Package 'mlr3fselect'

July 23, 2025

Title Feature Selection for 'mlr3'

Version 1.3.0

Description Feature selection package of the 'mlr3' ecosystem. It selects
the optimal feature set for any 'mlr3' learner. The package works with
several optimization algorithms e.g. Random Search, Recursive Feature
Elimination, and Genetic Search. Moreover, it can automatically
optimize learners and estimate the performance of optimized feature
sets with nested resampling.

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URL https://mlr3fselect.mlr-org.com,
https://github.com/mlr-org/mlr3fselect

BugReports https://github.com/mlr-org/mlr3fselect/issues

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'FSelector.R' 'FSelectorBatch.R' 'FSelectorBatchDesignPoints.R'
'FSelectorBatchExhaustiveSearch.R'
'FSelectorBatchFromOptimizerBatch.R'

'FSelectorBatchGeneticSearch.R' 'FSelectorBatchRFE.R'
'FSelectorBatchRFECV.R' 'FSelectorBatchRandomSearch.R'
'FSelectorBatchSequential.R'
'FSelectorBatchShadowVariableSearch.R' 'ObjectiveFSelect.R'
'ObjectiveFSelectBatch.R' 'assertions.R' 'auto_fselector.R'
'bibentries.R' 'embedded_ensemble_fselect.R'
'ensemble_fselect.R' 'extract_inner_fselect_archives.R'
'extract_inner_fselect_results.R' 'fselect.R'
'fselect_nested.R' 'helper.R' 'mlr_callbacks.R' 'reexports.R'
'sugar.R' 'zzz.R'

Author Marc Becker [aut, cre] (ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8115-0400>),
Patrick Schratz [aut] (ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0748-6624>),
Michel Lang [aut] (ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9754-0393>),
Bernd Bischl [aut] (ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6002-6980>),
John Zobolas [aut] (ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3609-8674>)

Maintainer Marc Becker <marcbecker@posteo.de>

Repository CRAN

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mlr3fselect-package   *mlr3fselect: Feature Selection for 'mlr3'*

Description

Feature selection package of the 'mlr3' ecosystem. It selects the optimal feature set for any 'mlr3' learner. The package works with several optimization algorithms e.g. Random Search, Recursive Feature Elimination, and Genetic Search. Moreover, it can automatically optimize learners and estimate the performance of optimized feature sets with nested resampling.

Author(s)

Maintainer: Marc Becker <marcbecker@posteo.de> ([ORCID](https://))

Authors:

- Patrick Schratz <patrick.schratz@gmail.com> ([ORCID](https://))

- Michel Lang <michellang@gmail.com> ([ORCID](https://))

- Bernd Bischl <bernd_bischl@gmx.net> ([ORCID](https://))

- John Zobolas <bblodfon@gmail.com> ([ORCID](https://))

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://mlr3fselect.mlr-org.com>

- <https://github.com/mlr-org/mlr3fselect>

- Report bugs at <https://github.com/mlr-org/mlr3fselect/issues>

ArchiveBatchFSelect	*Class for Logging Evaluated Feature Sets*

Description

The ArchiveBatchFSelect stores all evaluated feature sets and performance scores.

Details

The ArchiveBatchFSelect is a container around a `data.table::data.table()`. Each row corresponds to a single evaluation of a feature set. See the section on Data Structure for more information. The archive stores additionally a mlr3::BenchmarkResult (`$benchmark_result`) that records the resampling experiments. Each experiment corresponds to a single evaluation of a feature set. The table (`$data`) and the benchmark result (`$benchmark_result`) are linked by the uhash column. If the archive is passed to `as.data.table()`, both are joined automatically.

Data structure

The table (`$data`) has the following columns:

- One column for each feature of the task (`$search_space`).

- One column for each performance measure (`$codomain`).

- `runtime_learners` (`numeric(1)`)
  Sum of training and predict times logged in learners per mlr3::ResampleResult / evaluation. This does not include potential overhead time.

- `timestamp` (POSIXct)
  Time stamp when the evaluation was logged into the archive.

- `batch_nr` (`integer(1)`)
  Feature sets are evaluated in batches. Each batch has a unique batch number.

- `uhash` (`character(1)`)
  Connects each feature set to the resampling experiment stored in the mlr3::BenchmarkResult.

Analysis

For analyzing the feature selection results, it is recommended to pass the archive to `as.data.table()`. The returned data table is joined with the benchmark result which adds the mlr3::ResampleResult for each feature set.

The archive provides various getters (e.g. `$learners()`) to ease the access. All getters extract by position (`i`) or unique hash (uhash). For a complete list of all getters see the methods section.

The benchmark result (`$benchmark_result`) allows to score the feature sets again on a different measure. Alternatively, measures can be supplied to `as.data.table()`.

S3 Methods

- `as.data.table.ArchiveBatchFSelect(x, exclude_columns = "uhash", measures = NULL)`
  Returns a tabular view of all evaluated feature sets.
  ArchiveBatchFSelect -> `data.table::data.table()`

  - x (ArchiveBatchFSelect)
  - `exclude_columns` `(character())`
    Exclude columns from table. Set to `NULL` if no column should be excluded.
  - `measures` (list of mlr3::Measure)
    Score feature sets on additional measures.

Super classes

`bbotk::Archive` -> `bbotk::ArchiveBatch` -> ArchiveBatchFSelect

Public fields

`benchmark_result` (mlr3::BenchmarkResult)
    Benchmark result.

Active bindings

`ties_method` `(character(1))`
    Method to handle ties.

Methods

Public methods:

- `ArchiveBatchFSelect$new()`
- `ArchiveBatchFSelect$add_evals()`
- `ArchiveBatchFSelect$learner()`
- `ArchiveBatchFSelect$learners()`
- `ArchiveBatchFSelect$predictions()`
- `ArchiveBatchFSelect$resample_result()`
- `ArchiveBatchFSelect$print()`
- `ArchiveBatchFSelect$best()`
- `ArchiveBatchFSelect$clone()`

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

Usage:
```
ArchiveBatchFSelect$new(
  search_space,
  codomain,
  check_values = TRUE,
  ties_method = "least_features"
)
```

Arguments:

search_space ([paradox::ParamSet](#))
    Search space. Internally created from provided [mlr3::Task](#) by instance.

codomain ([bbotk::Codomain](#))
    Specifies codomain of objective function i.e. a set of performance measures. Internally created from provided [mlr3::Measure](#)s by instance.

check_values (logical(1))
    If TRUE (default), hyperparameter configurations are check for validity.

ties_method (character(1))
    The method to break ties when selecting sets while optimizing and when selecting the best set. Can be "least_features" or "random". The option "least_features" (default) selects the feature set with the least features. If there are multiple best feature sets with the same number of features, one is selected randomly. The random method returns a random feature set from the best feature sets. Ignored if multiple measures are used.

Method add_evals(): Adds function evaluations to the archive table.

Usage:
ArchiveBatchFSelect$add_evals(xdt, xss_trafoed = NULL, ydt)

Arguments:

xdt (data.table::data.table())
    x values as data.table. Each row is one point. Contains the value in the *search space* of the [FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit](#) object. Can contain additional columns for extra information.

xss_trafoed (list())
    Ignored in feature selection.

ydt ([data.table::data.table()](#))
    Optimal outcome.

Method learner(): Retrieve [mlr3::Learner](#) of the i-th evaluation, by position or by unique hash uhash. i and uhash are mutually exclusive. Learner does not contain a model. Use $learners() to get learners with models.

Usage:
ArchiveBatchFSelect$learner(i = NULL, uhash = NULL)

Arguments:

i (integer(1))
    The iteration value to filter for.

uhash (logical(1))
    The uhash value to filter for.

Method learners(): Retrieve list of trained [mlr3::Learner](#) objects of the i-th evaluation, by position or by unique hash uhash. i and uhash are mutually exclusive.

Usage:
ArchiveBatchFSelect$learners(i = NULL, uhash = NULL)

Arguments:

```
i (integer(1))
```
The iteration value to filter for.
```
uhash (logical(1))
```
The uhash value to filter for.

Method `predictions()`: Retrieve list of [mlr3::Prediction](#) objects of the i-th evaluation, by position or by unique hash uhash. i and uhash are mutually exclusive.

Usage:
```
ArchiveBatchFSelect$predictions(i = NULL, uhash = NULL)
```

Arguments:
```
i (integer(1))
```
The iteration value to filter for.
```
uhash (logical(1))
```
The uhash value to filter for.

Method `resample_result()`: Retrieve [mlr3::ResampleResult](#) of the i-th evaluation, by position or by unique hash uhash. i and uhash are mutually exclusive.

Usage:
```
ArchiveBatchFSelect$resample_result(i = NULL, uhash = NULL)
```

Arguments:
```
i (integer(1))
```
The iteration value to filter for.
```
uhash (logical(1))
```
The uhash value to filter for.

Method `print()`: Printer.

Usage:
```
ArchiveBatchFSelect$print()
```

Arguments:
```
...
```
(ignored).

Method `best()`: Returns the best scoring feature sets.

Usage:
```
ArchiveBatchFSelect$best(batch = NULL, ties_method = NULL)
```

Arguments:
```
batch (integer())
```
The batch number(s) to limit the best results to. Default is all batches.
```
ties_method (character(1))
```
Method to handle ties. If `NULL` (default), the global ties method set during initialization is used. The default global ties method is `least_features` which selects the feature set with the least features. If there are multiple best feature sets with the same number of features, one is selected randomly. The `random` method returns a random feature set from the best feature sets.

Returns: [`data.table::data.table()`](#)

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

Usage:

ArchiveBatchFSelect$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

AutoFSelector   *Class for Automatic Feature Selection*

Description

The AutoFSelector wraps a mlr3::Learner and augments it with an automatic feature selection. The auto_fselector() function creates an AutoFSelector object.

Details

The AutoFSelector is a mlr3::Learner which wraps another mlr3::Learner and performs the following steps during $train():

1. The wrapped (inner) learner is trained on the feature subsets via resampling. The feature selection can be specified by providing a FSelector, a bbotk::Terminator, a mlr3::Resampling and a mlr3::Measure.

2. A final model is fit on the complete training data with the best-found feature subset.

During $predict() the AutoFSelector just calls the predict method of the wrapped (inner) learner.

Resources

There are several sections about feature selection in the mlr3book.

  • Estimate Model Performance with nested resampling.

The gallery features a collection of case studies and demos about optimization.

Nested Resampling

Nested resampling can be performed by passing an AutoFSelector object to mlr3::resample() or mlr3::benchmark(). To access the inner resampling results, set store_fselect_instance = TRUE and execute mlr3::resample() or mlr3::benchmark() with store_models = TRUE (see examples). The mlr3::Resampling passed to the AutoFSelector is meant to be the inner resampling, operating on the training set of an arbitrary outer resampling. For this reason it is not feasible to pass an instantiated mlr3::Resampling here.

Super class

mlr3::Learner -> AutoFSelector

Public fields

`instance_args (list())`
> All arguments from construction to create the [FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit](#).

`fselector ([FSelector](#))`
> Optimization algorithm.

Active bindings

`archive ([ArchiveBatchFSelect)`
> Returns [FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit](#) archive.

`learner ([mlr3::Learner](#))`
> Trained learner.

`fselect_instance ([FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit](#))`
> Internally created feature selection instance with all intermediate results.

`fselect_result ([data.table::data.table](#))`
> Short-cut to $result from [FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit](#).

`predict_type (character(1))`
> Stores the currently active predict type, e.g. "response". Must be an element of $predict_types.

`hash (character(1))`
> Hash (unique identifier) for this object.

`phash (character(1))`
> Hash (unique identifier) for this partial object, excluding some components which are varied systematically during tuning (parameter values) or feature selection (feature names).

