

Package ‘insight’

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Type Package

Title Easy Access to Model Information for Various Model Objects

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Description A tool to provide an easy, intuitive and consistent access to information contained in various R models, like model formulas, model terms, information about random effects, data that was used to fit the model or data from response variables. 'insight' mainly revolves around two types of functions: Functions that find (the names of) information, starting with 'find_', and functions that get the underlying data, starting with 'get_'. The package has a consistent syntax and works with many different model objects, where otherwise functions to access these information are missing.

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URL <https://easystats.github.io/insight/>

BugReports <https://github.com/easystats/insight/issues>

Depends R (>= 3.4)

Imports methods, stats, utils

Suggests AER, afex, aod, BayesFactor, bayestestR, bbmle, bdsmatrix, betareg, bife, biglm, blavaan, blme, boot, brms, censReg, cgam, clubSandwich, coxme, cplm, crch, dplyr, effectsize, emmeans, epiR, estimatr, feisr, fixest, fungible, gam, gamlss, gamm4, gbm, gee, geopack, GLMMadaptive, glmmTMB, gmn1, gt, httr, ivreg, JM, knitr, lavaan, lfe, lme4, lmtest, logistf, MASS, Matrix, mclust, MCMCglmm, merTools, metaBMA, mgcv, mice, mlogit, multgee, nlme, nnet, nonnest2, ordinal, panelr, parameters, parsnip, performance, plm, pscl, psych, quantreg, rmarkdown, rms, robustbase, robustlmm, rstanarm (>= 2.21.1), rstantools, rstudioapi, sandwich, speedglm, spelling, splines, statmod, survey, survival, testthat, tripack, truncreg, VGAM

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all_models_equal	<i>Checks if all objects are models of same class</i>
------------------	---

Description

Small helper that checks if all objects are *supported* (regression) model objects and of same class.

Usage

```
all_models_equal(..., verbose = FALSE)
```

```
all_models_same_class(..., verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

...	A list of objects.
verbose	Toggle off warnings.

Value

A logical, TRUE if x are all supported model objects of same class.

Examples

```
if (require("lme4")) {
  data(mtcars)
  data(sleepstudy)

  m1 <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
  m2 <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl, data = mtcars)
  m3 <- lmer(Reaction ~ Days + (1 | Subject), data = sleepstudy)
  m4 <- glm(formula = vs ~ wt, family = binomial(), data = mtcars)

  all_models_same_class(m1, m2)
  all_models_same_class(m1, m2, m3)
  all_models_same_class(m1, m4, m2, m3, verbose = TRUE)
  all_models_same_class(m1, m4, mtcars, m2, m3, verbose = TRUE)
}
```

check_if_installed	<i>Checking if needed package is installed</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Checking if needed package is installed

Usage

```
check_if_installed(
  package,
  reason = "for this function to work",
  stop = TRUE,
  minimum_version = NULL,
  quietly = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

package	A string (vector) naming the package, whose installation needs to be checked in any of the libraries.
reason	A phrase describing why the package is needed. The default is a generic description.
stop	Logical that decides whether the function should stop if the needed package is not installed.

minimum_version	String, representing the minimum package version that is required. If NULL, no check for minimum version is done. Note that minimum_version only works when package is of length 1.
quietly	Logical, if TRUE, invisibly returns either TRUE if all packages are installed, FALSE otherwise, and does not stop or throw a warning. If quietly = TRUE, argument stop is ignored. Use this argument to internally check for package dependencies without stopping or warnings.
...	Currently ignored

Value

If stop = TRUE, and package is not yet installed, the function stops and throws an error. Else, a named logical vector is returned, indicating which of the packages are installed, and which not.

Examples

```
## Not run:
check_if_installed("inexistent_package")
check_if_installed("insight")
check_if_installed("insight", minimum_version = "99.8.7")

x <- check_if_installed(c("inexistent", "also_not_here"), stop = FALSE)
x

## End(Not run)
```

clean_names	<i>Get clean names of model terms</i>
-------------	---------------------------------------

Description

This function "cleans" names of model terms (or a character vector with such names) by removing patterns like log() or as.factor() etc.

Usage

```
clean_names(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'character'
clean_names(x, include_names = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model, or a character vector.
...	Currently not used.
include_names	Logical, if TRUE, returns a named vector where names are the original values of x.

Value

The "cleaned" variable names as character vector, i.e. pattern like `s()` for splines or `log()` are removed from the model terms.

Note

Typically, this method is intended to work on character vectors, in order to remove patterns that obscure the variable names. For convenience reasons it is also possible to call `clean_names()` also on a model object. If `x` is a regression model, this function is (almost) equal to calling `find_variables()`. The main difference is that `clean_names()` always returns a character vector, while `find_variables()` returns a list of character vectors, unless `flatten = TRUE`. See 'Examples'.

Examples

```
# example from ?stats::glm
counts <- c(18, 17, 15, 20, 10, 20, 25, 13, 12)
outcome <- as.numeric(gl(3, 1, 9))
treatment <- gl(3, 3)
m <- glm(counts ~ log(outcome) + as.factor(treatment), family = poisson())
clean_names(m)

# difference "clean_names()" and "find_variables()"
if (require("lme4")) {
  m <- glmer(
    cbind(incidence, size - incidence) ~ period + (1 | herd),
    data = cbpp,
    family = binomial
  )

  clean_names(m)
  find_variables(m)
  find_variables(m, flatten = TRUE)
}
```

clean_parameters

Get clean names of model parameters

Description

This function "cleans" names of model parameters by removing patterns like "r_" or "b[]" (mostly applicable to Stan models) and adding columns with information to which group or component parameters belong (i.e. fixed or random, count or zero-inflated...)

The main purpose of this function is to easily filter and select model parameters, in particular of - but not limited to - posterior samples from Stan models, depending on certain characteristics. This might be useful when only selective results should be reported or results from all parameters should be filtered to return only certain results (see [print_parameters\(\)](#)).

Usage

```
clean_parameters(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
...	Currently not used.

Details

The Effects column indicate if a parameter is a *fixed* or *random* effect. The Component can either be *conditional* or *zero_inflated*. For models with random effects, the Group column indicates the grouping factor of the random effects. For multivariate response models from **brms** or **rstanarm**, an additional *Response* column is included, to indicate which parameters belong to which response formula. Furthermore, *Cleaned_Parameter* column is returned that contains "human readable" parameter names (which are mostly identical to Parameter, except for for models from **brms** or **rstanarm**, or for specific terms like smooth- or spline-terms).

Value

A data frame with "cleaned" parameter names and information on effects, component and group where parameters belong to. To be consistent across different models, the returned data frame always has at least four columns Parameter, Effects, Component and Cleaned_Parameter. See 'Details'.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(brms)
model <- download_model("brms_zi_2")
clean_parameters(model)

## End(Not run)
```

color_if

Color-formatting for data columns based on condition

Description

Convenient function that formats columns in data frames with color codes, where the color is chosen based on certain conditions. Columns are then printed in color in the console.

Usage

```
color_if(
  x,
  columns,
  predicate = `>`,
  value = 0,
  color_if = "green",
  color_else = "red",
  digits = 2
)
```

```
colour_if(
  x,
  columns,
  predicate = `>`,
  value = 0,
  colour_if = "green",
  colour_else = "red",
  digits = 2
)
```

Arguments

x	A data frame
columns	Character vector with column names of x that should be formatted.
predicate	A function that takes columns and value as input and which should return TRUE or FALSE, based on if the condition (in comparison with value) is met.
value	The comparator. May be used in conjunction with predicate to quickly set up a function which compares elements in columns to value. May be ignored when predicate is a function that internally computes other comparisons. See 'Examples'.
color_if, colour_if	Character vector, indicating the color code used to format values in x that meet the condition of predicate and value. May be one of "red", "yellow", "green", "blue", "violet", "cyan" or "grey". Formatting is also possible with "bold" or "italic".
color_else, colour_else	See color_if, but only for conditions that are <i>not</i> met.
digits	Digits for rounded values.

Details

The predicate-function simply works like this: `which(predicate(x[, columns], value))`

Value

The .

Examples

```

# all values in Sepal.Length larger than 5 in green, all remaining in red
x <- color_if(iris[1:10, ], columns = "Sepal.Length", predicate = `>`, value = 5)
x
cat(x$Sepal.Length)

# all levels "setosa" in Species in green, all remaining in red
x <- color_if(iris, columns = "Species", predicate = `==`, value = "setosa")
cat(x$Species)

# own function, argument "value" not needed here
p <- function(x, y) {
  x >= 4.9 & x <= 5.1
}
# all values in Sepal.Length between 4.9 and 5.1 in green, all remaining in red
x <- color_if(iris[1:10, ], columns = "Sepal.Length", predicate = p)
cat(x$Sepal.Length)

```

data_match

Find rows of a data frame that are matching a specific subset

Description

Find row indices of a data frame that are matching a specific configuration.

Usage

```
data_match(x, to)
```

Arguments

x	A data frame.
to	The data frame of which to meet the characteristics.

Examples

```

matching_rows <- data_match(mtcars, data.frame(vs = 0, am = 1))
mtcars[matching_rows, ]

matching_rows <- data_match(mtcars, data.frame(vs = 0, am = c(0, 1)))
mtcars[matching_rows, ]

```

data_relocate	<i>Relocate (reorder) columns of a data frame</i>
---------------	---

Description

Relocate (reorder) columns of a data frame

Usage

```
data_relocate(data, cols, before = NULL, after = NULL, safe = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame to pivot.
cols	A character vector indicating the names of the columns to move.
before, after	Destination of columns. Supplying neither will move columns to the left-hand side; specifying both is an error.
safe	If TRUE, will disregard non-existing columns.

Value

A data frame with reordered columns.

Examples

```
# Reorder columns
data_relocate(iris, cols = "Species", before = "Sepal.Length")
data_relocate(iris, cols = "Species", before = "Sepal.Width")
data_relocate(iris, cols = "Sepal.Width", after = "Species")
data_relocate(iris, cols = c("Species", "Petal.Length"), after = "Sepal.Width")
```

data_restoretype	<i>Restore the type of columns according to a reference data frame</i>
------------------	--

Description

Restore the type of columns according to a reference data frame

Usage

```
data_restoretype(data, reference = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame to pivot.
reference	A reference data frame from which to find the correct column types.

Examples

```
data <- data.frame(
  Sepal.Length = c("1", "3", "2"),
  Species = c("setosa", "versicolor", "setosa"),
  New = c("1", "3", "4")
)

fixed <- data_restoretype(data, reference = iris)
summary(fixed)
```

data_to_long

Reshape (pivot) data from wide to long

Description

This function "lengthens" data, increasing the number of rows and decreasing the number of columns. This is a dependency-free base-R equivalent of `tidyr::pivot_longer()`.

Usage

```
data_to_long(
  data,
  cols = "all",
  colnames_to = "Name",
  values_to = "Value",
  rows_to = NULL,
  ...,
  names_to = colnames_to
)

data_to_wide(
  data,
  values_from = "Value",
  colnames_from = "Name",
  rows_from = NULL,
  sep = "_",
  ...,
  names_from = colnames_from
)

reshape_longer(
  data,
  cols = "all",
  colnames_to = "Name",
  values_to = "Value",
  rows_to = NULL,
  ...,
```

```

  names_to = colnames_to
)

reshape_wider(
  data,
  values_from = "Value",
  colnames_from = "Name",
  rows_from = NULL,
  sep = "_",
  ...,
  names_from = colnames_from
)

```

Arguments

data	A data frame to pivot.
cols	A vector of column names or indices to pivot into longer format.
colnames_to	The name of the new column that will contain the column names.
values_to	The name of the new column that will contain the values of the pivoted variables.
rows_to	The name of the column that will contain the row-number from the original data. If NULL, will be removed.
...	Additional arguments passed on to methods.
names_to, names_from	Same as colnames_to, is there for compatibility with <code>tidyr::pivot_longer()</code> .
values_from	The name of the column that contains the values of the put in the columns.
colnames_from	The name of the column that contains the levels to be used as future columns
rows_from	The name of the column that identifies the rows. If NULL, will use all the unique rows.
sep	The indicating a separating character in the variable names in the wide format.

Value

data.frame

Examples

```

wide_data <- data.frame(replicate(5, rnorm(10)))

# From wide to long
# -----
# Default behaviour (equivalent to tidyr::pivot_longer(wide_data, cols = 1:5))
data_to_long(wide_data)

# Customizing the names
data_to_long(wide_data,
  cols = c(1, 2),
  colnames_to = "Column",

```

```

    values_to = "Numbers",
    rows_to = "Row"
  )

  # From long to wide
  # -----
  long_data <- data_to_long(wide_data, rows_to = "Row_ID") # Save row number
  data_to_wide(long_data,
    colnames_from = "Name",
    values_from = "Value",
    rows_from = "Row_ID"
  )

  # Full example
  # -----
  if (require("psych")) {
    data <- psych::bfi # Wide format with one row per participant's personality test

    # Pivot long format
    long <- data_to_long(data,
      cols = "\\d", # Select all columns that contain a digit
      colnames_to = "Item",
      values_to = "Score",
      rows_to = "Participant"
    )

    # Separate facet and question number
    long$Facet <- gsub("\\d", "", long$Item)
    long$Item <- gsub("[A-Z]", "", long$Item)
    long$I <- paste0("I", long$Item)

    wide <- data_to_wide(long,
      colnames_from = "Item",
      values_from = "Score"
    )
    head(wide)
  }

```

display

Generic export of data frames into formatted tables

Description

`display()` is a generic function to export data frames into various table formats (like plain text, markdown, ...). `print_md()` usually is a convenient wrapper for `display(format = "markdown")`. Similar, `print_html()` is a shortcut for `display(format = "html")`. See the documentation for the specific objects' classes.

Usage

```

display(object, ...)

print_md(x, ...)

print_html(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
display(object, format = "markdown", ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
print_md(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
print_html(x, ...)

```

Arguments

object, x	A data frame.
...	Arguments passed to other methods.
format	String, indicating the output format. Can be "markdown" or "html".

Value

Depending on format, either an object of class `gt_tbl` or a character vector of class `knitr_kable`.

Examples

```
display(iris[1:5, ])
```

download_model	<i>Download circus models</i>
----------------	-------------------------------

Description

Downloads pre-compiled models from the *circus*-repository. The *circus*-repository contains a variety of fitted models to help the systematic testing of other packages

Usage

```
download_model(name, url = NULL)
```

Arguments

name	Model name.
url	String with the URL from where to download the model data. Optional, and should only be used in case the repository-URL is changing. By default, models are downloaded from https://raw.githubusercontent.com/easystats/circus/master/data/ .

Details

The code that generated the model is available at the <https://easystats.github.io/circus/reference/index.html>.

Value

A model from the *circus*-repository.

References

<https://easystats.github.io/circus/>

ellipsis_info

Gather information about objects in ellipsis (dot dot dot)

Description

Provides information regarding the models entered in an ellipsis. It detects whether all are models, regressions, nested regressions etc., assigning different classes to the list of objects.

Usage

```
ellipsis_info(objects, ...)

## Default S3 method:
ellipsis_info(..., only_models = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`objects, ...` Arbitrary number of objects.
`only_models` Only keep supported models (default to TRUE).

Value

The list with objects that were passed to the function, including additional information as attributes (e.g. if models have same response or are nested).

