Package ‘workflows’

July 7, 2020

Title Modeling Workflows

Version 0.1.2

Description Managing both a 'parsnip' model and a preprocessor, such as a model formula or recipe from 'recipes', can often be challenging. The goal of 'workflows' is to streamline this process by bundling the model alongside the preprocessor, all within the same object.

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URL https://github.com/tidymodels/workflows,
https://workflows.tidymodels.org

BugReports https://github.com/tidymodels/workflows/issues

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R topics documented:

`add_formula` *Add formula terms to a workflow*

Description

- `add_formula()` specifies the terms of the model through the usage of a formula.
- `remove_formula()` removes the formula as well as any downstream objects that might get created after the formula is used for preprocessing, such as terms. Additionally, if the model has already been fit, then the fit is removed.
- `update_formula()` first removes the formula, then replaces the previous formula with the new one. Any model that has already been fit based on this formula will need to be refit.

Usage

```
add_formula(x, formula, ..., blueprint = NULL)

remove_formula(x)

update_formula(x, formula, ..., blueprint = NULL)
```

Arguments

`x`	A workflow
`formula`	A formula specifying the terms of the model. It is advised to not do preprocessing in the formula, and instead use a recipe if that is required.
`...`	Not used.
`blueprint`	A hardhat blueprint used for fine tuning the preprocessing. If `NULL`, `hardhat::default_formula_blueprint()` is used and is passed arguments that best align with the model present in the workflow. Note that preprocessing done here is separate from preprocessing that might be done by the underlying model. For example, if a blueprint with `indicators = "none"` is specified, no dummy variables will be created by hardhat, but if the underlying model requires a formula interface that internally uses `stats::model.matrix()`, factors will still be expanded to dummy variables by the model.

Details

To fit a workflow, one of `add_formula()` or `add_recipe()` *must* be specified, but not both.

Value

`x`, updated with either a new or removed formula preprocessor.

Formula Handling

Note that, for different models, the formula given to `add_formula()` might be handled in different ways, depending on the parsnip model being used. For example, a random forest model fit using ranger would not convert any factor predictors to binary indicator variables. This is consistent with what `ranger::ranger()` would do, but is inconsistent with what `stats::model.matrix()` would do.

The documentation for parsnip models provides details about how the data given in the formula are encoded for the model if they diverge from the standard `model.matrix()` methodology. Our goal is to be consistent with how the underlying model package works.

How is this formula used?:

To demonstrate, the example below uses `lm()` to fit a model. The formula given to `add_formula()` is used to create the model matrix and that is what is passed to `lm()` with a simple formula of `body_mass_g ~ .`:

```
library(parsnip)
library(workflows)
library(magrittr)
library(modeldata)
library(hardhat)

data(penguins)

lm_mod <- linear_reg() %>%
  set_engine("lm")

lm_wflow <- workflow() %>%
  add_model(lm_mod)

pre_encoded <- lm_wflow %>%
  add_formula(body_mass_g ~ species + island + bill_depth_mm) %>%
  fit(data = penguins)

pre_encoded_parsnip_fit <- pre_encoded %>%
  pull_workflow_fit()

pre_encoded_fit <- pre_encoded_parsnip_fit$fit

# The `lm()` formula is *not* the same as the `add_formula()` formula:
pre_encoded_fit
```

```
##
## Call:
## stats::lm(formula = ..y ~ ., data = data)
##
## Coefficients:
##      (Intercept)  speciesChinstrap     speciesGentoo
##        -1009.943             1.328          2236.865
##      islandDream   islandTorgersen     bill_depth_mm
##            9.221           -18.433           256.913
```

