col = '#00C000', lty = 2)
lines(sort(nsTest$x), pred[order(nsTest$x)], col = '#0000C0', lty = 2)
legend('topleft', legend = c('fast KRR', 'KRR'),
       col = c('#00C000', '#0000C0'), lty = 2)

## End(Not run)
```

`drr` *Dimensionality Reduction via Regression*

Description

`drr` Implements Dimensionality Reduction via Regression using Kernel Ridge Regression.

Usage

```
drr(
  X,
  ndim = ncol(X),
  lambda = c(0, 10^(-3:2)),
  kernel = "rbfdot",
  kernel.pars = list(sigma = 10^(-3:4)),
  pca = TRUE,
  pca.center = TRUE,
  pca.scale = FALSE,
  fastcv = FALSE,
  cv.folds = 5,
  fastcv.test = NULL,
  fastkrr.nblocks = 4,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`X`	input data, a matrix.
`ndim`	the number of output dimensions and regression functions to be estimated, see details for inversion.
`lambda`	the penalty term for the Kernel Ridge Regression.
`kernel`	a kernel function or string, see `kernel-class` for details.
`kernel.pars`	a list with parameters for the kernel. each parameter can be a vector, crossvalidation will choose the best combination.
`pca`	logical, do a preprocessing using pca.
`pca.center`	logical, center data before applying pca.
`pca.scale`	logical, scale data before applying pca.
`fastcv`	if `TRUE` uses `fastCV`, if `FALSE` uses `CV` for crossvalidation.
`cv.folds`	if using normal crossvalidation, the number of folds to be used.
`fastcv.test`	an optional separate test data set to be used for `fastCV`, handed over as option `test` to `fastCV`.
`fastkrr.nblocks`	the number of blocks used for fast KRR, higher numbers are faster to compute but may introduce numerical inaccurracies, see `constructFastKRRLearner` for details.
`verbose`	logical, should the crossvalidation report back.

Details

Parameter combination will be formed and cross-validation used to select the best combination. Cross-validation uses `CV` or `fastCV`.

Pre-treatment of the data using a PCA and scaling is made $\alpha = Vx$. the representation in reduced dimensions is

$$y_i = \alpha - f_i(\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_{i-1})$$

then the final DRR representation is:

$$r = (\alpha_1, y_2, y_3, \ldots, y_d)$$

DRR is invertible by

$$\alpha_i = y_i + f_i(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, alpha_{i-1})$$

If less dimensions are estimated, there will be less inverse functions and calculating the inverse will be inaccurate.

Value

A list the following items:

- "fitted.data" The data in reduced dimensions.
- "pca.means" The means used to center the original data.
- "pca.scale" The standard deviations used to scale the original data.
- "pca.rotation" The rotation matrix of the PCA.
- "models" A list of models used to estimate each dimension.
- "apply" A function to fit new data to the estimated model.
- "inverse" A function to untransform data.

References

Laparra, V., Malo, J., Camps-Valls, G., 2015. Dimensionality Reduction via Regression in Hyperspectral Imagery. IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Signal Processing 9, 1026-1036. doi:10.1109/JSTSP.2015.2417833

Examples

```
tt <- seq(0,4*pi, length.out = 200)
helix <- cbind(
  x = 3 * cos(tt) + rnorm(length(tt), sd = seq(0.1, 1.4, length.out = length(tt))),
  y = 3 * sin(tt) + rnorm(length(tt), sd = seq(0.1, 1.4, length.out = length(tt))),
  z = 2 * tt      + rnorm(length(tt), sd = seq(0.1, 1.4, length.out = length(tt)))
)
helix <- helix[sample(nrow(helix)),] # shuffling data is important!!
system.time(
drr.fit  <- drr(helix, ndim = 3, cv.folds = 4,
```

```
                lambda = 10^(-2:1),
                kernel.pars = list(sigma = 10^(0:3)),
                fastkrr.nblocks = 2, verbose = TRUE,
                fastcv = FALSE)
)

## Not run:
library(rgl)
plot3d(helix)
points3d(drr.fit$inverse(drr.fit$fitted.data[,1,drop = FALSE]), col = 'blue')
points3d(drr.fit$inverse(drr.fit$fitted.data[,1:2]),             col = 'red')

plot3d(drr.fit$fitted.data)
pad <- -3
fd <- drr.fit$fitted.data
xx <- seq(min(fd[,1]),       max(fd[,1]),       length.out = 25)
yy <- seq(min(fd[,2]) - pad, max(fd[,2]) + pad, length.out = 5)
zz <- seq(min(fd[,3]) - pad, max(fd[,3]) + pad, length.out = 5)

dd <- as.matrix(expand.grid(xx, yy, zz))
plot3d(helix)
for(y in yy) for(x in xx)
  rgl.linestrips(drr.fit$inverse(cbind(x, y, zz)), col = 'blue')
for(y in yy) for(z in zz)
  rgl.linestrips(drr.fit$inverse(cbind(xx, y, z)), col = 'blue')
for(x in xx) for(z in zz)
  rgl.linestrips(drr.fit$inverse(cbind(x, yy, z)), col = 'blue')

## End(Not run)
```

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