# Package ‘flare’

May 23, 2022

**Type** Package  
**Title** Family of Lasso Regression  
**Version** 1.7.0.1  
**Date** 2020-11-28  
**Author** Xingguo Li, Tuo Zhao, Lie Wang, Xiaoming Yuan, and Han Liu  
**Maintainer** Xingguo Li <xingguo.leo@gmail.com>  
**Depends** R (>= 2.15.0), lattice, MASS, Matrix, igraph  
**Imports** methods  
**Description** Provide the implementation of a family of Lasso variants including Dantzig Selector, LAD Lasso, SQRT Lasso, Lq Lasso for estimating high dimensional sparse linear model. We adopt the alternating direction method of multipliers and convert the original optimization problem into a sequential L1 penalized least square minimization problem, which can be efficiently solved by linearization algorithm. A multi-stage screening approach is adopted for further acceleration. Besides the sparse linear model estimation, we also provide the extension of these Lasso variants to sparse Gaussian graphical model estimation including TIGER and CLIME using either L1 or adaptive penalty. Missing values can be tolerated for Dantzig selector and CLIME. The computation is memory-optimized using the sparse matrix output. For more information, please refer to [https://www.jmlr.org/papers/volume16/li15a/li15a.pdf](https://www.jmlr.org/papers/volume16/li15a/li15a.pdf).  
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Description

The package "flare" provides the implementation of a family of novel regression methods (Lasso, Dantzig Selector, LAD Lasso, SQRT Lasso, Lq Lasso) and their extensions to sparse precision matrix estimation (TIGER and CLIME using L1) in high dimensions. We adopt the alternating direction method of multipliers and convert the original optimization problem into a sequence of L1-penalized least square minimization problems with the linearization method and multi-stage screening of variables. Missing values can be tolerated for Dantzig selector in the design matrix and response vector, and CLIME in the data matrix. The computation is memory-optimized using the sparse matrix output. In addition, we also provide several convenient regularization parameter selection and visualization tools.

Details

- Package: flare
- Type: Package
- Version: 1.7.0
- Date: 2020-11-28
- License: GPL-2
### Author(s)

Xingguo Li, Tuo Zhao, Lie Wang, Xiaoming Yuan and Han Liu  
Maintainer: Xingguo Li <xingguo.leo@gmail.com>

### References


### See Also

`sugm` and `slim`.

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**Description**

Extract estimated regression coefficient vectors from the solution path.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'slim'
coef(object, lambda.idx = c(1:3), beta.idx = c(1:3), ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: An object with S3 class "slim"  
- `lambda.idx`: The indices of the regularization parameters in the solution path to be displayed. The default values are c(1:3).  
- `beta.idx`: The indices of the estimate regression coefficient vectors in the solution path to be displayed. The default values are c(1:3).  
- `...`: Arguments to be passed to methods.
The Bardet-Biedl syndrome Gene expression data from Scheetz et al. (2006)

Description
Gene expression data (20 genes for 120 samples) from the microarray experiments of mammalian-eye tissue samples of Scheetz et al. (2006).

Usage
data(eyedata)

Format
The format is a list containing a matrix and a vector. 1. x - an 120 by 200 matrix, which represents the data of 120 rats with 200 gene probes. 2. y - a 120-dimensional vector of, which represents the expression level of TRIM32 gene.

