Package ‘bst’

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Compute upper bound of second derivative of loss

Usage

bfunc(family, s)

Arguments

family
s

Details

A finite upper bound is required in quadratic majorization.

Value

A positive number.

Author(s)

Zhu Wang
**Description**

Gradient boosting for optimizing loss functions with componentwise linear, smoothing splines, tree models as base learners.

**Usage**

```r
bst(x, y, cost = 0.5, family = c("gaussian", "hinge", "hinge2", "binom", "expo", "poisson", "tgaussianDC", "thingeDC", "tbinomDC", "binomdDC", "texpoDC", "tpoissonDC", "huber", "thuberDC", "clossR", "clossRMM", "closs", "gloss", "qloss", "cllossMM", "glossMM", "qlossMM", "lar"), ctrl = bst_control(), control.tree = list(maxdepth = 1), learner = c("ls", "sm", "tree"))
```

## S3 method for class 'bst'

- `print(x, ...)`  
- `predict(object, newdata=NULL, newy=NULL, mstop=NULL, type=c("response", "all.res", "class", "loss", "error"), ...)`
  - `plot(x, type = c("step", "norm"), ...)`
  - `coef(object, which=object$ctrl$mstop, ...)`
  - `fpartial(object, mstop=NULL, newdata=NULL)`

**Arguments**

- `x` - a data frame containing the variables in the model.
- `y` - vector of responses. `y` must be in \{1, -1\} for `family = "hinge"`
- `cost` - price to pay for false positive, 0 < `cost` < 1; price of false negative is 1-`cost`.
- `family` - A variety of loss functions. `family = "hinge"` for hinge loss and `family="gaussian"` for squared error loss. Implementing the negative gradient corresponding to the loss function to be minimized. For hinge loss, +1/-1 binary responses is used.
- `ctrl` - an object of class `bst_control`.
- `type` - type of prediction or plot, see `predict`, `plot`
- `control.tree` - control parameters of `rpart`.
- `learner` - a character specifying the component-wise base learner to be used: `ls` linear models, `sm` smoothing splines, `tree` regression trees.
- `object` - class of `bst`.
- `newdata` - new data for prediction with the same number of columns as `x`.
- `newy` - new response.
- `mstop` - boosting iteration for prediction.
which at which boosting \texttt{mstop} to extract coefficients.

... additional arguments.

Details

Boosting algorithms for classification and regression problems. In a classification problem, suppose \( f \) is a classifier for a response \( y \). A cost-sensitive or weighted loss function is

\[
L(y, f, \text{cost}) = l(y, f, \text{cost}) \max(0, (1 - yf))
\]

For family="hinge",

\[
l(y, f, \text{cost}) = 1 - \text{cost}, \text{if } y = +1; \text{ cost}, \text{if } y = -1
\]

For family="hinge2", \( l(y,f,\text{cost})= 1, \text{if } y = +1 \text{ and } f > 0 ; = 1-\text{cost}, \text{if } y = +1 \text{ and } f < 0; = \text{cost}, \text{if } y = -1 \text{ and } f > 0; = 1, \text{if } y = -1 \text{ and } f < 0.

For twin boosting if twinboost=TRUE, there are two types of adaptive boosting if learner="ls": for twintype=1, weights are based on coefficients in the first round of boosting; for twintype=2, weights are based on predictions in the first round of boosting. See Buehlmann and Hothorn (2010).

Value

An object of class \texttt{bst} with \texttt{print}, \texttt{coef}, \texttt{plot} and \texttt{predict} methods are available for linear models. For nonlinear models, methods \texttt{print} and \texttt{predict} are available.

\texttt{x, y, cost, family, learner, control.tree, maxdepth}

These are input variables and parameters

\texttt{ctrl}

the input \texttt{ctrl} with possible updated \texttt{fk} if family="thingeDC", "tbinomDC", "binomDC"

\texttt{yhat}

predicted function estimates

\texttt{ens}

a list of length \texttt{mstop}. Each element is a fitted model to the pseudo residuals, defined as negative gradient of loss function at the current estimated function

\texttt{ml.fit}

the last element of \texttt{ens}

\texttt{ensemble}

a vector of length \texttt{mstop}. Each element is the variable selected in each boosting step when applicable

\texttt{xselect}

selected variables in \texttt{mstop}

\texttt{coef}

estimated coefficients in each iteration. Used internally only

Author(s)

Zhu Wang

References


See Also

_cv.bst_ for cross-validated stopping iteration. Furthermore see _bst_control_

Examples

```r
x <- matrix(rnorm(100*5),ncol=5)
c <- 2*x[,1]
p <- exp(c)/(exp(c)+exp(-c))
y <- rbinom(100,1,p)
y[y != 1] <- -1
x <- as.data.frame(x)
dat.m <- bst(x, y, ctrl = bst_control(mstop=50), family = "hinge", learner = "ls")
predict(dat.m)
dat.m1 <- bst(x, y, ctrl = bst_control(twinboost=TRUE,
coefir=coef(dat.m), xselect.init = dat.m$xselect, mstop=50))
dat.m2 <- rbst(x, y, ctrl = bst_control(mstop=50, s=0, trace=TRUE),
rfamily = "hinge", learner = "ls")
predict(dat.m2)
```

