

Package ‘ensr’

July 22, 2025

Title Elastic Net Searcher

Version 0.1.0

Description Elastic net regression models are controlled by two parameters, lambda, a measure of shrinkage, and alpha, a metric defining the model's location on the spectrum between ridge and lasso regression. glmnet provides tools for selecting lambda via cross validation but no automated methods for selection of alpha. Elastic Net Searcher automates the simultaneous selection of both lambda and alpha. Developed, in part, with support by NICHD R03 HD094912.

License GPL-2

Encoding UTF-8

URL <https://github.com/dewittpe/ensr>

LazyData true

Depends R (>= 3.5.0), glmnet

Imports data.table, ggplot2

Suggests digest, ggforce, gridExtra, knitr, magrittr, microbenchmark, qwraps2 (>= 0.4.0), R.rsp, rmarkdown

RoxygenNote 6.1.1

VignetteBuilder R.rsp

NeedsCompilation no

Author Peter DeWitt [aut, cre],
Tell Bennett [ctb]

Maintainer Peter DeWitt <peter.dewitt@ucdenver.edu>

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2019-01-21 23:30:03 UTC

Contents

ensr	2
lambda_alpha_grid	3

2		<i>ensr</i>
	lambda_max	4
	landfill	5
	predict	6
	preferable	6
	standardize	7
	tbi	8
Index		9

ensr	<i>Elastic Net Searcher</i>
------	-----------------------------

Description

Search a grid of values of alpha and lambda for minimum mean CV error

Usage

```
ensr(x, y, alphas = seq(0, 1, length = 10), nlambda = 100L,
    standardize = TRUE, nfolds = 10L, foldid, ...)
```

Arguments

x	x matrix as in glmnet.
y	response y as in glmnet.
alphas	a sequence of alpha values
nlambda	The number of lambda values - default is 100.
standardize	Logical flag for x variable standardization, prior to fitting the model sequence. The coefficients are always returned on the original scale. Default is standardize=TRUE. If variables are in the same units already, you might not wish to standardize. See details below for y standardization with family="gaussian".
nfolds	number of folds - default is 10. Although nfolds can be as large as the sample size (leave-one-out CV), it is not recommended for large datasets. Smallest value allowable is nfolds=3
foldid	an optional vector of values between 1 and nfold identifying what fold each observation is in. If supplied, nfold can be missing.
...	Other arguments that can be passed to glmnet

lambda_alpha_grid	<i>Lambda Alpha Grid</i>
-------------------	--------------------------

Description

Construct a data frame with values for lambda and alpha with an indicator to know if the model is worth fitting.

Usage

```
lambda_alpha_grid(lambdas, alphas, nlambda = 10L, lmin_factor = 1e-04)
```

Arguments

lambdas	a vector of max lambda values for each alpha given
alphas	a vector of alpha values corresponding to the max lambdas
nlambda	number of lambdas to generate for each alpha before creating the grid
lmin_factor	the smallest lambda value is defined as $\text{lmin_factor} * \max(\text{lambda})$ where $\max(\text{lambda})$ is determined by this function.

Examples

```
data(tbi)
Xmat <- model.matrix(~ . - injury1 - injury2 - injury3 - 1, data = tbi)
Yvec <- matrix(tbi$injury1, ncol = 1)
alphas <- seq(0, 1, length = 20)

lga <- lambda_alpha_grid(alphas = alphas, lambdas = lambda_max(Yvec, Xmat, alpha = alphas))

ggplot2::ggplot() +
  ggplot2::theme_bw() +
  ggplot2::aes_string(x = "a", y = "log10(l)") +
  ggplot2::geom_path(data = lga$top) +
  ggplot2::geom_point(data = lga$lgrid,
    mapping = ggplot2::aes(color = cos(a) + sin(log10(l)))) +
  ggplot2::geom_contour(data = lga$lgrid,
    mapping = ggplot2::aes(z = cos(a) + sin(log10(l)))) +
  ggplot2::scale_color_gradient2(low = "blue", high = "red", mid = "grey")
```

lambda_max

*Lambda Max***Description**

Determine the lambda_max value that would be generated from a call to [glmnet](#) without making that call.

Usage

```
lambda_max(y, x, standardize = TRUE, alpha = 0, lmin_factor = 1e-04,
...)
```

Arguments

y	the response vector
x	the predictor matrix
standardize	logical, should the x matrix be standardized?
alpha	the glmnet alpha value
lmin_factor	the smallest lambda value is defined as lmin_factor * max(lambda) where max(lambda) is determined by this function.
...	other args

