

Package ‘asremlPlus’

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Title Augments the Use of 'ASReML-R' and 'ASReML4-R' in Fitting Mixed Models

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Depends R (>= 2.10.0)

Imports dae, ggplot2, stats, methods, utils, reshape, plyr, stringr, RColorBrewer, grDevices, foreach, parallel, doParallel

Suggests testthat

Enhances asreml

SystemRequirements asreml-R 2.x

Description Assists in automating the testing of terms in mixed models when 'asreml' is used to fit the models. The content falls into the following natural groupings: (i) Data, (ii) Object manipulation functions, (iii) Model modification functions, (iv) Model testing functions, (v) Model diagnostics functions, (vi) Prediction production and presentation functions, (vii) Response transformation functions, and (viii) Miscellaneous functions. A history of the fitting of a sequence of models is kept in a data frame. Procedures are available for choosing models that conform to the hierarchy or marginality principle and for displaying predictions for significant terms in tables and graphs. The packages 'asreml' and 'asreml4' provide a computationally efficient algorithm for fitting mixed models using Residual Maximum Likelihood. They are commercial packages that can be purchased from 'VSNi' <<http://www.vsn.co.uk/>> as 'asreml-R', who will supply a zip file for local installation/updating.

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NeedsCompilation no

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Description

Assists in automating the testing of terms in mixed models when 'asreml' is used to fit the models. The content falls into the following natural groupings: (i) Data, (ii) Object manipulation functions, (iii) Model modification functions, (iv) Model testing functions, (v) Model diagnostics functions, (vi) Prediction production and presentation functions, (vii) Response transformation functions, and (viii) Miscellaneous functions. A history of the fitting of a sequence of models is kept in a data frame. Procedures are available for choosing models that conform to the hierarchy or marginality principle and for displaying predictions for significant terms in tables and graphs. The packages 'asreml' and 'asreml4' provide a computationally efficient algorithm for fitting mixed models using Residual Maximum Likelihood. They are commercial packages that can be purchased from 'VSNi' <<http://www.vsn.co.uk/>> as 'asreml-R', who will supply a zip file for local installation/updating.

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(i) Data

Wheat.dat	Data for an experiment to investigate 25 varieties of wheat.
WaterRunoff.dat	Data for an experiment to investigate the quality of water runoff over time

(ii) Object manipulation

as.alldiffs	Forms an object of S3-class 'alldiffs' that stores the predictions for a model fitted using asreml, along with statistics for all pairwise differences.
asrtests	Forms an object of S3-class 'asrtests' that stores (i) a fitted asreml object, (ii) a pseudo-anova table for the fixed and (iii) a history of changes and hypothesis testing used in obtaining the model.
facCombine.alldiffs	Combines several factors into one in the components of an alldiffs object.
print.alldiffs	Prints the values in an 'alldiffs' object in a nice format.
print.asrtests	Prints the values in an 'asrtests' object.
sort.alldiffs	Sorts the components of an 'alldiffs' object according to the predicted values associated with a factor.
subset.alldiffs	Subsets the components in an alldiffs object according to the supplied condition.

(iii) Model modification

changeTerms.asrtests	Adds and drops the specified sets of terms from one or both of the fixed or random model and/or replaces the residual (rcov) model with a new model.
newfit.asreml	Refits an asreml model with modified model formula using either a call to 'update.asreml' or a direct call to 'asreml'.
reparamSigDevn.asrtests	Reparameterizes each random (deviations) term involving 'devn.fac' to a fixed term and ensures

	that the same term, with 'trend.num' replacing 'devn.fac', is included if any other term with 'trend.num' is included in 'terms'.
<code>rmboundary.asrtests</code>	Removes any boundary or singular variance components from the fit stored in 'asreml.obj' and records their removal in a data.frame.
<code>setvarianceterms.call</code>	Allows the setting of bounds and initial values for terms in the 'random' and 'residual' arguments of an 'asreml' call.
(iv) Model testing	
<code>chooseModel.asrtests</code>	Determines the set of significant terms taking into account hierarchy or marginality relations and records the tests performed in a data.frame.
<code>infoCriteria.asreml</code>	Computes AIC and BIC for a model.
<code>recalcWaldTab.asrtests</code>	Recalculates the denDF, F.inc and P values for a table of Wald test statistics obtained using 'wald.asreml'.
<code>REMLRT.asreml</code>	Performs a REML ratio test.
<code>bootREMLRT.asreml</code>	Performs a REML ratio test using the parametric bootstrap.
<code>testranfix.asrtests</code>	Tests for a single fixed or random term in model fitted using 'asreml' and records the result in a data.frame.
<code>testresidual.asrtests</code>	Fits a new residual formula using 'asreml', tests whether the change is significant and records the result in a data.frame.
<code>testswapran.asrtests</code>	Tests, using a REMLRT, the significance of the difference between the current random model and one in which oldterms are dropped and newterms are added. The result is recorded in a data.frame.
(v) Model diagnostics and simulation	
<code>plotVariofaces</code>	Plots empirical variogram faces, including envelopes, from supplied residuals as described by Stefanova, Smith & Cullis (2009).
<code>variofaces.asreml</code>	Calculates and plots empirical variogram faces, including envelopes, as described by Stefanova, Smith & Cullis (2009).
<code>estimateV.asreml</code>	Forms the estimated variance, random or residual matrix for the observations from the variance parameter estimates.
<code>simulate.asreml</code>	Produce sets of simulated data from a multivariate normal distribution and save quantities related to the simulated data.
(vi) Prediction production and presentation	
<code>allDifferences.data.frame</code>	Using supplied predictions, forms all pairwise differences between a set of predictions, their standard errors and p-values for the differences.
<code>linTransform.alldiffs</code>	Calculates a linear transformation of the predictions stored in an alldiffs object.
<code>plotPredictions.data.frame</code>	Plots the predictions for a term, possibly with

<code>plotPvalues.alldiffs</code>	error bars. Plots the p-values in the p.differences components of an <code>alldiffs</code> object as a heat map.
<code>plotPvalues.data.frame</code>	Plots the p-values in <code>data.frame</code> as a heat map.
<code>predictPlus.asreml</code>	Forms the predictions and associated statistics for a term, using an <code>asreml</code> object and a <code>wald.tab</code> and taking into account that a numeric vector and a factor having parallel values may occur in the model. It stores the results in an object of class 'alldiffs' and may print the results. It can be when there are not parallel values.
<code>predictPresent.asreml</code>	Forms the predictions for each of one or more terms and presents them in tables and/or graphs.
<code>recalcLSD.alldiffs</code>	Adds or recalculates the LSD component of an <code>alldiffs</code> object.
<code>redoErrorIntervals.alldiffs</code>	Adds or replaces the error intervals stored in the prediction component of an <code>alldiffs</code> object.
<code>sort.alldiffs</code>	Sorts the components in an <code>alldiffs</code> object according to the predicted values associated with a factor.
<code>subset.alldiffs</code>	Subsets the components in an <code>alldiffs</code> object according to the supplied condition.
 (vii) Response transformation	
<code>angular</code>	Applies the angular transformation to proportions.
<code>angular.mod</code>	Applies the modified angular transformation to a vector of counts.
<code>powerTransform</code>	Performs a combination of a linear and a power transformation on a variable. The transformed variable is stored in the 'data.frame data'.
 (viii) Miscellaneous	
<code>num.recode</code>	Recodes the unique values of a vector using the values in a new vector.
<code>permute.square</code>	Permutes the rows and columns of a square matrix.
<code>permute.to.zero.lowertri</code>	Permutes a square matrix until all the lower triangular elements are zero.

The functions whose names end in 'asrtests', which are most of the model functions, utilize an `asrtests` object that stores: (i) the currently fitted model in `asreml.obj`, (ii) the table of test statistics for the fixed effects in `wald.tab`, and (iii) a data frame that contains a history of the changes made to the model in `test.summary`.

Author(s)

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References

Butler, D. G., Cullis, B. R., Gilmour, A. R., Gogel, B. J. and Thompson, R. (2017). *ASReml-R User Guide Version 4*. VSN International Ltd, <http://www.vsnl.co.uk/software/asreml/>.

Stefanova, K. T., Smith, A. B. & Cullis, B. R. (2009) Enhanced diagnostics for the spatial analysis of field trials. *Journal of Agricultural, Biological, and Environmental Statistics*, **14**, 392–410.

See Also

asreml

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Analyse wheat dat using asreml4 and asremlPlus
## Set up for analysis
library(dae)
library(asreml4)
library(asremlPlus)
## use ?Wheat.dat for data set details
data(Wheat.dat)

# Fit initial model
current.asr <- asreml(yield ~ Rep + WithinColPairs + Variety,
                    random = ~ Row + Column + units,
                    residual = ~ ar1(Row):ar1(Column),
                    data=Wheat.dat)
summary(current.asr)

# Load current fit into an asrtests object
current.asrt <- asrttests(current.asr, NULL, NULL)

# Check for and remove any boundary terms
current.asrt <- rmboundary(current.asrt)

# Check term for within Column pairs
current.asrt <- testranfix(current.asrt, "WithinColPairs", drop.fix.ns=TRUE)

# Test nugget term
current.asrt <- testranfix(current.asrt, "units", positive=TRUE)

# Test Row autocorrelation
current.asrt <- testresidual(current.asrt, "~ Row:ar1(Column)",
                            label="Row autocorrelation", simpler=TRUE)

# Test Col autocorrelation (depends on whether Row autocorrelation retained)
k <- match("Row autocorrelation", current.asrt$test.summary$terms)
p <- current.asrt$test.summary$p
{ if (p[k] <= 0.05)
  current.asrt <- testresidual(current.asrt, "~ ar1(Row):Column",
                              label="Col autocorrelation", simpler=TRUE,
                              update=FALSE)
  else
  current.asrt <- testresidual(current.asrt, "~ Row:Column",
                              label="Col autocorrelation", simpler=TRUE,
                              update=FALSE)
}
```

```

print(current.asrt)
info <- infoCriteria(current.asrt$asreml.obj)

# Get current fitted asreml object
current.asr <- current.asrt$asreml.obj
current.asr <- update(current.asr, aom=TRUE)

# Do residuals-versus-fitted values plot
plot(fitted(current.asr),residuals(current.asr))

#Produce variogram and variogram faces plot (Stefanaova et al, 2009)
plot.varioGram(varioGram(current.asr))
faces <- variofaces(current.asr, V=V, maxiter=50, units="addtores")

#Get Variety predictions, sorted in increasing order for the predicted values,
#and all pairwise prediction differences and p-values. Plot the latter.
Var.diffs <- predictPlus(classify = "Variety",
                        asreml.obj=current.asr,
                        error.intervals="halfLeast",
                        wald.tab=current.asrt$wald.tab,
                        tables = "predictions",
                        sortFactor = "Variety")
print(Var.diffs, which = c("differences", "p.differences"))
plotPvalues(Var.diffs)

## End(Not run)

```

```
allDifferences.data.frame
```

Using supplied predictions, forms all pairwise differences between a set of predictions, their standard errors and p-values for the differences.

Description

Uses predictions and standard errors of pairwise differences from an `alldiffs` object to form, for those components not already present, (i) a table of all pairwise differences of the predictions in an `alldiffs` object, (ii) the p-values of each pairwise difference, and (iii) the minimum, mean and maximum LSD values. Predictions that are aliased (or nonestimable) are removed from the predictions component of the `alldiffs` object and standard errors of differences involving them are removed from the `sed` component.

Also, the rows of predictions component are ordered so that they are in standard order for the variables in the `classify`. That is, the values of the last variable change with every row, those of the second-last variable only change after all the values of the last variable have been traversed; in general, the values of a variable are the same for all the combinations of the values to the variables to its right in the `classify`. In addition, if necessary, the order of the columns of the variables in the predictions component are changed to match their order in the `classify`. The `sortFactor` or `sortOrder` arguments can be used to order of the values for the `classify` variables, which is achieved using `sort.alldiffs`.

Each p-value is computed as the probability of a t-statistic as large as or larger than the absolute value of the observed difference divided by its standard error. The p-values are stored in the

p.differences component. The degrees of freedom of the t-distribution is the degrees of freedom stored in the tdf attribute of the alldiffs object. This t-distribution is also used in calculating the LSD statistics stored in the alldiffs object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
allDifferences(predictions, classify, vcov = NULL,
               differences = NULL, p.differences = NULL, sed = NULL,
               LSD = NULL, meanLSD.type = "overall", LSDby = NULL,
               backtransforms = NULL,
               response = NULL, response.title = NULL,
               term = NULL, tdf = NULL,
               x.num = NULL, x.fac = NULL,
               level.length = NA,
               pairwise = TRUE, alpha = 0.05,
               inestimable.rm = TRUE,
               sortFactor = NULL, sortWithinVals = NULL,
               sortOrder = NULL, decreasing = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| predictions | a data.frame containing the predicted values that is consistent with an object of class asremlPredict such as is stored in the pvals component of the prediction component of the value produced by predict.asreml. That is, in addition to variables classifying the predictions, it will include columns named predicted.value, standard.error and est.status; each row contains a single predicted value. It may also contain columns for the lower and upper confidence limits for the predictions. If LSD is not NULL then the mean LSD will be added as an attribute named meanLSD, it being calculated as the square root of the mean of the variances of pairwise differences. |
| classify | a character string giving the variables that define the margins of the multiway table that has been predicted. Multiway tables are specified by forming an interaction type term from the classifying variables, that is, separating the variable names with the : operator. |
| vcov | a matrix containing the variance matrix of the predictions; it is used in computing the variance of linear transformations of the predictions. |
| differences | a matrix containing all pairwise differences between the predictions; it should have the same number of rows and columns as there are rows in predictions. |
| p.differences | a matrix containing p-values for all pairwise differences between the predictions; each p-value is computed as the probability of a t-statistic as large as or larger than the observed difference divided by its standard error. The degrees of freedom of the t distribution for computing it are computed as the denominator degrees of freedom of the F value for the fixed term, if available; otherwise, the degrees of freedom stored in the attribute tdf are used; the matrix should be of the same size as that for differences. |
| sed | a matrix containing the standard errors of all pairwise differences between the predictions; they are used in computing the p-values. |
| LSD | a data.frame containing the mean, minimum and maximum LSD for determining the significance of pairwise differences, the mean LSD being calculated using the square root of the mean of the variances of pairwise differences. |

meanLSD.type	A character string determining whether the mean LSD stored is (i) the overall mean, based on the square root of the mean of the variances of all pairwise variances, (ii) the mean for each factor.combination of the factors specified by LSDby, which is based on the square root of the mean of the variances for all pairwise differences for each factor combination, or (iii) the per.prediction mean, based, for each prediction, on the square root of the mean of the variances for all pairwise differences involving that prediction.
LSDby	A character (vector) of factor names, being the names of the factors for each of whose levels combinations a mean LSD, minLSD and max LSD is stored in the LSD component of the alldiffs object when meanLSD.type is factor.combinatons.
backtransforms	a data.frame containing the backtransformed values of the predicted values that is consistent with an object of class asremlPredict such as is stored in the pvals component of the prediction component of the value produced by predict.asreml. That is, in addition to variables classifying the predictions, it will include columns named backtransformed.predictions and est.status; it may also contain columns for the lower and upper confidence limits; each row contains a single predicted value.
response	a character specifying the response variable for the predictions. It is stored as an attribute to the alldiffs object.
response.title	a character specifying the title for the response variable for the predictions. It is stored as an attribute to the alldiffs object.
term	a character string giving the variables that define the term that was fitted using asreml and that corresponds to classify. It is often the same as classify. It is stored as an attribute to the alldiffs object.
tdf	an integer specifying the degrees of freedom of the standard error. It is used as the degrees of freedom for the t-distribution on which p-values and confidence intervals are based. It is stored as an attribute to the alldiffs object.
x.num	A character string giving the name of the numeric covariate that corresponds to x.fac, is potentially included in terms in the fitted model and which corresponds to the x-axis variable. It should have the same number of unique values as the number of levels in x.fac.
x.fac	A character string giving the name of the factor that corresponds to x.num, is potentially included in terms in the fitted model and which corresponds to the x-axis variable. It should have the same number of levels as the number of unique values in x.num. The levels of x.fac must be in the order in which they are to be plotted - if they are dates, then they should be in the form yyymmdd, which can be achieved using as.Date. However, the levels can be non-numeric in nature, provided that x.num is also set.
level.length	The maximum number of characters from the the levels of factors to use in the row and column labels of the tables of pairwise differences and their p-values and standard errors.
pairwise	A logical indicating whether all pairwise differences of the predictions and their standard errors and p-values are to be computed and stored. If FALSE, the components differences and p.differences will be NULL in the returned alldiffs object.
alpha	The significance level for an LSD to compare a pair of predictions.
inestimable.rm	A logical indicating whether rows for predictions that are not estimable are to be removed from the components of the alldiffs object.

<code>sortFactor</code>	A character containing the name of the factor that indexes the set of predicted values that determines the sorting of the <code>alldiffs</code> components by <code>sort.alldiffs</code> . If NULL then sorting is not carried out. If there is more than one variable in the <code>classify</code> term then <code>sortFactor</code> is sorted for the predicted values within each combination of the values of the <code>sortWithin</code> variables: the <code>classify</code> variables, excluding the <code>sortFactor</code> . There should be only one predicted value for each unique value of <code>sortFactor</code> within each set defined by a combination of the values of the <code>sortWithin</code> variables.
<code>sortWithinVals</code>	A list with a component named for each factor and numeric that is a <code>classify</code> variable for the predictions, excluding <code>sortFactor</code> . Each component should contain a single value that is a value of the variable. The combination of this set of values will be used to define a subset of the predicted values whose order will define the order of <code>sortFactor</code> to be used for all combinations of the <code>sortWithinVals</code> variables. If <code>sortWithinVals</code> is NULL then the first value of each <code>sortWithin</code> variable in predictions component is used to define <code>sortWithinVals</code> . If there is only one variable in the <code>classify</code> then <code>sortWithinVals</code> is ignored.
<code>sortOrder</code>	A character vector whose length is the same as the number of levels for <code>sortFactor</code> in the predictions component of the <code>alldiffs</code> object. It specifies the desired order of the levels in the reordered components of the <code>alldiffs</code> object. The argument <code>sortWithinVals</code> is ignored. The following creates a <code>sortOrder</code> vector <code>levs</code> for factor <code>f</code> based on the values in <code>x</code> : <code>levs <- levels(f)[order(x)]</code> .
<code>decreasing</code>	A logical passed to <code>order</code> that determines whether the order for sorting the <code>alldiffs</code> components is for increasing or decreasing magnitude of the predicted values.
<code>...</code>	provision for passing arguments to functions called internally - not used at present.

Value

An `alldiffs` object that is a list with components `predictions` containing the predictions and their standard errors, `vcov` containing the variance matrix of the predictions, `differences` containing all pairwise differences between the predictions, `p.differences` containing p-values for all pairwise differences between the predictions, `sed` containing the standard errors of all pairwise differences between the predictions, and an `LSD` containing the mean, minimum and maximum LSDs.

The name of the response, the `response.title`, the term, the `classify`, `tdf`, `sortFactor` and the `sortOrder` will be set as attributes to the object. Note that the `classify` in an `alldiffs` object is based on the variables indexing the predictions, which may differ from the `classify` used to obtain the original predictions (for example, when the `alldiffs` object stores a linear transformation of predictions).

See [predictPlus.asreml](#) for more information.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[asremlPlus-package](#), [as.alldiffs](#), [sort.alldiffs](#), [subset.alldiffs](#), [print.alldiffs](#), [redoErrorIntervals.alldiffs](#), [recalcLSD.alldiffs](#), [plotPredictions.data.frame](#), [predictPlus.asreml](#), [predictPresent.asreml](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(Oats.dat)
m1.asr <- asreml(Yield ~ Nitrogen*Variety,
                random=~Blocks/Wplots,
                data=Oats.dat)
current.asrt <- asrtests(m1.asr)
Var.pred <- asreml:::predict.asreml(m1.asr, classify="Nitrogen:Variety",
                                   sed=TRUE)$predictions

wald.tab <- current.asrt$wald.tab
den.df <- wald.tab[match("Variety", rownames(wald.tab)), "denDF"]

## Order the Varieties in decreasing order for the values of the predictions
## in the first N level
Var.diffs <- allDifferences(predictions = Var.pred$pvals, classify = "Variety",
                           sed = Var.pred$sed, tdf = den.df,
                           sortFactor = "Variety", decreasing = TRUE)
print.alldiffs(Var.diffs, which="differences")

## Change the order of the factors in the alldiffs object and reorder components
Var.reord.diffs <- allDifferences(predictions = Var.pred$pvals,
                                 classify = "Variety:Nitrogen",
                                 sed = Var.pred$sed, tdf = den.df)
print.alldiffs(Var.diffs, which="predictions")

## End(Not run)
```

angular

*Applies the angular transformation to proportions.***Description**

Applies the angular transformation to numeric values. It is given by $\sin^{-1}(\sqrt{\text{proportions}})$

Usage

```
angular(proportions, n)
```

Arguments

proportions	The proportions.
n	The divisor(s) for each proportion

Value

A numeric.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[angular.mod](#), [powerTransform](#).

Examples

```
n <- 25
y <- rbinom(10, n, 0.5)
y <- c(y, 0, n)
p <- y/n
p.ang <- angular(p, n)
```

angular.mod

Applies the modified angular transformation to a vector of counts.

Description

Applies the angular transformation to a vector of counts. A modified transformation is used that is appropriate when $N < 50$ and the proportion is not between 0.3 and 0.7. The transformation is given by $\sin^{-1} \frac{\text{count} + 0.375}{n + 0.75} \arcsin(\text{sqrt}((\text{count} + 0.375) / (n + 0.75)))$.

Usage

```
angular.mod(count, n)
```

Arguments

count	The numeric vector of counts.
n	The number(s) of observations from which the count(s) were obtained.

Value

A numeric vector.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[angular](#), [powerTransform](#).

Examples

```
n <- 25
y <- rbinom(10, n, 0.5)
y <- c(y, 0, n)
p.ang.mod <- angular.mod(y, n)
```

as.alldiffs	<i>Forms an object of S3-class alldiffs that stores the predictions for a model fitted using asreml, along with supplied statistics for all pairwise differences.</i>
-------------	---

Description

Creates an object of S3-class alldiffs that consists of a list containing the following components: predictions, differences, p.differences, sed, LSD and backtransforms. Predictions must be supplied to the functions while the others will be set only if they are supplied; those not supplied are set to NULL. It also has attributes response, response.title, term, classify, tdf, sortFactor and sortOrder. which will be set to the values supplied or NULL if none are supplied.

Usage

```
as.alldiffs(predictions, vcov = NULL, differences = NULL,
             p.differences = NULL, sed = NULL, LSD = NULL,
             backtransforms = NULL,
             response = NULL, response.title = NULL,
             term = NULL, classify = NULL, tdf = NULL,
             sortFactor = NULL, sortOrder = NULL)
```

Arguments

predictions	a data.frame containing the predicted values that is consistent with an object of class asremlPredict such as is stored in the pvals component of the prediction component of the value produced by predict.asreml. That is, in addition to variables classifying the predictions, it will include columns named predicted.value, standard.error and est.status; each row contains a single predicted value. Note that the names standard.error and est.status have been changed to std.error and status in asreml4; if the new names are present in predictions, they will be returned to the previous names. It may also contain columns for the lower and upper confidence limits for the predictions. If LSD is not NULL then the mean LSD will be added as an attribute named meanLSD, it being calculated using the square root of the mean of the variances of pairwise differences.
differences	a matrix containing all pairwise differences between the predictions; it should have the same number of rows and columns as there are rows in predictions.
p.differences	a matrix containing p-values for all pairwise differences between the predictions; each p-value is computed as the probability of a t-statistic as large as or larger than the observed difference divided by its standard error. The degrees of freedom of the t distribution for computing it are computed as the denominator degrees of freedom of the F value for the fixed term, if available; otherwise, the degrees of freedom stored in the attribute tdf are used; the matrix should be of the same size as that for differences.
sed	a matrix containing the standard errors of all pairwise differences between the predictions; they are used in computing the p-values.
vcov	a matrix containing the variance matrix of the predictions; it is used in computing the variance of linear transformations of the predictions.

LSD	a <code>data.frame</code> containing the mean, minimum and maximum LSD for determining the significance of pairwise differences, the mean LSD being calculated using the square root of the mean of the variances of pairwise differences.
backtransforms	a <code>data.frame</code> containing the backtransformed values of the predicted values that is consistent with an object of class <code>asremlPredict</code> such as is stored in the <code>pvals</code> component of the prediction component of the value produced by <code>predict.asreml</code> . That is, in addition to variables classifying the predictions, it will include columns named <code>backtransformed.predictions</code> and <code>est.status</code> ; it may also contain columns for the lower and upper confidence limits; each row contains a single predicted value.
response	a character specifying the response variable for the predictions. It is stored as an attribute to the <code>alldiffs</code> object.
response.title	a character specifying the title for the response variable for the predictions. It is stored as an attribute to the <code>alldiffs</code> object.
term	a character string giving the variables that define the term that was fitted using <code>asreml</code> and that corresponds to <code>classify</code> . It is often the same as <code>classify</code> . It is stored as an attribute to the <code>alldiffs</code> object.
classify	a character string giving the variables that define the margins of the multiway table used in the prediction. Multiway tables are specified by forming an interaction type term from the classifying variables, that is, separating the variable names with the <code>:</code> operator. It is stored as an attribute to the <code>alldiffs</code> object.
tdf	an integer specifying the degrees of freedom of the standard error. It is used as the degrees of freedom for the t-distribution on which p-values and confidence intervals are based. It is stored as an attribute to the <code>alldiffs</code> object.
sortFactor	A character containing the name of the factor that indexes the set of predicted values that determined the sorting of the components.
sortOrder	A character vector that is the same length as the number of levels for <code>sortFactor</code> in the predictions component of the <code>alldiffs</code> object. It specifies the order of the levels in the reordered components of the <code>alldiffs</code> object. The following creates a <code>sortOrder</code> vector <code>levs</code> for factor <code>f</code> based on the values in <code>x</code> : <code>levs <- levels(f)[order(x)]</code> .

Value

An object of S3-class `alldiffs` that consists of a list containing the following components as described in the arguments above: `predictions`, `vcov`, `differences`, `p.differences`, `sed`, `LSD` and `backtransforms` and with attributes `names`, `class`, `response`, `response.title`, `term`, `classify`, `tdf`, `meanLSD`, `sortFactor` and `sortOrder`. The last two attributes are also set by `sort.alldiffs`.

The name of the response, the `response.title`, the `term`, the `classify`, `tdf`, `sortFactor` and the `sortOrder` will be set as attributes to the object. Note that the `classify` in an `alldiffs` object is based on the variables indexing the predictions, which may differ from the `classify` used to obtain the original predictions (for example, when the `alldiffs` object stores a linear transformation of predictions).

