

# Package ‘ridge’

March 15, 2019

**Title** Ridge Regression with Automatic Selection of the Penalty Parameter

**Description** Linear and logistic ridge regression functions. Additionally includes special functions for genome-wide single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) data.

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**Type** Package

**BugReports** <https://github.com/SteffenMoritz/ridge/issues>

**URL** <http://github.com/SteffenMoritz/ridge>

**Repository** CRAN

**Depends** R (>= 3.0.1)

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ridge-package	<i>ridge-package description</i>
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### Description

R package for fitting linear and logistic ridge regression models.

### Details

This package contains functions for fitting linear and logistic ridge regression models, including functions for fitting linear and logistic ridge regression models for genome-wide SNP data supplied as file names when the data are too big to read into R.

For a complete list of functions, use `help(package="ridge")`.

### Author(s)

Steffen Moritz, Erika Cule

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GenBin	<i>Simulated genetic data with a binary phenotypes</i>
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---

### Description

Simulated genetic data at 15 SNPs, together with simulated binary phenotypes

### Usage

```
data(GenBin)
```

### Format

GenBin is a saved R matrix with 500 rows and 15 columns. The first column is the phenotypes and columns 2-15 contain the genotypes. Each row represents an individual. The same data are stored in flat text files in `GenBin_genotypes` and `GenBin_phenotypes` (in the directory `extdata` (in the installed package) or `inst/extdata` (in the source)).

### Source

Simulated using FREGENE

**References**

Fregene: Simulation of realistic sequence-level data in populations and ascertained samples Chadeau-Hyam, M. et al, 2008, BMC Bioinformatics 9:364

**Examples**

```
data(GenBin)
```

---

GenCont

*Simulated genetic data with continuous outcomes*

---

**Description**

Simulated genetic data with continuous outcomes.

**Usage**

```
data(GenCont)
```

**Format**

GenCont is a saved R matrix with 500 rows and 13 columns. The first column is the phenotypes and columns 2-13 contain the genotypes. Each row represents an individual. The same data are stored in flat text files in GenCont\_genotypes and GenCont\_phenotypes (in the directory extdata (in the installed package) or inst/extdata (in the source)).

**Details**

Genotypes were simulated using FREGENE.

**References**

Fregene: Simulation of realistic sequence-level data in populations and ascertained samples Chadeau-Hyam, M. et al, 2008, BMC Bioinformatics 9:364

**Examples**

```
data(GenCont)
```

---

Gorman

*The Ten-Factor data first described by Gorman and Toman (1966).*

---

**Description**

A Ten-Factor data set first described by Gorman and Toman (1966) and used by Hoerl and Kennard (1970) (and others) to investigate regression problems.

**Usage**

```
data(Gorman)
```

**Format**

Numeric matrix.

**Details**

The first column is the response on the log scale, the remaining columns are the predictors.

**Source**

Selection of variables for fitting equations to data. Gorman, J. W. and Toman, R. J. (1966) *Technometrics*, 8:27.

**References**

Selection of variables for fitting equations to data. Gorman, J. W. and Toman, R. J. (1966) *Technometrics*, 8:27. Ridge Regression: Biased estimators for nonorthogonal problems. Hoerl, A. E. and Kennard, R. W. (1970) *Technometrics*, 12:55.

**Examples**

```
data(Gorman)
```

---

Hald

*Hald data*

---

**Description**

The Hald data as used by Hoerl, Kennard and Baldwin (1975). These data are also in package `wle`.

**Usage**

```
data(Hald)
```

**Format**

Numeric matrix.

**Details**

The first column is the response and the remaining four columns are the predictors.

**References**

Ridge Regression: some simulations, Hoerl, A. E. *et al*, 1975, Comm Stat Theor Method 4:105

**Examples**

```
data(Hald)
```

---

linearRidge	<i>Linear ridge regression.</i>
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**Description**

Fits a linear ridge regression model. Optionally, the ridge regression parameter is chosen automatically using the method proposed by Cule et al (2012).

