Package 'mlr3learners'

December 13, 2025

Title Recommended Learners for 'mlr3'

Version 0.14.0

Description Recommended Learners for 'mlr3'. Extends 'mlr3' with interfaces to essential machine learning packages on CRAN. This includes, but is not limited to: (penalized) linear and logistic regression, linear and quadratic discriminant analysis, k-nearest neighbors, naive Bayes, support vector machines, and gradient boosting.

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URL https://mlr3learners.mlr-org.com, https://github.com/mlr-org/mlr3learners

BugReports https://github.com/mlr-org/mlr3learners/issues

Depends mlr3 (>= 1.2.0), R (>= 3.3.0)

Imports checkmate, data.table, methods, mlr3misc (>= 0.9.4), paradox (>= 1.0.0), R6

Suggests DiceKriging, e1071, future, glmnet, kknn, knitr, lgr, MASS, mirai, nnet, pracma, ranger, rgenoud, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0), xgboost (>= 3.1.2.1)

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Collate 'aaa.R' 'LearnerClassifCVGlmnet.R' 'LearnerClassifGlmnet.R' 'LearnerClassifKKNN.R' 'LearnerClassifLDA.R' 'LearnerClassifLogReg.R' 'LearnerClassifMultinom.R' 'LearnerClassifNaiveBayes.R' 'LearnerClassifNnet.R' 'LearnerClassifQDA.R' 'LearnerClassifRanger.R' 'LearnerClassifSVM.R' 'LearnerClassifXgboost.R' 'LearnerRegrCVGlmnet.R' 'LearnerRegrGlmnet.R' 'LearnerRegrKKNN.R' 'LearnerRegrKM.R' 'LearnerRegrLM.R' 'LearnerRegrNnet.R' 'LearnerRegrRanger.R' 'LearnerRegrSVM.R'

'LearnerRegrXgboost.R' 'bibentries.R' 'helpers.R'
'helpers_glmnet.R' 'helpers_ranger.R' 'zzz.R'

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`mlr3learners-package` *mlr3learners: Recommended Learners for 'mlr3'*

Description

More learners are implemented in the mlr3extralearners package. A guide on how to create custom learners is covered in the book: `https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com`. Feel invited to contribute a missing learner to the **mlr3** ecosystem!

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See Also

Useful links:

- https://mlr3learners.mlr-org.com
- https://github.com/mlr-org/mlr3learners
- Report bugs at https://github.com/mlr-org/mlr3learners/issues

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`mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet`
GLM with Elastic Net Regularization Classification Learner

Description

Generalized linear models with elastic net regularization. Calls `glmnet::cv.glmnet()` from package **glmnet**.

The default for hyperparameter `family` is set to `"binomial"` or `"multinomial"`, depending on the number of classes.

Offset

If a `Task` contains a column with the `offset` role, it is automatically incorporated during training via the `offset` argument in `glmnet::glmnet()`. During prediction, the offset column from the test set is used only if `use_pred_offset` = `TRUE` (default), passed via the `newoffset` argument in `glmnet::predict.glmnet()`. Otherwise, if the user sets `use_pred_offset` = `FALSE`, a zero offset is applied, effectively disabling the offset adjustment during prediction.

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function `mlr3::lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("classif.cv_glmnet")
lrn("classif.cv_glmnet")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: “classif”
- Predict Types: “response”, “prob”
- Feature Types: “logical”, “integer”, “numeric”
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, **glmnet**

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Levels	Range
alignment	character	lambda	lambda, fraction	-
alpha	numeric	1		$[0, 1]$
big	numeric	9.9e+35		$(-\infty, \infty)$
devmax	numeric	0.999		$[0, 1]$
dfmax	integer	-		$[0, \infty)$
epsnr	numeric	1e-08		$[0, 1]$
eps	numeric	1e-06		$[0, 1]$
exclude	integer	-		$[1, \infty)$
exmx	numeric	250		$(-\infty, \infty)$
fdev	numeric	1e-05		$[0, 1]$
foldid	untyped	NULL		-
gamma	untyped	-		-
grouped	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
intercept	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
keep	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
lambda.min.ratio	numeric	-		$[0, 1]$
lambda	untyped	-		-
lower.limits	untyped	-		-
maxit	integer	100000		$[1, \infty)$
mnlam	integer	5		$[1, \infty)$
mxitnr	integer	25		$[1, \infty)$
mxit	integer	100		$[1, \infty)$
nfolds	integer	10		$[3, \infty)$
nlambda	integer	100		$[1, \infty)$
use_pred_offset	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
parallel	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
penalty.factor	untyped	-		-
pmax	integer	-		$[0, \infty)$
pmin	numeric	1e-09		$[0, 1]$
prec	numeric	1e-10		$(-\infty, \infty)$
predict.gamma	numeric	gamma.1se		$(-\infty, \infty)$
relax	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
s	numeric	lambda.1se		$[0, \infty)$
standardize	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
standardize.response	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
thresh	numeric	1e-07		$[0, \infty)$
trace.it	integer	0		$[0, 1]$
type.gaussian	character	-	covariance, naive	-

type.logistic	character	-	Newton, modified.Newton	-
type.measure	character	deviance	deviance, class, auc, mse, mae	-
type.multinomial	character	-	ungrouped, grouped	-
upper.limits	untyped	-		-

Internal Encoding

Starting with **mlr3** v0.5.0, the order of class labels is reversed prior to model fitting to comply to the `stats::glm()` convention that the negative class is provided as the first factor level.

Super classes

`mlr3::Learner` -> `mlr3::LearnerClassif` -> `LearnerClassifCVGlmnet`

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerClassifCVGlmnet$new()`
- `LearnerClassifCVGlmnet$selected_features()`
- `LearnerClassifCVGlmnet$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifCVGlmnet$new()
```

Method `selected_features()`**:** Returns the set of selected features as reported by `glmnet::predict.glmnet()` with `type` set to `"nonzero"`.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifCVGlmnet$selected_features(lambda = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`lambda (numeric(1))`
Custom `lambda`, defaults to the active lambda depending on parameter set.

Returns: (`character()`) of feature names.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifCVGlmnet$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

Friedman J, Hastie T, Tibshirani R (2010). "Regularization Paths for Generalized Linear Models via Coordinate Descent." *Journal of Statistical Software*, **33**(1), 1–22. doi:10.18637/jss.v033.i01.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- as.data.table(mlr_learners) for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:
  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.
- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: mlr_learners_classif.glmnet, mlr_learners_classif.kknn, mlr_learners_classif.lda, mlr_learners_classif.log_reg, mlr_learners_classif.multinom, mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes, mlr_learners_classif.nnet, mlr_learners_classif.qda, mlr_learners_classif.ranger, mlr_learners_classif.svm, mlr_learners_classif.xgboost, mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet, mlr_learners_regr.glmnet, mlr_learners_regr.kknn, mlr_learners_regr.km, mlr_learners_regr.lm, mlr_learners_regr.nnet, mlr_learners_regr.ranger, mlr_learners_regr.svm, mlr_learners_regr.xgboost

Examples

```
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("classif.cv_glmnet")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("sonar")

# Create train and test set
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)

# Print the model
print(learner$model)

# Importance method
if ("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)

# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
```

`mlr_learners_classif.glmnet`

GLM with Elastic Net Regularization Classification Learner

Description

Generalized linear models with elastic net regularization. Calls `glmnet::glmnet()` from package **glmnet**.

Details

Caution: This learner is different to learners calling `glmnet::cv.glmnet()` in that it does not use the internal optimization of parameter `lambda`. Instead, `lambda` needs to be tuned by the user (e.g., via **mlr3tuning**). When `lambda` is tuned, the `glmnet` will be trained for each tuning iteration. While fitting the whole path of `lambda`s would be more efficient, as is done by default in `glmnet::glmnet()`, tuning/selecting the parameter at prediction time (using parameter `s`) is currently not supported in **mlr3** (at least not in efficient manner). Tuning the `s` parameter is, therefore, currently discouraged.

When the data are i.i.d. and efficiency is key, we recommend using the respective auto-tuning counterparts in `mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet()` or `mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet()`. However, in some situations this is not applicable, usually when data are imbalanced or not i.i.d. (longitudinal, time-series) and tuning requires custom resampling strategies (blocked design, stratification).

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function `mlr3::lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("classif.glmnet")
lrn("classif.glmnet")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: “classif”
- Predict Types: “response”, “prob”
- Feature Types: “logical”, “integer”, “numeric”
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, **glmnet**

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Levels	Range
alpha	numeric	1		$[0, 1]$
big	numeric	9.9e+35		$(-\infty, \infty)$
devmax	numeric	0.999		$[0, 1]$

dfmax	integer	-		$[0, \infty)$
eps	numeric	1e-06		$[0, 1]$
epsnr	numeric	1e-08		$[0, 1]$
exact	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
exclude	integer	-		$[1, \infty)$
exmx	numeric	250		$(-\infty, \infty)$
fdev	numeric	1e-05		$[0, 1]$
gamma	numeric	1		$(-\infty, \infty)$
intercept	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
lambda	untyped	-		-
lambda.min.ratio	numeric	-		$[0, 1]$
lower.limits	untyped	-		-
maxit	integer	100000		$[1, \infty)$
mnlam	integer	5		$[1, \infty)$
mxit	integer	100		$[1, \infty)$
mxitnr	integer	25		$[1, \infty)$
nlambda	integer	100		$[1, \infty)$
use_pred_offset	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
penalty.factor	untyped	-		-
pmax	integer	-		$[0, \infty)$
pmin	numeric	1e-09		$[0, 1]$
prec	numeric	1e-10		$(-\infty, \infty)$
relax	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
s	numeric	0.01		$[0, \infty)$
standardize	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
standardize.response	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
thresh	numeric	1e-07		$[0, \infty)$
trace.it	integer	0		$[0, 1]$
type.gaussian	character	-	covariance, naive	-
type.logistic	character	-	Newton, modified.Newton	-
type.multinomial	character	-	ungrouped, grouped	-
upper.limits	untyped	-		-

Internal Encoding

Starting with **mlr3** v0.5.0, the order of class labels is reversed prior to model fitting to comply to the `stats::glm()` convention that the negative class is provided as the first factor level.

Offset

If a `Task` contains a column with the `offset` role, it is automatically incorporated during training via the `offset` argument in `glmnet::glmnet()`. During prediction, the offset column from the test set is used only if `use_pred_offset` = `TRUE` (default), passed via the `newoffset` argument in `glmnet::predict.glmnet()`. Otherwise, if the user sets `use_pred_offset` = `FALSE`, a zero offset is applied, effectively disabling the offset adjustment during prediction.

Super classes

`mlr3::Learner` -> `mlr3::LearnerClassif` -> `LearnerClassifGlmnet`

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerClassifGlmnet$new()`
- `LearnerClassifGlmnet$selected_features()`
- `LearnerClassifGlmnet$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifGlmnet$new()
```

Method `selected_features()`**:** Returns the set of selected features as reported by `glmnet::predict.glmnet()` with `type` set to `"nonzero"`.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifGlmnet$selected_features(lambda = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`lambda (numeric(1))`
Custom `lambda`, defaults to the active lambda depending on parameter set.