### bst.sel

*Function to select number of predictors*

**Description**

Function to determine the first q predictors in the boosting path, or perform (10-fold) cross-validation and determine the optimal set of parameters

**Usage**

```r
bst.sel(x, y, q, type=c("firstq", "cv"), ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: Design matrix (without intercept).
- **y**: Continuous response vector for linear regression
- **q**: Maximum number of predictors that should be selected if type="firstq".
- **type**: if type="firstq", return the first q predictors in the boosting path. if type="cv", perform (10-fold) cross-validation and determine the optimal set of parameters
- **...**: Further arguments to be passed to _bst.cv.bst_.

**Details**

Function to determine the first q predictors in the boosting path, or perform (10-fold) cross-validation and determine the optimal set of parameters. This may be used for p-value calculation. See below.

**Value**

Vector of selected predictors.
Author(s)

Zhu Wang

Examples

```r
## Not run:
x <- matrix(rnorm(100*100), nrow = 100, ncol = 100)
y <- x[,1] * 2 + x[,2] * 2.5 + rnorm(100)

sel <- bst.sel(x, y, q=10)
library("hdi")
fit.multi <- hdi(x, y, method = "multi.split",
model.selector = bst.sel,
args.model.selector=list(type="firstq", q=10))

fit.multi$summary[[1:10]] # the first 10 p-values

## End(Not run)
```

bst_control

Control Parameters for Boosting

Description

Specification of the number of boosting iterations, step size and other parameters for boosting algorithms.

Usage

```r
bst_control(mstop = 50, nu = 0.1, twinboost = FALSE, twintype=1, threshold=c("standard", "adaptive"), f.init = NULL, coefir = NULL, xselect.init = NULL, center = FALSE, trace = FALSE, numsample = 50, df = 4, s = NULL, sh = NULL, q = NULL, qh = NULL, fk = NULL, start=FALSE, iter = 10, intercept = FALSE, trun=FALSE)
```

Arguments

- **mstop**: an integer giving the number of boosting iterations.
- **nu**: a small number (between 0 and 1) defining the step size or shrinkage parameter.
- **twinboost**: a logical value: TRUE for twin boosting.
- **twintype**: for twinboost=TRUE only. For learner="ls", if twintype=1, twin boosting with weights from magnitude of coefficients in the first round of boosting. If twintype=2, weights are correlations between predicted values in the first round of boosting and current predicted values. For learners not componentwise least squares, twintype=2.
bst_control

threshold if threshold="adaptive", the estimated function ctrl$fk is updated in every boosting step. Otherwise, no update for ctrl$fk in boosting steps. Only used in robust nonconvex loss function.

f.init the estimate from the first round of twin boosting. Only useful when twinboost=TRUE and learner="sm" or "tree".

coeffinit the estimated coefficients from the first round of twin boosting. Only useful when twinboost=TRUE and learner="ls".

taxtselect.init the variable selected from the first round of twin boosting. Only useful when twinboost=TRUE.

center a logical value: TRUE to center covariates with mean.

trace a logical value for printout of more details of information during the fitting process.

numsample number of random sample variable selected in the first round of twin boosting. This is potentially useful in the future implementation.

df degree of freedom used in smoothing splines.

s,q nonconvex loss tuning parameter s or frequency q of outliers for robust regression and classification. If s is missing but q is available, s may be computed as the 1-q quantile of robust loss values using conventional software.

sh, qh threshold value or frequency qh of outliers for Huber regression family="huber" or family="rhuberDC". For family="huber", if sh is not provided, sh is then updated adaptively with the median of y-yhat where yhat is the estimated y in the last boosting iteration. For family="rhuberDC", if sh is missing but qh is available, sh may be computed as the 1-qh quantile of robust loss values using conventional software.

fk predicted values at an iteration in the MM algorithm

start a logical value, if start=TRUE and fk is a vector of values, then bst iterations begin with fk. Otherwise, bst iterations begin with the default values. This can be useful, for instance, in rbst for the MM boosting algorithm.

iter number of iteration in the MM algorithm

intercept logical value, if TRUE, estimation of intercept with linear predictor model

trun logical value, if TRUE, predicted value in each boosting iteration is truncated at -1,1, for family="closs" in bst and rfamily="closs" in rbst

Details


Value

An object of class bst_control, a list. Note fk may be updated for robust boosting.
See Also

bst

cv.bst Cross-Validation for Boosting

Description

Cross-validated estimation of the empirical risk/error for boosting parameter selection.

Usage

cv.bst(x, y, K=10, cost=0.5, family=c("gaussian", "hinge", "hinge2", "binom", "expo", 
"poisson", "tgaussianDC", "thingeDC", "tbinomDC", "binomdDC", "texpoDC", "tpoissonDC", 
"clossR", "closs", "gloss", "qloss", "lar"), learner = c("ls", "sm", "tree"), 
ctrl = bst_control(), type = c("loss", "error"), 
plot.it = TRUE, main = NULL, se = TRUE, n.cores = 2, ...)

Arguments

x a data frame containing the variables in the model.

y vector of responses. y must be in {1, -1} for binary classifications.

K K-fold cross-validation

cost price to pay for false positive, 0 < cost < 1; price of false negative is 1-cost.

family family = "hinge" for hinge loss and family="gaussian" for squared error loss.

learner a character specifying the component-wise base learner to be used: ls linear models, sm smoothing splines, tree regression trees.

ctrl an object of class bst_control.

type cross-validation criteria. For type="loss", loss function values and type="error" is misclassification error.

plot.it a logical value, to plot the estimated loss or error with cross validation if TRUE.

main title of plot

se a logical value, to plot with standard errors.

n.cores The number of CPU cores to use. The cross-validation loop will attempt to send different CV folds off to different cores.

... additional arguments.
Cross-Validation for one-vs-all AdaBoost with multi-class problem

Description

Cross-validated estimation of the empirical misclassification error for boosting parameter selection.

Usage

