Package 'linea'

June 23, 2022

Title Linear Regression Interface

Version 0.0.2

Description An interface to accelerate linear regression (Ordinary least squares) modelling, which allows users to build models quickly, while automatically generating interactive visualizations of the results.
Non-
linear models specification (e.g. y = b1*x1 + b2*log(x2)) can be easily constructed using user-defined transformations.
Functions for testing wide ranges of model specifications (e.g. y = b*log(x,10) , y = b*log(x,20) , ...), all at once, are also available.
Finally, models can be imported and exported as Excel files where all the information necessary for re-running the models is stored in separate sheets.

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

Imports anytime, dplyr , ggplot2, gtrendsR, lubridate , magrittr , methods , openxlsx , plotly , purrr , RColorBrewer , readr , readxl , reshape2 , sjmisc , stringr , tibble , tidyr , tidyverse , tis , zoo

RoxygenNote 7.2.0

Suggests testthat (>= 3.0.0)

Config/testthat/edition 3

NeedsCompilation no

Author Claudio Paladini [aut, cre] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5551-1380>)

Maintainer Claudio Paladini <claudio.paladini@bath.edu>

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2022-06-22 22:20:02 UTC

R topics documented:

acf_chart *acf_chart*

Description

Bar chart of autocorrelation function

Usage

```
acf_chart(
  model = NULL,
  decomp_list,
  pool = NULL,
  color = "black",
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

model	Model object
decomp_list	list object generated by the decomping function.
pool	string specifying a group within the pool column to be filtered
color	string specifying bar color
verbose	A boolean to specify whether to print warnings

Details

A bar chart meant to assess the correlation of the residuals with lagged versions of themselves.

Value

a plotly bar chart of the model's ACF

apply_normalisation *apply_normalisation*

Description

Normalise data based on pool mean

Usage

```
apply_normalisation(
  raw_data = NULL,
  meta_data = NULL,
  model_table = NULL,
  dv = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

raw_data	data.frame containing data for analysis
meta_data	data.frame mapping variable names to their roles (i.e. POOL)
model_table	data.frame as created in the build_model_table function
dv	string specifying the dependent variable name
verbose	A boolean to specify whether to print warnings

Details

Normalise data by dividing all values in each pool by that pool's mean

Value

list containing a tibble of normalised data and a tibble of pool means

---

apply_transformation *#' apply_transformation*

Description

Transform data based on model table

Usage

```
apply_transformation(
  data = NULL,
  model_table = NULL,
  trans_df = NULL,
  meta_data = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	data.frame containing data for analysis
model_table	data.frame as created in the build_model_table function
trans_df	data.frame defining the non-linear transformations to apply
meta_data	data.frame mapping variable names to their roles (i.e. POOL)
verbose	A boolean to specify whether to print warnings

Details

Transform data based on the model table by applying the transformation functions (e.g. decay, diminish, lag, and ma) with the specified parameters to the respective variable

Value

tibble of raw_data with added transformed variables

---

build_formula *build_formula*

Description

Build a formula (e.g. y ~ x1 + x2)

Usage

```
build_formula(dv, ivs, model_table = NULL)
```

Arguments

dv	string of dependent variable name
ivs	character vector of independent variable names
model_table	tibble/ data.frame as created in the build_model_table function

Details

Build a formula (e.g. y ~ x1 + x2) based on a dependent variable name and a model table or independent variables' names' vector

Value

a formula object

build_model_table *build_model_table*

Description

Build an empty model table

Usage

```
build_model_table(ivs, trans_df = NULL, ts = TRUE)
```

Arguments

ivs	character vector of variables
trans_df	data.frame defining the non-linear transformations to apply
ts	boolean to specify if time-series or not

Details

Build an empty table as a template to capture model predictors, and transformation parameters

Value

tibble of model table

Examples

```
build_model_table(c('x1','x2'))
build_model_table(colnames(mtcars))
```

check_model_file *check_model_file*

Description

Check the excel model file

Usage

```
check_model_file(model_file, verbose = FALSE, return_list = TRUE)
```

Arguments

model_file	File path to the model file as string
verbose	Boolean to specify whether to return the checked file
return_list	Boolean to specify whether to print warnings

Details

Check the model file contains all the needed sheets.

Value

Messages and the checked file

`check_trans_df` *check_trans_df*

Description

Check trans_df based on default_trans_df

Usage

