

# Package ‘bbl’

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**Title** Boltzmann Bayes Learner

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**Description** Supervised learning using Boltzmann Bayes model inference, which extends naive Bayes model to include interactions. Enables classification of data into multiple response groups based on a large number of discrete predictors that can take factor values of heterogeneous levels. Either pseudo-likelihood or mean field inference can be used with L2 regularization, cross-validation, and prediction on new data.  
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## R topics documented:

bbl . . . . .	2
bbl.fit . . . . .	4
crossVal . . . . .	5
fitted.bbl . . . . .	7
formula.bbl . . . . .	8
freq2raw . . . . .	8

logLik.bbl . . . . .	9
mcSample . . . . .	10
mleestimate . . . . .	10
model.frame.bbl . . . . .	12
nobs.bbl . . . . .	13
plot.bbl . . . . .	14
plot.cv.bbl . . . . .	14
predict.bbl . . . . .	15
predict.cv.bbl . . . . .	17
print.bbl . . . . .	17
print.cv.bbl . . . . .	18
print.summary.bbl . . . . .	18
randompar . . . . .	19
randomsamp . . . . .	20
readFasta . . . . .	20
removeConst . . . . .	21
residuals.bbl . . . . .	22
sample_xi . . . . .	23
summary.bbl . . . . .	24
weights.bbl . . . . .	25
<b>Index</b>	<b>26</b>

---

 bbl

*Boltzmann Bayes Learning Inference*


---

## Description

Main driver for bbl inference

## Usage

```

bbl(
  formula,
  data,
  weights,
  xlevels = NULL,
  verbose = 1,
  method = "pseudo",
  novarOk = FALSE,
  testNull = TRUE,
  prior.count = 1,
  ...
)

```

**Arguments**

formula	Formula for modeling
data	Data for fitting
weights	Vector of weights for each instance in data. Restricted to non-negative integer frequencies, recoding the number of times each row of data must be repeated. If NULL, assumed to be all 1. Fractional weights are not supported. Can be a named column in data
xlevels	List of factor levels for predictors. If NULL, will be inferred from data with factor levels ordered alphanumerically.
verbose	Output verbosity level. Will be send to down-stream function calls with one level lower
method	BB inference algorithm; pseudo-likelihood inference ('pseudo') or mean field ('mf')
novarOk	If TRUE, will proceed with predictors having only one level
testNull	Repeat the inference for the 'pooled' sample; i.e., under the null hypothesis of all rows in data belonging to a single group
prior.count	Prior count for computing single predictor and pairwise frequencies
...	Other parameters to <code>mleestimate</code> .

**Details**

Formula argument and data are used to tabulate xlevels unless explicitly given as list. Data are expected to be factors or integers. This function is a driver interpreting formula and calls `bbl.fit`. Will stop with error if any predictor has only one level unless `novarOk='TRUE'`. Use `removeConst` to remove the non-varying predictors before calling if this happens.

**Value**

A list of class `bbl` with the following elements:

coefficients	List of inferred coefficients with elements $h$ , $J$ , $h_0$ , and $J_0$ . The bias parameter $h$ is a list of length equal to <code>no.</code> of response groups, each of which is a list of the same structure as <code>xlevels</code> : length equal to <code>no.</code> of predictors, containing vectors of length equal to each predictor factor levels: $h_i^{(y)}(x)$ represented by <code>h[[y]][[i]][x]</code> . The interaction parameter $J$ is a list of lists of dimension $m \times m$ , where $m$ is the number of predictors. Each element is a matrix of dimension $L_i \times L_j$ , where $L_i$ and $L_j$ are numbers of factor levels in predictor $i$ and $j$ : $J_{ij}^{(y)}(x_1, x_2)$ represented by <code>J[[y]][[i]][[j]][x1,x2]</code> . All elements of lists are named. The pooled parameters $h_0$ and $J_0$ , if computed, are of one less dimension, omitting response group argument.
xlevels	List of vectors containing predictor levels.
terms	The terms of formula input.
groups	Vector of response groups.
groupname	Name of the response variable.

qJ	Matrix of logicals whose elements record whether formula includes interaction between the two predictors.
model	Model data frame derived from formula and data.
lkh	Log likelihood.
lz	Vector log partition function. Used in <a href="#">predict</a> .
weights	Vector of integral weights (frequencies).
call	Function call.
df	Degrees of freedom.

