

simrel-m

A simulation tool and its application

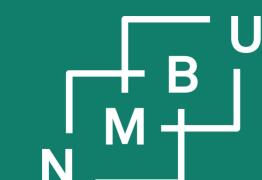
Raju Rimal

Supervisors:

Solve Sæbø and Trygve Almøy

<http://mathatistics.github.io/nsm-17>

11 June, 2017



Man is a tool-using animal. Without tools he is nothing, with tools he is all.

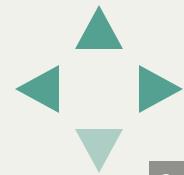
— Thomas Carlyle



simrel-m: A versatile tool for simulating multi-response linear model data



Why simrel-m



Why simrel-m

- By changing few parameters, we can simulate wide range of linear model data.

For example,

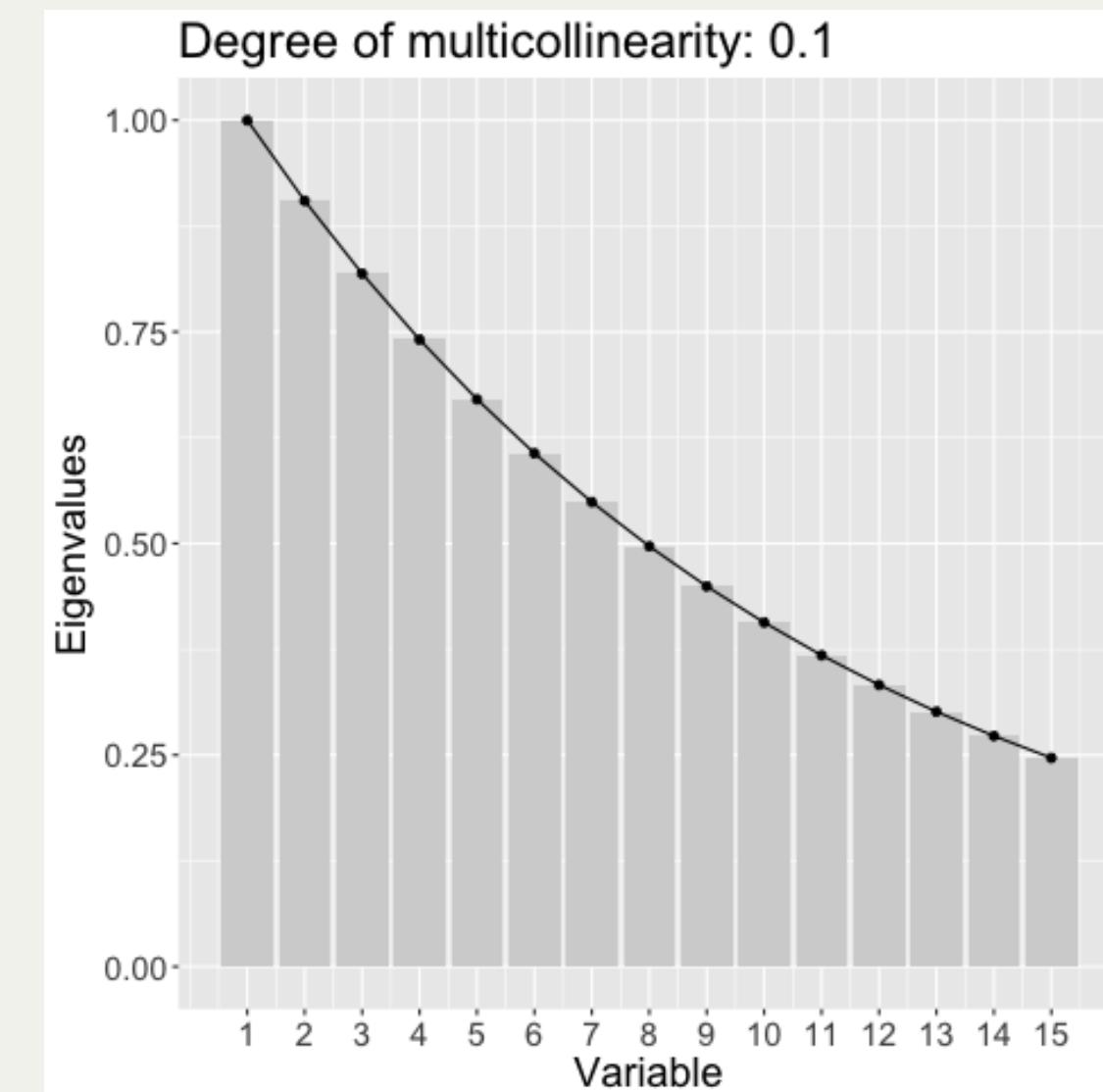


Why simrel-m

- By changing few parameters, we can simulate wide range of linear model data.

For example,

1. Controlling degree of multicollinearity in the simulated data
2. Specifying the relevant principle components for prediction

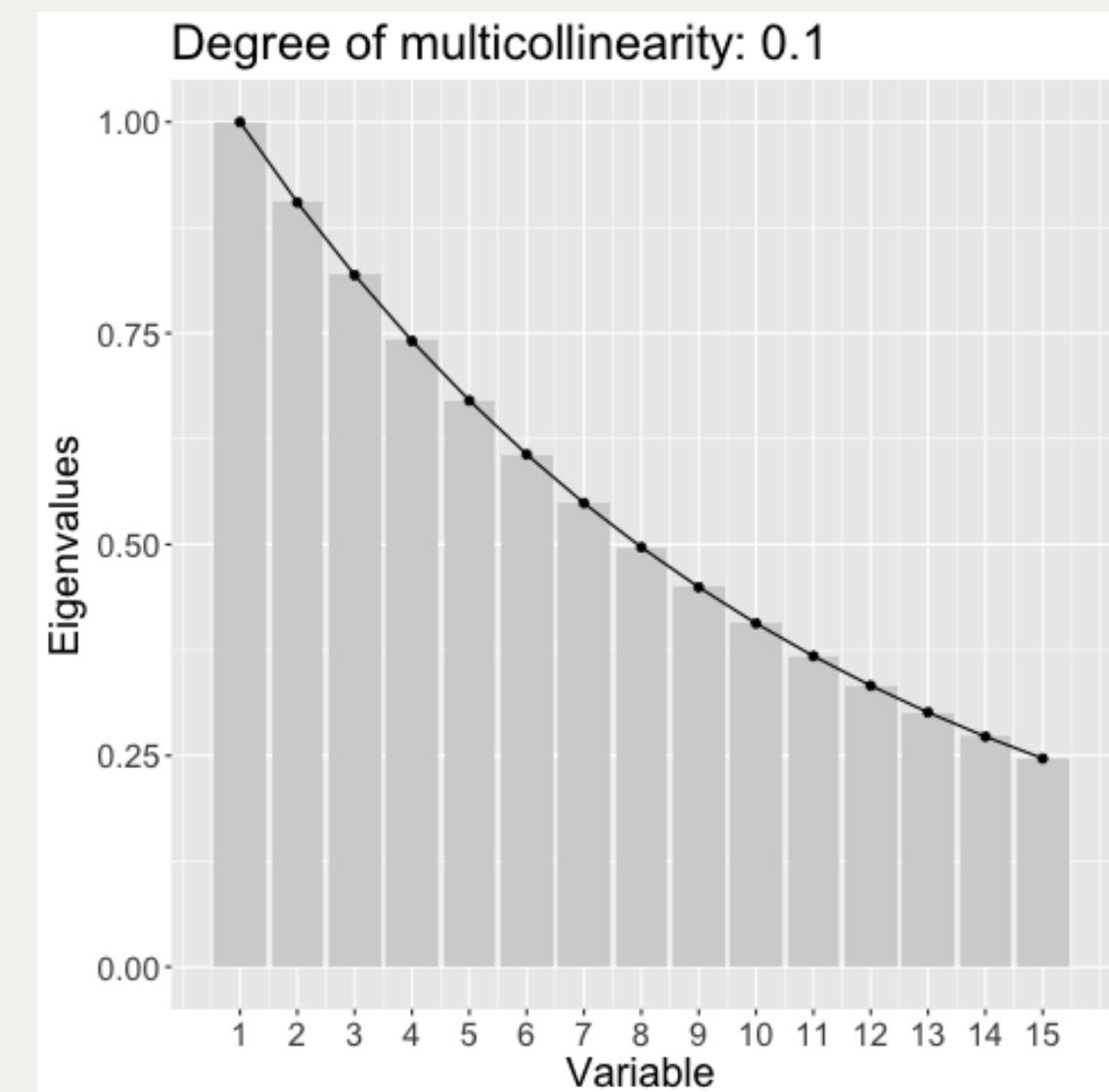


Why simrel-m

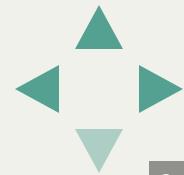
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- It is easy to use and has wide application

