

# Package ‘qgcompint’

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**Title** Quantile G-Computation Extensions for Effect Measure Modification

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**URL** <https://github.com/alexpkel1/qgcompint/>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/alexpkel1/qgcompint/issues>

**Description** G-computation for a set of time-fixed exposures with quantile-based basis functions, possibly under linearity and homogeneity assumptions. Effect measure modification in this method is a way to assess how the effect of the mixture varies by a binary, categorical or continuous variable. Reference: Alexander P. Keil, Jessie P. Buckley, Katie M. OBrien, Kelly K. Ferguson, Shanshan Zhao, and Alexandra J. White (2019) A quantile-based g-computation approach to addressing the effects of exposure mixtures; <[doi:10.1289/EHP5838](https://doi.org/10.1289/EHP5838)>.

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getjointeffects	<i>Calculate joint effect of mixture effect and modifier vs. common referent</i>
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### Description

A standard qgcomp fit with effect measure modification only estimates effects at the referent (0) level of the modifier ( $\psi_1$ ). This function can be used to estimate a "common referent" parameter that estimates the effect of being in a non-referent category of the modifier and increasing exposure by one quantile, relative to no change in exposure in the referent category of the modifier. This is generally useful for binary exposures (for a mixture with a set of binary exposures, this would be the "effect" of being exposed and at the index level of the mediator, relative to being unexposed in the referent level of the mediator), but it may also be of interest with more general exposures.

### Usage

```
getjointeffects(x, emmval = 1, ...)
```

### Arguments

x	"qgcompemmmfit" object from qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot function
emmval	numerical: value of effect measure modifier at which weights are generated
...	unused

### Value

An object of class "qgcompemmeffects", which inherits from "qgcompemmmfit" and "list"

This class contains the emmval-stratum specific effect estimates of the mixture. By default, this prints a coefficient table, similar to objects of type "qgcompemmmfit" which displays the stratum specific joint effects from a "qgcompemmmfit" model.

**See Also**

[qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot](#) [getstrateffects](#)

**Examples**

```
library(qgcompint)
n = 500
dat <- data.frame(y=rbinom(n, 1, 0.5), cd=runif(n), pb=runif(n),
                 raceth=factor(sample(c("WNH", "BNH", "AMIND"), n, replace=TRUE),
                               levels = c("BNH", "WNH", "AMIND")))
(qfit <- qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot(f=y ~cd + pb, emmvar="raceth",
                             expnms = c('cd', 'pb'), data=dat, q=4,
                             family=binomial()))

# first level of the stratifying variable should be the referent category,
# which you can set with the "levels" argument to "factor" when
# cleaning/generating data
levels(dat$raceth)

# stratum specific mixture log-odds ratios
# this one comes straight from the model (psi 1)
getjointeffects(qfit, emmval = "BNH")
# this will coincide with joint effects, since it is in the referent category
getstrateffects(qfit, emmval = "BNH")

# the stratum specific effect for a non-referent category of the EMM
# will not coincide with the joint effect
getjointeffects(qfit, emmval = "AMIND")
getstrateffects(qfit, emmval = "AMIND")
```

---

getstrateffects

*Calculate mixture effect at a set value of effect measure modifier*

---

**Description**

A standard qgcomp fit with effect measure modification only estimates effects at the referent (0) level of the modifier (psi1). This function can be used to estimate effects at arbitrary levels of the modifier

**Usage**

```
getstrateffects(x, emmval = 1, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	"qgcompemmfit" object from qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot function
emmval	numerical: value of effect measure modifier at which weights are generated
...	unused

**Value**

An object of class "qgcompemmeffects", which inherits from "qgcompemffit" and "list"

This class contains the emmval-stratum specific effect estimates of the mixture. By default, this prints a coefficient table, similar to objects of type "qgcompemffit" which displays the stratum specific joint effects from a "qgcompemffit" model.

**See Also**

[qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot](#) [getstratweights](#)

**Examples**

```
dat <- data.frame(y=runif(50), x1=runif(50), x2=runif(50),
  z=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5), r=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5))
(qfit <- qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat, q=2, family=gaussian()))
getstrateffects(qfit, emmval = 0)
strateffects = getstrateffects(qfit, emmval = 1)
```

---

getstratweights

*Calculate weights at a set value of effect measure modifier*

---

**Description**

A standard qgcomp fit with effect measure modification only estimates weights at the referent (0) level of the modifier. This function can be used to estimate weights at arbitrary levels of the modifier

**Usage**

```
getstratweights(x, emmval = 1, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	"qgcompemffit" object from qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot function
emmval	numerical: value of effect measure modifier at which weights are generated
...	unused

**Value**

An object of class "qgcompemmweights", which is just a special R list

This class contains the emmval-stratum specific weights of components of the mixture. By default, this prints a list of "weights", similar to objects of type "qgcompemffit" which displays the stratum specific weights from a "qgcompemffit" model (if it is run without bootstrapping).

