

Package ‘autoBagging’

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Type Package

Title Learning to Rank Bagging Workflows with Metalearning

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Description A framework for automated machine learning. Concretely, the focus is on the optimisation of bagging workflows. A bagging workflows is composed by three phases: (i) generation: which and how many predictive models to learn; (ii) pruning: after learning a set of models, the worst ones are cut off from the ensemble; and (iii) integration: how the models are combined for predicting a new observation. autoBagging optimises these processes by combining metalearning and a learning to rank approach to learn from metadata. It automatically ranks 63 bagging workflows by exploiting past performance and dataset characterization. A complete description of the method can be found in: Pinto, F., Cerqueira, V., Soares, C., Mendes-Moreira, J. (2017): ``autoBagging: Learning to Rank Bagging Workflows with Metalearning" arXiv preprint arXiv:1706.09367.

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Contents

abmodel	3
abmodel-class	3
autoBagging	4
baggedtrees	5
bagging	6
bb	7
classmajority.landmarker	7
classmajority.landmarker.correlation	8
classmajority.landmarker.entropy	8
classmajority.landmarker.interinfo	9
classmajority.landmarker.mutual.information	9
ContAttrs	10
dstump.landmarker_d1	10
dstump.landmarker_d1.correlation	11
dstump.landmarker_d1.entropy	11
dstump.landmarker_d1.interinfo	12
dstump.landmarker_d1.mutual.information	12
dstump.landmarker_d2	13
dstump.landmarker_d2.correlation	13
dstump.landmarker_d2.entropy	14
dstump.landmarker_d2.interinfo	14
dstump.landmarker_d2.mutual.information	15
dstump.landmarker_d3	15
dstump.landmarker_d3.correlation	16
dstump.landmarker_d3.entropy	16
dstump.landmarker_d3.interinfo	17
dstump.landmarker_d3.mutual.information	17
GetMeasure	18
get_target	18
KNORA.E	19
lda.landmarker.correlation	19
majority_voting	20
mdsq	20
nb.landmarker	21
nb.landmarker.correlation	21
nb.landmarker.entropy	22
nb.landmarker.interinfo	22
nb.landmarker.mutual.information	23
OLA	23
predict,abmodel-method	24
ReadDF	24
SymbAttrs	25
sysdata	25

abmodel	<i>abmodel</i>
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Description

abmodel

Usage

```
abmodel(base_models, form, data, dynamic_selection)
```

Arguments

base_models	a list of decision tree classifiers
form	formula
data	dataset used to train base_models
dynamic_selection	the dynamic selection/combination method to use to aggregate predictions. If none, majority vote is used.

abmodel-class	<i>abmodel-class</i>
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Description

abmodel is an S4 class that contains the ensemble model. Besides the base learning algorithms – base_models – **abmodel** class contains information about the dynamic selection method to apply in new data.

Slots

base_models	a list of decision tree classifiers
form	formula
data	dataset used to train base_models
dynamic_selection	the dynamic selection/combination method to use to aggregate predictions. If none, majority vote is used.

See Also

[autoBagging](#) function for the method of automatic predicting of the best workflows.

 autoBagging

autoBagging

Description

Learning to Rank Bagging Workflows with Metalearning

Machine Learning (ML) has been successfully applied to a wide range of domains and applications. One of the techniques behind most of these successful applications is Ensemble Learning (EL), the field of ML that gave birth to methods such as Random Forests or Boosting. The complexity of applying these techniques together with the market scarcity on ML experts, has created the need for systems that enable a fast and easy drop-in replacement for ML libraries. Automated machine learning (autoML) is the field of ML that attempts to answer these needs. Typically, these systems rely on optimization techniques such as bayesian optimization to lead the search for the best model. Our approach differs from these systems by making use of the most recent advances on metalearning and a learning to rank approach to learn from metadata. We propose autoBagging, an autoML system that automatically ranks 63 bagging workflows by exploiting past performance and dataset characterization. Results on 140 classification datasets from the OpenML platform show that autoBagging can yield better performance than the Average Rank method and achieve results that are not statistically different from an ideal model that systematically selects the best workflow for each dataset.

Usage

```
autoBagging(form, data)
```

Arguments

form	formula. Currently supporting only categorical target variables (classification tasks)
data	training dataset with a categorical target variable

Details

The underlying model leverages the performance of the workflows in historical data. It ranks and recommends workflows for a given classification task. A bagging workflow is comprised by the following steps:

generation the number of trees to grow

pruning the pruning of low performing trees in the ensemble

pruning cut-point a parameter of the previous step

dynamic selection the dynamic selection method used to aggregate predictions. If none is recommended, majority voting is used.

