# Package 'mob'

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Title Monotonic Optimal Binning
Version 0.2.1
<b>Description</b> Generate the monotonic binning and perform the woe (weight of evidence) transformation for the logistic regression used in the consumer credit scorecard development. The woe transformation is a piecewise transformation that is linear to the log odds. For a numeric variable, all of its monotonic functional transformations will converge to the same woe transformation.
License GPL (>= 2)
<pre>URL https://github.com/statcompute/mob</pre>
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arb\_bin

Monotonic binning based on decision tree model

# Description

The function arb\_bin implements the monotonic binning based on the decision tree.

# Usage

```
arb_bin(x, y)
```

# **Arguments**

x A numeric vector

y A numeric vector with 0/1 binary values

# Value

A list of binning outcomes, including a numeric vector with cut points and a dataframe with binning summary

# **Examples**

```
data(hmeq)
arb_bin(hmeq$DEROG, hmeq$BAD)
```

bad\_bin

Monotonic binning by quantile with cases Y = 1

# Description

The function bad\_bin implements the quantile-based monotonic binning by the iterative discretization based on cases with Y = 1.

# Usage

```
bad_bin(x, y)
```

#### **Arguments**

x A numeric vector

y A numeric vector with 0/1 binary values

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# Value

A list of binning outcomes, including a numeric vector with cut points and a dataframe with binning summary

# **Examples**

```
data(hmeq)
bad_bin(hmeq$DEROG, hmeq$BAD)
```

cal\_woe

Perform WoE transformation of a numeric variable

# Description

The function cal\_woe applies the WoE transformation to a numeric vector based on the binning outcome from a binning function, e.g. qtl\_bin() or iso\_bin().

# Usage

```
cal_woe(x, bin)
```

# **Arguments**

x A numeric vector that will be transformed to WoE values.

bin A list with the binning outcome from the binning function, e.g. qtl\_bin() or iso\_bin()

### Value

A numeric vector with WoE transformed values.

# **Examples**

```
data(hmeq)
bin_out <- qtl_bin(hmeq$DEROG, hmeq$BAD)
cal_woe(hmeq$DEROG[1:10], bin_out)</pre>
```

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gbm\_bin

Monotonic binning based on generalized boosted model

# Description

The function gbm\_bin implements the monotonic binning based on the generalized boosted model (GBM).

# Usage

```
gbm_bin(x, y)
```

# **Arguments**

x A numeric vector

y A numeric vector with 0/1 binary values

# Value

A list of binning outcomes, including a numeric vector with cut points and a dataframe with binning summary

# **Examples**

```
data(hmeq)
gbm_bin(hmeq$DEROG, hmeq$BAD)
```

hmeq

Credit attributes of 5,960 home equity loans

# **Description**

A dataset containing characteristics and delinquency information for 5,960 home equity loans.

# Usage

hmeq

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#### **Format**

A data frame with 5960 rows and 13 variables:

BAD indicator of applicant defaulted on loan or seriously delinquent

LOAN Amount of the loan request, in dollar

MORTDUE Amount due on existing mortgage, in dollar

**VALUE** Value of current property, in dollar

**REASON** DebtCon = debt consolidation; HomeImp = home improvement

JOB Occupational categories

YOJ Years at present job

**DEROG** Number of major derogatory reports

**DELINQ** Number of delinquent credit lines

**CLAGE** Age of oldest credit line in months

**NINQ** Number of recent credit inquiries

**CLNO** Number of credit lines

**DEBTINC** Debt-to-income ratio

#### Source

http://www.creditriskanalytics.net/datasets-private2.html

iso\_bin

Monotonic binning based on isotonic regression

#### **Description**

The function iso\_bin implements the monotonic binning based on the isotonic regression.

#### Usage

```
iso_bin(x, y)
```

#### **Arguments**

x A numeric vector

y A numeric vector with 0/1 binary values

# Value

A list of binning outcomes, including a numeric vector with cut points and a dataframe with binning summary

#### **Examples**

```
data(hmeq)
iso_bin(hmeq$DEROG, hmeq$BAD)
```

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 $kmn\_bin$ 

Monotonic binning based on k-means clustering

# **Description**

The function kmn\_bin implements the monotonic binning based on the k-means clustering

# Usage

```
kmn_bin(x, y)
```

# **Arguments**

x A numeric vector

y A numeric vector with 0/1 binary values

#### Value

A list of binning outcomes, including a numeric vector with cut points and a dataframe with binning summary

# **Examples**

```
data(hmeq)
kmn_bin(hmeq$DEROG, hmeq$BAD)
```

qcut

Discretizing a numeric vector

# Description

The function qcut discretizes a numeric vector into N pieces based on quantiles.

# Usage

```
qcut(x, n)
```

### **Arguments**

x A numeric vector.

n An integer indicating the number of categories to discretize.

# Value

A numeric vector to divide the vector x into n categories.

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#### **Examples**

```
x <- 1:10
# [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
v <- qcut(1:10, 4)
# [1] 3 5 8
findInterval(x, sort(c(v, -Inf, Inf)), left.open = TRUE)
# [1] 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 4</pre>
```

qtl\_bin

Monotonic binning by quantile

# **Description**

The function qtl\_bin implements the quantile-based monotonic binning by the iterative discretization

#### Usage

```
qtl_bin(x, y)
```

# **Arguments**

x A numeric vector

y A numeric vector with 0/1 binary values

#### Value

A list of binning outcomes, including a numeric vector with cut points and a dataframe with binning summary

# **Examples**

```
data(hmeq)
qtl_bin(hmeq$DEROG, hmeq$BAD)
```

rng\_bin

Monotonic binning by quantile based on value range

# **Description**

The function rng\_bin implements the quantile-based monotonic binning by the iterative discretization based on the equal-width range of values.

#### Usage

```
rng_bin(x, y)
```

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# Arguments

x A numeric vector

y A numeric vector with 0/1 binary values

# Value

A list of binning outcomes, including a numeric vector with cut points and a dataframe with binning summary

# **Examples**

```
data(hmeq)
rng_bin(hmeq$DEROG, hmeq$BAD)
```

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