

# Package ‘grpsel’

June 18, 2022

**Type** Package

**Title** Group Subset Selection

**Version** 1.3.0

**Description** Provides tools for sparse regression modelling with grouped predictors using the group subset selection penalty. Uses coordinate descent and local search algorithms to rapidly deliver near optimal estimates. The group subset penalty can be combined with a group lasso or ridge penalty for added shrinkage. Linear and logistic regression are supported, as are overlapping groups.

**URL** <https://github.com/ryan-thompson/grpsel>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/ryan-thompson/grpsel/issues>

**License** GPL-3

**Encoding** UTF-8

**Depends** R (>= 4.1.0)

**Imports** ggplot2, parallel, Rcpp

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**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**Config/testthat/edition** 3

**NeedsCompilation** yes

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coef.cv.grpsel . . . . .	2
coef.grpsel . . . . .	3
cv.grpsel . . . . .	3
grpsel . . . . .	5
plot.cv.grpsel . . . . .	9
plot.grpsel . . . . .	10
predict.cv.grpsel . . . . .	10
predict.grpsel . . . . .	11

<b>Index</b>	<b>12</b>
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coef.cv.grpsel	<i>Coefficient function for cv.grpsel object</i>
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**Description**

Extracts coefficients for specified values of the tuning parameters.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'cv.grpsel'
coef(object, lambda = "lambda.min", gamma = "gamma.min", ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	an object of class cv.grpsel
lambda	the value of lambda indexing the desired fit
gamma	the value of gamma indexing the desired fit
...	any other arguments

**Value**

A matrix of coefficients.

**Author(s)**

Ryan Thompson <ryan.thompson@monash.edu>

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coef.grpsel	<i>Coefficient function for grpsel object</i>
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**Description**

Extracts coefficients for specified values of the tuning parameters.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'grpsel'  
coef(object, lambda = NULL, gamma = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	an object of class grpsel
lambda	the value of lambda indexing the desired fit
gamma	the value of gamma indexing the desired fit
...	any other arguments

**Value**

A matrix of coefficients.

**Author(s)**

Ryan Thompson <ryan.thompson@monash.edu>

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cv.grpsel	<i>Cross-validated group subset selection</i>
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**Description**

Fits the regularisation surface for a regression model with a group subset selection penalty and then cross-validates this surface.

**Usage**

```
cv.grpsel(  
  x,  
  y,  
  group = seq_len(ncol(x)),  
  penalty = c("grSubset", "grSubset+grLasso", "grSubset+Ridge"),  
  loss = c("square", "logistic"),  
  lambda = NULL,  
  gamma = NULL,  
)
```

```

    nfold = 10,
    folds = NULL,
    cv.loss = NULL,
    cluster = NULL,
    interpolate = TRUE,
    ...
)

```

### Arguments

x	a predictor matrix
y	a response vector
group	a vector of length ncol(x) with the jth element identifying the group that the jth predictor belongs to; alternatively, a list of vectors with the kth vector identifying the predictors that belong to the kth group (useful for overlapping groups)
penalty	the type of penalty to apply; one of 'grSubset', 'grSubset+grLasso', or 'grSubset+Ridge'
loss	the type of loss function to use; 'square' for linear regression or 'logistic' for logistic regression
lambda	an optional list of decreasing sequences of group subset selection parameters; the list should contain a vector for each value of gamma
gamma	an optional decreasing sequence of group lasso or ridge parameters
nfold	the number of cross-validation folds
folds	an optional vector of length nrow(x) with the ith entry identifying the fold that the ith observation belongs to
cv.loss	an optional cross-validation loss-function to use; should accept a vector of predicted values and a vector of actual values
cluster	an optional cluster for running cross-validation in parallel; must be set up using parallel::makeCluster; each fold is evaluated on a different node of the cluster
interpolate	a logical indicating whether to interpolate the lambda sequence for the cross-validation fits; see details below
...	any other arguments for grpsel()

### Details

When loss='logistic' stratified cross-validation is used to balance the folds. When fitting to the cross-validation folds, interpolate=TRUE cross-validates the midpoints between consecutive lambda values rather than the original lambda sequence. This new sequence retains the same set of solutions on the full data, but often leads to superior cross-validation performance.

### Value

An object of class cv.grpsel; a list with the following components:

<code>cv.mean</code>	a list of vectors containing cross-validation means per value of <code>lambda</code> ; an individual vector in the list for each value of <code>gamma</code>
<code>cd.sd</code>	a list of vectors containing cross-validation standard errors per value of <code>lambda</code> ; an individual vector in the list for each value of <code>gamma</code>
<code>lambda</code>	a list of vectors containing the values of <code>lambda</code> used in the fit; an individual vector in the list for each value of <code>gamma</code>
<code>gamma</code>	a vector containing the values of <code>gamma</code> used in the fit
<code>lambda.min</code>	the value of <code>lambda</code> minimising <code>cv.mean</code>
<code>gamma.min</code>	the value of <code>gamma</code> minimising <code>cv.mean</code>
<code>fit</code>	the fit from running <code>grpssel()</code> on the full data

