

Package: creditmodel (via r-universe)

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Title Toolkit for Credit Modeling, Analysis and Visualization

Maintainer Dongping Fan <fdp@pku.edu.cn>

Description Provides a highly efficient R tool suite for Credit Modeling, Analysis and Visualization. Contains infrastructure functionalities such as data exploration and preparation, missing values treatment, outliers treatment, variable derivation, variable selection, dimensionality reduction, grid search for hyper parameters, data mining and visualization, model evaluation, strategy analysis etc. This package is designed to make the development of binary classification models (machine learning based models as well as credit scorecard) simpler and faster. The references including: 1 Refaat, M. (2011, ISBN: 9781447511199). Credit Risk Scorecard: Development and Implementation Using SAS; 2 Bezdek, James C. FCM: The fuzzy c-means clustering algorithm. Computers & Geosciences (0098-3004), <DOI:10.1016/0098-3004(84)90020-7>.

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Author Dongping Fan [aut, cre]

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creditmodel-package *creditmodel: toolkit for credit modeling and data analysis*

Description

creditmodel provides a highly efficient R tool suite for Credit Modeling, Analysis and Visualization. Contains infrastructure functionalities such as data exploration and preparation, missing values treatment, outliers treatment, variable derivation, variable selection, dimensionality reduction, grid search for hyper parameters, data mining and visualization, model evaluation, strategy analysis etc. This package is designed to make the development of binary classification models (machine learning based models as well as credit scorecard) simpler and faster.

Details

It has three main goals:

- creditmodel is a free and open source automated modeling R package designed to help model developers improve model development efficiency and enable many people with no background in data science to complete the modeling work in a short time. Let them focus more on the problem itself and allocate more time to decision-making.
- creditmodel covers various tools such as data preprocessing, variable processing/derivation, variable screening/dimensionality reduction, modeling, data analysis, data visualization, model evaluation, strategy analysis, etc. It is a set of customized "core" tool kit for model developers.
- 'creditmodel' is suitable for machine learning automated modeling of classification targets, and is more suitable for the risk and marketing data of financial credit, e-commerce, and insurance with relatively high noise and low information content.

To learn more about creditmodel, start with the WeChat Platform: [hansenmode](#)

Author(s)

Maintainer: Dongping Fan <fdp@pku.edu.cn>

address_varieble *address_varieble*

Description

This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
address_varieble(  
  df,  
  address_cols = NULL,  
  address_pattern = NULL,  
  parallel = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

df	A data.frame.
address_cols address_pattern	Variables of address, Regular expressions, used to match address variable names.
parallel	Logical, parallel computing. Default is TRUE.

add_variable_process *add_variable_process*

Description

This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
add_variable_process(add)
```

Arguments

add	A data.frame contained address variables.
-----	---

analysis_nas *missing Analysis*

Description

#' analysis_nas is for understanding the reason for missing data and understand distribution of missing data so we can categorise it as:

- missing completely at random(MCAR)
- Missing at random(MAR), or
- missing not at random, also known as IM.

Usage

```
analysis_nas(
  dat,
  class_var = FALSE,
  nas_rate = NULL,
  na_vars = NULL,
  mat_nas_shadow = NULL,
  dt_nas_random = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame with independent variables and target variable.
class_var	Logical, nas analysis of the nominal variables. Default is TRUE.
nas_rate	A list contains nas rate of each variable.
na_vars	Names of variables which contain nas.
mat_nas_shadow	A shadow matrix of variables which contain nas.
dt_nas_random	A data.frame with random nas imputation.
...	Other parameters.

Value

A data.frame with outliers analysis for each variable.

analysis_outliers *Outliers Analysis*

Description

#' analysis_outliers is the function for outliers analysis.

Usage

```
analysis_outliers(dat, target, x, lof = NULL)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame with independent variables and target variable.
target	The name of target variable.
x	The name of variable to process.
lof	Outliers of each variable detected by outliers_detection.

Value

A data.frame with outliers analysis for each variable.

as_percent	<i>Percent Format</i>
------------	-----------------------

Description

as_percent is a small function for making percent format..

Usage

```
as_percent(x, digits = 2)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector or list.
digits	Number of digits.Default: 2.

Value

x with percent format.

Examples

```
as_percent(0.2363, digits = 2)
as_percent(1)
```

auc_value	<i>auc_value auc_value is for get best lambda required in lasso_filter. This function required in lasso_filter</i>
-----------	--

Description

auc_value auc_value is for get best lambda required in lasso_filter. This function required in lasso_filter

Usage

```
auc_value(target, prob)
```

Arguments

target	Vector of target.
prob	A list of predict probability or score.

Value

Lambda value

char_cor_vars	<i>Cramer's V matrix between categorical variables.</i>
---------------	---

Description

char_cor_vars is function for calculating Cramer's V matrix between categorical variables. char_cor is function for calculating the correlation coefficient between variables by cremers 'V

Usage

```
char_cor_vars(dat, x)
```

```
char_cor(dat, x_list = NULL, ex_cols = "date$", parallel = FALSE, note = FALSE)
```

Arguments

dat	A data frame.
x	The name of variable to process.
x_list	Names of independent variables.
ex_cols	A list of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
parallel	Logical, parallel computing. Default is FALSE.
note	Logical. Outputs info. Default is TRUE.

Value

A list contains correlation index of x with other variables in dat.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
char_x_list = get_names(dat = UCICreditCard,  
types = c('factor', 'character'),  
ex_cols = "ID$|date$|default.payment.next.month$", get_ex = FALSE)  
char_cor(dat = UCICreditCard[char_x_list])  
  
## End(Not run)
```

char_to_num	<i>character to number</i>
-------------	----------------------------

Description

char_to_num is for transferring character variables which are actually numerical numbers containing strings to numeric.

Usage

```
char_to_num(  
  dat,  
  char_list = NULL,  
  m = 0,  
  p = 0.5,  
  note = FALSE,  
  ex_cols = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

dat	A data frame
char_list	The list of charecteristic variables that need to merge categories, Default is NULL. In case of NULL, merge categories for all variables of string type.
m	The minimum number of categories.
p	The max percent of categories.
note	Logical, outputs info. Default is TRUE.
ex_cols	A list of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.

Value

A data.frame

Examples

```
dat_sub = lendingclub[c('dti_joint', 'emp_length')]  
str(dat_sub)  
#variables that are converted to numbers containing strings  
dat_sub = char_to_num(dat_sub)  
str(dat_sub)
```

checking_data	<i>Checking Data</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

checking_data cheking dat before processing.

Usage

```
checking_data(
  dat = NULL,
  target = NULL,
  occur_time = NULL,
  note = FALSE,
  pos_flag = NULL
)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame with independent variables and target variable.
target	The name of target variable. Default is NULL.
occur_time	The name of the variable that represents the time at which each observation takes place.
note	Logical.Outputs info.Default is TRUE.
pos_flag	The value of positive class of target variable, default: "1".

Value

data.frame

Examples

```
dat = checking_data(dat = UCICreditCard, target = "default.payment.next.month")
```

city_varieble	<i>city_varieble</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

This function is used for city variables derivation.

Usage

```
city_variable(  
  df = df,  
  city_cols = NULL,  
  city_pattern = NULL,  
  city_class = city_class,  
  parallel = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

df	A data.frame.
city_cols	Variables of city,
city_pattern	Regular expressions, used to match city variable names. Default is "city\$".
city_class	Class or levels of cities.
parallel	Logical, parallel computing. Default is TRUE.

city_variable_process *Processing of Address Variables*

Description

This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
city_variable_process(df_city, x, city_class)
```

Arguments

df_city	A data.frame.
x	Variables of city,
city_class	Class or levels of cities.

cohort_table_plot	<i>cohort_table_plot</i> cohort_table_plot is for plotting cohort(vintage) analysis table.
-------------------	--

Description

This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
cohort_table_plot(cohort_dat)
```

```
cohort_plot(cohort_dat)
```

Arguments

cohort_dat	A data.frame generated by cohort_analysis.
------------	--

cor_heat_plot	<i>Correlation Heat Plot</i>
---------------	------------------------------

Description

cor_heat_plot is for plotting correlation matrix

Usage

```
cor_heat_plot(
  cor_mat,
  low_color = love_color("deep_red"),
  high_color = love_color("light_cyan"),
  title = "Correlation Matrix"
)
```

Arguments

cor_mat	A correlation matrix.
low_color	color of the lowest correlation between variables.
high_color	color of the highest correlation between variables.
title	title of plot.

Examples

```

train_test = train_test_split(UCICreditCard,
split_type = "Random", prop = 0.8,save_data = FALSE)
dat_train = train_test$train
dat_test = train_test$test
cor_mat = cor(dat_train[,8:12],use = "complete.obs")
cor_heat_plot(cor_mat)

```

`cor_plot`*Correlation Plot*

Description

`cor_plot` is for plotting correlation matrix

Usage

```

cor_plot(
  dat,
  dir_path = tempdir(),
  x_list = NULL,
  gtitle = NULL,
  save_data = FALSE,
  plot_show = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

<code>dat</code>	A data.frame with independent variables and target variable.
<code>dir_path</code>	The path for periodically saved graphic files. Default is <code>"/model/LR"</code>
<code>x_list</code>	Names of independent variables.
<code>gtitle</code>	The title of the graph & The name for periodically saved graphic file. Default is <code>"_correlation_of_variables"</code> .
<code>save_data</code>	Logical, save results in locally specified folder. Default is <code>TRUE</code>
<code>plot_show</code>	Logical, show graph in current graphic device.

Examples

```

train_test = train_test_split(UCICreditCard,
split_type = "Random", prop = 0.8,save_data = FALSE)
dat_train = train_test$train
dat_test = train_test$test
cor_plot(dat_train[,8:12],plot_show = TRUE)

```

cos_sim	<i>cos_sim</i>
---------	----------------

Description

This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
cos_sim(x, y, cos_margin = 1)
```

Arguments

x	A list of numbers
y	A list of numbers
cos_margin	Margin of matrix, 1 for rows and 2 for cols, Default is 1.

Value

A number of cosin similarity

customer_segmentation	<i>Customer Segmentation</i>
-----------------------	------------------------------

Description

customer_segmentation is a function for clustering and find the best segment variable.

Usage

```
customer_segmentation(
  dat,
  x_list = NULL,
  ex_cols = NULL,
  cluster_control = list(meth = "Kmeans", kc = 2, nstart = 1, epsm = 1e-06, sf = 2,
    max_iter = 100),
  tree_control = list(cv_folds = 5, maxdepth = kc + 1, minbucket = nrow(dat)/(kc + 1)),
  save_data = FALSE,
  file_name = NULL,
  dir_path = tempdir()
)
```

Arguments

<code>dat</code>	A data.frame contained only predict variables.
<code>x_list</code>	A list of x variables.
<code>ex_cols</code>	A list of excluded variables. Default is NULL.
<code>cluster_control</code>	<p>A list controls cluster. <code>kc</code> is the number of cluster center (default is 2), <code>nstart</code> is the number of random groups (default is 1), <code>max_iter</code> max iteration number (default is 100).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>meth</code> Method of clustering. Provides two methods, "Kmeans" and "FCM(Fuzzy Cluster Means)" (default is "Kmeans"). • <code>kc</code> Number of cluster center (default is 2). • <code>nstart</code> Number of random groups (default is 1). • <code>max_iter</code> Max iteration number (default is 100).
<code>tree_control</code>	<p>A list of controls for decision tree to find the best segment variable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>cv_folds</code> Number of cross-validations (default is 5). • <code>maxdepth</code> Maximum depth of a tree (default is <code>kc + 1</code>). • <code>minbucket</code> Minimum percent of observations in any terminal <leaf> node (default is <code>nrow(dat) / (kc + 1)</code>).
<code>save_data</code>	Logical. If TRUE, save outliers analysis file to the specified folder at <code>dir_path</code>
<code>file_name</code>	The name for periodically saved segmentation file. Default is NULL.
<code>dir_path</code>	The path for periodically saved segmentation file.

Value

A "data.frame" object contains cluster results.

References

Bezdek, James C. "FCM: The fuzzy c-means clustering algorithm". *Computers & Geosciences* (0098-3004), doi: [10.1016/00983004\(84\)900207](https://doi.org/10.1016/00983004(84)900207)

Examples

```
clust = customer_segmentation(dat = lendingclub[1:10000,20:30],
                             x_list = NULL, ex_cols = "id|loan_status",
                             cluster_control = list(meth = "FCM", kc = 2), save_data = FALSE,
                             tree_control = list(minbucket = round(nrow(lendingclub) / 10)),
                             file_name = NULL, dir_path = tempdir())
```

cut_equal	<i>Generating Initial Equal Size Sample Bins</i>
-----------	--

Description

cut_equal is used to generate initial breaks for equal frequency binning.

Usage

```
cut_equal(dat_x, g = 10, sp_values = NULL, cut_bin = "equal_depth")
```

Arguments

dat_x	A vector of an variable x.
g	numeric, number of initial bins for equal_bins.
sp_values	a list of special value. Default: list(-1, "missing")
cut_bin	A string, 'equal_depth' or 'equal_width', default is 'equal_depth'.

See Also

[get_breaks](#), [get_breaks_all](#), [get_tree_breaks](#)

Examples

```
#equal sample size breaks  
equ_breaks = cut_equal(dat = UCICreditCard[, "PAY_AMT2"], g = 10)
```

cv_split	<i>Stratified Folds</i>
----------	-------------------------

Description

this function creates stratified folds for cross validation.

Usage

```
cv_split(dat, k = 5, occur_time = NULL, seed = 46)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame.
k	k is an integer specifying the number of folds.
occur_time	time variable for creating OOT folds. Default is NULL.
seed	A seed. Default is 46.

Value

a list of indices

Examples

```
sub = cv_split(UCICreditCard, k = 30)[[1]]  
dat = UCICreditCard[sub,]
```

data_cleansing

Data Cleaning

Description

The data_cleansing function is a simpler wrapper for data cleaning functions, such as delete variables that values are all NAs; checking dat and target format. delete low variance variables replace null or NULL or blank with NA; encode variables which NAs & miss value rate is more than 95 encode variables which unique value rate is more than 95 merge categories of character variables that is more than 10; transfer time variables to dateformation; remove duplicated observations; process outliers; process NAs.

Usage

```
data_cleansing(  
  dat,  
  target = NULL,  
  obs_id = NULL,  
  occur_time = NULL,  
  pos_flag = NULL,  
  x_list = NULL,  
  ex_cols = NULL,  
  miss_values = NULL,  
  remove_dup = TRUE,  
  outlier_proc = TRUE,  
  missing_proc = "median",  
  low_var = 0.999,  
  missing_rate = 0.999,  
  merge_cat = TRUE,  
  note = TRUE,  
  parallel = FALSE,  
  save_data = FALSE,  
  file_name = NULL,  
  dir_path = tempdir()  
)
```

Arguments

dat	A data frame with x and target.
target	The name of target variable.
obs_id	The name of ID of observations.Default is NULL.
occur_time	The name of occur time of observations.Default is NULL.
pos_flag	The value of positive class of target variable, default: "1".
x_list	A list of x variables.
ex_cols	A list of excluded variables. Default is NULL.
miss_values	Other extreme value might be used to represent missing values, e.g: -9999, -9998. These miss_values will be encoded to -1 or "missing".
remove_dup	Logical, if TRUE, remove the duplicated observations.
outlier_proc	Logical, process outliers or not. Default is TRUE.
missing_proc	If logical, process missing values or not. If "median", then Nas imputation with k neighbors median. If "avg_dist", the distance weighted average method is applied to determine the NAs imputation with k neighbors. If "default", assigning the missing values to -1 or "missing", otherwise ,processing the missing values according to the results of missing analysis.
low_var	The maximum percent of unique values (including NAs) for filtering low variance variables.
missing_rate	The maximum percent of missing values for recoding values to missing and non_missing.
merge_cat	The minimum number of categories for merging categories of character variables.
note	Logical. Outputs info. Default is TRUE.
parallel	Logical, parallel computing or not. Default is FALSE.
save_data	Logical, save the result or not. Default is FALSE.
file_name	The name for periodically saved data file. Default is NULL.
dir_path	The path for periodically saved data file. Default is tempdir().

Value

A preprocessed data.frame

See Also

[remove_duplicated](#), [null_blank_na](#), [entry_rate_na](#), [low_variance_filter](#), [process_nas](#), [process_outliers](#)

Examples

```
#data cleaning
dat_cl = data_cleansing(dat = UCICreditCard[1:2000,],
                        target = "default.payment.next.month",
                        x_list = NULL,
                        obs_id = "ID",
                        occur_time = "apply_date",
                        ex_cols = c("PAY_6|BILL_"),
                        outlier_proc = TRUE,
                        missing_proc = TRUE,
                        low_var = TRUE,
                        save_data = FALSE)
```

data_exploration	<i>Data Exploration</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

#The data_exploration includes both univariate and bivariate analysis and ranges from univariate statistics and frequency distributions, to correlations, cross-tabulation and characteristic analysis.

Usage

```
data_exploration(
  dat,
  save_data = FALSE,
  file_name = NULL,
  dir_path = tempdir(),
  note = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame with x and target.
save_data	Logical. If TRUE, save files to the specified folder at dir_path
file_name	The file name for periodically saved outliers analysis file. Default is NULL.
dir_path	The path for periodically saved outliers analysis file. Default is tempdir().
note	Logical, outputs info. Default is TRUE.

Value

A list contains both category and numeric variable analysis.

Examples

```
data_ex = data_exploration(dat = UCICreditCard[1:1000,])
```

date_cut	<i>Date Time Cut Point</i>
----------	----------------------------

Description

date_cut is a small function to get date point.

Usage

```
date_cut(dat_time, pct = 0.7, g = 100)
```

Arguments

dat_time	time vectors.
pct	the percent of cutting. Default: 0.7.
g	Number of cuts.

Value

A Date.

Examples

```
date_cut(dat_time = lendingclub$issue_d, pct = 0.8)
#"2018-08-01"
```

derived_interval	<i>derived_interval</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
derived_interval(dat_s, interval_type = c("cnt_interval", "time_interval"))
```

Arguments

dat_s	A data.frame contained only predict variables.
interval_type	Available of c("cnt_interval", "time_interval")

derived_partial_acf *derived_partial_acf*

Description

This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
derived_partial_acf(dat_s)
```

Arguments

dat_s A data.frame

derived_pct *derived_pct*

Description

This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
derived_pct(dat_s, pct_type = "total_pct")
```

Arguments

dat_s A data.frame contained only predict variables.

pct_type Available of "total_pct"

 derived_ts_vars *Derivation of Behavioral Variables*

Description

This function is used for derivating behavioral variables and is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
derived_ts_vars(
  dat,
  grx = NULL,
  td = NULL,
  ID = NULL,
  ex_cols = NULL,
  x_list = NULL,
  der = c("cvs", "sums", "means", "maxs", "max_mins", "time_intervals",
         "cnt_intervals", "total_pcts", "cum_pcts", "partial_acfs"),
  parallel = TRUE,
  note = TRUE
)
```

```
derived_ts(
  dat,
  grx_x = NULL,
  x_list = NULL,
  td = NULL,
  ID = NULL,
  ex_cols = NULL,
  der = c("cvs", "sums", "means", "maxs", "max_mins", "time_intervals",
         "cnt_intervals", "total_pcts", "cum_pcts", "partial_acfs")
)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame contained only predict variables.
grx	Regular expressions used to match variable names.
td	Number of variables to derivate.
ID	The name of ID of observations or key variable of data. Default is NULL.
ex_cols	A list of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
x_list	Names of independent variables.
der	Variables to derivate
parallel	Logical, parallel computing. Default is FALSE.
note	Logical, outputs info. Default is TRUE.
grx_x	Regular expression used to match a group of variable names.

Details

The key to creating a good model is not the power of a specific modelling technique, but the breadth and depth of derived variables that represent a higher level of knowledge about the phenomena under examination.

de_one_hot_encoding *Recovery One-Hot Encoding*

Description

de_one_hot_encoding is for one-hot encoding recovery processing

Usage

```
de_one_hot_encoding(dat_one_hot, cat_vars = NULL, na_act = TRUE, note = FALSE)
```

Arguments

dat_one_hot	A dat frame with the one hot encoding variables
cat_vars	variables to be recovery processed, default is null, if null, find these variables through regular expressions .
na_act	Logical,If true, the missing value is assigned as "missing", if FALSE missing value is omitted, the default is TRUE.
note	Logical.Outputs info.Default is TRUE.

Value

A dat frame with the one hot encoding recovery character variables

See Also

[one_hot_encoding](#)

Examples

```
#one hot encoding
dat1 = one_hot_encoding(dat = UCICreditCard,
  cat_vars = c("SEX", "MARRIAGE"),
  merge_cat = TRUE, na_act = TRUE)
#de one hot encoding
dat2 = de_one_hot_encoding(dat_one_hot = dat1,
  cat_vars = c("SEX", "MARRIAGE"),
  na_act = FALSE)
```

de_percent	<i>Recovery Percent Format</i>
------------	--------------------------------

Description

de_percent is a small function for recovering percent format..

Usage

```
de_percent(x, digits = 2)
```

Arguments

x	Character with percent format.
digits	Number of digits.Default: 2.

Value

x without percent format.

Examples

```
de_percent("24%")
```

digits_num	<i>Number of digits</i>
------------	-------------------------

Description

digits_num is for calculating optimal digits number for numeric variables.

Usage

```
digits_num(dat_x)
```

Arguments

dat_x	A numeric variable.
-------	---------------------

Value

A number of digits

Examples

```
## Not run:  
digits_num(lendingclub[, "dti"])  
# 7  
  
## End(Not run)
```

entropy_weight	<i>Entropy Weight Method</i>
----------------	------------------------------

Description

entropy_weight is for calculating Entropy Weight.

Usage

```
entropy_weight(dat, pos_vars, neg_vars)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame with independent variables.
pos_vars	Names or index of positive direction variables, the bigger the better.
neg_vars	Names or index of negative direction variables, the smaller the better.

