

Package ‘nlmeVPC’

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Title Visual Model Checking for Nonlinear Mixed Effect Model

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Description Various visual and numerical diagnosis methods for the nonlinear mixed effect model, including visual predictive checks, numerical predictive checks, and coverage plot (Karls-son and Holford, 2008, <<https://www.page-meeting.org/?abstract=1434>>).

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aqrVPC	<i>The visual predictive checks using the additive quantile regression (aqrVPC)</i>
--------	---

Description

This function draws the visual predictive check (VPC) plot using additive quantile regression.

Usage

```
aqrVPC(orig_data,
       sim_data,
       probs = c(0.1,0.5,0.9),
       conf.level = 0.95,
       X_name = "TIME",
       Y_name = "DV",
       MissingDV = NULL,
       plot_caption = TRUE,
       DV_point = TRUE,
       plot_flag = TRUE,
       linesize=0.7,
       pointsize=0.7,
       captionsize=10,
       qss_lambda=NULL,...)
```

Arguments

orig_data	A data frame of original data with X and Y variable.
sim_data	A matrix of simulated data with only Y values collected.
probs	A numeric vector of probabilities.
conf.level	Confidence level of the interval.
X_name	Name of X variable in orig_data (usually "TIME" in pharmacokinetic data).
Y_name	Name of Y variable in orig_data (usually "DV" in pharmacokinetic data).
MissingDV	Name of missing indicator variable in orig_data, which have value 1 if missing, value 0 otherwise. (usually "MDV" in pharmacokinetic data).
plot_caption	Put caption with additional information if TRUE; omit if FALSE.
DV_point	Draw point (X, Y) in the plot if TRUE; omit if FALSE.

plot_flag	Draw plot if TRUE; generate data for drawing plot if FALSE.
linesize	Size of line in the plot.
pointsize	Size of point in the plot.
captionsize	Size of caption.
qss_lambda	Smoothing parameter in <code>quantreg::qss</code> function. Larger lambda produces a smoother fit.
...	Arguments to be passed to methods.

Value

aqrVPC plot or the values to draw aqrVPC plot.

References

Koenker, Roger, and Kevin F. Hallock. "Quantile regression." *Journal of economic perspectives* 15.4 (2001): 143-156.

Jamsen, K. M., Patel, K., Nieforth, K., & Kirkpatrick, C. M. (2018). A regression approach to visual predictive checks for population pharmacometric models. *CPT: pharmacometrics & systems pharmacology*, 7(10), 678-686.

Examples

```
data(origdata)
data(simdata)
aqrVPC(origdata,simdata)
```

asVPC

the average shifted visual predictive checks (asVPC)

Description

This function calculates percentiles of original data and simulated data using bin-related weights, and draw the VPC type plot

Usage

```
asVPC(orig_data,
      sim_data,
      type="CI",
      weight_method="bin",
      N_xbin=NULL,
      N_hist = NULL,
      probs=c(0.1,0.5,0.9),
      conf.level=0.95,
```

```

X_name="TIME",
Y_name="DV",
MissingDV = NULL,
DV_point = TRUE,
CIvpc_type="line",
bin_grid=TRUE,
plot_caption = TRUE,
plot_flag=TRUE,
linesize=0.7,
pointsize=0.7,
captionsize=10,
Kmethod="cluster",
maxK=NULL,
beta=0.2,
lambda=0.3,
R=4,
C1=2.5,
C2=7.8,...)