```r
cv.mada(x, y, balance=FALSE, K=10, nu=0.1, mstop=200, interaction.depth=1, trace=FALSE, plot.it = TRUE, se = TRUE, ...)
```
Arguments

- **x**: a data matrix containing the variables in the model.
- **y**: vector of multi class responses. y must be a integer vector from 1 to C for C class problem.
- **balance**: logical value. If TRUE, The K parts were roughly balanced, ensuring that the classes were distributed proportionally among each of the K parts.
- **K**: K-fold cross-validation
- **nu**: a small number (between 0 and 1) defining the step size or shrinkage parameter.
- **mstop**: number of boosting iteration.
- **interaction.depth**: used in gbm to specify the depth of trees.
- **trace**: if TRUE, iteration results printed out.
- **plot.it**: a logical value, to plot the cross-validation error if TRUE.
- **se**: a logical value, to plot with 1 standard deviation curves.
- **...**: additional arguments.

Value

- object with
  - **residmat**: empirical risks in each cross-validation at boosting iterations
  - **fraction**: abscissa values at which CV curve should be computed.
  - **cv**: The CV curve at each value of fraction
  - **cv.error**: The standard error of the CV curve
  - **...**

See Also

- mada

---

**cv.mbst**

Cross-Validation for Multi-class Boosting

Description

Cross-validated estimation of the empirical multi-class loss for boosting parameter selection.

Usage

