Title

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sqrtlasso — Square-root lasso for prediction and model selection

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Description

`sqrtlasso` selects covariates and fits linear models using square-root lasso. Results from `sqrtlasso` can be used for prediction and model selection. Results from `sqrtlasso` are typically similar to results from `lasso`.

`sqrtlasso` saves but does not display estimated coefficients. The [LASSO] **lasso postestimation** commands can be used to generate predictions, report coefficients, and display measures of fit.

For an introduction to lasso, see [LASSO] **Lasso intro**.

Quick start

Fit a linear model for `y1`, and select covariates from `x1` to `x100` using cross-validation (CV)

```
sqrtlasso y x1-x100
```

Same as above, but force `x1` and `x2` to be in the model while square-root lasso selects from `x3` to `x100`

```
sqrtlasso y (x1 x2) x3-x100
```

Set a random-number seed for reproducibility

```
sqrtlasso y x1-x100, rseed(1234)
```

Calculate the CV function beyond the CV minimum to get the full coefficient paths, knots, etc.

```
sqrtlasso y x1-x100, selection(cv, alllambdas)
```

Menu

Statistics > Lasso > Square-root lasso

Syntax

`sqrtlasso` *depvar* [(*alwaysvars*)] *othervars* [*if*] [*in*] [*weight*] [, *options*]

alwaysvars are variables that are always included in the model.

othervars are variables that `sqrtlasso` will choose to include in or exclude from the model.

options	Description
Model	
noconstant	suppress constant term
selection(*sel_method*)	selection method to select a value of the square-root lasso penalty parameter λ^* from the set of possible λ's
offset(*varname*$_o$)	include *varname*$_o$ in model with coefficient constrained to 1
cluster(*clustvar*)	specify cluster variable *clustvar*
Optimization	
[no]log	display or suppress an iteration log
rseed(#)	set random-number seed
grid(#$_g$ [, ratio(#) min(#)])	specify the set of possible λ's using a logarithmic grid with #$_g$ grid points
stop(#)	tolerance for stopping the iteration over the λ grid early
cvtolerance(#)	tolerance for identification of the CV function minimum
bictolerance(#)	tolerance for identification of the BIC function minimum
tolerance(#)	convergence tolerance for coefficients based on their values
dtolerance(#)	convergence tolerance for coefficients based on deviance
penaltywt(*matname*)	programmer's option for specifying a vector of weights for the coefficients in the penalty term

sel_method	Description
cv [, *cv_opts*]	select λ^* using CV; the default
plugin [, *plugin_opts*]	select λ^* using a plugin iterative formula
bic [, *bic_opts*]	select λ^* using BIC function
none	do not select λ^*

cv_opts	Description
folds(#)	use # folds for CV
alllambdas	fit models for all λ's in the grid or until the stop(#) tolerance is reached; by default, the CV function is calculated sequentially by λ, and estimation stops when a minimum is identified
serule	use the one-standard-error rule to select λ^*
stopok	when the CV function does not have an identified minimum and the stop(#) stopping criterion for λ was reached at λ_{stop}, set the selected λ^* to be λ_{stop}; the default
strict	do not select λ^* when the CV function does not have an identified minimum; this is a stricter alternative to the default stopok
gridminok	when the CV function does not have an identified minimum and the stop(#) stopping criterion for λ was not reached, set the selected λ^* to be the minimum of the λ grid, λ_{gmin}; this is a looser alternative to the default stopok and is rarely used

plugin_opts	Description
heteroskedastic	assume model errors are heteroskedastic; the default
homoskedastic	assume model errors are homoskedastic

bic_opts	Description
alllambdas	fit models for all λ's in the grid or until the stop(#) tolerance is reached; by default, the BIC function is calculated sequentially by λ, and estimation stops when a minimum is identified
stopok	when the BIC function does not have an identified minimum and the stop(#) stopping criterion for λ was reached at λ_{stop}, set the selected λ^* to be λ_{stop}; the default
strict	do not select λ^* when the BIC function does not have an identified minimum; this is a stricter alternative to the default stopok
gridminok	when the BIC function does not have an identified minimum and the stop(#) stopping criterion for λ was not reached, set the selected λ^* to be the minimum of the λ grid, λ_{gmin}; this is a looser alternative to the default stopok and is rarely used
postselection	use postselection coefficients to compute BIC

alwaysvars and *othervars* may contain factor variables; see [U] **11.4.3 Factor variables**.

collect is allowed; see [U] **11.1.10 Prefix commands**.

Default weights are not allowed. iweights are allowed with all *sel_method* options. See [U] **11.1.6 weight**.

penaltywt(*matname*) does not appear in the dialog box.

See [U] **20 Estimation and postestimation commands** for more capabilities of estimation commands.

Options

See [LASSO] **lasso fitting** for an overview of the lasso estimation procedure and a detailed description of how to set options to control it.

