Package ‘dagR’

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dagR-package

R functions for directed acyclic graphs

Description

The package dagR (pronounce "dagger") contains a couple of functions to draw, manipulate and evaluate directed acyclic graphs (DAG), with a focus on epidemiologic applications, namely the assessment of adjustment sets and potentially biasing paths. The functions for finding and evaluating paths essentially implement the graphical algorithms outlined in Greenland (1999).

When using this package for your work, please cite Breitling (2010).

Note: As spelled out in the license, this suite of functions comes without any warranty, and cautious use is strongly advised. Although testing was carried out as meticulously as possible, it must be expected that bugs or errors remain, in particular in the early versions of the package. Please report any problems, concerns, but also suggestions for improvements or extensions to the author.
Important additions in future versions could be e.g. improved drawing routines with better formatting of alternative node symbols in the DAG (taking into account the string length) and algorithms with intelligent/efficient search for minimal adjustment sets.

Details

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<tr>
<th>Package:</th>
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dag.init is used for setting up DAGs. See the code of the functions demo.dag0 to demo.dag6 for example code. To adjust and/or evaluate DAGs for biasing paths, use dag.adjust, dag.draw for drawing a DAG. dag.search uses brute.search to evaluate all possible adjustment sets, allowing the identification of minimal sufficient adjustment sets using msas. dag.sim simulates data (normally distributed or binary) according to the causal structure given by a DAG object (Breitling (submitted)). At present, summary_dagRdag can summarize a DAG object. This should later become an S3 method.

Several helper functions currently are not hidden and should later be made internal.

Please see the NEWS file for version changes and known open issues.

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

References


Examples

dag1<-demo.dag1();
dag.draw(dag1);
dag1a<-dag.adjust(dag1, 3);
dag.draw(dag1a);
dag1s<-dag.search(dag1);
summary_dagRdag(dag1);
summary_dagRdag(dag1a);
summary_dagRdag(dag1s);
Add an arc to a DAG.

Description

Function to conveniently add an arc to an existing DAG.

Usage

add.arc(dag, arc, type = 0)

Arguments

dag The DAG to which an arc should be added.
arc A vector of length 2, indicating from which node (first element) to which node (second element) the arc is to go. Note: the node numbering follows the numbering of the existing DAG (as shown in dag.draw with option numbering=T), not the numbering of dag.init.
type 0 (=default) for a directed arc, 1 for an undirected association.

Value

A DAG with the arc (and corresponding arc.type) added, and with the path-related variables (paths, pathN, path.status, searchType, searchRes) removed.

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

See Also

rm.arc, add.node, rm.node

Examples

dag1<-demo.dag1();
dag1b<-add.arc(dag1, arc=c(2,4));
add.node

Add a node to an existing DAG.

Description

Conveniently adds a node to an existing DAG, inserting its coordinates and label before the outcome node. Also updates the arcs correspondingly.

Usage

add.node(dag, name = "unknown", type = 1, x = NA, y = NA)

Arguments

dag The DAG to which the node is to be added.
name Label for the node (defaults to "unknown").
type Type of node (1= covariable, 2= unknown); defaults to 1.
x X coordinate for the node position.
y Y coordinate for the node position.

Details

If no x and y coordinates are provided, the function places the node in an arbitrary position, slightly different with each additional node, so that one can more easily replace the nodes afterwards using dag.move.

Value

A DAG with the new node added.

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

See Also

rm.node, add.arc, rm.arc

Examples

dag1 <- demo.dag1();
dag1a <- add.node(dag1);
addAngle

Sum up two radian angles.

Description

Adds two radian angles together and applies modulus 2*pi. This is internally called by smoothArc, though hardly needed.

Usage

addAngle(a, b)

Arguments

a  Angle 1 in radian.
b  Angle 2 in radian.

Value

numeric value [0, 2*pi).

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

See Also

smoothArc

Examples

addAngle(0.5*pi, pi);
addAngle(1.5*pi, pi);

allCombs

Create all combinations of the elements of a vector.

Description

Creates a matrix with all combinations of 1 to all elements of the vector provided. Elements to occur in all combinations can be specified. This is internally called by brute.search.

Usage

allCombs(x, force = c(), trace = FALSE)
Arguments

\( x \)  
A vector of elements of which combinations are to be formed.

\( \text{force} \)  
A vector of elements that are supposed to occur in each combination.

\( \text{trace} \)  
A boolean indicating if some output should be printed (TRUE) or not (FALSE=default).

Value

A matrix with one combination per row. For the shorter combinations, the columns to the right are filled up with NA.

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

See Also

\texttt{bruteNsearch}

Examples

```r
allCombs(1:4, force=3);
```

---

\textit{angle} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Calculate radian angle of line between two points.}

Description

Calculates the radian angle of the line connecting two points. Internally called by \texttt{smoothArc}.

Usage

\texttt{angle(A, B)}

Arguments

\( A \)  
Vector of length two indicating the coordinates of the first point.