Examples

```
m1 <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Width + Species, data = iris)
m2 <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Species, data = iris)
m3 <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Width, data = iris)
m4 <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ 1, data = iris)
m5 <- lm(Petal.Width ~ 1, data = iris)

objects <- ellipsis_info(m1, m2, m3, m4)
class(objects)
```



```
objects <- ellipsis_info(m1, m2, m4)
attributes(objects)$is_nested

objects <- ellipsis_info(m1, m2, m5)
attributes(objects)$same_response
```

export_table

Data frame and Tables Pretty Formatting

Description

Data frame and Tables Pretty Formatting

Usage

```
export_table(
  x,
  sep = " | ",
  header = "-",
  empty_line = NULL,
  digits = 2,
  protect_integers = TRUE,
  missing = "",
  width = NULL,
  format = NULL,
  title = NULL,
  caption = title,
  subtitle = NULL,
  footer = NULL,
  align = NULL,
  group_by = NULL,
  zap_small = FALSE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

x	A data frame.
sep	Column separator.
header	Header separator. Can be NULL.
empty_line	Separator used for empty lines. If NULL, line remains empty (i.e. filled with whitespaces).
digits	Number of digits for rounding or significant figures. May also be "signif" to return significant figures or "scientific" to return scientific notation. Control the number of digits by adding the value as suffix, e.g. digits = "scientific4" to have scientific notation with 4 decimal places, or digits = "signif5" for 5 significant figures (see also signif()).

protect_integers	Should integers be kept as integers (i.e., without decimals)?
missing	Value by which NA values are replaced. By default, an empty string (i.e. <code>""</code>) is returned for NA.
width	Minimum width of the returned string. If not NULL and width is larger than the string's length, leading whitespaces are added to the string.
format	Name of output-format, as string. If NULL (or <code>"text"</code>), returned output is used for basic printing. Can be one of NULL (the default) resp. <code>"text"</code> for plain text, <code>"markdown"</code> (or <code>"md"</code>) for markdown and <code>"html"</code> for HTML output.
title, caption, subtitle	Table title (same as caption) and subtitle, as strings. If NULL, no title or subtitle is printed, unless it is stored as attributes (<code>table_title</code> , or its alias <code>table_caption</code> , and <code>table_subtitle</code>).
footer	Table footer, as string. For markdown-formatted tables, table footers, due to the limitation in markdown rendering, are actually just a new text line under the table.
align	Column alignment. For markdown-formatted tables, the default <code>align = NULL</code> will right-align numeric columns, while all other columns will be left-aligned. If <code>format = "html"</code> , the default is left-align first column and center all remaining. May be a string to indicate alignment rules for the complete table, like <code>"left"</code> , <code>"right"</code> , <code>"center"</code> or <code>"firstleft"</code> (to left-align first column, center remaining); or maybe a string with abbreviated alignment characters, where the length of the string must equal the number of columns, for instance, <code>align = "lccr1"</code> would left-align the first column, center the second and third, right-align column four and left-align the fifth column. For HTML-tables, may be one of <code>"center"</code> , <code>"left"</code> or <code>"right"</code> .
group_by	Name of column in <code>x</code> that indicates grouping for tables. Only applies when <code>format = "html"</code> . <code>group_by</code> is passed down to <code>gt::gt(groupname_col = group_by)</code> .
zap_small	Logical, if TRUE, small values are rounded after digits decimal places. If FALSE, values with more decimal places than digits are printed in scientific notation.
verbose	Toggle messages and warnings.

Value

A data frame in character format.

Note

The values for `caption`, `subtitle` and `footer` can also be provided as attributes of `x`, e.g. if `caption = NULL` and `x` has attribute `table_caption`, the value for this attribute will be used as table caption. `table_subtitle` is the attribute for subtitle, and `table_footer` for footer.

See Also

Vignettes [Formatting, printing and exporting tables](#) and [Formatting model parameters](#).

Examples

```

cat(export_table(iris))
cat(export_table(iris, sep = " ", header = "x", digits = 1))
## Not run:
# colored footers
data(iris)
x <- as.data.frame(iris[1:5, ])
attr(x, "table_footer") <- c("This is a yellow footer line.", "yellow")
cat(export_table(x))

attr(x, "table_footer") <- list(
  c("\nA yellow line", "yellow"),
  c("\nAnd a red line", "red"),
  c("\nAnd a blue line", "blue")
)
cat(export_table(x))

attr(x, "table_footer") <- list(
  c("Without the ", "yellow"),
  c("new-line character ", "red"),
  c("we can have multiple colors per line.", "blue")
)
cat(export_table(x))

## End(Not run)

```

find_algorithm

Find sampling algorithm and optimizers

Description

Returns information on the sampling or estimation algorithm as well as optimization functions, or for Bayesian model information on chains, iterations and warmup-samples.

Usage

```
find_algorithm(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
...	Currently not used.

Value

A list with elements depending on the model.
For frequentist models:

- `algorithm`, for instance "OLS" or "ML"

- optimizer, name of optimizing function, only applies to specific models (like gam)

For frequentist mixed models:

- algorithm, for instance "REML" or "ML"
- optimizer, name of optimizing function

For Bayesian models:

- algorithm, the algorithm
- chains, number of chains
- iterations, number of iterations per chain
- warmup, number of warmups per chain

Examples

```
if (require("lme4")) {
  data(sleepstudy)
  m <- lmer(Reaction ~ Days + (1 | Subject), data = sleepstudy)
  find_algorithm(m)
}
## Not run:
library(rstanarm)
m <- stan_lmer(Reaction ~ Days + (1 | Subject), data = sleepstudy)
find_algorithm(m)

## End(Not run)
```

find_formula

Find model formula

Description

Returns the formula(s) for the different parts of a model (like fixed or random effects, zero-inflated component, ...). `formula_ok()` checks if a model formula has valid syntax regarding writing TRUE instead of T inside `poly()` and that no data names are used (i.e. no `data$variable`, but rather `variable`).

Usage

```
find_formula(x, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

```
formula_ok(x, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
verbose	Toggle warnings.
...	Currently not used.

Value

A list of formulas that describe the model. For simple models, only one list-element, conditional, is returned. For more complex models, the returned list may have following elements:

- conditional, the "fixed effects" part from the model. One exception are `DirichletRegModel` models from **DirichletReg**, which has two or three components, depending on model.

\item ``random``, the "random effects" part from the model (or the ``id`` for gee-models and similar)

\item ``zero_inflated``, the "fixed effects" part from the zero-inflation component of the model

\item ``zero_inflated_random``, the "random effects" part from the zero-inflation component of the model

\item ``dispersion``, the dispersion formula

\item ``instruments``, for fixed-effects regressions like ``ivreg::ivreg()``, ``lfe::felm()`` or ``plm::plm()``, the instrumental variables

\item ``cluster``, for fixed-effects regressions like ``lfe::felm()``, the cluster specification

\item ``correlation``, for models with correlation-component like ``nlme::gls()``, the formula that describes the correlation structure

\item ``slopes``, for fixed-effects individual-slope models like ``feis::feis()``, the formula for the slope parameters

\item ``precision``, for ``DirichletRegModel`` models from `\pkg{DirichletReg}`, when parametrization (i.e. ``model``) is ``"alternative"``.

Note

For models of class `lme` or `gls` the correlation-component is only returned, when it is explicitly defined as named argument (form), e.g. `corAR1(form = ~1 | Mare)`

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
find_formula(m)

if (require("lme4")) {
  m <- lmer(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width + (1 | Species), data = iris)
  f <- find_formula(m)
  f
}
```

```

    format(f)
  }

```

find_interactions *Find interaction terms from models*

Description

Returns all lowest to highest order interaction terms from a model.

Usage

```

find_interactions(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "zi", "zero_inflated", "dispersion",
               "instruments"),
  flatten = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
component	Should all predictor variables, predictor variables for the conditional model, the zero-inflated part of the model, the dispersion term or the instrumental variables be returned? Applies to models with zero-inflated and/or dispersion formula, or to models with instrumental variable (so called fixed-effects regressions). May be abbreviated. Note that the <i>conditional</i> component is also called <i>count</i> or <i>mean</i> component, depending on the model.
flatten	Logical, if TRUE, the values are returned as character vector, not as list. Duplicated values are removed.

Value

A list of character vectors that represent the interaction terms. Depending on component, the returned list has following elements (or NULL, if model has no interaction term):

- `conditional`, interaction terms that belong to the "fixed effects" terms from the model
- `zero_inflated`, interaction terms that belong to the "fixed effects" terms from the zero-inflation component of the model
- `instruments`, for fixed-effects regressions like `ivreg`, `felm` or `plm`, interaction terms that belong to the instrumental variables

Examples

```
data(mtcars)

m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
find_interactions(m)

m <- lm(mpg ~ wt * cyl + vs * hp * gear + carb, data = mtcars)
find_interactions(m)
```

find_offset

Find possible offset terms in a model

Description

Returns a character vector with the name(s) of offset terms.

Usage

```
find_offset(x)
```

Arguments

x A fitted model.

Value

A character vector with the name(s) of offset terms.

Examples

```
# Generate some zero-inflated data
set.seed(123)
N <- 100 # Samples
x <- runif(N, 0, 10) # Predictor
off <- rgamma(N, 3, 2) # Offset variable
yhat <- -1 + x * 0.5 + log(off) # Prediction on log scale
dat <- data.frame(y = NA, x, logOff = log(off))
dat$y <- rpois(N, exp(yhat)) # Poisson process
dat$y <- ifelse(rbinom(N, 1, 0.3), 0, dat$y) # Zero-inflation process

if (require("pscl")) {
  m1 <- zeroinfl(y ~ offset(logOff) + x | 1, data = dat, dist = "poisson")
  find_offset(m1)

  m2 <- zeroinfl(y ~ x | 1, data = dat, offset = logOff, dist = "poisson")
  find_offset(m2)
}
```

find_parameters	<i>Find names of model parameters</i>
-----------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Returns the names of model parameters, like they typically appear in the `summary()` output. For Bayesian models, the parameter names equal the column names of the posterior samples after coercion from `as.data.frame()`. See the documentation for your object's class:

- [Bayesian models](#) (`rstanarm`, `brms`, `MCMCglmm`, ...)
- [Generalized additive models](#) (`mgcv`, `VGAM`, ...)
- [Marginal effects models](#) (`mfX`)
- [Estimated marginal means](#) (`emmeans`)
- [Mixed models](#) (`lme4`, `glmmTMB`, `GLMMadaptive`, ...)
- [Zero-inflated and hurdle models](#) (`pscl`, ...)
- [Models with special components](#) (`betareg`, `MuMIn`, ...)

Usage

```
find_parameters(x, ...)
```

Default S3 method:

```
find_parameters(x, flatten = FALSE, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A fitted model.
<code>...</code>	Currently not used.
<code>flatten</code>	Logical, if TRUE, the values are returned as character vector, not as list. Duplicated values are removed.
<code>verbose</code>	Toggle messages and warnings.

Value

A list of parameter names. For simple models, only one list-element, `conditional`, is returned.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
find_parameters(m)
```

`find_parameters.averaging`*Find model parameters from models with special components*

Description

Returns the names of model parameters, like they typically appear in the `summary()` output.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'averaging'
find_parameters(x, component = c("conditional", "full"), flatten = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'betareg'
find_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "precision", "location", "distributional",
    "auxiliary"),
  flatten = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'DirichletRegModel'
find_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "precision", "location", "distributional",
    "auxiliary"),
  flatten = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'mjoint'
find_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "survival"),
  flatten = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'glmx'
find_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "extra"),
  flatten = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
component	Which type of parameters to return, such as parameters for the conditional model, the zero-inflated part of the model, the dispersion term, the instrumental variables or marginal effects be returned? Applies to models with zero-inflated and/or dispersion formula, or to models with instrumental variables (so called fixed-effects regressions), or models with marginal effects from mf . May be abbreviated. Note that the <i>conditional</i> component is also called <i>count</i> or <i>mean</i> component, depending on the model. There are three convenient shortcuts: component = "all" returns all possible parameters. If component = "location", location parameters such as conditional, zero_inflated, smooth_terms, or instruments are returned (everything that are fixed or random effects - depending on the effects argument - but no auxiliary parameters). For component = "distributional" (or "auxiliary"), components like sigma, dispersion, beta or precision (and other auxiliary parameters) are returned.
flatten	Logical, if TRUE, the values are returned as character vector, not as list. Duplicated values are removed.
...	Currently not used.

Value

A list of parameter names. The returned list may have following elements:

- conditional, the "fixed effects" part from the model.
- full, parameters from the full model.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
find_parameters(m)
```

```
find_parameters.betamfx
```

Find names of model parameters from marginal effects models

Description

Returns the names of model parameters, like they typically appear in the summary() output.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'betamfx'
find_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "precision", "marginal", "location",
```

```

      "distributional", "auxiliary"),
    flatten = FALSE,
    ...
  )

## S3 method for class 'logitmfx'
find_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "marginal", "location"),
  flatten = FALSE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
component	Which type of parameters to return, such as parameters for the conditional model, the zero-inflated part of the model, the dispersion term, the instrumental variables or marginal effects be returned? Applies to models with zero-inflated and/or dispersion formula, or to models with instrumental variables (so called fixed-effects regressions), or models with marginal effects from mf x. May be abbreviated. Note that the <i>conditional</i> component is also called <i>count</i> or <i>mean</i> component, depending on the model. There are three convenient shortcuts: component = "all" returns all possible parameters. If component = "location", location parameters such as conditional, zero_inflated, smooth_terms, or instruments are returned (everything that are fixed or random effects - depending on the effects argument - but no auxiliary parameters). For component = "distributional" (or "auxiliary"), components like sigma, dispersion, beta or precision (and other auxiliary parameters) are returned.
flatten	Logical, if TRUE, the values are returned as character vector, not as list. Duplicated values are removed.
...	Currently not used.

Value

A list of parameter names. The returned list may have following elements:

- conditional, the "fixed effects" part from the model.
- marginal, the marginal effects.
- precision, the precision parameter.

Examples

```

data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
find_parameters(m)

```

find_parameters.BGGM *Find names of model parameters from Bayesian models*

Description

Returns the names of model parameters, like they typically appear in the `summary()` output. For Bayesian models, the parameter names equal the column names of the posterior samples after coercion from `as.data.frame()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'BGGM'
find_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("correlation", "conditional", "intercept", "all"),
  flatten = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'BFBayesFactor'
find_parameters(
  x,
  effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"),
  component = c("all", "extra"),
  flatten = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'MCMCglmm'
find_parameters(x, effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"), flatten = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'bamlss'
find_parameters(
  x,
  flatten = FALSE,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "location", "distributional", "auxiliary"),
  parameters = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'brmsfit'
find_parameters(
  x,
  effects = "all",
  component = "all",
  flatten = FALSE,
  parameters = NULL,
```

```

    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'bayesx'
find_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "smooth_terms"),
  flatten = FALSE,
  parameters = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'stanreg'
find_parameters(
  x,
  effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"),
  component = c("location", "all", "conditional", "smooth_terms", "sigma",
    "distributional", "auxiliary"),
  flatten = FALSE,
  parameters = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'sim.merMod'
find_parameters(
  x,
  effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"),
  flatten = FALSE,
  parameters = NULL,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
component	Which type of parameters to return, such as parameters for the conditional model, the zero-inflated part of the model, the dispersion term, the instrumental variables or marginal effects be returned? Applies to models with zero-inflated and/or dispersion formula, or to models with instrumental variables (so called fixed-effects regressions), or models with marginal effects from mf . May be abbreviated. Note that the <i>conditional</i> component is also called <i>count</i> or <i>mean</i> component, depending on the model. There are three convenient shortcuts: component = "all" returns all possible parameters. If component = "location", location parameters such as conditional, zero_inflated, smooth_terms, or instruments are returned (everything that are fixed or random effects - depending on the effects argument - but no auxiliary parameters). For component = "distributional" (or "auxiliary"), components like sigma, dispersion, beta or precision (and other auxiliary parameters) are returned.

flatten	Logical, if TRUE, the values are returned as character vector, not as list. Duplicated values are removed.
...	Currently not used.
effects	Should parameters for fixed effects, random effects or both be returned? Only applies to mixed models. May be abbreviated.
parameters	Regular expression pattern that describes the parameters that should be returned.

Value

A list of parameter names. For simple models, only one list-element, `conditional`, is returned. For more complex models, the returned list may have following elements:

- `conditional`, the "fixed effects" part from the model
- `random`, the "random effects" part from the model
- `zero_inflated`, the "fixed effects" part from the zero-inflation component of the model
- `zero_inflated_random`, the "random effects" part from the zero-inflation component of the model
- `smooth_terms`, the smooth parameters

Furthermore, some models, especially from **brms**, can also return auxiliary parameters. These may be one of the following:

- `sigma`, the residual standard deviation (auxiliary parameter)
- `dispersion`, the dispersion parameters (auxiliary parameter)
- `beta`, the beta parameter (auxiliary parameter)
- `simplex`, simplex parameters of monotonic effects (**brms** only)
- `mix`, mixture parameters (**brms** only)
- `shiftprop`, shifted proportion parameters (**brms** only)

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
find_parameters(m)
```

```
find_parameters.emmGrid
```

Find model parameters from estimated marginal means objects

Description

Returns the parameter names from a model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
find_parameters(x, flatten = FALSE, merge_parameters = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
flatten	Logical, if TRUE, the values are returned as character vector, not as list. Duplicated values are removed.
merge_parameters	Logical, if TRUE and x has multiple columns for parameter names (like emmGrid objects may have), these are merged into a single parameter column, with parameters names and values as values.
...	Currently not used.

