

Package: prediction (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Tidy, Type-Safe 'prediction()' Methods

Description A one-function package containing prediction(), a type-safe alternative to predict() that always returns a data frame. The summary() method provides a data frame with average predictions, possibly over counterfactual versions of the data (à la the margins command in 'Stata'). Marginal effect estimation is provided by the related package, 'margins' <<https://cran.r-project.org/package=margins>>. The package currently supports common model types (e.g., lm, glm) from the 'stats' package, as well as numerous other model classes from other add-on packages. See the README file or main package documentation page for a complete listing.

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Version 0.3.18

URL <https://github.com/bbolker/prediction>

BugReports <https://github.com/bbolker/prediction/issues>

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Imports utils, stats, data.table

Suggests datasets, methods, testthat

Enhances AER, aod, betareg, biglm, brglm, caret, crch, e1071, earth, ff, gam (>= 1.15), gee, glmnet, glmx, kernlab, lme4, MASS, mclogit, mda, mlogit, MNP, nlme, nnet, ordinal, plm, pscl, quantreg, rpart, sampleSelection, speedglm, survey (>= 3.31-5), survival, truncreg, VGAM

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Repository <https://bbolker.r-universe.dev>

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Contents

prediction-package	2
build_datalist	18
find_data	19
margex	21
mean_or_mode	23
seq_range	24
Index	25

prediction-package *Extract Predictions from a Model Object*

Description

Extract predicted values via `predict` from a model object, conditional on data, and return a data frame.

Usage

```
prediction(model, ...)

## Default S3 method:
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = "response",
  vcov = stats::vcov(model),
  calculate_se = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'Arima'
prediction(model, calculate_se = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ar'
prediction(model, data, at = NULL, calculate_se = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'arima0'
prediction(model, data, at = NULL, calculate_se = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'betareg'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
```

```
    type = c("response", "link", "precision", "variance", "quantile"),
    calculate_se = FALSE,
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'bigLm'
prediction(model, data = NULL, calculate_se = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'bigglm'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = "response",
  calculate_se = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'biglm'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = "response",
  calculate_se = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'bruto'
prediction(
  model,
  data = NULL,
  at = NULL,
  type = "fitted",
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'clm'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  calculate_se = TRUE,
  category,
  ...
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'coxph'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = c("risk", "expected", "lp"),
  calculate_se = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'crch'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model),
  at = NULL,
  type = c("response", "location", "scale", "quantile"),
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'earth'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = c("response", "link"),
  calculate_se = TRUE,
  category,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'fda'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  category,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'Gam'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
```

```
    type = c("response", "link", "terms"),
    calculate_se = TRUE,
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'gausspr'
prediction(
  model,
  data,
  at = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  calculate_se = TRUE,
  category,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'gee'
prediction(model, calculate_se = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'glimML'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = c("response", "link"),
  calculate_se = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'glimQL'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = c("response", "link"),
  calculate_se = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'glm'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = c("response", "link"),
  vcov = stats::vcov(model),
  calculate_se = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

```
)

## S3 method for class 'glmnet'
prediction(
  model,
  data,
  lambda = model[["lambda"]][1L],
  at = NULL,
  type = c("response", "link"),
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'glm'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = c("response", "link"),
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'gls'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model),
  at = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'hetglm'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = c("response", "link", "scale"),
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'hurdle'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = c("response", "count", "prob", "zero"),
```

```
    calculate_se = FALSE,
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'hxlr'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model),
  at = NULL,
  type = c("class", "probability", "cumprob", "location", "scale"),
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'ivreg'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'knnreg'
prediction(model, data, at = NULL, calculate_se = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'kqr'
prediction(model, data, at = NULL, calculate_se = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ksvm'
prediction(
  model,
  data,
  at = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  calculate_se = TRUE,
  category,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'lda'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  category,
  ...
)
```

```
)

## S3 method for class 'lm'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = "response",
  vcov = stats::vcov(model),
  calculate_se = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'lme'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model),
  at = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'loess'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = "response",
  calculate_se = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'lqs'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model),
  at = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'mars'
prediction(
  model,
  data = NULL,
  at = NULL,
  type = "fitted",
  calculate_se = FALSE,
```



```
    ...
  )

## S3 method for class 'mca'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model),
  at = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'mclogit'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = "response",
  vcov = stats::vcov(model),
  calculate_se = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'merMod'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model),
  at = NULL,
  type = c("response", "link"),
  re.form = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'mlogit'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  category,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'mnlogit'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
```