\( B \)  
Vector of length two indicating the coordinates of the second point.

Value

A numeric value \([0, 2\pi)\).

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>
anglePoint

Calculate coordinates at specific angle and distance.

Description
A function calculating the coordinates of the point that is at a specific radian angle in a specific distance from a source point. Internally called by smoothArc.

Usage
anglePoint(A, angl, len)

Arguments
- A: Vector of length two with the coordinates of the source point.
- angl: Radian angle indicating into which direction the new point is to be calculated.
- len: The distance at which the new point is situated from the source point.

Value
A vector of length two with the coordinates of the new point.

Note
Another pretty superfluous helper function...

Author(s)
Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

See Also
smoothArc
assoc.exists

Examples

round(anglePoint(c(0,0), 0, 0.5), 2);
round(anglePoint(c(0,0), pi/2, 0.5), 2);
round(anglePoint(c(0,0), pi, 0.5), 2);
round(anglePoint(c(0,0), 1.5*pi, 0.5), 2);

assoc.exists  

Check if association between two DAG nodes exists.

Description

Checks if an association between two DAG nodes already exists, i.e. does not need to be introduced when adjusting for a shared child etc. Internally called by dag.adjustment.

Usage

assoc.exists(dag, a, b)

Arguments

dag  
The DAG to be dealt with.

a  
First node.

b  
Second node.

Value

A boolean indicating whether or not an association between first node and second node already exists.

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

Examples

dag1a<-dag.adjust(demo.dag1(), A=3);
assoc.exists(dag1a, 2, 4);
assoc.exists(dag1a, 2, 5);
brute.search

Evaluate all possible adjustment sets of a DAG.

Description
Evaluates all adjustment sets of a DAG, optionally including adjustment sets including "unknown" nodes. If the DAG has a non-empty adjustment set, only adjustment sets including these adjustment variables are evaluated.

Usage
brute.search(dag, allow.unknown = FALSE, trace = TRUE, stop = 0)

Arguments
dag The DAG to be evaluated.
allow.unknown Boolean indicating "unknown" nodes should be featured in the adjustment sets to be evaluated (TRUE) or not (FALSE=default).
trace Boolean indicating if some output should be produced (TRUE=default).
stop If =0, all eligible adjustment sets are evaluated. If =1, evaluations are stopped after the first sufficient adjustment set has been evaluated. Defaults to 0.

Value
A dataframe with the first columns (X1..Xn) indicating the variables in the respective adjustment set evaluated. The column totalPaths indicates the number of paths found when adjusting for the respective set, and openPaths indicates the number of biasing paths.

Note
The output produced by brute.search allows to manually identify sufficient and minimal sufficient adjustment sets, which in the future should preferably be done by a helper summary function. The evaluation of a complicated DAG like demo.dag2 can take quite some time, and future functions should either employ more intelligent algorithms to search specifically for sufficient sets, or they should allow e.g. the evaluation of adjustment sets of specific sizes.

Author(s)
Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

Examples
bs<-brute.search(demo.dag1(), trace=FALSE);
bs;
dag.adjust

Adjust an existing DAG for covariables.

Description

The function looks for associations introduced by adjusting for the covariables specified, then looks
for biasing paths, and finally evaluates these paths.

Usage

dag.adjust(dag, A = c())

Arguments

dag
  The DAG to be adjusted (or evaluated).
A
  Vector indicating the adjustment set. The numbering is according to the nodes
  vector of the DAG, which is shown e.g. in the legend of a DAG drawn by
  dag.draw. This numbering is different (+1) from the one used in dag.init,
  because the nodes vector also contains the exposure at position 1 (in contrast to
  the covariables vector used in dag.init)!

Details

If the adjustment set is empty, the function only looks for biasing paths and evaluates these.

Value

A DAG with the adjustment set A, and possibly with additional associations introduced by adjust-
ment, biasing paths found, and the status of these.
If adjustment set is not empty, searchType and searchRes are set to NULL.

Note

CAVE: Do not apply this to an already adjusted DAG, since this might not be handled appropriately
(see documentation of dag.adjustment called by dag.adjust).

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

See Also

dag.adjustment, find.paths, eval.paths

Examples

demo.dag1();
dag.adjust(demo.dag1());
dag.adjust(demo.dag1(), A=3);
dag.adjustment

Adjust a DAG for one or more variables.

Description

Identifies the associations introduced by adjustment for the variables specified, and returns the DAG with these associations added. Note that this is called internally by dag.adjust, which makes sure that biasing paths are looked for and evaluated afterwards. Thus, dag.adjustment should 1.) not be called directly, and 2.) not be called on an already adjusted DAG!

Usage

dag.adjustment(dag, A=NULL)

Arguments

dag The DAG to be adjusted.
A The adjustment set to be applied.

Details

The adjustment set A specified when calling dag.adjustment overrules the adjustment variables that are present in the DAG. To keep these in the adjustment set, one has to add them to A.

