

Package ‘BiVariAn’

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Type Package

Title Bivariate Automatic Analysis

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Description Simplify bivariate and regression analyses by automating result generation, including summary tables, statistical tests, and customizable graphs. It supports tests for continuous and dichotomous data, as well as stepwise regression for linear, logistic, and Firth penalized logistic models. While not a substitute for tailored analysis, 'BiVariAn' accelerates workflows and is expanding features like multilingual interpretations of results. The methods for selecting significant statistical tests, as well as the predictor selection in prediction functions, can be referenced in the works of Marc Kery (2003) <doi:10.1890/0012-9623(2003)84[92:NORDIG]2.0.CO;2> and Rainer Puhr (2017) <doi:10.1002/sim.7273>.

License GPL (>= 3)

URL <https://github.com/AndresFloresG/BiVariAn>

BugReports <https://github.com/AndresFloresG/BiVariAn/issues>

Imports car, DescTools, dplyr, epitools, fastDummies, ggplot2, ggprism, glue, lifecycle, logistf, magrittr, rlang, rrtable, scales, stats, systemfonts, table1, tidyr, utils

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auto_bar_categ	<i>Automatic generation of barplot with percentages</i>
----------------	---

Description

Automatically generates barplot stratified by group variables with or without percentages.

Usage

```
auto_bar_categ(
  data,
  groupvar = NULL,
  bar_args = NULL,
  theme_func = theme_serene,
  lang_labs = NULL,
  showpercent = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

data	Name of the dataframe
groupvar	Name of the grouping variable. Grouping variable will be used in "fill" for aesthetics argument in the creation of each ggplot object. If not provided, the function take each variable as grouping and does not display the "fill" legend.
bar_args	List of arguments to be passed to "geom_bar". If NULL, the function uses default arguments such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • position = "dodge" • colour = "black" • linewidth = 0.9 • alpha = 0.5
theme_func	Theme of the generated plots. Must be the name of the function without parenthesis. Use for example: theme_minimal instead of theme_minimal()
lang_labs	Language of displayed labels. If null, default is spanish.
showpercent	Logical attribute to indicate if the graph should include percentages

Value

Returns a list containing all barplots as ggplot object. Can be accessed via \$ operator

Examples

```
data<-data.frame(categ = rep(letters[1:2], 10),
var1 = rep(LETTERS[4:5], 10),
var2 = rep(LETTERS[6:7], 10),
var3 = rep(LETTERS[8:9], 10),
var4 = rep(LETTERS[10:11], 10))

data$categ <- as.factor(data$categ)
data$var1 <- as.factor(data$var1)
data$var2 <- as.factor(data$var2)
data$var3 <- as.factor(data$var3)
data$var4 <- as.factor(data$var4)

barplot_list<-auto_bar_categ(data = data, groupvar = "categ", lang_labs = "EN")

barplot_list$var1
```

```
# Example using `groupvar` argument as `NULL`
auto_bar_categ(data = data)$var2
```

auto_bar_cont	<i>Automatic barplot of continuous variables</i>
---------------	--

Description

Generates bar plots of continuous variables based on numerical variables from a data frame. Internally, the function creates a tibble to summarize the data from each variable.

Usage

```
auto_bar_cont(
  data,
  groupvar,
  err_bar_show = TRUE,
  err_bar = c("sd", "se"),
  col_args = list(),
  lang_labs = c("EN", "SPA"),
  theme_func = theme_serene
)
```

Arguments

data	Name of the dataframe
groupvar	Grouping variable
err_bar_show	Logical indicator. Default TRUE show error bars in columns. Default is TRUE
err_bar	Statistic to be shown as error bar. Can be "sd" for standard deviation or "se" for standard error. Default is "se".
col_args	Arguments to be passed to geom_col inside the function. Default arguments are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fill="grey" • color = "black" • alpha = 0.8
lang_labs	Language of the resulting plots. Can be "EN" for english or "SPA" for spanish. Default is "SPA"
theme_func	Theme of the generated plots. Must be the name of the function without parenthesis. Use for example: theme_minimal instead of theme_minimal()

Value

Returns a list containing barplots as ggplot2 objects. Objects can be accessed via \$ operator.

Examples

