Package 'RemixAutoML'

April 2, 2019

Title Remix Automated Machine Learning

Version 1.0

Description Automate and ensure high quality output for most of your machine learning and data science tasks. We have high quality functions that run at efficient speed with minimal memory constraints. The library contains functions for supervised learning, unsupervised learning, feature engineering, model evaluation and interpretation, along with some helper functions for graphing.

Depends R (¿= 3.5.0)

SystemRequirements Java (¿= 7.0)

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Encoding UTF-8

Language en-US

URL https://github.com/AdrianAntico/RemixAutoML

BugReports https://github.com/AdrianAntico/RemixAutoML/issues

Contact Adrian Antico

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 6.1.1

Imports data.table, h2o, foreach, parallel, doParallel, itertools, doSNOW, recommenderlab, ggplot2, forecast, tsoutliers, lubridate, zoo, caTools, prophet, pROC, scatterplot3d, RColorBrewer, grid, monreg, stringr, tm, wordcloud,

Suggests testthat, sde, knitr, rmarkdown, methods

VignetteBuilder knitr

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Views MachineLearning,
AutomatedSupervisedLearning,
SupervisedLearning,
AutomatedUnsupervisedLearning,
UnsupervisedLearning,
Clustering,
AnomalyDetection,

FeatureEngineering,
VariableCreation,
ModelEvaluation,
FeatureInterpretation,
VariableInterpretation,
VariableImportance,
AutomatedTimeSeriesForecasting,
TimeSeries,
Forecasting

R topics documented:

AutoH2OModeler *An Automated Machine Learning Framework using H2O*

Description

Steps in the function include: See details below for information on using this function.

Usage

```
AutoH2OModeler(Construct, max_memory, ratios, BL_Trees, nthreads,
  model_path, MaxRuntimeSeconds = 3600, MaxModels = 30,
  TrainData = NULL, TestData = NULL)
```

Arguments

`Construct`	Core instruction file for automation (see Details below for more information on this)
`max_memory`	The ceiling amount of memory H2O will utilize
`ratios`	The percentage of train samples from source data (remainder goes to validation set)
`BL_Trees`	The number of trees to build in baseline GBM or RandomForest
`nthreads`	Set the number of threads to run function
`model_path`	Directory path for where you want your models saved
`MaxRuntimeSeconds`	Number of seconds of run time for grid tuning
`MaxModels`	Number of models you'd like to have returned
`TrainData`	Set to NULL or supply a data.table for training data
`TestData`	Set to NULL or supply a data.table for validation data

Details

1. Logic: Error checking in the modeling arguments from your Construction file

2. ML: Build grid-tuned models and baseline models for comparison and checks which one performs better on validation data

3. Evaluation: Collects the performance metrics for both

4. Evaluation: Generates calibration plots (and boxplots for regression) for the winning model

5. Evaluation: Generates partial dependence calibration plots (and boxplots for regression) for the winning model

6. Evaluation: Generates variable importance tables and a table of non-important features

7. Production: Creates a storage file containing: model name, model path, grid tune performance, baseline performance, and threshold (if classification) and stores that file in your model_path location

The Construct file must be a data.table and the columns need to be in the correct order (see examples). Character columns must be converted to type "Factor". You must remove date columns or convert them to "Factor". For classification models, your target variable needs to be a (0,1) of type "Factor." See the examples below for help with setting up the Construct file for various modeling target variable types. There are examples for regression, classification, multinomial, and quantile regression. For help on which parameters to use, look up the r/h2o documentation. If you misspecify the construct file, it will produce an error and outputfile of what was wrong and suggestions for fixing the error.

Let's go over the construct file, column by column. The Targets column is where you specify the column number of your target variable (in quotes, e.g. "c(1)").

The Distribution column is where you specify the distribution type for the modeling task. For classification use bernoulli, for multilabel use multinomial, for quantile use quantile, and for regression, you can choose from the list available in the H2O docs, such as gaussian, poisson, gamma, etc. It's not set up to handle tweedie distributions currently but I can add support if there is demand.

The Loss column tells H2O which metric to use for the loss metrics. For regression, I typically use "mse", quantile regression, "mae", classification "auc", and multinomial "logloss". For deeplearning models, you need to use "quadratic", "absolute", and "crossentropy".

The Quantile column tells H2O which quantile to use for quantile regression (in decimal form).

The ModelName column is the name you wish to give your model as a prefix.

The Algorithm column is the model you wish to use: gbm, randomForest, deeplearning, AutoML, XGBoost, LightGBM.

The dataName column is the name of your data.

The TargetCol column is the column number of your target variable.

The FeatureCols column is the column numbers of your features.

The CreateDate column is for tracking your model build dates.

The GridTune column is a TRUE / FALSE column for whether you want to run a grid tune model for comparison.

The ExportValidData column is a TRUE / FALSE column indicating if you want to export the validation data.

The ParDep column is where you put the number of partial dependence calibration plots you wish to generate.

The PD_Data column is where you specify if you want to generate the partial dependence plots on "All" data, "Validate" data, or "Train" data.

The ThreshType column is for classification models. You can specify "f1", "f2", "f0point5", or "CS" for cost sentitive.

The FSC column is the feature selection column. Specify the percentage importance cutoff to create a table of "unimportant" features.

The tpProfit column is for when you specify "CS" in the ThreshType column. This is your true positive profit.

The tnProfit column is for when you specify "CS" in the ThreshType column. This is your true negative profit.

The fpProfit column is for when you specify "CS" in the ThreshType column. This is your false positive profit.

The fnProfit column is for when you specify "CS" in the ThreshType column. This is your false negative profit.

The SaveModel column is a TRUE / FALSE indicator. If you are just testing out models, set this to FALSE.

The SaveModelType column is where you specify if you want a "standard" model object saveed or a "mojo" model object saved.

The PredsAllData column is a TRUE / FALSE column. Set to TRUE if you want all the predicted values returns (for all data).

The TargetEncoding column let's you specify the column number of features you wish to run target encoding on. Set to NA to not run this feature.

The SupplyData column lets you supply the data names for training and validation data. Set to NULL if you want the data partitioning to be done internally.

Value

Returns saved models, corrected Construct file, variable importance tables, evaluation and partial dependence calibration plots, model performance measure, and a file called grid_tuned_paths.Rdata which contains paths to your saved models for operationalization.

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Supervised Learning: AutoH2OScoring, AutoNLS, AutoRecommenderScoring, AutoRecommender, AutoTS

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Classification Example
Correl <- 0.85
aa <- data.table::data.table(target = runif(1000))
aa[, x1 := qnorm(target)]
aa[, x2 := runif(1000)]
aa[, Independent_Variable1 := log(pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                          sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))]
aa[, Independent_Variable2 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                       sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))]
aa[, Independent_Variable3 := exp(pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                          sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))]
aa[, Independent_Variable4 := exp(exp(pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                              sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2))))]
aa[, Independent_Variable5 := sqrt(pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                           sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))]
aa[, Independent_Variable6 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                       sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^0.10]
aa[, Independent_Variable7 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                       sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^0.25]
aa[, Independent_Variable8 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                       sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^0.75]
aa[, Independent_Variable9 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                       sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^2]
aa[, Independent_Variable10 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                        sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^4]
aa[, ':=' (x1 = NULL, x2 = NULL)]
aa[, target := as.factor(ifelse(target > 0.5,1,0))]
Construct <- data.table::data.table(Targets = rep("target",3),
```

```
                                    Distribution    = c("bernoulli",
                                                        "bernoulli",
                                                        "bernoulli"),
                                    Loss            = c("AUC","AUC","CrossEntropy"),
                                    Quantile        = rep(NA,3),
                                    ModelName       = c("GBM","DRF","DL"),
                                    Algorithm       = c("gbm",
                                                        "randomForest",
                                                        "deeplearning"),
                                    dataName        = rep("aa",3),
                                    TargetCol       = rep(c("1"),3),
                                    FeatureCols     = rep(c("2:11"),3),
                                    CreateDate      = rep(Sys.time(),3),
                                    GridTune        = rep(FALSE,3),
                                    ExportValidData = rep(TRUE,3),
                                    ParDep          = rep(2,3),
                                    PD_Data         = rep("All",3),
                                    ThreshType      = rep("f1",3),
                                    FSC             = rep(0.001,3),
                                    tpProfit        = rep(NA,3),
                                    tnProfit        = rep(NA,3),
                                    fpProfit        = rep(NA,3),
                                    fnProfit        = rep(NA,3),
                                    SaveModel       = rep(FALSE,3),
                                    SaveModelType   = c("Mojo","standard","mojo"),
                                    PredsAllData    = rep(TRUE,3),
                                    TargetEncoding  = rep(NA,3),
                                    SupplyData      = rep(FALSE,3))
AutoH2OModeler(Construct,
               max_memory = "28G",
               ratios = 0.75,
               BL_Trees = 500,
               nthreads = 5,
               model_path = getwd(),
               MaxRuntimeSeconds = 3600,
               MaxModels = 30,
               TrainData = NULL,
               TestData  = NULL)

# Multinomial Example
Correl <- 0.85
aa <- data.table::data.table(target = runif(1000))
aa[, x1 := qnorm(target)]
aa[, x2 := runif(1000)]
aa[, Independent_Variable1 := log(pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                          sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))]
aa[, Independent_Variable2 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                       sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))]
aa[, Independent_Variable3 := exp(pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                          sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))]
aa[, Independent_Variable4 := exp(exp(pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                              sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2))))]
aa[, Independent_Variable5 := sqrt(pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                           sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))]
aa[, Independent_Variable6 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                       sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^0.10]
aa[, Independent_Variable7 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
```

