Package ‘bnclassify’

January 20, 2020

Title Learning Discrete Bayesian Network Classifiers from Data

Description
State-of-the art algorithms for learning discrete Bayesian network classifiers from data, including a number of those described in Bielza & Larranaga (2014) <doi:10.1145/2576868>, with functions for prediction, model evaluation and inspection.

Version 0.4.4

URL http://github.com/bmihaljevic/bnclassify

BugReports http://github.com/bmihaljevic/bnclassify/issues

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License GPL (>= 2)

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| accuracy | Compute predictive accuracy. |

Description

Compute predictive accuracy.

Usage

`accuracy(x, y)`

Arguments

- `x`: A vector of predicted labels.
- `y`: A vector of true labels.

Examples

```r
data(car)
nb <- bnc('nb', 'class', car, smooth = 1)
p <- predict(nb, car)
accuracy(p, car$class)
```
Learn an AODE ensemble.

Description
If there is a single predictor then returns a naive Bayes.

Usage
aode(class, dataset, features = NULL)

Arguments
- class: A character. Name of the class variable.
- dataset: The data frame from which to learn the classifier.
- features: A character vector. The names of the features. This argument is ignored if dataset is provided.

Value
A bnc_aode or a bnc_dag (if returning a naive Bayes)

Convert to mlr.

Description
Convert a bnc_bn to a Learner object.

Usage
as_mlr(x, dag, id = "1")

Arguments
- x: A bnc_bn object.
- dag: A logical. Whether to learn structure on each training subsample. Parameters are always learned.
- id: A character.

Examples
```r
data(car)
b <- bnc('nb', 'class', car, smooth = 1)
## Not run: library(mlr)
## Not run: nb_mlr <- as_mlr(nb, dag = FALSE, id = "ode_cl_aic")
## Not run: nb_mlr
```
Learn network structure and parameters.

Description

A convenience function to learn the structure and parameters in a single call. Must provide the
name of the structure learning algorithm function; see `bnclassify` for the list.

Usage

```r
bnc(dag_learner, class, dataset, smooth, dag_args = NULL,
    awnb_trees = NULL, awnb_bootstrap = NULL, manb_prior = NULL,
    wanbia = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `dag_learner`: A character. Name of the structure learning function.
- `class`: A character. Name of the class variable.
- `dataset`: The data frame from which to learn network structure and parameters.
- `dag_args`: A list. Optional additional arguments to `dag_learner`.
- `awnb_trees`: An integer. The number (\(M\)) of bootstrap samples to generate.
- `awnb_bootstrap`: A numeric. The size of the bootstrap subsample, relative to the size of `dataset` (given in \([0,1]\)).
- `manb_prior`: A numeric. The prior probability for an arc between the class and any feature.
- `wanbia`: A logical. If `TRUE`, WANBIA feature weighting is performed.

Examples

```r
data(car)
nb <- bnc('nb', 'class', car, smooth = 1)
nb_manb <- bnc('nb', 'class', car, smooth = 1, manb_prior = 0.3)
ode_cl_aic <- bnc('tan_cl', 'class', car, smooth = 1, dag_args = list(score = 'aic'))
```
Learn discrete Bayesian network classifiers from data.

Description
State-of-the-art algorithms for learning discrete Bayesian network classifiers from data, with functions prediction, model evaluation and inspection.

Details
The learn more about the package, start with the vignettes: browseVignettes(package = "bnclassify"). The following is a list of available functionalities:

Structure learning algorithms:
- nb: Naive Bayes (Minsky, 1961)
- tan.cl: Chow-Liu’s algorithm for one-dependence estimators (CL-ODE) (Friedman et al., 1997)
- fssj: Forward sequential selection and joining (FSSJ) (Pazzani, 1996)
- bsej: Backward sequential elimination and joining (BSEJ) (Pazzani, 1996)
- tan.hc: Hill-climbing tree augmented naive Bayes (TAN-HC) (Keogh and Pazzani, 2002)
- aode: Averaged one-dependence estimators (AODE) (Webb et al., 2005)

Parameter learning methods (lp):
- Bayesian and maximum likelihood estimation
- Weighting attributes to alleviate naive bayes’ independence assumption (WANBIA) (Zaidi et al., 2013)
- Attribute-weighted naive Bayes (AWNB) (Hall, 2007)
- Model averaged naive Bayes (MANB) (Dash and Cooper, 2002)

Model evaluating:
- cv: Cross-validated estimate of accuracy
- logLik: Log-likelihood
- AIC: Akaike’s information criterion (AIC)
- BIC: Bayesian information criterion (BIC)

Predicting:
- predict: Inference for complete and/or incomplete data (the latter through gRain)

Inspecting models:
Description

A Bayesian network classifier with structure and parameters. Returned by `lp` and `bnc` functions. You can use it to classify data (with `predict`). Can estimate its predictive accuracy with `cv`, plot its structure (with `plot`), print a summary to console (`print`), inspect it with functions documented in `inspect_bnc_bn` and `inspect_bnc_dag`, and convert it to mlr, grain, and graph objects —see `as_mlr` and `grain_and_graph`.

References


Examples

