Package ‘paradox’

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 'ParamSetCollection.R' 'ParamUty.R' 'Sampler.R' 'Sampler1D.R'
 'SamplerHierarchical.R' 'SamplerJointIndep.R' 'SamplerUnif.R'
 'asserts.R' 'generate_design_grid.R' 'generate_design_lhs.R'
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### Description

Define parameter spaces, constraints and dependencies for arbitrary algorithms, to program on such spaces. Also includes statistical designs and random samplers. Objects are implemented as 'R6' classes.

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assert_param

See Also

Useful links:

- https://paradox.mlr-org.com
- Report bugs at https://github.com/mlr-org/paradox/issues

assert_param Assertions for Params and ParamSets

Description

Assertions for Params and ParamSets

Usage

assert_param(param, cl = "Param", no_untyped = FALSE, must_bounded = FALSE)

assert_param_set(param_set, cl = "Param", no_untyped = FALSE, must_bounded = FALSE, no_deps = FALSE)

Arguments

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<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>param</td>
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<td>cl</td>
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<td>Allowed subclasses.</td>
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<td>no_untyped</td>
<td>(logical(1))</td>
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<td>Are untyped Params allowed?</td>
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<td>(logical(1))</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are dependencies allowed?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Value

The checked object, invisibly.
### Condition

**Dependency Condition**

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Condition object, to specify the condition in a dependency.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Format**

- **R6::R6Class** object.

**Construction**

```
c = Condition$new(type, rhs)
```

- `type:: character(1)`
  - Name / type of the condition.
- `rhs:: any`
  - Right-hand-side of the condition.

**Methods**

- `test(function(x))`
  - `??? -> logical(n)`
    - Checks if condition is satisfied. Called on a vector of parent param values.

**Currently implemented simple conditions**

- `CondEqual$new(rhs)`
  - Parent must be equal to `rhs`.
- `CondAnyOf$new(rhs)`
  - Parent must be any value of `rhs`.

### Design

**Design of Configurations**

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>A lightweight wrapper around a <strong>ParamSet</strong> and a <strong>data.table::data.table()</strong>, where the latter is a design of configurations produced from the former - e.g., by calling a <strong>generate_design_grid()</strong> or by sampling.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Format**

- **R6::R6Class** object.
**generate_design_grid**

**Construction**

```r
c = Design$new(param_set, data, remove_dupl)
```

Note that the first 2 arguments are NOT cloned during construction!

- `param_set` :: ParamSet.
- `data` :: `data.table()`
  Right hand side of the condition.
- `remove_dupl` :: logical(1)
  Remove duplicates?

**Fields**

- `param_set` :: ParamSet.
- `data` :: `data.table()`
  Stored data.

**Methods**

- `transpose(filter_na = TRUE, trafo = TRUE)`
  (logical(1), logical(1)) -> list() of list()
  Transforms data into a list of lists of row-configurations, possibly removes NA entries of inactive parameter values due to unsatisfied dependencies, and possibly calls the `trafo` function of the `ParamSet`.

---

**generate_design_grid Generate a Grid Design**

---

**Description**

Generate a grid with a specified resolution in the parameter space. The resolution for categorical parameters is ignored, these parameters always produce a grid over all their valid levels. For number params the endpoints of the params are always included in the grid.

**Usage**

```r
generate_design_grid(param_set, resolution = NULL,
                     param_resolutions = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `param_set` :: ParamSet.
- `resolution` :: integer(1)
  Global resolution for all Params.
- `param_resolutions` :: named integer()
  Resolution per Param, named by parameter ID.
generate_design_lhs

Value

\[(\text{data.table::data.table()})\].

See Also

Other generate_design: \texttt{generate_design_lhs}, \texttt{generate_design_random}

Examples