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**References**

doi: [10.18637/jss.v101.i05](https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v101.i05)

**Examples**

```
titanic <- as.data.frame(Titanic)
b <- bbl(Survived ~ (Class + Sex + Age)^2, data = titanic, weights = Freq)
b
```

---

bbl.fit

*bbl Inference with model matrix*

---

**Description**

Performs bbl inference using response vector and predictor matrix

**Usage**

```
bbl.fit(
  x,
  y,
  qJ = NULL,
  weights = NULL,
  xlevels = NULL,
  verbose = 1,
  method = "pseudo",
  prior.count = 1,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

x	Data frame of factors with each predictor in columns.
y	Vector of response variables.
qJ	Matrix of logicals indicating which predictor combinations are interacting.
weights	Vector of non-negative integer frequencies, recoding the number of times each row of data must be repeated. If NULL, assumed to be all 1. Fractional weights are not supported.
xlevels	List of factor levels for predictors. If NULL, will be inferred from data with factor levels ordered alphanumerically.
verbose	Verbosity level of output. Will be propagated to <code>mlestimate</code> with one level down.
method	<code>c('pseudo', 'mf')</code> ; inference method.
prior.count	Prior count for computing single predictor and pairwise frequencies
...	Other arguments to <code>mlestimate</code> .

**Details**

This function would normally be called by `bbl` rather than directly. Expects the predictor data `x` and response vector `y` instead of formula input to `bbl`.

**Value**

List of named components `h`, `J`, `lkh`, and `lz`; see `bbl` for information regarding these components.

**Examples**

```
titanic <- as.data.frame(Titanic)
freq <- titanic$Freq
x <- titanic[,1:3]
y <- titanic$Survived
b <- bbl.fit(x=x,y=y, weights=freq)
b
```

**Description**

Run multiple fittings of `bbl` model with training/validation division of data

**Usage**

```
crossVal(
  formula,
  data,
  weights,
  novarOk = FALSE,
  lambda = 1e-05,
  lambdah = 0,
  eps = 0.9,
  nfold = 5,
  method = "pseudo",
  use.auc = TRUE,
  verbose = 1,
  progress.bar = FALSE,
  storeOpt = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

formula	Formula for model. Note that intercept has no effect.
data	Data frame of data. Column names must match formula.
weights	Frequency vector of how many times each row of data must be repeated. If NULL, defaults to vector of 1s. Fractional values are not supported.
novarOk	Proceed even when there are predictors with only one factor level.
lambda	Vector of L2 penalizer values for method = 'pseudo'. Inferences will be repeated for each value. Restricted to non-negative values.
lambdah	L2 penalizer in method = 'pseudo' applied to parameter h. In contrast to lambda, only a single value is allowed.
eps	Vector of regularization parameters, $\epsilon \in [0, 1]$ , for method = 'mf'. Inference will be repeated for each value.
nfold	Number of folds for training/validation split.
method	c('pseudo', 'mf') for pseudo-likelihood maximization or mean field.
use.auc	Use AUC as the measure of prediction accuracy. Only works if response groups are binary. If FALSE, mean prediction group accuracy will be used as score.
verbose	Verbosity level. Downgraded when relayed into <a href="#">bbl</a> .
progress.bar	Display progress bar in <a href="#">predict</a> .
storeOpt	Store the optimal fitted object of class <a href="#">bbl</a> .
...	Other parameters to <a href="#">mlestimate</a> .

**Details**

The data slot of object is split into training and validation subsets of (nfold-1):1 ratio. The model is trained with the former and validated on the latter. Individual division/fold results are combined into validation result for all instances in the data set and prediction score is evaluated using the known response group identity.

