Package ‘l2boost’

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12boost-package

Efficient implementation of Friedman's boosting algorithm for linear regression using an L2-loss function and coordinate direction (design matrix columns) basis functions.

Description

The 12boost package implements a generic boosting method [Friedman (2001)] for linear regression settings using an L2-loss function. The basis functions are simply the column vectors of the design matrix. 12boost scales the design matrix such that the boosting coefficients correspond to the gradient direction for each covariate. Friedman's gradient descent boosting algorithm proceeds at each step along the covariate direction closest (in L2 distance) to the maximal gradient descent direction.

The 12boost function uses an arbitrary L1-regularization parameter (nu), and includes the elementary data augmentation of Ehrlinger and Ishwaran (2012), to add an L2-penalization (lambda) similar to the elastic net [Zou and Hastie (2005)]. The L2-regularization reverses repressibility, a condition where one variable acts as a boosting surrogate for other, possibly informative, variables. Along with the decorrelation effect, this elasticBoost regularization circumvents L2Boost deficiencies in correlated settings.

We include a series of S3 functions for working with 12boost objects:

- **print** (print.12boost) prints a summary of the l2boost model fit.
- **coef** (coef.12boost) returns the model regression coefficients at any point along the solution path indexed by step m.
- **fitted** (fitted.12boost) returns the fitted response values from the training set at any point along the solution path.
- **residuals** (residuals.12boost) returns the training set residuals at any point along the solution path.
- **plot** (plot.12boost) for graphing either beta coefficients or gradient-correlation as a function of boosting steps.
- **predict** (predict.12boost) for boosting prediction on possibly new observations at any point along the solution path.

A cross-validation method (cv.12boost) is also included for L2boost and elasticBoost cross-validating regularization parameter optimizations.
Example Datasets

We have repackaged the diabetes data set from Efron et. al. (2004) for demonstration purposes. We also include data simulation functions for reproducing the elastic net simulation (elasticNetSim) of Zou and Hastie (2005) and the example multivariate normal simulations (mvnorm.l2boost) of Ehrlinger and Ishwaran (2012).

References


doc.coef.l2boost

Extract model coefficients from an l2boost model object at any point along the solution path indexed by step m.

Description

Extract model coefficients from an l2boost model object at any point along the solution path indexed by step m.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'l2boost'
coef(object, m = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: an l2boost fit object (`l2boost` or `cv.l2boost`)
- `m`: the iteration number within the l2boost solution path. If m=NULL, the coefficients are obtained from the last iteration M.
- `...`: other arguments passed to generic function.

Details

`coef` is a generic function which extracts model coefficients from objects returned by modeling functions.

By default, `coef.l2boost` returns the model (beta) coefficients from the last step, M of the l2boost model. For a `cv.l2boost` object, the default returns the coefficients from model at the cross-validation optimal step (m = opt.step return value).

Coefficients from alternative steps along the solution can be obtained using the `m` parameter.
Value

vector of coefficient estimates for \texttt{l2boost} objects. The estimates correspond to the given iteration number \( m \), or the final step \( M \).

See Also

\texttt{coef} and \texttt{l2boost}, \texttt{cv.l2boost} and \texttt{predict.l2boost} methods of \texttt{l2boost}.

Examples

```
#--------------------------------- Example: Diabetes data
# # See Efron B., Hastie T., Johnstone I., and Tibshirani R.
# data(diabetes, package='l2boost')

object <- l2boost(diabetes$x, diabetes$y, M=1000, nu=.01)
coef(object)

# At the m=500 step
coef(object, m=500)
```

\texttt{cv.l2boost} \hspace{1cm} \textit{K-fold cross-validation using \texttt{l2boost}.}

Description

Calculate the K-fold cross-validation prediction error for \texttt{l2boost} models. The prediction error is calculated using mean squared error (MSE). The optimal boosting step (\( m=\text{opt.step} \)) is obtained by selecting the step \( m \) resulting in the minimal MSE.