Value

A list of parameter names. For simple models, only one list-element, conditional, is returned.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
model <- lm(mpg ~ wt * factor(cyl), data = mtcars)
if (require("emmeans", quietly = TRUE)) {
  emm <- emmeans(model, c("wt", "cyl"))
  find_parameters(emm)
}
```

```
find_parameters.gamlss
```

Find names of model parameters from generalized additive models

Description

Returns the names of model parameters, like they typically appear in the summary() output.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gamlss'
find_parameters(x, flatten = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'gam'
find_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "smooth_terms", "location"),
  flatten = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
flatten	Logical, if TRUE, the values are returned as character vector, not as list. Duplicated values are removed.
...	Currently not used.
component	Which type of parameters to return, such as parameters for the conditional model, the zero-inflated part of the model, the dispersion term, the instrumental variables or marginal effects be returned? Applies to models with zero-inflated and/or dispersion formula, or to models with instrumental variables (so called fixed-effects regressions), or models with marginal effects from mf . May be abbreviated. Note that the <i>conditional</i> component is also called <i>count</i> or <i>mean</i> component, depending on the model. There are three convenient shortcuts: component = "all" returns all possible parameters. If component = "location", location parameters such as conditional, zero_inflated, smooth_terms, or instruments are returned (everything that are fixed or random effects - depending on the effects argument - but no auxiliary parameters). For component = "distributional" (or "auxiliary"), components like sigma, dispersion, beta or precision (and other auxiliary parameters) are returned.

Value

A list of parameter names. The returned list may have following elements:

- conditional, the "fixed effects" part from the model.
- smooth_terms, the smooth parameters.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
find_parameters(m)
```

```
find_parameters.glmTMB
```

Find names of model parameters from mixed models

Description

Returns the names of model parameters, like they typically appear in the summary() output.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'glmTMB'
find_parameters(
  x,
  effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"),
```



```

    component = c("all", "conditional", "zi", "zero_inflated", "dispersion"),
    flatten = FALSE,
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'merMod'
find_parameters(x, effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"), flatten = FALSE, ...)

```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
effects	Should parameters for fixed effects, random effects or both be returned? Only applies to mixed models. May be abbreviated.
component	Which type of parameters to return, such as parameters for the conditional model, the zero-inflated part of the model or the dispersion term? Applies to models with zero-inflated and/or dispersion formula. Note that the <i>conditional</i> component is also called <i>count</i> or <i>mean</i> component, depending on the model. There are three convenient shortcuts: <code>component = "all"</code> returns all possible parameters. If <code>component = "location"</code> , location parameters such as conditional or <code>zero_inflated</code> are returned (everything that are fixed or random effects - depending on the effects argument - but no auxiliary parameters). For <code>component = "distributional"</code> (or "auxiliary"), components like sigma or dispersion (and other auxiliary parameters) are returned.
flatten	Logical, if TRUE, the values are returned as character vector, not as list. Duplicated values are removed.
...	Currently not used.

Value

A list of parameter names. The returned list may have following elements:

- `conditional`, the "fixed effects" part from the model.
- `random`, the "random effects" part from the model.
- `zero_inflated`, the "fixed effects" part from the zero-inflation component of the model.
- `zero_inflated_random`, the "random effects" part from the zero-inflation component of the model.
- `dispersion`, the dispersion parameters (auxiliary parameter)

Examples

```

data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
find_parameters(m)

```

```
find_parameters.zeroinfl
```

Find names of model parameters from zero-inflated models

Description

Returns the names of model parameters, like they typically appear in the `summary()` output.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'zeroinfl'
find_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "zi", "zero_inflated"),
  flatten = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'mhurdle'
find_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "zi", "zero_inflated", "infrequent_purchase",
    "ip", "auxiliary"),
  flatten = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A fitted model.
<code>component</code>	Which type of parameters to return, such as parameters for the conditional model, the zero-inflated part of the model, the dispersion term, the instrumental variables or marginal effects be returned? Applies to models with zero-inflated and/or dispersion formula, or to models with instrumental variables (so called fixed-effects regressions), or models with marginal effects from mf x. May be abbreviated. Note that the <i>conditional</i> component is also called <i>count</i> or <i>mean</i> component, depending on the model. There are three convenient shortcuts: <code>component = "all"</code> returns all possible parameters. If <code>component = "location"</code> , location parameters such as <code>conditional</code> , <code>zero_inflated</code> , <code>smooth_terms</code> , or instruments are returned (everything that are fixed or random effects - depending on the <code>effects</code> argument - but no auxiliary parameters). For <code>component = "distributional"</code> (or <code>"auxiliary"</code>), components like <code>sigma</code> , <code>dispersion</code> , <code>beta</code> or <code>precision</code> (and other auxiliary parameters) are returned.
<code>flatten</code>	Logical, if TRUE, the values are returned as character vector, not as list. Duplicated values are removed.
<code>...</code>	Currently not used.

Value

A list of parameter names. The returned list may have following elements:

- conditional, the "fixed effects" part from the model.
- zero_inflated, the "fixed effects" part from the zero-inflation component of the model.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
find_parameters(m)
```

find_predictors	<i>Find names of model predictors</i>
-----------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Returns the names of the predictor variables for the different parts of a model (like fixed or random effects, zero-inflated component, ...). Unlike `find_parameters()`, the names from `find_predictors()` match the original variable names from the data that was used to fit the model.

Usage

```
find_predictors(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
find_predictors(
  x,
  effects = c("fixed", "random", "all"),
  component = c("all", "conditional", "zi", "zero_inflated", "dispersion",
    "instruments", "correlation", "smooth_terms"),
  flatten = FALSE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
...	Currently not used.
effects	Should variables for fixed effects, random effects or both be returned? Only applies to mixed models. May be abbreviated.
component	Should all predictor variables, predictor variables for the conditional model, the zero-inflated part of the model, the dispersion term or the instrumental variables be returned? Applies to models with zero-inflated and/or dispersion formula, or to models with instrumental variable (so called fixed-effects regressions). May be abbreviated. Note that the <i>conditional</i> component is also called <i>count</i> or <i>mean</i> component, depending on the model.

flatten	Logical, if TRUE, the values are returned as character vector, not as list. Duplicated values are removed.
verbose	Toggle warnings.

Value

A list of character vectors that represent the name(s) of the predictor variables. Depending on the combination of the arguments `effects` and `component`, the returned list has following elements:

- `conditional`, the "fixed effects" terms from the model
- `random`, the "random effects" terms from the model
- `zero_inflated`, the "fixed effects" terms from the zero-inflation component of the model
- `zero_inflated_random`, the "random effects" terms from the zero-inflation component of the model
- `dispersion`, the dispersion terms
- `instruments`, for fixed-effects regressions like `ivreg`, `felm` or `plm`, the instrumental variables
- `correlation`, for models with correlation-component like `gls`, the variables used to describe the correlation structure

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
find_predictors(m)
```

find_random	<i>Find names of random effects</i>
-------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Return the name of the grouping factors from mixed effects models.

Usage

```
find_random(x, split_nested = FALSE, flatten = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A fitted mixed model.
<code>split_nested</code>	Logical, if TRUE, terms from nested random effects will be returned as separated elements, not as single string with colon. See 'Examples'.
<code>flatten</code>	Logical, if TRUE, the values are returned as character vector, not as list. Duplicated values are removed.

Value

A list of character vectors that represent the name(s) of the random effects (grouping factors). Depending on the model, the returned list has following elements:

- `random`, the "random effects" terms from the conditional part of model
- `zero_inflated_random`, the "random effects" terms from the zero-inflation component of the model

Examples

```
if (require("lme4")) {
  data(sleepstudy)
  sleepstudy$mygrp <- sample(1:5, size = 180, replace = TRUE)
  sleepstudy$mysubgrp <- NA
  for (i in 1:5) {
    filter_group <- sleepstudy$mygrp == i
    sleepstudy$mysubgrp[filter_group] <-
      sample(1:30, size = sum(filter_group), replace = TRUE)
  }

  m <- lmer(
    Reaction ~ Days + (1 | mygrp / mysubgrp) + (1 | Subject),
    data = sleepstudy
  )

  find_random(m)
  find_random(m, split_nested = TRUE)
}
```

`find_random_slopes` *Find names of random slopes*

Description

Return the name of the random slopes from mixed effects models.

Usage

```
find_random_slopes(x)
```

Arguments

`x` A fitted mixed model.

Value

A list of character vectors with the name(s) of the random slopes, or NULL if model has no random slopes. Depending on the model, the returned list has following elements:

- `random`, the random slopes from the conditional part of model
- `zero_inflated_random`, the random slopes from the zero-inflation component of the model

Examples

```
if (require("lme4")) {
  data(sleepstudy)
  m <- lmer(Reaction ~ Days + (1 + Days | Subject), data = sleepstudy)
  find_random_slopes(m)
}
```

find_response

Find name of the response variable

Description

Returns the name(s) of the response variable(s) from a model object.

Usage

```
find_response(x, combine = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
combine	Logical, if TRUE and the response is a matrix-column, the name of the response matches the notation in formula, and would for instance also contain patterns like "cbind(...)". Else, the original variable names from the matrix-column are returned. See 'Examples'.
...	Currently not used.

Value

The name(s) of the response variable(s) from x as character vector, or NULL if response variable could not be found.

Examples

```
if (require("lme4")) {
  data(cbpp)
  cbpp$trials <- cbpp$size - cbpp$incidence
  m <- glm(cbind(incidence, trials) ~ period, data = cbpp, family = binomial)

  find_response(m, combine = TRUE)
  find_response(m, combine = FALSE)
}
```

find_smooth	<i>Find smooth terms from a model object</i>
-------------	--

Description

Return the names of smooth terms from a model object.

Usage

```
find_smooth(x, flatten = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	A (gam) model.
flatten	Logical, if TRUE, the values are returned as character vector, not as list. Duplicated values are removed.

Value

A character vector with the name(s) of the smooth terms.

Examples

```
if (require("mgcv")) {  
  data(iris)  
  model <- gam(Petal.Length ~ Petal.Width + s(Sepal.Length), data = iris)  
  find_smooth(model)  
}
```

find_statistic	<i>Find statistic for model</i>
----------------	---------------------------------

Description

Returns the statistic for a regression model (t -statistic, z -statistic, etc.).

Small helper that checks if a model is a regression model object and return the statistic used.

Usage

```
find_statistic(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object.
...	Currently not used.

Value

A character describing the type of statistic. If there is no statistic available with a distribution, NULL will be returned.

Examples

```
# regression model object
data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
find_statistic(m)
```

 find_terms

Find all model terms

Description

Returns a list with the names of all terms, including response value and random effects, "as is". This means, on-the-fly transformations or arithmetic expressions like `log()`, `I()`, `as.factor()` etc. are preserved.

Usage

```
find_terms(x, flatten = FALSE, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
flatten	Logical, if TRUE, the values are returned as character vector, not as list. Duplicated values are removed.
verbose	Toggle warnings.
...	Currently not used.

Value

A list with (depending on the model) following elements (character vectors):

- response, the name of the response variable
- conditional, the names of the predictor variables from the *conditional* model (as opposed to the zero-inflated part of a model)
- random, the names of the random effects (grouping factors)
- zero_inflated, the names of the predictor variables from the *zero-inflated* part of the model
- zero_inflated_random, the names of the random effects (grouping factors)
- dispersion, the name of the dispersion terms
- instruments, the names of instrumental variables

Returns NULL if no terms could be found (for instance, due to problems in accessing the formula).

Note

The difference to `find_variables()` is that `find_terms()` may return a variable multiple times in case of multiple transformations (see examples below), while `find_variables()` returns each variable name only once.

Examples

```
if (require("lme4")) {
  data(sleepstudy)
  m <- lmer(
    log(Reaction) ~ Days + I(Days^2) + (1 + Days + exp(Days) | Subject),
    data = sleepstudy
  )

  find_terms(m)
}
```

find_transformation *Find possible transformation of response variables*

Description

This functions checks whether any transformation, such as log- or exp-transforming, was applied to the response variable (dependent variable) in a regression formula. Currently, following patterns are detected: log, log1p, exp, expm1, sqrt, log(x+<number>) and log-log.

Usage

```
find_transformation(x)
```

Arguments

x A regression model.

Value

A string, with the name of the function of the applied transformation. Returns "identity" for no transformation, and e.g. "log(x+3)" when a specific values was added to the response variables before log-transforming.

Examples

```
# identity, no transformation
model <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Species, data = iris)
find_transformation(model)

# log-transformation
model <- lm(log(Sepal.Length) ~ Species, data = iris)
find_transformation(model)
```

```
# log+2
model <- lm(log(Sepal.Length + 2) ~ Species, data = iris)
find_transformation(model)
```

find_variables	<i>Find names of all variables</i>
----------------	------------------------------------

Description

Returns a list with the names of all variables, including response value and random effects.

Usage

```
find_variables(
  x,
  effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"),
  component = c("all", "conditional", "zi", "zero_inflated", "dispersion",
    "instruments", "smooth_terms"),
  flatten = FALSE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
effects	Should variables for fixed effects, random effects or both be returned? Only applies to mixed models. May be abbreviated.
component	Should all predictor variables, predictor variables for the conditional model, the zero-inflated part of the model, the dispersion term or the instrumental variables be returned? Applies to models with zero-inflated and/or dispersion formula, or to models with instrumental variable (so called fixed-effects regressions). May be abbreviated. Note that the <i>conditional</i> component is also called <i>count</i> or <i>mean</i> component, depending on the model.
flatten	Logical, if TRUE, the values are returned as character vector, not as list. Duplicated values are removed.
verbose	Toggle warnings.

Value

A list with (depending on the model) following elements (character vectors):

- response, the name of the response variable
- conditional, the names of the predictor variables from the *conditional* model (as opposed to the zero-inflated part of a model)
- cluster, the names of cluster or grouping variables

- dispersion, the name of the dispersion terms
- instruments, the names of instrumental variables
- random, the names of the random effects (grouping factors)
- zero_inflated, the names of the predictor variables from the *zero-inflated* part of the model
- zero_inflated_random, the names of the random effects (grouping factors)

Note

The difference to `find_terms()` is that `find_variables()` returns each variable name only once, while `find_terms()` may return a variable multiple times in case of transformations or when arithmetic expressions were used in the formula.

Examples

```
if (require("lme4")) {
  data(cbpp)
  data(sleepstudy)
  # some data preparation...
  cbpp$trials <- cbpp$size - cbpp$incidence
  sleepstudy$mygrp <- sample(1:5, size = 180, replace = TRUE)
  sleepstudy$mysubgrp <- NA
  for (i in 1:5) {
    filter_group <- sleepstudy$mygrp == i
    sleepstudy$mysubgrp[filter_group] <-
      sample(1:30, size = sum(filter_group), replace = TRUE)
  }

  m1 <- glmer(
    cbind(incidence, size - incidence) ~ period + (1 | herd),
    data = cbpp,
    family = binomial
  )
  find_variables(m1)

  m2 <- lmer(
    Reaction ~ Days + (1 | mygrp / mysubgrp) + (1 | Subject),
    data = sleepstudy
  )
  find_variables(m2)
  find_variables(m2, flatten = TRUE)
}
```

find_weights

Find names of model weights

Description

Returns the name of the variable that describes the weights of a model.

Usage

```
find_weights(x, ...)
```

Arguments

```
x          A fitted model.
...        Currently not used.
```

Value

The name of the weighting variable as character vector, or NULL if no weights were specified.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
mtcars$weight <- rnorm(nrow(mtcars), 1, .3)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars, weights = weight)
find_weights(m)
```

fish	<i>Sample data set</i>
------	------------------------

Description

A sample data set, used in tests and some examples.

format_bf	<i>Bayes Factor formatting</i>
-----------	--------------------------------

Description

Bayes Factor formatting

Usage

```
format_bf(
  bf,
  stars = FALSE,
  stars_only = FALSE,
  name = "BF",
  protect_ratio = FALSE,
  na_reference = NA,
  exact = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

bf	Bayes Factor.
stars	Add significance stars (e.g., $p < .001^{***}$).
stars_only	Return only significance stars.
name	Name prefixing the text. Can be NULL.
protect_ratio	Should values smaller than 1 be represented as ratios?
na_reference	How to format missing values (NA).
exact	Should very large or very small values be reported with a scientific format (e.g., 4.24e5), or as truncated values (as "> 1000" and "< 1/1000").

Value

A formatted string.