```

data <- data.frame(group = rep(letters[1:2], 30),
var1 = rnorm(30, mean = 15, sd = 5),
var2 = rnorm(30, mean = 20, sd = 2),
var3 = rnorm(30, mean = 10, sd = 1),
var4 = rnorm(30, mean = 5, sd =2))

data$group<-as.factor(data$group)

# Create a list containing all the plots
barcontplots<-auto_bar_cont(data = data, groupvar = 'group', err_bar = "se", lang_labs = 'EN')

# call to show all stored plots
barcontplots

# call to show one individual plots
barcontplots$var1

```

auto_bp_cont

auto_bp_cont

Description

Automatically generates boxplot plots of continuous variables from a database and a grouping variable. The names of the variables are set to the names defined in the database. As a result, graphs generated with the default theme "theme_serene" will be obtained. In this function, the user must define each variable label with "label" function from "table1" package.

Usage

```

auto_bp_cont(
  data,
  groupvar,
  boxplot_args = list(),
  theme_func = theme_serene,
  lang_labs = c("EN", "SPA")
)

```

Arguments

data	Name of the dataframe
groupvar	Name of the grouping variable
boxplot_args	List of arguments to be passed to "geom_bar"
theme_func	Theme to display plots. Default is "theme_serene"
lang_labs	Language of the resulting plots. Can be "EN" for english or "SPA" for spanish. Default is "SPA"

Value

A list containing ggplot2 objects with generated plots. Each element can be accessed by using \$ operator.

Author(s)

JMCR

Examples

```
data <- data.frame(group = rep(letters[1:2], 30),
  var1 = rnorm(30, mean = 15, sd = 5),
  var2 = rnorm(30, mean = 20, sd = 2),
  var3 = rnorm(30, mean = 10, sd = 1),
  var4 = rnorm(30, mean = 5, sd = 2))

data$group <- as.factor(data$group)

# Create a list containing all the plots
boxplots <- auto_bp_cont(data = data, groupvar = 'group', lang_labs = 'EN')

# call to show all stored plots
boxplots

# call to show one individual plots
boxplots$var1
```

auto_corr_cont

Generates automatic scatterplot with correlation plot

Description

Automatically generates correlation plots of continuous variables from a database and a reference variable. The names of the variables are set to the names defined in the database. As a result, graphs generated with the default theme "theme_serene" will be obtained. In this function, the user must define each variable label with "label" function from "table1" package

Usage

```
auto_corr_cont(
  data,
  referencevar = NULL,
  point_args = list(),
  smooth_args = list(),
  theme_func = theme_serene,
  lang_labs = c("EN", "SPA")
)
```

Arguments

data	Dataframe from which variables will be extracted
referencevar	Reference variable. Must be continuous variable as string (quoted)
point_args	List containing extra arguments to be passed to geom_point function. If no specified, only "stat="identity"" will be passed
smooth_args	List containing extra arguments to be passed to geom_smooth function. If no specified, only "method="lm"" will be passed
theme_func	Theme to display plots. Default is "theme_serene"
lang_labs	Language to display title lab. Default is Spanish.

Value

Returns a list containing barplots as ggplot2 objects. Objects can be accessed via \$ operator.

Author(s)

JMCR

Examples

```
data <- data.frame(group = rep(letters[1:2], 30),
var1 = rnorm(30, mean = 15, sd = 5),
var2 = rnorm(30, mean = 20, sd = 2),
var3 = rnorm(30, mean = 10, sd = 1),
var4 = rnorm(30, mean = 5, sd =2))

cont_corrplot <- auto_corr_cont(data = data, referencevar = "var1", lang_labs = "EN")

# Call to show all stored plots
cont_corrplot

# Call to show one individual plot
cont_corrplot$var2
```

auto_dens_cont

auto_dens_cont

Description

#' Automatically generates density plots of continuous variables from a database. The names of the variables are set to the names defined in the database. As a result, graphs generated with the default theme "theme_serene" will be obtained. In this function, the user must define each variable label with "label" function from "table1" package.

Usage

