

Package ‘PNetica’

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Title Parameterized Bayesian Networks Netica Interface

Author Russell Almond

Maintainer Russell Almond <ralmond@fsu.edu>

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Description This package provides RNetica implementation of Peanut interface.

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URL <http://pluto.coe.fsu.edu/RNetica>

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PNetica-package

Parameterized Bayesian Networks Netica Interface

Description

This package provides RNetica implementation of Peanut interface.

Details

The DESCRIPTION file: This package was not yet installed at build time.

The [Peanut](#) package provides a set of generic functions for manipulation parameterized networks, in particular, for the abstract [Pnet](#) and [Pnode](#) classes. This package provides concrete implementations of those classes using the built in classes of [RNetica](#). In particular, [Pnet.NeticaBN](#) extends [NeticaBN](#) and [Pnode.NeticaNode](#) extends [NeticaNode](#).

The properties of the [Pnet](#) and [Pnode](#) objects are stored as serialized Netica user fields (see [NetworkUserObj](#) and [NodeUserObj](#)).

The `as.Pnet` (`as.Pnode`) method for a [NeticaBN](#) ([NeticaNode](#)) merely adds “Pnet” (“Pnode”) to `class(net)` (`class(node)`). All of the methods in the [PNetica](#) are defined for either the [NeticaBN](#) or [NeticaNode](#) object, so strictly speaking, adding the “Pnet” or “Pnode” class is not necessary, but it is recommended in case this is used in the future.

PNetica Specific Implementation Details

Here are some Netica specific details which may not be apparent from the description of the generic functions in the [Peanut](#) package.

1. The cases argument to [calcPnetLLike.NeticaBN](#), [calcExpTables.NeticaBN](#) and [GEMfit](#) all expect the pathname of a Netica case file (see [write.CaseFile](#)).
2. The methods [calcPnetLLike.NeticaBN](#), [calcExpTables.NeticaBN](#), and therefore [GEMfit](#) when called with a [Pnet.NeticaBN](#) as the first argument, expect that there exists a node set (see [NetworkNodesInSet](#)) called “onodes” corresponding to the observable variables in the case file cases.
3. The function [CompileNetwork](#) needs to be called before calls to [calcPnetLLike.NeticaBN](#), [calcExpTables.NeticaBN](#) and [GEMfit](#).

4. The method `PnetPnodes.NeticaBN` stores its value in a nodeset called “pnodes”. It is recommended that the accessor function be used for modifying this field.
5. The `PnetPriorWeight.NeticaBN` field of the `Pnet.NeticaBN` object and all of the fields of the `Pnode.NeticaNode` are stored in serialized user fields with somewhat obvious names (see `NetworkUserObj` and `NodeUserObj`). These fields should not be used for other purposes.

Creating and Restoring Pnet.NeticaBN objects

As both the nodesets and user fields are serialized when Netica serializes a network (`WriteNetworks`) the fields of the `Pnet.NeticaBN` and `Pnode.NeticaNode` objects should be properly saved and restored. The only thing which will not be restored is the code “Pnet” or “Pnode” class marker. These can be restored by calling `as.Pnet` on the restored network and `as.Pnode` on each of the restored Pnodes (see Examples).

The first time the network and nodes are created, it is recommended that `Pnet.default` and `Pnode.NeticaNode` (or simply the generic functions `Pnet` and `Pnode`. Note that calling `Pnode.NeticaNode` will calculate defaults for the `PnodeLnAlphas` and `PnodeBetas` based on the current value of `NodeParents`(node), so this should be set before calling this function. (See examples).

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Legal Stuff

Netica and Norsys are registered trademarks of Norsys, LLC (<http://www.norsys.com/>), used by permission.

Extensive use of PNetica will require a Netica API license from Norsys. This is basically a requirement of the `RNetica` package, and details are described more fully there. Without a license, `RNetica` and `PNetica` will work in a student/demonstration mode which limits the size of the network.

