

# Package ‘msBP’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Multiscale Bernstein Polynomials for Densities

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**Description** Performs Bayesian nonparametric multiscale density estimation and multiscale testing of group differences with multiscale Bernstein polynomials (msBP) mixtures as in Canale and Dunson (2016).

**License** GPL-2

**Suggests** R.rsp

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## R topics documented:

msBP-package	2
galaxy	2
msBP.compute.prob	3
msBP.Gibbs	4
msBP.nrvTrees	7
msBP.pdf	8
msBP.postCluster	9
msBP.rsample	10
msBP.rtree	11
msBP.test	12
msBP.tree	13
tree2vec	14

<b>Index</b>	<b>15</b>
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msBP-package	<i>Bayesian nonparametric density estimation via Multiscale Bernstein Polynomials (msBP)</i>
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### Description

Performs Bayesian nonparametric multiscale density estimation and multiscale testing of group differences with multiscale Bernstein polynomials (msBP) mixtures as in Canale and Dunson (2016).

### Details

Package:	msBP
Type:	Package
Version:	1.3
Date:	2017-06-06
License:	GNU GPL

### Author(s)

Antonio Canale <canale@stat.unipd.it>

### References

Canale, A. and Dunson, D. B. (2016), "Multiscale Bernstein polynomials for densities", *Statistica Sinica*, 26(3), 1175-1195.

Canale, A. (2017), "msBP: An R Package to Perform Bayesian Nonparametric Inference Using Multiscale Bernstein Polynomials Mixtures". *Journal of Statistical Software*, 78(6), 1-19.

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galaxy	<i>Galaxy velocities</i>
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### Description

Dataset with the velocities of the 82 galaxies reported by Roeder (1990)

### Usage

```
data(galaxy)
```

### Format

A data frame with 82 observations and a single variable reporting the speed of galaxies (km/second)

**Source**

Roeder, K. (1990) Density estimation with confidence sets exemplified by superclusters and voids in the galaxies, *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 85: 617-624.

**References**

Escobar, M.D. and West, M. (1995) Bayesian Density Estimation and Inference Using Mixtures. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 90: 577-588.

**Examples**

```
data(galaxy)
str(galaxy)
```

---

```
msBP.compute.prob      Compute binary tree of probabilities
```

---

**Description**

Compute the binary tree of probabilities using the multiscale stick-breaking process of Canale and Dunson (2016).

**Usage**

```
msBP.compute.prob(msBPtree, root = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

msBPtree	An object of the class msBPtree
root	logical. if the root needs to be considered (default) or it should be cut (fixing $S_{01} = 0$ )

**Details**

Compute a binary tree of weights. The general weights for node  $h$  of scale  $s$ , is

$$\pi_{s,h} = S_{s,h} \prod_{r < s} (1 - S_{r,g_{shr}}) T_{shr}$$

where  $g_{shr} = \lceil h/2^{s-r} \rceil$  and  $T_{shr} = R_{r,g_{shr}}$  if  $(r+1, g_{shr+1})$  is the right daughter of node  $(r, g_{shr})$ , or  $T_{shr} = 1 - R_{r,g_{shr}}$  if  $(r+1, g_{shr+1})$  is the left daughter of  $(r, g_{shr})$ . An object of the msBPtree class is basically a list containing two objects of the class binaryTree: the  $S$  tree (representing the stopping probabilities) and the  $R$  tree (representing the proceed-right probabilities).

**Value**

An object of the class msbpTree.

## References

Canale, A. and Dunson, D. B. (2016), "Multiscale Bernstein polynomials for densities", *Statistica Sinica*, 26(3), 1175-1195.

Canale, A. (2017), "msBP: An R Package to Perform Bayesian Nonparametric Inference Using Multiscale Bernstein Polynomials Mixtures". *Journal of Statistical Software*, 78(6), 1-19.

## See Also

[msBP.rtree](#)

## Examples