Value

A DAG with A as the adjustment set and the associations introduced by adjustment for A added to the DAG.

Note

You should not use dag.adjustment on an already adjusted DAG, since it cannot identify associations that had been introduced by the earlier adjustment. If the new adjustment set does not include the adjustment variables present in the first set, the new DAG might feature associations that actually only would be introduced when adjusting for the variables featured in the first but not second adjustment set.

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

See Also

dag.adjust, find.paths, eval.paths
Examples

dag1 <- demo.dag1();
dag.draw(dag.adjust(dag1, 3));
dag.draw(dag.adjust(dag1, 2));
# problem when adjusting an adjusted DAG:
dag.draw(dag.adjust(dag.adjust(dag1, S), R));

dag.ancestors

Identify ancestors of DAG nodes.

Description

This identifies those nodes in a DAG that are ancestors of the nodes specified, i.e. acc. to the model depicted by the DAG they causally precede those nodes. Internally called by dag.adjustment in the context of finding associations introduced by adjustment.

Usage

dag.ancestors(dag, A)

Arguments

dag The DAG to be evaluated.
A A vector of nodes for which ancestors are to be identified.

Value

A vector indicating which nodes are ancestors of those in A. Note that A actually is included at the beginning of the vector.

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

See Also

dag.adjust, dag.adjustment

Examples

dag6 <- demo.dag6();
dag.draw(dag6);
dag.ancestors(dag6, 4);
dag.ancestors(dag6, 3);
dag.ancestors(dag6, 2);
dag.ancestors(dag6, 1);
dag.ancestors(dag6, 7);
**Description**

Draws a DAG conforming to the dagR format. The nodes are represented by 'C' (covariables; numbered with subscripts) and 'U' (unknown/unmeasured covariables; numbered with subscripts), 'X' and 'Y' (exposure and outcome, respectively). A legend presents the names of the nodes. The X->Y arc is marked with a questionmark as the relationship of interest. Adjusted variables are under- and over-lined. Undirected associations are drawn with dashed lines. If paths have been identified (and evaluated), these (and their status) are written next to the legend.