```

auto_dens_cont(
  data,
  s_mean = TRUE,
  s_median = TRUE,
  mean_line_args = list(),
  median_line_args = list(),
  densplot_args = list(),
  theme_func = theme_serene,
  lang_labs = c("EN", "SPA")
)

```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Name of the dataframe
<code>s_mean</code>	Show mean. Logical operator to indicate if the mean should be plotted. Default is TRUE
<code>s_median</code>	Show median. Logical operator to indicate if the median should be plotted. Default is TRUE
<code>mean_line_args</code>	Arguments to be passed to <code>geom_vline()</code> of plotted median line when <code>s_mean = TRUE</code> . Default arguments are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>color = "red"</code> • <code>linetype="solid"</code> • <code>linewidth = 1</code>
<code>median_line_args</code>	Arguments to be passed to <code>geom_vline()</code> of plotted median line when <code>s_median = TRUE</code> . Default arguments are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>color = "blue"</code> • <code>linetype = "dotted"</code> • <code>linewidth = 1</code>
<code>densplot_args</code>	List of arguments to be passed to "geom_density"
<code>theme_func</code>	Theme to display plots. Default is "theme_serene"
<code>lang_labs</code>	Language of the resulting plots. Can be "EN" for english or "SPA" for spanish. Default is "SPA"

Value

Returns a list containing the generated density plots

Author(s)

JMCR

Examples

```

data <- data.frame(group = rep(letters[1:2], 30),
var1 = rnorm(30, mean = 15, sd = 5),
var2 = rnorm(30, mean = 20, sd = 2),
var3 = rnorm(30, mean = 10, sd = 1),
var4 = rnorm(30, mean = 5, sd =2))

data$group<-as.factor(data$group)

densityplots <- auto_dens_cont(data = data)

densityplots

densityplots$var1

```

auto_pie_categ	<i>Automatic generation of pieplots</i>
----------------	---

Description

Generates pie plots based on categorical variables of a data frame.

Usage

```

auto_pie_categ(
  data,
  pie_bar_args = list(),
  theme_func = theme_serene_void,
  lang_labs = c("EN", "SPA"),
  statistics = TRUE,
  stat_lab = c("percent", "freq"),
  fill_grey = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

data	Name of the dataframe
pie_bar_args	List of arguments to be passed to "geom_bar"
theme_func	Theme of the generated plots. Default is "theme_serene_void"
lang_labs	Language of displayed labels. If null, default is spanish.
statistics	Logical attribute to indicate if summary statistic parameters are shown.
stat_lab	Statistics to be shown. Can choose if you want to show percentages or frequencies.
fill_grey	Logical indicator to choose if the generated pie plots must be grey. Default is TRUE.

Value

Returns a list containing barplots as ggplot2 objects. Objects can be accessed via \$ operator.

Examples

```
data <- data.frame(categ = rep(c("Categ1", "Categ2"), 25),
  var1 = rbinom(50, 2, prob = 0.3),
  var2 = rbinom(50, 2, prob = 0.8),
  var3 = rbinom(50, 2, prob = 0.7))
data$categ <- as.factor(data$categ)
data$var1 <- as.factor(data$var1)
data$var2 <- as.factor(data$var2)
data$var3 <- as.factor(data$var3)

pieplot_list <- auto_pie_categ(data = data)

# Call for all listed plots
pieplot_list

# Call for one specific plot
pieplot_list$var1
```

auto_shapiro_raw	<i>Automatic Shapiro-Wilk test table</i>
------------------	--

Description

Generates a HTML table of raw data from a numerical variables of a dataframe.

Usage

```
auto_shapiro_raw(data, flextableformat = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame from which variables will be extracted.
flextableformat	Logical operator to indicate the output desired. Default is TRUE. When FALSE, function will return a dataframe format.

Value

Flextable or dataframe with shapiro wilks results.

Author(s)

JAFG

Examples

```
auto_shapiro_raw(iris)
```

auto_viol_cont	<i>auto_viol_cont</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

Automatically generates violinplots of continuous variables from a database and a grouping variable. The names of the variables are set to the names defined in the database. As a result, graphs generated with the default theme "theme_serene" will be obtained. In this function it is not possible to use labels for the variables, use "auto_viol_cont_wlabels" instead.

Usage

```
auto_viol_cont(  
  data,  
  groupvar,  
  violinplot_args = list(),  
  theme_func = theme_serene,  
  lang_labs = c("EN", "SPA")  
)
```

Arguments

data	Name of the dataframe
groupvar	Name of the grouping variable
violinplot_args	List of arguments to be passed to "geom_violin"
theme_func	Theme to display plots. Default is "theme_serene"
lang_labs	Language of the resulting plots. Can be "EN" for english or "SPA" for spanish. Default is "SPA".

Value

Returns a list containing barplots as ggplot2 objects. Objects can be accessed via \$ operator.

Author(s)

JMCR

Examples

