

Package ‘mcboost’

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Type Package

Title Multi-Calibration Boosting

Version 0.4.3

Description Implements 'Multi-Calibration Boosting' (2018) <<https://proceedings.mlr.press/v80/hebert-johnson18a.html>> and 'Multi-Accuracy Boosting' (2019) <[doi:10.48550/arXiv.1805.12317](https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1805.12317)> for the multi-calibration of a machine learning model's prediction. 'MCBoost' updates predictions for sub-groups in an iterative fashion in order to mitigate biases like poor calibration or large accuracy differences across subgroups. Multi-Calibration works best in scenarios where the underlying data & labels are unbiased, but resulting models are. This is often the case, e.g. when an algorithm fits a majority population while ignoring or under-fitting minority populations.

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URL <https://github.com/mlr-org/mcboost>

BugReports <https://github.com/mlr-org/mcboost/issues>

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mcboost-package	<i>mcboost: Multi-Calibration Boosting</i>
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Description

Implements 'Multi-Calibration Boosting' (2018) <https://proceedings.mlr.press/v80/hebert-johnson18a.html> and 'Multi-Accuracy Boosting' (2019) [doi:10.48550/arXiv.1805.12317](https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.12317) for the multi-calibration of a machine learning model's prediction. 'MCBoost' updates predictions for sub-groups in an iterative fashion in order to mitigate biases like poor calibration or large accuracy differences across subgroups. Multi-Calibration works best in scenarios where the underlying data & labels are unbiased, but resulting models are. This is often the case, e.g. when an algorithm fits a majority population while ignoring or under-fitting minority populations.

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References

Kim et al., 2019: Multiaccuracy: Black-Box Post-Processing for Fairness in Classification. Hebert-Johnson et al., 2018: Multicalibration: Calibration for the (Computationally-Identifiable) Masses. Pfisterer F, Kern C, Dandl S, Sun M, Kim M, Bischl B (2021). “mcboost: Multi-Calibration Boosting for R.” *Journal of Open Source Software*, 6(64), 3453. doi:10.21105/joss.03453, <https://joss.theoj.org/papers/10.21105/joss.03453>.

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/mlr-org/mcboost>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/mlr-org/mcboost/issues>

AuditorFitter

AuditorFitter Abstract Base Class

Description

Defines an AuditorFitter abstract base class.

Value

list with items

- corr: pseudo-correlation between residuals and learner prediction.
- l: the trained learner.

Methods

Public methods:

- `AuditorFitter$new()`
- `AuditorFitter$fit_to_resid()`
- `AuditorFitter$fit()`
- `AuditorFitter$clone()`

Method `new()`: Initialize a `AuditorFitter`. This is an abstract base class.

Usage:

```
AuditorFitter$new()
```

Method `fit_to_resid()`: Fit to residuals.

Usage:

```
AuditorFitter$fit_to_resid(data, resid, mask)
```

Arguments:

data `data.table`

Features.

resid `numeric`

Residuals (of same length as data).

mask `integer`

Mask applied to the data. Only used for SubgroupAuditorFitter.

Method `fit()`: Fit (mostly used internally, use `fit_to_resid`).

Usage:

```
AuditorFitter$fit(data, resid, mask)
```

Arguments:

data `data.table`

Features.

resid `numeric`

Residuals (of same length as data).

mask `integer`

Mask applied to the data. Only used for SubgroupAuditorFitter.

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

Usage:

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

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

CVLearnerAuditorFitter

Cross-validated AuditorFitter from a Learner

Description

CVLearnerAuditorFitter returns the cross-validated predictions instead of the in-sample predictions.

Available data is cut into complementary subsets (folds). For each subset out-of-sample predictions are received by training a model on all other subsets and predicting afterwards on the left-out subset.

Value

`AuditorFitter`

list with items

- corr: pseudo-correlation between residuals and learner prediction.
- l: the trained learner.