Methods

Public methods:

- [AutoFSelector$new()](#)
- [AutoFSelector$base_learner()](#)
- [AutoFSelector$importance()](#)
- [AutoFSelector$selected_features()](#)
- [AutoFSelector$oob_error()](#)
- [AutoFSelector$loglik()](#)
- [AutoFSelector$print()](#)
- [AutoFSelector$clone()](#)

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

Usage:
```
AutoFSelector$new(
  fselector,
  learner,
  resampling,
  measure = NULL,
  terminator,
```

```
    store_fselect_instance = TRUE,
    store_benchmark_result = TRUE,
    store_models = FALSE,
    check_values = FALSE,
    callbacks = NULL,
    ties_method = "least_features",
    id = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

fselector ([FSelector](#))
    Optimization algorithm.

learner ([mlr3::Learner](#))
    Learner to optimize the feature subset for.

resampling ([mlr3::Resampling](#))
    Resampling that is used to evaluated the performance of the feature subsets. Uninstantiated
    resamplings are instantiated during construction so that all feature subsets are evaluated on
    the same data splits. Already instantiated resamplings are kept unchanged.

measure ([mlr3::Measure](#))
    Measure to optimize. If NULL, default measure is used.

terminator ([bbotk::Terminator](#))
    Stop criterion of the feature selection.

store_fselect_instance (logical(1))
    If TRUE (default), stores the internally created [FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit](#) with all in-
    termediate results in slot $fselect_instance. Is set to TRUE, if store_models = TRUE

store_benchmark_result (logical(1))
    Store benchmark result in archive?

store_models (logical(1)). Store models in benchmark result?

check_values (logical(1))
    Check the parameters before the evaluation and the results for validity?

callbacks (list of [CallbackBatchFSelect](#))
    List of callbacks.

ties_method (character(1))
    The method to break ties when selecting sets while optimizing and when selecting the best
    set. Can be "least_features" or "random". The option "least_features" (default)
    selects the feature set with the least features. If there are multiple best feature sets with the
    same number of features, one is selected randomly. The random method returns a random
    feature set from the best feature sets. Ignored if multiple measures are used.

id (character(1))
    Identifier for the new instance.

Method base_learner(): Extracts the base learner from nested learner objects like GraphLearner
in **[mlr3pipelines](#)**. If recursive = 0, the (tuned) learner is returned.

Usage:

AutoFSelector$base_learner(recursive = Inf)

Arguments:

recursive (integer(1))
    Depth of recursion for multiple nested objects.

Returns: mlr3::Learner.

Method importance(): The importance scores of the final model.

Usage:
AutoFSelector$importance()

Returns: Named numeric().

Method selected_features(): The selected features of the final model. These features are selected internally by the learner.

Usage:
AutoFSelector$selected_features()

Returns: character().

Method oob_error(): The out-of-bag error of the final model.

Usage:
AutoFSelector$oob_error()

Returns: numeric(1).

Method loglik(): The log-likelihood of the final model.

Usage:
AutoFSelector$loglik()

Returns: logLik. Printer.

Method print():

Usage:
AutoFSelector$print()

Arguments:
... (ignored).

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

Usage:
AutoFSelector$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:
deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
# Automatic Feature Selection


# split to train and external set
task = tsk("penguins")
split = partition(task, ratio = 0.8)

# create auto fselector
afs = auto_fselector(
  fselector = fs("random_search"),
  learner = lrn("classif.rpart"),
  resampling = rsmp ("holdout"),
  measure = msr("classif.ce"),
  term_evals = 4)

# optimize feature subset and fit final model
afs$train(task, row_ids = split$train)

# predict with final model
afs$predict(task, row_ids = split$test)

# show result
afs$fselect_result

# model slot contains trained learner and fselect instance
afs$model

# shortcut trained learner
afs$learner

# shortcut fselect instance
afs$fselect_instance


# Nested Resampling

afs = auto_fselector(
  fselector = fs("random_search"),
  learner = lrn("classif.rpart"),
  resampling = rsmp ("holdout"),
  measure = msr("classif.ce"),
  term_evals = 4)

resampling_outer = rsmp("cv", folds = 3)
rr = resample(task, afs, resampling_outer, store_models = TRUE)

# retrieve inner feature selection results.
extract_inner_fselect_results(rr)

# performance scores estimated on the outer resampling
rr$score()
```

```
# unbiased performance of the final model trained on the full data set
rr$aggregate()
```

---

auto_fselector   *Function for Automatic Feature Selection*

Description

The [AutoFSelector](#) wraps a [mlr3::Learner](#) and augments it with an automatic feature selection. The [auto_fselector()](#) function creates an [AutoFSelector](#) object.

Usage

```
auto_fselector(
  fselector,
  learner,
  resampling,
  measure = NULL,
  term_evals = NULL,
  term_time = NULL,
  terminator = NULL,
  store_fselect_instance = TRUE,
  store_benchmark_result = TRUE,
  store_models = FALSE,
  check_values = FALSE,
  callbacks = NULL,
  ties_method = "least_features",
  id = NULL
)
```

Arguments

fselector   ([FSelector](#))
                 Optimization algorithm.

learner   ([mlr3::Learner](#))
                 Learner to optimize the feature subset for.

resampling   ([mlr3::Resampling](#))
                 Resampling that is used to evaluated the performance of the feature subsets.
                 Uninstantiated resamplings are instantiated during construction so that all fea-
                 ture subsets are evaluated on the same data splits. Already instantiated resam-
                 plings are kept unchanged.

measure   ([mlr3::Measure](#))
                 Measure to optimize. If NULL, default measure is used.

term_evals   (integer(1))
                 Number of allowed evaluations. Ignored if terminator is passed.

term_time	(integer(1))
	Maximum allowed time in seconds. Ignored if terminator is passed.
terminator	(bbotk::Terminator)
	Stop criterion of the feature selection.
store_fselect_instance	
	(logical(1))
	If TRUE (default), stores the internally created FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit with all intermediate results in slot $fselect_instance. Is set to TRUE, if store_models = TRUE
store_benchmark_result	
	(logical(1))
	Store benchmark result in archive?
store_models	(logical(1)). Store models in benchmark result?
check_values	(logical(1))
	Check the parameters before the evaluation and the results for validity?
callbacks	(list of CallbackBatchFSelect)
	List of callbacks.
ties_method	(character(1))
	The method to break ties when selecting sets while optimizing and when selecting the best set. Can be "least_features" or "random". The option "least_features" (default) selects the feature set with the least features. If there are multiple best feature sets with the same number of features, one is selected randomly. The random method returns a random feature set from the best feature sets. Ignored if multiple measures are used.
id	(character(1))
	Identifier for the new instance.

Details

The AutoFSelector is a mlr3::Learner which wraps another mlr3::Learner and performs the following steps during $train():

1. The wrapped (inner) learner is trained on the feature subsets via resampling. The feature selection can be specified by providing a FSelector, a bbotk::Terminator, a mlr3::Resampling and a mlr3::Measure.

2. A final model is fit on the complete training data with the best-found feature subset.

During $predict() the AutoFSelector just calls the predict method of the wrapped (inner) learner.

Value

AutoFSelector.

Resources

There are several sections about feature selection in the mlr3book.

- Estimate Model Performance with nested resampling.

The gallery features a collection of case studies and demos about optimization.

Nested Resampling

Nested resampling can be performed by passing an AutoFSelector object to mlr3::resample() or mlr3::benchmark(). To access the inner resampling results, set store_fselect_instance = TRUE and execute mlr3::resample() or mlr3::benchmark() with store_models = TRUE (see examples). The mlr3::Resampling passed to the AutoFSelector is meant to be the inner resampling, operating on the training set of an arbitrary outer resampling. For this reason it is not feasible to pass an instantiated mlr3::Resampling here.

Examples

```
# Automatic Feature Selection


# split to train and external set
task = tsk("penguins")
split = partition(task, ratio = 0.8)

# create auto fselector
afs = auto_fselector(
  fselector = fs("random_search"),
  learner = lrn("classif.rpart"),
  resampling = rsmp ("holdout"),
  measure = msr("classif.ce"),
  term_evals = 4)

# optimize feature subset and fit final model
afs$train(task, row_ids = split$train)

# predict with final model
afs$predict(task, row_ids = split$test)

# show result
afs$fselect_result

# model slot contains trained learner and fselect instance
afs$model

# shortcut trained learner
afs$learner

# shortcut fselect instance
afs$fselect_instance


# Nested Resampling

afs = auto_fselector(
  fselector = fs("random_search"),
  learner = lrn("classif.rpart"),
  resampling = rsmp ("holdout"),
  measure = msr("classif.ce"),
  term_evals = 4)
```

```
resampling_outer = rsmp("cv", folds = 3)
rr = resample(task, afs, resampling_outer, store_models = TRUE)

# retrieve inner feature selection results.
extract_inner_fselect_results(rr)

# performance scores estimated on the outer resampling
rr$score()

# unbiased performance of the final model trained on the full data set
rr$aggregate()
```

CallbackBatchFSelect   *Create Feature Selection Callback*

Description

Specialized bbotk::CallbackBatch for feature selection. Callbacks allow customizing the behavior
of processes in mlr3fselect. The `callback_batch_fselect()` function creates a CallbackBatchF-
Select. Predefined callbacks are stored in the dictionary mlr_callbacks and can be retrieved with
`clbk()`. For more information on callbacks see `callback_batch_fselect()`.

Super classes

`mlr3misc::Callback` -> `bbotk::CallbackBatch` -> CallbackBatchFSelect

Public fields

on_eval_after_design (function())
     Stage called after design is created. Called in ObjectiveFSelectBatch$eval_many().

on_eval_after_benchmark (function())
     Stage called after feature sets are evaluated. Called in ObjectiveFSelectBatch$eval_many().

on_eval_before_archive (function())
     Stage called before performance values are written to the archive. Called in ObjectiveFSelectBatch$eval_many().

on_auto_fselector_before_final_model (function())
     Stage called before the final model is trained. Called in AutoFSelector$train(). This stage
     is called after the optimization has finished and the final model is trained with the best feature
     set found.

on_auto_fselector_after_final_model (function())
     Stage called after the final model is trained. Called in AutoFSelector$train(). This stage
     is called after the final model is trained with the best feature set found.

Methods

Public methods:

- CallbackBatchFSelect$clone()

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

Usage:

CallbackBatchFSelect$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
# Write archive to disk
callback_batch_fselect("mlr3fselect.backup",
  on_optimization_end = function(callback, context) {
    saveRDS(context$instance$archive, "archive.rds")
  }
)
```

---

callback_batch_fselect

Create Feature Selection Callback

Description

Function to create a CallbackBatchFSelect. Predefined callbacks are stored in the dictionary mlr_callbacks and can be retrieved with clbk().

Feature selection callbacks can be called from different stages of feature selection. The stages are prefixed with on_*. The on_auto_fselector_* stages are only available when the callback is used in an AutoFSelector.

```
Start Automatic Feature Selection
  Start Feature Selection
      - on_optimization_begin
      Start FSelect Batch
          - on_optimizer_before_eval
          Start Evaluation
              - on_eval_after_design
              - on_eval_after_benchmark
              - on_eval_before_archive
          End Evaluation
          - on_optimizer_after_eval
      End FSelect Batch
      - on_result
      - on_optimization_end
```

```
  End Feature Selection
  - on_auto_fselector_before_final_model
  - on_auto_fselector_after_final_model
End Automatic Feature Selection
```

See also the section on parameters for more information on the stages. A feature selection callback
works with [bbotk::ContextBatch](#) and [ContextBatchFSelect](#).

Usage

```
callback_batch_fselect(
  id,
  label = NA_character_,
  man = NA_character_,
  on_optimization_begin = NULL,
  on_optimizer_before_eval = NULL,
  on_eval_after_design = NULL,
  on_eval_after_benchmark = NULL,
  on_eval_before_archive = NULL,
  on_optimizer_after_eval = NULL,
  on_result = NULL,
  on_optimization_end = NULL,
  on_auto_fselector_before_final_model = NULL,
  on_auto_fselector_after_final_model = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`id`	`(character(1))` Identifier for the new instance.
`label`	`(character(1))` Label for the new instance.
`man`	`(character(1))` String in the format `[pkg]::[topic]` pointing to a manual page for this object. The referenced help package can be opened via method `$help()`.
`on_optimization_begin`	`(function())` Stage called at the beginning of the optimization. Called in `Optimizer$optimize()`.
`on_optimizer_before_eval`	`(function())` Stage called after the optimizer proposes points. Called in `OptimInstance$eval_batch()`.
`on_eval_after_design`	`(function())` Stage called after design is created. Called in `ObjectiveFSelectBatch$eval_many()`.
`on_eval_after_benchmark`	`(function())` Stage called after feature sets are evaluated. Called in `ObjectiveFSelectBatch$eval_many()`.

```
on_eval_before_archive
                (function())
                Stage called before performance values are written to the archive. Called in
                ObjectiveFSelectBatch$eval_many().
on_optimizer_after_eval
                (function())
                Stage called after points are evaluated. Called in OptimInstance$eval_batch().
on_result       (function())
                Stage called after result are written. Called in OptimInstance$assign_result().
on_optimization_end
                (function())
                Stage called at the end of the optimization. Called in Optimizer$optimize().
on_auto_fselector_before_final_model
                (function())
                Stage called before the final model is trained. Called in AutoFSelector$train().
on_auto_fselector_after_final_model
                (function())
                Stage called after the final model is trained. Called in AutoFSelector$train().
```

Details

When implementing a callback, each function must have two arguments named `callback` and `context`. A callback can write data to the state (`$state`), e.g. settings that affect the callback itself. Avoid writing large data the state.

Examples

```
# Write archive to disk
callback_batch_fselect("mlr3fselect.backup",
  on_optimization_end = function(callback, context) {
    saveRDS(context$instance$archive, "archive.rds")
  }
)
```

ContextBatchFSelect   *Evaluation Context*

Description

The [ContextBatchFSelect](#) allows [CallbackBatchFSelect](#)s to access and modify data while a batch of feature sets is evaluated. See the section on active bindings for a list of modifiable objects. See [callback_batch_fselect()](#) for a list of stages that access [ContextBatchFSelect](#).