```r
cv.mbst(x, y, balance=FALSE, K = 10, cost = NULL, family = c("hinge","hinge2","thingeDC", "closs", "clossMM"), learner = c("tree", "ls", "sm"), ctrl = bst_control(), type = c("loss","error"), plot.it = TRUE, se = TRUE, n.cores=2, ...)
```
Arguments

- **x**: a data frame containing the variables in the model.
- **y**: vector of responses. \( y \) must be integers from 1 to \( C \) for \( C \) class problem.
- **balance**: logical value. If TRUE, the K parts were roughly balanced, ensuring that the classes were distributed proportionally among each of the K parts.
- **K**: K-fold cross-validation
- **cost**: price to pay for false positive, \( 0 < \text{cost} < 1 \); price of false negative is \( 1 - \text{cost} \).
- **family**: \( \text{family} = "\text{hinge}" \) for hinge loss. "hinge2" is a different hinge loss
- **learner**: a character specifying the component-wise base learner to be used: \( \text{ls} \) linear models, \( \text{sm} \) smoothing splines, \( \text{tree} \) regression trees.
- **ctrl**: an object of class \texttt{bst_control}.
- **type**: for \texttt{family}="hinge", \texttt{type}="loss" is hinge risk. For \texttt{family}="hingeDC", \texttt{type}="loss"
- **plot.it**: a logical value, to plot the estimated risks if TRUE.
- **se**: a logical value, to plot with standard errors.
- **n.cores**: The number of CPU cores to use. The cross-validation loop will attempt to send different CV folds off to different cores.
- **...**: additional arguments.

Value

object with

- **residmat**: empirical risks in each cross-validation at boosting iterations
- **fraction**: abscissa values at which CV curve should be computed.
- **cv**: The CV curve at each value of fraction
- **cv.error**: The standard error of the CV curve
- **...**

See Also

- \texttt{mbst}
Cross-Validation for Multi-class Hinge Boosting

Description

Cross-validated estimation of the empirical multi-class hinge loss for boosting parameter selection.

Usage

cv.mhingebst(x, y, balance=FALSE, K = 10, cost = NULL, family = "hinge",
learner = c("tree", "ls", "sm"), ctrl = bst_control(),
type = c("loss","error"), plot.it = TRUE, main = NULL, se = TRUE, n.cores=2, ...)

Arguments

x a data frame containing the variables in the model.
y vector of responses. y must be integers from 1 to C for C class problem.
balance logical value. If TRUE, The K parts were roughly balanced, ensuring that the classes were distributed proportionally among each of the K parts.
K K-fold cross-validation
cost price to pay for false positive, 0 < cost < 1; price of false negative is 1-cost.
family family = "hinge" for hinge loss. Implementing the negative gradient corresponding to the loss function to be minimized.
learner a character specifying the component-wise base learner to be used: ls linear models, sm smoothing splines, tree regression trees.
ctrl an object of class bst_control.
type for family="hinge", type="loss" is hinge risk.
plot.it a logical value, to plot the estimated loss or error with cross validation if TRUE.
main title of plot
se a logical value, to plot with standard errors.
n.cores The number of CPU cores to use. The cross-validation loop will attempt to send different CV folds off to different cores.
... additional arguments.

Value

object with

residmat empirical risks in each cross-validation at boosting iterations
fraction abscissa values at which CV curve should be computed.
cv The CV curve at each value of fraction
cv.error The standard error of the CV curve
...
cv.mhingeova

See Also
mhingebst

cv.mhingeova  Cross-Validation for one-vs-all HingeBoost with multi-class problem

Description
Cross-validated estimation of the empirical misclassification error for boosting parameter selection.

Usage
cv.mhingeova(x, y, balance=FALSE, K=10, cost = NULL, nu=0.1,
learner=c("tree", "ls", "sm"), maxdepth=1, m1=200, twinboost = FALSE,
m2=200, trace=FALSE, plot.it = TRUE, se = TRUE, ...)

Arguments
x  a data frame containing the variables in the model.
y  vector of multi class responses. y must be an integer vector from 1 to C for C
   class problem.
balance  logical value. If TRUE, The K parts were roughly balanced, ensuring that the
          classes were distributed proportionally among each of the K parts.
K  K-fold cross-validation
cost  price to pay for false positive, 0 < cost < 1; price of false negative is 1-cost.
nu  a small number (between 0 and 1) defining the step size or shrinkage parameter.
learner  a character specifying the component-wise base learner to be used: ls linear
          models, sm smoothing splines, tree regression trees.
maxdepth  tree depth used in learner=tree
m1  number of boosting iteration
twinboost  logical: twin boosting?
m2  number of twin boosting iteration
trace  if TRUE, iteration results printed out
plot.it  a logical value, to plot the estimated risks if TRUE.
se  a logical value, to plot with standard errors.
...  additional arguments.
Value

object with

residmat empirical risks in each cross-validation at boosting iterations
fraction abscissa values at which CV curve should be computed.
cv The CV curve at each value of fraction
cv.error The standard error of the CV curve

Note

The functions for balanced cross validation were from R package pmar.

See Also

mhingeova

cv.rbst

Cross-Validation for Nonconvex Loss Boosting

Description

Cross-validated estimation of the empirical risk/error, can be used for tuning parameter selection.

Usage

cv.rbst(x, y, K = 10, cost = 0.5, rfamily = c("tgaussian", "thuber", "thinge", "tbinom", "binomd", "texpo", "tpoisson", "clossR", "closs", "gloss", "gloss"), learner = c("ls", "sm", "tree"), ctrl = bst_control(), type = c("loss", "error"), plot.it = TRUE, main = NULL, se = TRUE, n.cores=2,...)

Arguments

x a data frame containing the variables in the model.
y vector of responses. y must be in {1,-1} for binary classification
K K-fold cross-validation
cost price to pay for false positive, 0 < cost < 1; price of false negative is 1-cost.
rfamily nonconvex loss function types.
learner a character specifying the component-wise base learner to be used: ls linear models, sm smoothing splines, tree regression trees.
ctrl an object of class bst_control.
type cross-validation criteria. For type="loss", loss function values and type="error" is misclassification error.
plot.it: a logical value, to plot the estimated loss or error with cross validation if TRUE.
main: title of plot
se: a logical value, to plot with standard errors.
n.cores: The number of CPU cores to use. The cross-validation loop will attempt to send
different CV folds off to different cores.
...: additional arguments.

Value

object with

residmat: empirical risks in each cross-validation at boosting iterations
mstop: boosting iteration steps at which CV curve should be computed.
cv: The CV curve at each value of mstop
cv.error: The standard error of the CV curve
rfamily: nonconvex loss function types.
...

Author(s)

Zhu Wang

See Also

rbst

Examples