**See Also**

[qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot](#)

**Examples**

```
set.seed(1231)
dat <- data.frame(y=runif(50), x1=runif(50), x2=runif(50),
  z=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5), r=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5))
(qfit <- qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat, q=2, family=gaussian()))
getstratweights(qfit, emmval = 0)
weights1 = getstratweights(qfit, emmval = 1)
weights1$pos.weights
```

---

 modelbound

*Estimating qgcomp regression line confidence bounds*


---

**Description**

Calculates: expected outcome (on the link scale), and upper and lower confidence intervals (both pointwise and simultaneous)

**Usage**

```
modelbound(x, emmval = NULL, alpha = 0.05, pwonly = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	"qgcompemmmfit" object from qgcomp.emm.glm.boot or qgcomp.emm.glm.ee,
emmval	fixed value for effect measure modifier at which pointwise comparisons are calculated
alpha	alpha level for confidence intervals
pwonly	logical: return only pointwise estimates (suppress simultaneous estimates)
...	not used

**Details**

This method leverages the distribution of qgcomp model coefficients to estimate pointwise regression line confidence bounds. These are defined as the bounds that, for each value of the independent variable X (here, X is the joint exposure quantiles) the 95% bounds (for example) for the model estimate of the regression line  $E(Y|X)$  are expected to include the true value of  $E(Y|X)$  in 95% of studies. The "simultaneous" bounds are also calculated, and the 95% simultaneous bounds contain the true value of  $E(Y|X)$  for all values of X in 95% of studies. The latter are more conservative and account for the multiple testing implied by the former. Pointwise bounds are calculated via the standard error for the estimates of  $E(Y|X)$ , while the simultaneous bounds are estimated using the method of Cheng (reference below). All bounds are large sample bounds that assume normality and

thus will be underconservative in small samples. These bounds may also include illogical values (e.g. values less than 0 for a dichotomous outcome) and should be interpreted cautiously in small samples.

Following Cheng, this approach is possible on bootstrap fitted models (aside from Cox models). For estimating equation approaches, a normality assumption is used to draw values from the sampling distribution of the model parameters based on the covariance matrix of the parameters of the marginal structural model. Because those parameters are not separately estimated for the noboot approaches, this method is not available for noboot methods.

Reference:

Cheng, Russell CH. "Bootstrapping simultaneous confidence bands." Proceedings of the Winter Simulation Conference, 2005.. IEEE, 2005.

## Value

A data frame containing

**linpred:** The linear predictor from the marginal structural model

**r/o/m:** The canonical measure (risk/odds/mean) for the marginal structural model link

**se....:** the standard error of linpred

**ul.../ll....:** Confidence bounds for the effect measure, and bounds centered at the canonical measure (for plotting purposes)

The confidence bounds are either "pointwise" (pw) and "simultaneous" (simul) confidence intervals at each each quantized value of all exposures.

## See Also

[qgcomp.emm.glm.boot](#)

## Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(50)
dat <- data.frame(y=runif(50), x1=runif(50), x2=runif(50),
                 z=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5), r=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5))
(qfit <- qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
                             expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat, q=4, family=gaussian()))
(qfit2 <- qgcomp.emm.glm.boot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
                             degree = 1,
                             expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat, q=4, family=gaussian()))
# modelbound(qfit) # this will error (only works with bootstrapped objects)
modelbound(qfit2)
# logistic model
set.seed(200)
dat2 <- data.frame(y=rbinom(200, 1, 0.3), x1=runif(200), x2=runif(200),
                  z=rbinom(200, 1, 0.5))
(qfit3 <- qgcomp.emm.glm.boot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
                             degree = 1,
                             expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat2, q=4, rr = FALSE, family=binomial()))
modelbound(qfit3)
```

```

# risk ratios instead (check for upper bound > 1.0, indicating implausible risk)
(qfit3b <- qgcomp.emm.glm.boot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
                             degree = 1,
                             expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat2, q=4, rr = TRUE, family=binomial()))
modelbound(qfit3b)
# categorical modifier
set.seed(50)
dat3 <- data.frame(y=runif(50), x1=runif(50), x2=runif(50),
                  z=sample(0:2, 50, replace=TRUE), r=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5))
dat3$z = as.factor(dat3$z)
(qfit4 <- qgcomp.emm.glm.boot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
                              degree = 1,
                              expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat3, q=4, family=gaussian()))
modelbound(qfit4, emmval=2)

## End(Not run)

```

---

plot.qgcompemmfitt      *Default plotting method for a qgcompemmfitt object*

---

## Description

Plot a quantile g-computation object from qgcompint. For qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot, this function will create a butterfly plot of weights. For qgcomp.emm.glm.boot and qgcomp.emm.glm.ee, this function will create a box plot with smoothed line overlaying that represents a non-parametric fit of a model to the expected outcomes in the population at each quantile of the joint exposures (e.g. '0' represents 'at the lowest quantile for every exposure')

## Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'qgcompemmfitt'
plot(
  x,
  emmval = NULL,
  suppressprint = FALSE,
  geom_only = FALSE,
  modelband = FALSE,
  flexfit = FALSE,
  modelfitline = FALSE,
  pointwisebars = TRUE,
  pointwiseref = 1,
  alpha = 0.05,
  ...
)

```

## Arguments

x                    "qgcompemmfitt" object from qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot, qgcomp.emm.glm.boot, qgcomp.emm.glm.ee, or qgcomp.emm.cox.noboot functions

emmval	fixed value for effect measure modifier at which pointwise comparisons are calculated
suppressprint	If TRUE, suppresses the plot, rather than printing it by default (it can be saved as a ggplot2 object (or list of ggplot2 objects if x is from a zero-inflated model) and used programmatically)
geom_only	If TRUE, returns only the geometry (i.e. does not contain the entire plot object). Used for overlays. Only used for .ee and .boot methods. (default = FALSE)
modelband	(boot/ee only) If TRUE (FALSE=default), adds 95% prediction bands for E(Y joint exposure) (the MSM fit)
flexfit	(boot/ee only) if TRUE (FALSE=default), adds flexible interpolation of predictions from underlying (conditional) model
modelfitline	(boot/ee only) If TRUE (FALSE=default), adds fitted (MSM) regression line of E(Y joint exposure) to the smooth regression line plot
pointwisebars	(boot/ee only) If TRUE (TRUE=default), adds 95% error bars for pointwise comparisons of E(Y joint exposure) to the smooth regression line plot
pointwiseref	(boot/ee only) integer (0=default): which category of exposure (from 1 to q) should serve as the referent category for pointwise comparisons? (default=1)
alpha	alpha level for all confidence intervals
...	Arguments (listed under "details") to underlying functions:

### Details

The ... argument calls underlying plot functions, with arguments given here (similar to the plot function in the qgcomp package)

### Value

If suppressprint=FALSE, then this function prints a plot specific to a "qgcompemmmfit" object. If no bootstrapping is used, it will print a butterfly plot of the weights at the specified value of the modifier (set via emmval parameter) If bootstrapping is used, it will print a joint regression line for all exposures at the specified value of the modifier (set via emmval parameter)

If suppressprint=TRUE, then this function returns a "gg" (regression line) or "gtable" (butterfly plot) object (from ggplot2 package or gtable/grid packages), which can be used to print a ggplot figure and modify either of the above figures (see example below)

### See Also

[qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot](#), [qgcomp.emm.glm.boot](#), [qgcomp.emm.glm.ee](#), [qgcomp.emm.cox.noboot](#)

### Examples