Model

noconstant omits the constant term. Note, however, when there are factor variables among the *othervars*, sqrtlasso can potentially create the equivalent of the constant term by including all levels of a factor variable. This option is likely best used only when all the *othervars* are continuous variables and there is a conceptual reason why there should be no constant term.

selection(cv), selection(plugin), selection(bic), and selection(none) specify the selection method used to select λ^*. These options also allow suboptions for controlling the specified selection method.

selection(cv [, *cv_opts*]) is the default. It selects λ^* to be the λ that gives the minimum of the CV function. lasso postestimation commands can be used after selection(cv) to assess alternative λ^* values.

cv_opts are folds(#), alllambdas, serule, stopok, strict, and gridminok.

folds(#) specifies that CV with # folds be done. The default is folds(10).

`alllambdas` specifies that models be fit for all λ's in the grid or until the `stop(#)` tolerance is reached. By default, models are calculated sequentially from largest to smallest λ, and the CV function is calculated after each model is fit. If a minimum of the CV function is found, the computation ends at that point without evaluating additional smaller λ's.

`alllambdas` computes models for these additional smaller λ's. Because computation time is greater for smaller λ, specifying `alllambdas` may increase computation time manyfold. Specifying `alllambdas` is typically done only when a full plot of the CV function is wanted for assurance that a true minimum has been found. Regardless of whether `alllambdas` is specified, the selected λ^* will be the same.

`serule` selects λ^* based on the "one-standard-error rule" recommended by Hastie, Tibshirani, and Wainwright (2015, 13–14) instead of the λ that minimizes the CV function. The one-standard-error rule selects the largest λ for which the CV function is within a standard error of the minimum of the CV function.

`stopok`, `strict`, and `gridminok` specify what to do when the CV function does not have an identified minimum. A minimum is identified at λ^* when the CV function at both larger and smaller adjacent λ's is greater than it is at λ^*. When the CV function has an identified minimum, these options all do the same thing: the selected λ^* is the λ that gives the minimum. In some cases, however, the CV function declines monotonically as λ gets smaller and never rises to identify a minimum. When the CV function does not have an identified minimum, `stopok` and `gridminok` make alternative selections for λ^*, and `strict` makes no selection. You may specify only one of `stopok`, `strict`, or `gridminok`; `stopok` is the default if you do not specify one. With each of these options, estimation results are always left in place, and alternative λ^* can be selected and evaluated.

`stopok` specifies that when the CV function does not have an identified minimum and the `stop(#)` stopping tolerance for λ was reached, the selected λ^* is λ_{stop}, the λ that met the stopping criterion. λ_{stop} is the smallest λ for which coefficients are estimated, and it is assumed that λ_{stop} has a CV function value close to the true minimum. When no minimum is identified and the `stop(#)` criterion is not met, an error is issued.

`strict` requires the CV function to have an identified minimum, and if not, an error is issued.

`gridminok` is a rarely used option that specifies that when the CV function has no identified minimum and the `stop(#)` stopping criterion was not met, λ_{gmin}, the minimum of the λ grid, is the selected λ^*.

The `gridminok` selection criterion is looser than the default `stopok`, which is looser than `strict`. With `strict`, only an identified minimum is selected. With `stopok`, either the identified minimum or λ_{stop} is selected. With `gridminok`, either the identified minimum or λ_{stop} or λ_{gmin} is selected, in this order.

`selection(plugin` [`,` *plugin_opts*]`)` selects λ^* based on a "plugin" iterative formula dependent on the data. The plugin method was designed for lasso inference methods and is useful when using `sqrtlasso` to manually implement inference methods, such as double-selection lasso. The plugin estimator calculates a value for λ^* that dominates the noise in the estimating equations, which makes it less likely to include variables that are not in the true model. See *Methods and formulas*.

`selection(plugin)` does not estimate coefficients for any other values of λ, so it does not require a λ grid, and none of the grid options apply. It is much faster than `selection(cv)` because estimation is done only for a single value of λ. It is an iterative procedure, however, and if the plugin is computing estimates for a small λ (which means many nonzero coefficients),

the estimation can still be time consuming. Because estimation is done only for one λ, you cannot assess alternative λ^* as the other selection methods allow.

plugin_opts are `heteroskedastic` and `homoskedastic`.

`heteroskedastic` assumes model errors are heteroskedastic. It is the default. Specifying `selection(plugin)` is equivalent to specifying `selection(plugin, heteroskedastic)`.

`homoskedastic` assumes model errors are homoskedastic. See *Methods and formulas*.

`selection(bic` [`,` *bic_opts*]`)` selects λ^* by using the Bayesian information criterion function. It selects the λ^* with the minimum BIC function value.

bic_opts are `alllambdas`, `stopok`, `strict`, `gridminok`, and `postselection`.