Details
This data set contains 120 samples with 200 predictors

Author(s)
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References

See Also
flare-package.
Examples

\begin{verbatim}
data(eyedata)
image(x)
\end{verbatim}

---

**Description**

Internal flare functions

**Usage**

\begin{verbatim}
sugm.likelihood(Sigma, Omega)
sugm.tracel2(Sigma, Omega)
sugm.cv(obj, loss=c("likelihood", "tracel2"), fold=5)
part.cv(n, fold)
sugm.clime.ladm.scr(Sigma, lambda, nlambda, n, d, maxdf, rho, shrink, prec, max.ite, verbose)
sugm.tiger.ladm.scr(data, n, d, maxdf, rho, lambda, shrink, prec, max.ite, verbose)
slim.lad.ladm.scr.btr(Y, X, lambda, nlambda, n, d, maxdf, rho, max.ite, prec, intercept, verbose)
slim.sqrt.ladm.scr(Y, X, lambda, nlambda, n, d, maxdf, rho, max.ite, prec, intercept, verbose)
slim.dantzig.ladm.scr(Y, X, lambda, nlambda, n, d, maxdf, rho, max.ite, prec, intercept, verbose)
slim.lq.ladm.scr.btr(Y, X, q, lambda, nlambda, n, d, maxdf, rho, max.ite, prec, intercept, verbose)
slim.lasso.ladm.scr(Y, X, lambda, nlambda, n, d, maxdf, max.ite, prec, intercept, verbose)
\end{verbatim}

**Arguments**

- **Sigma**: Covariance matrix.
- **Omega**: Inverse covariance matrix.
- **obj**: An object with S3 class returned from "sugm".
- **loss**: Type of loss function for cross validation.
- **fold**: The number of fold for cross validation.
- **n**: The number of observations (sample size).
- **d**: Dimension of data.
- **maxdf**: Maximal degree of freedom.
- **lambda**: Grid of non-negative values for the regularization parameter lambda.
- **nlambda**: The number of the regularization parameter lambda.
**plot.roc**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shrink</td>
<td>Shrinkage of regularization parameter based on precision of estimation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rho</td>
<td>Value of augmented Lagrangian multiplier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prec</td>
<td>Stopping criterion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>max.ite</td>
<td>Maximal value of iterations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>n by d data matrix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Dependent variables in linear regression.</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>Design matrix in linear regression.</td>
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<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>The vector norm used for the loss term.</td>
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<tr>
<td>intercept</td>
<td>The indicator of whether including intercepts specifically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>Tracing information printing is disabled if verbose = FALSE. The default value is TRUE.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Details**

These are not intended for use by users.

**Author(s)**

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**See Also**

sugm, slim and flare-package.

---

**plot.roc**

*Plot Function for "roc"*

**Description**

Plot the ROC curve for an object with S3 class "roc".

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'roc'
plot(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An object with S3 class "roc"
- `...` System reserved (No specific usage)

**Author(s)**

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### plot.select

**Plot Function for "select"**

#### Description

Plot the optimal graph by model selection.

#### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'select'
plot(x, ...)
```

#### Arguments

- `x`: An object with S3 class "select"
- `...`: System reserved (No specific usage)

#### Author(s)

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#### See Also

- `sugm` and `sugm.select`

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### plot.sim

**Plot Function for "sim"**

#### Description

Visualize the covariance matrix, the empirical covariance matrix, the adjacency matrix and the graph pattern of the true graph structure.

#### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'sim'
plot(x, ...)
```

#### Arguments

- `x`: An object with S3 class "sim"
- `...`: System reserved (No specific usage)

### See Also

- `sugm` and `sugm.select`
Author(s)

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See Also

sugm.generator, sugm and flare-package

plot.slim

Plot Function for "slim"

Description

Visualize the solution path of regression estimate corresponding to regularization parameters.

Usage

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

Arguments

x An object with S3 class "slim".

... Arguments to be passed to methods.

Author(s)

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See Also

slim and flare-package.
plot.sugm  

Plot Function for "sugm"

Description
Plot sparsity level information and 3 typical sparse graphs from the graph path.

Usage
## S3 method for class 'sugm'
plot(x, align = FALSE, ...)

Arguments
x  An object with S3 class "sugm"
align  If align = FALSE, 3 plotted graphs are aligned
...
Arguments to be passed to methods.

Author(s)
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See Also
sugm and flare-package

predict.slim  

Prediction for an object with S3 class "slim"

Description
Predicting responses of the given design data.

Usage
## S3 method for class 'slim'
predict(object, newdata, lambda.idx = c(1:3), Y.pred.idx = c(1:5), ...)

**Arguments**

- **object**: An object with S3 class "slim"
- **newdata**: An optional data frame in which to look for variables with which to predict. If omitted, the training data of the are used.
- **lambda.idx**: The indices of the regularization parameters in the solution path to be displayed. The default values are c(1:3).
- **Y.pred.idx**: The indices of the predicted response vectors in the solution path to be displayed. The default values are c(1:5).
- **...**: Arguments to be passed to methods.

