Package `blockseg`

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Description

This package is designed to segment a matrix in blocks with constant values.

Features

Package for the segmentation of the rows and columns inducing a grid.

Algorithm

blockSeg, stab.blockSeg

Technical remarks

Display of the result with plot, blockSeg-method and plot, stab.blockSeg-method and the evolution with predict, blockSeg-method and evolution, stab.blockSeg-method.

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References

Description

Produce a block-wise estimation of a matrix.

Usage

blockSeg(Y, max.break = floor(min(ncol(Y), nrow(Y))/10 + 1),
          max.var = floor(ncol(Y)^2/2), verbose = TRUE, Beta = FALSE)

Arguments

Y            matrix of observations.
max.break    a positive integer less than number of columns and number of rows. By default,
             floor(min(ncol(Y), nrow(Y))/10 + 1).
max.var      a positive integer less than number of columns times number of rows. By de-
             fault, ncol(Y)^2/2.
verbose      logical. To display each step. By default TRUE.
Beta         logical. To save each Beta associated at each lambda. By default FALSE (very
             heavy in memory space).

Examples

## model parameters
n <- 100
K <- 5
mu <- suppressWarnings(matrix(rep(c(1,0),ceiling(K**2/2)), K,K))
Y <- rblockdata(n,mu,sigma=.5)$Y
res <- blockSeg(Y, 50)

blockSeg-class  Class blockSeg

Description

Class of object returned by the blockSeg function.
Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'blockSeg'
print(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'blockSeg'
show(object)

getComplexity(object)

## S4 method for signature 'blockSeg'
getComplexity(object)

## S4 method for signature 'blockSeg'
residuals(object, y)

## S4 method for signature 'blockSeg'
device(object, y)

getBreaks(object)

## S4 method for signature 'blockSeg'
getBreaks(object)

getCompressYhat(object, y)

## S4 method for signature 'blockSeg'
getCompressYhat(object, y)
```

Arguments

- `x` in the print method, a `blockSeg` object
- `...` in the print method, additional parameters (ignored)
- `object` an object with class `blockSeg`
- `y` the original data matrix

Slots

- `Beta` a Matrix object of type `dgCMatrix`, encoding the solution path of the underlying LARS algorithm. Omitted if the `blockSeg` function was called with the option `Beta=FALSE`.
- `Lambda` a numeric vector with the successive values of Lambda, that is, the value of the penalty parameter corresponding to a new event in the path (either a variable activation or deactivation).
- `RowBreaks` a list of vectors, one per step of the LARS algorithm. Each vector contains the breaks currently identified along the ROWS of the 2-dimensional signal at the current step.
- `ColBreaks` a list of vectors, one per step of the LARS algorithm. Each vector contains the breaks currently identified along the COLUMNS of the 2-dimensional signal at the current step.
- `Actions` a list with the successive actions at each step of the LARS algorithm.
criteria

See Also

See also plot, blockSeg-method, predict, blockSeg-method and blockSeg.

---

**criteria**

**Penalized criteria based on estimation of degrees of freedom**

**Description**

Produce a plot or send back the values of some penalized criteria accompanied with the vector(s) of parameters selected accordingly. The default behavior plots the BIC and the AIC (with respective factor \( \log(n) \) and 2) yet the user can specify any penalty.

**Usage**

```r
criteria(object, y, penalty = setNames(c(2, log(length(y))), c("AIC", "BIC")), sigma = NULL, log.scale = TRUE, xvar = "lambda", plot = TRUE)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'blockSeg'
criteria(object, y, penalty = setNames(c(2, log(length(y))), c("AIC", "BIC")), sigma = NULL, log.scale = TRUE, xvar = "lambda", plot = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- **object**: output of a fitting procedure of the `blockseg` package (e.g. `blockSeg`). Must be of class `blockSeg`.
- **Y**: matrix of observations.
- **penalty**: a vector with as many penalties a desired. The default contains the penalty corresponding to the AIC and the BIC (2 and \( \log(n) \)). Setting the "names" attribute, as done in the default definition, leads to outputs which are easier to read.
- **sigma**: scalar: an estimate of the residual variance. When available, it is plugged-in the criteria, which may be more relevant. If NULL (the default), it is estimated as usual (see details).
- **log.scale**: logical; indicates if a log-scale should be used when `xvar="lambda"`. Default is TRUE.
- **xvar**: variable to plot on the X-axis: either "df" (the estimated degrees of freedom), "lambda" (\( \lambda_1 \) penalty level) or "fraction" (\( \ell_1 \)-norm of the coefficients). Default is set to "lambda".
- **plot**: logical; indicates if the graph should be plotted on call. Default is TRUE.
Value

