Package ‘stablelearner’

April 17, 2020

Version 0.1-2
Date 2020-04-16
Title Stability Assessment of Statistical Learning Methods
Description Graphical and computational methods that can be used to assess the stability of results from supervised statistical learning.
Depends R (>= 3.0.0)
Imports graphics, methods, MASS, e1071, partykit, party, randomForest, ranger
Suggests utils, Formula, nnet, rpart, knitr, evtree
VignetteBuilder knitr
License GPL-2 | GPL-3
NeedsCompilation no
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Repository CRAN
Date/Publication 2020-04-17 09:00:02 UTC

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accuracy

Prediction Accuracy from Stability Assessment Results

Description
Function to compute the prediction accuracy from an object of class "stablelearner" or "stablelearnerList" as a parallel to the similarity values estimated by stability in each iteration of the stability assessment procedure.

Usage
accuracy(x, measure = "kappa", na.action = na.exclude, applyfun = NULL, cores = NULL)

Arguments
x an object of class "stablelearner" or "stablelearnerList".
measure a character string (or a vector of character strings). Name(s) of the measure(s) used to compute accuracy. Currently implemented measures are "diag" = percentage of observations on the main diagonal of a confusion matrix, "kappa" = "diag" corrected for agreement by chance (default), "rand" = Rand index, and "crand" = Rand index corrected for agreement by chance (see also classAgreement).
na.action a function which indicates what should happen to the predictions of the results containing NAs. The default function is na.exclude.
applyfun a lapply-like function. The default is to use lapply unless cores is specified in which case mclapply is used (for multicore computations on platforms that support these).
cores integer. The number of cores to use in multicore computations using mclapply (see above).

Details
This function can be used to compute prediction accuracy after the stability was estimated using stability.
Value

A matrix of size 2*B times length(measure) containing prediction accuracy values of the learners trained during the stability assessment procedure.

See Also

stability

Examples

```r
library("partykit")
res <- ctree(Species ~ ., data = iris)
stab <- stability(res)
accuracy(stab)
```
Examples

```r
newlearner <- list(
  class = "svm",
  package = "e1071",
  method = "Support Vector Machine",
  predict = function(x, newdata, yclass = NULL) {
    if(match(yclass, c("ordered", "factor"))) {
      attr(predict(x, newdata = newdata, probability = TRUE), "probabilities")
    } else {
      predict(x, newdata = newdata)
    }
  }
)

addLearner(newlearner)
```

---

**bootstrap**  
*Sampler Infrastructure for Stability Assessment*

### Description
Sampler objects that provide objects with functionality used by `stabletree` to generate resampled datasets.

### Usage
```r
bootstrap(B = 500, v = 1)
subsampling(B = 500, v = 0.632)
samplesplitting(k = 5)
jackknife(d = 1, maxrep = 5000)
splithalf(B = 500)
```

### Arguments
- **B**  
  An integer value specifying the number of resampled datasets.
- **k**  
  An integer value specifying the number of folds in sample-splitting.
- **d**  
  An integer value specifying the number of observations left out in jackknife.
- **maxrep**  
  An integer value specifying the maximum number of resampled datasets allowed, when using jackknife.
- **v**  
  A numeric value between 0 and 1 specifying the fraction of observations in each subsample.
bootstrap

Details

The sampler functions provide objects that include functionality to generate resampled datasets used by `stabletree`.

The bootstrap function provides an object that can be used to generate B bootstrap samples by sampling from n observations with replacement.

The subsampling function provides an object that can be used to generate B subsamples by sampling from floor(v*n) observations without replacement.

The samplesplitting function provides an object that can be used to generate k-folds from n observations.

The jackknife function provides an object that can be used to generate all datasets necessary to perform leave-k-out jackknife sampling from n observations. The number of datasets is limited by `maxrep` to prevent unintended CPU or memory overload by accidently choosing too large values for k.

The splithalf function provides an object that can be used to generate B subsamples by sampling from floor(0.5*n) observations without replacement. When used to implement the “splithalf” resampling strategy for measuring the stability of a result via the `stability` function, the matrix containing the complement learning samples is generated automatically by `stability`.