This can affect how the results are analyzed. For example, to get sequential hypothesis tests, each individual term is tested:

```
anova(pre_encoded_fit)
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Response: ..y
##                   Df    Sum Sq   Mean Sq  F value Pr(>F)
## speciesChinstrap   1  18642821  18642821 141.1482 <2e-16 ***
## speciesGentoo      1 128221393 128221393 970.7875 <2e-16 ***
## islandDream        1     13399     13399   0.1014 0.7503
## islandTorgersen    1       255       255   0.0019 0.9650
## bill_depth_mm      1  28051023  28051023 212.3794 <2e-16 ***
## Residuals        336  44378805    132080
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Overriding the default encodings:

Users can override the model-specific encodings by using a hardhat blueprint. The blueprint can specify how factors are encoded and whether intercepts are included. As an example, if you use a formula and would like the data to be passed to a model untouched:

```
minimal <- default_formula_blueprint(indicators = "none", intercept = FALSE)

un_encoded <- lm_wflow %>%
  add_formula(
    body_mass_g ~ species + island + bill_depth_mm,
    blueprint = minimal
  ) %>%
  fit(data = penguins)

un_encoded_parsnip_fit <- un_encoded %>%
  pull_workflow_fit()

un_encoded_fit <- un_encoded_parsnip_fit$fit

un_encoded_fit
```

```
##
## Call:
```

```
## stats::lm(formula = ..y ~ ., data = data)
##
## Coefficients:
##      (Intercept)     bill_depth_mm  speciesChinstrap
##        -1009.943           256.913             1.328
##    speciesGentoo       islandDream   islandTorgersen
##         2236.865             9.221           -18.433
```

While this looks the same, the raw columns were given to `lm()` and that function created the dummy variables. Because of this, the sequential ANOVA tests groups of parameters to get column-level p-values:

```
anova(un_encoded_fit)
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Response: ..y
##                Df    Sum Sq  Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## bill_depth_mm   1  48840779 48840779 369.782 <2e-16 ***
## species         2 126067249 63033624 477.239 <2e-16 ***
## island          2     20864    10432   0.079 0.9241
## Residuals     336  44378805   132080
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Overriding the default model formula:

Additionally, the formula passed to the underlying model can also be customized. In this case, the `formula` argument of `add_model()` can be used. To demonstrate, a spline function will be used for the bill depth:

```
library(splines)

custom_formula <- workflow() %>%
  add_model(
    lm_mod,
    formula = body_mass_g ~ species + island + ns(bill_depth_mm, 3)
  ) %>%
  add_formula(
    body_mass_g ~ species + island + bill_depth_mm,
    blueprint = minimal
  ) %>%
  fit(data = penguins)

custom_parsnip_fit <- custom_formula %>%
  pull_workflow_fit()

custom_fit <- custom_parsnip_fit$fit

custom_fit
```

```
##
```

```
## Call:
## stats::lm(formula = body_mass_g ~ species + island + ns(bill_depth_mm,
##     3), data = data)
##
## Coefficients:
##          (Intercept)       speciesChinstrap          speciesGentoo
##             1959.090                  8.534               2352.137
##          islandDream        islandTorgersen  ns(bill_depth_mm, 3)1
##                2.425                -12.002               1476.386
## ns(bill_depth_mm, 3)2  ns(bill_depth_mm, 3)3
##             3187.839               1686.996
```

Altering the formula:

Finally, when a formula is updated or removed from a fitted workflow, the corresponding model fit is removed.

```
custom_formula_no_fit <- update_formula(custom_formula, body_mass_g ~ species)

try(pull_workflow_fit(custom_formula_no_fit))
```

```
## Error : The workflow does not have a model fit. Have you called `fit()` yet?
```

Examples

```
workflow <- workflow()
workflow <- add_formula(workflow, mpg ~ cyl)
workflow

remove_formula(workflow)

update_formula(workflow, mpg ~ disp)
```

---

add_model *Add a model to a workflow*

Description

- `add_model()` adds a parsnip model to the workflow.
- `remove_model()` removes the model specification as well as any fitted model object. Any extra formulas are also removed.
- `update_model()` first removes the model then adds the new specification to the workflow.

