Package ‘GroupBN’

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Author ``Ann-Kristin Becker''
Maintainer ``Ann-Kristin Becker'' <annkristinbecker@web.de>
Description Learn group Bayesian Networks using hierarchical Clustering. This package implements the inference of group Bayesian networks based on hierarchical Clustering, and the adaptive refinement of the grouping regarding an outcome of interest.
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R topics documented:
cross.en .......................................................... 2
discretize.dens .................................................. 3
groupbn ....................................................... 4
groupbn.output.table ......................................... 6
groupbn.vis.html.plot ....................................... 6
groupbn_refinement ......................................... 7
is.groupbn .................................................. 9
Description

Calculates the weighted cross entropy / log-loss for a vector of observations and predicted probabilities (weighted by class proportions)

Usage

cross.en(pred, obs, sdpred=NULL, weighted=T)

Arguments

pred  a numeric vector, the predicted probabilities of the reference class
obs   the vector of observations, a categorical variable with 2-4 levels
sdpred either NULL or a vector containing the standard deviations of every estimate
weighted a boolean, if FALSE, the unweighted logloss is calculated. By default, the weighted cross entropy is calculated.

Details

if sdpred contains the standard deviations for each estimated probability, then a lower bound of the log loss is returned.

Value

a numeric value: cross entropy / log loss for comparison of classifiers. The smaller, the better.

Author(s)

Ann-Kristin Becker

Examples

#observations
obs<-as.factor(c("A","A","B"))
#correct prediction
pred1<-c(1,1,0)
#wrong prediction
pred2<-c(0,0,1)

cross.en(pred=pred1, obs=obs) #small
cross.en(pred=pred2, obs=obs) #large

#prediction of only majority class
pred3<-c(1,1,1)
#prediction of only minority class
pred4<-c(0,0,0)

cross.en(pred=pred3, obs=obs, weighted=TRUE)
cross.en(pred=pred4, obs=obs, weighted=TRUE)
#both equal (as weighted)

cross.en(pred=pred3, obs=obs, weighted=FALSE)
cross.en(pred=pred4, obs=obs, weighted=FALSE)
#unweighted, majority class is favored

discretize.dens

Description
density approximative discretization. Significant peaks in the density are determined and used as starting points for k-means based discretization. If only one peak is present, distribution quartiles are used for binning.

Usage
discretize.dens(data, graph=F, title="Density-approxmative Discretization",
rename.level=F, return.all=T, cluster=F, seed=NULL)

Arguments
data a vector containing the data that may be discretized
graph a boolean value, if TRUE, the density and the determined binning are plotted
title a title for the plot
rename.level a boolean value, if TRUE, factor levels are replaced by integers 1:n
return.all a boolean value, if FALSE, only the discretized data are returned.
cluster a boolean value, if data is a cluster variable and may already be discrete or not
seed a random seed number

Value
discretized the discretized data
levels the factor levels
optima the x and y coordinates of the determined peaks
Author(s)

Ann-Kristin Becker

Examples

testdata = c(rnorm(100,-3,1), rnorm(100,3,1))
d<-discretize.dens(testdata, graph=TRUE)
summary(d$discretized)

Description

creates groupbn object (determines an initial clustering based on a hierarchy with target variable and 'separated' variables separated, learns a Bayesian network from grouped data and saves discretization and pca parameters)

Usage

groupbn(hierarchy, k, target, separate, X.quanti, X.quali, debug=FALSE, R=100, seed=NULL)

Arguments

- hierarchy: a cluster object from ClustOfVar.
- k: a positive integer number, the number of initial clusters.
- target: a string, the name of the target variable.
- separate: a vector of strings, names of variables that should be separated from the groups, such as age, sex, ...
- X.quanti: a numeric matrix of data, or an object that can be coerced to such a matrix (such as a numeric vector or a data frame with all numeric columns).
- X.quali: a categorical matrix of data, or an object that can be coerced to such a matrix (such as a character vector, a factor or a data frame with all factor columns).
- debug: a boolean, if TRUE, debugging messages are printed
- R: number of bootstrap replicates for model averaging, default is 100
- seed: a random seed number
**Value**