```
    at = NULL,
    calculate_se = FALSE,
    category,
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'mnp'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  category,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'multinom'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  category,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'naiveBayes'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  category,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'nls'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'nnet'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  category,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'plm'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'polr'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  category,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'polyreg'
prediction(
  model,
  data = NULL,
  at = NULL,
  type = "fitted",
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'ppr'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

```
)

## S3 method for class 'princomp'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'qda'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  category,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'rlm'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = "response",
  vcov = stats::vcov(model),
  calculate_se = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'rpart'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  category,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'rq'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
```

```
    calculate_se = TRUE,
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'selection'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = "response",
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'speedglm'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = c("response", "link"),
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'speedlm'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'survreg'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = c("response", "lp", "quantile", "uquantile"),
  calculate_se = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'svm'
prediction(model, data = NULL, at = NULL, calculate_se = TRUE, category, ...)

## S3 method for class 'svyglm'
prediction(
```

```
    model,
    data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
    at = NULL,
    type = c("response", "link"),
    calculate_se = TRUE,
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'train'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model),
  at = NULL,
  type = c("raw", "prob"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'tree'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  category,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'truncreg'
prediction(model, data, at = NULL, calculate_se = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'vgam'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = c("response", "link"),
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  category,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'vglm'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = c("response", "link"),
```

```

    calculate_se = TRUE,
    category,
    ...
  )

## S3 method for class 'zeroinfl'
prediction(
  model,
  data = find_data(model, parent.frame()),
  at = NULL,
  type = c("response", "count", "prob", "zero"),
  calculate_se = FALSE,
  ...
)

prediction_summary(model, ..., level = 0.95)

```

Arguments

model	A model object, perhaps returned by lm or glm .
...	Additional arguments passed to predict methods.
data	A data.frame over which to calculate marginal effects. If missing, find_data is used to specify the data frame.
at	A list of one or more named vectors, specifically values at which to calculate the predictions. These are used to modify the value of data (see build_datalist for details on use).
type	A character string indicating the type of marginal effects to estimate. Mostly relevant for non-linear models, where the reasonable options are “response” (the default) or “link” (i.e., on the scale of the linear predictor in a GLM). For models of class “polr” (from polr), possible values are “class” or “probs”; both are returned.
vcov	A matrix containing the variance-covariance matrix for estimated model coefficients, or a function to perform the estimation with model as its only argument.
calculate_se	A logical indicating whether to calculate standard errors for observation-specific predictions and average predictions (if possible). The output will always contain a “calculate_se” column regardless of this value; this only controls the calculation of standard errors. Setting it to FALSE may improve speed.
category	For multi-level or multi-category outcome models (e.g., ordered probit, multinomial logit, etc.), a value specifying which of the outcome levels should be used for the “fitted” column. If missing, some default is chosen automatically.
lambda	For models of class “glmnet”, a value of the penalty parameter at which predictions are required.
re.form	An argument passed forward to predict.merMod .
level	A numeric value specifying the confidence level for calculating p-values and confidence intervals.

Details

This function is simply a wrapper around `predict` that returns a data frame containing the value of data and the predicted values with respect to all variables specified in data.

Methods are currently implemented for the following object classes:

- “lm”, see `lm`
- “glm”, see `glm`, `glm.nb`, `glmX`, `hetglm`, `brglm`
- “ar”, see `ar`
- “Arima”, see `arima`
- “arima0”, see `arima0`
- “bigglm”, see `bigglm`
- “betareg”, see `betareg`
- “bruto”, see `bruto`
- “clm”, see `clm`
- “coxph”, see `coxph`
- “crch”, see `crch`
- “earth”, see `earth`
- “fda”, see `fda`
- “Gam”, see `gam`
- “gausspr”, see `gausspr`
- “gee”, see `gee`
- “glmnet”, see `glmnet`
- “gls”, see `gls`
- “glimML”, see `betabin`, `negbin`
- “glimQL”, see `quasibin`, `quasipois`
- “hurdle”, see `hurdle`
- “hxl”, see `hxl`
- “ivreg”, see `ivreg`
- “knnreg”, see `knnreg`
- “kqr”, see `kqr`
- “ksvm”, see `ksvm`
- “lda”, see `lda`
- “lme”, see `lme`
- “loess”, see `loess`
- “lqs”, see `lqs`
- “mars”, see `mars`
- “mca”, see `mca`
- “mclogit”, see `mclogit`