Functions

- `CVTreeAuditorFitter`: Cross-Validated auditor based on rpart
- `CVRidgeAuditorFitter`: Cross-Validated auditor based on glmnet

Super class

`mcboost::AuditorFitter` -> `CVLearnerAuditorFitter`

Public fields

learner `CVLearnerPredictor`
Learner used for fitting residuals.

Methods**Public methods:**

- `CVLearnerAuditorFitter$new()`
- `CVLearnerAuditorFitter$fit()`
- `CVLearnerAuditorFitter$clone()`

Method `new()`: Define a `CVAuditorFitter` from a learner. Available instantiations: `CVTreeAuditorFitter` (rpart) and `CVRidgeAuditorFitter` (glmnet). See `mlr3pipelines::PipeOpLearnerCV` for more information on cross-validated learners.

Usage:

```
CVLearnerAuditorFitter$new(learner, folds = 3L)
```

Arguments:

learner `mlr3::Learner`

Regression Learner to use.

folds `integer`

Number of folds to use for `PipeOpLearnerCV`. Defaults to 3.

Method `fit()`: Fit the cross-validated learner and compute correlation

Usage:

```
CVLearnerAuditorFitter$fit(data, resid, mask)
```

Arguments:

data [data.table](#)
 Features.
 resid [numeric](#)
 Residuals (of same length as data).
 mask [integer](#)
 Mask applied to the data. Only used for SubgroupAuditorFitter.

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

Usage:

`CVLearnerAuditorFitter$clone(deep = FALSE)`

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Super classes

[mcboost::AuditorFitter](#) -> [mcboost::CVLearnerAuditorFitter](#) -> [CVTreeAuditorFitter](#)

Methods

Public methods:

- [CVTreeAuditorFitter\\$new\(\)](#)
- [CVTreeAuditorFitter\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Define a cross-validated AuditorFitter from a rpart learner See [mlr3pipelines::PipeOpLearnerCV](#) for more information on cross-validated learners.

Usage:

`CVTreeAuditorFitter$new()`

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

Usage:

`CVTreeAuditorFitter$clone(deep = FALSE)`

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Super classes

[mcboost::AuditorFitter](#) -> [mcboost::CVLearnerAuditorFitter](#) -> [CVRidgeAuditorFitter](#)

Methods

Public methods:

- [CVRidgeAuditorFitter\\$new\(\)](#)
- [CVRidgeAuditorFitter\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Define a cross-validated AuditorFitter from a glmnet learner. See [mlr3pipelines::PipeOpLearnerCV](#) for more information on cross-validated learners.

Usage:

```
CVRidgeAuditorFitter$new()
```

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

Usage:

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

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other AuditorFitter: [LearnerAuditorFitter](#), [SubgroupAuditorFitter](#), [SubpopAuditorFitter](#)

Other AuditorFitter: [LearnerAuditorFitter](#), [SubgroupAuditorFitter](#), [SubpopAuditorFitter](#)

Other AuditorFitter: [LearnerAuditorFitter](#), [SubgroupAuditorFitter](#), [SubpopAuditorFitter](#)

LearnerAuditorFitter *Create an AuditorFitter from a Learner*

Description

Instantiates an AuditorFitter that trains a [mlr3::Learner](#) on the data.

Value

[AuditorFitter](#)

list with items

- corr: pseudo-correlation between residuals and learner prediction.
- l: the trained learner.

Functions

- TreeAuditorFitter: Learner auditor based on rpart
- RidgeAuditorFitter: Learner auditor based on glmnet

Super class

[mcboost::AuditorFitter](#) -> LearnerAuditorFitter

Public fields

learner LearnerPredictor
Learner used for fitting residuals.