**Usage**

```r
dag.draw(dag, legend = TRUE, paths = TRUE, numbering = FALSE, p = FALSE, alt.symb = TRUE, noxy = 0, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `dag`: The DAG to be drawn.
- `legend`: Boolean indicating whether a node legend should be included.
- `paths`: Boolean indicating whether paths (and their status) should be written.
- `numbering`: Boolean indicating whether the arcs should be numbered in the DAG.
- `p`: Boolean indicating whether the curving points of undirected associations should be drawn.
- `alt.symb`: Boolean indicating if the alternative node symbols (dag$symbols) should be used. Note that especially the legends and paths will not be formatted nicely if these symbols are longer strings.
- `noxy`: Integer to indicate if the X->Y should not be drawn (0=default; 1=no arc; 2=arc, but no question mark).
- `...` _Currently not used._

**Value**

Returns the DAG (for whatever reason...).

**Author(s)**

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

**References**


dag.init

See Also
dag.letter, garrows, smoothArc, dag.legend, write.paths

Examples

dag.draw(demo.dag1());
dag.draw(dag.adjust(demo.dag1(), 3), numbering=TRUE, p=TRUE);

dag.init

Set up a new DAG.

Description

Allows setting up a new DAG. See the demo.dag0 to demo.dag6 functions for some example specifications.

Usage

dag.init(outcome = NULL, exposure = NULL, covs = c(), arcs = c(),
assocs = c(), xgap = 0.04, ygap = 0.05, len = 0.1, y.name = NULL,
x.name = NULL, cov.names = c(), symbols = NULL, ...)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>outcome</td>
<td>Currently not used!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exposure</td>
<td>Currently not used!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>covs</td>
<td>Vector including an integer for each covariable to be in the DAG (1 for a &quot;standard&quot; covariable, 2 for an unknown/unmeasured one).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arcs</td>
<td>Vector of duplets of integers, in which nodes from which an arc or undirected association is to emanate are followed by those to which it is to point. To refer to the exposure, use 0, to refer to the outcome, use -1, to refer to covariables, use and element of 1:length(covs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assocs</td>
<td>A vector of same length as covs, with 0 indicating directed arcs, 1 indicating undirected associations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xgap</td>
<td>How much x space is to be left between arc ends and nodes when drawing?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ygap</td>
<td>How much y space is to be left between arc ends and nodes when drawing?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>len</td>
<td>Length of arrow whiskers when drawing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y.name</td>
<td>Label of outcome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x.name</td>
<td>Label of exposure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cov.names</td>
<td>Vector of covariable labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symbols</td>
<td>Vector of alternative node symbols. Longer symbols will not be formatted nicely. Note that the first element refers to the exposure, the following ones to the covariables, the last one to the outcome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Currently not used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Value

A DAG (objects of class `dagRdag`). Check out some of the demonstration DAGs for details. The DAG is actually a list object, with elements `cov.types` (the `covs` vector, with 0 put in front, and -1 at the end); `x` and `y` (coordinates for drawing the nodes, initially set up more or less in a half-circle above the x->y arc); `arc` (the arcs, transformed into a matrix); `arc.type` (the `assoc` vector); `curve.x` and `curve.y` (if associations are featured, these provide the coordinates through which to curve); `xgap`, `ygap`, `len` (the respective drawing parameters); `symbols` (alternative node symbols); `version` (dagR version).

Note

CAVE: The numbering of the covariables and arc coordinates is different here than in the functions later used on the DAG (e.g. `add.arc`, `dag.adjust`)! The functions generally work according to the indexing of the R objects that they handle. Whereas for `dag.init` the `n` covariable nodes are numbered `1:n`, the node vector of the resulting DAG will also contain the exposure node at the beginning and the outcome node at the end, i.e. it will go from `1:(n+2)` with the covariables at `2:n+1`. `summary_dagRdag` will show the latter numbering. Example: when adjusting for the first covariable, `dag.adjust` must be handed the adjustment set `A=2`, as the first covariable will occupy the second node (the first node is occupied by the exposure).

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

References


See Also

dag.draw

Examples

demo.dag1;
demo.dag1();
demo.dag2;
demo.dag2();
**dag.legend**

*Write the legend in a DAG drawing.*

**Description**
Lists the DAG symbols along with their names/labels below a DAG drawn.

**Usage**
dag.legend(dag, lx = -0.15, ly = -0.075, alt.symb = TRUE)

**Arguments**
- **dag**: The DAG for which the legend is needed.
- **lx**: X coordinate for repositioning legend.
- **ly**: Y coordinate for repositioning legend.
- **alt.symb**: Boolean indicating if the alternative node symbols (dag$symbols) should be used. Note that the formatting is not changed, i.e. longer symbols will not be formatted nicely.

**Author(s)**
Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

**See Also**
dag.draw, write.paths

**Examples**
dag.draw(demo.dag1(), legend=FALSE);
dag.legend(demo.dag1(), lx=0.2, ly=0.01);

---

**dag.letter**

*Write a DAG node symbol.*

**Description**
Writes the node symbols, 'X' and 'Y' for exposure and outcome, 'C' and 'U' (with consecutive subscripts) for known and unknown covariables. Since v1.1.2, alt.symb allows the use of custom node symbols. Unknowness is identified by either node name 'unknown' or covariable type '2' in the DAG object. Note that adjusted nodes are marked by bar and underline; this currently does not apply to those marked as unknown.
Usage

dag.letter(dag, letter, x, y, alt.symb = TRUE)

Arguments

dag The DAG for which a node is to be written.
letter The node that is of interest.
x X position.
y Y position.
alt.symb Boolean indicating if custom symbols (dag$symbols) should be used if available.

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

See Also
dag.draw, dag.legend, write.paths

Examples

dag2a<-dag.adjust(demo.dag2(), 3);
dag.draw(dag2a, paths=FALSE);
dag.letter(dag2a, 1, 0.2, 1);
dag.letter(dag2a, 2, 0.25, 1);
dag.letter(dag2a, 3, 0.3, 1);
dag.letter(dag2a, 4, 0.35, 1);
dag.letter(dag2a, 13, 0.4, 1);

dag.move

Description

Interactively move a node or curving point in a DAG.
This allows to reposition a node or association curving point of a DAG graphically. First, select
a node or curving point by left-clicking close to it. Then reposition it to any other position by
left-clicking. Once you are happy with the new position, right-click to exit.

Usage

dag.move(dag)

Arguments

dag The DAG to be modified.
**Value**

The same DAG, but with the feature repositioned.

**Author(s)**

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

**Examples**

```r
## Not run: dag1m<-dag.move(dag.adjust(demo.dag1(), 3));
```

---

**Description**

Currently, this simply is a wrapper for `brute.search`, which returns the input DAG with the results of `brute.search` and a string describing the search setup.

**Usage**

```r
dag.search(dag, type = "brute", allow.unknown = FALSE, trace = FALSE, stop = 0)
```

**Arguments**

- `dag` : DAG to be evaluated.
- `type` : Type of search to be performed. Currently, only `=brute` is possible.
- `allow.unknown` : See `brute.search`.
- `trace` : See `brute.search`.
- `stop` : See `brute.search`.

**Value**

The DAG with components `searchType` and `searchRes` added.

**Author(s)**

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

**See Also**

- `brute.search`

**Examples**

```r
d3<-demo.dag3();
d3s<-dag.search(d3);
d3s;
```
**dag.sim**

Simulate data based on a DAG.

**Description**

This function simulates data according to a DAG object.

**Usage**

