Bios 6301: Assignment 5

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Question 1

Import the HAART dataset (`haart.csv`) from the GitHub repository into R, and perform the following manipulations: (4 points each)

```
haart <- read.csv("C:/Users/Wooyeol/Dropbox/me/coursework/fall2015/statistical computing/homework/haart
haart[,'init.date']<- as.Date(haart[,'init.date'], format="%m/%d/%y")
haart[,'date.death']<- as.Date(haart[,'date.death'], format="%m/%d/%y")
haart[,'last.visit']<- as.Date(haart[,'last.visit'], format="%m/%d/%y")
```

1. Convert date columns into a usable (for analysis) format. Use the `table` command to display the counts of the year from `init.date`.

```
haart[,'init.year']<-format(haart[,'init.date'],'%Y')
table(haart[,'init.year'])
```

```
##
## 1998 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007
##    1    5   17   60  270  292  207  104   44
```

2. Create an indicator variable (one which takes the values 0 or 1 only) to represent death within 1 year of the initial visit. How many observations died in year 1?

```
haart[,'death.1y']<- ifelse(difftime(haart[,'date.death'],haart[,'init.date'],units='days') <=365,1,0)
table(haart[,'death.1y'])
```

```
##
##  0  1
## 25 92
```

-> 92 patients died within 1 year of the initial visit.

3. Use the `init.date`, `last.visit` and `death.date` columns to calculate a followup time (in days), which is the difference between the first and either the last visit or a death event (whichever comes first). If these times are longer than 1 year, censor them (this means if the value is above 365, set followup to 365). Print the quantile for this new variable.

```
a <- difftime(haart[,'last.visit'],haart[,'init.date'],units='days')
a <- ifelse (a[]>365,365,a)
b <- difftime(haart[,'date.death'],haart[,'init.date'],units='days')
b <- ifelse (b[]>365,365,b)
c<-0
for(i in 1:1000) {
  ifelse(is.na(b[i]),c[i]<-a[i],c[i]<- min(a[i],b[i]))
}
haart[,'follow.time'] <- c
quantile(haart[,'follow.time'], probs=seq(0,1,0.25), na.rm=T)
```

```
##   0%  25%  50%  75% 100%
##    0  338  365  365  365
```

4. Create another indicator variable representing loss to followup; this means the observation is not known to be dead but does not have any followup visits after the first year. How many records are lost-to-followup?

```
haart[,'lost'] <- ifelse(haart[,'death']==0 & haart[,'follow.time']==365,1,0)
table(haart[,'lost'])
```

```
##
##   0   1
## 290 710
```

-> 710 records are lost-to-followup.

5. Recall our work in class, which separated the `init.reg` field into a set of indicator variables, one for each unique drug. Create these fields and append them to the database as new columns. Which drug regimen are found over 100 times?

```
reg_list<-strsplit(as.character(haart[,'init.reg']),',')
all_drugs <- unique(unlist(reg_list))
reg_drugs <- matrix(nrow=nrow(haart),ncol=length(all_drugs))
for(i in seq_along(all_drugs)) {
  # + makes this 1/0 instad of T/F
  reg_drugs[,i] <- +sapply(reg_list,function(x) all_drugs[i] %in% x)
}
colnames(reg_drugs) <- all_drugs
haart <- cbind(haart, reg_drugs)
reg_drugs<- as.data.frame(reg_drugs)
sapply(reg_drugs, sum)
```

```
## 3TC AZT EFV NVP D4T ABC DDI IDV LPV RTV SQV FTC TDF DDC NFV T20 ATV FPV
## 973 794 516 358 146  56  38  27  31  79  29   8  10   1   8   1   2   2
```

-> 3TC, AZT, EFV, NVP, and D4T are found over 100 times.