Usage

```
cv.l2boost(x, y, K = 10, M = NULL, nu = 1e-04, lambda = NULL, trace = FALSE,
type = c("discrete", "hybrid", "friedman", "lars"),
cores = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{x} \hspace{1cm} the design matrix
\item \texttt{y} \hspace{1cm} the response vector
\item \texttt{K} \hspace{1cm} number of cross-validation folds (default: 10)
\item \texttt{M} \hspace{1cm} the total number of iterations passed to \texttt{l2boost}.
\item \texttt{nu} \hspace{1cm} l1 shrinkage parameter (default: 1e-4)
\end{itemize}
Details

The cross-validation method splits the test data set into K mutually exclusive subsets. An 12boost model is built on K different training data sets, each created from a subsample of the full data set by sequentially leaving out one of the K subsets. The prediction error estimate is calculated by averaging the mean square error of each K test sets of the all of the K training datasets. The optimal step m is obtained at the step with a minimal averaged mean square error.

The full 12boost model is run after the cross-validation models, on the full dataset. This model is run for the full number of iteration steps M and returned in the cv.l2boost$fit object.

cv.l2boost only optimizes along the iteration count m for a given value of nu. This is equivalent to an L1-regularization optimization. In order to optimize an elasticBoost model on the L2-regularization parameter lambda, a manual two way cross-validation can be obtained by sequentially optimizing over a range of lambda values, and selecting the lambda/opt.step pair resulting in the minimal cross-validated mean square error. See the examples below.

cv.l2boost uses the parallel package internally to speed up the cross-validation process on multicore machines. Parallel is packaged with base R >= 2.14, for earlier releases the multicore package provides the same functionality. By default, cv.l2boost will use all cores available except 1. Each fold is run on it's own core and results are combined automatically. The number of cores can be overridden using the cores function argument.

Value

A list of cross-validation results:

call the matched call.
type Choice of l2boost algorithm from "discrete", "hybrid", "friedman","lars". see l2boost
names design matrix column names used in the model
nu The L1 boosting shrinkage parameter value
lambda The L2 elasticBoost shrinkage parameter value
K number of folds used for cross-validation
mse Optimal cross-validation mean square error estimate
mse.list list of K vectors of mean square errors at each step m
coeff beta coefficient estimates from the full model at opt.step
coeff.stand standardized beta coefficient estimates from full model at opt.step
opt.step  optimal step m calculated by minimizing cross-validation error among all K training sets
opt.norm L1 norm of beta coefficients at opt.step
fit  l2boost fit of full model
yhat  estimate of response from full model at opt.step

See Also

l2boost, plot.l2boost, predict.l2boost and coef.l2boost

Examples

```r
## Not run:
#------------------------------------------------------
# Example: ElasticBoost simulation
# Compare l2boost and elasticNetBoosting using 10-fold CV
#
# Elastic net simulation, see Zou H. and Hastie T. Regularization and
# variable selection via the elastic net. J. Royal Statist. Soc. B,
# 67(2):301-320, 2005
set.seed(1025)
dta <- elasticNetSim(n=100)

# The default values set up the signal on 3 groups of 5 variables,
# Color the signal variables red, others are grey.
sig <- c(rep("red", 15), rep("grey", 40-15))

# Set the boosting parameters
Mtarget = 1000
nuTarget = 1.e-2

# For CRAN, only use 2 cores in the CV method
cvCores=2

# 10 fold l2boost CV
cv.obj <- cv.l2boost(dta$x, dta$y, M=Mtarget, nu=nuTarget, cores=cvCores)

# Plot the results
par(mfrow=c(2,3))
plot(cv.obj)
abline(v=cv.obj$opt.step, lty=2, col="grey")
plot(cv.obj$fit, type="coef", ylab=expression(beta[i]))
abline(v=cv.obj$opt.step, lty=2, col="grey")
plot(coef(cv.obj$fit, m=cv.obj$opt.step), cex=.5,
     ylab=expression(beta[i]), xlab="Column Index", ylim=c(0,140), col=sig)