```
                                        sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^0.25]
aa[, Independent_Variable8 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                        sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^0.75]
aa[, Independent_Variable9 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                        sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^2]
aa[, Independent_Variable10 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                         sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^4]
aa[, ':=' (x1 = NULL, x2 = NULL)]
aa[, target := as.factor(ifelse(target < 0.33,"A",ifelse(target < 0.66, "B","C")))]
Construct <- data.table::data.table(Targets = rep("target",3),
                                    Distribution    = c("multinomial",
                                                        "multinomial",
                                                        "multinomial"),
                                    Loss            = c("auc","logloss","accuracy"),
                                    Quantile        = rep(NA,3),
                                    ModelName       = c("GBM","DRF","DL"),
                                    Algorithm       = c("gbm",
                                                        "randomForest",
                                                        "deeplearning"),
                                    dataName        = rep("aa",3),
                                    TargetCol       = rep(c("1"),3),
                                    FeatureCols     = rep(c("2:11"),3),
                                    CreateDate      = rep(Sys.time(),3),
                                    GridTune        = rep(FALSE,3),
                                    ExportValidData = rep(TRUE,3),
                                    ParDep          = rep(NA,3),
                                    PD_Data         = rep("All",3),
                                    ThreshType      = rep("f1",3),
                                    FSC             = rep(0.001,3),
                                    tpProfit        = rep(NA,3),
                                    tnProfit        = rep(NA,3),
                                    fpProfit        = rep(NA,3),
                                    fnProfit        = rep(NA,3),
                                    SaveModel       = rep(FALSE,3),
                                    SaveModelType   = c("Mojo","standard","mojo"),
                                    PredsAllData    = rep(TRUE,3),
                                    TargetEncoding  = rep(NA,3),
                                    SupplyData      = rep(FALSE,3))

AutoH2OModeler(Construct,
               max_memory = "28G",
               ratios = 0.75,
               BL_Trees = 500,
               nthreads = 5,
               model_path = getwd(),
               MaxRuntimeSeconds = 3600,
               MaxModels = 30,
               TrainData = NULL,
               TestData  = NULL)

# Regression Example
Correl <- 0.85
aa <- data.table::data.table(target = runif(1000))
aa[, x1 := qnorm(target)]
aa[, x2 := runif(1000)]
aa[, Independent_Variable1 := log(pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                          sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))]
```

```
aa[, Independent_Variable2 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                       sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))]
aa[, Independent_Variable3 := exp(pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                          sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))]
aa[, Independent_Variable4 := exp(exp(pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                              sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2))))]
aa[, Independent_Variable5 := sqrt(pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                           sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))]
aa[, Independent_Variable6 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                       sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^0.10]
aa[, Independent_Variable7 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                       sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^0.25]
aa[, Independent_Variable8 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                       sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^0.75]
aa[, Independent_Variable9 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                       sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^2]
aa[, Independent_Variable10 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                        sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^4]
aa[, ':=' (x1 = NULL, x2 = NULL)]
Construct <- data.table::data.table(Targets = rep("target",3),
                                    Distribution    = c("gaussian",
                                                        "gaussian",
                                                        "gaussian"),
                                    Loss            = c("MSE","MSE","Quadratic"),
                                    Quantile        = rep(NA,3),
                                    ModelName       = c("GBM","DRF","DL"),
                                    Algorithm       = c("gbm",
                                                        "randomForest",
                                                        "deeplearning"),
                                    dataName        = rep("aa",3),
                                    TargetCol       = rep(c("1"),3),
                                    FeatureCols     = rep(c("2:11"),3),
                                    CreateDate      = rep(Sys.time(),3),
                                    GridTune        = rep(FALSE,3),
                                    ExportValidData = rep(TRUE,3),
                                    ParDep          = rep(2,3),
                                    PD_Data         = rep("All",3),
                                    ThreshType      = rep("f1",3),
                                    FSC             = rep(0.001,3),
                                    tpProfit        = rep(NA,3),
                                    tnProfit        = rep(NA,3),
                                    fpProfit        = rep(NA,3),
                                    fnProfit        = rep(NA,3),
                                    SaveModel       = rep(FALSE,3),
                                    SaveModelType   = c("Mojo","standard","mojo"),
                                    PredsAllData    = rep(TRUE,3),
                                    TargetEncoding  = rep(NA,3),
                                    SupplyData      = rep(FALSE,3))
AutoH2OModeler(Construct,
               max_memory = "28G",
               ratios = 0.75,
               BL_Trees = 500,
               nthreads = 5,
               model_path = getwd(),
               MaxRuntimeSeconds = 3600,
               MaxModels = 30,
               TrainData = NULL,
```

```
               TestData  = NULL)

# Quantile Regression Example
Correl <- 0.85
aa <- data.table::data.table(target = runif(1000))
aa[, x1 := qnorm(target)]
aa[, x2 := runif(1000)]
aa[, Independent_Variable1 := log(pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                        sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))]
aa[, Independent_Variable2 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                     sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))]
aa[, Independent_Variable3 := exp(pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                        sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))]
aa[, Independent_Variable4 := exp(exp(pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                            sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2))))]
aa[, Independent_Variable5 := sqrt(pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                         sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))]
aa[, Independent_Variable6 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                     sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^0.10]
aa[, Independent_Variable7 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                     sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^0.25]
aa[, Independent_Variable8 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                     sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^0.75]
aa[, Independent_Variable9 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                     sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^2]
aa[, Independent_Variable10 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                      sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^4]
aa[, ':=' (x1 = NULL, x2 = NULL)]
Construct <- data.table::data.table(Targets = rep("target",3),
                                    Distribution    = c("quantile",
                                                        "quantile"),
                                    Loss            = c("MAE","Absolute"),
                                    Quantile        = rep(0.75,2),
                                    ModelName       = c("GBM","DL"),
                                    Algorithm       = c("gbm",
                                                        "deeplearning"),
                                    dataName        = rep("aa",2),
                                    TargetCol       = rep(c("1"),2),
                                    FeatureCols     = rep(c("2:11"),2),
                                    CreateDate      = rep(Sys.time(),2),
                                    GridTune        = rep(FALSE,2),
                                    ExportValidData = rep(TRUE,2),
                                    ParDep          = rep(4,2),
                                    PD_Data         = rep("All",2),
                                    ThreshType      = rep("f1",2),
                                    FSC             = rep(0.001,2),
                                    tpProfit        = rep(NA,2),
                                    tnProfit        = rep(NA,2),
                                    fpProfit        = rep(NA,2),
                                    fnProfit        = rep(NA,2),
                                    SaveModel       = rep(FALSE,2),
                                    SaveModelType   = c("Mojo","mojo"),
                                    PredsAllData    = rep(TRUE,2),
                                    TargetEncoding  = rep(NA,2),
                                    SupplyData      = rep(FALSE,2))
AutoH2OModeler(Construct,
               max_memory = "28G",
```

```
                ratios = 0.75,
                BL_Trees = 500,
                nthreads = 5,
                model_path = getwd(),
                MaxRuntimeSeconds = 3600,
                MaxModels = 30,
                TrainData = NULL,
                TestData  = NULL)

## End(Not run)
```

AutoH2OScoring *AutoH20Scoring is the complement of AutoH20Modeler.*

Description

AutoH20Scoring is the complement of AutoH20Modeler. Use this for scoring models. You can score regression, quantile regression, classification, multinomial, clustering, and text models (built with the Word2VecModel function). You can also use this to score multioutcome models so long as the there are two models: one for predicting the count of outcomes (a count outcome in character form) and a multinomial model on the label data. You will want to ensure you have a record for each label in your training data in (0,1) as factor form.

Usage

