Package ‘mason’

Type Package

Title Build Data Structures for Common Statistical Analysis

Version 0.3.0

Description Use a consistent syntax to create data structures of common statistical techniques that can be continued in a pipe chain. Design the analysis, add settings and variables, construct the results, and polish the final structure. Rinse and repeat for any number of statistical techniques.

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URL https://github.com/lwjohnst86/mason

BugReports https://github.com/lwjohnst86/mason/issues

Depends R (>= 3.6.0)

Imports broom, dplyr, magrittr, purrr, rlang, stats, tibble, tidyr, tidyselect, utils

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add_settings

Add analysis settings to the blueprint

Description

Most statistical techniques need to specify some settings for them to run. This function sets those settings in the blueprint, before the statistical method is used at the construction phase.

Usage

```
add_settings(data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'gee_bp'
add_settings(
  data,
  cluster.id,
  family,
  corstr = c("independence", "exchangeable", "ar1"),
  conf.int = TRUE,
  conf.level = 0.95,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'cor_bp'
add_settings(
  data,
  method = c("pearson", "kendall", "spearman"),
  use = c("complete.obs", "all.obs", "pairwise.complete.obs", "everything",
          "na.or.complete"),
  hclust.order = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'glm_bp'
add_settings(data, family, conf.int = TRUE, conf.level = 0.95, ...)
```
## S3 method for class 'pls_bp'
add_settings(
  data,
  ncomp = NULL,
  scale = TRUE,
  validation = c("none", "CV", "LOO"),
  cv.data = TRUE,
  cv.seed = 1234,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 't.test_bp'
add_settings(data, paired = FALSE, ...)

### Arguments

data The blueprint data object.
...
Additional args.
cluster.id Variable that represents the cluster for GEE.
family a description of the error distribution and link function to be used in the model. For glm this can be a character string naming a family function, a family function or the result of a call to a family function. For glm.fit only the third option is supported. (See family for details of family functions.)
corstr The correlation structure. See geepack::geeglm().
conf.int Logical indicating whether or not to include a confidence interval in the tidied output. Defaults to FALSE.
conf.level The confidence level to use for the confidence interval if conf.int = TRUE. Must be strictly greater than 0 and less than 1. Defaults to 0.95, which corresponds to a 95 percent confidence interval.
method the method to be used in fitting the model. The default method "glm.fit" uses iteratively reweighted least squares (IWLS); the alternative "model.frame" returns the model frame and does no fitting. User-supplied fitting functions can be supplied either as a function or a character string naming a function, with a function which takes the same arguments as glm.fit. If specified as a character string it is looked up from within the stats namespace.
use an optional character string giving a method for computing covariances in the presence of missing values. This must be (an abbreviation of) one of the strings "everything", "all.obs", "complete.obs", "na.or.complete", or "pairwise.complete.obs".
hclust.order Whether to order the correlation data based on the stats::hclust() algorithm.
ncomp the number of components to include in the model (see below).
scale numeric vector, or logical. If numeric vector, X is scaled by dividing each variable with the corresponding element of scale. If scale is TRUE, X is scaled by dividing each variable by its sample standard deviation. If cross-validation is selected, scaling by the standard deviation is done for every segment.
validation character. What kind of (internal) validation to use. See below.
cv.data Whether to cross-validate the dataset into training and testing sets.
cv.seed Seed to set for cv.data.
paired a logical indicating whether you want a paired t-test.

Value

Settings for the analysis are added to the blueprint

Examples

```r
## Not run:
design(iris, 'gee') %>%
  add_settings('Species', family = binomial('logit'), conf.int = FALSE)

ds <- design(iris, 'cor')
ds <- add_settings(ds, method = 'spearman')

ds <- design(iris, 't.test')
add_settings(ds, paired = TRUE)
add_settings(ds)
## End(Not run)
```

add_variables Add variables to the analysis

Description

While different analyses use different types of variables, in general they can be classified as in the 'y' or 'x' position of a statistical equation. They can further be classified as covariates and as an interaction term.

