Package ‘mmb’

September 23, 2020

Type Package
Title Arbitrary Dependency Mixed Multivariate Bayesian Models
Version 0.13.3
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Description Supports Bayesian models with full and partial (hence arbitrary) dependencies between random variables. Discrete and continuous variables are supported, and conditional joint probabilities and probability densities are estimated using Kernel Density Estimation (KDE). The full general form, which implements an extension to Bayes' theorem, as well as the simple form, which is just a Bayesian network, both support regression through segmentation and KDE and estimation of probability or relative likelihood of discrete or continuous target random variables. This package also provides true statistical distance measures based on Bayesian models. Furthermore, these measures can be facilitated on neighborhood searches, and to estimate the similarity and distance between data points. Related work is by Bayes (1763) <doi:10.1098/rstl.1763.0053> and by Scutari (2010) <doi:10.18637/jss.v035.i03>.
License GPL-3
Encoding UTF-8
URL https://github.com/MrShoenel/R-mmb
BugReports https://github.com/MrShoenel/R-mmb/issues
LazyData true
VignetteBuilder knitr
Suggests devtools, testthat, covr, e1071, caret, knitr, rmarkdown, ggplot2, ggpurbr, cowplot, philentropy, Rtsne
RoxygenNote 7.1.1
Imports Rdpack, datasets, stats, foreach, parallel, doParallel
RdMacros Rdpack
NeedsCompilation no
Repository CRAN
Date/Publication 2020-09-23 08:00:02 UTC
R topics documented:

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bayesCaret Provides a caret-compatible wrapper around functionality for classification and regression, as implemented by mmb.

Description

A wrapper to be used with the package/function caret::train(). Supports regression and classification and an extensive default grid.
bayesComputeMarginalFactor

Usage

bayesCaret

Format

An object of class list of length 7.

Author(s)

Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

Examples

trainIndex <- caret::createDataPartition(
  iris$Species, p = .8, list = FALSE, times = 1)
train <- iris[ trainIndex, ]
test <- iris[-trainIndex, ]

fitControl <- caret::trainControl(
  method = "repeatedcv", number = 2, repeats = 2)

fit <- caret::train(
  Species ~ ., data = train, method = mmb::bayesCaret,
  trControl = fitControl)

bayesComputeMarginalFactor

* Compute a marginal factor (continuous or discrete random variable).

Description

Computes the probability (discrete feature) or relative likelihood (continuous feature) of one given feature and a concrete value for it.

Usage

bayesComputeMarginalFactor(df, feature, doEcdf = FALSE)

Arguments

df data.frame that contains all the feature’s data
feature data.frame containing the designated feature as created by @seealso mmb::createFeatureForBayes()
doEcdf default FALSE a boolean to indicate whether to use the empirical CDF to return a probability when inferencing a continuous feature. If false, uses the empirical PDF to return the rel. likelihood. This parameter does not have any effect when inferring discrete values. Using the ECDF, a probability to find a value less than or equal to the given value is returned.
**bayesConvertData**

Convert data for usage within Bayesian models.

**Description**

Converts all columns in a data.frame that are factors to character, except for the target column.

**Usage**

```r
bayesConvertData(df)
```

**Arguments**

- `df`: data.frame to be used for bayesian inferencing.

**Value**

the same data.frame with all factors converted to character.

**Author(s)**

Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

**Examples**

```r
def <- mmb::bayesConvertData(df = iris)
```
bayesFeaturesToSample

Transform a collection of Bayesian features back to a sample.

Description
Counter operation to `@seealso mmb::sampleToBayesFeatures()`. Takes a Bayes-feature data.frame and transforms it back to a row.

Usage
`bayesFeaturesToSample(dfOrg, features)`

Arguments
- `dfOrg` data.frame containing at least one row of the original format, so that we can rebuild the sample matching exactly the original column names.
- `features` data.frame of Bayes-features, as for example previously created using `mmb::sampleToBayesFeatures()`.

Value
data.frame the sample as 1-row data.frame.

Author(s)
Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

Examples
```r
samp <- mmb::sampleToBayesFeatures(dfRow = iris[15,], targetCol = "Species")

# Convert the sample (as features) back to a sample that can be, e.g.,
# appended to the data again:
row <- mmb::bayesFeaturesToSample(dfOrg = iris, features = samp)
```

bayesInferSimple
Perform simple (network) Bayesian inferencing and regression.

Description
Uses simple Bayesian inference to determine the probability or relative likelihood of a given value. This function can also regress to the most likely value instead. Simple means that segmented data is used in a way that is equal to how a Bayesian network works. For a finite set of labels, this function needs to be called for each, to obtain the probability of each label (or, for n-1 labels or until a label with >.5 probability is found). For obtaining the probability of a continuous value, this function is useful for deciding between picking among a finite set of values. The empirical CDF may be used to obtain an actual probability for a given continuous value, otherwise, the empirical PDF is estimated and a relative likelihood is returned. For regression, set `doRegress = TRUE` to obtain the most likely value of the target feature, instead of obtaining its relative likelihood.
Usage

bayesInferSimple(
  df,
  features,
  targetCol,
  selectedFeatureNames = c(),
  retainMinValues = 1,
  doRegress = FALSE,
  doEcdf = FALSE,
  regressor = NULL
)

Arguments

df        data.frame
features  data.frame with bayes-features. One of the features needs to be the label-column.
targetCol string with the name of the feature that represents the label.
selectedFeatureNames vector default c(). Vector of strings that are the names of the features the to-
predict label depends on. If an empty vector is given, then all of the features are
used (except for the label). The order then depends on the features’ order.
retainMinValues integer to require a minimum amount of data points when segmenting the data
feature by feature.
doRegress default FALSE a boolean to indicate whether to do a regression instead of re-
turning the relative likelihood of a continuous feature. If the target feature is
discrete and regression is requested, will issue a warning.
doEcdf default FALSE a boolean to indicate whether to use the empirical CDF to return
a probability when inferencing a continuous feature. If false, uses the empirical
PDF to return the rel. likelihood. This parameter does not have any effect when
inferring discrete values or when doing a regression.
regressor Function that is given the collected values for regression and thus finally used
to select a most likely value. Defaults to the built-in estimator for the empirical
PDF and returns its argmax. However, any other function can be used, too, such
as min, max, median, average etc. You may also use this function to obtain
the raw values for further processing. This function is ignored if not doing
regression.