```r
ps = ParamSet$new(list(
  ParamDbl$new("ratio", lower = 0, upper = 1),
  ParamFct$new("letters", levels = letters[1:3])
))
generate_design_grid(ps, 10)
```

---

\texttt{generate_design_lhs} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Generate a Space-Filling LHS Design}

Description

Generate a space-filling design using Latin hypercube sampling.

Usage

\texttt{generate_design_lhs(param_set, n, lhs_fun = NULL)}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{param_set} :: \texttt{ParamSet}.
  \item \texttt{n} :: \texttt{integer(1)}
    Number of points to sample.
  \item \texttt{lhs_fun} :: \texttt{function(n, k)}
    Function to use to generate a LHS sample, with \texttt{n} samples and \texttt{k} values per param. LHS functions are implemented in package \texttt{lhs}, default is to use \texttt{lhs::maximinLHS}.
\end{itemize}

Value

\[(\text{data.table::data.table()})\].

See Also

Other generate_design: \texttt{generate_design_grid}, \texttt{generate_design_random}
generate_design_random

Examples

```r
ps <- ParamSet$new(list(
  ParamDbl$new("ratio", lower = 0, upper = 1),
  ParamFct$new("letters", levels = letters[1:3])
))
generate_design_lhs(ps, 10)
```

Description

Generates a design with randomly drawn points. Internally uses SamplerUnif, hence, also works for ParamSets with dependencies. If dependencies do not hold, values are set to NA in the resulting data.table.

Usage

```r
generate_design_random(param_set, n)
```

Arguments

- `param_set` :: ParamSet.
- `n` :: integer(1)
  Number of points to draw randomly.

Value

`(data.table::data.table())`.

See Also

Other generate_design: `generate_design_grid, generate_design_lhs`

Examples

