Package ‘BBSSL’

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Title Bayesian Bootstrap Spike-and-Slab LASSO

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greybox (>= 0.5.1), statmod (>= 1.4.30), Matrix (>= 1.2-17),
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BB_SSL

Description

This function runs BB-SSL, WBB with fixed prior weight, and WBB with random prior weight. It solves the optimization by calling function SSLASSO_2, a variant of the function SSLASSO in CRAN package 'SSLASSO': in the version used, we do NOT standardize the design matrix and allow inputting initial values of beta’s.

Usage

BB_SSL(y, X, method = 3, lambda, NSample, a, b, maxiter=500, eps = 1e-3, burn.in = FALSE, length.out = 50, discard = FALSE, alpha = 3, sigma = 1, initial.beta, penalty = "adaptive", theta=0.5)

Arguments

y A vector of continuous responses (n x 1).
x The design matrix (n x p), without an intercept.
method A number between c(1,2,3) to specify which method to run, method = 1 is fixed WBB, method = 2 is random WBB, method = 3 is BB-SSL.
lambda A two-dim vector = c(lambda0, lambda1).
NSample An integer which specifies the number of samples to be generated.
a, b Parameters of the prior.
maxiter An integer which specifies the maximum number of iterations for SSLASSO_2 (default maxiter= 500).
eps Convergence criterion when running SSLASSO_2: converged when difference in regression coefficients is less than eps (default eps = 0.001).
burn.in A boolean to specify whether to use annealing on a sequence of lambda0’s (default burn.in = FALSE).
length.out An integer to specify the length of sequence of lambda0’s used in annealing. This value is not used when burn.in = FALSE. Default is 50.
discard A boolean to specify whether to discard un converged sample points.
alpha The parameter for generating weights in BB-SSL, which follows n x Dirichlet(alpha,...,alpha). Default is 3.
sigma Noise standard deviation.
initial.beta A vector of initial values of beta to used when solving SSLASSO_2 (n x 1).
penalty The penalty (prior) to be applied to the model. Either "separable" (with a fixed theta) or "adaptive" (with a random theta, where theta ~ B(a,p)). The default is "adaptive".
theta Prior mixing proportion. For "separable" penalty, this value is fixed. For "adaptive" penalty, this value is used as a starting value. Default is 0.5.
Value

A list of matrices, including matrix beta (NSample x p) and matrix gamma (NSample x p).

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References


Examples

```
# -------------- Generate Data --------------
n = 50; p = 12;
truth.beta = c(1.3, 1.3, 1.3, 1.3);
truth.sigma = 1
data = Generate_data(truth.beta, p, n, truth.sigma = 1, rho = 0.6,"block",4)
y = data$y; X = data$X; beta = data$beta

# --------------- set parameters -----------------
lambda0 = 7; lambda1 = 0.15; lambda = c(lambda0, lambda1)
a = 1; b = p #beta prior for theta

# -------------- BB-SSL --------------
# this is for demonstration of usage only
# in practice, you may want to use more iterations!
BB_SSL.result = BB_SSL(y, X, method = 3, lambda = c(lambda0, lambda1), NSample = 100, a, b,
maxiter = 500, length.out = 50, burn.in = FALSE, discard = TRUE, alpha=1,
initial.beta = rep(0,p))

# Alternatively, you can use SSLASSO solution to get an initial value of beta's
result = SSLASSO_2(X, y, penalty = "adaptive", variance = "fixed", sigma = truth.sigma, lambda1 = lambda1, lambda0 = seq(lambda1, lambda0, length.out = 50),
a = a, b = b,
max.iter = 500, initial.beta = rep(0,p))

fixed.WBB.result = BB_SSL(y, X, method = 1, lambda = c(lambda0, lambda1), NSample = 100,
a, b, maxiter = 500, length.out = 50, burn.in = FALSE, discard = TRUE, initial.beta = result$beta[,50])

random.WBB.result = BB_SSL(y, X, method = 2, lambda = c(lambda0, lambda1), NSample = 100,
a, b, maxiter = 500, length.out = 50, burn.in = FALSE, discard = TRUE, initial.beta = result$beta[,50])

BB_SSL.result = BB_SSL(y, X, method = 3, lambda = c(lambda0, lambda1), NSample = 100, a,
b, maxiter = 500, length.out = 50, burn.in = FALSE, discard = TRUE,
```
Generate_data

Description
This function generates data \((X,y)\) with specified correlation and noise standard deviation.

Usage
```r
Generate_data(truth.beta, p, n, truth.sigma, rho, correlation = c(“block”, “all”), NumOfBlock)
```

Arguments
- `truth.beta`: A vector of active beta’s \((s \times 1, \text{with } s \text{ being the number of active coordinates})\).
- `p`: The number of covariates.
- `n`: The number of observations.
- `truth.sigma`: Noise standard deviation.
- `rho`: Correlation Coefficient.
- `correlation`: Correlation structure. Correlation = "block" means predictors are grouped into equi-size blocks where each block contains one active predictor, and the within-block correlation coefficient is rho; predictors in different blocks are mutually independent. Correlation = "all" means all predictors are equi-correlated with coefficient rho.
- `NumOfBlock`: Number of blocks, used only when correlation = 'block'.