```

Arguments

orig_data	A data frame of original data with X and Y variable.
sim_data	A matrix of simulated data with only Y values collected.
type	Type of VPC graph; "CI", "percentile", or "scatter".
weight_method	The way to put weight when the average shifted values are calculated. "bin" or "distance".
N_xbin	Number of bins in X variable. If NULL, optimal number of bins are automatically calculated using optK function.
N_hist	The number of shifted histograms.
probs	A numeric vector of probabilities.
conf.level	Confidence level of the interval.
X_name	Name of X variable in orig_data (usually "TIME" in pharmacokinetic data).
Y_name	Name of Y variable in orig_data (usually "DV" in pharmacokinetic data).
MissingDV	Name of missing indicator variable in orig_data, which have value 1 if missing, value 0 otherwise. (usually "MDV" in pharmacokinetic data).
DV_point	Draw point (X, Y) in the plot if TRUE; omit if FALSE.
CIvpc_type	Type of CI area in VPC graph; "line" or "segment".
bin_grid	Draw grid lines for binning in X variable if TRUE; omit if FALSE.
plot_caption	Put caption with additional information if TRUE; omit if FALSE.
plot_flag	Draw plot if TRUE; generate data for drawing plot if FALSE.
linesize	Size of line in the plot.
pointsize	Size of point in the plot.
captionsize	Size of caption.

Kmethod	The way to calculate the penalty in automatic binning."cluster" or "kernel".
maxK	The maximum number of bins.
beta	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
lambda	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
R	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
C1	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
C2	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
...	Arguments to be passed to methods.

Value

asVPC plot or the values to draw asVPC plot.

Examples

```
data(origdata)
data(simdata)
asVPC(origdata,simdata,type="CI",N_hist=3,weight_method="distance")
asVPC(origdata,simdata,type="CI",N_hist=3,weight_method="bin")
```

bootVPC

the bootstrap visual predictive checks.

Description

This function draws the visual predictive check plot with bootstrapped data

Usage

```
bootVPC(orig_data,
        sim_data,
        B=1000,
        N_xbin=NULL,
        conf.level=0.95,
        X_name="TIME",
        Y_name="DV",
        subject_name="ID",
        MissingDV = NULL,
        DV_point = TRUE,
        plot_caption = TRUE,
        plot_flag=TRUE,
        linesize=0.7,
        pointsize=0.7,
```

```

Kmethod="cluster",
maxK=NULL,
beta=0.2,
lambda=0.3,
R=4,
C1=2.5,
C2=7.8,...)

```

Arguments

orig_data	A data frame of original data with X and Y variable.
sim_data	A matrix of simulated data with only Y values collected.
B	Number of bootstrap samples.
N_xbin	Number of bins in X variable. If NULL, optimal number of bins are automatically calculated using optK function.
conf.level	Confidence level of the interval.
X_name	Name of X variable in orig_data (usually "TIME" in pharmacokinetic data).
Y_name	Name of Y variable in orig_data (usually "DV" in pharmacokinetic data).
subject_name	Name of subject variable in orig_data (usually "ID" in pharmacokinetic data).
MissingDV	Name of missing indicator variable in orig_data, which have value 1 if missing, value 0 otherwise. (usually "MDV" in pharmacokinetic data).
DV_point	Draw point (X, Y) in the plot if TRUE; omit if FALSE.
plot_caption	Put caption with additional information if TRUE; omit if FALSE.
plot_flag	Draw plot if TRUE; generate data for drawing plot if FALSE.
linesize	Size of line in the plot.
pointsize	Size of point in the plot.
Kmethod	The way to calculate the penalty in automatic binning."cluster" or "kernel".
maxK	The maximum number of bins.
beta	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
lambda	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
R	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
C1	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
C2	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
...	Arguments to be passed to methods.

Value

bootVPC plot or the values to draw bootVPC plot.

References

Post, T. M., et al. (2008) Extensions to the visual predictive check for facilitate model performance evaluation, *Journal of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics*, 35(2), 185-202

Examples

```
data(origdata)
data(simdata)
bootVPC(origdata,simdata)
```

coverageDetailplot *draw the detailed coverage plot*

Description

This function draws the detailed coverage plot for the specific prediction level.