Methods

Public methods:

- [LearnerAuditorFitter\\$new\(\)](#)
- [LearnerAuditorFitter\\$fit\(\)](#)
- [LearnerAuditorFitter\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method [new\(\)](#): Define an AuditorFitter from a Learner. Available instantiations: [TreeAuditorFitter](#) (rpart) and [RidgeAuditorFitter](#) (glmnet).

Usage:

```
LearnerAuditorFitter$new(learner)
```

Arguments:

learner [mlr3::Learner](#)
Regression learner to use.

Method [fit\(\)](#): Fit the learner and compute correlation

Usage:

```
LearnerAuditorFitter$fit(data, resid, mask)
```

Arguments:

data [data.table](#)
Features.
resid [numeric](#)
Residuals (of same length as data).
mask [integer](#)
Mask applied to the data. Only used for SubgroupAuditorFitter.

Method [clone\(\)](#): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

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

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Super classes

```
mcboost::AuditorFitter -> mcboost::LearnerAuditorFitter -> TreeAuditorFitter
```

Methods

Public methods:

- [TreeAuditorFitter\\$new\(\)](#)
- [TreeAuditorFitter\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method [new\(\)](#): Define a AuditorFitter from a rpart learner.

Usage:

```
TreeAuditorFitter$new()
```

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

Usage:

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

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Super classes

```
mcboost::AuditorFitter -> mcboost::LearnerAuditorFitter -> RidgeAuditorFitter
```

Methods

Public methods:

- [RidgeAuditorFitter\\$new\(\)](#)
- [RidgeAuditorFitter\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Define a AuditorFitter from a glmnet learner.

Usage:

```
RidgeAuditorFitter$new()
```

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

Usage:

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

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other AuditorFitter: [CVLearnerAuditorFitter](#), [SubgroupAuditorFitter](#), [SubpopAuditorFitter](#)

Other AuditorFitter: [CVLearnerAuditorFitter](#), [SubgroupAuditorFitter](#), [SubpopAuditorFitter](#)

Other AuditorFitter: [CVLearnerAuditorFitter](#), [SubgroupAuditorFitter](#), [SubpopAuditorFitter](#)

Description

Implements Multi-Calibration Boosting by Hebert-Johnson et al. (2018) and Multi-Accuracy Boosting by Kim et al. (2019) for the multi-calibration of a machine learning model's prediction. Multi-Calibration works best in scenarios where the underlying data & labels are unbiased but a bias is introduced within the algorithm's fitting procedure. This is often the case, e.g. when an algorithm fits a majority population while ignoring or under-fitting minority populations.

Expects initial models that fit binary outcomes or continuous outcomes with predictions that are in (or scaled to) the 0-1 range. The method defaults to Multi-Accuracy Boosting as described in Kim et al. (2019). In order to obtain behaviour as described in Hebert-Johnson et al. (2018) set `multiplicative=FALSE` and `num_buckets` to 10.

For additional details, please refer to the relevant publications:

- Hebert-Johnson et al., 2018. Multicalibration: Calibration for the (Computationally-Identifiable) Masses. Proceedings of the 35th International Conference on Machine Learning, PMLR 80:1939-1948. <https://proceedings.mlr.press/v80/hebert-johnson18a.html>.
- Kim et al., 2019. Multiaccuracy: Black-Box Post-Processing for Fairness in Classification. Proceedings of the 2019 AAAI/ACM Conference on AI, Ethics, and Society (AIES '19). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 247–254. <https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/3306618.3314287>

Public fields

`max_iter` *integer*
The maximum number of iterations of the multi-calibration/multi-accuracy method.

`alpha` *numeric*
Accuracy parameter that determines the stopping condition.

`eta` *numeric*
Parameter for multiplicative weight update (step size).

`num_buckets` *integer*
The number of buckets to split into in addition to using the whole sample.

`bucket_strategy` *character*
Currently only supports "simple", even split along probabilities. Only relevant for `num_buckets` > 1.

`rebucket` *logical*
Should buckets be re-calculated at each iteration?