```r
dag.sim(dag, b = rep(0, nrow(dag$arc)), bxy = 0, n,
        mu = rep(0, length(dag$x)),
        binary = rep(0, length(dag$x)),
        stdev = rep(0, length(dag$x)), naming = 2, seed = NA, verbose = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `dag`: The DAG object according to which data is to be simulated.
- `b`: Vector of coefficients defining the direct effects of the DAG arcs.
- `bxy`: Coefficient defining the direct effect of main exposure X on outcome Y.
- `n`: Number of observations to be simulated.
- `mu`: Vector of means that are to be simulated for the different DAG nodes. For binary nodes without an ancestor, the mean is taken as the prevalence to be simulated. For binary nodes with ancestors, the mean is similarly interpreted (see details in Value section).
- `binary`: Vector indicating which nodes are to be continuous (=0) and binary (=1).
- `stdev`: Vector of standard deviations for each node. For nodes without ancestors, continuous data are drawn from a Normal distribution with this standard deviation. For nodes with ancestors, this is the standard deviation of the residual noise that is added to the calculated observation values.
- `naming`: If =2, the alternative DAG node symbols are used for naming the variables in the output dataframe. Otherwise, the output dataframe variables are named X1...Xn.
- `seed`: Seed to initialize the random number generator.
- `verbose`: If =TRUE, additional output is given during the simulation, in particular showing the different calculation steps.

**Value**

A dataframe with n (rows) observations featuring simulated data for each node (columns) in the DAG. Simulation steps: 1. simulate data for nodes i without ancestors, drawing from Normal distribution with mean mu[i] and stdev[i] (continuous node), or drawing from Bernoulli events with probability mu[i] (binary node). 2. simulate data for nodes i for which all ancestors already have been simulated by multiplying the ancestor values with the corresponding arc coefficients and summing them up, shifting the resulting values to the mean mu[i] specified for the currently simulated node (logit-transformed if binary), then adding noise drawn from a Normal distribution with mean 0 and standard deviation stdev[i], finally using the inverse logit of the resulting values as success probabilities for simulating binary data if node is binary.
Note

Undirected arcs are ignored in these simulations!

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

References


Examples

dag1<-dag.init(covs=c(1), arcs=c(1, 0, 1, -1), symbols=c("x","c","y"));
dag.draw(dag1, numbering=TRUE);
# manual recalculation
sim1<-dag.sim(dag1, b=c(0.5, 0.3), stdev=c(1, 1, 1), seed=1, n=3, verbose=TRUE);
set.seed(1);
cc<-rnorm(3); cc;
noise1<-rnorm(3); noise1;
xx<-(0.5*cc-mean(0.5*cc))+noise1; xx;
noise2<-rnorm(3); noise2;
yy<-(0.3*cc-mean(0.3*cc))+noise2; yy;
# larger dataset
sim1<-dag.sim(dag1, b=c(0.4, 0.2), stdev=c(0.1, 0.1), seed=1, n=10000);
sapply(sim1, mean); sapply(sim1, sd);
coef(lm(x~c, data=sim1));
coef(lm(y~c, data=sim1));
coef(lm(y~x, data=sim1));
sim1<-dag.sim(dag1, b=c(0.3, 0.6), stdev=c(0.1, 0.1), seed=1, n=10000);
sapply(sim1, mean); sapply(sim1, sd);
coef(lm(x~c, data=sim1));
coef(lm(y~c, data=sim1));
coef(lm(y~x, data=sim1));

# larger DAG and a binary node
dag4<-demo.dag4();
dag4$symbols<-c("x","c1","c2","c3","y")
dag.draw(dag4, numbering=TRUE);
sim4<-dag.sim(dag, b=c(1, 2, 3, log(4), 5), mu=c(10, 20, 30, 0.4, 50), stdev=c(1, 2, 3, 0.5),
  binary=c(0, 0, 0, 1, 0), seed=4, n=10000);
sim4$seed;
summary(sim4);
coef(lm(c1~x, data=sim4));
coef(lm(c2~x, data=sim4));
coef(lm(c2~c1, data=sim4));
exp(coef(glm(c3~c1, data=sim4, family=binomial(link=logit))));
coef(lm(y~c3, data=sim4));
sim4$seed;
summary(lm(y~x, data=sim4));
# manual recheck
logit<-function(p) log(p/(1-p));  # helper function;
inv.logit<-function(l) exp(l)/(1+exp(l));  # helper function;
demo.dag0

Set up demo DAG #0.

Description

Initializes a simple DAG used during the dagR development phase.

Usage

demo.dag0()

Value

Returns a DAG.

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

See Also

demo.dag1, demo.dag2, demo.dag3, demo.dag4, demo.dag5, demo.dag6

Examples

demo.dag0();
demo.dag1

Set up demo DAG #1.

Description
Initialize a classical "M DAG" useful for demonstrating harmful adjustment. The DAG is motivated by figure 3 in Fleischer (2008) and also featured in Breitling (2010).

Usage
demo.dag1()

Value
Returns a DAG.

Author(s)
Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

References

See Also
demo.dag0, demo.dag2, demo.dag3, demo.dag4, demo.dag5, demo.dag6

Examples
demo.dag1();

demo.dag2

Set up demo DAG #2.

