

*IBM SPSS Modeler 19.0 Python Scripting
and Automation Guide*



Note

Before you use this information and the product it supports, read the information in [“Notices” on page 453](#).

Product Information

This edition applies to version 19, release 0, modification 0 of IBM® SPSS® Modeler and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

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Chapter 1. Scripting and the Scripting Language

Scripting overview

Scripting in IBM SPSS Modeler is a powerful tool for automating processes in the user interface. Scripts can perform the same types of actions that you perform with a mouse or a keyboard, and you can use them to automate tasks that would be highly repetitive or time consuming to perform manually.

You can use scripts to:

- Impose a specific order for node executions in a stream.
- Set properties for a node as well as perform derivations using a subset of CLEM (Control Language for Expression Manipulation).
- Specify an automatic sequence of actions that normally involves user interaction—for example, you can build a model and then test it.
- Set up complex processes that require substantial user interaction—for example, cross-validation procedures that require repeated model generation and testing.
- Set up processes that manipulate streams—for example, you can take a model training stream, run it, and produce the corresponding model-testing stream automatically.

This chapter provides high-level descriptions and examples of stream-level scripts, standalone scripts, and scripts within SuperNodes in the IBM SPSS Modeler interface. More information on scripting language, syntax, and commands is provided in the chapters that follow.

Note:

You cannot import and run scripts created in IBM SPSS Statistics within IBM SPSS Modeler.

Types of Scripts

IBM SPSS Modeler uses three types of scripts:

- **Stream scripts** are stored as a stream property and are therefore saved and loaded with a specific stream. For example, you can write a stream script that automates the process of training and applying a model nugget. You can also specify that whenever a particular stream is executed, the script should be run instead of the stream's canvas content.
- **Standalone scripts** are not associated with any particular stream and are saved in external text files. You might use a standalone script, for example, to manipulate multiple streams together.
- **SuperNode scripts** are stored as a SuperNode stream property. SuperNode scripts are only available in terminal SuperNodes. You might use a SuperNode script to control the execution sequence of the SuperNode contents. For nonterminal (source or process) SuperNodes, you can define properties for the SuperNode or the nodes it contains in your stream script directly.

Stream Scripts

Scripts can be used to customize operations within a particular stream, and they are saved with that stream. Stream scripts can be used to specify a particular execution order for the terminal nodes within a stream. You use the stream script dialog box to edit the script that is saved with the current stream.

To access the stream script tab in the Stream Properties dialog box:

1. From the **Tools** menu, choose:
Stream Properties > Execution
2. Click the **Execution** tab to work with scripts for the current stream.

Use the toolbar icons at the top of the stream script dialog box for the following operations:

- Import the contents of a preexisting stand-alone script into the window.
- Save a script as a text file.
- Print a script.
- Append default script.
- Edit a script (undo, cut, copy, paste, and other common edit functions).
- Execute the entire current script.
- Execute selected lines from a script.
- Stop a script during execution. (This icon is only enabled when a script is running.)
- Check the syntax of the script and, if any errors are found, display them for review in the lower pane of the dialog box.

Note: From version 16.0 onwards, SPSS Modeler uses the Python scripting language. All versions before 16.0 used a scripting language unique to SPSS Modeler, now referred to as Legacy scripting. Depending on the type of script you are working with, on the **Execution** tab select the **Default (optional script)** execution mode and then select either **Python** or **Legacy**.

You can specify whether a script is or is not run when the stream is executed. To run the script each time the stream is executed, respecting the execution order of the script, select **Run this script**. This setting provides automation at the stream level for quicker model building. However, the default setting is to ignore this script during stream execution. Even if you select the option **Ignore this script**, you can always run the script directly from this dialog box.

The script editor includes the following features that help with script authoring:

- Syntax highlighting; keywords, literal values (such as strings and numbers), and comments are highlighted.
- Line numbering.
- Block matching; when the cursor is placed by the start of a program block, the corresponding end block is also highlighted.
- Suggested auto-completion.

The colors and text styles that are used by the syntax highlighter can be customized by using the IBM SPSS Modeler display preferences. To access the display preferences, choose **Tools > Options > User Options** and select the **Syntax** tab.

A list of suggested syntax completions can be accessed by selecting **Auto-Suggest** from the context menu, or pressing Ctrl + Space. Use the cursor keys to move up and down the list, then press Enter to insert the selected text. To exit from auto-suggest mode without modifying the existing text, press Esc.

The **Debug** tab displays debugging messages and can be used to evaluate script state once the script is executed. The **Debug** tab consists of a read-only text area and a single-line input text field. The text area displays text that is sent to either standard output or standard error by the scripts, for example through error message text. The input text field takes input from the user. This input is then evaluated within the context of the script that was most recently executed within the dialog (known as the *scripting context*). The text area contains the command and resulting output so that the user can see a trace of commands. The text input field always contains the command prompt (- -> for Legacy scripting).

A new scripting context is created in the following circumstances:

- A script is executed by using either **Run this script** or **Run selected lines**.
- The scripting language is changed.

If a new scripting context is created, the text area is cleared.

Note: Executing a stream outside of the script pane does not modify the script context of the script pane. The values of any variables that are created as part of that execution are not visible within the script dialog box.

Stream script example: Training a neural net

A stream can be used to train a neural network model when executed. Normally, to test the model, you might run the modeling node to add the model to the stream, make the appropriate connections, and execute an Analysis node.

Using an IBM SPSS Modeler script, you can automate the process of testing the model nugget after you have created it. For example, the following stream script to test the demo stream `druglearn.str` (available in the `/Demos/streams/` folder under your IBM SPSS Modeler installation) could be run from the Stream Properties dialog (**Tools > Stream Properties > Script**):

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
neuralnetnode = stream.findByType("neuralnetwork", None)
results = []
neuralnetnode.run(results)
appliernode = stream.createModelApplierAt(results[0], "Drug", 594, 187)
analysisnode = stream.createAt("analysis", "Drug", 688, 187)
typenode = stream.findByType("type", None)
stream.linkBetween(appliernode, typenode, analysisnode)
analysisnode.run([])
```

The following bullets describe each line in this script example.

- The first line defines a variable that points to the current stream.
- In line 2, the script finds the Neural Net builder node.
- In line 3, the script creates a list where the execution results can be stored.
- In line 4, the Neural Net model nugget is created. This is stored in the list defined on line 3.
- In line 5, a model apply node is created for the model nugget and placed on the stream canvas.
- In line 6, an analysis node called Drug is created.
- In line 7, the script finds the Type node.
- In line 8, the script connects the model apply node created in line 5 between the Type node and the Analysis node.
- Finally, the Analysis node is executed to produce the Analysis report.

It is possible to use a script to build and run a stream from scratch, starting with a blank canvas.

Jython code size limits

Jython compiles each script to Java bytecode, which is then executed by the Java Virtual Machine (JVM). However, Java imposes a limit on the size of a single bytecode file. So when Jython attempts to load the bytecode, it can cause the JVM to crash. IBM SPSS Modeler is unable to prevent this from happening.

Ensure that you write your Jython scripts using good coding practices (such as minimizing duplicated code by using variables or functions to compute common intermediate values). If necessary, you may need to split your code over several source files or define it using modules as these are compiled into separate bytecode files.

Standalone Scripts

The Standalone Script dialog box is used to create or edit a script that is saved as a text file. It displays the name of the file and provides facilities for loading, saving, importing, and executing scripts.

To access the standalone script dialog box:

From the main menu, choose:

Tools > Standalone Script

The same toolbar and script syntax-checking options are available for standalone scripts as for stream scripts. See the topic [“Stream Scripts” on page 1](#) for more information.

Standalone script example: Saving and loading a model

Standalone scripts are useful for stream manipulation. Suppose that you have two streams—one that creates a model and another that uses graphs to explore the generated rule set from the first stream with existing data fields. A standalone script for this scenario might look something like this:

```
taskrunner = modeler.script.session().getTaskRunner()

# Modify this to the correct Modeler installation Demos folder.
# Note use of forward slash and trailing slash.
installation = "C:/Program Files/IBM/SPSS/Modeler/19/Demos/"

# First load the model builder stream from file and build a model
druglearn_stream = taskrunner.openStreamFromFile(installation + "streams/druglearn.str", True)
results = []
druglearn_stream.findByType("c50", None).run(results)

# Save the model to file
taskrunner.saveModelToFile(results[0], "rule.gm")

# Now load the plot stream, read the model from file and insert it into the stream
drugplot_stream = taskrunner.openStreamFromFile(installation + "streams/drugplot.str", True)
model = taskrunner.openModelFromFile("rule.gm", True)
modelapplier = drugplot_stream.createModelApplier(model, "Drug")

# Now find the plot node, disconnect it and connect the
# model applier node between the derive node and the plot node
derivencode = drugplot_stream.findByType("derive", None)
plotnode = drugplot_stream.findByType("plot", None)
drugplot_stream.disconnect(plotnode)
modelapplier.setPositionBetween(derivencode, plotnode)
drugplot_stream.linkBetween(modelapplier, derivencode, plotnode)
plotnode.setPropertyValue("color_field", "$C-Drug")
plotnode.run([])
```

Note: To learn more about scripting language in general, see [“Scripting language overview”](#) on page 15.

Standalone script example: Generating a Feature Selection model

Starting with a blank canvas, this example builds a stream that generates a Feature Selection model, applies the model, and creates a table that lists the 15 most important fields relative to the specified target.

```
stream = modeler.script.session().createProcessorStream("featureselection",
True)

statisticsimportnode = stream.createAt("statisticsimport", "Statistics
File", 150, 97)
statisticsimportnode.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "$CLEO_DEMOS/
customer_dbase.sav")

typenode = stream.createAt("type", "Type", 258, 97)
typenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("direction", "response_01", "Target")

featureselectionnode = stream.createAt("featureselection", "Feature
Selection", 366, 97)
featureselectionnode.setPropertyValue("top_n", 15)
featureselectionnode.setPropertyValue("max_missing_values", 80.0)
featureselectionnode.setPropertyValue("selection_mode", "TopN")
featureselectionnode.setPropertyValue("important_label", "Check Me Out!")
featureselectionnode.setPropertyValue("criteria", "Likelihood")

stream.link(statisticsimportnode, typenode)
stream.link(typenode, featureselectionnode)
models = []
featureselectionnode.run(models)

# Assumes the stream automatically places model apply nodes in the stream
applynode = stream.findByType("applyfeatureselection", None)
```

```
tablenode = stream.createAt("table", "Table", applynode.getXPosition() + 96,  
    applynode.getYPosition())  
stream.link(applynode, tablenode)  
tablenode.run([])
```

The script creates a source node to read in the data, uses a Type node to set the role (direction) for the response_01 field to Target, and then creates and executes a Feature Selection node. The script also connects the nodes and positions each on the stream canvas to produce a readable layout. The resulting model nugget is then connected to a Table node, which lists the 15 most important fields as determined by the selection_mode and top_n properties. See the topic [“featureselectionnode properties”](#) on page 245 for more information.

SuperNode Scripts

You can create and save scripts within any terminal SuperNodes using the IBM SPSS Modeler scripting language. These scripts are only available for terminal SuperNodes and are often used when creating template streams or to impose a special execution order for the SuperNode contents. SuperNode scripts also enable you to have more than one script running within a stream.

For example, let's say you needed to specify the order of execution for a complex stream, and your SuperNode contains several nodes including a SetGlobals node, which needs to be executed before deriving a new field used in a Plot node. In this case, you can create a SuperNode script that executes the SetGlobals node first. Values calculated by this node, such as the average or standard deviation, can then be used when the Plot node is executed.

Within a SuperNode script, you can specify node properties in the same manner as other scripts. Alternatively, you can change and define the properties for any SuperNode or its encapsulated nodes directly from a stream script. See the topic [Chapter 21, “SuperNode properties,”](#) on page 435 for more information. This method works for source and process SuperNodes as well as terminal SuperNodes.

Note: Since only terminal SuperNodes can execute their own scripts, the Scripts tab of the SuperNode dialog box is available only for terminal SuperNodes.

To open the SuperNode script dialog box from the main canvas:

Select a terminal SuperNode on the stream canvas and, from the SuperNode menu, choose:

SuperNode Script...

To open the SuperNode script dialog box from the zoomed-in SuperNode canvas:

Right-click the SuperNode canvas, and from the context menu, choose:

SuperNode Script...

SuperNode Script Example

The following SuperNode script declares the order in which the terminal nodes inside the SuperNode should be executed. This order ensures that the Set Globals node is executed first so that the values calculated by this node can then be used when another node is executed.

```
execute 'Set Globals'  
execute 'gains'  
execute 'profit'  
execute 'age v. $CC-pep'  
execute 'Table'
```

Locking and unlocking SuperNodes

The following example illustrates how you can lock and unlock a SuperNode:

```

stream = modeler.script.stream()
superNode=stream.findByID('id854RNTSD5MB')
# unlock one super node
print 'unlock the super node with password abcd'
if superNode.unlock('abcd'):
    print 'unlocked.'
else:
    print 'invalid password.'
# lock one super node
print 'lock the super node with password abcd'
superNode.lock('abcd')

```

Looping and conditional execution in streams

From version 16.0 onwards, SPSS Modeler enables you to create some basic scripts from within a stream by selecting values within various dialog boxes instead of having to write instructions directly in the scripting language. The two main types of scripts you can create in this way are simple loops and a way to execute nodes if a condition has been met.

You can combine both looping and conditional execution rules within a stream. For example, you may have data relating to sales of cars from manufacturers worldwide. You could set up a loop to process the data in a stream, identifying details by the country of manufacture, and output the data to different graphs showing details such as sales volume by model, emissions levels by both manufacturer and engine size, and so on. If you were interested in analyzing European information only, you could also add conditions to the looping that prevented graphs being created for manufacturers based in America and Asia.

Note: Because both looping and conditional execution are based on background scripts they are only applied to a whole stream when it is run.

- **Looping** You can use looping to automate repetitive tasks. For example, this might mean adding a given number of nodes to a stream and changing one node parameter each time. Alternatively, you could control the running of a stream or branch again and again for a given number of times, as in the following examples:
 - Run the stream a given number of times and change the source each time.
 - Run the stream a given number of times, changing the value of a variable each time.
 - Run the stream a given number of times, entering one extra field on each execution.
 - Build a model a given number of times and change a model setting each time.
- **Conditional Execution** You can use this to control how terminal nodes are run, based on conditions that you predefine, examples may include the following:
 - Based on whether a given value is true or false, control if a node will be run.
 - Define whether looping of nodes will be run in parallel or sequentially.

Both looping and conditional execution are set up on the Execution tab within the Stream Properties dialog box. Any nodes that are used in conditional or looping requirements are shown with an additional symbol attached to them on the stream canvas to indicate that they are taking part in looping and conditional execution.

You can access the Execution tab in one of 3 ways:

- Using the menus at the top of the main dialog box:
 1. From the Tools menu, choose:
 - Stream Properties > Execution**
 2. Click the Execution tab to work with scripts for the current stream.
- From within a stream:
 1. Right-click on a node and choose **Looping/Conditional Execution**.
 2. Select the relevant submenu option.
- From the graphic toolbar at the top of the main dialog box, click the stream properties icon.

If this is the first time you have set up either looping or conditional execution details, on the Execution tab select the **Looping/Conditional Execution** execution mode and then select either the **Conditional** or **Looping** subtab.

Looping in streams

With looping you can automate repetitive tasks in streams; examples may include the following:

- Run the stream a given number of times and change the source each time.
- Run the stream a given number of times, changing the value of a variable each time.
- Run the stream a given number of times, entering one extra field on each execution.
- Build a model a given number of times and change a model setting each time.

You set up the conditions to be met on the **Looping** subtab of the stream Execution tab. To display the subtab, select the **Looping/Conditional Execution** execution mode.

Any looping requirements that you define will take effect when you run the stream, if the **Looping/Conditional Execution** execution mode has been set. Optionally, you can generate the script code for your looping requirements and paste it into the script editor by clicking **Paste...** in the bottom right corner of the Looping subtab; the main Execution tab display changes to show the **Default (optional script)** execution mode with the script in the top part of the tab. This means that you can define a looping structure using the various looping dialog box options before generating a script that you can customize further in the script editor. Note that when you click **Paste...** any conditional execution requirements you have defined will also be displayed in the generated script.

Important: The looping variables that you set in a SPSS Modeler stream may be overridden if you run the stream in a IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services job. This is because the IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services job editor entry overrides the SPSS Modeler entry. For example, if you set a looping variable in the stream to create a different output file name for each loop, the files are correctly named in SPSS Modeler but are overridden by the fixed entry entered on the Result tab of the IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Deployment Manager.

To set up a loop

1. Create an iteration key to define the main looping structure to be carried out in a stream. See [Create an iteration key](#) for more information.
2. Where needed, define one or more iteration variables. See [Create an iteration variable](#) for more information.
3. The iterations and any variables you created are shown in the main body of the subtab. By default, iterations are executed in the order they appear; to move an iteration up or down the list, click on it to select it then use the up or down arrow in the right hand column of the subtab to change the order.

Creating an iteration key for looping in streams

You use an iteration key to define the main looping structure to be carried out in a stream. For example, if you are analyzing car sales, you could create a stream parameter *Country of manufacture* and use this as the iteration key; when the stream is run this key is set to each different country value in your data during each iteration. Use the Define Iteration Key dialog box to set up the key.

To open the dialog box, either select the **Iteration Key...** button in the bottom left corner of the Looping subtab, or right click on any node in the stream and select either **Looping/Conditional Execution > Define Iteration Key (Fields)** or **Looping/Conditional Execution > Define Iteration Key (Values)**. If you open the dialog box from the stream, some of the fields may be completed automatically for you, such as the name of the node.

To set up an iteration key, complete the following fields:

Iterate on. You can select from one of the following options:

- **Stream Parameter - Fields.** Use this option to create a loop that sets the value of an existing stream parameter to each specified field in turn.
- **Stream Parameter - Values.** Use this option to create a loop that sets the value of an existing stream parameter to each specified value in turn.
- **Node Property - Fields.** Use this option to create a loop that sets the value of a node property to each specified field in turn.
- **Node Property - Values.** Use this option to create a loop that sets the value of a node property to each specified value in turn.

What to Set. Choose the item that will have its value set each time the loop is executed. You can select from one of the following options:

- **Parameter.** Only available if you select either **Stream Parameter - Fields** or **Stream Parameter - Values**. Select the required parameter from the available list.
- **Node.** Only available if you select either **Node Property - Fields** or **Node Property - Values**. Select the node for which you want to set up a loop. Click the browse button to open the Select Node dialog and choose the node you want; if there are too many nodes listed you can filter the display to only show certain types of nodes by selecting one of the following categories: Source, Process, Graph, Modeling, Output, Export, or Apply Model nodes.
- **Property.** Only available if you select either **Node Property - Fields** or **Node Property - Values**. Select the property of the node from the available list.

Fields to Use. Only available if you select either **Stream Parameter - Fields** or **Node Property - Fields**. Choose the field, or fields, within a node to use to provide the iteration values. You can select from one of the following options:

- **Node.** Only available if you select **Stream Parameter - Fields**. Select the node that contains the details for which you want to set up a loop. Click the browse button to open the Select Node dialog and choose the node you want; if there are too many nodes listed you can filter the display to only show certain types of nodes by selecting one of the following categories: Source, Process, Graph, Modeling, Output, Export, or Apply Model nodes.
- **Field List.** Click the list button in the right column to display the Select Fields dialog box, within which you select the fields in the node to provide the iteration data. See [“Selecting fields for iterations” on page 9](#) for more information.

Values to Use. Only available if you select either **Stream Parameter - Values** or **Node Property - Values**. Choose the value, or values, within the selected field to use as iteration values. You can select from one of the following options:

- **Node.** Only available if you select **Stream Parameter - Values**. Select the node that contains the details for which you want to set up a loop. Click the browse button to open the Select Node dialog and choose the node you want; if there are too many nodes listed you can filter the display to only show certain types of nodes by selecting one of the following categories: Source, Process, Graph, Modeling, Output, Export, or Apply Model nodes.
- **Field List.** Select the field in the node to provide the iteration data.
- **Value List.** Click the list button in the right column to display the Select Values dialog box, within which you select the values in the field to provide the iteration data.

Creating an iteration variable for looping in streams

You can use iteration variables to change the values of stream parameters or properties of selected nodes within a stream each time a loop is executed. For example, if your stream loop is analyzing car sales data and using *Country of manufacture* as the iteration key, you may have one graph output showing sales by model and another graph output showing exhaust emissions information. In these cases you could create iteration variables that create new titles for the resultant graphs, such as *Swedish vehicle emissions* and *Japanese car sales by model*. Use the Define Iteration Variable dialog box to set up any variables that you require.

To open the dialog box, either select the **Add Variable...** button in the bottom left corner of the Looping subtab, or right click on any node in the stream and select: **Looping/Conditional Execution > Define Iteration Variable**.

To set up an iteration variable, complete the following fields:

Change. Select the type of attribute that you want to amend. You can choose from either **Stream Parameter** or **Node Property**.

- If you select **Stream Parameter**, choose the required parameter and then, by using one of the following options, if available in your stream, define what the value of that parameter should be set to with each iteration of the loop:
 - **Global variable.** Select the global variable that the stream parameter should be set to.
 - **Table output cell.** To set a stream parameter to be the value in a table output cell, select the table from the list and enter the **Row** and **Column** to be used.
 - **Enter manually.** Select this if you want to manually enter a value for this parameter to take in each iteration. When you return to the Looping subtab a new column is created into which you enter the required text.
- If you select **Node Property**, choose the required node and one of its properties and then set the value you want to use for that property. Set the new property value by using one of the following options:
 - **Alone.** The property value will use the iteration key value. See [“Creating an iteration key for looping in streams” on page 7](#) for more information.
 - **As prefix to stem.** Uses the iteration key value as a prefix to what you enter in the **Stem** field.
 - **As suffix to stem.** Uses the iteration key value as a suffix to what you enter in the **Stem** field

If you select either the prefix or suffix option you are prompted to add the additional text to the **Stem** field. For example, if your iteration key value is *Country of manufacture*, and you select **As prefix to stem**, you might enter - *sales by model* in this field.

Selecting fields for iterations

When creating iterations you can select one or more fields using the Select Fields dialog box.

Sort by You can sort available fields for viewing by selecting one of the following options:

- **Natural** View the order of fields as they have been passed down the data stream into the current node.
- **Name** Use alphabetical order to sort fields for viewing.
- **Type** View fields sorted by their measurement level. This option is useful when selecting fields with a particular measurement level.

Select fields from the list one at a time or use the Shift-click and Ctrl-click methods to select multiple fields. You can also use the buttons below the list to select groups of fields based on their measurement level, or to select or deselect all fields in the table.

Note that the fields available for selection are filtered to show only the fields that are appropriate for the stream parameter or node property you are using. For example, if you are using a stream parameter that has a storage type of String, only fields that have a storage type of String are shown.

Conditional execution in streams

With conditional execution you can control how terminal nodes are run, based on the stream contents matching conditions that you define; examples may include the following:

- Based on whether a given value is true or false, control if a node will be run.
- Define whether looping of nodes will be run in parallel or sequentially.

You set up the conditions to be met on the **Conditional** subtab of the stream Execution tab. To display the subtab, select the **Looping/Conditional Execution** execution mode.

Any conditional execution requirements that you define will take effect when you run the stream, if the **Looping/Conditional Execution** execution mode has been set. Optionally, you can generate the script code for your conditional execution requirements and paste it into the script editor by clicking **Paste...** in the bottom right corner of the Conditional subtab; the main Execution tab display changes to show the **Default (optional script)** execution mode with the script in the top part of the tab. This means that you can define conditions using the various looping dialog box options before generating a script that you can customize further in the script editor. Note that when you click **Paste...** any looping requirements you have defined will also be displayed in the generated script.

To set up a condition:

1. In the right hand column of the Conditional subtab, click the Add New Condition button  to open the **Add Conditional Execution Statement** dialog box. In this dialog you specify the condition that must be met in order for the node to be executed.
2. In the **Add Conditional Execution Statement** dialog box, specify the following:
 - a. **Node.** Select the node for which you want to set up conditional execution. Click the browse button to open the Select Node dialog and choose the node you want; if there are too many nodes listed you can filter the display to show nodes by one of the following categories: Export, Graph, Modeling, or Output node.
 - b. **Condition based on.** Specify the condition that must be met for the node to be executed. You can choose from one of four options: **Stream parameter**, **Global variable**, **Table output cell**, or **Always true**. The details you enter in the bottom half of the dialog box are controlled by the condition you choose.
 - **Stream parameter.** Select the parameter from the list available and then choose the **Operator** for that parameter; for example, the operator may be More than, Equals, Less than, Between, and so on. You then enter the **Value**, or minimum and maximum values, depending on the operator.
 - **Global variable.** Select the variable from the list available; for example, this might include: Mean, Sum, Minimum value, Maximum value, or Standard deviation. You then select the **Operator** and values required.
 - **Table output cell.** Select the table node from the list available and then choose the **Row** and **Column** in the table. You then select the **Operator** and values required.
 - **Always true.** Select this option if the node must always be executed. If you select this option, there are no further parameters to select.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 as often as required until you have set up all the conditions you require. The node you selected and the condition to be met before that node is executed are shown in the main body of the subtab in the **Execute Node** and **If this condition is true** columns respectively.
4. By default, nodes and conditions are executed in the order they appear; to move a node and condition up or down the list, click on it to select it then use the up or down arrow in the right hand column of the subtab to change the order.

In addition, you can set the following options at the bottom of the Conditional subtab:

- **Evaluate all in order.** Select this option to evaluate each condition in the order in which they are shown on the subtab. The nodes for which conditions have been found to be "True" will all be executed once all the conditions have been evaluated.
- **Execute one at a time.** Only available if **Evaluate all in order** is selected. Selecting this means that if a condition is evaluated as "True", the node associated with that condition is executed before the next condition is evaluated.
- **Evaluate until first hit.** Selecting this means that only the first node that returns a "True" evaluation from the conditions you specified will be run.

Executing and interrupting scripts

A number of ways of executing scripts are available. For example, on the stream script or standalone script dialog, the "Run this script" button executes the complete script:



Figure 1. Run This Script button

The "Run selected lines" button executes a single line, or a block of adjacent lines, that you have selected in the script:



Figure 2. Run Selected Lines button

You can execute a script using any of the following methods:

- Click the "Run this script" or "Run selected lines" button within a stream script or standalone script dialog box.
- Run a stream where **Run this script** is set as the default execution method.
- Use the `-execute` flag on startup in interactive mode. See the topic [“Using command line arguments”](#) on page 63 for more information.

Note: A SuperNode script is executed when the SuperNode is executed as long as you have selected **Run this script** within the SuperNode script dialog box.

Interrupting script execution

Within the stream script dialog box, the red stop button is activated during script execution. Using this button, you can abandon the execution of the script and any current stream.

Find and Replace

The Find/Replace dialog box is available in places where you edit script or expression text, including the script editor, CLEM expression builder, or when defining a template in the Report node. When editing text in any of these areas, press `Ctrl+F` to access the dialog box, making sure cursor has focus in a text area. If working in a Filler node, for example, you can access the dialog box from any of the text areas on the Settings tab, or from the text field in the Expression Builder.

1. With the cursor in a text area, press `Ctrl+F` to access the Find/Replace dialog box.
2. Enter the text you want to search for, or choose from the drop-down list of recently searched items.
3. Enter the replacement text, if any.
4. Click **Find Next** to start the search.
5. Click **Replace** to replace the current selection, or **Replace All** to update all or selected instances.
6. The dialog box closes after each operation. Press `F3` from any text area to repeat the last find operation, or press `Ctrl+F` to access the dialog box again.

Search Options

Match case. Specifies whether the find operation is case-sensitive; for example, whether *myvar* matches *myVar*. Replacement text is always inserted exactly as entered, regardless of this setting.

Whole words only. Specifies whether the find operation matches text embedded within words. If selected, for example, a search on *spider* will not match *spiderman* or *spider-man*.

Regular expressions. Specifies whether regular expression syntax is used (see next section). When selected, the **Whole words only** option is disabled and its value is ignored.

Selected text only. Controls the scope of the search when using the **Replace All** option.

Regular Expression Syntax

Regular expressions allow you to search on special characters such as tabs or newline characters, classes or ranges of characters such as *a* through *d*, any digit or non-digit, and boundaries such as the beginning or end of a line. The following types of expressions are supported.

<i>Table 1. Character matches</i>	
Characters	Matches
x	The character x
\\	The backslash character
\On	The character with octal value On (0 <= n <= 7)
\Onn	The character with octal value Onn (0 <= n <= 7)
\0mnn	The character with octal value 0mnn (0 <= m <= 3, 0 <= n <= 7)
\xhh	The character with hexadecimal value 0xhh
\uhhhh	The character with hexadecimal value 0xhhhh
\t	The tab character ('\u0009')
\n	The newline (line feed) character ('\u000A')
\r	The carriage-return character ('\u000D')
\f	The form-feed character ('\u000C')
\a	The alert (bell) character ('\u0007')
\e	The escape character ('\u001B')
\cx	The control character corresponding to x

<i>Table 2. Matching character classes</i>	
Character classes	Matches
[abc]	a, b, or c (simple class)
[^abc]	Any character except a, b, or c (subtraction)
[a-zA-Z]	a through z or A through Z, inclusive (range)
[a-d[m-p]]	a through d, or m through p (union). Alternatively this could be specified as [a-dm-p]
[a-z&&[def]]	a through z, and d, e, or f (intersection)
[a-z&&[^bc]]	a through z, except for b and c (subtraction). Alternatively this could be specified as [ad-z]
[a-z&&[^m-p]]	a through z, and not m through p (subtraction). Alternatively this could be specified as [a-lq-z]

<i>Table 3. Predefined character classes</i>	
Predefined character classes	Matches
.	Any character (may or may not match line terminators)
\d	Any digit: [0-9]

<i>Table 3. Predefined character classes (continued)</i>	
Predefined character classes	Matches
<code>\D</code>	A non-digit: <code>[^0-9]</code>
<code>\s</code>	A white space character: <code>[\t\n\x0B\f\r]</code>
<code>\S</code>	A non-white space character: <code>[^\s]</code>
<code>\w</code>	A word character: <code>[a-zA-Z_0-9]</code>
<code>\W</code>	A non-word character: <code>[^\w]</code>

<i>Table 4. Boundary matches</i>	
Boundary matchers	Matches
<code>^</code>	The beginning of a line
<code>\$</code>	The end of a line
<code>\b</code>	A word boundary
<code>\B</code>	A non-word boundary
<code>\A</code>	The beginning of the input
<code>\Z</code>	The end of the input but for the final terminator, if any
<code>\z</code>	The end of the input

Chapter 2. The Scripting Language

Scripting language overview

The scripting facility for IBM SPSS Modeler enables you to create scripts that operate on the SPSS Modeler user interface, manipulate output objects, and run command syntax. You can run scripts directly from within SPSS Modeler.

Scripts in IBM SPSS Modeler are written in the scripting language Python. The Java-based implementation of Python that is used by IBM SPSS Modeler is called Jython. The scripting language consists of the following features:

- A format for referencing nodes, streams, projects, output, and other IBM SPSS Modeler objects.
- A set of scripting statements or commands that can be used to manipulate these objects.
- A scripting expression language for setting the values of variables, parameters, and other objects.
- Support for comments, continuations, and blocks of literal text.

The following sections describe the Python scripting language, the Jython implementation of Python, and the basic syntax for getting started with scripting within IBM SPSS Modeler. Information about specific properties and commands is provided in the sections that follow.

Python and Jython

Jython is an implementation of the Python scripting language, which is written in the Java language and integrated with the Java platform. Python is a powerful object-oriented scripting language. Jython is useful because it provides the productivity features of a mature scripting language and, unlike Python, runs in any environment that supports a Java virtual machine (JVM). This means that the Java libraries on the JVM are available to use when you are writing programs. With Jython, you can take advantage of this difference, and use the syntax and most of the features of the Python language

As a scripting language, Python (and its Jython implementation) is easy to learn and efficient to code, and has minimal required structure to create a running program. Code can be entered interactively, that is, one line at a time. Python is an interpreted scripting language; there is no precompile step, as there is in Java. Python programs are simply text files that are interpreted as they are input (after parsing for syntax errors). Simple expressions, like defined values, as well as more complex actions, such as function definitions, are immediately executed and available for use. Any changes that are made to the code can be tested quickly. Script interpretation does, however, have some disadvantages. For example, use of an undefined variable is not a compiler error, so it is detected only if (and when) the statement in which the variable is used is executed. In this case, the program can be edited and run to debug the error.

Python sees everything, including all data and code, as an object. You can, therefore, manipulate these objects with lines of code. Some select types, such as numbers and strings, are more conveniently considered as values, not objects; this is supported by Python. There is one null value that is supported. This null value has the reserved name None.

For a more in-depth introduction to Python and Jython scripting, and for some example scripts, see <http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/java/tutorials/j-jython1/j-jython1.html> and <http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/java/tutorials/j-jython2/j-jython2.html>.

Python Scripting

This guide to the Python scripting language is an introduction to the components that are most likely to be used when scripting in IBM SPSS Modeler, including concepts and programming basics. This will provide you with enough knowledge to start developing your own Python scripts to use within IBM SPSS Modeler.

Operations

Assignment is done using an equals sign (=). For example, to assign the value "3" to a variable called "x" you would use the following statement:

```
x = 3
```

The equals sign is also used to assign string type data to a variable. For example, to assign the value "a string value" to the variable "y" you would use the following statement:

```
y = "a string value"
```

The following table lists some commonly used comparison and numeric operations, and their descriptions.

Table 5. Common comparison and numeric operations	
Operation	Description
$x < y$	Is x less than y?
$x > y$	Is x greater than y?
$x \leq y$	Is x less than or equal to y?
$x \geq y$	Is x greater than or equal to y?
$x == y$	Is x equal to y?
$x != y$	Is x not equal to y?
$x <> y$	Is x not equal to y?
$x + y$	Add y to x
$x - y$	Subtract y from x
$x * y$	Multiply x by y
x / y	Divide x by y
$x ** y$	Raise x to the y power

Lists

Lists are sequences of elements. A list can contain any number of elements, and the elements of the list can be any type of object. Lists can also be thought of as arrays. The number of elements in a list can increase or decrease as elements are added, removed, or replaced.

Examples

```
[]
```

Any empty list.

```
[1]
```

A list with a single element, an integer.

```
["Mike", 10, "Don", 20]
```

A list with four elements, two string elements and two integer elements.

```
[[], [7], [8, 9]]
```

A list of lists. Each sub-list is either an empty list or a list of integer elements.

```
x = 7; y = 2; z = 3;  
[1, x, y, x + y]
```

A list of integers. This example demonstrates the use of variables and expressions.

You can assign a list to a variable, for example:

```
mylist1 = ["one", "two", "three"]
```

You can then access specific elements of the list, for example:

```
mylist[0]
```

This will result in the following output:

```
one
```

The number in the brackets ([]) is known as an *index* and refers to a particular element of the list. The elements of a list are indexed starting from 0.

You can also select a range of elements of a list; this is called *slicing*. For example, `x[1:3]` selects the second and third elements of `x`. The end index is one past the selection.

Strings

A *string* is an immutable sequence of characters that is treated as a value. Strings support all of the immutable sequence functions and operators that result in a new string. For example, `"abcdef"[1:4]` results in the output `"bcd"`.

In Python, characters are represented by strings of length one.

Strings literals are defined by the use of single or triple quoting. Strings that are defined using single quotes cannot span lines, while strings that are defined using triple quotes can. A string can be enclosed in single quotes (') or double quotes ("). A quoting character may contain the other quoting character un-escaped or the quoting character escaped, that is preceded by the backslash (\) character.

Examples

```
"This is a string"
'This is also a string'
'It's a string"
'This book is called "Python Scripting and Automation Guide".'
"This is an escape quote (\") in a quoted string"
```

Multiple strings separated by white space are automatically concatenated by the Python parser. This makes it easier to enter long strings and to mix quote types in a single string, for example:

```
"This string uses ' and " 'that string uses "."
```

This results in the following output:

```
This string uses ' and that string uses ".
```

Strings support several useful methods. Some of these methods are given in the following table.

Table 6. String methods	
Method	Usage
<code>s.capitalize()</code>	Initial capitalize s
<code>s.count(ss {,start {,end}})</code>	Count the occurrences of ss in s[start:end]
<code>s.startswith(str {, start {, end}})</code> <code>s.endswith(str {, start {, end}})</code>	Test to see if s starts with str Test to see if s ends with str
<code>s.expandtabs({size})</code>	Replace tabs with spaces, default size is 8

Table 6. String methods (continued)

Method	Usage
<code>s.find(str {, start {, end}})</code> <code>s.rfind(str {, start {, end}})</code>	Finds first index of <code>str</code> in <code>s</code> ; if not found, the result is -1. <code>rfind</code> searches right to left.
<code>s.index(str {, start {, end}})</code> <code>s.rindex(str {, start {, end}})</code>	Finds first index of <code>str</code> in <code>s</code> ; if not found: raise <code>ValueError</code> . <code>rindex</code> searches right to left.
<code>s.isalnum</code>	Test to see if the string is alphanumeric
<code>s.isalpha</code>	Test to see if the string is alphabetic
<code>s.isnum</code>	Test to see if the string is numeric
<code>s.isupper</code>	Test to see if the string is all uppercase
<code>s.islower</code>	Test to see if the string is all lowercase
<code>s.isspace</code>	Test to see if the string is all whitespace
<code>s.istitle</code>	Test to see if the string is a sequence of initial cap alphanumeric strings
<code>s.lower()</code> <code>s.upper()</code> <code>s.swapcase()</code> <code>s.title()</code>	Convert to all lower case Convert to all upper case Convert to all opposite case Convert to all title case
<code>s.join(seq)</code>	Join the strings in <code>seq</code> with <code>s</code> as the separator
<code>s.splitlines({keep})</code>	Split <code>s</code> into lines, if <code>keep</code> is <code>true</code> , keep the new lines
<code>s.split({sep {, max}})</code>	Split <code>s</code> into "words" using <code>sep</code> (default <code>sep</code> is a white space) for up to <code>max</code> times
<code>s.ljust(width)</code> <code>s.rjust(width)</code> <code>s.center(width)</code> <code>s.zfill(width)</code>	Left justify the string in a field <code>width</code> wide Right justify the string in a field <code>width</code> wide center justify the string in a field <code>width</code> wide Fill with 0.
<code>s.lstrip()</code> <code>s.rstrip()</code> <code>s.strip()</code>	Remove leading white space Remove trailing white space Remove leading and trailing white space
<code>s.translate(str {, delc})</code>	Translate <code>s</code> using <code>table</code> , after removing any characters in <code>delc</code> . <code>str</code> should be a string with <code>length == 256</code> .
<code>s.replace(old, new {, max})</code>	Replaces all or <code>max</code> occurrences of string <code>old</code> with string <code>new</code>

Remarks

Remarks are comments that are introduced by the pound (or hash) sign (#). All text that follows the pound sign on the same line is considered part of the remark and is ignored. A remark can start in any column. The following example demonstrates the use of remarks:

```
#The HelloWorld application is one of the most simple
print 'Hello World' # print the Hello World line
```

Statement Syntax

The statement syntax for Python is very simple. In general, each source line is a single statement. Except for expression and assignment statements, each statement is introduced by a keyword name, such as `if` or `for`. Blank lines or remark lines can be inserted anywhere between any statements in the code. If there is more than one statement on a line, each statement must be separated by a semicolon (;).

Very long statements can continue on more than one line. In this case the statement that is to continue on to the next line must end with a backslash (\), for example:

```
x = "A loooooooooooooooooooooooooong string" + \
    "another loooooooooooooooooooooooooong string"
```

When a structure is enclosed by parentheses (()), brackets ([]), or curly braces ({}), the statement can be continued on to a new line after any comma, without having to insert a backslash, for example:

```
x = (1, 2, 3, "hello",
     "goodbye", 4, 5, 6)
```

Identifiers

Identifiers are used to name variables, functions, classes and keywords. Identifiers can be any length, but must start with either an alphabetical character of upper or lower case, or the underscore character (_). Names that start with an underscore are generally reserved for internal or private names. After the first character, the identifier can contain any number and combination of alphabetical characters, numbers from 0-9, and the underscore character.

There are some reserved words in Python that cannot be used to name variables, functions, or classes. They fall under the following categories:

- **Statement introducers:** `assert`, `break`, `class`, `continue`, `def`, `del`, `elif`, `else`, `except`, `exec`, `finally`, `for`, `from`, `global`, `if`, `import`, `pass`, `print`, `raise`, `return`, `try`, and `while`
- **Parameter introducers:** `as`, `import`, and `in`
- **Operators:** `and`, `in`, `is`, `lambda`, `not`, and `or`

Improper keyword use generally results in a `SyntaxError`.

Blocks of Code

Blocks of code are groups of statements that are used where single statements are expected. Blocks of code can follow any of the following statements: `if`, `elif`, `else`, `for`, `while`, `try`, `except`, `def`, and `class`. These statements introduce the block of code with the colon character (:), for example:

```
if x == 1:
    y = 2
    z = 3
elif:
    y = 4
    z = 5
```

Indentation is used to delimit code blocks (rather than the curly braces that are used in Java). All lines in a block must be indented to the same position. This is because a change in the indentation indicates the end of a code block. It is usual to indent by four spaces per level. It is recommended that spaces are used

to indent the lines, rather than tabs. Spaces and tabs must not be mixed. The lines in the outermost block of a module must start at column one, else a `SyntaxError` will occur.

The statements that make up a code block (and follow the colon) can also be on a single line, separated by semicolons, for example:

```
if x == 1: y = 2; z = 3;
```

Passing Arguments to a Script

Passing arguments to a script is useful as it means a script can be used repeatedly without modification. The arguments that are passed on the command line are passed as values in the list `sys.argv`. The number of values passed can be obtained by using the command `len(sys.argv)`. For example:

```
import sys
print "test1"
print sys.argv[0]
print sys.argv[1]
print len(sys.argv)
```

In this example, the `import` command imports the entire `sys` class so that the methods that exist for this class, such as `argv`, can be used.

The script in this example can be invoked using the following line:

```
/u/mjloos/test1 mike don
```

The result is the following output:

```
/u/mjloos/test1 mike don
test1
mike
don
3
```

Examples

The `print` keyword prints the arguments immediately following it. If the statement is followed by a comma, a new line is not included in the output. For example:

```
print "This demonstrates the use of a",
print " comma at the end of a print statement."
```

This will result in the following output:

```
This demonstrates the use of a comma at the end of a print statement.
```

The `for` statement is used to iterate through a block of code. For example:

```
mylist1 = ["one", "two", "three"]
for lv in mylist1:
    print lv
    continue
```

In this example, three strings are assigned to the list `mylist1`. The elements of the list are then printed, with one element of each line. This will result in the following output:

```
one
two
three
```

In this example, the iterator `lv` takes the value of each element in the list `mylist1` in turn as the `for` loop implements the code block for each element. An iterator can be any valid identifier of any length.

The `if` statement is a conditional statement. It evaluates the condition and returns either `true` or `false`, depending on the result of the evaluation. For example:

```
mylist1 = ["one", "two", "three"]
for lv in mylist1:
    if lv == "two":
        print "The value of lv is ", lv
    else:
        print "The value of lv is not two, but ", lv
    continue
```

In this example, the value of the iterator `lv` is evaluated. If the value of `lv` is `two` a different string is returned to the string that is returned if the value of `lv` is not `two`. This results in the following output:

```
The value of lv is not two, but one
The value of lv is two
The value of lv is not two, but three
```

Mathematical Methods

From the `math` module you can access useful mathematical methods. Some of these methods are given in the following table. Unless specified otherwise, all values are returned as floats.

Table 7. Mathematical methods	
Method	Usage
<code>math.ceil(x)</code>	Return the ceiling of <code>x</code> as a float, that is the smallest integer greater than or equal to <code>x</code>
<code>math.copysign(x, y)</code>	Return <code>x</code> with the sign of <code>y</code> . <code>copysign(1, -0.0)</code> returns <code>-1</code>
<code>math.fabs(x)</code>	Return the absolute value of <code>x</code>
<code>math.factorial(x)</code>	Return <code>x</code> factorial. If <code>x</code> is negative or not an integer, a <code>ValueError</code> is raised.
<code>math.floor(x)</code>	Return the floor of <code>x</code> as a float, that is the largest integer less than or equal to <code>x</code>
<code>math.frexp(x)</code>	Return the mantissa (<code>m</code>) and exponent (<code>e</code>) of <code>x</code> as the pair (<code>m</code> , <code>e</code>). <code>m</code> is a float and <code>e</code> is an integer, such that <code>x == m * 2**e</code> exactly. If <code>x</code> is zero, returns <code>(0.0, 0)</code> , otherwise <code>0.5 <= abs(m) < 1</code> .
<code>math.fsum(iterable)</code>	Return an accurate floating point sum of values in <code>iterable</code>
<code>math.isinf(x)</code>	Check if the float <code>x</code> is positive or negative infinite
<code>math.isnan(x)</code>	Check if the float <code>x</code> is NaN (not a number)
<code>math.ldexp(x, i)</code>	Return <code>x * (2**i)</code> . This is essentially the inverse of the function <code>frexp</code> .
<code>math.modf(x)</code>	Return the fractional and integer parts of <code>x</code> . Both results carry the sign of <code>x</code> and are floats.
<code>math.trunc(x)</code>	Return the Real value <code>x</code> , that has been truncated to an Integer.
<code>math.exp(x)</code>	Return <code>e**x</code>

<i>Table 7. Mathematical methods (continued)</i>	
Method	Usage
<code>math.log(x[, base])</code>	Return the logarithm of x to the given value of base. If base is not specified, the natural logarithm of x is returned.
<code>math.log1p(x)</code>	Return the natural logarithm of 1+x (base e)
<code>math.log10(x)</code>	Return the base-10 logarithm of x
<code>math.pow(x, y)</code>	Return x raised to the power y. <code>pow(1.0, x)</code> and <code>pow(x, 0.0)</code> always return 1, even when x is zero or NaN.
<code>math.sqrt(x)</code>	Return the square root of x

In addition to the mathematical functions, there are some useful trigonometric methods. These methods are shown in the following table.

<i>Table 8. Trigonometric methods</i>	
Method	Usage
<code>math.acos(x)</code>	Return the arc cosine of x in radians
<code>math.asin(x)</code>	Return the arc sine of x in radians
<code>math.atan(x)</code>	Return the arc tangent of x in radians
<code>math.atan2(y, x)</code>	Return <code>atan(y / x)</code> in radians.
<code>math.cos(x)</code>	Return the cosine of x in radians.
<code>math.hypot(x, y)</code>	Return the Euclidean norm <code>sqrt(x*x + y*y)</code> . This is the length of the vector from the origin to the point (x, y).
<code>math.sin(x)</code>	Return the sine of x in radians
<code>math.tan(x)</code>	Return the tangent of x in radians
<code>math.degrees(x)</code>	Convert angle x from radians to degrees
<code>math.radians(x)</code>	Convert angle x from degrees to radians
<code>math.acosh(x)</code>	Return the inverse hyperbolic cosine of x
<code>math.asinh(x)</code>	Return the inverse hyperbolic sine of x
<code>math.atanh(x)</code>	Return the inverse hyperbolic tangent of x
<code>math.cosh(x)</code>	Return the hyperbolic cosine of x
<code>math.sinh(x)</code>	Return the hyperbolic cosine of x
<code>math.tanh(x)</code>	Return the hyperbolic tangent of x

There are also two mathematical constants. The value of `math.pi` is the mathematical constant pi. The value of `math.e` is the mathematical constant e.

Using Non-ASCII characters

In order to use non-ASCII characters, Python requires explicit encoding and decoding of strings into Unicode. In IBM SPSS Modeler, Python scripts are assumed to be encoded in UTF-8, which is a standard

Unicode encoding that supports non-ASCII characters. The following script will compile because the Python compiler has been set to UTF-8 by SPSS Modeler.

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
filenode = stream.createAt("variablefile", "テストノード", 96, 64)
```

However, the resulting node will have an incorrect label.



Figure 3. Node label containing non-ASCII characters, displayed incorrectly

The label is incorrect because the string literal itself has been converted to an ASCII string by Python.

Python allows Unicode string literals to be specified by adding a u character prefix before the string literal:

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
filenode = stream.createAt("variablefile", u"テストノード", 96, 64)
```

This will create a Unicode string and the label will be appear correctly.



Figure 4. Node label containing non-ASCII characters, displayed correctly

Using Python and Unicode is a large topic which is beyond the scope of this document. Many books and online resources are available that cover this topic in great detail.

Object-Oriented Programming

Object-oriented programming is based on the notion of creating a model of the target problem in your programs. Object-oriented programming reduces programming errors and promotes the reuse of code. Python is an object-oriented language. Objects defined in Python have the following features:

- **Identity.** Each object must be distinct, and this must be testable. The `is` and `is not` tests exist for this purpose.
- **State.** Each object must be able to store state. Attributes, such as fields and instance variables, exist for this purpose.
- **Behavior.** Each object must be able to manipulate its state. Methods exist for this purpose.

Python includes the following features for supporting object-oriented programming:

- **Class-based object creation.** Classes are templates for the creation of objects. Objects are data structures with associated behavior.
- **Inheritance with polymorphism.** Python supports single and multiple inheritance. All Python instance methods are polymorphic and can be overridden by subclasses.

- **Encapsulation with data hiding.** Python allows attributes to be hidden. When hidden, attributes can be accessed from outside the class only through methods of the class. Classes implement methods to modify the data.

Defining a Class

Within a Python class, both variables and methods can be defined. Unlike in Java, in Python you can define any number of public classes per source file (or *module*). Therefore, a module in Python can be thought of similar to a package in Java.

In Python, classes are defined using the `class` statement. The `class` statement has the following form:

```
class name (superclasses): statement
```

or

```
class name (superclasses):  
    assignment  
    .  
    .  
    function  
    .  
    .
```

When you define a class, you have the option to provide zero or more *assignment* statements. These create class attributes that are shared by all instances of the class. You can also provide zero or more *function* definitions. These function definitions create methods. The superclasses list is optional.

The class name should be unique in the same scope, that is within a module, function or class. You can define multiple variables to reference the same class.

Creating a Class Instance

Classes are used to hold class (or shared) attributes or to create class instances. To create an instance of a class, you call the class as if it were a function. For example, consider the following class:

```
class MyClass:  
    pass
```

Here, the `pass` statement is used because a statement is required to complete the class, but no action is required programmatically.

The following statement creates an instance of the class `MyClass`:

```
x = MyClass()
```

Adding Attributes to a Class Instance

Unlike in Java, in Python clients can add attributes to an instance of a class. Only the one instance is changed. For example, to add attributes to an instance `x`, set new values on that instance:

```
x.attr1 = 1  
x.attr2 = 2  
:  
:  
x.attrN = n
```

Defining Class Attributes and Methods

Any variable that is bound in a class is a *class attribute*. Any function defined within a class is a *method*. Methods receive an instance of the class, conventionally called `self`, as the first argument. For example, to define some class attributes and methods, you might enter the following code:

```
class MyClass
    attr1 = 10          #class attributes
    attr2 = "hello"

    def method1(self):
        print MyClass.attr1    #reference the class attribute

    def method2(self):
        print MyClass.attr2    #reference the class attribute

    def method3(self, text):
        self.text = text       #instance attribute
        print text, self.text  #print my argument and my attribute

    method4 = method3          #make an alias for method3
```

Inside a class, you should qualify all references to class attributes with the class name; for example, `MyClass.attr1`. All references to instance attributes should be qualified with the `self` variable; for example, `self.text`. Outside the class, you should qualify all references to class attributes with the class name (for example `MyClass.attr1`) or with an instance of the class (for example `x.attr1`, where `x` is an instance of the class). Outside the class, all references to instance variables should be qualified with an instance of the class; for example, `x.text`.

Hidden Variables

Data can be hidden by creating *Private* variables. Private variables can be accessed only by the class itself. If you declare names of the form `__xxx` or `__xxx_yyy`, that is with two preceding underscores, the Python parser will automatically add the class name to the declared name, creating hidden variables, for example:

```
class MyClass:
    __attr = 10    #private class attribute

    def method1(self):
        pass

    def method2(self, p1, p2):
        pass

    def __privateMethod(self, text):
        self.__text = text    #private attribute
```

Unlike in Java, in Python all references to instance variables must be qualified with `self`; there is no implied use of `this`.

Inheritance

The ability to inherit from classes is fundamental to object-oriented programming. Python supports both single and multiple inheritance. *Single inheritance* means that there can be only one superclass. *Multiple inheritance* means that there can be more than one superclass.

Inheritance is implemented by subclassing other classes. Any number of Python classes can be superclasses. In the Jython implementation of Python, only one Java class can be directly or indirectly inherited from. It is not required for a superclass to be supplied.

Any attribute or method in a superclass is also in any subclass and can be used by the class itself, or by any client as long as the attribute or method is not hidden. Any instance of a subclass can be used wherever and instance of a superclass can be used; this is an example of *polymorphism*. These features enable reuse and ease of extension.

Example

```
class Class1: pass      #no inheritance
class Class2: pass
class Class3(Class1): pass    #single inheritance
class Class4(Class3, Class2): pass    #multiple inheritance
```

Chapter 3. Scripting in IBM SPSS Modeler

Types of scripts

In IBM SPSS Modeler there are three types of script:

- *Stream scripts* are used to control execution of a single stream and are stored within the stream.
- *SuperNode scripts* are used to control the behavior of SuperNodes.
- *Stand-alone or session scripts* can be used to coordinate execution across a number of different streams.

Various methods are available to be used in scripts in IBM SPSS Modeler with which you can access a wide range of SPSS Modeler functionality. These methods are also used in [Chapter 4, “The Scripting API,”](#) on [page 37](#) to create more advanced functions.

Streams, SuperNode streams, and diagrams

Most of the time, the term *stream* means the same thing, regardless of whether it is a stream that is loaded from a file or used within a SuperNode. It generally means a collection of nodes that are connected together and can be executed. In scripting, however, not all operations are supported in all places, meaning a script author should be aware of which stream variant they are using.

Streams

A stream is the main IBM SPSS Modeler document type. It can be saved, loaded, edited and executed. Streams can also have parameters, global values, a script, and other information associated with them.

SuperNode streams

A *SuperNode stream* is the type of stream used within a SuperNode. Like a normal stream, it contains nodes which are linked together. SuperNode streams have a number of differences from a normal stream:

- Parameters and any scripts are associated with the SuperNode that owns the SuperNode stream, rather than with the SuperNode stream itself.
- SuperNode streams have additional input and output connector nodes, depending on the type of SuperNode. These connector nodes are used to flow information into and out of the SuperNode stream, and are created automatically when the SuperNode is created.

Diagrams

The term *diagram* covers the functions that are supported by both normal streams and SuperNode streams, such as adding and removing nodes, and modifying connections between the nodes.

Executing a stream

The following example runs all executable nodes in the stream, and is the simplest type of stream script:

```
modeler.script.stream().runAll(None)
```

The following example also runs all executable nodes in the stream:

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()  
stream.runAll(None)
```

In this example, the stream is stored in a variable called `stream`. Storing the stream in a variable is useful because a script is typically used to modify either the stream or the nodes within a stream. Creating a variable that stores the stream results in a more concise script.

The scripting context

The `modeler.script` module provides the context in which a script is executed. The module is automatically imported into a SPSS Modeler script at run time. The module defines four functions that provide a script with access to its execution environment:

- The `session()` function returns the session for the script. The session defines information such as the locale and the SPSS Modeler backend (either a local process or a networked SPSS Modeler Server) that is being used to run any streams.
- The `stream()` function can be used with stream and SuperNode scripts. This function returns the stream that owns either the stream script or the SuperNode script that is being run.
- The `diagram()` function can be used with SuperNode scripts. This function returns the diagram within the SuperNode. For other script types, this function returns the same as the `stream()` function.
- The `supernode()` function can be used with SuperNode scripts. This function returns the SuperNode that owns the script that is being run.

The four functions and their outputs are summarized in the following table.

Table 9. Summary of <code>modeler.script</code> functions				
Script type	<code>session()</code>	<code>stream()</code>	<code>diagram()</code>	<code>supernode()</code>
Standalone	Returns a session	Returns the current managed stream at the time the script was invoked (for example, the stream passed via the batch mode -stream option), or None.	Same as for <code>stream()</code>	Not applicable
Stream	Returns a session	Returns a stream	Same as for <code>stream()</code>	Not applicable
SuperNode	Returns a session	Returns a stream	Returns a SuperNode stream	Returns a SuperNode

The `modeler.script` module also defines a way of terminating the script with an exit code. The `exit(exit-code)` function stops the script from executing and returns the supplied integer exit code.

One of the methods that is defined for a stream is `runAll(List)`. This method runs all executable nodes. Any models or outputs that are generated by executing the nodes are added to the supplied list.

It is common for a stream execution to generate outputs such as models, graphs, and other output. To capture this output, a script can supply a variable that is initialized to a list, for example:

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
results = []
stream.runAll(results)
```

When execution is complete, any objects that are generated by the execution can be accessed from the `results` list.

Referencing existing nodes

A stream is often pre-built with some parameters that must be modified before the stream is executed. Modifying these parameters involves the following tasks:

1. Locating the nodes in the relevant stream.
2. Changing the node or stream settings (or both).

Finding nodes

Streams provide a number of ways of locating an existing node. These methods are summarized in the following table.

Table 10. Methods for locating an existing node		
Method	Return type	Description
<code>s.findAll(type, label)</code>	Collection	Returns a list of all nodes with the specified type and label. Either the type or label can be None, in which case the other parameter is used.
<code>s.findAll(filter, recursive)</code>	Collection	Returns a collection of all nodes that are accepted by the specified filter. If the recursive flag is True, any SuperNodes within the specified stream are also searched.
<code>s.findByID(id)</code>	Node	Returns the node with the supplied ID or None if no such node exists. The search is limited to the current stream.
<code>s.findByType(type, label)</code>	Node	Returns the node with the supplied type, label, or both. Either the type or name can be None, in which case the other parameter is used. If multiple nodes result in a match, then an arbitrary one is chosen and returned. If no nodes result in a match, then the return value is None.
<code>s.findDownstream(fromNodes)</code>	Collection	Searches from the supplied list of nodes and returns the set of nodes downstream of the supplied nodes. The returned list includes the originally supplied nodes.
<code>s.findUpstream(fromNodes)</code>	Collection	Searches from the supplied list of nodes and returns the set of nodes upstream of the supplied nodes. The returned list includes the originally supplied nodes.

Table 10. Methods for locating an existing node (continued)		
Method	Return type	Description
<code>s.findProcessorForID(String id, boolean recursive)</code>	Node	Returns the node with the supplied ID or None if no such node exists. If the recursive flag is true, then any composite nodes within this diagram are also searched.

As an example, if a stream contained a single Filter node that the script needed to access, the Filter node can be found by using the following script:

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
node = stream.findByType("filter", None)
...
```

Alternatively, if the ID of the node (as shown on the Annotations tab of the node dialog box) is known, the ID can be used to find the node, for example:

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
node = stream.findByID("id32FJT71G2") # the filter node ID
...
```

Setting properties

Nodes, streams, models, and outputs all have properties that can be accessed and, in most cases, set. Properties are typically used to modify the behavior or appearance of the object. The methods that are available for accessing and setting object properties are summarized in the following table.

Table 11. Methods for accessing and setting object properties		
Method	Return type	Description
<code>p.getPropertyValue(propertyName)</code>	Object	Returns the value of the named property or None if no such property exists.
<code>p.setPropertyValue(propertyName, value)</code>	Not applicable	Sets the value of the named property.
<code>p.setPropertyValues(properties)</code>	Not applicable	Sets the values of the named properties. Each entry in the properties map consists of a key that represents the property name and the value that should be assigned to that property.
<code>p.getKeyedPropertyValue(propertyName, keyName)</code>	Object	Returns the value of the named property and associated key or None if no such property or key exists.
<code>p.setKeyedPropertyValue(propertyName, keyName, value)</code>	Not applicable	Sets the value of the named property and key.

For example, if you wanted to set the value of a Variable File node at the start of a stream, you can use the following script:

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
node = stream.findByType("variablefile", None)
node.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "$CLEO/DEMOS/DRUG1n")
...
```

Alternatively, you might want to filter a field from a Filter node. In this case, the value is also keyed on the field name, for example:

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
# Locate the filter node ...
node = stream.findByType("filter", None)
# ... and filter out the "Na" field
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("include", "Na", False)
```

Creating nodes and modifying streams

In some situations, you might want to add new nodes to existing streams. Adding nodes to existing streams typically involves the following tasks:

1. Creating the nodes.
2. Linking the nodes into the existing stream flow.

Creating nodes

Streams provide a number of ways of creating nodes. These methods are summarized in the following table.

Table 12. Methods for creating nodes		
Method	Return type	Description
<code>s.create(nodeType, name)</code>	Node	Creates a node of the specified type and adds it to the specified stream.
<code>s.createAt(nodeType, name, x, y)</code>	Node	Creates a node of the specified type and adds it to the specified stream at the specified location. If either $x < 0$ or $y < 0$, the location is not set.
<code>s.createModelApplier(modelOutput, name)</code>	Node	Creates a model applier node that is derived from the supplied model output object.

For example, to create a new Type node in a stream you can use the following script:

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
# Create a new type node
node = stream.create("type", "My Type")
```

Linking and unlinking nodes

When a new node is created within a stream, it must be connected into a sequence of nodes before it can be used. Streams provide a number of methods for linking and unlinking nodes. These methods are summarized in the following table.

Table 13. Methods for linking and unlinking nodes		
Method	Return type	Description
<code>s.link(source, target)</code>	Not applicable	Creates a new link between the source and the target nodes.
<code>s.link(source, targets)</code>	Not applicable	Creates new links between the source node and each target node in the supplied list.
<code>s.linkBetween(inserted, source, target)</code>	Not applicable	Connects a node between two other node instances (the source and target nodes) and sets the position of the inserted node to be between them. Any direct link between the source and target nodes is removed first.
<code>s.linkPath(path)</code>	Not applicable	Creates a new path between node instances. The first node is linked to the second, the second is linked to the third, and so on.
<code>s.unlink(source, target)</code>	Not applicable	Removes any direct link between the source and the target nodes.
<code>s.unlink(source, targets)</code>	Not applicable	Removes any direct links between the source node and each object in the targets list.
<code>s.unlinkPath(path)</code>	Not applicable	Removes any path that exists between node instances.
<code>s.disconnect(node)</code>	Not applicable	Removes any links between the supplied node and any other nodes in the specified stream.
<code>s.isValidLink(source, target)</code>	<i>boolean</i>	Returns True if it would be valid to create a link between the specified source and target nodes. This method checks that both objects belong to the specified stream, that the source node can supply a link and the target node can receive a link, and that creating such a link will not cause a circularity in the stream.

The example script that follows performs these five tasks:

1. Creates a Variable File input node, a Filter node, and a Table output node.
2. Connects the nodes together.
3. Sets the file name on the Variable File input node.
4. Filters the field "Drug" from the resulting output.
5. Executes the Table node.

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
filenode = stream.createAt("variablefile", "My File Input ", 96, 64)
filternode = stream.createAt("filter", "Filter", 192, 64)
tablenode = stream.createAt("table", "Table", 288, 64)
```

```

stream.link(filenode, filternode)
stream.link(filternode, tablenode)
filenode.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "$CLEO_DEMOS/DRUG1n")
filternode.setKeyedPropertyValue("include", "Drug", False)
results = []
tablenode.run(results)

```

Importing, replacing, and deleting nodes

As well as creating and connecting nodes, it is often necessary to replace and delete nodes from the stream. The methods that are available for importing, replacing and deleting nodes are summarized in the following table.

Table 14. Methods for importing, replacing, and deleting nodes		
Method	Return type	Description
<code>s.replace(originalNode, replacementNode, discardOriginal)</code>	Not applicable	Replaces the specified node from the specified stream. Both the original node and replacement node must be owned by the specified stream.
<code>s.insert(source, nodes, newIDs)</code>	List	Inserts copies of the nodes in the supplied list. It is assumed that all nodes in the supplied list are contained within the specified stream. The newIDs flag indicates whether new IDs should be generated for each node, or whether the existing ID should be copied and used. It is assumed that all nodes in a stream have a unique ID, so this flag must be set to <code>True</code> if the source stream is the same as the specified stream. The method returns the list of newly inserted nodes, where the order of the nodes is undefined (that is, the ordering is not necessarily the same as the order of the nodes in the input list).
<code>s.delete(node)</code>	Not applicable	Deletes the specified node from the specified stream. The node must be owned by the specified stream.
<code>s.deleteAll(nodes)</code>	Not applicable	Deletes all the specified nodes from the specified stream. All nodes in the collection must belong to the specified stream.
<code>s.clear()</code>	Not applicable	Deletes all nodes from the specified stream.

Traversing through nodes in a stream

A common requirement is to identify nodes that are either upstream or downstream of a particular node. The stream provides a number of methods that can be used to identify these nodes. These methods are summarized in the following table.

Table 15. Methods to identify upstream and downstream nodes		
Method	Return type	Description
<code>s.iterator()</code>	Iterator	Returns an iterator over the node objects that are contained in the specified stream. If the stream is modified between calls of the <code>next()</code> function, the behavior of the iterator is undefined.
<code>s.predecessorAt(node, index)</code>	Node	Returns the specified immediate predecessor of the supplied node or <code>None</code> if the index is out of bounds.
<code>s.predecessorCount(node)</code>	<i>int</i>	Returns the number of immediate predecessors of the supplied node.
<code>s.predecessors(node)</code>	List	Returns the immediate predecessors of the supplied node.
<code>s.successorAt(node, index)</code>	Node	Returns the specified immediate successor of the supplied node or <code>None</code> if the index is out of bounds.
<code>s.successorCount(node)</code>	<i>int</i>	Returns the number of immediate successors of the supplied node.
<code>s.successors(node)</code>	List	Returns the immediate successors of the supplied node.

Clearing, or removing, items

Legacy scripting supports various uses of the `clear` command, for example:

- `clear outputs` To delete all output items from the manager palette.
- `clear generated palette` To clear all model nuggets from the Models palette.
- `clear stream` To remove the contents of a stream.

Python scripting supports a similar set of functions; the `removeAll()` command is used to clear the Streams, Outputs, and Models managers. For example:

- To clear the Streams manager:

```
session = modeler.script.session()
session.getStreamManager.removeAll()
```

- To clear the Outputs manager:

```
session = modeler.script.session()
session.getDocumentOutputManager().removeAll()
```

- To clear the Models manager:

```
session = modeler.script.session()
session.getModelOutputManager().removeAll()
```

Getting information about nodes

Nodes fall into a number of different categories such as data import and export nodes, model building nodes, and other types of nodes. Every node provides a number of methods that can be used to find out information about the node.

The methods that can be used to obtain the ID, name, and label of a node are summarized in the following table.

Table 16. Methods to obtain the ID, name, and label of a node		
Method	Return type	Description
<code>n.getLabel()</code>	<i>string</i>	Returns the display label of the specified node. The label is the value of the property <code>custom_name</code> only if that property is a non-empty string and the <code>use_custom_name</code> property is not set; otherwise, the label is the value of <code>getName()</code> .
<code>n.setLabel(label)</code>	Not applicable	Sets the display label of the specified node. If the new label is a non-empty string it is assigned to the property <code>custom_name</code> , and <code>False</code> is assigned to the property <code>use_custom_name</code> so that the specified label takes precedence; otherwise, an empty string is assigned to the property <code>custom_name</code> and <code>True</code> is assigned to the property <code>use_custom_name</code> .
<code>n.getName()</code>	<i>string</i>	Returns the name of the specified node.
<code>n.getID()</code>	<i>string</i>	Returns the ID of the specified node. A new ID is created each time a new node is created. The ID is persisted with the node when it is saved as part of a stream so that when the stream is opened, the node IDs are preserved. However, if a saved node is inserted into a stream, the inserted node is considered to be a new object and will be allocated a new ID.

Methods that can be used to obtain other information about a node are summarized in the following table.

Table 17. Methods for obtaining information about a node

Method	Return type	Description
<code>n.getTypeName()</code>	<i>string</i>	Returns the scripting name of this node. This is the same name that could be used to create a new instance of this node.
<code>n.isInitial()</code>	<i>Boolean</i>	Returns <code>True</code> if this is an <i>initial</i> node, that is one that occurs at the start of a stream.
<code>n.isInline()</code>	<i>Boolean</i>	Returns <code>True</code> if this is an <i>in-line</i> node, that is one that occurs mid-stream.
<code>n.isTerminal()</code>	<i>Boolean</i>	Returns <code>True</code> if this is a <i>terminal</i> node, that is one that occurs at the end of a stream.
<code>n.getXPosition()</code>	<i>int</i>	Returns the x position offset of the node in the stream.
<code>n.getYPosition()</code>	<i>int</i>	Returns the y position offset of the node in the stream.
<code>n.setXYPosition(x, y)</code>	Not applicable	Sets the position of the node in the stream.
<code>n.setPositionBetween(source, target)</code>	Not applicable	Sets the position of the node in the stream so that it is positioned between the supplied nodes.
<code>n.isCacheEnabled()</code>	<i>Boolean</i>	Returns <code>True</code> if the cache is enabled; returns <code>False</code> otherwise.
<code>n.setCacheEnabled(val)</code>	Not applicable	Enables or disables the cache for this object. If the cache is full and the caching becomes disabled, the cache is flushed.
<code>n.isCacheFull()</code>	<i>Boolean</i>	Returns <code>True</code> if the cache is full; returns <code>False</code> otherwise.
<code>n.flushCache()</code>	Not applicable	Flushes the cache of this node. Has no affect if the cache is not enabled or is not full.

Chapter 4. The Scripting API

Introduction to the Scripting API

The Scripting API provides access to a wide range of SPSS Modeler functionality. All the methods described so far are part of the API and can be accessed implicitly within the script without further imports. However, if you want to reference the API classes, you must import the API explicitly with the following statement:

```
import modeler.api
```

This import statement is required by many of the Scripting API examples.

A full guide to the classes, methods, and parameters that are available through the scripting API can be found in the document *IBM SPSS Modeler Python Scripting API Reference Guide*.

Example 1: searching for nodes using a custom filter

The section “Finding nodes” on page 29 included an example of searching for a node in a stream using the type name of the node as the search criterion. In some situations, a more generic search is required and this can be implemented using the `NodeFilter` class and the stream `findAll()` method. This kind of search involves the following two steps:

1. Creating a new class that extends `NodeFilter` and that implements a custom version of the `accept()` method.
2. Calling the stream `findAll()` method with an instance of this new class. This returns all nodes that meet the criteria defined in the `accept()` method.

The following example shows how to search for nodes in a stream that have the node cache enabled. The returned list of nodes could be used to either flush or disable the caches of these nodes.

```
import modeler.api

class CacheFilter(modeler.api.NodeFilter):
    """A node filter for nodes with caching enabled"""
    def accept(this, node):
        return node.isCacheEnabled()

cachingnodes = modeler.script.stream().findAll(CacheFilter(), False)
```

Example 2: allowing users to obtain directory or file information based on their privileges

To avoid the PSAPI being opened to users, a method called `session.getServerFileSystem()` can be used via calling the PSAPI function to create a file system object.

The following example shows how to allow a user to get directory or file information based on the privileges of the user that connects to the IBM SPSS Modeler Server.

```
import modeler.api
stream = modeler.script.stream()
sourceNode = stream.findByID('')
session = modeler.script.session()
fileSystem = session.getServerFileSystem()
parameter = stream.getParameterValue('VPATH')
serverDirectory = fileSystem.getServerFile(parameter)
files = fileSystem.GetFiles(serverDirectory)
for f in files:
    if f.isDirectory():
        print 'Directory:'
```

```

else:
    print 'File:'
    sourceNode.setPropertyValue('full_filename',f.getPath())
    break
    print f.getName(),f.getPath()
stream.execute()

```

Metadata: Information about data

Because nodes are connected together in a stream, information about the columns or fields that are available at each node is available. For example, in the Modeler UI, this allows you to select which fields to sort or aggregate by. This information is called the data model.

Scripts can also access the data model by looking at the fields coming into or out of a node. For some nodes, the input and output data models are the same, for example a Sort node simply reorders the records but doesn't change the data model. Some, such as the Derive node, can add new fields. Others, such as the Filter node can rename or remove fields.

In the following example, the script takes the standard IBM SPSS Modeler `druglearn.str` stream, and for each field, builds a model with one of the input fields dropped. It does this by:

1. Accessing the output data model from the Type node.
2. Looping through each field in the output data model.
3. Modifying the Filter node for each input field.
4. Changing the name of the model being built.
5. Running the model build node.

Note: Before running the script in the `druglearn.str` stream, remember to set the scripting language to Python (the stream was created in a previous version of IBM SPSS Modeler so the stream scripting language is set to Legacy).

```

import modeler.api

stream = modeler.script.stream()
filternode = stream.findByType("filter", None)
typenode = stream.findByType("type", None)
c50node = stream.findByType("c50", None)
# Always use a custom model name
c50node.setPropertyValue("use_model_name", True)

lastRemoved = None
fields = typenode.getOutputDataModel()
for field in fields:
    # If this is the target field then ignore it
    if field.getModelingRole() == modeler.api.ModelingRole.OUT:
        continue

    # Re-enable the field that was most recently removed
    if lastRemoved != None:
        filternode.setKeyedPropertyValue("include", lastRemoved, True)

    # Remove the field
    lastRemoved = field.getColumnName()
    filternode.setKeyedPropertyValue("include", lastRemoved, False)

    # Set the name of the new model then run the build
    c50node.setPropertyValue("model_name", "Exclude " + lastRemoved)
    c50node.run([])

```

The DataModel object provides a number of methods for accessing information about the fields or columns within the data model. These methods are summarized in the following table.

Table 18. DataModel object methods for accessing information about fields or columns		
Method	Return type	Description
<code>d.getColumnCount()</code>	<i>int</i>	Returns the number of columns in the data model.

<i>Table 18. DataModel object methods for accessing information about fields or columns (continued)</i>		
Method	Return type	Description
<code>d.columnIterator()</code>	Iterator	Returns an iterator that returns each column in the "natural" insert order. The iterator returns instances of Column.
<code>d.nameIterator()</code>	Iterator	Returns an iterator that returns the name of each column in the "natural" insert order.
<code>d.contains(name)</code>	Boolean	Returns True if a column with the supplied name exists in this DataModel, False otherwise.
<code>d.getColumn(name)</code>	Column	Returns the column with the specified name.
<code>d.getColumnGroup(name)</code>	ColumnGroup	Returns the named column group or None if no such column group exists.
<code>d.getColumnGroupCount()</code>	int	Returns the number of column groups in this data model.
<code>d.columnGroupIterator()</code>	Iterator	Returns an iterator that returns each column group in turn.
<code>d.toArray()</code>	Column[]	Returns the data model as an array of columns. The columns are ordered in their "natural" insert order.

Each field (Column object) includes a number of methods for accessing information about the column. The table below shows a selection of these.

<i>Table 19. Column object methods for accessing information about the column</i>		
Method	Return type	Description
<code>c.columnName()</code>	string	Returns the name of the column.
<code>c.columnLabel()</code>	string	Returns the label of the column or an empty string if there is no label associated with the column.
<code>c.measureType()</code>	MeasureType	Returns the measure type for the column.
<code>c.storageType()</code>	StorageType	Returns the storage type for the column.
<code>c.isMeasureDiscrete()</code>	Boolean	Returns True if the column is discrete. Columns that are either a set or a flag are considered discrete.
<code>c.isModelOutputColumn()</code>	Boolean	Returns True if the column is a model output column.

Table 19. Column object methods for accessing information about the column (continued)

Method	Return type	Description
<code>c.isStorageDatetime()</code>	<i>Boolean</i>	Returns <code>True</code> if the column's storage is a time, date or timestamp value.
<code>c.isStorageNumeric()</code>	<i>Boolean</i>	Returns <code>True</code> if the column's storage is an integer or a real number.
<code>c.isValidValue(value)</code>	<i>Boolean</i>	Returns <code>True</code> if the specified value is valid for this storage, and valid when the valid column values are known.
<code>c.getModelingRole()</code>	<i>ModelingRole</i>	Returns the modeling role for the column.
<code>c.getSetValues()</code>	<i>Object[]</i>	Returns an array of valid values for the column, or <code>None</code> if either the values are not known or the column is not a set.
<code>c.getValueLabel(value)</code>	<i>string</i>	Returns the label for the value in the column, or an empty string if there is no label associated with the value.
<code>c.getFalseFlag()</code>	<i>Object</i>	Returns the "false" indicator value for the column, or <code>None</code> if either the value is not known or the column is not a flag.
<code>c.getTrueFlag()</code>	<i>Object</i>	Returns the "true" indicator value for the column, or <code>None</code> if either the value is not known or the column is not a flag.
<code>c.getLowerBound()</code>	<i>Object</i>	Returns the lower bound value for the values in the column, or <code>None</code> if either the value is not known or the column is not continuous.
<code>c.getUpperBound()</code>	<i>Object</i>	Returns the upper bound value for the values in the column, or <code>None</code> if either the value is not known or the column is not continuous.

Note that most of the methods that access information about a column have equivalent methods defined on the `DataModel` object itself. For example the two following statements are equivalent:

```
dataModel.getColumn("someName").getModelingRole()
dataModel.getModelingRole("someName")
```

Accessing Generated Objects

Executing a stream typically involves producing additional output objects. These additional objects might be a new model, or a piece of output that provides information to be used in subsequent executions.

In the example below, the `druglearn.str` stream is used again as the starting point for the stream. In this example, all nodes in the stream are executed and the results are stored in a list. The script then loops through the results, and any model outputs that result from the execution are saved as an IBM SPSS Modeler model (.gm) file, and the model is PMML exported.