`eval_fulldata` *logical*
Should auditor be evaluated on the full data?

`partition` *logical*
True/False flag for whether to split up predictions by their "partition" (e.g., predictions less than 0.5 and predictions greater than 0.5).

`multiplicative` *logical*
Specifies the strategy for updating the weights (multiplicative weight vs additive).

`iter_sampling` *character*
Specifies the strategy to sample the validation data for each iteration.

`auditor_fitter` *AuditorFitter*
Specifies the type of model used to fit the residuals.

`predictor` *function*
Initial predictor function.

`iter_models` *list*
Cumulative list of fitted models.

`iter_partitions` *list*
Cumulative list of data partitions for models.

`iter_corr` *list*
Auditor correlation in each iteration.

`auditor_effects` *list*
Auditor effect in each iteration.

`bucket_strategies` **character**
Possible bucket_strategies.

`weight_degree` **integer**
Weighting degree for low-degree multi-calibration.

Methods

Public methods:

- `MCBoost$new()`
- `MCBoost$multicalibrate()`
- `MCBoost$predict_probs()`
- `MCBoost$auditor_effect()`
- `MCBoost$print()`
- `MCBoost$clone()`

Method `new()`: Initialize a multi-calibration instance.

Usage:

```
MCBoost$new(
  max_iter = 5,
  alpha = 1e-04,
  eta = 1,
  num_buckets = 2,
  partition = ifelse(num_buckets > 1, TRUE, FALSE),
  bucket_strategy = "simple",
  rebucket = FALSE,
  eval_fulldata = FALSE,
  multiplicative = TRUE,
  auditor_fitter = NULL,
  subpops = NULL,
  default_model_class = ConstantPredictor,
  init_predictor = NULL,
  iter_sampling = "none",
  weight_degree = 1L
)
```

Arguments:

`max_iter` **integer**
The maximum number of iterations of the multi-calibration/multi-accuracy method. Default 5L.

`alpha` **numeric**
Accuracy parameter that determines the stopping condition. Default 1e-4.

`eta` **numeric**
Parameter for multiplicative weight update (step size). Default 1.0.

`num_buckets` **integer**
The number of buckets to split into in addition to using the whole sample. Default 2L.

`partition` **logical**
True/False flag for whether to split up predictions by their "partition" (e.g., predictions less than 0.5 and predictions greater than 0.5). Defaults to TRUE (multi-accuracy boosting).

`bucket_strategy` [character](#)
 Currently only supports "simple", even split along probabilities. Only taken into account for `num_buckets > 1`.

`rebucket` [logical](#)
 Should buckets be re-done at each iteration? Default FALSE.

`eval_fulldata` [logical](#)
 Should the auditor be evaluated on the full data or on the respective bucket for determining the stopping criterion? Default FALSE, auditor is only evaluated on the bucket. This setting keeps the implementation closer to the Algorithm proposed in the corresponding multi-accuracy paper (Kim et al., 2019) where auditor effects are computed across the full sample (i.e. `eval_fulldata = TRUE`).

`multiplicative` [logical](#)
 Specifies the strategy for updating the weights (multiplicative weight vs additive). Defaults to TRUE (multi-accuracy boosting). Set to FALSE for multi-calibration.

`auditor_fitter` [AuditorFitter](#)[character](#)[mlr3::Learner](#)
 Specifies the type of model used to fit the residuals. The default is [RidgeAuditorFitter](#). Can be a character, the name of a [AuditorFitter](#), a [mlr3::Learner](#) that is then auto-converted into a [LearnerAuditorFitter](#) or a custom [AuditorFitter](#).

`subpops` [list](#)
 Specifies a collection of characteristic attributes and the values they take to define subpopulations e.g. `list(age = c('20-29', '30-39', '40+'), nJobs = c(0,1,2,'3+'), ...)`.