```r
data(car)
tan <- bnc('tan_cl', 'class', car, smooth = 1)
tan
p <- predict(tan, car)
head(p)
## Not run: plot(tan)
nparams(tan)
```

---

**bnc_dag**

Bayesian network classifier structure.

---

**Description**

A Bayesian network classifier structure, returned by functions such as `nb` and `tan_cl`. You can plot its structure (with `plot`), print a summary to console (`print`), inspect it with functions documented in `inspect_bnc_dag`, and convert it to a graph object with `grain_and_graph`.

---

**Examples**

```r
data(car)
nb <- tan_cl('class', car)
nb
## Not run: plot(nb)
narcs(nb)
```

---

**car**

Car Evaluation Data Set.

---

**Description**


---

**Format**

A data.frame with 7 columns and 1728 rows.

---

**Source**

[http://goo.gl/GTXrCz](http://goo.gl/GTXrCz)
\texttt{cmi} \hfill \textit{Compute the (conditional) mutual information between two variables.}

\begin{description}
\item[Description] Computes the (conditional) mutual information between two variables. If \(z\) is not NULL then returns the conditional mutual information, \(I(X; Y|Z)\). Otherwise, returns mutual information, \(I(X; Y)\).
\end{description}

\begin{description}
\item[Usage] \texttt{cmi(x, y, dataset, z = NULL, unit = "log")}
\end{description}

\begin{description}
\item[Arguments]
\begin{description}
\item[x] A length one character.
\item[y] A length one character.
\item[dataset] A data frame. Must contain \(x\), \(y\) and, optionally, \(z\) columns.
\item[z] A character vector.
\item[unit] A character. Logarithm base. See \texttt{entropy} package.
\end{description}
\end{description}

\begin{description}
\item[Details] \(I(X; Y|Z) = H(X|Z) + H(Y|Z) - H(X,Y,Z) - H(Z)\), where \(H()\) is Shannon's entropy.
\end{description}

\begin{description}
\item[Examples] \texttt{data(car)}
\texttt{cmi('maint', 'class', car)}
\end{description}

\texttt{cv} \hfill \textit{Estimate predictive accuracy with stratified cross validation.}

\begin{description}
\item[Description] Estimate predictive accuracy of a classifier with stratified cross validation. It learns the models from the training subsamples by repeating the learning procedures used to obtain \(x\). It can keep the network structure fixed and re-learn only the parameters, or re-learn both structure and parameters.
\end{description}

\begin{description}
\item[Usage] \texttt{cv(x, dataset, k, dag = TRUE, mean = TRUE)}
\end{description}
Arguments

\( x \) List of `bnc_bn` or a single `bnc_bn`. The classifiers to evaluate.

\( \text{dataset} \) The data frame on which to evaluate the classifiers.

\( k \) An integer. The number of folds.

\( \text{dag} \) A logical. Whether to learn structure on each training subsample. Parameters are always learned.

\( \text{mean} \) A logical. Whether to return mean accuracy for each classifier or to return a \( k \)-row matrix with accuracies per fold.

Value

A numeric vector of same length as \( x \), giving the predictive accuracy of each classifier. If \( \text{mean} = \text{FALSE} \) then a matrix with \( k \) rows and a column per each classifier in \( x \).

Examples

data(car)
nb <- bnc('nb', 'class', car, smooth = 1)
  # CV a single classifier
cv(nb, car, k = 10)
nb_manb <- bnc('nb', 'class', car, smooth = 1, manb_prior = 0.5)
cv(list(nb=nb, manb=nb_manb), car, k = 10)
  # Get accuracies on each fold
cv(list(nb=nb, manb=nb_manb), car, k = 10, mean = \text{FALSE})
ode <- bnc('tan_cl', 'class', car, smooth = 1, dag_args = list(score = 'aic'))
  # keep structure fixed accross training subsamples
cv(ode, car, k = 10, dag = \text{FALSE})

grain_and_graph

Convert to graph and gRain.

Description

Convert a `bnc_dag` to graphNEL and `grain` objects.

Usage

as_graphNEL(x)

as_grain(x)

Arguments

\( x \) The `bnc_bn` object. The Bayesian network classifier.
Functions

- `as_graphNEL`: Convert to a graphNEL.
- `as_grain`: Convert to a grain.

Examples