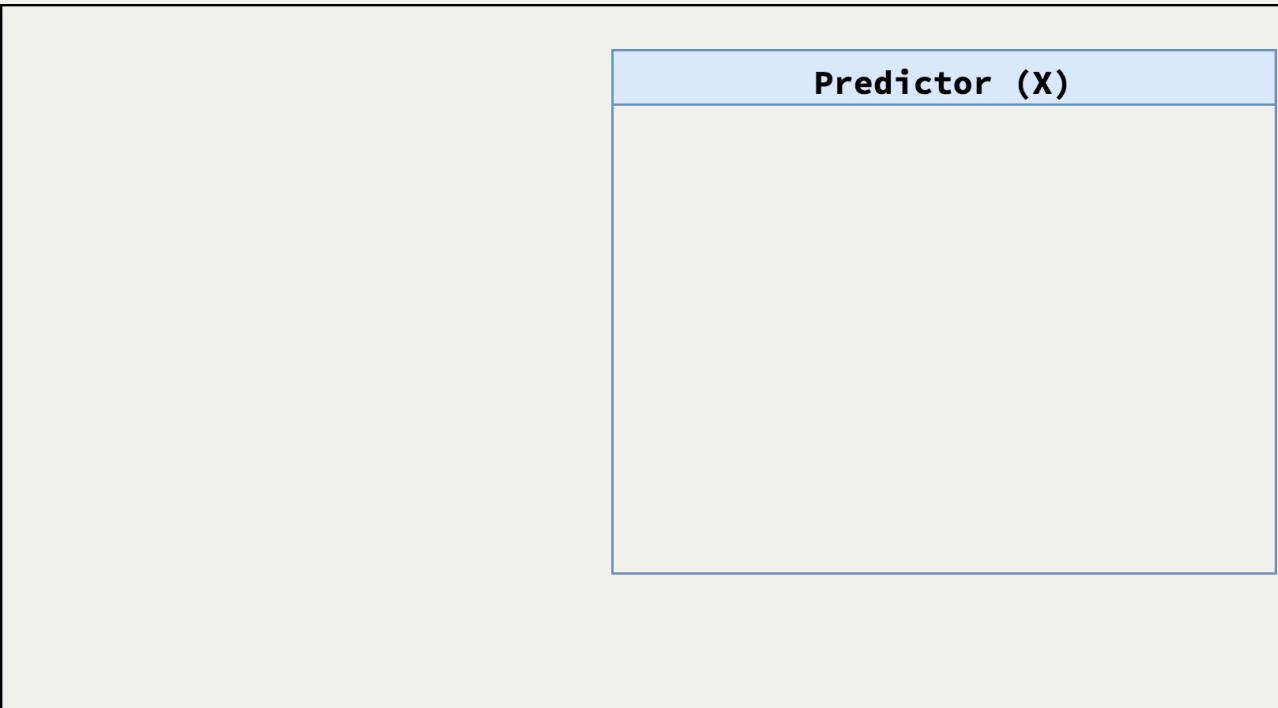


The idea behind

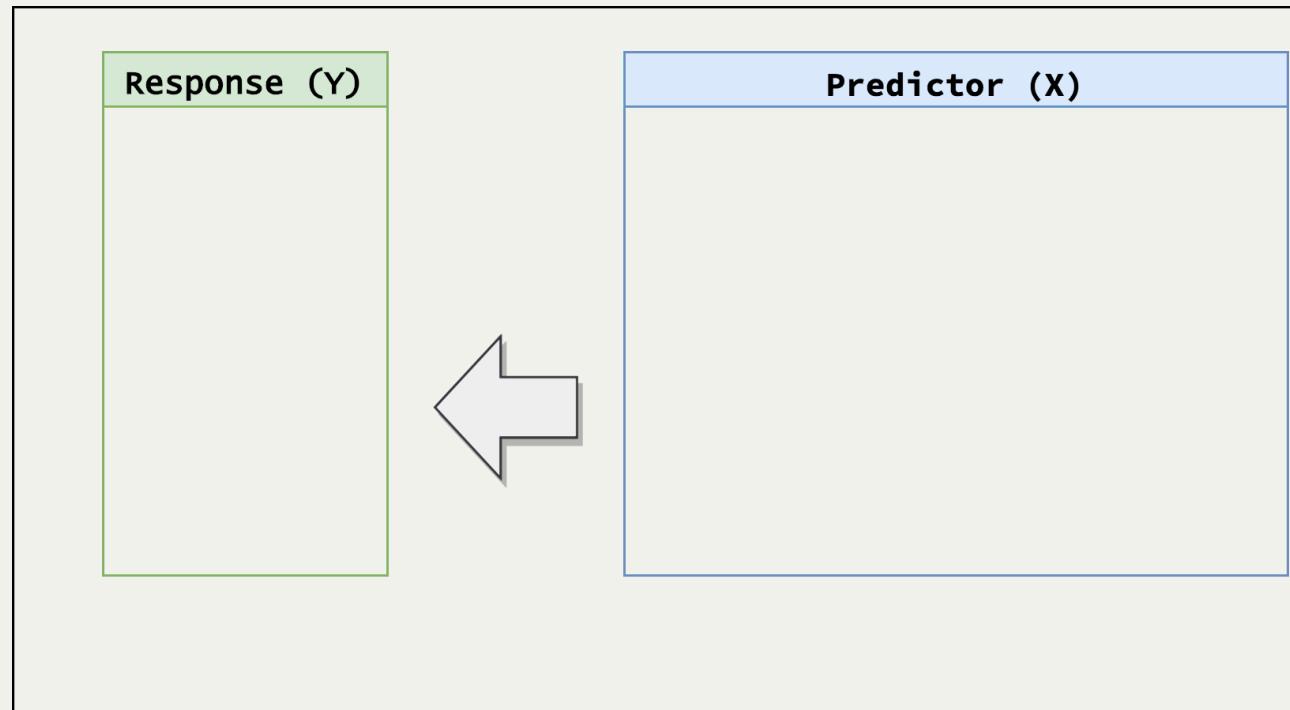


The idea behind

- Based on `simrel[1]` package
- Predictor Space (Blue Box)



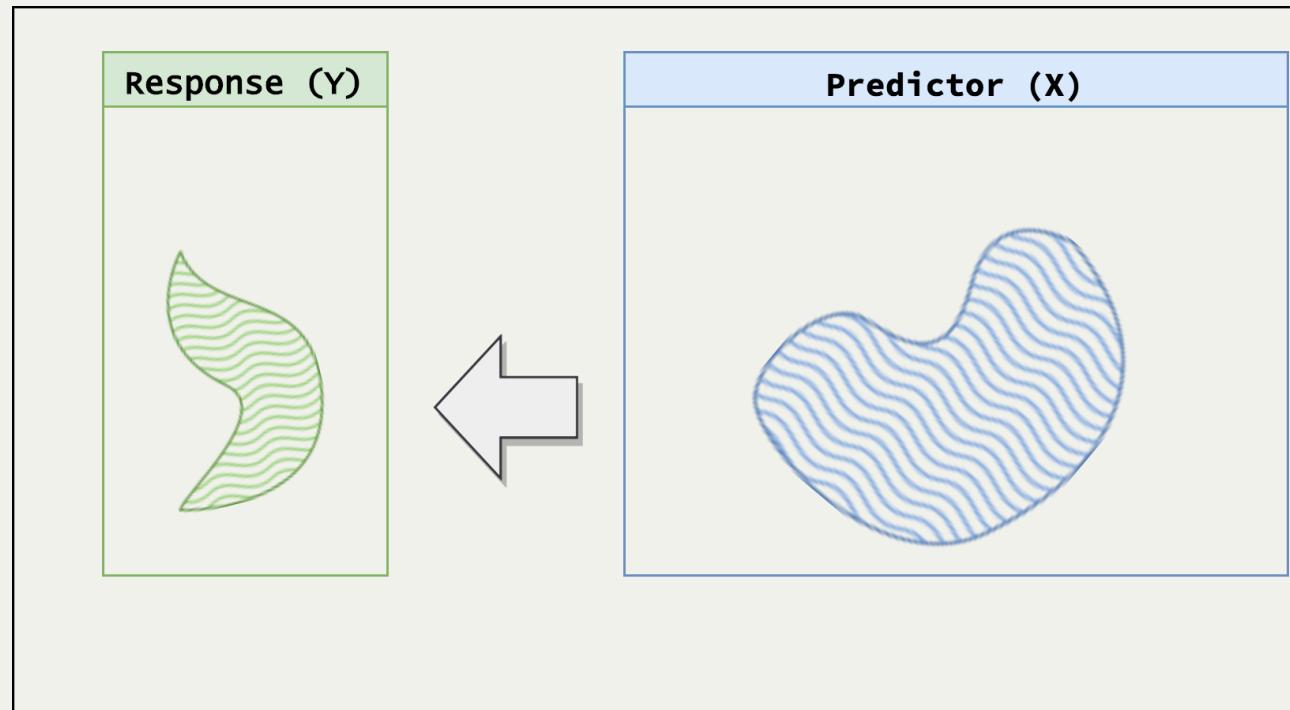
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- Based on `simrel[1]` package
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- A model defines its relationship with Response Space (Green Box)

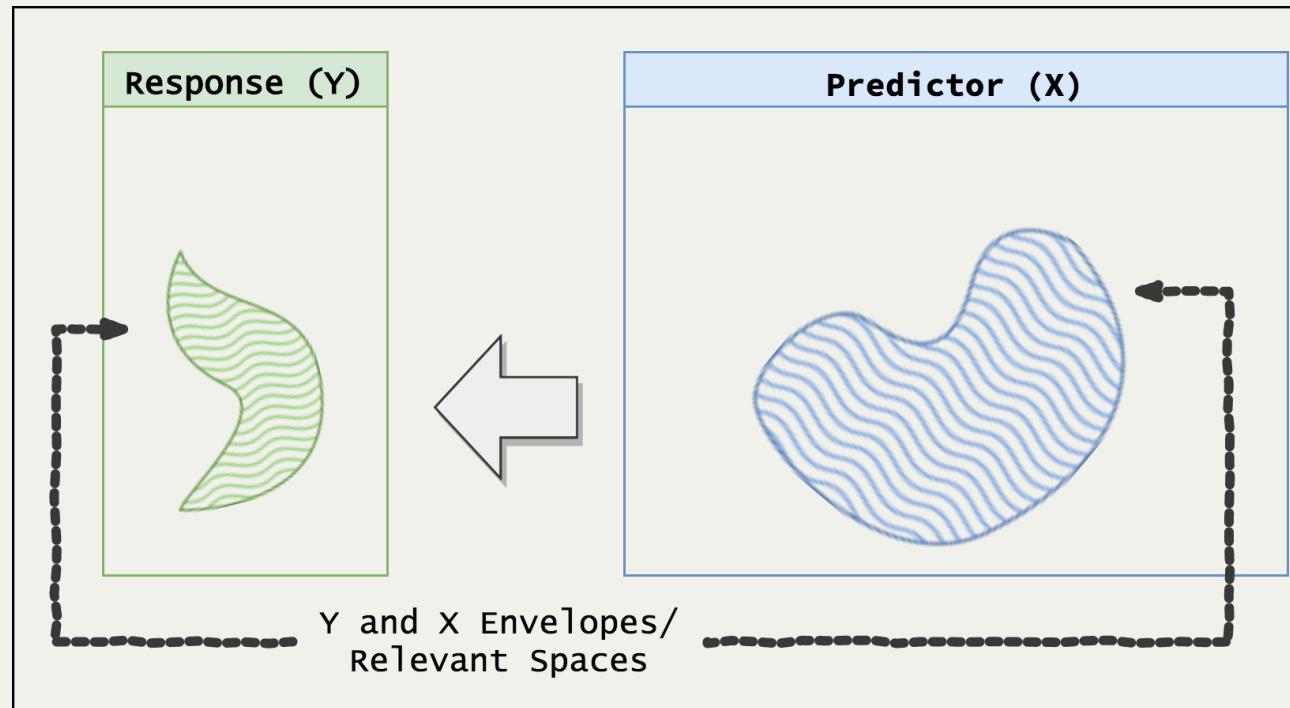


The idea behind



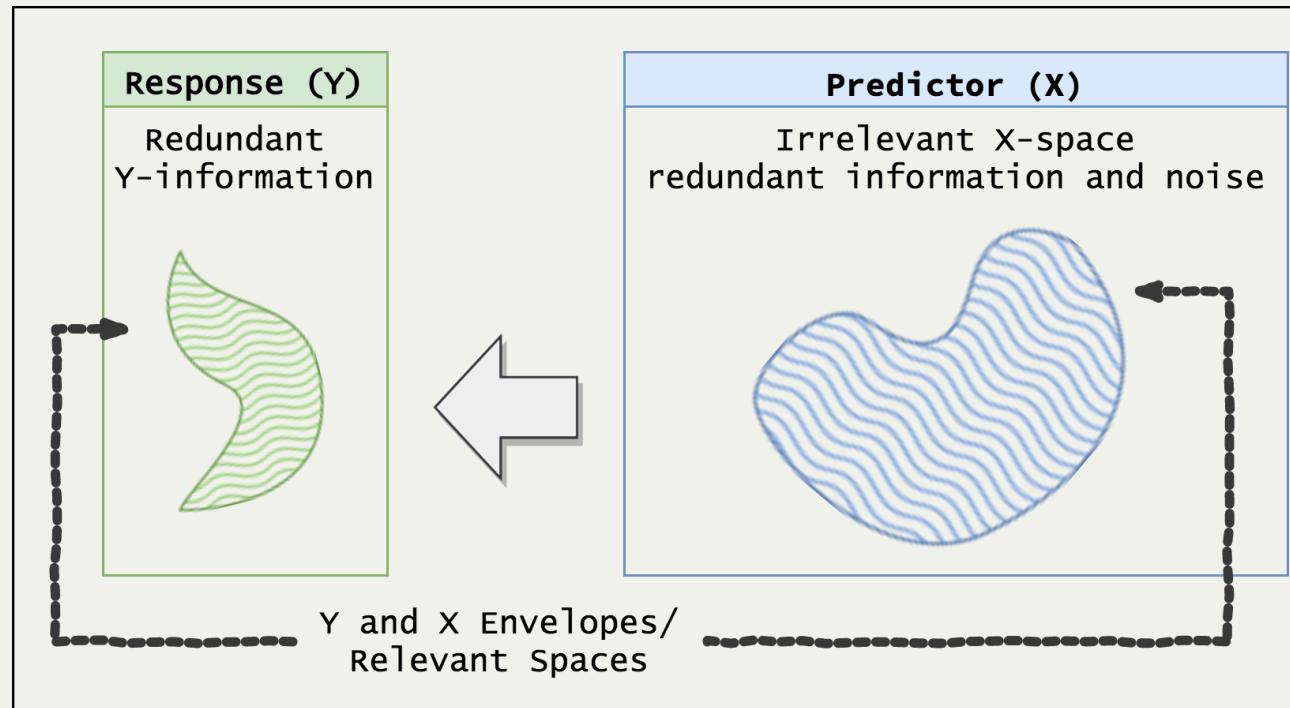
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- Subspace within these spaces (a reduced regression model) contains information for this relationship

