# Package: groupWQS (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Grouped Weighted Quantile Sum Regression

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**Description** Fits weighted quantile sum (WQS) regressions for one or more chemical groups with continuous or binary outcomes. Wheeler D, Czarnota J.(2016) <doi:10.1289/isee.2016.4698>.

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

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**Depends** R (>= 3.2.1)

Imports Rsolnp, glm2, stats, graphics, MASS, rjags

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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gwqs.fit

#### Description

This function fits a grouped weighted quantile sum (GWQS) regression model.

#### Usage

```
gwqs.fit(
 у,
 y.train = NULL,
 х,
 x.train = NULL,
 z = NULL,
 z.train = NULL,
 x.s,
 B = 100,
 n.quantiles = 4,
 pars = NULL,
  func,
  ineqLB = NULL,
  ineqUB = NULL,
  tol = 1e-06,
  delta = 1e-06
)
```

#### Arguments

У	A vector containing outcomes for validation.	
y.train	A vector containing outcomes for training. If left as NULL the validation data will be used for training as well.	
x	A matrix of component data for validation.	
x.train	A matrix of component data for training. If left as NULL the validation data will be used for training as well.	
z	A vector or matrix of covariates for validation.	
z.train	A vector or matrix of covariates for training. If left as NULL the validation data will be used for training as well.	
x.s	A vector of the number of components in each index.	
В	The number of bootstrap samples, must be 1 or more.	
n.quantiles	The number of quantiles to apply to data.	
pars	A vector of initial values, listed in order: beta naught intercept and group index beta coefficients, individual chemical weight coefficients, and covariate coeffi- cients.	

#### make.X

func	The objective function to be used (must match outcome data type); currently only fun args "continuous" or "binary" are supported.
ineqLB	Vector of lower bounds for betas and weights, set to -2 by default.
ineqUB	Vector of upper bounds for betas and weights, set to 2 be default.
tol	Tolerance level for bootstrap convergence.
delta	Step size for bootstrap procedure.

#### Value

A list of 3 containing the GWQS estimate based on calculated weights, the GWQS model fit to validation data, and weight estimates

#### Examples

```
data("WQSdata")
group_list <- list(c("X1", "X2", "X3"), c("X4", "X7"), c("X5", "X6", "X9", "X8"))
x.s <- make.x.s(WQSdata, 3, group_list)
X <- make.X(WQSdata, 3, group_list)
Y <- WQSdata$y
results <- gwqs.fit(y = Y, x = X, x.s = x.s, B=1, func = "continuous")</pre>
```

make.X

Forms matrix of components

#### Description

This function returns a matrix of component variables, X. The user can specify the desired chemicals and order by creating a list of string vectors, each vector containing the variable names of all desired elements of that group.

#### Usage

make.X(df, num.groups, groups)

#### Arguments

df	A dataframe containing named component variables
num.groups	An integer representing the number of component groups desired
groups	A list, each item in the list being a string vector of variable names for one com-
	ponent group

#### Value

A matrix of component variables

#### Examples

```
data("WQSdata")
group_list <- list(c("X1", "X2", "X3"), c("X4", "X7"), c("X5", "X6", "X9", "X8"))
X <- make.X(WQSdata, 3, group_list)
X</pre>
```

make.x.s

#### Forms component group ID vector of X

#### Description

This function returns a vector which lets WQS.fit know the size and order of groups in X

#### Usage

make.x.s(df, num.groups, groups)

#### Arguments

df	A dataframe containing named component variables
num.groups	An integer representing the number of component groups desired
groups	A list, each item in the list being a string vector of variable names for one component group

#### Value

A vector of integers, each integer relating how many columns are in each group

#### Examples

```
data("WQSdata")
group_list <- list(c("X1", "X2", "X3"), c("X4", "X7"), c("X5", "X6", "X9", "X8"))
x.s <- make.x.s(WQSdata, 3, group_list)
x.s</pre>
```

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simdata

#### Description

Data simulated to have .7 in-group correlation and .3 between-group correlation. There are three groups, the third being significantly correlated to the outcome variable

#### Usage

simdata

#### Format

A data frame with 1000 rows and 15 variables:

- pcb\_118 a numeric vector; part of group 1
- pcb\_138 a numeric vector; part of group 1
- pcb\_153 a numeric vector; part of group 1
- pcb\_180 a numeric vector; part of group 1
- pcb\_192 a numeric vector; part of group 1
- as a numeric vector; part of group 2
- cu a numeric vector; part of group 2
- **pb** a numeric vector; part of group 2
- ${\bf sn}\,$  a numeric vector; part of group 2

carbaryl a numeric vector; part of group 3

propoxur a numeric vector; part of group 3

methoxychlor a numeric vector; part of group 3

diazinon a numeric vector; part of group 3

chlorpyrifos a numeric vector; part of group 3

Y a numeric vector; the outcome variable

weight.plot

#### Description

This function takes the object created by the wqs.fit function and a vector of group names and generates a random forest variable importance plot for each group. The weights in each group are listed in descending order.

#### Usage

weight.plot(fit.object, group.names)

#### Arguments

fit.object	The object that is returned by the wqs.fit function
group.names	A string vector containing the name of each group included in the GWQS re- gression. Will be used for plot titles.

#### Value

A plot for each group of the GWQS regression

#### Examples

```
data("WQSdata")
group_list <- list(c("X1", "X2", "X3"), c("X4", "X7"), c("X5", "X6", "X9", "X8"))</pre>
chem_groups <- c("PCBs", "Metals", "Insecticides")</pre>
x.s <- make.x.s(WQSdata, 3, group_list)</pre>
X <- make.X(WQSdata, 3, group_list)</pre>
Y <- WQSdata$y
results <- gwqs.fit(y = Y, x = X, x.s = x.s, B=1, func = "continuous")</pre>
weight.plot(results, chem_groups)
```

WQSdata	Simulated data of chemical concentrations and one continuous out-
	come variable

#### Description

Correlation and concentration patterns were loosely based on NHL data.

#### Usage

WQSdata

### WQSdata

# Format

A data frame with 1000 rows and 10 variables:

- $X1 \ \text{a numeric vector} \\$
- $X2\,$  a numeric vector
- X3 a numeric vector
- $X4 \ \text{a numeric vector} \\$
- $X5 \ \text{a numeric vector} \\$
- X6 a numeric vector
- X7 a numeric vector
- X8 a numeric vector
- X9 a numeric vector
- y a numeric vector; the outcome variable

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