```
check_trans_df(trans_df)
```

Arguments

`trans_df`	`data.frame` defining the non-linear transformations to apply

Details

Check that the trans_df `data.frame` contains all the necessary columns. If not, create them and return the amended trans_df.

Value

`data.frmae` of trans_df

Examples

```
default_trans_df() %>% check_trans_df()
```

check_ts *check_ts*

Description

Check time series dataframe

Usage

```
check_ts(data, date_col, allow_non_num = TRUE, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	The dataframe containing the column specified
date_col	The date column name as a string
allow_non_num	A boolean to specify whether to include only date and numeric columns
verbose	A boolean to specify whether to print warnings

Details

Check if dataframe contains specified date column and that its data-type

Value

checked `data.frame`

color_palette *color_palette*

Description

A pre-loaded color palette

Usage

```
color_palette()
```

Details

A pre-loaded color palette that can be used in charting functions

Value

character vector of colors in hexadecimal notation

decay *decay*

Description

Time series decay

Usage

```
decay(v, decay)
```

Arguments

v	numeric vector
decay	The rate of decay as a numeric decimal

Details

Applies the specified decay on the input vector, v

Value

The transformed vector v

Examples

```
decay(c(1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,2), 0.5)
decay(c(1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,2), 0.1)
```

decomping *decomping*

Description

Variable decomposition of linear regression

Usage

```
decomping(
  model = NULL,
  de_normalise = TRUE,
  raw_data = NULL,
  categories = NULL,
  id_var = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

model	Model object
de_normalise	A boolean to specify whether to apply the normalisation
raw_data	data.frame containing data for analysis
categories	data.frame mapping variables to groups
id_var	string of id variable name (e.g. date)
verbose	A boolean to specify whether to print warnings

Details

Calculates the decomposition of the independent variables based on an input model object. This can be expanded by leveraging id variables (e.g. date) and categories (i.e. groups of variables).

Value

a list of 3 data.frame's representing the variable and category decomposition, and the fitted values.

Examples

```
run_model(data = mtcars,dv = 'mpg',ivs = c('wt','cyl','disp'),decompose=FALSE) %>% decomping()
```

---

decomp_chart *decomp_chart*

Description

Variable Decomposition Bar Chart

Usage

```
decomp_chart(
  model = NULL,
  decomp_list = NULL,
  pool = NULL,
  colors = color_palette(),
  variable_decomp = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

model	Model object
decomp_list	list object generated by the decomping function.
pool	string specifying a group within the pool column to be filtered
colors	character vector of colors in hexadecimal notation
variable_decomp	boolean specifying whether the chart should be based on the variable_decomp or the category_decomp from the decomping function.
verbose	A boolean to specify whether to print warnings

Details

Plot the variable, or category, decomposition as stacked bars over the id variable which can be supplied to the decomping function.

Value

a plotly bar chart of the model's decomposition

---

default_trans_df *default_trans_df*

Description

The default trans_df

Usage

```
default_trans_df(ts = TRUE)
```

Arguments

ts	boolean to specify if time-series or not

Details

Generate the default trans_df data.frame with functions from linea:

- decay
- hill_function
- ma
- lag

Value

data.frmae of trans_df

Examples

```
default_trans_df()
default_trans_df(ts = TRUE)
```

`diminish` *Diminish*

Description

Negative exponential (Diminish returns)

Usage

```
diminish(v, m, abs = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`v`	Numeric vector
`m`	Scale of diminishing as a numeric integer or decimal
`abs`	Boolean to determine if diminishing scale `m` is a percentage or absolute value

Details

Applies the negative exponential (1 - exp(-x/m)) on the input vector, v

Value

The transformed vector `v`

Examples

```
diminish(c(1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,2), 1)
diminish(c(1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,2), 1, FALSE)
```

`export_model` *export_model*

Description

Export model to excel file

Usage

```
export_model(model, path = "model.xlsx", overwrite = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`model`	Model object
`path`	File path to the model file as string
`overwrite`	Boolean to specify whether to overwrite the file in the specified path

