Package ‘datafsm’

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Title  Estimating Finite State Machine Models from Data
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Description  Automatic generation of finite state machine models of dynamic decision-making that both have strong predictive power and are interpretable in human terms. We use an efficient model representation and a genetic algorithm-based estimation process to generate simple deterministic approximations that explain most of the structure of complex stochastic processes. We have applied the software to empirical data, and demonstrated it's ability to recover known data-generating processes by simulating data with agent-based models and correctly deriving the underlying decision models for multiple agent models and degrees of stochasticity.

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BugReports  https://github.com/jonathan-g/datafsm/issues
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| action_vec | Extracts slot of action_vec |

Description

Extracts slot of action_vec

Usage

action_vec(x)

Arguments

| x | S4 ga_fsm object |
add_interact_num

Add interaction numbers for panel data

Description

add_interact_num takes in data and returns a vector of interactions

Usage

add_interact_num(d)

Arguments

d data.frame of panel data

Value

Returns a vector specifying interactions

best_performance

Extracts performance

Description

Extracts performance

Usage

best_performance(x)

Arguments

x S4 ga_fsm object
### build_bitstring

**Builds Bitstring**

**Description**

`build_bitstring` creates a bitstring from an action vector, state matrix, and number of actions.

**Usage**

```r
build_bitstring(action_vec, state_mat, actions)
```

**Arguments**

- `action_vec`: Numeric vector indicating what action to take for each state.
- `state_mat`: Numeric matrix with rows as states and columns as predictors.
- `actions`: Numeric vector length one with the number of actions.

**Value**

Returns numeric vector bitstring.

### compare_fsm

**Compares FSMs**

**Description**

`compare_fsm` uses a specified distance measure to compare FSMs.

**Usage**

```r
compare_fsm(users, gas, comparison = "manhattan")
```

**Arguments**

- `users`: Numeric vector or numeric matrix with a predefined FSM
- `gas`: Numeric vector or numeric matrix with an evolved FSM
- `comparison`: Character string of length one with either "manhattan", "euclidean", or "binary".

**Details**

Compares a user-defined FSM to a decoded estimated FSM. If you have have FSMs that may have values in the matrices that are not all simple integers, you can use the distance metric that is most appropriate. Euclidean does `sqrt(sum((x_i - y_i)^2))` - the L2 norm. Manhattan takes `abs` diff between them - the L1 norm. Binary treats non-zero elements as "on" and zero elements as "off" and distance is the proportion of bits in which only one is on amongst those in which at least one is on.
**Value**

Numeric vector of length one for the distance between the two supplied FSMs, calculated according to the comparison argument.

**Description**


**datafsm functions**

datafsm's main function for estimating a fsm decision model:

1. `evolve_model`

   datafsm's helper functions:

   1. `evolve_model_cv`
   2. `var_imp`
   3. `decode_state_mat`
   4. `decode_action_vec`
   5. `fitnessCPP`
   6. `build_bitstring`
   7. `compare_fsm`

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**See Also**

Useful links:

- [https://github.com/jonathan-g/datafsm](https://github.com/jonathan-g/datafsm)
- Report bugs at [https://github.com/jonathan-g/datafsm/issues](https://github.com/jonathan-g/datafsm/issues)
decode_action_vec | Decodes Action Vector

**Description**

`decode_action_vec` decodes action vector.

**Usage**

```plaintext
decode_action_vec(string, states, inputs, actions)
```

**Arguments**

- `string`: Numeric (integer) vector of only 1's and 0's.
- `states`: Numeric vector with the number of states, which is the number of rows.
- `inputs`: Numeric vector length one, with the number of columns.
- `actions`: Numeric vector with the number of actions. Actions (and states) determine how many binary elements we need to represent an element of the action (or state) matrix.

**Details**

This function takes a solution string of binary values in Gray representation, transforms it to a decimal representation, then puts it in matrix form with the correct sized matrices, given the specified numbers of states, inputs, and actions.

**Value**

Returns numeric (integer) vector.

decode_state_mat | Decodes State Matrix

**Description**

`decode_state_mat` decodes state matrix.

**Usage**

```plaintext
decode_state_mat(string, states, inputs, actions)
```
Arguments

string    Numeric vector.
states    Numeric vector with the number of states, which is the number of rows.
inputs    Numeric vector length one, with the number of columns.
actions   Numeric vector with the number of actions. Actions (and states) determine how many binary elements we need to represent an element of the action (or state) matrix.

