

Package ‘finalfit’

February 15, 2019

Type Package

Title Quickly Create Elegant Regression Results Tables and Plots when Modelling

Version 0.9.0

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Description Generate regression results tables and plots in final format for publication. Explore models and export directly to PDF and 'Word' using 'RMarkdown'.

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

BugReports <https://github.com/ewenharrison/finalfit/issues>

URL <https://github.com/ewenharrison/finalfit>

Imports boot, broom, dplyr, forcats, GGally, ggplot2, grid, gridExtra, Hmisc, lme4, magrittr, mice, pillar, plyr, pROC, purrr, readr, scales, stats, stringr, survival, survminer, tidy

RoxygenNote 6.1.0

Suggests knitr, rlang, rmarkdown, covr, testthat

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2019-02-15 21:30:03 UTC

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finalfit-package *finalfit: Quickly create elegant final results tables and plots when modelling.*

Description

finalfit: Quickly create elegant final results tables and plots when modelling.

finalfit **model wrappers**

[glmuni](#), [glmmulti](#), [glmmulti_boot](#), [glmmixed](#), [lmuni](#), [lmmulti](#), [lmmixed](#), [coxphuni](#), [coxphmulti](#).

finalfit **model extractor**

Generic: [fit2df](#)

Methods (not called directly): [fit2df.glm](#), [fit2df.glm1ist](#), [fit2df.glmboot](#), [fit2df.lm](#), [fit2df.lm1ist](#), [fit2df.glmerMod](#), [fit2df.lmerMod](#), [fit2df.coxph](#), [fit2df.coxph1ist](#).

finalfit **all-in-one function**

Generic: [finalfit](#).

Methods (not called directly): [finalfit.glm](#), [finalfit.lm](#), [finalfit.coxph](#).

finalfit **plotting functions**

[or_plot](#), [hr_plot](#), [surv_plot](#).

finalfit **helper functions**

[ff_glimpse](#), [ff_merge](#), [ff_label](#), [ff_interaction](#).

finalfit **prediction functions**

[boot_predict](#), [finalfit_newdata](#).

Methods (not called directly): [boot_compare](#).

finalfit **missing data functions**

[missing_glimpse](#), [missing_pattern](#), [missing_compare](#), [missing_plot](#), [missing_pairs](#).

boot_compare	<i>Compare bootstrapped distributions</i>
--------------	---

Description

Not usually called directly. Included in `boot_predict`. Usually used in combination with A function that takes the output from `summary_factorlist(..., fit_id=TRUE)` and merges with any number of model dataframes, usually produced with a model wrapper followed by the `fit2df()` function (see examples).

Usage

```
boot_compare(bs.out, confint_sep = " to ", comparison = "difference",
             condense = TRUE, compare_name = NA, digits = c(2, 3),
             ref_symbol = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>bs.out</code>	Output from <code>boot::boot</code> ,
<code>confint_sep</code>	String separating lower and upper confidence interval
<code>comparison</code>	Either "difference" or "ratio".
<code>condense</code>	Logical. FALSE gives numeric values, usually for plotting. TRUE gives table for final output.
<code>compare_name</code>	Name to be given to comparison metric.
<code>digits</code>	Rounding for estimate values and p-values, default c(2,3).
<code>ref_symbol</code>	Reference level symbol

Value

A dataframe of first differences or ratios for bootstrapped distributions of a metric of interest.
`finalfit` predict functions

See Also

[boot_predict](#) [finalfit_newdata](#)

Examples

```
# See boot_predict.
```

boot_predict	<i>Bootstrap simulation for model prediction</i>
--------------	--

Description

Generate model predictions against a specified set of explanatory levels with bootstrapped confidence intervals. Add a comparison by difference or ratio of the first row of newdata with all subsequent rows.

Usage

```
boot_predict(fit, newdata, type = "response", R = 100,
  estimate_name = NA, confint_sep = " to ", condense = TRUE,
  boot_compare = TRUE, compare_name = NA, comparison = "difference",
  ref_symbol = "-", digits = c(2, 3))
```

Arguments

fit	A model generated using <code>lm</code> , <code>glm</code> , <code>lmmulti</code> , and <code>glmmulti</code> .
newdata	Dataframe usually generated with <code>finalfit_newdata</code> .
type	the type of prediction required, see <code>predict.glm</code> . The default for <code>glm</code> models is on the scale of the response variable. Thus for a binomial model the default predictions are predicted probabilities.
R	Number of simulations. Note default R=100 is very low.
estimate_name	Name to be given to prediction variable \hat{y} .
confint_sep	String separating lower and upper confidence interval
condense	Logical. FALSE gives numeric values, usually for plotting. TRUE gives table for final output.
boot_compare	Include a comparison with the first row of newdata with all subsequent rows. See <code>boot_compare</code> .
compare_name	Name to be given to comparison metric.
comparison	Either "difference" or "ratio".
ref_symbol	Reference level symbol
digits	Rounding for estimate values and p-values, default <code>c(2,3)</code> .

Details

To use this, first generate newdata for specified levels of explanatory variables using `finalfit_newdata`. Pass model objects from `lm`, `glm`, `lmmulti`, and `glmmulti`. The comparison metrics are made on individual bootstrap samples distribution returned as a mean with confidence intervals. A p-value is generated on the proportion of values on the other side of the null from the mean, e.g. for a ratio greater than 1.0, p is the number of bootstrapped predictions under 1.0, multiplied by two so is two-sided.

Value

A dataframe of predicted values and confidence intervals, with the option of including a comparison of difference between first row and all subsequent rows of newdata.

See Also

[finalfit_newdata](#)

/codefinalfit predict functions

Examples

```
library(finalfit)
library(dplyr)

# Predict probability of death across combinations of factor levels
explanatory = c("age.factor", "extent.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = 'mort_5yr'

# Generate combination of factor levels
colon_s %>%
  finalfit_newdata(explanatory = explanatory, newdata = list(
    c("<40 years", "Submucosa", "No"),
    c("<40 years", "Submucosa", "Yes"),
    c("<40 years", "Adjacent structures", "No"),
    c("<40 years", "Adjacent structures", "Yes")
  )) -> newdata

# Run simulation
colon_s %>%
  glmulti(dependent, explanatory) %>%
  boot_predict(newdata, estimate_name = "Predicted probability of death",
    compare_name = "Absolute risk difference", R=100, digits = c(2,3))

# Plotting
explanatory = c("nodes", "extent.factor", "perfor.factor")
colon_s %>%
  finalfit_newdata(explanatory = explanatory, rowwise = FALSE, newdata = list(
    rep(seq(0, 30), 4),
    c(rep("Muscle", 62), rep("Adjacent structures", 62)),
    c(rep("No", 31), rep("Yes", 31), rep("No", 31), rep("Yes", 31))
  )) -> newdata

colon_s %>%
  glmulti(dependent, explanatory) %>%
  boot_predict(newdata, boot_compare = FALSE, R=100, condense=FALSE) -> plot

library(ggplot2)
theme_set(theme_bw())
plot %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = nodes, y = estimate, ymin = estimate_conf.low,
    ymax = estimate_conf.high, fill=extent.factor))+
```

```

geom_line(aes(colour = extent.factor))+
geom_ribbon(alpha=0.1)+
facet_grid(.~perfor.factor)+
xlab("Number of postive lymph nodes")+
ylab("Probability of death")+
labs(fill = "Extent of tumour", colour = "Extent of tumour")+
ggtitle("Probability of death by lymph node count")

```

coefficient_plot

Produce a coefficient table and plot

Description

Produce a coefficient and plot from a `lm()` model.

Usage

```

coefficient_plot(.data, dependent, explanatory, random_effect = NULL,
  factorlist = NULL, lmfit = NULL, confint_type = "default",
  breaks = NULL, column_space = c(-0.5, -0.1, 0.5),
  dependent_label = NULL, prefix = "",
  suffix = ": Coefficient, 95% CI, p-value)", table_text_size = 5,
  title_text_size = 18, plot_opts = NULL, table_opts = NULL, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	Dataframe.
<code>dependent</code>	Character vector of length 1: name of dependent variable (must be numeric/continuous).
<code>explanatory</code>	Character vector of any length: name(s) of explanatory variables.
<code>random_effect</code>	Character vector of length 1, name of random effect variable.
<code>factorlist</code>	Option to provide output directly from <code>summary_factorlist()</code> .
<code>lmfit</code>	Option to provide output directly from <code>lmmulti()</code> and <code>lmmixed()</code> .
<code>confint_type</code>	For for lmer models, one of <code>c("default", "Wald", "profile", "boot")</code> Note "default" == "Wald".
<code>breaks</code>	Manually specify x-axis breaks in format <code>c(0.1, 1, 10)</code> .
<code>column_space</code>	Adjust table column spacing.
<code>dependent_label</code>	Main label for plot.
<code>prefix</code>	Plots are titled by default with the dependent variable. This adds text before that label.
<code>suffix</code>	Plots are titled with the dependent variable. This adds text after that label.
<code>table_text_size</code>	Alter font size of table text.

