

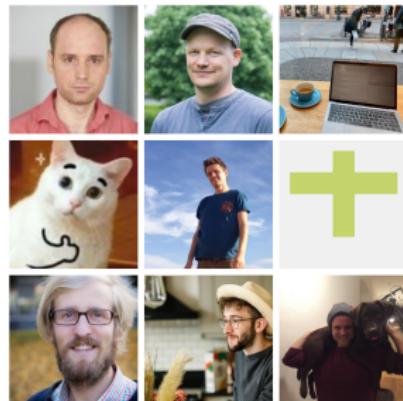
# Machine Learning Pipelines in R

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<https://mlr-org.com/>

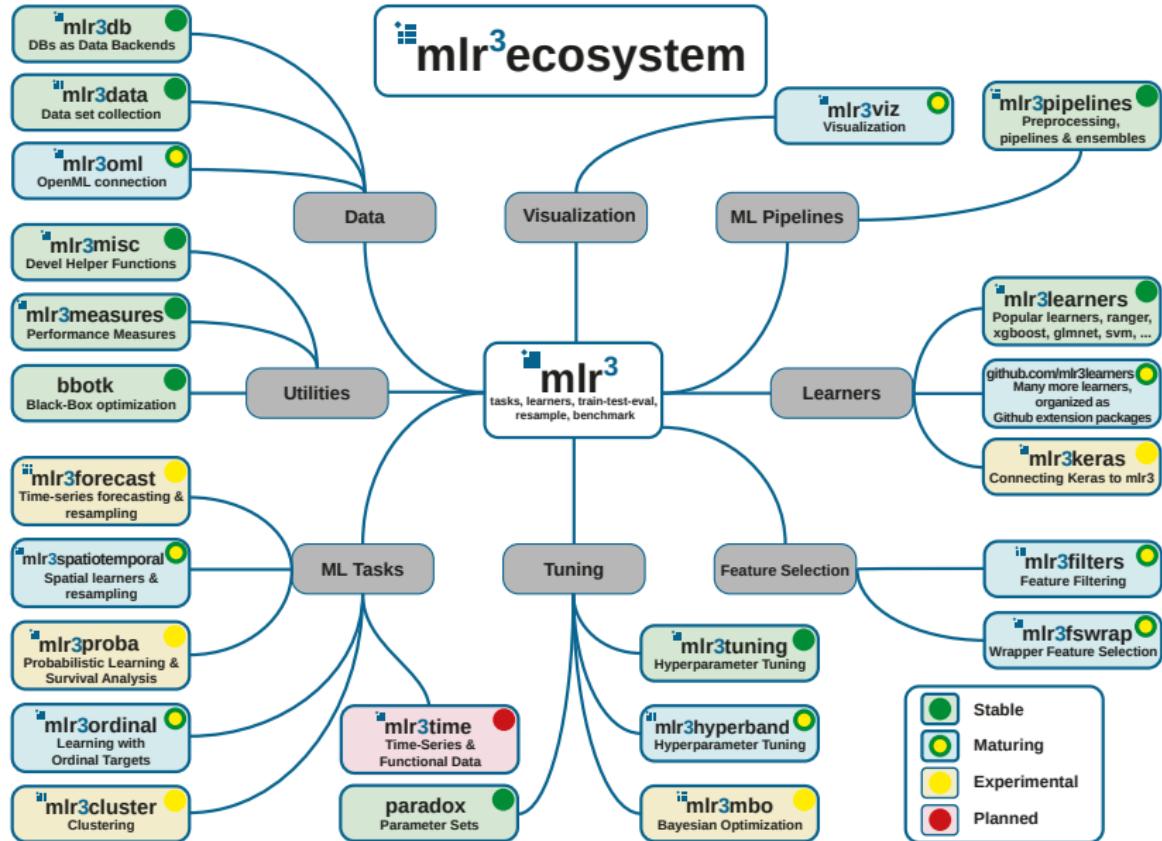
<https://github.com/mlr-org>



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**Bernd Bischl, Michel Lang, Martin Binder, Florian Pfisterer, Jakob Richter,  
Patrick Schratz, Lennart Schneider, Raphael Sonabend, Marc Becker**

October 22, 2021



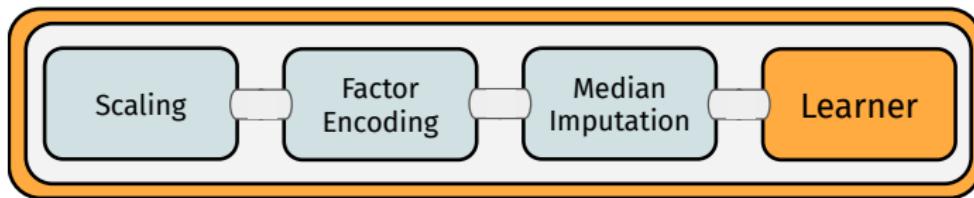
# Intro

# MLR3PIPELINES

## Machine Learning Workflows:

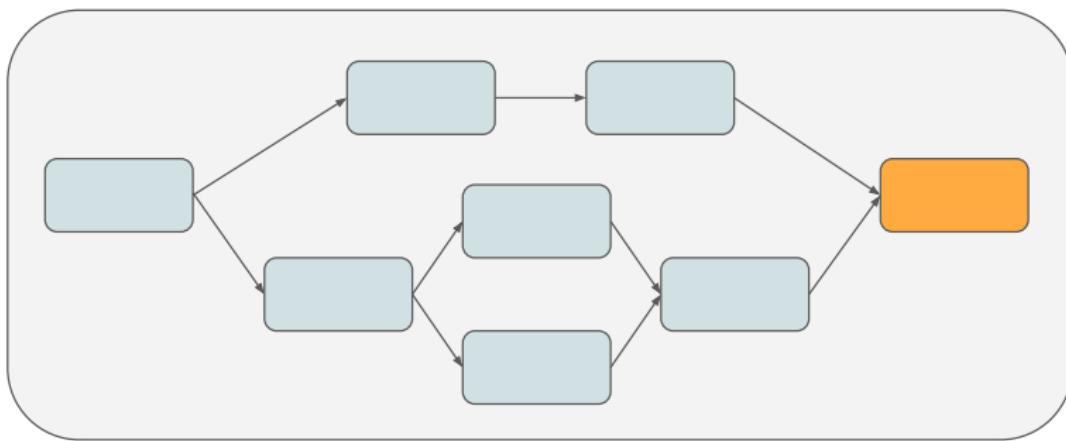
- **Preprocessing:** Feature extraction, feature selection, missing data imputation,...
- **Ensemble methods:** Model averaging, model stacking
- **mlr3:** modular model fitting

⇒ **mlr3pipelines:** modular ML workflows



# MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOWS

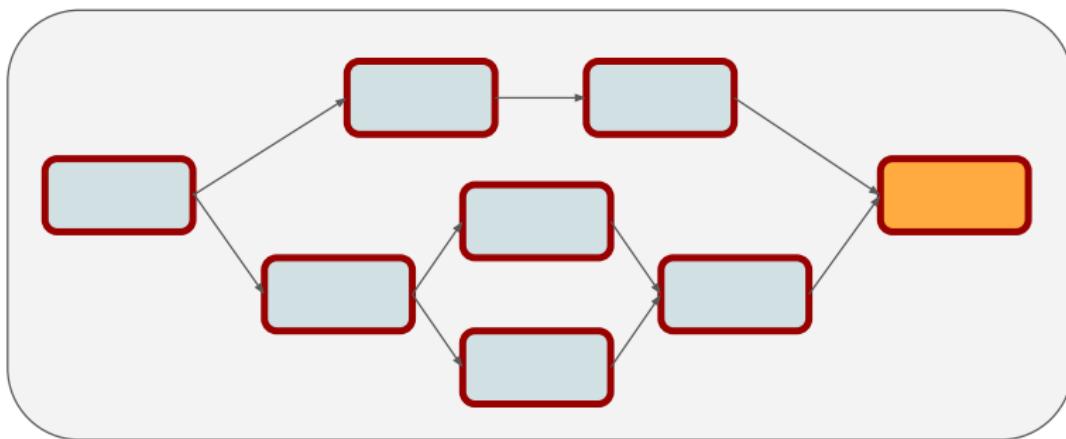
- what do they look like?



# MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOWS

– what do they look like?

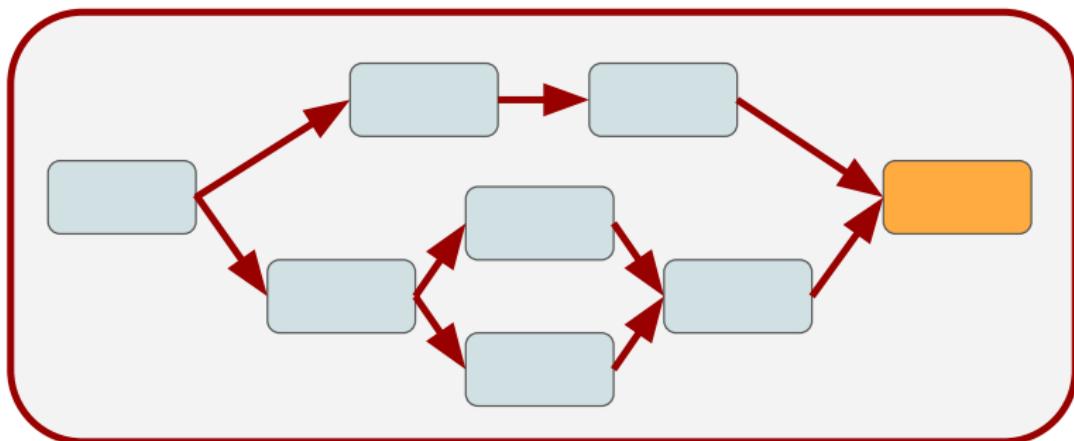
- **Building blocks:** *what is happening? → PipeOp*



# MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOWS

– what do they look like?