See Also

`stabletree`, `stability`

Examples

```r
set.seed(0)

## bootstrap sampler
s <- bootstrap(3)
s$sampler(10)

## subsampling
s <- subsampling(3, v = 0.6)
s$sampler(10)

## 5-fold sample-splitting
s <- samplesplitting(5)
s$sampler(10)

## jackknife
s <- jackknife(d = 1)
s$sampler(10)

## splithalf
s <- splithalf(3)
s$sampler(10)
```
Illustrate Results from Stability Assessment

Description
Illustrates the results from stability assessments performed by \texttt{stability} using boxplots.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'stablelearnerList'
boxplot(x, ..., main = NULL, xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL, reverse = TRUE)
## S3 method for class 'stablelearner'
boxplot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- \texttt{x}: an object of class "stablelearnerList" to be illustrated.
- \texttt{...}: Arguments passed to \texttt{boxplot}.
- \texttt{main}: a character specifying the title. By default set to \texttt{NULL}.
- \texttt{xlab}: a character specifying the title for the x axis. By default set to "Learner".
- \texttt{ylab}: a character specifying the title for the y axis. By default set to \texttt{NULL}.
- \texttt{reverse}: logical. If \texttt{reverse = TRUE} (default), the similarity values are transformed (reversed) such that higher values indicate a higher stability.

See Also

- \texttt{stability}, \texttt{summary.stablelearnerList}

Examples

```r
library("partykit")
r1 <- ctree(Species ~ ., data = iris)

library("rpart")
r2 <- rpart(Species ~ ., data = iris)

stab <- stability(r1, r2, names = c("ctree", "rpart"))
boxplot(stab)
```
Data-generating function to generate artificial data sets of a classification problem with two response classes, denoted as "A" and "B".

Usage

dgp_twoclass(n = 100, p = 4, noise = 16, rho = 0, b0 = 0, b = rep(1, p), fx = identity)

Arguments

- **n**: integer. Number of observations. The default is 100.
- **p**: integer. Number of signal predictors. The default is 4.
- **noise**: integer. Number of noise predictors. The default is 16.
- **rho**: numeric value between -1 and 1 specifying the correlation between the signal predictors. The correlation is given by \( \rho^k \), where \( k \) is an integer value given by `toeplitz` structure. The default is 0 (no correlation between predictors).
- **b0**: numeric value. Baseline probability for class "B" on the logit scale. The default is 0.
- **b**: numeric value. Slope parameter for the predictors on the logit scale. The default is 1 for all predictors.
- **fx**: a function that is used to transform the predictors. The default is `identity` (equivalent to no transformation).

Value

A `data.frame` including a column denoted as `class` that is a factor with two levels "A" and "B". All other columns represent the predictor variables (signal predictors followed by noise predictors) and are named by "x1", "x2", etc..

See Also

- `stability`

Examples

dgp_twoclass(n = 200, p = 6, noise = 4)
getLearner  

*Get Learner Details from LearnerList*

---

**Description**

Function to get information available about a specific learner in LearnerList of the current R session.

**Usage**

`getLearner(x)`

**Arguments**

- `x`: a fitted model object.

**Details**

The function returns the entry in LearnerList found for the class of the object submitted to the function.

**See Also**

LearnerList, addLearner

**Examples**

```r
library("partykit")
m <- ctree(Species ~ ., data = iris)
getLearner(m)
```

---

**LearnerList**  

*List of Predefined Learners for Assessing Stability*

---

**Description**

The list contains details about several predefined learners that are required to assess the stability of results from statistical learning.

**Usage**

LearnerList
Currently implemented learners are:

cTree  conditional inference trees using ctree from partykit.
rpart  recursive partitioning using rpart from rpart.
J4.8  recursive partitioning using J4.8 from RWeka.
C5.0  recursive partitioning using C5.0 from C50.
tree  recursive partitioning using tree from tree.
lda  linear discriminant analysis using lda from MASS.
lm  linear models using lm from stats.
glm  generalized linear models using glm from stats.

Users can add new learners to LearnerList for the current R session, see addLearner.

See Also
addLearner

Description

Visualizations of tree stability assessments carried out via stabletree.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'stabletree'
plot(x, select = order(colMeans(x$vs), decreasing = TRUE),
type.breaks = "levels", col.breaks = "red", lty.breaks = "dashed",
cex.breaks = 0.7, col.main = c("black", "gray50"), main.uline = TRUE,
args.numeric = NULL, args.factor = NULL, args.ordered = NULL, main = NULL,
original = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'stabletree'
barplot(height, main = "Variable selection frequencies",
xlab = "", ylab = "", horiz = FALSE, col = gray.colors(2),
names.arg = NULL, names.uline = TRUE, names.diag = TRUE,
cex.names = 0.9,
ylim = if (horiz) NULL else c(0, 100), xlim = if (horiz) c(0, 100) else NULL,
original = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'stabletree'
image(x, main = "Variable selections",
ylab = "Repetitions", xlab = "", col = gray.colors(2),
names.arg = NULL, names.ule = TRUE, names.diag = TRUE,
cex.names = 0.9, xaxs = "i", yaxs = "i",
col.tree = 2, lty.tree = 2, xlim = c(0, length(x$vs0)), ylim = c(0, x$B),
original = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