**Details**

`predict.slim` produces predicted values of the responses of the `newdata` from the estimated `beta` values in the `object`, i.e.

\[
\hat{Y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + X_{new}\hat{\beta}.
\]

**Value**

- **Y.pred**: The predicted response vectors based on the estimated models.

**Author(s)**

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**See Also**

`slim` and `flare-package`.

**Examples**

```r
## load library
library(flare)
## generate data
set.seed(123)
n = 100
d = 200
d1 = 10
rho0 = 0.3
lambda = c(3:1)*sqrt(log(d)/n)
Sigma = matrix(0,nrow=d,ncol=d)
Sigma[1:d1,1:d1] = rho0
diag(Sigma) = 1
mu = rep(0,d)
X = mvrnorm(n=2*n,mu=mu,Sigma=Sigma)
X.fit = X[1:n,]
X.pred = X[(n+1):(2*n),]
```
### Description
Print the information about true positive rates, false positive rates, the area under curve and maximum F1 score

### Usage
```R
## S3 method for class 'roc'
print(x, ...)
```

### Arguments
- **x**: An object with S3 class "roc"
- **...**: Arguments to be passed to methods.

### Author(s)
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### See Also
- `sugm.roc`, `sugm` and `flare-package`
print.select

Description
Print the information about the model usage, graph dimension, model selection criterion, sparsity level of the optimal graph

Usage
## S3 method for class 'select'
print(x, ...)

Arguments
x An object with S3 class "select"
... Arguments to be passed to methods.

Author(s)
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See Also
sugm.select, sugm and flare-package

print.sim

Description
Print the information about the sample size, the dimension, the pattern and sparsity of the true graph structure.

Usage
## S3 method for class 'sim'
print(x, ...)

Arguments
x An object with S3 class "sim".
... Arguments to be passed to methods.
**print.slim**

**Author(s)**

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**See Also**

`sugm` and `sugm.generator`

---

**print.slim**  
*Print Function for an object with S3 class "slim"*

**Description**

Print a summary of the information about an object with S3 class "slim".

**Usage**

```r
data.frame
print(x, ...)  
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  An object with S3 class "slim".

- `...`  
  Arguments to be passed to methods.

**Details**

This call simply outlines the options used for computing a slim object.

**Author(s)**

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Maintainer: Xingguo Li <xingguo.leo@gmail.com>

**See Also**

`slim` and `flare-package`.
print.sugm  

Print Function for an object with S3 class "sugm"

Description

Print a summary of the information about an object with S3 class "slim".

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'sugm'
print(x, ...)  
```

Arguments

- `x`: An object with S3 class "sugm".
- `...`: Arguments to be passed to methods.

Details

This call simply outlines the options used for computing a sugm object.

Author(s)

Xingguo Li, Tuo Zhao, Lie Wang, Xiaoming Yuan and Han Liu
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See Also

- `sugm` and `flare-package`

slim  

Sparse Linear Regression using Nonsmooth Loss Functions and L1 Regularization

Description

The function "slim" implements a family of Lasso variants for estimating high dimensional sparse linear models including Dantzig Selector, LAD Lasso, SQRT Lasso, Lq Lasso for estimating high dimensional sparse linear model. We adopt the alternating direction method of multipliers (ADMM) and convert the original optimization problem into a sequential L1-penalized least square minimization problem, which can be efficiently solved by combining the linearization and multi-stage screening of variables. Missing values can be tolerated for Dantzig selector in the design matrix and response vector.
Usage

slim(X, Y, lambda = NULL, nlambda = NULL,
lambda.min.value = NULL, lambda.min.ratio = NULL,
rho = 1, method="lq", q = 2, res.sd = FALSE,
prec = 1e-5, max.ite = 1e5, verbose = TRUE)

