

# Package ‘glmmboot’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Bootstrap Resampling for Mixed Effects and Plain Models

**Version** 0.4.0

**Description** Performs bootstrap resampling for most models that `update()` works for. There are two primary functions: `bootstrap_model()` performs block resampling if random effects are present, and case resampling if not; `bootstrap_ci()` converts output from bootstrap model runs into confidence intervals and p-values. By default, `bootstrap_model()` calls `bootstrap_ci()`.

Package motivated by Humphrey and Swingley (2018) <arXiv:1805.08670>.

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**URL** <https://github.com/ColmanHumphrey/glmmboot>

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**Depends** R (>= 3.1)

**Imports** methods, stats

**Suggests** glmmTMB (>= 0.2.1), testthat (>= 0.11.0), parallel (>= 3.0.0), future.apply (>= 1.1.0), knitr, rmarkdown, covr

**RoxygenNote** 6.1.1

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Author** Colman Humphrey [aut, cre]

**Maintainer** Colman Humphrey <humphrc@tcd.ie>

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## R topics documented:

<code>bootstrap_ci</code> . . . . .	2
<code>bootstrap_model</code> . . . . .	3
<code>combine_resampled_lists</code> . . . . .	5
<code>get_rand</code> . . . . .	6
<code>test_data</code> . . . . .	7



```

bootstrap_ci(out_list$base_coef_se,
             out_list$resampled_coef_se)

data(test_data)
library(glmTMB)
## where subj is a random effect
test_model <- glmTMB(y ~ x_var1 + (1 | subj),
                    data = test_data, family = binomial)
output_lists <- bootstrap_model(test_model, base_data = test_data, 199,
                               return_coefs_instead = TRUE)
bootstrap_ci(output_lists$base_coef_se,
             output_lists$resampled_coef_se)

```

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bootstrap_model	<i>computes bootstrap resamples of your data, stores estimates + SEs.</i>
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### Description

By default, this will compute bootstrap resamples and then send them to ‘bootstrap\_ci’ for calculation. Note - only use parallel methods if your model is expensive to build, otherwise the overhead won’t be worth it.

### Usage

```

bootstrap_model(base_model, base_data, resamples = 9999,
               return_coefs_instead = FALSE, parallelism = c("none", "future",
               "parallel"), resample_specific_blocks = NULL,
               unique_resample_lim = NULL, narrowness_avoid = TRUE,
               num_cores = NULL, suppress_sampling_message = FALSE)

```

```

BootGlmTMB(base_model, resamples = 9999, base_data = NULL,
            return_coefs_instead = FALSE, resample_specific_blocks = NULL,
            unique_resample_lim = NULL, narrowness_avoid = TRUE,
            num_cores = NULL, suppress_sampling_message = FALSE,
            suppress_loading_bar = FALSE, allow_conv_error = FALSE)

```

### Arguments

base_model	The pre-bootstrap model, i.e. the model output from running a standard model call. Examples: <code>base_model &lt;- glmTMB(y ~ age + (1   subj), data = rel_data, family = binomial)</code> <code>base_model &lt;- lm(y ~ x, data = xy_frame)</code>
base_data	The data that was used in the call. You can leave this to be automatically read, but I highly recommend supplying it

resamples	How many resamples of your data do you want to do? 9999 is a reasonable default (see Hesterberg 2015), but start very small to make sure it works on your data properly, and to get a rough timing estimate etc.
return_coefs_instead	Logical, default FALSE: do you want the list of lists of results for each bootstrap sample (set to TRUE), or the matrix output of all samples? See return for more details.
parallelism	What type of parallelism (if any) to use to run the resamples. Options are: - "none" the default - "future" to use future.apply ('future's) - "parallel" to use parallel::mclapply
resample_specific_blocks	Character vector, default NULL. If left NULL, this algorithm will choose ONE random block to resample over - the one with the largest entropy (often the one with most levels). If you wish to resample over specific random effects as blocks, enter the names here - can be one, or many. Note that resampling multiple blocks is in general quite conservative.  If you want to perform case resampling but you DO have random effects, set resample_specific_blocks to any non-null value that isn't equal to a random effect variable name.
unique_resample_lim	Should be same length as number of random effects (or left NULL). Do you want to force the resampling to produce a minimum number of unique values in sampling? Don't make this too big... Must be named same as rand cols
narrowness_avoid	Boolean, default TRUE. If TRUE, will resample n-1 instead of n elements in the bootstrap (n being either rows, or random effect levels, depending on existence of random effects). If FALSE, will do typical size n resampling.
num_cores	Defaults to parallel::detectCores() - 1 if parallelism = "parallel"
suppress_sampling_message	Logical, default FALSE. By default, this function will message the console with the type of bootstrapping: block resampling over random effects - in which case it'll say what effect it's sampling over; case resampling - in which case it'll say as much. Set TRUE to hide message.
suppress_loading_bar	defunct now
allow_conv_error	defunct now

### Value

By default, returns the output from `bootstrap_ci`: - for each set of covariates (usually just the one set, the conditional model), a matrix of output, a row for each variable, including the intercept (estimate, CIs for boot and base, p-values). If `return_coefs_instead = TRUE`, then will instead return a list of length two: `[[1]]` will be a list containing the output for the base model `[[2]]` will be a list of length `resamples`, each a list of matrices of estimates and standard errors for each model. This output is useful for error checking, and if you want to run this function in certain distributed ways.

