Package ‘MonteCarlo’

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Title Automatic Parallelized Monte Carlo Simulations
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Description Simplifies Monte Carlo simulation studies by automatically setting up loops to run over parameter grids and parallelising the Monte Carlo repetitions. It also generates LaTeX tables.
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BugReports http://github.com/FunWithR/MonteCarlo/issues
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MakeFrame

Conversion of MonteCarlo outputs to data.frame.

Description
MakeFrame takes the output of MonteCarlo as its argument and returns a data.frame that contains the simulation results.

Usage
MakeFrame(output)

Arguments
output A MonteCarlo object returned by the MonteCarlo() function.

Details
Each row of the data.frame contains the values returned by func for one repetition of the simulation and the respective values of the parameters.

Value
A data.frame that contains the simulation results.

Examples

```r
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
```

```r
test_func <- function(n, loc, scale){
  sample <- rnorm(n, loc, scale)
  stat <- sqrt(n)*mean(sample)/sd(sample)
  decision <- abs(stat) > 1.96
  return(list("decision" = decision, "stat" = stat))
}

n_grid <- c(50, 100, 250, 500)
loc_grid <- c(0, 1)
scale_grid <- c(1, 2)

param_list <- list("n" = n_grid, "loc" = loc_grid, "scale" = scale_grid)

erg <- MonteCarlo(func = test_func, nrep = 250, param_list = param_list, ncpus = 1)

df <- MakeFrame(erg)

head(df)

library(dplyr)

library(ggplot2)

tbl <- tbl_df(df)

ggplot(filter(tbl, loc == 0)) + geom_density(aes(x = stat, col = factor(n)))
```
MakeTable  
Create \LaTeX\ Tables From MonteCarlo Output.

Description

MakeTable generates \LaTeX\ tables with user determined ordering from the output of MonteCarlo.

Usage

```
MakeTable(output, rows, cols, digits = 4, collapse = NULL,
    transform = NULL, include_meta = TRUE, width_mult = 1,
    partial_grid = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `output` List of class MonteCarlo generated by MonteCarlo.
- `rows` Vector of parameter names to be stacked in the rows of the table. Ordered from the inside to the outside.
- `cols` Vector of parameter names to be stacked in the cols of the table. Ordered from the inside to the outside.
- `digits` Maximal number of digits displayed in table. Default is `digits=4`.
- `collapse` Optional list of the same length as the list returned by the function `*func*` supplied to `MonteCarlo()`. This list specifies the names of functions to be applied to the respective components of output when collapsing the results to a table. By default means are taken. Another example could be `sd()`. Currently, functions supplied have to return a scalar.
- `transform` Optional argument to transform the output table (for example from MSE to RMSE). If a function is supplied it is applied to all tables. Alternatively, a list of functions can be supplied that has the same length as the list returned by the function `*func*` supplied to `MonteCarlo()`. For tables that are supposed to stay unchanged set list element to `NULL`.
- `include_meta` Boolean that determines whether the meta data provided by `summary()` is included in comments below the table. Default is `include_meta==TRUE`.
- `width_mult` Scaling factor for width of the output table. Default is `width_mult=1`.
- `partial_grid` Optional list with the elements named after the parameters for which only a part of the grid values is supposed to be included in the table. Each component of the list is a vector that specifies the grid values of interest.

Details

To generate a two-dimensional table from the high dimensional array of simulation results in output, the results have to be stacked into rows and columns. The ordering of the resulting table is defined by the ordering in `rows` and `cols` that are ordered from the inside of the desired table to the outside.

The first two elements specify a matrix for all possible combinations from the grids for the two desired parameters. For a third parameter, the matrices for the first two can be stacked in columns.
- one over the other - or in rows - one next to the other. The result of this is a larger matrix. This matrix produced for each value of the grid for the fourth parameter can again be stacked into rows or columns and so on. Consult the example.

To compile a Tex document containing the generated table include `\usepackage{multirow}` in the preamble.

To make the resulting tables more comprehensive, parameter grids of length one are dropped from the table (unless they are the only value in either cols or rows) and the information is added to the caption.

In case that the simulation function `func` used in `montecarlo` returns a list with more than one element (for example the results of two competing estimators or tests) separate tables are generated for each list element.

If it is desired to include the list elements in a single table, this behavior can be modified by adding "list" in one of the vectors `rows` or `cols` (see examples).

### Examples

```r
# Further Examples: Compare Mean and Median as Estimators for the Expected Value

# define func

func <- function(n, loc, scale) {
    # generate sample
    sample <- rnorm(n, loc, scale)
    # calculate estimators
    mean_sample <- mean(sample)
    median_sample <- median(sample)
    # calculate bias
```