```
AutoH2OScoring(Features = data, GridTuneRow = c(1:3),
  ScoreMethod = "Standard", TargetType = rep("multinomial", 3),
  ClassVals = rep("probs", 3), NThreads = 6, MaxMem = "28G",
  JavaOptions = "-Xmx1g -XX:ReservedCodeCacheSize=256m",
  FilesPath = getwd(), H20ShutDown = rep(FALSE, 3))
```

Arguments

Features	This is a data.table of features for scoring.
GridTuneRow	Numeric. The row numbers of grid_tuned_paths, KMeansModelFile, or StoreFile containing the model you wish to score
ScoreMethod	"Standard" or "Mojo": Mojo is available for supervised models; use standard for all others
TargetType	"Regression", "Classification", "Multinomial", "MultiOutcome", "Text", "Clustering". MultiOutcome must be two multinomial models, a count model (the count of outcomes, as a character value), and the multinomial model predicting the labels.
ClassVals	Choose from "p1", "Probs", "Label", or "All" for classification and multinomial models.
NThreads	Number of available threads for H2O
MaxMem	Amount of memory to dedicate to H2O
JavaOptions	Modify to your machine if the default doesn't work
FilesPath	Set this to the folder where your models and model files are saved
H20ShutDown	TRUE to shutdown H2O after the run. Use FALSE if you will be repeatedly scoring and shutdown somewhere else in your environment.

Value

Returns a list of predicted values. Each list element contains the predicted values from a single model predict call.

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Supervised Learning: AutoH2OModeler, AutoNLS, AutoRecommenderScoring, AutoRecommender, AutoTS

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Multinomial Example
Correl <- 0.85
aa <- data.table::data.table(target = runif(1000))
aa[, x1 := qnorm(target)]
aa[, x2 := runif(1000)]
aa[, Independent_Variable1 := log(pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                          sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))]
aa[, Independent_Variable2 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                       sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))]
aa[, Independent_Variable3 := exp(pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                          sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))]
aa[, Independent_Variable4 := exp(exp(pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                              sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2))))]
aa[, Independent_Variable5 := sqrt(pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                           sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))]
aa[, Independent_Variable6 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                       sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^0.10]
aa[, Independent_Variable7 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                       sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^0.25]
aa[, Independent_Variable8 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                       sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^0.75]
aa[, Independent_Variable9 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                       sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^2]
aa[, Independent_Variable10 := (pnorm(Correl * x1 +
                                        sqrt(1-Correl^2) * qnorm(x2)))^4]
aa[, ':=' (x1 = NULL, x2 = NULL)]
aa[, target := as.factor(ifelse(target < 0.33,"A",ifelse(target < 0.66, "B","C")))]
Construct <- data.table::data.table(Targets = rep("target",3),
                                    Distribution    = c("multinomial",
                                                        "multinomial",
                                                        "multinomial"),
                                 Loss           = c("logloss","logloss","CrossEntropy"),
                                    Quantile        = rep(NA,3),
                                    ModelName       = c("GBM","DRF","DL"),
                                    Algorithm       = c("gbm",
                                                        "randomForest",
                                                        "deeplearning"),
                                    dataName        = rep("aa",3),
                                    TargetCol       = rep(c("1"),3),
                                    FeatureCols     = rep(c("2:11"),3),
```

```
                                    CreateDate      = rep(Sys.time(),3),
                                    GridTune        = rep(FALSE,3),
                                    ExportValidData = rep(TRUE,3),
                                    ParDep          = rep(NA,3),
                                    PD_Data         = rep("All",3),
                                    ThreshType      = rep("f1",3),
                                    FSC             = rep(0.001,3),
                                    tpProfit        = rep(NA,3),
                                    tnProfit        = rep(NA,3),
                                    fpProfit        = rep(NA,3),
                                    fnProfit        = rep(NA,3),
                                    SaveModel       = rep(FALSE,3),
                                    SaveModelType   = c("Mojo","mojo","mojo"),
                                    PredsAllData    = rep(TRUE,3),
                                    TargetEncoding  = rep(NA,3),
                                    SupplyData      = rep(FALSE,3))

AutoH20Modeler(Construct,
               max_memory = "28G",
               ratios = 0.75,
               BL_Trees = 500,
               nthreads = 5,
               model_path = getwd(),
               MaxRuntimeSeconds = 3600,
               MaxModels = 30,
               TrainData = NULL,
               TestData  = NULL)

N <- 3
data <- AutoH20Scoring(Features     = aa,
                       GridTuneRow  = c(1:N),
                       ScoreMethod  = "standard",
                       TargetType   = rep("multinomial",N),
                       ClassVals    = rep("Probs",N),
                       NThreads     = 6,
                       MaxMem       = "28G",
                       JavaOptions  = '-Xmx1g -XX:ReservedCodeCacheSize=256m',
                       FilesPath    = getwd(),
                       H20ShutDown  = rep(FALSE,N))

## End(Not run)
```

AutoH2OTextPrepScoring

AutoH2OTextPrepScoring is for NLP scoring

Description

This function returns prepared tokenized data for H2O Word2VecModeler scoring

Usage

```
AutoH2OTextPrepScoring(data, string, MaxMem, NThreads)
```

Arguments

`data`	The text data
`string`	The name of the string column to prepare
`MaxMem`	Amount of memory you want to let H2O utilize
`NThreads`	The number of threads you want to let H2O utilize

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Misc: `AutoWordFreq`, `ChartTheme`, `PrintObjectsSize`, `RecomDataCreate`, `RemixTheme`, `SimpleCap`, `multiplot`, `percRank`, `tempDatesFun`, `tokenizeH2O`

AutoKMeans — *AutoKMeans Automated row clustering for mixed column types*

Description

AutoKMeans adds a column to your original data with a cluster number identifier. Uses glrm (grid tune-able) and then k-means to find optimal k.

Usage

```
AutoKMeans(data, nthreads = 4, MaxMem = "14G", SaveModels = NULL,
  PathFile = getwd(), GridTuneGLRM = TRUE, GridTuneKMeans = TRUE,
  glrmCols = c(1:5), IgnoreConstCols = TRUE, glrmFactors = 5,
  Loss = "Absolute", glrmMaxIters = 1000, SVDMethod = "Randomized",
  MaxRunTimeSecs = 3600, KMeansK = 50, KMeansMetric = "totss")
```

Arguments

`data`	is the source time series data.table
`nthreads`	set based on number of threads your machine has available
`MaxMem`	set based on the amount of memory your machine has available
`SaveModels`	Set to "standard", "mojo", or NULL (default)
`PathFile`	Set to folder where you will keep the models
`GridTuneGLRM`	If you want to grid tune the glrm model, set to TRUE, FALSE otherwise
`GridTuneKMeans`	If you want to grid tuen the KMeans model, set to TRUE, FALSE otherwise
`glrmCols`	the column numbers for the glrm
`IgnoreConstCols`	tell H2O to ignore any columns that have zero variance
`glrmFactors`	similar to the number of factors to return from PCA
`Loss`	set to one of "Quadratic", "Absolute", "Huber", "Poisson", "Hinge", "Logistic", "Periodic"

glrmMaxIters	max number of iterations
SVDMethod	choose from "Randomized","GramSVD","Power"
MaxRunTimeSecs	set the timeout for max run time
KMeansK	number of factors to test out in k-means to find the optimal number
KMeansMetric	pick the metric to identify top model in grid tune c("totss","betweenss","withinss")

Value

Original data.table with added column with cluster number identifier

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Unsupervised Learning: GenTSAnomVars, ResidualOutliers

Examples

```
## Not run:
data <- data.table::as.data.table(iris)
data <- AutoKMeans(data,
                   nthreads = 8,
                   MaxMem = "28G",
                   SaveModels = NULL,
                   PathFile = getwd(),
                   GridTuneGLRM = TRUE,
                   GridTuneKMeans = TRUE,
                   glrmCols = 1:(ncol(data)-1),
                   IgnoreConstCols = TRUE,
                   glrmFactors = 2,
                   Loss = "Absolute",
                   glrmMaxIters = 1000,
                   SVDMethod = "Randomized",
                   MaxRunTimeSecs = 3600,
                   KMeansK = 5)
unique(data[["Species"]])
unique(data[["ClusterID"]])
temp <- data[, mean(ClusterID), by = "Species"]
Setosa <- round(temp[Species == "setosa", V1][[1]],0)
Versicolor <- round(temp[Species == "versicolor", V1][[1]],0)
Virginica <- round(temp[Species == "virginica", V1][[1]],0)
data[, Check := "a"]
data[ClusterID == eval(Setosa), Check := "setosa"]
data[ClusterID == eval(Virginica), Check := "virginica"]
data[ClusterID == eval(Versicolor), Check := "versicolor"]
data[, Acc := as.numeric(ifelse(Check == Species, 1, 0))]
data[, mean(Acc)][[1]]

## End(Not run)
```

AutoNLS *AutoNLS is a function for automatically building nls models*

Description

This function will build models for 9 different nls models, along with a non-parametric monotonic regression and a polynomial regression. The models are evaluated, a winner is picked, and the predicted values are stored in your data table.

Usage

```
AutoNLS(data, y, x, monotonic = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	Data is the data table you are building the modeling on
y	Y is the target variable name in quotes
x	X is the independent variable name in quotes
monotonic	This is a TRUE/FALSE indicator - choose TRUE if you want monotonic regression over polynomial regression

Value

A list containing "PredictionData" which is a data table with your original column replaced by the nls model predictions; "ModelName" the model name; "ModelObject" The winning model to later use; "EvaluationMetrics" Model metrics for models with ability to build.

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Supervised Learning: AutoH2OModeler, AutoH2OScoring, AutoRecommenderScoring, AutoRecommender, AutoTS

Examples

```
# Create Growth Data
data <-
  data.table::data.table(Target = seq(1, 500, 1),
                         Variable = rep(1, 500))
for (i in as.integer(1:500)) {
  if (i == 1) {
    var <- data[i, "Target"][[1]]
    data.table::set(data,
                    i = i,
                    j = 2L,
                    value = var * (1 + runif(1) / 100))
  } else {
    var <- data[i - 1, "Variable"][[1]]
    data.table::set(data,
                    i = i,
```

```
                    j = 2L,
                    value = var * (1 + runif(1) / 100))
  }
}

# Add jitter to Target
data[, Target := jitter(Target,
                        factor = 0.25)]

# To keep original values
data1 <- data.table::copy(data)

# Merge and Model data
data11 <- AutoNLS(
  data = data,
  y = "Target",
  x = "Variable",
  monotonic = TRUE
)

# Join predictions to source data
data2 <- merge(
  data1,
  data11$PredictionData,
  by = "Variable",
  all = FALSE
)

# Plot output
ggplot2::ggplot(data2, ggplot2::aes(x = Variable)) +
  ggplot2::geom_line(ggplot2::aes(y = data2[["Target.x"]],
                                  color = "Target")) +
  ggplot2::geom_line(ggplot2::aes(y = data2[["Target.y"]],
                                  color = "Predicted")) +
 RemixAutoML::ChartTheme(Size = 12) +
  ggplot2::ggtitle(paste0("Growth Models AutoNLS: ",
                          data11$ModelName)) +
  ggplot2::ylab("Target Variable") +
  ggplot2::xlab("Independent Variable") +
  ggplot2::scale_colour_manual("Values",
                               breaks = c("Target",
                                          "Predicted"),
                               values = c("red",
                                          "blue"))
summary(data11$ModelObject)
data11$EvaluationMetrics
```

`AutoRecommender` *Automatically build the best recommendere model among models available.*

Description

This function returns the winning model that you pass onto AutoRecommenderScoring

Usage