```
S <-structure(list( T = list(1/8,c(1/3,1/3), c(1/4,1/4,1/4,1/4),
rep(1,8)), max.s=3), class = "binaryTree")
R <-structure(list( T = list(1/2,c(1/2,1/2), c(1/4,1/2,1/2,1/2),
rep(1,8)), max.s=3), class = "binaryTree")
RS <-structure(list(S = S, R = R), class = "msbpTree")
probabilities <- msBP.compute.prob(RS)
```

---

msBP.Gibbs

*Gibbs sampling for density estimation for msBP model*

---

## Description

Gibbs sampling for Markov Chain Motecarlo sampling from the posterior distribution of an msBP model.

## Usage

```
msBP.Gibbs(x, a, b, g0 = "normal", g0par=c(0,1), mcmc,
grid = list(n.points=40, low=0.001, upp=0.999), state=NULL, hyper,
printing=0, maxScale=5, ...)
```

## Arguments

x	the observed sample
a	scalar a parameter
b	scalar b parameter
g0	prior guess for the density of x. Currently only "normal", "unif", "gamma", and "empirical" are supported. From version 1.1 random paramters are also allowed (only with g0="normal").
g0par	additional scalar parameters for g0. If "normal" corresponds to mean and standard deviation, if "uniform" to upper and lower bounds, if "gamma" to shape and rate parameters. If "empirical" this value is not used. From version 1.1 random paramters are also allowed (only with g0="normal").

mcmc	a list giving the MCMC parameters. It must include the following integers: nb giving the number of burn-in iterations, nrep giving the total number of iterations (including nb), and ndisplay giving the multiple of iterations to be displayed on screen while the C++ routine is running (a message will be printed every ndisplay iterations).
grid	a list giving the parameters for plotting the posterior mean density over a finite grid. It must include the following values: low and upp giving the lower and upper bound respectively of the grid and n.points, an integer giving the number of points of the grid
state	a list giving the current value of the parameters. This list is used if the current analysis is the continuation of a previous analysis or if we want to start the MCMC algorithm from some particular value of the parameters.
hyper	a list containing the values of the hyperparameters for a and b or for the parameters of the prior guess (only if g0="normal"). It must contains hyperprior, a list of three logical values determining if hyperpriors for a, b and g0 are used (TRUE) or if a, b, or g0 are fixed (FALSE), and hyperpar a list containing the hyperparameters for the hyperprior distributions: beta, gamma, delta, lambda, mu0, kappa0, alpha0, and beta0. See details. gridB is a grid of values for which the prior (and posterior) for b is evaluated with a Griddy Gibbs approach (Ritter and Tanner, 1992). See details.
printing	Vector of integers if the internal C++ function need to print what is doing
maxScale	maximum scale of the binary trees.
...	additional arguments.

## Details

Before calling the proper C++ subrouting the function center the sample on an initial guess for the density of the data. If `g0 = 'empirical'` the data are transformed so that the expectation of the msBP prior is centered on the kernel density estimate of  $x$ .

The algorithm consists of two primary steps: (i) allocate each observation to a multiscale cluster, conditionally on the values of the weights (see also `msBP.postCluster`); (ii) update the weights, conditionally on the cluster allocations. All the procedure is written in C++ and additional R scripts are used to pre- and post-process the data and the output.

If `hyper$hyperpriors$a` or `hyper$hyperpriors$b` is true, additional hyperpriors for  $a$  and  $b$  are assumed. Specifically the algorithm implements  $a \sim Ga(\beta, \gamma)$  and  $b \sim Ga(\delta, \lambda)$ . For the former parameter the full conditional posterior distribution is available in closed form, i.e.

$$a|-\sim Ga\left(\beta + 2^{s'+1} - 1, \gamma - \sum_{s=0}^{s'} \sum_{h=1}^{2^s} \log(1 - S_{s,h})\right),$$

while for the latter its full conditional posterior is proportional to

$$\frac{b^{\delta-1}}{B(b, b)^{2^{s'+1}-1}} \exp\left\{b\left(\sum_{s=0}^{s'} \sum_{h=1}^{2^s} \log\{R_{s,h}(1 - R_{s,h})\} - \lambda\right)\right\},$$

where  $s'$  is the maximum occupied scale and  $B(p, q)$  is the Beta function. To sample from the latter distribution, a griddy Gibbs approach over the grid defined by `hyper$hyperpar$gridB` is used. See Ritter and Tanner (1992). From Version 1.1, if `hyper$hyperpriors$base=TRUE` and `g0="normal"` additional hyperpriors for the parameter of the centering normal density are assumed. Specifically the model is

$$y = \Phi(x; \mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$(\mu, \sigma^2) \sim N(\mu; \mu_0, \kappa_0 \sigma^2) \text{I-Ga}(\sigma^2; \alpha_0, \beta_0)$$

and an additional step simulating the values of  $\mu$  and  $\sigma^2$  from their conditional posterior distribution is added to the Gibbs sampler of Canale and Dunson (2016). Specifically, a Metropolis-Hastings step with proposal equal to the prior is implemented.

### Value

A list containing

density	A list containing <code>postMeanDens</code> , the posterior mean density estimate evaluated over <code>xDens</code> and <code>postLowDens</code> and <code>postUppDens</code> , the lower and upper pointwise 95% credible bands,
mcmc	A list containing the MCMC chains: <code>dens</code> is a matrix ( <code>nrep-nb</code> ) times <code>n.grid</code> , <code>a</code> and <code>b</code> are the vectors with the MCMC chains for the two parameters (if <code>hyperprior</code> was <code>TRUE</code> ), <code>scale</code> is a matrix where each column is a MCMC chain of the total mass for each scale, <code>R</code> and <code>S</code> , are matrices where each column in the <code>tree2vec</code> form of the corresponding trees, <code>weights</code> is a matrix where each column is the <code>tree2vec</code> form of the corresponding tree of weights, <code>s</code> and <code>h</code> are matrices where each column is the MCMC chain for the node labels for a subject.
postmean	A list containing posterior means over the MCMC samples of <code>a</code> , <code>b</code> , and of all binary trees
fit	A list containing the LPML, mean and median of the log CPO.

### References

- Canale, A. and Dunson, D. B. (2016), "Multiscale Bernstein polynomials for densities", *Statistica Sinica*, 26(3), 1175-1195.
- Canale, A. (2017), "msBP: An R Package to Perform Bayesian Nonparametric Inference Using Multiscale Bernstein Polynomials Mixtures". *Journal of Statistical Software*, 78(6), 1-19.
- Ritter C., Tanner M. (1992). "Facilitating the Gibbs Sampler: the Gibbs Stopper and the Griddy-Gibbs Sampler." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 87, 861-868.

### See Also

[msBP.postCluster](#)

## Examples