Although Norsys is generally supportive of the `RNetica` project, it does not officially support `RNetica`, and all questions should be sent to the package maintainers.

Author(s)

Russell Almond

Maintainer: Russell Almond <ralmond@fsu.edu>

References

Almond, R. G. (2015) An IRT-based Parameterization for Conditional Probability Tables. Paper presented at the 2015 Bayesian Application Workshop at the Uncertainty in Artificial Intelligence Conference.


```

PnodeLnAlphas(partial4) <- list(Score4=c(.25,.25),
                               Score3=0,
                               Score2=-.25)

BuildTable(partial4)

## Fitting Model to data

irt10.base <- ReadNetworks(file.path(library(help="PNetica")$path,
                                   "testnets","IRT10.2PL.base.dne"), session=sess)
irt10.base <- as.Pnet(irt10.base) ## Flag as Pnet, fields already set.
irt10.theta <- NetworkFindNode(irt10.base,"theta")
irt10.items <- PnetPnodes(irt10.base)
## Flag items as Pnodes
for (i in 1:length(irt10.items)) {
  irt10.items[[i]] <- as.Pnode(irt10.items[[i]])
}

casepath <- file.path(library(help="PNetica")$path,
                      "testdat","IRT10.2PL.200.items.cas")
## Record which nodes in the casefile we should pay attention to
NetworkNodesInSet(irt10.base,"onodes") <-
  NetworkNodesInSet(irt10.base,"observables")

BuildAllTables(irt10.base)
CompileNetwork(irt10.base) ## Netica requirement

item1 <- irt10.items[[1]]
priB <- PnodeBetas(item1)
priA <- PnodeAlphas(item1)
priCPT <- NodeProbs(item1)

gemout <- GEMfit(irt10.base,casepath)

DeleteNetwork(irt10.base)
DeleteNetwork(tNet)
stopSession(sess)

```

Usage

```
BNWarehouse(...)
```

Arguments

...

 BuildTable.NeticaNode *Builds the conditional probability table for a Pnode*

Description

The function BuildTable calls `calcDPCFrame` to calculate the conditional probability for a `Pnode` object, and sets the current conditional probability table of node to the resulting value. It also sets the `NodeExperience(node)` to the current value of `GetPriorWeight(node)`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'NeticaNode'
BuildTable(node)
```

Arguments

node A `Pnode.NeticaNode` object whose table is to be built.

Details

The fields of the `Pnode` object correspond to the arguments of the `calcDPCTable` function. The output conditional probability table is then set in the node object in using the `[]` (`Extract.NeticaNode`) operator.

In addition to setting the CPT, the weight given to the nodes in the EM algorithm are set to `GetPriorWeight(node)`, which will extract the value of `PnodePriorWeight(node)` or if that is null, the value of `PnetPriorWeight(NodeParents(node))` and set `NodeExperience(node)` to the resulting value.

Value

The node argument is returned invisibly. As a side effect the conditional probability table and experience of node is modified.

Author(s)

Russell Almond

References

Almond, R. G. (2015) An IRT-based Parameterization for Conditional Probability Tables. Paper presented at the 2015 Bayesian Application Workshop at the Uncertainty in Artificial Intelligence Conference.

See Also

[Pnode.NeticaNode](#), [Pnode](#), [PnodeQ](#), [PnodePriorWeight](#), [PnodeRules](#), [PnodeLink](#), [PnodeLnAlphas](#), [PnodeAlphas](#), [PnodeBetas](#), [PnodeLinkScale](#), [GetPriorWeight](#), [calcDPCTable](#), [NodeExperience\(node\)](#), [\[.NeticaNode](#)

calcExpTables.NeticaBN

Calculate expected tables for a Pnet.NeticaBN

Description

The performs the E-step of the GEM algorithm by running the Netica EM algorithm (see [LearnCPTs](#)) using the data in cases. After this is run, the conditional probability table for each [Pnode.NeticaNode](#) should be the mean of the Dirichlet distribution and the scale parameter should be the value of [NodeExperience\(node\)](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'NeticaBN'
calcExpTables(net, cases, Estepit = 1,
              tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps))
```

Arguments

net	A Pnet.NeticaBN object representing a parameterized network.
cases	A character scalar giving the file name of a Netica case file (see write.CaseFile).
Estepit	An integer scalar describing the number of steps the Netica should take in the internal EM algorithm.
tol	A numeric scalar giving the stopping tolerance for the internal Netica EM algorithm.