Value

numeric probability (inferring discrete labels) or relative likelihood (regression, inferring likelihood
of continuous value) or most likely value given the conditional features.

Author(s)

Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se
References


Examples

```r
feat1 <- mmb::createFeatureForBayes(
  name = "Petal.Length", value = mean(iris$Petal.Length))
feat2 <- mmb::createFeatureForBayes(
  name = "Petal.Width", value = mean(iris$Petal.Width))
featT <- mmb::createFeatureForBayes(
  name = "Species", iris[1,]$Species, isLabel = TRUE)

# Infer likelihood of featT's label:
feats <- rbind(feat1, feat2, featT)
mmb::bayesInferSimple(df = iris, features = feats, targetCol = featT$name)

# Infer likelihood of feat1's value:
featT$isLabel = FALSE
feat1$isLabel = TRUE
# We do not bind featT this time:
feats <- rbind(feat1, feat2)
mmb::bayesInferSimple(df = iris, features = feats, targetCol = feat1$name)
```

bayesProbability Full Bayesian inferencing for determining the probability or relative likelihood of a given value.

Description

Uses the full extended theorem of Bayes, taking all selected features into account. Expands Bayes’ theorem to accomodate all dependent features, then calculates each conditional probability (or relative likelihood) and returns a single result reflecting the probability or relative likelihood of the target feature assuming its given value, given that all the other dependent features assume their given value. The target feature (designated by \texttt{labelCol}) may be discrete or continuous. If at least one of the depending features or the the target feature is continuous and the PDF (\texttt{doEcdf} = \texttt{FALSE}) is built, the result of this function is a relative likelihood of the target feature’s value. If all of the features are discrete or the empirical CDF is used instead of the PDF, the result of this function is a probability.

Usage

```r
bayesProbability(
  df,
  features,
  targetCol,
  selectedFeatureNames = c(),
  shiftAmount = 0.1,
)```
bayesProbability

retainMinValues = 1,
doEcdf = FALSE,
useParallel = NULL
)

Arguments
df data.frame that contains all the feature’s data
features data.frame with bayes-features. One of the features needs to be the label-column.
targetCol string with the name of the feature that represents the label.
selectedFeatureNames vector default c(). Vector of strings that are the names of the features the to-predict label depends on. If an empty vector is given, then all of the features are used (except for the label). The order then depends on the features’ order.
shiftAmount numeric an offset value used to increase any one probability (factor) in the full built equation. In scenarios with many dependencies, it is more likely that a single conditional probability becomes zero, which would result in the entire probability being zero. Since this is often useless, the ‘shiftAmount’ can be added to each factor, resulting in a non-zero probability that can at least be used to order samples by likelihood. Note that, with a positive ‘shiftAmount’, the result of this function cannot be said to be a probability any longer, but rather results in a comparable likelihood (a ‘probability score’).
retainMinValues integer to require a minimum amount of data points when segmenting the data feature by feature.
doEcdf default FALSE a boolean to indicate whether to use the empirical CDF to return a probability when inferencing a continuous feature. If false, uses the empirical PDF to return the rel. likelihood. This parameter does not have any effect if all of the variables are discrete or when doing a regression. Otherwise, for each continuous variable, the probability to find a value less then or equal - given the conditions - is returned. Note that the interpretation of probability using the ECDF much deviates and must be used with care, especially since it affects each factor in Bayes equation that is continuous. This is especially true for the case where shiftAmount > 0.
useParallel default NULL a boolean to indicate whether to use a previously registered parallel backend. If no explicit value was given, calls foreach::getDoParRegistered() to check for a parallel backend. When using parallelism, this function calculates each factor in the numerator and denominator of the final equation in parallel.

Value
numeric probability (inferring discrete labels) or relative likelihood (regression, inferring likelihood of continuous value) or most likely value given the conditional features. If using a positive shiftAmount, the result is a ‘probability score’.

Author(s)
Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se
References


See Also
test-case "a zero denominator can happen"

Examples

```r
feat1 <- mmb::createFeatureForBayes(
  name = "Petal.Length", value = mean(iris$Petal.Length))
feat2 <- mmb::createFeatureForBayes(
  name = "Petal.Width", value = mean(iris$Petal.Width))
featT <- mmb::createFeatureForBayes(
  name = "Species", iris[1,]$Species, isLabel = TRUE)

# Check the probability of Species=setosa, given the other 2 features:
mmb::bayesProbability(
  df = iris, features = rbind(feat1, feat2, featT), targetCol = "Species")

# Now check the probability of Species=versicolor:
featT$valueChar <- "versicolor"
mmb::bayesProbability(
  df = iris, features = rbind(feat1, feat2, featT), targetCol = "Species")
```

---

bayesProbabilityAssign

Assign probabilities to one or more samples, given some training data.

Description

This method uses full-dependency (simple=F) Bayesian inferencing to assign a probability to the target feature in all of the samples given in dfValid. Tests each sample using @seealso mmb::bayesProbability() or @seealso mmb::bayesProbabilitySimple(). It mostly forwards the given arguments to these functions, and you will find good documentation there.

Usage

```r
bayesProbabilityAssign(  
  dfTrain,  
  dfValid,  
  targetCol,  
  selectedFeatureNames = c(),  
  shiftAmount = 0.1,  
  retainMinValues = 1,  
  doEcdf = FALSE,
)```
online = 0,
simple = FALSE,
naive = FALSE,
useParallel = NULL,
returnProbabilityTable = FALSE)

Arguments

dfTrain data.frame that holds the training data.
dfValid data.frame that holds the validation samples, for each of which a probability is sought. The convention is, that if you attempt to assign a probability to a numeric value, it ought to be found in the target column of this data frame (otherwise, the target column is not required in it).
targetCol character the name of targeted feature, i.e., the feature to assign a probability to.
selectedFeatureNames character defaults to empty vector which defaults to using all available features. Use this to select subsets of features and to order features.
shiftAmount numeric an offset value used to increase any one probability (factor) in the full built equation.
retainMinValues integer to require a minimum amount of data points when segmenting the data feature by feature.
doEcdf default FALSE a boolean to indicate whether to use the empirical CDF to return a probability when inferencing a continuous feature.
online default 0 integer to indicate how many rows should be used to do inferencing. If zero, then only the initially given data.frame dfTrain is used. If > 0, then each inferenced sample will be attached to it and the resulting data.frame is truncated to this number. Use an integer large enough (i.e., sum of training and validation rows) to keep all samples during inferencing. A smaller amount as, e.g., in dfTrain, will keep the amount of data restricted, discarding older rows. A larger amount than, e.g., in dfTrain is also fine; dfTrain will grow to it and then discard rows.
simple default FALSE boolean to indicate whether or not to use simple Bayesian inferencing instead of full. This is faster but the results are less good. If true, uses mmb::bayesProbabilitySimple(). Otherwise, uses mmb::bayesProbability().
naive default FALSE boolean to indicate whether or not to use naive Bayesian inferencing instead of full or simple.
useParallel boolean DEFAULT NULL this is forwarded to the underlying function mmb::bayesProbability() (only in simple=FALSE mode).
returnProbabilityTable default FALSE boolean to indicate whether to return only the probabilities for each validation sample or whether a table with a probability for each tested label should be returned. This has no effect when inferencing probabilities for numeric values, as the table then only has one column "probability". The first column of this table is always called "rowname" and corresponds to the rownames of dfValid.
bayesProbabilityNaive

