Package: SOIL (via r-universe)

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e Package	
Title Sparsity Oriented Importance Learning	
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Description Sparsity Oriented Importance Learning (SOIL) provides a new variable importance measure for high dimensional linear regression and logistic regression from a sparse penalization perspective, by taking into account the variable selection uncertainty via the use of a sensible model weighting. The package is an implementation of Ye, C., Yang, Y., and Yang, Y. (2017+).	
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Sparsity Oriented Importance Learning (SOIL)

Description

Sparsity Oriented Importance Learning (SOIL) provides a new variable importance measure for high dimensional linear regression and logistic regression from a sparse penalization perspective, by taking into account the variable selection uncertainty via the use of a sensible model weighting. The package is an implementation of Ye, C., Yang, Y., and Yang, Y. (2017+) DOI: <doi:10.1080/01621459.2017.1377080>.

Usage

Arguments

Matrix of predictors. Χ Response variable. У n_train Size of training set when the weight function is ARM or ARM with prior=TRUE. The default value is $n_{train}=ceiling(n/2)$. Number of replications when the weight function is ARM and ARM with prior=TRUE. no_rep The default value is no_rep=100. When computing the weights using ARM, the candidate models with the size n_train_bound larger than n_train_bound will be dropped. The default value is n_train-2. n_bound When computing the weights using AIC or BIC, the candidate models with the size larger than n_train_bound will be dropped. The default value is n-2. A positive number to control the improvement of the prior weight. The default psi value is 1. family Choose the family for GLM models. So far gaussian and binomial are implemented. The default is gaussian. method Users can choose lasso, union or customize. If method=="lasso", then the program automatically provides the candidate models as a union of solution paths of Lasso, Adaptive Lasso; If method=="union", then the program auto-

Users can choose lasso, union or customize. If method=="lasso", then the program automatically provides the candidate models as a union of solution paths of Lasso, Adaptive Lasso; If method=="union", then the program automatically provides the candidate models as a union of solution paths of Lasso, Adaptive Lasso, SCAD, and MCP; If method="customize", users must provide their own set of candidate models in the input argument candidate_models as a matrix, each row of which is a 0/1 index vector representing whether each variable is included/excluded in the model. For details see Example section. The default option is method=="lasso".

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candidate_models

Only available when method="customize". It is a matrix of candidate models, each row of which is a 0/1 index vector representing whether each variable is included/excluded in the model. For details see Example section.

Options for computing weights for SOIL measure. Users can choose among weight_type

ARM, AIC and BIC. The default is BIC.

Whether to use prior in the weighting function. The default is TRUE. prior

reduce_bias If the binomial model is used, occasionally the algorithm might has convergence

> issue when the problem of so-called complete separation or quasi-complete separation happens. Users can set reduce_bias=TRUE to solve the issue. The algorithm will use an adjusted-score approach when fitting the binomial model for computing the weights. This method is developed in Firth, D. (1993). Bias

reduction of maximum likelihood estimates. Biometrika 80, 27-38.

Details

See the paper provided in Reference section.

Value

A "SOIL" object is retured. The components are:

SOIL importance values for each variable. importance

weight The weight for each candidate model.

candidate_models_cleaned

Cleaned candidate models: the duplicated candidate models are cleaned; When computing SOIL weights using AIC and BIC, the models with more than n-2 variables are removed (n is the number of observations); When computing SOIL weights using ARM, the models with more than n_train-2 variables are

removed (n_train is the number of training observations).

References

Ye, C., Yang, Y., and Yang, Y. (2017+). "Sparsity Oriented Importance Learning for High-dimensional Linear Regression". Journal of the American Statistical Association. (Accepted) DOI: 10.1080/01621459.2017.1377080

BugReport: https://github.com/emeryyi/SOIL

Examples

```
# REGRESSION CASE
# generate simulation data
n <- 50
p <- 8
beta <- c(3,1.5,0,0,2,0,0,0)
x <- matrix(rnorm(n*p,0,1),nrow=n,ncol=p)</pre>
```

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```
e <- rnorm(n)
y <- x %*% beta + b0 + e
# compute SOIL using ARM with prior
v_ARM <- SOIL(x, y, family = "gaussian",</pre>
weight_type = "ARM", prior = TRUE)
# compute SOIL using BIC
v_BIC <- SOIL(x, y, family = "gaussian", weight_type = "BIC")</pre>
# compute SOIL using AIC
v_AIC \leftarrow SOIL(x, y, family = "gaussian",
weight_type = "AIC", prior = TRUE)
# user supplied candidate models
candidate_models = rbind(c(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1),
c(0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1), c(0,1,1,1,0,0,0,1),
c(0,1,1,0,0,0,0,1), c(1,1,0,1,1,0,0,0),
c(1,1,0,0,1,0,0,0))
v1_BIC \leftarrow SOIL(x, y,
psi=1,
family = "gaussian",
method = "customize",
candidate_models = candidate_models,
weight_type = "BIC", prior = TRUE)
# CLASSIFICATION CASE
# generate simulation data
n = 300
p = 8
b <- c(1,1,1,-3*sqrt(2)/2)
x=matrix(rnorm(n*p, mean=0, sd=1), n, p)
feta=x[, 1:4]%*%b
fprob=exp(feta)/(1+exp(feta))
y=rbinom(n, 1, fprob)
# compute SOIL for model_check using BIC with prior
b_BIC <- SOIL(x, y, family = "binomial", weight_type = "BIC")</pre>
candidate_models =
rbind(c(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1),
c(0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1),
c(1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0),
c(0,1,1,0,0,0,0,1),
c(1,1,0,1,1,0,0,0),
c(1,1,0,0,1,0,0,0),
c(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0),
c(1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0)
```

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```
# compute SOIL for model_check using AIC
# user supplied candidate models
b_AIC <- SOIL(x, y, family = "binomial",
method = "customize", candidate_models = candidate_models,
weight_type = "AIC")</pre>
```

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