

# Simulation Examples for Graphical Models

## Package Setup

```
if (!require("devtools", quietly = TRUE))  
  install.packages("devtools")
```

Warning: package 'usethis' was built under R version 4.4.1

```
devtools::install_github("anonstats123/SyNPar")
```

Skipping install of 'SyNPar' from a github remote, the SHA1 (e3765e99) has not changed since last install.

Use `force = TRUE` to force installation

```
library(PRRoc)  
library(SyNPar)  
library(MASS)
```

Warning: package 'MASS' was built under R version 4.4.1

```
library(SILGGM)
```

Loading required package: Rcpp

Warning: package 'Rcpp' was built under R version 4.4.1

## Simulation Data Generation

```
generate_precision_matrix <- function(p, b, graph_type) {  
  # Initialize Omega matrix  
  Omega_0 <- matrix(0, nrow = p, ncol = p)  
  
  if (graph_type == "band") {  
    # Band graph  
    diag(Omega_0) <- 1  
    for (i in 1:(p-1)) {  
      for (j in (i+1):min(p, i+10)) {  
        Omega_0[i, j] <- sign(b) * abs(b)^(abs(i - j) / 10)  
        Omega_0[j, i] <- Omega_0[i, j] # Symmetric matrix  
      }  
    }  
  }  
  
  } else if (graph_type == "block") {  
    # Block graph: 10 blocks, each block size 20  
    for (k in seq(1, p, by = 20)) {
```

```

    block_size <- min(20, p - k + 1)
    Omega_0[k:(k+block_size-1), k:(k+block_size-1)] <- 1
    Omega_0[k:(k+block_size-1), k:(k+block_size-1)] <- b
  }

} else if (graph_type == "erdos") {
  # Erdos-Renyi graph
  diag(Omega_0) <- 1
  for (i in 1:(p-1)) {
    for (j in (i+1):p) {
      if (rbinom(1, 1, 0.1)) {
        samples_1 <- runif(n, min = -0.6, max = -0.2) # [-0.6, -0.2]
        samples_2 <- runif(n, min = 0.2, max = 0.6)   # [0.2, 0.6]
        phi_ij = combined_samples <- sample(c(samples_1, samples_2), 1)
        # phi_ij <- sample(c(-0.6, -0.2, 0.2, 0.6), 1)
        Omega_0[i, j] <- Omega_0[j, i] <- phi_ij
      }
    }
  }
}

} else if (graph_type == "cluster") {
  # Cluster graph: 5 blocks, each block size 40
  for (k in seq(1, p, by = 40)) {
    block_size <- min(40, p - k + 1)
    Omega_0[k:(k+block_size-1), k:(k+block_size-1)] <- 1
    for (i in k:(k+block_size-1)) {
      if (i < (k+block_size-1)) { # in case j exceeds range
        for (j in (i+1):(k+block_size-1)) {
          if (rbinom(1, 1, 0.5)) {
            samples_1 <- runif(n, min = -0.6, max = -0.2) # [-0.6, -0.2]
            samples_2 <- runif(n, min = 0.2, max = 0.6)   # [0.2, 0.6]
            phi_ij = combined_samples <- sample(c(samples_1, samples_2), 1)
            Omega_0[i, j] <- Omega_0[j, i] <- phi_ij
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

# Make the precision matrix positive definite
lambda_min <- eigen(Omega_0)$values[p]
Omega <- Omega_0 + (abs(lambda_min) + 0.5) * diag(p)

return(Omega)
}

generate_data <- function(n, p, Omega) {
  # Generate the precision matrix Omega
  # Omega <- generate_precision_matrix(p, b, graph_type)

```

```

# Generate the covariance matrix Sigma
Sigma <- solve(Omega)

# Generate n samples from N_p(0, Sigma)
data <- mvrnorm(n = n, mu = rep(0, p), Sigma = Sigma)

return(data)
}

# Function to obtain the true support of the precision matrix
obtain_true_support <- function(Omega, threshold = 1e-10) {
  # Obtain the true support of the precision matrix
  true_support = matrix(0, nrow = ncol(Omega), ncol = ncol(Omega))
  true_support[abs(Omega) > threshold] = 1
  return(true_support)
}

n <- 2000
p <- 200
edge_strength <- -0.8
Omega <- generate_precision_matrix(p, edge_strength, "band")
true_support = obtain_true_support(Omega)
Signal_index = which(true_support[upper.tri(true_support)] == 1)
true_labels <- true_support[upper.tri(true_support)]
X <- generate_data(n, p, Omega)
data_scale = scale(X)

```

## Statistical Metrics Function

```

aupr = function(statistic) pr.curve(scores.class0 = statistic,
                                     weights.class0 = true_labels,
                                     curve = FALSE)$auc.integral

```

## SynPar

```

result_SynPar <- synpar_filter(
  X = data_scale, fdr_value = 0.2, best_lambda = NULL, B_reps = NULL, model_type = "graph"
)

```

Loading required package: Matrix

Warning: package 'Matrix' was built under R version 4.4.1

Loaded glmnet 4.1-8

Warning: package 'survival' was built under R version 4.4.1



[illegible]

Conducting the graphical lasso (glasso) with lossless screening....in progress: 99%  
Conducting the graphical lasso (glasso)....done.

```
SyNPar_FDR <- length(which(result_SyNPar$statistic[setdiff(1:length(result_SyNPar$statistic
                                                    Signal_index)] >=
                                                    result_SyNPar$threshold)) / max(length(result_SyNPar$selecte
SyNPar_Power <- (length(which(result_SyNPar$statistic[Signal_index] >=
                                                    result_SyNPar$threshold))) / (length(Signal_index))
SyNPar_AUPR <- aupr(result_SyNPar$statistic)
cat("SyNPar FDR:", SyNPar_FDR, "\n")
```