Value

an `abmodel` class object

References

Pinto, F., Cerqueira, V., Soares, C., Mendes-Moreira, J.: "autoBagging: Learning to Rank Bagging Workflows with Metalearning" arXiv preprint arXiv:1706.09367 (2017).

See Also

[bagging](#) for the bagging pipeline with a specific workflow; [baggedtrees](#) for the bagging implementation; [abmodel-class](#) for the returning class object.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# splitting an example dataset into train/test:
train <- iris[1:(.7*nrow(iris)), ]
test <- iris[-c(1:(.7*nrow(iris))), ]
# then apply autoBagging to the train, using the desired formula:
# autoBagging will compute metafeatures on the dataset
# and apply a pre-trained ranking model to recommend a workflow.
model <- autoBagging(Species ~., train)
# predictions are produced with the standard predict method
preds <- predict(model, test)

## End(Not run)
```

baggedtrees

bagged trees models

Description

The standard resampling with replacement (bootstrap) is used as sampling strategy.

Usage

```
baggedtrees(form, data, ntree = 100)
```

Arguments

form	formula
data	training data
ntree	no of trees

Examples

```
ensemble <- baggedtrees(Species ~., iris, ntree = 50)
```

bagging	<i>bagging method</i>
---------	-----------------------

Description

bagging method

Usage

```
bagging(form, data, ntrees, pruning, dselection, pruning_cp)
```

Arguments

form	formula
data	training data
ntrees	ntrees
pruning	model pruning method. A character vector. Currently, the following methods are supported: mdsq Margin-distance minimisation bb boosting based pruning none no pruning
dselection	dynamic selection of the available models. Currently, the following methods are supported: ola Overall Local Accuracy knora-e K-nearest-oracles-eliminate none no dynamic selection. Majority voting is used.
pruning_cp	The pruning cutpoint for the pruning method picked.

See Also

[baggedtrees](#) for the implementation of the bagging model.

Examples

```
# splitting an example dataset into train/test:
train <- iris[1:(.7*nrow(iris)), ]
test <- iris[-c(1:(.7*nrow(iris))), ]
form <- Species ~.
# a user-defined bagging workflow
m <- bagging(form, iris, ntrees = 5, pruning = "bb", pruning_cp = .5, dselection = "ola")
preds <- predict(m, test)
# a standard bagging workflow with 5 trees (5 trees for exemplification purposes):
m2 <- bagging(form, iris, ntrees = 5, pruning = "none", dselection = "none")
preds2 <- predict(m2, test)
```

bb *Boosting-based pruning of models*

Description

Boosting-based pruning of models

Usage

```
bb(form, preds, data, cutPoint)
```

Arguments

form	formula
preds	predictions in training data
data	training data
cutPoint	ratio of the total number of models to cut off

classmajority.landmarker
classmajority.landmarker

Description

classmajority.landmarker

Usage

```
classmajority.landmarker(dataset, data.char)
```

Arguments

dataset	train data for the landmarker
data.char	dc

`classmajority.landmarker.correlation`
classmajority.landmarker.correlation

Description

`classmajority.landmarker.correlation`

Usage

`classmajority.landmarker.correlation(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

`classmajority.landmarker.entropy`
classmajority.landmarker.entropy

Description

`classmajority.landmarker.entropy`

Usage

`classmajority.landmarker.entropy(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

`classmajority.landmarker.interinfo`
classmajority.landmarker.interinfo

Description

`classmajority.landmarker.interinfo`

Usage

`classmajority.landmarker.interinfo(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

`classmajority.landmarker.mutual.information`
classmajority.landmarker.mutual.information

Description

`classmajority.landmarker.mutual.information`

Usage

`classmajority.landmarker.mutual.information(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

`ContAttrs`*Retrieve names of continuous attributes (not including the target)*

Description

Retrieve names of continuous attributes (not including the target)

Usage

```
ContAttrs(dataset)
```

Arguments

`dataset` structure describing the data set, according to `read_data.R`

Value

list of strings

See Also

`read_data.R`

`dstump.landmarker_d1` *dstump.landmarker_d1*

Description

`dstump.landmarker_d1`

Usage