```
AutoRecommender(data, Partition = "Split", KFolds = 2, Ratio = 0.75,
  RatingType = "TopN", RatingsKeep = 20,
  SkipModels = "AssociationRules", ModelMetric = "TPR")
```

Arguments

data	This is your BinaryRatingsMatrix. See function RecomDataCreate
Partition	Choose from "split", "cross-validation", "bootstrap". See evaluationScheme in recommenderlab for details.
KFolds	Choose 2 for traditional train and test. Choose greater than 2 for the number of cross validations
Ratio	The ratio for train and test. E.g. 0.75 for 75 percent data allocated to training
RatingType	Choose from "topNList", "ratings", "ratingMatrix"
RatingsKeep	The total ratings you wish to return. Default is 20.
SkipModels	AssociationRules runs the slowest and may crash your system. Choose from: "AssociationRules","ItemBasedCF","UserBasedCF","PopularItems","RandomItems"
ModelMetric	Choose from "Precision", "Recall", "TPR", or "FPR"

Value

The winning model used for scoring in the AutoRecommenderScoring function

Author(s)

Adrian Antico and Douglas Pestana

See Also

Other Supervised Learning: AutoH2OModeler, AutoH2OScoring, AutoNLS, AutoRecommenderScoring, AutoTS

Examples

```
## Not run:
WinningModel <- AutoRecommender(RatingsMatrix,
                                Partition = "Split",
                                KFolds = 2,
                                Ratio = 0.75,
                                RatingType = "TopN",
                                RatingsKeep = 20,
                                SkipModels = "AssociationRules",
                                ModelMetric = "TPR")

## End(Not run)
```

AutoRecommenderScoring *The AutoRecomScoring function scores recommender models from AutoRecommender()*

Description

This function will take your ratings matrix and model and score your data in parallel.

Usage

```
AutoRecommenderScoring(data, WinningModel, EntityColName = "CustomerID",
  ProductColName = "StockCode", MetricColName = "TotalSales")
```

Arguments

`data`	The binary ratings matrix from RecomDataCreate()
`WinningModel`	The winning model returned from AutoRecommender()
`EntityColName`	Typically your customer ID
`ProductColName`	Something like "StockCode"
`MetricColName`	Something like "TotalSales"

Value

Returns the prediction data

Author(s)

Adrian Antico and Douglas Pestana

See Also

Other Supervised Learning: `AutoH2OModeler`, `AutoH2OScoring`, `AutoNLS`, `AutoRecommender`, `AutoTS`

Examples

```
## Not run:
# F(G(Z(x))): AutoRecommenderScoring(AutoRecommender(RecomDataCreate(TransactionData)))
Results <- AutoRecommenderScoring(
  data = RecomDataCreate(
      data,
      EntityColName = "CustomerID",
      ProductColName = "StockCode",
      MetricColName = "TotalSales"),
  WinningModel = AutoRecommender(
      RecomDataCreate(
        data,
        EntityColName = "CustomerID",
        ProductColName = "StockCode",
        MetricColName = "TotalSales"),
      Partition = "Split",
```

```
      KFolds = 2,
      Ratio = 0.75,
      RatingType = "TopN",
      RatingsKeep = 20,
      SkipModels = "AssociationRules",
      ModelMetric = "TPR"),
  EntityColName = "CustomerID",
  ProductColName = "StockCode",
  MetricColName = "TotalSales")

## End(Not run)
```

`AutoTS` *AutoTS is an automated time series modeling function*

Description

AutoTS builds the best time series models for each type, compares all types, selects the winner, and generates a forecast.

Usage

```
AutoTS(data, TargetName = "Targets", DateName = "DateTime",
  FCPeriods = 30, HoldOutPeriods = 30, TimeUnit = "day", Lags = 25,
  SLags = 2, NumCores = 4, SkipModels = NULL, StepWise = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`data`	is the source time series data.table
`TargetName`	is the name of the dependent variable in your data.table
`DateName`	is the name of the date column in your data.table
`FCPeriods`	is the number of periods into the future you wish to forecast
`HoldOutPeriods`	is the number of periods to use for validation testing
`TimeUnit`	is the level of aggregation your dataset comes in
`Lags`	is the number of lags you wish to test in various models (same with moving averages)
`SLags`	is the number of seasonal lags you wish to test in various models (same with moving averages)
`NumCores`	is the number of cores available on your computer
`SkipModels`	Don't run specified models - e.g. exclude all models "ARFIMA" "ARIMA" "ETS" "NNET" "TBATS" "TSLM" "PROPHET"
`StepWise`	Set to TRUE to have ARIMA and ARFIMA run a stepwise selection process. Otherwise, all models will be generated in parallel execution, but still run much slower.

Details

Step 1 is to build all the models and evaluate them on the number of HoldOutPeriods periods you specify. Step 2 is to pick the winner and rebuild the winning model on the full data set. Step 3 is to generate forecasts with the final model for FCPeriods that you specify.

Value

Returns a list containing 1: A data.table object with a date column and the forecasted values; 2: The model evaluation results; 3: The winning model for later use if desired.

Author(s)

Adrian Antico and Douglas Pestana

See Also

Other Supervised Learning: AutoH2OModeler, AutoH2OScoring, AutoNLS, AutoRecommenderScoring, AutoRecommender

Examples

```
data <- data.table::data.table(DateTime = as.Date(Sys.time()),
  Target = stats::filter(rnorm(1000,
                               mean = 50,
                               sd = 20),
                         filter=rep(1,10),
                         circular=TRUE))
data[, temp := seq(1:1000)][, DateTime := DateTime - temp][, temp := NULL]
data <- data[order(DateTime)]
output <-   AutoTS(data,
                   TargetName     = "Target",
                   DateName       = "DateTime",
                   FCPeriods      = 30,
                   HoldOutPeriods = 30,
                   TimeUnit       = "day",
                   Lags           = 5,
                   SLags          = 1,
                   NumCores       = 4,
                   SkipModels     = NULL,
                   StepWise       = TRUE)
ForecastData <- output$Forecast
ModelEval    <- output$EvaluationMetrics
WinningModel <- output$TimeSeriesModel
```

AutoWord2VecModeler *Automated word2vec data generation via H2O*

Description

This function allows you to automatically build a word2vec model and merge the data onto your supplied dataset

Usage

```
AutoWord2VecModeler(data, stringCol = c("Text_Col1", "Text_Col2"),
  KeepStringCol = FALSE, model_path = getwd(), vects = 100,
  SaveStopWords = FALSE, MinWords = 1, WindowSize = 12,
  Epochs = 25, StopWords = NULL, SaveModel = "standard",
  Threads = 6, MaxMemory = "28G")
```

Arguments

`data`	Source data table to merge vects onto
`stringCol`	A string name for the column to convert via word2vec
`KeepStringCol`	Set to TRUE if you want to keep the original string column that you convert via word2vec
`model_path`	A string path to the location where you want the model and metadata stored
`vects`	The number of vectors to retain from the word2vec model
`SaveStopWords`	Set to TRUE to save the stop words used
`MinWords`	For H2O word2vec model
`WindowSize`	For H2O word2vec model
`Epochs`	For H2O word2vec model
`StopWords`	For H2O word2vec model
`SaveModel`	Set to "standard" to save normally; set to "mojo" to save as mojo. NOTE: while you can save a mojo, I haven't figured out how to score it in the AutoH20Scoring function.
`Threads`	Number of available threads you want to dedicate to model building
`MaxMemory`	Amount of memory you want to dedicate to model building

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Feature Engineering: `DT_GDL_Feature_Engineering`, `DummifyDT`, `FAST_GDL_Feature_Engineering`, `GDL_Feature_Engineering`, `ModelDataPrep`, `Scoring_GDL_Feature_Engineering`

Examples

```
## Not run:
data <- Word2VecModel(data,
                      stringCol     = c("Text_Col1",
                                        "Text_Col2"),
                      KeepStringCol = FALSE,
                      model_path    = getwd(),
                      vects         = 100,
                      SaveStopWords = FALSE,
                      MinWords      = 1,
                      WindowSize    = 1,
                      Epochs        = 25,
                      StopWords     = NULL,
                      SaveModel     = "standard",
                      Threads       = 6,
                      MaxMemory     = "28G")

## End(Not run)
```

AutoWordFreq *Automated Word Frequency and Word Cloud Creation*

Description

This function builds a word frequency table and a word cloud. It prepares data, cleans text, and generates output.