Details

Step1 Raw data normalization Step2 Find out the total amount of contributions of all samples to the index X_j Step3 Each element of the step generated matrix is transformed into the product of each element and the LN (element), and the information entropy is calculated. Step4 Calculate redundancy. Step5 Calculate the weight of each index.

Value

A data.frame with weights of each variable.

Examples

```
entropy_weight(dat = ewm_data,  
              pos_vars = c(6,8,9,10),  
              neg_vars = c(7,11))
```

entry_rate_na	<i>Max Percent of missing Value</i>
---------------	-------------------------------------

Description

entry_rate_na is the function to recode variables with missing values up to a certain percentage with missing and non_missing.

Usage

```
entry_rate_na(dat, nr = 0.98, note = FALSE)
```

Arguments

dat	A data frame with x and target.
nr	The maximum percent of NAs.
note	Logical. Outputs info. Default is TRUE.

Value

A data.frame

Examples

```
datss = entry_rate_na(dat = lendingclub[1:1000, ], nr = 0.98)
```

euclid_dist	<i>euclid_dist</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
euclid_dist(x, y, cos_margin = 1)
```

Arguments

x	A list
y	A list
cos_margin	rows or cols

eval_auc	<i>Functions of xgboost feval</i>
----------	-----------------------------------

Description

eval_auc ,eval_ks ,eval_lift,eval_tnr is for getting best params of xgboost.

Usage

```
eval_auc(preds, dtrain)
```

```
eval_ks(preds, dtrain)
```

```
eval_tnr(preds, dtrain)
```

```
eval_lift(preds, dtrain)
```

Arguments

preds A list of predict probability or score.

dtrain Matrix of x predictors.

Value

List of best value

ewm_data	<i>Entropy Weight Method Data</i>
----------	-----------------------------------

Description

This data is for Entropy Weight Method examples.

Format

A data frame with 10 rows and 13 variables.

fast_high_cor_filter *high_cor_filter*

Description

`fast_high_cor_filter` In a highly correlated variable group, select the variable with the highest IV.
`high_cor_filter` In a highly correlated variable group, select the variable with the highest IV.

Usage

```
fast_high_cor_filter(  
  dat,  
  p = 0.95,  
  x_list = NULL,  
  com_list = NULL,  
  ex_cols = NULL,  
  save_data = FALSE,  
  cor_class = TRUE,  
  vars_name = TRUE,  
  parallel = FALSE,  
  note = FALSE,  
  file_name = NULL,  
  dir_path = tempdir(),  
  ...  
)
```

```
high_cor_filter(  
  dat,  
  com_list = NULL,  
  x_list = NULL,  
  ex_cols = NULL,  
  onehot = TRUE,  
  parallel = FALSE,  
  p = 0.7,  
  file_name = NULL,  
  dir_path = tempdir(),  
  save_data = FALSE,  
  note = FALSE,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

<code>dat</code>	A data.frame with independent variables.
<code>p</code>	Threshold of correlation between features. Default is 0.95.
<code>x_list</code>	Names of independent variables.

com_list	A data.frame with important values of each variable. eg : IV_list
ex_cols	A list of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
save_data	Logical, save results in locally specified folder. Default is FALSE.
cor_class	Calculate category variables's correlation matrix. Default is FALSE.
vars_name	Logical, output a list of filtered variables or table with detailed compared value of each variable. Default is TRUE.
parallel	Logical, parallel computing. Default is FALSE.
note	Logical. Outputs info. Default is TRUE.
file_name	The name for periodically saved results files. Default is "Feature_selected_COR".
dir_path	The path for periodically saved results files. Default is "./variable".
...	Additional parameters.
onehot	one-hot-encoding independent variables.

Value

A list of selected variables.

See Also

[get_correlation_group](#), [high_cor_selector](#), [char_cor_vars](#)

Examples

```
# calculate iv for each variable.
iv_list = feature_selector(dat_train = UCICreditCard[1:1000,], dat_test = NULL,
target = "default.payment.next.month",
occur_time = "apply_date",
filter = c("IV"), cv_folds = 1, iv_cp = 0.01,
ex_cols = "ID$|date$|default.payment.next.month$",
save_data = FALSE, vars_name = FALSE)
fast_high_cor_filter(dat = UCICreditCard[1:1000,],
com_list = iv_list, save_data = FALSE,
ex_cols = "ID$|date$|default.payment.next.month$",
p = 0.9, cor_class = FALSE ,var_name = FALSE)
```

feature_selector

Feature Selection Wrapper

Description

`feature_selector` This function uses four different methods (IV, PSI, correlation, xgboost) in order to select important features. The correlation algorithm must be used with IV.

Usage

```

feature_selector(
  dat_train,
  dat_test = NULL,
  x_list = NULL,
  target = NULL,
  pos_flag = NULL,
  occur_time = NULL,
  ex_cols = NULL,
  filter = c("IV", "PSI", "XGB", "COR"),
  cv_folds = 1,
  iv_cp = 0.01,
  psi_cp = 0.5,
  xgb_cp = 0,
  cor_cp = 0.98,
  breaks_list = NULL,
  hopper = FALSE,
  vars_name = TRUE,
  parallel = FALSE,
  note = TRUE,
  seed = 46,
  save_data = FALSE,
  file_name = NULL,
  dir_path = tempdir(),
  ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>dat_train</code>	A data.frame with independent variables and target variable.
<code>dat_test</code>	A data.frame of test data. Default is NULL.
<code>x_list</code>	Names of independent variables.
<code>target</code>	The name of target variable.
<code>pos_flag</code>	The value of positive class of target variable, default: "1".
<code>occur_time</code>	The name of the variable that represents the time at which each observation takes place.
<code>ex_cols</code>	A list of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
<code>filter</code>	The methods for selecting important and stable variables.
<code>cv_folds</code>	Number of cross-validations. Default: 5.
<code>iv_cp</code>	The minimum threshold of IV. $0 < iv_i$; 0.01 to 0.1 usually work. Default: 0.02
<code>psi_cp</code>	The maximum threshold of PSI. $0 \leq psi_i \leq 1$; 0.05 to 0.2 usually work. Default: 0.1
<code>xgb_cp</code>	Threshold of XGB feature's Gain. $0 \leq xgb_cp \leq 1$. Default is 1/number of independent variables.

cor_cp	Threshold of correlation between features. $0 \leq \text{cor_cp} \leq 1$; 0.7 to 0.98 usually work. Default is 0.98.
breaks_list	A table containing a list of splitting points for each independent variable. Default is NULL.
hopper	Logical. Filtering screening. Default is FALSE.
vars_name	Logical, output a list of filtered variables or table with detailed IV and PSI value of each variable. Default is FALSE.
parallel	Logical, parallel computing. Default is FALSE.
note	Logical. Outputs info. Default is TRUE.
seed	Random number seed. Default is 46.
save_data	Logical, save results in locally specified folder. Default is FALSE.
file_name	The name for periodically saved results files. Default is "select_vars".
dir_path	The path for periodically saved results files. Default is "./variable"
...	Other parameters.

Value

A list of selected features

See Also

[psi_iv_filter](#), [xgb_filter](#), [gbm_filter](#)

Examples

```
feature_selector(dat_train = UCICreditCard[1:1000,c(2,8:12,26)],
               dat_test = NULL, target = "default.payment.next.month",
               occur_time = "apply_date", filter = c("IV", "PSI"),
               cv_folds = 1, iv_cp = 0.01, psi_cp = 0.1, xgb_cp = 0, cor_cp = 0.98,
               vars_name = FALSE, note = FALSE)
```

fuzzy_cluster_means *Fuzzy Cluster means.*

Description

This function is used for Fuzzy Clustering.

Usage

```
fuzzy_cluster_means(
  dat,
  kc = 2,
  sf = 2,
  nstart = 1,
  max_iter = 100,
  epsm = 1e-06
)
```

```
fuzzy_cluster(dat, kc = 2, init_centers, sf = 3, max_iter = 100, epsm = 1e-06)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame contained only predict variables.
kc	The number of cluster center (default is 2),
sf	Default is 2.
nstart	The number of random groups (default is 1),
max_iter	Max iteration number(default is 100) .
epsm	Default is 1e-06.
init_centers	Initial centers of obs.

References

Bezdek, James C. "FCM: The fuzzy c-means clustering algorithm". Computers & Geosciences (0098-3004),doi: [10.1016/00983004\(84\)900207](https://doi.org/10.1016/00983004(84)900207)

gather_data	<i>gather or aggregate data</i>
-------------	---------------------------------

Description

This function is used for gathering or aggregating data.

Usage

```
gather_data(dat, x_list = NULL, ID = NULL, FUN = sum_x)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame contained only predict variables.
x_list	The names of variables to gather.
ID	The name of ID of observations or key variable of data. Default is NULL.
FUN	The function of gathering method.

Details

The key to creating a good model is not the power of a specific modelling technique, but the breadth and depth of derived variables that represent a higher level of knowledge about the phenomena under examination.

Examples

```
dat = data.frame(id = c(1,1,1,2,2,3,3,3,4,4,4,4,4,5,5,6,7,7,
                       8,8,8,9,9,9,10,10,11,11,11,11,11,11),
                terms = c('a','b','c','a','c','d','d','a',
                          'b','c','a','c','d','a','c',
                          'd','a','e','f','b','c','f','b',
                          'c','h','h','i','c','d','g','k','k'),
                time = c(8,3,1,9,6,1,4,9,1,3,4,8,2,7,1,
                        3,4,1,8,7,2,5,7,8,8,2,1,5,7,2,7,3))

gather_data(dat = dat, x_list = "time", ID = 'id', FUN = sum_x)
```

gbm_filter

Select Features using GBM

Description

gbm_filter is for selecting important features using GBM.

Usage

```
gbm_filter(
  dat,
  target = NULL,
  x_list = NULL,
  ex_cols = NULL,
  pos_flag = NULL,
  GBM.params = gbm_params(),
  cores_num = 2,
  vars_name = TRUE,
  note = TRUE,
  save_data = FALSE,
  file_name = NULL,
  dir_path = tempdir(),
  seed = 46,
  ...
)
```


gbm_params

*GBM Parameters***Description**

gbm_params is the list of parameters to train a GBM using in [training_model](#).

Usage

```
gbm_params(
  n.trees = 1000,
  interaction.depth = 6,
  shrinkage = 0.01,
  bag.fraction = 0.5,
  train.fraction = 0.7,
  n.minobsinnode = 30,
  cv.folds = 5,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

n.trees	Integer specifying the total number of trees to fit. This is equivalent to the number of iterations and the number of basis functions in the additive expansion. Default is 100.
interaction.depth	Integer specifying the maximum depth of each tree(i.e., the highest level of variable interactions allowed) . A value of 1 implies an additive model, a value of 2 implies a model with up to 2 - way interactions, etc. Default is 1.
shrinkage	a shrinkage parameter applied to each tree in the expansion. Also known as the learning rate or step - size reduction; 0.001 to 0.1 usually work, but a smaller learning rate typically requires more trees. Default is 0.1 .
bag.fraction	the fraction of the training set observations randomly selected to propose the next tree in the expansion. This introduces randomnesses into the model fit. If bag.fraction < 1 then running the same model twice will result in similar but different fits. gbm uses the R random number generator so set.seed can ensure that the model can be reconstructed. Preferably, the user can save the returned gbm.object using save. Default is 0.5 .
train.fraction	The first train.fraction * nrows(data) observations are used to fit the gbm and the remainder are used for computing out-of-sample estimates of the loss function.
n.minobsinnode	Integer specifying the minimum number of observations in the terminal nodes of the trees. Note that this is the actual number of observations, not the total weight.
cv.folds	Number of cross - validation folds to perform. If cv.folds > 1 then gbm, in addition to the usual fit, will perform a cross - validation, calculate an estimate of generalization error returned in cv.error.
...	Other parameters

Details

See details at: [gbm](#)

Value

A list of parameters.

See Also

[training_model](#), [lr_params](#), [xgb_params](#), [rf_params](#)

get_auc_ks_lambda	<i>get_auc_ks_lambda</i> get_auc_ks_lambda is for get best lambda required in lasso_filter. This function required in lasso_filter
-------------------	--

Description

get_auc_ks_lambda get_auc_ks_lambda is for get best lambda required in lasso_filter. This function required in lasso_filter

Usage

```
get_auc_ks_lambda(
  lasso_model,
  x_test,
  y_test,
  save_data = FALSE,
  plot_show = TRUE,
  file_name = NULL,
  dir_path = tempdir()
)
```

Arguments

lasso_model	A lasso model generated by glmnet.
x_test	A matrix of test dataset with x.
y_test	A matrix of y test dataset with y.
save_data	Logical, save results in locally specified folder. Default is FALSE
plot_show	Logical, if TRUE plot the results. Default is TRUE.
file_name	The name for periodically saved results files. Default is NULL.
dir_path	The path for periodically saved results files.

Value

Lambda values with max K-S and AUC.

See Also

[lasso_filter](#), [get_sim_sign_lambda](#)

get_bins_table_all *Table of Binning*

Description

get_bins_table is used to generate summary information of variables. get_bins_table_all can generate bins table for all specified independent variables.

Usage

```
get_bins_table_all(  
  dat,  
  x_list = NULL,  
  target = NULL,  
  pos_flag = NULL,  
  dat_test = NULL,  
  ex_cols = NULL,  
  breaks_list = NULL,  
  parallel = FALSE,  
  note = FALSE,  
  bins_total = TRUE,  
  save_data = FALSE,  
  file_name = NULL,  
  dir_path = tempdir()  
)
```

```
get_bins_table(  
  dat,  
  x,  
  target = NULL,  
  pos_flag = NULL,  
  dat_test = NULL,  
  breaks = NULL,  
  breaks_list = NULL,  
  bins_total = TRUE,  
  note = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame with independent variables and target variable.
x_list	Names of independent variables.
target	The name of target variable.

pos_flag	Value of positive class, Default is "1".
dat_test	A data.frame of test data. Default is NULL.
ex_cols	A list of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
breaks_list	A table containing a list of splitting points for each independent variable. Default is NULL.
parallel	Logical, parallel computing. Default is FALSE.
note	Logical, outputs info. Default is TRUE.
bins_total	Logical, total sum for each columns.
save_data	Logical, save results in locally specified folder. Default is FALSE.
file_name	The name for periodically saved bins table file. Default is "bins_table".
dir_path	The path for periodically saved bins table file. Default is "./variable".
x	The name of an independent variable.
breaks	Splitting points for an independent variable. Default is NULL.

See Also

[get_iv](#), [get_iv_all](#), [get_psi](#), [get_psi_all](#)

Examples

```
breaks_list = get_breaks_all(dat = UCICreditCard, x_list = names(UCICreditCard)[3:4],
target = "default.payment.next.month", equal_bins = TRUE, best = FALSE, g=5,
ex_cols = "ID|apply_date", save_data = FALSE)
get_bins_table_all(dat = UCICreditCard, breaks_list = breaks_list,
target = "default.payment.next.month")
```

get_breaks_all	<i>Generates Best Breaks for Binning</i>
----------------	--

Description

get_breaks is for generating optimal binning for numerical and nominal variables. The get_breaks_all is a simpler wrapper for get_breaks.

Usage

```
get_breaks_all(
  dat,
  target = NULL,
  x_list = NULL,
  ex_cols = NULL,
  pos_flag = NULL,
  occur_time = NULL,
```

```

oot_pct = 0.7,
best = TRUE,
equal_bins = FALSE,
cut_bin = "equal_depth",
g = 10,
sp_values = NULL,
tree_control = list(p = 0.05, cp = 1e-06, xval = 5, maxdepth = 10),
bins_control = list(bins_num = 10, bins_pct = 0.05, b_chi = 0.05, b_odds = 0.1, b_psi
  = 0.05, b_or = 0.15, mono = 0.3, odds_psi = 0.2, kc = 1),
parallel = FALSE,
note = FALSE,
save_data = FALSE,
file_name = NULL,
dir_path = tempdir(),
...
)

get_breaks(
  dat,
  x,
  target = NULL,
  pos_flag = NULL,
  best = TRUE,
  equal_bins = FALSE,
  cut_bin = "equal_depth",
  g = 10,
  sp_values = NULL,
  occur_time = NULL,
  oot_pct = 0.7,
  tree_control = NULL,
  bins_control = NULL,
  note = FALSE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

dat	A data frame with x and target.
target	The name of target variable.
x_list	A list of x variables.
ex_cols	A list of excluded variables. Default is NULL.
pos_flag	The value of positive class of target variable, default: "1".
occur_time	The name of the variable that represents the time at which each observation takes place.
oot_pct	Percentage of observations retained for overtime test (especially to calculate PSI). Default is 0.7
best	Logical, if TRUE, merge initial breaks to get optimal breaks for binning.

equal_bins	Logical, if TRUE, equal sample size initial breaks generates.If FALSE , tree breaks generates using desison tree.
cut_bin	A string, if equal_bins is TRUE, 'equal_depth' or 'equal_width', default is 'equal_depth'.
g	Integer, number of initial bins for equal_bins.
sp_values	A list of missing values.
tree_control	the list of tree parameters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • p the minimum percent of observations in any terminal <leaf> node. $0 < p < 1$; 0.01 to 0.1 usually work. • cp complexity parameter. the larger, the more conservative the algorithm will be. $0 < cp < 1$; 0.0001 to 0.0000001 usually work. • xval number of cross-validations.Default: 5 • max_depth maximum depth of a tree. Default: 10
bins_control	the list of parameters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bins_num The maximum number of bins. 5 to 10 usually work. Default: 10 • bins_pct The minimum percent of observations in any bins. $0 < bins_pct < 1$, 0.01 to 0.1 usually work. Default: 0.02 • b_chi The minimum threshold of chi-square merge. $0 < b_chi < 1$; 0.01 to 0.1 usually work. Default: 0.02 • b_odds The minimum threshold of odds merge. $0 < b_odds < 1$; 0.05 to 0.2 usually work. Default: 0.1 • b_psi The maximum threshold of PSI in any bins. $0 < b_psi < 1$; 0 to 0.1 usually work. Default: 0.05 • b_or The maximum threshold of G/B index in any bins. $0 < b_or < 1$; 0.05 to 0.3 usually work. Default: 0.15 • odds_psi The maximum threshold of Training and Testing G/B index PSI in any bins. $0 < odds_psi < 1$; 0.01 to 0.3 usually work. Default: 0.1 • mono Monotonicity of all bins, the larger, the more nonmonotonic the bins will be. $0 < mono < 0.5$; 0.2 to 0.4 usually work. Default: 0.2 • kc number of cross-validations. 1 to 5 usually work. Default: 1
parallel	Logical, parallel computing or not. Default is FALSE.
note	Logical.Outputs info.Default is TRUE.
save_data	Logical, save results in locally specified folder. Default is TRUE
file_name	File name that save results in locally specified folder. Default is "breaks_list".
dir_path	Path to save results. Default is "./variable"
...	Additional parameters.
x	The Name of an independent variable.

Value

A table containing a list of splitting points for each independent variable.