Details

This function takes a solution string of binary values in Gray representation, transforms it to a decimal representation, then puts it in matrix form with the correct sized matrices, given the specified numbers of states, inputs, and actions.

Value

Returns numeric (integer) matrix.

degeneracy_check  Determines if State Matrix is Degenerate for Given Data Set.

Description

degeneracy_check finds indices for non-identifiable elements of state matrix and then flips values for those elements and checks changes in resulting fitness.

Usage

degeneracy_check(state_mat, action_vec, cols, data, outcome)

Arguments

state_mat    Numeric matrix with rows as states and columns as predictors.
action_vec   Numeric vector indicating what action to take for each state.
cols         Optional numeric vector same length as number of columns of the state matrix (state_mat) with the action that each column of the state matrix corresponds to the decision model taking in the previous period. This is only relevant when the predictor variables of the FSM are lagged outcomes that include the previous actions taken by that decision model.
data         Numeric matrix that has first col period and rest of cols are predictors.
outcome      Numeric vector same length as the number of rows as data.
Details

degeneracy_check finds indices for non-identifiable elements of state matrix and then flips values for those elements and checks changes in resulting fitness. Being in state/row k (e.g. 2) corresponds to taking action j (e.g. D). For row k, all entries in the matrix that corresponds to taking action j last period (e.g. columns 2 and 4 for D) are identifiable; however, columns that correspond to not taking action j last period (e.g. columns 1 and 3 for D) for the row $k$ that corresponds to taking action j are not identifiable for a deterministic play of the strategy. For all elements of the matrix that are not identifiable, the value of the element can be any integer in the inclusive range of the number of rows of the matrix (e.g. 1 or 2). With empirical data, where the probability that a single deterministic model generated the data is effectively zero, it is useful to find every entry in the matrix that would be unidentifiable if the strategy were played deterministically and then for each element flip it to its opposite value and test for any change in fitness of the strategy on the data. This function implements this idea. If there is no change, a sparse matrix is returned where the the elements in that matrix with a 0 are unidentifiable because their value makes no difference to the fit of the strategy to the provided data. If, for each element in the matrix, switching its value led to a decrease in fitness the following message is displayed, “Your strategy is a deterministic approximation of a stochastic process and all of the elements of the state matrix can be identified.” If the model is fine, then sparse_state_mat and corrected_state_mat should be equal to state_mat.

Value

Returns a list of with sparse and corrected state matrix. If the model is fine, then sparse_state_mat and corrected_state_mat should be equal to state_mat.

estimation_details  Extracts slot relevant to estimating the fsm

Description

Extracts slot relevant to estimating the fsm

Usage

estimation_details(x)

Arguments

x  S4 ga_fsm object
evolve_model

Use a Genetic Algorithm to Estimate a Finite-state Machine Model

Description

evolve_model uses a genetic algorithm to estimate a finite-state machine model, primarily for understanding and predicting decision-making.

Usage

evolve_model(data, test_data = NULL, drop_nzv = FALSE,
measure = c("accuracy", "sens", "spec", "ppv"),
states = NULL, cv = FALSE, max_states = NULL, k = 2,
actions = NULL, seed = NULL, popSize = 75,
pCrossover = 0.8, pMutation = 0.1, maxiter = 50,
run = 25, parallel = FALSE, priors = NULL,
verbose = TRUE, return_best = TRUE, ntimes = 1)

Arguments

data A data.frame that has columns named "period" and "outcome" (period is the time period that the outcome action was taken), and one to three additional columns containing predictors. All of the 3-5 columns should be named. The period and outcome columns should be integer vectors and the columns with the predictor variable data should be logical vectors (TRUE, FALSE). If the predictor variable data is not logical, it will coerced to logical with base::as.logical().

test_data Optional data.frame that has "period" and "outcome" columns, with one to three additional columns containing predictors. All of the (3-5 columns) should be named. The outcome variable is the decision the decision-maker took for that period. This data.frame should be in the same format and have the same order of columns as the data.frame passed to the required data argument.

drop_nzv Optional logical vector length one specifying whether predictors variables with variance in provided data near zero should be dropped before model building. Default is FALSE. See caret::nearZeroVar(), which calls: caret::nzv().