# elasticBoost l1-regularization parameter lambda=0.1
# 5 fold elasticNet CV
cv.eBoost <- cv.l2boost(dta$x, dta$y, M=Mtarget, K=5, nu=nuTarget, lambda=.1, cores=cvCores)

# plot the results
```

diabetes

Blood and other measurements in diabetics [Hastie and Efron (2012)]

Description

A repackaged diabetes dataset [Hastie and Efron (2012)] is a list of two different design matrices and a response vector with 442 observations [Efron et. al. (2004)]

The x matrix has been standardized to have unit L2 norm in each column and zero mean. The matrix x2 consists of x plus 54 interaction terms.

Format

A list of 3 data objects,

- x: A data frame with 10 variables and 442 observations
- y: a numeric response vector of 442 observations
- x2: a design matrix including interaction terms with 64 columns and 442 observations.

References


elasticNetSim

A blocked correlated data simulation.

Description

Creates a data simulation of n observations with signal groups of (p0/signal) signal variables and (p-p0) noise variables. Random noise is added to all columns. The default values, with n=100 create the simulation of Zou and Hastie (2005).
Usage

elasticNetSim(n, p = 40, p0 = 15, signal = 3, sigma = sqrt(0.01), beta.true = NULL)

Arguments

- **n**: number of observations
- **p**: number of coordinate directions in the design matrix (default 40)
- **p0**: number of signal coordinate directions in the design matrix (default 15)
- **signal**: number of signal groups (default 3)
- **sigma**: within group correlation coefficient (default sqrt(0.01))
- **beta.true**: specify the true simulation parameters. (default NULL = generated from other arguments)

Value

list of
- x simulated design matrix
- y simulated response vector
- beta.true true beta parameters used to create the simulation

References


Examples

```r
# Example: Elastic net simulation
#
# For elastic net simulation data, see Zou, H. and Hastie, T. (2005)
# Regularization and variable selection via the elastic net J. R. Statist. Soc. B
# , 67, Part 2, pp. 301-320
# Set the RNG seed to create a reproducible simulation
set.seed(432)  # Takes an integer argument

# Create a simulation with 100 observations.
dta <- elasticNetSim(n=100)

# The simulation contains a design matrix x, and response vector y
dim(dta$x)
length(dta$y)
print(dta$x[1:5,])
```
fitted.l2boost

Extract the fitted model estimates along the solution path for an l2boost model.

Description

Extract the fitted model estimates along the solution path for an l2boost model.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'l2boost'
fitted(object, m = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: an l2boost object
- `m`: the iteration number with the l2boost path. (default m=NULL)
- `...`: other arguments

Details

`fitted` is a generic function which extracts fitted values from objects returned by modeling functions.

`fitted.l2boost` returns the function estimates obtained from the training set observations of an l2boost model object at any point along the solution path. The estimate, $F_m(x)$ is evaluated at iteration $m$ using the training data set $x$. By default, `fitted.l2boost` returns the estimate at the last iteration step $M$, unless a specific iteration step $m$ is specified.

Value

The vector of fitted response estimates at the given iteration $m$. By default, the coefficients are obtained from the last iteration $m=M$.

See Also

`fitted` and `l2boost` and `predict.l2boost`

Examples

```r
# Example: Diabetes
#
# See Efron B., Hastie T., Johnstone I., and Tibshirani R.
data(diabetes, package="l2boost")

l2.object <- l2boost(diabetes$x, diabetes$y, M=1000, nu=.01)
```
l2boost

Generic gradient descent boosting method for linear regression.

Description

Efficient implementation of Friedman's boosting algorithm [Friedman (2001)] with L2-loss function and coordinate direction (design matrix columns) basis functions. This includes the elasticNet data augmentation of Ehrlinger and Ishwaran (2012), which adds an L2-penalization (lambda) similar to the elastic net [Zou and Hastie (2005)].

Usage