Arguments

Y
  The n-dimensional response vector.
X
  The n by d design matrix. d ≥ 2 is required.
lambda
  A sequence of decreasing positive numbers to control the regularization. Typical
  usage is to leave the input lambda = NULL and have the program compute
  its own lambda sequence based on nlambda and lambda.min.ratio. Users
  can also specify a sequence to override this. Default value is from lambda.max
  to lambda.min.ratio*lambda.max. For Lq regression, the default value of
  lambda.max is π√(log(d))/n. For Dantzig selector, the default value of lambda.max
  is the minimum regularization parameter, which yields an all-zero estimates.
nlambda
  The number of values used in lambda. Default value is 5.
lambda.min.value
  The smallest value for lambda, as a fraction of the upperbound (lambda.max)
  of the regularization parameter. The program can automatically generate lambda
  as a sequence of length = nlambda starting from lambda.max to lambda.min.ratio*lambda.max
  in log scale. The default value is log(d)/n for for Dantzig selector 0.3*lambda.max
  for Lq Lasso.
lambda.min.ratio
  The smallest ratio of the value for lambda. The default value is 0.3 for Lq Lasso
  and 0.5 for Dantzig selector.
rho
  The penalty parameter used in ADMM. The default value is √d.
method
  Dantzig selector is applied if method = "dantzig" and Lq Lasso is applied if
  method = "lq". Standard Lasso is provided if method = "lasso". The default
  value is "lq".
q
  The loss function used in Lq Lasso. It is only applicable when method = "lq"
  and must be in [1,2]. The default value is 2.
res.sd
  Flag of whether the response variables are standardized. The default value is
  FALSE.
prec
  Stopping criterion. The default value is 1e-5.
max.ite
  The iteration limit. The default value is 1e5.
verbose
  Tracing information printing is disabled if verbose = FALSE. The default value is
  TRUE.

Details

Standard Lasso

$$\min_{\beta} \frac{1}{2n} ||Y - X\beta||_2^2 + \lambda||\beta||_1$$
Dantzig selector solves the following optimization problem

$$\min ||\beta||_1, \quad \text{s.t. } ||X'(Y - X\beta)||_{\infty} < \lambda$$

$L_q$ loss Lasso solves the following optimization problem

$$\min n^{-\frac{q}{2}} ||Y - X\beta||_q + \lambda||\beta||_1$$

where $1 \leq q \leq 2$. $L_q$ Lasso is equivalent to LAD Lasso and SQR Lasso when $q = 1$ and $q = 2$ respectively.

Value

An object with S3 class "slim" is returned:

- **beta**: A matrix of regression estimates whose columns correspond to regularization parameters.
- **intercept**: The value of intercepts corresponding to regularization parameters.
- **Y**: The value of $Y$ used in the program.
- **X**: The value of $X$ used in the program.
- **lambda**: The sequence of regularization parameters $\lambda$ used in the program.
- **nlambda**: The number of values used in $\lambda$.
- **method**: The method from the input.
- **sparsity**: The sparsity levels of the solution path.
- **ite**: A list of vectors where ite[1] is the number of external iteration and ite[2] is the number of internal iteration with the i-th entry corresponding to the i-th regularization parameter.
- **verbose**: The verbose from the input.

Author(s)

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References

See Also

flare-package, print.slim, plot.slim, coef.slim and predict.slim.

Examples

```r
## load library
library(flare)
## generate data
n = 50
d = 100
X = matrix(rnorm(n*d), n, d)
beta = c(3,2,0,1.5,rep(0,d-4))
eps = rnorm(n)
Y = X%*%beta + eps
nlamb = 5
ratio = 0.3

## Regression with "dantzig", general "lq" and "lasso" respectively
out1 = slim(X=X, Y=Y, nlambda=nlamb, lambda.min.ratio=ratio, method="dantzig")
out2 = slim(X=X, Y=Y, nlambda=nlamb, lambda.min.ratio=ratio, method="lq", q=1)
out3 = slim(X=X, Y=Y, nlambda=nlamb, lambda.min.ratio=ratio, method="lq", q=1.5)
out4 = slim(X=X, Y=Y, nlambda=nlamb, lambda.min.ratio=ratio, method="lq", q=2)
out5 = slim(X=X, Y=Y, nlambda=nlamb, lambda.min.ratio=ratio, method="lasso")

## Display results
print(out4)
plot(out4)
coef(out4)
```