Details

The key to this method is realizing that the EM algorithm built into the Netica (see [LearnCPTs](#)) can perform the E-step of the outer [GEMfit](#) generalized EM algorithm. It does this in every iteration of the algorithm, so one can stop after the first iteration of the internal EM algorithm.

This method expects the cases argument to be a pathname pointing to a Netica cases file containing the training or test data (see [write.CaseFile](#)). Also, it expects that there is a nodeset (see [NetworkNodesInSet](#)) attached to the network called “onodes” which references the observable variables in the case file.

Before calling this method, the function [BuildTable](#) needs to be called on each Pnode to both ensure that the conditional probability table is at a value reflecting the current parameters and to reset the value of [NodeExperience\(node\)](#) to the starting value of [GetPriorWeight\(node\)](#).

Note that Netica does allow [NodeExperience\(node\)](#) to have a different value for each row the the conditional probability table. However, in this case, each node must have its own prior weight (or

exactly the same number of parents). The prior weight counts as a number of cases, and should be scaled appropriately for the number of cases in cases.

The parameters `Estepit` and `tol` are passed [LearnCPTs](#). Note that the outer EM algorithm assumes that the expected table counts given the current values of the parameters, so the default value of one is sufficient. (It is possible that a higher value will speed up convergence, the parameter is left open for experimentation.) The tolerance is largely irrelevant as the outer EM algorithm does the tolerance test.

Value

The `net` argument is returned invisibly.

As a side effect, the internal conditional probability tables in the network are updated as are the internal weights given to each row of the conditional probability tables.

Author(s)

Russell Almond

References

Almond, R. G. (2015) An IRT-based Parameterization for Conditional Probability Tables. Paper presented at the 2015 Bayesian Application Workshop at the Uncertainty in Artificial Intelligence Conference.

See Also

[Pnet](#), [Pnet.NeticaBN](#), [GEMfit](#), [calcPnetLLike](#), [maxAllTableParams](#), [calcExpTables](#), [NetworkNodesInSet](#), [write.CaseFile](#), [LearnCPTs](#)

Examples

```
sess <- NeticaSession()
startSession(sess)

irt10.base <- ReadNetworks(file.path(library(help="PNetica")$path,
                                   "testnets", "IRT10.2PL.base.dne"), session=sess)
irt10.base <- as.Pnet(irt10.base) ## Flag as Pnet, fields already set.
irt10.theta <- NetworkFindNode(irt10.base, "theta")
irt10.items <- PnetPnodes(irt10.base)
## Flag items as Pnodes
for (i in 1:length(irt10.items)) {
  irt10.items[[i]] <- as.Pnode(irt10.items[[i]])
}
CompileNetwork(irt10.base) ## Netica requirement

casepath <- file.path(library(help="PNetica")$path,
                      "testdat", "IRT10.2PL.200.items.cas")
## Record which nodes in the casefile we should pay attention to
NetworkNodesInSet(irt10.base, "onodes") <-
  NetworkNodesInSet(irt10.base, "observables")
```



```

item1 <- irt10.items[[1]]

priorcounts <- sweep(NodeProbs(item1),1,NodeExperience(item1),"*")

calcExpTables(irt10.base,casepath)

postcounts <- sweep(NodeProbs(item1),1,NodeExperience(item1),"*")

## Posterior row sums should always be larger.
stopifnot(
  all(apply(postcounts,1,sum) >= apply(priorcounts,1,sum))
)

DeleteNetwork(irt10.base)
stopSession(sess)

```

calcPnetLLike.NeticaBN

Calculates the log likelihood for a set of data under a Pnet.NeticaBN model

Description

The method `calcPnetLLike.NeticaBN` calculates the log likelihood for a set of data contained in cases using the current conditional probability tables in a `Pnet.NeticaBN`. Here cases should be the filename of a Netica case file (see [write.CaseFile](#)).

