

Package ‘dynparam’

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Type Package

Title Creating Meta-Information for Parameters

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URL <https://github.com/dynverse/dynparam>

BugReports <https://github.com/dynverse/dynparam/issues>

Description Provides tools for describing parameters of algorithms in an abstract way. Description can include an id, a description, a domain (range or list of values), and a default value. 'dynparam' can also convert parameter sets to a 'ParamHelpers' format, in order to be able to use 'dynparam' in conjunction with 'mlrMBO'.

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Suggests lhs, ParamHelpers, testthat

NeedsCompilation no

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character_parameter *Define a character / string parameter*

Description

Define a character / string parameter

Usage

```
character_parameter(id, default, values, description = NULL, tuneable = TRUE)
```

Arguments

id	The name of the parameter.
default	The default value of the parameter.
values	A set of possible values.
description	An optional (but recommended) description of the parameter.
tuneable	Whether or not a parameter is tuneable.

See Also

[dynparam](#) for an overview of all dynparam functionality.

Examples

```
character_parameter(
  id = "method",
  default = "pearson",
  values = c("pearson", "spearman", "kendall"),
  description = "Which correlation coefficient to compute."
)
```

collapse_set	<i>A helper function for collapsing a set</i>
--------------	---

Description

Will surround the collapsed set with brackets if it has more than one element.

Usage

```
collapse_set(..., sep = ", ", prefix = "{", postfix = "}")
```

Arguments

...	Characters to collapse
sep	Seperator between elements
prefix	A prefix
postfix	A postfix

distribution	<i>Defining, serialising and printing distributions</i>
--------------	---

Description

Distributions are used to define the domain of an [integer_parameter\(\)](#) or a [numeric_parameter\(\)](#).

Usage

```
distribution(lower, upper, ...)  
  
distribution_function(dist)  
  
quantile_function(dist)  
  
## S3 method for class 'distribution'  
as.list(x, ...)  
  
as_distribution(li)  
  
is_distribution(x)
```

Arguments

lower	Lower limit of the distribution.
upper	Upper limit of the distribution.
...	Fields to be saved in the distribution.
dist	A distribution object.
x	An object which might be a distribution.
li	A list to be converted into a distribution.

Details

See the sections below for more information each of the functions.

List of all currently implemented distributions

- [expuniform_distribution\(\)](#)
- [normal_distribution\(\)](#)
- [uniform_distribution\(\)](#)

Serialisation

- `as.list(dist)`: Converting a distribution to a list.
- `as_distribution(li)`: Converting a list back to a distribution.
- `is_distribution(x)`: Checking whether something is a distribution.

Defining a distribution

In order to create a new distribution named `xxx`, you need to create three functions.

- A `xxx()` function that calls `distribution(...)%>% add_class("xxx")` at the end.
- `quantile_function.xxx()`: The quantile function for converting between a uniform distribution and the `xxx` distribution.
- `distribution_function.xxx()`: The distribution function for converting between a uniform distribution and the `xxx` distribution.

Check the implementations of [normal_distribution\(\)](#), `quantile_function.normal_distribution()` and `distribution_function.normal_distribution()` for an example on how to do define these functions. Alternatively, check the examples below.

See Also

[dynparam](#) for an overview of all `dynparam` functionality.

Examples

```

di <- uniform_distribution(lower = 1, upper = 10)
print(di)

li <- as.list(di)
di2 <- as_distribution(li)
print(di2)

# Defining a custom distribution, using the pbeta and qbeta functions
beta_distribution <- function(
  shape1,
  shape2,
  ncp,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = Inf
) {
  di <- distribution(lower = lower, upper = upper, shape1, shape2, ncp)
  add_class(di, beta_distribution)
}

distribution_function.beta_distribution <- function(dist) {
  function(q) {
    stats::pbeta(q, shape1 = dist$shape1, shape2 = dist$shape2, ncp = dist$ncp)
  }
}

quantile_function.beta_distribution <- function(dist) {
  function(p) {
    stats::qbeta(p, shape1 = dist$shape1, shape2 = dist$shape2, ncp = dist$ncp)
  }
}

```

Description

Provides tools for describing parameters of algorithms in an abstract way. Description can include an id, a description, a domain (range or list of values), and a default value. 'dynparam' can also convert parameter sets to a 'ParamHelpers' format, in order to be able to use 'dynparam' in conjunction with 'mlrMBO'.