```

data <- data.frame(group = rep(letters[1:2], 30),
var1 = rnorm(30, mean = 15, sd = 5),
var2 = rnorm(30, mean = 20, sd = 2),
var3 = rnorm(30, mean = 10, sd = 1),
var4 = rnorm(30, mean = 5, sd =2))

data$group<-as.factor(data$group)

# Create a list containing all the plots
violinplots<-auto_viol_cont(data = data, groupvar = 'group', lang_labs = 'EN')

# call to show all stored plots
violinplots

# call to show one individual plots
violinplots$var1

```

continuous_2g

Bivariate analysis for 2 groups

Description

Automatic test for continuous variables for 2 groups. Variable names can be assigned using `table1::label()` function.

Usage

```

continuous_2g(
  data,
  groupvar,
  ttest_args = list(),
  wilcox_args = list(),
  flextableformat = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data frame from which variables will be extracted.
<code>groupvar</code>	Grouping variable as character. Must have exactly 2 levels.
<code>ttest_args</code>	Arguments to be passed to <code>t.test()</code> function.
<code>wilcox_args</code>	Arguments to be passed to <code>wilcox.test()</code> function.
<code>flextableformat</code>	Logical operator to indicate the output desired. Default is TRUE. When FALSE, function will return a dataframe format.

Value

Returns a dataframe or flextable of 2 groups 2 sided Mann Whitney's U or T test, along with Shapiro-Wilk's p values and Levene's p value.

Examples

```
df <- mtcars
df$am <- as.factor(df$am)
continuous_2g(data = df,
groupvar = "am",
flextableformat = FALSE)

# Set names to variables
if(requireNamespace("table1")){
table1::label(df$mpg) <- "Miles per gallon"
table1::label(df$cyl) <- "Number of cylinders"
table1::label(df$disp) <- "Displacement"
table1::label(df$hp) <- "Gross horsepower"
table1::label(df$drat) <- "Rear axle ratio"

continuous_2g(data = df, groupvar = "am", flextableformat = FALSE)
}
```

continuous_2g_pair *Bivariate analysis for 2 groups for paired data*

Description

Automatic paired test for continuous variables for 2 groups. Variable names can be assigned using `table1::label()` function.

Usage

```
continuous_2g_pair(
  data,
  groupvar,
  ttest_args = list(),
  wilcox_args = list(),
  flextableformat = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data frame from which variables will be extracted.
<code>groupvar</code>	Grouping variable. Must have exactly 2 levels.
<code>ttest_args</code>	Arguments to be passed to <code>t.test()</code> function.
<code>wilcox_args</code>	Arguments to be passed to <code>wilcox.test()</code> function.

flextableformat

Logical operator to indicate the output desired. Default is TRUE. When FALSE, function will return a dataframe format.

Value

A dataframe or flextable with containing p values for paired tests along with statistics for normality and homocedasticity.

Examples

```
data <- data.frame(group = rep(letters[1:2], 30),
  var1 = rnorm(60, mean = 15, sd = 5),
  var2 = rnorm(60, mean = 20, sd = 2),
  var3 = rnorm(60, mean = 10, sd = 1),
  var4 = rnorm(60, mean = 5, sd = 2))
data$group <- as.factor(data$group)

continuous_2g_pair(data = data, groupvar = "group")

# Set names to variables
if(requireNamespace("table1")){
  table1::label(data$var1) <- "Variable 1"
  table1::label(data$var2) <- "Variable 2"
  table1::label(data$var3) <- "Variable 3"
  table1::label(data$var4) <- "Variable 4"

  continuous_2g_pair(data = data, groupvar = "group", flextableformat = FALSE)
}
```

continuous_corr_test *Bivariate analysis for correlation tests*

Description

Automatic correlation analyses for continuous variables with one variable as reference. Variable names can be assigned using `table1::label()` function.

Usage

```
continuous_corr_test(
  data,
  referencevar,
  alternative = NULL,
  flextableformat = TRUE,
  corr_test = c("all", "pearson", "spearman", "kendall")
)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame from which variables will be extracted.
referencevar	Reference variable. Must be a continuous variable.
alternative	Alternative for cor.test. Must be either "two.sided", "geater" or "less"
flextableformat	Logical operator to indicate the output desired. Default is TRUE. When FALSE, function will return a dataframe format. Because the function calculates different statistics for each correlation (specially in kendall correlation test), it may take some time to run. You can select individual variables using the pipe operator and the select function to run correlations only on the selected variables.
corr_test	Correlation test to be performed