Author(s)

Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

References


Examples

```
w <- mmb::getWarnings()
mmb::setWarnings(FALSE)

set.seed(84735)
rn <- base::sample(rownames(iris), 150)
dfTrain <- iris[rn[1:120], ]
dfValid <- iris[rn[121:150], !(colnames(iris) %in% "Species")]
mmb::bayesProbabilityAssign(dfTrain, dfValid, "Species")

mmb::setWarnings(w)
```

bayesProbabilityNaive  Naive Bayesian inferencing for determining the probability or relative likelihood of a given value.

Description

A complementary implementation using methods common in mmb, such as computing factors or segmenting data. Supports Laplacian smoothing and early-stopping segmenting, as well as PDF and CDF and selecting any subset of features for dependency.

Usage

```
bayesProbabilityNaive(
  df,
  features,
  targetCol,
  selectedFeatureNames = c(),
  shiftAmount = 0.1,
  retainMinValues = 1,
  doEcdf = FALSE,
  useParallel = NULL
)
```
Arguments

- **df**
  - data.frame that contains all the feature's data

- **features**
  - data.frame with bayes-features. One of the features needs to be the label-column.

- **targetCol**
  - string with the name of the feature that represents the label.

- **selectedFeatureNames**
  - vector default c(). Vector of strings that are the names of the features the to-predict label depends on. If an empty vector is given, then all of the features are used (except for the label). The order then depends on the features’ order.

- **shiftAmount**
  - numeric an offset value used to increase any one probability (factor) in the full built equation. In scenarios with many dependencies, it is more likely that a single conditional probability becomes zero, which would result in the entire probability being zero. Since this is often useless, the 'shiftAmount' can be added to each factor, resulting in a non-zero probability that can at least be used to order samples by likelihood. Note that, with a positive 'shiftAmount', the result of this function cannot be said to be a probability any longer, but rather results in a comparable likelihood (a 'probability score').

- **retainMinValues**
  - integer to require a minimum amount of data points when segmenting the data feature by feature.

- **doEcdf**
  - default FALSE a boolean to indicate whether to use the empirical CDF to return a probability when inferencing a continuous feature. If false, uses the empirical PDF to return the rel. likelihood. This parameter does not have any effect if all of the variables are discrete or when doing a regression. Otherwise, for each continuous variable, the probability to find a value less then or equal - given the conditions - is returned. Note that the interpretation of probability using the ECDF much deviates and must be used with care, especially since it affects each factor in Bayes equation that is continuous. This is especially true for the case where shiftAmount > 0.

- **useParallel**
  - default NULL a boolean to indicate whether to use a previously registered parallel backend. If no explicit value was given, calls foreach::getDoParRegistered() to check for a parallel backend. When using parallelism, this function calculates each factor in the numerator and denominator of the final equation in parallel.

Value

numeric probability (inferring discrete labels) or relative likelihood (regression, inferring likelihood of continuous value) or most likely value given the conditional features. If using a positive shiftAmount, the result is a 'probability score'.

Author(s)

Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

Examples

```r
feat1 <- mmb::createFeatureForBayes(
  name = "Petal.Length", value = mean(iris$Petal.Length))
```
bayesProbabilitySimple

Assign a probability using a simple (network) Bayesian classifier.

Description

Uses simple Bayesian inference to return the probability or relative likelihood or a discrete label or continuous value.

Usage

bayesProbabilitySimple(
  df, 
  features, 
  targetCol, 
  selectedFeatureNames = c(), 
  retainMinValues = 1, 
  doEcdf = FALSE
)

Arguments

df data.frame 
features data.frame with bayes-features. One of the features needs to be the label-column. 
targetCol string with the name of the feature that represents the label. 
selectedFeatureNames vector default c(). Vector of strings that are the names of the features the to-predict label depends on. If an empty vector is given, then all of the features are used (except for the label). The order then depends on the features’ order. 
retainMinValues integer to require a minimum amount of data points when segmenting the data feature by feature. 
doEcdf default FALSE a boolean to indicate whether to use the empirical CDF to return a probability when inferencing a continuous feature. If false, uses the empirical PDF to return the rel. likelihood.
**Value**

double the probability of the target-label, using the maximum a posteriori estimate.

**Author(s)**

Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

**References**


**See Also**

mmb::bayesInferSimple()

**Examples**

```r
feat1 <- mmb::createFeatureForBayes(
  name = "Sepal.Length", value = mean(iris$Sepal.Length))
feat2 <- mmb::createFeatureForBayes(
  name = "Sepal.Width", value = mean(iris$Sepal.Width), isLabel = TRUE)

# Assign a probability to a continuous variable (also works with nominal):
mmb::bayesProbabilitySimple(df = iris, features = rbind(feat1, feat2),
  targetCol = feat2$name, retainMinValues = 5, doEcdf = TRUE)
```

---

**bayesRegress**

Perform full-dependency Bayesian regression for a sample.

**Description**

This method performs full-dependency regression by discretizing the continuous target variable into ranges (buckets), then finding the most probable ranges. It can either regress on the values in the most likely range or sample from all ranges, according to their likelihood.