**Usage**

```
linearRidge(formula, data, lambda = "automatic", nPCs = NULL,
  scaling = c("corrForm", "scale", "none"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'ridgeLinear'
coef(object, all.coef = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ridgeLinear'
plot(x, y = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ridgeLinear'
predict(object, newdata, na.action = na.pass, all.coef = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ridgeLinear'
print(x, all.coef = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ridgeLinear'
summary(object, all.coef = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.ridgeLinear'
print(x, digits = max(3,
  getOption("digits") - 3),
  signif.stars = getOption("show.signif.stars"), ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>formula</code>	a formula expression as for regression models, of the form <code>response ~ predictors</code> . See the documentation of <code>formula</code> for other details.
<code>data</code>	an optional data frame in which to interpret the variables occurring in <code>formula</code> .
<code>lambda</code>	A ridge regression parameter. May be a vector. If <code>lambda</code> is "automatic" (the default), then the ridge parameter is chosen automatically using the method of Cule et al (2012).
<code>nPCs</code>	The number of principal components to use to choose the ridge regression parameter, following the method of Cule et al (2012). It is not possible to specify both <code>lambda</code> and <code>nPCs</code> .
<code>scaling</code>	The method to be used to scale the predictors. One of "corrform" (the default) scales the predictors to correlation form, such that the correlation matrix has unit diagonal. "scale" Standardizes the predictors to have mean zero and unit variance. "none" No scaling.
<code>object</code>	A <code>ridgeLinear</code> object, typically generated by a call to <code>linearRidge</code> .
<code>newdata</code>	An optional data frame in which to look for variables with which to predict. If omitted, the fitted values are used.
<code>na.action</code>	function determining what should be done with missing values in <code>newdata</code> . The default is to predict NA.
<code>all.coef</code>	Logical. Should results be returned for all ridge regression penalty parameters ( <code>all.coef = TRUE</code> ), or only for the ridge parameter chosen automatically using the method of Cule et al?
<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>ridgeLinear</code> (for the <code>print.ridgeLinear</code> and <code>plot.ridgeLinear</code> functions) or an object of class <code>summary.ridgeLinear</code> (for the <code>print.summary.ridgeLinear</code> function)
<code>y</code>	Dummy argument for compatibility with the default plot method. Ignored.
<code>digits</code>	minimum number of significant digits to be used for most numbers
<code>signif.stars</code>	logical; if TRUE, P-values are additionally encoded visually as significance stars in order to help scanning of long coefficient tables. It defaults to the <code>show.signif.stars</code> slot of options.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments to be passed to or from other methods.

**Details**

If an intercept is present in the model, its coefficient is not penalised. If you want to penalise an intercept, put in your own constant term and remove the intercept.

**Value**

An object of class "ridgeLinear", with components:

<code>automatic</code>	Logical. Was <code>lambda</code> chosen automatically?
<code>call</code>	The matched call.
<code>coef</code>	A named vector of fitted coefficients.

<code>df</code>	A vector of degrees of freedom of the model fit, degrees of freedom for variance, and residual degrees of freedom of the fitted model.
<code>Inter</code>	Was an intercept included?
<code>isScaled</code>	Were the predictors scaled before the model was fitted?
<code>lambda</code>	The ridge regression parameter(s).
<code>scales</code>	The scales used to standardize the predictors.
<code>terms</code>	The <code>terms</code> object used.
<code>x</code>	The scaled predictor matrix.
<code>xm</code>	A vector of means of the predictors.
<code>y</code>	The response.
<code>ym</code>	The mean of the response.

And optionally the components

<code>max.nPCs</code>	The maximum number of principal components for which a ridge regression parameter was computed.
<code>chosen.nPCs</code>	The number of principal components used to compute the ridge parameter.

### Author(s)

Erika Cule

### References

A semi-automatic method to guide the choice of ridge parameter in ridge regression. Cule, E. and De Iorio, M. (2012) arXiv:1205.0686v1 [stat.AP]

### See Also

[logisticRidge](#)

### Examples

```
data(GenCont)
mod <- linearRidge(Phenotypes ~ ., data = as.data.frame(GenCont))
summary(mod)
```

---

linearRidgeGenotypes *Fits linear ridge regression models for genome-wide SNP data.*

---

### Description

Fits linear ridge regression models for genome-wide SNP data. The SNP genotypes are not read into R but file names are passed the code directly, enabling the analysis of genome-wide scale SNP data sets.

### Usage