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'NeticaBN'
calcPnetLLike(net, cases)

```

Arguments

`net` A `Pnet.NeticaBN` object representing a parameterized network.

`cases` A character scalar giving the file name of a Netica case file (see [write.CaseFile](#)).

Details

This function provides the convergence test for the `GEMfit` algorithm. The `Pnet.NeticaBN` represents a model (with parameters set to the value used in the current iteration of the EM algorithm) and cases a set of data. This function gives the log likelihood of the data.

This method expects the `cases` argument to be a pathname pointing to a Netica cases file containing the training or test data (see [write.CaseFile](#)). Also, it expects that there is a nodeset (see [NetworkNodesInSet](#)) attached to the network called “onodes” which references the observable variables in the case file.

As Netica does not have an API function to directly calculate the log-likelihood of a set of cases, this method loops through the cases in the case set and calls `FindingsProbability`(net) for each one. Note that if there are frequencies in the case file, each case is weighted by its frequency.

Value

A numeric scalar giving the log likelihood of the data in the case file.

Author(s)

Russell Almond

References

Almond, R. G. (2015) An IRT-based Parameterization for Conditional Probability Tables. Paper presented at the 2015 Bayesian Application Workshop at the Uncertainty in Artificial Intelligence Conference.

See Also

[Pnet](#), [Pnet.NeticaBN](#), [GEMfit](#), [calcExpTables](#), [BuildAllTables](#), [maxAllTableParams](#) [NetworkNodesInSet](#), [FindingsProbability](#), [write.CaseFile](#)

Examples

```
sess <- NeticaSession()
startSession(sess)

irt10.base <- ReadNetworks(file.path(library(help="PNetica")$path,
                                   "testnets", "IRT10.2PL.base.dne"), session=sess)
irt10.base <- as.Pnet(irt10.base) ## Flag as Pnet, fields already set.
irt10.theta <- NetworkFindNode(irt10.base, "theta")
irt10.items <- PnetPnodes(irt10.base)
## Flag items as Pnodes
for (i in 1:length(irt10.items)) {
  irt10.items[[i]] <- as.Pnode(irt10.items[[i]])
}
CompileNetwork(irt10.base) ## Netica requirement

casepath <- file.path(library(help="PNetica")$path,
                      "testdat", "IRT10.2PL.200.items.cas")
## Record which nodes in the casefile we should pay attention to
NetworkNodesInSet(irt10.base, "onodes") <-
  NetworkNodesInSet(irt10.base, "observables")

llike <- calcPnetLLike(irt10.base, casepath)

DeleteNetwork(irt10.base)
stopSession(sess)
```

ClearWarehouse	<i>Removes entries from a Warehouse</i>
----------------	---

Usage

ClearWarehouse(warehouse)

Arguments

warehouse

is.PnetWarehouse	<i>Tests if an object is a PnetWarehouse or not</i>
------------------	---

Usage

is.PnetWarehouse(obj)

Arguments

obj

is.PnodeWarehouse	<i>Test is an object is a PnodeWarehouse or not</i>
-------------------	---

Usage

is.PnodeWarehouse(obj)

Arguments

obj

MakePnet.NeticaBN	<i>Creates a NeticaBN object which is also a Pnet</i>
-------------------	---

Usage

MakePnet.NeticaBN(sess, name, data)

Arguments

sess

name

data

MakePnode.NeticaNode *Makes a Pnode which is also a Netica Node*

Usage