Usage

```r
add_variables(
  data,
  type = c("yvars", "xvars", "covariates", "interaction"),
  variables
)
```

Arguments

data The blueprint data object.
type The variable type, i.e. where it is located on the equation (y position, x, as a covariate, etc.)
variables Variables to use for the type specified
Value

Adds variables to the blueprint

Examples

```r
library(magrittr)
ds <- design(iris, 'cor') %>%
  add_settings()
  add_variables(ds, 'xvar', 'Sepal.Length')
  add_variables(ds, 'yvar', 'Petal.Length')

ds <- design(iris, 't.test')
ds <- add_variables(ds, 'yvar', c('Sepal.Length', 'Sepal.Width'))
ds <- add_variables(ds, 'xvar', 'Petal.Length')
```

---

**construct**

*Construct the results of the analysis*

Description

Construct the results of the analysis

Usage

`construct(data, ..., na.rm = TRUE)`

Arguments

- `data`: The blueprint data object.
- `...`: Additional args.
- `na.rm`: Whether to remove missing values.

Value

Uses the blueprint to construct the results of the statistical analysis. Outputs a tibble.

Examples

```r
design(iris, 'cor') %>%
  add_settings() %>%
  add_variables('xvars', c('Sepal.Length', 'Sepal.Width')) %>%
  construct()

design(iris, 't.test') %>%
  add_settings() %>%
```
design(iris, 'glm') %>%
  add_settings() %>%
  add_variables('yvars', c('Sepal.Length', 'Sepal.Width')) %>%
  add_variables('xvars', c('Petal.Length', 'Petal.Width')) %>%
  construct()

design(iris, 'gee') %>%
  add_settings('Species') %>%
  add_variables('yvars', c('Sepal.Length', 'Sepal.Width')) %>%
  add_variables('xvars', c('Petal.Length', 'Petal.Width')) %>%
  construct()

design(iris, 'pls') %>%
  add_settings() %>%
  add_variables('yvars', c('Sepal.Length', 'Sepal.Width')) %>%
  add_variables('xvars', c('Petal.Length', 'Petal.Width')) %>%
  construct()

design

Design the blueprint for an analysis.

Description

Sets up the initial design (i.e. the blueprint) of a statistical analysis to use on the data. As in creating a building or structure, a blueprint is first needed to guide the construction. This function only creates that blueprint, but does not do any construction (e.g. actually running statistics).

Usage

```r
design(data, statistic = c("gee", "cor", "glm", "pls", "t.test"))
```

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>The dataset you want to analyze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statistic</td>
<td>The type of statistical test to use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

Creates a blueprint object that will be used to construct the analysis in a later phase.
Examples

```r
design(iris, 'gee')
design(iris, 'cor')
design(iris, 'glm')
design(iris, 't.test')
```

**Description**

Easily run common statistical analyses and build them into a form that can easily be plotting or made into a table. Many parts of mason use `dplyr::dplyr()` functions, which makes the analysis fast and allows it to be put into a `magrittr::magrittr()` pipe chain.

The final, `scrub()`'ed version of the analysis is in a 'tidy' format, meaning it is already in a form to send to `ggplot2` or created into a table using the `pander` package or with `knitr::kable()`. It also allows further processing with `dplyr` and `tidyr`.

**Details**

One of the main goals of mason is to make it easy to implement other analyses in a consistent syntax and structure. Like in architecture, construction, and engineering, data analysis projects follow a similar workflow, where there is a design phase, a construction phase, and a final scrubbing/cleaning/polishing phase, with some back and forth as construction continues. mason tries to emulate this pattern.

**See Also**

For more documentation, see `vignette("mason", package = "mason")`.

**polish**

*Do some final polishing of the scrubbed mason analysis data.*

**Description**

Do some final polishing of the scrubbed mason analysis data.

