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mplot-package  
Graphical model stability and model selection procedures

Description

Graphical model stability and model selection procedures

References


af  
The adaptive fence procedure

Description

This function implements the adaptive fence procedure to first find the optimal cstar value and then finds the corresponding best model as described in Jiang et. al. (2009) with some practical modifications.

Usage

af(mf, B = 60, n.c = 20, initial.stepwise = FALSE, force.in = NULL, cores, nvmax, c.max, screen = FALSE, seed = NULL, ...)

Arguments

- `mf`: a fitted 'full' model, the result of a call to lm or glm (and in the future lme or lmer).
- `B`: number of bootstrap replications at each fence boundary value
- `n.N`: number of boundary values to be considered
- `initial.stepwise`: logical. Performs an initial stepwise procedure to look for the range of model sizes where attention should be focussed. See details for implementation.
- `force.in`: the names of variables that should be forced into all estimated models
- `cores`: number of cores to be used when parallel processing the bootstrap
- `nvmax`: size of the largest model that can still be considered as a viable candidate. Included for performance reasons but if it is an active constraint it could lead to misleading results.
- `c.max`: manually specify the upper boundary limit. Only applies when `initial.stepwise=FALSE`.
- `screen`: logical, whether or not to perform an initial screen for outliers. Highly experimental, use at own risk. Default = `FALSE`.
- `seed`: random seed for reproducible results
- `...`: further arguments (currently unused)

Details

The initial stepwise procedure performs forward stepwise model selection using the AIC and backward stepwise model selection using BIC. In general the backwise selection via the more conservative BIC will tend to select a smaller model than that of the forward selection AIC approach. The size of these two models is found, and we go two dimensions smaller and larger to estimate a sensible range of `c` values over which to perform a parametric bootstrap.

This procedure can take some time. It is recommended that you start with a relatively small number of bootstrap samples (`B`) and grid of boundary values (`n.N`) and increase both as required.

If you use `initial.stepwise=TRUE` then in general you will need a smaller grid of boundary values than if you select `initial.stepwise=FALSE`. It can be useful to check `initial.stepwise=FALSE` with a small number of bootstrap replications over a sparse grid to ensure that the `initial.stepwise=TRUE` has landed you in a reasonable region.

The `best.only=FALSE` option when plotting the results of the adaptive fence is a modification to the adaptive fence procedure which considers all models at a particular size that pass the fence hurdle when calculating the p* values. In particular, for each value of `c` and at each bootstrap replication, if a candidate model is found that passes the fence, then we look to see if there are any other models of the same size that also pass the fence. If no other models of the same size pass the fence, then that model is allocated a weight of 1. If there are two models that pass the fence, then the best model is allocated a weight of 1/2. If three models pass the fence, the best model gets a weight of 1/3, and so on. After `B` bootstrap replications, we aggregate the weights by summing over the various models. The p* value is the maximum aggregated weight divided by the number of bootstrap replications. This correction penalises the probability associated with the best model if there were other models of the same size that also passed the fence hurdle. The rationale being that if a model has no redundant variables then it will be the only model at that size that passes the
fence over a range of values of c. The result is more pronounced peaks which can help to determine the location of the correct peak and identify the optimal c*.
See ?plot.af or help("plot.af") for details of the plot method associated with the result.

References


See Also

plot.af

Examples

n = 100
set.seed(11)
e = rnorm(n)
x1 = rnorm(n)
x2 = rnorm(n)
x3 = x1^2
x4 = x2^2
x5 = x1*x2
y = 1 + x1 + x2 + e
dat = data.frame(y,x1,x2,x3,x4,x5)
lm1 = lm(y ~ ., data = dat)

## Not run:
af1 = af(lm1, initial.stepwise = TRUE, seed = 1)
summary(af1)
plot(af1)

## End(Not run)
Format

A data frame with 50 observations on 10 variables.

Details

Inspired by the pathoeg data set in the MPV package.