See [predictPlus.asreml](#) for more information.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[asremlPlus-package](#), [print.alldiffs](#), [sort.alldiffs](#), [subset.alldiffs](#), [allDifferences.data.frame](#), [redoErrorIntervals.alldiffs](#), [recalcLSD.alldiffs](#), [predictPlus.asreml](#), [plotPredictions.data.frame](#), [predictPresent.asreml](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
Var.pred <- predict(current.asr, classify="Variety", sed=TRUE)$predictions
wald.tab <- current.asrt$wald.tab
den.df <- wald.tab[match("Variety", rownames(wald.tab)), "denDF"]
Var.diffs <- as.alldiffs(predictions = Var.pred$pvals,
                        sed = Var.pred$sed,
                        tdf = den.df)

## End(Not run)
```

asremlPlus-deprecated *Deprecated Functions in the Package asremlPlus*

Description

These functions have been renamed and deprecated in asremlPlus:

1. `addrm.terms.asreml` and `addrm.terms.asrtests` -> [changeTerms.asrtests](#),
2. `alldiffs` -> [as.alldiffs](#),
3. `choose.model.asreml` and `choose.model.asrtests` -> [chooseModel.asrtests](#),
4. `info.crit` and `info.crit.asreml` -> [infoCriteria.asreml](#),
5. `newrcov.asrtests` -> [changeTerms.asrtests](#),
6. `plotvariofaces.asreml` -> [plotVariofaces.data.frame](#),
7. `power.transform` -> [powerTransform](#),
8. `predictiondiffs.asreml` -> [allDifferences.data.frame](#),
9. `predictionplot.asreml` -> [plotPredictions.data.frame](#),
10. `predictparallel.asreml` -> [predictPlus.asreml](#),
11. `pred.present.asreml` -> [predictPresent.asreml](#),
12. `recalc.wald.tab.asreml` and `recalc.wald.tab.asrtests` -> [recalcWaldTab.asrtests](#),
13. `reml.lrt` and `reml.lrt.asreml` -> [REMLRT.asreml](#),
14. `rmboundary.asreml` -> [rmboundary.asrtests](#),
15. `setvarianceterms.asreml` -> [setvarianceterms.call](#),
16. `sig.devn.reparam.asreml` and `sig.devn.reparam.asrtests` -> [reparamSigDevn.asrtests](#),
17. `testranfix.asreml` -> [testranfix.asrtests](#),
18. `testrcov.asreml` and `testrcov.asrtests` -> [testresidual.asrtests](#),
19. `testswapran.asreml` -> [testswapran.asrtests](#)

Usage

```

addrm.terms.asreml(...)
addrm.terms.asrtests(...)
alldiffs(...)
choose.model.asreml(...)
choose.model.asrtests(...)
info.crit(...)
info.crit.asreml(...)
newrcov.asrtests(...)
plotvariofaces.asreml(...)
power.transform(...)
predictiondiffs.asreml(...)
predictionplot.asreml(...)
predictparallel.asreml(...)
pred.present.asreml(...)
recalc.wald.tab.asreml(...)
recalc.wald.tab.asrtests(...)
reml.lrt(...)
reml.lrt.asreml(...)
## S3 method for class 'asreml'
rmboundary(...)
setvarianceterms.asreml(...)
sig.devn.reparam.asreml(...)
sig.devn.reparam.asrtests(...)
testranfix.asreml(...)
testrcov.asreml(...)
testrcov.asrtests(...)
## S3 method for class 'asreml'
testswapran(...)

```

Arguments

... absorbs arguments passed from the old functions of the style foo.bar().

Author(s)

Chris Brien

asremlPlusTips

The randomly-presented, startup tips.

Description

The intermittent, randomly-presented, startup tips.

Startup tips

Need help? The manual is in the doc subdirectory of the package's install directory.

Find out what has changed in asremlPlus: enter `news(package = 'asremlPlus')`.

Need help getting started? Look at the example in `jasremlPlus-package`.

To avoid start-up message that ASReml-R is needed, load `asreml` before `asremlPlus`.

Use `suppressPackageStartupMessages()` to eliminate all package startup messages.

To see all the intermittent, randomly-presented, startup tips enter `?asremlPlusTips`.

To install the latest version: enter `devtools::install_github('briencj/asremlPlus')`

For versions between CRAN releases (and more) go to <http://chris.brien.name/rpackages>.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

<code>asrtests</code>	<i>Forms an object of S3-class <code>asrtests</code> that stores (i) a fitted <code>asreml</code> object, (ii) a pseudo-anova table for the fixed and (iii) a history of changes and hypothesis testing used in obtaining the model.</i>
-----------------------	--

Description

An object of S3-class `asrtests` consists of a list containing:

1. `asreml.obj`: an `asreml` object containing the fit of the model;
2. `wald.tab`: a `data.frame` containing a pseudo-anova table for the fixed terms produced by `wald.asreml`, which will be called if `wald.tab` is `NULL`;
3. `test.summary`: a `data.frame` with columns `term`, `DF`, `denDF`, `p` and `action`. A row is added to it for each term that is dropped, added or tested or a note that several terms have been added or removed. A row contains the name of the term, the DF, the p-value and the action taken. Possible codes are: Dropped, Retained, Swapped, Unswapped, Significant, Nonsignificant, Absent, Added, Removed and Boundary. If the changed model did not converge, Unconverged will be added to the code. Note that the logical `asreml.obj$converge` also reflects whether there is convergence.

A call to `asrtests` with `test.summary = NULL` re-initializes the `test.summary` `data.frame`.

If there is no `wald.tab`, `wald.asreml` is called. In all cases, `recalcWaldTab` is called and any changes made as specified by the the `recalcWaldTab` arguments supplied via `...`

Usage

```
asrtests(asreml.obj, wald.tab = NULL, test.summary = NULL,
         denDF = "numeric", ...)
```

Arguments

<code>asreml.obj</code>	an <code>asreml</code> object for a fitted model.
<code>wald.tab</code>	a <code>data.frame</code> containing a pseudo-anova table for the fixed terms produced by <code>wald.asreml</code> ; it should have 4 columns. Sometimes <code>wald.asreml</code> returns a <code>data.frame</code> and at other times a <code>list</code> . For example, it may return a <code>list</code> when <code>denDF</code> is used. In this case, the Wald component of the <code>list</code> is to be extracted and stored. It is noted that, as of <code>asreml</code> version 4, <code>wald.asreml</code> has a <code>codekenadj</code> argument.

test.summary	a data.frame with columns term, DF, denDF, p and action containing the results of previous hypothesis tests.
denDF	Specifies the method to use in computing approximate denominator degrees of freedom when wald.asreml is called. Can be none to suppress the computations, numeric for numerical methods, algebraic for algebraic methods or default, the default, to automatically choose numeric or algebraic computations depending on problem size. The denominator degrees of freedom are calculated according to Kenward and Roger (1997) for fixed terms in the dense part of the model.
...	further arguments passed to wald.asreml and recalcWaldTab .

Value

An object of S3-class asrtests.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[asremlPlus-package](#), [recalcWaldTab](#), [testranfix.asrtests](#), [chooseModel.asrtests](#), [rmboundary.asrtests](#), [reparamSigDevn.asrtests](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(Wheat.dat)

# Fit initial model
current.asr <- asreml(yield ~ Rep + WithinColPairs + Variety,
                    random = ~ Row + Column + units,
                    residual = ~ ar1(Row):ar1(Column),
                    data=Wheat.dat)

# Load current fit into an asrtests object
current.asrt <- asrtests(current.asr, NULL, NULL)

# Check for and remove any boundary terms
current.asrt <- rmboundary(current.asrt)

## End(Not run)
```

bootREMLRT.asreml	<i>Uses the parametric bootstrap to calculate the p-value for a REML ratio test to compare two models.</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Extracts the REML log likelihood for two `asreml` objects and forms the observed REML ratio statistic. It assumes that the second `asreml` object is the result of fitting a model that is a reduced version of the model for the first object and is considered to the null model. Using the mean and V , `nboot` bootstrap samples of simulated response values are generated in parallel; that is, `ncores` cores are used and each is used to generate and analyse a sample. The full and reduced models are fitted to the data and if either analysis fails to converge another sample is generated and analysed using the current core, with a maximum of `max.retries` attempts to obtain a sample that converges for both analysis. Thus the maximum number of data sets that will be generated is `nboot * max.retries`. If a bootstrap sample converges for both analyses, the REML ratio test statistic is formed for it. The p-value is then calculated as $(k + 1)/(b + 1)$ where k is the number of simulated ratio test statistics greater than the observed test statistic and s is the number of bootstrap samples that were returned.

The function checks that the models do not differ in either their fixed or sparse models. It also check the difference in the number of variance parameters between the two fits to the models, taking into account the `bound.exclusions`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'asreml'
bootREMLRT(h0.asreml.obj, h1.asreml.obj,
           nboot = 100, max.retries = 5, seed = NULL,
           means=NULL, V = NULL, extra.matrix = NULL, ignore.terms = NULL,
           fixed.spline.terms = NULL,
           bound.exclusions = c("F", "B", "S", "C"),
           tolerance = 1E-10, update = TRUE, trace = FALSE,
           ncores = detectCores(), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>h0.asreml.obj</code>	<code>asreml</code> object containing the fit under the model for the null hypothesis.
<code>h1.asreml.obj</code>	<code>asreml</code> object containing the fit under the model for the alternative hypothesis.
<code>nboot</code>	The number of bootstrap samples to be generated.
<code>max.retries</code>	The maximum number of attempts to generate a sample whose analyses converge for both models.
<code>seed</code>	A single value, interpreted as an integer, that specifies the starting value of the random number generator. The "L'Ecuyer-CMRG" random generator is used and <code>nextRNGStream</code> is used to seed each core from the original seed.
<code>means</code>	The vector of means to be used in generating simulated bootstrap samples. If it is <code>NULL</code> , the fitted values based on object are used. It must be the same length as the response variable for object.
<code>V</code>	The fitted variance matrix, i.e. having the pattern and values that conform to the model fit stored in the supplied object. If it is <code>NULL</code> , <code>estimateV.asreml</code> is used to estimate the variance matrix for the observations from the variance parameter estimates from the reduced <code>asreml.obj</code> .
<code>extra.matrix</code>	A matrix of order equal to the number of observations that is to be added to the variance matrix, the latter based on the information in <code>asreml.obj</code> . It is assumed that the sigma-parameterized values of the variance parameter estimates, such as is given in the <code>varcomp</code> component of <code>summary.asreml</code> , have been used in calculating <code>extra.matrix</code> ; the values in the <code>vparameters</code> component of <code>G.param</code> and <code>R.param</code> may be either gamma- or sigma-parameterized.

The argument `extra.matrix` can be used in conjunction with `ignore.terms` as a workaround to include components of the variance matrix for variance functions that have not been implemented in `estimateV`.

<code>ignore.terms</code>	A character giving terms from either the random or residual models that are to be ignored in that their contributions to the variance is not to be included in the estimated matrix. The term names are those given in the <code>vparameters</code> component of the <code>asreml</code> object or the <code>varcomp</code> component produced by <code>summary.asreml</code> , but only up to the first exclamation mark (!). This can be used in conjunction with <code>estimateV.asreml</code> as a workaround to include components of the variance matrix for variance functions that have not been implemented in <code>estimateV</code> .
<code>fixed.spline.terms</code>	A character vector giving one or more spline terms in the random model that are regarded as fixed and so are to be ignored because they are not regarded as contributing to the variance. The term names are those given in the <code>vparameters</code> component of the <code>asreml</code> object or the <code>varcomp</code> component produced by <code>summary.asreml</code> , but only up to the first exclamation mark (!).
<code>bound.exclusions</code>	A character specifying one or more bound codes that will result in a variance parameter in the random model being excluded from contributing to the variance. If set to <code>NULL</code> then none will be excluded.
<code>tolerance</code>	The value such that eigenvalues less than it are considered to be zero.
<code>update</code>	if <code>TRUE</code> then the arguments <code>R.param</code> and <code>G.param</code> are set to those in the <code>asreml</code> object supplied in <code>object</code> so that the values from the original model are used as starting values. If <code>FALSE</code> then calls are made to <code>asreml</code> in which the only changes from the previous call are (i) the model is fitted to simulated data and (ii) modifications specified via <code>...</code> are made, except that changes cannot be made to any of the models.
<code>trace</code>	if <code>TRUE</code> then partial iteration details are displayed when <code>ASReML-R</code> functions are invoked; if <code>FALSE</code> then no output is displayed.
<code>ncores</code>	A numeric specifying the number of cores to use in doing the simulations.
<code>...</code>	Other arguments that are passed down to the function <code>asreml</code> . Changes to the models are not allowed. Other changes are dangerous and generally should be avoided.

Value

A list with the following components:

1. **REMLRT**: the observed REML ratio statistic.
2. **p**: the bootstrap p-value for the observed test statistic.
3. **DF**: the calculated difference in DF for the variance parameters in the two models.
4. **totalunconverged**: the total number of unconverged analyses over the simulations.
5. **REMLRT.sim**: a numeric containing the values of the ratio statistics for the simulated data. It has an attribute called `na.action` that can be retrieved using `attr(REMLRT.sim, which = "na.action");` it contains a list of the simulation numbers that were abandoned because `max.retries` failed to converge for both models.
6. **nunconverged**: the number of unconverged analyses for each bootstrap sample, the maximum being `max.retries`.

Note

A bootstrap sample is generated using a multivariate normal distribution with expected value as specified by means and variance matrix given by V . Each simulated sample is analysed according to the reduced model and, provided this analysis converges, according to the full model. If one of these analyses fails to converge, it is abandoned and another sample is generated for this simulation. As many as `max.retries` attempts are made to generate a data set for which both analyses converge. If data set that converges for both analyses is not generated for a simulation, NA is returned for that bootstrap sample. Hence, the maximum number of data sets that will be generated is `nboot * max.retries` and less than `nboot` samples will be generated if a data set that converges for both analyses is not obtained within `max.retries` attempts.

If a bootstrap sample converges for both analyses, the REML ratio test statistic is calculated as $2(\log(REML)_F - \log(REML)_R)$.

The DF is calculated from the information in `full.asreml.obj` and `reduced.asreml.obj`. The degrees of freedom are computed as the difference between the two models in the number of variance parameters whose estimates do not have a code for bound specified in `bound.exclusions`.

If ASReml-R version 4 is being used then the codes specified in `bound.exclusions` are not restricted to a subset of the default codes, but a warning is issued if a code other than these is specified. For ASReml-R version 3, only a subset of the default codes are allowed: F (Fixed), B (Boundary), C (Constrained) and S (Singular).

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[REMLRT.asreml](#), [infoCriteria.asreml](#), [testranfix.asrtests](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
bootREMLRT(ICV.max, ICV.red, ncores = 2)

## End(Not run)
```

`changeTerms.asrtests` *Adds and drops the specified sets of terms from one or both of the fixed or random model and/or replaces the residual (rcov) model with a new model.*

Description

The specified terms are simply added or dropped, without testing, from either the fixed or random model and/or the residual (rcov) model replaced. No hypothesis testing is performed, but a check is made for boundary or singular terms. A row is added to the `test.summary` data frame stating which models have been changed. Convergence in fitting the model is checked and a note included in the action if there was not. All components of the `asrtests` object are updated.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'asrtests'
changeTerms(asrtests.obj,
            dropFixed = NULL, addFixed = NULL,
            dropRandom = NULL, addRandom = NULL,
            newResidual = NULL, label = "Changed terms",
            allow.unconverged = TRUE, checkboundaryonly = FALSE,
            trace = FALSE, update = TRUE, denDF = "numeric",
            set.terms = NULL, ignore.suffices = TRUE,
            bounds = "P", initial.values = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

asrtests.obj	An asrtests object for a fitted model that is a list containing an <code>asreml</code> object, a <code>wald.tab</code> data frame with 4 columns, and a data frame with 5 columns that records any previous changes and tests in the fitted model.
dropFixed	A single character string in the form of a formula which, after addition of ". ~ . -" and after expansion, specifies the sum of a set of terms to be dropped from the fixed formula.
addFixed	A single character string in the form of a formula which, after addition of ". ~ . +" and expansion, specifies the sum of a set of terms to be added to the fixed formula.
dropRandom	A single character string in the form of a formula which, after addition of " ~ . -" and expansion, specifies the sum of a set of terms to be dropped from the random formula.
addRandom	A single character string in the form of a formula which, after addition of " ~ . +" and expansion, specifies the sum of a set of terms to be added to the random formula.
newResidual	A single character string in the form of a formula which, after addition of " ~ ", specifies the residual (or rcov) model. To remove the model, enter "-(.)".
label	A character string to use as the label in <code>test.summary</code> and which indicates what is being tested.
allow.unconverged	A logical indicating whether to accept a new model even when it does not converge. If FALSE and the fit does not converge, the supplied <code>asreml</code> object is returned.
checkboundaryonly	if TRUE then boundary and singular terms are not removed by rmboundary.asrtests ; a warning is issued instead.
trace	If TRUE then partial iteration details are displayed when ASReml-R functions are invoked; if FALSE then no output is displayed.
update	if TRUE then <code>update.asreml</code> is called to fit the model to be tested. In doing this the arguments <code>R.param</code> and <code>G.param</code> are set to those in the <code>asreml</code> object stored in <code>asrtests.obj</code> so that the values from the previous model are used as starting values. If FALSE then a call is made to <code>asreml</code> in which the only changes from the previous call are that (i) models are modified as specified and (ii) modifications specified via <code>...</code> are made.

denDF	Specifies the method to use in computing approximate denominator degrees of freedom when <code>wald.asreml</code> is called. Can be <code>none</code> to suppress the computations, <code>numeric</code> for numerical methods, <code>algebraic</code> for algebraic methods or <code>default</code> , the default, to automatically choose numeric or algebraic computations depending on problem size. The denominator degrees of freedom are calculated according to Kenward and Roger (1997) for fixed terms in the dense part of the model.
set.terms	A character vector specifying the terms that are to have bounds and/or initial values set prior to fitting.
ignore.suffices	A logical vector specifying whether the suffices of the <code>asreml</code> -assigned names of the variance terms (i.e. the information to the right of an "!", other than "R!") is to be ignored in matching elements of terms. If <code>TRUE</code> for an element of terms, the suffices are stripped from the <code>asreml</code> -assigned names. If <code>FALSE</code> for an element of terms, the element must exactly match an <code>asreml</code> -assigned name for a variance term. This vector must be of length one or the same length as <code>terms</code> . If it is of length one then the same action is applied to the <code>asreml</code> -assigned suffices for all the terms in <code>terms</code> .
bounds	a character vector specifying the bounds to be applied to the terms specified in <code>set.terms</code> . This vector must be of length one or the same length as <code>set.terms</code> . If it is of length one then the same constraint is applied to all the terms in <code>set.terms</code> . If any of the bounds are equal to <code>NA</code> then they are left unchanged for those terms.
initial.values	A character vector specifying the initial values for the terms specified in <code>terms</code> . This vector must be of length one or the same length as <code>terms</code> . If it is of length one then the same initial value is applied to all the terms in <code>terms</code> . If any of the <code>initial.values</code> are equal to <code>NA</code> then they are left unchanged for those terms.
...	Further arguments passed to <code>asreml</code> , <code>wald.asreml</code> and asrtests .

Value

An [asrtests](#) object, which is a list containing:

1. `asreml.obj`: an `asreml` object containing the fit of the model after all boundary and singular terms have been removed;
2. `wald.tab`: a 4-column data frame containing a pseudo-anova table for the fixed terms produced by `wald.asreml`;
3. `test.summary`: a data frame with columns `term`, `DF`, `denDF`, `p` and `action`. A row is added to it for each term that is dropped, added or tested or a note that several terms have been added or removed. A row contains the name of the term, the DF, the p-value and the action taken. Possible codes are: `Dropped`, `Retained`, `Swapped`, `Unswapped`, `Significant`, `Nonsignificant`, `Absent`, `Added`, `Removed` and `Boundary`. If the changed model did not converge, `Unconverged` will be added to the code. Note that the logical `asreml.obj$converge` also reflects whether there is convergence.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[asrtests](#), [rmboundary.asrtests](#), [testranfix.asrtests](#), [testresidual.asrtests](#), [newfit.asreml](#), [reparamSigDevn.asrtests](#), [chooseModel.asrtests](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
terms <- "(Date/(Sources * (Type + Species)))"
current.asrt <- changeTerms(current.asrt, addFixed = terms)

current.asrt <- changeTerms(current.asrt, dropFixed = "A + B", denDF = "algebraic")

data(Wheat.dat)
current.asr <- asreml(yield ~ Rep + WithinColPairs + Variety,
                    random = ~ Row + Column + units,
                    residual = ~ ar1(Row):ar1(Column),
                    data=Wheat.dat)
current.asrt <- asrttests(current.asr, NULL, NULL)
current.asrt <- rmboundary(current.asrt)
# Add and drop both fixed and random terms
current.asrt <- changeTerms(current.asrt,
                            addFixed = "vRow", dropFixed = "WithinColPairs",
                            addRandom = "spl(vRow)", dropRandom = "units",
                            checkboundaryonly = TRUE)
# Replace residual with model without Row autocorrelation
current.asrt <- changeTerms(current.asrt,
                            newResidual = "Row:ar1(Column)",
                            label="Row autocorrelation")

## End(Not run)
```

chooseModel.asrtests *Determines the set of significant terms taking into account the hierarchy or marginality relations and records the tests performed in a data.frame.*

Description

Performs a series of hypothesis tests taking into account the marginality of terms. In particular, a term will not be tested if it is marginal to (or nested in) one that is significant. For example, if A:B is significant, then neither A nor B will be tested. For a random term, the term is removed from the model fit, any boundary terms are removed using [rmboundary.asrtests](#) and a REML likelihood ratio test is performed using [REMLRT.asreml](#). If it is not significant and `drop.ran.ns` is TRUE, the term is permanently removed from the model. Note that if boundary terms are removed, the reduced model may not be nested in the full model in which case the test is not valid. For fixed terms, the Wald tests are performed and the p-value for the term obtained. If it is not significant and `drop.fix.ns` is TRUE, the term is permanently removed from the model. A row is added to `test.summary` for each term that is tested.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'asrtests'
chooseModel(asrtests.obj, terms.marginality=NULL,
            alpha = 0.05, allow.unconverged = TRUE,
            checkboundaryonly = FALSE, drop.ran.ns=TRUE,
            positive.zero = FALSE, bound.test.parameters = "none",
```



```
drop.fix.ns=FALSE, denDF = "numeric", dDF.na = "none",
dDF.values = NULL, trace = FALSE, update = TRUE,
set.terms = NULL, ignore.suffices = TRUE,
bounds = "P", initial.values = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

- `asrtests.obj` an `asrtests` object for a fitted model that is a list containing an `asreml` object, a `wald.tab` data frame with 4 columns, and a data frame with 5 columns that records any previous changes and tests in the fitted model.
- `terms.marginality` a square matrix of ones and zeros with row and column names being the names of the terms. The diagonal elements should be one, indicating that a term is marginal to itself. Elements should be one if the row term is marginal to the column term. All other elements should be zero.
- `alpha` the significance level for the test.
- `allow.unconverged` A logical indicating whether to accept a new model even when it does not converge. If FALSE and a fit when a term is removed does not converge, the term will not be removed.
- `checkboundaryonly` if TRUE then boundary and singular terms are not removed by `rmboundary.asrtests`; a warning is issued instead.
- `drop.ran.ns` a logical indicating whether to drop nonsignificant random terms from the model.
- `positive.zero` Indicates whether the hypothesized values for the variance components being tested are on the boundary of the parameter space. For example, this is true for positively-constrained variance components that, under the reduced model, are zero. This argument does not need to be set if `bound.test.parameters` is set.
- `bound.test.parameters` Indicates whether for the variance components being tested, at least some of the hypothesized values are on the boundary of the parameter space. The possibilities are "none", "onlybound" and "one-and-one". The default is "none", although if it is set to "none" and `positive.zero` is TRUE then `bound.test.parameters` is taken to be "onlybound". When `bound.test.parameters` is set to "one-and-one", it signifies that there are two parameters being tested, one of which is bound and the other is not. For example, the latter is true for testing a covariance and a positively-constrained variance component that, under the reduced model, are zero.
- `drop.fix.ns` a logical indicating whether to drop a fixed term from the model when it is nonsignificant
- `denDF` Specifies the method to use in computing approximate denominator degrees of freedom when `wald.asreml` is called. Can be none to suppress the computations, numeric for numerical methods, algebraic for algebraic methods or default, the default, to automatically choose numeric or algebraic computations depending on problem size. The denominator degrees of freedom are calculated according to Kenward and Roger (1997) for fixed terms in the dense part of the model.
- `dDF.na` the method to use to obtain substitute denominator degrees of freedom. when the numeric or algebraic methods produce an NA. If `dDF.na = "none"`, no substitute denominator degrees of freedom are employed; if `dDF.na = "residual"`, the

residual degrees of freedom from `asreml.obj$nedf` are used; if `dDF.na = "maximum"`, the maximum of those `denDF` that are available, excluding that for the Intercept, is used; if all `denDF` are NA, `asreml.obj$nedf` is used. If `dDF.na = "supplied"`, a vector of values for the denominator degrees of freedom is to be supplied in `dDF.values`. Any other setting is ignored and a warning message produced. Generally, substituting these degrees of freedom is anticonservative in that it is likely that the degrees of freedom used will be too large.

<code>dDF.values</code>	A vector of values to be used when <code>dDF.na = "supplied"</code> . Its values will be used when <code>denDF</code> in a test for a fixed effect is NA. This vector must be the same length as the number of fixed terms, including (Intercept) whose value could be NA.
<code>trace</code>	if TRUE then partial iteration details are displayed when ASReML-R functions are invoked; if FALSE then no output is displayed.
<code>update</code>	if TRUE then <code>update.asreml</code> is called in testing models. In doing this the arguments <code>R.param</code> and <code>G.param</code> are set to those in the <code>asreml</code> object stored in <code>asrtests.obj</code> so that the values from the previous model are used as starting values. If FALSE then a call is made to <code>asreml</code> in which the only changes to the <code>asreml.obj</code> stored in the supplied <code>asrtests.obj</code> are (i) to the terms in the fixed and random models corresponding to terms in <code>terms.marginality</code> and (ii) those modifications specified via
<code>set.terms</code>	a character vector specifying the terms that are to have bounds and/or initial values set prior to fitting.
<code>ignore.suffices</code>	a logical vector specifying whether the suffices of the <code>asreml</code> -assigned names of the variance terms (i.e. the information to the right of an "!", other than "R!") is to be ignored in matching elements of terms. If TRUE for an element of terms, the suffices are stripped from the <code>asreml</code> -assigned names. If FALSE for an element of terms, the element must exactly match an <code>asreml</code> -assigned name for a variance term. This vector must be of length one or the same length as <code>terms</code> . If it is of length one then the same action is applied to the <code>asreml</code> -assigned suffices for all the terms in <code>terms</code> .
<code>bounds</code>	a character vector specifying the bounds to be applied to the terms specified in <code>set.terms</code> . This vector must be of length one or the same length as <code>set.terms</code> . If it is of length one then the same constraint is applied to all the terms in <code>set.terms</code> . If any of the bounds are equal to NA then they are left unchanged for those terms.
<code>initial.values</code>	a character vector specifying the initial values for the terms specified in <code>terms</code> . This vector must be of length one or the same length as <code>terms</code> . If it is of length one then the same initial value is applied to all the terms in <code>terms</code> . If any of the <code>initial.values</code> are equal to NA then they are left unchanged for those terms.
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to <code>asreml</code> , <code>wald.asreml</code> and <code>asrtests</code> via <code>testranfix.asrtests</code> .