Returns: (`character()`) of feature names.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifGlmnet$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

Friedman J, Hastie T, Tibshirani R (2010). "Regularization Paths for Generalized Linear Models via Coordinate Descent." *Journal of Statistical Software*, **33**(1), 1–22. doi:10.18637/jss.v033.i01.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: `https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners`
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- `as.data.table(mlr_learners)` for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:

  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.
- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet, mlr_learners_classif.kknn, mlr_learners_classif.lda, mlr_learners_classif.log_reg, mlr_learners_classif.multinom, mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes, mlr_learners_classif.nnet, mlr_learners_classif.qda, mlr_learners_classif.ranger, mlr_learners_classif.svm, mlr_learners_classif.xgboost, mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet, mlr_learners_regr.glmnet, mlr_learners_regr.kknn, mlr_learners_regr.km, mlr_learners_regr.lm, mlr_learners_regr.nnet, mlr_learners_regr.ranger, mlr_learners_regr.svm, mlr_learners_regr.xgboost

Examples

```
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("classif.glmnet")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("sonar")

# Create train and test set
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)

# Print the model
print(learner$model)

# Importance method
if ("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)

# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
```

---

mlr_learners_classif.kknn

k-Nearest-Neighbor Classification Learner

Description

k-Nearest-Neighbor classification. Calls kknn::kknn() from package **kknn**.

Initial parameter values

- `store_model`:
  - See note.

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function `mlr3::lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("classif.kknn")
lrn("classif.kknn")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: "classif"
- Predict Types: "response", "prob"
- Feature Types: "logical", "integer", "numeric", "factor", "ordered"
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, **kknn**

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Levels
k	integer	7	
distance	numeric	2	
kernel	character	optimal	rectangular, triangular, epanechnikov, biweight, triweight, cos, inv, gaussian, rank, optim
scale	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE
ykernel	untyped	NULL	
store_model	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE

Super classes

`mlr3::Learner` -> `mlr3::LearnerClassif` -> `LearnerClassifKKNN`

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerClassifKKNN$new()`
- `LearnerClassifKKNN$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifKKNN$new()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifKKNN$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Note

There is no training step for k-NN models, just storing the training data to process it during the predict step. Therefore, `$model` returns a list with the following elements:

- `formula`: Formula for calling `kknn::kknn()` during `$predict()`.
- `data`: Training data for calling `kknn::kknn()` during `$predict()`.
- `pv`: Training parameters for calling `kknn::kknn()` during `$predict()`.
- `kknn`: Model as returned by `kknn::kknn()`, only available **after** `$predict()` has been called. This is not stored by default, you must set hyperparameter `store_model` to `TRUE`.

References

Hechenbichler, Klaus, Schliep, Klaus (2004). "Weighted k-nearest-neighbor techniques and ordinal classification." Technical Report Discussion Paper 399, SFB 386, Ludwig-Maximilians University Munich. doi:10.5282/ubm/epub.1769.

Samworth, J R (2012). "Optimal weighted nearest neighbour classifiers." *The Annals of Statistics*, **40**(5), 2733–2763. doi:10.1214/12AOS1049.

Cover, Thomas, Hart, Peter (1967). "Nearest neighbor pattern classification." *IEEE transactions on information theory*, **13**(1), 21–27. doi:10.1109/TIT.1967.1053964.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: `https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners`
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- `as.data.table(mlr_learners)` for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:
  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.
- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: `mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.lda`, `mlr_learners_classif.log_reg`, `mlr_learners_classif.multinom`, `mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes`, `mlr_learners_classif.nnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.qda`, `mlr_learners_classif.ranger`, `mlr_learners_classif.svm`, `mlr_learners_classif.xgboost`, `mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.kknn`, `mlr_learners_regr.km`, `mlr_learners_regr.lm`, `mlr_learners_regr.nnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.ranger`, `mlr_learners_regr.svm`, `mlr_learners_regr.xgboost`

Examples

```
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("classif.kknn")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("sonar")

# Create train and test set
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)

# Print the model
print(learner$model)

# Importance method
if ("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)

# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
```

`mlr_learners_classif.lda`

Linear Discriminant Analysis Classification Learner

Description

Linear discriminant analysis. Calls `MASS::lda()` from package **MASS**.

Details

Parameters `method` and `prior` exist for training and prediction but accept different values for each. Therefore, arguments for the predict stage have been renamed to `predict.method` and `predict.prior`, respectively.

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function `mlr3::lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("classif.lda")
lrn("classif.lda")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: “classif”
- Predict Types: “response”, “prob”
- Feature Types: “logical”, “integer”, “numeric”, “factor”, “ordered”
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, **MASS**

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Levels	Range
dimen	untyped	-		-
method	character	moment	moment, mle, mve, t	-
nu	integer	-		$(-\infty, \infty)$
predict.method	character	plug-in	plug-in, predictive, debiased	-
predict.prior	untyped	-		-
prior	untyped	-		-
tol	numeric	-		$(-\infty, \infty)$

Super classes

`mlr3::Learner` -> `mlr3::LearnerClassif` -> `LearnerClassifLDA`

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerClassifLDA$new()`
- `LearnerClassifLDA$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifLDA$new()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifLDA$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

Venables WN, Ripley BD (2002). *Modern Applied Statistics with S*, Fourth edition. Springer, New York. ISBN 0-387-95457-0, http://www.stats.ox.ac.uk/pub/MASS4/.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- `as.data.table(mlr_learners)` for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:
  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.
- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: `mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.kknn`, `mlr_learners_classif.log_reg`, `mlr_learners_classif.multinom`, `mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes`, `mlr_learners_classif.nnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.qda`, `mlr_learners_classif.ranger`, `mlr_learners_classif.svm`, `mlr_learners_classif.xgboost`, `mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.kknn`, `mlr_learners_regr.km`, `mlr_learners_regr.lm`, `mlr_learners_regr.nnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.ranger`, `mlr_learners_regr.svm`, `mlr_learners_regr.xgboost`

Examples

```
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("classif.lda")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("sonar")

# Create train and test set
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)

# Print the model
print(learner$model)

# Importance method
if ("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)

# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
```

`mlr_learners_classif.log_reg`

Logistic Regression Classification Learner

Description

Classification via logistic regression. Calls `stats::glm()` with `family` set to `"binomial"`.

Internal Encoding

Starting with **mlr3** v0.5.0, the order of class labels is reversed prior to model fitting to comply to the `stats::glm()` convention that the negative class is provided as the first factor level.

Initial parameter values

- `model`:
  - Actual default: `TRUE`.
  - Adjusted default: `FALSE`.
  - Reason for change: Save some memory.

Offset

If a `Task` has a column with the role `offset`, it will automatically be used during training. The offset is incorporated through the formula interface to ensure compatibility with `stats::glm()`. We add it to the model formula as `offset(<column_name>)` and also include it in the training data. During prediction, the default behavior is to use the offset column from the test set (enabled by `use_pred_offset = TRUE`). Otherwise, if the user sets `use_pred_offset = FALSE`, a zero offset is applied, effectively disabling the offset adjustment during prediction.

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function `mlr3::lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("classif.log_reg")
lrn("classif.log_reg")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: “classif”
- Predict Types: “response”, “prob”
- Feature Types: “logical”, “integer”, “numeric”, “character”, “factor”, “ordered”
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, ’stats’

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Levels	Range
dispersion	untyped	NULL		-
epsilon	numeric	1e-08		$(-\infty, \infty)$
etastart	untyped	-		-
maxit	numeric	25		$(-\infty, \infty)$
model	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
mustart	untyped	-		-
singular.ok	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
start	untyped	NULL		-
trace	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
x	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
y	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
use_pred_offset	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-

Contrasts

To ensure reproducibility, this learner always uses the default contrasts:

- `contr.treatment()` for unordered factors, and
- `contr.poly()` for ordered factors.

Setting the option `"contrasts"` does not have any effect. Instead, set the respective hyperparameter or use **mlr3pipelines** to create dummy features.

Super classes

`mlr3::Learner` -> `mlr3::LearnerClassif` -> `LearnerClassifLogReg`

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerClassifLogReg$new()`
- `LearnerClassifLogReg$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifLogReg$new()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifLogReg$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- as.data.table(mlr_learners) for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:
  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.
- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet, mlr_learners_classif.glmnet, mlr_learners_classif.kknn, mlr_learners_classif.lda, mlr_learners_classif.multinom, mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes, mlr_learners_classif.nnet, mlr_learners_classif.qda, mlr_learners_classif.ranger, mlr_learners_classif.svm, mlr_learners_classif.xgboost, mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet, mlr_learners_regr.glmnet, mlr_learners_regr.kknn, mlr_learners_regr.km, mlr_learners_regr.lm, mlr_learners_regr.nnet, mlr_learners_regr.ranger, mlr_learners_regr.svm, mlr_learners_regr.xgboost

Examples

```
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("classif.log_reg")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("sonar")

# Create train and test set
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)

# Print the model
print(learner$model)

# Importance method
if ("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)

# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
```

`mlr_learners_classif.multinom` *Multinomial log-linear learner via neural networks*

Description

Multinomial log-linear models via neural networks. Calls `nnet::multinom()` from package **nnet**.