Details

Export a model to an excel file

`first_last_dates` *first_last_dates*

Description

Check if a time-series is uniform

Usage

```
first_last_dates(date_values, date_type)
```

Arguments

`date_values`	a date-type or numeric vector
`date_type`	The date column type as either of the following strings:'weekly starting','weekly ending','daily'

Details

Check if a time-series is uniform, where the step (e.g. days(1),weeks(7)) is consistent

Value

list of first and last daily dates

fit_chart *fit_chart*

Description

Dependent Variable, Predictions and Residuals Line Chart

Usage

```
fit_chart(
  model = NULL,
  decomp_list = NULL,
  pool = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  colors = NULL
)
```

Arguments

model	Model object
decomp_list	list object generated by the decomping function.
pool	string specifying a group within the pool column to be filtered
verbose	A boolean to specify whether to print warnings
colors	character vector of colors in hexadecimal notation

Details

Plot the dependent variable, predictions and Residuals as a line chart over the id variable which can be supplied to the decomping function.

Value

a plotly line chart of the model's prediction and actual

Examples

```
run_model(data = mtcars,dv = 'mpg',ivs = 'cyl') %>% fit_chart()
```

get_seasonality *get_seasonality*

Description

generate seasonality variables

Usage

```
get_seasonality(
  data,
  date_col_name,
  date_type = "weekly starting",
  verbose = FALSE,
  keep_dup = FALSE,
  pool_var = NULL
)
```

Arguments

data	data.frame containing data for analysis
date_col_name	The date column name as a string
date_type	The date column type as either of the following strings:'weekly starting','weekly ending','daily'
verbose	A boolean to specify whether to print warnings
keep_dup	A boolean to specify whether to keep duplicate columns between seasonal and data
pool_var	The pool (group) column name as a string (e.g. 'country')

Details

generate seasonality variables from a data.frame containing a date-type variable.

Value

data.frame with added variables

Examples

```
read_xcsv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/paladinic/data/main/ecomm_data.csv") %>%
   get_seasonality(date_col_name = 'date')
```

get_variable_t *get_variable_t*

Description

Generate more specific variable names

Usage

```
get_variable_t(
  model_table,
  excl_intercept = TRUE,
  excl_dup = TRUE,
  excl_blanks = FALSE,
  trans_df = NULL
)
```

Arguments

model_table	tibble/ data.frame as created in the build_model_table function
excl_intercept	Boolean to specify whether to drop the "(Intercept)" row of the model table
excl_dup	Boolean to specify whether to drop the duplicated rows of the model table
excl_blanks	Boolean to specify whether to drop the blank rows of the model
trans_df	data.frame defining the non-linear transformations

Details

Generate variable names that capture the transformations applied

Value

tibble of model table with added variable_t column

Examples

```
build_model_table(colnames(mtcars)) %>%
   get_variable_t()
```

get_vector_from_str *get_vector_from_str*

Description

get a numeric vector from string (e.g. '1,2,3')

Usage

```
get_vector_from_str(string, sep = ",", zero = TRUE)
```

Arguments

string	a string containing separated by a separator
sep	a string representing the separator
zero	a boolean defining whether the output vector must contain a zero

Details

Get a numeric vector from string containing numbers separated by a separator (e.g. '1,2,3').

Value

numeric vector from the string

Examples

```
get_vector_from_str('1,2,3')
get_vector_from_str('0.1')
get_vector_from_str('1;2;3',sep=';')
```

gt_f *apply_normalisation*

Description

Normalise data based on pool mean

Usage

```
gt_f(
  data,
  kw,
  date_col = "date",
  date_type = "weekly starting",
  geo = "all",
  append = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	data.frame containing data for analysis
kw	a string of the search keyword
date_col	a string specifying the date column name
date_type	The date column type as either of the following strings:'weekly starting','weekly ending','daily'
geo	a string specifying the country code of the search found in countrycode::codelist
append	a boolean specifying whether to return the original data.frame as well as the added column

Details

Normalise data by dividing all values in each pool by that pool's mean

Value

data.frame of the original data with the added google trend column

Examples