```
MakePnode.NeticaNode(net, name, data)
```

Arguments

```
net
name
data
```

maxCPTParam.NeticaNode

Find optimal parameters of a Pnode.NeticaNode to match expected tables

Description

These function assumes that an expected count contingency table can be built from the network; i.e., that [LearnCPTs](#) has been recently called. They then try to find the set of parameters maximizes the probability of the expected contingency table with repeated calls to [mapDPC](#). This describes the method for [maxCPTParam](#) when the [Pnode](#) is a [NeticaNode](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'NeticaNode'
maxCPTParam(node, Mstepit = 5, tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps))
```

Arguments

node	A Pnode object giving the parameterized node.
Mstepit	A numeric scalar giving the number of maximization steps to take. Note that the maximization does not need to be run to convergence.
tol	A numeric scalar giving the stopping tolerance for the maximizer.

Details

This method is called on on a [Pnode.NeticaNode](#) object during the M-step of the EM algorithm (see [GEMfit](#) and [maxAllTableParams](#) for details). Its purpose is to extract the expected contingency table from Netica and pass it along to [mapDPC](#).

When doing EM learning with Netica, the resulting conditional probability table (CPT) is the mean of the Dirichlet posterior. Going from the mean to the parameter requires multiplying the CPT by row counts for the number of virtual observations. In Netica, these are call [NodeExperience](#). Thus, the expected counts are calculated with this expression: `sweep(node[[[]], 1, NodeExperience(node), "*")`.

What remains is to take the table of expected counts and feed it into [mapDPC](#) and then take the output of that routine and update the parameters.

The parameters `Mstepit` and `tol` are passed to [mapDPC](#) to control the gradient decent algorithm used for maximization. Note that for a generalized EM algorithm, the M-step does not need to be run to convergence, a couple of iterations are sufficient. The value of `Mstepit` may influence the speed of convergence, so the optimal value may vary by application. The tolerance is largely irrelevant (if `Mstepit` is small) as the outer EM algorithm does the tolerance test.

Value

The expression `maxCPTParam(node)` returns `node` invisibly. As a side effect the [PnodeLnAlphas](#) and [PnodeBetas](#) fields of `node` (or all nodes in [PnetPnodes\(net\)](#)) are updated to better fit the expected tables.

Author(s)

Russell Almond

References

Almond, R. G. (2015) An IRT-based Parameterization for Conditional Probability Tables. Paper presented at the 2015 Bayesian Application Workshop at the Uncertainty in Artificial Intelligence Conference.

See Also

[Pnode](#), [Pnode.NeticaNode](#), [GEMfit](#), [maxAllTableParams](#) [mapDPC](#)

NNWarehouse

Creates a Warehouse for Netica Nodes

Usage

`NNWarehouse(...)`

Arguments

...

PnetFindNode	<i>Finds nodes in a Netica network.</i>
--------------	---

Description

The function `PnetFindNode` finds a node in a [Pnet](#) with the given name. If no node with the specified name found, it will return `NULL`. The function `PnetAllNodes()` returns a list of all nodes in the network.

Usage

```
PnetFindNode(net, name)
PnetAllNodes(net)
```

Arguments

<code>net</code>	The Pnet to search.
<code>name</code>	A character vector giving the name or names of the desired nodes. Names must follow the IDname protocol.

Details

Although each [PnetNode](#) belongs to a single network, a network contains many nodes. Within a network, a node is uniquely identified by its name. However, nodes can be renamed (see [NodeName\(\)](#)).

The function `PnetAllNodes()` returns all the nodes in the network, however, the order of the nodes in the network could be different in different calls to this function.

Value

The [PnetNode](#) object or list of [PnetNode](#) objects corresponding to names, or a list of all node objects for `PnetAllNodes()`. In the latter case, the names will be set to the node names.

Note

[PnetNode](#) objects do not survive the life of a Netica session (or by implication an R session). So the safest way to "save" a [PnetNode](#) object is to recreate it using `PnetFindNode()` after the network is reloaded.

Author(s)

Russell Almond

References

<http://norsys.com/onLineAPIManual/index.html>, [GetNodeNamed_bn\(\)](#), [GetNetNodes_bn\(\)](#)

See Also

[NodeNet\(\)](#) retrieves the network from the node.

