Package 'copulaedas'

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Title Estimation of Distribution Algorithms Based on Copulas
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Description Provides a platform where EDAs (estimation of
distribution algorithms) based on copulas can be implemented and
studied. The package offers complete implementations of various
EDAs based on copulas and vines, a group of well-known
optimization problems, and utility functions to study the
performance of the algorithms. Newly developed EDAs can be easily
integrated into the package by extending an S4 class with generic
functions for their main components.
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Description

Extends the EDA class to implement EDAs based on multivariate copulas. Objects are created by calling the CEDA function.

Details

Copula EDAs (CEDA) are a class of EDAs that model the search distributions using a multivariate copula. These algorithms estimate separately the univariate marginal distributions and the dependence structure from the selected population. The dependence structure is represented through a multivariate copula. The following instances of CEDA are implemented.

- If the dependence structure is modeled using a product copula, the resulting algorithm corresponds to the Univariate Marginal Distribution Algorithm (UMDA) for the continuous domain (Larrañaga et al. 1999, 2000).
- If the dependence structure is modeled using a normal copula, the resulting algorithm corresponds to the Gaussian Copula Estimation of Distribution Algorithm (GCEDA) (Soto et al. 2007; Arderí 2007). If non-normal marginal distributions are used, the correlation matrix is calculated using the inversion of Kendall’s tau for each pair of variables (Demarta and McNeil 2005). The correction proposed in (Roussseeuw and Molenberghs 1993) is applied if the resulting correlation matrix is not positive-definite. If normal marginal distributions are used, the correlation matrix is estimated directly from the selected population using the cor function.

The following parameters are recognized by the functions that implement the edaLearn and edaSample methods for the CEDA class.

copula  Multivariate copula. Supported values are: “indep” (independence or product copula) and “normal” (normal copula). Default value: “normal”.

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CEDA-class  Class for Copula EDAs

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margin Marginal distributions. If this argument is "xxx", the algorithm will search for three functions named fxxx, pxxx and qxxx to fit each marginal distribution and evaluate the cumulative distribution function and its inverse, respectively. Default value: "norm".


Slots

name: See the documentation of the slot in the EDA class.

parameters: See the documentation of the slot in the EDA class.

Methods

edaLearn signature(eda = "CEDA"): The edaLearnCEDA function.
edaSample signature(eda = "CEDA"): The edaSampleCEDA function.

References


Examples

```r
setMethod("edaTerminate", "EDA", edaTerminateEval)

UMDA <- CEDA(copula = "indep", margin = "norm",
              popSize = 200, fEval = 0, fEvalTol = 1e-03)
UMDA@name <- "Univariate Marginal Distribution Algorithm"

GCEDA <- CEDA(copula = "normal", margin = "norm",
```

EDA-class

Description

Base class of all the classes that implement EDAs in the package. This is a virtual class, no object may be created from it.

Slots

name: Object of class character. Name of the EDA.

parameters: Object of class list. Parameters of the EDA.

Methods

edaSeed signature(eda = "EDA"): Seeding method. Default: edaSeedUniform.

edaSelect signature(eda = "EDA"): Selection method. Default: edaSelectTruncation.

edaOptimize signature(eda = "EDA"): Local optimization method. Default: edaOptimizeDisabled.

edaReplace signature(eda = "EDA"): Replacement method. Default: edaReplaceComplete.


edaTerminate signature(eda = "EDA"): Termination method. Default: edaTerminateMaxGen.

show signature(object = "EDA"): Print a textual representation of the EDA.

References


See Also

CEDA, VEDA, edaRun.
**edaCriticalPopSize**

**Critical Population Size**

**Description**

Determine the critical population size using a bisection method.