`alllambdas` specifies that models be fit for all λ's in the grid or until the `stop(#)` tolerance is reached. By default, models are calculated sequentially from largest to smallest λ, and the BIC function is calculated after each model is fit. If a minimum of the BIC function is found, the computation ends at that point without evaluating additional smaller λ's.

`alllambdas` computes models for these additional smaller λ's. Because computation time is greater for smaller λ, specifying `alllambdas` may increase computation time manyfold. Specifying `alllambdas` is typically done only when a full plot of the BIC function is wanted for assurance that a true minimum has been found. Regardless of whether `alllambdas` is specified, the selected λ^* will be the same.

`stopok`, `strict`, and `gridminok` specify what to do when the BIC function does not have an identified minimum. A minimum is identified at λ^* when the BIC function at both larger and smaller adjacent λ's is greater than it is at λ^*. When the BIC function has an identified minimum, these options all do the same thing: the selected λ^* is the λ that gives the minimum. In some cases, however, the BIC function declines monotonically as λ gets smaller and never rises to identify a minimum. When the BIC function does not have an identified minimum, `stopok` and `gridminok` make alternative selections for λ^*, and `strict` makes no selection. You may specify only one of `stopok`, `strict`, or `gridminok`; `stopok` is the default if you do not specify one. With each of these options, estimation results are always left in place, and alternative λ^* can be selected and evaluated.

`stopok` specifies that when the BIC function does not have an identified minimum and the `stop(#)` stopping tolerance for λ was reached, the selected λ^* is λ_{stop}, the λ that met the stopping criterion. λ_{stop} is the smallest λ for which coefficients are estimated, and it is assumed that λ_{stop} has a BIC function value close to the true minimum. When no minimum is identified and the `stop(#)` criterion is not met, an error is issued.

`strict` requires the BIC function to have an identified minimum, and if not, an error is issued.

`gridminok` is a rarely used option that specifies that when the BIC function has no identified minimum and the `stop(#)` stopping criterion was not met, then λ_{gmin}, the minimum of the λ grid, is the selected λ^*.

The `gridminok` selection criterion is looser than the default `stopok`, which is looser than `strict`. With `strict`, only an identified minimum is selected. With `stopok`, either the identified minimum or λ_{stop} is selected. With `gridminok`, either the identified minimum or λ_{stop} or λ_{gmin} is selected, in this order.

`postselection` specifies to use the postselection coefficients to compute the BIC function. By default, the penalized coefficients are used.

`selection(none)` does not select a λ^*. Square-root lasso is estimated for the grid of values for λ, but no attempt is made to determine which λ should be selected. The postestimation command `lassoknots` can be run to view a table of λ's that define the knots (the sets of nonzero coefficients) for the estimation. The `lassoselect` command can be used to select a value for λ^*, and `lassogof` can be run to evaluate the prediction performance of λ^*.

When `selection(none)` is specified, the CV function is not computed. If you want to view the knot table with values of the CV function shown and then select λ^*, you must specify `selection(cv)`. There are no suboptions for `selection(none)`.

`offset(`*varname*$_o$`)` specifies that *varname*$_o$ be included in the model with its coefficient constrained to be 1.

`cluster(`*clustvar*`)` specifies the cluster variable *clustvar*. Specifying a cluster variable will affect how the log-likelihood function is computed and the sample split in cross-validation. The log-likelihood function is computed as the sum of the log likelihood at the cluster levels. If option `selection(cv)` is specified, the cross-validation sample is split by the clusters defined by *clustvar*. That is, the subsample in each fold is drawn on the cluster level. Therefore, all observations in a cluster are kept together in the same subsample.

Optimization

[`no`]`log` displays or suppresses a log showing the progress of the estimation.

`rseed(#)` sets the random-number seed. This option can be used to reproduce results for `selection(cv)`. The other selection methods, `selection(plugin)` and `selection(none)`, do not use random numbers. `rseed(#)` is equivalent to typing `set seed #` prior to running `sqrtlasso`. See [R] **set seed**.

`grid(`$\#_g$ [`, ratio(#) min(#)`]`)` specifies the set of possible λ's using a logarithmic grid with $\#_g$ grid points.

$\#_g$ is the number of grid points for λ. The default is $\#_g = 100$. The grid is logarithmic with the ith grid point ($i = 1, \ldots, n = \#_g$) given by $\ln\lambda_i = [(i-1)/(n-1)]\ln r + \ln\lambda_{\text{gmax}}$, where $\lambda_{\text{gmax}} = \lambda_1$ is the maximum, $\lambda_{\text{gmin}} = \lambda_n =$ `min(#)` is the minimum, and $r = \lambda_{\text{gmin}}/\lambda_{\text{gmax}} =$ `ratio(#)` is the ratio of the minimum to the maximum.