Examples

```

sess <- NeticaSession()
startSession(sess)

tnet <- CreateNetwork("TestNet",sess)
nodes <- NewDiscreteNode(tnet,c("A","B","C"))

nodeA <- PnetFindNode(tnet,"A")
stopifnot (nodeA==nodes[[1]])

nodeBC <- PnetFindNode(tnet,c("B","C"))
stopifnot(nodeBC[[1]]==nodes[[2]])
stopifnot(nodeBC[[2]]==nodes[[3]])

allnodes <- PnetPnodes(tnet)
stopifnot(length(allnodes)==0)

## Need to mark nodes a Pnodes before they will be seen.
nodes <- lapply(nodes,as.Pnode)
allnodes <- PnetPnodes(tnet)
stopifnot(length(allnodes)==3)
stopifnot(any(sapply(allnodes,"==",nodeA))) ## NodeA in there somewhere.

## Not run:
## Safe way to preserve node and network objects across R sessions.
tnet <- WriteNetworks(tnet,"Tnet.neta")
q(save="yes")
# R
library(RNetica)
sess <- NeticaSession()
startSession(sess)
tnet <- ReadNetworks(tnet, sess)
nodes <- NetworkFindNodes(tnet,as.character(nodes))

## End(Not run)
DeleteNetwork(tnet)

```

PnetHub

Returns the name of the hub net if this is a spoke net.

Usage

```
PnetHub(net)
```

Arguments

net

PnetName*Gets or Sets the name of a Netica network.*

Description

Gets or sets the name of the network. Names must conform to the [IDname](#) rules

Usage

```
PnetName(net)
PnetName(net) <- value
```

Arguments

net A [NeticaBN](#) object which links to the network.
value A character scalar containing the new name.

Details

Network names must conform to the [IDname](#) rules for Netica identifiers. Trying to set the network to a name that does not conform to the rules will produce an error, as will trying to set the network name to a name that corresponds to another different network.

The [PnetTitle\(\)](#) function provides another way to name a network which is not subject to the [IDname](#) restrictions.

Value

The name of the network as a character vector of length 1.

The setter method returns the modified object.

Note

[NeticaBN](#) objects are internally implemented as character vectors giving the name of the network. If a network is renamed, then it is possible that R will hold onto an old reference that still using the old name. In this case, `PnetName(net)` will give the correct name, and `GetNamedNets(PnetName(net))` will return a reference to a corrected object.

Author(s)

Russell Almond

References

<http://norsys.com/onLineAPIManual/index.html>: `GetNetName_bn()`, `SetNetName_bn()`

See Also

[CreateNetwork\(\)](#), [NeticaBN](#), [GetNamedNetworks\(\)](#), [PnetTitle\(\)](#)

Examples

```
sess <- NeticaSession()
startSession(sess)

net <- CreateNetwork("funNet", sess)
netcached <- net

stopifnot(PnetName(net)=="funNet")

PnetName(net)<-"SomethingElse"
stopifnot(PnetName(net)=="SomethingElse")

stopifnot(PnetName(net)==PnetName(netcached))

DeleteNetwork(net)
```

PnetPathname

Returns the path associated with a network.

Usage

```
PnetPathname(net)
```

Arguments

```
net
```

PnetSerialize

Methods for (un)serializing a Netica Network

Description

Methods for functions [PnetSerialize](#) and [unserializePnet](#) in package **Peanut**, which serialize [NeticaBN](#) objects. Note that in this case, the factory is the [NeticaSession](#) object. These methods assume that there is a global variable with the name of the session object which points to the Netica session.

Methods

`PnetSerialize`, signature(`net = "NeticaBN"`) Returns a vector with three components. The name field is the name of the network. The data component is a raw vector produced by calling `serialize(...,NULL)` on the output of a `WriteNetworks` operation. The factory component is the name of the `NeticaSession` object. Note that the `PnetUnserialize` function assumes that there is a global variable with name given by the factory argument which contains an appropriate `NeticaSession` object for the restoration.