```
import modeler.api

stream = modeler.script.stream()

# Set this to an existing folder on your system.
# Include a trailing directory separator
modelFolder = "C:/temp/models/"

# Execute the stream
models = []
stream.runAll(models)

# Save any models that were created
taskrunner = modeler.script.session().getTaskRunner()
for model in models:
    # If the stream execution built other outputs then ignore them
    if not(isinstance(model, modeler.api.ModelOutput)):
        continue

    label = model.getLabel()
    algorithm = model.getModelDetail().getAlgorithmName()

    # save each model...
    modelFile = modelFolder + label + algorithm + ".gm"
    taskrunner.saveModelToFile(model, modelFile)

    # ...and export each model PMML...
    modelFile = modelFolder + label + algorithm + ".xml"
    taskrunner.exportModelToFile(model, modelFile, modeler.api.FileFormat.XML)
```

The task runner class provides a convenient way running various common tasks. The methods that are available in this class are summarized in the following table.

Table 20. Methods of the task runner class for performing common tasks		
Method	Return type	Description
<code>t.createStream(name, autoConnect, autoManage)</code>	Stream	Creates and returns a new stream. Note that code that must create streams privately without making them visible to the user should set the <code>autoManage</code> flag to <code>False</code> .
<code>t.exportDocumentToFile(documentOutput, filename, fileFormat)</code>	Not applicable	Exports the stream description to a file using the specified file format.
<code>t.exportModelToFile(modelOutput, filename, fileFormat)</code>	Not applicable	Exports the model to a file using the specified file format.
<code>t.exportStreamToFile(stream, filename, fileFormat)</code>	Not applicable	Exports the stream to a file using the specified file format.
<code>t.insertNodeFromFile(filename, diagram)</code>	Node	Reads and returns a node from the specified file, inserting it into the supplied diagram. Note that this can be used to read both <code>Node</code> and <code>SuperNode</code> objects.
<code>t.openDocumentFromFile(filename, autoManage)</code>	DocumentOutput	Reads and returns a document from the specified file.

Table 20. Methods of the task runner class for performing common tasks (continued)

Method	Return type	Description
<code>t.openModelFromFile(filename, autoManage)</code>	ModelOutput	Reads and returns a model from the specified file.
<code>t.openStreamFromFile(filename, autoManage)</code>	Stream	Reads and returns a stream from the specified file.
<code>t.saveDocumentToFile(documentOutput, filename)</code>	Not applicable	Saves the document to the specified file location.
<code>t.saveModelToFile(modelOutput, filename)</code>	Not applicable	Saves the model to the specified file location.
<code>t.saveStreamToFile(stream, filename)</code>	Not applicable	Saves the stream to the specified file location.

Handling errors

The Python language provides error handling via the `try...except` code block. This can be used within scripts to trap exceptions and handle problems that would otherwise cause the script to terminate.

In the example script below, an attempt is made to retrieve a model from a IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository. This operation can cause an exception to be thrown, for example, the repository login credentials might not have been set up correctly, or the repository path is wrong. In the script, this may cause a `ModelerException` to be thrown (all exceptions that are generated by IBM SPSS Modeler are derived from `modeler.api.ModelerException`).

```
import modeler.api

session = modeler.script.session()
try:
    repo = session.getRepository()
    m = repo.retrieveModel("/some-non-existent-path", None, None, True)
    # print goes to the Modeler UI script panel Debug tab
    print "Everything OK"
except modeler.api.ModelerException, e:
    print "An error occurred:", e.getMessage()
```

Note: Some scripting operations may cause standard Java exceptions to be thrown; these are not derived from `ModelerException`. In order to catch these exceptions, an additional `except` block can be used to catch all Java exceptions, for example:

```
import modeler.api
import java.lang.Exception

session = modeler.script.session()
try:
    repo = session.getRepository()
    m = repo.retrieveModel("/some-non-existent-path", None, None, True)
    # print goes to the Modeler UI script panel Debug tab
    print "Everything OK"
except modeler.api.ModelerException, e:
    print "An error occurred:", e.getMessage()
except java.lang.Exception, e:
    print "A Java exception occurred:", e.getMessage()
```

Stream, Session, and SuperNode Parameters

Parameters provide a useful way of passing values at runtime, rather than hard coding them directly in a script. Parameters and their values are defined in the same way for streams, that is, as entries in the parameters table of a stream or SuperNode, or as parameters on the command line. The Stream and SuperNode classes implement a set of functions defined by the `ParameterProvider` object as shown in

the following table. Session provides a `getParameters()` call which returns an object that defines those functions.

<i>Table 21. Functions defined by the <code>ParameterProvider</code> object</i>		
Method	Return type	Description
<code>p.parameterIterator()</code>	Iterator	Returns an iterator of parameter names for this object.
<code>p.getParameterDefinition(parameterName)</code>	ParameterDefinition	Returns the parameter definition for the parameter with the specified name, or None if no such parameter exists in this provider. The result may be a snapshot of the definition at the time the method was called and need not reflect any subsequent modifications made to the parameter through this provider.
<code>p.getParameterLabel(parameterName)</code>	string	Returns the label of the named parameter, or None if no such parameter exists.
<code>p.setParameterLabel(parameterName, label)</code>	Not applicable	Sets the label of the named parameter.
<code>p.getParameterStorage(parameterName)</code>	ParameterStorage	Returns the storage of the named parameter, or None if no such parameter exists.
<code>p.setParameterStorage(parameterName, storage)</code>	Not applicable	Sets the storage of the named parameter.
<code>p.getParameterType(parameterName)</code>	ParameterType	Returns the type of the named parameter, or None if no such parameter exists.
<code>p.setParameterType(parameterName, type)</code>	Not applicable	Sets the type of the named parameter.
<code>p.getParameterValue(parameterName)</code>	Object	Returns the value of the named parameter, or None if no such parameter exists.
<code>p.setParameterValue(parameterName, value)</code>	Not applicable	Sets the value of the named parameter.

In the following example, the script aggregates some Telco data to find which region has the lowest average income data. A stream parameter is then set with this region. That stream parameter is then used in a Select node to exclude that region from the data, before a churn model is built on the remainder.

The example is artificial because the script generates the Select node itself and could therefore have generated the correct value directly into the Select node expression. However, streams are typically pre-built, so setting parameters in this way provides a useful example.

The first part of the example script creates the stream parameter that will contain the region with the lowest average income. The script also creates the nodes in the aggregation branch and the model building branch, and connects them together.

```
import modeler.api

stream = modeler.script.stream()

# Initialize a stream parameter
stream.setParameterStorage("LowestRegion", modeler.api.ParameterStorage.INTEGER)

# First create the aggregation branch to compute the average income per region
statisticsimportnode = stream.createAt("statisticsimport", "SPSS File", 114, 142)
statisticsimportnode.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "$CLEO_DEMOS/telco.sav")
statisticsimportnode.setPropertyValue("use_field_format_for_storage", True)

aggregatenode = modeler.script.stream().createAt("aggregate", "Aggregate", 294, 142)
aggregatenode.setPropertyValue("keys", ["region"])
aggregatenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("aggregates", "income", ["Mean"])

tablenode = modeler.script.stream().createAt("table", "Table", 462, 142)

stream.link(statisticsimportnode, aggregatenode)
stream.link(aggregatenode, tablenode)

selectnode = stream.createAt("select", "Select", 210, 232)
selectnode.setPropertyValue("mode", "Discard")
# Reference the stream parameter in the selection
selectnode.setPropertyValue("condition", "'region' = '$P-LowestRegion'")

typenode = stream.createAt("type", "Type", 366, 232)
typenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("direction", "churn", "Target")

c50node = stream.createAt("c50", "C5.0", 534, 232)

stream.link(statisticsimportnode, selectnode)
stream.link(selectnode, typenode)
stream.link(typenode, c50node)
```

The example script creates the following stream.

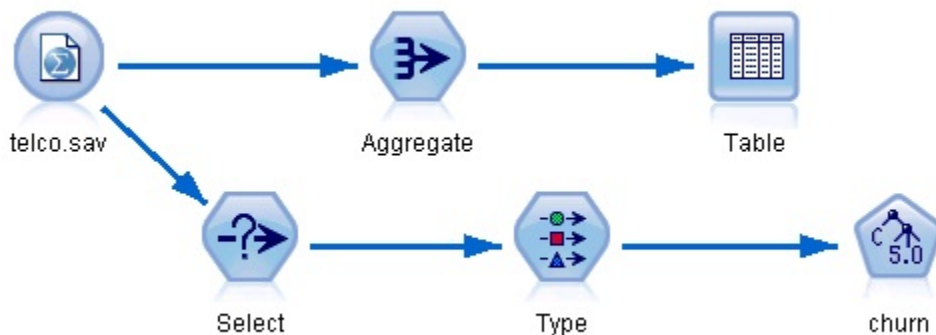


Figure 5. Stream that results from the example script

The following part of the example script executes the Table node at the end of the aggregation branch.

```
# First execute the table node
results = []
tablenode.run(results)
```

The following part of the example script accesses the table output that was generated by the execution of the Table node. The script then iterates through rows in the table, looking for the region with the lowest average income.

```
# Running the table node should produce a single table as output
table = results[0]
```

```
# table output contains a RowSet so we can access values as rows and columns
rowset = table.getRowSet()
min_income = 1000000.0
min_region = None

# From the way the aggregate node is defined, the first column
# contains the region and the second contains the average income
row = 0
rowcount = rowset.getRowCount()
while row < rowcount:
    if rowset.getValueAt(row, 1) < min_income:
        min_income = rowset.getValueAt(row, 1)
        min_region = rowset.getValueAt(row, 0)
    row += 1
```

The following part of the script uses the region with the lowest average income to set the "LowestRegion" stream parameter that was created earlier. The script then runs the model builder with the specified region excluded from the training data.

```
# Check that a value was assigned
if min_region != None:
    stream.setParameterValue("LowestRegion", min_region)
else:
    stream.setParameterValue("LowestRegion", -1)

# Finally run the model builder with the selection criteria
c50node.run([])
```

The complete example script is shown below.

```
import modeler.api

stream = modeler.script.stream()

# Create a stream parameter
stream.setParameterStorage("LowestRegion", modeler.api.ParameterStorage.INTEGER)

# First create the aggregation branch to compute the average income per region
statisticsimportnode = stream.createAt("statisticsimport", "SPSS File", 114, 142)
statisticsimportnode.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "$CLEO_DEMOS/telco.sav")
statisticsimportnode.setPropertyValue("use_field_format_for_storage", True)

aggregatenode = modeler.script.stream().createAt("aggregate", "Aggregate", 294, 142)
aggregatenode.setPropertyValue("keys", ["region"])
aggregatenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("aggregates", "income", ["Mean"])

tablenode = modeler.script.stream().createAt("table", "Table", 462, 142)

stream.link(statisticsimportnode, aggregatenode)
stream.link(aggregatenode, tablenode)

selectnode = stream.createAt("select", "Select", 210, 232)
selectnode.setPropertyValue("mode", "Discard")
# Reference the stream parameter in the selection
selectnode.setPropertyValue("condition", "'region' = '$P-LowestRegion'")

typenode = stream.createAt("type", "Type", 366, 232)
typenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("direction", "churn", "Target")

c50node = stream.createAt("c50", "C5.0", 534, 232)

stream.link(statisticsimportnode, selectnode)
stream.link(selectnode, typenode)
stream.link(typenode, c50node)

# First execute the table node
results = []
tablenode.run(results)

# Running the table node should produce a single table as output
table = results[0]

# table output contains a RowSet so we can access values as rows and columns
rowset = table.getRowSet()
min_income = 1000000.0
min_region = None
```

```

# From the way the aggregate node is defined, the first column
# contains the region and the second contains the average income
row = 0
rowcount = rowset.getRowCount()
while row < rowcount:
    if rowset.getValueAt(row, 1) < min_income:
        min_income = rowset.getValueAt(row, 1)
        min_region = rowset.getValueAt(row, 0)
    row += 1

# Check that a value was assigned
if min_region != None:
    stream.setParameterValue("LowestRegion", min_region)
else:
    stream.setParameterValue("LowestRegion", -1)

# Finally run the model builder with the selection criteria
c50node.run([])

```

Global Values

Global values are used to compute various summary statistics for specified fields. These summary values can be accessed anywhere within the stream. Global values are similar to stream parameters in that they are accessed by name through the stream. They are different from stream parameters in that the associated values are updated automatically when a Set Globals node is run, rather than being assigned by scripting or from the command line. The global values for a stream are accessed by calling the stream's `getGlobalValues()` method.

The `GlobalValues` object defines the functions that are shown in the following table.

Table 22. Functions that are defined by the <code>GlobalValues</code> object		
Method	Return type	Description
<code>g.fieldNameIterator()</code>	Iterator	Returns an iterator for each field name with at least one global value.
<code>g.getValue(type, fieldName)</code>	Object	Returns the global value for the specified type and field name, or <code>None</code> if no value can be located. The returned value is generally expected to be a number, although future functionality may return different value types.
<code>g.getValues(fieldName)</code>	Map	Returns a map containing the known entries for the specified field name, or <code>None</code> if there are no existing entries for the field.

`GlobalValues.Type` defines the type of summary statistics that are available. The following summary statistics are available:

- MAX: the maximum value of the field.
- MEAN: the mean value of the field.
- MIN: the minimum value of the field.
- STDDEV: the standard deviation of the field.
- SUM: the sum of the values in the field.

For example, the following script accesses the mean value of the "income" field, which is computed by a Set Globals node:

```
import modeler.api

globals = modeler.script.stream().getGlobalValues()
mean_income = globals.getValue(modeler.api.GlobalValues.Type.MEAN, "income")
```

Working with Multiple Streams: Standalone Scripts

To work with multiple streams, a standalone script must be used. The standalone script can be edited and run within the IBM SPSS Modeler UI or passed as a command line parameter in batch mode.

The following standalone script opens two streams. One of these streams builds a model, while the second stream plots the distribution of the predicted values.

```
# Change to the appropriate location for your system
demosDir = "C:/Program Files/IBM/SPSS/Modeler/19.0.0/DEMOS/streams/"

session = modeler.script.session()
tasks = session.getTaskRunner()

# Open the model build stream, locate the C5.0 node and run it
buildstream = tasks.openStreamFromFile(demosDir + "druglearn.str", True)
c50node = buildstream.findByType("c50", None)
results = []
c50node.run(results)

# Now open the plot stream, find the Na_to_K derive and the histogram
plotstream = tasks.openStreamFromFile(demosDir + "drugplot.str", True)
derivenode = plotstream.findByType("derive", None)
histogramnode = plotstream.findByType("histogram", None)

# Create a model applier node, insert it between the derive and histogram nodes
# then run the histogram
applyc50 = plotstream.createModelApplier(results[0], results[0].getName())
applyc50.setPositionBetween(derivenode, histogramnode)
plotstream.linkBetween(applyc50, derivenode, histogramnode)
histogramnode.setPropertyValue("color_field", "$C-Drug")
histogramnode.run([])

# Finally, tidy up the streams
buildstream.close()
plotstream.close()
```

The following example shows how you can also iterate over the open streams (all the streams open in the Streams tab). Note that this is only supported in standalone scripts.

```
for stream in modeler.script.streams():
    print stream.getName()
```

Chapter 5. Scripting tips

This section provides an overview of tips and techniques for using scripts, including modifying stream execution, using an encoded password in a script, and accessing objects in the IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository.

Modifying stream execution

When a stream is run, its terminal nodes are executed in an order optimized for the default situation. In some cases, you may prefer a different execution order. To modify the execution order of a stream, complete the following steps from the Execution tab of the stream properties dialog box:

1. Begin with an empty script.
2. Click the **Append default script** button on the toolbar to add the default stream script.
3. Change the order of statements in the default stream script to the order in which you want statements to be executed.

Looping through nodes

You can use a `for` loop to loop through all of the nodes in a stream. For example, the following two script examples loop through all nodes and changes field names in any Filter nodes to upper case.

This scripts can be used in any stream that has a Filter node, even if no fields are actually filtered. Simply add a Filter node that passes all fields in order to change field names to upper case across the board.

```
# Alternative 1: using the data model nameIterator() function
stream = modeler.script.stream()
for node in stream.iterator():
    if (node.getTypeName() == "filter"):
        # nameIterator() returns the field names
        for field in node.getInputDataModel().nameIterator():
            newname = field.upper()
            node.setKeyedPropertyValue("new_name", field, newname)
```

```
# Alternative 2: using the data model iterator() function
stream = modeler.script.stream()
for node in stream.iterator():
    if (node.getTypeName() == "filter"):
        # iterator() returns the field objects so we need
        # to call getColumnName() to get the name
        for field in node.getInputDataModel().iterator():
            newname = field.getColumnName().upper()
            node.setKeyedPropertyValue("new_name", field.getColumnName(), newname)
```

The script loops through all nodes in the current stream, and checks whether each node is a Filter. If so, the script loops through each field in the node and uses either the `field.upper()` or `field.getColumnName().upper()` function to change the name to upper case.

Accessing Objects in the IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository

If you have a license for the IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository, you can store and retrieve objects from the repository by using script commands. Use the repository to manage the lifecycle of data mining models and related predictive objects in the context of enterprise applications, tools, and solutions.

Connecting to the IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository

To access the repository, you must first set up a valid connection to it, either through the **Tools** menu of the SPSS Modeler user interface or through the command line. For more information, see “[IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository Connection Arguments](#)” on page 67.

Getting access to the repository

The repository can be accessed from the session, for example:

```
repo = modeler.script.session().getRepository()
```

Retrieving objects from the repository

Within a script, use the `retrieve*` functions to access various objects, including streams, models, output, and nodes. A summary of the retrieval functions is shown in the following table.

Table 23. Retrieve scripting functions	
Object Type	Repository Function
Stream	<code>repo.retrieveStream(String path, String version, String label, Boolean autoManage)</code>
Model	<code>repo.retrieveModel(String path, String version, String label, Boolean autoManage)</code>
Output	<code>repo.retrieveDocument(String path, String version, String label, Boolean autoManage)</code>
Node	<code>repo.retrieveProcessor(String path, String version, String label, ProcessorDiagram diagram)</code>

For example, you can retrieve a stream from the repository with the following function:

```
stream = repo.retrieveStream("/projects/retention/risk_score.str", None, "production", True)
```

This example retrieves the `risk_score.str` stream from the specified folder. The label `production` identifies which version of the stream to retrieve, and the last parameter specifies that SPSS Modeler is to manage the stream (for example, so the stream appears in the **Streams** tab if the SPSS Modeler user interface is visible). As an alternative, to use a specific, unlabeled version:

```
stream = repo.retrieveStream("/projects/retention/risk_score.str", "0:2015-10-12 14:15:41.281", None, True)
```

Note: If both the version and label parameters are `None`, then the latest version is returned.

Storing objects in the repository

To use scripting to store objects in the repository, use the `store*` functions. A summary of the store functions is shown in the following table.

Table 24. Store scripting functions	
Object Type	Repository Function
Stream	<code>repo.storeStream(ProcessorStream stream, String path, String label)</code>
Model	<code>repo.storeModel(ModelOutput modelOutput, String path, String label)</code>
Output	<code>repo.storeDocument(DocumentOutput documentOutput, String path, String label)</code>

Table 24. Store scripting functions (continued)	
Object Type	Repository Function
Node	repo.storeProcessor(Processor node, String path, String label)

For example, you can store a new version of the `risk_score.str` stream with the following function:

```
versionId = repo.storeStream(stream, "/projects/retention/risk_score.str", "test")
```

This example stores a new version of the stream, associates the "test" label with it, and returns the version marker for the newly created version.

Note: If you do not want to associate a label with the new version, pass `None` for the label.

Managing repository folders

By using folders within the repository, you can organize objects into logical groups and make it easier to see which objects are related. Create folders by using the `createFolder()` function, as in the following example:

```
newpath = repo.createFolder("/projects", "cross-sell")
```

This example creates a new folder that is called "cross-sell" in the "/projects" folder. The function returns the full path to the new folder.

To rename a folder, use the `renameFolder()` function:

```
repo.renameFolder("/projects/cross-sell", "cross-sell-Q1")
```

The first parameter is the full path to the folder to be renamed, and the second is the new name to give that folder.

To delete an empty folder, use the `deleteFolder()` function:

```
repo.deleteFolder("/projects/cross-sell")
```

Locking and unlocking objects

From a script, you can lock an object to prevent other users from updating any of its existing versions or creating new versions. You can also unlock an object that you have locked.

The syntax to lock and unlock an object is:

```
repo.lockFile(REPOSITORY_PATH)
repo.lockFile(URI)

repo.unlockFile(REPOSITORY_PATH)
repo.unlockFile(URI)
```

As with storing and retrieving objects, the `REPOSITORY_PATH` gives the location of the object in the repository. The path must be enclosed in quotation marks and use forward slashes as delimiters. It is not case sensitive.

```
repo.lockFile("/myfolder/Stream1.str")
repo.unlockFile("/myfolder/Stream1.str")
```

Alternatively, you can use a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) rather than a repository path to give the location of the object. The URI must include the prefix `spssc:` and must be fully enclosed in quotation

marks. Only forward slashes are allowed as path delimiters, and spaces must be encoded. That is, use %20 instead of a space in the path. The URI is not case sensitive. Here are some examples:

```
repo.lockFile("spsscr:///myfolder/Stream1.str")
repo.unlockFile("spsscr:///myfolder/Stream1.str")
```

Note that object locking applies to all versions of an object - you cannot lock or unlock individual versions.

Generating an encoded password

In certain cases, you may need to include a password in a script; for example, you may want to access a password-protected data source. Encoded passwords can be used in:

- Node properties for Database Source and Output nodes
- Command line arguments for logging into the server
- Database connection properties stored in a *.par* file (the parameter file generated from the Publish tab of an export node)

Through the user interface, a tool is available to generate encoded passwords based on the Blowfish algorithm (see <http://www.schneier.com/blowfish.html> for more information). Once encoded, you can copy and store the password to script files and command line arguments. The node property *epassword* used for *databasenode* and *databaseexportnode* stores the encoded password.

1. To generate an encoded password, from the Tools menu choose:

Encode Password...

2. Specify a password in the Password text box.
3. Click **Encode** to generate a random encoding of your password.
4. Click the Copy button to copy the encoded password to the Clipboard.
5. Paste the password to the desired script or parameter.

Script checking

You can quickly check the syntax of all types of scripts by clicking the red check button on the toolbar of the Standalone Script dialog box.



Figure 6. Stream script toolbar icons

Script checking alerts you to any errors in your code and makes recommendations for improvement. To view the line with errors, click on the feedback in the lower half of the dialog box. This highlights the error in red.

Scripting from the command line

Scripting enables you to run operations typically performed in the user interface. Simply specify and run a standalone script on the command line when launching IBM SPSS Modeler. For example:

```
client -script scores.txt -execute
```

The *-script* flag loads the specified script, while the *-execute* flag executes all commands in the script file.

Compatibility with previous releases

Scripts created in previous releases of IBM SPSS Modeler should generally work unchanged in the current release. However, model nuggets may now be inserted in the stream automatically (this is the default

setting), and may either replace or supplement an existing nugget of that type in the stream. Whether this actually happens depends on the settings of the **Add model to stream** and **Replace previous model** options (**Tools > Options > User Options > Notifications**). You may, for example, need to modify a script from a previous release in which nugget replacement is handled by deleting the existing nugget and inserting the new one.

Scripts created in the current release may not work in earlier releases.

If a script created in an older release uses a command that has since been replaced (or deprecated), the old form will still be supported, but a warning message will be displayed. For example, the old `generated` keyword has been replaced by `model`, and `clear generated` has been replaced by `clear`. Scripts that use the old forms will still run, but a warning will be displayed.

Accessing stream execution results

Many IBM SPSS Modeler nodes produce output objects such as models, charts, and tabular data. Many of these outputs contain useful values that can be used by scripts to guide subsequent runs. These values are grouped into content containers (referred to as simply containers) which can be accessed using tags or IDs that identify each container. The way these values are accessed depends on the format or "content model" used by that container.

For example, many predictive model outputs use a variant of XML called PMML to represent information about the model such as which fields a decision tree uses at each split, or how the neurones in a neural network are connected and with what strengths. Model outputs that use PMML provide an XML Content Model that can be used to access that information. For example:

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
# Assume the stream contains a single C5.0 model builder node
# and that the datasource, predictors and targets have already been
# set up
modelbuilder = stream.findByType("c50", None)
results = []
modelbuilder.run(results)
modeloutput = results[0]

# check how many contents are there and what are their names
tags = modeloutput.getContentModelTags()
print "Content Model Tags :", tags

# Now that we have the C5.0 model output object, access the
# relevant content model
cm = modeloutput.getContentModel("PMML")
if (cm != None) :
    # The PMML content model is a generic XML-based content model that
    # uses XPath syntax. Use that to find the names of the data fields.
    # The call returns a list of strings match the XPath values
    dataFieldNames = cm.getStringValues("/PMML/DataDictionary/DataField",
    "name")
    print "Data Field Names:" , dataFieldNames
```

IBM SPSS Modeler supports the following content models in scripting:

- **Table content model** provides access to the simple tabular data represented as rows and columns.
- **XML content model** provides access to content stored in XML format.
- **JSON content model** provides access to content stored in JSON format.
- **Column statistics content model** provides access to summary statistics about a specific field.
- **Pair-wise column statistics content model** provides access to summary statistics between two fields or values between two separate fields.

Note that the following nodes don't contain these content models:

- Time Series

- Discriminant
- SLRM
- TCM
- All Python nodes
- All Spark nodes
- All Database Modeling nodes
- Extension Model
- STP

Table content model

The table content model provides a simple model for accessing simple row and column data. The values in a particular column must all have the same type of storage (for example, strings or integers).

API

<i>Table 25. API</i>		
Return	Method	Description
int	getRowCount()	Returns the number of rows in this table.
int	getColumnCount()	Returns the number of columns in this table.
String	getColumnName(int columnIndex)	Returns the name of the column at the specified column index. The column index starts at 0.
StorageType	getStorageType(int columnIndex)	Returns the storage type of the column at the specified index. The column index starts at 0.
Object	getValueAt(int rowIndex, int columnIndex)	Returns the value at the specified row and column index. The row and column indices start at 0.
void	reset()	Flushes any internal storage associated with this content model.

Nodes and outputs

This table lists nodes that build outputs which include this type of content model.

<i>Table 26. Nodes and outputs</i>		
Node name	Output name	Container ID
table	table	"table"

Example script

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
from modeler.api import StorageType

# Set up the variable file import node
varfilenode = stream.createAt("variablefile", "DRUG Data", 96, 96)
```



```

varfilenode.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "$CLEO_DEMOS/DRUG1n")

# Next create the aggregate node and connect it to the variable file node
aggregatenode = stream.createAt("aggregate", "Aggregate", 192, 96)
stream.link(varfilenode, aggregetenode)

# Configure the aggregate node
aggregatenode.setPropertyValue("keys", ["Drug"])
aggregatenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("aggregates", "Age", ["Min", "Max"])
aggregatenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("aggregates", "Na", ["Mean", "SDev"])

# Then create the table output node and connect it to the aggregate node
tablenode = stream.createAt("table", "Table", 288, 96)
stream.link(aggregatenode, tablenode)

# Execute the table node and capture the resulting table output object
results = []
tablenode.run(results)
tableoutput = results[0]

# Access the table output's content model
tablecontent = tableoutput.getContentModel("table")

# For each column, print column name, type and the first row
# of values from the table content
col = 0
while col < tablecontent.getColumnCount():
    print tablecontent.getColumnName(col), \
          tablecontent.getStorageType(col), \
          tablecontent.getValueAt(0, col)
    col = col + 1

```

The output in the scripting Debug tab will look something like this:

```

Age_Min Integer 15
Age_Max Integer 74
Na_Mean Real 0.730851098901
Na_SDev Real 0.116669731242
Drug String drugY
Record_Count Integer 91

```

XML Content Model

The XML Content Model provides access to XML-based content.

The XML Content Model supports the ability to access components based on XPath expressions. XPath expressions are strings that define which elements or attributes are required by the caller. The XML Content Model hides the details of constructing various objects and compiling expressions that are typically required by XPath support. This makes it simpler to call from Python scripting.

The XML Content Model includes a function that returns the XML document as a string. This allows Python script users to use their preferred Python library to parse the XML.

API

Table 27. API		
Return	Method	Description
String	getXMLAsString()	Returns the XML as a string.

<i>Table 27. API (continued)</i>		
Return	Method	Description
number	getNumericValue(String xpath)	Returns the result of evaluating the path with return type of numeric (for example, count the number of elements that match the path expression).
boolean	getBooleanValue(String xpath)	Returns the boolean result of evaluating the specified path expression.
String	getStringValue(String xpath, String attribute)	Returns either the attribute value or XML node value that matches the specified path.
List of strings	getStringValues(String xpath, String attribute)	Returns a list of all attribute values or XML node values that match the specified path.
List of lists of strings	getValuesList(String xpath, <List of strings> attributes, boolean includeValue)	Returns a list of all attribute values that match the specified path along with the XML node value if required.
Hash table (key:string, value:list of string)	getValuesMap(String xpath, String keyAttribute, <List of strings> attributes, boolean includeValue)	Returns a hash table that uses either the key attribute or XML node value as key, and the list of specified attribute values as table values.
boolean	isNamespaceAware()	Returns whether the XML parsers should be aware of namespaces. Default is False.
void	setNamespaceAware(boolean value)	Sets whether the XML parsers should be aware of namespaces. This also calls reset() to ensure changes are picked up by subsequent calls.
void	reset()	Flushes any internal storage associated with this content model (for example, a cached DOM object).

Nodes and outputs

This table lists nodes that build outputs which include this type of content model.

<i>Table 28. Nodes and outputs</i>		
Node name	Output name	Container ID
Most model builders	Most generated models	"PMML "
"autodataprep"	n/a	"PMML "

Example script

The Python scripting code to access the content might look like this:

```
results = []
modelbuilder.run(results)
modeloutput = results[0]
cm = modeloutput.getContentModel("PMML")

dataFieldNames = cm.getStringValues("/PMML/DataDictionary/DataField", "name")
predictedNames = cm.getStringValues("//MiningSchema/
MiningField[@usageType='predicted']", "name")
```

JSON Content Model

The JSON Content Model is used to provide support for JSON format content. This provides a basic API to allow callers to extract values on the assumption that they know which values are to be accessed.

API

Table 29. API		
Return	Method	Description
String	getJSONAsString()	Returns the JSON content as a string.
Object	getObjectAt(<List of object> path, JSONArtifact artifact) throws Exception	Returns the object at the specified path. The supplied root artifact may be null in which case the root of the content is used. The returned value may be a literal string, integer, real or boolean, or a JSON artifact (either a JSON object or a JSON array).
Hash table (key:object, value:object>	getChildValuesAt(<List of object> path, JSONArtifact artifact) throws Exception	Returns the child values of the specified path if the path leads to a JSON object or null otherwise. The keys in the table are strings while the associated value may be a literal string, integer, real or boolean, or a JSON artifact (either a JSON object or a JSON array).
List of objects	getChildrenAt(<List of object> path path, JSONArtifact artifact) throws Exception	Returns the list of objects at the specified path if the path leads to a JSON array or null otherwise. The returned values may be a literal string, integer, real or boolean, or a JSON artifact (either a JSON object or a JSON array).
void	reset()	Flushes any internal storage associated with this content model (for example, a cached DOM object).

Nodes and outputs

This table lists nodes that build outputs which include this type of content model.

Table 30. Nodes and outputs		
Node name	Output name	Container ID
"applykmeansas"	n/a	"JSON_MV"
"applyxgboosttree"	n/a	"JSON_MV"

Example scripts

The following scripts retrieve JSON files:

```
applykmeansas = stream.findByType("applykmeansas",None)
mvjson = applykmeansas.getContentModel("JSON_MV")
print(mvjson.getJSONAsString())
```

```
applyxgboosttree = stream.findByType("applyxgboosttree",None)
mvjson = applyxgboosttree.getContentModel("JSON_MV")
print(mvjson.getJSONAsString())
```

Column statistics content model and pairwise statistics content model

The column statistics content model provides access to statistics that can be computed for each field (univariate statistics). The pairwise statistics content model provides access to statistics that can be computed between pairs of fields or values in a field.

The possible statistics measures are:

- Count
- UniqueCount
- ValidCount
- Mean
- Sum
- Min
- Max
- Range
- Variance
- StandardDeviation
- StandardErrorOfMean
- Skewness
- SkewnessStandardError
- Kurtosis
- KurtosisStandardError
- Median
- Mode
- Pearson
- Covariance
- TTest

- FTest

Some values are only appropriate from single column statistics while others are only appropriate for pairwise statistics.

Nodes that will produce these are:

- **Statistics node** produces column statistics and can produce pairwise statistics when correlation fields are specified
- **Data Audit node** produces column and can produce pairwise statistics when an overlay field is specified.
- **Means node** produces pairwise statistics when comparing pairs of fields or comparing a field's values with other field summaries.

Which content models and statistics are available will depend on both the particular node's capabilities and the settings within the node.

ColumnStatsContentModel API

Table 31. ColumnStatsContentModel API		
Return	Method	Description
List<StatisticType>	getAvailableStatistics()	Returns the available statistics in this model. Not all fields will necessarily have values for all statistics.
List<String>	getAvailableColumns()	Returns the column names for which statistics were computed.
Number	getStatistic(String column, StatisticType statistic)	Returns the statistic values associated with the column.
void	reset()	Flushes any internal storage associated with this content model.

PairwiseStatsContentModel API

Table 32. PairwiseStatsContentModel API		
Return	Method	Description
List<StatisticType>	getAvailableStatistics()	Returns the available statistics in this model. Not all fields will necessarily have values for all statistics.
List<String>	getAvailablePrimaryColumns()	Returns the primary column names for which statistics were computed.
List<Object>	getAvailablePrimaryValues()	Returns the values of the primary column for which statistics were computed.
List<String>	getAvailableSecondaryColumns()	Returns the secondary column names for which statistics were computed.

Table 32. *PairwiseStatsContentModel* API (continued)

Return	Method	Description
Number	<code>getStatistic(String primaryColumn, String secondaryColumn, StatisticType statistic)</code>	Returns the statistic values associated with the columns.
Number	<code>getStatistic(String primaryColumn, Object primaryValue, String secondaryColumn, StatisticType statistic)</code>	Returns the statistic values associated with the primary column value and the secondary column.
void	<code>reset()</code>	Flushes any internal storage associated with this content model.

Nodes and outputs

This table lists nodes that build outputs which include this type of content model.

Table 33. *Nodes and outputs*

Node name	Output name	Container ID	Notes
"means" (Means node)	"means"	"columnStatistics"	
"means" (Means node)	"means"	"pairwiseStatistics"	
"dataaudit" (Data Audit node)	"means"	"columnStatistics"	
"statistics" (Statistics node)	"statistics"	"columnStatistics"	Only generated when specific fields are examined.
"statistics" (Statistics node)	"statistics"	"pairwiseStatistics"	Only generated when fields are correlated.

Example script

```
from modeler.api import StatisticType
stream = modeler.script.stream()

# Set up the input data
varfile = stream.createAt("variablefile", "File", 96, 96)
varfile.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "$CLEO/DEMOS/DRUG1n")

# Now create the statistics node. This can produce both
# column statistics and pairwise statistics
statisticsnode = stream.createAt("statistics", "Stats", 192, 96)
statisticsnode.setPropertyValue("examine", ["Age", "Na", "K"])
```

```

statisticsnode.setPropertyValue("correlate", ["Age", "Na", "K"])
stream.link(varfile, statisticsnode)

results = []
statisticsnode.run(results)
statsoutput = results[0]
statscm = statsoutput.getContentModel("columnStatistics")
if (statscm != None):
    cols = statscm.getAvailableColumns()
    stats = statscm.getAvailableStatistics()
    print "Column stats:", cols[0], str(stats[0]), " = ",
statscm.getStatistic(cols[0], stats[0])

statscm = statsoutput.getContentModel("pairwiseStatistics")
if (statscm != None):
    pcols = statscm.getAvailablePrimaryColumns()
    scols = statscm.getAvailableSecondaryColumns()
    stats = statscm.getAvailableStatistics()
    corr = statscm.getStatistic(pcols[0], scols[0], StatisticType.Pearson)
    print "Pairwise stats:", pcols[0], scols[0], " Pearson = ", corr

```


Chapter 6. Command Line Arguments

Invoking the software

You can use the command line of your operating system to start IBM SPSS Modeler as follows.

Microsoft Windows

1. On a computer where IBM SPSS Modeler is installed, open a DOS, or command-prompt, window.
2. Switch to the installation path for IBM SPSS Modeler (for example, [Installpath]\Program Files\IBM\SPSS\Modeler\19.0\bin).
3. To start the IBM SPSS Modeler interface in interactive mode, type the `modelerclient` command followed by the required arguments; for example:

```
modelerclient -stream report.str -execute
```

You can use the available arguments (flags) to connect to a server, load streams, run scripts, or specify other parameters as needed.

Mac OS

1. Locate the Mac OS command path for IBM SPSS Modeler (for example, [Installpath]/Applications/IBM/SPSS/Modeler/19.0/IBM SPSS Modeler.app/Contents/MacOS).
2. To start the IBM SPSS Modeler interface in interactive mode, run the `modeler` command followed by the required arguments; for example:

```
./modeler -stream report.str -execute
```

Using command line arguments

You can append command line arguments (also referred to as *flags*) to the initial `modelerclient` command to alter the invocation of IBM SPSS Modeler.

Several types of command line arguments are available, and are described later in this section.

Table 34. Types of command line arguments	
Argument type	Where described
System arguments	See the topic “System arguments” on page 64 for more information.
Parameter arguments	See the topic “Parameter arguments” on page 65 for more information.
Server connection arguments	See the topic “Server connection arguments” on page 66 for more information.
IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository connection arguments	See the topic “IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository Connection Arguments” on page 67 for more information.
IBM SPSS Analytic Server connection arguments	See the topic “IBM SPSS Analytic Server connection arguments” on page 68 for more information.

For example, you can use the `-server`, `-stream` and `-execute` flags to connect to a server and then load and run a stream, as follows:

```
modelerclient -server -hostname myserver -port 80 -username dminer
-password 1234 -stream mystream.str -execute
```

Note that when running against a local client installation, the server connection arguments are not required.

Parameter values that contain spaces can be enclosed in double quotes—for example:

```
modelerclient -stream mystream.str -Pusername="Joe User" -execute
```

You can also execute IBM SPSS Modeler states and scripts in this manner, using the `-state` and `-script` flags, respectively.

Note: If you use a structured parameter in a command, you must precede quotation marks with a backslash. This prevents the quotation marks being removed during interpretation of the string.

Debugging command line arguments

To debug a command line, use the `modelerclient` command to launch IBM SPSS Modeler with the desired arguments. This enables you to verify that commands will execute as expected. You can also confirm the values of any parameters passed from the command line in the Session Parameters dialog box (Tools menu, Set Session Parameters).

System arguments

The following table describes system arguments available for command line invocation of the user interface.

Table 35. System arguments	
Argument	Behavior/Description
@ <commandFile>	The @ character followed by a filename specifies a command list. When <code>modelerclient</code> encounters an argument beginning with @, it operates on the commands in that file as if they had been on the command line. See the topic “Combining Multiple Arguments” on page 68 for more information.
-directory <dir>	Sets the default working directory. In local mode, this directory is used for both data and output. Example: <code>-directory c:/</code> or <code>-directory c:\</code>
-server_directory <dir>	Sets the default server directory for data. The working directory, specified by using the <code>-directory</code> flag, is used for output.
-execute	After starting, execute any stream, state, or script loaded at startup. If a script is loaded in addition to a stream or state, the script alone will be executed.
-stream <stream>	At startup, load the stream specified. Multiple streams can be specified, but the last stream specified will be set as the current stream.
-stream_password <password>	At startup, load a stream that's password encrypted. For example, you might run a command such as: <code>clembe.exe -stream enc-stream1.str -stream_password Pass1234 -execute</code>
-script <script>	At startup, load the standalone script specified. This can be specified in addition to a stream or state as described below, but only one script can be loaded at startup.
-model <model>	At startup, load the generated model (.gm format file) specified.
-state <state>	At startup, load the saved state specified.

Table 35. System arguments (continued)	
Argument	Behavior/Description
-project <project>	Load the specified project. Only one project can be loaded at startup.
-output <output>	At startup, load the saved output object (.cou format file).
-help	Display a list of command line arguments. When this option is specified, all other arguments are ignored and the Help screen is displayed.
-P <name>=<value>	Used to set a startup parameter. Can also be used to set node properties (slot parameters).

Note: Default directories can also be set in the user interface. To access the options, from the File menu, choose **Set Working Directory** or **Set Server Directory**.

Loading multiple files

From the command line, you can load multiple streams, states, and outputs at startup by repeating the relevant argument for each object loaded. For example, to load and run two streams called `report.str` and `train.str`, you would use the following command:

```
modelerclient -stream report.str -stream train.str -execute
```

Loading objects from the IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository

Because you can load certain objects from a file or from the IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository (if licensed), the filename prefix `spsscr:` and, optionally, `file:` (for objects on disk) tells IBM SPSS Modeler where to look for the object. The prefix works with the following flags:

- -stream
- -script
- -output
- -model
- -project

You use the prefix to create a URI that specifies the location of the object—for example, `-stream "spsscr:///folder_1/scoring_stream.str"`. The presence of the `spsscr:` prefix requires that a valid connection to the IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository has been specified in the same command. So, for example, the full command would look like this:

```
modelerclient -spsscr_hostname myhost -spsscr_port 8080
-spsscr_username myusername -spsscr_password mypassword
-stream "spsscr:///folder_1/scoring_stream.str" -execute
```

Note that from the command line, you *must* use a URI. The simpler `REPOSITORY_PATH` is not supported. (It works only within scripts.) For more details about URIs for objects in the IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository, see the topic [“Accessing Objects in the IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository”](#) on page 49.

Parameter arguments

Parameters can be used as flags during command line execution of IBM SPSS Modeler. In command line arguments, the `-P` flag is used to denote a parameter of the form `-P <name>=<value>`.

Parameters can be any of the following:

- **Simple parameters** (or parameters used directly in CLEM expressions).

- **Slot parameters**, also referred to as node properties. These parameters are used to modify the settings of nodes in the stream. See the topic [“Node properties overview”](#) on page 73 for more information.
- **Command line parameters**, used to alter the invocation of IBM SPSS Modeler.

For example, you can supply data source user names and passwords as a command line flag, as follows:

```
modelerclient -stream response.str -P:databasenode.datasource="{\"ORA
10gR2\", user1, mypsw, false}"
```

The format is the same as that of the `datasource` parameter of the `databasenode` node property. For more information, see: [“databasenode properties”](#) on page 91.

The last parameter should be set to `true` if you're passing an encoded password. Also note that no leading spaces should be used in front of the database user name and password (unless, of course, your user name or password actually contains a leading space).

Note: If the node is named, you must surround the node name with double quotes and escape the quotes with a backslash. For example, if the data source node in the preceding example has the name `Source_ABC` the entry would be as follows:

```
modelerclient -stream response.str
-P:databasenode.\"Source_ABC\".datasource="{\"ORA 10gR2\",
user1, mypsw, true}"
```

A backslash is also required in front of the quotes that identify a structured parameter, as in the following TM1 `datasource` example:

```
clemb -server -hostname 9.115.21.169 -port 28053 -username administrator
-execute -stream C:\Share\TM1_Script.str -P:tm1import.pm_host="http://9.115.21.163:9510/
pmhub/pm"
-P:tm1import.tm1_connection="{\"SData\", \"\", \"admin\", \"apple\"}"
-P:tm1import.selected_view="{\"SalesPriorCube\", \"salesmargin%\"}"
```

Note: If the database name (in the `datasource` property) contains one or more spaces, periods (also known as a "full stop"), or underscores, you can use the "backslash double quote" format to treat it as string. For example: `"{\"db2v9.7.6_linux\"}"` or `"{\"TDATA 131\"}"`. In addition, always enclose `datasource` string values in double quotes and curly braces, as in the following example: `"{\"SQL Server\", spssuser, abcd1234, false}"`.

Server connection arguments

The `-server` flag tells IBM SPSS Modeler that it should connect to a public server, and the flags `-hostname`, `-use_ssl`, `-port`, `-username`, `-password`, and `-domain` are used to tell IBM SPSS Modeler how to connect to the public server. If no `-server` argument is specified, the default or local server is used.

Examples

To connect to a public server:

```
modelerclient -server -hostname myserver -port 80 -username dminer
-password 1234 -stream mystream.str -execute
```

To connect to a server cluster:

```
modelerclient -server -cluster "QA Machines" \
-spsscr_hostname pes_host -spsscr_port 8080 \
-spsscr_username asmith -spsscr_epassword xyz
```

Note that connecting to a server cluster requires the Coordinator of Processes through IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services, so the `-cluster` argument must be used in combination with

the repository connection options (spsscr_*). See the topic “ IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository Connection Arguments” on page 67 for more information.

Table 36. Server connection arguments	
Argument	Behavior/Description
-server	Runs IBM SPSS Modeler in server mode, connecting to a public server using the flags -hostname, -port, -username, -password, and -domain.
-hostname <name>	The hostname of the server machine. Available in server mode only.
-use_ssl	Specifies that the connection should use SSL (secure socket layer). This flag is optional; the default setting is <i>not</i> to use SSL.
-port <number>	The port number of the specified server. Available in server mode only.
-cluster <name>	Specifies a connection to a server cluster rather than a named server; this argument is an alternative to the hostname, port and use_ssl arguments. The name is the cluster name, or a unique URI which identifies the cluster in the IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository. The server cluster is managed by the Coordinator of Processes through IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services. See the topic “ IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository Connection Arguments” on page 67 for more information.
-username <name>	The user name with which to log on to the server. Available in server mode only.
-password <password>	The password with which to log on to the server. Available in server mode only. Note: If the -password argument is not used, you will be prompted for a password.
-epassword <encodedpasswordstring>	The encoded password with which to log on to the server. Available in server mode only. Note: An encoded password can be generated from the Tools menu of the IBM SPSS Modeler application.
-domain <name>	The domain used to log on to the server. Available in server mode only.
-P <name>=<value>	Used to set a startup parameter. Can also be used to set node properties (slot parameters).

IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository Connection Arguments

If you want to store or retrieve objects from IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services via the command line, you must specify a valid connection to the IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository. For example:

```
modelerclient -spsscr_hostname myhost -spsscr_port 8080
-spsscr_username myusername -spsscr_password mypassword
-stream "spsscr:///folder_1/scoring_stream.str" -execute
```

The following table lists the arguments that can be used to set up the connection.

Table 37. IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository connection arguments	
Argument	Behavior/Description
-spsscr_hostname <hostname or IP address>	The hostname or IP address of the server on which the IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository is installed.
-spsscr_port <number>	The port number on which the IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository accepts connections (typically, 8080 by default).
-spsscr_use_ssl	Specifies that the connection should use SSL (secure socket layer). This flag is optional; the default setting is <i>not</i> to use SSL.
-spsscr_username <name>	The user name with which to log on to the IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository.
-spsscr_password <password>	The password with which to log on to the IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository.
-spsscr_epassword <encoded password>	The encoded password with which to log on to the IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository.
-spsscr_providername <name>	The authentication provider used for logging on to the IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository (Active Directory or LDAP). This is not required if using the native (Local Repository) provider.

IBM SPSS Analytic Server connection arguments

If you want to store or retrieve objects from IBM SPSS Analytic Server via the command line, you must specify a valid connection to IBM SPSS Analytic Server.

Note: The default location of Analytic Server is obtained from SPSS Modeler Server. Users can also define their own Analytic Server connections via **Tools > Analytic Server Connections**.

The following table lists the arguments that can be used to set up the connection.

Table 38. IBM SPSS Analytic Server connection arguments	
Argument	Behavior/Description
-analytic_server_username	The user name with which to log on to IBM SPSS Analytic Server.
-analytic_server_password	The password with which to log on to IBM SPSS Analytic Server.
-analytic_server_epassword	The encoded password with which to log on to IBM SPSS Analytic Server.
-analytic_server_credential	The credentials used to log on to IBM SPSS Analytic Server.

Combining Multiple Arguments

Multiple arguments can be combined in a single command file specified at invocation by using the @ symbol followed by the filename. This enables you to shorten the command line invocation and overcome any operating system limitations on command length. For example, the following startup command uses the arguments specified in the file referenced by <commandFileName>.

```
modelerclient @<commandFileName>
```

Enclose the filename and path to the command file in quotation marks if spaces are required, as follows:

```
modelerclient @ "C:\Program  
Files\IBM\SPSS\Modeler\nn\scripts\my_command_file.txt"
```

The command file can contain all arguments previously specified individually at startup, with one argument per line. For example:

```
-stream report.str  
-Porder.full_filename=APR_orders.dat  
-Preport.filename=APR_report.txt  
-execute
```

When writing and referencing command files, be sure to follow these constraints:

- Use only one command per line.
- Do not embed an @CommandFile argument within a command file.

Chapter 7. Properties Reference

Properties reference overview

You can specify a number of different properties for nodes, streams, projects, and SuperNodes. Some properties are common to all nodes, such as name, annotation, and ToolTip, while others are specific to certain types of nodes. Other properties refer to high-level stream operations, such as caching or SuperNode behavior. Properties can be accessed through the standard user interface (for example, when you open a dialog box to edit options for a node) and can also be used in a number of other ways.

- Properties can be modified through scripts, as described in this section. For more information, see [“Syntax for properties” on page 71](#).
- Node properties can be used in SuperNode parameters.
- Node properties can also be used as part of a command line option (using the -P flag) when starting IBM SPSS Modeler.

In the context of scripting within IBM SPSS Modeler, node and stream properties are often called **slot parameters**. In this guide, they are referred to as node or stream properties.

Syntax for properties

Properties can be set using the following syntax

```
OBJECT.setPropertyValue(PROPERTY, VALUE)
```

or:

```
OBJECT.setKeyedPropertyValue(PROPERTY, KEY, VALUE)
```

The value of properties can be retrieved using the following syntax:

```
VARIABLE = OBJECT.getPropertyValue(PROPERTY)
```

or:

```
VARIABLE = OBJECT.getKeyedPropertyValue(PROPERTY, KEY)
```

where OBJECT is a node or output, PROPERTY is the name of the node property that your expression refers to, and KEY is the key value for keyed properties.. For example, the following syntax is used to find the filter node, and then set the default to include all fields and filter the Age field from downstream data:

```
filternode = modeler.script.stream().findByType("filter", None)
filternode.setPropertyValue("default_include", True)
filternode.setKeyedPropertyValue("include", "Age", False)
```

All nodes used in IBM SPSS Modeler can be located using the stream `findByType(TYPE, LABEL)` function. At least one of TYPE or LABEL must be specified.

Structured properties

There are two ways in which scripting uses structured properties for increased clarity when parsing:

- To give structure to the names of properties for complex nodes, such as Type, Filter, or Balance nodes.
- To provide a format for specifying multiple properties at once.

Structuring for Complex Interfaces

The scripts for nodes with tables and other complex interfaces (for example, the Type, Filter, and Balance nodes) must follow a particular structure in order to parse correctly. These properties need a name that is more complex than the name for a single identifier, this name is called the key. For example, within a Filter node, each available field (on its upstream side) is switched on or off. In order to refer to this information, the Filter node stores one item of information per field (whether each field is true or false). This property may have (or be given) the value `True` or `False`. Suppose that a Filter node named `mynode` has (on its upstream side) a field called `Age`. To switch this to off, set the property `include`, with the key `Age`, to the value `False`, as follows:

```
mynode.setKeyedPropertyValue("include", "Age", False)
```

Structuring to Set Multiple Properties

For many nodes, you can assign more than one node or stream property at a time. This is referred to as the **multiset command** or **set block**.

In some cases, a structured property can be quite complex. An example is as follows:

```
sortnode.setPropertyValue("keys", [["K", "Descending"], ["Age",  
"Ascending"], ["Na", "Descending"]])
```

Another advantage that structured properties have is their ability to set several properties on a node before the node is stable. By default, a multiset sets all properties in the block before taking any action based on an individual property setting. For example, when defining a Fixed File node, using two steps to set field properties would result in errors because the node is not consistent until both settings are valid. Defining properties as a multiset circumvents this problem by setting both properties before updating the data model.

Abbreviations

Standard abbreviations are used throughout the syntax for node properties. Learning the abbreviations is helpful in constructing scripts.

Table 39. Standard abbreviations used throughout the syntax	
Abbreviation	Meaning
abs	Absolute value
len	Length
min	Minimum
max	Maximum
correl	Correlation
covar	Covariance
num	Number or numeric
pct	Percent or percentage
transp	Transparency
xval	Cross-validation
var	Variance or variable (in source nodes)

Node and stream property examples

Node and stream properties can be used in a variety of ways with IBM SPSS Modeler. They are most commonly used as part of a script, either a **standalone script**, used to automate multiple streams or operations, or a **stream script**, used to automate processes within a single stream. You can also specify node parameters by using the node properties within the SuperNode. At the most basic level, properties can also be used as a command line option for starting IBM SPSS Modeler. Using the `-p` argument as part of command line invocation, you can use a stream property to change a setting in the stream.

Table 40. Node and stream property examples	
Property	Meaning
<code>s.max_size</code>	Refers to the property <code>max_size</code> of the node named <code>s</code> .
<code>s:samplenode.max_size</code>	Refers to the property <code>max_size</code> of the node named <code>s</code> , which must be a Sample node.
<code>:samplenode.max_size</code>	Refers to the property <code>max_size</code> of the Sample node in the current stream (there must be only one Sample node).
<code>s:sample.max_size</code>	Refers to the property <code>max_size</code> of the node named <code>s</code> , which must be a Sample node.
<code>t.direction.Age</code>	Refers to the role of the field <code>Age</code> in the Type node <code>t</code> .
<code>:.max_size</code>	*** NOT LEGAL *** You must specify either the node name or the node type.

The example `s:sample.max_size` illustrates that you do not need to spell out node types in full.

The example `t.direction.Age` illustrates that some slot names can themselves be structured—in cases where the attributes of a node are more complex than simply individual slots with individual values. Such slots are called **structured** or **complex** properties.

Node properties overview

Each type of node has its own set of legal properties, and each property has a type. This type may be a general type—number, flag, or string—in which case settings for the property are coerced to the correct type. An error is raised if they cannot be coerced. Alternatively, the property reference may specify the range of legal values, such as `Discard`, `PairAndDiscard`, and `IncludeAsText`, in which case an error is raised if any other value is used. Flag properties should be read or set by using values of `true` and `false`. (Variations including `Off`, `OFF`, `off`, `No`, `NO`, `no`, `n`, `N`, `f`, `F`, `false`, `False`, `FALSE`, or `0` are also recognized when setting values but may cause errors when reading property values in some cases. All other values are regarded as `true`. Using `true` and `false` consistently will avoid any confusion.) In this guide's reference tables, the structured properties are indicated as such in the **Property description** column, and their usage formats are given.

Common Node Properties

A number of properties are common to all nodes (including SuperNodes) in IBM SPSS Modeler.

Table 41. Common node properties		
Property name	Data type	Property description
<code>use_custom_name</code>	<i>flag</i>	

Table 41. Common node properties (continued)

Property name	Data type	Property description
name	<i>string</i>	Read-only property that reads the name (either auto or custom) for a node on the canvas.
custom_name	<i>string</i>	Specifies a custom name for the node.
tooltip	<i>string</i>	
annotation	<i>string</i>	
keywords	<i>string</i>	Structured slot that specifies a list of keywords associated with the object (for example, ["Keyword1" "Keyword2"]).
cache_enabled	<i>flag</i>	
node_type	source_supernode process_supernode terminal_supernode all node names as specified for scripting	Read-only property used to refer to a node by type. For example, instead of referring to a node only by name, such as <code>real_income</code> , you can also specify the type, such as <code>userinputnode</code> or <code>filternode</code> .

SuperNode-specific properties are discussed separately, as with all other nodes. See the topic [Chapter 21, “SuperNode properties,”](#) on page 435 for more information.

Chapter 8. Stream properties

A variety of stream properties can be controlled by scripting. To reference stream properties, you must set the execution method to use scripts:

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
stream.setPropertyValue("execute_method", "Script")
```

Example

The node property is used to refer to the nodes in the current stream. The following stream script provides an example:

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
annotation = stream.getPropertyValue("annotation")

annotation = annotation + "\n\nThis stream is called \"" + stream.getLabel() + "\" and
contains the following nodes:\n"

for node in stream.iterator():
    annotation = annotation + "\n" + node.getTypeName() + " node called \"" + node.getLabel()
    + "\"

stream.setPropertyValue("annotation", annotation)
```

The above example uses the node property to create a list of all nodes in the stream and write that list in the stream annotations. The annotation produced looks like this:

```
This stream is called "druglearn" and contains the following nodes:

type node called "Define Types"
derive node called "Na_to_K"
variablefile node called "DRUG1n"
neuralnetwork node called "Drug"
c50 node called "Drug"
filter node called "Discard Fields"
```

Stream properties are described in the following table.

Table 42. Stream properties		
Property name	Data type	Property description
execute_method	Normal	
	Script	

Table 42. Stream properties (continued)

Property name	Data type	Property description
date_format	"DDMMYY" "MMDDYY" "YYMMDD" "YYYYMMDD" "YYYYDDD" DAY MONTH "DD-MM-YY" "DD-MM-YYYY" "MM-DD-YY" "MM-DD-YYYY" "DD-MON-YY" "DD-MON-YYYY" "YYYY-MM-DD" "DD.MM.YY" "DD.MM.YYYY" "MM.DD.YYYY" "DD.MON.YY" "DD.MON.YYYY" "DD/MM/YY" "DD/MM/YYYY" "MM/DD/YY" "MM/DD/YYYY" "DD/MON/YY" "DD/MON/YYYY" MON YYYY q Q YYYY ww WK YYYY	
date_baseline	number	
date_2digit_baseline	number	
time_format	"HHMMSS" "HHMM" "MMSS" "HH:MM:SS" "HH:MM" "MM:SS" "(H)H:(M)M:(S)S" "(H)H:(M)M" "(M)M:(S)S" "HH.MM.SS" "HH.MM" "MM.SS" "(H)H.(M)M.(S)S" "(H)H.(M)M" "(M)M.(S)S"	
time_rollover	flag	
import_datetime_as_string	flag	
decimal_places	number	
decimal_symbol	Default Period Comma	
angles_in_radians	flag	
use_max_set_size	flag	
max_set_size	number	

Table 42. Stream properties (continued)

Property name	Data type	Property description
ruleset_evaluation	Voting FirstHit	
refresh_source_nodes	flag	Use to refresh source nodes automatically upon stream execution.
script	string	
annotation	string	
name	string	Note: This property is read-only. If you want to change the name of a stream, you should save it with a different name.
parameters		Use this property to update stream parameters from within a stand-alone script.
nodes		See detailed information below.
encoding	SystemDefault "UTF-8"	
stream_rewriting	boolean	
stream_rewriting_maximise_sql	boolean	
stream_rewriting_optimise_clem_execution	boolean	
stream_rewriting_optimise_syntax_execution	boolean	
enable_parallelism	boolean	
sql_generation	boolean	
database_caching	boolean	
sql_logging	boolean	
sql_generation_logging	boolean	
sql_log_native	boolean	
sql_log_prettyprint	boolean	
record_count_suppress_input	boolean	
record_count_feedback_interval	integer	

Table 42. Stream properties (continued)

Property name	Data type	Property description
<code>use_stream_auto_create_node_settings</code>	<i>boolean</i>	If true, then stream-specific settings are used, otherwise user preferences are used.
<code>create_model_applier_for_new_models</code>	<i>boolean</i>	If true, when a model builder creates a new model, and it has no active update links, a new model applier is added. Note: If you are using IBM SPSS Modeler Batch version 15 you must explicitly add the model applier within your script.
<code>create_model_applier_update_links</code>	<code>createEnabled</code> <code>createDisabled</code> <code>doNotCreate</code>	Defines the type of link created when a model applier node is added automatically.
<code>create_source_node_from_builders</code>	<i>boolean</i>	If true, when a source builder creates a new source output, and it has no active update links, a new source node is added.
<code>create_source_node_update_links</code>	<code>createEnabled</code> <code>createDisabled</code> <code>doNotCreate</code>	Defines the type of link created when a source node is added automatically.
<code>has_coordinate_system</code>	<i>boolean</i>	If true, applies a coordinate system to the entire stream.
<code>coordinate_system</code>	<i>string</i>	The name of the selected projected coordinate system.
<code>deployment_area</code>	<code>ModelRefresh</code> <code>Scoring</code> <code>None</code>	Choose how you want to deploy the stream. If this value is set to None, no other deployment entries are used.
<code>scoring_terminal_node_id</code>	<i>string</i>	Choose the scoring branch in the stream. It can be any terminal node in the stream.
<code>scoring_node_id</code>	<i>string</i>	Choose the nugget in the scoring branch.
<code>model_build_node_id</code>	<i>string</i>	Choose the modeling node in the stream.

Chapter 9. Source Node Properties

Source node common properties

Properties that are common to all source nodes are listed below, with information on specific nodes in the topics that follow.

Example 1

```
varfilenode = modeler.script.stream().create("variablefile", "Var. File")
varfilenode.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "$CLEO_DEMOS/DRUG1n")
varfilenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("check", "Age", "None")
varfilenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("values", "Age", [1, 100])
varfilenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("type", "Age", "Range")
varfilenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("direction", "Age", "Input")
```

Example 2

This script assumes that the specified data file contains a field called Region that represents a multi-line string.

```
from modeler.api import StorageType
from modeler.api import MeasureType

# Create a Variable File node that reads the data set containing
# the "Region" field
varfilenode = modeler.script.stream().create("variablefile", "My Geo Data")
varfilenode.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "C:/mydata/mygeodata.csv")
varfilenode.setPropertyValue("treat_square_brackets_as_lists", True)

# Override the storage type to be a list...
varfilenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("custom_storage_type", "Region",
StorageType.LIST)
# ...and specify the type if values in the list and the list depth
varfilenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("custom_list_storage_type", "Region",
StorageType.INTEGER)
varfilenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("custom_list_depth", "Region", 2)

# Now change the measurement to indentify the field as a geospatial value...
varfilenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("measure_type", "Region",
MeasureType.GEOSPATIAL)
# ...and finally specify the necessary information about the specific
# type of geospatial object
varfilenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("geo_type", "Region", "MultiLineString")
varfilenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("geo_coordinates", "Region", "2D")
varfilenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("has_coordinate_system", "Region", True)
varfilenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("coordinate_system", "Region",
"ETRS_1989_EPSG_Arctic_zone_5-47")
```

Table 43. Source node common properties

Property name	Data type	Property description
direction	Input Target Both None Partition Split Frequency RecordID	Keyed property for field roles. Usage format: NODE.direction.FIELDNAME Note: The values In and Out are now deprecated. Support for them may be withdrawn in a future release.
type	Range Flag Set Typeless Discrete Ordered Set Default	Type of field. Setting this property to <i>Default</i> will clear any values property setting, and if value_mode is set to <i>Specify</i> , it will be reset to <i>Read</i> . If value_mode is already set to <i>Pass</i> or <i>Read</i> , it will be unaffected by the type setting. Usage format: NODE.type.FIELDNAME
storage	Unknown String Integer Real Time Date Timestamp	Read-only keyed property for field storage type. Usage format: NODE.storage.FIELDNAME

Table 43. Source node common properties (continued)

Property name	Data type	Property description
check	None Nullify Coerce Discard Warn Abort	Keyed property for field type and range checking. Usage format: NODE.check.FIELDNAME
values	[value value]	For a continuous (range) field, the first value is the minimum, and the last value is the maximum. For nominal (set) fields, specify all values. For flag fields, the first value represents <i>false</i> , and the last value represents <i>true</i> . Setting this property automatically sets the value_mode property to <i>Specify</i> . The storage is determined based on the first value in the list, for example, if the first value is a <i>string</i> then the storage is set to String. Usage format: NODE.values.FIELDNAME
value_mode	Read Pass Read+ Current Specify	Determines how values are set for a field on the next data pass. Usage format: NODE.value_mode.FIELDNAME Note that you cannot set this property to <i>Specify</i> directly; to use specific values, set the values property.
default_value_mode	Read Pass	Specifies the default method for setting values for all fields. Usage format: NODE.default_value_mode This setting can be overridden for specific fields by using the value_mode property.

Table 43. Source node common properties (continued)

Property name	Data type	Property description
extend_values	<i>flag</i>	Applies when value_mode is set to <i>Read</i> . Set to <i>T</i> to add newly read values to any existing values for the field. Set to <i>F</i> to discard existing values in favor of the newly read values. Usage format: NODE.extend_values.FIELDNAME
value_labels	<i>string</i>	Used to specify a value label. Note that values must be specified first.
enable_missing	<i>flag</i>	When set to <i>T</i> , activates tracking of missing values for the field. Usage format: NODE.enable_missing.FIELDNAME
missing_values	[value value ...]	Specifies data values that denote missing data. Usage format: NODE.missing_values.FIELDNAME
range_missing	<i>flag</i>	When this property is set to <i>T</i> , specifies whether a missing-value (blank) range is defined for a field. Usage format: NODE.range_missing.FIELDNAME
missing_lower	<i>string</i>	When range_missing is true, specifies the lower bound of the missing-value range. Usage format: NODE.missing_lower.FIELDNAME
missing_upper	<i>string</i>	When range_missing is true, specifies the upper bound of the missing-value range. Usage format: NODE.missing_upper.FIELDNAME

Table 43. Source node common properties (continued)

Property name	Data type	Property description
null_missing	flag	When this property is set to <i>T</i>, nulls (undefined values that are displayed as \$null\$ in the software) are considered missing values. Usage format: NODE.null_missing.FIELDNAME
whitespace_missing	flag	When this property is set to <i>T</i>, values containing only white space (spaces, tabs, and new lines) are considered missing values. Usage format: NODE.whitespace_missing.FIELDNAME
description	string	Used to specify a field label or description.
default_include	flag	Keyed property to specify whether the default behavior is to pass or filter fields: NODE.default_include Example: <pre>set mynode:filternode.default_include = false</pre>
include	flag	Keyed property used to determine whether individual fields are included or filtered: NODE.include.FIELDNAME.
new_name	string	

Table 43. Source node common properties (continued)

Property name	Data type	Property description
measure_type	Range / MeasureType.RANGE Discrete / MeasureType.DISC ETE Flag / MeasureType.FLAG Set / MeasureType.SET OrderedSet / MeasureType.ORDER ED_SET Typeless / MeasureType.TYPEL ESS Collection / MeasureType.COLLE CTION Geospatial / MeasureType.GEOSP ATIAL	This keyed property is similar to type in that it can be used to define the measurement associated with the field. What is different is that in Python scripting, the setter function can also be passed one of the MeasureType values while the getter will always return on the MeasureType values.
collection_measure	Range / MeasureType.RANGE Flag / MeasureType.FLAG Set / MeasureType.SET OrderedSet / MeasureType.ORDER ED_SET Typeless / MeasureType.TYPEL ESS	For collection fields (lists with a depth of 0), this keyed property defines the measurement type associated with the underlying values.

Table 43. Source node common properties (continued)

Property name	Data type	Property description
geo_type	Point MultiPoint LineString MultiLineString Polygon MultiPolygon	For geospatial fields, this keyed property defines the type of geospatial object represented by this field. This should be consistent with the list depth of the values.
has_coordinate_system	boolean	For geospatial fields, this property defines whether this field has a coordinate system
coordinate_system	string	For geospatial fields, this keyed property defines the coordinate system for this field.
custom_storage_type	Unknown / MeasureType.UNKNOWN String / MeasureType.STRING Integer / MeasureType.INTEGER Real / MeasureType.REAL Time / MeasureType.TIME Date / MeasureType.DATE Timestamp / MeasureType.TIMESTAMP List / MeasureType.LIST	This keyed property is similar to custom_storage in that it can be used to define the override storage for the field. What is different is that in Python scripting, the setter function can also be passed one of the StorageType values while the getter will always return on the StorageType values.

Table 43. Source node common properties (continued)		
Property name	Data type	Property description
custom_list_storage_type	String / MeasureType.STRING Integer / MeasureType.INTEGER Real / MeasureType.REAL Time / MeasureType.TIME Date / MeasureType.DATE Timestamp / MeasureType.TIMESTAMP	For list fields, this keyed property specifies the storage type of the underlying values.
custom_list_depth	integer	For list fields, this keyed property specifies the depth of the field
max_list_length	integer	Only available for data with a measurement level of either <i>Geospatial</i> or <i>Collection</i> . Set the maximum length of the list by specifying the number of elements the list can contain.
max_string_length	integer	Only available for <i>typeless</i> data and used when you are generating SQL to create a table. Enter the value of the largest string in your data; this generates a column in the table that is big enough to contain the string.

asimport Properties

The Analytic Server source enables you to run a stream on Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS).

Example

```
node.setPropertyValue("use_default_as", False)
node.setPropertyValue("connection",
["false", "9.119.141.141", "9080", "analyticserver", "ibm", "admin", "admin", "false", "", "", "", "", ""])
```

Table 44. asimport properties		
asimport properties	Data type	Property description
data_source	string	The name of the data source.

Table 44. *asimport* properties (continued)

asimport properties	Data type	Property description
use_default_as	<i>boolean</i>	If set to True, uses the default Analytic Server connection configured in the server options.cfg file. If set to False, uses the connection of this node.
connection	["string", "string", "string", "string", "string", "string", "string", "string", "string"]	A list property containing the Analytic Server connection details. The format is: ["is_secure_connect", "server_url", "server_port", "context_root", "consumer", "user_name", "password", "use-kerberos-auth", "kerberos-krb5-config-file-path", "kerberos-jaas-config-file-path", "kerberos-krb5-service-principal-name", "enable-kerberos-debug"] Where: is_secure_connect: indicates whether secure connection is used, and is either true or false. use-kerberos-auth: indicates whether kerberos authentication is used, and is either true or false. enable-kerberos-debug: indicates whether the debug mode of kerberos authentication is used, and is either true or false.

cognosimport Node Properties



The IBM Cognos source node imports data from Cognos Analytics databases.

Example

```
node = stream.create("cognosimport", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("cognos_connection", ["http://mycogsrv1:9300/p2pd/
servlet/dispatch",
True, "", "", ""])
node.setPropertyValue("cognos_package_name", "/Public Folders/GOSALES")
node.setPropertyValue("cognos_items", "[GreatOutdoors].[BRANCH].
[BRANCH_CODE]", "[GreatOutdoors]
.[BRANCH].[COUNTRY_CODE]"])
```

Table 45. cognosimport node properties

cognosimport node properties	Data type	Property description
mode	Data Report	Specifies whether to import Cognos data (default) or reports.

Table 45. cognosimport node properties (continued)

cognosimport node properties	Data type	Property description
cognos_connection	["string",flag,"string", "string","string"]	A list property containing the connection details for the Cognos server. The format is: ["Cognos_server_URL", login_mode, "namespace", "username", "password"] where: Cognos_server_URL is the URL of the Cognos server containing the source. login_mode indicates whether anonymous login is used, and is either true or false; if set to true, the following fields should be set to "" . namespace specifies the security authentication provider used to log on to the server. username and password are those used to log on to the Cognos server. Instead of login_mode, the following modes are also available: • anonymousMode. For example: ['Cognos_server_url', 'anonymousMode', "namespace", "username", "password"] • credentialMode. For example: ['Cognos_server_url', 'credentialMode', "namespace", "username", "password"] • storedCredentialMode. For example: ['Cognos_server_url', 'storedCredentialMode', "stored_credential_name"] Where stored_credential_name is the name of a Cognos credential in the repository.

Table 45. cognosimport node properties (continued)

cognosimport node properties	Data type	Property description
cognos_package_name	<i>string</i>	The path and name of the Cognos package from which you are importing data objects, for example: /Public Folders/GOSALES Note: Only forward slashes are valid.
cognos_items	<i>["field","field", ...,"field"]</i>	The name of one or more data objects to be imported. The format of <i>field</i> is <i>[namespace].[query_subject].[query_item]</i>
cognos_filters	<i>field</i>	The name of one or more filters to apply before importing data.
cognos_data_parameters	<i>list</i>	Values for prompt parameters for data. Name-and-value pairs are enclosed in square brackets, and multiple pairs are separated by commas and the whole string enclosed in square brackets. Format: <i>[["param1", "value"], ..., ["paramN", "value"]]</i>
cognos_report_directory	<i>field</i>	The Cognos path of a folder or package from which to import reports, for example: /Public Folders/GOSALES Note: Only forward slashes are valid.
cognos_report_name	<i>field</i>	The path and name within the report location of a report to import.
cognos_report_parameters	<i>list</i>	Values for report parameters. Name-and-value pairs are enclosed in square brackets, and multiple pairs are separated by commas and the whole string enclosed in square brackets. Format: <i>[["param1", "value"], ..., ["paramN", "value"]]</i>

databasenode properties



You can use the Database node to import data from a variety of other packages using ODBC (Open Database Connectivity), including Microsoft SQL Server, Db2, Oracle, and others.

Example

```
import modeler.api
stream = modeler.script.stream()
node = stream.create("database", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Table")
node.setPropertyValue("query", "SELECT * FROM drug1n")
node.setPropertyValue("datasource", "Drug1n_db")
node.setPropertyValue("username", "spss")
node.setPropertyValue("password", "spss")
node.setPropertyValue("tablename", ".Drug1n")
```

Table 46. databasenode properties

databasenode properties	Data type	Property description
mode	Table Query	Specify <i>Table</i> to connect to a database table by using dialog box controls, or specify <i>Query</i> to query the selected database by using SQL.
datasource	string	Database name (see also note below).
username	string	Database connection details (see also note below).
password	string	
credential	string	Name of credential stored in IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services. This can be used instead of the username and password properties. The credential's user name and password must match the user name and password required to access the database
use_credential		Set to True or False.
epassword	string	Specifies an encoded password as an alternative to hard-coding a password in a script. See the topic “Generating an encoded password” on page 52 for more information. This property is read-only during execution.
tablename	string	Name of the table you want to access.

Table 46. databasenode properties (continued)

databasenode properties	Data type	Property description
strip_spaces	None Left Right Both	Options for discarding leading and trailing spaces in strings.
use_quotes	AsNeeded Always Never	Specify whether table and column names are enclosed in quotation marks when queries are sent to the database (for example, if they contain spaces or punctuation).
query	string	Specifies the SQL code for the query you want to submit.

Note: If the database name (in the datasource property) contains spaces, then instead of individual properties for datasource, username and password, you can also use a single datasource property in the following format:

Table 47. databasenode properties - datasource specific

databasenode properties	Data type	Property description
datasource	string	Format: [database_name,username,password[,true false]] The last parameter is for use with encrypted passwords. If this is set to true, the password will be decrypted before use.

Use this format also if you are changing the data source; however, if you just want to change the username or password, you can use the username or password properties.

datacollectionimportnode Properties



The Data Collection Data Import node imports survey data based on the Data Collection Data Model used by market research products. The Data Collection Data Library must be installed to use this node.

Example