**Description**

The function "sugm" estimates sparse undirected graphical models, i.e. Gaussian precision matrix, in high dimensions. We adopt two estimation procedures based on column by column regression scheme: (1) Tuning-Insensitive Graph Estimation and Regression based on square root Lasso (tiger); (2) The Constrained L1 Minimization for Sparse Precision Matrix Estimation using either L1 penalty (clime). The optimization algorithm for all three methods are implemented based on the alternating direction method of multipliers (ADMM) with the linearization method and multi-stage screening of variables. Missing values can be tolerated for CLIME in the data matrix. The computation is memory-optimized using the sparse matrix output.

**Usage**

```r
sugm(data, lambda = NULL, nlambda = NULL, lambda.min.ratio = NULL,
rho = NULL, method = "tiger", sym = "or", shrink=NULL,
prec = 1e-4, max.ite = 1e4, standardize = FALSE,
perturb = TRUE, verbose = TRUE)
```
**Arguments**

**data**
There are 2 options for "clime": (1) data is an $n \times d$ data matrix (2) a $d \times d$ sample covariance matrix. The program automatically identifies the input matrix by checking the symmetry. ($n$ is the sample size and $d$ is the dimension). For "tiger", covariance input is not supported and $d \geq 3$ is required. For "clime", $d \geq 2$ is required.

**lambda**
A sequence of decreasing positive numbers to control the regularization. Typical usage is to leave the input lambda = NULL and have the program compute its own lambda sequence based on nlambda and lambda.min.ratio. Users can also specify a sequence to override this. Default value is from lambda.max to lambda.min.ratio*lambda.max. For "tiger", the default value of lambda.max is $\pi \sqrt{\log(d)/n}$. For "clime", the default value of lambda.max is the minimum regularization parameter, which yields an all-zero off-diagonal estimates.

**nlambda**
The number of values used in lambda. Default value is 5.

**lambda.min.ratio**
The smallest value for lambda, as a fraction of the upper bound of the regularization parameter. The program can automatically generate lambda as a sequence of length = nlambda starting from lambda.max to lambda.min.ratio*lambda.max in log scale. The default value is 0.25 for "tiger" and 0.5 for "clime".

**rho**
Penalty parameter used in the optimization algorithm for clime. The default value is $\sqrt{d}$.

**method**
"tiger" is applied if method = "tiger" and "clime" is applied if method="clime". Default value is "tiger".

**sym**
Symmetrization of output graphs. If sym = "and", the edge between node $i$ and node $j$ is selected ONLY when both node $i$ and node $j$ are selected as neighbors for each other. If sym = "or", the edge is selected when either node $i$ or node $j$ is selected as the neighbor for each other. The default value is "or".

**shrink**
Shrinkage of regularization parameter based on precision of estimation. The default value is 1.5 if method = "clime" and the default value is 0 if method="tiger".

**prec**
Stopping criterion. The default value is 1e-4.

**max.ite**
The iteration limit. The default value is 1e4.

**standardize**
Variables are standardized to have mean zero and unit standard deviation if standardize = TRUE. The default value is FALSE.

**perturb**
The diagonal of $\Sigma$ is added by a positive value to guarantee that $\Sigma$ is positive definite if perturb = TRUE. User can specify a numeric value for perturb. The default value is perturb = TRUE.

**verbose**
Tracing information printing is disabled if verbose = FALSE. The default value is TRUE.

**Details**
CLIME solves the following minimization problem

$$\min ||\Omega||_1 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad ||S\Omega - I||_\infty \leq \lambda,$$
where $|| \cdot ||_1$ and $|| \cdot ||_\infty$ are element-wise $1$-norm and $\infty$-norm respectively. "tiger" solves the following minimization problem

$$\min ||X - XB||_{2,1} + \lambda ||B||_1 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad B_{jj} = 0,$$

where $|| \cdot ||_1$ and $|| \cdot ||_{2,1}$ are element-wise $1$-norm and $L_{2,1}$-norm respectively.