See Also

[get_tree_breaks](#), [cut_equal](#), [select_best_class](#), [select_best_breaks](#)

Examples

```
#controls
tree_control = list(p = 0.02, cp = 0.000001, xval = 5, maxdepth = 10)
bins_control = list(bins_num = 10, bins_pct = 0.02, b_chi = 0.02, b_odds = 0.1,
                    b_psi = 0.05, b_or = 15, mono = 0.2, odds_psi = 0.1, kc = 5)
# get category variable breaks
b = get_breaks(dat = UCICreditCard[1:1000,], x = "MARRIAGE",
              target = "default.payment.next.month",
              occur_time = "apply_date",
              sp_values = list(-1, "missing"),
              tree_control = tree_control, bins_control = bins_control)
# get numeric variable breaks
b2 = get_breaks(dat = UCICreditCard[1:1000,], x = "PAY_2",
               target = "default.payment.next.month",
               occur_time = "apply_date",
               sp_values = list(-1, "missing"),
               tree_control = tree_control, bins_control = bins_control)
# get breaks of all predictive variables
b3 = get_breaks_all(dat = UCICreditCard[1:1000,], target = "default.payment.next.month",
                  x_list = c("MARRIAGE", "PAY_2"),
                  occur_time = "apply_date", ex_cols = "ID",
                  sp_values = list(-1, "missing"),
                  tree_control = tree_control, bins_control = bins_control,
                  save_data = FALSE)
```

`get_correlation_group` *get_correlation_group*

Description

`get_correlation_group` is function for obtaining highly correlated variable groups. `select_cor_group` is function for selecting highly correlated variable group. `select_cor_list` is function for selecting highly correlated variable list.

Usage

```
get_correlation_group(cor_mat, p = 0.8)
```

```
select_cor_group(cor_vars)
```

```
select_cor_list(cor_vars_list)
```

Arguments

cor_mat A correlation matrix of independent variables.
 p Threshold of correlation between features. Default is 0.7.
 cor_vars Correlated variables.
 cor_vars_list List of correlated variable

Value

A list of selected variables.

Examples

```
## Not run:
cor_mat = cor(UCICreditCard[8:20],
use = "complete.obs", method = "spearman")
get_correlation_group(cor_mat, p = 0.6 )

## End(Not run)
```

get_iv_all	<i>Calculate Information Value (IV) get_iv is used to calculate Information Value (IV) of an independent variable. get_iv_all can loop through IV for all specified independent variables.</i>
------------	--

Description

Calculate Information Value (IV) get_iv is used to calculate Information Value (IV) of an independent variable. get_iv_all can loop through IV for all specified independent variables.

Usage

```
get_iv_all(
  dat,
  x_list = NULL,
  ex_cols = NULL,
  breaks_list = NULL,
  target = NULL,
  pos_flag = NULL,
  best = TRUE,
  equal_bins = FALSE,
  tree_control = NULL,
  bins_control = NULL,
  g = 10,
  parallel = FALSE,
  note = FALSE
)
```

```

get_iv(
  dat,
  x,
  target = NULL,
  pos_flag = NULL,
  breaks = NULL,
  breaks_list = NULL,
  best = TRUE,
  equal_bins = FALSE,
  tree_control = NULL,
  bins_control = NULL,
  g = 10,
  note = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame with independent variables and target variable.
x_list	Names of independent variables.
ex_cols	A list of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
breaks_list	A table containing a list of splitting points for each independent variable. Default is NULL.
target	The name of target variable.
pos_flag	Value of positive class, Default is "1".
best	Logical, merge initial breaks to get optimal breaks for binning.
equal_bins	Logical, generates initial breaks for equal frequency binning.
tree_control	Parameters of using Decision Tree to segment initial breaks. See details: get_tree_breaks
bins_control	Parameters used to control binning. See details: select_best_class , select_best_breaks
g	Number of initial breakpoints for equal frequency binning.
parallel	Logical, parallel computing. Default is FALSE.
note	Logical, outputs info. Default is TRUE.
x	The name of an independent variable.
breaks	Splitting points for an independent variable. Default is NULL.

Details

IV Rules of Thumb for evaluating the strength a predictor
 Less than 0.02:unpredictive 0.02 to 0.1:weak 0.1 to 0.3:medium 0.3 + :strong

References

Information Value Statistic:Bruce Lund, Magnify Analytics Solutions, a Division of Marketing Associates, Detroit, MI(Paper AA - 14 - 2013)

See Also

[get_iv](#), [get_iv_all](#), [get_psi](#), [get_psi_all](#)

Examples

```
get_iv_all(dat = UCICreditCard,
  x_list = names(UCICreditCard)[3:10],
  equal_bins = TRUE, best = FALSE,
  target = "default.payment.next.month",
  ex_cols = "ID|apply_date")
get_iv(UCICreditCard, x = "PAY_3",
  equal_bins = TRUE, best = FALSE,
  target = "default.payment.next.month")
```

get_logistic_coef *get logistic coef*

Description

get_logistic_coef is for getting logistic coefficients.

Usage

```
get_logistic_coef(
  lg_model,
  file_name = NULL,
  dir_path = tempdir(),
  save_data = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

lg_model	An object of logistic model.
file_name	The name for periodically saved coefficient file. Default is "LR_coef".
dir_path	The Path for periodically saved coefficient file. Default is "./model".
save_data	Logical, save the result or not. Default is FALSE.

Value

A data.frame with logistic coefficients.

Examples

```

# dataset splitting
sub = cv_split(UCICreditCard, k = 30)[[1]]
dat = UCICreditCard[sub,]
#rename the target variable
dat = re_name(dat, "default.payment.next.month", "target")
dat = data_cleansing(dat, target = "target", obs_id = "ID",
  occur_time = "apply_date", miss_values = list("", -1))
#train_ test pliting
train_test = train_test_split(dat, split_type = "OOT", prop = 0.7,
  occur_time = "apply_date")

dat_train = train_test$train
dat_test = train_test$test
#get breaks of all predictive variables
x_list = c("PAY_0", "LIMIT_BAL", "PAY_AMT5", "EDUCATION", "PAY_3", "PAY_2")
breaks_list = get_breaks_all(dat = dat_train, target = "target",
  x_list = x_list, occur_time = "apply_date", ex_cols = "ID",
  save_data = FALSE, note = FALSE)
#woe transforming
train_woe = woe_trans_all(dat = dat_train,
  target = "target",
  breaks_list = breaks_list,
  woe_name = FALSE)
test_woe = woe_trans_all(dat = dat_test,
  target = "target",
  breaks_list = breaks_list,
  note = FALSE)
Formula = as.formula(paste("target", paste(x_list, collapse = ' + '), sep = ' ~ '))
set.seed(46)
lr_model = glm(Formula, data = train_woe[, c("target", x_list)], family = binomial(logit))
#get LR coefficient
dt_imp_LR = get_logistic_coef(lg_model = lr_model, save_data = FALSE)
bins_table = get_bins_table_all(dat = dat_train, target = "target",
  x_list = x_list, dat_test = dat_test,
  breaks_list = breaks_list, note = FALSE)

#score card
LR_score_card = get_score_card(lg_model = lr_model, bins_table, target = "target")
#scoring
train_pred = dat_train[, c("ID", "apply_date", "target")]
test_pred = dat_test[, c("ID", "apply_date", "target")]
train_pred$pred_LR = score_transfer(model = lr_model,
  tbl_woe = train_woe,
  save_data = TRUE)[, "score"]

test_pred$pred_LR = score_transfer(model = lr_model,
  tbl_woe = test_woe, save_data = FALSE)[, "score"]

```

get_median

get_central_value.

Description

This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
get_median(x, weight_avg = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	A vector or list.
weight_avg	avg weight to calculate means.

get_names	<i>Get Variable Names</i>
-----------	---------------------------

Description

get_names is for getting names of particular classes of variables

Usage

```
get_names(
  dat,
  types = c("logical", "factor", "character", "numeric", "integer64", "integer",
            "double", "Date", "POSIXlt", "POSIXct", "POSIXt"),
  ex_cols = NULL,
  get_ex = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame with independent variables and target variable.
types	The class or types of variables which names to get. Default: c('numeric', 'integer', 'double')
ex_cols	A list of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
get_ex	Logical ,if TRUE, return a list contains names of excluded variables.

Value

A list contains names of variables

See Also

[get_x_list](#)

Examples

```
x_list = get_names(dat = UCICreditCard, types = c('factor', 'character'),
ex_cols = c("default.payment.next.month", "ID$|_date$"), get_ex = FALSE)
x_list = get_names(dat = UCICreditCard, types = c('numeric', 'character', "integer"),
ex_cols = c("default.payment.next.month", "ID$|SEX "), get_ex = FALSE)
```

get_nas_random	<i>get_nas_random</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
get_nas_random(dat)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame contained only predict variables.
-----	--

get_psi_all	<i>Calculate Population Stability Index (PSI) get_psi is used to calculate Population Stability Index (PSI) of an independent variable. get_psi_all can loop through PSI for all specified independent variables.</i>
-------------	---

Description

Calculate Population Stability Index (PSI) get_psi is used to calculate Population Stability Index (PSI) of an independent variable. get_psi_all can loop through PSI for all specified independent variables.

Usage

```
get_psi_all(
  dat,
  x_list = NULL,
  target = NULL,
  dat_test = NULL,
  breaks_list = NULL,
  occur_time = NULL,
  start_date = NULL,
  cut_date = NULL,
  oot_pct = 0.7,
  pos_flag = NULL,
```



```

parallel = FALSE,
ex_cols = NULL,
as_table = FALSE,
g = 10,
bins_no = TRUE,
note = FALSE
)

get_psi(
  dat,
  x,
  target = NULL,
  dat_test = NULL,
  occur_time = NULL,
  start_date = NULL,
  cut_date = NULL,
  pos_flag = NULL,
  breaks = NULL,
  breaks_list = NULL,
  oot_pct = 0.7,
  g = 10,
  as_table = TRUE,
  note = FALSE,
  bins_no = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame with independent variables and target variable.
x_list	Names of independent variables.
target	The name of target variable.
dat_test	A data.frame of test data. Default is NULL.
breaks_list	A table containing a list of splitting points for each independent variable. Default is NULL.
occur_time	The name of the variable that represents the time at which each observation takes place.
start_date	The earliest occurrence time of observations.
cut_date	Time points for splitting data sets, e.g. : splitting Actual and Expected data sets.
oot_pct	Percentage of observations retained for overtime test (especially to calculate PSI). Default is 0.7
pos_flag	Value of positive class, Default is "1".
parallel	Logical, parallel computing. Default is FALSE.
ex_cols	Names of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
as_table	Logical, output results in a table. Default is TRUE.

g	Number of initial breakpoints for equal frequency binning.
bins_no	Logical, add serial numbers to bins. Default is TRUE.
note	Logical, outputs info. Default is TRUE.
x	The name of an independent variable.
breaks	Splitting points for an independent variable. Default is NULL.

Details

PSI Rules for evaluating the stability of a predictor
 Less than 0.02: Very stable
 0.02 to 0.1: Stable
 0.1 to 0.2: Unstable
 0.2 to 0.5] : Change more than 0.5: Great change

See Also

[get_iv](#), [get_iv_all](#), [get_psi](#), [get_psi_all](#)

Examples

```
# dat_test is null
get_psi(dat = UCICreditCard, x = "PAY_3", occur_time = "apply_date")
# dat_test is not all
# train_test split
train_test = train_test_split(dat = UCICreditCard, prop = 0.7, split_type = "OOT",
                              occur_time = "apply_date", start_date = NULL, cut_date = NULL,
                              save_data = FALSE, note = FALSE)

dat_ex = train_test$train
dat_ac = train_test$test
# generate psi table
get_psi(dat = dat_ex, dat_test = dat_ac, x = "PAY_3",
        occur_time = "apply_date", bins_no = TRUE)
```

get_psi_iv_all

Calculate IV & PSI

Description

get_iv_psi is used to calculate Information Value (IV) and Population Stability Index (PSI) of an independent variable. get_iv_psi_all can loop through IV & PSI for all specified independent variables.

Usage

```
get_psi_iv_all(
  dat,
  dat_test = NULL,
  x_list = NULL,
  target,
  ex_cols = NULL,
```

```
    pos_flag = NULL,  
    breaks_list = NULL,  
    occur_time = NULL,  
    oot_pct = 0.7,  
    equal_bins = FALSE,  
    cut_bin = "equal_depth",  
    tree_control = NULL,  
    bins_control = NULL,  
    bins_total = FALSE,  
    best = TRUE,  
    g = 10,  
    as_table = TRUE,  
    note = FALSE,  
    parallel = FALSE,  
    bins_no = TRUE  
  )
```

```
get_psi_iv(  
  dat,  
  dat_test = NULL,  
  x,  
  target,  
  pos_flag = NULL,  
  breaks = NULL,  
  breaks_list = NULL,  
  occur_time = NULL,  
  oot_pct = 0.7,  
  equal_bins = FALSE,  
  cut_bin = "equal_depth",  
  tree_control = NULL,  
  bins_control = NULL,  
  bins_total = FALSE,  
  best = TRUE,  
  g = 10,  
  as_table = TRUE,  
  note = FALSE,  
  bins_no = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame with independent variables and target variable.
dat_test	A data.frame of test data. Default is NULL.
x_list	Names of independent variables.
target	The name of target variable.
ex_cols	A list of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.

pos_flag	The value of positive class of target variable, default: "1".
breaks_list	A table containing a list of splitting points for each independent variable. Default is NULL.
occur_time	The name of the variable that represents the time at which each observation takes place.
oot_pct	Percentage of observations retained for overtime test (especially to calculate PSI). Default is 0.7
equal_bins	Logical, generates initial breaks for equal frequency or width binning.
cut_bin	A string, if equal_bins is TRUE, 'equal_depth' or 'equal_width', default is 'equal_depth'.
tree_control	Parameters of using Decision Tree to segment initial breaks. See details: get_tree_breaks
bins_control	Parameters used to control binning. See details: select_best_class , select_best_breaks
bins_total	Logical, total sum for each variable.
best	Logical, merge initial breaks to get optimal breaks for binning.
g	Number of initial breakpoints for equal frequency binning.
as_table	Logical, output results in a table. Default is TRUE.
note	Logical, outputs info. Default is TRUE.
parallel	Logical, parallel computing. Default is FALSE.
bins_no	Logical, add serial numbers to bins. Default is FALSE.
x	The name of an independent variable.
breaks	Splitting points for an independent variable. Default is NULL.

See Also

[get_iv](#), [get_iv_all](#), [get_psi](#), [get_psi_all](#)

Examples

```
iv_list = get_psi_iv_all(dat = UCICreditCard[1:1000, ],
x_list = names(UCICreditCard)[3:5], equal_bins = TRUE,
target = "default.payment.next.month", ex_cols = "ID|apply_date")
get_psi_iv(UCICreditCard, x = "PAY_3",
target = "default.payment.next.month", bins_total = TRUE)
```

get_psi_plots

Plot PSI(Population Stability Index)

Description

You can use the `psi_plot` to plot PSI of your data. `get_psi_plots` can loop through plots for all specified independent variables.

Usage

```

get_psi_plots(
  dat_train,
  dat_test = NULL,
  x_list = NULL,
  ex_cols = NULL,
  breaks_list = NULL,
  occur_time = NULL,
  g = 10,
  plot_show = TRUE,
  save_data = FALSE,
  file_name = NULL,
  parallel = FALSE,
  g_width = 8,
  dir_path = tempdir()
)

```

```

psi_plot(
  dat_train,
  x,
  dat_test = NULL,
  occur_time = NULL,
  g_width = 8,
  breaks_list = NULL,
  breaks = NULL,
  g = 10,
  plot_show = TRUE,
  save_data = FALSE,
  dir_path = tempdir()
)

```

Arguments

<code>dat_train</code>	A data.frame with independent variables.
<code>dat_test</code>	A data.frame of test data. Default is NULL.
<code>x_list</code>	Names of independent variables.
<code>ex_cols</code>	A list of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
<code>breaks_list</code>	A table containing a list of splitting points for each independent variable. Default is NULL.
<code>occur_time</code>	The name of occur time.
<code>g</code>	Number of initial breakpoints for equal frequency binning.
<code>plot_show</code>	Logical, show model performance in current graphic device. Default is FALSE.
<code>save_data</code>	Logical, save results in locally specified folder. Default is FALSE.
<code>file_name</code>	The name for periodically saved data file. Default is NULL.

parallel	Logical, parallel computing. Default is FALSE.
g_width	The width of graphs.
dir_path	The path for periodically saved graphic files.
x	The name of an independent variable.
breaks	Splitting points for a continues variable.

Examples

```
train_test = train_test_split(UCICreditCard[1:1000,], split_type = "Random",
  prop = 0.8, save_data = FALSE)
dat_train = train_test$train
dat_test = train_test$test
get_psi_plots(dat_train[, c(8, 9)], dat_test = dat_test[, c(8, 9)])
```

get_score_card	<i>Score Card</i>
----------------	-------------------

Description

get_score_card is for generating a standard scorecard

Usage

```
get_score_card(
  lg_model,
  target,
  bins_table,
  a = 600,
  b = 50,
  file_name = NULL,
  dir_path = tempdir(),
  save_data = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

lg_model	An object of glm model.
target	The name of target variable.
bins_table	a data.frame generated by get_bins_table
a	Base line of score.
b	Numeric.Increased scores from doubling Odds.
file_name	The name for periodically saved scorecard file. Default is "LR_Score_Card".
dir_path	The path for periodically saved scorecard file. Default is "./model"
save_data	Logical, save results in locally specified folder. Default is FALSE.

Value

scorecard

Examples

```

# dataset splitting
sub = cv_split(UCICreditCard, k = 30)[[1]]
dat = UCICreditCard[sub,]
#rename the target variable
dat = re_name(dat, "default.payment.next.month", "target")
dat = data_cleansing(dat, target = "target", obs_id = "ID",
  occur_time = "apply_date", miss_values = list("", -1))
#train_ test pliting
train_test = train_test_split(dat, split_type = "OOT", prop = 0.7,
  occur_time = "apply_date")

dat_train = train_test$train
dat_test = train_test$test
#get breaks of all predictive variables
x_list = c("PAY_0", "LIMIT_BAL", "PAY_AMT5", "EDUCATION", "PAY_3", "PAY_2")
breaks_list = get_breaks_all(dat = dat_train, target = "target",
  x_list = x_list, occur_time = "apply_date", ex_cols = "ID",
  save_data = FALSE, note = FALSE)
#woe transforming
train_woe = woe_trans_all(dat = dat_train,
  target = "target",
  breaks_list = breaks_list,
  woe_name = FALSE)
test_woe = woe_trans_all(dat = dat_test,
  target = "target",
  breaks_list = breaks_list,
  note = FALSE)
Formula = as.formula(paste("target", paste(x_list, collapse = ' + '), sep = ' ~ '))
set.seed(46)
lr_model = glm(Formula, data = train_woe[, c("target", x_list)], family = binomial(logit))
#get LR coefficient
dt_imp_LR = get_logistic_coef(lg_model = lr_model, save_data = FALSE)
bins_table = get_bins_table_all(dat = dat_train, target = "target",
  dat_test = dat_test,
  x_list = x_list,
  breaks_list = breaks_list, note = FALSE)

#score card
LR_score_card = get_score_card(lg_model = lr_model, bins_table, target = "target")
#scoring
train_pred = dat_train[, c("ID", "apply_date", "target")]
test_pred = dat_test[, c("ID", "apply_date", "target")]
train_pred$pred_LR = score_transfer(model = lr_model,
  tbl_woe = train_woe,
  save_data = FALSE)[, "score"]

test_pred$pred_LR = score_transfer(model = lr_model,
  tbl_woe = test_woe, save_data = FALSE)[, "score"]

```

get_shadow_nas	<i>get_shadow_nas</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
get_shadow_nas(dat)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame contained only predict variables.
-----	--

get_sim_sign_lambda	<i>get_sim_sign_lambda</i> get_sim_sign_lambda is for get Best lambda required in lasso_filter. This function required in lasso_filter
---------------------	--

Description

get_sim_sign_lambda get_sim_sign_lambda is for get Best lambda required in lasso_filter. This function required in lasso_filter

Usage

```
get_sim_sign_lambda(lasso_model, sim_sign = "negative")
```

Arguments

lasso_model	A lasso model generated by glmnet.
sim_sign	Default is "negative". This is related to pos_plag. If pos_flag equals 1 or 1, the value must be set to negative. If pos_flag equals 0 or 0, the value must be set to positive.

Details

lambda.sim_sign give the model with the same positive or negative coefficients of all variables.