Examples

data(artificialeg)
full.mod = lm(y~.,data=artificialeg)
step(full.mod)
# generating model
n=50
set.seed(8) # a seed of 2 also works
x1 = rnorm(n,0,22,2)
x7 = 0.5*x1 + rnorm(n,0,sd=2)
x6 = -0.75*x1 + rnorm(n,0,3)
x3 = -0.5-0.5*x6 + rnorm(n,0,2)
x9 = rnorm(n,0,6,3.5)
x4 = 0.5*x9 + rnorm(n,0,4,2)
x2 = -0.5 + 0.5*x9 + rnorm(n,0,sd=2)
x5 = -0.5*x2+0.5*x3+0.5*x6-0.5*x9+rnorm(n,0,1.5)
x8 = x1 + x2 -2*x3 - 0.3*x4 + x5 - 1.6*x6 - 1*x7 + x9 +rnorm(n,0,0.5)
y = 0.6*x8 + rnorm(n,0,2)
artificialeg = round(data.frame(x1,x2,x3,x4,x5,x6,x7,x8,x9,y),1)

bglmnet

Model stability and variable importance plots for glmnet

Description

Model stability and variable importance plots for glmnet

Usage

bglmnet(mf, nlambda = 100, lambda = NULL, B = 100, penalty.factor,
        screen = FALSE, redundant = TRUE, cores = NULL, force.in = NULL,
        seed = NULL)

Arguments

mf a fitted 'full' model, the result of a call to lm or glm.
nlambda how many penalty values to consider. Default = 100.
lambda manually specify the penalty values (optional).
B number of bootstrap replications
penalty.factor

Separate penalty factors can be applied to each coefficient. This is a number that multiplies lambda to allow differential shrinkage. Can be 0 for some variables, which implies no shrinkage, and that variable is always included in the model. Default is 1 for all variables (and implicitly infinity for variables listed in exclude). Note: the penalty factors are internally rescaled to sum to nvars, and the lambda sequence will reflect this change.

screen

logical, whether or not to perform an initial screen for outliers. Highly experimental, use at own risk. Default = FALSE.

redundant

logical, whether or not to add a redundant variable. Default = TRUE.

cores

number of cores to be used when parallel processing the bootstrap (Not yet implemented.)

force.in

the names of variables that should be forced into all estimated models. (Not yet implemented.)

seed

random seed for reproducible results

... further arguments (currently unused)

Details

The result of this function is essentially just a list. The supplied plot method provides a way to visualise the results.

See Also

plot.bglmnet

Examples

n = 100
gset.seed(11)
e = rnorm(n)
x1 = rnorm(n)
x2 = rnorm(n)
x3 = x1^2
x4 = x2^2
x5 = x1*x2
y = 1 + x1 + x2 + e
dat = data.frame(y, x1, x2, x3, x4, x5)
lm1 = lm(y ~ ., data = dat)

## Not run:
bg1 = bglmnet(lm1, seed = 1)
plot(bg1, which = "boot_size", interactive = TRUE)
plot(bg1, which = "boot_size", interactive = FALSE)
## plot(bg1, which = "vip", interactive = TRUE)
plot(bg1, which = "vip", interactive = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
bodyfat

Body fat data set

Description

A data frame with 128 observations on 15 variables.

Usage

data(bodyfat)

Format

A data frame with 128 observations on 15 variables.

Id  Identifier
Bodyfat  Bodyfat percentage
Age  Age (years)
Weight  Weight (kg)
Height  Height (inches)
Neck  Neck circumference (cm)
Chest  Chest circumference (cm)
Abdo  Abdomen circumference (cm) "at the umbilicus and level with the iliac crest"
Hip  Hip circumference (cm)
Thigh  Thigh circumference (cm)
Knee  Knee circumference (cm)
Ankle  Ankle circumference (cm)
Bic  Extended biceps circumference (cm)
Fore  Forearm circumference (cm)
Wrist  Wrist circumference (cm) "distal to the styloid processes"

Details

A subset of the 252 observations available in the mfp package. The selected observations avoid known high leverage points and outliers. The unused points from the data set could be used to validate selected models.