Value

A dataframe or flextable containing pvalues for correlation tests along with the normality and homocedasticity tests p values

Examples

```
# example code

data <- data.frame(group = rep(letters[1:2], 15),
var1 = rnorm(30, mean = 15, sd = 5),
var2 = rnorm(30, mean = 20, sd = 2),
var3 = rnorm(30, mean = 10, sd = 1),
var4 = rnorm(30, mean = 5, sd =2))

data$group<-as.factor(data$group)

continuous_corr_test(data = data, referencevar = "var1", flextableformat = FALSE)

# Set names to variables
if(requireNamespace("table1")){
table1::label(data$var2) <- "Variable 2"
table1::label(data$var3) <- "Variable 3"
table1::label(data$var4) <- "Variable 4"

continuous_corr_test(data = data, referencevar = "var1", flextableformat = FALSE)
}

# Example performing correlation test for only one variable
if(requireNamespace("dplyr")){
library(dplyr)
continuous_corr_test(data = data %>% select("var1","var2"),
referencevar = "var1", flextableformat = FALSE, corr_test = "pearson")
}

# Example performing only pearson correlation test
continuous_corr_test(data = data, referencevar = "var1",
flextableformat = FALSE, corr_test = "pearson")
```

continuous_multg	<i>Bivariate analysis for more than 2 groups</i>
------------------	--

Description

Generates a HTML table of bivariate analysis for 2 groups.

Usage

```
continuous_multg(data, groupvar, flextableformat = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame from which variables will be extracted.
groupvar	Grouping variable. Must have exactly 2 levels.
flextableformat	Logical operator to indicate the output desired. Default is TRUE. When FALSE, function will return a dataframe format.

Value

A dataframe or flextable containing pvalues for each test along with the normality and homocedasticity tests p values. An extra column will be shown indicating the recommended significant test

Examples

```
data <- iris  
  
data$Species<-as.factor(data$Species)  
  
continuous_multg(data = data, groupvar = "Species", flextableformat = FALSE)
```

dichotomous_2k_2sid *Bivariate Chi squared and Fisher Test analysis for 2 categories.*

Description

Generates a HTML table of bivariate Chi squared and Fisher Test analysis for 2 categories. Display a table arranged dataframe with Chi squared statistic, minimum expected frequencies, Chi squared p value, Fisher Test p value, and Odds ratio with 95 confidence levels. Note that you must recode factors and level the database factors in order to compute exact p values. Variable names can be assigned using `table1::label()` function.

Usage

```
dichotomous_2k_2sid(data, referencevar, flextableformat = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data frame from which variables will be extracted
<code>referencevar</code>	Reference variable. Must have exactly 2 levels
<code>flextableformat</code>	Logical operator to indicate the output desired. Default is TRUE. When FALSE, function will return a dataframe format.

Value

Returns a dataframe or flextable containing statistical values for Chi squared tests or Fisher's test.

Author(s)

JAFG

Examples

```
# Not run

# Create a sample dataframe
df <- data.frame(
  has = c("Yes", "No", "Yes", "Yes", "No", "No", "Yes"),
  smoke = c("Yes", "No", "No", "Yes", "No", "Yes", "No"),
  gender = c("Male", "Female", "Male", "Female", "Female", "Male", "Male"))

df$has <- as.factor(df$has)
df$smoke <- as.factor(df$smoke)
df$gender <- as.factor(df$gender)

# Set a value as reference level
df$has <- relevel(df$has, ref= "Yes")
df$smoke <- relevel(df$smoke, ref= "Yes")
```

```
df$gender <- relevel(df$gender, ref= "Female")

# Apply function
dichotomous_2k_2sid(df, referencevar="has")
dichotomous_2k_2sid(df, referencevar="has", flextableformat = FALSE)

# Set names to variables
if(requireNamespace("table1")){
  table1::label(df$has) <- "Hypertension"
  table1::label(df$smoke) <- "Smoking Habits"
  table1::label(df$gender) <- "Gender"

  dichotomous_2k_2sid(df, referencevar="has", flextableformat = FALSE)
}
```