**Usage**

```r
bayesRegress(
  df, features, targetCol, selectedFeatureNames = c(),
  shiftAmount = 0.1, retainMinValues = 2, doEcdf = FALSE,
  useParallel = NULL, numBuckets = ceiling(log2(nrow(df))),
)```


```r
sampleFromAllBuckets = TRUE,
regressor = NULL
)
```

### Arguments

- **df**: data.frame that contains all the feature's data
- **features**: data.frame with bayes-features. One of the features needs to be the label-column.
- **targetCol**: string with the name of the feature that represents the label.
- **selectedFeatureNames**: vector default c(). Vector of strings that are the names of the features the to-predict label depends on. If an empty vector is given, then all of the features are used (except for the label). The order then depends on the features' order.
- **shiftAmount**: numeric an offset value used to increase any one probability (factor) in the full built equation. In scenarios with many dependencies, it is more likely that a single conditional probability becomes zero, which would result in the entire probability being zero. Since this is often useless, the 'shiftAmount' can be added to each factor, resulting in a non-zero probability that can at least be used to order samples by likelihood. Note that, with a positive 'shiftAmount', the result of this function cannot be said to be a probability any longer, but rather results in a comparable likelihood (a 'probability score').
- **retainMinValues**: integer to require a minimum amount of data points when segmenting the data feature by feature.
- **doEcdf**: default FALSE a boolean to indicate whether to use the empirical CDF to return a probability when inferencing a continuous feature. If false, uses the empirical PDF to return the rel. likelihood. This parameter does not have any effect if all of the variables are discrete or when doing a regression. Otherwise, for each continuous variable, the probability to find a value less then or equal - given the conditions - is returned. Note that the interpretation of probability using the ECDF much deviates and must be used with care, especially since it affects each factor in Bayes equation that is continuous. This is especially true for the case where shiftAmount > 0.
- **useParallel**: default NULL a boolean to indicate whether to use a previously registered parallel backend. If no explicit value was given, calls foreach::getDoParRegistered() to check for a parallel backend. When using parallelism, this function calculates each factor in the numerator and denominator of the final equation in parallel.
- **numBuckets**: integer the amount of buckets to for discretization. Buckets are built in an equidistant manner, not as quantiles (i.e., one bucket has likely a different amount of values than another).
- **sampleFromAllBuckets**: default TRUE boolean to indicate how to obtain values for regression from the buckets. If true, than takes values from those buckets with a non-zero probability, and according to their probability. If false, selects all values from the bucket with the highest probability.
regressor Function that is given the collected values for regression and thus finally used to select a most likely value. Defaults to the built-in estimator for the empirical PDF and returns its argmax. However, any other function can be used, too, such as min, max, median, average etc. You may also use this function to obtain the raw values for further processing.

Author(s)
Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

Examples

```r
w <- mmb::getWarnings()
mmb::setWarnings(FALSE)

df <- iris[, ]
set.seed(84735)
rn <- base::sample(rownames(df), 150)
dfTrain <- df[1:120, ]
dfValid <- df[121:150, ]

# Regression for one or more samples, given some training data.

mmb::sampleToBayesFeatures(dfValid[1,], "Sepal.Length")
mmb::bayesRegress(dfTrain, tf, "Sepal.Length")
mmb::setWarnings(w)
```

bayesRegressAssign Regression for one or more samples, given some training data.

Description
This method uses full-dependency (simple=F) Bayesian inferencing to to a regression for the target features for all of the samples given in dfValid. Assigns a regression value using either

Usage

```r
bayesRegressAssign(
dfTrain,
dfValid,
targetCol,
selectedFeatureNames = c(),
shiftAmount = 0.1,
retainMinValues = 2,
doEcdf = FALSE,
online = 0,
simple = FALSE,
useParallel = NULL,
numBuckets = ceiling(log2(nrow(df))),
sampleFromAllBuckets = TRUE,
regressor = NULL
)
```
Arguments

**dfTrain** data.frame that holds the training data.

**dfValid** data.frame that holds the validation samples, for each of which a probability is sought. The convention is, that if you attempt to assign a probability to a numeric value, it ought to be found in the target column of this data frame (otherwise, the target column is not required in it).

**targetCol** character the name of targeted feature, i.e., the feature to assign a probability to.

**selectedFeatureNames** character defaults to empty vector which defaults to using all available features. Use this to select subsets of features and to order features.

**shiftAmount** numeric an offset value used to increase any one probability (factor) in the full built equation.

**retainMinValues** integer to require a minimum amount of data points when segmenting the data feature by feature.

**doEcdf** default FALSE a boolean to indicate whether to use the empirical CDF to return a probability when inferencing a continuous feature.

**online** default 0 integer to indicate how many rows should be used to do inferencing. If zero, then only the initially given data.frame dfTrain is used. If > 0, then each inferenced sample will be attached to it and the resulting data.frame is truncated to this number. Use an integer large enough (i.e., sum of training and validation rows) to keep all samples during inferencing. A smaller amount as, e.g., in dfTrain, will keep the amount of data restricted, discarding older rows. A larger amount than, e.g., in dfTrain is also fine; dfTrain will grow to it and then discard rows.

**simple** default FALSE boolean to indicate whether or not to use simple Bayesian inferencing instead of full. This is faster but the results are less good. If true, uses mmb::bayesRegressSimple(). Otherwise, uses mmb::bayesRegress().

**useParallel** boolean DEFAULT NULL this is forwarded to the underlying function mmb::bayesRegress() (only in simple=FALSE mode).

**numBuckets** integer the amount of buckets to for discretization. Buckets are built in an equidistant manner, not as quantiles (i.e., one bucket has likely a different amount of values than another).

**sampleFromAllBuckets** default TRUE boolean to indicate how to obtain values for regression from the buckets. If true, than takes values from those buckets with a non-zero probability, and according to their probability. If false, selects all values from the bucket with the highest probability.

**regressor** Function that is given the collected values for regression and thus finally used to select a most likely value. Defaults to the built-in estimator for the empirical PDF and returns its argmax. However, any other function can be used, too, such as min, max, median, average etc. You may also use this function to obtain the raw values for further processing.
bayesRegressSimple

Perform simple (network) Bayesian regression.

Description

Uses simple Bayesian inferencing to segment the data given the conditional features. Then estimates a density over the remaining values of the target feature and returns the most likely value using a maximum a posteriori estimate of the kernel (returning its mode).

Usage

bayesRegressSimple(
  df, features, targetCol, selectedFeatureNames = c(),
  retainMinValues = 2, regressor = NULL
)

Arguments

df data.frame
features data.frame with bayes-features. One of the features needs to be the label-column (not required or no value required).
targetCol string with the name of the feature that represents the label (here the target variable for regression).

selectedFeatureNames vector default c(). Vector of strings that are the names of the features the to-predict label depends on. If an empty vector is given, then all of the features are used (except for the label). The order then depends on the features’ order.

retainMinValues integer to require a minimum amount of data points when segmenting the data feature by feature.

regressor Function that is given the collected values for regression and thus finally used to select a most likely value. Defaults to the built-in estimator for the empirical PDF and returns its argmax. However, any other function can be used, too, such as min, max, median, average etc. You may also use this function to obtain the raw values for further processing.

Author(s)
Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

References

See Also
mmb::bayesInferSimple()

Examples

df <- mbb::createFeatureForBayes(
  name = "Sepal.Length", value = mean(iris$Sepal.Length))
df2 <- mbb::createFeatureForBayes(
  name = "Sepal.Width", value = mean(iris$Sepal.Width))

# Note how we do not require "Petal.Length" among the features when regressing:
mbb::bayesRegressSimple(df = iris, features = rbind(df1, df2),
  targetCol = "Petal.Length")

bayesToLatex Create a string that can be used in Latex in an e.g. equation-environment.

Description
This function can be used to generate Latex-markup that models the full dependency between covariates and a target variable.
Usage
bayesToLatex(conditionalFeatures, targetFeature, includeValues = FALSE)

Arguments
conditionalFeatures
data.frame of Bayesian features, the target feature depends on.
targetFeature
data.frame that holds exactly one Bayesian feature, that is supposed to be the target-feture for Bayesian inferencing.
includeValues
default FALSE boolean to indicate whether to include the features' values or not, i.e. "A" vs. "A = setosa".

Value
a string that can be used in Latex documents.

Note
Use cat() to print a string that can be copy-pasted.

Author(s)
Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

Examples
feat1 <- mmb::createFeatureForBayes(
  name = "Petal.Length", value = mean(iris$Petal.Length))
feat2 <- mmb::createFeatureForBayes(
  name = "Petal.Width", value = mean(iris$Petal.Width))
featT <- mmb::createFeatureForBayes(
  name = "Species", iris[1,]$Species, isLabel = TRUE)

cat(mmb::bayesToLatex(conditionalFeatures = rbind(feat1, feat2),
  targetFeature = featT, includeValues = TRUE))

centralities
Given a neighborhood of data, computes the similarity of each sample in the neighborhood to the neighborhood.

Description
Takes a data.frame of samples, then builds a PDF/PMF or ECDF for each of the selected features. Then, for each sample, computes the product of probabilities. The result is a vector that holds a probability for each sample. That probability (or relative likelihood) then represents the vicinity (or similarity) of the sample to the given neighborhood.
Usage

