Package ‘SparseBiplots’

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Type Package

Title 'HJ-Biplot' using Different Ways of Penalization Plotting with 'ggplot2'

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Author Mitzi Isabel Cubilla-Montilla <mitzi@usal.es>,
Carlos Alfredo Torres-Cubilla <carlos_t22@usal.es>,
Purificacion Galindo Villardon <pgalindo@usal.es> and
Ana Belen Nieto-Libero <ananieto@usal.es>

Maintainer Mitzi Isabel Cubilla-Montilla <mitzi@usal.es>

Description 'HJ-Biplot' is a multivariate method that allow represent multivariate data on a subspace of low dimension, in such a way that most of the variability of the information is captured in a few dimensions. This package implements three new techniques and constructs in each case the 'HJ-Biplot', adapting restrictions to reduce weights and / or produce zero weights in the dimensions, based on the regularization theories. It implements three methods of regularization: Ridge, LASSO and Elastic Net.

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Encoding UTF-8

Depends R (>= 3.3.0), ggplot2

Imports ggrepel, gtable, rlang, stats, sparsepca, testthat

URL https://github.com/mitzicubillamontilla/SparseBiplots

BugReports https://github.com/mitzicubillamontilla/SparseBiplots/issues

RoxygenNote 7.1.0

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R topics documented:

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Description

This function is a generalization of the Ridge regularization method and the LASSO penalty. Realizes the representation of the SPARSE HJ Biplot through a combination of LASSO and Ridge, on the data matrix. This means that with this function you can eliminate weak variables completely as with the LASSO regularization or contract them to zero as in Ridge.

Usage

ElasticNet_HJBiplot(X, Lambda = 1e-04, Alpha = 1e-04, Transform.Data = 'scale')

Arguments

X array_like;
A data frame with the information to be analyzed

Lambda float;
Tuning parameter of the LASSO penalty. Higher values lead to sparser components.

Alpha float;
Tuning parameter of the Ridge shrinkage

Transform.Data character;
A value indicating whether the columns of X (variables) should be centered or scaled. Options are: "center" that removes the columns means and "scale" that removes the columns means and divide by its standard deviation. Default is "scale".

Details

Algorithm used to perform automatic selection of variables and continuous contraction simultaneously. With this method, the model obtained is simpler and more interpretable. It is a particularly useful method when the number of variables is much greater than the number of observations.

Value

ElasticNet_HJBiplot returns a list containing the following components:

loadings array_like;
penalized loadings, the loadings of the sparse principal components.
HJBiplot

n_ceros array_like;
number of loadings equal to cero in each component.

coord_ind array_like;
matrix with the coordinates of individuals.

coord_var array_like;
matrix with the coordinates of variables.

eigenvalues array_like;
vector with the eigenvalues penalized.

explvar array_like;
an vector containing the proportion of variance explained by the first 1, 2...k sparse principal components obtained.

Author(s)
Mitzi Cubilla-Montilla, Carlos Torres-Cubilla, Ana Belen Nieto Librero and Purificacion Galindo Villardon

References

See Also
spca, Plot_Biplot

Examples
ElasticNet_HJBiplot(mtcars, Lambda = 0.2, Alpha = 0.1)

HJBiplot

Description
This function performs the representation of HJ Biplot (Galindo, 1986).

Usage
HJBiplot (X, Transform.Data = 'scale')
Arguments

X array_like;
A data frame which provides the data to be analyzed. All the variables must be numeric.

Transform.Data character;
A value indicating whether the columns of X (variables) should be centered or scaled. Options are: "center" that removes the columns means and "scale" that removes the columns means and divide by its standard deviation. Default is "scale".

Details

Algorithm used to construct the HJ Biplot. The Biplot is obtained as result of the configuration of markers for individuals and markers for variables in a reference system defined by the factorial axes resulting from the Decomposition in Singular Values (DVS).

Value

HJBiplot returns a list containing the following components:

eigenvalues array_like;
vector with the eigenvalues.

explvar array_like;
an vector containing the proportion of variance explained by the first 1, 2,...k principal components obtained.

loadings array_like;
the loadings of the principal components.

coord_ind array_like;
matrix with the coordinates of individuals.

coord_var array_like;
matrix with the coordinates of variables.

Author(s)

Mitzi Cubilla-Montilla, Carlos Torres-Cubilla, Ana Belen Nieto Librero and Purificacion Galindo Villardon

References


See Also

Plot_Biplot
**Examples**

HJBiplot(mtcars)

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**Description**

This function performs the representation of the SPARSE HJ Biplot applying the LASSO regularization, on the original data matrix, implementing the norm L1.