```
data = read_xcsv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/paladinic/data/main/ecomm_data.csv") %>%
  gt_f(kw = 'covid') %>%
  gt_f(kw = 'bitcoin')
```

---

heteroskedasticity_chart

heteroscedasticity_chart

Description

Scatter of Residuals over dependent Variable

Usage

```
heteroskedasticity_chart(
  model = NULL,
  decomp_list = NULL,
  pool = NULL,
  color = "black",
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

model	Model object
decomp_list	list object generated by the decomping function.
pool	string specifying a group within the pool column to be filtered
color	string specifying bar color
verbose	A boolean to specify whether to print warnings

Details

Plot a scatter chart of residuals over the dependent variable. This is meant to assess the consistency of the residuals' variance across the dependent variable.

Value

a plotly scatter chart of the model's dependent variable over residuals

---

hill_function *hill_function*

Description

Hill Function

Usage

```
hill_function(v, k = 1, m = 5, abs = TRUE)
```

Arguments

v	Numeric vector
k	Numeric integer or decimal
m	Numeric integer or decimal
abs	Boolean to determine if diminishing scale m is a percentage or absolute value

Details

Applies the Hill Function 1 - (k^m)(k^m + v^m) on the input vector, v

Value

The transformed vector v

Examples

```
hill_function(c(1,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,20), k=10)
hill_function(c(1,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,20), k=0.1, abs = FALSE)
hill_function(c(1,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,20), k=10, m = 3)
```

import_model *import_model*

Description

Import and run the excel model file

Usage

```
import_model(path, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

path	File path to the model file as string
verbose	Boolean to specify whether to return the checked file

Details

Import and run the excel model file using `check_model_file` and `run_model` functions

Value

model object

is_daily *is_daily*

Description

Check if a time-series is daily

Usage

```
is_daily(dates)
```

Arguments

dates	a date-type or numeric vector

Details

Check if a time-series is daily return boolean

Value

boolean to specify whether the time series has a daily frequency

is_uniform_ts *is_uniform_ts*

Description

Check if a time-series is uniform

Usage

```
is_uniform_ts(dates)
```

Arguments

dates	a date-type or numeric vector

Details

Check if a time-series is uniform, where the step (e.g. days(1),weeks(7)) is consistent

Value

boolean to specify whether the time series is uniform

is_weekly *is_weekly*

Description

Check if a time-series is weekly

Usage

```
is_weekly(dates)
```

Arguments

dates	a date-type or numeric vector

Details

Check if a time-series is weekly return boolean

Value

boolean to specify whether the time series has a weekly frequency

lag *Lag*

Description

Lag by `l`

Usage

```
lag(v, l, strategy = "extremes")
```

Arguments

`v`	Numeric vector
`l`	Lag as an integer
`strategy`	string to determine the NAs generated by the lag should be filled with zeros or with the extremities' values

Details

Applies a lag of `l` on the input vector, v

Value

The lagged vector `v`

Examples

```
lag(c(1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,2), 1)
lag(c(1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,2), -2)
lag(c(1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,2), -2, strategy = 'zero')
```

ma *MA*

Description

Moving Average

Usage

```
ma(v, width, align = "center", zero = TRUE)
```

Arguments

v	Numeric vector
width	Width of moving average window as an integer, v
align	Either string "center", "left", or "right"
zero	Boolean to determine the NAs generated by the moving average should be filled with zeros or with the vector's mean.

Details

Applies a moving average on the input vector. The type of moving average is defined by the argument `align`.

Value

The modified vector `v`

Examples

```
ma(c(1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,2), 3)
ma(c(1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,2), 3, align = "right")
ma(c(1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,2), 3, zero = FALSE)
```

---

read_xcsv *read_xcsv*

Description

Reads flat files: either csv or excel

Usage

```
read_xcsv(file, sheet = NULL, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

file	The file path that points to either a csv or excel file ending in csv, xls, xlsx, or xlsm
sheet	For excel files, the sheet name as a string or number as an integer
verbose	A boolean to specify whether to print warnings

Details

Reads csv or excel files with the suffixes csv, xls, xlsx, xlsm

Value

`data.frame` from flatfile

Examples

```
read_xcsv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/paladinic/data/main/ecomm_data.csv")
```