- **Building blocks:** *what is happening?* → PipeOp
- **Structure:** *in what sequence is it happening?* → Graph



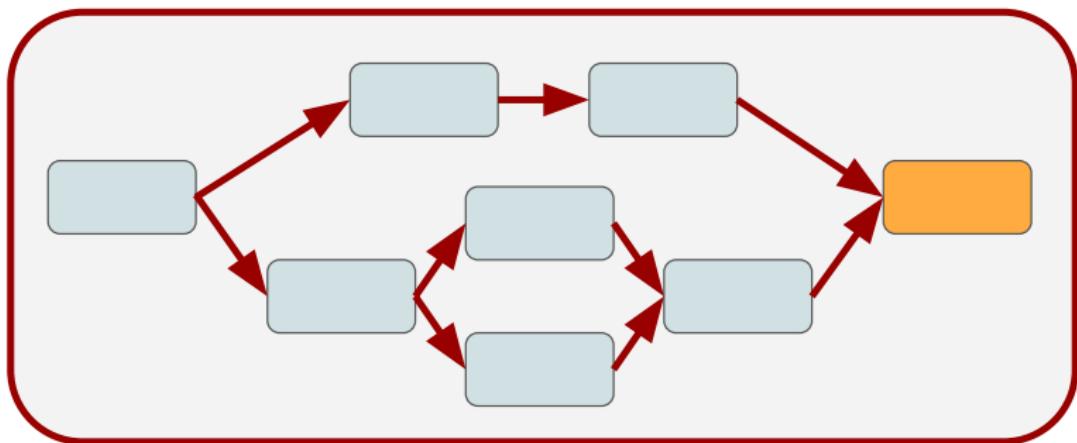
# MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOWS

– what do they look like?

- **Building blocks:** what is happening? → PipeOp

- **Structure:** in what *sequence* is it happening? → Graph

⇒ Graph: PipeOps as **nodes** with **edges** (data flow) between them

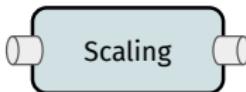


# PipeOps

# THE BUILDING BLOCKS

## PipeOp: Single Unit of Data Operation

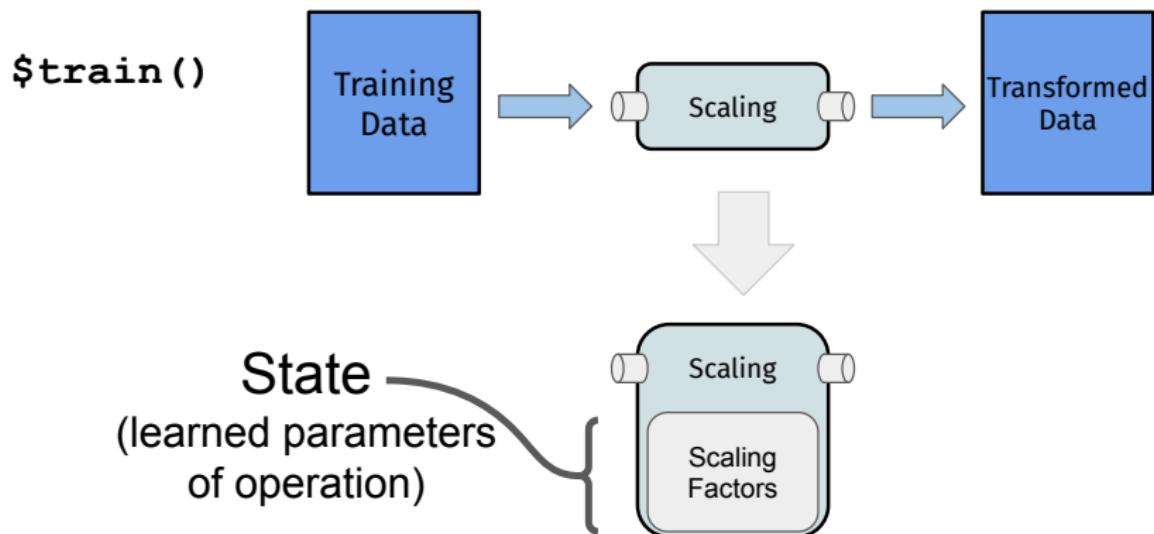
- `pip = po("scale")` to construct



# THE BUILDING BLOCKS

## PipeOp: Single Unit of Data Operation

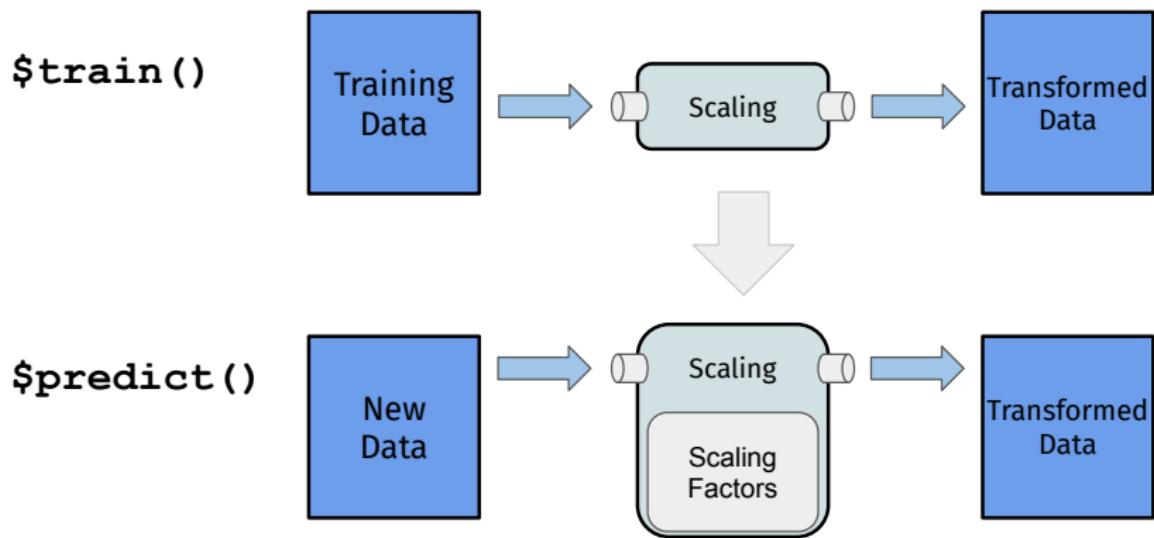
- `pip = po("scale")` to construct
- `pip$train()`: process data and create `pip$state`



# THE BUILDING BLOCKS

## PipeOp: Single Unit of Data Operation

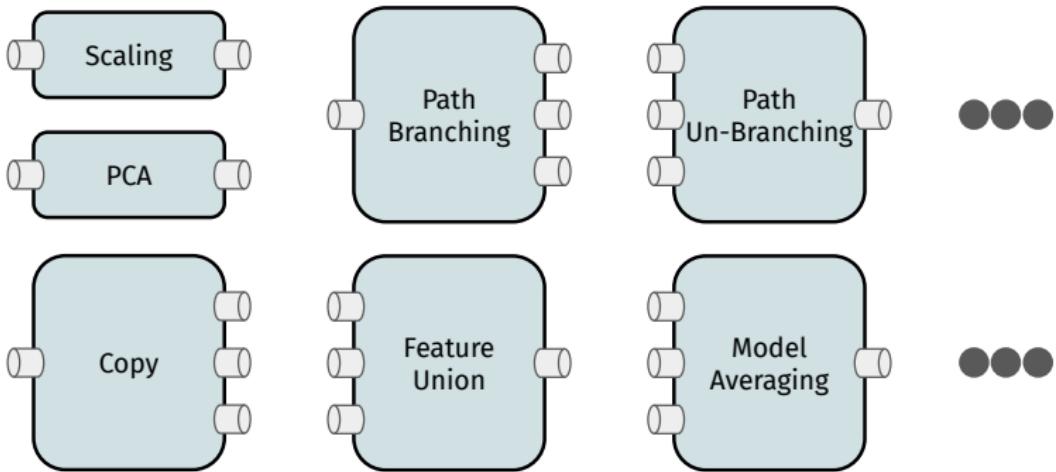
- `pip = po("scale")` to construct
- `pip$train()`: process data and create `pip$state`
- `pip$predict()`: process data depending on the `pip$state`



# THE BUILDING BLOCKS

## PipeOp: Single Unit of Data Operation

- `pip = po("scale")` to construct
- `pip$train()`: process data and create `pip$state`
- `pip$predict()`: process data depending on the `pip$state`
- Multiple inputs or multiple outputs



# THE BUILDING BLOCKS

```
po = po("scale")
trained = po$train(list(task))
trained$output$head(3)

#>   Species Petal.Length Petal.Width Sepal.Length Sepal.Width
#> 1: setosa     -1.3      -1.3      -0.9      1.02
#> 2: setosa     -1.3      -1.3      -1.1     -0.13
#> 3: setosa     -1.4      -1.3      -1.4      0.33
```

