Package ‘MetricsWeighted’

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Title Weighted Metrics and Performance Measures for Machine Learning

Version 1.0.3

Description Provides weighted versions of several metrics and performance measures used in machine learning, including average unit deviances of the Bernoulli, Tweedie, Poisson, and Gamma distributions, see Jorgensen B. (1997, ISBN: 978-0412997112). The package also contains a weighted version of generalized R-squared, see e.g. Cohen, J. et al. (2002, ISBN: 978-0805822236). Furthermore, 'dplyr' chains are supported.

License GPL (>= 2)

Depends R (>= 3.1.0)

Encoding UTF-8

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Imports graphics, stats

URL https://github.com/mayer79/MetricsWeighted

BugReports https://github.com/mayer79/MetricsWeighted/issues

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

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R topics documented:

`classification` *Classification Metrics*

Description

Weighted versions of non-probabilistic and probabilistic classification metrics:

- `accuracy()`: Accuracy (higher is better).
- `classification_error()`: Classification error = 1 - Accuracy (lower is better).
- `precision()`: Precision (higher is better).
- `recall()`: Recall (higher is better).
- `f1_score()`: F1 Score. Harmonic mean of precision and recall (higher is better).
- `AUC()`: Area under the ROC (higher is better).
- `gini_coefficient()`: Gini coefficient, equivalent to $2 \cdot \text{AUC} - 1$. Up to ties in `predicted`, equivalent to Somer's D (higher is better).
- `deviance_bernoulli()`: Average Bernoulli deviance. Equals twice the log loss/binary cross entropy (smaller is better).
- `logLoss()`: Log loss/binary cross entropy. Equals half the average Bernoulli deviance (smaller is better).

Usage

```
accuracy(actual, predicted, w = NULL, ...)

classification_error(actual, predicted, w = NULL, ...)

precision(actual, predicted, w = NULL, ...)

recall(actual, predicted, w = NULL, ...)
```

```
f1_score(actual, predicted, w = NULL, ...)

AUC(actual, predicted, w = NULL, ...)

gini_coefficient(actual, predicted, w = NULL, ...)

deviance_bernoulli(actual, predicted, w = NULL, ...)

logLoss(actual, predicted, w = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`actual`	Observed values.
`predicted`	Predicted values.
`w`	Optional case weights.
`...`	Further arguments passed to `weighted_mean()` (no effect for `AUC()` and `gini_coefficient()`).

Details

Note that the function `AUC()` was originally modified from the 'glmnet' package to ensure deterministic results. The unweighted version can be different from the weighted one with unit weights due to ties in `predicted`.

Value

A numeric vector of length one.

Input ranges

- For `precision()`, `recall()`, and `f1_score()`: The `actual` and `predicted` values need to be in $\{0, 1\}$.
- For `accuracy()` and `classification_error()`: Any discrete input.
- For `AUC()` and `gini_coefficient()`: Only `actual` must be in $\{0, 1\}$.
- For `deviance_bernoulli()` and `logLoss()`: The values of `actual` must be in $\{0, 1\}$, while `predicted` must be in the closed interval $[0, 1]$.

Examples

```
y <- c(0, 0, 1, 1)
pred <- c(0, 0, 1, 0)
w <- y * 2

accuracy(y, pred)
classification_error(y, pred, w = w)
precision(y, pred, w = w)
recall(y, pred, w = w)
f1_score(y, pred, w = w)
```

```
y2 <- c(0, 1, 0, 1)
pred2 <- c(0.1, 0.1, 0.9, 0.8)
w2 <- 1:4

AUC(y2, pred2)
AUC(y2, pred2, w = rep(1, 4))  # Different due to ties in predicted

gini_coefficient(y2, pred2, w = w2)
logLoss(y2, pred2, w = w2)
deviance_bernoulli(y2, pred2, w = w2)
```

`elementary_score` *Elementary Scoring Function for Expectiles and Quantiles*

Description

Weighted average of the elementary scoring function for expectiles or quantiles at level α with parameter θ, see reference below. Every choice of θ gives a scoring function consistent for the expectile or quantile at level α. Note that the expectile at level $\alpha = 0.5$ is the expectation (mean). The smaller the score, the better.

Usage

```
elementary_score_expectile(
  actual,
  predicted,
  w = NULL,
  alpha = 0.5,
  theta = 0,
  ...
)

elementary_score_quantile(
  actual,
  predicted,
  w = NULL,
  alpha = 0.5,
  theta = 0,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`actual`	Observed values.
`predicted`	Predicted values.
`w`	Optional case weights.