```r
ps <- ParamSet$new(list(
  ParamDbl$new("ratio", lower = 0, upper = 1),
  ParamFct$new("letters", levels = letters[1:3])
))
generate_design_random(ps, 10)
```
**NO_DEF**  
*Extra data type for "no default value"*

---

**Description**

Special new data type for no-default. Not often needed by the end-user, mainly internal.

- NoDefault: R6 factory.
- NO_DEF: R6 Singleton object for type, used in Param.
- is_nodedefault(): Is an object of type 'no default'?

---

**Param**  
*Param Object*

---

**Description**

Abstract base class for parameters.

**Format**

*R6::R6Class* object.

**Construction**

`Param$new(id, special_vals, default, tags)`

- **id**: character(1)  
  ID of this parameter.

- **special_vals**: list()  
  Arbitrary special values this parameter is allowed to take, to make it feasible. This allows extending the domain of the parameter. Note that these values are only used in feasibility checks, neither in generating designs nor sampling.

- **default**: any  
  Default value. Can be from the domain of the parameter or an element of special_vals. Has value *NO_DEF* if no default exists. NULL can be a valid default.

- **tags**: character()  
  Arbitrary tags to group and subset parameters. Some tags serve a special purpose:
  
  - "required" implies that the parameters has to be given when setting values in *ParamSet*.
**Fields**

- **class**: character(1)
  
  R6 class name. Read-only.

- **is_number**: logical(1)
  
  TRUE if the parameter is of type "dbl" or "int".

- **is_categ**: logical(1)
  
  TRUE if the parameter is of type "fct" or "lgl".

- **has_default**: logical(1)
  
  Is there a default value?

- **storage_type**: character(1)
  
  Data type when values of this parameter are stored in a data table or sampled.

**Methods**

- **test(x), check(x), assert(x)**
  
  Three checkmate-like check-functions. Take a value from the domain of the parameter, and check if it is feasible. A value is feasible if it is of the same storage_type, inside of the bounds or element of special_vals.

- **qunif(x)**
  
  numeric(n) -> vector(n)
  
  Takes values from [0,1] and map them, regularly distributed, to the domain of the parameter. Think of: quantile function or the use case to map a uniform-[0,1] random variable into a uniform sample from this param.

- **rep(n)**
  
  integer(1) -> ParamSet
  
  Repeats this parameter n-times (by cloning). Each parameter is named "<id>rep<k>" and gets the additional tag "<id>_rep".

**S3 methods**

- **as.data.table()**
  
  Param -> data.table::data.table()
  
  Converts param to data.table::data.table() with 1 row. See ParamSet.

**See Also**

Other Params: ParamDbI, ParamFct, ParamInt, ParamLgl, ParamUty

---

**ParamDbI**

**Numerical Parameter**

**Description**

A Param to describe real-valued parameters.
**Format**

`R6::R6Class` object inheriting from `Param`.

**Construction**

`ParamDbl$new(id, lower = -Inf, upper = Inf, special_vals = list(), default = NO_DEF, tags = character())`

Arguments of `Param`, and additionally:

- `lower` :: numeric(1)
  Lower bound, can be `~Inf`.
- `upper` :: numeric(1)
  Upper bound can be `+Inf`.

**Fields**

Fields of `Param`, and additionally:

- `lower` :: numeric(1)
  Lower bound.
- `upper` :: numeric(1)
  Upper bound.
- `levels` :: NULL
  Allowed levels. Always NULL for this parameter.
- `nlevels` :: Inf
  Number of categorical levels. Always Inf for this parameter.
- `is_bounded` :: logical(1)
  Are the bounds finite?

**Methods**

See `Param`.

**See Also**

Other Params: `ParamFct, ParamInt, ParamLgl, ParamUty, Param`

**Examples**

`ParamDbl$new("ratio", lower = 0, upper = 1, default = 0.5)`
**Description**

A Param to describe categorical (factor) parameters.

**Format**

R6::R6Class object inheriting from Param.

**Construction**

ParamFct$new(id, levels, special_vals = list(), default = NO_DEF, tags = character())

Arguments of Param, and additionally:

- **levels**: character()
  Set of allowed levels.

**Fields**

Fields of Param, and additionally:

- **lower**: numeric(1)
  Lower bound. Always NA for this parameter.
- **upper**: numeric(1)
  Upper bound. Always NA for this parameter.
- **levels**: character()
  Allowed levels.
- **nlevels**: Inf
  Number of categorical levels.
- **is_bounded**: TRUE
  Are the bounds finite? Always TRUE for this parameter.

**Methods**

See Param.

**See Also**

Other Params: ParamDbI, ParamInt, ParamLgl, ParamUty, Param

**Examples**

ParamFct$new("f", levels = letters[1:3])
**ParamInt**

**Integer Parameter**

Description

A Param to describe integer parameters.

Format

R6::R6Class object inheriting from Param.

Construction

ParamInt$new(id, lower = -Inf, upper = Inf, special_vals = list(), default = NO_DEF, tags = character(0)),

Arguments of Param, and additionally:

- lower :: numeric(1)
  Lower bound, can be -Inf.
- upper :: numeric(1)
  Upper bound can be +Inf.

Fields

Fields of Param, and additionally:

- lower :: numeric(1)
  Lower bound.
- upper :: numeric(1)
  Upper bound.
- levels :: NULL
  Allowed levels. Always NULL for this parameter.
- nlevels :: integer(1)
  Number of categorical levels. Here, the number integers in the range [lower, upper], or Inf if unbounded.
- is_bounded :: logical(1)
  Are the bounds finite?

Methods

See Param.

See Also

Other Params: ParamDbl, ParamFct, ParamLgl, ParamUty, Param

Examples

ParamInt$new("count", lower = 0, upper = 10, default = 1)
**Description**

A *Param* to describe logical parameters.

**Format**

*R6::R6Class* object inheriting from *Param*.

**Construction**

```
ParamLgl$new(id, special_vals = list(), default = NO_DEF, tags = character())
```

See Arguments of *Param*.

**Fields**

Fields of *Param*, and additionally:

- `lower`: numeric(1)
  
  Lower bound. Always `NA` for this parameter.

- `upper`: numeric(1)
  
  Upper bound. Always `NA` for this parameter.

- `levels`: logical(2)
  
  Allowed levels. Always `c(TRUE, FALSE)` for this parameter.

- `nlevels`: Inf
  
  Number of categorical levels. Always 2 for this parameter.

- `is_bounded`: TRUE
  
  Are the bounds finite? Always TRUE for this parameter.

**Methods**

See *Param*.

**See Also**

Other *Params*: *ParamDb1*, *ParamFct*, *ParamInt*, *ParamUty*, *Param_

**Examples**