**Usage**

```matlab
edaCriticalPopSize(eda, f, lower, upper, fEval, fEvalTol,
                    totalRuns = 30, successRuns = totalRuns, lowerPop = 2,
                    upperPop = NA, stopPercent = 10, verbose = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `eda`  
  EDA instance.
- `f`  
  Objective function.
- `lower`  
  Lower bounds of the variables of the objective function.
- `upper`  
  Upper bounds of the variables of the objective function.
- `fEval`  
  Optimum value of the objective function.
- `fEvalTol`  
  A run is considered successful if the difference between `fEval` and the best found solution is less than `fEvalTol`.
- `totalRuns`  
  Total number of runs.
- `successRuns`  
  Required number of successfully runs.
- `lowerPop`  
  Lower bound of the initial interval for the population.
- `upperPop`  
  Upper bound of the initial interval for the population.
- `stopPercent`  
  Stop percent.
- `verbose`  
  Print progress information.

**Details**

This function determines the minimum population size required by the EDA to reach the value `fEval` of the objective function in `successRuns` runs out of a total of `totalRuns` independent runs (critical population size).

The population size is determined using a bisection method starting with the interval delimited by `lowerPop` and `upperPop`. The bisection procedure stops when the estimated population size is less than `stopPercent` percent away from the critical population size. If either `lowerPop` or `upperPop` is not specified, the algorithm will determine an initial interval based on the value of the `popSize` parameter and then continue using the bisection method.

See (Pelikan 2005) for a pseudocode of a similar algorithm.
Value

Either NULL if the critical population size was not determined or an EDAResults instance with the results of the runs of the EDA using the critical population size.

References


See Also

EDA, edaRun.

Examples

```r
setMethod("edaTerminate", "EDA",
  edaTerminateCombined(edaTerminateEval, edaTerminateMaxEvals))

UMDA <- CEDA(copula = "indep", margin = "norm",
  fEval = 0, fEvalTol = 1e-03, maxEvals = 10000)
UMDA@name <- "Univariate Marginal Distribution Algorithm"

results <- edaCriticalPopSize(UMDA, fSphere, rep(-600, 10),
  rep(600, 10), 0, 1e-03, totalRuns = 30, successRuns = 30,
  lowerPop = 50, upperPop = 100, verbose = TRUE)

show(results)
summary(results)
```

edaIndepRuns

**Independent Runs**

Description

Execute independent runs.

Usage

```r
edaIndepRuns(eda, f, lower, upper, runs, verbose = FALSE)
```
Arguments

- eda: EDA instance.
- f: Objective function.
- lower: Lower bounds of the variables of the objective function.
- upper: Upper bounds of the variables of the objective function.
- runs: Number of runs.
- verbose: Print information after each run and a final summary.

Value

An EDAResults instance.

References


See Also

EDA, edaRun.

Examples

```r
setMethod("edaTerminate", "EDA",
  edaTerminateCombined(edaTerminateMaxGen,
    edaTerminateEval))

dVEDA <- VEDA(vine = "DVine", copulas = c("normal"),
  indepTestSigLevel = 0.01, margin = "norm", popSize = 200,
  maxGens = 50, fEval = 0, fEvalTol = 1e-03)
DVEDA@name <- "D-vine Estimation of Distribution Algorithm"

