Package ‘mcp’

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Description  Flexible and informed regression with Multiple Change Points. 'mcp' can infer change points in means, variances, autocorrelation structure, and any combination of these, as well as the parameters of the segments in between. All parameters are estimated with uncertainty and prediction intervals are supported - also near the change points. 'mcp' supports hypothesis testing via Savage-Dickey density ratio, posterior contrasts, and cross-validation. 'mcp' is described in Lindeløv (submitted) <doi:10.31219/osf.io/fzqxv> and generalizes the approach described in Carlin, Gelfand, & Smith (1992) <doi:10.2307/2347570> and Stephens (1994) <doi:10.2307/2986119>.

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mcp-package

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**mcp-package**

*Regression with Multiple Change Points*

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**Description**

The mcp package provides an interface to fit regression models with multiple change points between generalized linear segments, optionally with per-segment variance and autocorrelation structures.

The main function of mcp is the mcp() function, which uses a formula syntax to specify a wide range of change point models. Based on the supplied data, formulas, and additional information, it writes JAGS code on the fly and use rstan to fit the model, optionally in parallel to speed up sampling. You will need to install JAGS for mcp() to work.

A large number of post-processing methods can be applied. These include...
• Summarise fits using `summary()`, `fixef()`, and `ranef()`.
• Visualize fits using `plot()` and individual parameters using `plot_pars()`.
• Test hypotheses using `hypothesis()` and `loo()`.

Extensive documentation with worked examples is available at the mcp website.

bernoulli

Bernoulli family for mcp

Description

Bernoulli family for mcp

Usage

bernoulli(link = "logit")

Arguments

link Link function.

criterion Compute information criteria for model comparison

Description

Takes an mcpfit as input and computes information criteria using loo or WAIC. Compare models using `loo_compare` and `loo_model_weights`. more in `loo`.

Usage

criterion(fit, criterion = "loo", ...)

## S3 method for class 'mcpfit'

loo(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'mcpfit'

waic(x, ...)

Arguments

fit An mcpfit object.
criterion One of "loo" (calls loo) or "waic" (calls waic).
... Currently ignored
x An mcpfit object.
Value

a loo or psis_loo object.

Methods (by generic)

- loo: Computes loo on mcpfit objects
- waic: Computes WAIC on mcpfit objects

Author(s)

Jonas Kristoffer Lindeløv <jonas@lindeloev.dk>

See Also

criterion
criterion

Examples

```r
# Define two models and sample them
# options(mc.cores = 3) # Speed up sampling
ex = mcp_example("intercepts") # Get some simulated data.
model1 = list(y ~ 1 + x, ~ 1)
model2 = list(y ~ 1 + x) # Without a change point
fit1 = mcp(model1, ex$data)
fit2 = mcp(model2, ex$data)

# Compute LOO for each and compare (works for waic(fit) too)
fit1$loo = loo(fit1)
fit2$loo = loo(fit2)
loo::loo_compare(fit1$loo, fit2$loo)
```

Description

This was generated using mcp_examples("demo",sample = TRUE).

Usage

demo_fit

Format

An mcpfit object.
exponential

Exponential family for mcp

Description

Exponential family for mcp

Usage

exponential(link = "identity")

Arguments

link Link function (Character).

fitted.mcpfit

Expected Values from the Posterior Predictive Distribution

Description

Expected Values from the Posterior Predictive Distribution

Usage

## S3 method for class 'mcpfit'
fitted(
  object,
  newdata = NULL,
  summary = TRUE,
  probs = TRUE,
  rate = TRUE,
  prior = FALSE,
  which_y = "ct",
  varying = TRUE,
  arma = TRUE,
  nsamples = NULL,
  samples_format = "tidy",
  scale = "response",
  ...
)
Arguments

- **object**: An `mcpfit` object.
- **newdata**: A `tibble` or a `data.frame` containing predictors in the model. If `NULL` (default), the original data is used.
- **summary**: Summarise at each x-value
- **probs**: Vector of quantiles. Only in effect when `summary = TRUE`.
- **rate**: Boolean. For binomial models, plot on raw data (`rate = FALSE`) or response divided by number of trials (`rate = TRUE`). If FALSE, linear interpolation on trial number is used to infer trials at a particular x.
- **prior**: `TRUE/FALSE`. Plot using prior samples? Useful for `mcp(..., sample = "both")`
- **which_y**: What to plot on the y-axis. One of
  - "ct": The central tendency which is often the mean after applying the link function.
  - "sigma": The variance
  - "ar1", "ar2", etc. depending on which order of the autoregressive effects you want to plot.
- **varying**: One of:
  - `TRUE` All varying effects (`fit$pars$varying`).
  - `FALSE` No varying effects (`c()`).
  - Character vector: Only include specified varying parameters - see `fit$pars$varying.`
- **arma**: Whether to include autoregressive effects.
  - `TRUE` Compute autoregressive residuals. Requires the response variable in `newdata`.
  - `FALSE` Disregard the autoregressive effects. For `family = gaussian()`, `predict()` just use `sigma` for residuals.
- **nsamples**: Integer or `NULL`. Number of samples to return/summarise. If there are varying effects, this is the number of samples from each varying group. `NULL` means "all". Ignored if both are `FALSE`. More samples trade speed for accuracy.
- **samples_format**: One of "tidy" or "matrix". Controls the output format when `summary == FALSE`. See more under "value"
- **scale**: One of
  - "response": return on the observed scale, i.e., after applying the inverse link function.
  - "linear": return on the parameter scale (where the linear trends are modelled).

