Package: cv (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Cross-Validating Regression Models

Version 2.0.3

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Description Cross-validation methods of regression models that exploit
features of various modeling functions to improve speed. Some
of the methods implemented in the package are novel, as
described in the package vignettes; for general introductions
to cross-validation, see, for example, Gareth James, Daniela
Witten, Trevor Hastie, and Robert Tibshirani (2021, ISBN
978-1-0716-1417-4, Secs. 5.1, 5.3), ``An Introduction to
Statistical Learning with Applications in R, Second Edition'',
and Trevor Hastie, Robert Tibshirani, and Jerome Friedman
(2009, ISBN 978-0-387-84857-0, Sec. 7.10), ``The Elements of
Statistical Learning, Second Edition''.

Depends R (>= 3.5.0), doParallel

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lattice, lme4, MASS, methods, nlme, parallel, stats, utils

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Contents

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cv   *Cross-Validate Regression Models*

Description

cv() is a parallelized generic k-fold (including n-fold, i.e., leave-one-out) cross-validation function, with a default method, specific methods for linear and generalized-linear models that can be much more computationally efficient, and a method for robust linear models. There are also cv() methods for mixed-effects models, for model-selection procedures, and for several models fit to the same data, which are documented separately.

Usage

```
cv(model, data, criterion, k, reps = 1L, seed, ...)

## Default S3 method:
cv(
  model,
  data = insight::get_data(model),
  criterion = mse,
  k = 10L,
  reps = 1L,
  seed = NULL,
  criterion.name = deparse(substitute(criterion)),
  details = k <= 10L,
  confint = n >= 400L,
  level = 0.95,
  ncores = 1L,
```

```
    type = "response",
    start = FALSE,
    model.function,
    ...
  )

## S3 method for class 'lm'
cv(
  model,
  data = insight::get_data(model),
  criterion = mse,
  k = 10L,
  reps = 1L,
  seed = NULL,
  details = k <= 10L,
  confint = n >= 400L,
  level = 0.95,
  method = c("auto", "hatvalues", "Woodbury", "naive"),
  ncores = 1L,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'glm'
cv(
  model,
  data = insight::get_data(model),
  criterion = mse,
  k = 10L,
  reps = 1L,
  seed = NULL,
  details = k <= 10L,
  confint = n >= 400L,
  level = 0.95,
  method = c("exact", "hatvalues", "Woodbury"),
  ncores = 1L,
  start = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'rlm'
cv(model, data, criterion, k, reps = 1L, seed, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cv'
print(x, digits = getOption("digits"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'cv'
summary(object, digits = getOption("digits"), ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'cvList'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cvList'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cv'
plot(x, y, what = c("CV criterion", "coefficients"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'cvList'
plot(
  x,
  y,
  what = c("adjusted CV criterion", "CV criterion"),
  confint = TRUE,
  ...
)

cvInfo(object, what, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cv'
cvInfo(
  object,
 what = c("CV criterion", "adjusted CV criterion", "full CV criterion", "confint", "SE",
    "k", "seed", "method", "criterion name"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'cvModList'
cvInfo(
  object,
 what = c("CV criterion", "adjusted CV criterion", "full CV criterion", "confint", "SE",
    "k", "seed", "method", "criterion name"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'cvList'
cvInfo(
  object,
 what = c("CV criterion", "adjusted CV criterion", "full CV criterion", "confint", "SE",
    "k", "seed", "method", "criterion name"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'cv'
as.data.frame(
  x,
  row.names = NULL,
```

```
    optional = TRUE,
    rows = c("cv", "folds"),
    columns = c("criteria", "coefficients"),
    ...
  )

## S3 method for class 'cvList'
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, optional = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cvDataFrame'
print(x, digits = getOption("digits") - 2L, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cvDataFrame'
summary(
  object,
  formula,
  subset = NULL,
  fun = mean,
  include = c("cv", "folds", "all"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

model	a regression model object (see Details).
data	data frame to which the model was fit (not usually necessary).
criterion	cross-validation criterion ("cost" or lack-of-fit) function of form f(y, yhat) where y is the observed values of the response and yhat the predicted values; the default is [mse](#) (the mean-squared error).
k	perform k-fold cross-validation (default is 10); k may be a number or "loo" or "n" for n-fold (leave-one-out) cross-validation.
reps	number of times to replicate k-fold CV (default is 1).
seed	for R's random number generator; optional, if not supplied a random seed will be selected and saved; not needed for n-fold cross-validation.
...	to match generic; passed to predict() for the default cv() method; passed to the [Tapply](#)() function in the **car** package for summary.cvDataFrame(); passed to default [plot](#)() method for plot.cvList() or plot.cv().
criterion.name	a character string giving the name of the CV criterion function in the returned "cv" object (not usually needed).
details	if TRUE (the default if the number of folds k <= 10), save detailed information about the value of the CV criterion for the cases in each fold and the regression coefficients with that fold deleted.
confint	if TRUE (the default if the number of cases is 400 or greater), compute a confidence interval for the bias-corrected CV criterion, if the criterion is the average of casewise components; for plot.cvList(), whether to plot confidence intervals around the biased-adjusted CV criterion, defaulting to TRUE and applicable only if confidence intervals are included in the "cv" object.

level	confidence level (default 0.95).
ncores	number of cores to use for parallel computations (default is 1, i.e., computations aren't done in parallel).
type	for the default method, value to be passed to the type argument of predict(); the default is type="response", which is appropriate, e.g., for a "glm" model and may be recognized or ignored by predict() methods for other model classes.
start	if TRUE (the default is FALSE), the start argument to update() is set to the vector of regression coefficients for the model fit to the full data, possibly making the CV updates faster, e.g., for a GLM.
model.function	a regression function, typically for a new cv() method that that calls cv.default() via NextMethod(), residing in a package that's not a declared dependency of the **cv** package, e.g., nnet::multinom. It's usually not necessary to specify model.function to make cv.default() work.
method	computational method to apply to a linear (i.e., "lm") model or to a generalized linear (i.e., "glm") model. See Details for an explanation of the available options.
x	a "cv", "cvList", or "cvDataFrame" object to be plotted or summarized.
digits	significant digits for printing, default taken from the "digits" option.
object	an object to summarize or a "cv", "cvModlist", or "cvList" object from which to extract information via cvInfo().
y	to match the [plot]() generic function, ignored.