```
l2boost(x, 
```

### Default S3 method:
l2boost(x, y, M, nu, lambda, trace, 
    type, qr.tolerance, eps.tolerance, 
    ...

### S3 method for class 'formula'
l2boost(formula, data, ...)
Arguments

x  design matrix of dimension n x p
y  response variable of length n
formula  an object of class formula (or one that can be coerced to that class): a symbolic description of the model to be fitted. The details of model specification are given under formula.
data  an optional data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by as.data.frame to a data frame) containing the variables in the model used in the formula.
M  number of steps to run boost algorithm (M >1)
nu  L1 shrinkage parameter (0 < nu <= 1)
lambda  L2 shrinkage parameter used for elastic net boosting (lambda > 0 || lambda = NULL)
type  Choice of l2boost algorithm from "discrete", "hybrid", "friedman","lars". See details below. (default "discrete")
qr.tolerance  tolerance limit for use in qr.solve (default: 1e-30)
eps.tolerance  dynamic step size lower limit (default: .Machine$double.eps)
trace  show runtime messages (default: FALSE)
...  other arguments (currently unused)

Details

The l2boost function is an efficient implementation of a generic boosting method [Friedman (2001)] for linear regression using an L2-loss function. The basis functions are the column vectors of the design matrix. l2boost scales the design matrix such that the coordinate columns of the design correspond to the gradient directions for each covariate. The boosting coefficients are equivalent to the gradient-correlation of each covariate. Friedman’s gradient descent boosting algorithm proceeds at each step along the covariate direction closest (in L2 distance) to the maximal gradient descent direction.

We include a series of algorithms to solve the boosting optimization. These are selected through the type argument

• friedman - The original, bare-bones l2boost (Friedman (2001)). This method takes a fixed step size of length nu.
• lars - The l2boost-lars-limit (See Efron et.al (2004)). This algorithm takes a single step of the optimal length to the critical point required for a new coordinate direction to become favorable. Although optimal in the number of steps required to reach the OLS solution, this method may be computationally expensive for large p problems, as the method requires a matrix inversion to calculate the step length.
• discrete - Optimized Friedman algorithm to reduce number of evaluations required [Ehrlinger and Ishwaran 2012]. The algorithm dynamically determines the number of steps of length nu to take along a descent direction. The discrete method allows the algorithm to take step sizes of multiples of nu at any evaluation.
hybrid - Similar to discrete, however only allows combining steps along the first descent direction. hybrid Works best if nu is moderate, but not too small. In this case, Friedman's algorithm would take many steps along the first coordinate direction, and then cycle when multiple coordinates have similar gradient directions (by the L2 measure).

12boost keeps track of all gradient-coorelation coefficients (rho) at each iteration in addition to the maximal descent direction taken by the method. Visualizing these coefficients can be informative of the inner workings of gradient boosting (see the examples in the plot.12boost method).

The 12boost function uses an arbitrary L1-regularization parameter (nu), and includes the elementary data augmentation of Ehrlinger and Ishwaran (2012), to add an L2-penalization (lambda) similar to the elastic net [Zou and Hastie (2005)]. The L2-regularization reverses repressibility, a condition where one variable acts as a boosting surrogate for other, possibly informative, variables. Along with the decorrelation effect, this elasticBoost regularization circumvents L2Boost deficiencies in correlated settings.

We include a series of S3 functions for working with 12boost objects:

- print (print.12boost) prints a summary of the 12boost fit.
- coef (coef.12boost) returns the 12boost model regression coefficients at any point along the solution path.
- fitted (fitted.12boost) returns the fitted 12boost response estimates (from the training dataset) along the solution path.
- residuals (residuals.12boost) returns the training set 12boost residuals along the solution path.
- plot (plot.12boost) for graphing model coefficients of an 12boost object.
- predict (predict.12boost) for generating 12boost prediction estimates on possibly new test set observations.

A cross-validation method (cv.12boost) is also included for L2boost and elasticBoost, for cross-validated error estimats and regularization parameter optimizations.

Value

A "12boost" object is returned, for which print, plot, predict, and coef methods exist.

call the matched call.
type Choice of 12boost algorithm from "friedman", "discrete", "hybrid", "lars"
u nu The L1 boosting shrinkage parameter value
lambda The L2 elasticNet shrinkage parameter value
x The training dataset
x.na Columns of original design matrix with values na, these have been removed from x
x.attr scale attributes of design matrix
names Column names of design matrix
y training response vector associated with x, centered about the mean value ybar
ybar mean value of training response vector
l2boost

mjk measure to favorability. This is a matrix of size p by m. Each coordinate j has a measure at each step m

stepSize vector of step lengths taken (NULL unless type = "lars")

1.crit vector of column index of critical direction

L.crit number of steps along each 1.crit direction

S.crit The critical step value where a direction change occurs

path.Fm estimates of response at each step m

Fm estimate of response at final step M