measure Optional length one character vector that is either: "accuracy", "sens", "spec", or "ppv". This specifies what measure of predictive performance to use for training and evaluating the model. The default measure is "accuracy". However, accuracy can be a problematic measure when the classes are imbalanced in the samples, i.e. if a class the model is trying to predict is very rare. Alternatives to accuracy are available that illuminate different aspects of predictive power. Sensitivity answers the question, “given that a result is truly an event, what is the probability that the model will predict an event?” Specificity answers the question, “given that a result is truly not an event, what is the probability that the model will predict a negative?” Positive predictive value answers, “what is the percent of predicted positives that are actually positive?”
states Optional numeric vector with the number of states. If not provided, will be set to \( \text{max}(\text{data}\$\text{outcome}) \).

cv Optional logical vector length one for whether cross-validation should be conducted on training data to select optimal number of states. This can drastically increase computation time because if \text{TRUE}, it will run \text{evolve\_model} \( k\times\text{max\_states} \) times to estimate optimal value for states. Ties are broken by choosing the smaller number of states. Default is \text{FALSE}.

max\_states Optional numeric vector length one only relevant if \text{cv==TRUE}. It specifies how up to how many states that cross-validation should search through. If not provided, will be set to \( \text{states} + 1 \).

k Optional numeric vector length one only relevant if \text{cv==TRUE}, specifying number of folds for cross-validation.

actions Optional numeric vector with the number of actions. If not provided, then actions will be set as the number of unique values in the outcome vector.

seed Optional numeric vector length one.

popSize Optional numeric vector length one specifying the size of the GA population. A larger number will increase the probability of finding a very good solution but will also increase the computation time. This is passed to the GA::ga() function of the \text{GA} package.

pcrossover Optional numeric vector length one specifying probability of crossover for GA. This is passed to the GA::ga() function of the \text{GA} package.

pmutation Optional numeric vector length one specifying probability of mutation for GA. This is passed to the GA::ga() function of the \text{GA} package.

maxiter Optional numeric vector length one specifying max number of iterations for stopping the GA evolution. A larger number will increase the probability of finding a very good solution but will also increase the computation time. This is passed to the GA::ga() function of the \text{GA} package. \text{maxiter} is scaled by how many parameters are in the model:

\[
\text{maxiter} \leftarrow \text{maxiter} + \left( \frac{\text{maxiter} \times (nBits^2)}{\text{maxiter}} \right)
\]

run Optional numeric vector length one specifying max number of consecutive iterations without improvement in best fitness score for stopping the GA evolution. A larger number will increase the probability of finding a very good solution but will also increase the computation time. This is passed to the GA::ga() function of the \text{GA} package.

parallel Optional logical vector length one. For running the GA evolution in parallel. Depending on the number of cores registered and the memory on your machine, this can make the process much faster, but only works for Unix-based machines that can fork the processes.

priors Optional numeric matrix of solutions strings to be included in the initialization. User needs to use a decoder function to translate prior decision models into bits and then provide them. If this is not specified, then random priors are automatically created.

verbose Optional logical vector length one specifying whether helpful messages should be displayed on the user's console or not.
return_best

Optional logical vector length one specifying whether to return just the best model or all models. Only relevant if ntimes > 1. Default is TRUE.

ntimes

Optional integer vector length one specifying the number of times to estimate model. Default is 1 time.

Details

This is the main function of the datafsm package. It relies on the GA package for genetic algorithm optimization. evolve_model takes data on predictors and data on the outcome. It automatically creates a fitness function that takes the data, an action vector evolve_model generates, and a state matrix evolve_model generates as input and returns numeric vector of the same length as the outcome. evolve_model then computes a fitness score for that potential solution FSM by comparing it to the provided outcome. This is repeated for every FSM in the population and then the probability of selection for the next generation is proportional to the fitness scores. The default is also for the function to call itself recursively while varying the number of states inside a cross-validation loop in order to estimate the optimal number of states.

If parallel is set to TRUE, then these evaluations are distributed across the available processors of the computer using the doParallel package, otherwise, the evaluations of fitness are conducted sequentially. Because this fitness function that evolve_model creates must loop through all the data every time it is evaluated and we need to evaluate many possible solution FSMs, the fitness function is implemented in C++ so it is very fast.

evolve_model uses a stochastic meta-heuristic optimization routine to estimate the parameters that define a FSM model. Generalized simulated annealing, or tabu search could work, but they are more difficult to parallelize. The current version uses the GA package’s genetic algorithm because GAs perform well in rugged search spaces to solve integer optimization problems, are a natural complement to our binary string representation of FSMs, and are easily parallelized.

This function evolves the models on training data and then, if a test set is provided, uses the best solution to make predictions on test data. Finally, the function returns the GA object and the decoded version of the best string in the population. See ga_fsm for the details of the slots (objects) that this type of object will have.