<code>title_text_size</code>	Alter font size of title text.
<code>plot_opts</code>	A list of arguments to be appended to the <code>ggplot</code> call by "+".
<code>table_opts</code>	A list of arguments to be appended to the <code>ggplot</code> table call by "+".
<code>...</code>	Other parameters.

Value

Returns a table and plot produced in `ggplot2`.

See Also

Other finalfit plot functions: [ff_plot](#), [hr_plot](#), [or_plot](#), [surv_plot](#)

Examples

```
library(finalfit)
library(ggplot2)

# Coefficient plot
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "nodes"
colon_s %>%
  coefficient_plot(dependent, explanatory)

colon_s %>%
  coefficient_plot(dependent, explanatory, table_text_size=4, title_text_size=14,
    plot_opts=list(xlab("Beta, 95% CI"), theme(axis.title = element_text(size=12))))
```

colon_s

Chemotherapy for Stage B/C colon cancer

Description

This is a modified version of `survival::colon`. These are data from one of the first successful trials of adjuvant chemotherapy for colon cancer. Levamisole is a low-toxicity compound previously used to treat worm infestations in animals; 5-FU is a moderately toxic (as these things go) chemotherapy agent. There are two records per person, one for recurrence and one for death

Usage

```
data(colon_s)
```

Format

A data frame with 929 rows and 33 variables

Source[colon](#)

coxphmulti	<i>Cox proportional hazards multivariable models: finalfit model wrapper</i>
------------	--

Description

Using finalfit conventions, produces multiple multivariable Cox Proportional Hazard regression models for a set of explanatory variables against a survival object.

Usage

```
coxphmulti(.data, dependent, explanatory)
```

Arguments

.data	Dataframe.
dependent	Character vector of length 1: name of survival object in form Surv(time, status).
explanatory	Character vector of any length: name(s) of explanatory variables.

Details

Uses [coxph](#) with finalfit modelling conventions. Output can be passed to [fit2df](#).

Value

A list of univariable [coxph](#) fitted model outputs. Output is of class coxphlist.

See Also

[fit2df](#), [finalfit_merge](#)

Other finalfit model wrappers: [coxphuni](#), [glmmixed](#), [glmmulti_boot](#), [glmmulti](#), [glmuni](#), [lmmixed](#), [lmmulti](#), [lmuni](#)

Examples

```
# Cox Proportional Hazards multivariable analysis.
library(finalfit)
library(dplyr)

explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "Surv(time, status)"
colon_s %>%
  coxphmulti(dependent, explanatory) %>%
  fit2df()
```

coxphuni	<i>Cox proportional hazards univariable models: finalfit model wrapper</i>
----------	--

Description

Using `finalfit` conventions, produces multiple univariable Cox Proportional Hazard regression models for a set of explanatory variables against a survival object.

Usage

```
coxphuni(.data, dependent, explanatory)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	Dataframe.
<code>dependent</code>	Character vector of length 1: name of survival object in form <code>Surv(time, status)</code> .
<code>explanatory</code>	Character vector of any length: name(s) of explanatory variables.

Details

Uses `coxph` with `finalfit` modelling conventions. Output can be passed to `fit2df`.

Value

A list of univariable `coxph` fitted model outputs. Output is of class `coxphlist`.

See Also

`fit2df`, `finalfit_merge`

Other `finalfit` model wrappers: `coxphmulti`, `glmmixed`, `glmmulti_boot`, `glmmulti`, `glmuni`, `lmmixed`, `lmmulti`, `lmuni`

Examples

```
# Cox Proportional Hazards univariable analysis.
library(finalfit)
library(dplyr)

explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "Surv(time, status)"
colon_s %>%
  coxphuni(dependent, explanatory) %>%
  fit2df()
```

dependent_label	<i>Make a label for the dependent variable</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Can be add dependent label to final results dataframe.

Usage

```
dependent_label(df.out, .data, dependent, prefix = "Dependent: ",
  suffix = "")
```

Arguments

df.out	Dataframe (results table) to be altered.
.data	Original dataframe.
dependent	Character vector of length 1: quoted name of dependent variable. Can be continuous, a binary factor, or a survival object of form Surv(time, status)
prefix	Prefix for dependent label
suffix	Suffix for dependent label

Value

Returns the label for the dependent variable, if specified.

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
explanatory_multi = c("age.factor", "obstruct.factor")
random_effect = "hospital"
dependent = 'mort_5yr'

# Separate tables
colon_s %>%
summary_factorlist(dependent, explanatory, fit_id=TRUE) -> example.summary

colon_s %>%
glmuni(dependent, explanatory) %>%
fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (univariable)") -> example.univariable

colon_s %>%
glmulti(dependent, explanatory) %>%
fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (multivariable)") -> example.multivariable

colon_s %>%
glmmixed(dependent, explanatory, random_effect) %>%
fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (multilevel)") -> example.multilevel
```

```
# Pipe together
example.summary %>%
  finalfit_merge(example.univariable) %>%
  finalfit_merge(example.multivariable) %>%
  finalfit_merge(example.multilevel) %>%
  select(-c(fit_id, index)) %>%
  dependent_label(colon_s, dependent) -> example.final
example.final
```

extract_variable_label

Extract variable labels from dataframe

Description

Variable labels can be created using [ff_label](#). Some functions strip variable labels (variable attributes), e.g. `forcats::fct_recode`. Use this function to create a vector of variable labels from a data frame. Then use [ff_relabel](#) to relabel variables in data frame.

Usage

```
extract_variable_label(.data)
```

Arguments

`.data` Dataframe containing labelled variables.

Examples

```
colon_s %>%
  extract_variable_label
```

ff_formula

Generate formula as character string

Description

Useful when passing finalfit dependent and explanatory lists to base R functions

Usage

```
ff_formula(dependent, explanatory, random_effect = NULL)
```

```
finalfit_formula(dependent, explanatory, random_effect = NULL)
```

Arguments

dependent Optional character vector: name(s) of dependent variable(s).
 explanatory Optional character vector: name(s) of explanatory variable(s).
 random_effect Optional character vector: name(s) of random effect variable(s).

Value

Character vector

Examples

```
explanatory = c("age", "nodes", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "mort_5yr"
ff_formula(dependent, explanatory)
```

```
explanatory = c("age", "nodes", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "mort_5yr"
random_effect = "(age.factor | hospital)"
ff_formula(dependent, explanatory)
```

 ff_glimpse

Descriptive statistics for dataframe

Description

Everyone has a function like this, str, glimpse, glance etc. This one is specifically designed for use with finalfit language. It is different in dividing variables by numeric vs factor.

Usage

```
ff_glimpse(.data, dependent = NULL, explanatory = NULL, digits = 1,
           levels_cut = 5)
```

```
finalfit_glimpse(.data, dependent = NULL, explanatory = NULL,
                 digits = 1, levels_cut = 5)
```

Arguments

.data Dataframe.
 dependent Optional character vector: name(s) of dependent variable(s).
 explanatory Optional character vector: name(s) of explanatory variable(s).
 digits Significant digits for continuous variable summaries
 levels_cut Max number of factor levels to include in factor levels summary (in order to avoid the long printing of variables with many factors).

Value

Dataframe on summary data.

