Package: smurf (via r-universe)

September 11, 2024

Type Package

Title Sparse Multi-Type Regularized Feature Modeling

Version 1.1.5

Date 2023-03-22

Description Implementation of the SMuRF algorithm of Devriendt et al.
(2021) <doi:10.1016/j.insmatheco.2020.11.010> to fit
generalized linear models (GLMs) with multiple types of
predictors via regularized maximum likelihood.

URL https://gitlab.com/TReynkens/smurf

License GPL (>= 2)

BugReports https://gitlab.com/TReynkens/smurf/-/issues

Depends R (>= 3.4)

Imports catdata, glmnet (>= 4.0), graphics, MASS, Matrix, methods,
mgcv, parallel, RColorBrewer, Rcpp (>= 0.12.12), stats

Suggests bookdown, knitr, rmarkdown, roxygen2 (>= 6.0.0), testthat

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo (>= 0.8.300.1.0)

VignetteBuilder knitr

ByteCompile yes

Encoding UTF-8

NeedsCompilation yes

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

Repository https://treynkens.r-universe.dev

RemoteUrl https://gitlab.com/treynkens/smurf

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha 99afdc8a6823f8211c9ea1e24d82b9b5cbdab688

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smurf-package	*smurf: Sparse Multi-Type Regularized Feature Modeling*

Description

Implementation of the SMuRF algorithm of Devriendt et al. (2021) [doi:10.1016/j.insmatheco.2020.11.010](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.insmatheco.2020.11.010) to fit generalized linear models (GLMs) with multiple types of predictors via regularized maximum likelihood.

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See Also

Useful links:

- https://gitlab.com/TReynkens/smurf

- Report bugs at https://gitlab.com/TReynkens/smurf/-/issues

---

coef.glmsmurf *Coefficients of Estimated Model*

Description

Function to extract the coefficients of the estimated model. `coefficients` is an *alias* for it.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'glmsmurf'
coef(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'glmsmurf'
coefficients(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object   An object of class 'glmsmurf', typically the result of a call to glmsmurf or
              glmsmurf.fit.

...   Additional arguments which are currently ignored.

Value

A vector containing the coefficients of the estimated model in `object`.

See Also

coef_reest, coef, summary.glmsmurf, glmsmurf, glmsmurf-class

Examples

```
## See example(glmsmurf) for examples
```

---

coef_reest *Coefficients of Re-estimated Model*

Description

Function to extract the coefficients of the re-estimated model. `coefficients_reest` is an *alias* for it.

Usage

```
coef_reest(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'glmsmurf'
coef_reest(object, ...)

coefficients_reest(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'glmsmurf'
coefficients_reest(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object   An object for which the extraction of model coefficients is meaningful. E.g.
           an object of class 'glmsmurf', typically the result of a call to glmsmurf or
           glmsmurf.fit.

...   Additional arguments which are currently ignored.

Value

A vector containing the coefficients of the re-estimated model in object, when they are available,
or, otherwise, the coefficients of the estimated model in object with a warning.

See Also

coef.glmsmurf, coef, summary.glmsmurf, glmsmurf, glmsmurf-class

Examples

```
## See example(glmsmurf) for examples
```

---

deviance.glmsmurf   *Deviance of Estimated Model*

Description

Function to extract the deviance of the estimated model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'glmsmurf'
deviance(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	An object of class `'glmsmurf'`, typically the result of a call to `glmsmurf` or `glmsmurf.fit`.
`...`	Additional arguments which are currently ignored.

Value

The deviance of the estimated model in `object`.

See Also

`deviance_reest`, `deviance`, `summary.glmsmurf`, `glmsmurf`, `glmsmurf-class`

Examples

```
## See example(glmsmurf) for examples
```

---

deviance_reest	*Deviance of Re-estimated Model*

Description

Function to extract the deviance of the re-estimated model.

Usage

```
deviance_reest(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'glmsmurf'
deviance_reest(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	An object for which the extraction of the deviance is meaningful. E.g. an object of class `'glmsmurf'`, typically the result of a call to `glmsmurf` or `glmsmurf.fit`.
`...`	Additional arguments which are currently ignored.

Value

The deviance of the re-estimated model in `object`, when it is available or, otherwise, the deviance of the estimated model in `object` with a warning.

See Also

`deviance.glmsmurf`, `deviance`, `summary.glmsmurf`, `glmsmurf`, `glmsmurf-class`

Examples

```
## See example(glmsmurf) for examples
```

`fitted.glmsmurf`   *Fitted Values of Estimated Model*

Description

Function to extract the fitted values of the estimated model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'glmsmurf'
fitted(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object   An object of class 'glmsmurf', typically the result of a call to glmsmurf or glmsmurf.fit.

...   Additional arguments which are currently ignored.

Value

A vector containing the fitted values of the estimated model in object.

See Also

fitted_reest, fitted, glmsmurf, glmsmurf-class

Examples

```
## See example(glmsmurf) for examples
```

---

fitted_reest   *Fitted Values of Re-estimated Model*

Description

Function to extract the fitted values of the re-estimated model.