When plot is set to TRUE, an invisible \texttt{ggplot2} object is returned, which can be plotted via the print method. On the other hand, a list with a two data frames containing the criteria and the chosen vector of parameters are returned.

Note

When sigma is provided, the criterion takes the form

$$\left\| y - X\hat{\beta} \right\|^2 + \text{penalty} \times \frac{\hat{df}}{n} \sigma^2.$$

When it is unknown, it writes

$$\log \left( \left\| y - X\hat{\beta} \right\|^2 \right) + \text{penalty} \times \hat{df}.$$

Estimation of the degrees of freedom (for the elastic-net, the LASSO and also bounded regression) are computed by applying and adapting the results of Tibshirani and Taylor (see references below).

References


See Also

\texttt{blockSeg}.

Examples

```r
n <- 100
K <- 5
mu <- suppressWarnings(matrix(rep(c(1,0),ceiling(K**2/2)), K,K))
Y <- rblockdata(n,mu,sigma=.5)$Y
res <- blockSeg(Y, 50)
criteria(res, Y, sigma=.5)
```

---

**evolution**  
Plot method for a \texttt{stab.blockSeg} object

Description

Produce a plot of two-dimensional segmentation of a \texttt{stab.blockSeg} fit.
**Usage**

```r
evolution(x, y, thresholds = 10 * (8:1), postprocessing = list(post = TRUE, adjacent = 2), col = "GrayLevel", ask = TRUE)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'stab.blockSeg'
evolution(x, y, thresholds = 10 * (8:1),
  postprocessing = list(post = TRUE, adjacent = 2), col = "GrayLevel",
  ask = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  an object of class `stab.blockSeg`.

- `y`  
  the observations data (or a transformation).

- `thresholds`  
  the thresholds used (percent the maximum value). By default, thresholds = 10 * (8:1).

- `postprocessing`  
  the condition if plot used a post-processing (if $post=TRUE) or not. If there is a post-processing, post-processing$adjacent is the maximal distance between two points.

- `col`  
  colors of the graphics. By default, it is "GrayLevel" to black and white colors. If it is another "character", it is a level blue or red. Else, it is possible to propose a sequence with the color (rgb format).

- `ask`  
  If TRUE, to hit will be necessary to see next plot.

...  
used for S4 compatibility.

**See Also**

`stab.blockSeg`.

**Examples**

```r
n <- 100
## model parameters
K <- 5
mu <- suppressWarnings(matrix(rep(c(1,0),ceiling(K**2/2)), K,K))
Y <- rblocdata(n,mu,sigma=.5)$Y
stab.out <- stab.blockSeg(Y, 100, 15)
evolution(stab.out,Y)
```

---

**plot,blockSeg-method**  
*Plot method for a blockSeg object*

**Description**

Produce a plot of two-dimensional segmentation of a blockSeg fit.
Usage

## S4 method for signature 'blockSeg'
plot(x, y, lambda = NULL, ask = TRUE, 
    col = "GrayLevel", ...)

Arguments

- **x**: an object of class `blockSeg`.
- **y**: used for S4 compatibility.
- **lambda**: parameter used in the LASSO.
- **ask**: If TRUE, to hit will be necessary to see next plot.
- **col**: for the colors of the representations
- **...**: used for S4 compatibility.

Value

A `ggplot2` object which can be plotted via the `print` method.

See Also

`blockSeg`.

---

**plot,stab.blockSeg-method**

*Plot method for a stab.blockSeg object*

Description

Produce a plot of two-dimensional segmentation of a `stab.blockSeg` fit.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'stab.blockSeg'
plot(x, y, threshold = 40, 
    postprocessing = list(post = TRUE, adjacent = 2), col = "GrayLevel",
    shiny = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

- **x**: an object of class `stab.blockSeg`.
- **y**: the observations data (or a transformation).
- **threshold**: the threshold used (percent the maximum value).
- **postprocessing**: the condition if plot used a post-processing (if $post=TRUE) or not. If there is a post-processing, $post=adjacent is the maximal distance between two points.
predict.blockSeg-method

col
colors of the graphics. By default, it is "GrayLevel" to black and white colors. If it is another "character", it is a level blue or red. Else, it is possible to propose a sequence with the color (rgb format).

shiny
for a representation with a shiny application. By default shiny=FALSE used for S4 compatibility.

See Also

stab.blockSeg.

Examples

## Not run:
n <- 100
## model parameters
K <- 5
mu <- suppressWarnings(matrix(rep(c(1,0),ceiling(K**2/2)), K,K))
Y <- rblockdata(n,mu,sigma=.5)$Y
stab.out <- stab.blockSeg(Y, 100, 15)
plot(stab.out,Y)

## End(Not run)
Examples