```r
## Not run:
x <- matrix(rnorm(100*5),ncol=5)
c <- 2*x[,1]
p <- exp(c)/(exp(c)+exp(-c))
y <- rbinom(100,1,p)
y[y != 1] <- -1
x <- as.data.frame(x)
cv.rbst(x, y, ctrl = bst_control(mstop=50), rfamily = "thinge", learner = "ls", type="lose")
cv.rbst(x, y, ctrl = bst_control(mstop=50), rfamily = "thinge", learner = "ls", type="error")
dat.m <- rbst(x, y, ctrl = bst_control(mstop=50), rfamily = "thinge", learner = "ls")
dat.m1 <- cv.rbst(x, y, ctrl = bst_control(twinboost=TRUE, coefir=coef(dat.m),
xselect.init = dat.m$xselect, mstop=50), family = "thinge", learner="ls")
## End(Not run)
```
cv.rmbst  
Cross-Validation for Nonconvex Multi-class Loss Boosting

Description

Cross-validated estimation of the empirical multi-class loss, can be used for tuning parameter selection.

Usage

cv.rmbst(x, y, balance=FALSE, K = 10, cost = NULL, rfamily = c("thinge", "closs"),
learner = c("tree", "ls", "sm"), ctrl = bst_control(), type = c("loss","error"),
plot.it = TRUE, main = NULL, se = TRUE, n.cores=2, ...)

Arguments

x  a data frame containing the variables in the model.
y  vector of responses. y must be integers from 1 to C for C class problem.
balance  logical value. If TRUE, The K parts were roughly balanced, ensuring that the classes were distributed proportionally among each of the K parts.
K  K-fold cross-validation
cost  price to pay for false positive, 0 < cost < 1: price of false negative is 1-cost.
rfamily  rfamily = "thinge" for truncated multi-class hinge loss. Implementing the negative gradient corresponding to the loss function to be minimized.
learner  a character specifying the component-wise base learner to be used: ls linear models, sm smoothing splines, tree regression trees.
ctrl  an object of class bst_control.
type  loss value or misclassification error.
plot.it  a logical value, to plot the estimated loss or error with cross validation if TRUE.
main  title of plot
se  a logical value, to plot with standard errors.
n.cores  The number of CPU cores to use. The cross-validation loop will attempt to send different CV folds off to different cores.
...
additional arguments.

Value

object with
residmat  empirical risks in each cross-validation at boosting iterations
fraction  abscissa values at which CV curve should be computed.
cv  The CV curve at each value of fraction
cv.error  The standard error of the CV curve
...

evalerr

Author(s)

Zhu Wang

See Also

rmbst

table

| evalerr | Compute prediction errors |

Description

Compute prediction errors for classification and regression problems.

Usage

evalerr(family, y, yhat)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>family</th>
<th>a family used in bst. Classification or regression family.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>response variable. For classification problems, y must be 1/-1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yhat</td>
<td>predicted values.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

For classification, returns misclassification error. For regression, returns mean squared error.

Value

For classification, returns misclassification error. For regression, returns mean squared error.

Author(s)

Zhu Wang
ex1data  Generating Three-class Data with 50 Predictors

Description

Randomly generate data for a three-class model.

Usage

ex1data(n.data, p=50)

Arguments

n.data  number of data samples.
p        number of predictors.

Details

The data is generated based on Example 1 described in Wang (2012).

Value

A list with n.data by p predictor matrix x, three-class response y and conditional probabilities.

Author(s)

Zhu Wang

References


Examples

```r
## Not run:
dat <- ex1data(100, p=50)
mhingebst(x=dat$x, y=dat$y)
```

## End(Not run)

loss  Internal Function

Description

Internal Function
**mada**

*Multi-class AdaBoost*

**Description**

One-vs-all multi-class AdaBoost

**Usage**

```r
mada(xtr, ytr, xte=NULL, yte=NULL, mstop=50, nu=0.1, interaction.depth=1)
```

**Arguments**

- `xtr`: training data matrix containing the predictor variables in the model.
- `ytr`: training vector of responses. `ytr` must be integers from 1 to C, for C class problem.
- `xte`: test data matrix containing the predictor variables in the model.
- `yte`: test vector of responses. `yte` must be integers from 1 to C, for C class problem.
- `mstop`: number of boosting iteration.
- `nu`: a small number (between 0 and 1) defining the step size or shrinkage parameter.
- `interaction.depth`: used in gbm to specify the depth of trees.

**Details**

For a C-class problem (C > 2), each class is separately compared against all other classes with AdaBoost, and C functions are estimated to represent confidence for each class. The classification rule is to assign the class with the largest estimate.

**Value**

A list contains variable selected `xselect` and training and testing error `err.tr`, `err.te`.

**Author(s)**

Zhu Wang

**See Also**

- `cv.mada` for cross-validated stopping iteration.

**Examples**

```r
data(iris)
mada(xtr=iris[, -5], ytr=iris[, 5])
```
**mbst**  
*Boosting for Multi-Classification*

**Description**
Gradient boosting for optimizing multi-class loss functions with componentwise linear, smoothing splines, tree models as base learners.

**Usage**
```r
mbst(x, y, cost = NULL, family = c("hinge", "hinge2", "thingeDC", "closs", "clossMM"),
ctrl = bst_control(), control.tree=list(fixed.depth=TRUE,
n.term.node=6, maxdepth = 1), learner = c("ls", "sm", "tree"))
```

## S3 method for class 'mbst'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'mbst'
predict(object, newdata=NULL, newy=NULL, mstop=NULL,
type=c("response", "class", "loss", "error"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'mbst'
fpartial(object, mstop=NULL, newdata=NULL)
```

**Arguments**
- **x**: a data frame containing the variables in the model.
- **y**: vector of responses. y must be 1, 2, ..., k for a k classification problem
- **cost**: price to pay for false positive, 0 < cost < 1; price of false negative is 1-cost.
- **family**: family = "hinge" for hinge loss, family="hinge2" for hinge loss but the response is not recoded (see details). family="thingeDC" for DCB loss function, see rmbst.
- **ctrl**: an object of class bst_control.
- **control.tree**: control parameters of rpart.
- **learner**: a character specifying the component-wise base learner to be used: ls linear models, sm smoothing splines, tree regression trees.
- **type**: in predict a character indicating whether the response, all responses across the boosting iterations, classes, loss or classification errors should be predicted in case of hinge problems. in plot, plot of boosting iteration or $L_1$ norm.
- **object**: class of mbst.
- **newdata**: new data for prediction with the same number of columns as x.
- **newy**: new response.
- **mstop**: boosting iteration for prediction.
- **...**: additional arguments.
Details

A linear or nonlinear classifier is fitted using a boosting algorithm for multi-class responses. This function is different from mhingebst on how to deal with zero-to-sume constraint and loss functions. If family="hinge", the loss function is the same as in mhingebst but the boosting algorithm is different. If family="hinge2", the loss function is different from family="hinge": the response is not recoded as in Wang (2012). In this case, the loss function is

\[ \sum I(y_i \neq j)(f_j + 1)_+ . \]

family="thingedc" for robust loss function used in the DCB algorithm.