Examples

```
format_bf(bfs <- c(0.000045, 0.033, NA, 1557, 3.54))
format_bf(bfs, exact = TRUE, name = NULL)
format_bf(bfs, stars = TRUE)
format_bf(bfs, protect_ratio = TRUE)
format_bf(bfs, protect_ratio = TRUE, exact = TRUE)
format_bf(bfs, na_reference = 1)
```

format_ci

Confidence/Credible Interval (CI) Formatting

Description

Confidence/Credible Interval (CI) Formatting

Usage

```
format_ci(
  CI_low,
  CI_high,
  ci = 0.95,
  digits = 2,
  brackets = TRUE,
  width = NULL,
  width_low = width,
  width_high = width,
  missing = "",
  zap_small = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

CI_low	Lower CI bound.
CI_high	Upper CI bound.
ci	CI level in percentage.
digits	Number of digits for rounding or significant figures. May also be "signif" to return significant figures or "scientific" to return scientific notation. Control the number of digits by adding the value as suffix, e.g. digits = "scientific4" to have scientific notation with 4 decimal places, or digits = "signif5" for 5 significant figures (see also signif()).
brackets	Either a logical, and if TRUE (default), values are encompassed in square brackets. If FALSE or NULL, no brackets are used. Else, a character vector of length two, indicating the opening and closing brackets.
width	Minimum width of the returned string. If not NULL and width is larger than the string's length, leading whitespaces are added to the string. If width="auto", width will be set to the length of the longest string.
width_low, width_high	Like width, but only applies to the lower or higher confidence interval value. This can be used when the values for the lower and upper CI are of very different length.
missing	Value by which NA values are replaced. By default, an empty string (i.e. "") is returned for NA.
zap_small	Logical, if TRUE, small values are rounded after digits decimal places. If FALSE, values with more decimal places than digits are printed in scientific notation.

Value

A formatted string.

Examples

```
format_ci(1.20, 3.57, ci = 0.90)
format_ci(1.20, 3.57, ci = NULL)
format_ci(1.20, 3.57, ci = NULL, brackets = FALSE)
format_ci(1.20, 3.57, ci = NULL, brackets = c("(", ")"))
format_ci(c(1.205645, 23.4), c(3.57, -1.35), ci = 0.90)
format_ci(c(1.20, NA, NA), c(3.57, -1.35, NA), ci = 0.90)

# automatic alignment of width, useful for printing multiple CIs in columns
x <- format_ci(c(1.205, 23.4, 100.43), c(3.57, -13.35, 9.4))
cat(x, sep = "\n")

x <- format_ci(c(1.205, 23.4, 100.43), c(3.57, -13.35, 9.4), width = "auto")
cat(x, sep = "\n")
```

format_message	<i>Format messages and warnings</i>
----------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Inserts line breaks into a longer message or warning string. Line length is adjusted to maximum length of the console, if the width can be accessed. By default, new lines are indented by two whitespace.

Usage

```
format_message(string, ..., line_length = options()$width)
```

Arguments

string	A string.
...	Further strings that will be concatenated as indented new lines.
line_length	Numeric, the maximum length of a line.

Value

A formatted string.

Examples

```
msg <- format_message("Much too long string for just one line, I guess!",
  line_length = 15
)
message(msg)

msg <- format_message("Much too long string for just one line, I guess!",
  "First new line",
  "Second new line",
  "(both indented)",
  line_length = 30
)
message(msg)
```

format_number	<i>Convert number to words</i>
---------------	--------------------------------

Description

Convert number to words

Usage

```
format_number(x, textual = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Number.
textual	Return words. If FALSE, will run <code>format_value()</code> .
...	Arguments to be passed to <code>format_value()</code> if textual is FALSE.

Value

A formatted string.

Note

The code has been adapted from here https://github.com/ateucher/useful_code/blob/master/R/numbers2words.r

Examples

```
format_number(2)
format_number(45)
format_number(324.68765)
```

format_p	<i>p-values formatting</i>
----------	----------------------------

Description

Format p-values.

Usage

```
format_p(
  p,
  stars = FALSE,
  stars_only = FALSE,
  name = "p",
  missing = "",
  digits = 3,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

p	value or vector of p-values.
stars	Add significance stars (e.g., $p < .001^{***}$).
stars_only	Return only significance stars.
name	Name prefixing the text. Can be NULL.
missing	Value by which NA values are replaced. By default, an empty string (i.e. "") is returned for NA.
digits	Number of significant digits. May also be "scientific" to return exact p-values in scientific notation, or "apa" to use an APA 7th edition-style for p-values (equivalent to digits = 3). If "scientific", control the number of digits by adding the value as a suffix, e.g.m digits = "scientific4" to have scientific notation with 4 decimal places.
...	Arguments from other methods.

Value

A formatted string.

Examples

```
format_p(c(.02, .065, 0, .23))
format_p(c(.02, .065, 0, .23), name = NULL)
format_p(c(.02, .065, 0, .23), stars_only = TRUE)

model <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl, data = mtcars)
p <- coef(summary(model))[, 4]
format_p(p, digits = "apa")
format_p(p, digits = "scientific")
format_p(p, digits = "scientific2")
```

format_pd	<i>Probability of direction (pd) formatting</i>
-----------	---

Description

Probability of direction (pd) formatting

Usage

```
format_pd(pd, stars = FALSE, stars_only = FALSE, name = "pd")
```

Arguments

pd	Probability of direction (pd).
stars	Add significance stars (e.g., $p < .001^{***}$).
stars_only	Return only significance stars.
name	Name prefixing the text. Can be NULL.

Value

A formatted string.

Examples

```
format_pd(0.12)
format_pd(c(0.12, 1, 0.9999, 0.98, 0.995, 0.96), name = NULL)
format_pd(c(0.12, 1, 0.9999, 0.98, 0.995, 0.96), stars = TRUE)
```

format_rop	<i>Percentage in ROPE formatting</i>
------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Percentage in ROPE formatting

Usage

```
format_rop(rop_percentage, name = "in ROPE", digits = 2)
```

Arguments

rope_percentage	Value or vector of percentages in ROPE.
name	Name prefixing the text. Can be NULL.
digits	Number of significant digits. May also be "scientific" to return exact p-values in scientific notation, or "apa" to use an APA 7th edition-style for p-values (equivalent to digits = 3). If "scientific", control the number of digits by adding the value as a suffix, e.g.m digits = "scientific4" to have scientific notation with 4 decimal places.

Value

A formatted string.

Examples

```
format_rope(c(0.02, 0.12, 0.357, 0))
format_rope(c(0.02, 0.12, 0.357, 0), name = NULL)
```

format_string	<i>String Values Formatting</i>
---------------	---------------------------------

Description

String Values Formatting

Usage

```
format_string(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
format_string(x, length = NULL, abbreviate = "...", ...)
```

Arguments

x	String value.
...	Arguments passed to or from other methods.
length	Numeric, maximum length of the returned string. If not NULL, will shorten the string to a maximum length, however, it will not truncate inside words. I.e. if the string length happens to be inside a word, this word is removed from the returned string, so the returned string has a <i>maximum</i> length of length, but might be shorter.
abbreviate	String that will be used as suffix, if x was shortened.

Value

A formatted string.

Examples

```
s <- "This can be considered as very long string!"
# string is shorter than max.length, so returned as is
format_string(s, 60)

# string is shortened to as many words that result in
# a string of maximum 20 chars
format_string(s, 20)
```

format_table	<i>Parameter table formatting</i>
--------------	-----------------------------------

Description

This functions takes a data frame with model parameters as input and formats certain columns into a more readable layout (like collapsing separate columns for lower and upper confidence interval values). Furthermore, column names are formatted as well. Note that `format_table()` converts all columns into character vectors!

Usage

```
format_table(
  x,
  pretty_names = TRUE,
  stars = FALSE,
  digits = 2,
  ci_width = "auto",
  ci_brackets = TRUE,
  ci_digits = 2,
  p_digits = 3,
  rope_digits = 2,
  zap_small = FALSE,
  preserve_attributes = FALSE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)

parameters_table(
  x,
  pretty_names = TRUE,
  stars = FALSE,
  digits = 2,
  ci_width = "auto",
  ci_brackets = TRUE,
  ci_digits = 2,
  p_digits = 3,
  rope_digits = 2,
```

```

  zap_small = FALSE,
  preserve_attributes = FALSE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A data frame of model's parameters, as returned by various functions of the easystats -packages. May also be a result from <code>broom::tidy()</code> .
<code>pretty_names</code>	Return "pretty" (i.e. more human readable) parameter names.
<code>stars</code>	Add significance stars (e.g., $p < .001^{***}$).
<code>digits</code> , <code>ci_digits</code> , <code>p_digits</code> , <code>rope_digits</code>	Number of digits for rounding or significant figures. May also be "signif" to return significant figures or "scientific" to return scientific notation. Control the number of digits by adding the value as suffix, e.g. <code>digits = "scientific4"</code> to have scientific notation with 4 decimal places, or <code>digits = "signif5"</code> for 5 significant figures (see also signif()).
<code>ci_width</code>	Minimum width of the returned string for confidence intervals. If not NULL and width is larger than the string's length, leading whitespaces are added to the string. If <code>width="auto"</code> , width will be set to the length of the longest string.
<code>ci_brackets</code>	Logical, if TRUE (default), CI-values are encompassed in square brackets (else in parentheses).
<code>zap_small</code>	Logical, if TRUE, small values are rounded after <code>digits</code> decimal places. If FALSE, values with more decimal places than <code>digits</code> are printed in scientific notation.
<code>preserve_attributes</code>	Logical, if TRUE, preserves all attributes from the input data frame.
<code>verbose</code>	Toggle messages and warnings.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A data frame. Note that `format_table()` converts all columns into character vectors!

See Also

Vignettes [Formatting, printing and exporting tables](#) and [Formatting model parameters](#).

Examples

```

format_table(head(iris), digits = 1)

if (require("parameters")) {
  x <- model_parameters(lm(Sepal.Length ~ Species * Sepal.Width, data = iris))
  as.data.frame(format_table(x))
  as.data.frame(format_table(x, p_digits = "scientific"))
}

```

```
}  
  
if (require("rstanarm") && require("parameters")) {  
  model <- stan_glm(Sepal.Length ~ Species, data = iris, refresh = 0, seed = 123)  
  x <- model_parameters(model, ci = c(0.69, 0.89, 0.95))  
  as.data.frame(format_table(x))  
}
```

format_value

Numeric Values Formatting

Description

Numeric Values Formatting

Usage

```
format_value(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'  
format_value(  
  x,  
  digits = 2,  
  protect_integers = FALSE,  
  missing = "",  
  width = NULL,  
  as_percent = FALSE,  
  zap_small = FALSE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S3 method for class 'numeric'  
format_value(  
  x,  
  digits = 2,  
  protect_integers = FALSE,  
  missing = "",  
  width = NULL,  
  as_percent = FALSE,  
  zap_small = FALSE,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

x Numeric value.

...	Arguments passed to or from other methods.
digits	Number of digits for rounding or significant figures. May also be "signif" to return significant figures or "scientific" to return scientific notation. Control the number of digits by adding the value as suffix, e.g. digits = "scientific4" to have scientific notation with 4 decimal places, or digits = "signif5" for 5 significant figures (see also signif()).
protect_integers	Should integers be kept as integers (i.e., without decimals)?
missing	Value by which NA values are replaced. By default, an empty string (i.e. "") is returned for NA.
width	Minimum width of the returned string. If not NULL and width is larger than the string's length, leading whitespaces are added to the string.
as_percent	Logical, if TRUE, value is formatted as percentage value.
zap_small	Logical, if TRUE, small values are rounded after digits decimal places. If FALSE, values with more decimal places than digits are printed in scientific notation.

Value

A formatted string.

Examples

```
format_value(1.20)
format_value(1.2)
format_value(1.2012313)
format_value(c(0.0045, 234, -23))
format_value(c(0.0045, .12, .34))
format_value(c(0.0045, .12, .34), as_percent = TRUE)
format_value(c(0.0045, .12, .34), digits = "scientific")
format_value(c(0.0045, .12, .34), digits = "scientific2")

# default
format_value(c(0.0045, .123, .345))
# significant figures
format_value(c(0.0045, .123, .345), digits = "signif")

format_value(as.factor(c("A", "B", "A")))
format_value(iris$Species)

format_value(3)
format_value(3, protect_integers = TRUE)

format_value(iris)
```

get_auxiliary *Get auxiliary parameters from models*

Description

Returns the requested auxiliary parameters from models, like dispersion, sigma, or beta...

Usage

```
get_auxiliary(
  x,
  type = "sigma",
  summary = TRUE,
  centrality = "mean",
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	A model.
type	The name of the auxiliary parameter that should be retrieved. "sigma" is available for most models, "dispersion" for models of class glm, glmerMod or glmmTMB as well as brmsfit. "beta" and other parameters are currently only returned for brmsfit models. See 'Details'.
summary	Logical, indicates whether the full posterior samples (summary = FALSE) or the summarized centrality indices of the posterior samples (summary = TRUE) should be returned as estimates.
centrality	Only for models with posterior samples, and when summary = TRUE. In this case, centrality = "mean" would calculate means of posterior samples for each parameter, while centrality = "median" would use the more robust median value as measure of central tendency.
verbose	Toggle warnings.
...	Currently not used.

Details

Currently, only sigma and the dispersion parameter are returned, and only for a limited set of models.

Sigma Parameter: See [get_sigma\(\)](#).

Dispersion Parameter: There are many different definitions of "dispersion", depending on the context. `get_auxiliary()` returns the dispersion parameters that usually can be considered as variance-to-mean ratio for generalized (linear) mixed models. Exceptions are models of class `glmmTMB`, where the dispersion equals σ^2 . In detail, the computation of the dispersion parameter

for generalized linear models is the ratio of the sum of the squared working-residuals and the residual degrees of freedom. For mixed models of class `glmer`, the dispersion parameter is also called ϕ and is the ratio of the sum of the squared Pearson-residuals and the residual degrees of freedom. For models of class `gllvmTMB`, dispersion is σ^2 .

brms models: For models of class `brmsfit`, there are different options for the `type` argument. See a list of supported auxiliary parameters here: [find_parameters.BGGM\(\)](#).

Value

The requested auxiliary parameter, or `NULL` if this information could not be accessed.

Examples

```
# from ?glm
clotting <- data.frame(
  u = c(5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80, 100),
  lot1 = c(118, 58, 42, 35, 27, 25, 21, 19, 18),
  lot2 = c(69, 35, 26, 21, 18, 16, 13, 12, 12)
)
model <- glm(lot1 ~ log(u), data = clotting, family = Gamma())
get_auxiliary(model, type = "dispersion") # same as summary(model)$dispersion
```

get_call

Get the model's function call

Description

Returns the model's function call when available.

Usage

```
get_call(x)
```

Arguments

`x` A fitted mixed model.

Value

A function call.

Examples

```

data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
get_call(m)

if (require("lme4")) {
  m <- lmer(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width + (1 | Species), data = iris)
  get_call(m)
}

```

`get_data`*Get the data that was used to fit the model*

Description

This functions tries to get the data that was used to fit the model and returns it as data frame.

Usage

```

get_data(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'gee'
get_data(x, effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"), verbose = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rqss'
get_data(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "smooth_terms"),
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'hurdle'
get_data(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "zi", "zero_inflated", "dispersion"),
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'zcpglm'
get_data(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "zi", "zero_inflated"),
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

```
## S3 method for class 'glmmTMB'
get_data(
  x,
  effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"),
  component = c("all", "conditional", "zi", "zero_inflated", "dispersion"),
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'merMod'
get_data(x, effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"), verbose = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'glmmadmb'
get_data(x, effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"), verbose = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rmlmerMod'
get_data(x, effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'clmm'
get_data(x, effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'mixed'
get_data(x, effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'afex_aov'
get_data(x, shape = c("long", "wide"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'lme'
get_data(x, effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'MixMod'
get_data(
  x,
  effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"),
  component = c("all", "conditional", "zi", "zero_inflated", "dispersion"),
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'brmsfit'
get_data(x, effects = "all", component = "all", verbose = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'stanreg'
get_data(x, effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"), verbose = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'MCMCglmm'
get_data(x, effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
...	Currently not used.
effects	Should model data for fixed effects, random effects or both be returned? Only applies to mixed models.
verbose	Toggle messages and warnings.
component	Should all predictor variables, predictor variables for the conditional model, the zero-inflated part of the model, the dispersion term or the instrumental variables be returned? Applies to models with zero-inflated and/or dispersion formula, or to models with instrumental variable (so called fixed-effects regressions). May be abbreviated. Note that the <i>conditional</i> component is also called <i>count</i> or <i>mean</i> component, depending on the model.
shape	Return long or wide data? Only applicable in repeated measures designs.

Value

The data that was used to fit the model.

Note

Unlike `model.frame()`, which may contain transformed variables (e.g. if `poly()` or `scale()` was used inside the formula to specify the model), `get_data()` aims at returning the "original", untransformed data (if possible). Consequently, column names are changed accordingly, i.e. "`log(x)`" will become "`x`" etc. for all data columns with transformed values.

