

Package: tidymv (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Tidy Model Visualisation for Generalised Additive Models

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Description Provides functions for visualising generalised additive models and getting predicted values using tidy tools from the 'tidyverse' packages.

URL <https://github.com/stefanocoretta/tidymv>,
<https://stefanocoretta.github.io/tidymv/>

BugReports <https://github.com/stefanocoretta/tidymv/issues>

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

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Imports dplyr, ggplot2, lifecycle, magrittr, mgcv, rlang, tibble,
tidyr

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

Language en_GB

License GPL (>= 3)

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

Repository <https://stefanocoretta.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/stefanocoretta/tidymv>

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Contents

create_start_event	2
geom_smooth_ci	3
get_gam_predictions	4
get_smooths_difference	5
inter_df	6
plot_difference	7
plot_smooths	8
pois_df	10
predict_gam	10

Index	12
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create_start_event	<i>Create a start event column.</i>
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Description

[Superseded]

This function is from the superseded package tidymv. Please, use the tidygam package instead.

Create a new column which marks the beginning of each series in a tibble (for example, time series).

Usage

```
create_start_event(tibble, series_col)
```

Arguments

tibble	A tibble arranged according to the series.
series_col	The name of the column that defines the group of series, as an unquoted expression.

Value

A tibble with an extra column that marks the beginning of the series.

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
series_tbl <- tibble(
  time_series = rep(1:5, 3),
  group = rep(c("a", "b", "c"), each = 5)
) %>%
  create_start_event(group)
```

Description

[Superseded]

This function is from the superseded package `tidymv`. Please, use the `tidygam` package instead.

It provides a geom for plotting GAM smooths with confidence intervals from the output of `predict_gam`. It inherits the following aesthetics from a call to `ggplot`:

- The term defining the x-axis.
- The fitted values (the `fit` column in the tibble returned by `predict_gam`).
- The standard error of the fit (the `se.fit` column in the tibble returned by `predict_gam`).

Usage

```
geom_smooth_ci(group = NULL, ci_z = 1.96, ci_alpha = 0.1, data = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>group</code>	The optional grouping factor.
<code>ci_z</code>	The z-value for calculating the CIs (the default is 1.96 for 95 percent CI).
<code>ci_alpha</code>	Transparency value of CIs (the default is 0.1).
<code>data</code>	The data to be displayed in this layer. If <code>NULL</code> , it is inherited.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to <code>geom_path()</code> .

Examples

```
library(mgcv)
library(ggplot2)
set.seed(10)
data <- gamSim(4)
model <- gam(y ~ fac + s(x2) + s(x2, by = fac), data = data)

# get predictions
p <- predict_gam(model)

# plot smooths and confidence intervals
ggplot(p, aes(x2, fit)) + geom_smooth_ci(fac)
```

get_gam_predictions *Get predictions from a GAM model.*

Description

[Superseded]

This function is from the superseded package tidymv. Please, use the tidygam package instead.

It returns a tibble with the predictions from a [gam](#) or [bam](#) object.

Usage

```
get_gam_predictions(
  model,
  series,
  series_length = 25,
  conditions = NULL,
  exclude_random = TRUE,
  exclude_terms = NULL,
  split = NULL,
  sep = "\\.",
  time_series,
  transform = NULL,
  ci_z = 1.96,
  .comparison = NULL
)
```

Arguments

model	A gam or bam model object.
series	An unquoted expression indicating the model term that defines the series on which smoothing is applied. This is the term that is displayed on the x-axis when plotting.
series_length	An integer indicating how many values along the time series to use for predicting the outcome term.
conditions	A list of quosures with quos specifying the levels to plot from the model terms.
exclude_random	Whether to exclude random smooths (the default is TRUE).
exclude_terms	Terms to be excluded from the prediction. Term names should be given as they appear in the model summary (for example, "s(x0, x1)").
split	Columns to separate as a named list.
sep	Separator between columns (default is "\\.", which is the default with). If character, it is interpreted as a regular expression.
time_series	Deprecated, use series instead.
transform	Function used to transform the fitted values (useful for getting plots on the response scale).

`ci_z` The z-value for calculating the CIs (the default is 1.96 for 95 percent CI).
`.comparison` Internal parameter, passed from `plot_smooths()`.