results <- edaIndepRuns(DVEDA, fSphere, rep(-600, 5), rep(600, 5), 5)
show(results)
summary(results)
```

edaOptimize  Local Optimization Methods

Description

Methods for the edaOptimize generic function.
Usage

edaOptimizeDisabled(eda, gen, pop, popEval, f, lower, upper)

Arguments

eda  EDA instance.

 gen  Generation.

 pop  Matrix with one row for each solution in the population.

 popEval  Vector with the evaluation of each solution in pop.

 f  Objective function.

 lower  Lower bounds of the variables of the objective function.

 upper  Upper bounds of the variables of the objective function.

Details

Local optimization methods improve the solutions sampled by the search distribution. These methods can also be used to implement repairing strategies for constrained problems in which the simulated solutions may be unfeasible and some strategy to repair these solutions is available.

The following local optimization methods are implemented.

edaOptimizeDisabled  Disable local optimization. This is the default method of the edaOptimize generic function.

Value

A list with the following components.

 pop  Matrix with one row for each solution in the optimized population.

 popEval  Vector with the evaluation of each solution in pop.

References

**Description**

Methods for the edaReplace generic function.

**Usage**

edaReplaceComplete(eda, gen, pop, popEval, sampledPop, sampledEval)
edaReplaceRTR(eda, gen, pop, popEval, sampledPop, sampledEval)

**Arguments**

- **eda**: EDA instance.
- **gen**: Generation.
- **pop**: Matrix with one row for each solution in the population.
- **popEval**: Vector with the evaluation of each solution in pop.
- **sampledPop**: Matrix with one row for each solution sampled in the current generation.
- **sampledEval**: Vector with the evaluation of the candidate solutions in sampledPop.

**Details**

Replacement methods combine the candidate solutions sampled in the current generation with the candidate solutions from the population of the previous generation. The following replacement methods are implemented.

edaReplaceComplete The population sampled in the current generation completely replaces the population of the previous generation. This is the default method of the edaReplace generic function.
edaReplaceRTR Restricted Tournament Replacement is a niching method that can be used to promote the preservation of alternative candidate solutions. See (Pelikan 2005) for a pseudocode of the algorithm implemented here. The parameter windowSize specifies the window size (default value: \( \min(ncol(pop), nrow(pop) / 2) \)).

**Value**

A list with the following components.

- **pop**: Matrix with one row for each solution in the new population.
- **popEval**: Vector with the evaluation of each solution in pop.

**References**

### Reporting Methods

**Description**

Methods for the edaReport generic function.

**Usage**

```r
edaReportDisabled(edaL, genL, fevalsL, modelL, popL, popevalL)
edaReportSimple(edaL, genL, fevalsL, modelL, popL, popevalL)
edaReportDumpPop(edaL, genL, fevalsL, modelL, popL, popevalL)
edaReportDumpSelectedPop(edaL, genL, fevalsL, modelL, popL, popevalL)
edaReportCombined(...)
```

**Arguments**

- `eda`  
  EDA instance.
- `gen`  
  Generation.
- `fevals`  
  Evaluations of the objective function.
- `model`  
  Model learned in the current generation.
- `pop`  
  Matrix with one row for each solution in the population.
- `popeval`  
  Vector with the evaluation of each solution in `pop`.
- `...`  
  Functions that implement reporting methods.

**Details**

Reporting methods provide progress information during the execution of the EDA. The following reporting methods are implemented.

- `edaReportDisabled`  
  Disable reporting progress. This is the default method of the edaReport generic function.
- `edaReportSimple`  
  Print one line at each generation with the number of generations, and the minimum, mean and standard deviation of the evaluation of the candidate solutions in the population.
- `edaReportDumpPop`  
  Save the population at each generation in a different plain-text file in the current working directory. The names of the files are `pop_1.txt`, `pop_2.txt`, and so on.
- `edaReportDumpSelectedPop`  
  Save the selected population at each generation in a different plain-text file in the current working directory. The names of the files are `sel_1.txt`, `sel_2.txt`, and so on.
- `edaReportCombined`  
  Execute all the reporting methods specified in `...`. 
References


EDAResult-class

Class for the Results of a Run of an EDA

Description

Results of a run of an EDA. Objects are created by calling the edaRun function.

Slots

eda: Object of class EDA.

f: Object of class function. Objective function.

lower: Object of class numeric. Lower bounds of the variables of the objective function.

upper: Object of class numeric. Upper bounds of the variables of the objective function.

tnumGens: Object of class numeric. Number of generations.

fevals: Object of class numeric. Number of evaluations of the objective function.

bestEval: Object of class numeric. Best evaluation of the objective function.

bestSol: Object of class numeric. Best solution.

cputime: Object of class numeric. Run time of the algorithm in seconds.

Methods

show signature(object = "EDAResult"): Prints the results.

References


See Also

EDA, edaRun.
EDAResults-class  

Class for the Results of a Sequence of Runs of an EDA

Description

Results of a sequence of independent runs of an EDA. This class is just a wrapper for a list object containing `EDAResult` instances. Objects are created by calling the `edaIndepRuns` function.

Methods

- `show` signature(object = "EDAResults"): Prints a table with the results.
- `summary` signature(object = "EDAResults"): Prints a summary of the results.

References


See Also

`EDA`, `edaIndepRuns`.

edaRun

Main Loop of an EDA

Description

Main loop of an EDA.

Usage

`edaRun(eda, f, lower, upper)`

Arguments

- `eda`  
  EDA instance.
- `f`  
  Objective function.
- `lower`  
  Lower bounds of the variables of the objective function.
- `upper`  
  Upper bounds of the variables of the objective function.
Details

EDAs are implemented using S4 classes with generic functions for its main parts: seeding (edaSeed), selection (edaSelect), learning (edaLearn), sampling (edaSample), replacement (edaReplace), local optimization (edaOptimize), termination (edaTerminate), and reporting (edaReport). The following pseudocode illustrates the interactions between all the generic functions. It is a simplified version of the implementation of the edaRun function.