```
ParamLgl$new("flag", default = TRUE)
```
Description

A set of `Param` objects. Please note that when creating a set or adding to it, the parameters of the resulting set have to be uniquely named with IDs with valid R names. The set also contains a member variable `values` which can be used to store an active configuration / or to partially fix some parameters to constant values (regarding subsequent sampling or generation of designs).

Usage

`ParamSet`

Format

An object of class `R6ClassGenerator` of length 24.

Construction

```r
ParamSet$new(params = named_list())
```

- `params :: named list()`
  List of `Param`, named with their respective ID. Parameters are cloned.

Fields

- `set_id :: character(1)`
  ID of this param set. Default "". Settable.
- `length :: integer(1)`
  Number of contained `Params`.
- `is_empty :: logical(1)`
  Is the `ParamSet` empty?
- `class :: named character()`
  Classes of contained parameters, named with parameter IDs.
- `lower :: named double()`
  Lower bounds of parameters (NA if parameter is not numeric). Named with parameter IDs.
- `upper :: named double()`
  Upper bounds of parameters (NA if parameter is not numeric). Named with parameter IDs.
- `levels :: named list()`
  List of character vectors of allowed categorical values of contained parameters. NULL if the parameter is not categorical. Named with parameter IDs.
- `nlevels :: named integer()`
  Number of categorical levels per parameter, Inf for double parameters or unbounded integer parameters. Named with param IDs.


- **is_bounded** :: named logical(1)
  Do all parameters have finite bounds? Named with parameter IDs.

- **special_vals** :: named list() of list()
  Special values for all parameters. Named with parameter IDs.

- **storage_type** :: character()
  Data types of parameters when stored in tables. Named with parameter IDs.

- **tags** :: named list() of character()
  Can be used to group and subset parameters. Named with parameter IDs.

- **default** :: named list()
  Default values of all parameters. If no default exists, element is not present. Named with parameter IDs.

- **is_number** :: named logical()
  Position is TRUE for ParamDBl and ParamInt. Named with parameter IDs.

- **is_categ** :: named logical
  Position is TRUE for ParamFct and ParamLgl. Named with parameter IDs.

- **has_deps** :: logical(1)
  Has the set parameter dependencies?

- **deps** :: data.table::data.table()
  Table has cols id (character(1)) and on (character(1)) and cond (Condition). Lists all (direct) dependency parents of a param, through parameter IDs. Internally created by a call to add_dep. Settable, if you want to remove dependencies or perform other changes.

- **values** :: named list()
  Currently set / fixed parameter values. Settable, and feasibility of values will be checked when you set them. You do not have to set values for all parameters, but only for a subset. When you set values, all previously set values will be unset / removed.

- **trafo** :: function(x, param_set)
  Transformation function. Settable. User has to pass a function(x, param_set), of the form (named list(), ParamSet) -> named list().
  The function is responsible to transform a feasible configuration into another encoding, before potentially evaluating the configuration with the target algorithm. For the output, not many things have to hold. It needs to have unique names, and the target algorithm has to accept the configuration. For convenience, the self-paramset is also passed in, if you need some info from it (e.g. tags). Is NULL by default, and you can set it to NULL to switch the transformation off.

- **has_trafo** :: logical(1)
  Has the set a trafo function?

**Public methods**

- **ids(class = NULL, is_bounded = NULL, tags = NULL)**
  (character, logical(1), character()) -> character()
  Retrieves IDs of contained parameters based on some filter criteria selections, NULL means no restriction.

- **get_values(class = NULL, is_bounded = NULL, tags = NULL)**
  (character(), logical(1), character()) -> named list()
Retrieves parameter values based on some selections, NULL means no restriction and is equivalent to \textit{Dvalues}.

- \texttt{add(param\_set)}
  \begin{verbatim}
  (Param | ParamSet) -> self
  \end{verbatim}