```r
data(car)
nb <- bnc('nb', 'class', car, smooth = 1)
# Requires the grain and graph packages installed
## Not run: g <- as_grain(nb)
## Not run: gRain::querygrain.grain(g)$buying
```

---

**greedy_wrapper**

Learn Bayesian network classifiers in a greedy wrapper fashion.

Description

Greedy wrapper algorithms for learning Bayesian network classifiers. All algorithms use cross-validated estimate of predictive accuracy to evaluate candidate structures.

Usage

```r
fssj(class, dataset, k, epsilon = 0.01, smooth = 0,
     cache_reset = NULL)

bsej(class, dataset, k, epsilon = 0.01, smooth = 0,
     cache_reset = NULL)

tan_hc(class, dataset, k, epsilon = 0.01, smooth = 0,
       cache_reset = NULL)

kdb(class, dataset, k, kdbk = 2, epsilon = 0.01, smooth = 0,
    cache_reset = NULL)

tan_hcsp(class, dataset, k, epsilon = 0.01, smooth = 0,
         cache_reset = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `class` A character. Name of the class variable.
- `dataset` The data frame from which to learn the classifier.
- `k` An integer. The number of folds.
- `epsilon` A numeric. Minimum absolute improvement in accuracy required to keep searching.
- `smooth` A numeric. The smoothing value ($\alpha$) for Bayesian parameter estimation. Non-negative.
cache_reset  A numeric. Number of iterations after which to reset the cache of conditional probability tables. A small number reduces the amount of memory used. NULL means the cache is never reset (the default).

kdbk  An integer. The maximum number of feature parents per feature.

Value

A bnc_dag object.

References


Examples

data(car)
tanhc <- tan_hc('class', car, k = 5, epsilon = 0)
## Not run: plot(tanhc)

inspect_bnc_bn  Inspect a Bayesian network classifier (with structure and parameters).

Description

Functions for inspecting a bnc_bn object. In addition, you can query this object with the functions documented in inspect_bnc_dag.

Usage

nparams(x)

manb_arc_posterior(x)

awnb_weights(x)

params(x)

values(x)

classes(x)

Arguments

x  The bnc_bn object. The Bayesian network classifier.
Functions

- `nparams`: Returns the number of free parameters in the model.
- `manb_arc_posterior`: Returns the posterior of each arc from the class according to the MANB method.
- `awnb_weights`: Returns the AWNB feature weights.
- `params`: Returns the list of CPTs, in the same order as `vars`.
- `values`: Returns the possible values of each variable, in the same order as `vars`.
- `classes`: Returns the possible values of the class variable.

Examples

```r
data(car)
nb <- bnc('nb', 'class', car, smooth = 1)
nparams(nb)
nb <- bnc('nb', 'class', car, smooth = 1, manb_prior = 0.5)
manb_arc_posterior(nb)
nb <- bnc('nb', 'class', car, smooth = 1, awnb_bootstrap = 0.5)
awnb_weights(nb)
```

Description

Functions for inspecting a `bnc_dag` object.

Usage

- `class_var(x)`
- `features(x)`
- `vars(x)`
- `families(x)`
- `modelstring(x)`
- `feature_families(x)`
- `narcs(x)`
- `is_semi_naive(x)`
- `is_anb(x)`

```
inspect_bnc_dag
Inspect a Bayesian network classifier structure.
```
learn_params

is_nb(x)

is_ode(x)

Arguments

x The bnc_dag object. The Bayesian network classifier structure.