6. The dataset `haart2.csv` contains a few additional observations for the same study. Import these and append them to your master dataset (if you were smart about how you coded the previous steps, cleaning the additional observations should be easy!). Show the first five records and the last five records of the complete (and clean) data set.

```
haart <- read.csv("C:/Users/Wooyeol/Dropbox/me/coursework/fall2015/statistical computing/homework/haart
haart2 <-read.csv("C:/Users/wooyeol/Dropbox/me/coursework/fall2015/statistical computing/datasets/haart
haart <- rbind(haart, haart2)
haart[,'init.date']<- as.Date(haart[,'init.date'], format="%m/%d/%y")
haart[,'date.death']<- as.Date(haart[,'date.death'], format="%m/%d/%y")
haart[,'last.visit']<- as.Date(haart[,'last.visit'], format="%m/%d/%y")
haart[,'death.1y']<- ifelse(difftime(haart[,'date.death'],haart[,'init.date'],units='days') <=365,1,0)
a <- difftime(haart[,'last.visit'],haart[,'init.date'],units='days')
a <- ifelse (a[]>365,365,a)
```

```
b <- difftime(haart[,'date.death'],haart[,'init.date'],units='days')
b <- ifelse (b[]>365,365,b)
c<-0
for(i in 1:1004) {
  ifelse(is.na(b[i]),c[i]<-a[i],c[i]<- min(a[i],b[i]))
}
haart[,'follow.time'] <- c
haart[,'lost'] <- ifelse(haart[,'death']==0 & haart[,'follow.time']==365,1,0)
reg_list<-strsplit(as.character(haart[,'init.reg']),',')
all_drugs <- unique(unlist(reg_list))
reg_drugs <- matrix(nrow=nrow(haart),ncol=length(all_drugs))
for(i in seq_along(all_drugs)) {
  # + makes this 1/0 instad of T/F
  reg_drugs[,i] <- +sapply(reg_list,function(x) all_drugs[i] %in% x)
}
colnames(reg_drugs) <- all_drugs
haart <- cbind(haart, reg_drugs)
head(haart, n=5)
```

```
##   male age aids cd4baseline logvl  weight hemoglobin    init.reg
## 1    1  25    0          NA    NA      NA         NA 3TC,AZT,EFV
## 2    1  49    0         143    NA 58.0608         11 3TC,AZT,EFV
## 3    1  42    1         102    NA 48.0816          1 3TC,AZT,EFV
## 4    0  33    0         107    NA 46.0000         NA 3TC,AZT,NVP
## 5    1  27    0          52     4      NA         NA 3TC,D4T,EFV
##    init.date last.visit death date.death death.1y follow.time lost 3TC AZT
## 1 2003-07-01 2007-02-26     0       <NA>       NA         365    1   1   1
## 2 2004-11-23 2008-02-22     0       <NA>       NA         365    1   1   1
## 3 2003-04-30 2005-11-21     1 2006-01-11        0         365    0   1   1
## 4 2006-03-25 2006-05-05     1 2006-05-07        1          41    0   1   1
## 5 2004-09-01 2007-11-13     0       <NA>       NA         365    1   1   0
##   EFV NVP D4T ABC DDI IDV LPV RTV SQV FTC TDF DDC NFV T20 ATV FPV
## 1   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
## 2   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
## 3   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
## 4   0   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
## 5   1   0   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
```

```
tail(haart, n=5)
```

```
##      male      age aids cd4baseline    logvl  weight hemoglobin
## 1000    0 40.00000    1         131       NA 46.2672          8
## 1001    0 27.00000    0         232       NA      NA         NA
## 1002    1 38.72142    0         170       NA 84.0000         NA
## 1003    1 23.00000   NA         154 3.995635 65.5000         14
## 1004    0 31.00000    0         236       NA 45.8136         NA
##         init.reg  init.date last.visit death date.death death.1y
## 1000 3TC,D4T,NVP 2003-07-03 2008-02-29     0       <NA>       NA
## 1001 3TC,AZT,NVP 2003-12-01 2004-01-05     0       <NA>       NA
## 1002 3TC,AZT,NVP 2002-09-26 2004-03-29     0       <NA>       NA
## 1003 3TC,DDI,EFV 2007-01-31 2007-04-16     0       <NA>       NA
## 1004 3TC,D4T,NVP 2003-12-03 2007-10-11     0       <NA>       NA
##      follow.time lost 3TC AZT EFV NVP D4T ABC DDI IDV LPV RTV SQV FTC TDF
```

```
## 1000         365    1   1   0   0   1   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
## 1001          35    0   1   1   0   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
## 1002         365    1   1   1   0   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
## 1003          75    0   1   0   1   0   0   0   1   0   0   0   0   0   0
## 1004         365    1   1   0   0   1   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
##      DDC NFV T20 ATV FPV
## 1000   0   0   0   0   0
## 1001   0   0   0   0   0
## 1002   0   0   0   0   0
## 1003   0   0   0   0   0
## 1004   0   0   0   0   0
```