Parameter set

- Create a new `parameter_set()` by adding several parameters to it
- `as_paramhelper()`: Convert it to a ParamHelpers object
- `sip()`: Sample a parameter set

Parameters

These functions help you provide a meta description of parameters.

Implemented are the following functions:

- `character_parameter()`, `integer_parameter()`, `logical_parameter()`, `numeric_parameter()`: Creating parameters with basic R data types.
- `integer_range_parameter()`, `numeric_range_parameter()`: Create a discrete or continuous range parameter.
- `subset_parameter()`: A parameter containing a subset of a set of values.

See [?parameter](#) for a list of helper functions converting parameters from and to other formats.

Distributions

These distributions allow to define prior distributions for numeric and integer parameters.

Implemented are the following distributions:

- `uniform_distribution()`
- `expuniform_distribution()`
- `normal_distribution()`

See [?distribution](#) for a list of helper functions converting parameters from and to other formats.

Advanced topics

- `distribution()`: Creating a custom distribution

expuniform_distribution

Exponentially scaled uniform distribution.

Description

Distributions are used for defining the domain of an `integer_parameter()` or `numeric_parameter()`.

Usage

```
expuniform_distribution(lower, upper)
```

Arguments

lower	Lower limit of the distribution.
upper	Upper limit of the distribution.

See Also

[dynparam](#) for an overview of all dynparam functionality.

Examples

```
expuniform_distribution(1, 10000)
expuniform_distribution(1e-5, 1e-2)
```

get_description	<i>Get a description of the parameter</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Get a description of the parameter

Usage

```
get_description(x, sep = ", ")
```

Arguments

x	The parameter
sep	A separator between different fields

integer_parameter	<i>Define a integer parameter</i>
-------------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Define a integer parameter

Usage

```
integer_parameter(
  id,
  default,
  distribution,
  description = NULL,
  tuneable = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

id	The name of the parameter.
default	The default value of the parameter.
distribution	A distribution from which the parameter can be sampled.
description	An optional (but recommended) description of the parameter.
tuneable	Whether or not a parameter is tuneable.

See Also

[dynparam](#) for an overview of all dynparam functionality.

Examples

```
integer_parameter(
    id = "k",
    default = 5,
    distribution = uniform_distribution(3, 10),
    description = "The number of clusters."
)

integer_parameter(
    id = "num_iter",
    default = 100,
    distribution = expuniform_distribution(10, 10000),
    description = "The number of iterations."
)
```

```
integer_range_parameter
```

Define a integer range parameter

Description

Define a integer range parameter

Usage

```
integer_range_parameter(
    id,
    default,
    lower_distribution,
    upper_distribution,
    description = NULL,
    tuneable = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>id</code>	The name of the parameter.
<code>default</code>	The default value of the parameter.
<code>lower_distribution</code>	A distribution from which the lower value of the range can be sampled.
<code>upper_distribution</code>	A distribution from which the upper value fo the range can be sampled.
<code>description</code>	An optional (but recommended) description of the parameter.
<code>tuneable</code>	Whether or not a parameter is tuneable.

See Also

[dynparam](#) for an overview of all dynparam functionality.

Examples

```
integer_range_parameter(  
  id = "ks",  
  default = c(3L, 15L),  
  lower_distribution = uniform_distribution(1L, 5L),  
  upper_distribution = uniform_distribution(10L, 20L),  
  description = "The numbers of clusters to be evaluated."  
)
```

logical_parameter *Define a logical parameter*

Description

Define a logical parameter

Usage

```
logical_parameter(id, default, description = NULL, tuneable = TRUE)
```

Arguments

id	The name of the parameter.
default	The default value of the parameter.
description	An optional (but recommended) description of the parameter.
tuneable	Whether or not a parameter is tuneable.

See Also

[dynparam](#) for an overview of all dynparam functionality.

Examples

```
logical_parameter(  
  id = "scale",  
  default = TRUE,  
  description = "Whether or not to scale the input variables"  
)
```

normal_distribution *Normal distribution*

Description

Distributions are used for defining the domain of an [integer_parameter\(\)](#) or [numeric_parameter\(\)](#).

