## python in R

#### python environment setting

```
use_condaenv("final")
bartpy <- import("bartpy2.sklearnmodel")
time_py <- import("time")
numpy <- import("numpy")

# unnormalize function from [-0.5,0.5]
unnormalize_x <- function(y_train,y_new){
    x <- data.frame()
    y_min <- min(y_train)
    y_max <- max(y_train)
    for (i in 1:nrow(y_new)) {
        for (j in 1:ncol(y_new)) {
            x[i,j] <- (y_max-y_min)*(y_new[i,j]+0.5)+y_min
        }
    }
    return(x)
}</pre>
```

#### create dataset

```
linear_dgp_fun <- function(n_train, n_test, p, beta, noise_sd) {
   set.seed(123)
   n <- n_train + n_test
   X <- matrix(rnorm(n * p), nrow = n, ncol = p)
   y <- X %*% beta + rnorm(n, sd = noise_sd)
   data_list <- list(
        X_train = X[1:n_train, , drop = FALSE],</pre>
```

```
y_train = y[1:n_train],
    X_{\text{test}} = X[(n_{\text{train}} + 1):n, drop = FALSE],
    y_{test} = y[(n_{train} + 1):n]
  return(data_list)
linear_dgp <- create_dgp(</pre>
  .dgp_fun = linear_dgp_fun, .name = "Linear DGP",
  # additional named parameters to pass to .dgp_fun()
  n_{train} = 350, n_{test} = 120, p = 4, beta = c(1,2,1.5,3), n_{test} = 1
dataset_dgp_fun <- function(datasetname){</pre>
  address <- "C:/Users/pyk/Desktop/nus/RA/project/imodels-data-master/data_cleaned/"
  file <- paste0(datasetname,".csv")</pre>
  file_path <- paste0(address,file)</pre>
  df <- read.csv(file_path)</pre>
  x \leftarrow df[, -ncol(df)]
  y <- df[, ncol(df)]
  train_indices <- createDataPartition(y, p = 0.8, list = FALSE)
  data_list <- list(</pre>
    X_train <- x[train_indices, ],</pre>
    y_train <- y[train_indices],</pre>
    X_test <- x[-train_indices, ],</pre>
    y_test <- y[-train_indices]</pre>
  return(data_list)
dataset_dgp <- create_dgp(.dgp_fun = dataset_dgp_fun,.name = 'heart',</pre>
                             datasetname = "heart")
```