Usage

```
AutoWordFreq(data, TextColName = "DESCR",
  GroupColName = "ClusterAllNoTarget", GroupLevel = 0,
  RemoveEnglishStopwords = TRUE, Stemming = TRUE,
  StopWords = c("bla", "bla2"))
```

Arguments

`data`	Source data table
`TextColName`	A string name for the column
`GroupColName`	Set to NULL to ignore, otherwise set to Cluster column name (or factor column name)
`GroupLevel`	Must be set if GroupColName is defined. Set to cluster ID (or factor level)
`RemoveEnglishStopwords`	Set to TRUE to remove English stop words, FALSE to ignore
`Stemming`	Set to TRUE to run stemming on your text data
`StopWords`	Add your own stopwords, in vector format

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Misc: `AutoH2OTextPrepScoring`, `ChartTheme`, `PrintObjectsSize`, `RecomDataCreate`, `RemixTheme`, `SimpleCap`, `multiplot`, `percRank`, `tempDatesFun`, `tokenizeH2O`

Examples

```
## Not run:
data <- WordFreq(data,
                 TextColName = "DESCR",
                 GroupColName = "ClusterAllNoTarget",
                 GroupLevel = 0,
                 RemoveEnglishStopwords = TRUE,
                 Stemming = TRUE,
                 StopWords = c("bla1", "bla2")

## End(Not run)
```

`ChartTheme` *ChartTheme function is a ggplot theme generator for ggplots*

Description

This function helps your ggplots look professional with the choice of the two main colors that will dominate the theme

Usage

```
ChartTheme(Size = 12)
```

Arguments

`Size`	The size of the axis labels and title

Value

An object to pass along to ggplot objects following the "+" sign

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Misc: `AutoH2OTextPrepScoring`, `AutoWordFreq`, `PrintObjectsSize`, `RecomDataCreate`, `RemixTheme`, `SimpleCap`, `multiplot`, `percRank`, `tempDatesFun`, `tokenizeH2O`

Examples

```
data <- data.table::data.table(DateTime = as.Date(Sys.time()),
  Target = stats::filter(rnorm(1000,
                               mean = 50,
                               sd = 20),
                         filter=rep(1,10),
                         circular=TRUE))
data[, temp := seq(1:1000)][, DateTime := DateTime - temp][, temp := NULL]
data <- data[order(DateTime)]
p <- ggplot2::ggplot(data, ggplot2::aes(x = DateTime, y = Target)) + ggplot2::geom_line()
p <- p + ChartTheme(Size = 12)
```

DT_GDL_Feature_Engineering
An Automated Feature Engineering Function Using data.table frollmean

Description

Builds autoregressive and moving average from target columns and distributed lags and distributed moving average for independent features distributed across time. On top of that, you can also create time between instances along with their associated lags and moving averages. This function works for data with groups and without groups.

Usage

```
DT_GDL_Feature_Engineering(data, lags = c(seq(1, 50, 1)),
  periods = c(seq(5, 95, 5)), statsNames = c("MA"),
  targets = c("qty"), groupingVars = c("Group1", "Group2"),
  sortDateName = c("date"), timeDiffTarget = c("TimeDiffName"),
  timeAgg = c("days"), WindowingLag = 0, Type = c("Lag"),
  Timer = TRUE, SkipCols = NULL, SimpleImpute = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`data`	A data.table you want to run the function on
`lags`	A numeric vector of the specific lags you want to have generated. You must include 1 if WindowingLag = 1.
`periods`	A numeric vector of the specific rolling statistics window sizes you want to utilize in the calculations.
`statsNames`	A character vector of the corresponding names to create for the rollings stats variables.
`targets`	A character vector of the column names for the reference column in which you will build your lags and rolling stats
`groupingVars`	A character vector of categorical variable names you will build your lags and rolling stats by
`sortDateName`	The column name of your date column used to sort events over time
`timeDiffTarget`	Specify a desired name for features created for time between events. Set to NULL if you don't want time between events features created.
`timeAgg`	List the time aggregation level for the time between events features, such as "hour", "day", "week", "month", "quarter", or "year"
`WindowingLag`	Set to 0 to build rolling stats off of target columns directly or set to 1 to build the rolling stats off of the lag-1 target
`Type`	List either "Lag" if you want features built on historical values or "Lead" if you want features built on future values
`Timer`	Set to TRUE if you percentage complete tracker printout
`SkipCols`	Defaults to NULL; otherwise supply a character vector of the names of columns to skip
`SimpleImpute`	Set to TRUE for factor level imputation of "0" and numeric imputation of -1

Value

data.table of original data plus created lags, rolling stats, and time between event lags and rolling stats

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Feature Engineering: AutoWord2VecModeler, DummifyDT, FAST_GDL_Feature_Engineering, GDL_Feature_Engineering, ModelDataPrep, Scoring_GDL_Feature_Engineering

Examples

```
N = 25116
data <- data.table::data.table(DateTime = as.Date(Sys.time()),
                               Target = stats::filter(rnorm(N,
                                                            mean = 50,
                                                            sd = 20),
                                                      filter=rep(1,10),
                                                      circular=TRUE))
data[, temp := seq(1:N)][, DateTime := DateTime - temp][, temp := NULL]
data <- data[order(DateTime)]
data <- DT_GDL_Feature_Engineering(data,
                                   lags           = c(seq(1,5,1)),
                                   periods        = c(3,5,10,15,20,25),
                                   statsNames     = c("MA"),
                                   targets        = c("Target"),
                                   groupingVars   = NULL,
                                   sortDateName   = "DateTime",
                                   timeDiffTarget = c("Time_Gap"),
                                   timeAgg        = c("days"),
                                   WindowingLag   = 1,
                                   Type           = "Lag",
                                   Timer          = TRUE,
                                   SkipCols       = FALSE,
                                   SimpleImpute   = TRUE)
```

DummifyDT — *DummifyDT creates dummy variables for the selected columns.*

Description

DummifyDT creates dummy variables for the selected columns. Either one-hot encoding, N+1 columns for N levels, or N columns for N levels.

Usage

```
DummifyDT(data, cols, KeepFactorCols = FALSE, OneHot = TRUE,
  ClustScore = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`data`	the data set to run the micro auc on
`cols`	a vector with the names of the columns you wish to dichotomize
`KeepFactorCols`	set to TRUE to keep the original columns used in the dichotomization process
`OneHot`	Set to TRUE to run one hot encoding, FALSE to generate N columns for N levels
`ClustScore`	This is for scoring AutoKMeans. Set to FALSE for all other applications.

Value

data table with new dummy variables columns and optionally removes base columns

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Feature Engineering: `AutoWord2VecModeler`, `DT_GDL_Feature_Engineering`, `FAST_GDL_Feature_Engineeri` `GDL_Feature_Engineering`, `ModelDataPrep`, `Scoring_GDL_Feature_Engineering`

Examples

```
test <- data.table::data.table(Value = runif(100000),
                   FactorCol = sample(x = c(letters,
                                            LETTERS,
                                            paste0(letters,letters),
                                            paste0(LETTERS,LETTERS),
                                            paste0(letters,LETTERS),
                                            paste0(LETTERS,letters)),
                                      size = 100000,
                                      replace = TRUE))
test <- DummifyDT(data = test,
                  cols = "FactorCol",
                  KeepFactorCols = FALSE)
ncol(test)
test[, sum(FactorCol_gg)]
```

`EvalPlot` *Function automatically builds calibration plots for model evaluation*

Description

This function automatically builds calibration plots and calibration boxplots for model evaluation using regression, quantile regression, and binary and multinomial classification

Usage

```
EvalPlot(data, PredictionColName = c("PredictedValues"),
  TargetColName = c("ActualValues"), GraphType = c("calibration"),
  PercentileBucket = 0.05, aggrfun = function(x) base::mean(x, na.rm =
  TRUE))
```

Arguments

`data`	Data containing predicted values and actual values for comparison
`PredictionColName`	String representation of column name with predicted values from model
`TargetColName`	String representation of column name with actual values from model
`GraphType`	Calibration or boxplot - calibration aggregated data based on summary statistic; boxplot shows variation
`PercentileBucket`	Number of buckets to partition the space on (0,1) for evaluation
`aggrfun`	The statistics function used in aggregation, listed as a function

Value

Calibration plot or boxplot

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Model Evaluation and Interpretation: `ParDepCalPlots`, `RedYellowGreen`, `threshOptim`

Examples

```
## Not run:
EvalPlot(data,
         PredictionColName = "predict",
         TargetColName  = "target",
         GraphType        = "calibration",
         PercentileBucket      = 0.05,
         aggrfun     = function(x) quantile(x, probs = 0.50, na.rm = TRUE))

## End(Not run)
```

FAST_GDL_Feature_Engineering

An Fast Automated Feature Engineering Function

Description

For models with target variables within the realm of the current time frame but not too far back in time, this function creates autoregressive and rolling stats from target columns and distributed lags and distributed rolling stats for independent features distributed across time. On top of that, you can also create time between instances along with their associated lags and rolling stats. This function works for data with groups and without groups.