Examples

```
if (require("lme4")) {
  data(cbpp, package = "lme4")
  cbpp$trials <- cbpp$size - cbpp$incidence
  m <- glm(cbind(incidence, trials) ~ period, data = cbpp, family = binomial)
  head(get_data(m))
}
```

get_deviance

Model Deviance

Description

Returns model deviance (see `stats::deviance()`).

Usage

```
get_deviance(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
get_deviance(x, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A model.
...	Not used.
verbose	Toggle warnings and messages.

Details

For GLMMs of class `glmerMod`, `glmmTMB` or `MixMod`, the *absolute unconditional* deviance is returned (see 'Details' in `?lme4::merMod-class`), i.e. minus twice the log-likelihood. To get the *relative conditional* deviance (relative to a saturated model, conditioned on the conditional modes of random effects), use `deviance()`. The value returned `'get_deviance()'` usually equals the deviance-value from the `'summary()'`.

Value

The model deviance.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
x <- lm(mpg ~ cyl, data = mtcars)
get_deviance(x)
```

get_df	<i>Extract degrees of freedom</i>
--------	-----------------------------------

Description

Estimate or extract residual or model-based degrees of freedom from regression models.

Usage

```
get_df(x, ...)
```

Default S3 method:

```
get_df(x, type = "residual", verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A statistical model.
...	Currently not used.
type	Can be "residual", "model" or "analytical". "residual" tries to extract residual degrees of freedoms. If residual degrees of freedom could not be extracted, returns analytical degrees of freedom, i.e. $n-k$ (number of observations minus number of parameters). "model" returns model-based degrees of freedom, i.e. the number of (estimated) parameters.
verbose	Toggle warnings.

Examples

```
model <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Length * Species, data = iris)
get_df(model) # same as df.residual(model)
get_df(model, type = "model") # same as attr(logLik(model), "df")
```

get_family	<i>A robust alternative to stats::family</i>
------------	--

Description

A robust and resilient alternative to `stats::family`. To avoid issues with models like `gamm4`.

Usage

```
get_family(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A statistical model.
...	Further arguments passed to methods.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
x <- glm(vs ~ wt, data = mtcars, family = "binomial")
get_family(x)

if (require("mgcv")) {
  x <- mgcv::gamm(
    vs ~ am + s(wt),
    random = list(cyl = ~1),
    data = mtcars,
    family = "binomial"
  )
  get_family(x)
}
```

get_intercept	<i>Get the value at the intercept</i>
---------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Returns the value at the intercept (i.e., the intercept parameter), and NA if there isn't one.

Usage

```
get_intercept(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A model.
...	Not used.

Value

The value of the intercept.

Examples

```
get_intercept(lm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Width, data = iris))
get_intercept(lm(Sepal.Length ~ 0 + Petal.Width, data = iris))

if (require("lme4")) {
  get_intercept(lme4::lmer(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width + (1 | Species), data = iris))
}
if (require("gamm4")) {
  get_intercept(gamm4::gamm4(Sepal.Length ~ s(Petal.Width), data = iris))
}
```

get_loglikelihood	<i>Log-Likelihood</i>
-------------------	-----------------------

Description

A robust function to compute the log-likelihood of a model, as well as individual log-likelihoods (for each observation) whenever possible. Can be used as a replacement for `stats::logLik()` out of the box, as the returned object is of the same class (and it gives the same results by default).

Usage

```
get_loglikelihood(x, ...)

loglikelihood(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'lm'
get_loglikelihood(x, estimator = "ML", REML = FALSE, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A model.
...	Passed down to <code>logLik()</code> , if possible.
estimator	Corresponds to the different estimators for the standard deviation of the errors. If <code>estimator="ML"</code> (default), the scaling is done by <code>n</code> (the biased ML estimator), which is then equivalent to using <code>stats::logLik()</code> . If <code>estimator="OLS"</code> , it returns the unbiased OLS estimator.

REML	Only for linear models. This argument is present for compatibility with <code>stats::logLik()</code> . Setting it to <code>TRUE</code> will overwrite the <code>estimator</code> argument and is thus equivalent to setting <code>estimator="REML"</code> . It will give the same results as <code>stats::logLik(...,REML=TRUE)</code> . Note that individual log-likelihoods are not available under REML.
verbose	Toggle warnings and messages.

Value

An object of class "logLik", also containing the log-likelihoods for each observation as a `per_observation` attribute (`attributes(get_loglikelihood(x))$per_observation`) when possible. The code was partly inspired from the **nonnest2** package.

Examples

```
x <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Width + Species, data = iris)

get_loglikelihood(x, estimator = "ML") # Equivalent to stats::logLik(x)
get_loglikelihood(x, estimator = "REML") # Equivalent to stats::logLik(x, REML=TRUE)
get_loglikelihood(x, estimator = "OLS")
```

get_modelmatrix

Model Matrix

Description

Creates a design matrix from the description. Any character variables are coerced to factors.

Usage

```
get_modelmatrix(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object.
...	Passed down to other methods (mainly <code>model.matrix()</code>).

Examples

```
data(mtcars)

model <- lm(am ~ vs, data = mtcars)
get_modelmatrix(model)
```

get_parameters	<i>Get model parameters</i>
----------------	-----------------------------

Description

Returns the coefficients (or posterior samples for Bayesian models) from a model. See the documentation for your object's class:

- [Bayesian models](#) (**rstanarm**, **brms**, **MCMCglmm**, ...)
- [Estimated marginal means](#) (**emmeans**)
- [Generalized additive models](#) (**mgcv**, **VGAM**, ...)
- [Marginal effects models](#) (**mfX**)
- [Mixed models](#) (**lme4**, **glmmTMB**, **GLMMadaptive**, ...)
- [Zero-inflated and hurdle models](#) (**pscl**, ...)
- [Models with special components](#) (**betareg**, **MuMIn**, ...)
- [Hypothesis tests](#) (**htest**)

Usage

```
get_parameters(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
get_parameters(x, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
...	Currently not used.
verbose	Toggle messages and warnings.

Details

In most cases when models either return different "effects" (fixed, random) or "components" (conditional, zero-inflated, ...), the arguments `effects` and `component` can be used.

`get_parameters()` is comparable to `coef()`, however, the coefficients are returned as data frame (with columns for names and point estimates of coefficients). For Bayesian models, the posterior samples of parameters are returned.

Value

- for non-Bayesian models, a data frame with two columns: the parameter names and the related point estimates.
- for Anova (`aov()`) with error term, a list of parameters for the conditional and the random effects parameters

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
get_parameters(m)
```

```
get_parameters.betamfx
```

Get model parameters from marginal effects models

Description

Returns the coefficients from a model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'betamfx'
get_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "precision", "marginal"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'logitmfx'
get_parameters(x, component = c("all", "conditional", "marginal"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
component	Should all predictor variables, predictor variables for the conditional model, the zero-inflated part of the model, the dispersion term or the instrumental variables be returned? Applies to models with zero-inflated and/or dispersion formula, or to models with instrumental variable (so called fixed-effects regressions). May be abbreviated. Note that the <i>conditional</i> component is also called <i>count</i> or <i>mean</i> component, depending on the model.
...	Currently not used.

Value

A data frame with three columns: the parameter names, the related point estimates and the component.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
get_parameters(m)
```

`get_parameters.betareg`*Get model parameters from models with special components*

Description

Returns the coefficients from a model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'betareg'
get_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "precision", "location", "distributional",
    "auxiliary"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'DirichletRegModel'
get_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "precision", "location", "distributional",
    "auxiliary"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'averaging'
get_parameters(x, component = c("conditional", "full"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'glmX'
get_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "extra", "location", "distributional",
    "auxiliary"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'clm2'
get_parameters(x, component = c("all", "conditional", "scale"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'mvord'
get_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "thresholds", "correlation"),
  ...
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'mjoint'
get_parameters(x, component = c("all", "conditional", "survival"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
component	Should all predictor variables, predictor variables for the conditional model, the zero-inflated part of the model, the dispersion term or the instrumental variables be returned? Applies to models with zero-inflated and/or dispersion formula, or to models with instrumental variable (so called fixed-effects regressions). May be abbreviated. Note that the <i>conditional</i> component is also called <i>count</i> or <i>mean</i> component, depending on the model.
...	Currently not used.

Value

A data frame with three columns: the parameter names, the related point estimates and the component.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
get_parameters(m)
```

get_parameters.BGGM *Get model parameters from Bayesian models*

Description

Returns the coefficients (or posterior samples for Bayesian models) from a model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'BGGM'
get_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("correlation", "conditional", "intercept", "all"),
  summary = FALSE,
  centrality = "mean",
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'MCMCglmm'
get_parameters(
  x,
  effects = c("fixed", "random", "all"),
```

```
summary = FALSE,
centrality = "mean",
...
)

## S3 method for class 'BFBayesFactor'
get_parameters(
  x,
  effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"),
  component = c("all", "extra"),
  iterations = 4000,
  progress = FALSE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  summary = FALSE,
  centrality = "mean",
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'stanmvreg'
get_parameters(
  x,
  effects = c("fixed", "random", "all"),
  parameters = NULL,
  summary = FALSE,
  centrality = "mean",
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'brmsfit'
get_parameters(
  x,
  effects = "fixed",
  component = "all",
  parameters = NULL,
  summary = FALSE,
  centrality = "mean",
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'stanreg'
get_parameters(
  x,
  effects = c("fixed", "random", "all"),
  component = c("location", "all", "conditional", "smooth_terms", "sigma",
    "distributional", "auxiliary"),
  parameters = NULL,
  summary = FALSE,
  centrality = "mean",
```

```

    ...
  )

## S3 method for class 'bayesx'
get_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("conditional", "smooth_terms", "all"),
  summary = FALSE,
  centrality = "mean",
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'bamlss'
get_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "smooth_terms", "location", "distributional",
    "auxiliary"),
  parameters = NULL,
  summary = FALSE,
  centrality = "mean",
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'sim.merMod'
get_parameters(
  x,
  effects = c("fixed", "random", "all"),
  parameters = NULL,
  summary = FALSE,
  centrality = "mean",
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'sim'
get_parameters(x, parameters = NULL, summary = FALSE, centrality = "mean", ...)

```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
component	Which type of parameters to return, such as parameters for the conditional model, the zero-inflated part of the model, the dispersion term, the instrumental variables or marginal effects be returned? Applies to models with zero-inflated and/or dispersion formula, or to models with instrumental variables (so called fixed-effects regressions), or models with marginal effects from mf . May be abbreviated. Note that the <i>conditional</i> component is also called <i>count</i> or <i>mean</i> component, depending on the model. There are three convenient shortcuts: <code>component = "all"</code> returns all possible parameters. If <code>component = "location"</code> , location parameters such as <code>conditional</code> , <code>zero_inflated</code> , <code>smooth_terms</code> , or

	instruments are returned (everything that are fixed or random effects - depending on the effects argument - but no auxiliary parameters). For component = "distributional" (or "auxiliary"), components like sigma, dispersion, beta or precision (and other auxiliary parameters) are returned.
summary	Logical, indicates whether the full posterior samples (summary = FALSE) or the summarized centrality indices of the posterior samples (summary = TRUE) should be returned as estimates.
centrality	Only for models with posterior samples, and when summary = TRUE. In this case, centrality = "mean" would calculate means of posterior samples for each parameter, while centrality = "median" would use the more robust median value as measure of central tendency.
...	Currently not used.
effects	Should parameters for fixed effects, random effects or both be returned? Only applies to mixed models. May be abbreviated.
iterations	Number of posterior draws.
progress	Display progress.
verbose	Toggle messages and warnings.
parameters	Regular expression pattern that describes the parameters that should be returned.

Details

In most cases when models either return different "effects" (fixed, random) or "components" (conditional, zero-inflated, ...), the arguments effects and component can be used.

Value

The posterior samples from the requested parameters as data frame. If summary = TRUE, returns a data frame with two columns: the parameter names and the related point estimates (based on centrality).

BFBayesFactor Models

Note that for BFBayesFactor models (from the **BayesFactor** package), posteriors are only extracted from the first numerator model (i.e., model[1]). If you want to apply some function foo() to another model stored in the BFBayesFactor object, index it directly, e.g. foo(model[2]), foo(1/model[5]), etc. See also [bayestestR::weighted_posteriors\(\)](#).

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
get_parameters(m)
```

```
get_parameters.emmGrid
```

Get model parameters from estimated marginal means objects

Description

Returns the coefficients from a model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
get_parameters(x, summary = FALSE, merge_parameters = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'emm_list'
get_parameters(x, summary = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
summary	Logical, indicates whether the full posterior samples (summary = FALSE) or the summarized centrality indices of the posterior samples (summary = TRUE) should be returned as estimates.
merge_parameters	Logical, if TRUE and x has multiple columns for parameter names (like emmGrid objects may have), these are merged into a single parameter column, with parameters names and values as values.
...	Currently not used.

Value

A data frame with two columns: the parameter names and the related point estimates.

Note

Note that emmGrid or emm_list objects returned by functions from **emmeans** have a different structure compared to usual regression models. Hence, the Parameter column does not always contain names of *variables*, but may rather contain *values*, e.g. for contrasts. See an example for pairwise comparisons below.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
model <- lm(mpg ~ wt * factor(cyl), data = mtcars)
if (require("emmeans", quietly = TRUE)) {
  emm <- emmeans(model, "cyl")
  get_parameters(emm)
```



```

emm <- emmeans(model, pairwise ~ cyl)
get_parameters(emm)
}

```

get_parameters.gamm *Get model parameters from generalized additive models*

Description

Returns the coefficients from a model.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'gamm'
get_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "smooth_terms", "location"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'gam'
get_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "smooth_terms", "location"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'rqss'
get_parameters(x, component = c("all", "conditional", "smooth_terms"), ...)

```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
component	Should all predictor variables, predictor variables for the conditional model, the zero-inflated part of the model, the dispersion term or the instrumental variables be returned? Applies to models with zero-inflated and/or dispersion formula, or to models with instrumental variable (so called fixed-effects regressions). May be abbreviated. Note that the <i>conditional</i> component is also called <i>count</i> or <i>mean</i> component, depending on the model.
...	Currently not used.

Value

For models with smooth terms or zero-inflation component, a data frame with three columns: the parameter names, the related point estimates and the component.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
get_parameters(m)
```

get_parameters.glm *Get model parameters from mixed models*

Description

Returns the coefficients from a model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'glm'
get_parameters(x, effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'coxme'
get_parameters(x, effects = c("fixed", "random"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'merMod'
get_parameters(x, effects = c("fixed", "random"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'glmmTMB'
get_parameters(
  x,
  effects = c("fixed", "random"),
  component = c("all", "conditional", "zi", "zero_inflated", "dispersion"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'glimML'
get_parameters(x, effects = c("fixed", "random", "all"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
effects	Should parameters for fixed effects, random effects or both be returned? Only applies to mixed models. May be abbreviated.
...	Currently not used.
component	Which type of parameters to return, such as parameters for the conditional model, the zero-inflated part of the model or the dispersion term? Applies to models with zero-inflated and/or dispersion formula. Note that the <i>conditional</i> component is also called <i>count</i> or <i>mean</i> component, depending on the model. There are three convenient shortcuts: component = "all" returns all possible parameters. If component = "location", location parameters such as

conditional or zero_inflated are returned (everything that are fixed or random effects - depending on the effects argument - but no auxiliary parameters). For component = "distributional" (or "auxiliary"), components like sigma or dispersion (and other auxiliary parameters) are returned.

Details

In most cases when models either return different "effects" (fixed, random) or "components" (conditional, zero-inflated, ...), the arguments effects and component can be used.

Value

If effects = "fixed", a data frame with two columns: the parameter names and the related point estimates. If effects = "random", a list of data frames with the random effects (as returned by ranef()), unless the random effects have the same simplified structure as fixed effects (e.g. for models from **MCMCglmm**).

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
get_parameters(m)
```

get_parameters.htest *Get model parameters from htest-objects*

Description

Returns the parameters from a hypothesis test.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'htest'
get_parameters(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
...	Currently not used.

Value

A data frame with two columns: the parameter names and the related point estimates.

Examples

```
get_parameters(t.test(1:10, y = c(7:20)))
```

```
get_parameters.zeroinfl
```

Get model parameters from zero-inflated and hurdle models

Description

Returns the coefficients from a model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'zeroinfl'
get_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "zi", "zero_inflated"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'zcpglm'
get_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "zi", "zero_inflated"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'mhurdle'
get_parameters(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "zi", "zero_inflated", "infrequent_purchase",
    "ip", "auxiliary"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
component	Should all predictor variables, predictor variables for the conditional model, the zero-inflated part of the model, the dispersion term or the instrumental variables be returned? Applies to models with zero-inflated and/or dispersion formula, or to models with instrumental variable (so called fixed-effects regressions). May be abbreviated. Note that the <i>conditional</i> component is also called <i>count</i> or <i>mean</i> component, depending on the model.
...	Currently not used.

