

Package ‘LLM’

July 21, 2025

Title Logit Leaf Model Classifier for Binary Classification

Version 1.1.0

Date 2020-05-05

Author Arno De Caigny [aut, cre],
Kristof Coussement [aut],
Koen W. De Bock [aut]

Maintainer Arno De Caigny <a.de-caigny@ieseg.fr>

Description Fits the Logit Leaf Model, makes predictions and visualizes the output. (De Caigny et al., (2018) <[DOI:10.1016/j.ejor.2018.02.009](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejor.2018.02.009)>).

Depends R (>= 4.0.0)

License GPL (>= 3)

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.1.0

Suggests mlbench

Imports partykit, stats, stringr, RWeka, survey, reghelper, scales

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2020-05-08 06:30:03 UTC

Contents

llm	2
llm.cv	3
predict.llm	4
table.cat.llm.html	6
table.llm.html	7
Index	9

llm

*Create Logit Leaf Model***Description**

This function creates the logit leaf model. It takes a dataframe with numeric values as input and a corresponding vector with dependent values. Decision tree parameters threshold for pruning and number of observations per leaf can be set.

Usage

```
llm(X, Y, threshold_pruning = 0.25, nbr_obs_leaf = 100)
```

Arguments

X	Dataframe containing numerical independent variables.
Y	Numerical vector of dependent variable. Currently only binary classification is supported.
threshold_pruning	Set confidence threshold for pruning. Default 0.25.
nbr_obs_leaf	The minimum number of observations in a leaf node. Default 100.

Value

An object of class `logitleafmodel`, which is a list with the following components:

Segment Rules	The decision rules that define segments. Use table.llm.html to visualize.
Coefficients	The segment specific logistic regression coefficients. Use table.llm.html to visualize.
Full decision tree for segmentation	The raw decision tree. Use table.llm.html to visualize.
Observations per segment	The raw decision tree. Use table.llm.html to visualize.
Incidence of dependent per segment	The raw decision tree. Use table.llm.html to visualize.

Author(s)

Arno De Caigny, <a.de-caigny@ieseg.fr>, Kristof Coussement, <k.coussement@ieseg.fr> and Koen W. De Bock, <kdebock@audencia.com>

References

Arno De Caigny, Kristof Coussement, Koen W. De Bock, A New Hybrid Classification Algorithm for Customer Churn Prediction Based on Logistic Regression and Decision Trees, *European Journal of Operational Research* (2018), doi: 10.1016/j.ejor.2018.02.009.

See Also

[predict.llm](#), [table.llm.html](#), [llm.cv](#)

Examples

```
## Load PimaIndiansDiabetes dataset from mlbench package
if (requireNamespace("mlbench", quietly = TRUE)) {
  library("mlbench")
}
data("PimaIndiansDiabetes")
## Split in training and test (2/3 - 1/3)
idtrain <- c(sample(1:768,512))
PimaTrain <- PimaIndiansDiabetes[idtrain,]
Pimatest <- PimaIndiansDiabetes[-idtrain,]
## Create the LLM
Pima.llm <- llm(X = PimaTrain[,-c(9)], Y = PimaTrain$diabetes,
  threshold_pruning = 0.25, nbr_obs_leaf = 100)
```

llm.cv

Runs v-fold cross validation with LLM

Description

In v -fold cross validation, the data are divided into v subsets of approximately equal size. Subsequently, one of the v data parts is excluded while the remainder of the data is used to create a `logitleafmodel` object. Predictions are generated for the excluded data part. The process is repeated v times.

Usage

```
llm.cv(X, Y, cv, threshold_pruning = 0.25, nbr_obs_leaf = 100)
```

Arguments

<code>X</code>	Dataframe containing numerical independent variables.
<code>Y</code>	Numerical vector of dependent variable. Currently only binary classification is supported.
<code>cv</code>	An integer specifying the number of folds in the cross-validation.
<code>threshold_pruning</code>	Set confidence threshold for pruning. Default 0.25.
<code>nbr_obs_leaf</code>	The minimum number of observations in a leaf node. Default 100.

Value

An object of class `llm.cv`, which is a list with the following components:

<code>foldpred</code>	a data frame with, per fold, predicted class membership probabilities for the left-out observations
<code>pred</code>	a data frame with predicted class membership probabilities.
<code>foldclass</code>	a data frame with, per fold, predicted classes for the left-out observations.
<code>class</code>	a data frame with the predicted classes.
<code>conf</code>	the confusion matrix which compares the real versus the predicted class memberships based on the class object.