**Value**

Object of class `cv.bbl` extending `bbl`, a list with extra components: `regstar`, Value of regularization parameter, `lambda` and `eps` for `method='pseudo'` and `method='mf'`, respectively, at which the accuracy score is maximized; `maxscore`, Value of maximum accuracy; `cvframe`, Data frame of regularization parameters and scores scanned. If use `.auc=TRUE`, also contains 95

**Examples**

```
set.seed(513)
m <- 5
n <- 100
predictors <- list()
for(i in 1:m) predictors[[i]] <- c('a','c','g','t')
names(predictors) <- paste0('v',1:m)
par <- list(randompar(predictors), randompar(predictors, h0=0.1, J0=0.1))
dat <- randomsamp(predictors, response=c('ctrl','case'), par=par, nsample=n)
cv <- crossVal(y ~ .^2, data=dat, method='mf', eps=seq(0.1,0.9,0.1))
cv
```

fitted.bbl

*Fitted Response Group Probabilities***Description**

Response group probabilities from BBL fit

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'bbl'
fitted(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

```
object      Object of class bbl.
...         Other arguments
```

**Details**

This method returns predicted response group probabilities of training data

**Value**

Matrix of response group probabilities with data points in rows and response groups in columns

**Examples**

```
titanic <- as.data.frame(Titanic)
fit <- bbl(Survived ~ Class + Sex + Age, data=titanic, weights=titanic$Freq)
```

---

formula.bbl	<i>Formula in BBL Fitting</i>
-------------	-------------------------------

---

**Description**

Returns the formula used in BBL fit

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'bbl'
formula(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	Object of class bbl
...	Other arguments

**Value**

Formula object

**Examples**

```
titanic <- as.data.frame(Titanic)
fit <- bbl(Survived ~ Class + Sex + Age, data=titanic, weights=titanic$Freq)
formula(fit)
```

---

freq2raw	<i>Convert Frequency Table into Raw Data</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

Data with unique rows and a frequency column is converted into data with duplicate rows.

**Usage**

```
freq2raw(data, freq)
```

**Arguments**

data	Data frame with factors in columns
freq	Vector of frequency of each row in data; can be a named column in data; if missing, the column Freq is looked for in data



**Details**

The output data frame can be used as input to [bbl](#).

**Value**

Data frame with one row per instances

**Examples**

```
Titanic
x <- as.data.frame(Titanic)
head(x)
titanic <- freq2raw(data=x[,1:3], freq=x$Freq)
head(titanic)
```

---

logLik.bbl

*Log likelihood for bbl object*

---

**Description**

Compute log likelihood from a fitted bbl object

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'bbl'
logLik(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	Object of class bbl
...	Other arguments to methods

**Details**

This method uses inferred parameters from calls to [bbl](#) and data to compute the log likelihood.

**Value**

An object of class `logLik`, the Log likelihood value and the attribute "df" (degrees of freedom), the number of parameters.

mcSample *Sample Predictor Distributions*

---

**Description**

Uses fitted BBL model to explore predictor distributions

**Usage**

```
mcSample(object, nsteps = 1000, verbose = 1, progress.bar = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

object	Object of class bbl
nsteps	Total number of MC steps
verbose	Verbosity level of output
progress.bar	Display progress bar

**Details**

After bbl fit, the resulting model is used by this function to sample predictor distributions in each response group and find the most likely predictor set using MCMC.

**Examples**

```
titanic <- as.data.frame(Titanic)
b <- bbl(Survived~., data=titanic[,1:4], weights=titanic$Freq)
pxy <- mcSample(b)
pxy
```

---

mleestimate *Maximum likelihood estimate*

---

**Description**

Perform inference of bias and interaction parameters for a single response group

**Usage**

