

# Package ‘pengls’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Fit Penalised Generalised Least Squares models

**Version** 1.12.0

**Description** Combine generalised least squares methodology from the nlme package for dealing with autocorrelation with penalised least squares methods from the glmnet package to deal with high dimensionality. This pengls packages glues them together through an iterative loop. The resulting method is applicable to high dimensional datasets that exhibit autocorrelation, such as spatial or temporal data.

**License** GPL-2

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.1

**Imports** glmnet, nlme, stats, BiocParallel

**Suggests** knitr,rmarkdown,testthat

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**Depends** R (>= 4.2.0)

**biocViews** Transcriptomics, Regression, TimeCourse, Spatial

**BugReports** <https://github.com/sthawinke/pengls>

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coef.cv.pengls	<i>Extract coefficients from a cv.pengls model</i>
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### Description

Extract coefficients from a cv.pengls model

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cv.pengls'
coef(object, which = "lambda.1se", ...)
```

### Arguments

object	A cv.pengls object
which	a character string, for which lambda should coefficients be returned
...	further arguments, currently ignored

### Value

The vector of coefficients

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coef.pengls	<i>Extract coefficients from a pengls model</i>
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### Description

Extract coefficients from a pengls model

### Usage

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

### Arguments

object	A pengls object
...	further arguments, currently ignored

### Value

The vector of coefficients

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cv.pengls

*Perform cross-validation pengls*


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**Description**

Perform cross-validation pengls

**Usage**

```
cv.pengls(
  data,
  glsSt,
  xNames,
  outVar,
  corMat,
  nfolds,
  foldid,
  scale = FALSE,
  center = FALSE,
  cvType = "blocked",
  lambdas,
  transFun = "identity",
  transFunArgs = list(),
  loss = c("R2", "MSE"),
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data matrix or data frame
glsSt	a covariance structure, as supplied to nlme::gls as "correlation"
xNames	names of the regressors in data
outVar	name of the outcome variable in data
corMat	a starting value for the correlation matrix. Taken to be a diagonal matrix if missing
nfolds	an integer, the number of folds used in cv.glmnet to find lambda
foldid	An optional vector defining the fold
scale, center	booleans, should regressors be scaled to zero mean and variance 1? Defaults to TRUE
cvType	A character vector defining the type of cross-validation. Either "random" or "blocked", ignored if foldid is provided
lambdas	an optional lambda sequence
transFun	a transformation function to apply to predictions and outcome in the cross-validation
transFunArgs	Additional arguments passed onto transFun
loss	a character vector, currently either 'R2' or 'MSE' indicating the loss function (although R2 is not a proper loss...)
...	passed onto glmnet::glmnet

**Value**

A list with components

lambda	The series of lambdas
cvm	The vector of mean R2's
cvsd	The standard error of R2 at the maximum
cvOpt	The R2 according to the 1 standard error rule
coefs	The matrix of coefficients for every lambda value
bestFit	The best fitting pengls model according to the 1 standard error rule
lambda.min	Lambda value with maximal R2
lambda.1se	Smallest lambda value within 1 standard error from the maximum
foldid	The folds
glsSt	The nlme correlation object
loss	The loss function used