what	for plot() methods, what to plot: for the "cv" method, either "CV criterion" (the default), or "coefficients"; for the "cvList" method, either "adjusted CV criterion" (the default if present in the "cv" object) or "CV object".
	For cvInfo(), the information to extract from a "cv", "cvModList", or "cvList" object, one of: "CV criterion", "adjusted CV criterion", "full CV criterion" (the CV criterion applied to the model fit to the full data set), "SE" (the standard error of the adjusted CV criterion), "confint" (confidence interval for the adjusted CV criterion), "k", (the number of folds), "seed" (the seed employed for R's random-number generator), "method" (the computational method employed, e.g., for a "lm" model object), or "criterion name" (the CV criterion employed); not all of these elements may be present, in which case cvInfo() would return NULL.
	Partial matching is supported, so, e.g., cvInfo(cv-object, "adjusted") is equivalent to cvInfo(cv-object, "adjusted CV criterion")
row.names	optional row names for the result, defaults to NULL.
optional	to match the [as.data.frame]() generic function; if FALSE (the default is TRUE), then the names of the columns of the returned data frame, including the names of coefficients, are coerced to syntactically correct names.
rows	the rows of the resulting data frame to retain: setting rows="cv" retains rows pertaining to the overall CV result (marked as "fold 0"); setting rows="folds" retains rows pertaining to individual folds 1 through k; the default is rows = c("cv", "folds"), which retains all rows.

columns	the columns of the resulting data frame to retain: setting columns=″critera″ retains columns pertaining to CV criteria; setting columns=″coefficients″ retains columns pertaining to model coefficients (broadly construed); the default is columns = c(″criteria″, ″coefficients″), which retains both; and the columns ″model″, ″rep″, and ″fold″, if present, are always retained.
formula	of the form some.criterion ~ classifying.variable(s) (see examples).
subset	a subsetting expression; the default (NULL) is not to subset the ″cvDataFrame″ object.
fun	summary function to apply, defaulting to mean.
include	which rows of the ″cvDataFrame″ to include in the summary. One of ″cv″ (the default), rows representing the overall CV results; ″folds″, rows for individual folds; ″all″, all rows (generally not sensible).

Details

The default cv() method uses [update]() to refit the model to each fold, and should work if there are appropriate update() and [predict]() methods, and if the default method for [GetResponse]() works or if a [GetResponse]() method is supplied.

The ″lm″ and ″glm″ methods can use much faster computational algorithms, as selected by the method argument. The linear-model method accommodates weighted linear models.

For both classes of models, for the leave-one-out (n-fold) case, fitted values for the folds can be computed from the hat-values via method=″hatvalues″ without refitting the model; for GLMs, this method is approximate, for LMs it is exact.

Again for both classes of models, when more than one case is omitted in each fold, fitted values may be obtained without refitting the model by exploiting the Woodbury matrix identity via method=″Woodbury″. As for hatvalues, this method is exact for LMs and approximate for GLMs.

The default for linear models is method=″auto″, which is equivalent to method=″hatvalues″ for n-fold cross-validation and method=″Woodbury″ otherwise; method=″naive″ refits the model via update() and is generally much slower. The default for generalized linear models is method=″exact″, which employs update(). This default is conservative, and it is usually safe to use method=″hatvalues″ for n-fold CV or method=″Woodbury″ for k-fold CV.

There is also a method for robust linear models fit by [rlm]() in the **MASS** package (to avoid inheriting the ″lm″ method for which the default ″auto″ computational method would be inappropriate).

For additional details, see the "Cross-validating regression models" vignette (vignette(″cv″, package=″cv″)).

cv() is designed to be extensible to other classes of regression models; see the "Extending the cv package" vignette (vignette(″cv-extend″, package=″cv″)).

Value

The cv() methods return an object of class ″cv″, with the CV criterion (″CV crit″), the bias-adjusted CV criterion (″adj CV crit″), the criterion for the model applied to the full data (″full crit″), the confidence interval and level for the bias-adjusted CV criterion (″confint″), the number of folds (″k″), and the seed for R's random-number generator (″seed″). If details=TRUE, then the returned object will also include a ″details″ component, which is a list of two elements: ″criterion″, containing the CV criterion computed for the cases in each fold; and

"coefficients", regression coefficients computed for the model with each fold deleted. Some methods may return a subset of these components and may add additional information. If reps > 1, then an object of class "cvList" is returned, which is literally a list of "cv" objects.

Methods (by class)

- cv(default): "default" method.
- cv(lm): "lm" method.
- cv(glm): "glm" method.
- cv(rlm): "rlm" method (to avoid inheriting the "lm" method).

Methods (by generic)

- print(cv): print() method for "cv" objects.
- summary(cv): summary() method for "cv" objects.
- plot(cv): plot() method for "cv" objects.
- as.data.frame(cv): as.data.frame() method for "cv" objects.

Functions

- print(cvList): print() method for "cvList" objects.
- summary(cvList): summary() method for "cvList" objects.
- plot(cvList): plot() method for "cvList" objects.
- cvInfo(): extract information from a "cv" object.
- as.data.frame(cvList): as.data.frame() method for "cvList" objects.
- print(cvDataFrame): print() method for "cvDataFrame" objects.
- summary(cvDataFrame): summary() method for "cvDataFrame" objects.

See Also

cv.merMod, cv.function, cv.modList.

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("ISLR2", quietly=TRUE)){
withAutoprint({
data("Auto", package="ISLR2")
m.auto <- lm(mpg ~ horsepower, data=Auto)
cv(m.auto,  k="loo")
summary(cv(m.auto,  k="loo"))
summary(cv.auto <- cv(m.auto, seed=1234))
compareFolds(cv.auto)
plot(cv.auto)
plot(cv.auto, what="coefficients")
summary(cv.auto.reps <- cv(m.auto, seed=1234, reps=3))
cvInfo(cv.auto.reps, what="adjusted CV criterion")
plot(cv.auto.reps)
```

```
plot(cv(m.auto, seed=1234, reps=10, confint=TRUE))
D.auto.reps <- as.data.frame(cv.auto.reps)
head(D.auto.reps)
summary(D.auto.reps, mse ~ rep + fold, include="folds")
summary(D.auto.reps, mse ~ rep + fold, include = "folds",
        subset = fold <= 5) # first 5 folds
summary(D.auto.reps, mse ~ rep, include="folds")
summary(D.auto.reps, mse ~ rep, fun=sd, include="folds")
})
} else {
cat("\n install 'ISLR2' package to run these examples\n")
}

if (requireNamespace("carData", quietly=TRUE)){
withAutoprint({
data("Mroz", package="carData")
m.mroz <- glm(lfp ~ ., data=Mroz, family=binomial)
summary(cv.mroz <- cv(m.mroz, criterion=BayesRule, seed=123))
cvInfo(cv.mroz)
cvInfo(cv.mroz, "adjusted")
cvInfo(cv.mroz, "confint")

data("Duncan", package="carData")
m.lm <- lm(prestige ~ income + education, data=Duncan)
m.rlm <- MASS::rlm(prestige ~ income + education,
                   data=Duncan)
summary(cv(m.lm, k="loo", method="Woodbury"))
summary(cv(m.rlm, k="loo"))
})
} else {
cat("\n install 'carData' package to run these examples\n")
}
```