```r
require(blockseg)
N <- 100
K <- 5
mu <- suppressWarnings(matrix(rep(c(1,0), ceiling(K**2/2)), K,K))
Y <- rblockdata(n,mu,sigma=.5)$Y
res <- blockSeg(Y, 100)
predict(res, Y, lambda=slot(res, "Lambda")[1:3])
```

---

rblockdata  
*Random generation noisy block-wise matrices*

Description

Function to draw data.

Usage

```r
rblockdata(n, mu, sigma, type = c("Eq", "NEq", "NEqbis"))
```

Arguments

- `n`: number of rows and columns.
- `mu`: symmetric matrix to the means.
- `sigma`: variance of the variables.
- `type`: represent the spacing between two change-point: "Eq" for a homogenous spacing, "NEq" for an arithmetic spacing and "NEqbis" for a decreasing arithmetic spacing.

Examples

```r
## model parameters
N <- 100
K <- 5
mu <- suppressWarnings(matrix(rep(c(1,0), ceiling(K**2/2)), K,K))
Y <- rblockdata(n,mu,sigma=.5)
```
Description

Model selection for the blockSeg algorithm.

Usage

stab.blockSeg(y, nsimu, max.break, max.var = floor(ncol(Y)^2/8),
random.break = TRUE, sym.break = FALSE, mc.cores = 2,
verbose = TRUE)

Arguments

Y matrix of observations.
nsimu a positive integer.
max.break a positive integer less than number of columns divided by 2 and number of rows
divided by 2.
max.var a positive integer less than number of columns times number of rows. By de-
default, ncol(Y)\times 2/8.
random.break logical. To change the position of the first row (resp. column); the rows before
this position are moved to the end. By default TRUE.
sym.break logical. In the case of symmetric matrices, it is possible to accumulate breaks in
row and columns to improve the quality of the estimation. By default FALSE.
Warning: a check is made on the dimensions of the matrix but not on the fact that
it is symmetrical or not; this choice was made for the case where the user would
like to have symmetrical breaks even if the matrix is not (not recommended by
the authors of the package).
mc.cores a positive integer giving the number of cores used. If you use windows, the
parallelization is impossible. By default, 2
verbose logical. To display each step. By default TRUE.

Examples

## model parameters
n <- 100
K <- 5
mu <- suppressWarnings(matrix(rep(c(1,0),ceiling(K**2/2)), K,K))
Y <- rblockdata(n,mu,sigma=.5)Y
res <- stab.blockSeg(Y, 100, 20)
Description

Class of object returned by the `stab.blockSeg` function.

Slots

RowBreaks: a vectors of length the number of rows. Each case contains the number of active variable identified along the stability selection.

ColBreaks: a vectors of length the number of columns. Each case contains the number of active variable identified along the stability selection.

Methods

Specific plotting and predict methods are available and documented (`plot,stab.blockSeg-method`, `evolution,stab.blockSeg-method`).

See Also

See also `plot,stab.blockSeg-method, evolution,stab.blockSeg-method print,blockSeg-method` and `stab.blockSeg`. 
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