Usage

```
add_model(x, spec, formula = NULL)

remove_model(x)

update_model(x, spec, formula = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	A workflow.
spec	A parsnip model specification.
formula	An optional formula override to specify the terms of the model. Typically, the terms are extracted from the formula or recipe preprocessing methods. However, some models (like survival and bayesian models) use the formula not to preprocess, but to specify the structure of the model. In those cases, a formula specifying the model structure must be passed unchanged into the model call itself. This argument is used for those purposes.

Details

`add_model()` is a required step to construct a minimal workflow.

Value

`x`, updated with either a new or removed model.

Indicator Variable Details

Some modeling functions in R create indicator/dummy variables from categorical data when you use a model formula, and some do not. When you specify and fit a model with a `workflow()`, parsnip and workflows match and reproduce the underlying behavior of the user-specified model's computational engine.

Formula Preprocessor:

In the modeldata::Sacramento data set of real estate prices, the `type` variable has three levels: `"Residential"`, `"Condo"`, and `"Multi-Family"`. This base `workflow()` contains a formula added via `add_formula()` to predict property price from property type, square footage, number of beds, and number of baths:

```
set.seed(123)

library(parsnip)
library(recipes)
library(workflows)
library(modeldata)

data("Sacramento")

base_wf <- workflow() %>%
  add_formula(price ~ type + sqft + beds + baths)
```

This first model does create dummy/indicator variables:

```
lm_spec <- linear_reg() %>%
  set_engine("lm")

base_wf %>%
  add_model(lm_spec) %>%
```

```
  fit(Sacramento)
```

```
## == Workflow [trained] ================================================
## Preprocessor: Formula
## Model: linear_reg()
##
## -- Preprocessor ------------------------------------------------------
## price ~ type + sqft + beds + baths
##
## -- Model -------------------------------------------------------------
##
## Call:
## stats::lm(formula = ..y ~ ., data = data)
##
## Coefficients:
##      (Intercept)  typeMulti_Family   typeResidential
##          32919.4          -21995.8           33688.6
##             sqft              beds             baths
##            156.2          -29788.0            8730.0
```

There are **five** independent variables in the fitted model for this OLS linear regression. With this model type and engine, the factor predictor `type` of the real estate properties was converted to two binary predictors, `typeMulti_Family` and `typeResidential`. (The third type, for condos, does not need its own column because it is the baseline level).

This second model does not create dummy/indicator variables:

```
rf_spec <- rand_forest() %>%
  set_mode("regression") %>%
  set_engine("ranger")

base_wf %>%
  add_model(rf_spec) %>%
  fit(Sacramento)
```

```
## == Workflow [trained] ================================================
## Preprocessor: Formula
## Model: rand_forest()
##
## -- Preprocessor ------------------------------------------------------
## price ~ type + sqft + beds + baths
##
## -- Model -------------------------------------------------------------
## Ranger result
##
## Call:
##  ranger::ranger(formula = ..y ~ ., data = data, num.threads = 1,     verbose = FALSE, seed = sample.i
##
## Type:                             Regression
## Number of trees:                  500
## Sample size:                      932
```

```
## Number of independent variables:  4
## Mtry:                              2
## Target node size:                  5
## Variable importance mode:          none
## Splitrule:                         variance
## OOB prediction error (MSE):        7058847504
## R squared (OOB):                   0.5894647
```

Note that there are **four** independent variables in the fitted model for this ranger random forest. With this model type and engine, indicator variables were not created for the `type` of real estate property being sold. Tree-based models such as random forest models can handle factor predictors directly, and don't need any conversion to numeric binary variables.

Recipe Preprocessor:

When you specify a model with a `workflow()` and a recipe preprocessor via `add_recipe()`, the *recipe* controls whether dummy variables are created or not; the recipe overrides any underlying behavior from the model's computational engine.

Examples