# THE BUILDING BLOCKS

```
po = po("scale")
trained = po$train(list(task))
trained$output$head(3)

#>   Species Petal.Length Petal.Width Sepal.Length Sepal.Width
#> 1: setosa     -1.3      -1.3     -0.9      1.02
#> 2: setosa     -1.3      -1.3     -1.1     -0.13
#> 3: setosa     -1.4      -1.3     -1.4      0.33
```

```
head(po$state, 2)

#> $center
#> Petal.Length  Petal.Width Sepal.Length  Sepal.Width
#>          3.8        1.2        5.8        3.1
#>
#> $scale
#> Petal.Length  Petal.Width Sepal.Length  Sepal.Width
#>          1.77       0.76       0.83       0.44
```

# THE BUILDING BLOCKS

```
po = po("scale")
trained = po$train(list(task))
trained$output$head(3)

#>   Species Petal.Length Petal.Width Sepal.Length Sepal.Width
#> 1: setosa     -1.3      -1.3      -0.9       1.02
#> 2: setosa     -1.3      -1.3      -1.1      -0.13
#> 3: setosa     -1.4      -1.3      -1.4       0.33
```

```
smalltask = task$clone()
smalltask = smalltask$filter(1:3)
pred = po$predict(list(smalltask))
pred$output$data()

#>   Species Petal.Length Petal.Width Sepal.Length Sepal.Width
#> 1: setosa     -1.3      -1.3      -0.9       1.02
#> 2: setosa     -1.3      -1.3      -1.1      -0.13
#> 3: setosa     -1.4      -1.3      -1.4       0.33
```

# PIPEOPS SO FAR

```
mlr_pipeops$keys()

#> [1] "boxcox"                      "branch"                  "chunk"
#> [4] "classbalancing"                "classifavg"               "classweights"
#> [7] "colapply"                     "collapsefactors"        "colroles"
#> [10] "copy"                        "datefeatures"            "encode"
#> [13] "encodeimpact"                 "encodelmer"                "featureunion"
#> [16] "filter"                      "fixfactors"                "histbin"
#> [19] "ica"                         "imputeconstant"          "imputehist"
#> [22] "imputearner"                 "imputemean"                "imputemedian"
#> [25] "imputemode"                  "imputeoor"                  "imputesample"
#> [28] "kernelpca"                   "learner"                  "learner_cv"
#> [31] "missind"                     "modelmatrix"                "multiplicityexply"
#> [34] "multiplicityimply"           "mutate"                    "nmf"
#> [37] "nop"                         "ovrsplit"                  "ovrunite"
#> [40] "pca"                          "proxy"                     "quantilebin"
#> [43] "randomprojection"           "randomresponse"           "regravg"
#> [46] "removeconstants"             "renamecolumns"              "replicate"
#> [49] "scale"                        "scalemaxabs"                "scalerange"
#> [52] "select"                      "smote"                     "spatialsign"
#> [55] "subsample"                   "targetinvert"                "targetmutate"
#> [58] "targettrafoscalerange"       "textvectorizer"              "threshold"
#> [...]
```

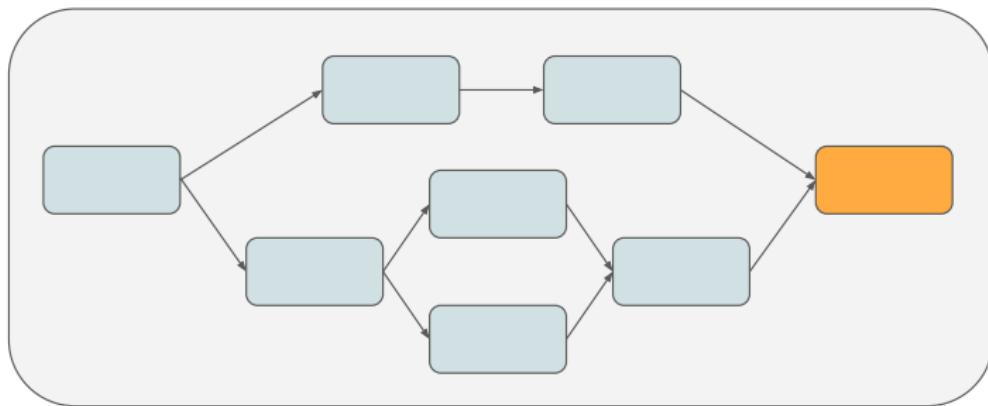
# PIPEOPS SO FAR AND PLANNED

- Simple data preprocessing operations (scaling, Box Cox, Yeo Johnson, PCA, ICA)
- Missing value imputation (sampling, mean, median, mode, new level, ...)
- Feature selection (by name, by type, using filter methods)
- Categorical data encoding (one-hot, treatment, impact)
- Sampling (subsampling for speed, sampling for class balance)
- Ensemble methods on Predictions (weighted average, possibly learned weights)
- Branching (simultaneous branching, alternative branching)
- Combination of data: `featureunion`
- Text processing
- Date processing
- Time series and spatio-temporal data (*planned*)
- Multi-output and ordinal targets (*planned*)
- Outlier detection (*planned*)

# **Graph Operations**

# THE STRUCTURE

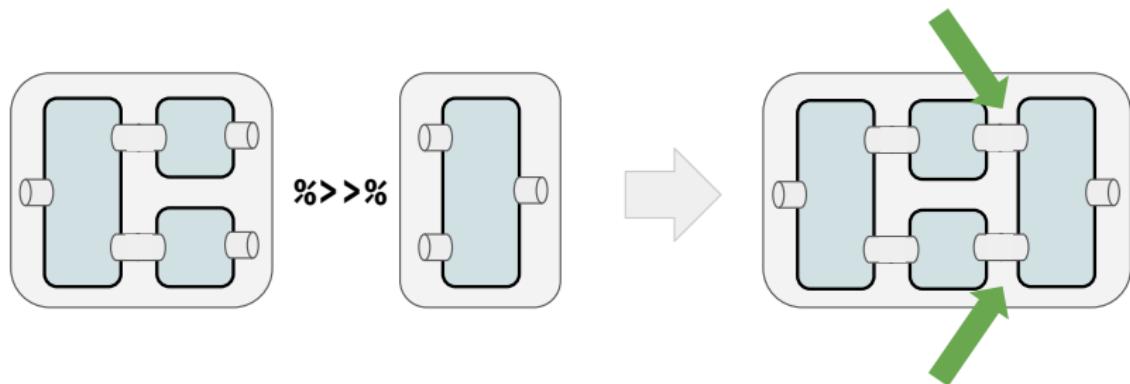
## Graph Operations



# THE STRUCTURE

## Graph Operations

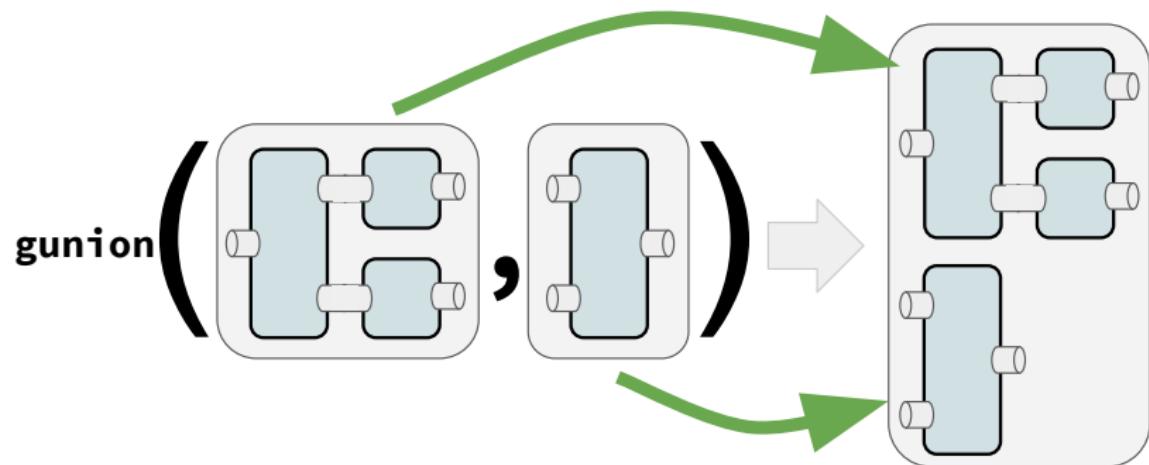
- The `%>>%`-operator concatenates Graphs and PipeOps



# THE STRUCTURE

## Graph Operations

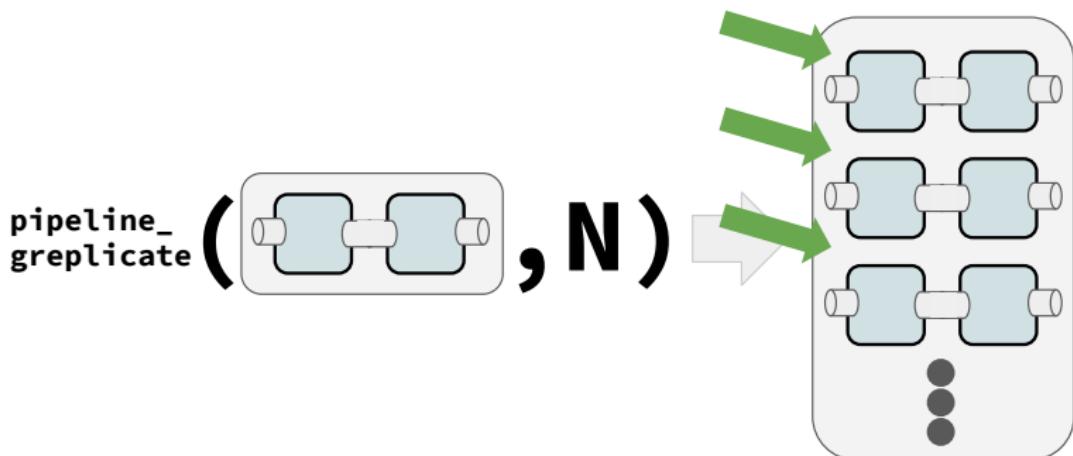
- The `%>>%`-operator concatenates Graphs and PipeOps
- The `gunion()`-function unites Graphs and PipeOps