```

mlestimate(
  xi,
  weights = NULL,
  qJ = NULL,
  method = "pseudo",
  L = NULL,
  lambda = 1e-05,
  lambdah = 0,
  symmetrize = TRUE,
  eps = 0.9,
  nprint = 100,
  itmax = 1e+05,
  tolerance = 1e-04,
  verbose = 1,
  prior.count = 1,
  naive = FALSE,
  lz.half = FALSE
)

```

**Arguments**

xi	Data matrix; expected to be numeric with elements ranging from zero to positive integral upper bound L-1.
weights	Frequency vector of number of times each row of xi is to be repeated. If NULL, defaults to 1. Expected to be non-negative integers.
qJ	Matrix of logicals indicating which predictor pairs are interacting. If NULL, all are allowed.
method	c('pseudo', 'mf') for pseudo-likelihood maximization or mean field inference.
L	Vector of number of factor levels in each predictor. If NULL, will be inferred from xi.
lambda	Vector of L2 regularization parameters for method = 'pseudo'. Applies to interaction parameters J.
lambdah	L2 parameters for h in 'pseudo'. If NULL, it is set equal to lambda. lambdah = 0 will free h from penalization.
symmetrize	Enforce the symmetry of interaction parameters by taking mean values of the matrix and its trace: $J_{ij}^{(y)}(x_1, x_2) = J_{ji}^{(y)}(x_2, x_1)$ .
eps	Vector of regularization parameters for mf. Must be within the range of $\epsilon \in [0, 1]$ .
nprint	Frequency of printing iteration progress under 'pseudo'.
itmax	Maximum number of iterations for 'pseudo'.
tolerance	Upper bound for fractional changes in pseudo-likelihood values before terminating iteration in 'pseudo'.

verbose	Verbosity level.
prior.count	Prior count for method = 'mf' to reduce numerical instability.
naive	Naive Bayes inference. Equivalent to method = 'mf' together with eps = 0.
lz.half	Divide interaction term in approximation to $\ln Z_{iy}$ in 'pseudo'.

### Details

Given numeric data matrix, either pseudo-likelihood of mean-field theory is used to find the maximum likelihood estimate of bias  $h$  and interaction  $J$  parameters. Normally called by `bbl` rather than directly.

### Value

List of inferred parameters  $h$  and  $J$ . See `bbl` for parameter structures.

### Examples

```
set.seed(535)
predictors <- list()
for(i in 1:5) predictors[[i]] <- c('a','c','g','t')
par <- randompar(predictors)
par
xi <- sample_xi(nsample=5000, predictors=predictors, h=par$h, J=par$J,
               code_out=TRUE)

head(xi)
ps <- mlestimate(xi=xi, method='pseudo', lambda=0)
ps$h
ps$J[[1]]
mf <- mlestimate(xi=xi, method='mf', eps=0.9)
plot(x=unlist(par$h), y=unlist(ps$h), xlab='True', ylab='Inferred')
segments(x0=-2, x1=2, y0=-2, y1=2, lty=2)
points(x=unlist(par$J), y=unlist(ps$J), col='red')
points(x=unlist(par$h), y=unlist(mf$h), col='blue')
points(x=unlist(par$J), y=unlist(mf$J), col='green')
```

---

model.frame.bbl

*Model Frame for BBL*

---

### Description

Returns the model frame used in BBL fit

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bbl'
model.frame(formula, ...)
```

**Arguments**

formula      Object of class bbl  
...            Other arguments

**Value**

Data frame used for fitting

**Examples**

```
titanic <- as.data.frame(Titanic)
fit <- bbl(Survived ~ Class + Sex + Age, data=titanic[,1:4], weights=titanic$Freq)
head(model.frame(fit))
```

---

nobs.bbl	<i>Number of Observations in BBL Fit</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

Returns the number of observations from a BBL fit

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'bbl'
nobs(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object        Object of class bbl  
...            Other arguments

**Value**

An integer of number of observations

**Examples**

```
titanic <- as.data.frame(Titanic)
fit <- bbl(Survived ~ Class + Sex + Age, data=titanic[,1:4], weights=titanic$Freq)
nobs(fit)
```