- **bn**
  - an object of class groupbn
  - a Bayesian Network structure of bn class from bnlearn.
- **fit**
  - a Bayesian Network with fitted parameters of bn.fit class from bnlearn.
- **X.quanti**
  - a data.frame containing only the quantitative variables.
- **X.quali**
  - a data.frame containing only the qualitative variables.
- **grouping**
  - a vector of positive integers, giving the cluster assignment.
- **k**
  - the number of clusters.
- **group.data**
  - a data.frame containing the cluster representants.
- **target**
  - a string, the name of the target variable.
- **separate**
  - a vector of strings, names of variables that should be separated from the groups.
- **pca.param**
  - the PCAmix used to determine the cluster representants.
- **disc.param**
  - the cutpoints used to discretize the cluster representants.
- **score**
  - Different prediction scores for the target variable using the fitted network.

**Author(s)**

Ann-Kristin Becker

**See Also**

- `groupbn_refinement`

**Examples**

```r
#load example data
data(wine)
wine.test<-(wine[wine$Soil%in%c("Reference", "Env1"),1:29])
wine.test$Soil<-factor(wine.test$Soil)
levels(wine.test$Soil)<-c("0", "1")

#cluster data
hierarchy<-hclustvar(X.quanti=wine.test[,3:29], X.quali=wine.test[,1:2])

#Learn group network among 5 clusters with "Soil" as target variable
wine.groupbn<groupbn(hierarchy, k=5, target="Soil", separate=NULL,
                     X.quanti=wine.test[,3:29], X.quali=wine.test[,1:2], seed=321)

#Plot network
plot(wine.groupbn)
```
### groupbn.output.table

**Description**
Create an output table with clusters and included variables with similarity scores

**Usage**

```r
groupbn.output.table(res)
```

**Arguments**
- `res`: gn object

**Value**
A table with one column per group, similarity scores to cluster centers are calculated for each variable.

**Author(s)**
Ann-Kristin Becker

**See Also**
- `groupbn`  
- `groupbn_refinement`

**Examples**

```r
data("wine.groupbn.refined")
df<-groupbn.output.table(wine.groupbn.refined)
```

---

### groupbn.vis.html.plot

**Description**
Create an interactive html network object with visNet (displaying similarity scores and number of variables in a score)

**Usage**

```r
groupbn.vis.html.plot(res, df=NULL, save.file=TRUE, save.name=NULL, hierarchical=FALSE, nodecolor.all="#E0F3F8", nodecolor.special="black", main=NULL)
```
Arguments

res  a groupbn object
df   output from output.table if already calculated, otherwise the same table is calculated internally
save.file  boolean; if TRUE a html file is produced
save.name  name for saving html object, date is additionally used
hierarchical  boolean; if TRUE the network is plotted with a hierarchical layout
nodecolor.all  a color for "normal" nodes
nodecolor.special  a color for the target variable and all separated nodes, if any.
main  optionally a title for the plot

Details

Plots an interactive network plot using visNetwork package

Value

an html widget of class visNetwork

Author(s)

Ann-Kristin Becker

See Also

groupbn groupbn_refinement

Examples

data("wine.groupbn.refined")
groupbn.vis.html.plot(wine.groupbn.refined, hierarchical=TRUE, save.file=FALSE)

Description

Adaptive Refinement of a group Bayesian Network using hierarchical Clustering

Usage

groupbn_refinement(res, hierarchy, refinement.part="mb", restart=0, perturb=1, max.step=10, max.min=300, R=100, return.all=FALSE, debug=FALSE, seed=NULL)
Arguments

- **res**: an object of class groupbn
- **hierarchy**: a cluster object from ClustOfVar
- **refinement.part**: "mb", "mb2" or "all", selects if the refinement steps should be done only within the markov blanket of the target variable, within the second-order markov blanket or within all clusters. Default: "mb"
- **restart**: a positive integer number, the number of restarts
- **perturb**: a positive integer number, the number of perturbations (splits) in each restart
- **max.step**: a positive integer number, the maximal number of refinement steps, default is 10
- **max.min**: a positive integer number, the maximal run time in minutes, default is 300
- **R**: number of bootstrap replicates for model averaging, default is 100
- **return.all**: a boolean, if TRUE, the output is a whole list of group models, if FALSE, the output is only the best-scoring model.
- **debug**: a boolean, if TRUE, debugging messages are printed
- **seed**: a random seed number

Details

Based on a variable grouping, data are aggregated and a Bayesian network is learned. The target variable is kept separated during this procedure, so that the resulting network model can be used for risk prediction and classification. Starting from a coarse group network, groups are iteratively refined to smaller groups. The heuristic refinement happens downwards along the dendrogram, and stops, if it no longer improves the predictive performance of the model. The refinement part is implemented using a hill-climbing procedure.

