

# Package ‘workflows’

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**Title** Modeling Workflows

**Version** 1.1.2

**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>

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**Author** Davis Vaughan [aut],  
Simon Couch [aut, cre] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5676-5107>>),  
RStudio [cph, fnd]

**Maintainer** Simon Couch <[simonpatrickcouch@gmail.com](mailto:simonpatrickcouch@gmail.com)>

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add_case_weights	<i>Add case weights to a workflow</i>
------------------	---------------------------------------

---

### Description

This family of functions revolves around selecting a column of data to use for *case weights*. This column must be one of the allowed case weight types, such as `hardhat::frequency_weights()` or `hardhat::importance_weights()`. Specifically, it must return TRUE from `hardhat::is_case_weights()`. The underlying model will decide whether or not the type of case weights you have supplied are applicable or not.

- `add_case_weights()` specifies the column that will be interpreted as case weights in the model. This column must be present in the data supplied to `fit()`.
- `remove_case_weights()` removes the case weights. Additionally, if the model has already been fit, then the fit is removed.
- `update_case_weights()` first removes the case weights, then replaces them with the new ones.

### Usage

```
add_case_weights(x, col)
```

```
remove_case_weights(x)
```

```
update_case_weights(x, col)
```

**Arguments**

x	A workflow
col	A single unquoted column name specifying the case weights for the model. This must be a classed case weights column, as determined by <code>hardhat::is_case_weights()</code> .

**Details**

For formula and variable preprocessors, the case weights `col` is removed from the data before the preprocessor is evaluated. This allows you to use formulas like `y ~ .` or tidyselection like `everything()` without fear of accidentally selecting the case weights column.

For recipe preprocessors, the case weights `col` is not removed and is passed along to the recipe. Typically, your recipe will include steps that can utilize case weights.

**Examples**

```
library(parsnip)
library(magrittr)
library(hardhat)

mtcars2 <- mtcars
mtcars2$gear <- frequency_weights(mtcars2$gear)

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

wf <- workflow() %>%
  add_case_weights(gear) %>%
  add_formula(mpg ~ .) %>%
  add_model(spec)

wf <- fit(wf, mtcars2)

# Notice that the case weights (gear) aren't included in the predictors
extract_mold(wf)$predictors

# Strip them out of the workflow, which also resets the model
remove_case_weights(wf)
```

---

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, <code>hardhat::default_formula_blueprint()</code> 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 <code>indicators = "none"</code> is specified, no dummy variables will be created by hardhat, but if the underlying model requires a formula interface that internally uses <code>stats::model.matrix()</code> , factors will still be expanded to dummy variables by the model.

**Details**

To fit a workflow, exactly one of `add_formula()`, `add_recipe()`, or `add_variables()` *must* be specified.

**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 %>%
  extract_fit_parsnip()

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 %>%
  extract_fit_parsnip()
```

```
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 %>%
  extract_fit_parsnip()

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(extract_fit_parsnip(custom_formula_no_fit))

## Error in extract_fit_parsnip(custom_formula_no_fit) :
## Can't extract a model fit from an untrained workflow.
## i Do you need to call `fit()`?
```

**Examples**

```

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

remove_formula(workflow)

update_formula(workflow, mpg ~ disp)

```

---

add_model	<i>Add a model to a workflow</i>
-----------	----------------------------------

---

**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.
...	These dots are for future extensions and must be empty.
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(x = maybe_data_frame(x), y = y, 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 <code>recipes::recipe()</code>
...	Not used.
blueprint	A hardhat blueprint used for fine tuning the preprocessing. If NULL, <code>hardhat::default_recipe_blueprint()</code> 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, exactly one of `add_formula()`, `add_recipe()`, or `add_variables()` *must* be specified.

**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))
```

---

add_variables	<i>Add variables to a workflow</i>
---------------	------------------------------------

---

**Description**

- `add_variables()` specifies the terms of the model through the usage of `tidyselect::select_helpers` for the outcomes and predictors.
- `remove_variables()` removes the variables. Additionally, if the model has already been fit, then the fit is removed.
- `update_variables()` first removes the variables, then replaces the previous variables with the new ones. Any model that has already been fit based on the original variables will need to be refit.