**Author(s)**

Ryan Thompson <ryan.thompson@monash.edu>

**Examples**

```
# Grouped data
set.seed(123)
n <- 100
p <- 10
g <- 5
group <- rep(1:g, each = p / g)
beta <- numeric(p)
beta[which(group %in% 1:2)] <- 1
x <- matrix(rnorm(n * p), n, p)
y <- rnorm(n, x %% beta)
newx <- matrix(rnorm(p), ncol = p)

# Group subset selection
fit <- cv.grpssel(x, y, group)
plot(fit)
coef(fit)
predict(fit, newx)

# Parallel cross-validation
cl <- parallel::makeCluster(2)
fit <- cv.grpssel(x, y, group, cluster = cl)
parallel::stopCluster(cl)
```

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grpssel

*Group subset selection*

---

**Description**

Fits the regularisation surface for a regression model with a group subset selection penalty. The group subset penalty can be combined with either a group lasso or ridge penalty for shrinkage. The group subset parameter is `lambda` and the group lasso/ridge parameter is `gamma`.

**Usage**

```

grpsel(
  x,
  y,
  group = seq_len(ncol(x)),
  penalty = c("grSubset", "grSubset+grLasso", "grSubset+Ridge"),
  loss = c("square", "logistic"),
  local.search = FALSE,
  orthogonalise = FALSE,
  nlambda = 100,
  lambda.step = 0.99,
  lambda = NULL,
  lambda.factor = NULL,
  ngamma = 10,
  gamma.max = 100,
  gamma.min = 1e-04,
  gamma = NULL,
  gamma.factor = NULL,
  pmax = ncol(x),
  gmax = length(unique(group)),
  eps = 1e-04,
  max.cd.iter = 10000,
  max.ls.iter = 100,
  active.set = TRUE,
  active.set.count = 3,
  sort = TRUE,
  screen = 500,
  warn = TRUE
)

```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a predictor matrix
<code>y</code>	a response vector
<code>group</code>	a vector of length <code>ncol(x)</code> with the <code>j</code> th element identifying the group that the <code>j</code> th predictor belongs to; alternatively, a list of vectors with the <code>k</code> th vector identifying the predictors that belong to the <code>k</code> th group (useful for overlapping groups)
<code>penalty</code>	the type of penalty to apply; one of 'grSubset', 'grSubset+grLasso', or 'grSubset+Ridge'
<code>loss</code>	the type of loss function to use; 'square' for linear regression or 'logistic' for logistic regression
<code>local.search</code>	a logical indicating whether to perform local search after coordinate descent; typically leads to higher quality solutions
<code>orthogonalise</code>	a logical indicating whether to orthogonalise within groups
<code>nlambda</code>	the number of group subset selection parameters to evaluate when <code>lambda</code> is computed automatically; may evaluate fewer parameters if <code>pmax</code> or <code>gmax</code> is reached first

lambda.step	the step size taken when computing lambda from the data; should be a value strictly between 0 and 1; larger values typically lead to a finer grid of subset sizes
lambda	an optional list of decreasing sequences of group subset selection parameters; the list should contain a vector for each value of gamma
lambda.factor	a vector of penalty factors applied to the group subset selection penalty; equal to the group sizes by default
ngamma	the number of group lasso or ridge parameters to evaluate when gamma is computed automatically
gamma.max	the maximum value for gamma when penalty='grSubset+Ridge'; when penalty='grSubset+grLasso' gamma.max is computed automatically from the data
gamma.min	the minimum value for gamma when penalty='grSubset+Ridge' and the minimum value for gamma as a fraction of gamma.max when penalty='grSubset+grLasso'
gamma	an optional decreasing sequence of group lasso or ridge parameters
gamma.factor	a vector of penalty factors applied to the shrinkage penalty; by default, equal to the square root of the group sizes when penalty='grSubset+grLasso' or a vector of ones when penalty='grSubset+Ridge'
pmax	the maximum number of predictors ever allowed to be active; ignored if lambda is supplied
gmax	the maximum number of groups ever allowed to be active; ignored if lambda is supplied
eps	the convergence tolerance; convergence is declared when the relative maximum difference in consecutive coefficients is less than eps
max.cd.iter	the maximum number of coordinate descent iterations allowed per value of lambda and gamma
max.ls.iter	the maximum number of local search iterations allowed per value of lambda and gamma
active.set	a logical indicating whether to use active set updates; typically lowers the run time
active.set.count	the number of consecutive coordinate descent iterations in which a subset should appear before running active set updates
sort	a logical indicating whether to sort the coordinates before running coordinate descent; required for gradient screening; typically leads to higher quality solutions
screen	the number of groups to keep after gradient screening; smaller values typically lower the run time
warn	a logical indicating whether to print a warning if the algorithms fail to converge

### Details

For linear regression (loss='square') the response and predictors are centred about zero and scaled to unit l2-norm. For logistic regression (loss='logistic') only the predictors are centred and scaled and an intercept is fit during the course of the algorithm.