Value

An object with S3 class "sugm" is returned:

data  The $n$ by $d$ data matrix or $d$ by $d$ sample covariance matrix from the input.
cov.input  An indicator of the sample covariance.
lambda  The sequence of regularization parameters $\lambda$ used in the program.
nlambda  The number of values used in $\lambda$.
icov  A list of $d$ by $d$ precision matrices corresponding to regularization parameters.
sym  The sym from the input.
method  The method from the input.
path  A list of $d$ by $d$ adjacency matrices of estimated graphs as a graph path corresponding to $\lambda$.
sparsity  The sparsity levels of the graph path.
ite  If method = "clime", it is a list of two matrices where ite[1] is the number of external iterations and ite[2] is the number of internal iterations with the entry of (i,j) as the number of iteration of i-th column and j-th lambda. If method="tiger", it is a matrix of iteration with the entry of (i,j) as the number of iteration of i-th column and j-th lambda.
df  It is a $d$ by $nlambda$ matrix. Each row contains the number of nonzero coefficients along the lasso solution path.
standardize  The standardize from the input.
perturb  The perturb from the input.
verbose  The verbose from the input.

Author(s)

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References

sugm.generator

See Also

flare-package, sugm.generator, sugm.select, sugm.plot, sugm.roc, plot.sugm, plot.select, plot.roc, plot.sim, print.sugm, print.select, print.roc and print.sim.

Examples

```r
## load package required
library(flare)

## generating data
n = 50
d = 50
D = sugm.generator(n=n, d=d, graph="band", g=1)
plot(D)

## sparse precision matrix estimation with method "clime"
out1 = sugm(D$data, method = "clime")
plot(out1)
sugm.plot(out1$path[[4]])

## sparse precision matrix estimation with method "tiger"
out2 = sugm(D$data, method = "tiger")
plot(out2)
sugm.plot(out2$path[[5]])
```

sugm.generator

Data generator for sparse undirected graph estimation.

Description

Implements the data generation from multivariate normal distributions with different graph structures, including "random", "hub", "cluster", "band", and "scale-free".

Usage

`sugm.generator(n = 200, d = 50, graph = "random", v = NULL, u = NULL,
g = NULL, prob = NULL, seed = NULL, vis = FALSE, verbose = TRUE)`

Arguments

- `n`: The number of observations (sample size). The default value is 200.
- `d`: The number of variables (dimension). For "hub" and "cluster", `d ≥ 4` is required. For "random", "band" and "scale-free", `d ≥ 3` is required. The default value is 50.
- `graph`: The graph structure with 5 options: "random", "hub", "cluster", "band", and "scale-free".
The off-diagonal elements of the precision matrix, controlling the magnitude of partial correlations with $u$. The default value is 0.3.

A positive number being added to the diagonal elements of the precision matrix, to control the magnitude of partial correlations. The default value is 0.1.

For "cluster" or "hub" graph, $g$ is the number of hubs or clusters in the graph. The default value is about $d/20$ if $d \geq 40$ and 2 if $d < 40$. For "band" graph, $g$ is the bandwidth and the default value is 1. NOT applicable to "random" graph.

For "random" graph, it is the probability that a pair of nodes has an edge. The default value is $3/d$. For "cluster" graph, it is the probability that a pair of nodes has an edge in each cluster. The default value is $6g/d$ if $d/g \leq 30$ and 0.3 if $d/g > 30$. NOT applicable to "hub", "band", and "scale-free" graphs.

Set seed for data generation. The default value is 1.

Visualize the adjacency matrix of the true graph structure, the graph pattern, the covariance matrix and the empirical covariance matrix. The default value is FALSE.

If verbose = FALSE, tracing information printing is disabled. The default value is TRUE.

Details

Given the adjacency matrix $\theta$, the graph patterns are generated as below:

(I) "random": Each pair of off-diagonal elements are randomly set $\theta[i,j]=\theta[j,i]=1$ for $i!=j$ with probability $\text{prob}$, and 0 otherwise. It results in about $d*(d-1)*\text{prob}/2$ edges in the graph.