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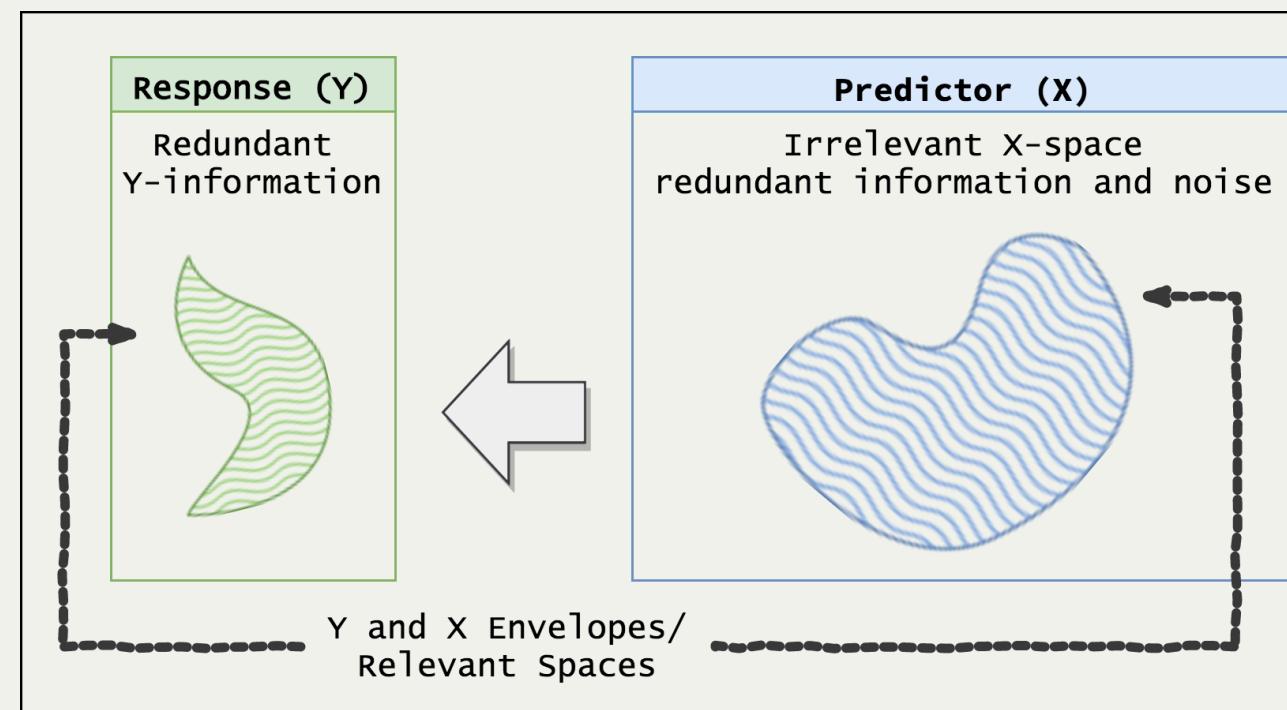
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- Set of orthogonal variables (Z) span the relevant predictor subspace (predictor components)

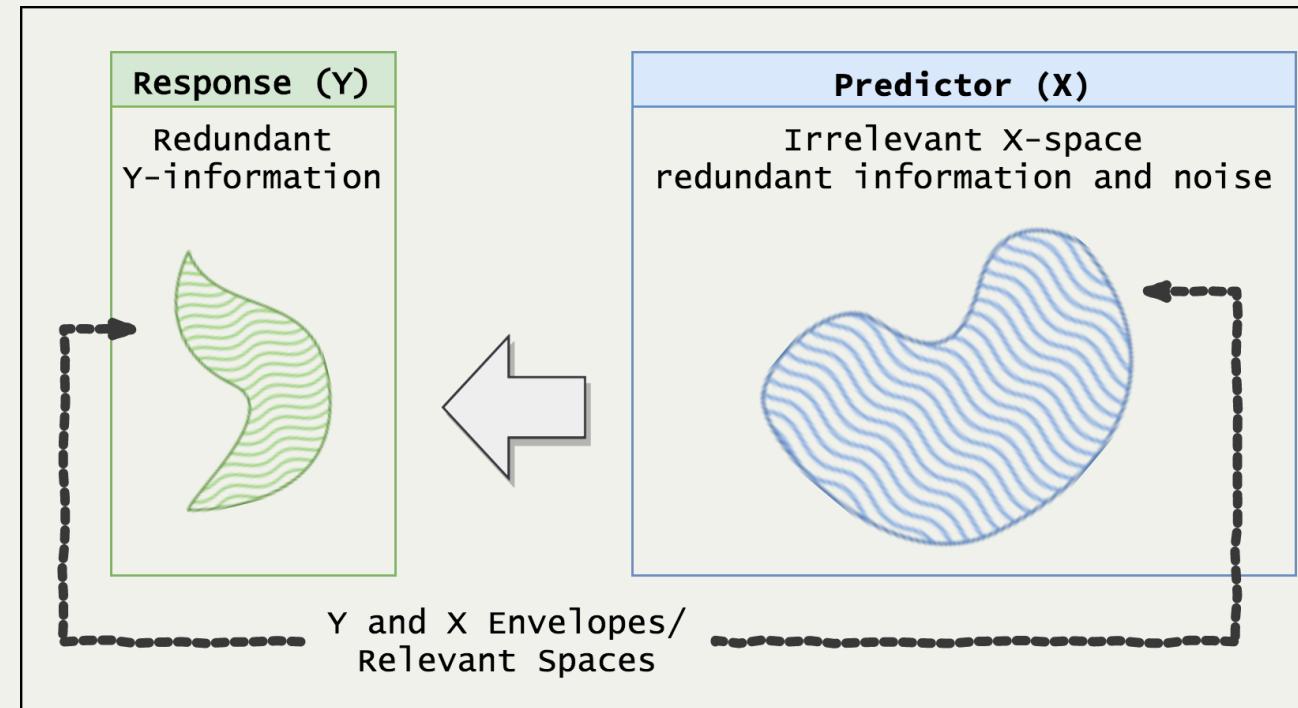
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- Set of orthogonal variables (Z) span the relevant predictor subspace (predictor components)
- Set of orthogonal variables (W) span the response subspace (response components)

The idea behind

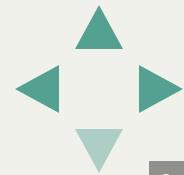


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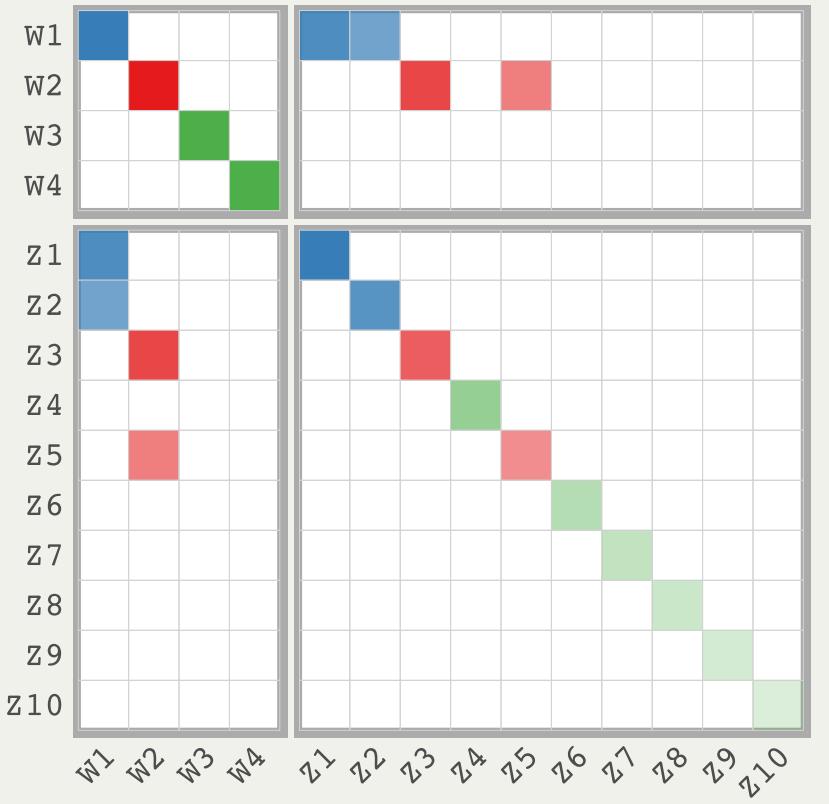
- Set of orthogonal variables (Z) span the relevant predictor subspace (predictor components)
- Set of orthogonal variables (W) span the response subspace (response components)
- Implement this idea to construct the relevant covariance matrix and make simulation with it