```r
centralities(
  dfNeighborhood, 
  selectedFeatureNames = c(), 
  shiftAmount = 0.1, 
  doEcdf = FALSE, 
  ecdfMinusOne = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

- `dfNeighborhood` data.frame that holds all rows that make up the neighborhood.
- `selectedFeatureNames` vector of names of features to use. The centrality of each row in the neighborhood is calculated based on the selected features.
- `shiftAmount` numeric DEFAULT 0.1 optional amount to shift each features probability by. This is useful when the centrality not necessarily must be an actual probability and too many features are selected. To obtain actual probabilities, this needs to be 0, and you must use the ECDF.
- `doEcdf` boolean DEFAULT FALSE whether to use the ECDF instead of the EPDF to find the likelihood of continuous values.
- `ecdfMinusOne` boolean DEFAULT FALSE only has an effect if the ECDF is used. If true, uses 1 minus the ECDF to find the probability of a continuous value. Depending on the interpretation of what you try to do, this may be of use.

Value

a named vector, where the names correspond to the rownames of the rows in the given neighborhood, and the value is the centrality of that row.

Author(s)

Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

Examples

```r
# Create a neighborhood:
nbh <- mmb::neighborhood(df = iris, features = mmb::createFeatureForBayes(
  name = "Sepal.Width", value = mean(iris$Sepal.Width))

cent <- mmb::centralities(dfNeighborhood = nbh, shiftAmount = 0.1,
  doEcdf = TRUE, ecdfMinusOne = TRUE)

# Plot the ordered samples to get an idea of the centralities in the neighborhood:
plot(x = names(cent), y=cent)
```
conditionalDataMin

Segment data according to one or more random variables.

Description

Takes a data.frame and segments it, according to the selected variables. Only rows satisfying all conditions are kept. Supports discrete and continuous variables. Supports NA, NaN and NULL by using is.na, is.nan and is.null as comparator.

Usage

conditionalDataMin(
  df,
  features,
  selectedFeatureNames = c(),
  retainMinValues = 1
)

Arguments

df
data.frame with data to segment. If it contains less than or equally many rows as specified by retainMinValues, then the same data.frame is returned.

features
data.frame of bayes-features that are used to segment. Each feature's value is used to segment the data, and the features are used in the order as given by selectedFeatureNames. If those are not given, then the order of this data.frame is used.

selectedFeatureNames
default c(). Character vector with the names of the variables that shall be used for segmenting. Segmenting is done variable by variable, and the order depends on this vector. If this vector is empty, then the originally given data.frame is returned.

retainMinValues
default 1. The minimum amount of rows to retain. Filtering the data by the selected features may reduce the amount of remaining rows quickly, and this can be used as an early stopping criteria. Note that filtering is done variable by variable, and the amount of remaining rows is evaluated after each segmenting-step. If the threshold is undercut, then the result from the previous round is returned.

Value

data.frame that is segmented according to the selected variables and the minimum amount of rows to retain.

Author(s)

Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se
createFeatureForBayes

Create a Bayesian feature by name and value.

Description
Transforms a sample’s feature’s value into a dataframe, that holds its name, type and value. Currently supports numeric, factor, character and boolean values. Note that factor is internally converted to character.

Usage
createFeatureForBayes(name, value, isLabel = FALSE, isDiscrete = FALSE)

Arguments
- name: the name of the feature or variable.
- value: the value of the feature or variable.
- isLabel: default FALSE. Indicates whether this feature or variable is the target variable (the label or value to predict).
- isDiscrete: default FALSE. Used to indicate whether the feature or variable given is discrete. This will also be set to true if the value given is a character, factor or a logical.

Value
A data.frame with one row holding all the feature’s value’s properties.