rhom.path boosting parameter estimate at each step m

betam.path beta parameter estimates at each step m. List of m vectors of length p

betam beta parameter estimate at final step M

The notation for the return values is described in Ehrlinger and Ishwaran (2012).

References


See Also


Examples

#---------------------------------------------------------------
# Example 1: Diabetes data
#
# See Efron B., Hastie T., Johnstone I., and Tibshirani R.
# data(diabetes, package="l2boost")

l2.object <- l2boost(diabetes$x, diabetes$y, M=1000, nu=.01)

# Plot the boosting rho, and regression beta coefficients as a function of
# boosting steps m
#
# Note: The selected coordinate trajectories are colored in red after selection, and
# blue before. Unselected coordinates are colored grey.
#
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
mvnorm.l2boost

multivariate normal data simulations.

Description

Create simulated dataset from a multivariate normal. Used to recreate data simulations from Ehrlinger and Ishwaran (2012).
Usage

mvnorm.l2boost(n = 100, p = 100, beta = NULL, which.beta = NULL, rho = 0)

Arguments

n number of observations
p number of coordinate directions in the design matrix
beta a "true" beta vector of length p (default=NULL) See details.
which.beta indicator vector for which beta coefficients to include as signal in simulation (default=NULL) see details
rho correlation coefficient between coordinate directions

Details

By default, mvnorm.l2boost creates a data set of n multivariate normal random observations of p covariates (see MASS:mvnorm). The correlation matrix is constructed with 1 on the diagonals and the correlation coefficient rho on the off diagonals.

The response is constructed as follows: If a true beta vector is not supplied, the first 10 beta coefficients carry the signal with a value of 5, and the remaining p-10 values are set to zero. Given a beta.true vector, all values are used as specified. The coefficient vector is truncated to have p signal terms if length(beta.true) > p, and noise coordinates are added if length(beta.true) < p.

It is possible to pass an indicator vector which.beta to select specific signal elements from the full vector beta.true.

Value

• call Matched function call
• x design matrix of size n x p
• y response vector of length n

References


Examples

#-----------------------------------------------
# Example: Multivariate normal data simulation
#
# Create a (reproducible) data set of size 100 x 100
set.seed(1024)
n<- 100
p<- 100

# Set 10 signal variables using a uniform beta=5, the remaining (p-10)=90 are
# set to zero indicating random noise.
beta <- c(rep(5,10), rep(0,p-10))

# Example with orthogonal design matrix columns (orthogonal + noise)
ortho.data <- mvnorm.l2boost(n, p, beta)
cbind(ortho.data$y[1:5],ortho.data$x[1:5,])

# Example with correlation between design matrix columns
corr.data <- mvnorm.l2boost(n, p, beta, rho=0.65)
cbind(corr.data$y[1:5],corr.data$x[1:5,])

plot.l2boost

Plotting for l2boost objects.

Description

plotting methods for l2boost objects (l2boost and cv.l2boost).

By default, plotting an l2boost object produces a gradient-correlation vs iteration steps (m) plot. Plotting a cv.l2boost object produces a cross-validation error plot, and prints the minimal CV MSE value and optimal step opt.step to the R console.

Many generic arguments to plot are passed through the plot.l2boost function.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'l2boost'
plot(x, type = c("rho", "coef"),
     standardize = TRUE, active.set = NULL,
     xvar = c("step", "norm"), xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL,
     trim = TRUE, clip = NULL, col = NULL, ylim = NULL,
     xlim = NULL, ...)

Arguments

x  l2boost or cv.l2boost object

type  which type of plot. rho plots gradient-correlation, coef regression (beta) coefficients vs the step number m along the x-axis

standardize  Should we plot standardized gradient-correlation (default: TRUE)

active.set  Vector of indices of the coordinates for highlighting with color=col (default: NULL shows all active coordinates)

xvar  what measure do we plot on the x-axis? step plots the step m, norm plots the normalized distance (1-nu)^(m-1)

xlab  specific x-axis label (NULL results in default value depending on xvar)

ylab  specific y-axis label (NULL results in default value depending on type)

trim  (default: TRUE)

clip  Do we want to c
plot.l2boost

col
    Color to highlight active set coordinates (NULL indicates default all active set
    at step M in blue, changes to red after selection

ylim
    Control plotted y-values (default: NULL for auto range)

xlim
    Control plotted x-values (default: NULL for auto domain)

... other arguments passed to plot functions

Details

Gradient-correlation plots are created by tracing out the boosting coefficient (rho) for each candidate direction. The coefficient and gradient-correlation are equivalent under standard scaling (zero intercept with design matrix columns scaled to have mean=0 and variance=1).

Unless explicitly set using \textit{col} argument, the plot function colors the gradient-correlation paths along each direction by the following criteria:

- Red: indicates the coordinate direction has been selected in the boosting path at some step $\leq$ M.
- Blue: indicates the coordinate will be selected within the specified number of steps M (and switch to red upon selection).
- Grey: indicates coordinates have not and will not be selected by the algorithm over all iterations.

The colors are set using the \textit{l.crit} return value from the \texttt{l2boost} object.

Value

NULL

See Also

\texttt{l2boost}, \texttt{print.l2boost}, \texttt{predict.l2boost} methods of \texttt{l2boost} and \texttt{cv.l2boost}

Examples