Value

For models with smooth terms or zero-inflation component, a data frame with three columns: the parameter names, the related point estimates and the component.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
get_parameters(m)
```

get_predicted

Model Predictions (robust)

Description

The `get_predicted()` function is a robust, flexible and user-friendly alternative to base R `predict()` function. Additional features and advantages include availability of uncertainty intervals (CI), bootstrapping, a more intuitive API and the support of more models than base R's `predict` function. However, although the interface are simplified, it is still very important to read the documentation of the arguments. This is because making "predictions" (a loose term for a variety of things) is a non-trivial process, with lots of caveats and complications. Read the [Details](#) section for more information.

Usage

```
get_predicted(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'lm'
get_predicted(
  x,
  data = NULL,
  predict = "expectation",
  iterations = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'stanreg'
get_predicted(
  x,
  data = NULL,
  predict = "expectation",
  iterations = NULL,
  include_random = TRUE,
  include_smooth = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	A statistical model (can also be a data.frame, in which case the second argument has to be a model).
...	Other argument to be passed for instance to <code>get_predicted_ci()</code> .
data	An optional data frame in which to look for variables with which to predict. If omitted, the data used to fit the model is used.
predict	string or NULL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "link" returns predictions on the model's link-scale (for logistic models, that means the log-odds scale) with a confidence interval (CI). • "expectation" (default) also returns confidence intervals, but this time the output is on the response scale (for logistic models, that means probabilities). • "prediction" also gives an output on the response scale, but this time associated with a prediction interval (PI), which is larger than a confidence interval (though it mostly make sense for linear models). • "classification" only differs from "prediction" for binomial models where it additionally transforms the predictions into the original response's type (for instance, to a factor). • Other strings are passed directly to the type argument of the predict() method supplied by the modelling package. • When predict = NULL, alternative arguments such as type will be captured by the ... ellipsis and passed directly to the predict() method supplied by the modelling package. • Notes: You can see the 4 options for predictions as on a gradient from "close to the model" to "close to the response data": "link", "expectation", "prediction", "classification". The predict argument modulates two things: the scale of the output and the type of certainty interval. Read more about in the Details section below.
iterations	For Bayesian models, this corresponds to the number of posterior draws. If NULL, will return all the draws (one for each iteration of the model). For frequentist models, if not NULL, will generate bootstrapped draws, from which bootstrapped CIs will be computed. Iterations can be accessed by running <code>as.data.frame()</code> on the output.
verbose	Toggle warnings.
include_random	If TRUE (default), include all random effects in the prediction. If FALSE, don't take them into account. Can also be a formula to specify which random effects to condition on when predicting (passed to the <code>re.form</code> argument). If <code>include_random = TRUE</code> and <code>newdata</code> is provided, make sure to include the random effect variables in <code>newdata</code> as well.
include_smooth	For General Additive Models (GAMs). If FALSE, will fix the value of the smooth to its average, so that the predictions are not depending on it. (default), <code>mean()</code> , or <code>bayestestR::map_estimate()</code> .

Details

In `insight::get_predicted()`, the `predict` argument jointly modulates two separate concepts, the **scale** and the **uncertainty interval**.

Confidence Interval (CI) vs. Prediction Interval (PI):

- **Linear models** - `lm()`: For linear models, Prediction intervals (`predict="prediction"`) show the range that likely contains the value of a new observation (in what range it is likely to fall), whereas confidence intervals (`predict="expectation"` or `predict="link"`) reflect the uncertainty around the estimated parameters (and gives the range of uncertainty of the regression line). In general, Prediction Intervals (PIs) account for both the uncertainty in the model's parameters, plus the random variation of the individual values. Thus, prediction intervals are always wider than confidence intervals. Moreover, prediction intervals will not necessarily become narrower as the sample size increases (as they do not reflect only the quality of the fit, but also the variability within the data).
- **Generalized Linear models** - `glm()`: For binomial models, prediction intervals are somewhat useless (for instance, for a binomial (Bernoulli) model for which the dependent variable is a vector of 1s and 0s, the prediction interval is... [0, 1]).

Link scale vs. Response scale: When users set the `predict` argument to `"expectation"`, the predictions are returned on the response scale, which is arguably the most convenient way to understand and visualize relationships of interest. When users set the `predict` argument to `"link"`, predictions are returned on the link scale, and no transformation is applied. For instance, for a logistic regression model, the response scale corresponds to the predicted probabilities, whereas the link-scale makes predictions of log-odds (probabilities on the logit scale). Note that when users select `predict="classification"` in binomial models, the `get_predicted()` function will first calculate predictions as if the user had selected `predict="expectation"`. Then, it will round the responses in order to return the most likely outcome.

Value

The fitted values (i.e. predictions for the response). For Bayesian or bootstrapped models (when `iterations != NULL`), `iterations` (as columns and observations are rows) can be accessed via `as.data.frame`.

See Also

[get_predicted_ci\(\)](#)

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
x <- lm(mpg ~ cyl + hp, data = mtcars)

predictions <- get_predicted(x)
predictions

# Options and methods -----
get_predicted(x, predict = "prediction")

# Get CI
```

```

as.data.frame(predictions)

# Bootstrapped
as.data.frame(get_predicted(x, iterations = 4))
summary(get_predicted(x, iterations = 4)) # Same as as.data.frame(..., keep_iterations = F)

# Different prediction types -----
data(iris)
data <- droplevels(iris[1:100, ])

# Fit a logistic model
x <- glm(Species ~ Sepal.Length, data = data, family = "binomial")

# Expectation (default): response scale + CI
pred <- get_predicted(x, predict = "expectation")
head(as.data.frame(pred))

# Prediction: response scale + PI
pred <- get_predicted(x, predict = "prediction")
head(as.data.frame(pred))

# Link: link scale + CI
pred <- get_predicted(x, predict = "link")
head(as.data.frame(pred))

# Classification: classification "type" + PI
pred <- get_predicted(x, predict = "classification")
head(as.data.frame(pred))

```

get_predicted_ci

Confidence and Prediction Interval for Model Predictions

Description

Returns the Confidence (or Prediction) Interval (CI) associated with predictions made by a model.

Usage

```
get_predicted_ci(x, predictions = NULL, ...)
```

```
## Default S3 method:
```

```
get_predicted_ci(
  x,
  predictions = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ci = 0.95,
  ci_type = "confidence",
  vcov_estimation = NULL,
  vcov_type = NULL,

```



```

vcov_args = NULL,
dispersion_method = "sd",
ci_method = "quantile",
...
)

```

Arguments

x	A statistical model (can also be a data.frame, in which case the second argument has to be a model).
predictions	A vector of predicted values (as obtained by <code>stats::fitted()</code> , <code>stats::predict()</code> or <code>get_predicted()</code>).
...	Not used for now.
data	An optional data frame in which to look for variables with which to predict. If omitted, the data used to fit the model is used.
ci	The interval level (default 0.95, i.e., 95% CI).
ci_type	Can be "prediction" or "confidence". Prediction intervals show the range that likely contains the value of a new observation (in what range it would fall), whereas confidence intervals reflect the uncertainty around the estimated parameters (and gives the range of the link; for instance of the regression line in a linear regressions). Prediction intervals account for both the uncertainty in the model's parameters, plus the random variation of the individual values. Thus, prediction intervals are always wider than confidence intervals. Moreover, prediction intervals will not necessarily become narrower as the sample size increases (as they do not reflect only the quality of the fit). This applies mostly for "simple" linear models (like <code>lm</code>), as for other models (e.g., <code>glm</code>), prediction intervals are somewhat useless (for instance, for a binomial model for which the dependent variable is a vector of 1s and 0s, the prediction interval is... [0, 1]).
vcov_estimation	Either a matrix, or a string, indicating the suffix of the <code>vcov*()</code> -function from the sandwich or clubSandwich package, e.g. <code>vcov_estimation = "CL"</code> (which calls <code>sandwich::vcovCL()</code> to compute clustered covariance matrix estimators), or <code>vcov_estimation = "HC"</code> (which calls <code>sandwich::vcovHC()</code> to compute heteroskedasticity-consistent covariance matrix estimators).
vcov_type	Character vector, specifying the estimation type for the robust covariance matrix estimation (see <code>sandwich::vcovHC()</code> or <code>clubSandwich::vcovCR()</code> for details). Only applies if <code>vcov_estimation</code> is a string, and not a matrix.
vcov_args	List of named vectors, used as additional arguments that are passed down to the sandwich -function specified in <code>vcov_estimation</code> . Only applies if <code>vcov_estimation</code> is a string, and not a matrix.
dispersion_method, ci_method	These arguments are only used in the context of bootstrapped and Bayesian models. Possible values are <code>dispersion_method = c("sd", "mad")</code> and <code>ci_method = c("quantile", "hdi", "eti")</code> . For the latter, the bayestestR package is required.

Value

The Confidence (or Prediction) Interval (CI).

Examples

```

data(mtcars)

# Linear model
# -----
x <- lm(mpg ~ cyl + hp, data = mtcars)
predictions <- predict(x)
ci_vals <- get_predicted_ci(x, predictions, ci_type = "prediction")
head(ci_vals)
ci_vals <- get_predicted_ci(x, predictions, ci_type = "confidence")
head(ci_vals)
ci_vals <- get_predicted_ci(x, predictions, ci = c(0.8, 0.9, 0.95))
head(ci_vals)

# Bootstrapped
# -----
predictions <- get_predicted(x, iterations = 500)
get_predicted_ci(x, predictions)

if (require("bayestestR")) {
  ci_vals <- get_predicted_ci(x, predictions, ci = c(0.80, 0.95))
  head(ci_vals)
  bayestestR::reshape_ci(ci_vals)

  ci_vals <- get_predicted_ci(x,
    predictions,
    dispersion_method = "MAD",
    ci_method = "HDI"
  )
  head(ci_vals)
}

# Logistic model
# -----
x <- glm(vs ~ wt, data = mtcars, family = "binomial")
predictions <- predict(x, type = "link")
ci_vals <- get_predicted_ci(x, predictions, ci_type = "prediction")
head(ci_vals)
ci_vals <- get_predicted_ci(x, predictions, ci_type = "confidence")
head(ci_vals)

```

Description

Returns the data from all predictor variables (fixed effects).

Usage

```
get_predictors(x, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
verbose	Toggle messages and warnings.

Value

The data from all predictor variables, as data frame.

Examples

```
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
head(get_predictors(m))
```

get_priors	<i>Get summary of priors used for a model</i>
------------	---

Description

Provides a summary of the prior distributions used for the parameters in a given model.

Usage

```
get_priors(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'brmsfit'
get_priors(x, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A Bayesian model.
...	Currently not used.
verbose	Toggle warnings and messages.

Value

A data frame with a summary of the prior distributions used for the parameters in a given model.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(rstanarm)
model <- stan_glm(Sepal.Width ~ Species * Petal.Length, data = iris)
get_priors(model)

## End(Not run)
```

get_random

Get the data from random effects

Description

Returns the data from all random effects terms.

Usage

```
get_random(x)
```

Arguments

x A fitted mixed model.

Value

The data from all random effects terms, as data frame. Or NULL if model has no random effects.

Examples

```
if (require("lme4")) {
  data(sleepstudy)
  # prepare some data...
  sleepstudy$mygrp <- sample(1:5, size = 180, replace = TRUE)
  sleepstudy$mysubgrp <- NA
  for (i in 1:5) {
    filter_group <- sleepstudy$mygrp == i
    sleepstudy$mysubgrp[filter_group] <-
      sample(1:30, size = sum(filter_group), replace = TRUE)
  }

  m <- lmer(
    Reaction ~ Days + (1 | mygrp / mysubgrp) + (1 | Subject),
    data = sleepstudy
  )

  head(get_random(m))
}
```

get_residuals	<i>Extract model residuals</i>
---------------	--------------------------------

Description

Returns the residuals from regression models.

Usage

```
get_residuals(x, ...)  
  
## Default S3 method:  
get_residuals(x, weighted = FALSE, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A model.
...	Passed down to residuals(), if possible.
weighted	Logical, if TRUE, returns weighted residuals.
verbose	Toggle warnings and messages.

Value

The residuals, or NULL if this information could not be accessed.

Note

This function returns the default type of residuals, i.e. for the response from linear models, the deviance residuals for models of class glm etc. To access different types, pass down the type argument (see 'Examples').

This function is a robust alternative to residuals(), as it works for some special model objects that otherwise do not respond properly to calling residuals().

Examples

```
data(mtcars)  
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)  
get_residuals(m)  
  
m <- glm(vs ~ wt + cyl + mpg, data = mtcars, family = binomial())  
get_residuals(m) # type = "deviance" by default  
get_residuals(m, type = "response")
```

get_response	<i>Get the values from the response variable</i>
--------------	--

Description

Returns the values the response variable(s) from a model object. If the model is a multivariate response model, a data frame with values from all response variables is returned.

Usage

```
get_response(x, select = NULL, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
select	Optional name(s) of response variables for which to extract values. Can be used in case of regression models with multiple response variables.
verbose	Toggle warnings.

Value

The values of the response variable, as vector, or a data frame if x has more than one defined response variable.

Examples

```
if (require("lme4")) {
  data(cbpp)
  cbpp$trials <- cbpp$size - cbpp$incidence

  m <- glm(cbind(incidence, trials) ~ period, data = cbpp, family = binomial)
  head(get_response(m))
  get_response(m, select = "incidence")
}

data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
get_response(m)
```

`get_sigma`*Get residual standard deviation from models*

Description

Returns `sigma`, which corresponds the estimated standard deviation of the residuals. This function extends the `sigma()` base R generic for models that don't have implemented it. It also computes the confidence interval (CI), which is stored as an attribute.

Sigma is a key-component of regression models, and part of the so-called auxiliary parameters that are estimated. Indeed, linear models for instance assume that the residuals comes from a normal distribution with mean 0 and standard deviation `sigma`. See the details section below for more information about its interpretation and calculation.

Usage

```
get_sigma(x, ci = NULL, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A model.
<code>ci</code>	Scalar, the CI level. The default (NULL) returns no CI.
<code>verbose</code>	Toggle messages and warnings.

Details

Interpretation of Sigma: The residual standard deviation, σ , indicates that the predicted outcome will be within $\pm \sigma$ units of the linear predictor for approximately 68% of the data points (Gelman, Hill & Vehtari 2020, p.84). In other words, the residual standard deviation indicates the accuracy for a model to predict scores, thus it can be thought of as “a measure of the average distance each observation falls from its prediction from the model” (Gelman, Hill & Vehtari 2020, p.168). σ can be considered as a measure of the unexplained variation in the data, or of the precision of inferences about regression coefficients.

Calculation of Sigma: By default, `get_sigma()` tries to extract `sigma` by calling `stats::sigma()`. If the model-object has no `sigma()` method, the next step is calculating `sigma` as square-root of the model-deviance divided by the residual degrees of freedom. Finally, if even this approach fails, and `x` is a mixed model, the residual standard deviation is accessed using the square-root from `get_variance_residual()`.

Value

The residual standard deviation (`sigma`), or NULL if this information could not be accessed.

References

Gelman, A., Hill, J., & Vehtari, A. (2020). Regression and Other Stories. Cambridge University Press.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
get_sigma(m)
```

get_statistic

Get statistic associated with estimates

Description

Returns the statistic (t , z , ...) for model estimates. In most cases, this is the related column from `coef(summary())`.

Usage

```
get_statistic(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
get_statistic(x, column_index = 3, verbose = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'glmmTMB'
get_statistic(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "zi", "zero_inflated", "dispersion"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'clm2'
get_statistic(x, component = c("all", "conditional", "scale"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'betamfx'
get_statistic(
  x,
  component = c("all", "conditional", "precision", "marginal"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'logitmfx'
get_statistic(x, component = c("all", "conditional", "marginal"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'mjoint'
get_statistic(x, component = c("all", "conditional", "survival"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
get_statistic(x, ci = 0.95, adjust = "none", merge_parameters = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'gee'
```



```

get_statistic(x, robust = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'betareg'
get_statistic(x, component = c("all", "conditional", "precision"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'DirichletRegModel'
get_statistic(x, component = c("all", "conditional", "precision"), ...)