- “mda”, see [mda](#)
- “merMod”, see [lmer](#), [glmer](#)
- “mnp”, see [mnp](#)
- “naiveBayes”, see [naiveBayes](#)
- “nlme”, see [nlme](#)
- “nls”, see [nls](#)
- “nnet”, see [nnet](#)
- “plm”, see [plm](#)
- “polr”, see [polr](#)
- “polyreg”, see [polyreg](#)
- “ppr”, see [ppr](#)
- “princomp”, see [princomp](#)
- “qda”, see [qda](#)
- “rlm”, see [rlm](#)
- “rpart”, see [rpart](#)
- “rq”, see [rq](#)
- “selection”, see [selection](#)
- “speedglm”, see [speedglm](#)
- “speedlm”, see [speedlm](#)
- “survreg”, see [survreg](#)
- “svm”, see [svm](#)
- “svyglm”, see [svyglm](#)
- “tobit”, see [tobit](#)
- “train”, see [train](#)
- “truncreg”, see [truncreg](#)
- “zeroinfl”, see [zeroinfl](#)

Where implemented, `prediction` also returns average predictions (and the variances thereof). Variances are implemented using the delta method, as described by Xu and Long 2005 [doi:10.1177/1536867X0500500405](https://doi.org/10.1177/1536867X0500500405).

Value

A data frame with class “prediction” that has a number of rows equal to number of rows in data, or a multiple thereof, if `!is.null(at)`. The return value contains data (possibly modified by `at` using [build_datalist](#)), plus a column containing fitted/predicted values (“fitted”) and a column containing the standard errors thereof (“calculate_se”). Additional columns may be reported depending on the object class. The data frame also carries attributes used by `print` and `summary`, which will be lost during subsetting.

See Also

[find_data](#), [build_datalist](#), [mean_or_mode](#), [seq_range](#)

Examples

```

require("datasets")
x <- lm(Petal.Width ~ Sepal.Length * Sepal.Width * Species, data = iris)
# prediction for every case
prediction(x)

# prediction for first case
prediction(x, iris[1,])

# basic use of 'at' argument
summary(prediction(x, at = list(Species = c("setosa", "virginica"))))

# basic use of 'at' argument
prediction(x, at = list(Sepal.Length = seq_range(iris$Sepal.Length, 5)))

# prediction at means/modes of input variables
prediction(x, at = lapply(iris, mean_or_mode))

# prediction with multi-category outcome
## Not run:
library("mlogit")
data("Fishing", package = "mlogit")
Fish <- mlogit.data(Fishing, varying = c(2:9), shape = "wide", choice = "mode")
mod <- mlogit(mode ~ price + catch, data = Fish)
prediction(mod)
prediction(mod, category = 3)

## End(Not run)

```

build_datalist

Build list of data.frames

Description

Construct a list of data.frames based upon an input data.frame and a list of one or more at values

Usage

```
build_datalist(data, at = NULL, as.data.frame = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame containing the original data.
at	A list of one or more named vectors of values, which will be used to specify values of variables in data. All possible combinations are generated. Alternatively, this can be a data frame of combination levels if only a subset of combinations are desired. See examples.

`as.data.frame` A logical indicating whether to return a single stacked data frame rather than a list of data frames

`...` Ignored.

Value

A list of data.frames, unless `as.data.frame = TRUE` in which case a single, stacked data frame is returned.

Author(s)

Thomas J. Leeper

See Also

[find_data](#), [mean_or_mode](#), [seq_range](#)

Examples

```
# basic examples
require("datasets")
build_datalist(head(mtcars), at = list(cyl = c(4, 6)))

str(build_datalist(head(mtcars), at = list(cyl = c(4,6), wt = c(2.75,3,3.25))), 1)

str(build_datalist(head(mtcars), at = data.frame(cyl = c(4,4), wt = c(2.75,3))))
```

find_data

Extract data from a model object

Description

Attempt to reconstruct the data used to create a model object

Usage

```
find_data(model, ...)
```

Default S3 method:

```
find_data(model, env = parent.frame(), ...)
```

S3 method for class 'data.frame'

```
find_data(model, ...)
```

S3 method for class 'crch'

```
find_data(model, env = parent.frame(), ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'glimML'
find_data(model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'glimQL'
find_data(model, env = parent.frame(), ...)

## S3 method for class 'glm'
find_data(model, env = parent.frame(), ...)

## S3 method for class 'hxr'
find_data(model, env = parent.frame(), ...)

## S3 method for class 'lm'
find_data(model, env = parent.frame(), ...)

## S3 method for class 'mca'
find_data(model, env = parent.frame(), ...)

## S3 method for class 'merMod'
find_data(model, env = parent.frame(), ...)

## S3 method for class 'svyglm'
find_data(model, env = parent.frame(), ...)

## S3 method for class 'train'
find_data(model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'vgam'
find_data(model, env = parent.frame(), ...)

