Package 'optimParallel'

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Type Package

Title Parallel Versions of the Gradient-Based optim() Methods

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Description Provides parallel versions of the gradient-based optim() methods. The main function of the package is optimParallel(), which has the same usage and output as optim(). Using optimParallel() can significantly reduce the optimization time.

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URL https://git.math.uzh.ch/florian.gerber/optimParallel

BugReports https://git.math.uzh.ch/florian.gerber/optimParallel/issues

Depends R (>= 3.1), stats, parallel

Suggests R.rsp, roxygen2, spam, microbenchmark, testthat, ggplot2, numDeriv

VignetteBuilder R.rsp

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NeedsCompilation no

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R topics documented:

optimParallel *parallel version of* optim

Description

The function provides parallel versions of the gradient-based optim methods "L-BFGS-B", "BFGS", and "CG". If the evaluation of the function fn takes more than 0.05 seconds, optimParallel can significantly reduce the optimization time. For a p-parameter optimization based on "L-BFGS-B", the speed increase is about factor $1+2p$ when no analytic gradient is specified and $1+2p$ processor cores are available.

Usage

```
optimParallel(par, fn, gr = NULL, ..., method = c("L-BFGS-B", "BFGS", "CG"),
  lower = -Inf, upper = Inf, control = list(), hessian = FALSE,
  parallel = list())
```

Arguments

par	see the documentation of optim.
fn	see the documentation of optim.
gr	see the documentation of optim.
...	see the documentation of optim. Note that depending on the chosen cluster type for parallel execution, the .GlobalEnv of the R processes in the cluster contain different R objects compared to the main R process. In that case, it may be necessary to add all R object required by fn and gr here in order to pass them to the R processes in the cluster.
method	parallel versions of the gradient-based methods "L-BFGS-B" (default), "BFGS", and "CG" of optim are available. The recommended method is "L-BFGS-B" because it triggers one (approximate) gradient evaluation per iteration, which best fits the implemented parallel processing scheme. See the documentation of optim for information on the methods. If another method is specified, all arguments are directly passed to optim.
lower	see the documentation of optim.
upper	see the documentation of optim.
control	see the documentation of optim.
hessian	see the documentation of optim.
parallel	is a list of additional control parameters and can supply any of the following components: cl an object of class "cluster" specifying the cluster to be used for parallel execution. See makeCluster for more information. If the argument is not specified or NULL, the default cluster is used. See setDefaultCluster for information on how to set up a default cluster.

`forward` logical vector of length 1. If `FALSE` (default when loading the package), a numeric central difference approximation of the gradient defined as $(fn(x+\epsilon)-fn(x-\epsilon))/(2\epsilon)$ is used, which corresponds to the approximation used in `optim`. If `TRUE`, a numeric forward difference approximation of the gradient essentially defined as $(fn(x+\epsilon)-fn(x))/\epsilon$ is used. This reduces the number of function calls from $1+2p$ to $1+p$ and can be useful if the number of available cores is smaller than $1+2p$ and if the memory limit is reached.

`loginfo` logical vector of length 1 with default value `FALSE` when loading the package. If `TRUE`, additional log information containing the evaluated parameters as well as return values of `fn` and `gr` is returned.

Details

`optimParallel` is a wrapper to `optim` and relies on the lexical scoping mechanism of R and the R package **parallel** to evaluate `fn` and its (approximate) gradient in parallel.

Some default values of the argument `parallel` can be set via
`options("optimParallel.forward", "optimParallel.loginfo")`.

Value

Same as the return value of `optim`. See the documentation thereof for more information.
If a gradient-based method is specified and `parallel=list(loginfo=TRUE)`, additional log information containing the evaluated parameters as well as the return values of `fn` and `gr` is returned.

Notes

1. If `fn` or `gr` depend on functions or methods from loaded packages, it may be necessary to explicitly load those packages in all processes of the cluster. For `cl` of class `"cluster"` one can use `clusterEvalQ(cl, search())` to check whether all required packages are on the search paths of all processes. If, for example, the R package **spam** is required and missing on those search paths, it can be added via `clusterEvalQ(cl, library("spam"))`.
2. If `fn` or `gr` depend on functions or objects defined in the current R session, it may be necessary to pass them to `optimParallel` via the `...` argument. Alternatively, they can be made available to the R processes in the cluster via `clusterEvalQ`.
3. Using parallel R code inside `fn` and `gr` may not work, because this results in nested parallel processing.
4. Using `optimParellel` with n parallel processes increases the memory usage by about factor n compared to a call to `optim`. If the memory limit is reached this may severely slowdown the optimization. Strategies to reduce memory usage are (1) kill all unused processes on the computer, (2) revise the code of `fn` and/or `gr` to reduce its memory usage, and (3) reduce the number of parallel processes by specifying the argument `parallel=list(forward=TRUE)` and/or setting up a cluster with less parallel processes.

Issues and bug report

A list of known issues of `optimParallel` can be found at https://git.math.uzh.ch/florian.gerber/optimParallel/issues. Please report issues not listed there to <florian.gerber@math.uzh.ch>.

Do not forget to include an R script reproducing the issue and the output of `sessionInfo()`.

Author(s)

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References

F. Gerber, R. Furrer (2018) optimParallel: an R Package Providing Parallel Versions of the Gradient-Based Optimization Methods of optim(). ArXiv e-prints. URL http://arxiv.org/abs/1804.11058. Also available as vignette of this package `vignette("optimParallel")`.

See Also

optim, makeCluster, setDefaultCluster, stopCluster, detectCores.

Examples

```
negll <- function(par, x, sleep=0, verbose=TRUE){
    if(verbose)
        cat(par, "\n")
   Sys.sleep(sleep)
   -sum(dnorm(x=x, mean=par[1], sd=par[2], log=TRUE))
}
set.seed(13); x <- rnorm(1000, 5, 2)

cl <- makeCluster(2)     # set the number of processor cores
setDefaultCluster(cl=cl) # set 'cl' as default cluster

optimParallel(par=c(1,1), fn=negll, x=x,
              method = "L-BFGS-B", lower=c(-Inf, .0001))

optimParallel(par=c(1,1), fn=negll, x=x,
              method = "L-BFGS-B", lower=c(-Inf, .0001),
              parallel=list(loginfo=TRUE))

setDefaultCluster(cl=NULL); stopCluster(cl)

## default values of the argument 'parallel':
options("optimParallel.forward", "optimParallel.loginfo")

## Not run:
## - use all avilable processor cores
## - return cat() output to R prompt
##   (may have issues on Windows)
if(tolower(.Platform$OS.type) != "windows"){
    cl <- makeCluster(spec=detectCores(), type="FORK", outfile="")
} else
    cl <- makeCluster(spec=detectCores(), outfile="")
setDefaultCluster(cl=cl)

## return log information
```

```
options(optimParallel.loginfo=TRUE)

## stop if change of f(x) is smaller than 0.01
control <- list(factr=.01/.Machine$double.eps)

optimParallel(par=c(1,1), fn=negll, x=x, sleep=.5,
              verbose=TRUE, method="L-BFGS-B",
              lower=c(-Inf, .0001), control=control)
## each step invokes 5 parallel calls to negll()

optimParallel(par=c(1,1), fn=negll, x=x, sleep=.5,
              method ="L-BFGS-B", lower=c(-Inf, .0001),
              control=control,
              parallel=list(forward=TRUE))
## each step invokes 3 parallel calls to negll()

setDefaultCluster(cl=NULL); stopCluster(cl)
## End(Not run)
```

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