```
set.seed(50)
# linear model, binary modifier
dat <- data.frame(y=runif(50), x1=runif(50), x2=runif(50),
z=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5), r=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5))
(qfit <- qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat, q=2, family=gaussian()))
```

```

plot(qfit, emmval = 1)
#
library(ggplot2)

# example with estimating equation approach
dat2 <- data.frame(y=runif(50), x1=runif(50), x2=runif(50),
z=sample(0:2, 50, replace=TRUE), r=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5))
dat2$z = as.factor(dat2$z)
(qfit4ee <- qgcomp.emm.glm.ee(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
degree = 1,
expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat2, q=4, family=gaussian()))
pp0ee = plot(qfit4ee, emmval=0, suppressprint=TRUE)
pp1ee = plot(qfit4ee, emmval=1, suppressprint=TRUE)
pp2ee = plot(qfit4ee, emmval=2, suppressprint=TRUE)
pp1ee + theme_linedraw() # can use with other ggplot functions
# example with bootstrapping
dat2 <- data.frame(y=runif(50), x1=runif(50), x2=runif(50),
z=sample(0:2, 50, replace=TRUE), r=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5))
dat2$z = as.factor(dat2$z)
(qfit4 <- qgcomp.emm.glm.boot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
degree = 1, B = 20,
expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat2, q=4, family=gaussian()))
pp0 = plot(qfit4, emmval=0, suppressprint=TRUE)
pp1 = plot(qfit4, emmval=1, suppressprint=TRUE)
pp2 = plot(qfit4, emmval=2, suppressprint=TRUE)
pp1 + theme_linedraw() # can use with other ggplot functions

# overlay (fussy to work with)
# the commented line may work in older versions of ggplot
#ppom <- ggplot_build(pp0 + pp1[[2]] + pp2[[2]]) + scale_color_discrete(guide="none")
ppom <- ggplot_build(pp0ee + pp1ee[[2]] + pp2ee[[2]] + scale_color_discrete(guide="none"))
ppom$data[[1]]$colour <- ppom$data[[2]]$colour <- "gray40" # emmval = 0 -> dark gray
ppom$data[[3]]$colour <- ppom$data[[4]]$colour <- "gray80" # emmval = 1 -> light gray
ppom$data[[5]]$colour <- ppom$data[[6]]$colour <- "black" # emmval = 2 -> black
xincrement = 0.025
ppom$data[[1]]$x <- ppom$data[[2]]$x <- ppom$data[[1]]$x - xincrement
ppom$data[[2]]$xmin <- ppom$data[[2]]$xmin - xincrement
ppom$data[[2]]$xmax <- ppom$data[[2]]$xmax - xincrement
ppom$data[[5]]$x <- ppom$data[[6]]$x <- ppom$data[[5]]$x + xincrement
ppom$data[[6]]$xmin <- ppom$data[[6]]$xmin + xincrement
ppom$data[[6]]$xmax <- ppom$data[[6]]$xmax + xincrement
plot(ggplot_gtable(ppom))

## Not run:
library(gtable) # may need to separately install gtable
# example with no bootstrapping, adding object from bootstrapped fit
pp2 <- plot(qfit, emmval = 1, suppressprint=TRUE)
grid.draw(pp2)
# insert row on top that is 1/2 height of existing plot
pp2b = gtable::gtable_add_rows(pp2, heights=unit(0.5, 'null'), pos = 0)
# add plot to that row
pp3 = gtable::gtable_add_grob(pp2b, ggplot2::ggplotGrob(pp), t=1, l=1, r=2)
grid.draw(pp3)

```

```
## End(Not run)
```

---

pointwisebound	<i>Estimating pointwise comparisons for qgcompemmfit objects</i>
----------------	--

---

## Description

Calculates: expected outcome (on the link scale), mean difference (link scale) and the standard error of the mean difference (link scale) for pointwise comparisons

## Usage

```
pointwisebound(x, alpha = 0.05, pointwiseref = 1, emmval = NULL, ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	"qgcompemmfit" object from <code>qgcomp.emm.glm.boot</code> or <code>qgcomp.emm.glm.ee</code>
<code>alpha</code>	alpha level for confidence intervals
<code>pointwiseref</code>	referent quantile (e.g. 1 uses the lowest joint-exposure category as the referent category for calculating all mean differences/standard deviations)
<code>emmval</code>	fixed value for effect measure modifier at which pointwise comparisons are calculated
<code>...</code>	not used