References

Examples

data(bodyfat)
full.mod = lm(Bodyfat~., data=subset(bodyfat, select=-Id))

---

diabetes  Blood and other measurements in diabetics

Description

The diabetes data frame has 442 rows and 11 columns. These are the data used in Efron et al. (2004).

Usage

data(diabetes)

Format

A data frame with 442 observations on 11 variables.

- **age**  Age
- **sex** Gender
- **bmi** Body mass index
- **map** Mean arterial pressure (average blood pressure)
- **tc** Total cholesterol (mg/dL)? Desirable range: below 200 mg/dL
- **ldl** Low-density lipoprotein ("bad" cholesterol)? Desirable range: below 130 mg/dL
- **hdl** High-density lipoprotein ("good" cholesterol)? Desirable range: above 40 mg/dL
- **tch** Blood serum measurement
- **ltg** Blood serum measurement
- **glu** Blood serum measurement (glucose?)
- **y** A quantitative measure of disease progression one year after baseline

Details

Data sourced from http://web.stanford.edu/~hastie/Papers/LARS

References


Examples

data(diabetes)
full.mod = lm(y~., data=diabetes)
Description

This data set consists of 654 observations on youths aged 3 to 19 from East Boston recorded during the middle to late 1970’s. Forced expiratory volume (FEV), a measure of lung capacity, is the variable of interest. Age and height are two continuous predictors. Sex and smoke are two categorical predictors.

Usage

data(fev)

Format

A data frame with 654 observations on 5 variables.

age Age (years)
fev Forced expiratory volume (liters). Roughly the amount of air an individual can exhale in the first second of a forceful breath.
height Height (inches).
sex Female is 0. Male is 1.
smoke A binary variable indicating whether or not the youth smokes. Nonsmoker is 0. Smoker is 1.

Details

Copies of this data set can also be found in the coneprj and tmle packages.

References


Examples

data(fev)
full.mod = lm(fev~, data=fev)
step(full.mod)
mplot  Model selection and stability curves

Description

Opens a shiny GUI to investigate a range of model selection and stability issues

Usage

mplot(mf, ...)

Arguments

mf a fitted model.
... objects of type vis or af or bglmnet.

References


Examples

n = 100
set.seed(11)
e = rnorm(n)
x1 = rnorm(n)
x2 = rnorm(n)
x3 = x1^2
x4 = x2^2
x5 = x1*x2
y = 1 + x1 + x2 + e
dat = round(data.frame(y,x1,x2,x3,x4,x5),2)
lm1 = lm(y ~ ., data = dat)
## Not run:
v1 = vis(lm1)
af1 = af(lm1)
bg1 = bglmnet(lm1)
mplot(lm1, v1, af1, bg1)

## End(Not run)
Description

Summary plot of the bootstrap results of an af object.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'af'
plot(x, pch, interactive = FALSE, classic = NULL,
     tag = NULL, shiny = FALSE, best.only = FALSE, width = 800,
     height = 400, fontSize = 12, left = 50, top = 30,
     chartWidth = "60%", chartHeight = "80%",
     backgroundColor = "transparent", legend.position = "top",
     model.wrap = NULL, legend.space = NULL, options = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` 
  af object, the result of `af`
- `pch` 
  plotting character, i.e., symbol to use
- `interactive` 
  logical. If `interactive=TRUE` a googleVis plot is provided instead of the base graphics plot. Default is `interactive=FALSE`.
- `classic` 
  logical. Depreciated. If `classic=TRUE` a base graphics plot is provided instead of a googleVis plot. For now specifying `classic` will overwrite the default interactive behaviour, though this is likely to be removed in the future.
- `tag` 
  Default NULL. Name tag of the objects to be extracted from a gvis (googleVis) object.
The default tag for is NULL, which will result in R opening a browser window. Setting `tag='chart'` or setting `options(gvis.plot.tag='chart')` is useful when googleVis is used in scripts, like knitr or rmarkdown.
- `shiny` 
  Default FALSE. Set to TRUE when using in a shiny interface.
- `best.only` 
  logical determining whether the output used the standard fence approach of only considering the best models that pass the fence (TRUE) or if it should take into account all models that pass the fence at each boundary value (FALSE).
- `width` 
  Width of the googleVis chart canvas area, in pixels. Default: 800.
- `height` 
  Height of the googleVis chart canvas area, in pixels. Default: 400.
- `fontSize` 
  font size used in googleVis chart. Default: 12.
- `left` 
  space at left of chart (pixels?). Default: "50".
- `top` 
  space at top of chart (pixels?). Default: "30".
- `chartWidth` 
  googleVis chart area width. A simple number is a value in pixels; a string containing a number followed by % is a percentage. Default: "60%"
plot.bglmnet