... Currently ignored.

Value

- If `summary = TRUE`: A `tibble` with the posterior mean for each row in `newdata`. If `newdata` is `NULL`, the data in `fit$data` is used.
• If `summary = FALSE` and `samples_format = "tidy"`: A tidybayes tibble with all the posterior samples (Ns) evaluated at each row in `newdata` (Nn), i.e., with Ns x Nn rows. If there are varying effects, the returned data is expanded with the relevant levels for each row.

The return columns are:
  - Predictors from `newdata`.
  - Sample descriptors: ".chain", ".iter", ".draw" (see the tidybayes package for more), and ".data_row" (newdata rownumber)
  - Sample values: one column for each parameter in the model.
  - The estimate. Either "predict" or "fitted", i.e., the name of the type argument.

• If `summary = FALSE` and `samples_format = "matrix"`: An N_draws x nrows(`newdata`) matrix with fitted/predicted values (depending on type). This format is used by brms and it’s useful as `yrep` in bayesplot::ppc_* functions.

Author(s)
Jonas Kristoffer Lindeløv <jonas@lindeloev.dk>

See Also
pp_eval predict.mcpfit residuals.mcpfit

Examples

```r
fitted(demo_fit)
fitted(demo_fit, probs = c(0.1, 0.5, 0.9)) # With median and 80% credible interval.
fitted(demo_fit, summary = FALSE) # Samples instead of summary.
fitted(demo_fit, 
    newdata = data.frame(time = c(-5, 20, 300)), # New data 
    probs = c(0.025, 0.5, 0.975))
```

---

**hypothesis**

Test hypotheses on mcp objects.

Description

Returns posterior probabilities and Bayes Factors for flexible hypotheses involving model parameters. The documentation for the argument hypotheses below shows examples of how to specify hypotheses, and read worked examples on the mcp website. For directional hypotheses, `hypothesis` executes the hypothesis string in a tidybayes" environment and summerises the proportion of samples where the expression evaluates to TRUE. For equals-hypothesis, a Savage-Dickey ratio is computed. Savage-Dickey requires a prior too, so remember mcp(..., sample = "both"). This function is heavily inspired by the ‘hypothesis’ function from the ‘brms’ package.
**Usage**

hypothesis(fit, hypotheses, width = 0.95, digits = 3)

**Arguments**

- **fit**: An `mcpfit` object.
- **hypotheses**: String representation of a logical test involving model parameters. Takes R code that evaluates to TRUE or FALSE in a vectorized way. Directional hypotheses are specified using `<`, `>`, `<=`, or `>=`. `hypothesis` returns the posterior probability and odds in favor of the stated hypothesis. The odds can be interpreted as a Bayes Factor. For example:
  - "cp_1 > 30": the first change point is above 30.
  - "int_1 > int_2": the intercept is greater in segment 1 than 2.
  - "x_2 - x_1 <= 3": the difference between slope 1 and 2 is less than or equal to 3.
  - "int_1 > -2 & int_1 < 2": `int_1` is between -2 and 2 (an interval hypothesis). This can be useful as a Region Of Practical Equivalence test (ROPE).
  - "cp_1^2 < 30 | (log(x_1) + log(x_2)) > 5": be creative.
  - "`cp_1_id[1]` > `cp_1_id[2]`": `id1` is greater than `id2`, as estimated through the varying-by-"id" change point in segment 1. Note that `` required for varying effects.

Hypotheses can also test equality using the equal sign (=). This runs a Savage-Dickey test, i.e., the proportion by which the probability density has increased from the prior to the posterior at a given value. Therefore, it requires `mcp(sample = "both")`. There are two requirements: First, there can only be one equal sign, so don’t use and (&) or or (|). Second, the point to test has to be on the right, and the variables on the left.

  - "cp_1 = 30": is the first change point at 30? Or to be more precise: by what factor has the credence in `cp_1 = 30` risen/fallen when conditioning on the data, relative to the prior credence?
  - "int_1 + int_2 = 0": Is the sum of two intercepts zero?
  - "`cp_1_id[John]` / `cp_1_id[Erin]` = 2": is the varying change point for `John` (which is relative to `cp_1`) double that of `Erin`?

- **width**: Float. The width of the highest posterior density interval (between 0 and 1).
- **digits**: a non-null value for digits specifies the minimum number of significant digits to be printed in values. The default, NULL, uses `getOption("digits").` (For the interpretation for complex numbers see `signif.`) Non-integer values will be rounded down, and only values greater than or equal to 1 and no greater than 22 are accepted.