Value

Lambda value

get_tree_breaks	<i>Getting the breaks for terminal nodes from decision tree</i>
-----------------	---

Description

get_tree_breaks is for generating initial breaks by decision tree for a numerical or nominal variable. The get_breaks function is a simpler wrapper for get_tree_breaks.

Usage

```
get_tree_breaks(  
  dat,  
  x,  
  target,  
  pos_flag = NULL,  
  tree_control = list(p = 0.02, cp = 1e-06, xval = 5, maxdepth = 10),  
  sp_values = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

dat	A data frame with x and target.
x	name of variable to cut breaks by tree.
target	The name of target variable.
pos_flag	The value of positive class of target variable, default: "1".
tree_control	the list of parameters to control cutting initial breaks by decision tree. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• p the minimum percent of observations in any terminal <leaf> node. $0 < p < 1$; 0.01 to 0.1 usually work.• cp complexity parameter. the larger, the more conservative the algorithm will be. $0 < cp < 1$; 0.0001 to 0.0000001 usually work.• xval number of cross-validations. Default: 5• max_depth maximum depth of a tree. Default: 10
sp_values	A list of special value. Default: NULL.

See Also

[get_breaks](#), [get_breaks_all](#)

Examples

```
#tree breaks  
tree_control = list(p = 0.02, cp = 0.000001, xval = 5, maxdepth = 10)  
tree_breaks = get_tree_breaks(dat = UCICreditCard, x = "MARRIAGE",  
  target = "default.payment.next.month", tree_control = tree_control)
```

get_x_list	<i>Get X List.</i>
------------	--------------------

Description

get_x_list is for getting intersect names of x_list, train and test.

Usage

```
get_x_list(  
  dat_train = NULL,  
  dat_test = NULL,  
  x_list = NULL,  
  ex_cols = NULL,  
  note = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

dat_train	A data.frame with independent variables.
dat_test	Another data.frame.
x_list	Names of independent variables.
ex_cols	A list of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
note	Logical. Outputs info. Default is TRUE.

Value

A list contains names of variables

See Also

[get_names](#)

Examples

```
x_list = get_x_list(x_list = NULL, dat_train = UCICreditCard,  
ex_cols = c("default.payment.next.month", "ID$|_date$"))
```

high_cor_selector	<i>Compare the two highly correlated variables</i>
-------------------	--

Description

high_cor_selector is function for comparing the two highly correlated variables, select a variable with the largest IV value.

Usage

```
high_cor_selector(
  cor_mat,
  p = 0.95,
  x_list = NULL,
  com_list = NULL,
  retain = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

cor_mat	A correlation matrix.
p	The threshold of high correlation.
x_list	Names of independent variables.
com_list	A data.frame with important values of each variable. eg : IV_list.
retain	Logical, output selected variables, if FALSE, output filtered variables.

Value

A list of selected variables.

is_date	<i>is_date</i>
---------	----------------

Description

is_date is a small function for distinguishing time formats

Usage

```
is_date(x)
```

Arguments

x	list or vectors
---	-----------------

Value

A Date.

Examples

```
is_date(lendingclub$issue_d)
```

knn_nas_imp

Imutate nas using KNN

Description

This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
knn_nas_imp(
  dat,
  x,
  nas_rate = NULL,
  mat_nas_shadow = NULL,
  dt_nas_random = NULL,
  k = 10,
  scale = FALSE,
  method = "median",
  miss_value_num = -1
)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame with independent variables.
x	The name of variable to process.
nas_rate	A list contains nas rate of each variable.
mat_nas_shadow	A shadow matrix of variables which contain nas.
dt_nas_random	A data.frame with random nas imputation.
k	Number of neighbors of each obs which x is missing.
scale	Logical. Standardization of variable.
method	The methods of imputation by knn. "median" is knn imputation with k neighbors median, "avg_dist" is knn imputation with k neighbors of distance weighted mean.
miss_value_num	Default value of missing data imputation for numeric variables, Default is -1.

ks_table	<i>ks_table & plot</i>
----------	----------------------------

Description

ks_table is for generating a model performance table. ks_table_plot is for plotting the table generated by ks_table ks_psi_plot is for K-S & PSI distribution plotting.

Usage

```
ks_table(  
  train_pred,  
  test_pred = NULL,  
  target = NULL,  
  score = NULL,  
  g = 10,  
  breaks = NULL,  
  pos_flag = list("1", "1", "Bad", 1)  
)
```

```
ks_table_plot(  
  train_pred,  
  test_pred,  
  target = "target",  
  score = "score",  
  g = 10,  
  plot_show = TRUE,  
  g_width = 12,  
  file_name = NULL,  
  save_data = FALSE,  
  dir_path = tempdir(),  
  gtitle = NULL  
)
```

```
ks_psi_plot(  
  train_pred,  
  test_pred,  
  target = "target",  
  score = "score",  
  gtitle = NULL,  
  plot_show = TRUE,  
  g_width = 12,  
  save_data = FALSE,  
  breaks = NULL,  
  g = 10,  
  dir_path = tempdir()  
)
```

```
model_key_index(tb_pred)
```

Arguments

train_pred	A data frame of training with predicted prob or score.
test_pred	A data frame of validation with predict prob or score.
target	The name of target variable.
score	The name of prob or score variable.
g	Number of breaks for prob or score.
breaks	Splitting points of prob or score.
pos_flag	The value of positive class of target variable, default: "1".
plot_show	Logical, show model performance in current graphic device. Default is FALSE.
g_width	Width of graphs.
file_name	The name for periodically saved data file. Default is NULL.
save_data	Logical, save results in locally specified folder. Default is FALSE.
dir_path	The path for periodically saved graphic files.
gtitle	The title of the graph & The name for periodically saved graphic file. Default is "_ks_psi_table".
tb_pred	A table generated by code ks_table

Examples

```
sub = cv_split(UCICreditCard, k = 30)[[1]]
dat = UCICreditCard[sub,]
dat = re_name(dat, "default.payment.next.month", "target")
dat = data_cleansing(dat, target = "target", obs_id = "ID",
  occur_time = "apply_date", miss_values = list("", -1))

train_test = train_test_split(dat, split_type = "OOT", prop = 0.7,
  occur_time = "apply_date")

dat_train = train_test$train
dat_test = train_test$test
x_list = c("PAY_0", "LIMIT_BAL", "PAY_AMT5", "PAY_3", "PAY_2")
Formula = as.formula(paste("target", paste(x_list, collapse = ' + '), sep = ' ~ '))
set.seed(46)
lr_model = glm(Formula, data = dat_train[, c("target", x_list)], family = binomial(logit))

dat_train$pred_LR = round(predict(lr_model, dat_train[, x_list], type = "response"), 5)
dat_test$pred_LR = round(predict(lr_model, dat_test[, x_list], type = "response"), 5)
# model evaluation
ks_psi_plot(train_pred = dat_train, test_pred = dat_test,
  score = "pred_LR", target = "target",
  plot_show = TRUE)
tb_pred = ks_table_plot(train_pred = dat_train, test_pred = dat_test,
  score = "pred_LR", target = "target",
  g = 10, g_width = 13, plot_show = FALSE)
key_index = model_key_index(tb_pred)
```

ks_value	<i>ks_value</i>
----------	-----------------

Description

ks_value is for get K-S value for a prob or score.

Usage

```
ks_value(target, prob)
```

Arguments

target	Vector of target.
prob	A list of redict probability or score.

Value

KS value

lasso_filter	<i>Variable selection by LASSO</i>
--------------	------------------------------------

Description

lasso_filter filter variables by lasso.

Usage

```
lasso_filter(
  dat_train,
  dat_test = NULL,
  target = NULL,
  x_list = NULL,
  pos_flag = NULL,
  ex_cols = NULL,
  sim_sign = "negative",
  best_lambda = "lambda.auc",
  save_data = FALSE,
  plot.it = TRUE,
  seed = 46,
  file_name = NULL,
  dir_path = tempdir(),
  note = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

<code>dat_train</code>	A data.frame with independent variables and target variable.
<code>dat_test</code>	A data.frame of test data. Default is NULL.
<code>target</code>	The name of target variable.
<code>x_list</code>	Names of independent variables.
<code>pos_flag</code>	The value of positive class of target variable, default: "1".
<code>ex_cols</code>	A list of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
<code>sim_sign</code>	The coefficients of all variables should be all negative or positive, after turning to woe. Default is "negative" for <code>pos_flag</code> is "1".
<code>best_lambda</code>	Methods of best lambda standards using to filter variables by LASSO. There are 3 methods: ("lambda.auc", "lambda.ks", "lambda.sim_sign"). Default is "lambda.auc".
<code>save_data</code>	Logical, save results in locally specified folder. Default is FALSE
<code>plot.it</code>	Logical, shrinkage plot. Default is TRUE.
<code>seed</code>	Random number seed. Default is 46.
<code>file_name</code>	The name for periodically saved results files. Default is "Feature_selected_LASSO".
<code>dir_path</code>	The path for periodically saved results files. Default is "./variable".
<code>note</code>	Logical, outputs info. Default is FALSE.

Value

A list of filtered x variables by lasso.

Examples

```

sub = cv_split(UCICreditCard, k = 40)[[1]]
dat = UCICreditCard[sub,]
dat = re_name(dat, "default.payment.next.month", "target")
dat_train = data_cleansing(dat, target = "target", obs_id = "ID", occur_time = "apply_date",
  miss_values = list("", -1))
dat_train = process_nas(dat_train)
#get breaks of all predictive variables
x_list = c("PAY_0", "LIMIT_BAL", "PAY_AMT5", "EDUCATION", "PAY_3", "PAY_2")
breaks_list = get_breaks_all(dat = dat_train, target = "target",
  x_list = x_list, occur_time = "apply_date", ex_cols = "ID",
  save_data = FALSE, note = FALSE)
#woe transform
train_woe = woe_trans_all(dat = dat_train, x_list = x_list,
  target = "target",
  breaks_list = breaks_list,
  woe_name = FALSE)
lasso_filter(dat_train = train_woe,
  target = "target", x_list = x_list,
  save_data = FALSE, plot.it = FALSE)

```


lendingclub

*Lending Club data***Description**

This data contains complete loan data for all loans issued through the time period stated, including the current loan status (Current, Late, Fully Paid, etc.) and latest payment information. The data containing loan data through the "present" contains complete loan data for all loans issued through the previous completed calendar quarter(time period: 2018Q1:2018Q4).

Format

A data frame with 63532 rows and 145 variables.

Details

- id: A unique LC assigned ID for the loan listing.
- issue_d: The month which the loan was funded.
- loan_status: Current status of the loan.
- addr_state: The state provided by the borrower in the loan application.
- acc_open_past_24mths: Number of trades opened in past 24 months.
- all_util: Balance to credit limit on all trades.
- annual_inc: The self:reported annual income provided by the borrower during registration.
- avg_cur_bal: Average current balance of all accounts.
- bc_open_to_buy: Total open to buy on revolving bankcards.
- bc_util: Ratio of total current balance to high credit/credit limit for all bankcard accounts.
- dti: A ratio calculated using the borrower's total monthly debt payments on the total debt obligations, excluding mortgage and the requested LC loan, divided by the borrower's self:reported monthly income.
- dti_joint: A ratio calculated using the co:borrowers' total monthly payments on the total debt obligations, excluding mortgages and the requested LC loan, divided by the co:borrowers' combined self:reported monthly income
- emp_length: Employment length in years. Possible values are between 0 and 10 where 0 means less than one year and 10 means ten or more years.
- emp_title: The job title supplied by the Borrower when applying for the loan.
- funded_amnt_inv: The total amount committed by investors for that loan at that point in time.
- grade: LC assigned loan grade
- inq_last_12m: Number of credit inquiries in past 12 months
- installment: The monthly payment owed by the borrower if the loan originates.
- max_bal_bc: Maximum current balance owed on all revolving accounts
- mo_sin_old_il_acct: Months since oldest bank installment account opened

- `mo_sin_old_rev_tl_op`: Months since oldest revolving account opened
- `mo_sin_rent_rev_tl_op`: Months since most recent revolving account opened
- `mo_sin_rent_tl`: Months since most recent account opened
- `mort_acc`: Number of mortgage accounts.
- `pct_tl_nvr_dlq`: Percent of trades never delinquent
- `percent_bc_gt_75`: Percentage of all bankcard accounts > 75
- `purpose`: A category provided by the borrower for the loan request.
- `sub_grade`: LC assigned loan subgrade
- `term`: The number of payments on the loan. Values are in months and can be either 36 or 60.
- `tot_cur_bal`: Total current balance of all accounts
- `tot_hi_cred_lim`: Total high credit/credit limit
- `total_acc`: The total number of credit lines currently in the borrower's credit file
- `total_bal_ex_mort`: Total credit balance excluding mortgage
- `total_bc_limit`: Total bankcard high credit/credit limit
- `total_cu_tl`: Number of finance trades
- `total_il_high_credit_limit`: Total installment high credit/credit limit
- `verification_status_joint`: Indicates if the co-borrowers' joint income was verified by LC, not verified, or if the income source was verified
- `zip_code`: The first 3 numbers of the zip code provided by the borrower in the loan application.

See Also

[UCICreditCard](#)

`lift_value`

lift_value

Description

`lift_value` is for getting max lift value for a prob or score.

Usage

```
lift_value(target, prob)
```

Arguments

<code>target</code>	Vector of target.
<code>prob</code>	A list of predict probability or score.

Value

Max lift value

local_outlier_factor *local_outlier_factor* local_outlier_factor is function for calculating the lof factor for a data set using knn This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Description

local_outlier_factor local_outlier_factor is function for calculating the lof factor for a data set using knn This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
local_outlier_factor(dat, k = 10)
```

Arguments

dat A data.frame contained only predict variables.
k Number of neighbors for LOF.Default is 10.

log_trans *Logarithmic transformation*

Description

log_trans is for logarithmic transformation

Usage

```
log_trans(  
  dat,  
  target,  
  x_list = NULL,  
  cor_dif = 0.01,  
  ex_cols = NULL,  
  note = TRUE  
)
```

```
log_vars(dat, x_list = NULL, target = NULL, cor_dif = 0.01, ex_cols = NULL)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame.
target	The name of target variable.
x_list	A list of x variables.
cor_dif	The correlation coefficient difference with the target of logarithm transformed variable and original variable.
ex_cols	Names of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
note	Logical, outputs info. Default is TRUE.

Value

Log transformed data.frame.

Examples

```
dat = log_trans(dat = UCICreditCard, target = "default.payment.next.month",
x_list = NULL, cor_dif = 0.01, ex_cols = "ID", note = TRUE)
```

loop_function	<i>Loop Function. #' loop_function is an iterator to loop through</i>
---------------	---

Description

Loop Function. #' loop_function is an iterator to loop through

Usage

```
loop_function(
  func = NULL,
  args = list(data = NULL),
  x_list = NULL,
  bind = "rbind",
  parallel = TRUE,
  as_list = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

func	A function.
args	A list of arguments required by function.
x_list	Names of objects to loop through.
bind	Complie results, "rbind" & "cbind" are available.
parallel	Logical, parallel computing.
as_list	Logical, whether outputs to be a list.

Value

A data.frame or list

Examples

```
dat = UCICreditCard[24:26]
num_x_list = get_names(dat = dat, types = c('numeric', 'integer', 'double'),
                      ex_cols = NULL, get_ex = FALSE)
dat[, num_x_list] = loop_function(func = outliers_kmeans_lof, x_list = num_x_list,
                                args = list(dat = dat),
                                bind = "cbind", as_list = FALSE,
                                parallel = FALSE)
```

love_color	<i>love_color</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

love_color is for get plots for a variable.

Usage

```
love_color(color = NULL, type = "Blues", n = 10, ...)
```

Arguments

color	The name of colors.
type	The type of colors, "deep", or the name of palette:. The sequential palettes names are Blues BuGn BuPu GnBu Greens Greys Oranges OrRd PuBu PuBuGn PuRd Purples RdPu Reds YlGn YlGnBu YlOrBr YlOrRd The diverging palettes are BrBG PiYG PRGn PuOr RdBu RdGy RdYlBu RdYlGn Spectral The qualitative palettes are Accent, Dark2, Paired, Pastel1, Pastel2, Set1, Set2, Set3
n	Number of different colors, minimum is 1.
...	Other parameters.

Examples

```
love_color(color="dark_cyan")
```

low_variance_filter *Filtering Low Variance Variables*

Description

low_variance_filter is for removing variables with repeated values up to a certain percentage.

Usage

```
low_variance_filter(
  dat,
  lvp = 0.97,
  only_NA = FALSE,
  note = FALSE,
  ex_cols = NULL
)
```

Arguments

dat	A data frame with x and target.
lvp	The maximum percent of unique values (including NAs).
only_NA	Logical, only process variables which NA's rate are more than lvp.
note	Logical. Outputs info. Default is TRUE.
ex_cols	A list of excluded variables. Default is NULL.

Value

A data.frame

Examples

```
dat = low_variance_filter(lendingclub[1:1000, ], lvp = 0.9)
```

lr_params *Logistic Regression & Scorecard Parameters*

Description

lr_params is the list of parameters to train a LR model or Scorecard using in [training_model](#). lr_params_search is for searching the optimal parameters of logistic regression, if any parameters of params in [lr_params](#) is more than one.

Usage

```

lr_params(
  tree_control = list(p = 0.02, cp = 1e-08, xval = 5, maxdepth = 10),
  bins_control = list(bins_num = 10, bins_pct = 0.05, b_chi = 0.02, b_odds = 0.1, b_psi
    = 0.03, b_or = 0.15, mono = 0.2, odds_psi = 0.15, kc = 1),
  f_eval = "ks",
  best_lambda = "lambda.ks",
  method = "random_search",
  iters = 10,
  lasso = TRUE,
  step_wise = TRUE,
  score_card = TRUE,
  sp_values = NULL,
  forced_in = NULL,
  obsweight = c(1, 1),
  thresholds = list(cor_p = 0.8, iv_i = 0.02, psi_i = 0.1, cos_i = 0.5),
  ...
)

lr_params_search(
  method = "random_search",
  dat_train,
  target,
  dat_test = NULL,
  occur_time = NULL,
  x_list = NULL,
  prop = 0.7,
  iters = 10,
  tree_control = list(p = 0.02, cp = 0, xval = 1, maxdepth = 10),
  bins_control = list(bins_num = 10, bins_pct = 0.02, b_chi = 0.02, b_odds = 0.1, b_psi
    = 0.05, b_or = 0.1, mono = 0.1, odds_psi = 0.03, kc = 1),
  thresholds = list(cor_p = 0.8, iv_i = 0.02, psi_i = 0.1, cos_i = 0.6),
  step_wise = FALSE,
  lasso = FALSE,
  f_eval = "ks"
)

```

Arguments

tree_control	the list of parameters to control cutting initial breaks by decision tree. See details at: get_tree_breaks
bins_control	the list of parameters to control merging initial breaks. See details at: select_best_breaks , select_best
f_eval	Custimized evaluation function, "ks" & "auc" are available.
best_lambda	Methods of best lambda standards using to filter variables by LASSO. There are 3 methods: ("lambda.auc", "lambda.ks", "lambda.sim_sign"). Default is "lambda.auc".

method	Method of searching optimal parameters. "random_search","grid_search","local_search" are available.
iters	Number of iterations of "random_search" optimal parameters.
lasso	Logical, if TRUE, variables filtering by LASSO. Default is TRUE.
step_wise	Logical, stepwise method. Default is TRUE.
score_card	Logical, transfer woe to a standard scorecard. If TRUE, Output scorecard, and score prediction, otherwise output probability. Default is TRUE.
sp_values	Vaules will be in separate bins.e.g. list(-1, "missing") means that -1 & missing as special values.Default is NULL.
forced_in	Names of forced input variables. Default is NULL.
obsweight	An optional vector of 'prior weights' to be used in the fitting process. Should be NULL or a numeric vector. If you oversample or cluster different datasets to training the LR model, you need to set this parameter to ensure that the probability of logistic regression output is the same as that before oversampling or segmentation. e.g.:There are 10,000 0 obs and 500 1 obs before oversampling or under-sampling, 5,000 0 obs and 3,000 1 obs after oversampling. Then this parameter should be set to c(10000/5000, 500/3000). Default is NULL..
thresholds	Thresholds for selecting variables. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cor_p The maximum threshold of correlation. Default: 0.8. • iv_i The minimum threshold of IV. 0.01 to 0.1 usually work. Default: 0.02 • psi_i The maximum threshold of PSI. 0.1 to 0.3 usually work. Default: 0.1. • cos_i cos_similarity of posive rate of train and test. 0.7 to 0.9 usually work.Default: 0.5.
...	Other parameters
dat_train	data.frame of train data. Default is NULL.
target	name of target variable.
dat_test	data.frame of test data. Default is NULL.
occur_time	The name of the variable that represents the time at which each observation takes place.Default is NULL.
x_list	names of independent variables. Default is NULL.
prop	Percentage of train-data after the partition. Default: 0.7.

Value

A list of parameters.

See Also

[training_model](#), [xgb_params](#), [gbm_params](#), [rf_params](#)

lr_vif	<i>Variance-Inflation Factors</i>
--------	-----------------------------------

Description

lr_vif is for calculating Variance-Inflation Factors.

Usage