---

cv.function   *Cross-Validate a Model-Selection Procedure*

Description

The cv() "function" method is a general function to cross-validate a model-selection procedure, such as the following: selectStepAIC() is a procedure that applies the stepAIC() model-selection function in the **MASS** package; selectTrans() is a procedure for selecting predictor and response transformations in regression, which uses the powerTransform() function in the **car** package; selectTransAndStepAIC() combines predictor and response transformations with predictor selection; and selectModelList() uses cross-validation to select a model from a list of models created by models() and employs (meta) cross-validation to assess the predictive accuracy of this procedure.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class '`function`'
cv(
  model,
  data,
  criterion = mse,
  k = 10L,
  reps = 1L,
  seed = NULL,
  working.model = NULL,
  y.expression = NULL,
  confint = n >= 400L,
  level = 0.95,
  details = k <= 10L,
  save.model = FALSE,
  ncores = 1L,
  ...
)

selectStepAIC(
  data,
  indices,
  model,
  criterion = mse,
  AIC = TRUE,
  details = TRUE,
  save.model = FALSE,
  ...
)

selectTrans(
  data,
  indices,
  details = TRUE,
  save.model = FALSE,
  model,
  criterion = mse,
  predictors,
  response,
  family = c("bcPower", "bcnPower", "yjPower", "basicPower"),
  family.y = c("bcPower", "bcnPower", "yjPower", "basicPower"),
  rounded = TRUE,
  ...
)

selectTransStepAIC(
  data,
  indices,
```

```
   details = TRUE,
   save.model = FALSE,
   model,
   criterion = mse,
   predictors,
   response,
   family = c("bcPower", "bcnPower", "yjPower", "basicPower"),
   family.y = c("bcPower", "bcnPower", "yjPower", "basicPower"),
   rounded = TRUE,
   AIC = TRUE,
   ...
)

selectModelList(
   data,
   indices,
   model,
   criterion = mse,
   k = 10L,
   k.meta = k,
   details = k <= 10L,
   save.model = FALSE,
   seed = FALSE,
   quietly = TRUE,
   ...
)