Usage

```
normal_distribution(mean, sd, lower = -Inf, upper = Inf)
```

Arguments

mean	Mean of the distribution
sd	Standard deviation of the distribution.
lower	An optional lower limit.
upper	An optional upper limit.

See Also

[dynparam](#) for an overview of all dynparam functionality.

Examples

```
normal_distribution(mean = 0, sd = 1)
```

```
normal_distribution(mean = 5, sd = 1, lower = 1, upper = 10)
```

numeric_parameter *Define a numeric parameter*

Description

Define a numeric parameter

Usage

```
numeric_parameter(  
  id,  
  default,  
  distribution,  
  description = NULL,  
  tuneable = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

id	The name of the parameter.
default	The default value of the parameter.
distribution	A distribution from which the parameter can be sampled.
description	An optional (but recommended) description of the parameter.
tuneable	Whether or not a parameter is tuneable.

See Also

[dynparam](#) for an overview of all dynparam functionality.

Examples

```
numeric_parameter(
  id = "alpha",
  default = 0.5,
  distribution = uniform_distribution(0.0, 1.0),
  description = "Weighting parameter for distance function."
)
```

```
numeric_parameter(
  id = "beta",
  default = 0.001,
  distribution = expuniform_distribution(1e-4, 1e-1),
  description = "Percentage decrease in age per iteration"
)
```

```
numeric_range_parameter
```

Define a numeric range parameter

Description

Define a numeric range parameter

Usage

```
numeric_range_parameter(
  id,
  default,
  lower_distribution,
  upper_distribution,
  description = NULL,
  tuneable = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>id</code>	The name of the parameter.
<code>default</code>	The default value of the parameter.
<code>lower_distribution</code>	A distribution from which the lower value of the range can be sampled.
<code>upper_distribution</code>	A distribution from which the upper value fo the range can be sampled.
<code>description</code>	An optional (but recommended) description of the parameter.
<code>tuneable</code>	Whether or not a parameter is tuneable.

See Also

[dynparam](#) for an overview of all dynparam functionality.

Examples

```
numeric_range_parameter(
  id = "quantiles",
  default = c(0.1, 0.99),
  lower_distribution = uniform_distribution(0, 0.25),
  upper_distribution = uniform_distribution(0.9, 1),
  description = "The lower and upper quantile thresholds."
)
```

parameter

Defining, serialising and printing parameters

Description

Multiple parameters can be combined in a parameter set. The sections below contain information on how to create, serialise and process a parameter.

Usage

```
parameter(id, default, ..., description = NULL, tuneable = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'parameter'
as.list(x, ...)

as_parameter(li)

is_parameter(x)

as_descriptive_tibble(x)
```

Arguments

<code>id</code>	The name of the parameter.
<code>default</code>	The default value of the parameter.
<code>...</code>	Extra fields to be saved in the parameter.
<code>description</code>	An optional (but recommended) description of the parameter.
<code>tuneable</code>	Whether or not a parameter is tuneable.
<code>x</code>	An object (parameter or distribution) to be converted.
<code>li</code>	A list to be converted into a parameter.

Creating a parameter

- `character_parameter()`, `integer_parameter()`, `logical_parameter()`, `numeric_parameter()`: Creating parameters with basic R data types.
- `integer_range_parameter()`, `numeric_range_parameter()`: Create a discrete or continuous range parameter.
- `subset_parameter()`: A parameter containing a subset of a set of values.
- `parameter()`: An abstract function to be used by other parameter functions.

Serialisation

- `as.list(param)`: Converting a parameter to a list.
- `as_parameter(li)`: Converting a list back to a parameter.
- `is_parameter(x)`: Checking whether something is a parameter.
- `as_descriptive_tibble(param)`: Convert to a tibble containing meta information.

See Also

[dynparam](#) for an overview of all dynparam functionality.