Value

returns an object of class groupbn

Author(s)

Ann-Kristin Becker

See Also

groupbn groupbn.output.table

Examples

#load example data
data(wine)
wine.test<-wine[wine$Soil%in%c("Reference", "Env1"),1:29]
wine.test$Soil<-factor(wine.test$Soil)
levels(wine.test$Soil)<-c("0", "1")

#cluster data
hierarchy<-hclustvar(X.quanti=wine.test[,3:29], X.quali=wine.test[,1:2])

#Learn group network among 5 clusters with "Soil" as target variable
wine.groupbn<-groupbn(hierarchy, k=5, target="Soil", separate=NULL, 
X.quanti=wine.test[,3:29], X.quali=wine.test[,1:2], seed=321)

#Do one refinement step
#Set max.step higher to optimize completely
wine.groupbn.refined<-groupbn_refinement(wine.groupbn, hierarchy, 
refinement="mb", max.step = 1, seed=321)

#Plot refined network
plot(wine.groupbn.refined)

----------------------------------

is.groupbn

is.groupbn

Description

Generic function for groupbn objects

Usage

is.groupbn(x)

Arguments

x an object of class groupbn

Value

A boolean; TRUE if x is of class groupbn, FALSE otherwise.

Author(s)

Ann-Kristin Becker

See Also

groupbn

Examples

data("wine.groupbn.refined")
is.groupbn(wine.groupbn.refined)
Description

generic plot function for class groupbn

Usage

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

Arguments

- `x` : an object of class groupbn
- `...` : further arguments

Details

Plot the group bayesian network structure

Value

No return value, called for plotting

Author(s)

Ann-Kristin Becker

See Also

- `groupbn`

Examples

```r
data("wine.groupbn.refined")
plot(wine.groupbn.refined)
```
print.groupbn  print.groupbn

Description
This is a method for the function print for objects of the class groupbn.

Usage
```r
## S3 method for class 'groupbn'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments
- `x`: An object of class groupbn generated by the functions groupbn or groupbn_refinement
- `...`: further arguments

Value
No return value, prints a description of the object

Author(s)
Ann-Kristin Becker

See Also
groupbn

Examples
```r
data("wine.groupbn.refined")
print(wine.groupbn.refined)
```

Description
A refined group Bayesian network with 8 groups learned from dataset 'wine'.

Usage
```r
data("wine.groupbn.refined")
```
Format

- group Bayesian network (class 'groupbn')
- name of target variable: Soil
- number of groups: 8
- achieved scoring: F1: 0.92; Precision: 1; Recall: 0.86; AUC-PR: 1; AUC-ROC: 1; cross-entr.: 1.43; BIC (netw.): -77.21
- name description
  - "$bn": Bayesian network structure
  - "$fit": fitted Bayesian network (multinomial)
  - "$arc.confid": arc confidence
  - "$X.quali": qualitative variables in a data.frame
  - "$X.quanti": quantitative variables in a data.frame
  - "$grouping": group memberships
  - "$k": number of groups of initial grouping
  - "$group.data": group representatives used for network inference
  - "$target": name of target variable
  - "$separate": name of any other separated variables
  - "$pca.param": pca parameters of each group
  - "$disc.param": discretization intervals of each group
  - "$score": cross entropy and additional scoring information

Examples

data(wine.groupbn.refined)
Index

*Topic **datasets**
  wine.groupbn.refined, 11

cross.en, 2

discretize.dens, 3

groupbn, 4, 6–11
  groupbn.output.table, 6, 8
  groupbn.vis.html.plot, 6
  groupbn_refinement, 5–7, 7
  is.groupbn, 9

plot.groupbn, 10
print.groupbn, 11

wine.groupbn.refined, 11