Value

A list containing:

1. `asrtests.obj`: an [asrtests](#) object, containing the `asreml` object corresponding to the final fit, a `wald.tab` data.frame, and a `test.summary` data.frame that contains a record of the testing of the terms (see [asrtests](#) for more details);
2. `sig.tests`: a character vector whose elements are the the significant terms amongst those tested.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[asrtests](#), [testranfix.asrtests](#), [testresidual.asrtests](#), [REMLRT.asreml](#),
[rmboundary.asrtests](#), [newfit.asreml](#), [changeTerms.asrtests](#), [reparamSigDevn.asrtests](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(WaterRunoff.dat)
asreml.options(keep.order = TRUE) #required for asreml4 only
current.asr <- asreml(log.Turbidity ~ Benches + (Sources * (Type + Species)) * Date,
                    random = ~Benches:MainPlots:SubPlots:spl(xDay),
                    data = WaterRunoff.dat, keep.order = TRUE)
current.asrt <- asrtests(current.asr, NULL, NULL)
terms.treat <- c("Sources", "Type", "Species",
               "Sources:Type", "Sources:Species")
terms <- sapply(terms.treat,
               FUN=function(term){paste("Date:", term, sep="")},
               simplify=TRUE)
terms <- c("Date", terms)
terms <- unname(terms)
marginality <- matrix(c(1,0,0,0,0,0, 1,1,0,0,0,0, 1,0,1,0,0,0,
                      1,0,1,1,0,0, 1,1,1,0,1,0, 1,1,1,1,1,1), nrow=6)
rownames(marginality) <- terms
colnames(marginality) <- terms
choose <- chooseModel(current.asrt, marginality)
current.asrt <- choose$asrtests.obj
sig.terms <- choose$sig.terms

## End(Not run)
```

estimateV.asreml

Forms the estimated variance, random or residual matrix for the observations from the variance parameter estimates.

Description

Forms the estimated variance (**V**), random (**G**) or (**R**) matrix for the observations, a square symmetric matrix of order equal to the number of observations. The estimates of the variance parameters and the information about the random and residual models for which they were estimated are obtained from the asreml object. This function is not available in ASReML-R version 3.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'asreml'
estimateV(asreml.obj, which.matrix = "V",
         extra.matrix = NULL, ignore.terms = NULL, fixed.spline.terms = NULL,
         bound.exclusions = c("F", "B", "S", "C"), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>asreml.obj</code>	An <code>asreml</code> object from a call to <code>asreml</code> in which the data argument has been set.
<code>which.matrix</code>	A character giving the matrix that is to be formed. It must be one of "V", to produce the variance matrix $\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{G} + \mathbf{R}$, "G" to produce the matrix \mathbf{G} , corresponding to the random formula, or "R" to produce the matrix \mathbf{R} , corresponding to the residual formula.
<code>extra.matrix</code>	A matrix of order equal to the number of observations that is to be added to the matrix specified by <code>which.matrix</code> , the latter based on the information in <code>asreml.obj</code> . It is assumed that the sigma-parameterized values of the variance parameter estimates, such as is given in the <code>varcomp</code> component of <code>summary.asreml</code> , have been used in calculating <code>extra.matrix</code> ; the values in the <code>vparameters</code> component of <code>G.param</code> and <code>R.param</code> may be either gamma- or sigma-parameterized. The argument <code>extra.matrix</code> can be used in conjunction with <code>ignore.terms</code> as a workaround to include components of the variance matrix for variance functions that have not been implemented in <code>estimateV</code> .
<code>ignore.terms</code>	A character giving terms from either the random or residual models that are to be ignored in that their contributions to the variance is not to be included in the estimated matrix. The term names are those given in the <code>vparameters</code> component of the <code>asreml</code> object or the <code>varcomp</code> component produced by <code>summary.asreml</code> , but only up to the first exclamation mark (!). This can be used in conjunction with <code>estimateV.asreml</code> as a workaround to include components of the variance matrix for variance functions that have not been implemented in <code>estimateV</code> .
<code>fixed.spline.terms</code>	A character vector giving one or more spline terms in the random model that are regarded as fixed and so are to be ignored because they are not regarded as contributing to the variance. The term names are those given in the <code>vparameters</code> component of the <code>asreml</code> object or the <code>varcomp</code> component produced by <code>summary.asreml</code> , but only up to the first exclamation mark (!).
<code>bound.exclusions</code>	A character specifying one or more bound codes that will result in a variance parameter in the random model being excluded from contributing to the variance. If set to NULL then none will be excluded.
<code>...</code>	Provision for passing arguments to functions called internally - not used at present.

Details

The information about the variance parameters in the fitted mixed model are obtained from the `G.param` and `R.param` components of the `asreml` object. The function can deal with the following variance functions in either the random or residual models: `id`, `diag`, `us`, `ar1`, `ar2`, `ar3`, `sar`, `sar2`, `ma1`, `ma2`, `arma`, `exp`, `gau`, `cor`, `corb` and `corg`. All of these functions, except `us`, can be combined with either `v` or `h`. It will also cope with the following functions in the random model: `at`, `str`, `spl`, `dev`, `grp`, `fa` and `rr`. Additionally, it can deal with the function `dsum` in the residual model. For further information see the ASReml-R User Guide Version 4 (Butler et al., 2017).

Value

A matrix containing the estimated variance matrix.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

References

Butler, D. G., Cullis, B. R., Gilmour, A. R., Gogel, B. J. and Thompson, R. (2017). *ASReml-R User Guide Version 4*. VSN International Ltd, <http://www.vsnl.co.uk/software/asreml/>.

See Also

asreml, [simulate.asreml](#), [variofaces.asreml](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(Wheat.dat)
current.asr <- asreml(yield ~ Rep + WithinColPairs + Variety,
                    random = ~ Row + Column + units,
                    residual = ~ ar1(Row):ar1(Column),
                    data=Wheat.dat)
# Form variance matrix based on estimated variance parameters
V <- estimateV(current.asr)

## End(Not run)
```

facCombine.alldiffs	<i>Combines several factors into one in the components of an alldiffs object</i>
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Description

Combines several [factors](#), in the prediction component of object, into one whose levels are the combinations of the used levels of the individual [factors](#). The matching changes are made to the other components of the alldiffs object. The levels of the factors are combined using fac.combine from the dae package.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'alldiffs'
facCombine(object, factors, order="standard",
          combine.levels=TRUE, sep="_", level.length = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of S3-class alldiffs.
factors	A character containing the names of factors in the prediction component of object whose levels are to be combined.

order	Either standard or yates. The order in which the levels combinations of the <code>factor</code> s are to be considered as numbered when forming the levels of the combined <code>factor</code> ; standard numbers them as if they are arranged in standard order, that is with the levels of the first factor moving slowest and those of the last factor moving fastest; yates numbers them as if they are arranged in Yates order, that is with the levels of the first factor moving fastest and those of the last factor moving slowest.
combine.levels	A logical specifying whether the levels labels of the new <code>factor</code> are to be combined from those of the <code>factor</code> s being combined. The default is to use the integers from 1 to the product of the numbers of combinations of used levels of the individual <code>factor</code> s, numbering the levels according to order.
sep	A character string to separate the levels when <code>combine.levels = TRUE</code> .
level.length	The maximum number of characters from the the levels of factors to use in the row and column labels of the tables of pairwise differences and their p-values and standard errors.
...	Further arguments passed to the <code>factor</code> call creating the new <code>factor</code> .

Value

A `factor` whose levels are formed from the observed combinations of the levels of the individual `factors`.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[as.alldiffs](#), [allDifferences.data.frame](#), [print.alldiffs](#), [sort.alldiffs](#), `fac.combine` in package **dae**.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(Smarthouse.dat)
#Set up without any sorting
m1.asr <- asreml(y1 ~ Genotype*A*B,
               random=~Replicate/Mainplot/Subplot,
               data=Smarthouse.dat)
current.asrt <- asrttests(m1.asr)
current.asrt <- rmboundary(current.asrt)
m1.asr <- current.asrt$asreml.obj
diffs <- predictPlus(m1.asr, classify = "Genotype:A:B",
                    wald.tab = current.asrt$wald.tab,
                    error.intervals = "Stand", tables = "none")
diffs <- facCombine(diffs, factors = c("A","B"))

## End(Not run)
```

infoCriteria.asreml *Computes AIC and BIC for a model.*

Description

Computes Akiake and Bayesian (Schwarz) Information Criteria for a model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'asreml'
infoCriteria(asreml.obj, DF = NULL,
             bound.exclusions = c("F", "B", "S", "C"), ...)
```

Arguments

asreml.obj	An asreml object resulting from the fitting of a model using REML.
DF	A numeric giving the number of estimated variance parameters. If NULL then this is determined from the information in asreml.obj.
bound.exclusions	A character specifying the bound (constraint) codes that will result in a variance parameter being excluded from the count of estimated variance parameters. If set to NULL then none will be excluded.
...	Provision for passing arguments to functions called internally - not used at present.

Details

The degrees of freedom (DF) are the number of number of variance parameters that have been estimated, excluding those whose estimates have a code for bound specified in bound.exclusions. If DF is not NULL, the supplied value is used. Otherwise DF is determined from the information in asreml.obj.

If ASReML-R version 4 is being used then the codes specified in bound.exclusions are not restricted to a subset of the default codes, but a warning is issued if a code other than these is specified. For ASReML-R version 3, only a subset of the default codes are allowed: F (Fixed), B (Boundary), C (Constrained) and S (Singular).

The AIC is calculated as $-2 \times \log(REML) + 2 \times DF$ and the BIC as $-2 \times \log(REML) + DF \times (n - p)$, where n is the number of observations and r is the rank of the fixed effects design matrix.

Value

A data frame containing the degrees of freedom, number of bound parameters, AIC, BIC and log of the REML value.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[REMLRT.asreml](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(Wheat.dat)
current.asr <- asreml(yield ~ Rep + WithinColPairs + Variety,
                    random = ~ Row + Column + units,
                    residual = ~ ar1(Row):ar1(Column),
                    data=Wheat.dat)
infoCriteria(current.asr)

## End(Not run)
```

linTransform.alldiffs *Calculates a linear transformation of the predictions stored in an alldiffs object.*

Description

Effects the linear transformation of the predictions in the supplied `alldiffs` object, the transformation being specified by a `matrix` or a `formula`. The values of the transformed values are stored in an `alldiffs` object. A `matrix` might be a contrast `matrix` or a `matrix` of weights for the levels of a `factor` used to obtain the weighted average over the levels of that `factor`. A `formula` gives rise to a projection `matrix` that linearly transforms the predictions so that they conform to the model specified by the `formula`, this model being a submodel of that inherent in the `classify`.

If `pairwise = TRUE`, all pairwise differences between the linear transforms of the predictions, their standard errors, p-values and LSD statistics are computed as using `allDifferences.data.frame`. This adds them to the `alldiffs` object as additional list components named `differences`, `sed`, `p.differences` and `LSD`.

If a transformation has been applied (any one of `transform.power` is not one, `scale` is not one and `offset` is nonzero), the backtransforms of the transformed values and their lower and upper confidence intervals are added to a `data.frame` that is consistent with an object of class `asremlPredict`, such as is stored in the `pvals` component of the prediction component of the value produced by `predict.asreml`. If `transform.power` is other than one, the `standard.error` column of the `data.frame` is set to `NA`. This `data.frame` is added to the `alldiffs` object as a list component called `backtransforms`.

The printing of the components produced is controlled by the `tables` argument. The order of plotting the levels of one of the factors indexing the predictions can be modified and is achieved using `sort.alldiffs`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'alldiffs'
linTransform(alldiffs.obj, classify = NULL, term = NULL,
            linear.transformation = NULL, Vmatrix = FALSE,
            error.intervals = "Confidence", avsed.tolerance = 0.25,
            meanLSD.type = "overall", LSDby = NULL,
            response = NULL, response.title = NULL,
            x.num = NULL, x.fac = NULL,
            tables = "all", level.length = NA,
            pairwise = TRUE, alpha = 0.05,
            transform.power = 1, offset = 0, scale = 1,
            inestimable.rm = TRUE, ...)
```


Arguments

- `alldiffs.obj` An `alldiffs` object that is a list with components `predictions` containing the predictions and their standard errors, `vcov` containing the variance matrix of the predictions, `differences` containing all pairwise differences between the predictions, `p.differences` containing p-values for all pairwise differences between the predictions, `sed` containing the standard errors of all pairwise differences between the predictions, and an `LSD` containing the mean, minimum and maximum LSDs.
- `classify` a `character` string giving the variables that define the margins of the multiway table to be predicted. Multiway tables are specified by forming an interaction type term from the classifying variables, that is, separating the variable names with the `:` operator.
- `term` a `character` string giving the variables that define the term that was fitted using `asreml` and that corresponds to `classify`. It only needs to be specified when it is different to `classify`.
- `linear.transformation` a `formula` or a `matrix`. If a `formula` is given then it is taken to be a submodel of the model term corresponding to the `classify`. The projection matrix that transforms the predictions so that they conform to the submodel is obtained; the submodel should involving the variables in the `classify`. For example, for `classify` set to `"A:B"`, the submodel `~ A + B` will result in the predictions for the combinations of A and B being made additive for the `factors` A and B. If a `matrix` is provided then it will be used to apply the linear transformation to the predictions. The number of rows in the `matrix` should equal the number of linear combinations of the predictions desired and the number of columns should equal the number of predictions. In either case, as well as the values of the linear combinations, their standard errors, pairwise differences and associated statistics are returned.
- `Vmatrix` A `logical` indicating whether the variance matrix of the predictions will be stored as a component of the `alldiffs` object that is returned. If `linear.transformation` is set, it will be stored irrespective of the value of `Vmatrix`.
- `error.intervals` A `character` string indicating the type of error interval, if any, to calculate in order to indicate uncertainty in the results. Possible values are `"none"`, `"StandardError"`, `"Confidence"` and `"halfLeastSignificant"`. The default is for confidence limits to be used. The `"halfLeastSignificant"` option results in half the Least Significant Difference (LSD) being added and subtracted to the predictions, the LSD being calculated using the square root of the mean of the variances of all or a subset of pairwise differences between the predictions. If `meanLSD.type` is set to `overall`, the `avsed.tolerance` is not NA and the range of the SEDs divided by the average of the SEDs exceeds `avsed.tolerance` then the `error.intervals` calculations and the plotting will revert to confidence intervals. Also, half LSDs cannot be used for backtransformed values and so confidence intervals will be used instead.
- `avsed.tolerance` A `numeric` giving the value of the SED range, the range of the SEDs divided by the square root of the mean of the variances of all or a subset of the pairwise differences, that is considered reasonable in calculating `error.intervals`. It should be a value between 0 and 1. The following rules apply:
1. If `avsed.tolerance` is NA then mean LSDs of the type specified by `meanLSD.type` are calculated and used in `error.intervals` and plots.

2. Irrespective of the setting of `meanLSD.type`, if `avsed.tolerance` is not exceeded then the mean LSDs are used in `error.intervals` and plots.
3. If `meanLSD.type` is set to `overall`, `avsed.tolerance` is not NA, and `avsed.tolerance` is exceeded then `error.intervals` and plotting revert to confidence intervals.
4. If `meanLSD.type` is set to `factor.combinations` and `avsed.tolerance` is not exceeded for any factor combination then the half LSDs are used in `error.intervals` and plots; otherwise, `error.intervals` and plotting revert to confidence intervals.
5. If `meanLSD.type` is set to `per.prediction` and `avsed.tolerance` is not exceeded for any prediction then the half LSDs are used in `error.intervals` and plots; otherwise, `error.intervals` and plotting revert to confidence intervals.

<code>meanLSD.type</code>	A character string determining whether the mean LSD stored is (i) the overall mean, based on the square root of the mean of the variances of all pairwise variances, (ii) the mean for each <code>factor.combinations</code> of the factors specified by <code>LSDby</code> , which is based on the square root of the mean of the variances for all pairwise differences for each factor combination, or (iii) the <code>per.prediction</code> mean, based, for each prediction, on the square root of the mean of the variances for all pairwise differences involving that prediction. It also determines, in conjunction with <code>avsed.tolerance</code> , which LSD will be used in calculating <code>error.intervals</code> and, hence, is used for plots.
<code>LSDby</code>	A character (vector) of factor names, being the names of the factors for each of whose levels combinations a mean LSD, <code>minLSD</code> and <code>maxLSD</code> is stored in the LSD component of the <code>alldiffs</code> object when <code>meanLSD.type</code> is <code>factor.combinations</code> .
<code>response</code>	a character specifying the response variable for the predictions. It is stored as an attribute to the <code>alldiffs</code> object.
<code>response.title</code>	a character specifying the title for the response variable for the predictions. It is stored as an attribute to the <code>alldiffs</code> object.
<code>x.num</code>	A character string giving the name of the numeric covariate that (i) corresponds to <code>x.fac</code> , (ii) is potentially included in terms in the fitted model, and (iii) which corresponds to the x-axis variable. It should have the same number of unique values as the number of levels in <code>x.fac</code> .
<code>x.fac</code>	A character string giving the name of the factor that (i) corresponds to <code>x.num</code> , (ii) is potentially included in terms in the fitted model, and (iii) which corresponds to the x-axis variable. It should have the same number of levels as the number of unique values in <code>x.num</code> . The levels of <code>x.fac</code> must be in the order in which they are to be plotted - if they are dates, then they should be in the form <code>yyymmdd</code> , which can be achieved using <code>as.Date</code> . However, the levels can be non-numeric in nature, provided that <code>x.num</code> is also set.
<code>tables</code>	A character vector containing a combination of <code>none</code> , <code>predictions</code> , <code>vcov</code> , <code>backtransforms</code> , <code>differences</code> , <code>p.differences</code> , <code>sed</code> , <code>LSD</code> and <code>all</code> . These nominate which components of the <code>alldiffs</code> object to print.
<code>level.length</code>	The maximum number of characters from the the levels of factors to use in the row and column labels of the tables of pairwise differences and their p-values and standard errors.
<code>pairwise</code>	A logical indicating whether all pairwise differences of the predictions and their standard errors and p-values are to be computed and stored. If <code>tables</code> is

	equal to "differences" or "all" or error.intervals is equal to "halfLeastSignificant", they will be stored irrespective of the value of pairwise.
alpha	A numeric giving the significance level for LSDs or one minus the confidence level for confidence intervals.
transform.power	A numeric specifying the power of a transformation, if one has been applied to the response variable. Unless it is equal to 1, the default, back-transforms of the predictions will be obtained and presented in tables or graphs as appropriate. The back-transformation raises the predictions to the power equal to the reciprocal of transform.power, unless it equals 0 in which case the exponential of the predictions is taken.
offset	A numeric that has been added to each value of the response after any scaling and before applying any power transformation.
scale	A numeric by which each value of the response has been multiplied before adding any offset and applying any power transformation.
inestimable.rm	A logical indicating whether rows for predictions that are not estimable are to be removed from the components of the alldiffs object.
...	provision for passing arguments to functions called internally - not used at present.

Details

For a matrix \mathbf{L} , vector of predictions \mathbf{p} and variance matrix of the predictions \mathbf{V}_p , the linear transformed predictions are given by \mathbf{Lp} with variance matrix $\mathbf{LV}_p\mathbf{L}^T$. The last matrix is used to compute the variance of pairwise differences between the transformed values.

The **matrix** \mathbf{L} is directly specified by setting linear.transformation to it. If linear.transformation is a **formula** then \mathbf{L} is formed as the sum of the orthogonal projection matrices obtained using pstructure.formula from the package dae; grandMean is set to TRUE and orthogonalize to "eigenmethods".

Value

A alldiffs object with the linear transformation of the predictions and their standard errors and all pairwise differences between the linear transforms of their predictions, their standard errors and p-values and LSD statistics.

If transform.power or scale is not one or offset is not zero, it will contain a data.frame with the backtransformed linear transformation of the predictions. The backtransformation will, after backtransforming for any power transformation, subtract the offset and then divide by the scale.

If error.intervals is not "none", then the predictions component and, if present, the backtransforms component will contain columns for the lower and upper values of the limits for the interval. The names of these columns will consist of three parts separated by full stops: 1) the first part will be lower or upper; 2) the second part will be one of Confidence, StandardError or halfLeastSignificant; 3) the third component will be limits.

The name of the response, the response.title, the term, the classify, tdf, sortFactor and the sortOrder will be set as attributes to the object.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[predictPlus.asreml](#), [as.alldiffs](#), [print.alldiffs](#), [sort.alldiffs](#), [subset.alldiffs](#), [allDifferences.data.frame](#), [redoErrorIntervals.alldiffs](#), [recalcLSD.alldiffs](#), [predictPresent.asreml](#), [plotPredictions.data.frame](#), [as.Date](#), [predict.asreml](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(WaterRunoff.dat)
asreml.options(keep.order = TRUE) #required for asreml4 only
current.asr <- asreml(fixed = pH ~ Benches + (Sources * (Type + Species)),
                    random = ~ Benches:MainPlots,
                    keep.order=TRUE, data= WaterRunoff.dat)
current.asrt <- asrtests(current.asr, NULL, NULL)
#Get additive predictions directly using predictPlus
diffs.sub <- predictPlus.asreml(classify = "Sources:Species", Vmatrix = TRUE,
                               linear.transformation = ~ Sources + Species,
                               asreml.obj = current.asr, tables = "none",
                               wald.tab = current.asrt$wald.tab,
                               present = c("Type", "Species", "Sources"))
#Contrast matrix for differences between each species and non-planted for the last source
L <- cbind(matrix(rep(0,7*32), nrow = 7, ncol = 32),
          diag(1, nrow = 7),
          matrix(rep(-1, 7), ncol = 1))
rownames(L) <- as.character(diffs.sub$predictions$Species[33:39])
diffs.L <- linTransform(diffs.sub,
                      classify = "Sources:Species",
                      linear.transformation = L,
                      tables = "predictions")

## End(Not run)
```

newfit.asreml

Refits an asreml model with modified model formula using either a call to update.asreml or a direct call to asreml.

Description

Extracts the call from the `asreml.obj` and evaluates that call, replacing any arguments with changed values. If `update` is `TRUE` and `set.terms` is not set, the call is evaluated using `update.asreml`; otherwise, it is evaluated using a direct call to `asreml`. The principal difference is that the latter does not enforce the use of previous values of the variance parameters as initial values; it sets `G.param` and `R.param` to `NULL` or to values as specified for `set.terms`. The `...` argument can be used to pass `G.param` and/or `R.param`, provided `update` is `FALSE` and `set.terms` is not set.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'asreml'
newfit(asreml.obj, fixed., random., sparse.,
       residual., rcov., update = TRUE,
       allow.unconverged = TRUE, keep.order = TRUE,
       set.terms = NULL, ignore.suffices = TRUE, bounds = "P",
       initial.values = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

asreml.obj	a valid asreml object with with a component named call (from a previous call to either asreml or update.asreml).
fixed.	a character or formula specifying changes to the fixed formula. This is a two-sided formula where "." is substituted for existing components in the fixed component of asreml.obj\$call.
random.	a character or formula specifying changes to the random formula. This is a one-sided formula where "." is substituted for existing components in the random component of asreml.obj\$call.
sparse.	a character or formula specifying changes to the sparse formula. This is a one-sided formula where "." is substituted for existing components in the sparse component of asreml.obj\$call.
residual.	a character or formula specifying changes to the error formula, used when version 4 or later of ASReml-R is loaded. This is a one-sided formula where "." is substituted for existing components in the residual component of asreml.obj\$call.
rcov.	a character or formula specifying changes to the error formula, used when version 3 of ASReml-R is loaded. This is a one-sided formula where "." is substituted for existing components in the residual component of asreml.obj\$call.
update	a logical indicated whether to use update.asreml or asreml to evaluate the modified call. If TRUE, use update.asreml to evaluate the modified call. In doing this the arguments R.param and G.param are set to those in the asreml.obj so that the values from the previous model are used as starting values. If FALSE then a call is made to asreml itself, in which the only changes from the previous call are those specified in the arguments to newfit.asreml.
allow.unconverged	A logical indicating whether to accept a new model even when it does not converge. If FALSE and the fit does not converge, the supplied asreml object is returned.
keep.order	a logical value indicating whether the terms should keep their positions. If FALSE the terms are reordered so that main effects come first, followed by the interactions, all second-order, all third-order and so on. Effects of a given order are kept in the order specified.
set.terms	a character vector specifying the terms that are to have bounds and/or initial values set prior to fitting.
ignore.suffices	a logical vector specifying whether the suffices of the asreml-assigned names of the variance terms (i.e. the information to the right of an "!", other than "R!") is to be ignored in matching elements of terms. If TRUE for an element of terms, the suffices are stripped from the asreml-assigned names. If FALSE for an element of terms, the element must exactly match an asreml-assigned name for a variance term. This vector must be of length one or the same length as terms. If it is of length one then the same action is applied to the asreml-assigned suffices for all the terms in terms.
bounds	a character vector specifying the bounds to be applied to the terms specified in set.terms. This vector must be of length one or the same length as set.terms. If it is of length one then the same constraint is applied to all the terms in set.terms. If any of the bounds are equal to NA then they are left unchanged for those terms.

`initial.values` a character vector specifying the initial values for the terms specified in `terms`. This vector must be of length one or the same length as `terms`. If it is of length one then the same initial value is applied to all the terms in `terms`. If any of the `initial.values` are equal to NA then they are left unchanged for those terms.

... additional arguments to the call, or arguments with changed values.

Value

An `asreml` object.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

References

Butler, D. G., Cullis, B. R., Gilmour, A. R., Gogel, B. J. and Thompson, R. (2017). *ASReml-R User Guide Version 4*. VSN International Ltd, <http://www.vsnl.co.uk/software/asreml/>.

See Also

`update.asreml`, [setvarianceterms.call](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
  m2.asreml <- newfit(m1.asreml, random. = "~ . - Blocks:Plots", maxiter=75)

## End(Not run)
```

`num.recode`

Recodes the unique values of a vector using the values in a new vector.