Question 2

Obtain the code for using Newton's Method to estimate logistic regression parameters (`logistic.r`) and modify it to predict `death` from `weight`, `hemoglobin` and `cd4baseline` in the HAART dataset. Use complete cases only. Report the estimates for each parameter, including the intercept.

```
haart <- read.csv("C:/Users/Wooyeol/Dropbox/me/coursework/fall2015/statistical computing/homework/haart
# Logistic function
logistic <- function(x) 1 / (1 + exp(-x))
estimate_logistic <- function(x, y, MAX_ITER=10) {
  n <- dim(x)[1]
  k <- dim(x)[2]

  x <- as.matrix(cbind(rep(1, n), x))
  y <- as.matrix(y)

  # Initialize fitting parameters
  theta <- rep(0, k+1)

  J <- rep(0, MAX_ITER)

  for (i in 1:MAX_ITER) {

    # Calculate linear predictor
    z <- x %*% theta
    # Apply logit function
    h <- logistic(z)

    # Calculate gradient
    grad <- t((1/n)*x) %*% as.matrix(h - y)
    # Calculate Hessian
    H <- t((1/n)*x) %*% diag(array(h)) %*% diag(array(1-h)) %*% x

    # Calculate log likelihood
    J[i] <- (1/n) %*% sum(-y * log(h) - (1-y) * log(1-h))

    # Newton's method
    theta <- theta - solve(H) %*% grad
  }

  return(theta)
```

```
}
```

```
a<-haart[complete.cases(haart$hemoglobin),]
x<- as.data.frame(a$hemoglobin)
y<- as.data.frame(a$death)
estimate_logistic(x,y)
```

```
##                 a$death
## rep(1, n)     2.5979302
## a$hemoglobin -0.4499648
```

```
a<-haart[complete.cases(haart$weight),]
x<- as.data.frame(a$weight)
y<- as.data.frame(a$death)
estimate_logistic(x,y)
```

```
##               a$death
## rep(1, n)  3.16441897
## a$weight  -0.09817063
```

```
a<-haart[complete.cases(haart$cd4baseline),]
x<- as.data.frame(a$cd4baseline)
y<- as.data.frame(a$death)
estimate_logistic(x,y)
```

```
##                   a$death
## rep(1, n)     -1.63417296
## a$cd4baseline -0.00454649
```

