

Package: SignifReg (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Consistent Significance Controlled Variable Selection in Generalized Linear Regression

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Imports car

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Description Provides significance controlled variable selection algorithms with different directions (forward, backward, stepwise) based on diverse criteria (AIC, BIC, adjusted r-square, PRESS, or p-value). The algorithm selects a final model with only significant variables defined as those with significant p-values after multiple testing correction such as Bonferroni, False Discovery Rate, etc. See Zambom and Kim (2018) <[doi:10.1002/sta4.210](https://doi.org/10.1002/sta4.210)>.

License GPL (>= 2)

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SignifReg-package	<i>Consistent Significance Controlled Variable Selection in Generalized Linear Regression</i>
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Description

Provides significance controlled variable selection algorithms with different directions (forward, backward, stepwise) based on diverse criteria (AIC, BIC, adjusted r-square, PRESS, or p-value). The algorithm selects a final model with only significant variables defined as those with significant p-values after multiple testing correction such as Bonferroni, False Discovery Rate, etc. See Zambom and Kim (2018) <doi:10.1002/sta4.210>.

Details

The DESCRIPTION file:

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Type: Package
Title: Consistent Significance Controlled Variable Selection in Generalized Linear Regression
Version: 4.3
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Author: Jongwook Kim, Adriano Zanin Zambom
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License: GPL (>=2)

Author(s)

Jongwook Kim, Adriano Zanin Zambom

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References

Zambom A Z, Kim J. Consistent significance controlled variable selection in high-dimensional regression. Stat.2018;7:e210. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sta4.210>

add1SignifReg	<i>Add a predictor to a (generalized) linear regression model using the forward step in the Significance Controlled Variable Selection method</i>
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Description

add1SignifReg adds to the model the predictor, out of the available predictors, which minimizes the criterion (AIC, BIC, r-adj, PRESS, max p-value) as long as all the p-values of the predictors in the prospective model (including the prospective predictor) are below the chosen correction method (Bonferroni, FDR, None, etc). The function returns the fitted model with the additional predictor if any. A summary table of the prospective models can be printed with `print.step = TRUE`.

`max_pvalue` indicates the maximum p-value from the multiple t-tests for each predictor. More specifically, the algorithm computes the prospective models with each predictor included, and all p-values of this prospective model. Then, the predictor selected to be added to the model is the one whose generating model has the smallest p-values, in fact, the minimum of the maximum p-values in each prospective model.

Usage

```
add1SignifReg(fit, scope, alpha = 0.05, criterion = "p-value",
  adjust.method = "fdr", override = FALSE, print.step = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>fit</code>	an <code>lm</code> or <code>glm</code> object representing a linear regression model.
<code>scope</code>	defines the range of models examined in the stepwise search. This should be either a single formula, or a list containing components <code>upper</code> and <code>lower</code> , both formulae. See the details for how to specify the formulae and how they are used.
<code>alpha</code>	Significance level. Default value is 0.05.
<code>criterion</code>	Criterion to select predictor variables. <code>criterion = "AIC"</code> , <code>criterion = "BIC"</code> , <code>criterion = "r-adj"</code> (adjusted r-square), <code>criterion = "PRESS"</code> , and <code>criterion = "p-value"</code> are available. Default is p-value.
<code>adjust.method</code>	Correction for multiple testing accumulation of error. See p.adjust .
<code>override</code>	If <code>override = TRUE</code> , it returns a new <code>lm</code> or <code>glm</code> object that adds a new variable according to criterion even if the new model does not pass the multiple testing p-value correction.
<code>print.step</code>	If true, information is printed for each step of variable selection. Default is FALSE.

Value

add1SignifReg returns an object of the class `lm` or `glm` for a generalized regression model with the additional component `steps.info`, which shows the steps taken during the variable selection and model metrics: Deviance, Resid.Df, Resid.Dev, AIC, BIC, adj.rsq, PRESS, max_pvalue, max.VIF, and whether it passed the chosen p-value correction.

Author(s)

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References

Zambom A Z, Kim J. Consistent significance controlled variable selection in high-dimensional regression. Stat.2018;7:e210. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sta4.210>

See Also

[SignifReg](#), [add1summary](#), [drop1summary](#), [drop1SignifReg](#)

Examples

```
##mtcars data is used as an example.

data(mtcars)

nullmodel = lm(mpg~1, mtcars)
fullmodel = lm(mpg~., mtcars)
scope = list(lower=formula(nullmodel),upper=formula(fullmodel))
fit1 <- lm(mpg~1, data = mtcars)
add1SignifReg(fit1, scope = scope, print.step = TRUE)

fit2 <- lm(mpg~disp+cyl+wt+qsec, mtcars)
add1SignifReg(fit2, scope = scope, criterion="AIC", override="TRUE")
```

add1summary

Summaries of models when adding a predictor in (generalized) linear models

Description

Offers summaries of prospective models as every available predictor in the scope is added to the model.

Usage