```
dstump.landmarker_d1(dataset, data.char)
```

Arguments

`dataset` train data for the landmarker

`data.char` dc

`dstump.landmarker_d1.correlation`
`dstump.landmarker_d1.correlation`

Description

`dstump.landmarker_d1.correlation`

Usage

`dstump.landmarker_d1.correlation(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

`dstump.landmarker_d1.entropy`
`dstump.landmarker_d1.entropy`

Description

`dstump.landmarker_d1.entropy`

Usage

`dstump.landmarker_d1.entropy(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

`dstump.landmarker_d1.interinfo`
dstump.landmarker_d1.interinfo

Description

`dstump.landmarker_d1.interinfo`

Usage

`dstump.landmarker_d1.interinfo(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

`dstump.landmarker_d1.mutual.information`
dstump.landmarker_d1.mutual.information

Description

`dstump.landmarker_d1.mutual.information`

Usage

`dstump.landmarker_d1.mutual.information(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

`dstump.landmarker_d2` *dstump.landmarker_d2*

Description

`dstump.landmarker_d2`

Usage

`dstump.landmarker_d2(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

`dstump.landmarker_d2.correlation`
dstump.landmarker_d2.correlation

Description

`dstump.landmarker_d2.correlation`

Usage

`dstump.landmarker_d2.correlation(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

`dstump.landmarker_d2.entropy`
dstump.landmarker_d2.entropy

Description

`dstump.landmarker_d2.entropy`

Usage

`dstump.landmarker_d2.entropy(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

`dstump.landmarker_d2.interinfo`
dstump.landmarker_d2.interinfo

Description

`dstump.landmarker_d2.interinfo`

Usage

`dstump.landmarker_d2.interinfo(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

`dstump.landmarker_d2.mutual.information`
dstump.landmarker_d2.mutual.information

Description

`dstump.landmarker_d2.mutual.information`

Usage

`dstump.landmarker_d2.mutual.information(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

`dstump.landmarker_d3` *dstump.landmarker_d3*

Description

`dstump.landmarker_d3`

Usage

`dstump.landmarker_d3(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

`dstump.landmarker_d3.correlation`
dstump.landmarker_d3.correlation

Description

`dstump.landmarker_d3.correlation`

Usage

`dstump.landmarker_d3.correlation(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

`dstump.landmarker_d3.entropy`
dstump.landmarker_d3.entropy

Description

`dstump.landmarker_d3.entropy`

Usage

`dstump.landmarker_d3.entropy(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

`dstump.landmarker_d3.interinfo`
dstump.landmarker_d3.interinfo

Description

`dstump.landmarker_d3.interinfo`

Usage

`dstump.landmarker_d3.interinfo(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

`dstump.landmarker_d3.mutual.information`
dstump.landmarker_d3.mutual.information

Description

`dstump.landmarker_d3.mutual.information`

Usage

`dstump.landmarker_d3.mutual.information(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

GetMeasure	<i>Retrieve the value of a previously computed measure</i>
------------	--

Description

Retrieve the value of a previously computed measure

Usage

```
GetMeasure(inDCName, inDCSet, component.name = "value")
```

Arguments

inDCName	name of data characteristics
inDCSet	set of data characteristics already computed
component.name	name of component (e.g. time or value) to retrieve; if NULL retrieve all

Value

simple or structured value

Note

if measure is not available, stop execution with error

get_target	<i>get target variable</i>
------------	----------------------------

Description

get the target variable from a formula

Usage

```
get_target(form)
```

Arguments

form	formula
------	---------

 KNORA.E

K-Nearest-ORAcle-Eliminate

Description

A dynamic selection method

Usage

```
KNORA.E(form, mod, v.data, t.data, k = 5)
```

Arguments

form	formula
mod	a list comprising the individual models
v.data	validation data
t.data	test data, with the instances to predict
k	the number of nearest neighbors. Defaults to 5.

 lda.landmarker.correlation

lda.landmarker.correlation

Description

lda.landmarker.correlation

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'landmarker.correlation'
lda(dataset, data.char)
```

Arguments

dataset	train data for the landmarker
data.char	dc

majority_voting	<i>majority voting</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

majority voting

Usage

majority_voting(x)

Arguments

x predictions produced by a set of models

mdsq	<i>Margin Distance Minimization</i>
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Description

Margin Distance Minimization

Usage

mdsq(form, preds, data, cutPoint)

Arguments

form	formula
preds	predictions in training data
data	training data
cutPoint	ratio of the total number of models to cut off

<code>nb.landmarker</code>	<i>nb.landmarker</i>
----------------------------	----------------------

Description

`nb.landmarker`

Usage

`nb.landmarker(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

<code>nb.landmarker.correlation</code>	<i>nb.landmarker.correlation</i>
--	----------------------------------