Value

Returns an S4 object of class ga_fsm. See ga_fsm for the details of the slots (objects) that this type of object will have and for information on the methods that can be used to summarize the calling and execution of evolve_model(), including summary, print, and plot. Timing measurement is in seconds.

References


Examples

```r
## Not run:
# Create data:
cdata <- data.frame(period = rep(1:10, 1000),
```
outcome = rep(1:2, 5000),
my.decision1 = sample(1:0, 10000, TRUE),
other.decision1 = sample(1:0, 10000, TRUE))
(res <- evolve_model(cdataL cv=FALSE))
summary(res)
plot(res, action_label = c("C", "D"))
library(GA)
plot(estimation_details(res))

## End(Not run)

# In scripts, it can makes sense to set parallel to
# 'as.logical(Sys.info()['sysname'] != 'Windows')'.

---

evolve_model_cv  
Estimate Optimal Number of States of a Finite-state Machine Model

description

evolve_model_cv calls evolve_model with varied numbers of states and compares their performance with cross-validation.

Usage

evolve_model_cv(data, measure, k, actions, max_states, seed,
  popSize, pcrossover, pmutation, maxiter, run, parallel,
  verbose, ntimes)

Arguments

data  A data.frame that has columns named "period" and "outcome" (period is the time period that the outcome action was taken), and one to three additional columns, containing predictors. All of the 3-5 columns should be named. The period and outcome columns should be integer vectors and the columns with the predictor variable data should be logical vectors (TRUE, FALSE). If the predictor variable data is not logical, it will coerced to logical with base::as.logical().

measure  Optional length one character vector that is either: "accuracy", "sens", "spec", or "ppv". This specifies what measure of predictive performance to use for training and evaluating the model. The default measure is "accuracy". However, accuracy can be a problematic measure when the classes are imbalanced in the samples, i.e. if a class the model is trying to predict is very rare. Alternatives to accuracy are available that illuminate different aspects of predictive power. Sensitivity answers the question, “given that a result is truly an event, what is the probability that the model will predict an event?” Specificity answers the question, “given that a result is truly not an event, what is the probability that the model will predict a negative?” Positive predictive value answers, “what is the percent of predicted positives that are actually positive?”
Optional numeric vector length one only relevant if `cv==TRUE`, specifying number of folds for cross-validation.

**actions**

Optional numeric vector with the number of actions. If not provided, then actions will be set as the number of unique values in the outcome vector.

**max_states**

Optional numeric vector length one only relevant if `cv==TRUE`. It specifies how up to how many states that cross-validation should search through. If not provided, will be set to `states + 1`.

**seed**

Optional numeric vector length one.

**popSize**

Optional numeric vector length one specifying the size of the GA population. A larger number will increase the probability of finding a very good solution but will also increase the computation time. This is passed to the `GA::ga()` function of the `GA` package.

**pcrossover**

Optional numeric vector length one specifying probability of crossover for GA. This is passed to the `GA::ga()` function of the `GA` package.

**pmutation**

Optional numeric vector length one specifying probability of mutation for GA. This is passed to the `GA::ga()` function of the `GA` package.

**maxiter**

Optional numeric vector length one specifying max number of iterations for stopping the GA evolution. A larger number will increase the probability of finding a very good solution but will also increase the computation time. This is passed to the `GA::ga()` function of the `GA` package. `maxiter` is scaled by how many parameters are in the model:

```
maxiter <- maxiter + ((maxiter*(nBits^2)) / maxiter).
```

**run**

Optional numeric vector length one specifying max number of consecutive iterations without improvement in best fitness score for stopping the GA evolution. A larger number will increase the probability of finding a very good solution but will also increase the computation time. This is passed to the `GA::ga()` function of the `GA` package.

**parallel**

Optional logical vector length one. For running the GA evolution in parallel. Depending on the number of cores registered and the memory on your machine, this can make the process much faster, but only works for Unix-based machines that can fork the processes.

**verbose**

Optional logical vector length one specifying whether helpful messages should be displayed on the user’s console or not.

**ntimes**

Optional integer vector length one specifying the number of times to estimate model. Default is 1 time.

**Value**

Returns the number of states that maximizes the measure, e.g. accuracy.

**References**


**evolve_model_ntimes**  
*Use a Genetic Algorithm to Estimate a Finite-state Machine Model n-times*

**Description**

`evolve_model` uses a genetic algorithm to estimate a finite-state machine model, primarily for understanding and predicting decision-making.