Examples

```
library(finalfit)
dependent = 'mort_5yr'
explanatory = c("age", "nodes", "age.factor", "extent.factor", "perfor.factor")
colon_s %>%
  finalfit_glimpse(dependent, explanatory)
```

ff_interaction

Make an interaction variable and add to dataframe

Description

Combine two factor variables to make an interaction variable. Factor level order is determined by the order in the variables themselves. Note, names of the factor variables should not be quoted. The name of the variable is created from the names of the two factors. The variable is also labelled with a name derived from any pre-existing labels.

Usage

```
ff_interaction(.data, ..., levels_sep = "|", var_sep = "__",
  label_sep = ":")

finalfit_interaction(.data, ..., levels_sep = "|", var_sep = "__",
  label_sep = ":")
```

Arguments

.data	Data frame.
...	The unquoted names of two factors.
levels_sep	Quoted character: how levels are separated in new variable.
var_sep	Quoted character: how variable name is separated.
label_sep	Quoted character: how variable label is speparated

Value

Original data frame with new variable added via ‘dplyr::mutate’.

Examples

```
colon_s %>%
  ff_interaction(sex.factor, perfor.factor) %>%
  summary_factorlist("mort_5yr", "sex.factor__perfor.factor")
```

ff_label	<i>Label a variable</i>
----------	-------------------------

Description

Label a variable

Usage

```
ff_label(.var, variable_label)

finalfit_label(.var, variable_label)
```

Arguments

```
.var           Quoted variable name
variable_label Quoted variable label
```

Value

Labelled variable

See Also

[extract_variable_label](#) [ff_relabel](#)

Examples

```
colon_s$sex.factor %>%
  ff_label("Sex") %>%
  str()
```

ff_merge	<i>Merge a summary_factorlist() table with any number of model results tables.</i>
----------	--

Description

A function that takes the output from [summary_factorlist\(..., fit_id=TRUE\)](#) and merges with any number of model dataframes, usually produced with a model wrapper followed by the [fit2df\(\)](#) function (see examples).

Usage

```
ff_merge(factorlist, fit2df_df, ref_symbol = "-", estimate_name = NULL)

finalfit_merge(factorlist, fit2df_df, ref_symbol = "-",
  estimate_name = NULL)
```

Arguments

factorlist	Output from <code>summary_factorlist(..., fit_id=TRUE)</code> .
fit2df_df	Output from model wrappers followed by <code>fit2df()</code> .
ref_symbol	Reference symbol for model reference levels, typically "-" or "1.0".
estimate_name	If you have chosen a new 'estimate name' (e.g. "Odds ratio") when running a model wrapper (e.g. 'glmuni'), then you need to pass this new name to 'finalfit_merge' to generate correct table. Defaults to OR/HR/Coefficient

Value

Returns a dataframe of combined tables.

See Also

`summary_factorlist` `fit2df`

Examples

```
library(finalfit)
library(dplyr)

data(colon_s)
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
explanatory_multi = c("age.factor", "obstruct.factor")
random_effect = "hospital"
dependent = "mort_5yr"

# Create separate tables
colon_s %>%
  summary_factorlist(dependent, explanatory, fit_id=TRUE) -> example.summary

colon_s %>%
  glmuni(dependent, explanatory) %>%
  fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (univariable)") -> example.univariable

colon_s %>%
  glmulti(dependent, explanatory) %>%
  fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (multivariable)") -> example.multivariable

colon_s %>%
  glmmixed(dependent, explanatory, random_effect) %>%
  fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (multilevel)") -> example.multilevel

# Pipe together
example.summary %>%
  finalfit_merge(example.univariable) %>%
  finalfit_merge(example.multivariable) %>%
  finalfit_merge(example.multilevel) %>%
  select(-c(fit_id, index)) -> example.final
example.final
```

ff_metrics	<i>Generate common metrics for regression model results</i>
------------	---

Description

Generate common metrics for regression model results

Usage

```
ff_metrics(.data)

## S3 method for class 'lm'
ff_metrics(.data)

## S3 method for class 'lmlist'
ff_metrics(.data)

## S3 method for class 'glm'
ff_metrics(.data)

## S3 method for class 'glmList'
ff_metrics(.data)

## S3 method for class 'lmerMod'
ff_metrics(.data)

## S3 method for class 'glmerMod'
ff_metrics(.data)

## S3 method for class 'coxph'
ff_metrics(.data)

## S3 method for class 'coxphlist'
ff_metrics(.data)
```

Arguments

.data Model output.

Value

Model metrics vector for output.

Examples

```
library(finalfit)

# glm
```

```

fit = glm(mort_5yr ~ age.factor + sex.factor + obstruct.factor + perfor.factor,
  data=colon_s, family="binomial")
fit %>%
  ff_metrics()

# glmlist
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "mort_5yr"
colon_s %>%
  glmmulti(dependent, explanatory) %>%
  ff_metrics()

# glmerMod
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
random_effect = "hospital"
dependent = "mort_5yr"
colon_s %>%
  glmmixed(dependent, explanatory, random_effect) %>%
  ff_metrics()

# lm
fit = lm(nodes ~ age.factor + sex.factor + obstruct.factor + perfor.factor,
  data=colon_s)
fit %>%
  ff_metrics()

# lmerMod
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
random_effect = "hospital"
dependent = "nodes"

colon_s %>%
  lmmixed(dependent, explanatory, random_effect) %>%
  ff_metrics()

# coxphlist
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "Surv(time, status)"

colon_s %>%
  coxphmulti(dependent, explanatory) %>%
  ff_metrics()

# coxph
fit = survival::coxph(survival::Surv(time, status) ~ age.factor + sex.factor +
  obstruct.factor + perfor.factor,
  data = colon_s)

fit %>%
  ff_metrics()

```

ff_newdata	<i>Generate newdata for simulations</i>
------------	---

Description

Generate newdata while respecting the variable types and factor levels in the primary data frame used to run model.

Usage

```
ff_newdata(.data, dependent = NULL, explanatory = NULL,  
           rowwise = TRUE, newdata)
```

```
finalfit_newdata(.data, dependent = NULL, explanatory = NULL,  
                 rowwise = TRUE, newdata)
```

Arguments

.data	Dataframe.
dependent	Optional character vector of length 1: name of dependent variable. Not usually specified in bootstrapping model predictions.
explanatory	Character vector of any length: name(s) of explanatory variables.
rowwise	Logical. Format newdata is provided in.
newdata	A list of rows or columns corresponding exactly to the order of explanatory variables. Useful errors generated if requirements not fulfilled

Details

Generate model predictions against a specified set of explanatory levels with bootstrapped confidence intervals. Add a comparison by difference or ratio of the first row of newdata with all subsequent rows.

Value

A list of multivariable [glm](#) fitted model outputs. Output is of class `gmlist`.

See Also

[boot_predict](#) [boot_compare](#)

Examples

```
# See boot_predict.  
library(finalfit)  
library(dplyr)  
  
# Predict probability of death across combinations of factor levels
```

```

explanatory = c("age.factor", "extent.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = 'mort_5yr'

# Generate combination of explanatory variable levels rowwise
colon_s %>%
  finalfit_newdata(explanatory = explanatory, newdata = list(
    c("<40 years", "Submucosa", "No"),
    c("<40 years", "Submucosa", "Yes"),
    c("<40 years", "Adjacent structures", "No"),
    c("<40 years", "Adjacent structures", "Yes")
  )) -> newdata

# Generate combination of explanatory variable levels colwise.
explanatory = c("nodes", "extent.factor", "perfor.factor")
colon_s %>%
  finalfit_newdata(explanatory = explanatory, rowwise = FALSE, newdata = list(
    rep(seq(0, 30), 4),
    c(rep("Muscle", 62), rep("Adjacent structures", 62)),
    c(rep("No", 31), rep("Yes", 31), rep("No", 31), rep("Yes", 31))
  )) -> newdata

```

ff_plot

Produce a table and plot

Description

Wraps [or_plot](#), [hr_plot](#), and [coefficient_plot](#) and sends to the appropriate method depending on the dependent variable type.