encode_factors

Encode character variables as factor automatically

Description

Encode character variables as factor automatically

Usage

```
encode_factors(  
  data,  
  encode = c("character", "integer"),  
  list_factors = NULL,  
  uselist = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

data	Dataframe to be encoded
encode	Column class to be encoded. Must be "character" or "integer"
list_factors	List of factors to be encoded
uselist	Logical operator to determine if use list of factors or not. If TRUE, list_factors argument must be provided.

Value

Converts listed columns to factors.

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(has = c("Yes", "No", "Yes", "Yes", "No", "No", "Yes"),
  smoke = c("Yes", "No", "No", "Yes", "No", "Yes", "No"),
  gender = c("Male", "Female", "Male", "Female", "Female", "Male", "Male"))

str(df)

df <- encode_factors(df, encode = "character")

str(df)
```

logistf_summary	<i>Summary method for logistf with no printable output</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Summary method for logistf models, currently this method is only used in [step_bw_firth](#) function.

Usage

```
logistf_summary(object, verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	logistf class object
verbose	logical. If TRUE, the output will be printed
...	Additional arguments

Value

An object class 'data.frame' showing coefficients and p_values.

References

Heinze G, Ploner M, Jiricka L, Steiner G. logistf: Firth's Bias-Reduced Logistic Regression. 2023. available on: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=logistf>

Examples

```
# Only use if you want a non-printable version of 'summary' for a logistfnp object.
if (requireNamespace("logistf")) {
  library(logistf)
  data <- mtcars
  data$am <- as.factor(data$am)

  regression_model <- logistf::logistf(am ~ mpg + cyl + disp, data = data)
```

```

    logistf_summary(regression_model)
}

```

ss_multreg

Sample Size Calculation for multiple regression analysis

Description

Calculates the recommended sample size for a multiple regression analysis.

Usage

```
ss_multreg(df, prop = NULL, logistic = FALSE, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

df	Degrees of freedom planned to be introduced
prop	Minimum prevalence of the expected event (Required if planned regression is a logistic regression)
logistic	Logical operator to indicate whether the planned regression analysis is a logistic regression or not.
verbose	Logical operator to indicate whether the results should be printed in console. Default is TRUE

Value

An object class `ss_multreg_obj` indicating the sample size calculation for a regression analysis.

References

Peduzzi P, Concato J, Kemper E, Holford TR, Feinstein AR. A simulation study of the number of events per variable in logistic regression analysis. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*. diciembre de 1996;49(12):1373–9.

Pierdant-Pérez M, Patiño-López MI, Flores-García JA, Jacques-García FA. Implementación de un curso virtual de lectura crítica en estudiantes de medicina durante la pandemia COVID-19. *Inv Ed Med*. el 1 de octubre de 2023;12(48):64–71.

Examples

```

# Lineal multiple regression with 4 degrees of freedom
ss_multreg(4, logistic = FALSE)

# Logistic multiple regression with 4 degrees of freedom
# and 60% of probability of the event

ss_multreg(4, prop = .6, logistic = TRUE)

```

step_bw_firth	<i>Stepwise backward for logistic Firth regression with automated dummy variables conversion (with forced terms)</i>
---------------	--

Description

Extension code to perform stepwise backward on a logistf model with categorical variables. Automatically transforms predictors that are factors into dummy variables.

Usage

```
step_bw_firth(
  reg_model,
  s_lower = "~1",
  s_upper = "all",
  trace = TRUE,
  steps = NULL,
  p_threshold = 0.05,
  data = NULL,
  forced = NULL
)
```

Arguments

reg_model	A logistf model object.
s_lower	Lower step. Not used; included for compatibility. Default = "~1".
s_upper	Upper step. Not used; included for compatibility. Default = "all".
trace	Logical. Print each step. Default TRUE.
steps	Maximum number of elimination steps. If NULL, set to number of predictors.
p_threshold	P-value threshold for elimination. Default = 0.05.
data	Data frame. If NULL, extracted from reg_model.
forced	Character vector of term names to always keep. Default NULL.