Functions

- class_var: Returns the class variable.
- features: Returns the features.
- vars: Returns all variables (i.e., features + class).
- families: Returns the family of each variable.
- modelstring: Returns the model string of the network in bnlearn format (adding a space in
  between two families).
- feature_families: Returns the family of each feature.
- narcs: Returns the number of arcs.
- is_semi_naive: Returns TRUE if x is a semi-naive Bayes.
- is_anb: Returns TRUE if x is an augmented naive Bayes.
- is_nb: Returns TRUE if x is a naive Bayes.
- is_ode: Returns TRUE if x is a one-dependence estimator.

Examples

data(car)
nb <- bnc('nb', 'class', car, smooth = 1)
narcs(nb)
is_ode(nb)

learn_params Learn the parameters of a Bayesian network structure.

Description

Learn parameters with maximum likelihood or Bayesian estimation, the weighting attributes to alle-
viate naive bayes' independence assumption (WANBIA), attribute weighted naive Bayes (AWNB),
or the model averaged naive Bayes (MANB) methods. Returns a bnc_bn.

Usage

lp(x, dataset, smooth, awnb_trees = NULL, awnb_bootstrap = NULL,
  manb_prior = NULL, wanbia = NULL)
Arguments

- **x**: The `bnc_dag` object. The Bayesian network classifier structure.
- **dataset**: The data frame from which to learn network parameters.
- **smooth**: A numeric. The smoothing value (α) for Bayesian parameter estimation. Non-negative.
- **awnb_trees**: An integer. The number (M) of bootstrap samples to generate.
- **awnb_bootstrap**: A numeric. The size of the bootstrap subsample, relative to the size of `dataset` (given in [0,1]).
- **manb_prior**: A numeric. The prior probability for an arc between the class and any feature.
- **wanbia**: A logical. If TRUE, WANBIA feature weighting is performed.

Details

`lp` learns the parameters of each local distribution \( \theta_{ijk} = P(X_i = k \mid \text{Pa}(X_i) = j) \) as

\[
\theta_{ijk} = \frac{N_{ijk} + \alpha}{N_{ij} + r_i \alpha},
\]

where \( N_{ijk} \) is the number of instances in `dataset` in which \( X_i = k \) and \( \text{Pa}(X_i) = j \), \( N_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{r_i} N_{ijk} \), \( r_i \) is the cardinality of \( X_i \), and all hyperparameters of the Dirichlet prior equal to \( \alpha \). \( \alpha = 0 \) corresponds to maximum likelihood estimation. Returns a uniform distribution when \( N_{ij} + r_i \alpha = 0 \). With partially observed data, the above amounts to *available case analysis*.

WANBIA learns a unique exponent 'weight' per feature. They are computed by optimizing conditional log-likelihood, and are bounded with all \( w_i \in [0,1] \). For WANBIA estimates, set `wanbia` to TRUE.

In order to get the AWNB parameter estimate, provide either the `awnb_bootstrap` and/or the `awnb_trees` argument. The estimate is:

\[
\theta_{ijk}^{AWNB} = \frac{\theta_{ijk}^{w_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^{\text{r}} \theta_{ijk}^{w_i}},
\]

while the weights \( w_i \) are computed as

\[
w_i = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{t=1}^{M} \sqrt{\frac{1}{d_{ti}}},
\]

where \( M \) is the number of bootstrap samples from `dataset` and \( d_{ti} \) the minimum testing depth of \( X_i \) in an unpruned classification tree learned from the \( t \)-th subsample (\( d_{ti} = 0 \) if \( X_i \) is omitted from \( t \)-th tree).

The MANB parameters correspond to Bayesian model averaging over the naive Bayes models obtained from all \( 2^n \) subsets over the \( n \) features. To get MANB parameters, provide the `manb_prior` argument.

Value

A `bnc_bn` object.
References


Examples

data(car)
nb <- nb('class', car)
# Maximum likelihood estimation
mle <- lp(nb, car, smooth = 0)
# Bayesian estimation
bayes <- lp(nb, car, smooth = 0.5)
# MANB
manb <- lp(nb, car, smooth = 0.5, manb_prior = 0.5)
# AWNB
awnb <- lp(nb, car, smooth = 0.5, awnb_trees = 10)

loglik

*Compute (penalized) log-likelihood.*

Description

Compute (penalized) log-likelihood and conditional log-likelihood score of a *bnc_bn* object on a data set. Requires a data frame argument in addition to *object*.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'bnc_bn'
AIC(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'bnc_bn'
BIC(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'bnc_bn'
logLik(object, ...)

cLogLik(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object` A *bnc_bn* object.
- `...` A data frame (\(D\)).
Details

log-likelihood = \( \log P(D \mid \theta) \),

Akaike's information criterion (AIC) = \( \log P(D \mid \theta) - \frac{1}{2}|\theta| \),

The Bayesian information criterion (BIC) score: = \( \log P(D \mid \theta) - \frac{\log N}{2}|\theta| \),

where |\( \theta \)| is the number of free parameters in object, \( D \) is the data set and \( N \) is the number of instances in \( D \).

cLogLik computes the conditional log-likelihood of the model.