```
node = stream.create("datacollectionimport", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("metadata_name", "mrQvDsc")
node.setPropertyValue("metadata_file", "C:/Program Files/IBM/SPSS/
DataCollection/DDL/Data/
Quanvert/Museum/museum.pkd")
node.setPropertyValue("casedata_name", "mrQvDsc")
node.setPropertyValue("casedata_source_type", "File")
```

```

node.setPropertyValue("casedata_file", "C:/Program Files/IBM/SPSS/
DataCollection/DDL/Data/
Quanvert/Museum/museum.pkd")
node.setPropertyValue("import_system_variables", "Common")
node.setPropertyValue("import_multi_response", "MultipleFlags")

```

Table 48. *datacollectionimportnode* properties

datacollectionimportnode properties	Data type	Property description
metadata_name	<i>string</i>	The name of the MDSC. The special value DimensionsMDD indicates that the standard Data Collection metadata document should be used. Other possible values include: mrADODsc mrI2dDsc mrLogDsc mrQdiDrsDsc mrQvDsc mrSampleReportingMDSC mrSavDsc mrSCDsc mrScriptMDSC The special value none indicates that there is no MDSC.
metadata_file	<i>string</i>	Name of the file where the metadata is stored.

Table 48. *datacollectionimportnode* properties (continued)

datacollectionimportnode properties	Data type	Property description
casedata_name	<i>string</i>	The name of the CDSC. Possible values include: mrADODsc mrI2dDsc mrLogDsc mrPunchDSC mrQdiDrsDsc mrQvDsc mrRdbDsc2 mrSavDsc mrScDSC mrXmlDsc The special value none indicates that there is no CDSC.
casedata_source_type	Unknown File Folder UDL DSN	Indicates the source type of the CDSC.
casedata_file	<i>string</i>	When casedata_source_type is <i>File</i> , specifies the file containing the case data.
casedata_folder	<i>string</i>	When casedata_source_type is <i>Folder</i> , specifies the folder containing the case data.
casedata_udl_string	<i>string</i>	When casedata_source_type is <i>UDL</i> , specifies the OLD-DB connection string for the data source containing the case data.

Table 48. *datacollectionimportnode* properties (continued)

datacollectionimportnode properties	Data type	Property description
casedata_dsn_string	<i>string</i>	When casedata_source_type is <i>DSN</i> , specifies the ODBC connection string for the data source.
casedata_project	<i>string</i>	When reading case data from a Data Collection database, you can enter the name of the project. For all other case data types, this setting should be left blank.
version_import_mode	All Latest Specify	Defines how versions should be handled.
specific_version	<i>string</i>	When version_import_mode is <i>Specify</i> , defines the version of the case data to be imported.
use_language	<i>string</i>	Defines whether labels of a specific language should be used.
language	<i>string</i>	If use_language is true, defines the language code to use on import. The language code should be one of those available in the case data.
use_context	<i>string</i>	Defines whether a specific context should be imported. Contexts are used to vary the description associated with responses.
context	<i>string</i>	If use_context is true, defines the context to import. The context should be one of those available in the case data.
use_label_type	<i>string</i>	Defines whether a specific type of label should be imported.
label_type	<i>string</i>	If use_label_type is true, defines the label type to import. The label type should be one of those available in the case data.
user_id	<i>string</i>	For databases requiring an explicit login, you can provide a user ID and password to access the data source.
password	<i>string</i>	
import_system_variables	Common None All	Specifies which system variables are imported.
import_codes_variables	<i>flag</i>	

Table 48. <i>datacollectionimportnode</i> properties (continued)		
datacollectionimportnode properties	Data type	Property description
import_sourcefile_variables	<i>flag</i>	
import_multi_response	MultipleFlags	
	Single	

excelimportnode Properties



The Excel Import node imports data from Microsoft Excel in the .xlsx file format. An ODBC data source is not required.

Examples

```
#To use a named range:
node = stream.create("excelimport", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("excel_file_type", "Excel2007")
node.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "C:/drug.xlsx")
node.setPropertyValue("use_named_range", True)
node.setPropertyValue("named_range", "DRUG")
node.setPropertyValue("read_field_names", True)
```

```
#To use an explicit range:
node = stream.create("excelimport", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("excel_file_type", "Excel2007")
node.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "C:/drug.xlsx")
node.setPropertyValue("worksheet_mode", "Name")
node.setPropertyValue("worksheet_name", "Drug")
node.setPropertyValue("explicit_range_start", "A1")
node.setPropertyValue("explicit_range_end", "F300")
```

Table 49. <i>excelimportnode</i> properties		
excelimportnode properties	Data type	Property description
excel_file_type	Excel2007	
full_filename	<i>string</i>	The complete filename, including path.
use_named_range	<i>Boolean</i>	Whether to use a named range. If true, the named_range property is used to specify the range to read, and other worksheet and data range settings are ignored.
named_range	<i>string</i>	
worksheet_mode	Index	Specifies whether the worksheet is defined by index or name.
	Name	
worksheet_index	<i>integer</i>	Index of the worksheet to be read, beginning with 0 for the first worksheet, 1 for the second, and so on.
worksheet_name	<i>string</i>	Name of the worksheet to be read.

Table 49. *excelimportnode* properties (continued)

excelimportnode properties	Data type	Property description
data_range_mode	FirstNonBlank ExplicitRange	Specifies how the range should be determined.
blank_rows	StopReading ReturnBlankRows	When data_range_mode is <i>FirstNonBlank</i> , specifies how blank rows should be treated.
explicit_range_start	string	When data_range_mode is <i>ExplicitRange</i> , specifies the starting point of the range to read.
explicit_range_end	string	
read_field_names	Boolean	Specifies whether the first row in the specified range should be used as field (column) names.
scanLineCount	integer	Specifies the number of rows to scan for the column and storage type. Default is 200.

extensionimportnode properties



With the Extension Import node, you can run R or Python for Spark scripts to import data.

Python for Spark example

```
##### Script example for Python for Spark
import modeler.api
stream = modeler.script.stream()
node = stream.create("extension_importer", "extension_importer")
node.setPropertyValue("syntax_type", "Python")

python_script = """
import spss.pyspark
from pyspark.sql.types import *

cxt = spss.pyspark.runtime.getContext()

_schema = StructType([StructField('id', LongType(), nullable=False), \
StructField('age', LongType(), nullable=True), \
StructField('Sex', StringType(), nullable=True), \
StructField('BP', StringType(), nullable=True), \
StructField('Cholesterol', StringType(), nullable=True), \
StructField('K', DoubleType(), nullable=True), \
StructField('Na', DoubleType(), nullable=True), \
StructField('Drug', StringType(), nullable=True)])

if cxt.isComputeDataModelOnly():
    cxt.setSparkOutputSchema(_schema)
else:
    df = cxt.getSparkInputData()
    if df is None:
        drugList=[(1,23,'F','HIGH','HIGH',0.792535,0.031258,'drugY'), \
(2,47,'M','LOW','HIGH',0.739309,0.056468,'drugC'),\
(3,47,'M','LOW','HIGH',0.697269,0.068944,'drugC'),\
(4,28,'F','NORMAL','HIGH',0.563682,0.072289,'drugX'),\
```

```

        (5,61,'F','LOW','HIGH',0.559294,0.030998,'drugY'),\
        (6,22,'F','NORMAL','HIGH',0.676901,0.078647,'drugX'),\
        (7,49,'F','NORMAL','HIGH',0.789637,0.048518,'drugY'),\
        (8,41,'M','LOW','HIGH',0.766635,0.069461,'drugC'),\
        (9,60,'M','NORMAL','HIGH',0.777205,0.05123,'drugY'),\
        (10,43,'M','LOW','NORMAL',0.526102,0.027164,'drugY')])
sqlcxt = cxt.getSparkSQLContext()
rdd = cxt.getSparkContext().parallelize(drugList)
print 'pyspark read data count = '+str(rdd.count())
df = sqlcxt.createDataFrame(rdd, _schema)

cxt.setSparkOutputData(df)
"""
node.setPropertyValue("python_syntax", python_script)

```

R example

```

#### Script example for R
node.setPropertyValue("syntax_type", "R")

R_script = """"# 'JSON Import' Node v1.0 for IBM SPSS Modeler
# 'RJSONIO' package created by Duncan Temple Lang - http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/
RJSONIO
# 'plyr' package created by Hadley Wickham http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/plyr
# Node developer: Danil Savine - IBM Extreme Blue 2014
# Description: This node allows you to import into SPSS a table data from a JSON.
# Install function for packages
packages <- function(x){
  x <- as.character(match.call()[[2]])
  if (!require(x,character.only=TRUE)){
    install.packages(pkgs=x,repos="http://cran.r-project.org")
    require(x,character.only=TRUE)
  }
}
# packages
packages(RJSONIO)
packages(plyr)
#### This function is used to generate automatically the dataModel
getMetaData <- function (data) {
  if (dim(data)[1]<=0) {

    print("Warning : modelerData has no line, all fieldStorage fields set to strings")
    getStorage <- function(x){return("string")}

  } else {

    getStorage <- function(x) {
      res <- NULL
      #if x is a factor, typeof will return an integer so we treat the case on the side
      if(is.factor(x)) {
        res <- "string"
      } else {
        res <- switch(typeof(unlist(x)),
                      integer = "integer",
                      double = "real",
                      character = "string",
                      "string")
      }
      return (res)
    }
  }

  col = vector("list", dim(data)[2])
  for (i in 1:dim(data)[2]) {
    col[[i]] <- c(fieldName=names(data[i]),
                  fieldLabel="",
                  fieldStorage=getStorage(data[i]),
                  fieldMeasure="",
                  fieldFormat="",
                  fieldRole="")
  }
  mdm<-do.call(cbind,col)
  mdm<-data.frame(mdm)
  return(mdm)
}
# From JSON to a list
txt <- readLines('C:/test.json')
formattedtxt <- paste(txt, collapse = '')

```

```

json.list <- fromJSON(formatedtxt)
# Apply path to json.list
if(strsplit(x='true', split='
', fixed=TRUE)[[1]][1]) {
  path.list <- unlist(strsplit(x='id_array', split=', '))
  i = 1
  while(i<length(path.list)+1){
    if(is.null(getElement(json.list, path.list[i]))){
      json.list <- json.list[[1]]
    }else{
      json.list <- getElement(json.list, path.list[i])
      i <- i+1
    }
  }
}
# From list to dataframe via unlisted json
i <-1
filled <- data.frame()
while(i < length(json.list)+ 1){
  unlisted.json <- unlist(json.list[[i]])
  to.fill <- data.frame(t(as.data.frame(unlisted.json, row.names = names(unlisted.json))),
stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
  filled <- rbind.fill(filled,to.fill)
  i <- 1 + i
}
# Export to SPSS Modeler Data
modelerData <- filled
print(modelerData)
modelerDataModel <- getMetaData(modelerData)
print(modelerDataModel)

"""

node.setPropertyValue("r_syntax", R_script)

```

Table 50. *extensionimportnode* properties

extensionimportnode properties	Data type	Property description
syntax_type	<i>R</i> <i>Python</i>	Specify which script runs – R or Python (R is the default).
r_syntax	<i>string</i>	The R scripting syntax to run.
python_syntax	<i>string</i>	The Python scripting syntax to run.

fixedfilenode Properties



The Fixed File node imports data from fixed-field text files—that is, files whose fields are not delimited but start at the same position and are of a fixed length. Machine-generated or legacy data are frequently stored in fixed-field format.

Example

```

node = stream.create("fixedfile", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "$CLEO_DEMOS/DRUG1n")
node.setPropertyValue("record_len", 32)
node.setPropertyValue("skip_header", 1)
node.setPropertyValue("fields", [["Age", 1, 3], ["Sex", 5, 7], ["BP", 9,
10], ["Cholesterol",
12, 22], ["Na", 24, 25], ["K", 27, 27], ["Drug", 29, 32]])
node.setPropertyValue("decimal_symbol", "Period")
node.setPropertyValue("lines_to_scan", 30)

```

Table 51. *fixedfilenode* properties

fixedfilenode properties	Data type	Property description
record_len	<i>number</i>	Specifies the number of characters in each record.
line_oriented	<i>flag</i>	Skips the new-line character at the end of each record.
decimal_symbol	Default Comma Period	The type of decimal separator used in your data source.
skip_header	<i>number</i>	Specifies the number of lines to ignore at the beginning of the first record. Useful for ignoring column headers.
auto_recognize_datetime	<i>flag</i>	Specifies whether dates or times are automatically identified in the source data.
lines_to_scan	<i>number</i>	
fields	<i>list</i>	Structured property.
full_filename	<i>string</i>	Full name of file to read, including directory.
strip_spaces	None Left Right Both	Discards leading and trailing spaces in strings on import.
invalid_char_mode	Discard Replace	Removes invalid characters (null, 0, or any character non-existent in current encoding) from the data input or replaces invalid characters with the specified one-character symbol.
invalid_char_replacement	<i>string</i>	
use_custom_values	<i>flag</i>	

<i>Table 51. fixedfilenode properties (continued)</i>		
fixedfilenode properties	Data type	Property description
custom_storage	Unknown	
	String	
	Integer	
	Real	
	Time	
	Date	
	Timestamp	

Table 51. *fixedfilenode* properties (continued)

fixedfilenode properties	Data type	Property description
custom_date_format	"DDMMYY" "MMDDYY" "YYMMDD" "YYYYMMDD" "YYYYDDD" DAY MONTH "DD-MM-YY" "DD-MM-YYYY" "MM-DD-YY" "MM-DD-YYYY" "DD-MON-YY" "DD-MON-YYYY" "YYYY-MM-DD" "DD.MM.YY" "DD.MM.YYYY" "MM.DD.YY" "MM.DD.YYYY" "DD.MON.YY" "DD.MON.YYYY"	This property is applicable only if a custom storage has been specified.

Table 51. *fixedfilenode* properties (continued)

fixedfilenode properties	Data type	Property description
	"DD/MM/YY" "DD/MM/YYYY" "MM/DD/YY" "MM/DD/YYYY" "DD/MON/YY" "DD/MON/YYYY" MON YYYY q Q YYYY ww WK YYYY	
custom_time_format	"HHMMSS" "HHMM" "MMSS" "HH:MM:SS" "HH:MM" "MM:SS" "(H)H:(M)M:(S)S" "(H)H:(M)M" "(M)M:(S)S" "HH.MM.SS" "HH.MM" "MM.SS" "(H)H.(M)M.(S)S" "(H)H.(M)M" "(M)M.(S)S"	This property is applicable only if a custom storage has been specified.

Table 51. *fixedfilenode* properties (continued)

fixedfilenode properties	Data type	Property description
custom_decimal_symbol	<i>field</i>	Applicable only if a custom storage has been specified.
encoding	StreamDefault SystemDefault "UTF-8"	Specifies the text-encoding method.

gsdata_import Node Properties



Use the Geospatial source node to bring map or spatial data into your data mining session.

Table 52. *gsdata_import* node properties

gsdata_import node properties	Data type	Property description
full_filename	<i>string</i>	Enter the file path to the .shp file you want to load.
map_service_URL	<i>string</i>	Enter the map service URL to connect to.
map_name	<i>string</i>	Only if map_service_URL is used; this contains the top level folder structure of the map service.

jsonimportnode Properties



The JSON source node imports data from a JSON file.

Table 53. *jsonimportnode* properties

jsonimportnode properties	Data type	Property description
full_filename	<i>string</i>	The complete filename, including path.
string_format	<i>records</i> <i>values</i>	Specify the format of the JSON string. Default is records.
auto_label		Added in version 18.2.1.1.

sasimportnode Properties



The SAS Import node imports SAS data into IBM SPSS Modeler.

Example

```
node = stream.create("sasimport", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("format", "Windows")
node.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "C:/data/retail.sas7bdat")
node.setPropertyValue("member_name", "Test")
node.setPropertyValue("read_formats", False)
node.setPropertyValue("full_format_filename", "Test")
node.setPropertyValue("import_names", True)
```

Table 54. *sasimportnode* properties

sasimportnode properties	Data type	Property description
format	Windows UNIX Transport SAS7 SAS8 SAS9	Format of the file to be imported.
full_filename	<i>string</i>	The complete filename that you enter, including its path.
member_name	<i>string</i>	Specify the member to import from the specified SAS transport file.
read_formats	<i>flag</i>	Reads data formats (such as variable labels) from the specified format file.
full_format_filename	<i>string</i>	
import_names	NamesAndLabels LabelsasNames	Specifies the method for mapping variable names and labels on import.

simgennode properties



The Simulation Generate node provides an easy way to generate simulated data—either from scratch using user specified statistical distributions or automatically using the distributions obtained from running a Simulation Fitting node on existing historical data. This is useful when you want to evaluate the outcome of a predictive model in the presence of uncertainty in the model inputs.

Table 55. *simgennode* properties

simgennode properties	Data type	Property description
fields	Structured property	See example
correlations	Structured property	See example
keep_min_max_setting	<i>boolean</i>	
refit_correlations	<i>boolean</i>	

Table 55. simgennode properties (continued)		
simgennode properties	Data type	Property description
max_cases	integer	Minimum value is 1000, maximum value is 2,147,483,647
create_iteration_field	boolean	
iteration_field_name	string	
replicate_results	boolean	
random_seed	integer	
parameter_xml	string	Returns the parameter Xml as a string

fields example

This is a structured slot parameter with the following syntax:

```
simgennode.setPropertyValue("fields", [
    [field1, storage, locked, [distribution1], min, max],
    [field2, storage, locked, [distribution2], min, max],
    [field3, storage, locked, [distribution3], min, max]
])
```

distribution is a declaration of the distribution name followed by a list containing pairs of attribute names and values. Each distribution is defined in the following way:

```
[distributionname, [[par1], [par2], [par3]]]

simgennode = modeler.script.stream().createAt("simgen", u"Sim Gen", 726, 322)
simgennode.setPropertyValue("fields", [{"Age", "integer", False, ["Uniform", ["min", "1"],
["max", "2"]}], "", "")])
```

For example, to create a node that generates a single field with a Binomial distribution, you might use the following script:

```
simgen_node1 = modeler.script.stream().createAt("simgen", u"Sim Gen", 200, 200)
simgen_node1.setPropertyValue("fields", [{"Education", "Real", False, ["Binomial", [{"n", 32],
["prob", 0.7]}], "", "")])
```

The Binomial distribution takes 2 parameters: n and prob. Since Binomial does not support minimum and maximum values, these are supplied as an empty string.

Note: You cannot set the distribution directly; you use it in conjunction with the fields property.

The following examples show all the possible distribution types. Note that the threshold is entered as thresh in both NegativeBinomialFailures and NegativeBinomialTrial.

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()

simgennode = stream.createAt("simgen", u"Sim Gen", 200, 200)

beta_dist = ["Field1", "Real", False, ["Beta", [{"shape1", "1"}, {"shape2", "2"}]], "", ""]
binomial_dist = ["Field2", "Real", False, ["Binomial", [{"n", "1"}, {"prob", "1"}]], "", ""]
categorical_dist = ["Field3", "String", False, ["Categorical", [{"A", 0.3}, {"B", 0.5}, {"C", 0.2}], "", ""]
dice_dist = ["Field4", "Real", False, ["Dice", [{"1", "0.5"}, {"2", "0.5"}]], "", ""]
exponential_dist = ["Field5", "Real", False, ["Exponential", [{"scale", "1"}]], "", ""]
fixed_dist = ["Field6", "Real", False, ["Fixed", [{"value", "1"}]], "", ""]
gamma_dist = ["Field7", "Real", False, ["Gamma", [{"scale", "1"}, {"shape", "1"}]], "", ""]
lognormal_dist = ["Field8", "Real", False, ["Lognormal", [{"a", "1"}, {"b", "1"}]], "", ""]
negbinomialfailures_dist = ["Field9", "Real", False, ["NegativeBinomialFailures", [{"prob", "0.5"}, {"thresh", "1"}]], "", ""]
negbinomialtrial_dist = ["Field10", "Real", False, ["NegativeBinomialTrials", [{"prob", "0.2"}, {"thresh", "1"}]], "", ""]
normal_dist = ["Field11", "Real", False, ["Normal", [{"mean", "1"}, {"stddev", "2"}]], "", ""]
poisson_dist = ["Field12", "Real", False, ["Poisson", [{"mean", "1"}]], "", ""]
range_dist = ["Field13", "Real", False, ["Range", [{"BEGIN", "1.3"}, {"END", "2.4"}, {"PROB", "[0.5], [0.5]}]], "", ""]
triangular_dist = ["Field14", "Real", False, ["Triangular", [{"min", "0"}, {"max", "1"}, {"mode", "1"}]], "", ""]
uniform_dist = ["Field15", "Real", False, ["Uniform", [{"min", "1"}, {"max", "2"}]], "", ""]
weibull_dist = ["Field16", "Real", False, ["Weibull", [{"a", "0"}, {"b", "1"}, {"c", "1"}]], "", ""]
```

```

simgennode.setPropertyValue("fields", [\
beta_dist, \
binomial_dist, \
categorical_dist, \
dice_dist, \
exponential_dist, \
fixed_dist, \
gamma_dist, \
lognormal_dist, \
negbinomialfailures_dist, \
negbinomialtrial_dist, \
normal_dist, \
poisson_dist, \
range_dist, \
triangular_dist, \
uniform_dist, \
weibull_dist
])

```

correlations example

This is a structured slot parameter with the following syntax:

```

simgennode.setPropertyValue("correlations", [
[field1, field2, correlation],
[field1, field3, correlation],
[field2, field3, correlation]
])

```

Correlation can be any number between +1 and -1. You can specify as many or as few correlations as you like. Any unspecified correlations are set to zero. If any fields are unknown, the correlation value should be set on the correlation matrix (or table) and is shown in red text. When there are unknown fields, it is not possible to execute the node.

statisticsimportnode Properties



The IBM SPSS Statistics File node reads data from the .sav file format used by IBM SPSS Statistics, as well as cache files saved in IBM SPSS Modeler, which also use the same format.

The properties for this node are described under [“statisticsimportnode Properties”](#) on page 409.

tm1odataimport Node Properties



The IBM Cognos TM1 source node imports data from Cognos TM1 databases.

Table 56. tm1odataimport node properties

tm1odataimport node properties	Data type	Property description
credential_type	<i>inputCredential</i> or <i>storedCredential</i>	Used to indicate the credential type.
input_credential	<i>list</i>	When the credential_type is <i>inputCredential</i> ; specify the domain, user name and password.
stored_credential_name	<i>string</i>	When the credential_type is <i>storedCredential</i> ; specify the name of credential on the C&DS server.

Table 56. *tm1odataimport* node properties (continued)

tm1odataimport node properties	Data type	Property description
selected_view	<code>["field" "field"]</code>	A list property containing the details of the selected TM1 cube and the name of the cube view from where data will be imported into SPSS. For example: TM1_import.setPropertyValue("selected_view", ['plan_BudgetPlan', 'Goal Input'])
is_private_view	<i>flag</i>	Specifies whether the selected_view is a private view. Default value is false.
selected_columns	<code>["field"]</code>	Specify the selected column; only one item can be specified. For example: setPropertyValue("selected_columns", ["Measures"])
selected_rows	<code>["field" "field"]</code>	Specify the selected rows. For example: setPropertyValue("selected_rows", ["Dimension_1_1", "Dimension_2_1", "Dimension_3_1", "Periods"])
connection_type	AdminServer TM1Server	Indicates the connection type. Default is AdminServer.
admin_host	<i>string</i>	The URL for the host name of the REST API. Required if the connection_type is AdminServer.
server_name	<i>string</i>	The name of the TM1 server selected from the admin_host. Required if the connection_type is AdminServer.
server_url	<i>string</i>	The URL for the TM1 Server REST API. Required if the connection_type is TM1Server.

tm1import Node Properties (deprecated)



The IBM Cognos TM1 source node imports data from Cognos TM1 databases.

Note: This node was deprecated in Modeler 18.0. The replacement node script name is *tm1odataimport*.

Table 57. tm1import node properties

tm1import node properties	Data type	Property description
pm_host	string	Note: Only for version 16.0 and 17.0 The host name. For example: <code>TM1_import.setPropertyValue("pm_host", 'http://9.191.86.82:9510/pmhub/pm')</code>
tm1_connection	["field","field", ...,"field"]	Note: Only for version 16.0 and 17.0 A list property containing the connection details for the TM1 server. The format is: ["TM1_Server_Name", "tm1_username", "tm1_password"] For example: <code>TM1_import.setPropertyValue("tm1_connection", ['Planning Sample', "admin", "apple"])</code>
selected_view	["field" "field"]	A list property containing the details of the selected TM1 cube and the name of the cube view from where data will be imported into SPSS. For example: <code>TM1_import.setPropertyValue("selected_view", ['plan_BudgetPlan', 'Goal Input'])</code>
selected_column	["field"]	Specify the selected column; only one item can be specified. For example: <code>setPropertyValue("selected_columns", ["Measures"])</code>
selected_rows	["field" "field"]	Specify the selected rows. For example: <code>setPropertyValue("selected_rows", ["Dimension_1_1", "Dimension_2_1", "Dimension_3_1", "Periods"])</code>

twcimport node properties



The TWC source node imports weather data from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. You can use it to obtain historical or forecast weather data for a location. This can help you develop weather-driven business solutions for better decision-making using the most accurate and precise weather data available.

Table 58. twcimport node properties

twcimport node properties	Data type	Property description
TWCDDataImport.latitude	Real	Specifies a latitude value in the format [-90.0~90.0]
TWCDDataImport.longitude	Real	Specifies a longitude value in the format [-180.0~180.0].
TWCDDataImport.licenseKey	string	Specifies the license key obtained from The Weather Company.
TWCDDataImport.measurementUnit	English Metric Hybrid	Specifies the measurement unit. Possible values are English, Metric, or Hybrid. Metric is the default.
TWCDDataImport.dataType	Historical Forecast	Specifies the type of weather data to input. Possible values are Historical or Forecast. Historical is the default.
TWCDDataImport.startDate	Integer	If Historical is specified for TWCDDataImport.dataType, specify a start date in the format yyyyMMdd.
TWCDDataImport.endDate	Integer	If Historical is specified for TWCDDataImport.dataType, specify an end date in the format yyyyMMdd.
TWCDDataImport.forecastHour	6 12 24 48	If Forecast is specified for TWCDDataImport.dataType, specify 6, 12, 24, or 48 for the hour.

userinputnode properties



The User Input node provides an easy way to create synthetic data—either from scratch or by altering existing data. This is useful, for example, when you want to create a test dataset for modeling.

Example

```
node = stream.create("userinput", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("names", ["test1", "test2"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("data", "test1", "2, 4, 8")
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("custom_storage", "test1", "Integer")
node.setPropertyValue("data_mode", "Ordered")
```


Table 59. *userinputnode* properties

userinputnode properties	Data type	Property description
data		
names		Structured slot that sets or returns a list of field names generated by the node.
custom_storage	Unknown String Integer Real Time Date Timestamp	Keyed slot that sets or returns the storage for a field.
data_mode	Combined Ordered	If Combined is specified, records are generated for each combination of set values and min/max values. The number of records generated is equal to the product of the number of values in each field. If Ordered is specified, one value is taken from each column for each record in order to generate a row of data. The number of records generated is equal to the largest number values associated with a field. Any fields with fewer data values will be padded with null values.
values		Note: This property has been deprecated in favor of <code>userinputnode.data</code> and should no longer be used.

variablefilenode Properties



The Variable File node reads data from free-field text files—that is, files whose records contain a constant number of fields but a varied number of characters. This node is also useful for files with fixed-length header text and certain types of annotations.

Example

```
node = stream.create("variablefile", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "$CLEO_DEMOS/DRUG1n")
node.setPropertyValue("read_field_names", True)
node.setPropertyValue("delimit_other", True)
node.setPropertyValue("other", ",")
node.setPropertyValue("quotes_1", "Discard")
node.setPropertyValue("decimal_symbol", "Comma")
node.setPropertyValue("invalid_char_mode", "Replace")
node.setPropertyValue("invalid_char_replacement", "|")
```

```
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("use_custom_values", "Age", True)
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("direction", "Age", "Input")
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("type", "Age", "Range")
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("values", "Age", [1, 100])
```

Table 60. variablefilenode properties		
variablefilenode properties	Data type	Property description
skip_header	number	Specifies the number of characters to ignore at the beginning of the first record.
num_fields_auto	flag	Determines the number of fields in each record automatically. Records must be terminated with a new-line character.
num_fields	number	Manually specifies the number of fields in each record.
delimit_space	flag	Specifies the character used to delimit field boundaries in the file.
delimit_tab	flag	
delimit_new_line	flag	
delimit_non_printing	flag	
delimit_comma	flag	In cases where the comma is both the field delimiter and the decimal separator for streams, set delimit_other to <i>true</i> , and specify a comma as the delimiter by using the other property.
delimit_other	flag	Allows you to specify a custom delimiter using the other property.
other	string	Specifies the delimiter used when delimit_other is <i>true</i> .
decimal_symbol	Default Comma Period	Specifies the decimal separator used in the data source.
multi_blank	flag	Treats multiple adjacent blank delimiter characters as a single delimiter.
read_field_names	flag	Treats the first row in the data file as labels for the column.
strip_spaces	None Left Right Both	Discards leading and trailing spaces in strings on import.

Table 60. *variablefilenode* properties (continued)

variablefilenode properties	Data type	Property description
invalid_char_mode	Discard Replace	Removes invalid characters (null, 0, or any character non-existent in current encoding) from the data input or replaces invalid characters with the specified one-character symbol.
invalid_char_replacement	<i>string</i>	
break_case_by_newline	<i>flag</i>	Specifies that the line delimiter is the newline character.
lines_to_scan	<i>number</i>	Specifies how many lines to scan for specified data types.
auto_recognize_datetime	<i>flag</i>	Specifies whether dates or times are automatically identified in the source data.
quotes_1	Discard PairAndDiscard IncludeAsText	Specifies how single quotation marks are treated upon import.
quotes_2	Discard PairAndDiscard IncludeAsText	Specifies how double quotation marks are treated upon import.
full_filename	<i>string</i>	Full name of file to be read, including directory.
use_custom_values	<i>flag</i>	
custom_storage	Unknown String Integer Real Time Date Timestamp	

Table 60. variablefilenode properties (continued)

variablefilenode properties	Data type	Property description
custom_date_format	"DDMMYY" "MMDDYY" "YYMMDD" "YYYYMMDD" "YYYYDDD" DAY MONTH "DD-MM-YY" "DD-MM-YYYY" "MM-DD-YY" "MM-DD-YYYY" "DD-MON-YY" "DD-MON-YYYY" "YYYY-MM-DD" "DD.MM.YY" "DD.MM.YYYY" "MM.DD.YY" "MM.DD.YYYY" "DD.MON.YY" "DD.MON.YYYY"	Applicable only if a custom storage has been specified.

Table 60. variablefilenode properties (continued)

variablefilenode properties	Data type	Property description
	"DD/MM/YY" "DD/MM/YYYY" "MM/DD/YY" "MM/DD/YYYY" "DD/MON/YY" "DD/MON/YYYY" MON YYYY q Q YYYY ww WK YYYY	
custom_time_format	"HHMMSS" "HHMM" "MMSS" "HH:MM:SS" "HH:MM" "MM:SS" "(H)H:(M)M:(S)S" "(H)H:(M)M" "(M)M:(S)S" "HH.MM.SS" "HH.MM" "MM.SS" "(H)H.(M)M.(S)S" "(H)H.(M)M" "(M)M.(S)S"	Applicable only if a custom storage has been specified.

Table 60. variablefilenode properties (continued)		
variablefilenode properties	Data type	Property description
custom_decimal_symbol	field	Applicable only if a custom storage has been specified.
encoding	StreamDefault SystemDefault "UTF-8"	Specifies the text-encoding method.

xmlimportnode Properties



The XML source node imports data in XML format into the stream. You can import a single file, or all files in a directory. You can optionally specify a schema file from which to read the XML structure.

Example

```
node = stream.create("xmlimport", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "c:/import/ebooks.xml")
node.setPropertyValue("records", "/author/name")
```

Table 61. xmlimportnode properties		
xmlimportnode properties	Data type	Property description
read	single directory	Reads a single data file (default), or all XML files in a directory.
recurse	flag	Specifies whether to additionally read XML files from all the subdirectories of the specified directory.
full_filename	string	(required) Full path and file name of XML file to import (if read = single).
directory_name	string	(required) Full path and name of directory from which to import XML files (if read = directory).
full_schema_filename	string	Full path and file name of XSD or DTD file from which to read the XML structure. If you omit this parameter, structure is read from the XML source file.
records	string	XPath expression (e.g. /author/name) to define the record boundary. Each time this element is encountered in the source file, a new record is created.
mode	read specify	Read all data (default), or specify which items to read.

<i>Table 61. xmlimportnode properties (continued)</i>		
xmlimportnode properties	Data type	Property description
fields		List of items (elements and attributes) to import. Each item in the list is an XPath expression.

Chapter 10. Record Operations Node Properties

appendnode properties



The Append node concatenates sets of records. It is useful for combining datasets with similar structures but different data.

Example

```
node = stream.create("append", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("match_by", "Name")
node.setPropertyValue("match_case", True)
node.setPropertyValue("include_fields_from", "All")
node.setPropertyValue("create_tag_field", True)
node.setPropertyValue("tag_field_name", "Append_Flag")
```

Table 62. *appendnode* properties

appendnode properties	Data type	Property description
match_by	Position Name	You can append datasets based on the position of fields in the main data source or the name of fields in the input datasets.
match_case	<i>flag</i>	Enables case sensitivity when matching field names.
include_fields_from	Main All	
create_tag_field	<i>flag</i>	
tag_field_name	<i>string</i>	

aggregatenode properties



The Aggregate node replaces a sequence of input records with summarized, aggregated output records.

Example

```
node = stream.create("aggregate", "My node")
# dbnode is a configured database import node
stream.link(dbnode, node)
node.setPropertyValue("contiguous", True)
node.setPropertyValue("keys", ["Drug"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("aggregates", "Age", ["Sum", "Mean"])
node.setPropertyValue("inc_record_count", True)
node.setPropertyValue("count_field", "index")
node.setPropertyValue("extension", "Aggregated_")
node.setPropertyValue("add_as", "Prefix")
```

Table 63. aggregatenode properties

aggregatenode properties	Data type	Property description
keys	<i>list</i>	Lists fields that can be used as keys for aggregation. For example, if Sex and Region are your key fields, each unique combination of M and F with regions N and S (four unique combinations) will have an aggregated record.
contiguous	<i>flag</i>	Select this option if you know that all records with the same key values are grouped together in the input (for example, if the input is sorted on the key fields). Doing so can improve performance.
aggregates		Structured property listing the numeric fields whose values will be aggregated, as well as the selected modes of aggregation.
aggregate_exprs		Keyed property which keys the derived field name with the aggregate expression used to compute it. For example: <pre>aggregatenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("aggregate_exprs", "Na_MAX", "MAX('Na')")</pre>
extension	<i>string</i>	Specify a prefix or suffix for duplicate aggregated fields (sample below).
add_as	Suffix Prefix	
inc_record_count	<i>flag</i>	Creates an extra field that specifies how many input records were aggregated to form each aggregate record.
count_field	<i>string</i>	Specifies the name of the record count field.
allow_approximation	<i>Boolean</i>	Allows approximation of order statistics when aggregation is performed in Analytic Server
bin_count	<i>integer</i>	Specifies the number of bins to use in approximation

balancenode properties



The Balance node corrects imbalances in a dataset, so it conforms to a specified condition. The balancing directive adjusts the proportion of records where a condition is true by the factor specified.

Example

```
node = stream.create("balance", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("training_data_only", True)
node.setPropertyValue("directives", [[1.3, "Age > 60"], [1.5, "Na > 0.5"]])
```

Table 64. balancenode properties		
balancenode properties	Data type	Property description
directives		Structured property to balance proportion of field values based on number specified (see example below).
training_data_only	flag	Specifies that only training data should be balanced. If no partition field is present in the stream, then this option is ignored.

This node property uses the format:

```
[[ number, string ] \ [ number, string ] \ ... [ number, string ]].
```

Note: If strings (using double quotation marks) are embedded in the expression, they must be preceded by the escape character " \ ". The " \ " character is also the line continuation character, which you can use to align the arguments for clarity.

cplexoptnode properties



The CPLEX Optimization node provides the ability to use complex mathematical (CPLEX) based optimization via an Optimization Programming Language (OPL) model file. This functionality was available in the IBM Analytical Decision Management product, which is no longer supported. But you can also use the CPLEX node in SPSS Modeler without requiring IBM Analytical Decision Management.

Table 65. cplexoptnode properties		
cplexoptnode properties	Data type	Property description
opl_model_text	string	The OPL (Optimization Programming Language) script program that the CPLEX Optimization node will run and then generate the optimization result.
opl_tuple_set_name	string	The tuple set name in the OPL model that corresponds to the incoming data. This is not required and is normally not set via script. It should only be used for editing field mappings of a selected data source.
data_input_map	List of structured properties	The input field mappings for a data source. This is not required and is normally not set via script. It should only be used for editing field mappings of a selected data source.

Table 65. cplexoptnode properties (continued)

cplexoptnode properties	Data type	Property description
md_data_input_map	<i>List of structured properties</i>	The field mappings between each tuple defined in the OPL, with each corresponding field data source (incoming data). Users can edit them each individually per data source. With this script, you can set the property directly to set all mappings at once. This setting is not shown in the user interface. Each entity in the list is structured data: Data Source Tag. The tag of the data source, which can be found in the data source drop-down. For example, for 0_Products_Type the tag is 0. Data Source Index. The physical sequence (index) of the data source. This is determined by the connection order. Source Node. The source node (annotation) of the data source. This can be found in the data source drop-down. For example, for 0_Products_Type the source node is Products. Connected Node. The prior node (annotation) that connects the current CPLEX optimization node. This can be found in the data source drop-down. For example, for 0_Products_Type the connected node is Type. Tuple Set Name. The tuple set name of the data source. It must match what's defined in the OPL. Tuple Field Name. The tuple set field name of the data source. It must match what's defined in the OPL tuple set definition. Storage Type. The field storage type. Possible values are int, float, or string.

Table 65. cplexoptnode properties (continued)

cplexoptnode properties	Data type	Property description
		Data Field Name. The field name of the data source. Example: <pre>[[0,0,'Product','Type','Products','prod_id_tup','int','prod_id'], [0,0,'Product','Type','Products','prod_name_tup','string','prod_name'], [1,1,'Components','Type','Components','comp_id_tup','int','comp_id'], [1,1,'Components','Type','Components','comp_name_tup','string','comp_name']]</pre>
opl_data_text	string	The definition of some variables or data used for the OPL.
output_value_mode	string	Possible values are raw or dvar. If dvar is specified, on the Output tab the user must specify the object function variable name in OPL for the output. If raw is specified, the objective function will be output directly, regardless of name.
decision_variable_name	string	The objective function variable name in defined in the OPL. This is enabled only when the output_value_mode property is set to dvar.
objective_function_value_fieldname	string	The field name for the objective function value to use in the output. Default is _OBJECTIVE.
output_tuple_set_names	string	The name of the predefined tuples from the incoming data. This acts as the indexes of the decision variable and is expected to be output with the Variable Outputs. The Output Tuple must be consistent with the decision variable definition in the OPL. If there are multiple indexes, the tuple names must be joined by a comma (,). An example for a single tuple is Products, with the corresponding OPL definition being dvar float+ Production[Products]; An example for multiple tuples is Products, Components, with the corresponding OPL definition being dvar float+ Production[Products][Components];

Table 65. cplexoptnode properties (continued)

cplexoptnode properties	Data type	Property description
decision_output_map	List of structured properties	The field mapping between variables defined in the OPL that will be output and the output fields. Each entity in the list is structured data: Variable Name. The variable name in the OPL to output. Storage Type. Possible values are int, float, or string. Output Field Name. The expected field name in the results (output or export). Example: <pre>[['Production', 'int', 'res'], ['Remark', 'string', 'res_1'], ['Cost', 'float', 'res_2']]</pre>

derive_stbnode properties



The Space-Time-Boxes node derives Space-Time-Boxes from latitude, longitude and timestamp fields. You can also identify frequent Space-Time-Boxes as hangouts.

Example

```
node = modeler.script.stream().createAt("derive_stb", "My node", 96, 96)

# Individual Records mode
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "IndividualRecords")
node.setPropertyValue("latitude_field", "Latitude")
node.setPropertyValue("longitude_field", "Longitude")
node.setPropertyValue("timestamp_field", "OccurredAt")
node.setPropertyValue("densities", ["STB_GH7_1HOUR", "STB_GH7_30MINS"])
node.setPropertyValue("add_extension_as", "Prefix")
node.setPropertyValue("name_extension", "stb_")

# Hangouts mode
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Hangouts")
node.setPropertyValue("hangout_density", "STB_GH7_30MINS")
node.setPropertyValue("id_field", "Event")
node.setPropertyValue("qualifying_duration", "30MINUTES")
node.setPropertyValue("min_events", 4)
node.setPropertyValue("qualifying_pct", 65)
```

Table 66. Space-Time-Boxes node properties

derive_stbnode properties	Data type	Property description
mode	IndividualRecords Hangouts	
latitude_field	field	
longitude_field	field	

Table 66. Space-Time-Boxes node properties (continued)

derive_stbnode properties	Data type	Property description
timestamp_field	<i>field</i>	
hangout_density	<i>density</i>	A single density. See densities for valid density values.
densities	[<i>density,density,...,density</i>]	Each density is a string, for example STB_GH8_1DAY. Note: There are limits to which densities are valid. For the geohash, values from GH1 to GH15 can be used. For the temporal part, the following values can be used: <pre> EVER 1YEAR 1MONTH 1DAY 12HOURS 8HOURS 6HOURS 4HOURS 3HOURS 2HOURS 1HOUR 30MINS 15MINS 10MINS 5MINS 2MINS 1MIN 30SECS 15SECS 10SECS 5SECS 2SECS 1SEC </pre>
id_field	<i>field</i>	
qualifying_duration	<pre> 1DAY 12HOURS 8HOURS 6HOURS 4HOURS 3HOURS 2Hours 1HOUR 30MIN 15MIN 10MIN 5MIN 2MIN 1MIN 30SECS 15SECS 10SECS 5SECS 2SECS 1SECS </pre>	Must be a string.
min_events	<i>integer</i>	Minimum valid integer value is 2.
qualifying_pct	<i>integer</i>	Must be in the range of 1 and 100.
add_extension_as	<pre> Prefix Suffix </pre>	
name_extension	<i>string</i>	

distinctnode properties



The Distinct node removes duplicate records, either by passing the first distinct record to the data stream or by discarding the first record and passing any duplicates to the data stream instead.

Example

```
node = stream.create("distinct", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Include")
node.setPropertyValue("fields", ["Age" "Sex"])
node.setPropertyValue("keys_pre_sorted", True)
```

Table 67. distinctnode properties

distinctnode properties	Data type	Property description
mode	Include Discard	You can include the first distinct record in the data stream, or discard the first distinct record and pass any duplicate records to the data stream instead.
grouping_fields	list	Lists fields used to determine whether records are identical. Note: This property is deprecated from IBM SPSS Modeler 16 onwards.
composite_value	Structured slot	See example below.
composite_values	Structured slot	See example below.
inc_record_count	flag	Creates an extra field that specifies how many input records were aggregated to form each aggregate record.
count_field	string	Specifies the name of the record count field.
sort_keys	Structured slot.	Note: This property is deprecated from IBM SPSS Modeler 16 onwards.
default_ascending	flag	
low_distinct_key_count	flag	Specifies that you have only a small number of records and/or a small number of unique values of the key field(s).
keys_pre_sorted	flag	Specifies that all records with the same key values are grouped together in the input.
disable_sql_generation	flag	

Example for composite_value property

The composite_value property has the following general form:

```
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("composite_value", FIELD, FILLOPTION)
```

FILLOPTION has the form [FillType, Option1, Option2, ...].

Examples:

```
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("composite_value", "Age", ["First"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("composite_value", "Age", ["last"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("composite_value", "Age", ["Total"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("composite_value", "Age", ["Average"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("composite_value", "Age", ["Min"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("composite_value", "Age", ["Max"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("composite_value", "Date", ["Earliest"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("composite_value", "Date", ["Latest"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("composite_value", "Code", ["FirstAlpha"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("composite_value", "Code", ["LastAlpha"])
```

The custom options require more than one argument, these are added as a list, for example:

```
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("composite_value", "Name", ["MostFrequent", "FirstRecord"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("composite_value", "Date", ["LeastFrequent", "LastRecord"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("composite_value", "Pending", ["IncludesValue", "T", "F"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("composite_value", "Marital", ["FirstMatch", "Married", "Divorced",
"Separated"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("composite_value", "Code", ["Concatenate"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("composite_value", "Code", ["Concatenate", "Space"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("composite_value", "Code", ["Concatenate", "Comma"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("composite_value", "Code", ["Concatenate", "UnderScore"])
```

Example for composite_values property

The composite_values property has the following general form:

```
node.setPropertyValue("composite_values", [
    [FIELD1, [FILLOPTION1]],
    [FIELD2, [FILLOPTION2]],
    .
])
```

Example:

```
node.setPropertyValue("composite_values", [
    ["Age", ["First"]],
    ["Name", ["MostFrequent", "First"]],
    ["Pending", ["IncludesValue", "T"]],
    ["Marital", ["FirstMatch", "Married", "Divorced", "Separated"]],
    ["Code", ["Concatenate", "Comma"]]
])
```

extensionprocessnode properties



With the Extension Transform node, you can take data from a stream and apply transformations to the data using R scripting or Python for Spark scripting.

Python for Spark example

```
#### script example for Python for Spark
import modeler.api
stream = modeler.script.stream()
node = stream.create("extension_process", "extension_process")
node.setPropertyValue("syntax_type", "Python")

process_script = """
import spss.pyspark.runtime
from pyspark.sql.types import *

cxt = spss.pyspark.runtime.getContext()
```

```

if cxt.isComputeDataModelOnly():
    _schema = StructType([StructField("Age", LongType(), nullable=True), \
                                StructField("Sex", StringType(), nullable=True), \
                                StructField("BP", StringType(), nullable=True), \
                                StructField("Na", DoubleType(), nullable=True), \
                                StructField("K", DoubleType(), nullable=True), \
                                StructField("Drug", StringType(), nullable=True)])
    cxt.setSparkOutputSchema(_schema)
else:
    df = cxt.getSparkInputData()
    print df.dtypes[:]
    _newDF = df.select("Age", "Sex", "BP", "Na", "K", "Drug")
    print _newDF.dtypes[:]
    cxt.setSparkOutputData(_newDF)
"""

node.setPropertyValue("python_syntax", process_script)

```

R example

```

#### script example for R
node.setPropertyValue("syntax_type", "R")
node.setPropertyValue("r_syntax", """"day<-as.Date(modelerData$dob, format="%Y-%m-%d")
next_day<-day + 1
modelerData<-cbind(modelerData,next_day)
var1<-c(fieldName="Next day",fieldLabel="",fieldStorage="date",fieldMeasure="",fieldFormat="",
fieldRole="")
modelerDataModel<-data.frame(modelerDataModel,var1)""")

```

Table 68. extensionprocessnode properties

extensionprocessnode properties	Data type	Property description
syntax_type	<i>R</i> <i>Python</i>	Specify which script runs – R or Python (R is the default).
r_syntax	<i>string</i>	The R scripting syntax to run.
python_syntax	<i>string</i>	The Python scripting syntax to run.
use_batch_size	<i>flag</i>	Enable use of batch processing.
batch_size	<i>integer</i>	Specify the number of data records to include in each batch.
convert_flags	StringsAndDoubles LogicalValues	Option to convert flag fields.
convert_missing	<i>flag</i>	Option to convert missing values to the R NA value.
convert_datetime	<i>flag</i>	Option to convert variables with date or datetime formats to R date/time formats.
convert_datetime_class	POSIXct POSIXlt	Options to specify to what format variables with date or datetime formats are converted.

mergenode properties



The Merge node takes multiple input records and creates a single output record containing some or all of the input fields. It is useful for merging data from different sources, such as internal customer data and purchased demographic data.

Example

```
node = stream.create("merge", "My node")
# assume customerdata and salesdata are configured database import nodes
stream.link(customerdata, node)
stream.link(salesdata, node)
node.setPropertyValue("method", "Keys")
node.setPropertyValue("key_fields", ["id"])
node.setPropertyValue("common_keys", True)
node.setPropertyValue("join", "PartialOuter")
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("outer_join_tag", "2", True)
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("outer_join_tag", "4", True)
node.setPropertyValue("single_large_input", True)
node.setPropertyValue("single_large_input_tag", "2")
node.setPropertyValue("use_existing_sort_keys", True)
node.setPropertyValue("existing_sort_keys", [["id", "Ascending"]])
```

Table 69. mergenode properties

mergenode properties	Data type	Property description
method	Order Keys Condition Rankedcondition	Specify whether records are merged in the order they are listed in the data files, if one or more key fields will be used to merge records with the same value in the key fields, if records will be merged if a specified condition is satisfied, or if each row pairing in the primary and all secondary data sets are to be merged; using the ranking expression to sort any multiple matches into order from low to high.
condition	string	If method is set to Condition, specifies the condition for including or discarding records.
key_fields	list	
common_keys	flag	
join	Inner FullOuter PartialOuter Anti	
outer_join_tag.n	flag	In this property, <i>n</i> is the tag name as displayed in the Select Dataset dialog box. Note that multiple tag names may be specified, as any number of datasets could contribute incomplete records.

Table 69. mergenode properties (continued)

mergenode properties	Data type	Property description
single_large_input	flag	Specifies whether optimization for having one input relatively large compared to the other inputs will be used.
single_large_input_tag	string	Specifies the tag name as displayed in the Select Large Dataset dialog box. Note that the usage of this property differs slightly from the outer_join_tag property (flag versus string) because only one input dataset can be specified.
use_existing_sort_keys	flag	Specifies whether the inputs are already sorted by one or more key fields.
existing_sort_keys	[[<i>'string'</i> , 'Ascending']]\n[<i>'string'</i> ", 'Descending']]	Specifies the fields that are already sorted and the direction in which they are sorted.
primary_dataset	string	If method is Rankedcondition, select the primary data set in the merge. This can be considered as the left side of an outer join merge.
rename_duplicate_fields	Boolean	If method is Rankedcondition, and this is set to Y, if the resulting merged data set contains multiple fields with the same name from different data sources the respective tags from the data sources are added at the start of the field column headers.
merge_condition	string	
ranking_expression	string	
Num_matches	integer	The number of matches to be returned, based on the merge_condition and ranking_expression. Minimum 1, maximum 100.

rfmaggregatenode properties



The Recency, Frequency, Monetary (RFM) Aggregate node enables you to take customers' historical transactional data, strip away any unused data, and combine all of their remaining transaction data into a single row that lists when they last dealt with you, how many transactions they have made, and the total monetary value of those transactions.

Example

```
node = stream.create("rfmaggregate", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("relative_to", "Fixed")
node.setPropertyValue("reference_date", "2007-10-12")
node.setPropertyValue("id_field", "CardID")
node.setPropertyValue("date_field", "Date")
node.setPropertyValue("value_field", "Amount")
node.setPropertyValue("only_recent_transactions", True)
node.setPropertyValue("transaction_date_after", "2000-10-01")
```

Table 70. rfmaggregatenode properties		
rfmaggregatenode properties	Data type	Property description
relative_to	Fixed Today	Specify the date from which the recency of transactions will be calculated.
reference_date	date	Only available if Fixed is chosen in relative_to.
contiguous	flag	If your data are presorted so that all records with the same ID appear together in the data stream, selecting this option speeds up processing.
id_field	field	Specify the field to be used to identify the customer and their transactions.
date_field	field	Specify the date field to be used to calculate recency against.
value_field	field	Specify the field to be used to calculate the monetary value.
extension	string	Specify a prefix or suffix for duplicate aggregated fields.
add_as	Suffix Prefix	Specify if the extension should be added as a suffix or a prefix.
discard_low_value_records	flag	Enable use of the discard_records_below setting.
discard_records_below	number	Specify a minimum value below which any transaction details are not used when calculating the RFM totals. The units of value relate to the value field selected.
only_recent_transactions	flag	Enable use of either the specify_transaction_date or transaction_within_last settings.
specify_transaction_date	flag	
transaction_date_after	date	Only available if specify_transaction_date is selected. Specify the transaction date after which records will be included in your analysis.
transaction_within_last	number	Only available if transaction_within_last is selected. Specify the number and type of periods (days, weeks, months, or years) back from the Calculate Recency relative to date after which records will be included in your analysis.

Table 70. *rfmaggregatenode* properties (continued)

rfmaggregatenode properties	Data type	Property description
transaction_scale	Days Weeks Months Years	Only available if transaction_within_last is selected. Specify the number and type of periods (days, weeks, months, or years) back from the Calculate Recency relative to date after which records will be included in your analysis.
save_r2	flag	Displays the date of the second most recent transaction for each customer.
save_r3	flag	Only available if save_r2 is selected. Displays the date of the third most recent transaction for each customer.

Rprocessnode Properties



The R Transform node enables you to take data from an IBM(r) SPSS(r) Modeler stream and modify the data using your own custom R script. After the data is modified it is returned to the stream.

Example

```
node = stream.create("rprocess", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("custom_name", "my_node")
node.setPropertyValue("syntax", ""day<-as.Date(modelerData$dob, format="%Y-%m-%d")
next_day<-day + 1
modelerData<-cbind(modelerData,next_day)
var1<-c(fieldName="Next
day",fieldLabel="",fieldStorage="date",fieldMeasure="",fieldFormat="",
fieldRole="")
modelerDataModel<-data.frame(modelerDataModel,var1)""")
node.setPropertyValue("convert_datetime", "POSIXct")
```

Table 71. *Rprocessnode* properties

Rprocessnode properties	Data type	Property description
syntax	string	
convert_flags	StringsAndDoubles LogicalValues	
convert_datetime	flag	
convert_datetime_class	POSIXct POSIXlt	
convert_missing	flag	
use_batch_size	flag	Enable use of batch processing

Table 71. Rprocessnode properties (continued)		
Rprocessnode properties	Data type	Property description
batch_size	integer	Specify the number of data records to be included in each batch

samplenode properties



The Sample node selects a subset of records. A variety of sample types are supported, including stratified, clustered, and nonrandom (structured) samples. Sampling can be useful to improve performance, and to select groups of related records or transactions for analysis.

Example

```
/* Create two Sample nodes to extract
different samples from the same data */

node = stream.create("sample", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("method", "Simple")
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Include")
node.setPropertyValue("sample_type", "First")
node.setPropertyValue("first_n", 500)

node = stream.create("sample", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("method", "Complex")
node.setPropertyValue("stratify_by", ["Sex", "Cholesterol"])
node.setPropertyValue("sample_units", "Proportions")
node.setPropertyValue("sample_size_proportions", "Custom")
node.setPropertyValue("sizes_proportions", [["M", "High", "Default"], ["M",
"Normal", "Default"],
["F", "High", 0.3], ["F", "Normal", 0.3]])
```

Table 72. samplenode properties		
samplenode properties	Data type	Property description
method	Simple	
	Complex	
mode	Include	Include or discard records that meet the specified condition.
	Discard	
sample_type	First	Specifies the sampling method.
	OneInN	
	RandomPct	
first_n	integer	Records up to the specified cutoff point will be included or discarded.
one_in_n	number	Include or discard every <i>n</i> th record.
rand_pct	number	Specify the percentage of records to include or discard.
use_max_size	flag	Enable use of the maximum_size setting.

Table 72. *samplenode* properties (continued)

samplenode properties	Data type	Property description
maximum_size	<i>integer</i>	Specify the largest sample to be included or discarded from the data stream. This option is redundant and therefore disabled when First and Include are specified.
set_random_seed	<i>flag</i>	Enables use of the random seed setting.
random_seed	<i>integer</i>	Specify the value used as a random seed.
complex_sample_type	Random Systematic	
sample_units	Proportions Counts	
sample_size_proportions	Fixed Custom Variable	
sample_size_counts	Fixed Custom Variable	
fixed_proportions	<i>number</i>	
fixed_counts	<i>integer</i>	
variable_proportions	<i>field</i>	
variable_counts	<i>field</i>	
use_min_stratum_size	<i>flag</i>	
minimum_stratum_size	<i>integer</i>	This option only applies when a Complex sample is taken with Sample units=Proportions.
use_max_stratum_size	<i>flag</i>	
maximum_stratum_size	<i>integer</i>	This option only applies when a Complex sample is taken with Sample units=Proportions.
clusters	<i>field</i>	
stratify_by	<i>[field1 ... fieldN]</i>	
specify_input_weight	<i>flag</i>	
input_weight	<i>field</i>	
new_output_weight	<i>string</i>	

Table 72. <i>samplenode</i> properties (continued)		
samplenode properties	Data type	Property description
sizes_proportions	[[string string value] [string string value]...]	If sample_units=proportions and sample_size_proportions=Custom, specifies a value for each possible combination of values of stratification fields.
default_proportion	number	
sizes_counts	[[string string value] [string string value]...]	Specifies a value for each possible combination of values of stratification fields. Usage is similar to sizes_proportions but specifying an integer rather than a proportion.
default_count	number	

selectnode properties



The Select node selects or discards a subset of records from the data stream based on a specific condition. For example, you might select the records that pertain to a particular sales region.

Example

```
node = stream.create("select", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Include")
node.setPropertyValue("condition", "Age < 18")
```

Table 73. <i>selectnode</i> properties		
selectnode properties	Data type	Property description
mode	Include	Specifies whether to include or discard selected records.
	Discard	
condition	string	Condition for including or discarding records.

sortnode properties



The Sort node sorts records into ascending or descending order based on the values of one or more fields.

Example

```
node = stream.create("sort", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("keys", [["Age", "Ascending"], ["Sex", "Descending"]])
node.setPropertyValue("default_ascending", False)
node.setPropertyValue("use_existing_keys", True)
node.setPropertyValue("existing_keys", [["Age", "Ascending"]])
```

Table 74. sortnode properties

sortnode properties	Data type	Property description
keys	<i>list</i>	Specifies the fields you want to sort against. If no direction is specified, the default is used.
default_ascending	<i>flag</i>	Specifies the default sort order.
use_existing_keys	<i>flag</i>	Specifies whether sorting is optimized by using the previous sort order for fields that are already sorted.
existing_keys		Specifies the fields that are already sorted and the direction in which they are sorted. Uses the same format as the keys property.

spacetimeboxes properties



Space-Time-Boxes (STB) are an extension of Geohashed spatial locations. More specifically, an STB is an alphanumeric string that represents a regularly shaped region of space and time.

Table 75. spacetimeboxes properties

spacetimeboxes properties	Data type	Property description
mode	<i>IndividualRecords</i> <i>Hangouts</i>	
latitude_field	<i>field</i>	
longitude_field	<i>field</i>	
timestamp_field	<i>field</i>	

Table 75. spacetimeboxes properties (continued)

spacetimeboxes properties	Data type	Property description
densities	[density, density, density...]	Each density is a string. For example: STB_GH8_1DAY Note there are limits to which densities are valid. For the geohash, values from GH1-GH15 can be used. For the temporal part, the following values can be used: <pre> EVER 1YEAR 1MONTH 1DAY 12HOURS 8HOURS 6HOURS 4HOURS 3HOURS 2HOURS 1HOUR 30MINS 15MINS 10MINS 5MINS 2 MINS 1 MIN 30SECS 15SECS 10SECS 5 SECS 2 SECS 1SEC </pre>
field_name_extension	string	
add_extension_as	Prefix Suffix	
hangout_density	density	Single density (see above)
id_field	field	
qualifying_duration	<pre> 1DAY 12HOURS 8HOURS 6HOURS 4HOURS 2HOURS 1HOUR 30MIN 15MIN 10MIN 5MIN 2MIN 1MIN 30SECS 15SECS 10SECS 5SECS 2SECS 1SECS </pre>	This must be a string.
min_events	integer	Minimum value is 2
qualifying_pct	integer	Must be in range 1-100

streamingtimeseries Properties



The Streaming Time Series node builds and scores time series models in one step.

Note: This Streaming Time Series node replaces the original Streaming TS node that was deprecated in version 18 of SPSS Modeler.

Table 76. *streamingtimeseries* properties

streamingtimeseries Properties	Values	Property description
targets	<i>field</i>	The Streaming Time Series node forecasts one or more targets, optionally using one or more input fields as predictors. Frequency and weight fields are not used. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
candidate_inputs	[<i>field1 ... fieldN</i>]	Input or predictor fields used by the model.
use_period	<i>flag</i>	
date_time_field	<i>field</i>	
input_interval	None Unknown Year Quarter Month Week Day Hour Hour_nonperiod Minute Minute_nonperiod Second Second_nonperiod	

<i>Table 76. streamingtimeseries properties (continued)</i>		
streamingtimeseries Properties	Values	Property description
period_field	<i>field</i>	
period_start_value	<i>integer</i>	
num_days_per_week	<i>integer</i>	
start_day_of_week	Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday	
num_hours_per_day	<i>integer</i>	
start_hour_of_day	<i>integer</i>	
timestamp_increments	<i>integer</i>	
cyclic_increments	<i>integer</i>	
cyclic_periods	<i>list</i>	
output_interval	None Year Quarter Month Week Day Hour Minute Second	
is_same_interval	<i>flag</i>	
cross_hour	<i>flag</i>	
aggregate_and_distribute	<i>list</i>	

Table 76. *streamingtimeseries* properties (continued)

streamingtimeseries Properties	Values	Property description
aggregate_default	Mean Sum Mode Min Max	
distribute_default	Mean Sum	
group_default	Mean Sum Mode Min Max	
missing_imput	Linear_interp Series_mean K_mean K_median Linear_trend	
k_span_points	<i>integer</i>	
use_estimation_period	<i>flag</i>	
estimation_period	Observations Times	
date_estimation	<i>list</i>	Only available if you use <code>date_time_field</code>
period_estimation	<i>list</i>	Only available if you use <code>use_period</code>
observations_type	Latest Earliest	
observations_num	<i>integer</i>	

<i>Table 76. streamingtimeseries properties (continued)</i>		
streamingtimeseries Properties	Values	Property description
observations_exclude	<i>integer</i>	
method	ExpertModeler Exsmooth Arima	
expert_modeler_method	ExpertModeler Exsmooth Arima	
consider_seasonal	<i>flag</i>	
detect_outliers	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_additive	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_level_shift	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_innovational	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_level_shift	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_transient	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_seasonal_additive	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_local_trend	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_additive_patch	<i>flag</i>	
consider_newesmodels	<i>flag</i>	

Table 76. *streamingtimeseries* properties (continued)

streamingtimeseries Properties	Values	Property description
exsmooth_model_type	Simple HoltsLinearTrend BrownsLinearTrend DampedTrend SimpleSeasonal WintersAdditive WintersMultiplicative DampedTrendAdditive DampedTrendMultiplicative MultiplicativeTrendAdditive MultiplicativeSeasonal MultiplicativeTrendMultiplicative MultiplicativeTrend	
futureValue_type_method	Compute specify	
exsmooth_transformation_type	None SquareRoot NaturalLog	
arma.p	<i>integer</i>	
arma.d	<i>integer</i>	
arma.q	<i>integer</i>	
arma.sp	<i>integer</i>	
arma.sd	<i>integer</i>	
arma.sq	<i>integer</i>	

<i>Table 76. streamingtimeseries properties (continued)</i>		
streamingtimeseries Properties	Values	Property description
arma_transformation_type	None SquareRoot NaturalLog	
arma_include_constant	<i>flag</i>	
tf_arma.p.fieldname	<i>integer</i>	For transfer functions.
tf_arma.d.fieldname	<i>integer</i>	For transfer functions.
tf_arma.q.fieldname	<i>integer</i>	For transfer functions.
tf_arma.sp.fieldname	<i>integer</i>	For transfer functions.
tf_arma.sd.fieldname	<i>integer</i>	For transfer functions.
tf_arma.sq.fieldname	<i>integer</i>	For transfer functions.
tf_arma.delay.fieldname	<i>integer</i>	For transfer functions.
tf_arma.transformation_type.fieldname	None SquareRoot NaturalLog	For transfer functions.
arma_detect_outliers	<i>flag</i>	
arma_outlier_additive	<i>flag</i>	
arma_outlier_level_shift	<i>flag</i>	
arma_outlier_innovational	<i>flag</i>	
arma_outlier_transient	<i>flag</i>	
arma_outlier_seasonal_additive	<i>flag</i>	
arma_outlier_local_trend	<i>flag</i>	
arma_outlier_additive_patch	<i>flag</i>	
conf_limit_pct	<i>real</i>	
events	<i>fields</i>	
forecastperiods	<i>integer</i>	
extend_records_into_future	<i>flag</i>	
conf_limits	<i>flag</i>	
noise_res	<i>flag</i>	

streamingts properties (deprecated)



Note: This original Streaming Time Series node was deprecated in version 18 of SPSS Modeler and replaced by the new Streaming Time Series node that is designed to harness the power of IBM SPSS Analytic Server and process big data.

The Streaming TS node builds and scores time series models in one step, without the need for a Time Intervals node.

Example

```
node = stream.create("streamingts", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("deployment_force_rebuild", True)
node.setPropertyValue("deployment_rebuild_mode", "Count")
node.setPropertyValue("deployment_rebuild_count", 3)
node.setPropertyValue("deployment_rebuild_pct", 11)
node.setPropertyValue("deployment_rebuild_field", "Year")
```

Table 77. streamingts properties

streamingts properties	Data type	Property description
custom_fields	<i>flag</i>	If custom_fields=false, the settings from an upstream Type node are used. If custom_fields=true, targets and inputs must be specified.
targets	[field1...fieldN]	
inputs	[field1...fieldN]	
method	ExpertModeler Exsmooth Arima	
calculate_conf	<i>flag</i>	
conf_limit_pct	<i>real</i>	
use_time_intervals_node	<i>flag</i>	If use_time_intervals_node=true, then the settings from an upstream Time Intervals node are used. If use_time_intervals_node=false, interval_offset_position, interval_offset, and interval_type must be specified.
interval_offset_position	LastObservation LastRecord	LastObservation refers to Last valid observation . LastRecord refers to Count back from last record .
interval_offset	<i>number</i>	
interval_type	Periods Years Quarters Months WeeksNonPeriodic DaysNonPeriodic HoursNonPeriodic MinutesNonPeriodic SecondsNonPeriodic	
events	<i>fields</i>	

Table 77. streamingts properties (continued)		
streamingts properties	Data type	Property description
expert_modeler_method	AllModels Exsmooth Arima	
consider_seasonal	flag	
detect_outliers	flag	
expert_outlier_additive	flag	
expert_outlier_level_shift	flag	
expert_outlier_innovational	flag	
expert_outlier_transient	flag	
expert_outlier_seasonal_additive	flag	
expert_outlier_local_trend	flag	
expert_outlier_additive_patch	flag	
exsmooth_model_type	Simple HoltsLinearTrend BrownsLinearTrend DampedTrend SimpleSeasonal WintersAdditive WintersMultiplicative	
exsmooth_transformation_type	None SquareRoot NaturalLog	
arma_p	integer	Same property as for Time Series modeling node
arma_d	integer	Same property as for Time Series modeling node
arma_q	integer	Same property as for Time Series modeling node
arma_sp	integer	Same property as for Time Series modeling node
arma_sd	integer	Same property as for Time Series modeling node
arma_sq	integer	Same property as for Time Series modeling node
arma_transformation_type	None SquareRoot NaturalLog	Same property as for Time Series modeling node

Table 77. *streamingts* properties (continued)

streamingts properties	Data type	Property description
arma_include_constant	<i>flag</i>	Same property as for Time Series modeling node
tf_arma_p. <i>fieldname</i>	<i>integer</i>	Same property as for Time Series modeling node. For transfer functions.
tf_arma_d. <i>fieldname</i>	<i>integer</i>	Same property as for Time Series modeling node. For transfer functions.
tf_arma_q. <i>fieldname</i>	<i>integer</i>	Same property as for Time Series modeling node. For transfer functions.
tf_arma_sp. <i>fieldname</i>	<i>integer</i>	Same property as for Time Series modeling node. For transfer functions.
tf_arma_sd. <i>fieldname</i>	<i>integer</i>	Same property as for Time Series modeling node. For transfer functions.
tf_arma_sq. <i>fieldname</i>	<i>integer</i>	Same property as for Time Series modeling node. For transfer functions.
tf_arma_delay. <i>fieldname</i>	<i>integer</i>	Same property as for Time Series modeling node. For transfer functions.
tf_arma_transformation_type. <i>fieldname</i>	None SquareRoot NaturalLog	
arma_detect_outlier_mode	None Automatic	
arma_outlier_additive	<i>flag</i>	
arma_outlier_level_shift	<i>flag</i>	
arma_outlier_innovational	<i>flag</i>	
arma_outlier_transient	<i>flag</i>	
arma_outlier_seasonal_additive	<i>flag</i>	
arma_outlier_local_trend	<i>flag</i>	
arma_outlier_additive_patch	<i>flag</i>	
deployment_force_rebuild	<i>flag</i>	
deployment_rebuild_mode	Count Percent	
deployment_rebuild_count	<i>number</i>	
deployment_rebuild_pct	<i>number</i>	
deployment_rebuild_field	< <i>field</i> >	

Chapter 11. Field Operations Node Properties

anonymizenode properties



The Anonymize node transforms the way field names and values are represented downstream, thus disguising the original data. This can be useful if you want to allow other users to build models using sensitive data, such as customer names or other details.

