

Package ‘tidymv’

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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>

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

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.1.0

Depends R (>= 2.10)

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

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

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NeedsCompilation no

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

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)
```

geom_smooth_ci	<i>Smooths and confidence intervals.</i>
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Description

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 NULL, 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

It returns a tibble with the predictions from a 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().

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)
```

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_smooths	<i>Plot GAM smooths.</i>
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Description

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.

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

Dataset with a Poisson outcome variable

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

Get all predictions from a GAM model.

Description

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

Usage

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

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).

Value

A tibble with predictions from a 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)

# 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)))
```

tidymv

tidymv: Plotting for generalised additive models.

Description

This package provides functions for visualising generalised additive models and get predicted values using tidy tools from the tidyverse. The name stands for TIDY Model Visualisation.

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