**Value**

An object of class `grpsel`; a list with the following components:

<code>beta</code>	a list of matrices whose columns contain fitted coefficients for a given value of <code>lambda</code> ; an individual matrix in the list for each value of <code>gamma</code>
<code>gamma</code>	a vector containing the values of <code>gamma</code> used in the fit
<code>lambda</code>	a list of vectors containing the values of <code>lambda</code> used in the fit; an individual vector in the list for each value of <code>gamma</code>
<code>np</code>	a list of vectors containing the number of active predictors per value of <code>lambda</code> ; an individual vector in the list for each value of <code>gamma</code>
<code>ng</code>	a list of vectors containing the the number of active groups per value of <code>lambda</code> ; an individual vector in the list for each value of <code>gamma</code>
<code>iter.cd</code>	a list of vectors containing the number of coordinate descent iterations per value of <code>lambda</code> ; an individual vector in the list for each value of <code>gamma</code>
<code>iter.ls</code>	a list of vectors containing the number of local search iterations per value of <code>lambda</code> ; an individual vector in the list for each value of <code>gamma</code>
<code>loss</code>	a list of vectors containing the evaluated loss function per value of <code>lambda</code> evaluated; an individual vector in the list for each value of <code>gamma</code>

**Author(s)**

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**References**

Thompson, R. and Vahid, F. (2021). 'Group selection and shrinkage with application to sparse semiparametric modeling'. arXiv: [2105.12081](https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.12081).

**Examples**

```
# Grouped data
set.seed(123)
n <- 100
p <- 10
g <- 5
group <- rep(1:g, each = p / g)
beta <- numeric(p)
beta[which(group %in% 1:2)] <- 1
x <- matrix(rnorm(n * p), n, p)
y <- rnorm(n, x %*% beta)
newx <- matrix(rnorm(p), ncol = p)

# Group subset selection
fit <- grpsel(x, y, group)
plot(fit)
coef(fit, lambda = 0.05)
predict(fit, newx, lambda = 0.05)
```



```
# Group subset selection with group lasso shrinkage
fit <- grpsel(x, y, group, penalty = 'grSubset+grLasso')
plot(fit, gamma = 0.05)
coef(fit, lambda = 0.05, gamma = 0.1)
predict(fit, newx, lambda = 0.05, gamma = 0.1)

# Group subset selection with ridge shrinkage
fit <- grpsel(x, y, group, penalty = 'grSubset+Ridge')
plot(fit, gamma = 0.05)
coef(fit, lambda = 0.05, gamma = 0.1)
predict(fit, newx, lambda = 0.05, gamma = 0.1)
```

---

plot.cv.grpsel

*Plot function for cv.grpsel object*

---

## Description

Plot the cross-validation results from group subset selection for a specified value of gamma.

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cv.grpsel'
plot(x, gamma = "gamma.min", ...)
```

## Arguments

x	an object of class cv.grpsel
gamma	the value of gamma indexing the desired fit
...	any other arguments

## Value

A plot of the cross-validation results.

## Author(s)

Ryan Thompson <ryan.thompson@monash.edu>

---

plot.grpsel                      *Plot function for grpsel object*

---

### Description

Plot the coefficient profiles from group subset selection for a specified value of gamma.

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'grpsel'
plot(x, gamma = 0, ...)
```

### Arguments

x	an object of class grpsel
gamma	the value of gamma indexing the desired fit
...	any other arguments

### Value

A plot of the coefficient profiles.

### Author(s)

Ryan Thompson <ryan.thompson@monash.edu>

---

predict.cv.grpsel                      *Predict function for cv.grpsel object*

---

### Description

Generate predictions for new data using specified values of the tuning parameters.

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cv.grpsel'
predict(object, x.new, lambda = "lambda.min", gamma = "gamma.min", ...)
```

### Arguments

object	an object of class cv.grpsel
x.new	a matrix of new values for the predictors
lambda	the value of lambda indexing the desired fit
gamma	the value of gamma indexing the desired fit
...	any other arguments

**Value**

A matrix of predictions.

**Author(s)**

Ryan Thompson <ryan.thompson@monash.edu>

---

`predict.grpsel`      *Predict function for grpsel object*

---

**Description**

Generate predictions for new data using specified values of the tuning parameters.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'grpsel'  
predict(object, x.new, lambda = NULL, gamma = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>object</code>	an object of class <code>grpsel</code>
<code>x.new</code>	a matrix of new values for the predictors
<code>lambda</code>	the value of <code>lambda</code> indexing the desired fit
<code>gamma</code>	the value of <code>gamma</code> indexing the desired fit
<code>...</code>	any other arguments

**Value**

A matrix of predictions.

**Author(s)**

Ryan Thompson <ryan.thompson@monash.edu>

# Index

`coef.cv.grpsel`, [2](#)

`coef.grpsel`, [3](#)

`cv.grpsel`, [3](#)

`grpsel`, [5](#)

`plot.cv.grpsel`, [9](#)

`plot.grpsel`, [10](#)

`predict.cv.grpsel`, [10](#)

`predict.grpsel`, [11](#)