**Examples**

```

x <- rnorm(20)
y <- rnorm(20) + x
xy_data = data.frame(x = x, y = y)
first_model <- lm(y ~ x, data = xy_data)

out_matrix <- bootstrap_model(first_model, base_data = xy_data, 20)
out_list <- bootstrap_model(first_model,
                           base_data = xy_data,
                           resamples = 20,
                           return_coefs_instead = TRUE)

data(test_data)
library(glmTMB)
test_formula <- as.formula('y ~ x_var1 + x_var2 + x_var3 + (1|subj)')
test_model <- glmTMB(test_formula, data = test_data, family = binomial)
output_matrix <- bootstrap_model(test_model, base_data = test_data, 199)

output_lists <- bootstrap_model(test_model,
                                base_data = test_data,
                                resamples = 199,
                                return_coefs_instead = TRUE)

```

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combine\_resampled\_lists

*Combines output from multiple bootstrap\_model calls*

---

**Description**

If you run glmmboot on e.g. a grid of computers, set return\_coefs\_instead = TRUE for each. Then enter them all here. Either just list them out, or put them into one list and enter them.

**Usage**

```
combine_resampled_lists(..., return_combined_list = FALSE)
```

```
CombineResampledLists(..., return_combined_list = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

... Say our output from bootstrap\_model from three separate computers is output\_list1, output\_list2, output\_list3 We can run: combine\_resampled\_lists(output\_list1, output\_list2, output\_list3) OR: create a list of lists: output\_list\_list <- list(output\_list1, output\_list2, output\_list3) and then: combine\_resampled\_lists(output\_list\_list)

return\_combined\_list Logical, default FALSE. TRUE if you want the combined list of lists, FALSE for just the output from bootstrap\_ci applied to it.

**Value**

Returns the same output as `bootstrap_ci` by default, or the combined list (as if you had just run `bootstrap_model` once with all resamples) if `return_combined_list = TRUE`

**Examples**

```

data(test_data)
library(glmTMB)
## where subj is some RE
test_model <- glmTMB(y ~ x_var1 + (1 | subj),
                    data = test_data,
                    family = binomial)
output_list1 <- bootstrap_model(
  test_model, base_data = test_data, 99, return_coefs_instead = TRUE)
output_list2 <- bootstrap_model(
  test_model, base_data = test_data, 100, return_coefs_instead = TRUE)
output_list3 <- bootstrap_model(
  test_model, base_data = test_data, 100, return_coefs_instead = TRUE)
combine_resampled_lists(output_list1, output_list2, output_list3)

num_blocks = 10
num_total_resamples = 299
reg_list <- list()
for(i in 1:num_blocks){
  if(i < num_blocks){
    block_resamples = floor((num_total_resamples + 1)/num_blocks)
  } else {
    block_resamples = floor((num_total_resamples + 1)/num_blocks - 1)
  }
  reg_list[[i]] = bootstrap_model(test_model,
                                base_data = test_data,
                                resamples = block_resamples,
                                return_coefs_instead = TRUE,
                                num_cores = 1) ## increase for parallel
}
boot_ci1 <- combine_resampled_lists(reg_list)
full_list <- combine_resampled_lists(reg_list, return_combined_list = TRUE)
boot_ci2 <- bootstrap_ci(full_list$base_coef_se,
                        full_list$resampled_coef_se)
identical(boot_ci1, boot_ci2)

```

---

`get_rand`

*this takes in a formula with bars and gives back the plain names of the columns*

---

**Description**

this takes in a formula with bars and gives back the plain names of the columns

**Usage**

```
get_rand(form_withBars)
```

**Arguments**

`form_withBars` A formula used in e.g. lme4 and similar packages. Typically along the lines:  $y \sim \text{age} + (1 \mid \text{school})$  etc

**Value**

A vector of the variables that are treated as random

**Examples**

```
get_rand("y ~ age + (1 | school)")
get_rand("y ~ income + (1 | school) + (1 | school:section)")
get_rand("y ~ income + (1 | school) + (1 | school/section)")
get_rand(as.formula("y ~ x + (1 | z)"))
get_rand("y ~ x")
```

---

test\_data

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*Simulated data containing three fixed effects and one random effect*


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**Description**

A small normal dataset with a proportional outcome to illustrate the use of this package. The outcome has mean  $\text{expit}(0.5 + 0.1 * x\_var1 + 0.2 * x\_var2 + 0.3 * x\_var3 + \text{SUBJ\_VAL})$  where `SUBJ_VAL` are the values of the random effect. The SD of `y` is then shrunk by 0.9 relative to a binomial distribution, and then beta values are generated. Arbitrarily close to the endpoints gives zeros and ones.

**Usage**

```
test_data
```

**Format**

A data frame with 300 rows and 4 variables:

**x\_var1** independent normally distributed variable

**x\_var2** independent normally distributed variable

**x\_var3** independent normally distributed variable

**subj** levels of random effect

**y** outcome: lives in interval [0,1]

# Index

## \*Topic **datasets**

test\_data, [7](#)

BootCI (bootstrap\_ci), [2](#)

BootGlm (bootstrap\_model), [3](#)

bootstrap\_ci, [2](#)

bootstrap\_model, [3](#)

combine\_resampled\_lists, [5](#)

CombineResampledLists

(combine\_resampled\_lists), [5](#)

get\_rand, [6](#)

test\_data, [7](#)