#### build BART model

```
BART_fun <- function(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test, df,k,q) {
  train_X <- data.frame(X_train)
  test_X <- data.frame(X_test)
  t <- bench::mark(fit <- wbart(x.train = train_X,</pre>
```

```
y.train = y_train,
                                   x.test = test_X,
                                   k = k,
                                   sigdf = df,
                                   sigquant = q
                                   ))
  time <- mean(t$time[[1]])</pre>
  predictions <- colMeans(fit$yhat.test)</pre>
  mse_score <- mean((y_test - predictions)^2)</pre>
  lower_bounds <- apply(fit$yhat.test, 2, quantile, probs = 0.025)</pre>
  upper_bounds <- apply(fit$yhat.test, 2, quantile, probs = 0.975)</pre>
  coverage <- mean(y_test >= lower_bounds & y_test <= upper_bounds)</pre>
  return(list(time = time, mse=mse_score,coverage = coverage))
}
dbarts_fun <- function(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test, df,k,q){</pre>
  train_X <- data.frame(X_train)</pre>
  test_X <- data.frame(X_test)</pre>
  t <- bench::mark(bart_model <- bart(x.train = train_X,
                                          y.train = y_train,
                                          x.test = test_X,
                                           k = k
                                           sigdf = df,
                                           sigquant = q))
  time <- mean(t$time[[1]])</pre>
  predictions <- colMeans(bart_model$yhat.test)</pre>
  mse_score <- mean((y_test - predictions)^2)</pre>
  lower_bounds <- apply(bart_model$yhat.test, 2, quantile, probs = 0.025)</pre>
  upper_bounds <- apply(bart_model$yhat.test, 2, quantile, probs = 0.975)
  coverage <- mean(y_test >= lower_bounds & y_test <= upper_bounds)</pre>
  return(list(time = time, mse=mse_score,coverage = coverage))
}
bartMachine_fun <- function(X_train, y_train, X_test,y_test,df,k,q){</pre>
  train_X <- data.frame(X_train)</pre>
  test_X <- data.frame(X_test)</pre>
  t <- bench::mark(bart_model <- bartMachine(</pre>
```

```
X = train_X,
          y = y_train,
          k = k,
          nu = df,
           q=q))
        # The value of calculating the time required for modeling
  time <- mean(t$time[[1]])</pre>
  predictions <- predict(bart_model,test_X,type = "prob")</pre>
  mse_score <- mean((y_test - predictions)^2)</pre>
  CI <- calc_credible_intervals(bart_model,test_X)</pre>
  coverage <- mean(y_test >= CI[,1] & y_test <= CI[,2])</pre>
  return(list(time = time, mse=mse_score,coverage = coverage))
SoftBart_fun<- function(X_train, y_train, X_test,y_test,num_trees,alpha,beta){
  train_X <- data.frame(X_train)</pre>
  test_X <- data.frame(X_test)</pre>
  t <- bench::mark({bart_model <- softbart(X = train_X, Y = y_train, X_test = test_X, hypers
  time <- mean(t$time[[1]])</pre>
  predictions <- bart_model$y_hat_test_mean</pre>
  mse_score <- mean((y_test - predictions)^2)</pre>
  lower_bounds <- apply(bart_model$y_hat_test, 2, quantile, probs = 0.025)</pre>
  upper bounds <- apply(bart model$y hat test, 2, quantile, probs = 0.975)
  coverage <- mean(y_test >= lower_bounds & y_test <= upper_bounds)</pre>
  return(list(time = time, mse=mse_score,coverage = coverage))
}
RF_fun <- function(X_train, y_train, X_test,y_test){</pre>
  train_X <- data.frame(X_train)</pre>
  test_X <- data.frame(X_test)</pre>
  t <- bench::mark({rf_model <- randomForest(x=train_X, y=y_train)})
  time <- mean(t$time[[1]])</pre>
  predictions <- predict(rf_model, test_X)</pre>
  mse_score <- mean((y_test - predictions)^2)</pre>
  return(list(time = time, mse=mse_score))
```

```
bartpy_fun <- function(X_train, y_train, X_test,y_test){</pre>
  train_x <- numpy$array(X_train)</pre>
  train_y <- numpy$array(y_train)</pre>
  test_x <- numpy$array(X_test)</pre>
  test_y <- numpy$array(y_test)</pre>
  bart model <- bartpy$SklearnModel(n jobs=1)</pre>
  #start_time <- time_py$time()</pre>
  t <- bench::mark({yk <- bart_model$fit(train_x,train_y)})</pre>
  #time <- time_py$time-start_time</pre>
  time <- mean(t$time[[1]])</pre>
  predictions <- yk$predict(test_x)</pre>
  mse_score <- mean((test_y - predictions)^2)</pre>
  ## calculate coverage
  extract <- yk$extract</pre>
  model_samples <- extract[[1]][[1]]</pre>
  a <- data.frame()</pre>
  for (model in model samples) {
    a <- rbind(a,model$predict(test_x))</pre>
  a_new <- unnormalize_x(train_y,a)</pre>
  lower_bounds <- apply(a_new, 2, quantile, probs = 0.025)</pre>
  upper_bounds <- apply(a_new, 2, quantile, probs = 0.975)</pre>
  coverage <- mean(test_y >= lower_bounds & test_y <= upper_bounds)</pre>
  return(list(time = time, mse=mse_score,coverage = coverage))
}
```

#### create evaluation

```
posterior_mse <- function(fit_results,truth_col,estimate_col){
  y_test = fit_results$truth_col
  pred = fit_results$estimate_col
  return(mean((y_test - pred)^2))
}</pre>
```

```
pred_err <- create_evaluator(
    .eval_fun = posterior_mse, .name = 'Posterior MSE',
    # additional named parameters to pass to .eval_fun()
    truth_col = "y_test", estimate_col = "predictions"
)</pre>
```

#### model fitting

```
BART <- create_method(</pre>
  .method_fun = BART_fun, .name = "BART",
  # additional named parameters to pass to .method_fun()
  k=2.5, q=0.95, df=4
dbarts <- create_method(.method_fun = dbarts_fun,.name = "dbarts",</pre>
                         k=2.5, q=0.95, df=4
bartMachine <- create_method(.method_fun = bartMachine_fun,.name = "bartMachine",</pre>
                         k=2.5, q=0.95, df=4
SoftBart <- create method(.method_fun = SoftBart_fun,.name = "SoftBart",</pre>
                         num_trees=50,alpha=0.95,beta=2)
RF <- create_method(.method_fun = RF_fun,.name = "RandomForest")</pre>
bartpy2 <- create_method(.method_fun = bartpy_fun,.name = "bartpy")</pre>
# Create experiment
experiment <- create_experiment(name = "Test Experiment") %>%
  add_dgp(linear_dgp) %>%
  add_dgp(dataset_dgp) %>%
  add_method(dbarts) %>%
  add method(BART) %>%
  add method(bartMachine) %>%
  add_method(SoftBart) %>%
  add_method(RF)%>%
  add_method(bartpy2)
  #add_evaluator(pred_err)
results <- run experiment(experiment, n_reps = 4, save = TRUE)
```

Fitting Test Experiment...

Warning: Some expressions had a GC in every iteration; so filtering is disabled.

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Warning in randomForest.default(x = train\_X, y = y\_train): The response has five or fewer unique values. Are you sure you want to do regression?