```
library(parsnip)

lm_model <- linear_reg()
lm_model <- set_engine(lm_model, "lm")

regularized_model <- set_engine(lm_model, "glmnet")

workflow <- workflow()
workflow <- add_model(workflow, lm_model)
workflow

workflow <- add_formula(workflow, mpg ~ .)
workflow

remove_model(workflow)

fitted <- fit(workflow, data = mtcars)
fitted

remove_model(fitted)

remove_model(workflow)

update_model(workflow, regularized_model)
update_model(fitted, regularized_model)
```

`add_recipe` *Add a recipe to a workflow*

Description

- `add_recipe()` specifies the terms of the model and any preprocessing that is required through the usage of a recipe.
- `remove_recipe()` removes the recipe as well as any downstream objects that might get created after the recipe is used for preprocessing, such as the prepped recipe. Additionally, if the model has already been fit, then the fit is removed.
- `update_recipe()` first removes the recipe, then replaces the previous recipe with the new one. Any model that has already been fit based on this recipe will need to be refit.

Usage

```
add_recipe(x, recipe, ..., blueprint = NULL)

remove_recipe(x)

update_recipe(x, recipe, ..., blueprint = NULL)
```

Arguments

`x`	A workflow
`recipe`	A recipe created using `recipes::recipe()`
`...`	Not used.
`blueprint`	A hardhat blueprint used for fine tuning the preprocessing. If `NULL`, `hardhat::default_recipe_blueprint()` is used. Note that preprocessing done here is separate from preprocessing that might be done automatically by the underlying model.

Details

To fit a workflow, one of `add_formula()` or `add_recipe()` *must* be specified, but not both.

Value

`x`, updated with either a new or removed recipe preprocessor.

Examples

```
library(recipes)
library(magrittr)

recipe <- recipe(mpg ~ cyl, mtcars) %>%
  step_log(cyl)
```

```
workflow <- workflow() %>%
  add_recipe(recipe)

workflow

remove_recipe(workflow)

update_recipe(workflow, recipe(mpg ~ cyl, mtcars))
```

---

control_workflow *Control object for a workflow*

Description

control_workflow() holds the control parameters for a workflow.

Usage

```
control_workflow(control_parsnip = NULL)
```

Arguments

control_parsnip
: A parsnip control object. If NULL, a default control argument is constructed from parsnip::control_parsnip().

Value

A control_workflow object for tweaking the workflow fitting process.

Examples

```
control_workflow()
```

---

fit-workflow *Fit a workflow object*

Description

Fitting a workflow currently involves two main steps:

- Preprocessing the data using a formula preprocessor, or by calling recipes::prep() on a recipe.
- Fitting the underlying parsnip model using parsnip::fit.model_spec().

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'workflow'
fit(object, data, ..., control = control_workflow())
```

Arguments

object	A workflow
data	A data frame of predictors and outcomes to use when fitting the workflow
...	Not used
control	A control_workflow() object

Details

In the future, there will also be *postprocessing* steps that can be added after the model has been fit.

Value

The workflow `object`, updated with a fit parsnip model in the `object$fit$fit` slot.

Indicator Variable Details

Some modeling functions in R create indicator/dummy variables from categorical data when you use a model formula, and some do not. When you specify and fit a model with a `workflow()`, parsnip and workflows match and reproduce the underlying behavior of the user-specified model's computational engine.

Formula Preprocessor:

In the modeldata::Sacramento data set of real estate prices, the `type` variable has three levels: `"Residential"`, `"Condo"`, and `"Multi-Family"`. This base `workflow()` contains a formula added via `add_formula()` to predict property price from property type, square footage, number of beds, and number of baths:

```
set.seed(123)

library(parsnip)
library(recipes)
library(workflows)
library(modeldata)

data("Sacramento")

base_wf <- workflow() %>%
  add_formula(price ~ type + sqft + beds + baths)
```

This first model does create dummy/indicator variables:

```
lm_spec <- linear_reg() %>%
  set_engine("lm")

base_wf %>%
```

```
  add_model(lm_spec) %>%
  fit(Sacramento)
```

```
## == Workflow [trained] ================================================
## Preprocessor: Formula
## Model: linear_reg()
##
## -- Preprocessor ------------------------------------------------------
## price ~ type + sqft + beds + baths
##
## -- Model -------------------------------------------------------------
##
## Call:
## stats::lm(formula = ..y ~ ., data = data)
##
## Coefficients:
##      (Intercept)  typeMulti_Family   typeResidential
##          32919.4          -21995.8           33688.6
##             sqft              beds             baths
##            156.2          -29788.0            8730.0
```

There are **five** independent variables in the fitted model for this OLS linear regression. With this model type and engine, the factor predictor `type` of the real estate properties was converted to two binary predictors, `typeMulti_Family` and `typeResidential`. (The third type, for condos, does not need its own column because it is the baseline level).