```r
# Example: Diabetes
#
# See Efron B., Hastie T., Johnstone I., and Tibshirani R.
data(diabetes, package = "l2boost")

l2.object <- l2boost(diabetes$x, diabetes$y, M=1000, nu=.01)

# Plot the gradient-correlation, and regression beta coefficients as a function of
# boosting steps m
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(l2.object)
abline(v=500, lty=2, col="grey")
plot(l2.object, type="coef")
abline(v=500, lty=2, col="grey")
```
predict.l2boost

## predict.l2boost

Predict method for l2boost models.

### Description

The `predict` function is a generic function for predictions from the results of various model fitting functions.

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'l2boost'
predict(object, xnew = NULL,
        type = c("fit", "coef"), newdata = xnew, ...)
```
Arguments

- **object**: an l2boost object
- **xnew**: a new design matrix to fit with the l2boost object
- **newdata**: a new design matrix to fit with the l2boost object
- **type**: "fit" or "coef" determines the values returned. "fit" returns model estimates, "coef" returns the model coefficients
- **...**: other arguments (currently not used)

Details

`predict.l2boost` takes the optional `xnew` (equivalent `newdata`) `data.frame` and returns the model estimates from an `l2boost` object. If neither `xnew` or `newdata` are provided, `predict` returns estimates for the `l2boost` training data set.

By default, `predict.l2boost` returns the function estimates, unless `type="coef"` then the set of regression coefficients (beta) are returned from the `l2boost` object.