Usage

```
FAST_GDL_Feature_Engineering(data, lags = c(1:5), periods = c(seq(10,
  50, 10)), statsFUNs = c("mean", "median", "sd", "quantile85",
  "quantile95"), statsNames = c("mean", "median", "sd", "quantile85",
  "quantile95"), targets = c("Target"),
  groupingVars = c("GroupVariable"), sortDateName = c("DateTime"),
  timeDiffTarget = NULL, timeAgg = c("hours"), WindowingLag = 1,
  Type = c("Lag"), Timer = FALSE, SkipCols = FALSE,
  SimpleImpute = TRUE, AscRowByGroup = c("temp"), RecordsKeep = 1)
```

Arguments

`data`	A data.table you want to run the function on
`lags`	A numeric vector of the specific lags you want to have generated. You must include 1 if WindowingLag = 1.
`periods`	A numeric vector of the specific rolling statistics window sizes you want to utilize in the calculations.
`statsFUNs`	Vector of functions for your rolling windows, such as mean, sd, min, max, quantile
`statsNames`	A character vector of the corresponding names to create for the rollings stats variables.
`targets`	A character vector of the column names for the reference column in which you will build your lags and rolling stats
`groupingVars`	A character vector of categorical variable names you will build your lags and rolling stats by
`sortDateName`	The column name of your date column used to sort events over time
`timeDiffTarget`	Specify a desired name for features created for time between events. Set to NULL if you don't want time between events features created.
`timeAgg`	List the time aggregation level for the time between events features, such as "hour", "day", "week", "month", "quarter", or "year"
`WindowingLag`	Set to 0 to build rolling stats off of target columns directly or set to 1 to build the rolling stats off of the lag-1 target
`Type`	List either "Lag" if you want features built on historical values or "Lead" if you want features built on future values
`Timer`	Set to TRUE if you percentage complete tracker printout
`SkipCols`	Defaults to NULL; otherwise supply a character vector of the names of columns to skip
`SimpleImpute`	Set to TRUE for factor level imputation of "0" and numeric imputation of -1
`AscRowByGroup`	Required to have a column with a Row Number by group (if grouping) with 1 being the record for scoring (typically the most current in time)
`RecordsKeep`	List the number of records to retain (1 for last record, 2 for last 2 records, etc.)

Value

data.table of original data plus created lags, rolling stats, and time between event lags and rolling stats

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Feature Engineering: AutoWord2VecModeler, DT_GDL_Feature_Engineering, DummifyDT, GDL_Feature_Engineering, ModelDataPrep, Scoring_GDL_Feature_Engineering

Examples

```
N = 25116
data <- data.table::data.table(DateTime = as.Date(Sys.time()),
  Target = stats::filter(rnorm(N,
                               mean = 50,
                               sd = 20),
                         filter=rep(1,10),
                         circular=TRUE))
data[, temp := seq(1:N)][, DateTime := DateTime - temp]
data <- data[order(DateTime)]
data <- FAST_GDL_Feature_Engineering(data,
                                     lags           = c(1:5),
                                     periods        = c(seq(10,50,10)),
                                     statsFUNs      = c("mean",
                                                        "median",
                                                        "sd",
                                                        "quantile85",
                                                        "quantile95"),
                                     statsNames     = c("mean",
                                                        "median",
                                                        "sd",
                                                        "quantile85",
                                                        "quantile95"),
                                     targets        = c("Target"),
                                     groupingVars   = NULL,
                                     sortDateName   = "DateTime",
                                     timeDiffTarget = c("Time_Gap"),
                                     timeAgg        = "days",
                                     WindowingLag   = 1,
                                     Type           = "Lag",
                                     Timer          = TRUE,
                                     SkipCols       = FALSE,
                                     SimpleImpute   = TRUE,
                                     AscRowByGroup  = "temp")
```

GDL_Feature_Engineering

An Automated Feature Engineering Function

Description

Builds autoregressive and rolling stats from target columns and distributed lags and distributed rolling stats for independent features distributed across time. On top of that, you can also create time between instances along with their associated lags and rolling stats. This function works for data with groups and without groups.

Usage

```
GDL_Feature_Engineering(data, lags = c(seq(1, 5, 1)), periods = c(3, 5,
  10, 15, 20, 25), statsFUNs = c(function(x) quantile(x, probs = 0.1,
  na.rm = TRUE), function(x) quantile(x, probs = 0.9, na.rm = TRUE),
  function(x) base::mean(x, na.rm = TRUE), function(x) sd(x, na.rm = TRUE),
  function(x) quantile(x, probs = 0.25, na.rm = TRUE), function(x)
  quantile(x, probs = 0.75, na.rm = TRUE)), statsNames = c("q10", "q90",
  "mean", "sd", "q25", "q75"), targets = c("qty"),
  groupingVars = c("Group1", "Group2"), sortDateName = c("date"),
  timeDiffTarget = c("TimeDiffName"), timeAgg = c("days"),
  WindowingLag = 0, Type = c("Lag"), Timer = TRUE, SkipCols = NULL,
  SimpleImpute = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`data`	A data.table you want to run the function on
`lags`	A numeric vector of the specific lags you want to have generated. You must include 1 if WindowingLag = 1.
`periods`	A numeric vector of the specific rolling statistics window sizes you want to utilize in the calculations.
`statsFUNs`	Vector that holds functions for your rolling stats, such as function(x) mean(x), function(x) sd(x), or function(x) quantile(x)
`statsNames`	A character vector of the corresponding names to create for the rollings stats variables.
`targets`	A character vector of the column names for the reference column in which you will build your lags and rolling stats
`groupingVars`	A character vector of categorical variable names you will build your lags and rolling stats by
`sortDateName`	The column name of your date column used to sort events over time
`timeDiffTarget`	Specify a desired name for features created for time between events. Set to NULL if you don't want time between events features created.
`timeAgg`	List the time aggregation level for the time between events features, such as "hour", "day", "week", "month", "quarter", or "year"
`WindowingLag`	Set to 0 to build rolling stats off of target columns directly or set to 1 to build the rolling stats off of the lag-1 target
`Type`	List either "Lag" if you want features built on historical values or "Lead" if you want features built on future values
`Timer`	Set to TRUE if you percentage complete tracker printout
`SkipCols`	Defaults to NULL; otherwise supply a character vector of the names of columns to skip
`SimpleImpute`	Set to TRUE for factor level imputation of "0" and numeric imputation of -1

Value

data.table of original data plus created lags, rolling stats, and time between event lags and rolling stats

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Feature Engineering: AutoWord2VecModeler, DT_GDL_Feature_Engineering, DummifyDT, FAST_GDL_Feature_Engineering, ModelDataPrep, Scoring_GDL_Feature_Engineering

Examples

```
N = 25116
data <- data.table::data.table(DateTime = as.Date(Sys.time()),
  Target = stats::filter(rnorm(N,
                               mean = 50,
                               sd = 20),
                         filter=rep(1,10),
                         circular=TRUE))
data[, temp := seq(1:N)][, DateTime := DateTime - temp][, temp := NULL]
data <- data[order(DateTime)]
data <- GDL_Feature_Engineering(data,
           lags           = c(seq(1,5,1)),
           periods        = c(3,5,10,15,20,25),
           statsFUNs      = c(function(x) quantile(x, probs = 0.20, na.rm = TRUE),
                              function(x) quantile(x, probs = 0.80, na.rm = TRUE),
                              function(x) mean(x, na.rm = TRUE),
                              function(x) sd(x, na.rm = TRUE),
                              function(x) quantile(x, probs = 0.10, na.rm = TRUE),
                              function(x) quantile(x, probs = 0.90, na.rm = TRUE)),
           statsNames     = c("min","max","mean","sd","q20","q80"),
           targets        = c("Target"),
           groupingVars   = NULL,
           sortDateName   = "DateTime",
           timeDiffTarget = c("Time_Gap"),
           timeAgg        = "days",
           WindowingLag   = 1,
           Type           = "Lag",
           Timer          = TRUE,
           SkipCols       = FALSE,
           SimpleImpute   = TRUE)
```

GenTSAnomVars — *GenTSAnomVars is an automated z-score anomaly detection via GLM-like procedure*

Description

GenTSAnomVars is an automated z-score anomaly detection via GLM-like procedure. Data is z-scaled and grouped by factors and time periods to determine which points are above and below the control limits in a cumulative time fashion. Then a cumulative rate is created as the final variable. Set KeepAllCols to FALSE to utilize the intermediate features to create rolling stats from them. The anomalies are separated into those that are extreme on the positive end versus those that are on the negative end.

Usage

```
GenTSAnomVars(data, ValueCol = "Value", GroupVar1 = "SKU",
  GroupVar2 = NULL, DateVar = "DATE", HighThreshold = 1.96,
  LowThreshold = -1.96, KeepAllCols = FALSE, IsDataScaled = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`data`	the source residuals data.table
`ValueCol`	the numeric column to run anomaly detection over
`GroupVar1`	this is a group by variable
`GroupVar2`	this is another group by variable
`DateVar`	this is a time variable for grouping
`HighThreshold`	this is the threshold on the high end
`LowThreshold`	this is the threshold on the low end
`KeepAllCols`	set to TRUE to remove the intermediate features
`IsDataScaled`	set to TRUE if you already scaled your data

Value

The original data.table with the added columns merged in. When KeepAllCols is set to FALSE, you will get back two columns: AnomHighRate and AnomLowRate - these are the cumulative anomaly rates over time for when you get anomalies from above the thresholds (e.g. 1.96) and below the thresholds.