chartHeight  googleVis chart area height. A simple number is a value in pixels; a string containing a number followed by % is a percentage. Default: "80%"

backgroundColor  The background colour for the main area of the chart. A simple HTML color string, for example: 'red' or '#00cc00'. Default: 'transparent'

legend.position  legend position, e.g. "topleft" or "bottomright"

model.wrap  Optional parameter to split the legend names if they are too long for classic plots. model.wrap=2 means that there will be two variables per line, model.wrap=3 gives three variables per line and model.wrap=4 gives 4 variables per line.

legend.space  Optional parameter to add additional space between the legend items for the classic plot.

options  If you want to specify the full set of googleVis options.

... further arguments (currently unused)

Details

For each value of c a parametric bootstrap is performed under the full model. For each bootstrap sample we identify the smallest model inside the fence, \( \hat{\alpha}(c) \). We calculate the empirical probability of selecting model \( \alpha \) for a given value of \( c \) as

\[
p^*(c, \alpha) = P^*\{\hat{\alpha}(c) = \alpha\}.
\]

Hence, if \( B \) bootstrap replications are performed, \( p^*(c, \alpha) \) is the proportion of times that model \( \alpha \) is selected. Finally, define an overall selection probability,

\[
p^*(c) = \max_{\alpha \in A} p^*(c, \alpha)
\]

and we plot \( p^*(c) \) against \( c \). The points on the scatter plot are colour coded by the model that yielded the highest inclusion probability.

plot.bglmnet  Plot diagnostics for a bglmnet object

Description

A plot method to visualise the results of a bglmnet object.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'bglmnet'
plot(x, highlight, interactive = FALSE,
     classic = NULL, tag = NULL, shiny = FALSE, which = c("vip",
     "boot", "boot_size"), width = 800, height = 400, fontSize = 12,
     left = 50, top = 30, chartWidth = "60%", chartHeight = "80%",
     axisTitlesPosition = "out", dataOpacity = 0.5, options = NULL,
     hAxis.logScale = TRUE, ylim, text = FALSE,
     backgroundColor = "transparent", legend.position = "right",
     jitterk = 0.1, srt = 45, max.circle = 15, min.prob = 0.1, ...)```

```r
plot.bglmnet
```

```r
# plot diagnostics for a bglmnet object
```
## Arguments

