Package 'dagmc'

November 9, 2023

Title MCMC sampler for Directed Acyclic Graphs
Version 0.1.0
Description An implementation of the partition MCMC algorithm for Directed Acyclic Graphs. The default implementation should be consistent with BiDAG with some extra functionality allowing you to create your own proposals. The default scoring function uses bnlearn, which means that you have access to all of their scoring options and functionality. You can also build your own scorer if you wish to do so.
References Kuipers and Moffa (2017) <doi:10.1080 01621459.2015.1133426="">, Scutari (2010) <doi:10.18637 jss.v035.i03="">, Suter et al. (2023) <doi:10.18637 jss.v105.i09="">.</doi:10.18637></doi:10.18637></doi:10.1080>
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BNLearnScorer 3

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Description

A thin wrapper on the bnlearn::score function.

Usage

```
BNLearnScorer(node, parents, ...)
```

Arguments

node Name of node to score.
parents The parents of node.

... The ellipsis is used to pass other parameters to the scorer.

Examples

```
data <- bnlearn::learning.test
BNLearnScorer('A', c('B', 'C'), data = data)
BNLearnScorer('A', c(), data = data)
BNLearnScorer('A', vector(), data = data)
BNLearnScorer('A', NULL, data = data)
BNLearnScorer('A', c('B', 'C'), data = data, type = "bde", iss = 100)
BNLearnScorer('A', c('B', 'C'), data = data, type = "bde", iss = 1)</pre>
```

CachedScorer

This builds the score cache. It can be used for problems where the score only changes as a function of (node, parents).

Description

This builds the score cache. It can be used for problems where the score only changes as a function of (node, parents).

Usage

```
CachedScorer(scorer, max_size = NULL, nthreads = 1)
```

Arguments

scorer A scorer.

max_size Not implemented. Maximum number of scores to store in the cache. If the total

number of combinations is greater than this number then the cache follows a

least recently used replacement policy.

nthreads The number of threads used to create the cache.

Examples

```
scorer <- CreateScorer(data = bnlearn::learning.test)
cached_scorer <- CachedScorer(scorer)
cached_scorer('A', c('B', 'C'))</pre>
```

CalculateAcceptanceRates

Calculate acceptance rates.

Description

This makes the assumption that the proposal has saved a variable "proposal_used" and mcmc has saved a variable 'accept'.

Usage

CalculateAcceptanceRates(chains, group_by = NULL)

Arguments

chains MCMC chains.

group_by Vector of strings that are in c("chain", "proposal_used"). Default is NULL which

will return the acceptance rates marginalised over chains and the proposal used.

Value

Summary of acceptance rates per grouping.

CalculateEdgeProbabilities

Calculate marginalised edge probabilities.

Description

Calculate the probability of a given edge (E) given the data which is given by,

$$p(E|D) = \sum_{\mathcal{G}} p(E|G)p(G|D)$$

).

Usage

CalculateEdgeProbabilities(collection)

Arguments

collection A collection object where states are DAGs. See CollectUniqueObjects.

Value

p_edge An adjacency matrix representing the edge probabilities.

 ${\tt CalculateFeatureProbability}$

Collect DAG feature probability.

Description

Calculate the feature (f) probability whereby $p(f|D) = \sum_{\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{G}} p(G|D)p(f|G)$.

Usage

CalculateFeatureProbability(collection, p_feature)

Arguments

collection A collection of unique objects. See CollectUniqueObjects.

p_feature A function that takes an adjacency matrix and collection object and returns a

numeric value equal to p(f|G). Therefore, it must be of the form p_feature(dag).

Value

p_post_feature A numeric value representing the posterior probability of the feature.

 ${\tt CalculateNodeMoveNeighbourhood}$

Calculate neighbourhood for node move.

Description

Calculate neighbourhood for node move.

Usage

CalculateNodeMoveNeighbourhood(partitioned_nodes)

Arguments

partitioned_nodes

Labelled partition.