# THE STRUCTURE

## Graph Operations

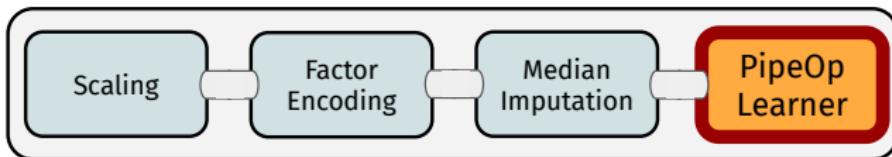
- The `%>>%`-operator concatenates Graphs and PipeOps
- The `gunion()`-function unites Graphs and PipeOps
- The `pipeline_greplicate()`-function unites copies of Graphs and PipeOps



# LEARNERS AND GRAPHS

## PipeOpLearner

- Learner as a PipeOp
- Fits a model, output is Prediction



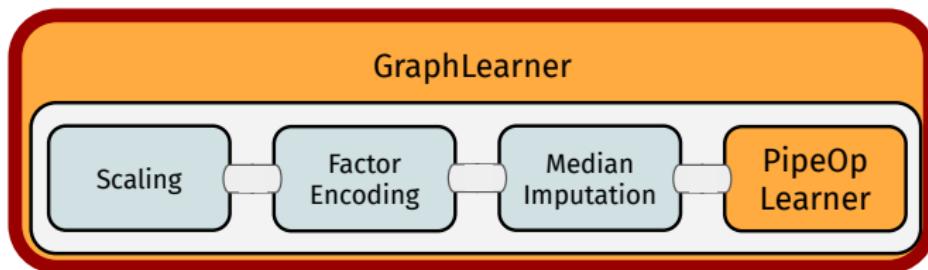
# LEARNERS AND GRAPHS

## PipeOpLearner

- Learner as a PipeOp
- Fits a model, output is Prediction

## GraphLearner

- Graph as a Learner
- All benefits of `mlr3`: **resampling, tuning, nested resampling, ...**

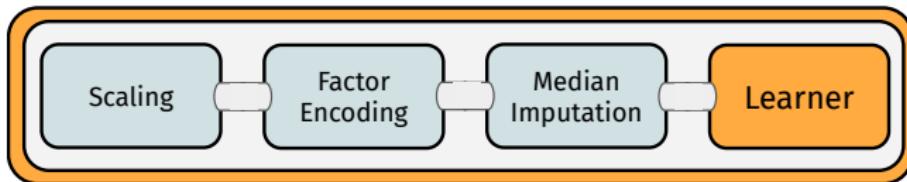


# **Linear Pipelines**

# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Linear Preprocessing Pipeline

```
graph_pp = po("scale") %>>%  
  po("encode") %>>%  
  po("imputemedian") %>>%  
  lrn("classif.rpart")
```

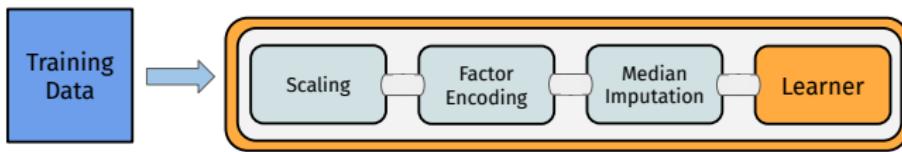


# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Linear Preprocessing Pipeline

- `train()`ing: Data propagates and creates \$states

```
glrn = GraphLearner$new(graph_pp)  
glnr$train(task)
```

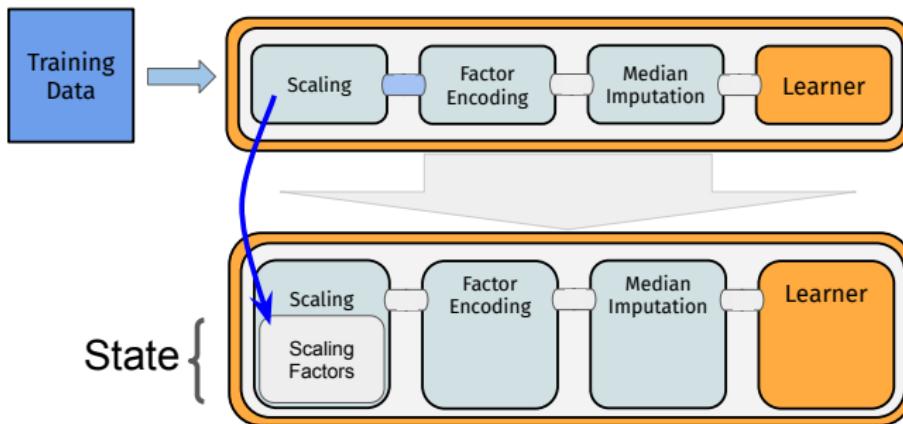


# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Linear Preprocessing Pipeline

- `train()`ing: Data propagates and creates \$states

```
glrn = GraphLearner$new(graph_pp)  
glrn$train(task)
```

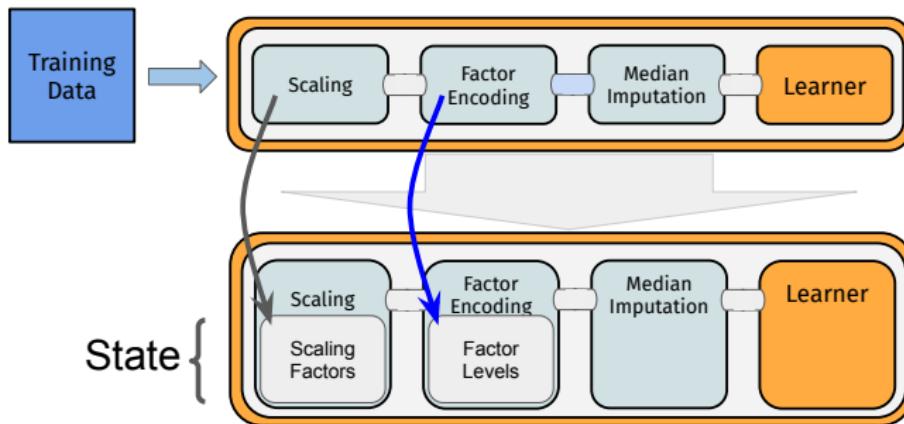


# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Linear Preprocessing Pipeline

- `train()`ing: Data propagates and creates \$states

```
glrn = GraphLearner$new(graph_pp)  
glrn$train(task)
```

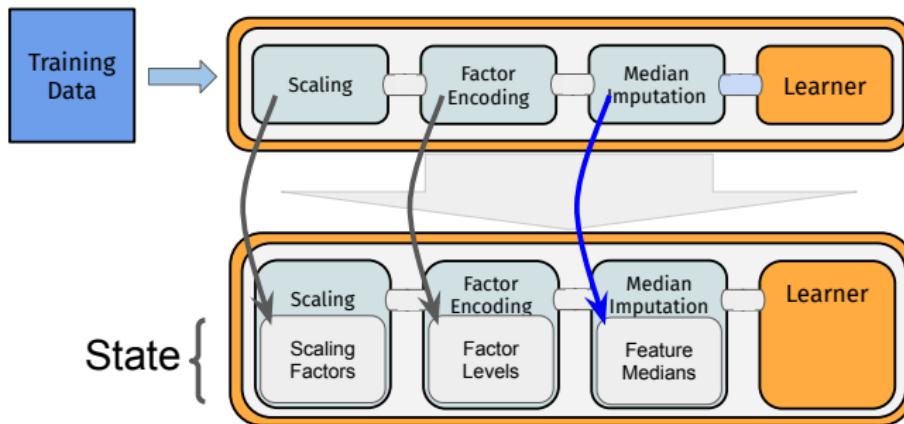


# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Linear Preprocessing Pipeline

- `train()`ing: Data propagates and creates \$states

```
glrn = GraphLearner$new(graph_pp)  
glnr$train(task)
```

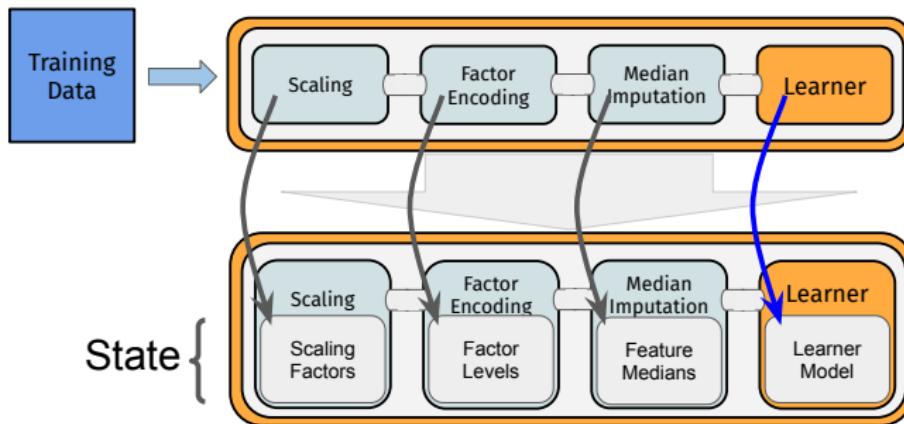


# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Linear Preprocessing Pipeline

- `train()`ing: Data propagates and creates \$states

```
glrn = GraphLearner$new(graph_pp)  
glnr$train(task)
```