- **x**: the result of \texttt{bglmnet}.
- **highlight**: the name of a variable that will be highlighted.
- **interactive**: \texttt{interactive=TRUE} if an interactive googleVis plot is desired. \texttt{interactive=FALSE} if a base graphics plot is desired. Default is \texttt{interactive=FALSE}.
- **classic**: \texttt{classic=TRUE} if a base graphics plot is desired. \texttt{classic=FALSE} if an interactive googleVis plot is desired. Default is \texttt{classic=FALSE}.
- **tag**: Optional name tag of objects to be extracted from a \texttt{gvis} object. The default tag for \texttt{tag} is NULL, which will result in R opening a browser window. Setting \texttt{tag='chart'} or \texttt{options(gvis.plot.tag='chart')} is useful when googleVis is used in scripts, like knitr or rmarkdown.
- **shiny**: \texttt{shiny=TRUE} when using in a shiny interface.
- **which**: a vector specifying the plots to be output. \texttt{which = "vip"} or plots where the size of the point representing each model is proportional to selection probabilities by model size \texttt{which = "boot_size"} or by penalty parameter \texttt{which = "boot"}.
- **width**: Width of the googleVis chart canvas area, in pixels. Default: 800.
- **height**: Height of the googleVis chart canvas area, in pixels. Default: 400.
- **fontSize**: font size used in googleVis chart. Default: 12.
- **left**: space at left of chart (pixels?). Default: "50".
- **top**: space at top of chart (pixels?). Default: "30".
- **chartWidth**: googleVis chart area width. A simple number is a value in pixels; a string containing a number followed by \% is a percentage. Default: "60%".
- **chartHeight**: googleVis chart area height. A simple number is a value in pixels; a string containing a number followed by \% is a percentage. Default: "80%".
- **axisTitlesPosition**: Where to place the googleVis axis titles, compared to the chart area. Supported values: "in" - Draw the axis titles inside the the chart area. "out" - Draw the axis titles outside the chart area. "none" - Omit the axis titles.
- **dataOpacity**: The transparency of googleVis data points, with 1.0 being completely opaque and 0.0 fully transparent.
- **options**: a list to be passed to the googleVis function giving complete control over the output. Specifying a value for \texttt{options} overwrites all other plotting variables.
- **hAxis.logScale**: logical, whether or not to use a log scale on the horizontal axis. Default = \texttt{TRUE}.
- **ylim**: the y limits of the \texttt{which="boot"} plots.
- **text**: logical, whether or not to add text labels to classic boot plot. Default = \texttt{FALSE}.
- **backgroundColor**: The background colour for the main area of the chart. A simple HTML color string, for example: 'red' or '#00cc00'. Default: 'transparent'.
legend.position

the position of the legend for classic plots. Default legend.position="right"
alternatives include legend.position="top" and legend.position="bottom"

jitterk

amount of jittering of the model size in the lvk and boot plots. Default = 0.1.

srt

when text=TRUE, the angle of rotation for the text labels. Default = 45.

max.circle

determines the maximum circle size. Default = 15.

min.prob

lower bound on the probability of a model being selected. If a model has a
selection probability lower than min.prob it will not be plotted.

... further arguments (currently unused)

See Also

bglmnet

---

**plot.vis**  
*Plot diagnostics for a vis object*

**Description**

A plot method to visualise the results of a vis object.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'vis'
plot(x, highlight, interactive = FALSE, classic = NULL,
     tag = NULL, shiny = FALSE, nbest = "all", which = c("vip", "lvk",
                        "boot"), width = 800, height = 400, fontSize = 12, left = 50,
     top = 30, chartWidth = "60\%", chartHeight = "80\%",
     axisTitlesPosition = "out", dataOpacity = 0.5, options = NULL,
     ylim, legend.position = "right", backgroundColor = "transparent",
     text = FALSE, min.prob = 0.4, srt = 45, max.circle = 15,
     print.full.model = FALSE, jitterk = 0.1, seed = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` vis object, the result of **vis**
- `highlight` the name of a variable that will be highlighted
- `interactive` logical. If `interactive=TRUE` a googleVis plot is provided instead of the base graphics plot. Default is `interactive=FALSE`.
- `classic` logical. Depreciated. If `classic=TRUE` a base graphics plot is provided instead of a googleVis plot. For now specifying `classic` will overwrite the default interactive behaviour, though this is likely to be removed in the future.
**plot.vis**

**tag**
Default NULL. Name tag of the objects to be extracted from a `gvis` (googleVis) object.

The default tag for is NULL, which will result in R opening a browser window. Setting `tag='chart'` or setting options(`gvis.plot.tag='chart'`) is useful when googleVis is used in scripts, like knitr or rmarkdown.

**shiny**
Default FALSE. Set to TRUE when using in a shiny interface.

**nbest**
maximum number of models at each model size that will be considered for the lvk plot. Can also take a value of "all" which displays all models (default).

**which**
a vector specifying the plots to be output. Variable inclusion plots which="vip"; description loss against model size which="lvk"; bootstrapped description loss against model size which="boot".