 ${\tt CalculateSplitJoinNeighbourhood}$

Calculate neighbourhood for the split or join proposal.

Description

The number of split combinations prescribed by KP15 is ambiguous when a partition element has only 1 node. A split for a partition element with 1 node results in a proposal to stay still, as such I remove that proposal.

Usage

CalculateSplitJoinNeighbourhood(partitioned_nodes)

Arguments

 ${\tt CalculateStayStillNeighbourhood}$

Calculate neighbourhood for staying still.

Description

Calculate neighbourhood for staying still.

Usage

CalculateStayStillNeighbourhood(partitioned_nodes)

Arguments

partitioned_nodes

A labelled partition.

 ${\tt CalculateSwapAdjacentNodeNeighbourhood}$

Calculate neighbourhood for swapping nodes.

Description

Calculate neighbourhood for swapping nodes.

Usage

 ${\tt CalculateSwapAdjacentNodeNeighbourhood(partitioned_nodes)}$

Arguments

partitioned_nodes

Labelled partition.

CalculateSwapNodeNeighbourhood

Calculate neighbourhood for swapping nodes.

Description

Calculate neighbourhood for swapping nodes.

Usage

CalculateSwapNodeNeighbourhood(partitioned_nodes)

Arguments

```
partitioned_nodes
```

Labelled partition.

CheckBlacklistObeyed Check blacklist obeyed.

Description

If an edge between two nodes is blacklisted in Partition MCMC the adjacent partition element cannot be the only direct node for it's blacklisted child.

Usage

```
CheckBlacklistObeyed(partitioned_nodes, blacklist = NULL, nodes = NULL)
```

Arguments

partitioned_nodes

Labelled partition.

blacklist A data.frame of (parent, child) pairs representing edges that cannot be in the

DAG.

nodes A vector of node names to check. Default is to check all child nodes in the

blacklist.

CheckWhitelistObeyed Check whitelist is obeyed.

Description

Check whitelist is obeyed.

Usage

CheckWhitelistObeyed(partitioned_nodes, whitelist = NULL, nodes = NULL)

Arguments

partitioned_nodes

Labelled partition.

whitelist A data frame of (parent, child) pairs representing edges that must be in the DAG.

nodes A vector of node names to check. Default is to check all child nodes in the

whitelist.

 ${\tt Collect Unique Objects} \quad \textit{Collect unique objects}.$

Description

Get the unique set of states and DAGs along with their log score.

Usage

CollectUniqueObjects(x)

Arguments

x A dagmc_chains or dagmc_chain object.

CreateScorer 9

Details

This gets the unique set of states in a dagmc_object referred to as objects (\mathcal{O}) . Then estimates the log of the normalisation constant assuming $\tilde{Z}_{\mathcal{O}} = \Sigma_s^S p(\mathcal{O}_s) p(D|\mathcal{O}_s)$ where $\{\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2, \mathcal{O}_3, ..., \mathcal{O}_S\}$ is the set of unique objects in the chain. This assumes that you have captured most probable objects, such that $\tilde{Z}_{\mathcal{O}}$ is approximately equal to the true evidence $Z = \Sigma_{G \in \mathcal{G}} p(G) p(D|G)$ where you sum across all possible DAGs (\mathcal{G}) . This also makes the assumption that the exponential of the score is proportional to the posterior probability, such that

$$p(G|D) \propto p(G)p(D|G) = \prod_i \exp(\operatorname{score}(X_i, \operatorname{Pa}_G(X_i)|D))$$

where $Pa_G(X_i)$ is the parents set for node X_i .

After the normalisation constant has been estimated we then estimate the log probability of each object as,

$$\log(p(\mathcal{O}|D)) = \log(p(\mathcal{O})p(D|\mathcal{O})) - \log(\tilde{Z_{\mathcal{O}}})$$

.

Value

dag_collection: A list with entries:

• state: List of unique states.

- log_evidence_state: Numeric value representing the evidence calculated from the states.
- log_state_score: Vector with the log scores for each state.

CreateScorer

Scorer constructor.