x, height  an object of class stabletree.
original  logical. Should the original tree information be highlighted?
select  An vector of integer or character values representing the number(s) or the name(s) of the variable(s) to be plotted. By default all variables are plotted. The numbers correspond to the ordering of all partitioning variables used in the call of the fitted model object that was passed to stabletree.
type.breaks  A character specifying the type of information added to the lines that represent the splits in the complete data tree. type.breaks = "levels" adds the level of the splits. type.breaks = "nodeids" adds the nodeid of the splits. type.breaks = "breaks" adds the cutpoint of the splits. type.breaks = "none" suppresses any labeling.
col.breaks  Coloring of the lines and the texts that represent the splits in the complete data tree.
lty.breaks  Type of the lines that represent the splits in the complete data tree.
cex.breaks  Size of the texts that represent the splits in the complete data tree.
col.main  A vector of colors of length two. The first color is used for titles of variables that are selected in the complete data tree. The second color is used for titles of variables that are not selected in the complete data tree.
main.ule  A logical value. If TRUE, variables selected in the complete data tree are underlined. If FALSE, underlining is suppressed.
args.numeric  A list of arguments passed to the internal function that is used for plotting a histogram of the cutpoints in numerical splits. breaks is passed to hist (see hist for details). Further arguments in the list are passed to plot.histogram such as col, border etc.
args.factor  A list of arguments passed to the internal function that is used for plotting an image plot of the cutpoints in categorical splits. col (a vector of two colors) is used to illustrate categorical splits. Please note that the default colors are optimized for color vision deficiency. col.na defines the color used to highlight missing categories. Further arguments in the list are passed to the function plot.default.
args.ordered  A list of arguments passed to the internal function that is used for plotting a barplot of the cutpoints in ordered categorical splits. All arguments in the list are passed to the function barplot.default, such as col, border etc.
...  further arguments passed to plotting functions, especially for labeling and annotation.
main, xlab, ylab  character. Annotations of axes and main title, respectively.
horiz  A logical value. If FALSE, the bars are drawn vertically with the first bar to the left. If TRUE, bars are drawn horizontally with the first at the bottom.

col    A vector of colors of length two used for coloring in the barplot and image methods. The first color represents selected and the second color represents not selected partitioning variables.

names.arg A vector of labels to be plotted below each bar (in case of barplot) or each column (in case of image). If the argument is omitted, then the variable names are taken as labels.

names.uline A logical value. If TRUE, the labels representing variables that are used for splitting in the complete data tree, are underlined. If FALSE, labels are not underlined.

names.diag A logical value (omitted if horiz = TRUE). If TRUE, the labels are drawn diagonally. If FALSE, labels are drawn horizontally.

cex.names Expansion factor for labels.

xlim, ylim The limits of the plot.

xaxs, yaxs The style of axis interval calculation to be used (see par for details).

col.tree, lty.tree color and line type to indicate differences from the original tree that was resampled.

Details

- plot visualizes the variability of the cutpoints.
- barplot visualizes the variable selection frequency.
- image visualizes the combinations of variables selected.

See Also

stabletree

Examples

```r
## build a tree
library("partykit")
m <- ctree(Species ~ ., data = iris)
plot(m)

## investigate stability
set.seed(0)
s <- stabletree(m, B = 500)

## show variable selection proportions
## with different labels and different ordering
barplot(s)
barplot(s, cex.names = 0.8)
barplot(s, names.diag = FALSE)
```
barplot(s, names.arg = c("a", "b", "c", "d"))
barplot(s, names.uline = FALSE)
barplot(s, col = c("lightgreen", "darkred"))
barplot(s, horiz = TRUE)

## illustrate variable selections of replications
## with different labels and different ordering
image(s)
image(s, cex.names = 0.8)
image(s, names.diag = FALSE)
image(s, names.arg = c("a", "b", "c", "d"))
image(s, names.uline = FALSE)
image(s, col = c("lightgreen", "darkred"))
image(s, order.row = FALSE)
image(s, order.col = FALSE)

## graphical cutpoint analysis, selecting variable by number and name
## with different numerical of break points
plot(s)
plot(s, select = 3)
plot(s, select = "Petal.Width")
plot(s, args.numeric = list(breaks = 40))

# change labels of splits in complete data tree
plot(s, select = 3, type.labels = "levels")
plot(s, select = 3, type.labels = "nodeids")
plot(s, select = 3, type.labels = "breaks")
plot(s, select = 3, type.labels = "none")

---

**similarity_measures_classification**

*Similarity Measure Infrastructure for Stability Assessment with Ordinal Responses*

**Description**

Functions that provide objects with functionality used by `stability` to measure the similarity between the predictions of two results in classification problems.