```

Arguments

x	A model.
...	Currently not used.
column_index	For model objects that have no defined <code>get_statistic()</code> method yet, the default method is called. This method tries to extract the statistic column from <code>coef(summary())</code> , where the index of the column that is being pulled is <code>column_index</code> . Defaults to 3, which is the default statistic column for most models' summary-output.
verbose	Toggle messages and warnings.
component	Should all parameters, parameters for the conditional model, or for the zero-inflated part of the model be returned? Applies to models with zero-inflated component. <code>component</code> may be one of "conditional", "zi", "zero-inflated" or "all" (default). For models with smooth terms, <code>component = "smooth_terms"</code> is also possible. May be abbreviated. Note that the <i>conditional</i> component is also called <i>count</i> or <i>mean</i> component, depending on the model.
ci	Confidence Interval (CI) level. Default to 0.95 (95%). Currently only applies to objects of class <code>emmGrid</code> .
adjust	Character value naming the method used to adjust p-values or confidence intervals. See <code>?emmeans::summary.emmGrid</code> for details.
merge_parameters	Logical, if TRUE and x has multiple columns for parameter names (like <code>emmGrid</code> objects may have), these are merged into a single parameter column, with parameters names and values as values.
robust	Logical, if TRUE, test statistic based on robust standard errors is returned.

Value

A data frame with the model's parameter names and the related test statistic.

Examples

```

data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
get_statistic(m)

```

get_transformation *Return function of transformed response variables*

Description

This functions checks whether any transformation, such as log- or exp-transforming, was applied to the response variable (dependent variable) in a regression formula, and returns the related function that was used for transformation.

Usage

```
get_transformation(x)
```

Arguments

x A regression model.

Value

A list of two functions: \$transformation, the function that was used to transform the response variable; \$inverse, the inverse-function of \$transformation (can be used for "back-transformation"). If no transformation was applied, both list-elements \$transformation and \$inverse just return function(x) x.

Examples

```
# identity, no transformation
model <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Species, data = iris)
get_transformation(model)

# log-transformation
model <- lm(log(Sepal.Length) ~ Species, data = iris)
get_transformation(model)

# log-function
get_transformation(model)$transformation(.3)
log(.3)

# inverse function is exp()
get_transformation(model)$inverse(.3)
exp(.3)
```

get_varcov	<i>Get variance-covariance matrix from models</i>
------------	---

Description

Returns the variance-covariance, as retrieved by `stats::vcov()`, but works for more model objects that probably don't provide a `vcov()`-method.

Usage

```
get_varcov(x, ...)  
  
## Default S3 method:  
get_varcov(x, verbose = TRUE, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'betareg'  
get_varcov(  
  x,  
  component = c("conditional", "precision", "all"),  
  verbose = TRUE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S3 method for class 'DirichletRegModel'  
get_varcov(  
  x,  
  component = c("conditional", "precision", "all"),  
  verbose = TRUE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S3 method for class 'clm2'  
get_varcov(x, component = c("all", "conditional", "scale"), ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'truncreg'  
get_varcov(x, component = c("conditional", "all"), ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'gamlss'  
get_varcov(x, component = c("conditional", "all"), ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'hurdle'  
get_varcov(x, component = c("conditional", "zero_inflated", "zi", "all"), ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'zcpglm'  
get_varcov(x, component = c("conditional", "zero_inflated", "zi", "all"), ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'MixMod'
```

```

get_varcov(x, component = c("conditional", "zero_inflated", "zi", "all"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'glmmTMB'
get_varcov(
  x,
  component = c("conditional", "zero_inflated", "zi", "dispersion", "all"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'brmsfit'
get_varcov(x, component = "conditional", ...)

## S3 method for class 'betamfx'
get_varcov(x, component = c("conditional", "precision", "all"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'aov'
get_varcov(x, complete = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'mixor'
get_varcov(x, effects = c("all", "fixed", "random"), ...)

```

Arguments

x	A model.
...	Currently not used.
verbose	Toggle warnings.
component	Should the complete variance-covariance matrix of the model be returned, or only for specific model components only (like count or zero-inflated model parts)? Applies to models with zero-inflated component, or models with precision (e.g. betareg) component. component may be one of "conditional", "zi", "zero-inflated", "dispersion", "precision", or "all". May be abbreviated. Note that the <i>conditional</i> component is also called <i>count</i> or <i>mean</i> component, depending on the model.
complete	Logical, if TRUE, for aov, returns the full variance-covariance matrix.
effects	Should the complete variance-covariance matrix of the model be returned, or only for specific model parameters only? Currently only applies to models of class mixor.

Value

The variance-covariance matrix, as `matrix`-object.

Note

`get_varcov()` tries to return the nearest positive definite matrix in case of a negative variance-covariance matrix.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
get_varcov(m)
```

`get_variance`*Get variance components from random effects models*

Description

This function extracts the different variance components of a mixed model and returns the result as list. Functions like `get_variance_residual(x)` or `get_variance_fixed(x)` are shortcuts for `get_variance(x, component = "residual")` etc.

Usage

```
get_variance(
  x,
  component = c("all", "fixed", "random", "residual", "distribution", "dispersion",
    "intercept", "slope", "rho01", "rho00"),
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

```
get_variance_residual(x, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

```
get_variance_fixed(x, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

```
get_variance_random(x, verbose = TRUE, tolerance = 1e-05, ...)
```

```
get_variance_distribution(x, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

```
get_variance_dispersion(x, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

```
get_variance_intercept(x, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

```
get_variance_slope(x, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

```
get_correlation_slope_intercept(x, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

```
get_correlation_slopes(x, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` A mixed effects model.

component	Character value, indicating the variance component that should be returned. By default, all variance components are returned. The distribution-specific ("distribution") and residual ("residual") variance are the most computational intensive components, and hence may take a few seconds to calculate.
verbose	Toggle off warnings.
...	Currently not used.
tolerance	Tolerance for singularity check of random effects, to decide whether to compute random effect variances or not. Indicates up to which value the convergence result is accepted. The larger tolerance is, the stricter the test will be. See performance::check_singularity() .

Details

This function returns different variance components from mixed models, which are needed, for instance, to calculate r-squared measures or the intraclass-correlation coefficient (ICC).

Fixed effects variance: The fixed effects variance, σ_f^2 , is the variance of the matrix-multiplication $\beta * X$ (parameter vector by model matrix).

Random effects variance: The random effect variance, σ_i^2 , represents the *mean* random effect variance of the model. Since this variance reflect the "average" random effects variance for mixed models, it is also appropriate for models with more complex random effects structures, like random slopes or nested random effects. Details can be found in *Johnson 2014*, in particular equation 10. For simple random-intercept models, the random effects variance equals the random-intercept variance.

Distribution-specific variance: The distribution-specific variance, σ_d^2 , depends on the model family. For Gaussian models, it is σ^2 (i.e. `sigma(model)^2`). For models with binary outcome, it is $\pi^2/3$ for logit-link, 1 for probit-link, and $\pi^2/6$ for cloglog-links. Models from Gamma-families use μ^2 (as obtained from `family$variance()`). For all other models, the distribution-specific variance is based on lognormal approximation, $\log(1 + var(x)/\mu^2)$ (see *Nakagawa et al. 2017*). The expected variance of a zero-inflated model is computed according to *Zuur et al. 2012, p277*.

Variance for the additive overdispersion term: The variance for the additive overdispersion term, σ_e^2 , represents "the excess variation relative to what is expected from a certain distribution" (*Nakagawa et al. 2017*). In (most? many?) cases, this will be \emptyset .

Residual variance: The residual variance, σ_ϵ^2 , is simply $\sigma_d^2 + \sigma_e^2$.

Random intercept variance: The random intercept variance, or *between-subject* variance (τ_{00}), is obtained from `VarCorr()`. It indicates how much groups or subjects differ from each other, while the residual variance σ_ϵ^2 indicates the *within-subject* variance.

Random slope variance: The random slope variance (τ_{11}) is obtained from `VarCorr()`. This measure is only available for mixed models with random slopes.

Random slope-intercept correlation: The random slope-intercept correlation (ρ_{01}) is obtained from `VarCorr()`. This measure is only available for mixed models with random intercepts and slopes.

Value

A list with following elements:

- `var.fixed`, variance attributable to the fixed effects
- `var.random`, (mean) variance of random effects
- `var.residual`, residual variance (sum of dispersion and distribution)
- `var.distribution`, distribution-specific variance
- `var.dispersion`, variance due to additive dispersion
- `var.intercept`, the random-intercept-variance, or between-subject-variance (τ_{00})
- `var.slope`, the random-slope-variance (τ_{11})
- `cor.slope_intercept`, the random-slope-intercept-correlation (ρ_{01})
- `cor.slopes`, the correlation between random slopes (ρ_{00})

Note

This function supports models of class `merMod` (including models from **blme**), `clmm`, `cpglmm`, `glmmadmb`, `glmmTMB`, `MixMod`, `lme`, `mixed`, `rlmerMod`, `stanreg`, `brmsfit` or `wbm`. Support for objects of class `MixMod` (**GLMMadaptive**), `lme` (**nlme**) or `brmsfit` (**brms**) is experimental and may not work for all models.

References

- Johnson, P. C. D. (2014). Extension of Nakagawa & Schielzeth's R2 GLMM to random slopes models. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, 5(9), 944–946. doi: [10.1111/2041210X.12225](https://doi.org/10.1111/2041210X.12225)
- Nakagawa, S., Johnson, P. C. D., & Schielzeth, H. (2017). The coefficient of determination R2 and intra-class correlation coefficient from generalized linear mixed-effects models revisited and expanded. *Journal of The Royal Society Interface*, 14(134), 20170213. doi: [10.1098/rsif.2017.0213](https://doi.org/10.1098/rsif.2017.0213)
- Zuur, A. F., Savel'ev, A. A., & Ieno, E. N. (2012). *Zero inflated models and generalized linear mixed models with R*. Newburgh, United Kingdom: Highland Statistics.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(lme4)
data(sleepstudy)
m <- lmer(Reaction ~ Days + (1 + Days | Subject), data = sleepstudy)

get_variance(m)
get_variance_fixed(m)
get_variance_residual(m)

## End(Not run)
```

get_weights

Get the values from model weights

Description

Returns weighting variable of a model.

Usage

```
get_weights(x, ...)
```

```
## Default S3 method:
```

```
get_weights(x, na_rm = FALSE, null_as_ones = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
...	Currently not used.
na_rm	Logical, if TRUE, removes possible missing values.
null_as_ones	Logical, if TRUE, will return a vector of 1 if no weights were specified in the model (as if the weights were all set to 1).

Value

The weighting variable, or NULL if no weights were specified or if weights were 1. If the weighting variable should also be returned (instead of NULL), when all weights are set to 1 (i.e. no weighting), set `null_as_ones = TRUE`.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
set.seed(123)
mtcars$weight <- rnorm(nrow(mtcars), 1, .3)

# LMs
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars, weights = weight)
get_weights(m)

get_weights(lm(mpg ~ wt, data = mtcars), null_as_ones = TRUE)

# GLMs
m <- glm(vs ~ disp + mpg, data = mtcars, weights = weight, family = quasibinomial)
get_weights(m)
m <- glm(cbind(cyl, gear) ~ mpg, data = mtcars, weights = weight, family = binomial)
get_weights(m)
```

has_intercept	<i>Checks if model has an intercept</i>
---------------	---

Description

Checks if model has an intercept.

Usage

```
has_intercept(x, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	A model object.
verbose	Toggle warnings.

Value

TRUE if x has an intercept, FALSE otherwise.

Examples

```
model <- lm(mpg ~ 0 + gear, data = mtcars)
has_intercept(model)

model <- lm(mpg ~ gear, data = mtcars)
has_intercept(model)

if (require("lme4")) {
  model <- lmer(Reaction ~ 0 + Days + (Days | Subject), data = sleepstudy)
  has_intercept(model)

  model <- lmer(Reaction ~ Days + (Days | Subject), data = sleepstudy)
  has_intercept(model)
}
```

is_gam_model	<i>Checks if a model is a generalized additive model</i>
--------------	--

Description

Small helper that checks if a model is a generalized additive model.

Usage

```
is_gam_model(x)
```

Arguments

x A model object.

Value

A logical, TRUE if x is a generalized additive model *and* has smooth-terms

Note

This function only returns TRUE when the model inherits from a typical GAM model class *and* when smooth terms are present in the model formula. If model has no smooth terms or is not from a typical gam class, FALSE is returned.

Examples

```
if (require("mgcv")) {  
  data(iris)  
  model1 <- lm(Petal.Length ~ Petal.Width + Sepal.Length, data = iris)  
  model2 <- gam(Petal.Length ~ Petal.Width + s(Sepal.Length), data = iris)  
  is_gam_model(model1)  
  is_gam_model(model2)  
}
```

is_mixed_model	<i>Checks if a model is a mixed effects model</i>
----------------	---

Description

Small helper that checks if a model is a mixed effects model, i.e. if it the model has random effects.

Usage

```
is_mixed_model(x)
```

Arguments

x A model object.

Value

A logical, TRUE if x is a mixed model.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
model <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)
is_mixed_model(model)

if (require("lme4")) {
  data(sleepstudy)
  model <- lmer(Reaction ~ Days + (1 | Subject), data = sleepstudy)
  is_mixed_model(model)
}
```

is_model	<i>Checks if an object is a regression model or statistical test object</i>
----------	---

Description

Small helper that checks if a model is a regression model or a statistical object. `is_regression_model()` is stricter and only returns TRUE for regression models, but not for, e.g., `htest` objects.

Usage

```
is_model(x)

is_regression_model(x)
```

Arguments

x An object.

Details

This function returns TRUE if x is a model object.

Value

A logical, TRUE if x is a (supported) model object.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)

is_model(m)
is_model(mtcars)

test <- t.test(1:10, y = c(7:20))
is_model(test)
is_regression_model(test)
```

is_model_supported	<i>Checks if an object is a regression model object supported in insight package.</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Small helper that checks if a model is a *supported* (regression) model object. `supported_models()` prints a list of currently supported model classes.

Usage

```
is_model_supported(x)

supported_models()
```

Arguments

x An object.

Details

This function returns TRUE if x is a model object that works with the package's functions. A list of supported models can also be found here: <https://github.com/easystats/insight>.

Value

A logical, TRUE if x is a (supported) model object.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)

is_model_supported(m)
is_model_supported(mtcars)
```

is_multivariate	<i>Checks if an object stems from a multivariate response model</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Small helper that checks if a model is a multivariate response model, i.e. a model with multiple outcomes.

Usage

```
is_multivariate(x)
```

Arguments

x A model object, or an object returned by a function from this package.

Value

A logical, TRUE if either x is a model object and is a multivariate response model, or TRUE if a return value from a function of **insight** is from a multivariate response model.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(rstanarm)
data("pbclong")
model <- stan_mvmer(
  formula = list(
    logBili ~ year + (1 | id),
    albumin ~ sex + year + (year | id)
  ),
  data = pbclong,
  chains = 1, cores = 1, seed = 12345, iter = 1000
)

f <- find_formula(model)
is_multivariate(model)
is_multivariate(f)

## End(Not run)
```

is_nested_models *Checks whether a list of models are nested models*

Description

Checks whether a list of models are nested models, strictly following the order they were passed to the function.

Usage

```
is_nested_models(...)
```

Arguments

... Multiple regression model objects.

Value

TRUE if models are nested, FALSE otherwise. If models are nested, also returns two attributes that indicate whether nesting of models is in decreasing or increasing order.

Examples

```
m1 <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Width + Species, data = iris)
m2 <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Species, data = iris)
m3 <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Width, data = iris)
m4 <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ 1, data = iris)
```

```
is_nested_models(m1, m2, m4)
is_nested_models(m4, m2, m1)
is_nested_models(m1, m2, m3)
```

is_nullmodel	<i>Checks if model is a null-model (intercept-only)</i>
--------------	---

Description

Checks if model is a null-model (intercept-only), i.e. if the conditional part of the model has no predictors.

Usage

```
is_nullmodel(x)
```

Arguments

x A model object.

Value

TRUE if x is a null-model, FALSE otherwise.

Examples

```
model <- lm(mpg ~ 1, data = mtcars)
is_nullmodel(model)

model <- lm(mpg ~ gear, data = mtcars)
is_nullmodel(model)

if (require("lme4")) {
  model <- lmer(Reaction ~ 1 + (Days | Subject), data = sleepstudy)
  is_nullmodel(model)

  model <- lmer(Reaction ~ Days + (Days | Subject), data = sleepstudy)
  is_nullmodel(model)
}
```

link_function	<i>Get link-function from model object</i>
---------------	--

Description

Returns the link-function from a model object.