## Details

The comparison of interest following a qgcomp fit is often comparisons of model predictions at various values of the joint-exposures (e.g. expected outcome at all exposures at the 1st quartile vs. the 3rd quartile). The expected outcome at a given joint exposure and at a given level of non-exposure covariates ( $W$ ) is given as  $E(Y|S, W=w)$ , where  $S$  takes on integer values 0 to  $q-1$ . Thus, comparisons are of the type  $E(Y|S=s, W=w) - E(Y|S=s_2, W=w)$  where  $s$  and  $s_2$  are two different values of the joint exposures (e.g. 0 and 2). This function yields  $E(Y|S, W=w)$  as well as  $E(Y|S=s, W=w) - E(Y|S=p, W=w)$  where  $s$  is any value of  $S$  and  $p$  is the value chosen via "pointwise ref" - e.g. for binomial variables this will equal the risk/ prevalence difference at all values of  $S$ , with the referent category  $S=p-1$ . For the non-bostrapped version of quantile g-computation (under a linear model) Note that function only works with standard "qgcompint" objects from `qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot` (so it doesn't work with zero inflated, hurdle, or Cox models) Variance for the overall effect estimate is given by:  $transpose(G)Cov(\beta)G$  Where the "gradient vector"  $G$  is given by

$$G = [\partial(f(\beta))/\partial\beta_1 = 1, \dots, \partial(f(\beta))/\partial\beta_3 = 1]$$

$f(\beta) = \sum_i^p \beta_i$ , and  $\partial y/\partial x$  denotes the partial derivative/gradient. The vector  $G$  takes on values that equal the difference in quantiles of  $S$  for each pointwise comparison (e.g. for a comparison of the 3rd vs the 5th category,  $G$  is a vector of  $2s$ ) This variance is used to create pointwise confidence intervals via a normal approximation: (e.g. upper 95% CI =  $\psi + \text{variance} * 1.96$ )

**Value**

A data frame containing

**hx:** The "partial" linear predictor  $\beta_0 + \psi \sum_j X_j^q w_j$ , or the effect of the mixture + intercept after conditioning out any confounders. This is similar to the  $h(x)$  function in `bkmr`. This is not a full prediction of the outcome, but only the partial outcome due to the intercept and the confounders

**rr/or/mean.diff:** The canonical effect measure (risk ratio/odds ratio/mean difference) for the marginal structural model link

**se....:** the standard error of the effect measure

**ul.../ll....:** Confidence bounds for the effect measure

**See Also**

[qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot](#), [pointwisebound.noboot](#)

**Examples**

```
set.seed(50)
# linear model, binary modifier
dat <- data.frame(y=runif(50), x1=runif(50), x2=runif(50),
z=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5), r=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5))
(qfit <- qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat, q=4, family=gaussian()))
pointwisebound(qfit, pointwiseref = 2, emmval = 0.1)
# linear model, categorical modifier
dat3 <- data.frame(y=runif(50), x1=runif(50), x2=runif(50),
z=as.factor(sample(0:2, 50, replace=TRUE)), r=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5))
(qfit3 <- qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat3, q=5, family=gaussian()))
pointwisebound(qfit3, pointwiseref = 2, emmval = 0)
pointwisebound(qfit3, pointwiseref = 2, emmval = 1)
pointwisebound(qfit3, pointwiseref = 2, emmval = 2)
# linear model, categorical modifier, bootstrapped
# set B larger for real examples
(qfit3b <- qgcomp.emm.glm.boot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat3, q=5, family=gaussian(), B=10))
pointwisebound(qfit3b, pointwiseref = 2, emmval = 0)
pointwisebound(qfit3b, pointwiseref = 2, emmval = 1)
pointwisebound(qfit3b, pointwiseref = 2, emmval = 2)
# linear model, categorical modifier, estimating equation
(qfit3c <- qgcomp.emm.glm.ee(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat3, q=5, family=gaussian()))
pointwisebound(qfit3c, pointwiseref = 2, emmval = 0)
pointwisebound(qfit3c, pointwiseref = 2, emmval = 1)
pointwisebound(qfit3c, pointwiseref = 2, emmval = 2)
# logistic model, binary modifier
dat4 <- data.frame(y=rbinom(50, 1, 0.3), x1=runif(50), x2=runif(50),
  z=as.factor(sample(0:1, 50, replace=TRUE)), r=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5))
(qfit4 <- qgcomp.emm.glm.boot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat4, q=5, family=binomial(), B=10))
```

```
pointwisebound(qfit4, pointwiseref = 2, emmval = 0) # reverts to odds ratio
```

---

```
print.qgcompemmfit      Default printing method for a qgcompemmfit object
```

---

### Description

Prints output depending the model used. `qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot` and `qgcomp.emm.cox.noboot` will output final estimate of joint exposure effect, as well as estimates of the 'weights' (scaled coefficients). `qgcomp.emm.glm.boot` and `qgcomp.emm.glm.ee` methods will only output final effect estimates.

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'qgcompemmfit'
print(x, showweights = TRUE, ...)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	"qgcompemmfit" object from <code>qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot</code> function
<code>showweights</code>	logical: should weights be printed, if estimated?
<code>...</code>	unused

### Value

Invisibly returns `x`. Called primarily for side effects.

### See Also

[qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot](#), [getstratweights](#)

---

```
qgcomp.emm.cox.noboot  EMM for Quantile g-computation with survival outcomes under linearity/additivity
```

---

### Description

This function performs quantile g-computation in a survival setting, allowing effect measure modification by a binary, categorical or continuous covariate. This allows testing of statistical interaction as well as estimation of stratum specific effects.