`alpha`	Level of expectile or quantile. The default `alpha = 0.5` corresponds to the expectation/median.
`theta`	Evaluation point.
`...`	Further arguments passed to `weighted_mean()`.

Value

A numeric vector of length one.

References

Ehm, W., Gneiting, T., Jordan, A. and Krüger, F. (2016), Of quantiles and expectiles: consistent scoring functions, Choquet representations and forecast rankings. J. R. Stat. Soc. B, 78: 505-562, <doi.org/10.1111/rssb.12154>.

See Also

`murphy_diagram()`

Examples

```
elementary_score_expectile(1:10, c(1:9, 12), alpha = 0.5, theta = 11)
elementary_score_quantile(1:10, c(1:9, 12), alpha = 0.5, theta = 11)
```

`multi_metric` *Multiple Metrics*

Description

Provides a way to create a list of metrics/performance measures from a parametrized function like the Tweedie deviance or the elementary scoring functions for expectiles.

Usage

```
multi_metric(fun, ...)
```

Arguments

`fun`	A metric/performance measure with additional parameter to be varied.
`...`	Further arguments passed to `fun()`, including one varying parameter (specified by a vector).

Value

A named list of functions.

See Also

performance()

Examples

```
data <- data.frame(act = 1:10, pred = c(1:9, 12))
multi <- multi_metric(fun = deviance_tweedie, tweedie_p = c(0, seq(1, 3, by = 0.1)))
performance(data, actual = "act", predicted = "pred", metrics = multi)
multi <- multi_metric(
  fun = r_squared,
  deviance_function = deviance_tweedie, tweedie_p = c(0, seq(1, 3, by = 0.1))
)
performance(data, actual = "act", predicted = "pred", metrics = multi)
multi <- multi_metric(fun = elementary_score_expectile, theta = 1:11, alpha = 0.1)
performance(data, actual = "act", predicted = "pred", metrics = multi, key = "theta")
multi <- multi_metric(fun = elementary_score_expectile, theta = 1:11, alpha = 0.5)
performance(data, actual = "act", predicted = "pred", metrics = multi, key = "theta")
```

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murphy_diagram *Murphy diagram*

Description

Murphy diagram of the elementary scoring function for expectiles/quantiles at level α for different values of θ. Can be used to study and compare performance of one or multiple models.

Usage

```
murphy_diagram(
  actual,
  predicted,
  w = NULL,
  alpha = 0.5,
  theta = seq(-2, 2, length.out = 100L),
  functional = c("expectile", "quantile"),
  plot = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

actual	Observed values.
predicted	Predicted values.
w	Optional case weights.
alpha	Level of expectile or quantile. The default alpha = 0.5 corresponds to the expectation/median.
theta	Vector of evaluation points.

`functional` Either "expectile" or "quantile".

`plot` Should a plot be returned (default is `TRUE`)? If `FALSE`, a `data.frame` containing the results.

`...` Further arguments passed to `graphics::matplot()`.

Details

If the plot needs to be customized, set `plot = FALSE` to get the resulting data instead of the plot.

Value

The result of `graphics::matplot()` or a `data.frame` containing the results.

References

Ehm, W., Gneiting, T., Jordan, A. and Krüger, F. (2016), Of quantiles and expectiles: consistent scoring functions, Choquet representations and forecast rankings. J. R. Stat. Soc. B, 78: 505-562, <doi.org/10.1111/rssb.12154>.

See Also

`elementary_score()`

Examples