`ratio(#)` specifies $\lambda_{\text{gmin}}/\lambda_{\text{gmax}}$. The maximum of the grid, λ_{gmax}, is set to the smallest λ for which all the coefficients in the lasso are estimated to be zero (except the coefficients of the *alwaysvars*). λ_{gmin} is then set based on `ratio(#)`. When $p < N$, where p is the total number of *othervars* and *alwaysvars* (not including the constant term) and N is the number of observations, the default value of `ratio(#)` is 1e−4. When $p \geq N$, the default is 1e−2.

`min(#)` sets λ_{gmin}. By default, λ_{gmin} is based on `ratio(#)` and λ_{gmax}, which is computed from the data.

`stop(#)` specifies a tolerance that is the stopping criterion for the λ iterations. The default is 1e−5. This option does not apply when the selection method is `selection(plugin)`. Estimation starts with the maximum grid value, λ_{gmax}, and iterates toward the minimum grid value, λ_{gmin}. When the relative difference in the deviance produced by two adjacent λ grid values is less than `stop(#)`, the iteration stops and no smaller λ's are evaluated. The value of λ that meets this tolerance is denoted by λ_{stop}. Typically, this stopping criterion is met before the iteration reaches λ_{gmin}.

Setting `stop(#)` to a larger value means that iterations are stopped earlier at a larger λ_{stop}. To produce coefficient estimates for all values of the λ grid, you can specify `stop(0)`. Note, however, that computations for small λ's can be extremely time consuming. In terms of time, when you use `selection(cv)`, the optimal value of `stop(#)` is the largest value that allows estimates for just enough λ's to be computed to identify the minimum of the CV function. When setting `stop(#)`

to larger values, be aware of the consequences of the default λ^* selection procedure given by the default `stopok`. You may want to override the `stopok` behavior by using `strict`.

`cvtolerance(#)` is a rarely used option that changes the tolerance for identifying the minimum CV function. For linear models, a minimum is identified when the CV function rises above a nominal minimum for at least three smaller λ's with a relative difference in the CV function greater than #. For nonlinear models, at least five smaller λ's are required. The default is 1e−3. Setting # to a bigger value makes a stricter criterion for identifying a minimum and brings more assurance that a declared minimum is a true minimum, but it also means that models may need to be fit for additional smaller λ, which can be time consuming. See *Methods and formulas* for [LASSO] **lasso** for more information about this tolerance and the other tolerances.

`bictolerance(#)` is a rarely used option that changes the tolerance for identifying the minimum BIC function. A minimum is identified when the BIC function rises above a nominal minimum for at least two smaller λ's with a relative difference in the BIC function greater than #. The default is 1e−2. Setting # to a bigger value makes a stricter criterion for identifying a minimum and brings more assurance that a declared minimum is a true minimum, but it also means that models may need to be fit for additional smaller λ, which can be time consuming. See *Methods and formulas* in [LASSO] **lasso** for more information about this tolerance and the other tolerances.

`tolerance(#)` is a rarely used option that specifies the convergence tolerance for the coefficients. Convergence is achieved when the relative change in each coefficient is less than this tolerance. The default is `tolerance(1e-7)`.

`dtolerance(#)` is a rarely used option that changes the convergence criterion for the coefficients. When `dtolerance(#)` is specified, the convergence criterion is based on the change in deviance instead of the change in the values of coefficient estimates. Convergence is declared when the relative change in the deviance is less than #. More-accurate coefficient estimates are typically achieved by not specifying this option and instead using the default `tolerance(1e-7)` criterion or specifying a smaller value for `tolerance(#)`.

The following option is available with `sqrtlasso` but is not shown in the dialog box:

`penaltywt(`*matname*`)` is a programmer's option for specifying a vector of weights for the coefficients in the penalty term. The contribution of each coefficient to the square-root lasso penalty term is multiplied by its corresponding weight. Weights must be nonnegative. By default, each coefficient's penalty weight is 1.

Remarks and examples

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We assume you have read the lasso introduction [LASSO] **Lasso intro**.

The square-root lasso is an alternative version of lasso. Lasso minimizes

$$\frac{1}{2N}(\mathbf{y}-\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}')'(\mathbf{y}-\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}')+\lambda\sum_{j=1}^{p}|\beta_j|$$

whereas square-root lasso minimizes

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N}(\mathbf{y}-\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}')'(\mathbf{y}-\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}')}+\frac{\lambda}{N}\sum_{j=1}^{p}|\beta_j|$$

In the square-root formulation, the standard deviation of the error term becomes a multiplicative constant that drops out of the minimization. This lack of dependence facilitates the derivation of plugin estimators for the lasso penalty parameter λ^* because there is no need to estimate the standard deviation of the error term as part of the plugin formula.

Square-root lasso is primarily used in combination with a plugin estimator for λ^*. The resulting square-root lasso estimation can be used with the double-selection or partialing-out methods described in [LASSO] **Lasso inference intro**.

Square-root lasso can also be used on its own for prediction or model selection. To be consistent with `lasso`, the default selection method for λ^* is CV. To use the plugin estimator, specify the option `selection(plugin)`.