**Usage**

```
qgcomp.emm.cox.noboot(
  f,
  data,
  expnms = NULL,
  emmvar = NULL,
  q = 4,
  breaks = NULL,
  id = NULL,
  weights,
  cluster = NULL,
  alpha = 0.05,
  errcheck = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>f</code>	R style survival formula, which includes <a href="#">Surv</a> in the outcome definition. E.g. <code>Surv(time, event) ~ exposure</code> . Offset terms can be included via <code>Surv(time, event) ~ exposure + offset(z)</code>
<code>data</code>	data frame
<code>expnms</code>	character vector of exposures of interest
<code>emmvar</code>	(character) name of effect measure modifier in dataset (if categorical, must be coded as a factor variable)
<code>q</code>	NULL or number of quantiles used to create quantile indicator variables representing the exposure variables. If NULL, then <code>gcomp</code> proceeds with untransformed version of exposures in the input datasets (useful if data are already transformed, or for performing standard g-computation)
<code>breaks</code>	(optional) NULL, or a list of (equal length) numeric vectors that characterize the minimum value of each category for which to break up the variables named in <code>expnms</code> . This is an alternative to using 'q' to define cutpoints.
<code>id</code>	(optional) NULL, or variable name indexing individual units of observation (only needed if analyzing data with multiple observations per id/cluster)
<code>weights</code>	"case weights" - passed to the "weight" argument of <a href="#">coxph</a>
<code>cluster</code>	not yet implemented
<code>alpha</code>	alpha level for confidence limit calculation
<code>errcheck</code>	(logical, default=TRUE) include some basic error checking. Slightly faster if set to false (but be sure you understand risks)
<code>...</code>	arguments to <code>glm</code> (e.g. family)

**Value**

a `qgcompfit` object, which contains information about the effect measure of interest (`psi`) and associated variance (`var.psi`), as well as information on the model fit (`fit`) and information on the weights/standardized coefficients in the positive (`pos.weights`) and negative (`neg.weights`) directions.

**See Also**[qgcomp.cox.noboot](#)**Examples**

```

set.seed(5)
N=200
dat <- data.frame(time=(tmg <- pmin(.1, rweibull(N, 10, 0.1))),
                  d=1.0*(tmg<0.1), x1=runif(N), x2=runif(N), z=runif(N))
expnms=paste0("x", 1:2)
f = survival::Surv(time, d)~x1 + x2+z
(fit1 <- survival::coxph(f, data = dat))
(obj <- qgcomp.emm.cox.noboot(f, expnms = expnms, emmvar="z", data = dat))

#categorical emm
dat <- data.frame(time=(tmg <- pmin(.1, rweibull(N, 10, 0.1))),
                  d=1.0*(tmg<0.1), x1=runif(N), x2=runif(N),
                  z=sample(0:2, N, replace=TRUE))
dat$z = as.factor(dat$z)
expnms=paste0("x", 1:2)
f = survival::Surv(time, d)~x1 + x2+z
(obj2 <- qgcomp.emm.cox.noboot(f, expnms = expnms, emmvar="z", data = dat))

```

---

qgcomp.emm.glm.boot	<i>EMM for Quantile g-computation for continuous, binary, and count outcomes under non-linearity/non-additivity or clustered data</i>
---------------------	---

---

**Description**

This function fits a quantile g-computation model, allowing effect measure modification by a binary or continuous covariate. This allows testing of statistical interaction as well as estimation of stratum specific effects. This particular implementation formally fits a marginal structural model using a Monte Carlo-based g-computation method, utilizing bootstrapping for variance estimates. Because this approach allows for non-linear/non-additive effects of exposures, it does not report weights nor EMM stratum specific effects.

**Usage**

```

qgcomp.emm.glm.boot(
  f,
  data,
  expnms = NULL,
  emmvar = "",
  q = 4,
  breaks = NULL,
  id = NULL,
  weights,

```

```

    alpha = 0.05,
    B = 200,
    rr = TRUE,
    degree = 1,
    seed = NULL,
    bayes = FALSE,
    MCsize = nrow(data),
    parallel = FALSE,
    parplan = FALSE,
    errcheck = FALSE,
    ...
)