Author(s)
Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

See Also
sampleToBayesFeatures that uses this function
Examples

```r
feat <- mmb::createFeatureForBayes(
  name = "Petal.Width", value = mean(iris$Petal.Width))
featTarget <- mmb::createFeatureForBayes(
  name = "Species", iris[1,]$Species, isLabel = TRUE)
```

---

**discretizeVariableToRanges**

*Discretize a continuous random variable to ranges/buckets.*

---

**Description**

Discretizes a continuous random variable into buckets (ranges). Each range is delimited by an exclusive minimum value and an inclusive maximum value.

**Usage**

```r
discretizeVariableToRanges(
  data,
  openEndRanges = TRUE,
  numRanges = NA,
  exclMinVal = NULL,
  inclMaxVal = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

- `data` a vector with numeric data
- `openEndRanges` boolean default True. If true, then the minimum value of the first range will be set to @seealso .Machine$double.xmin and the maximum value of the last range will be set to @seealso .Machine$double.xmax, so that all values get covered.
- `numRanges` integer default NA. If NULL, then the amount of ranges (buckets) depends on the amount of data given. A minimum of two buckets is used then, and a maximum of ceiling(log2(length(data))).
- `exclMinVal` numeric default NULL. Used to delimit the lower bound of the given data. If not given, then no value is excluded, as the exclusive lower bound becomes the minimum of the given data minus an epsilon of 1e-15.
- `inclMaxVal` numeric default NULL. Used to delimit the upper bound of the given data. If not given, then the upper inclusive bound is the max of the given data.

**Value**

List a List of vectors, where each vector has two values, the first being the exclusive minimum value of the range, and the second being the inclusive maximum value of the range. The list will be as long as the number of buckets requested.
distance

Author(s)

Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

Examples

```r
buckets <- mmb::discretizeVariableToRanges(
   data = iris$Sepal.Length, openEndRanges = TRUE)

length(buckets)
buckets[[5]]
```

---

distance  Given a neighborhood of data and two samples from that neighborhood, calculates the distance between the samples.

---

Description

The distance of two samples x,y from each other within a given neighborhood is defined as the absolute value of the subtraction of each sample’s centrality to the neighborhood.

Usage

```r
distance(
   dfNeighborhood,  # data.frame that holds all rows that make up the neighborhood.
   rowNrOfSample1,   # character the name of the row that constitutes the first sample from the given neighborhood.
   rowNrOfSample2,   # character the name of the row that constitutes the second sample from the given neighborhood.
   selectedFeatureNames = c(),  # vector of names of features to use. The centrality of each row in the neighborhood is calculated based on the selected features.
   shiftAmount = 0.1,  # numeric DEFAULT 0.1 optional amount to shift each features probability by. This is useful for when the centrality not necessarily must be an actual probability and too many features are selected. To obtain actual probabilities, this needs to be 0, and you must use the ECDF.
   doEcdf = FALSE,  
   ecdfMinusOne = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

dfNeighborhood  # data.frame that holds all rows that make up the neighborhood.
rowNrOfSample1  # character the name of the row that constitutes the first sample from the given neighborhood.
rowNrOfSample2  # character the name of the row that constitutes the second sample from the given neighborhood.
selectedFeatureNames  # vector of names of features to use. The centrality of each row in the neighborhood is calculated based on the selected features.
shiftAmount  # numeric DEFAULT 0.1 optional amount to shift each features probability by. This is useful for when the centrality not necessarily must be an actual probability and too many features are selected. To obtain actual probabilities, this needs to be 0, and you must use the ECDF.
doEcdf

boolean DEFAULT FALSE whether to use the ECDF instead of the EPDF to find the likelihood of continuous values.

ecdfMinusOne

boolean DEFAULT FALSE only has an effect if the ECDF is used. If true, uses 1 minus the ECDF to find the probability of a continuous value. Depending on the interpretation of what you try to do, this may be of use.

Value

numeric the distance as a positive number.

Author(s)

Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

Examples

# Show the distance between two samples using all their features:
mmb::distance(dfNeighborhood = iris, rowNrOfSample1 = 10, rowNrOfSample2 = 99)

# Let's use an actual neighborhood:
nbh <- mmb::neighborhood(df = iris, features = mmb::createFeatureForBayes(
    name = "Sepal.Length", value = mean(iris$Sepal.Length)))
mmb::distance(dfNeighborhood = nbh, rowNrOfSample1 = 1, rowNrOfSample2 = 30,
    selectedFeatureNames = colnames(iris)[1:3])

# Let's compare this to the distances as they are in iris (should be smaller):
mmb::distance(dfNeighborhood = iris, rowNrOfSample1 = 1, rowNrOfSample2 = 30,
    selectedFeatureNames = colnames(iris)[1:3])

---

estimatePdf

*Safe PDF estimation that works also for sparse random variables.*

Description

Given a few observations of a random variable, this function returns an approximation of the PDF as a function. Returns also the PDF's support and argmax and works when only zero or one value was given. Depending on the used density function, two values are often enough to estimate a PDF.

Usage

```r
estimatePdf(
    data = c(),
    densFun = function(vec) { stats::density(vec, bw = "SJ") }
)
```
getDefaultRegressor  

Arguments

- **data**: vector of numeric data. Used to compute the empirical density of the data.
- **densFun**: function default stats::density with bandwith 'SJ'. Function to compute the empirical density of a non-empty vector of numerical data. Note that this function needs to return the properties 'x' and 'y' as stats::density does, so that we can return the argmax.

Value

- list with a function that is the empirical PDF using KDE. The list also has two properties 'min' and 'max' which represent the integratable range of that function. 'min' and 'max' are both zero if not data (an empty vector) was given. If one data point was given, then they correspond to its value +/-Machine$double eps. The list further contains two numeric vectors 'x' and 'y', and a property 'argmax'. If no data was given, 'x' and 'y' are zero, and 'argmax' is NA. If one data points was given, then 'x' and 'argmax' equal it, and 'y' is set to 1. If two or more data points given, then the empirical density is estimated and 'x' and 'y' are filled from its estimate. 'argmax' is then set to that 'x', where 'y' becomes max.

Note

- If the given vector is empty, warns and returns a constant function that always returns zero for all values.
- If the given vector contains only one observation, then a function is returned that returns 1 iff the value supplied is the same as the observation. Otherwise, that function will return zero.

Author(s)

Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

Examples

```r
epdf <- mmb::estimatePdf(data = iris$Petal.Width)
print(epdf$argmax)
plot(epdf)

# Get relative likelihood of some values:
epdf$fun(0.5)
epdf$fun(1.7)
```

getDefualtRegressor  

Get the system-wide default regressor.

