# Parameters

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Default Value | Explanation |
| lambda.min.ratio | 1e-2 | The scaling factor that determines the minimum sparsity/lambda parameter. Lowering this parameter explores denser network. |
| method | ‘mb’ | ‘mb’ is meinshausen-buhlmann's neighborhood selection. It can also be ‘glasso’ |
| nlambda | 15 | Bump up nlambda to more finely sample of the lambda path, which gives a denser network. |
| pulsar.params | 50 | Number of stars repetitions for dataset. We can pass in arguments to the inner stars selection function as a list via the parameter |
| ncores | - | To specify the number of cores the process could use. |

# Explanation

We should check how far we are from the target stability threshold (0.05). Here is an example code to find the stability:

|  |
| --- |
| se <- spiec.easi(amgut1.filt, method='mb', lambda.min.ratio=1e-1, nlambda=10, pulsar.params=pargs)  getStability(se)  # [1] 0.034032  sum(getRefit(se))/2  # [1] 158 |

To get closer to the mark, we should bump up nlambda to more finely sample of the lambda path, which gives a denser network:

|  |
| --- |
| se <- spiec.easi(amgut1.filt, method='mb', lambda.min.ratio=1e-1, nlambda=100, pulsar.params=pargs)  getStability(se)  # [1] 0.04946882  sum(getRefit(se))/2  # [1] 210 |