

Package ‘pomodoro’

May 9, 2026

Type Package

Title Predictive Power of Linear and Tree Modeling

Version 3.8.0

Author Seyma Kalay <seymakalay@hotmail.com>

Maintainer Seyma Kalay <seymakalay@hotmail.com>

Description Runs generalized and multinomial logistic (GLM and MLM) models, as well as random forest (RF), Bagging (BAG), and Boosting (BOOST). This package prints out to predictive outcomes easy for the selected data and data splits.

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.1.2

URL <https://github.com/seymakalay/pomodoro>,
<https://seymakalay.github.io/pomodoro/>

BugReports <https://github.com/seymakalay/pomodoro/issues>

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

Imports tibble, caret, gbm, stats, randomForest, pROC, ipred

Depends R (>= 2.10)

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2022-03-26 12:10:02 UTC

Contents

BAG_Model	2
Combined_Performance	3
Estimate_Models	3
GBM_Model	4

GLM_Model	5
MLM_Model	6
RF_Model	7
sample_data	8

Index	9
--------------	----------

BAG_Model	<i>Bagging Model</i>
-----------	----------------------

Description

Bagging Model

Usage

```
BAG_Model(Data, xvar, yvar)
```

Arguments

Data	The name of the Dataset.
xvar	X variables.
yvar	Y variable.

Details

Decision trees suffer from high variance (If we split the training data-set randomly into two parts and set a decision tree to both parts, the results might be quite different). Bagging is an ensemble procedure which reduces the variance and increases the prediction accuracy of a statistical learning method by considering many training sets ($\hat{f}^1(x), \hat{f}^2(x), \dots, \hat{f}^B(x)$) from the population. Since we can not have multiple training-sets, from a single training data-set, we can generate B different bootstrapped training data-sets ($\hat{f}^{*1}(x), \hat{f}^{*2}(x), \dots, \hat{f}^{*B}(x)$) by each B trees and take a majority vote. Therefore, bagging for classification problem defined as

$$\hat{f}(x) = \arg \max_k \hat{f}^{*b}(x)$$

Value

The output from [BAG_Model](#).

Examples

```
yvar <- c("Loan.Type")
sample_data <- sample_data[c(1:750),]
xvar <- c("sex", "married", "age", "havejob", "educ", "political.af1",
"rural", "region", "fin.intermediaries", "fin.knowledge", "income")
BchMk.BAG <- BAG_Model(sample_data, c(xvar, "networth"), yvar )
BchMk.BAG$Roc$auc
```

Combined_Performance *Combined Performance of the Data Splits*

Description

Combined Performance of the Data Splits

Usage

```
Combined_Performance(Sub.Est.Mdls)
```

Arguments

Sub.Est.Mdls is the total performance of exog.

Value

The output from [Combined_Performance](#).

Examples

```
sample_data <- sample_data[c(1:750),]
yvar <- c("Loan.Type")
xvar <- c("sex", "married", "age", "havejob", "educ", "political.af1",
"rural", "region", "fin.intermediaries", "fin.knowledge", "income")
CCP.RF <- Estimate_Models(sample_data, yvar, xvec = xvar, exog = "political.af1",
xadd = c("networth", "networth_homeequity", "liquid.assets"),
type = "RF", dnames = c("0", "1"))
Sub.CCP.RF <- list (Mdl.1 = CCP.RF$EstMdl$`D.1+networth`,
Mdl.0 = CCP.RF$EstMdl$`D.0+networth`)
CCP.NoCCP.RF <- Combined_Performance (Sub.CCP.RF)
```

Estimate_Models *Results of the Each Data and Data Splits*

Description

Results of the Each Data and Data Splits

Usage

```
Estimate_Models(DataSet, yvar, exog = NULL, xvec, xadd, type, dnames)
```

Arguments

DataSet	The name of the Dataset.
yvar	Y variable.
exog	is a vector to be subtract from the calculation.
xvec	is a vector of the variables to be used.
xadd	is an additional vector to be used.
type	can be RF, GLM, MLM, BAG, and GBM.
dnames	is the unique values of exog.

Value

The output from [Estimate_Models](#).

Examples

```
sample_data <- sample_data[c(1:750),]
m2.xvar0 <- c("sex", "married", "age", "havejob", "educ", "rural", "region", "income")
CCP.RF <- Estimate_Models(sample_data, yvar = c("Loan.Type"),
  exog = "political.af1", xvec = m2.xvar0,
  xadd = "networth", type = "RF", dnames = c("0", "1"))
```

 GBM_Model

Gradient Boosting Model

Description

Gradient Boosting Model

Usage

```
GBM_Model(Data, xvar, yvar)
```

Arguments

Data	The name of the Dataset.
xvar	X variables.
yvar	Y variable.

Details

Unlike bagging trees, boosting does not use bootstrap sampling, rather each tree is fit using information from previous trees. An event probability of stochastic gradient boosting model is given by

$$\hat{\pi}_i = \frac{1}{1 + \exp[-f(x)]}$$

where $f(x)$ is in the range of $[-\infty, \infty]$ and its initial estimate of the model is $f_i^{(0)} = \log\left(\frac{\pi_i}{1-\pi_i}\right)$, where $\hat{\pi}$ is the estimated sample proportion of a single class from the training set.

Value

The output from [GBM_Model](#).