Value

A tibble with predictions from a [gam](#) or [bam](#) model.

Examples

```
library(mgcv)
set.seed(10)
data <- gamSim(4)
model <- gam(y ~ fac + s(x2) + s(x2, by = fac) + s(x0), data = data)

pred <- get_gam_predictions(model, x2)
```

get_smooths_difference

Get difference of smooths from a GAM model

Description

[Superseded]

This function is from the superseded package `tidymv`. Please, use the `tidygam` package instead.

It returns a tibble with difference of the specified levels of a smooth from a [gam](#) or [bam](#). The `sig_diff` column states whether the CI includes 0.

Usage

```
get_smooths_difference(
  model,
  series,
  difference,
  conditions = NULL,
  exclude_random = TRUE,
  series_length = 100,
  time_series
)
```

Arguments

`model` A `gam` or `bam` model object.
`series` An unquoted expression indicating the model term that defines the series on which smoothing is applied. This is the term that is displayed on the x-axis when plotting.

difference	A named list with the levels to compute the difference of.
conditions	A named list specifying the levels to plot from the model terms not among series or difference. Notice the difference with <code>plot_smooths</code> , which uses <code>quos</code> .
exclude_random	Whether to exclude random smooths (the default is TRUE).
series_length	An integer indicating how many values along the time series to use for predicting the outcome term.
time_series	Deprecated, use <code>series</code> instead.

Value

A tibble.

Examples

```
library(mgcv)
set.seed(10)
data <- gamSim(4)
model <- gam(y ~ fac + s(x2) + s(x2, by = fac) + s(x0), data = data)

get_smooths_difference(model, x2, list(fac = c("1", "2")))

# For details, see vignette
## Not run:
vignette("plot-smooths", package = "tidymv")

## End(Not run)
```

inter_df	<i>Dataset with two factors</i>
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Description

A dataset with a normal-distributed outcome variable and two factors.

Usage

```
inter_df
```

Format

A tibble with 1259 observations and 4 variables.

x0 time series
y outcome variable
x1 factor with three levels
x2 factor with two levels

plot_difference *Plot difference smooth from a GAM.*

Description

[Superseded]

This function is from the superseded package tidymv. Please, use the tidygam package instead.

It plots the difference smooth from a [gam](#) or [bam](#). Significant differences are marked with red areas.

Usage

```
plot_difference(  
  model,  
  series,  
  difference,  
  conditions = NULL,  
  exclude_random = TRUE,  
  series_length = 100,  
  ci_z = 1.96,  
  time_series  
)
```

Arguments

model	A gam or bam model object.
series	An unquoted expression indicating the model term that defines the series on which smoothing is applied. This is the term that is displayed on the x-axis when plotting.
difference	A named list with the levels to compute the difference of.
conditions	A named list specifying the levels to plot from the model terms not among series or difference. Notice the difference with plot_smooths , which uses quos.
exclude_random	Whether to exclude random smooths (the default is TRUE).
series_length	An integer indicating how many values along the time series to use for predicting the outcome term.
ci_z	The z-value for calculating the CIs (the default is 1.96 for 95 percent CI).
time_series	Deprecated, use series instead.

Value

A `[ggplot][ggplot2::ggplot]` object.

Examples

```
library(mgcv)
set.seed(10)
data <- gamSim(4)
model <- gam(y ~ fac + s(x2) + s(x2, by = fac) + s(x0), data = data)

plot_difference(model, x2, list(fac = c("1", "2")))

# For details, see vignette
## Not run:
vignette("plot-smooths", package = "tidymv")

## End(Not run)
```

plot_smooths

Plot GAM smooths.

Description

[Superseded]

This function is from the superseded package tidymv. Please, use the tidygam package instead.

It plots the smooths from the estimates of a [gam](#) or [bam](#) object.