Description

Scorer constructor.

Usage

```
CreateScorer(
   scorer = BNLearnScorer,
   ...,
   max_parents = Inf,
   blacklist = NULL,
   whitelist = NULL,
   cache = FALSE,
   nthreads = 1
)
```

DAGtoCPDAG

Arguments

scorer A scorer function that takes (node, parents) as parameters. Default is BNLearn-Scorer. Parameters to pass to scorer. The maximum number of allowed parents. Default is infinite. max_parents blacklist A boolean matrix of (parent, child) pairs where TRUE represents edges that cannot be in the DAG. Default is NULL which represents no blacklisting. whitelist A boolean matrix of (parent, child) pairs where TRUE represents edges that must be in the DAG. Default is NULL which represents no whitelisting. A boolean to indicate whether to build the cache. The cache only works for cache problems where the scorer only varies as a function of (node, parents). Default is FALSE. nthreads Number of threads used to construct cache.

Examples

scorer <- CreateScorer(data = bnlearn::asia)</pre>

Description

Convert DAG to CPDAG.

Usage

DAGtoCPDAG(x)

Arguments

x A matrix, dagmc_chain, or dagmc_chains object. When it is a chain(s) object the state must be an adjacency matrix.

Value

x Returns same object type converted to a CPDAG.

DefaultProposal 11

Description

Default proposal constructor.

Usage

```
DefaultProposal(p = c(0.33, 0.33, 0.165, 0.165, 0.01), verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

-	n	Probability	for each	proposal	in the	order (split	ioin.	node	move.	swap nod	e.

swap_adjacent, stay_still).

verbose Boolean flag to record proposal used.

FindChangedNodes	Find nodes with changed parent combinations between different la-
	belled partitions.

Description

TODO: This is quite slow. From the proposal we should be able to determine the nodes that need to be rescored rather than finding them using this function.

Usage

```
{\tt FindChangedNodes(old\_partitioned\_nodes, new\_partitioned\_nodes, scorer)}
```

Arguments

```
{\tt old\_partitioned\_nodes}
```

Labelled partition.

 ${\tt new_partitioned_nodes}$

Labelled partition.

scorer Scorer object.

Value

Vector of changed nodes.

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Examples

```
scorer = CreateScorer()

old_dag <- UniformlySampleDAG(LETTERS[1:5])
old_partitioned_nodes <- GetPartitionedNodesFromAdjacencyMatrix(old_dag)

new_dag <- UniformlySampleDAG(LETTERS[1:5])
new_partitioned_nodes <- GetPartitionedNodesFromAdjacencyMatrix(new_dag)

changed_nodes <- FindChangedNodes(old_partitioned_nodes, new_partitioned_nodes, scorer)</pre>
```

FlattenChains

Flatten list of chains.

Description

Flatten list of chains.

Usage

FlattenChains(chains)

Arguments

chains

MCMC chains.

 ${\tt GetEmptyDAG}$

Get an empty DAG given a set of nodes.

Description

Get an empty DAG given a set of nodes.

Usage

```
GetEmptyDAG(nodes)
```

Arguments

nodes

A vector of node names.

Value

An adjacency matrix with elements designated as (parent, child).

GetIncrementalScoringEdges

Get the score of the empty DAG

Description

Get the score of the empty DAG

Usage

GetIncrementalScoringEdges(scorer, cutoff = 0)

Arguments

scorer A scorer object.
cutoff A score cutoff.

Value

A Boolean matrix of (parent, child) pairs for blacklisting..

 ${\tt GetLowestPairwiseScoringEdges}$

Preprocessing for blacklisting. Get the lowest pairwise scoring edges.

Description

Get the lowest c pairwise scoring edges represented as a blacklist matrix. This blacklisting procedure is motivated by Koller & Friedman (2003). This is rarely used now as we found that it blacklists edges that have significant dependencies but are not in the top n edges. We prefer the GetIncrementalScoringEdges method.

Usage

GetLowestPairwiseScoringEdges(scorer, n_retain)

Arguments

scorer A scorer object.

n_retain An integer representing the number of edges to retain.

Value

A boolean matrix of (parent, child) pairs for blacklisting.

References

1. Koller D, Friedman N. Being Bayesian about network structure. A Bayesian approach to structure discovery in Bayesian networks. Mach Learn. 2003;50(1):95–125.

14 GetNodePartition

GetMAP

Get the maximum a posteriori state.

Description

Get the maximum a posteriori state.

Usage