```
lr_vif(lr_model)
```

Arguments

lr_model An object of logistic model.

Examples

```
sub = cv_split(UCICreditCard, k = 30)[[1]]
x_list = c("PAY_0", "LIMIT_BAL", "PAY_AMT5", "PAY_3", "PAY_2")
dat = re_name(UCICreditCard[sub,], "default.payment.next.month", "target")
dat = dat[,c("target",x_list)]

dat = data_cleansing(dat, miss_values = list("", -1))

train_test = train_test_split(dat, prop = 0.7)
dat_train = train_test$train
dat_test = train_test$test

Formula = as.formula(paste("target", paste(x_list, collapse = ' + '), sep = ' ~ '))
set.seed(46)
lr_model = glm(Formula, data = dat_train[, c("target", x_list)], family = binomial(logit))
lr_vif(lr_model)
get_logistic_coef(lr_model)
class(dat)
mod = lr_model
lr_vif(lr_model)
```

max_min_norm	<i>Max Min Normalization</i>
--------------	------------------------------

Description

max_min_norm is for normalizing each column vector of matrix 'x' using max_min normalization

Usage

```
max_min_norm(x)
```

Arguments

x Vector

Value

Normalized vector

Examples

```
dat_s = apply(UCICreditCard[,12:14], 2, max_min_norm)
```

merge_category	<i>Merge Category</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

merge_category is for merging category of nominal variables which number of categories is more than m or percent of samples in any categories is less than p.

Usage

```
merge_category(dat, char_list = NULL, ex_cols = NULL, m = 10, note = TRUE)
```

Arguments

dat A data frame with x and target.

char_list The list of characteristic variables that need to merge categories, Default is NULL. In case of NULL,merge categories for all variables of string type.

ex_cols A list of excluded variables. Default is NULL.

m The minimum number of categories.

note Logical, outputs info. Default is TRUE.

Value

A data.frame with merged category variables.

Examples

```
#merge_catagory
dat = merge_category(lendingclub,ex_cols = "id$_d$")
char_list = get_names(dat = dat,types = c('factor', 'character'),
ex_cols = "id$_d$", get_ex = FALSE)
str(dat[,char_list])
```

 min_max_norm

Min Max Normalization

Description

min_max_norm is for normalizing each column vector of matrix 'x' using min_max normalization

Usage

```
min_max_norm(x)
```

Arguments

x Vector

Value

Normalized vector

Examples

```
dat_s = apply(UCICreditCard[,12:14], 2, min_max_norm)
```

 model_result_plot

model result plots model_result_plot is a wrapper of following: perf_table is for generating a model performance table. ks_plot is for K-S. roc_plot is for ROC. lift_plot is for Lift Chart. score_distribution_plot is for plotting the score distribution.

Description

model result plots model_result_plot is a wrapper of following: perf_table is for generating a model performance table. ks_plot is for K-S. roc_plot is for ROC. lift_plot is for Lift Chart. score_distribution_plot is for plotting the score distribution.

performance table

ks_plot

lift_plot

roc_plot

score_distribution_plot

Usage

```
model_result_plot(  
  train_pred,  
  score,  
  target,  
  test_pred = NULL,  
  gtitle = NULL,  
  perf_dir_path = NULL,  
  save_data = FALSE,  
  plot_show = TRUE,  
  total = TRUE,  
  g = 10,  
  cut_bin = "equal_depth",  
  digits = 4  
)  
  
perf_table(  
  train_pred,  
  test_pred = NULL,  
  target = NULL,  
  score = NULL,  
  g = 10,  
  cut_bin = "equal_depth",  
  breaks = NULL,  
  digits = 2,  
  pos_flag = list("1", "1", "Bad", 1),  
  total = FALSE,  
  binsNO = FALSE  
)  
  
ks_plot(  
  train_pred,  
  test_pred = NULL,  
  target = NULL,  
  score = NULL,  
  gtitle = NULL,  
  breaks = NULL,  
  g = 10,  
  cut_bin = "equal_width",  
  perf_tb = NULL  
)  
  
lift_plot(  
  train_pred,  
  test_pred = NULL,  
  target = NULL,  
  score = NULL,  
  gtitle = NULL,
```

```

    breaks = NULL,
    g = 10,
    cut_bin = "equal_depth",
    perf_tb = NULL
)

roc_plot(
  train_pred,
  test_pred = NULL,
  target = NULL,
  score = NULL,
  gtitle = NULL
)

score_distribution_plot(
  train_pred,
  test_pred,
  target,
  score,
  gtitle = NULL,
  breaks = NULL,
  g = 10,
  cut_bin = "equal_depth",
  perf_tb = NULL
)

```

Arguments

train_pred	A data frame of training with predicted prob or score.
score	The name of prob or score variable.
target	The name of target variable.
test_pred	A data frame of validation with predict prob or score.
gtitle	The title of the graph & The name for periodically saved graphic file.
perf_dir_path	The path for periodically saved graphic files.
save_data	Logical, save results in locally specified folder. Default is FALSE.
plot_show	Logical, show model performance in current graphic device. Default is TRUE.
total	Whether to summarize the table. default: TRUE.
g	Number of breaks for prob or score.
cut_bin	A string, if equal_bins is TRUE, 'equal_depth' or 'equal_width', default is 'equal_depth'.
digits	Digits of numeric,default is 4.
breaks	Splitting points of prob or score.
pos_flag	The value of positive class of target variable, default: "1".
binsNO	Bins Number.Default is FALSE.
perf_tb	Performance table.

Examples

```

sub = cv_split(UCICreditCard, k = 30)[[1]]
dat = UCICreditCard[sub,]
dat = re_name(dat, "default.payment.next.month", "target")
x_list = c("PAY_0", "LIMIT_BAL", "PAY_AMT5", "PAY_3", "PAY_2")
dat = data_cleansing(dat, target = "target", obs_id = "ID", x_list = x_list,
  occur_time = "apply_date", miss_values = list("", -1))
dat = process_nas(dat, default_miss = TRUE)
train_test = train_test_split(dat, split_type = "OOT", prop = 0.7,
  occur_time = "apply_date")

dat_train = train_test$train
dat_test = train_test$test
Formula = as.formula(paste("target", paste(x_list, collapse = ' + '), sep = ' ~ '))
set.seed(46)
lr_model = glm(Formula, data = dat_train[, c("target", x_list)], family = binomial(logit))

dat_train$pred_LR = round(predict(lr_model, dat_train[, x_list], type = "response"), 5)
dat_test$pred_LR = round(predict(lr_model, dat_test[, x_list], type = "response"), 5)
# model evaluation
perf_table(train_pred = dat_train, test_pred = dat_test, target = "target", score = "pred_LR")
ks_plot(train_pred = dat_train, test_pred = dat_test, target = "target", score = "pred_LR")
roc_plot(train_pred = dat_train, test_pred = dat_test, target = "target", score = "pred_LR")
#lift_plot(train_pred = dat_train, test_pred = dat_test, target = "target", score = "pred_LR")
#score_distribution_plot(train_pred = dat_train, test_pred = dat_test,
#target = "target", score = "pred_LR")
#model_result_plot(train_pred = dat_train, test_pred = dat_test,
#target = "target", score = "pred_LR")

```

multi_grid

Arrange list of plots into a grid

Description

Plot multiple ggplot-objects as a grid-arranged single plot.

Usage

```
multi_grid(..., grobs = list(...), nrow = NULL, ncol = NULL)
```

Arguments

...	Other parameters.
grobs	A list of ggplot-objects to be arranged into the grid.
nrow	Number of rows in the plot grid.
ncol	Number of columns in the plot grid.

Details

This function takes a list of ggplot-objects as argument. Plotting functions of this package that produce multiple plot objects (e.g., when there is an argument `facet.grid`) usually return multiple plots as list.

Value

An object of class `gtable`.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
sub = cv_split(UCICreditCard, k = 30)[[1]]
dat = UCICreditCard[sub,]
dat = re_name(dat, "default.payment.next.month", "target")
dat = data_cleansing(dat, target = "target", obs_id = "ID",
  occur_time = "apply_date", miss_values = list("", -1))
dat = process_nas(dat)
train_test = train_test_split(dat, split_type = "OOT", prop = 0.7,
  occur_time = "apply_date")

dat_train = train_test$train
dat_test = train_test$test
x_list = c("PAY_0", "LIMIT_BAL", "PAY_AMT5", "PAY_3", "PAY_2")
Formula = as.formula(paste("target", paste(x_list, collapse = ' + '), sep = ' ~ '))
set.seed(46)
lr_model = glm(Formula, data = dat_train[, c("target", x_list)], family = binomial(logit))

dat_train$pred_LR = round(predict(lr_model, dat_train[, x_list], type = "response"), 5)
dat_test$pred_LR = round(predict(lr_model, dat_test[, x_list], type = "response"), 5)
# model evaluation
p1 = ks_plot(train_pred = dat_train, test_pred = dat_test, target = "target", score = "pred_LR")
p2 = roc_plot(train_pred = dat_train, test_pred = dat_test, target = "target", score = "pred_LR")
p3 = lift_plot(train_pred = dat_train, test_pred = dat_test, target = "target", score = "pred_LR")
p4 = score_distribution_plot(train_pred = dat_train, test_pred = dat_test,
  target = "target", score = "pred_LR")
p_plots = multi_grid(p1,p2,p3,p4)
plot(p_plots)
```

multi_left_join

multi_left_join

Description

`multi_left_join` is for left join a list of datasets fast.

Usage

```
multi_left_join(..., df_list = list(...), key_dt = NULL, by = NULL)
```

Arguments

...	Datasets need join
df_list	A list of datasets.
key_dt	Name or index of Key table to left join.
by	Name of Key columns to join.

Examples

```
multi_left_join(UCICreditCard[1:10, 1:10], UCICreditCard[1:10, c(1,8:14)],
UCICreditCard[1:10, c(1,20:25)], by = "ID")
```

null_blank_na	<i>Encode NAs</i>
---------------	-------------------

Description

null_blank_na is the function to replace null ,NULL, blank or other missing vaules with NA.

Usage

```
null_blank_na(dat, miss_values = NULL, note = FALSE)
```

Arguments

dat	A data frame with x and target.
miss_values	Other extreme value might be used to represent missing values, e.g: -9999, -9998. These miss_values will be encoded to -1 or "missing".
note	Logical.Outputs info.Default is TRUE.

Value

A data.frame

Examples

```
datss = null_blank_na(dat = UCICreditCard[1:1000, ], miss_values =list(-1,-2))
```

n_char	<i>The length of a string.</i>
--------	--------------------------------

Description

Returns the number of "code points", in a string.

Usage

```
n_char(string)
```

Arguments

string	A string.
--------	-----------

Value

A numeric vector giving number of characters (code points) in each element of the character vector. Missing string have missing length.

Examples

```
n_char(letters)
n_char(NA)
```

one_hot_encoding	<i>One-Hot Encoding</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

one_hot_encoding is for converting the factor or character variables into multiple columns

Usage

```
one_hot_encoding(
  dat,
  cat_vars = NULL,
  ex_cols = NULL,
  merge_cat = TRUE,
  na_act = TRUE,
  note = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

dat	A dat frame.
cat_vars	The name or Column index list to be one_hot encoded.
ex_cols	Variables to be excluded, use regular expression matching
merge_cat	Logical. If TRUE, to merge categories greater than 8, default is TRUE.
na_act	Logical, If true, the missing value is processed, if FALSE missing value is omitted .
note	Logical. Outputs info. Default is TRUE.

Value

A dat frame with the one hot encoding applied to all the variables with type as factor or character.

See Also

[de_one_hot_encoding](#)

Examples

```
dat1 = one_hot_encoding(dat = UCICreditCard,
  cat_vars = c("SEX", "MARRIAGE"),
  merge_cat = TRUE, na_act = TRUE)
dat2 = de_one_hot_encoding(dat_one_hot = dat1,
  cat_vars = c("SEX", "MARRIAGE"), na_act = FALSE)
```

outliers_detection *Outliers Detection outliers_detection is for outliers detecting using Kmeans and Local Outlier Factor (lof)*

Description

Outliers Detection outliers_detection is for outliers detecting using Kmeans and Local Outlier Factor (lof)

Usage

```
outliers_detection(dat, x, kc = 3, kn = 5)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame with independent variables.
x	The name of variable to process.
kc	Number of clustering centers for Kmeans
kn	Number of neighbors for LOF.

Value

Outliers of each variable.

partial_dependence_plot
partial_dependence_plot

Description

partial_dependence_plot is for generating a partial dependence plot. get_partial_dependence_plots is for plotting partial dependence of all variables in x_list.

Usage

```
partial_dependence_plot(model, x, x_train, n.trees = NULL)
```

```
get_partial_dependence_plots(
  model,
  x_train,
  x_list,
  n.trees = NULL,
  dir_path = getwd(),
  save_data = TRUE,
  plot_show = FALSE,
  parallel = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

model	A data frame of training with predicted prob or score.
x	The name of an independent variable.
x_train	A data.frame with independent variables.
n.trees	Number of trees for best.iter of gbm.
x_list	Names of independent variables.
dir_path	The path for periodically saved graphic files.
save_data	Logical, save results in locally specified folder. Default is FALSE.
plot_show	Logical, show model performance in current graphic device. Default is FALSE.
parallel	Logical, parallel computing. Default is FALSE.

Examples

```

sub = cv_split(UCICreditCard, k = 30)[[1]]
dat = UCICreditCard[sub,]
dat = re_name(dat, "default.payment.next.month", "target")
dat = data_cleansing(dat, target = "target", obs_id = "ID",
  occur_time = "apply_date", miss_values = list("", -1))

train_test = train_test_split(dat, split_type = "OOT", prop = 0.7,
  occur_time = "apply_date")

dat_train = train_test$train
dat_test = train_test$test
x_list = c("PAY_0", "LIMIT_BAL", "PAY_AMT5", "PAY_3", "PAY_2")
Formula = as.formula(paste("target", paste(x_list, collapse = ' + '), sep = ' ~ '))
set.seed(46)
lr_model = glm(Formula, data = dat_train[, c("target", x_list)], family = binomial(logit))
#plot partial dependency of one variable
partial_dependence_plot(model = lr_model, x = "LIMIT_BAL", x_train = dat_train)
#plot partial dependency of all variables
pd_list = get_partial_dependence_plots(model = lr_model, x_list = x_list[1:2],
  x_train = dat_train, save_data = FALSE, plot_show = TRUE)

```

PCA_reduce

*PCA Dimension Reduction***Description**

PCA_reduce is used for PCA reduction of high demension data .

Usage

```
PCA_reduce(train = train, test = NULL, mc = 0.9)
```

Arguments

train	A data.frame with independent variables and target variable.
test	A data.frame of test data.
mc	Threshold of cumulative imp.

Examples

```

## Not run:
num_x_list = get_names(dat = UCICreditCard, types = c('numeric'),
  ex_cols = "ID$|date$|default.payment.next.month$", get_ex = FALSE)
PCA_dat = PCA_reduce(train = UCICreditCard[num_x_list])

## End(Not run)

```

plot_colors	<i>Plot Colors</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

You can use the plot_colors to show colors on the graph device.

Usage

```
plot_colors(colors)

color_ramp_palette(colors)
```

Arguments

colors A vector of colors.

Examples

```
plot_colors(rgb(158,122,122, maxColorValue = 255 ))
```

plot_oot_perf	<i>plot_oot_perf plot_oot_perf is for plotting performance of cross time samples in the future</i>
---------------	--

Description

plot_oot_perf plot_oot_perf is for plotting performance of cross time samples in the future

Usage

```
plot_oot_perf(
  dat_test,
  x,
  occur_time,
  target,
  k = 3,
  g = 10,
  period = "month",
  best = FALSE,
  equal_bins = TRUE,
  pl = "rate",
  breaks = NULL,
  cut_bin = "equal_depth",
  gtitle = NULL,
  perf_dir_path = NULL,
```

```

    save_data = FALSE,
    plot_show = TRUE
  )

```

Arguments

dat_test	A data frame of testing dataset with predicted prob or score.
x	The name of prob or score variable.
occur_time	The name of the variable that represents the time at which each observation takes place.
target	The name of target variable.
k	If period is NULL, number of equal frequency samples.
g	Number of breaks for prob or score.
period	OOT period, 'weekly' and 'month' are available.if NULL, use k equal frequency samples.
best	Logical, merge initial breaks to get optimal breaks for binning.
equal_bins	Logical, generates initial breaks for equal frequency or width binning.
pl	'lift' is for lift chart plot,'rate' is for positive rate plot.
breaks	Splitting points of prob or score.
cut_bin	A string, if equal_bins is TRUE, 'equal_depth' or 'equal_width', default is 'equal_depth'.
gtitle	The title of the graph & The name for periodically saved graphic file.
perf_dir_path	The path for periodically saved graphic files.
save_data	Logical, save results in locally specified folder. Default is FALSE.
plot_show	Logical, show model performance in current graphic device. Default is TRUE.

Examples

```

sub = cv_split(UCICreditCard, k = 30)[[1]]
dat = UCICreditCard[sub,]
dat = re_name(dat, "default.payment.next.month", "target")
x_list = c("PAY_0", "LIMIT_BAL", "PAY_AMT5", "PAY_3", "PAY_2")
dat = data_cleansing(dat, target = "target", obs_id = "ID", x_list = x_list,
  occur_time = "apply_date", miss_values = list("", -1))
dat = process_nas(dat)
train_test = train_test_split(dat, split_type = "OOT", prop = 0.7,
  occur_time = "apply_date")

dat_train = train_test$train
dat_test = train_test$test
Formula = as.formula(paste("target", paste(x_list, collapse = ' + '), sep = ' ~ '))
set.seed(46)
lr_model = glm(Formula, data = dat_train[, c("target", x_list)], family = binomial(logit))

dat_train$pred_LR = round(predict(lr_model, dat_train[, x_list], type = "response"), 5)
dat_test$pred_LR = round(predict(lr_model, dat_test[, x_list], type = "response"), 5)
plot_oot_perf(dat_test = dat_test, occur_time = "apply_date", target = "target", x = "pred_LR")

```

plot_table	<i>plot_table</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

plot_table is for table visualizaiton.

Usage

```
plot_table(
  grid_table,
  theme = c("cyan", "grey", "green", "red", "blue", "purple"),
  title = NULL,
  title.size = 12,
  title.color = "black",
  title.face = "bold",
  title.position = "middle",
  subtitle = NULL,
  subtitle.size = 8,
  subtitle.color = "black",
  subtitle.face = "plain",
  subtitle.position = "middle",
  tile.color = "white",
  tile.size = 1,
  colname.size = 3,
  colname.color = "white",
  colname.face = "bold",
  colname.fill.color = love_color("dark_cyan"),
  text.size = 3,
  text.color = love_color("dark_grey"),
  text.face = "plain",
  text.fill.color = c("white", love_color("pale_grey"))
)
```

Arguments

grid_table	A data.frame or table
theme	The theme of color, "cyan","grey","green","red","blue","purple" are available.
title	The title of table
title.size	The title size of plot.
title.color	The title color.
title.face	The title face, such as "plain", "bold".
title.position	The title position,such as "left","middle","right".
subtitle	The subtitle of table
subtitle.size	The subtitle size.

`subtitle.color` The subtitle color.
`subtitle.face` The subtitle face, such as "plain", "bold", default is "bold".
`subtitle.position`
The subtitle position, such as "left", "middle", "right", default is "middle".
`tile.color` The color of table lines, default is 'white'.
`tile.size` The size of table lines, default is 1.
`colname.size` The size of colnames, default is 3.
`colname.color` The color of colnames, default is 'white'.
`colname.face` The face of colnames, default is 'bold'.
`colname.fill.color`
The fill color of colnames, default is `love_color("dark_cyan")`.
`text.size` The size of text, default is 3.
`text.color` The color of text, default is `love_color("dark_grey")`.
`text.face` The face of text, default is 'plain'.
`text.fill.color`
The fill color of text, default is `c('white', love_color("pale_grey"))`.

Examples

```

iv_list = get_psi_iv_all(dat = UCICreditCard[1:1000, ],
                        x_list = names(UCICreditCard)[3:5], equal_bins = TRUE,
                        target = "default.payment.next.month", ex_cols = "ID|apply_date")
iv_dt = get_psi_iv(UCICreditCard, x = "PAY_3",
                  target = "default.payment.next.month", bins_total = TRUE)

plot_table(iv_dt)

```

plot_theme

plot_theme

Description

`plot_theme` is a simpler wrapper of theme for `ggplot2`.

Usage

```

plot_theme(
  legend.position = "top",
  angle = 30,
  legend_size = 7,
  axis_size_y = 8,
  axis_size_x = 8,
  axis_title_size = 10,
  title_size = 11,

```



```

    title_vjust = 0,
    title_hjust = 0,
    linetype = "dotted",
    face = "bold"
)

```

Arguments

```

legend.position      see details at: codelegend.position
angle                see details at: codeaxis.text.x
legend_size          see details at: codelegend.text
axis_size_y           see details at: codeaxis.text.y
axis_size_x           see details at: codeaxis.text.x
axis_title_size      see details at: codeaxis.title.x
title_size            see details at: codeplot.title
title_vjust           see details at: codeplot.title
title_hjust           see details at: codeplot.title
linetype              see details at: codepanel.grid.major
face                  see details at: codeaxis.title.x

```

Details

see details at: codetheme

pred_score	<i>pred_score</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

pred_score is for using logistic regression model model to predict new data.

Usage

```

pred_score(
  model,
  dat,
  x_list = NULL,
  bins_table = NULL,
  obs_id = NULL,
  miss_values = list(-1, "-1", "NULL", "-1", "-9999", "-9996", "-9997", "-9995",
    "-9998", -9999, -9998, -9997, -9996, -9995),
  woe_name = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

model	Logistic Regression Model generated by training_model .
dat	Dataframe of new data.
x_list	Into the model variables.
bins_table	a data.frame generated by get_bins_table
obs_id	The name of ID of observations or key variable of data. Default is NULL.
miss_values	Special values.
woe_name	Logical. Whether woe variable's name contains 'woe'.Default is FALSE.