**Value**

A data.frame with a row per hypothesis and the following columns:

- **hypothesis**: is the hypothesis; often re-arranged to test against zero.
• mean is the posterior mean of the left-hand side of the hypothesis.
• lower is the lower bound of the (two-sided) highest-density interval of width width.
• upper is the upper bound of ditto.
• p Posterior probability. For "=" (Savage-Dickey), it is the BF converted to p. For directional hypotheses, it is the proportion of samples that returns TRUE.
• BF Bayes Factor in favor of the hypothesis. For "=" it is the Savage-Dickey density ratio. For directional hypotheses, it is p converted to odds.

Author(s)
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ilogit

**Inverse logit function**

Description
Inverse logit function

Usage
ilogit(eta)

Arguments

eta A vector of logits

Value
A vector with same length as eta

is.mcpfit

Checks if argument is an mcpfit object

Description
Checks if argument is an mcpfit object

Usage
is.mcpfit(x)

Arguments
x An R object.
logit

*Logit function*

**Description**

Logit function

**Usage**

```r
logit(mu)
```

**Arguments**

- `mu` A vector of probabilities (0.0 to 1.0)

**Value**

A vector with same length as `mu`

---

mcp

*Fit Multiple Linear Segments And Their Change Points*

**Description**

Given a model (a list of segment formulas), mcp infers the posterior distributions of the parameters of each segment as well as the change points between segments. See more details and worked examples on the mcp website. All segments must regress on the same x-variable. Change points are forced to be ordered using truncation of the priors. You can run `fit = mcp(model, sample=FALSE)` to avoid sampling and the need for data if you just want to get the priors (`fit$prior`), the JAGS code `fit$jags_code`, or the R function to simulate data (`fit$simulate`).

**Usage**

```r
mcp(
  model,
  data = NULL,
  prior = list(),
  family = gaussian(),
  par_x = NULL,
  sample = "post",
  cores = 1,
  chains = 3,
  iter = 3000,
  adapt = 1500,
  inits = NULL,
  jags_code = NULL
)
```
Arguments

model A list of formulas - one for each segment. The first formula has the format response ~ predictors while the following formulas have the format response ~ changepoint ~ predictors. The response and change points can be omitted (changepoint ~ predictors assumes same response. ~ predictors assumes an intercept-only change point). The following can be modeled:

- **Regular formulas**: e.g., ~ 1 + x. Read more.
- **Extended formulas**: e.g., ~ 1(x^2) + exp(x) + sin(x). Read more.
- **Variance**: e.g., ~ sigma(1) for a simple variance change or ~ sigma(rel(1) + I(x^2)) for more advanced variance structures. Read more
- **Autoregression**: e.g., ~ ar(1) for a simple onset/change in AR(1) or ar(2, 0 + x) for an AR(2) increasing by x. Read more

data Data.frame or tibble in long format.
prior Named list. Names are parameter names (cp_i, int_i, xvar_i, 'sigma”) and the values are either

- A JAGS distribution (e.g., int_1 = “dnorm(0,1) T(0,”)”) indicating a conventional prior distribution. Uninformative priors based on data properties are used where priors are not specified. This ensures good parameter estimates, but it is a questionable for hypothesis testing. mcp uses SD (not precision) for dnorm, dt, dlogis, etc. See details. Change points are forced to be ordered through the priors using truncation, except for uniform priors where the lower bound should be greater than the previous change point, dunif(cp_1,MAXX).

- A numerical value (e.g., int_1 = -2.1) indicating a fixed value.

- A model parameter name (e.g., int_2 = "int_1"), indicating that this parameter is shared - typically between segments. If two varying effects are shared this way, they will need to have the same grouping variable.

- A scaled Dirichlet prior is supported for change points if they are all set to cp_i = “dirichlet(N) where N is the alpha for this change point and N = 1 is most often used. This prior is less informative about the location of the change points than the default uniform prior, but it samples less efficiently, so you will often need to set iter higher. It is recommended for hypothesis testing and for the estimation of more than 5 change points. Read more.

family One of gaussian(), binomial(), bernoulli(), or poission(). Only default link functions are currently supported.

par_x String (default: NULL). Only relevant if no segments contains slope (no hint at what x is). Set this, e.g., par_x = "time".

sample One of

- "post": Sample the posterior.
- "prior": Sample only the prior. Plots, summaries, etc. will use the prior. This is useful for prior predictive checks.
- "both": Sample both prior and posterior. Plots, summaries, etc. will default to using the posterior. The prior only has effect when doing Savage-Dickey density ratios in hypothesis.
• "none" or FALSE: Do not sample. Returns an mcpfit object without sample. This is useful if you only want to check prior strings (fit$prior), the JAGS model (fit$jags_code), etc.

cores Positive integer or "all". Number of cores.
  • 1: serial sampling. options(mc.cores = 3) will dominate cores = 1 but not larger values of cores.
  • >1: parallel sampling on this number of cores. Ideally set chains to the same value. Note: cores > 1 takes a few extra seconds the first time it's called but subsequent calls will start sampling immediately.
  • "all": use all cores but one and sets chains to the same value. This is a convenient way to maximally use your computer's power.

