

Dataflow programming with mlr3pipelines::CHEAT SHEET

Introduction

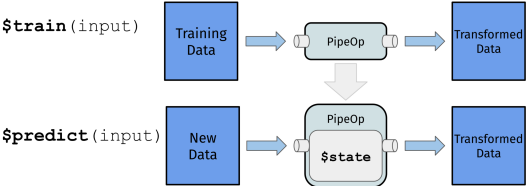
Combine ML operations to flexible pipelines and processing graphs, which can be configured trained, resampled, tuned as any regular learner. The main purpose of a Graph is to build combined preprocessing and model fitting pipelines that can be used as a Learner.



Each operation in the above example is a PipeOp which transforms the data in each step. PipeOps are chained with the %>% operator.

PipeOp

Flow operation with \$train() and \$predict() step.



Construction example: `pca = po("pca")`

- \$train(input): Named list
- \$predict(input): Named list
- \$state: Learned parameters
- \$param_set: See hyperparameters

Popular PipeOps

| Class | Key | Operation |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| PipeOpRemoveConstants | "removeconstants" | Repair Tasks |
| PipeOpScale | "scale" | Scale Features |
| PipeOpImputeMean | "impute" | Impute NAs |
| PipeOpFilter | "filter" | Feature Filter |
| PipeOpEncode | "encode" | Factor Encoding |
| PipeOpPCA | "pca" | PCA |
| PipeOpSelect | "select" | Restrict Columns |
| PipeOpCoIApply | "colapply" | Transform Columns |
| PipeOpClassBalancing | "classbalancing" | Imbalanced Data |
| PipeOpLearner | "learner" | Use Learner |
| PipeOpLearnerCV | "learner_cv" | Crossval Learner |
| PipeOpMutate | "mutate" | Feature Engineering |
| PipeOpChunk | "chunk" | Split Data |
| PipeOpSubsample | "subsample" | Subsample Rows |
| PipeOpFeatureUnion | "featureunion" | Combine Features |
| PipeOpFixFactors | "fixfactors" | Handle Unknown Levels |
| PipeOpNOP | "nop" | Do Nothing |

Full list: `as.data.table(mlr_pipelines)`

cheatdown on [GitHub](#)

Graph

Connects PipeOps with edges to control data flow during training and prediction. Input is sent to sources (no in-edges), output is read from sinks (no out-edges). Important methods and slots:

- Display: `print(gr)`, `gr$plot(html = TRUE)`
- Accessing PipeOps: `gr$pipeops`
Named list of all contained POs.

Graph Construction

The %>% operator takes either a PipeOp or a Graph on each of its sides and connects all left-hand outputs to the right-hand inputs. For full control, connect PipeOps explicitly:

```
gr = Graph$new()
gr$add_pipeop(po("pca"))
gr$add_pipeop(lrn("classif.rpart"))
gr$add_edge("pca", "classif.rpart")
```

GraphLearner

GraphLearner behave like Learner and enable all mlr3 features: `grl = GraphLearner$new(gr)`. See slots \$encapsulate for debugging and \$model for results after training.

Linear Graphs

Concatenate POs with %>%:

Example

```
task = tsk("penguins")
gr = po("scale") %>% po("encode") %>%
  po("imputemean") %>% lrn("classif.rpart")
grl = GraphLearner$new(gr)
# access the scale pipeop:
grl$graph$pipeops$scale
grl$train(task)
grl$predict(task)
rr = resample(task, grl, rsmpl("cv", folds = 3))
```

Debugging and Intermediate Results

```
grl$graph$keep_results = TRUE
```

Store intermediate results of PipeOps.

```
grl$graph$pipeops$encode$.result
```

Returns intermediate result of \$train() and \$predict(), e.g. modified task returned by encode pipeop.

```
grl$state
```

Internal state of graph learner. Contains fitted models in \$model.

Hyperparameters

For POs: Exactly as in a Learner.

```
enc = po("encode")
enc$param_set
enc$param_set$values = list(method="one-hot")
po("encode", param_vals = list(method="one-hot"))
```

For Graph / GraphLearner: All HPs are collected in a global ParamSet stored in \$param_set. IDs are prefixed with the respective PipeOp's id.

Tuning

Can jointly tune any Pipeline.

Example

```
gr = po("encode") %>% lrn("classif.rpart")
grl = GraphLearner$new(gr)
tune_ps = ParamSet$new(list(
  ParamFct$new("encode.method",
    levels = c("one-hot", "poly")),
  ParamObi$new("classif.rpart.cp",
    lower = 0, upper = 0.05)
))
tt = trm("evals", n_evals = 20)
rs = rsmpl("holdout")
inst = TuningInstanceSingleCrit$new(task, grl, rs,
  msr("classif.ce"), tt, tune_ps)
tuner = trn("random_search")
tuner$optimize(inst)
```

Usage of AutoTuner is identical.

Feature Engineering

PipeOpMutate adds new features. This works by providing expressions in a list.

Example

```
task = tsk("iris")
mutations = list(
  Sepal.Sum = ~ Sepal.Length + Sepal.Width)
mutate = po("mutate", param_vals =
  list(mutation = mutations))
GraphLearner$new(mutate %>% lrn("classif.rpart"))
```

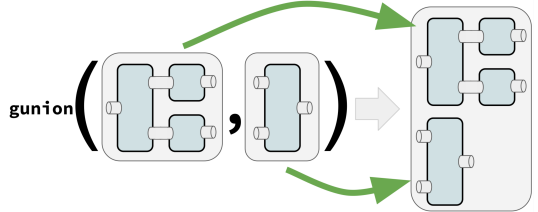
Logging

```
lg = lgr::get_logger("mlr3pipelines")
lg$set_threshold("<level>")
```

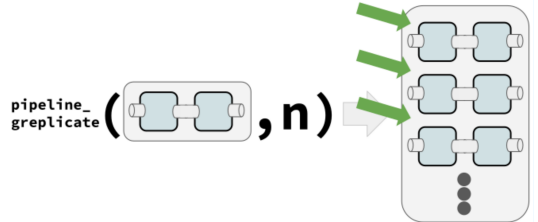
Change log-level only for mlr3pipelines.

Nonlinear Graphs

gunion() arranges PipeOps or Graphs next to each other in a disjoint graph union.



pipeline_greplicate() creates a new Graph containing n copies of the input (PipeOp or Graph).



PipeOpFeatureUnion aggregates features from all input tasks into a single Task.

Example

```
# train on orig and pca features
gunion(list(po("nop"), po("pca"))) %>%
  po("featureunion") %>% lrn("classif.rpart")
```

Example

```
pr = po("subsample") %>% lrn("classif.rpart")
bagging = ppl("gpipeicate", pr, n = 10) %>%
  po("classifavg", lnum = 10)
```

Branching

Controls the path execution. Only one branch can be active. Which one is controlled by a hyperparameter. Unbranching ends the forking.

Example

```
gr = ppl("branch", list(
  pca = po("pca"), scale = po("scale"))
)
# set the "pca" path as the active one:
gr$param_set$values$branch.selection = "pca"
```

Tuning the branching selection enables powerful model selection.