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function `mlr3::lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("classif.multinom")
lrn("classif.multinom")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: "classif"
- Predict Types: "response", "prob"
- Feature Types: "logical", "integer", "numeric", "factor"
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, **nnet**

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Levels	Range
Hess	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
abstol	numeric	1e-04		$(-\infty, \infty)$
censored	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
decay	numeric	0		$(-\infty, \infty)$
entropy	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
mask	untyped	-		-
maxit	integer	100		$[1, \infty)$
MaxNWts	integer	1000		$[1, \infty)$
model	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
linout	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
rang	numeric	0.7		$(-\infty, \infty)$
reltol	numeric	1e-08		$(-\infty, \infty)$
size	integer	-		$[1, \infty)$
skip	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
softmax	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
summ	character	0	0, 1, 2, 3	-
trace	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
Wts	untyped	-		-

Super classes

`mlr3::Learner` -> `mlr3::LearnerClassif` -> `LearnerClassifMultinom`

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerClassifMultinom$new()`
- `LearnerClassifMultinom$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifMultinom$new()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifMultinom$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- `as.data.table(mlr_learners)` for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:
  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.
- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: `mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.kknn`, `mlr_learners_classif.lda`, `mlr_learners_classif.log_reg`, `mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes`, `mlr_learners_classif.nnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.qda`, `mlr_learners_classif.ranger`, `mlr_learners_classif.svm`, `mlr_learners_classif.xgboost`, `mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.kknn`, `mlr_learners_regr.km`, `mlr_learners_regr.lm`, `mlr_learners_regr.nnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.ranger`, `mlr_learners_regr.svm`, `mlr_learners_regr.xgboost`

Examples

```
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("classif.multinom")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("sonar")

# Create train and test set
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)

# Print the model
print(learner$model)

# Importance method
if ("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)

# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
```

---

mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes

Naive Bayes Classification Learner

Description

Naive Bayes classification. Calls `e1071::naiveBayes()` from package **e1071**.

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function `mlr3::lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("classif.naive_bayes")
lrn("classif.naive_bayes")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: "classif"
- Predict Types: "response", "prob"
- Feature Types: "logical", "integer", "numeric", "factor"
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, **e1071**

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Range
eps	numeric	0	$(-\infty, \infty)$
laplace	numeric	0	$[0, \infty)$
threshold	numeric	0.001	$(-\infty, \infty)$

Super classes

`mlr3::Learner` -> `mlr3::LearnerClassif` -> `LearnerClassifNaiveBayes`

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerClassifNaiveBayes$new()`
- `LearnerClassifNaiveBayes$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifNaiveBayes$new()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifNaiveBayes$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- `as.data.table(mlr_learners)` for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:
  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.

- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet, mlr_learners_classif.glmnet, mlr_learners_classif.kknn, mlr_learners_classif.lda, mlr_learners_classif.log_reg, mlr_learners_classif.multinom, mlr_learners_classif.nnet, mlr_learners_classif.qda, mlr_learners_classif.ranger, mlr_learners_classif.svm, mlr_learners_classif.xgboost, mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet, mlr_learners_regr.glmnet, mlr_learners_regr.kknn, mlr_learners_regr.km, mlr_learners_regr.lm, mlr_learners_regr.nnet, mlr_learners_regr.ranger, mlr_learners_regr.svm, mlr_learners_regr.xgboost

Examples

```
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("classif.naive_bayes")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("sonar")

# Create train and test set
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)

# Print the model
print(learner$model)

# Importance method
if ("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)

# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
```

---

mlr_learners_classif.nnet

Classification Neural Network Learner

Description

Single Layer Neural Network. Calls nnet::nnet.formula() from package **nnet**.

Note that modern neural networks with multiple layers are connected via package mlr3torch.

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function `mlr3::lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("classif.nnet")
lrn("classif.nnet")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: "classif"
- Predict Types: "response", "prob"
- Feature Types: "logical", "integer", "numeric", "factor", "ordered"
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, **nnet**

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Levels	Range
Hess	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
MaxNWts	integer	1000		$[1, \infty)$
Wts	untyped	-		-
abstol	numeric	1e-04		$(-\infty, \infty)$
censored	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
contrasts	untyped	NULL		-
decay	numeric	0		$(-\infty, \infty)$
mask	untyped	-		-
maxit	integer	100		$[1, \infty)$
na.action	untyped	-		-
rang	numeric	0.7		$(-\infty, \infty)$
reltol	numeric	1e-08		$(-\infty, \infty)$
size	integer	3		$[0, \infty)$
skip	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
subset	untyped	-		-
trace	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
formula	untyped	-		-

Initial parameter values

- `size`:
  - Adjusted default: 3L.
  - Reason for change: no default in `nnet()`.

Custom mlr3 parameters

- `formula`: if not provided, the formula is set to `task$formula()`.

Super classes

`mlr3::Learner` -> `mlr3::LearnerClassif` -> `LearnerClassifNnet`

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerClassifNnet$new()`
- `LearnerClassifNnet$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifNnet$new()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifNnet$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

Ripley BD (1996). *Pattern Recognition and Neural Networks*. Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1017/cbo9780511812651.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: `https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners`
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- `as.data.table(mlr_learners)` for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:
  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.
- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: `mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.kknn`, `mlr_learners_classif.lda`, `mlr_learners_classif.log_reg`, `mlr_learners_classif.multinom`, `mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes`, `mlr_learners_classif.qda`, `mlr_learners_classif.ranger`, `mlr_learners_classif.svm`, `mlr_learners_classif.xgboost`, `mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.kknn`, `mlr_learners_regr.km`, `mlr_learners_regr.lm`, `mlr_learners_regr.nnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.ranger`, `mlr_learners_regr.svm`, `mlr_learners_regr.xgboost`

Examples

```
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("classif.nnet")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("sonar")

# Create train and test set
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)

# Print the model
print(learner$model)

# Importance method
if ("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)

# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
```

`mlr_learners_classif.qda`

Quadratic Discriminant Analysis Classification Learner

Description

Quadratic discriminant analysis. Calls `MASS::qda()` from package **MASS**.

Details

Parameters `method` and `prior` exist for training and prediction but accept different values for each. Therefore, arguments for the predict stage have been renamed to `predict.method` and `predict.prior`, respectively.

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function `mlr3::lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("classif.qda")
lrn("classif.qda")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: "classif"
- Predict Types: "response", "prob"
- Feature Types: "logical", "integer", "numeric", "factor", "ordered"
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, **MASS**

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Levels	Range
method	character	moment	moment, mle, mve, t	-
nu	integer	-		$(-\infty, \infty)$
predict.method	character	plug-in	plug-in, predictive, debiased	-
predict.prior	untyped	-		-
prior	untyped	-		-

Super classes

`mlr3::Learner` -> `mlr3::LearnerClassif` -> `LearnerClassifQDA`

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerClassifQDA$new()`
- `LearnerClassifQDA$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifQDA$new()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifQDA$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

Venables WN, Ripley BD (2002). *Modern Applied Statistics with S*, Fourth edition. Springer, New York. ISBN 0-387-95457-0, http://www.stats.ox.ac.uk/pub/MASS4/.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- `as.data.table(mlr_learners)` for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:
  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.
- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: `mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.kknn`, `mlr_learners_classif.lda`, `mlr_learners_classif.log_reg`, `mlr_learners_classif.multinom`, `mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes`, `mlr_learners_classif.nnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.ranger`, `mlr_learners_classif.svm`, `mlr_learners_classif.xgboost`, `mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.kknn`, `mlr_learners_regr.km`, `mlr_learners_regr.lm`, `mlr_learners_regr.nnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.ranger`, `mlr_learners_regr.svm`, `mlr_learners_regr.xgboost`

Examples

```
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("classif.qda")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("sonar")

# Create train and test set
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)

# Print the model
print(learner$model)

# Importance method
if ("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)

# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
```

`mlr_learners_classif.ranger`
Ranger Classification Learner

Description

Random classification forest. Calls `ranger::ranger()` from package **ranger**.

Custom mlr3 parameters

- `mtry`:
  - This hyperparameter can alternatively be set via our hyperparameter `mtry.ratio` as `mtry = max(ceiling(mtry.ratio * n_features), 1)`. Note that `mtry` and `mtry.ratio` are mutually exclusive.

Initial parameter values

- `num.threads`:
  - Actual default: 2, using two threads, while also respecting environment variable `R_RANGER_NUM_THREADS`, `options(ranger.num.threads = N)`, or `options(Ncpus = N)`, with precedence in that order.
  - Adjusted value: 1.
  - Reason for change: Conflicting with parallelization via **future**.

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function `mlr3::lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("classif.ranger")
lrn("classif.ranger")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: "classif"
- Predict Types: "response", "prob"
- Feature Types: "logical", "integer", "numeric", "character", "factor", "ordered"
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, **ranger**

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Levels	Range
always.split.variables	untyped	-		-
class.weights	untyped	NULL		-
holdout	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-

importance	character	-	none, impurity, impurity_corrected, permutation	-
keep.inbag	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
max.depth	integer	NULL		$[1, \infty)$
min.bucket	untyped	1L		-
min.node.size	untyped	NULL		-
mtry	integer	-		$[1, \infty)$
mtry.ratio	numeric	-		$[0, 1]$
na.action	character	na.learn	na.learn, na.omit, na.fail	-
num.random.splits	integer	1		$[1, \infty)$
node.stats	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
num.threads	integer	1		$[1, \infty)$
num.trees	integer	500		$[1, \infty)$
oob.error	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
regularization.factor	untyped	1		-
regularization.usedepth	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
replace	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
respect.unordered.factors	character	-	ignore, order, partition	-
sample.fraction	numeric	-		$[0, 1]$
save.memory	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
scale.permutation.importance	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
seed	integer	NULL		$(-\infty, \infty)$
split.select.weights	untyped	NULL		-
splitrule	character	gini	gini, extratrees, hellinger	-
verbose	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
write.forest	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-

Super classes

`mlr3::Learner` -> `mlr3::LearnerClassif` -> `LearnerClassifRanger`

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerClassifRanger$new()`
- `LearnerClassifRanger$importance()`
- `LearnerClassifRanger$oob_error()`
- `LearnerClassifRanger$selected_features()`
- `LearnerClassifRanger$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifRanger$new()
```

Method `importance()`**:** The importance scores are extracted from the model slot `variable.importance`. Parameter `importance.mode` must be set to `"impurity"`, `"impurity_corrected"`, or `"permutation"`

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifRanger$importance()
```

Returns: Named `numeric()`.