```
linearRidgeGenotypes(genotypesfilename, phenotypesfilename, lambda = -1,
thinfilename = NULL, betafilename = NULL, approxfilename = NULL,
permfilename = NULL, intercept =
TRUE, verbose = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

genotypesfilename	character string: path to file containing SNP genotypes coded 0, 1, 2. See Input file formats.
phenotypesfilename	character string: path to file containing phenotypes. See Input file formats.
lambda	(optional) shrinkage parameter. If not provided, the default denotes automatic choice of the shrinkage parameter using the method of Cule & De Iorio (2012).
thinfilename	(optional) character string: path to file containing three columns: SNP name, chromosome and SNP position. See Input file formats. (See details.)
betafilename	(optional) character string: path to file where the output will be written. See Output file formats.
approxfilename	(optional) character string: path to file where the approximate test p-values will be written. Approximate p-values are not computed unless this argument is given. Approximate p-values are computed using the method of Cule et al (2011). See Output file formats.
permfilename	(optional) character string: path to file where the permutation test p-values will be written. Permutation test p-values are not computed unless this argument is given. (See warning). See Output file formats.
intercept	Logical: Should the ridge regression model be fitted with an intercept? (Defaults to TRUE)
verbose	Logical: If TRUE, additional information is printed to the R output as the code runs. Defaults to FALSE.

### Details

If a file thin is supplied, and the shrinkage parameter lambda is being computed automatically based on the data, then this file is used to thin the SNP data by SNP position. If this file is not supplied, SNPs are thinned automatically based on number of SNPs.

**Value**

The vector of fitted ridge regression coefficients. If `betafilename` is given, the fitted coefficients are written to this file as well as being returned. If `approxfilename` and/or `permfilename` are given, results of approximate test p-values and/or permutation test p-values are written to the files given in their arguments.

**Input file formats**

**genotypesfilename:** A header row, plus one row for each individual, one SNP per column. The header row contains SNP names. SNPs are coded as 0, 1, 2 for minor allele count. Missing values are not accommodated. Invariant SNPs in the data cause an error, please remove these from the file before calling the function.

**phenofilename:** A single column of phenotypes with the individuals in the same order as those in the file `genotypesfilename`.

**thin:** (optional) Three columns and the same number of rows as there are SNPs in the file `genotypesfilename`, one row per SNP. First column: SNP names (must match names in `genotypesfilename`); second column: chromosome; third column: SNP position in BP.

**Output file formats**

All output files are optional. Whether or not `betafilename` is provided, fitted coefficients are returned to the R workspace. If `betafilename` is provided, fitted coefficients are written to the file specified (in addition).

**betafilename:** Two columns: First column is SNP names in same order as in `genotypesfilename`, second column is fitted coefficients. If `intercept = TRUE` (the default) then the first row is the fitted intercept (with the name `Intercept` in the first column).

**approxfilename:** Two columns: First column is SNP names in same order as in `genotypesfilename`, second column is approximate p-values.

**permfilename:** Two columns: First column is SNP names in same order as in `genotypesfilename`, second column is permutation p-values.

**Warning**

When data are large, the permutation test p-values may take a very long time to compute. It is recommended not to request permutation test p-values (using the argument `permfilename`) when data are large.

**Author(s)**

Erika Cule

**References**

Significance testing in ridge regression for genetic data. Cule, E. et al (2011) BMC Bioinformatics, 12:372 A semi-automatic method to guide the choice of ridge parameter in ridge regression. Cule, E. and De Iorio, M. (2012) arXiv:1205.0686v1 [stat.AP]

**See Also**

[linearRidge](#) for fitting linear ridge regression models when the data are small enough to be read into R. [logisticRidge](#) and [logisticRidgeGenotypes](#) for fitting logistic ridge regression models.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
  genotypesfile <- system.file("extdata","GenCont_genotypes.txt",package = "ridge")
  phenotypesfile <- system.file("extdata","GenCont_phenotypes.txt",package = "ridge")
  beta_linearRidgeGenotypes <- linearRidgeGenotypes(genotypesfilename = genotypesfile,
phenotypesfilename = phenotypesfile)
  ## compare to output of linearRidge
  data(GenCont) ## Same data as in GenCont_genotypes.txt and GenCont_phenotypes.txt
  beta_linearRidge <- linearRidge(Phenotypes ~ ., data = as.data.frame(GenCont))
  cbind(round(coef(beta_linearRidge), 6), beta_linearRidgeGenotypes)