Value

An object of class "step_bw" with components:

- final_model: the fitted logistf model
- steps: a data.frame of each elimination step

References

- Heinze G, Ploner M, Jiricka L, Steiner G. logistf: Firth's Bias-Reduced Logistic Regression. 2023.
- Efroymson MA. Multiple regression analysis. In: Ralston A, Wilf HS, editors. Mathematical methods for digital computers. New York: Wiley; 1960.
- Ullmann T, Heinze G, Hafermann L, Schilhart-Wallisch C, Dunkler D, et al. (2024) Evaluating variable selection methods for multivariable regression models: A simulation study protocol. PLOS ONE 19(8): e0308543

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("logistf", quietly = TRUE)) {
  library(logistf)
  data <- mtcars
  data$am <- as.factor(data$am)
  regression_model <- logistf(am ~ mpg + cyl + disp, data = data)
  # Perform backward stepwise, forcing 'cyl' to remain
  stepwise <- step_bw_firth(
    regression_model,
    forced = c("cyl"),
    p_threshold = 0.05,
    trace = FALSE
  )
  final_model <- stepwise$final_model
  # Show steps and summary
  stepwise$steps
  summary(final_model)
}
```

step_bw_p	<i>Automatized stepwise backward for regression models (with forced terms)</i>
-----------	--

Description

Automatized stepwise backward for regression models (with forced terms)

Usage

```
step_bw_p(
  reg_model,
  s_lower = "~1",
  s_upper = "all",
  trace = TRUE,
  steps = NULL,
  p_threshold = 0.05,
  data = NULL,
```

```

    forced = NULL,
    ...
  )

```

Arguments

reg_model	Regression model. Must be a glm or lm object
s_lower	Lower step. Names of the variables to be included at the lower step. Default is "~1" (intercept only)
s_upper	Upper step. Names of the variables to be included at the upper step. Default is "all" (all predictors)
trace	Logical. Whether to print each step to the console. Default is TRUE.
steps	Maximum number of elimination steps. If NULL, set to number of predictors.
p_threshold	P-value threshold for elimination. Default is 0.05.
data	Data frame for stepwise. If NULL, extracted from reg_model.
forced	Character vector of predictor names to always keep. Default NULL.
...	Additional arguments passed to car::Anova().

Value

An object of class "step_bw" containing the final model and a data.frame of steps.

References

Efroymson MA. Multiple regression analysis. In: Ralston A, Wilf HS, editors. Mathematical methods for digital computers. New York: Wiley; 1960.

Examples

```

data(mtcars)
# Fit a linear model
regression_model <- lm(cyl ~ ., data = mtcars)
# Perform backward stepwise, forcing "wt" and "hp" to remain
stepwise <- step_bw_p(
  regression_model,
  forced = c("wt", "hp"),
  trace = FALSE
)
# Extract final model and view summary
final_model <- stepwise$final_model
summary(final_model)

```

theme_serene

Basic theme for Bivaran packages plots

Description

Basic theme for Bivaran packages plots

Usage

```
theme_serene(  
  base_size = 14,  
  base_family = "sans",  
  base_fontface = "plain",  
  base_line_size = base_size/14,  
  base_rect_size = base_size/14,  
  axis_text_angle = 0,  
  border = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

base_size	base font size, given in pts.
base_family	base font family
base_fontface	base font face
base_line_size	base line size
base_rect_size	base rect size
axis_text_angle	Axis text angle
border	Logical operator to indicate if the border should be printed

Value

Returns a list of classes "gg" and "theme"

Author(s)

Jhoselin Marian Castro-Rodriguez

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)  
data <- mtcars  
p1 <- ggplot(data, aes(displ, hp))+  
  geom_point()+  
  geom_smooth()
```



```
p1 + theme_serene()
```

theme_serene_void	<i>Void theme for Bivaran packages plots</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Basic theme for Bivaran packages plots

Usage

```
theme_serene_void(  
  base_size = 11,  
  base_family = "sans",  
  base_fontface = "plain",  
  base_line_size = base_size/22,  
  base_rect_size = base_size/2,  
  axis_text_angle = 0,  
  border = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

base_size	base font size, given in pts.
base_family	base font family
base_fontface	base font face
base_line_size	base line size
base_rect_size	base rect size
axis_text_angle	Axis text angle
border	Logical operator to indicate if the border should be printed

Value

Returns a list of classes "gg" and "theme"

Author(s)

Jhoselin Marian Castro-Rodriguez

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

data <- mtcars
p1 <- ggplot(data, aes(displacement, horsepower)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth()

p1 + theme_serene_void()
```

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