- `workflow_variables()` bundles outcomes and predictors into a single variables object, which can be supplied to `add_variables()`.

### Usage

```
add_variables(x, outcomes, predictors, ..., blueprint = NULL, variables = NULL)
```

```
remove_variables(x)
```

```
update_variables(
  x,
  outcomes,
  predictors,
  ...,
  blueprint = NULL,
  variables = NULL
)
```

```
workflow_variables(outcomes, predictors)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	A workflow
<code>outcomes, predictors</code>	Tidyselect expressions specifying the terms of the model. <code>outcomes</code> is evaluated first, and then all outcome columns are removed from the data before <code>predictors</code> is evaluated. See <a href="#">tidyselect::select_helpers</a> for the full range of possible ways to specify terms.
<code>...</code>	Not used.
<code>blueprint</code>	A hardhat blueprint used for fine tuning the preprocessing. If NULL, <a href="#">hardhat::default_xy_blueprint()</a> is used. Note that preprocessing done here is separate from preprocessing that might be done by the underlying model.
<code>variables</code>	An alternative specification of outcomes and predictors, useful for supplying variables programmatically. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If NULL, this argument is unused, and outcomes and predictors are used to specify the variables.</li> <li>• Otherwise, this must be the result of calling <code>workflow_variables()</code> to create a standalone variables object. In this case, outcomes and predictors are completely ignored.</li> </ul>

### Details

To fit a workflow, exactly one of [add\\_formula\(\)](#), [add\\_recipe\(\)](#), or [add\\_variables\(\)](#) *must* be specified.

**Value**

- `add_variables()` returns `x` with a new variables preprocessor.
- `remove_variables()` returns `x` after resetting any model fit and removing the variables preprocessor.
- `update_variables()` returns `x` after removing the variables preprocessor, and then re-specifying it with new variables.
- `workflow_variables()` returns a 'workflow\_variables' object containing both the outcomes and predictors.

**Examples**

```
library(parsnip)

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

workflow <- workflow()
workflow <- add_model(workflow, spec_lm)

# Add terms with tidyselect expressions.
# Outcomes are specified before predictors.
workflow1 <- add_variables(
  workflow,
  outcomes = mpg,
  predictors = c(cyl, disp)
)

workflow1 <- fit(workflow1, mtcars)
workflow1

# Removing the variables of a fit workflow will also remove the model
remove_variables(workflow1)

# Variables can also be updated
update_variables(workflow1, mpg, starts_with("d"))

# The `outcomes` are removed before the `predictors` expression
# is evaluated. This allows you to easily specify the predictors
# as "everything except the outcomes".
workflow2 <- add_variables(workflow, mpg, everything())
workflow2 <- fit(workflow2, mtcars)
extract_mold(workflow2)$predictors

# Variables can also be added from the result of a call to
# `workflow_variables()`, which creates a standalone variables object
variables <- workflow_variables(mpg, c(cyl, disp))
workflow3 <- add_variables(workflow, variables = variables)
fit(workflow3, mtcars)
```

---

augment.workflow	<i>Augment data with predictions</i>
------------------	--------------------------------------

---

### Description

This is a `generics::augment()` method for a workflow that calls `augment()` on the underlying parsnip model with `new_data`.

`x` must be a trained workflow, resulting in fitted parsnip model to `augment()` with.

`new_data` will be preprocessed using the preprocessor in the workflow, and that preprocessed data will be used to generate predictions. The final result will contain the original `new_data` with new columns containing the prediction information.

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'workflow'  
augment(x, new_data, ...)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	A workflow
<code>new_data</code>	A data frame of predictors
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed on to methods

### Value

`new_data` with new prediction specific columns.

### Examples

```
if (rlang::is_installed("broom")) {  
  
  library(parsnip)  
  library(magrittr)  
  library(modeldata)  
  
  data("attrition")  
  
  model <- logistic_reg() %>%  
    set_engine("glm")  
  
  wf <- workflow() %>%  
    add_model(model) %>%  
    add_formula(  
      Attrition ~ BusinessTravel + YearsSinceLastPromotion + OverTime  
    )  
  
  wf_fit <- fit(wf, attrition)
```

```
augment(wf_fit, attrition)
}
```

---

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()
```

---

extract-workflow      *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.