Usage

```
fitted_reest(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'glmsmurf'
fitted_reest(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object   An object for which the extraction of fitted values is meaningful. E.g. an object
                of class 'glmsmurf', typically the result of a call to glmsmurf or glmsmurf.fit.

...   Additional arguments which are currently ignored.

Value

A vector containing the fitted values of the re-estimated model in object, when they are available
or, otherwise, the fitted values of the estimated model in object with a warning.

See Also

fitted.glmsmurf, fitted, glmsmurf, glmsmurf-class

Examples

```
## See example(glmsmurf) for examples
```

---

glmsmurf   *Fit a Multi-Type Regularized GLM Using the SMuRF Algorithm*

Description

SMuRF algorithm to fit a generalized linear model (GLM) with multiple types of predictors via
regularized maximum likelihood. glmsmurf.fit contains the fitting function for a given design
matrix.

Usage

```
glmsmurf(
  formula,
  family,
  data,
  weights,
  start,
  offset,
  lambda,
  lambda1 = 0,
  lambda2 = 0,
  pen.weights,
  adj.matrix,
  standardize = TRUE,
  control = list(),
  x.return = FALSE,
  y.return = TRUE,
  pen.weights.return = FALSE
)

glmsmurf.fit(
  X,
  y,
  weights,
  start,
  offset,
  family,
  pen.cov,
  n.par.cov,
  group.cov,
  refcat.cov,
  lambda,
  lambda1 = 0,
  lambda2 = 0,
  pen.weights,
  adj.matrix,
  standardize = TRUE,
  control = list(),
  formula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  x.return = FALSE,
  y.return = FALSE,
  pen.weights.return = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

formula	A [formula](#) object describing the model to be fitted. Penalties are specified using the [p](#) function. For glmsmurf.fit this is an optional argument which is only used when penalty weights are computed using a generalized additive model (GAM).
family	A [family](#) object specifying the error distribution and link function for the model.
data	A data frame containing the model response and predictors for n observations.
weights	An optional vector of prior weights to use in the likelihood. It should be a numeric vector of length n (the number of observations), or NULL. When NULL or nothing is given, equal prior weights (all ones) will be used.
start	A vector containing the starting values for the coefficients. It should either be a numeric vector of length p+1 (with p the number of parameters excluding the intercept) or NULL. In the latter case, the link function applied to the weighted average of the response vector is used as starting value for the intercept and zero for the other coefficients.
offset	A vector containing the offset for the model. It should be a vector of size n or NULL (no offset). Offset(s) specified using the formula object will be ignored!
lambda	Either the penalty parameter, a positive number; or a string describing the method and measure used to select the penalty parameter:

- "is.aic" (in-sample; Akaike Information Criterion (AIC)),
- "is.bic" (in-sample; Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC)),
- "is.gcv" (in-sample; Generalized Cross-Validation (GCV) score),
- "oos.dev" (out-of-sample; deviance),
- "oos.mse" (out-of-sample; Mean Squared Error (MSE)),
- "oos.dss" (out-of-sample; Dawid-Sebastiani Score (DSS)),
- "cv.dev" (cross-validation (CV); deviance),
- "cv.mse" (CV; MSE),
- "cv.dss" (CV; DSS),
- "cv1se.dev" (CV with one standard error (SE) rule; deviance),
- "cv1se.mse" (CV with one SE rule; MSE),
- "cv1se.dss" (CV with one SE rule; DSS).

E.g. "is.aic" indicates in-sample selection of lambda with the AIC as measure. When lambda is missing or NULL, it will be selected using cross-validation with the one standard error rule and the deviance as measure ("cv1se.dev").

lambda1	The penalty parameter for the L_1-penalty in Sparse (Generalized) Fused Lasso or Sparse Graph-Guided Fused Lasso is $\lambda \times \lambda_1$. A positive numeric with default 0 (no extra L_1-penalty).
lambda2	The penalty parameter for the L_2-penalty in Group (Generalized) Fused Lasso or Group Graph-Guided Fused Lasso is $\lambda \times \lambda_2$. A positive numeric with default 0 (no extra L_2-penalty).
pen.weights	Either a string describing the method to compute the penalty weights:

- "eq" (default; equal penalty weights),

- "stand" (standardization penalty weights),
- "glm" (adaptive GLM penalty weights),
- "glm.stand" (stand. ad. GLM penalty weights),
- "gam" (ad. GAM penalty weights),
- "gam.stand" (stand. ad. GAM penalty weights);

or a list with the penalty weight vector per predictor. This list should have length equal to the number of predictors and predictor names as element names.

adj.matrix   A named list containing the adjacency matrices (a.k.a. neighbor matrices) for each of the predictors with a Graph-Guided Fused Lasso penalty. The list elements should have the names of the corresponding predictors. If only one predictor has a Graph-Guided Fused Lasso penalty, it is also possible to only give the adjacency matrix itself (not in a list).

standardize   Logical indicating if predictors with a Lasso or Group Lasso penalty are standardized, default is TRUE. The returned coefficients are always on the original (i.e. non-standardized) scale.

control   A list of parameters used in the fitting process. This is passed to `glmsmurf.control`.

x.return   Logical indicating if the used model matrix should be returned in the output object, default is FALSE.

y.return   Logical indicating if the used response vector should be returned in the output object, default is TRUE.

pen.weights.return
                  Logical indicating if the list of the used penalty weight vector per predictor should be returned in the output object, default is FALSE.