chains Positive integer. Number of chains to run.
iter Positive integer. Number of post-warmup samples to draw. The number of iterations per chain is iter/chains.
adapt Positive integer. Also sometimes called "burnin", this is the number of samples used to reach convergence. Set lower for greater speed. Set higher if the chains haven’t converged yet or look at tips, tricks, and debugging.
inits A list if initial values for the parameters. This can be useful if a model fails to converge. Read more in jags.model. Defaults to NULL, i.e., no inits.

jags_code String. Pass JAGS code to mcp to use directly. This is useful if you want to tweak the code in fit$jags_code and run it within the mcp framework.

Details

Notes on priors:

• Order restriction is automatically applied to cp_\$^\$ parameters using truncation (e.g., T(cp_1,)) so that they are in the correct order on the x-axis UNLESS you do it yourself. The one exception is for dunif distributions where you have to do it as above.
• In addition to the model parameters, MINX (minimum x-value), MAXX (maximum x-value), SDX (etc...), MINY, MAXY, and SDY are also available when you set priors. They are used to set uninformative default priors.
• Use SD when you specify priors for dt, dlogis, etc. JAGS uses precision but mcp converts to precision under the hood via the sd_to_prec() function. So you will see SDs in fit$prior but precision ($1/SD^2) in fit$jags_code

Value

An mcpfit object.

Author(s)
Jonas Kristoffer Lindeløv <jonas@lindeloev.dk>

See Also
get_segment_table
Examples

```r
# Define the segments using formulas. A change point is estimated between each formula.
model = list(
    response ~ 1, # Plateau in the first segment (int_1)
    ~ 0 + time, # Joined slope (time_2) at cp_1
    ~ 1 + time # Disjoined slope (int_3, time_3) at cp_2
)

# Fit it and sample the prior too.
# options(mc.cores = 3) # Uncomment to speed up sampling
ex = mcp_example("demo") # Simulated data example
demo_fit = mcp(model, data = ex$data, sample = "both")

# See parameter estimates
summary(demo_fit)

# Visual inspection of the results
plot(demo_fit) # Visualization of model fit/predictions
plot_pars(demo_fit) # Parameter distributions
pp_check(demo_fit) # Prior/Posterior predictive checks

# Test a hypothesis
hypothesis(demo_fit, "cp_1 > 10")

# Make predictions
fitted(demo_fit)
predict(demo_fit)
predict(demo_fit, newdata = data.frame(time = c(55.545, 80, 132)))

# Compare to a one-intercept-only model (no change points) with default prior
model_null = list(response ~ 1)
fit_null = mcp(model_null, data = ex$data, par_x = "time") # fit another model here
demo_fit$loo = loo(demo_fit)
fit_null$loo = loo(fit_null)
loo::loo_compare(demo_fit$loo, fit_null$loo)

# Inspect the prior. Useful for prior predictive checks.
summary(demo_fit, prior = TRUE)
plot(demo_fit, prior = TRUE)

# Show all priors. Default priors are added where you don't provide any
print(demo_fit$prior)

# Set priors and re-run
prior = list(
    int_1 = 15,
    time_2 = "dt(0, 2, 1) T(0, )", # t-dist slope. Truncated to positive.
    cp_2 = "dunif(cp_1, 80)", # change point to segment 2 > cp_1 and < 80.
    int_3 = "int_1" # Shared intercept between segment 1 and 3
)
```
```r
fit3 = mcp(model, data = ex$data, prior = prior)

# Show the JAGS model
demo_fit$jags_code
```

---

**mcpfit-class**  
*Class mcpfit of models fitted with the mcp package*

**Description**

Models fitted with the `mcp` function are represented as an `mcpfit` object which contains the user input (model, data, family), derived model characteristics (prior, parameter names, and jags code), and the fit (prior and/or posterior mcmc samples).

**Details**

See `methods(class = "mcpfit")` for an overview of available methods.

User-provided information (see `mcp` for more details):

**Slots**

- `model` A list of formulas, making up the model. Provided by user. See `mcp` for more details.
- `data` A data frame. Provided by user. See `mcp` for more details.
- `family` An `mcpfamily` object. Provided by user. See `mcp` for more details.
- `prior` A named list. Provided by user. See `mcp` for more details.
- `mcmc_post` An `mcmc.list` object with posterior samples.
- `mcmc_prior` An `mcmc.list` object with prior samples.
- `mcmc_loglik` An `mcmc.list` object with samples of log-likelihood.
- `pars` A list of character vectors of model parameter names.
- `jags_code` A string with jags code. Use `cat(fit$jags_code)` to show it.
- `simulate` A method to simulate and predict data.
- `.other` Information that is used internally by mcp.
mcp_example

Get example models and data

Description

Get example models and data

Usage

mcp_example(name, sample = FALSE)

Arguments

name

Name of the example. One of:

- "demo": Two change points between intercepts and joined/disjoined slopes.
- "ar": One change point in autoregressive residuals.
- "binomial": Binomial with two change points. Much like "demo" on a logit scale.
- "intercepts": An intercept-only change point.
- rel_prior: Relative parameterization and informative priors.
- "quadratic": A change point to a quadratic segment.
- "trigonometric": Trigonometric/seasonal data and model.
- "varying": Varying / hierarchical change points.
- "variance": A change in variance, including a variance slope.

sample

TRUE (run fit = mcp(model, data,...)) or FALSE.

