

Package ‘coxphSGD’

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Type Package

Title Stochastic Gradient Descent log-Likelihood Estimation in Cox Proportional Hazards Model

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Maintainer Marcin Kosinski <m.p.kosinski@gmail.com>

Description Estimate coefficients of Cox proportional hazards model using stochastic gradient descent algorithm for batch data.

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Depends R (>= 3.3.0), survival

URL <https://github.com/MarcinKosinski/coxphSGD/blob/master/README.md>

BugReports <https://github.com/MarcinKosinski/coxphSGD/issues>

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Author Marcin Kosinski [aut, cre],
Przemyslaw Biecek [ctb]

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coxphSGD	<i>Stochastic Gradient Descent log-likelihood Estimation in Cox Proportional Hazards Model</i>
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Description

coxphSGD estimates coefficients using stochastic gradient descent algorithm in Cox proportional hazards model.

Usage

```
coxphSGD(formula, data, learn.rates = function(x) { 1/x },
          beta.zero = 0, epsilon = 1e-05, max.iter = 500, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

formula	a formula object, with the response on the left of a ~ operator, and the terms on the right. The response must be a survival object as returned by the Surv function.
data	a list of batch data.frames in which to interpret the variables named in the formula. See Details.
learn.rates	a function specifying how to define learning rates in steps of the algorithm. By default the $f(t)=1/t$ is used, where t is the number of algorithm's step.
beta.zero	a numeric vector (if of length 1 then will be replicated) of length equal to the number of variables after using formula in the model.matrix function
epsilon	a numeric value with the stop condition of the estimation algorithm.
max.iter	numeric specifying maximal number of iterations.
verbose	whether to cat the number of the iteration

Details

A data argument should be a list of data.frames, where in every batch data.frame there is the same structure and naming convention for explanatory and survival (times, censoring) variables. See Examples.

Note

If one of the conditions is fulfilled (j denotes the step number)

- $\|\beta_{j+1} - \beta_j\| < \text{epsilon parameter}$ for any j
- $j > \text{max.iter}$

the estimation process is stopped.

Author(s)

Marcin Kosinski, <m.p.kosinski@gmail.com>

Examples

```

library(survival)
set.seed(456)
x <- matrix(sample(0:1, size = 20000, replace = TRUE), ncol = 2)
head(x)
dCox <- dataCox(10^4, lambda = 3, rho = 2, x,
               beta = c(2,2), cens.rate = 5)
batch_id <- sample(1:90, size = 10^4, replace = TRUE)
dCox_split <- split(dCox, batch_id)
results <-
  coxphSGD(formula = Surv(time, status) ~ x.1+x.2,
           data = dCox_split,
           epsilon = 1e-5,
           learn.rates = function(x){1/(100*sqrt(x))},
           beta.zero = c(0,0),
           max.iter = 10*90)
coeff_by_iteration <-
  as.data.frame(
    do.call(
      rbind,
      results$coefficients
    )
  )
head(coeff_by_iteration)

```

dataCox	<i>Cox Proportional Hazards Model Data Generation From Weibull Distribution</i>
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Description

Function dataCox generates random survival data from Weibull distribution (with parameters lambda and rho for given input x data, model coefficients beta and censoring rate for censoring that comes from exponential distribution with parameter cens.rate).

Usage

```
dataCox(n, lambda, rho, x, beta, cens.rate)
```

Arguments

n	Number of observations to generate.
lambda	lambda parameter for Weibull distribution.
rho	rho parameter for Weibull distribution.
x	A data.frame with an input data to generate the survival times for.
beta	True model coefficients.
cens.rate	Parameter for exponential distribution, which is responsible for censoring.

Details

For each observation true survival time is generated and a censoring time. If censoring time is less than survival time, then the survival time is returned and a status of observations is set to 0 which means the observation had censored time. If the survival time is less than censoring time, then for this observation the true survival time is returned and the status of this observation is set to 1 which means that the event has been noticed.

Value

A data.frame containing columns:

- id an integer.
- time survival times.
- status observation status (event occurred (1) or not (0)).
- x a data.frame with an input data to generate the survival times for.

References

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/sim.2059/abstract>

Generating survival times to simulate Cox proportional hazards models, 2005 by Ralf Bender, Thomas Augustin, Maria Blettner.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
x <- matrix(sample(0:1, size = 20000, replace = TRUE), ncol = 2)  
dataCox(10^4, lambda = 3, rho = 2, x,  
beta = c(1,3), cens.rate = 5) -> dCox  
  
## End(Not run)
```

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