Package ‘modeldb’

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Title  Fits Models Inside the Database
Version  0.2.3
Description  Uses ’ tidy ’ and ’ tidyeval’ to fit statistical models inside the database. It currently supports KMeans and linear regression models.
License  MIT + file LICENSE
BugReports  https://github.com/tidymodels/modeldb/issues
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Imports  dplyr(>= 0.7), ggplot2, progress, purrr, rlang, tibble, tidypredict
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R topics documented:

  add_dummy_variables .................................................. 2
  as_parsed_model.modeldb_lm .......................................... 3
  linear_regression_db .................................................. 3
  plot_kmeans ............................................................ 4
  simple_kmeans_db ...................................................... 5
add_dummy_variables

Index

add_dummy_variables  Creates dummy variables

Description

It uses 'tidyeval' and 'dplyr' to create dummy variables based for categorical variables.

Usage

```r
add_dummy_variables(
  df,
  x,
  values = c(),
  auto_values = FALSE,
  remove_original = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

- `df` A Local or remote data frame
- `x` Categorical variable
- `values` Possible known values of the categorical variable. If not passed then the function will take an additional step to figure the unique values of the variable.
- `auto_values` Safeguard argument to prevent the function from figuring the unique values if the values argument is empty. If it is ok for this function to obtain the unique values, set to TRUE. Defaults to FALSE.
- `remove_original` It removes the original variable from the returned table. Defaults to TRUE.

Examples

```r
library(dplyr)

mtcars %>%
  add_dummy_variables(cyl, values = c(4, 6, 8))

mtcars %>%
  add_dummy_variables(cyl, auto_values = TRUE)
```
\textbf{as\_parsed\_model.modeldb\_lm}

\textit{Prepares parsed model object}

\textbf{Description}

Prepares parsed model object

\textbf{Usage}

\begin{verbatim}
## S3 method for class 'modeldb\_lm'
as\_parsed\_model(x)
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Arguments}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{x} \hspace{1cm} A parsed model object
\end{itemize}

\textbf{linear\_regression\_db \hspace{1cm} Fits a Linear Regression model}

\textbf{Description}

It uses `tidyeval` and `dplyr` to create a linear regression model.

\textbf{Usage}

\begin{verbatim}
linear\_regression\_db(df, y\_var = NULL, sample\_size = NULL, auto\_count = FALSE)
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Arguments}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{df} \hspace{1cm} A Local or remote data frame
  \item \texttt{y\_var} \hspace{1cm} Dependent variable
  \item \texttt{sample\_size} \hspace{1cm} Prevents a table count. It is only used for models with three or more independent variables
  \item \texttt{auto\_count} \hspace{1cm} Serves as a safeguard in case \texttt{sample\_size} is not passed inadvertently. Defaults to \texttt{FALSE}. If it is ok for the function to count how many records are in the sample, then set to \texttt{TRUE}. It is only used for models with three or more independent variables
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Details}

The \texttt{linear\_regression\_db()} function only calls one of three unexported functions. The function used is determined by the number of independent variables. This is so any model of one or two variables can use a simpler formula, which in turn will have less SQL overhead.
Examples

library(dplyr)

mtcars %>%
  select(mpg, wt, qsec) %>%
  linear_regression_db(mpg)

---

plot_kmeans

Visualize a KMeans Cluster with lots of data

Description

It uses `ggplot2` to display the results of a KMeans routine. Instead of a scatterplot, it uses a square grid that displays the concentration of intersections per square. The number of squares in the grid can be customized for more or less fine grain.

Usage

plot_kmeans(df, x, y, resolution = 50, group = center)

db_calculate_squares(df, x, y, group, resolution = 50)

Arguments

df A Local or remote data frame with results of KMeans clustering
x A numeric variable for the x axis
y A numeric variable for the y axis
resolution The number of squares in the grid. Defaults to 50. Meaning a 50 x 50 grid.
group A discrete variable containing the grouping for the KMeans. It defaults to 'center'

Details

For large result-sets in remote sources, downloading every intersection will be a long running, costly operation. The approach of this function is to devide the x and y plane in a grid and have the remote source figure the total number of intersections, returned as a single number. This reduces the granularity of the visualization, but it speeds up the results.

Examples

plot_kmeans(mtcars, mpg, wt, group = am)
**simple_kmeans_db**

**Simple kmeans routine that works in-database**

**Description**

It uses 'tidyeval' and 'dplyr' to run multiple cycles of kmean calculations, expressed in dplyr formulas until an the optimal centers are found.

**Usage**

```r
simple_kmeans_db(
  df,
  ...,
  centers = 3,
  max_repeats = 100,
  initial_kmeans = NULL,
  safeguard_file = "kmeans.csv",
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `df` A Local or remote data frame
- `...` A list of variables to be used in the kmeans algorithm
- `centers` The number of centers. Defaults to 3.
- `max_repeats` The maximum number of cycles to run. Defaults to 100.
- `initial_kmeans` A local dataframe with initial centroid values. Defaults to NULL.
- `safeguard_file` Each cycle will update a file specified in this argument with the current centers. Defaults to 'kmeans.csv'. Pass NULL if no file is desired.
- `verbose` Indicates if the progress bar will be displayed during the model’s fitting.

**Details**

Because each cycle is an independent 'dplyr' operation, or SQL operation if using a remote source, the latest centroid data frame is saved to the parent environment in case the process needs to be canceled and then restarted at a later point. Passing the 'current_kmeans' as the 'initial_kmeans' will allow the operation to pick up where it left off.

**Examples**

```r
library(dplyr)

mtcars %>%
  simple_kmeans_db(mpg, qsec, wt) %>%
  glimpse()
```
Index

add_dummy_variables, 2
as_parsed_model.modeldb_lm, 3

db_calculate_squares(plot_kmeans), 4
linear_regression_db, 3
plot_kmeans, 4
simple_kmeans_db, 5