Usage

```
ff_plot(.data, dependent, explanatory, ...)
```

```
finalfit_plot(.data, dependent, explanatory, ...)
```

Arguments

.data	Data frame.
dependent	Character vector of length 1.
explanatory	Character vector of any length: name(s) of explanatory variables.
...	Pass arguments or_plot , hr_plot , or coefficient_plot

Value

A table and a plot using [ggplot2](#)

See Also

Other finalfit plot functions: [coefficient_plot](#), [hr_plot](#), [or_plot](#), [surv_plot](#)

Examples

```
# Coefficient plot
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "nodes"
colon_s %>%
  ff_plot(dependent, explanatory)

# Odds ratio plot
dependent = "mort_5yr"
colon_s %>%
  ff_plot(dependent, explanatory)

# Hazard ratio plot
dependent = "Surv(time, status)"
colon_s %>%
  ff_plot(dependent, explanatory, dependent_label = "Survival")
```

 ff_relabel

Relabel variables in a data frame

Description

Variable labels can be created using [ff_label](#). Some functions strip variable labels (variable attributes), e.g. `forcats::fct_recode`. Use this function to create a vector of variable labels from a data frame. Then use [ff_relabel](#) to relabel variables in data frame.

Usage

```
ff_relabel(.data, .labels)

finalfit_relabel(.data, .labels)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	Data frame to be relabelled
<code>.labels</code>	Vector of variable labels (usually created using extract_variable_label) of same length as <code>.data</code> .

Examples

```
# Label variable
colon_s$sex.factor %>%
  ff_label("Sex") %>%
  str()
```

```

# Make factor level "Unknown" NA
colon_s %>%
  dplyr::mutate_if(is.factor, forcats::fct_recode,
    NULL = "Unknown") %>%
  str()

# Reset data
data(colon_s)

# Extract variable labels
vlabels = colon_s %>% extract_variable_label()

# Run function where labels are lost
colon_s %>%
  dplyr::mutate_if(is.factor, forcats::fct_recode,
    NULL = "Unknown") %>%
  str()

# Relabel
colon_s %<>% ff_relabel(vlabels)
colon_s %>% str()

```

ff_remove_ref

Remove regression reference level row from table

Description

This looks for a column with a name including "Coefficient", "OR", or "HR" (`finalfit` defaults) and removes any rows with "-" (the default for the reference level). Can also be combined to produce an `or_plot`, see below.

Usage

```
ff_remove_ref(.data)
```

```
finalfit_remove_ref(.data)
```

Arguments

`.data` Output from `finalfit` or similar.

Value

Dataframe.

Examples

```
# Table example
explanatory = c("age.factor", "age", "sex.factor", "nodes", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = 'mort_5yr'
colon_s %>%
  finalfit(dependent, explanatory, add_dependent_label = FALSE) %>%
  ff_remove_ref() %>%
  dependent_label(colon_s, dependent)

# Plot example
explanatory = c("age.factor", "age", "sex.factor", "nodes", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = 'mort_5yr'
colon_s %>%
  summary_factorlist(dependent, explanatory, total_col = TRUE, fit_id=TRUE) %>%
  ff_merge(
    glmuni(colon_s, dependent, explanatory) %>%
    fit2df()) %>%
  ff_remove_ref() %>%
  dplyr::select(-`OR`) -> factorlist_plot

colon_s %>%
  or_plot(dependent, explanatory, factorlist = factorlist_plot)
```

finalfit

Final output tables for common regression models

Description

An "all-in-one" function that takes a single dependent variable with a vector of explanatory variable names (continuous or categorical variables) to produce a final table for publication including summary statistics. The appropriate model is selected on the basis of dependent variable and whether a random effect is specified.

`finalfit.lm` method (not called directly)

`finalfit.glm` method (not called directly)

`finalfit.coxph` method (not called directly)

Usage

```
finalfit(.data, dependent, explanatory, explanatory_multi = NULL,
  random_effect = NULL, keep_models = FALSE, metrics = FALSE,
  add_dependent_label = TRUE, dependent_label_prefix = "Dependent: ",
  dependent_label_suffix = "", ...)
```

```
finalfit.lm(.data, dependent, explanatory, explanatory_multi = NULL,
  random_effect = NULL, keep_models = FALSE, metrics = FALSE,
  add_dependent_label = TRUE, dependent_label_prefix = "Dependent: ",
  dependent_label_suffix = "", ...)
```

```
finalfit.glm(.data, dependent, explanatory, explanatory_multi = NULL,
  random_effect = NULL, keep_models = FALSE, metrics = FALSE,
  add_dependent_label = TRUE, dependent_label_prefix = "Dependent: ",
  dependent_label_suffix = "", ...)
```

```
finalfit.coxph(.data, dependent, explanatory, explanatory_multi = NULL,
  random_effect = NULL, keep_models = FALSE, metrics = FALSE,
  add_dependent_label = TRUE, dependent_label_prefix = "Dependent: ",
  dependent_label_suffix = "", ...)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	Dataframe.
<code>dependent</code>	Character vector of length 1: quoted name of dependent variable. Can be continuous, a binary factor, or a survival object of form <code>Surv(time, status)</code>
<code>explanatory</code>	Character vector of any length: quoted name(s) of explanatory variables.
<code>explanatory_multi</code>	Character vector of any length: quoted name(s) of a subset of explanatory variables to generate reduced multivariable model (must only contain variables contained in <code>explanatory</code>).
<code>random_effect</code>	Character vector of length 1: quoted name of random effects variable. When included mixed effects model generated (<code>lme4::glmer</code> <code>lme4::lmer</code>).
<code>keep_models</code>	Logical: include full multivariable model in output when working with reduced multivariable model (<code>explanatory_multi</code>) and/or mixed effect models (<code>random_effect</code>).
<code>metrics</code>	Logical: include useful model metrics in output in publication format.
<code>add_dependent_label</code>	Add the name of the dependent label to the top left of table.
<code>dependent_label_prefix</code>	Add text before dependent label.
<code>dependent_label_suffix</code>	Add text after dependent label.
<code>...</code>	Other arguments to pass to <code>fit2df</code> : <code>estimate_name</code> , <code>digits</code> , <code>confint_type</code> , <code>confint_level</code> , <code>confi</code>

Value

Returns a dataframe with the final model table.

Examples

```
library(finalfit)
library(dplyr)

# Summary, univariable and multivariable analyses of the form:
# glm(dependent ~ explanatory, family="binomial")
# lmuni(), lmmulti(), lmmixed(), glmuni(), glmmulti(), glmmixed(), glmmultiboot(),
```



```

# coxphuni(), coxphmulti()

data(colon_s) # Modified from survival::colon
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = 'mort_5yr'
colon_s %>%
  finalfit(dependent, explanatory)

# Multivariable analysis with subset of explanatory
# variable set used in univariable analysis
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
explanatory_multi = c("age.factor", "obstruct.factor")
dependent = "mort_5yr"
colon_s %>%
  finalfit(dependent, explanatory, explanatory_multi)

# Summary, univariable and multivariable analyses of the form:
# lme4::glmer(dependent ~ explanatory + (1 | random_effect), family="binomial")

explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
explanatory_multi = c("age.factor", "obstruct.factor")
random_effect = "hospital"
dependent = "mort_5yr"
colon_s %>%
  finalfit(dependent, explanatory, explanatory_multi, random_effect)

# Include model metrics:
colon_s %>%
  finalfit(dependent, explanatory, explanatory_multi, metrics=TRUE)

# Summary, univariable and multivariable analyses of the form:
# survival::coxph(dependent ~ explanatory)

explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "Surv(time, status)"

colon_s %>%
  finalfit(dependent, explanatory)

# Rather than going all-in-one, any number of subset models can
# be manually added on to a summary_factorlist() table using finalfit.merge().
# This is particularly useful when models take a long-time to run or are complicated.

# Note requirement for fit_id=TRUE.
# `fit2df` is a subfunction extracting most common models to a dataframe.

explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = 'mort_5yr'
colon_s %>%
  finalfit(dependent, explanatory, metrics=TRUE)

explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
explanatory_multi = c("age.factor", "obstruct.factor")

```

```

random_effect = "hospital"
dependent = 'mort_5yr'

# Separate tables
colon_s %>%
  summary_factorlist(dependent, explanatory, fit_id=TRUE) -> example.summary

colon_s %>%
  glmuni(dependent, explanatory) %>%
  fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (univariable)") -> example.univariable

colon_s %>%
  glmmulti(dependent, explanatory) %>%
  fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (multivariable)") -> example.multivariable

colon_s %>%
  glmmixed(dependent, explanatory, random_effect) %>%
  fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (multilevel)") -> example.multilevel

# Pipe together
example.summary %>%
  finalfit_merge(example.univariable) %>%
  finalfit_merge(example.multivariable) %>%
  finalfit_merge(example.multilevel) %>%
  select(-c(fit_id, index)) %>%
  dependent_label(colon_s, dependent) -> example.final
example.final