Method `oob_error()`**:** The out-of-bag error, extracted from model slot `prediction.error`.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifRanger$oob_error()
```

Returns: `numeric(1)`.

Method `selected_features()`**:** The set of features used for node splitting in the forest.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifRanger$selected_features()
```

Returns: `character()`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifRanger$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

Wright, N. M, Ziegler, Andreas (2017). "ranger: A Fast Implementation of Random Forests for High Dimensional Data in C++ and R." *Journal of Statistical Software*, **77**(1), 1–17. doi:10.18637/jss.v077.i01.

Breiman, Leo (2001). "Random Forests." *Machine Learning*, **45**(1), 5–32. ISSN 1573-0565, doi:10.1023/A:1010933404324.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: `https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners`
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- `as.data.table(mlr_learners)` for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:
  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.

- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet, mlr_learners_classif.glmnet, mlr_learners_classif.kknn, mlr_learners_classif.lda, mlr_learners_classif.log_reg, mlr_learners_classif.multinom, mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes, mlr_learners_classif.nnet, mlr_learners_classif.qda, mlr_learners_classif.svm, mlr_learners_classif.xgboost, mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet, mlr_learners_regr.glmnet, mlr_learners_regr.kknn, mlr_learners_regr.km, mlr_learners_regr.lm, mlr_learners_regr.nnet, mlr_learners_regr.ranger, mlr_learners_regr.svm, mlr_learners_regr.xgboost

Examples

```
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("classif.ranger")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("sonar")

# Create train and test set
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)

# Print the model
print(learner$model)

# Importance method
if ("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)

# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
```

---

mlr_learners_classif.svm

Support Vector Machine

Description

Support vector machine for classification. Calls e1071::svm() from package **e1071**.

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function mlr3::lrn():

```
mlr_learners$get("classif.svm")
lrn("classif.svm")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: "classif"
- Predict Types: "response", "prob"
- Feature Types: "logical", "integer", "numeric"
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, **e1071**

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Levels	Range
cachesize	numeric	40		$(-\infty, \infty)$
class.weights	untyped	NULL		-
coef0	numeric	0		$(-\infty, \infty)$
cost	numeric	1		$[0, \infty)$
cross	integer	0		$[0, \infty)$
decision.values	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
degree	integer	3		$[1, \infty)$
epsilon	numeric	0.1		$[0, \infty)$
fitted	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
gamma	numeric	-		$[0, \infty)$
kernel	character	radial	linear, polynomial, radial, sigmoid	-
nu	numeric	0.5		$(-\infty, \infty)$
scale	untyped	TRUE		-
shrinking	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
tolerance	numeric	0.001		$[0, \infty)$
type	character	C-classification	C-classification, nu-classification	-

Super classes

`mlr3::Learner` -> `mlr3::LearnerClassif` -> `LearnerClassifSVM`

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerClassifSVM$new()`
- `LearnerClassifSVM$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifSVM$new()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifSVM$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

Cortes, Corinna, Vapnik, Vladimir (1995). "Support-vector networks." *Machine Learning*, **20**(3), 273–297. doi:10.1007/BF00994018.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- `as.data.table(mlr_learners)` for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:
  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.
- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: `mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.kknn`, `mlr_learners_classif.lda`, `mlr_learners_classif.log_reg`, `mlr_learners_classif.multinom`, `mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes`, `mlr_learners_classif.nnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.qda`, `mlr_learners_classif.ranger`, `mlr_learners_classif.xgboost`, `mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.kknn`, `mlr_learners_regr.km`, `mlr_learners_regr.lm`, `mlr_learners_regr.nnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.ranger`, `mlr_learners_regr.svm`, `mlr_learners_regr.xgboost`

Examples

```
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("classif.svm")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("sonar")

# Create train and test set
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)
```

```
# Print the model
print(learner$model)

# Importance method
if ("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)

# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
```

`mlr_learners_classif.xgboost`
Extreme Gradient Boosting Classification Learner

Description

eXtreme Gradient Boosting classification. Calls `xgboost::xgb.train()` from package **xgboost**.

Note that using the `evals` parameter directly will lead to problems when wrapping this mlr3::Learner in a `mlr3pipelines` `GraphLearner` as the preprocessing steps will not be applied to the data in `evals`. See the section *Early Stopping and Validation* on how to do this.

Initial parameter values

- `nrounds`:
  - Actual default: no default.
  - Adjusted default: 1000.
  - Reason for change: Without a default construction of the learner would error. The lightgbm learner has a default of 1000, so we use the same here.
- `nthread`:
  - Actual value: Undefined, triggering auto-detection of the number of CPUs.
  - Adjusted value: 1.
  - Reason for change: Conflicting with parallelization via **future**.
- `verbose`:
  - Actual default: 1.
  - Adjusted default: 0.
  - Reason for change: Reduce verbosity.
- `verbosity`:
  - Actual default: 1.
  - Adjusted default: 0.
  - Reason for change: Reduce verbosity.

Early Stopping and Validation

In order to monitor the validation performance during the training, you can set the `$validate` field of the Learner. For information on how to configure the validation set, see the *Validation* section of mlr3::Learner. This validation data can also be used for early stopping, which can be enabled by setting the `early_stopping_rounds` parameter. The final (or in the case of early stopping best) validation scores can be accessed via `$internal_valid_scores`, and the optimal `nrounds` via `$internal_tuned_values`. The internal validation measure can be set via the `custom_metric` parameter that can be a mlr3::Measure, a function, or a character string for the internal xgboost measures. Using an mlr3::Measure is slower than the internal xgboost measures, but allows to use the same measure for tuning and validation.

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function `mlr3::lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("classif.xgboost")
lrn("classif.xgboost")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: "classif"
- Predict Types: "response", "prob"
- Feature Types: "logical", "integer", "numeric"
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, **xgboost**

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Levels	Range
alpha	numeric	0		$[0, \infty)$
approxcontrib	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
base_score	numeric	0.5		$(-\infty, \infty)$
booster	character	gbtree	gbtree, gblinear, dart	-
callbacks	untyped	list()		-
colsample_bylevel	numeric	1		$[0, 1]$
colsample_bynode	numeric	1		$[0, 1]$
colsample_bytree	numeric	1		$[0, 1]$
device	untyped	"cpu"		-
disable_default_eval_metric	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
early_stopping_rounds	integer	NULL		$[1, \infty)$
eta	numeric	0.3		$[0, 1]$
evals	untyped	NULL		-
eval_metric	untyped	-		-
custom_metric	untyped	-		-
extmem_single_page	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
feature_selector	character	cyclic	cyclic, shuffle, random, greedy, thrifty	-
gamma	numeric	0		$[0, \infty)$

grow_policy	character	depthwise	depthwise, lossguide	-
interaction_constraints	untyped	-		-
iterationrange	untyped	-		-
lambda	numeric	1		$[0, \infty)$
max_bin	integer	256		$[2, \infty)$
max_cached_hist_node	integer	65536		$(-\infty, \infty)$
max_cat_to_onehot	integer	-		$(-\infty, \infty)$
max_cat_threshold	numeric	-		$(-\infty, \infty)$
max_delta_step	numeric	0		$[0, \infty)$
max_depth	integer	6		$[0, \infty)$
max_leaves	integer	0		$[0, \infty)$
maximize	logical	NULL	TRUE, FALSE	-
min_child_weight	numeric	1		$[0, \infty)$
missing	numeric	NA		$(-\infty, \infty)$
monotone_constraints	untyped	0		-
nrounds	integer	-		$[1, \infty)$
normalize_type	character	tree	tree, forest	-
nthread	integer	-		$[1, \infty)$
num_parallel_tree	integer	1		$[1, \infty)$
objective	untyped	"binary:logistic"		-
one_drop	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
print_every_n	integer	1		$[1, \infty)$
rate_drop	numeric	0		$[0, 1]$
refresh_leaf	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
seed	integer	-		$(-\infty, \infty)$
seed_per_iteration	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
sampling_method	character	uniform	uniform, gradient_based	-
sample_type	character	uniform	uniform, weighted	-
save_name	untyped	NULL		-
save_period	integer	NULL		$[0, \infty)$
scale_pos_weight	numeric	1		$(-\infty, \infty)$
skip_drop	numeric	0		$[0, 1]$
subsample	numeric	1		$[0, 1]$
top_k	integer	0		$[0, \infty)$
training	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
tree_method	character	auto	auto, exact, approx, hist, gpu_hist	-
tweedie_variance_power	numeric	1.5		$[1, 2]$
updater	untyped	-		-
use_rmm	logical	-	TRUE, FALSE	-
validate_features	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
verbose	integer	-		$[0, 2]$
verbosity	integer	-		$[0, 2]$
xgb_model	untyped	NULL		-

Offset

If a Task has a column with the role offset, it will automatically be used during training. The offset is incorporated through the xgboost::xgb.DMatrix interface, using the base_margin field. No offset is applied during prediction for this learner.

Super classes

mlr3::Learner -> mlr3::LearnerClassif -> LearnerClassifXgboost

Active bindings

internal_valid_scores (named list() or NULL) The validation scores extracted from model$evaluation_log. If early stopping is activated, this contains the validation scores of the model for the optimal nrounds, otherwise the nrounds for the final model.

internal_tuned_values (named list() or NULL) If early stopping is activated, this returns a list with nrounds, which is extracted from $best_iteration of the model and otherwise NULL.

validate (numeric(1) or character(1) or NULL) How to construct the internal validation data. This parameter can be either NULL, a ratio, "test", or "predefined".

model (any)
The fitted model. Only available after $train() has been called.

Methods

Public methods:

- LearnerClassifXgboost$new()
- LearnerClassifXgboost$importance()
- LearnerClassifXgboost$clone()

Method new(): Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifXgboost$new()
```

Method importance(): The importance scores are calculated with xgboost::xgb.importance().