**Usage**

clagree()
ckappa()
bdist()
tvdist()
hdist()
jsdiv(base = 2)
Arguments

base A positive or complex number: the base with respect to which logarithms are computed. Defaults to 2.

Details

The similarity measure functions provide objects that include functionality used by stability to measure the similarity between the probability predictions of two results in classification problems. The clagree and ckappa functions provide an object that can be used to assess the similarity based on the predicted classes of two results. The predicted classes are selected by the class with the highest probability.

The bdist (Bhattacharayya distance), tvdist (Total variation distance), hdist (Hellinger distance) and jsdist (Jenson-Shannon divergence) functions provide an object that can be used to assess the similarity based on the predicted class probabilities of two results.

See Also

stability

Examples

```r
set.seed(0)

## build trees
library("partykit")
m1 <- ctree(Species ~ ., data = iris[sample(1:nrow(iris), replace = TRUE),])
m2 <- ctree(Species ~ ., data = iris[sample(1:nrow(iris), replace = TRUE),])
p1 <- predict(m1, type = "prob")
p2 <- predict(m2, type = "prob")

## class agreement
m <- clagree()
m$measure(p1, p2)

## cohen's kappa
m <- ckappa()
m$measure(p1, p2)

## bhattacharayya distance
m <- bdist()
m$measure(p1, p2)

## total variation distance
m <- tvdist()
m$measure(p1, p2)
```
## Similarity Measures for Regression

**Hellinger distance**

```r
m <- hdist()
m$measure(p1, p2)
```

**Jensen-Shannon divergence**

```r
m <- jsdiv()
m$measure(p1, p2)
```

**Jensen-Shannon divergence (base = exp(1))**

```r
m <- jsdiv(base = exp(1))
m$measure(p1, p2)
```

---

### Description

Functions that provide objects with functionality used by `stability` to measure the similarity between numeric predictions of two results in regression problems.

### Usage

```r
edist()
msdist()
rmsdist()
madist()
qadist(p = 0.95)
cprob(kappa = 0.1)
rbfkernel()
tanimoto()
cosine()
ccc()
pcc()
```

### Arguments

- **p**
  A numeric value between 0 and 1 specifying the probability to which the sample quantile of the absolute distance between the predictions is computed.

- **kappa**
  A positive numeric value specifying the upper limit of the absolute distance between the predictions to which the coverage probability is computed.
Details

The similarity measure functions provide objects that include functionality used by `stability` to measure the similarity between numeric predictions of two results in regression problems.

The `edist` (euclidean distance), `msdist` (mean squared distance), `rmsdist` (root mean squared distance), `madist` (mean absolute distance) and `qadist` (quantile of absolute distance) functions implement scale-variant distance measures that are unbounded.

The `cprob` (coverage probability), `rbfkernel` (gaussian radial basis function kernel), `tanimoto` (tanimoto coefficient) and `cosine` (cosine similarity) functions implement scale-variant distance measures that are bounded.

The `ccc` (concordance correlation coefficient) and `pcc` (pearson correlation coefficient) functions implement scale-invariant distance measures that are bounded between 0 and 1.

See Also

`stability`

Examples

```r
set.seed(0)
library("partykit")
airq <- subset(airquality, !is.na(Ozone))
m1 <- ctree(Ozone ~ ., data = airq[sample(1:nrow(airq), replace = TRUE),])
m2 <- ctree(Ozone ~ ., data = airq[sample(1:nrow(airq), replace = TRUE),])
p1 <- predict(m1)
p2 <- predict(m2)

## euclidean distance
m <- edist()
m$measure(p1, p2)

## mean squared distance
m <- msdist()
m$measure(p1, p2)

## root mean squared distance
m <- rmsdist()
m$measure(p1, p2)

## mean absolute distance
m <- madist()
m$measure(p1, p2)

## quantile of absolute distance
m <- qadist()
```
## similarity_values

### Extracting Similarity Values

**Description**

Extract similarity values from object returned by `stability` for further illustration or analysis.

**Usage**

```r
similarity_values(x, reverse = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: an object of class "stablelearner" or "stablelearnerList" from which the similarity values are extracted.
- **reverse**: logical. If `reverse = TRUE` (default), the similarity values are transformed (reversed) such that higher values indicate a higher stability.

**Value**

A numeric array of dimension 3 containing similarity values. The dimensions represent repetitions, results (fitted model objects) and similarity measures.