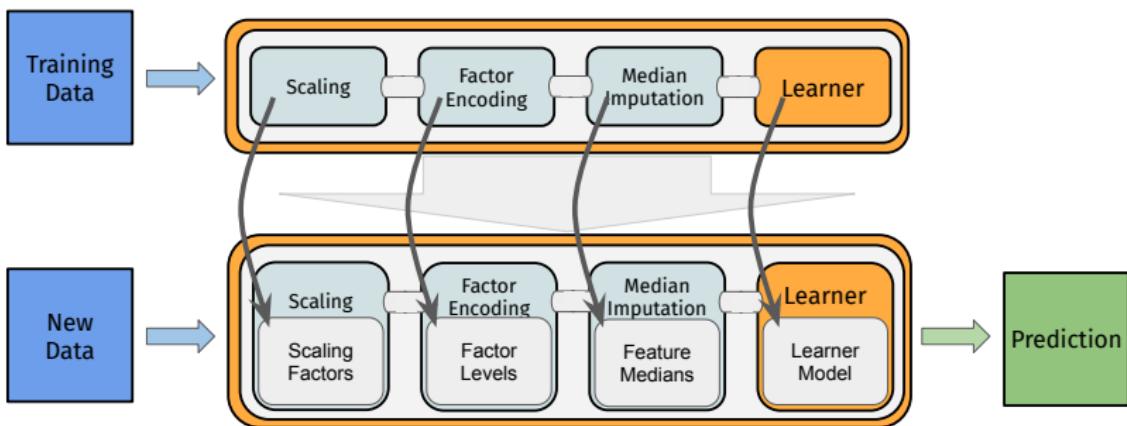


# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Linear Preprocessing Pipeline

- `train()`ing: Data propagates and creates `$states`
- `predict()`ition: Data propagates, uses `$states`

```
glrn$predict(task)
```



# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Linear Preprocessing Pipeline `scale %>>% encode %>>% impute %>>% rpart`

- Setting / retrieving parameters: `$param_set`

```
graph_pp$pipeops$scale$param_set$values$center = FALSE
```

# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Linear Preprocessing Pipeline `scale %>>% encode %>>% impute %>>% rpart`

- Setting / retrieving parameters: `$param_set`

```
graph_pp$pipeops$scale$param_set$values$center = FALSE
```

- Retrieving state: `$state` of individual PipeOps (*after \$train()*)

```
graph_pp$pipeops$scale$state$scale  
#> Petal.Length  Petal.Width Sepal.Length  Sepal.Width  
#>          4.2          1.4          5.9          3.1
```

# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Linear Preprocessing Pipeline `scale %>>% encode %>>% impute %>>% rpart`

- Setting / retrieving parameters: `$param_set`

```
graph_pp$pipeops$scale$param_set$values$center = FALSE
```

- Retrieving state: `$state` of individual PipeOps (*after \$train()*)

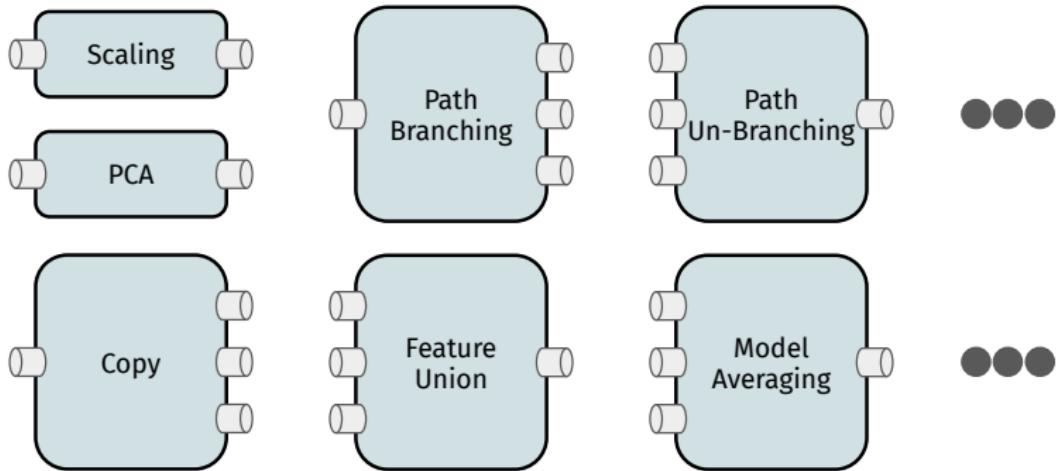
```
graph_pp$pipeops$scale$state$scale  
#> Petal.Length  Petal.Width Sepal.Length  Sepal.Width  
#>          4.2          1.4          5.9          3.1
```

- Retrieving intermediate results: `$.result` (set debug option before)

```
graph_pp$pipeops$scale$.result[[1]]$head(3)  
#>   Species Petal.Length Petal.Width Sepal.Length Sepal.Width  
#> 1:  setosa      0.34      0.14      0.86      1.13  
#> 2:  setosa      0.34      0.14      0.83      0.97  
#> 3:  setosa      0.31      0.14      0.79      1.03
```

# **Nonlinear Pipelines**

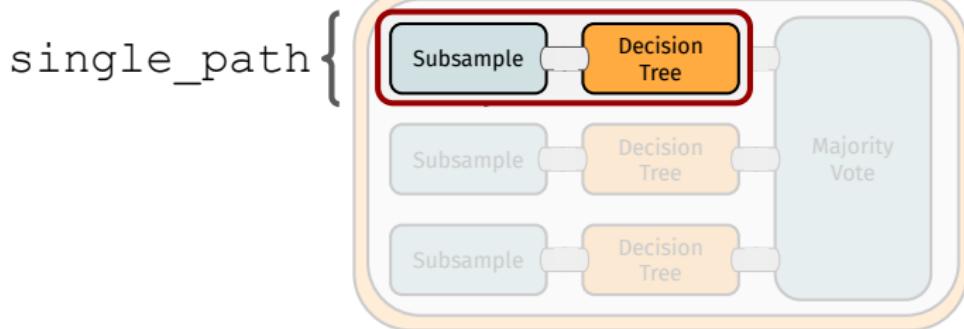
# PIPEOPS WITH MULTIPLE INPUTS / OUTPUTS



# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Ensemble Method: Bagging

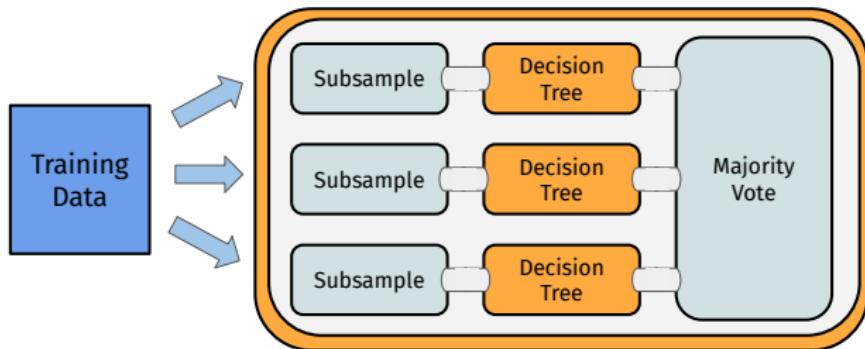
```
single_path = po("subsample") %>>% lrn("classif.rpart")
```



# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Ensemble Method: Bagging

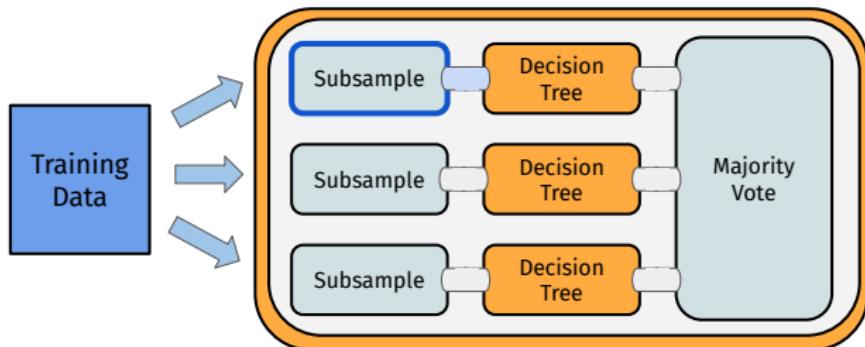
```
single_path = po("subsample") %>>% lrn("classif.rpart")
graph_bag = pipeline_greplicate(single_path, n = 3) %>>%
  po("classifavg")
```



# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Ensemble Method: Bagging

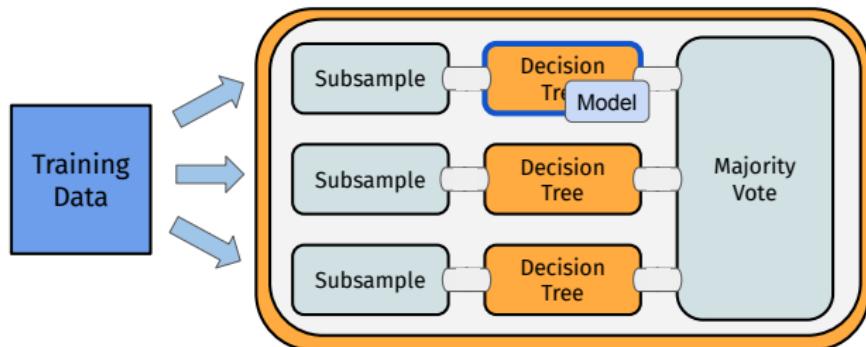
```
single_path = po("subsample") %>>% lrn("classif.rpart")
graph_bag = pipeline_greplicate(single_path, n = 3) %>>%
  po("classifavg")
```



# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Ensemble Method: Bagging

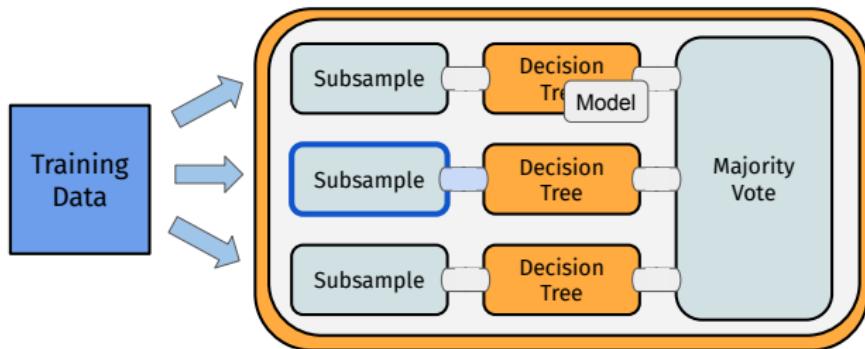
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single_path = po("subsample") %>>% lrn("classif.rpart")
graph_bag = pipeline_greplicate(single_path, n = 3) %>>%
  po("classifavg")
```



# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Ensemble Method: Bagging

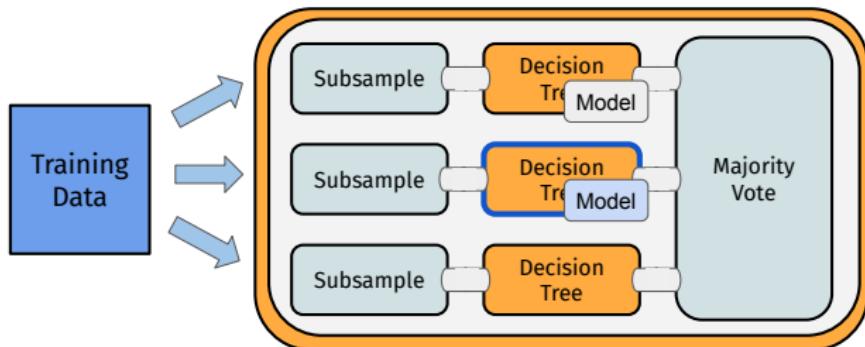
```
single_path = po("subsample") %>>% lrn("classif.rpart")
graph_bag = pipeline_greplicate(single_path, n = 3) %>>%
  po("classifavg")
```



# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Ensemble Method: Bagging

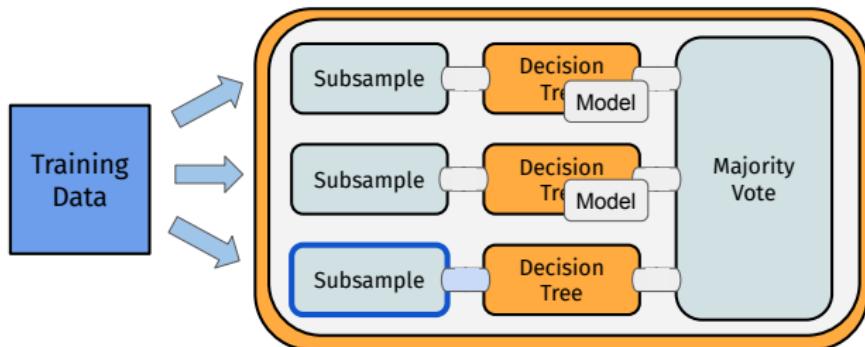
```
single_path = po("subsample") %>>% lrn("classif.rpart")
graph_bag = pipeline_greplicate(single_path, n = 3) %>>%
  po("classifavg")
```



# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Ensemble Method: Bagging

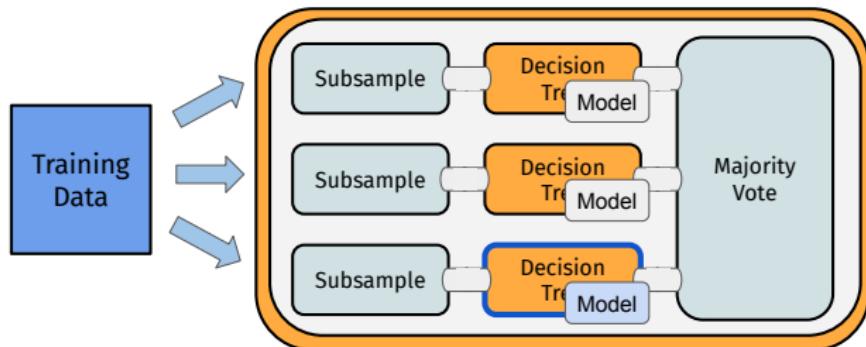
```
single_path = po("subsample") %>>% lrn("classif.rpart")
graph_bag = pipeline_greplicate(single_path, n = 3) %>>%
  po("classifavg")
```



# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Ensemble Method: Bagging

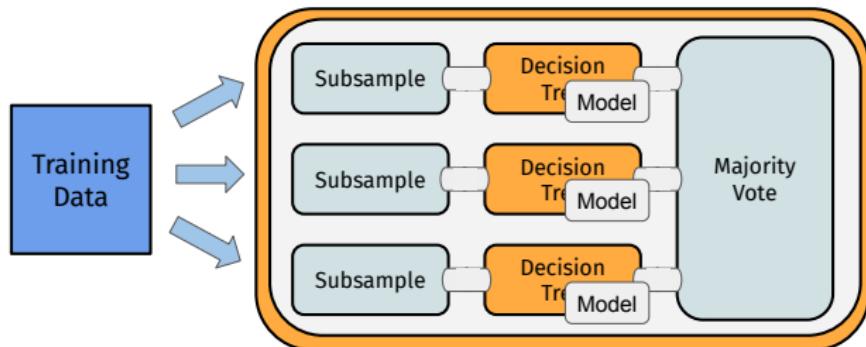
```
single_path = po("subsample") %>>% lrn("classif.rpart")
graph_bag = pipeline_greplicate(single_path, n = 3) %>>%
  po("classifavg")
```



# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Ensemble Method: Bagging

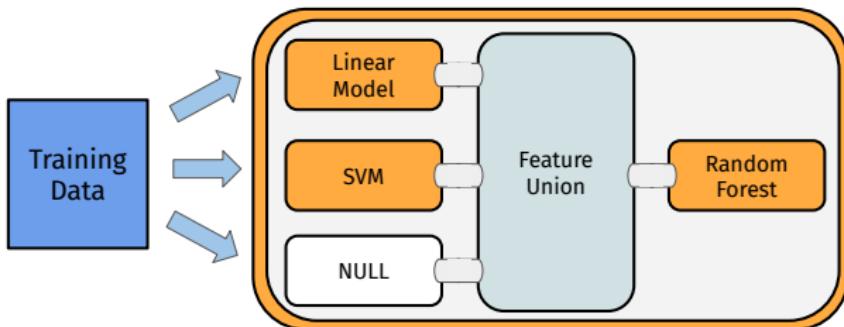
```
single_path = po("subsample") %>>% lrn("classif.rpart")
graph_bag = pipeline_greplicate(single_path, n = 3) %>>%
  po("classifavg")
```



# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Ensemble Method: Stacking

```
graph_stack = gunion(list(
  po("learner_cv", learner = lrn("regr.lm")),
  po("learner_cv", learner = lrn("regr.svm")),
  po("nop")))) %>>%
po("featureunion") %>>%
lrn("regr.ranger")
```

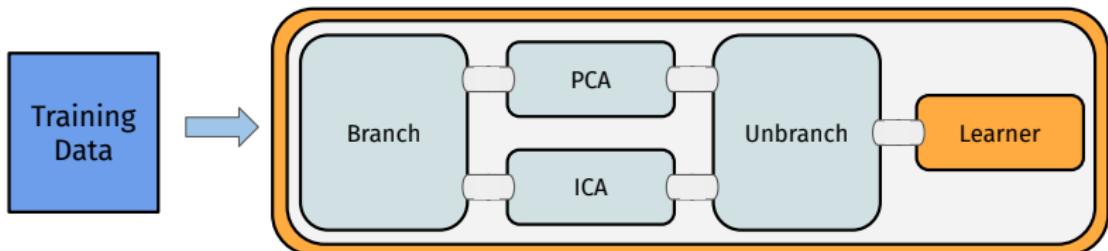


# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Branching

```
graph_branch = ppl("branch", list(
  pca = po("pca"),
  ica = po("ica"))) %>>%
  lrn("classif.kknn")
```

Execute only one of several alternative paths

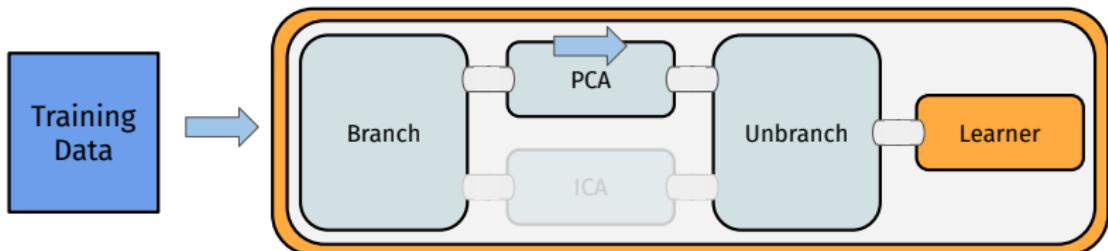


# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Branching