```
GetMAP(x)
```

Arguments

Χ

A collection of unique objects. See CollectUniqueObjects.

Value

maps A list with the adjacency matrix for the map and it's posterior probability. It is possible for it to return multiple DAGs. The list has elements;

- state: List of MAP DAGs.
- log_p: Numeric vector with the log posterior probability for each state.

GetNodePartition

Get a node's partition element number.

Description

Get a node's partition element number.

Usage

```
GetNodePartition(partitioned_nodes, node)
```

Arguments

```
partitioned_nodes
```

Labelled partition.

node

Node name.

Value

Node's partition element number.

GetNumberOfPartitions 15

 ${\tt GetNumberOfPartitions} \ \ \textit{Get number of partitions}.$

Description

Calculate the number of partitions for a given labelled partition. This is 'm' in Kuipers & Moffa (2015).

Usage

GetNumberOfPartitions(partitioned_nodes)

Arguments

partitioned_nodes

Labelled partition.

GetOrderedPartition

Get ordered labelled partition.

Description

Calculate the ordered partition. Denoted as lamba in Kuipers & Moffa (2015).

Usage

GetOrderedPartition(partitioned_nodes)

Arguments

partitioned_nodes

Labelled partition.

Value

Ordered partition.

16 GetParentsKey

GetParentCombinations Get parent combinations for a given node.

Description

Get parent combinations for a given node.

Usage

GetParentCombinations(partitioned_nodes, node, scorer)

Arguments

partitioned_nodes

Labelled partition.

node

Node name.

scorer

A scorer object.

Value

List of parent combinations.

GetParentsKey

Get parents key.

Description

TODO: The in function is quite slow. May need to make this a for loop in C++.

Usage

GetParentsKey(parents, nodes)

Arguments

parents A character vector of the parent nodes.

nodes A character vector for all nodes.

GetPartiallyIncrementalEdges

Get partially incremental scoring edges.

Description

Get the positive incremental scoring edges after conditioning on all other variables.

Usage

```
GetPartiallyIncrementalEdges(scorer, cutoff = 0)
```

Arguments

scorer A scorer object.

cutoff A cutoff value for the blacklist. Less than this value is blacklisted.

 $\label{lem:condition} {\it GetPartitionedNodesFromAdjacencyMatrix} \\ {\it Map~DAG~to~a~labelled~partition}.$

Description

This partitions nodes into levels of outpoints as explained in Section 4.1 of Kuipers & Moffa 2015. This takes an adjacency matrix and returns a data.frame of (partition, node) pairs

Usage

GetPartitionedNodesFromAdjacencyMatrix(adjacency)

Arguments

adjacency Adjacency matrix.

Value

Labelled partition for the given adjacency matrix.

18 GetRestrictedParents

GetPartitionNodes

Get nodes in a partition element.

Description

Get nodes in a partition element.

Usage

```
GetPartitionNodes(partitioned_nodes, elements)
```

Arguments

partitioned_nodes

Labelled partition.

elements

An integer or vector of integers for the partition element number.

GetRestrictedNodes

Get nodes that have restricted parents.

Description

Get nodes that have restricted parents.

Usage

GetRestrictedNodes(list)

Arguments

list

A black or white list.

GetRestrictedParents

Get black or white listed parents.

Description

Get black or white listed parents.

Usage