Examples

```
data(tbi)
Xmat <- model.matrix(~ . - injury1 - injury2 - injury3 - 1, data = tbi)
Yvec <- matrix(tbi$injury1, ncol = 1)

alphas <- seq(0, 1, length = 20)
lambda_max(Yvec, Xmat, alpha = alphas)

# Look at different options for standardizing the inputs.

dat <-
  expand.grid(standardize = c(TRUE, FALSE),
             alpha = alphas)

lmax <-
  Map(lambda_max,
       standardize = dat$standardize,
       alpha = dat$alpha,
       MoreArgs = list(y = Yvec, x = Xmat))

gmax <-
  Map(glmnet::glmnet,
       standardize = dat$standardize,
```

```
alpha = dat$alpha,
MoreArgs = list(y = Yvec, x = Xmat))

dat$gmax <- sapply(gmax, function(f) f$lambda[1])
dat$lmax <- unlist(lmax)

par(mfrow = c(1, 2))

with(subset(dat, standardize == TRUE),
{
  plot(log10(gmax), log10(lmax))
  abline(0, 1)
  title(main = "standardize == TRUE")
})

with(subset(dat, standardize == FALSE),
{
  plot(log10(gmax), log10(lmax))
  abline(0, 1)
  title(main = "standardize == FALSE")
})
```

landfill*Water Percolation Through A Landfill*

Description

A computer simulation of water moving through a landfill. Detailed explanation for the variables and the construction of the data set is found in `vignette("ensr-datasets", package = "ensr")`

Usage

```
landfill
```

Format

An object of class `data.table` (inherits from `data.frame`) with 974 rows and 48 columns.

See Also

```
vignette("ensr-datasets", package = "ensr")
```

predict	<i>Predict Methods for ensr objects</i>
---------	---

Description

Using either the `lambda.min` or `lambda.1se`, find the preferable model from the `ensr` object and return a prediction.

Usage

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

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

Arguments

<code>object</code>	a <code>ensr</code> object
<code>...</code>	other arguments passed along to <code>predict</code>

Details

The `glmnet::predict` argument `s` is ignored if specified and attempted to be passed via `....`. The value of `s` that is passed to `glmnet::predict` is determined by the value of `lambda.min` or `lambda.1se` found from a call to [preferable](#).

preferable	<i>Preferable Elastic Net Model</i>
------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Find the preferable Elastic Net Model from an `ensr` object. The preferable model is defined as the model with the lowest mean cross validation error and largest alpha value.

Usage

```
preferable(object, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	an <code>ensr</code> object
<code>...</code>	not currently used.

standardize	<i>Standardize</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Center and scale vectors by mean/standard deviation or median/IQR with the option to base the standardization only on unique observations.

Usage

```
standardize(x, stats = list(center = "mean", scale = "sd"),  
            use_unique = TRUE, margin)
```

Arguments

x	numeric data to standardize
stats	a list defining the centering and scaling statistics.
use_unique	use only unique values of x when determining the values for the stats.
margin	passed to apply if x is a matrix or array. If you want to use all the data in the array for the calculation of the statistics pass margin = 0.

Examples

```
x <- 1:100  
standardize(x)  
standardize(x, stats = list(center = "median", scale = "IQR"))  
  
xmat <- matrix(1:50, nrow = 10)  
standardize(xmat, margin = 0)  
standardize(xmat, margin = 1)  
standardize(xmat, margin = 2)  
  
xarray <- array(1:60, dim = c(5, 2, 6))  
standardize(xarray, margin = 0)  
standardize(xarray, margin = 1:2)  
  
# Standardize a data.frame  
standardize(mtcars)  
  
# a generic list object  
alist <- list(x = rep(1:10, 2), y = rnorm(100), z = matrix(1:10, nrow = 2))  
standardize(alist, margin = 0)  
standardize(alist, margin = 1)
```

tbi

*Synthetic Data Set for Traumatic Brain Injuries***Description**

This data is synthetic, that is, it is random data generated to have similar properties to a data set used for studying traumatic brain injuries. The pcode1 ... pcode6, ncode1 ... ncode6 columns are indicators for procedure or billing codes associated with a hospital stay for TBI.

Usage

tbi

Format

a data.table with 1323 rows and 18 columns. Each row of the tbi data.table is a unique subject.

age age, in days

female indicator for sex, 1 == female, 0 == male

los length of stay in the hospital

pcode1 indicator for if the patient had pcode1

pcode2 indicator for if the patient had pcode2

pcode3 indicator for if the patient had pcode3

pcode4 indicator for if the patient had pcode4

pcode5 indicator for if the patient had pcode5

pcode6 indicator for if the patient had pcode6

ncode1 indicator for if the patient had ncode1

ncode2 indicator for if the patient had ncode2

ncode3 indicator for if the patient had ncode3

ncode4 indicator for if the patient had ncode4

ncode5 indicator for if the patient had ncode5

ncode6 indicator for if the patient had ncode6

injury1 First of three specific types of TBI

injury2 Second of three specific types of TBI

injury3 Third of three specific types of TBI

See Also

vignette("ensr-datasets", package = "ensr")

Index

* **datasets**

landfill, [5](#)

tbi, [8](#)

coef.ensr (predict), [6](#)

ensr, [2](#)

ensr-package (ensr), [2](#)

glmnet, [4](#)

lambda_alpha_grid, [3](#)

lambda_max, [4](#)

landfill, [5](#)

predict, [6](#)

preferable, [6](#), [6](#)

standardize, [7](#)

tbi, [8](#)