Description

Recodes the unique values of a variate using the value in position `i` of the `new.values` vector to replace the `i`th sorted unique values of `x`. The new levels do not have to be unique.

Usage

```
num.recode(x, new.values)
```

Arguments

`x` The vector to be recoded.

`new.values` A vector of length `unique(x)` containing values to use in the recoding.

Value

A vector.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

dae::fac.recode.

Examples

```
## set up a factor with labels
x <- rep(c(-42, -14, 14, 42), 4)

## recode x
b <- num.recode(x, c(0, 28, 56, 84))
```

Oats.dat*Data for an experiment to investigate nitrogen response of 3 oats varieties*

Description

Yates (1937) describes a split-plot experiment that investigates the effects of three varieties of oats and four levels of Nitrogen fertilizer. The varieties are assigned to the main plots using a randomized complete block design with 6 blocks and the nitrogen levels are randomly assigned to the subplots in each main plot.

The columns in the data frame are: Blocks, Wplots, Subplots, Variety, Nitrogen, xNitrogen, Yield. The column xNitrogen is a numeric version of the factor Nitrogen. The response variable is Yield.

Usage

```
data(Oats.dat)
```

Format

A data.frame containing 72 observations of 7 variables.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

Source

Yates, F. (1937). The Design and Analysis of Factorial Experiments. *Imperial Bureau of Soil Science, Technical Communication*, **35**, 1-95.

permute.square *Permutes the rows and columns of a square matrix.*

Description

Permutes the rows and columns of a square matrix.

Usage

```
permute.square(x, permutation)
```

Arguments

x A square matrix.
 permutation A vector specifying the new order of rows and columns.

Value

A square matrix.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[permute.to.zero.lowertri](#)

Examples

```
terms.marginality <- matrix(c(1,0,0,0,0, 0,1,0,0,0, 0,1,1,0,0,
                             1,1,1,1,0, 1,1,1,1,1), nrow=5)
permtn <- c(1,3,2,4,5)
terms.marginality <- permute.square(terms.marginality, permtn)
```

permute.to.zero.lowertri
 Permutes a square matrix until all the lower triangular elements are zero.

Description

Permutes a square matrix until all the lower triangular elements are zero.

Usage

```
permute.to.zero.lowertri(x)
```

Arguments

x A square matrix of order n with at least $n*(n-1)/2$ zero elements.

Value

A square matrix.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[permute.square](#)

Examples

```
terms.marginality <- matrix(c(1,0,0,0,0, 0,1,0,0,0, 0,1,1,0,0,
                             1,1,1,1,0, 1,1,1,1,1), nrow=5)
terms.marginality <- permute.to.zero.lowertri(terms.marginality)
```

plotPredictions.data.frame

Plots the predictions for a term, possibly with error bars.

Description

This function plots the predictions `y` that are based on `classify` and stored in the `data.frame` `data`. The package `ggplot2` is used to produce the plots. Line plots are produced when variables involving `x.num` or `x.fac` are involved in `classify` for the predictions; otherwise, bar charts are produced. Further, for line charts, the argument `panels` determines whether a single plot or multiple plots in a single window are produced; for bar charts, the argument `panels` is ignored.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
plotPredictions(data, classify, y,
                x.num = NULL, x.fac = NULL, nonx.fac.order = NULL,
                colour.scheme = "colour", panels = "multiple",
                graphics.device = NULL,
                error.intervals = "Confidence", titles = NULL,
                y.title = NULL, filestem = NULL, ggplotFuncs = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`data` a `data.frame` containing the values of the variables to be plotted. It should be consistent with an object of class `asremlPredict` or `asreml.predict` such as is stored in the `pvals` component of the value produced by `predict.asreml`; that is, in addition to variables classifying the predictions, it will include a column with the name specified in the `y` argument, usually `predicted.value` or `backtransformed.predictions`; each row contains a single predicted value. If `error.intervals` is not "none", then the predictions component and, if present, the `backtransforms` component should contain columns for the lower and upper values of the limits for the interval with names that begin with `lower` and `upper`, respectively. The second part of the name must be one of `Confidence`, `StandardError` or `halfLeastSignificant`. The last part needs to be consistent between the lower and upper limits.

<code>classify</code>	A character string giving the combinations of the independent variables on which the predictions are based. It is an interaction type term formed from the independent variables, that is, separating the variable names with the <code>:</code> operator.
<code>y</code>	A character string giving the name of the variable that is to be plotted on the Y axis.
<code>x.num</code>	A character string giving the name of the numeric covariate that corresponds to <code>x.fac</code> , is potentially included in terms in the fitted model and which corresponds to the x-axis variable. It should have the same number of unique values as the number of levels in <code>x.fac</code> .
<code>x.fac</code>	A character string giving the name of the factor that corresponds to <code>x.num</code> , is potentially included in terms in the fitted model and which corresponds to the x-axis variable. It should have the same number of levels as the number of unique values in <code>x.num</code> . The levels of <code>x.fac</code> must be in the order in which they are to be plotted - if they are dates, then they should be in the form <code>yyyymmdd</code> , which can be achieved using <code>as.Date</code> . However, the levels can be non-numeric in nature, provided that <code>x.num</code> is also set.
<code>nonx.fac.order</code>	A character vector giving the order in which factors other than <code>x.fac</code> are to be plotted in faceted plots (i.e. where the number of non x factors is greater than 1). The first factor in the vector will be plotted on the X axis (if there is no <code>x.num</code> or <code>x.fac</code>). Otherwise, the order of plotting the factors is in columns (X facets) and then rows (Y facets). By default the order is in decreasing order for the numbers of levels of the non x factors.
<code>colour.scheme</code>	A character string specifying the colour scheme for the plots. The default is "colour" which produces coloured lines and bars, a grey background and white gridlines. A value of "black" results in black lines, grey bars and gridlines and a white background.
<code>panels</code>	Possible values are "single" and "multiple". When line plots are to be produced, because variables involving <code>x.num</code> or <code>x.fac</code> are involved in <code>classify</code> for the predictions, <code>panels</code> determines whether or not a single panel or multiple panels in a single window are produced. The <code>panels</code> argument is ignored for bar charts.
<code>graphics.device</code>	A character specifying a graphics device for plotting. The default is <code>graphics.device = NULL</code> , which will result in plots being produced on the current graphics device. Setting it to "windows", for example, will result in a windows graphics device being opened.
<code>error.intervals</code>	A character string indicating the type of error interval, if any, to plot in order to indicate uncertainty in the results. Possible values are "none", "StandardError", "Confidence" and "halfLeastSignificant". Here, any option other than "none" will result in the interval limits contained in data being plotted.
<code>titles</code>	A list, each component of which is named for a column in the <code>data.frame</code> for the <code>asreml.obj</code> used in making the predictions and contains a character string giving a title to use in output (e.g. tables and graphs). Here they will be used for axis labels for nonresponse variables. For response variable labels see <code>y.title</code> .
<code>filestem</code>	A character sting giving the beginning of the name of the file in which to save the plot. If <code>filestem = NULL</code> , the plot is not saved. The remainder of the file name will be generated automatically and consists of the following elements separated by full stops: the <code>classify</code> term, Bar or Line and, if <code>error.intervals</code> is not "none", one of SE, CI or LSI. The file will be saved as a 'png' file in the current work directory.

`y.title` The title to be displayed on the y axis of any plot.

`ggplotFuncs` A [list](#), each element of which contains the results of evaluating a [ggplot](#) function. It is created by calling the [list](#) function with a [ggplot](#) function call for each element.

`...` further arguments passed to [ggplot](#).

Value

no values are returned.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[allDifferences.data.frame](#), [predictPresent.asreml](#), [redoErrorIntervals.alldiffs](#), [recalcLSD.alldiffs](#), [ggplot](#), [Devices](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(WaterRunoff.dat)
asreml.options(keep.order = TRUE) #required for asreml4 only
current.asr <- asreml(fixed = log.Turbidity ~ Benches + Sources + Type + Species +
                    Sources:Type + Sources:Species +
                    Sources:xDay + Species:xDay + Species:Date,
                    data = WaterRunoff.dat, keep.order = TRUE)
current.asrt <- asrtests(current.asr, NULL, NULL)

#### Get the observed combinations of the factors and variables in classify
class.facs <- c("Species", "Date", "xDay")
levs <- as.data.frame(table(WaterRunoff.dat[class.facs]))
levs <- as.list(levs[levs$Freq != 0, class.facs])
levs$xDay <- as.numfac(levs$xDay)

predictions <- predict(current.asr, classify="Species:Date:xDay",
                      parallel = TRUE, levels = levs,
                      present = c("Type", "Species", "Sources"))

#### for asreml3
predictions <- predictions$predictions$pvals
predictions <- predictions[predictions$est.status == "Estimable",]
#### for asreml4
predictions <- predictions$pvals
predictions <- predictions[predictions$status == "Estimable",]

plotPredictions(classify="Species:Date:xDay", y = "predicted.value",
                data = predictions, wald.tab = current.asrt$wald.tab,
                x.num = "xDay", x.fac = "Date",
                x.title = "Days since first observation",
                y.title = "Predicted log(Turbidity)",
                present = c("Type", "Species", "Sources"),
                error.intervals = "none",
                ggplotFuncs = list(ggtitle("Transformed turbidity over time")))

diffs <- predictPlus(classify="Species:Date:xDay",
```

```

present=c("Type","Species","Sources"),
asreml.obj = current.asr, tables = "none",
x.num = "xDay", x.fac = "Date",
parallel = TRUE, levels = levs,
x.plot.values=c(0,28,56,84),
wald.tab = current.asrt$wald.tab)
x.title <- "Days since first observation"
names(x.title) <- "xDay"
plotPredictions(classify="Species:Date:xDay", y = "predicted.value",
  data = diffs$predictions, wald.tab = current.asrt$wald.tab,
  x.num = "xDay", x.fac = "Date",
  titles = x.title,
  y.title = "Predicted log(Turbidity)")

## End(Not run)

```

plotPvalues.alldiffs *Plots a heat map of p-values for pairwise differences between predictions.*

Description

Produces a heat-map plot of the p-values for pairwise differences between predictions that is stored in the `p.differences` component of an `all.diffs` object. This is generally a matrix whose rows and columns are labelled by the levels of one or more factors, the set of labels being the same for rows and columns. The `sections` argument allows multiple plots to be produced, one for each combination of the levels of the factors listed in `sections`. Otherwise, a single plot is produced for all observed combinations of the levels of the factors in the `classify` for the `alldiffs` object. The plots are produced using `plotPvalues.data.frame`. The order of plotting the levels of one of the factors indexing the predictions can be modified and is achieved using `sort.alldiffs`.

Usage

```

plotPvalues(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'alldiffs'
plotPvalues(object, sections = NULL,
  gridspacing = 0, factors.per.grid = 0,
  show.sig = FALSE, triangles = "both",
  title = NULL, axis.labels = TRUE, sep="," ,
  colours = RColorBrewer::brewer.pal(3, "Set2"),
  ggplotFuncs = NULL, sortFactor = NULL,
  sortWithinVals = NULL, sortOrder = NULL,
  decreasing = FALSE, ...)

```

Arguments

`object` An `alldiffs` object with a `p.differences` component that is not `NULL`. with either 3 or 4 columns. Only if there are 4 columns, the first should be a factor indexing sections for which separate variogram plots are to be produced. In either case, the other 3 columns should be, in order, (i) a factor indexing the x-direction, (ii) a factor indexing the y-direction, and (iii) the residuals for the observed response.

sections	A character listing the names of the factors that are to be used to break the plot into sections. A separate plot will be produced for each observed combination of the levels of these factors.
gridspacing	A numeric specifying the number(s) of rows and columns that form groups in the grid of differences. An alternative is to specify the <code>factors.per.grid</code> argument to have the grid spacings automatically calculated. Grids are most useful when two or more factors index the rows and columns. If a single, nonzero number, k say, is given then a grid line is placed after every k th row and column. If a vector of values is given then the number of grid lines is the length of the vector and the spacing between each is specified by the elements of the vector.
factors.per.grid	A numeric specifying the number of factors to include within each grid of differences. The <code>gridspacing</code> will then be computed based on the numbers of combinations observed within the levels of the remaining factors in a single plot. The <code>gridspacing</code> argument to this function will be ignored if <code>factors.per.grid</code> is greater than zero. Grids are most useful when two or more factors index the rows and columns of each plot.
show.sig	A logical that specifies whether asterisks indicating the level of significance are to be added to the plot. If they are then '***' indicates that $p \leq 0.001$, '**' that $0.001 < p \leq 0.01$, '*' that $0.01 < p \leq 0.05$ '.' that $0.05 < p \leq 0.10$.
triangles	A character indicating whether the plot should include the lower, upper or both triangle(s).
title	A character string giving the main title for the plot and to which is appended the levels combination of the sectioning factors, if any, for each plot.
axis.labels	A logical indicating whether a label is to be added to the x- and y-axes. If TRUE, the label is the comma-separated list of factors whose levels combinations are involved in the prediction differences for which the p-values are calculated.
colours	A vector of colours to be passed to the ggplot function <code>scale_colour_gradientn</code> .
sep	A character giving the characters separating the levels of different factors in the row and column names of the <code>p.differences</code> component.
ggplotFuncs	A list, each element of which contains the results of evaluating a ggplot function. It is created by calling the <code>list</code> function with a ggplot function call for each element. It is passed to ggplot via <code>plotPvalues.data.frame</code> .
sortFactor	A character containing the name of the factor that indexes the set of predicted values that determines the sorting of the <code>alldiffs</code> components by <code>sort.alldiffs</code> . If NULL then sorting is not carried out. If there is more than one variable in the <code>classify</code> term then <code>sortFactor</code> is sorted for the predicted values within each combination of the values of the <code>sortWithin</code> variables: the <code>classify</code> variables, excluding the <code>sortFactor</code> . There should be only one predicted value for each unique value of <code>sortFactor</code> within each set defined by a combination of the values of the <code>sortWithin</code> variables.
sortWithinVals	A list with a component named for each factor and numeric that is a <code>classify</code> variable for the predictions, excluding <code>sortFactor</code> . Each component should contain a single value that is a value of the variable. The combination of this set of values will be used to define a subset of the predicted values whose order will define the order of <code>sortFactor</code> to be used for all combinations of the <code>sortWithinVals</code> variables. If <code>sortWithinVals</code> is NULL then the first value of each <code>sortWithin</code> variable in <code>predictions</code> component is used to define <code>sortWithinVals</code> . If there is only one variable in the <code>classify</code> then <code>sortWithinVals</code> is ignored.

sortOrder	A character vector whose length is the same as the number of levels for sortFactor in the predictions component of the alldiffs object. It specifies the desired order of the levels in the reordered components of the alldiffs object. The argument sortWithinVals is ignored. The following creates a sortOrder vector levs for factor f based on the values in x: levs <- levels(f)[order(x)].
decreasing	A logical passed to order that determines whether the order for sorting the alldiffs components is for increasing or decreasing magnitude of the predicted values.
...	Provision for passing arguments to functions called internally - not used at present.

Value

A data.frame with the columns X1, X2, p, sections1 and sections2. This data.frame is formed from the p.differences component of object and is used in producing the plot.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[plotPvalues.data.frame](#), [allDifferences.data.frame](#), [sort.alldiffs](#), [subset.alldiffs](#), [ggplot](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(WaterRunoff.dat)
asreml.options(keep.order = TRUE) #required for asreml4 only
current.asr <- asreml(fixed = pH ~ Benches + (Sources * (Type + Species)),
                    random = ~ Benches:MainPlots,
                    keep.order=TRUE, data= WaterRunoff.dat))
current.asrt <- asrtests(current.asr, NULL, NULL)
diffs <- predictPlus.asreml(classify = "Sources:Type",
                           asreml.obj = current.asr, tables = "none",
                           wald.tab = current.asrt$wald.tab,
                           present = c("Type", "Species", "Sources"))

plotPvalues(diffs, gridspacing = rep(c(3,4), c(4,2)), show.sig = TRUE)
plotPvalues(diffs, sections = "Sources", show.sig = TRUE, axis.labels = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

plotPvalues.data.frame

Plots a heat map of p-values for pairwise differences between predictions.

Description

Produces a heat-map plot of the p-values for pairwise differences between predictions that is in a `data.frame`. The `data.frame` includes two factors whose levels specify, for each p-value, which factor levels are being compared.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
plotPvalues(object, p = "p", x, y,
            gridspacing = 0, show.sig = FALSE, triangles = "both",
            title = NULL, axis.labels = NULL,
            colours = RColorBrewer::brewer.pal(3, "Set2"),
            ggplotFuncs = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> containing the three columns specified by <code>p</code> , <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> .
<code>p</code>	A character giving the name of the column in <code>object</code> that contains the p-values to be plotted.
<code>x</code>	A character giving the name of the column in <code>object</code> that contains the factor whose levels index the p-values that are to be plotted in the same column.
<code>y</code>	A character giving the name of the column in <code>object</code> that contains the labels of the the p-values that are to be plotted as the rows.
<code>gridspacing</code>	A numeric specifying the number(s) of rows and columns that form groups in the grid of differences. This is most useful when two or more factors index the rows and columns. If a single, nonzero number, k say, is given then a grid line is placed after every k th row and column. If a vector of values is given then the number of grid lines is the length of the vector and the spacing between each is specified by the elements of the vector.
<code>show.sig</code>	A logical that specifies whether asterisks indicating the level of significance are to be added to the plot. If they are then '***' indicates that $p \leq 0.001$, '**' that $0.001 < p \leq 0.01$, '*' that $0.01 < p \leq 0.05$ '.' that $0.05 < p \leq 0.10$.
<code>triangles</code>	A character indicating whether the plot should include the lower, upper or both triangle(s). Here it is only used to adjust gridlines for the omission of the diagonal.
<code>title</code>	A character string giving the main title for the plot.
<code>axis.labels</code>	A character string giving the label to use for both the x- and y-axis.
<code>colours</code>	A vector of of colours to be passed to the <code>ggplot</code> function <code>scale_colour_gradientn</code> .
<code>ggplotFuncs</code>	A <code>list</code> , each element of which contains the results of evaluating a <code>ggplot</code> function. It is created by calling the <code>list</code> function with a <code>ggplot</code> function call for each element. It is passed to <code>ggplot</code> .
<code>...</code>	Provision for passing arguments to functions called internally - not used at present.

Value

No values are returned, but a plot is printed.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also[plotPvalues.alldiffs](#), [allDifferences.data.frame](#), [ggplot](#)**Examples**

```
## Not run:
data(WaterRunoff.dat)
asreml.options(keep.order = TRUE) #required for asreml4 only
current.asr <- asreml(fixed = pH ~ Benches + (Sources * (Type + Species)),
                    random = ~ Benches:MainPlots,
                    keep.order=TRUE, data= WaterRunoff.dat)
current.asrt <- asrttests(current.asr, NULL, NULL)
diffs <- predictPlus.asreml(classify = "Sources:Type",
                            asreml.obj = current.asr, tables = "none",
                            wald.tab = current.asrt$wald.tab,
                            present = c("Type", "Species", "Sources"))

p <- within(reshape::melt(diffs$p.differences),
           {
             X1 <- factor(X1, levels=dimnames(diffs$p.differences)[[1]])
             X2 <- factor(X2, levels=levels(X1))
           })
names(p)[match("value", names(p))] <- "p"
plotPvalues(p, x = "X1", y = "X2",
           gridspacing = rep(c(3,4), c(4,2)), show.sig = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

plotVariofaces.data.frame

Plots empirical variogram faces, including envelopes, from supplied residuals as described by Stefanova, Smith & Cullis (2009).

Description

Produces a plot for each face of an empirical 2D variogram based on supplied residuals from both an observed data set and simulated data sets. Those from simulated data sets are used to produce confidence envelopes. If the data consists of sections, such as separate experiments, the two variogram faces are produced for each section. This function is less efficient in storage terms than [variofaces.asreml](#), because here the residuals from all simulated data sets must be saved, in addition to the values for the variogram faces; in [variofaces.asreml](#), the residuals for each simulated data set are discarded after the variogram has been calculated. On the other hand, the present function is more flexible, because there is no restriction on how the residuals are obtained.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
plotVariofaces(data, residuals, restype="Residuals", ...)
```


Arguments

data	A data.frame with either 3 or 4 columns. Only if there are 4 columns, the first should be a factor indexing sections for which separate variogram plots are to be produced. In either case, the other 3 columns should be, in order, (i) a factor indexing the x-direction, (ii) a factor indexing the y-direction, and (iii) the residuals for the observed response.
residuals	A data.frame, with either 2 or 3 initial columns followed by columns, each of which are the residuals from a simulated data set.
restype	A character describing the type of residuals that have been supplied. It will be used in the plot titles.
...	Other arguments that are passed down to the function asreml.variogram.

Details

For each set of residuals, `asreml.variogram` is used to obtain the empirical variogram, from which the values for its faces are obtained. Plots are produced for each face and include the observed residuals and the 2.5%, 50% & 97.5% quantiles.

Value

A list with the following components:

1. **face1**: a data.frame containing the variogram values on which the plot for the first dimension is based.
2. **face2**: a data.frame containing the variogram values on which the plot for the second dimension is based.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

References

Stefanova, K. T., Smith, A. B. & Cullis, B. R. (2009) Enhanced diagnostics for the spatial analysis of field trials. *Journal of Agricultural, Biological, and Environmental Statistics*, **14**, 392–410.

See Also

[asremlPlus-package](#), [asreml](#), [asreml.variogram](#), [variofaces.asreml](#), [simulate.asreml](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(Wheat.dat)
current.asr <- asreml(yield ~ Rep + WithinColPairs + Variety,
                    random = ~ Row + Column + units,
                    residual = ~ ar1(Row):ar1(Column),
                    data=Wheat.dat)
current.asrt <- asrtests(current.asr, NULL, NULL)
current.asrt <- rmboundary.asrtests(current.asrt)
# Form variance matrix based on estimated variance parameters
s2 <- current.asr$sigma2
gamma.Row <- current.asr$gammas[1]
```

```

gamma.unit <- current.asr$gammas[2]
rho.r <- current.asr$gammas[4]
rho.c <- current.asr$gammas[5]
row.ar1 <- mat.ar1(order=10, rho=rho.r)
col.ar1 <- mat.ar1(order=15, rho=rho.c)
V <- gamma.Row * fac.sumop(Wheat.dat$Row) +
  gamma.unit * diag(1, nrow=150, ncol=150) +
  mat.dirprod(col.ar1, row.ar1)
V <- s2*V

#Produce variogram faces plot (Stefanaova et al, 2009)
resid <- simulate(current.asr, V=V, which="residuals")
resid$residuals <- cbind(resid$observed[c("Row", "Column")],
  resid$residuals)
plotVariofaces(data=resid$observed[c("Row", "Column", "residuals")],
  residuals=resid$residuals,
  restype="Standardized conditional residuals")

## End(Not run)

```

powerTransform	<i>Performs a combination of a linear and a power transformation on a variable. The transformed variable is stored in the data.frame data.</i>
----------------	--

Description

Perform a combination of a linear and a power transformation on a variable whose name is given as a character string in `var.name`. The transformed variable is stored in the `data.frame data`. The name of the transformed variable is made by prepending to the original `var.name` a combination of (i) `.offset`, if `offset` is nonzero, (ii) `neg.`, if `scale` is -1, or `scaled.`, if `abs(scale)` is other than one, and (iii) either `log.`, `sqrt.`, `recip.` or `power.`, if `power` is other than one. No action is taken if there is no transformation (i.e. `offset = 0`, `scale = 1` and `power = 1`). Also, the `titles list` is extended to include a component with a generated title for the transformed variable with text indicating the transformation prepended to the title for the `var.name` obtained from the `titles list`. For nonzero `offset`, 'Offset' is prepended, For `scaled` not equal to one, the possible prepended are 'Negative of' and 'Scaled'. The possible prepended texts for `power` not equal to one are 'Logarithm of', 'Square root of', 'Reciprocal of' and 'Power nnnn of', where `nnn` is the power used.

Usage

```
powerTransform(var.name, power = 1, offset = 0, scale = 1, titles = NULL, data)
```

Arguments

<code>var.name</code>	A character string specifying the name of the variable in the <code>data.frame data</code> that is to be transformed.
<code>power</code>	A number specifying the power to be used in the transformation. If equal to 1, the default, no power transformation is applied. Otherwise, the variable is raised to the specified power, after scaling and applying any nonzero <code>offset</code> . If <code>power = 0</code> , the natural logarithm is used to transform the response; however, if the smallest value to be log-transformed is less than 1e-04, an error is generated. A log-transformation in this situation may be possible if a nonzero <code>offset</code> and/or a <code>scale</code> not equal to one is used.

offset	A number to be added to each value of the variable, after any scaling and before applying any power transformation.
scale	A number to multiply each value of the variable, before adding any offset and applying any power transformation.
titles	A character vector, each element of which is named for a variable in data and is a character string giving a title to use in output (e.g. tables and graphs) involving the variable. If titles are not supplied, the column name of the variable in data is used.
data	A data.frame containing the variable to be transformed and to which the transformed variable is to be appended.

Value

A list with a component named `data` that is the `data.frame` containing the transformed variable, a component named `tvar.name` that is a character string that is the name of the transformed variable in data, and a component named `titles` that extends the list supplied in the `titles` argument to include a generated title for the transformed title, the name of the new component being `tvar.name`.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[angular](#), [angular.mod](#).

Examples

```
## set up a factor with labels
x.dat <- data.frame(y = c(14, 42, 120, 150))

## transform y to logarithms
trans <- powerTransform("y", power = 0, titles=list(y = "Length (cm)"), data = x.dat)
x.dat <- trans$data
tvar.name <- trans$tvar.name

## transform y to logarithms after multiplying by -1 and adding 1.
z.dat <- data.frame( y = c(-5.25, -4.29, -1.22, 0.05))
trans <- powerTransform("y", power = 0, scale = -1, offset = 1 ,
  titles=list(y = "Potential"), data = z.dat)
z.dat <- trans$data
tvar.name <- trans$tvar.name
```

predictPlus.asreml	<i>Forms the predictions and associated statistics for a term, using an asreml object and a wald.tab and taking into account that a numeric vector and a factor having parallel values may occur in the model. If a linear transformation is specified then the values of the linear transformation of predictions are returned, along with their standard errors and the pairwise differences and associated statistics. It stores the results in an object of class alldiffs and may print the results. It can be used when there are not parallel values.</i>
--------------------	--

Description

This function forms the predictions for term using `classify` and the supplied `asreml` object and stores them in an `alldiffs` object. If `x.num` is supplied, the predictions will be obtained for the values supplied in `x.pred.values` and, if supplied, `x.plot.values` will replace them in the `alldiffs` object that is returned. If `x.fac`, but not `x.num`, is specified, predictions will involve it and, if supplied, `x.plot.values` will replace the levels of `x.fac` in the `alldiffs` object that is returned. In order to get the correct predictions you may need to supply additional arguments to `predict.asreml` through ... e.g. `present`, `parallel`, `levels`. Any aliased predictions will be removed, as will any standard error of pairwise differences involving them.