Value

List with

- model: A list of formulas
- data: The simulated data
- simulated: The parameters used for simulating the data.
- fit: an mcpfit if sample = TRUE,
- call: the code to run the above.

Author(s)

Jonas Kristoffer Lindeløv <jonas@lindeloev.dk>
Examples

```r
ex = mcp_example("demo")
plot(ex$data) # Plot data
print(ex$simulated) # See true parameters used to simulate
print(ex$call) # See how the data was simulated

# Fit the model. Either...
fit = mcp(ex$model, ex$data)
plot(fit)

ex_with_fit = mcp_example("demo", sample = TRUE)
plot(ex_with_fit$fit)
```

---

**negbinomial**

*Negative binomial for mcp*

**Description**

Parameterized as \( \mu \) (mean; poisson lambda) and \( \text{size} \) (a shape parameter), so you can do \texttt{rnbinom(10, mu = 10, size = 1)}. Read more in the doc for \texttt{rnbinom},

**Usage**

```
negbinomial(link = "log")
```

**Arguments**

- `link` Link function (Character).

---

**phi**

*Inverse probit function*

**Description**

Inverse probit function

**Usage**

```
phi(eta)
```

**Arguments**

- `eta` A vector of probits

**Value**

A vector with same length as \( \mu \)
plot.mcpfit

Description

Plot prior or posterior model draws on top of data. Use `plot_pars` to plot individual parameter estimates.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'mcpfit'
plot(
x,  
facet_by = NULL,  
lines = 25,  
geom_data = "point",  
cp_dens = TRUE,  
q_fit = FALSE,  
q_predict = FALSE,  
rate = TRUE,  
prior = FALSE,  
which_y = "ct",  
arma = TRUE,  
nsamples = 2000,  
scale = "response",  
...
)
```

Arguments

- `x` An `mcpfit` object
- `facet_by` String. Name of a varying group.
- `lines` Positive integer or `FALSE`. Number of lines (posterior draws). `FALSE` or `lines = 0` plots no lines. Note that `lines` always plot fitted values - not predicted. For prediction intervals, see the `q_predict` argument.
- `geom_data` String. One of "point", "line" (good for time-series), or `FALSE` (don not plot).
- `cp_dens` TRUE/FALSE. Plot posterior densities of the change point(s)? Currently does not respect `facet_by`. This will be added in the future.
- `q_fit` Whether to plot quantiles of the posterior (fitted value).
  - TRUE Add 2.5% and 97.5% quantiles. Corresponds to `q_fit = c(0.025, 0.975)`.
  - FALSE No quantiles
  - A vector of quantiles. For example, `quantiles = 0.5` plots the median and `quantiles = c(0.2, 0.8)` plots the 20% and 80% quantiles.
- `q_predict` Same as `q_fit`, but for the prediction interval.
rate  Boolean. For binomial models, plot on raw data (rate = FALSE) or response divided by number of trials (rate = TRUE). If FALSE, linear interpolation on trial number is used to infer trials at a particular x.

prior TRUE/FALSE. Plot using prior samples? Useful for mcp(..., sample = "both")

which_y What to plot on the y-axis. One of
  • "ct": The central tendency which is often the mean after applying the link function.
  • "sigma": The variance
  • "ar1", "ar2", etc. depending on which order of the autoregressive effects you want to plot.

arma Whether to include autoregressive effects.
  • TRUE Compute autoregressive residuals. Requires the response variable in newdata.
  • FALSE Disregard the autoregressive effects. For family = gaussian(), predict() just use sigma for residuals.

nsamples Integer or NULL. Number of samples to return/summarise. If there are varying effects, this is the number of samples from each varying group. NULL means "all". Ignored if both are FALSE. More samples trade speed for accuracy.

scale One of
  • "response": return on the observed scale, i.e., after applying the inverse link function.
  • "linear": return on the parameter scale (where the linear trends are modelled).

... Currently ignored.

Details
plot() uses fit$simulate() on posterior samples. These represent the (joint) posterior distribution.

Value
A ggplot2 object.

Author(s)
Jonas Kristoffer Lindeløv <jonas@lindeloev.dk>

Examples
# Typical usage. demo_fit is an mcpfit object.
plot(demo_fit)

plot(demo_fit, prior = TRUE)  # The prior

plot(demo_fit, lines = 0, q_fit = TRUE)  # 95% HDI without lines
plot(demo_fit, q_predict = c(0.1, 0.9))  # 80% prediction interval
plot_pars

plot(demo_fit, which_y = "sigma", lines = 100) # The variance parameter on y