Value

An object of class mbst with print, coef, plot and predict methods are available for linear models. For nonlinear models, methods print and predict are available.

x, y, cost, family, learner, control.tree, maxdepth
These are input variables and parameters

ctrl the input ctrl with possible updated fk if family="thingedc"

yhat predicted function estimates

ens a list of length mstop. Each element is a fitted model to the pseudo residuals, defined as negative gradient of loss function at the current estimated function

ml.fit the last element of ens

ensemble a vector of length mstop. Each element is the variable selected in each boosting step when applicable

xselect selected variables in mstop

coef estimated coefficients in each iteration. Used internally only

Author(s)

Zhu Wang

References


See Also

cv.mbst for cross-validated stopping iteration. Furthermore see bst_control
Examples

```r
x <- matrix(rnorm(100*5), ncol=5)
c <- quantile(x[,1], prob=c(0.33, 0.67))
y <- rep(1, 100)
y[x[,1] > c[2]] <- 3
x <- as.data.frame(x)
dat.m <- mbst(x, y, ctrl = bst_control(mstop=50), family = "hinge", learner = "ls")
predict(dat.m)
dat.m1 <- mbst(x, y, ctrl = bst_control(twinboost=TRUE,
f.init=predict(dat.m), xselect.init = dat.m$xselect, mstop=50))
dat.m2 <- rmbst(x, y, ctrl = bst_control(mstop=50, s=1, trace=TRUE),
rfamily = "thinge", learner = "ls")
predict(dat.m2)
```

### Description

Gradient boosting for optimizing multi-class hinge loss functions with componentwise linear least squares, smoothing splines and trees as base learners.

### Usage

```r
mhingebst(x, y, cost = NULL, family = c("hinge"), ctrl = bst_control(),
control.tree = list(fixed.depth=TRUE, n.term.node=6, maxdepth = 1),
learner = c("ls", "sm", "tree"))
```

# S3 method for class 'mhingebst'
print(x, ...)

# S3 method for class 'mhingebst'
predict(object, newdata=NULL, newy=NULL, mstop=NULL,
type=c("response", "class", "loss", "error"), ...)

# S3 method for class 'mhingebst'
fpartial(object, mstop=NULL, newdata=NULL)

### Arguments

- **x**: a data frame containing the variables in the model.
- **y**: vector of responses. y must be in \{1, -1\} for family = "hinge".
- **cost**: equal costs for now and unequal costs will be implemented in the future.
- **family**: family = "hinge" for multi-class hinge loss.
- **ctrl**: an object of class bst_control.
- **control.tree**: control parameters of rpart.
- **learner**: a character specifying the component-wise base learner to be used: ls linear models, sm smoothing splines, tree regression trees.
\textit{mhingebst}

- **type**: \texttt{in.predict} a character indicating whether the response, classes, loss or classification errors should be predicted in case of hinge.
- **object**: class of \texttt{mhingebst}.
- **newdata**: new data for prediction with the same number of columns as \texttt{x}.
- **newy**: new response.
- **mstop**: boosting iteration for prediction.
- **...**: additional arguments.

\textbf{Details}

A linear or nonlinear classifier is fitted using a boosting algorithm based on component-wise base learners for multi-class responses.

\textbf{Value}

An object of class \texttt{mhingebst} with \texttt{print} and \texttt{predict} methods being available for fitted models.

\textbf{Author(s)}

Zhu Wang

\textbf{References}


\textbf{See Also}

\texttt{cv.mhingebst} for cross-validated stopping iteration. Furthermore see \texttt{bst_control}

\textbf{Examples}

```r
## Not run:
dat <- ex1data(100, p=5)
res <- mhingebst(x=dat$x, y=dat$y)

## End(Not run)
```
**mhingeova**  
*Multi-class HingeBoost*

**Description**
Multi-class algorithm with one-vs-all binary HingeBoost which optimizes the hinge loss functions with componentwise linear, smoothing splines, tree models as base learners.

**Usage**
```
mhingeova(xtr, ytr, xte=NULL, yte=NULL, cost = NULL, nu=0.1,  
learner=c("tree", "ls", "sm"), maxdepth=1, m1=200, twinboost = FALSE, m2=200)  
```  
```
## S3 method for class 'mhingeova'  
print(x, ...)  
```

**Arguments**
- `xtr`: training data containing the predictor variables.
- `ytr`: vector of training data responses. `ytr` must be in \{1,2,...,k\}.
- `xte`: test data containing the predictor variables.
- `yte`: vector of test data responses. `yte` must be in \{1,2,...,k\}.
- `cost`: default is NULL for equal cost; otherwise a numeric vector indicating price to pay for false positive, 0 < `cost` < 1; price of false negative is 1-`cost`.
- `nu`: a small number (between 0 and 1) defining the step size or shrinkage parameter.
- `learner`: a character specifying the component-wise base learner to be used: `ls` linear models, `sm` smoothing splines, `tree` regression trees.
- `maxdepth`: tree depth used in `learner=tree`
- `m1`: number of boosting iteration
- `twinboost`: logical: twin boosting?
- `m2`: number of twin boosting iteration
- `x`: class of `mhingeova`.
- `...`: additional arguments.