```r
m$measure(p1, p2)

## coverage probability
m <- cprob()
m$measure(p1, p2)

## gaussian radial basis function kernel
m <- rbfkernel()
m$measure(p1, p2)

## tanimoto coefficient
m <- tanimoto()
m$measure(p1, p2)

## cosine similarity
m <- cosine()
m$measure(p1, p2)

## concordance correlation coefficient
m <- ccc()
m$measure(p1, p2)

## pearson correlation coefficient
m <- pcc()
m$measure(p1, p2)
```
**stability**  

See Also  

`stability`, `summary.stablelearnerList`  

Examples  

```r  
library("partykit")  
res <- ctree(Species ~ ., data = iris)  
stab <- stability(res)  
similarity_values(stab)  
```

---

### Description

Stability assessment of results from supervised statistical learning (i.e., recursive partitioning, support vector machines, neural networks, etc.). The procedure involves the pairwise comparison of results generated from learning samples randomly drawn from the original data set or directly from the data-generating process (if available).

### Usage

```r  
stability(x, ..., data = NULL, control = stab_control(), weights = NULL, applyfun = NULL, cores = NULL, names = NULL)  
```

### Arguments

- **x**
  - fitted model object. Any model object can be used whose class is registered in `LearnerList`. Users can add classes for the current R session to `LearnerList`, see `addLearner`.
- **...**
  - additional fitted model objects.
- **data**
  - an optional `data.frame` or a data-generating function. By default the learning data from `x` is used (if this can be inferred from the `getCall` of `x`).
- **control**
  - a list with control parameters, see `stab_control`.
- **weights**
  - an optional matrix of dimension n * B that can be used to weight the observations from the original learning data when the models are refitted. If `weights = TRUE`, the weights are computed internally according to the sampler defined in `control`. If `weight = NULL` (default), no case-weights are used and the sampler defined in `control` will be applied to the original data set.
- **applyfun**
  - a `lapply`-like function. The default is to use `lapply` unless `cores` is specified in which case `mclapply` is used (for multicore computations on platforms that support these).
- **cores**
  - integer. The number of cores to use in multicore computations using `mclapply` (see above).
- **names**
  - a vector of characters to specify a name for each fitted model object. By default, the objects are named by their class.
Details

FIXME:

Value

For a single fitted model object, `stability` returns an object of class "stablelearner" with the following components:

- **call**: the call from the model object x,
- **learner**: the information about the learner retrieved from `LearnerList`,
- **B**: the number of repetitions,
- **sval**: a matrix containing the estimated similarity values for each similarity measure specified in control,
- **sampstat**: a list containing information on the size of the learning samples (ls), the size of the overlap between the learning samples (lo), the size of the evaluation sample (es) and the size of the overlap between the evaluation and the learning samples (eo) in each repetition.
- **data**: a language object referring to the data.frame or the data-generating function used for assessing the stability,
- **control**: a list with control parameters used for assessing the stability,

For several fitted model objects, `stability` returns an object of class "stablelearnerList" which is a list of objects of class "stablelearner".

References


See Also

`boxplot.stablelearnerList`, `summary.stablelearner`

Examples

```r
## assessing the stability of a single result
library("partykit")
r1 <- ctree(Species ~ ., data = iris)
stab <- stability(r1)
snmary(stab)

## assessing the stability of several results
library("rpart")
r2 <- rpart(Species ~ ., data = iris)
stab <- stability(r1, r2, control = stab_control(seed = 0))
snmary(stab, names = c("ctree", "rpart"))
```
## using case-weights instead of resampling

```r
stability(r1, weights = TRUE)
```

## using self-defined case-weights

```r
n <- nrow(iris)
B <- 500
w <- array(sample(c(0, 1), size = n*B*3, replace = TRUE), dim = c(n, B, 3))
stability(r1, weights = w)
```

## assessing stability for a given data-generating process

```r
my_dgp <- function() dgp_twoclass(n = 100, p = 2, noise = 4, rho = 0.2)
res <- ctree(class ~ ., data = my_dgp())
stability(res, data = my_dgp)
```

---

**stabletree**

**Stability Assessment for Tree Learners**

### Description

Stability assessment of variable and cutpoint selection in tree learners (i.e., recursive partitioning). By refitting trees to resampled versions of the learning data, the stability of the trees structure is assessed and can be summarized and visualized.

### Usage