`default_model_class` [Predictor](#)
 The class of the model that should be used as the init predictor model if `init_predictor` is not specified. Defaults to [ConstantPredictor](#) which predicts a constant value.

`init_predictor` [function](#)[mlr3::Learner](#)
 The initial predictor function to use (i.e., if the user has a pretrained model). If a [mlr3](#) [Learner](#) is passed, it will be autoconverted using `mlr3_init_predictor`. This requires the [mlr3::Learner](#) to be trained.

`iter_sampling` [character](#)
 How to sample the validation data for each iteration? Can be `bootstrap`, `split` or `none`.
 "split" splits the data into `max_iter` parts and validates on each sample in each iteration.
 "bootstrap" uses a new bootstrap sample in each iteration.
 "none" uses the same dataset in each iteration.

`weight_degree` [character](#)
 Weighting degree for low-degree multi-calibration. Initialized to 1, which applies constant weighting with 1.

Method `multicalibrate()`: Run multi-calibration.

Usage:

```
MCBoost$multicalibrate(data, labels, predictor_args = NULL, audit = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments:

`data` [data.table](#)

Features.

`labels` [numeric](#)

One-hot encoded labels (of same length as data).

`predictor_args` [any](#)

Arguments passed on to `init_predictor`. Defaults to NULL.

```

audit logical
  Perform auditing? Initialized to TRUE.
... any
  Params passed on to other methods.

Returns: NULL

```

Method `predict_probs()`: Predict a dataset with multi-calibrated predictions

Usage:
`MCBoost$predict_probs(x, t = Inf, predictor_args = NULL, audit = FALSE, ...)`

Arguments:

```

x data.table
  Prediction data.
t integer
  Number of multi-calibration steps to predict. Default: Inf (all).
predictor_args any
  Arguments passed on to init_predictor. Defaults to NULL.
audit logical
  Should audit weights be stored? Default FALSE.
... any
  Params passed on to the residual prediction model's predict method.

Returns: numeric
  Numeric vector of multi-calibrated predictions.

```

Method `auditor_effect()`: Compute the auditor effect for each instance which are the cumulative absolute predictions of the auditor. It indicates "how much" each observation was affected by multi-calibration on average across iterations.

Usage:
`MCBoost$auditor_effect(
 x,
 aggregate = TRUE,
 t = Inf,
 predictor_args = NULL,
 ...
)`

Arguments:

```

x data.table
  Prediction data.
aggregate logical
  Should the auditor effect be aggregated across iterations? Defaults to TRUE.
t integer
  Number of multi-calibration steps to predict. Defaults to Inf (all).
predictor_args any
  Arguments passed on to init_predictor. Defaults to NULL.
... any
  Params passed on to the residual prediction model's predict method.

```

Returns: **numeric**

Numeric vector of auditor effects for each row in x.

Method `print()`: Prints information about multi-calibration.

Usage:

`MCBoost$print(...)`

Arguments:

... any
Not used.

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

Usage:

`MCBoost$clone(deep = FALSE)`

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
# See vignette for more examples.
# Instantiate the object
## Not run:
mc = MCBoost$new()
# Run multi-calibration on training dataset.
mc$multicalibrate(iris[1:100, 1:4], factor(sample(c("A", "B"), 100, TRUE)))
# Predict on test set
mc$predict_probs(iris[101:150, 1:4])
# Get auditor effect
mc$auditor_effect(iris[101:150, 1:4])

## End(Not run)
```

mlr3_init_predictor	<i>Create an initial predictor function from a trained mlr3 learner</i>
---------------------	---

Description

Create an initial predictor function from a trained mlr3 learner

Usage

```
mlr3_init_predictor(learner)
```

Arguments

`learner` **mlr3::Learner** A trained learner used for initialization.

Value

function

Examples

```
## Not run:
library("mlr3")
l = lrn("classif.featureless")$train(tsk("sonar"))
mlr3_init_predictor(l)

## End(Not run)
```

mlr_pipeops_mcboost *Multi-Calibrate a Learner's Prediction*

Description

`mlr3pipelines::PipeOp` that trains a `Learner` and passes its predictions forward during training and prediction.