Example

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
varfilenode = stream.createAt("variablefile", "File", 96, 96)
varfilenode.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "$CLEO/DEMOS/DRUG1n")
node = stream.createAt("anonymize", "My node", 192, 96)
# Anonymize node requires the input fields while setting the values
stream.link(varfilenode, node)
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("enable_anonymize", "Age", True)
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("transformation", "Age", "Random")
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("set_random_seed", "Age", True)
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("random_seed", "Age", 123)
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("enable_anonymize", "Drug", True)
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("use_prefix", "Drug", True)
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("prefix", "Drug", "myprefix")
```

Table 78. anonymizenode properties

anonymizenode properties	Data type	Property description
enable_anonymize	<i>flag</i>	When set to True, activates anonymization of field values (equivalent to selecting Yes for that field in the Anonymize Values column).
use_prefix	<i>flag</i>	When set to True, a custom prefix will be used if one has been specified. Applies to fields that will be anonymized by the Hash method and is equivalent to choosing the Custom radio button in the Replace Values dialog box for that field.
prefix	<i>string</i>	Equivalent to typing a prefix into the text box in the Replace Values dialog box. The default prefix is the default value if nothing else has been specified.
transformation	Random Fixed	Determines whether the transformation parameters for a field anonymized by the Transform method will be random or fixed.
set_random_seed	<i>flag</i>	When set to True, the specified seed value will be used (if transformation is also set to Random).
random_seed	<i>integer</i>	When set_random_seed is set to True, this is the seed for the random number.
scale	<i>number</i>	When transformation is set to Fixed, this value is used for "scale by." The maximum scale value is normally 10 but may be reduced to avoid overflow.

Table 78. anonymizenode properties (continued)

anonymizenode properties	Data type	Property description
translate	number	When transformation is set to Fixed, this value is used for "translate." The maximum translate value is normally 1000 but may be reduced to avoid overflow.

autodatapreprenode properties



The Automated Data Preparation (ADP) node can analyze your data and identify fixes, screen out fields that are problematic or not likely to be useful, derive new attributes when appropriate, and improve performance through intelligent screening and sampling techniques. You can use the node in fully automated fashion, allowing the node to choose and apply fixes, or you can preview the changes before they are made and accept, reject, or amend them as desired.

Example

```
node = stream.create("autodataprep", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("objective", "Balanced")
node.setPropertyValue("excluded_fields", "Filter")
node.setPropertyValue("prepare_dates_and_times", True)
node.setPropertyValue("compute_time_until_date", True)
node.setPropertyValue("reference_date", "Today")
node.setPropertyValue("units_for_date_durations", "Automatic")
```

Table 79. autodatapreprenode properties

autodatapreprenode properties	Data type	Property description
objective	Balanced Speed Accuracy Custom	
custom_fields	flag	If true, allows you to specify target, input, and other fields for the current node. If false, the current settings from an upstream Type node are used.
target	field	Specifies a single target field.
inputs	[field1 ... fieldN]	Input or predictor fields used by the model.
use_frequency	flag	
frequency_field	field	
use_weight	flag	
weight_field	field	
excluded_fields	Filter None	

Table 79. autodatapreprenode properties (continued)

autodatapreprenode properties	Data type	Property description
if_fields_do_not_match	StopExecution ClearAnalysis	
prepare_dates_and_times	<i>flag</i>	Control access to all the date and time fields
compute_time_until_date	<i>flag</i>	
reference_date	Today Fixed	
fixed_date	<i>date</i>	
units_for_date_durations	Automatic Fixed	
fixed_date_units	Years Months Days	
compute_time_until_time	<i>flag</i>	
reference_time	CurrentTime Fixed	
fixed_time	<i>time</i>	
units_for_time_durations	Automatic Fixed	
fixed_date_units	Hours Minutes Seconds	
extract_year_from_date	<i>flag</i>	
extract_month_from_date	<i>flag</i>	
extract_day_from_date	<i>flag</i>	
extract_hour_from_time	<i>flag</i>	
extract_minute_from_time	<i>flag</i>	
extract_second_from_time	<i>flag</i>	
exclude_low_quality_inputs	<i>flag</i>	
exclude_too_many_missing	<i>flag</i>	

Table 79. autodatapreprenode properties (continued)

autodatapreprenode properties	Data type	Property description
maximum_percentage_missing	<i>number</i>	
exclude_too_many_categories	<i>flag</i>	
maximum_number_categories	<i>number</i>	
exclude_if_large_category	<i>flag</i>	
maximum_percentage_category	<i>number</i>	
prepare_inputs_and_target	<i>flag</i>	
adjust_type_inputs	<i>flag</i>	
adjust_type_target	<i>flag</i>	
reorder_nominal_inputs	<i>flag</i>	
reorder_nominal_target	<i>flag</i>	
replace_outliers_inputs	<i>flag</i>	
replace_outliers_target	<i>flag</i>	
replace_missing_continuous_inputs	<i>flag</i>	
replace_missing_continuous_target	<i>flag</i>	
replace_missing_nominal_inputs	<i>flag</i>	
replace_missing_nominal_target	<i>flag</i>	
replace_missing_ordinal_inputs	<i>flag</i>	
replace_missing_ordinal_target	<i>flag</i>	
maximum_values_for_ordinal	<i>number</i>	
minimum_values_for_continuous	<i>number</i>	
outlier_cutoff_value	<i>number</i>	
outlier_method	Replace Delete	
rescale_continuous_inputs	<i>flag</i>	
rescaling_method	MinMax ZScore	

Table 79. autodatapreprenode properties (continued)		
autodatapreprenode properties	Data type	Property description
min_max_minimum	<i>number</i>	
min_max_maximum	<i>number</i>	
z_score_final_mean	<i>number</i>	
z_score_final_sd	<i>number</i>	
rescale_continuous_target	<i>flag</i>	
target_final_mean	<i>number</i>	
target_final_sd	<i>number</i>	
transform_select_input_fields	<i>flag</i>	
maximize_association_with_target	<i>flag</i>	
p_value_for_merging	<i>number</i>	
merge_ordinal_features	<i>flag</i>	
merge_nominal_features	<i>flag</i>	
minimum_cases_in_category	<i>number</i>	
bin_continuous_fields	<i>flag</i>	
p_value_for_binning	<i>number</i>	
perform_feature_selection	<i>flag</i>	
p_value_for_selection	<i>number</i>	
perform_feature_construction	<i>flag</i>	
transformed_target_name_extension	<i>string</i>	
transformed_inputs_name_extension	<i>string</i>	
constructed_features_root_name	<i>string</i>	
years_duration_name_extension	<i>string</i>	
months_duration_name_extension	<i>string</i>	
days_duration_name_extension	<i>string</i>	
hours_duration_name_extension	<i>string</i>	
minutes_duration_name_extension	<i>string</i>	
seconds_duration_name_extension	<i>string</i>	

Table 79. autodatapreprenode properties (continued)

autodatapreprenode properties	Data type	Property description
year_cyclical_name_extension	string	
month_cyclical_name_extension	string	
day_cyclical_name_extension	string	
hour_cyclical_name_extension	string	
minute_cyclical_name_extension	string	
second_cyclical_name_extension	string	

astimeintervalsnode properties



Use the Time Intervals node to specify intervals and derive a new time field for estimating or forecasting. A full range of time intervals is supported, from seconds to years.

Table 80. astimeintervalsnode properties

astimeintervalsnode properties	Data type	Property description
time_field	field	Can accept only a single continuous field. That field is used by the node as the aggregation key for converting the interval. If an integer field is used here it is considered to be a time index.
dimensions	[field1 field2 ... fieldn]	These fields are used to create individual time series based on the field values.
fields_to_aggregate	[field1 field2 ... fieldn]	These fields are aggregated as part of changing the period of the time field. Any fields not included in this picker are filtered out of the data leaving the node.

binningnode properties



The Binning node automatically creates new nominal (set) fields based on the values of one or more existing continuous (numeric range) fields. For example, you can transform a continuous income field into a new categorical field containing groups of income as deviations from the mean. Once you have created bins for the new field, you can generate a Derive node based on the cut points.

Example

```
node = stream.create("binning", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("fields", ["Na", "K"])
node.setPropertyValue("method", "Rank")
node.setPropertyValue("fixed_width_name_extension", "_binned")
```

```

node.setPropertyValue("fixed_width_add_as", "Suffix")
node.setPropertyValue("fixed_bin_method", "Count")
node.setPropertyValue("fixed_bin_count", 10)
node.setPropertyValue("fixed_bin_width", 3.5)
node.setPropertyValue("tile10", True)

```

Table 81. *binningnode* properties

binningnode properties	Data type	Property description
fields	<i>[field1 field2 ... fieldn]</i>	Continuous (numeric range) fields pending transformation. You can bin multiple fields simultaneously.
method	FixedWidth EqualCount Rank SDev Optimal	Method used for determining cut points for new field bins (categories).
recalculate_bins	Always IfNecessary	Specifies whether the bins are recalculated and the data placed in the relevant bin every time the node is executed, or that data is added only to existing bins and any new bins that have been added.
fixed_width_name_extension	<i>string</i>	The default extension is <i>_BIN</i> .
fixed_width_add_as	Suffix Prefix	Specifies whether the extension is added to the end (suffix) of the field name or to the start (prefix). The default extension is <i>income_BIN</i> .
fixed_bin_method	Width Count	
fixed_bin_count	<i>integer</i>	Specifies an integer used to determine the number of fixed-width bins (categories) for the new field(s).
fixed_bin_width	<i>real</i>	Value (integer or real) for calculating width of the bin.
equal_count_name_ extension	<i>string</i>	The default extension is <i>_TILE</i> .
equal_count_add_as	Suffix Prefix	Specifies an extension, either suffix or prefix, used for the field name generated by using standard p-tiles. The default extension is <i>_TILE</i> plus <i>N</i> , where <i>N</i> is the tile number.
tile4	<i>flag</i>	Generates four quantile bins, each containing 25% of cases.

Table 81. binningnode properties (continued)

binningnode properties	Data type	Property description
tile5	flag	Generates five quintile bins.
tile10	flag	Generates 10 decile bins.
tile20	flag	Generates 20 vingtile bins.
tile100	flag	Generates 100 percentile bins.
use_custom_tile	flag	
custom_tile_name_extension	string	The default extension is <i>_TILEN</i> .
custom_tile_add_as	Suffix	
	Prefix	
custom_tile	integer	
equal_count_method	RecordCount	The RecordCount method seeks to assign an equal number of records to each bin, while ValueSum assigns records so that the sum of the values in each bin is equal.
	ValueSum	
tied_values_method	Next	Specifies which bin tied value data is to be put in.
	Current	
	Random	
rank_order	Ascending	This property includes Ascending (lowest value is marked 1) or Descending (highest value is marked 1).
	Descending	
rank_add_as	Suffix	This option applies to rank, fractional rank, and percentage rank.
	Prefix	
rank	flag	
rank_name_extension	string	The default extension is <i>_RANK</i> .
rank_fractional	flag	Ranks cases where the value of the new field equals rank divided by the sum of the weights of the nonmissing cases. Fractional ranks fall in the range of 0–1.
rank_fractional_name_ extension	string	The default extension is <i>_F_RANK</i> .
rank_pct	flag	Each rank is divided by the number of records with valid values and multiplied by 100. Percentage fractional ranks fall in the range of 1–100.
rank_pct_name_extension	string	The default extension is <i>_P_RANK</i> .
sdev_name_extension	string	

Table 81. binningnode properties (continued)

binningnode properties	Data type	Property description
sdev_add_as	Suffix Prefix	
sdev_count	One Two Three	
optimal_name_extension	string	The default extension is <i>_OPTIMAL</i> .
optimal_add_as	Suffix Prefix	
optimal_supervisor_field	field	Field chosen as the supervisory field to which the fields selected for binning are related.
optimal_merge_bins	flag	Specifies that any bins with small case counts will be added to a larger, neighboring bin.
optimal_small_bin_threshold	integer	
optimal_pre_bin	flag	Indicates that prebinning of dataset is to take place.
optimal_max_bins	integer	Specifies an upper limit to avoid creating an inordinately large number of bins.
optimal_lower_end_point	Inclusive Exclusive	
optimal_first_bin	Unbounded Bounded	
optimal_last_bin	Unbounded Bounded	

derivenode properties



The Derive node modifies data values or creates new fields from one or more existing fields. It creates fields of type formula, flag, nominal, state, count, and conditional.

Example 1

```
# Create and configure a Flag Derive field node
node = stream.create("derive", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("new_name", "DrugX_Flag")
```

```

node.setPropertyValue("result_type", "Flag")
node.setPropertyValue("flag_true", "1")
node.setPropertyValue("flag_false", "0")
node.setPropertyValue("flag_expr", "'Drug' == \"drugX\"")

# Create and configure a Conditional Derive field node
node = stream.create("derive", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("result_type", "Conditional")
node.setPropertyValue("cond_if_cond", "@OFFSET(\"Age\", 1) = \"Age\"")
node.setPropertyValue("cond_then_expr", "(@OFFSET(\"Age\", 1) = \"Age\" ><
@INDEX)")
node.setPropertyValue("cond_else_expr", "\"Age\"")

```

Example 2

This script assumes that there are two numeric columns called XPos and YPos that represent the X and Y coordinates of a point (for example, where an event took place). The script creates a Derive node that computes a geospatial column from the X and Y coordinates representing that point in a specific coordinate system:

```

stream = modeler.script.stream()
# Other stream configuration code
node = stream.createAt("derive", "Location", 192, 96)
node.setPropertyValue("new_name", "Location")
node.setPropertyValue("formula_expr", "['XPos', 'YPos']")
node.setPropertyValue("formula_type", "Geospatial")
# Now we have set the general measurement type, define the
# specifics of the geospatial object
node.setPropertyValue("geo_type", "Point")
node.setPropertyValue("has_coordinate_system", True)
node.setPropertyValue("coordinate_system", "ETRS_1989_EPSG_Arctic_zone_5-47")

```

Table 82. *derivenode properties*

derivenode properties	Data type	Property description
new_name	<i>string</i>	Name of new field.
mode	Single Multiple	Specifies single or multiple fields.
fields	<i>list</i>	Used in Multiple mode only to select multiple fields.
name_extension	<i>string</i>	Specifies the extension for the new field name(s).
add_as	Suffix Prefix	Adds the extension as a prefix (at the beginning) or as a suffix (at the end) of the field name.

Table 82. *derivenode properties (continued)*

derivenode properties	Data type	Property description
result_type	Formula Flag Set State Count Conditional	The six types of new fields that you can create.
formula_expr	<i>string</i>	Expression for calculating a new field value in a Derive node.
flag_expr	<i>string</i>	
flag_true	<i>string</i>	
flag_false	<i>string</i>	
set_default	<i>string</i>	
set_value_cond	<i>string</i>	Structured to supply the condition associated with a given value.
state_on_val	<i>string</i>	Specifies the value for the new field when the On condition is met.
state_off_val	<i>string</i>	Specifies the value for the new field when the Off condition is met.
state_on_expression	<i>string</i>	
state_off_expression	<i>string</i>	
state_initial	On Off	Assigns each record of the new field an initial value of On or Off. This value can change as each condition is met.
count_initial_val	<i>string</i>	
count_inc_condition	<i>string</i>	
count_inc_expression	<i>string</i>	
count_reset_conditio n	<i>string</i>	
cond_if_cond	<i>string</i>	
cond_then_expr	<i>string</i>	
cond_else_expr	<i>string</i>	

Table 82. *derivenode properties (continued)*

derivenode properties	Data type	Property description
formula_measure_type	Range / MeasureType.RANGE Discrete / MeasureType.DISCRETE Flag / MeasureType.FLAG Set / MeasureType.SET OrderedSet / MeasureType.ORDERED_SET Typeless / MeasureType.TYPELESS Collection / MeasureType.COLLECTION Geospatial / MeasureType.GEOSPATIAL	This property can be used to define the measurement associated with the derived field. The setter function can be passed either a string or one of the MeasureType values. The getter will always return on the MeasureType values.
collection_measure	Range / MeasureType.RANGE Flag / MeasureType.FLAG Set / MeasureType.SET OrderedSet / MeasureType.ORDERED_SET Typeless / MeasureType.TYPELESS	For collection fields (lists with a depth of 0), this property defines the measurement type associated with the underlying values.
geo_type	Point MultiPoint LineString MultiLineString Polygon MultiPolygon	For geospatial fields, this property defines the type of geospatial object represented by this field. This should be consistent with the list depth of the values
has_coordinate_system	<i>boolean</i>	For geospatial fields, this property defines whether this field has a coordinate system

Table 82. <i>derivenode</i> properties (continued)		
derivenode properties	Data type	Property description
coordinate_system	<i>string</i>	For geospatial fields, this property defines the coordinate system for this field

ensemblenode properties



The Ensemble node combines two or more model nuggets to obtain more accurate predictions than can be gained from any one model.

Example

```
# Create and configure an Ensemble node
# Use this node with the models in demos\streams\pm_binaryclassifier.str
node = stream.create("ensemble", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("ensemble_target_field", "response")
node.setPropertyValue("filter_individual_model_output", False)
node.setPropertyValue("flag_ensemble_method", "ConfidenceWeightedVoting")
node.setPropertyValue("flag_voting_tie_selection", "HighestConfidence")
```

Table 83. <i>ensemblenode</i> properties		
ensemblenode properties	Data type	Property description
ensemble_target_field	<i>field</i>	Specifies the target field for all models used in the ensemble.
filter_individual_model_output	<i>flag</i>	Specifies whether scoring results from individual models should be suppressed.
flag_ensemble_method	Voting ConfidenceWeightedVoting RawPropensityWeightedVoting AdjustedPropensityWeightedVoting HighestConfidence AverageRawPropensity AverageAdjustedPropensity	Specifies the method used to determine the ensemble score. This setting applies only if the selected target is a flag field.
set_ensemble_method	Voting ConfidenceWeightedVoting HighestConfidence	Specifies the method used to determine the ensemble score. This setting applies only if the selected target is a nominal field.

Table 83. *ensemblenode properties (continued)*

ensemblenode properties	Data type	Property description
flag_voting_tie_selection	Random HighestConfidence RawPropensity AdjustedPropensity	If a voting method is selected, specifies how ties are resolved. This setting applies only if the selected target is a flag field.
set_voting_tie_selection	Random HighestConfidence	If a voting method is selected, specifies how ties are resolved. This setting applies only if the selected target is a nominal field.
calculate_standard_error	flag	If the target field is continuous, a standard error calculation is run by default to calculate the difference between the measured or estimated values and the true values; and to show how close those estimates matched.

fillernode properties



The Filler node replaces field values and changes storage. You can choose to replace values based on a CLEM condition, such as @BLANK(@FIELD). Alternatively, you can choose to replace all blanks or null values with a specific value. A Filler node is often used together with a Type node to replace missing values.

Example

```
node = stream.create("filler", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("fields", ["Age"])
node.setPropertyValue("replace_mode", "Always")
node.setPropertyValue("condition", "(\"Age\" > 60) and (\"Sex\" = \"M\")")
node.setPropertyValue("replace_with", "\"old man\"")
```

Table 84. *fillernode properties*

fillernode properties	Data type	Property description
fields	list	Fields from the dataset whose values will be examined and replaced.
replace_mode	Always Conditional Blank Null BlankAndNull	You can replace all values, blank values, or null values, or replace based on a specified condition.

Table 84. *fillernode properties (continued)*

fillernode properties	Data type	Property description
condition	<i>string</i>	
replace_with	<i>string</i>	

filternode properties



The Filter node filters (discards) fields, renames fields, and maps fields from one source node to another.

Example:

```
node = stream.create("filter", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("default_include", True)
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("new_name", "Drug", "Chemical")
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("include", "Drug", False)
```

Using the default_include property. Note that setting the value of the default_include property does not automatically include or exclude all fields; it simply determines the default for the current selection. This is functionally equivalent to clicking the **Include fields by default** button in the Filter node dialog box. For example, suppose you run the following script:

```
node = modeler.script.stream().create("filter", "Filter")
node.setPropertyValue("default_include", False)
# Include these two fields in the list
for f in ["Age", "Sex"]:
    node.setKeyedPropertyValue("include", f, True)
```

This will cause the node to pass the fields Age and Sex and discard all others. After running the previous script, now suppose you add the following lines to the script to name two more fields:

```
node.setPropertyValue("default_include", False)
# Include these two fields in the list
for f in ["BP", "Na"]:
    node.setKeyedPropertyValue("include", f, True)
```

This will add two more fields to the filter so that a total of four fields are passed (Age, Sex, BP, Na). In other words, resetting the value of default_include to False doesn't automatically reset all fields.

Alternatively, if you now change default_include to True, either using a script or in the Filter node dialog box, this would flip the behavior so the four fields listed above would be discarded rather than included. When in doubt, experimenting with the controls in the Filter node dialog box may be helpful in understanding this interaction.

Table 85. <i>filternode</i> properties		
filternode properties	Data type	Property description
default_include	<i>flag</i>	Keyed property to specify whether the default behavior is to pass or filter fields: Note that setting this property does not automatically include or exclude all fields; it simply determines whether selected fields are included or excluded by default. See example below for additional comments.
include	<i>flag</i>	Keyed property for field inclusion and removal.
new_name	<i>string</i>	

historynode properties



The History node creates new fields containing data from fields in previous records. History nodes are most often used for sequential data, such as time series data. Before using a History node, you may want to sort the data using a Sort node.

Example

```
node = stream.create("history", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("fields", ["Drug"])
node.setPropertyValue("offset", 1)
node.setPropertyValue("span", 3)
node.setPropertyValue("unavailable", "Discard")
node.setPropertyValue("fill_with", "undef")
```

Table 86. <i>historynode</i> properties		
historynode properties	Data type	Property description
fields	<i>list</i>	Fields for which you want a history.
offset	<i>number</i>	Specifies the latest record (prior to the current record) from which you want to extract historical field values.
span	<i>number</i>	Specifies the number of prior records from which you want to extract values.
unavailable	Discard Leave Fill	For handling records that have no history values, usually referring to the first several records (at the top of the dataset) for which there are no previous records to use as a history.
fill_with	String Number	Specifies a value or string to be used for records where no history value is available.

partitionnode properties



The Partition node generates a partition field, which splits the data into separate subsets for the training, testing, and validation stages of model building.

Example

```
node = stream.create("partition", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("create_validation", True)
node.setPropertyValue("training_size", 33)
node.setPropertyValue("testing_size", 33)
node.setPropertyValue("validation_size", 33)
node.setPropertyValue("set_random_seed", True)
node.setPropertyValue("random_seed", 123)
node.setPropertyValue("value_mode", "System")
```

Table 87. partitionnode properties

partitionnode properties	Data type	Property description
new_name	<i>string</i>	Name of the partition field generated by the node.
create_validation	<i>flag</i>	Specifies whether a validation partition should be created.
training_size	<i>integer</i>	Percentage of records (0–100) to be allocated to the training partition.
testing_size	<i>integer</i>	Percentage of records (0–100) to be allocated to the testing partition.
validation_size	<i>integer</i>	Percentage of records (0–100) to be allocated to the validation partition. Ignored if a validation partition is not created.
training_label	<i>string</i>	Label for the training partition.
testing_label	<i>string</i>	Label for the testing partition.
validation_label	<i>string</i>	Label for the validation partition. Ignored if a validation partition is not created.
value_mode	System SystemAndLabel Label	Specifies the values used to represent each partition in the data. For example, the training sample can be represented by the system integer 1, the label Training, or a combination of the two, 1_Training.
set_random_seed	<i>Boolean</i>	Specifies whether a user-specified random seed should be used.
random_seed	<i>integer</i>	A user-specified random seed value. For this value to be used, set_random_seed must be set to True.
enable_sql_generation	<i>Boolean</i>	Specifies whether to use SQL pushback to assign records to partitions.

Table 87. *partitionnode* properties (continued)

partitionnode properties	Data type	Property description
unique_field		Specifies the input field used to ensure that records are assigned to partitions in a random but repeatable way. For this value to be used, enable_sql_generation must be set to True.

reclassifynode properties



The Reclassify node transforms one set of categorical values to another. Reclassification is useful for collapsing categories or regrouping data for analysis.

Example

```
node = stream.create("reclassify", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Multiple")
node.setPropertyValue("replace_field", True)
node.setPropertyValue("field", "Drug")
node.setPropertyValue("new_name", "Chemical")
node.setPropertyValue("fields", ["Drug", "BP"])
node.setPropertyValue("name_extension", "reclassified")
node.setPropertyValue("add_as", "Prefix")
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("reclassify", "drugA", True)
node.setPropertyValue("use_default", True)
node.setPropertyValue("default", "BrandX")
node.setPropertyValue("pick_list", ["BrandX", "Placebo", "Generic"])
```

Table 88. *reclassifynode* properties

reclassifynode properties	Data type	Property description
mode	Single Multiple	Single reclassifies the categories for one field. Multiple activates options enabling the transformation of more than one field at a time.
replace_field	<i>flag</i>	
field	<i>string</i>	Used only in Single mode.
new_name	<i>string</i>	Used only in Single mode.
fields	<i>[field1 field2 ... fieldn]</i>	Used only in Multiple mode.
name_extension	<i>string</i>	Used only in Multiple mode.
add_as	Suffix Prefix	Used only in Multiple mode.
reclassify	<i>string</i>	Structured property for field values.
use_default	<i>flag</i>	Use the default value.
default	<i>string</i>	Specify a default value.

Table 88. reclassifynode properties (continued)		
reclassifynode properties	Data type	Property description
pick_list	[string string ... string]	Allows a user to import a list of known new values to populate the drop-down list in the table.

reordernode properties



The Field Reorder node defines the natural order used to display fields downstream. This order affects the display of fields in a variety of places, such as tables, lists, and the Field Chooser. This operation is useful when working with wide datasets to make fields of interest more visible.

Example

```
node = stream.create("reorder", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Custom")
node.setPropertyValue("sort_by", "Storage")
node.setPropertyValue("ascending", False)
node.setPropertyValue("start_fields", ["Age", "Cholesterol"])
node.setPropertyValue("end_fields", ["Drug"])
```

Table 89. reordernode properties		
reordernode properties	Data type	Property description
mode	Custom	You can sort values automatically or specify a custom order.
	Auto	
sort_by	Name	
	Type	
	Storage	
ascending	flag	
start_fields	[field1 field2 ... fieldn]	New fields are inserted after these fields.
end_fields	[field1 field2 ... fieldn]	New fields are inserted before these fields.

reprojectnode properties



Within SPSS Modeler, items such as the Expression Builder spatial functions, the Spatio-Temporal Prediction (STP) Node, and the Map Visualization Node use the projected coordinate system. Use the Reproject node to change the coordinate system of any data that you import that uses a geographic coordinate system.

Table 90. reprojectnode properties		
reprojectnode properties	Data type	Property description
reproject_fields	[field1 field2 ... fieldn]	List all the fields that are to be reprojected.
reproject_type	Streamdefault Specify	Choose how to reproject the fields.
coordinate_system	string	The name of the coordinate system to be applied to the fields. Example: set reprojectnode.coordinate_system = "WGS_1984_World_Mercator"

restructurenode properties



The Restructure node converts a nominal or flag field into a group of fields that can be populated with the values of yet another field. For example, given a field named *payment type*, with values of *credit*, *cash*, and *debit*, three new fields would be created (*credit*, *cash*, *debit*), each of which might contain the value of the actual payment made.

Example

```
node = stream.create("restructure", "My node")
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("fields_from", "Drug", ["drugA", "drugX"])
node.setPropertyValue("include_field_name", True)
node.setPropertyValue("value_mode", "OtherFields")
node.setPropertyValue("value_fields", ["Age", "BP"])
```

Table 91. restructurenode properties		
restructurenode properties	Data type	Property description
fields_from	[category category category] all	
include_field_name	flag	Indicates whether to use the field name in the restructured field name.
value_mode	OtherFields Flags	Indicates the mode for specifying the values for the restructured fields. With OtherFields, you must specify which fields to use (see below). With Flags, the values are numeric flags.
value_fields	list	Required if value_mode is OtherFields. Specifies which fields to use as value fields.

rfmanalysisnode properties



The Recency, Frequency, Monetary (RFM) Analysis node enables you to determine quantitatively which customers are likely to be the best ones by examining how recently they last purchased from you (recency), how often they purchased (frequency), and how much they spent over all transactions (monetary).

Example

```
node = stream.create("rfmanalysis", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("recency", "Recency")
node.setPropertyValue("frequency", "Frequency")
node.setPropertyValue("monetary", "Monetary")
node.setPropertyValue("tied_values_method", "Next")
node.setPropertyValue("recalculate_bins", "IfNecessary")
node.setPropertyValue("recency_thresholds", [1, 500, 800, 1500, 2000, 2500])
```

Table 92. rfmanalysisnode properties

rfmanalysisnode properties	Data type	Property description
recency	<i>field</i>	Specify the recency field. This may be a date, timestamp, or simple number.
frequency	<i>field</i>	Specify the frequency field.
monetary	<i>field</i>	Specify the monetary field.
recency_bins	<i>integer</i>	Specify the number of recency bins to be generated.
recency_weight	<i>number</i>	Specify the weighting to be applied to recency data. The default is 100.
frequency_bins	<i>integer</i>	Specify the number of frequency bins to be generated.
frequency_weight	<i>number</i>	Specify the weighting to be applied to frequency data. The default is 10.
monetary_bins	<i>integer</i>	Specify the number of monetary bins to be generated.
monetary_weight	<i>number</i>	Specify the weighting to be applied to monetary data. The default is 1.
tied_values_method	Next Current	Specify which bin tied value data is to be put in.
recalculate_bins	Always IfNecessary	
add_outliers	<i>flag</i>	Available only if recalculate_bins is set to IfNecessary. If set, records that lie below the lower bin will be added to the lower bin, and records above the highest bin will be added to the highest bin.

Table 92. *rfanalysisnode* properties (continued)

rfanalysisnode properties	Data type	Property description
binned_field	Recency Frequency Monetary	
recency_thresholds	<i>value value</i>	Available only if recalculate_bins is set to Always. Specify the upper and lower thresholds for the recency bins. The upper threshold of one bin is used as the lower threshold of the next—for example, [10 30 60] would define two bins, the first bin with upper and lower thresholds of 10 and 30, with the second bin thresholds of 30 and 60.
frequency_thresholds	<i>value value</i>	Available only if recalculate_bins is set to Always.
monetary_thresholds	<i>value value</i>	Available only if recalculate_bins is set to Always.

settoflagnode properties



The Set to Flag node derives multiple flag fields based on the categorical values defined for one or more nominal fields.

Example

```
node = stream.create("settoflag", "My node")
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("fields_from", "Drug", ["drugA", "drugX"])
node.setPropertyValue("true_value", "1")
node.setPropertyValue("false_value", "0")
node.setPropertyValue("use_extension", True)
node.setPropertyValue("extension", "Drug_Flag")
node.setPropertyValue("add_as", "Suffix")
node.setPropertyValue("aggregate", True)
node.setPropertyValue("keys", ["Cholesterol"])
```

Table 93. *settoflagnode* properties

settoflagnode properties	Data type	Property description
fields_from	[<i>category category category</i>] all	
true_value	<i>string</i>	Specifies the true value used by the node when setting a flag. The default is T.

Table 93. *settoflagnode properties (continued)*

settoflagnode properties	Data type	Property description
false_value	string	Specifies the false value used by the node when setting a flag. The default is F.
use_extension	flag	Use an extension as a suffix or prefix to the new flag field.
extension	string	
add_as	Suffix Prefix	Specifies whether the extension is added as a suffix or prefix.
aggregate	flag	Groups records together based on key fields. All flag fields in a group are enabled if any record is set to true.
keys	list	Key fields.

statistictransformnode properties



The Statistics Transform node runs a selection of IBM SPSS Statistics syntax commands against data sources in IBM SPSS Modeler. This node requires a licensed copy of IBM SPSS Statistics.

The properties for this node are described under “[statistictransformnode properties](#)” on page 409.

timeintervalsnode properties (deprecated)



Note: This node was deprecated in version 18 of SPSS Modeler and replaced by the new Time Series node.

The Time Intervals node specifies intervals and creates labels (if needed) for modeling time series data. If values are not evenly spaced, the node can pad or aggregate values as needed to generate a uniform interval between records.

Example

```
node = stream.create("timeintervals", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("interval_type", "SecondsPerDay")
node.setPropertyValue("days_per_week", 4)
node.setPropertyValue("week_begins_on", "Tuesday")
node.setPropertyValue("hours_per_day", 10)
node.setPropertyValue("day_begins_hour", 7)
node.setPropertyValue("day_begins_minute", 5)
node.setPropertyValue("day_begins_second", 17)
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Label")
node.setPropertyValue("year_start", 2005)
node.setPropertyValue("month_start", "January")
node.setPropertyValue("day_start", 4)
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("pad", "AGE", "MeanOfRecentPoints")
node.setPropertyValue("agg_mode", "Specify")
node.setPropertyValue("agg_set_default", "Last")
```

Table 94. *timeintervalsnode* properties

timeintervalsnode properties	Data type	Property description
interval_type	None Periods CyclicPeriods Years Quarters Months DaysPerWeek DaysNonPeriodic HoursPerDay HoursNonPeriodic MinutesPerDay MinutesNonPeriodic SecondsPerDay SecondsNonPeriodic	
mode	Label Create	Specifies whether you want to label records consecutively or build the series based on a specified date, timestamp, or time field.
field	<i>field</i>	When building the series from the data, specifies the field that indicates the date or time for each record.
period_start	<i>integer</i>	Specifies the starting interval for periods or cyclic periods
cycle_start	<i>integer</i>	Starting cycle for cyclic periods.
year_start	<i>integer</i>	For interval types where applicable, year in which the first interval falls.
quarter_start	<i>integer</i>	For interval types where applicable, quarter in which the first interval falls.

Table 94. *timeintervalsnode* properties (continued)

timeintervalsnode properties	Data type	Property description
month_start	January February March April May June July August September October November December	
day_start	<i>integer</i>	
hour_start	<i>integer</i>	
minute_start	<i>integer</i>	
second_start	<i>integer</i>	
periods_per_cycle	<i>integer</i>	For cyclic periods, number within each cycle.
fiscal_year_begins	January February March April May June July August September October November December	For quarterly intervals, specifies the month when the fiscal year begins.
week_begins_on	Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday	For periodic intervals (days per week, hours per day, minutes per day, and seconds per day), specifies the day on which the week begins.

Table 94. *timeintervalsnode* properties (continued)

timeintervalsnode properties	Data type	Property description
day_begins_hour	<i>integer</i>	For periodic intervals (hours per day, minutes per day, seconds per day), specifies the hour when the day begins. Can be used in combination with day_begins_minute and day_begins_second to specify an exact time such as 8:05:01. See usage example below.
day_begins_minute	<i>integer</i>	For periodic intervals (hours per day, minutes per day, seconds per day), specifies the minute when the day begins (for example, the 5 in 8:05).
day_begins_second	<i>integer</i>	For periodic intervals (hours per day, minutes per day, seconds per day), specifies the second when the day begins (for example, the 17 in 8:05:17).
days_per_week	<i>integer</i>	For periodic intervals (days per week, hours per day, minutes per day, and seconds per day), specifies the number of days per week.
hours_per_day	<i>integer</i>	For periodic intervals (hours per day, minutes per day, and seconds per day), specifies the number of hours in the day.
interval_increment	1 2 3 4 5 6 10 15 20 30	For minutes per day and seconds per day, specifies the number of minutes or seconds to increment for each record.
field_name_extension	<i>string</i>	
field_name_extension_as_prefix	<i>flag</i>	

Table 94. *timeintervalsnode properties (continued)*

timeintervalsnode properties	Data type	Property description
date_format	"DDMMYY" "MMDDYY" "YYMMDD" "YYYYMMDD" "YYYYDDD" DAY MONTH "DD-MM-YY" "DD-MM-YYYY" "MM-DD-YY" "MM-DD-YYYY" "DD-MON-YY" "DD-MON-YYYY" "YYYY-MM-DD" "DD.MM.YY" "DD.MM.YYYY" "MM.DD.YYYY" "DD.MON.YY" "DD.MON.YYYY" "DD/MM/YY" "DD/MM/YYYY" "MM/DD/YY" "MM/DD/YYYY" "DD/MON/YY" "DD/MON/YYYY" MON YYYY q Q YYYY ww WK YYYY	
time_format	"HMMSS" "HMM" "MMSS" "HH:MM:SS" "HH:MM" "MM:SS" "(H)H:(M)M:(S)S" "(H)H:(M)M" "(M)M:(S)S" "HH.MM.SS" "HH.MM" "MM.SS" "(H)H.(M)M.(S)S" "(H)H.(M)M" "(M)M.(S)S"	
aggregate	Mean Sum Mode Min Max First Last TrueIfAnyTrue	Specifies the aggregation method for a field.

Table 94. *timeintervalsnode* properties (continued)

timeintervalsnode properties	Data type	Property description
pad	Blank MeanOfRecentPoints True False	Specifies the padding method for a field.
agg_mode	All Specify	Specifies whether to aggregate or pad all fields with default functions as needed or specify the fields and functions to use.
agg_range_default	Mean Sum Mode Min Max	Specifies the default function to use when aggregating continuous fields.
agg_set_default	Mode First Last	Specifies the default function to use when aggregating nominal fields.
agg_flag_default	TrueIfAnyTrue Mode First Last	
pad_range_default	Blank MeanOfRecentPoints	Specifies the default function to use when padding continuous fields.
pad_set_default	Blank MostRecentValue	
pad_flag_default	Blank True False	

<i>Table 94. timeintervalsnode properties (continued)</i>		
timeintervalsnode properties	Data type	Property description
max_records_to_create	<i>integer</i>	Specifies the maximum number of records to create when padding the series.
estimation_from_beginning	<i>flag</i>	
estimation_to_end	<i>flag</i>	
estimation_start_offset	<i>integer</i>	
estimation_num_holdouts	<i>integer</i>	
create_future_records	<i>flag</i>	
num_future_records	<i>integer</i>	
create_future_field	<i>flag</i>	
future_field_name	<i>string</i>	

transposenode properties



The Transpose node swaps the data in rows and columns so that records become fields and fields become records.

Example

```
node = stream.create("transpose", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("transposed_names", "Read")
node.setPropertyValue("read_from_field", "TimeLabel")
node.setPropertyValue("max_num_fields", "1000")
node.setPropertyValue("id_field_name", "ID")
```

<i>Table 95. transposenode properties</i>		
transposenode properties	Data type	Property description
transpose_method	<i>enum</i>	Specifies the transpose method: Normal (normal), CASE to VAR (casetovar), or VAR to CASE (vartocase).
transposed_names	Prefix Read	Property for the Normal transpose method. New field names can be generated automatically based on a specified prefix, or they can be read from an existing field in the data.
prefix	<i>string</i>	Property for the Normal transpose method.
num_new_fields	<i>integer</i>	Property for the Normal transpose method. When using a prefix, specifies the maximum number of new fields to create.
read_from_field	<i>field</i>	Property for the Normal transpose method. Field from which names are read. This must be an instantiated field or an error will occur when the node is executed.

Table 95. transposenode properties (continued)

transposenode properties	Data type	Property description
max_num_fields	integer	Property for the Normal transpose method. When reading names from a field, specifies an upper limit to avoid creating an inordinately large number of fields.
transpose_type	Numeric String Custom	Property for the Normal transpose method. By default, only continuous (numeric range) fields are transposed, but you can choose a custom subset of numeric fields or transpose all string fields instead.
transpose_fields	list	Property for the Normal transpose method. Specifies the fields to transpose when the Custom option is used.
id_field_name	field	Property for the Normal transpose method.
transpose_casetovar_id_fields	field	Property for the CASE to VAR (casetovar) transpose method. Accepts multiple fields to be used as index fields. field1 ... fieldN
transpose_casetovar_columnfields	field	Property for the CASE to VAR (casetovar) transpose method. Accepts multiple fields to be used as column fields. field1 ... fieldN
transpose_casetovar_valuefields	field	Property for the CASE to VAR (casetovar) transpose method. Accepts multiple fields to be used as value fields. field1 ... fieldN
transpose_vartocase_id_fields	field	Property for the VAR to CASE (vartocase) transpose method. Accepts multiple fields to be used as ID variable fields. field1 ... fieldN
transpose_vartocase_valuefields	field	Property for the VAR to CASE (vartocase) transpose method. Accepts multiple fields to be used as value variable fields. field1 ... fieldN

typenode properties



The Type node specifies field metadata and properties. For example, you can specify a measurement level (continuous, nominal, ordinal, or flag) for each field, set options for handling missing values and system nulls, set the role of a field for modeling purposes, specify field and value labels, and specify values for a field.

Example

```
node = stream.createAt("type", "My node", 50, 50)
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("check", "Cholesterol", "Coerce")
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("direction", "Drug", "Input")
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("type", "K", "Range")
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("values", "Drug", ["drugA", "drugB", "drugC",
"drugD", "drugX",
"drugY", "drugZ"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("null_missing", "BP", False)
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("whitespace_missing", "BP", False)
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("description", "BP", "Blood Pressure")
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("value_labels", "BP", [["HIGH", "High Blood
Pressure"],
["NORMAL", "normal blood pressure"]])
```

Note that in some cases you may need to fully instantiate the Type node in order for other nodes to work correctly, such as the fields from property of the Set to Flag node. You can simply connect a Table node and execute it to instantiate the fields:

```
tablenode = stream.createAt("table", "Table node", 150, 50)
stream.link(node, tablenode)
tablenode.run(None)
stream.delete(tablenode)
```

Table 96. typenode properties		
typenode properties	Data type	Property description
direction	Input Target Both None Partition Split Frequency RecordID	Keyed property for field roles. Note: The values In and Out are now deprecated. Support for them may be withdrawn in a future release.

Table 96. *typenode properties (continued)*

typenode properties	Data type	Property description
type	Range Flag Set Typeless Discrete OrderedSet Default	Measurement level of the field (previously called the "type" of field). Setting type to Default will clear any values parameter setting, and if value_mode has the value Specify, it will be reset to Read. If value_mode is set to Pass or Read, setting type will not affect value_mode. Note: The data types used internally differ from those visible in the type node. The correspondence is as follows: Range -> Continuous Set -> Nominal OrderedSet -> Ordinal Discrete- -> Categorical
storage	Unknown String Integer Real Time Date Timestamp	Read-only keyed property for field storage type.
check	None Nullify Coerce Discard Warn Abort	Keyed property for field type and range checking.

Table 96. *typenode properties (continued)*

typenode properties	Data type	Property description
values	[value value]	For continuous fields, the first value is the minimum, and the last value is the maximum. For nominal fields, specify all values. For flag fields, the first value represents <i>false</i> , and the last value represents <i>true</i> . Setting this property automatically sets the value_mode property to Specify.
value_mode	Read Pass Read+ Current Specify	Determines how values are set. Note that you cannot set this property to Specify directly; to use specific values, set the values property.
extend_values	flag	Applies when value_mode is set to Read. Set to T to add newly read values to any existing values for the field. Set to F to discard existing values in favor of the newly read values.
enable_missing	flag	When set to T, activates tracking of missing values for the field.
missing_values	[value value ...]	Specifies data values that denote missing data.
range_missing	flag	Specifies whether a missing-value (blank) range is defined for a field.
missing_lower	string	When range_missing is true, specifies the lower bound of the missing-value range.
missing_upper	string	When range_missing is true, specifies the upper bound of the missing-value range.
null_missing	flag	When set to T, <i>nulls</i> (undefined values that are displayed as \$null\$ in the software) are considered missing values.
whitespace_missing	flag	When set to T, values containing only white space (spaces, tabs, and new lines) are considered missing values.
description	string	Specifies the description for a field.
value_labels	[[Value LabelString] [Value LabelString] ...]	Used to specify labels for value pairs.

Table 96. typenode properties (continued)

typenode properties	Data type	Property description
display_places	integer	Sets the number of decimal places for the field when displayed (applies only to fields with REAL storage). A value of -1 will use the stream default.
export_places	integer	Sets the number of decimal places for the field when exported (applies only to fields with REAL storage). A value of -1 will use the stream default.
decimal_separator	DEFAULT PERIOD COMMA	Sets the decimal separator for the field (applies only to fields with REAL storage).
date_format	"DDMMYY" "MMDDYY" "YYMMDD" "YYYYMMDD" "YYYYDDD" DAY MONTH "DD-MM-YY" "DD-MM-YYYY" "MM-DD-YY" "MM-DD-YYYY" "DD-MON-YY" "DD-MON-YYYY" "YYYY-MM-DD" "DD.MM.YY" "DD.MM.YYYY" "MM.DD.YYYY" "DD.MON.YY" "DD.MON.YYYY" "DD/MM/YY" "DD/MM/YYYY" "MM/DD/YY" "MM/DD/YYYY" "DD/MON/YY" "DD/MON/YYYY" MON YYYY q Q YYYY ww WK YYYY	Sets the date format for the field (applies only to fields with DATE or TIMESTAMP storage).
time_format	"HHMMSS" "HHMM" "MMSS" "HH:MM:SS" "HH:MM" "MM:SS" "(H)H:(M)M:(S)S" "(H)H:(M)M" "(M)M:(S)S" "HH.MM.SS" "HH.MM" "MM.SS" "(H)H.(M)M.(S)S" "(H)H.(M)M" "(M)M.(S)S"	Sets the time format for the field (applies only to fields with TIME or TIMESTAMP storage).

Table 96. *typenode properties (continued)*

typenode properties	Data type	Property description
number_format	DEFAULT STANDARD SCIENTIFIC CURRENCY	Sets the number display format for the field.
standard_places	<i>integer</i>	Sets the number of decimal places for the field when displayed in standard format. A value of –1 will use the stream default. Note that the existing <code>display_places</code> slot will also change this but is now deprecated.
scientific_places	<i>integer</i>	Sets the number of decimal places for the field when displayed in scientific format. A value of –1 will use the stream default.
currency_places	<i>integer</i>	Sets the number of decimal places for the field when displayed in currency format. A value of –1 will use the stream default.
grouping_symbol	DEFAULT NONE LOCALE PERIOD COMMA SPACE	Sets the grouping symbol for the field.
column_width	<i>integer</i>	Sets the column width for the field. A value of –1 will set column width to Auto.
justify	AUTO CENTER LEFT RIGHT	Sets the column justification for the field.

Table 96. *typenode properties (continued)*

typenode properties	Data type	Property description
measure_type	Range / MeasureType.RANGE Discrete / MeasureType.DISCRETE Flag / MeasureType.FLAG Set / MeasureType.SET OrderedSet / MeasureType.ORDERED_SET Typeless / MeasureType.TYPELESS Collection / MeasureType.COLLECTION Geospatial / MeasureType.GEOSPATIAL	This keyed property is similar to type in that it can be used to define the measurement associated with the field. What is different is that in Python scripting, the setter function can also be passed one of the MeasureType values while the getter will always return on the MeasureType values.
collection_measure	Range / MeasureType.RANGE Flag / MeasureType.FLAG Set / MeasureType.SET OrderedSet / MeasureType.ORDERED_SET Typeless / MeasureType.TYPELESS	For collection fields (lists with a depth of 0), this keyed property defines the measurement type associated with the underlying values.
geo_type	Point MultiPoint LineString MultiLineString Polygon MultiPolygon	For geospatial fields, this keyed property defines the type of geospatial object represented by this field. This should be consistent with the list depth of the values.
has_coordinate_system	<i>boolean</i>	For geospatial fields, this property defines whether this field has a coordinate system
coordinate_system	<i>string</i>	For geospatial fields, this keyed property defines the coordinate system for this field.

Table 96. *typenode properties (continued)*

typenode properties	Data type	Property description
custom_storage_type	Unknown / MeasureType.UNKNOWN String / MeasureType.STRING Integer / MeasureType.INTEGER Real / MeasureType.REAL Time / MeasureType.TIME Date / MeasureType.DATE Timestamp / MeasureType.TIMESTAMP List / MeasureType.LIST	This keyed property is similar to custom_storage in that it can be used to define the override storage for the field. What is different is that in Python scripting, the setter function can also be passed one of the StorageType values while the getter will always return on the StorageType values.
custom_list_storage_type	String / MeasureType.STRING Integer / MeasureType.INTEGER Real / MeasureType.REAL Time / MeasureType.TIME Date / MeasureType.DATE Timestamp / MeasureType.TIMESTAMP	For list fields, this keyed property specifies the storage type of the underlying values.
custom_list_depth	<i>integer</i>	For list fields, this keyed property specifies the depth of the field
max_list_length	<i>integer</i>	Only available for data with a measurement level of either <i>Geospatial</i> or <i>Collection</i> . Set the maximum length of the list by specifying the number of elements the list can contain.
max_string_length	<i>integer</i>	Only available for <i>typeless</i> data and used when you are generating SQL to create a table. Enter the value of the largest string in your data; this generates a column in the table that is big enough to contain the string.

Chapter 12. Graph Node Properties

Graph node common properties

This section describes the properties available for graph nodes, including common properties and properties that are specific to each node type.

Table 97. Common graph node properties		
Common graph node properties	Data type	Property description
title	<i>string</i>	Specifies the title. Example: "This is a title."
caption	<i>string</i>	Specifies the caption. Example: "This is a caption."
output_mode	Screen File	Specifies whether output from the graph node is displayed or written to a file.
output_format	BMP JPEG PNG HTML output (.cou)	Specifies the type of output. The exact type of output allowed for each node varies.
full_filename	<i>string</i>	Specifies the target path and filename for output generated from the graph node.
use_graph_size	<i>flag</i>	Controls whether the graph is sized explicitly, using the width and height properties below. Affects only graphs that are output to screen. Not available for the Distribution node.
graph_width	<i>number</i>	When use_graph_size is True, sets the graph width in pixels.
graph_height	<i>number</i>	When use_graph_size is True, sets the graph height in pixels.

Turning off optional fields

Optional fields, such as an overlay field for plots, can be turned off by setting the property value to "" (empty string), as shown in the following example:

```
plotnode.setPropertyValue("color_field", "")
```

Specifying colors

The colors for titles, captions, backgrounds, and labels can be specified by using the hexadecimal strings starting with the hash (#) symbol. For example, to set the graph background to sky blue, you would use the following statement:

```
mygraphnode.setPropertyValue("graph_background", "#87CEEB")
```

Here, the first two digits, 87, specify the red content; the middle two digits, CE, specify the green content; and the last two digits, EB, specify the blue content. Each digit can take a value in the range 0–9 or A–F. Together, these values can specify a red-green-blue, or RGB, color.

Note: When specifying colors in RGB, you can use the Field Chooser in the user interface to determine the correct color code. Simply hover over the color to activate a ToolTip with the desired information.

collectionnode Properties



The Collection node shows the distribution of values for one numeric field relative to the values of another. (It creates graphs that are similar to histograms.) It is useful for illustrating a variable or field whose values change over time. Using 3-D graphing, you can also include a symbolic axis displaying distributions by category.

Example

```
node = stream.create("collection", "My node")
# "Plot" tab
node.setPropertyValue("three_D", True)
node.setPropertyValue("collect_field", "Drug")
node.setPropertyValue("over_field", "Age")
node.setPropertyValue("by_field", "BP")
node.setPropertyValue("operation", "Sum")
# "Overlay" section
node.setPropertyValue("color_field", "Drug")
node.setPropertyValue("panel_field", "Sex")
node.setPropertyValue("animation_field", "")
# "Options" tab
node.setPropertyValue("range_mode", "Automatic")
node.setPropertyValue("range_min", 1)
node.setPropertyValue("range_max", 100)
node.setPropertyValue("bins", "ByNumber")
node.setPropertyValue("num_bins", 10)
node.setPropertyValue("bin_width", 5)
```

Table 98. collectionnode properties

collectionnode properties	Data type	Property description
over_field	field	
over_label_auto	flag	
over_label	string	
collect_field	field	
collect_label_auto	flag	
collect_label	string	
three_D	flag	
by_field	field	
by_label_auto	flag	

Table 98. collectionnode properties (continued)

collectionnode properties	Data type	Property description
by_label	<i>string</i>	
operation	Sum Mean Min Max SDev	
color_field	<i>string</i>	
panel_field	<i>string</i>	
animation_field	<i>string</i>	
range_mode	Automatic UserDefined	
range_min	<i>number</i>	
range_max	<i>number</i>	
bins	ByNumber ByWidth	
num_bins	<i>number</i>	
bin_width	<i>number</i>	
use_grid	<i>flag</i>	
graph_background	<i>color</i>	Standard graph colors are described at the beginning of this section.
page_background	<i>color</i>	Standard graph colors are described at the beginning of this section.

distributionnode Properties



The Distribution node shows the occurrence of symbolic (categorical) values, such as mortgage type or gender. Typically, you might use the Distribution node to show imbalances in the data, which you could then rectify using a Balance node before creating a model.

Example

```
node = stream.create("distribution", "My node")
# "Plot" tab
node.setPropertyValue("plot", "Flags")
node.setPropertyValue("x_field", "Age")
node.setPropertyValue("color_field", "Drug")
node.setPropertyValue("normalize", True)
```

```
node.setPropertyValue("sort_mode", "ByOccurence")
node.setPropertyValue("use_proportional_scale", True)
```

Table 99. *distributionnode properties*

distributionnode properties	Data type	Property description
plot	SelectedFields Flags	
x_field	field	
color_field	field	Overlay field.
normalize	flag	
sort_mode	ByOccurence Alphabetic	
use_proportional_scale	flag	

evaluationnode Properties



The Evaluation node helps to evaluate and compare predictive models. The evaluation chart shows how well models predict particular outcomes. It sorts records based on the predicted value and confidence of the prediction. It splits the records into groups of equal size (**quantiles**) and then plots the value of the business criterion for each quantile from highest to lowest. Multiple models are shown as separate lines in the plot.

Example

```
node = stream.create("evaluation", "My node")
# "Plot" tab
node.setPropertyValue("chart_type", "Gains")
node.setPropertyValue("cumulative", False)
node.setPropertyValue("field_detection_method", "Name")
node.setPropertyValue("inc_baseline", True)
node.setPropertyValue("n_tile", "Deciles")
node.setPropertyValue("style", "Point")
node.setPropertyValue("point_type", "Dot")
node.setPropertyValue("use_fixed_cost", True)
node.setPropertyValue("cost_value", 5.0)
node.setPropertyValue("cost_field", "Na")
node.setPropertyValue("use_fixed_revenue", True)
node.setPropertyValue("revenue_value", 30.0)
node.setPropertyValue("revenue_field", "Age")
node.setPropertyValue("use_fixed_weight", True)
node.setPropertyValue("weight_value", 2.0)
node.setPropertyValue("weight_field", "K")
```

Table 100. evaluationnode properties		
evaluationnode properties	Data type	Property description
chart_type	Gains Response Lift Profit ROI ROC	
inc_baseline	flag	
field_detection_method	Metadata Name	
use_fixed_cost	flag	
cost_value	number	
cost_field	string	
use_fixed_revenue	flag	
revenue_value	number	
revenue_field	string	
use_fixed_weight	flag	
weight_value	number	
weight_field	field	
n_tile	Quartiles Quintiles Deciles Vingtiles Percentiles 1000-tiles	
cumulative	flag	
style	Line Point	

Table 100. evaluationnode properties (continued)

evaluationnode properties	Data type	Property description
point_type	Rectangle Dot Triangle Hexagon Plus Pentagon Star BowTie HorizontalDash VerticalDash IronCross Factory House Cathedral OnionDome ConcaveTriangle OblateGlobe CatEye FourSidedPillow RoundRectangle Fan	
export_data	<i>flag</i>	
data_filename	<i>string</i>	
delimiter	<i>string</i>	
new_line	<i>flag</i>	
inc_field_names	<i>flag</i>	
inc_best_line	<i>flag</i>	
inc_business_rule	<i>flag</i>	
business_rule_condition	<i>string</i>	
plot_score_fields	<i>flag</i>	
score_fields	<i>[field1 ... fieldN]</i>	
target_field	<i>field</i>	
use_hit_condition	<i>flag</i>	
hit_condition	<i>string</i>	
use_score_expression	<i>flag</i>	
score_expression	<i>string</i>	
caption_auto	<i>flag</i>	

graphboardnode Properties



The Graphboard node offers many different types of graphs in one single node. Using this node, you can choose the data fields you want to explore and then select a graph from those available for the selected data. The node automatically filters out any graph types that would not work with the field choices.

Note: If you set a property that is not valid for the graph type (for example, specifying `y_field` for a histogram), that property is ignored.

Note: In the UI, on the Detailed tab of many different graph types, there is a **Summary** field; this field is not currently supported by scripting.

Example

```
node = stream.create("graphboard", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("graph_type", "Line")
node.setPropertyValue("x_field", "K")
node.setPropertyValue("y_field", "Na")
```

Table 101. graphboardnode properties

graphboard properties	Data type	Property description
graph_type	2DDotplot 3DArea 3DBar 3DDensity 3DHistogram 3DPie 3DScatterplot Area ArrowMap Bar BarCounts BarCountsMap BarMap BinnedScatter Boxplot Bubble ChoroplethMeans ChoroplethMedians ChoroplethSums ChoroplethValues	Identifies the graph type.

Table 101. graphboardnode properties (continued)

graphboard properties	Data type	Property description
	ChoroplethCounts	
	CoordinateMap	
	CoordinateChoroplethMeans	
	CoordinateChoroplethMedians	
	CoordinateChoroplethSums	
	CoordinateChoroplethValues	
	CoordinateChoroplethCounts	
	Dotplot	
	Heatmap	
	HexBinScatter	
	Histogram	
	Line	
	LineChartMap	
	LineOverlayMap	
	Parallel	
	Path	
	Pie	
	PieCountMap	
	PieCounts	
	PieMap	

Table 101. graphboardnode properties (continued)

graphboard properties	Data type	Property description
	PointOverlayMap PolygonOverlayMap Ribbon Scatterplot SPLOM Surface	
x_field	field	Specifies a custom label for the x axis. Available only for labels.
y_field	field	Specifies a custom label for the y axis. Available only for labels.
z_field	field	Used in some 3-D graphs.
color_field	field	Used in heat maps.
size_field	field	Used in bubble plots.
categories_field	field	
values_field	field	
rows_field	field	
columns_field	field	
fields	field	
start_longitude_field	field	Used with arrows on a reference map.
end_longitude_field	field	
start_latitude_field	field	
end_latitude_field	field	
data_key_field	field	Used in various maps.
panelrow_field	string	
panelcol_field	string	
animation_field	string	
longitude_field	field	Used with co-ordinates on maps.
latitude_field	field	
map_color_field	field	

histogramnode Properties



The Histogram node shows the occurrence of values for numeric fields. It is often used to explore the data before manipulations and model building. Similar to the Distribution node, the Histogram node frequently reveals imbalances in the data.

Example

```
node = stream.create("histogram", "My node")
# "Plot" tab
node.setPropertyValue("field", "Drug")
node.setPropertyValue("color_field", "Drug")
node.setPropertyValue("panel_field", "Sex")
node.setPropertyValue("animation_field", "")
# "Options" tab
node.setPropertyValue("range_mode", "Automatic")
node.setPropertyValue("range_min", 1.0)
node.setPropertyValue("range_max", 100.0)
node.setPropertyValue("num_bins", 10)
node.setPropertyValue("bin_width", 10)
node.setPropertyValue("normalize", True)
node.setPropertyValue("separate_bands", False)
```

Table 102. histogramnode properties

histogramnode properties	Data type	Property description
field	<i>field</i>	
color_field	<i>field</i>	
panel_field	<i>field</i>	
animation_field	<i>field</i>	
range_mode	Automatic UserDefined	
range_min	<i>number</i>	
range_max	<i>number</i>	
bins	ByNumber ByWidth	
num_bins	<i>number</i>	
bin_width	<i>number</i>	
normalize	<i>flag</i>	
separate_bands	<i>flag</i>	
x_label_auto	<i>flag</i>	
x_label	<i>string</i>	
y_label_auto	<i>flag</i>	
y_label	<i>string</i>	
use_grid	<i>flag</i>	

Table 102. histogramnode properties (continued)		
histogramnode properties	Data type	Property description
graph_background	color	Standard graph colors are described at the beginning of this section.
page_background	color	Standard graph colors are described at the beginning of this section.
normal_curve	flag	Indicates whether the normal distribution curve should be shown on the output.

mapvisualization properties



The Map Visualization node can accept multiple input connections and display geospatial data on a map as a series of layers. Each layer is a single geospatial field; for example, the base layer might be a map of a country, then above that you might have one layer for roads, one layer for rivers, and one layer for towns.

Table 103. mapvisualization properties		
mapvisualization properties	Data type	Property description
tag	string	Sets the name of the tag for the input. The default tag is a number based on the order that inputs were connected to the node (the first connection tag is 1, the second connection tag is 2, etc).
layer_field	field	Selects which geo-field from the data set is displayed as a layer on the map. The default selection is based on the following sort order: • First - Point • Linestring • Polygon • Multipoint • MultiLinestring • Last - MultiPolygon If there are two fields with the same measurement type, the first field alphabetically (by name) will be selected by default.
color_type	boolean	Specifies whether a standard color is applied to all features of the geo-field, or an overlay field which colors the features based on values from another field in the data set. Possible values are standard or overlay. The default is standard.

Table 103. *mapvisualization* properties (continued)

mapvisualization properties	Data type	Property description
color	<i>string</i>	If standard is selected for color_type, the drop-down contains the same color palette as the chart category color order on the user options Display tab. Default is chart category color 1.
color_field	<i>field</i>	If overlay is selected for color_type, the drop-down contains all fields from the same data set as the geo-field selected as the layer.
symbol_type	<i>boolean</i>	Specifies whether a standard symbol is applied to all records of the geo-field, or an overlay symbol which changes the symbol icon for the points based on values from another field in the data set. Possible values are standard or overlay. The default is standard.
symbol	<i>string</i>	If standard is selected for symbol_type, the drop-down contains a selection of symbols that can be used to display points on the map.
symbol_field	<i>field</i>	If overlay is selected for symbol_type, the drop-down contains all of the nominal, ordinal, or categorical fields from the same data set as the geo-field selected as the layer.
size_type	<i>boolean</i>	Specifies whether a standard size is applied to all records of the geo-field, or an overlay size which changes the size of symbol icon or the line thickness based on values from another field in the data set. Possible values are standard or overlay. The default is standard.
size	<i>string</i>	If standard is selected for size_type, for point or multipoint, the drop-down contains a selection of sizes for the symbol selected. For linestring or multilinestring, the drop-down contains a selection of line thicknesses.
size_field	<i>field</i>	If overlay is selected for size_type, the drop-down contains all of the fields from the same data set as the geo-field selected as the layer.

Table 103. mapvisualization properties (continued)

mapvisualization properties	Data type	Property description
transp_type	<i>boolean</i>	Specifies whether a standard transparency is applied to all records of the geo-field, or an overlay transparency which changes the level of transparency for the symbol, line, or polygon based on values from another field in the data set. Possible values are standard or overlay. The default is standard.
transp	<i>integer</i>	If standard is selected for transp_type, the drop-down contains a selection of transparency levels starting at 0% (opaque) and increasing to 100% (transparent) in 10% increments. Sets the transparency of points, lines, or polygons on the map. If overlay is selected for size_type, the drop-down contains all of the fields from the same data set as the geo-field selected as the layer. For points, multipoints, linestrings, and multilinestrings, polygons and multipolygons (that are the bottom layer), the default is 0%. For polygons and multipolygons that are not the bottom layer, the default is 50% (to avoid obscuring layers beneath these polygons).
transp_field	<i>field</i>	If overlay is selected for transp_type, the drop-down contains all of the fields from the same data set as the geo-field selected as the layer.
data_label_field	<i>field</i>	Specifies the field to use as data labels on the map. For example, if the layer this setting is applied to is a polygon layer, then the data label might be the name field – containing the name of each polygon. So selecting the name field here would result in those names being displayed on the map.
use_hex_binning	<i>boolean</i>	Enables hex binning and enables all of the aggregation drop-downs. This setting is turned off by default.

Table 103. *mapvisualization* properties (continued)

mapvisualization properties	Data type	Property description
color_aggregation and transp_aggregation	<i>string</i>	If you select an overlay field for a points layer using hex binning, then all the values for that field must be aggregated for all points within the hexagon. Therefore, you must specify an aggregation function for any overlay fields you want to apply to the map. The available aggregation functions are: Continuous (Real or Integer storage): • Sum • Mean • Min • Max • Median • 1st Quartile • 3rd Quartile Continuous (Time, Date, or Timestamp storage): • Mean • Min • Max Nominal/Categorical: • Mode • Min • Max Flag: • True if any true • False if any false
custom_storage	<i>string</i>	Sets the overall storage type of the field. Default is List. If List is specified, the following custom_value_storage and list_depth controls are disabled.
custom_value_storage	<i>string</i>	Sets the storage types of the elements in the list instead of to the field as a whole. The default is Real.

Table 103. mapvisualization properties (continued)

mapvisualization properties	Data type	Property description
list_depth	integer	Sets the depth of the list field. Ther required depth depends on the type of geofield, following these criteria: • Point - 0 • LineString - 1 • Polygon - 2 • Multipoint - 1 • MultiLineString - 2 • Multipolygon - 3 You must know the type of geospatial field you are converting back to a list and the required depth for that kind of field. If set incorrectly, the field cannot be used. The default value is 0, minimum is 0, and maximum is 10.

multiplotnode Properties



The Multiplot node creates a plot that displays multiple Y fields over a single X field. The Y fields are plotted as colored lines; each is equivalent to a Plot node with Style set to **Line** and X Mode set to **Sort**. Multiplots are useful when you want to explore the fluctuation of several variables over time.

Example

```
node = stream.create("multiplot", "My node")
# "Plot" tab
node.setPropertyValue("x_field", "Age")
node.setPropertyValue("y_fields", ["Drug", "BP"])
node.setPropertyValue("panel_field", "Sex")
# "Overlay" section
node.setPropertyValue("animation_field", "")
node.setPropertyValue("tooltip", "test")
node.setPropertyValue("normalize", True)
node.setPropertyValue("use_overlay_expr", False)
node.setPropertyValue("overlay_expression", "test")
node.setPropertyValue("records_limit", 500)
node.setPropertyValue("if_over_limit", "PlotSample")
```

Table 104. multiplotnode properties

multiplotnode properties	Data type	Property description
x_field	field	
y_fields	list	
panel_field	field	
animation_field	field	
normalize	flag	

Table 104. *multiplotnode properties (continued)*

multiplotnode properties	Data type	Property description
use_overlay_expr	<i>flag</i>	
overlay_expression	<i>string</i>	
records_limit	<i>number</i>	
if_over_limit	PlotBins PlotSample PlotAll	
x_label_auto	<i>flag</i>	
x_label	<i>string</i>	
y_label_auto	<i>flag</i>	
y_label	<i>string</i>	
use_grid	<i>flag</i>	
graph_background	<i>color</i>	Standard graph colors are described at the beginning of this section.
page_background	<i>color</i>	Standard graph colors are described at the beginning of this section.

plotnode Properties



The Plot node shows the relationship between numeric fields. You can create a plot by using points (a scatterplot) or lines.

Example

```
node = stream.create("plot", "My node")
# "Plot" tab
node.setPropertyValue("three_D", True)
node.setPropertyValue("x_field", "BP")
node.setPropertyValue("y_field", "Cholesterol")
node.setPropertyValue("z_field", "Drug")
# "Overlay" section
node.setPropertyValue("color_field", "Drug")
node.setPropertyValue("size_field", "Age")
node.setPropertyValue("shape_field", "")
node.setPropertyValue("panel_field", "Sex")
node.setPropertyValue("animation_field", "BP")
node.setPropertyValue("transp_field", "")
node.setPropertyValue("style", "Point")
# "Output" tab
node.setPropertyValue("output_mode", "File")
node.setPropertyValue("output_format", "JPEG")
node.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "C:/temp/graph_output/
plot_output.jpeg")
```

Table 105. plotnode properties

plotnode properties	Data type	Property description
x_field	field	Specifies a custom label for the x axis. Available only for labels.
y_field	field	Specifies a custom label for the y axis. Available only for labels.
three_D	flag	Specifies a custom label for the y axis. Available only for labels in 3-D graphs.
z_field	field	
color_field	field	Overlay field.
size_field	field	
shape_field	field	
panel_field	field	Specifies a nominal or flag field for use in making a separate chart for each category. Charts are paneled together in one output window.
animation_field	field	Specifies a nominal or flag field for illustrating data value categories by creating a series of charts displayed in sequence using animation.
transp_field	field	Specifies a field for illustrating data value categories by using a different level of transparency for each category. Not available for line plots.
overlay_type	None Smoother Function	Specifies whether an overlay function or LOESS smoother is displayed.
overlay_expression	string	Specifies the expression used when overlay_type is set to Function.
style	Point Line	

Table 105. *plotnode* properties (continued)

plotnode properties	Data type	Property description
point_type	Rectangle Dot Triangle Hexagon Plus Pentagon Star BowTie HorizontalDash VerticalDash IronCross Factory House Cathedral OnionDome ConcaveTriangle OblateGlobe CatEye FourSidedPillow RoundRectangle Fan	
x_mode	Sort Overlay AsRead	
x_range_mode	Automatic UserDefined	
x_range_min	<i>number</i>	
x_range_max	<i>number</i>	
y_range_mode	Automatic UserDefined	
y_range_min	<i>number</i>	
y_range_max	<i>number</i>	
z_range_mode	Automatic UserDefined	
z_range_min	<i>number</i>	
z_range_max	<i>number</i>	
jitter	<i>flag</i>	
records_limit	<i>number</i>	
if_over_limit	PlotBins PlotSample PlotAll	

Table 105. <i>plotnode</i> properties (continued)		
plotnode properties	Data type	Property description
x_label_auto	<i>flag</i>	
x_label	<i>string</i>	
y_label_auto	<i>flag</i>	
y_label	<i>string</i>	
z_label_auto	<i>flag</i>	
z_label	<i>string</i>	
use_grid	<i>flag</i>	
graph_background	<i>color</i>	Standard graph colors are described at the beginning of this section.
page_background	<i>color</i>	Standard graph colors are described at the beginning of this section.
use_overlay_expr	<i>flag</i>	Deprecated in favor of <code>overlay_type</code> .

timeplotnode Properties



The Time Plot node displays one or more sets of time series data. Typically, you would first use a Time Intervals node to create a *TimeLabel* field, which would be used to label the x axis.

Example

```
node = stream.create("timeplot", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("y_fields", ["sales", "men", "women"])
node.setPropertyValue("panel", True)
node.setPropertyValue("normalize", True)
node.setPropertyValue("line", True)
node.setPropertyValue("smoother", True)
node.setPropertyValue("use_records_limit", True)
node.setPropertyValue("records_limit", 2000)
# Appearance settings
node.setPropertyValue("symbol_size", 2.0)
```

Table 106. <i>timeplotnode</i> properties		
timeplotnode properties	Data type	Property description
plot_series	Series	
	Models	
use_custom_x_field	<i>flag</i>	
x_field	<i>field</i>	
y_fields	<i>list</i>	
panel	<i>flag</i>	
normalize	<i>flag</i>	
line	<i>flag</i>	

Table 106. <i>timeplotnode</i> properties (continued)		
timeplotnode properties	Data type	Property description
points	<i>flag</i>	
point_type	Rectangle Dot Triangle Hexagon Plus Pentagon Star BowTie HorizontalDash VerticalDash IronCross Factory House Cathedral OnionDome ConcaveTriangle OblateGlobe CatEye FourSidedPillow RoundRectangle Fan	
smoother	<i>flag</i>	You can add smoothers to the plot only if you set panel to True.
use_records_limit	<i>flag</i>	
records_limit	<i>integer</i>	
symbol_size	<i>number</i>	Specifies a symbol size.
panel_layout	Horizontal Vertical	

eplotnode Properties



The E-Plot (Beta) node shows the relationship between numeric fields. It is similar to the Plot node, but its options differ and its output uses a new graphing interface specific to this node. Use the beta-level node to play around with new graphing features.

Table 107. <i>eplotnode</i> properties		
eplotnode properties	Data type	Property description
x_field	<i>string</i>	Specify the field to display on the horizontal X axis.
y_field	<i>string</i>	Specify the field to display on the vertical Y axis.
color_field	<i>string</i>	Specify the field to use for the color map overlay in the output, if desired.
size_field	<i>string</i>	Specify the field to use for the size map overlay in the output, if desired.

Table 107. eplotnode properties (continued)		
eplotnode properties	Data type	Property description
shape_field	string	Specify the field to use for the shape map overlay in the output, if desired.
interested_fields	string	Specify the fields you'd like to include in the output.
records_limit	integer	Specify a number for the maximum number of records to plot in the output. 2000 is the default.
if_over_limit	Boolean	Specify whether to use the Sample option or the Use all data option if the records_limit is surpassed. Sample is the default, and it randomly samples the data until it hits the records_limit. If you specify Use all data to ignore the records_limit and plot all data points, note that this may dramatically decrease performance.

tsnenode Properties



t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE) is a tool for visualizing high-dimensional data. It converts affinities of data points to probabilities. This t-SNE node in SPSS Modeler is implemented in Python and requires the `scikit-learn`® Python library.

Table 108. tsnenode properties		
tsnenode properties	Data type	Property description
mode_type	string	Specify simple or expert mode.
n_components	string	Dimension of the embedded space (2D or 3D). Specify 2 or 3. Default is 2.
method	string	Specify barnes_hut or exact. Default is barnes_hut.
init	string	Initialization of embedding. Specify random or pca. Default is random.
target_field Renamed to target starting with version 18.2.1.1	string	Target field name. It will be a colormap on the output graph. The graph will use one color if no target field is specified.
perplexity	float	The perplexity is related to the number of nearest neighbors used in other manifold learning algorithms. Larger datasets usually require a larger perplexity. Consider selecting a value between 5 and 50. Default is 30.

Table 108. tsnenode properties (continued)		
tsnenode properties	Data type	Property description
early_exaggeration	<i>float</i>	Controls how tight the natural clusters in the original space are in the embedded space, and how much space will be between them. Default is 12.0.
learning_rate	<i>float</i>	Default is 200.
n_iter	<i>integer</i>	Maximum number of iterations for the optimization. Set to at least 250. Default is 1000.
angle	<i>float</i>	The angular size of the distant node as measured from a point. Specify a value in the range of 0-1. Default is 0.5.
enable_random_seed	<i>Boolean</i>	Set to true to enable the random_seed parameter. Default is false.
random_seed	<i>integer</i>	The random number seed to use. Default is None.
n_iter_without_progress	<i>integer</i>	Maximum iterations without progress. Default is 300.
min_grad_norm	<i>string</i>	If the gradient norm is below this threshold, the optimization will be stopped. Default is 1.0E-7. Possible values are: • 1.0E-1 • 1.0E-2 • 1.0E-3 • 1.0E-4 • 1.0E-5 • 1.0E-6 • 1.0E-7 • 1.0E-8
isGridSearch	<i>Boolean</i>	Set to true to perform t-SNE with several different perplexities. Default is false.
output_Rename	<i>Boolean</i>	Specify true if you want to provide a custom name, or false to name the output automatically. Default is false.
output_to	<i>string</i>	Specify Screen or Output. Default is Screen.
full_filename	<i>string</i>	Specify the output file name.
output_file_type	<i>string</i>	Output file format. Specify HTML or Output object. Default is HTML.

webnode Properties



The Web node illustrates the strength of the relationship between values of two or more symbolic (categorical) fields. The graph uses lines of various widths to indicate connection strength. You might use a Web node, for example, to explore the relationship between the purchase of a set of items at an e-commerce site.

Example

```
node = stream.create("web", "My node")
# "Plot" tab
node.setPropertyValue("use_directed_web", True)
node.setPropertyValue("to_field", "Drug")
node.setPropertyValue("fields", ["BP", "Cholesterol", "Sex", "Drug"])
node.setPropertyValue("from_fields", ["BP", "Cholesterol", "Sex"])
node.setPropertyValue("true_flags_only", False)
node.setPropertyValue("line_values", "Absolute")
node.setPropertyValue("strong_links_heavier", True)
# "Options" tab
node.setPropertyValue("max_num_links", 300)
node.setPropertyValue("links_above", 10)
node.setPropertyValue("num_links", "ShowAll")
node.setPropertyValue("discard_links_min", True)
node.setPropertyValue("links_min_records", 5)
node.setPropertyValue("discard_links_max", True)
node.setPropertyValue("weak_below", 10)
node.setPropertyValue("strong_above", 19)
node.setPropertyValue("link_size_continuous", True)
node.setPropertyValue("web_display", "Circular")
```

Table 109. webnode properties

webnode properties	Data type	Property description
use_directed_web	flag	
fields	list	
to_field	field	
from_fields	list	
true_flags_only	flag	
line_values	Absolute OverallPct PctLarger PctSmaller	
strong_links_heavier	flag	
num_links	ShowMaximum ShowLinksAbove ShowAll	
max_num_links	number	

<i>Table 109. webnode properties (continued)</i>		
webnode properties	Data type	Property description
links_above	<i>number</i>	
discard_links_min	<i>flag</i>	
links_min_records	<i>number</i>	
discard_links_max	<i>flag</i>	
links_max_records	<i>number</i>	
weak_below	<i>number</i>	
strong_above	<i>number</i>	
link_size_continuous	<i>flag</i>	
web_display	Circular Network Directed Grid	
graph_background	<i>color</i>	Standard graph colors are described at the beginning of this section.
symbol_size	<i>number</i>	Specifies a symbol size.

Chapter 13. Modeling Node Properties

Common modeling node properties

The following properties are common to some or all modeling nodes. Any exceptions are noted in the documentation for individual modeling nodes as appropriate.

Table 110. Common modeling node properties		
Property	Values	Property description
custom_fields	<i>flag</i>	If true, allows you to specify target, input, and other fields for the current node. If false, the current settings from an upstream Type node are used.
target or targets	<i>field</i> or [<i>field1 ... fieldN</i>]	Specifies a single target field or multiple target fields depending on the model type.
inputs	[<i>field1 ... fieldN</i>]	Input or predictor fields used by the model.
partition	<i>field</i>	
use_partitioned_data	<i>flag</i>	If a partition field is defined, this option ensures that only data from the training partition is used to build the model.
use_split_data	<i>flag</i>	
splits	[<i>field1 ... fieldN</i>]	Specifies the field or fields to use for split modeling. Effective only if use_split_data is set to True.
use_frequency	<i>flag</i>	Weight and frequency fields are used by specific models as noted for each model type.
frequency_field	<i>field</i>	
use_weight	<i>flag</i>	
weight_field	<i>field</i>	
use_model_name	<i>flag</i>	
model_name	<i>string</i>	Custom name for new model.
mode	Simple Expert	

anomalydetectionnode properties



The Anomaly Detection node identifies unusual cases, or outliers, that do not conform to patterns of “normal” data. With this node, it is possible to identify outliers even if they do not fit any previously known patterns and even if you are not exactly sure what you are looking for.

Example

```
node = stream.create("anomalydetection", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("anomaly_method", "PerRecords")
node.setPropertyValue("percent_records", 95)
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Expert")
node.setPropertyValue("peer_group_num_auto", True)
node.setPropertyValue("min_num_peer_groups", 3)
node.setPropertyValue("max_num_peer_groups", 10)
```

Table 111. anomalydetectionnode properties

anomalydetectionnode Properties	Values	Property description
inputs	[field1 ... fieldN]	Anomaly Detection models screen records based on the specified input fields. They do not use a target field. Weight and frequency fields are also not used. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
mode	Expert Simple	
anomaly_method	IndexLevel PerRecords NumRecords	Specifies the method used to determine the cutoff value for flagging records as anomalous.
index_level	number	Specifies the minimum cutoff value for flagging anomalies.
percent_records	number	Sets the threshold for flagging records based on the percentage of records in the training data.
num_records	number	Sets the threshold for flagging records based on the number of records in the training data.
num_fields	integer	The number of fields to report for each anomalous record.
impute_missing_values	flag	
adjustment_coeff	number	Value used to balance the relative weight given to continuous and categorical fields in calculating the distance.

Table 111. anomalydetectionnode properties (continued)

anomalydetectionnode Properties	Values	Property description
peer_group_num_auto	<i>flag</i>	Automatically calculates the number of peer groups.
min_num_peer_groups	<i>integer</i>	Specifies the minimum number of peer groups used when peer_group_num_auto is set to True.
max_num_per_groups	<i>integer</i>	Specifies the maximum number of peer groups.
num_peer_groups	<i>integer</i>	Specifies the number of peer groups used when peer_group_num_auto is set to False.
noise_level	<i>number</i>	Determines how outliers are treated during clustering. Specify a value between 0 and 0.5.
noise_ratio	<i>number</i>	Specifies the portion of memory allocated for the component that should be used for noise buffering. Specify a value between 0 and 0.5.

apriorinode properties



The Apriori node extracts a set of rules from the data, pulling out the rules with the highest information content. Apriori offers five different methods of selecting rules and uses a sophisticated indexing scheme to process large data sets efficiently. For large problems, Apriori is generally faster to train; it has no arbitrary limit on the number of rules that can be retained, and it can handle rules with up to 32 preconditions. Apriori requires that input and output fields all be categorical but delivers better performance because it is optimized for this type of data.

Example

```
node = stream.create("apriori", "My node")
# "Fields" tab
node.setPropertyValue("custom_fields", True)
node.setPropertyValue("partition", "Test")
# For non-transactional
node.setPropertyValue("use_transactional_data", False)
node.setPropertyValue("consequents", ["Age"])
node.setPropertyValue("antecedents", ["BP", "Cholesterol", "Drug"])
# For transactional
node.setPropertyValue("use_transactional_data", True)
node.setPropertyValue("id_field", "Age")
node.setPropertyValue("contiguous", True)
node.setPropertyValue("content_field", "Drug")
# "Model" tab
node.setPropertyValue("use_model_name", False)
node.setPropertyValue("model_name", "Apriori_bp_choles_drug")
node.setPropertyValue("min_supp", 7.0)
node.setPropertyValue("min_conf", 30.0)
node.setPropertyValue("max_antecedents", 7)
node.setPropertyValue("true_flags", False)
node.setPropertyValue("optimize", "Memory")
```