```
GetRestrictedParents(node, listed = NULL)
```

Arguments

node

The name of the node to get white or black listed parents.

listed

A black or white list.

LogSumExp 19

LogSumExp Log-Sum-Exponential calculation using the trick that limits underflow issues.

Description

Log-Sum-Exponential calculation using the trick that limits underflow issues.

Usage

LogSumExp(x)

Arguments

Х

A vector of numeric.

Value

Log-Sum-Exponential (LSE) of x.

NodeMove

Node move proposal.

Description

Node move proposal.

Usage

NodeMove(partitioned_nodes)

Arguments

partitioned_nodes

Labelled partition.

20 PartitionMCMC

OrderPartitionedNodes Order partitioned nodes.

Description

Order partitioned nodes.

Usage

OrderPartitionedNodes(partitioned_nodes)

Arguments

```
partitioned_nodes
```

Labelled partition.

Value

Labelled partitioned in descending partition element order.

PartitionMCMC Tran

Transition objects. One step implementation of the tempered partition MCMC. This acts as a constructor.

Description

This is a constructor for a single Tempered Partition MCMC step. The function constructs an environment with the proposal, inverse temperature, and verbose flag. It then returns a function which takes the current_state and a scorer object. This only allows the scores to be raised to a constant temperature for every step.

Usage

```
PartitionMCMC(
  proposal = NULL,
  temperature = 1,
  prerejection = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

proposal Proposal function. Default is the DefaultProposal.

temperature Numeric value representing the temperature to raise the score to.

prerejection Boolean flag to reject due to the proposal disobeying the black or white lists.

Only set to FALSE if you want to understand how often you are proposing states that disobey the black or white lists. Can be useful for debugging or understand-

ing the efficiency of specific proposal distributions.

verbose Flag to pass MCMC information.

PartitionSplitJoin 21

Value

Function that takes the current state and scorer that outputs a new state.

Examples

```
dag <- UniformlySampleDAG(c('A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F'))
partitioned_nodes <- GetPartitionedNodesFromAdjacencyMatrix(dag)

scorer <- list(
    scorer = BNLearnScorer,
    parameters = list(data = bnlearn::learning.test)
    )

current_state <- list(
    state = partitioned_nodes,
    log_score = ScoreLabelledPartition(partitioned_nodes, scorer)
    )

pmcmc <- PartitionMCMC(proposal = NodeMove, temperature = 1.0)
pmcmc(current_state, scorer)</pre>
```

PartitionSplitJoin

Partition split or join constructor.

Description

Partition split or join constructor.

Usage

```
PartitionSplitJoin(partitioned_nodes)
```

Arguments

```
partitioned_nodes
```

Labelled partition.

PartitiontoDAG

Sample DAGs from labelled partitions.

Description

Sample DAGs from labelled partitions.

Usage

```
PartitiontoDAG(partitions, scorer)
```

Arguments

```
partitions A dagms_chains, dagmc_chain, or matrix. scorer A scorer object.
```

22 PostProcessChains

Description

Plot the score trace.

Usage

```
PlotScoreTrace(
  chains,
  attribute = "log_score",
  n_burnin = 0,
  same_plot = TRUE,
  col = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

chains	MCMC chains.
attribute	Name of attribute to plot. Default is "log_score".
n_burnin	Number of steps to remove as burnin.
same_plot	Whether to plot on the same figure or on multiple figures.
col	A string representing a color for a single chain or a vector of strings to cycle through for multiple chains.
	Extra parameters to pass to the plot and graphics::line functions.

PostProcessChains

Analysis of chains. Equilibrium states.

Description

This allows you to remove a burnin and thin the chains after processing.

Usage

```
PostProcessChains(chains, n_burnin = 0, n_thin = 1)
```

Arguments

chains	MCMC chains.
n_burnin	Number of steps to remove at the start as a burnin. Default is 0.
n_thin	Number of steps between retained states. Default is 1.

ProposeNodeMove 23

ProposeNodeMove

Propose individual node movement.

Description

This proposes that a single node selected uniformly can either:

- 1. Move to any current partition.
- 2. Move to any gap between or at the ends of the partitions.

Any of these moves are possible and are selected uniformly with two exceptions:

- 1. The selected node cannot move into adjacent gaps if it originated from a single node partition.
- 2. The selected node cannot move to the immediately higher gap if it originated from a two node partition.

Usage

ProposeNodeMove(partitioned_nodes)

Arguments