Value

- function estimates for `type=fit`, coefficient estimates for `type=coef`
- *yhat* vector of n function estimates from the final step M
- *yhat.path* list of M function estimates, one at each step m
- or
- *coef* vector of p beta coefficient estimates from final step M
- *coef.stand* vector of p standardized beta coefficient estimates from final step M
- *coef.path* list of vectors of p beta coefficient estimates, one for each step m
- *coef.stand.path* list of vectors of p standardized beta coefficient estimates, one for each step m

See Also

`predict` and `l2boost`, `coef.l2boost`, `fitted.l2boost`, `residuals.l2boost` and `cv.l2boost`

Examples

```r
# Example 1: Diabetes
#
# See Efron B., Hastie T., Johnstone I., and Tibshirani R.
data(diabetes)

object <- l2boost(diabetes$x, diabetes$y, M=1000, nu=.01)

# With no arguments returns the estimates at the full M from the training data.
prd <- predict(object)
prd$yhat
```
# at step m=600
prd$yhat.path[[600]]

# Also can return coefficient estimates. This is equivalent to \code{\link{coef.l2boost}}
cf <- predict(object, type="coef")
cf$coef

# at step m=600
cf$coef.path[[600]]

# Or used to predict new data, in this case a subset of training data
cbind(diabetes$y[1:5], predict(object, xnew=diabetes$x[1:5,])$yhat)

print.l2boost

\textit{print method for \texttt{l2boost} and \texttt{cv.l2boost} objects.}

\textbf{Description}

\texttt{print} is a generic function for displaying model summaries
\texttt{print.l2boost} returns a model summary for \texttt{l2boost} and \texttt{cv.l2boost} objects including the coefficient estimates at the specified step m. By default, \texttt{print.l2boost} returns the summary for the object at the final iteration step M

\textbf{Usage}

```r
## S3 method for class 'l2boost'
print(x, m = NULL, ...)
```

\textbf{Arguments}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{x} \hspace{1cm} an \texttt{l2boost} object
  \item \texttt{m} \hspace{1cm} return the result from iteration m
  \item \texttt{...} \hspace{1cm} other arguments passed to helper functions
\end{itemize}

\textbf{See Also}

\texttt{l2boost}, \texttt{cv.l2boost} and \texttt{coef.l2boost}

\textbf{Examples}

```r
# Example 1: Diabetes
#
# See Efron B., Hastie T., Johnstone I., and Tibshirani R.
data(diabetes)
```
residuals.l2boost

residuals.l2boost returns the training set residuals from an \texttt{lRboost} object. By default, the residuals are returned at the final iteration step $m=M$.

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'l2boost'
residuals(object, m = NULL, ...)
```

### Arguments

- **object**: an \texttt{l2boost} object for the extraction of model coefficients.
- **m**: the iteration number with the \texttt{l2boost} path. If $m=NULL$, the coefficients are obtained from the last iteration $M$.
- **...**: arguments (unused)

### Value

A vector of $n$ residuals

### See Also

\texttt{residuals} and \texttt{lRboost} and \texttt{predict.l2boost}

### Examples

```r
# Example: Diabetes

# For diabetes data set, see Efron B., Hastie T., Johnstone I., and Tibshirani R.
data(diabetes, package = "l2boost")

d.p <- l2.object <- l2boost(diabetes$x, diabetes$y, M=1000, nu=.01)
```
resid <- residuals(l2.object)
resid.mid <- residuals(l2.object, m=500)

# Create diagnostic plots
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
qqnorm(residuals(l2.object), ylim=c(-3e-13, 3e-13))
qqline(residuals(l2.object), col=2)

qqnorm(residuals(l2.object, m=500), ylim=c(-3e-13, 3e-13))
qqline(residuals(l2.object, m=500), col=2)

# Tukey-Anscombe's plot
plot(y=residuals(l2.object), x=fitted(l2.object), main="Tukey-Anscombe's plot",
     ylim=c(-3e-13, 3e-13))
lines(smooth.spline(fitted(l2.object), residuals(l2.object), df=4), type="l",
     lty=2, col="red", lwd=2)
abline(h=0, lty=2, col = 'gray')

plot(y=residuals(l2.object, m=500), x=fitted(l2.object, m=500), main="Tukey-Anscombe's plot",
     ylim=c(-3e-13, 3e-13))
lines(smooth.spline(fitted(l2.object,m=500), residuals(l2.object, m=500), df=4), type="l",
     lty=2, col="red", lwd=2)
abline(h=0, lty=2, col = 'gray')
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