qgcomp.emm.boot(
  f,
  data,
  expnms = NULL,
  emmvar = "",
  q = 4,
  breaks = NULL,
  id = NULL,
  weights,
  alpha = 0.05,
  B = 200,
  rr = TRUE,
  degree = 1,
  seed = NULL,
  bayes = FALSE,
  MCsize = nrow(data),
  parallel = FALSE,
  parplan = FALSE,
  errcheck = FALSE,
  ...
)

```

### Arguments

f	R style formula
data	data frame
expnms	character vector of exposures of interest
emmvar	(character) name of effect measure modifier in dataset (if categorical, must be coded as a factor variable)
q	NULL or number of quantiles used to create quantile indicator variables representing the exposure variables. If NULL, then gcomp proceeds with untransformed version of exposures in the input datasets (useful if data are already transformed, or for performing standard g-computation)
breaks	(optional) NULL, or a list of (equal length) numeric vectors that characterize the

	minimum value of each category for which to break up the variables named in <code>expnms</code> . This is an alternative to using 'q' to define cutpoints.
<code>id</code>	(optional) NULL, or variable name indexing individual units of observation (only needed if analyzing data with multiple observations per id/cluster). Note that <code>qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot</code> will not produce cluster-appropriate standard errors (this parameter is essentially ignored in <code>qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot</code> ). <code>qgcomp.emm.glm.boot</code> can be used for this, which will use bootstrap sampling of clusters/individuals to estimate cluster-appropriate standard errors via bootstrapping.
<code>weights</code>	"case weights" - passed to the "weight" argument of <code>glm</code> or <code>bayesglm</code>
<code>alpha</code>	alpha level for confidence limit calculation
<code>B</code>	integer: number of bootstrap iterations (this should typically be $\geq 200$ , though it is set lower in examples to improve run-time).
<code>rr</code>	logical: if using binary outcome and <code>rr=TRUE</code> , <code>qgcomp.boot</code> will estimate risk ratio rather than odds ratio
<code>degree</code>	polynomial bases for marginal model (e.g. <code>degree = 2</code> allows that the relationship between the whole exposure mixture and the outcome is quadratic (default = 1)).
<code>seed</code>	integer or NULL: random number seed for replicable bootstrap results
<code>bayes</code>	use underlying Bayesian model (arm package defaults). Results in penalized parameter estimation that can help with very highly correlated exposures. Note: this does not lead to fully Bayesian inference in general, so results should be interpreted as frequentist.
<code>MCsize</code>	integer: sample size for simulation to approximate marginal zero inflated model parameters. This can be left small for testing, but should be as large as needed to reduce simulation error to an acceptable magnitude (can compare psi coefficients for linear fits with <code>qgcomp.noboot</code> to gain some intuition for the level of expected simulation error at a given value of <code>MCsize</code> ). This likely won't matter much in linear models, but may be important with binary or count outcomes.
<code>parallel</code>	use (safe) parallel processing from the future and future.apply packages
<code>parplan</code>	(logical, default=FALSE) automatically set <code>future::plan</code> to <code>plan(multisession)</code> (and set to existing plan after bootstrapping)
<code>errcheck</code>	(logical, default=TRUE) include some basic error checking. Slightly faster if set to false (but be sure you understand risks)
<code>...</code>	arguments to <code>glm</code> (e.g. family)

### Value

a `qgcompfit` object, which contains information about the effect measure of interest (`psi`) and associated variance (`var.psi`), as well as information on the model fit (`fit`) and information on the weights/standardized coefficients in the positive (`pos.weights`) and negative (`neg.weights`) directions.

### See Also

[qgcomp.noboot](#)

## Examples

```

set.seed(50)
# linear model, binary modifier
dat <- data.frame(y=runif(50), x1=runif(50), x2=runif(50),
  z=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5), r=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5))
(qfit <- qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat, q=4, family=gaussian()))
# set B larger for real examples
(qfit2 <- qgcomp.emm.glm.boot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
  degree = 1,
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat, q=4, family=gaussian(), B=10))
# categorical modifier
dat2 <- data.frame(y=runif(50), x1=runif(50), x2=runif(50),
  z=sample(0:2, 50, replace=TRUE), r=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5))
dat2$z = as.factor(dat2$z)
(qfit3 <- qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat2, q=4, family=gaussian()))
# set B larger for real examples
(qfit4 <- qgcomp.emm.glm.boot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
  degree = 1,
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat2, q=4, family=gaussian(), B=10))

```

---

qgcomp.emm.glm.ee

*EMM for Quantile g-computation for continuous, binary, and count outcomes under linearity/additivity*

---

## Description

This function estimates a dose-response parameter representing a one quantile increase in a set of exposures of interest at levels of a binary, factor, or continuous covariate. This allows testing of statistical interaction as well as estimation of stratum specific effects. This model estimates the parameters of a marginal structural model (MSM) based on g-computation with quantized exposures. Note: this function allows clustering of data and/or sampling weights and yields cluster-robust standard errors for all estimates

Estimating equation methodology is used as the underlying estimation scheme. This allows that observations can be correlated, and is fundamentally identical to some implementations of "generalized estimating equations" or GEE. Thus, it allows for a more general set of longitudinal data structures than does the qgcomp.glm.noboot function, because it allows that the outcome can vary over time within an individual. Interpretation of parameters is similar to that of a GEE: this function yields population average estimates of the effect of exposure over time.

## Usage

```

qgcomp.emm.glm.ee(
  f,
  data,
  expnms = NULL,
  emmvar = NULL,

```

```

    q = 4,
    breaks = NULL,
    id = NULL,
    weights,
    offset = NULL,
    alpha = 0.05,
    rr = TRUE,
    degree = 1,
    includeX = TRUE,
    verbose = TRUE,
    errcheck = TRUE,
    ...
)

qgcomp.emm.ee(
  f,
  data,
  expnms = NULL,
  emmvar = NULL,
  q = 4,
  breaks = NULL,
  id = NULL,
  weights,
  offset = NULL,
  alpha = 0.05,
  rr = TRUE,
  degree = 1,
  includeX = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  errcheck = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

### Arguments

f	R style formula
data	data frame
expnms	character vector of exposures of interest
emmvar	(character) name of effect measure modifier in dataset (if categorical, must be coded as a factor variable)
q	NULL or number of quantiles used to create quantile indicator variables representing the exposure variables. If NULL, then gcomp proceeds with untransformed version of exposures in the input datasets (useful if data are already transformed, or for performing standard g-computation)
breaks	(optional) NULL, or a list of (equal length) numeric vectors that characterize the minimum value of each category for which to break up the variables named in expnms. This is an alternative to using 'q' to define cutpoints.