```
partitioned_nodes
```

Labelled partition.

Examples

```
dag <- UniformlySampleDAG(c('A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F'))
partitioned_nodes <- GetPartitionedNodesFromAdjacencyMatrix(dag)
ProposeNodeMove(partitioned_nodes)</pre>
```

ProposePartitionSplitJoin

Propose a split or join of two partitions.

Description

This is the 'Basic Move' (i.e. algorithm 1) in Kuipers & Moffa (2015). There is a caveat in that the split proposal for a partition with one element is ambiguous, as a split for such a partition element results in a stay still proposal. Such a proposal has been removed.

Usage

ProposePartitionSplitJoin(partitioned_nodes)

Arguments

```
partitioned_nodes
```

A labelled partition.

Value

A proposed labelled partition.

Examples

```
dag <- UniformlySampleDAG(c('A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F'))
partitioned_nodes <- GetPartitionedNodesFromAdjacencyMatrix(dag)
ProposePartitionSplitJoin(partitioned_nodes)</pre>
```

 ${\tt ProposeStayStill}$

Propose that the partition stays still.

Description

Propose that the partition stays still.

Usage

```
ProposeStayStill(partitioned_nodes)
```

Arguments

```
partitioned_nodes
```

A labelled partition.

Value

A proposed labelled partition.

Examples

```
dag <- UniformlySampleDAG(c('A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F'))
partitioned_nodes <- GetPartitionedNodesFromAdjacencyMatrix(dag)
ProposeStayStill(partitioned_nodes)</pre>
```

ProposeSwapAdjacentNode

Propose that two nodes swap partition elements.

Description

Propose that two nodes swap partition elements.

Usage

ProposeSwapAdjacentNode(partitioned_nodes)

ProposeSwapNode 25

Arguments

```
partitioned_nodes labelled partition.
```

Value

A proposed labelled partition.

Examples

```
dag <- UniformlySampleDAG(c('A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F'))
partitioned_nodes <- GetPartitionedNodesFromAdjacencyMatrix(dag)
ProposeStayStill(partitioned_nodes)</pre>
```

ProposeSwapNode

Propose that two nodes swap partition elements.

Description

Propose that two nodes swap partition elements.

Usage

```
ProposeSwapNode(partitioned_nodes)
```

Arguments

```
partitioned_nodes labelled partition.
```

Value

A proposed labelled partition.

Examples

```
dag <- UniformlySampleDAG(c('A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F'))
partitioned_nodes <- GetPartitionedNodesFromAdjacencyMatrix(dag)
ProposeStayStill(partitioned_nodes)</pre>
```

26 SampleChains

SampleChain

Sample a single chain.

Description

Sample a single chain.

Usage

```
SampleChain(n_results, init_state, transition, scorer, n_thin = 1)
```

Arguments

n_results Number of saved states.

init_state An initial state that can be passed to transition.

transition A transition function.

scorer A scorer object.

n_thin Number of steps between saved states.

Value

chain A dagmc_chain object.

Examples

```
data <- bnlearn::learning.test

dag <- UniformlySampleDAG(colnames(data))
partitioned_nodes <- GetPartitionedNodesFromAdjacencyMatrix(dag)

scorer_1 <- list(
    scorer = BNLearnScorer,
    parameters = list(data = data)
    )

results <- SampleChain(10, partitioned_nodes, PartitionMCMC(), scorer_1)</pre>
```

SampleChains

Sample multiple chains in parallel.

Description

Sample multiple chains in parallel.

Usage