---

plot.bbl	<i>Plot bbl object</i>
----------	------------------------

---

### Description

Visualize bias and interaction parameters

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bbl'
plot(x, layout = NULL, hcol = NULL, Jcol = NULL, npal = 100, ...)
```

### Arguments

x	Object of class bbl
layout	Matrix of layouts for arrangement of linear and interaction parameters. If NULL, the top half will be used for linear parameter barplot and bottom half will be divided into interaction heatmaps for each response group.
hcol	Color for linear barplots. Grayscale if NULL.
Jcol	Color for interaction heatmaps. Default (NULL) is RdBu from RColorBrewer.
npal	Number of color scales.
...	Other graphical parameters for <a href="#">plot</a> .

### Details

This method displays a barplot of bias parameters and heatmaps (one per response group) of interaction parameters. All parameters are offset by the pooled values (single group inference) unless missing.

---

plot.cv.bbl	<i>Plot Cross-validation Outcome</i>
-------------	--------------------------------------

---

### Description

Plot cross-validation score as a function of regularization parameter

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'cv.bbl'
plot(
  x,
  type = "b",
  log = "x",
  pch = 21,
  bg = "white",
  xlab = NULL,
  ylab = NULL,
  las = 1,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

x	Object of class <code>cv.bbl</code> from a call to <a href="#">crossVal</a>
type	Symbol type in <a href="#">plot</a> , present here to set default.
log	Log scale argument to <a href="#">plot</a> .
pch	Symbol type code in <a href="#">par</a> .
bg	Symbol background color in <a href="#">par</a> .
xlab	X axis label
ylab	Y axis label
las	Orientation of axis labels in <a href="#">par</a> .
...	Other arguments to <a href="#">plot</a> .

**Details**

This function will plot accuracy score as a function of regularization parameter from a call to [crossVal](#).

---

predict.bbl

*Predict Response Group Using bbl Model*

---

**Description**

Make prediction of response group identity based on trained model

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'bbl'
predict(object, newdata, type = "link", verbose = 1, progress.bar = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	Object of class bbl containing trained model
newdata	Data frame of new data for which prediction is to be made. Columns must contain all of those in model@data. If column names are present, the columns will be matched based on them. Extra columns will be ignored. If column names are not provided, the columns should exactly match model@data predictor parts. If NULL, replaced by model@data (self-prediction).
type	Return value type. If 'link', the logit scale probabilities. If 'prob' the probability itself.
verbose	Verbosity level
progress.bar	Display progress of response group probability. Useful for large samples.
...	Other arguments to methods

**Details**

This method uses a new data set for predictors and trained bbl model parameters to compute posterior probabilities of response group identity.

**Value**

Data frame of predicted posterior probabilities with samples in rows and response groups in columns. The last column is the predicted response group with maximum probability.

**Examples**

```
set.seed(154)

m <- 5
L <- 3
n <- 1000

predictors <- list()
for(i in 1:m) predictors[[i]] <- seq(0,L-1)
names(predictors) <- paste0('v',1:m)
par <- list(randompar(predictors=predictors, dJ=0.5),
            randompar(predictors=predictors, h0=0.1, J0=0.1, dJ=0.5))
dat <- randomsamp(predictors=predictors, response=c('ctrl','case'), par=par,
                  nsample=n)
dat <- dat[sample(n),]
dtrain <- dat[seq(n/2),]
dtest <- dat[seq(n/2+1,n),]

model <- bbl(y ~ .^2, data=dtrain)
pred <- predict(model, newdata=dtest)
score <- mean(dtest$y==pred$yhat)
score

auc <- pROC::roc(response=dtest$y, predictor=pred$case, direction='<')$auc
auc
```



---

predict.cv.bbl                      *Predict using Cross-validation Object*

---

### Description

Use the optimal fitted model from cross-validation run to make prediction

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cv.bbl'
predict(object, ...)
```

### Arguments

object                      Object of class cv.bbl.  
 ...                          Other parameters to [predict.bbl](#).

### Details

This method will use the fitted model with maximum accuracy score returned by a call to [crossVal](#) to make prediction on new data

### Value

Data frame of prediction; see [predict.bbl](#).

---

print.bbl                          *Print Boltzmann Bayes Learning Fits*

---

### Description

This method displays model structure and first elements of coefficients

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bbl'
print(x, showcoeff = TRUE, maxcoeff = 3L, ...)
```

### Arguments

x                                An object of class bbl, usually dervied from a call to [bbl](#).  
 showcoeff                      Display first few fit coefficients  
 maxcoeff                        Maximum number of coefficients to display  
 ...                               Further arguments passed to or from other methods

**Details**

Displays the call to `bbl`, response variable and its levels, predictors and their levels, and the first few fit coefficients.

---

```
print.cv.bbl          Display Cross-validation Result
```

---

**Description**

Print cross-validation optimal result and data frame

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'cv.bbl'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	Object of class <code>cv.bbl</code>
<code>...</code>	Other arguments to methods

**Details**

This method prints `crossVal` object with the optimal regularization condition and maximum accuracy score on top and the entire score profile as a data frame below.

---