```
# "Expert" tab
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Expert")
node.setPropertyValue("evaluation", "ConfidenceRatio")
node.setPropertyValue("lower_bound", 7)
```

Table 112. *apriorinode* properties

apriorinode Properties	Values	Property description
consequents	<i>field</i>	Apriori models use Consequents and Antecedents in place of the standard target and input fields. Weight and frequency fields are not used. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
antecedents	<i>[field1 ... fieldN]</i>	
min_supp	<i>number</i>	
min_conf	<i>number</i>	
max_antecedents	<i>number</i>	
true_flags	<i>flag</i>	
optimize	Speed Memory	
use_transactional_data	<i>flag</i>	When the value is true, the score for each transaction ID is independent from other transaction IDs. When the data to be scored is too large to obtain acceptable performance, we recommend separating the data.
contiguous	<i>flag</i>	
id_field	<i>string</i>	
content_field	<i>string</i>	
mode	Simple Expert	
evaluation	RuleConfidence DifferenceToPrior ConfidenceRatio InformationDifference NormalizedChiSquare	
lower_bound	<i>number</i>	

Table 112. apriorinode properties (continued)		
apriorinode Properties	Values	Property description
optimize	Speed	Use to specify whether model building should be optimized for speed or for memory.
	Memory	

associationrulesnode properties



The Association Rules Node is similar to the Apriori Node; however, unlike Apriori, the Association Rules Node can process list data. In addition, the Association Rules Node can be used with IBM SPSS Analytic Server to process big data and take advantage of faster parallel processing.

Table 113. associationrulesnode properties		
associationrulesnode properties	Data type	Property description
predictions	<i>field</i>	Fields in this list can only appear as a predictor of a rule
conditions	<i>[field1...fieldN]</i>	Fields in this list can only appear as a condition of a rule
max_rule_conditions	<i>integer</i>	The maximum number of conditions that can be included in a single rule. Minimum 1, maximum 9.
max_rule_predictions	<i>integer</i>	The maximum number of predictions that can be included in a single rule. Minimum 1, maximum 5.
max_num_rules	<i>integer</i>	The maximum number of rules that can be considered as part of rule building. Minimum 1, maximum 10,000.
rule_criterion_top_n	Confidence Rulesupport Lift Conditionsupport Deployability	The rule criterion that determines the value by which the top "N" rules in the model are chosen.
true_flags	<i>Boolean</i>	Setting as Y determines that only the true values for flag fields are considered during rule building.
rule_criterion	<i>Boolean</i>	Setting as Y determines that the rule criterion values are used for excluding rules during model building.

Table 113. associationrulesnode properties (continued)

associationrulesnode properties	Data type	Property description
min_confidence	number	0.1 to 100 - the percentage value for the minimum required confidence level for a rule produced by the model. If the model produces a rule with a confidence level less than the value specified here the rule is discarded.
min_rule_support	number	0.1 to 100 - the percentage value for the minimum required rule support for a rule produced by the model. If the model produces a rule with a rule support level less than the specified value the rule is discarded.
min_condition_support	number	0.1 to 100 - the percentage value for the minimum required condition support for a rule produced by the model. If the model produces a rule with a condition support level less than the specified value the rule is discarded.
min_lift	integer	1 to 10 - represents the minimum required lift for a rule produced by the model. If the model produces a rule with a lift level less than the specified value the rule is discarded.
exclude_rules	Boolean	Used to select a list of related fields from which you do not want the model to create rules. Example: set :gsarsnode.exclude_rules = [[[field1,field2, field3]],[[field4, field5]]] - where each list of fields separated by [] is a row in the table.
num_bins	integer	Set the number of automatic bins that continuous fields are binned to. Minimum 2, maximum 10.
max_list_length	integer	Applies to any list fields for which the maximum length is not known. Elements in the list up until the number specified here are included in the model build; any further elements are discarded. Minimum 1, maximum 100.
output_confidence	Boolean	
output_rule_support	Boolean	
output_lift	Boolean	
output_condition_support	Boolean	
output_deployability	Boolean	

Table 113. associationrulesnode properties (continued)

associationrulesnode properties	Data type	Property description
rules_to_display	upto all	The maximum number of rules to display in the output tables.
display_upto	integer	If upto is set in rules_to_display, set the number of rules to display in the output tables. Minimum 1.
field_transformations	Boolean	
records_summary	Boolean	
rule_statistics	Boolean	
most_frequent_values	Boolean	
most_frequent_fields	Boolean	
word_cloud	Boolean	
word_cloud_sort	Confidence Rulesupport Lift Conditionsupport Deployability	
word_cloud_display	integer	Minimum 1, maximum 20
max_predictions	integer	The maximum number of rules that can be applied to each input to the score.
criterion	Confidence Rulesupport Lift Conditionsupport Deployability	Select the measure used to determine the strength of rules.
allow_repeats	Boolean	Determine whether rules with the same prediction are included in the score.
check_input	NoPredictions Predictions NoCheck	

autoclassifiernode properties



The Auto Classifier node creates and compares a number of different models for binary outcomes (yes or no, churn or do not churn, and so on), allowing you to choose the best approach for a given analysis. A number of modeling algorithms are supported, making it possible to select the methods you want to use, the specific options for each, and the criteria for comparing the results. The node generates a set of models based on the specified options and ranks the best candidates according to the criteria you specify.

Example

```
node = stream.create("autoclassifier", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("ranking_measure", "Accuracy")
node.setPropertyValue("ranking_dataset", "Training")
node.setPropertyValue("enable_accuracy_limit", True)
node.setPropertyValue("accuracy_limit", 0.9)
node.setPropertyValue("calculate_variable_importance", True)
node.setPropertyValue("use_costs", True)
node.setPropertyValue("svm", False)
```

Table 114. autoclassifiernode properties

autoclassifiernode Properties	Values	Property description
target	<i>field</i>	For flag targets, the Auto Classifier node requires a single target and one or more input fields. Weight and frequency fields can also be specified. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
ranking_measure	Accuracy Area_under_curve Profit Lift Num_variables	
ranking_dataset	Training Test	
number_of_models	<i>integer</i>	Number of models to include in the model nugget. Specify an integer between 1 and 100.
calculate_variable_importance	<i>flag</i>	
enable_accuracy_limit	<i>flag</i>	
accuracy_limit	<i>integer</i>	Integer between 0 and 100.
enable_area_under_curve_limit	<i>flag</i>	

Table 114. autoclassifiernode properties (continued)		
autoclassifiernode Properties	Values	Property description
area_under_curve_limit	<i>number</i>	Real number between 0.0 and 1.0.
enable_profit_limit	<i>flag</i>	
profit_limit	<i>number</i>	Integer greater than 0.
enable_lift_limit	<i>flag</i>	
lift_limit	<i>number</i>	Real number greater than 1.0.
enable_number_of_variables_limit	<i>flag</i>	
number_of_variables_limit	<i>number</i>	Integer greater than 0.
use_fixed_cost	<i>flag</i>	
fixed_cost	<i>number</i>	Real number greater than 0.0.
variable_cost	<i>field</i>	
use_fixed_revenue	<i>flag</i>	
fixed_revenue	<i>number</i>	Real number greater than 0.0.
variable_revenue	<i>field</i>	
use_fixed_weight	<i>flag</i>	
fixed_weight	<i>number</i>	Real number greater than 0.0
variable_weight	<i>field</i>	
lift_percentile	<i>number</i>	Integer between 0 and 100.
enable_model_build_time_limit	<i>flag</i>	
model_build_time_limit	<i>number</i>	Integer set to the number of minutes to limit the time taken to build each individual model.
enable_stop_after_time_limit	<i>flag</i>	
stop_after_time_limit	<i>number</i>	Real number set to the number of hours to limit the overall elapsed time for an auto classifier run.
enable_stop_after_valid_model_produced	<i>flag</i>	
use_costs	<i>flag</i>	
<algorithm>	<i>flag</i>	Enables or disables the use of a specific algorithm.
<algorithm>.<property>	<i>string</i>	Sets a property value for a specific algorithm. See the topic “Setting Algorithm Properties” on page 220 for more information.

Setting Algorithm Properties

For the Auto Classifier, Auto Numeric, and Auto Cluster nodes, properties for specific algorithms used by the node can be set using the general form:

```
autonode.setKeyedPropertyValue(<algorithm>, <property>, <value>)
```

For example:

```
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("neuralnetwork", "method", "MultilayerPerceptron")
```

Algorithm names for the Auto Classifier node are cart, chaid, quest, c50, logreg, decisionlist, bayesnet, discriminant, svm and knn.

Algorithm names for the Auto Numeric node are cart, chaid, neuralnetwork, genlin, svm, regression, linear and knn.

Algorithm names for the Auto Cluster node are twostep, k-means, and kohonen.

Property names are standard as documented for each algorithm node.

Algorithm properties that contain periods or other punctuation must be wrapped in single quotes, for example:

```
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("logreg", "tolerance", "1.0E-5")
```

Multiple values can also be assigned for property, for example:

```
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("decisionlist", "search_direction", ["Up",  
"Down"])
```

To enable or disable the use of a specific algorithm:

```
node.setPropertyValue("chaid", True)
```

Note: In cases where certain algorithm options are not available in the Auto Classifier node, or when only a single value can be specified rather than a range of values, the same limits apply with scripting as when accessing the node in the standard manner.

autoclusternode properties



The Auto Cluster node estimates and compares clustering models, which identify groups of records that have similar characteristics. The node works in the same manner as other automated modeling nodes, allowing you to experiment with multiple combinations of options in a single modeling pass. Models can be compared using basic measures with which to attempt to filter and rank the usefulness of the cluster models, and provide a measure based on the importance of particular fields.

Example

```
node = stream.create("autocluster", "My node")  
node.setPropertyValue("ranking_measure", "Silhouette")  
node.setPropertyValue("ranking_dataset", "Training")  
node.setPropertyValue("enable_silhouette_limit", True)  
node.setPropertyValue("silhouette_limit", 5)
```

Table 115. autoclusternode properties

autoclusternode Properties	Values	Property description
evaluation	<i>field</i>	Note: Auto Cluster node only. Identifies the field for which an importance value will be calculated. Alternatively, can be used to identify how well the cluster differentiates the value of this field and, therefore; how well the model will predict this field.
ranking_measure	Silhouette Num_clusters Size_smallest_cluster Size_largest_cluster Smallest_to_largest Importance	
ranking_dataset	Training Test	
summary_limit	<i>integer</i>	Number of models to list in the report. Specify an integer between 1 and 100.
enable_silhouette_limit	<i>flag</i>	
silhouette_limit	<i>integer</i>	Integer between 0 and 100.
enable_number_less_limit	<i>flag</i>	
number_less_limit	<i>number</i>	Real number between 0.0 and 1.0.
enable_number_greater_limit	<i>flag</i>	
number_greater_limit	<i>number</i>	Integer greater than 0.
enable_smallest_cluster_limit	<i>flag</i>	
smallest_cluster_units	Percentage Counts	
smallest_cluster_limit_percentage	<i>number</i>	
smallest_cluster_limit_count	<i>integer</i>	Integer greater than 0.
enable_largest_cluster_limit	<i>flag</i>	

Table 115. *autoclusternode* properties (continued)

autoclusternode Properties	Values	Property description
largest_cluster_units	Percentage Counts	
largest_cluster_limit_percentage	<i>number</i>	
largest_cluster_limit_count	<i>integer</i>	
enable_smallest_largest_limit	<i>flag</i>	
smallest_largest_limit	<i>number</i>	
enable_importance_limit	<i>flag</i>	
importance_limit_condition	Greater_than Less_than	
importance_limit_greater_than	<i>number</i>	Integer between 0 and 100.
importance_limit_less_than	<i>number</i>	Integer between 0 and 100.
<algorithm>	<i>flag</i>	Enables or disables the use of a specific algorithm.
<algorithm>.<property>	<i>string</i>	Sets a property value for a specific algorithm. See the topic “Setting Algorithm Properties” on page 220 for more information.

autonumericnode properties



The Auto Numeric node estimates and compares models for continuous numeric range outcomes using a number of different methods. The node works in the same manner as the Auto Classifier node, allowing you to choose the algorithms to use and to experiment with multiple combinations of options in a single modeling pass. Supported algorithms include neural networks, C&R Tree, CHAID, linear regression, generalized linear regression, and support vector machines (SVM). Models can be compared based on correlation, relative error, or number of variables used.

Example

```
node = stream.create("autonumeric", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("ranking_measure", "Correlation")
node.setPropertyValue("ranking_dataset", "Training")
node.setPropertyValue("enable_correlation_limit", True)
node.setPropertyValue("correlation_limit", 0.8)
node.setPropertyValue("calculate_variable_importance", True)
node.setPropertyValue("neuralnetwork", True)
node.setPropertyValue("chaid", False)
```


Table 116. autonumericnode properties

autonumericnode Properties	Values	Property description
custom_fields	flag	If True, custom field settings will be used instead of type node settings.
target	field	The Auto Numeric node requires a single target and one or more input fields. Weight and frequency fields can also be specified. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
inputs	[field1 ... field2]	
partition	field	
use_frequency	flag	
frequency_field	field	
use_weight	flag	
weight_field	field	
use_partitioned_data	flag	If a partition field is defined, only the training data are used for model building.
ranking_measure	Correlation NumberOfFields	
ranking_dataset	Test Training	
number_of_models	integer	Number of models to include in the model nugget. Specify an integer between 1 and 100.
calculate_variable_importance	flag	
enable_correlation_limit	flag	
correlation_limit	integer	
enable_number_of_fields_limit	flag	
number_of_fields_limit	integer	
enable_relative_error_limit	flag	
relative_error_limit	integer	
enable_model_build_time_limit	flag	
model_build_time_limit	integer	
enable_stop_after_time_limit	flag	

Table 116. *autonumericnode* properties (continued)

autonumericnode Properties	Values	Property description
stop_after_time_limit	<i>integer</i>	
stop_if_valid_model	<i>flag</i>	
<algorithm>	<i>flag</i>	Enables or disables the use of a specific algorithm.
<algorithm>.<property>	<i>string</i>	Sets a property value for a specific algorithm. See the topic “ Setting Algorithm Properties ” on page 220 for more information.

bayesnetnode properties



The Bayesian Network node enables you to build a probability model by combining observed and recorded evidence with real-world knowledge to establish the likelihood of occurrences. The node focuses on Tree Augmented Naïve Bayes (TAN) and Markov Blanket networks that are primarily used for classification.

Example

```
node = stream.create("bayesnet", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("continue_training_existing_model", True)
node.setPropertyValue("structure_type", "MarkovBlanket")
node.setPropertyValue("use_feature_selection", True)
# Expert tab
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Expert")
node.setPropertyValue("all_probabilities", True)
node.setPropertyValue("independence", "Pearson")
```

Table 117. *bayesnetnode* properties

bayesnetnode Properties	Values	Property description
inputs	[<i>field1 ... fieldN</i>]	Bayesian network models use a single target field, and one or more input fields. Continuous fields are automatically binned. See the topic “ Common modeling node properties ” on page 211 for more information.
continue_training_existing_model	<i>flag</i>	
structure_type	TAN MarkovBlanket	Select the structure to be used when building the Bayesian network.
use_feature_selection	<i>flag</i>	
parameter_learning_method	Likelihood Bayes	Specifies the method used to estimate the conditional probability tables between nodes where the values of the parents are known.

Table 117. bayesnetnode properties (continued)

bayesnetnode Properties	Values	Property description
mode	Expert Simple	
missing_values	flag	
all_probabilities	flag	
independence	Likelihood Pearson	Specifies the method used to determine whether paired observations on two variables are independent of each other.
significance_level	number	Specifies the cutoff value for determining independence.
maximal_conditioning_set	number	Sets the maximal number of conditioning variables to be used for independence testing.
inputs_always_selected	[field1 ... fieldN]	Specifies which fields from the dataset are always to be used when building the Bayesian network. Note: The target field is always selected.
maximum_number_inputs	number	Specifies the maximum number of input fields to be used in building the Bayesian network.
calculate_variable_importance	flag	
calculate_raw_propensities	flag	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	flag	
adjusted_propensity_partition	Test Validation	

buildr properties



The R Building node enables you to enter custom R script to perform model building and model scoring deployed in IBM SPSS Modeler.

Example

```
node = stream.create("buildr", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("score_syntax", "")
result<-predict(modelerModel,newdata=modelerData)
modelerData<-cbind(modelerData,result)
var1<-
c(fieldName="NaPrediction",fieldLabel="",fieldStorage="real",fieldMeasure="",
```

```
fieldFormat="",fieldRole="")
modelerDataModel<-data.frame(modelerDataModel,var1)""")
```

Table 118. buildr properties

buildr Properties	Values	Property description
build_syntax	<i>string</i>	R scripting syntax for model building.
score_syntax	<i>string</i>	R scripting syntax for model scoring.
convert_flags	StringsAndDoubles LogicalValues	Option to convert flag fields.
convert_datetime	<i>flag</i>	Option to convert variables with date or datetime formats to R date/time formats.
convert_datetime_class	POSIXct POSIXlt	Options to specify to what format variables with date or datetime formats are converted.
convert_missing	<i>flag</i>	Option to convert missing values to R NA value.
output_html	<i>flag</i>	Option to display graphs on a tab in the R model nugget.
output_text	<i>flag</i>	Option to write R console text output to a tab in the R model nugget.

c50node properties



The C5.0 node builds either a decision tree or a rule set. The model works by splitting the sample based on the field that provides the maximum information gain at each level. The target field must be categorical. Multiple splits into more than two subgroups are allowed.

Example

```
node = stream.create("c50", "My node")
# "Model" tab
node.setPropertyValue("use_model_name", False)
node.setPropertyValue("model_name", "C5_Drug")
node.setPropertyValue("use_partitioned_data", True)
node.setPropertyValue("output_type", "DecisionTree")
node.setPropertyValue("use_xval", True)
node.setPropertyValue("xval_num_folds", 3)
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Expert")
node.setPropertyValue("favor", "Generality")
node.setPropertyValue("min_child_records", 3)
# "Costs" tab
node.setPropertyValue("use_costs", True)
node.setPropertyValue("costs", [["drugA", "drugX", 2]])
```

Table 119. c50node properties

c50node Properties	Values	Property description
target	<i>field</i>	C50 models use a single target field and one or more input fields. A weight field can also be specified. See the topic “ Common modeling node properties ” on page 211 for more information.
output_type	DecisionTree RuleSet	
group_symbolics	<i>flag</i>	
use_boost	<i>flag</i>	
boost_num_trials	<i>number</i>	
use_xval	<i>flag</i>	
xval_num_folds	<i>number</i>	
mode	Simple Expert	
favor	Accuracy Generality	Favor accuracy or generality.
expected_noise	<i>number</i>	
min_child_records	<i>number</i>	
pruning_severity	<i>number</i>	
use_costs	<i>flag</i>	
costs	<i>structured</i>	This is a structured property.
use_winning	<i>flag</i>	
use_global_pruning	<i>flag</i>	On (True) by default.
calculate_variable_importance	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_raw_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
adjusted_propensity_partition	Test Validation	

carmanode properties



The CARMA model extracts a set of rules from the data without requiring you to specify input or target fields. In contrast to Apriori the CARMA node offers build settings for rule support (support for both antecedent and consequent) rather than just antecedent support. This means that the rules generated can be used for a wider variety of applications—for example, to find a list of products or services (antecedents) whose consequent is the item that you want to promote this holiday season.

Example

```
node = stream.create("carma", "My node")
# "Fields" tab
node.setPropertyValue("custom_fields", True)
node.setPropertyValue("use_transactional_data", True)
node.setPropertyValue("inputs", ["BP", "Cholesterol", "Drug"])
node.setPropertyValue("partition", "Test")
# "Model" tab
node.setPropertyValue("use_model_name", False)
node.setPropertyValue("model_name", "age_bp_drug")
node.setPropertyValue("use_partitioned_data", False)
node.setPropertyValue("min_supp", 10.0)
node.setPropertyValue("min_conf", 30.0)
node.setPropertyValue("max_size", 5)
# Expert Options
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Expert")
node.setPropertyValue("use_pruning", True)
node.setPropertyValue("pruning_value", 300)
node.setPropertyValue("vary_support", True)
node.setPropertyValue("estimated_transactions", 30)
node.setPropertyValue("rules_without_antecedents", True)
```

Table 120. carmanode properties

carmanode Properties	Values	Property description
inputs	<i>[field1 ... fieldn]</i>	CARMA models use a list of input fields, but no target. Weight and frequency fields are not used. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
id_field	<i>field</i>	Field used as the ID field for model building.
contiguous	<i>flag</i>	Used to specify whether IDs in the ID field are contiguous.
use_transactional_data	<i>flag</i>	
content_field	<i>field</i>	
min_supp	<i>number(percent)</i>	Relates to rule support rather than antecedent support. The default is 20%.
min_conf	<i>number(percent)</i>	The default is 20%.
max_size	<i>number</i>	The default is 10.

Table 120. carmanode properties (continued)

carmanode Properties	Values	Property description
mode	Simple Expert	The default is Simple.
exclude_multiple	flag	Excludes rules with multiple consequents. The default is False.
use_pruning	flag	The default is False.
pruning_value	number	The default is 500.
vary_support	flag	
estimated_transactions	integer	
rules_without_antecedents	flag	

cartnode properties



The Classification and Regression (C&R) Tree node generates a decision tree that allows you to predict or classify future observations. The method uses recursive partitioning to split the training records into segments by minimizing the impurity at each step, where a node in the tree is considered “pure” if 100% of cases in the node fall into a specific category of the target field. Target and input fields can be numeric ranges or categorical (nominal, ordinal, or flags); all splits are binary (only two subgroups).

Example

```
node = stream.createAt("cart", "My node", 200, 100)
# "Fields" tab
node.setPropertyValue("custom_fields", True)
node.setPropertyValue("target", "Drug")
node.setPropertyValue("inputs", ["Age", "BP", "Cholesterol"])
# "Build Options" tab, "Objective" panel
node.setPropertyValue("model_output_type", "InteractiveBuilder")
node.setPropertyValue("use_tree_directives", True)
node.setPropertyValue("tree_directives", "" "Grow Node Index 0 Children 1 2
Grow Node Index 2 Children 3 4""")
# "Build Options" tab, "Basics" panel
node.setPropertyValue("prune_tree", False)
node.setPropertyValue("use_std_err_rule", True)
node.setPropertyValue("std_err_multiplier", 3.0)
node.setPropertyValue("max_surrogates", 7)
# "Build Options" tab, "Stopping Rules" panel
node.setPropertyValue("use_percentage", True)
node.setPropertyValue("min_parent_records_pc", 5)
node.setPropertyValue("min_child_records_pc", 3)
# "Build Options" tab, "Advanced" panel
node.setPropertyValue("min_impurity", 0.0003)
node.setPropertyValue("impurity_measure", "Twoing")
# "Model Options" tab
node.setPropertyValue("use_model_name", True)
node.setPropertyValue("model_name", "Cart_Drug")
```

Table 121. cartnode properties

cartnode Properties	Values	Property description
target	<i>field</i>	C&R Tree models require a single target and one or more input fields. A frequency field can also be specified. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
continue_training_existing_model	<i>flag</i>	
objective	Standard Boosting Bagging psm	psm is used for very large datasets, and requires a Server connection.
model_output_type	Single InteractiveBuilder	
use_tree_directives	<i>flag</i>	
tree_directives	<i>string</i>	Specify directives for growing the tree. Directives can be wrapped in triple quotes to avoid escaping newlines or quotes. Note that directives may be highly sensitive to minor changes in data or modeling options and may not generalize to other datasets.
use_max_depth	Default Custom	
max_depth	<i>integer</i>	Maximum tree depth, from 0 to 1000. Used only if use_max_depth = Custom.
prune_tree	<i>flag</i>	Prune tree to avoid overfitting.
use_std_err	<i>flag</i>	Use maximum difference in risk (in Standard Errors).
std_err_multiplier	<i>number</i>	Maximum difference.
max_surrogates	<i>number</i>	Maximum surrogates.
use_percentage	<i>flag</i>	
min_parent_records_pc	<i>number</i>	
min_child_records_pc	<i>number</i>	
min_parent_records_abs	<i>number</i>	
min_child_records_abs	<i>number</i>	

Table 121. *cartnode* properties (continued)

cartnode Properties	Values	Property description
use_costs	<i>flag</i>	
costs	<i>structured</i>	Structured property.
priors	Data Equal Custom	
custom_priors	<i>structured</i>	Structured property.
adjust_priors	<i>flag</i>	
trails	<i>number</i>	Number of component models for boosting or bagging.
set_ensemble_method	Voting HighestProbability HighestMeanProbabilit y	Default combining rule for categorical targets.
range_ensemble_method	Mean Median	Default combining rule for continuous targets.
large_boost	<i>flag</i>	Apply boosting to very large data sets.
min_impurity	<i>number</i>	
impurity_measure	Gini Twoing Ordered	
train_pct	<i>number</i>	Overfit prevention set.
set_random_seed	<i>flag</i>	Replicate results option.
seed	<i>number</i>	
calculate_variable_importance	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_raw_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
adjusted_propensity_partition	Test Validation	

chaidnode properties



The CHAID node generates decision trees using chi-square statistics to identify optimal splits. Unlike the C&R Tree and QUEST nodes, CHAID can generate nonbinary trees, meaning that some splits have more than two branches. Target and input fields can be numeric range (continuous) or categorical. Exhaustive CHAID is a modification of CHAID that does a more thorough job of examining all possible splits but takes longer to compute.

Example

```
filenode = stream.createAt("variablefile", "My node", 100, 100)
filenode.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "$CLEO_DEMOS/DRUG1n")
node = stream.createAt("chaid", "My node", 200, 100)
stream.link(filenode, node)

node.setPropertyValue("custom_fields", True)
node.setPropertyValue("target", "Drug")
node.setPropertyValue("inputs", ["Age", "Na", "K", "Cholesterol", "BP"])
node.setPropertyValue("use_model_name", True)
node.setPropertyValue("model_name", "CHAID")
node.setPropertyValue("method", "Chaid")
node.setPropertyValue("model_output_type", "InteractiveBuilder")
node.setPropertyValue("use_tree_directives", True)
node.setPropertyValue("tree_directives", "Test")
node.setPropertyValue("split_alpha", 0.03)
node.setPropertyValue("merge_alpha", 0.04)
node.setPropertyValue("chi_square", "Pearson")
node.setPropertyValue("use_percentage", False)
node.setPropertyValue("min_parent_records_abs", 40)
node.setPropertyValue("min_child_records_abs", 30)
node.setPropertyValue("epsilon", 0.003)
node.setPropertyValue("max_iterations", 75)
node.setPropertyValue("split_merged_categories", True)
node.setPropertyValue("bonferroni_adjustment", True)
```

Table 122. chaidnode properties

chaidnode Properties	Values	Property description
target	<i>field</i>	CHAID models require a single target and one or more input fields. A frequency field can also be specified. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
continue_training_existing_model	<i>flag</i>	
objective	Standard Boosting Bagging psm	psm is used for very large datasets, and requires a Server connection.

Table 122. chaidnode properties (continued)		
chaidnode Properties	Values	Property description
model_output_type	Single InteractiveBuilder	
use_tree_directives	flag	
tree_directives	string	
method	Chaid ExhaustiveChaid	
use_max_depth	Default Custom	
max_depth	integer	Maximum tree depth, from 0 to 1000. Used only if use_max_depth = Custom.
use_percentage	flag	
min_parent_records_pc	number	
min_child_records_pc	number	
min_parent_records_abs	number	
min_child_records_abs	number	
use_costs	flag	
costs	structured	Structured property.
trails	number	Number of component models for boosting or bagging.
set_ensemble_method	Voting HighestProbability HighestMeanProbabilit y	Default combining rule for categorical targets.
range_ensemble_method	Mean Median	Default combining rule for continuous targets.
large_boost	flag	Apply boosting to very large data sets.
split_alpha	number	Significance level for splitting.
merge_alpha	number	Significance level for merging.
bonferroni_adjustment	flag	Adjust significance values using Bonferroni method.
split_merged_categories	flag	Allow resplitting of merged categories.

Table 122. chaidnode properties (continued)

chaidnode Properties	Values	Property description
chi_square	Pearson LR	Method used to calculate the chi-square statistic: Pearson or Likelihood Ratio
epsilon	<i>number</i>	Minimum change in expected cell frequencies..
max_iterations	<i>number</i>	Maximum iterations for convergence.
set_random_seed	<i>integer</i>	
seed	<i>number</i>	
calculate_variable_importance	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_raw_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
adjusted_propensity_partition	Test Validation	
maximum_number_of_models	<i>integer</i>	

coxregnode properties



The Cox regression node enables you to build a survival model for time-to-event data in the presence of censored records. The model produces a survival function that predicts the probability that the event of interest has occurred at a given time (t) for given values of the input variables.

Example

```
node = stream.create("coxreg", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("survival_time", "tenure")
node.setPropertyValue("method", "BackwardsStepwise")
# Expert tab
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Expert")
node.setPropertyValue("removal_criterion", "Conditional")
node.setPropertyValue("survival", True)
```

Table 123. coxregnode properties

coxregnode Properties	Values	Property description
survival_time	<i>field</i>	Cox regression models require a single field containing the survival times.
target	<i>field</i>	Cox regression models require a single target field, and one or more input fields. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.

Table 123. coxregnode properties (continued)

coxregnode Properties	Values	Property description
method	Enter Stepwise BackwardsStepwise	
groups	<i>field</i>	
model_type	MainEffects Custom	
custom_terms	["BP*Sex" "BP*Age"]	
mode	Expert Simple	
max_iterations	<i>number</i>	
p_converge	1.0E-4 1.0E-5 1.0E-6 1.0E-7 1.0E-8 0	
p_converge	1.0E-4 1.0E-5 1.0E-6 1.0E-7 1.0E-8 0	

Table 123. coxregnode properties (continued)

coxregnode Properties	Values	Property description
l_converge	1.0E-1 1.0E-2 1.0E-3 1.0E-4 1.0E-5 0	
removal_criterion	LR Wald Conditional	
probability_entry	<i>number</i>	
probability_removal	<i>number</i>	
output_display	EachStep LastStep	
ci_enable	<i>flag</i>	
ci_value	90 95 99	
correlation	<i>flag</i>	
display_baseline	<i>flag</i>	
survival	<i>flag</i>	
hazard	<i>flag</i>	
log_minus_log	<i>flag</i>	
one_minus_survival	<i>flag</i>	
separate_line	<i>field</i>	
value	<i>number or string</i>	If no value is specified for a field, the default option "Mean" will be used for that field.

decisionlistnode properties



The Decision List node identifies subgroups, or segments, that show a higher or lower likelihood of a given binary outcome relative to the overall population. For example, you might look for customers who are unlikely to churn or are most likely to respond favorably to a campaign. You can incorporate your business knowledge into the model by adding your own custom segments and previewing alternative models side by side to compare the results. Decision List models consist of a list of rules in which each rule has a condition and an outcome. Rules are applied in order, and the first rule that matches determines the outcome.

Example

```
node = stream.create("decisionlist", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("search_direction", "Down")
node.setPropertyValue("target_value", 1)
node.setPropertyValue("max_rules", 4)
node.setPropertyValue("min_group_size_pct", 15)
```

Table 124. *decisionlistnode* properties

decisionlistnode Properties	Values	Property description
target	<i>field</i>	Decision List models use a single target and one or more input fields. A frequency field can also be specified. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
model_output_type	Model InteractiveBuilder	
search_direction	Up Down	Relates to finding segments; where Up is the equivalent of High Probability, and Down is the equivalent of Low Probability..
target_value	<i>string</i>	If not specified, will assume true value for flags.
max_rules	<i>integer</i>	The maximum number of segments excluding the remainder.
min_group_size	<i>integer</i>	Minimum segment size.
min_group_size_pct	<i>number</i>	Minimum segment size as a percentage.
confidence_level	<i>number</i>	Minimum threshold that an input field has to improve the likelihood of response (give lift), to make it worth adding to a segment definition.
max_segments_per_rule	<i>integer</i>	
mode	Simple Expert	

Table 124. *decisionlistnode* properties (continued)

decisionlistnode Properties	Values	Property description
bin_method	EqualWidth EqualCount	
bin_count	<i>number</i>	
max_models_per_cycle	<i>integer</i>	Search width for lists.
max_rules_per_cycle	<i>integer</i>	Search width for segment rules.
segment_growth	<i>number</i>	
include_missing	<i>flag</i>	
final_results_only	<i>flag</i>	
reuse_fields	<i>flag</i>	Allows attributes (input fields which appear in rules) to be re-used.
max_alternatives	<i>integer</i>	
calculate_raw_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
adjusted_propensity_partition	Test Validation	

discriminantnode properties



Discriminant analysis makes more stringent assumptions than logistic regression but can be a valuable alternative or supplement to a logistic regression analysis when those assumptions are met.

Example

```
node = stream.create("discriminant", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("target", "custcat")
node.setPropertyValue("use_partitioned_data", False)
node.setPropertyValue("method", "Stepwise")
```

Table 125. *discriminantnode* properties

discriminantnode Properties	Values	Property description
target	<i>field</i>	Discriminant models require a single target field and one or more input fields. Weight and frequency fields are not used. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.

Table 125. *discriminantnode* properties (continued)

discriminantnode Properties	Values	Property description
method	Enter Stepwise	
mode	Simple Expert	
prior_probabilities	AllEqual ComputeFromSizes	
covariance_matrix	WithinGroups SeparateGroups	
means	<i>flag</i>	Statistics options in the Advanced Output dialog box.
univariate_anovas	<i>flag</i>	
box_m	<i>flag</i>	
within_group_covariance	<i>flag</i>	
within_groups_correlation	<i>flag</i>	
separate_groups_covariance	<i>flag</i>	
total_covariance	<i>flag</i>	
fishers	<i>flag</i>	
unstandardized	<i>flag</i>	
casewise_results	<i>flag</i>	Classification options in the Advanced Output dialog box.
limit_to_first	<i>number</i>	Default value is 10.
summary_table	<i>flag</i>	
leave_one_classification	<i>flag</i>	
combined_groups	<i>flag</i>	
separate_groups_covariance	<i>flag</i>	Matrices option Separate-groups covariance .
territorial_map	<i>flag</i>	
combined_groups	<i>flag</i>	Plot option Combined-groups .
separate_groups	<i>flag</i>	Plot option Separate-groups .
summary_of_steps	<i>flag</i>	
F_pairwise	<i>flag</i>	

Table 125. *discriminantnode properties (continued)*

discriminantnode Properties	Values	Property description
stepwise_method	WilksLambda UnexplainedVariance MahalanobisDistance SmallestF RaosV	
V_to_enter	<i>number</i>	
criteria	UseValue UseProbability	
F_value_entry	<i>number</i>	Default value is 3.84.
F_value_removal	<i>number</i>	Default value is 2.71.
probability_entry	<i>number</i>	Default value is 0.05.
probability_removal	<i>number</i>	Default value is 0.10.
calculate_variable_importance	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_raw_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
adjusted_propensity_partition	Test Validation	

extensionmodelnode properties



With the Extension Model node, you can run R or Python for spark scripts to build and score results.

Python for Spark example

```
#### script example for Python for Spark
import modeler.api
stream = modeler.script.stream()
node = stream.create("extension_build", "extension_build")
node.setPropertyValue("syntax_type", "Python")

build_script = """
import json
import spss.pyspark.runtime
```

```

from pyspark.mllib.regression import LabeledPoint
from pyspark.mllib.linalg import DenseVector
from pyspark.mllib.tree import DecisionTree

cxt = spss.pyspark.runtime.getContext()
df = cxt.getSparkInputData()
schema = df.dtypes[:]

target = "Drug"
predictors = ["Age", "BP", "Sex", "Cholesterol", "Na", "K"]

def metaMap(row,schema):
    col = 0
    meta = []
    for (cname, ctype) in schema:
        if ctype == 'string':
            meta.append(set([row[col]]))
        else:
            meta.append((row[col],row[col]))
        col += 1
    return meta

def metaReduce(meta1,meta2,schema):
    col = 0
    meta = []
    for (cname, ctype) in schema:
        if ctype == 'string':
            meta.append(meta1[col].union(meta2[col]))
        else:
            meta.append((min(meta1[col][0],meta2[col][0]),max(meta1[col][1],meta2[col][1])))
        col += 1
    return meta

metadata = df.rdd.map(lambda row: metaMap(row,schema)).reduce(lambda x,y:metaReduce(x,y,schema))

def setToList(v):
    if isinstance(v,set):
        return list(v)
    return v

metadata = map(lambda x: setToList(x), metadata)
print metadata

lookup = {}
for i in range(0,len(schema)):
    lookup[schema[i][0]] = i

def row2LabeledPoint(dm,lookup,target,predictors,row):
    target_index = lookup[target]
    tval = dm[target_index].index(row[target_index])
    pvals = []
    for predictor in predictors:
        predictor_index = lookup[predictor]
        if isinstance(dm[predictor_index],list):
            pval = dm[predictor_index].index(row[predictor_index])
        else:
            pval = row[predictor_index]
        pvals.append(pval)
    return LabeledPoint(tval,DenseVector(pvals))

# count number of target classes
predictorClassCount = len(metadata[lookup[target]])

# define function to extract categorical predictor information from datamodel
def getCategoricalFeatureInfo(dm,lookup,predictors):
    info = {}
    for i in range(0,len(predictors)):
        predictor = predictors[i]
        predictor_index = lookup[predictor]
        if isinstance(dm[predictor_index],list):
            info[i] = len(dm[predictor_index])
    return info

# convert dataframe to an RDD containing LabeledPoint
lps = df.rdd.map(lambda row: row2LabeledPoint(metadata,lookup,target,predictors,row))

treeModel = DecisionTree.trainClassifier(
    lps,
    numClasses=predictorClassCount,
    categoricalFeaturesInfo=getCategoricalFeatureInfo(metadata, lookup, predictors),
    impurity='gini',
    maxDepth=5,

```

```

maxBins=100)

_outputPath = cxt.createTemporaryFolder()
treeModel.save(cxt.getSparkContext(), _outputPath)
cxt.setModelContentFromPath("TreeModel", _outputPath)
cxt.setModelContentFromString("model.dm", json.dumps(metadata), mimeType="application/json")\
    .setModelContentFromString("model.structure", treeModel.toDebugString())

"""

node.setPropertyValue("python_build_syntax", build_script)

```

R example

```

#### script example for R
node.setPropertyValue("syntax_type", "R")
node.setPropertyValue("r_build_syntax", """modelerModel <-
lm(modelerData$Na~modelerData$K,modelerData)
modelerDataModel
modelerModel
""")

```

Table 126. extensionmodelnode properties

extensionmodelnode Properties	Values	Property description
syntax_type	<i>R</i> <i>Python</i>	Specify which script runs – R or Python (R is the default).
r_build_syntax	<i>string</i>	The R scripting syntax for model building.
r_score_syntax	<i>string</i>	The R scripting syntax for model scoring.
python_build_syntax	<i>string</i>	The Python scripting syntax for model building.
python_score_syntax	<i>string</i>	The Python scripting syntax for model scoring.
convert_flags	StringsAndDoubles LogicalValues	Option to convert flag fields.
convert_missing	<i>flag</i>	Option to convert missing values to R NA value.
convert_datetime	<i>flag</i>	Option to convert variables with date or datetime formats to R date/time formats.
convert_datetime_class	POSIXct POSIXlt	Options to specify to what format variables with date or datetime formats are converted.
output_html	<i>flag</i>	Option to display graphs on a tab in the R model nugget.
output_text	<i>flag</i>	Option to write R console text output to a tab in the R model nugget.

factornode properties



The PCA/Factor node provides powerful data-reduction techniques to reduce the complexity of your data. Principal components analysis (PCA) finds linear combinations of the input fields that do the best job of capturing the variance in the entire set of fields, where the components are orthogonal (perpendicular) to each other. Factor analysis attempts to identify underlying factors that explain the pattern of correlations within a set of observed fields. For both approaches, the goal is to find a small number of derived fields that effectively summarizes the information in the original set of fields.

Example

```
node = stream.create("factor", "My node")
# "Fields" tab
node.setPropertyValue("custom_fields", True)
node.setPropertyValue("inputs", ["BP", "Na", "K"])
node.setPropertyValue("partition", "Test")
# "Model" tab
node.setPropertyValue("use_model_name", True)
node.setPropertyValue("model_name", "Factor_Age")
node.setPropertyValue("use_partitioned_data", False)
node.setPropertyValue("method", "GLS")
# Expert options
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Expert")
node.setPropertyValue("complete_records", True)
node.setPropertyValue("matrix", "Covariance")
node.setPropertyValue("max_iterations", 30)
node.setPropertyValue("extract_factors", "ByFactors")
node.setPropertyValue("min_eigenvalue", 3.0)
node.setPropertyValue("max_factor", 7)
node.setPropertyValue("sort_values", True)
node.setPropertyValue("hide_values", True)
node.setPropertyValue("hide_below", 0.7)
# "Rotation" section
node.setPropertyValue("rotation", "DirectOblimin")
node.setPropertyValue("delta", 0.3)
node.setPropertyValue("kappa", 7.0)
```

Table 127. factornode properties		
factornode Properties	Values	Property description
inputs	[field1 ... fieldN]	PCA/Factor models use a list of input fields, but no target. Weight and frequency fields are not used. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.

Table 127. *factornode* properties (continued)

factornode Properties	Values	Property description
method	PC ULS GLS ML PAF Alpha Image	
mode	Simple Expert	
max_iterations	<i>number</i>	
complete_records	<i>flag</i>	
matrix	Correlation Covariance	
extract_factors	ByEigenvalues ByFactors	
min_eigenvalue	<i>number</i>	
max_factor	<i>number</i>	
rotation	None Varimax DirectOblimin Equamax Quartimax Promax	
delta	<i>number</i>	If you select DirectOblimin as your rotation data type, you can specify a value for delta. If you do not specify a value, the default value for delta is used.

Table 127. <i>factornode</i> properties (continued)		
factornode Properties	Values	Property description
kappa	<i>number</i>	If you select Promax as your rotation data type, you can specify a value for kappa. If you do not specify a value, the default value for kappa is used.
sort_values	<i>flag</i>	
hide_values	<i>flag</i>	
hide_below	<i>number</i>	

featureselectionnode properties



The Feature Selection node screens input fields for removal based on a set of criteria (such as the percentage of missing values); it then ranks the importance of remaining inputs relative to a specified target. For example, given a data set with hundreds of potential inputs, which are most likely to be useful in modeling patient outcomes?

Example

```
node = stream.create("featureselection", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("screen_single_category", True)
node.setPropertyValue("max_single_category", 95)
node.setPropertyValue("screen_missing_values", True)
node.setPropertyValue("max_missing_values", 80)
node.setPropertyValue("criteria", "Likelihood")
node.setPropertyValue("unimportant_below", 0.8)
node.setPropertyValue("important_above", 0.9)
node.setPropertyValue("important_label", "Check Me Out!")
node.setPropertyValue("selection_mode", "TopN")
node.setPropertyValue("top_n", 15)
```

For a more detailed example that creates and applies a Feature Selection model, see [in](#).

Table 128. <i>featureselectionnode</i> properties		
featureselectionnode Properties	Values	Property description
target	<i>field</i>	Feature Selection models rank predictors relative to the specified target. Weight and frequency fields are not used. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
screen_single_category	<i>flag</i>	If True, screens fields that have too many records falling into the same category relative to the total number of records.

Table 128. *featureselectionnode* properties (continued)

featureselectionnode Properties	Values	Property description
max_single_category	<i>number</i>	Specifies the threshold used when screen_single_category is True.
screen_missing_values	<i>flag</i>	If True, screens fields with too many missing values, expressed as a percentage of the total number of records.
max_missing_values	<i>number</i>	
screen_num_categories	<i>flag</i>	If True, screens fields with too many categories relative to the total number of records.
max_num_categories	<i>number</i>	
screen_std_dev	<i>flag</i>	If True, screens fields with a standard deviation of less than or equal to the specified minimum.
min_std_dev	<i>number</i>	
screen_coeff_of_var	<i>flag</i>	If True, screens fields with a coefficient of variance less than or equal to the specified minimum.
min_coeff_of_var	<i>number</i>	
criteria	Pearson Likelihood CramersV Lambda	When ranking categorical predictors against a categorical target, specifies the measure on which the importance value is based.
unimportant_below	<i>number</i>	Specifies the threshold <i>p</i> values used to rank variables as important, marginal, or unimportant. Accepts values from 0.0 to 1.0.
important_above	<i>number</i>	Accepts values from 0.0 to 1.0.
unimportant_label	<i>string</i>	Specifies the label for the unimportant ranking.
marginal_label	<i>string</i>	
important_label	<i>string</i>	
selection_mode	ImportanceLevel ImportanceValue TopN	

Table 128. *featureselectionnode* properties (continued)

featureselectionnode Properties	Values	Property description
select_important	<i>flag</i>	When selection_mode is set to ImportanceLevel, specifies whether to select important fields.
select_marginal	<i>flag</i>	When selection_mode is set to ImportanceLevel, specifies whether to select marginal fields.
select_unimportant	<i>flag</i>	When selection_mode is set to ImportanceLevel, specifies whether to select unimportant fields.
importance_value	<i>number</i>	When selection_mode is set to ImportanceValue, specifies the cutoff value to use. Accepts values from 0 to 100.
top_n	<i>integer</i>	When selection_mode is set to TopN, specifies the cutoff value to use. Accepts values from 0 to 1000.

genlinnode properties



The Generalized Linear model expands the general linear model so that the dependent variable is linearly related to the factors and covariates through a specified link function. Moreover, the model allows for the dependent variable to have a non-normal distribution. It covers the functionality of a wide number of statistical models, including linear regression, logistic regression, loglinear models for count data, and interval-censored survival models.

Example

```
node = stream.create("genlin", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("model_type", "MainAndAllTwoWayEffects")
node.setPropertyValue("offset_type", "Variable")
node.setPropertyValue("offset_field", "Claimant")
```

Table 129. *genlinnode* properties

genlinnode Properties	Values	Property description
target	<i>field</i>	Generalized Linear models require a single target field which must be a nominal or flag field, and one or more input fields. A weight field can also be specified. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
use_weight	<i>flag</i>	
weight_field	<i>field</i>	Field type is only continuous.
target_represents_trials	<i>flag</i>	

Table 129. *genlinnode* properties (continued)

genlinnode Properties	Values	Property description
trials_type	Variable	
	FixedValue	
trials_field	<i>field</i>	Field type is continuous, flag, or ordinal.
trials_number	<i>number</i>	Default value is 10.
model_type	MainEffects	
	MainAndAllTwoWayEffects	
offset_type	Variable	
	FixedValue	
offset_field	<i>field</i>	Field type is only continuous.
offset_value	<i>number</i>	Must be a real number.
base_category	Last	
	First	
include_intercept	<i>flag</i>	
mode	Simple	
	Expert	
distribution	BINOMIAL	IGAUSS: Inverse Gaussian. NEGBIN: Negative binomial.
	GAMMA	
	IGAUSS	
	NEGBIN	
	NORMAL	
	POISSON	
	TWEEDIE	
	MULTINOMIAL	
negbin_para_type	Specify	
	Estimate	

Table 129. *genlinnode* properties (continued)

genlinnode Properties	Values	Property description
<code>negbin_parameter</code>	<i>number</i>	Default value is 1. Must contain a non-negative real number.
<code>tweedie_parameter</code>	<i>number</i>	
<code>link_function</code>	IDENTITY CLOGLOG LOG LOGC LOGIT NEGBIN NLOGLOG ODDSPower PROBIT POWER CUMCAUCHIT CUMCLOGLOG CUMLOGIT CUMNLOGLOG CUMPROBIT	CLOGLOG: Complementary log-log. LOGC: log complement. NEGBIN: Negative binomial. NLOGLOG: Negative log-log. CUMCAUCHIT: Cumulative cauchit. CUMCLOGLOG: Cumulative complementary log-log. CUMLOGIT: Cumulative logit. CUMNLOGLOG: Cumulative negative log-log. CUMPROBIT: Cumulative probit.
<code>power</code>	<i>number</i>	Value must be real, nonzero number.
<code>method</code>	Hybrid Fisher NewtonRaphson	
<code>max_fisher_iterations</code>	<i>number</i>	Default value is 1; only positive integers allowed.

Table 129. *genlinnode* properties (continued)

genlinnode Properties	Values	Property description
scale_method	MaxLikelihoodEstimate Deviance PearsonChiSquare FixedValue	
scale_value	<i>number</i>	Default value is 1; must be greater than 0.
covariance_matrix	ModelEstimator RobustEstimator	
max_iterations	<i>number</i>	Default value is 100; non-negative integers only.
max_step_halving	<i>number</i>	Default value is 5; positive integers only.
check_separation	<i>flag</i>	
start_iteration	<i>number</i>	Default value is 20; only positive integers allowed.
estimates_change	<i>flag</i>	
estimates_change_min	<i>number</i>	Default value is 1E-006; only positive numbers allowed.
estimates_change_type	Absolute Relative	
loglikelihood_change	<i>flag</i>	
loglikelihood_change_min	<i>number</i>	Only positive numbers allowed.
loglikelihood_change_type	Absolute Relative	
hessian_convergence	<i>flag</i>	
hessian_convergence_min	<i>number</i>	Only positive numbers allowed.
hessian_convergence_type	Absolute Relative	
case_summary	<i>flag</i>	
contrast_matrices	<i>flag</i>	
descriptive_statistics	<i>flag</i>	
estimable_functions	<i>flag</i>	
model_info	<i>flag</i>	

Table 129. <i>genlinnode</i> properties (continued)		
genlinnode Properties	Values	Property description
iteration_history	<i>flag</i>	
goodness_of_fit	<i>flag</i>	
print_interval	<i>number</i>	Default value is 1; must be positive integer.
model_summary	<i>flag</i>	
lagrange_multiplier	<i>flag</i>	
parameter_estimates	<i>flag</i>	
include_exponential	<i>flag</i>	
covariance_estimates	<i>flag</i>	
correlation_estimates	<i>flag</i>	
analysis_type	TypeI TypeIII TypeIAndTypeIII	
statistics	Wald LR	
citype	Wald Profile	
tolerancelevel	<i>number</i>	Default value is 0.0001.
confidence_interval	<i>number</i>	Default value is 95.
loglikelihood_function	Full Kernel	
singularity_tolerance	1E-007 1E-008 1E-009 1E-010 1E-011 1E-012	

Table 129. <i>genlinnode</i> properties (continued)		
genlinnode Properties	Values	Property description
value_order	Ascending Descending DataOrder	
calculate_variable_importance	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_raw_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
adjusted_propensity_partition	Test Validation	

glmmnode properties



A generalized linear mixed model (GLMM) extends the linear model so that the target can have a non-normal distribution, is linearly related to the factors and covariates via a specified link function, and so that the observations can be correlated. Generalized linear mixed models cover a wide variety of models, from simple linear regression to complex multilevel models for non-normal longitudinal data.

Table 130. <i>glmmnode</i> properties		
glmmnode Properties	Values	Property description
residual_subject_spec	<i>structured</i>	The combination of values of the specified categorical fields that uniquely define subjects within the data set
repeated_measures	<i>structured</i>	Fields used to identify repeated observations.
residual_group_spec	[<i>field1 ... fieldN</i>]	Fields that define independent sets of repeated effects covariance parameters.

Table 130. *glmmnode* properties (continued)

glmmnode Properties	Values	Property description
residual_covariance_type	Diagonal AR1 ARMA11 COMPOUND_SYMMETRY IDENTITY TOEPLITZ UNSTRUCTURED VARIANCE_COMPONENTS	Specifies covariance structure for residuals.
custom_target	<i>flag</i>	Indicates whether to use target defined in upstream node (false) or custom target specified by target_field (true).
target_field	<i>field</i>	Field to use as target if custom_target is true.
use_trials	<i>flag</i>	Indicates whether additional field or value specifying number of trials is to be used when target response is a number of events occurring in a set of trials. Default is false.
use_field_or_value	Field Value	Indicates whether field (default) or value is used to specify number of trials.
trials_field	<i>field</i>	Field to use to specify number of trials.
trials_value	<i>integer</i>	Value to use to specify number of trials. If specified, minimum value is 1.
use_custom_target_reference	<i>flag</i>	Indicates whether custom reference category is to be used for a categorical target. Default is false.
target_reference_value	<i>string</i>	Reference category to use if use_custom_target_reference is true.

Table 130. glmmnode properties (continued)

glmmnode Properties	Values	Property description
dist_link_combination	Nominal Logit GammaLog BinomialLogit PoissonLog BinomialProbit NegbinLog BinomialLogC Custom	Common models for distribution of values for target. Choose Custom to specify a distribution from the list provided by target_distribution.
target_distribution	Normal Binomial Multinomial Gamma Inverse NegativeBinomial Poisson	Distribution of values for target when dist_link_combination is Custom.

Table 130. *glmmnode* properties (continued)

glmmnode Properties	Values	Property description
link_function_type	Identity LogC Log CLOGLOG Logit NLOGLOG PROBIT POWER CAUCHIT	Link function to relate target values to predictors. If target_distribution is Binomial you can use any of the listed link functions. If target_distribution is Multinomial you can use CLOGLOG, CAUCHIT, LOGIT, NLOGLOG, or PROBIT. If target_distribution is anything other than Binomial or Multinomial you can use IDENTITY, LOG, or POWER.
link_function_param	<i>number</i>	Link function parameter value to use. Only applicable if normal_link_function or link_function_type is POWER.
use_predefined_inputs	<i>flag</i>	Indicates whether fixed effect fields are to be those defined upstream as input fields (true) or those from fixed_effects_list (false). Default is false.
fixed_effects_list	<i>structured</i>	If use_predefined_inputs is false, specifies the input fields to use as fixed effect fields.
use_intercept	<i>flag</i>	If true (default), includes the intercept in the model.
random_effects_list	<i>structured</i>	List of fields to specify as random effects.
regression_weight_field	<i>field</i>	Field to use as analysis weight field.
use_offset	None offset_value offset_field	Indicates how offset is specified. Value None means no offset is used.
offset_value	<i>number</i>	Value to use for offset if use_offset is set to offset_value.
offset_field	<i>field</i>	Field to use for offset value if use_offset is set to offset_field.

Table 130. glmmnode properties (continued)

glmmnode Properties	Values	Property description
target_category_order	Ascending Descending Data	Sorting order for categorical targets. Value Data specifies using the sort order found in the data. Default is Ascending.
inputs_category_order	Ascending Descending Data	Sorting order for categorical predictors. Value Data specifies using the sort order found in the data. Default is Ascending.
max_iterations	<i>integer</i>	Maximum number of iterations the algorithm will perform. A non-negative integer; default is 100.
confidence_level	<i>integer</i>	Confidence level used to compute interval estimates of the model coefficients. A non-negative integer; maximum is 100, default is 95.
degrees_of_freedom_method	Fixed Varied	Specifies how degrees of freedom are computed for significance test.
test_fixed_effects_coefficients	Model Robust	Method for computing the parameter estimates covariance matrix.
use_p_converge	<i>flag</i>	Option for parameter convergence.
p_converge	<i>number</i>	Blank, or any positive value.
p_converge_type	Absolute Relative	
use_l_converge	<i>flag</i>	Option for log-likelihood convergence.
l_converge	<i>number</i>	Blank, or any positive value.
l_converge_type	Absolute Relative	
use_h_converge	<i>flag</i>	Option for Hessian convergence.
h_converge	<i>number</i>	Blank, or any positive value.
h_converge_type	Absolute Relative	
max_fisher_steps	<i>integer</i>	
singularity_tolerance	<i>number</i>	

Table 130. *glmmnode* properties (continued)

glmmnode Properties	Values	Property description
use_model_name	<i>flag</i>	Indicates whether to specify a custom name for the model (<code>true</code>) or to use the system-generated name (<code>false</code>). Default is <code>false</code> .
model_name	<i>string</i>	If <code>use_model_name</code> is <code>true</code> , specifies the model name to use.
confidence	<code>onProbability</code> <code>onIncrease</code>	Basis for computing scoring confidence value: highest predicted probability, or difference between highest and second highest predicted probabilities.
score_category_probabilities	<i>flag</i>	If <code>true</code> , produces predicted probabilities for categorical targets. Default is <code>false</code> .
max_categories	<i>integer</i>	If <code>score_category_probabilities</code> is <code>true</code> , specifies maximum number of categories to save.
score_propensity	<i>flag</i>	If <code>true</code> , produces propensity scores for flag target fields that indicate likelihood of "true" outcome for field.
emeans	<i>structure</i>	For each categorical field from the fixed effects list, specifies whether to produce estimated marginal means.
covariance_list	<i>structure</i>	For each continuous field from the fixed effects list, specifies whether to use the mean or a custom value when computing estimated marginal means.
mean_scale	<code>Original</code> <code>Transformed</code>	Specifies whether to compute estimated marginal means based on the original scale of the target (default) or on the link function transformation.
comparison_adjustment_method	<code>LSD</code> <code>SEQBONFERRONI</code> <code>SEQSIDAK</code>	Adjustment method to use when performing hypothesis tests with multiple contrasts.

gle properties



A GLE extends the linear model so that the target can have a non-normal distribution, is linearly related to the factors and covariates via a specified link function, and so that the observations can be correlated. Generalized linear mixed models cover a wide variety of models, from simple linear regression to complex multilevel models for non-normal longitudinal data.

Table 131. gle properties

gle Properties	Values	Property description
custom_target	<i>flag</i>	Indicates whether to use target defined in upstream node (false) or custom target specified by target_field (true).
target_field	<i>field</i>	Field to use as target if custom_target is true.
use_trials	<i>flag</i>	Indicates whether additional field or value specifying number of trials is to be used when target response is a number of events occurring in a set of trials. Default is false.
use_trials_field_or_value	Field Value	Indicates whether field (default) or value is used to specify number of trials.
trials_field	<i>field</i>	Field to use to specify number of trials.
trials_value	<i>integer</i>	Value to use to specify number of trials. If specified, minimum value is 1.
use_custom_target_reference	<i>flag</i>	Indicates whether custom reference category is to be used for a categorical target. Default is false.
target_reference_value	<i>string</i>	Reference category to use if use_custom_target_reference is true.
dist_link_combination	NormalIdentity GammaLog PoissonLog NegbinLog TweedieIdentity NominalLogit BinomialLogit BinomialProbit BinomialLogC CUSTOM	Common models for distribution of values for target. Choose CUSTOM to specify a distribution from the list provided by target_distribution.

Table 131. *gle* properties (continued)

gle Properties	Values	Property description
target_distribution	Normal Binomial Multinomial Gamma INVERSE_GAUSS NEG_BINOMIAL Poisson TWEEDIE UNKNOWN	Distribution of values for target when dist_link_combination is Custom.

Table 131. gle properties (continued)

gle Properties	Values	Property description
link_function_type	UNKNOWN	Link function to relate target values to predictors. If target_distribution is Binomial you can use: UNKNOWN IDENTITY LOG LOGIT PROBIT LOGIT PROBIT COMPL_LOG_LOG LOGIT PROBIT COMPL_LOG_LOG POWER LOG_COMPL COMPL_LOG_LOG NEG_LOG_LOG POWER LOG_COMPL NEG_LOG_LOG NEG_BINOMIAL ODDS_POWER LOG_COMPL NEG_LOG_LOG GEN_LOGIT ODDS_POWER If target_distribution is NEG_BINOMIAL you can use: NEG_BINOMIAL. If target_distribution is UNKNOWN, you can use: GEN_LOGIT CUMUL_LOGIT CUMUL_PROBIT CUMUL_COMPL_LOG_LOG CUMUL_NEG_LOG_LOG CUMUL_CAUCHIT CUMUL_LOGIT CUMUL_PROBIT CUMUL_COMPL_LOG_LOG CUMUL_NEG_LOG_LOG CUMUL_CAUCHIT
	IDENTITY	
	LOG	
	LOGIT	
	PROBIT	
	COMPL_LOG_LOG	
	POWER	
	LOG_COMPL	
	NEG_LOG_LOG	
	ODDS_POWER	
	NEG_BINOMIAL	
	GEN_LOGIT	
	CUMUL_LOGIT	
	CUMUL_PROBIT	
	CUMUL_COMPL_LOG_LOG	
	CUMUL_NEG_LOG_LOG	
	CUMUL_CAUCHIT	
link_function_param	number	Tweedie parameter value to use. Only applicable if normal_link_function or link_function_type is POWER.

Table 131. *gle* properties (continued)

gle Properties	Values	Property description
tweedie_param	<i>number</i>	Link function parameter value to use. Only applicable if <code>dist_link_combination</code> is set to <code>TweedieIdentity</code> , or <code>link_function_type</code> is <code>TWEEDIE</code> .
use_predefined_inputs	<i>flag</i>	Indicates whether model effect fields are to be those defined upstream as input fields (<code>true</code>) or those from <code>fixed_effects_list</code> (<code>false</code>).
model_effects_list	<i>structured</i>	If <code>use_predefined_inputs</code> is <code>false</code> , specifies the input fields to use as model effect fields.
use_intercept	<i>flag</i>	If <code>true</code> (default), includes the intercept in the model.
regression_weight_field	<i>field</i>	Field to use as analysis weight field.
use_offset	None Value Variable	Indicates how offset is specified. Value <code>None</code> means no offset is used.
offset_value	<i>number</i>	Value to use for offset if <code>use_offset</code> is set to <code>offset_value</code> .
offset_field	<i>field</i>	Field to use for offset value if <code>use_offset</code> is set to <code>offset_field</code> .
target_category_order	Ascending Descending	Sorting order for categorical targets. Default is <code>Ascending</code> .
inputs_category_order	Ascending Descending	Sorting order for categorical predictors. Default is <code>Ascending</code> .
max_iterations	<i>integer</i>	Maximum number of iterations the algorithm will perform. A non-negative integer; default is 100.
confidence_level	<i>number</i>	Confidence level used to compute interval estimates of the model coefficients. A non-negative integer; maximum is 100, default is 95.
test_fixed_effects_coef fecients	Model Robust	Method for computing the parameter estimates covariance matrix.
detect_outliers	<i>flag</i>	When <code>true</code> the algorithm finds influential outliers for all distributions except multinomial distribution.
conduct_trend_analysis	<i>flag</i>	When <code>true</code> the algorithm conducts trend analysis for the scatter plot.

Table 131. gle properties (continued)

gle Properties	Values	Property description
estimation_method	FISHER_SCORING NEWTON_RAPHSON HYBRID	Specify the maximum likelihood estimation algorithm.
max_fisher_iterations	<i>integer</i>	If using the FISHER_SCORING estimation_method, the maximum number of iterations. Minimum 0, maximum 20.
scale_parameter_method	MLE FIXED DEVIANCE PEARSON_CHISQUARE	Specify the method to be used for the estimation of the scale parameter.
scale_value	<i>number</i>	Only available if scale_parameter_method is set to Fixed.
negative_binomial_method	MLE FIXED	Specify the method to be for the estimation of the negative binomial ancillary parameter.
negative_binomial_value	<i>number</i>	Only available if negative_binomial_method is set to Fixed.
non_neg_least_squares	<i>flag</i>	Whether to perform non-negative least squares. Default is false.
use_p_converge	<i>flag</i>	Option for parameter convergence.
p_converge	<i>number</i>	Blank, or any positive value.
p_converge_type	<i>flag</i>	True = Absolute, False = Relative
use_l_converge	<i>flag</i>	Option for log-likelihood convergence.
l_converge	<i>number</i>	Blank, or any positive value.
l_converge_type	<i>flag</i>	True = Absolute, False = Relative
use_h_converge	<i>flag</i>	Option for Hessian convergence.
h_converge	<i>number</i>	Blank, or any positive value.
h_converge_type	<i>flag</i>	True = Absolute, False = Relative
max_iterations	<i>integer</i>	Maximum number of iterations the algorithm will perform. A non-negative integer; default is 100.
sing_tolerance	<i>integer</i>	
use_model_selection	<i>flag</i>	Enables the parameter threshold and model selection method controls..

Table 131. *gle* properties (continued)

gle Properties	Values	Property description
method	LASSO ELASTIC_NET FORWARD_STEPWISE RIDGE	Determines the model selection method, or if using Ridge the regularization method, used.
detect_two_way_interactions	<i>flag</i>	When <code>True</code> the model will automatically detect two-way interactions between input fields. This control should only be enabled if the model is main effects only (that is, where the user has not created any higher order effects) and if the method selected is Forward Stepwise, Lasso, or Elastic Net.
automatic_penalty_params	<i>flag</i>	Only available if model selection method is Lasso or Elastic Net. Use this function to enter penalty parameters associated with either the Lasso or Elastic Net variable selection methods. If <code>True</code>, default values are used. If <code>False</code>, the penalty parameters are enabled custom values can be entered.
lasso_penalty_param	<i>number</i>	Only available if model selection method is Lasso or Elastic Net and <code>automatic_penalty_params</code> is <code>False</code> . Specify the penalty parameter value for Lasso.
elastic_net_penalty_param1	<i>number</i>	Only available if model selection method is Lasso or Elastic Net and <code>automatic_penalty_params</code> is <code>False</code> . Specify the penalty parameter value for Elastic Net parameter 1.
elastic_net_penalty_param2	<i>number</i>	Only available if model selection method is Lasso or Elastic Net and <code>automatic_penalty_params</code> is <code>False</code> . Specify the penalty parameter value for Elastic Net parameter 2.
probability_entry	<i>number</i>	Only available if the method selected is Forward Stepwise. Specify the significance level of the f statistic criterion for effect inclusion.
probability_removal	<i>number</i>	Only available if the method selected is Forward Stepwise. Specify the significance level of the f statistic criterion for effect removal.

Table 131. gle properties (continued)

gle Properties	Values	Property description
use_max_effects	<i>flag</i>	Only available if the method selected is Forward Stepwise. Enables the max_effects control. When False the default number of effects included should equal the total number of effects supplied to the model, minus the intercept.
max_effects	<i>integer</i>	Specify the maximum number of effects when using the forward stepwise building method.
use_max_steps	<i>flag</i>	Enables the max_steps control. When False the default number of steps should equal three times the number of effects supplied to the model, excluding the intercept.
max_steps	<i>integer</i>	Specify the maximum number of steps to be taken when using the Forward Stepwise building method.
use_model_name	<i>flag</i>	Indicates whether to specify a custom name for the model (true) or to use the system-generated name (false). Default is false.
model_name	<i>string</i>	If use_model_name is true, specifies the model name to use.
usePI	<i>flag</i>	If true, predictor importance is calculated..

kmeansnode properties



The K-Means node clusters the data set into distinct groups (or clusters). The method defines a fixed number of clusters, iteratively assigns records to clusters, and adjusts the cluster centers until further refinement can no longer improve the model. Instead of trying to predict an outcome, *k*-means uses a process known as unsupervised learning to uncover patterns in the set of input fields.

Example

```
node = stream.create("kmeans", "My node")
# "Fields" tab
node.setPropertyValue("custom_fields", True)
node.setPropertyValue("inputs", ["Cholesterol", "BP", "Drug", "Na", "K",
"Age"])
# "Model" tab
node.setPropertyValue("use_model_name", True)
node.setPropertyValue("model_name", "Kmeans_allinputs")
node.setPropertyValue("num_clusters", 9)
node.setPropertyValue("gen_distance", True)
node.setPropertyValue("cluster_label", "Number")
node.setPropertyValue("label_prefix", "Kmeans_")
```

```

node.setPropertyValue("optimize", "Speed")
# "Expert" tab
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Expert")
node.setPropertyValue("stop_on", "Custom")
node.setPropertyValue("max_iterations", 10)
node.setPropertyValue("tolerance", 3.0)
node.setPropertyValue("encoding_value", 0.3)

```

Table 132. *kmeansnode* properties

kmeansnode Properties	Values	Property description
inputs	[field1 ... fieldN]	K-means models perform cluster analysis on a set of input fields but do not use a target field. Weight and frequency fields are not used. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
num_clusters	<i>number</i>	
gen_distance	<i>flag</i>	
cluster_label	String Number	
label_prefix	<i>string</i>	
mode	Simple Expert	
stop_on	Default Custom	
max_iterations	<i>number</i>	
tolerance	<i>number</i>	
encoding_value	<i>number</i>	
optimize	Speed Memory	Use to specify whether model building should be optimized for speed or for memory.

kmeansasnode properties



K-Means is one of the most commonly used clustering algorithms. It clusters data points into a predefined number of clusters. The K-Means-AS node in SPSS Modeler is implemented in Spark. For details about K-Means algorithms, see <https://spark.apache.org/docs/3.5.4/ml-clustering.html#clustering>. Note that the K-Means-AS node performs one-hot encoding automatically for categorical variables.

Table 133. kmeansasnode properties

kmeansasnode Properties	Values	Property description
roleUse	<i>string</i>	Specify predefined to use predefined roles, or custom to use custom field assignments. Default is predefined.
autoModel	<i>Boolean</i>	Specify true to use the default name (\$S-prediction) for the new generated scoring field, or false to use a custom name. Default is true.
features	<i>field</i>	List of the field names for input when the roleUse property is set to custom.
name	<i>string</i>	The name of the new generated scoring field when the autoModel property is set to false.
clustersNum	<i>integer</i>	The number of clusters to create. Default is 5.
initMode	<i>string</i>	The initialization algorithm. Possible values are k-means or random. Default is k-means .
initSteps	<i>integer</i>	The number of initialization steps when initMode is set to k-means . Default is 2.
advancedSettings	<i>Boolean</i>	Specify true to make the following four properties available. Default is false.
maxIteration	<i>integer</i>	Maximum number of iterations for clustering. Default is 20.
tolerance	<i>string</i>	The tolerance to stop the iterations. Possible settings are 1.0E-1, 1.0E-2, ..., 1.0E-6. Default is 1.0E-4.
setSeed	<i>Boolean</i>	Specify true to use a custom random seed. Default is false.
randomSeed	<i>integer</i>	The custom random seed when the setSeed property is true.

knnnode properties



The *k*-Nearest Neighbor (KNN) node associates a new case with the category or value of the *k* objects nearest to it in the predictor space, where *k* is an integer. Similar cases are near each other and dissimilar cases are distant from each other.

Example

```
node = stream.create("knn", "My node")
# Objectives tab
node.setPropertyValue("objective", "Custom")
# Settings tab - Neighbors panel
```

```

node.setPropertyValue("automatic_k_selection", False)
node.setPropertyValue("fixed_k", 2)
node.setPropertyValue("weight_by_importance", True)
# Settings tab - Analyze panel
node.setPropertyValue("save_distances", True)

```

Table 134. knnnode properties

knnnode Properties	Values	Property description
analysis	PredictTarget	
	IdentifyNeighbors	
objective	Balance	
	Speed	
	Accuracy	
	Custom	
normalize_ranges	flag	
use_case_labels	flag	Check box to enable next option.
case_labels_field	field	
identify_focal_cases	flag	Check box to enable next option.
focal_cases_field	field	
automatic_k_selection	flag	
fixed_k	integer	Enabled only if automatic_k_selectio is False.
minimum_k	integer	Enabled only if automatic_k_selectio is True.
maximum_k	integer	
distance_computation	Euclidean	
	CityBlock	
weight_by_importance	flag	
range_predictions	Mean	
	Median	
perform_feature_selectio n	flag	
forced_entry_inputs	[field1 ... fieldN]	
stop_on_error_ratio	flag	
number_to_select	integer	
minimum_change	number	

Table 134. knnnode properties (continued)

knnnode Properties	Values	Property description
validation_fold_assign_by_field	<i>flag</i>	
number_of_folds	<i>integer</i>	Enabled only if validation_fold_assign_by_field is False
set_random_seed	<i>flag</i>	
random_seed	<i>number</i>	
folds_field	<i>field</i>	Enabled only if validation_fold_assign_by_field is True
all_probabilities	<i>flag</i>	
save_distances	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_raw_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
adjusted_propensity_partition	Test Validation	

kohonennode properties



The Kohonen node generates a type of neural network that can be used to cluster the data set into distinct groups. When the network is fully trained, records that are similar should be close together on the output map, while records that are different will be far apart. You can look at the number of observations captured by each unit in the model nugget to identify the strong units. This may give you a sense of the appropriate number of clusters.

Example

```
node = stream.create("kohonen", "My node")
# "Model" tab
node.setPropertyValue("use_model_name", False)
node.setPropertyValue("model_name", "Symbolic Cluster")
node.setPropertyValue("stop_on", "Time")
node.setPropertyValue("time", 1)
node.setPropertyValue("set_random_seed", True)
node.setPropertyValue("random_seed", 12345)
node.setPropertyValue("optimize", "Speed")
# "Expert" tab
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Expert")
node.setPropertyValue("width", 3)
node.setPropertyValue("length", 3)
node.setPropertyValue("decay_style", "Exponential")
node.setPropertyValue("phase1_neighborhood", 3)
node.setPropertyValue("phase1_eta", 0.5)
node.setPropertyValue("phase1_cycles", 10)
node.setPropertyValue("phase2_neighborhood", 1)
```

```
node.setPropertyValue("phase2_eta", 0.2)
node.setPropertyValue("phase2_cycles", 75)
```

Table 135. kohonennode properties

kohonennode Properties	Values	Property description
inputs	[field1 ... fieldN]	Kohonen models use a list of input fields, but no target. Frequency and weight fields are not used. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
continue	flag	
show_feedback	flag	
stop_on	Default Time	
time	number	
optimize	Speed Memory	Use to specify whether model building should be optimized for speed or for memory.
cluster_label	flag	
mode	Simple Expert	
width	number	
length	number	
decay_style	Linear Exponential	
phase1_neighborhood	number	
phase1_eta	number	
phase1_cycles	number	
phase2_neighborhood	number	
phase2_eta	number	
phase2_cycles	number	

linearnode properties



Linear regression models predict a continuous target based on linear relationships between the target and one or more predictors.

Example

```
node = stream.create("linear", "My node")
# Build Options tab - Objectives panel
node.setPropertyValue("objective", "Standard")
# Build Options tab - Model Selection panel
node.setPropertyValue("model_selection", "BestSubsets")
node.setPropertyValue("criteria_best_subsets", "ASE")
# Build Options tab - Ensembles panel
node.setPropertyValue("combining_rule_categorical", "HighestMeanProbability")
```

Table 136. *linearnode* properties

linearnode Properties	Values	Property description
target	<i>field</i>	Specifies a single target field.
inputs	[<i>field1 ... fieldN</i>]	Predictor fields used by the model.
continue_training_existing_model	<i>flag</i>	
objective	Standard Bagging Boosting psm	psm is used for very large datasets, and requires a Server connection.
use_auto_data_preparation	<i>flag</i>	
confidence_level	<i>number</i>	
model_selection	ForwardStepwise BestSubsets None	
criteria_forward_stepwise	AICC Fstatistics AdjustedRSquare ASE	
probability_entry	<i>number</i>	
probability_removal	<i>number</i>	
use_max_effects	<i>flag</i>	
max_effects	<i>number</i>	
use_max_steps	<i>flag</i>	
max_steps	<i>number</i>	

Table 136. <i>linearnode</i> properties (continued)		
linearnode Properties	Values	Property description
criteria_best_subsets	AICC AdjustedRSquare ASE	
combining_rule_continuou s	Mean Median	
component_models_n	<i>number</i>	
use_random_seed	<i>flag</i>	
random_seed	<i>number</i>	
use_custom_model_name	<i>flag</i>	
custom_model_name	<i>string</i>	
use_custom_name	<i>flag</i>	
custom_name	<i>string</i>	
tooltip	<i>string</i>	
keywords	<i>string</i>	
annotation	<i>string</i>	

linearnode properties



Linear regression models predict a continuous target based on linear relationships between the target and one or more predictors.

Table 137. <i>linearnode</i> properties		
linearnode Properties	Values	Property description
target	<i>field</i>	Specifies a single target field.
inputs	[<i>field1 ... fieldN</i>]	Predictor fields used by the model.
weight_field	<i>field</i>	Analysis field used by the model.
custom_fields	<i>flag</i>	The default value is TRUE.
intercept	<i>flag</i>	The default value is TRUE.
detect_2way_interaction	<i>flag</i>	Whether or not to consider two way interaction. The default value is TRUE.
cin	<i>number</i>	The interval of confidence used to compute estimates of the model coefficients. Specify a value greater than 0 and less than 100. The default value is 95.

Table 137. *linearasnode* properties (continued)

linearasnode Properties	Values	Property description
factor_order	ascending descending	The sort order for categorical predictors. The default value is ascending.
var_select_method	ForwardStepwise BestSubsets none	The model selection method to use. The default value is ForwardStepwise.
criteria_for_forward_stepwise	AICC Fstatistics AdjustedRSquare ASE	The statistic used to determine whether an effect should be added to or removed from the model. The default value is AdjustedRSquare.
pin	<i>number</i>	The effect that has the smallest p-value less than this specified pin threshold is added to the model. The default value is 0.05.
pout	<i>number</i>	Any effects in the model with a p-value greater than this specified pout threshold are removed. The default value is 0.10.
use_custom_max_effects	<i>flag</i>	Whether to use max number of effects in the final model. The default value is FALSE.
max_effects	<i>number</i>	Maximum number of effects to use in the final model. The default value is 1.
use_custom_max_steps	<i>flag</i>	Whether to use the maximum number of steps. The default value is FALSE.
max_steps	<i>number</i>	The maximum number of steps before the stepwise algorithm stops. The default value is 1.
criteria_for_best_subsets	AICC AdjustedRSquare ASE	The mode of criteria to use. The default value is AdjustedRSquare.

logregnode properties



Logistic regression is a statistical technique for classifying records based on values of input fields. It is analogous to linear regression but takes a categorical target field instead of a numeric range.

Multinomial Example