**Usage**

```r
evolve_model_ntimes(data, test_data = NULL, drop_nzv = FALSE,
measure = c("accuracy", "sens", "spec", "ppv"),
states = NULL, cv = FALSE, max_states = NULL, k = 2,
actions = NULL, seed = NULL, popSize = 75,
pcrossover = 0.8, pmutation = 0.1, maxiter = 50,
run = 25, parallel = FALSE, priors = NULL,
verbose = TRUE, return_best = TRUE, ntimes = 10,
cores = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- **data**  
  A `data.frame` that has columns named "period" and "outcome" (period is the time period that the outcome action was taken), and one to three additional columns, containing predictors. All of the 3-5 columns should be named. The period and outcome columns should be integer vectors and the columns with the predictor variable data should be logical vectors (TRUE, FALSE). If the predictor variable data is not logical, it will coerced to logical with `base::as.logical()`.

- **test_data**  
  Optional `data.frame` that has "period" and "outcome" columns, with one to three additional columns containing predictors. All of the (3-5 columns) should be named. The outcome variable is the decision the decision-maker took for that period. This `data.frame` should be in the same format and have the same order of columns as the `data.frame` passed to the required `data` argument.

- **drop_nzv**  
  Optional logical vector length one specifying whether predictors variables with variance in provided data near zero should be dropped before model building. Default is FALSE. See `caret::nearZeroVar()`, which calls: `caret::nzv()`.

- **measure**  
  Optional length one character vector that is either: "accuracy", "sens", "spec", or "ppv". This specifies what measure of predictive performance to use for training and evaluating the model. The default measure is "accuracy". However, accuracy can be a problematic measure when the classes are imbalanced in the samples, i.e. if a class the model is trying to predict is very rare. Alternatives to accuracy are available that illuminate different aspects of predictive power. Sensitivity answers the question, "given that a result is truly an event, what is the probability that the model will predict an event?" Specificity answers the
question, “given that a result is truly not an event, what is the probability that the model will predict a negative?” Positive predictive value answers, “what is the percent of predicted positives that are actually positive?”

states
Optional numeric vector with the number of states. If not provided, will be set to \( \text{max(data\$outcome)} \).

cv
Optional logical vector length one for whether cross-validation should be conducted on training data to select optimal number of states. This can drastically increase computation time because if TRUE, it will run \text{evolve\_model} k*max\_states times to estimate optimal value for states. Ties are broken by choosing the smaller number of states. Default is FALSE.

max\_states
Optional numeric vector length one only relevant if cv==TRUE. It specifies how up to how many states that cross-validation should search through. If not provided, will be set to states + 1.

k
Optional numeric vector length one only relevant if cv==TRUE, specifying number of folds for cross-validation.

actions
Optional numeric vector with the number of actions. If not provided, then actions will be set as the number of unique values in the outcome vector.

seed
Optional numeric vector length one.

popsize
Optional numeric vector length one specifying the size of the GA population. A larger number will increase the probability of finding a very good solution but will also increase the computation time. This is passed to the GA::ga() function of the \text{GA} package.

pcrossover
Optional numeric vector length one specifying probability of crossover for GA. This is passed to the GA::ga() function of the \text{GA} package.

pmutation
Optional numeric vector length one specifying probability of mutation for GA. This is passed to the GA::ga() function of the \text{GA} package.

maxiter
Optional numeric vector length one specifying max number of iterations for stopping the GA evolution. A larger number will increase the probability of finding a very good solution but will also increase the computation time. This is passed to the GA::ga() function of the \text{GA} package. \text{maxiter} is scaled by how many parameters are in the model:
\[
\text{maxiter} \leftarrow \text{maxiter} + \left(\frac{\text{maxiter} \times (\text{nBits}^2)}{\text{maxiter}}\right)
\]

run
Optional numeric vector length one specifying max number of consecutive iterations without improvement in best fitness score for stopping the GA evolution. A larger number will increase the probability of finding a very good solution but will also increase the computation time. This is passed to the GA::ga() function of the \text{GA} package.

parallel
Optional logical vector length one. For running the GA evolution in parallel. Depending on the number of cores registered and the memory on your machine, this can make the process much faster, but only works for Unix-based machines that can fork the processes.

priors
Optional numeric matrix of solutions strings to be included in the initialization. User needs to use a decoder function to translate prior decision models into bits and then provide them. If this is not specified, then random priors are automatically created.
find_wildcards

verbose
Optional logical vector length one specifying whether helpful messages should be displayed on the user's console or not.

return_best
Optional logical vector length one specifying whether to return just the best model or all models. Only relevant if ntimes > 1. Default is TRUE.

ntimes
Optional integer vector length one specifying the number of times to estimate model. Default is 1 time.

cores
integer vector length one specifying number of cores to use if parallel is TRUE.

Details
This function of the datafsm package applies the evolve_model function multiple times and then returns a list with either all the models or the best one.

evolve_model uses a stochastic meta-heuristic optimization routine to estimate the parameters that define a FSM model. Because this is not guaranteed to return the best result, we run it many times.

Value
Returns a list where each element is an S4 object of class ga fsm. See ga fsm for the details of the slots (objects) that this type of object will have and for information on the methods that can be used to summarize the calling and execution of evolve_model(), including summary, print, and plot.

Examples

## Not run:
# Create data:
cdata <- data.frame(period = rep(1:10, 1000),
                     outcome = rep(1:2, 5000),
                     my.decision1 = sample(1:0, 1000, TRUE),
                     other.decision1 = sample(1:0, 1000, TRUE))
(res <- evolve_model_ntimes(cdata, ntimes=2))
(res <- evolve_model_ntimes(cdata, return_best = FALSE, ntimes=2))

## End(Not run)

find_wildcards

find_wildcards
Find Indices for Non-identifiable Elements of State Matrix.

Description

find_wildcards finds indices for non-identifiable elements of state matrix.

Usage

find_wildcards(state_mat, action_vec, cols)
Arguments

state_mat  Numeric matrix with rows as states and columns as predictors.
action_vec Numeric vector indicating what action to take for each state.
cols      Numeric vector same length as number of columns of the state matrix (state_mat) with the action that each column of the state matrix corresponds to the decision model taking in the previous period. This is only relevant when the predictor variables of the FSM are lagged outcomes that include the previous actions taken by that decision model.

Details

This is a helper function for degeneracy_check.

Value

Returns a list of indices (tuples specifying row and column of a matrix).

Examples