Description
Initializes a more complex DAG, motivated by Shrier (2008). This DAG was used to examine the performance of brute��索 and has been featured in Breitling (2010).

Usage
demo.dag2()
Value

Returns a DAG.

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

References


See Also
demo.dag0, demo.dag1, demo.dag3, demo.dag4, demo.dag5, demo.dag6

Examples

demo.dag2();

demo.dag3 # Set up demo DAG #3.

Description

Initializes a DAG motivated by the manual for the software DAG v0.11 (Knüppel 2009). This DAG has been featured in Breitling (2010).

Usage

demo.dag3()

Value

Returns a DAG.

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

References

demo.dag4

See Also
demo.dag0, demo.dag1, demo.dag2, demo.dag4, demo.dag5, demo.dag6

Examples
demo.dag3();

demo.dag4  Set up demo DAG #4.

Description
Initializes a miscellaneous DAG. What happens if you adjust for the exposure’s child?

Usage
demo.dag4()

Value
Returns a DAG.

Author(s)
Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

See Also
demo.dag0, demo.dag1, demo.dag2, demo.dag3, demo.dag5, demo.dag6

Examples
demo.dag4();
x4<-dag.adjust(demo.dag4(), A=3);
Set up demo DAG #5.

Description

Initializes a miscellaneous DAG. What happens if you adjust for the outcome’s child?

Usage

demo.dag5()

Value

Returns a DAG.

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

See Also

demo.dag0, demo.dag1, demo.dag2, demo.dag3, demo.dag4, demo.dag5, demo.dag6

Examples

demo.dag5();
x5<-dag.adjust(demo.dag5(), A=3);

Set up demo DAG #6.

Description

Initializes a miscellaneous DAG. What happens if you adjust for the collider?

Usage

demo.dag6()

Value

Returns a DAG.

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>
demo.dag7

See Also
demo.dag0, demo.dag1, demo.dag2, demo.dag3, demo.dag4, demo.dag5

Examples
demo.dag6();
x6<-dag.adjust(demo.dag6(), A=3);

demo.dag7                  Set up demo DAG #7.

Description
Initializes a DAG motivated by the manual for the software DAG v0.11 (Kn"uppel 2009). This DAG has been featured in Breitling (2010). The DAG is the same as DAG #3, but #7 demonstrates the use of alternative node symbols.

Usage
demo.dag7()

Value
Returns a DAG.

Author(s)
Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

References

See Also
demo.dag3

Examples
dag7<-demo.dag7();
summary_dagRdag(dag7);
dag.dag(dag7, legend=FALSE);
dag.dag(dag7, alt.symb=FALSE);
distPoints

Description
Another rather superfluous helper function, internally used by smoothArc. Calculates the distance between two points.

Usage
distPoints(A, B)

Arguments
A Vector of length two, indicating x and y of first point.
B Vector of length two, indicating x and y of second point.

Value
Distance between the two points.

Author(s)
Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

Examples
dp<-distPoints(c(0,0), c(1,1));
dp;
dp*2;

eval.paths

Description
This essentially implements the graphical algorithm described in Greenland (1999) to identify open "backdoor" (or not strictly backdoor, but potentially biasing) paths in a DAG. Paths are identified as being 'open', 'blocked by collider', or 'blocked by adjustment'. If both latter conditions apply, 'blocked by collider' is returned.

Usage
eval.paths(dag)
Arguments


dag A DAG to which find.paths has already been applied (e.g. within dag.adjust).

Details

This function identifies a collider-blocked path as ‘blocked by collider’ even if it has been unblocked by adjusting for the collider. One could argue that this should not be the case. However, the biasing seems to be sufficiently represented in the DAG by the introduction of the association “jumping” the collider and potentially opening biasing paths.

Value

A DAG with component path.status added.

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

References


See Also

dag.adjust, find.paths

Examples

dag1<-demo.dag1();
dag1a<-dag.adjustment(dag1, A=3); # normally called via dag.adjust();
dag1f<-find.paths(dag1a);
dag1e<-eval.paths(dag1f);
names(dag1);
names(dag1a);
names(dag1f);
names(dag1e);
find.paths

Find potentially biasing paths in a DAG.

Description

This identifies paths linking exposure and outcome in a DAG. Forward paths (including a directed arc emanating from the exposure) are not identified.

Usage

find.paths(dag)

Arguments

dag

A DAG for which paths should be found.

Value

A DAG with components pathsN (number of paths identified) and paths (matrix with each row describing one path by indicating the arcs forming the path; ends with NA as some other function recognize the end of the path that way) added.

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

References


See Also

dag.adjust, eval.paths

Examples

demo.dag1();
find.paths(demo.dag1());
garrows

Description

Internally called by dag.draw for drawing directed arcs.