## S3 method for class 'vglm'
find_data(model, env = parent.frame(), ...)
```

Arguments

model	The model object.
...	Additional arguments passed to methods.
env	An environment in which to look for the data argument to the modelling call.

Details

This is a convenience function and, as such, carries no guarantees. To behave well, it typically requires that a model object be specified using a formula interface and an explicit data argument. Models that can be specified using variables from the `.GlobalEnv` or with a non-formula interface (e.g., a matrix of data) will tend to generate errors. `find_data` is an S3 generic so it is possible to expand it with new methods.

Value

A data frame containing the original data used in a modelling call, modified according to the original model's 'subset' and 'na.action' arguments, if appropriate.

See Also

[prediction](#), [build_datalist](#), [mean_or_mode](#), [seq_range](#)

Examples

```
require("datasets")
x <- lm(mpg ~ cyl * hp + wt, data = head(mtcars))
find_data(x)
```

margex

Artificial data for margins, copied from Stata

Description

The dataset is identical to the one provided by Stata and available from `webuse::webuse("margex")` with categorical variables explicitly encoded as factors.

Usage

```
data("margex")
```

Format

A data frame with 3000 observations on the following 11 variables.

- 'y' A numeric vector
- 'outcome' A binary numeric vector with values (0,1)
- 'sex' A factor with two levels
- 'group' A factor with three levels
- 'age' A numeric vector
- 'distance' A numeric vector
- 'ycn' A numeric vector
- 'yc' A numeric vector
- 'treatment' A factor with two levels
- 'agegroup' A factor with three levels
- 'arm' A factor with three levels

Source

<https://www.stata-press.com/data/r14/margex.dta>

See Also[prediction](#)**Examples**

```

# Examples from Stata's help files
# Also available from: webuse::webuse("margex")
data("margex")

# A simple case after regress
# . regress y i.sex i.group
# . margins sex
m1 <- lm(y ~ factor(sex) + factor(group), data = margex)
prediction(m1, at = list(sex = c("male", "female")))

# A simple case after logistic
# . logistic outcome i.sex i.group
# . margins sex
m2 <- glm(outcome ~ sex + group, binomial(), data = margex)
prediction(m2, at = list(sex = c("male", "female")))

# Average response versus response at average
# . margins sex
prediction(m2, at = list(sex = c("male", "female")))
# . margins sex, atmeans
## TODO

# Multiple margins from one margins command
# . margins sex group
prediction(m2, at = list(sex = c("male", "female")))
prediction(m2, at = list(group = c("1", "2", "3")))

# Margins with interaction terms
# . logistic outcome i.sex i.group sex#group
# . margins sex group
m3 <- glm(outcome ~ sex * group, binomial(), data = margex)
prediction(m3, at = list(sex = c("male", "female")))
prediction(m3, at = list(group = c("1", "2", "3")))

# Margins with continuous variables
# . logistic outcome i.sex i.group sex#group age
# . margins sex group
m4 <- glm(outcome ~ sex * group + age, binomial(), data = margex)
prediction(m4, at = list(sex = c("male", "female")))
prediction(m4, at = list(group = c("1", "2", "3")))

# Margins of continuous variables
# . margins, at(age=40)
prediction(m4, at = list(age = 40))
# . margins, at(age=(30 35 40 45 50))
prediction(m4, at = list(age = c(30, 35, 40, 45, 50)))

```

```
# Margins of interactions
# . margins sex#group
prediction(m4, at = list(sex = c("male", "female"), group = c("1", "2", "3")))
```

mean_or_mode

Class-dependent variable aggregation

Description

Summarize a vector/variable into a single number, either a mean (median) for numeric vectors or the mode for categorical (character, factor, ordered, or logical) vectors. Useful for aggregation.

Usage

```
mean_or_mode(x)

## Default S3 method:
mean_or_mode(x)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
mean_or_mode(x)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
mean_or_mode(x)

median_or_mode(x)

## Default S3 method:
median_or_mode(x)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
median_or_mode(x)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
median_or_mode(x)
```

Arguments

x A vector.

Value

A numeric or factor vector of length 1.

See Also

[prediction](#), [build_datalist](#), [seq_range](#)

Examples

```
require("datasets")
# mean for numerics
mean_or_mode(iris)
mean_or_mode(iris[["Sepal.Length"]])
mean_or_mode(iris[["Species"]])

# median for numerics
median_or_mode(iris)
```

seq_range

Create a sequence over the range of a vector

Description

Define a sequence of evenly spaced values from the minimum to the maximum of a vector

Usage

```
seq_range(x, n = 2)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector
n	An integer specifying the length of sequence (i.e., number of points across the range of x)

Value

A vector of length n.