```
graph_branch = ppl("branch", list(  
  pca = po("pca"),  
  ica = po("ica"))) %>>%  
  lrn("classif.kknn")
```

```
> graph_branch$pipeops$branch$  
  param_set$values$selection = "pca"
```

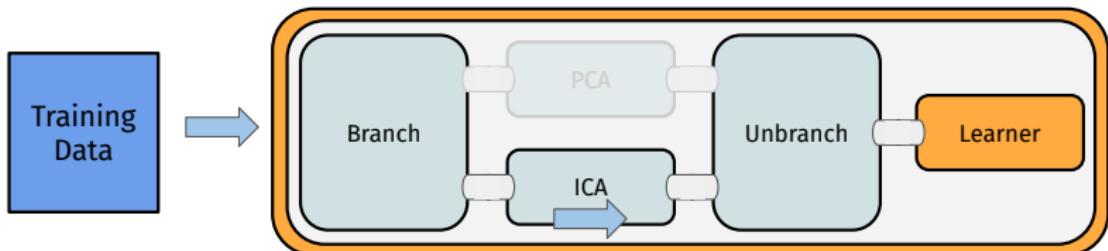


# MLR3PIPELINES IN ACTION

## Branching

```
graph_branch = ppl("branch", list(  
  pca = po("pca"),  
  ica = po("ica"))) %>>%  
  lrn("classif.kknn")
```

```
> graph_branch$pipeops$branch$  
  param_set$values$selection = "ica"
```



# **Targeting Columns**

# TARGETING COLUMNS

Two ways of restricting actions to individual columns:

- Individual PipeOps: `affect_columns` parameter
  - Subgraphs, `po("select")`, and `po("featureunion")`
- ⇒ Both make use of column Selectors

Suppose we only want PCA on some columns of our data:

```
task$data(1:9)

#>   Species Petal.Length Petal.Width Sepal.Length Sepal.Width
#> 1: setosa      1.4        0.2       5.1       3.5
#> 2: setosa      1.4        0.2       4.9       3.0
#> 3: setosa      1.3        0.2       4.7       3.2
#> 4: setosa      1.5        0.2       4.6       3.1
#> 5: setosa      1.4        0.2       5.0       3.6
#> 6: setosa      1.7        0.4       5.4       3.9
#> 7: setosa      1.4        0.3       4.6       3.4
#> 8: setosa      1.5        0.2       5.0       3.4
#> 9: setosa      1.4        0.2       4.4       2.9
```

# TARGETING COLUMNS

Two ways of restricting actions to individual columns:

- Individual PipeOps: `affect_columns` parameter
  - Subgraphs, `po("select")`, and `po("featureunion")`
- ⇒ Both make use of column Selectors

Using `affect_columns`:

```
sel = selector_grep("^Sepal")

partial_pca = po("pca", affect_columns = sel)

result = partial_pca$train(list(task))

result[[1]]$data(1:3)

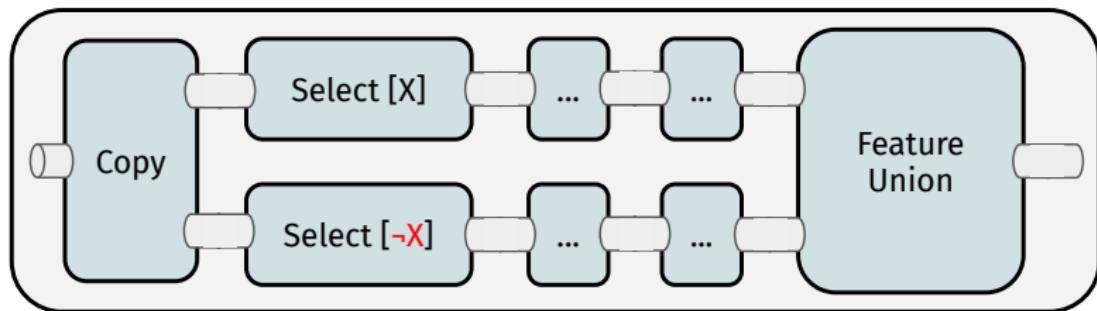
#>   Species    PC1     PC2 Petal.Length Petal.Width
#> 1:  setosa -0.78  0.378         1.4        0.2
#> 2:  setosa -0.94 -0.137         1.4        0.2
#> 3:  setosa -1.15  0.045         1.3        0.2
```

# TARGETING COLUMNS

Two ways of restricting actions to individual columns:

- Individual PipeOps: `affect_columns` parameter
  - Subgraphs, `po("select")`, and `po("featureunion")`
- ⇒ Both make use of column Selectors

Using `po("select")`:



# TARGETING COLUMNS

Two ways of restricting actions to individual columns:

- Individual PipeOps: `affect_columns` parameter
  - Subgraphs, `po("select")`, and `po("featureunion")`
- ⇒ Both make use of column Selectors

Using `po("select")`:

```
sel = selector_grep("^Sepal")
selcomp = selector_invert(sel)

partial_pca = gunion(list(
  po("select", selector = sel) %>>% po("pca"),
  po("select", selector = selcomp, id = "select2")))) %>>%
  po("featureunion")

partial_pca$train(task)[[1]]$data(1:3)

#>   Species    PC1     PC2 Petal.Length Petal.Width
#> 1:  setosa -0.78  0.378         1.4        0.2
#> 2:  setosa -0.94 -0.137         1.4        0.2
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```

# **“Pipelines” Dictionary & Short Form**

# “PIPELINES” DICTIONARY & SHORT FORM

Many frequently used *patterns* for pipelines

- Making Learners robust to bad data (imputation + feature encoding + ...)
- Bagging
- Branching

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## Many frequently used *patterns* for pipelines

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## Collection of these is in mlr3pipelines

```
head(as.data.table(mlr_pipeops), 5)[, list(key, input.num, output.num)]  
  
#>      key input.num output.num  
#> 1: boxcox      1         1  
#> 2: branch      1        NA  
#> 3: chunk       1        NA  
#> 4: classbalancing      1         1  
#> 5: classifavg     NA         1
```

# “PIPELINES” DICTIONARY & SHORT FORM

## Many frequently used *patterns* for pipelines

- Making Learners robust to bad data (imputation + feature encoding + ...)
- Bagging
- Branching

## Collection of these is in `mlr3pipelines`

`po()` accesses the `mlr_pipeops` “Dictionary”.

```
pca = po("pca")
pca

#> PipeOp: <pca> (not trained)
#> values: <list()>
#> Input channels <name [train type, predict type]>:
#>   input [Task,Task]
#> Output channels <name [train type, predict type]>:
#>   output [Task,Task]
```

# **AutoML with mlr3pipelines**

# AUTOML <3 PIPELINES

- AutoML: Automatic Machine Learning

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- (1) and (2) are decisions about *graph structure* in `mlr3pipelines`

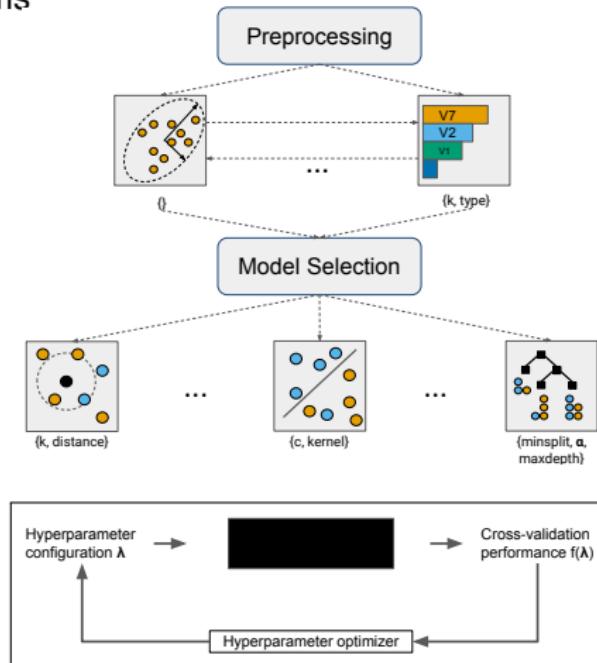
# AUTOML <3 PIPELINES

- AutoML: Automatic Machine Learning
  - Let the algorithm make decisions about
    - ➊ *what learner* to use,
    - ➋ *what preprocessing* to use, and
    - ➌ *what hyperparameters* to use.
  - (1) and (2) are decisions about *graph structure* in `mlr3pipelines`
- ⇒ The problem reduces to **pipelines + parameter tuning**