Post-process a learner prediction using multi-calibration. For more details, please refer to <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1805.12317.pdf> (Kim et al. 2018) or the help for `MCBoost`. If no `init_predictor` is provided, the preceding learner's predictions corresponding to the prediction slot are used as an initial predictor for `MCBoost`.

Format

`R6Class` inheriting from `mlr3pipelines::PipeOp`.

`R6Class` inheriting from `mlr3pipelines::PipeOp`.

Construction

```
PipeOpLearnerPred$new(learner, id = NULL, param_vals = list())
```

```
* `learner` :: [Learner`][mlr3::Learner] \cr
  [Learner`][mlr3::Learner] to prediction, or a string identifying a
  [Learner`][mlr3::Learner] in the [mlr3::mlr_learners`] [Dictionary`][mlr3misc::Dictionary].
* `id` :: character(1)
  Identifier of the resulting object, internally defaulting to the `id` of the [Learner`][mlr3::Learner]
* `param_vals` :: named list
  List of hyperparameter settings, overwriting the hyperparameter settings that would otherwise be set d
```

```
[mlr3::Learner]: R:mlr3::Learner
[mlr3::Learner]: R:mlr3::Learner
[mlr3::Learner]: R:mlr3::Learner
[mlr3::mlr_learners`]: R:%60mlr3::mlr_learners%60
[mlr3misc::Dictionary]: R:mlr3misc::Dictionary
[mlr3::Learner]: R:mlr3::Learner
```

```
PipeOpMCBoost$new(id = "mcboost", param_vals = list())
```

- `id` :: `character(1)` Identifier of the resulting object, default "threshold".
- `param_vals` :: `named list`
List of hyperparameter settings, overwriting the hyperparameter settings that would otherwise be set during construction. See `MCBoost` for a comprehensive description of all hyperparameters.

Input and Output Channels

`PipeOpLearnerPred` has one input channel named "input", taking a `Task` specific to the `Learner` type given to learner during construction; both during training and prediction.

`PipeOpLearnerPred` has one output channel named "output", producing a `Task` specific to the `Learner` type given to learner during construction; both during training and prediction.

During training, the input and output are "data" and "prediction", two `TaskClassif`. A `PredictionClassif` is required as input and returned as output during prediction.

State

The `$state` is a `MCBoost` Object as obtained from `MCBoost$new()`.

Parameters

The `$state` is set to the `$state` slot of the `Learner` object, together with the `$state` elements inherited from `mlr3pipelines::PipeOpTaskPreproc`. It is a `named list` with the inherited members, as well as:

- `model` :: `any`
Model created by the `Learner`'s `$.train()` function.
- `train_log` :: `data.table` with columns `class` (`character`), `msg` (`character`)
Errors logged during training.
- `train_time` :: `numeric(1)`
Training time, in seconds.
- `predict_log` :: `NULL` | `data.table` with columns `class` (`character`), `msg` (`character`)
Errors logged during prediction.
- `predict_time` :: `NULL` | `numeric(1)` Prediction time, in seconds.
- `max_iter` :: `integer`
A integer specifying the number of multi-calibration rounds. Defaults to 5.

Fields

Fields inherited from `PipeOp`, as well as:

- `learner` :: `Learner`
`Learner` that is being wrapped. Read-only.
- `learner_model` :: `Learner`
`Learner` that is being wrapped. This learner contains the model if the `PipeOp` is trained. Read-only.

Only fields inherited from `mlr3pipelines::PipeOp`.

Methods

Methods inherited from `mlr3pipelines::PipeOpTaskPreproc/mlr3pipelines::PipeOp`.

Only methods inherited from `mlr3pipelines::PipeOp`.