Question 3

Import the `addr.txt` file from the GitHub repository. This file contains a listing of names and addresses (thanks google). Parse each line to create a data.frame with the following columns: lastname, firstname, streetno, streetname, city, state, zip. Keep middle initials or abbreviated names in the firstname column. Print out the entire data.frame.

```
addr <- read.delim("C:/Users/Wooyeol/Dropbox/me/coursework/fall2015/statistical computing/homework/addr

c<-data.frame(0,0,0,0,0,0)
for(i in 1:42) {
  a<-unlist(strsplit(addr[i,],split="  "))    ####split contents
  b<- a[nchar(a)>0]                           ####remove blanks
  c<-rbind(c,b)
}
c <- c[2:43,]
d<- c[,3]                                     #####extract streetno + streetname

e<-data.frame(character(0),character(0))
for(i in 1:42) {
  f<-unlist(strsplit(d[i],split=" "))         ####split contents
```

```
  g<- f[nchar(f)>0]                          ####remove blanks
  h<- g[1]                                   ####h is streetno
  i<- g[2:length(g)]                         ####i is streetname
  i<- paste(i,collapse = " ")                ####combine streetname
  h<-cbind(h,i)
  e<-rbind(e,h)
}
address <- cbind(c[,1:2],e,c[4:6])
colnames(address) <- c("lastname", "firstname", "streetno", "streetname", "city", "state", "zip")
address
```

```
##       lastname  firstname streetno           streetname       city state
## 2        Bania  Thomas M.      725    Commonwealth Ave.     Boston    MA
## 3      Barnaby      David      373        W. Geneva St.   Wms. Bay    WI
## 4       Bausch       Judy      373        W. Geneva St.   Wms. Bay    WI
## 5      Bolatto    Alberto      725    Commonwealth Ave.     Boston    MA
## 6    Carlstrom       John      933          E. 56th St.    Chicago    IL
## 7   Chamberlin Richard A.      111           Nowelo St.       Hilo    HI
## 8        Chuss       Dave     2145          Sheridan Rd   Evanston    IL
## 9        Davis      E. J.      933          E. 56th St.    Chicago    IL
## 10       Depoy     Darren      174         W. 18th Ave.   Columbus    OH
## 11     Griffin       Greg     5000          Forbes Ave. Pittsburgh    PA
## 12   Halvorsen       Nils      933          E. 56th St.    Chicago    IL
## 13      Harper         Al      373        W. Geneva St.   Wms. Bay    WI
## 14       Huang     Maohai      725 W. Commonwealth Ave.     Boston    MA
## 15     Ingalls   James G.      725 W. Commonwealth Ave.     Boston    MA
## 16     Jackson   James M.      725 W. Commonwealth Ave.     Boston    MA
## 17     Knudsen      Scott      373        W. Geneva St.   Wms. Bay    WI
## 18       Kovac       John     5640        S. Ellis Ave.    Chicago    IL
## 19   Landsberg      Randy     5640        S. Ellis Ave.    Chicago    IL
## 20          Lo  Kwok-Yung     1002         W. Green St.     Urbana    IL
## 21 Loewenstein  Robert F.      373        W. Geneva St.   Wms. Bay    WI
## 22       Lynch       John     4201          Wilson Blvd  Arlington    VA
## 23     Martini       Paul      174         W. 18th Ave.   Columbus    OH
## 24       Meyer    Stephan      933          E. 56th St.    Chicago    IL
## 25      Mrozek       Fred      373        W. Geneva St.   Wms. Bay    WI
## 26     Newcomb       Matt     5000          Forbes Ave. Pittsburgh    PA
## 27       Novak      Giles     2145          Sheridan Rd   Evanston    IL
## 28      Odalen      Nancy      373        W. Geneva St.   Wms. Bay    WI
## 29      Pernic       Dave      373        W. Geneva St.   Wms. Bay    WI
## 30      Pernic        Bob      373        W. Geneva St.   Wms. Bay    WI
## 31    Peterson    Jeffrey     5000          Forbes Ave. Pittsburgh    PA
## 32       Pryke       Clem      933          E. 56th St.    Chicago    IL
## 33      Rebull      Luisa     5640        S. Ellis Ave.    Chicago    IL
## 34   Renbarger     Thomas     2145          Sheridan Rd   Evanston    IL
## 35     Rottman        Joe     8730  W. Mountain View Ln  Littleton    CO
## 36   Schartman      Ethan      933          E. 56th St.    Chicago    IL
## 37       Spotz        Bob      373        W. Geneva St.   Wms. Bay    WI
## 38       Thoma       Mark      373        W. Geneva St.   Wms. Bay    WI
## 39      Walker      Chris      933        N. Cherry St.     Tucson    AZ
## 40      Wehrer     Cheryl     5000          Forbes Ave. Pittsburgh    PA
## 41       Wirth      Jesse      373        W. Geneva St.   Wms. Bay    WI
## 42      Wright       Greg      791  Holmdel-Keyport Rd.    Holmdel    NY
```

```
## 43     Zingale    Michael     5640        S. Ellis Ave.    Chicago    IL
##            zip
## 2        02215
## 3         53191
## 4         53191
## 5        02215
## 6         60637
## 7         96720
## 8   60208-3112
## 9         60637
## 10        43210
## 11        15213
## 12        60637
## 13        53191
## 14       02215
## 15       02215
## 16       02215
## 17        53191
## 18        60637
## 19        60637
## 20        61801
## 21        53191
## 22        22230
## 23        43210
## 24        60637
## 25        53191
## 26        15213
## 27 60208-3112
## 28        53191
## 29        53191
## 30        53191
## 31        15213
## 32        60637
## 33        60637
## 34 60208-3112
## 35        80125
## 36        60637
## 37        53191
## 38        53191
## 39        85721
## 40        15213
## 41        53191
## 42 07733-1988
## 43        60637
```