```

fit2df	<i>Extract model fit results to dataframe (generic): finalfit model extractors</i>
--------	--

Description

Takes output from finalfit model wrappers and extracts to a dataframe, convenient for further processing in preparation for final results table.

fit2df.lm is the model extract method for `lm`.

fit2df.lmlist is the model extract method for `lmuni` and `lmmulti`.

fit2df.glm is the model extract method for standard `glm` models, which have not used finalfit model wrappers.

fit2df.glmboot is the model extract method for `glmmulti_boot` models.

fit2df.glm1ist is the model extract method for `glmuni` and `glmmulti`.

fit2df.lmerMod is the model extract method for standard `lme4::lmer` models and for the `finalfit::lmmixed` model wrapper.

fit2df.glmerMod is the model extract method for standard `lme4::glmer` models and for the `finalfit::glmmixed` model wrapper.

fit2df.coxph is the model extract method for survival::coxph.

fit2df.coxphlist is the model extract method for coxphuni and coxphmulti.

Usage

```
fit2df(...)

## S3 method for class 'lm'
fit2df(.data, condense = TRUE, metrics = FALSE,
  remove_intercept = TRUE, explanatory_name = "explanatory",
  estimate_name = "Coefficient", estimate_suffix = "", p_name = "p",
  digits = c(2, 2, 3), confint_level = 0.95, confint_sep = " to ",
  ...)

## S3 method for class 'lmlist'
fit2df(.data, condense = TRUE, metrics = FALSE,
  remove_intercept = TRUE, explanatory_name = "explanatory",
  estimate_name = "Coefficient", estimate_suffix = "", p_name = "p",
  digits = c(2, 2, 3), confint_level = 0.95, confint_sep = " to ",
  ...)

## S3 method for class 'glm'
fit2df(.data, condense = TRUE, metrics = FALSE,
  remove_intercept = TRUE, explanatory_name = "explanatory",
  estimate_name = "OR", estimate_suffix = "", p_name = "p",
  digits = c(2, 2, 3), confint_type = "profile",
  confint_level = 0.95, confint_sep = "-", ...)

## S3 method for class 'glmboot'
fit2df(.data, condense = TRUE, metrics = FALSE,
  remove_intercept = TRUE, explanatory_name = "explanatory",
  estimate_name = "OR", estimate_suffix = "", p_name = "p",
  digits = c(2, 2, 3), confint_sep = "-", ...)

## S3 method for class 'glmlist'
fit2df(.data, condense = TRUE, metrics = FALSE,
  remove_intercept = TRUE, explanatory_name = "explanatory",
  estimate_name = "OR", estimate_suffix = "", p_name = "p",
  digits = c(2, 2, 3), confint_type = "profile",
  confint_level = 0.95, confint_sep = "-", ...)

## S3 method for class 'lmerMod'
fit2df(.data, condense = TRUE, metrics = FALSE,
  remove_intercept = TRUE, explanatory_name = "explanatory",
  estimate_name = "Coefficient", estimate_suffix = "", p_name = "p",
  digits = c(2, 2, 3), confint_type = "Wald", confint_level = 0.95,
  confint_sep = "-", ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'glmerMod'
fit2df(.data, condense = TRUE, metrics = FALSE,
  remove_intercept = TRUE, explanatory_name = "explanatory",
  estimate_name = "OR", estimate_suffix = "", p_name = "p",
  digits = c(2, 2, 3), confint_type = "Wald", confint_level = 0.95,
  confint_sep = "-", ...)

## S3 method for class 'coxph'
fit2df(.data, condense = TRUE, metrics = FALSE,
  remove_intercept = TRUE, explanatory_name = "explanatory",
  estimate_name = "HR", estimate_suffix = "", p_name = "p",
  digits = c(2, 2, 3), confint_sep = "-", ...)

## S3 method for class 'coxphlist'
fit2df(.data, condense = TRUE, metrics = FALSE,
  remove_intercept = TRUE, explanatory_name = "explanatory",
  estimate_name = "HR", estimate_suffix = "", p_name = "p",
  digits = c(2, 2, 3), confint_sep = "-", ...)
```

Arguments

...	Other arguments: X: Design matrix from stanfit modelling. Details documented else where.
.data	Output from finalfit model wrappers.
condense	Logical: when true, effect estimates, confidence intervals and p-values are pasted conveniently together in single cell.
metrics	Logical: when true, useful model metrics are extracted.
remove_intercept	Logical: remove the results for the intercept term.
explanatory_name	Name for this column in output
estimate_name	Name for this column in output
estimate_suffix	Appended to estimate name
p_name	Name given to p-value estimate
digits	Number of digits to round to (1) estimate, (2) confidence interval limits, (3) p-value.
confint_level	The confidence level required.
confint_sep	String to separate confidence intervals, typically "-" or " to ".
confint_type	One of c("profile", "default") for GLM models (confint.glm) or c("profile", "Wald", "boot") for glmer/lmer models (confint.merMod). Not implemented for lm, coxph or coxphlist.

Details

fit2df is a generic (S3) function for model extract.

Value

A dataframe of model parameters. When `metrics=TRUE` output is a list of two dataframes, one is model parameters, one is model metrics. length two

Examples

```
library(finalfit)
library(dplyr)
library(survival)
# glm
fit = glm(mort_5yr ~ age.factor + sex.factor + obstruct.factor + perfor.factor,
  data=colon_s, family="binomial")
fit %>%
  fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (multivariable)")

# glmlist
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "mort_5yr"
colon_s %>%
  glmulti(dependent, explanatory) %>%
  fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (univariable)")

# glmerMod
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
random_effect = "hospital"
dependent = "mort_5yr"
colon_s %>%
  glmmixed(dependent, explanatory, random_effect) %>%
  fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (multilevel)")

# glmboot
## Note number of draws set to 100 just for speed in this example
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "mort_5yr"
colon_s %>%
  glmulti_boot(dependent, explanatory, R = 100) %>%
  fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (multivariable (BS CIs))")

# lm
fit = lm(nodes ~ age.factor + sex.factor + obstruct.factor + perfor.factor,
  data=colon_s)
fit %>%
  fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (multivariable)")

# lmerMod
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
random_effect = "hospital"
dependent = "nodes"

colon_s %>%
  lmmixed(dependent, explanatory, random_effect) %>%
  fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (multilevel)")
```

```

# coxphlist
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "Surv(time, status)"

colon_s %>%
  coxphuni(dependent, explanatory) %>%
  fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (univariable)")

colon_s %>%
  coxphmulti(dependent, explanatory) %>%
  fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (multivariable)")

# coxph
fit = coxph(Surv(time, status) ~ age.factor + sex.factor + obstruct.factor + perfor.factor,
  data = colon_s)

fit %>%
  fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (multivariable)")

```

glmmixed	<i>Mixed effects binomial logistic regression models: finalfit model wrapper</i>
----------	--

Description

Using `finalfit` conventions, produces mixed effects binomial logistic regression models for a set of explanatory variables against a binary dependent.