  Adds a single param or another set to this set, all params are cloned.

- \texttt{subset(ids)}
  \begin{verbatim}
  character() -> self
  \end{verbatim}
  Changes the current set to the set of passed IDs.

- \texttt{test(x), check(x), assert(x)}
  Takes a named list. A point \( x \) is feasible, if it configures a subset of params, all individual param constraints are satisfied and all dependencies are satisfied. Params for which dependencies are not satisfied should not be part of \( x \).

- \texttt{add\_dep(id, on, cond)}
  \begin{verbatim}
  (character(1), character(1), Condition) -> self
  \end{verbatim}
  Adds a dependency to this set, so that param \( id \) now depends on param \( on \).

\section*{S3 methods and type converters}

- \texttt{as.data.table()}

  Compact representation as datatable. Col types are:

  - \texttt{id}: character
  - \texttt{lower, upper}: double
  - \texttt{levels}: list col, with NULL elements
  - \texttt{special\_vals}: list col of list
  - \texttt{is\_bounded}: logical
  - \texttt{default}: list col, with NULL elements
  - \texttt{storage\_type}: character
  - \texttt{tags}: list col of character vectors

\section*{Examples}

\begin{verbatim}
ps = ParamSet$new(
  params = list(  
    ParamDbl$new("d", lower = -5, upper = 5, default = 0),
    ParamFct$new("f", levels = letters[1:3])
  )
)

ps$trafo = function(x, param\_set) {
  x$d = 2^d
  return(x)
}

ps$add(ParamInt$new("i", lower = 0L, upper = 16L))

ps$check(list(d = 2.1, f = "a", i = 3L))
\end{verbatim}
Description

A collection of multiple ParamSet objects.

- The collection is basically a light-weight wrapper/container around references to multiple sets.
- In order to ensure unique param names, every param in the collection is referred to with "<set_id>.<param_id>". Parameters from ParamSets with empty (i.e. "") $set_id are referenced directly. Multiple ParamSets with $set_id "" can be combined, but their parameter names must be unique.
- Operation subset is currently not allowed.
- Operation add currently only works when adding complete sets not single params.
- When you either ask for 'values' or set them, the operation is delegated to the individual, contained param set references. The collection itself does not maintain a values state. This also implies that if you directly change values in one of the referenced sets, this change is reflected in the collection.
- Dependencies: It is possible to currently handle dependencies
  - regarding parameters inside of the same set - in this case simply add the dependency to the set, best before adding the set to the collection
  - across sets, where a param from one set depends on the state of a param from another set
    - in this case add call add_dep on the collection.

If you call deps on the collection, you are returned a complete table of dependencies, from sets and across sets.

Format

R6::R6Class object inheriting from ParamSet.

Construction

ParamSetCollection$new(sets)

- sets :: list of ParamSet
  Parameter objects are cloned.

Methods

- remove_sets(ids)
  character() -> self
  Removes sets of given ids from collection.
**Description**

A `Param` to describe untyped parameters.

**Format**

`R6::R6Class` object inheriting from `Param`.

**Construction**

`ParamUty$new(id, default = NO_DEF, tags = character(), custom_check = NULL)`

Arguments of `Param`, and additionally:

- `custom_check :: function()`
  Custom function to check the feasibility. Defaults to NULL.

**Fields**

Fields of `Param`, and additionally:

- `lower :: numeric(1)`
  Lower bound. Always NA for this parameter.
- `upper :: numeric(1)`
  Upper bound. Always NA for this parameter.
- `levels :: NULL`
  Allowed levels. Always NULL for this parameter.
- `nlevels :: numeric(1)`
  Number of categorical levels. Always Inf for this parameter.
- `is_bounded :: FALSE`
  Are the bounds finite? Always FALSE for this parameter.

**Methods**

See `Param`.

**See Also**

Other Params: `ParamDbl`, `ParamFct`, `ParamInt`, `ParamLgl`, `Param`

**Examples**

`ParamUty$new("untyped", default = Inf)`
Sampler  

Sampler Class

Description

This is the abstract base class for sampling objects like Sampler1D, SamplerHierarchical or SamplerJointIndep.

Format

R6::R6Class object.

Construction

Note: This object is typically constructed via a derived classes.