```r
gen <- 0
fEvals <- 0
terminate <- FALSE

while (!terminate) {
  gen <- gen + 1
  if (gen == 1) {
    model <- NULL
    pop <- edaSeed(lower, upper)
    # Set popEval to the evaluation of each solution in pop.
    # Update fEvals.
    r <- edaOptimize(gen, pop, popEval, f, lower, upper)
    pop <- r$pop; popEval <- r$popEval
  } else {
    s <- edaSelect(gen, pop, popEval)
    selectedPop <- pop[s,]; selectedEval <- popEval[s]
    model <- edaLearn(gen, model, selectedPop, selectedEval, lower, upper)
    sampledPop <- edaSample(gen, model, lower, upper)
    # Set sampledEval to the evaluation of each solution
    # in sampledPop. Update fEvals.
    r <- edaOptimize(gen, sampledPop, sampledEval, f, lower, upper)
    sampledPop <- r$pop; sampledEval <- r$popEval
    r <- edaReplace(gen, pop, popEval, sampledPop, sampledEval)
    pop <- r$pop; popEval <- r$popEval
  }
  edaReport(gen, fEvals, model, pop, popEval)
  terminate <- edaTerminate(gen, fEvals, pop, popEval)
}

Value

An EDAResult instance.

References

edaSeed

Seeding Methods

Description

Methods for the edaSeed generic function.

Usage

edaSeedUniform(eda, lower, upper)

Arguments

eda EDA instance.
lower Lower bounds of the variables of the objective function.
upper Upper bounds of the variables of the objective function.

Details

Seeding methods create the initial population. The length of the lower and upper vectors determine the number of variables of the objective function. The following seeding methods are implemented.

edaSeedUniform Sample each variable from a continuous uniform distribution in the interval determined by lower and upper. The parameter popsize sets the number of solutions in the population (default value: 100). This is the default method of the edaSeed generic function.
Value

A matrix with one column for each variable of the objective function and one row for each solution in the population.

References


edaSelect  Selection Methods

Description

Methods for the edaSelect generic function.

Usage

edaSelectTruncation(eda, gen, pop, popEval)
edaSelectTournament(eda, gen, pop, popEval)

Arguments

eda  EDA instance.

gen  Generation.

pop  Matrix with one row for each solution in the population.

popEval  Vector with the evaluation of each solution in pop.

Details

Selection methods determine the solutions to be modeled by the search distribution (selected population). These solutions are usually the most promising solutions of the population. The following selection methods are implemented.

edaSelectTruncation  In truncation selection, the \(100 \times \text{truncFactor}\) percent of the solutions with the best evaluation in the population are selected. The parameter truncFactor specifies the truncation factor (default value: 0.3). This is the default method of the edaSelect generic function.

edaSelectTournament  In tournament selection, a group of solutions are randomly picked from the population and the best one is selected. This process is repeated as many times as needed to complete the selected population. The parameter tournamentSize specifies the number of solutions randomly picked from the population (default value: 2), selectionSize specifies the size of the selected population (default value: nrow(pop)), and replacement specifies whether to sample with replacement or not (default value: TRUE).
Value

An integer vector with the indexes of the solutions selected from pop.

References


edaTerminate

Termination Methods

Description

Methods for the edaTerminate generic function.