Also calculated are the approximate degrees of freedom of the standard errors of the predictions. If the denominator degrees of freedom for term are available in `wald.tab`, they are used. Otherwise the residual degrees of freedom or the maximum of the denominator degrees in `wald.tab`, excluding the Intercept, are used. Which is used depends on the setting of `ddf.na`. These degrees of freedom are used for the t-distribution on which p-values and confidence intervals are based. It is stored as an attribute to the `alldiffs` object. The degrees of freedom are also used in calculating the minimum, mean and maximum LSD for comparing pairs of predictions, which are also stored in the `alldiffs` object.

If `pairwise = TRUE`, all pairwise differences between the predictions, their standard errors, p-values and LSD statistics are computed using `allDifferences.data.frame`. This adds them to the `alldiffs` object as additional list components named `differences`, `sed`, `p.differences` and `LSD`.

If a transformation has been applied (any one of `transform.power` is not one, `scale` is not one and `offset` is nonzero), the backtransforms of the transformed values and their lower and upper confidence intervals are added to a `data.frame` that is consistent with an object of class `asremlPredict`, such as is stored in the `pvals` component of the prediction component of the value produced by `predict.asreml`. If `transform.power` is other than one, the `standard.error` column of the `data.frame` is set to NA. This `data.frame` is added to the `alldiffs` object as a list component called `backtransforms`.

The printing of the components produced is controlled by the `tables` argument. The order of plotting the levels of one of the factors indexing the predictions can be modified and is achieved using `sort.alldiffs`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'asreml'
predictPlus(asreml.obj, classify, term = NULL,
            linear.transformation = NULL, titles = NULL,
            x.num = NULL, x.fac = NULL,
            x.pred.values = NULL, x.plot.values = NULL,
            error.intervals = "Confidence", avsed.tolerance = 0.25,
            meanLSD.type = "overall", LSDby = NULL,
            pairwise = TRUE, Vmatrix = FALSE,
            tables = "all", level.length = NA,
            transform.power = 1, offset = 0, scale = 1,
            inestimable.rm = TRUE,
            sortFactor = NULL, sortWithinVals = NULL,
            sortOrder = NULL, decreasing = FALSE,
            wald.tab = NULL, alpha = 0.05,
            ddf.na = "residual", ddf.values = NULL,
            trace = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

asreml.obj	asreml object for a fitted model.
classify	a character string giving the variables that define the margins of the multiway table to be predicted. Multiway tables are specified by forming an interaction type term from the classifying variables, that is, separating the variable names with the <code>:</code> operator.
term	a character string giving the variables that define the term that was fitted using asreml and that corresponds to classify. It only needs to be specified when it is different to classify.
linear.transformation	<p>a formula or a matrix. If a formula is given then it is taken to be a submodel of the model term corresponding to the <code>classify</code>. The projection matrix that transforms the predictions so that they conform to the submodel is obtained; the submodel should involving the variables in the <code>classify</code>. For example, for <code>classify</code> set to "A:B", the submodel <code>~ A + B</code> will result in the predictions for the combinations of A and B being made additive for the factors A and B.</p> <p>If a matrix is provided then it will be used to apply the linear transformation to the predictions. It might be a contrast matrix or a matrix of weights for a factor used to obtain the weighted average over that factor. The number of rows in the matrix should equal the number of linear combinations of the predictions desired and the number of columns should equal the number of predictions.</p> <p>In either case, as well as the values of the linear combinations, their standard errors, pairwise differences and associated statistics are returned.</p>
titles	A list , each component of which is named for a column in the data.frame for asreml.obj and contains a character string giving a title to use in output (e.g. tables and graphs). Here they will be used for table headings.
x.num	A character string giving the name of the numeric covariate that (i) corresponds to x.fac, (ii) is potentially included in terms in the fitted model, and (iii) which corresponds to the x-axis variable. It should have the same number of unique values as the number of levels in x.fac.
x.fac	A character string giving the name of the factor that (i) corresponds to x.num, (ii) is potentially included in terms in the fitted model, and (iii) which corresponds to the x-axis variable. It should have the same number of levels as the number of unique values in x.num. The levels of x.fac must be in the order in which they are to be plotted - if they are dates, then they should be in the form <code>yyyymmdd</code> , which can be achieved using <code>as.Date</code> . However, the levels can be non-numeric in nature, provided that x.num is also set.
x.pred.values	The values of x.num for which predicted values are required. If <code>levels</code> is set for passing to <code>predict.asreml</code> , <code>x.pred.values</code> is ignored. Note that while <code>levels</code> is and alternative to <code>x.pred.values</code> , it allows more general setting of the levels to be predicted.
x.plot.values	The actual values to be plotted on the x axis. They are needed when values different to those in x.num are to be plotted or x.fac is to be plotted because there is no x.num term corresponding to the same term with x.fac.
error.intervals	A character string indicating the type of error interval, if any, to calculate in order to indicate uncertainty in the results. Possible values are "none", "StandardError", "Confidence" and "halfLeastSignificant". The default is for confidence limits to be used. The "halfLeastSignificant" option

results in half the Least Significant Difference (LSD) being added and subtracted to the predictions, the LSD being calculated using the square root of the mean of the variances of all or a subset of pairwise differences between the predictions. If `meanLSD.type` is set to `overall`, the `avsed.tolerance` is not NA and the range of the SEDs divided by the average of the SEDs exceeds `avsed.tolerance` then the `error.intervals` calculations and the plotting will revert to confidence intervals. Also, half LSDs cannot be used for backtransformed values and so confidence intervals will be used instead.

`avsed.tolerance`

A **numeric** giving the value of the SED range, the range of the SEDs divided by the square root of the mean of the variances of all or a subset of the pairwise differences, that is considered reasonable in calculating `error.intervals`. It should be a value between 0 and 1. The following rules apply:

1. If `avsed.tolerance` is NA then mean LSDs of the type specified by `meanLSD.type` are calculated and used in `error.intervals` and plots.
2. Irrespective of the setting of `meanLSD.type`, if `avsed.tolerance` is not exceeded then the mean LSDs are used in `error.intervals` and plots.
3. If `meanLSD.type` is set to `overall`, `avsed.tolerance` is not NA, and `avsed.tolerance` is exceeded then `error.intervals` and plotting revert to confidence intervals.
4. If `meanLSD.type` is set to `factor.combinations` and `avsed.tolerance` is not exceeded for any factor combination then the half LSDs are used in `error.intervals` and plots; otherwise, `error.intervals` and plotting revert to confidence intervals.
5. If `meanLSD.type` is set to `per.prediction` and `avsed.tolerance` is not exceeded for any prediction then the half LSDs are used in `error.intervals` and plots; otherwise, `error.intervals` and plotting revert to confidence intervals.

`meanLSD.type`

A **character** string determining whether the mean LSD stored is (i) the overall mean, based on the square root of the mean of the variances of all pairwise variances, (ii) the mean for each `factor.combination` of the **factors** specified by `LSDby`, which is based on the square root of the mean of the variances for all pairwise differences for each factor combination, or (iii) the `per.prediction` mean, based, for each prediction, on the square root of the mean of the variances for all pairwise differences involving that prediction. It also determines, in conjunction with `avsed.tolerance`, which LSD will be used in calculating `error.intervals` and, hence, is used for plots.

`LSDby`

A **character** (vector) of factor names, being the names of the **factors** for each of whose levels combinations a mean LSD, `minLSD` and `maxLSD` is stored in the `LSD` component of the `alldiffs` object when `meanLSD.type` is `factor.combinatons`.

`pairwise`

A **logical** indicating whether all pairwise differences of the predictions and their standard errors and p-values are to be computed and stored. If `tables` is equal to `"differences"` or `"all"` or `error.intervals` is equal to `"halfLeastSignificant"`, they will be stored irrespective of the value of `pairwise`.

`Vmatrix`

A **logical** indicating whether the variance matrix of the predictions will be stored as a component of the `alldiffs` object that is returned. If `linear.transformation` is set, it will be stored irrespective of the value of `Vmatrix`.

`tables`

A **character** vector containing a combination of `none`, `predictions`, `vcov`, `backtransforms`, `differences`, `p.differences`, `sed`, `LSD` and `all`. These nominate which components of the `alldiffs` object to print.

level.length	The maximum number of characters from the the levels of factors to use in the row and column labels of the tables of pairwise differences and their p-values and standard errors.
transform.power	A numeric specifying the power of a transformation, if one has been applied to the response variable. Unless it is equal to 1, the default, back-transforms of the predictions will be obtained and presented in tables or graphs as appropriate. The back-transformation raises the predictions to the power equal to the reciprocal of transform.power, unless it equals 0 in which case the exponential of the predictions is taken.
offset	A numeric that has been added to each value of the response after any scaling and before applying any power transformation.
scale	A numeric by which each value of the response has been multiplied before adding any offset and applying any power transformation.
inestimable.rm	A logical indicating whether rows for predictions that are not estimable are to be removed from the components of the alldiffs object.
sortFactor	A character containing the name of the factor that indexes the set of predicted values that determines the sorting of the alldiffs components by sort.alldiffs . If NULL then sorting is not carried out. If there is more than one variable in the classify term then sortFactor is sorted for the predicted values within each combination of the values of the sortWithin variables: the classify variables, excluding the sortFactor. There should be only one predicted value for each unique value of sortFactor within each set defined by a combination of the values of the sortWithin variables.
sortWithinVals	A list with a component named for each factor and numeric that is a classify variable for the predictions, excluding sortFactor. Each component should contain a single value that is a value of the variable. The combination of this set of values will be used to define a subset of the predicted values whose order will define the order of sortFactor to be used for all combinations of the sortWithinVals variables. If sortWithinVals is NULL then the first value of each sortWithin variable in predictions component is used to define sortWithinVals. If there is only one variable in the classify then sortWithinVals is ignored.
sortOrder	A character vector whose length is the same as the number of levels for sortFactor in the predictions component of the alldiffs object. It specifies the desired order of the levels in the reordered components of the alldiffs object. The argument sortWithinVals is ignored. The following creates a sortOrder vector levs for factor f based on the values in x: levs <- levels(f)[order(x)].
decreasing	A logical passed to order that detemines whether the order for sorting the alldiffs components is for increasing or decreasing magnitude of the predicted values.
wald.tab	A data.frame containing the pseudo-anova table for the fixed terms produced by a call to wald.asreml. The main use of it here is in determinining the degrees of freedom of the standard errors of the predictions. denominator degrees of freedom when p-values or confidence intervals are to be calculated.
alpha	A numeric giving the significance level for LSDs or one minus the confidence level for confidence intervals.
dDF.na	A character specifying the method to use to obtain approximate denominator degrees of freedom. when the numeric or algebraic methods produce an

	NA. Consistent with when no denDF are available, the default is "residual" and so the residual degrees of freedom from <code>asreml.obj\$nedf</code> are used. If <code>ddf.na = "none"</code> , no substitute denominator degrees of freedom are employed; if <code>ddf.na = "maximum"</code> , the maximum of those denDF that are available, excluding that for the Intercept, is used; if all denDF are NA, <code>asreml.obj\$nedf</code> is used. If <code>ddf.na = "supplied"</code> , a vector of values for the denominator degrees of freedom is to be supplied in <code>ddf.values</code> . Any other setting is ignored and a warning message produced. Generally, substituting these degrees of freedom is anticonservative in that it is likely that the degrees of freedom used will be too large.
<code>ddf.values</code>	A vector of values to be used when <code>ddf.na = "supplied"</code> . Its values will be used when denDF in a test for a fixed effect is NA. This vector must be the same length as the number of fixed terms, including (Intercept) whose value could be NA.
<code>trace</code>	A logical that control output from ASReML-R. If TRUE then partial iteration details are displayed when ASReML-R functions are invoked; if FALSE then no output is displayed.
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to <code>predict.asreml</code> .

Value

For `linear.transformations` set to NULL, an object of S3-class `alldiffs` with predictions and their standard errors and, depending on the settings of the arguments, all pairwise differences between predictions, their standard errors and p-values and LSD statistics. Also, unless the `sortFactor` or `sortOrder` arguments are invoked, the rows of predictions component are ordered so that they are in standard order for the variables in the `classify`. That is, the values of the last variable change with every row, those of the second-last variable only change after all the values of the last variable have been traversed; in general, the values of a variable are the same for all the combinations of the values to the variables to its right in the `classify`. In addition, if necessary, the order of the columns of the variables in the predictions component are changed to match their order in the `classify`.

If `transform.power` or `scale` is not one or `offset` is not zero, it will contain a `data.frame` with the backtransformed linear transformation of the predictions. The backtransformation will, after backtransforming for any power transformation, subtract the `offset` and then divide by the `scale`.

If `error.intervals` is not "none", then the predictions component and, if present, the `backtransforms` component will contain columns for the lower and upper values of the limits for the interval. The names of these columns will consist of three parts separated by full stops: 1) the first part will be lower or upper; 2) the second part will be one of Confidence, StandardError or halfLeastSignificant; 3) the third component will be limits.

The name of the response, the `response.title`, the term, the `classify`, `tdf`, `sortFactor` and the `sortOrder` will be set as attributes to the object. Note that the `classify` in an `alldiffs` object is based on the variables indexing the predictions, which may differ from the `classify` used to obtain the original predictions (for example, when the `alldiffs` objects stores a linear transformation of predictions).

For `linear.transformations` set to other than NULL, an `alldiffs` object with the `linear.transformation` applied to the predictions and their standard errors and, depending on the settings of the arguments, all pairwise differences between the linearly transformed predictions, their standard errors and p-values and LSD statistics. (See also [linTransform.alldiffs](#).)

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[as.alldiffs](#), [print.alldiffs](#), [linTransform.alldiffs](#), [sort.alldiffs](#), [subset.alldiffs](#), [allDifferences.data.frame](#), [redoErrorIntervals.alldiffs](#), [recalcLSD.alldiffs](#), [predictPresent.asreml](#), [plotPredictions.data.frame](#), [as.Date](#), [predict.asreml](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(WaterRunoff.dat)
asreml.options(keep.order = TRUE) #required for asreml4 only
current.asr <- asreml(fixed = pH ~ Benches + (Sources * (Type + Species)),
                    random = ~ Benches:MainPlots,
                    keep.order=TRUE, data= WaterRunoff.dat)
current.asrt <- asrtests(current.asr, NULL, NULL)
diffs <- predictPlus(classify = "Sources:Type",
                    asreml.obj = current.asr,
                    wald.tab = current.asrt$wald.tab,
                    present = c("Sources", "Type", "Species"))

## End(Not run)
```

`predictPresent.asreml` *Forms the predictions for each of one or more terms and presents them in tables and/or graphs.*

Description

This function forms the predictions for each term in terms using a supplied `asreml` object and [predictPlus.asreml](#). Tables are produced using [predictPlus.asreml](#), in conjunction with [allDifferences.data.frame](#) with the argument `tables` specifying which tables are printed. The argument `plots`, along with `transform.power`, controls which plots are produced. The plots are produced using [plotPredictions.data.frame](#), with line plots produced when variables involving `x.num` or `x.fac` are involved in `classify` for the predictions and bar charts otherwise. In order to get the correct predictions you may need to supply additional arguments to `predict.asreml` through ... e.g. `present`, `parallel`, `levels`.

The order of plotting the levels of one of the factors indexing the predictions can be modified and is achieved using [sort.alldiffs](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'asreml'
predictPresent(asreml.obj, terms,
              linear.transformation = NULL,
              wald.tab = NULL, dDF.na = "residual", dDF.values = NULL,
              x.num = NULL, x.fac = NULL, nonx.fac.order = NULL,
              x.pred.values = NULL, x.plot.values = NULL,
              plots = "predictions", panels = "multiple",
              graphics.device = NULL,
              error.intervals = "Confidence", meanLSD.type = "overall",
```

```
LSDby = NULL, avsed.tolerance = 0.25, titles = NULL,
colour.scheme = "colour", save.plots = FALSE,
transform.power = 1, offset = 0, scale = 1,
pairwise = TRUE, Vmatrix = FALSE,
tables = "all", level.length = NA,
alpha = 0.05, inestimable.rm = TRUE,
sortFactor = NULL, sortWithinVals = NULL,
sortOrder = NULL, decreasing = FALSE,
trace = FALSE, ggplotFuncs = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

asreml.obj	asreml object for a fitted model.
terms	a character vector giving the terms for which predictions are required.
linear.transformation	<p>a formula or a matrix specifying a linear transformation to be applied to the predictions. If a formula is given then it is taken to be a submodel of the model term corresponding to the <code>classify</code>. The projection matrix that transforms the predictions so that they conform to the submodel is obtained; the submodel should involving the variables in the <code>classify</code>. For example, for <code>classify</code> set to "A:B", the submodel <code>~ A + B</code> will result in the predictions for the combinations of A and B being made additive for the factors A and B.</p> <p>If a matrix is provided then it will be used to apply the linear transformation to the predictions. It might be a contrast matrix or a matrix of weights for a factor used to obtain the weighted average over that factor. The number of rows in the matrix should equal the number of linear combinations of the predictions desired and the number of columns should equal the number of predictions.</p> <p>In either case, as well as the values of the linear combinations, their standard errors, pairwise differences and associated statistics are returned in the <code>alldiffs</code> object.</p>
wald.tab	a data frame containing the pseudo-anova table for the fixed terms produced by a call to <code>wald.asreml</code> . The main use of it here is in getting denominator degrees of freedom when confidence intervals are to be plotted.
dDF.na	the method to use to obtain approximate denominator degrees of freedom. when the numeric or algebraic methods produce an NA. Consistent with when no <code>denDF</code> are available, the default is "residual" and so the residual degrees of freedom from <code>asreml.obj\$nedf</code> are used. If <code>dDF.na = "none"</code> , no substitute denominator degrees of freedom are employed; if <code>dDF.na = "maximum"</code> , the maximum of those <code>denDF</code> that are available, excluding that for the Intercept, is used; if all <code>denDF</code> are NA, <code>asreml.obj\$nedf</code> is used. If <code>dDF.na = "supplied"</code> , a vector of values for the denominator degrees of freedom is to be supplied in <code>dDF.values</code> . Any other setting is ignored and a warning message produced. Generally, substituting these degrees of freedom is anticonservative in that it is likely that the degrees of freedom used will be too large.
dDF.values	A vector of values to be used when <code>dDF.na = "supplied"</code> . Its values will be used when <code>denDF</code> in a test for a fixed effect is NA. This vector must be the same length as the number of fixed terms, including (Intercept) whose value could be NA.
x.num	A character string giving the name of the numeric covariate that corresponds to <code>x.fac</code> , is potentially included in terms in the fitted model and which corresponds

	to the x-axis variable. It should have the same number of unique values as the number of levels in <code>x.fac</code> .
<code>x.fac</code>	A character string giving the name of the factor that corresponds to <code>x.num</code> , is potentially included in terms in the fitted model and which corresponds to the x-axis variable. It should have the same number of levels as the number of unique values in <code>x.num</code> . The levels of <code>x.fac</code> must be in the order in which they are to be plotted - if they are dates, then they should be in the form <code>yyyymmdd</code> , which can be achieved using <code>as.Date</code> . However, the levels can be non-numeric in nature, provided that <code>x.num</code> is also set.
<code>nonx.fac.order</code>	A character vector giving the order in which factors other than <code>x.fac</code> are to be plotted in plots with multiple panels (i.e. where the number of non-x factors is greater than 1). The first factor in the vector will be plotted on the X axis (if there is no <code>x.num</code> or <code>x.fac</code>). Otherwise, the order of plotting the factors is in columns (X facets) and then rows (Y facets). By default the order is in decreasing order for the numbers of levels of the non x factors.
<code>x.pred.values</code>	The values of <code>x.num</code> for which predicted values are required.
<code>x.plot.values</code>	The actual values to be plotted on the x axis or in the labels of tables. They are needed when values different to those in <code>x.num</code> are to be plotted or <code>x.fac</code> is to be plotted because there is no <code>x.num</code> term corresponding to the same term with <code>x.fac</code> .
<code>plots</code>	Possible values are "none", "predictions", "backtransforms" and "both". Plots are not produced if the value is "none". If data are not transformed for analysis (<code>transform.power = 1</code>), a plot of the predictions is produced provided <code>plots</code> is not "none". If the data are transformed, the value of <code>plots</code> determines what is produced.
<code>panels</code>	Possible values are "single" and "multiple". When line plots are to be produced, because variables involving <code>x.num</code> or <code>x.fac</code> are involved in <code>classify</code> for the predictions, <code>panels</code> determines whether or not a single panel or multiple panels in a single window are produced. The <code>panels</code> argument is ignored for bar charts.
<code>graphics.device</code>	A character specifying a graphics device for plotting. The default is <code>graphics.device = NULL</code> , which will result in plots being produced on the current graphics device. Setting it to "windows", for example, will result in a windows graphics device being opened.
<code>error.intervals</code>	A character string indicating the type of error interval, if any, to calculate in order to indicate uncertainty in the results. Possible values are "none", "StandardError", "Confidence" and "halfLeastSignificant". The default is for confidence limits to be used. The "halfLeastSignificant" option results in half the Least Significant Difference (LSD) being added and subtracted to the predictions, the LSD being calculated using the square root of the mean of the variances of all or a subset of pairwise differences between the predictions. If <code>meanLSD.type</code> is set to <code>overall</code> , the <code>avsed.tolerance</code> is not NA and the range of the SEDs divided by the average of the SEDs exceeds <code>avsed.tolerance</code> then the <code>error.intervals</code> calculations and the plotting will revert to confidence intervals. Also, half LSDs cannot be used for backtransformed values and so confidence intervals will be used instead.
<code>avsed.tolerance</code>	A numeric giving the value of the SED range, the range of the SEDs divided by the square root of the mean of the variances of all or a subset of the pairwise

differences, that is considered reasonable in calculating `error.intervals`. It should be a value between 0 and 1. The following rules apply:

1. If `avsed.tolerance` is NA then mean LSDs of the type specified by `meanLSD.type` are calculated and used in `error.intervals` and plots.
2. Irrespective of the setting of `meanLSD.type`, if `avsed.tolerance` is not exceeded then the mean LSDs are used in `error.intervals` and plots.
3. If `meanLSD.type` is set to `overall`, `avsed.tolerance` is not NA, and `avsed.tolerance` is exceeded then `error.intervals` and plotting revert to confidence intervals.
4. If `meanLSD.type` is set to `factor.combinations` and `avsed.tolerance` is not exceeded for any factor combination then the half LSDs are used in `error.intervals` and plots; otherwise, `error.intervals` and plotting revert to confidence intervals.
5. If `meanLSD.type` is set to `per.prediction` and `avsed.tolerance` is not exceeded for any prediction then the half LSDs are used in `error.intervals` and plots; otherwise, `error.intervals` and plotting revert to confidence intervals.

<code>meanLSD.type</code>	A character string determining whether the mean LSD stored is (i) the overall mean, based on the square root of the mean of the variances of all pairwise variances, (ii) the mean for each <code>factor.combination</code> of the factors specified by <code>LSDby</code> , which is based on the square root of the mean of the variances for all pairwise differences for each factor combination, or (iii) the <code>per.prediction</code> mean, based, for each prediction, on the square root of the mean of the variances for all pairwise differences involving that prediction. It also determines, in conjunction with <code>avsed.tolerance</code> , which LSD will be used in calculating <code>error.intervals</code> and, hence, is used for plots.
<code>LSDby</code>	A character (vector) of factor names, being the names of the factors for each of whose levels combinations a mean LSD, <code>minLSD</code> and <code>maxLSD</code> is stored in the <code>LSD</code> component of the <code>alldiffs</code> object when <code>meanLSD.type</code> is <code>factor.combinatons</code> .
<code>titles</code>	A list, each component of which is named for a column in the <code>data.frame</code> for <code>asreml.obj</code> and contains a character string giving a title to use in output (e.g. tables and graphs). Here they will be used for axis labels.
<code>colour.scheme</code>	A character string specifying the colour scheme for the plots. The default is "colour" which produces coloured lines and bars, a grey background and white gridlines. A value of "black" results in black lines, grey bars and gridlines and a white background.
<code>save.plots</code>	A logical that determines whether any plots will be saved. If they are to be saved, a file name will be generated that consists of the following elements separated by full stops: the response variable name with <code>.back</code> if backtransformed values are being plotted, the classify term, Bar or Line and, if <code>error.intervals</code> is not "none", one of SE, CI or LSI. The file will be saved as a 'png' file in the current work directory.
<code>transform.power</code>	A number specifying the power of a transformation, if one has been applied to the response variable. Unless it is equal to 1, the default, back-transforms of the predictions will be obtained and presented in tables or graphs as appropriate. The back-transform will raise the predictions to the power equal to the reciprocal of <code>transform.power</code> , unless it equals 0 in which case the exponential will be taken. Any scaling and offsetting will also be taken into account in the backtransformation.

offset	A number that has been added to each value of the response after any scaling and before applying any power transformation. Unless it is equal to 0, the default, back-transforms of the predictions will be obtained and presented in tables or graphs as appropriate. The backtransformation will, after backtransforming for any power transformation, subtract the offset.
scale	A number by which each value of the response has been multiply before adding any offset and applying any power transformation. Unless it is equal to 1, the default, back-transforms of the predictions will be obtained and presented in tables or graphs as appropriate. The backtransformation will, after backtransforming for any power transformation and then subtracting the offset, divide by the scale.
pairwise	A logical indicating whether all pairwise differences of the predictions and their standard errors and p-values are to be computed and stored. If tables is equal to "differences" or "all" or error.intervals is equal to "halfLeastSignificant", they will be stored irrespective of the value of pairwise.
Vmatrix	A logical indicating whether the variance matrix of the predictions will be stored as a component of the alldiffs object that is returned. If linear.transformation is set, it will be stored irrespective of the value of Vmatrix.
tables	A character vector containing a combination of predictions, vcov, backtransforms, differences, p.differences, sed, LSD and all. These nominate which components of the alldiffs object to print.
level.length	The maximum number of characters from the the levels of factors to use in the row and column labels of the tables produced by <code>allDifferences.data.frame</code> .
alpha	the significance level for LSDs or 1 - alpha is the confidence level for confidence intervals.
inestimable.rm	A logical indicating whether rows for predictions that are not estimable are to be removed from the components of the alldiffs object.
sortFactor	A character containing the name of the factor that indexes the set of predicted values that determines the sorting of the alldiffs components by <code>sort.alldiffs</code> . If NULL then sorting is not carried out. If there is more than one variable in the classify term then sortFactor is sorted for the predicted values within each combination of the values of the sortWithin variables: the classify variables, excluding the sortFactor. There should be only one predicted value for each unique value of sortFactor within each set defined by a combination of the values of the sortWithin variables.
sortWithinVals	A list with a component named for each factor and numeric that is a classify variable for the predictions, excluding sortFactor. Each component should contain a single value that is a value of the variable. The combination of this set of values will be used to define a subset of the predicted values whose order will define the order of sortFactor to be used for all combinations of the sortWithinVals variables. If sortWithinVals is NULL then the first value of each sortWithin variable in predictions component is used to define sortWithinVals. If there is only one variable in the classify then sortWithinVals is ignored.
sortOrder	A character vector whose length is the same as the number of levels for sortFactor in the predictions component of the alldiffs object. It specifies the desired order of the levels in the reordered components of the alldiffs object. The argument sortWithinVals is ignored. The following creates a sortOrder vector levs for factor f based on the values in x: <code>levs <- levels(f)[order(x)]</code> .