`unserializePnet`, signature(`factory = "NeticaSession"`) This method reverses the previous one. In particular, it applies `ReadNetworks` to the serialized object.

Examples

```
## Need to create session whose name is is the same a the symbol it is
## stored in.
MySession <- NeticaSession(SessionName="MySession")
startSession(MySession)

irt5 <- ReadNetworks(file.path(library(help="RNetica")$path,
                             "sampleNets", "IRT5.dne"), session=MySession)
NetworkAllNodes(irt5)
CompileNetwork(irt5) ## Ready to enter findings
NodeFinding(irt5$nodes$Item_1) <- "Right"
NodeFinding(irt5$nodes$Item_2) <- "Wrong"

## Serialize the network
irt5.ser <- PnetSerialize(irt5)
stopifnot (irt5.ser$name=="IRT5", irt5.ser$factory=="MySession")

NodeFinding(irt5$nodes$Item_3) <- "Right"

## now revert by unserializing.
irt5 <- PnetUnserialize(irt5.ser)
NetworkAllNodes(irt5)
stopifnot(NodeFinding(irt5$nodes$Item_1)=="Right",
          NodeFinding(irt5$nodes$Item_2)=="Wrong",
          NodeFinding(irt5$nodes$Item_3)=="@NO FINDING")

DeleteNetwork(irt5)
stopSession(MySession)
```

PnetTitle

Gets the title or comments associated with a Netica network.

Description

The title is a longer name for a network which is not subject to the Netica `IDname` restrictions. The comment is a free form text associated with a network.

Usage

```
PnetTitle(net)
PnetTitle(net) <- value
PnetDescription(net)
PnetDescription(net) <- value
```

Arguments

net	A NeticaBN object.
value	A character object giving the new title or comment.

Details

The title is meant to be a human readable alternative to the name, which is not limited to the [IDname](#) restrictions. The title also affects how the network is displayed in the Netica GUI.

The comment is any text the user chooses to attach to the network. If `value` has length greater than 1, the vector is collapsed into a long string with newlines separating the components.

Value

A character vector of length 1 providing the title or comment.

Author(s)

Russell Almond

References

<http://norsys.com/onLineAPIManual/index.html>: [GetNetTitle_bn\(\)](#), [SetNetTitle_bn\(\)](#), [GetNetComments_bn\(\)](#), [SetNetComments_bn\(\)](#)

See Also

[NeticaBN](#), [NetworkName\(\)](#)

Examples

```
sess <- NeticaSession()
startSession(sess)

firstNet <- CreateNetwork("firstNet",sess)

PnetTitle(firstNet) <- "My First Bayesian Network"
stopifnot(PnetTitle(firstNet)=="My First Bayesian Network")

now <- date()
NetworkComment(firstNet)<-c("Network created on",now)
## Print here escapes the newline, so is harder to read
cat(NetworkComment(firstNet),"\n")
stopifnot(NetworkComment(firstNet) ==
```

```
paste(c("Network created on",now),collapse="\n"))
```

```
DeleteNetwork(firstNet)
```

PnodeLabels

Accesses labels associated with a Pnode

Usage

```
PnodeLabels(node)
```

Arguments

```
node
```

PnodeParentTvals.NeticaNode

Fetches a list of numeric variables corresponding to parent states

Description

In constructing a conditional probability table using the discrete partial credit framework (see [calcDPCTable](#)), each state of each parent variable is mapped onto a real value called the effective theta. The PnodeParentTvals method for Netica nodes returns the result of applying [NodeLevels](#) to each of the nodes in [NodeParents](#)(node).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'NeticaNode'
PnodeParentTvals(node)
```

Arguments