Examples

```
int_param <- integer_parameter(
  id = "num_iter",
  default = 100L,
  distribution = expuniform_distribution(lower = 1L, upper = 10000L),
  description = "Number of iterations"
)
```

```
print(int_param)
li <- as.list(int_param)
print(as_parameter(li))
```

```
subset_param <- subset_parameter(
  id = "dimreds",
  default = c("pca", "mds"),
  values = c("pca", "mds", "tsne", "umap", "ica"),
```

```

  description = "Which dimensionality reduction methods to apply (can be multiple)"
)

int_range_param <- integer_range_parameter(
  id = "ks",
  default = c(3L, 15L),
  lower_distribution = uniform_distribution(1L, 5L),
  upper_distribution = uniform_distribution(10L, 20L),
  description = "The numbers of clusters to be evaluated"
)

parameter_set(
  int_param,
  subset_param,
  int_range_param
)

```

parameter_set

Parameter set helper functions

Description

Parameter set helper functions

Usage

```
parameter_set(..., parameters = NULL, forbidden = NULL)
```

```
is_parameter_set(x)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'parameter_set'
as.list(x, ...)
```

```
as_parameter_set(li)
```

```
get_defaults(x)
```

```
sip(x, n = 1, as_tibble = TRUE)
```

```
as_paramhelper(x)
```

Arguments

...	Parameters to wrap in a parameter set.
parameters	A list of parameters to wrap in a parameter set.
forbidden	States forbidden region of parameter via a character vector, which will be turned into an expression.
x	An object for which to check whether it is a parameter set.

li	A list to be converted into a parameter set.
n	Number of objects to return.
as_tibble	Whether or not to return as a tibble.

Parameter set instantiations

- `get_defaults()`: Get all default parameters.
- `sip()`: It's like `sample()`, but for parameter sets.
- `as_paramhelper()`: Convert a parameter set to a ParamHelpers object.

Serialisation

- `as.list()`: Converting a parameter set to a list.
- `as_parameter_set()`: Converting a list back to a parameter set.
- `is_parameter_set(x)`: Checking whether something is a parameter set.

See Also

[dynparam](#) for an overview of all dynparam functionality.

Examples

```
parameters <- parameter_set(
  integer_parameter(
    id = "num_iter",
    default = 100L,
    distribution = expuniform_distribution(lower = 1L, upper = 10000L),
    description = "Number of iterations"
  ),
  subset_parameter(
    id = "dimreds",
    default = c("pca", "mds"),
    values = c("pca", "mds", "tsne", "umap", "ica"),
    description = "Which dimensionality reduction methods to apply (can be multiple)"
  ),
  integer_range_parameter(
    id = "ks",
    default = c(3L, 15L),
    lower_distribution = uniform_distribution(1L, 5L),
    upper_distribution = uniform_distribution(10L, 20L),
    description = "The numbers of clusters to be evaluated"
  )
)

get_defaults(parameters)

sip(parameters, n = 1)
```

range_parameter *Define a range parameter*

Description

Define a range parameter

Usage

```
range_parameter(
  id,
  default,
  lower_distribution,
  upper_distribution,
  description = NULL,
  tuneable = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

id	The name of the parameter.
default	The default value of the parameter.
lower_distribution	A distribution from which the lower value of the range can be sampled.
upper_distribution	A distribution from which the upper value fo the range can be sampled.
description	An optional (but recommended) description of the parameter.
tuneable	Whether or not a parameter is tuneable.

subset_parameter *Define a subset parameter*

Description

Define a subset parameter

Usage

```
subset_parameter(id, default, values, description = NULL, tuneable = TRUE)
```


Arguments

id	The name of the parameter.
default	The default value of the parameter.
values	A set of possible values.
description	An optional (but recommended) description of the parameter.
tuneable	Whether or not a parameter is tuneable.

See Also

[dynparam](#) for an overview of all dynparam functionality.

Examples

```
subset_parameter(  
  id = "dimreds",  
  default = c("pca", "mds"),  
  values = c("pca", "mds", "tsne", "umap", "ica"),  
  description = "Which dimensionality reduction methods to apply (can be multiple)"  
)
```

uniform_distribution *Uniform distribution*

Description

Distributions are used for defining the domain of an [integer_parameter\(\)](#) or [numeric_parameter\(\)](#).

Usage

```
uniform_distribution(lower, upper)
```

Arguments

lower	Lower limit of the distribution.
upper	Upper limit of the distribution.

See Also

[dynparam](#) for an overview of all dynparam functionality.

Examples

```
uniform_distribution(1, 10)
```

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