Super classes

`mlr3pipelines::PipeOp` -> `mlr3pipelines::PipeOpTaskPreproc` -> `PipeOpLearnerPred`

Active bindings

`learner` The wrapped learner.

`learner_model` The wrapped learner's model(s).

Methods**Public methods:**

- `PipeOpLearnerPred$new()`
- `PipeOpLearnerPred$clone()`

Method `new()`: Initialize a Learner Predictor PipeOp. Can be used to wrap trained or untrained mlr3 learners.

Usage:

```
PipeOpLearnerPred$new(learner, id = NULL, param_vals = list())
```

Arguments:

`learner` **Learner**

The learner that should be wrapped.

`id` **character**

The PipeOp's id. Defaults to "mcboost".

`param_vals` **list**

List of hyperparameters for the PipeOp.

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

Usage:

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

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Super class

`mlr3pipelines::PipeOp` -> `PipeOpMCBoost`

Active bindings

`predict_type` Predict type of the PipeOp.

Methods

Public methods:

- [PipeOpMCBoost\\$new\(\)](#)
- [PipeOpMCBoost\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Initialize a Multi-Calibration PipeOp.

Usage:

```
PipeOpMCBoost$new(id = "mcboost", param_vals = list())
```

Arguments:

`id` [character](#)

The PipeOp's id. Defaults to "mcboost".

`param_vals` [list](#)

List of hyperparameters for the PipeOp.

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

Usage:

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

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

<https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/list-pipeops.html>

<https://mlr3book.mlr-org.com/list-pipeops.html>

Examples

```
## Not run:
gr = gunion(list(
  "data" = po("nop"),
  "prediction" = po("learner_cv", lrn("classif.rpart"))
)) %>%
  PipeOpMCBoost$new()
tsk = tsk("sonar")
tid = sample(1:208, 108)
gr$train(tsk$clone()$filter(tid))
gr$predict(tsk$clone()$filter(setdiff(1:208, tid)))

## End(Not run)
```

one_hot	<i>One-hot encode a factor variable</i>
---------	---

Description

One-hot encode a factor variable

Usage

```
one_hot(labels)
```

Arguments

labels	factor
	Factor to encode.

Value

integer
Integer vector of encoded labels.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
one_hot(factor(c("a", "b", "a")))  
  
## End(Not run)
```

ppl_mcboost	<i>Multi-calibration pipeline</i>
-------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Wraps MCBoost in a Pipeline to be used with `mlr3` pipelines. For now this assumes training on the same dataset that is later used for multi-calibration.

Usage

```
ppl_mcboost(learner = lrn("classif.featureless"), param_vals = list())
```

Arguments

learner	(mlr3) mlr3::Learner Initial learner. Internally wrapped into a PipeOpLearnerCV with <code>resampling.method = "insample"</code> as a default. All parameters can be adjusted through the resulting Graph's <code>param_set</code> . Defaults to <code>lrn("classif.featureless")</code> . Note: An initial predictor can also be supplied via the <code>init_predictor</code> parameter.
param_vals	list List of parameter values passed on to <code>MCBoost\$new</code> .

Value

(mlr3pipelines) [Graph](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
library("mlr3pipelines")
gr = ppl_mcboost()

## End(Not run)
```

SubgroupAuditorFitter *Static AuditorFitter based on Subgroups*

Description

Used to assess multi-calibration based on a list of binary subgroup_masks passed during initialization.

Value

[AuditorFitter](#)

list with items

- corr: pseudo-correlation between residuals and learner prediction.
- l: the trained learner.

Super class

[mcboost::AuditorFitter](#) -> SubgroupAuditorFitter

Public fields

subgroup_masks [list](#)
List of subgroup masks. Initialize a SubgroupAuditorFitter

Methods

Public methods:

- [SubgroupAuditorFitter\\$new\(\)](#)
- [SubgroupAuditorFitter\\$fit\(\)](#)
- [SubgroupAuditorFitter\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method [new\(\)](#): Initializes a [SubgroupAuditorFitter](#) that assesses multi-calibration within each group defined by the ‘subpops’.