Usage

```
coverageDetailplot(orig_data,
                   sim_data,
                   N_xbin=NULL,
                   predL=0.5,
                   conf.level=0.95,
                   X_name="TIME",
                   Y_name="DV",
                   MissingDV = NULL,
                   subject_name="ID",
                   Kmethod="cluster",
                   maxK=NULL,
                   beta=0.2,
                   lambda=0.3,
                   R=4,
                   C1=2.5,
                   C2=7.8,...)
```

Arguments

orig_data	A data frame of original data with X and Y variable.
sim_data	A matrix of simulated data with only Y values collected.
N_xbin	Number of bins in X variable. If NULL, optimal number of bins are automatically calculated using optK function.
predL	Scalar of probability
conf.level	Confidence level of the interval.
X_name	Name of X variable in orig_data (usually "TIME" in pharmacokinetic data).
Y_name	Name of Y variable in orig_data (usually "DV" in pharmacokinetic data)
MissingDV	Name of missing indicator variable in orig_data, which have value 1 if missing, value 0 otherwise. (usually "MDV" in pharmacokinetic data).

subject_name	Name of subject variable in orig_data (usually "ID" in pharmacokinetic data).
Kmethod	The way to calculate the penalty in automatic binning."cluster" or "kernel".
maxK	The maximum number of bins
beta	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
lambda	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
R	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
C1	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
C2	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
...	Arguments to be passed to methods.

Value

the detailed coverage plot

References

Post, T. M., et al. (2008) Extensions to the visual predictive check for facilitate model performance evaluation, *Journal of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics*, 35(2), 185-202

Examples

```
data(origdata)
data(simdata)
coverageDetailplot(origdata,simdata,predL=0.5)
```

coverageplot	<i>coverage plot</i>
--------------	----------------------

Description

draw the coverage plot that visualize the result of the numerical predictive checks.

Usage

```
coverageplot(orig_data,
             sim_data,
             N_xbin=NULL,
             pred.level=c(0,0.1,0.2,0.3,0.4,0.5,0.6,0.7,0.8,0.9),
             conf.level=0.95,
             X_name="TIME",
             Y_name="DV",
             MissingDV = NULL,
             plot_flag=TRUE,
             linesize=0.7,
```



```

pointsize=1.5,
Kmethod="cluster",
maxK=NULL,
beta=0.2,
lambda=0.3,
R=4,
C1=2.5,
C2=7.8,...)

```

Arguments

orig_data	A data frame of original data with X and Y variable.
sim_data	A matrix of simulated data with only Y values collected.
N_xbin	Number of bins in X variable. If NULL, optimal number of bins are automatically calculated using optK function.
pred.level	Numeric vector of probabilities.
conf.level	Confidence level of the interval.
X_name	Name of X variable in orig_data (usually "TIME" in pharmacokinetic data).
Y_name	Name of Y variable in orig_data (usually "DV" in pharmacokinetic data).
MissingDV	Name of missing indicator variable in orig_data, which have value 1 if missing, value 0 otherwise. (usually "MDV" in pharmacokinetic data).
plot_flag	Draw plot if TRUE; generate data for drawing plot if FALSE.
linesize	Size of line in the plot.
pointsize	Size of point in the plot.
Kmethod	The way to calculate the penalty in automatic binning. "cluster" or "kernel".
maxK	The maximum number of bins.
beta	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
lambda	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
R	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
C1	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
C2	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
...	arguments to be passed to methods

Value

coverage plot

References

Holford N, & Karlsson M. (2008). "A tutorial on visual predictive checks, abstr 1434." Annual Meeting of the Populations Approach Group in Europe. www.page-meeting.org. 2008.

Examples

```
data(origdata)
data(simdata)
coverageplot(origdata,simdata)
```

FindBestCut

Find the best cutoff values of binning for the visual predictive checks

Description

Find the best cutoff values for a given number of bins by various rules.

Usage

```
FindBestCut(X,
            K,
            beta=0.2,...)
```

Arguments

X	A numeric vector to divide into K bins.
K	Number of bins.
beta	Additional parameter in the penalty. For more detailed explanation, see reference.
...	Arguments to be passed to methods.