- `extract_preprocessor()` returns the formula, recipe, or variable expressions used for pre-processing.
- `extract_spec_parsnip()` returns the parsnip model specification.
- `extract_fit_parsnip()` returns the parsnip model fit object.
- `extract_fit_engine()` returns the engine specific fit embedded within a parsnip model fit. For example, when using `parsnip::linear_reg()` with the "lm" engine, this returns the underlying lm object.



- `extract_mold()` returns the preprocessed "mold" object returned from `hardhat::mold()`. It contains information about the preprocessing, including either the prepped recipe, the formula terms object, or variable selectors.
- `extract_recipe()` returns the recipe. The `estimated` argument specifies whether the fitted or original recipe is returned.
- `extract_parameter_dials()` returns a single dials parameter object.
- `extract_parameter_set_dials()` returns a set of dials parameter objects.

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'workflow'
extract_spec_parsnip(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'workflow'
extract_recipe(x, ..., estimated = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'workflow'
extract_fit_parsnip(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'workflow'
extract_fit_engine(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'workflow'
extract_mold(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'workflow'
extract_preprocessor(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'workflow'
extract_parameter_set_dials(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'workflow'
extract_parameter_dials(x, parameter, ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	A workflow
<code>...</code>	Not currently used.
<code>estimated</code>	A logical for whether the original (unfit) recipe or the fitted recipe should be returned. This argument should be named.
<code>parameter</code>	A single string for the parameter ID.

## Details

Extracting the underlying engine fit can be helpful for describing the model (via `print()`, `summary()`, `plot()`, etc.) or for variable importance/explainers.

However, users should not invoke the `predict()` method on an extracted model. There may be preprocessing operations that workflows has executed on the data prior to giving it to the model. Bypassing these can lead to errors or silently generating incorrect predictions.

*Good:*

```
workflow_fit %>% predict(new_data)
```

*Bad:*

```
workflow_fit %>% extract_fit_engine() %>% predict(new_data)
# or
workflow_fit %>% extract_fit_parsnip() %>% predict(new_data)
```

## Value

The extracted value from the object, `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))
variable_wf <- add_variables(base_wf, mpg, c(cyl, disp))

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

# The preprocessor is a recipe, formula, or a list holding the
# tidyselect expressions identifying the outcomes/predictors
extract_preprocessor(recipe_wf)
extract_preprocessor(formula_wf)
extract_preprocessor(variable_wf)

# The `spec` is the parsnip spec before it has been fit.
# The `fit` is the fitted parsnip model.
extract_spec_parsnip(fit_formula_wf)
extract_fit_parsnip(fit_formula_wf)
extract_fit_engine(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.
extract_mold(fit_recipe_wf)

# A useful shortcut is to extract the fitted recipe from the workflow
extract_recipe(fit_recipe_wf)

# That is identical to
identical(
  extract_mold(fit_recipe_wf)$blueprint$recipe,
  extract_recipe(fit_recipe_wf)
)

```

---

fit-workflow	<i>Fit a workflow object</i>
--------------	------------------------------

---

## 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 <code>control_workflow()</code> 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(x = maybe_data_frame(x), y = y, 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(displ))

fit(formula_wf, mtcars)

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

recipe_wf <- base_wf %>%
  add_recipe(recipe)

fit(recipe_wf, mtcars)
```

---

glance.workflow

*Glance at a workflow model*

---

## Description

This is a `generics::glance()` method for a workflow that calls `glance()` on the underlying parsnip model.

`x` must be a trained workflow, resulting in fitted parsnip model to `glance()` at.