```

error.intervals = "StandardError",
titles = titles,
transform.power = 0,
present = c("Type", "Species", "Sources"),
tables = "none",
level.length = 6)

## End(Not run)

```

```
print.alldiffs
```

Prints the values in an alldiffs object in a nice format.

Description

Prints the predictions and standard errors from using `asreml` to fit models in the same way as `asreml` prints them. Also prints out all pairwise differences between the predictions to 2 significant figures, along with their p-values and standard errors to 4 decimal places. If LSDs are requested the mean, minimum and maximum LSDs will be printed.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'alldiffs'
print(x, which = "all", ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of S3-class <code>alldiffs</code> .
<code>which</code>	A character vector containing a combination of predictions, <code>vcov</code> , <code>backtransforms</code> , <code>differences</code> , <code>p.differences</code> , <code>sed</code> , <code>LSD</code> and <code>all</code> . These nominate which components of the <code>alldiffs</code> object to print.
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

No value is returned, but the components of `x` are printed.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[as.alldiffs](#), [allDifferences.data.frame](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
print.alldiffs(diffs, which = "predictions")

## End(Not run)
```

print.asrtests *Prints the values in an [asrtests](#) object*

Description

Prints a summary of the asreml object and the test.summary data.frame that are stored in the [asrtests](#) object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'asrtests'  
print(x, which = "all", ...)
```

Arguments

x	An asrtests object.
which	Which elements of the asrtests object to print. Possible values are some combination of asremlsummary, pseudoanova, testsummary and all.
...	further arguments passed to print.

Value

No value is returned, but the elements of the list in x are printed.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[asrtests](#), [asremlPlus-package](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
data(Wheat.dat)  
current.asr <- asreml(yield ~ Rep + WithinColPairs + Variety,  
                    random = ~ Row + Column + units,  
                    residual = ~ ar1(Row):ar1(Column),  
                    data=Wheat.dat)  
current.asrt <- asrtests(current.asr, NULL, NULL)  
current.asrt <- rmboundary.asrtests(current.asrt)  
# Test Row autocorrelation  
current.asrt <- testresidual(current.asrt, , "~ Row:ar1(Column)",  
                            label="Row autocorrelation", simpler=TRUE)  
print(current.asrt)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

recalcLSD.alldiffs *Adds or recalculates the LSD component of an alldiffs object.*

Description

Given an alldiffs object, adds or recalculate its LSD component.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'alldiffs'
recalcLSD(alldiffs.obj, meanLSD.type = "overall", LSDby = NULL,
          alpha = 0.05, ...)
```

Arguments

alldiffs.obj	An alldiffs object that is a list with components predictions containing the predictions and their standard errors, vcov containing the variance matrix of the predictions, differences containing all pairwise differences between the predictions, p.differences containing p-values for all pairwise differences between the predictions, sed containing the standard errors of all pairwise differences between the predictions, and an LSD containing the mean, minimum and maximum LSDs.
meanLSD.type	A character string determining whether the mean LSD stored is (i) the overall mean, based on the square root of the mean of the variances of all pairwise variances, (ii) the mean for each factor.combination of the factors specified by LSDby, which is based on the square root of the mean of the variances for all pairwise differences for each factor combination, or (iii) the per.prediction mean, based, for each prediction, on the square root of the mean of the variances for all pairwise differences involving that prediction. It also determines, in conjunction with avsed.tolerance, which LSD will be used in calculating error.intervals and, hence, is used for plots.
LSDby	A character (vector) of factor names, being the names of the factors for each of whose levels combinations a mean LSD, minLSD and max LSD is stored in the LSD component of the alldiffs object when meanLSD.type is factor.combinatons.
alpha	The significance level for an LSD to compare a pair of predictions.
...	further arguments passed to allDifferences.data.frame .

Value

An alldiffs object that is a list with components predictions containing the predictions and their standard errors, vcov containing the variance matrix of the predictions, differences containing all pairwise differences between the predictions, p.differences containing p-values for all pairwise differences between the predictions, sed containing the standard errors of all pairwise differences between the predictions, and an LSD containing the mean, minimum and maximum LSDs.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[asremlPlus-package](#), [as.alldiffs](#), [sort.alldiffs](#), [subset.alldiffs](#), [print.alldiffs](#), [redoErrorIntervals.alldiffs](#), [plotPredictions.data.frame](#), [predictPlus.asreml](#), [predictPresent.asreml](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(WaterRunoff.dat)
asreml.options(keep.order = TRUE) #required for asreml4 only
current.asr <- asreml(fixed = pH ~ Benches + (Sources * (Type + Species)),
                    random = ~ Benches:MainPlots,
                    keep.order=TRUE, data= WaterRunoff.dat)
current.asrt <- asrtests(current.asr, NULL, NULL)
diffs <- predictPlus(classify = "Sources:Type",
                    asreml.obj = current.asr,
                    wald.tab = current.asrt$wald.tab,
                    present = c("Sources", "Type", "Species"))
diffs <- recalLSD.alldiffs(diffs, meanLSD.type = "factor.combinations", LSDby = "Sources")

## End(Not run)
```

```
recalcWaldTab.asrtests
```

Recalculates the denDF, F.inc and P values for a table of Wald test statistics obtained using wald.asreml

Description

If some or all denDF are not available, either because they are NA or because F.inc values were not calculated, this function allows the user to specify how approximate denDF values are to be obtained. This is done through the `dDF.na` and `dDF.values` arguments. Note that if denDF values are available in the Wald table then only those that are NA will be replaced. It is noted that, as of asreml version 4, `wald.asreml` has a `codekenadj` argument.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'asrtests'
recalcWaldTab(asrtests.obj, recalc.wald = FALSE,
              denDF="numeric", dDF.na = "none",
              dDF.values = NULL, trace = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`asrtests.obj` an [asrtests](#) object for a fitted model that is a list containing an `asreml` object, a `wald.tab` `data.frame` with 4 columns, and a `data.frame` with 5 columns that records any previous changes and tests in the fitted model.

`recalc.wald` a logical indicating whether to call `wald.asreml` to recalculate the pseudoanova table for the model fit stored in the `asreml` object contained in [asrtests](#).

denDF	Specifies the method to use in computing approximate denominator degrees of freedom when <code>wald.asreml</code> is called. Can be <code>none</code> to suppress the computations, <code>numeric</code> for numerical methods, <code>algebraic</code> for algebraic methods or <code>default</code> , the default, to automatically choose numeric or algebraic computations depending on problem size. The denominator degrees of freedom are calculated according to Kenward and Roger (1997) for fixed terms in the dense part of the model.
dDF.na	The method to use to obtain substitute denominator degrees of freedom. when the numeric or algebraic methods produce an NA. If <code>dDF.na = "none"</code> , no substitute denominator degrees of freedom are employed; if <code>dDF.na = "residual"</code> , the residual degrees of freedom from <code>asreml.obj\$nedf</code> are used; if <code>dDF.na = "maximum"</code> , the maximum of those <code>denDF</code> that are available, excluding that for the Intercept, is used; if all <code>denDF</code> are NA, <code>asreml.obj\$nedf</code> is used. If <code>dDF.na = "supplied"</code> , a vector of values for the denominator degrees of freedom is to be supplied in <code>dDF.values</code> . Any other setting is ignored and a warning message produced. Generally, substituting these degrees of freedom is anticonservative in that it is likely that the degrees of freedom used will be too large.
dDF.values	A vector of values to be used when <code>dDF.na = "supplied"</code> . Its values will be used when <code>denDF</code> in a test for a fixed effect is NA. This vector must be the same length as the number of fixed terms, including (Intercept) whose value could be NA.
trace	if <code>TRUE</code> then partial iteration details are displayed when <code>ASReml-R</code> functions are invoked; if <code>FALSE</code> then no output is displayed.
...	further arguments passed to <code>asreml</code> and to <code>wald.asreml</code> .

Value

A `wald.tab`: a 4-column data.frame containing a pseudo-anova table for the fixed terms produced by `wald.asreml`.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[asrtests](#), [testranfix.asrtests](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
wald.tab <- recalcWaldTab(current.asrt,
  dDF.na = "supplied",
  dDF.values = c(NA,rep(c(330,346), c(4,3))))

## End(Not run)
```

redoErrorIntervals.alldiffs

Adds or replaces the error intervals stored in a prediction component of an alldiffs object.

Description

Given an alldiffs object, adds or replaces error.intervals for its prediction component.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'alldiffs'
redoErrorIntervals(alldiffs.obj, error.intervals = "Confidence",
  alpha = 0.05, avsed.tolerance = 0.25,
  meanLSD.type = "overall", LSDby = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`alldiffs.obj` An alldiffs object that is a list with components predictions containing the predictions and their standard errors, differences containing all pairwise differences between the predictions, p.differences containing p-values for all pairwise differences between the predictions, sed containing the standard errors of all pairwise differences between the predictions, and an LSD containing the mean, minimum and maximum LSDs.

`error.intervals`

A [character](#) string indicating the type of error interval, if any, to calculate in order to indicate uncertainty in the results. Possible values are "none", "StandardError", "Confidence" and "halfLeastSignificant". The default is for confidence limits to be used. The "halfLeastSignificant" option results in half the Least Significant Difference (LSD) being added and subtracted to the predictions, the LSD being calculated using the square root of the mean of the variances of all or a subset of pairwise differences between the predictions. If meanLSD.type is set to overall, the avsed.tolerance is not NA and the range of the SEDs divided by the average of the SEDs exceeds avsed.tolerance then the error.intervals calculations and the plotting will revert to confidence intervals. Also, half LSDs cannot be used for backtransformed values and so confidence intervals will be used instead.

`alpha`

The significance level for an LSD to compare a pair of predictions.

`avsed.tolerance`

A [numeric](#) giving the value of the SED range, the range of the SEDs divided by the square root of the mean of the variances of all or a subset of the pairwise differences, that is considered reasonable in calculating error.intervals. It should be a value between 0 and 1. The following rules apply:

1. If avsed.tolerance is NA then mean LSDs of the type specified by meanLSD.type are calculated and used in error.intervals and plots.
2. Irrespective of the setting of meanLSD.type, if avsed.tolerance is not exceeded then the mean LSDs are used in error.intervals and plots.
3. If meanLSD.type is set to overall, avsed.tolerance is not NA, and avsed.tolerance is exceeded then error.intervals and plotting revert to confidence intervals.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> If <code>meanLSD.type</code> is set to <code>factor.combinations</code> and <code>avsed.tolerance</code> is not exceeded for any factor combination then the half LSDs are used in <code>error.intervals</code> and plots; otherwise, <code>error.intervals</code> and plotting revert to confidence intervals. If <code>meanLSD.type</code> is set to <code>per.prediction</code> and <code>avsed.tolerance</code> is not exceeded for any prediction then the half LSDs are used in <code>error.intervals</code> and plots; otherwise, <code>error.intervals</code> and plotting revert to confidence intervals.
<code>meanLSD.type</code>	A character string determining whether the mean LSD stored is (i) the overall mean, based on the square root of the mean of the variances of all pairwise variances, (ii) the mean for each <code>factor.combinations</code> of the factors specified by <code>LSDby</code> , which is based on the square root of the mean of the variances for all pairwise differences for each factor combination, or (iii) the <code>per.prediction</code> mean, based, for each prediction, on the square root of the mean of the variances for all pairwise differences involving that prediction. It also determines, in conjunction with <code>avsed.tolerance</code> , which LSD will be used in calculating <code>error.intervals</code> and, hence, is used for plots.
<code>LSDby</code>	A character (vector) of factor names, being the names of the factors for each of whose levels combinations a mean LSD, <code>minLSD</code> and <code>maxLSD</code> is stored in the LSD component of the <code>alldiffs</code> object when <code>meanLSD.type</code> is <code>factor.combinations</code> .
<code>...</code>	provision for passing arguments to functions called internally - not used at present.

Value

An `alldiffs` object with predictions and their standard errors and, depending on the settings of the arguments, all pairwise differences between predictions, their standard errors and p-values and LSD statistics. If `power.transform` is not one, it will contain a `data.frame` with the backtransformed predictions. If `error.intervals` is not "none", then the predictions component and, if present, the backtransforms component will contain columns for the lower and upper values of the limits for the interval. The names of these columns will consist of three parts separated by full stops: 1) the first part will be lower or upper; 2) the second part will be one of Confidence, StandardError or halfLeastSignificant; 3) the third component will be limits.

The name of the response, the term, the classify and tdf, as well as the degrees of freedom of the standard error, will be set as attributes to the object.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[as.alldiffs](#), [print.alldiffs](#), [sort.alldiffs](#), [subset.alldiffs](#),
[allDifferences.data.frame](#), [recalcLSD.alldiffs](#), [predictPresent.asreml](#),
[plotPredictions.data.frame](#), [as.Date](#), [predict.asreml](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(WaterRunoff.dat)
asreml.options(keep.order = TRUE) #required for asreml4 only
```

```

current.asr <- asreml(fixed = pH ~ Benches + (Sources * (Type + Species)),
                    random = ~ Benches:MainPlots,
                    keep.order=TRUE, data= WaterRunoff.dat)
current.asrt <- asrtests(current.asr, NULL, NULL)
diffs <- predictPlus(classify = "Sources:Type",
                    asreml.obj = current.asr,
                    wald.tab = current.asrt$wald.tab,
                    present = c("Sources", "Type", "Species"))
diffs <- redoErrorIntervals.alldiffs(diffs, error.intervals = "halfLeastSignificant")

## End(Not run)

```

REMLRT.asreml

Performs a REML ratio test to compare two models.

Description

Extracts the REML log likelihood and the number of variance parameters from two `asreml` objects. It assumes that the first `asreml` object corresponds to the null hypothesis and the second `asreml` object to the alternative hypothesis for the test being conducted. That is, the second `asreml` object is the result of fitting a model that is a reduced version of the model for the first object. In the case where the reduced model is obtained by setting positively-constrained variance parameters in the full model to zero, the `positive.zero` argument should be set to `TRUE` so that the p-value is computed using a mixture of chi-square distributions as described in Self and Liang (1987).

The function checks that the models do not differ in either their fixed or sparse models.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'asreml'
REMLRT(h0.asreml.obj, h1.asreml.obj,
       positive.zero = FALSE, bound.test.parameters = "none",
       DF = NULL, bound.exclusions = c("F", "B", "S", "C"), ...)

```

Arguments

`h0.asreml.obj` `asreml` object containing the fit under the model for the null hypothesis.

`h1.asreml.obj` `asreml` object containing the fit under the model for the alternative hypothesis.

`positive.zero` Indicates whether the hypothesized values for the variance components being tested are on the boundary of the parameter space. For example, this is true for positively-constrained variance components that, under the reduced model, are zero. This argument does not need to be set if `bound.test.parameters` is set.

`bound.test.parameters`

Indicates whether for the variance components being tested, at least some of the hypothesized values are on the boundary of the parameter space. The possibilities are "none", "onlybound" and "one-and-one". The default is "none", although if it is set to "none" and `positive.zero` is `TRUE` then `bound.test.parameters` is taken to be "onlybound". When `bound.test.parameters` is set to "one-and-one", it signifies that there are two parameters being tested, one of which is bound and the other is not. For example, the latter is true for testing a covariance and a positively-constrained variance component that, under the reduced model, are zero.

DF A numeric giving the difference between the two models in the number of variance parameters whose estimates are not of the type specified in `bound.exclusions`. If NULL then this is determined from the information in `full.asreml.obj` and `reduced.asreml.obj`.

`bound.exclusions` A character specifying one or more bound (constraint) codes that will result in a variance parameter being excluded from the count of estimated variance parameters. If set to NULL then none will be excluded.

... Provision for passing arguments to functions called internally - not used at present.

Value

A data.frame containing the log of the likelihood ratio, its degrees of freedom, its p-value and the number of bound parameters in each of the two models being compared.

Note

If DF is not NULL, the supplied value is used. Otherwise DF is determined from the information in `h1.asreml.obj` and `h0.asreml.obj`. In this case, the degrees of freedom for the test are computed as the difference between the two models in the number of variance parameters whose estimates do not have a code for bound specified in `bound.exclusions`.

If ASReML-R version 4 is being used then the codes specified in `bound.exclusions` are not restricted to a subset of the default codes, but a warning is issued if a code other than these is specified. For ASReML-R version 3, only a subset of the default codes are allowed: F (Fixed), B (Boundary), C (Constrained) and S (Singular).

The test statistic is calculated as $2(\log(REML)_1 - \log(REML)_0)$.

This procedure is only appropriate when the null hypothesis is that (i) all parameters are on the boundary of the parameter space (ii) all parameters are in the interior of the parameter space, or (iii) there are two parameters, one of which is on the boundary and the other is not. Other cases have been discussed by Self and Liang (1987), but are not implemented here.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

References

Self, S.G., and Liang, K-Y. (1987) Asymptotic Properties of Maximum Likelihood Estimators and Likelihood Ratio Tests Under Nonstandard Conditions. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, **82**, 605-10.

See Also

[infoCriteria.asreml](#), [testranfix.asrtests](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
  REMLRT(ICV.max, ICV.red, bound.test.parameters = "onlybound")

## End(Not run)
```

```
reparamSigDevn.asrtests
```

Reparameterizes each random (deviations) term involving devn.fac to a fixed term and ensures that the same term, with trend.num replacing devn.fac, is included if any other term with trend.num is included in terms.

Description

This function reparameterizes each random (deviations) term involving devn.fac to a fixed term and ensures that the same term with trend.num replacing devn.fac is included if any other term with trend.num is included in terms. It also ensures that any term with spl{trend.num} replacing devn.fac in a term being reparameterized is removed from the model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'asrtests'
reparamSigDevn(asrtests.obj, terms = NULL,
               trend.num = NULL, devn.fac = NULL,
               allow.unconverged = TRUE, checkboundaryonly = FALSE,
               denDF = "numeric", trace = FALSE, update = TRUE,
               set.terms = NULL, ignore.suffices = TRUE,
               bounds = "P", initial.values = NA,...)
```

Arguments

asrtests.obj	an asrtests object for a fitted model that is a list containing an asrem1 object, a wald.tab data.frame with 4 columns, and a data.frame with 5 columns that records any previous changes and tests in the fitted model.
terms	a character string vector giving the terms that are to be reparameterized.
trend.num	A character string giving the name of the numeric covariate that corresponds to devn.fac and is potentially included in terms in the fitted model.
devn.fac	A character string giving the name of the factor that corresponds to trend.num and is included in terms in the fitted model.
allow.unconverged	A logical indicating whether to accept a new model even when it does not converge. Initially all changes are made with allow.unconverged set to TRUE. If allow.unconverged has been set to FALSE in the call and the final fit does not converge, an attempt is made to achieve convergence by removing any boundary terms. If this is unsuccessful, the supplied asrtests object is returned.
checkboundaryonly	if TRUE then boundary and singular terms are not removed by rmboundary.asrtests ; a warning is issued instead.
denDF	Specifies the method to use in computing approximate denominator degrees of freedom when wald.asrem1 is called. Can be none to suppress the computations, numeric for numerical methods, algebraic for algebraic methods or default, the default, to automatically choose numeric or algebraic computations depending on problem size. The denominator degrees of freedom are calculated according to Kenward and Roger (1997) for fixed terms in the dense part of the model.

<code>trace</code>	if TRUE then partial iteration details are displayed when ASReml-R functions are invoked; if FALSE then no output is displayed.
<code>update</code>	if TRUE then <code>update.asreml</code> is called in removing and adding terms to the model. In doing this the arguments <code>R.param</code> and <code>G.param</code> are set to those in the <code>asreml</code> object stored in the supplied <code>asrtests.obj</code> so that the values from the previous model are used as starting values. If FALSE then calls are made to <code>asreml</code> in which the only changes from the previous call are (i) that the models are updated and (ii) modifications specified via <code>...</code> are made.
<code>set.terms</code>	a character vector specifying the terms that are to have bounds and/or initial values set prior to fitting.
<code>ignore.suffices</code>	a logical vector specifying whether the suffices of the <code>asreml</code> -assigned names of the variance terms (i.e. the information to the right of an "!", other than "R!") is to be ignored in matching elements of terms. If TRUE for an element of terms, the suffices are stripped from the <code>asreml</code> -assigned names. If FALSE for an element of terms, the element must exactly match an <code>asreml</code> -assigned name for a variance term. This vector must be of length one or the same length as <code>terms</code> . If it is of length one then the same action is applied to the <code>asreml</code> -assigned suffices for all the terms in <code>terms</code> .
<code>bounds</code>	a character vector specifying the bounds to be applied to the terms specified in <code>set.terms</code> . This vector must be of length one or the same length as <code>set.terms</code> . If it is of length one then the same constraint is applied to all the terms in <code>set.terms</code> . If any of the bounds are equal to NA then they are left unchanged for those terms.
<code>initial.values</code>	a character vector specifying the initial values for the terms specified in <code>terms</code> . This vector must be of length one or the same length as <code>terms</code> . If it is of length one then the same initial value is applied to all the terms in <code>terms</code> . If any of the <code>initial.values</code> are equal to NA then they are left unchanged for those terms.
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to <code>asreml</code> via changeTerms.asrtests and asrtests .

Value

An [asrtests](#) object, which is a list containing:

1. `asreml.obj`: an `asreml` object containing the fit of the model after all boundary and singular terms have been removed;
2. `wald.tab`: a 4-column `data.frame` containing a pseudo-anova table for the fixed terms produced by `wald.asreml`;
3. `test.summary`: a `data.frame` with columns `term`, `DF`, `denDF`, `p` and `action`. It contains a row for each term that is dropped, added or tested or a note that several terms have been added or removed.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[asrtests](#), [changeTerms.asrtests](#), [testranfix.asrtests](#), [testresidual.asrtests](#), [newfit.asreml](#), [chooseModel.asrtests](#)

Examples

```

## Not run:
data(WaterRunoff.dat)
asreml.options(keep.order = TRUE) #required for asreml4 only
current.asr <- asreml(fixed = log.Turbidity ~ Benches + Sources + Type + Species +
                    Sources:Type + Sources:Species + Sources:Species:xDay +
                    Sources:Species:Date,
                    data = WaterRunoff.dat, keep.order = TRUE)
current.asrt <- asrtests(current.asr, NULL, NULL)

#Examine terms that describe just the interactions of Date and the treatment factors
terms.treat <- c("Sources", "Type", "Species", "Sources:Type", "Sources:Species")
date.terms <- sapply(terms.treat,
                    FUN=function(term){paste("Date:", term, sep="")},
                    simplify=TRUE)
date.terms <- c("Date", date.terms)
date.terms <- unname(date.terms)
treat.marginality <- matrix(c(1,0,0,0,0,0, 1,1,0,0,0,0, 1,0,1,0,0,0,
                             1,0,1,1,0,0, 1,1,1,0,1,0, 1,1,1,1,1,1), nrow=6)
rownames(treat.marginality) <- date.terms
colnames(treat.marginality) <- date.terms
choose <- chooseModel(current.asrt, treat.marginality, denDF="algebraic")
current.asrt <- choose$asrtests.obj
current.asr <- current.asrt$asreml.obj
sig.date.terms <- choose$sig.terms

#Remove all Date terms left in the fixed model
terms <- "(Date/(Sources * (Type + Species)))"
current.asrt <- changeTerms(current.asrt, dropFixed = terms)
#if there are significant date terms, reparameterize to xDays + spl(xDays) + Date
if (length(sig.date.terms) != 0)
{ #add lin + spl + devn for each to fixed and random models
  trend.date.terms <- sapply(sig.date.terms,
                            FUN=function(term){sub("Date", "xDay", term)},
                            simplify=TRUE)
  trend.date.terms <- paste(trend.date.terms, collapse=" + ")
  current.asrt <- changeTerms(current.asrt, addFixed=trend.date.terms)
  trend.date.terms <- sapply(sig.date.terms,
                            FUN=function(term){sub("Date", "spl(xDay)", term)},
                            simplify=TRUE)
  trend.date.terms <- c(trend.date.terms, sig.date.terms)
  trend.date.terms <- paste(trend.date.terms, collapse=" + ")
  current.asrt <- changeTerms(current.asrt, addRandom = trend.date.terms)
  current.asrt <- rmboundary(current.asrt)
}

#Now test terms for sig date terms
spl.terms <- sapply(terms.treat,
                  FUN=function(term){paste("spl(xDay):", term, sep="")},
                  simplify=TRUE)
spl.terms <- c("spl(xDay)", spl.terms)
lin.terms <- sapply(terms.treat,
                  FUN=function(term){paste(term, ":xDay", sep="")},
                  simplify=TRUE)
lin.terms <- c("xDay", lin.terms)
systematic.terms <- c(terms.treat, lin.terms, spl.terms, date.terms)

```

```

systematic.terms <- unname(systematic.terms)
treat.marginality <- matrix(c(1,0,0,0,0,0, 1,1,0,0,0,0, 1,0,1,0,0,0,
                             1,0,1,1,0,0, 1,1,1,1,1,0, 1,1,1,1,1,1), nrow=6)
systematic.marginality <- kronecker(matrix(c(1,0,0,0, 1,1,0,0,
                                             1,1,1,0, 1,1,1,1), nrow=4),
                                   treat.marginality)
systematic.marginality <- systematic.marginality[-1, -1]
rownames(systematic.marginality) <- systematic.terms
colnames(systematic.marginality) <- systematic.terms
choose <- chooseModel(current.asrt, systematic.marginality,
                      denDF="algebraic", pos=TRUE)
current.asrt <- choose$asrtests.obj

#Check if any deviations are significant and, for those that are, go back to
#fixed dates
current.asrt <- reparamSigDevn(current.asrt, choose$sig.terms,
                               trend.num = "xDay", devn.fac = "Date",
                               denDF = "algebraic")

## End(Not run)

```

rmboundary.asrtests	<i>Removes any boundary or singular variance components from the fit stored in asrtests.obj and records their removal in a data.frame.</i>
---------------------	--

Description

Any terms specified in the random model that are estimated on the boundary or are singular and can be removed are removed from the fit stored in the `asrem1` object stored in the `asrtests` object. Terms that specify multiple parameters in the random model cannot be removed (e.g. terms specified using the `at` function with more than one level of the factor) and terms in residual model are not removed. Terms that can be removed are selected for removal in the following order based on whether they involve: (i) a dev function, (ii) only factors, (iii) an `spl` function, (iv) a `pol` function and (v) a `lin` function or a variable that is an integer or a numeric. It should be noted that this order of removal presumes that random deviation terms are specified via the dev function rather than via a random factor. Once the earliest of the above classes with a boundary term is identified, a term within this class is selected for removal. For all classes, except for factor-only terms, the smallest term with the largest number of variables/factors is removed. Amongst factor-only terms, the smallest term with the smallest number of variables/factors is removed. After each variance component is removed, a row for it is added to the `test.summary` data.frame and the model refitted. If there are further boundary or singular terms, one is removed using the above strategy. This process continues until there are no further boundary or singular variance components that are removable. Other types of boundary or singular terms, which cannot be removed, are reported in warning messages.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'asrtests'
rmboundary(asrtests.obj, checkboundaryonly = FALSE,
           trace = FALSE, update = TRUE,
           set.terms = NULL, ignore.suffices = TRUE,
           bounds = "P", initial.values = NA, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>asrtests.obj</code>	an <code>asrtests</code> object for a fitted model that is a list containing an <code>asreml</code> object, a <code>wald.tab</code> data.frame with 4 columns, and a data.frame with 5 columns that records any previous changes and tests in the fitted model.
<code>checkboundaryonly</code>	if TRUE then boundary and singular terms are not removed by <code>rmboundary.asrtests</code> ; a warning is issued instead.
<code>trace</code>	if TRUE then partial iteration details are displayed when ASReml-R functions are invoked; if FALSE then no output is displayed.
<code>update</code>	if TRUE then <code>update.asreml</code> is called to fit the model with any boundary terms removed. In doing this the arguments <code>R.param</code> and <code>G.param</code> are set to those in the <code>asreml</code> object stored in <code>asrtests.obj</code> so that the values from the previous model are used as starting values. If FALSE then a call is made to <code>asreml</code> in which the only changes from the previous call are that (i) the terms for boundary variance components are removed from the models and (ii) modifications specified via <code>...</code> are made.
<code>set.terms</code>	a character vector specifying the terms that are to have bounds and/or initial values set prior to fitting.
<code>ignore.suffices</code>	a logical vector specifying whether the suffices of the <code>asreml</code> -assigned names of the variance terms (i.e. the information to the right of an "!", other than "R!") is to be ignored in matching elements of terms. If TRUE for an element of terms, the suffices are stripped from the <code>asreml</code> -assigned names. If FALSE for an element of terms, the element must exactly match an <code>asreml</code> -assigned name for a variance term. This vector must be of length one or the same length as <code>terms</code> . If it is of length one then the same action is applied to the <code>asreml</code> -assigned suffices for all the terms in <code>terms</code> .
<code>bounds</code>	a <code>character</code> vector specifying the bounds to be applied to the terms specified in <code>set.terms</code> . This vector must be of length one or the same length as <code>set.terms</code> . If it is of length one then the same constraint is applied to all the terms in <code>set.terms</code> . If any of the bounds are equal to NA then they are left unchanged for those terms.
<code>initial.values</code>	a character vector specifying the initial values for the terms specified in <code>terms</code> . This vector must be of length one or the same length as <code>terms</code> . If it is of length one then the same initial value is applied to all the terms in <code>terms</code> . If any of the <code>initial.values</code> are equal to NA then they are left unchanged for those terms.
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to <code>asreml</code> .