Usage

garrows(x0, y0, x1, y1, xgap, ygap, len = 0.1)

Arguments

- x0: X coordinate of origin.
- y0: Y coordinate of origin.
- x1: X coordinate of target node.
- y1: Y coordinate of target node.
- xgap: Space between node and arc ends on x axis.
- ygap: Space between node and arc ends on y axis.
- len: Length of arrow whiskers (default=0.1).

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

See Also

dag.draw, smoothArc

Examples

dag.draw(demo.dag1());
garrows(0, 0, 0.5, 0.5, xgap=0.1, ygap=0.1, len=0.1);
garrows(0, 0, 0.5, 0.6, xgap=0.1, ygap=0.1, len=0.3);
garrows(0, 0, 0.5, 0.6, xgap=0.01, ygap=0.1, len=0.3);
inAngle  \hspace{3cm} \textit{Calculate angle between two arcs.}

\textbf{Description}

Another rather superfluous helper function, calculating the radian angle between two radian angles. Internally called by smoothArc.

\textbf{Usage}

\texttt{inAngle(a, b)}

\textbf{Arguments}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{a} \hspace{1cm} \text{Radian angle 1.}
  \item \texttt{b} \hspace{1cm} \text{Radian angle 2.}
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Value}

Numeric in range from \(-\pi\) to \(\pi\).

\textbf{Author(s)}

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

\textbf{See Also}

\texttt{smoothArc}

\textbf{Examples}

\begin{verbatim}
inAngle(pi, pi);
inAngle(pi, -0.5*pi)/pi;
inAngle(pi, 0.5*pi)/pi;
inAngle(pi, 2.5*pi)/pi;
\end{verbatim}

is.acyclic  \hspace{3cm} \textit{Check if a DAG actually is acyclic.}

\textbf{Description}

This function checks for each node in a DAG whether backtracing arcs leading to it results in an "infinite recursion" error indicating that there actually is a cyclic part in the DAG (which then obviously seems not to be a DAG).
Usage

\texttt{is.acyclic(dag, maxSecs=NA)}

Argument

- \texttt{dag}: The DAG to be check.
- \texttt{maxSecs}: maximum time before function aborts;

Value

A list with two elements. \texttt{acyclic} is a boolean indicating whether the DAG is acyclic (=TRUE) or contains a cyclic component (=FALSE). \texttt{nodewise} is a vector containing 1 boolean per node in the DAG, TRUE indicating that backtracing from this node does not lead to a cyclic component, FALSE indicating that backtracing from this node leads to a cyclic component.

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

Examples

dag6<-demo.dag6()
dag6c<-add.arc(dag6, c(3,5))
is.acyclic(dag6c);
is.acyclic(dag6);

---

\texttt{is.in}

\textit{Check if a specific numeric value occurs in a vector.}

Description

Another trivial helper function, called internally by \texttt{eval.paths}. It checks whether the specified (numeric) value is part of a specified vector of (numeric) values.

Usage

\texttt{is.in(x, c = NULL)}

Arguments

- \texttt{x}: A numeric value, for which the presence in a vector is to be checked.
- \texttt{c}: A vector of numeric values.

Value

Boolean; TRUE if value is present, FALSE if not.
is.unknown

Check if a DAG node presents an unknown variable.

Description
Another helper function, internally used by brute.search. It checks whether the node specified is of type=2 or is named 'unknown'.

Usage
is.unknown(x, dag)

Arguments
x
The node of interest.
dag
The DAG to be evaluated.

Value
TRUE if unknown (acc. to type or name), FALSE otherwise.

Author(s)
Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

See Also
brute.search

Examples
dag2<-demo.dag2();
is.unknown(2, dag2);
is.unknown(3, dag2);
dag2u<-dag2; dag2u$names[2]<-"unknown";
is.unknown(2, dag2u);
is.unknown(3, dag2u);
Identify minimal sufficient adjustment sets.

Description

Evaluates DAG adjustment sets identified by a `dag.search` (or `brute.search`) for minimal sufficiency by counting for each sufficient adjustment set `A` how many smaller sufficient ones that are contained in `A` exist.

Usage

```r
msas(adjSets)
```

Arguments

- `adjSets` The `searchRes` component of a DAG (or the output of `brute.search`, which is used by `dag.adjust` to produce `searchRes`).

Value

A vector containing a `-1` for each insufficient adjustment set, and for sufficient ones the number of smaller sufficient ones contained in it.

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

References


See Also

`viv`, `summary_dagRdag`

Examples

```r
d3<-demo.dag3();
d3s<-dag.search(d3);
msas(d3$s$searchRes);
bs<-brute.search(d3);
msas(bs);
```
Description

Function to conveniently remove an arc from an existing DAG.

Usage

`rm.arc(dag, arc)`

Arguments

- `dag`: The DAG from which to remove the arc.
- `arc`: A single integer, indicating which arc is to be removed (refering to the respective row of the `dag$arc` matrix).

Value

A DAG with the arc specified removed along with the corresponding attributes like arc types, curves, and path evaluation variables.

Note

The numbering of the arcs can be visualized by applying `dag.draw` with the option "numbering=TRUE".