X   Only for glmsmurf.fit: the design matrix including ones for the intercept. A n by (p+1) matrix which can be of numeric matrix class (matrix-class) or of class Matrix (Matrix-class) including sparse matrix class (dgCMatrix-class).

y   Only for glmsmurf.fit: the response vector, a numeric vector of size n.

pen.cov   Only for glmsmurf.fit: a list with the penalty type per predictor (covariate). A named list of strings with predictor names as element names. Possible types: "none" (no penalty, e.g. for intercept), "lasso" (Lasso), "grouplasso" (Group Lasso), "flasso" (Fused Lasso), "gflasso" (Generalized Fused Lasso), "2dflasso" (2D Fused Lasso) or "ggflasso" (Graph-Guided Fused Lasso).

n.par.cov   Only for glmsmurf.fit: a list with the number of parameters to estimate per predictor (covariate). A named list of strictly positive integers with predictor names as element names.

group.cov   Only for glmsmurf.fit: a list with the group of each predictor (covariate) which is only used for the Group Lasso penalty. A named list of positive integers with predictor names as element names where 0 means no group.

refcat.cov   Only for glmsmurf.fit: a list with the number of the reference category in the original order of the levels of each predictor (covariate). When the predictor is not a factor or no reference category is present, it is equal to 0. This number will only be taken into account for a Fused Lasso, Generalized Fused Lasso or Graph-Guided Fused Lasso penalty when a reference category is present.

Details

See the package vignette for more details and a complete description of a use case.

As a user, it is important to take the following into acocunt:

- The estimated coefficients are rounded to 7 digits.

- The cross-validation folds are not deterministic. The validation sample for selecting lambda out-of-sample is determined at random when no indices are provided in 'validation.index' in the control object argument. In these cases, the selected value of lambda is hence not deterministic. When selecting lambda in-sample, or out-of-sample when indices are provided in 'validation.index' in the control object argument, the selected value of lambda is deterministic.

- The `glmsmurf` function can handle many use cases and is preferred for general use. The `glmsmurf.fit` function requires a more thorough understanding of the package internals and should hence be used with care!

Value

An object of class 'glmsmurf' is returned. See `glmsmurf-class` for more details about this class and its generic functions.

References

Devriendt, S., Antonio, K., Reynkens, T. and Verbelen, R. (2021). "Sparse Regression with Multi-type Regularized Feature Modeling", Insurance: Mathematics and Economics, 96, 248–261. <doi:10.1016/j.insmatheco.2020

Hastie, T., Tibshirani, R., and Wainwright, M. (2015). *Statistical Learning with Sparsity: The Lasso and Generalizations*. CRC Press.

See Also

`glmsmurf-class`, `glmsmurf.control`, `p`, `glm`

Examples

```
# Munich rent data from catdata package
data("rent", package = "catdata")

# The considered predictors are the same as in
# Gertheiss and Tutz (Ann. Appl. Stat., 2010).
# Response is monthly rent per square meter in Euro

# Urban district in Munich
rent$area <- as.factor(rent$area)

# Decade of construction
rent$year <- as.factor(floor(rent$year / 10) * 10)

# Number of rooms
rent$rooms <- as.factor(rent$rooms)

# Quality of the house with levels "fair", "good" and "excellent"
```

```
rent$quality <- as.factor(rent$good + 2 * rent$best)
levels(rent$quality) <- c("fair", "good", "excellent")

# Floor space divided in categories (0, 30), [30, 40), ...,  [130, 140)
sizeClasses <- c(0, seq(30, 140, 10))
rent$size <- as.factor(sizeClasses[findInterval(rent$size, sizeClasses)])

# Is warm water present?
rent$warm <- factor(rent$warm, labels = c("yes", "no"))

# Is central heating present?
rent$central <- factor(rent$central, labels = c("yes", "no"))

# Does the bathroom have tiles?
rent$tiles <- factor(rent$tiles, labels = c("yes", "no"))

# Is there special furniture in the bathroom?
rent$bathextra <- factor(rent$bathextra, labels = c("no", "yes"))

# Is the kitchen well-equipped?
rent$kitchen <- factor(rent$kitchen, labels = c("no", "yes"))



# Create formula with 'rentm' as response variable,
# 'area' with a Generalized Fused Lasso penalty,
# 'year', 'rooms', 'quality' and 'size' with Fused Lasso penalties,
# and the other predictors with Lasso penalties.
formu <- rentm ~ p(area, pen = "gflasso") +
 p(year, pen = "flasso") + p(rooms, pen = "flasso") +
 p(quality, pen = "flasso") + p(size, pen = "flasso") +
 p(warm, pen = "lasso") + p(central, pen = "lasso") +
 p(tiles, pen = "lasso") + p(bathextra, pen = "lasso") +
 p(kitchen, pen = "lasso")


# Fit a multi-type regularized GLM using the SMuRF algorithm.
# We use standardization adaptive penalty weights based on an initial GLM fit.
# The value for lambda is selected using cross-validation
# (with the deviance as loss measure and the one standard error rule), see example(plot_lambda)
munich.fit <- glmsmurf(formula = formu, family = gaussian(), data = rent,
                       pen.weights = "glm.stand", lambda = 0.02)


####
# S3 methods for glmsmurf objects


# Model summary
summary(munich.fit)


# Get coefficients of estimated model
```

```
coef(munich.fit)
# Get coefficients of re-estimated model
coef_reest(munich.fit)


# Plot coefficients of estimated model
plot(munich.fit)
# Plot coefficients of re-estimated model
plot_reest(munich.fit)


# Get deviance of estimated model
deviance(munich.fit)
# Get deviance of re-estimated model
deviance_reest(munich.fit)


# Get fitted values of estimated model
fitted(munich.fit)
# Get fitted values of re-estimated model
fitted_reest(munich.fit)


# Get predicted values of estimated model on scale of linear predictors
predict(munich.fit, type = "link")
# Get predicted values of re-estimated model on scale of linear predictors
predict_reest(munich.fit, type = "link")


# Get deviance residuals of estimated model
residuals(munich.fit, type = "deviance")
# Get deviance residuals of re-estimated model
residuals_reest(munich.fit, type = "deviance")
```

---

glmsmurf-class   *Class of Multi-Type Regularized GLMs Fitted Using the SMuRF Algo-*
                         rithm

Description

The functions glmsmurf and glmsmurf.fit return objects of the S3 class 'glmsmurf' which partially inherits from the 'glm' and 'lm' classes.