This second model does not create dummy/indicator variables:

```
rf_spec <- rand_forest() %>%
  set_mode("regression") %>%
  set_engine("ranger")

base_wf %>%
  add_model(rf_spec) %>%
  fit(Sacramento)
```

```
## == Workflow [trained] ================================================
## Preprocessor: Formula
## Model: rand_forest()
##
## -- Preprocessor ------------------------------------------------------
## price ~ type + sqft + beds + baths
##
## -- Model -------------------------------------------------------------
## Ranger result
##
## Call:
##  ranger::ranger(formula = ..y ~ ., data = data, num.threads = 1,     verbose = FALSE, seed = sample.i
##
## Type:                             Regression
## Number of trees:                  500
```

```
## Sample size:                       932
## Number of independent variables:  4
## Mtry:                              2
## Target node size:                  5
## Variable importance mode:          none
## Splitrule:                         variance
## OOB prediction error (MSE):        7058847504
## R squared (OOB):                   0.5894647
```

Note that there are **four** independent variables in the fitted model for this ranger random forest. With this model type and engine, indicator variables were not created for the `type` of real estate property being sold. Tree-based models such as random forest models can handle factor predictors directly, and don't need any conversion to numeric binary variables.

Recipe Preprocessor:

When you specify a model with a `workflow()` and a recipe preprocessor via `add_recipe()`, the *recipe* controls whether dummy variables are created or not; the recipe overrides any underlying behavior from the model's computational engine.

Examples

```
library(parsnip)
library(recipes)
library(magrittr)

model <- linear_reg() %>%
  set_engine("lm")

base_wf <- workflow() %>%
  add_model(model)

formula_wf <- base_wf %>%
  add_formula(mpg ~ cyl + log(disp))

fit(formula_wf, mtcars)

recipe <- recipe(mpg ~ cyl + disp, mtcars) %>%
  step_log(disp)

recipe_wf <- base_wf %>%
  add_recipe(recipe)

fit(recipe_wf, mtcars)
```

`predict-workflow` *Predict from a workflow*

Description

This is the `predict()` method for a fit workflow object. The nice thing about predicting from a workflow is that it will:

- Preprocess `new_data` using the preprocessing method specified when the workflow was created and fit. This is accomplished using `hardhat::forge()`, which will apply any formula preprocessing or call `recipes::bake()` if a recipe was supplied.
- Call `parsnip::predict.model_fit()` for you using the underlying fit parsnip model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'workflow'
predict(object, new_data, type = NULL, opts = list(), ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	A workflow that has been fit by `fit.workflow()`
`new_data`	A data frame containing the new predictors to preprocess and predict on
`type`	A single character value or `NULL`. Possible values are "numeric", "class", "prob", "conf_int", "pred_int", "quantile", or "raw". When `NULL`, `predict()` will choose an appropriate value based on the model's mode.
`opts`	A list of optional arguments to the underlying predict function that will be used when `type = "raw"`. The list should not include options for the model object or the new data being predicted.
`...`	Arguments to the underlying model's prediction function cannot be passed here (see `opts`). There are some `parsnip` related options that can be passed, depending on the value of `type`. Possible arguments are: • `level`: for `type`s of "conf_int" and "pred_int" this is the parameter for the tail area of the intervals (e.g. confidence level for confidence intervals). Default value is 0.95. • `std_error`: add the standard error of fit or prediction (on the scale of the linear predictors) for `type`s of "conf_int" and "pred_int". Default value is `FALSE`. • `quantile`: the quantile(s) for quantile regression (not implemented yet) • `time`: the time(s) for hazard probability estimates (not implemented yet)

Value

A data frame of model predictions, with as many rows as `new_data` has.