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Unsupervised Learning: `AutoKMeans`, `ResidualOutliers`

Examples

```
data <- data.table::data.table(DateTime = as.Date(Sys.time()),
  Target = stats::filter(rnorm(1000,
                               mean = 50,
                               sd = 20),
                         filter=rep(1,10),
                         circular=TRUE))
data[, temp := seq(1:10000)][, DateTime := DateTime - temp][, temp := NULL]
data <- data[order(DateTime)]
x <- data.table::as.data.table(sde::GBM(N=10000)*1000)
data[, predicted := x[-1,]]
stuff    <- GenTSAnomVars(data,
                          ValueCol    = "Target",
                          GroupVar1   = NULL,
                          GroupVar2   = NULL,
                          DateVar     = "DateTime",
                          HighThreshold        = 1.96,
                          LowThreshold         = -1.96,
                          KeepAllCols = TRUE,
                          IsDataScaled  = FALSE)
```

ModelDataPrep — *Final Data Preparation Function*

Description

This function replaces inf values with NA, converts characters to factors, and imputes with constants

Usage

```
ModelDataPrep(data, Impute = TRUE, CharToFactor = TRUE,
  MissFactor = "0", MissNum = -1)
```

Arguments

`data`	This is your source data you'd like to modify
`Impute`	Defaults to TRUE which tells the function to impute the data
`CharToFactor`	Defaults to TRUE which tells the function to convert characters to factors
`MissFactor`	Supply the value to impute missing factor levels
`MissNum`	Supply the value to impute missing numeric values

Value

Returns the original data table with corrected values

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Feature Engineering: `AutoWord2VecModeler`, `DT_GDL_Feature_Engineering`, `DummifyDT`, `FAST_GDL_Feature_Engineering`, `GDL_Feature_Engineering`, `Scoring_GDL_Feature_Engineering`

Examples

```
data <- data.table::data.table(Value = runif(100000),
                               FactorCol = as.character(sample(x = c(letters,
                                                                     LETTERS,
                                                                paste0(letters,letters),
                                                                paste0(LETTERS,LETTERS),
                                                                paste0(letters,LETTERS),
                                                               paste0(LETTERS,letters)),
                                                               size = 100000,
                                                               replace = TRUE)))
data <- ModelDataPrep(data,
                      Impute = TRUE,
                      CharToFactor = TRUE,
                      MissFactor = "0",
                      MissNum    = -1)
```

multiplot — *Multiplot is a function for combining multiple plots*

Description

Sick of copying this one into your code? Well, not anymore.

Usage

```
multiplot(..., plotlist = NULL, cols = 2, layout = NULL)
```

Arguments

...	Passthrough arguments
plotlist	This is the list of your charts
cols	This is the number of columns in your multiplot
layout	Leave NULL

Value

Multiple ggplots on a single image

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Misc: AutoH2OTextPrepScoring, AutoWordFreq, ChartTheme, PrintObjectsSize, RecomDataCreate, RemixTheme, SimpleCap, percRank, tempDatesFun, tokenizeH2O

Examples

```
## Not run:
multiplot(plotlist = list(p1,p2,p3,p4), cols = 2)

## End(Not run)
```

ParDepCalPlots — *Function automatically builds partial dependence calibration plots for model evaluation*

Description

This function automatically builds partial dependence calibration plots and partial dependence calibration boxplots for model evaluation using regression, quantile regression, and binary and multinomial classification

Usage

```
ParDepCalPlots(data, PredictionColName = c("PredictedValues"),
  TargetColName = c("ActualValues"),
  IndepVar = c("Independent_Variable_Name"),
  GraphType = c("calibration"), PercentileBucket = 0.05,
  FactLevels = 10, Function = function(x) base::mean(x, na.rm = TRUE))
```

Arguments

`data`	Data containing predicted values and actual values for comparison
`PredictionColName`	Predicted values column names
`TargetColName`	Target value column names
`IndepVar`	Independent variable column names
`GraphType`	calibration or boxplot - calibration aggregated data based on summary statistic; boxplot shows variation
`PercentileBucket`	Number of buckets to partition the space on (0,1) for evaluation
`FactLevels`	The number of levels to show on the chart (1. Levels are chosen based on frequency; 2. all other levels grouped and labeled as "Other")
`Function`	Supply the function you wish to use for aggregation.

Value

Partial dependence calibration plot or boxplot

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Model Evaluation and Interpretation: `EvalPlot`, `RedYellowGreen`, `threshOptim`

Examples

```
## Not run:
ParDepCalPlots(data,
               PredictionColName = "predict",
               TargetColName  = "target",
               IndepVar    = "Independent_Variable",
               GraphType        = "boxplot",
               PercentileBucket = 0.05,
               FactLevels  = 10,
               Function    = function(x) mean(x, na.rm = TRUE))

## End(Not run)
```

percRank — *Percentile rank function*

Description

This function computes percentile ranks for each row in your data like Excel's PERCENT_RANK

Usage

```
percRank(x)
```

Arguments

x	X is your variable of interest

Value

vector of percentile ranks

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Misc: AutoH2OTextPrepScoring, AutoWordFreq, ChartTheme, PrintObjectsSize, RecomDataCreate, RemixTheme, SimpleCap, multiplot, tempDatesFun, tokenizeH2O

Examples

```
## Not run:
percRank(x)

## End(Not run)
```

PrintObjectsSize — *PrintObjectsSize prints out the top N objects and their associated sizes, sorted by size*

Description

PrintObjectsSize prints out the top N objects and their associated sizes, sorted by size

Usage

```
PrintObjectsSize(N = 10)
```

Arguments

N	The number of objects to display

Value

The objects in your environment and their sizes

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Misc: AutoH2OTextPrepScoring, AutoWordFreq, ChartTheme, RecomDataCreate, RemixTheme, SimpleCap, multiplot, percRank, tempDatesFun, tokenizeH2O

Examples

```
## Not run:
PrintObjectsSize(N = 10)

## End(Not run)
```

RecomDataCreate — *Convert transactional data.table to a binary ratings matrix*

Description

Convert transactional data.table to a binary ratings matrix

Usage

```
RecomDataCreate(data, EntityColName = "CustomerID",
  ProductColName = "StockCode", MetricColName = "TotalSales")
```

Arguments

`data`	This is your transactional data.table. Must include an Entity (typically customer), ProductCode (such as SKU), and a sales metric (such as total sales).
`EntityColName`	This is the column name in quotes that represents the column name for the Entity, such as customer
`ProductColName`	This is the column name in quotes that represents the column name for the product, such as SKU
`MetricColName`	This is the column name in quotes that represents the column name for the metric, such as total sales

Value

A BinaryRatingsMatrix

Author(s)

Adrian Antico and Douglas Pestana

See Also

Other Misc: AutoH2OTextPrepScoring, AutoWordFreq, ChartTheme, PrintObjectsSize, RemixTheme, SimpleCap, multiplot, percRank, tempDatesFun, tokenizeH2O

Examples

```
## Not run:
RatingsMatrix <- RecomDataCreate(data,
                                 EntityColName = "CustomerID",
                                 ProductColName = "StockCode",
                                 MetricColName = "TotalSales")

## End(Not run)
```

RedYellowGreen — *RedYellowGreen is for determining the optimal thresholds for binary classification when do-nothing is an option*

Description

This function will find the optimial thresholds for applying the main label and for finding the optimial range for doing nothing when you can quantity the cost of doing nothing

Usage

```
RedYellowGreen(data, PredictColNumber = 2, ActualColNumber = 1,
  TruePositiveCost = 0, TrueNegativeCost = 0,
  FalsePositiveCost = -10, FalseNegativeCost = -50, MidTierCost = -2,
  Cores = 8, Precision = 0.01)
```

Arguments

- `data` — data is the data table with your predicted and actual values from a classification model
- `PredictColNumber` — The column number where the actual target variable is located (in binary form)
- `ActualColNumber` — The column number where the predicted values are located
- `TruePositiveCost` — This is the utility for generating a true positive prediction
- `TrueNegativeCost` — This is the utility for generating a true negative prediction
- `FalsePositiveCost` — This is the cost of generating a false positive prediction
- `FalseNegativeCost` — This is the cost of generating a false negative prediction
- `MidTierCost` — This is the cost of doing nothing (or whatever it means to not classify in your case)
- `Cores` — Number of cores on your machine
- `Precision` — Set the decimal number to increment by between 0 and 1

Value

A data table with all evaluated strategies, parameters, and utilities, along with a 3d scatterplot of the results

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Model Evaluation and Interpretation: `EvalPlot`, `ParDepCalPlots`, `threshOptim`

Examples

```
## Not run:
data <- RedYellowGreen(data,
                        PredictColNumber  = 1,
                        ActualColNumber   = 2,
                        TruePositiveCost  = 0,
                        TrueNegativeCost  = 0,
                        FalsePositiveCost = -1,
                        FalseNegativeCost = -2,
                        MidTierCost       = -0.5)

## End(Not run)
```

`RemixTheme` *RemixTheme function is a ggplot theme generator for ggplots*

Description

This function adds the Remix Theme to ggplots

Usage

```
RemixTheme()
```

Value

An object to pass along to ggplot objects following the "+" sign

Author(s)

Douglas Pestana

See Also

Other Misc: `AutoH2OTextPrepScoring`, `AutoWordFreq`, `ChartTheme`, `PrintObjectsSize`, `RecomDataCreate`, `SimpleCap`, `multiplot`, `percRank`, `tempDatesFun`, `tokenizeH2O`

Examples

```
data <- data.table::data.table(DateTime = as.Date(Sys.time()),
  Target = stats::filter(rnorm(1000,
                               mean = 50,
                               sd = 20),
                         filter=rep(1,10),
                         circular=TRUE))
data[, temp := seq(1:1000)][, DateTime := DateTime - temp][, temp := NULL]
data <- data[order(DateTime)]
p <- ggplot2::ggplot(data, ggplot2::aes(x = DateTime, y = Target)) + ggplot2::geom_line()
p <- p + RemixTheme()
```

ResidualOutliers — *ResidualOutliers is an automated time series outlier detection function*

Description

ResidualOutliers is an automated time series outlier detection function that utilizes tsoutliers and auto.arima. It looks for five types of outliers: "AO" Additive outliter - a singular extreme outlier that surrounding values aren't affected by; "IO" Innovational outlier - Initial outlier with subsequent anomalous values; "LS" Level shift - An initial outlier with subsequent observations being shifted by some constant on average; "TC" Transient change - initial outlier with lingering effects that dissapate exponentially over time; "SLS" Seasonal level shift - similar to level shift but on a seasonal scale.