```
add1summary(fit, scope, alpha = 0.05, adjust.method = "fdr", sort.by = "p-value")
```

Arguments

fit an lm or glm object representing a model.

scope defines the range of models examined in the stepwise search. This should be either a single formula, or a list containing components upper and lower, both formulae. See the details for how to specify the formulae and how they are used.

alpha	Significance level. Default value is 0.05.
adjust.method	Correction for multiple testing accumulation of error. See p.adjust .
sort.by	The criterion to use to sort the table of prospective models. Must be one of <code>criterion = "AIC"</code> , <code>criterion = "BIC"</code> , <code>criterion = "r-adj"</code> (adjusted r-square), <code>criterion = "PRESS"</code> , and <code>criterion = "p-value"</code> are available. Default is <code>p-value</code> .

Details

`max_pvalue` indicates the maximum p-value from the multiple t-tests for each predictor.

Value

a table with the possible inclusions and the metrics of the prospective models: AIC, BIC, adj.rsq, PRESS, max_pvalue, max.VIF, and whether it passed the chosen p-value correction.

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References

Zambom A Z, Kim J. Consistent significance controlled variable selection in high-dimensional regression. Stat.2018;7:e210. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sta4.210>

See Also

[SignifReg](#), [add1SignifReg](#), [drop1summary](#), [drop1SignifReg](#)

Examples

```
##mtcars data is used as an example.

data(mtcars)

nullmodel = lm(mpg~1, mtcars)
fullmodel = lm(mpg~., mtcars)
scope = list(lower=formula(nullmodel), upper=formula(fullmodel))
fit1 <- lm(mpg~1, mtcars)
add1summary(fit1, scope = scope)

fit2 <- lm(mpg~disp+cyl+wt+qsec+cyl, data = mtcars)
add1summary(fit2, scope = scope)
```

drop1SignifReg	<i>Drop a predictor to a (generalized) linear regression model using the backward step in the Significance Controlled Variable Selection method</i>
----------------	---

Description

drop1SignifReg removes from the model the predictor, out of the current predictors, which minimizes the criterion (AIC, BIC, r-adj, PRESS, max p-value) when a) the p-values of the predictors in the current model do not pass the multiple testing correction (Bonferroni, FDR, None, etc) or b) when the p-values of both current and prospective models pass the correction but the criterion of the prospective model is smaller.

max_pvalue indicates the maximum p-value from the multiple t-tests for each predictor. More specifically, the algorithm computes the prospective models with each predictor included, and all p-values of this prospective model. Then, the predictor selected to be added to the model is the one whose generating model has the smallest p-values, in fact, the minimum of the maximum p-values in each prospective model.

Usage

```
drop1SignifReg(fit, scope, alpha = 0.05, criterion = "p-value",
  adjust.method = "fdr", override = FALSE, print.step = FALSE)
```

Arguments

fit	an lm or glm object representing a model.
scope	defines the range of models examined in the stepwise search. This should be either a single formula, or a list containing components upper and lower, both formulae. See the details for how to specify the formulae and how they are used.
alpha	Significance level. Default value is 0.05.
criterion	Criterion to select predictor variables. criterion = "AIC", criterion = "BIC", criterion = "r-adj" (adjusted r-square), criterion = "PRESS", and criterion = "p-value" are available. Default is p-value.
adjust.method	Correction for multiple testing accumulation of error. See p.adjust .
override	If override = TRUE, it returns a new lm or glm object that adds a new variable according to criterion even if the new model does not pass the multiple testing p-value correction.
print.step	If true, information is printed for each step of variable selection. Default is FALSE.

Value

drop1SignifReg returns an object of the class lm or glm for a generalized regression model with the additional component steps.info, which shows the steps taken during the variable selection and model metrics: Deviance, Resid.Df, Resid.Dev, AIC, BIC, adj.rsq, PRESS, max_pvalue, max.VIF, and whether it passed the chosen p-value correction.

Author(s)

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References

Zambom A Z, Kim J. Consistent significance controlled variable selection in high-dimensional regression. Stat.2018;7:e210. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sta4.210>

See Also

[SignifReg](#), [add1summary](#), [add1SignifReg](#), [drop1summary](#),

Examples

```
##mtcars data is used as an example.

data(mtcars)

fit <- lm(mpg~., mtcars)
drop1SignifReg(fit, print.step = TRUE)
```

drop1summary	<i>Summaries of models when removing a predictor in a (generalized) linear model</i>
--------------	--

Description

Offers summaries of prospective models as every predictor in the model is removed from the model.

Usage