```
y <- 1:10
predicted <- 1.1 * y
murphy_diagram(y, predicted, theta = seq(0.9, 1.2, by = 0.01))
two_models <- cbind(m1 = predicted, m2 = 1.2 * y)
murphy_diagram(y, two_models, theta = seq(0.9, 1.3, by = 0.01))
```

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performance *Performance*

Description

Applies one or more metrics to a `data.frame` containing columns with actual and predicted values as well as an optional column with case weights. The results are returned as a `data.frame` and can be used in a pipe.

Usage

```
performance(
  data,
  actual,
  predicted,
  w = NULL,
  metrics = rmse,
```

```
  key = "metric",
  value = "value",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`data`	A `data.frame` with columns `actual`, `predicted`, and optionally `w`.
`actual`	The column name in `data` referring to actual values.
`predicted`	The column name in `data` referring to predicted values.
`w`	The optional column name in `data` referring to case weights.
`metrics`	Either a function or a named list of functions. Each function represents a metric and has four arguments: • `observed`, • `predicted`, • `case weights`, and • `...`. If not a named list but a single function, the name of the function is guessed by `deparse(substitute(...))`, which would not provide the actual name of the function if called within `lapply()` etc. In such cases, you can pass a named list with one element, e.g., `list(rmse = rmse)`.
`key`	Name of the resulting column containing the name of the metric. Defaults to "metric".
`value`	Name of the resulting column with the value of the metric. Defaults to "value".
`...`	Further arguments passed to the metric functions. E.g., if the metric is `r_squared()`, you could pass the relevant deviance function as additional argument (see examples).

Value

Data frame with one row per metric and two columns: `key` and `value`.

Examples

```
ir <- iris
fit_num <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = ir)
ir$fitted <- fit_num$fitted
performance(ir, "Sepal.Length", "fitted")
performance(ir, "Sepal.Length", "fitted", metrics = r_squared)
performance(
  ir,
  actual = "Sepal.Length",
  predicted = "fitted",
  metrics = c(`R-squared` = r_squared, rmse = rmse)
)
performance(
  ir,
```

```
  actual = "Sepal.Length",
  predicted = "fitted",
  metrics = r_squared,
  deviance_function = deviance_gamma
)
performance(
  ir,
  actual = "Sepal.Length",
  predicted = "fitted",
  metrics = r_squared,
  deviance_function = deviance_tweedie,
  tweedie_p = 2
)
```

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regression *Regression Metrics*

Description

Case-weighted versions of typical regression metrics:

- `mse()`: Mean-squared error.
- `rmse()`: Root-mean-squared error.
- `mae()`: Mean absolute error.
- `medae()`: Median absolute error.
- `mape()`: Mean absolute percentage error.
- `prop_within()`: Proportion of predictions that are within a given tolerance around the actual values.
- `deviance_normal()`: Average (unscaled) normal deviance. Equals MSE, and also the average Tweedie deviance with $p = 0$.
- `deviance_poisson()`: Average (unscaled) Poisson deviance. Equals average Tweedie deviance with $p = 1$.
- `deviance_gamma()`: Average (unscaled) Gamma deviance. Equals average Tweedie deviance with $p = 2$.
- `deviance_tweedie()`: Average Tweedie deviance with parameter $p \in \{0\} \cup [1, \infty)$, see reference.

Lower values mean better performance. Notable exception is `prop_within()`, where higher is better.

Usage

```
mse(actual, predicted, w = NULL, ...)

rmse(actual, predicted, w = NULL, ...)
```

```
mae(actual, predicted, w = NULL, ...)

medae(actual, predicted, w = NULL, ...)

mape(actual, predicted, w = NULL, ...)

prop_within(actual, predicted, w = NULL, tol = 1, ...)

deviance_normal(actual, predicted, w = NULL, ...)

deviance_poisson(actual, predicted, w = NULL, ...)

deviance_gamma(actual, predicted, w = NULL, ...)

deviance_tweedie(actual, predicted, w = NULL, tweedie_p = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

actual	Observed values.
predicted	Predicted values.
w	Optional case weights.
...	Further arguments passed to weighted_mean() (no effect for medae()).
tol	Predictions in [actual$\pm$tol] count as "within" (only relevant for prop_within()).
tweedie_p	Tweedie power $p \in \{0\} \cup [1, \infty)$.

Value

A numeric vector of length one.

Input range

The values of actual and predicted can be any real numbers, with the following exceptions:

- mape(): Non-zero actual values.
- deviance_poisson(): Non-negative actual values and predictions.
- deviance_gamma(): Strictly positive actual values and predictions.

References

Jorgensen, B. (1997). The Theory of Dispersion Models. Chapman & Hall/CRC. ISBN 978-0412997112.

Examples