```
## Not run:
data(galaxy)
galaxy <- data.frame(galaxy)
speeds <- galaxy$speed/1000
set.seed(1)
#with fixed g0 and random a, b
fit.msbp.1 <- msBP.Gibbs(speeds, a = 10, b = 5, g0 = "empirical",
mcmc=list(nrep = 10000, nb = 5000, ndisplay = 1000),
hyper=list(hyperprior=list(a = TRUE, b = TRUE, g0 = FALSE),
hyperpar=list(beta=5,gamma = 1,delta = 1,lambda = 1)),
printing = 0, maxS = 7, grid = list(n.points = 150, low = 5, upp = 38))

#with random a, b and hyperparameters of g0
fit.msbp.2 <- msBP.Gibbs(speeds, a = 10, b=5, g0 = "normal",
mcmc=list(nrep = 10000, nb = 5000, ndisplay = 1000),
hyper=list(hyperprior = list(a = TRUE, b = TRUE, g0 = TRUE),
hyperpar = list(beta = 50, gamma = 5, delta = 10, lambda = 1,
gridB = seq(0, 20, length = 30),
mu0 = 21, kappa0 = 0.1, alpha0 = 1, beta0 = 20)),
printing = 0, maxS = 7, grid = list(n.points = 150, low = 5, upp = 38))