compareFolds(object, digits = 3, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cvSelect'
coef(object, average, NAs = 0, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cvSelect'
cvInfo(
   object,
  what = c("CV criterion", "adjusted CV criterion", "full CV criterion", "confint", "SE",
      "k", "seed", "method", "criterion name", "selected model"),
   ...
)
```

Arguments

model	a regression model object fit to data, or for the cv() "function" method, a model-selection procedure function (see Details).
data	full data frame for model selection.
criterion	a CV criterion ("cost" or lack-of-fit) function.
k	perform k-fold cross-validation (default is 10); k may be a number or "loo" or "n" for n-fold (leave-one-out) cross-validation.

reps	number of times to replicate k-fold CV (default is 1)
seed	for R's random number generator; not used for n-fold cross-validation. If not explicitly set, a seed is randomly generated and saved to make the results reproducible. In some cases, for internal use only, seed is set to FALSE to suppress automatically setting the seed.
working.model	a regression model object fit to data, typically to begin a model-selection process; for use with selectModelList(), a list of competing models created by models().
y.expression	normally the response variable is found from the model or working.model argument; but if, for a particular selection procedure, the model or working.model argument is absent, or if the response can't be inferred from the model, the response can be specified by an expression, such as expression(log(income)), to be evaluated within the data set provided by the data argument.
confint	if TRUE (the default if the number of cases is 400 or greater), compute a confidence interval for the bias-corrected CV criterion, if the criterion is the average of casewise components.
level	confidence level (default 0.95).
details	if TRUE, save detailed information about the value of the CV criterion for the cases in each fold and the regression coefficients (and possibly other information) with that fold deleted; default is TRUE if k is 10 or smaller, FALSE otherwise.
save.model	save the model that's selected using the *full* data set (default, FALSE).
ncores	number of cores to use for parallel computations (default is 1, i.e., computations aren't done in parallel)
...	for cvSelect() and the cv() "function" method, arguments to be passed to procedure(); for selectStepAIC() and selectTransStepAIC(), arguments to be passed to stepAIC().
indices	indices of cases in data defining the current fold.
AIC	if TRUE (the default) use the AIC as the model-selection criterion; if FALSE, use the BIC. The k argument to stepAIC() is set accordingly (note that this is distinct from the number of folds k).
predictors	character vector of names of the predictors in the model to transform; if missing, no predictors will be transformed.
response	name of the response variable; if missing, the response won't be transformed.
family	transformation family for the predictors, one of "bcPower", "bcnPower", "yjPower", "basicPower", with "bcPower" as the default. These are the names of transformation functions in the **car** package; see bcPower().
family.y	transformation family for the response, with "bcPower" as the default.
rounded	if TRUE (the default) use nicely rounded versions of the estimated transformation parameters (see bcPower()).
k.meta	the number of folds for meta CV; defaults to the value of k; may be specified as "loo" or "n" as well as an integer.
quietly	if TRUE (the default), simple messages (for example about the value to which the random-number generator seed is set), but not warnings or errors, are suppressed.

object	an object of class `"cvSelect"`.
digits	significant digits for printing coefficients (default 3).
average	if supplied, a function, such as mean or `median`, to use us in averaging estimates across folds; if missing, the estimates for each fold are returned.
NAs	values to substitute for NAs in calculating averaged estimates; the default, `0`, is appropriate, e.g., for regression coefficients; the value 1 might be appropriate for power-transformation estimates.
what	the information to extract from a `"cvSelect"` object, one of: `"CV criterion"`, `"adjusted CV criterion"`, `"full CV criterion"` (the CV criterion applied to the model fit to the full data set), `"SE"` (the standard error of the adjusted CV criterion), `"confint"` (confidence interval for the adjusted CV criterion), `"k"`, (the number of folds), `"seed"` (the seed employed for R's random-number generator), `"method"` (the computational method employed, e.g., for a `"lm"` model object), `"criterion name"` (the CV criterion employed), or `"selected model"` (the model object for the model that was selected); not all of these elements may be present, in which case `cvInfo()` would return NULL.

Details

The model-selection function supplied as the `procedure` (for `cvSelect()`) or `model` (for `cv()`) argument should accept the following arguments:

`data` set to the `data` argument to `cvSelect()` or `cv()`.

`indices` the indices of the rows of `data` defining the current fold; if missing, the model-selection procedure is applied to the full `data`.

other arguments to be passed via ... from `cvSelect()` or `cv()`.

`procedure()` or `model()` should return a list with the following named elements: `fit.i`, the vector of predicted values for the cases in the current fold computed from the model omitting these cases; `crit.all.i`, the CV criterion computed for all of the cases using the model omitting the current fold; and (optionally) `coefficients`, parameter estimates from the model computed omitting the current fold.

When the `indices` argument is missing, `procedure()` returns the cross-validation criterion for all of the cases based on the model fit to all of the cases.

For examples of model-selection functions for the `procedure` argument, see the code for `selectStepAIC()`, `selectTrans()`, and `selectTransAndStepAIC()`.

For additional information, see the "Cross-validating model selection" vignette (`vignette("cv-select", package="cv")`) and the "Extending the cv package" vignette (`vignette("cv-extend", package="cv")`).

Value

An object of class `"cvSelect"`, inheriting from class `"cv"`, with the CV criterion (`"CV crit"`), the bias-adjusted CV criterion (`"adj CV crit"`), the criterion for the model applied to the full data (`"full crit"`), the confidence interval and level for the bias-adjusted CV criterion (`"confint"`), the number of folds (`"k"`), the seed for R's random-number generator (`"seed"`), and (optionally) a list of coefficients (or, in the case of `selectTrans()`, estimated transformation parameters, and

in the case of selectTransAndStepAIC(), both regression coefficients and transformation param-
eters) for the selected models for each fold ("coefficients"). If reps > 1, then an object of class
c("cvSelectList", "cvList") is returned, which is literally a list of c("cvSelect", "cv") ob-
jects.

Functions

- cv(`function`): cv() method for applying a model model-selection (or specification) pro-
  cedure.
- selectStepAIC(): select a regression model using the stepAIC() function in the **MASS**
  package.
- selectTrans(): select transformations of the predictors and response using powerTransform()
  in the **car** package.
- selectTransStepAIC(): select transformations of the predictors and response, and then se-
  lect predictors.
- selectModelList(): select a model using (meta) CV.
- compareFolds(): print the coefficients from the selected models for the several folds.
- coef(cvSelect): extract the coefficients from the selected models for the several folds and
  possibly average them.

See Also

stepAIC, bcPower, powerTransform, cv.

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("ISLR2", quietly=TRUE)){
withAutoprint({
data("Auto", package="ISLR2")
m.auto <- lm(mpg ~ . - name - origin, data=Auto)
cv(selectStepAIC, Auto, seed=123, working.model=m.auto)
cv(selectStepAIC, Auto, seed=123, working.model=m.auto,
        AIC=FALSE, k=5, reps=3) # via BIC
})
} else {
cat("\n install the 'ISLR2' package to run these examples\n")
}
if (requireNamespace("carData", quietly=TRUE)){
withAutoprint({
data("Prestige", package="carData")
m.pres <- lm(prestige ~ income + education + women,
            data=Prestige)
cvt <- cv(selectTrans, data=Prestige, working.model=m.pres, seed=123,
        predictors=c("income", "education", "women"),
        response="prestige", family="yjPower")
cvt
compareFolds(cvt)
coef(cvt, average=median, NAs=1) # NAs not really needed here
cv(m.pres, seed=123)
```

```
})
} else {
cat("install the 'carData' package to run these examples\n")
}
if (requireNamespace("ISLR2", quietly=TRUE)){
withAutoprint({
Auto$year <- as.factor(Auto$year)
Auto$origin <- factor(Auto$origin,
                     labels=c("America", "Europe", "Japan"))
rownames(Auto) <- make.names(Auto$name, unique=TRUE)
Auto$name <- NULL
m.auto <- lm(mpg ~ . , data=Auto)
cvs <- cv(selectTransStepAIC, data=Auto, seed=76692, working.model=m.auto,
          criterion=medAbsErr,
          predictors=c("cylinders", "displacement", "horsepower",
                       "weight", "acceleration"),
          response="mpg", AIC=FALSE)
cvs
compareFolds(cvs)
})
}
data("Duncan", package="carData")
m1 <- lm(prestige ~ income + education, data=Duncan)
m2 <- lm(prestige ~ income + education + type, data=Duncan)
m3 <- lm(prestige ~ (income + education)*type, data=Duncan)
summary(cv.sel <- cv(selectModelList, data=Duncan, seed=5963,
                     working.model=models(m1, m2, m3),
                     save.model=TRUE)) # meta CV
cvInfo(cv.sel, "selected model")
```