```
y <- 1:10
pred <- c(1:9, 12)
w <- 1:10
```

```
rmse(y, pred)
sqrt(mse(y, pred))  # Same

mae(y, pred)
mae(y, pred, w = w)
medae(y, pred, w = 1:10)
mape(y, pred)

prop_within(y, pred)

deviance_normal(y, pred)
deviance_poisson(y, pred)
deviance_gamma(y, pred)

deviance_tweedie(y, pred, tweedie_p = 0)  # Normal
deviance_tweedie(y, pred, tweedie_p = 1)  # Poisson
deviance_tweedie(y, pred, tweedie_p = 2)  # Gamma
deviance_tweedie(y, pred, tweedie_p = 1.5, w = 1:10)
```

`rsquared` *Generalized R-Squared*

Description

Returns (weighted) proportion of deviance explained, see reference below. For the mean-squared error as deviance, this equals the usual (weighted) R-squared. The higher, the better.

The convenience functions

- `r_squared_poisson()`,
- `r_squared_gamma()`, and
- `r_squared_bernoulli()`

call the function `r_squared(..., deviance_function = fun)` with the right deviance function.

Usage

```
r_squared(
  actual,
  predicted,
  w = NULL,
  deviance_function = mse,
  reference_mean = NULL,
  ...
)

r_squared_poisson(actual, predicted, w = NULL, reference_mean = NULL, ...)
```

```
r_squared_gamma(actual, predicted, w = NULL, reference_mean = NULL, ...)

r_squared_bernoulli(actual, predicted, w = NULL, reference_mean = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`actual`	Observed values.
`predicted`	Predicted values.
`w`	Optional case weights.
`deviance_function`	A positive (deviance) function taking four arguments: "actual", "predicted", "w" and "...". The default is `mse()`, which equals the average normal deviance.
`reference_mean`	An optional reference mean used to derive the null deviance. Recommended in out-of-sample applications.
`...`	Further arguments passed to `weighted_mean()` and `deviance_function()`.

Details

The deviance gain is calculated regarding the null model derived from the actual values. While fine for in-sample considerations, this is only an approximation for out-of-sample considerations. There, it is recommended to calculate null deviance regarding the in-sample (weighted) mean. This value can be passed by the argument `reference_mean`.

Value

A numeric vector of length one.

References

Cohen, Jacob. et al. (2002). Applied Multiple Regression/Correlation Analysis for the Behavioral Sciences (3rd ed.). Routledge. ISBN 978-0805822236.

Examples

```
y <- 1:10
pred <- c(1, 1:9)
w <- 1:10

r_squared(y, pred)
r_squared(y, pred, w = w)

r_squared(y, pred, w = w, deviance_function = deviance_gamma)
r_squared_gamma(y, pred, w = w)

# Poisson situation
y2 <- 0:2
pred2 <- c(0.1, 1, 2)
r_squared(y2, pred2, deviance_function = deviance_poisson)
r_squared_poisson(y2, pred2)
```

```
# Binary (probabilistic) classification
y3 <- c(0, 0, 1, 1)
pred3 <- c(0.1, 0.1, 0.9, 0.8)
r_squared_bernoulli(y3, pred3, w = 1:4)

# With respect to 'own' deviance formula
myTweedie <- function(actual, predicted, w = NULL, ...) {
  deviance_tweedie(actual, predicted, w, tweedie_p = 1.5, ...)
}
r_squared(y, pred, deviance_function = myTweedie)
```

`weighted_cor` *Weighted Pearson Correlation*

Description

Calculates weighted Pearson correlation coefficient between actual and predicted values by the help of `stats::cov.wt()`.