Usage

```
link_function(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'betamfx'
link_function(x, what = c("mean", "precision"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'gamlss'
link_function(x, what = c("mu", "sigma", "nu", "tau"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'betareg'
link_function(x, what = c("mean", "precision"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'DirichletRegModel'
link_function(x, what = c("mean", "precision"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
...	Currently not used.
what	For gamlss models, indicates for which distribution parameter the link (inverse) function should be returned; for betareg or DirichletRegModel, can be "mean" or "precision".

Value

A function, describing the link-function from a model-object. For multivariate-response models, a list of functions is returned.

Examples

```
# example from ?stats::glm
counts <- c(18, 17, 15, 20, 10, 20, 25, 13, 12)
outcome <- gl(3, 1, 9)
treatment <- gl(3, 3)
m <- glm(counts ~ outcome + treatment, family = poisson())

link_function(m)(.3)
# same as
log(.3)
```

link_inverse	<i>Get link-inverse function from model object</i>
--------------	--

Description

Returns the link-inverse function from a model object.

Usage

```
link_inverse(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'betareg'
link_inverse(x, what = c("mean", "precision"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'DirichletRegModel'
link_inverse(x, what = c("mean", "precision"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'betamfx'
link_inverse(x, what = c("mean", "precision"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'gamlss'
link_inverse(x, what = c("mu", "sigma", "nu", "tau"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
...	Currently not used.
what	For gamlss models, indicates for which distribution parameter the link (inverse) function should be returned; for betareg or DirichletRegModel, can be "mean" or "precision".

Value

A function, describing the inverse-link function from a model-object. For multivariate-response models, a list of functions is returned.

Examples

```
# example from ?stats::glm
counts <- c(18, 17, 15, 20, 10, 20, 25, 13, 12)
outcome <- gl(3, 1, 9)
treatment <- gl(3, 3)
m <- glm(counts ~ outcome + treatment, family = poisson())

link_inverse(m)(.3)
# same as
exp(.3)
```

model_info	<i>Access information from model objects</i>
------------	--

Description

Retrieve information from model objects.

Usage

```
model_info(x, ...)  
  
## Default S3 method:  
model_info(x, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
...	Currently not used.
verbose	Toggle off warnings.

Details

model_info() returns a list with information about the model for many different model objects. Following information is returned, where all values starting with is_ are logicals.

- is_binomial: family is binomial (but not negative binomial)
- is_bernoulli: special case of binomial models: family is Bernoulli
- is_poisson: family is poisson
- is_negbin: family is negative binomial
- is_count: model is a count model (i.e. family is either poisson or negative binomial)
- is_beta: family is beta
- is_betabinomial: family is beta-binomial
- is_dirichlet: family is dirichlet
- is_exponential: family is exponential (e.g. Gamma or Weibull)
- is_logit: model has logit link
- is_probit: model has probit link
- is_linear: family is gaussian
- is_tweedie: family is tweedie
- is_ordinal: family is ordinal or cumulative link
- is_cumulative: family is ordinal or cumulative link
- is_multinomial: family is multinomial or categorical link
- is_categorical: family is categorical link

- `is_censored`: model is a censored model (has a censored response, including survival models)
- `is_truncated`: model is a truncated model (has a truncated response)
- `is_survival`: model is a survival model
- `is_zero_inflated`: model has zero-inflation component
- `is_hurdle`: model has zero-inflation component and is a hurdle-model (truncated family distribution)
- `is_dispersion`: model has dispersion component
- `is_mixed`: model is a mixed effects model (with random effects)
- `is_multivariate`: model is a multivariate response model (currently only works for *brmsfit* objects)
- `is_trial`: model response contains additional information about the trials
- `is_bayesian`: model is a Bayesian model
- `is_gam`: model is a generalized additive model
- `is_anova`: model is an Anova object
- `is_ttest`: model is an an object of class `htest`, returned by `t.test()`
- `is_correlation`: model is an an object of class `htest`, returned by `cor.test()`
- `is_ranktest`: model is an an object of class `htest`, returned by `cor.test()` (if Spearman's rank correlation), `wilcox.test()` or `kruskal.test()`.
- `is_levenetest`: model is an an object of class `anova`, returned by `car::leveneTest()`.
- `is_onewaytest`: model is an an object of class `htest`, returned by `oneway.test()`
- `is_proptest`: model is an an object of class `htest`, returned by `prop.test()`
- `is_binomtest`: model is an an object of class `htest`, returned by `binom.test()`
- `is_chi2test`: model is an an object of class `htest`, returned by `chisq.test()`
- `is_xtab`: model is an an object of class `htest` or `BFBayesFactor`, and test-statistic stems from a contingency table (i.e. `chisq.test()` or `BayesFactor::contingencyTableBF()`).
- `link_function`: the link-function
- `family`: the family-object
- `n_obs`: number of observations
- `model_terms`: a list with all model terms, including terms such as random effects or from zero-inflated model parts.

Value

A list with information about the model, like family, link-function etc. (see 'Details').

Examples

```

ldose <- rep(0:5, 2)
numdead <- c(1, 4, 9, 13, 18, 20, 0, 2, 6, 10, 12, 16)
sex <- factor(rep(c("M", "F"), c(6, 6)))
SF <- cbind(numdead, numalive = 20 - numdead)
dat <- data.frame(ldose, sex, SF, stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
m <- glm(SF ~ sex * ldose, family = binomial)

model_info(m)
## Not run:
library(glmTMB)
data("Salamanders")
m <- glmTMB(
  count ~ spp + cover + mined + (1 | site),
  ziformula = ~ spp + mined,
  dispformula = ~DOY,
  data = Salamanders,
  family = nbinom2
)

## End(Not run)

model_info(m)

```

model_name

Name the model

Description

Returns the "name" (class attribute) of a model, possibly including further information.

Usage

```

model_name(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
model_name(x, include_formula = FALSE, include_call = FALSE, ...)

```

Arguments

x	A model.
...	Currently not used.
include_formula	Should the name include the model's formula.
include_call	If TRUE, will return the function call as a name.

Value

A character string of a name (which usually equals the model's class attribute).

Examples

```

m <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Width, data = iris)
model_name(m)
model_name(m, include_formula = TRUE)
model_name(m, include_call = TRUE)

if (require("lme4")) {
  model_name(lmer(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width + (1 | Species), data = iris))
}

```

null_model

Compute intercept-only model for regression models

Description

This function computes the null-model (i.e. $y \sim 1$) of a model. For mixed models, the null-model takes random effects into account.

Usage

```

null_model(model, verbose = TRUE, ...)

```

Arguments

model	A (mixed effects) model.
verbose	Toggle off warnings.
...	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

The null-model of x

Examples

```

if (require("lme4")) {
  data(sleepstudy)
  m <- lmer(Reaction ~ Days + (1 + Days | Subject), data = sleepstudy)
  summary(m)
  summary(null_model(m))
}

```

n_obs	<i>Get number of observations from a model</i>
-------	--

Description

This method returns the number of observation that were used to fit the model, as numeric value.

Usage

```
n_obs(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'svyolr'  
n_obs(x, weighted = FALSE, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'afex_aov'  
n_obs(x, shape = c("long", "wide"), ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'stanmvreg'  
n_obs(x, select = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted model.
...	Currently not used.
weighted	For survey designs, returns the weighted sample size.
shape	Return long or wide data? Only applicable in repeated measures designs.
select	Optional name(s) of response variables for which to extract values. Can be used in case of regression models with multiple response variables.

Value

The number of observations used to fit the model, or NULL if this information is not available.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)  
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + vs, data = mtcars)  
n_obs(m)
```

`n_parameters`*Count number of parameters in a model*

Description

Returns the number of parameters (coefficients) of a model.

Usage

```
n_parameters(x, ...)  
  
## Default S3 method:  
n_parameters(x, remove_nonestimable = FALSE, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'merMod'  
n_parameters(  
  x,  
  effects = c("fixed", "random"),  
  remove_nonestimable = FALSE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S3 method for class 'glmmTMB'  
n_parameters(  
  x,  
  effects = c("fixed", "random"),  
  component = c("all", "conditional", "zi", "zero_inflated"),  
  remove_nonestimable = FALSE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S3 method for class 'zeroinfl'  
n_parameters(  
  x,  
  component = c("all", "conditional", "zi", "zero_inflated"),  
  remove_nonestimable = FALSE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S3 method for class 'gam'  
n_parameters(  
  x,  
  component = c("all", "conditional", "smooth_terms"),  
  remove_nonestimable = FALSE,  
  ...  
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'brmsfit'
n_parameters(x, effects = "all", component = "all", ...)
```

Arguments

x	A statistical model.
...	Arguments passed to or from other methods.
remove_nonestimable	Logical, if TRUE, removes (i.e. does not count) non-estimable parameters (which may occur for models with rank-deficient model matrix).
effects	Should number of parameters for fixed effects, random effects or both be returned? Only applies to mixed models. May be abbreviated.
component	Should total number of parameters, number parameters for the conditional model, the zero-inflated part of the model, the dispersion term or the instrumental variables be returned? Applies to models with zero-inflated and/or dispersion formula, or to models with instrumental variable (so called fixed-effects regressions). May be abbreviated.

Value

The number of parameters in the model.

Note

This function returns the number of parameters for the fixed effects by default, as returned by `find_parameters(x, effects = "fixed")`. It does not include *all* estimated model parameters, i.e. auxiliary parameters like sigma or dispersion are not counted. To get the number of *all estimated* parameters, use `get_df(x, type = "model")`.

Examples

```
data(iris)
model <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width * Species, data = iris)
n_parameters(model)
```

print_color

Coloured console output

Description

Convenient function that allows coloured output in the console. Mainly implemented to reduce package dependencies.

Usage

```
print_color(text, color)
print_colour(text, colour)
color_text(text, color)
colour_text(text, colour)
color_theme()
```

Arguments

text	The text to print.
color, colour	Character vector, indicating the colour for printing. May be one of "red", "yellow", "green", "blue", "violet", "cyan" or "grey". Formatting is also possible with "bold" or "italic".

Details

This function prints text directly to the console using `cat()`, so no string is returned. `color_text()`, however, returns only the formatted string, without using `cat()`. `color_theme()` either returns "dark" when RStudio is used with dark color scheme, "light" when it's used with light theme, and NULL if the theme could not be detected.

Value

Nothing.

Examples

```
print_color("I'm blue dabedi dabedei", "blue")
```

print_parameters

Prepare summary statistics of model parameters for printing

Description

This function takes a data frame, typically a data frame with information on summaries of model parameters like `bayestestR::describe_posterior()`, `bayestestR::hdi()` or `parameters::model_parameters()`, as input and splits this information into several parts, depending on the model. See details below.

Usage

```
print_parameters(
  x,
  ...,
  split_by = c("Effects", "Component", "Group", "Response"),
  format = "text",
  parameter_column = "Parameter",
  keep_parameter_column = TRUE,
  remove_empty_column = FALSE,
  titles = NULL,
  subtitles = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- x** A fitted model, or a data frame returned by `clean_parameters()`.
- ...** One or more objects (data frames), which contain information about the model parameters and related statistics (like confidence intervals, HDI, ROPE, ...).
- split_by** `split_by` should be a character vector with one or more of the following elements: "Effects", "Component", "Response" and "Group". These are the column names returned by `clean_parameters()`, which is used to extract the information from which the group or component model parameters belong. If NULL, the merged data frame is returned. Else, the data frame is split into a list, split by the values from those columns defined in `split_by`.
- format** Name of output-format, as string. If NULL (or "text"), assumed use for output is basic printing. If "markdown", markdown-format is assumed. This only affects the style of title- and table-caption attributes, which are used in `export_table()`.
- parameter_column** String, name of the column that contains the parameter names. Usually, for data frames returned by functions the easystats-packages, this will be "Parameter".
- keep_parameter_column** Logical, if TRUE, the data frames in the returned list have both a "Cleaned_Parameter" and "Parameter" column. If FALSE, the (unformatted) "Parameter" is removed, and the column with cleaned parameter names ("Cleaned_Parameter") is renamed into "Parameter".
- remove_empty_column** Logical, if TRUE, columns with completely empty character values will be removed.
- titles, subtitles** By default, the names of the model components (like fixed or random effects, count or zero-inflated model part) are added as attributes "table_title" and "table_subtitle" to each list element returned by `print_parameters()`. These attributes are then extracted and used as table (sub) titles in `export_table()`. Use `titles` and `subtitles` to override the default attribute values for "table_title" and "table_subtitle". `titles` and `subtitles` may be any length from 1 to same length as returned list elements. If `titles` and `subtitles` are shorter than existing elements, only the first default attributes are overwritten.

Details

This function prepares data frames that contain information about model parameters for clear printing.

First, `x` is required, which should either be a model object or a prepared data frame as returned by `clean_parameters()`. If `x` is a model, `clean_parameters()` is called on that model object to get information with which model components the parameters are associated.

Then, `...` take one or more data frames that also contain information about parameters from the same model, but also have additional information provided by other methods. For instance, a data frame in `...` might be the result of, for instance, `bayestestR::describe_posterior()`, or `parameters::model_parameters()`, where we have a) a Parameter column and b) columns with other parameter values (like CI, HDI, test statistic, etc.).

Now we have a data frame with model parameters and information about the association to the different model components, a data frame with model parameters, and some summary statistics. `print_parameters()` then merges these data frames, so the parameters or statistics of interest are also associated with the different model components. The data frame is split into a list, so for a clear printing. Users can loop over this list and print each component for a better overview. Further, parameter names are "cleaned", if necessary, also for a cleaner print. See also 'Examples'.

Value

A data frame or a list of data frames (if `split_by` is not NULL). If a list is returned, the element names reflect the model components where the extracted information in the data frames belong to, e.g. `random.zero_inflated.Intercept: persons`. This is the data frame that contains the parameters for the random effects from group-level "persons" from the zero-inflated model component.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(bayestestR)
model <- download_model("brms_zi_2")
x <- hdi(model, effects = "all", component = "all")

# hdi() returns a data frame; here we use only the
# information on parameter names and HDI values
tmp <- as.data.frame(x)[, 1:4]
tmp

# Based on the "split_by" argument, we get a list of data frames that
# is split into several parts that reflect the model components.
print_parameters(model, tmp)

# This is the standard print()-method for "bayestestR::hdi"-objects.
# For printing methods, it is easy to print complex summary statistics
# in a clean way to the console by splitting the information into
# different model components.
x
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

```
reshape_ci           Reshape CI between wide/long formats
```

Description

Reshape CI between wide/long formats.

Usage

```
reshape_ci(x)
```

Arguments

x A data frame containing columns named CI_low and CI_high.

Examples

```
x <- data.frame(
  Parameter = c("Term 1", "Term 2", "Term 1", "Term 2"),
  CI = c(.8, .8, .9, .9),
  CI_low = c(.2, .3, .1, .15),
  CI_high = c(.5, .6, .8, .85),
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)
reshape_ci(x)
reshape_ci(reshape_ci(x))
```

```
standardize_names   Standardize column names
```

Description

Standardize column names from data frames, in particular objects returned from `parameters::model_parameters()`, so column names are consistent and the same for any model object.

Usage

```
standardize_names(data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'parameters_model'
standardize_names(
  data,
  style = c("easystats", "broom"),
  ignore_estimate = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame. In particular, objects from <i>easystats</i> package functions like <code>parameters::model_parameters()</code> or <code>effectsize::effectsize()</code> are accepted, but also data frames returned by <code>broom::tidy()</code> are valid objects.
...	Currently not used.
style	Standardization can either be based on the naming conventions from the <i>easystats-project</i> , or on broom 's naming scheme.
ignore_estimate	Logical, if TRUE, column names like "mean" or "median" will <i>not</i> be converted to "Coefficient" resp. "estimate".

Details

This method is in particular useful for package developers or users who use, e.g., `parameters::model_parameters()` in their own code or functions to retrieve model parameters for further processing. As `model_parameters()` returns a data frame with varying column names (depending on the input), accessing the required information is probably not quite straightforward. In such cases, `standardize_names()` can be used to get consistent, i.e. always the same column names, no matter what kind of model was used in `model_parameters()`.

For `style = "broom"`, column names are renamed to match **broom**'s naming scheme, i.e. Parameter is renamed to term, Coefficient becomes estimate and so on.

For `style = "easystats"`, when data is an object from `broom::tidy()`, column names are converted from "broom"-style into "easystats"-style.

Value

A data frame, with standardized column names.

Examples

```
if (require("parameters")) {
  model <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl, data = mtcars)
  mp <- model_parameters(model)

  as.data.frame(mp)
  standardize_names(mp)
  standardize_names(mp, style = "broom")
}
```

to_numeric

Convert to Numeric (if possible)

Description

Tries to convert vector to numeric if possible (if no warnings or errors). Otherwise, leaves it as is.

Usage

```
to_numeric(x)
```

Arguments

x A vector to be converted.

Value

Numeric vector (if possible)

Examples

```
to_numeric(c("1", "2"))  
to_numeric(c("1", "2", "A"))
```

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