```
print.summary.bbl    Print Summary of Boltzmann Bayes Learning
```

---

**Description**

This method prints the summary of `bbl` object

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.bbl'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	Object of class <code>summary.bbl</code>
<code>...</code>	Other arguments to methods

**Details**

The naive Bayes summary of `summary.bbl` object is displayed.

---

randompar	<i>Generate Random Parameters</i>
-----------	-----------------------------------

---

### Description

Random values of bias and interaction parameters are generated using either uniform or normal distributions.

### Usage

```
randompar(predictors, distr = "unif", h0 = 0, dh = 1, J0 = 0, dJ = 1)
```

### Arguments

predictors	List of predictor factor levels. See <a href="#">bbl</a> .
distr	c('unif', 'norm') for uniform or normal distributions.
h0	Mean of bias parameters
dh	sd of bias if distr = 'unif'. If distr = 'norm', $h = [h_0 - dh, h_0 + dh]$ .
J0	Mean of interaction parameters.
dJ	sd of interactions if distr = 'unif'. If distr = 'norm', $J = [J_0 - dJ, J_0 + dJ]$ .

### Details

Input argument predictors is used to set up proper list structures of parameters.

### Value

List of parameters, h and J.

### Examples

```
set.seed(311)
predictors <- list()
for(i in 1:5) predictors[[i]] <- c('a', 'c')
par <- randompar(predictors=predictors)
par
```

---

randomsamp	<i>Generate Random Boltzmann Bayes Model Data</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

Predictor-response paired data are generated

**Usage**

```
randomsamp(predictors, response, prob = NULL, par, nsample = 100)
```

**Arguments**

predictors	List of vectors of predictor levels
response	Vector of response variables
prob	Vector of probabilities for sampling each response group
par	List of <a href="#">bbl</a> parameters for each response group; e.g., generated from calls to <a href="#">randompar</a> .
nsample	Sample size

**Details**

The argument `response` is used to set up all possible levels of response groups and likewise for predictors. The parameter argument `par` must have the appropriate structure consistent with `response` and `predictors`. This function is a wrapper calling [sample\\_xi](#) multiple times.

**Value**

Data frame of response and predictor variables.

---

readFasta	<i>Read FASTA File</i>
-----------	------------------------

---

**Description**

Read nucleotide sequence files in FASTA format

**Usage**

```
readFasta(file, rownames = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

file	File name of FASTA input.
rownames	Use the sequence annotation line in file (starts with '>') as the row names. Will fail if there are duplicate items.

**Details**

Sequence data in FASTA files are converted into data frame suitable as input to [bb1](#). If sequence lengths are different, instances longer than those already read will be truncated. Empty sequences are skipped.

**Value**

Data frame of each sequence in rows.

**Examples**

```
file <- tempfile('data')
write('>seq1', file)
write('atgcc', file, append=TRUE)
write('>seq2', file, append=TRUE)
write('gccaa', file, append=TRUE)
system(paste0('cat ',file))
x <- readFasta(file)
x
```

---

removeConst

*Remove Non-varying Predictors*

---

**Description**

Constant predictor is identified and removed

**Usage**

```
removeConst(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      Data frame containing discrete factor variables in each column

**Details**

Variables with only one factor level is removed from data. Intended for use before calling [bb1](#).

**Value**

Data frame omitting non-varying variables from x.

### Examples

```
set.seed(351)
nt <- c('a','c','g','t')
x <- data.frame(v1=sample(nt,size=50,replace=TRUE),
               v2=rep('a',50),v3=sample(nt,size=50,replace=TRUE))
y <- sample(c('case','ctrl'),size=50,replace=TRUE)
dat <- cbind(data.frame(y=y), x)
summary(dat)
dat <- removeConst(dat)
summary(dat)
```

---

residuals.bbl

*Residuals of BBL fit*

---

### Description

Binary-valued vector of fitted vs. true response group

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bbl'
residuals(object, ...)
```