Usage

```
glmmixed(.data, dependent, explanatory, random_effect)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	Dataframe.
<code>dependent</code>	Character vector of length 1, name of dependent variable (must have 2 levels).
<code>explanatory</code>	Character vector of any length: name(s) of explanatory variables.
<code>random_effect</code>	Character vector of length 1, either, (1) name of random intercept variable, e.g. "var1", (automatically converted to "(1 var1)"); or, (2) the full lme4 specification, e.g. "(var1 var2)". Note parenthesis MUST be included in (2) but NOT included in (1).

Details

Uses `lme4::glmer` with `finalfit` modelling conventions. Output can be passed to `fit2df`. This is only currently set-up to take a single random effect as a random intercept. Can be updated in future to allow multiple random intercepts, random gradients and interactions on random effects if there is a need

Value

A list of multivariable lme4::[glmer](#) fitted model outputs. Output is of class glmerMod.

See Also

[fit2df](#), [finalfit_merge](#)

Other finalfit model wrappers: [coxphmulti](#), [coxphuni](#), [glmmulti_boot](#), [glmmulti](#), [glmuni](#), [lmmixed](#), [lmmulti](#), [lmuni](#)

Examples

```
library(finalfit)
library(dplyr)

explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
random_effect = "hospital"
dependent = "mort_5yr"

colon_s %>%
  glmmixed(dependent, explanatory, random_effect) %>%
  fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (multilevel)")
```

glmmulti	<i>Binomial logistic regression multivariable models: finalfit model wrapper</i>
----------	--

Description

Using finalfit conventions, produces multiple multivariable binomial logistic regression models for a set of explanatory variables against a binary dependent.

Usage

```
glmmulti(.data, dependent, explanatory)
```

Arguments

.data	Dataframe.
dependent	Character vector usually of length 1, but can take more than 1 dependent: name of dependent variable (must have 2 levels).
explanatory	Character vector of any length: name(s) of explanatory variables.

Details

Uses [glm](#) with finalfit modelling conventions. Output can be passed to [fit2df](#). Note that this function can take multiple dependent variables as well, but performs multiple individual models, not a multivariate analysis.

Value

A list of multivariable `glm` fitted model outputs. Output is of class `glmList`.

See Also

`fit2df`, `finalfit_merge`

Other `finalfit` model wrappers: `coxphmulti`, `coxphuni`, `glmmixed`, `glmmulti_boot`, `glmuni`, `lmmixed`, `lmmulti`, `lmuni`

Examples

```
library(finalfit)
library(dplyr)
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "mort_5yr"

colon_s %>%
  glmmulti(dependent, explanatory) %>%
  fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (univariable)")
```

<code>glmmulti_boot</code>	<i>Binomial logistic regression multivariable models with bootstrapped confidence intervals: finalfit model wrapper</i>
----------------------------	---

Description

Using `finalfit` conventions, produces a multivariable binomial logistic regression models for a set of explanatory variables against a binary dependent.

Usage

```
glmmulti_boot(.data, dependent, explanatory, R = 1000)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	Dataframe.
<code>dependent</code>	Character vector length 1: name of dependent variable (must have 2 levels).
<code>explanatory</code>	Character vector of any length: name(s) of explanatory variables.
<code>R</code>	Number of draws.

Details

Uses `glm` with `finalfit` modelling conventions. `boot::boot` is used to draw bootstrapped confidence intervals on fixed effect model coefficients. Output can be passed to `fit2df`.

Value

A multivariable `glm` fitted model with bootstrapped confidence intervals. Output is of class `glmboot`.

See Also

`fit2df`, `finalfit_merge`

Other `finalfit` model wrappers: `coxphmulti`, `coxphuni`, `glmmixed`, `glmmulti`, `glmuni`, `lmmixed`, `lmmulti`, `lmuni`

Examples

```
library(finalfit)
library(dplyr)
## Note number of draws set to 100 just for speed in this example
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "mort_5yr"

colon_s %>%
  glmmulti_boot(dependent, explanatory, R=100) %>%
  fit2df(estimate_suffix="(multivariable (BS CIs))")
```

glmuni	<i>Binomial logistic regression univariable models: finalfit model wrapper</i>
--------	--

Description

Using `finalfit` conventions, produces multiple univariable binomial logistic regression models for a set of explanatory variables against a binary dependent.

Usage

```
glmuni(.data, dependent, explanatory)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	Dataframe.
<code>dependent</code>	Character vector of length 1: name of dependent variable (must have 2 levels).
<code>explanatory</code>	Character vector of any length: name(s) of explanatory variables.

Details

Uses `glm` with `finalfit` modelling conventions. Output can be passed to `fit2df`.

Value

A list of univariable `glm` fitted model outputs. Output is of class `glm1list`.

See Also

[fit2df](#), [finalfit_merge](#)

Other finalfit model wrappers: [coxphmulti](#), [coxphuni](#), [glmmixed](#), [glmmulti_boot](#), [glmmulti](#), [lmmixed](#), [lmmulti](#), [lmuni](#)

Examples

```
library(finalfit)
library(dplyr)
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "mort_5yr"

colon_s %>%
  glmuni(dependent, explanatory) %>%
  fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (univariable)")
```

hr_plot

Produce a hazard ratio table and plot

Description

Produce hazard ratio table and plot from a Cox Proportional Hazards analysis, `survival::coxph()`.

Usage

```
hr_plot(.data, dependent, explanatory, factorlist = NULL,
  coxfit = NULL, breaks = NULL, column_space = c(-0.5, 0, 0.5),
  dependent_label = "Survival", prefix = "",
  suffix = ": HR (95% CI, p-value)", table_text_size = 5,
  title_text_size = 18, plot_opts = NULL, table_opts = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	Dataframe.
<code>dependent</code>	Character vector of length 1: name of survival object in form <code>Surv(time, status)</code> .
<code>explanatory</code>	Character vector of any length: name(s) of explanatory variables.
<code>factorlist</code>	Option to provide output directly from summary_factorlist() .
<code>coxfit</code>	Option to provide output directly from <code>coxphmulti()</code> .
<code>breaks</code>	Manually specify x-axis breaks in format <code>c(0.1, 1, 10)</code> .
<code>column_space</code>	Adjust table column spacing.
<code>dependent_label</code>	Main label for plot.

<code>prefix</code>	Plots are titled by default with the dependent variable. This adds text before that label.
<code>suffix</code>	Plots are titled with the dependent variable. This adds text after that label.
<code>table_text_size</code>	Alter font size of table text.
<code>title_text_size</code>	Alter font size of title text.
<code>plot_opts</code>	A list of arguments to be appended to the <code>ggplot</code> call by "+".
<code>table_opts</code>	A list of arguments to be appended to the <code>ggplot</code> table call by "+".
<code>...</code>	Other parameters passed to <code>fit2df()</code> .

Value

Returns a table and plot produced in `ggplot2`.

See Also

Other `finalfit` plot functions: [coefficient_plot](#), [ff_plot](#), [or_plot](#), [surv_plot](#)

Examples

```
# HR plot
library(finalfit)
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)

data(colon_s)
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "Surv(time, status)"
colon_s %>%
  hr_plot(dependent, explanatory, dependent_label = "Survival")

colon_s %>%
  hr_plot(dependent, explanatory, dependent_label = "Survival",
          table_text_size=4, title_text_size=14,
          plot_opts=list(xlab("OR, 95% CI"), theme(axis.title = element_text(size=12))))
```

Description

Using `finalfit` conventions, produces mixed effects linear regression models for a set of explanatory variables against a continuous dependent.

Usage

```
lmmixed(.data, dependent, explanatory, random_effect)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	Dataframe.
<code>dependent</code>	Character vector of length 1, name of dependent variable (must be continuous vector).
<code>explanatory</code>	Character vector of any length: name(s) of explanatory variables.
<code>random_effect</code>	Character vector of length 1, either, (1) name of random intercept variable, e.g. "var1", (automatically converted to "(1 var1)"); or, (2) the full lme4 specification, e.g. "(var1 var2)". Note parenthesis MUST be included in (2) but NOT included in (1).

Details

Uses `lme4::lmer` with `finalfit` modelling conventions. Output can be passed to `fit2df`. This is only currently set-up to take a single random effect as a random intercept. Can be updated in future to allow multiple random intercepts, random gradients and interactions on random effects if there is a need.

Value

A list of multivariable `lme4::lmer` fitted model outputs. Output is of class `lmerMod`.

See Also

[fit2df](#)

Other `finalfit` model wrappers: [coxphmulti](#), [coxphuni](#), [glmmixed](#), [glmmulti_boot](#), [glmmulti](#), [glmuni](#), [lmmulti](#), [lmuni](#)

Examples

```
library(finalfit)
library(dplyr)

explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
random_effect = "hospital"
dependent = "nodes"

colon_s %>%
  lmmixed(dependent, explanatory, random_effect) %>%
  fit2df(estimate_suffix=" (multilevel)")
```

`lmmulti`*Linear regression multivariable models: finalfit model wrapper*

Description

Using `finalfit` conventions, produces multiple multivariable linear regression models for a set of explanatory variables against a continuous dependent.

Usage

```
lmmulti(.data, dependent, explanatory)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	Dataframe.
<code>dependent</code>	Character vector usually of length 1, but can take more than 1 dependent: name of dependent variable (must a continuous vector).
<code>explanatory</code>	Character vector of any length: name(s) of explanatory variables.