```
node = stream.create("logreg", "My node")
# "Fields" tab
node.setPropertyValue("custom_fields", True)
node.setPropertyValue("target", "Drug")
node.setPropertyValue("inputs", ["BP", "Cholesterol", "Age"])
node.setPropertyValue("partition", "Test")
# "Model" tab
node.setPropertyValue("use_model_name", True)
node.setPropertyValue("model_name", "Log_reg Drug")
node.setPropertyValue("use_partitioned_data", True)
node.setPropertyValue("method", "Stepwise")
node.setPropertyValue("logistic_procedure", "Multinomial")
node.setPropertyValue("multinomial_base_category", "BP")
node.setPropertyValue("model_type", "FullFactorial")
node.setPropertyValue("custom_terms", [["BP", "Sex"], ["Age"], ["Na", "K"]])
node.setPropertyValue("include_constant", False)
# "Expert" tab
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Expert")
node.setPropertyValue("scale", "Pearson")
node.setPropertyValue("scale_value", 3.0)
node.setPropertyValue("all_probabilities", True)
node.setPropertyValue("tolerance", "1.0E-7")
# "Convergence..." section
node.setPropertyValue("max_iterations", 50)
node.setPropertyValue("max_steps", 3)
node.setPropertyValue("l_converge", "1.0E-3")
node.setPropertyValue("p_converge", "1.0E-7")
node.setPropertyValue("delta", 0.03)
# "Output..." section
node.setPropertyValue("summary", True)
node.setPropertyValue("likelihood_ratio", True)
node.setPropertyValue("asymptotic_correlation", True)
node.setPropertyValue("goodness_fit", True)
node.setPropertyValue("iteration_history", True)
node.setPropertyValue("history_steps", 3)
node.setPropertyValue("parameters", True)
node.setPropertyValue("confidence_interval", 90)
node.setPropertyValue("asymptotic_covariance", True)
node.setPropertyValue("classification_table", True)
# "Stepping" options
node.setPropertyValue("min_terms", 7)
node.setPropertyValue("use_max_terms", True)
node.setPropertyValue("max_terms", 10)
node.setPropertyValue("probability_entry", 3)
node.setPropertyValue("probability_removal", 5)
node.setPropertyValue("requirements", "Containment")
```

Binomial Example

```
node = stream.create("logreg", "My node")
# "Fields" tab
node.setPropertyValue("custom_fields", True)
node.setPropertyValue("target", "Cholesterol")
node.setPropertyValue("inputs", ["BP", "Drug", "Age"])
node.setPropertyValue("partition", "Test")
# "Model" tab
node.setPropertyValue("use_model_name", False)
node.setPropertyValue("model_name", "Log_reg Cholesterol")
node.setPropertyValue("multinomial_base_category", "BP")
node.setPropertyValue("use_partitioned_data", True)
node.setPropertyValue("binomial_method", "Forwards")
node.setPropertyValue("logistic_procedure", "Binomial")
node.setPropertyValue("binomial_categorical_input", "Sex")
```

```

node.setKeyedPropertyValue("binomial_input_contrast", "Sex", "Simple")
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("binomial_input_category", "Sex", "Last")
node.setPropertyValue("include_constant", False)
# "Expert" tab
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Expert")
node.setPropertyValue("scale", "Pearson")
node.setPropertyValue("scale_value", 3.0)
node.setPropertyValue("all_probabilities", True)
node.setPropertyValue("tolerance", "1.0E-7")
# "Convergence..." section
node.setPropertyValue("max_iterations", 50)
node.setPropertyValue("l_converge", "1.0E-3")
node.setPropertyValue("p_converge", "1.0E-7")
# "Output..." section
node.setPropertyValue("binomial_output_display", "at_each_step")
node.setPropertyValue("binomial_goodness_of_fit", True)
node.setPropertyValue("binomial_iteration_history", True)
node.setPropertyValue("binomial_parameters", True)
node.setPropertyValue("binomial_ci_enable", True)
node.setPropertyValue("binomial_ci", 85)
# "Stepping" options
node.setPropertyValue("binomial_removal_criterion", "LR")
node.setPropertyValue("binomial_probability_removal", 0.2)

```

Table 138. logregnode properties

logregnode Properties	Values	Property description
target	<i>field</i>	Logistic regression models require a single target field and one or more input fields. Frequency and weight fields are not used. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
logistic_procedure	Binomial Multinomial	
include_constant	<i>flag</i>	
mode	Simple Expert	
method	Enter Stepwise Forwards Backwards BackwardsStepwise	
binomial_method	Enter Forwards Backwards	

Table 138. logregnode properties (continued)

logregnode Properties	Values	Property description
model_type	MainEffects FullFactorial Custom	When FullFactorial is specified as the model type, stepping methods will not be run, even if specified. Instead, Enter will be the method used. If the model type is set to Custom but no custom fields are specified, a main-effects model will be built.
custom_terms	[[BP Sex]][BP][Age]]	
multinomial_base_category	string	Specifies how the reference category is determined.
binomial_categorical_input	string	
binomial_input_contrast	Indicator Simple Difference Helmert Repeated Polynomial Deviation	Keyed property for categorical input that specifies how the contrast is determined.
binomial_input_category	First Last	Keyed property for categorical input that specifies how the reference category is determined.
scale	None UserDefined Pearson Deviance	
scale_value	number	
all_probabilities	flag	

Table 138. logregnode properties (continued)

logregnode Properties	Values	Property description
tolerance	1.0E-5 1.0E-6 1.0E-7 1.0E-8 1.0E-9 1.0E-10	
min_terms	<i>number</i>	
use_max_terms	<i>flag</i>	
max_terms	<i>number</i>	
entry_criterion	Score LR	
removal_criterion	LR Wald	
probability_entry	<i>number</i>	
probability_removal	<i>number</i>	
binomial_probability_entry	<i>number</i>	
binomial_probability_removal	<i>number</i>	
requirements	HierarchyDiscrete HierarchyAll Containment None	
max_iterations	<i>number</i>	
max_steps	<i>number</i>	

Table 138. logregnode properties (continued)

logregnode Properties	Values	Property description
p_converge	1.0E-4 1.0E-5 1.0E-6 1.0E-7 1.0E-8 0	
l_converge	1.0E-1 1.0E-2 1.0E-3 1.0E-4 1.0E-5 0	
delta	<i>number</i>	
iteration_history	<i>flag</i>	
history_steps	<i>number</i>	
summary	<i>flag</i>	
likelihood_ratio	<i>flag</i>	
asymptotic_correlation	<i>flag</i>	
goodness_fit	<i>flag</i>	
parameters	<i>flag</i>	
confidence_interval	<i>number</i>	
asymptotic_covariance	<i>flag</i>	
classification_table	<i>flag</i>	
stepwise_summary	<i>flag</i>	
info_criteria	<i>flag</i>	
monotonicity_measures	<i>flag</i>	
binomial_output_display	at_each_step at_last_step	
binomial_goodness_of_fit	<i>flag</i>	

Table 138. logregnode properties (continued)

logregnode Properties	Values	Property description
binomial_parameters	flag	
binomial_iteration_history	flag	
binomial_classification_plots	flag	
binomial_ci_enable	flag	
binomial_ci	number	
binomial_residual	outliers all	
binomial_residual_enable	flag	
binomial_outlier_threshold	number	
binomial_classification_cutoff	number	
binomial_removal_criterion	LR Wald Conditional	
calculate_variable_importance	flag	
calculate_raw_propensities	flag	

lsvmnode properties



The Linear Support Vector Machine (LSVM) node enables you to classify data into one of two groups without overfitting. LSVM is linear and works well with wide data sets, such as those with a very large number of records.

Table 139. lsvmnode properties

lsvmnode Properties	Values	Property description
intercept	flag	Includes the intercept in the model. Default value is True.
target_order	Ascending Descending	Specifies the sorting order for the categorical target. Ignored for continuous targets. Default is Ascending.

Table 139. <i>lsvmnode</i> properties (continued)		
lsvmnode Properties	Values	Property description
precision	<i>number</i>	Used only if measurement level of target field is Continuous. Specifies the parameter related to the sensitiveness of the loss for regression. Minimum is 0 and there is no maximum. Default value is 0.1.
exclude_missing_values	<i>flag</i>	When True, a record is excluded if any single value is missing. The default value is False.
penalty_function	L1 L2	Specifies the type of penalty function used. The default value is L2.
lambda	<i>number</i>	Penalty (regularization) parameter.
calculate_variable_importance	<i>flag</i>	For models that produce an appropriate measure of importance, this option displays a chart that indicates the relative importance of each predictor in estimating the model. Note that variable importance may take longer to calculate for some models, particularly when working with large datasets, and is off by default for some models as a result. Variable importance is not available for decision list models.

neuralnetnode properties

Important: A newer version of the Neural Net modeling node, with enhanced features, is available in this release and is described in the next section (*neuralnetwork*). Although you can still build and score a model with the previous version, we recommend updating your scripts to use the new version. Details of the previous version are retained here for reference.

Example

```
node = stream.create("neuralnet", "My node")
# "Fields" tab
node.setPropertyValue("custom_fields", True)
node.setPropertyValue("targets", ["Drug"])
node.setPropertyValue("inputs", ["Age", "Na", "K", "Cholesterol", "BP"])
# "Model" tab
node.setPropertyValue("use_partitioned_data", True)
node.setPropertyValue("method", "Dynamic")
node.setPropertyValue("train_pct", 30)
node.setPropertyValue("set_random_seed", True)
node.setPropertyValue("random_seed", 12345)
node.setPropertyValue("stop_on", "Time")
node.setPropertyValue("accuracy", 95)
node.setPropertyValue("cycles", 200)
node.setPropertyValue("time", 3)
```

```

node.setPropertyValue("optimize", "Speed")
# "Multiple Method Expert Options" section
node.setPropertyValue("m_topologies", "5 30 5; 2 20 3, 1 10 1")
node.setPropertyValue("m_non_pyramids", False)
node.setPropertyValue("m_persistence", 100)

```

Table 140. *neuralnetnode* properties

neuralnetnode Properties	Values	Property description
targets	[field1 ... fieldN]	The Neural Net node expects one or more target fields and one or more input fields. Frequency and weight fields are ignored. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
method	Quick Dynamic Multiple Prune ExhaustivePrune RBFN	
prevent_overtrain	flag	
train_pct	number	
set_random_seed	flag	
random_seed	number	
mode	Simple Expert	
stop_on	Default Accuracy Cycles Time	Stopping mode.
accuracy	number	Stopping accuracy.
cycles	number	Cycles to train.
time	number	Time to train (minutes).
continue	flag	
show_feedback	flag	
binary_encode	flag	

Table 140. *neuralnetnode* properties (continued)

neuralnetnode Properties	Values	Property description
use_last_model	<i>flag</i>	
gen_logfile	<i>flag</i>	
logfile_name	<i>string</i>	
alpha	<i>number</i>	
initial_eta	<i>number</i>	
high_eta	<i>number</i>	
low_eta	<i>number</i>	
eta_decay_cycles	<i>number</i>	
hid_layers	One Two Three	
hl_units_one	<i>number</i>	
hl_units_two	<i>number</i>	
hl_units_three	<i>number</i>	
persistence	<i>number</i>	
m_topologies	<i>string</i>	
m_non_pyramids	<i>flag</i>	
m_persistence	<i>number</i>	
p_hid_layers	One Two Three	
p_hl_units_one	<i>number</i>	
p_hl_units_two	<i>number</i>	
p_hl_units_three	<i>number</i>	
p_persistence	<i>number</i>	
p_hid_rate	<i>number</i>	
p_hid_pers	<i>number</i>	
p_inp_rate	<i>number</i>	
p_inp_pers	<i>number</i>	
p_overall_pers	<i>number</i>	
r_persistence	<i>number</i>	
r_num_clusters	<i>number</i>	

Table 140. neuralnetnode properties (continued)		
neuralnetnode Properties	Values	Property description
r_eta_auto	flag	
r_alpha	number	
r_eta	number	
optimize	Speed Memory	Use to specify whether model building should be optimized for speed or for memory.
calculate_variable_importance	flag	Note: The sensitivity_analysis property used in previous releases is deprecated in favor of this property. The old property is still supported, but calculate_variable_importance is recommended.
calculate_raw_propensities	flag	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	flag	
adjusted_propensity_partition	Test Validation	

neuralnetworknode properties



The Neural Net node uses a simplified model of the way the human brain processes information. It works by simulating a large number of interconnected simple processing units that resemble abstract versions of neurons. Neural networks are powerful general function estimators and require minimal statistical or mathematical knowledge to train or apply.

Example

```
node = stream.create("neuralnetwork", "My node")
# Build Options tab - Objectives panel
node.setPropertyValue("objective", "Standard")
# Build Options tab - Ensembles panel
node.setPropertyValue("combining_rule_categorical", "HighestMeanProbability")
```

Table 141. neuralnetworknode properties		
neuralnetworknode Properties	Values	Property description
targets	[field1 ... fieldN]	Specifies target fields.
inputs	[field1 ... fieldN]	Predictor fields used by the model.
splits	[field1 ... fieldN]	Specifies the field or fields to use for split modeling.

Table 141. neuralnetworknode properties (continued)

neuralnetworknode Properties	Values	Property description
use_partition	flag	If a partition field is defined, this option ensures that only data from the training partition is used to build the model.
continue	flag	Continue training existing model.
objective	Standard Bagging Boosting psm	psm is used for very large datasets, and requires a Server connection.
method	MultilayerPerceptron RadialBasisFunction	
use_custom_layers	flag	
first_layer_units	number	
second_layer_units	number	
use_max_time	flag	
max_time	number	
use_max_cycles	flag	
max_cycles	number	
use_min_accuracy	flag	
min_accuracy	number	
combining_rule_categorical	Voting HighestProbability HighestMeanProbability	
combining_rule_continuous	Mean Median	
component_models_n	number	
overfit_prevention_pct	number	
use_random_seed	flag	
random_seed	number	

Table 141. neuralnetworknode properties (continued)

neuralnetworknode Properties	Values	Property description
missing_values	listwiseDeletion missingValueImputation	
use_model_name	boolean	
model_name	string	
confidence	onProbability onIncrease	
score_category_probabilities	flag	
max_categories	number	
score_propensity	flag	
use_custom_name	flag	
custom_name	string	
tooltip	string	
keywords	string	
annotation	string	

questnode properties



The QUEST node provides a binary classification method for building decision trees, designed to reduce the processing time required for large C&R Tree analyses while also reducing the tendency found in classification tree methods to favor inputs that allow more splits. Input fields can be numeric ranges (continuous), but the target field must be categorical. All splits are binary.

Example

```
node = stream.create("quest", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("custom_fields", True)
node.setPropertyValue("target", "Drug")
node.setPropertyValue("inputs", ["Age", "Na", "K", "Cholesterol", "BP"])
node.setPropertyValue("model_output_type", "InteractiveBuilder")
node.setPropertyValue("use_tree_directives", True)
node.setPropertyValue("max_surrogates", 5)
node.setPropertyValue("split_alpha", 0.03)
node.setPropertyValue("use_percentage", False)
node.setPropertyValue("min_parent_records_abs", 40)
node.setPropertyValue("min_child_records_abs", 30)
node.setPropertyValue("prune_tree", True)
node.setPropertyValue("use_std_err", True)
node.setPropertyValue("std_err_multiplier", 3)
```

Table 142. *questnode* properties

questnode Properties	Values	Property description
target	<i>field</i>	QUEST models require a single target and one or more input fields. A frequency field can also be specified. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
continue_training_existing_model	<i>flag</i>	
objective	Standard Boosting Bagging psm	psm is used for very large datasets, and requires a Server connection.
model_output_type	Single InteractiveBuilder	
use_tree_directives	<i>flag</i>	
tree_directives	<i>string</i>	
use_max_depth	Default Custom	
max_depth	<i>integer</i>	Maximum tree depth, from 0 to 1000. Used only if use_max_depth = Custom.
prune_tree	<i>flag</i>	Prune tree to avoid overfitting.
use_std_err	<i>flag</i>	Use maximum difference in risk (in Standard Errors).
std_err_multiplier	<i>number</i>	Maximum difference.
max_surrogates	<i>number</i>	Maximum surrogates.
use_percentage	<i>flag</i>	
min_parent_records_pc	<i>number</i>	
min_child_records_pc	<i>number</i>	
min_parent_records_abs	<i>number</i>	
min_child_records_abs	<i>number</i>	
use_costs	<i>flag</i>	
costs	<i>structured</i>	Structured property.

Table 142. questnode properties (continued)

questnode Properties	Values	Property description
priors	Data Equal Custom	
custom_priors	<i>structured</i>	Structured property.
adjust_priors	<i>flag</i>	
trails	<i>number</i>	Number of component models for boosting or bagging.
set_ensemble_method	Voting HighestProbability HighestMeanProbabilit y	Default combining rule for categorical targets.
range_ensemble_method	Mean Median	Default combining rule for continuous targets.
large_boost	<i>flag</i>	Apply boosting to very large data sets.
split_alpha	<i>number</i>	Significance level for splitting.
train_pct	<i>number</i>	Overfit prevention set.
set_random_seed	<i>flag</i>	Replicate results option.
seed	<i>number</i>	
calculate_variable_importance	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_raw_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
adjusted_propensity_partition	Test Validation	

randomtrees properties



The Random Trees node is similar to the existing C&RT node; however, the Random Trees node is designed to process big data to create a single tree and displays the resulting model in the output viewer that was added in SPSS Modeler version 17. The Random Trees tree node generates a decision tree that you use to predict or classify future observations. The method uses recursive partitioning to split the training records into segments by minimizing the impurity at each step, where a node in the tree is considered *pure* if 100% of cases in the node fall into a specific category of the target field. Target and input fields can be numeric ranges or categorical (nominal, ordinal, or flags); all splits are binary (only two subgroups).

Table 143. *randomtrees* properties

randomtrees Properties	Values	Property description
target	<i>field</i>	In the Random Trees node, models require a single target and one or more input fields. A frequency field can also be specified. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
number_of_models	<i>integer</i>	Determines the number of models to build as part of the ensemble modeling.
use_number_of_predictors	<i>flag</i>	Determines whether <code>number_of_predictors</code> is used.
number_of_predictors	<i>integer</i>	Specifies the number of predictors to be used when building split models.
use_stop_rule_for_accuracy	<i>flag</i>	Determines whether model building stops when accuracy cannot be improved.
sample_size	<i>number</i>	Reduce this value to improve performance when processing very large datasets.
handle_imbalanced_data	<i>flag</i>	If the target of the model is a particular flag outcome, and the ratio of the desired outcome to a non-desired outcome is very small, then the data is imbalanced and the bootstrap sampling that is conducted by the model may affect the model's accuracy. Enable imbalanced data handling so that the model will capture a larger proportion of the desired outcome and generate a stronger model.
use_weighted_sampling	<i>flag</i>	When <i>False</i> , variables for each node are randomly selected with the same probability. When <i>True</i> , variables are weighted and selected accordingly.

Table 143. *randomtrees* properties (continued)

randomtrees Properties	Values	Property description
max_node_number	<i>integer</i>	Maximum number of nodes allowed in individual trees. If the number would be exceeded on the next split, tree growth halts.
max_depth	<i>integer</i>	Maximum tree depth before growth halts.
min_child_node_size	<i>integer</i>	Determines the minimum number of records allowed in a child node after the parent node is split. If a child node would contain fewer records than specified here the parent node will not be split
use_costs	<i>flag</i>	
costs	<i>structured</i>	Structured property. The format is a list of 3 values: the actual value, the predicted value, and the cost if that prediction is wrong. For example: tree.setPropertyValue("costs", [["drugA", "drugB", 3.0], ["drugX", "drugY", 4.0]])
default_cost_increase	none linear square custom	Note: only enabled for ordinal targets. Set default values in the costs matrix.
max_pct_missing	<i>integer</i>	If the percentage of missing values in any input is greater than the value specified here, the input is excluded. Minimum 0, maximum 100.
exclude_single_cat_pct	<i>integer</i>	If one category value represents a higher percentage of the records than specified here, the entire field is excluded from model building. Minimum 1, maximum 99.
max_category_number	<i>integer</i>	If the number of categories in a field exceeds this value, the field is excluded from model building. Minimum 2.
min_field_variation	<i>number</i>	If the coefficient of variation of a continuous field is smaller than this value, the field is excluded from model building.

Table 143. *randomtrees* properties (continued)

randomtrees Properties	Values	Property description
num_bins	<i>integer</i>	Only used if the data is made up of continuous inputs. Set the number of equal frequency bins to be used for the inputs; options are: 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, or 100.
topN	<i>integer</i>	Specifies the number of rules to report. Default value is 50, with a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 1000.

regressionnode properties



Linear regression is a common statistical technique for summarizing data and making predictions by fitting a straight line or surface that minimizes the discrepancies between predicted and actual output values.

Note: The Regression node is due to be replaced by the Linear node in a future release. We recommend using Linear models for linear regression from now on.

Example

```
node = stream.create("regression", "My node")
# "Fields" tab
node.setPropertyValue("custom_fields", True)
node.setPropertyValue("target", "Age")
node.setPropertyValue("inputs", ["Na", "K"])
node.setPropertyValue("partition", "Test")
node.setPropertyValue("use_weight", True)
node.setPropertyValue("weight_field", "Drug")
# "Model" tab
node.setPropertyValue("use_model_name", True)
node.setPropertyValue("model_name", "Regression Age")
node.setPropertyValue("use_partitioned_data", True)
node.setPropertyValue("method", "Stepwise")
node.setPropertyValue("include_constant", False)
# "Expert" tab
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Expert")
node.setPropertyValue("complete_records", False)
node.setPropertyValue("tolerance", "1.0E-3")
# "Stepping..." section
node.setPropertyValue("stepping_method", "Probability")
node.setPropertyValue("probability_entry", 0.77)
node.setPropertyValue("probability_removal", 0.88)
node.setPropertyValue("F_value_entry", 7.0)
node.setPropertyValue("F_value_removal", 8.0)
# "Output..." section
node.setPropertyValue("model_fit", True)
node.setPropertyValue("r_squared_change", True)
node.setPropertyValue("selection_criteria", True)
node.setPropertyValue("descriptives", True)
node.setPropertyValue("p_correlations", True)
node.setPropertyValue("collinearity_diagnostics", True)
node.setPropertyValue("confidence_interval", True)
node.setPropertyValue("covariance_matrix", True)
node.setPropertyValue("durbin_watson", True)
```

Table 144. regressionnode properties

regressionnode Properties	Values	Property description
target	field	Regression models require a single target field and one or more input fields. A weight field can also be specified. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
method	Enter Stepwise Backwards Forwards	
include_constant	flag	
use_weight	flag	
weight_field	field	
mode	Simple Expert	
complete_records	flag	
tolerance	1.0E-1 1.0E-2 1.0E-3 1.0E-4 1.0E-5 1.0E-6 1.0E-7 1.0E-8 1.0E-9 1.0E-10 1.0E-11 1.0E-12	Use double quotes for arguments.

Table 144. regressionnode properties (continued)

regressionnode Properties	Values	Property description
stepping_method	useP	useP : use probability of F
	useF	useF: use F value
probability_entry	<i>number</i>	
probability_removal	<i>number</i>	
F_value_entry	<i>number</i>	
F_value_removal	<i>number</i>	
selection_criteria	<i>flag</i>	
confidence_interval	<i>flag</i>	
covariance_matrix	<i>flag</i>	
collinearity_diagnostics	<i>flag</i>	
regression_coefficients	<i>flag</i>	
exclude_fields	<i>flag</i>	
durbin_watson	<i>flag</i>	
model_fit	<i>flag</i>	
r_squared_change	<i>flag</i>	
p_correlations	<i>flag</i>	
descriptives	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_variable_importance	<i>flag</i>	

sequencenode properties



The Sequence node discovers association rules in sequential or time-oriented data. A sequence is a list of item sets that tends to occur in a predictable order. For example, a customer who purchases a razor and aftershave lotion may purchase shaving cream the next time he shops. The Sequence node is based on the CARMA association rules algorithm, which uses an efficient two-pass method for finding sequences.

Example

```
node = stream.create("sequence", "My node")
# "Fields" tab
node.setPropertyValue("id_field", "Age")
node.setPropertyValue("contiguous", True)
node.setPropertyValue("use_time_field", True)
node.setPropertyValue("time_field", "Date1")
node.setPropertyValue("content_fields", ["Drug", "BP"])
node.setPropertyValue("partition", "Test")
# "Model" tab
node.setPropertyValue("use_model_name", True)
node.setPropertyValue("model_name", "Sequence_test")
node.setPropertyValue("use_partitioned_data", False)
node.setPropertyValue("min_supp", 15.0)
```

```

node.setPropertyValue("min_conf", 14.0)
node.setPropertyValue("max_size", 7)
node.setPropertyValue("max_predictions", 5)
# "Expert" tab
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Expert")
node.setPropertyValue("use_max_duration", True)
node.setPropertyValue("max_duration", 3.0)
node.setPropertyValue("use_pruning", True)
node.setPropertyValue("pruning_value", 4.0)
node.setPropertyValue("set_mem_sequences", True)
node.setPropertyValue("mem_sequences", 5.0)
node.setPropertyValue("use_gaps", True)
node.setPropertyValue("min_item_gap", 20.0)
node.setPropertyValue("max_item_gap", 30.0)

```

Table 145. sequencenode properties

sequencenode Properties	Values	Property description
id_field	<i>field</i>	To create a Sequence model, you need to specify an ID field, an optional time field, and one or more content fields. Weight and frequency fields are not used. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
time_field	<i>field</i>	
use_time_field	<i>flag</i>	
content_fields	<i>[field1 ... fieldn]</i>	
contiguous	<i>flag</i>	
min_supp	<i>number</i>	
min_conf	<i>number</i>	
max_size	<i>number</i>	
max_predictions	<i>number</i>	
mode	Simple Expert	
use_max_duration	<i>flag</i>	
max_duration	<i>number</i>	
use_gaps	<i>flag</i>	
min_item_gap	<i>number</i>	
max_item_gap	<i>number</i>	
use_pruning	<i>flag</i>	
pruning_value	<i>number</i>	
set_mem_sequences	<i>flag</i>	
mem_sequences	<i>integer</i>	

slrmnode properties



The Self-Learning Response Model (SLRM) node enables you to build a model in which a single new case, or small number of new cases, can be used to reestimate the model without having to retrain the model using all data.

Example

```
node = stream.create("slrm", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("target", "Offer")
node.setPropertyValue("target_response", "Response")
node.setPropertyValue("inputs", ["Cust_ID", "Age", "Ave_Bal"])
```

Table 146. slrmnode properties

slrmnode Properties	Values	Property description
target	<i>field</i>	The target field must be a nominal or flag field. A frequency field can also be specified. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
target_response	<i>field</i>	Type must be flag.
continue_training_existing_model	<i>flag</i>	
target_field_values	<i>flag</i>	Use all: Use all values from source. Specify: Select values required.
target_field_values_specify	<i>[field1 ... fieldN]</i>	
include_model_assessment	<i>flag</i>	
model_assessment_random_seed	<i>number</i>	Must be a real number.
model_assessment_sample_size	<i>number</i>	Must be a real number.
model_assessment_iterations	<i>number</i>	Number of iterations.
display_model_evaluation	<i>flag</i>	
max_predictions	<i>number</i>	
randomization	<i>number</i>	
scoring_random_seed	<i>number</i>	
sort	Ascending Descending	Specifies whether the offers with the highest or lowest scores will be displayed first.
model_reliability	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_variable_importance	<i>flag</i>	

statisticsmodelnode properties



The Statistics Model node enables you to analyze and work with your data by running IBM SPSS Statistics procedures that produce PMML. This node requires a licensed copy of IBM SPSS Statistics.

The properties for this node are described under [“statisticsmodelnode properties”](#) on page 410.

stpnode properties



The Spatio-Temporal Prediction (STP) node uses data that contains location data, input fields for prediction (predictors), a time field, and a target field. Each location has numerous rows in the data that represent the values of each predictor at each time of measurement. After the data is analyzed, it can be used to predict target values at any location within the shape data that is used in the analysis.

Table 147. stpnode properties		
stpnode properties	Data type	Property description
Fields tab		
target	field	This is the target field.
location	field	The location field for the model. Only geospatial fields are allowed.
location_label	field	The categorical field to be used in the output to label the locations chosen in location
time_field	field	The time field for the model. Only fields with continuous measurement are allowed, and the storage type must be time, date, timestamp, or integer.
inputs	[field1 ... fieldN]	A list of input fields.
Time Intervals tab		
interval_type_timestamp	Years Quarters Months Weeks Days Hours Minutes Seconds	

Table 147. *stpnode* properties (continued)

stpnode properties	Data type	Property description
interval_type_date	Years Quarters Months Weeks Days	
interval_type_time	Hours Minutes Seconds	Limits the number of days per week that are taken into account when creating the time index that STP uses for calculation
interval_type_integer	Periods (Time index fields only, Integer storage)	The interval to which the data set will be converted. The selection available is dependent on the storage type of the field that is chosen as the <code>time_field</code> for the model.
period_start	<i>integer</i>	
start_month	January February March April May June July August September October November December	The month the model will start to index from (for example, if set to March but the first record in the data set is January, the model will skip the first two records and start indexing at March.

Table 147. *stpnode* properties (continued)

stpnode properties	Data type	Property description
week_begins_on	Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday	The starting point for the time index created by STP from the data
days_per_week	<i>integer</i>	Minimum 1, maximum 7, in increments of 1
hours_per_day	<i>integer</i>	The number of hours the model accounts for in a day. If this is set to 10, the model will start indexing at the day_begins_at time and continue indexing for 10 hours, then skip to the next value matching the day_begins_at value, etc.
day_begins_at	00:00 01:00 02:00 03:00 ... 23:00	Sets the hour value that the model starts indexing from.

Table 147. *stpnode* properties (continued)

stpnode properties	Data type	Property description
interval_increment	1 2 3 4 5 6 10 12 15 20 30	This increment setting is for minutes or seconds. This determines where the model creates indexes from the data. So with an increment of 30 and interval type seconds, the model will create an index from the data every 30 seconds.
data_matches_interval	<i>Boolean</i>	If set to N, the conversion of the data to the regular <code>interval_type</code> occurs before the model is built. If your data is already in the correct format, and the <code>interval_type</code> and any associated settings match your data, set this to Y to prevent the conversion or aggregation of your data. Setting this to Y disables all of the Aggregation controls.

Table 147. *stpnode* properties (continued)

stpnode properties	Data type	Property description
agg_range_default	Sum Mean Min Max Median 1stQuartile 3rdQuartile	This determines the default aggregation method used for continuous fields. Any continuous fields which are not specifically included in the custom aggregation will be aggregated using the method specified here.
custom_agg	[[field, aggregation method],[...] Demo: [['x5' 'FirstQuartile'] ['x4' 'Sum']]	Structured property: Script parameter: custom_agg For example: set :stpnode.custom_agg = [[field1 function] [field2 function]] Where function is the aggregation function to be used with that field.
Basics tab		
include_intercept	<i>flag</i>	
max_autoregressive_lag	<i>integer</i>	Minimum 1, maximum 5, in increments of 1. This is the number of previous records required for a prediction. So if set to 5, for example, then the previous 5 records are used to create a new forecast. The number of records specified here from the build data are incorporated into the model and, therefore, the user does not need to provide the data again when scoring the model.

Table 147. *stpnode* properties (continued)

stpnode properties	Data type	Property description
estimation_method	Parametric Nonparametric	The method for modeling the spatial covariance matrix
parametric_model	Gaussian Exponential PoweredExponential	Order parameter for Parametric spatial covariance model
exponential_power	<i>number</i>	Power level for PoweredExponential model. Minimum 1, maximum 2.
Advanced tab		
max_missing_values	<i>integer</i>	The maximum percentage of records with missing values allowed in the model.
significance	<i>number</i>	The significance level for hypotheses testing in the model build. Specifies the significance value for all the tests in STP model estimation, including two Goodness of Fit tests, effect F-tests, and coefficient t-tests.
Output tab		
model_specifications	<i>flag</i>	
temporal_summary	<i>flag</i>	
location_summary	<i>flag</i>	Determines whether the Location Summary table is included in the model output.
model_quality	<i>flag</i>	
test_mean_structure	<i>flag</i>	
mean_structure_coefficients	<i>flag</i>	
autoregressive_coefficients	<i>flag</i>	
test_decay_space	<i>flag</i>	
parametric_spatial_covariance	<i>flag</i>	
correlations_heat_map	<i>flag</i>	
correlations_map	<i>flag</i>	
location_clusters	<i>flag</i>	
similarity_threshold	<i>number</i>	The threshold at which output clusters are considered similar enough to be merged into a single cluster.

Table 147. <i>stpnode</i> properties (continued)		
stpnode properties	Data type	Property description
max_number_clusters	<i>integer</i>	The upper limit for the number of clusters which can be included in the model output.
Model Options tab		
use_model_name	<i>flag</i>	
model_name	<i>string</i>	
uncertainty_factor	<i>number</i>	Minimum 0, maximum 100. Determines the increase in uncertainty (error) applied to predictions in the future. It is the upper and lower bound for the predictions.

svmnode properties



The Support Vector Machine (SVM) node enables you to classify data into one of two groups without overfitting. SVM works well with wide data sets, such as those with a very large number of input fields.

Example

```
node = stream.create("svm", "My node")
# Expert tab
node.setPropertyValue("mode", "Expert")
node.setPropertyValue("all_probabilities", True)
node.setPropertyValue("kernel", "Polynomial")
node.setPropertyValue("gamma", 1.5)
```

Table 148. <i>svmnode</i> properties		
svmnode Properties	Values	Property description
all_probabilities	<i>flag</i>	
stopping_criteria	1.0E-1 1.0E-2 1.0E-3 (default) 1.0E-4 1.0E-5 1.0E-6	Determines when to stop the optimization algorithm.
regularization	<i>number</i>	Also known as the C parameter.
precision	<i>number</i>	Used only if measurement level of target field is Continuous.

Table 148. *svmnode* properties (continued)

svmnode Properties	Values	Property description
kernel	RBF(default) Polynomial Sigmoid Linear	Type of kernel function used for the transformation.
rbf_gamma	number	Used only if kernel is RBF.
gamma	number	Used only if kernel is Polynomial or Sigmoid.
bias	number	
degree	number	Used only if kernel is Polynomial.
calculate_variable_importance	flag	
calculate_raw_propensities	flag	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	flag	
adjusted_propensity_partition	Test Validation	

tcmnode Properties



Temporal causal modeling attempts to discover key causal relationships in time series data. In temporal causal modeling, you specify a set of target series and a set of candidate inputs to those targets. The procedure then builds an autoregressive time series model for each target and includes only those inputs that have the most significant causal relationship with the target.

Table 149. *tcmnode* properties

tcmnode Properties	Values	Property description
custom_fields	Boolean	
dimensionlist	[dimension1 ... dimensionN]	
data_struct	Multiple Single	
metric_fields	fields	
both_target_and_input	[f1 ... fN]	
targets	[f1 ... fN]	

Table 149. *tcmnode* properties (continued)

tcmnode Properties	Values	Property description
candidate_inputs	[f1 ... fN]	
forced_inputs	[f1 ... fN]	
use_timestamp	Timestamp Period	
input_interval	None Unknown Year Quarter Month Week Day Hour Hour_nonperiod Minute Minute_nonperiod Second Second_nonperiod	
period_field	<i>string</i>	
period_start_value	<i>integer</i>	
num_days_per_week	<i>integer</i>	

Table 149. *tcmnode* properties (continued)

tcmnode Properties	Values	Property description
start_day_of_week	Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday	
num_hours_per_day	<i>integer</i>	
start_hour_of_day	<i>integer</i>	
timestamp_increments	<i>integer</i>	
cyclic_increments	<i>integer</i>	
cyclic_periods	<i>list</i>	
output_interval	None Year Quarter Month Week Day Hour Minute Second	
is_same_interval	Same Notsame	
cross_hour	<i>Boolean</i>	
aggregate_and_distribute	<i>list</i>	

Table 149. *tcmnode* properties (continued)

tcmnode Properties	Values	Property description
aggregate_default	Mean Sum Mode Min Max	
distribute_default	Mean Sum	
group_default	Mean Sum Mode Min Max	
missing_imput	Linear_interp Series_mean K_mean K_meridian Linear_trend None	
k_mean_param	<i>integer</i>	
k_median_param	<i>integer</i>	
missing_value_threshold	<i>integer</i>	
conf_level	<i>integer</i>	
max_num_predictor	<i>integer</i>	
max_lag	<i>integer</i>	
epsilon	<i>number</i>	
threshold	<i>integer</i>	
is_re_est	<i>Boolean</i>	
num_targets	<i>integer</i>	

Table 149. <i>tcmnode</i> properties (continued)		
tcmnode Properties	Values	Property description
percent_targets	<i>integer</i>	
fields_display	<i>list</i>	
series_display	<i>list</i>	
network_graph_for_target	<i>Boolean</i>	
sign_level_for_target	<i>number</i>	
fit_and_outlier_for_target	<i>Boolean</i>	
sum_and_para_for_target	<i>Boolean</i>	
impact_diag_for_target	<i>Boolean</i>	
impact_diag_type_for_target	Effect Cause Both	
impact_diag_level_for_target	<i>integer</i>	
series_plot_for_target	<i>Boolean</i>	
res_plot_for_target	<i>Boolean</i>	
top_input_for_target	<i>Boolean</i>	
forecast_table_for_target	<i>Boolean</i>	
same_as_for_target	<i>Boolean</i>	
network_graph_for_series	<i>Boolean</i>	
sign_level_for_series	<i>number</i>	
fit_and_outlier_for_series	<i>Boolean</i>	
sum_and_para_for_series	<i>Boolean</i>	
impact_diagram_for_series	<i>Boolean</i>	
impact_diagram_type_for_series	Effect Cause Both	
impact_diagram_level_for_series	<i>integer</i>	
series_plot_for_series	<i>Boolean</i>	
residual_plot_for_series	<i>Boolean</i>	

Table 149. tcmnode properties (continued)

tcmnode Properties	Values	Property description
forecast_table_for_series	<i>Boolean</i>	
outlier_root_cause_analysis	<i>Boolean</i>	
causal_levels	<i>integer</i>	
outlier_table	Interactive Pivot Both	
rmsep_error	<i>Boolean</i>	
bic	<i>Boolean</i>	
r_square	<i>Boolean</i>	
outliers_over_time	<i>Boolean</i>	
series_transformation	<i>Boolean</i>	
use_estimation_period	<i>Boolean</i>	
estimation_period	Times Observation	
observations	<i>list</i>	
observations_type	Latest Earliest	
observations_num	<i>integer</i>	
observations_exclude	<i>integer</i>	
extend_records_into_future	<i>Boolean</i>	
forecastperiods	<i>integer</i>	
max_num_distinct_values	<i>integer</i>	
display_targets	FIXEDNUMBER PERCENTAGE	
goodness_fit_measure	ROOTMEAN BIC RSQUARE	
top_input_for_series	<i>Boolean</i>	
aic	<i>Boolean</i>	

Table 149. <i>tcmnode</i> properties (continued)		
tcmnode Properties	Values	Property description
rmse	<i>Boolean</i>	

ts properties



The Time Series node estimates exponential smoothing, univariate Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA), and multivariate ARIMA (or transfer function) models for time series data and produces forecasts of future performance. This Time Series node is similar to the previous Time Series node that was deprecated in SPSS Modeler version 18. However, this newer Time Series node is designed to harness the power of IBM SPSS Analytic Server to process big data, and display the resulting model in the output viewer that was added in SPSS Modeler version 17.

Table 150. <i>ts</i> properties		
ts Properties	Values	Property description
targets	<i>field</i>	The Time Series node forecasts one or more targets, optionally using one or more input fields as predictors. Frequency and weight fields are not used. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
candidate_inputs	<i>[field1 ... fieldN]</i>	Input or predictor fields used by the model.
use_period	<i>flag</i>	
date_time_field	<i>field</i>	

Table 150. *ts* properties (continued)

ts Properties	Values	Property description
input_interval	None Unknown Year Quarter Month Week Day Hour Hour_nonperiod Minute Minute_nonperiod Second Second_nonperiod	
period_field	<i>field</i>	
period_start_value	<i>integer</i>	
num_days_per_week	<i>integer</i>	
start_day_of_week	Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday	
num_hours_per_day	<i>integer</i>	
start_hour_of_day	<i>integer</i>	
timestamp_increments	<i>integer</i>	

Table 150. <i>ts</i> properties (continued)		
ts Properties	Values	Property description
<code>cyclic_increments</code>	<i>integer</i>	
<code>cyclic_periods</code>	<i>list</i>	
<code>output_interval</code>	None Year Quarter Month Week Day Hour Minute Second	
<code>is_same_interval</code>	<i>flag</i>	
<code>cross_hour</code>	<i>flag</i>	
<code>aggregate_and_distribute</code>	<i>list</i>	
<code>aggregate_default</code>	Mean Sum Mode Min Max	
<code>distribute_default</code>	Mean Sum	
<code>group_default</code>	Mean Sum Mode Min Max	

Table 150. *ts* properties (continued)

ts Properties	Values	Property description
missing_imput	Linear_interp Series_mean K_mean K_median Linear_trend	
k_span_points	<i>integer</i>	
use_estimation_period	<i>flag</i>	
estimation_period	Observations Times	
date_estimation	<i>list</i>	Only available if you use date_time_field
period_estimation	<i>list</i>	Only available if you use use_period
observations_type	Latest Earliest	
observations_num	<i>integer</i>	
observations_exclude	<i>integer</i>	
method	ExpertModeler Exsmooth Arima	
expert_modeler_method	ExpertModeler Exsmooth Arima	
consider_seasonal	<i>flag</i>	
detect_outliers	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_additive	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_level_shift	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_innovational	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_level_shift	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_transient	<i>flag</i>	

Table 150. <i>ts</i> properties (continued)		
ts Properties	Values	Property description
expert_outlier_seasonal_additive	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_local_trend	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_additive_patch	<i>flag</i>	
consider_newesmodels	<i>flag</i>	
exsmooth_model_type	Simple HoltsLinearTrend BrownsLinearTrend DampedTrend SimpleSeasonal WintersAdditive WintersMultiplicative DampedTrendAdditive DampedTrendMultiplicative MultiplicativeTrendAdditive MultiplicativeSeasonal MultiplicativeTrendMultiplicative MultiplicativeTrend	Specifies the Exponential Smoothing method. Default is Simple.

Table 150. *ts* properties (continued)

ts Properties	Values	Property description
futureValue_type_method	Compute specify	If Compute is used, the system computes the Future Values for the forecast period for each predictor. For each predictor, you can choose from a list of functions (blank, mean of recent points, most recent value) or use specify to enter values manually. To specify individual fields and properties, use the extend_metric_values property. For example: <pre>set :ts.futureValue_type_method="specify" set :ts.extend_metric_values=[{'Market_1', 'USER_SPECIFY', [1,2,3]}, {'Market_2', 'MOST_RECENT_VALUE', ''}, {'Market_3', 'RECENT_POINTS_MEAN', ''}]</pre>
exsmooth_transformation_type	None SquareRoot NaturalLog	
arma.p	integer	
arma.d	integer	
arma.q	integer	
arma.sp	integer	
arma.sd	integer	
arma.sq	integer	
arma_transformation_type	None SquareRoot NaturalLog	
arma_include_constant	flag	
tf_arma.p.fieldname	integer	For transfer functions.
tf_arma.d.fieldname	integer	For transfer functions.
tf_arma.q.fieldname	integer	For transfer functions.

<i>Table 150. ts properties (continued)</i>		
ts Properties	Values	Property description
tf_arma.sp.fieldname	integer	For transfer functions.
tf_arma.sd.fieldname	integer	For transfer functions.
tf_arma.sq.fieldname	integer	For transfer functions.
tf_arma.delay.fieldname	integer	For transfer functions.
tf_arma.transformation_type. fieldname	None SquareRoot NaturalLog	For transfer functions.
arma_detect_outliers	flag	
arma_outlier_additive	flag	
arma_outlier_level_shift	flag	
arma_outlier_innovational	flag	
arma_outlier_transient	flag	
arma_outlier_seasonal_additive	flag	
arma_outlier_local_trend	flag	
arma_outlier_additive_patch	flag	
max_lags	integer	
cal_PI	flag	
conf_limit_pct	real	
events	fields	
continue	flag	
scoring_model_only	flag	Use for models with very large numbers (tens of thousands) of time series.
forecastperiods	integer	
extend_records_into_future	flag	
extend_metric_values	fields	Allows you to provide future values for predictors.
conf_limits	flag	
noise_res	flag	

Table 150. <i>ts</i> properties (continued)		
ts Properties	Values	Property description
max_models_output	<i>integer</i>	Controls how many models are shown in output. Default is 10. Models are not shown in output if the total number of models built exceeds this value. Models are still available for scoring.

timeseriesnode properties (deprecated)



Note: This original Time Series node was deprecated in version 18 of SPSS Modeler and replaced by the new Time Series node that is designed to harness the power of IBM SPSS Analytic Server and process big data.

The Time Series node estimates exponential smoothing, univariate Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA), and multivariate ARIMA (or transfer function) models for time series data and produces forecasts of future performance. A Time Series node must always be preceded by a Time Intervals node.

Example

```
node = stream.create("timeseries", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("method", "Exsmooth")
node.setPropertyValue("exsmooth_model_type", "HoltsLinearTrend")
node.setPropertyValue("exsmooth_transformation_type", "None")
```

Table 151. <i>timeseriesnode</i> properties		
timeseriesnode Properties	Values	Property description
targets	<i>field</i>	The Time Series node forecasts one or more targets, optionally using one or more input fields as predictors. Frequency and weight fields are not used. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
continue	<i>flag</i>	
method	ExpertModeler Exsmooth Arima Reuse	
expert_modeler_method	<i>flag</i>	

Table 151. <i>timeseriesnode</i> properties (continued)		
timeseriesnode Properties	Values	Property description
consider_seasonal	<i>flag</i>	
detect_outliers	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_additive	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_level_shift	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_innovational	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_level_shift	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_transient	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_seasonal_additive	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_local_trend	<i>flag</i>	
expert_outlier_additive_patch	<i>flag</i>	
exsmooth_model_type	Simple HoltsLinearTrend BrownsLinearTrend DampedTrend SimpleSeasonal WintersAdditive WintersMultiplicative	
exsmooth_transformation_type	None SquareRoot NaturalLog	
arma_p	<i>integer</i>	
arma_d	<i>integer</i>	
arma_q	<i>integer</i>	
arma_sp	<i>integer</i>	
arma_sd	<i>integer</i>	
arma_sq	<i>integer</i>	
arma_transformation_type	None SquareRoot NaturalLog	

Table 151. *timeseriesnode* properties (continued)

timeseriesnode Properties	Values	Property description
<code>arma_include_constant</code>	<i>flag</i>	
<code>tf_arma_p.fieldname</code>	<i>integer</i>	For transfer functions.
<code>tf_arma_d.fieldname</code>	<i>integer</i>	For transfer functions.
<code>tf_arma_q.fieldname</code>	<i>integer</i>	For transfer functions.
<code>tf_arma_sp.fieldname</code>	<i>integer</i>	For transfer functions.
<code>tf_arma_sd.fieldname</code>	<i>integer</i>	For transfer functions.
<code>tf_arma_sq.fieldname</code>	<i>integer</i>	For transfer functions.
<code>tf_arma_delay.fieldname</code>	<i>integer</i>	For transfer functions.
<code>tf_arma_transformation_type.fieldname</code>	None SquareRoot NaturalLog	For transfer functions.
<code>arma_detect_outlier_mode</code>	None Automatic	
<code>arma_outlier_additive</code>	<i>flag</i>	
<code>arma_outlier_level_shift</code>	<i>flag</i>	
<code>arma_outlier_innovational</code>	<i>flag</i>	
<code>arma_outlier_transient</code>	<i>flag</i>	
<code>arma_outlier_seasonal_additive</code>	<i>flag</i>	
<code>arma_outlier_local_trend</code>	<i>flag</i>	
<code>arma_outlier_additive_patch</code>	<i>flag</i>	
<code>conf_limit_pct</code>	<i>real</i>	
<code>max_lags</code>	<i>integer</i>	
<code>events</code>	<i>fields</i>	
<code>scoring_model_only</code>	<i>flag</i>	Use for models with very large numbers (tens of thousands) of time series.

treeas properties



The Tree-AS node is similar to the existing CHAID node; however, the Tree-AS node is designed to process big data to create a single tree and displays the resulting model in the output viewer that was added in SPSS Modeler version 17. The node generates a decision tree by using chi-square statistics (CHAID) to identify optimal splits. This use of CHAID can generate nonbinary trees, meaning that some splits have more than two branches. Target and input fields can be numeric range (continuous) or categorical. Exhaustive CHAID is a modification of CHAID that does a more thorough job of examining all possible splits but takes longer to compute.

Table 152. treeas properties

treeas Properties	Values	Property description
target	<i>field</i>	In the Tree-AS node, CHAID models require a single target and one or more input fields. A frequency field can also be specified. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
method	chaid exhaustive_chaid	
max_depth	<i>integer</i>	Maximum tree depth, from 0 to 20. The default value is 5.
num_bins	<i>integer</i>	Only used if the data is made up of continuous inputs. Set the number of equal frequency bins to be used for the inputs; options are: 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, or 100.
record_threshold	<i>integer</i>	The number of records at which the model will switch from using p-values to Effect sizes while building the tree. The default is 1,000,000; increase or decrease this in increments of 10,000.
split_alpha	<i>number</i>	Significance level for splitting. The value must be between 0.01 and 0.99.
merge_alpha	<i>number</i>	Significance level for merging. The value must be between 0.01 and 0.99.
bonferroni_adjustment	<i>flag</i>	Adjust significance values using Bonferroni method.
effect_size_threshold_continuous	<i>number</i>	Set the Effect size threshold when splitting nodes and merging categories when using a continuous target. The value must be between 0.01 and 0.99.
effect_size_threshold_categorical	<i>number</i>	Set the Effect size threshold when splitting nodes and merging categories when using a categorical target. The value must be between 0.01 and 0.99.
split_merged_categories	<i>flag</i>	Allow resplitting of merged categories.

Table 152. *treeas* properties (continued)

treeas Properties	Values	Property description
grouping_sig_level	<i>number</i>	Used to determine how groups of nodes are formed or how unusual nodes are identified.
chi_square	pearson likelihood_ratio	Method used to calculate the chi-square statistic: Pearson or Likelihood Ratio
minimum_record_use	use_percentage use_absolute	
min_parent_records_pc	<i>number</i>	Default value is 2. Minimum 1, maximum 100, in increments of 1. Parent branch value must be higher than child branch.
min_child_records_pc	<i>number</i>	Default value is 1. Minimum 1, maximum 100, in increments of 1.
min_parent_records_abs	<i>number</i>	Default value is 100. Minimum 1, maximum 100, in increments of 1. Parent branch value must be higher than child branch.
min_child_records_abs	<i>number</i>	Default value is 50. Minimum 1, maximum 100, in increments of 1.
epsilon	<i>number</i>	Minimum change in expected cell frequencies..
max_iterations	<i>number</i>	Maximum iterations for convergence.
use_costs	<i>flag</i>	
costs	<i>structured</i>	Structured property. The format is a list of 3 values: the actual value, the predicted value, and the cost if that prediction is wrong. For example: tree.setPropertyValue("costs", [["drugA", "drugB", 3.0], ["drugX", "drugY", 4.0]])
default_cost_increase	none linear square custom	Note: only enabled for ordinal targets. Set default values in the costs matrix.
calculate_conf	<i>flag</i>	
display_rule_id	<i>flag</i>	Adds a field in the scoring output that indicates the ID for the terminal node to which each record is assigned.

twostepnode Properties



The TwoStep node uses a two-step clustering method. The first step makes a single pass through the data to compress the raw input data into a manageable set of subclusters. The second step uses a hierarchical clustering method to progressively merge the subclusters into larger and larger clusters. TwoStep has the advantage of automatically estimating the optimal number of clusters for the training data. It can handle mixed field types and large data sets efficiently.

Example

```
node = stream.create("twostep", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("custom_fields", True)
node.setPropertyValue("inputs", ["Age", "K", "Na", "BP"])
node.setPropertyValue("partition", "Test")
node.setPropertyValue("use_model_name", False)
node.setPropertyValue("model_name", "TwoStep_Drug")
node.setPropertyValue("use_partitioned_data", True)
node.setPropertyValue("exclude_outliers", True)
node.setPropertyValue("cluster_label", "String")
node.setPropertyValue("label_prefix", "TwoStep_")
node.setPropertyValue("cluster_num_auto", False)
node.setPropertyValue("max_num_clusters", 9)
node.setPropertyValue("min_num_clusters", 3)
node.setPropertyValue("num_clusters", 7)
```

Table 153. twostepnode properties

twostepnode Properties	Values	Property description
inputs	[field1 ... fieldN]	TwoStep models use a list of input fields, but no target. Weight and frequency fields are not recognized. See the topic “Common modeling node properties” on page 211 for more information.
standardize	flag	
exclude_outliers	flag	
percentage	number	
cluster_num_auto	flag	
min_num_clusters	number	
max_num_clusters	number	
num_clusters	number	
cluster_label	String Number	
label_prefix	string	
distance_measure	Euclidean Loglikelihood	

Table 153. twostepnode properties (continued)

twostepnode Properties	Values	Property description
clustering_criterion	AIC	
	BIC	

twostepAS Properties



TwoStep Cluster is an exploratory tool that is designed to reveal natural groupings (or clusters) within a data set that would otherwise not be apparent. The algorithm that is employed by this procedure has several desirable features that differentiate it from traditional clustering techniques, such as handling of categorical and continuous variables, automatic selection of number of clusters, and scalability.

Table 154. twostepAS properties

twostepAS Properties	Values	Property description
inputs	[f1 ... fN]	TwoStepAS models use a list of input fields, but no target. Weight and frequency fields are not recognized.
use_predefined_roles	Boolean	Default=True
use_custom_field_assignments	Boolean	Default=False
cluster_num_auto	Boolean	Default=True
min_num_clusters	integer	Default=2
max_num_clusters	integer	Default=15
num_clusters	integer	Default=5
clustering_criterion	AIC	
	BIC	
automatic_clustering_method	use_clustering_criterion_setting	
	Distance_jump	
	Minimum	
	Maximum	
feature_importance_method	use_clustering_criterion_setting	
	effect_size	
use_random_seed	Boolean	
random_seed	integer	

Table 154. *twostepAS* properties (continued)

twostepAS Properties	Values	Property description
distance_measure	Euclidean Loglikelihood	
include_outlier_clusters	Boolean	Default=True
num_cases_in_feature_tree_leaf_is_less_than	integer	Default=10
top_perc_outliers	integer	Default=5
initial_dist_change_threshold	integer	Default=0
leaf_node_maximum_branches	integer	Default=8
non_leaf_node_maximum_branches	integer	Default=8
max_tree_depth	integer	Default=3
adjustment_weight_on_measurement_level	integer	Default=6
memory_allocation_mb	number	Default=512
delayed_split	Boolean	Default=True
fields_to_standardize	[f1 ... fN]	
adaptive_feature_selection	Boolean	Default=True
featureMisPercent	integer	Default=70
coefRange	number	Default=0.05
percCasesSingleCategory	integer	Default=95
numCases	integer	Default=24
include_model_specifications	Boolean	Default=True
include_record_summary	Boolean	Default=True
include_field_transformations	Boolean	Default=True
excluded_inputs	Boolean	Default=True
evaluate_model_quality	Boolean	Default=True
show_feature_importance_bar chart	Boolean	Default=True
show_feature_importance_word_cloud	Boolean	Default=True
show_outlier_clusters interactive_table_and_chart	Boolean	Default=True
show_outlier_clusters_pivot_table	Boolean	Default=True
across_cluster_feature_importance	Boolean	Default=True
across_cluster_profiles_pivot_table	Boolean	Default=True

<i>Table 154. twostepAS properties (continued)</i>		
twostepAS Properties	Values	Property description
withinprofiles	Boolean	Default=True
cluster_distances	Boolean	Default=True
cluster_label	String	
	Number	
label_prefix	String	

Chapter 14. Model nugget node properties

Model nugget nodes share the same common properties as other nodes. See the topic [“Common Node Properties”](#) on page 73 for more information.

applyanomalydetectionnode Properties

Anomaly Detection modeling nodes can be used to generate an Anomaly Detection model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyanomalydetectionnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, [“anomalydetectionnode properties”](#) on page 212

Table 155. applyanomalydetectionnode properties		
applyanomalydetectionnode Properties	Values	Property description
anomaly_score_method	FlagAndScore FlagOnly ScoreOnly	Determines which outputs are created for scoring.
num_fields	integer	Fields to report.
discard_records	flag	Indicates whether records are discarded from the output or not.
discard_anomalous_records	flag	Indicator of whether to discard the anomalous or <i>non</i> -anomalous records. The default is <i>off</i> , meaning that <i>non</i> -anomalous records are discarded. Otherwise, if on, anomalous records will be discarded. This property is enabled only if the <i>discard_records</i> property is enabled.

applyapriorinode Properties

Apriori modeling nodes can be used to generate an Apriori model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyapriorinode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, [“apriorinode properties”](#) on page 213

Table 156. applyapriorinode properties		
applyapriorinode Properties	Values	Property description
max_predictions	number (integer)	
ignore_unmatched	flag	
allow_repeats	flag	
check_basket	NoPredictions Predictions NoCheck	

Table 156. *applyapriorinode* properties (continued)

applyapriorinode Properties	Values	Property description
criterion	Confidence Support RuleSupport Lift Deployability	

applyassociationrulesnode Properties

The Association Rules modeling node can be used to generate an association rules model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyassociationrulesnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, see [“associationrulesnode properties”](#) on page 215.

Table 157. *applyassociationrulesnode* properties

applyassociationrulesnode properties	Data type	Property description
max_predictions	<i>integer</i>	The maximum number of rules that can be applied to each input to the score.
criterion	Confidence Rulesupport Lift Conditionsupport Deployability	Select the measure used to determine the strength of rules.
allow_repeats	<i>Boolean</i>	Determine whether rules with the same prediction are included in the score.
check_input	NoPredictions Predictions NoCheck	

applyautoclassifiernode Properties

Auto Classifier modeling nodes can be used to generate an Auto Classifier model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyautoclassifiernode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, see [“autoclassifiernode properties”](#) on page 218

Table 158. *applyautoclassifiernode* properties

applyautoclassifiernode Properties	Values	Property description
flag_ensemble_method	Voting EvaluationWeightedVoting ConfidenceWeightedVoting RawPropensityWeightedVoting HighestConfidence AverageRawPropensity	Specifies the method used to determine the ensemble score. This setting applies only if the selected target is a flag field.
flag_evaluation_selection	Accuracy AUC_ROC	This option is for flag target only, to decide which evaluation measure is chosen for evaluation-weighted voting.
filter_individual_model_output	<i>flag</i>	Specifies whether scoring results from individual models should be suppressed.
is_ensemble_update	<i>flag</i>	Enables continuous auto machine learning mode, which adds new component models into an existing auto model set instead of replacing the existing auto model, and re-evaluates measures of existing component models using newly available data.
is_auto_ensemble_weights_reevaluation	<i>flag</i>	Enables automatic model weights reevaluation.
use_accumulated_factor	<i>flag</i>	Accumulated factor is used to compute accumulated measures.
accumulated_factor	<i>number (double)</i>	Max value is 0.99, and min value is 0.85.
use_accumulated_reducing	<i>flag</i>	Performs model reducing based on accumulated limit during model refresh.
accumulated_reducing_limit	<i>number (double)</i>	Max value is 0.7, and min value is 0.1.
use_accumulated_weighted_evaluation	<i>flag</i>	Accumulated evaluation measure is used for voting when the evaluation-weighted voting method is selected for the ensemble method.

Table 158. <i>applyautoclassifiernode</i> properties (continued)		
applyautoclassifiernode Properties	Values	Property description
flag_voting_tie_selection	Random	If a voting method is selected, specifies how ties are resolved. This setting applies only if the selected target is a flag field.
	HighestConfidence	
	RawPropensity	
set_ensemble_method	Voting	Specifies the method used to determine the ensemble score. This setting applies only if the selected target is a set field.
	EvaluationWeightedVoting	
	ConfidenceWeightedVoting	
	HighestConfidence	
set_voting_tie_selection	Random	If a voting method is selected, specifies how ties are resolved. This setting applies only if the selected target is a nominal field.
	HighestConfidence	

applyautoclusternode Properties

Auto Cluster modeling nodes can be used to generate an Auto Cluster model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyautoclusternode*. No other properties exist for this model nugget. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, [“autoclusternode properties” on page 220](#)

applyautonumericnode Properties

Auto Numeric modeling nodes can be used to generate an Auto Numeric model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyautonumericnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, [“autonumericnode properties” on page 222](#)

Table 159. <i>applyautonumericnode</i> properties		
applyautonumericnode Properties	Values	Property description
calculate_standard_error	<i>flag</i>	

applybayesnetnode Properties

Bayesian network modeling nodes can be used to generate a Bayesian network model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applybayesnetnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, [“bayesnetnode properties” on page 224](#).

Table 160. <i>applybayesnetnode</i> properties		
applybayesnetnode Properties	Values	Property description
all_probabilities	<i>flag</i>	
raw_propensity	<i>flag</i>	
adjusted_propensity	<i>flag</i>	

Table 160. <i>applybayesnetnode</i> properties (continued)		
applybayesnetnode Properties	Values	Property description
calculate_raw_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	<i>flag</i>	

applyc50node Properties

C5.0 modeling nodes can be used to generate a C5.0 model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyc50node*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, “[c50node properties](#)” on page 226.

Table 161. <i>applyc50node</i> properties		
applyc50node Properties	Values	Property description
sql_generate	udf Never NoMissingValues	Used to set SQL generation options during rule set execution. The default value is udf.
calculate_conf	<i>flag</i>	Available when SQL generation is enabled; this property includes confidence calculations in the generated tree.
calculate_raw_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	<i>flag</i>	

applycarmanode Properties

CARMA modeling nodes can be used to generate a CARMA model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applycarmanode*. No other properties exist for this model nugget. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, “[carmanode properties](#)” on page 228.

applycartnode Properties

C&R Tree modeling nodes can be used to generate a C&R Tree model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applycartnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, “[cartnode properties](#)” on page 229.

Table 162. <i>applycartnode</i> properties		
applycartnode Properties	Values	Property description
enable_sql_generation	Never MissingValues NoMissingValues	Used to set SQL generation options during rule set execution.

Table 162. *applycartnode* properties (continued)

applycartnode Properties	Values	Property description
calculate_conf	<i>flag</i>	Available when SQL generation is enabled; this property includes confidence calculations in the generated tree.
display_rule_id	<i>flag</i>	Adds a field in the scoring output that indicates the ID for the terminal node to which each record is assigned.
calculate_raw_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	<i>flag</i>	

applychaidnode Properties

CHAID modeling nodes can be used to generate a CHAID model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applychaidnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, “[chaidnode properties](#)” on page 232.

Table 163. *applychaidnode* properties

applychaidnode Properties	Values	Property description
enable_sql_generation	Never MissingValues	Used to set SQL generation options during rule set execution.
calculate_conf	<i>flag</i>	
display_rule_id	<i>flag</i>	Adds a field in the scoring output that indicates the ID for the terminal node to which each record is assigned.
calculate_raw_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	<i>flag</i>	

applycoxregnode Properties

Cox modeling nodes can be used to generate a Cox model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applycoxregnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, “[coxregnode properties](#)” on page 234.

Table 164. *applycoxregnode* properties

applycoxregnode Properties	Values	Property description
future_time_as	Intervals Fields	
time_interval	<i>number</i>	
num_future_times	<i>integer</i>	

Table 164. <i>applycoxregnode</i> properties (continued)		
applycoxregnode Properties	Values	Property description
time_field	<i>field</i>	
past_survival_time	<i>field</i>	
all_probabilities	<i>flag</i>	
cumulative_hazard	<i>flag</i>	

applydecisionlistnode Properties

Decision List modeling nodes can be used to generate a Decision List model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applydecisionlistnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, “[decisionlistnode properties](#)” on page 237.

Table 165. <i>applydecisionlistnode</i> properties		
applydecisionlistnode Properties	Values	Property description
enable_sql_generation	<i>flag</i>	When true, IBM SPSS Modeler will try to push back the Decision List model to SQL.
calculate_raw_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	<i>flag</i>	

applydiscriminantnode Properties

Discriminant modeling nodes can be used to generate a Discriminant model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applydiscriminantnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, “[discriminantnode properties](#)” on page 238.

Table 166. <i>applydiscriminantnode</i> properties		
applydiscriminantnode Properties	Values	Property description
calculate_raw_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	<i>flag</i>	

applyextension properties



Extension Model nodes can be used to generate an Extension model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyextension*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, see “[extensionmodelnode properties](#)” on page 240.

Python for Spark example

```
##### script example for Python for Spark
applyModel = stream.findByType("extension_apply", None)

score_script = """
import json
import spss.pyspark.runtime
from pyspark.mllib.regression import LabeledPoint
from pyspark.mllib.linalg import DenseVector
from pyspark.mllib.tree import DecisionTreeModel
from pyspark.sql.types import StringType, StructField

cxt = spss.pyspark.runtime.getContext()

if cxt.isComputeDataModelOnly():
    _schema = cxt.getSparkInputSchema()
    _schema.fields.append(StructField("Prediction", StringType(), nullable=True))
    cxt.setSparkOutputSchema(_schema)
else:
    df = cxt.getSparkInputData()

    _modelPath = cxt.getModelContentToPath("TreeModel")
    metadata = json.loads(cxt.getModelContentToString("model.dm"))

    schema = df.dtypes[:]
    target = "Drug"
    predictors = ["Age", "BP", "Sex", "Cholesterol", "Na", "K"]

    lookup = {}
    for i in range(0, len(schema)):
        lookup[schema[i][0]] = i

    def row2LabeledPoint(dm, lookup, target, predictors, row):
        target_index = lookup[target]
        tval = dm[target_index].index(row[target_index])
        pvals = []
        for predictor in predictors:
            predictor_index = lookup[predictor]
            if isinstance(dm[predictor_index], list):
                pval = row[predictor_index] in dm[predictor_index] and
dm[predictor_index].index(row[predictor_index]) or -1
            else:
                pval = row[predictor_index]
            pvals.append(pval)
        return LabeledPoint(tval, DenseVector(pvals))

    # convert dataframe to an RDD containing LabeledPoint
    lps = df.rdd.map(lambda row: row2LabeledPoint(metadata, lookup, target, predictors, row))
    treeModel = DecisionTreeModel.load(cxt.getSparkContext(), _modelPath);
    # score the model, produces an RDD containing just double values
    predictions = treeModel.predict(lps.map(lambda lp: lp.features))

    def addPrediction(x, dm, lookup, target):
        result = []
        for _idx in range(0, len(x[0])):
            result.append(x[0][_idx])
            result.append(dm[lookup[target]][int(x[1])])
        return result

    _schema = cxt.getSparkInputSchema()
    _schema.fields.append(StructField("Prediction", StringType(), nullable=True))
    rdd2 = df.rdd.zip(predictions).map(lambda x: addPrediction(x, metadata, lookup, target))
    outDF = cxt.getSparkSQLContext().createDataFrame(rdd2, _schema)

    cxt.setSparkOutputData(outDF)
"""
applyModel.setPropertyValue("python_syntax", score_script)
```

R example

```
##### script example for R
applyModel.setPropertyValue("r_syntax", """
result<-predict(modelerModel,newdata=modelerData)
modelerData<-cbind(modelerData,result)
var1<-c(fieldName="NaPrediction",fieldLabel="",fieldStorage="real",fieldMeasure="",
```

```
fieldFormat="",fieldRole="")
modelerDataModel<-data.frame(modelerDataModel,var1)""")
```

Table 167. *applyextension properties*

applyextension Properties	Values	Property Description
r_syntax	string	R scripting syntax for model scoring.
python_syntax	string	Python scripting syntax for model scoring.
use_batch_size	flag	Enable use of batch processing.
batch_size	integer	Specify the number of data records to be included in each batch.
convert_flags	StringsAndDoubles LogicalValues	Option to convert flag fields.
convert_missing	flag	Option to convert missing values to the R NA value.
convert_datetime	flag	Option to convert variables with date or datetime formats to R date/time formats.
convert_datetime_class	POSIXct POSIXlt	Options to specify to what format variables with date or datetime formats are converted.

applyfactornode Properties

PCA/Factor modeling nodes can be used to generate a PCA/Factor model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyfactornode*. No other properties exist for this model nugget. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, “[factornode properties](#)” on page 243.

applyfeatureselectionnode Properties

Feature Selection modeling nodes can be used to generate a Feature Selection model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyfeatureselectionnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, “[featureselectionnode properties](#)” on page 245.

Table 168. *applyfeatureselectionnode properties*

applyfeatureselectionnode Properties	Values	Property description
selected_ranked_fields		Specifies which ranked fields are checked in the model browser.
selected_screened_fields		Specifies which screened fields are checked in the model browser.

applygeneralizedlinearnode Properties

Generalized Linear (genlin) modeling nodes can be used to generate a Generalized Linear model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applygeneralizedlinearnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, “[genlinnode properties](#)” on page 247.

Table 169. <i>applygeneralizedlinearnode</i> properties		
applygeneralizedlinearnode Properties	Values	Property description
calculate_raw_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	<i>flag</i>	

applyglmmnode Properties

GLMM modeling nodes can be used to generate a GLMM model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyglmmnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, “[glmmnode properties](#)” on page 252.

Table 170. <i>applyglmmnode</i> properties		
applyglmmnode Properties	Values	Property description
confidence	onProbability onIncrease	Basis for computing scoring confidence value: highest predicted probability, or difference between highest and second highest predicted probabilities.
score_category_probabilities	<i>flag</i>	If set to True, produces the predicted probabilities for categorical targets. A field is created for each category. Default is False.
max_categories	<i>integer</i>	Maximum number of categories for which to predict probabilities. Used only if <i>score_category_probabilities</i> is True.
score_propensity	<i>flag</i>	If set to True, produces raw propensity scores (likelihood of "True" outcome) for models with flag targets. If partitions are in effect, also produces adjusted propensity scores based on the testing partition. Default is False.
enable_sql_generation	udf native	Used to set SQL generation options during stream execution. The options are to pushback to the database and score using a SPSS® Modeler Server scoring adapter (if connected to a database with a scoring adapter installed), or to score within SPSS Modeler. The default value is udf.

applygle Properties

The GLE modeling node can be used to generate a GLE model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applygle*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, see “[gle properties](#)” on page 257.

Table 171. <i>applygle</i> properties		
applygle Properties	Values	Property description
enable_sql_generation	udf native	Used to set SQL generation options during stream execution. Choose either to pushback to the database and score using a SPSS Modeler Server scoring adapter (if connected to a database with a scoring adapter installed), or score within SPSS Modeler.

applygmm properties

The Gaussian Mixture node can be used to generate a Gaussian Mixture model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applygmm*. The properties in the following table are available in version 18.2.1.1 and later. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, see [“gmm properties”](#) on page 413.

Table 172. <i>applygmm</i> properties		
applygmm properties	Data type	Property description
centers		
item_count		
total		
dimension		
components		
partition		

applykmeansnode Properties

K-Means modeling nodes can be used to generate a K-Means model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applykmeansnode*. No other properties exist for this model nugget. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, [“kmeansnode properties”](#) on page 264.

applyknnnode Properties

KNN modeling nodes can be used to generate a KNN model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyknnnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, [“knnnode properties”](#) on page 266.

Table 173. <i>applyknnnode</i> properties		
applyknnnode Properties	Values	Property description
all_probabilities	<i>flag</i>	
save_distances	<i>flag</i>	

applykohonennode Properties

Kohonen modeling nodes can be used to generate a Kohonen model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applykohonennode*. No other properties exist for this model nugget. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, [“c50node properties”](#) on page 226.

applylinearnode Properties

Linear modeling nodes can be used to generate a Linear model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applylinearnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, “[linearnode properties](#)” on page 269.

Table 174. <i>applylinearnode</i> Properties		
Linear Properties	Values	Property description
use_custom_name	flag	
custom_name	string	
enable_sql_generation	udf native puresql	Used to set SQL generation options during stream execution. The options are to pushback to the database and score using a SPSS® Modeler Server scoring adapter (if connected to a database with a scoring adapter installed), to score within SPSS Modeler, or to pushback to the database and score using SQL. The default value is udf.

applylinearasnode Properties

Linear-AS modeling nodes can be used to generate a Linear-AS model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applylinearasnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, “[linearasnode properties](#)” on page 271.

Table 175. <i>applylinearasnode</i> Properties		
applylinearasnode Property	Values	Property description
enable_sql_generation	udf native	The default value is udf.

applylogregnode Properties

Logistic Regression modeling nodes can be used to generate a Logistic Regression model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applylogregnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, “[logregnode properties](#)” on page 272.

Table 176. <i>applylogregnode</i> properties		
applylogregnode Properties	Values	Property description
calculate_raw_propensiti es	flag	
calculate_conf	flag	
enable_sql_generation	flag	

applysvmnode Properties

LSVM modeling nodes can be used to generate an LSVM model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applysvmnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, see [“lsvmnode properties”](#) on page 278.

Table 177. <i>applysvmnode</i> properties		
applysvmnode Properties	Values	Property description
calculate_raw_propensities	flag	Specifies whether to calculate raw propensity scores.
enable_sql_generation	udf native	Specifies whether to score using the Scoring Adapter (if installed) or in process, or to score outside of the database.

applyneuralnetnode Properties

Neural Net modeling nodes can be used to generate a Neural Net model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyneuralnetnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, [“neuralnetnode properties”](#) on page 279.

Caution: A newer version of the Neural Net nugget, with enhanced features, is available in this release and is described in the next section (*applyneuralnetwork*). Although the previous version is still available, we recommend updating your scripts to use the new version. Details of the previous version are retained here for reference, but support for it will be removed in a future release.

Table 178. <i>applyneuralnetnode</i> properties		
applyneuralnetnode Properties	Values	Property description
calculate_conf	flag	Available when SQL generation is enabled; this property includes confidence calculations in the generated tree.
enable_sql_generation	flag	
nn_score_method	Difference SoftMax	
calculate_raw_propensities	flag	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	flag	

applyneuralnetworknode properties

Neural Network modeling nodes can be used to generate a Neural Network model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyneuralnetworknode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, see [neuralnetworknode Properties](#).

Table 179. *applyneuralnetworknode* properties

applyneuralnetworknode Properties	Values	Property description
use_custom_name	<i>flag</i>	
custom_name	<i>string</i>	
confidence	onProbability onIncrease	
score_category_probabilities	<i>flag</i>	
max_categories	<i>number</i>	
score_propensity	<i>flag</i>	
enable_sql_generation	udf native puresql	Used to set SQL generation options during stream execution. The options are to pushback to the database and score using a SPSS® Modeler Server scoring adapter (if connected to a database with a scoring adapter installed), to score within SPSS Modeler, or to pushback to the database and score using SQL. The default value is udf.

applyocsvmnode properties

One-Class SVM nodes can be used to generate a One-Class SVM model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyocsvmnode*. No other properties exist for this model nugget. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, see [“ocsvmnode properties”](#) on page 418.

applyquestnode Properties

QUEST modeling nodes can be used to generate a QUEST model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyquestnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, [“questnode properties”](#) on page 284.

Table 180. *applyquestnode* properties

applyquestnode Properties	Values	Property description
enable_sql_generation	Never MissingValues NoMissingValues	Used to set SQL generation options during rule set execution.
calculate_conf	<i>flag</i>	
display_rule_id	<i>flag</i>	Adds a field in the scoring output that indicates the ID for the terminal node to which each record is assigned.

Table 180. <i>applyquestnode</i> properties (continued)		
applyquestnode Properties	Values	Property description
calculate_raw_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	<i>flag</i>	

apply Properties

R Building nodes can be used to generate an R model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyr*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, “[buildr properties](#)” on page 225.

Table 181. <i>applyr</i> properties		
applyr Properties	Values	Property Description
score_syntax	<i>string</i>	R scripting syntax for model scoring.
convert_flags	StringsAndDoubles LogicalValues	Option to convert flag fields.
convert_datetime	<i>flag</i>	Option to convert variables with date or datetime formats to R date/time formats.
convert_datetime_class	POSIXct POSIXlt	Options to specify to what format variables with date or datetime formats are converted.
convert_missing	<i>flag</i>	Option to convert missing values to R NA value.
use_batch_size	<i>flag</i>	Enable use of batch processing
batch_size	<i>integer</i>	Specify the number of data records to be included in each batch

applyrandomtrees Properties

The Random Trees modeling node can be used to generate a Random Trees model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyrandomtrees*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, see “[randomtrees properties](#)” on page 287.

Table 182. <i>applyrandomtrees</i> properties		
applyrandomtrees Properties	Values	Property description
calculate_conf	<i>flag</i>	This property includes confidence calculations in the generated tree.

Table 182. *applyrandomtrees* properties (continued)

applyrandomtrees Properties	Values	Property description
enable_sql_generation	udf native	Used to set SQL generation options during stream execution. Choose either to pushback to the database and score using a SPSS Modeler Server scoring adapter (if connected to a database with a scoring adapter installed), or score within SPSS Modeler.

applyregressionnode Properties

Linear Regression modeling nodes can be used to generate a Linear Regression model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyregressionnode*. No other properties exist for this model nugget. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, [“regressionnode properties”](#) on page 289.

applyselflearningnode properties

Self-Learning Response Model (SLRM) modeling nodes can be used to generate a SLRM model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyselflearningnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, [“slrmnode properties”](#) on page 293.

Table 183. *applyselflearningnode* properties

applyselflearningnode Properties	Values	Property description
max_predictions	<i>number</i>	
randomization	<i>number</i>	
scoring_random_seed	<i>number</i>	
sort	ascending descending	Specifies whether the offers with the highest or lowest scores will be displayed first.
model_reliability	<i>flag</i>	Takes account of model reliability option on Settings tab.

applysequencenode Properties

Sequence modeling nodes can be used to generate a Sequence model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applysequencenode*. No other properties exist for this model nugget. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, [“sequencenode properties”](#) on page 291.

applysvmnode Properties

SVM modeling nodes can be used to generate an SVM model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applysvmnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, [“svmnode properties”](#) on page 300.

Table 184. <i>applysvmnode</i> properties		
applysvmnode Properties	Values	Property description
all_probabilities	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_raw_propensities	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_adjusted_propensities	<i>flag</i>	

applystpnode Properties

The STP modeling node can be used to generate an associated model nugget, which display the model output in the Output Viewer. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applystpnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, see [“stpnode properties” on page 294](#).

Table 185. <i>applystpnode</i> properties		
applystpnode properties	Data type	Property description
uncertainty_factor	<i>Boolean</i>	Minimum 0, maximum 100.

applytcmnode Properties

Temporal Causal Modeling (TCM) modeling nodes can be used to generate a TCM model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applytcmnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, see [“tcmnode Properties” on page 301](#).

Table 186. <i>applytcmnode</i> properties		
applytcmnode Properties	Values	Property description
ext_future	<i>boolean</i>	
ext_future_num	<i>integer</i>	
noise_res	<i>boolean</i>	
conf_limits	<i>boolean</i>	
target_fields	<i>list</i>	
target_series	<i>list</i>	

applyts Properties

The Time Series modeling node can be used to generate a Time Series model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyts*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, see [“ts properties” on page 307](#).

Table 187. <i>applyts</i> properties		
applyts Properties	Values	Property description
extend_records_into_future	<i>Boolean</i>	
ext_future_num	<i>integer</i>	
compute_future_values_input	<i>Boolean</i>	
forecastperiods	<i>integer</i>	
noise_res	<i>boolean</i>	

Table 187. <i>applyts</i> properties (continued)		
applyts Properties	Values	Property description
conf_limits	<i>boolean</i>	
target_fields	<i>list</i>	
target_series	<i>list</i>	
includeTargets	<i>field</i>	

applytimeseriesnode Properties (deprecated)

The Time Series modeling node can be used to generate a Time Series model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applytimeseriesnode*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, [“timeseriesnode properties \(deprecated\)”](#) on page 314.

Table 188. <i>applytimeseriesnode</i> properties		
applytimeseriesnode Properties	Values	Property description
calculate_conf	<i>flag</i>	
calculate_residuals	<i>flag</i>	

applytreeas Properties

Tree-AS modeling nodes can be used to generate a Tree-AS model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applytreeas*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, see [“treeas properties”](#) on page 317.

Table 189. <i>applytreeas</i> properties		
applytreeas Properties	Values	Property description
calculate_conf	<i>flag</i>	This property includes confidence calculations in the generated tree.
display_rule_id	<i>flag</i>	Adds a field in the scoring output that indicates the ID for the terminal node to which each record is assigned.
enable_sql_generation	udf native	Used to set SQL generation options during stream execution. Choose either to pushback to the database and score using a SPSS Modeler Server scoring adapter (if connected to a database with a scoring adapter installed), or score within SPSS Modeler.

applytwostepnode Properties

TwoStep modeling nodes can be used to generate a TwoStep model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applytwostepnode*. No other properties exist for this model nugget. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, [“twostepnode Properties”](#) on page 319.

applytwostepAS Properties

TwoStep AS modeling nodes can be used to generate a TwoStep AS model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applytwostepAS*. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, see “[twostepAS Properties](#)” on page 320.

Table 190. *applytwostepAS Properties*

applytwostepAS Properties	Values	Property description
enable_sql_generation	udf native	Used to set SQL generation options during stream execution. The options are to pushback to the database and score using a SPSS® Modeler Server scoring adapter (if connected to a database with a scoring adapter installed), or to score within SPSS Modeler. The default value is udf.

applyxgboosttreenode properties

The XGBoost Tree node can be used to generate an XGBoost Tree model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyxgboosttreenode*. The properties in the following table were added in 18.2.1.1. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, see “[xgboosttreenode Properties](#)” on page 426.

Table 191. *applyxgboosttreenode properties*

applyxgboosttreenode properties	Data type	Property description
use_model_name		
model_name		

applyxgboostlinearnode properties

XGBoost Linear nodes can be used to generate an XGBoost Linear model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *applyxgboostlinearnode*. No other properties exist for this model nugget. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, see “[xgboostlinearnode Properties](#)” on page 424.

hdbscannugget properties

The HDBSCAN node can be used to generate an HDBSCAN model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *hdbscannugget*. No other properties exist for this model nugget. For more information on scripting the modeling node itself, see “[hdbscannode properties](#)” on page 414.

kdeapply properties

The KDE Modeling node can be used to generate a KDE model nugget. The scripting name of this model nugget is *kdeapply*. For information on scripting the modeling node itself, see “[kdemodel properties](#)” on page 415.

Table 192. <i>kdeapply</i> properties		
kdeapply properties	Data type	Property description
outLogDensity Renamed to out_log_density starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>boolean</i>	Specify True or False to include or exclude the log density value in the output. Default is False.

Chapter 15. Database modeling node properties

IBM SPSS Modeler supports integration with data mining and modeling tools available from database vendors, including Microsoft SQL Server Analysis Services, Oracle Data Mining, and IBM Netezza® Analytics. You can build and score models using native database algorithms, all from within the IBM SPSS Modeler application. Database models can also be created and manipulated through scripting using the properties described in this section.

For example, the following script excerpt illustrates the creation of a Microsoft Decision Trees model by using the IBM SPSS Modeler scripting interface:

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
msbuilder = stream.createAt("mstreenode", "MSBuilder", 200, 200)

msbuilder.setPropertyValue("analysis_server_name", 'localhost')
msbuilder.setPropertyValue("analysis_database_name", 'TESTDB')
msbuilder.setPropertyValue("mode", 'Expert')
msbuilder.setPropertyValue("datasource", 'LocalServer')
msbuilder.setPropertyValue("target", 'Drug')
msbuilder.setPropertyValue("inputs", ['Age', 'Sex'])
msbuilder.setPropertyValue("unique_field", 'IDX')
msbuilder.setPropertyValue("custom_fields", True)
msbuilder.setPropertyValue("model_name", 'MSDRUG')

typenode = stream.findByType("type", None)
stream.link(typenode, msbuilder)
results = []
msbuilder.run(results)
msapplier = stream.createModelApplierAt(results[0], "Drug", 200, 300)
tablenode = stream.createAt("table", "Results", 300, 300)
stream.linkBetween(msapplier, typenode, tablenode)
msapplier.setPropertyValue("sql_generate", True)
tablenode.run([])
```

Node Properties for Microsoft Modeling

Microsoft Modeling Node Properties

Common Properties

The following properties are common to the Microsoft database modeling nodes.