```
SampleChains(
   n_results,
   init_state,
   transition,
   scorer,
   n_thin = 1,
   n_parallel_chains = 2
)
```

Arguments

n_results Number of saved states per chain.

init_state An initial state that can be passed to transition. This can be a single state or a

list of states for each parallel chain.

transition A transition function.

scorer A scorer object.

n_thin Number of steps between saved states.

n_parallel_chains

Number of chains to run in parallel. Default is 2.

Value

chains A dagmc_chains object.

Examples

```
data <- bnlearn::learning.test

dag <- UniformlySampleDAG(colnames(data))
partitioned_nodes <- GetPartitionedNodesFromAdjacencyMatrix(dag)

scorer <- list(
    scorer = BNLearnScorer,
    parameters = list(data = data)
    )

results <- SampleChains(10, partitioned_nodes, PartitionMCMC(), scorer)</pre>
```

 ${\tt SampleDAGFromLabelledPartition}$

Sample a DAG from a labelled partition.

Description

Sample a single DAG with from the set of DAGs that is consistent with a labelled partition. That is, given a set of DAGs $\mathcal G$ that is consistent with a labelled partition Λ then it will sample a given DAG G where $G \in \mathcal G$ with probability $p(G|D,\Lambda) = p(G)p(D|G)/\sum_{G \in \mathcal G} p(G)p(D|G)$.

28 ScoreDAG

Usage

```
{\tt SampleDAGFromLabelledPartition(partitioned\_nodes, scorer)}
```

Arguments

```
partitioned_nodes
```

Labelled partition.

scorer Scorer object.

Value

A list with elements:

- state Adjacency matrix.
- log_score Score of the sampled DAG.

Examples

```
data <- bnlearn::learning.test

dag <- UniformlySampleDAG(colnames(data))
partitioned_nodes <- GetPartitionedNodesFromAdjacencyMatrix(dag)

scorer <- CreateScorer(data = data)

SampleDAGFromLabelledPartition(partitioned_nodes, scorer)</pre>
```

ScoreDAG

Score DAG.

Description

Score DAG.

Usage

```
ScoreDAG(dag, scorer)
```

Arguments

dag Adjacency matrix of (parent, child) entries with 1 denoting an edge and 0 other-

wise.

scorer Scorer object.

Value

Log of DAG score.

ScoreDiff 29

ScoreDiff

Calculate the difference in log scores between two labelled partitions.

Description

Calculate the difference in log scores between two labelled partitions.

Usage

```
ScoreDiff(
  old_partitioned_nodes,
  new_partitioned_nodes,
  scorer,
  rescore_nodes = NULL
)
```

Arguments

Value

Log of score difference between two labelled partitions.

Examples

```
data <- bnlearn::learning.test

old_dag <- UniformlySampleDAG(names(data))
old_partitioned_nodes <- GetPartitionedNodesFromAdjacencyMatrix(old_dag)

new_dag <- UniformlySampleDAG(names(data))
new_partitioned_nodes <- GetPartitionedNodesFromAdjacencyMatrix(new_dag)

scorer <- list(
    scorer = BNLearnScorer,
    parameters = list(data = data)
    )

ScoreDiff(old_partitioned_nodes, new_partitioned_nodes, scorer = scorer)</pre>
```

30 ScoreNode

```
ScoreLabelledPartition
```

Score labelled partition by adding the log scores for each node.

Description

Score labelled partition by adding the log scores for each node.

Usage

```
ScoreLabelledPartition(partitioned_nodes, scorer)
```

Arguments

Value

Log of the node score.

Examples

```
data <- bnlearn::learning.test

dag <- UniformlySampleDAG(names(data))
partitioned_nodes <- GetPartitionedNodesFromAdjacencyMatrix(dag)

scorer <- list(
    scorer = BNLearnScorer,
    parameters = list(data = data)
    )

ScoreLabelledPartition(partitioned_nodes, scorer)</pre>
```

ScoreNode

Score node by marginalising over parent combinations.

Description

Score node by marginalising over parent combinations.

Usage

```
ScoreNode(partitioned_nodes, node, scorer)
```

Score Table Node 31

Arguments

```
partitioned_nodes
```

Labelled partition.

node The node name. scorer A scorer object.

Value

Log of the node score.

Examples