(II) "hub": The row/columns are evenly partitioned into $g$ disjoint groups. Each group is associated with a "center" row $i$ in that group. Each pair of off-diagonal elements are set $\theta[i,j]=\theta[j,i]=1$ for $i!=j$ if $j$ also belongs to the same group as $i$ and 0 otherwise. It results in $d - g$ edges in the graph.

(III) "cluster": The row/columns are evenly partitioned into $g$ disjoint groups. Each pair of off-diagonal elements are set $\theta[i,j]=\theta[j,i]=1$ for $i!=j$ with the probability $\text{prob}$ if both $i$ and $j$ belong to the same group, and 0 otherwise. It results in about $g*(d/g)*(d/g-1)*\text{prob}/2$ edges in the graph.

(IV) "band": The off-diagonal elements are set to be $\theta[i,j]=1$ if $1<=|i-j|<=g$ and 0 otherwise. It results in $(2d-1-g)*g/2$ edges in the graph.

(V) "scale-free": The graph is generated using B-A algorithm. The initial graph has two connected nodes and each new node is connected to only one node in the existing graph with the probability proportional to the degree of the each node in the existing graph. It results in $d$ edges in the graph.

The adjacency matrix $\theta$ has all diagonal elements equal to 0. To obtain a positive definite covariance matrix, the smallest eigenvalue of $\theta * v$ (denoted by $e$) is computed. Then we set the
covariance matrix equal to \( \text{cov2cor}(\text{solve}(\theta v + (|e| + 0.1 + u)I)) \) to generate multivariate normal data.

**Value**

An object with S3 class "sim" is returned:

- **data** The \( n \times d \) matrix for the generated data
- **sigma** The covariance matrix for the generated data
- **omega** The precision matrix for the generated data
- **sigmahat** The empirical covariance matrix for the generated data
- **theta** The adjacency matrix of true graph structure (in sparse matrix representation) for the generated data

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**See Also**

`flare` and `flare-package`

**Examples**

```r
## load package required
library(flare)

## band graph with bandwidth 3
L = sugm.generator(graph = "band", g = 3)
plot(L)

## random sparse graph
L = sugm.generator(vis = TRUE)

## hub graph with 6 hubs
L = sugm.generator(graph = "hub", g = 6, vis = TRUE)

## cluster graph with 8 clusters
L = sugm.generator(graph = "cluster", g = 8, vis = TRUE)

## scale-free graphs
L = sugm.generator(graph="scale-free", vis = TRUE)
```
sugm.plot

Graph visualization for an object with S3 class "sugm"

Description

Implements the graph visualization using adjacency matrix. It can automatic organize 2D embedding layout.

Usage

sugm.plot(G, epsflag = FALSE, graph.name = "default", cur.num = 1, location)

Arguments

G The adjacency matrix corresponding to the graph.
epsflag If epsflag = TRUE, save the plot as an eps file in the target directory. The default value is FALSE.
graph.name The name of the output eps files. The default value is "default".
cur.num The number of plots saved as eps files. Only applicable when epsflag = TRUE. The default value is 1.
location Target directory. The default value is the current working directory.

Details

The user can change cur.num to plot several figures and select the best one. The implementation is based on the popular package "igraph".

Author(s)

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See Also

flare and flare-package

Examples

## load package required
library(flare)

## visualize the hub graph
L = sugm.generator(graph = "hub")
sugm.plot(L$theta)

## visualize the band graph
L = sugm.generator(graph = "band", g=5)
sugm.plot(L$theta)

## visualize the cluster graph
L = sugm.generator(graph = "cluster")
sugm.plot(L$theta)

## Not run:
#show working directory
getwd()
#plot 5 graphs and save the plots as eps files in the working directory
sugm.plot(L$theta, epsflag = TRUE, cur.num = 5)

## End(Not run)

---

**sugm.roc**

*Draw ROC Curve for an object with S3 class "sugm"*

**Description**

Draws ROC curve for a graph path according to the true graph structure.

**Usage**

`sugm.roc(path, theta, verbose = TRUE)`

**Arguments**

- **path**: A graph path.
- **theta**: The true graph structure.
- **verbose**: If `verbose = FALSE`, tracing information printing is disabled. The default value is `TRUE`.