## End(Not run)
```

---

linearRidgeGenotypesPredict

*Predict phenotypes from genome-wide SNP data based on a file of coefficients*

---

**Description**

Predict phenotypes from genome-wide SNP data based on a file of coefficients. Genotypes and fitted coefficients are provided as filenames, allowing the computation of fitted probabilities when SNP data are too large to be read into R.

**Usage**

```
linearRidgeGenotypesPredict(genotypesfilename, betafilename, phenotypesfilename = NULL,
verbose = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

genotypesfilename  
character string: path to file containing SNP genotypes coded 0, 1, 2. See Input file formats.

betafilename  
character string: path to file containing fitted coefficients. See Input file formats.

phenotypesfilename  
(optional) character string: path to file in which to write out the predicted phenotypes. See Output file formats. Whether or not this argument is supplied, the fitted coefficients are also returned by the function.

verbose  
Logical: If TRUE, additional information is printed to the R output as the code runs. Defaults to FALSE.



```

## compare to output of linearRidge
data(GenCont) ## Same data as in GenCont_genotypes.txt and GenCont_phenotypes.txt
beta_linearRidge <- linearRidge(Phenotypes ~ ., data = as.data.frame(GenCont))
pred_phen <- predict(beta_linearRidge)
print(cbind(pred_phen_genotype, pred_phen))
## Delete the temporary betafile
unlink(betafile)

## End(Not run)

```

---

logisticRidge

*Logistic ridge regression.*


---

### Description

Fits a logistic ridge regression model. Optionally, the ridge regression parameter is chosen automatically using the method proposed by Cule et al (2012).

### Usage

```
logisticRidge(formula, data, lambda = "automatic", nPCs = NULL,
              scaling = c("corrForm", "scale", "none"), ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ridgeLogistic'
coef(object, all.coef = FALSE, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ridgeLogistic'
plot(x, y = NULL, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ridgeLogistic'
predict(object, newdata = NULL, type = c("link", "response"),
        na.action = na.pass, all.coef = FALSE, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ridgeLogistic'
print(x, all.coef = FALSE, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ridgeLogistic'
summary(object, all.coef = FALSE, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.ridgeLogistic'
print(x, digits = max(3, getOption("digits") - 3),
      signif.stars = getOption("show.signif.stars"), ...)
```

### Arguments

**formula** a formula expression as for regression models, of the form response ~ predictors. See the documentation of formula for other details.

<code>data</code>	an optional data frame in which to interpret the variables occurring in formula.
<code>lambda</code>	A ridge regression parameter. If <code>lambda</code> is "automatic" (the default), then the ridge parameter is chosen automatically using the method of Cule et al (2012).
<code>nPCs</code>	The number of principal components to use to choose the ridge regression parameter, following the method of Cule et al (2012). It is not possible to specify both <code>lambda</code> and <code>nPCs</code> .
<code>scaling</code>	The method to be used to scale the predictors. One of "corrform" (the default) scales the predictors to correlation form, such that the correlation matrix has unit diagonal. "scale" Standardizes the predictors to have mean zero and unit variance. "none" No scaling.
<code>object</code>	A <code>ridgeLogistic</code> object, typically generated by a call to <code>linearRidge</code> .
<code>newdata</code>	An optional data frame in which to look for variables with which to predict. If omitted, the fitted values are used.
<code>type</code>	the type of prediction required. The default predictions are of log-odds (probabilities on logit scale) and <code>type = "response"</code> gives the predicted probabilities.
<code>na.action</code>	function determining what should be done with missing values in <code>newdata</code> . The default is to predict NA.
<code>all.coef</code>	Logical. Should results be returned for all ridge regression penalty parameters ( <code>all.coef = TRUE</code> ), or only for the ridge parameter chosen automatically using the method of Cule et al?
<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>ridgeLogistic</code> (for the <code>print.ridgeLogistic</code> and <code>plot.ridgeLogistic</code> functions) or an object of class <code>summary.ridgeLogistic</code> (for the <code>print.summary.ridgeLogistic</code> function)
<code>y</code>	Dummy argument for compatibility with the default <code>plot</code> method. Ignored.
<code>digits</code>	minimum number of significant digits to be used for most numbers
<code>signif.stars</code>	logical; if TRUE, P-values are additionally encoded visually as significance stars in order to help scanning of long coefficient tables. It defaults to the <code>show.signif.stars</code> slot of options.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments to be passed to or from other methods.