Description

Getting and setting the default regressor affects all functions that have an overridable regressor. If this is not given, the default has defined here will be obtained.
**getProbForDiscrete**

**Usage**

```
getDefaultRegressor()
```

**Value**

Function the function used as the regressor. Defaults to `function(data) mmb::estimatePdf(data)$argmax`.

**Author(s)**

Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

---

**getMessages**

*Get a boolean indicating whether messages are enabled system-wide.*

**Description**

Getter for the state of messages. Returns true if enabled.

**Usage**

```
getMessages()
```

**Value**

Boolean to indicate whether messages are enabled or not.

**Author(s)**

Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

---

**getProbForDiscrete**

*Get a probability of a discrete value.*

**Description**

Similar to `@seealso estimatePdf`, this function returns the probability for a discrete value, given some observations.

**Usage**

```
getProbForDiscrete(data, value)
```

**Arguments**

- `data` vector of observations that have the same type as the given value.
- `value` a single observation of the same type as the data vector.
getRangeForDiscretizedValue

Value

the probability of value given data.

Note

If no observations are given, then this function will warn and return a probability of zero for the
value given. While we could technically return positive infinity, 0 is more suitable in the context of
Bayesian inferencing.

Author(s)

Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

Examples

```r
mmb::getProbForDiscrete(data = c(), value = iris[1,]$Species)
mmb::getProbForDiscrete(data = iris$Species, value = iris[1,]$Species)
```

---

getRangeForDiscretizedValue

*Get the range-/bucket-ID of a given value.*

Description

Given a list of previously computed ranges for a random variable, this function returns the index of
the range the given value belongs to (i.e., in which bucket it belongs). The indexes start R-typically
at 1. Per definition, a value is within a range, if it is larger than the range’s minimum and less than
or equal to its maximum.

Usage

```r
getRangeForDiscretizedValue(ranges, value)
```

Arguments

- `ranges` list of ranges, as obtained by `@seealso discretizeVariableToRanges`
- `value` numeric a value drawn from the previously discretized random variable.

Value

integer the index of the range the given value falls into.

Author(s)

Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se
Examples

```r
buckets <- mbb::discretizeVariableToRanges(
  data = iris$Sepal.Length, openEndRanges = TRUE)

mbb::getRangeForDiscretizedValue(
  ranges = buckets, value = mean(iris$Sepal.Length))
```

```r
getsValueKeyOfBayesFeatures

Obtain the type of the value of a Bayesian feature.

Description

Given a data.frame with one or multiple features as constructed by `createFeatureForBayes` and a name, extracts the type of the feature specified by name. Note that this is only used internally.

Usage

```r
getValueKeyOfBayesFeatures(dfFeature, featName)
```

Arguments

- `dfFeature`: a data.frame for a single feature or variable as constructed by `createFeatureForBayes`.
- `featName`: the name of the feature or variable of which to obtain the type.

Value

the (internal) type of the feature.

Author(s)

Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

Examples

```r
feats <- rbind(
  mbb::createFeatureForBayes(
    "Petal.Width", value = mean(iris$Petal.Width)),
  mbb::createFeatureForBayes(
    name = "Species", iris[,1]$Species, isLabel = TRUE)
)

print(mmb::getValueKeyOfBayesFeatures(feats, "Species"))
print(mmb::getValueKeyOfBayesFeatures(feats, "Petal.Width"))
```
getValueOfBayesFeatures

Obtain the value of a Bayesian feature.

Description

Given a data.frame with one or multiple features as constructed by @seealso createFeatureForBayes and a name, extracts the value of the feature specified by name.

Usage

getValueOfBayesFeatures(dfFeature, featName)

Arguments

dfFeature      a data.frame for a single feature or variable as constructed by @seealso createFeatureForBayes.
featName      the name of the feature or variable of which to obtain the value.

Value

the value of the feature.

Author(s)

Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

Examples

feats <- rbind(
  mmb::createFeatureForBayes(
    "Petal.Width", value = mean(iris$Petal.Width)),
  mmb::createFeatureForBayes(
    name = "Species", iris[1,]$Species, isLabel = TRUE)
)

print(mmb::getValueOfBayesFeatures(feats, "Species"))
print(mmb::getValueOfBayesFeatures(feats, "Petal.Width"))
getWarnings

*Get a boolean indicating whether warnings are enabled system-wide.*

**Description**

Getter for the state of warnings. Returns true if enabled.

**Usage**

```
getWarnings()
```

**Value**

Boolean to indicate whether warnings are enabled or not.

**Author(s)**

Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

neighborhood

*Given Bayesian features, returns those samples from a dataset that exhibit a similarity (i.e., the neighborhood).*

**Description**

The neighborhood \( N_i \) is defined as the set of samples that have a similarity greater than zero to the given sample \( s_i \). Segmentation is done using equality (==) for discrete features and less than or equal (<=) for continuous features. Note that feature values NA and NaN are also supported using `is.na()` and `is.nan()`.

**Usage**

```
neighborhood(df, features, selectedFeatureNames = c(), retainMinValues = 0)
```

**Arguments**

- **df**: data.frame to select the neighborhood from
- **features**: data.frame of Bayes-features, used to segment/select the rows that should make up the neighborhood.
- **selectedFeatureNames**: vector of names of features to use to demarcate the neighborhood. If empty, uses all features’ names.
- **retainMinValues**: DEFAULT 0 the amount of samples to retain during segmentation. For separating a neighborhood, this value typically should be 0, so that no samples are included that are not within it. However, for very sparse data or a great amount of variables, it might still make sense to retain samples.
sampleToBayesFeatures

Value
data.frame with rows that were selected as neighborhood. It is guaranteed that the rownames are maintained.

Author(s)
Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

Examples

```r
nbh <- mmb::neighborhood(df = iris, features = mmb::createFeatureForBayes(
    name = "Sepal.Width", value = mean(iris$Sepal.Width))

print(nrow(nbh))
```

---

sampleToBayesFeatures  Transform an entire sample into a collection of Bayesian features.

Description
Helper function that takes one sample (e.g., a row of a dataframe with validation data) and transforms it into a data.frame where each row corresponds to one feature (and its value) of the sample. This is done using @seealso createFeatureForBayes. This operation can be thought of transposing a matrix.

Usage