Value

An `asrtests` object, which is a list containing:

1. `asreml.obj`: an `asreml` object containing the fit of the model after all boundary and singular terms have been removed;
2. `wald.tab`: a 4-column data.frame containing a pseudo-anova table for the fixed terms produced by `wald.asreml`;
3. `test.summary`: a data.frame with columns `term`, `DF`, `denDF`, `p` and `action`. A row is added to it for each of the boundary terms removed, the row containing the name of the term, one for the DF, NA for the p-value and Boundary for the action.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[asrtests](#), [changeTerms.asrtests](#), [testranfix.asrtests](#), [testresidual.asrtests](#),
[newfit.asreml](#), [reparamSigDevn.asrtests](#), [chooseModel.asrtests](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
current.asrt <- rmboundary(current.asrt)

## End(Not run)
```

`setvarianceterms.call` *allows the setting of bounds and initial values for terms in the random and residual arguments of an asreml call, with the resulting call being evaluated.*

Description

Takes an unevaluated call and evaluates the call after setting the bounds and initial values for the terms specified in terms. The elements of terms are matched with those generated by asreml and used, for example, in the varcomp component of a summary.asreml object. These names generally include descriptive suffices. To match an element of terms that includes such a suffix, set ignore.suffices to FALSE so that a literal match between the element and the assigned names is sought.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'call'
setvarianceterms(call, terms, ignore.suffices = TRUE,
                 bounds = "P", initial.values = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>call</code>	an unevaluated call to asreml. One way to create such a call is to use the call function with its name argument set to "asreml". Another is to obtain it from the call component of an asreml object (e.g. <code>call <- asreml.obj\$call</code>).
<code>terms</code>	a character vector specifying the terms that are to have bounds and/or initial values specified.
<code>ignore.suffices</code>	a logical vector specifying whether the suffices of the asreml-assigned names of the variance terms (i.e. the information to the right of an "!", other than "R!") is to be ignored in matching elements of terms. If TRUE for an element of terms, the suffices are stripped from the asreml-assigned names. If FALSE for an element of terms, the element must exactly match an asreml-assigned name for a variance term. This vector must be of length one or the same length as terms. If it is of length one then the same action is applied to the asreml-assigned suffices for all the terms in terms.

bounds	<p>a character vector specifying the bounds to be applied to the terms specified in <code>set.terms</code>. This vector must be of length one or the same length as <code>set.terms</code>. If it is of length one then the same constraint is applied to all the terms in <code>set.terms</code>. If any of the bounds are equal to NA then they are left unchanged for those terms.</p> <p>The codes used by ASReml are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B - fixed at a boundary; • F - fixed by the user; • P - positive definite; • C - Constrained by user; • U - unbounded.
initial.values	<p>a character vector specifying the initial values for the terms specified in <code>terms</code>. This vector must be of length one or the same length as <code>terms</code>. If it is of length one then the same initial value is applied to all the terms in <code>terms</code>. If any of the <code>initial.values</code> are equal to NA then they are left unchanged for those terms.</p>
...	<p>additional arguments to be added to the call, or arguments in the call with changed values.</p>

Value

An `asreml` object.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

References

Butler, D. G., Cullis, B. R., Gilmour, A. R., Gogel, B. J. and Thompson, R. (2017). *ASReml-R User Guide Version 4*. VSN International Ltd, <http://www.vsnl.co.uk/software/asreml/>.

See Also

`update.asreml`

Examples

```
## Not run:
m1.call <- call("asreml",
  fixed = Height ~ (Block + Irrig)*csDay.num,
  random= ~ spl(csDay.num)/(Irrig+Block)
  + dev(csDay.num)
  + str(~Block:Plot/csDay.num, ~us(2):id(20))
  + Block:Plot:spl(csDay.num),
  data=quote(dat)) ##use quote to stop evaluation of dat here
terms <- c("Block:Plot+Block:Plot:csDay.num!us(2).2:1", "R!variance")
m1.asreml <- setvarianceterms(m1.call, terms, bounds=c("U","P"),
  initial=c(NA,3), ignore.suffices=c(FALSE,TRUE))

summary(m1.asreml)

## End(Not run)
```

simulate.asreml	<i>Produce sets of simulated data from a multivariate normal distribution and save quantities related to the simulated data</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Produce in parallel sets of simulated data corresponding to an asreml model, along with its fitted values and residuals. A variance matrix V, corresponding to the random and residual models must be supplied. What to save is specified by the which argument.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'asreml'
simulate(object, nsim=100, seed = NULL, means=NULL, V, tolerance = 1E-10,
         update = TRUE, trace = FALSE, which="data", units = "ignore",
         ncores = detectCores(), ...)
```

Arguments

object	An asreml object from a call to asreml in which the data argument has been set.
means	The vector of means to be used in generating simulated data sets. If it is NULL, the fitted values based on object are used. It must be the same length as the response variable for object.
V	The fitted variance matrix, i.e. having the pattern and values that conform to the model fit stored in the supplied object.
nsim	The number of data sets to be simulated.
seed	A single value, interpreted as an integer, that specifies the starting value of the random number generator. The "L'Ecuyer-CMRG" random generator is used and nextRNGStream is used to seed each core from the original seed.
tolerance	The value such that eigenvalues less than it are considered to be zero.
update	if TRUE then the arguments R.param and G.param are set to those in the asreml object supplied in object so that the values from the original model are used as starting values. If FALSE then calls are made to asreml in which the only changes from the previous call are (i) the model is fitted to simulated data and (ii) modifications specified via ... are made, except that changes cannot be made to any of the models.
trace	if TRUE then partial iteration details are displayed when ASReml-R functions are invoked; if FALSE then no output is displayed.
which	The quantities from the simulated data set to be stored. Any combination of "response", "residuals" and "fitted", or "all". If residuals and/or fitted is specified, those for the analysis stored in object will be added to the data.frame nominated in the data argument of object and the modified data.frame added as a component named data in the list that is the value returned by the function.
units	A character indicating whether the BLUPs for units are added to the residuals when this reserved factor is included in the random model. Possible values are addtoresiduals and ignore.

ncores	A numeric specifying the number of cores to use in doing the simulations.
...	Other arguments that are passed down to the function asreml. Changes to the models are not allowed. Other changes are dangerous and generally should be avoided.

Details

Generate `nsim` sets of data and analyse them using `asreml` using the model in `object`, performing the generation and analysis of several sets in parallel. Note, if the analysis for a data set does not converge in `maxiter` iterations, it is discarded and a replacement data set generated. The value of `maxiter` can be specified in the call to `simulate.asreml`. The fitted values and residuals are extracted as required. If `aom = TRUE` when the simulated data are analysed, standardised conditional residuals are stored. If `which` includes `residuals` or `fitted`, the specified quantities for the observed data are added to the `data.frame` on which the fit in `object` is based.

Value

A list with the following components whose presence depends on the setting of `which`:

1. **observed:** present if `which` includes `residuals` or `fitted`, in which case it will be the `data.frame` on which the fit in `object` is based, with `residuals` and/or `fitted`.
2. **data:** present if `which` includes `data`, a `data.frame` containing the simulated data sets.
3. **fitted:** present if `which` includes `fitted`, a `data.frame` containing the fitted values from the analyses of the simulated data sets.
4. **residuals:** present if `which` includes `residuals`, a `data.frame` containing the residuals from the analyses of the simulated data sets.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

`asreml`, `variofaces.asreml`, `plotVariofaces.data.frame`, `set.seed`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(Wheat.dat)
current.asr <- asreml(yield ~ Rep + WithinColPairs + Variety,
                    random = ~ Row + Column + units,
                    residual = ~ ar1(Row):ar1(Column),
                    data=Wheat.dat)

current.asrt <- asrtests(current.asr, NULL, NULL)
current.asrt <- rmboundary.asrtests(current.asrt)
# Form variance matrix based on estimated variance parameters
s2 <- current.asr$sigma2
gamma.Row <- current.asr$gammas[1]
gamma.unit <- current.asr$gammas[2]
rho.r <- current.asr$gammas[4]
rho.c <- current.asr$gammas[5]
row.ar1 <- mat.ar1(order=10, rho=rho.r)
col.ar1 <- mat.ar1(order=15, rho=rho.c)
V <- gamma.Row * fac.sumop(Wheat.dat$Row) +
```



```

      gamma.unit * diag(1, nrow=150, ncol=150) +
      mat.dirprod(col.ar1, row.ar1)
V <- s2*V

#Produce residuals from 100 simulated data sets
resid <- simulate(current.asr, V=V, which="residuals", ncores = 2)

## End(Not run)

```

sort.alldiffs	<i>Sorts the components in an alldiffs object according to the predicted values associated with a factor.</i>
---------------	---

Description

Sorts the rows of the components in an `alldiffs` object (see `as.alldiffs`) that are `data.frames` and the rows and columns of those that are matrices according to the predicted values in the predictions component. These predicted values are generally obtained using `predict.asreml` by specifying a `classify` term comprised of one or more variables. Generally, the values associated with one variable are sorted in parallel within each combination of values of the other variables. When there is more than one variable in the `classify` term, the sorting is controlled using one or more of `sortFactor`, `sortWithinVals` and `sortOrder`. If there is only one variable in the `classify` then all components are sorted according to the order of the complete set of predictions.

Note that reordering the `classify` variables in the `alldiffs` object and changing the order of the rows and columns of the components so that they are in standard order for the new variable order can be achieved using `allDifferences.data.frame`.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'alldiffs'
sort(x, decreasing = FALSE, classify = NULL,
      sortFactor = NULL, sortWithinVals = NULL, sortOrder = NULL, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of S3-class <code>alldiffs</code> .
<code>decreasing</code>	A logical passed to <code>order</code> that determines whether the order is for increasing or decreasing magnitude of the predicted values.
<code>classify</code>	a character string giving the variables that define the margins of the multiway table that was predicted. Multiway tables are specified by forming an interaction type term from the classifying variables, that is, separating the variable names with the <code>:</code> operator. If <code>NULL</code> , it will be obtained from the <code>classify</code> attribute of the <code>as.alldiffs</code> object supplied through <code>x</code> .
<code>sortFactor</code>	A character containing the name of the factor that indexes the set of predicted values that determines the sorting of the components. If there is only one variable in the <code>classify</code> term then <code>sortFactor</code> can be <code>NULL</code> and the order is defined by the complete set of predicted values. If there is more than one variable in the <code>classify</code> term then <code>sortFactor</code> must be set. In this case the <code>sortFactor</code> is sorted for the predicted values within each combination of the values of the <code>sortWithin</code> variables: the <code>classify</code> variables, excluding the <code>sortFactor</code> . There should be only one predicted value for each unique value of <code>sortFactor</code> within each set defined by a combination of the values of the <code>sortWithin</code> variables.

- `sortWithinVals` A [list](#) with a component named for each factor and numeric that is a [classify](#) variable for the predictions, excluding `sortFactor`. Each component should contain a single value that is a value of the variable. The combination of this set of values will be used to define a subset of the predicted values whose order will define the order of `sortFactor` to be used for all combinations of the `sortWithinVals` variables. If `sortWithinVals` is `NULL` then the first value of each `sortWithin` variable in predictions component is used to define `sortWithinVals`. If there is only one variable in the `classify` then `sortWithinVals` is ignored.
- `sortOrder` A [character](#) vector whose length is the same as the number of levels for `sortFactor` in the predictions component of the `alldiffs` object. It specifies the desired order of the levels in the reordered components of the `alldiffs` object. The argument `sortWithinVals` is ignored.
- The following creates a `sortOrder` vector `levs` for factor `f` based on the values in `x`: `levs <- levels(f)[order(x)]`.
- ... further arguments passed to or from other methods. Not used at present.

Details

The basic technique is to change the order of the levels of the `sortFactor` within the predictions and, if present, `backtransforms` components so that they are ordered for a subset of predicted values, one for each levels of the `sortFactor`. When the `classify` term consists of more than one variable then a subset of one combination of the values of variables other than the `sortFactor`, the `sortWithin` set, must be chosen for determining the order of the `sortFactor` levels. Then the sorting of the rows (and columns) will be in parallel within each combination of the values of `sortWithin` variables: the `classify` term, excluding the `sortFactor`.

Value

The `alldiffs` object supplied with the following components, if present, sorted: `predictions`, `vcov`, `backtransforms`, `differences`, `p.differences` and `sed`. Also, the `sortFactor` and `sortOrder` attributes are set.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[as.alldiffs](#), [allDifferences.data.frame](#), [print.alldiffs](#), [redoErrorIntervals.alldiffs](#), [recalcLSD.alldiffs](#), [predictPlus.asreml](#), [predictPresent.asreml](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(Smarthouse.dat)
#Set up without any sorting
m1.asr <- asreml(y1 ~ Genotype*A*B,
               random=~Replicate/Mainplot/Subplot,
               data=Smarthouse.dat)
current.asrt <- asrtests(m1.asr)
current.asrt <- rmboundary(current.asrt)
m1.asr <- current.asrt$asreml.obj
diffs <- predictPlus(m1.asr, classify = "Genotype:A:B",
```

```

wald.tab = current.asrt$wald.tab,
error.intervals = "Stand", tables = "none")

#Use sort.alldiffs and save order for use with other response variables
diffs.sort <- sort(diffs, sortFactor = "Genotype")
sort.order <- attr(diffs.sort, which = "sortOrder")

#Use sort.alldiffs with y1 sortOrder to sort y2 alldiffs object
m2.asr <- asreml(y2 ~ Genotype*A*B,
               random=~Replicate/Mainplot/Subplot,
               data=Smarthouse.dat)
current.asrt <- asrtests(m2.asr)
#Get predictions, sorted according to sort.order
diffs2.sort <- predictPlus(m2.asr, classify = "Genotype:A:B",
                          wald.tab = current.asrt$wald.tab,
                          error.intervals = "Stand", tables = "none",
                          sortFactor = "Genotype", sortOrder = sort.order)

## End(Not run)

```

subset.alldiffs	<i>Subsets the components in an alldiffs object according to the supplied condition.</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Subsets each of the components of an alldiffs object. The subset is determined by applying the condition to the prediction component to determine which of its rows are to be included in the subset. Then, if present, this subset is applied to the rows of backtransforms and to the rows and columns of differences, p.differences and sed components. In addition, if sed is present, [recalcLSD.alldiffs](#) is called to recalculate the values in the LSD component, with any arguments supplied via the ... argument passed to it.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'alldiffs'
subset(x, subset, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of S3-class alldiffs.
subset	A logical that determines rows of the predictions component of x to be included in the subset.
...	further arguments passed to recalcLSD.alldiffs .

Value

An alldiffs object with the following components of the supplied alldiffs object subsetted, if present in the original object: predictions, vcov, backtransforms, differences, p.differences and sed. In addition, if sed is present, the LSD component will be recalculated.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[as.alldiffs](#), [allDifferences.data.frame](#), [print.alldiffs](#), [sort.alldiffs](#),
[redoErrorIntervals.alldiffs](#), [recalcLSD.alldiffs](#),
[predictPlus.asreml](#), [predictPresent.asreml](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(WaterRunoff.dat)
#Run analysis and produce alldiffs object
asreml.options(keep.order = TRUE) #required for asreml4 only
current.asr <- asreml(fixed = pH ~ Benches + (Sources * (Type + Species)),
                    random = ~ Benches:MainPlots,
                    keep.order=TRUE, data= WaterRunoff.dat)
current.asrt <- asrtests(current.asr, NULL, NULL)
diffs <- predictPlus.asreml(classify = "Sources:Type",
                           asreml.obj = current.asr, tables = "none",
                           wald.tab = current.asrt$wald.tab,
                           present = c("Type", "Species", "Sources"))

#Use subset.alldiffs to select a subset of the alldiffs object
diffs.subs <- subset(diffs,
                    subset = grepl("R", Sources, fixed = TRUE) &
                           Type %in% c("Control", "Medicinal"))