---

cv.merMod   *Cross-Validate Mixed-Effects Model*

Description

[cv](#)() methods for mixed-effect models of class "merMod", fit by the [lmer](#)() and [glmer](#)() functions in the **lme4** package; for models of class "lme" fit by the [lme](#)() function in the **nlme** package; and for models of class "glmmTMB" fit by the [glmmTMB](#)() function in the **glmmTMB** package.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'merMod'
cv(
  model,
  data = insight::get_data(model),
  criterion = mse,
  k = NULL,
  reps = 1L,
```

```
  seed,
  details = NULL,
  ncores = 1L,
  clusterVariables,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'lme'
cv(
  model,
  data = insight::get_data(model),
  criterion = mse,
  k = NULL,
  reps = 1L,
  seed,
  details = NULL,
  ncores = 1L,
  clusterVariables,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'glmmTMB'
cv(
  model,
  data = insight::get_data(model),
  criterion = mse,
  k = NULL,
  reps = 1L,
  seed,
  details = NULL,
  ncores = 1L,
  clusterVariables,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

model	a mixed-effects model object for which a cv() method is available.
data	data frame to which the model was fit (not usually necessary).
criterion	cross-validation ("cost" or lack-of-fit) criterion function of form f(y, yhat) where y is the observed values of the response and yhat the predicted values; the default is [mse](#) (the mean-squared error).
k	perform k-fold cross-validation; k may be a number or "loo" or "n" for n-fold (leave-one-out) cross-validation; the default is 10 if cross-validating individual cases and "loo" if cross-validating clusters.
reps	number of times to replicate k-fold CV (default is 1), or greater), compute a confidence interval for the bias-corrected CV criterion, if the criterion is the average of casewise components.

seed	for R's random number generator; optional, if not supplied a random seed will be selected and saved; not needed for n-fold cross-validation.
details	if TRUE (the default if the number of folds k <= 10), save detailed information about the value of the CV criterion for the cases in each fold and the regression coefficients with that fold deleted.
ncores	number of cores to use for parallel computations (default is 1, i.e., computations aren't done in parallel).
clusterVariables	
	a character vector of names of the variables defining clusters for a mixed model with nested or crossed random effects; if missing, cross-validation is performed for individual cases rather than for clusters.
...	for cv() methods, to match generic, and for cvMixed(), arguments to be passed to update().

Details

For mixed-effects models, cross-validation can be done by "clusters" or by individual observations. If the former, predictions are based only on fixed effects; if the latter, predictions include the random effects (i.e., are the best linear unbiased predictors or "BLUPS").

Value

The methods cv.merMod(), cv.lme(), and cv.glmmTMB(), return objects of class "cv", or, if reps > 1, of class "cvList" (see cv()).

Functions

- cv(merMod): cv() method for lmer() and glmer() models from the **lme4** package.
- cv(lme): cv() method for lme() models from the **nlme** package.
- cv(glmmTMB): cv() method for glmmTMB() models from the **glmmTMB** package.