**Details**

To avoid the horizontal oscillation, false positive rates is automatically sorted in the ascent order and true positive rates also follow the same order.

**Value**

An object with S3 class "roc" is returned:

- **F1**: The F1 scores along the graph path.
- **tp**: The true positive rates along the graph path.
- **fp**: The false positive rates along the graph paths.
- **AUC**: Area under the ROC curve.
**sugm.select**  

**Model selection for high-dimensional undirected graphical models**

**Description**

Implements the regularization parameter selection for high dimensional undirected graphical models. The optional approaches are stability approach to regularization selection (stars) and cross validation selection (cv).

**Usage**

```r
sugm.select(est, criterion = "stars", stars.subsample.ratio = NULL,
             stars.thresh = 0.1, rep.num = 20, fold = 5,
             loss="likelihood", verbose = TRUE)
```

**Note**

For a lasso regression, the number of nonzero coefficients is at most $n-1$. If $d \gg n$, even when regularization parameter is very small, the estimated graph may still be sparse. In this case, the AUC may not be a good choice to evaluate the performance.

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**See Also**

`sugm` and `flare-package`

**Examples**

```r
# load package required
library(flare)

# generate data
L = sugm.generator(d = 30, graph = "random", prob = 0.1)
out1 = sugm(L$data, lambda=10^(seq(log10(.4), log10(0.03), length.out=20)))

# draw ROC curve
Z1 = sugm.roc(out1$path,L$theta)

# Maximum F1 score
max(Z1$F1)
```
Arguments

est An object with S3 class "sugm"
criterion Model selection criterion. "stars" and "cv" are available for both graph estimation methods. The default value is "stars".
stars.subsample.ratio The subsampling ratio. The default value is $10 \times \sqrt{n}/n$ when $n > 144$ and 0.8 when $n \leq 144$, where $n$ is the sample size. Only applicable when criterion = "stars".
stars.thresh The variability threshold in stars. The default value is 0.1. Only applicable when criterion = "stars".
rep.num The number of subsamplings. The default value is 20.
fold The number of folds used in cross validation. The default value is 5. Only applicable when criterion = "cv".
loss Loss to be used in cross validation. Two losses are available: "likelihood" and "trace_2". Default "likelihood". Only applicable when criterion = "cv".
verbose If verbose = FALSE, tracing information printing is disabled. The default value is TRUE.

Details

Stability approach to regularization selection (stars) is a natural way to select optimal regularization parameter for all three estimation methods. It selects the optimal graph by variability of subsamplings and tends to over-select edges in Gaussian graphical models. Besides selecting the regularization parameters, stars can also provide an additional estimated graph by merging the corresponding subsampled graphs using the frequency counts. The K-fold cross validation is also provided for selecting the parameter lambda, and two loss functions are adopted as follow

\[
\text{likelihood} : \text{Tr}(\Sigma \Omega) - \log |\Omega| \\
\text{trace_2} : \text{Tr}(\text{diag}(\Sigma \Omega - I)^2).
\]

Value

An object with S3 class "select" is returned:

refit The optimal graph selected from the graph path
opt.icov The optimal precision matrix selected.
merge The graph path estimated by merging the subsampling paths. Only applicable when the input criterion = "stars".
variability The variability along the subsampling paths. Only applicable when the input criterion = "stars".
opt.index The index of the selected regularization parameter.
opt.lambda The selected regularization/thresholding parameter.
opt.sparsity The sparsity level of "refit".

and anything else included in the input est
**Note**

The model selection is NOT available when the data input is the sample covariance matrix.

**Author(s)**

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**References**


**See Also**

`sugm` and `flare-package`.

**Examples**

```r
## load package required
library(flare)

# generate data
L = sugm.generator(d = 10, graph="hub")
out1 = sugm(L$data)

# model selection using stars
# out1.select1 = sugm.select(out1, criterion = "stars", stars.thresh = 0.1)
# plot(out1.select1)

# model selection using cross validation
out1.select2 = sugm.select(out1, criterion = "cv")
plot(out1.select2)
```
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