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

See Also

`add.arc`, `add.node`, `rm.node`

Examples

```r
dag1 <- demo.dag1()
dag1$arc;
dag1rmarc <- rm.arc(dag1, 2);
```
rm.node

Remove a node from a DAG.

Description

Function to conveniently remove a node from an existing DAG.

Usage

\texttt{rm.node(dag, node)}

Arguments

dag The DAG from which to remove the node.
node A single integer, indicating which node is to be removed.

Value

A DAG with the node specified removed, along with the corresponding attributes and dependent variables, i.e. arcs involving this node are also removed, and the numbering of the nodes (and their occurrence in arcs) is corrected accordingly.

Note: Search components (searchType, searchRes) of the DAG currently are generally set to NULL, even if no path is removed. This is for simplicity, because the node numbers would need to be changed e.g. in the searchRes variables etc.

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

See Also

\texttt{add.node}, \texttt{rm.arc}, \texttt{add.arc}

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
dag1a<-dag.adjust(demo.dag1());
dag1armn<-rm.node(dag1a, 3);
\end{verbatim}
smoothArc

Description
This draws a dashed connection between two points, curving it so that it goes through a third point. This is internally used by dag.drawing to draw associations.

Usage
smoothArc(A, B, C, res = 20, gap = 0.05, p = FALSE)

Arguments
A Vector of length 2, providing xy coordinates of first point.
B Vector of length 2, providing xy coordinates of second point.
C Vector of length 2, indicating xy coordinates through which the association should be curved.
res How smooth should the curve be drawn?
gap How far from point A and B should the line end?
p If TRUE, the point through which the curve goes is drawn (this is to allow better moving it with dag.move).

Note
In the version 1.0.1 distributed as online supplemental material with Breitling (2010), the function contains arbitrary default values used during development.

Author(s)
Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

References

See Also
dag.draw, dag.move

Examples
dag.draw(demo.dag1());
smoothArc(c(0.5, 0.5), c(1, 1), c(0.75, 0.6), p=TRUE);
smoothArc(c(0.5, 0.5), c(1, 1), c(0.65, 0.6), p=TRUE);
smoothArc(c(0.5, 0.5), c(1, 1), c(0.55, 0.6), p=TRUE);
smoothArc(c(0.5, 0.5), c(1, 1), c(0.45, 0.6), p=TRUE);
Summary of a DAG.

Description

Generic function summary code for class dagRdag, which is used by package dagR from version 1.1.1 on. At present, it actually is NOT coded as a generic function!

Usage

summary_dagRdag(dag)

Arguments

dag

An object of class dagRdag.

Details

Summarizes according to what functions have been applied to the DAG. It does not itself call dag.search and the like. Exception: is calls is.acyclic (with maxSecs=5).

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

References


Examples

d3<-demo dag3();
d3s<-dag.search(d3);
d3a<-dag.adjust(d3, 2);
d3as<-dag.search(d3a);
summary_dagRdag(d3);
summary_dagRdag(d3s);
summary_dagRdag(d3a);
summary_dagRdag(d3as);
Description
Checks if all numeric elements of a vector occur also in another vector. It is internally used by `msas` to check if some adjustment set is contained in another one.

Usage
`viv(v1, v2)`

Arguments
- `v1` The vector whose occurrence in `v2` is to be checked.
- `v2` The vector in which `v1` might occur.

Details
If a value occurs more than once in `v1`, it is counted as contained in `v2` if it appears there once. An empty `v1` (consisting only of NA) is considered to be contained in any `v2`.

Value
TRUE if `v1` occurs in `v2`, FALSE otherwise.

Author(s)
Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

See Also
`msas`

Examples
```r
v1 <- c(NA, NA, NA)
v2 <- c(1, NA, NA)
v3 <- c(1, 1, 1)
viv(v1, v2)
viv(v2, v3)
viv(v2, v1)
```
write.paths

Write the paths into a DAG drawing.

Description

This function writes the paths into a DAG drawing, using the symbols (‘C’, ’U’, ’X’, ’Y’) used in the drawing, indicating directed arcs by ‘<’ and ‘>’, undirected ones by ‘-’. Since version 1.1.2, alt.symb allow usage of custom node symbols, though multi-character symbols will not be formatted well. Adjusted variables are under- and over-lined. If the paths have been evaluated using eval.paths, the status are also written.

Usage

write.paths(dag, px = 0.5, py = -0.06, alt.symb = TRUE)

Arguments

dag The DAG that has been drawn.
px An x coordinate to change the position of the path writing.
py A y coordinate to change the position of the path writing.
altsymb Boolean indicating if alternative node symbols (dag$symbols) should be used.

Author(s)

Lutz P Breitling <lutz.breitling@gmail.com>

See Also
dag.draw, find.paths, eval.paths, dag.legend

Examples
dag1<-demo.dag1();
dag.draw(dag1);
dag1a<-dag.adjust(dag1);
write.paths(dag1a);
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