See Also

cv, lmer, glmer, lme, glmmTMB

Examples

```
library("lme4")
# from ?lmer:
(fm1 <- lmer(Reaction ~ Days + (Days | Subject), sleepstudy))
summary(cv(fm1, clusterVariables="Subject")) # LOO CV of clusters
summary(cv(fm1, seed=447)) # 10-fold CV of cases
summary(cv(fm1, clusterVariables="Subject", k=5,
   seed=834, reps=3)) # 5-fold CV of clusters, repeated 3 times

library("nlme")
# from ?lme
(fm2 <- lme(distance ~ age + Sex, data = Orthodont,
            random = ~ 1))
```

```
summary(cv(fm2)) # LOO CV of cases
summary(cv(fm2, clusterVariables="Subject",
        k=5, seed=321)) # 5-fold CV of clusters

library("glmmTMB")
# from ?glmmTMB
(m1 <- glmmTMB(count ~ mined + (1|site),
                zi=~mined,
                family=poisson, data=Salamanders))
summary(cv(m1, seed=97816, k=5,
           clusterVariables="site")) # 5-fold CV of clusters
summary(cv(m1, seed=34506, k=5)) # 5-fold CV of cases
```

---

cv.modList   *Cross-Validate Several Models Fit to the Same Data*

Description

A [cv](#)() method for an object of class `"modlist"`, created by the `models()` function. This `cv()`
method simplifies the process of cross-validating several models on the same set of CV folds
and may also be used for meta CV, where CV is used to select one from among several models.
`models()` performs some "sanity" checks, warning if the models are of different classes, and re-
porting an error if they are fit to apparently different data sets or different response variables.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'modList'
cv(
  model,
  data,
  criterion = mse,
  k,
  reps = 1L,
  seed,
  quietly = TRUE,
  meta = FALSE,
  ...
)

models(...)

## S3 method for class 'cvModList'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cvModList'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cvModList'
```

```
plot(
  x,
  y,
  spread = c("range", "sd"),
  confint = TRUE,
  xlab = "",
  ylab,
  main,
  axis.args = list(labels = names(x), las = 3L),
  col = palette()[2L],
  lwd = 2L,
  grid = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'cvModList'
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, optional = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

model	a list of regression model objects, created by models().
data	(required) the data set to which the models were fit.
criterion	the CV criterion ("cost" or lack-of-fit) function, defaults to mse.
k	the number of CV folds; may be omitted, in which case the value will depend on the default for the cv() method invoked for the individual models.
reps	number of replications of CV for each model (default is 1).
seed	(optional) seed for R's pseudo-random-number generator, to be used to create the same set of CV folds for all of the models; if omitted, a seed will be randomly generated and saved. Not used for leave-one-out CV.
quietly	if TRUE (the default), simple messages (for example about the value to which the random-number generator seed is set), but not warnings or errors, are suppressed.
meta	if TRUE (the default is FALSE), cross-validation is performed recursively to select a "best" model deleting each fold in turn by calculating the CV estimate of the criterion for the remaining folds; this is equivalent to employing the selectModelList() model-selection procedure.
...	for cv.modList(), additional arguments to be passed to the cv() method applied to each model.
	For models(), two or more competing models fit to the the same data; the several models may be named. It is also possible to specify a single argument, which should then be list of models (which has the effect of turning a list of models into a "modList" object).
	For the print() method, arguments to be passed to the print() method for the individual model cross-validations.
	For the plot() method, arguments to be passed to the base plot() function.
x	an object of class "cvModList" to be printed or plotted.

object	an object to summarize.
y	the name of the element in each ″cv″ object to be plotted; defaults to ″adj CV crit″, if it exists, or to ″CV crit″.
spread	if ″range″, the default, show the range of CV criteria for each model along with their average; if ″sd″, show the average plus or minus 1 standard deviation.
confint	if TRUE (the default) and if confidence intervals are in any of the ″cv″ objects, then plot the confidence intervals around the CV criteria.
xlab	label for the x-axis (defaults to blank).
ylab	label for the y-axis (if missing, a label is constructed).
main	main title for the graph (if missing, a label is constructed).
axis.args	a list of arguments for the [axis](https://)() function, used to draw the horizontal axis. In addition to the axis arguments given explicitly, side=1 (the horizontal axis) and at=seq(along=x) (i.e., 1 to the number of models) are used and can't be modified.
col	color for the line and points, defaults to the second element of the color palette; see [palette](https://)().
lwd	line width for the line (defaults to 2).
grid	if TRUE (the default), include grid lines on the graph.
row.names	optional row names for the result, defaults to NULL.
optional	to match the [as.data.frame](https://)() generic function; if FALSE (the default is TRUE), then the names of the columns of the returned data frame, including the names of coefficients, are coerced to syntactically correct names.

Value

models() returns a ″modList″ object, the cv() method for which returns a ″cvModList″ object, or, when meta=TRUE, an object of class c(″cvSelect″, ″cv″).

Functions

- cv(modList): cv() method for ″modList″ objects.

- models(): create a list of models.

- print(cvModList): print() method for ″cvModList″ objects.

- summary(cvModList): summary() method for ″cvModList″ objects.

- plot(cvModList): plot() method for ″cvModList″ objects.

- as.data.frame(cvModList): as.data.frame() method for ″cvModList″ objects.

See Also

cv, cv.merMod, selectModelList.

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("carData", quietly=TRUE)){
withAutoprint({
data("Duncan", package="carData")
m1 <- lm(prestige ~ income + education, data=Duncan)
m2 <- lm(prestige ~ income + education + type, data=Duncan)
m3 <- lm(prestige ~ (income + education)*type, data=Duncan)
(cv.models <- cv(models(m1=m1, m2=m2, m3=m3),
                 data=Duncan, seed=7949, reps=5))
D.cv.models <- as.data.frame(cv.models)
head(D.cv.models)
summary(D.cv.models, criterion ~ model + rep, include="folds")
plot(cv.models)
(cv.models.ci <- cv(models(m1=m1, m2=m2, m3=m3),
                    data=Duncan, seed=5963, confint=TRUE, level=0.50))
                # nb: n too small for accurate CIs
plot(cv.models.ci)
(cv.models.meta <- cv(models(m1=m1, m2=m2, m3=m3),
                      data=Duncan, seed=5963,
                      meta=TRUE, save.model=TRUE))
cvInfo(cv.models.meta, "selected model")
})
} else {
cat("install the 'carData' package to run these examples\n")
}
```

---

cvCompute *Utility Functions for the cv Package*

Description

These functions are primarily useful for writing methods for the [cv](cv)() generic function. They are used internally in the package and can also be used for extensions (see the vignette "Extending the cv package, vignette("cv-extend", package="cv")).

Usage