# Show a panel for each varying effect
# plot(fit, facet_by = "my_column")

# Customize plots using regular ggplot2
library(ggplot2)
plot(demo_fit) + theme_bw(15) + ggtitle("Great plot!"))

plot_pars

Plot individual parameters

Description
Plot many types of plots of parameter estimates. See examples for typical use cases.

Usage
plot_pars(
  fit,
  pars = "population",
  regex_pars = character(0),
  type = "combo",
  ncol = 1,
  prior = FALSE
)

Arguments
fit An mcpfit object.
pars Character vector. One of:
  • Vector of parameter names.
  • "population" plots all population parameters.
  • "varying" plots all varying effects. To plot a particular varying effect, use
    regex_pars = "^name".
regex_pars Vector of regular expressions. This will typically just be the beginning of the parameter name(s), i.e., "^cp_" plots all change points, "^my_varying" plots all levels of a particular varying effect, and "^cp_|^my_varying" plots both.
type String or vector of strings. Calls bayesplot::mcmc_>>type<<(). Common calls are "combo", "trace", and "dens_overlay". Current options include 'acf', 'acf_bar', 'areas', 'areas_ridges', 'combo', 'dens', 'dens_chains', 'dens_overlay', 'hist', 'intervals', 'rank_hist', 'rank_overlay', 'trace', 'trace_highlight', and 'violin'.
ncol Number of columns in plot. This is useful when you have many parameters and only one plot type.
prior TRUE/FALSE. Plot using prior samples? Useful for mcp(..., sample = "both")
Details

For other type, it calls bayesplot::mcmc_type(). Use these directly on fit$mcmc_post or fit$mcmc_prior if you want finer control of plotting, e.g., bayesplot::mcmc_dens(fit$mcmc_post).

There are also a number of useful plots in the coda package, i.e., coda::gelman.plot(fit$mcmc_post) and coda::crosscorr.plot(fit$mcmc_post)

In any case, if you see a few erratic lines or parameter estimates, this is a sign that you may want to increase argument ‘adapt’ and ‘iter’ in mcp.

Value

A ggplot2 object.

Author(s)

Jonas Kristoffer Lindeløv <jonas@lindeloev.dk>

Examples

# Typical usage. demo_fit is an mcpfit object.
plot_pars(demo_fit)

## Not run:
# More options
plot_pars(demo_fit, regex_pars = "^cp_")  # Plot only change points
plot_pars(demo_fit, pars = c("int_3", "time_3"))  # Plot these parameters
plot_pars(demo_fit, type = c("trace", "violin"))  # Combine plots
# Some plots only take pairs. hex is good to assess identifiability
plot_pars(demo_fit, type = "hex", pars = c("cp_1", "time_2"))

# Visualize the priors:
p
plot_pars(demo_fit, prior = TRUE)

# Useful for varying effects:
# plot_pars(my_fit, pars = "varying", ncol = 3)  # plot all varying effects
# plot_pars(my_fit, regex_pars = "my_varying", ncol = 3)  # plot all levels of a particular varying

# Customize multi-column ggplots using "x" instead of "+
library(patchwork)
library(ggplot2)
plot_pars(demo_fit, type = c("trace", "dens_overlay"){* theme_bw(10)}

## End(Not run)
Usage

```r
pp_check(
  object,
  type = "dens_overlay",
  facet_by = NULL,
  newdata = NULL,
  prior = FALSE,
  varying = TRUE,
  arma = TRUE,
  nsamples = 100,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- **object**: An mcpfit object.
- **type**: One of bayesplot::available_ppc("grouped",invert = TRUE) %>% stringr::str_remove("ppc_")
- **facet_by**: Name of a column in data modeled as varying effect(s).
- **newdata**: A tibble or a data.frame containing predictors in the model. If NULL (default), the original data is used.
- **prior**: TRUE/FALSE. Plot using prior samples? Useful for mcp(..., sample = "both")
- **varying**: One of:
  - TRUE All varying effects (fit$pars$varying).
  - FALSE No varying effects (c()).
  - Character vector: Only include specified varying parameters - see fit$pars$varying.
- **arma**: Whether to include autoregressive effects.
  - TRUE Compute autoregressive residuals. Requires the response variable in newdata.
  - FALSE Disregard the autoregressive effects. For family = gaussian(), predict() just use sigma for residuals.
- **nsamples**: Number of draws. Note that you may want to use all data for summary geoms. E.g., pp_check(fit, type = "ribbon", nsamples = NULL).
- **...**: Further arguments passed to bayesplot::ppc_type(y,yrep,...)

Value

A ggplot2 object for single plots. Enriched by patchwork for faceted plots.