Value

new scores.

See Also

[training_model](#), [lr_params](#), [xgb_params](#), [rf_params](#)

process_nas	<i>missing Treatment</i>
-------------	--------------------------

Description

process_nas_var is for missing value analysis and treatment using knn imputation, central imputation and random imputation. process_nas is a simpler wrapper for process_nas_var.

Usage

```
process_nas(
  dat,
  x_list = NULL,
  class_var = FALSE,
  miss_values = list(-1, "missing"),
  default_miss = list(-1, "missing"),
  parallel = FALSE,
  ex_cols = NULL,
  method = "median",
  note = FALSE,
  save_data = FALSE,
  file_name = NULL,
  dir_path = tempdir(),
  ...
)

process_nas_var(
  dat = dat,
```

```

x,
missing_type = NULL,
method = "median",
nas_rate = NULL,
default_miss = list("missing", -1),
mat_nas_shadow = NULL,
dt_nas_random = NULL,
note = FALSE,
save_data = FALSE,
file_name = NULL,
dir_path = tempdir(),
...
)

```

Arguments

<code>dat</code>	A data.frame with independent variables.
<code>x_list</code>	Names of independent variables.
<code>class_var</code>	Logical, nas analysis of the nominal variables. Default is TRUE.
<code>miss_values</code>	Other extreme value might be used to represent missing values, e.g:-1, -9999, -9998. These <code>miss_values</code> will be encoded to NA.
<code>default_miss</code>	Default value of missing data imputation, Default is <code>list(-1,'missing')</code> .
<code>parallel</code>	Logical, parallel computing. Default is FALSE.
<code>ex_cols</code>	A list of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
<code>method</code>	The methods of imputation by knn. If "median", then Nas imputation with k neighbors median. If "avg_dist", the distance weighted average method is applied to determine the NAs imputation with k neighbors. If "default", assigning the missing values to -1 or "missing", otherwise .processing the missing values according to the results of missing analysis.
<code>note</code>	Logical, outputs info. Default is TRUE.
<code>save_data</code>	Logical. If TRUE, save missing analysis to <code>dir_path</code>
<code>file_name</code>	The file name for periodically saved missing analysis file. Default is NULL.
<code>dir_path</code>	The path for periodically saved missing analysis file. Default is <code>"/variable"</code> .
<code>...</code>	Other parameters.
<code>x</code>	The name of variable to process.
<code>missing_type</code>	Type of missing, generated by <code>codeanalysis_nas</code>
<code>nas_rate</code>	A list contains nas rate of each variable.
<code>mat_nas_shadow</code>	A shadow matrix of variables which contain nas.
<code>dt_nas_random</code>	A data.frame with random nas imputation.

Value

A dat frame with no NAs.

Examples

```
dat_na = process_nas(dat = UCICreditCard[1:1000,],
parallel = FALSE,ex_cols = "ID$", method = "median")
```

process_outliers	<i>Outliers Treatment</i>
------------------	---------------------------

Description

outliers_kmeans_lof is for outliers detection and treatment using Kmeans and Local Outlier Factor (lof) process_outliers is a simpler wrapper for outliers_kmeans_lof.

Usage

```
process_outliers(
  dat,
  target,
  ex_cols = NULL,
  kc = 3,
  kn = 5,
  x_list = NULL,
  parallel = FALSE,
  note = FALSE,
  process = TRUE,
  save_data = FALSE,
  file_name = NULL,
  dir_path = tempdir()
)
```

```
outliers_kmeans_lof(
  dat,
  x,
  target = NULL,
  kc = 3,
  kn = 5,
  note = FALSE,
  process = TRUE,
  save_data = FALSE,
  file_name = NULL,
  dir_path = tempdir()
)
```

Arguments

dat	Dataset with independent variables and target variable.
target	The name of target variable.

ex_cols	A list of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
kc	Number of clustering centers for Kmeans
kn	Number of neighbors for LOF.
x_list	Names of independent variables.
parallel	Logical, parallel computing.
note	Logical, outputs info. Default is TRUE.
process	Logical, process outliers, not just analysis.
save_data	Logical. If TRUE, save outliers analysis file to the specified folder at dir_path
file_name	The file name for periodically saved outliers analysis file. Default is NULL.
dir_path	The path for periodically saved outliers analysis file. Default is "./variable".
x	The name of variable to process.

Value

A data frame with outliers process to all the variables.

Examples

```
dat_out = process_outliers(UCICreditCard[1:10000,c(18:21,26)],
  target = "default.payment.next.month",
  ex_cols = "date$", kc = 3, kn = 10,
  parallel = FALSE,note = TRUE)
```

psi_iv_filter	<i>Variable reduction based on Information Value & Population Stability Index filter</i>
---------------	--

Description

psi_iv_filter is for selecting important and stable features using IV & PSI.

Usage

```
psi_iv_filter(
  dat,
  dat_test = NULL,
  target,
  x_list = NULL,
  breaks_list = NULL,
  pos_flag = NULL,
  ex_cols = NULL,
  occur_time = NULL,
  best = FALSE,
  equal_bins = TRUE,
```

```

g = 10,
sp_values = NULL,
tree_control = list(p = 0.05, cp = 1e-06, xval = 5, maxdepth = 10),
bins_control = list(bins_num = 10, bins_pct = 0.05, b_chi = 0.05, b_odds = 0.1, b_psi
  = 0.05, b_or = 0.15, mono = 0.3, odds_psi = 0.2, kc = 1),
oot_pct = 0.7,
psi_i = 0.1,
iv_i = 0.01,
cos_i = 0.7,
vars_name = FALSE,
note = TRUE,
parallel = FALSE,
save_data = FALSE,
file_name = NULL,
dir_path = tempdir(),
...
)

```

Arguments

<code>dat</code>	A data.frame with independent variables and target variable.
<code>dat_test</code>	A data.frame of test data. Default is NULL.
<code>target</code>	The name of target variable.
<code>x_list</code>	Names of independent variables.
<code>breaks_list</code>	A table containing a list of splitting points for each independent variable. Default is NULL.
<code>pos_flag</code>	The value of positive class of target variable, default: "1".
<code>ex_cols</code>	A list of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
<code>occur_time</code>	The name of the variable that represents the time at which each observation takes place.
<code>best</code>	Logical, if TRUE, merge initial breaks to get optimal breaks for binning.
<code>equal_bins</code>	Logical, if TRUE, equal sample size initial breaks generates. If FALSE, tree breaks generates using desison tree.
<code>g</code>	Integer, number of initial bins for equal_bins.
<code>sp_values</code>	A list of missing values.
<code>tree_control</code>	the list of tree parameters.
<code>bins_control</code>	the list of parameters.
<code>oot_pct</code>	Percentage of observations retained for overtime test (especially to calculate PSI). Default is 0.7
<code>psi_i</code>	The maximum threshold of PSI. $0 \leq \text{psi}_i \leq 1$; 0.05 to 0.2 usually work. Default: 0.1
<code>iv_i</code>	The minimum threshold of IV. $0 < \text{iv}_i$; 0.01 to 0.1 usually work. Default: 0.01

cos_i	cos_similarity of positive rate of train and test. 0.7 to 0.9 usually work. Default: 0.5.
vars_name	Logical, output a list of filtered variables or table with detailed IV and PSI value of each variable. Default is FALSE.
note	Logical, outputs info. Default is TRUE.
parallel	Logical, parallel computing. Default is FALSE.
save_data	Logical, save results in locally specified folder. Default is FALSE.
file_name	The name for periodically saved results files. Default is "Feature_importance_IV_PSI".
dir_path	The path for periodically saved results files. Default is tempdir().
...	Other parameters.

Value

A list with the following elements:

- Feature Selected variables.
- IV IV of variables.
- PSI PSI of variables.
- COS cos_similarity of positive rate of train and test.

See Also

[xgb_filter](#), [gbm_filter](#), [feature_selector](#)

Examples

```
psi_iv_filter(dat= UCICreditCard[1:1000,c(2,4,8:9,26)],
             target = "default.payment.next.month",
             occur_time = "apply_date",
             parallel = FALSE)
```

p_ij

Entropy

Description

This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

p_ij(x)

e_ij(x)

Arguments

x A numeric vector.

Value

A numeric vector of entropy.

p_to_score	<i>prob to score</i>
------------	----------------------

Description

p_to_score is for transforming probability to score.

Usage

```
p_to_score(p, PDO = 20, base = 600, ratio = 1)
```

Arguments

p Probability.
 PDO Point-to-Double Odds.
 base Base Point.
 ratio The corresponding odds when the score is base.

Value

new prob.

See Also

[training_model](#), [pred_score](#)

quick_as_df	<i>List as data.frame quickly</i>
-------------	-----------------------------------

Description

quick_as_df is function for fast dat frame transformation.

Usage

```
quick_as_df(df_list)
```

Arguments

df_list A list of data.

Value

packages installed and library,

Examples

```
UCICreditCard = quick_as_df(UCICreditCard)
```

ranking_percent_proc	<i>Ranking Percent Process</i>
----------------------	--------------------------------

Description

ranking_percent_proc is for processing ranking percent variables. ranking_percent_dict is for generating ranking percent dictionary.

Usage

```
ranking_percent_proc(  
  dat,  
  ex_cols = NULL,  
  x_list = NULL,  
  rank_dict = NULL,  
  pct = 0.01,  
  parallel = FALSE,  
  note = FALSE,  
  save_data = FALSE,  
  file_name = NULL,  
  dir_path = tempdir(),  
  ...  
)
```

```

)

ranking_percent_proc_x(dat, x, rank_dict = NULL, pct = 0.01)

ranking_percent_dict(
  dat,
  x_list = NULL,
  ex_cols = NULL,
  pct = 0.01,
  parallel = FALSE,
  save_data = FALSE,
  file_name = NULL,
  dir_path = tempdir(),
  ...
)

ranking_percent_dict_x(dat, x = NULL, pct = 0.01)

```

Arguments

<code>dat</code>	A data.frame.
<code>ex_cols</code>	Names of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
<code>x_list</code>	A list of x variables.
<code>rank_dict</code>	The dictionary of rank_percent generated by ranking_percent_dict .
<code>pct</code>	Percent of rank. Default is 0.01.
<code>parallel</code>	Logical, parallel computing. Default is FALSE.
<code>note</code>	Logical, outputs info. Default is TRUE.
<code>save_data</code>	Logical, save results in locally specified folder. Default is FALSE
<code>file_name</code>	The name for periodically saved rank_percent data file. Default is "dat_rank_percent".
<code>dir_path</code>	The path for periodically saved rank_percent data file Default is "tempdir()"
<code>...</code>	Additional parameters.
<code>x</code>	The name of an independent variable.

Value

Data.frame with new processed variables.

Examples

```

rank_dict = ranking_percent_dict(dat = UCICreditCard[1:1000,],
x_list = c("LIMIT_BAL", "BILL_AMT2", "PAY_AMT3"), ex_cols = NULL )
UCICreditCard_new = ranking_percent_proc(dat = UCICreditCard[1:1000,],
x_list = c("LIMIT_BAL", "BILL_AMT2", "PAY_AMT3"), rank_dict = rank_dict, parallel = FALSE)

```

read_data	<i>Read data</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

read_data is for loading data, formats like csv, txt,data and so on.

Usage

```
read_data(
  path,
  pattern = NULL,
  encoding = "unknown",
  header = TRUE,
  sep = "auto",
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE,
  select = NULL,
  drop = NULL,
  nrows = Inf
)
```

```
check_data_format(path)
```

Arguments

path	Path to file or file name in working directory & path to file.
pattern	An optional regular expression. Only file names which match the regular expression will be returned.
encoding	Default is "unknown". Other possible options are "UTF-8" and "Latin-1".
header	Does the first data line contain column names?
sep	The separator between columns.
stringsAsFactors	Logical. Convert all character columns to factors?
select	A vector of column names or numbers to keep, drop the rest.
drop	A vector of column names or numbers to drop, keep the rest.
nrows	The maximum number of rows to read.

 reduce_high_cor_filter

Filtering highly correlated variables with reduce method

Description

reduce_high_cor_filter is function for filtering highly correlated variables with reduce method.

Usage

```
reduce_high_cor_filter(
  dat,
  x_list = NULL,
  size = ncol(dat)/10,
  p = 0.95,
  com_list = NULL,
  ex_cols = NULL,
  cor_class = TRUE,
  parallel = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame with independent variables.
x_list	Names of independent variables.
size	Size of vairable group.
p	Threshold of correlation between features. Default is 0.7.
com_list	A data.frame with important values of each variable. eg : IV_list
ex_cols	A list of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
cor_class	Culculate catagery variables's correlation matrix. Default is FALSE.
parallel	Logical, parallel computing. Default is FALSE.

 remove_duplicated

Remove Duplicated Observations

Description

remove_duplicated is the function to remove duplicated observations

Usage

```
remove_duplicated(
  dat = dat,
  obs_id = NULL,
  occur_time = NULL,
  target = NULL,
  note = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

dat	A data frame with x and target.
obs_id	The name of ID of observations. Default is NULL.
occur_time	The name of occur time of observations. Default is NULL.
target	The name of target variable.
note	Logical. Outputs info. Default is TRUE.

Value

A data.frame

Examples

```
datss = remove_duplicated(dat = UCICreditCard,
  target = "default.payment.next.month",
  obs_id = "ID", occur_time = "apply_date")
```

replace_value	<i>Replace Value</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

replace_value is for replacing values of some variables . replace_value_x is for replacing values of a variable.

Usage

```
replace_value(
  dat = dat,
  x_list = NULL,
  x_pattern = NULL,
  replace_dat,
  MARGIN = 2,
  VALUE = if (MARGIN == 2) colnames(replace_dat) else rownames(replace_dat),
  RE_NAME = TRUE,
  parallel = FALSE
)
```

```

)

replace_value_x(
  dat,
  x,
  replace_dat,
  MARGIN = 2,
  VALUE = if (MARGIN == 2) colnames(replace_dat) else rownames(replace_dat),
  RE_NAME = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame.
x_list	Names of variables to replace value.
x_pattern	Regular expressions, used to match variable names.
replace_dat	A data.frame contains value to replace.
MARGIN	A vector giving the subscripts which the function will be applied over. E.g., for a matrix 1 indicates rows, 2 indicates columns, c(1, 2) indicates rows and columns. Where X has named dimnames, it can be a character vector selecting dimension names.
VALUE	Values to replace.
RE_NAME	Logical, rename the replaced variable.
parallel	Logical, parallel computing. Default is TRUE.
x	Name of variable to replace value.

require_packages *Packages required and intallment*

Description

require_packages is function for librarying required packages and installing missing packages if needed.

Usage

```
require_packages(..., pkg = as.character(substitute(list(...))))
```

Arguments

...	Packages need loaded
pkg	A list or vector of names of required packages.

Value

packages installed and library.

Examples

```
## Not run:
require_packages(data.table, ggplot2, dplyr)

## End(Not run)
```

re_code	<i>re_code re_code search for matches to argument pattern within each element of a character vector:</i>
---------	--

Description

re_code re_code search for matches to argument pattern within each element of a character vector:

Usage

```
re_code(x, codes)
```

Arguments

x	Variable to recode.
codes	A data.frame of original value & recode value

Examples

```
SEX = sample(c("F", "M"), 1000, replace = TRUE)
codes= data.frame(ori_value = c('F', 'M'), code = c(0,1) )
SEX_re = re_code(SEX, codes)
```

re_name	<i>Rename</i>
---------	---------------

Description

re_name is for renaming variables.

Usage

```
re_name(dat, oldname = c(), newname = c())
```

Arguments

dat	A data frame with vairables to rename.
oldname	Old names of vairables.
newname	New names of vairables.

Value

data with new variable names.

Examples

```
dt = re_name(dat = UCICreditCard, "default.payment.next.month" , "target")
names(dt['target'])
```

rf_params

Random Forest Parameters

Description

rf_params is the list of parameters to train a Random Forest using in [training_model](#).

Usage

```
rf_params(ntree = 100, nodesize = 30, samp_rate = 0.5, tune_rf = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

ntree	Number of trees to grow. This should not be set to too small a number, to ensure that every input row gets predicted at least a few times.
nodesize	Minimum size of terminal nodes. Setting this number larger causes smaller trees to be grown (and thus take less time). Note that the default values are different for classification (1) and regression (5).
samp_rate	Percentage of sample to draw. Default is 0.2.
tune_rf	A logical.If TRUE, then tune Random Forest model.Default is FALSE.
...	Other parameters

Details

See details at : https://www.stat.berkeley.edu/~breiman/Using_random_forests_V3.1.pdf

Value

A list of parameters.

See Also

[training_model](#), [lr_params](#), [gbm_params](#), [xgb_params](#)

rowAny *Functions for vector operation.*

Description

Functions for vector operation.

Usage

```
rowAny(x)
rowAllnas(x)
colAllnas(x)
colAllzeros(x)
rowAll(x)
rowCVs(x, na.rm = FALSE)
rowSds(x, na.rm = FALSE)
colSds(x, na.rm = TRUE)
rowMaxs(x, na.rm = FALSE)
rowMins(x, na.rm = FALSE)
rowMaxMins(x, na.rm = FALSE)
colMaxMins(x, na.rm = FALSE)
cnt_x(x)
sum_x(x)
max_x(x)
min_x(x)
avg_x(x)
```

Arguments

x	A data.frame or Matrix.
na.rm	Logical, remove NAs.

Value

A data.frame or Matrix.

Examples

```
#any row has missing values
row_amy = rowAny(UCICreditCard[8:10])
#rows which is all missing values
row_na = rowAllnas(UCICreditCard[8:10])
#cols which is all missing values
col_na = colAllnas(UCICreditCard[8:10])
#cols which is all zeros
row_zero = colAllzeros(UCICreditCard[8:10])
#sum all numbers of a row
row_all = rowAll(UCICreditCard[8:10])
#caculate cv of a row
row_cv = rowCVs(UCICreditCard[8:10])
#caculate sd of a row
row_sd = rowSds(UCICreditCard[8:10])
#caculate sd of a column
col_sd = colSds(UCICreditCard[8:10])
```

save_data

Save data

Description

save_data is for saving a data.frame or a list fast.