Square-root lasso was formulated by Belloni, Chernozhukov, and Wang (2011), who also derived the square-root lasso plugin estimator for λ, which is implemented here.

▷ Example 1: Square-root lasso and lasso

Let's compare square-root lasso with an ordinary lasso to illustrate that their results are numerically similar when used with CV.

We load the example dataset we used in [LASSO] **lasso examples**. It has stored variable lists created by `vl`. See [D] **vl** for a complete description of the `vl` system and how to use it to manage large variable lists.

After we load the dataset, we type `vl rebuild` to make the saved variable lists active again.

```
. use https://www.stata-press.com/data/r18/fakesurvey_vl
(Fictitious survey data with vl)

. vl rebuild
Rebuilding vl macros ...
```

	Macro's contents	
Macro	# Vars	Description
System		
$vldummy	98	0/1 variables
$vlcategorical	16	categorical variables
$vlcontinuous	29	continuous variables
$vluncertain	16	perhaps continuous, perhaps categorical variables
$vlother	12	all missing or constant variables
User		
$demographics	4	variables
$factors	110	variables
$idemographics		factor-variable list
$ifactors		factor-variable list

We randomly split our data into two samples of equal sizes. One we will fit lassos on, and the other we will use to test their predictions. We use `splitsample` to generate a variable indicating the samples.

```
. set seed 1234

. splitsample, generate(sample) nsplit(2)

. label define svalues 1 "Training" 2 "Testing"

. label values sample svalues
```

We have four user-defined variable lists, `demographics`, `factors`, `idemographics`, and `ifactors`. The variable lists `idemographics` and `ifactors` contain factor-variable versions of the categorical variables in `demographics` and `factors`. That is, a variable `q3` in `demographics` is `i.q3` in `idemographics`. See the examples in [LASSO] **lasso examples** to see how we created these variable lists.

We are going to use `idemographics` and `ifactors` along with the system-defined variable list `vlcontinuous` as arguments to `sqrtlasso`. Together they contain the potential variables we want to specify. Variable lists are actually global macros, and when we use them as arguments in commands, we put a `$` in front of them.

We also set the random-number seed using the `rseed()` option so we can reproduce our results.

```
. sqrtlasso q104 $idemographics $ifactors $vlcontinuous if sample == 1,
> rseed(1234)

10-fold cross-validation with 100 lambdas ...
Grid value 1:     lambda = 104.6235   no. of nonzero coef. =   0
Folds: 1...5....10   CVF =  17.2848
  (output omitted)
Grid value 23:    lambda = 13.51264   no. of nonzero coef. =  87
Folds: 1...5....10   CVF = 12.35321
... cross-validation complete ... minimum found

Square-root lasso linear model              No. of obs        =        458
                                            No. of covariates =        277
Selection: Cross-validation                 No. of CV folds   =         10

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
             |                                  No. of      Out-of-      CV mean
             |                                 nonzero       sample   prediction
          ID |      Description      lambda      coef.   R-squared        error
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
           1 |    first lambda    104.6235          0     -0.0058      17.2848
          17 |   lambda before    23.61373         53      0.2890      12.21892
        * 18 | selected lambda    21.51595         61      0.2901      12.19933
          19 |    lambda after    19.60453         67      0.2899      12.20295
          23 |     last lambda    13.51264         87      0.2812      12.35321
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
* lambda selected by cross-validation.

. estimates store sqrtcv
```

The square-root lasso with the default CV selection method selected a model with 61 variables in it.

Let's run lasso with the same potential variables.

```
. lasso linear q104 $idemographics $ifactors $vlcontinuous if sample == 1,
> rseed(1234)
10-fold cross-validation with 100 lambdas ...
Grid value 1:     lambda = .9469819   no. of nonzero coef. =   0
  (output omitted)
Grid value 25:    lambda = .1015418   no. of nonzero coef. =  78
Folds: 1...5....10   CVF = 12.26768
... cross-validation complete ... minimum found
Lasso linear model                          No. of obs        =        458
                                            No. of covariates =        277
Selection: Cross-validation                 No. of CV folds   =         10
```

ID	Description	lambda	No. of nonzero coef.	Out-of-sample R-squared	CV mean prediction error
1	first lambda	.9469819	0	-0.0046	17.26383
19	lambda before	.1774471	47	0.2899	12.20399
* 20	selected lambda	.1616832	51	0.2912	12.18122
21	lambda after	.1473197	60	0.2908	12.18739
25	last lambda	.1015418	78	0.2862	12.26768

```
* lambda selected by cross-validation.
. estimates store lassocv
```

Lasso selected a model with 51 variables in it.