# AUTOML WITH MLR3PIPELINES

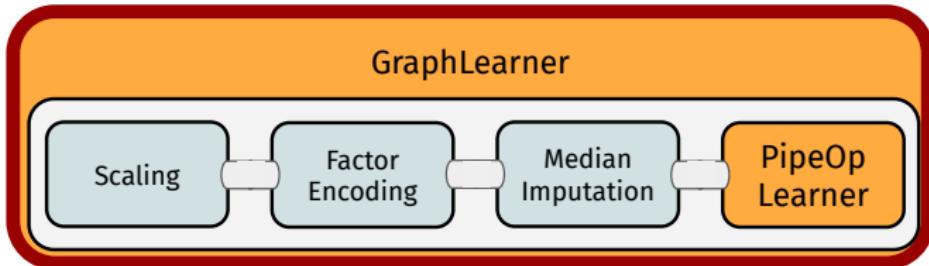
## AutoML in a Nutshell

- Preprocessing steps
- ML Algorithms
- Tuner



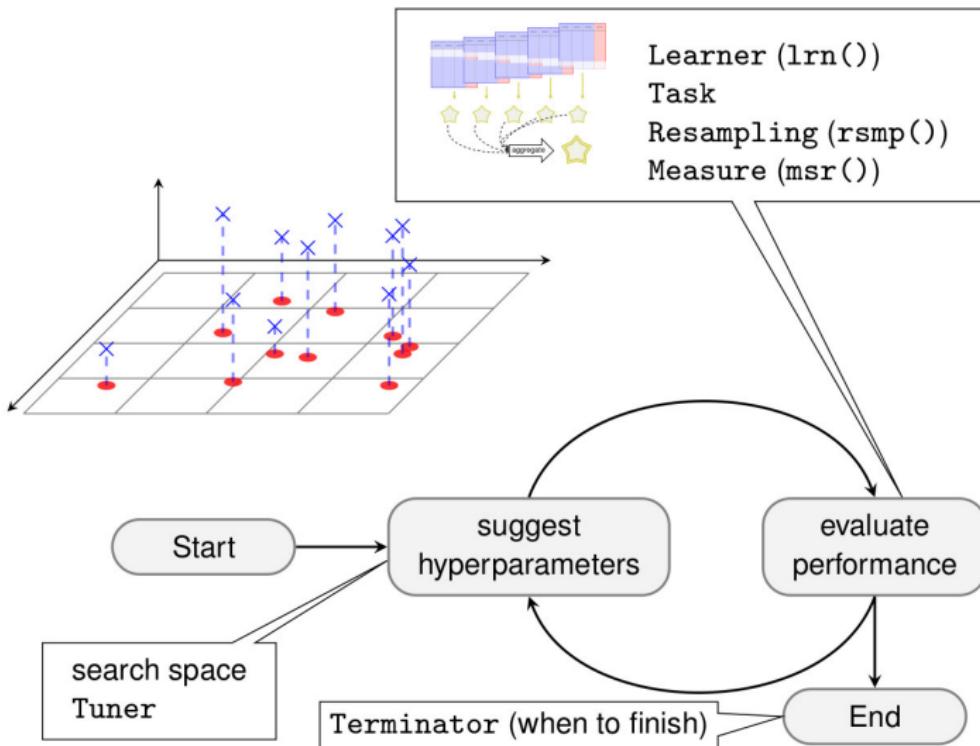
# GRAPHLEARNER

- Graph as a Learner
- All benefits of `mlr3`: **resampling, tuning, nested resampling, ...**



```
graph_pp = po("scale") %>>% po("encode") %>>%
  po("imputemedian") %>>% lrn("classif.rpart")
glrn = GraphLearner$new(graph_pp)
glrn$train(task)
glrn$predict(task)
resample(task, glrn, rsmp("cv", folds = 3))
```

# TUNING

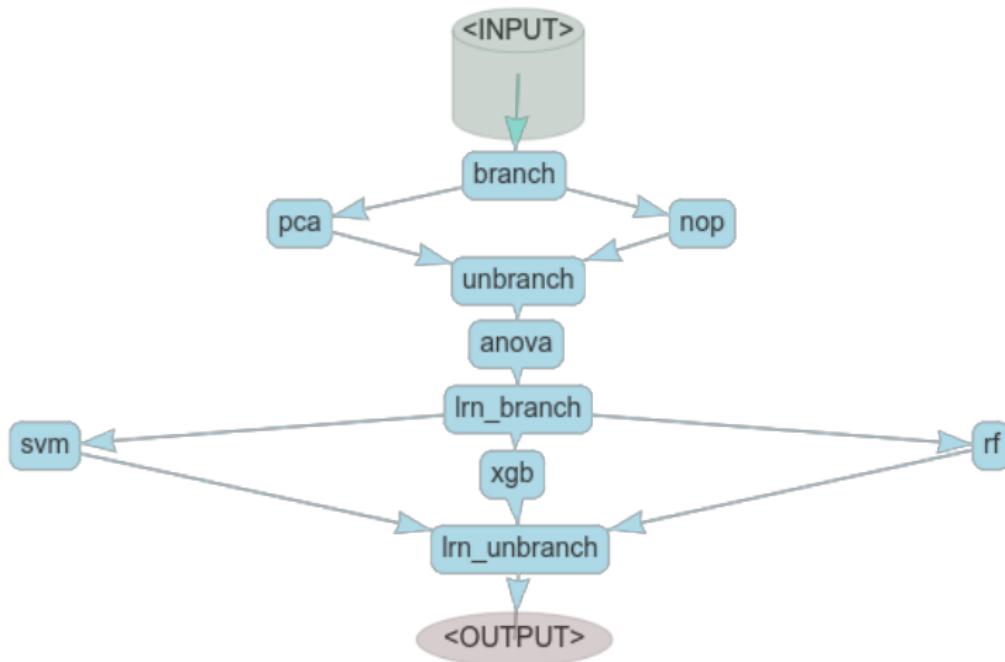


# PIPELINES TUNING

- Works **exactly** as in basic `mlr3` / `mlr3tuning`
- PipeOps have *hyperparameters* (using `paradox` pkg)
- Graphs have hyperparameters of all components *combined*
- ⇒ Joint **tuning** and nested CV of complete graph

```
p1 = ppl("branch", list(  
  "pca" = po("pca"),  
  "nothing" = po("nop")))  
p2 = flt("anova")  
p3 = ppl("branch", list(  
  "svm" = lrn("classif.svm", id = "svm", kernel = "radial",  
    type = "C-classification"),  
  "xgb" = lrn("classif.xgboost", id = "xgb"),  
  "rf" = lrn("classif.ranger", id = "rf"))  
, prefix_branchops = "lrn_")  
gr = p1 %>>% p2 %>>% p3  
glrn = GraphLearner$new(gr)
```

# PIPELINES TUNING



# PIPELINES TUNING

```
ps = ps(
  branch.selection = p_fct(levels = c("pca", "nothing")),
  anova.filter.frac = p_dbl(lower = 0.1, upper = 1),
  lrn_branch.selection = p_fct(levels = c("svm", "xgb", "rf")),
  rf.mtry = p_int(lower = 1L, upper = 20L),
  xgb.nrounds = p_int(lower = 1, upper = 500),
  svm.cost = p_dbl(lower = -12, upper = 4),
  svm.gamma = p_dbl(lower = -12, upper = -1))
ps$add_dep("rf.mtry", "lrn_branch.selection", CondEqual$new("rf"))
ps$add_dep("xgb.nrounds", "lrn_branch.selection", CondEqual$new("xgb"))
ps$add_dep("svm.cost", "lrn_branch.selection", CondEqual$new("svm"))
ps$add_dep("svm.gamma", "lrn_branch.selection", CondEqual$new("svm"))
ps$trafo = function(x, param_set) {
  if (x$lrn_branch.selection == "svm") {
    x$svm.cost = 2^x$svm.cost; x$svm.gamma = 2^x$svm.gamma
  }
  return(x)
}
inst = TuningInstanceSingleCrit$new(tsk("sonar"), glrn, rsmp("cv", folds=3),
  msr("classif.ce"), ps, trm("evals", n_evals = 10))
tnr("random_search")$optimize(inst)
```

## **mlr3(pipelines) Resources**

# MLR3(PIPELINES) RESOURCES

## mlr3 book

The screenshot shows the mlr3 book's Pipelines chapter. The left sidebar contains a navigation tree with sections like Quickstart, 1. Introduction and Overview, 2. Basics, 3. Model Operations, 4. Pipelines, 4.1 The Building Blocks: PipeOps, 4.2 The Pipeline Operator: Task, 4.3 Nodes, Edges and Graphs, 4.4 Modeling, 4.5 Non-Linear Graphs, 4.6 Special Operators, 4.7 Depth-first look into mlr3pipelines, 5. Technical, 6. Extending, 7. Special Tasks, 8. Model Interpretation, and 9. Appendix. The main content area is titled "4 Pipelines" and discusses mlr3pipelines as a dataflow programming toolkit. It includes a diagram of a pipeline flow from Scaling to Factor Encoding to Median Imputation to Learner, and a note about single computational steps being called Pipelets.

<https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/>

## mlr3 Use Case “Gallery”

The screenshot shows the mlr3 gallery website. It features a sidebar with categories: mlr3 and OpenML - Moneyball use case, A pipeline for the titanic data set - Advanced, and Tuning a stacked classifier. The main content area displays a bar chart comparing survival rates between men and women on the Titanic.

<https://mlr3gallery.mlr-org.com/>

## “cheat sheets”

The screenshot shows four cheat sheets: "Machine learning with mlr3 :: CHEAT SHEET", "Hyperparameter Tuning with mlr3tuning :: CHEAT SHEET", "Dataflow programming with mlr3pipelines :: CHEAT SHEET", and "Nonlinear Graphs". Each cheat sheet provides a quick reference for specific features or concepts, such as how to use mlr3tuning for hyperparameter tuning or how to work with nonlinear graphs.

<https://cheatsheets.mlr-org.com/>

# OUTLOOK

## What is to come?

- `mlr3pipelines`: caching, parallelization
- Better **tuners**: Bayesian Optimization, Hyperband
- Survival and Forecasting (via `mlr3proba`, `mlr3forecast`)
- Deep Learning (via `mlr3keras`)

Thanks! Please ask questions!

# **Outro**

# MLR3PIPELINES

`mlr3pipelines` overview:

- Construct a `PipeOp` using `po()`
- Use `Graph` operators to connect them
  - `%>>%`—chain operations
  - `gunion()`—put operations in parallel
  - `pipeline_greplicate()`—put many copies of an operation in parallel
- Train/predict with the `PipeOp` or `Graph` using `$train()`/`$predict()`
- Inspect the trained state through `$state`
- Encapsulate the `Graph` in a `GraphLearner` for resampling, benchmarking, and tuning