

Package ‘optbinningR’

March 16, 2026

Type Package

Title Optimal Binning Methods for Predictive Modeling and Analytics

Version 0.2.1

Description Native R tools for optimal binning workflows in predictive modeling. The package provides APIs for binary, multi-class and continuous targets, with multi-variable binning and scorecard workflows. Methods are informed by Navas-Palencia (2020) <[doi:10.48550/arXiv.2001.08025](https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2001.08025)> and Navas-Palencia (2021) <[doi:10.48550/arXiv.2104.08619](https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2104.08619)>.

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Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

Depends R (>= 4.1.0)

Imports stats, utils

Suggests testthat (>= 3.0.0), jsonlite, lintr, covr

Config/testthat/edition 3

URL <https://github.com/s-rani1/optbinningR>

BugReports <https://github.com/s-rani1/optbinningR/issues>

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2026-03-16 16:00:13 UTC

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BinningProcess	<i>Binning Process and Scorecard APIs</i>
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Description

Construct and operate multivariable binning processes and scorecard models, including update and monitoring utilities.

Usage

```
BinningProcess(variable_names, target_dtype = "binary", binning_fit_params = list())
```

```
Scorecard(binning_process, pdo = 20, odds = 50, base_points = 600)
```

```
update_binning_process(object, x, y, variables = NULL, ...)
```

```
predict_proba(object, x)
```

```
predict_score(object, x)
```

```
scorecard_monitoring(object, x_ref, x_new, y_ref = NULL, y_new = NULL, n_bins = 10L)
```

```
counterfactual_scorecard(
  object,
  x_one,
  target,
  direction = "auto",
  max_changes = 2L,
  max_combinations = 50000L
)
```

Arguments

`variable_names` Character vector of variable names.

`target_dtype` Target type, e.g. "binary" or "continuous".

`binning_fit_params` Named list of per-variable fit parameter overrides.

`binning_process` A fitted or unfitted BinningProcess object.

`pdo, odds, base_points` Score scaling parameters.

`object` A fitted object.

`x` Input data frame.

`y` Target vector.

variables	Optional subset of variables to update.
x_ref, x_new	Reference and new/current population predictor data frames.
y_ref, y_new	Optional reference and new/current target vectors.
n_bins	Number of score buckets used for PSI.
x_one	One-row input data frame for counterfactual search.
target	Desired target prediction for counterfactual search.
direction	One of "auto", ">=", or "<=".
max_changes	Maximum number of feature changes in counterfactual search.
max_combinations	Maximum combinations evaluated for counterfactual search.
...	Additional arguments.

Value

Object or summary output depending on function.

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
df <- data.frame(x1 = rnorm(200), x2 = runif(200))
y <- rbinom(200, 1, plogis(df$x1 - df$x2))

bp <- BinningProcess(c("x1", "x2"), target_dtype = "binary")
bp <- fit(bp, df, y, algorithm = "optimal", max_n_bins = 5)

sc <- Scorecard(bp)
sc <- fit(sc, df, y, algorithm = "optimal", max_n_bins = 5)

predict_proba(sc, df[1:5, ])
predict_score(sc, df[1:5, ])
```

binning_table

Binning Table Handle and Build API

Description

Instantiate a binning table handle and build Python-style binning tables.

Usage

```
binning_table(object)

build(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object A fitted supported model object (for `binning_table`) or a `BinningTable` object (for `build`).

... Reserved for compatibility.

Value

`binning_table()` returns a `BinningTable` object. `build()` returns a data frame with Python-style columns, row labels and totals row.

Examples

```
x <- c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
y <- c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1)

m <- fit(OptimalBinning("x"), x, y, algorithm = "optimal", max_n_bins = 3)
bt <- binning_table(m)
build(bt)
```

fit

Fit, Transform, and Inspect Binning Models

Description

Generic APIs to fit models, transform variables, and inspect fitted binning objects.