After we ran sqrtlasso and lasso, we used estimates store to keep the results in memory. This lets us compare the models. We can use lassocoef to view the coefficient estimates. We display the standardized coefficients and sort them so that the biggest in absolute values are shown first.

```
. lassocoef sqrtcv lassocv, display(coef, standardized) sort(coef, standardized)
```

	sqrtcv	lassocv
q19		
No	-.8446332	-.8119414
q85		
No	-.7089993	-.6940387
3.q156	-.6843823	-.6727969
q101		
No	.5981556	.5785246
q48		
No	-.5867942	-.5502145
q88		
No	.5793049	.553872
q38		
4	-.5275709	-.5089004
q5		
No	-.4795077	-.467305
q22	-.4610605	-.4410858
q31	.4556527	.4047143

```
      q56 |
       No |  -.4482692  -.4026312
     q139 |  -.4189969  -.4118033
          |
      q73 |
       No |  -.3565698  -.3368294
          |
      q96 |
       No |  -.3149921  -.2950566
   3.q16 |   -.263147  -.2278278
          |
      q43 |
       No |  -.2605833  -.2355772
          |
      q50 |
       No |   .2455526   .2307073
          |
     q149 |
       No |  -.2407299  -.2070948
   2.q84 |  -.2321074  -.2150944
          |
     q109 |
       No |   .1965246   .1530308
          |
      q49 |
       No |   .1937052   .1626059
          |
     q159 |
       No |   .1870743   .1771646
          |
     q115 |
       No |    .153256   .1272736
   3.q134 |   .1525998   .1418469
          |
     q108 |
       No |  -.1491124  -.1469051
          |
      q91 |
       No |  -.1475877  -.1252736
          |
     q140 |
       No |   -.142592  -.1192079
   2.q34 |   .1397604   .1155922
     q93 |  -.1379424  -.0964044
          |
      q14 |
       No |  -.1377481  -.0964684
          |
  gender |
 Female |  -.1296337  -.1047897
          |
     q153 |
       No |   .1238655   .0835772
     q53 |   .1123144   .0813566
          |
      q65 |
        3 |   .1035524    .084643
          |
      q38 |
        3 |   .0922535    .086774
          |
```

q160		
No	-.0901901	-.0763008
q3		
No	-.082771	-.0574645
age	-.0707354	-.0590426
q102		
No	-.0578734	-.0427812
q44		
No	.0561402	.0301015
1.q110	-.0556488	-.0268615
q154		
No	.0492342	.0188979
q130		
No	-.0453674	-.0288351
q18	-.0428028	-.018666
q97		
No	.0427896	.021222
q142		
No	-.0427358	-.0188524
q75		
No	-.0341663	-.0011199
q111	-.0333302	-.0294021
3.q95	-.0214817	
q65		
4	-.0213682	
q38		
2	.0197855	
0.q74	.0165583	
0.q33	-.016441	
q20	.0147089	
q94		
No	.0136563	.013323
q52	.0132519	
0.q138	-.0125278	
0.q71	.012269	
q13		
No	.0094304	.0027091
q105		
Fair	.0052163	.00026
0.q59	.0036381	
_cons	-3.55e-15	0

Legend:
  b - base level
  e - empty cell
  o - omitted

Numerically, the coefficients are similar. The six variables that square-root lasso selected—but lasso did not—are among the variables with the smallest coefficients.

We split the sample in half so we could look at the out-of-sample prediction. We use lassogof to do this using postselection coefficients.

```
. lassogof sqrtcv lassocv, over(sample) postselection
Postselection coefficients
```

Name	sample	MSE	R-squared	Obs
sqrtcv				
	Training	8.419174	0.5184	503
	Testing	15.09863	0.2402	487
lassocv				
	Training	8.595046	0.5083	503
	Testing	14.66581	0.2600	491

Both square-root lasso and lasso did significantly worse predicting out of sample than they did in sample. This is typical in many cases when there are many variables with small coefficients in the models.

Let's compare the plugin estimators for both square-root lasso and lasso.

```
. sqrtlasso q104 $idemographics $ifactors $vlcontinuous, selection(plugin)
Computing plugin lambda ...
Iteration 1:     lambda = 134.4262   no. of nonzero coef. =   5
Iteration 2:     lambda = 134.4262   no. of nonzero coef. =   8
Iteration 3:     lambda = 134.4262   no. of nonzero coef. =   8
Square-root lasso linear model              No. of obs        =        914
                                            No. of covariates =        277
Selection: Plugin heteroskedastic
```

ID	Description	lambda	No. of nonzero coef.	In-sample R-squared	BIC
* 1	selected lambda	134.4262	8	0.0835	5233.117

```
* lambda selected by plugin formula assuming heteroskedastic errors.
```

Square-root lasso with plugin selected only 8 variables. Let's see what lasso does.

```
. lasso linear q104 $idemographics $ifactors $vlcontinuous,
> selection(plugin) rseed(1234)
Computing plugin lambda ...
Iteration 1:     lambda = .1470747   no. of nonzero coef. =   8
Iteration 2:     lambda = .1470747   no. of nonzero coef. =  11
Iteration 3:     lambda = .1470747   no. of nonzero coef. =  13
Iteration 4:     lambda = .1470747   no. of nonzero coef. =  15
Iteration 5:     lambda = .1470747   no. of nonzero coef. =  15
Lasso linear model                          No. of obs        =        914
                                            No. of covariates =        277
Selection: Plugin heteroskedastic
```