Usage:

```
SubgroupAuditorFitter$new(subgroup_masks)
```

Arguments:

subgroup_masks [list](#)

List of subgroup masks. Subgroup masks are list(s) of integer masks, each with the same length as data to be fitted on. They allow defining subgroups of the data.

Method [fit\(\)](#): Fit the learner and compute correlation

Usage:

```
SubgroupAuditorFitter$fit(data, resid, mask)
```

Arguments:

data [data.table](#)

Features.

resid [numeric](#)

Residuals (of same length as data).

mask [integer](#)

Mask applied to the data. Only used for SubgroupAuditorFitter.

Method [clone\(\)](#): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

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

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other AuditorFitter: [CVLearnerAuditorFitter](#), [LearnerAuditorFitter](#), [SubpopAuditorFitter](#)

Examples

```
library("data.table")
data = data.table(
  "AGE_0_10" = c(1, 1, 0, 0, 0),
  "AGE_11_20" = c(0, 0, 1, 0, 0),
  "AGE_21_31" = c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1),
  "X1" = runif(5),
  "X2" = runif(5)
```

```

)
label = c(1,0,0,1,1)
masks = list(
  "M1" = c(1L, 0L, 1L, 1L, 0L),
  "M2" = c(1L, 0L, 0L, 0L, 1L)
)
sg = SubgroupAuditorFitter$new(masks)

```

SubpopAuditorFitter *Static AuditorFitter based on Subpopulations*

Description

Used to assess multi-calibration based on a list of binary valued columns: subpops passed during initialization.

Value

[AuditorFitter](#)

list with items

- corr: pseudo-correlation between residuals and learner prediction.
- l: the trained learner.

Super class

[mcboost::AuditorFitter](#) -> SubpopAuditorFitter

Public fields

subpops [list](#)
List of subpopulation indicators. Initialize a SubpopAuditorFitter

Methods

Public methods:

- [SubpopAuditorFitter\\$new\(\)](#)
- [SubpopAuditorFitter\\$fit\(\)](#)
- [SubpopAuditorFitter\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method [new\(\)](#): Initializes a [SubpopAuditorFitter](#) that assesses multi-calibration within each group defined by the subpops'. Names in subpops' must correspond to columns in the data.

Usage:

```
SubpopAuditorFitter$new(subpops)
```

Arguments:

subpops [list](#)

Specifies a collection of characteristic attributes and the values they take to define subpopulations e.g. `list(age = c('20-29','30-39','40+'), nJobs = c(0,1,2,'3+'), ...)`.

Method `fit()`: Fit the learner and compute correlation

Usage:

```
SubpopAuditorFitter$fit(data, resid, mask)
```

Arguments:

data [data.table](#)

Features.

resid [numeric](#)

Residuals (of same length as data).

mask [integer](#)

Mask applied to the data. Only used for SubgroupAuditorFitter.

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

Usage:

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

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other AuditorFitter: [CVLearnerAuditorFitter](#), [LearnerAuditorFitter](#), [SubgroupAuditorFitter](#)

Examples

```
library("data.table")
data = data.table(
  "AGE_NA" = c(0, 0, 0, 0, 0),
  "AGE_0_10" = c(1, 1, 0, 0, 0),
  "AGE_11_20" = c(0, 0, 1, 0, 0),
  "AGE_21_31" = c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1),
  "X1" = runif(5),
  "X2" = runif(5)
)
label = c(1,0,0,1,1)
pops = list("AGE_NA", "AGE_0_10", "AGE_11_20", "AGE_21_31", function(x) {x[["X1"] > 0.5]})
sf = SubpopAuditorFitter$new(subpops = pops)
sf$fit(data, label - 0.5)
```

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