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifXgboost$importance()
```

Returns: Named numeric().

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerClassifXgboost$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Note

To compute on GPUs, you first need to compile **xgboost** yourself and link against CUDA. See https://xgboost.readthedocs.io/en/stable/build.html#building-with-gpu-support.

The `outputmargin`, `predcontrib`, `predinteraction`, and `predleaf` parameters are not supported. You can still call e.g. `predict(learner$model, newdata = newdata, outputmargin = TRUE)` to get these predictions.

References

Chen, Tianqi, Guestrin, Carlos (2016). "Xgboost: A scalable tree boosting system." In *Proceedings of the 22nd ACM SIGKDD Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining*, 785–794. ACM. doi:10.1145/2939672.2939785.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- `as.data.table(mlr_learners)` for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:
  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.
- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: `mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.kknn`, `mlr_learners_classif.lda`, `mlr_learners_classif.log_reg`, `mlr_learners_classif.multinom`, `mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes`, `mlr_learners_classif.nnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.qda`, `mlr_learners_classif.ranger`, `mlr_learners_classif.svm`, `mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.kknn`, `mlr_learners_regr.km`, `mlr_learners_regr.lm`, `mlr_learners_regr.nnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.ranger`, `mlr_learners_regr.svm`, `mlr_learners_regr.xgboost`

Examples

```
## Not run:
if (requireNamespace("xgboost", quietly = TRUE)) {
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("classif.xgboost")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("sonar")

# Create train and test set
```

```
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)

# print the model
print(learner$model)

# importance method
if("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)

# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
}

## End(Not run)

## Not run:
# Train learner with early stopping on spam data set
task = tsk("spam")

# use 30 percent for validation
# Set early stopping parameter
learner = lrn("classif.xgboost",
  nrounds = 100,
  early_stopping_rounds = 10,
  validate = 0.3
)

# Train learner with early stopping
learner$train(task)

# Inspect optimal nrounds and validation performance
learner$internal_tuned_values
learner$internal_valid_scores

## End(Not run)
```

`mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet` *GLM with Elastic Net Regularization Regression Learner*

Description

Generalized linear models with elastic net regularization. Calls `glmnet::cv.glmnet()` from package **glmnet**.

The default for hyperparameter `family` is set to `"gaussian"`.

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function `mlr3::lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("regr.cv_glmnet")
lrn("regr.cv_glmnet")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: "regr"
- Predict Types: "response"
- Feature Types: "logical", "integer", "numeric"
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, **glmnet**

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Levels	Range
alignment	character	lambda	lambda, fraction	-
alpha	numeric	1		$[0, 1]$
big	numeric	9.9e+35		$(-\infty, \infty)$
devmax	numeric	0.999		$[0, 1]$
dfmax	integer	-		$[0, \infty)$
eps	numeric	1e-06		$[0, 1]$
epsnr	numeric	1e-08		$[0, 1]$
exclude	integer	-		$[1, \infty)$
exmx	numeric	250		$(-\infty, \infty)$
family	character	gaussian	gaussian, poisson	-
fdev	numeric	1e-05		$[0, 1]$
foldid	untyped	NULL		-
gamma	untyped	-		-
grouped	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
intercept	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
keep	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
lambda	untyped	-		-
lambda.min.ratio	numeric	-		$[0, 1]$
lower.limits	untyped	-		-
maxit	integer	100000		$[1, \infty)$
mnlam	integer	5		$[1, \infty)$
mxit	integer	100		$[1, \infty)$
mxitnr	integer	25		$[1, \infty)$
nfolds	integer	10		$[3, \infty)$
nlambda	integer	100		$[1, \infty)$
use_pred_offset	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
parallel	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
penalty.factor	untyped	-		-
pmax	integer	-		$[0, \infty)$
pmin	numeric	1e-09		$[0, 1]$

prec	numeric	1e-10		$(-\infty, \infty)$
predict.gamma	numeric	gamma.1se		$(-\infty, \infty)$
relax	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
s	numeric	lambda.1se		$[0, \infty)$
standardize	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
standardize.response	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
thresh	numeric	1e-07		$[0, \infty)$
trace.it	integer	0		$[0, 1]$
type.gaussian	character	-	covariance, naive	-
type.logistic	character	-	Newton, modified.Newton	-
type.measure	character	deviance	deviance, class, auc, mse, mae	-
type.multinomial	character	-	ungrouped, grouped	-
upper.limits	untyped	-		-

Offset

If a `Task` contains a column with the `offset` role, it is automatically incorporated during training via the `offset` argument in `glmnet::glmnet()`. During prediction, the offset column from the test set is used only if `use_pred_offset` = `TRUE` (default), passed via the `newoffset` argument in `glmnet::predict.glmnet()`. Otherwise, if the user sets `use_pred_offset` = `FALSE`, a zero offset is applied, effectively disabling the offset adjustment during prediction.

Super classes

`mlr3::Learner` -> `mlr3::LearnerRegr` -> `LearnerRegrCVGlmnet`

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerRegrCVGlmnet$new()`
- `LearnerRegrCVGlmnet$selected_features()`
- `LearnerRegrCVGlmnet$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrCVGlmnet$new()
```

Method `selected_features()`**:** Returns the set of selected features as reported by `glmnet::predict.glmnet()` with `type` set to `"nonzero"`.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrCVGlmnet$selected_features(lambda = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`lambda (numeric(1))`
Custom `lambda`, defaults to the active lambda depending on parameter set.

Returns: (`character()`) of feature names.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrCVGlmnet$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

Friedman J, Hastie T, Tibshirani R (2010). "Regularization Paths for Generalized Linear Models via Coordinate Descent." *Journal of Statistical Software*, **33**(1), 1–22. doi:10.18637/jss.v033.i01.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- `as.data.table(mlr_learners)` for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:
  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.
- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: `mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.kknn`, `mlr_learners_classif.lda`, `mlr_learners_classif.log_reg`, `mlr_learners_classif.multinom`, `mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes`, `mlr_learners_classif.nnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.qda`, `mlr_learners_classif.ranger`, `mlr_learners_classif.svm`, `mlr_learners_classif.xgboost`, `mlr_learners_regr.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.kknn`, `mlr_learners_regr.km`, `mlr_learners_regr.lm`, `mlr_learners_regr.nnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.ranger`, `mlr_learners_regr.svm`, `mlr_learners_regr.xgboost`

Examples

```
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("regr.cv_glmnet")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("mtcars")

# Create train and test set
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
```

```
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)

# Print the model
print(learner$model)

# Importance method
if ("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)

# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
```

`mlr_learners_regr.glmnet`

GLM with Elastic Net Regularization Regression Learner

Description

Generalized linear models with elastic net regularization. Calls `glmnet::glmnet()` from package **glmnet**.

The default for hyperparameter `family` is set to `"gaussian"`.

Details

Caution: This learner is different to learners calling `glmnet::cv.glmnet()` in that it does not use the internal optimization of parameter `lambda`. Instead, `lambda` needs to be tuned by the user (e.g., via **mlr3tuning**). When `lambda` is tuned, the `glmnet` will be trained for each tuning iteration. While fitting the whole path of `lambda`s would be more efficient, as is done by default in `glmnet::glmnet()`, tuning/selecting the parameter at prediction time (using parameter `s`) is currently not supported in **mlr3** (at least not in efficient manner). Tuning the `s` parameter is, therefore, currently discouraged.

When the data are i.i.d. and efficiency is key, we recommend using the respective auto-tuning counterparts in `mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet()` or `mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet()`. However, in some situations this is not applicable, usually when data are imbalanced or not i.i.d. (longitudinal, time-series) and tuning requires custom resampling strategies (blocked design, stratification).

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function `mlr3::lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("regr.glmnet")
lrn("regr.glmnet")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: “regr”
- Predict Types: “response”
- Feature Types: “logical”, “integer”, “numeric”
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, **glmnet**

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Levels	Range
alignment	character	lambda	lambda, fraction	-
alpha	numeric	1		$[0, 1]$
big	numeric	9.9e+35		$(-\infty, \infty)$
devmax	numeric	0.999		$[0, 1]$
dfmax	integer	-		$[0, \infty)$
eps	numeric	1e-06		$[0, 1]$
epsnr	numeric	1e-08		$[0, 1]$
exact	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
exclude	integer	-		$[1, \infty)$
exmx	numeric	250		$(-\infty, \infty)$
family	character	gaussian	gaussian, poisson	-
fdev	numeric	1e-05		$[0, 1]$
gamma	numeric	1		$(-\infty, \infty)$
grouped	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
intercept	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
keep	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
lambda	untyped	-		-
lambda.min.ratio	numeric	-		$[0, 1]$
lower.limits	untyped	-		-
maxit	integer	100000		$[1, \infty)$
mnlam	integer	5		$[1, \infty)$
mxit	integer	100		$[1, \infty)$
mxitnr	integer	25		$[1, \infty)$
use_pred_offset	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
nlambda	integer	100		$[1, \infty)$
parallel	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
penalty.factor	untyped	-		-
pmax	integer	-		$[0, \infty)$
pmin	numeric	1e-09		$[0, 1]$
prec	numeric	1e-10		$(-\infty, \infty)$
relax	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
s	numeric	0.01		$[0, \infty)$
standardize	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
standardize.response	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
thresh	numeric	1e-07		$[0, \infty)$
trace.it	integer	0		$[0, 1]$
type.gaussian	character	-	covariance, naive	-
type.logistic	character	-	Newton, modified.Newton	-

type.multinomial	character	-	ungrouped, grouped	-
upper.limits	untyped	-		-

Offset

If a Task contains a column with the `offset` role, it is automatically incorporated during training via the `offset` argument in `glmnet::glmnet()`. During prediction, the offset column from the test set is used only if `use_pred_offset = TRUE` (default), passed via the `newoffset` argument in `glmnet::predict.glmnet()`. Otherwise, if the user sets `use_pred_offset = FALSE`, a zero offset is applied, effectively disabling the offset adjustment during prediction.