Details

This context is re-created each time a new batch of feature sets is evaluated. Changes to `$objective_fselect`, `$design $benchmark_result` are discarded after the function is finished. Modification on the data table in `$aggregated_performance` are written to the archive. Any number of columns can be added.

Super classes

[mlr3misc::Context](#) -> [bbotk::ContextBatch](#) -> ContextBatchFSelect

Public fields

auto_fselector ([AutoFSelector](#))
   The [AutoFSelector](#) instance.

Active bindings

xss (list())
   The feature sets of the latest batch.

design ([data.table::data.table](#))
   The benchmark design of the latest batch.

benchmark_result ([mlr3::BenchmarkResult](#))
   The benchmark result of the latest batch.

aggregated_performance ([data.table::data.table](#))
   Aggregated performance scores and training time of the latest batch. This data table is passed
   to the archive. A callback can add additional columns which are also written to the archive.

Methods

   Public methods:

   • [ContextBatchFSelect$clone()](#)

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

   Usage:
   ContextBatchFSelect$clone(deep = FALSE)

   Arguments:
   deep Whether to make a deep clone.

---

embedded_ensemble_fselect
                              Embedded Ensemble Feature Selection

---

Description

Ensemble feature selection using multiple learners. The ensemble feature selection method is de-
signed to identify the most predictive features from a given dataset by leveraging multiple machine
learning models and resampling techniques. Returns an [EnsembleFSResult](#).

Usage

```
embedded_ensemble_fselect(
  task,
  learners,
  init_resampling,
  measure,
  store_benchmark_result = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

task	([mlr3::Task](#)) Task to operate on.
learners	(list of [mlr3::Learner](#)) The learners to be used for feature selection. All learners must have the `selected_features` property, i.e. implement embedded feature selection (e.g. regularized models).
init_resampling	([mlr3::Resampling](#)) The initial resampling strategy of the data, from which each train set will be passed on to the learners and each test set will be used for prediction. Can only be [mlr3::ResamplingSubsampling](#) or [mlr3::ResamplingBootstrap](#).
measure	([mlr3::Measure](#)) The measure used to score each learner on the test sets generated by `init_resampling`. If NULL, default measure is used.
store_benchmark_result	(logical(1)) Whether to store the benchmark result in [EnsembleFSResult](#) or not.

Details

The method begins by applying an initial resampling technique specified by the user, to create **multiple subsamples** from the original dataset (train/test splits). This resampling process helps in generating diverse subsets of data for robust feature selection.

For each subsample (train set) generated in the previous step, the method applies learners that support **embedded feature selection**. These learners are then scored on their ability to predict on the resampled test sets, storing the selected features during training, for each combination of subsample and learner.

Results are stored in an [EnsembleFSResult](#).

Value

an [EnsembleFSResult](#) object.

Source

Meinshausen, Nicolai, Buhlmann, Peter (2010). "Stability Selection." *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Series B: Statistical Methodology*, **72**(4), 417–473. ISSN 1369-7412, [doi:10.1111/J.14679868.2010.00740.X](#), 0809.2932.

Hedou, Julien, Maric, Ivana, Bellan, Gregoire, Einhaus, Jakob, Gaudilliere, K. D, Ladant, Xavier F, Verdonk, Franck, Stelzer, A. I, Feyaerts, Dorien, Tsai, S. A, Ganio, A. E, Sabayev, Maximilian, Gillard, Joshua, Amar, Jonas, Cambriel, Amelie, Oskotsky, T. T, Roldan, Alennie, Golob, L. J, Sirota, Marina, Bonham, A. T, Sato, Masaki, Diop, Maigane, Durand, Xavier, Angst, S. M, Stevenson, K. D, Aghaeepour, Nima, Montanari, Andrea, Gaudilliere, Brice (2024). "Discovery of sparse, reliable omic biomarkers with Stabl." *Nature Biotechnology 2024*, 1–13. ISSN 1546-1696, doi:10.1038/s4158702302033x, https://www.nature.com/articles/s41587-023-02033-x.

Examples

```
eefsr = embedded_ensemble_fselect(
  task = tsk("sonar"),
  learners = lrns(c("classif.rpart", "classif.featureless")),
  init_resampling = rsmp("subsampling", repeats = 5),
  measure = msr("classif.ce")
)
eefsr
```

---

ensemble_fselect   *Wrapper-based Ensemble Feature Selection*

Description

Ensemble feature selection using multiple learners. The ensemble feature selection method is designed to identify the most predictive features from a given dataset by leveraging multiple machine learning models and resampling techniques. Returns an EnsembleFSResult.

Usage

```
ensemble_fselect(
  fselector,
  task,
  learners,
  init_resampling,
  inner_resampling,
  inner_measure,
  measure,
  terminator,
  callbacks = NULL,
  store_benchmark_result = TRUE,
  store_models = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

fselector   (FSelector)
                  Optimization algorithm.

task	([mlr3::Task](#))
	Task to operate on.
learners	(list of [mlr3::Learner](#))
	The learners to be used for feature selection.
init_resampling	
	([mlr3::Resampling](#))
	The initial resampling strategy of the data, from which each train set will be passed on to the [auto_fselector](#) to optimize the learners and perform feature selection. Each test set will be used for prediction on the final models returned by [auto_fselector](#). Can only be [mlr3::ResamplingSubsampling](#) or [mlr3::ResamplingBootstrap](#).
inner_resampling	
	([mlr3::Resampling](#))
	The inner resampling strategy used by the [FSelector](#).
inner_measure	([mlr3::Measure](#))
	The inner optimization measure used by the [FSelector](#).
measure	([mlr3::Measure](#))
	Measure used to score each trained learner on the test sets generated by init_resampling.
terminator	([bbotk::Terminator](#))
	Stop criterion of the feature selection.
callbacks	(Named list of lists of [CallbackBatchFSelect](#))
	Callbacks to be used for each learner. The lists must be named by the learner ids.
store_benchmark_result	
	(logical(1))
	Whether to store the benchmark result in [EnsembleFSResult](#) or not.
store_models	(logical(1))
	Whether to store models in [auto_fselector](#) or not.

Details

The method begins by applying an initial resampling technique specified by the user, to create **multiple subsamples** from the original dataset (train/test splits). This resampling process helps in generating diverse subsets of data for robust feature selection.

For each subsample (train set) generated in the previous step, the method performs **wrapped-based feature selection** ([auto_fselector](#)) using each provided learner, the given inner resampling method, inner performance measure and optimization algorithm. This process generates 1) the best feature subset and 2) a final trained model using these best features, for each combination of subsample and learner. The final models are then scored on their ability to predict on the resampled test sets.

Results are stored in an [EnsembleFSResult](#).

The result object also includes the performance scores calculated during the inner resampling of the training sets, using models with the best feature subsets. These scores are stored in a column named {measure_id}_inner.

Value

an [EnsembleFSResult](#) object.

Note

The **active measure** of performance is the one applied to the test sets. This is preferred, as inner resampling scores on the training sets are likely to be overestimated when using the final models. Users can change the active measure by using the set_active_measure() method of the [Ensem-bleFSResult](#).

Source

Saeys, Yvan, Abeel, Thomas, Van De Peer, Yves (2008). "Robust feature selection using ensemble feature selection techniques." *Machine Learning and Knowledge Discovery in Databases*, **5212 LNAI**, 313–325. [doi:10.1007/9783540874812_21](#).

Abeel, Thomas, Helleputte, Thibault, Van de Peer, Yves, Dupont, Pierre, Saeys, Yvan (2010). "Robust biomarker identification for cancer diagnosis with ensemble feature selection methods." *Bioinformatics*, **26**, 392–398. ISSN 1367-4803, [doi:10.1093/BIOINFORMATICS/BTP630](#).

Pes, Barbara (2020). "Ensemble feature selection for high-dimensional data: a stability analysis across multiple domains." *Neural Computing and Applications*, **32**(10), 5951–5973. ISSN 14333058, [doi:10.1007/s00521019040823](#).

Examples

```
efsr = ensemble_fselect(
  fselector = fs("random_search"),
  task = tsk("sonar"),
  learners = lrns(c("classif.rpart", "classif.featureless")),
  init_resampling = rsmp("subsampling", repeats = 2),
  inner_resampling = rsmp("cv", folds = 3),
  inner_measure = msr("classif.ce"),
  measure = msr("classif.acc"),
  terminator = trm("evals", n_evals = 10)
)
efsr
```

---

ensemble_fs_result   *Ensemble Feature Selection Result*

Description

The EnsembleFSResult stores the results of ensemble feature selection. It includes methods for evaluating the stability of the feature selection process and for ranking the selected features among others.

Both functions [ensemble_fselect()](#) and [embedded_ensemble_fselect()](#) return an object of this class.

S3 Methods

- `as.data.table.EnsembleFSResult(x, benchmark_result = TRUE)`
  Returns a tabular view of the ensemble feature selection.
  EnsembleFSResult -> `data.table::data.table()`

  - x (EnsembleFSResult)
  - `benchmark_result` (logical(1))
    Whether to add the learner, task and resampling information from the benchmark result.
- `c(...)`
  (EnsembleFSResult, ...) -> EnsembleFSResult
  Combines multiple EnsembleFSResult objects into a new EnsembleFSResult.

Public fields

`benchmark_result` (mlr3::BenchmarkResult)
  The benchmark result.

`man` (character(1))
  Manual page for this object.

Active bindings

`result` (data.table::data.table)
  Returns the result of the ensemble feature selection.

`n_learners` (numeric(1))
  Returns the number of learners used in the ensemble feature selection.

`measure` (mlr3::Measure)
  Returns the 'active' measure that is used in methods of this object.

`active_measure` (character(1))
  Indicates the type of the active performance measure.

  During the ensemble feature selection process, the dataset is split into **multiple subsamples** (train/test splits) using an initial resampling scheme. So, performance can be evaluated using one of two measures:

  - `"outer"`: measure used to evaluate the performance on the test sets.
  - `"inner"`: measure used for optimization and to compute performance during inner resampling on the training sets.

`n_resamples` (character(1))
  Returns the number of times the task was initially resampled in the ensemble feature selection process.

Methods

Public methods:

- `EnsembleFSResult$new()`
- `EnsembleFSResult$format()`
- `EnsembleFSResult$print()`

- `EnsembleFSResult$help()`
- `EnsembleFSResult$set_active_measure()`
- `EnsembleFSResult$combine()`
- `EnsembleFSResult$feature_ranking()`
- `EnsembleFSResult$stability()`
- `EnsembleFSResult$pareto_front()`
- `EnsembleFSResult$knee_points()`
- `EnsembleFSResult$clone()`

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

Usage:
```
EnsembleFSResult$new(
  result,
  features,
  benchmark_result = NULL,
  measure,
  inner_measure = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

result (data.table::data.table)

The result of the ensemble feature selection. Mandatory column names should include ″resampling_iteration″, ″learner_id″, ″features″ and ″n_features″. A column named as {measure$id} (scores on the test sets) must also be always present. The column with the performance scores on the inner resampling of the train sets is not mandatory, but note that it should be named as {inner_measure$id}_inner to distinguish from the {measure$id}.

features (character())

The vector of features of the task that was used in the ensemble feature selection.

benchmark_result (mlr3::BenchmarkResult)

The benchmark result object.

measure (mlr3::Measure)

The performance measure used to evaluate the learners on the test sets generated during the ensemble feature selection process. By default, this serves as the 'active' measure for the methods of this object. The active measure can be updated using the $set_active_measure() method.

inner_measure (mlr3::Measure)

The performance measure used to optimize and evaluate the learners during the inner resampling process of the training sets, generated as part of the ensemble feature selection procedure.

Method format(): Helper for print outputs.

Usage:
```
EnsembleFSResult$format(...)
```
Arguments:

... (ignored).

Method `print()`: Printer.

Usage:

`EnsembleFSResult$print(...)`

Arguments:

`...` (ignored).

Method `help()`: Opens the corresponding help page referenced by field `$man`.

Usage:

`EnsembleFSResult$help()`

Method `set_active_measure()`: Use this function to change the active measure.

Usage:

`EnsembleFSResult$set_active_measure(which = "outer")`

Arguments:

`which (character(1))`

Which [measure](#) from the ensemble feature selection result to use in methods of this object. Should be either `"inner"` (optimization measure used in training sets) or `"outer"` (measure used in test sets, default value).

Method `combine()`: Combines a second [EnsembleFSResult](#) into the current object, modifying it **in-place**. If the second [EnsembleFSResult](#) (efsr) is NULL, the method returns the object unmodified.

Both objects must have the same task features and `measure`. If the `inner_measure` differs between the objects or is NULL in either, it will be set to NULL in the combined object. Additionally, the `importance` column will be removed if it is missing in either object. If both objects contain a `benchmark_result`, these will be combined. Otherwise, the combined object will have a NULL value for `benchmark_result`.

This method modifies the object by reference. To preserve the original state, explicitly `$clone()` the object beforehand. Alternatively, you can use the [c()](#) function, which internally calls this method.

Usage:

`EnsembleFSResult$combine(efsr)`

Arguments:

`efsr` ([EnsembleFSResult](#))

A second [EnsembleFSResult](#) object to combine with the current object.

Returns: Returns the object itself, but modified **by reference**.

Method `feature_ranking()`: Calculates the feature ranking via [fastVoteR::rank_candidates()](#).

Usage:

```
EnsembleFSResult$feature_ranking(
  method = "av",
  use_weights = TRUE,
  committee_size = NULL,
  shuffle_features = TRUE
)
```

Arguments:

`method (character(1))`

    The method to calculate the feature ranking. See [`fastVoteR::rank_candidates()`](fastVoteR::rank_candidates()) for a complete list of available methods. Approval voting (`"av"`) is the default method.

`use_weights (logical(1))`

    The default value (`TRUE`) uses weights equal to the performance scores of each voter/model (or the inverse scores if the measure is minimized). If `FALSE`, we treat all voters as equal and assign them all a weight equal to 1.

`committee_size (integer(1))`

    Number of top selected features in the output ranking. This parameter can be used to speed-up methods that build a committee sequentially (`"seq_pav"`), by requesting only the top N selected candidates/features and not the complete feature ranking.

`shuffle_features (logical(1))`

    Whether to shuffle the task features randomly before computing the ranking. Shuffling ensures consistent random tie-breaking across methods and prevents deterministic biases when features with equal scores are encountered. Default is `TRUE` and it's advised to set a seed before running this function. Set to `FALSE` if deterministic ordering of features is preferred (same as during initialization).

Details: The feature ranking process is built on the following framework: models act as *voters*, features act as *candidates*, and voters select certain candidates (features). The primary objective is to compile these selections into a consensus ranked list of features, effectively forming a committee.

For every feature a score is calculated, which depends on the `"method"` argument. The higher the score, the higher the ranking of the feature. Note that some methods output a feature ranking instead of a score per feature, so we always include **Borda's score**, which is method-agnostic, i.e. it can be used to compare the feature rankings across different methods.

We shuffle the input candidates/features so that we enforce random tie-breaking. Users should set the same seed for consistent comparison between the different feature ranking methods and for reproducibility.

Returns: A data.table::data.table listing all the features, ordered by decreasing scores (depends on the `"method"`). Columns are as follows:

- `"feature"`: Feature names.
- `"score"`: Scores assigned to each feature based on the selected method (if applicable).
- `"norm_score"`: Normalized scores (if applicable), scaled to the range $[0, 1]$, which can be loosely interpreted as **selection probabilities** (Meinshausen et al. (2010)).
- `"borda_score"`: Borda scores for method-agnostic comparison, ranging in $[0, 1]$, where the top feature receives a score of 1 and the lowest-ranked feature receives a score of 0. This column is always included so that feature ranking methods that output only rankings have also a feature-wise score.

Method `stability()`**:** Calculates the stability of the selected features with the **stabm** package. The results are cached. When the same stability measure is requested again with different arguments, the cache must be reset.

Usage:
```
EnsembleFSResult$stability(
  stability_measure = "jaccard",
```

```
    stability_args = NULL,
    global = TRUE,
    reset_cache = FALSE
)
```

Arguments:

stability_measure (character(1))
    The stability measure to be used. One of the measures returned by stabm::listStabilityMeasures()
    in lower case. Default is "jaccard".

stability_args (list)
    Additional arguments passed to the stability measure function.

global (logical(1))
    Whether to calculate the stability globally or for each learner.

reset_cache (logical(1))
    If TRUE, the cached results are ignored.

Returns: A numeric() value representing the stability of the selected features. Or a numeric()
vector with the stability of the selected features for each learner.

Method pareto_front(): This function identifies the **Pareto front** of the ensemble feature
selection process, i.e., the set of points that represent the trade-off between the number of features
and performance (e.g. classification error).

Usage:
```
EnsembleFSResult$pareto_front(type = "empirical")
```

Arguments:

type (character(1))
    Specifies the type of Pareto front to return. See details.

Details: Two options are available for the Pareto front:
  • "empirical" (default): returns the empirical Pareto front.
  • "estimated": the Pareto front points are estimated by fitting a linear model with the in-
    versed of the number of features $(1/x)$ as input and the associated performance scores as
    output. This method is useful when the Pareto points are sparse and the front assumes a
    convex shape if better performance corresponds to lower measure values (e.g. classification
    error), or a concave shape otherwise (e.g. classification accuracy). The estimated Pareto
    front will include points for a number of features ranging from 1 up to the maximum number
    found in the empirical Pareto front.

Returns: A data.table::data.table with columns the number of features and the performance that
together form the Pareto front.

Method knee_points(): This function implements various *knee* point identification (KPI)
methods, which select points in the Pareto front, such that an optimal trade-off between per-
formance and number of features is achieved. In most cases, only one such point is returned.

Usage:
```
EnsembleFSResult$knee_points(method = "NBI", type = "empirical")
```

Arguments:

method (character(1))
    Type of method to use to identify the knee point. See details.

type (character(1))
   Specifies the type of Pareto front to use for the identification of the knee point. See pareto_front()
   method for more details.

Details: The available KPI methods are:

   • "NBI" (default): The **Normal-Boundary Intersection** method is a geometry-based method
     which calculates the perpendicular distance of each point from the line connecting the first
     and last points of the Pareto front. The knee point is determined as the Pareto point with the
     maximum distance from this line, see Das (1999).

Returns: A [data.table::data.table](#) with the knee point(s) of the Pareto front.

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

Usage:

EnsembleFSResult$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

References

Das, I (1999). "On characterizing the 'knee' of the Pareto curve based on normal-boundary inter-
section." *Structural Optimization*, **18**(1-2), 107–115. ISSN 09344373.

Meinshausen, Nicolai, Buhlmann, Peter (2010). "Stability Selection." *Journal of the Royal Sta-
tistical Society Series B: Statistical Methodology*, **72**(4), 417–473. ISSN 1369-7412, [doi:10.1111/
J.14679868.2010.00740.X](#), 0809.2932.

Examples

```
efsr = ensemble_fselect(
  fselector = fs("rfe", n_features = 2, feature_fraction = 0.8),
  task = tsk("sonar"),
  learners = lrns(c("classif.rpart", "classif.featureless")),
  init_resampling = rsmp("subsampling", repeats = 2),
  inner_resampling = rsmp("cv", folds = 3),
  inner_measure = msr("classif.ce"),
  measure = msr("classif.acc"),
  terminator = trm("none")
)

# contains the benchmark result
efsr$benchmark_result

# contains the selected features for each iteration
efsr$result

# returns the stability of the selected features
efsr$stability(stability_measure = "jaccard")

# returns a ranking of all features
head(efsr$feature_ranking())
```

```
# returns the empirical pareto front, i.e. n_features vs measure (error)
efsr$pareto_front()

# returns the knee points (optimal trade-off between n_features and performance)
efsr$knee_points()

# change to use the inner optimization measure
efsr$set_active_measure(which = "inner")

# Pareto front is calculated on the inner measure
efsr$pareto_front()
```

extract_inner_fselect_archives

Extract Inner Feature Selection Archives

Description

Extract inner feature selection archives of nested resampling. Implemented for [mlr3::ResampleResult](#) and [mlr3::BenchmarkResult](#). The function iterates over the [AutoFSelector](#) objects and binds the archives to a [data.table::data.table()](#). [AutoFSelector](#) must be initialized with store_fselect_instance = TRUE and resample() or benchmark() must be called with store_models = TRUE.

Usage

```
extract_inner_fselect_archives(x, exclude_columns = "uhash")
```

Arguments

x   ([mlr3::ResampleResult](#) | [mlr3::BenchmarkResult](#)).

exclude_columns

              (character())
              Exclude columns from result table. Set to NULL if no column should be excluded.

Value

[data.table::data.table()](#).

Data structure

The returned data table has the following columns:

- experiment (integer(1))
  Index, giving the according row number in the original benchmark grid.
- iteration (integer(1))
  Iteration of the outer resampling.
- One column for each feature of the task.

- One column for each performance measure.

- `runtime_learners` (numeric(1))
  Sum of training and predict times logged in learners per [mlr3::ResampleResult](#) / evaluation.
  This does not include potential overhead time.

- `timestamp` (POSIXct)
  Time stamp when the evaluation was logged into the archive.

- `batch_nr` (integer(1))
  Feature sets are evaluated in batches. Each batch has a unique batch number.

- `resample_result` ([mlr3::ResampleResult](#))
  Resample result of the inner resampling.

- `task_id` (character(1)).

- `learner_id` (character(1)).

- `resampling_id` (character(1)).

Examples

```
# Nested Resampling on Palmer Penguins Data Set

# create auto fselector
at = auto_fselector(
  fselector = fs("random_search"),
  learner = lrn("classif.rpart"),
  resampling = rsmp ("holdout"),
  measure = msr("classif.ce"),
  term_evals = 4)

resampling_outer = rsmp("cv", folds = 2)
rr = resample(tsk("penguins"), at, resampling_outer, store_models = TRUE)

# extract inner archives
extract_inner_fselect_archives(rr)
```

---

extract_inner_fselect_results

Extract Inner Feature Selection Results

Description

Extract inner feature selection results of nested resampling. Implemented for [mlr3::ResampleResult](#)
and [mlr3::BenchmarkResult](#).

Usage

```
extract_inner_fselect_results(x, fselect_instance, ...)
```

Arguments

x   ([mlr3::ResampleResult](#) | [mlr3::BenchmarkResult](#)).

fselect_instance
                     (logical(1))
                     If TRUE, instances are added to the table.

...   (any)
                     Additional arguments.

Details

The function iterates over the [AutoFSelector](#) objects and binds the feature selection results to a
[data.table::data.table()](#). [AutoFSelector](#) must be initialized with store_fselect_instance
= TRUE and resample() or benchmark() must be called with store_models = TRUE. Optionally,
the instance can be added for each iteration.

Value

[data.table::data.table()](#).

Data structure

The returned data table has the following columns:

- experiment (integer(1))
  Index, giving the according row number in the original benchmark grid.

- iteration (integer(1))
  Iteration of the outer resampling.

- One column for each feature of the task.

- One column for each performance measure.

- features (character())
  Vector of selected feature set.

- task_id (character(1)).

- learner_id (character(1)).

- resampling_id (character(1)).

Examples

```
# Nested Resampling on Palmer Penguins Data Set

# create auto fselector
at = auto_fselector(
  fselector = fs("random_search"),
  learner = lrn("classif.rpart"),
  resampling = rsmp ("holdout"),
  measure = msr("classif.ce"),
  term_evals = 4)
```

```
resampling_outer = rsmp("cv", folds = 2)
rr = resample(tsk("iris"), at, resampling_outer, store_models = TRUE)

# extract inner results
extract_inner_fselect_results(rr)
```

---

fs   *Syntactic Sugar for FSelect Construction*

Description

Functions to retrieve objects, set parameters and assign to fields in one go. Relies on `mlr3misc::dictionary_sugar_get()` to extract objects from the respective [mlr3misc::Dictionary](#):

- `fs()` for a [FSelector](#) from [mlr_fselectors](#).
- `fss()` for a list of a [FSelector](#) from [mlr_fselectors](#).
- `trm()` for a [bbotk::Terminator](#) from [mlr_terminators](#).
- `trms()` for a list of [Terminators](#) from [mlr_terminators](#).

Usage

```
fs(.key, ...)

fss(.keys, ...)
```

Arguments

`.key`	(character(1)) Key passed to the respective [dictionary](#) to retrieve the object.
`...`	(any) Additional arguments.
`.keys`	(character()) Keys passed to the respective [dictionary](#) to retrieve multiple objects.

Value

[R6::R6Class](#) object of the respective type, or a list of [R6::R6Class](#) objects for the plural versions.

Examples

```
# random search with batch size of 5
fs("random_search", batch_size = 5)

# run time terminator with 20 seconds
trm("run_time", secs = 20)
```

fselect

Function for Feature Selection

Description

Function to optimize the features of a [mlr3::Learner](). The function internally creates a [FSelectIn-stanceBatchSingleCrit]() or [FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit]() which describes the feature selection problem. It executes the feature selection with the [FSelector]() (method) and returns the result with the fselect instance ($result). The [ArchiveBatchFSelect]() ($archive) stores all evaluated hyperparameter configurations and performance scores.

Usage

