

Package ‘tidypredict’

February 26, 2018

Version 0.2.0

Title Run Predictions Inside the Database

Description It parses a fitted 'R' model object, and returns a formula in 'Tidy Eval' code that calculates the predictions. It works with several databases back-ends because it leverages 'dplyr' and 'dbplyr' for the final 'SQL' translation of the algorithm. It currently supports `lm()`, `glm()`, `randomForest()` and `ranger()` models.

Depends R (>= 3.1)

Imports dplyr(>= 0.7), rlang, purrr, tibble, tidyr

Suggests dbplyr, testthat, randomForest, ranger, knitr, rmarkdown, nycflights13, RSQLite, methods, DBI

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URL <http://tidypredict.netlify.com/>

BugReports <https://github.com/edgararuiz/tidypredict/issues>

RoxygenNote 6.0.1

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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Date/Publication 2018-02-25 23:00:08 UTC

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acceptable_formula	<i>Checks that the formula can be parsed</i>
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Description

Uses an S3 method to check that a given formula can be parsed based on its class. It currently scans for contrasts that are not supported and in-line functions. (e.g: `lm(wt ~ as.factor(am))`). Since this function is meant for function interaction, as opposed to human interaction, a successful check is silent.

Usage

```
acceptable_formula(model)
```

Arguments

model	An R model object
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Examples

```
model <- lm(mpg ~ wt, mtcars)
acceptable_formula(model)
```

parse_model	<i>Converts an R model object into a table</i>
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Description

It parses a fitted R model's structure and extracts the components needed to create a dplyr formula for prediction. The function also creates a data frame using an specific format so that other functions in the future can also pass parsed tables to a given formula creating function.

Usage

```
parse_model(model)
```

Arguments

model	An R model object. It currently supports <code>lm()</code> , <code>glm()</code> and <code>randomForest()</code> models.
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Examples

```
library(dplyr)
df <- mutate(mtcars, cyl = paste0("cyl", cyl))
model <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl * disp, offset = am, data = df)
tidypredict_fit(model)
```

tidypredict_fit	Returns a Tidy Eval formula to calculate fitted values
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Description

It parses a model or uses an already parsed model to return a Tidy Eval formula that can then be used inside a dplyr command.

Usage

```
tidypredict_fit(model)
```

Arguments

model	An R model or a tibble with a parsed model. It currently supports lm(), glm() and randomForest() models.
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Examples

```
library(dplyr)
df <- mutate(mtcars, cyl = paste0("cyl", cyl))
model <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl * disp, offset = am, data = df)
tidypredict_fit(model)
```

tidypredict_interval	Returns a Tidy Eval formula to calculate prediction interval
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Description

It parses a model or uses an already parsed model to return a Tidy Eval formula that can then be used inside a dplyr command.

Usage

```
tidypredict_interval(model, interval = 0.95)
```

Arguments

model	An R model or a tibble with a parsed model. It currently supports lm() models only.
interval	The prediction interval, defaults to 0.95

Details

The result still has to be added to the fit to obtain the upper bound, and subtracted from fit to obtain the lower bound.

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
df <- mutate(mtcars, cyl = paste0("cyl", cyl))
model <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl * disp, offset = am, data = df)
tidypredict_interval(model)
```

tidypredict_test	<i>Tests base predict function against tidypredict</i>
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Description

Compares the results of predict() and tidypredict_to_column() functions.

Usage

```
tidypredict_test(model, df = model$model, threshold = 1e-12,
  include_intervals = FALSE, max_rows = NULL)
```

Arguments

model	An R model or a tibble with a parsed model. It currently supports lm(), glm() and randomForest() models.
df	A data frame that contains all of the needed fields to run the prediction. It defaults to the "model" data frame object inside the model object.
threshold	The number that a given result difference, between predict() and tidypredict_to_column() should not exceed. For continuous predictions, the default value is 0.000000000001 (1e-12), for categorical predictions, the default value is 0.
include_intervals	Switch to indicate if the prediction intervals should be included in the test. It defaults to FALSE.
max_rows	The number of rows in the object passed in the df argument. Highly recommended for large data sets.

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
df <- mutate(mtcars, cyl = paste0("cyl", cyl))
model <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl * disp, offset = am, data = df)
tidypredict_test(model)
```

tidypredict_to_column *Adds the prediction columns to a piped command set*

Description

Adds a new column with the results from `tidypredict_fit()` to a piped command set. If `add_interval` is set to `TRUE`, then it will add two additional columns, one for the lower and another for the upper prediction interval bounds.

Usage

```
tidypredict_to_column(df, model, add_interval = FALSE, interval = 0.95,
  vars = c("fit", "upper", "lower"))
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data.frame or tibble
<code>model</code>	An R model or a parsed model inside a data frame
<code>add_interval</code>	Switch that indicates if the prediction interval columns should be added. Defaults to <code>FALSE</code>
<code>interval</code>	The prediction interval, defaults to 0.95. It is ignored if <code>add_interval</code> is set to <code>FALSE</code>
<code>vars</code>	The name of the variables that this function will produce. It defaults to "fit", "upper", and "lower".

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
df <- mutate(mtcars, cyl = paste0("cyl", cyl))
model <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl * disp, offset = am, data = df)

df %>%
  tidypredict_to_column(model, add_interval = TRUE)
```

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