Examples

```
yvar <- c("Loan.Type")
sample_data <- sample_data[c(1:120),]
xvar <- c("sex", "married", "age", "havejob", "educ", "political.af1",
"rural", "region", "fin.intermediaries", "fin.knowledge", "income")
BchMk.GBM <- GBM_Model(sample_data, c(xvar, "networth"), yvar )
BchMk.GBM$finalModel
BchMk.GBM$Roc$auc
```

GLM_Model

Generalized Linear Model

Description

Generalized Linear Model

Usage

```
GLM_Model(Data, xvar, yvar)
```

Arguments

Data	The name of the Dataset.
xvar	X variables.
yvar	Y variable.

Details

Let \mathbf{y} be a vector of response variable of accessing credit for each applicant n , such that $y_i = 1$ if the applicant- i has access to credit, and zero otherwise. Furthermore, let $\mathbf{x} = x_{ij}$, where $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $j = 1, \dots, p$ characteristics of the applicants. The log-odds can be define as:

$$\log\left(\frac{\pi_i}{1 - \pi_i}\right) = \beta_0 + \mathbf{x}_i\beta = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_i \mathbf{x}_i$$

β_0 is the intercept, $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_p)$ is a $p \times 1$ vector of coefficients and \mathbf{x}_i is the i_{th} row of \mathbf{x} .

Value

The output from [GLM_Model](#).

Examples

```

yvar <- c("multi.level")
sample_data <- sample_data[c(1:750),]
xvar <- c("sex", "married", "age", "havejob", "educ", "political.af1",
"rural", "region", "fin.intermediaries", "fin.knowledge", "income")
BchMk.GLM <- GLM_Model(sample_data, c(xvar, "networth"), yvar )
BchMk.GLM$finalModel
BchMk.GLM$Roc$auc

```

MLM_Model

*Multinomial Logistic Model***Description**

Multinomial Logistic Model

Usage

MLM_Model(Data, xvar, yvar)

Arguments

Data	The name of the Dataset.
xvar	X variables.
yvar	Y variable.

Details

Multi-nominal model is the generalized form of generalized logistic model and can be define as

$$\pi_i^h = P(y_i^h = 1 | \mathbf{x}_i^h)$$

where h presents the class labels ("1-of-h") on the basis of an input vector x_j , in our case x_j is loan types ("Formal Loan", "Informal Loan", "Both Loan", and "No Loan"). Furthermore,

$y_i^h = 1$ if the weight \mathbf{w} of x_j corresponds to belong a class and $y_i^h = 0$ otherwise. For $i \in 1, \dots, h$ and the weight vectors \mathbf{w}^i corresponds to class i .

We set $w^h = 0$ and the parameters to be learned are the weight vectors \mathbf{w}^i for $i \in 1, \dots, h - 1$. And the class probabilities must satisfy

$$\sum_{i=1}^h P(y_i^h = 1 | \mathbf{x}_i^h, \mathbf{w}) = 1.$$

Value

The output from [MLM_Model](#).

Examples

```

yvar <- c("Loan.Type")
sample_data <- sample_data[c(1:750),]
xvar <- c("sex", "married", "age", "havejob", "educ", "political.af1",
"rural", "region", "fin.intermdiaries", "fin.knowldge", "income")
BchMk.MLM <- MLM_Model(sample_data, c(xvar, "networth"), yvar )
BchMk.MLM$finalModel
BchMk.MLM$Roc$auc

```

RF_Model

*Random Forest***Description**

Random Forest

Usage

```
RF_Model(Data, xvar, yvar)
```

Arguments

Data	The name of the Dataset.
xvar	X variables.
yvar	Y variable.

Details

Rather than considering the random sample of m predictors from the total of p predictors in each split, random forest does not consider a majority of the p predictors, and considers in each split a fresh sample of m_{try} which we usually set to $m_{try} \approx \sqrt{p}$. Random forests which de-correlate the trees by considering $m_{try} \approx \sqrt{p}$ show an improvement over bagged trees $m = p$.

Value

The output from [RF_Model](#).

Examples

```

sample_data <- sample_data[c(1:750),]
yvar <- c("Loan.Type")
xvar <- c("sex", "married", "age", "havejob", "educ", "political.af1",
"rural", "region", "fin.intermdiaries", "fin.knowldge", "income")
BchMk.RF <- RF_Model(sample_data, c(xvar, "networth"), yvar )
BchMk.RF

```

sample_data	<i>Sample data for analysis. A dataset containing information of access to credit.</i>
-------------	--

Description

Sample data for analysis.

A dataset containing information of access to credit.

Usage

sample_data

Format

A data_frame with 53940 rows and 10 variables:

x1 hhid, household id number

x2 swgt, survey weight

x3 region, 3 factor level, west, east, and center

x4 No.Loan, if the household has no loan

x5 Formal, if the household has formal loan

x6 Both, if the household has both loan

x7 Informal, if the household has informal loan

x8 sex, if the household has male

y1 Loan.Type, 4 factor level type of the loan

y2 multi.level, 2 factor level if the household has access to loan or not ...

Index

* **datasets**

sample_data, 8

BAG_Model, 2, 2

Combined_Performance, 3, 3

Estimate_Models, 3, 4

GBM_Model, 4, 5

GLM_Model, 5, 5

MLM_Model, 6, 6

RF_Model, 7, 7

sample_data, 8