id	(optional) NULL, or variable name indexing individual units of observation (only needed if analyzing data with multiple observations per id/cluster). Note that qgcomp.noboot will not produce cluster-appropriate standard errors (this parameter is essentially ignored in qgcomp.noboot). Qgcomp.boot can be used for this, which will use bootstrap sampling of clusters/individuals to estimate cluster-appropriate standard errors via bootstrapping.
weights	"case weights" or sampling weights - a vector of weights representing the contribution of each observation to the overall fit
offset	Model offset term on individual basis: not yet implemented <a href="#">glm</a> or <a href="#">bayesglm</a>
alpha	alpha level for confidence limit calculation
rr	(logical, default=TRUE) estimate a risk ratio from the MSM when using an underlying logistic model
degree	polynomial degree for non-linearity of MSM (values other than 1 are not supported, currently)
includeX	(logical, default=TRUE) include design matrixes in the output?
verbose	(logical, default=TRUE) include informative messages
errcheck	(logical, default=TRUE) include some basic error checking. Slightly faster if set to false (but be sure you understand risks)
...	arguments to glm (e.g. family)

### Value

a `eeqgcompfit/qgcompemmmfit/qgcompfit/list` object, which contains information about the effect measure of interest ( $\psi$ ) and associated variance ( $\text{var}(\psi)$ ), as well as information on the conditional/underlying model fit (`fit`) and the marginal structural model fit (`msmfit`).

### See Also

[qgcomp.noboot](#)

### Examples

```
set.seed(50)
# linear model, binary modifier
dat <- data.frame(y=runif(50), x1=runif(50), x2=runif(50),
  z=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5), r=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5))
(qfit <- qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat, q=2, family=gaussian()))
(qfitee <- qgcomp.emm.glm.ee(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat, q=2, family=gaussian()))
# logistic model, continuous modifier
dat2 <- data.frame(y=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5), x1=runif(50), x2=runif(50),
  z=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5))
(qfit2 <- qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat2, q=2, family=binomial()))
(qfit2ee <- qgcomp.emm.glm.ee(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat2, q=2, family=binomial(), rr=FALSE))
# Note under rr = TRUE that the risk ratio will be reported in the MSM results
```

```

(qffit2eerr <- qgcomp.emm.glm.ee(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat2, q=2, family=binomial(), rr=TRUE))
# linear model, factor modifier
dat <- data.frame(y=runif(150), x1=runif(150), x2=runif(150),
  r=rbinom(150, 1, 0.5), z=sample(c(1, 2, 3), 150, replace=TRUE))
#note need to declare factor
dat$zfact = as.factor(dat$z)
# this can fail if the model is unidentified (e.g. z and zfact are included in the model)
(qffit <- qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot(f=y ~ zfact + x1 + x2, emmvar="zfact",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat, q=2, family=gaussian()))
(qfitee <- qgcomp.emm.glm.ee(f=y ~ zfact + x1 + x2, emmvar="zfact",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat, q=2, family=gaussian()))
library(qgcomp)
# standard qgcomp model without interaction
(qfitee_noemm <- qgcomp.glm.ee(f=y ~ zfact + x1 + x2,
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat, q=2, family=gaussian()))
qfitee_noemm$fit # underlying fit
# global test for interaction
anova(qfitee, qfitee_noemm)
# get stratified effect estimates:
getstrateffects(qfitee, emmval=1)
getstrateffects(qfitee, emmval=2)
getstrateffects(qfitee, emmval=3)
dat$rfact = as.factor(dat$r)
(qfiteer <- qgcomp.emm.glm.ee(f=y ~ zfact + x1 + x2 + r, emmvar="zfact",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat, q=2, family=gaussian()))
# factor as a confounder, also works if the modifier is not in the model
(qfiteerr2 <- qgcomp.emm.glm.ee(f=y ~ x1 + x2 + rfact, emmvar="zfact",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat, q=2, family=gaussian()))
getstrateffects(qfiteerr2, emmval=2)
getjointeffects(qfiteerr2, emmval=2)
modelbound(qfiteerr2, emmval=2)
pointwisebound(qfiteerr2, emmval=2)
(qfitee <- qgcomp.glm.ee(f=y ~ zfact + x1 + x2, emmvar="zfact",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat, q=10, degree=2, family=gaussian()))
(qfitee <- qgcomp.emm.glm.ee(f=y ~ zfact + x1 + x2, emmvar="zfact",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat, q=10, degree=2, family=gaussian()))

```

---

qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot *EMM for Quantile g-computation for continuous, binary, and count outcomes under linearity/additivity*

---

## Description

This function fits a quantile g-computation model, allowing effect measure modification by a binary or continuous covariate. This allows testing of statistical interaction as well as estimation of stratum specific effects.

**Usage**

```
qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot(
  f,
  data,
  expnms = NULL,
  emmvar = NULL,
  q = 4,
  breaks = NULL,
  id = NULL,
  weights,
  alpha = 0.05,
  bayes = FALSE,
  errcheck = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

```
qgcomp.emm.noboot(
  f,
  data,
  expnms = NULL,
  emmvar = NULL,
  q = 4,
  breaks = NULL,
  id = NULL,
  weights,
  alpha = 0.05,
  bayes = FALSE,
  errcheck = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

f	R style formula
data	data frame
expnms	character vector of exposures of interest
emmvar	(character) name of effect measure modifier in dataset (if categorical, must be coded as a factor variable)
q	NULL or number of quantiles used to create quantile indicator variables representing the exposure variables. If NULL, then gcomp proceeds with untransformed version of exposures in the input datasets (useful if data are already transformed, or for performing standard g-computation)
breaks	(optional) NULL, or a list of (equal length) numeric vectors that characterize the minimum value of each category for which to break up the variables named in expnms. This is an alternative to using 'q' to define cutpoints.
id	(optional) NULL, or variable name indexing individual units of observation (only needed if analyzing data with multiple observations per id/cluster). Note

that `qgcomp.noboot` will not produce cluster-appropriate standard errors (this parameter is essentially ignored in `qgcomp.noboot`). `Qgcomp.boot` can be used for this, which will use bootstrap sampling of clusters/individuals to estimate cluster-appropriate standard errors via bootstrapping.