Usage

```
plot_smooths(
  model,
  series,
  comparison = NULL,
  facet_terms = NULL,
  conditions = NULL,
  exclude_random = TRUE,
  exclude_terms = NULL,
  series_length = 25,
  split = NULL,
  sep = "\\.",
  transform = NULL,
  ci_z = 1.96,
  time_series
)
```

Arguments

model A gam or bam model object.

series	An unquoted expression indicating the model term that defines the series on which smoothing is applied. This is the term that is displayed on the x-axis when plotting.
comparison	An unquoted expression indicating the model term for which the comparison will be plotted.
facet_terms	An unquoted formula with the terms used for faceting.
conditions	A list of quosures with quos specifying the levels to plot from the model terms not among series, comparison, or facet_terms.
exclude_random	Whether to exclude random smooths (the default is TRUE).
exclude_terms	Terms to be excluded from the prediction. Term names should be given as they appear in the model summary (for example, "s(x0, x1)").
series_length	An integer indicating how many values along the time series to use for predicting the outcome term.
split	Columns to separate as a named list.
sep	Separator between columns (default is "\\.", which is the default with). If character, it is interpreted as a regular expression.
transform	Function used to transform the fitted values (useful for getting plots on the response scale).
ci_z	The z-value for calculating the CIs (the default is 1.96 for 95 percent CI).
time_series	Deprecated, use series instead.

Value

A `[ggplot][ggplot2::ggplot]` object.

Examples

```
library(mgcv)
set.seed(10)
data <- gamSim(4)
model <- gam(y ~ fac + s(x2) + s(x2, by = fac) + s(x0), data = data)

plot_smooths(model, x2, fac)

# alternative model specification
model <- gam(y ~ s(fac, bs = "re") + s(x2) + s(x2, by = fac) + s(x0), data = data)
plot_smooths(model, x2, fac)

# For details, see vignette
## Not run:
vignette("plot-smooths", package = "tidymv")

## End(Not run)
```

pois_df	<i>Dataset with a Poisson outcome variable</i>
---------	--

Description

A dataset with a Poisson-distributed outcome variable and a factor.

Usage

```
pois_df
```

Format

A tibble with 2500 observations and 3 variables.

y outcome count variable

x time series

fac factor with two levels

predict_gam	<i>Get predictions from a GAM model.</i>
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Description**[Superseded]**

This function is from the superseded package tidymv. Please, use the tidygam package instead.

It returns a tibble with the predictions from all the terms in a [gam](#) or [bam](#) model.

If you simply want to return a tibble with the predicted values of the response/outcome variable based on all terms (minus excluded smooth terms), set `type = "link"` (the default). Note that if `type = "link"`, parametric terms cannot be excluded from the prediction, due to limitations of mgcv. If you want to return a tibble with the predicted values of the response/outcome variable for each term in the model separately, set `type = "terms"`. This type can be helpful if you want more flexibility in plotting.

Usage

```
predict_gam(  
  model,  
  exclude_terms = NULL,  
  length_out = 50,  
  values = NULL,  
  type = "link"  
)
```

Arguments

model	A gam or bam model object.
exclude_terms	Terms to be excluded from the prediction. Term names should be given as they appear in the model summary (for example, "s(x0, x1)").
length_out	An integer indicating how many values along the numeric predictors to use for predicting the outcome term (the default is 50).
values	User supplied values for specific terms as a named list. If the value is NULL, the first value of the term is selected (useful when excluding terms).
type	Either "link" or "terms". See Details below.

Value

A tibble with predictions from a [gam](#) or [bam](#) model.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(mgcv)
set.seed(10)
data <- gamSim(4)
model <- gam(y ~ fac + s(x2) + s(x2, by = fac) + s(x0), data = data)

# get predictions
p <- predict_gam(model)

# get predictions excluding x0 (the coefficient of x0 is set to 0);
# setting the value for the excluded term to NULL with the argument 'values'
# reduces computation time
p_2 <- predict_gam(model, exclude_terms = "s(x0)", values = list(x0 = NULL))

# get predictions with chosen values of x0
p_3 <- predict_gam(model, values = list(x0 = c(0.250599, 0.503313, 0.756028)))

## End(Not run)
```

Index

* datasets

inter_df, 6

pois_df, 10

bam, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11

create_start_event, 2

gam, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11

geom_smooth_ci, 3

get_gam_predictions, 4

get_smooths_difference, 5

inter_df, 6

plot_difference, 7

plot_smooths, 6, 7, 8

pois_df, 10

predict_gam, 3, 10