Question 4

The first argument to most functions that fit linear models are formulas. The following example defines the response variable `death` and allows the model to incorporate all other variables as terms. `.` is used to mean all columns not otherwise in the formula.

```
url <- "https://github.com/fonnesbeck/Bios6301/raw/master/datasets/haart.csv"
haart_df <- read.csv(url)[,c('death','weight','hemoglobin','cd4baseline')]
```

```
coef(summary(glm(death ~ ., data=haart_df, family=binomial(logit))))
```

```
##                 Estimate  Std. Error   z value     Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)  3.576411744 1.226870535  2.915069 0.0035561039
## weight      -0.046210552 0.022556001 -2.048703 0.0404911395
## hemoglobin  -0.350642786 0.105064078 -3.337418 0.0008456055
## cd4baseline  0.002092582 0.001811959  1.154872 0.2481427160
```

Now imagine running the above several times, but with a different response and data set each time. Here's a function:

```
myfun <- function(dat, response) {
  form <- as.formula(response ~ .)
  coef(summary(glm(form, data=dat, family=binomial(logit))))
}
myfun(haart_df, haart_df$death)
```

```
## Warning: glm.fit: algorithm did not converge
```

```
##                  Estimate  Std. Error       z value  Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -2.656607e+01 115935.1724 -2.291459e-04 0.9998172
## death        5.313214e+01  69028.4188  7.697140e-04 0.9993859
## weight      -2.439288e-15   1939.0571 -1.257976e-18 1.0000000
## hemoglobin   2.781698e-14   9774.8190  2.845780e-18 1.0000000
## cd4baseline  2.035788e-16    184.0846  1.105898e-18 1.0000000
```

What do you think is going on? Consider using `debug` to trace the problem. -> The problem is that y(death) is not the variable in the model. Thus, '.' includes death as a predictor.

Create a working function.

```
myfun1 <- function(dat, response) {
  response<- deparse(substitute(response))
  form <- as.formula(paste(response, "~."))
  coef(summary(glm(form, data=dat, family=binomial(logit))))
}
```

```
myfun1(haart_df, death)
```

```
##                 Estimate  Std. Error   z value     Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)  3.576411744 1.226870535  2.915069 0.0035561039
## weight      -0.046210552 0.022556001 -2.048703 0.0404911395
## hemoglobin  -0.350642786 0.105064078 -3.337418 0.0008456055
## cd4baseline  0.002092582 0.001811959  1.154872 0.2481427160
```