Super classes

`mlr3::Learner` -> `mlr3::LearnerRegr` -> `LearnerRegrGlmnet`

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerRegrGlmnet$new()`
- `LearnerRegrGlmnet$selected_features()`
- `LearnerRegrGlmnet$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrGlmnet$new()
```

Method `selected_features()`**:** Returns the set of selected features as reported by `glmnet::predict.glmnet()` with `type` set to "nonzero".

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrGlmnet$selected_features(lambda = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`lambda` (`numeric(1)`)
Custom `lambda`, defaults to the active lambda depending on parameter set.

Returns: (`character()`) of feature names.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrGlmnet$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

Friedman J, Hastie T, Tibshirani R (2010). "Regularization Paths for Generalized Linear Models via Coordinate Descent." *Journal of Statistical Software*, **33**(1), 1–22. doi:10.18637/jss.v033.i01.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- `as.data.table(mlr_learners)` for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:
  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.
- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet, mlr_learners_classif.glmnet, mlr_learners_classif.kknn, mlr_learners_classif.lda, mlr_learners_classif.log_reg, mlr_learners_classif.multinom, mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes, mlr_learners_classif.nnet, mlr_learners_classif.qda, mlr_learners_classif.ranger, mlr_learners_classif.svm, mlr_learners_classif.xgboost, mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet, mlr_learners_regr.kknn, mlr_learners_regr.km, mlr_learners_regr.lm, mlr_learners_regr.nnet, mlr_learners_regr.ranger, mlr_learners_regr.svm, mlr_learners_regr.xgboost

Examples

```
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("regr.glmnet")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("mtcars")

# Create train and test set
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)

# Print the model
print(learner$model)

# Importance method
if ("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)
```

```
# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
```

`mlr_learners_regr.kknn`

k-Nearest-Neighbor Regression Learner

Description

k-Nearest-Neighbor regression. Calls `kknn::kknn()` from package **kknn**.

Initial parameter values

- `store_model`:
  - See note.

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function `mlr3::lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("regr.kknn")
lrn("regr.kknn")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: "regr"
- Predict Types: "response"
- Feature Types: "logical", "integer", "numeric", "factor", "ordered"
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, **kknn**

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Levels
k	integer	7	
distance	numeric	2	
kernel	character	optimal	rectangular, triangular, epanechnikov, biweight, triweight, cos, inv, gaussian, rank, optim
scale	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE
ykernel	untyped	NULL	
store_model	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE

Super classes

`mlr3::Learner` -> `mlr3::LearnerRegr` -> `LearnerRegrKKNN`

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerRegrKKNN$new()`
- `LearnerRegrKKNN$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrKKNN$new()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrKKNN$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Note

There is no training step for k-NN models, just storing the training data to process it during the predict step. Therefore, `$model` returns a list with the following elements:

- `formula`: Formula for calling `kknn::kknn()` during `$predict()`.
- `data`: Training data for calling `kknn::kknn()` during `$predict()`.
- `pv`: Training parameters for calling `kknn::kknn()` during `$predict()`.
- `kknn`: Model as returned by `kknn::kknn()`, only available **after** `$predict()` has been called. This is not stored by default, you must set hyperparameter `store_model` to `TRUE`.

References

Hechenbichler, Klaus, Schliep, Klaus (2004). "Weighted k-nearest-neighbor techniques and ordinal classification." Technical Report Discussion Paper 399, SFB 386, Ludwig-Maximilians University Munich. doi:10.5282/ubm/epub.1769.

Samworth, J R (2012). "Optimal weighted nearest neighbour classifiers." *The Annals of Statistics*, **40**(5), 2733–2763. doi:10.1214/12AOS1049.

Cover, Thomas, Hart, Peter (1967). "Nearest neighbor pattern classification." *IEEE transactions on information theory*, **13**(1), 21–27. doi:10.1109/TIT.1967.1053964.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- as.data.table(mlr_learners) for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:
  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.
- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet, mlr_learners_classif.glmnet, mlr_learners_classif.kknn, mlr_learners_classif.lda, mlr_learners_classif.log_reg, mlr_learners_classif.multinom, mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes, mlr_learners_classif.nnet, mlr_learners_classif.qda, mlr_learners_classif.ranger, mlr_learners_classif.svm, mlr_learners_classif.xgboost, mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet, mlr_learners_regr.glmnet, mlr_learners_regr.km, mlr_learners_regr.lm, mlr_learners_regr.nnet, mlr_learners_regr.ranger, mlr_learners_regr.svm, mlr_learners_regr.xgboost

Examples

```
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("regr.kknn")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("mtcars")

# Create train and test set
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)

# Print the model
print(learner$model)

# Importance method
if ("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)

# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
```

`mlr_learners_regr.km` *Kriging Regression Learner*

Description

Kriging regression. Calls `DiceKriging::km()` from package **DiceKriging**.

- The predict type hyperparameter "type" defaults to "SK" (simple kriging).
- The additional hyperparameter `nugget.stability` is used to overwrite the hyperparameter `nugget` with `nugget.stability * var(y)` before training to improve the numerical stability. We recommend a value of `1e-8`.
- The additional hyperparameter `jitter` can be set to add `N(0, [jitter])`-distributed noise to the data before prediction to avoid perfect interpolation. We recommend a value of `1e-12`.

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function `mlr3::lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("regr.km")
lrn("regr.km")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: “regr”
- Predict Types: “response”, “se”
- Feature Types: “logical”, “integer”, “numeric”
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, **DiceKriging**

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Levels	Range
bias.correct	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
checkNames	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
coef.cov	untyped	NULL		-
coef.trend	untyped	NULL		-
coef.var	untyped	NULL		-
control	untyped	NULL		-
cov.compute	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
covtype	character	matern5_2	gauss, matern5_2, matern3_2, exp, powexp	-
estim.method	character	MLE	MLE, LOO	-
gr	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
iso	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
jitter	numeric	0		$[0, \infty)$
kernel	untyped	NULL		-

knots	untyped	NULL		-
light.return	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
lower	untyped	NULL		-
multistart	integer	1		$(-\infty, \infty)$
noise.var	untyped	NULL		-
nugget	numeric	-		$(-\infty, \infty)$
nugget.estim	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
nugget.stability	numeric	0		$[0, \infty)$
optim.method	character	BFGS	BFGS, gen	-
parinit	untyped	NULL		-
penalty	untyped	NULL		-
scaling	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
se.compute	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
type	character	SK	SK, UK	-
upper	untyped	NULL		-

Super classes

`mlr3::Learner` -> `mlr3::LearnerRegr` -> `LearnerRegrKM`

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerRegrKM$new()`
- `LearnerRegrKM$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrKM$new()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrKM$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

Roustant O, Ginsbourger D, Deville Y (2012). "DiceKriging, DiceOptim: Two R Packages for the Analysis of Computer Experiments by Kriging-Based Metamodeling and Optimization." *Journal of Statistical Software*, **51**(1), 1–55. doi:10.18637/jss.v051.i01.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- `as.data.table(mlr_learners)` for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:
  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.
- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: `mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.kknn`, `mlr_learners_classif.lda`, `mlr_learners_classif.log_reg`, `mlr_learners_classif.multinom`, `mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes`, `mlr_learners_classif.nnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.qda`, `mlr_learners_classif.ranger`, `mlr_learners_classif.svm`, `mlr_learners_classif.xgboost`, `mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.kknn`, `mlr_learners_regr.lm`, `mlr_learners_regr.nnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.ranger`, `mlr_learners_regr.svm`, `mlr_learners_regr.xgboost`

Examples

```
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("regr.km")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("mtcars")

# Create train and test set
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)

# Print the model
print(learner$model)

# Importance method
if ("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)

# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
```

`mlr_learners_regr.lm` *Linear Model Regression Learner*

Description

Ordinary linear regression. Calls `stats::lm()`.

Offset

If a `Task` has a column with the role `offset`, it will automatically be used during training. The offset is incorporated through the formula interface to ensure compatibility with `stats::lm()`. We add it to the model formula as `offset(<column_name>)` and also include it in the training data. During prediction, the default behavior is to use the offset column from the test set (enabled by `use_pred_offset = TRUE`). Otherwise, if the user sets `use_pred_offset = FALSE`, a zero offset is applied, effectively disabling the offset adjustment during prediction.

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function `mlr3::lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("regr.lm")
lrn("regr.lm")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: “regr”
- Predict Types: “response”, “se”
- Feature Types: “logical”, “integer”, “numeric”, “character”, “factor”
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, ’stats’

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Levels	Range
df	numeric	Inf		$(-\infty, \infty)$
interval	character	-	none, confidence, prediction	-
level	numeric	0.95		$(-\infty, \infty)$
model	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
pred.var	untyped	-		-
qr	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
scale	numeric	NULL		$(-\infty, \infty)$
singular.ok	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
x	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
y	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
rankdeficient	character	-	warnif, simple, non-estim, NA, NAwarn	-
tol	numeric	1e-07		$(-\infty, \infty)$

verbose	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
use_pred_offset	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-

Contrasts

To ensure reproducibility, this learner always uses the default contrasts:

- `contr.treatment()` for unordered factors, and
- `contr.poly()` for ordered factors.

Setting the option `"contrasts"` does not have any effect. Instead, set the respective hyperparameter or use **mlr3pipelines** to create dummy features.

Super classes

`mlr3::Learner` -> `mlr3::LearnerRegr` -> `LearnerRegrLM`

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerRegrLM$new()`
- `LearnerRegrLM$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrLM$new()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrLM$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: `https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners`
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- `as.data.table(mlr_learners)` for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:

  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.
- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet, mlr_learners_classif.glmnet, mlr_learners_classif.kknn, mlr_learners_classif.lda, mlr_learners_classif.log_reg, mlr_learners_classif.multinom, mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes, mlr_learners_classif.nnet, mlr_learners_classif.qda, mlr_learners_classif.ranger, mlr_learners_classif.svm, mlr_learners_classif.xgboost, mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet, mlr_learners_regr.glmnet, mlr_learners_regr.kknn, mlr_learners_regr.km, mlr_learners_regr.nnet, mlr_learners_regr.ranger, mlr_learners_regr.svm, mlr_learners_regr.xgboost

Examples