Examples

data(car)
nb <- bnc('nb', 'class', car, smooth = 1)
logLik(nb, car)
AIC(nb, car)
BIC(nb, car)
cLogLik(nb, car)

\( nb \)  
\textit{Learn a naive Bayes network structure.}

Description

Learn a naive Bayes network structure.

Usage

\texttt{nb(class, dataset = NULL, features = NULL)}

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>class</td>
<td>A character. Name of the class variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dataset</td>
<td>The data frame from which to learn the classifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>features</td>
<td>A character vector. The names of the features. This argument is ignored if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dataset is provided.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

A \texttt{bnc_dag} object.

Examples

data(car)
nb <- nb('class', car)
nb2 <- nb('class', features = letters[1:10])
## Not run: plot(nb2)
plot.bnc_dag

Plot the structure.

Description

If node labels are too small to be viewed properly, you may fix label fontsize with argument fontsize. Also, you may try multiple different layouts.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'bnc_dag'
plot(x, y, layoutType = "dot", fontsize = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: The `bnc_dag` object. The Bayesian network classifier structure.
- `y`: Not used
- `layoutType`: a character. Optional.
- `...`: Not used.

Examples

```r
# Requires the graph and Rgraphviz packages to be installed.
data(car)
nb <- nb('class', car)
nb <- nb('class', car)
## Not run: plot(nb)
## Not run: plot(nb, fontsize = 20)
## Not run: plot(nb, layoutType = 'circo')
## Not run: plot(nb, layoutType = 'fdp')
## Not run: plot(nb, layoutType = 'osage')
## Not run: plot(nb, layoutType = 'twopi')
## Not run: plot(nb, layoutType = 'neato')
```

predict.bnc_fit

Predicts class labels or class posterior probability distributions.

Description

Predicts class labels or class posterior probability distributions.
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'bnc_fit'
predict(object, newdata, prob = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A `bnc_bn` object.
- `newdata`: A data frame containing observations whose class has to be predicted.
- `prob`: A logical. Whether class posterior probability should be returned.
- `...`: Ignored.

Details

Ties are resolved randomly. Inference is much slower if `newdata` contains NAs.

Value

If `prob=FALSE`, then returns a length-\(N\) factor with the same levels as the class variable in \(x\), where \(N\) is the number of rows in `newdata`. Each element is the most likely class for the corresponding row in `newdata`. If `prob=TRUE`, returns a \(N\) by \(C\) numeric matrix, where \(C\) is the number of classes; each row corresponds to the class posterior of the instance.

Examples

```r
data(car)
nb <- bnc('nb', 'class', car, smooth = 1)
p <- predict(nb, car)
head(p)
p <- predict(nb, car, prob = TRUE)
head(p)
```

Description

Learns a one-dependence estimator using Chow-Liu’s algorithm.

```r
tan_cl(class, dataset, score = "loglik", root = NULL)
```
voting

Arguments

class A character. Name of the class variable.
dataset The data frame from which to learn the classifier.
score A character. The score to be maximized. 'loglik', 'bic', and 'aic' return
the maximum likelihood, maximum BIC and maximum AIC tree/forest, respectively.
root A character. The feature to be used as root of the augmenting tree. Only one
feature can be supplied, even in case of an augmenting forest. This argument is
optional.

Value

A bnc_dag object.

References


Examples

data(car)
ll <- tan_cl('class', car, score = 'loglik')
## Not run: plot(ll)
ll <- tan_cl('class', car, score = 'loglik', root = 'maint')
## Not run: plot(ll)
aic <- tan_cl('class', car, score = 'aic')
bic <- tan_cl('class', car, score = 'bic')

voting

Congress Voting Data Set.

Description

Data set from the UCI repository https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Congressional+
Voting+Records.

Format

A data.frame with 17 columns and 435 rows.

Source

http://goo.gl/GTXrCz
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