```
node          A Pnode which is also a NeticaNode.
```

Details

While the best practices for assigning values to the states of the parent nodes is probably to assign equal spaced values (using the function [effectiveThetas](#) for this purpose), this method needs to retain some flexibility for other possibilities. However, in general, the best choice should depend on the meaning of the parent variable, and the same values should be used everywhere the parent variable occurs.

Netica already provides the [NodeLevels](#) function which allows the states of a [NeticaNode](#) to be associated with numeric values. This method merely gathers them together. The method assumes that all of the parent variables have had their [NodeLevels](#) set and will generate an error if that is not true.

Value

PnodeParentTvals(node) should return a list corresponding to the parents of node, and each element should be a numeric vector corresponding to the states of the appropriate parent variable. If there are no parent variables, this will be a list of no elements.

Note

The implementation is merely: `lapply(NodeParents(node), NodeLevels)`.

Author(s)

Russell Almond

References

Almond, R. G. (2015) An IRT-based Parameterization for Conditional Probability Tables. Paper presented at the 2015 Bayesian Application Workshop at the Uncertainty in Artificial Intelligence Conference.

Almond, R.G., Mislevy, R.J., Steinberg, L.S., Williamson, D.M. and Yan, D. (2015) *Bayesian Networks in Educational Assessment*. Springer. Chapter 8.

See Also

[Pnode.NeticaNode](#), [Pnode](#), [effectiveThetas](#), [BuildTable.NeticaNode](#), [maxCPTParam.NeticaNode](#)

Examples

```
sess <- NeticaSession()
startSession(sess)
tNet <- CreateNetwork("TestNet", session=sess)

theta1 <- NewDiscreteNode(tNet,"theta1",
                          c("VH","High","Mid","Low","VL"))
## This next function sets the effective thetas for theta1
NodeLevels(theta1) <- effectiveThetas(NodeNumStates(theta1))
NodeProbs(theta1) <- rep(1/NodeNumStates(theta1),NodeNumStates(theta1))
theta2 <- NewDiscreteNode(tNet,"theta2",
                          c("High","Mid","Low"))
## This next function sets the effective thetas for theta2
NodeLevels(theta2) <- effectiveThetas(NodeNumStates(theta2))
NodeProbs(theta2) <- rep(1/NodeNumStates(theta2),NodeNumStates(theta2))

partial3 <- NewDiscreteNode(tNet,"partial3",
                           c("FullCredit","PartialCredit","NoCredit"))
NodeParents(partial3) <- list(theta1,theta2)

## Usual way to set rules is in constructor
partial3 <- Pnode(partial3,rules="Compensatory", link="partialCredit")

PnodeParentTvals(partial3)
do.call("expand.grid",PnodeParentTvals(partial3))
```

```
DeleteNetwork(tNet)
stopSession(sess)
```

PnodeStateTitles *Accesses titles and descriptions of a Pnode's states.*

Usage

```
PnodeStateTitles(node)
PnodeStateDescriptions(node)
```

Arguments

node

PnodeStateValues *Accesses numeric values associated with a state.*

Usage

```
PnodeStateValues(node)
```

Arguments

node

PnodeTitle *Access the title or description of a node.*

Usage

```
PnodeTitle(node)
PnodeDescription(node)
```

Arguments

node

WarehouseData	<i>Fetches the manifest data associated with an item in the manifest.</i>
---------------	---

Usage

WarehouseData(warehouse, name)

Arguments

warehouse
name

WarehouseFetch	<i>Fetches an item from the Warehouse if it exists.</i>
----------------	---

Usage

WarehouseFetch(warehouse, name)

Arguments

warehouse
name

WarehouseFree	<i>Removes an item from the warehouse inventory.</i>
---------------	--

Usage

WarehouseFree(warehouse, name)

Arguments

warehouse
name

WarehouseMake	<i>Makes a new item of the specified type using manifest description.</i>
---------------	---

Usage

```
WarehouseMake(warehouse, name)
```

Arguments

```
warehouse
```

```
name
```

WarehouseManifest	<i>Accesses the manifest for a warehouse.</i>
-------------------	---

Usage

```
WarehouseManifest(warehouse)
```

```
WarehouseManifest(warehouse) <- value
```

Arguments

```
warehouse
```

```
value
```


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