ID	Description	lambda	No. of nonzero coef.	In-sample R-squared	BIC
* 1	selected lambda	.1470747	15	0.1549	5206.721

```
* lambda selected by plugin formula assuming heteroskedastic errors.
```

Lasso with plugin selected a few more—15 variables in total. We can see from the in-sample R^2 that the predictive capabilities of models using plugin are much lower than those using CV. We expect this because plugin estimators were designed as a tool for inferential models, not for prediction.

◁

Stored results

`sqrtlasso` stores the following in `e()`:

Scalars

`e(N)`	number of observations
`e(N_clust)`	number of clusters
`e(k_allvars)`	number of potential variables
`e(k_nonzero_sel)`	number of nonzero coefficients for selected model
`e(k_nonzero_cv)`	number of nonzero coefficients at CV mean function minimum
`e(k_nonzero_serule)`	number of nonzero coefficients for one-standard-error rule
`e(k_nonzero_min)`	minimum number of nonzero coefficients among estimated λ's
`e(k_nonzero_max)`	maximum number of nonzero coefficients among estimated λ's
`e(k_nonzero_bic)`	number of nonzero coefficients at BIC function minimum
`e(lambda_sel)`	value of selected λ^*
`e(lambda_gmin)`	value of λ at grid minimum
`e(lambda_gmax)`	value of λ at grid maximum
`e(lambda_last)`	value of last λ computed
`e(lambda_cv)`	value of λ at CV mean function minimum
`e(lambda_serule)`	value of λ for one-standard-error rule
`e(lambda_bic)`	value of λ at BIC function minimum
`e(ID_sel)`	ID of selected λ^*
`e(ID_cv)`	ID of λ at CV mean function minimum
`e(ID_serule)`	ID of λ for one-standard-error rule
`e(ID_bic)`	ID of λ at BIC function minimum
`e(cvm_min)`	minimum CV mean function value
`e(cvm_serule)`	CV mean function value at one-standard-error rule
`e(devratio_min)`	minimum deviance ratio
`e(devratio_max)`	maximum deviance ratio
`e(L1_min)`	minimum value of ℓ_1-norm of penalized unstandardized coefficients
`e(L1_max)`	maximum value of ℓ_1-norm of penalized unstandardized coefficients
`e(L2_min)`	minimum value of ℓ_2-norm of penalized unstandardized coefficients

e(L2_max)	maximum value of ℓ_2-norm of penalized unstandardized coefficients
e(ll_sel)	log-likelihood value of selected model
e(n_lambda)	number of λ's
e(n_fold)	number of CV folds
e(stop)	stopping rule tolerance

Macros

e(cmd)	sqrtlasso
e(cmdline)	command as typed
e(depvar)	name of dependent variable
e(allvars)	names of all potential variables
e(allvars_sel)	names of all selected variables
e(alwaysvars)	names of always-included variables
e(othervars_sel)	names of other selected variables
e(post_sel_vars)	all variables needed for post-square-root lasso
e(clustvar)	name of cluster variable
e(lasso_selection)	selection method
e(sel_criterion)	criterion used to select λ^*
e(plugin_type)	type of plugin λ
e(model)	linear, logit, poisson, or probit
e(title)	title in estimation output
e(rngstate)	random-number state used
e(properties)	b
e(predict)	program used to implement predict
e(marginsnotok)	predictions disallowed by margins

Matrices

e(b)	penalized unstandardized coefficient vector
e(b_standardized)	penalized standardized coefficient vector
e(b_postselection)	postselection coefficient vector

Functions

e(sample)	marks estimation sample

In addition to the above, the following is stored in r():

Matrices

r(table)	matrix containing the coefficients with their standard errors, test statistics, p-values, and confidence intervals

Note that results stored in r() are updated when the command is replayed and will be replaced when any r-class command is run after the estimation command.

Methods and formulas

This section provides the methods and formulas for the methods implemented in sqrtlasso. The square-root lasso was derived by Belloni and Chernozhukov (2011).

Methods and formulas are presented under the following headings:

Notation
Plugin estimators

Notation

sqrtlasso estimates the parameters by finding the minimum of a penalized objective function. The penalized objective function is

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} w_i(y_i - \beta_0 - \mathbf{x}_i\boldsymbol{\beta}')^2} + \frac{\lambda}{N}\sum_{j=1}^{p}\kappa_j|\beta_j| \tag{1}$$

where N is the number of observations, w_i are observation-level weights, β_0 is the intercept, $\mathbf{x}_i$ is the $1 \times p$ vector of covariates, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ is the $1 \times p$ vector of coefficients, λ is the lasso penalty parameter that must be ≥ 0, and κ_j are coefficient-level weights.