**Details**
For a C-class problem (C > 2), each class is separately compared against all other classes with HingeBoost, and C functions are estimated to represent confidence for each class. The classification rule is to assign the class with the largest estimate. A linear or nonlinear multi-class HingeBoost classifier is fitted using a boosting algorithm based on one-against component-wise base learners for +1/-1 responses, with possible cost-sensitive hinge loss function.

**Value**
An object of class `mhingeova` with `print` method being available.
**nsel**

Find Number of Variables In Multi-class Boosting Iterations

**Description**

Find Number of Variables In Multi-class Boosting Iterations

**Usage**

```
nsel(object, mstop)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` an object of `mhingebst`, `mbst`, or `rmbst`
- `mstop` boosting iteration number

**Author(s)**

Zhu Wang

**References**


**See Also**

`bst` for HingeBoost binary classification. Furthermore see `cv.bst` for stopping iteration selection by cross-validation, and `bst_control` for control parameters.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
dat2 <- read.table("http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/thyroid-disease/ann-test.data")
res <- mhingeova(xtr=dat1[,22], ytr=dat1[,22], xte=dat2[,22], yte=dat2[,22],
cost=c(2/3, 0.5, 0.5), nu=0.5, learner="ls", m1=100, K=5, cv1=FALSE,
twinboost=TRUE, m2= 200, cv2=FALSE)
res <- mhingeova(xtr=dat1[,22], ytr=dat1[,22], xte=dat2[,22], yte=dat2[,22],
cost=c(2/3, 0.5, 0.5), nu=0.5, learner="ls", m1=100, K=5, cv1=FALSE,
twinboost=TRUE, m2= 200, cv2=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```
Value

A vector of length `mstop` indicating number of variables selected in each boosting iteration

Author(s)

Zhu Wang

Description

MM (majorization/minimization) algorithm based gradient boosting for optimizing nonconvex robust loss functions with componentwise linear, smoothing splines, tree models as base learners.

Usage

```r
rbst(x, y, cost = 0.5, rfamily = c("tgaussian", "thuber", "thinge", "tbinom", "binomd", "texpo", "tpoisson", "clossR", "closs", "gloss", "qloss"), ctrl = bst_control(), control.tree = list(maxdepth = 1), learner = c("ls", "sm", "tree"), del = 1e-10)
```

Arguments

- `x`: a data frame containing the variables in the model.
- `y`: vector of responses. `y` must be in `{1,-1}` for classification.
- `cost`: price to pay for false positive, `0 < cost < 1`; price of false negative is `1-cost`.
- `rfamily`: robust loss function, see details.
- `ctrl`: an object of class `bst_control`.
- `control.tree`: control parameters of `rpart`.
- `learner`: a character specifying the component-wise base learner to be used: `ls` linear models, `sm` smoothing splines, `tree` regression trees.
- `del`: convergency criteria

Details

An MM algorithm operates by creating a convex surrogate function that majorizes the nonconvex objective function. When the surrogate function is minimized with gradient boosting algorithm, the desired objective function is decreased. The MM algorithm contains difference of convex (DC) algorithm for `rfamily`=`c("tgaussian", "thuber", "thinge", "tbinom", "binomd", "texpo", "tpoisson")` and quadratic majorization boosting algorithm (QMBA) for `rfamily`=`c("clossR", "closs", "gloss", "qloss")`.

s must be a numeric value to be specified in bst_control. For rfamily="thinge", "tbinom", "texpo" s < 0. For rfamily="binomd", "tpoisson", "closs", "qloss", "clossR", s > 0 and for rfamily="gloss", s > 1. Some suggested s values: "thinge"= -1, "tbinom"= -log(3), "binomd"= log(4), "texpo"= log(0.5), "closs"=1, "gloss"=1.5, "qloss"=2, "clossR"=1.

Value
An object of class bst with print, coef, plot and predict methods are available for linear models. For nonlinear models, methods print and predict are available.

x, y, cost, rfamily, learner, control.tree, maxdepth
These are input variables and parameters
ctrl the input ctrl with possible updated fk if family="tgaussian", "thingeDC", "tbinomDC", "binomdDC" yhat predicted function estimates ens a list of length mstop. Each element is a fitted model to the pseudo residuals, defined as negative gradient of loss function at the current estimated function ml.fit the last element of ens ensemble a vector of length mstop. Each element is the variable selected in each boosting step when applicable xselect selected variables in mstop coef estimated coefficients in mstop

Author(s)
Zhu Wang

References

See Also
cv.rbst for cross-validated stopping iteration. Furthermore see bst_control

Examples
```r
x <- matrix(rnorm(100*5),ncol=5)
c <- 2*x[,1]
p <- exp(c)/(exp(c)+exp(-c))
y <- rbinom(100,1,p)
y[y != 1] <- -1
y[1:10] <- -y[1:10]
x <- as.data.frame(x)
dat.m <- bst(x, y, ctrl = bst_control(mstop=50), family = "hinge", learner = "ls")
```
predict(dat.m)

dat.m1 <- bst(x, y, ctrl = bst_control(twinboost=TRUE,
coeff=coef(dat.m), xselect.init = dat.m$xselect, mstop=50))
dat.m2 <- rbst(x, y, ctrl = bst_control(mstop=50, s=0, trace=TRUE),
rfamily = "thinge", learner = "ls")
predict(dat.m2)

---

**rbstpath**  
*Robust Boosting Path for Nonconvex Loss Functions*

### Description

Gradient boosting path for optimizing robust loss functions with componentwise linear, smoothing splines, tree models as base learners. See details below before use.

### Usage

```r
rbstpath(x, y, rmstop=seq(40, 400, by=20), ctrl=bst_control(), del=1e-16, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `x`  
a data frame containing the variables in the model.