```
fselect(
  fselector,
  task,
  learner,
  resampling,
  measures = NULL,
  term_evals = NULL,
  term_time = NULL,
  terminator = NULL,
  store_benchmark_result = TRUE,
  store_models = FALSE,
  check_values = FALSE,
  callbacks = NULL,
  ties_method = "least_features"
)
```

Arguments

fselector
: ([FSelector]())
  Optimization algorithm.

task
: ([mlr3::Task]())
  Task to operate on.

learner
: ([mlr3::Learner]())
  Learner to optimize the feature subset for.

resampling
: ([mlr3::Resampling]())
  Resampling that is used to evaluated the performance of the feature subsets. Uninstantiated resamplings are instantiated during construction so that all feature subsets are evaluated on the same data splits. Already instantiated resamplings are kept unchanged.

measures
: ([mlr3::Measure]() or list of [mlr3::Measure]())
  A single measure creates a [FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit]() and multiple measures a [FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit](). If NULL, default measure is used.

term_evals	(integer(1))
	Number of allowed evaluations. Ignored if `terminator` is passed.
term_time	(integer(1))
	Maximum allowed time in seconds. Ignored if `terminator` is passed.
terminator	([bbotk::Terminator](#))
	Stop criterion of the feature selection.
store_benchmark_result	
	(logical(1))
	Store benchmark result in archive?
store_models	(logical(1)). Store models in benchmark result?
check_values	(logical(1))
	Check the parameters before the evaluation and the results for validity?
callbacks	(list of [CallbackBatchFSelect](#))
	List of callbacks.
ties_method	(character(1))
	The method to break ties when selecting sets while optimizing and when selecting the best set. Can be "least_features" or "random". The option "least_features" (default) selects the feature set with the least features. If there are multiple best feature sets with the same number of features, one is selected randomly. The random method returns a random feature set from the best feature sets. Ignored if multiple measures are used.

Details

The [mlr3::Task](#), [mlr3::Learner](#), [mlr3::Resampling](#), [mlr3::Measure](#) and [bbotk::Terminator](#) are used to construct a [FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit](#). If multiple performance [Measures](#) are supplied, a [FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit](#) is created. The parameter term_evals and term_time are shortcuts to create a [bbotk::Terminator](#). If both parameters are passed, a [bbotk::TerminatorCombo](#) is constructed. For other [Terminators](#), pass one with terminator. If no termination criterion is needed, set term_evals, term_time and terminator to NULL.

Value

[FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit](#) | [FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit](#)

Resources

There are several sections about feature selection in the [mlr3book](#).

- Getting started with [wrapper feature selection](#).
- Do a [sequential forward selection](#) Palmer Penguins data set.

The [gallery](#) features a collection of case studies and demos about optimization.

- Utilize the built-in feature importance of models with [Recursive Feature Elimination](#).
- Run a feature selection with [Shadow Variable Search](#).

Analysis

For analyzing the feature selection results, it is recommended to pass the archive to `as.data.table()`. The returned data table is joined with the benchmark result which adds the mlr3::ResampleResult for each feature set.

The archive provides various getters (e.g. `$learners()`) to ease the access. All getters extract by position (`i`) or unique hash (`uhash`). For a complete list of all getters see the methods section.

The benchmark result (`$benchmark_result`) allows to score the feature sets again on a different measure. Alternatively, measures can be supplied to `as.data.table()`.

Examples

```
# Feature selection on the Palmer Penguins data set
task = tsk("pima")
learner = lrn("classif.rpart")

# Run feature selection
instance = fselect(
  fselector = fs("random_search"),
  task = task,
  learner = learner,
  resampling = rsmp ("holdout"),
  measures = msr("classif.ce"),
  term_evals = 4)

# Subset task to optimized feature set
task$select(instance$result_feature_set)

# Train the learner with optimal feature set on the full data set
learner$train(task)

# Inspect all evaluated configurations
as.data.table(instance$archive)
```

FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit
Class for Multi Criteria Feature Selection

Description

The FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit specifies a feature selection problem for a FSelector. The function [fsi()](fsi()) creates a FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit and the function fselect() creates an instance internally.

Resources

There are several sections about feature selection in the mlr3book.

- Learn about multi-objective optimization.

The gallery features a collection of case studies and demos about optimization.

Analysis

For analyzing the feature selection results, it is recommended to pass the archive to `as.data.table()`. The returned data table is joined with the benchmark result which adds the mlr3::ResampleResult for each feature set.

The archive provides various getters (e.g. `$learners()`) to ease the access. All getters extract by position (i) or unique hash (uhash). For a complete list of all getters see the methods section.

The benchmark result (`$benchmark_result`) allows to score the feature sets again on a different measure. Alternatively, measures can be supplied to `as.data.table()`.

Super classes

bbotk::OptimInstance -> bbotk::OptimInstanceBatch -> bbotk::OptimInstanceBatchMultiCrit -> FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit

Active bindings

`result_feature_set` (list of `character()`)
    Feature sets for task subsetting.

Methods

  Public methods:

  - FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit$new()
  - FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit$assign_result()
  - FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit$print()
  - FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit$clone()

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

  Usage:
```
FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit$new(
  task,
  learner,
  resampling,
  measures,
  terminator,
  store_benchmark_result = TRUE,
  store_models = FALSE,
  check_values = FALSE,
  callbacks = NULL
)
```
  Arguments:
  `task` (mlr3::Task)
      Task to operate on.
  `learner` (mlr3::Learner)
      Learner to optimize the feature subset for.

resampling (mlr3::Resampling)

> Resampling that is used to evaluated the performance of the feature subsets. Uninstantiated resamplings are instantiated during construction so that all feature subsets are evaluated on the same data splits. Already instantiated resamplings are kept unchanged.

measures (list of mlr3::Measure)

> Measures to optimize. If NULL, **[mlr3](mlr3)**'s default measure is used.

terminator (bbotk::Terminator)

> Stop criterion of the feature selection.

store_benchmark_result (logical(1))

> Store benchmark result in archive?

store_models (logical(1)). Store models in benchmark result?

check_values (logical(1))

> Check the parameters before the evaluation and the results for validity?

callbacks (list of CallbackBatchFSelect)

> List of callbacks.

Method assign_result(): The FSelector object writes the best found feature subsets and estimated performance values here. For internal use.

Usage:

FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit$assign_result(xdt, ydt, extra = NULL, ...)

Arguments:

xdt (data.table::data.table())

> x values as data.table. Each row is one point. Contains the value in the *search space* of the FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit object. Can contain additional columns for extra information.

ydt (data.table::data.table())

> Optimal outcomes, e.g. the Pareto front.

extra (data.table::data.table())

> Additional information.

... (any)

> ignored.

Method print(): Printer.

Usage:

FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit$print(...)

Arguments:

... (ignored).

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

Usage:

FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
# Feature selection on Palmer Penguins data set


task = tsk("penguins")

# Construct feature selection instance
instance = fsi(
  task = task,
  learner = lrn("classif.rpart"),
  resampling = rsmp("cv", folds = 3),
  measures = msrs(c("classif.ce", "time_train")),
  terminator = trm("evals", n_evals = 4)
)

# Choose optimization algorithm
fselector = fs("random_search", batch_size = 2)

# Run feature selection
fselector$optimize(instance)

# Optimal feature sets
instance$result_feature_set

# Inspect all evaluated sets
as.data.table(instance$archive)
```

FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit

Class for Single Criterion Feature Selection

Description

The [FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit](#) specifies a feature selection problem for a [FSelector](#). The function [fsi()](#) creates a [FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit](#) and the function [fselect()](#) creates an instance internally.

The instance contains an [ObjectiveFSelectBatch](#) object that encodes the black box objective function a [FSelector](#) has to optimize. The instance allows the basic operations of querying the objective at design points ($eval_batch()). This operation is usually done by the [FSelector](#). Evaluations of feature subsets are performed in batches by calling [mlr3::benchmark()](#) internally. The evaluated feature subsets are stored in the [Archive](#) ($archive). Before a batch is evaluated, the [bbotk::Terminator](#) is queried for the remaining budget. If the available budget is exhausted, an exception is raised, and no further evaluations can be performed from this point on. The [FSelector](#) is also supposed to store its final result, consisting of a selected feature subset and associated estimated performance values, by calling the method instance$assign_result().

Default Measures

If no measure is passed, the default measure is used. The default measure depends on the task type.

Task	Default Measure	Package
"classif"	"classif.ce"	**mlr3**
"regr"	"regr.mse"	**mlr3**
"surv"	"surv.cindex"	**mlr3proba**
"dens"	"dens.logloss"	**mlr3proba**
"classif_st"	"classif.ce"	**mlr3spatial**
"regr_st"	"regr.mse"	**mlr3spatial**
"clust"	"clust.dunn"	**mlr3cluster**

Resources

There are several sections about feature selection in the [mlr3book](.).

- Getting started with [wrapper feature selection](.).
- Do a [sequential forward selection](.) Palmer Penguins data set.

The [gallery](.) features a collection of case studies and demos about optimization.

- Utilize the built-in feature importance of models with [Recursive Feature Elimination](.).
- Run a feature selection with [Shadow Variable Search](.).

Analysis

For analyzing the feature selection results, it is recommended to pass the archive to `as.data.table()`. The returned data table is joined with the benchmark result which adds the [mlr3::ResampleResult](.) for each feature set.

The archive provides various getters (e.g. `$learners()`) to ease the access. All getters extract by position (i) or unique hash (uhash). For a complete list of all getters see the methods section.

The benchmark result (`$benchmark_result`) allows to score the feature sets again on a different measure. Alternatively, measures can be supplied to `as.data.table()`.

Super classes

[`bbotk::OptimInstance`](.) -> [`bbotk::OptimInstanceBatch`](.) -> [`bbotk::OptimInstanceBatchSingleCrit`](.) -> `FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit`

Active bindings

`result_feature_set` (character())
     Feature set for task subsetting.

Methods

Public methods:

- [`FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit$new()`](#)
- [`FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit$assign_result()`](#)
- [`FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit$print()`](#)
- [`FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit$clone()`](#)

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

Usage:
```
FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit$new(
  task,
  learner,
  resampling,
  measure,
  terminator,
  store_benchmark_result = TRUE,
  store_models = FALSE,
  check_values = FALSE,
  callbacks = NULL,
  ties_method = "least_features"
)
```
Arguments:

task ([mlr3::Task](#))
    Task to operate on.

learner ([mlr3::Learner](#))
    Learner to optimize the feature subset for.

resampling ([mlr3::Resampling](#))
    Resampling that is used to evaluated the performance of the feature subsets. Uninstantiated resamplings are instantiated during construction so that all feature subsets are evaluated on the same data splits. Already instantiated resamplings are kept unchanged.

measure ([mlr3::Measure](#))
    Measure to optimize. If NULL, default measure is used.

terminator ([bbotk::Terminator](#))
    Stop criterion of the feature selection.

store_benchmark_result (logical(1))
    Store benchmark result in archive?

store_models (logical(1)). Store models in benchmark result?

check_values (logical(1))
    Check the parameters before the evaluation and the results for validity?

callbacks (list of [CallbackBatchFSelect](#))
    List of callbacks.

ties_method (character(1))
    The method to break ties when selecting sets while optimizing and when selecting the best set. Can be "least_features" or "random". The option "least_features" (default) selects the feature set with the least features. If there are multiple best feature sets with the

same number of features, one is selected randomly. The random method returns a random feature set from the best feature sets. Ignored if multiple measures are used.

Method `assign_result()`: The [FSelector](#) writes the best found feature subset and estimated performance value here. For internal use.

Usage:

`FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit$assign_result(xdt, y, extra = NULL, ...)`

Arguments:

`xdt (data.table::data.table())`
  x values as `data.table`. Each row is one point. Contains the value in the *search space* of the [FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit](#) object. Can contain additional columns for extra information.

`y (numeric(1))`
  Optimal outcome.

`extra (data.table::data.table())`
  Additional information.

`... (any)`
  ignored.

Method `print()`: Printer.