**width**
Width of the googleVis chart canvas area, in pixels. Default: 800.

**height**
Height of the googleVis chart canvas area, in pixels. Default: 400.

**font.size**
font size used in googleVis chart. Default: 12.

**left**
space at left of chart (pixels?). Default: "50".

**top**
space at top of chart (pixels?). Default: "30".

**chart.width**
googleVis chart area width. A simple number is a value in pixels; a string containing a number followed by % is a percentage. Default: "60%"

**chart.height**
googleVis chart area height. A simple number is a value in pixels; a string containing a number followed by % is a percentage. Default: "80%"

**axis.Titles.Position**
Where to place the googleVis axis titles, compared to the chart area. Supported values: "in" - Draw the axis titles inside the the chart area. "out" - Draw the axis titles outside the chart area. "none" - Omit the axis titles.

**data.opacity**
The transparency of googleVis data points, with 1.0 being completely opaque and 0.0 fully transparent.

**options**
a list to be passed to the googleVis function giving complete control over the output. Specifying a value for `options` overwrites all other plotting variables.

**ylim**
the y limits of the lvk and boot plots.

**legend.position**
the position of the legend for classic plots. Default `legend.position="right"` alternatives include `legend.position="top"` and `legend.position="bottom"`

**background-color**
The background colour for the main area of the chart. A simple HTML color string, for example: 'red' or '#00cc00'. Default: 'null' (there is an issue with GoogleCharts when setting 'transparent' related to the zoom window sticking - once that’s sorted out, the default will change back to 'transparent')

**text**
logical, whether or not to add text labels to classic boot plot. Default = FALSE.

**min.prob**
when text=TRUE, a lower bound on the probability of selection before a text label is shown.

**srt**
when text=TRUE, the angle of rotation for the text labels. Default = 45.

**max.circle**
determines the maximum circle size. Default = 15.
print.full.model
  logical, when text=TRUE this determines if the full model gets a label or not.
  Default=FALSE.

jitterk
  amount of jittering of the model size in the Ivk and boot plots. Default = 0.1.

seed
  random seed for reproducible results

... further arguments (currently unused)

Details

Specifying which = "Ivk" generates a scatter plot where the points correspond to description
loss is plot against model size for each model considered. The highlight argument is used to
differentiate models that contain a particular variable from those that do not.

Specifying which = "boot" generates a scatter plot where each circle represents a model with a
non-zero bootstrap probability, that is, each model that was selected as the best model of a partic-
ular dimension in at least one bootstrap replication. The area of each circle is proportional to the
corresponding model's bootstrapped selection probability.

References


linear models. Statistics in Medicine, 32:4438-4451. doi: 10.1002/sim.5855

10.18637/jss.v083.i09

See Also

vis

Examples

n = 100
set.seed(11)
e = rnorm(n)
x1 = rnorm(n)
x2 = rnorm(n)
x3 = x1^2
x4 = x2^2
x5 = x1*x2
y = 1 + x1 + x2 + e
dat = data.frame(y,x1,x2,x3,x4,x5)
ml1 = lm(y~.,data=dat)

## Not run:
v1 = vis(ml1, seed = 1)
plot(v1, highlight = "x1", which = "Ivk")
plot(v1, which = "boot")
print.af

plot(v1, which = "vip")
## End(Not run)

print.af

**Print method for an af object**

**Description**

Prints basic output of the bootstrap results of an af object.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'af'
print(x, best.only = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: an af object, the result of `af`
- `best.only`: logical determining whether the output used the standard fence approach of only considering the best models that pass the fence (TRUE) or if it should take into account all models that pass the fence at each boundary value (FALSE).
- `...`: further arguments (currently unused)

print.vis

**Print method for a vis object**

**Description**

Prints basic output of the bootstrap results of an vis object.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'vis'
print(x, min.prob = 0.3, print.full.model = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: a vis object, the result of `vis`
- `min.prob`: a lower bound on the probability of selection before the result is printed
- `print.full.model`: logical, determines if the full model gets printed or not. Default=FALSE.
- `...`: further arguments (currently unused)
Summary method for an af object

Description

Provides comprehensive output of the bootstrap results of an af object.