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Warning in randomForest.default( $x = train_X$ ,  $y = y_train$ ): The response has five or fewer unique values. Are you sure you want to do regression? Warning in randomForest.default( $x = train_X$ ,  $y = y_train$ ): The response has five or fewer unique values. Are you sure you want to do regression?

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Saving fit results...

Fit results saved | time taken: 0.060660 seconds

4 reps completed (totals: 4/4) | time taken: 8.357007 minutes

\_\_\_\_\_

No evaluators to evaluate. Skipping evaluation.

\_\_\_\_\_

No visualizers to visualize. Skipping visualization.

\_\_\_\_\_

# Render automated documentation and view results
#render\_docs(experiment)

# result <- results\$fit\_results result</pre>

# A tibble: 48 x 6

```
3 1
        Linear DGP SoftBart
                                 <bench_tm [1]> 1.30
                                                          0.517
4 1
        Linear DGP bartMachine <bench_tm [1]> 1.48
                                                          0.733
                                 <bench_tm [1]> 1.32
5 1
        Linear DGP bartpy
                                                          0.825
6 1
        Linear DGP dbarts
                                 <bench_tm [1]> 1.34
                                                          0.783
7 1
        heart
                   BART
                                 <bench tm [1]> 0.0992
                                                          0.333
8 1
        heart
                   RandomForest <bench_tm [1]> 0.102
9 1
        heart
                    SoftBart
                                 <bench_tm [1]> 0.103
                                                          0.537
                   bartMachine <bench_tm [1] > 0.0993
10 1
        heart
                                                          0.444
# i 38 more rows
```

### result\$time\_numeric <- as.numeric(result\$time)</pre>

```
result$Resource <- paste(result$.dgp_name, result$.method_name, sep="_")

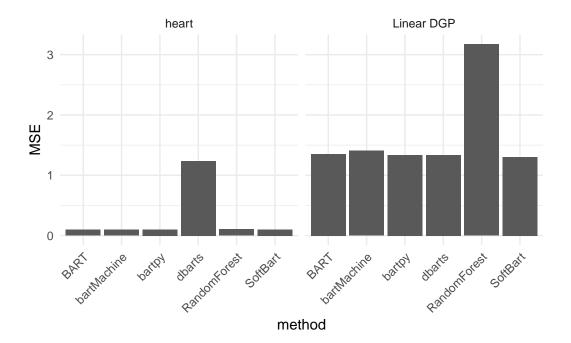
# Calculate MSE for each group
summary <- result %>%
    group_by(result$.dgp_name, result$.method_name) %>%
    summarise(
        Mean_MSE = mean(mse),
        Var_MSE = sd(mse),
        Mean_time = mean(time_numeric),
        Var_time = sd(time_numeric),
        Mean_coverage=mean(coverage),
        SD_coverage = sd(coverage),
        .groups = 'keep')

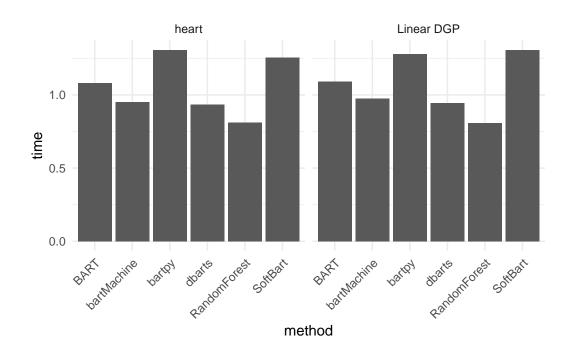
print(summary)
```

- # A tibble: 12 x 8
- # Groups: result\$.dgp\_name, result\$.method\_name [12]

	1	51 =	_	_		
	`result\$.dgp_name`	`result\$.method_name`	${\tt Mean\_MSE}$	Var_MSE	${\tt Mean\_time}$	Var_time
	<chr></chr>	<chr></chr>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>
1	Linear DGP	BART	1.35	0	2.42	0.0388
2	Linear DGP	RandomForest	3.18	0	0.117	0.00522
3	Linear DGP	SoftBart	1.30	0	14.6	0.0164
4	Linear DGP	bartMachine	1.41	0.0605	0.771	0.0346
5	Linear DGP	bartpy	1.34	0.0533	11.7	0.227
6	Linear DGP	dbarts	1.34	0	0.572	0.00333
7	heart	BART	0.0992	0	2.17	0.00696
8	heart	RandomForest	0.103	0.000721	0.123	0.0144
9	heart	SoftBart	0.103	0	9.61	0.0209
10	heart	bartMachine	0.0989	0.000434	0.606	0.0200

```
11 heart bartpy 0.101 0.00240 14.6 0.115
12 heart dbarts 1.24 0 0.499 0.00575
# i 2 more variables: Mean_coverage <dbl>, SD_coverage <dbl>
```





Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range (`geom\_bar()`).