`resid_hist_chart` *resid_hist_chart*

Description

Histogram of Model Residuals

Usage

```
resid_hist_chart(
  model = NULL,
  decomp_list = NULL,
  pool = NULL,
  color = "black",
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`model`	Model object
`decomp_list`	list object generated by the `decomping` function.
`pool`	string specifying a group within the pool column to be filtered
`color`	string specifying bar color
`verbose`	A boolean to specify whether to print warnings

Details

Plot a histogram to visualise the distribution of residuals. This is meant to assess the residual distribution's normality.

Value

a `plotly` histogram of the model's residuals

response_curves *response_curves*

Description

Line chart of variable response curves

Usage

```
response_curves(
  model,
  x_min = NULL,
  x_max = NULL,
  y_min = NULL,
  y_max = NULL,
  interval = NULL,
  trans_only = FALSE,
  colors = color_palette(),
  plotly = TRUE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  table = FALSE,
  add_intercept = FALSE,
  points = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

model	Model object
x_min	number specifying horizontal axis min
x_max	number specifying horizontal axis max
y_min	number specifying vertical axis min
y_max	number specifying vertical axis max
interval	number specifying interval between points of the curve
trans_only	a boolean specifying whether to display non-linear only `y = b*dim_rest(x)`
colors	character vector of colors in hexadecimal notation
plotly	A boolean to specify whether to include use ggplot over plotly
verbose	A boolean to specify whether to print warnings
table	A boolean to specify whether to return a `data.frame` of the response curves
add_intercept	A boolean to specify whether to include the intercept whne calculating the curves
points	A boolean to specify whether to include the points from the data on the curve

Details

Line chart of variable response curves visualising the relationship of each independent variable with the dependent variable

Value

a `plotly` line chart of the model's response curves

Examples

```
model = run_model(data = mtcars,dv = 'mpg',ivs = c('disp'))
model %>%
   response_curves()
model = run_model(data = mtcars,dv = 'mpg',ivs = c('wt','cyl','disp'))

model %>%
   response_curves()

run_model(data = scale(mtcars) %>%
              data.frame(),
          dv = 'mpg',
          ivs = c('wt','cyl','disp')) %>%
   response_curves()
```

`re_run_model` *re_run_model*

Description

Re-run a linear regression model

Usage

```
re_run_model(
  model,
  data = NULL,
  dv = NULL,
  ivs = NULL,
  trans_df = NULL,
  meta_data = NULL,
  id_var = NULL,
  model_table = NULL,
  normalise_by_pool = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  decompose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

model	the model object used as the starting point of the re-run
data	data.frame containing variables included in the model specification
dv	string of the dependent variable name
ivs	character vector of the independent variables names
trans_df	data.frame defining the non-linear transformations to apply
meta_data	data.frame mapping variable names to their roles (i.e. POOL)
id_var	string of id variable name (e.g. date)
model_table	data.frame as created in the build_model_table function
normalise_by_pool	A boolean to specify whether to apply the normalisation
verbose	A boolean to specify whether to print warnings
decompose	A boolean to specify whether to generate the model decomposition

Details

Re-run a linear regression model using the function output of running linea::run_model.

Value

Model object

Examples

```
model = run_model(
  data = read_xcsv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/paladinic/data/main/ecomm_data.csv"),
   dv = 'ecommerce',
   ivs = c('christmas','black.friday'))
re_run_model(model,ivs = c('disp','cyl','wt'))
```

---

run_combo_model *run_combo_model*

Description

generate the mode object from the output of linea::what_combo()

Usage

```
run_combo_model(combos, model, model_null = FALSE, results_row = 1)
```

Arguments

combos	output of linea::what_combo() function
model	Model object
model_null	a boolean to specify whether the model should be used as starting point
results_row	numeric value of the model (i.e. row from what_combo()$results) to run

Details

Generate the mode object from the output of linea::what_combo() Using the specs from the output of linea::what_combo() a new model is run.

Value

list of two data.frame mapping variables' transformations to the respective model's statistics.

Examples