### Details

If an intercept is present in the model, its coefficient is not penalised. If you want to penalise an intercept, put in your own constant term and remove the intercept.

### Value

An object of class "ridgeLogistic", with components:

<code>automatic</code>	Was <code>lambda</code> chosen automatically?
<code>call</code>	The matched call.
<code>coef</code>	A named vector of fitted coefficients.
<code>df</code>	A vector of degrees of freedom of the model fit and degrees of freedom for variance.

Inter	Was in intercept included?
isScaled	Were the predictors scaled before the model was fitted?
lambda	The ridge regression parameter.
scales	The scales used to standardize the predictors.
terms	The <code>terms</code> object used.
x	The scaled predictor matrix.
xm	A vector of means of the predictors.
y	The response.
And optionally the component	
nPCs	The number of principal components used to compute the ridge regression parameter.

### Author(s)

Erika Cule

### References

A semi-automatic method to guide the choice of ridge parameter in ridge regression. Cule, E. and De Iorio, M. (2012) arXiv:1205.0686v1 [stat.AP]

### See Also

[linearRidge](#)

### Examples

```
data(GenBin)
mod <- logisticRidge(Phenotypes ~ ., data = as.data.frame(GenBin))
summary(mod)
```

---

logisticRidgeGenotypes

*Fits logistic ridge regression models for genome-wide SNP data.*

---

### Description

Fits logistic ridge regression models for genome-wide SNP data. The SNP genotypes are not read into R but file names are passed to the code directly, enabling the analysis of genome-wide SNP data sets which are too big to be read into R.

**Usage**

```
logisticRidgeGenotypes(genotypesfilename, phenotypesfilename, lambda = -1,
  thinfilename = NULL, betafilename = NULL, approxfilename = NULL,
  permfilename = NULL, intercept =
  TRUE, verbose = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

genotypesfilename	character string: path to file containing SNP genotypes coded 0, 1, 2. See Input file formats.
phenotypesfilename	character string: path to file containing phenotypes. See Input file formats.
lambda	(optional) shrinkage parameter. If not provided, the default denotes automatic choice of the shrinkage parameter using the method of Cule & De Iorio (2012).
thinfilename	(optional) character string: path to file containing three columns: SNP name, chromosome and SNP position. See Input file formats. (See details.)
betafilename	(optional) character string: path to file where the output will be written. See Output file formats.
approxfilename	(optional) character string: path to file where the approximate test p-values will be written. Approximate p-values are not computed unless this argument is given. Approximate p-values are computed using the method of Cule et al (2011). See Output file formats.
permfilename	(optional) character string: path to file where the permutation test p-values will be written. Permutation test p-values are not computed unless this argument is given. (See warning). See Output file formats.
intercept	Logical: Should the ridge regression model be fitted with an intercept? Defaults to TRUE.
verbose	Logical: If TRUE, additional information is printed to the R output as the code runs. Defaults to FALSE.

**Details**

If a file thin is supplied, and the shrinkage parameter lambda is being computed automatically based on the data, then this file is used to thin the SNP data by SNP position. If this file is not supplied, SNPs are thinned automatically based on number of SNPs.

**Value**

The vector of fitted ridge regression coefficients. If betafilename is given, the fitted coefficients are written to this file as well as being returned. If approxfilename and/or permfilename are given, results of approximate test p-values and/or permutation test p-values are written to the files given in their arguments.

**Input file formats**

**genotypesfilename:** A header row, plus one row for each individual, one SNP per column. The header row contains SNP names. SNPs are coded as 0, 1, 2 for minor allele count. Missing values are not accommodated. Invariant SNPs in the data cause an error, please remove these from the file before calling the function.

**phenofilename:** A single column of phenotypes with the individuals in the same order as those in the file `genotypesfilename`. Phenotypes must be coded as 0 or 1.

**thin:** (optional) Three columns and the same number of rows as there are SNPs in the file `genotypesfilename`, one row per SNP. First column: SNP names (must match names in `genotypesfilename`); second column: chromosome; third column: SNP position in BP.

**Output file formats**

All output files are optional. Whether or not `betafilename` is provided, fitted coefficients are returned to the R workspace. If `betafilename` is provided, fitted coefficients are written to the file specified (in addition).

**betafilename:** Two columns: First column is SNP names in same order as in `genotypesfilename`, second column is fitted coefficients. If `intercept = TRUE` (the default) then the first row is the fitted intercept (with the name `Intercept` in the first column).

**approxfilename:** Two columns: First column is SNP names in same order as in `genotypesfilename`, second column is approximate p-values.

**permf filename:** Two columns: First column is SNP names in same order as in `genotypesfilename`, second column is permutation p-values.

**Warning**

When data are large, the permutation test p-values may take a very long time to compute. It is recommended not to request permutation test p-values (using the argument `permf filename`) when data are large.

**Author(s)**

Erika Cule

**References**

Significance testing in ridge regression for genetic data. Cule, E. et al (2011) BMC Bioinformatics, 12:372 A semi-automatic method to guide the choice of ridge parameter in ridge regression. Cule, E. and De Iorio, M. (2012) arXiv:1205.0686v1 [stat.AP]

**See Also**

[logisticRidge](#) for fitting logistic ridge regression models when the data are small enough to be read into R. [linearRidge](#) and [linearRidgeGenotypes](#) for fitting linear ridge regression models.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
  genotypesfile <- system.file("extdata","GenBin_genotypes.txt",package = "ridge")
  phenotypesfile <- system.file("extdata","GenBin_phenotypes.txt",package = "ridge")
  beta_logisticRidgeGenotypes <-
logisticRidgeGenotypes(genotypesfilename = genotypesfile, phenotypesfilename = phenotypesfile)
  ## compare to output of logisticRidge
  data(GenBin) ## Same data as in GenBin_genotypes.txt and GenBin_phenotypes.txt
  beta_logisticRidge <- logisticRidge(Phenotypes ~ ., data = as.data.frame(GenBin))
  cbind(round(coef(beta_logisticRidge), 6), beta_logisticRidgeGenotypes)

## End(Not run)
```