**Usage**

```r
polish_renaming(data, renaming.fun, columns = NULL)
polish_filter(data, keep.pattern, column)
polish_transform_estimates(data, transform.fun)
polish_adjust_pvalue(data, method = "BH")
```
Arguments

- **data**: The scrubbed object.
- **renaming.fun**: A function, typically with `base::gsub()`, that searches and replaces strings.
- **columns**: The columns to apply the renaming function to. Defaults to columns that are a factor or character vectors.
- **keep.pattern**: Rows to keep based on a regular expression pattern.
- **column**: The column to apply the filtering to.
- **transform.fun**: A function to modify continuous variable columns.
- **method**: Correction method for the p-value adjustment (`stats::p.adjust()`).

Functions

- **polish_renaming**: `polish_renaming` simply takes a function, most likely one that uses `base::gsub()`, and uses that to search and replace words, etc, in the specified columns.
- **polish_filter**: `polish_filter` is basically a thin wrapper around `dplyr::filter()`, but using `base::grepl()` for the pattern searching.
- **polish_transform_estimates**: `polish_transform_estimates` is simply a thin wrapper around `dplyr::mutate()`.
- **polish_adjust_pvalue**: `polish_adjust_pvalue` is a thin wrapper around `dplyr::mutate()` and `stats::p.adjust()`

Examples

```r
library(magrittr)

d <- swiss

d %>%
  design('glm') %>%
  add_settings() %>%
  add_variables('yvar', c('Fertility', 'Education')) %>%
  add_variables('xvar', c('Agriculture', 'Catholic')) %>%
  add_variables('covariates', 'Examination') %>%
  construct() %>%
  scrub()

polish_renaming(d, function(x) gsub('Education', 'Schooling', x))
polish_filter(d, 'Xterm', 'term')
polish_adjust_pvalue(d) %>%
  c('p.value', 'adj.p.value')
polish_transform_estimates(d, function(x) exp(x))
```

---

**scrub**

Scruber down and tidy up the constructed analysis results.

**Description**

Scruber down and tidy up the constructed analysis results.
**tidy_up**

**Usage**

```r
scrub(data, ...)
```

```r
# S3 method for class 'pls_bp'
scrub(
  data,
  output = c("mvr_object", "default", "scores", "loadings", "score_corr",
             "explained_var"),
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `data` The blueprint data object.
- `...` Other arguments passed to methods.
- `output` Selecting what to output from model.

**Value**

Outputs a cleaned up version of the constructed analysis.

**See Also**

See also `tidy_up()` for pls tidying.

**Examples**

```r
ds <- design(iris, 'cor')
ds <- add_settings(ds)
ds <- add_variables(ds, 'xvars', c('Sepal.Length', 'Sepal.Width'))
ds <- construct(ds)
scrub(ds)
```

---

**tidy_up** Convert model output to tidy tibble/dataframe.

**Description**

Currently this only tidies up PLS model objects. The main important output objects from the PLS model are:

**Usage**

```r
tidy_up(model, output, ...)
```
Arguments

model  
The model object.
output  
Which output to choose from model.
...  
Not currently used. For later method additions.

Details

- Scores: These are the individual scores calculated from the model for each observation. Use these to look for patterns between components or between X or Y variables.
- Loadings: These are the combined weights in the model (including both X and Y). Strongly correlated X variables that underlie Y will have similar loadings.
- Explained variance: This is the amount of variance that an individual component explains within X. This is useful to use to see which components to keep.

Value

Tibble object with tidied model output. There are several output options:

- default: Tibble with five columns for the x variables, components, loadings, scores to variable correlations, and explained variance for each component and x variable combination.
- loadings, score_corr: Tibble with three columns for x variables, components, and either loadings or score to variable correlations.
- explained_var: Tibble with two columns for component and it's explained variance.
- scores: Tibble with one column for each component, with values for the scores for each observation.

See Also

See this website for more details on how to interpret the results of PLS.

Examples

```r
library(pls)
data(yarn)

NIR <- yarn$NIR
density <- yarn$density
model <- plsr(density ~ NIR)
tidy_up(model)
tidy_up(model, "loadings")
tidy_up(model, "scores")
tidy_up(model, "score_cor")
tidy_up(model, "explained_var")
```
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