```
cvCompute(
  model,
  data = insight::get_data(model),
  criterion = mse,
  criterion.name,
  k = 10L,
  reps = 1L,
  seed,
  details = k <= 10L,
  confint,
  level = 0.95,
```

```
  method = NULL,
  ncores = 1L,
  type = "response",
  start = FALSE,
  f,
  fPara = f,
  locals = list(),
  model.function = NULL,
  model.function.name = NULL,
  ...
)

cvMixed(
  model,
  package,
  data = insight::get_data(model),
  criterion = mse,
  criterion.name,
  k,
  reps = 1L,
  confint,
  level = 0.95,
  seed,
  details,
  ncores = 1L,
  clusterVariables,
  predict.clusters.args = list(object = model, newdata = data),
  predict.cases.args = list(object = model, newdata = data),
  fixed.effects,
  ...
)

cvSelect(
  procedure,
  data,
  criterion = mse,
  criterion.name,
  model,
  y.expression,
  k = 10L,
  confint = n >= 400,
  level = 0.95,
  reps = 1L,
  save.coef,
  details = k <= 10L,
  save.model = FALSE,
  seed,
  ncores = 1L,
```

```
  ...
)

folds(n, k)

fold(folds, i, ...)

## S3 method for class 'folds'
fold(folds, i, ...)

## S3 method for class 'folds'
print(x, ...)

GetResponse(model, ...)

## Default S3 method:
GetResponse(model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'merMod'
GetResponse(model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'lme'
GetResponse(model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'glmmTMB'
GetResponse(model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'modList'
GetResponse(model, ...)
```

Arguments

`model`	a regression model object.
`data`	data frame to which the model was fit (not usually necessary, except for `cvSelect()`).
`criterion`	cross-validation criterion ("cost" or lack-of-fit) function of form `f(y, yhat)` where `y` is the observed values of the response and `yhat` the predicted values; the default is [mse](#) (the mean-squared error).
`criterion.name`	a character string giving the name of the CV criterion function in the returned `"cv"` object).
`k`	perform k-fold cross-validation (default is `10`); `k` may be a number or `"loo"` or `"n"` for n-fold (leave-one-out) cross-validation; for `folds()`, `k` must be a number.
`reps`	number of times to replicate k-fold CV (default is `1`).
`seed`	for R's random number generator; optional, if not supplied a random seed will be selected and saved; not needed for n-fold cross-validation.
`details`	if `TRUE` (the default if the number of folds `k <= 10`), save detailed information about the value of the CV criterion for the cases in each fold and the regression

	coefficients with that fold deleted.
confint	if TRUE (the default if the number of cases is 400 or greater), compute a confidence interval for the bias-corrected CV criterion, if the criterion is the average of casewise components.
level	confidence level (default 0.95).
method	computational method to apply; use by some cv() methods.
ncores	number of cores to use for parallel computations (default is 1, i.e., computations aren't done in parallel).
type	used by some cv() methods, such as the default method, where type is passed to the type argument of predict(); the default is type="response", which is appropriate, e.g., for a "glm" model and may be recognized or ignored by predict() methods for other model classes.
start	used by some cv() methods; if TRUE (the default is FALSE), the start argument, set to the vector of regression coefficients for the model fit to the full data, is passed to update(), possibly making the CV updates faster, e.g. for a GLM.
f	function to be called by cvCompute() for each fold.
fPara	function to be called by cvCompute() for each fold using parallel computation.
locals	a named list of objects that are required in the local environment of cvCompute() for f() or fPara().
model.function	a regression function, typically for a new cv() method, residing in a package that's not a declared dependency of the **cv** package, e.g., nnet::multinom.
model.function.name	
	the quoted name of the regression function, e.g., "multinom".
...	to match generic; passed to predict() for the default method, and to fPara() (for parallel computations) in cvCompute().
package	the name of the package in which mixed-modeling function (or functions) employed resides; used to get the namespace of the package.
clusterVariables	
	a character vector of names of the variables defining clusters for a mixed model with nested or crossed random effects; if missing, cross-validation is performed for individual cases rather than for clusters
predict.clusters.args	
	a list of arguments to be used to predict the whole data set from a mixed model when performing CV on clusters; the first two elements should be model and newdata; see the "Extending the cv package" vignette (vignette("cv-extend", package="cv")).
predict.cases.args	
	a list of arguments to be used to predict the whole data set from a mixed model when performing CV on cases; the first two elements should be model and newdata; see the "Extending the cv package" vignette (vignette("cv-extend", package="cv")).
fixed.effects	a function to be used to compute fixed-effect coefficients for cluster-based CV when details = TRUE.
procedure	a model-selection procedure function (see Details).

y.expression	normally the response variable is found from the model argument; but if, for a particular selection procedure, the model argument is absent, or if the response can't be inferred from the model, the response can be specified by an expression, such as expression(log(income)), to be evaluated within the data set provided by the data argument.
save.coef	save the coefficients from the selected models? Deprecated in favor of the details argument; if specified, details is set is set to the value of save.coef.
save.model	save the model that's selected using the *full* data set.
n	number of cases, for constructed folds.
folds	an object of class "folds".
i	a fold number for an object of class "folds".
x	a "cv", "cvList", or "folds" object to be printed

Value

The utility functions return various kinds of objects:

- cvCompute() returns an object of class "cv", with the CV criterion ("CV crit"), the bias-adjusted CV criterion ("adj CV crit"), the criterion for the model applied to the full data ("full crit"), the confidence interval and level for the bias-adjusted CV criterion ("confint"), the number of folds ("k"), and the seed for R's random-number generator ("seed"). If details=TRUE, then the returned object will also include a "details" component, which is a list of two elements: "criterion", containing the CV criterion computed for the cases in each fold; and "coefficients", regression coefficients computed for the model with each fold deleted. Some cv() methods calling cvCompute() may return a subset of these components and may add additional information. If reps > 1, then an object of class "cvList" is returned, which is literally a list of "cv" objects.

- cvMixed() also returns an object of class "cv" or "cvList".

- cvSelect returns an object of class "cvSelect" inheriting from "cv", or an object of class "cvSelectList" inheriting from "cvList".

- folds() returns an object of class folds, for which there are fold() and print() methods.

- GetResponse() returns the (numeric) response variable from the model.

  The supplied default method returns the model$y component of the model object, or, if model is an S4 object, the result returned by the [get_response]() function in the **insight** package. If this result is NULL, the result of model.response(model.frame(model)) is returned, checking in any case whether the result is a numeric vector.

  There are also "lme", "merMod" and "glmmTMB" methods that convert factor responses to numeric 0/1 responses, as would be appropriate for a generalized linear mixed model with a binary response.

Functions

- cvCompute(): used internally by cv() methods (not for direct use); exported to support new cv() methods.

- cvMixed(): used internally by cv() methods for mixed-effect models (not for direct use); exported to support new cv() methods.

- cvSelect(): used internally by cv() methods for cross-validating a model-selection proce-
  dure; may also be called directly for this purpose, but use via cv() is preferred. cvSelect()
  is exported primarily to support new model-selection procedures.
- folds(): used internally by cv() methods (not for direct use).
- fold(): to extract a fold from a "folds" object.
- fold(folds): fold() method for "folds" objects.
- print(folds): print() method for "folds" objects.
- GetResponse(): function to return the response variable from a regression model.
- GetResponse(default): default method.
- GetResponse(merMod): "merMod" method.
- GetResponse(lme): "lme" method.
- GetResponse(glmmTMB): "glmmTMB" method.
- GetResponse(modList): "modList" method.

See Also

[cv](), [cv.merMod](), [cv.function]().

Examples