### Arguments

object	Object of class bbl
...	Other arguments

### Details

Discrete response group identity for each data point is compared with the fitted group and 0 (discordant) or 1 (concordant) is returned

### Value

Vector binary values for each data point

### Examples

```
titanic <- as.data.frame(Titanic)
dat <- freq2raw(titanic[,1:4], freq=titanic$Freq)
fit <- bbl(Survived ~ .^2, data=dat)
x <- residuals(fit)
table(x)
```

---

 sample\_xi

*Generate Random Samples from Boltzmann Distribution*


---

### Description

Random samples are drawn from Boltzmann distribution

### Usage

```
sample_xi(nsample = 1, predictors = NULL, h, J, code_out = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

nsample	Sample size
predictors	List of predictor factor levels.
h	Bias parameter; see <a href="#">bbl</a> .
J	Interaction parameters; see <a href="#">bbl</a> .
code_out	Output in integer codes; $a_i = 0, \dots, L_i - 1$ . If FALSE, output in factors in predictors.

### Details

All possible factor states are enumerated exhaustively using input argument predictors. If the number of predictors  $m$  or the number of factor levels  $L_i$  for each predictor  $i$  are even moderately large ( $m \geq 10$  or  $L_i \geq 5$ ), this function will likely hang because the number of all possible states grows exponentially.

### Value

Data frame of samples in rows and predictors in columns.

### Examples

```
set.seed(512)
m <- 5
n <- 1000
predictors <- list()
for(i in 1:m) predictors[[i]] <- c('a','c','g','t')
par <- randompar(predictors)
xi <- sample_xi(nsample=n, predictors=predictors, h=par$h, J=par$J)
head(xi)
```

summary.bbl

*Naive Bayes Summary***Description**

Estimate significant of predictor-group association using naive Bayes model

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'bbl'
summary(object, prior.count = 0, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	Object of class bbl
prior.count	Prior count to be used for computing naive Bayes coefficients and test results. If 0, will produce NAs for factor levels without data points.
...	Other arguments to methods.

**Details**

This summary.bbl method gives a rough overview of associations within a bbl fit object via naive Bayes coefficients and test p-values. Note that naive Bayes results displayed ignore interactions even when interactions are present in the model being displayed. This feature is because simple analytic results exist for naive Bayes coefficients and test p-values. The likelihood ratio test is with respect to the null hypothesis that coefficients are identical for all response groups.

**Value**

Object of class summary.bbl extending bbl class; a list with extra components

h	List of bias coefficients of response groups under naive Bayes approximation
h0	Bias coefficients of pooled group under naive Bayes
chisqNaive	Vector of chi-square statistics for likelihood ratio test for each predictor
dfNaive	Vector of degrees of freedom for likelihood ratio test for each predictor
pvNaive	Vector p-values for each predictor



---

`weights.bbl`*Weights in BBL Fit*

---

**Description**

This method returns weights used in BBL fit.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'bbl'  
weights(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>object</code>	Object of class <code>bbl</code> .
<code>...</code>	Other arguments

**Details**

Note that weights are integral frequency values specifying repeat number of each instance in `bbl`. If no weights were used (default of 1s), `NULL` is returned.

**Value**

Vector of weights for each instance

# Index

`bb1`, 2, 5–7, 9, 12, 17–21, 23

`bb1.fit`, 4

`crossVal`, 5, 15, 17, 18

`fitted.bb1`, 7

`fitted.values` (`fitted.bb1`), 7

`formula.bb1`, 8

`freq2raw`, 8

`logLik.bb1`, 9

`mcSample`, 10

`mleestimate`, 3, 5, 6, 10

`model.frame.bb1`, 12

`nobs.bb1`, 13

`par`, 15, 20

`plot`, 14, 15

`plot.bb1`, 14

`plot.cv.bb1`, 14

`predict`, 4, 6

`predict.bb1`, 15, 17

`predict.cv.bb1`, 17

`print.bb1`, 17

`print.cv.bb1`, 18

`print.summary.bb1`, 18

`randompar`, 19, 20

`randomsamp`, 20

`readFasta`, 20

`removeConst`, 3, 21

`residuals.bb1`, 22

`sample_xi`, 20, 23

`summary.bb1`, 24

`weights.bb1`, 25