Usage

edaTerminateMaxGen(eda, gen, fEvals, pop, popEval)
edaTerminateMaxEvals(eda, gen, fEvals, pop, popEval)
edaTerminateEval(eda, gen, fEvals, pop, popEval)
edaTerminateEvalStdDev(eda, gen, fEvals, pop, popEval)
edaTerminateCombined(...)

Arguments

- **eda** EDA instance.
- **gen** Generation.
- **fEvals** Evaluations of the objective function.
- **pop** Matrix with one row for each solution in the population.
- **popEval** Vector with the evaluation of each solution in pop.
- ... Functions that implement termination methods.

Details

Termination methods decide when to stop the main loop of the EDA. The following termination methods are implemented.

edaTerminateMaxGen Stop when a maximum number of generations has been reached. The parameter maxGen specifies the number of generations (default value: 100). This is the default method of the edaTerminate generic function.

edaTerminateMaxEvals Stop when a maximum number of evaluations of the objective function has been reached. The parameter maxEvals specifies the number of evaluations (default value: 1000.)
edaTerminateEval Stop when a given value of the objective function has been reached. The parameters feval (default value: 0) and fevaltol (default value: 1e-06) set the value of the objective function and the tolerance, respectively.

edaTerminateEvalStdDev Stop when the standard deviation of the evaluation of the solutions in the population is less than the value given by the parameter fevalstddev (default value: 1e-02).

edaTerminateCombined Evaluate all the termination criteria specified in ... and stop if (at least) one of them returns TRUE.

Value
A logical value that indicates if the algorithm should stop.

References

---

margins Marginal Distributions

Description
Functions that implement marginal distributions.

Usage

```
fnorm(x, lower, upper)
ftruncnorm(x, lower, upper)

fkernel(x, lower, upper)
pkernel(q, x, h)
qkernel(p, x, h)

ftrunckernel(x, lower, upper)
ptrunckernel(q, a, b, X, h)
qtrunckernel(p, a, b, X, h)
```

Arguments

- `x, q` Vector of quantiles.
- `lower, a` Lower bound of the variable.
- `upper, b` Upper bound of the variable.
- `p` Vector of probabilities
- `X` Observations of the variable.
- `h` Bandwidth of the kernel.
Details

The functions `fnorm`, `pnorm`, and `qnorm` implement the normal marginal distributions for EDAs with the `margin` parameter set to "norm". The `fnorm` function fits the parameters, it returns a list object with the mean (mean component) and the standard deviation (sd component). These components determine the values of the corresponding arguments of the `pnorm` and `qnorm` functions.

The functions `ftruncnorm`, `ptruncnorm`, and `qtruncnorm` implement the normal marginal distributions for EDAs with the `margin` parameter set to "truncnorm". The `ftruncnorm` function fits the parameters, it returns a list object with the lower and upper bounds (a and b components, respectively), the mean (mean component) and the standard deviation (sd component). These components determine the values of the corresponding arguments of the `ptruncnorm` and `qtruncnorm` functions.

The functions `fkernel`, `pkernel`, and `qkernel` implement the kernel-smoothed empirical marginal distributions for EDAs with the `margin` parameter set to "kernel". The `fkernel` function fits the marginal distribution, it returns a list object with the observations of the variable (x component) and the bandwidth of a Gaussian kernel density estimator (h component). The bandwidth is calculated using Silverman’s rule of thumb (see `bw.nrd`). The components of the list object returned by `fkernel` are used as additional arguments in the `pkernel` and `qkernel` functions. The `pkernel` function calculates the empirical cumulative distribution function. The expression of the empirical cumulative distribution function includes the modification used in the copula context to avoid problems in the boundary of the [0, 1] interval. The `qkernel` function uses the Gaussian kernel density estimator fitted by `fkernel` to evaluate the inverse of the cumulative distribution function, following the procedure suggested in (Azzalini 1981).