```r
tft_state <- matrix(c(1L 1L 1L 1L RL RL RL RIL RL TI
tft_action <- matrix(c(1L RII
c(1L RL 1L RII, c(1, 2, 1, 2)))
find_wildcards(tft_state, tft_action, c(1, 2, 1, 2))
```

#### Description

A generated action vector and state matrix are input and this function returns a numeric vector of the same length as the outcome. evolve_model then computes a fitness score for that potential solution FSM by comparing it to the provided outcome. This is repeated for every FSM in the population and then the probability of selection for the next generation is set to be proportional to the fitness scores. This function is also used in the predict method for the resulting final model that is returned. The function aborts if the user aborts in R, checking every 1000 iterations.

Usage

```r
fitnessCPP(action_vec, state_mat, covariates, period)
```

Arguments

- action_vec  Integer Vector.
- state_mat   Integer Matrix.
- covariates  Integer Matrix.
- period      Integer Vector.
### Description

An S4 class to return the results of using a GA to estimate a FSM with `evolve_model`.

- Turns `ga_fsm` S4 object into list of summaries for printing and then prints it.
- Plots `ga_fsm` S4 object’s state transition matrix.
- Plots `ga_fsm` S4 object’s variable importances.
- Plots `ga_fsm` S4 object’s variable importances.
- Extracts slot relevant to estimating the fsm.
- Extracts performance.
- Extracts slot of variable importances.
- Extracts slot of `action_vec`.
- Extracts number of states.
- Predicts new data with estimated model.

### Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'ga_fsm'
print(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ga_fsm'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'ga_fsm'
summary(object, digits = 3)

## S4 method for signature 'ga_fsm,ANY'
plot(x, y, main = "Transition Diagram",
     action_label = NULL, transition_label = NULL,
     curvature = c(0.3, 0.6, 0.8))

## S4 method for signature 'ga_fsm'
barplot(height, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ga_fsm'
dotchart(x, labels)

## S4 method for signature 'ga_fsm'
estimation_details(x)

## S4 method for signature 'ga_fsm'
```


**Arguments**

- **x**  
  S4 `ga_fsm` object. @export
  
- **...**  
  arguments to be passed to/from other methods.
  
- **object**  
  S4 `ga_fsm` object
  
- **digits**  
  Optional numeric vector length one for how many significant digits to print, default is 3.
  @export
  
- **y**  
  not used.
  