Author(s)

Arno De Caigny, <a.de-caigny@ieseg.fr>, Kristof Coussement, <k.coussement@ieseg.fr> and Koen W. De Bock, <kdebock@audencia.com>

References

Arno De Caigny, Kristof Coussement, Koen W. De Bock, A New Hybrid Classification Algorithm for Customer Churn Prediction Based on Logistic Regression and Decision Trees, *European Journal of Operational Research* (2018), doi: 10.1016/j.ejor.2018.02.009.

See Also

[predict.llm](#), [table.llm.html](#), [llm](#)

Examples

```
## Load PimaIndiansDiabetes dataset from mlbench package
if (requireNamespace("mlbench", quietly = TRUE)) {
  library("mlbench")
}
data("PimaIndiansDiabetes")
## Create the LLM with 5-cv
Pima.llm <- llm.cv(X = PimaIndiansDiabetes[,-c(9)], Y = PimaIndiansDiabetes$diabetes, cv=5,
  threshold_pruning = 0.25, nbr_obs_leaf = 100)
```

predict.llm

Create Logit Leaf Model Prediction

Description

This function creates a prediction for an object of class `logitleafmodel`. It assumes a dataframe with numeric values as input and an object of class `logitleafmodel`, which is the result of the `llm` function. Currently only binary classification is supported.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'llm'
predict(object, X, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class logitleafmodel, as that created by the function llm.
X	Dataframe containing numerical independent variables.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

Returns a dataframe containing a probability for every instance based on the LLM model. Optional rownumbers can be added.

Author(s)

Arno De Caigny, <a.de-caigny@ieseg.fr>, Kristof Coussement, <k.coussement@ieseg.fr> and Koen W. De Bock, <kdebock@audencia.com>

References

Arno De Caigny, Kristof Coussement, Koen W. De Bock, A New Hybrid Classification Algorithm for Customer Churn Prediction Based on Logistic Regression and Decision Trees, European Journal of Operational Research (2018), doi: 10.1016/j.ejor.2018.02.009.

See Also

[llm](#), [table.llm.html](#), [llm.cv](#)

Examples

```
## Load PimaIndiansDiabetes dataset from mlbench package
if (requireNamespace("mlbench", quietly = TRUE)) {
  library("mlbench")
}
data("PimaIndiansDiabetes")
## Split in training and test (2/3 - 1/3)
idtrain <- c(sample(1:768,512))
PimaTrain <-PimaIndiansDiabetes[idtrain,]
Pimatest <-PimaIndiansDiabetes[-idtrain,]
## Create the LLM
Pima.llm <- llm(X = PimaTrain[,-c(9)],Y = PimaTrain$diabetes,
  threshold_pruning = 0.25,nbr_obs_leaf = 100)
## Use the model on the test dataset to make a prediction
PimaPrediction <- predict.llm(object = Pima.llm, X = Pimatest[,-c(9)])
## Optionally add the dependent to calculate performance statistics such as AUC
# PimaPrediction <- cbind(PimaPrediction, "diabetes" = Pimatest["diabetes"])
```

table.cat.llm.html	<i>Create the HTML code for Logit Leaf Model visualization</i>
--------------------	--

Description

This function generates HTML code for a visualization of the logit leaf model based on the variable importance per variable category.

Usage

```
table.cat.llm.html(
  object,
  category_var_df,
  headertext = "The Logit Leaf Model",
  footertext = "A table footer comment",
  roundingnumbers = 2,
  methodvarimp = "Coef"
)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class logitleafmodel, as that created by the function llm.
category_var_df	dataframe containing a column called "iv" with the independent variables and a column called "cat" with the variable category names that is associated with every iv
headertext	Allows to provide the table with a header.
footertext	Allows to provide the table with a custom footer.
roundingnumbers	An integer stating the number of decimals in the visualization.
methodvarimp	Allows to determine the method to calculate the variable importance. There are 4 options: 1/ Variable coefficient (method = 'Coef') 2/ Standardized beta ('Beta') 3/ Wald statistic ('Wald') 4/ Likelihood Rate Test ('LRT')

Value

Generates HTML code for a visualization.

Author(s)

Arno De Caigny, <a.de-caigny@ieseg.fr>, Kristof Coussement, <k.coussement@ieseg.fr> and Koen W. De Bock, <kdebock@audencia.com>

References

Arno De Caigny, Kristof Coussement, Koen W. De Bock, A New Hybrid Classification Algorithm for Customer Churn Prediction Based on Logistic Regression and Decision Trees, European Journal of Operational Research (2018), doi: 10.1016/j.ejor.2018.02.009.

See Also

[predict.llm](#), [llm](#), [llm.cv](#)

Examples

