

# Package ‘trending’

April 19, 2021

**Title** Model Temporal Trends

**Version** 0.0.3

**Description** Provides a coherent interface to multiple modelling tools for fitting trends along with a standardised approach for generating confidence and prediction intervals.

**URL** <https://github.com/reconhub/trending>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/reconhub/trending/issues>

**License** MIT + file LICENSE

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.1

**Imports** MASS, stats, utils, tibble, vctrs, ciTools,

**Suggests** brms, covr, ggplot2, knitr, outbreaks, patchwork, rmarkdown, dplyr, testthat

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**NeedsCompilation** no

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**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2021-04-19 09:10:02 UTC

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fit	<i>Fitting for trending_model objects</i>
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### Description

`fit()` fits a model using the given data to obtain an object of type `trending_model_fit` or `trending_model_fit_list`.

### Usage

```
fit(x, data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'trending_model'
fit(x, data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'list'
fit(x, data, ...)
```

### Arguments

x	The output of functions <code>lm_model</code> , <code>glm_model</code> , <code>glm_nb_model</code> , or <code>brms_model</code> or a list of these objects.
data	A <code>data.frame</code> to be used to train the model.
...	Additional arguments passed to underlying models.

### Examples

```
x = rnorm(100, mean = 0)
y = rpois(n = 100, lambda = exp(1.5 + 0.5*x))
dat <- data.frame(x = x, y = y)

poisson_model <- glm_model(y ~ x , family = "poisson")
negbin_model <- glm_nb_model(y ~ x)

fit(poisson_model, dat)
fit(list(poisson_model, negbin_model), dat)
```

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trending_model	<i>Modeling interface</i>
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### Description

These functions wrappers around various modelling tools to ensure a consistent input for *trending* functions. See details for available model interfaces.

## Usage

```
glm_model(formula, family, ...)
```

```
glm_nb_model(formula, ...)
```

```
lm_model(formula, ...)
```

```
brms_model(formula, family, ...)
```

## Arguments

formula	The formula of the model, with the response variable on the left of a tilde symbol, and predictors on the right hand-side; variable names used in the formula will need to be matched by columns in the data input to other functions.
family	The model family to be used for the response variable.
...	Further arguments passed underlying models: <code>lm</code> for <code>lm_model()</code> , <code>glm</code> for <code>glm_model()</code> , <code>MASS::glm.nb()</code> for <code>glm_nb_model</code> , <code>brms::brm()</code> for <code>brms_model</code> . Not used for <code>print</code> and <code>format</code> .

## Details

The following interfaces are available:

- `lm_model`: interface for linear models implemented in `stats::lm()`.
- `glm_model`: interface for generalised linear models (GLMs) implemented in `stats::glm()`.
- `glm_nb_model`: interface for negative binomial generalised linear models implemented in `MASS::glm.nb`.
- `brms_model`: interface for Bayesian regression models implemented in `brms::brm`.

## Value

A `trending_model` object (S3 class inheriting `list`), containing items which can be accessed by various accessors - see `?trending_model-accessors`.

## Author(s)

Dirk Schumacher

## Examples

```
x = rnorm(100, mean = 0)
y = rpois(n = 100, lambda = exp(1.5 + 0.5*x))

poisson_model <- glm_model(y ~ x , family = "poisson")
negbin_model <- glm_nb_model(y ~ x)
```

---

trending\_model\_accessors

*Accessors for trending\_model objects*


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### Description

These functions can be used to access information stored in [trending\\_model](#) objects. See details.

### Usage

```
get_formula(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'trending_model'
get_formula(x, ...)

get_response(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'trending_model'
get_response(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

`x`                    Object of class [trending\\_model\\_fit](#) (i.e. the output from fitting a [trending\\_model](#)).

`...`                    Not currently used by any methods.

### Details

The following accessors are available:

- `get_formula()`: get the formula used to model temporal trends;
- `get_response()`: get the name of the response variable.

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trending\_model\_fit-prediction

*Predict methods*


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### Description

These functions can be used to generated estimated values and associated confidence/prediction intervals for [trending\\_model\\_fit](#) objects.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'trending_model_fit'
predict(
  object,
  new_data,
  alpha = 0.05,
  add_pi = TRUE,
  simulate_pi = TRUE,
  uncertain = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'trending_model_fit_list'
predict(
  object,
  new_data,
  alpha = 0.05,
  add_pi = TRUE,
  simulate_pi = TRUE,
  uncertain = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

object	A trending_model_fit or trending_model_fit_list object.
new_data	A data.frame containing data for which predictions are to be derived.
alpha	The alpha threshold to be used for prediction intervals, defaulting to 0.05, i.e. 95% prediction intervals are derived.
add_pi	Add a prediction interval to the output. Default TRUE.
simulate_pi	Should the ciTools package be used to simulate prediction intervals for glm models. Default TRUE.
uncertain	Only used for glm models. Default TRUE. If FALSE uncertainty in the fitted parameters is ignored when generating the prediction intervals.
...	Not currently used.

```
x = rnorm(100, mean = 0) y = rpois(n = 100, lambda = exp(1.5 + 0.5*x)) dat <-
data.frame(x = x, y = y)
poisson_model <- glm_model(y ~ x , family = "poisson") negbin_model <-
glm_nb_model(y ~ x)
fitted_poisson <- fit(poisson_model, dat) fitted_list <- fit(list(poisson_model,
negbin_model), dat)
predict(fitted_poisson) predict(fitted_list)
```

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trending\_model\_fit\_accessors

*Accessors for trending\_model\_fit objects*

---

## Description

These functions can be used to access information stored in `trending_model_fit` objects. See details.

## Usage

```
get_model(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'trending_model_fit'  
get_model(x, ...)
```

```
get_data(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'trending_model_fit'  
get_data(x, ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	Object of class <code>trending_model</code> (i.e. the output of functions <code>lm_model()</code> , <code>glm_model()</code> , <code>glm_nb_model()</code> , or <code>brms_model()</code> ).
<code>...</code>	Not currently used

## Details

The following accessors are available:

- `get_model()`: get the fitted model stored in the object

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