Value

An object of class 'glmsmurf' is a list with at least following components:

coefficients   Coefficients of the estimated model.

residuals   Working residuals of the estimated model, see glm: $((y_1-\mu_1)/(d\mu/d\eta(\eta_1)), \ldots, (y_n-\mu_n)/(d\mu/d\eta(\eta_n)))$.

fitted.values	Fitted mean values of the estimated model $(\mu_1, \ldots, \mu_n) = (g^{-1}(\eta_1), \ldots, g^{-1}(\eta_n))$ with g^{-1} the inverse link function.
rank	Numeric rank of the estimated model, i.e. the number of unique non-zero coefficients.
family	The used `family` object.
linear.predictors	
	Linear fit of the estimated model on the link scale $(\eta_1, \ldots, \eta_n)$.
deviance	Deviance of the estimated model: minus twice the log-likelihood, up to a constant.
aic	Akaike Information Criterion of the estimated model: $-2 \times L + 2 \times rank$ with L the log-likelihood.
bic	Bayesian Information Criterion of the estimated model: $-2 \times L + \ln(n^*) \times rank$ with n^* the number of observations excluding those with weight 0.
gcv	Generalized Cross-Validation score of the estimated model: $deviance/(n^* \times (1 - rank/n^*)^2)$.
null.deviance	Deviance of the null model, i.e. the model with only an intercept and offset.
df.residual	Residual degrees of freedom of the estimated model, i.e. the number of observations (excluding those with weight 0) minus the rank of the estimated model.
df.null	Residual degrees of freedom for the null model, i.e. the number of observations (excluding those with weight 0) minus the rank of the null model.
obj.fun	Value of the objective function of the estimated model: minus the regularized scaled log-likelihood of the estimated model.
weights	The prior weights that were initially supplied. Note that they are called `prior.weights` in the output of `glm`.
offset	The used offset vector.
lambda	The used penalty parameter: initially supplied by the user, or selected in-sample, out-of-sample or using cross-validation.
lambda1	The used penalty parameter for the L_1-penalty in Sparse (Generalized) Fused Lasso or Sparse Graph-Guided Fused Lasso is $\lambda \times \lambda_1$
lambda2	The used penalty parameter for the L_2-penalty in Group (Generalized) Fused Lasso or Group Graph-Guided Fused Lasso is $\lambda \times \lambda_2$.
iter	The number of iterations that are performed to fit the model.
converged	An integer code indicating whether the algorithm converged successfully: **0** Successful convergence. **1** Maximum number of iterations reached. **2** Two subsequent restarts were performed. **3** Low step size (i.e. below 1e-14).
final.stepsize	Final step size used in the algorithm.
n.par.cov	List with number of parameters to estimate per predictor (covariate).
pen.cov	List with penalty type per predictor (covariate).

group.cov   List with group of each predictor (covariate) for Group Lasso where 0 means no
                   group.

refcat.cov   List with number of the reference category in the original order of the levels of
                   each predictor (covariate) where 0 indicates no reference category.

control   The used control list, see glmsmurf.control.

Optionally, following elements are also included:

X   The model matrix, only returned when the argument x.return in glmsmurf or
                   glmsmurf.fit is TRUE.

y   The response vector, only returned when the argument y.return in glmsmurf
                   or glmsmurf.fit is TRUE.

pen.weights   List with the vector of penalty weights per predictor (covariate), only returned
                   when the argument pen.weights.return in glmsmurf or glmsmurf.fit is
                   TRUE.

When the model is re-estimated, i.e. reest = TRUE in glmsmurf.control, the following compo-
nents are also present:

glm.reest   Output from the call to glm to fit the re-estimated model.

coefficients.reest
                   Coefficients of the re-estimated model.

residuals.reest
                   Working residuals of the re-estimated model.

fitted.values.reest
                   Fitted mean values of the re-estimated model.

rank.reest   Numeric rank of the re-estimated model, i.e. the number of unique non-zero
                   re-estimated coefficients.

linear.predictors.reest
                   Linear fit of the re-estimated model on the link scale.

deviance.reest   Deviance of the re-estimated model.

aic.reest   AIC of the re-estimated model.

bic.reest   BIC of the re-estimated model.

gcv.reest   GCV score of the re-estimated model.

df.residual.reest
                   Residual degrees of freedom of the re-estimated model.

obj.fun.reest   Value of the objective function of the re-estimated model: minus the regularized
                   scaled log-likelihood of the re-estimated model.

X.reest   The model matrix used in the re-estimation, only returned when the argument
                   x.return in glmsmurf or glmsmurf.fit is TRUE.

When lambda is not given as input but selected in-sample, out-of-sample or using cross-validation,
i.e. the lambda argument in glmsmurf or glmsmurf.fit is a string describing the selection method,
the following components are also present:

lambda.method   Method (in-sample, out-of-sample or cross-validation (possibly with the one
                standard error rule)) and measure (AIC, BIC, GCV score, deviance, MSE or
                DSS) used to select `lambda`. E.g. `"is.bic"` indicates in-sample selection of
                lambda with the BIC as measure.

lambda.vector   Vector of `lambda` values that were considered in the selection process.

lambda.measures

                List with for each of the relevant measures a matrix containing for each consid-
                ered value of `lambda` (rows) the measure for the whole data (in-sample), for the
                validation data (out-of-sample) or per cross-validation fold (cross-validation)
                (columns).

lambda.coefficients

                Matrix containing for each considered value of `lambda` (rows) the estimated
                (when `lambda.reest` = FALSE in [glmsmurf.control](#)) or re-estimated (when
                `lambda.reest` = TRUE) coefficients when selecting lambda in-sample or out-of-
                sample (or using cross-validation with one fold); and NULL otherwise.