```r
smpl <- Sampler$new(param_set)
```

- `param_set :: ParamSet`
  Domain / support of the distribution we want to sample from. ParamSet is cloned on construction.

Fields

- `param_set :: ParamSet`
  Domain / support of the distribution we want to sample from.

Methods

- `sample(n)`
  `integer(1) -> Design`
  Sample n values from the distribution.

See Also

Other Sampler: Sampler1DCateg, Sampler1DNormal, Sampler1DRfun, Sampler1DUnif, Sampler1D, SamplerHierarchical, SamplerJointIndep, SamplerUnif
Sampler1D

Sampler1D Class

Description

1D sampler, abstract base class for Sampler like Sampler1DUnif, Sampler1DRfun, Sampler1DCateg and Sampler1DNormal.

Format

R6::R6Class inheriting from Sampler.

Construction

Note: This object is typically constructed via a derived classes, e.g. Sampler1DUnif, Sampler1DRfun, Sampler1DCateg or Sampler1DNormal.

```r
smpl = Sampler1D$new(param)
```

- `param :: Param`
  Domain / support of the distribution we want to sample from.

Fields

See Sampler. Additionally, the class provides:

- `param :: Param`
  Returns the one Parameter that is sampled from.

Methods

See Sampler.

See Also

Other Sampler: Sampler1DCateg, Sampler1DNormal, Sampler1DRfun, Sampler1DUnif, SamplerHierarchical, SamplerJointIndep, SamplerUnif, Sampler
Sampler1DCateg

Sampler1DCateg Class

Description

Sampling from a discrete distribution, for a ParamFct or ParamLgl.

Format

R6::R6Class inheriting from Sampler1D.

Construction

smpl = Sampler1DCateg$new(param, prob = NULL)

- param :: Param
  Domain / support of the distribution we want to sample from.
- prob :: numeric()
  Numeric vector of param$levels probabilities, which is uniform by default.

Fields

See Sampler1D. Additionally, the class provides:

- prob :: numeric(n)
  Numeric vector of param$levels probabilities, which is uniform by default.

Methods

See Sampler1D.

See Also

Other Sampler: Sampler1DNormal,Sampler1DRfun,Sampler1DUnif,Sampler1D,SamplerHierarchical,
SamplerJointIndep,SamplerUnif,Sampler
Sampler1DNormal

Sampler1DNormal Class

Description

Normal sampling (potentially truncated) for ParamDbl.

Format

R6::R6Class inheriting from Sampler1D.

Construction

smpl = Sampler1DNormal$new(param, mean = NULL, sd = NULL)

• mean :: numeric(1)
  Mean parameter of the normal distribution. Default is mean(c(param$lower, param$upper)).
• sd :: numeric(1)
  SD parameter of the normal distribution. Default is (param$upper - param$lower)/4.

Fields

See Sampler1D. Additionally, the class provides:

• mean :: numeric(1)
  Mean parameter of the normal distribution. Default is mean(c(param$lower, param$upper)).
• sd :: numeric(1)
  SD parameter of the normal distribution. Default is (param$upper - param$lower)/4.

Methods

See Sampler1D.

See Also

Other Sampler: Sampler1DCateg, Sampler1DRfun, Sampler1DUnif, Sampler1D, SamplerHierarchical, SamplerJointIndep, SamplerUnif, Sampler
**Sampler1DRfun**

---

**Sampler1DRfun Class**

---

**Description**

Arbitrary sampling from 1D RNG functions from R.

**Format**

\[ \text{R6::R6Class inheriting from Sampler1D.} \]

**Construction**

\[ \text{smpl} = \text{Sampler1DRfun}\$\text{new}(\text{param}, \text{rfun}, \text{trunc} = \text{TRUE}) \]

- **param** :: \text{Param}
  - Domain / support of the distribution we want to sample from.
- **rfun** :: \text{function}
  - Random number generator function, e.g. \text{rexp} to sample from exponential distribution.
- **trunc** :: \text{logical(1)}
  - \text{TRUE} enables naive rejection sampling, so we stay inside of \([\text{lower}, \text{upper}]\).

**Fields**

See \text{Sampler1D}. Additionally, the class provides:

- **rfun** :: \text{function()}
  - Random number generator function, e.g. \text{rexp} to sample from exponential distribution.
- **trunc** :: \text{logical(1)}
  - \text{TRUE} enables naive rejection sampling, so we stay inside of \([\text{lower}, \text{upper}]\).

**Methods**

See \text{Sampler1D}.

**See Also**

Other Sampler: \text{Sampler1DCateg, Sampler1DNormal, Sampler1DUnif, Sampler1D, SamplerHierarchical, SamplerJointIndep, SamplerUnif, Sampler}
Sampler1DUnif  

**Sampler1DUnif Class**

**Description**
Uniform random sampler for arbitrary (bounded) parameters.

**Format**

\[ \text{R6::R6Class inheriting from Sampler1D}. \]

**Construction**

\[ \text{smpl} = \text{Sampler1DUnif}\$\new(\text{param}) \]

- \text{param} :: \text{Param}
  Domain / support of the distribution we want to sample from.

**Fields**
See Sampler1D.

**Methods**
See Sampler1D.

**See Also**
Other Sampler: Sampler1DCateg, Sampler1DNormal, Sampler1DRfun, Sampler1D, SamplerHierarchical, SamplerJointIndep, SamplerUnif, Sampler

SamplerHierarchical  

**SamplerHierarchical Class**

**Description**
Hierarchical sampling for arbitrary param sets with dependencies, where the user specifies 1D samplers per param. Dependencies are topologically sorted, parameters are then sampled in topological order, and if dependencies do not hold, values are set to \text{NA} in the resulting data.table.

**Format**

\[ \text{R6::R6Class inheriting from Sampler}. \]
**SamplerJointIndep**

**Construction**