Value
A list, including vector ‘y’ \((n \times 1)\), matrix ‘X’ \((n \times p)\), vector ‘beta’ \((p \times 1)\).

Gibbs

Description
This function runs SSVS for linear regression with Spike-and-Slab LASSO prior. By default, this function uses the speed-up trick in Bhattacharya et al. (2016) when \(p > n\).

Usage
```r
Gibbs(y, X, a, b, lambda, maxiter, burn.in, initial.beta = NULL, sigma = 1)
```
**Arguments**

- **y**  
  A vector of continuous responses (n x 1).
- **X**  
  The design matrix (n x p), without an intercept.
- **a, b**  
  Parameters of the prior.
- **lambda**  
  A two-dim vector = c(lambda0, lambda1).
- **maxiter**  
  An integer which specifies the maximum number of iterations for MCMC.
- **burn.in**  
  An integer which specifies the maximum number of burn-in iterations for MCMC.
- **initial.beta**  
  A vector of initial values of beta to used. If set to NULL, the LASSO solution with 10-fold cross validation is used. Default is NULL.
- **sigma**  
  Noise standard deviation. Default is 1.

**Value**

A list, including matrix 'beta' ((maxiter-burn.in) x p), matrix 'tau2' ((maxiter-burn.in) x p), matrix 'gamma' ((maxiter-burn.in) x p), vector 'theta' ((maxiter-burn.in) x 1).

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**References**


**Examples**

```r
n = 50; p = 12;
truth.beta = c(1.3, 1.3, 1.3, 1.3);
truth.sigma = 1
data = Generate_data(truth.beta, p, n, truth.sigma = 1, rho = 0.6,"block",4)
y = data$y; X = data$X; beta = data$beta

# --------------- set parameters -----------------
lambda0 = 7; lambda1 = 0.15; lambda = c(lambda0, lambda1)
a = 1; b = p #beta prior for theta

# this is for demonstration of usage only
# in practice, you may want to use more iterations!
MCchain1 = Gibbs(y, X, a, b, lambda, maxiter = 1000, burn.in = 100)
```
Description

This function runs one-site Gibbs sampler for linear regression with Spike-and-Slab LASSO prior.

Usage

Gibbs2(y, X, a, b, lambda, maxiter, burn.in, initial.beta = NULL, sigma = 1)

Arguments

- **y**: A vector of continuous responses (n x 1).
- **X**: The design matrix (n x p), without an intercept.
- **a, b**: Parameters of the prior.
- **lambda**: A two-dim vector = c(lambda0, lambda1).
- **maxiter**: An integer which specifies the maximum number of iterations for MCMC.
- **burn.in**: An integer which specifies the number of burn-in iterations for MCMC.
- **initial.beta**: A vector of initial values of beta to used. If set to NULL, the LASSO solution with 10-fold cross validation is used. Default is NULL.
- **sigma**: Noise standard deviation. Default is 1.

Value

A list, including matrix beta ((maxiter-burn.in) x p) and matrix gamma (maxiter-burn.in) x p, vector theta ((maxiter-burn.in) x 1)

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References


Examples

```r
n = 50; p = 12;
truth.beta = c(1.3, 1.3, 1.3, 1.3);
truth.sigma = 1
data = Generate_data(truth.beta, p, n, truth.sigma = 1, rho = 0.6,"block",4)
y = data$y; X = data$x; beta = data$beta

# --------------- set parameters ----------------- 
lambda0 = 7; lambda1 = 0.15; lambda = c(lambda0, lambda1)
```
a = 1; b = p  #beta prior for theta

# this is for demonstration of usage only
# in practice, you may want to use more iterations!
MCchain2 = Gibbs2(y, X, a, b, lambda, maxiter = 1000, burn.in = 100)

plot.SSLASSO

Description

Produces a plot of the coefficient paths for a fitted "SSLASSO" object.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'SSLASSO'
plot(x, ...)

Arguments

x  Fitted "SSLASSO" model.
...
Other graphical parameters to plot.

Value

A plot of the coefficient paths for a fitted "SSLASSO" object.

References


See Also

SSLASSO_2

Examples

## Linear regression, where p>n

n = 100; p = 1000;
truth.beta = c(2, 3, -3, 4);  # high-dimensional case
truth.sigma = 1
data = Generate_data(truth.beta, p, n, truth.sigma = 1, rho = 0.6, "all", 4)
y = data$y; X = data$x; beta = data$beta

# --------------- set parameters ---------------
lambda0 = 50; lambda1 = 0.05; lambda = c(lambda0, lambda1)
The Spike-and-Slab LASSO (for BB-SSL).

Description

Spike-and-Slab LASSO is a spike-and-slab refinement of the LASSO procedure, using a mixture of Laplace priors indexed by \( \lambda_0 \) (spike) and \( \lambda_1 \) (slab).