<code>weights</code>	"case weights" - passed to the "weight" argument of <code>glm</code> or <code>bayesglm</code>
<code>alpha</code>	alpha level for confidence limit calculation
<code>bayes</code>	use underlying Bayesian model (arm package defaults). Results in penalized parameter estimation that can help with very highly correlated exposures. Note: this does not lead to fully Bayesian inference in general, so results should be interpreted as frequentist.
<code>errcheck</code>	(logical, default=TRUE) include some basic error checking. Slightly faster if set to false (but be sure you understand risks)
<code>...</code>	arguments to <code>glm</code> (e.g. family)

### Value

a `qgcompfit` object, which contains information about the effect measure of interest (`psi`) and associated variance (`var.psi`), as well as information on the model fit (`fit`) and information on the weights/standardized coefficients in the positive (`pos.weights`) and negative (`neg.weights`) directions.

### See Also

[qgcomp.noboot](#)

### Examples

```
set.seed(50)
# linear model, binary modifier
dat <- data.frame(y=runif(50), x1=runif(50), x2=runif(50),
  z=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5), r=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5))
(qfit <- qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat, q=2, family=gaussian()))
# logistic model, continuous modifier
dat2 <- data.frame(y=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5), x1=runif(50), x2=runif(50),
  z=runif(50), r=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5))
(qfit2 <- qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat2, q=2, family=binomial()))
# get weights and stratum specific effects at specific value of Z
# (note that when Z=0, the effect is equal to psi1)
qgcompint::getstratweights(qfit2, emmval=0)
qgcompint::getstrateffects(qfit2, emmval=0)
qgcompint::getstratweights(qfit2, emmval=0.5)
qgcompint::getstrateffects(qfit2, emmval=0.5)
# linear model, categorical modifier
dat3 <- data.frame(y=runif(50), x1=runif(50), x2=runif(50),
  z=as.factor(sample(0:2, 50, replace=TRUE)), r=rbinom(50, 1, 0.5))
(qfit3 <- qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot(f=y ~ z + x1 + x2, emmvar="z",
  expnms = c('x1', 'x2'), data=dat3, q=2, family=gaussian()))
# get weights and stratum specific effects at each value of Z
```

```
# (note that when Z=0, the effect is equal to psi1)
qgcompint::getstratweights(qfit3, emmval=0)
qgcompint::getstrateffects(qfit3, emmval=0)
qgcompint::getstratweights(qfit3, emmval=1)
qgcompint::getstrateffects(qfit3, emmval=1)
qgcompint::getstratweights(qfit3, emmval=2)
qgcompint::getstrateffects(qfit3, emmval=2)
```

---

simdata\_quantized\_emm *Simulate quantized exposures for testing methods*

---

## Description

Simulate quantized exposures for testing methods

## Usage

```
simdata_quantized_emm(
  outcometype = c("continuous", "logistic", "survival"),
  n = 100,
  corr = NULL,
  b0 = 0,
  mainterms = c(1, 0, 0, 0),
  prodterms = c(1, 0, 0, 0),
  ztype = "binary",
  q = 4,
  yscale = 1,
  shape0 = 3,
  scale0 = 5,
  censtime = 4,
  ncheck = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

## Arguments

outcometype	Character variable that is one of c("continuous", "logistic", "survival"). Selects what type of outcome should be simulated (or how). continuous = normal, continuous outcome, logistic= binary outcome from logistic model, survival = right censored survival outcome from Weibull model.
n	Sample size
corr	NULL, or vector of correlations between the first exposure and subsequent exposures (if length(corr) < (length(coef)-1), then this will be backfilled with zeros)
b0	(continuous, binary outcomes) model intercept
mainterms	beta coefficients for X in the outcome model at referent (0) level of interacting variable

prodterms	product term coefficients for interacting variable
ztype	type of interacting variable: "continuous", "binary", "categorical"
q	Number of levels or "quanta" of each exposure
yscale	(continuous outcomes) error scale (residual error) for normally distributed outcomes
shape0	(survival outcomes) baseline shape of weibull distribution <a href="#">rweibull</a>
scale0	(survival outcomes) baseline scale of weibull distribution <a href="#">rweibull</a>
censtime	(survival outcomes) administrative censoring time
ncheck	(logical, default=TRUE) adjust sample size if needed so that exposures are exactly evenly distributed (so that <code>qgcomp::quantize(exposure) = exposure</code> )
...	unused

### Details

Simulate continuous (normally distributed errors), binary (logistic function), or event-time outcomes as a linear function

### Value

a data frame

### See Also

[qgcomp.boot](#), and [qgcomp.noboot](#)

### Examples

```
set.seed(50)
qdat = simdata_quantized_emm(
  outcomtype="continuous",
  n=10000, corr=c(.9, .3, 0, 0), mainterms=c(1, 1, 0, 0), prodterms=c(1, 1, 0, 0),
  q = 8
)
cor(qdat)
qdat = simdata_quantized_emm(
  outcomtype="continuous",
  n=10000, corr=c(-.9, .3, 0, 0), mainterms=c(1, 2, 0, 0), prodterms=c(1, 1, 0, 0),
  q = 4
)
cor(qdat)
table(qdat$x1)
qgcomp.emm.glm.noboot(y~x1+x2+x3+x4, expnms = c("x1", "x2", "x3", "x4"), emmvar = "z", data=qdat)
```

# Index

## \* variance mixtures

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