- `y`  
vector of responses. y must be in `{1, -1}`.

- `rmstop`  
vector of boosting iterations

- `ctrl`  
an object of class `bst_control`.

- `del`  
convergency criteria

- `...`  
arguments passed to `rbst`

### Details

This function invokes `rbst` with `mstop` being each element of vector `rmstop`. It can provide different paths. Thus `rmstop` serves as another hyper-parameter. However, the most important hyper-parameter is the loss truncation point or the point determines the level of nonconvexity. This is an experimental function and may not be needed in practice.

### Value

A length `rmstop` vector of lists with each element being an object of class `rbst`.

### Author(s)

Zhu Wang

### See Also

- `rbst`
Examples

```r
x <- matrix(rnorm(100*5), ncol=5)
c <- 2*x[,1]
p <- exp(c)/(exp(c)+exp(-c))
y <- rbinom(100, 1, p)
y[y != 1] <- -1
y[1:10] <- -y[1:10]
x <- as.data.frame(x)
dat.m <- bst(x, y, ctrl = bst_control(mstop=50), family = "hinge", learner = "ls")
predict(dat.m)
dat.m1 <- bst(x, y, ctrl = bst_control(twinboost=TRUE, coefir=coef(dat.m), xselect.init = dat.m$xselect, mstop=50))
dat.m2 <- rbst(x, y, ctrl = bst_control(mstop=50, s=0, trace=TRUE), rfamily = "hinge", learner = "ls")
predict(dat.m2)
rmstop <- seq(10, 40, by=10)
dat.m3 <- rbstpath(x, y, rmstop, ctrl=bst_control(s=0), rfamily = "hinge", learner = "ls")
```

---

**rmbst**

*Robust Boosting for Multi-class Robust Loss Functions*

**Description**

MM (majorization/minization) based gradient boosting for optimizing nonconvex robust loss functions with componentwise linear, smoothing splines, tree models as base learners.

**Usage**

```r
rmbst(x, y, cost = 0.5, rfamily = c("hinge", "closs"), ctrl=bst_control(),
       control.tree=list(maxdepth = 1),learner=c("ls","sm","tree"),del=1e-10)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` a data frame containing the variables in the model.
- `y` vector of responses. `y` must be in `{1, 2, ..., k}`.
- `cost` price to pay for false positive, `0 < cost < 1`; price of false negative is `1-cost`.
- `rfamily` family = "hinge" is currently implemented.
- `ctrl` an object of class `bst_control`.
- `control.tree` control parameters of rpart.
- `learner` a character specifying the component-wise base learner to be used: `ls` linear models, `sm` smoothing splines, `tree` regression trees.
- `del` convergency criteria
Details

An MM algorithm operates by creating a convex surrogate function that majorizes the nonconvex objective function. When the surrogate function is minimized with gradient boosting algorithm, the desired objective function is decreased. The MM algorithm contains difference of convex (DC) for rfamly="thinge", and quadratic majorization boosting algorithm (QMBA) for rfamly="closs".

Value

An object of class bst with print, coef, plot and predict methods are available for linear models. For nonlinear models, methods print and predict are available.

x, y, cost, rfamly, learner, control.tree, maxdepth
These are input variables and parameters

ctrl the input ctrl with possible updated fk if type="adaptive"
yhat predicted function estimates
ens a list of length mstop. Each element is a fitted model to the psedo residuals, defined as negative gradient of loss function at the current estimated function
ml.fit the last element of ens
ensemble a vector of length mstop. Each element is the variable selected in each boosting step when applicable
xselect selected variables in mstop
coef estimated coefficients in mstop

Author(s)

Zhu Wang

References


See Also
cv.rmbst for cross-validated stopping iteration. Furthermore see bst_control

Examples

```r
x <- matrix(rnorm(100*5), ncol=5)
c <- quantile(x[,1], prob=c(0.33, 0.67))
y <- rep(1, 100)
y[x[,1] > c[2]] <- 3
```
x <- as.data.frame(x)

x <- as.data.frame(x)

dat.m <- mbst(x, y, ctrl = bst_control(mstop=50), family = "hinge", learner = "ls")
predict(dat.m)

dat.m1 <- mbst(x, y, ctrl = bst_control(twinboost=TRUE, f.init=predict(dat.m), xselect.init = dat.m$xselect, mstop=50))

dat.m2 <- rmbst(x, y, ctrl = bst_control(mstop=50, s=1, trace=TRUE), rfamily = "thinge", learner = "ls")
predict(dat.m2)
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