Usage

```
ResidualOutliers(data, DateColName = "DateTime",
  TargetColName = "Target", PredictedColName = NULL,
  TimeUnit = "day", maxN = 5, tstat = 2)
```

Arguments

`data`	the source residuals data.table
`DateColName`	The name of your data column to use in reference to the target variable
`TargetColName`	The name of your target variable column
`PredictedColName`	The name of your predicted value. If you supply this, you will run anomaly detection of the difference between the target variable and your predicted value. If you leave PredictedColName NULL then you will run anomaly detection over the target variable.
`TimeUnit`	The time unit of your date column: hour, day, week, month, quarter, year
`maxN`	the largest lag or moving average (seasonal too) values for the arima fit
`tstat`	the t-stat value for tsoutliers

Value

A named list containing FullData = original data.table with outliers data and ARIMA_MODEL = the arima model.

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Unsupervised Learning: AutoKMeans, GenTSAnomVars

Examples

```
data <- data.table::data.table(DateTime = as.Date(Sys.time()),
                               Target = as.numeric(stats::filter(rnorm(1000,
                                                                        mean = 50,
                                                                        sd = 20),
                                                                  filter=rep(1,10),
                                                                  circular=TRUE)))
data[, temp := seq(1:1000)][, DateTime := DateTime - temp][, temp := NULL]
data <- data[order(DateTime)]
data[, Predicted := as.numeric(stats::filter(rnorm(1000,
                                                    mean = 50,
                                                    sd = 20),
                                              filter=rep(1,10),
                                              circular=TRUE))]
stuff <- ResidualOutliers(data = data,
                          DateColName = "DateTime",
                          TargetColName = "Target",
                          PredictedColName = NULL,
                          TimeUnit = "day",
                          maxN = 5,
                          tstat = 4)
data     <- stuff[[1]]
model    <- stuff[[2]]
outliers <- data[type != "<NA>"]
```

Scoring_GDL_Feature_Engineering
An Automated Scoring Feature Engineering Function

Description

For scoring purposes (brings back a single row by group), this function creates autoregressive and rolling stats from target columns and distributed lags and distributed rolling stats for independent features distributed across time. On top of that, you can also create time between instances along with their associated lags and rolling stats. This function works for data with groups and without groups.

Usage

```
Scoring_GDL_Feature_Engineering(data, lags = c(seq(1, 5, 1)),
  periods = c(3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25), statsFUNs = c(function(x) mean(x,
  na.rm = TRUE)), statsNames = c("MA"), targets = c("Target"),
  groupingVars = NULL, sortDateName = c("DateTime"),
  timeDiffTarget = c("Time_Gap"), timeAgg = "days", WindowingLag = 1,
  Type = "Lag", Timer = TRUE, SkipCols = FALSE,
  SimpleImpute = TRUE, AscRowByGroup = "temp", RecordsKeep = 1)
```

Arguments

`data`	A data.table you want to run the function on
`lags`	A numeric vector of the specific lags you want to have generated. You must include 1 if WindowingLag = 1.
`periods`	A numeric vector of the specific rolling statistics window sizes you want to utilize in the calculations.
`statsFUNs`	Vector of functions for your rolling windows, such as mean, sd, min, max, quantile
`statsNames`	A character vector of the corresponding names to create for the rollings stats variables.
`targets`	A character vector of the column names for the reference column in which you will build your lags and rolling stats
`groupingVars`	A character vector of categorical variable names you will build your lags and rolling stats by
`sortDateName`	The column name of your date column used to sort events over time
`timeDiffTarget`	Specify a desired name for features created for time between events. Set to NULL if you don't want time between events features created.
`timeAgg`	List the time aggregation level for the time between events features, such as "hour", "day", "week", "month", "quarter", or "year"
`WindowingLag`	Set to 0 to build rolling stats off of target columns directly or set to 1 to build the rolling stats off of the lag-1 target
`Type`	List either "Lag" if you want features built on historical values or "Lead" if you want features built on future values
`Timer`	Set to TRUE if you percentage complete tracker printout
`SkipCols`	Defaults to NULL; otherwise supply a character vector of the names of columns to skip
`SimpleImpute`	Set to TRUE for factor level imputation of "0" and numeric imputation of -1
`AscRowByGroup`	Required to have a column with a Row Number by group (if grouping) with 1 being the record for scoring (typically the most current in time)
`RecordsKeep`	List the number of records to retain (1 for last record, 2 for last 2 records, etc.)

Value

data.table of original data plus created lags, rolling stats, and time between event lags and rolling stats

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Feature Engineering: `AutoWord2VecModeler`, `DT_GDL_Feature_Engineering`, `DummifyDT`, `FAST_GDL_Feature_Engineering`, `GDL_Feature_Engineering`, `ModelDataPrep`

Examples

```
N = 25116
data1 <- data.table::data.table(DateTime = as.Date(Sys.time()),
                                Target = stats::filter(rnorm(N,
                                                             mean = 50,
                                                             sd = 20),
                                                       filter=rep(1,10),
                                                       circular=TRUE))
data1[, temp := seq(1:N)][, DateTime := DateTime - temp]
data1 <- data1[order(DateTime)]
data1 <- Scoring_GDL_Feature_Engineering(data1,
                                         lags           = c(seq(1,5,1)),
                                         periods        = c(3,5,10,15,20,25),
                                    statsFUNs      = c(function(x) mean(x,na.rm = TRUE)),
                                         statsNames     = c("MA"),
                                         targets        = c("Target"),
                                         groupingVars   = NULL,
                                         sortDateName   = c("DateTime"),
                                         timeDiffTarget = c("Time_Gap"),
                                         timeAgg        = "days",
                                         WindowingLag   = 1,
                                         Type           = "Lag",
                                         Timer          = TRUE,
                                         SkipCols       = FALSE,
                                         SimpleImpute   = TRUE,
                                         AscRowByGroup  = "temp",
                                         RecordsKeep    = 1)
```

SimpleCap — *SimpleCap function is for capitalizing the first letter of words*

Description

SimpleCap function is for capitalizing the first letter of words (need I say more?)

Usage

```
SimpleCap(x)
```

Arguments

x	Column of interest

Value

An object to pass along to ggplot objects following the "+" sign

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Misc: AutoH2OTextPrepScoring, AutoWordFreq, ChartTheme, PrintObjectsSize, RecomDataCreate, RemixTheme, multiplot, percRank, tempDatesFun, tokenizeH2O

Examples

```
x <- "adrian"
x <- SimpleCap(x)
```

`tempDatesFun` *tempDatesFun Convert Excel datetime char columns to Date columns*

Description

tempDatesFun takes the Excel datetime column, which imports as character, and converts it into a date type

Usage

```
tempDatesFun(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	The column of interest

Value

An object to pass along to ggplot objects following the "+" sign

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Misc: `AutoH2OTextPrepScoring`, `AutoWordFreq`, `ChartTheme`, `PrintObjectsSize`, `RecomDataCreate`, `RemixTheme`, `SimpleCap`, `multiplot`, `percRank`, `tokenizeH2O`

Examples

```
## Not run:
Cdata[, DAY_DATE := tempDatesFun(DAY_DATE)]
Cdata[, DAY_DATE := base::as.Date(DAY_DATE, "%m/%d/%Y")]

## End(Not run)
```

threshOptim *Utility maximizing thresholds for binary classification*

Description

This function will return the utility maximizing threshold for future predictions along with the data generated to estimate the threshold

Usage

```
threshOptim(data, actTar = "target", predTar = "p1", tpProfit = 0,
  tnProfit = 0, fpProfit = -1, fnProfit = -2)
```

Arguments

`data`	data is the data table you are building the modeling on
`actTar`	The column name where the actual target variable is located (in binary form)
`predTar`	The column name where the predicted values are located
`tpProfit`	This is the utility for generating a true positive prediction
`tnProfit`	This is the utility for generating a true negative prediction
`fpProfit`	This is the cost of generating a false positive prediction
`fnProfit`	This is the cost of generating a false negative prediction

Value

Optimal threshold and corresponding utilities for the range of thresholds tested

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Model Evaluation and Interpretation: `EvalPlot`, `ParDepCalPlots`, `RedYellowGreen`

Examples

```
## Not run:
data <- threshOptim(data     = data,
                    actTar   = "target",
                    predTar  = "p1",
                    tpProfit = 0,
                    tnProfit = 0,
                    fpProfit = -1,
                    fnProfit = -2)
optimalThreshold <- data$Thresholds
allResults       <- data$EvaluationTable

## End(Not run)
```

tokenizeH2O *For NLP work*

Description

This function tokenizes text data

Usage

```
tokenizeH2O(data)
```

Arguments

data	The text data

Author(s)

Adrian Antico

See Also

Other Misc: AutoH2OTextPrepScoring, AutoWordFreq, ChartTheme, PrintObjectsSize, RecomDataCreate, RemixTheme, SimpleCap, multiplot, percRank, tempDatesFun

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