```r
stabletree(x, data = NULL, sampler = subsampling, weights = NULL, applyfun = NULL, cores = NULL, savetrees = FALSE, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `x`: fitted model object. Any tree-based model object that can be coerced by `as.party` can be used provided that suitable methods are provided.
- `data`: an optional `data.frame`. By default the learning data from `x` is used (if this can be inferred from the `getCall` of `x`.
- `sampler`: a resampling (generating) function. Either this should be a function of `n` that returns a matrix or a sampler generator like `subsampling`.
- `weights`: an optional matrix of dimension `n` * `B` that can be used to weight the observations from the original learning data when the trees are refitted. If `weight = NULL`, the sampler will be used.
- `applyfun`: a `lapply`-like function. The default is to use `lapply` unless `cores` is specified in which case `mclapply` is used (for multicore computations on platforms that support these).
- `cores`: integer. The number of cores to use in multicore computations using `mclapply` (see above).
- `savetrees`: logical. If `TRUE`, trees based on resampled data sets are returned.
- `...`: further arguments passed to `sampler`.
Details

The function `stabletree` assesses the stability of tree learners (i.e., recursive partitioning methods) by refitting the tree to resampled versions of the learning data. By default, if `data = NULL`, the fitting call is extracted by `getCall` to infer the learning data. Subsequently, the sampler generates B resampled versions of the learning data, the tree is regrown with `update`, and (if necessary) coerced by `as.party`. For each of the resampled trees it is queried and stored which variables are selected for splitting and what the selected cutpoints are.

The resulting object of class "stabletree" comes with a set of standard methods to generic functions including `print`, `summary` for numerical summaries and `plot`, `barplot`, and `image` for graphical representations. See `plot.stabletree` for more details. In most methods, the argument `original` can be set to TRUE or FALSE, turning highlighting of the original tree information on and off.

Value

`stabletree` returns an object of class "stabletree" which is a list with the following components:

- `call`: the call from the model object `x`,
- `B`: the number of resampled datasets,
- `sampler`: the sampler function,
- `vs0`: numeric vector of the variable selections of the original tree,
- `br0`: list of the break points (list of `nodeids`, `levels`, and `breaks`) for each variable of the original tree,
- `vs`: numeric matrix of the variable selections for each resampled dataset,
- `br`: list of the break points (only the `breaks` for each variable over all resampled datasets),
- `classes`: character vector indicating the classes of all partitioning variables,
- `trees`: a list of tree objects of class "party", or NULL.

References


See Also

`plot.stabletree`, `as.stabletree`, `as.party`
Examples

```r
## build a simple tree
library("partykit")
m <- ctree(Species ~ ., data = iris)
plot(m)

## investigate stability
set.seed(0)
s <- stabletree(m, B = 500)
print(s)

## variable selection statistics
summary(s)

## show variable selection proportions
barplot(s)

## illustrate variable selections of replications
image(s)

## graphical cutpoint analysis
plot(s)
```

---

### stabletree-coercion Coercion Functions

#### Description

Functions coercing various forest objects to objects of class "stabletree".

#### Usage

```r
as.stabletree(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'randomForest'
as.stabletree(x, applyfun = NULL, cores = NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'RandomForest'
as.stabletree(x, applyfun = NULL, cores = NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'cforest'
as.stabletree(x, applyfun = NULL, cores = NULL, savetrees = FALSE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'ranger'
as.stabletree(x, applyfun = NULL, cores = NULL, ...)
```
stabiletree-coercion

Arguments

x an object of class `randomForest`, `RandomForest-class`, `cforest`, or `ranger`.
applyfun a `lapply`-like function. The default is to use `lapply` unless cores is specified in which case `mclapply` is used (for multicore computations on platforms that support these).
cores integer. The number of cores to use in multicore computations using `mclapply` (see above).
savetrees logical. If TRUE, trees of the forests are returned.
... additional arguments (currently not used).

Details

Random forests fitted using `randomForest`, `cforest`, `cforest` or `ranger` are coerced to "stabletree" objects.

Note that when plotting a `randomForest` or `ranger`, the gray areas of levels of a nominal variable do not mimic exactly the same behavior as for classical "stabletree" objects, due to `randomForest` and `ranger`, not storing any information whether any individuals were left fulfilling the splitting criterion in the subsample. Therefore, gray areas only indicate that this level of this variable has already been used in a split before in such a way that it could not be used for any further splits.

For `ranger`, interaction terms are (currently) not supported.

Value

`as.stabletree` returns an object of class "stabletree" which is a list with the following components:

call the call from the model object x,
B the number of trees of the random forest,
sampler the random forest fitting function,
vs0 numeric vector of the variable selections of the original tree, here always a vector of zeros because there is no original tree,
br0 always NULL (only included for consistency),
vs numeric matrix of the variable selections for each tree of the random forest,
br list of the break points (only the breaks for each variable over all trees of the random forest,
classes character vector indicating the classes of all partitioning variables,
trees a list of tree objects of class "party", or NULL.