Details

Uses `lm` with `finalfit` modelling conventions. Output can be passed to `fit2df`. Note that this function can take multiple dependent variables as well, but performs multiple individual models, not a multivariate analysis.

Value

A list of multivariable `lm` fitted model outputs. Output is of class `lmlist`.

See Also

[fit2df](#)

Other `finalfit` model wrappers: [coxphmulti](#), [coxphuni](#), [glmixed](#), [glmmulti_boot](#), [glmmulti](#), [glmuni](#), [lmmixed](#), [lmuni](#)

Examples

```
library(finalfit)
library(dplyr)

explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "nodes"

colon_s %>%
  lmmulti(dependent, explanatory) %>%
  fit2df()
```

`lmuni`*Linear regression univariable models: finalfit model wrapper*

Description

Using `finalfit` conventions, produces multiple univariable linear regression models for a set of explanatory variables against a continuous dependent.

Usage

```
lmuni(.data, dependent, explanatory)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	Dataframe.
<code>dependent</code>	Character vector of length 1, name of dependent variable (must be continuous vector).
<code>explanatory</code>	Character vector of any length: name(s) of explanatory variables.

Details

Uses `lm` with `finalfit` modelling conventions. Output can be passed to `fit2df`.

Value

A list of multivariable `lm` fitted model outputs. Output is of class `lm` list.

See Also

[fit2df](#)

Other `finalfit` model wrappers: [coxphmulti](#), [coxphuni](#), [glmmlmixed](#), [glmmlmulti_boot](#), [glmmlmulti](#), [glmuni](#), [lmmixed](#), [lmmulti](#)

Examples

```
library(finalfit)
library(dplyr)

explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "nodes"

colon_s %>%
  lmuni(dependent, explanatory) %>%
  fit2df()
```

metrics_hoslem	<i>Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness of fit test</i>
----------------	---

Description

Internal, not usually called directly

Usage

```
metrics_hoslem(y, yhat, g = 10, digits = c(2, 3))
```

Arguments

y	Observed y, usually of the form <code>fit\$y</code> .
yhat	Predicted <code>y_hat</code> , usually for the form <code>fit\$fitted</code>
g	Number of bins to calculate quantiles.
digits	Number of decimal places of form <code>c(2,3)</code> , where <code>digits[1]</code> is for chi-sq estimate and <code>digits[2]</code> is for p-value.

Value

Character string of chi-sq result, df, and p-value. Significant p-value suggests poor fit.

Author(s)

Adapted from Peter Solymos.

Source

<https://github.com/psolymos/ResourceSelection/blob/master/R/hoslem.test.R>

Examples

```
fit = glm(mort_5yr~age.factor+extent.factor, data=colon_s, family="binomial")
metrics_hoslem(fit$y, fit$fitted)
```

missing_compare	<i>Compare missing data</i>
-----------------	-----------------------------

Description

Compare missing data

Usage

```
missing_compare(.data, dependent, explanatory, na_include = FALSE)
```

Arguments

.data	Dataframe.
dependent	Variable to test missingness against other variables with.
explanatory	Variables to have missingness tested against.
na_include	Include missing data in explanatory variables as a factor level.

Value

A dataframe comparing missing data in the dependent variable across explanatory variables. Continuous data are compared with a Kruskal Wallis test. Discrete data are compared with a chi-squared test.

Examples

```
library(finalfit)

explanatory = c("age", "age.factor", "extent.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "mort_5yr"

colon_s %>%
  ff_glimpse(dependent, explanatory)

colon_s %>%
  missing_pattern(dependent, explanatory)

colon_s %>%
  missing_compare(dependent, explanatory)
```

missing_glimpse	<i>Summary of missing values</i>
-----------------	----------------------------------

Description

Summary of missing values

Usage

```
missing_glimpse(.data, dependent = NULL, explanatory = NULL,  
  digits = 1)
```

Arguments

.data	Data frame.
dependent	Optional character vector: name(s) of dependent variable(s).
explanatory	Optional character vector: name(s) of explanatory variable(s).
digits	Number of decimal places to show for percentage missing.

Value

Data frame.

Examples

```
colon_s %>%  
  missing_glimpse()
```

missing_pairs	<i>Missing values pairs plot</i>
---------------	----------------------------------

Description

Compare the occurrence of missing values in all variables by each other. Suggest limit the number of variables to a maximum of around six. Dependent and explanatory are for convenience of variable selection, are optional, and have no other specific function.

Usage

```
missing_pairs(.data, dependent = NULL, explanatory = NULL,  
  use_labels = TRUE, title = NULL, position = "stack",  
  showXAxisPlotLabels = TRUE, showYAxisPlotLabels = FALSE)
```

Arguments

.data	Data frame.
dependent	Character vector. Optional name of dependent variable.
explanatory	Character vector. Optional name(s) of explanatory variables.
use_labels	Use variable label names in plot labelling.
title	Character vector. Optional title for plot.
position	For discrete variables, choose "stack" or "fill" to show counts or proportions.
showXAxisPlotLabels	Show x-axis plot labels.
showYAxisPlotLabels	Show y-axis plot labels.

Value

A plot matrix comparing missing values in all variables against each other.

Examples

```
## Not run:
explanatory = c("age", "nodes", "age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = 'mort_5yr'
colon_s %>%
  missing_pairs(dependent, explanatory)

## End(Not run)
```

missing_pattern

Characterise missing data for finalfit models

Description

Using finalfit conventions, produces a missing data matrix using `md.pattern`.

Usage

```
missing_pattern(.data, dependent = NULL, explanatory = NULL)
```

Arguments

.data	Dataframe. Missing values must be coded NA.
dependent	Character vector usually of length 1, name of dependent variable.
explanatory	Character vector of any length: name(s) of explanatory variables. to a missing data pattern (1=observed, 0=missing). Rows and columns are sorted in increasing amounts of missing information. The last column and row contain row and column counts, respectively.

Examples

```
library(finalfit)
library(dplyr)
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "mort_5yr"

colon_s %>%
  missing_pattern(dependent, explanatory)
```

missing_plot	<i>Missing values occurrence plot</i>
--------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Create a plot of missing values by observations on the x-axis and variable on the y-axis. Dependent and explanatory are for convenience and are optional.

Usage

```
missing_plot(.data, dependent = NULL, explanatory = NULL,
  use_labels = TRUE, title = NULL, plot_opts = NULL)
```

Arguments

.data	Data frame.
dependent	Character vector. Optional name of dependent variable.
explanatory	Character vector. Optional name(s) of explanatory variables.
use_labels	Use variable label names in plot labelling.
title	Character vector. Optional title for plot.
plot_opts	A list of arguments to be appended to the ggplot call by "+".

Value

Heat map of missing values in dataset.

Examples

```
colon_s %>%
  missing_plot()
```

`missing_predictorMatrix`*Create predictorMatrix for use with mice*

Description

Create predictorMatrix for use with mice

Usage

```
missing_predictorMatrix(.data, drop_from_imputed = NULL,  
  drop_from_imputer = NULL)
```

Arguments

`.data` Data frame.
`drop_from_imputed` Quoted names of variables not to impute.
`drop_from_imputer` Quoted names of variables not to use in imputation algorithm.

Value

Matrix formatted for predictorMatrix argument in mice.

Examples

```
library(mice)  
library(dplyr)  
library(Hmisc)  
  
# Create some extra missing data  
## Smoking missing completely at random  
set.seed(1)  
colon_s$smoking_mcar =  
  sample(c("Smoker", "Non-smoker", NA),  
    dim(colon_s)[1], replace=TRUE,  
    prob = c(0.2, 0.7, 0.1)) %>%  
  factor()  
Hmisc::label(colon_s$smoking_mcar) = "Smoking (MCAR)"  
  