How it works



How it works

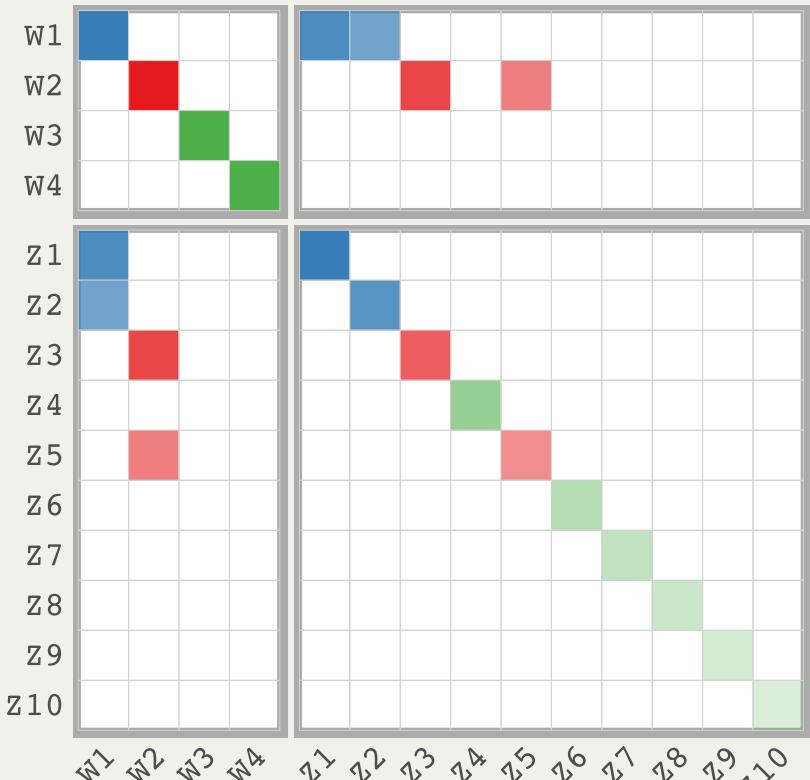


Relevant for: ■ W2 ■ W1 ■ None

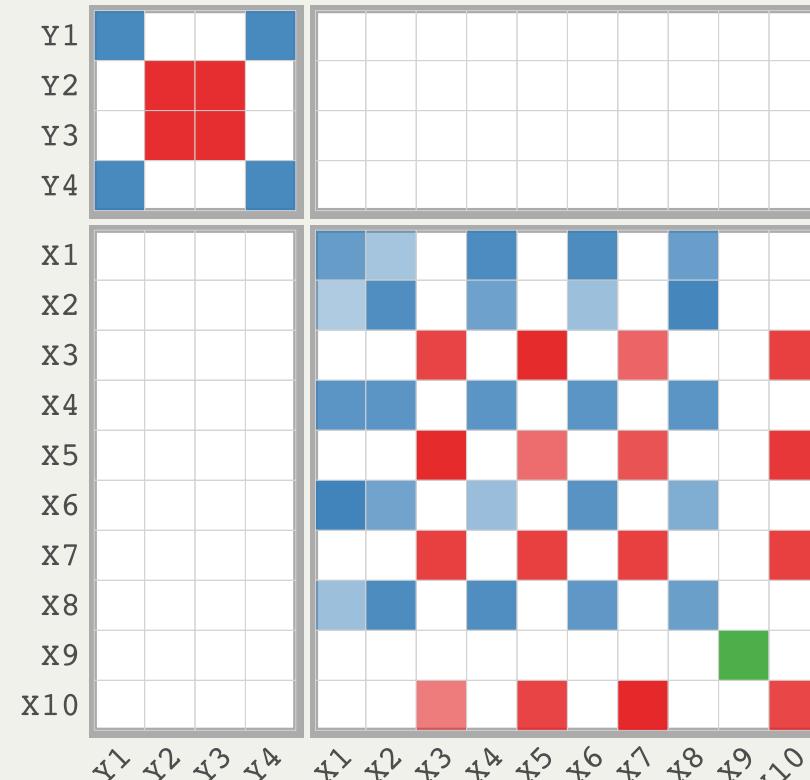
- Gets parameter setting from users
- Creates Covariance matrix



How it works



Relevant for: ■ W2 ■ W1 ■ None

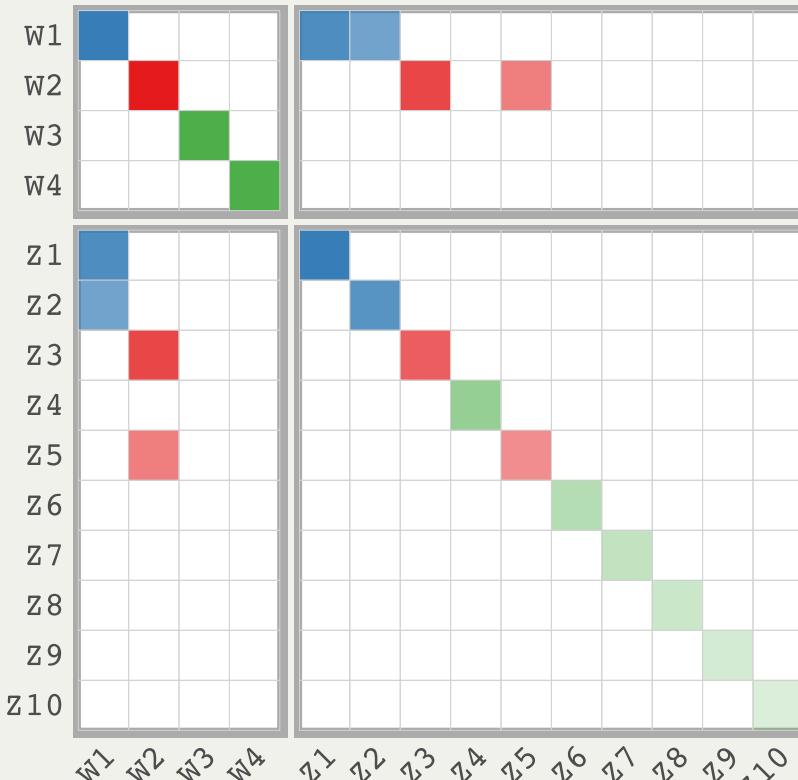


Relevant for: ■ Y2, Y3 ■ Y1, Y4 ■ None

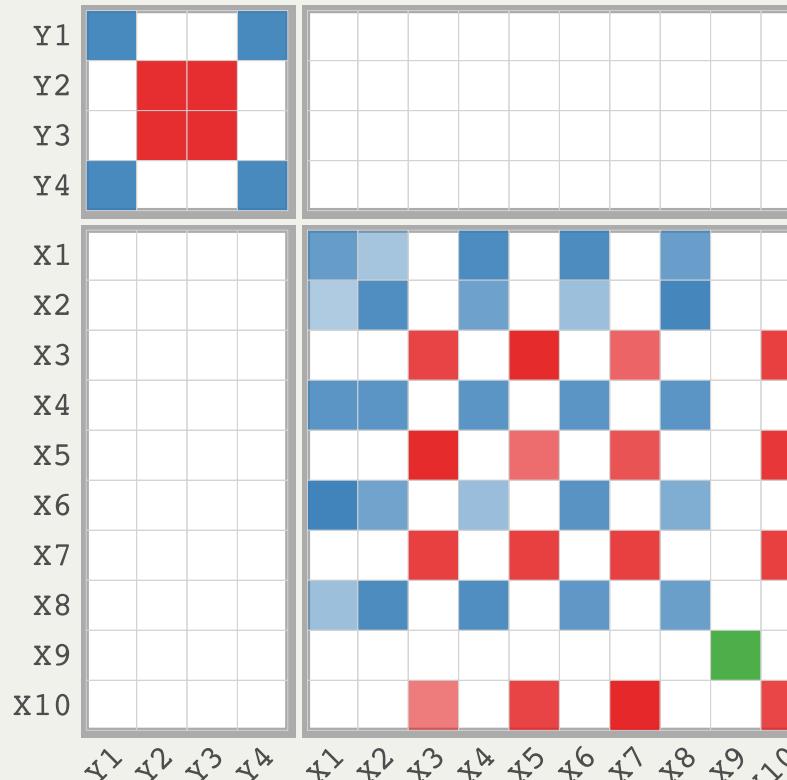
- Gets parameter setting from users
- Creates Covariance matrix
- Creates Rotation Matrix
- Rotates the sampled Latent variables