```r
```
bias_mean_sample<-mean_sample-loc
bias_median_sample<-median_sample-loc

# return results
return(list("mean for calculation of sd"=mean_sample,
"bias_mean"=bias_mean_sample,
"median for calculation of sd"=median_sample,
"bias_median"=bias_median_sample))

n_grid<-c(50,100,250,500)
loc_grid<seq(0,1,0.2)
scale_grid<-c(1,2)

param_list=list("n"=n_grid, "loc"=loc_grid, "scale"=scale_grid)

erg_mean_median<-montecarlo(func=func, nrep=250, param_list=param_list, ncpus=1)

rows<-c("n")
cols<-c("loc","scale")

# use partial_grid
MakeTable(output=erg_mean_median, rows=rows, cols=cols, digits=2,
   partial_grid=list("n"=c(1,3), "loc"=c(1,3,5)), include_meta=FALSE)

# use collapse to calculate standard deviation and bias
collapse<-list("sd", "mean", "sd", "mean")
MakeTable(output=erg_mean_median, rows=rows, cols=cols, digits=2,
   collapse=collapse, include_meta=FALSE)

# merge all results in one table
MakeTable(output=erg_mean_median, rows=c("n","loc"), cols=c("scale","list"),
   digits=2, collapse=collapse, include_meta=FALSE)

# transform the results for better scaling
scale_table_10<-function(x){x*10}
MakeTable(output=erg_mean_median, rows=c("n","loc"), cols=c("scale","list"),
   digits=2, collapse=collapse,
   transform=list(scale_table_10, NULL, function(x){x*10}, NULL),
   include_meta=FALSE)
MonteCarlo

Description

MergeResults is a utility function that allows to merge the output from separate simulations using the same function and parameter grid.

Usage

MergeResults(identifier, path)

Arguments

identifier String that is common to the names of the files that are supposed to be merged.
path String specifying the path to directory that contains the files.

Details

To merge two or more files with simulation results they have to be saved using save. The identifier string has to be part of the name of all targeted files, but not part of the names of any other files in the directory.

Examples

```r
out<-MergeResults(identifier="MonteCarloResults", path="C:/Users/")
summary(out)
```

---

MonteCarlo

Parallized Monte Carlo Simulation

Description

MonteCarlo runs a Monte Carlo simulation study for a correctly specified function and the desired parameter grids. See details for instructions on the specification of the function.

Usage

MonteCarlo(func, nrep, param_list, ncpus = 1, max_grid = 1000,
           time_n_test = FALSE, save_res = FALSE, raw = TRUE,
           export_also = NULL)

Arguments

func The function to be evaluated. See details.
nrep An integer that specifies the desired number of Monte Carlo repetitions.
param_list A list whose components are named after the parameters of func and each component is a vector containing the desired grid values for that parameter
ncpus An integer specifying the number of cpus to be used. Default is ncpus=1. For ncpus>1 the simulation is parallized automatically using ncpus cpu units.
**Details**

The user defined function `func` handles the generation of data, the application of the method of interest and the evaluation of the result for a single repetition and parameter combination. MonteCarlo handles the generation of loops over the desired parameter grids and the repetition of the Monte Carlo experiment for each of the parameter constellations.

There are two important formal requirements that `func` has to fulfill.

1. The arguments of `func` have to be scalar.
2. The value returned by `func` has to be list of (unnamed) scalars (The list elements can be named).

For the estimation of the required simulation time, a separate simulation is run on a reduced grid that only contains the extreme points for each parameter, e.g. the smallest and the largest sample size. This test simulation is carried out with `n rep/10` repetitions and the required simulation time is estimated by a linear interpolation. Since the computational complexity is usually a convex function of the sample size and the dimension of the process, this approach tends to overestimate the time required.

`export_also` allows to export data to the cluster in case parallelized computations on a dataset are desired. It also allows to bypass the automatic export of functions and packages. To manually export a function or dataset or to load a package, pass a list to `export_also` where the list elements are named "functions", "data" and/or "packages". For example: `export_also=list("functions"=c("function_name_1", "f").`
loc_grid<-seq(0,1,0.2)
scale_grid<-c(1,2)

param_list=list("n"=n_grid, "loc"=loc_grid, "scale"=scale_grid)
 erg<-MonteCarlo(func=test_func, nrep=250, param_list=param_list, ncpus=1)
 summary(erg)

rows<-c("n")
cols<-c("loc","scale")
 MakeTable(output=erg, rows=rows, cols=cols, digits=2)

# Note that parallelized computation is not always faster,
# due to the computational costs of the overhead
# that is needed to manage multiple CPUs.
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