Usage:

`FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit$print(...)`

Arguments:

`... (ignored).`

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

Usage:

`FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit$clone(deep = FALSE)`

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
# Feature selection on Palmer Penguins data set


task = tsk("penguins")
learner = lrn("classif.rpart")

# Construct feature selection instance
instance = fsi(
  task = task,
  learner = learner,
  resampling = rsmp("cv", folds = 3),
  measures = msr("classif.ce"),
  terminator = trm("evals", n_evals = 4)
)
```

```
# Choose optimization algorithm
fselector = fs("random_search", batch_size = 2)

# Run feature selection
fselector$optimize(instance)

# Subset task to optimal feature set
task$select(instance$result_feature_set)

# Train the learner with optimal feature set on the full data set
learner$train(task)

# Inspect all evaluated sets
as.data.table(instance$archive)
```

FSelector   *FSelector*

Description

The 'FSelector" implements the optimization algorithm.

Details

FSelector is an abstract base class that implements the base functionality each fselector must
provide.

Resources

There are several sections about feature selection in the [mlr3book](.).

- Learn more about [fselectors](.).

The [gallery](.) features a collection of case studies and demos about optimization.

- Utilize the built-in feature importance of models with [Recursive Feature Elimination](.).
- Run a feature selection with [Shadow Variable Search](.).

Public fields

id (character(1))
      Identifier of the object. Used in tables, plot and text output.

Active bindings

param_set [paradox::ParamSet](#)
　　Set of control parameters.

properties (character())
　　Set of properties of the fselector. Must be a subset of `mlr_reflections$fselect_properties`.

packages (character())
　　Set of required packages. Note that these packages will be loaded via `requireNamespace()`,
　　and are not attached.

label (character(1))
　　Label for this object. Can be used in tables, plot and text output instead of the ID.

man (character(1))
　　String in the format [pkg]::[topic] pointing to a manual page for this object. The refer-
　　enced help package can be opened via method $help().

Methods

Public methods:

- [FSelector$new()](#)
- [FSelector$format()](#)
- [FSelector$print()](#)
- [FSelector$help()](#)
- [FSelector$clone()](#)

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

　Usage:
```
FSelector$new(
  id = "fselector",
  param_set,
  properties,
  packages = character(),
  label = NA_character_,
  man = NA_character_
)
```
　Arguments:

　id (character(1))
　　　Identifier for the new instance.

　param_set [paradox::ParamSet](#)
　　　Set of control parameters.

　properties (character())
　　　Set of properties of the fselector. Must be a subset of `mlr_reflections$fselect_properties`.

　packages (character())
　　　Set of required packages. Note that these packages will be loaded via `requireNamespace()`,
　　　and are not attached.

　label (character(1))
　　　Label for this object. Can be used in tables, plot and text output instead of the ID.

man (character(1))
     String in the format [pkg]::[topic] pointing to a manual page for this object. The refer-
     enced help package can be opened via method $help().

Method format(): Helper for print outputs.

Usage:
FSelector$format(...)

Arguments:

... (ignored).

Returns: (character()).

Method print(): Print method.

Usage:
FSelector$print()

Returns: (character()).

Method help(): Opens the corresponding help page referenced by field $man.

Usage:
FSelector$help()

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

Usage:
FSelector$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:

deep   Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other FSelector: [mlr_fselectors](), [mlr_fselectors_design_points](), [mlr_fselectors_exhaustive_search](),
[mlr_fselectors_genetic_search](), [mlr_fselectors_random_search](), [mlr_fselectors_rfe](), [mlr_fselectors_rfecv](),
[mlr_fselectors_sequential](), [mlr_fselectors_shadow_variable_search]()

FSelectorBatch   *Class for Batch Feature Selection Algorithms*

Description

The [FSelectorBatch]() implements the optimization algorithm.

Details

[FSelectorBatch](#) is an abstract base class that implements the base functionality each fselector must provide. A subclass is implemented in the following way:

- Inherit from FSelectorBatch.
- Specify the private abstract method `$.optimize()` and use it to call into your optimizer.
- You need to call `instance$eval_batch()` to evaluate design points.
- The batch evaluation is requested at the [FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit](#)/[FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit](#) object `instance`, so each batch is possibly executed in parallel via [`mlr3::benchmark()`](#), and all evaluations are stored inside of `instance$archive`.
- Before the batch evaluation, the [bbotk::Terminator](#) is checked, and if it is positive, an exception of class `"terminated_error"` is generated. In the latter case the current batch of evaluations is still stored in `instance`, but the numeric scores are not sent back to the handling optimizer as it has lost execution control.
- After such an exception was caught we select the best set from `instance$archive` and return it.
- Note that therefore more points than specified by the [bbotk::Terminator](#) may be evaluated, as the Terminator is only checked before a batch evaluation, and not in-between evaluation in a batch. How many more depends on the setting of the batch size.
- Overwrite the private super-method `.assign_result()` if you want to decide how to estimate the final set in the instance and its estimated performance. The default behavior is: We pick the best resample experiment, regarding the given measure, then assign its set and aggregated performance to the instance.

Private Methods

- `.optimize(instance) -> NULL`
  Abstract base method. Implement to specify feature selection of your subclass. See technical details sections.

- `.assign_result(instance) -> NULL`
  Abstract base method. Implement to specify how the final feature subset is selected. See technical details sections.

Resources

There are several sections about feature selection in the [mlr3book](#).

- Learn more about [fselectors](#).

The [gallery](#) features a collection of case studies and demos about optimization.

- Utilize the built-in feature importance of models with [Recursive Feature Elimination](#).
- Run a feature selection with [Shadow Variable Search](#).

Super class

[mlr3fselect::FSelector](#) -> FSelectorBatch

Methods

Public methods:

- `FSelectorBatch$new()`
- `FSelectorBatch$optimize()`
- `FSelectorBatch$clone()`

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

Usage:
```
FSelectorBatch$new(
  id = "fselector_batch",
  param_set,
  properties,
  packages = character(),
  label = NA_character_,
  man = NA_character_
)
```

Arguments:

`id (character(1))`
    Identifier for the new instance.

`param_set` paradox::ParamSet
    Set of control parameters.

`properties (character())`
    Set of properties of the fselector. Must be a subset of `mlr_reflections$fselect_properties`.

`packages (character())`
    Set of required packages. Note that these packages will be loaded via `requireNamespace()`, and are not attached.

`label (character(1))`
    Label for this object. Can be used in tables, plot and text output instead of the ID.

`man (character(1))`
    String in the format `[pkg]::[topic]` pointing to a manual page for this object. The referenced help package can be opened via method `$help()`.

Method `optimize()`: Performs the feature selection on a FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit or FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit until termination. The single evaluations will be written into the ArchiveBatchFSelect that resides in the FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit / FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit. The result will be written into the instance object.

Usage:
```
FSelectorBatch$optimize(inst)
```

Arguments:

`inst` (FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit | FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit).

Returns: `data.table::data.table()`.

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

Usage:

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

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

---

fselect_nested   *Function for Nested Resampling*

Description

Function to conduct nested resampling.

Usage

```
fselect_nested(
  fselector,
  task,
  learner,
  inner_resampling,
  outer_resampling,
  measure = NULL,
  term_evals = NULL,
  term_time = NULL,
  terminator = NULL,
  store_fselect_instance = TRUE,
  store_benchmark_result = TRUE,
  store_models = FALSE,
  check_values = FALSE,
  callbacks = NULL,
  ties_method = "least_features"
)
```

Arguments

fselector	([FSelector](#)) Optimization algorithm.
task	([mlr3::Task](#)) Task to operate on.
learner	([mlr3::Learner](#)) Learner to optimize the feature subset for.
inner_resampling	([mlr3::Resampling](#)) Resampling used for the inner loop.
outer_resampling	[mlr3::Resampling](#)) Resampling used for the outer loop.

measure	([mlr3::Measure](#))
	Measure to optimize. If `NULL`, default measure is used.
term_evals	(`integer(1)`)
	Number of allowed evaluations. Ignored if `terminator` is passed.
term_time	(`integer(1)`)
	Maximum allowed time in seconds. Ignored if `terminator` is passed.
terminator	([bbotk::Terminator](#))
	Stop criterion of the feature selection.
store_fselect_instance	
	(`logical(1)`)
	If `TRUE` (default), stores the internally created [FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit](#) with all intermediate results in slot `$fselect_instance`. Is set to `TRUE`, if `store_models = TRUE`
store_benchmark_result	
	(`logical(1)`)
	Store benchmark result in archive?
store_models	(`logical(1)`). Store models in benchmark result?
check_values	(`logical(1)`)
	Check the parameters before the evaluation and the results for validity?
callbacks	(list of [CallbackBatchFSelect](#))
	List of callbacks.
ties_method	(`character(1)`)
	The method to break ties when selecting sets while optimizing and when selecting the best set. Can be `"least_features"` or `"random"`. The option `"least_features"` (default) selects the feature set with the least features. If there are multiple best feature sets with the same number of features, one is selected randomly. The `random` method returns a random feature set from the best feature sets. Ignored if multiple measures are used.

Value

[mlr3::ResampleResult](#)

Examples

```
# Nested resampling on Palmer Penguins data set
rr = fselect_nested(
  fselector = fs("random_search"),
  task = tsk("penguins"),
  learner = lrn("classif.rpart"),
  inner_resampling = rsmp ("holdout"),
  outer_resampling = rsmp("cv", folds = 2),
  measure = msr("classif.ce"),
  term_evals = 4)

# Performance scores estimated on the outer resampling
rr$score()
```

```
# Unbiased performance of the final model trained on the full data set
rr$aggregate()
```

---

fsi   *Syntactic Sugar for Instance Construction*

Description

Function to construct a [FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit](#) or [FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit](#).

Usage

```
fsi(
  task,
  learner,
  resampling,
  measures = NULL,
  terminator,
  store_benchmark_result = TRUE,
  store_models = FALSE,
  check_values = FALSE,
  callbacks = NULL,
  ties_method = "least_features"
)
```

Arguments

task
: ([mlr3::Task](#))
  Task to operate on.

learner
: ([mlr3::Learner](#))
  Learner to optimize the feature subset for.

resampling
: ([mlr3::Resampling](#))
  Resampling that is used to evaluated the performance of the feature subsets.
  Uninstantiated resamplings are instantiated during construction so that all feature subsets are evaluated on the same data splits. Already instantiated resamplings are kept unchanged.

measures
: ([mlr3::Measure](#) or list of [mlr3::Measure](#))
  A single measure creates a [FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit](#) and multiple measures a [FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit](#). If NULL, default measure is used.

terminator
: ([bbotk::Terminator](#))
  Stop criterion of the feature selection.

store_benchmark_result
: (logical(1))
  Store benchmark result in archive?

store_models
: (logical(1)). Store models in benchmark result?

check_values	(logical(1))
	Check the parameters before the evaluation and the results for validity?
callbacks	(list of CallbackBatchFSelect)
	List of callbacks.
ties_method	(character(1))
	The method to break ties when selecting sets while optimizing and when selecting the best set. Can be "least_features" or "random". The option "least_features" (default) selects the feature set with the least features. If there are multiple best feature sets with the same number of features, one is selected randomly. The random method returns a random feature set from the best feature sets. Ignored if multiple measures are used.

Resources

There are several sections about feature selection in the mlr3book.

- Getting started with wrapper feature selection.
- Do a sequential forward selection Palmer Penguins data set.

The gallery features a collection of case studies and demos about optimization.

- Utilize the built-in feature importance of models with Recursive Feature Elimination.
- Run a feature selection with Shadow Variable Search.

Default Measures

If no measure is passed, the default measure is used. The default measure depends on the task type.

Task	Default Measure	Package
"classif"	"classif.ce"	**mlr3**
"regr"	"regr.mse"	**mlr3**
"surv"	"surv.cindex"	**mlr3proba**
"dens"	"dens.logloss"	**mlr3proba**
"classif_st"	"classif.ce"	**mlr3spatial**
"regr_st"	"regr.mse"	**mlr3spatial**
"clust"	"clust.dunn"	**mlr3cluster**

Examples

```
# Feature selection on Palmer Penguins data set


task = tsk("penguins")
learner = lrn("classif.rpart")

# Construct feature selection instance
instance = fsi(
  task = task,
  learner = learner,
```

```
  resampling = rsmp("cv", folds = 3),
  measures = msr("classif.ce"),
  terminator = trm("evals", n_evals = 4)
)

# Choose optimization algorithm
fselector = fs("random_search", batch_size = 2)

# Run feature selection
fselector$optimize(instance)

# Subset task to optimal feature set
task$select(instance$result_feature_set)

# Train the learner with optimal feature set on the full data set
learner$train(task)

# Inspect all evaluated sets
as.data.table(instance$archive)
```

---

mlr3fselect.backup   *Backup Benchmark Result Callback*

Description

This [CallbackBatchFSelect](#) writes the [mlr3::BenchmarkResult](#) after each batch to disk.

Examples

```
clbk("mlr3fselect.backup", path = "backup.rds")

# Run feature selection on the Palmer Penguins data set
instance = fselect(
  fselector = fs("random_search"),
  task = tsk("pima"),
  learner = lrn("classif.rpart"),
  resampling = rsmp ("holdout"),
  measures = msr("classif.ce"),
  term_evals = 4,
  callbacks = clbk("mlr3fselect.backup", path = tempfile(fileext = ".rds")))
```

```
mlr3fselect.internal_tuning
```
                            Internal Tuning Callback

Description

This callback runs internal tuning alongside the feature selection. The internal tuning values are
aggregated and stored in the results. The final model is trained with the best feature set and the
tuned value.

Examples

```
clbk("mlr3fselect.internal_tuning")
```

```
mlr3fselect.one_se_rule
```
                            One Standard Error Rule Callback

Description

Selects the smallest feature set within one standard error of the best as the result. If there are
multiple such feature sets with the same number of features, the first one is selected. If the sets have
exactly the same performance but different number of features, the one with the smallest number of
features is selected.

Source

Kuhn, Max, Johnson, Kjell (2013). "Applied Predictive Modeling." In chapter Over-Fitting and
Model Tuning, 61–92. Springer New York, New York, NY. ISBN 978-1-4614-6849-3.

Examples

```
clbk("mlr3fselect.one_se_rule")

# Run feature selection on the pima data set with the callback
instance = fselect(
  fselector = fs("random_search"),
  task = tsk("pima"),
  learner = lrn("classif.rpart"),
  resampling = rsmp ("cv", folds = 3),
  measures = msr("classif.ce"),
  term_evals = 10,
  callbacks = clbk("mlr3fselect.one_se_rule"))
# Smallest feature set within one standard error of the best
instance$result
```

---

mlr3fselect.svm_rfe   *SVM-RFE Callback*

Description

Runs a recursive feature elimination with a [mlr3learners::LearnerClassifSVM](#). The SVM must be configured with `type = "C-classification"` and `kernel = "linear"`.

Source

Guyon I, Weston J, Barnhill S, Vapnik V (2002). "Gene Selection for Cancer Classification using Support Vector Machines." *Machine Learning*, **46**(1), 389–422. ISSN 1573-0565, [doi:10.1023/A:1012487302797](#).

Examples