Description

`nb.landmarker.correlation`

Usage

`nb.landmarker.correlation(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

`nb.landmarker.entropy` *nb.landmarker.entropy*

Description

`nb.landmarker.entropy`

Usage

`nb.landmarker.entropy(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

`nb.landmarker.interinfo`
nb.landmarker.interinfo

Description

`nb.landmarker.interinfo`

Usage

`nb.landmarker.interinfo(dataset, data.char)`

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	train data for the landmarker
<code>data.char</code>	dc

nb.landmarker.mutual.information
nb.landmarker.mutual.information

Description

nb.landmarker.mutual.information

Usage

nb.landmarker.mutual.information(dataset, data.char)

Arguments

dataset	train data for the landmarker
data.char	dc

OLA *Overall Local Accuracy*

Description

A dynamic selection method

Usage

OLA(form, mod, v.data, t.data, k = 5)

Arguments

form	formula
mod	a list comprising the individual models
v.data	validation data
t.data	test data, with the instances to predict
k	the number of nearest neighbors. Defaults to 5.

predict, abmodel-method

*Predicting on new data with a **abmodel** model*

Description

This is a predict method for predicting new data points using a abmodel class object - referring to an ensemble of bagged trees

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'abmodel'
predict(object, newdata)
```

Arguments

object	A abmodel-class object.
newdata	New data to predict using an abmodel object

Value

predictions produced by an abmodel model.

See Also

[abmodel-class](#) for details about the bagging model;

ReadDF

FUNCTION TO TRANSFORM DATA FRAME INTO LIST WITH GSI REQUIREMENTS

Description

FUNCTION TO TRANSFORM DATA FRAME INTO LIST WITH GSI REQUIREMENTS

Usage

```
ReadDF(dat)
```

Arguments

dat	data frame
-----	------------

Value

a list containing components that describe the names (see ReadtAttrsInfo) and the data (see Read-Data) files

THIS FUNCTION HAS TO BE BASED IN READATTRSINFO AND READDATA

SymbAttrs	<i>Retrieve names of symbolic attributes (not including the target)</i>
-----------	---

Description

Retrieve names of symbolic attributes (not including the target)

Usage

```
SymbAttrs(dataset)
```

Arguments

dataset structure describing the data set, according to read_data.R

Value

list of strings

See Also

read_data.R

sysdata	<i>sysdata</i>
---------	----------------

Description

Meta data needed to run the **autoBagging** method.

Usage

```
sysdata
```

Format

a list comprising the following information

avgRankMatrix the average rank data regarding each bagging workflow

workflows metadata on the bagging workflows

MaxMinMetafeatures range data on each metafeature

metafeatures names and values of each metafeatures used to describe the datasets

metamodel the xgboost ranking metamodel

Index

* datasets

sysdata, [25](#)

abmodel, [3](#)

abmodel-class, [3](#)

autoBagging, [3](#), [4](#)

autoBagging-package (autoBagging), [4](#)

baggedtrees, [5](#), [5](#), [6](#)

bagging, [5](#), [6](#)

bb, [7](#)

classmajority.landmarker, [7](#)

classmajority.landmarker.correlation,
[8](#)

classmajority.landmarker.entropy, [8](#)

classmajority.landmarker.interinfo, [9](#)

classmajority.landmarker.mutual.information,
[9](#)

ContAttrs, [10](#)

dstump.landmarker_d1, [10](#)

dstump.landmarker_d1.correlation, [11](#)

dstump.landmarker_d1.entropy, [11](#)

dstump.landmarker_d1.interinfo, [12](#)

dstump.landmarker_d1.mutual.information,
[12](#)

dstump.landmarker_d2, [13](#)

dstump.landmarker_d2.correlation, [13](#)

dstump.landmarker_d2.entropy, [14](#)

dstump.landmarker_d2.interinfo, [14](#)

dstump.landmarker_d2.mutual.information,
[15](#)

dstump.landmarker_d3, [15](#)

dstump.landmarker_d3.correlation, [16](#)

dstump.landmarker_d3.entropy, [16](#)

dstump.landmarker_d3.interinfo, [17](#)

dstump.landmarker_d3.mutual.information,
[17](#)

get_target, [18](#)

GetMeasure, [18](#)

KNORA.E, [19](#)

lda.landmarker.correlation, [19](#)

majority_voting, [20](#)

mdsq, [20](#)

nb.landmarker, [21](#)

nb.landmarker.correlation, [21](#)

nb.landmarker.entropy, [22](#)

nb.landmarker.interinfo, [22](#)

nb.landmarker.mutual.information, [23](#)

OLA, [23](#)

predict, abmodel-method, [24](#)

ReadDF, [24](#)

SymbAttrs, [25](#)

sysdata, [25](#)