---

logisticRidgeGenotypesPredict

*Predict fitted probabilities from genome-wide SNP data based on a file of coefficients*

---

**Description**

Predict fitted probabilities from genome-wide SNP data based on a file of coefficients. Genotypes and fitted coefficients are provided as filenames, allowing the computation of fitted probabilities when SNP data are too large to be read into R.

**Usage**

```
logisticRidgeGenotypesPredict(genotypesfilename, betafilename,
  phenotypesfilename = NULL, verbose = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

genotypesfilename	character string: path to file containing SNP genotypes coded 0, 1, 2. See Input file formats.
betafilename	character string: path to file containing fitted coefficients. See Input file formats.
phenotypesfilename	(optional) character string: path to file in which to write out the fitted probabilities. See Output file formats. Whether or not this argument is supplied, the fitted coefficients are also returned by the function.
verbose	Logical: If TRUE, additional information is printed to the R output as the code runs. Defaults to FALSE.

**Value**

A vector of fitted probabilities, the same length as the number of individuals whose data are in genotypesfilename. If phenotypesfilename is supplied, the fitted probabilities are also written there.

**Input file formats**

**genotypesfilename:** A header row, plus one row for each individual, one SNP per column. The header row contains SNP names. SNPs are coded as 0, 1, 2 for minor allele count. Missing values are not accommodated.

**betafilename:** Two columns: First column is SNP names in same order as in genotypesfilename, second column is fitted coefficients. If the coefficients include an intercept then the first row of betafilename should contain it with the name Intercept in the first column. An Intercept thus labelled will be used appropriately in predicting the phenotypes. SNP names must match those in genotypesfilename. The format of betafilename is that of the output of [linearRidgeGenotypes](#), meaning `linearRidgeGenotypesPredict` can be used to predict using coefficients fitted using `linearRidgeGenotypes` (see the example).

**Output file format**

Whether or not phenotypesfilename is provided, fitted probabilities are returned to the R workspace. If phenotypesfilename is provided, fitted probabilities are written to the file specified (in addition).

**phenotypesfilename:** One column, containing fitted probabilities, one individual per row.

**Author(s)**

Erika Cule

**References**

A semi-automatic method to guide the choice of ridge parameter in ridge regression. Cule, E. and De Iorio, M. (2012) arXiv:1205.0686v1 [stat.AP]

**See Also**

[logisticRidgeGenotypes](#) for model fitting. [linearRidgeGenotypes](#) and [linearRidgeGenotypesPredict](#) for corresponding functions to fit and predict on SNP data with continuous outcomes.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
genotypesfile <- system.file("extdata","GenBin_genotypes.txt",package = "ridge")
phenotypesfile <- system.file("extdata","GenBin_phenotypes.txt",package = "ridge")
betafile <- tempfile(pattern = "beta", fileext = ".dat")
beta_logisticRidgeGenotypes <- logisticRidgeGenotypes(genotypesfilename = genotypesfile,
                                                    phenotypesfilename = phenotypesfile,
                                                    betafilename = betafile)

pred_phen_geno <- logisticRidgeGenotypesPredict(genotypesfilename = genotypesfile,
                                              betafilename = betafile)

## compare to output of logisticRidge
data(GenBin) ## Same data as in GenBin_genotypes.txt and GenBin_phenotypes.txt
beta_logisticRidge <- logisticRidge(Phenotypes ~ ., data = as.data.frame(GenBin))
pred_phen <- predict(beta_logisticRidge, type="response")
print(cbind(pred_phen_geno, pred_phen))
```

```
## Delete the temporary betafile
unlink(betafile)

## End(Not run)
```