Usage

# S3 method for class 'af'
summary(object, best.only = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

object af object, the result of af
best.only logical determining whether the output used the standard fence approach of only considering the best models that pass the fence (TRUE) or if it should take into account all models that pass the fence at each boundary value (FALSE).

... further arguments (currently unused)

Model stability and variable inclusion plots

Description

Calculates and provides the plot methods for standard and bootstrap enhanced model stability plots (lvk and boot) as well as variable inclusion plots (vip).

Usage

vis(mf, nvmax, B = 100, lambda.max, nbest = "all",
use.glmulti = FALSE, cores, force.in = NULL, screen = FALSE,
redundant = TRUE, seed = NULL, ...)

Arguments

mf a fitted ’full’ model, the result of a call to lm or glm (and in the future lme or lmer)
nvmax size of the largest model that can still be considered as a viable candidate
B number of bootstrap replications
lambda.max maximum penalty value for the vip plot, defaults to 2*log(n)
nbest maximum number of models at each model size that will be considered for the lvk plot. Can also take a value of "all" which displays all models.
use.glmulti: logical. Whether to use the glmulti package instead of bestglm. Default use.glmulti=FALSE.
cores: number of cores to be used when parallel processing the bootstrap.
force.in: the names of variables that should be forced into all estimated models. (Not yet implemented.)
screen: logical, whether or not to perform an initial screen for outliers. Highly experimental, use at own risk. Default = FALSE.
redundant: logical, whether or not to add a redundant variable. Default = TRUE.
seed: random seed for reproducible results
...

Further arguments (currently unused)

Details

The result of this function is essentially just a list. The supplied plot method provides a way to visualise the results.

See ?plot.vis or help("plot.vis") for details of the plot method associated with the result.

References


See Also

plot.vis

Examples

```r
n = 100
set.seed(11)
e = rnorm(n)
x1 = rnorm(n)
x2 = rnorm(n)
x3 = x1^2
x4 = x2^2
x5 = x1*x2
y = 1 + x1 + x2 + e
dat = data.frame(y, x1, x2, x3, x4, x5)
lm1 = lm(y ~ ., data = dat)

# Not run:
v1 = vis(lm1, seed = 1)
plot(v1, highlight = "x1", which = "lvk")
plot(v1, which = "boot")
```
plot(v1, which = "vip")

## End(Not run)

### wallabies

**Rock-wallabies data set**

**Description**

On Chalkers Top in the Warrumbungles (NSW, Australia) 200 evenly distributed one metre squared plots were surveyed. Plots were placed at a density of 7-13 per hectare. The presence or absence of fresh (<1 month old) scats of rock-wallabies was recorded for each plot along with location and a selection of predictor variables.

**Usage**

data(wallabies)

**Format**

A data frame with 200 observations on 9 variables.

- **rw** Presence of rock-wallaby scat
- **edible** Percentage cover of edible vegetation
- **inedible** Percentage cover of inedible vegetation
- **canopy** Percentage canopy cover
- **distance** Distance from diurnal refuge
- **shelter** Whether or not a plot occurred within a shelter point (large rock or boulder pile)
- **lat** Latitude of the plot location
- **long** Longitude of the plot location

**Details**

Macropods defaecate randomly as they forage and scat (faecal pellet) surveys are a reliable method for detecting the presence of rock-wallabies and other macropods. Scats are used as an indication of spatial foraging patterns of rock-wallabies and sympatric macropods. Scats deposited while foraging were not confused with scats deposited while resting because the daytime refuge areas of rock-wallabies were known in detail for each colony and no samples were taken from those areas. Each of the 200 sites were examined separately to account for the different levels of predation risk and the abundance of rock-wallabies.

**References**

Examples

data(wallabies)
wdat = data.frame(subset(wallabies, select=-c(lat, long)),
  EaD = wallabies$edible*wallabies$distance,
  EaS = wallabies$edible*wallabies$shelter,
  DaS = wallabies$distance*wallabies$shelter)
M1 = glm(rw~, family = binomial(link = "logit"), data = wdat)
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