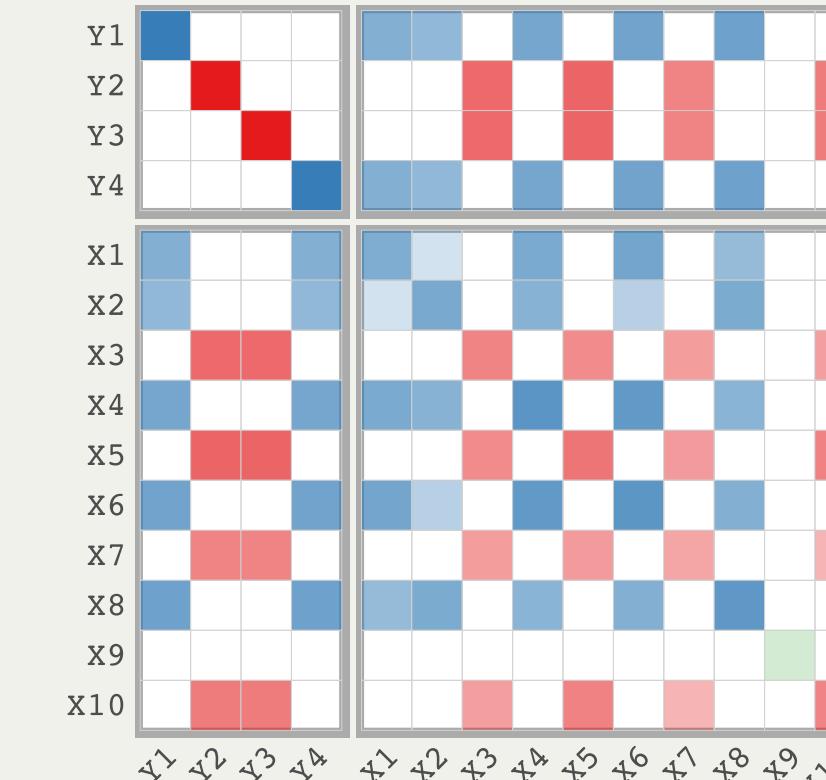
How it works



Relevant for: ■ W2 ■ W1 ■ None



Relevant for: ■ Y2, Y3 ■ Y1, Y4 ■ None

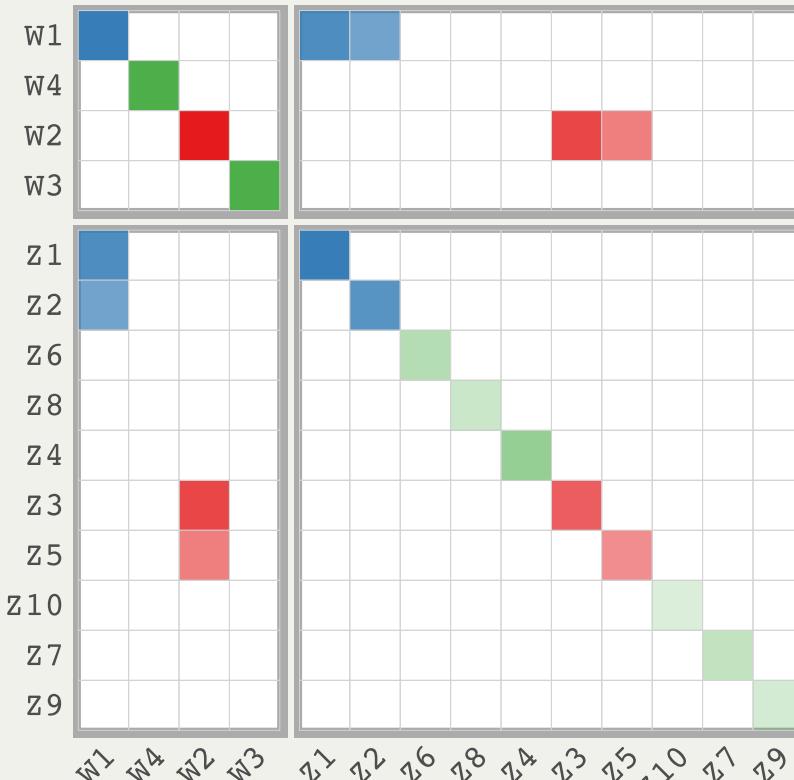


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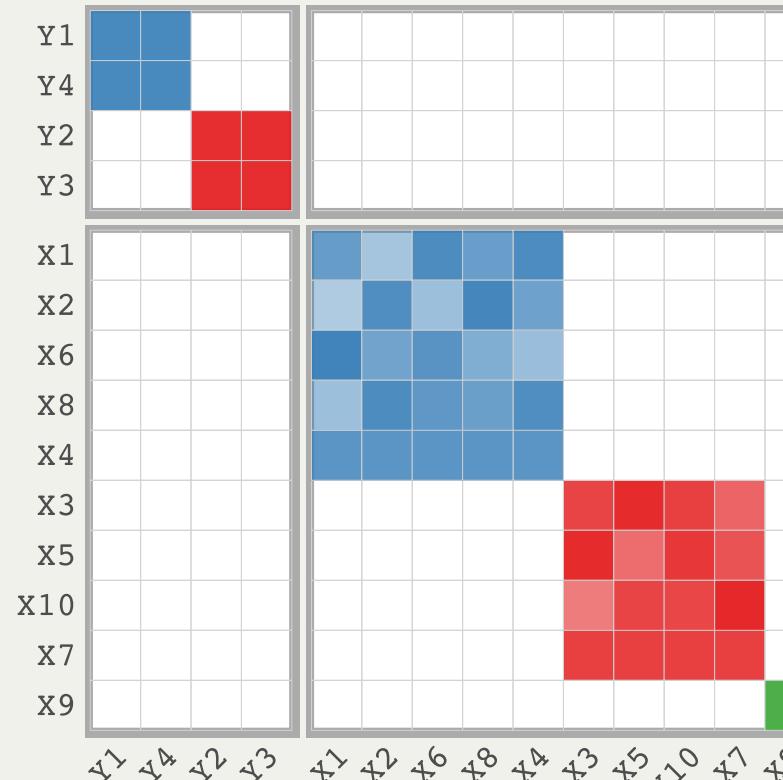
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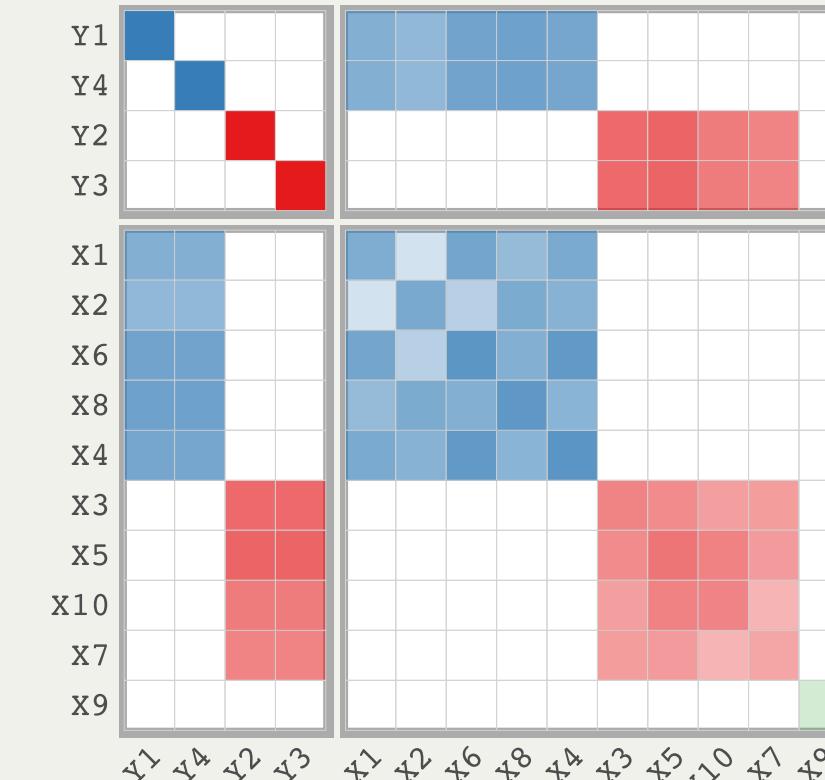
How it works



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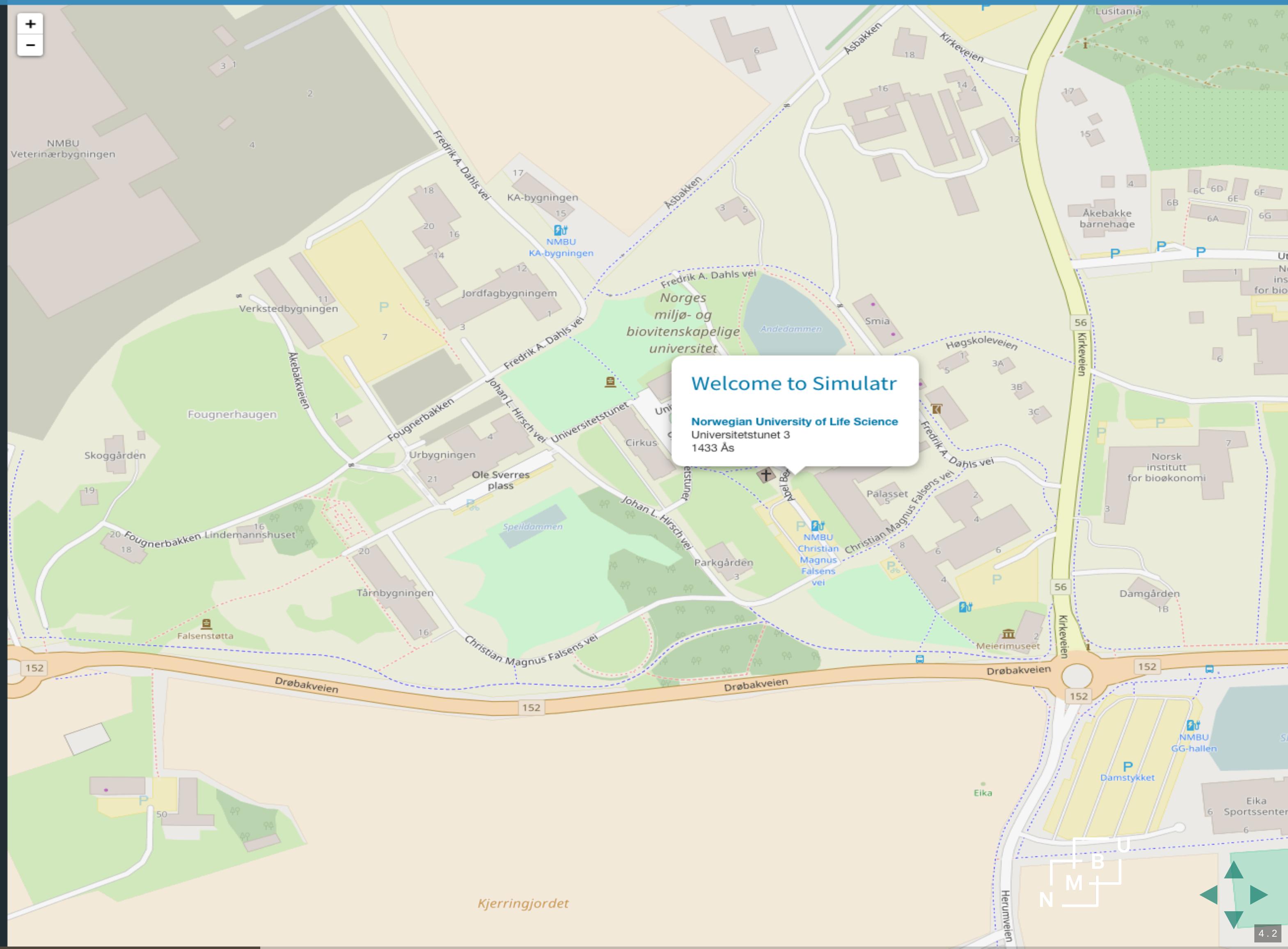
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A web interface



[Simulate Now](#)

123

[New Seed](#)[Parameter Settings](#)

Kjerringjordet

Simulate Now**New Seed**

123

Parameter Settings

Type of simulation:

Multivariate Simulation

N: Train

200

N: Test

50

N: Predictors

15

Rel.Pred

5, 4

Coef. Determination

0.8, 0.7

RelPos.Comp

1, 2; 3, 4, 6

Gamma

0

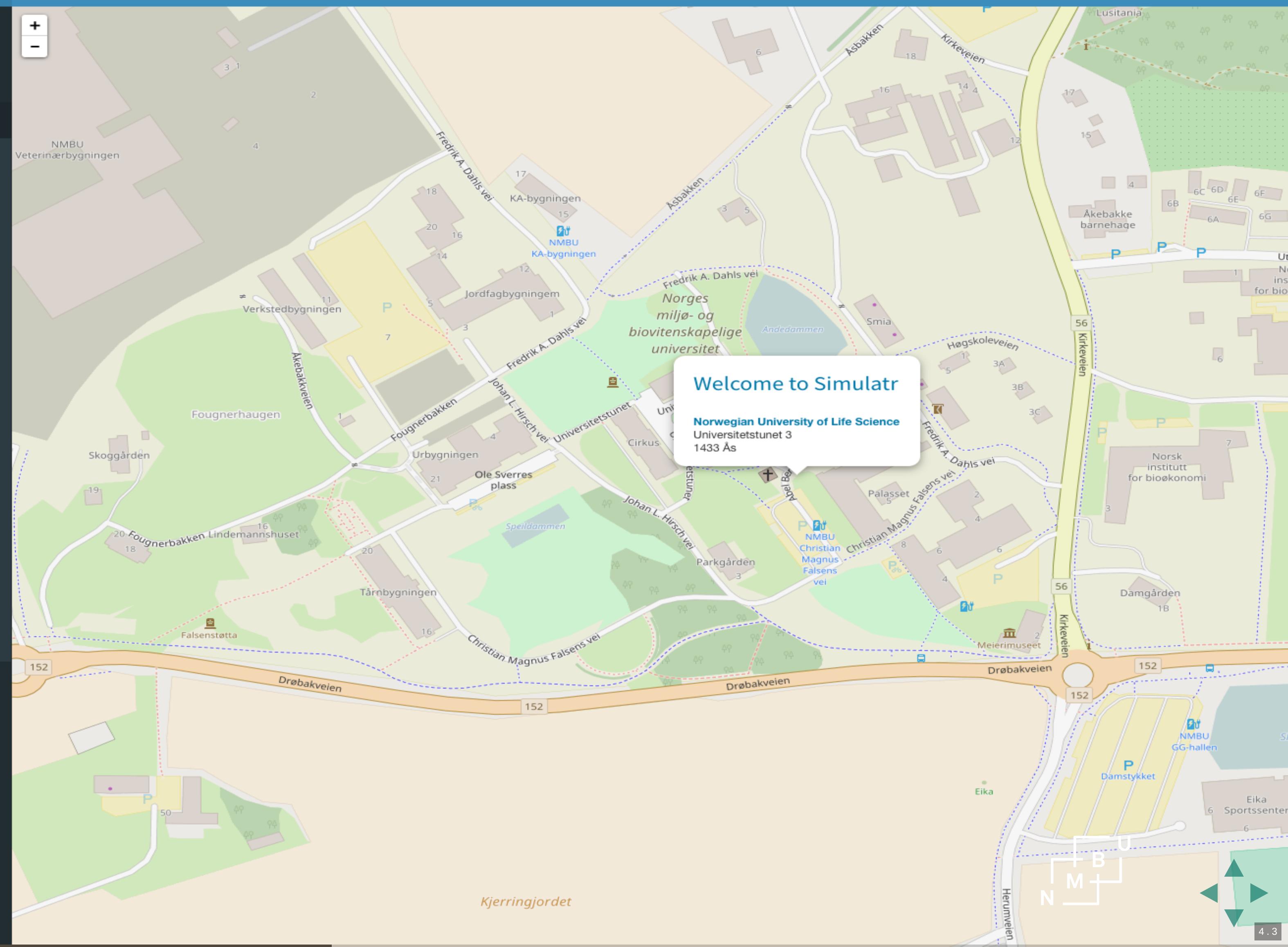
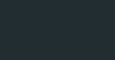
0.6