When $\lambda = 0$, there is no penalty term, and Q is the objective function for a version of the reweighted least-squares estimator.

By default, the coefficient-level weights κ_j are 1. The heteroskedastic plugin estimator uses coefficient-level weights that differ from 1. In addition, they may be set to other values using option `penaltywt()`.

`sqrtlasso` uses the coordinate descent algorithm to minimize Q for a given value of λ. See Friedman et al. (2007) for an introduction to the coordinate descent algorithm.

The numerical problem is made much easier and more stable by standardizing all the covariates to have mean 0 and standard deviation 1. The standardization also removes β_0 from the problem.

The grid of values for λ is specified as described in *Methods and formulas* in [LASSO] **lasso**.

As with lasso and elastic net, we need to select a value of λ^*. The available selection methods are `selection(cv)` (CV, the default), `selection(plugin)`, `selection(bic)`, and `selection(none)`. The square-root lasso was designed to facilitate the derivation of the plugin estimator for λ^* discussed below. CV and BIC for the square-root lasso use the same algorithm as the regular lasso; see *Methods and formulas* in [LASSO] **lasso** for details.

If option `cluster()` is specified, the penalized objective function with clusters is

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N_{\text{clust}}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{clust}}} \left\{ \frac{1}{T_i} \sum_{t=1}^{T_i} w_{it}(y_{it} - \beta_0 - \mathbf{x}_{it}\boldsymbol{\beta}')^2 \right\}} + \frac{\lambda}{N_{\text{clust}}} \sum_{j=1}^{p} \kappa_j |\beta_j|$$

where N_{clust} is the total number of clusters and T_i is the number of observations in cluster i. For the tth observation in cluster i, w_{it} is its observational level weight, y_{it} is the dependent variable, and $\mathbf{x}_{it}$ are the covariates.

Plugin estimators

The same formula for the plugin estimator is used for the homoskedastic and the heteroskedastic cases with the square-root lasso. This result is essentially why the square-root lasso was derived; see Belloni, Chernozhukov, and Wang (2011). In the homoskedastic case, the coefficient-level weights are all 1 because the variables have been normalized. In the heteroskedastic case, the coefficient-level weights are estimated using algorithm 1, which comes from Belloni, Chernozhukov, and Wang (2011, 769).

The formula for λ^* is

$$\lambda_{\text{sqrt}} = 2c\sqrt{N}\,\Phi^{-1}\left(1 - \frac{\gamma}{2p}\right)$$

where $c = 1.1$ per the recommendation of Belloni and Chernozhukov (2011), N is the sample size, γ is the probability of not removing variable x_j when it has a coefficient of 0, and p is the number of candidate covariates in the model. Also, per the recommendation of Belloni and Chernozhukov (2011), we set $\gamma = 0.1/\ln[\max\{p, N\}]$.

Algorithm 1: Estimate coefficient-level weights for the heteroskedastic case

1. Remove the mean and standardize each of the covariates x_j to have variance one. Remove the mean from y.
2. Initialize the maximum number of iterations $K = 15$, initialize the iteration counter $k = 0$, and initialize each of the coefficient-level weights,

$$\kappa_{j,0} = \max_{1 \le i \le N} |x_{ij}| \quad \text{for } j \in \{1, \ldots, p\}$$

3. Update $k = k + 1$, and estimate the square-root lasso coefficients $\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ using the coefficient-level weights $\kappa_{j,k-1}$ and the above formula for λ_{sqrt}.
4. Update the coefficient-level weights,

$$\kappa_{j,k} = \max \left\{ 1, \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(x_{ij} r_i)^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} r_i^2}} \right\}$$

where $r_i = y_i - \mathbf{x}_i \widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}'$.

References

Belloni, A., and V. Chernozhukov. 2011. High dimensional sparse econometric models: An Introduction. In *Inverse Problems of High-Dimensional Estimation*, ed. P. Alguier, E. Gautier, and G. Stoltz, 121–156. Berlin: Springer.

Belloni, A., V. Chernozhukov, and L. Wang. 2011. Square-root lasso: Pivotal recovery of sparse signals via conic programming. *Biometrika* 98: 791–806. https://doi.org/10.1093/biomet/asr043.

Friedman, J. H., T. J. Hastie, H. Höfling, and R. J. Tibshirani. 2007. Pathwise coordinate optimization. *Annals of Applied Statistics* 1: 302–332. https://doi.org/10.1214/07-AOAS131.

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Also see

[LASSO] **lasso postestimation** — Postestimation tools for lasso for prediction

[LASSO] **elasticnet** — Elastic net for prediction and model selection

[LASSO] **lasso** — Lasso for prediction and model selection

[R] **regress** — Linear regression

[U] 20 Estimation and postestimation commands