hist(speeds, prob=TRUE,br=10, ylim=c(0,0.23), main="", col='grey')
points(fit.msbp.1$density$postMeanDens~fit.msbp.1$density$xDens, ty='l', lwd=2)
points(fit.msbp.1$density$postUppDens~fit.msbp.1$density$xDens, ty='l',lty=2, lwd=2)
points(fit.msbp.1$density$postLowDens~fit.msbp.1$density$xDens, ty='l',lty=2, lwd=2)

hist(speeds, prob=TRUE,br=10, ylim=c(0,0.23), main="", col='grey')
points(fit.msbp.2$density$postMeanDens~fit.msbp.2$density$xDens, ty='l', lwd=2)
points(fit.msbp.2$density$postUppDens~fit.msbp.2$density$xDens, ty='l',lty=2, lwd=2)
points(fit.msbp.2$density$postLowDens~fit.msbp.2$density$xDens, ty='l',lty=2, lwd=2)

## End(Not run)
```

---

msBP.nrvTrees

*Nesting of the sample through the tree*


---

## Description

Compute the path of each subject in the binary tree of weights and returns 3 tree: the n tree, the r tree, and the v tree (see values)

## Usage

```
msBP.nrvTrees(sh, maxS = max(sh[,1]))
```

**Arguments**

sh	A matrix with 2 columns and a number of rows equal to the sample size denoting the scale and node labels of each unit
maxS	Upper bound for the scale

**Value**

A list containing tree objects of the class `binaryTree`. `n` is the tree containing at each node the number of subjects allocated to that node, `r` is the tree containing at each node the number of subjects that went right at that node, and `v` is the tree containing at each node the number of subjects that passed through that node.

**References**

Canale, A. and Dunson, D. B. (2016), "Multiscale Bernstein polynomials for densities", *Statistica Sinica*, 26(3), 1175-1195.

Canale, A. (2017), "msBP: An R Package to Perform Bayesian Nonparametric Inference Using Multiscale Bernstein Polynomials Mixtures". *Journal of Statistical Software*, 78(6), 1-19.

**Examples**

```
sh <- cbind(c(2,2,2,3,3,3,3,3,3,3), c(1,2,2,1,2,3,4,5,6,7))
nrv.trees <- msBP.nrvTrees(sh)
plot(nrv.trees$n)
```

---

msBP.pdf

*Random probability density function and random cumulative distribution function from a msBP*

---

**Description**

Compute the density and the cumulative distribution functions of a random density drawn from an `msBP(a,b)` process

**Usage**

```
msBP.pdf(weights, n.points, y)
msBP.cdf(weights, n.points, log, y)
```

**Arguments**

weights	An object of the class <code>binaryTree</code> containing probability weights
n.points	Length of the grid over (0,1) in which calculate the value of the random density
log	Logical. TRUE for computing the log-cdf
y	Vector of values in which the random density is evaluated. If used, <code>n.points</code> is not considered.



**Value**

Vector of size n.points or length(y)

**References**

Canale, A. and Dunson, D. B. (2016), "Multiscale Bernstein polynomials for densities", *Statistica Sinica*, 26(3), 1175-1195.

Canale, A. (2017), "msBP: An R Package to Perform Bayesian Nonparametric Inference Using Multiscale Bernstein Polynomials Mixtures". *Journal of Statistical Software*, 78(6), 1-19.

**See Also**

[msBP.rtree](#)

**Examples**

```
prob <- structure(list( T = list(0.15, c(0.05,0.05), c(0.05,0.2,0.1,0.1),
c(0,0,0.3,0,0,0,0) ), max.s=3), class = "binaryTree")
density <- msBP.pdf(prob, 100)
probability <- msBP.cdf(prob, 100)
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
plot(density$dens~density$y, ty='l', main = "pdf")
plot(probability$prob~density$y, ty='l', main = "cdf")
```

---

msBP.postCluster	<i>Posterior cluster allocation</i>
------------------	-------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Perform the posterior multiscale cluster allocation conditionally on a tree of weights. See Algorithm 1 in Canale and Dunson (2016).

**Usage**