The SSLASSO procedure fits coefficients paths for Spike-and-Slab LASSO-penalized linear regression models over a grid of values for the regularization parameter \( \lambda_0 \). The code has been adapted from the SSLASSO package (Rockova, V. and Moran, G. (2019). Package ‘SSLASSO’.) such that now it does NOT normalize each column and allows specifying initialization value.

Usage

```R
SSLASSO_2(X, y, initial.beta, penalty = c("adaptive", "separable"), variance = c("fixed", "unknown"), lambda1, lambda0, nlambda = 100, theta = 0.5, sigma = 1, a = 1, b, eps = 0.001, max.iter = 500, counter = 10, warn = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- **X**: The design matrix (\( n \times p \)) without an intercept. SSLASSO standardizes the data by default.
- **y**: Vector of continuous responses (\( n \times 1 \)). The responses will be centered by default.
- **initial.beta**: Initial value for beta when searching for the solution.
- **penalty**: The penalty to be applied to the model. Either "separable" (with a fixed theta) or "adaptive" (with a random theta, where theta ~ B(a, p)). The default is "adaptive".
- **variance**: Whether the error variance is also estimated. Either "fixed" (with a fixed sigma) or "unknown" (with a random sigma, where \( p(\sigma) \sim 1/\sigma \)). The default is "fixed".
- **lambda1**: Slab variance parameter. Needs to be less than \( \lambda_0 \). The default is \( \lambda_0 = 1 \).
SSLASSO_2

\[ \lambda_0 \] Spike penalty parameters (L x 1). Either a numeric value for a single run (L=1) or a sequence of increasing values for dynamic posterior exploration. The default is \[ \lambda_0 = \text{seq}(1, nrow(X), \text{length.out} = 100) \].

\[ n_{\lambda_0} \] The number of \[ \lambda_0 \] values. Default is 100.

\[ \text{theta} \] Prior mixing proportion. For "separable" penalty, this value is fixed. For "adaptive" penalty, this value is used as a starting value.

\[ \text{sigma} \] Error variance. For "fixed" variance, this value is fixed. For "unknown" variance, this value is used as a starting value.

\[ a \] Hyperparameter of the beta prior \( B(a,b) \) for the adaptive penalty (default \( a = 1 \)).

\[ b \] Hyperparameter of the beta prior \( B(a,b) \) for the adaptive penalty (default \( b = \text{ncol}(X) \)).

\[ \text{eps} \] Convergence criterion: converged when difference in regression coefficients is less than \[ \text{eps} \] (default \( \text{eps} = 0.001 \)).

\[ \text{max.iter} \] Maximum number of iterations. Default is 500.

\[ \text{counter} \] Applicable only for the adaptive penalty. Determines how often the parameter \[ \text{theta} \] is updated throughout the cycles of coordinate ascent. Default is 10.

\[ \text{warn} \] TRUE if warnings should be printed; FALSE by default

Details

The sequence of models indexed by the regularization parameter \[ \lambda_0 \] is fitted using a coordinate descent algorithm. The algorithm uses screening rules for discarding irrelevant predictors along the lines of Breheny (2011).

Value

An object with S3 class "SSLASSO" containing:

\[ \text{beta} \] The fitted matrix of coefficients (p x L). The number of rows is equal to the number of coefficients p, and the number of columns is equal to L (the length of \[ \lambda_0 \]).

\[ \text{intercept} \] A vector of length L containing the intercept for each value of \[ \lambda_0 \]. The intercept is \[ \text{intercept} = \text{mean}(y) - \text{crossprod}(XX, \text{beta}) \], where \( XX \) is the centered design matrix.

\[ \text{iter} \] A vector of length L containing the number of iterations until convergence at each value of \[ \lambda_0 \].

\[ \lambda_0 \] The sequence of regularization parameter values in the path.

\[ \text{penalty} \] Same as above.

\[ \text{thetas} \] A vector of length L containing the hyper-parameter values \[ \text{theta} \] (the same as \[ \text{theta} \] for "separable" penalty).

\[ \text{sigmas} \] A vector of length L containing the values \[ \text{sigma} \] (the same as the initial \[ \text{sigma} \] for "unknown" variance).

\[ \text{select} \] A (p x L) binary matrix indicating which variables were selected along the solution path.

\[ \text{model} \] A single model chosen after the stabilization of the regularization path.
References


Examples

```r
## Linear regression, where p > n

p <- 1000
n <- 100

X <- matrix(rnorm(n*p), nrow = n, ncol = p)
beta <- c(1, 2, 3, rep(0, p-3))

# Oracle SSLASSO with known variance
result1 <- SSLASSO_2(X, y, penalty = "separable", theta = 3/p, initial.beta = rep(0,p))
plot(result1)

# Adaptive SSLASSO with known variance
result2 <- SSLASSO_2(X, y, initial.beta = rep(0,p))
plot(result2)
```

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