- **maintitle**  
  optional character vector
  
- **action_label**  
  optional character vector same length as action vector, where each ith element corresponds to what that ith element in the action vector represents. This will be used to fill in the states (circles) of the state transition matrix to be plotted.
  
- **transition_label**  
  optional character vector same length as number of columns of state transition matrix.
  
- **curvature**  
  optional numeric vector specifying the curvature of the lines for a diagram of 2 or more states.
  
- **height**  
  `ga_fsm` S4 object
  
- **labels**  
  vector of labels for each point. For vectors the default is to use `names(x)` and for matrices the row labels `dimnames(x)[[1]]`.
  
- **data**  
  A `data.frame` that has columns named "period" and "outcome" (period is the time period that the outcome action was taken), and one to three additional columns, containing predictors. All of the 3-5 columns should be named. The period and outcome columns should be integer vectors and the columns with the predictor variable data should be logical vectors (TRUE, FALSE). If the predictor variable data is not logical, it will coerced to logical with `base::as.logical()`.
  
- **type**  
  Not currently used.
  
- **na.action**  
  Optional function.
Methods (by generic)

- print: An S4 method for printing a `ga_fsm` S4 object
- show: An S4 method for showing a `ga_fsm` S4 object
- summary: An S4 method for summarizing a `ga_fsm` S4 object
- plot:
  - barplot:
  - dotchart: Plots `ga_fsm` S4 object’s variable importances
- estimation_details: @export
- best_performance: @export
- varImp: @export
- action_vec: @export
- states: @export
- predict: Predicts new data with estimated model

Slots

call  Language from the call of the function `evolve_model`.
actions Numeric vector with the number of actions.
states Numeric vector with the number of states.
GA  S4 object created by `ga()` from the GA package.
state_mat Numeric matrix with rows as states and columns as predictors.
action_vec Numeric vector indicating what action to take for each state.
predictive Numeric vector of length one with test data accuracy if test data was supplied; otherwise, a character vector with a message that the user should provide test data for better estimate of performance.
varImp Numeric vector same length as number of columns of state matrix with relative importance scores for each predictor.
varImp2 Numeric matrix same size as state matrix with relative importance scores for each transition.
timing Numeric vector length one with the total elapsed seconds it took `evolve_model` to execute.
diagnostics Character vector length one, to be printed with base::cat().
Description


Usage

NV_games

Format

A data frame with 168,386 rows and 51 variables:

- **period**: Which turn of the given game
- **my.decision**: The player’s move in this turn
- **risk**: Boolean variable: 1 indicates stochastic payoffs, 0 deterministic payoffs
- **delta**: Probability the game ends after each round
- **r1**: Normalized difference in payoff between both players cooperating and both defecting
- **r2**: Normalized difference in payoff between both players cooperating and the payoff for being a sucker (cooperating when the opponent defects)
- **error**: Probability that the player’s intended move is switched to the opposite move
- **data**: Which dataset did this game come from: AM = Andreoni & Miller; BR = Bereby-Meyer & Roth; DB = Dal Bo; DF = Dal Bo & Frechette; DO = Duffy & Ochs; FO = Friedman & Oprea; FR = Fudenberg, Rand, & Dreberl; and KS = Kunreuther, Silvasi, Bradlow & Small
- **my.decision1**: The player’s move in the previous turn
- **my.decision2**: The player’s move two turns ago
- **my.decision3**: The player’s move three turns ago
- **my.decision4**: The player’s move four turns ago
- **my.decision5**: The player’s move five turns ago
- **my.decision6**: The player’s move six turns ago
- **my.decision7**: The player’s move seven turns ago
- **my.decision8**: The player’s move eight turns ago
- **my.decision9**: The player’s move nine turns ago
- **other.decision1**: The opponent’s move in the previous turn
- **other.decision2**: The opponent’s move two turns ago
- **other.decision3**: The opponent’s move three turns ago
- **other.decision4**: The opponent’s move four turns ago
other.decision5  The opponent’s move five turns ago
other.decision6  The opponent’s move six turns ago
other.decision7  The opponent’s move seven turns ago
other.decision8  The opponent’s move eight turns ago
other.decision9  The opponent’s move nine turns ago
my.payoff1    The player’s payoff in the previous turn
my.payoff2    The player’s payoff two turns ago
my.payoff3    The player’s payoff three turns ago
my.payoff4    The player’s payoff four turns ago
my.payoff5    The player’s payoff five turns ago
my.payoff6    The player’s payoff six turns ago
my.payoff7    The player’s payoff seven turns ago
my.payoff8    The player’s payoff eight turns ago
my.payoff9    The player’s payoff nine turns ago
other.payoff1 The opponent’s payoff in the previous turn
other.payoff2 The opponent’s payoff two turns ago
other.payoff3 The opponent’s payoff three turns ago
other.payoff4 The opponent’s payoff four turns ago
other.payoff5 The opponent’s payoff five turns ago
other.payoff6 The opponent’s payoff six turns ago
other.payoff7 The opponent’s payoff seven turns ago
other.payoff8 The opponent’s payoff eight turns ago
other.payoff9 The opponent’s payoff nine turns ago
r   Reward: payoff when both players cooperate
t   Temptation: payoff when player defects and opponent cooperates
s   Sucker: Payoff when player cooperates and opponent defects
p   Punishment: payoff when both players defect
infin  Boolean: 1 indicates infinite game with probability delta of ending at each round; 0 indicates pre-determined number of rounds
contin Boolean: 1 indicates the game is played in continuous time; 0 indicates discrete rounds
group Which group (version of the game) is being played?