N: Response

4

Response Mixup

1, 3; 2, 4

Display Extra Plots Covariance Plot R-squared Plot

Simulate Now

123

New Seed

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Simulation Overview

Estimation

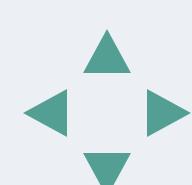
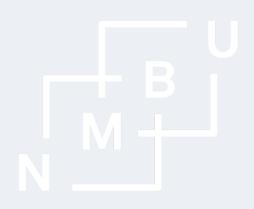
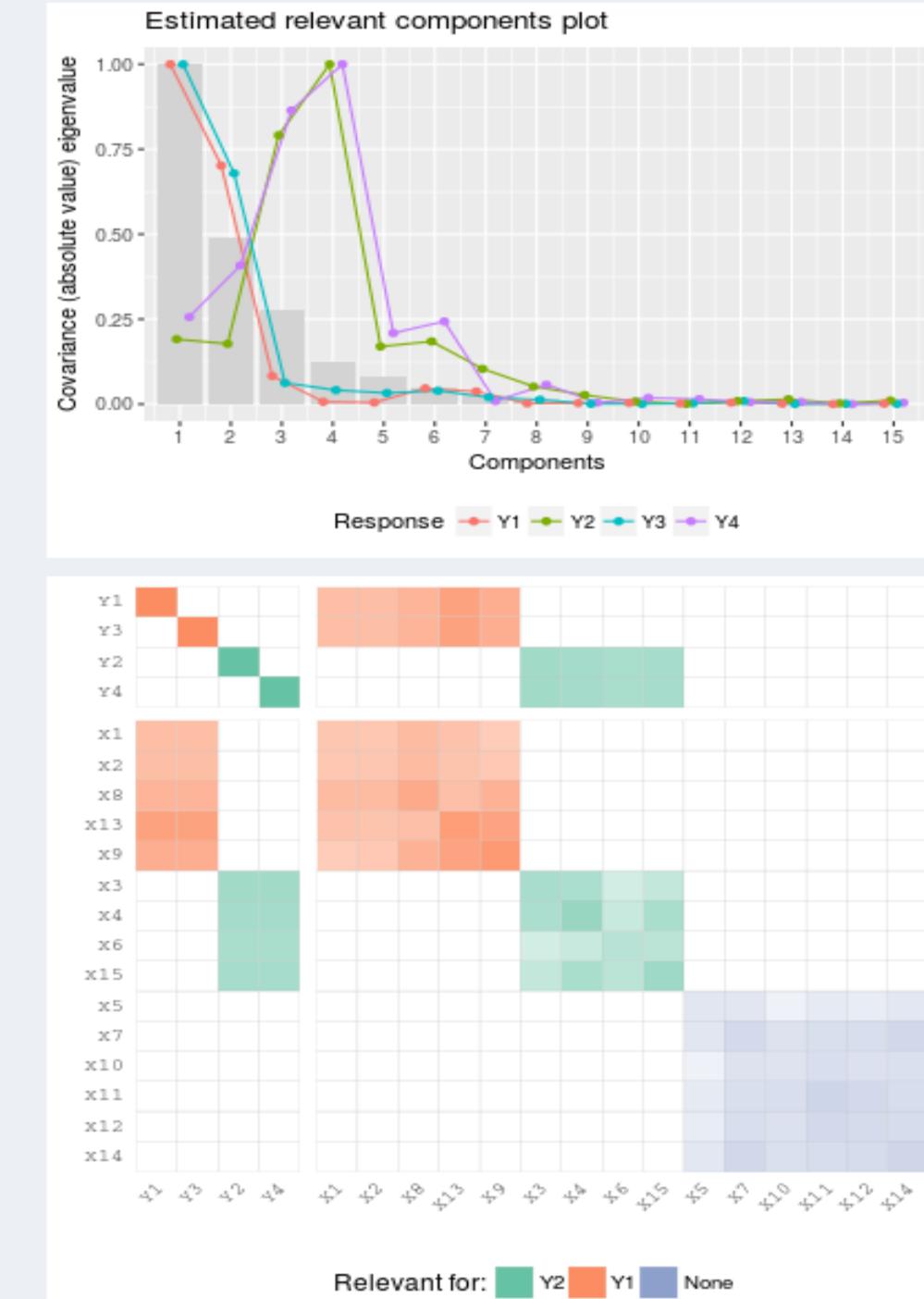
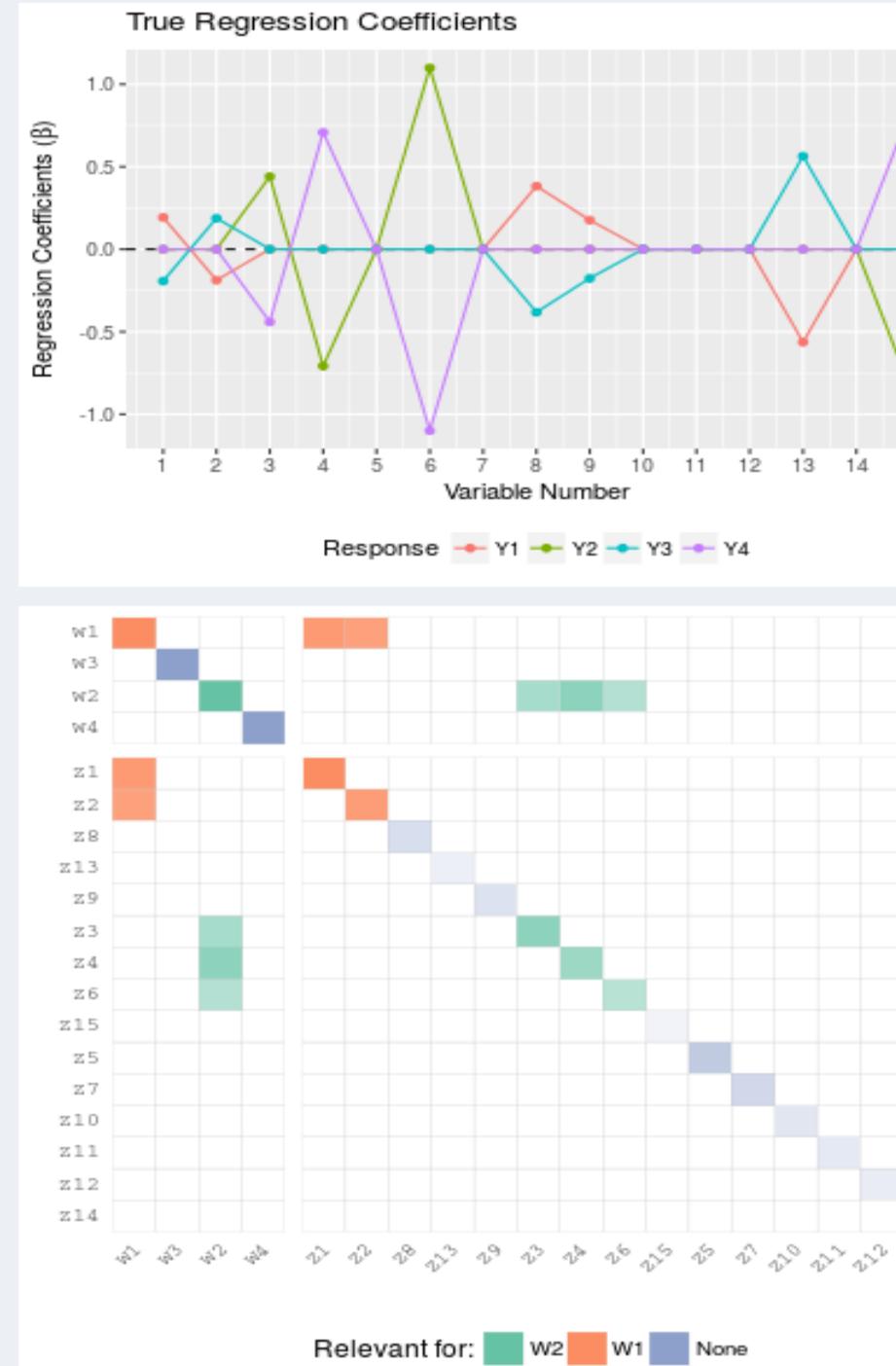
Method Comparison