```
data <- bnlearn::learning.test

dag <- UniformlySampleDAG(names(data))
partitioned_nodes <- GetPartitionedNodesFromAdjacencyMatrix(dag)

scorer <- list(
    scorer = BNLearnScorer,
    parameters = list(data = data)
    )

ScoreNode(partitioned_nodes, 'A', scorer)</pre>
```

ScoreTableNode

Calculate score tables for (node, parents) combinations.

Description

Calculate score tables for (node, parents) combinations.

Usage

```
ScoreTableNode(partitioned_nodes, node, scorer)
```

Arguments

partitioned_nodes

Labelled partition.

node Name of node. scorer Scorer object.

Value

List of log_scores for each combination in parent_combinations.

32 SwapAdjacentNode

Examples

```
data <- bnlearn::learning.test

dag <- UniformlySampleDAG(names(data))
partitioned_nodes <- GetPartitionedNodesFromAdjacencyMatrix(dag)

scorer <- list(
    scorer = BNLearnScorer,
    parameters = list(data = data)
    )

ScoreTableNode(partitioned_nodes, 'A', scorer)</pre>
```

StayStill

StayStill proposal.

Description

StayStill proposal.

Usage

```
StayStill(partitioned_nodes)
```

Arguments

partitioned_nodes

Labelled partition.

SwapAdjacentNode

Swap nodes from adjacent partition elements proposal.

Description

Swap nodes from adjacent partition elements proposal.

Usage

```
SwapAdjacentNode(partitioned_nodes)
```

Arguments

```
partitioned_nodes
```

Labelled partition.

SwapNode 33

SwapNode

Swap node proposal.

Description

Swap node proposal.

Usage

```
SwapNode(partitioned_nodes)
```

Arguments

```
partitioned_nodes
```

Labelled partition.

toBNLearn

Convert to bnlearn object.

Description

Convert to bnlearn object.

Usage

```
toBNLearn(x)
```

Arguments

Χ

Adjacency matrix.

Value

```
bn_obj A bn object.
```

Examples

```
adj <- UniformlySampleDAG(c('A', 'B', 'C'))
bn_obj <- toBNLearn(adj)</pre>
```

toMatrix

Convert network to an adjacency matrix.

Description

Convert a bnlearn or igraph object to an adjacency matrix.

Usage

```
toMatrix(network)
```

Arguments

network

A network object from bnlearn or igraph.

Value

An adjacency matrix representation of network.

Examples

```
toMatrix(bnlearn::empty.graph(LETTERS[1:6]))
toMatrix(igraph::sample_k_regular(10, 2))
```

 ${\tt UniformlySampleDAG}$

Uniformly sample DAG given a set of nodes.

Description

Uniformly sample DAG given a set of nodes.

Usage

```
{\tt UniformlySampleDAG(nodes)}
```

Arguments

nodes

A vector of node names.

Value

Adjacency matrix with elements designated as (parent, child).

[.dagmc_chain 35

[.dagmc_chain

Indexing with respect to iterations.

Description

Indexing with respect to iterations.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dagmc_chain'
x = list()[i, ...]
```

Arguments

x A dagmc_chain object.

i An index.

... ellipsis for extra indexing parameters.

Value

chain A dagmc_chain.

[.dagmc_chains

Index a dagmc_chains object with respect to iterations.

Description

Index a dagmc_chains object with respect to iterations.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dagmc_chains'
x = list()[i, ...]
```

Arguments

x A dagmc_chain object.

i An index to get the dagmc_chain iterations.

... ellipsis for extra indexing parameters.

Value

chain A dagmc_chains object.

36 [[.dagmc_chains

[[.dagmc_chains

Index a dagmc_chains object.

Description

Index a dagmc_chains object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dagmc_chains' x[[i, ...]]
```

Arguments

x A dagmc_chains object.

i An index to get the dagmc_chain.

... ellipsis for extra indexing parameters.

Value

chain A dagmc_chains object.

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