See Also

`stabletree`, `plot.stabletree`
Examples

```r
## build a randomForest using randomForest
library(randomForest)
set.seed(1)
rf <- randomForest(Species ~ ., data = iris)

## coerce to a stabletree
srf <- as.stabletree(rf)
print(srf)
summary(srf, original = FALSE) # there is no original tree
barplot(srf)
image(srf)
plot(srf)

## build a RandomForest using party
library(party)
set.seed(2)
cf_party <- cforest(Species ~ ., data = iris,
  control = cforest_unbiased(mtry = 2))

## coerce to a stabletree
scf_party <- as.stabletree(cf_party)
print(scf_party)
summary(scf_party, original = FALSE)
barplot(scf_party)
image(scf_party)
plot(scf_party)

## build a cforest using partykit
library(partykit)
set.seed(3)
cf_partykit <- cforest(Species ~ ., data = iris)

## coerce to a stabletree
scf_partykit <- as.stabletree(cf_partykit)
print(scf_partykit)
summary(scf_partykit, original = FALSE)
barplot(scf_partykit)
image(scf_partykit)
plot(scf_partykit)

## build a random forest using ranger
library(ranger)
set.seed(4)
rf_ranger <- ranger(Species ~ ., data = iris)

## coerce to a stabletree
srf_ranger <- as.stabletree(rf_ranger)
print(srf_ranger)
summary(srf_ranger, original = FALSE)
```
stab_control

Control for Supervised Stability Assessments

Description

Various parameters that control aspects of the stability assessment performed via `stability`.

Usage

```r
stab_control(B = 500, measure = list(tvdist, ccc), sampler = "bootstrap", evaluate = "OOB", holdout = 0.25, seed = NULL, na.action = na.exclude, savepred = TRUE, silent = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

- **B**: an integer value specifying the number of repetitions. The default is `B = 500`.
- **measure**: a list of similarity measure (generating) functions. Those should either be functions of `p1` and `p2` (the predictions of two results in a repetition, see Details below) or similarity measure generator functions, see `similarity_measures_classification` and `similarity_measures_regression`. The defaults are `tvdist` for the classification and `ccc` for the regression case.
- **sampler**: a resampling (generating) function. Either this should be a function of `n` that returns a matrix or a sampler generator like `bootstrap`. The default is "bootstrap".
- **evaluate**: a character specifying the evaluation strategy to be applied (see Details below). The default is "OOB".
- **holdout**: a numeric value between zero and one that specifies the proportion of observations hold out for evaluation over all repetitions, only if `evaluate = "OOB"`. The default is 0.25.
- **seed**: a single value, interpreted as an integer, see `set.seed` and Details section below. The default is `NULL`, which indicates that no seed has been set.
- **na.action**: a function which indicates what should happen when the predictions of the results contain NAs. The default function is `na.exclude`.
- **savepred**: logical. Should the predictions from each iteration be saved? If `savepred = FALSE`, the resulting object will be smaller. However, predictions are required to subsequently compute measures of accuracy via `accuracy`.
- **silent**: logical. If TRUE, error messages, generated by the learner while training or predicting, are suppressed and NA is returned for the corresponding iteration of the stability assessment procedure.
- **...**: arguments passed to `sampler` function.
Details

With the argument `measure` one or more measures can be defined that are used to assess the stability of a result from supervised statistical learning by `stability`. Predefined similarity measures for the regression and the classification case are listed in `similarity_measures_classification` and `similarity_measures_regression`.

Users can define their own similarity functions \( f(p_1, p_2) \) that must return a single numeric value for the similarity between two results trained on resampled data sets. Such a function must take the arguments \( p_1 \) and \( p_2 \). In the classification case, \( p_1 \) and \( p_2 \) are probability matrices of size \( m \times K \), where \( m \) is the number of predicted observations (size of the evaluation sample) and \( K \) is the number of classes. In the regression case, \( p_1 \) and \( p_2 \) are numeric vectors of length \( m \).

A different way to implement new similarity functions for the current \( R \) session is to define a similarity measure generator function, which is a function without arguments that generates a list of five elements including the name of the similarity measure, the function to compute the similarity between the predictions as described above, a vector of character values specifying the response types for which the similarity measure can be used, a list containing two numeric elements `lower` and `upper` that specify the range of values of the similarity measure and the function to invert (or reverse) the similarity values such that higher values indicate higher stability. The latter can be set to `NULL`, if higher similarity values already indicate higher stability. Those elements should be named `name`, `measure`, `classes`, `range` and `reverse`.

The argument `evaluate` can be used to specify the evaluation strategy. If set to "ALL", all observations in the original data set are used for evaluation. If set to "OOB", only the pairwise out-of-bag observations are used for evaluation within each repetition. If set to "OOS", a fraction (defined by `holdout`) of the observations in the original data set are randomly sampled and used for evaluation, but not for training, over all repetitions.

The argument `seed` can be used to make similarity assessments comparable when comparing the stability of different results that were trained on the same data set. By default, `seed` is set to `NULL` and the learning samples are sampled independently for each fitted model object passed to `stability`. If `seed` is set to a specific number, the seed will be set for each fitted model object before the learning samples are generated using "L’Ecuyer–CMRG" (see `set.seed`) which guarantees identical learning samples for each stability assessment and, thus, comparability of the stability assessments between the results.

See Also

`stability`

Examples