Table 193. Common Microsoft node properties		
Common Microsoft Node Properties	Values	Property Description
analysis_database_name	<i>string</i>	Name of the Analysis Services database.
analysis_server_name	<i>string</i>	Name of the Analysis Services host.
use_transactional_data	<i>flag</i>	Specifies whether input data is in tabular or transactional format.
inputs	<i>list</i>	Input fields for tabular data.
target	<i>field</i>	Predicted field (not applicable to MS Clustering or Sequence Clustering nodes).

Table 193. Common Microsoft node properties (continued)

Common Microsoft Node Properties	Values	Property Description
unique_field	<i>field</i>	Key field.
msas_parameters	<i>structured</i>	Algorithm parameters. See the topic “Algorithm Parameters” on page 345 for more information.
with_drillthrough	<i>flag</i>	With Drillthrough option.

MS Decision Tree

There are no specific properties defined for nodes of type `mstreenode`. See the common Microsoft properties at the start of this section.

MS Clustering

There are no specific properties defined for nodes of type `msclusternode`. See the common Microsoft properties at the start of this section.

MS Association Rules

The following specific properties are available for nodes of type `msassocnode`:

Table 194. `msassocnode` properties

<code>msassocnode</code> Properties	Values	Property Description
<code>id_field</code>	<i>field</i>	Identifies each transaction in the data.
<code>trans_inputs</code>	<i>list</i>	Input fields for transactional data.
<code>transactional_target</code>	<i>field</i>	Predicted field (transactional data).

MS Naive Bayes

There are no specific properties defined for nodes of type `msbayesnode`. See the common Microsoft properties at the start of this section.

MS Linear Regression

There are no specific properties defined for nodes of type `msregressionnode`. See the common Microsoft properties at the start of this section.

MS Neural Network

There are no specific properties defined for nodes of type `msneuralnetworknode`. See the common Microsoft properties at the start of this section.

MS Logistic Regression

There are no specific properties defined for nodes of type `mslogisticnode`. See the common Microsoft properties at the start of this section.

MS Time Series

There are no specific properties defined for nodes of type `mstimeseriesnode`. See the common Microsoft properties at the start of this section.

MS Sequence Clustering

The following specific properties are available for nodes of type `mssequenceclusternode`:

Table 195. <i>mssequenceclusternode</i> properties		
mssequenceclusternode Properties	Values	Property Description
<code>id_field</code>	<i>field</i>	Identifies each transaction in the data.
<code>input_fields</code>	<i>list</i>	Input fields for transactional data.
<code>sequence_field</code>	<i>field</i>	Sequence identifier.
<code>target_field</code>	<i>field</i>	Predicted field (tabular data).

Algorithm Parameters

Each Microsoft database model type has specific parameters that can be set using the `msas_parameters` property--for example:

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
msregressionnode = stream.findByType("msregression", None)
msregressionnode.setPropertyValue("msas_parameters",
[["MAXIMUM_INPUT_ATTRIBUTES", 255],
["MAXIMUM_OUTPUT_ATTRIBUTES", 255]])
```

These parameters are derived from SQL Server. To see the relevant parameters for each node:

1. Place a database source node on the canvas.
2. Open the database source node.
3. Select a valid source from the **Data source** drop-down list.
4. Select a valid table from the **Table name** list.
5. Click **OK** to close the database source node.
6. Attach the Microsoft database modeling node whose properties you want to list.
7. Open the database modeling node.
8. Select the **Expert** tab.

The available `msas_parameters` properties for this node are displayed.

Microsoft Model Nugget Properties

The following properties are for the model nuggets created using the Microsoft database modeling nodes.

MS Decision Tree

Table 196. <i>MS Decision Tree</i> properties		
appliedmstreenode Properties	Values	Description
<code>analysis_database_name</code>	<i>string</i>	This node can be scored directly in a stream. This property is used to identify the name of the Analysis Services database.
<code>analysis_server_name</code>	<i>string</i>	Name of the Analysis server host.
<code>datasource</code>	<i>string</i>	Name of the SQL Server ODBC data source name (DSN).

<i>Table 196. MS Decision Tree properties (continued)</i>		
appliednode Properties	Values	Description
sql_generate	flag	Enables SQL generation.
	udf	

MS Linear Regression

<i>Table 197. MS Linear Regression properties</i>		
appliednode Properties	Values	Description
analysis_database_name	string	This node can be scored directly in a stream. This property is used to identify the name of the Analysis Services database.
analysis_server_name	string	Name of the Analysis server host.

MS Neural Network

<i>Table 198. MS Neural Network properties</i>		
appliednode Properties	Values	Description
analysis_database_name	string	This node can be scored directly in a stream. This property is used to identify the name of the Analysis Services database.
analysis_server_name	string	Name of the Analysis server host.

MS Logistic Regression

<i>Table 199. MS Logistic Regression properties</i>		
appliednode Properties	Values	Description
analysis_database_name	string	This node can be scored directly in a stream. This property is used to identify the name of the Analysis Services database.
analysis_server_name	string	Name of the Analysis server host.

MS Time Series

Table 200. MS Time Series properties		
appliedmsseriesnode Properties	Values	Description
analysis_database_name	string	This node can be scored directly in a stream. This property is used to identify the name of the Analysis Services database.
analysis_server_name	string	Name of the Analysis server host.
start_from	new_prediction historical_prediction	Specifies whether to make future predictions or historical predictions.
new_step	number	Defines starting time period for future predictions.
historical_step	number	Defines starting time period for historical predictions.
end_step	number	Defines ending time period for predictions.

MS Sequence Clustering

Table 201. MS Sequence Clustering properties		
appliedmssequenceclusternode Properties	Values	Description
analysis_database_name	string	This node can be scored directly in a stream. This property is used to identify the name of the Analysis Services database.
analysis_server_name	string	Name of the Analysis server host.

Node Properties for Oracle Modeling

Oracle Modeling Node Properties

The following properties are common to Oracle database modeling nodes.

Table 202. Common Oracle node properties		
Common Oracle Node Properties	Values	Property Description
target	field	
inputs	List of fields	
partition	field	Field used to partition the data into separate samples for the training, testing, and validation stages of model building.

Table 202. Common Oracle node properties (continued)		
Common Oracle Node Properties	Values	Property Description
datasource		
username		
password		
epassword		
use_model_name	<i>flag</i>	
model_name	<i>string</i>	Custom name for new model.
use_partitioned_data	<i>flag</i>	If a partition field is defined, this option ensures that only data from the training partition is used to build the model.
unique_field	<i>field</i>	
auto_data_prep	<i>flag</i>	Enables or disables the Oracle automatic data preparation feature (11g databases only).
costs	<i>structured</i>	Structured property in the form: [[drugA drugB 1.5] [drugA drugC 2.1]], where the arguments in [] are actual predicted costs.
mode	Simple Expert	Causes certain properties to be ignored if set to Simple, as noted in the individual node properties.
use_prediction_probability	<i>flag</i>	
prediction_probability	<i>string</i>	
use_prediction_set	<i>flag</i>	

Oracle Naive Bayes

The following properties are available for nodes of type oranbnode.

Table 203. oranbnode properties		
oranbnode Properties	Values	Property Description
singleton_threshold	<i>number</i>	0.0–1.0.*
pairwise_threshold	<i>number</i>	0.0–1.0.*
priors	Data Equal Custom	
custom_priors	<i>structured</i>	Structured property in the form: set :oranbnode.custom_priors = [[drugA 1][drugB 2][drugC 3][drugX 4][drugY 5]]

* Property ignored if mode is set to Simple.

Oracle Adaptive Bayes

The following properties are available for nodes of type oraabnnode.

Table 204. oraabnnode properties		
oraabnnode Properties	Values	Property Description
model_type	SingleFeature MultiFeature NaiveBayes	
use_execution_time_limit	flag	*
execution_time_limit	integer	Value must be greater than 0.*
max_naive_bayes_predictors	integer	Value must be greater than 0.*
max_predictors	integer	Value must be greater than 0.*
priors	Data Equal Custom	
custom_priors	structured	Structured property in the form: set :oraabnnode.custom_priors = [[drugA 1][drugB 2][drugC 3][drugX 4][drugY 5]]

* Property ignored if mode is set to Simple.

Oracle Support Vector Machines

The following properties are available for nodes of type orasvmnode.

Table 205. orasvmnode properties		
orasvmnode Properties	Values	Property Description
active_learning	Enable Disable	
kernel_function	Linear Gaussian System	

Table 205. orasvmnode properties (continued)		
orasvmnode Properties	Values	Property Description
normalization_method	zscore minmax none	
kernel_cache_size	integer	Gaussian kernel only. Value must be greater than 0.*
convergence_tolerance	number	Value must be greater than 0.*
use_standard_deviation	flag	Gaussian kernel only.*
standard_deviation	number	Value must be greater than 0.*
use_epsilon	flag	Regression models only.*
epsilon	number	Value must be greater than 0.*
use_complexity_factor	flag	*
complexity_factor	number	*
use_outlier_rate	flag	One-Class variant only.*
outlier_rate	number	One-Class variant only. 0.0–1.0.*
weights	Data Equal Custom	
custom_weights	structured	Structured property in the form: set :orasvmnode.custom_weights = [[drugA 1][drugB 2][drugC 3][drugX 4][drugY 5]]

* Property ignored if mode is set to Simple.

Oracle Generalized Linear Models

The following properties are available for nodes of type oraglmnode.

Table 206. oraglmnode properties		
oraglmnode Properties	Values	Property Description
normalization_method	zscore minmax none	

Table 206. oraglmnode properties (continued)		
oraglmnode Properties	Values	Property Description
missing_value_handling	ReplaceWithMean	
	UseCompleteRecords	
use_row_weights	flag	*
row_weights_field	field	*
save_row_diagnostics	flag	*
row_diagnostics_table	string	*
coefficient_confidence	number	*
use_reference_category	flag	*
reference_category	string	*
ridge_regression	Auto	*
	Off	
	On	
parameter_value	number	*
vif_for_ridge	flag	*

* Property ignored if mode is set to Simple.

Oracle Decision Tree

The following properties are available for nodes of type oradecisiontreenode.

Table 207. oradecisiontreenode properties		
oradecisiontreenode Properties	Values	Property Description
use_costs	flag	
impurity_metric	Entropy	
	Gini	
term_max_depth	integer	2–20.*
term_minpct_node	number	0.0–10.0.*
term_minpct_split	number	0.0–20.0.*
term_minrec_node	integer	Value must be greater than 0.*
term_minrec_split	integer	Value must be greater than 0.*
display_rule_ids	flag	*

* Property ignored if mode is set to Simple.

Oracle O-Cluster

The following properties are available for nodes of type `oraoclusternode`.

Table 208. oraoclusternode properties		
oraoclusternode Properties	Values	Property Description
max_num_clusters	integer	Value must be greater than 0.
max_buffer	integer	Value must be greater than 0.*
sensitivity	number	0.0–1.0.*

* Property ignored if mode is set to Simple.

Oracle KMeans

The following properties are available for nodes of type `orakmeansnode`.

Table 209. orakmeansnode properties		
orakmeansnode Properties	Values	Property Description
num_clusters	integer	Value must be greater than 0.
normalization_method	zscore minmax none	
distance_function	Euclidean Cosine	
iterations	integer	0–20.*
conv_tolerance	number	0.0–0.5.*
split_criterion	Variance Size	Default is Variance.*
num_bins	integer	Value must be greater than 0.*
block_growth	integer	1–5.*
min_pct_attr_support	number	0.0–1.0.*

* Property ignored if mode is set to Simple.

Oracle NMF

The following properties are available for nodes of type `oranmfnode`.

<i>Table 210. oranmfnode properties</i>		
oranmfnode Properties	Values	Property Description
normalization_method	minmax none	
use_num_features	flag	*
num_features	integer	0–1. Default value is estimated from the data by the algorithm.*
random_seed	number	*
num_iterations	integer	0–500.*
conv_tolerance	number	0.0–0.5.*
display_all_features	flag	*

* Property ignored if mode is set to Simple.

Oracle Apriori

The following properties are available for nodes of type oraapriorinode.

<i>Table 211. oraapriorinode properties</i>		
oraapriorinode Properties	Values	Property Description
content_field	field	
id_field	field	
max_rule_length	integer	2–20.
min_confidence	number	0.0–1.0.
min_support	number	0.0–1.0.
use_transactional_data	flag	

Oracle Minimum Description Length (MDL)

There are no specific properties defined for nodes of type oramdlnode. See the common Oracle properties at the start of this section.

Oracle Attribute Importance (AI)

The following properties are available for nodes of type oraainode.

<i>Table 212. oraainode properties</i>		
oraainode Properties	Values	Property Description
custom_fields	flag	If true, allows you to specify target, input, and other fields for the current node. If false, the current settings from an upstream Type node are used.

Table 212. <i>oraainode</i> properties (continued)		
oraainode Properties	Values	Property Description
selection_mode	ImportanceLevel ImportanceValue TopN	
select_important	<i>flag</i>	When selection_mode is set to ImportanceLevel, specifies whether to select important fields.
important_label	<i>string</i>	Specifies the label for the "important" ranking.
select_marginal	<i>flag</i>	When selection_mode is set to ImportanceLevel, specifies whether to select marginal fields.
marginal_label	<i>string</i>	Specifies the label for the "marginal" ranking.
important_above	<i>number</i>	0.0–1.0.
select_unimportant	<i>flag</i>	When selection_mode is set to ImportanceLevel, specifies whether to select unimportant fields.
unimportant_label	<i>string</i>	Specifies the label for the "unimportant" ranking.
unimportant_below	<i>number</i>	0.0–1.0.
importance_value	<i>number</i>	When selection_mode is set to ImportanceValue, specifies the cutoff value to use. Accepts values from 0 to 100.
top_n	<i>number</i>	When selection_mode is set to TopN, specifies the cutoff value to use. Accepts values from 0 to 1000.

Oracle Model Nugget Properties

The following properties are for the model nuggets created using the Oracle models.

Oracle Naive Bayes

There are no specific properties defined for nodes of type `applyoranbnode`.

Oracle Adaptive Bayes

There are no specific properties defined for nodes of type `applyoraabnnode`.

Oracle Support Vector Machines

There are no specific properties defined for nodes of type `applyorasvmnode`.

Oracle Decision Tree

The following properties are available for nodes of type `applyoradecisiontreenode`.

Table 213. <i>applyoradecisiontreenode</i> properties		
applyoradecisiontreenode Properties	Values	Property Description
use_costs	<i>flag</i>	
display_rule_ids	<i>flag</i>	

Oracle O-Cluster

There are no specific properties defined for nodes of type `applyoraoclusternode`.

Oracle KMeans

There are no specific properties defined for nodes of type `applyorakmeansnode`.

Oracle NMF

The following property is available for nodes of type `applyoranmfnode`:

Table 214. <i>applyoranmfnode</i> properties		
applyoranmfnode Properties	Values	Property Description
display_all_features	<i>flag</i>	

Oracle Apriori

This model nugget cannot be applied in scripting.

Oracle MDL

This model nugget cannot be applied in scripting.

Node Properties for IBM Netezza Analytics Modeling

Netezza Modeling Node Properties

The following properties are common to IBM Netezza database modeling nodes.

Table 215. <i>Common Netezza node properties</i>		
Common Netezza Node Properties	Values	Property Description
custom_fields	<i>flag</i>	If true, allows you to specify target, input, and other fields for the current node. If false, the current settings from an upstream Type node are used.
inputs	<i>[field1 ... fieldN]</i>	Input or predictor fields used by the model.
target	<i>field</i>	Target field (continuous or categorical).
record_id	<i>field</i>	Field to be used as unique record identifier.
use_upstream_connection	<i>flag</i>	If true (default), the connection details specified in an upstream node. Not used if <code>move_data_to_connection</code> is specified.

Table 215. Common Netezza node properties (continued)

Common Netezza Node Properties	Values	Property Description
move_data_connection	<i>flag</i>	If true, moves the data to the database specified by connection. Not used if use_upstream_connection is specified.
connection	<i>structured</i>	The connection string for the Netezza database where the model is stored. Structured property in the form: <pre>['odbc' ' <dsn>' ' <username>' ' <psw>' ' <catname>' ' <conn_attribs>' [true false]]</pre> where: <dsn> is the data source name <username> and <psw> are the username and password for the database <catname> is the catalog name <conn_attribs> are the connection attributes true false indicates whether the password is needed.
table_name	<i>string</i>	Name of database table where model is to be stored.
use_model_name	<i>flag</i>	If true, uses the name specified by model_name as the name of the model, otherwise model name is created by the system.
model_name	<i>string</i>	Custom name for new model.
include_input_fields	<i>flag</i>	If true, passes all input fields downstream, otherwise passes only record_id and fields generated by model.

Netezza Decision Tree

The following properties are available for nodes of type netezzadectreenode.

Table 216. netezzadectreenode properties

netezzadectreenode Properties	Values	Property Description
impurity_measure	Entropy	The measurement of impurity, used to evaluate the best place to split the tree.
	Gini	

Table 216. netezzadectreenode properties (continued)

netezzadectreenode Properties	Values	Property Description
max_tree_depth	<i>integer</i>	Maximum number of levels to which tree can grow. Default is 62 (the maximum possible).
min_improvement_splits	<i>number</i>	Minimum improvement in impurity for split to occur. Default is 0.01.
min_instances_split	<i>integer</i>	Minimum number of unsplit records remaining before split can occur. Default is 2 (the minimum possible).
weights	<i>structured</i>	Relative weightings for classes. Structured property in the form: <pre>set :netezza_dectree.weights = [[drugA 0.3][drugB 0.6]]</pre> Default is weight of 1 for all classes.
pruning_measure	Acc wAcc	Default is Acc (accuracy). Alternative wAcc (weighted accuracy) takes class weights into account while applying pruning.
prune_tree_options	allTrainingData partitionTrainingData useOtherTable	Default is to use allTrainingData to estimate model accuracy. Use partitionTrainingData to specify a percentage of training data to use, or useOtherTable to use a training data set from a specified database table.
perc_training_data	<i>number</i>	If prune_tree_options is set to partitionTrainingData, specifies percentage of data to use for training.
prune_seed	<i>integer</i>	Random seed to be used for replicating analysis results when prune_tree_options is set to partitionTrainingData; default is 1.
pruning_table	<i>string</i>	Table name of a separate pruning dataset for estimating model accuracy.
compute_probabilities	<i>flag</i>	If true, produces a confidence level (probability) field as well as the prediction field.

Netezza K-Means

The following properties are available for nodes of type `netezzakmeansnode`.

Table 217. netezzakmeansnode properties		
netezzakmeansnode Properties	Values	Property Description
distance_measure	Euclidean Manhattan Canberra maximum	Method to be used for measuring distance between data points.
num_clusters	integer	Number of clusters to be created; default is 3.
max_iterations	integer	Number of algorithm iterations after which to stop model training; default is 5.
rand_seed	integer	Random seed to be used for replicating analysis results; default is 12345.

Netezza Bayes Net

The following properties are available for nodes of type `netezزابayesnode`.

Table 218. netezزابayesnode properties		
netezزابayesnode Properties	Values	Property Description
base_index	integer	Numeric identifier assigned to first input field for internal management; default is 777.
sample_size	integer	Size of sample to take if number of attributes is very large; default is 10,000.
display_additional_information	flag	If true, displays additional progress information in a message dialog box.
type_of_prediction	best neighbors nn-neighbors	Type of prediction algorithm to use: best (most correlated neighbor), neighbors (weighted prediction of neighbors), or nn-neighbors (non null-neighbors).

Netezza Naive Bayes

The following properties are available for nodes of type `netezzanaivebayesnode`.

Table 219. netezzanaivebayesnode properties		
netezzanaivebayesnode Properties	Values	Property Description
compute_probabilities	flag	If true, produces a confidence level (probability) field as well as the prediction field.

Table 219. netezzanaivebayesnode properties (continued)		
netezzanaivebayesnode Properties	Values	Property Description
use_m_estimation	flag	If true, uses m-estimation technique for avoiding zero probabilities during estimation.

Netezza KNN

The following properties are available for nodes of type netezzaknnnode.

Table 220. netezzaknnnode properties		
netezzaknnnode Properties	Values	Property Description
weights	structured	Structured property used to assign weights to individual classes. Example: set :netezzaknnnode.weights = [[drugA 0.3][drugB 0.6]]
distance_measure	Euclidean Manhattan Canberra Maximum	Method to be used for measuring the distance between data points.
num_nearest_neighbors	integer	Number of nearest neighbors for a particular case; default is 3.
standardize_measurements	flag	If true, standardizes measurements for continuous input fields before calculating distance values.
use_coresets	flag	If true, uses core set sampling to speed up calculation for large data sets.

Netezza Divisive Clustering

The following properties are available for nodes of type netezzaclusternode.

Table 221. netezzaclusternode properties		
netezzaclusternode Properties	Values	Property Description
distance_measure	Euclidean Manhattan Canberra Maximum	Method to be used for measuring the distance between data points.
max_iterations	integer	Maximum number of algorithm iterations to perform before model training stops; default is 5.

Table 221. netezzadivclusternode properties (continued)

netezzadivclusternode Properties	Values	Property Description
max_tree_depth	<i>integer</i>	Maximum number of levels to which data set can be subdivided; default is 3.
rand_seed	<i>integer</i>	Random seed, used to replicate analyses; default is 12345.
min_instances_split	<i>integer</i>	Minimum number of records that can be split, default is 5.
level	<i>integer</i>	Hierarchy level to which records are to be scored; default is -1.

Netezza PCA

The following properties are available for nodes of type netezzapcanode.

Table 222. netezzapcanode properties

netezzapcanode Properties	Values	Property Description
center_data	<i>flag</i>	If true (default), performs data centering (also known as "mean subtraction") before the analysis.
perform_data_scaling	<i>flag</i>	If true, performs data scaling before the analysis. Doing so can make the analysis less arbitrary when different variables are measured in different units.
force_eigensolve	<i>flag</i>	If true, uses less accurate but faster method of finding principal components.
pc_number	<i>integer</i>	Number of principal components to which data set is to be reduced; default is 1.

Netezza Regression Tree

The following properties are available for nodes of type netezzaregtreenode.

Table 223. netezzaregtreenode properties

netezzaregtreenode Properties	Values	Property Description
max_tree_depth	<i>integer</i>	Maximum number of levels to which the tree can grow below the root node; default is 10.
split_evaluation_measure	Variance	Class impurity measure, used to evaluate the best place to split the tree; default (and currently only option) is Variance.
min_improvement_splits	<i>number</i>	Minimum amount to reduce impurity before new split is created in tree.
min_instances_split	<i>integer</i>	Minimum number of records that can be split.

Table 223. netezza regtree node properties (continued)

netezza regtree node Properties	Values	Property Description
pruning_measure	mse r2 pearson spearman	Method to be used for pruning.
prune_tree_options	allTrainingData partitionTrainingData useOtherTable	Default is to use allTrainingData to estimate model accuracy. Use partitionTrainingData to specify a percentage of training data to use, or useOtherTable to use a training data set from a specified database table.
perc_training_data	number	If prune_tree_options is set to PercTrainingData, specifies percentage of data to use for training.
prune_seed	integer	Random seed to be used for replicating analysis results when prune_tree_options is set to PercTrainingData; default is 1.
pruning_table	string	Table name of a separate pruning dataset for estimating model accuracy.
compute_probabilities	flag	If true, specifies that variances of assigned classes should be included in output.

Netezza Linear Regression

The following properties are available for nodes of type netezza lineregression node.

Table 224. netezza lineregression node properties

netezza lineregression node Properties	Values	Property Description
use_svd	flag	If true, uses Singular Value Decomposition matrix instead of original matrix, for increased speed and numerical accuracy.
include_intercept	flag	If true (default), increases overall accuracy of solution.
calculate_model_diagnostics	flag	If true, calculates diagnostics on the model.

Netezza Time Series

The following properties are available for nodes of type `netezzatimeseriesnode`.

<i>Table 225. netezzatimeseriesnode properties</i>		
netezzatimeseriesnode Properties	Values	Property Description
<code>time_points</code>	<i>field</i>	Input field containing the date or time values for the time series.
<code>time_series_ids</code>	<i>field</i>	Input field containing time series IDs; used if input contains more than one time series.
<code>model_table</code>	<i>field</i>	Name of database table where Netezza time series model will be stored.
<code>description_table</code>	<i>field</i>	Name of input table that contains time series names and descriptions.
<code>seasonal_adjustment_table</code>	<i>field</i>	Name of output table where seasonally adjusted values computed by exponential smoothing or seasonal trend decomposition algorithms will be stored.
<code>algorithm_name</code>	SpectralAnalysis or spectral ExponentialSmoothing or esmoothing ARIMA SeasonalTrendDecomposition or std	Algorithm to be used for time series modeling.
<code>trend_name</code>	N A DA M DM	Trend type for exponential smoothing: N - none A - additive DA - damped additive M - multiplicative DM - damped multiplicative

Table 225. <i>netezzatimeseriesnode</i> properties (continued)		
netezzatimeseriesnode Properties	Values	Property Description
seasonality_type	N A M	Seasonality type for exponential smoothing: N - none A - additive M - multiplicative
interpolation_method	linear cubicspline exponentialspline	Interpolation method to be used.
timerange_setting	SD SP	Setting for time range to use: SD - system-determined (uses full range of time series data) SP - user-specified via <i>earliest_time</i> and <i>latest_time</i>
earliest_time	<i>integer</i> <i>date</i> <i>time</i> <i>timestamp</i>	Start and end values, if <i>timerange_setting</i> is SP. Format should follow <i>time_points</i> value. For example, if the <i>time_points</i> field contains a date, this should also be a date. Example: set NZ_DT1.timerange_setting = 'SP' set NZ_DT1.earliest_time = '1921-01-01' set NZ_DT1.latest_time = '2121-01-01'
latest_time		

Table 225. netezzatimeseriesnode properties (continued)

netezzatimeseriesnode Properties	Values	Property Description
arima_setting	SD SP	Setting for the ARIMA algorithm (used only if algorithm_name is set to ARIMA): SD - system-determined SP - user-specified If arima_setting = SP, use the following parameters to set the seasonal and non-seasonal values. Example (non-seasonal only): set NZ_DT1.algorithm_name = 'arima' set NZ_DT1.arima_setting = 'SP' set NZ_DT1.p_symbol = 'lesseq' set NZ_DT1.p = '4' set NZ_DT1.d_symbol = 'lesseq' set NZ_DT1.d = '2' set NZ_DT1.q_symbol = 'lesseq' set NZ_DT1.q = '4'
p_symbol	less	ARIMA - operator for parameters p, d, q, sp, sd, and sq: less - less than eq - equals lesseq - less than or equal to
d_symbol	eq	
q_symbol		
sp_symbol	lesseq	
sd_symbol		
sq_symbol		
p	integer	ARIMA - non-seasonal degrees of autocorrelation.
q	integer	ARIMA - non-seasonal derivation value.

Table 225. netezzatimeseriesnode properties (continued)		
netezzatimeseriesnode Properties	Values	Property Description
d	<i>integer</i>	ARIMA - non-seasonal number of moving average orders in the model.
sp	<i>integer</i>	ARIMA - seasonal degrees of autocorrelation.
sq	<i>integer</i>	ARIMA - seasonal derivation value.
sd	<i>integer</i>	ARIMA - seasonal number of moving average orders in the model.
advanced_setting	SD SP	Determines how advanced settings are to be handled: SD - system-determined SP - user-specified via period, units_period and forecast_setting. Example: <pre>set NZ_DT1.advanced_setting = 'SP'</pre> <pre>set NZ_DT1.period = 5</pre> <pre>set NZ_DT1.units_period = 'd'</pre>
period	<i>integer</i>	Length of seasonal cycle, specified in conjunction with units_period. Not applicable for spectral analysis.

Table 225. *netezzatimeseriesnode* properties (continued)

netezzatimeseriesnode Properties	Values	Property Description
units_period	ms s min h d wk q y	Units in which period is expressed: ms - milliseconds s - seconds min - minutes h - hours d - days wk - weeks q - quarters y - years For example, for a weekly time series use 1 for period and wk for units_period.
forecast_setting	forecasthorizon forecasttimes	Specifies how forecasts are to be made.
forecast_horizon	<i>integer</i> <i>date</i> <i>time</i> <i>timestamp</i>	If forecast_setting = forecasthorizon, specifies end point value for forecasting. Format should follow time_points value. For example, if the time_points field contains a date, this should also be a date.
forecast_times	<i>integer</i> <i>date</i> <i>time</i> <i>timestamp</i>	If forecast_setting = forecasttimes, specifies values to use for making forecasts. Format should follow time_points value. For example, if the time_points field contains a date, this should also be a date.

Table 225. netezzatimeseriesnode properties (continued)		
netezzatimeseriesnode Properties	Values	Property Description
include_history	flag	Indicates if historical values are to be included in output.
include_interpolated_values	flag	Indicates if interpolated values are to be included in output. Not applicable if include_history is false.

Netezza Generalized Linear

The following properties are available for nodes of type netezzaglmnode.

Table 226. netezzaglmnode properties		
netezzaglmnode Properties	Values	Property Description
dist_family	bernoulli gaussian poisson negativebinomial wald gamma	Distribution type; default is bernoulli.
dist_params	number	Distribution parameter value to use. Only applicable if distribution is Negativebinomial.
trials	integer	Only applicable if distribution is Binomial. When target response is a number of events occurring in a set of trials, target field contains number of events, and trials field contains number of trials.
model_table	field	Name of database table where Netezza generalized linear model will be stored.
maxit	integer	Maximum number of iterations the algorithm should perform; default is 20.

Table 226. netezzaglmnode properties (continued)

netezzaglmnode Properties	Values	Property Description
eps	<i>number</i>	Maximum error value (in scientific notation) at which algorithm should stop finding best fit model. Default is -3, meaning 1E-3, or 0.001.
tol	<i>number</i>	Value (in scientific notation) below which errors are treated as having a value of zero. Default is -7, meaning that error values below 1E-7 (or 0.0000001) are counted as insignificant.
link_func	identity inverse invnegative invsquare sqrt power oddspower log clog loglog cloglog logit probit gaussit cauchit canbinom cangeom cannegbinom	Link function to use; default is logit.

Table 226. netezzaglmnode properties (continued)		
netezzaglmnode Properties	Values	Property Description
link_params	number	Link function parameter value to use. Only applicable if link_function is power or oddspower.
interaction	[[[colnames1],[levels1]], [[colnames2],[levels2]], ...,[[colnamesN],[levelsN]],]	Specifies interactions between fields. colnames is a list of input fields, and level is always 0 for each field. Example: <pre>[[["K", "BP", "Sex", "K"], [0, 0, 0, 0]], [["Age", "Na"], [0, 0]]]</pre>
intercept	flag	If true, includes the intercept in the model.

Netezza Model Nugget Properties

The following properties are common to Netezza database model nuggets.

Table 227. Common Netezza model nugget properties		
Common Netezza Model Nugget Properties	Values	Property Description
connection	string	The connection string for the Netezza database where the model is stored.
table_name	string	Name of database table where model is stored.

Other model nugget properties are the same as those for the corresponding modeling node.

The script names of the model nuggets are as follows.

Table 228. Script names of Netezza model nuggets	
Model Nugget	Script Name
Decision Tree	applynetezzaglmnode
K-Means	applynetezzaglmnode
Bayes Net	applynetezzaglmnode
Naive Bayes	applynetezzaglmnode
KNN	applynetezzaglmnode
Divisive Clustering	applynetezzaglmnode
PCA	applynetezzaglmnode
Regression Tree	applynetezzaglmnode
Linear Regression	applynetezzaglmnode

<i>Table 228. Script names of Netezza model nuggets (continued)</i>	
Model Nugget	Script Name
Time Series	applynetezzatimeseriesnode
Generalized Linear	applynetezzaglmnode

Chapter 16. Output node properties

Output node properties differ slightly from those of other node types. Rather than referring to a particular node option, output node properties store a reference to the output object. This is useful in taking a value from a table and then setting it as a stream parameter.

This section describes the scripting properties available for output nodes.

analysisnode properties



The Analysis node evaluates predictive models' ability to generate accurate predictions. Analysis nodes perform various comparisons between predicted values and actual values for one or more model nuggets. They can also compare predictive models to each other.

Example

```
node = stream.create("analysis", "My node")
# "Analysis" tab
node.setPropertyValue("coincidence", True)
node.setPropertyValue("performance", True)
node.setPropertyValue("confidence", True)
node.setPropertyValue("threshold", 75)
node.setPropertyValue("improve_accuracy", 3)
node.setPropertyValue("inc_user_measure", True)
# "Define User Measure..."
node.setPropertyValue("user_if", "@TARGET = @PREDICTED")
node.setPropertyValue("user_then", "101")
node.setPropertyValue("user_else", "1")
node.setPropertyValue("user_compute", ["Mean", "Sum"])
node.setPropertyValue("by_fields", ["Drug"])
# "Output" tab
node.setPropertyValue("output_format", "HTML")
node.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "C:/output/analysis_out.html")
```

Table 229. analysisnode properties

analysisnode properties	Data type	Property description
output_mode	Screen File	Used to specify target location for output generated from the output node.
use_output_name	flag	Specifies whether a custom output name is used.
output_name	string	If use_output_name is true, specifies the name to use.
output_format	Text (.txt) HTML (.html) Output (.cou)	Used to specify the type of output.
by_fields	list	

Table 229. analysisnode properties (continued)

analysisnode properties	Data type	Property description
full_filename	string	If disk, data, or HTML output, the name of the output file.
coincidence	flag	
performance	flag	
evaluation_binary	flag	
confidence	flag	
threshold	number	
improve_accuracy	number	
field_detection_method	Metadata Name	Determines how predicted fields are matched to the original target field. Specify Metadata or Name.
inc_user_measure	flag	
user_if	expr	
user_then	expr	
user_else	expr	
user_compute	[Mean Sum Min Max SDev]	

dataauditnode properties



The Data Audit node provides a comprehensive first look at the data, including summary statistics, histograms and distribution for each field, as well as information on outliers, missing values, and extremes. Results are displayed in an easy-to-read matrix that can be sorted and used to generate full-size graphs and data preparation nodes.

Example

```

filenode = stream.createAt("variablefile", "File", 100, 100)
filenode.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "$CLEO_DEMOS/DRUG1n")
node = stream.createAt("dataaudit", "My node", 196, 100)
stream.link(filenode, node)
node.setPropertyValue("custom_fields", True)
node.setPropertyValue("fields", ["Age", "Na", "K"])
node.setPropertyValue("display_graphs", True)
node.setPropertyValue("basic_stats", True)
node.setPropertyValue("advanced_stats", True)
node.setPropertyValue("median_stats", False)
node.setPropertyValue("calculate", ["Count", "Breakdown"])
node.setPropertyValue("outlier_detection_method", "std")
node.setPropertyValue("outlier_detection_std_outlier", 1.0)
node.setPropertyValue("outlier_detection_std_extreme", 3.0)
node.setPropertyValue("output_mode", "Screen")

```

<i>Table 230. dataauditnode properties</i>		
dataauditnode properties	Data type	Property description
custom_fields	<i>flag</i>	
fields	<i>[field1 ... fieldN]</i>	
overlay	<i>field</i>	
display_graphs	<i>flag</i>	Used to turn the display of graphs in the output matrix on or off.
basic_stats	<i>flag</i>	
advanced_stats	<i>flag</i>	
median_stats	<i>flag</i>	
calculate	Count Breakdown	Used to calculate missing values. Select either, both, or neither calculation method.
outlier_detection_method	std iqr	Used to specify the detection method for outliers and extreme values.
outlier_detection_std_outlier	<i>number</i>	If outlier_detection_method is std, specifies the number to use to define outliers.
outlier_detection_std_extreme	<i>number</i>	If outlier_detection_method is std, specifies the number to use to define extreme values.
outlier_detection_iqr_outlier	<i>number</i>	If outlier_detection_method is iqr, specifies the number to use to define outliers.
outlier_detection_iqr_extreme	<i>number</i>	If outlier_detection_method is iqr, specifies the number to use to define extreme values.
use_output_name	<i>flag</i>	Specifies whether a custom output name is used.
output_name	<i>string</i>	If use_output_name is true, specifies the name to use.
output_mode	Screen File	Used to specify target location for output generated from the output node.

Table 230. dataauditnode properties (continued)

dataauditnode properties	Data type	Property description
output_format	Formatted (.tab) Delimited (.csv) HTML (.html) Output (.cou)	Used to specify the type of output.
paginate_output	flag	When the output_format is HTML, causes the output to be separated into pages.
lines_per_page	number	When used with paginate_output, specifies the lines per page of output.
full_filename	string	

extensionoutputnode properties



The Extension Output node enables you to analyze data and the results of model scoring using your own custom R or Python for Spark script. The output of the analysis can be text or graphical. The output is added to the **Output** tab of the manager pane; alternatively, the output can be redirected to a file.

Python for Spark example

```
##### script example for Python for Spark
import modeler.api
stream = modeler.script.stream()
node = stream.create("extension_output", "extension_output")
node.setPropertyValue("syntax_type", "Python")

python_script = """
import json
import spss.pyspark.runtime

cxt = spss.pyspark.runtime.getContext()
df = cxt.getSparkInputData()
schema = df.dtypes[:]
print df
"""

node.setPropertyValue("python_syntax", python_script)
```

R example

```
##### script example for R
node.setPropertyValue("syntax_type", "R")
node.setPropertyValue("r_syntax", "print(modelerData$Age)")
```


Table 231. extensionoutputnode properties		
extensionoutputnode properties	Data type	Property description
syntax_type	R Python	Specify which script runs – R or Python (R is the default).
r_syntax	string	R scripting syntax for model scoring.
python_syntax	string	Python scripting syntax for model scoring.
convert_flags	StringsAndDoubles LogicalValues	Option to convert flag fields.
convert_missing	flag	Option to convert missing values to the R NA value.
convert_datetime	flag	Option to convert variables with date or datetime formats to R date/time formats.
convert_datetime_class	POSIXct POSIXlt	Options to specify to what format variables with date or datetime formats are converted.
output_to	Screen File	Specify the output type (Screen or File).
output_type	Graph Text	Specify whether to produce graphical or text output.
full_filename	string	File name to use for the generated output.
graph_file_type	HTML COU	File type for the output file (.html or .cou).
text_file_type	HTML TEXT COU	Specify the file type for text output (.html, .txt, or .cou).

kdeexport properties



Kernel Density Estimation (KDE)[®] uses the Ball Tree or KD Tree algorithms for efficient queries, and combines concepts from unsupervised learning, feature engineering, and data modeling. Neighbor-based approaches such as KDE are some of the most popular and useful density estimation techniques. The KDE Modeling and KDE Simulation nodes in SPSS Modeler expose the core features and commonly used parameters of the KDE library. The nodes are implemented in Python.

Table 232. kdeexport properties		
kdeexport properties	Data type	Property description
bandwidth	double	Default is 1.

Table 232. *kdeexport* properties (continued)

kdeexport properties	Data type	Property description
kernel	<i>string</i>	The kernel to use: gaussian or tophat. Default is gaussian.
algorithm	<i>string</i>	The tree algorithm to use: kd_tree, ball_tree, or auto. Default is auto.
metric	<i>string</i>	The metric to use when calculating distance. For the kd_tree algorithm, choose from: Euclidean, Chebyshev, Cityblock, Minkowski, Manhattan, Infinity, P, L2, or L1. For the ball_tree algorithm, choose from: Euclidian, Braycurtis, Chebyshev, Canberra, Cityblock, Dice, Hamming, Infinity, Jaccard, L1, L2, Minkowski, Matching, Manhattan, P, Rogersanimoto, Russellrao, Sokalmichener, Sokalsneath, or Kulsinski. Default is Euclidean.
atol	<i>float</i>	The desired absolute tolerance of the result. A larger tolerance will generally lead to faster execution. Default is 0.0.
rtol	<i>float</i>	The desired relative tolerance of the result. A larger tolerance will generally lead to faster execution. Default is 1E-8.
breadthFirst	<i>boolean</i>	Set to True to use a breadth-first approach. Set to False to use a depth-first approach. Default is True.
LeafSize	<i>integer</i>	The leaf size of the underlying tree. Default is 40. Changing this value may significantly impact the performance.
pValue	<i>double</i>	Specify the P Value to use if you're using Minkowski for the metric. Default is 1.5.

matrixnode properties



The Matrix node creates a table that shows relationships between fields. It is most commonly used to show the relationship between two symbolic fields, but it can also show relationships between flag fields or numeric fields.

Example

```
node = stream.create("matrix", "My node")
# "Settings" tab
node.setPropertyValue("fields", "Numerics")
node.setPropertyValue("row", "K")
node.setPropertyValue("column", "Na")
node.setPropertyValue("cell_contents", "Function")
node.setPropertyValue("function_field", "Age")
node.setPropertyValue("function", "Sum")
# "Appearance" tab
node.setPropertyValue("sort_mode", "Ascending")
```

```

node.setPropertyValue("highlight_top", 1)
node.setPropertyValue("highlight_bottom", 5)
node.setPropertyValue("display", ["Counts", "Expected", "Residuals"])
node.setPropertyValue("include_totals", True)
# "Output" tab
node.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "C:/output/matrix_output.html")
node.setPropertyValue("output_format", "HTML")
node.setPropertyValue("paginate_output", True)
node.setPropertyValue("lines_per_page", 50)

```

Table 233. *matrixnode* properties

matrixnode properties	Data type	Property description
fields	Selected Flags Numerics	
row	<i>field</i>	
column	<i>field</i>	
include_missing_values	<i>flag</i>	Specifies whether user-missing (blank) and system missing (null) values are included in the row and column output.
cell_contents	CrossTabs Function	
function_field	<i>string</i>	
function	Sum Mean Min Max SDev	
sort_mode	Unsorted Ascending Descending	
highlight_top	<i>number</i>	If non-zero, then true.
highlight_bottom	<i>number</i>	If non-zero, then true.

Table 233. *matrixnode* properties (continued)

matrixnode properties	Data type	Property description
display	[Counts Expected Residuals RowPct ColumnPct TotalPct]	
include_totals	<i>flag</i>	
use_output_name	<i>flag</i>	Specifies whether a custom output name is used.
output_name	<i>string</i>	If use_output_name is true, specifies the name to use.
output_mode	Screen File	Used to specify target location for output generated from the output node.
output_format	Formatted (.tab) Delimited (.csv) HTML (.html) Output (.cou)	Used to specify the type of output. Both the Formatted and Delimited formats can take the modifier transposed, which transposes the rows and columns in the table.
paginate_output	<i>flag</i>	When the output_format is HTML, causes the output to be separated into pages.
lines_per_page	<i>number</i>	When used with paginate_output, specifies the lines per page of output.
full_filename	<i>string</i>	

meansnode properties



The Means node compares the means between independent groups or between pairs of related fields to test whether a significant difference exists. For example, you could compare mean revenues before and after running a promotion or compare revenues from customers who did not receive the promotion with those who did.

Example

```
node = stream.create("means", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("means_mode", "BetweenFields")
node.setPropertyValue("paired_fields", [["OPEN_BAL", "CURR_BAL"]])
```

```

node.setPropertyValue("label_correlations", True)
node.setPropertyValue("output_view", "Advanced")
node.setPropertyValue("output_mode", "File")
node.setPropertyValue("output_format", "HTML")
node.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "C:/output/means_output.html")

```

Table 234. meansnode properties		
meansnode properties	Data type	Property description
means_mode	BetweenGroups BetweenFields	Specifies the type of means statistic to be executed on the data.
test_fields	[field1 ... fieldn]	Specifies the test field when means_mode is set to BetweenGroups.
grouping_field	field	Specifies the grouping field.
paired_fields	[[field1 field2] [field3 field4] ...]	Specifies the field pairs to use when means_mode is set to BetweenFields.
label_correlations	flag	Specifies whether correlation labels are shown in output. This setting applies only when means_mode is set to BetweenFields.
correlation_mode	Probability Absolute	Specifies whether to label correlations by probability or absolute value.
weak_label	string	
medium_label	string	
strong_label	string	
weak_below_probability	number	When correlation_mode is set to Probability, specifies the cutoff value for weak correlations. This must be a value between 0 and 1—for example, 0.90.
strong_above_probability	number	Cutoff value for strong correlations.
weak_below_absolute	number	When correlation_mode is set to Absolute, specifies the cutoff value for weak correlations. This must be a value between 0 and 1—for example, 0.90.
strong_above_absolute	number	Cutoff value for strong correlations.

Table 234. meansnode properties (continued)		
meansnode properties	Data type	Property description
unimportant_label	string	
marginal_label	string	
important_label	string	
unimportant_below	number	Cutoff value for low field importance. This must be a value between 0 and 1—for example, 0.90.
important_above	number	
use_output_name	flag	Specifies whether a custom output name is used.
output_name	string	Name to use.
output_mode	Screen File	Specifies the target location for output generated from the output node.
output_format	Formatted (.tab) Delimited (.csv) HTML (.html) Output (.cou)	Specifies the type of output.
full_filename	string	
output_view	Simple Advanced	Specifies whether the simple or advanced view is displayed in the output.

reportnode properties



The Report node creates formatted reports containing fixed text as well as data and other expressions derived from the data. You specify the format of the report using text templates to define the fixed text and data output constructions. You can provide custom text formatting by using HTML tags in the template and by setting options on the Output tab. You can include data values and other conditional output by using CLEM expressions in the template.

Example

```
node = stream.create("report", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("output_format", "HTML")
node.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "C:/report_output.html")
node.setPropertyValue("lines_per_page", 50)
node.setPropertyValue("title", "Report node created by a script")
node.setPropertyValue("highlights", False)
```

Table 235. reportnode properties		
reportnode properties	Data type	Property description
output_mode	Screen File	Used to specify target location for output generated from the output node.
output_format	HTML (.html) Text (.txt) Output (.cou)	Used to specify the type of file output.
format	Auto Custom	Used to choose whether output is automatically formatted or formatted using HTML included in the template. To use HTML formatting in the template, specify Custom.
use_output_name	flag	Specifies whether a custom output name is used.
output_name	string	If use_output_name is true, specifies the name to use.
text	string	
full_filename	string	
highlights	flag	
title	string	
lines_per_page	number	

rouputnode properties



The R Output node enables you to analyze data and the results of model scoring using your own custom R script. The output of the analysis can be text or graphical. The output is added to the **Output** tab of the manager pane; alternatively, the output can be redirected to a file.

Table 236. routputnode properties		
rouputnode properties	Data type	Property description
syntax	string	
convert_flags	StringsAndDoubles LogicalValues	
convert_datetime	flag	
convert_datetime_class	POSIXct POSIXlt	
convert_missing	flag	

Table 236. routputnode properties (continued)		
routputnode properties	Data type	Property description
output_name	Auto Custom	
custom_name	string	
output_to	Screen File	
output_type	Graph Text	
full_filename	string	
graph_file_type	HTML COU	
text_file_type	HTML TEXT COU	

setglobalsnode properties



The Set Globals node scans the data and computes summary values that can be used in CLEM expressions. For example, you can use this node to compute statistics for a field called *age* and then use the overall mean of *age* in CLEM expressions by inserting the function @GLOBAL_MEAN(*age*).

Example

```
node = stream.create("setglobals", "My node")
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("globals", "Na", ["Max", "Sum", "Mean"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("globals", "K", ["Max", "Sum", "Mean"])
node.setKeyedPropertyValue("globals", "Age", ["Max", "Sum", "Mean", "SDev"])
node.setPropertyValue("clear_first", False)
node.setPropertyValue("show_preview", True)
```

Table 237. setglobalsnode properties		
setglobalsnode properties	Data type	Property description
globals	[Sum Mean Min Max SDev]	Structured property where fields to be set must be referenced with the following syntax: node.setKeyedPropertyValue("globals", "Age", ["Max", "Sum", "Mean", "SDev"])
clear_first	flag	
show_preview	flag	

simevalnode properties



The Simulation Evaluation node evaluates a specified predicted target field, and presents distribution and correlation information about the target field.

Table 238. *simevalnode* properties

simevalnode properties	Data type	Property description
target	<i>field</i>	
iteration	<i>field</i>	
presorted_by_iteration	<i>boolean</i>	
max_iterations	<i>number</i>	
tornado_fields	<i>[field1...fieldN]</i>	
plot_pdf	<i>boolean</i>	
plot_cdf	<i>boolean</i>	
show_ref_mean	<i>boolean</i>	
show_ref_median	<i>boolean</i>	
show_ref_sigma	<i>boolean</i>	
num_ref_sigma	<i>number</i>	
show_ref_pct	<i>boolean</i>	
ref_pct_bottom	<i>number</i>	
ref_pct_top	<i>number</i>	
show_ref_custom	<i>boolean</i>	
ref_custom_values	<i>[number1...numberN]</i>	
category_values	Category Probabilities Both	
category_groups	Categories Iterations	
create_pct_table	<i>boolean</i>	
pct_table	Quartiles Intervals Custom	
pct_intervals_num	<i>number</i>	
pct_custom_values	<i>[number1...numberN]</i>	

simfitnode properties

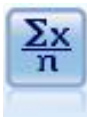


The Simulation Fitting node examines the statistical distribution of the data in each field and generates (or updates) a Simulation Generate node, with the best fitting distribution assigned to each field. The Simulation Generate node can then be used to generate simulated data.

Table 239. *simfitnode* properties

simfitnode properties	Data type	Property description
build	Node XMLExport Both	
use_source_node_name	boolean	
source_node_name	string	The custom name of the source node that is either being generated or updated.
use_cases	All LimitFirstN	
use_case_limit	integer	
fit_criterion	AndersonDarling KolmogorovSmirnov	
num_bins	integer	
parameter_xml_filename	string	
generate_parameter_import	boolean	

statisticsnode properties



The Statistics node provides basic summary information about numeric fields. It calculates summary statistics for individual fields and correlations between fields.

Example

```
node = stream.create("statistics", "My node")
# "Settings" tab
node.setPropertyValue("examine", ["Age", "BP", "Drug"])
node.setPropertyValue("statistics", ["mean", "sum", "sdev"])
node.setPropertyValue("correlate", ["BP", "Drug"])
# "Correlation Labels..." section
node.setPropertyValue("label_correlations", True)
node.setPropertyValue("weak_below_absolute", 0.25)
node.setPropertyValue("weak_label", "lower quartile")
node.setPropertyValue("strong_above_absolute", 0.75)
node.setPropertyValue("medium_label", "middle quartiles")
node.setPropertyValue("strong_label", "upper quartile")
# "Output" tab
node.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "c:/output/statistics_output.html")
node.setPropertyValue("output_format", "HTML")
```

Table 240. *statisticsnode* properties

statisticsnode properties	Data type	Property description
use_output_name	<i>flag</i>	Specifies whether a custom output name is used.
output_name	<i>string</i>	If use_output_name is true, specifies the name to use.
output_mode	Screen File	Used to specify target location for output generated from the output node.
output_format	Text (.txt) HTML (.html) Output (.cou)	Used to specify the type of output.
full_filename	<i>string</i>	
examine	<i>list</i>	
correlate	<i>list</i>	
statistics	[count mean sum min max range variance sdev semean median mode]	
correlation_mode	Probability Absolute	Specifies whether to label correlations by probability or absolute value.
label_correlations	<i>flag</i>	
weak_label	<i>string</i>	
medium_label	<i>string</i>	
strong_label	<i>string</i>	
weak_below_probability	<i>number</i>	When correlation_mode is set to Probability, specifies the cutoff value for weak correlations. This must be a value between 0 and 1—for example, 0.90.
strong_above_probability	<i>number</i>	Cutoff value for strong correlations.
weak_below_absolute	<i>number</i>	When correlation_mode is set to Absolute, specifies the cutoff value for weak correlations. This must be a value between 0 and 1—for example, 0.90.
strong_above_absolute	<i>number</i>	Cutoff value for strong correlations.

statisticsoutputnode Properties



The Statistics Output node allows you to call an IBM SPSS Statistics procedure to analyze your IBM SPSS Modeler data. A wide variety of IBM SPSS Statistics analytical procedures is available. This node requires a licensed copy of IBM SPSS Statistics.

The properties for this node are described under [“statisticsoutputnode Properties” on page 411.](#)

tablenode properties



The Table node displays the data in table format, which can also be written to a file. This is useful anytime that you need to inspect your data values or export them in an easily readable form.

Example

```
node = stream.create("table", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("highlight_expr", "Age > 30")
node.setPropertyValue("output_format", "HTML")
node.setPropertyValue("transpose_data", True)
node.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "C:/output/table_output.htm")
node.setPropertyValue("paginate_output", True)
node.setPropertyValue("lines_per_page", 50)
```

Table 241. tablenode properties		
tablenode properties	Data type	Property description
full_filename	string	If disk, data, or HTML output, the name of the output file.
use_output_name	flag	Specifies whether a custom output name is used.
output_name	string	If use_output_name is true, specifies the name to use.
output_mode	Screen File	Used to specify target location for output generated from the output node.
output_format	Formatted (.tab) Delimited (.csv) HTML (.html) Output (.cou)	Used to specify the type of output.
transpose_data	flag	Transposes the data before export so that rows represent fields and columns represent records.
paginate_output	flag	When the output_format is HTML, causes the output to be separated into pages.

Table 241. *tablenode* properties (continued)

tablenode properties	Data type	Property description
lines_per_page	<i>number</i>	When used with <code>paginate_output</code> , specifies the lines per page of output.
highlight_expr	<i>string</i>	
output	<i>string</i>	A read-only property that holds a reference to the last table built by the node.
value_labels	[[<i>Value LabelString</i>] <i>[Value LabelString] ...</i>]	Used to specify labels for value pairs.
display_places	<i>integer</i>	Sets the number of decimal places for the field when displayed (applies only to fields with REAL storage). A value of -1 will use the stream default.
export_places	<i>integer</i>	Sets the number of decimal places for the field when exported (applies only to fields with REAL storage). A value of -1 will use the stream default.
decimal_separator	DEFAULT PERIOD COMMA	Sets the decimal separator for the field (applies only to fields with REAL storage).
date_format	"DDMMYY" "MMDDYY" "YYMMDD" "YYYYMMDD" "YYYYDDD" DAY MONTH "DD-MM-YY" "DD-MM-YYYY" "MM-DD-YY" "MM-DD-YYYY" "DD-MON-YY" "DD-MON-YYYY" "YYYY-MM-DD" "DD.MM.YY" "DD.MM.YYYY" "MM.DD.YYYY" "DD.MON.YY" "DD.MON.YYYY" "DD/MM/YY" "DD/MM/YYYY" "MM/DD/YY" "MM/DD/YYYY" "DD/MON/YY" "DD/MON/YYYY" MON YYYY q Q YYYY ww WK YYYY	Sets the date format for the field (applies only to fields with DATE or TIMESTAMP storage).

Table 241. *tablenode properties (continued)*

tablenode properties	Data type	Property description
time_format	"HHMMSS" "HHMM" "MMSS" "HH:MM:SS" "HH:MM" "MM:SS" "(H)H:(M)M:(S)S" "(H)H:(M)M" "(M)M:(S)S" "HH.MM.SS" "HH.MM" "MM.SS" "(H)H.(M)M.(S)S" "(H)H.(M)M" "(M)M.(S)S"	Sets the time format for the field (applies only to fields with TIME or TIMESTAMP storage).
column_width	<i>integer</i>	Sets the column width for the field. A value of -1 will set column width to Auto.
justify	AUTO CENTER LEFT RIGHT	Sets the column justification for the field.

transformnode properties



The Transform node allows you to select and visually preview the results of transformations before applying them to selected fields.

Example

```
node = stream.create("transform", "My node")
node.setPropertyValue("fields", ["AGE", "INCOME"])
node.setPropertyValue("formula", "Select")
node.setPropertyValue("formula_log_n", True)
node.setPropertyValue("formula_log_n_offset", 1)
```

Table 242. transformnode properties

transformnode properties	Data type	Property description
fields	[<i>field1</i> ... <i>fieldn</i>]	The fields to be used in the transformation.
formula	All Select	Indicates whether all or selected transformations should be calculated.
formula_inverse	<i>flag</i>	Indicates if the inverse transformation should be used.
formula_inverse_offset	<i>number</i>	Indicates a data offset to be used for the formula. Set as 0 by default, unless specified by user.
formula_log_n	<i>flag</i>	Indicates if the log _n transformation should be used.
formula_log_n_offset	<i>number</i>	
formula_log_10	<i>flag</i>	Indicates if the log ₁₀ transformation should be used.
formula_log_10_offset	<i>number</i>	
formula_exponential	<i>flag</i>	Indicates if the exponential transformation (e ^x) should be used.
formula_square_root	<i>flag</i>	Indicates if the square root transformation should be used.
use_output_name	<i>flag</i>	Specifies whether a custom output name is used.
output_name	<i>string</i>	If use_output_name is true, specifies the name to use.
output_mode	Screen File	Used to specify target location for output generated from the output node.
output_format	HTML (.html) Output (.cou)	Used to specify the type of output.
paginate_output	<i>flag</i>	When the output_format is HTML, causes the output to be separated into pages.

Table 242. *transformnode* properties (continued)

transformnode properties	Data type	Property description
lines_per_page	<i>number</i>	When used with <code>paginate_output</code> , specifies the lines per page of output.
full_filename	<i>string</i>	Indicates the file name to be used for the file output.

Chapter 17. Export Node Properties

Common Export Node Properties

The following properties are common to all export nodes.

Table 243. Common export node properties		
Property	Values	Property description
publish_path	<i>string</i>	Enter the rootname name to be used for the published image and parameter files.
publish_metadata	<i>flag</i>	Specifies if a metadata file is produced that describes the inputs and outputs of the image and their data models.
publish_use_parameters	<i>flag</i>	Specifies if stream parameters are included in the *.par file.
publish_parameters	<i>string list</i>	Specify the parameters to be included.
execute_mode	export_data publish	Specifies whether the node executes without publishing the stream, or if the stream is automatically published when the node is executed.

asexport Properties

The Analytic Server export enables you to run a stream on Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS).

Example

```
node.setPropertyValue("use_default_as", False)
node.setPropertyValue("connection",
["false", "9.119.141.141", "9080", "analyticserver", "ibm", "admin", "admin", "false",
"","","","",""])
```

Table 244. asexport properties		
asexport properties	Data type	Property description
data_source	<i>string</i>	The name of the data source.
export_mode	<i>string</i>	Specifies whether to append exported data to the existing data source, or to overwrite the existing data source.
use_default_as	<i>boolean</i>	If set to True, uses the default Analytic Server connection configured in the server options.cfg file. If set to False, uses the connection of this node.

Table 244. asexport properties (continued)

asexport properties	Data type	Property description
connection	["string", "string", "string", "string", "string", "string", "string", "string", "string", "string"]	A list property containing the Analytic Server connection details. The format is: ["is_secure_connect", "server_url", "server_port", "context_root", "consumer", "user_name", "password", "use-kerberos-auth", "kerberos-krb5-config-file-path", "kerberos-jaas-config-file-path", "kerberos-krb5-service-principal-name", "enable-kerberos-debug"] Where: is_secure_connect: indicates whether secure connection is used, and is either true or false. use-kerberos-auth: indicates whether kerberos authentication is used, and is either true or false. enable-kerberos-debug: indicates whether the debug mode of kerberos authentication is used, and is either true or false.

cognosexportnode Properties



The IBM Cognos Export node exports data in a format that can be read by Cognos databases.

For this node, you must define a Cognos connection and an ODBC connection.

Cognos connection

The properties for the Cognos connection are as follows.

Table 245. cognosexportnode properties

cognosexportnode properties	Data type	Property description
cognos_connection	["string","flag","string","string","string"]	A list property containing the connection details for the Cognos server. The format is: ["Cognos_server_URL", login_mode, "namespace", "username", "password"] where: Cognos_server_URL is the URL of the Cognos server containing the source. login_mode indicates whether anonymous login is used, and is either true or false; if set to true, the following fields should be set to "". namespace specifies the security authentication provider used to log on to the server. username and password are those used to log on to the Cognos server. Instead of login_mode, the following modes are also available: • anonymousMode. For example: ["Cognos_server_url", 'anonymousMode', "namespace", "username", "password"] • credentialMode. For example: ["Cognos_server_url", 'credentialMode', "namespace", "username", "password"]

Table 245. *cognosexportnode* properties (continued)

cognosexportnode properties	Data type	Property description
		storedCredentialMode. For example: ['Cognos_server_url', 'storedCredentialMode', "stored_credential_name"] Where stored_credential_name is the name of a Cognos credential in the repository.
cognos_package_name	string	The path and name of the Cognos package to which you are exporting data, for example: /Public Folders/MyPackage
cognos_datasource	string	
cognos_export_mode	Publish ExportFile	
cognos_filename	string	

ODBC connection

The properties for the ODBC connection are identical to those listed for databaseexportnode in the next section, with the exception that the datasource property is not valid.

databaseexportnode properties



The Database export node writes data to an ODBC-compliant relational data source. In order to write to an ODBC data source, the data source must exist and you must have write permission for it.

Example

```
'''
Assumes a datasource named "MyDatasource" has been configured
'''
stream = modeler.script.stream()
db_exportnode = stream.createAt("databaseexport", "DB Export", 200, 200)
applynn = stream.findByType("applyneuralnetwork", None)
stream.link(applynn, db_exportnode)

# Export tab
db_exportnode.setPropertyValue("username", "user")
db_exportnode.setPropertyValue("datasource", "MyDatasource")
db_exportnode.setPropertyValue("password", "password")
db_exportnode.setPropertyValue("table_name", "predictions")
db_exportnode.setPropertyValue("write_mode", "Create")
db_exportnode.setPropertyValue("generate_import", True)
```

```

db_exportnode.setPropertyValue("drop_existing_table", True)
db_exportnode.setPropertyValue("delete_existing_rows", True)
db_exportnode.setPropertyValue("default_string_size", 32)

# Schema dialog
db_exportnode.setKeyedPropertyValue("type", "region", "VARCHAR(10)")
db_exportnode.setKeyedPropertyValue("export_db_primarykey", "id", True)
db_exportnode.setPropertyValue("use_custom_create_table_command", True)
db_exportnode.setPropertyValue("custom_create_table_command", "My SQL Code")

# Indexes dialog
db_exportnode.setPropertyValue("use_custom_create_index_command", True)
db_exportnode.setPropertyValue("custom_create_index_command", "CREATE BITMAP
INDEX <index-name>
ON <table-name> <(index-columns)>")
db_exportnode.setKeyedPropertyValue("indexes", "MYINDEX", ["fields", ["id",
"region"]])

```

Table 246. databaseexportnode properties

databaseexportnode properties	Data type	Property description
datasource	string	
username	string	
password	string	
epassword	string	This slot is read-only during execution. To generate an encoded password, use the Password Tool available from the Tools menu. See the topic “Generating an encoded password” on page 52 for more information.
table_name	string	
write_mode	Create Append Merge	
map	string	Maps a stream field name to a database column name (valid only if write_mode is Merge). For a merge, all fields must be mapped in order to be exported. Field names that do not exist in the database are added as new columns.
key_fields	list	Specifies the stream field that is used for key; map property shows what this corresponds to in the database.

Table 246. *databaseexportnode* properties (continued)

databaseexportnode properties	Data type	Property description
join	Database Add	
drop_existing_table	<i>flag</i>	
delete_existing_rows	<i>flag</i>	
default_string_size	<i>integer</i>	
type		Structured property used to set the schema type.
generate_import	<i>flag</i>	
use_custom_create_table_command	<i>flag</i>	Use the <i>custom_create_table</i> slot to modify the standard CREATE TABLE SQL command.
custom_create_table_command	<i>string</i>	Specifies a string command to use in place of the standard CREATE TABLE SQL command.
use_batch	<i>flag</i>	The following properties are advanced options for database bulk-loading. A True value for Use_batch turns off row-by-row commits to the database.
batch_size	<i>number</i>	Specifies the number of records to send to the database before committing to memory.
bulk_loading	Off ODBC External	Specifies the type of bulk-loading. Additional options for ODBC and External are listed below.
not_logged	<i>flag</i>	
odbc_binding	Row Column	Specify row-wise or column-wise binding for bulk-loading via ODBC.
loader_delimit_mode	Tab Space Other	For bulk-loading via an external program, specify type of delimiter. Select Other in conjunction with the loader_other_delimiter property to specify delimiters, such as the comma (,).
loader_other_delimiter	<i>string</i>	

Table 246. databaseexportnode properties (continued)

databaseexportnode properties	Data type	Property description
specify_data_file	<i>flag</i>	A True flag activates the data_file property below, where you can specify the filename and path to write to when bulk-loading to the database.
data_file	<i>string</i>	
specify_loader_program	<i>flag</i>	A True flag activates the loader_program property below, where you can specify the name and location of an external loader script or program.
loader_program	<i>string</i>	
gen_logfile	<i>flag</i>	A True flag activates the logfile_name below, where you can specify the name of a file on the server to generate an error log.
logfile_name	<i>string</i>	
check_table_size	<i>flag</i>	A True flag allows table checking to ensure that the increase in database table size corresponds to the number of rows exported from IBM SPSS Modeler.
loader_options	<i>string</i>	Specify additional arguments, such as -comment and -specialdir, to the loader program.
export_db_primarykey	<i>flag</i>	Specifies whether a given field is a primary key.
use_custom_create_index_command	<i>flag</i>	If true, enables custom SQL for all indexes.
custom_create_index_command	<i>string</i>	Specifies the SQL command used to create indexes when custom SQL is enabled. (This value can be overridden for specific indexes as indicated below.)
indexes.INDEXNAME.fields		Creates the specified index if necessary and lists field names to be included in that index.
INDEXNAME "use_custom_create_index_command"	<i>flag</i>	Used to enable or disable custom SQL for a specific index. See examples after the following table.

Table 246. databaseexportnode properties (continued)

databaseexportnode properties	Data type	Property description
INDEXNAME "custom_create_index_comm and"	string	Specifies the custom SQL used for the specified index. See examples after the following table.
indexes.INDEXNAME.remove	flag	If True, removes the specified index from the set of indexes.
table_space	string	Specifies the table space that will be created.
use_partition	flag	Specifies that the distribute hash field will be used.
partition_field	string	Specifies the contents of the distribute hash field.

Note: For some databases, you can specify that database tables are created for export with compression (for example, the equivalent of CREATE TABLE MYTABLE (...) COMPRESS YES; in SQL). The properties use_compression and compression_mode are provided to support this feature, as follows.

Table 247. databaseexportnode properties using compression features

databaseexportnode properties	Data type	Property description
use_compression	Boolean	If set to True, creates tables for export with compression.
compression_mode	Row	Sets the level of compression for SQL Server databases.
	Page	
	Default	Sets the level of compression for Oracle databases. Note that the values OLTP, Query_High, Query_Low, Archive_High, and Archive_Low require a minimum of Oracle 11gR2.
	Direct_Load_Operations	
	All_Operations	
	Basic	
	OLTP	
	Query_High	
	Query_Low	
	Archive_High	
	Archive_Low	

Example showing how to change the CREATE INDEX command for a specific index:

```
db_exportnode.setKeyedPropertyValue("indexes", "MYINDEX",  
["use_custom_create_index_command",  
True])db_exportnode.setKeyedPropertyValue("indexes", "MYINDEX",  
["custom_create_index_command",  
"CREATE BITMAP INDEX <index-name> ON <table-name> <(index-columns)>"])
```

Alternatively, this can be done via a hash table:

```
db_exportnode.setKeyedPropertyValue("indexes", "MYINDEX", [{"fields":["id",  
"region"],  
"use_custom_create_index_command":True,  
"custom_create_index_command":"CREATE INDEX <index-name> ON  
<table-name> <(index-columns)>"}])
```

datacollectionexportnode Properties



The Data Collection export node outputs data in the format used by Data Collection market research software. A Data Collection Data Library must be installed to use this node.

Example

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()  
datacollectionexportnode = stream.createAt("datacollectionexport", "Data  
Collection", 200, 200)  
datacollectionexportnode.setPropertyValue("metadata_file", "c:\\museums.mdd")  
datacollectionexportnode.setPropertyValue("merge_metadata", "Overwrite")  
datacollectionexportnode.setPropertyValue("casedata_file", "c:\\  
\\museumdata.sav")  
datacollectionexportnode.setPropertyValue("generate_import", True)  
datacollectionexportnode.setPropertyValue("enable_system_variables", True)
```

Table 248. datacollectionexportnode properties

datacollectionexportnode properties	Data type	Property description
metadata_file	string	The name of the metadata file to export.
merge_metadata	Overwrite MergeCurrent	
enable_system_variables	flag	Specifies whether the exported .mdd file should include Data Collection system variables.
casedata_file	string	The name of the .sav file to which case data is exported.
generate_import	flag	

excelexportnode Properties



The Excel export node outputs data in the Microsoft Excel .xlsx file format. Optionally, you can choose to launch Excel automatically and open the exported file when the node is executed.