When the object is output from [glmsmurf](#), following elements are also included:

call   The matched call.

formula   The supplied formula.

terms   The [terms](#) object used.

contrasts   The contrasts used (when relevant).

xlevels   The levels of the factors used in fitting (when relevant).

S3 generics

Following S3 generic functions are available for an object of class `"glmsmurf"`:

[coef](#) Extract coefficients of the estimated model.

[coef_reest](#) Extract coefficients of the re-estimated model, when available.

[deviance](#) Extract deviance of the estimated model.

[deviance_reest](#) Extract deviance of the re-estimated model, when available.

[family](#) Extract family object.

[fitted](#) Extract fitted values of the estimated model.

[fitted_reest](#) Extract fitted values of the re-estimated model, when available.

[plot](#) Plot coefficients of the estimated model.

[plot_reest](#) Plot coefficients of the re-estimated model, when available.

[plot_lambda](#) Plot goodness-of-fit statistics or information criteria as a function of lambda, when
      lambda is selected in-sample, out-of-sample or using cross-validation.

[predict](#) Obtain predictions using the estimated model.

[predict_reest](#) Obtain predictions using the re-estimated model, when available.

[residuals](#) Extract residuals of the estimated model.

[residuals_reest](#) Extract residuals of the re-estimated model, when available.

[summary](#) Print a summary of the estimated model, and of the re-estimated model (when available).

See Also

glmsmurf, glm, lm

Examples

```
## See example(glmsmurf) for examples
```

---

glmsmurf.control	*Control Function for Fitting a Multi-Type Regularized GLM Using the SMuRF Algorithm.*

Description

Control function to handle parameters for fitting a multi-type regularized generalized linear model (GLM) using the SMuRF algorithm. The function sets defaults and performs input checks on the provided parameters.

Usage

```
glmsmurf.control(
  epsilon = 1e-08,
  maxiter = 10000,
  step = NULL,
  tau = 0.5,
  reest = TRUE,
  lambda.vector = NULL,
  lambda.min = NULL,
  lambda.max = NULL,
  lambda.length = 50L,
  lambda.reest = FALSE,
  k = 5L,
  oos.prop = 0.2,
  validation.index = NULL,
  ncores = NULL,
  po.ncores = NULL,
  print = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

epsilon	Numeric tolerance value for stopping criterion. A numeric strictly larger than 0, default is 1e-8.
maxiter	Maximum number of iterations of the SMuRF algorithm. A numeric larger than or equal to 1, default is 10 000.
step	Initial step size, a numeric strictly larger than 0 or NULL. When NULL (default), it is equal to 0.1 times the sample size.

tau	Parameter for backtracking the step size. A numeric strictly between 0 and 1, default is 0.5.
reest	A logical indicating if the obtained (reduced) model is re-estimated using [glm](). Default is TRUE.
lambda.vector	Values of lambda to consider when selecting the optimal value of lambda. A vector of strictly positive numerics (which is preferably a decreasing sequence as we make use of warm starts) or NULL (default). When NULL, it is set to an exponential decreasing sequence of length lambda.length between lambda.max and lambda.min.
lambda.min	Minimum value of lambda to consider when selecting the optimal value of lambda. A strictly positive numeric or NULL (default). When NULL, it is equal to 0.0001 times lambda.max. This argument is ignored when lambda.vector is not NULL.
lambda.max	Maximum value of lambda to consider when selecting the optimal value of lambda. A strictly positive numeric larger than lambda.min or NULL (default). In the latter case, lambda.max will be determined based on the used penalty types such that it is one of the smallest values of lambda that results in an intercept-only model. This argument is ignored when lambda.vector is not NULL.
lambda.length	Number of lambda values to consider when selecting the optimal value of lambda. A strictly positive integer, default is 50. This argument is ignored when lambda.vector is not NULL.
lambda.reest	Logical indicating if the re-estimated coefficients are used when selecting lambda, default is FALSE. This argument is only used if reest is TRUE.
k	Number of folds when selecting lambda using cross-validation. A strictly positive integer, default is 5 (i.e. five-fold cross-validation). This number cannot be larger than the number of observations. Note that cross-validation with one fold (k=1) is the same as in-sample selection of lambda.
oos.prop	Proportion of the data that is used as the validation sample when selecting lambda out-of-sample. A numeric strictly between 0 and 1, default is 0.2. This argument is ignored when validation.index is not NULL.
validation.index	
	Vector containing the row indices of the data matrix corresponding to the observations that are used as the validation sample. This argument is only used when lambda is selected out-of-sample. Default is NULL meaning that randomly 100*oos.prop% of the data are used as validation sample.
ncores	Number of cores used when performing cross-validation. A strictly positive integer or NULL (default). When NULL, max(nc-1,1) cores are used where nc is the number of cores as determined by [detectCores]().
po.ncores	Number of cores used when computing the proximal operators. A strictly positive integer or NULL (default). When NULL or ncores > 1, po.ncores is set to 1.
print	A logical indicating if intermediate results need to be printed, default is FALSE.

Details

More details on the selection of lambda can be found in the package vignette.

Value

A list with elements named as the arguments.

See Also

Fitting procedures: [glmsmurf](#) and [glmsmurf.fit](#) (given design matrix). [glm.control](#)

Examples