```r
sampleToBayesFeatures(dfRow, targetCol)
```

Arguments

dfRow  a row of a data.frame with a value for each feature.

targetCol  the name of the feature (column in the data.frame) that is the target variable for classification or regression.

Value

a data.frame where the first row is the feature that represents the label.

Author(s)
Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

Examples

```r
# Converts all features of iris; the result is a data.frame of length
# equal to the amount of features in iris (5). The first feature is
# targetCol (has isLabel=TRUE).
samp <- mmb::sampleToBayesFeatures(dfRow = iris[15,], targetCol = "Species")
```
setDefaultRegressor  
*Set a system-wide default regressor.*

**Description**
Getting and setting the default regressor affects all functions that have an overridable regressor. If this is not given, the default has defined here will be obtained.

**Usage**
```
setDefaultRegressor(func)
```

**Arguments**
- `func`: a Function to use a regressor, should accept one argument, which is a vector of numeric, and return one value, the regression.

**Value**
Void

**Author(s)**
Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

setMessages  
*Enable or disable messages system-wide.*

**Description**
Setter for enabling or disabling messages. Messages are disabled by default. Use these to enable high verbosity.

**Usage**
```
setMessages(enable = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**
- `enable`: a boolean to indicate whether to enable messages or not.

**Value**
Boolean the state of enabled

**Author(s)**
Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se
setWarnings

Enable or disable warnings system-wide.

Description
Setter for enabling or disabling warnings. Warnings are enabled by default.

Usage
setWarnings(enable = TRUE)

Arguments
enable a boolean to indicate whether to enable warnings or not.

Value
Boolean the state of enabled

Author(s)
Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

vicinities

Segment a dataset by each row once, then compute vicinities of samples in the neighborhood.

Description
Given an entire dataset, uses each instance in it to demarcate a neighborhood using the selected features. Then, for each neighborhood, the vicinity of all samples to it is computed. The result of this is an N x N matrix, where the entry $m_{i,j}$ corresponds to the vicinity of sample $s_j$ in neighborhood $N_i$.

Usage
vicinities(
  df,
  selectedFeatureNames = c(),
  shiftAmount = 0.1,
  doEcdf = FALSE,
  ecdfMinusOne = FALSE,
  retainMinValues = 0,
  useParallel = NULL
)
Arguments

df  data.frame to compute the matrix of vicinities for.
selectedFeatureNames  vector of names of features to use for computing the vicinity/centrality of each sample to each neighborhood.
shiftAmount  numeric DEFAULT 0.1 optional amount to shift each features probability by. This is useful when the centrality not necessarily must be an actual probability and too many features are selected. To obtain actual probabilities, this needs to be 0, and you must use the ECDF.
doEcdf  boolean DEFAULT FALSE whether to use the ECDF instead of the EPDF to find the likelihood of continuous values.
ecdfMinusOne  boolean DEFAULT FALSE only has an effect if the ECDF is used. If true, uses 1 minus the ECDF to find the probability of a continuous value. Depending on the interpretation of what you try to do, this may be of use.
retainMinValues  DEFAULT 0 the amount of samples to retain during segmentation. For separating a neighborhood, this value typically should be 0, so that no samples are included that are not within it. However, for very sparse data or a great amount of variables, it might still make sense to retain samples.
useParallel  boolean DEFAULT NULL whether to use parallelism or not. Setting this to true requires also having previously registered a parallel backend. If parallel computing is enabled, then each neighborhood is computed separately.

Value

matrix of length $N^2$ (N being the length of the data.frame). Each row $i$ demarcates the neighborhood as selected by sample $i$, and each column $j$ then is the vicinity of sample $s_j$ to that neighborhood. No value of the diagonal is zero, because each neighborhood always contains the sample it was demarcated by, and that sample has a similarity greater than zero to it.

Author(s)

Sebastian Hönel  sebastian.honel@lnu.se

See Also

vicinitiesForSample()

Examples

w <- mmb::getWarnings()
mmb::setWarnings(FALSE)
mmb::vicinities(df = iris[1:10,])

# Run the same, but use the ECDF and retain more values:
mmb::vicinities(df = iris[1:10,], doEcdf = TRUE, retainMinValues = 10)
mmb::setWarnings(w)
vicinitiesForSample

Segment a dataset by a single sample and compute vicinities for it and the remaining samples in the neighborhood.

Description

Given some data and one sample $s_i$ from it, constructs the neighborhood $N_i$ of that sample and assigns centralities to all other samples in that neighborhood to it. Samples that lie outside the neighborhood are assigned a vicinity of zero. Uses mmb::neighborhood() and mmb::centralities().

Usage

```r
vicinitiesForSample(
    df, sampleFromDf, selectedFeatureNames = c(), shiftAmount = 0.1, doEcdf = FALSE, ecdfMinusOne = FALSE, retainMinValues = 0
)
```

Arguments

- `df` data.frame that holds the data (and also the sample to use to define the neighborhood). Each sample in this data.frame is assigned a vicinity.
- `sampleFromDf` data.frame a single row from the given data.frame. This is used to select a neighborhood from the given data.
- `selectedFeatureNames` vector of names of features to use to compute the vicinity/centrality. This is passed to mmb::neighborhood().
- `shiftAmount` numeric DEFAULT 0.1 optional amount to shift each features probability by. This is useful for when the centrality not necessarily must be an actual probability and too many features are selected. To obtain actual probabilities, this needs to be 0, and you must use the ECDF.
- `doEcdf` boolean DEFAULT FALSE whether to use the ECDF instead of the EPDF to find the likelihood of continuous values.
- `ecdfMinusOne` boolean DEFAULT FALSE only has an effect if the ECDF is used. If true, uses 1 minus the ECDF to find the probability of a continuous value. Depending on the interpretation of what you try to do, this may be of use.
- `retainMinValues` DEFAULT 0 the amount of samples to retain during segmentation. For separating a neighborhood, this value typically should be 0, so that no samples are included that are not within it. However, for very sparse data or a great amount of variables, it might still make sense to retain samples.
vicinitiesForSample

Value
data.frame with a single column ‘vicinity’ and the same rownames as the given data.frame. Each row then holds the vicinity for the corresponding row.

Author(s)
Sebastian Hönel sebastian.honel@lnu.se

Examples
vic <- mmb::vicinitiesForSample(
  df = iris, sampleFromDf = iris[1,], shiftAmount = 0.1)
vic$vicinity

# Plot the ordered samples to get an idea which ones have a vicinity > 0
plot(x=rownames(vic), y=vic$vicinity)
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