The functions `ftrunkernel`, `ptrunkernel`, and `qtrunkernel` implement the truncated kernel-smoothed empirical marginal distributions for EDAs with the `margin` parameter set to "trunkernel". The distribution is computed from the corresponding kernel-smoothed empirical marginal distributions without truncation by following the procedure illustrated in (Nadarajah and Kotz 2006).

References


See Also

`pnorm`, `qnorm`, `ptruncnorm`, `qtruncnorm`.
Benchmark Problems

Description

Implementation of a group of well-known benchmark problems typically used to evaluate the performance of EDAs and other numerical optimization algorithms for unconstrained global optimization.

Usage

fAckley(x)
fGriewank(x)
fRosenbrock(x)
fRastrigin(x)
fSphere(x)
fSummationCancellation(x)

Arguments

x  A vector to be evaluated in the function.

Details

The definition of the functions for a vector $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ is given below.

\[
f_{\text{Ackley}}(x) = -20 \exp \left( -0.2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2} \right) - \exp \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \cos (2\pi x_i) \right) + 20 + \exp (1)
\]

\[
f_{\text{Griewank}}(x) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{x_i^2}{4000} - \prod_{i=1}^{n} \cos \left( \frac{x_i}{\sqrt{i}} \right)
\]

\[
f_{\text{Rastrigin}}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i^2 - 10 \cos (2\pi x_i) + 10)
\]

\[
f_{\text{Rosenbrock}}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left( 100 (x_{i+1}^2 - x_i^2)^2 + (1 - x_i)^2 \right)
\]

\[
f_{\text{Sphere}}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2
\]
\begin{align*}
f_{\text{SummationCancellation}}(x) = & \frac{-1}{10^{-5} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} |y_i|}, \quad y_1 = x_1, \quad y_i = y_{i-1} + x_i
\end{align*}

Ackley, Griewank, Rastrigin, Rosenbrock, and Sphere are minimization problems. Summation Cancellation is originally a maximization problem but it is expressed here as a minimization problem. Ackley, Griewank, Rastrigin and Sphere have their global optimum at \(x = (0, \ldots, 0)\) with evaluation \(0\). Rosenbrock has its global optimum at \(x = (1, \ldots, 1)\) with evaluation \(0\). Summation Cancellation has its global optimum at \(x = (0, \ldots, 0)\) with evaluation \(-10^5\). See (Bengoetxea et al. 2002; Bosman and Thierens 2006; Chen and Lim 2008) for a description of the functions.

**Value**

The value of the function for the vector \(x\).

**References**


**Examples**

```r
all.equal(fAckley(rep(0, 10)), 0)
all.equal(fGriewank(rep(0, 10)), 0)
all.equal(fRastrigin(rep(0, 10)), 0)
all.equal(fRosenbrock(rep(1, 10)), 0)
all.equal(fSphere(rep(0, 10)), 0)
al... all.equal(fSummationCancellation(rep(0, 10)), -1e+05)
```

---

**VEDA-class**

*Class for Vine EDAs*

**Description**

Extends the EDA class to implement EDAs based on vines. Objects are created by calling the VEDA function.
**Details**

Vine EDAs (VEDAs) are a class of EDAs (Soto and Gonzalez-Fernandez 2010; Gonzalez-Fernandez 2011) that model the search distributions using vines. Vines are graphical models that represent high-dimensional distributions by decomposing the multivariate density into conditional bivariate copulas, unconditional bivariate copulas, and one-dimensional densities (Joe 1996; Bedford and Cooke 2001; Aas et al. 2009; Kurowicka and Cooke 2006). In particular, VEDAs are based on the simplified pair-copula construction (Hobaek Haff et al. 2010). Similarly to Copula EDAs, these algorithms estimate separately the univariate marginal distributions and the dependence structure from the selected population. Instead of representing the dependence structure using a single multivariate copula, VEDAs can model a rich variety of dependencies by combining bivariate copulas that belong to different families. The following instances of VEDA are implemented.

- **C-vine EDA (CVEDA)**, that models the search distributions using C-vines (Soto and Gonzalez-Fernandez 2010; Gonzalez-Fernandez 2011).
- **D-vine EDA (DVEDA)**, that models the search distributions using D-vines (Soto and Gonzalez-Fernandez 2010; Gonzalez-Fernandez 2011).