**Examples**

```

library(nlme)
library(BiocParallel)
n <- 20 #Sample size
p <- 50 #Number of features
g <- 10 #Size of the grid
#Generate grid
Grid <- expand.grid("x" = seq_len(g), "y" = seq_len(g))
# Sample points from grid without replacement
GridSample <- Grid[sample(nrow(Grid), n, replace = FALSE),]
#Generate outcome and regressors
b <- matrix(rnorm(p*n), n , p)
a <- rnorm(n, mean = b %>% rbinom(p, size = 1, p = 0.2)) #20% signal
#Compile to a matrix
df <- data.frame("a" = a, "b" = b, GridSample)
# Define the correlation structure (see ?nlme::gls), with initial nugget 0.5 and range 5
corStruct = corGaus(form = ~ x + y, nugget = TRUE,
value = c("range" = 5, "nugget" = 0.5))
#Fit the pengls model, for simplicity for a simple lambda
register(MulticoreParam(3)) #Prepare multithreading
penglsFitCV = cv.pengls(data = df, outVar = "a", xNames = grep(names(df),
pattern = "b", value = TRUE),
glsSt = corStruct, nfolds = 5)
penglsFitCV$lambda.1se #Lambda for 1 standard error rule
penglsFitCV$cvOpt #Corresponding R2
coef(penglsFitCV)
penglsFitCV$foldid #The folds used
#With MSE as loss function
penglsFitCVmse = cv.pengls(data = df, outVar = "a",
xNames = grep(names(df), pattern = "b", value =TRUE),
glsSt = corStruct, nfolds = 5, loss = "MSE")
penglsFitCVmse$lambda.1se #Lambda for 1 standard error rule
penglsFitCVmse$cvOpt #Corresponding MSE
coef(penglsFitCVmse)
predict(penglsFitCVmse)

```

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getCorMat	<i>Get the (square root of the inverse of the) correlation matrix</i>
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**Description**

Get the (square root of the inverse of the) correlation matrix

**Usage**

```
getCorMat(data, glsSt, Coef = c(coef(glsSt)), control, outVar)
```

**Arguments**

data	The data frame
glsSt	The correlation object for gls
Coef	optional vector of coefficients to glsSt
control	the list of control arguments for gls
outVar	the name of the outcome variable

**Value**

A list with components

corMat	The square root of the inverse correlation matrix
Coef	The coefficients of the correlation object

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getLoss	<i>Calculate the loss given predicted and observed values</i>
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**Description**

Calculate the loss given predicted and observed values

**Usage**

```
getLoss(preds, obs, loss)
```

**Arguments**

preds	Matrix of predicted values
obs	vector of observed values
loss	a character vector indicating the loss type, see ?cv.pengls

**Value**

the evaluated loss

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makeFolds	<i>Divide observations into folds</i>
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**Description**

Divide observations into folds

**Usage**

```
makeFolds(nfolds, data, cvType, coords)
```

**Arguments**

nfolds	The number of folds
data	the dataset
cvType	a character vector, indicating the type of cross-validation required, either blocked or random
coords	the names of the coordinates in data

**Value**

the vector of folds

**Examples**

```
nfolds <- 10
data <- expand.grid("x" = seq_len(10), "y" = seq_len(10))
randomFolds <- makeFolds(nfolds = nfolds, data, "random", c("x", "y"))
blockedFolds <- makeFolds(nfolds = nfolds, data, "blocked", c("x", "y"))
```

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pengls	<i>Iterative estimation of penalised generalised least squares</i>
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**Description**

Iterative estimation of penalised generalised least squares

**Usage**

```
pengls(
  data,
  glsSt,
  xNames,
  outVar,
  corMat,
  lambda,
  foldid,
  maxIter = 30,
  tol = 0.05,
```

```

    verbose = FALSE,
    scale = FALSE,
    center = FALSE,
    optControl = lmeControl(opt = "optim", maxIter = 500, msVerbose = verbose, msMaxIter =
      500, niterEM = 1000, msMaxEval = 1000),
    nfolds = 10,
    penalty.factor = c(0, rep(1, length(xNames))),
    ...
  )