Usage

```
weighted_cor(actual, predicted, w = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`actual`	Observed values.
`predicted`	Predicted values.
`w`	Optional case weights.
`na.rm`	Should observations with missing values in `actual` or `predicted` be removed? Default is `FALSE`.
`...`	Further arguments passed to `stats::cov.wt()`.

Value

A length-one numeric vector.

Examples

```
weighted_cor(1:10, c(1, 1:9))
weighted_cor(1:10, c(1, 1:9), w = 1:10)
```

weighted_mean *Weighted Mean*

Description

Returns the weighted mean of a numeric vector. In contrast to `stats::weighted.mean()`, `w` does not need to be specified.

Usage

```
weighted_mean(x, w = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	Numeric vector.
`w`	Optional vector of non-negative case weights.
`...`	Further arguments passed to `mean()` or `stats::weighted.mean()`.

Value

A length-one numeric vector.

See Also

`stats::weighted.mean()`

Examples

```
weighted_mean(1:10)
weighted_mean(1:10, w = NULL)
weighted_mean(1:10, w = 1:10)
```

weighted_median *Weighted Median*

Description

Calculates weighted median based on `weighted_quantile()`.

Usage

```
weighted_median(x, w = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	Numeric vector.
`w`	Optional vector of non-negative case weights.
`...`	Further arguments passed to `weighted_quantile()`.

Value

A length-one numeric vector.

See Also

`weighted_quantile()`

Examples

```
n <- 21
x <- seq_len(n)
quantile(x, probs = 0.5)
weighted_median(x, w = rep(1, n))
weighted_median(x, w = x)
quantile(rep(x, x), probs = 0.5)
```

---

weighted_quantile *Weighted Quantiles*

Description

Calculates weighted quantiles based on the generalized inverse of the weighted ECDF. If no weights are passed, uses `stats::quantile()`.

Usage

```
weighted_quantile(
  x,
  w = NULL,
  probs = seq(0, 1, 0.25),
  na.rm = TRUE,
  names = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric vector.
w	Optional vector of non-negative case weights.
probs	Vector of probabilities.
na.rm	Ignore missing data? Default is TRUE.
names	Return names? Default is TRUE.
...	Further arguments passed to stats::quantile() in the unweighted case. Not used in the weighted case.

Value

A length-one numeric vector.

See Also

weighted_median()

Examples

```
n <- 10
x <- seq_len(n)
quantile(x)
weighted_quantile(x)
weighted_quantile(x, w = rep(1, n))
quantile(x, type = 1)
weighted_quantile(x, w = x) # same as Hmisc::wtd.quantile()
weighted_quantile(x, w = x, names = FALSE)
weighted_quantile(x, w = x, probs = 0.5, names = FALSE)

# Example with integer weights
x <- c(1, 1:11, 11, 11)
w <- seq_along(x)
weighted_quantile(x, w)
quantile(rep(x, w)) # same
```

---

weighted_var *Weighted Variance*

Description

Calculates weighted variance, see stats::cov.wt() or https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sample_mean_and_covariance#Weighted_samples for details.

Usage

```
weighted_var(x, w = NULL, method = c("unbiased", "ML"), na.rm = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric vector.
w	Optional vector of non-negative case weights.
method	Specifies how the result is scaled. If "unbiased", the denomiator is reduced by 1, see `stats::cov.wt()` for details.
na.rm	Should missing values in `x` be removed? Default is `FALSE`.
...	Further arguments passed to `stats::cov.wt()`.

Value

A length-one numeric vector.

See Also

`stats::cov.wt()`

Examples

```
weighted_var(1:10)
weighted_var(1:10, w = NULL)
weighted_var(1:10, w = rep(1, 10))
weighted_var(1:10, w = 1:10)
weighted_var(1:10, w = 1:10, method = "ML")
```

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