```
# using a model object
data = read_xcsv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/paladinic/data/main/ecomm_data.csv")
dv = 'ecommerce'
ivs = c('christmas','black.friday')


trans_df = data.frame(
  name = c('diminish', 'decay', 'hill', 'exp'),
  ts = c(FALSE,TRUE,FALSE,FALSE),
  func = c(
    'linea::diminish(x,a)',
    'linea::decay(x,a)',
    "linea::hill_function(x,a,b,c)",
    '(x^a)'
  ),
  order = 1:4
) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(offline_media = dplyr::if_else(condition = name == 'hill',
                                               '(1,50),(1),(1,100)',
                                               '')) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(offline_media = dplyr::if_else(condition = name == 'decay',
                                               '.1,.7 ',
                                               offline_media)) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(online_media = dplyr::if_else(condition = name == 'decay',
                                               '.1,.7 ',
                                               '')) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(promo = '')

model = run_model(data = data,dv = dv,ivs = ivs, trans_df = trans_df)

combos = what_combo(model = model,trans_df = trans_df)
```

```
combos %>%
 run_combo_model(model,1)
```

`run_model` *run_model*

Description

Run a linear regression model

Usage

```
run_model(
  data = NULL,
  dv = NULL,
  ivs = NULL,
  trans_df = NULL,
  meta_data = NULL,
  id_var = NULL,
  model_table = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  normalise_by_pool = FALSE,
  save_raw_data = TRUE,
  decompose = TRUE,
  categories = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`data`	`data.frame` containing variables included in the model specification
`dv`	string of the dependent variable name
`ivs`	character vector of the independent variables names
`trans_df`	`data.frame` defining the non-linear transformations to apply
`meta_data`	`data.frame` mapping variable names to their roles (i.e. POOL)
`id_var`	string of id variable name (e.g. date)
`model_table`	`data.frame` as created in the `build_model_table` function
`verbose`	A boolean to specify whether to print warnings
`normalise_by_pool`	A boolean to specify whether to apply the normalisation
`save_raw_data`	A boolean to specify whether to save all input data variables to the model object
`decompose`	A boolean to specify whether to generate the model decomposition
`categories`	`data.frame` mapping variables to groups

Details

Run a linear regression model that captures the transformations applied in the `model_table` and the normalisation described in the `meta_data`. A model can be run also by only supplying a dependent variable name `dv`, a vector of independent variable names dependent variable `ivs`, and the data that contains these.

Value

Model object

Examples

```
trans_df = data.frame(
    name = c('diminish', 'decay', 'hill', 'exp'),
    func = c(
      'linea::diminish(x,a)',
      'linea::decay(x,a)',
      "linea::hill_function(x,a,b,c)",
      '(x^a)'
    ),
    order = 1:4
)

data = read_xcsv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/paladinic/data/main/ecomm_data.csv")
dv = 'ecommerce'
ivs = c('christmas','black.friday')

run_model(data = data,
          dv = dv,
          ivs = ivs,
          trans_df = trans_df)

run_model(data = mtcars,dv = 'mpg',ivs = c('disp','cyl'))
```

`run_text` *run_text*

Description

run text as R code

Usage

```
run_text(text, env)
```

Arguments

text	Code to run as string
env	environment object specifying the environment

Details

Run a text string as R code

Value

text expression output

`trans_test` *trans_tester*

Description

Transformation Tester

Usage

```
trans_test(f, p = NULL)
```

Arguments

f	the function to test
p	an optional `list` of parameters and values

Details

Tests a mathematical transformation function for errors. The function must accept an input vector `v` as well as, optionally, additional parameters.

Value

a character vector of messages

Examples

```
trans_test(log)
```

TRY *TRY*

Description

TRY or NULL

Usage

```
TRY(x, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	The expression to try
verbose	boolean to specify whether to print the error

Details

A tryCatch implementation that returns NULL when an error is thrown

Value

expression output or NULL

vapply_transformation *vapply_transformation*

Description

Transform vector based on transformation parameters

Usage

```
vapply_transformation(v, trans_df = NULL, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

v	Numeric vector to be transformed
trans_df	data.frame defining the non-linear transformations to apply
verbose	A boolean to specify whether to print warnings