```

### Arguments

<code>data</code>	A data matrix or data frame
<code>glsSt</code>	a covariance structure, as supplied to <code>nlme::gls</code> as "correlation"
<code>xNames</code>	names of the regressors in data
<code>outVar</code>	name of the outcome variable in data
<code>corMat</code>	a starting value for the correlation matrix. Taken to be a diagonal matrix if missing
<code>lambda</code>	The penalty value for <code>glmnet</code> . If missing, the optimal value of vanilla <code>glmnet</code> without autocorrelation component is used
<code>foldid</code>	An optional vector defining the fold
<code>maxIter</code>	maximum number of iterations between <code>glmnet</code> and <code>gls</code>
<code>tol</code>	A convergence tolerance
<code>verbose</code>	a boolean, should output be printed?
<code>scale, center</code>	booleans, should regressors be scaled to zero mean and variance 1? Defaults to TRUE
<code>optControl</code>	control arguments, passed onto <code>nlme::gls</code> ' control argument
<code>nfolds</code>	an integer, the number of folds used in <code>cv.glmnet</code> to find <code>lambda</code>
<code>penalty.factor</code>	passed onto <code>glmnet:glmnet</code> . The first entry is zero by default for the intercept, which is not shrunk
<code>...</code>	passed onto <code>glmnet::glmnet</code>

### Value

A list with components

<code>glmnet</code>	The <code>glmnet</code> fit, which can be manipulated as such
<code>gls</code>	A list with info on the estimated correlation matrix
<code>iter</code>	The iterations needed
<code>conv</code>	A boolean, indicating whether the iteration between mean model and covariance estimation converged
<code>xNames, data, glsSt, outVar</code>	As provided
<code>lambda</code>	The <code>lambda</code> penalty parameter used

### See Also

`cv.pengls`

**Examples**

```

### Example 1: spatial data
# Define the dimensions of the data
library(nlme)
n <- 50 #Sample size
p <- 100 #Number of features
g <- 10 #Size of the grid
#Generate grid
Grid <- expand.grid("x" = seq_len(g), "y" = seq_len(g))
# Sample points from grid without replacement
GridSample <- Grid[sample(nrow(Grid), n, replace = FALSE),]
#Generate outcome and regressors
b <- matrix(rnorm(p*n), n , p)
a <- rnorm(n, mean = b %>% rbinom(p, size = 1, p = 0.2)) #20% signal
#Compile to a matrix
df <- data.frame("a" = a, "b" = b, GridSample)
# Define the correlation structure (see ?nlme::gls), with initial nugget 0.5 and range 5
corStruct <- corGaus(form = ~ x + y, nugget = TRUE, value = c("range" = 5, "nugget" = 0.5))
#Fit the pengls model, for simplicity for a simple lambda
penglsFit <- pengls(data = df, outVar = "a", xNames = grep(names(df), pattern = "b", value =TRUE),
glsSt = corStruct, nfolds = 5)

### Example 2: timecourse data
dfTime <- data.frame("a" = a, "b" = b, "t" = seq_len(n))
dfTime$a[-1] = dfTime$a[-n]*0.25 #Some temporal signal
corStructTime <- corAR1(form = ~ t, value = 0.5)
penglsFitTime <- pengls(data = dfTime, outVar = "a",
xNames = grep(names(dfTime), pattern = "b", value =TRUE),
glsSt = corStructTime, nfolds = 5)

```

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predict.cv.pengls

*Make predictions from a cv.pengls model*

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**Description**

Make predictions from a cv.pengls model

**Usage**

```

## S3 method for class 'cv.pengls'
predict(object, ...)

```

**Arguments**

object	A cv.pengls object
...	further arguments, currently ignored

**Value**

A vector with predicted values



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predict.pengls	<i>Make predictions from a pengls model</i>
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**Description**

Make predictions from a pengls model

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'pengls'  
predict(object, newx, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	A pengls object
newx	The test data
...	further arguments, currently ignored

**Value**

A vector with predicted values

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print.cv.pengls	<i>Print a summary of a cv.pengls model</i>
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**Description**

Print a summary of a cv.pengls model

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'cv.pengls'  
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	A cv.pengls object
...	further arguments, currently ignored

**Value**

Prints output to console

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<code>print.pengls</code>	<i>Print a summary of a pengls model</i>
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---

**Description**

Print a summary of a pengls model

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	A pengls object
<code>...</code>	further arguments, currently ignored

**Value**

Prints output to console

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