Examples

```
library(parsnip)
library(recipes)
library(magrittr)

training <- mtcars[1:20,]
```

```
testing <- mtcars[21:32,]

model <- linear_reg() %>%
  set_engine("lm")

workflow <- workflow() %>%
  add_model(model)

recipe <- recipe(mpg ~ cyl + disp, training) %>%
  step_log(disp)

workflow <- add_recipe(workflow, recipe)

fit_workflow <- fit(workflow, training)

# This will automatically `bake()` the recipe on `testing`,
# applying the log step to `disp`, and then fit the regression.
predict(fit_workflow, testing)
```

---

tidy.workflow *Tidy a workflow*

Description

This is a `generics::tidy()` method for a workflow that calls `tidy()` on either the underlying parsnip model or the recipe, depending on the value of `what`.

`x` must be a fitted workflow, resulting in fitted parsnip model or prepped recipe that you want to tidy.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'workflow'
tidy(x, what = "model", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	An object to be converted into a tidy `tibble::tibble()`.
`what`	A single string. Either `"model"` or `"recipe"` to select which part of the workflow to tidy. Defaults to tidying the model.
`...`	Additional arguments to tidying method.

Details

To tidy the unprepped recipe, use `pull_workflow_preprocessor()` and `tidy()` that directly.

`workflow` *Create a workflow*

Description

A `workflow` is a container object that aggregates information required to fit and predict from a model. This information might be a recipe used in preprocessing, specified through `add_recipe()`, or the model specification to fit, specified through `add_model()`.

Usage

```
workflow()
```

Value

A new `workflow` object.

Indicator Variable Details

Some modeling functions in R create indicator/dummy variables from categorical data when you use a model formula, and some do not. When you specify and fit a model with a `workflow()`, parsnip and workflows match and reproduce the underlying behavior of the user-specified model's computational engine.

Formula Preprocessor:

In the modeldata::Sacramento data set of real estate prices, the `type` variable has three levels: `"Residential"`, `"Condo"`, and `"Multi-Family"`. This base `workflow()` contains a formula added via `add_formula()` to predict property price from property type, square footage, number of beds, and number of baths:

```
set.seed(123)

library(parsnip)
library(recipes)
library(workflows)
library(modeldata)

data("Sacramento")

base_wf <- workflow() %>%
  add_formula(price ~ type + sqft + beds + baths)
```

This first model does create dummy/indicator variables:

```
lm_spec <- linear_reg() %>%
  set_engine("lm")

base_wf %>%
  add_model(lm_spec) %>%
  fit(Sacramento)
```

```
## == Workflow [trained] ================================================
## Preprocessor: Formula
## Model: linear_reg()
##
## -- Preprocessor ------------------------------------------------------
## price ~ type + sqft + beds + baths
##
## -- Model -------------------------------------------------------------
##
## Call:
## stats::lm(formula = ..y ~ ., data = data)
##
## Coefficients:
##      (Intercept)  typeMulti_Family   typeResidential
##          32919.4          -21995.8           33688.6
##             sqft              beds             baths
##            156.2          -29788.0            8730.0
```

There are **five** independent variables in the fitted model for this OLS linear regression. With this model type and engine, the factor predictor `type` of the real estate properties was converted to two binary predictors, `typeMulti_Family` and `typeResidential`. (The third type, for condos, does not need its own column because it is the baseline level).