## Make smoking missing conditional on patient sex  
colon_s$smoking_mar[colon_s$sex.factor == "Female"] =  
  sample(c("Smoker", "Non-smoker", NA),  
    sum(colon_s$sex.factor == "Female"),  
    replace = TRUE, prob = c(0.1, 0.5, 0.4))  
  
colon_s$smoking_mar[colon_s$sex.factor == "Male"] =  
  sample(c("Smoker", "Non-smoker", NA),
```

```

sum(colon_s$sex.factor == "Male"),
replace=TRUE, prob = c(0.15, 0.75, 0.1))
colon_s$smoking_mar = factor(colon_s$smoking_mar)
Hmisc::label(colon_s$smoking_mar) = "Smoking (MAR)"

explanatory = c("age", "sex.factor",
               "nodes", "obstruct.factor", "smoking_mar")
dependent = "mort_5yr"

colon_s %>%
select(dependent, explanatory) %>%
  missing_predictorMatrix(drop_from_imputed =
    c("obstruct.factor", "mort_5yr")) -> predM

colon_s %>%
select(dependent, explanatory) %>%
mice(m = 2, predictorMatrix = predM) %>% # e.g. m=10 when for real
# Run logistic regression on each imputed set
with(glm(formula(ff_formula(dependent, explanatory)),
  family="binomial")) %>%
pool() %>%
summary(conf.int = TRUE, exponentiate = TRUE) %>%
# Jiggle into finalfit format
mutate(explanatory_name = rownames(.)) %>%
select(explanatory_name, estimate, `2.5 %`, `97.5 %`, p.value) %>%
condense_fit(estimate_suffix = " (multiple imputation)") %>%
remove_intercept() -> fit_imputed

```

or_plot

Produce an odds ratio table and plot

Description

Produce an odds ratio table and plot from a `glm()` or `lme4::glmer()` model.

Usage

```

or_plot(.data, dependent, explanatory, random_effect = NULL,
  factorlist = NULL, glmfit = NULL, confint_type = NULL,
  breaks = NULL, column_space = c(-0.5, 0, 0.5),
  dependent_label = NULL, prefix = "",
  suffix = ": OR (95% CI, p-value)", table_text_size = 5,
  title_text_size = 18, plot_opts = NULL, table_opts = NULL, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	Dataframe.
<code>dependent</code>	Character vector of length 1: name of dependent variable (must have 2 levels).

explanatory	Character vector of any length: name(s) of explanatory variables.
random_effect	Character vector of length 1, name of random effect variable.
factorlist	Option to provide output directly from <code>summary_factorlist()</code> .
glmfit	Option to provide output directly from <code>glmmulti()</code> and <code>glmmixed()</code> .
confint_type	One of <code>c("profile", "default")</code> for GLM models or <code>c("default", "Wald", "profile", "boot")</code> for glmer models. Note "default" == "Wald".
breaks	Manually specify x-axis breaks in format <code>c(0.1, 1, 10)</code> .
column_space	Adjust table column spacing.
dependent_label	Main label for plot.
prefix	Plots are titled by default with the dependent variable. This adds text before that label.
suffix	Plots are titled with the dependent variable. This adds text after that label.
table_text_size	Alter font size of table text.
title_text_size	Alter font size of title text.
plot_opts	A list of arguments to be appended to the <code>ggplot</code> call by "+".
table_opts	A list of arguments to be appended to the <code>ggplot</code> table call by "+".
...	Other parameters.

Value

Returns a table and plot produced in `ggplot2`.

See Also

Other finalfit plot functions: [coefficient_plot](#), [ff_plot](#), [hr_plot](#), [surv_plot](#)

Examples

```
library(finalfit)
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)

# OR plot
data(colon_s)
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "mort_5yr"
colon_s %>%
  or_plot(dependent, explanatory)

colon_s %>%
  or_plot(dependent, explanatory, table_text_size=4, title_text_size=14,
    plot_opts=list(xlab("OR, 95% CI"), theme(axis.title = element_text(size=12))))
```

p_tidy	<i>Round p-values but keep trailing zeros</i>
--------	---

Description

Internal function, not called directly

Usage

```
p_tidy(x, digits, prefix = "=")
```

Arguments

x	Numeric vector of values to round
digits	Integer of length one: value to round to.
prefix	Appended in front of values for use with condense_fit.

Details

e.g. for 3 decimal places I want 0.100, not 0.1. Note this function will convert 0.000 to <0.001. All other values are prefixed with "=" by default

Value

Vector of strings.

round_tidy	<i>Round values but keep trailing zeros</i>
------------	---

Description

e.g. for 3 decimal places I want 1.200, not 1.2.

Usage

```
round_tidy(x, digits)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric vector of values to round
digits	Integer of length one: value to round to.

Value

Vector of strings.

Examples

```
round_tidy(0.01023, 3)
```

summary_factorlist	<i>Summarise a set of factors (or continuous variables) by a dependent variable</i>
--------------------	---

Description

A function that takes a single dependent variable with a vector of explanatory variable names (continuous or categorical variables) to produce a summary table.

Usage

```
summary_factorlist(.data, dependent = NULL, explanatory, cont = "mean",
  cont_cut = 5, p = FALSE, na_include = FALSE, column = FALSE,
  total_col = FALSE, orderbytotal = FALSE, fit_id = FALSE,
  na_to_missing = TRUE, add_dependent_label = FALSE,
  dependent_label_prefix = "Dependent: ", dependent_label_suffix = "")
```

Arguments

.data	Dataframe.
dependent	Character vector of length 1: name of dependent variable (2 to 5 factor levels).
explanatory	Character vector of any length: name(s) of explanatory variables.
cont	Summary for continuous variables: "mean" (standard deviation) or "median" (interquartile range).
cont_cut	Numeric: number of unique values in continuous variable at which to consider it a factor.
p	Logical: Include statistical test (see summary.formula).
na_include	Logical: include missing data in summary (NA).
column	Logical: Compute margins by column rather than row.
total_col	Logical: include a total column summing across factor levels.
orderbytotal	Logical: order final table by total column high to low.
fit_id	Logical: not used directly, allows merging via finalfit_merge .
na_to_missing	Logical: convert NA to 'Missing' when na_include=TRUE.
add_dependent_label	Add the name of the dependent label to the top left of table
dependent_label_prefix	Add text before dependent label
dependent_label_suffix	Add text after dependent label

Details

This function is mostly a wrapper for `Hmisc:::summary.formula(...,method = "reverse")` but produces a publication-ready table the way we like them. It usually takes a categorical dependent variable (with two to five levels) to produce a cross table of counts and proportions expressed as percentages. However, it will take a continuous dependent variable to produce mean (standard deviation) or median (interquartile range) for use with linear regression models.

Value

Returns a `factorlist` dataframe.

See Also

[fit2df](#)

Examples

```
library(finalfit)
library(dplyr)
# Load example dataset, modified version of survival::colon
data(colon_s)

# Table 1 - Patient demographics ----
explanatory = c("age", "age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor")
dependent = "perfor.factor"
colon_s %>%
  summary_factorlist(dependent, explanatory, p=TRUE)

# summary_factorlist() is also commonly used to summarise any number of
# variables by an outcome variable (say dead yes/no).

# Table 2 - 5 yr mortality ----
explanatory = c("age.factor", "sex.factor", "obstruct.factor", "perfor.factor")
dependent = "mort_5yr"
colon_s %>%
  summary_factorlist(dependent, explanatory)
```

surv_plot

Plot survival curves with number-at-risk table

Description

Produce a survival curve plot and number-at-risk table using `survminer::ggsurvplot` and `finalfit` conventions.

Usage

```
surv_plot(.data, dependent, explanatory, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	Dataframe.
<code>dependent</code>	Character vector of length 1: Survival object of the form <code>Surv(time, status)</code> .
<code>explanatory</code>	Character vector of max length 2: quoted name(s) of explanatory variables.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to <code>ggsurvplot</code> .

Value

Returns a table and plot produced in `ggplot2`.

See Also

Other finalfit plot functions: [coefficient_plot](#), [ff_plot](#), [hr_plot](#), [or_plot](#)

Examples

```
library(finalfit)
library(dplyr)

# Survival plot
data(colon_s)
explanatory = c("perfor.factor")
dependent = "Surv(time, status)"
colon_s %>%
  surv_plot(dependent, explanatory, xlab="Time (days)", pval=TRUE, legend="none")
```

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