```
msBP.postCluster(y, weights)
```

**Arguments**

y	the sample of individuals to be allocated to binary tree structure
weights	the binary tree of weights (summing to one). An object of the class msBPtree

**Details**

conditionally on the weights contained in weights, each subject in y is allocated to a multiscale cluster using Algorithm 1 of Canale and Dunson (2016). It relies on a multiscale modification of the slice sampler of Kalli et al. (2011).

**Value**

a matrix with `length(y)` row and two columns, denoting the scale and node within the scale, respectively.

**References**

Canale, A. and Dunson, D. B. (2016), "Multiscale Bernstein polynomials for densities", *Statistica Sinica*, 26(3), 1175-1195.

Canale, A. (2017), "msBP: An R Package to Perform Bayesian Nonparametric Inference Using Multiscale Bernstein Polynomials Mixtures". *Journal of Statistical Software*, 78(6), 1-19.

Kalli, M., Griffin, J., and Walker, S. (2011), "Slice sampling mixture models," *Statistics and Computing*, 21, 93-105.

**See Also**

[msBP.Gibbs](#)

**Examples**

```
set.seed(1)
y <- rbeta(30, 5, 1)
weights <- structure(list(
  T = list(0, c(0,0.10), c(0.0,0,0.3,0.6)), max.s=2),
  class = 'binaryTree')
sh <- msBP.postCluster(y, weights)
clus.size <- msBP.nrvTrees(sh)$n
plot(clus.size)
```

---

msBP.rsample

*Random numbers from a random msBP density*

---

**Description**

Random numbers generation from a random density drawn from a msBP process.

**Usage**

```
msBP.rsample(n, msBPtree)
```

**Arguments**

n	Size of the sample to be generated
msBPtree	An object of the class msBPtree

**Value**

A vector containing the random sample

## References

Canale, A. and Dunson, D. B. (2016), "Multiscale Bernstein polynomials for densities", *Statistica Sinica*, 26(3), 1175-1195.

Canale, A. (2017), "msBP: An R Package to Perform Bayesian Nonparametric Inference Using Multiscale Bernstein Polynomials Mixtures". *Journal of Statistical Software*, 78(6), 1-19.

## See Also

[msBP.rtree](#)

## Examples

```
rand.tree <- msBP.rtree(50,2, 4)
rand.samp <- msBP.rsamp(50, rand.tree)
hist(rand.samp, prob=TRUE)
prob <- msBP.compute.prob(rand.tree)
density <- msBP.pdf(prob, 100)
points(density$dens~density$y, ty='l', col=4)
```

---

msBP.rtree

*Random msBP tree*

---

## Description

Draw a random tree from the msBP process

## Usage

```
msBP.rtree(a, b, max.s = 10)
```

## Arguments

a	Scalar parameter
b	Scalar parameter
max.s	Maximum depth of the random trees

## Value

An object of the class msBPTree

## References

Canale, A. and Dunson, D. B. (2016), "Multiscale Bernstein polynomials for densities", *Statistica Sinica*, 26(3), 1175-1195.

Canale, A. (2017), "msBP: An R Package to Perform Bayesian Nonparametric Inference Using Multiscale Bernstein Polynomials Mixtures". *Journal of Statistical Software*, 78(6), 1-19.

**See Also**

[msBP.rsample](#), [msBP.compute.prob](#)

**Examples**

```
msBP.rtree(2, 2, 4)
```

---

msBP.test

*Multiscale testing of group differences*


---

**Description**

Performs multiscale hypothesis testing of difference in the distribution of two groups using msBP prior.

**Usage**

```
msBP.test(y, a, b, group, priorH0 = 0.5,
mcmc, maxScale = 5, plot.it = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

y	The pooled sample of observations
a,b	Parameters of the msBP prior
group	Vector of size length(y) with 0 and 1 denoting the group membership.
priorH0	Prior guess for the probability of H0
mcmc	a list giving the MCMC parameters. It must include the following integers: nb giving the number of burn-in iterations, nrep giving the total number of iterations (including nb), and ndisplay giving the multiple of iterations to be displayed on screen while the MCMC is running (a message will be printed every ndisplay iterations).
maxScale	maximum scale of the binary trees.
plot.it	logical. If TRUE a plot of the posterior mean probability of H0 is produced
...	additional arguments to be passed.