Flowchart

SimObj

RData

JSON



Simulate Now

123

New Seed

Parameter Settings

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Multivariate Simulation

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200

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50

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15

Rel.Pred

5, 4

Coef.
Determination

0.8, 0.7

RelPos.Comp

1, 2; 3, 4, 6

Gamma

0

0.2

1

N: Response

4

Response Mixup

1, 3; 2, 4

Display Extra Plots

 Covariance Plot R-squared Plot

Simulation Overview

Estimation

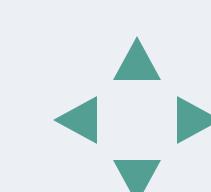
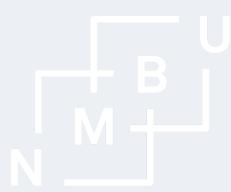
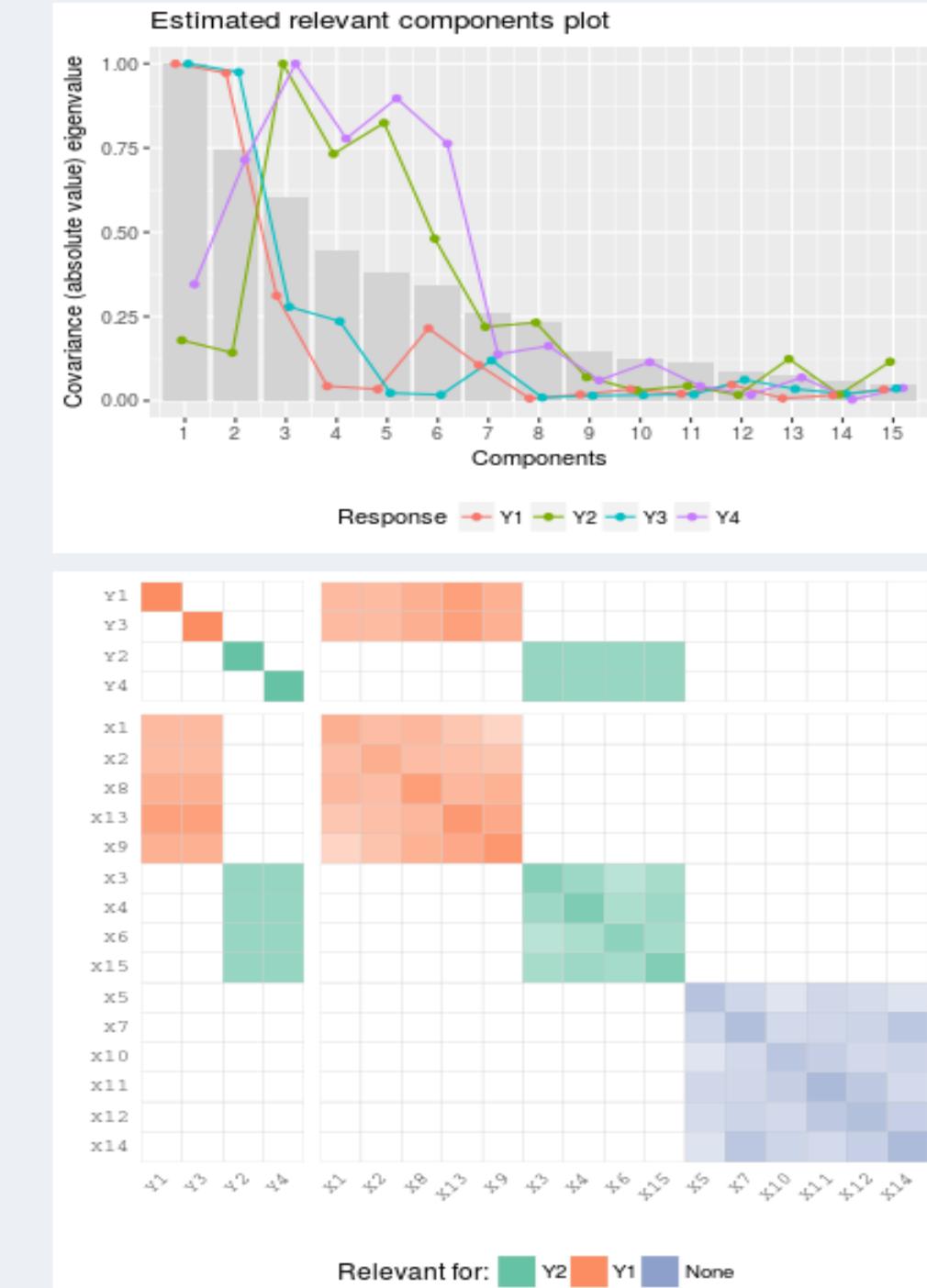
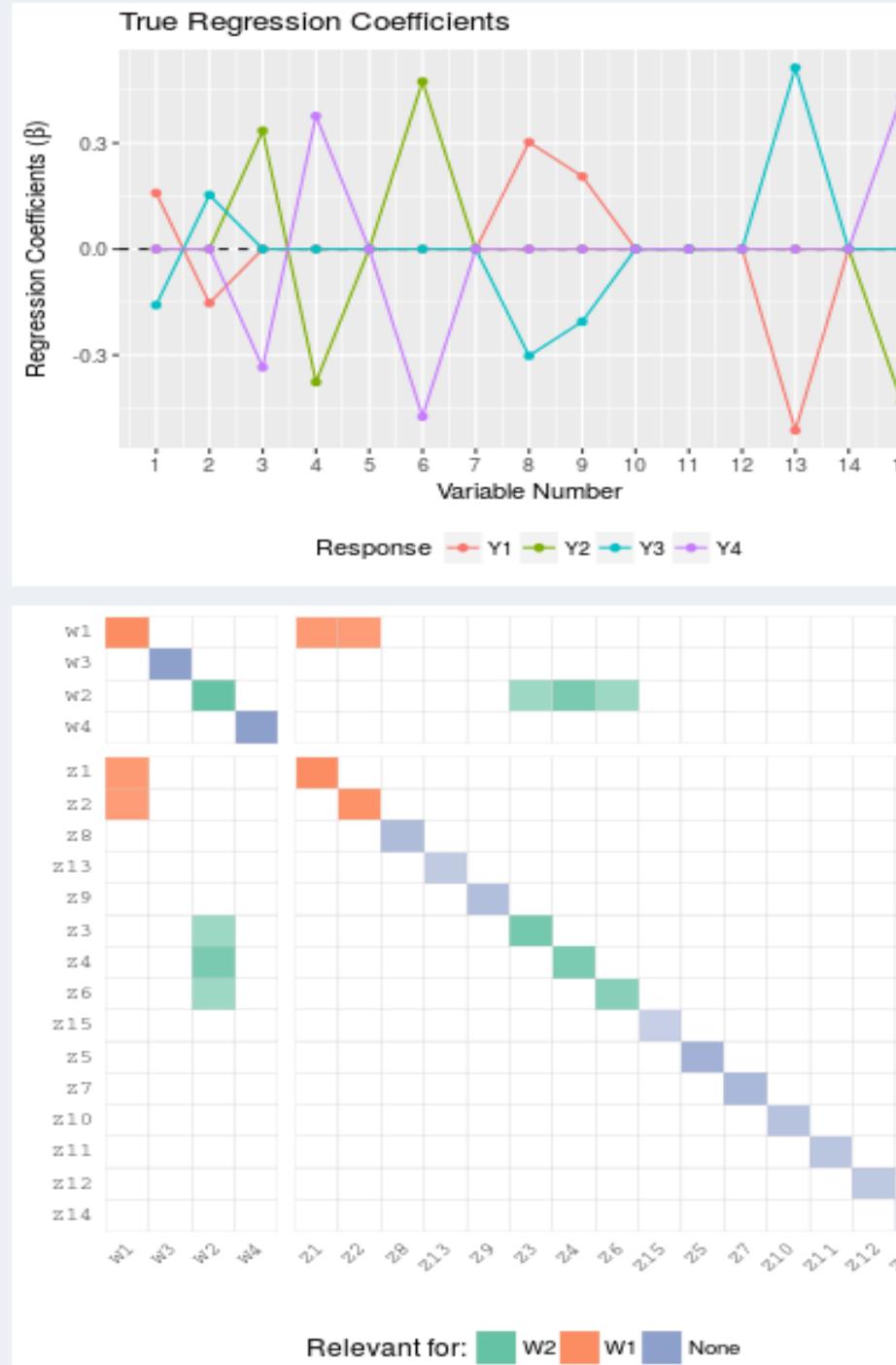
Method Comparison

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 Simulate Now

1963

 New Seed

Parameter Settings

34

N: Train

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Coef.