```
clbk("mlr3fselect.svm_rfe")

library(mlr3learners)

# Create instance with classification svm with linear kernel
instance = fsi(
  task = tsk("sonar"),
  learner = lrn("classif.svm", type = "C-classification", kernel = "linear"),
  resampling = rsmp("cv", folds = 3),
  measures = msr("classif.ce"),
  terminator = trm("none"),
  callbacks = clbk("mlr3fselect.svm_rfe"),
  store_models = TRUE
)

fselector = fs("rfe", feature_number = 5, n_features = 10)

# Run recursive feature elimination on the Sonar data set
fselector$optimize(instance)
```

---

mlr_fselectors   *Dictionary of FSelectors*

Description

A [mlr3misc::Dictionary](#) storing objects of class [FSelector](#). Each fselector has an associated help page, see `mlr_fselectors_[id]`.

For a more convenient way to retrieve and construct fselectors, see [fs()](#)/[fss()](#).

Format

[R6::R6Class](#) object inheriting from [mlr3misc::Dictionary](#).

Methods

See mlr3misc::Dictionary.

S3 methods

- as.data.table(dict, ..., objects = FALSE)
  mlr3misc::Dictionary -> data.table::data.table()
  Returns a data.table::data.table() with fields "key", "label", "properties" and "packages" as columns. If objects is set to TRUE, the constructed objects are returned in the list column named object.

See Also

Sugar functions: fs(), fss()

Other FSelector: FSelector, mlr_fselectors_design_points, mlr_fselectors_exhaustive_search, mlr_fselectors_genetic_search, mlr_fselectors_random_search, mlr_fselectors_rfe, mlr_fselectors_rfecv, mlr_fselectors_sequential, mlr_fselectors_shadow_variable_search

Examples

```
as.data.table(mlr_fselectors)
mlr_fselectors$get("random_search")
fs("random_search")
```

---

mlr_fselectors_design_points
                            Feature Selection with Design Points

---

Description

Feature selection using user-defined feature sets.

Details

The feature sets are evaluated in order as given.

The feature selection terminates itself when all feature sets are evaluated. It is not necessary to set a termination criterion.

Dictionary

This FSelector can be instantiated with the associated sugar function fs():

```
fs("design_points")
```

Parameters

batch_size integer(1)
> Maximum number of configurations to try in a batch.

design data.table::data.table
> Design points to try in search, one per row.

Super classes

mlr3fselect::FSelector -> mlr3fselect::FSelectorBatch -> mlr3fselect::FSelectorBatchFromOptimizerBatch
-> FSelectorBatchDesignPoints

Methods

Public methods:

- FSelectorBatchDesignPoints$new()
- FSelectorBatchDesignPoints$clone()

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

Usage:
```
FSelectorBatchDesignPoints$new()
```

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

Usage:
```
FSelectorBatchDesignPoints$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other FSelector: FSelector, mlr_fselectors, mlr_fselectors_exhaustive_search, mlr_fselectors_genetic_search,
mlr_fselectors_random_search, mlr_fselectors_rfe, mlr_fselectors_rfecv, mlr_fselectors_sequential,
mlr_fselectors_shadow_variable_search

Examples

```
# Feature Selection


# retrieve task and load learner
task = tsk("pima")
learner = lrn("classif.rpart")

# create design
design = mlr3misc::rowwise_table(
  ~age, ~glucose, ~insulin, ~mass, ~pedigree, ~pregnant, ~pressure, ~triceps,
  TRUE, FALSE,    TRUE,     TRUE,  FALSE,     TRUE,      FALSE,     TRUE,
  TRUE, TRUE,     FALSE,    TRUE,  FALSE,     TRUE,      FALSE,     FALSE,
  TRUE, FALSE,    TRUE,     TRUE,  FALSE,     TRUE,      FALSE,     FALSE,
```

```
   TRUE, FALSE,    TRUE,    TRUE, FALSE,    TRUE,        TRUE,      TRUE
)

# run feature selection on the Pima Indians diabetes data set
instance = fselect(
  fselector = fs("design_points", design = design),
  task = task,
  learner = learner,
  resampling = rsmp("holdout"),
  measure = msr("classif.ce")
)

# best performing feature set
instance$result

# all evaluated feature sets
as.data.table(instance$archive)

# subset the task and fit the final model
task$select(instance$result_feature_set)
learner$train(task)
```

---

mlr_fselectors_exhaustive_search

Feature Selection with Exhaustive Search

Description

Feature Selection using the Exhaustive Search Algorithm. Exhaustive Search generates all possible feature sets.

Details

The feature selection terminates itself when all feature sets are evaluated. It is not necessary to set a termination criterion.

Dictionary

This FSelector can be instantiated with the associated sugar function fs():

```
fs("exhaustive_search")
```

Control Parameters

max_features integer(1)
    Maximum number of features. By default, number of features in mlr3::Task.

Super classes

mlr3fselect::FSelector -> mlr3fselect::FSelectorBatch -> FSelectorBatchExhaustiveSearch

Methods

Public methods:

- FSelectorBatchExhaustiveSearch$new()
- FSelectorBatchExhaustiveSearch$clone()

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

Usage:

FSelectorBatchExhaustiveSearch$new()

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

Usage:

FSelectorBatchExhaustiveSearch$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other FSelector: FSelector, mlr_fselectors, mlr_fselectors_design_points, mlr_fselectors_genetic_search, mlr_fselectors_random_search, mlr_fselectors_rfe, mlr_fselectors_rfecv, mlr_fselectors_sequential, mlr_fselectors_shadow_variable_search

Examples

```
# Feature Selection


# retrieve task and load learner
task = tsk("penguins")
learner = lrn("classif.rpart")

# run feature selection on the Palmer Penguins data set
instance = fselect(
  fselector = fs("exhaustive_search"),
  task = task,
  learner = learner,
  resampling = rsmp("holdout"),
  measure = msr("classif.ce"),
  term_evals = 10
)

# best performing feature set
instance$result

# all evaluated feature sets
as.data.table(instance$archive)
```

```
# subset the task and fit the final model
task$select(instance$result_feature_set)
learner$train(task)
```

mlr_fselectors_genetic_search
Feature Selection with Genetic Search

Description

Feature selection using the Genetic Algorithm from the package **genalg**.

Dictionary

This [FSelector](#) can be instantiated with the associated sugar function [fs()](#):

```
fs("genetic_search")
```

Control Parameters

For the meaning of the control parameters, see [genalg::rbga.bin()](#). [genalg::rbga.bin()](#) internally terminates after ìters iteration. We set ìters = 100000 to allow the termination via our terminators. If more iterations are needed, set ìters to a higher value in the parameter set.

Super classes

[mlr3fselect::FSelector](#) -> [mlr3fselect::FSelectorBatch](#) -> FSelectorBatchGeneticSearch

Methods

Public methods:

- [FSelectorBatchGeneticSearch$new()](#)
- [FSelectorBatchGeneticSearch$clone()](#)

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

Usage:
FSelectorBatchGeneticSearch$new()

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

Usage:
FSelectorBatchGeneticSearch$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other FSelector: [FSelector](), [mlr_fselectors](), [mlr_fselectors_design_points](), [mlr_fselectors_exhaustive_search](),
[mlr_fselectors_random_search](), [mlr_fselectors_rfe](), [mlr_fselectors_rfecv](), [mlr_fselectors_sequential](),
[mlr_fselectors_shadow_variable_search]()

Examples

```
# Feature Selection


# retrieve task and load learner
task = tsk("penguins")
learner = lrn("classif.rpart")

# run feature selection on the Palmer Penguins data set
instance = fselect(
  fselector = fs("genetic_search"),
  task = task,
  learner = learner,
  resampling = rsmp("holdout"),
  measure = msr("classif.ce"),
  term_evals = 10
)

# best performing feature set
instance$result

# all evaluated feature sets
as.data.table(instance$archive)

# subset the task and fit the final model
task$select(instance$result_feature_set)
learner$train(task)
```

---

mlr_fselectors_random_search

Feature Selection with Random Search

Description

Feature selection using Random Search Algorithm.

Details

The feature sets are randomly drawn. The sets are evaluated in batches of size batch_size. Larger batches mean we can parallelize more, smaller batches imply a more fine-grained checking of termination criteria.

Dictionary

This [FSelector](#) can be instantiated with the associated sugar function [fs()](#):

```
fs("random_search")
```

Control Parameters

max_features integer(1)
>   Maximum number of features. By default, number of features in [mlr3::Task](#).

batch_size integer(1)
>   Maximum number of feature sets to try in a batch.

Super classes

[mlr3fselect::FSelector](#) -> [mlr3fselect::FSelectorBatch](#) -> FSelectorBatchRandomSearch

Methods

Public methods:

- [FSelectorBatchRandomSearch$new()](#)
- [FSelectorBatchRandomSearch$clone()](#)

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

Usage:
FSelectorBatchRandomSearch$new()

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

Usage:
FSelectorBatchRandomSearch$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Source

Bergstra J, Bengio Y (2012). "Random Search for Hyper-Parameter Optimization." *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, **13**(10), 281–305. https://jmlr.csail.mit.edu/papers/v13/bergstra12a.html.

See Also

Other FSelector: [FSelector](#), [mlr_fselectors](#), [mlr_fselectors_design_points](#), [mlr_fselectors_exhaustive_search](#), [mlr_fselectors_genetic_search](#), [mlr_fselectors_rfe](#), [mlr_fselectors_rfecv](#), [mlr_fselectors_sequential](#), [mlr_fselectors_shadow_variable_search](#)

Examples

```
# Feature Selection


# retrieve task and load learner
task = tsk("penguins")
learner = lrn("classif.rpart")

# run feature selection on the Palmer Penguins data set
instance = fselect(
  fselector = fs("random_search"),
  task = task,
  learner = learner,
  resampling = rsmp("holdout"),
  measure = msr("classif.ce"),
  term_evals = 10
)

# best performing feature subset
instance$result

# all evaluated feature subsets
as.data.table(instance$archive)

# subset the task and fit the final model
task$select(instance$result_feature_set)
learner$train(task)
```

---

mlr_fselectors_rfe   *Feature Selection with Recursive Feature Elimination*

Description

Feature selection using the Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE) algorithm. Recursive feature elimination iteratively removes features with a low importance score. Only works with mlr3::Learners that can calculate importance scores (see the section on optional extractors in mlr3::Learner).

Details

The learner is trained on all features at the start and importance scores are calculated for each feature. Then the least important feature is removed and the learner is trained on the reduced feature set. The importance scores are calculated again and the procedure is repeated until the desired number of features is reached. The non-recursive option (recursive = FALSE) only uses the importance scores calculated in the first iteration.

The feature selection terminates itself when n_features is reached. It is not necessary to set a termination criterion.

When using a cross-validation resampling strategy, the importance scores of the resampling iterations are aggregated. The parameter aggregation determines how the importance scores are

aggregated. By default ("rank"), the importance score vector of each fold is ranked and the feature with the lowest average rank is removed. The option "mean" averages the score of each feature across the resampling iterations and removes the feature with the lowest average score. Averaging the scores is not appropriate for most importance measures.

Archive

The [ArchiveBatchFSelect](#) holds the following additional columns:

- "importance" (numeric())
  The importance score vector of the feature subset.

Resources

The [gallery](#) features a collection of case studies and demos about optimization.

- Utilize the built-in feature importance of models with [Recursive Feature Elimination](#).

Dictionary

This [FSelector](#) can be instantiated with the associated sugar function [fs()](#):

```
fs("rfe")
```

Control Parameters

n_features integer(1)
    The minimum number of features to select, by default half of the features.

feature_fraction double(1)
    Fraction of features to retain in each iteration. The default of 0.5 retains half of the features.

feature_number integer(1)
    Number of features to remove in each iteration.

subset_sizes integer()
    Vector of the number of features to retain in each iteration. Must be sorted in decreasing order.

recursive logical(1)
    If TRUE (default), the feature importance is calculated in each iteration.

aggregation character(1)
    The aggregation method for the importance scores of the resampling iterations. See details.

The parameter feature_fraction, feature_number and subset_sizes are mutually exclusive.

Super classes

[mlr3fselect::FSelector](#) -> [mlr3fselect::FSelectorBatch](#) -> FSelectorBatchRFE

Methods

Public methods:

- FSelectorBatchRFE$new()
- FSelectorBatchRFE$clone()

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

Usage:

```
FSelectorBatchRFE$new()
```

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

Usage:

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

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Source

Guyon I, Weston J, Barnhill S, Vapnik V (2002). "Gene Selection for Cancer Classification using Support Vector Machines." *Machine Learning*, **46**(1), 389–422. ISSN 1573-0565, doi:10.1023/A:1012487302797.