## End(Not run)
```

testranfix.asrtests	<i>Tests for a single fixed or random term in model fitted using asreml and records the result in a data.frame.</i>
---------------------	---

Description

Tests for a single term, using a REML LRT for a random term or based on Wald statistics for a fixed term. The term must be in the fitted model. A random term is removed from the model fit and a REML likelihood ratio test is performed using [REMLRT.asreml](#). It compares the fit of the model in `asreml.obj` and the newly fitted model without the term. If the newly fitted model is retained, any boundary terms are then removed using [rmboundary.asrtests](#). For a fixed term, the probability of the Wald statistics is extracted from the pseudo-anova table produced by `wald.asreml`. If this is available in the [asrtests](#) object, it is used; otherwise `wald.asreml` is called to add it to the [asrtests](#) object. Whether nonsignificant terms are dropped is controlled by `drop.ran.ns` for random terms and `drop.fix.ns` for fixed terms. A row is added to the `test.summary.data.frame` for the term that is tested.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'asrtests'
testranfix(asrtests.obj, term=NULL, alpha = 0.05,
           allow.unconverged = TRUE, checkboundaryonly = FALSE,
           drop.ran.ns = TRUE, positive.zero = FALSE,
           bound.test.parameters = "none",
           bound.exclusions = c("F", "B", "S", "C"), REMLDF = NULL,
           drop.fix.ns = FALSE, denDF="numeric", dDF.na = "none",
           dDF.values = NULL, trace = FALSE, update = TRUE,
           set.terms = NULL, ignore.suffices = TRUE,
           bounds = "P", initial.values = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

- asrtests.obj** An [asrtests](#) object for a fitted model that is a list containing an `asreml` object, a `wald.tab` data frame with 4 columns, and a data frame with 5 columns that records any previous changes and tests in the fitted model.
- term** A single model term that is valid in `asreml`, stored as a character.
- alpha** The significance level for the test.
- allow.unconverged** A logical indicating whether to accept a new model even when it does not converge. If `FALSE`, it will be checked whether convergence can be achieved with the removal of any boundary random terms; random terms will be retested if terms are removed. Also, if `FALSE` and the fit of the new model has converged, but that of the old model has not, the new model will be accepted.
- checkboundaryonly** if `TRUE` then boundary and singular terms are not removed by [rmboundary.asrtests](#); a warning is issued instead.
- drop.ran.ns** A logical indicating whether to drop a random term from the model when it is nonsignificant.
- positive.zero** Indicates whether the hypothesized values for the variance components being tested are on the boundary of the parameter space. For example, this is true for positively-constrained variance components that, under the reduced model, are zero. This argument does not need to be set if `bound.test.parameters` is set.
- bound.test.parameters** Indicates whether for the variance components being tested, at least some of the hypothesized values are on the boundary of the parameter space. The possibilities are "none", "onlybound" and "one-and-one". The default is "none", although if it is set to "none" and `positive.zero` is `TRUE` then `bound.test.parameters` is taken to be "onlybound". When `bound.test.parameters` is set to "one-and-one", it signifies that there are two parameters being tested, one of which is bound and the other is not. For example, the latter is true for testing a covariance and a positively-constrained variance component that, under the reduced model, are zero.
- bound.exclusions** A character specifying one or more bound (constraint) codes that will result in a variance parameter being excluded from the count of estimated variance parameters in using [REMLRT.asreml](#). If set to `NULL` then none will be excluded.
- REMLDF** A numeric giving the difference in the number of variance parameters whose estimates are not of the type specified in `bound.exclusions` for two models

	being compared in a REML ratio test using <code>REMLRT.asreml</code> . If NULL then this is determined from the information in the <code>asreml</code> object for the two models.
<code>drop.fix.ns</code>	a logical indicating whether to drop a fixed term from the model when it is nonsignificant
<code>denDF</code>	Specifies the method to use in computing approximate denominator degrees of freedom when <code>wald.asreml</code> is called. Can be <code>none</code> to suppress the computations, <code>numeric</code> for numerical methods, <code>algebraic</code> for algebraic methods or <code>default</code> , the default, to automatically choose numeric or algebraic computations depending on problem size. The denominator degrees of freedom are calculated according to Kenward and Roger (1997) for fixed terms in the dense part of the model.
<code>dDF.na</code>	the method to use to obtain substitute denominator degrees of freedom. when the numeric or algebraic methods produce an NA. If <code>dDF.na = "none"</code> , no substitute denominator degrees of freedom are employed; if <code>dDF.na = "residual"</code> , the residual degrees of freedom from <code>asreml.obj\$nedf</code> are used; if <code>dDF.na = "maximum"</code> , the maximum of those <code>denDF</code> that are available, excluding that for the Intercept, is used; if all <code>denDF</code> are NA, <code>asreml.obj\$nedf</code> is used. If <code>dDF.na = "supplied"</code> , a vector of values for the denominator degrees of freedom is to be supplied in <code>dDF.values</code> . Any other setting is ignored and a warning message produced. Generally, substituting these degrees of freedom is anticonservative in that it is likely that the degrees of freedom used will be too large.
<code>dDF.values</code>	A vector of values to be used when <code>dDF.na = "supplied"</code> . Its values will be used when <code>denDF</code> in a test for a fixed effect is NA. This vector must be the same length as the number of fixed terms, including (Intercept) whose value could be NA.
<code>trace</code>	if TRUE then partial iteration details are displayed when ASReML-R functions are invoked; if FALSE then no output is displayed.
<code>update</code>	if TRUE then <code>update.asreml</code> is called to fit the model to be tested. In doing this the arguments <code>R.param</code> and <code>G.param</code> are set to those in the <code>asreml</code> object stored in <code>asrtests.obj</code> so that the values from the previous model are used as starting values. If FALSE then a call is made to <code>asreml</code> in which the only changes from the previous call are that (i) models are modified for the supplied terms and (ii) modifications specified via <code>...</code> are made.
<code>set.terms</code>	a character vector specifying the terms that are to have bounds and/or initial values set prior to fitting.
<code>ignore.suffices</code>	a logical vector specifying whether the suffices of the <code>asreml</code> -assigned names of the variance terms (i.e. the information to the right of an "!", other than "R!") is to be ignored in matching elements of terms. If TRUE for an element of terms, the suffices are stripped from the <code>asreml</code> -assigned names. If FALSE for an element of terms, the element must exactly match an <code>asreml</code> -assigned name for a variance term. This vector must be of length one or the same length as <code>terms</code> . If it is of length one then the same action is applied to the <code>asreml</code> -assigned suffices for all the terms in <code>terms</code> .
<code>bounds</code>	a <code>character</code> vector specifying the bounds to be applied to the terms specified in <code>set.terms</code> . This vector must be of length one or the same length as <code>set.terms</code> . If it is of length one then the same constraint is applied to all the terms in <code>set.terms</code> . If any of the bounds are equal to NA then they are left unchanged for those terms.

`initial.values` a character vector specifying the initial values for the terms specified in `terms`. This vector must be of length one or the same length as `terms`. If it is of length one then the same initial value is applied to all the terms in `terms`. If any of the `initial.values` are equal to NA then they are left unchanged for those terms.

... Further arguments passed to `asreml`, `wald.asreml` and `asrtests`.

Value

An `asrtests` object, which is a list containing:

1. `asreml.obj`: an `asreml` object containing the fit after the term has been tested; it will be a new model if the term is nonsignificant and the appropriate argument out of `drop.ran.ns` and `drop.fix.ns` is TRUE;
2. `wald.tab`: a 4-column data frame containing a pseudo-anova table for the fixed terms produced by `wald.asreml`;
3. `test.summary`: a data frame with columns `term`, `DF`, `denDF`, `p` and `action`. A row is added to it for each term that is tested, the row containing the name of the term, the degrees of freedom (numerator DF for a Wald test and the number of extra parameters for a REML ratio tests), the p-value and a for the action taken. Possible codes are: Dropped, Retained, Significant, Nonsignificant, Absent, Added, Removed and Boundary. If the changed model did not converge, Unconverged will be added to the code. Note that the logical `asreml.obj$converge` also reflects whether there is convergence.

If the term is not in the model, then the supplied `asreml` object will be returned. Also, `reml.test` will have the likelihood ratio and the p-value set to NA and the degrees of freedom to zero. Similarly, the row of `test.summary` for the term will have its name, `DF` set to NA, p-value set to NA, and action set to Absent.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[asremlPlus-package](#), [asrtests](#), [chooseModel.asrtests](#), [REMLRT.asreml](#), [rmboundary.asrtests](#), [newfit.asreml](#), [reparamSigDevn.asrtests](#), [changeTerms.asrtests](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(Wheat.dat)
current.asr <- asreml(yield ~ Rep + WithinColPairs + Variety,
                    random = ~ Row + Column + units,
                    residual = ~ ar1(Row):ar1(Column),
                    data=Wheat.dat)
current.asrt <- asrtests(current.asr, NULL, NULL)
current.asrt <- rmboundary(current.asrt)
# Test nugget term
current.asrt <- testranfix(current.asrt, "units", positive=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

`testresidual.asrtests` *Fits a new residual formula, tests whether the change is significant and records the result in a data.frame.*

Description

Fits a new residual formula using `asreml4` (a new `rcov` formula with version 3 of `asreml`) and tests whether the change is significant. If `simpler = FALSE` the model to be fitted must be more complex than the one whose fit has been stored in `asrtests.obj`. That is, the new model must have more parameters. However, if `simpler = TRUE` the model to be fitted must be simpler than the one whose fit has been stored in `asrtests.obj` in that it must have fewer parameters. Any boundary terms are removed using `rmboundary.asrtests`, which may mean that the models are not nested. The test is a REML likelihood ratio test that is performed using `REMLRT.asreml`, which is only valid if the models are nested. It compares the newly fitted model with the fit of the model in `asrtest.obj`. A row is added to the `test.summary.data.frame` using the supplied label.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'asrtests'
testresidual(asrtests.obj, terms=NULL, label = "R model",
             simpler = FALSE, alpha = 0.05, allow.unconverged = TRUE,
             checkboundaryonly = FALSE, positive.zero = FALSE,
             bound.test.parameters = "none",
             bound.exclusions = c("F", "B", "S", "C"), REMLDF = NULL,
             denDF="numeric", update = TRUE, trace = FALSE,
             set.terms = NULL, ignore.suffices = TRUE,
             bounds = "P", initial.values = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>asrtests.obj</code>	an <code>asrtests</code> object for a fitted model that is a list containing an <code>asreml</code> object, a <code>wald.tab.data.frame</code> with 4 columns, and a <code>data.frame</code> with 5 columns that records any previous changes and tests in the fitted model.
<code>terms</code>	a model for the residual argument in <code>asreml4</code> (the <code>rcov</code> formula in older versions of <code>asreml</code>), stored as a character.
<code>label</code>	a character string to use as the label in <code>test.summary</code> and which indicates what is being tested.
<code>simpler</code>	a logical indicating whether the new model to be fitted is simpler than the already fitted model whose fit is stored in <code>asrtests.obj</code> .
<code>alpha</code>	the significance level for the test.
<code>allow.unconverged</code>	A logical indicating whether to accept a new model even when it does not converge. If <code>FALSE</code> and the fit of the new model does not converge, the supplied <code>asreml</code> object is returned. Also, if <code>FALSE</code> and the fit of the new model has converged, but that of the old model has not, the new model will be accepted.
<code>checkboundaryonly</code>	if <code>TRUE</code> then boundary and singular terms are not removed by <code>rmboundary.asrtests</code> ; a warning is issued instead.

positive.zero	Indicates whether the hypothesized values for the variance components being tested are on the boundary of the parameter space. For example, this is true for positively-constrained variance components that, under the reduced model, are zero. This argument does not need to be set if bound.test.parameters is set.
bound.test.parameters	Indicates whether for the variance components being tested, at least some of the hypothesized values are on the boundary of the parameter space. The possibilities are "none", "onlybound" and "one-and-one". The default is "none", although if it is set to "none" and positive.zero is TRUE then bound.test.parameters is taken to be "onlybound". When bound.test.parameters is set to "one-and-one", it signifies that there are two parameters being tested, one of which is bound and the other is not. For example, the latter is true for testing a covariance and a positively-constrained variance component that, under the reduced model, are zero.
bound.exclusions	A character specifying one or more bound (constraint) codes that will result in a variance parameter being excluded from the count of estimated variance parameters in using <code>REMLRT.asreml</code> . If set to NULL then none will be excluded.
REMLDF	A numeric giving the difference in the number of variance parameters whose estimates are not of the type specified in bound.exclusions for two models being compared in a REML ratio test using <code>REMLRT.asreml</code> . If NULL then this is determined from the information in the <code>asreml</code> object for the two models.
denDF	Specifies the method to use in computing approximate denominator degrees of freedom when <code>wald.asreml</code> is called. Can be none to suppress the computations, numeric for numerical methods, algebraic for algebraic methods or default, the default, to automatically choose numeric or algebraic computations depending on problem size. The denominator degrees of freedom are calculated according to Kenward and Roger (1997) for fixed terms in the dense part of the model.
update	if TRUE then <code>update.asreml</code> is called to fit the model with the residual (rcov) model supplied in terms. In doing this the arguments R.param and G.param are set to those in the <code>asreml</code> object stored in <code>asrtests.obj</code> so that the values from the previous model are used as starting values. If FALSE then a call is made to <code>asreml</code> in which the only changes from the previous call are that (i) residual (rcov) model is that specified in terms and (ii) modifications specified via ... are made.
trace	if TRUE then partial iteration details are displayed when ASReML-R functions are invoked; if FALSE then no output is displayed.
set.terms	a character vector specifying the terms that are to have bounds and/or initial values set prior to fitting.
ignore.suffices	a logical vector specifying whether the suffices of the <code>asreml</code> -assigned names of the variance terms (i.e. the information to the right of an "!", other than "R!") is to be ignored in matching elements of terms. If TRUE for an element of terms, the suffices are stripped from the <code>asreml</code> -assigned names. If FALSE for an element of terms, the element must exactly match an <code>asreml</code> -assigned name for a variance term. This vector must be of length one or the same length as terms. If it is of length one then the same action is applied to the <code>asreml</code> -assigned suffices for all the terms in terms.
bounds	a character vector specifying the bounds to be applied to the terms specified in set.terms. This vector must be of length one or the same length as

`set.terms`. If it is of length one then the same constraint is applied to all the terms in `set.terms`. If any of the bounds are equal to NA then they are left unchanged for those terms.

`initial.values` a character vector specifying the initial values for the terms specified in `terms`. This vector must be of length one or the same length as `terms`. If it is of length one then the same initial value is applied to all the terms in `terms`. If any of the `initial.values` are equal to NA then they are left unchanged for those terms.

... Further arguments passed to `asreml`, `wald.asreml` and `asrtests`.

Value

An `asrtests` object, which is a list containing:

1. `asreml.obj`: an `asreml` object containing the fit after the term has been omitted from the model;
2. `wald.tab`: a 4-column data frame containing a pseudo-anova table for the fixed terms produced by `wald.asreml`;
3. `test.summary`: a data frame with columns `term`, `DF`, `denDF`, `p` and `action`. A row is added to it for each term that is dropped, added or tested or a note that several terms have been added or removed. A row contains the name of the term, the DF, the p-value and the action taken. Possible codes are: Dropped, Retained, Swapped, Unswapped, Significant, Nonsignificant, Absent, Added, Removed and Boundary. If the changed model did not converge, Unconverged will be added to the code. Note that the logical `asreml.obj$converge` also reflects whether there is convergence.

If the term is not in the model, then the supplied `asreml` object will be returned. Also, `reml.test` will have the likelihood ratio and the p-value set to NA and the degrees of freedom to zero. Similarly, the row of `test.summary` for the term will have its name, a p-value set to NA, and action set to Absent.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[asremlPlus-package](#), [asrtests](#), [changeTerms.asrtests](#), [chooseModel.asrtests](#), [REMLRT.asreml](#), [rmboundary.asrtests](#), [newfit.asreml](#), [testswapran.asrtests](#), [changeTerms.asrtests](#), [reparamSigDevn.asrtests](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(Wheat.dat)
current.asr <- asreml(yield ~ Rep + WithinColPairs + Variety,
                    random = ~ Row + Column + units,
                    residual = ~ ar1(Row):ar1(Column),
                    data=Wheat.dat)
current.asrt <- asrtests(current.asr, NULL, NULL)
current.asrt <- rmboundary(current.asrt)
# Test Row autocorrelation
current.asrt <- testresidual(current.asrt, "~ Row:ar1(Column)",
                             label="Row autocorrelation", simpler=TRUE)
```

```
print(current.asrt)

## End(Not run)
```

```
testswapran.asrtests  Tests, using a REMLRT, the significance of the difference between
                      current random model and one in which oldterms are dropped and
                      newterms are added. The result is recorded in a data.frame.
```

Description

Fits a new random model using `asreml` by removing `oldterms` and adding `newterms`. If `simpler = FALSE` the model to be fitted must be more complex than the one whose fit has been stored in `asrtests.obj`. That is, the new model must have more parameters. However, if `simpler = TRUE` the model to be fitted must be simpler than the one whose fit has been stored in `asrtests.obj` in that it must have fewer parameters. The test is a REML ratio test that is performed using `REMLRT.asreml`, which is only valid if the models are nested. It compares the newly fitted model with the fit of the model in `asrtest.obj`. A row is added to the `test.summary.data.frame` using the supplied `label`. If the newly fitted model is retained, any boundary terms are then removed using `rmboundary.asrtests`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'asrtests'
testswapran(asrtests.obj, oldterms = NULL, newterms = NULL,
            label = "Swap in random model", simpler = FALSE,
            alpha = 0.05, allow.unconverged = TRUE, checkboundaryonly = FALSE,
            positive.zero = FALSE, bound.test.parameters = "none",
            bound.exclusions = c("F","B","S","C"), REMLDF = NULL,
            denDF="numeric", trace = FALSE, update = TRUE,
            set.terms = NULL, ignore.suffices = TRUE,
            bounds = "P", initial.values = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>asrtests.obj</code>	An <code>asrtests</code> object for a fitted model that is a list containing an <code>asreml</code> object, a <code>wald.tab.data.frame</code> with 4 columns, and a <code>data.frame</code> with 5 columns that records any previous changes and tests in the fitted model.
<code>oldterms</code>	Terms, stored as a character, that are to be removed from the random model using <code>asreml</code> .
<code>newterms</code>	Terms, stored as a character, that are to be added to the random model using <code>asreml</code> .
<code>simpler</code>	A logical indicating whether the new model to be fitted, after the changes made as a result of swapping <code>oldterms</code> for <code>newterms</code> , is simpler than the already fitted model whose fit is stored in <code>asrtests.obj</code> .
<code>alpha</code>	The significance level for the test.
<code>allow.unconverged</code>	A logical indicating whether to accept a new model even when it does not converge. If <code>FALSE</code> and the fit of the new model does not converge, the supplied <code>asreml</code> object is returned. Also, if <code>FALSE</code> and the fit of the new model has converged, but that of the old model has not, the new model will be accepted.

<code>checkboundaryonly</code>	if TRUE then boundary and singular terms are not removed by <code>rmboundary.asrtests</code> ; a warning is issued instead.
<code>label</code>	A character string to use as the label in <code>test.summary</code> and which indicates what is being tested.
<code>positive.zero</code>	Indicates whether the hypothesized values for the variance components being tested are on the boundary of the parameter space. For example, this is true for positively-constrained variance components that, under the reduced model, are zero. This argument does not need to be set if <code>bound.test.parameters</code> is set.
<code>bound.test.parameters</code>	Indicates whether for the variance components being tested, at least some of the hypothesized values are on the boundary of the parameter space. The possibilities are "none", "onlybound" and "one-and-one". The default is "none", although if it is set to "none" and <code>positive.zero</code> is TRUE then <code>bound.test.parameters</code> is taken to be "onlybound". When <code>bound.test.parameters</code> is set to "one-and-one", it signifies that there are two parameters being tested, one of which is bound and the other is not. For example, the latter is true for testing a covariance and a positively-constrained variance component that, under the reduced model, are zero.
<code>bound.exclusions</code>	A character specifying one or more bound (constraint) codes that will result in a variance parameter being excluded from the count of estimated variance parameters in using <code>REMLRT.asreml</code> . If set to NULL then none will be excluded.
<code>REMLDF</code>	A numeric giving the difference in the number of variance parameters whose estimates are not of the type specified in <code>bound.exclusions</code> for two models being compared in a REML ratio test using <code>REMLRT.asreml</code> . If NULL then this is determined from the information in the <code>asreml</code> object for the two models.
<code>denDF</code>	Specifies the method to use in computing approximate denominator degrees of freedom when <code>wald.asreml</code> is called. Can be none to suppress the computations, numeric for numerical methods, algebraic for algebraic methods or default, the default, to automatically choose numeric or algebraic computations depending on problem size. The denominator degrees of freedom are calculated according to Kenward and Roger (1997) for fixed terms in the dense part of the model.
<code>trace</code>	If TRUE then partial iteration details are displayed when ASReML-R functions are invoked; if FALSE then no output is displayed.
<code>update</code>	If TRUE then <code>update.asreml</code> is called to change the model. In doing this the arguments <code>R.param</code> and <code>G.param</code> are set to those in the <code>asreml</code> object stored in <code>asrtests.obj</code> so that the values from the previous model are used as starting values. If FALSE then a call is made to <code>asreml</code> in which the only changes from the previous call are that (i) models are modified for the supplied <code>oldterms</code> and <code>newterms</code> , and (ii) modifications specified via <code>...</code> are made.
<code>set.terms</code>	A character vector specifying the terms that are to have bounds and/or initial values set prior to fitting.
<code>ignore.suffices</code>	A logical vector specifying whether the suffices of the <code>asreml</code> -assigned names of the variance terms (i.e. the information to the right of an "!", other than "R!") is to be ignored in matching elements of terms. If TRUE for an element of terms, the suffices are stripped from the <code>asreml</code> -assigned names. If FALSE for an element of terms, the element must exactly match an <code>asreml</code> -assigned

	name for a variance term. This vector must be of length one or the same length as <code>terms</code> . If it is of length one then the same action is applied to the <code>asreml</code> -assigned suffices for all the terms in <code>terms</code> .
<code>bounds</code>	a character vector specifying the bounds to be applied to the terms specified in <code>set.terms</code> . This vector must be of length one or the same length as <code>set.terms</code> . If it is of length one then the same constraint is applied to all the terms in <code>set.terms</code> . If any of the bounds are equal to <code>NA</code> then they are left unchanged for those terms.
<code>initial.values</code>	A character vector specifying the initial values for the terms specified in <code>terms</code> . This vector must be of length one or the same length as <code>terms</code> . If it is of length one then the same initial value is applied to all the terms in <code>terms</code> . If any of the <code>initial.values</code> are equal to <code>NA</code> then they are left unchanged for those terms.
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to <code>asreml</code> , <code>wald.asreml</code> and asrtests .

Value

An [asrtests](#) object, which is a list containing:

1. `asreml.obj`: an `asreml` object containing the fit after the term has been omitted from the model;
2. `wald.tab`: a 4-column data frame containing a pseudo-anova table for the fixed terms produced by `wald.asreml`;
3. `test.summary`: a data frame with columns `term`, `DF`, `denDF`, `p` and `action`. A row is added to it for each term that is dropped, added or tested or a note that several terms have been added or removed. A row contains the name of the term, the DF, the p-value and the action taken. Possible codes are: Dropped, Retained, Swapped, Unswapped, Significant, Nonsignificant, Absent, Added, Removed and Boundary. If the changed model did not converge, Unconverged will be added to the code. Note that the logical `asreml.obj$converge` also reflects whether there is convergence.

If the term is not in the model, then the supplied `asreml` object will be returned. Also, `reml.test` will have the likelihood ratio and the p-value set to `NA` and the degrees of freedom to zero. Similarly, the row of `test.summary` for the term will have its name, a p-value set to `NA`, and `action` set to `Absent`.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[asrtests](#), [chooseModel.asrtests](#), [REMLRT.asreml](#), [rmboundary.asrtests](#), [newfit.asreml](#), [testresidual.asrtests](#), [changeTerms.asrtests](#), [reparamSigDevn.asrtests](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
current.asrt <- testswapran(current.asrt, oldterms = "str(~ Cart/xDays, ~us(2):id(184))",
                           newterms = "Cart/xDays", pos = FALSE,
                           label = "Intercept/Slope correlation",
                           simpler = TRUE)

print(current.asrt)

## End(Not run)
```

variofaces.asreml	<i>Plots empirical variogram faces, including envelopes, as described by Stefanova, Smith & Cullis (2009).</i>
-------------------	--

Description

A function that produces a plot for each face of an empirical 2D variogram based on residuals produced after the fitting of a model using the function `asreml`. It also adds envelopes to the plot by simulating data sets in parallel from a multivariate normal distribution with expectation equal to the fitted values obtained from the fixed and spline terms and variance matrix equal to the fitted variance matrix (Stefanova, Smith & Cullis, 2009). The plot is controlled by the residual model, which must consist of two factors corresponding to the two physical dimensions underlying the data. It can also have a third term involving the `at` or `dsum` function that defines sections of the data, such as experiments in different environments. In this case, the two variogram faces are produced for each section.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'asreml'
variofaces(asreml.obj, means=NULL, V=NULL, nsim=100, seed = NULL,
           extra.matrix = NULL, ignore.terms = NULL, fixed.spline.terms = NULL,
           bound.exclusions = c("F","B","S","C"), tolerance=1E-10,
           units = "ignore", update = TRUE, trace = FALSE,
           graphics.device=NULL, ncores = detectCores(), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>asreml.obj</code>	An <code>asreml</code> object from a call to <code>asreml</code> in which the data argument has been set.
<code>means</code>	The vector of means to be used in generating simulated data sets. If it is <code>NULL</code> , the fitted values based on object are used. It must be the same length as the response variable for object.
<code>V</code>	The fitted variance matrix, i.e. having the appropriate pattern and values given the model fitted to the observed data and the estimates of the parameters obtained. If <code>V</code> is <code>NULL</code> then <code>estimateV.asreml</code> is called to obtain it from <code>asreml.obj</code>
<code>nsim</code>	The number of data sets to be simulated in obtaining the envelopes.
<code>seed</code>	A single value, interpreted as an integer, that specifies the starting value of the random number generator. The "L'Ecuyer-CMRG" random generator is used and <code>nextRNGStream</code> is used to seed each core from the original seed.
<code>extra.matrix</code>	A matrix of order equal to the number of observations that is to be added to the variance matrix, the latter based on the information in <code>asreml.obj</code> . It is assumed that the sigma-parameterized values of the variance parameter estimates, such as is given in the <code>varcomp</code> component of <code>summary.asreml</code> , have been used in calculating <code>extra.matrix</code> ; the values in the <code>vparameters</code> component of <code>G.param</code> and <code>R.param</code> may be either gamma- or sigma-parameterized. The argument <code>extra.matrix</code> can be used in conjunction with <code>ignore.terms</code> as a workaround to include components of the variance matrix for variance functions that have not been implemented in <code>estimateV</code> .

<code>ignore.terms</code>	A character giving terms from either the random or residual models that are to be ignored in that their contributions to the variance is not to be included in the estimated matrix. The term names are those given in the <code>vparameters</code> component of the <code>asreml</code> object or the <code>varcomp</code> component produced by <code>summary.asreml</code> , but only up to the first exclamation mark (!). This can be used in conjunction with <code>estimateV.asreml</code> as a workaround to include components of the variance matrix for variance functions that have not been implemented in <code>estimateV</code> .
<code>fixed.spline.terms</code>	A character vector giving one or more spline terms in the random model that are regarded as fixed and so are to be ignored because they are not regarded as contributing to the variance. The term names are those given in the <code>vparameters</code> component of the <code>asreml</code> object or the <code>varcomp</code> component produced by <code>summary.asreml</code> , but only up to the first exclamation mark (!).
<code>bound.exclusions</code>	A character specifying one or more bound codes that will result in a variance parameter in the random model being excluded from contributing to the variance. If set to <code>NULL</code> then none will be excluded.
<code>tolerance</code>	The value such that eigenvalues less than it are considered to be zero.
<code>units</code>	A character indicating whether the BLUPs for <code>units</code> are added to the residuals when this reserved factor is included in the random model. Possible values are <code>addtoresiduals</code> and <code>ignore</code> . If standardized conditional residuals are plotted and the BLUPs for <code>units</code> are to be added then it is the standardized BLUPs that are added.
<code>update</code>	if <code>TRUE</code> then the arguments <code>R.param</code> and <code>G.param</code> are set to those in the <code>asreml</code> object supplied in <code>object</code> so that the values from the original model are used as starting values. If <code>FALSE</code> then calls are made to <code>asreml</code> in which the only changes from the previous call are (i) the model is fitted to simulated data and (ii) modifications specified via <code>...</code> are made, except that changes cannot be made to any of the models.
<code>trace</code>	if <code>TRUE</code> then partial iteration details are displayed when <code>ASReML-R</code> functions are invoked; if <code>FALSE</code> then no output is displayed.
<code>graphics.device</code>	A character specifying a graphics device for plotting. The default is <code>graphics.device = NULL</code> , which will result in plots being produced on the current graphics device. Setting it to "windows", for example, will result in a windows graphics device being opened.
<code>ncores</code>	A numeric specifying the number of cores to use in doing the simulations.
<code>...</code>	Other arguments that are passed down to the function <code>asreml</code> . Changes to the models are not allowed. Other changes are dangerous and generally should be avoided.

Details

The residual model is scanned to ensure that it involves only two factors not included in the `at` function, and to see if it has a third factor in an `at` function. If so, the faces of the 2D variogram, each based on one of the two non-`at` factors, are derived from the residuals in the supplied `asreml` object using `asreml.variogram`, this yielding the observed variogram faces. If `aom` was set to `TRUE` for the `asreml` object, the standardized conditional residuals are used. Then `nsim` data sets are generated by adding the `fitted.values`, extracted from the `asreml` object, to a vector of values randomly generated from a normal distribution with expectation zero and variance matrix `V`. Each

data set is analyzed using the model in object and several sets are generated and analyzed in parallel. The variogram values for the faces are obtained using `asreml.variogram` stored. Note, if the analysis for a data set does not converge in `maxiter` iterations, it is discarded and a replacement data set generated. The value of `maxiter` can be specified in the call to `variofaces.asreml`. Plots are produced for each face and include the observed values and the 2.5%, 50% & 97.5% quantiles.

Value

A list with the following components:

1. **face1**: a data.frame containing the variogram values on which the plot for the first dimension is based.
2. **face2**: a data.frame containing the variogram values on which the plot for the second dimension is based.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

References

Stefanova, K. T., Smith, A. B. & Cullis, B. R. (2009) Enhanced diagnostics for the spatial analysis of field trials. *Journal of Agricultural, Biological, and Environmental Statistics*, **14**, 392–410.

See Also

[asremlPlus-package](#), [asreml](#), [plotVariofaces.data.frame](#), [simulate.asreml](#), [set.seed](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(Wheat.dat)
current.asr <- asreml(yield ~ Rep + WithinColPairs + Variety,
                    random = ~ Row + Column + units,
                    residual = ~ ar1(Row):ar1(Column),
                    data=Wheat.dat)
current.asrt <- asrtests(current.asr, NULL, NULL)
current.asrt <- rmboundary.asrtests(current.asrt)
# Form variance matrix based on estimated variance parameters
s2 <- current.asr$sigma2
gamma.Row <- current.asr$gammas[1]
gamma.unit <- current.asr$gammas[2]
rho.r <- current.asr$gammas[4]
rho.c <- current.asr$gammas[5]
row.ar1 <- mat.ar1(order=10, rho=rho.r)
col.ar1 <- mat.ar1(order=15, rho=rho.c)
V <- gamma.Row * fac.sumop(Wheat.dat$Row) +
    gamma.unit * diag(1, nrow=150, ncol=150) +
    mat.dirprod(col.ar1, row.ar1)
V <- s2*V

#Produce variogram faces plot (Stefanova et al, 2009)
variofaces(current.asr, V=V, ncores = 2)

## End(Not run)
```

WaterRunoff.dat	<i>Data for an experiment to investigate the quality of water runoff over time</i>
-----------------	--

Description

This data is from an experiment to investigate the quality of water runoff. However, it has been modified to hide the true identity of the Species and Sources. It is used to provide executable examples of the functions listed under **Examples**.

Usage

```
data(WaterRunoff.dat)
```

Format

A data.frame containing 440 observations of 13 variables.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

Source

Kazemi, F. (pers. comm.)

See Also

[chooseModel.asrtests](#), [reparamSigDevn.asrtests](#),
[plotPredictions.data.frame](#), [predictPlus.asreml](#), [predictPresent.asreml](#)

Wheat.dat	<i>Data for an experiment to investigate 25 varieties of wheat</i>
-----------	--

Description

The data appears in Gilmour et al. [1995] and is from a field experiment designed to compare the performance of 25 varieties of wheat. An analysis of it using asreml is presented by Butler et al. (2010, Section 8.6), although they suggest that it is a barley experiment. It is used in [asremlPlus-package](#) as an executable example of the use of the asremlPlus to analyse a data set.

The experiment was conducted at Slate Hall Farm, UK, in 1976 and was designed as a balanced lattice square with 6 replicates laid out in a 10×15 rectangular grid. The columns in the data frame are: Rep, Row, Column, WithinColPairs, Variety, yield. The response variable is the grain yield.

Usage

```
data(Wheat.dat)
```

Format

A data.frame containing 150 observations of 6 variables.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

Source

Butler, D. G., et al. (2010). *Analysis of Mixed Models for S language environments: ASReml-R reference manual*. Brisbane, DPI Publications.

Gilmour, A. R., et al. (1995) Average Information REML: An efficient algorithm for variance parameter estimation in linear mixed models. *Biometrics*, **51**, 1440-1450.

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