```r
library("partykit")
res <- ctree(Species ~ ., data = iris)

## less repetitions
stability(res, control = stab_control(B = 250))

## change similarity measure
```
summary.stablelearnerList

Summarize Results from Stability Assessment

Description
Summarizes and prints the results from stability assessments performed by stability.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'stablelearnerList'
summary(object, ..., reverse = TRUE,
    probs = c(0.05, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.95), digits = 3, names = NULL)

Arguments

object a object of class "stablelearner" or "stablelearnerList" to be summarized.

... Arguments passed from or to other functions (currently ignored).

reverse logical. If reverse = TRUE (default), the similarity values summarized in the
summary output are transformed (reversed) such that higher values indicate a
higher stability.

digits integer. The number of digits used to summarize the similarity distribution in
the summary output.

probs a vector of probabilities used to summarize the similarity distribution in the
summary output.

names a vector of characters to specify a name for each result from statistical learning
in the summary output.
See Also

stability

Examples

library("partykit")

rval <- ctree(Species ~ ., data = iris)
stab <- stability(rval)

summary(stab)

summary(stab, reverse = FALSE)

summary(stab, probs = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75))

summary(stab, names = "conditional inference tree")

titanic

Passengers and Crew on the RMS Titanic

Description

The titanic data is a complete list of passengers and crew members on the RMS Titanic. It includes a variable indicating whether a person did survive the sinking of the RMS Titanic on April 15, 1912.

Usage

data("titanic")

Format

A data frame containing 2207 observations on 11 variables.

name a string with the name of the passenger.
gender a factor with levels male and female.
age a numeric value with the persons age on the day of the sinking. The age of babies (under 12 months) is given as a fraction of one year (1/month).
class a factor specifying the class for passengers or the type of service aboard for crew members.
embarked a factor with the persons place of of embarkment.
country a factor with the persons home country.
ticketno a numeric value specifying the persons ticket number (NA for crew members).
fare a numeric value with the ticket price (NA for crew members, musicians and employees of the shipyard company).
sibsp  an ordered factor specifying the number if siblings/spouses aboard; adopted from Vanderbild
data set (see below).

parch  an ordered factor specifying the number of parents/children aboard; adopted from Vander-
bild data set (see below).

survived  a factor with two levels (no and yes) specifying whether the person has survived the
sinking.

Details

The website http://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/ offers detailed information about pas-
sengers and crew members on the RMS Titanic. According to the website 1317 passengers and 890
crew member were abord.

8 musicians and 9 employees of the shipyard company are listed as passengers, but travelled with a
free ticket, which is why they have NA values in fare. In addition to that, fare is truely missing for
a few regular passengers.

Source

The complete list of persons on the RMS titanic was downloaded from http://www.encyclopedia-titanica.
org/ on April 5, 2016. The information given in sibsp and parch was adopted from a data set
obtained from http://biostat.mc.vanderbilt.edu/DataSets.

References


Examples

data("titanic", package = "stablelearner")
summary(titanic)

---

tuner  Tuning Wrapper Function

Description

Convenience function to train a method using different tuning parameters.

Usage

tuner(method, tunerange, ...)

---
Arguments

- **method**
  - a character string. Name of the R function to train the method.

- **tunerange**
  - a list. A list that specifies the range of values to be used for each tuning parameter. Each element of the list should be a vector that specifies the values to be tested for the tuning parameter. The element must be named after the corresponding tuning parameter of the method (see examples).

- ... additional information passed to method (such as formula, data, subset, etc.).

Details

This function can be used to train any method using different values for its tuning parameter(s). The result can be passed directly to `stability` to compare the stability of results based on different values of the tuning parameter.

Value

A list that contains all fitted model objects.

Additional information about the range of values used for the tuning parameters is attached to the resulting object as an attribute.

See Also

- `stability`

Examples

```r
library("partykit")

## tuning cforest using different values of its tuning parameter mtry
r <- tuner("cforest", tunerange = list(mtry = 1:4), formula = Species ~ ., data = iris)
stability(r, control = stab_control(seed = 1234))

## receive information about the range of tuning parameters
attr(r, "range")
```
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