This second model does not create dummy/indicator variables:

```
rf_spec <- rand_forest() %>%
  set_mode("regression") %>%
  set_engine("ranger")

base_wf %>%
  add_model(rf_spec) %>%
  fit(Sacramento)
```

```
## == Workflow [trained] ================================================
## Preprocessor: Formula
## Model: rand_forest()
##
## -- Preprocessor ------------------------------------------------------
## price ~ type + sqft + beds + baths
##
## -- Model -------------------------------------------------------------
## Ranger result
##
## Call:
##  ranger::ranger(formula = ..y ~ ., data = data, num.threads = 1,     verbose = FALSE, seed = sample.i
##
## Type:                             Regression
## Number of trees:                  500
## Sample size:                      932
## Number of independent variables:  4
## Mtry:                             2
```

```
## Target node size:                 5
## Variable importance mode:         none
## Splitrule:                        variance
## OOB prediction error (MSE):       7058847504
## R squared (OOB):                  0.5894647
```

Note that there are **four** independent variables in the fitted model for this ranger random forest. With this model type and engine, indicator variables were not created for the `type` of real estate property being sold. Tree-based models such as random forest models can handle factor predictors directly, and don't need any conversion to numeric binary variables.

Recipe Preprocessor:

When you specify a model with a `workflow()` and a recipe preprocessor via `add_recipe()`, the *recipe* controls whether dummy variables are created or not; the recipe overrides any underlying behavior from the model's computational engine.

Examples

```
library(parsnip)
library(recipes)
library(magrittr)
library(modeldata)

data("attrition")

model <- logistic_reg() %>%
  set_engine("glm")

base_wf <- workflow() %>%
  add_model(model)

formula_wf <- base_wf %>%
  add_formula(Attrition ~ BusinessTravel + YearsSinceLastPromotion + OverTime)

fit(formula_wf, attrition)

recipe <- recipe(Attrition ~ ., attrition) %>%
  step_dummy(all_nominal(), -Attrition) %>%
  step_corr(all_predictors(), threshold = 0.8)

recipe_wf <- base_wf %>%
  add_recipe(recipe)

fit(recipe_wf, attrition)
```

`workflow-extractors` *Extract elements of a workflow*

Description

These functions extract various elements from a workflow object. If they do not exist yet, an error is thrown.

- `pull_workflow_preprocessor()` returns either the formula or recipe used for preprocessing.
- `pull_workflow_spec()` returns the parsnip model specification.
- `pull_workflow_fit()` returns the parsnip model fit.
- `pull_workflow_mold()` returns the preprocessed "mold" object returned from `hardhat::mold()`. It contains information about the preprocessing, including either the prepped recipe or the formula terms object.
- `pull_workflow_prepped_recipe()` returns the prepped recipe. It is extracted from the mold object returned from `pull_workflow_mold()`.

Usage

```
pull_workflow_preprocessor(x)

pull_workflow_spec(x)

pull_workflow_fit(x)

pull_workflow_mold(x)

pull_workflow_prepped_recipe(x)
```

Arguments

x	A workflow

Value

The extracted value from the workflow, `x`, as described in the description section.

Examples

```
library(parsnip)
library(recipes)
library(magrittr)

model <- linear_reg() %>%
  set_engine("lm")

recipe <- recipe(mpg ~ cyl + disp, mtcars) %>%
  step_log(disp)

base_wf <- workflow() %>%
  add_model(model)

recipe_wf <- add_recipe(base_wf, recipe)
```

```
formula_wf <- add_formula(base_wf, mpg ~ cyl + log(disp))

fit_recipe_wf <- fit(recipe_wf, mtcars)
fit_formula_wf <- fit(formula_wf, mtcars)

# The preprocessor is either a recipe or a formula
pull_workflow_preprocessor(recipe_wf)
pull_workflow_preprocessor(formula_wf)

# The `spec` is the parsnip spec before it has been fit.
# The `fit` is the fit parsnip model.
pull_workflow_spec(fit_formula_wf)
pull_workflow_fit(fit_formula_wf)

# The mold is returned from `hardhat::mold()`, and contains the
# predictors, outcomes, and information about the preprocessing
# for use on new data at `predict()` time.
pull_workflow_mold(fit_recipe_wf)

# A useful shortcut is to extract the prepped recipe from the workflow
pull_workflow_prepped_recipe(fit_recipe_wf)

# That is identical to
identical(
  pull_workflow_mold(fit_recipe_wf)$blueprint$recipe,
  pull_workflow_prepped_recipe(fit_recipe_wf)
)
```

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