```r
smpl = SamplerJointIndep$new(param_set, samplers)
```

- **param_set** :: ParamSet
  Domain / support of the distribution we want to sample from.
- **samplers** :: list()
  List of Sampler objects that gives a Sampler for each Param in the param_set.

**Fields**

See Sampler. Additionally, the class provides:

- **samplers** :: list()
  List of Sampler objects that gives a Sampler for each Param in the param_set.

**Methods**

See Sampler.

**See Also**

Other Sampler: Sampler1DCateg, Sampler1DNormal, Sampler1DRfun, Sampler1DUnif, Sampler1D, SamplerJointIndep, SamplerUnif, Sampler

---

**SamplerJointIndep Class**

**Description**

Create joint, independent sampler out of multiple other samplers.

**Format**

R6::R6Class inheriting from Sampler.

**Construction**

```r
smpl = SamplerJointIndep$new(samplers)
```

- **samplers** :: list()
  List of Sampler objects.

**Fields**

See Sampler. Additionally, the class provides:

- **samplers** :: list()
  List of Sampler objects.
Methods

See Sampler.

See Also

Other Sampler: Sampler1DCateg, Sampler1DNormal, Sampler1DRfun, Sampler1DUnif, Sampler1D, SamplerHierarchical, SamplerUnif, Sampler

SamplerUnif

SamplerUnif Class

Description

Uniform random sampling for an arbitrary (bounded) ParamSet. Constructs 1 uniform sampler per Param, then passes them to SamplerHierarchical. Hence, also works for ParamSets sets with dependencies.

Format

R6::R6Class inheriting from SamplerHierarchical.

Construction

See Sampler.

Fields

See Sampler.

Methods

See Sampler.

See Also

Other Sampler: Sampler1DCateg, Sampler1DNormal, Sampler1DRfun, Sampler1DUnif, Sampler1D, SamplerHierarchical, SamplerJointIndep, Sampler
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