Gamma

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Display Extra Plots

Covariance Plot R-squared Plot

⌚ Simulation Overview

Estimation

Method Comparison

Flowchart



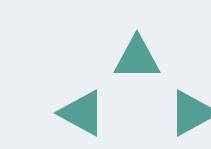
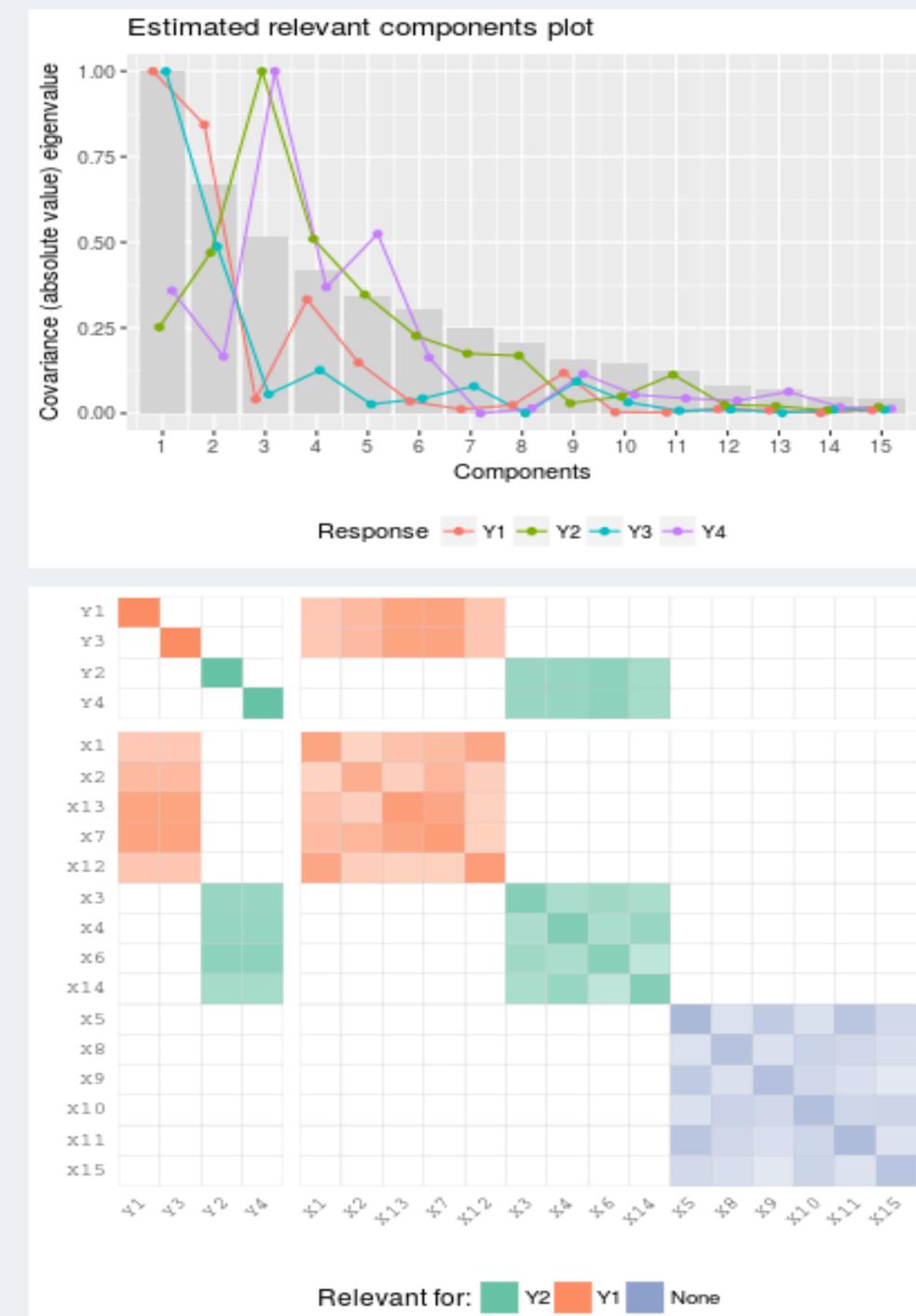
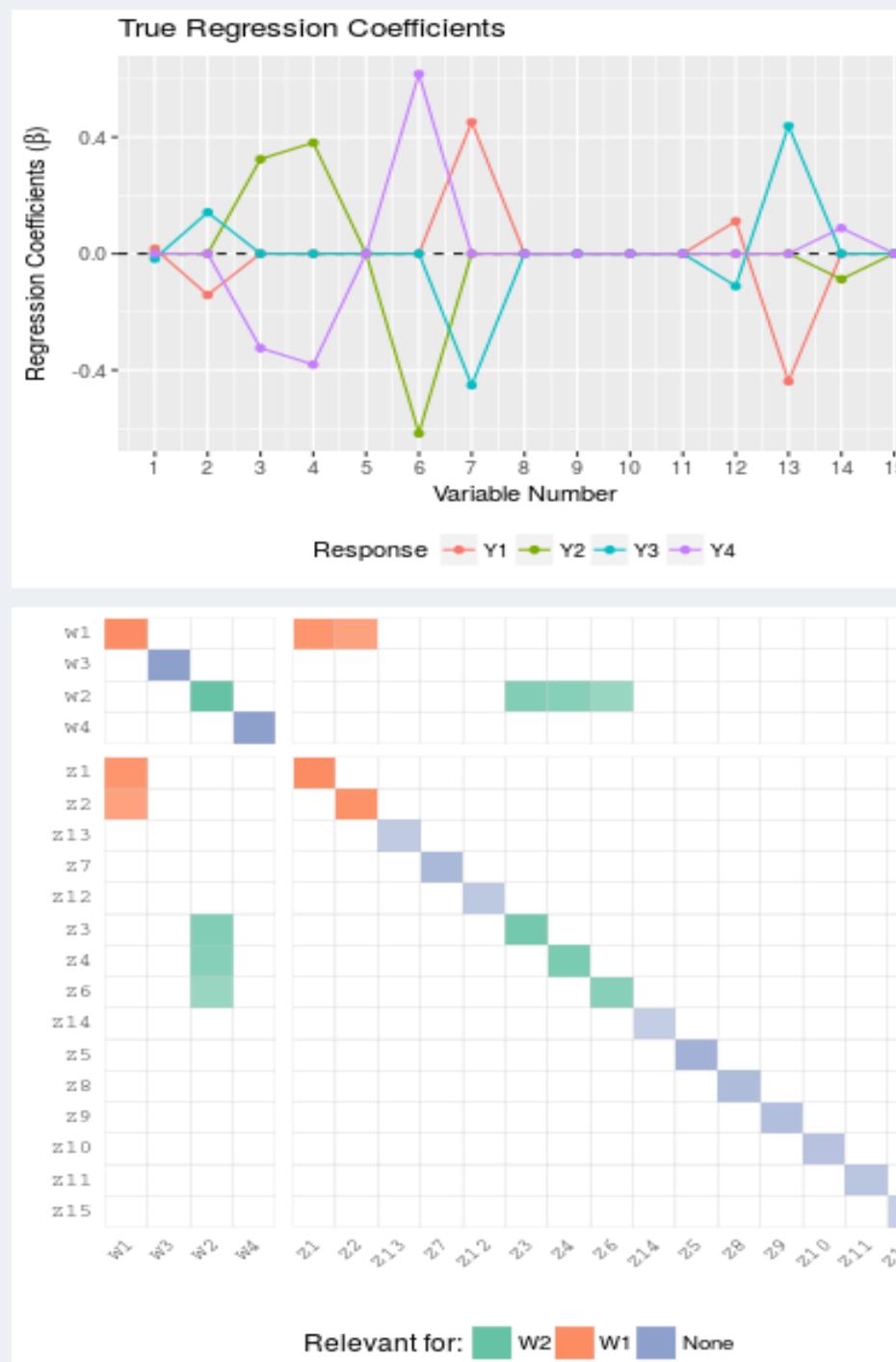
 SimObi



 SimOhio RData



 JSON



How to get it



Install simrel-m:

```
devtools::install_github(  
  "therimalaya/simulatr",  
  quiet = TRUE  
)
```

Run the shiny app:

```
shiny::runGitHub(  
  "AppSimulatr",  
  "therimalaya"  
)
```

Documentation:

<https://therimalaya.github.io/simulatr/>



An example of comparison of estimation methods



Design Properties

Consider two sets of data, both having following common properties,

Number of observation	100
Number of variables	16
Number of predictors relevant for each response components	5, 5, 5
Number of response variables	5
Relevant position of response component	1, 6; 2, 5; 3, 4
Position of Response components to rotate together	1, 4; 2, 5; 3



Design Properties

Consider two sets of data, both having following common properties,

Number of observation	100
Number of variables	16
Number of predictors relevant for each response components	5, 5, 5
Number of response variables	5
Relevant position of response component	1, 6; 2, 5; 3, 4
Position of Response components to rotate together	1, 4; 2, 5; 3

The difference between the two datasets are

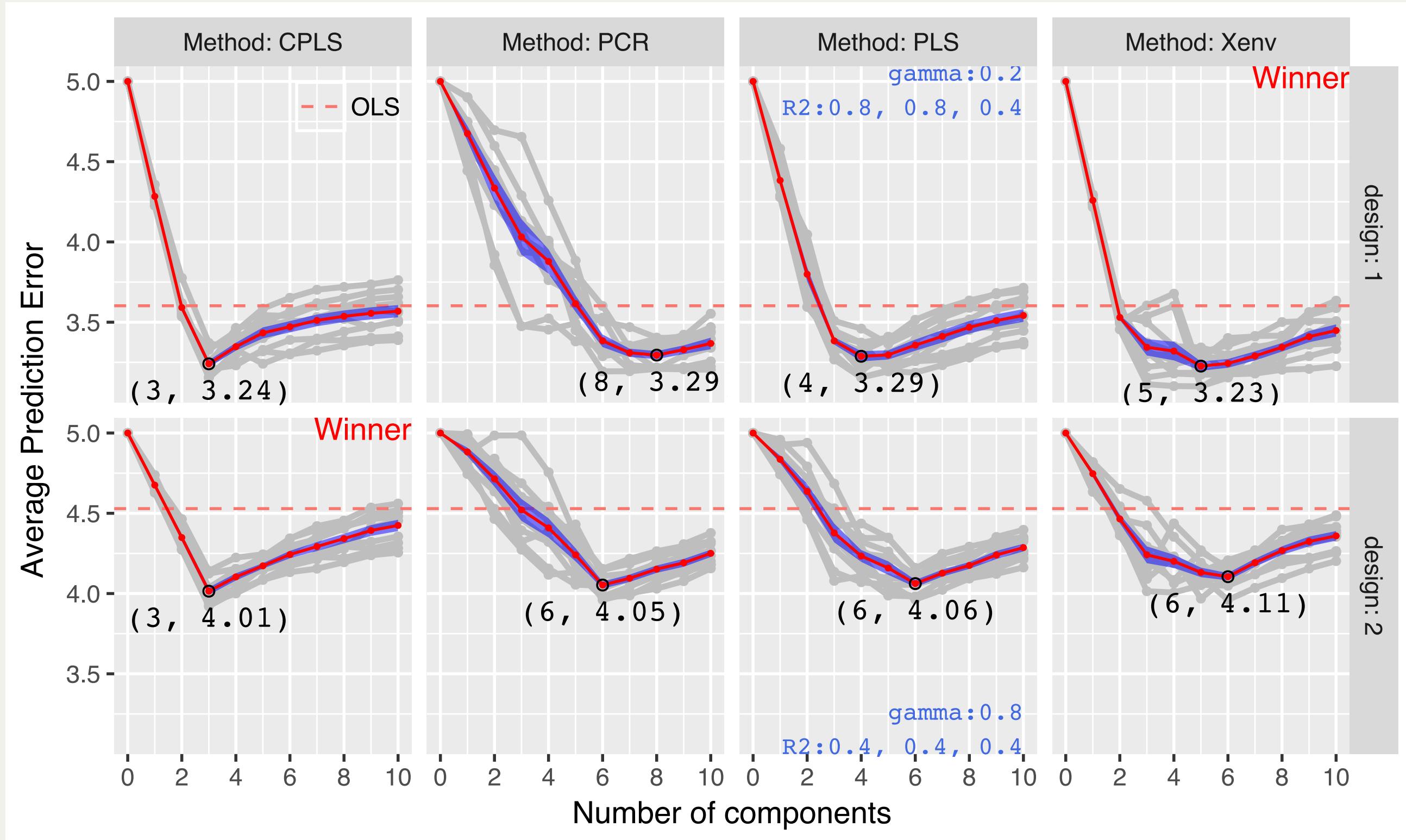
	Design1	Design2
Decay of eigenvalue (γ)	0.2	0.8
Coef. of Determination (ρ^2)	0.8, 0.8, 0.4	0.4, 0.4, 0.4

Estimation Methods

For comparison, let's consider the following estimation methods,

- Ordinary Least Squares (`ols`)
- Principle Component Regression (`pcr`)
- Partial Least Squares (`pls`) [2]
- Canonical Partial Least Squares (`cpls`) [3]
- Envelope Estimation of predictor space (`env`) [4]

A Comparison



Some Cases



CASE I

- Testing new estimation Methods
- Studying its properties
- Studying its performance in data with various properties



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- Testing new estimation Methods
- Studying its properties
- Studying its performance in data with various properties

CASE II

- Educational use
- Students can learn how a method such as variable selection removes irrelevant variables
- Students can observe and study the loading weights on relevant and irrelevant principle components



CASE I

- Testing new estimation Methods
- Studying its properties
- Studying its performance in data with various properties

CASE II

- Educational use
- Students can learn how a method such as variable selection removes irrelevant variables
- Students can observe and study the loading weights on relevant and irrelevant principle components

CASE III

- Comparing various methods (estimation methods, variable selection techniques)



Thank You

salamat ধন্যবাদ TAKK GRAZZii Paxmet kiitos ARiGATO suwun MERCI ありがとう Благодарам grazie спасибо	Dakujem GRACIAS ASANTE HVALA DANKE Paxmet kiitos ARiGATO suwun MERCI ありがとう Благодарам grazie спасибо	teşekkür ederim SUWUN hvala Salamat لیزج ارکش merci arigato takk DAKUJEM hvala TAKK SALAMAT gracias
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References



References

- [1] S. Sæbø, T. Almøy, I.S. Helland, Simrel—A versatile tool for linear model data simulation based on the concept of a relevant subspace and relevant predictors, *Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems* 146 (2015) 128–35.
- [2] H. Wold, Partial least squares, *Encyclopedia of Statistical Sciences* (1985).
- [3] U.G. Indahl, K.H. Liland, T. Næs, Canonical partial least squaresa unified pls approach to classification and regression problems, *Journal of Chemometrics* 23(9) (2009) 495–504.
- [4] R.D. Cook, B. Li, F. Chiaromonte, Envelope models for parsimonious and efficient multivariate linear regression, *Statistica Sinica* (2010) 927–60.
- [5] I.S. Helland, Partial least squares regression and statistical models, *Scandinavian Journal of Statistics* (1990) 97–114.