```
## See example(plot_lambda) for examples
```

---

p   *Define Individual Subpenalties for a Multi-Type Regularized GLM*

Description

Function used to define regularization terms in a [glmsmurf](#) model formula.

Usage

```
p(pred1, pred2 = NULL, pen = "lasso", refcat = NULL, group = NULL)
```

Arguments

pred1	Name of the predictor used in the regularization term.
pred2	Either NULL (default) meaning that only one predictor is used in the regularization term, or the name of the second predictor that is used in a 2D Fused Lasso regularization term.
pen	Type of penalty for this predictor, one of

- "none" (no penalty),
- "lasso" (Lasso),
- "grouplasso" (Group Lasso),
- "flasso" (Fused Lasso),
- "gflasso" (Generalized Fused Lasso),
- "2dflasso" (2D Fused Lasso),
- "ggflasso" (Graph-Guided Fused Lasso).

Default is "lasso".

refcat	Reference level when pred1 is a factor and pen is "none", "flasso", "gflasso", or "ggflasso"; otherwise refcat is ignored. Default is NULL which means that the first level of pred1 is used as the reference level (if refcat is not ignored).
group	Group to which the predictor belongs, only used for a Group Lasso penalty. Default is NULL which means that predictor does not belong to a group.

Details

Predictors with no penalty, a Lasso penalty or a Group Lasso penalty should be numeric or a factor which can be non-numeric. Predictors with a Fused Lasso, Generalized Fused Lasso, Graph-Guided Fused Lasso or 2D Fused Lasso penalty should be given as a factor which can also be non-numeric. When a predictor is given as a factor, there cannot be any unused levels.

For a predictor with a Fused Lasso penalty, the levels should be ordered from smallest to largest. The first level will be the reference level, but this can be changed using the refcat argument.

When lambda * lambda1 > 0 or lambda * lambda2 > 0 in glmsmurf, no reference level is used for the Fused Lasso, Generalized Fused Lasso and Graph-Guided Fused Lasso penalties, and refcat will hence be ignored.

If pred2 is different from NULL, pen should be set to "2dflasso", and vice versa. Note that there cannot be any unused levels in the interaction between pred1 and pred2.

When adding an interaction between pred1 and pred2 with a 2D Fused Lasso penalty, the 1D effects should also be present in the model and the reference categories for the 1D predictors need to be the respective first levels. The reference level for the 2D predictor will then be the 2D level where it least one of the 1D components is equal to the 1D reference levels. It is also allowed to add binned factors, of predictors that are included in the model, in the interaction. They should have the original predictor name + '.binned' as predictor names. For example: the original predictors 'age' and 'power' are included in the model and the interaction of 'age.binned' and 'power.binned' can also be present in the model formula.

An overview of the different penalty types and their usage can be found in the package vignette.

See Also

glmsmurf

Examples

```
# Munich rent data from catdata package
data("rent", package = "catdata")

# The considered predictors are the same as in
# Gertheiss and Tutz (Ann. Appl. Stat., 2010).
# Response is monthly rent per square meter in Euro

# Urban district in Munich
rent$area <- as.factor(rent$area)

# Decade of construction
rent$year <- as.factor(floor(rent$year / 10) * 10)

# Number of rooms
rent$rooms <- as.factor(rent$rooms)

# Quality of the house with levels "fair", "good" and "excellent"
rent$quality <- as.factor(rent$good + 2 * rent$best)
levels(rent$quality) <- c("fair", "good", "excellent")
```

```
# Floor space divided in categories (0, 30), [30, 40), ...,  [130, 140)
sizeClasses <- c(0, seq(30, 140, 10))
rent$size <- as.factor(sizeClasses[findInterval(rent$size, sizeClasses)])

# Is warm water present?
rent$warm <- factor(rent$warm, labels = c("yes", "no"))

# Is central heating present?
rent$central <- factor(rent$central, labels = c("yes", "no"))

# Does the bathroom have tiles?
rent$tiles <- factor(rent$tiles, labels = c("yes", "no"))

# Is there special furniture in the bathroom?
rent$bathextra <- factor(rent$bathextra, labels = c("no", "yes"))

# Is the kitchen well-equipped?
rent$kitchen <- factor(rent$kitchen, labels = c("no", "yes"))



# Create formula with 'rentm' as response variable,
# 'area' with a Generalized Fused Lasso penalty,
# 'year', 'rooms', 'quality' and 'size' with Fused Lasso penalties
# where the reference category for 'year' is changed to 2000,
# 'warm' and 'central' are in one group for the Group Lasso penalty,
# 'tiles' and 'bathextra' are not regularized and
# 'kitchen' has a Lasso penalty
formu <- rentm ~ p(area, pen = "gflasso") +
  p(year, pen = "flasso", refcat = 2000) + p(rooms, pen = "flasso") +
  p(quality, pen = "flasso") + p(size, pen = "flasso") +
  p(warm, pen = "grouplasso", group = 1) + p(central, pen = "grouplasso", group = 1) +
  p(tiles, pen = "none") + bathextra +
  p(kitchen, pen = "lasso")


# Fit a multi-type regularized GLM using the SMuRF algorithm.
# We use standardization adaptive penalty weights based on an initial GLM fit.
munich.fit <- glmsmurf(formula = formu, family = gaussian(), data = rent,
                       pen.weights = "glm.stand", lambda = 0.1)