Greedy heuristics based on the empirical Kendall’s tau between each variable in the selected population are used to determine the structure of the C-vines and D-vines in CVEDA and DVEDA, respectively (Brechmann 2010).

The selection of each bivariate copula in both decompositions starts with an independence test (Genest and Rémillard 2004; Genest et al. 2007). The independence copula is selected if there is not enough evidence against the null hypothesis of independence at a given significance level. In the other case, the parameters of a group of candidate copulas are estimated and the one that minimizes a distance to the empirical copula is selected. A Cramér-von Mises statistic is used as the measure of distance (Genest and Rémillard 2008).

The parameters of all the candidate copulas but the t copula are estimated using the inversion of Kendall’s tau. In the case of the t copula, the correlation coefficient is computed using the inversion of Kendall’s tau and the degrees of freedom are estimated by maximum likelihood with the correlation parameter fixed (Demarta and McNeil 2005).

To simplify the construction of the vines the truncation strategy presented in (Brechmann 2010) is applied. If a vine is truncated at a given tree, all the copulas in the subsequent trees are assumed to be product copulas. By default, a model selection procedure based on AIC (Akaike Information Criterion) is applied to detect the required number of trees, but it is also possible to base the selection on BIC (Bayesian Information Criterion) or completely disable the truncation strategy. Also, a maximum number of dependence trees of the vine can be set, which may be helpful when dealing with high-dimensional problems.

The following parameters are recognized by the functions that implement the edaLearn and edaSample methods for the VEDA class.

- **vine** Vine type. Supported values are: "CVine" (Canonical vine) and "DVine" (D-vine). Default value: "DVine".
- **trees** Maximum number of dependence trees of the vine. The default is to estimate a full vine.
- **truncMethod** Method used to automatically truncate the vine if enough dependence is captured in the first trees. Supported values are: "AIC", "BIC" and "" (no truncation). Default value: "AIC".
copulas A character vector specifying the candidate copulas. Supported values are: "normal" (normal copula), "t" (t copula), "clayton" (Clayton copula), "frank" (Frank copula), and "gumbel" (Gumbel copula). Default value: c("normal").

indepTestsSigLevel Significance level of the independence test. Default value: 0.01.

margin Marginal distributions. If this argument is "xxx", the algorithm will search for three functions named fxxx, pxxx and qxxx to fit each marginal distribution and evaluate the cumulative distribution function and its inverse, respectively. Default value: "norm".


Slots

name: See the documentation of the slot in the EDA class.

parameters: See the documentation of the slot in the EDA class.

Methods

edaLearn signature(eda = "CEDA"): The edaLearnCEDA function.

edaSample signature(eda = "CEDA"): The edaSampleCEDA function.

References


Joe H (1996). Families of $m$-variate Distributions with Given Margins and $m(m - 1)/2$ Bivariate Dependence Parameters. In L. Röschendorf, B Schweizer, MD Taylor (eds.), *Distributions with fixed marginals and related topics*, pp. 120–141.


**Examples**

```r
cVEDA <- VEDA(vine = "CVine",  
copulas = c("normal", "clayton", "frank", "gumbel"),  
indepTestSigLevel = 0.01, margin = "norm",  
popSize = 200, fEval = 0, fEvalTol = 1e-03)  
cVEDA@name <- "C-vine Estimation of Distribution Algorithm"

DVEDA <- VEDA(vine = "DVine",  
copulas = c("normal", "clayton", "frank", "gumbel"),  
indepTestSigLevel = 0.01, margin = "norm",  
popSize = 200, fEval = 0, fEvalTol = 1e-03)  
DVEDA@name <- "D-vine Estimation of Distribution Algorithm"

resCVEDA <- edaRun(cVEDA, fSphere, rep(-600, 5), rep(600, 5))  
resDVEDA <- edaRun(DVEDA, fSphere, rep(-600, 5), rep(600, 5))
```

show(resCVEDA)  
show(resDVEDA)
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