IMaGES R Package and Algorithm

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IMaGES Algorithm

IMaGES (Independent Multi-sample Greedy Equivalence Search) is a score-based algorithm that greedily maximizes a score function similar to the one used in the pealg implementation of GES. It modifies the scoring by creating a global score across all datasets and uses this score to determine which step from the individual datasets best represents all of the datasets. It accomplishes this by using forward, backward, and turning steps as described below:

- **Forward phase** In the forward phase, IMaGES moves through the space of essential graphs in steps that correspond to the addition of a single edge in the space of DAGs; the phase is aborted as soon as the score cannot be augmented any more.
- **Backward phase** In the backward phase, the algorithm performs moves that correspond to the removal of a single edge in the space of DAGs until the score cannot be augmented any more.
- **Turning phase** In the turning phase, the algorithm performs moves that correspond to the reversal of a single arrow in the space of DAGs until the score cannot be augmented any more.

These operations are carried out and result in a global representative graph and a Markov Equivalence Class.

IMaGES in R

Description

Running this on the provided sample data returns an IMaGES object with a named list containing: - .global a named list containing, the global graphNEL object, and .params, the Structural Equation Modeling data for the global graph - .single.graphs a list containing named lists of the same structure as above that corresponds to each individual dataset passsed into IMaGES

- .markovs a list containing named lists of the same structure as above that corresponds to each Markov Equivalence Class (the size of which is specified by the user)
- .means a list containing the mean values for the SEM data for each edge in the graph
- .std.errs a list containing the standard errors for the SEM data for each edge in the graph
- **.graphs** A list containing the individual graph information, including raw graph data, score information, and intermediary variables

Usage

The IMaGES class is a Reference Class, which means it must called as such:

```
require(IMaGES)
data(IMData)
#run IMaGES
```

```
im.fits <- IMaGES(matrices=data.list, penalty=3, num.markovs=5)
#> [1] "Running..."
#> [1] "Done."
#> [1] "Final IMScore: 121622.353717943"
```

plotAll

Description

This function takes the object returned by an IMaGES run and plots the global structure with its SEM (structural equation modeling) data, as well as the SEM data for each dataset imposed on the global structure. The function determines the dimensions that most closely represent a square and plots the graphs in that fashion.

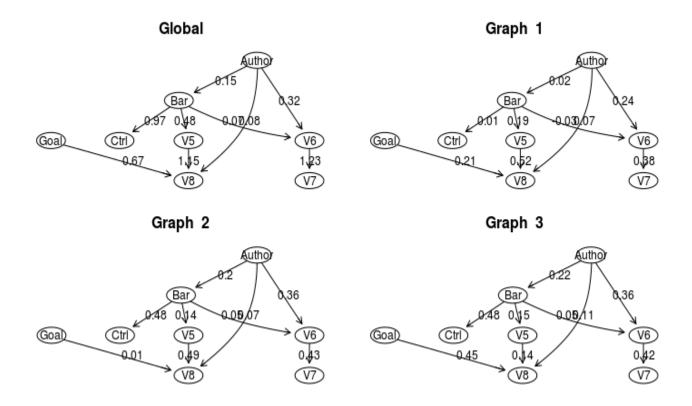
Usage

```
require(IMaGES)

## Load predefined data
data(IMData)

#run IMaGES
im.fits <- IMaGES(matrices=data.list, penalty=3, num.markovs=5)

#plot global graph and all individual graphs with own SEM data
plotAll(im.fits)
```



plotMarkovs

Description

This function takes the object returned by an IMaGES run and plots the global structure with its SEM (structural equation modeling) data, as well as the SEM data for each Markov Equivalence Class (MEC) and

their respective structures. The function determines the dimensions that most closely represent a square and plots the graphs in that fashion.

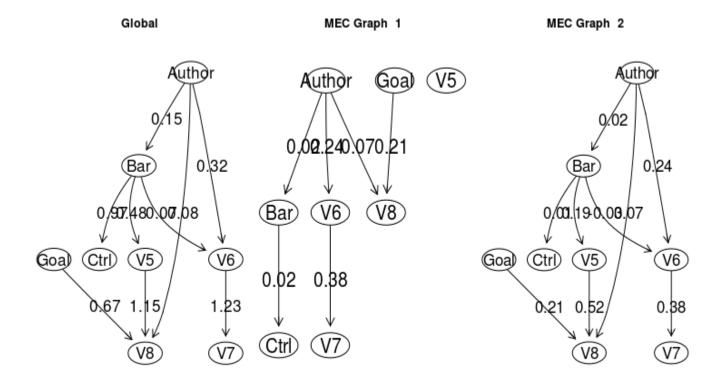
Usage

require(IMaGES) ## Load predefined data data(IMData)

#run IMaGES

im.fits <- IMaGES(matrices=data.list, penalty=3, num.markovs=5)</pre>

#plot global graph alongside Markov Equivalence Class
plotMarkovs(im.fits)



plotIMGraph

Description

This function takes a graph object returned from IMaGES (takes the form of a named list containing .graph and .params) and plots it. Using plotAll or plotMarkovs is recommended unless you only want to see one specific graph.

Usage

require(IMaGES)

Load predefined data
data(IMData)

#run IMaGES

im.fits <- IMaGES(matrices=data.list, penalty=3, num.markovs=5)</pre>

#plot individual graph

Global