**Usage**

LASSO_HJBiplot(X, Lambda, Transform.Data = 'scale', Operator = 'Hard-Thresholding')

**Arguments**

- **X**: array_like; A data frame which provides the data to be analyzed. All the variables must be numeric.
- **Lambda**: float; Tuning parameter for the LASSO penalty
- **Transform.Data**: character; A value indicating whether the columns of X (variables) should be centered or scaled. Options are: "center" that removes the columns means and "scale" that removes the columns means and divide by its standard deviation. Default is "scale".
- **Operator**: character; The operator used to solve the norm L1. Allowed values are "Soft-Thresholding" and "Hard-Thresholding".

**Details**

Algorithm that performs a procedure of contraction and selection of variables. LASSO imposes a penalty that causes the charges of some components to be reduced to zero. By producing zero loadings for some components and not zero for others, the Lasso technique performs selection of variables. As the value of the penalty approaches one, the loadings approach zero.

**Value**

LASSO_HJBiplot returns a list containing the following components:

- **loadings**: array_like; penalized loadings, the loadings of the sparse principal components.
- **n_ceros**: array_like; number of loadings equal to cero in each component.
Plot_Biplot

Description

Plot_Biplot initializes a ggplot2-based visualization of the characteristics presented in the data analyzed by the Biplot selected.

Usage

Plot_Biplot(X, axis = c(1, 2), hide = "none",
labels = "auto", ind.shape = 19,
ind.color = "red", ind.size = 2,
ind.label = FALSE, ind.label.size = 4,
var.color = "black", var.size = 0.5,
var.label = TRUE, var.label.size = 4, var.label.angle = FALSE)
**Plot_Biplot**

**Arguments**

- **X**: List containing the output of one of the functions of the package.
- **axis**: Vector with length 2 which contains the axis plotted in x and y axis.
- **hide**: Vector specifying the elements to be hidden on the plot. Default value is “none”. Other allowed values are “ind” and “var”.
- **labels**: It indicates the label for points. If it is "auto" the labels are the row names of the coordinates of individuals. If it isn’t auto it would be a vector containing the labels.
- **ind.shape**: Points shape. It can be a number to indicate the shape of all the points or a factor to indicate different shapes.
- **ind.color**: Points colors. It can be a character indicating the color of all the points or a factor to use different colors.
- **ind.size**: Size of points.
- **ind.label**: Logical value, if it is TRUE it prints the name for each row of X. If it is FALSE (default) does not print the names.
- **ind.label.size**: Numeric value indicating the size of the labels of points.
- **var.color**: Character indicating the color of the arrows.
- **var.size**: Size of arrow.
- **var.label**: Logical value, if it is TRUE (default) it prints the name for each column of X. If it is FALSE does not print the names.
- **var.label.size**: Numeric value indicating the size of the labels of variables.
- **var.label.angle**: Logical value, if it it TRUE (default) it print the vector names with orientation of the angle of the vector. If it is FALSE the angle of all tags is 0.

**Value**

Return a **ggplot2** object.

**Author(s)**

Mitzi Cubilla-Montilla, Carlos Torres-Cubilla, Ana Belen Nieto Librero and Purificacion Galindo Villardon

**See Also**

- [HJBiplot](#), [Ridge_HJBiplot](#), [ElasticNet_HJBiplot](#)

**Examples**

```r
hj.biplot <- HJBiplot(mtcars)
Plot_Biplot(hj.biplot, ind.label = TRUE)
```
Description

This function performs the representation of the HJ Biplot applying the Ridge regularization, on the original data matrix, implementing the norm L2.

Usage

Ridge_HJBiplot (X, Lambda, Transform.Data = 'scale')

Arguments

X array_like;
A data frame which provides the data to be analyzed. All the variables must be numeric.

Lambda float;
Tuning parameter for the Ridge penalty

Transform.Data character;
A value indicating whether the columns of X (variables) should be centered or scaled. Options are: "center" that removes the columns means and "scale" that removes the columns means and divide by its standard deviation. Default is "scale".

Details

Algorithm used to contract the loads of the main components towards zero, but without achieving the nullity of any. If the penalty parameter is less than or equal to 1e-4 the result is like Galindo’s HJ Biplot (1986).

Value

Ridge_HJBiplot returns a list containing the following components:

eigenvalues array_like;
vector with the eigenvalues penalized.

explvar array_like;
an vector containing the proportion of variance explained by the first 1, 2...k sparse principal components obtained.

loadings array_like;
penalized loadings, the loadings of the sparse principal components.

coord_ind array_like;
matrix with the coordinates of individuals.

coord_var array_like;
matrix with the coordinates of variables.
Ridge_HJBiplot

Author(s)
Mitzi Cubilla-Montilla, Carlos Torres-Cubilla, Ana Belen Nieto Librero and Purificacion Galindo Villardon

References

See Also
Plot_Biplot

Examples
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