See Also

Other FSelector: FSelector, mlr_fselectors, mlr_fselectors_design_points, mlr_fselectors_exhaustive_search, mlr_fselectors_genetic_search, mlr_fselectors_random_search, mlr_fselectors_rfecv, mlr_fselectors_sequential, mlr_fselectors_shadow_variable_search

Examples

```
# Feature Selection


# retrieve task and load learner
task = tsk("penguins")
learner = lrn("classif.rpart")

# run feature selection on the Palmer Penguins data set
instance = fselect(
  fselector = fs("rfe"),
  task = task,
  learner = learner,
  resampling = rsmp("holdout"),
  measure = msr("classif.ce"),
  store_models = TRUE
)

# best performing feature subset
instance$result
```

```
# all evaluated feature subsets
as.data.table(instance$archive)

# subset the task and fit the final model
task$select(instance$result_feature_set)
learner$train(task)
```

---

mlr_fselectors_rfecv   *Feature Selection with Recursive Feature Elimination with Cross Val-*
                         idation

Description

Feature selection using the Recursive Feature Elimination with Cross-Validation (RFE-CV) algorithm. See FSelectorBatchRFE for a description of the base algorithm. RFE-CV runs a recursive feature elimination in each iteration of a cross-validation to determine the optimal number of features. Then a recursive feature elimination is run again on the complete dataset with the optimal number of features as the final feature set size. The performance of the optimal feature set is calculated on the complete data set and should not be reported as the performance of the final model. Only works with mlr3::Learners that can calculate importance scores (see the section on optional extractors in mlr3::Learner).

Details

The resampling strategy is changed during the feature selection. The resampling strategy passed to the instance (resampling) is used to determine the optimal number of features. Usually, a cross-validation strategy is used and a recursive feature elimination is run in each iteration of the cross-validation. Internally, mlr3::ResamplingCustom is used to emulate this part of the algorithm. In the final recursive feature elimination run the resampling strategy is changed to mlr3::ResamplingInsample i.e. the complete data set is used for training and testing.

The feature selection terminates itself when the optimal number of features is reached. It is not necessary to set a termination criterion.

Archive

The ArchiveBatchFSelect holds the following additional columns:

- "iteration" (integer(1))
  The resampling iteration in which the feature subset was evaluated.

- "importance" (numeric())
  The importance score vector of the feature subset.

Resources

The gallery features a collection of case studies and demos about optimization.

- Utilize the built-in feature importance of models with Recursive Feature Elimination.

Dictionary

This [FSelector](#) can be instantiated with the associated sugar function [fs()](#):

```
fs("rfe")
```

Control Parameters

n_features integer(1)
> The number of features to select. By default half of the features are selected.

feature_fraction double(1)
> Fraction of features to retain in each iteration. The default 0.5 retrains half of the features.

feature_number integer(1)
> Number of features to remove in each iteration.

subset_sizes integer()
> Vector of number of features to retain in each iteration. Must be sorted in decreasing order.

recursive logical(1)
> If TRUE (default), the feature importance is calculated in each iteration.

The parameter feature_fraction, feature_number and subset_sizes are mutually exclusive.

Super classes

[mlr3fselect::FSelector](#) -> [mlr3fselect::FSelectorBatch](#) -> FSelectorBatchRFECV

Methods

Public methods:

- [FSelectorBatchRFECV$new()](#)
- [FSelectorBatchRFECV$clone()](#)

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

Usage:
FSelectorBatchRFECV$new()

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

Usage:
FSelectorBatchRFECV$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other FSelector: [FSelector](#), [mlr_fselectors](#), [mlr_fselectors_design_points](#), [mlr_fselectors_exhaustive_search](#), [mlr_fselectors_genetic_search](#), [mlr_fselectors_random_search](#), [mlr_fselectors_rfe](#), [mlr_fselectors_sequential](#), [mlr_fselectors_shadow_variable_search](#)

Examples

```
# Feature Selection


# retrieve task and load learner
task = tsk("penguins")
learner = lrn("classif.rpart")

# run feature selection on the Palmer Penguins data set
instance = fselect(
  fselector = fs("rfecv"),
  task = task,
  learner = learner,
  resampling = rsmp("cv", folds = 3),
  measure = msr("classif.ce"),
  store_models = TRUE
)

# best performing feature subset
instance$result

# all evaluated feature subsets
as.data.table(instance$archive)

# subset the task and fit the final model
task$select(instance$result_feature_set)
learner$train(task)
```

mlr_fselectors_sequential

Feature Selection with Sequential Search

Description

Feature selection using Sequential Search Algorithm.

Details

Sequential forward selection (strategy = fsf) extends the feature set in each iteration with the feature that increases the model's performance the most. Sequential backward selection (strategy = fsb) follows the same idea but starts with all features and removes features from the set.

The feature selection terminates itself when min_features or max_features is reached. It is not necessary to set a termination criterion.

Dictionary

This FSelector can be instantiated with the associated sugar function fs():

fs("sequential")

Control Parameters

min_features integer(1)
    Minimum number of features. By default, 1.

max_features integer(1)
    Maximum number of features. By default, number of features in mlr3::Task.

strategy character(1)
    Search method sfs (forward search) or sbs (backward search).

Super classes

mlr3fselect::FSelector -> mlr3fselect::FSelectorBatch -> FSelectorBatchSequential

Methods

Public methods:

- FSelectorBatchSequential$new()
- FSelectorBatchSequential$optimization_path()
- FSelectorBatchSequential$clone()

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

Usage:

FSelectorBatchSequential$new()

Method optimization_path(): Returns the optimization path.

Usage:

FSelectorBatchSequential$optimization_path(inst, include_uhash = FALSE)

Arguments:

inst (FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit)
    Instance optimized with FSelectorBatchSequential.

include_uhash (logical(1))
    Include uhash column?

Returns: data.table::data.table()

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

Usage:

FSelectorBatchSequential$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

Other FSelector: FSelector, mlr_fselectors, mlr_fselectors_design_points, mlr_fselectors_exhaustive_search
mlr_fselectors_genetic_search, mlr_fselectors_random_search, mlr_fselectors_rfe, mlr_fselectors_rfecv,
mlr_fselectors_shadow_variable_search

Examples

```
# Feature Selection


# retrieve task and load learner
task = tsk("penguins")
learner = lrn("classif.rpart")

# run feature selection on the Palmer Penguins data set
instance = fselect(
  fselector = fs("sequential"),
  task = task,
  learner = learner,
  resampling = rsmp("holdout"),
  measure = msr("classif.ce"),
  term_evals = 10
)

# best performing feature set
instance$result

# all evaluated feature sets
as.data.table(instance$archive)

# subset the task and fit the final model
task$select(instance$result_feature_set)
learner$train(task)
```

---

mlr_fselectors_shadow_variable_search
Feature Selection with Shadow Variable Search

Description

Feature selection using the Shadow Variable Search Algorithm. Shadow variable search creates for each feature a permutated copy and stops when one of them is selected.

Details

The feature selection terminates itself when the first shadow variable is selected. It is not necessary to set a termination criterion.

Resources

The gallery features a collection of case studies and demos about optimization.

- Run a feature selection with Shadow Variable Search.

Dictionary

This [FSelector](#) can be instantiated with the associated sugar function [fs()](#):

```
fs("shadow_variable_search")
```

Super classes

[mlr3fselect::FSelector](#) -> [mlr3fselect::FSelectorBatch](#) -> FSelectorBatchShadowVariableSearch

Methods

Public methods:

- [FSelectorBatchShadowVariableSearch$new()](#)
- [FSelectorBatchShadowVariableSearch$optimization_path()](#)
- [FSelectorBatchShadowVariableSearch$clone()](#)

Method new(): Creates a new instance of this [R6](#) class.'

Usage:
FSelectorBatchShadowVariableSearch$new()

Method optimization_path(): Returns the optimization path.

Usage:
FSelectorBatchShadowVariableSearch$optimization_path(inst)

Arguments:

inst ([FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit](#))
    Instance optimized with [FSelectorBatchShadowVariableSearch](#).

Returns: [data.table::data.table](#)

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

Usage:
FSelectorBatchShadowVariableSearch$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Source

Thomas J, Hepp T, Mayr A, Bischl B (2017). "Probing for Sparse and Fast Variable Selection with Model-Based Boosting." *Computational and Mathematical Methods in Medicine*, **2017**, 1–8. [doi:10.1155/2017/1421409](#).

Wu Y, Boos DD, Stefanski LA (2007). "Controlling Variable Selection by the Addition of Pseudovariables." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, **102**(477), 235–243. [doi:10.1198/016214506000000843](#).

See Also

Other FSelector: FSelector, mlr_fselectors, mlr_fselectors_design_points, mlr_fselectors_exhaustive_search,
mlr_fselectors_genetic_search, mlr_fselectors_random_search, mlr_fselectors_rfe, mlr_fselectors_rfecv,
mlr_fselectors_sequential

Examples

```
# Feature Selection


# retrieve task and load learner
task = tsk("penguins")
learner = lrn("classif.rpart")

# run feature selection on the Palmer Penguins data set
instance = fselect(
  fselector = fs("shadow_variable_search"),
  task = task,
  learner = learner,
  resampling = rsmp("holdout"),
  measure = msr("classif.ce"),
)

# best performing feature subset
instance$result

# all evaluated feature subsets
as.data.table(instance$archive)

# subset the task and fit the final model
task$select(instance$result_feature_set)
learner$train(task)
```

ObjectiveFSelect   *Class for Feature Selection Objective*

Description

Stores the objective function that estimates the performance of feature subsets. This class is usually
constructed internally by the FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit / FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit.

Super class

bbotk::Objective -> ObjectiveFSelect

Public fields

task ([mlr3::Task](#)).

learner ([mlr3::Learner](#)).

resampling ([mlr3::Resampling](#)).

measures (list of [mlr3::Measure](#)).

store_models (logical(1)).

store_benchmark_result (logical(1)).

callbacks (List of [CallbackBatchFSelect](#)s).

Methods

Public methods:

- [ObjectiveFSelect$new()](#)
- [ObjectiveFSelect$clone()](#)

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

Usage:
```
ObjectiveFSelect$new(
  task,
  learner,
  resampling,
  measures,
  check_values = TRUE,
  store_benchmark_result = TRUE,
  store_models = FALSE,
  callbacks = NULL
)
```
Arguments:

task ([mlr3::Task](#))
    Task to operate on.

learner ([mlr3::Learner](#))
    Learner to optimize the feature subset for.

resampling ([mlr3::Resampling](#))
    Resampling that is used to evaluated the performance of the feature subsets. Uninstantiated resamplings are instantiated during construction so that all feature subsets are evaluated on the same data splits. Already instantiated resamplings are kept unchanged.

measures (list of [mlr3::Measure](#))
    Measures to optimize. If NULL, **[mlr3](#)**'s default measure is used.

check_values (logical(1))
    Check the parameters before the evaluation and the results for validity?

store_benchmark_result (logical(1))
    Store benchmark result in archive?

store_models (logical(1)). Store models in benchmark result?

callbacks (list of [CallbackBatchFSelect](#))
    List of callbacks.

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

Usage:

ObjectiveFSelect$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

ObjectiveFSelectBatch *Class for Feature Selection Objective*

Description

Stores the objective function that estimates the performance of feature subsets. This class is usually constructed internally by the [FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit](#) / [FSelectInstanceBatchMultiCrit](#).

Super classes

[bbotk::Objective](#) -> [mlr3fselect::ObjectiveFSelect](#) -> ObjectiveFSelectBatch

Public fields

archive ([ArchiveBatchFSelect](#)).

Methods

Public methods:

- [ObjectiveFSelectBatch$new()](#)
- [ObjectiveFSelectBatch$clone()](#)

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

Usage:

```
ObjectiveFSelectBatch$new(
  task,
  learner,
  resampling,
  measures,
  check_values = TRUE,
  store_benchmark_result = TRUE,
  store_models = FALSE,
  archive = NULL,
  callbacks = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

task ([mlr3::Task](#))
    Task to operate on.
learner ([mlr3::Learner](#))
    Learner to optimize the feature subset for.
resampling ([mlr3::Resampling](#))
    Resampling that is used to evaluated the performance of the feature subsets. Uninstantiated resamplings are instantiated during construction so that all feature subsets are evaluated on the same data splits. Already instantiated resamplings are kept unchanged.
measures (list of [mlr3::Measure](#))
    Measures to optimize. If NULL, **mlr3**'s default measure is used.
check_values (logical(1))
    Check the parameters before the evaluation and the results for validity?
store_benchmark_result (logical(1))
    Store benchmark result in archive?
store_models (logical(1)). Store models in benchmark result?
archive ([ArchiveBatchFSelect](#))
    Reference to the archive of [FSelectInstanceBatchSingleCrit](#) | [FSelectInstanceBatchMulti-Crit](#). If NULL (default), benchmark result and models cannot be stored.
callbacks (list of [CallbackBatchFSelect](#))
    List of callbacks.

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

Usage:

ObjectiveFSelectBatch$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

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