Details

Transform vector based on the transformation parameters of the trans_df

Value

Transformed numeric vector

what_combo *what_combo*

Description

run models across combinations of transformations and variables

Usage

```
what_combo(
  model = NULL,
  trans_df = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  dv = NULL,
  r2_diff = TRUE,
  return_model_objects = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

model	Model object
trans_df	data.frame containing the transformations, variables and parameter values
data	data.frame containing data from analysis
dv	string specifying the dependent variable name
r2_diff	A boolean to determine whether to add a column to compare new and original model R2
return_model_objects	A boolean to specify whether to return model objects
verbose	A boolean to specify whether to print warnings

Details

Run a separate model for each combination of transformations specified. The combinations are defined by the possible transformation parameters specified in the trans_df. Then, for each model run, return that model's fit and the variables' statistics.

Value

list of two data.frame mapping variables' transformations to the respective model's statistics.

Examples

```
# using a model object
data = read_xcsv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/paladinic/data/main/ecomm_data.csv")
dv = 'ecommerce'
ivs = c('christmas','black.friday')


trans_df = data.frame(
  name = c('diminish', 'decay', 'hill', 'exp'),
  ts = c(FALSE,TRUE,FALSE,FALSE),
  func = c(
    'linea::diminish(x,a)',
    'linea::decay(x,a)',
    "linea::hill_function(x,a,b,c)",
    '(x^a)'
  ),
  order = 1:4
) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(offline_media = dplyr::if_else(condition = name == 'hill',
                                               '(1,50),(1),(1,100)',
                                               '')) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(offline_media = dplyr::if_else(condition = name == 'decay',
                                              '.1,.7 ',
                                              offline_media)) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(online_media = dplyr::if_else(condition = name == 'decay',
                                              '.1,.7 ',
                                              '')) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(promo = '')

model = run_model(data = data,dv = dv,ivs = ivs, trans_df = trans_df)

combos = what_combo(model = model,trans_df = trans_df)

#using the trans_df, data, and dv
what_combo(trans_df = trans_df, data = data, dv = dv)
```

---

what_next *what_next*

Description

run model with other variables from the data

Usage

```
what_next(model = NULL, data = NULL, verbose = FALSE, r2_diff = TRUE)
```

Arguments

model	Model object
data	data.frame containing data for analysis
verbose	A boolean to specify whether to print warnings
r2_diff	A boolean to determine whether to add a column to compare new and original model R2

Details

Run a separate model for each numeric variable in the data provided. Then, for each model run, return that model's fit and the variables' statistics.

Value

data.frame mapping variables' to the respective model's statistics.

Examples

```
run_model(data = mtcars,dv = 'mpg',ivs = c('disp','cyl')) %>% what_next()
```

---

what_trans *what_trans*

Description

run models with additional (transformed) variables from the data

Usage

```
what_trans(
  model = NULL,
  trans_df = NULL,
  variable = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  r2_diff = TRUE,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

model	Model object
trans_df	data.frame
variable	string or character vector of variable names contained in raw_data data.frame
data	data.frame containing data from analysis
r2_diff	A boolean to determine whether to add a column to compare new and original model R2
verbose	A boolean to specify whether to print warnings

Details

Run a separate model for each combination of transformations specified. Then, for each model run, return that model's fit and the variables' statistics.

Value

`data.frame` mapping variables' transformations to the respective model's statistics.

Examples

```
model = run_model(data = mtcars,dv = 'mpg',ivs = c('disp','cyl'))

trans_df = data.frame(
     name = c('diminish', 'decay', 'lag', 'ma', 'log', 'hill', 'sin', 'exp'),
     ts = c(FALSE,TRUE,TRUE,TRUE,FALSE,FALSE,FALSE,FALSE),
     func = c('linea::diminish(x,a)',
              'linea::decay(x,a)',
              'linea::lag(x,a)',
              'linea::ma(x,a)',
              'log(x,a)',
              "linea::hill_function(x,a,b,c)",
              'sin(x*a)',
              '(x^a)'),order = 1:8) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(val = '') %>%
  dplyr::mutate(val = dplyr::if_else(condition = name == 'hill',
                                     '(1,5,50),(1 ,5,50),(1,5,50)',
                                     val))

variable = 'cyl'

model %>%
 what_trans(variable = variable,trans_df = trans_df)
```

Index