Example

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
excelexportnode = stream.createAt("excelexport", "Excel", 200, 200)
excelexportnode.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "C:/output/myexport.xlsx")
excelexportnode.setPropertyValue("excel_file_type", "Excel2007")
excelexportnode.setPropertyValue("inc_field_names", True)
excelexportnode.setPropertyValue("inc_labels_as_cell_notes", False)
excelexportnode.setPropertyValue("launch_application", True)
excelexportnode.setPropertyValue("generate_import", True)
```

Table 249. excelexportnode properties

excelexportnode properties	Data type	Property description
full_filename	string	
excel_file_type	Excel2007	
export_mode	Create Append	
inc_field_names	flag	Specifies whether field names should be included in the first row of the worksheet.
start_cell	string	Specifies starting cell for export.
worksheet_name	string	Name of the worksheet to be written.
launch_application	flag	Specifies whether Excel should be invoked on the resulting file. Note that the path for launching Excel must be specified in the Helper Applications dialog box (Tools menu, Helper Applications).
generate_import	flag	Specifies whether an Excel Import node should be generated that will read the exported data file.

extensionexportnode properties



With the Extension Export node, you can run R or Python for Spark scripts to export data.

Python for Spark example

```
##### script example for Python for Spark
import modeler.api
stream = modeler.script.stream()
node = stream.create("extension_export", "extension_export")
node.setPropertyValue("syntax_type", "Python")

python_script = """import spss.pyspark.runtime
from pyspark.sql import SQLContext
from pyspark.sql.types import *

cxt = spss.pyspark.runtime.getContext()
df = cxt.getSparkInputData()
print df.dtypes[:]
_newDF = df.select("Age", "Drug")
print _newDF.dtypes[:]

df.select("Age", "Drug").write.save("c:/data/ageAndDrug.json", format="json")
"""

node.setPropertyValue("python_syntax", python_script)
```

R example

```
##### script example for R
node.setPropertyValue("syntax_type", "R")
node.setPropertyValue("r_syntax", """write.csv(modelerData, "C:/export.csv")""")
```

Table 250. extensionexportnode properties		
extensionexportnode properties	Data type	Property description
syntax_type	<i>R</i> <i>Python</i>	Specify which script runs – R or Python (R is the default).
r_syntax	<i>string</i>	The R scripting syntax to run.
python_syntax	<i>string</i>	The Python scripting syntax to run.
convert_flags	StringsAndDoubles LogicalValues	Option to convert flag fields.
convert_missing	<i>flag</i>	Option to convert missing values to the R NA value.
convert_datetime	<i>flag</i>	Option to convert variables with date or datetime formats to R date/time formats.
convert_datetime_class	POSIXct POSIXlt	Options to specify to what format variables with date or datetime formats are converted.

jsonexportnode Properties



The JSON export node outputs data in JSON format.

Table 251. jsonexportnode properties		
jsonexportnode properties	Data type	Property description
full_filename	string	The complete filename, including path.
string_format	records values	Specify the format of the JSON string. Default is records.
generate_import	flag	Specifies whether a JSON Import node should be generated that will read the exported data file. Default is False.

outputfilenode Properties



The Flat File export node outputs data to a delimited text file. It is useful for exporting data that can be read by other analysis or spreadsheet software.

Example

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
outputfile = stream.createAt("outputfile", "File Output", 200, 200)
outputfile.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "c:/output/flatfile_output.txt")
outputfile.setPropertyValue("write_mode", "Append")
outputfile.setPropertyValue("inc_field_names", False)
outputfile.setPropertyValue("use_newline_after_records", False)
outputfile.setPropertyValue("delimit_mode", "Tab")
outputfile.setPropertyValue("other_delimiter", ",")
outputfile.setPropertyValue("quote_mode", "Double")
outputfile.setPropertyValue("other_quote", "*")
outputfile.setPropertyValue("decimal_symbol", "Period")
outputfile.setPropertyValue("generate_import", True)
```

Table 252. outputfilenode properties		
outputfilenode properties	Data type	Property description
full_filename	string	Name of output file.
write_mode	Overwrite Append	
inc_field_names	flag	
use_newline_after_records	flag	
delimit_mode	Comma Tab Space Other	

Table 252. <i>outputfilenode</i> properties (continued)		
outputfilenode properties	Data type	Property description
other_delimiter	char	
quote_mode	None Single Double Other	
other_quote	flag	
generate_import	flag	
encoding	StreamDefault SystemDefault "UTF-8"	

sasexportnode Properties



The SAS export node outputs data in SAS format, to be read into SAS or a SAS-compatible software package. Three SAS file formats are available: SAS for Windows/OS2, SAS for UNIX, or SAS Version 7/8.

Example

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
sasexportnode = stream.createAt("sasexport", "SAS Export", 200, 200)
sasexportnode.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "c:/output/
SAS_output.sas7bdat")
sasexportnode.setPropertyValue("format", "SAS8")
sasexportnode.setPropertyValue("export_names", "NamesAndLabels")
sasexportnode.setPropertyValue("generate_import", True)
```

Table 253. <i>sasexportnode</i> properties		
sasexportnode properties	Data type	Property description
format	Windows UNIX SAS7 SAS8	Variant property label fields.
full_filename	string	
export_names	NamesAndLabels NamesAsLabels	Used to map field names from IBM SPSS Modeler upon export to IBM SPSS Statistics or SAS variable names.

Table 253. sasexportnode properties (continued)		
sasexportnode properties	Data type	Property description
generate_import	<i>flag</i>	

statisticsexportnode Properties



The Statistics Export node outputs data in IBM SPSS Statistics .sav or .zsav format. The .sav or .zsav files can be read by IBM SPSS Statistics Base and other products. This is also the format used for cache files in IBM SPSS Modeler.

The properties for this node are described under [“statisticsexportnode Properties”](#) on page 411.

tm1odataexport Node Properties



The IBM Cognos TM1 Export node exports data in a format that can be read by Cognos TM1 databases.

Table 254. tm1odataexport node properties		
tm1odataexport node properties	Data type	Property description
credential_type	inputCredential or storedCredential	Used to indicate the credential type.
input_credential	<i>list</i>	When the credential_type is inputCredential; specify the domain, user name and password.
stored_credential_name	<i>string</i>	When the credential_type is storedCredential; specify the name of credential on the C&DS server.
selected_cube	<i>field</i>	The name of the cube to which you are exporting data. For example: TM1_export.setPropertyValue("selected_cube", "plan_BudgetPlan")

Table 254. tm1odataexport node properties (continued)

tm1odataexport node properties	Data type	Property description
spss_field_to_tm1_element_mapping	<i>list</i>	The tm1 element to be mapped to must be part of the column dimension for selected cube view. The format is: <code>[[[Field_1, Dimension_1, False], [Element_1, Dimension_2, True], ...], [[Field_2, ExistMeasureElement, False], [Field_3, NewMeasureElement, True], ...]]</code> There are 2 lists to describe the mapping information. Mapping a leaf element to a dimension corresponds to example 2 below: Example 1: The first list: <code>[[[Field_1, Dimension_1, False], [Element_1, Dimension_2, True], ...]]</code> is used for the TM1 Dimension map information. Each 3 value list indicates dimension mapping information. The third Boolean value is used to indicate if it selects an element of a dimension. For example: <code>"[Field_1, Dimension_1, False]"</code> means that Field_1 is mapped to Dimension_1; <code>"[Element_1, Dimension_2, True]"</code> means that Element_1 is selected for Dimension_2. Example 2: The second list: <code>[[[Field_2, ExistMeasureElement, False], [Field_3, NewMeasureElement, True], ...]]</code> is used for the TM1 Measure Dimension Element map information. Each 3 value list indicates measure element mapping information. The third Boolean value is used to indicate the need to create a new element. <code>"[Field_2, ExistMeasureElement, False]"</code> means that Field_2 is mapped to the ExistMeasureElement; <code>"[Field_3, NewMeasureElement, True]"</code> means the NewMeasureElement needs to be the measure dimension chosen in selected_measure and that Field_3 is mapped to it.
selected_measure	<i>string</i>	Specify the measure dimension. Example: <code>setProperty("selected_measure", "Measures")</code>
connection_type	AdminServer TM1Server	Indicates the connection type. Default is AdminServer.
admin_host	<i>string</i>	The URL for the host name of the REST API. Required if the connection_type is AdminServer.

Table 254. *tm1odataexport* node properties (continued)

tm1odataexport node properties	Data type	Property description
server_name	<i>string</i>	The name of the TM1 server selected from the admin_host. Required if the connection_type is AdminServer.
server_url	<i>string</i>	The URL for the TM1 Server REST API. Required if the connection_type is TM1Server.

tm1export Node Properties (deprecated)



The IBM Cognos TM1 Export node exports data in a format that can be read by Cognos TM1 databases.

Note: This node was deprecated in Modeler 18.0. The replacement node script name is *tm1odataexport*.

Table 255. *tm1export* node properties

tm1export node properties	Data type	Property description
pm_host	<i>string</i>	Note: Only for version 16.0 and 17.0 The host name. For example: <code>TM1_export.setPropertyValue("pm_host", 'http://9.191.86.82:9510/pmhub/pm')</code>
tm1_connection	<i>["field","field", ... ,"field"]</i>	Note: Only for version 16.0 and 17.0 A list property containing the connection details for the TM1 server. The format is: ["TM1_Server_Name", "tm1_username", "tm1_password"] For example: <code>TM1_export.setPropertyValue("tm1_connection", ['Planning Sample', "admin" "apple"])</code>
selected_cube	<i>field</i>	The name of the cube to which you are exporting data. For example: <code>TM1_export.setPropertyValue("selected_cube", "plan_BudgetPlan")</code>

Table 255. *tm1export* node properties (continued)

tm1export node properties	Data type	Property description
spssfield_tm1element_mapping	list	The tm1 element to be mapped to must be part of the column dimension for selected cube view. The format is: <code>[[[Field_1, Dimension_1, False], [Element_1, Dimension_2, True], ...], [[Field_2, ExistMeasureElement, False], [Field_3, NewMeasureElement, True], ...]]</code> There are 2 lists to describe the mapping information. Mapping a leaf element to a dimension corresponds to example 2 below: Example 1: The first list: <code>([[Field_1, Dimension_1, False], [Element_1, Dimension_2, True], ...])</code> is used for the TM1 Dimension map information. Each 3 value list indicates dimension mapping information. The third Boolean value is used to indicate if it selects an element of a dimension. For example: <code>"[Field_1, Dimension_1, False]"</code> means that Field_1 is mapped to Dimension_1; <code>"[Element_1, Dimension_2, True]"</code> means that Element_1 is selected for Dimension_2. Example 2: The second list: <code>([[Field_2, ExistMeasureElement, False], [Field_3, NewMeasureElement, True], ...])</code> is used for the TM1 Measure Dimension Element map information. Each 3 value list indicates measure element mapping information. The third Boolean value is used to indicate the need to create a new element. <code>"[Field_2, ExistMeasureElement, False]"</code> means that Field_2 is mapped to the ExistMeasureElement; <code>"[Field_3, NewMeasureElement, True]"</code> means the NewMeasureElement needs to be the measure dimension chosen in selected_measure and that Field_3 is mapped to it.

Table 255. *tm1export* node properties (continued)

tm1export node properties	Data type	Property description
selected_measure	<i>string</i>	Specify the measure dimension. Example: setProperty("selected_measure", "Measures")

xmlexportnode Properties



The XML export node outputs data to a file in XML format. You can optionally create an XML source node to read the exported data back into the stream.

Example

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
xmlexportnode = stream.createAt("xmlexport", "XML Export", 200, 200)
xmlexportnode.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "c:/export/data.xml")
xmlexportnode.setPropertyValue("map", ["/catalog/book/genre", "genre"], ["/catalog/book/title", "title"])
```

Table 256. *xmlexportnode* properties

xmlexportnode properties	Data type	Property description
full_filename	<i>string</i>	(required) Full path and file name of XML export file.
use_xml_schema	<i>flag</i>	Specifies whether to use an XML schema (XSD or DTD file) to control the structure of the exported data.
full_schema_filename	<i>string</i>	Full path and file name of XSD or DTD file to use. Required if use_xml_schema is set to true.
generate_import	<i>flag</i>	Generates an XML source node that will read the exported data file back into the stream.
records	<i>string</i>	XPath expression denoting the record boundary.
map	<i>string</i>	Maps field name to XML structure.

Chapter 18. IBM SPSS Statistics Node Properties

statisticsimportnode Properties



The Statistics File node reads data from the .sav or .zsav file format used by IBM SPSS Statistics, as well as cache files saved in IBM SPSS Modeler, which also use the same format.

Example

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
statisticsimportnode = stream.createAt("statisticsimport", "SAV Import",
200, 200)
statisticsimportnode.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "C:/data/drug1n.sav")
statisticsimportnode.setPropertyValue("import_names", True)
statisticsimportnode.setPropertyValue("import_data", True)
```

Table 257. statisticsimportnode properties

statisticsimportnode properties	Data type	Property description
full_filename	string	The complete filename, including path.
password	string	The password. The password parameter must be set before the file_encrypted parameter.
file_encrypted	flag	Whether or not the file is password protected.
import_names	NamesAndLabels LabelsAsNames	Method for handling variable names and labels.
import_data	DataAndLabels LabelsAsData	Method for handling values and labels.
use_field_format_for_storage	Boolean	Specifies whether to use IBM SPSS Statistics field format information when importing.

statistictransformnode properties



The Statistics Transform node runs a selection of IBM SPSS Statistics syntax commands against data sources in IBM SPSS Modeler. This node requires a licensed copy of IBM SPSS Statistics.

Example

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
statistictransformnode = stream.createAt("statistictransform",
"Transform", 200, 200)
statistictransformnode.setPropertyValue("syntax", "COMPUTE NewVar = Na +
```

```
K.")
statisticstransformnode.setKeyedPropertyValue("new_name", "NewVar", "Mixed
Drugs")
statisticstransformnode.setPropertyValue("check_before_saving", True)
```

Table 258. statisticstransformnode properties

statisticstransformnode properties	Data type	Property description
syntax	string	
check_before_saving	flag	Validates the entered syntax before saving the entries. Displays an error message if the syntax is invalid.
default_include	flag	See the topic “ filternode properties ” on page 161 for more information.
include	flag	See the topic “ filternode properties ” on page 161 for more information.
new_name	string	See the topic “ filternode properties ” on page 161 for more information.

statisticsmodelnode properties



The Statistics Model node enables you to analyze and work with your data by running IBM SPSS Statistics procedures that produce PMML. This node requires a licensed copy of IBM SPSS Statistics.

Example

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
statisticsmodelnode = stream.createAt("statisticsmodel", "Model", 200, 200)
statisticsmodelnode.setPropertyValue("syntax", "COMPUTE NewVar = Na + K.")
statisticsmodelnode.setKeyedPropertyValue("new_name", "NewVar", "Mixed
Drugs")
```

statisticsmodelnode properties	Data type	Property description
syntax	string	
default_include	flag	See the topic “ filternode properties ” on page 161 for more information.
include	flag	See the topic “ filternode properties ” on page 161 for more information.
new_name	string	See the topic “ filternode properties ” on page 161 for more information.

statisticsoutputnode Properties



The Statistics Output node allows you to call an IBM SPSS Statistics procedure to analyze your IBM SPSS Modeler data. A wide variety of IBM SPSS Statistics analytical procedures is available. This node requires a licensed copy of IBM SPSS Statistics.

Example

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
statisticsoutputnode = stream.createAt("statisticsoutput", "Output", 200,
200)
statisticsoutputnode.setPropertyValue("syntax", "SORT CASES BY Age(A) Sex(A)
BP(A) Cholesterol(A)")
statisticsoutputnode.setPropertyValue("use_output_name", False)
statisticsoutputnode.setPropertyValue("output_mode", "File")
statisticsoutputnode.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "Cases by Age, Sex
and Medical History")
statisticsoutputnode.setPropertyValue("file_type", "HTML")
```

Table 259. statisticsoutputnode properties

statisticsoutputnode properties	Data type	Property description
mode	Dialog Syntax	Selects "IBM SPSS Statistics dialog" option or Syntax Editor
syntax	string	
use_output_name	flag	
output_name	string	
output_mode	Screen File	
full_filename	string	
file_type	HTML SPV SPW	

statisticsexportnode Properties



The Statistics Export node outputs data in IBM SPSS Statistics .sav or .zsav format. The .sav or .zsav files can be read by IBM SPSS Statistics Base and other products. This is also the format used for cache files in IBM SPSS Modeler.

Example

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
statisticsexportnode = stream.createAt("statisticsexport", "Export", 200,
200)
statisticsexportnode.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "c:/output/
```

```

SPSS_Statistics_out.sav")
statisticsexportnode.setPropertyValue("field_names", "Names")
statisticsexportnode.setPropertyValue("launch_application", True)
statisticsexportnode.setPropertyValue("generate_import", True)

```

Table 260. statisticsexportnode properties		
statisticsexportnode properties	Data type	Property description
full_filename	string	
file_type	sav zsav	Save file in sav or zsav format. For example: statisticsexportnode.setPropertyValue("file_type", "sav")
encrypt_file	flag	Whether or not the file is password protected.
password	string	The password.
launch_application	flag	
export_names	NamesAndLabels NamesAsLabels	Used to map field names from IBM SPSS Modeler upon export to IBM SPSS Statistics or SAS variable names.
generate_import	flag	

Chapter 19. Python Node Properties

gmm properties



A Gaussian Mixture[®] model is a probabilistic model that assumes all the data points are generated from a mixture of a finite number of Gaussian distributions with unknown parameters. One can think of mixture models as generalizing k-means clustering to incorporate information about the covariance structure of the data as well as the centers of the latent Gaussians. The Gaussian Mixture node in SPSS Modeler exposes the core features and commonly used parameters of the Gaussian Mixture library. The node is implemented in Python.

Table 261. gmm properties

gmm properties	Data type	Property description
use_partition	<i>boolean</i>	Set to True or False to specify whether to use partitioned data. Default is False.
covariance_type	<i>string</i>	Specify Full, Tied, Diag, or Spherical to set the covariance type.
number_component	<i>integer</i>	Specify an integer for the number of mixture components. Minimum value is 1. Default value is 2.
component_lable	<i>boolean</i>	Specify True to set the cluster label to a string or False to set the cluster label to a number. Default is False.
label_prefix	<i>string</i>	If using a string cluster label, you can specify a prefix.
enable_random_seed	<i>boolean</i>	Specify True if you want to use a random seed. Default is False.
random_seed	<i>integer</i>	If using a random seed, specify an integer to be used for generating random samples.
tol	<i>Double</i>	Specify the convergence threshold. Default is 0.0001.
max_iter	<i>integer</i>	Specify the maximum number of iterations to perform. Default is 100.
init_params	<i>string</i>	Set the initialization parameter to use. Options are Kmeans or Random.
warm_start	<i>boolean</i>	Specify True to use the solution of the last fitting as the initialization for the next call of fit. Default is False.

hdbscannode properties



Hierarchical Density-Based Spatial Clustering (HDBSCAN)[®] uses unsupervised learning to find clusters, or dense regions, of a data set. The HDBSCAN node in SPSS Modeler exposes the core features and commonly used parameters of the HDBSCAN library. The node is implemented in Python, and you can use it to cluster your dataset into distinct groups when you don't know what those groups are at first.

Table 262. hdbscannode properties		
hdbscannode properties	Data type	Property description
inputs	<i>field</i>	Input fields for clustering.
useHPO	<i>boolean</i>	Specify true or false to enable or disable Hyper-Parameter Optimization (HPO) based on Rbfopt, which automatically discovers the optimal combination of parameters so that the model will achieve the expected or lower error rate on the samples. Default is false.
min_cluster_size	<i>integer</i>	The minimum size of clusters. Specify an integer. Default is 5.
min_samples	<i>integer</i>	The number of samples in a neighborhood for a point to be considered a core point. Specify an integer. If set to 0, the min_cluster_size is used. Default is 0.
algorithm	<i>string</i>	Specify which algorithm to use: best, generic, prims_kdtree, prims_balltree, boruvka_kdtree, or boruvka_balltree. Default is best.
metric	<i>string</i>	Specify which metric to use when calculating distance between instances in a feature array: euclidean, cityblock, L1, L2, manhattan, braycurtis, canberra, chebyshev, correlation, minkowski, or sqeuclidean. Default is euclidean.
useStringLabel	<i>boolean</i>	Specify true to use a string cluster label, or false to use a number cluster label. Default is false.
stringLabelPrefix	<i>string</i>	If the useStringLabel parameter is set to true, specify a value for the string label prefix. Default prefix is cluster.
approx_min_span_tree	<i>boolean</i>	Specify true to accept an approximate minimum spanning tree, or false if you are willing to sacrifice speed for correctness. Default is true.
cluster_selection_method	<i>string</i>	Specify the method to use for selecting clusters from the condensed tree: eom or leaf. Default is eom (Excess of Mass algorithm).

Table 262. <i>hdbscannode</i> properties (continued)		
hdbscannode properties	Data type	Property description
allow_single_cluster	<i>boolean</i>	Specify <code>true</code> if you want to allow single cluster results. Default is <code>false</code> .
p_value	<i>double</i>	Specify the <code>p</code> value to use if you're using <code>minkowski</code> for the metric. Default is <code>1.5</code> .
leaf_size	<i>integer</i>	If using a space tree algorithm (<code>boruvka_kdtree</code> , or <code>boruvka_balltree</code>), specify the number of points in a leaf node of the tree. Default is <code>40</code> .
outputValidity	<i>boolean</i>	Specify <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> to control whether the Validity Index chart is included in the model output.
outputCondensed	<i>boolean</i>	Specify <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> to control whether the Condensed Tree chart is included in the model output.
outputSingleLinkage	<i>boolean</i>	Specify <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> to control whether the Single Linkage Tree chart is included in the model output.
outputMinSpan	<i>boolean</i>	Specify <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> to control whether the Min Span Tree chart is included in the model output.
is_split		Added in version 18.2.1.1.

kdemodel properties



Kernel Density Estimation (KDE)[®] uses the Ball Tree or KD Tree algorithms for efficient queries, and combines concepts from unsupervised learning, feature engineering, and data modeling. Neighbor-based approaches such as KDE are some of the most popular and useful density estimation techniques. The KDE Modeling and KDE Simulation nodes in SPSS Modeler expose the core features and commonly used parameters of the KDE library. The nodes are implemented in Python.

Table 263. <i>kdemodel</i> properties		
kdemodel properties	Data type	Property description
bandwidth	<i>double</i>	Default is <code>1</code> .
kernel	<i>string</i>	The kernel to use: <code>gaussian</code> , <code>tophat</code> , <code>epanechnikov</code> , <code>exponential</code> , <code>linear</code> , or <code>cosine</code> . Default is <code>gaussian</code> .
algorithm	<i>string</i>	The tree algorithm to use: <code>kd_tree</code> , <code>ball_tree</code> , or <code>auto</code> . Default is <code>auto</code> .

Table 263. *kdemodel* properties (continued)

kdemodel properties	Data type	Property description
metric	<i>string</i>	The metric to use when calculating distance. For the <i>kd_tree</i> algorithm, choose from: Euclidean, Chebyshev, Cityblock, Minkowski, Manhattan, Infinity, P, L2, or L1. For the <i>ball_tree</i> algorithm, choose from: Euclidian, Braycurtis, Chebyshev, Canberra, Cityblock, Dice, Hamming, Infinity, Jaccard, L1, L2, Minkowski, Matching, Manhattan, P, Rogersanimoto, Russellrao, Sokalmichener, Sokalsneath, or Kulsinski. Default is Euclidean.
atol	<i>float</i>	The desired absolute tolerance of the result. A larger tolerance will generally lead to faster execution. Default is 0.0.
rtol	<i>float</i>	The desired relative tolerance of the result. A larger tolerance will generally lead to faster execution. Default is 1E-8.
breadthFirst renamed to <i>breadth_first</i> starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>boolean</i>	Set to True to use a breadth-first approach. Set to False to use a depth-first approach. Default is True.
LeafSize renamed to <i>leaf_size</i> starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>integer</i>	The leaf size of the underlying tree. Default is 40. Changing this value may significantly impact the performance.
pValue	<i>double</i>	Specify the P Value to use if you're using Minkowski for the metric. Default is 1.5.
custom_name		
default_node_name		
use_HPO		

kdeexport properties



Kernel Density Estimation (KDE)[®] uses the Ball Tree or KD Tree algorithms for efficient queries, and combines concepts from unsupervised learning, feature engineering, and data modeling. Neighbor-based approaches such as KDE are some of the most popular and useful density estimation techniques. The KDE Modeling and KDE Simulation nodes in SPSS Modeler expose the core features and commonly used parameters of the KDE library. The nodes are implemented in Python.

Table 264. *kdeexport* properties

kdeexport properties	Data type	Property description
bandwidth	<i>double</i>	Default is 1.

Table 264. kdeexport properties (continued)		
kdeexport properties	Data type	Property description
kernel	string	The kernel to use: gaussian or tophat. Default is gaussian.
algorithm	string	The tree algorithm to use: kd_tree, ball_tree, or auto. Default is auto.
metric	string	The metric to use when calculating distance. For the kd_tree algorithm, choose from: Euclidean, Chebyshev, Cityblock, Minkowski, Manhattan, Infinity, P, L2, or L1. For the ball_tree algorithm, choose from: Euclidian, Braycurtis, Chebyshev, Canberra, Cityblock, Dice, Hamming, Infinity, Jaccard, L1, L2, Minkowski, Matching, Manhattan, P, Rogersanimoto, Russellrao, Sokalmichener, Sokalsneath, or Kulsinski. Default is Euclidean.
atol	float	The desired absolute tolerance of the result. A larger tolerance will generally lead to faster execution. Default is 0.0.
rtol	float	The desired relative tolerance of the result. A larger tolerance will generally lead to faster execution. Default is 1E-8.
breadthFirst	boolean	Set to True to use a breadth-first approach. Set to False to use a depth-first approach. Default is True.
LeafSize	integer	The leaf size of the underlying tree. Default is 40. Changing this value may significantly impact the performance.
pValue	double	Specify the P Value to use if you're using Minkowski for the metric. Default is 1.5.

gmm properties



A Gaussian Mixture[®] model is a probabilistic model that assumes all the data points are generated from a mixture of a finite number of Gaussian distributions with unknown parameters. One can think of mixture models as generalizing k-means clustering to incorporate information about the covariance structure of the data as well as the centers of the latent Gaussians. The Gaussian Mixture node in SPSS Modeler exposes the core features and commonly used parameters of the Gaussian Mixture library. The node is implemented in Python.

Table 265. gmm properties		
gmm properties	Data type	Property description
use_partition	boolean	Set to True or False to specify whether to use partitioned data. Default is False.

Table 265. *gmm properties (continued)*

gmm properties	Data type	Property description
covariance_type	<i>string</i>	Specify Full, Tied, Diag, or Spherical to set the covariance type.
number_component	<i>integer</i>	Specify an integer for the number of mixture components. Minimum value is 1. Default value is 2.
component_lable	<i>boolean</i>	Specify True to set the cluster label to a string or False to set the cluster label to a number. Default is False.
label_prefix	<i>string</i>	If using a string cluster label, you can specify a prefix.
enable_random_seed	<i>boolean</i>	Specify True if you want to use a random seed. Default is False.
random_seed	<i>integer</i>	If using a random seed, specify an integer to be used for generating random samples.
tol	<i>Double</i>	Specify the convergence threshold. Default is 0.0001.
max_iter	<i>integer</i>	Specify the maximum number of iterations to perform. Default is 100.
init_params	<i>string</i>	Set the initialization parameter to use. Options are Kmeans or Random.
warm_start	<i>boolean</i>	Specify True to use the solution of the last fitting as the initialization for the next call of fit. Default is False.

ocsvmnode properties



The One-Class SVM node uses an unsupervised learning algorithm. The node can be used for novelty detection. It will detect the soft boundary of a given set of samples, to then classify new points as belonging to that set or not. This One-Class SVM modeling node in SPSS Modeler is implemented in Python and requires the `scikit-learn`® Python library.

Table 266. *ocsvmnode properties*

ocsvmnode properties	Data type	Property description
role_use Renamed to custom_fields starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>string</i>	Specify predefined to use predefined roles or custom to use custom field assignments. Default is predefined.
splits	<i>field</i>	List of the field names for split.
use_partition	<i>Boolean</i>	Specify true or false. Default is true. If set to true, only training data will be used when building the model.

Table 266. ocsvmnode properties (continued)		
ocsvmnode properties	Data type	Property description
mode_type	<i>string</i>	The mode. Possible values are simple or expert. All parameters on the Expert tab will be disabled if simple is specified.
stopping_criteria	<i>string</i>	A string of scientific notation. Possible values are 1.0E-1, 1.0E-2, 1.0E-3, 1.0E-4, 1.0E-5, or 1.0E-6. Default is 1.0E-3.
precision	<i>float</i>	The regression precision (nu). Bound on the fraction of training errors and support vectors. Specify a number greater than 0 and less than or equal to 1.0. Default is 0.1.
kernel	<i>string</i>	The kernel type to use in the algorithm. Possible values are linear, poly, rbf, sigmoid, or precomputed. Default is rbf.
enable_gamma	<i>Boolean</i>	Enables the gamma parameter. Specify true or false. Default is true.
gamma	<i>float</i>	This parameter is only enabled for the kernels rbf, poly, and sigmoid. If the enable_gamma parameter is set to false, this parameter will be set to auto. If set to true, the default is 0.1.
coef0	<i>float</i>	Independent term in the kernel function. This parameter is only enabled for the poly kernel and the sigmoid kernel. Default value is 0.0.
degree	<i>integer</i>	Degree of the polynomial kernel function. This parameter is only enabled for the poly kernel. Specify any integer. Default is 3.
shrinking	<i>Boolean</i>	Specifies whether to use the shrinking heuristic option. Specify true or false. Default is false.
enable_cache_size	<i>Boolean</i>	Enables the cache_size parameter. Specify true or false. Default is false.
cache_size	<i>float</i>	The size of the kernel cache in MB. Default is 200.
pc_type	<i>string</i>	The type of the parallel coordinates graphic. Possible options are independent or general.
lines_amount	<i>integer</i>	Maximum number of lines to include on the graphic. Specify an integer between 1 and 1000.

Table 266. ocsvmnode properties (continued)

ocsvmnode properties	Data type	Property description
lines_fields_custom	<i>Boolean</i>	Enables the lines_fields parameter, which allows you to specify custom fields to show in the graph output. If set to false, all fields will be shown. If set to true, only the fields specified with the lines_fields parameter will be shown. For performance reasons, a maximum of 20 fields will be displayed.
lines_fields	<i>field</i>	List of the field names to include on the graphic as vertical axes.
enable_graphic	<i>Boolean</i>	Specify true or false. Enables graphic output (disable this option if you want to save time and reduce stream file size).
enable_hpo	<i>Boolean</i>	Specify true or false to enable or disable the HPO options. If set to true, Rbfopt will be applied to find out the "best" One-Class SVM model automatically, which reaches the target objective value defined by the user with the following target_objval parameter.
target_objval	<i>float</i>	The objective function value (error rate of the model on the samples) we want to reach (for example, the value of the unknown optimum). Set this parameter to the appropriate value if the optimum is unknown (for example, 0.01).
max_iterations	<i>integer</i>	Maximum number of iterations for trying the model. Default is 1000.
max_evaluations	<i>integer</i>	Maximum number of function evaluations for trying the model, where the focus is accuracy over speed. Default is 300.

rfnode properties



The Random Forest node uses an advanced implementation of a bagging algorithm with a tree model as the base model. This Random Forest modeling node in SPSS Modeler is implemented in Python and requires the `scikit-learn`® Python library.

Table 267. rfnode properties

rfnode properties	Data type	Property description
role_use	<i>string</i>	Specify predefined to use predefined roles or custom to use custom field assignments. Default is predefined.
inputs	<i>field</i>	List of the field names for input.
splits	<i>field</i>	List of the field names for split.

Table 267. <i>rfnode</i> properties (continued)		
rfnode properties	Data type	Property description
<code>n_estimators</code>	<i>integer</i>	Number of trees to build. Default is 10.
<code>specify_max_depth</code>	<i>Boolean</i>	Specify custom max depth. If false, nodes are expanded until all leaves are pure or until all leaves contain less than <code>min_samples_split</code> samples. Default is false.
<code>max_depth</code>	<i>integer</i>	The maximum depth of the tree. Default is 10.
<code>min_samples_leaf</code>	<i>integer</i>	Minimum leaf node size. Default is 1.
<code>max_features</code>	<i>string</i>	The number of features to consider when looking for the best split: • If <code>auto</code>, then <code>max_features=sqrt(n_features)</code> for classifier and <code>max_features=sqrt(n_features)</code> for regression. • If <code>sqrt</code>, then <code>max_features=sqrt(n_features)</code>. • If <code>log2</code>, then <code>max_features=log2(n_features)</code>. Default is <code>auto</code>.
<code>bootstrap</code>	<i>Boolean</i>	Use bootstrap samples when building trees. Default is true.
<code>oob_score</code>	<i>Boolean</i>	Use out-of-bag samples to estimate the generalization accuracy. Default value is false.
<code>extreme</code>	<i>Boolean</i>	Use extremely randomized trees. Default is false.
<code>use_random_seed</code>	<i>Boolean</i>	Specify this to get replicated results. Default is false.
<code>random_seed</code>	<i>integer</i>	The random number seed to use when build trees. Specify any integer.
<code>cache_size</code>	<i>float</i>	The size of the kernel cache in MB. Default is 200.
<code>enable_random_seed</code>	<i>Boolean</i>	Enables the <code>random_seed</code> parameter. Specify true or false. Default is false.
<code>enable_hpo</code>	<i>Boolean</i>	Specify true or false to enable or disable the HPO options. If set to true, Rbfopt will be applied to determine the "best" Random Forest model automatically, which reaches the target objective value defined by the user with the following <code>target_objval</code> parameter.

Table 267. *rfnode properties (continued)*

rfnode properties	Data type	Property description
target_objval	<i>float</i>	The objective function value (error rate of the model on the samples) you want to reach (for example, the value of the unknown optimum). Set this parameter to the appropriate value if the optimum is unknown (for example, 0.01).
max_iterations	<i>integer</i>	Maximum number of iterations for trying the model. Default is 1000.
max_evaluations	<i>integer</i>	Maximum number of function evaluations for trying the model, where the focus is accuracy over speed. Default is 300.

smotenode Properties



The Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique (SMOTE) node provides an over-sampling algorithm to deal with imbalanced data sets. It provides an advanced method for balancing data. The SMOTE process node in SPSS Modeler is implemented in Python and requires the `imbalanced-learn`® Python library.

Table 268. *smotenode properties*

smotenode properties	Data type	Property description
target_field Renamed to target starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>field</i>	The target field.
sample_ratio	<i>string</i>	Enables a custom ratio value. The two options are Auto (sample_ratio_auto) or Set ratio (sample_ratio_manual).
sample_ratio_value	<i>float</i>	The ratio is the number of samples in the minority class over the number of samples in the majority class. It must be larger than 0 and less than or equal to 1. Default is auto.
enable_random_seed	<i>Boolean</i>	If set to true, the random_seed property will be enabled.
random_seed	<i>integer</i>	The seed used by the random number generator.
k_neighbours	<i>integer</i>	The number of nearest neighbours to be used for constructing synthetic samples. Default is 5.
m_neighbours	<i>integer</i>	The number of nearest neighbours to be used for determining if a minority sample is in danger. This option is only enabled with the SMOTE algorithm types <code>borderline1</code> and <code>borderline2</code> . Default is 10.

Table 268. smotenode properties (continued)		
smotenode properties	Data type	Property description
algorithm_kind Renamed to algorithm starting with version 18.2.1.1	string	The type of SMOTE algorithm: regular, borderline1, or borderline2.
usepartition Renamed to use_partition starting with version 18.2.1.1	Boolean	If set to true, only training data will be used for model building. Default is true.

tsnenode Properties



t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE) is a tool for visualizing high-dimensional data. It converts affinities of data points to probabilities. This t-SNE node in SPSS Modeler is implemented in Python and requires the `scikit-learn`[®] Python library.

Table 269. tsnenode properties		
tsnenode properties	Data type	Property description
mode_type	string	Specify simple or expert mode.
n_components	string	Dimension of the embedded space (2D or 3D). Specify 2 or 3. Default is 2.
method	string	Specify barnes_hut or exact. Default is barnes_hut.
init	string	Initialization of embedding. Specify random or pca. Default is random.
target_field Renamed to target starting with version 18.2.1.1	string	Target field name. It will be a colormap on the output graph. The graph will use one color if no target field is specified.
perplexity	float	The perplexity is related to the number of nearest neighbors used in other manifold learning algorithms. Larger datasets usually require a larger perplexity. Consider selecting a value between 5 and 50. Default is 30.
early_exaggeration	float	Controls how tight the natural clusters in the original space are in the embedded space, and how much space will be between them. Default is 12.0.
learning_rate	float	Default is 200.
n_iter	integer	Maximum number of iterations for the optimization. Set to at least 250. Default is 1000.

Table 269. tsnode properties (continued)

tsnode properties	Data type	Property description
angle	<i>float</i>	The angular size of the distant node as measured from a point. Specify a value in the range of 0-1. Default is 0.5.
enable_random_seed	<i>Boolean</i>	Set to <code>true</code> to enable the <code>random_seed</code> parameter. Default is <code>false</code> .
random_seed	<i>integer</i>	The random number seed to use. Default is None.
n_iter_without_progress	<i>integer</i>	Maximum iterations without progress. Default is 300.
min_grad_norm	<i>string</i>	If the gradient norm is below this threshold, the optimization will be stopped. Default is 1.0E-7. Possible values are: • 1.0E-1 • 1.0E-2 • 1.0E-3 • 1.0E-4 • 1.0E-5 • 1.0E-6 • 1.0E-7 • 1.0E-8
isGridSearch	<i>Boolean</i>	Set to <code>true</code> to perform t-SNE with several different perplexities. Default is <code>false</code> .
output_Rename	<i>Boolean</i>	Specify <code>true</code> if you want to provide a custom name, or <code>false</code> to name the output automatically. Default is <code>false</code> .
output_to	<i>string</i>	Specify Screen or Output. Default is Screen.
full_filename	<i>string</i>	Specify the output file name.
output_file_type	<i>string</i>	Output file format. Specify HTML or Output object. Default is HTML.

xgboostlinearnode Properties



XGBoost Linear® is an advanced implementation of a gradient boosting algorithm with a linear model as the base model. Boosting algorithms iteratively learn weak classifiers and then add them to a final strong classifier. The XGBoost Linear node in SPSS Modeler is implemented in Python.

Table 270. <i>xgboostlinearnode</i> properties		
xgboostlinearnode properties	Data type	Property description
TargetField Renamed to <code>target</code> starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>field</i>	
InputFields Renamed to <code>inputs</code> starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>field</i>	
alpha	<i>Double</i>	The alpha linear booster parameter. Specify any number 0 or greater. Default is 0.
lambda	<i>Double</i>	The lambda linear booster parameter. Specify any number 0 or greater. Default is 1.
lambdaBias	<i>Double</i>	The lambda bias linear booster parameter. Specify any number. Default is 0.
numBoostRound Renamed to <code>num_boost_round</code> starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>integer</i>	The num boost round value for model building. Specify a value between 1 and 1000. Default is 10.
objectiveType	<i>string</i>	The objective type for the learning task. Possible values are <code>reg:linear</code> , <code>reg:logistic</code> , <code>reg:gamma</code> , <code>reg:tweedie</code> , <code>count:poisson</code> , <code>rank:p</code> <code>airwise</code> , <code>binary:logistic</code> , or <code>multi</code> . Note that for flag targets, only <code>binary:logistic</code> or <code>multi</code> can be used. If <code>multi</code> is used, the score result will show the <code>multi:softmax</code> and <code>multi:softprob</code> XGBoost objective types.
random_seed	<i>integer</i>	The random number seed. Any number between 0 and 9999999. Default is 0.
useHPO	<i>Boolean</i>	Specify <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> to enable or disable the HPO options. If set to <code>true</code> , <code>Rbfopt</code> will be applied to find out the "best" One-Class SVM model automatically, which reaches the target objective value defined by the user with the <code>target_objval</code> parameter.

xgboosttreenode Properties



XGBoost Tree® is an advanced implementation of a gradient boosting algorithm with a tree model as the base model. Boosting algorithms iteratively learn weak classifiers and then add them to a final strong classifier. XGBoost Tree is very flexible and provides many parameters that can be overwhelming to most users, so the XGBoost Tree node in SPSS Modeler exposes the core features and commonly used parameters. The node is implemented in Python.

Table 271. xgboosttreenode properties

xgboosttreenode properties	Data type	Property description
TargetField Renamed to target starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>field</i>	The target fields.
InputFields Renamed to inputs starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>field</i>	The input fields.
treeMethod Renamed to tree_method starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>string</i>	The tree method for model building. Possible values are auto, exact, or approx. Default is auto.
numBoostRound Renamed to num_boost_round starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>integer</i>	The num boost round value for model building. Specify a value between 1 and 1000. Default is 10.
maxDepth Renamed to max_depth starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>integer</i>	The max depth for tree growth. Specify a value of 1 or higher. Default is 6.
minChildWeight Renamed to min_child_weight starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>Double</i>	The min child weight for tree growth. Specify a value of 0 or higher. Default is 1.
maxDeltaStep Renamed to max_delta_step starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>Double</i>	The max delta step for tree growth. Specify a value of 0 or higher. Default is 0.

Table 271. *xgboosttreenode* properties (continued)

xgboosttreenode properties	Data type	Property description
objectiveType Renamed to <code>objective_type</code> starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>string</i>	The objective type for the learning task. Possible values are <code>reg:linear</code> , <code>reg:logistic</code> , <code>reg:gamma</code> , <code>reg:tweedie</code> , <code>count:poisson</code> , <code>rank:p</code> , <code>airwise</code> , <code>binary:logistic</code> , or <code>multi</code> . Note that for flag targets, only <code>binary:logistic</code> or <code>multi</code> can be used. If <code>multi</code> is used, the score result will show the <code>multi:softmax</code> and <code>multi:softprob</code> XGBoost objective types.
earlyStopping Renamed to <code>early_stopping</code> starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>Boolean</i>	Whether to use the early stopping function. Default is <code>False</code> .
earlyStoppingRounds Renamed to <code>early_stopping_rounds</code> starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>integer</i>	Validation error needs to decrease at least every early stopping round(s) to continue training. Default is 10.
evaluationDataRatio Renamed to <code>evaluation_data_ratio</code> starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>Double</i>	Ration of input data used for validation errors. Default is 0.3.
random_seed	<i>integer</i>	The random number seed. Any number between 0 and 9999999. Default is 0.
sampleSize Renamed to <code>sample_size</code> starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>Double</i>	The sub sample for control overfitting. Specify a value between 0.1 and 1.0. Default is 0.1.
eta	<i>Double</i>	The eta for control overfitting. Specify a value between 0 and 1. Default is 0.3.
gamma	<i>Double</i>	The gamma for control overfitting. Specify any number 0 or greater. Default is 6.
colsSampleRatio Renamed to <code>col_sample_ratio</code> starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>Double</i>	The colsample by tree for control overfitting. Specify a value between 0.01 and 1. Default is 1.
colsSampleLevel Renamed to <code>col_sample_level</code> starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>Double</i>	The colsample by level for control overfitting. Specify a value between 0.01 and 1. Default is 1.
lambda	<i>Double</i>	The lambda for control overfitting. Specify any number 0 or greater. Default is 1.

Table 271. <i>xgboosttreenode</i> properties (continued)		
xgboosttreenode properties	Data type	Property description
alpha	<i>Double</i>	The alpha for control overfitting. Specify any number 0 or greater. Default is 0.
scalePosWeight Renamed to scale_pos_weight starting with version 18.2.1.1	<i>Double</i>	The scale pos weight for handling imbalanced datasets. Default is 1.
use_HP0 Added for version 18.2.1.1		

Chapter 20. Spark Node Properties

isotonicasnode Properties



Isotonic Regression belongs to the family of regression algorithms. The Isotonic-AS node in SPSS Modeler is implemented in Spark. For details about Isotonic Regression algorithms, see <https://spark.apache.org/docs/3.5.4/mllib-isotonic-regression.html#isotonic-regression>.

Table 272. *isotonicasnode properties*

isotonicasnode properties	Data type	Property description
label	<i>string</i>	This property is a dependent variable for which isotonic regression is calculated.
features	<i>string</i>	This property is an independent variable.
weightCol	<i>string</i>	The weight represents a number of measures. Default is 1.
isotonic	<i>Boolean</i>	This property indicates whether the type is isotonic or antitonic.
featureIndex	<i>integer</i>	This property is for the index of the feature if featuresCol is a vector column. Default is 0.

kmeansasnode properties



K-Means is one of the most commonly used clustering algorithms. It clusters data points into a predefined number of clusters. The K-Means-AS node in SPSS Modeler is implemented in Spark. For details about K-Means algorithms, see <https://spark.apache.org/docs/3.5.4/ml-clustering.html#clustering>. Note that the K-Means-AS node performs one-hot encoding automatically for categorical variables.

Table 273. *kmeansasnode properties*

kmeansasnode Properties	Values	Property description
roleUse	<i>string</i>	Specify predefined to use predefined roles, or custom to use custom field assignments. Default is predefined.
autoModel	<i>Boolean</i>	Specify true to use the default name (\$S-prediction) for the new generated scoring field, or false to use a custom name. Default is true.
features	<i>field</i>	List of the field names for input when the roleUse property is set to custom.
name	<i>string</i>	The name of the new generated scoring field when the autoModel property is set to false.

Table 273. *kmeansasnode* properties (continued)

kmeansasnode Properties	Values	Property description
clustersNum	<i>integer</i>	The number of clusters to create. Default is 5.
initMode	<i>string</i>	The initialization algorithm. Possible values are k-means or random. Default is k-means .
initSteps	<i>integer</i>	The number of initialization steps when initMode is set to k-means . Default is 2.
advancedSettings	<i>Boolean</i>	Specify true to make the following four properties available. Default is false.
maxIteration	<i>integer</i>	Maximum number of iterations for clustering. Default is 20.
tolerance	<i>string</i>	The tolerance to stop the iterations. Possible settings are 1.0E-1, 1.0E-2, ..., 1.0E-6. Default is 1.0E-4.
setSeed	<i>Boolean</i>	Specify true to use a custom random seed. Default is false.
randomSeed	<i>integer</i>	The custom random seed when the setSeed property is true.

multilayerperceptronnode Properties



Multilayer perceptron is a classifier based on the feedforward artificial neural network and consists of multiple layers. Each layer is fully connected to the next layer in the network. The MultiLayerPerceptron-AS node in SPSS Modeler is implemented in Spark. For details about the multilayer perceptron classifier (MLPC), see <https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-classification-regression.html#multilayer-perceptron-classifier>.

Table 274. *multilayerperceptronnode* properties

multilayerperceptronnode properties	Data type	Property description
features	<i>field</i>	One or more fields to use as inputs for the prediction.
label	<i>field</i>	The field to use as the target for the prediction.
layers[0]	<i>integer</i>	The number of perceptron layers to include. Default is 1.
layers[1...<latest-1>]	<i>integer</i>	The number of hidden layers. Default is 1.
layers[<latest>]	<i>integer</i>	The number of output layers. Default is 1.
seed	<i>integer</i>	The custom random seed.

Table 274. <i>multilayerperceptronnode</i> properties (continued)		
multilayerperceptronnode properties	Data type	Property description
maxiter	<i>integer</i>	The maximum number of iterations to perform. Default is 10.

xgboostasnode Properties



XGBoost is an advanced implementation of a gradient boosting algorithm. Boosting algorithms iteratively learn weak classifiers and then add them to a final strong classifier. XGBoost is very flexible and provides many parameters that can be overwhelming to most users, so the XGBoost-AS node in SPSS Modeler exposes the core features and commonly used parameters. The XGBoost-AS node is implemented in Spark.

Table 275. <i>xgboostasnode</i> properties		
xgboostasnode properties	Data type	Property description
target_field	<i>field</i>	List of the field names for target.
input_fields	<i>field</i>	List of the field names for inputs.
nWorkers	<i>integer</i>	The number of workers used to train the XGBoost model. Default is 1.
numThreadPerTask	<i>integer</i>	The number of threads used per worker. Default is 1.
useExternalMemory	<i>Boolean</i>	Whether to use external memory as cache. Default is false .
boosterType	<i>string</i>	The booster type to use. Available options are gbtree, gblinear, or dart. Default is gbtree.
numBoostRound	<i>integer</i>	The number of rounds for boosting. Specify a value of 0 or higher. Default is 10.
scalePosWeight	<i>Double</i>	Control the balance of positive and negative weights. Default is 1.
randomseed	<i>integer</i>	The seed used by the random number generator. Default is 0 .
objectiveType	<i>string</i>	The learning objective. Possible values are reg:linear, reg:logistic, reg:gamma, reg:tweedie, rank:pairwise, binary:logistic, or multi. Note that for flag targets, only binary:logistic or multi can be used. If multi is used, the score result will show the multi:softmax and multi:softprob XGBoost objective types. Default is reg:linear.

Table 275. *xgboostasnode* properties (continued)

xgboostasnode properties	Data type	Property description
evalMetric	<i>string</i>	Evaluation metrics for validation data. A default metric will be assigned according to the objective. Possible values are rmse, mae, logloss, error, merror, mlogloss, auc, ndcg, map, or gamma-deviance. Default is rmse.
lambda	<i>Double</i>	L2 regularization term on weights. Increasing this value will make the model more conservative. Specify any number 0 or greater. Default is 1.
alpha	<i>Double</i>	L1 regularization term on weights. Increasing this value will make the model more conservative. Specify any number 0 or greater. Default is 0.
lambdaBias	<i>Double</i>	L2 regularization term on bias. If the gblinear booster type is used, this lambda bias linear booster parameter is available. Specify any number 0 or greater. Default is 0.
treeMethod	<i>string</i>	If the gbtrees or dart booster type is used, this tree method parameter for tree growth (and the other tree parameters that follow) is available. It specifies the XGBoost tree construction algorithm to use. Available options are auto, exact, or approx. Default is auto.
maxDepth	<i>integer</i>	The maximum depth for trees. Specify a value of 2 or higher. Default is 6.
minChildWeight	<i>Double</i>	The minimum sum of instance weight (hessian) needed in a child. Specify a value of 0 or higher. Default is 1.
maxDeltaStep	<i>Double</i>	The maximum delta step to allow for each tree's weight estimation. Specify a value of 0 or higher. Default is 0.
sampleSize	<i>Double</i>	The sub sample for is the ratio of the training instance. Specify a value between 0.1 and 1.0. Default is 1.0.
eta	<i>Double</i>	The step size shrinkage used during the update step to prevent overfitting. Specify a value between 0 and 1. Default is 0.3.
gamma	<i>Double</i>	The minimum loss reduction required to make a further partition on a leaf node of the tree. Specify any number 0 or greater. Default is 6.
colsSampleRatio	<i>Double</i>	The sub sample ratio of columns when constructing each tree. Specify a value between 0.01 and 1. Default is 1.

Table 275. *xgboostasnode* properties (continued)

xgboostasnode properties	Data type	Property description
colsSampleLevel	<i>Double</i>	The sub sample ratio of columns for each split, in each level. Specify a value between 0.01 and 1. Default is 1.
normalizeType	<i>string</i>	If the dart booster type is used, this dart parameter and the following three dart parameters are available. This parameter sets the normalization algorithm. Specify tree or forest. Default is tree.
sampleType	<i>string</i>	The sampling algorithm type. Specify uniform or weighted. Default is uniform.
rateDrop	<i>Double</i>	The dropout rate dart booster parameter. Specify a value between 0.0 and 1.0. Default is 0.0.
skipDrop	<i>Double</i>	The dart booster parameter for the probability of skip dropout. Specify a value between 0.0 and 1.0. Default is 0.0.

Chapter 21. SuperNode properties

Properties that are specific to SuperNodes are described in the following tables. Note that common node properties also apply to SuperNodes.

Table 276. Terminal supernode properties		
Property name	Property type/List of values	Property description
execute_method	Script	
	Normal	
script	<i>string</i>	

SuperNode Parameters

You can use scripts to create or set SuperNode parameters using the general format:

```
mySuperNode.setParameterValue("minvalue", 30)
```

You can retrieve the parameter value with:

```
value mySuperNode.getParameterValue("minvalue")
```

Finding Existing SuperNodes

You can find SuperNodes in streams using the `findByType()` function:

```
source_supernode = modeler.script.stream().findByType("source_super", None)
process_supernode = modeler.script.stream().findByType("process_super", None)
terminal_supernode = modeler.script.stream().findByType("terminal_super",
None)
```

Setting Properties for Encapsulated Nodes

You can set properties for specific nodes encapsulated within a SuperNode by accessing the child diagram within the SuperNode. For example, suppose you have a source SuperNode with an encapsulated Variable File node to read in the data. You can pass the name of the file to read (specified using the `full_filename` property) by accessing the child diagram and finding the relevant node as follows:

```
childDiagram = source_supernode.getChildDiagram()
varfilenode = childDiagram.findByType("variablefile", None)
varfilenode.setPropertyValue("full_filename", "c:/mydata.txt")
```

Creating SuperNodes

If you want to create a SuperNode and its content from scratch, you can do that in a similar way by creating the SuperNode, accessing the child diagram, and creating the nodes you want. You must also ensure that the nodes within the SuperNode diagram are also linked to the input- and/or output connector nodes. For example, if you want to create a process SuperNode:

```
process_supernode = modeler.script.stream().createAt("process_super", "My
SuperNode", 200, 200)
childDiagram = process_supernode.getChildDiagram()
filternode = childDiagram.createAt("filter", "My Filter", 100, 100)
```

```
childDiagram.linkFromInputConnector(filternode)  
childDiagram.linkToOutputConnector(filternode)
```

Appendix A. Node names reference

This section provides a reference for the scripting names of the nodes in IBM SPSS Modeler.

Model Nugget Names

Model nuggets (also known as generated models) can be referenced by type, just like node and output objects. The following tables list the model object reference names.

Note these names are used specifically to reference model nuggets in the Models palette (in the upper right corner of the IBM SPSS Modeler window). To reference model nodes that have been added to a stream for purposes of scoring, a different set of names prefixed with `apply` . . . are used.

Note: Under normal circumstances, referencing models by both name *and* type is recommended to avoid confusion.

Table 277. Model Nugget Names (Modeling Palette)	
Model name	Model
anomalydetection	Anomaly
apriori	Apriori
autoclassifier	Auto Classifier
autocluster	Auto Cluster
autonumeric	Auto Numeric
bayesnet	Bayesian network
c50	C5.0
carma	Carma
cart	C&R Tree
chaid	CHAID
coxreg	Cox regression
decisionlist	Decision List
discriminant	Discriminant
factor	PCA/Factor
featureselection	Feature Selection
genlin	Generalized linear regression
glmm	GLMM
kmeans	K-Means
knn	<i>k</i> -nearest neighbor
kohonen	Kohonen
linear	Linear
logreg	Logistic regression
neuralnetwork	Neural Net

Table 277. Model Nugget Names (Modeling Palette) (continued)

Model name	Model
quest	QUEST
regression	Linear regression
sequence	Sequence
slrm	Self-learning response model
statisticsmodel	IBM SPSS Statistics model
svm	Support vector machine
timeseries	Time Series
twostep	TwoStep

Table 278. Model Nugget Names (Database Modeling Palette)

Model name	Model
db2imcluster	IBM ISW Clustering
db2imlog	IBM ISW Logistic Regression
db2imnb	IBM ISW Naive Bayes
db2imreg	IBM ISW Regression
db2imtree	IBM ISW Decision Tree
msassoc	MS Association Rules
msbayes	MS Naive Bayes
mscluster	MS Clustering
mslogistic	MS Logistic Regression
msneuralnetwork	MS Neural Network
msregression	MS Linear Regression
mssequencecluster	MS Sequence Clustering
mstimeseries	MS Time Series
mstree	MS Decision Tree
netezzabayes	Netezza Bayes Net
netezzadectree	Netezza Decision Tree
netezzadivcluster	Netezza Divisive Clustering
netezzaglm	Netezza Generalized Linear
netezzakmeans	Netezza K-Means
netezzaknn	Netezza KNN
netezزالineregression	Netezza Linear Regression
netezzanaivebayes	Netezza Naive Bayes
netezzapca	Netezza PCA
netezzaregtree	Netezza Regression Tree

Table 278. Model Nugget Names (Database Modeling Palette) (continued)	
Model name	Model
netezzatimeseries	Netezza Time Series
oraabn	Oracle Adaptive Bayes
oraai	Oracle AI
oradecisiontree	Oracle Decision Tree
oraglm	Oracle GLM
orakmeans	Oracle <i>k</i> -Means
oranb	Oracle Naive Bayes
oranmf	Oracle NMF
oraocluster	Oracle O-Cluster
orasvm	Oracle SVM

Avoiding Duplicate Model Names

When using scripts to manipulate generated models, be aware that allowing duplicate model names can result in ambiguous references. To avoid this, it is a good idea to require unique names for generated models when scripting.

To set options for duplicate model names:

1. From the menus choose:

Tools > User Options

2. Click the **Notifications** tab.

3. Select **Replace previous model** to restrict duplicate naming for generated models.

The behavior of script execution can vary between SPSS Modeler and IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services when there are ambiguous model references. The SPSS Modeler client includes the option "Replace previous model", which automatically replaces models that have the same name (for example, where a script iterates through a loop to produce a different model each time). However, this option is not available when the same script is run in IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services. You can avoid this situation either by renaming the model generated in each iteration to avoid ambiguous references to models, or by clearing the current model (for example, adding a `clear generated palette` statement) before the end of the loop.

Output type names

The following table lists all output object types and the nodes that create them.

Table 279. Output object types and the nodes that create them	
Output object type	Node
analysisoutput	Analysis
collectionoutput	Collection
dataauditoutput	Data Audit
distributionoutput	Distribution
evaluationoutput	Evaluation

<i>Table 279. Output object types and the nodes that create them (continued)</i>	
Output object type	Node
histogramoutput	Histogram
matrixoutput	Matrix
meansoutput	Means
multiplotoutput	Multiplot
plotoutput	Plot
qualityoutput	Quality
reportdocumentoutput	This object type is not from a node; it's the output created by a project report
reportoutput	Report
statisticsprocedureoutput	Statistics Output
statisticsoutput	Statistics
tableoutput	Table
timeplotoutput	Time Plot
weboutput	Web

Appendix B. Migrating from legacy scripting to Python scripting

Legacy script migration overview

This section provides a summary of the differences between Python and legacy scripting in IBM SPSS Modeler, and provides information about how to migrate your legacy scripts to Python scripts. In this section you will find a list of standard SPSS Modeler legacy commands and the equivalent Python commands.

General differences

Legacy scripting owes much of its design to OS command scripts. Legacy scripting is line oriented, and although there are some block structures, for example `if...then...else...endif` and `for...endfor`, indentation is generally not significant.

In Python scripting, indentation is significant and lines belonging to the same logical block must be indented by the same level.

Note: You must take care when copying and pasting Python code. A line that is indented using tabs might look the same in the editor as a line that is indented using spaces. However, the Python script will generate an error because the lines are not considered as equally indented.

The scripting context

The scripting context defines the environment that the script is being executed in, for example the stream or SuperNode that executes the script. In legacy scripting the context is implicit, which means, for example, that any node references in a stream script are assumed to be within the stream that executes the script.

In Python scripting, the scripting context is provided explicitly via the `modeler.script` module. For example, a Python stream script can access the stream that executes the script with the following code:

```
s = modeler.script.stream()
```

Stream related functions can then be invoked through the returned object.

Commands versus functions

Legacy scripting is command oriented. This means that each line of script typically starts with the command to be run followed by the parameters, for example:

```
connect 'Type':typenode to :filternode  
rename :derivenode as "Compute Total"
```

Python uses functions that are usually invoked through an object (a module, class or object) that defines the function, for example:

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()  
typenode = stream.findByType("type", "Type")  
filternode = stream.findByType("filter", None)  
stream.link(typenode, filternode)  
derive.setLabel("Compute Total")
```

Literals and comments

Some literal and comment commands that are commonly used in IBM SPSS Modeler have equivalent commands in Python scripting. This might help you to convert your existing SPSS Modeler Legacy scripts to Python scripts for use in IBM SPSS Modeler 17.

Table 280. Legacy scripting to Python scripting mapping for literals and comments	
Legacy scripting	Python scripting
Integer, for example 4	Same
Float, for example 0.003	Same
Single quoted strings, for example 'Hello'	Same Note: String literals containing non-ASCII characters must be prefixed by a u to ensure that they are represented as Unicode.
Double quoted strings, for example "Hello again"	Same Note: String literals containing non-ASCII characters must be prefixed by a u to ensure that they are represented as Unicode.
Long strings, for example <pre>"""This is a string that spans multiple lines"""</pre>	Same
Lists, for example [1 2 3]	[1, 2, 3]
Variable reference, for example set x = 3	x = 3
Line continuation (\), for example <pre>set x = [1 2 \ 3 4]</pre>	<pre>x = [1, 2,\n3, 4]</pre>
Block comment, for example <pre>/* This is a long comment over a line. */</pre>	<pre>""" This is a long comment over a line. """</pre>
Line comment, for example set x = 3 # make x 3	x = 3 # make x 3
undef	None
true	True
false	False

Operators

Some operator commands that are commonly used in IBM SPSS Modeler have equivalent commands in Python scripting. This might help you to convert your existing SPSS Modeler Legacy scripts to Python scripts for use in IBM SPSS Modeler 17.

<i>Table 281. Legacy scripting to Python scripting mapping for operators</i>	
Legacy scripting	Python scripting
NUM1 + NUM2 LIST + ITEM LIST1 + LIST2	NUM1 + NUM2 LIST.append(ITEM) LIST1.extend(LIST2)
NUM1 - NUM2 LIST - ITEM	NUM1 - NUM2 LIST.remove(ITEM)
NUM1 * NUM2	NUM1 * NUM2
NUM1 / NUM2	NUM1 / NUM2
= ==	==
/= /==	!=
X ** Y	X ** Y
X < Y X <= Y X > Y X >= Y	X < Y X <= Y X > Y X >= Y
X div Y X rem Y X mod Y	X // Y X % Y X % Y
and or not(EXPR)	and or not EXPR

Conditionals and looping

Some conditional and looping commands that are commonly used in IBM SPSS Modeler have equivalent commands in Python scripting. This might help you to convert your existing SPSS Modeler Legacy scripts to Python scripts for use in IBM SPSS Modeler 17.

Table 282. Legacy scripting to Python scripting mapping for conditionals and looping	
Legacy scripting	Python scripting
<pre>for VAR from INT1 to INT2 ... endfor</pre>	<pre>for VAR in range(INT1, INT2): ... or VAR = INT1 while VAR <= INT2: ... VAR += 1</pre>
<pre>for VAR in LIST ... endfor</pre>	<pre>for VAR in LIST: ...</pre>
<pre>for VAR in_fields_to NODE ... endfor</pre>	<pre>for VAR in NODE.getInputDataModel(): ...</pre>
<pre>for VAR in_fields_at NODE ... endfor</pre>	<pre>for VAR in NODE.getOutputDataModel(): ...</pre>
<pre>if...then ... elseif...then ... else ... endif</pre>	<pre>if ...: ... elif ...: ... else: ...</pre>
<pre>with TYPE OBJECT ... endwith</pre>	No equivalent
<pre>var VAR1</pre>	Variable declaration is not required

Variables

In legacy scripting, variables are declared before they are referenced, for example:

```
var mynode
set mynode = create typenode at 96 96
```

In Python scripting, variables are created when they are first referenced, for example:

```
mynode = stream.createAt("type", "Type", 96, 96)
```

In legacy scripting, references to variables must be explicitly removed using the ^ operator, for example:

```
var mynode
set mynode = create typenode at 96 96
set ^mynode.direction."Age" = Input
```

Like most scripting languages, this is not necessary in Python scripting, for example:

```
mynode = stream.createAt("type", "Type", 96, 96)
mynode.setKeyedPropertyValue("direction", "Age", "Input")
```

Node, output and model types

In legacy scripting, the different object types (node, output, and model) typically have the type appended to the type of object. For example, the Derive node has the type `derivnode`:

```
set feature_name_node = create derivnode at 96 96
```

The IBM SPSS Modeler API in Python does not include the node suffix, so the Derive node has the type `derive`, for example:

```
feature_name_node = stream.createAt("derive", "Feature", 96, 96)
```

The only difference in type names in legacy and Python scripting is the lack of the type suffix.

Property names

Property names are the same in both legacy and Python scripting. For example, in the Variable File node, the property that defines the file location is `full_filename` in both scripting environments.

Node references

Many legacy scripts use an implicit search to find and access the node to be modified. For example, the following commands search the current stream for a Type node with the label "Type", then set the direction (or modeling role) of the "Age" field to Input and the "Drug" field to be Target, that is the value to be predicted:

```
set 'Type':typenode.direction."Age" = Input
set 'Type':typenode.direction."Drug" = Target
```

In Python scripting, node objects have to be located explicitly before calling the function to set the property value, for example:

```
typenode = stream.findByType("type", "Type")
typenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("direction", "Age", "Input")
typenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("direction", "Drug", "Target")
```

Note: In this case, "Target" must be in string quotes.

Python scripts can alternatively use the `ModelingRole` enumeration in the `modeler.api` package.

Although the Python scripting version can be more verbose, it leads to better runtime performance because the search for the node is usually only done once. In the legacy scripting example, the search for the node is done for each command.

Finding nodes by ID is also supported (the node ID is visible in the Annotations tab of the node dialog). For example, in legacy scripting:

```
# id65EMPB9VL87 is the ID of a Type node
set @id65EMPB9VL87.direction."Age" = Input
```

The following script shows the same example in Python scripting:

```
typenode = stream.findByID("id65EMPB9VL87")
typenode.setKeyedPropertyValue("direction", "Age", "Input")
```

Getting and setting properties

Legacy scripting uses the `set` command to assign a value. The term following the `set` command can be a property definition. The following script shows two possible script formats for setting a property:

```
set <node reference>.<property> = <value>
set <node reference>.<keyed-property>.<key> = <value>
```

In Python scripting, the same result is achieved by using the functions `setProperty()` and `setKeyedPropertyValue()`, for example:

```
object.setProperty(property, value)
object.setKeyedPropertyValue(keyed-property, key, value)
```

In legacy scripting, accessing property values can be achieved using the `get` command, for example:

```
var n v
set n = get node :filternode
set v = ^n.name
```

In Python scripting, the same result is achieved by using the function `getProperty()`, for example:

```
n = stream.findByType("filter", None)
v = n.getProperty("name")
```

Editing streams

In legacy scripting, the `create` command is used to create a new node, for example:

```
var agg select
set agg = create aggregatenode at 96 96
set select = create selectnode at 164 96
```

In Python scripting, streams have various methods for creating nodes, for example:

```
stream = modeler.script.stream()
agg = stream.createAt("aggregate", "Aggregate", 96, 96)
select = stream.createAt("select", "Select", 164, 96)
```

In legacy scripting, the `connect` command is used to create links between nodes, for example:

```
connect ^agg to ^select
```

In Python scripting, the `link` method is used to create links between nodes, for example:

```
stream.link(agg, select)
```

In legacy scripting, the `disconnect` command is used to remove links between nodes, for example:

```
disconnect ^agg from ^select
```

In Python scripting, the `unlink` method is used to remove links between nodes, for example:

```
stream.unlink(agg, select)
```


In legacy scripting, the `position` command is used to position nodes on the stream canvas or between other nodes, for example:

```
position ^agg at 256 256
position ^agg between ^myselect and ^mydistinct
```

In Python scripting, the same result is achieved by using two separate methods; `setXYPosition` and `setPositionBetween`. For example:

```
agg.setXYPosition(256, 256)
agg.setPositionBetween(myselect, mydistinct)
```

Node operations

Some node operation commands that are commonly used in IBM SPSS Modeler have equivalent commands in Python scripting. This might help you to convert your existing SPSS Modeler Legacy scripts to Python scripts for use in IBM SPSS Modeler 17.

Table 283. Legacy scripting to Python scripting mapping for node operations	
Legacy scripting	Python scripting
create <i>nodespec</i> at <i>x y</i>	<pre>stream.create(type, name) stream.createAt(type, name, x, y) stream.createBetween(type, name, preNode, postNode) stream.createModelApplier(model, name)</pre>
connect <i>fromNode</i> to <i>toNode</i>	<pre>stream.link(fromNode, toNode)</pre>
delete <i>node</i>	<pre>stream.delete(node)</pre>
disable <i>node</i>	<pre>stream.setEnabled(node, False)</pre>
enable <i>node</i>	<pre>stream.setEnabled(node, True)</pre>
disconnect <i>fromNode</i> from <i>toNode</i>	<pre>stream.unlink(fromNode, toNode) stream.disconnect(node)</pre>
duplicate <i>node</i>	<pre>node.duplicate()</pre>
execute <i>node</i>	<pre>stream.runSelected(nodes, results) stream.runAll(results)</pre>
flush <i>node</i>	<pre>node.flushCache()</pre>
position <i>node</i> at <i>x y</i>	<pre>node.setXYPosition(x, y)</pre>
position <i>node</i> between <i>node1</i> and <i>node2</i>	<pre>node.setPositionBetween(node1, node2)</pre>
rename <i>node</i> as <i>name</i>	<pre>node.setLabel(name)</pre>

Looping

In legacy scripting, there are two main looping options that are supported:

- *Counted* loops, where an index variable moves between two integer bounds.
- *Sequence* loops that loop through a sequence of values, binding the current value to the loop variable.

The following script is an example of a counted loop in legacy scripting:

```
for i from 1 to 10
  println ^i
endfor
```

The following script is an example of a sequence loop in legacy scripting:

```
var items
set items = [a b c d]

for i in items
  println ^i
endfor
```

There are also other types of loops that can be used:

- Iterating through the models in the models palette, or through the outputs in the outputs palette.
- Iterating through the fields coming into or out of a node.

Python scripting also supports different types of loops. The following script is an example of a counted loop in Python scripting:

```
i = 1
while i <= 10:
  print i
  i += 1
```

The following script is an example of a sequence loop in Python scripting:

```
items = ["a", "b", "c", "d"]
for i in items:
  print i
```

The sequence loop is very flexible, and when it is combined with IBM SPSS Modeler API methods it can support the majority of legacy scripting use cases. The following example shows how to use a sequence loop in Python scripting to iterate through the fields that come out of a node:

```
node = modeler.script.stream().findByType("filter", None)
for column in node.getOutputDataModel().columnIterator():
  print column.getColumnName()
```

Executing streams

During stream execution, model or output objects that are generated are added to one of the object managers. In legacy scripting, the script must either locate the built objects from the object manager, or access the most recently generated output from the node that generated the output.

Stream execution in Python is different, in that any model or output objects that are generated from the execution are returned in a list that is passed to the execution function. This makes it simpler to access the results of the stream execution.

Legacy scripting supports three stream execution commands:

- `execute_all` executes all executable terminal nodes in the stream.
- `execute_script` executes the stream script regardless of the setting of the script execution.
- `execute node` executes the specified node.

Python scripting supports a similar set of functions:

- `stream.runAll(results-list)` executes all executable terminal nodes in the stream.
- `stream.runScript(results-list)` executes the stream script regardless of the setting of the script execution.

- `stream.runSelected(node-array, results-list)` executes the specified set of nodes in the order that they are supplied.
- `node.run(results-list)` executes the specified node.

In legacy script, a stream execution can be terminated using the `exit` command with an optional integer code, for example:

```
exit 1
```

In Python scripting, the same result can be achieved with the following script:

```
modeler.script.exit(1)
```

Accessing objects through the file system and repository

In legacy scripting, you can open an existing stream, model or output object using the `open` command, for example:

```
var s
set s = open stream "c:/my streams/modeling.str"
```

In Python scripting, there is the `TaskRunner` class that is accessible from the session and can be used to perform similar tasks, for example:

```
taskrunner = modeler.script.session().getTaskRunner()
s = taskrunner.openStreamFromFile("c:/my streams/modeling.str", True)
```

To save an object in legacy scripting, you can use the `save` command, for example:

```
save stream s as "c:/my streams/new_modeling.str"
```

The equivalent Python script approach would be using the `TaskRunner` class, for example:

```
taskrunner.saveStreamToFile(s, "c:/my streams/new_modeling.str")
```

IBM SPSS Collaboration and Deployment Services Repository based operations are supported in legacy scripting through the `retrieve` and `store` commands, for example:

```
var s
set s = retrieve stream "/my repository folder/my_stream.str"
store stream ^s as "/my repository folder/my_stream_copy.str"
```

In Python scripting, the equivalent functionality would be accessed through the `Repository` object that is associated with the session, for example:

```
session = modeler.script.session()
repo = session.getRepository()
s = repo.retrieveStream("/my repository folder/my_stream.str", None, None, True)
repo.storeStream(s, "/my repository folder/my_stream_copy.str", None)
```

Note: Repository access requires that the session has been configured with a valid repository connection.

Stream operations

Some stream operation commands that are commonly used in IBM SPSS Modeler have equivalent commands in Python scripting. This might help you to convert your existing SPSS Modeler Legacy scripts to Python scripts for use in IBM SPSS Modeler 17.

Table 284. Legacy scripting to Python scripting mapping for stream operations	
Legacy scripting	Python scripting
create stream <i>DEFAULT_FILENAME</i>	<code>taskrunner.createStream(name, autoConnect, autoManage)</code>
close stream	<code>stream.close()</code>
clear stream	<code>stream.clear()</code>
get stream <i>stream</i>	No equivalent
load stream <i>path</i>	No equivalent
open stream <i>path</i>	<code>taskrunner.openStreamFromFile(path, autoManage)</code>
save <i>stream</i> as <i>path</i>	<code>taskrunner.saveStreamToFile(stream, path)</code>
retrieve stream <i>path</i>	<code>repository.retrieveStream(path, version, label, autoManage)</code>
store <i>stream</i> as <i>path</i>	<code>repository.storeStream(stream, path, label)</code>

Model operations

Some model operation commands that are commonly used in IBM SPSS Modeler have equivalent commands in Python scripting. This might help you to convert your existing SPSS Modeler Legacy scripts to Python scripts for use in IBM SPSS Modeler 17.

Table 285. Legacy scripting to Python scripting mapping for model operations	
Legacy scripting	Python scripting
open model <i>path</i>	<code>taskrunner.openModelFromFile(path, autoManage)</code>
save <i>model</i> as <i>path</i>	<code>taskrunner.saveModelToFile(model, path)</code>
retrieve model <i>path</i>	<code>repository.retrieveModel(path, version, label, autoManage)</code>
store <i>model</i> as <i>path</i>	<code>repository.storeModel(model, path, label)</code>

Document output operations

Some document output operation commands that are commonly used in IBM SPSS Modeler have equivalent commands in Python scripting. This might help you to convert your existing SPSS Modeler Legacy scripts to Python scripts for use in IBM SPSS Modeler 17.

Table 286. Legacy scripting to Python scripting mapping for document output operations	
Legacy scripting	Python scripting
open output <i>path</i>	<code>taskrunner.openDocumentFromFile(<i>path</i>, <i>autoManage</i>)</code>
save output as <i>path</i>	<code>taskrunner.saveDocumentToFile(<i>output</i>, <i>path</i>)</code>
retrieve output <i>path</i>	<code>repository.retrieveDocument(<i>path</i>, <i>version</i>, <i>label</i>, <i>autoManage</i>)</code>
store output as <i>path</i>	<code>repository.storeDocument(<i>output</i>, <i>path</i>, <i>label</i>)</code>

Other differences between legacy scripting and Python scripting

Legacy scripts provide support for manipulating IBM SPSS Modeler projects. Python scripting does not currently support this.

Legacy scripting provides some support for loading *state* objects (combinations of streams and models). State objects have been deprecated since IBM SPSS Modeler 8.0. Python scripting does not support state objects.

Python scripting offers the following additional features that are not available in legacy scripting:

- Class and function definitions
- Error handling
- More sophisticated input/output support
- External and third party modules

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