SyNPar FDR: 0.08153348

```
cat("SyNPar Power:", SyNPar_Power, "\n")
```

SyNPar Power: 0.8745501

```
cat("SyNPar AUPR:", SyNPar_AUPR, "\n")
```

SyNPar AUPR: 0.9551264

## GFC-L

```
result_GFCL <- SILGGM(data_scale, method = "GFC_L", alpha = 0.2,
                      true_graph = Omega)
```



Use method "GFC\_L"  
Center each column.  
Standardize each column.  
Pre-calculate inner product matrixes.  
Use default number of delta = 40  
Perform global inference.  
Use pre-specified level(s): 0.2  
True graph is available.  
Calculate Lasso of each variable with tuning parameters under each delta.  
Record test statistics under each delta.  
delta 1  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 2  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 3  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 4

Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 5  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 6  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 7  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 8  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 9  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 10  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 11  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 12  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 13  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 14  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 15  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 16  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 17  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 18  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 19  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 20  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 21

Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 22  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 23  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 24  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 25  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 26  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 27  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 28  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 29  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 30  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 31  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 32  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 33  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 34  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 35  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 36  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 37  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 38



Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 39  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
delta 40  
Lasso for variable 1  
Lasso for variable 101  
Choose delta for FDR control.

```
GFCL_Power = result_GFCL$power
GFCL_FDR = result_GFCL$FDR
GFCL_AUPR = aupr(abs(result_GFCL$T_stat[upper.tri(result_GFCL$T_stat)]))
cat("GFC-L FDR:", GFCL_FDR, "\n")
```

GFC-L FDR: 0.1602871

```
cat("GFC-L Power:", GFCL_Power, "\n")
```

GFC-L Power: 0.3609254

```
cat("GFC-L AUPR:", GFCL_AUPR, "\n")
```

GFC-L AUPR: 0.6674617

## GFC-SL

```
result_GFCS <- SILGGM(data_scale, method = "GFC_SL", alpha = 0.2,
                      true_graph = Omega)
```

Use method "GFC\_SL"  
Use default  $\lambda = \sqrt{2 \cdot \log(p/\sqrt{n})/n}$   
In this case,  $\lambda = 0.0387023$   
Center each column.  
Standardize each column.  
Pre-calculate inner product matrixes.  
Calculate scaled Lasso for each variable.  
scaled Lasso for variable 1  
scaled Lasso for variable 101  
Perform global inference.  
Use pre-specified level(s): 0.2  
True graph is available.

```
GFCS_Power = result_GFCS$power
GFCS_FDR = result_GFCS$FDR
GFCS_AUPR = aupr(abs(result_GFCS$T_stat[upper.tri(result_GFCS$T_stat)]))
cat("GFC-SL FDR:", GFCS_FDR, "\n")
```

GFC-SL FDR: 0.1552106

```
cat("GFC-SL Power:", GFCS_Power, "\n")
```

GFC-SL Power: 0.3917738

```
cat("GFC-SL AUPR:", GFCS_AUPR, "\n")
```

GFC-SL AUPR: 0.6859362

## KO2

```
source("./Knockoff.R")
trueNoneConnections <- which(true_support == 0)
ko.est <- GraphEstimation(data_scale, FDRtarget = 0.2, plus = FALSE)
```

Warning in pcor(dat): The inverse of variance-covariance matrix is calculated using Moore-Penrose generalized matrix invers due to its determinant of zero.

```
ko.adj <- ko.est$adjacency.matrix
if(dim(ko.est$edge.set)[1]==0){
  ko.err<-0
} else {
  ko.FP <- ko.adj[trueNoneConnections]
  ko.err <- length(which(ko.FP == 1))
}
ko2_FDR <- ko.err / max(1, length(which(ko.adj == 1)) )
ko2_Power <- (length(which(ko.adj == 1)) -
              ko.err) / max(1, length(which(true_support == 1)))
ko2_AUPR = aupr(abs(ko.est$continuous.raw[upper.tri(ko.est$continuous.raw)]))
cat("K02 FDR:", ko2_FDR, "\n")
```

K02 FDR: 0.17348608838

```
cat("K02 Power:", ko2_Power, "\n")
```

K02 Power: 0.246943765281

```
cat("K02 AUPR:", ko2_AUPR, "\n")
```

K02 AUPR: 0.580655499463

## Data Splitting

```
source("./DS_graph.R")
source("./fdp_power_graph.R")
```

```
source("./analys_graph.R")
selected_ds <- DS_graph(data_scale, q = 0.2, num_split = 1)
result_ds = fdp_power_graph(selected_ds$DS_selected_edge, true_support)
ds_Power <- result_ds$power
ds_FDR <- result_ds$fdp
ds_AUPR = aupr(abs(selected_ds$DS_statistic[upper.tri(selected_ds$DS_statistic)]))
cat("Data Splitting FDR:", ds_FDR, "\n")
```

Data Splitting FDR: 0.172081218274

```
cat("Data Splitting Power:", ds_Power, "\n")
```

Data Splitting Power: 0.797555012225

```
cat("Data Splitting AUPR:", ds_AUPR, "\n")
```

Data Splitting AUPR: 0.854382616505