```
## Load PimaIndiansDiabetes dataset from mlbench package
if (requireNamespace("mlbench", quietly = TRUE)) {
  library("mlbench")
}
data("PimaIndiansDiabetes")
## Split in training and test (2/3 - 1/3)
idtrain <- c(sample(1:768,512))
PimaTrain <- PimaIndiansDiabetes[idtrain,]
Pimatest <- PimaIndiansDiabetes[-idtrain,]
## Create the LLM
Pima.llm <- llm(X = PimaTrain[,-c(9)],Y = PimaTrain$diabetes,
  threshold_pruning = 0.25,nbr_obs_leaf = 100)
## Define the variable categories (note: the categories are only created for demonstration)
var_cat_df <- as.data.frame(cbind(names(PimaTrain[,-c(9)]),
  c("cat_a","cat_a","cat_a","cat_a","cat_b","cat_b","cat_b","cat_b")), stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
names(var_cat_df) <- c("iv", "cat")
## Save the output of the model to a html file
Pima.Viz <- table.cat.llm.html(object = Pima.llm,category_var_df= var_cat_df,
  headertext = "This is an example of the LLM model",
  footertext = "Enjoy the package!")
## Optionally write it to your working directory
# write(Pima.Viz, "Visualization_LLM_on_PimaIndiansDiabetes.html")
```

Create the HTML code for Logit Leaf Model visualization

Description

This function generates HTML code for a visualization of the logit leaf model.

Usage

```
table.llm.html(
  object,
  headertext = "The Logit Leaf Model",
  footertext = "A table footer comment",
  roundingnumbers = 2
)
```

Arguments

object An object of class logitleafmodel, as that created by the function llm.
headertext Allows to provide the table with a header.

footertext Allows to provide the table with a custom footer.
roundingnumbers An integer stating the number of decimals in the visualization.

Value

Generates HTML code for a visualization.

Author(s)

Arno De Caigny, <a.de-caigny@ieseg.fr>, Kristof Coussement, <k.coussement@ieseg.fr>
and Koen W. De Bock, <kdebock@audencia.com>

References

Arno De Caigny, Kristof Coussement, Koen W. De Bock, A New Hybrid Classification Algorithm for Customer Churn Prediction Based on Logistic Regression and Decision Trees, European Journal of Operational Research (2018), doi: 10.1016/j.ejor.2018.02.009.

See Also

[predict.llm](#), [llm](#), [llm.cv](#)

Examples

```
## Load PimaIndiansDiabetes dataset from mlbench package
if (requireNamespace("mlbench", quietly = TRUE)) {
  library("mlbench")
}
data("PimaIndiansDiabetes")
## Split in training and test (2/3 - 1/3)
idtrain <- c(sample(1:768,512))
PimaTrain <-PimaIndiansDiabetes[idtrain,]
Pimatest <-PimaIndiansDiabetes[-idtrain,]
## Create the LLM
Pima.llm <- llm(X = PimaTrain[,-c(9)],Y = PimaTrain$diabetes,
  threshold_pruning = 0.25,nbr_obs_leaf = 100)
## Save the output of the model to a html file
Pima.Viz <- table.llm.html(object = Pima.llm, headertext = "This is an example of the LLM model",
  footertext = "Enjoy the package!")
## Optionally write it to your working directory
# write(Pima.Viz, "Visualization_LLM_on_PimaIndiansDiabetes.html")
```


Index

llm, [2](#), [4](#), [5](#), [7](#), [8](#)

llm.cv, [3](#), [3](#), [5](#), [7](#), [8](#)

predict.llm, [3](#), [4](#), [4](#), [7](#), [8](#)

table.cat.llm.html, [6](#)

table.llm.html, [2-5](#), [7](#)