# Model summary
summary(munich.fit)
```

---

plot.glmsmurf   *Plot Coefficients of Estimated Model*

Description

Function to plot the coefficients of the estimated model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'glmsmurf'
plot(x, xlab = "Index", ylab = "Estimated coefficients", basic = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class 'glmsmurf', typically the result of a call to glmsmurf or glmsmurf.fit.
xlab	Label for the x-axis, default is "Index".
ylab	Label for the y-axis, default is "Estimated coefficients".
basic	Logical indicating if the basic lay-out is used for the plot, default is FALSE.
...	Additional arguments for the plot function.

Details

When basic=FALSE, the improved lay-out for the plot is used. Per predictor, groups of equal coefficients are indicated in the same color (up to 8 colors), and zero coefficients are indicated by grey squares.

See Also

plot_reest, coef.glmsmurf, summary.glmsmurf, glmsmurf, glmsmurf-class

Examples

```
## See example(glmsmurf) for examples
```

---

plot_lambda　　　　　　　　*Plot Goodness-of-Fit Statistics or Information Criteria*

Description

Function to plot the goodness-of-fit statistics or information criteria as a function of lambda when lambda is selected in-sample, out-of-sample or using cross-validation.

Usage

```
plot_lambda(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'glmsmurf'
plot_lambda(
  x,
  xlab = NULL,
  ylab = NULL,
  lambda.opt = TRUE,
  cv1se = TRUE,
```

```
    log.lambda = TRUE,
    ...
)
```

Arguments

x	An object for which the extraction of goodness-of-fit statistics or information criteria is meaningful. E.g. an object of class 'glmsmurf', typically the result of a call to glmsmurf or glmsmurf.fit.
...	Additional arguments for the plot function.
xlab	Label for the x-axis. The default value is NULL which means that substitute(log(lambda)) is used when log.lambda=TRUE and substitute(lambda) when log.lambda=FALSE.
ylab	Label for the y-axis. The default value is NULL which means that the y-axis label is determined based on method that was used to select lambda.
lambda.opt	Logical indicating if the optimal value of lambda should be indicated on the plot by a vertical dashed line. Default is TRUE.
cv1se	Logical indicating if the standard errors should be indicated on the plot when cross-validation with the one standard error rule is performed (e.g. "cv1se.dev"). Default is TRUE.
log.lambda	Logical indicating if the logarithm of lambda is plotted on the x-axis, default is TRUE.

Details

This plot can only be made when lambda is selected in-sample, out-of-sample or using cross-validation (possibly with the one standard error rule), see the lambda argument of glmsmurf.

See Also

glmsmurf, glmsmurf-class

Examples

```
# Munich rent data from catdata package
data("rent", package = "catdata")

# The considered predictors are the same as in
# Gertheiss and Tutz (Ann. Appl. Stat., 2010).
# Response is monthly rent per square meter in Euro

# Urban district in Munich
rent$area <- as.factor(rent$area)

# Decade of construction
rent$year <- as.factor(floor(rent$year / 10) * 10)

# Number of rooms
rent$rooms <- as.factor(rent$rooms)
```

```
# Quality of the house with levels "fair", "good" and "excellent"
rent$quality <- as.factor(rent$good + 2 * rent$best)
levels(rent$quality) <- c("fair", "good", "excellent")

# Floor space divided in categories (0, 30), [30, 40), ...,  [130, 140)
sizeClasses <- c(0, seq(30, 140, 10))
rent$size <- as.factor(sizeClasses[findInterval(rent$size, sizeClasses)])

# Is warm water present?
rent$warm <- factor(rent$warm, labels = c("yes", "no"))

# Is central heating present?
rent$central <- factor(rent$central, labels = c("yes", "no"))

# Does the bathroom have tiles?
rent$tiles <- factor(rent$tiles, labels = c("yes", "no"))

# Is there special furniture in the bathroom?
rent$bathextra <- factor(rent$bathextra, labels = c("no", "yes"))

# Is the kitchen well-equipped?
rent$kitchen <- factor(rent$kitchen, labels = c("no", "yes"))



# Create formula with 'rentm' as response variable,
# 'area' with a Generalized Fused Lasso penalty,
# 'year', 'rooms', 'quality' and 'size' with Fused Lasso penalties,
# and the other predictors with Lasso penalties.
formu <- rentm ~ p(area, pen = "gflasso") +
  p(year, pen = "flasso") + p(rooms, pen = "flasso") +
  p(quality, pen = "flasso") + p(size, pen = "flasso") +
  p(warm, pen = "lasso") + p(central, pen = "lasso") +
  p(tiles, pen = "lasso") + p(bathextra, pen = "lasso") +
  p(kitchen, pen = "lasso")

# Fit a multi-type regularized GLM using the SMuRF algorithm and select the optimal value of lambda
# using cross-validation (with the deviance as loss measure and the one standard error rule).
# We use standardization adaptive penalty weights based on an initial GLM fit.
# The number of values of lambda to consider in cross-validation is
# set to 10 using the control argument (default is 50).
munich.fit.cv <- glmsmurf(formula = formu, family = gaussian(), data = rent,
                          pen.weights = "glm.stand", lambda = "cv1se.dev",
                          control = list(lambda.length = 10L, ncores = 1L))


# Plot average deviance over cross-validation folds as a function of the logarithm of lambda
plot_lambda(munich.fit.cv)
# Zoomed plot
plot_lambda(munich.fit.cv, xlim = c(-7, -3.5), ylim = c(1575, 1750))
```

---

plot_reest   *Plot Coefficients of Re-estimated Model*

Description

Function to plot the coefficients of the re-estimated model.

Usage

```
plot_reest(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'glmsmurf'
plot_reest(
  x,
  xlab = "Index",
  ylab = "Re-estimated coefficients",
  basic = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	An object for which the extraction of model coefficients is meaningful. E.g. an object of class 'glmsmurf', typically the result of a call to glmsmurf or glmsmurf.fit.
...	Additional arguments for the plot function.
xlab	Label for the x-axis, default is "Index".
ylab	Label for the y-axis, default is "Re-estimated coefficients".
basic	Logical indicating if the basic lay-out is used for the plot, default is FALSE.