Usage

```
save_data(
  ...,
  files = list(...),
  file_name = as.character(substitute(list(...))),
  dir_path = getwd(),
  note = FALSE,
  as_list = FALSE,
  row_names = FALSE,
  append = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

...	datasets
files	A dataset or a list of datasets.
file_name	The file name of data.

dir_path	A string. The dir path to save breaks_list.
note	Logical. Outputs info.Default is TRUE.
as_list	Logical. List format or data.frame format to save. Default is FALSE.
row_names	Logical,retain rownames.
append	Logical, append newdata to old.

Examples

```
save_data(UCICreditCard,"UCICreditCard", tempdir())
```

score_transfer	<i>Score Transformation</i>
----------------	-----------------------------

Description

score_transfer is for transfer woe to score.

Usage

```
score_transfer(
  model,
  tbl_woe,
  a = 600,
  b = 50,
  file_name = NULL,
  dir_path = tempdir(),
  save_data = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

model	A data frame with x and target.
tbl_woe	a data.frame with woe variables.
a	Base line of score.
b	Numeric.Increased scores from doubling Odds.
file_name	The name for periodically saved score file. Default is "dat_score".
dir_path	The path for periodically saved score file. Default is "./data"
save_data	Logical, save results in locally specified folder. Default is FALSE.

Value

A data.frame with variables which values transfered to score.

Examples

```

# dataset splitting
sub = cv_split(UCICreditCard, k = 30)[[1]]
dat = UCICreditCard[sub,]
#rename the target variable
dat = re_name(dat, "default.payment.next.month", "target")
dat = data_cleansing(dat, target = "target", obs_id = "ID",
  occur_time = "apply_date", miss_values = list("", -1))
#train_ test pliting
train_test = train_test_split(dat, split_type = "OOT", prop = 0.7,
  occur_time = "apply_date")

dat_train = train_test$train
dat_test = train_test$test
#get breaks of all predictive variables
x_list = c("PAY_0", "LIMIT_BAL", "PAY_AMT5", "EDUCATION", "PAY_3", "PAY_2")
breaks_list = get_breaks_all(dat = dat_train, target = "target",
  x_list = x_list, occur_time = "apply_date", ex_cols = "ID",
  save_data = FALSE, note = FALSE)
#woe transforming
train_woe = woe_trans_all(dat = dat_train,
  target = "target",
  breaks_list = breaks_list,
  woe_name = FALSE)
test_woe = woe_trans_all(dat = dat_test,
  target = "target",
  breaks_list = breaks_list,
  note = FALSE)
Formula = as.formula(paste("target", paste(x_list, collapse = ' + '), sep = ' ~ '))
set.seed(46)
lr_model = glm(Formula, data = train_woe[, c("target", x_list)], family = binomial(logit))
#get LR coefficient
dt_imp_LR = get_logistic_coef(lg_model = lr_model, save_data = FALSE)
bins_table = get_bins_table_all(dat = dat_train, target = "target",
  x_list = x_list, dat_test = dat_test,
  breaks_list = breaks_list, note = FALSE)

#score card
LR_score_card = get_score_card(lg_model = lr_model, bins_table, target = "target")
#scoring
train_pred = dat_train[, c("ID", "apply_date", "target")]
test_pred = dat_test[, c("ID", "apply_date", "target")]
train_pred$pred_LR = score_transfer(model = lr_model,
  tbl_woe = train_woe,
  save_data = FALSE)[, "score"]

test_pred$pred_LR = score_transfer(model = lr_model,
  tbl_woe = test_woe, save_data = FALSE)[, "score"]

```

select_best_class

Generates Best Binning Breaks

Description

select_best_class & select_best_breaks are for merging initial breaks of variables using chi-square, odds-ratio, PSI, G/B index and so on. The get_breaks is a simpler wrapper for select_best_class & select_best_class.

Usage

```
select_best_class(
  dat,
  x,
  target,
  breaks = NULL,
  occur_time = NULL,
  oot_pct = 0.7,
  pos_flag = NULL,
  bins_control = NULL,
  sp_values = NULL,
  ...
)
```

```
select_best_breaks(
  dat,
  x,
  target,
  breaks = NULL,
  pos_flag = NULL,
  sp_values = NULL,
  occur_time = NULL,
  oot_pct = 0.7,
  bins_control = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

dat	A data frame with x and target.
x	The name of variable to process.
target	The name of target variable.
breaks	Splitting points for an independent variable. Default is NULL.
occur_time	The name of the variable that represents the time at which each observation takes place.
oot_pct	The percentage of Actual and Expected set for PSI calculating.
pos_flag	The value of positive class of target variable, default: "1".
bins_control	the list of parameters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bins_num The maximum number of bins. 5 to 10 usually work. Default: 10

- bins_pct The minimum percent of observations in any bins. $0 < \text{bins_pct} < 1$, 0.01 to 0.1 usually work. Default: 0.02.
 - b_chi The minimum threshold of chi-square merge. $0 < \text{b_chi} < 1$; 0.01 to 0.1 usually work. Default: 0.02.
 - b_odds The minimum threshold of odds merge. $0 < \text{b_odds} < 1$; 0.05 to 0.2 usually work. Default: 0.1.
 - b_psi The maximum threshold of PSI in any bins. $0 < \text{b_psi} < 1$; 0 to 0.1 usually work. Default: 0.05.
 - b_or The maximum threshold of G/B index in any bins. $0 < \text{b_or} < 1$; 0.05 to 0.3 usually work. Default: 0.15.
 - odds_psi The maximum threshold of Training and Testing G/B index PSI in any bins. $0 < \text{odds_psi} < 1$; 0.01 to 0.3 usually work. Default: 0.1.
 - mono Monotonicity of all bins, the larger, the more nonmonotonic the bins will be. $0 < \text{mono} < 0.5$; 0.2 to 0.4 usually work. Default: 0.2.
 - kc number of cross-validations. 1 to 5 usually work. Default: 1.
- sp_values A list of special value.
- ... Other parameters.

Details

The following is the list of Reference Principles

- 1.The increasing or decreasing trend of variables is consistent with the actual business experience.(The percent of Non-monotonic intervals of which are not head or tail is less than 0.35)
- 2.Maximum 10 intervals for a single variable.
- 3.Each interval should cover more than 2
- 4.Each interval needs at least 30 or 1
- 5.Combining the values of blank, missing or other special value into the same interval called missing.
- 6.The difference of Chi effect size between intervals should be at least 0.02 or more.
- 7.The difference of absolute odds ratio between intervals should be at least 0.1 or more.
- 8.The difference of positive rate between intervals should be at least 1/10 of the total positive rate.
- 9.The difference of G/B index between intervals should be at least 15 or more.
- 10.The PSI of each interval should be less than 0.1.

Value

A list of breaks for x.

See Also

[get_tree_breaks](#), [cut_equal](#), [get_breaks](#)

Examples

```
#equal sample size breaks
equ_breaks = cut_equal(dat = UCICreditCard[, "PAY_AMT2"], g = 10)

# select best bins
bins_control = list(bins_num = 10, bins_pct = 0.02, b_chi = 0.02,
b_odds = 0.1, b_psi = 0.05, b_or = 0.15, mono = 0.3, odds_psi = 0.1, kc = 1)
select_best_breaks(dat = UCICreditCard, x = "PAY_AMT2", breaks = equ_breaks,
target = "default.payment.next.month", occur_time = "apply_date",
sp_values = NULL, bins_control = bins_control)
```

sim_str	<i>sim_str</i>
---------	----------------

Description

This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
sim_str(a, b, sep = "_|[.]|[A-Z]")
```

Arguments

a	A string
b	A string
sep	Seprater of strings. Default is "_ [.] [A-Z]".

split_bins	<i>split_bins</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

split_bins is for binning using breaks.

Usage

```
split_bins(
  dat,
  x,
  breaks = NULL,
  bins_no = TRUE,
  as_factor = FALSE,
  labels = NULL,
  use_NA = TRUE,
  char_free = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame with independent variables.
x	The name of an independent variable.
breaks	Breaks for binning.
bins_no	Number the generated bins. Default is TRUE.
as_factor	Whether to convert to factor type.
labels	Labels of bins.
use_NA	Whether to process NAs.
char_free	Logical, if TRUE, characters are not splitted.

Value

A data.frame with Bined x.

Examples

```
bins = split_bins(dat = UCICreditCard,
x = "PAY_AMT1", breaks = NULL, bins_no = TRUE)
```

split_bins_all	<i>Split bins all</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

split_bins is for transforming data to bins. The split_bins_all function is a simpler wrapper for split_bins.

Usage

```
split_bins_all(
  dat,
  x_list = NULL,
  ex_cols = NULL,
  breaks_list = NULL,
  bins_no = TRUE,
  note = FALSE,
  return_x = FALSE,
  char_free = FALSE,
  save_data = FALSE,
  file_name = NULL,
  dir_path = tempdir(),
  ...
)
```


Arguments

dat	A data.frame with independent variables.
x_list	A list of x variables.
ex_cols	Names of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
breaks_list	A list contains breaks of variables. it is generated by codeget_breaks_all , codeget_breaks
bins_no	Number the generated bins. Default is TRUE.
note	Logical, outputs info. Default is TRUE.
return_x	Logical, return data.frame containing only variables in x_list.
char_free	Logical, if TRUE, characters are not splitted.
save_data	Logical, save results in locally specified folder. Default is TRUE
file_name	The name for periodically saved woe file. Default is "dat_woe".
dir_path	The path for periodically saved woe file Default is "./data"
...	Additional parameters.

Value

A data.frame with splitted bins.

See Also

[get_tree_breaks](#), [cut_equal](#), [select_best_class](#), [select_best_breaks](#)

Examples

```

sub = cv_split(UCICreditCard, k = 30)[[1]]
dat = UCICreditCard[sub,]
dat = re_name(dat, "default.payment.next.month", "target")
dat = data_cleansing(dat, target = "target", obs_id = "ID", occur_time = "apply_date",
miss_values = list("", -1))

train_test = train_test_split(dat, split_type = "OOT", prop = 0.7,
                             occur_time = "apply_date")

dat_train = train_test$train
dat_test = train_test$test
#get breaks of all predictive variables
x_list = c("PAY_0", "LIMIT_BAL", "PAY_AMT5", "EDUCATION", "PAY_3", "PAY_2")
breaks_list = get_breaks_all(dat = dat_train, target = "target",
                             x_list = x_list, occur_time = "apply_date", ex_cols = "ID",
save_data = FALSE, note = FALSE)
#woe transform
train_bins = split_bins_all(dat = dat_train,
                             breaks_list = breaks_list,
                             woe_name = FALSE)
test_bins = split_bins_all(dat = dat_test,
                             breaks_list = breaks_list,
                             note = FALSE)

```

sql_hive_text_parse *Automatic production of hive SQL*

Description

Returns text parse of hive SQL

Usage

```
sql_hive_text_parse(  
  sql_dt,  
  key_sql = NULL,  
  key_table = NULL,  
  key_id = NULL,  
  key_where = c("dt = date_add(current_date(),-1)"),  
  only_key = FALSE,  
  left_id = NULL,  
  left_where = c("dt = date_add(current_date(),-1)"),  
  new_name = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

sql_dt	The data dictionary has three columns: table, map and feature.
key_sql	You can write your own SQL for the main table.
key_table	Key table.
key_id	Primary key id.
key_where	Key table conditions.
only_key	Only key table.
left_id	Right table's key id.
left_where	Right table conditions.
new_name	A string, Rename all variables except primary key with suffix 'new_name'.
...	Other params.

Value

Text parse of hive SQL

Examples

```

#sql_dt:table, map and feature
sql_dt = data.frame(table = c("table_1", "table_1", "table_1", "table_1","table_1",
                             "table_2", "table_2","table_2",
                             "table_2","table_2","table_2","table_2",
                             "table_2","table_2","table_2","table_2",
                             "table_2","table_2","table_2","table_3","table_3",
                             "table_3","table_3","table_3"),
                    map = c("all","all", "all","all","all","all","all","all","all","all",
                           "all", "all","all","id_card_info",
                           "id_card_info","id_card_info", "mobile_info","mobile_info",
                           "mobile_info","all", "all","all", "all","all"),
                    feature =c( "user_id","real_name","id_card_encode","mobile_encode","dt",
                               "user_id","type_code","first_channel",
                               "second_channel","user_name","user_sex","user_birthday",
                               "user_age","card_province","card_zone",
                               "card_city","city","province","carrier","user_id",
                               "biz_id","biz_code","apply_time","dt"))

#sample 1
sql_hive_text_parse(sql_dt = sql_dt,
                    key_sql = NULL,
                    key_table = "table_2",
                    key_where = c("user_sex = 'male'",
                                   "user_age > 20"),
                    only_key = FALSE,
                    key_id = "user_id",
                    left_id = "user_id",
                    left_where = c("dt = date_add(current_date(),-1)",
                                   "apply_time >= '2020-05-01' "
                    ), new_name ="basic"
                    )

#sample 2
sql_hive_text_parse(sql_dt = subset(sql_dt),
                    key_sql = "SELECT
user_id,
max(apply_time) as max_apply_time
FROM table_3
WHERE dt = date_add(current_date(),-1)
GROUP BY user_id",
                    key_id = "user_id",
                    left_id = "user_id",
                    left_where = c("dt = date_add(current_date(),-1)"
                    ),
                    new_name = NULL)

```

start_parallel_computing

Parallel computing and export variables to global Env.

Description

This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
start_parallel_computing(parallel = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`parallel` A logical, default is TRUE.

Value

`parallel` works.

`stop_parallel_computing`
Stop parallel computing

Description

This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
stop_parallel_computing(cluster)
```

Arguments

`cluster` Parallel works.

Value

`stop` clusters.

str_match	<i>string match #' str_match search for matches to argument pattern within each element of a character vector:</i>
-----------	--

Description

string match #' str_match search for matches to argument pattern within each element of a character vector:

Usage

```
str_match(pattern, str_r)
```

Arguments

pattern	character string containing a regular expression (or character string for fixed = TRUE) to be matched in the given character vector. Coerced by as.character to a character string if possible. If a character vector of length 2 or more is supplied, the first element is used with a warning. missing values are allowed except for regexpr and gregexpr.
str_r	a character vector where matches are sought, or an object which can be coerced by as.character to a character vector. Long vectors are supported.

Examples

```
original_nam = c("12mdd", "11mdd", "10mdd")
str_match(str_r = original_nam, pattern= "\\d+")
```

sum_table	<i>Summary table</i>
-----------	----------------------

Description

#*The sum_table includes both univariate and bivariate analysis and ranges from univariate statistics and frequency distributions, to correlations, cross-tabulation and characteristic analysis.

Usage

```
sum_table(dat, ..., x_s = as.character(substitute(list(...))), x_list = NULL)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame with x and target.
...	x of dat
x_s	A list of x.
x_list	Names of dat.

Value

A list contains both category and numeric variable analysis.

Examples

```
sum_table(UCICreditCard)
sum_table(UCICreditCard,LIMIT_BAL,AGE,EDUCATION,SEX)
```

term_tfidf	<i>TF-IDF</i>
------------	---------------

Description

The term_filter is for filtering stop_words and low frequency words. The term_idf is for computing idf(inverse documents frequency) of terms. The term_tfidf is for computing tf-idf of documents.

Usage

```
term_tfidf(term_df, idf = NULL)

term_idf(term_df, n_total = NULL)

term_filter(term_df, low_freq = 0.01, stop_words = NULL)
```

Arguments

term_df	A data.frame with id and term.
idf	A data.frame with idf.
n_total	Number of documents.
low_freq	Use rate of terms or use numbers of terms.
stop_words	Stop words.

Value

A data.frame

Examples

```
term_df = data.frame(id = c(1,1,1,2,2,3,3,3,4,4,4,4,4,5,5,6,7,7,
                           8,8,8,9,9,9,10,10,11,11,11,11,11,11),
                    terms = c('a','b','c','a','c','d','d','a','b','c','a','c','d','a','c',
                              'd','a','e','f','b','c','f','b','c','h','h','i','c','d','g','k','k'))
term_df = term_filter(term_df = term_df, low_freq = 1)
idf = term_idf(term_df)
tf_idf = term_tfidf(term_df,idf = idf)
```

time_series_proc	<i>Process time series data</i>
------------------	---------------------------------

Description

This function is used for time series data processing.

Usage

```
time_series_proc(dat, ID = NULL, group = NULL, time = NULL)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame contained only predict variables.
ID	The name of ID of observations or key variable of data. Default is NULL.
group	The group of behavioral or status variables.
time	The name of variable which is time when behavior was happened.

Details

The key to creating a good model is not the power of a specific modelling technique, but the breadth and depth of derived variables that represent a higher level of knowledge about the phenomena under examination.

Examples

```
dat = data.frame(id = c(1,1,1,2,2,3,3,3,4,4,4,4,4,5,5,6,7,7,
                       8,8,8,9,9,9,10,10,11,11,11,11,11,11),
                 terms = c('a','b','c','a','c','d','d','a',
                           'b','c','a','c','d','a','c',
                           'd','a','e','f','b','c','f','b',
                           'c','h','h','i','c','d','g','k','k'),
                 time = c(8,3,1,9,6,1,4,9,1,3,4,8,2,7,1,
                          3,4,1,8,7,2,5,7,8,8,2,1,5,7,2,7,3))

time_series_proc(dat = dat, ID = 'id', group = 'terms', time = 'time')
```

time_transfer	<i>Time Format Transferring</i>
---------------	---------------------------------

Description

time_transfer is for transferring time variables to time format.

Usage

```
time_transfer(dat, date_cols = NULL, ex_cols = NULL, note = FALSE)
```

Arguments

dat	A data frame
date_cols	Names of time variable or regular expressions for finding time variables. Default is "DATE\$time\$date\$timestamp\$stamp\$".
ex_cols	Names of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
note	Logical, outputs info. Default is TRUE.

Value

A data.frame with transfered time variables.

Examples

```
#transfer a variable.
dat = time_transfer(dat = lendingclub,date_cols = "issue_d")
class(dat[, "issue_d"])
#transfer a group of variables with similar name.
#transfer all time variables.
dat = time_transfer(dat = lendingclub[1:3],date_cols = "_d$")
class(dat[, "issue_d"])
```

time_variable	<i>time_variable</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
time_variable(
  dat,
  date_cols = NULL,
  enddate = NULL,
  units = c("secs", "mins", "hours", "days", "weeks")
)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame.
date_cols	Time variables.
enddate	End time.
units	Units of diff_time, "secs", "mins", "hours", "days", "weeks" is available.

time_vars_process	<i>Processing of Time or Date Variables</i>
-------------------	---

Description

This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
time_vars_process(
  df_tm = df_tm,
  x,
  enddate = NULL,
  units = c("secs", "mins", "hours", "days", "weeks")
)
```

Arguments

df_tm	A data.frame
x	Time variable.
enddate	End time.
units	Units of diff_time, "secs", "mins", "hours", "days", "weeks" is available.

tnr_value	<i>tnr_value</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

tnr_value is for get true negtive rate for a prob or score.

Usage

```
tnr_value(prob, target)
```

Arguments

prob	A list of redict probability or score.
target	Vector of target.