Source
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**Measure Model Performance**

**Description**

performance measures difference between predictions and data

**Usage**

`performance(results, outcome, measure)`

**Arguments**

- **results**: Numeric vector with predictions
- **outcome**: Numeric vector same length as results with real data to compare to.
- **measure**: Optional length one character vector that is either: "accuracy", "sens", "spec", or "ppv". This specifies what measure of predictive performance to use for training and evaluating the model. The default measure is "accuracy". However, accuracy can be a problematic measure when the classes are imbalanced in the samples, i.e. if a class the model is trying to predict is very rare. Alternatives to accuracy are available that illuminate different aspects of predictive power. Sensitivity answers the question, "given that a result is truly an event, what is the probability that the model will predict an event?" Specificity answers the question, "given that a result is truly not an event, what is the probability that the model will predict a negative?" Positive predictive value answers, "what is the percent of predicted positives that are actually positive?"

**Details**

This is the function of the `datafsm` package used to measure the fsm model performance. It uses the caret package.

**Value**

Returns a numeric vector length one.

---

**Extracts number of states**

**Description**

Extracts number of states

**Usage**

`states(x)`
Arguments

\[ x \quad \text{S4 \ ga_fsm \ object} \]

---

**varImp**

Extracts slot of variable importances

---

**Description**

Extracts slot of variable importances

**Usage**

```r
varImp(x)
```

**Arguments**

\[ x \quad \text{S4 \ ga_fsm \ object} \]

---

**var_imp**

Variable Importance Measure for A FSM Model

---

**Description**

var_imp calculates the importance of the covariates of the model.

**Usage**

```r
var_imp(state_mat, action_vec, data, outcome, period, measure)
```

**Arguments**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{state_mat} & \quad \text{Numeric matrix with rows as states and columns as predictors.} \\
\text{action_vec} & \quad \text{Numeric vector indicating what action to take for each state.} \\
\text{data} & \quad \text{Data frame that has "period" and "outcome" columns and rest of cols are predictors, ranging from one to three predictors. All of the (3-5 columns) should be named.} \\
\text{outcome} & \quad \text{Numeric vector same length as the number of rows as data.} \\
\text{period} & \quad \text{Numeric vector same length as the number of rows as data.}
\end{align*}
\]
Optional length one character vector that is either: "accuracy", "sens", "spec", or "ppv". This specifies what measure of predictive performance to use for training and evaluating the model. The default measure is "accuracy". However, accuracy can be a problematic measure when the classes are imbalanced in the samples, i.e. if a class the model is trying to predict is very rare. Alternatives to accuracy are available that illuminate different aspects of predictive power. Sensitivity answers the question, “given that a result is truly an event, what is the probability that the model will predict an event?” Specificity answers the question, “given that a result is truly not an event, what is the probability that the model will predict a negative?” Positive predictive value answers, “what is the percent of predicted positives that are actually positive?”

Details

Takes the state matrix and action vector from an already evolved model and the fitness function and data used to evolve the model (or this could be test data), flips the values of each of the elements in the state matrix and measures the change in fitness (prediction of data) relative to the original model. Then these changes are summed across columns to provide the importance of each of the columns of the state matrix.

Value

Numeric vector the same length as the number of columns of the provided state matrix (the number of predictors in the model) with relative importance scores for each predictor.
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