---

pvals

---

*Compute p-values for ridgeLinear and ridgeLogistic models*


---

## Description

Functions for computing, printing and plotting p-values for ridgeLinear and ridgeLogistic models. The p-values are computed using the significance test of Cule et al (2011).

## Usage

```
pvals(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ridgeLinear'
pvals(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ridgeLogistic'
pvals(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'pvalsRidgeLinear'
print(x, digits = max(3, getOption("digits") - 3),
      signif.stars = getOption("show.signif.stars"), all.coef = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'pvalsRidgeLogistic'
print(x, digits = max(3, getOption("digits") - 3),
      signif.stars = getOption("show.signif.stars"), all.coef = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'pvalsRidgeLinear'
plot(x, y = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'pvalsRidgeLogistic'
plot(x, y = NULL, ...)
```

## Arguments

x	For the pvals methods, an object of class "ridgeLinear" or "ridgeLogistic", typically from a call to "linearRidge" or "logisticRidge". For the print and plot methods, an object of class "pvalsRidgeLinear" or "pvalsRidgeLogistic", typically from a call to "pvals".
digits	minimum number of significant digits to be used for most numbers
signif.stars	logical; if TRUE, P-values are additionally encoded visually as significance stars in order to help scanning of long coefficient tables. It defaults to the show.signif.stars slot of options.

<code>all.coef</code>	Logical. Should p-values for all the ridge regression parameters be printed, or only the one from the ridge parameter chosen using the method of Cule et al (2012)
<code>y</code>	Dummy argument for compatibility with the default <code>plot</code> method. Ignored.
<code>...</code>	further arguments to be passed to or from other methods

### Details

Standard errors, test statistics and p-values are computed using coefficients and data on the scale that was used to fit them. If the coefficients were standardized before the model was fitted, then the p-values relate to the scaled data.

### Value

For the `pvals` methods, an object of class `"pvalsRidgeLinear"` or `"pvalsRidgeLogistic"` which is a list with elements

<code>coef</code>	The (scaled) regression coefficients
<code>se</code>	The standard errors of the regression coefficients
<code>tstat</code>	The test statistic of the regression coefficients
<code>pval</code>	The p-values of the regression coefficients
<code>isScaled</code>	Were the data scaled before the regression coefficients were fitted?

For the print methods, the argument `x` is returned invisibly.

### Author(s)

Erika Cule

### References

Significance testing in ridge regression for genetic data. Cule, E. et al (2011) BMC Bioinformatics, 12:372

### See Also

`linearRidge`, `logisticRidge`

### Examples

```
data(GenBin)
mod <- logisticRidge(Phenotypes ~ ., data = as.data.frame(GenBin))
pvalsMod <- pvals(mod)
print(pvalsMod)
print(pvalsMod, all.coef = TRUE)
plot(pvalsMod)
```

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