Usage

```
fit(object, ...)

fit_transform(
  object,
  x,
  y,
  max_n_bins = 10L,
  algorithm = "quantile",
  prebinning_method = "cart",
  max_n_prebins = 20L,
  min_bin_size = 0.05,
  min_bin_n_event = 1L,
  min_bin_n_nonevent = 1L,
  monotonic_trend = "none",
  special_codes = NULL,
  solver = "native",
  profile = "standard"
)
```

```
transform(object, x, metric = NULL, ...)
```

```
partial_fit(object, x, y)
```

```
information(object, print_level = 1L)
```

```
analysis(object)
```

Arguments

object	A model object.
x	Predictor vector or data structure accepted by the model.
y	Target vector.
max_n_bins	Maximum final bins.
algorithm	Binning algorithm.
prebinning_method	Prebinning method for optimal mode.
max_n_prebins	Maximum pre-bins for the "optimal" algorithm.
min_bin_size	Minimum bin size as count or fraction.
min_bin_n_event	Minimum number of events required per bin (native solver).
min_bin_n_nonevent	Minimum number of non-events required per bin (native solver).
monotonic_trend	Monotonic trend constraint.
special_codes	Optional values treated as Special bin.
solver	Solver backend for algorithm = "optimal".
profile	Optimization profile ("standard" or "large_scale").
metric	Transformation metric. Common values include "woe", "event_rate", and "bins".
print_level	Verbosity level for information().
...	Additional model-specific arguments.

Value

Depends on the method:

- `fit()`: fitted object.
- `fit_transform()`: list with fitted model and transformed values.
- `transform()`: transformed vector.
- `partial_fit()`: updated object.
- `information()`: summary list (invisibly).
- `analysis()`: diagnostics list.

Examples

```
x <- c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
y <- c(0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1)

m <- fit(OptimalBinning("x"), x, y, algorithm = "optimal", max_n_bins = 3)
transform(m, x)
transform(m, x, metric = "bins")
information(m)
analysis(m)
```

OptimalBinning

Create Optimal Binning Model Objects

Description

Constructors for one-dimensional optimal binning model objects for binary, multiclass, and continuous targets.

Usage

```
OptimalBinning(name, dtype = "numerical")

MulticlassOptimalBinning(name, dtype = "numerical")

ContinuousOptimalBinning(name, dtype = "numerical")
```

Arguments

name	Feature name.
dtype	Feature type. Use "numerical" or "categorical" where supported.

Value

A model object to be used with `fit()`.

Examples

```
ob <- OptimalBinning("x")
mc <- MulticlassOptimalBinning("x")
ct <- ContinuousOptimalBinning("x")
```

Description

Constructors for 2D, piecewise, sketch/streaming, and uncertainty-aware binning models.

Usage

```
OptimalBinning2D(name_x, name_y, target_dtype = "binary")
```

```
OptimalPWBinning(name, target_dtype = "binary", degree = 1L)
```

```
OptimalBinningSketch(name, sample_size = 5000L)
```

```
OptimalBinningUncertainty(name, uncertainty_strategy = "mean")
```

Arguments

name_x, name_y	Feature names for two-dimensional binning.
name	Feature name.
target_dtype	Target type accepted by the specific model.
degree	Polynomial degree for piecewise binning model.
sample_size	Reservoir sample size for sketch binning.
uncertainty_strategy	Imputation strategy for uncertain values: one of "mean", "median", or "mode".

Value

A model object to be used with `fit()` or `partial_fit()`.

Examples

```
ob2 <- OptimalBinning2D("x1", "x2")
pw <- OptimalPWBinning("x")
sk <- OptimalBinningSketch("x")
un <- OptimalBinningUncertainty("x")
```

run_fico_tutorial *Tutorial Workflow Helpers*

Description

Run end-to-end workflow helpers inspired by FICO and Telco tutorials.

Usage

```
run_fico_tutorial(  
  n_train = 2500L,  
  n_update = 1200L,  
  train_data = NULL,  
  y_train = NULL,  
  update_data = NULL,  
  y_update = NULL,  
  solver = "native",  
  profile = "standard",  
  prebinning_method = "quantile",  
  max_n_bins = 6L,  
  max_n_prebins = 20L  
)
```

```
run_telco_tutorial(  
  n = 3000L,  
  train_data = NULL,  
  y_train = NULL,  
  test_data = NULL,  
  y_test = NULL,  
  solver = "native",  
  profile = "standard",  
  prebinning_method = "quantile",  
  max_n_bins = 6L,  
  max_n_prebins = 20L  
)
```

Arguments

n_train, n_update	Sample sizes for synthetic generation when data is not supplied.
n	Total sample size used for synthetic Telco generation when data is not supplied.
train_data, update_data, test_data	Optional input data frames.
y_train, y_update, y_test	Optional target vectors.
solver	Solver backend selection.

`profile` Optimization profile.
`prebinning_method` Prebinning method.
`max_n_bins, max_n_prebins` Binning controls.

Value

A list with fitted artifacts and summary metrics.

Examples

```
res_f <- run_fico_tutorial(n_train = 300, n_update = 150)  
res_t <- run_telco_tutorial(n = 600)
```

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