Details

When the re-estimated model is not included in x, the coefficients of the estimated model in x are plotted with a warning.

See plot.glmsmurf for more details.

See Also

plot.glmsmurf, coef_reest, summary.glmsmurf, glmsmurf, glmsmurf-class

Examples

```
## See example(glmsmurf) for examples
```

predict.glmsmurf   *Predictions Using Estimated Model*

Description

Function to obtain predictions using the estimated model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'glmsmurf'
predict(
  object,
  newdata = NULL,
  newoffset = NULL,
  type = c("link", "response", "terms"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class 'glmsmurf', typically the result of a call to glmsmurf or glmsmurf.fit.
newdata	Optionally, a data frame containing the predictors used in the prediction. This can only be used when object contains a formula. When newdata is omitted, the predictions are based on the data used to fit the model in object.
newoffset	Optionally, a vector containing a new offset to be used in the prediction. When newoffset is omitted, the predictions use the offset which was used to fit the model in object.
type	Type of prediction. The default is on the scale of the linear predictors ("link"). Another option is on the scale of the response variable ("response"). For type "terms" a matrix containing the fitted values of each term in the model, on the linear predictor scale, is returned.
...	Additional arguments which are currently ignored.

Value

A vector containing the predicted values using the estimated model in object.

See Also

predict_reest, predict.glm, predict, glmsmurf, glmsmurf-class

Examples

```
## See example(glmsmurf) for examples
```

---

predict_reest | *Predictions Using Re-estimated Model*

Description

Function to obtain predictions using the re-estimated model.

Usage

```
predict_reest(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'glmsmurf'
predict_reest(
  object,
  newdata = NULL,
  newoffset = NULL,
  type = c("link", "response", "terms"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	An object for which predictions are meaningful. E.g. an object of class 'glmsmurf', typically the result of a call to glmsmurf or glmsmurf.fit.
...	Additional arguments which are currently ignored.
newdata	Optionally, a data frame containing the predictors used in the prediction. This can only be used when object contains a formula. When newdata is omitted, the predictions are based on the data used to fit the model in object.
newoffset	Optionally, a vector containing a new offset to be used in the prediction. When newoffset is omitted, the predictions use the offset which was used to fit the model in object.
type	Type of prediction. The default is on the scale of the linear predictors ("link"). Another option is on the scale of the response variable ("response"). For type "terms" a matrix containing the fitted values of each term in the model, on the linear predictor scale, is returned.

Value

A vector containing the predicted values using the re-estimated model in object, when this is available, or, otherwise, the predicted values using the estimated model in object with a warning.

See Also

predict.glmsmurf, predict.glm, predict, glmsmurf, glmsmurf-class

Examples

```
## See example(glmsmurf) for examples
```

---

residuals.glmsmurf   *Residuals of Estimated Model*

Description

Function to extract the residuals of the estimated model. resid is an *alias* for it.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'glmsmurf'
residuals(
  object,
  type = c("deviance", "pearson", "working", "response", "partial"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'glmsmurf'
resid(
  object,
  type = c("deviance", "pearson", "working", "response", "partial"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class 'glmsmurf', typically the result of a call to glmsmurf or glmsmurf.fit.
type	Type of residuals that should be returned. One of "deviance" (default), "pearson", "working", "response" or "partial".
...	Additional arguments which are currently ignored.

Details

See glm.summaries for an overview of the different types of residuals.

Value

A vector containing the residuals of the estimated model in object.

See Also

residuals_reest, residuals, glm.summaries, glmsmurf-class

Examples

```
## See example(glmsmurf) for examples
```

---

residuals_reest   *Residuals of Re-estimated Model*

Description

Function to extract the residuals of the re-estimated model. resid_reest is an *alias* for it.

Usage

```
residuals_reest(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'glmsmurf'
residuals_reest(
  object,
  type = c("deviance", "pearson", "working", "response", "partial"),
  ...
)

resid_reest(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'glmsmurf'
resid_reest(
  object,
  type = c("deviance", "pearson", "working", "response", "partial"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	An object for which the extraction of model residuals is meaningful. E.g. an object of class 'glmsmurf', typically the result of a call to glmsmurf or glmsmurf.fit.
...	Additional arguments which are currently ignored.
type	Type of residuals that should be returned. One of "deviance" (default), "pearson", "working", "response" or "partial".

Details

See glm.summaries for an overview of the different types of residuals.

Value

A vector containing the residuals of the re-estimated model in object when they are available, or, otherwise, the residuals of the estimated model in object with a warning.

See Also

residuals.glmsmurf, residuals, glm.summaries, glmsmurf-class

Examples

```
## See example(glmsmurf) for examples
```

---

summary.glmsmurf   *Summary of a Multi-Type Regularized GLM Fitted Using the SMuRF*
                          Algorithm

Description

Function to print a summary of a glmsmurf-object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'glmsmurf'
summary(object, digits = 3L, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class 'glmsmurf', typically the result of a call to glmsmurf or glmsmurf.fit.
digits	The number of significant digits used when printing, default is 3.
...	Additional arguments which are currently ignored.

See Also

summary.glm, glmsmurf, glmsmurf-class

Examples

```
## See example(glmsmurf) for examples
```

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