See Also

[mean_or_mode](#), [build_datalist](#)

Examples

```
identical(range(1:5), seq_range(1:5, n = 2))
seq_range(1:5, n = 3)
```


Index

- * **datasets**
 - margex, 21
- * **data**
 - build_datalist, 18
- * **manip**
 - build_datalist, 18
- * **models**
 - prediction-package, 2
- ar, 16
- arima, 16
- arima0, 16
- betabin, 16
- betareg, 16
- bigglm, 16
- brglm, 16
- bruto, 16
- build_datalist, 15, 17, 18, 21, 24
- clm, 16
- coxph, 16
- crch, 16
- earth, 16
- fda, 16
- find_data, 15, 17, 19, 19
- gam, 16
- gausspr, 16
- gee, 16
- glm, 15, 16
- glm.nb, 16
- glmer, 17
- glmnet, 16
- glmx, 16
- gls, 16
- hetglm, 16
- hurdle, 16
- hxr, 16
- ivreg, 16
- knnreg, 16
- kqr, 16
- ksvm, 16
- lda, 16
- lm, 15, 16
- lme, 16
- lmer, 17
- loess, 16
- lqs, 16
- margex, 21
- mars, 16
- mca, 16
- mclogit, 16
- mda, 17
- mean_or_mode, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24
- median_or_mode (mean_or_mode), 23
- mnp, 17
- naiveBayes, 17
- negbin, 16
- nlme, 17
- nls, 17
- nnet, 17
- plm, 17
- polr, 15, 17
- polyreg, 17
- ppr, 17
- predict, 2, 15, 16
- predict.merMod, 15
- prediction, 21, 22, 24
- prediction (prediction-package), 2
- prediction-package, 2
- prediction.ar (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.Arima (prediction-package), 2

- prediction.arima0 (prediction-package),
2
- prediction.betareg
(prediction-package), 2
- prediction.bigglm (prediction-package),
2
- prediction.bigLm (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.biglm (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.bruto (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.clm (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.coxph (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.crch (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.default
(prediction-package), 2
- prediction.earth (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.fda (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.Gam (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.gausspr
(prediction-package), 2
- prediction.gee (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.glimML (prediction-package),
2
- prediction.glimQL (prediction-package),
2
- prediction.glm (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.glmnet (prediction-package),
2
- prediction.glmx (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.gls (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.hetglm (prediction-package),
2
- prediction.hurdle (prediction-package),
2
- prediction.hxlr (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.ivreg (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.knnreg (prediction-package),
2
- prediction.kqr (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.ksvm (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.lda (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.lm (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.lme (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.loess (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.lqs (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.mars (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.mca (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.mclogit
(prediction-package), 2
- prediction.merMod (prediction-package),
2
- prediction.mlogit (prediction-package),
2
- prediction.mnlogit
(prediction-package), 2
- prediction.mnp (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.multinom
(prediction-package), 2
- prediction.naiveBayes
(prediction-package), 2
- prediction.nls (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.nnet (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.plm (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.polr (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.polyreg
(prediction-package), 2
- prediction.ppr (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.princomp
(prediction-package), 2
- prediction.qda (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.rlm (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.rpart (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.rq (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.selection
(prediction-package), 2
- prediction.speedglm
(prediction-package), 2
- prediction.speedlm
(prediction-package), 2
- prediction.survreg
(prediction-package), 2
- prediction.svm (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.svyglm (prediction-package),
2
- prediction.train (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.tree (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.truncreg
(prediction-package), 2
- prediction.vgam (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.vglm (prediction-package), 2
- prediction.zeroinfl
(prediction-package), 2
- prediction_summary
(prediction-package), 2
- princomp, 17
- qda, 17
- quasibin, 16

quasipois, [16](#)

rlm, [17](#)

rpart, [17](#)

rq, [17](#)

selection, [17](#)

seq_range, [17](#), [19](#), [21](#), [24](#), [24](#)

speedglm, [17](#)

speedlm, [17](#)

survreg, [17](#)

svm, [17](#)

svyglm, [17](#)

tobit, [17](#)

train, [17](#)

truncreg, [17](#)

zeroinfl, [17](#)