```
drop1summary(fit, scope, alpha = 0.05, adjust.method = "fdr", sort.by = "p-value")
```

Arguments

fit	an lm or glm object representing a model.
scope	defines the range of models examined in the stepwise search. This should be either a single formula, or a list containing components upper and lower, both formulae. See the details for how to specify the formulae and how they are used.
alpha	Significance level. Default value is 0.05.
adjust.method	Correction for multiple testing accumulation of error. See p.adjust .
sort.by	The criterion to use to sort the table of prospective models. Must be one of <code>criterion = "AIC"</code> , <code>criterion = "BIC"</code> , <code>criterion = "r-adj"</code> (adjusted r-square), <code>criterion = "PRESS"</code> , and <code>criterion = "p-value"</code> are available. Default is <code>p-value</code> .

Details

max_pvalue indicates the maximum p-value from the multiple t-tests for each predictor.

Value

a table with the possible exclusions and the metrics of the prospective models: AIC, BIC, adj.rsq, PRESS, max_pvalue, max.VIF, and whether it passed the chosen p-value correction.

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References

Zambom A Z, Kim J. Consistent significance controlled variable selection in high-dimensional regression. Stat.2018;7:e210. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sta4.210>

See Also

[SignifReg](#), [add1summary](#), [add1SignifReg](#), [drop1SignifReg](#),

Examples

```
##mtcars data is used as an example.
```

```
data(mtcars)
```

```
fit <- lm(mpg~., mtcars)
drop1summary(fit)
```

SignifReg

Significance Controlled Variable Selection in (Generalized) Linear Regression

Description

Significance controlled variable selection selects variables in a generalized linear regression model with different directions of the algorithm (forward, backward, stepwise) based on a chosen criterion (AIC, BIC, adjusted r-square, PRESS or p-value). The algorithm selects a final model with only significant variables based on a correction choice of False Discovery Rate, Bonferroni, etc from the p.adjust().

Usage

```
SignifReg(fit, scope, alpha = 0.05, direction = "forward",
  criterion = "p-value", adjust.method = "fdr", trace=FALSE)
```


Arguments

<code>fit</code>	an <code>lm</code> or <code>glm</code> object representing a model. It is an initial model for the variable selection.
<code>scope</code>	defines the range of models examined in the stepwise search. This should be either a single formula, or a list containing components upper and lower, both formulae. See the details for how to specify the formulae and how they are used.
<code>alpha</code>	Significance level. Default value is 0.05.
<code>direction</code>	Direction in variable selection: <code>direction = "both"</code> , <code>direction = "forward"</code> , and <code>direction = "backward"</code> are available. <code>direction = "both"</code> is a stepwise selection. Default is <code>direction = "forward"</code> .
<code>criterion</code>	Criterion to select predictor variables. <code>criterion = "AIC"</code> , <code>criterion = "BIC"</code> , <code>criterion = "r-adj"</code> (adjusted r-square), <code>criterion = "PRESS"</code> , and <code>criterion = "p-value"</code> are available. Default is <code>p-value</code> .
<code>adjust.method</code>	Correction for multiple testing accumulation of error. See p.adjust .
<code>trace</code>	If true, information is printed for each step of variable selection. Default is FALSE. Offers summaries of prospective models as each predictor in the scope is added to or removed from the model. <code>max_pvalue</code> indicates the maximum p-value from the multiple t-tests for each predictor in the model.

Details

SignifReg selects only significant predictors according to a designated criterion. A model with the best criterion, for example, the smallest AIC, will not be considered if it includes insignificant predictors based on the chosen correction. When the criterion is "p-value", a predictor can be dropped only if the current model has an insignificant predictor, and a predictor can be added as long as the prospective model has all predictors significant (including the one to be added). The predictor to be added or removed is the one that generates a model having the smallest maximum p-value of the t-tests in the prospective models. This step is repeated as long as every predictor is significant according to the correction criterion. In the case that the criterion is "AIC", and "BIC", SignifReg selects, at each step, the model having the smallest value of the criterion among models having only significant predictors according to the chosen correction.

Value

SignifReg returns an object of the class `lm` or `glm` for a generalized regression model with the additional component `steps.info`, which shows the steps taken during the variable selection and model metrics: Deviance, Resid.Df, Resid.Dev, AIC, BIC, adj.rsq, PRESS, `max_pvalue`, `max.VIF`, and whether it passed the chosen p-value correction.

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References

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See Also

[add1SignifReg](#), [drop1SignifReg](#), [add1summary](#), [drop1summary](#)

Examples

```
##mtcars data is used as an example.
```

```
data(mtcars)
nullmodel = lm(mpg~1, mtcars)
fullmodel = lm(mpg~., mtcars)
scope = list(lower=formula(nullmodel),upper=formula(fullmodel))
```

```
fit1 <- lm(mpg~1, mtcars)
select.fit = SignifReg(fit1, scope = scope, direction = "forward", trace = TRUE)
select.fit$steps.info
```

```
fit = lm(mpg ~cyl + hp + am + gear, data = mtcars)
select.fit = SignifReg(fit,scope=scope, alpha = 0.05,direction = "backward",
  criterion = "p-value",adjust.method = "fdr",trace=TRUE)
select.fit$steps.info
```

```
fit = lm(mpg ~ cyl + hp + am + gear + disp, data = mtcars)
select.fit = SignifReg(fit,scope=scope, alpha = 0.5,direction = "both",
  criterion = "AIC",adjust.method = "fdr",trace=TRUE)
select.fit$steps.info
```

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