```
fit <- lm(mpg ~ gear, mtcars)
GetResponse(fit)

set.seed(123)
(ffs <- folds(n=22, k=5))
fold(ffs, 2)
```

---

mse   *Cost Functions for Fitted Regression Models*

Description

Compute cost functions (cross-validation criteria) for fitted regression models.

Usage

```
mse(y, yhat)

rmse(y, yhat)

medAbsErr(y, yhat)

BayesRule(y, yhat)

BayesRule2(y, yhat)
```

Arguments

y   response

yhat   fitted value

Details

Cost functions (cross-validation criteria) are meant to measure lack-of-fit. Several cost functions
are provided:

1. `mse()` returns the mean-squared error of prediction for a numeric response variable y and
   predictions yhat; and `rmse()` returns the root-mean-squared error and is just the square-root
   of `mse()`.

2. `medAbsErr()` returns the median absolute error of prediction for a numeric response y and
   predictions yhat.

3. `BayesRule()` and `BayesRule2()` report the proportion of incorrect predictions for a dichoto-
   mous response variable y, assumed coded (or coercible to) 0 and 1. The yhat values are
   predicted probabilities and are rounded to 0 or 1. The distinction between `BayesRule()` and
   `BayesRule2()` is that the former checks that the y values are all either 0 or 1 and that the yhat
   values are all between 0 and 1, while the latter doesn't and is therefore faster.

Value

In general, cost functions should return a single numeric value measuring lack-of-fit. `mse()` returns
the mean-squared error; `rmse()` returns the root-mean-squared error; `medAbsErr()` returns the me-
dian absolute error; and `BayesRule()` and `BayesRule2()` return the proportion of misclassified
cases.

Functions

- `mse()`: Mean-square error.
- `rmse()`: Root-mean-square error.
- `medAbsErr()`: Median absolute error.
- `BayesRule()`: Bayes Rule for a binary response.
- `BayesRule2()`: Bayes rule for a binary response (without bounds checking).

See Also

cv, cv.merMod, cv.function.

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("carData", quietly=TRUE)){
withAutoprint({
data("Duncan", package="carData")
m.lm <- lm(prestige ~ income + education, data=Duncan)
mse(Duncan$prestige, fitted(m.lm))

data("Mroz", package="carData")
```

```
m.glm <- glm(lfp ~ ., data=Mroz, family=binomial)
BayesRule(Mroz$lfp == "yes", fitted(m.glm))
})
} else {
cat("\n install 'carData' package to run these examples\n")
}
```

Pigs   *Body Weights of 48 Pigs in 9 Successive Weeks*

Description

This data set appears in Table 3.1 of Diggle, Liang, and Zeger (1994).

Usage

```
data("Pigs", package = "cv")
```

Format

A data frame with 432 rows and 3 columns.

id Pig id number, 1–48.

week Week number, 1–9.

weight Weight in kg.

Source

P. J. Diggle, K.-Y. Liang, and S. L. Zeger, *Analysis of Longitudinal Data* (Oxford, 1994).

Examples

```
library("lme4")
m.p <- lmer(weight ~ week + (1 | id) + (1 | week),
            data=Pigs, REML=FALSE,
            control=lmerControl(optimizer="bobyqa"))
summary(m.p)
cv(m.p, clusterVariables=c("id", "week"), k=10, seed=8469)
```

Index