Value

True Positive Rate

training_model	<i>Training model</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

training_model Model builder

Usage

```
training_model(
  model_name = "mymodel",
  dat,
  dat_test = NULL,
  target = NULL,
  occur_time = NULL,
  obs_id = NULL,
  x_list = NULL,
  ex_cols = NULL,
  pos_flag = NULL,
  prop = 0.7,
  split_type = if (!is.null(occur_time)) "OOT" else "Random",
  preproc = TRUE,
  low_var = 0.99,
  missing_rate = 0.98,
  merge_cat = 30,
  remove_dup = TRUE,
  outlier_proc = TRUE,
  missing_proc = "median",
  default_miss = list(-1, "missing"),
  miss_values = NULL,
  one_hot = FALSE,
  trans_log = FALSE,
  feature_filter = list(filter = c("IV", "PSI", "COR", "XGB"), iv_cp = 0.02, psi_cp =
    0.1, xgb_cp = 0, cv_folds = 1, hopper = FALSE),
  algorithm = list("LR", "XGB", "GBM", "RF"),
  LR.params = lr_params(),
  XGB.params = xgb_params(),
  GBM.params = gbm_params(),
  RF.params = rf_params(),
  breaks_list = NULL,
  parallel = FALSE,
  cores_num = NULL,
  save_pmml = FALSE,
  plot_show = FALSE,
  vars_plot = TRUE,
  model_path = tempdir(),
  seed = 46,
```

```
    ...
  )
```

Arguments

model_name	A string, name of the project. Default is "mymodel"
dat	A data.frame with independent variables and target variable.
dat_test	A data.frame of test data. Default is NULL.
target	The name of target variable.
occur_time	The name of the variable that represents the time at which each observation takes place. Default is NULL.
obs_id	The name of ID of observations or key variable of data. Default is NULL.
x_list	Names of independent variables. Default is NULL.
ex_cols	Names of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
pos_flag	The value of positive class of target variable, default: "1".
prop	Percentage of train-data after the partition. Default: 0.7.
split_type	Methods for partition. See details at : train_test_split .
preproc	Logical. Preprocess data. Default is TRUE.
low_var	Logical, delete low variance variables or not. Default is TRUE.
missing_rate	The maximum percent of missing values for recoding values to missing and non_missing.
merge_cat	merge categories of character variables that is more than m.
remove_dup	Logical, if TRUE, remove the duplicated observations.
outlier_proc	Logical, process outliers or not. Default is TRUE.
missing_proc	If logical, process missing values or not. If "median", then NAs imputation with k neighbors median. If "avg_dist", the distance weighted average method is applied to determine the NAs imputation with k neighbors. If "default", assigning the missing values to -1 or "missing", otherwise ,processing the missing values according to the results of missing analysis.
default_miss	Default value of missing data imputation, Default is list(-1,'missing').
miss_values	Other extreme value might be used to represent missing values, e.g: -9999, -9998. These miss_values will be encoded to -1 or "missing".
one_hot	Logical. If TRUE, one-hot_encoding of category variables. Default is FASLE.
trans_log	Logical, Logarithmic transformation. Default is FALSE.
feature_filter	Parameters for selecting important and stable features. See details at: feature_selector
algorithm	Algorithms for training a model. list("LR", "XGB", "GBDT", "RF") are available.
LR.params	Parameters of logistic regression & scorecard. See details at : lr_params .
XGB.params	Parameters of xgboost. See details at : xgb_params .
GBM.params	Parameters of GBM. See details at : gbm_params .

RF.params	Parameters of Random Forest. See details at : rf_params .
breaks_list	A table containing a list of splitting points for each independent variable. Default is NULL.
parallel	Default is FALSE.
cores_num	The number of CPU cores to use.
save_pmm1	Logical, save model in PMML format. Default is TRUE.
plot_show	Logical, show model performance in current graphic device. Default is FALSE.
vars_plot	Logical, if TRUE, plot distribution ,correlation or partial dependence of model input variables . Default is TRUE.
model_path	The path for periodically saved data file. Default is tempdir().
seed	Random number seed. Default is 46.
...	Other parameters.

Value

A list containing Model Objects.

See Also

[train_test_split](#), [data_cleansing](#), [feature_selector](#), [lr_params](#), [xgb_params](#), [gbm_params](#), [rf_params](#), [fast_high_cor_filter](#), [get_breaks_all](#), [lasso_filter](#), [woe_trans_all](#), [get_logistic_coef](#), [score_transfer](#), [get_score_card](#), [model_key_index](#), [ks_psi_plot](#), [ks_table_plot](#)

Examples

```
sub = cv_split(UCICreditCard, k = 30)[[1]]
dat = UCICreditCard[sub,]
x_list = c("LIMIT_BAL")
B_model = training_model(dat = dat,
                        model_name = "UCICreditCard",
                        target = "default.payment.next.month",
                        x_list = x_list,
                        occur_time = NULL,
                        obs_id = NULL,
                        dat_test = NULL,
                        preproc = FALSE,
                        outlier_proc = FALSE,
                        missing_proc = FALSE,
                        feature_filter = NULL,
                        algorithm = list("LR"),
                        LR.params = lr_params(lasso = FALSE,
                                             step_wise = FALSE,
                                             score_card = FALSE),
                        breaks_list = NULL,
                        parallel = FALSE,
                        cores_num = NULL,
                        save_pmm1 = FALSE,
                        plot_show = FALSE,
```

```
vars_plot = FALSE,
model_path = tempdir(),
seed = 46)
```

train_lr

*Trainig LR model***Description**

train_lr is for training the logistic regression model using in [training_model](#).

Usage

```
train_lr(
  dat_train,
  dat_test = NULL,
  target,
  x_list = NULL,
  occur_time = NULL,
  prop = 0.7,
  tree_control = list(p = 0.02, cp = 1e-08, xval = 5, maxdepth = 10),
  bins_control = list(bins_num = 10, bins_pct = 0.05, b_chi = 0.02, b_odds = 0.1, b_psi
    = 0.03, b_or = 0.15, mono = 0.2, odds_psi = 0.15, kc = 1),
  thresholds = list(cor_p = 0.8, iv_i = 0.02, psi_i = 0.1, cos_i = 0.6),
  lasso = TRUE,
  step_wise = TRUE,
  best_lambda = "lambda.auc",
  seed = 1234,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

dat_train	data.frame of train data. Default is NULL.
dat_test	data.frame of test data. Default is NULL.
target	name of target variable.
x_list	names of independent variables. Default is NULL.
occur_time	The name of the variable that represents the time at which each observation takes place. Default is NULL.
prop	Percentage of train-data after the partition. Default: 0.7.
tree_control	the list of parameters to control cutting initial breaks by decision tree. See details at: get_tree_breaks
bins_control	the list of parameters to control merging initial breaks. See details at: select_best_breaks , select_best
thresholds	Thresholds for selecting variables.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>cor_p</code> The maximum threshold of correlation. Default: 0.8. • <code>iv_i</code> The minimum threshold of IV. 0.01 to 0.1 usually work. Default: 0.02 • <code>psi_i</code> The maximum threshold of PSI. 0.1 to 0.3 usually work. Default: 0.1. • <code>cos_i</code> <code>cos_similarity</code> of positive rate of train and test. 0.7 to 0.9 usually work. Default: 0.5.
<code>lasso</code>	Logical, if TRUE, variables filtering by LASSO. Default is TRUE.
<code>step_wise</code>	Logical, stepwise method. Default is TRUE.
<code>best_lambda</code>	Methods of best lambda standards using to filter variables by LASSO. There are 3 methods: ("lambda.auc", "lambda.ks", "lambda.sim_sign") . Default is "lambda.auc".
<code>seed</code>	Random number seed. Default is 1234.
<code>...</code>	Other parameters

<code>train_test_split</code>	<i>Train-Test-Split</i>
-------------------------------	-------------------------

Description

`train_test_split` Functions for partition of data.

Usage

```
train_test_split(
  dat,
  prop = 0.7,
  split_type = "Random",
  occur_time = NULL,
  cut_date = NULL,
  start_date = NULL,
  save_data = FALSE,
  dir_path = tempdir(),
  file_name = NULL,
  note = FALSE,
  seed = 43
)
```

Arguments

<code>dat</code>	A data.frame with independent variables and target variable.
<code>prop</code>	The percentage of train data samples after the partition.
<code>split_type</code>	Methods for partition. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Random" is to split train & test set randomly. • "OOT" is to split by time for observation over time test.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "byRow" is to split by rownumbers.
occur_time	The name of the variable that represents the time at which each observation takes place. It is used for "OOT" split.
cut_date	Time points for splitting data sets, e.g. : splitting Actual and Expected data sets.
start_date	The earliest occurrence time of observations.
save_data	Logical, save results in locally specified folder. Default is FALSE.
dir_path	The path for periodically saved data file. Default is "./data".
file_name	The name for periodically saved data file. Default is "dat".
note	Logical. Outputs info. Default is TRUE.
seed	Random number seed. Default is 46.

Value

A list of indices (train-test)

Examples

```
train_test = train_test_split(lendingclub,
  split_type = "OOT", prop = 0.7,
  occur_time = "issue_d", seed = 12, save_data = FALSE)
dat_train = train_test$train
dat_test = train_test$test
```

train_xgb

Training XGboost

Description

train_xgb is for training a xgb model using in [training_model](#).

Usage

```
train_xgb(
  seed_number = 1234,
  dtrain,
  nthread = 2,
  nfold = 1,
  watchlist = NULL,
  nrounds = 100,
  f_eval = "ks",
  early_stopping_rounds = 10,
  verbose = 0,
  params = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

seed_number	Random number seed. Default is 1234.
dtrain	train-data of xgb.DMatrix datasets.
nthread	Number of threads
nfold	Number of the cross validation of xgboost
watchlist	named list of xgb.DMatrix datasets to use for evaluating model performance.generating by xgb_data
nrounds	Max number of boosting iterations.
f_eval	Custimized evaluation function,"ks" & "auc" are available.
early_stopping_rounds	If NULL, the early stopping function is not triggered. If set to an integer k, training with a validation set will stop if the performance doesn't improve for k rounds.
verbose	If 0, xgboost will stay silent. If 1, it will print information about performance.
params	List of contains parameters of xgboost. The complete list of parameters is available at: http://xgboost.readthedocs.io/en/latest/parameter.html
...	Other parameters

UCICreditCard

*UCI Credit Card data***Description**

This research aimed at the case of customers's default payments in Taiwan and compares the predictive accuracy of probability of default among six data mining methods. This research employed a binary variable, default payment (Yes = 1, No = 0), as the response variable. This study reviewed the literature and used the following 24 variables as explanatory variables

Format

A data frame with 30000 rows and 26 variables.

Details

- ID: Customer id
- apply_date: This is a fake occur time.
- LIMIT_BAL: Amount of the given credit (NT dollar): it includes both the individual consumer credit and his/her family (supplementary) credit.
- SEX: Gender (male; female).
- EDUCATION: Education (1 = graduate school; 2 = university; 3 = high school; 4 = others).
- MARRIAGE: Marital status (1 = married; 2 = single; 3 = others).

- AGE: Age (year) History of past payment. We tracked the past monthly payment records (from April to September, 2005) as follows:
- PAY_0: the repayment status in September
- PAY_2: the repayment status in August
- PAY_3: ...
- PAY_4: ...
- PAY_5: ...
- PAY_6: the repayment status in April The measurement scale for the repayment status is: -1 = pay duly; 1 = payment delay for one month; 2 = payment delay for two months;...;8 = payment delay for eight months; 9 = payment delay for nine months and above. Amount of bill statement (NT dollar)
- BILL_AMT1: amount of bill statement in September
- BILL_AMT2: mount of bill statement in August
- BILL_AMT3: ...
- BILL_AMT4: ...
- BILL_AMT5: ...
- BILL_AMT6: amount of bill statement in April Amount of previous payment (NT dollar)
- PAY_AMT1: amount paid in September
- PAY_AMT2: amount paid in August
- PAY_AMT3:
- PAY_AMT4: ...
- PAY_AMT5: ...
- PAY_AMT6: amount paid in April
- default.payment.next.month: default payment (Yes = 1, No = 0), as the response variable

Source

<http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/default+of+credit+card+clients>

See Also

[lendingclub](#)

variable_process	<i>variable_process</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

This function is not intended to be used by end user.

Usage

```
variable_process(add)
```

Arguments

add	A data.frame
-----	--------------

var_group_proc	<i>Process group numeric variables</i>
----------------	--

Description

This function is used for grouped numeric data processing.

Usage

```
var_group_proc(dat, ID = NULL, group = NULL, num_var = NULL)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame contained only predict variables.
ID	The name of ID of observations or key variable of data. Default is NULL.
group	The group of behavioral or status variables.
num_var	The name of numeric variable to process.

Examples

```
dat = data.frame(id = c(1,1,1,2,2,3,3,3,4,4,4,4,4,5,5,6,7,7,
                       8,8,8,9,9,9,10,10,11,11,11,11,11,11),
                 terms = c('a','b','c','a','c','d','d','a',
                           'b','c','a','c','d','a','c',
                           'd','a','e','f','b','c','f','b',
                           'c','h','h','i','c','d','g','k','k'),
                 time = c(8,3,1,9,6,1,4,9,1,3,4,8,2,7,1,
                          3,4,1,8,7,2,5,7,8,8,2,1,5,7,2,7,3))

time_series_proc(dat = dat, ID = 'id', group = 'terms', time = 'time')
```

woe_trans_all	<i>WOE Transformation</i>
---------------	---------------------------

Description

woe_trans is for transforming data to woe. The woe_trans_all function is a simpler wrapper for woe_trans.

Usage

```
woe_trans_all(
  dat,
  x_list = NULL,
  ex_cols = NULL,
  bins_table = NULL,
  target = NULL,
  breaks_list = NULL,
  note = FALSE,
  save_data = FALSE,
  parallel = FALSE,
  woe_name = FALSE,
  file_name = NULL,
  dir_path = tempdir(),
  ...
)

woe_trans(
  dat,
  x,
  bins_table = NULL,
  target = NULL,
  breaks_list = NULL,
  woe_name = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

dat	A data.frame with independent variables.
x_list	A list of x variables.
ex_cols	Names of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
bins_table	A table contains woe of each bin of variables, it is generated by codeget_bins_table_all , codeget_bins_table
target	The name of target variable. Default is NULL.
breaks_list	A list contains breaks of variables. it is generated by codeget_breaks_all , codeget_breaks
note	Logical, outputs info. Default is TRUE.

save_data	Logical, save results in locally specified folder. Default is TRUE
parallel	Logical, parallel computing. Default is FALSE.
woe_name	Logical. Add "_woe" at the end of the variable name.
file_name	The name for periodically saved woe file. Default is "dat_woe".
dir_path	The path for periodically saved woe file Default is "./data"
...	Additional parameters.
x	The name of an independent variable.

Value

A list of breaks for each variables.

See Also

[get_tree_breaks](#), [cut_equal](#), [select_best_class](#), [select_best_breaks](#)

Examples

```
sub = cv_split(UCICreditCard, k = 30)[[1]]
dat = UCICreditCard[sub,]
dat = re_name(dat, "default.payment.next.month", "target")
dat = data_cleansing(dat, target = "target", obs_id = "ID", occur_time = "apply_date",
miss_values = list("", -1))

train_test = train_test_split(dat, split_type = "OOT", prop = 0.7,
                             occur_time = "apply_date")

dat_train = train_test$train
dat_test = train_test$test
#get breaks of all predictive variables
x_list = c("PAY_0", "LIMIT_BAL", "PAY_AMT5", "EDUCATION", "PAY_3", "PAY_2")
breaks_list = get_breaks_all(dat = dat_train, target = "target",
                             x_list = x_list, occur_time = "apply_date", ex_cols = "ID",
save_data = FALSE, note = FALSE)
#woe transform
train_woe = woe_trans_all(dat = dat_train,
                           target = "target",
                           breaks_list = breaks_list,
                           woe_name = FALSE)
test_woe = woe_trans_all(dat = dat_test,
                           target = "target",
                           breaks_list = breaks_list,
                           note = FALSE)
```

xgb_data	<i>XGboost data</i>
----------	---------------------

Description

xgb_data is for prepare data using in [training_model](#).

Usage

```
xgb_data(
  dat_train,
  target,
  dat_test = NULL,
  x_list = NULL,
  prop = 0.7,
  occur_time = NULL
)
```

Arguments

dat_train	data.frame of train data. Default is NULL.
target	name of target variable.
dat_test	data.frame of test data. Default is NULL.
x_list	names of independent variables of raw data. Default is NULL.
prop	Percentage of train-data after the partition. Default: 0.7.
occur_time	The name of the variable that represents the time at which each observation takes place. Default is NULL.

xgb_filter	<i>Select Features using XGB</i>
------------	----------------------------------

Description

xgb_filter is for selecting important features using xgboost.

Usage

```
xgb_filter(
  dat_train,
  dat_test = NULL,
  target = NULL,
  pos_flag = NULL,
  x_list = NULL,
  occur_time = NULL,
```

```

ex_cols = NULL,
xgb_params = list(nrounds = 100, max_depth = 6, eta = 0.1, min_child_weight = 1,
  subsample = 1, colsample_bytree = 1, gamma = 0, scale_pos_weight = 1,
  early_stopping_rounds = 10, objective = "binary:logistic"),
f_eval = "auc",
cv_folds = 1,
cp = NULL,
seed = 46,
vars_name = TRUE,
note = TRUE,
save_data = FALSE,
file_name = NULL,
dir_path = tempdir(),
...
)

```

Arguments

dat_train	A data.frame with independent variables and target variable.
dat_test	A data.frame of test data. Default is NULL.
target	The name of target variable.
pos_flag	The value of positive class of target variable, default: "1".
x_list	Names of independent variables.
occur_time	The name of the variable that represents the time at which each observation takes place.
ex_cols	A list of excluded variables. Regular expressions can also be used to match variable names. Default is NULL.
xgb_params	Parameters of xgboost. The complete list of parameters is available at: http://xgboost.readthedocs.io/en/latest/parameter.html .
f_eval	Customized evaluation function, "ks" & "auc" are available.
cv_folds	Number of cross-validations. Default: 5.
cp	Threshold of XGB feature's Gain. Default is 1/number of independent variables.
seed	Random number seed. Default is 46.
vars_name	Logical, output a list of filtered variables or table with detailed IV and PSI value of each variable. Default is FALSE.
note	Logical, outputs info. Default is TRUE.
save_data	Logical, save results results in locally specified folder. Default is FALSE.
file_name	The name for periodically saved results files. Default is "Feature_importance_XGB".
dir_path	The path for periodically saved results files. Default is "./variable".
...	Other parameters to pass to xgb_params.

Value

Selected variables.

See Also

[psi_iv_filter](#), [gbm_filter](#), [feature_selector](#)

Examples

```
dat = UCICreditCard[1:1000,c(2,4,8:9,26)]
xgb_params = list(nrounds = 100, max_depth = 6, eta = 0.1,
                 min_child_weight = 1, subsample = 1,
                 colsample_bytree = 1, gamma = 0, scale_pos_weight = 1,
                 early_stopping_rounds = 10,
                 objective = "binary:logistic")

## Not run:
xgb_features = xgb_filter(dat_train = dat, dat_test = NULL,
target = "default.payment.next.month", occur_time = "apply_date", f_eval = 'ks',
xgb_params = xgb_params,
cv_folds = 1, ex_cols = "ID$date$default.payment.next.month$", vars_name = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

xgb_params

XGboost Parameters

Description

xgb_params is the list of parameters to train a XGB model using in [training_model](#). xgb_params_search is for searching the optimal parameters of xgboost, if any parameters of params in [xgb_params](#) is more than one.

Usage

```
xgb_params(
  nrounds = 1000,
  params = list(max_depth = 6, eta = 0.01, gamma = 0, min_child_weight = 1, subsample =
    1, colsample_bytree = 1, scale_pos_weight = 1),
  early_stopping_rounds = 100,
  method = "random_search",
  iters = 10,
  f_eval = "auc",
  nfold = 1,
  nthread = 2,
  ...
)

xgb_params_search(
  dat_train,
  target,
  dat_test = NULL,
  x_list = NULL,
```

```

prop = 0.7,
occur_time = NULL,
method = "random_search",
iters = 10,
nrounds = 100,
early_stopping_rounds = 10,
params = list(max_depth = 6, eta = 0.01, gamma = 0, min_child_weight = 1, subsample =
  1, colsample_bytree = 1, scale_pos_weight = 1),
f_eval = "auc",
nfold = 1,
nthread = 2,
...
)

```

Arguments

nrounds	Max number of boosting iterations.
params	List of contains parameters of xgboost. The complete list of parameters is available at: http://xgboost.readthedocs.io/en/latest/parameter.html
early_stopping_rounds	If NULL, the early stopping function is not triggered. If set to an integer k, training with a validation set will stop if the performance doesn't improve for k rounds.
method	Method of searching optimal parameters."random_search","grid_search","local_search" are available.
iters	Number of iterations of "random_search" optimal parameters.
f_eval	Custimized evaluation function,"ks" & "auc" are available.
nfold	Number of the cross validation of xgboost
nthread	Number of threads
...	Other parameters
dat_train	A data.frame of train data. Default is NULL.
target	Name of target variable.
dat_test	A data.frame of test data. Default is NULL.
x_list	Names of independent variables. Default is NULL.
prop	Percentage of train-data after the partition. Default: 0.7.
occur_time	The name of the variable that represents the time at which each observation takes place.Default is NULL.

Value

A list of parameters.

See Also

[training_model](#), [lr_params](#), [gbm_params](#), [rf_params](#)

%alike% *Fuzzy String matching*

Description

Fuzzy String matching

Usage

x %alike% y

Arguments

x A string.
y A string.

Value

Logical.

Examples

"xyz" %alike% "xy"

%islike% *Fuzzy String matching*

Description

Fuzzy String matching

Usage

x %islike% y

Arguments

x A string.
y A string.

Value

Logical.

Examples

"xyz" %islike% "yz\$"

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