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'workflow'
glance(x, ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	A workflow
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed on to methods

## Examples

```
if (rlang::is_installed("broom")) {

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

```
data("attrition")

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

wf <- workflow() %>%
  add_model(model) %>%
  add_formula(
    Attrition ~ BusinessTravel + YearsSinceLastPromotion + OverTime
  )

# Workflow must be trained to call `glance()`
try(glance(wf))

wf_fit <- fit(wf, attrition)

glance(wf_fit)

}
```

---

is\_trained\_workflow *Determine if a workflow has been trained*

---

## Description

A trained workflow is one that has gone through `fit()`, which preprocesses the underlying data, and fits the parsnip model.

## Usage

```
is_trained_workflow(x)
```

## Arguments

x                    A workflow.

## Value

A single logical indicating if the workflow has been trained or not.

## Examples

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

rec <- recipe(mpg ~ cyl, mtcars)

mod <- linear_reg()
mod <- set_engine(mod, "lm")
```

```

wf <- workflow() %>%
  add_recipe(rec) %>%
  add_model(mod)

# Before any preprocessing or model fitting has been done
is_trained_workflow(wf)

wf <- fit(wf, mtcars)

# After all preprocessing and model fitting
is_trained_workflow(wf)

```

---

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

<code>object</code>	A workflow that has been fit by <code>fit.workflow()</code>
<code>new_data</code>	A data frame containing the new predictors to preprocess and predict on
<code>type</code>	A single character value or NULL. Possible values are "numeric", "class", "prob", "conf_int", "pred_int", "quantile", "time", "hazard", "survival", or "raw". When NULL, <code>predict()</code> will choose an appropriate value based on the model's mode.
<code>opts</code>	A list of optional arguments to the underlying predict function that will be used when <code>type = "raw"</code> . The list should not include options for the model object or the new data being predicted.
<code>...</code>	Arguments to the underlying model's prediction function cannot be passed here (see <code>opts</code> ). There are some parsnip related options that can be passed, depending on the value of <code>type</code> . Possible arguments are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>interval</code>: for types of "survival" and "quantile", should interval estimates be added, if available? Options are "none" and "confidence".</li> </ul>



- `level`: for types of "conf\_int", "pred\_int", and "survival" 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 types 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 and survival probability estimates.

### 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	A workflow
what	A single string. Either "model" or "recipe" to select which part of the workflow to tidy. Defaults to tidying the model.
...	Arguments passed on to methods

**Details**

To tidy the unprepped recipe, use [extract\\_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\(\)](#).

The `preprocessor` and `spec` arguments allow you add components to a workflow quickly, without having to go through the `add_*()` functions, such as [add\\_recipe\(\)](#) or [add\\_model\(\)](#). However, if you need to control any of the optional arguments to those functions, such as the blueprint or the model formula, then you should use the `add_*()` functions directly instead.

**Usage**

```
workflow(preprocessor = NULL, spec = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

preprocessor	An optional preprocessor to add to the workflow. One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A formula, passed on to <a href="#">add_formula()</a>.</li> <li>• A recipe, passed on to <a href="#">add_recipe()</a>.</li> <li>• A <a href="#">workflow_variables()</a> object, passed on to <a href="#">add_variables()</a>.</li> </ul>
spec	An optional parsnip model specification to add to the workflow. Passed on to <a href="#">add_model()</a> .

**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(x = maybe_data_frame(x), y = y, 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")

formula <- Attrition ~ BusinessTravel + YearsSinceLastPromotion + OverTime

wf_formula <- workflow(formula, model)

fit(wf_formula, attrition)

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

wf_recipe <- workflow(recipe, model)

fit(wf_recipe, attrition)

variables <- workflow_variables(
  Attrition,
  c(BusinessTravel, YearsSinceLastPromotion, OverTime)
)

wf_variables <- workflow(variables, model)

fit(wf_variables, attrition)
```

---

workflow-butcher

*Butcher methods for a workflow*

---

## Description

These methods allow you to use the butcher package to reduce the size of a workflow. After calling `butcher::butcher()` on a workflow, the only guarantee is that you will still be able to `predict()` from that workflow. Other functions may not work as expected.

## Usage

```
axe_call.workflow(x, verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

```
axe_ctrl.workflow(x, verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

```
axe_data.workflow(x, verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

```
axe_env.workflow(x, verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

```
axe_fitted.workflow(x, verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	A workflow.
verbose	Should information be printed about how much memory is freed from butchering?
...	Extra arguments possibly used by underlying methods.

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