```
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("regr.lm")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("mtcars")

# Create train and test set
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)

# Print the model
print(learner$model)

# Importance method
if ("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)

# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
```

---

mlr_learners_regr.nnet

Neural Network Regression Learner

Description

Single Layer Neural Network. Calls nnet::nnet.formula() from package **nnet**.

Note that modern neural networks with multiple layers are connected via package mlr3torch.

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function `mlr3::lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("regr.nnet")
lrn("regr.nnet")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: "regr"
- Predict Types: "response"
- Feature Types: "logical", "integer", "numeric", "factor", "ordered"
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, **nnet**

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Levels	Range
Hess	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
MaxNWts	integer	1000		$[1, \infty)$
Wts	untyped	-		-
abstol	numeric	1e-04		$(-\infty, \infty)$
censored	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
contrasts	untyped	NULL		-
decay	numeric	0		$(-\infty, \infty)$
mask	untyped	-		-
maxit	integer	100		$[1, \infty)$
na.action	untyped	-		-
rang	numeric	0.7		$(-\infty, \infty)$
reltol	numeric	1e-08		$(-\infty, \infty)$
size	integer	3		$[0, \infty)$
skip	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
subset	untyped	-		-
trace	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
formula	untyped	-		-

Initial parameter values

- `size`:
  - Adjusted default: 3L.
  - Reason for change: no default in `nnet()`.

Custom mlr3 parameters

- `formula`: if not provided, the formula is set to `task$formula()`.

Super classes

`mlr3::Learner` -> `mlr3::LearnerRegr` -> `LearnerRegrNnet`

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerRegrNnet$new()`
- `LearnerRegrNnet$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrNnet$new()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrNnet$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

Ripley BD (1996). *Pattern Recognition and Neural Networks*. Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1017/cbo9780511812651.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: `https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners`
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- `as.data.table(mlr_learners)` for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:
  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.
- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: `mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.kknn`, `mlr_learners_classif.lda`, `mlr_learners_classif.log_reg`, `mlr_learners_classif.multinom`, `mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes`, `mlr_learners_classif.nnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.qda`, `mlr_learners_classif.ranger`, `mlr_learners_classif.svm`, `mlr_learners_classif.xgboost`, `mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.kknn`, `mlr_learners_regr.km`, `mlr_learners_regr.lm`, `mlr_learners_regr.ranger`, `mlr_learners_regr.svm`, `mlr_learners_regr.xgboost`

Examples

```
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("regr.nnet")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("mtcars")

# Create train and test set
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)

# Print the model
print(learner$model)

# Importance method
if ("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)

# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
```

---

mlr_learners_regr.ranger

Ranger Regression Learner

Description

Random regression forest. Calls `ranger()` from package **ranger**.

Details

Additionally to the uncertainty estimation methods provided by the ranger package, the learner provides a ensemble standard deviation and law of total variance uncertainty estimation. Both methods compute the empirical mean and variance of the training data points that fall into the predicted leaf nodes. The ensemble standard deviation method calculates the standard deviation of the mean of the leaf nodes. The law of total variance method calculates the mean of the variance of the leaf nodes plus the variance of the means of the leaf nodes. Formulas for the ensemble standard deviation and law of total variance method are given in Hutter et al. (2015).

For these 2 methods, the parameter `sigma2.threshold` can be used to set a threshold for the variance of the leaf nodes, this is a minimal value for the variance of the leaf nodes, if the variance is below this threshold, it is set to this value (as described in the paper). Default is 1e-2.

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function `mlr3::lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("regr.ranger")
lrn("regr.ranger")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: "regr"
- Predict Types: "response", "se", "quantiles"
- Feature Types: "logical", "integer", "numeric", "character", "factor", "ordered"
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, **ranger**

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Levels
always.split.variables	untyped	-	
holdout	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE
importance	character	-	none, impurity, impurity_corrected, permutation
keep.inbag	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE
max.depth	integer	NULL	
min.bucket	integer	1	
min.node.size	integer	5	
mtry	integer	-	
mtry.ratio	numeric	-	
na.action	character	na.learn	na.learn, na.omit, na.fail
node.stats	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE
num.random.splits	integer	1	
num.threads	integer	1	
num.trees	integer	500	
oob.error	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE
poisson.tau	numeric	1	
regularization.factor	untyped	1	
regularization.usedepth	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE
replace	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE
respect.unordered.factors	character	-	ignore, order, partition
sample.fraction	numeric	-	
save.memory	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE
scale.permutation.importance	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE
se.method	character	infjack	jack, infjack, ensemble_standard_deviation, law_of_total_variance
sigma2.threshold	numeric	0.01	
seed	integer	NULL	
split.select.weights	untyped	NULL	
splitrule	character	variance	variance, extratrees, maxstat, beta, poisson
verbose	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE
write.forest	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE

Custom mlr3 parameters

- `mtry`:
  - This hyperparameter can alternatively be set via our hyperparameter `mtry.ratio` as `mtry = max(ceiling(mtry.ratio * n_features), 1)`. Note that `mtry` and `mtry.ratio` are mutually exclusive.

Initial parameter values

- `num.threads`:
  - Actual default: 2, using two threads, while also respecting environment variable `R_RANGER_NUM_THREADS`, `options(ranger.num.threads = N)`, or `options(Ncpus = N)`, with precedence in that order.
  - Adjusted value: 1.
  - Reason for change: Conflicting with parallelization via **future**.

Super classes

`mlr3::Learner` -> `mlr3::LearnerRegr` -> `LearnerRegrRanger`

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerRegrRanger$new()`
- `LearnerRegrRanger$importance()`
- `LearnerRegrRanger$oob_error()`
- `LearnerRegrRanger$selected_features()`
- `LearnerRegrRanger$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrRanger$new()
```

Method `importance()`**:** The importance scores are extracted from the model slot `variable.importance`. Parameter `importance.mode` must be set to `"impurity"`, `"impurity_corrected"`, or `"permutation"`

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrRanger$importance()
```

Returns: Named `numeric()`.

Method `oob_error()`**:** The out-of-bag error, extracted from model slot `prediction.error`.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrRanger$oob_error()
```

Returns: `numeric(1)`

Method `selected_features()`**:** The set of features used for node splitting in the forest.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrRanger$selected_features()
```

Returns: `character()`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrRanger$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

Wright, N. M, Ziegler, Andreas (2017). "ranger: A Fast Implementation of Random Forests for High Dimensional Data in C++ and R." *Journal of Statistical Software*, **77**(1), 1–17. doi:10.18637/jss.v077.i01.

Breiman, Leo (2001). "Random Forests." *Machine Learning*, **45**(1), 5–32. ISSN 1573-0565, doi:10.1023/A:1010933404324.

Hutter, Frank, Xu, Lin, Hoos, H. H, Leyton-Brown, Kevin (2015). "Algorithm runtime prediction: methods and evaluation." In *Proceedings of the 24th International Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, series IJCAI'15, 4197–4201.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: `https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners`
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- `as.data.table(mlr_learners)` for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:
  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.
- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: `mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.kknn`, `mlr_learners_classif.lda`, `mlr_learners_classif.log_reg`, `mlr_learners_classif.multinom`, `mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes`, `mlr_learners_classif.nnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.qda`, `mlr_learners_classif.ranger`, `mlr_learners_classif.svm`, `mlr_learners_classif.xgboost`, `mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.kknn`, `mlr_learners_regr.km`, `mlr_learners_regr.lm`, `mlr_learners_regr.nnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.svm`, `mlr_learners_regr.xgboost`

Examples

```
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("regr.ranger")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("mtcars")

# Create train and test set
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)

# Print the model
print(learner$model)

# Importance method
if ("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)

# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
```

---

mlr_learners_regr.svm *Support Vector Machine*

Description

Support vector machine for regression. Calls `e1071::svm()` from package **e1071**.

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function `mlr3::lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("regr.svm")
lrn("regr.svm")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: "regr"
- Predict Types: "response"
- Feature Types: "logical", "integer", "numeric"
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, **e1071**

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Levels	Range
cachesize	numeric	40		$(-\infty, \infty)$
coef0	numeric	0		$(-\infty, \infty)$
cost	numeric	1		$[0, \infty)$
cross	integer	0		$[0, \infty)$
degree	integer	3		$[1, \infty)$
epsilon	numeric	0.1		$[0, \infty)$
fitted	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
gamma	numeric	-		$[0, \infty)$
kernel	character	radial	linear, polynomial, radial, sigmoid	-
nu	numeric	0.5		$(-\infty, \infty)$
scale	untyped	TRUE		-
shrinking	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
tolerance	numeric	0.001		$[0, \infty)$
type	character	eps-regression	eps-regression, nu-regression	-

Super classes

`mlr3::Learner` -> `mlr3::LearnerRegr` -> `LearnerRegrSVM`

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerRegrSVM$new()`
- `LearnerRegrSVM$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrSVM$new()
```

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrSVM$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

Cortes, Corinna, Vapnik, Vladimir (1995). "Support-vector networks." *Machine Learning*, **20**(3), 273–297. doi:10.1007/BF00994018.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- `as.data.table(mlr_learners)` for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:
  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.
- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: `mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.kknn`, `mlr_learners_classif.lda`, `mlr_learners_classif.log_reg`, `mlr_learners_classif.multinom`, `mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes`, `mlr_learners_classif.nnet`, `mlr_learners_classif.qda`, `mlr_learners_classif.ranger`, `mlr_learners_classif.svm`, `mlr_learners_classif.xgboost`, `mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.glmnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.kknn`, `mlr_learners_regr.km`, `mlr_learners_regr.lm`, `mlr_learners_regr.nnet`, `mlr_learners_regr.ranger`, `mlr_learners_regr.xgboost`

Examples

```
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("regr.svm")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("mtcars")

# Create train and test set
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)

# Print the model
print(learner$model)

# Importance method
if ("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)

# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
```

`mlr_learners_regr.xgboost`

Extreme Gradient Boosting Regression Learner

Description

eXtreme Gradient Boosting regression. Calls `xgboost::xgb.train()` from package **xgboost**.