Author(s)

Jonas Kristoffer Lindeløv <jonas@lindeloev.dk>

See Also

plot.mcpfit pp_eval
predict.mcpfit

Samples from the Posterior Predictive Distribution

**Description**

Samples from the Posterior Predictive Distribution

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'mcpfit'
predict(
  object,
  newdata = NULL,
  summary = TRUE,
  probs = TRUE,
  rate = TRUE,
  prior = FALSE,
  which_y = "ct",
  varying = TRUE,
  arma = TRUE,
  nsamples = NULL,
  samples_format = "tidy",
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: An mcpfit object.
- `newdata`: A tibble or a data.frame containing predictors in the model. If NULL (default), the original data is used.
- `summary`: Summarise at each x-value
- `probs`: Vector of quantiles. Only in effect when summary == TRUE.
- `rate`: Boolean. For binomial models, plot on raw data (rate = FALSE) or response divided by number of trials (rate = TRUE). If FALSE, linear interpolation on trial number is used to infer trials at a particular x.
- `prior`: TRUE/FALSE. Plot using prior samples? Useful for mcp(..., sample = "both")
- `which_y`: What to plot on the y-axis. One of

**Examples**

```r
pp_check(demo_fit)
pp_check(demo_fit, type = "ecdf_overlay")
#pp_check(some_varying_fit, type = "loo_intervals", facet_by = "id")
```
predict.mcpfit

- "ct": The central tendency which is often the mean after applying the link function.
- "sigma": The variance
- "ar1", "ar2", etc. depending on which order of the autoregressive effects you want to plot.

**varying**

One of:

- TRUE All varying effects (fit$par$s varying).
- FALSE No varying effects (c()).
- Character vector: Only include specified varying parameters - see fit$par$s varying.

**arma**

Whether to include autoregressive effects.

- TRUE Compute autoregressive residuals. Requires the response variable in newdata.
- FALSE Disregard the autoregressive effects. For family = gaussian(), predict() just use sigma for residuals.

**nsamples**

Integer or NULL. Number of samples to return/summarise. If there are varying effects, this is the number of samples from each varying group. NULL means "all". Ignored if both are FALSE. More samples trade speed for accuracy.

**samples_format**

One of "tidy" or "matrix". Controls the output format when summary == FALSE. See more under "value"

... Currently ignored.

**Value**

- If summary = TRUE: A tibble with the posterior mean for each row in newdata, If newdata is NULL, the data in fit$data is used.
- If summary = FALSE and samples_format = "tidy": A tidybayes tibble with all the posterior samples (Ns) evaluated at each row in newdata (Nn), i.e., with Ns x Nn rows. If there are varying effects, the returned data is expanded with the relevant levels for each row.

  The return columns are:

  - Predictors from newdata.
  - Sample descriptors: ".chain", ".iter", ".draw" (see the tidybayes package for more), and ".data_row" (newdata rownumber)
  - Sample values: one column for each parameter in the model.
  - The estimate. Either "predict" or "fitted", i.e., the name of the type argument.
- If summary = FALSE and samples_format = "matrix": An N Draws X Nrows(newdata) matrix with fitted/predicted values (depending on type). This format is used by brms and it's useful as yrep in bayesplot::ppc_* functions.

**Author(s)**

Jonas Kristoffer Lindeløv <jonas@lindeloev.dk>

**See Also**

pp_eval fitted.mcpfit residuals.mcpfit
Examples

```r
predict(demo_fit)  # Evaluate at each demo_fit$data

predict(demo_fit, probs = c(0.1, 0.5, 0.9))  # With median and 80% credible interval.
predict(demo_fit, summary = FALSE)  # Samples instead of summary.
predict(demo_fit, newdata = data.frame(time = c(-5, 20, 300)),  # Evaluate
    probs = c(0.025, 0.5, 0.975))
```

print.mcplist

### Print mcplist

**Description**

Shows a list in a more condensed format using `str(list)`.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'mcplist'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: An `mcpfit` object.
- `...`: Currently ignored