**Value**

a list containing

Ps	a matrix with maxScale rows and mcmc\$nrep columns with the MCMC draws of posterior probabilities of H0 for each scale
Ps	the posterior mean probabilities of H0 for each scale.

## References

Canale, A. and Dunson, D. B. (2016), "Multiscale Bernstein polynomials for densities", *Statistica Sinica*, 26(3), 1175-1195.

Canale, A. (2017), "msBP: An R Package to Perform Bayesian Nonparametric Inference Using Multiscale Bernstein Polynomials Mixtures". *Journal of Statistical Software*, 78(6), 1-19.

## Examples

```
set.seed(1)
y <- runif(100)
g <- c(rep(0,50), rep(1,50))
mcmc <- list(nrep = 5000, nb = 1000, ndisplay = 500)
## Not run:
test.res <- msBP.test(y, 5, 1, g, mcmc=mcmc, plot.it = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

msBP.tree

*Creating an msBPtree*

---

## Description

Create an object of the class msBPtree

## Usage

```
msBP.tree(max.s = 10)
```

## Arguments

max.s                    Maximum depth of the binary tree

## Details

An object of the class msBPtree is a list of 5 elements that represent a draw from a msBP(a,b) prior as introduced by Canale and Dunson (2016). The first two elements are the trees of the stopping and descending-to-the-right probabilities, respectively. Both are object of the class binaryTree. The third and fourth argument are the hyperparameters of the msBP prior, namely a and b. The last value is an integer with the maximum depth of both the trees.

## Value

An object of the class msBPtree with zero at all nodes and a=b=NULL.

## Author(s)

Antonio Canale <canale@stat.unipd.it>

## References

Canale, A. and Dunson, D. B. (2016), "Multiscale Bernstein polynomials for densities", *Statistica Sinica*, 26(3), 1175-1195.

Canale, A. (2017), "msBP: An R Package to Perform Bayesian Nonparametric Inference Using Multiscale Bernstein Polynomials Mixtures". *Journal of Statistical Software*, 78(6), 1-19.

## See Also

msBP.rtree

## Examples

```
tree <- msBP.tree(2)
```

---

tree2vec

*Conversions between tree and vector*

---

## Description

Convert a binary tree object into a vector and *\_vice versa\_*

## Usage

```
tree2vec(tree)  
vec2tree(vec)
```

## Arguments

tree            An object of the class `binaryTree`  
vec             A vector of numbers. It must have size  $2^s - 1$ , with  $s$  an integer.

## Details

An object of the class `binaryTree` is a binary tree containing at each node a value.

## Value

A vector of size  $2^{D+1} - 1$ , where  $D$  is the depth of the binary tree, or a binary tree with depth  $\log_2(\text{length}(\text{vec}) + 1)$ .

## Examples

```
tree <- vec2tree(1:(2^5 - 1))  
vector <- tree2vec(tree)
```

# Index

\*Topic **Binary trees, Density estimation, Multiscale stick-breaking, Multiscale testing**

msBP-package, [2](#)

\*Topic **multiscale clustering**

msBP.postCluster, [9](#)

\*Topic **multiscale testing**

msBP.test, [12](#)

galaxy, [2](#)

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

msBP-package, [2](#)

msBP.cdf (msBP.pdf), [8](#)

msBP.compute.prob, [3](#), [12](#)

msBP.Gibbs, [4](#), [10](#)

msBP.nrvTrees, [7](#)

msBP.pdf, [8](#)

msBP.postCluster, [6](#), [9](#)

msBP.rsampl, [10](#), [12](#)

msBP.rtree, [4](#), [9](#), [11](#), [11](#)

msBP.test, [12](#)

msBP.tree, [13](#)

tree2vec, [14](#)

vec2tree (tree2vec), [14](#)