To compute on GPUs, you first need to compile **xgboost** yourself and link against CUDA. See `https://xgboost.readthedocs.io/en/stable/build.html#building-with-gpu-support`.

Note that using the `evals` parameter directly will lead to problems when wrapping this mlr3::Learner in a `mlr3pipelines` `GraphLearner` as the preprocessing steps will not be applied to the data in `evals`. See the section *Early Stopping and Validation* on how to do this.

Offset

If a `Task` has a column with the role `offset`, it will automatically be used during training. The offset is incorporated through the xgboost::xgb.DMatrix interface, using the `base_margin` field. No offset is applied during prediction for this learner.

Dictionary

This mlr3::Learner can be instantiated via the dictionary mlr3::mlr_learners or with the associated sugar function `mlr3::lrn()`:

```
mlr_learners$get("regr.xgboost")
lrn("regr.xgboost")
```

Meta Information

- Task type: "regr"
- Predict Types: "response"
- Feature Types: "logical", "integer", "numeric"
- Required Packages: **mlr3**, **mlr3learners**, **xgboost**

Parameters

Id	Type	Default	Levels	Range
alpha	numeric	0		$[0, \infty)$
approxcontrib	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
base_score	numeric	0.5		$(-\infty, \infty)$
booster	character	gbtree	gbtree, gblinear, dart	-
callbacks	untyped	list()		-
colsample_bylevel	numeric	1		$[0, 1]$
colsample_bynode	numeric	1		$[0, 1]$
colsample_bytree	numeric	1		$[0, 1]$

device	untyped	"cpu"		-
disable_default_eval_metric	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
early_stopping_rounds	integer	NULL		$[1, \infty)$
eta	numeric	0.3		$[0, 1]$
evals	untyped	NULL		-
eval_metric	untyped	-		-
custom_metric	untyped	-		-
extmem_single_page	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
feature_selector	character	cyclic	cyclic, shuffle, random, greedy, thrifty	-
gamma	numeric	0		$[0, \infty)$
grow_policy	character	depthwise	depthwise, lossguide	-
huber_slope	numeric	1		$(-\infty, \infty)$
interaction_constraints	untyped	-		-
iterationrange	untyped	-		-
lambda	numeric	1		$[0, \infty)$
max_bin	integer	256		$[2, \infty)$
max_cached_hist_node	integer	65536		$(-\infty, \infty)$
max_cat_to_onehot	integer	-		$(-\infty, \infty)$
max_cat_threshold	numeric	-		$(-\infty, \infty)$
max_delta_step	numeric	0		$[0, \infty)$
max_depth	integer	6		$[0, \infty)$
max_leaves	integer	0		$[0, \infty)$
maximize	logical	NULL	TRUE, FALSE	-
min_child_weight	numeric	1		$[0, \infty)$
missing	numeric	NA		$(-\infty, \infty)$
monotone_constraints	untyped	0		-
nrounds	integer	-		$[1, \infty)$
normalize_type	character	tree	tree, forest	-
nthread	integer	-		$[1, \infty)$
num_parallel_tree	integer	1		$[1, \infty)$
objective	untyped	"reg:squarederror"		-
one_drop	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
print_every_n	integer	1		$[1, \infty)$
rate_drop	numeric	0		$[0, 1]$
refresh_leaf	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
seed	integer	-		$(-\infty, \infty)$
seed_per_iteration	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
sampling_method	character	uniform	uniform, gradient_based	-
sample_type	character	uniform	uniform, weighted	-
save_name	untyped	NULL		-
save_period	integer	NULL		$[0, \infty)$
scale_pos_weight	numeric	1		$(-\infty, \infty)$
skip_drop	numeric	0		$[0, 1]$
subsample	numeric	1		$[0, 1]$
top_k	integer	0		$[0, \infty)$
training	logical	FALSE	TRUE, FALSE	-
tree_method	character	auto	auto, exact, approx, hist, gpu_hist	-
tweedie_variance_power	numeric	1.5		$[1, 2]$

updater	untyped	-		-
use_rmm	logical	-	TRUE, FALSE	-
validate_features	logical	TRUE	TRUE, FALSE	-
verbose	integer	-		$[0, 2]$
verbosity	integer	-		$[0, 2]$
xgb_model	untyped	NULL		-

Early Stopping and Validation

In order to monitor the validation performance during the training, you can set the `$validate` field of the Learner. For information on how to configure the validation set, see the *Validation* section of mlr3::Learner. This validation data can also be used for early stopping, which can be enabled by setting the `early_stopping_rounds` parameter. The final (or in the case of early stopping best) validation scores can be accessed via `$internal_valid_scores`, and the optimal `nrounds` via `$internal_tuned_values`. The internal validation measure can be set via the `custom_metric` parameter that can be a mlr3::Measure, a function, or a character string for the internal xgboost measures. Using an mlr3::Measure is slower than the internal xgboost measures, but allows to use the same measure for tuning and validation.

Initial parameter values

- `nrounds`:
  - Actual default: no default.
  - Adjusted default: 1000.
  - Reason for change: Without a default construction of the learner would error. The lightgbm learner has a default of 1000, so we use the same here.
- `nthread`:
  - Actual value: Undefined, triggering auto-detection of the number of CPUs.
  - Adjusted value: 1.
  - Reason for change: Conflicting with parallelization via **future**.
- `verbose`:
  - Actual default: 1.
  - Adjusted default: 0.
  - Reason for change: Reduce verbosity.
- `verbosity`:
  - Actual default: 1.
  - Adjusted default: 0.
  - Reason for change: Reduce verbosity.

Super classes

`mlr3::Learner` -> `mlr3::LearnerRegr` -> `LearnerRegrXgboost`

Active bindings

`internal_valid_scores` (named `list()` or `NULL`) The validation scores extracted from `model$evaluation_log`. If early stopping is activated, this contains the validation scores of the model for the optimal `nrounds`, otherwise the `nrounds` for the final model.

`internal_tuned_values` (named `list()` or `NULL`) If early stopping is activated, this returns a list with `nrounds`, which is extracted from `$best_iteration` of the model and otherwise `NULL`.

`validate` (`numeric(1)` or `character(1)` or `NULL`) How to construct the internal validation data. This parameter can be either `NULL`, a ratio, `"test"`, or `"predefined"`.

`model` (any)
The fitted model. Only available after `$train()` has been called. Returns the `$best_iteration` when early stopping is activated.

Methods

Public methods:

- `LearnerRegrXgboost$new()`
- `LearnerRegrXgboost$importance()`
- `LearnerRegrXgboost$clone()`

Method `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of this R6 class.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrXgboost$new()
```

Method `importance()`**:** The importance scores are calculated with `xgboost::xgb.importance()`.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrXgboost$importance()
```

Returns: Named `numeric()`.

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
LearnerRegrXgboost$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Note

To compute on GPUs, you first need to compile **xgboost** yourself and link against CUDA. See `https://xgboost.readthedocs.io/en/stable/build.html#building-with-gpu-support`.

The `outputmargin`, `predcontrib`, `predinteraction`, and `predleaf` parameters are not supported. You can still call e.g. `predict(learner$model, newdata = newdata, outputmargin = TRUE)` to get these predictions.

References

Chen, Tianqi, Guestrin, Carlos (2016). "Xgboost: A scalable tree boosting system." In *Proceedings of the 22nd ACM SIGKDD Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining*, 785–794. ACM. doi:10.1145/2939672.2939785.

See Also

- Chapter in the mlr3book: https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/chapters/chapter2/data_and_basic_modeling.html#sec-learners
- Package mlr3extralearners for more learners.
- Dictionary of Learners: mlr3::mlr_learners
- `as.data.table(mlr_learners)` for a table of available Learners in the running session (depending on the loaded packages).
- **mlr3pipelines** to combine learners with pre- and postprocessing steps.
- Extension packages for additional task types:
  - **mlr3proba** for probabilistic supervised regression and survival analysis.
  - **mlr3cluster** for unsupervised clustering.
- **mlr3tuning** for tuning of hyperparameters, **mlr3tuningspaces** for established default tuning spaces.

Other Learner: mlr_learners_classif.cv_glmnet, mlr_learners_classif.glmnet, mlr_learners_classif.kknn, mlr_learners_classif.lda, mlr_learners_classif.log_reg, mlr_learners_classif.multinom, mlr_learners_classif.naive_bayes, mlr_learners_classif.nnet, mlr_learners_classif.qda, mlr_learners_classif.ranger, mlr_learners_classif.svm, mlr_learners_classif.xgboost, mlr_learners_regr.cv_glmnet, mlr_learners_regr.glmnet, mlr_learners_regr.kknn, mlr_learners_regr.km, mlr_learners_regr.lm, mlr_learners_regr.nnet, mlr_learners_regr.ranger, mlr_learners_regr.svm

Examples

```
## Not run:
if (requireNamespace("xgboost", quietly = TRUE)) {
# Define the Learner and set parameter values
learner = lrn("regr.xgboost")
print(learner)

# Define a Task
task = tsk("mtcars")

# Create train and test set
ids = partition(task)

# Train the learner on the training ids
learner$train(task, row_ids = ids$train)

# print the model
print(learner$model)

# importance method
if("importance" %in% learner$properties) print(learner$importance)

# Make predictions for the test rows
predictions = learner$predict(task, row_ids = ids$test)

# Score the predictions
predictions$score()
```

```
}

## End(Not run)

## Not run:
# Train learner with early stopping on spam data set
task = tsk("mtcars")

# use 30 percent for validation
# Set early stopping parameter
learner = lrn("regr.xgboost",
  nrounds = 100,
  early_stopping_rounds = 10,
  validate = 0.3
)

# Train learner with early stopping
learner$train(task)

# Inspect optimal nrounds and validation performance
learner$internal_tuned_values
learner$internal_valid_scores

## End(Not run)
```

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