**Author(s)**

Jonas Kristoffer Lindeløv <jonas@lindeloev.dk>

print.mcptext

### Nice printing texts

**Description**

Useful for `print(fit$jags_code), print(mcp_demo$call), etc.`

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'mcptext'
print(x, ...)
```
probit

Arguments

  x  Character, often with newlines.
  ...  Currently ignored.

Author(s)

Jonas Kristoffer Lindeløv <jonas@lindeloev.dk>

Examples

mytext = "line1 = 2\n line2 = 'horse'"
class(mytext) = "mcptext"
print(mytext)

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

probit  Probit function

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Description

Probit function

Usage

probit(mu)

Arguments

  mu  A vector of probabilities (0.0 to 1.0)

Value

A vector with same length as mu

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

residuals.mcpfit  Compute Residuals From Mcpfit Objects

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Description

Equivalent to fitted(fit,...) - fit$data[, fit$data$yvar](or fitted(fit,...) - newdata[, fit$data$yvar]), but with fixed arguments for fitted: rate = FALSE, which_y = 'ct', samples_format = 'tidy'.


Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'mcpfit'
residuals(
  object,
  newdata = NULL,
  summary = TRUE,
  probs = TRUE,
  prior = FALSE,
  varying = TRUE,
  arma = TRUE,
  nsamples = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- **object**: An `mcpfit` object.
- **newdata**: A `tibble` or a `data.frame` containing predictors in the model. If `NULL` (default), the original data is used.
- **summary**: Summarise at each x-value.
- **probs**: Vector of quantiles. Only in effect when `summary == TRUE`.
- **prior**: TRUE/FALSE. Plot using prior samples? Useful for `mcp(..., sample = "both")`.
- **varying**: One of:
  - TRUE: All varying effects (`fit$pars$varying`).
  - FALSE: No varying effects (c()).
  - Character vector: Only include specified varying parameters - see `fit$pars$varying`.
- **arma**: Whether to include autoregressive effects.
  - TRUE: Compute autoregressive residuals. Requires the response variable in `newdata`.
  - FALSE: Disregard the autoregressive effects. For `family = gaussian()`, `predict()` just use `sigma` for residuals.
- **nsamples**: Integer or `NULL`. Number of samples to return/summarise. If there are varying effects, this is the number of samples from each varying group. `NULL` means "all". Ignored if both are FALSE. More samples trade speed for accuracy.
- **...**: Currently ignored.

Author(s)

Jonas Kristoffer Lindeløv <jonas@lindeloev.dk>

See Also

`pp_eval`, `fitted.mcpfit`, `predict.mcpfit`
Examples

```r
  residuals(demo_fit)
  residuals(demo_fit, probs = c(0.1, 0.5, 0.9))  # With median and 80% credible interval.
  residuals(demo_fit, summary = FALSE)  # Samples instead of summary.
```

---

**sd_to_prec**

*Transform a prior from SD to precision.*

---

**Description**

JAGS uses precision rather than SD. This function converts `dnorm(4.2, 1.3)` into `dnorm(4.2, 1/1.3^2)`. It allows users to specify priors using SD and then it’s transformed for the JAGS code. It works for the following distributions: `dnorm|dt|dcauchy|ddexp|dlogis|dlnorm`. In all of these, `tau/sd` is the second parameter.

**Usage**

```r
  sd_to_prec(prior_str)
```

**Arguments**

- `prior_str` String. A JAGS prior. Can be truncated, e.g. `dt(3, 2, 1) T(my_var, )`.

**Value**

A string

**Author(s)**

Jonas Kristoffer Lindeløv <jonas@lindeloev.dk>

---

**summary.mcpfit**

*Summarise mcpfit objects*

---

**Description**

Summarise parameter estimates and model diagnostics.
## S3 method for class 'mcpfit'
summary(object, width = 0.95, digits = 2, prior = FALSE, ...)

fixef(object, width = 0.95, prior = FALSE, ...)

ranef(object, width = 0.95, prior = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'mcpfit'
print(x, ...)

### Arguments

- **object**
  - An `mcpfit` object.
- **width**
  - Float. The width of the highest posterior density interval (between 0 and 1).
- **digits**
  - A non-null value for digits specifies the minimum number of significant digits to be printed in values. The default, NULL, uses `getOption("digits")`. (For the interpretation for complex numbers see `signif`.) Non-integer values will be rounded down, and only values greater than or equal to 1 and no greater than 22 are accepted.
- **prior**
  - TRUE/FALSE. Summarise prior instead of posterior?
- **...**
  - Currently ignored
- **x**
  - An `mcpfit` object.

### Value

A data frame with parameter estimates and MCMC diagnostics. OBS: The change point distributions are often not unimodal and symmetric so the intervals can be deceiving. Plot them using `plot_pars(fit)`.

- **mean** is the posterior mean
- **lower** is the lower quantile of the highest-density interval (HDI) given in width.
- **upper** is the upper quantile.
- **Rhat** is the Gelman-Rubin convergence diagnostic which is often taken to be acceptable if < 1.1. It is computed using `gelman.diag`.
- **n.eff** is the effective sample size computed using `effectiveSize`. Low effective sample sizes are also obvious as poor mixing in trace plots (see `plot_pars(fit)`). Read how to deal with such problems here
- **ts.err** is the time-series error, taking autoregressive correlation into account. It is computed using `spectrum0.ar`.

For simulated data, the summary contains two additional columns so that it is easy to inspect whether the model can recover the parameters. Run simulation and summary multiple times to get a sense of the robustness.

- **sim** is the value used to generate the data.
- **match** is "OK" if sim is contained in the HDI interval (lower to upper).
Functions

- `fixef`: Get population-level ("fixed") effects of an `mcpfit` object.
- `ranef`: Get varying ("random") effects of an `mcpfit` object.
- `print.mcpfit`: Print the posterior summary of an `mcpfit` object.

Author(s)

Jonas Kristoffer Lindeløv <jonas@lindeloev.dk>

Examples

```r
# Typical usage
summary(demo_fit)
summary(demo_fit, width = 0.8, digits = 4) # Set HDI width

# Get the results as a data frame
results = summary(demo_fit)

# Varying (random) effects
# ranef(my_fit)

# Summarise prior
summary(demo_fit, prior = TRUE)
```
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