Value

The best cutoff values to make K bins using X and the minimum within sums of square values for the binning

References

Lavielle, M. and Bleakley, K. (2011). Automatic data binning for improved visual diagnosis of pharmacometric models. *Journal of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics*, 38(6), 861-871.

VPC automatic binning algorithm in PsN 5.0.0 manual.

Examples

```
data(origdata)
FindBestCut(origdata$TIME,K=10)
```

findQuantile	<i>find quantiles of the original data</i>
--------------	--

Description

find quantiles of the original data

Usage

```
findQuantile(Y,
             X,
             X_bin,
             probs=c(0.1,0.5,0.9),...)
```

Arguments

Y	A numeric vector whose sample quantiles are wanted.
X	A numeric vector corresponding to Y.
X_bin	Binning result from makeCOVbin function.
probs	A numeric vector of probabilities.
...	Arguments to be passed to methods.

Value

quantiles of Y using X_bin

Examples

```
data(origdata)
CUT = FindBestCut(origdata$TIME,8)$cutoffs
time_bin = makeCOVbin(origdata$TIME,K=8,cutoffs = CUT)
findQuantile(origdata$DV,origdata$TIME,X_bin=time_bin)
```

findSIMQ	<i>find quantiles of the simulated data using Rcpp</i>
----------	--

Description

find quantiles of the simulated data using Rcpp

Usage

```
findSIMQ(SIM,
         X,
         Xbin,
         probs,
         confLevel,
         approx)
```

Arguments

SIM	A matrix of simulated data with only Y values collected.
X	A numeric vector corresponding to Y
Xbin	Binning result from makeCOVbin function
probs	A numeric vector of probabilities
confLevel	Confidence level of the interval.
approx	Arguments to be passed to methods

Value

quantiles of SIM using xbin

Examples

```
data(origdata)
data(simdata)
CUT = FindBestCut(origdata$TIME,8)$cutoffs
time_bin = makeCOVbin(origdata$TIME,K=8,cutoffs = CUT)
findSIMQ(simdata,origdata$TIME,Xbin=time_bin,probs=c(0.1,0.5,0.9),
confLevel=0.95,approx=FALSE)
```

findSIMQuantile	<i>find quantiles of the simulated data</i>
-----------------	---

Description

find quantiles of the simulated data

Usage

```
findSIMQuantile(sim_data,
                X,
                X_bin,
                probs=c(0.1,0.5,0.9),
                conf.level=0.95,
                approx=FALSE,...)
```

Arguments

sim_data	A matrix of simulated data with only Y values collected.
X	A numeric vector corresponding to Y.
X_bin	Binning result from makeCOVbin function.
probs	A numeric vector of probabilities.
conf.level	Confidence level of the interval.
approx	Arguments to be passed to methods
...	Arguments to be passed to methods

Value

quantiles of sim_data using X_bin

Examples

```
data(origdata)
data(simdata)
CUT = FindBestCut(origdata$TIME,8)$cutoffs
time_bin = makeCOVbin(origdata$TIME,K=8,cutoffs = CUT)
findSIMQuantile(simdata,origdata$TIME,X_bin=time_bin)
```

makeCOVbin

Discretise numeric data into categorical variable

Description

Discretise numeric data into categorical variable using the user-defined breaks. If cutoffs and the number of bins (K) are NULL, find the best number of bins using optK function and find the best cutoff values using FindBestCut function.

Usage

```
makeCOVbin(X,
           K,
           cutoffs,
           adjust0bin=TRUE,...)
```

Arguments

X	A numeric vector corresponding to Y.
K	Number of bins.
cutoffs	A numeric vector of two or more unique cut points.
adjust0bin	Adjust bin with 0 observation if TRUE.
...	Arguments to be passed to methods.

Value

The result of binning and the summary of the binning results

References

Lavielle, M. and Bleakley, K. (2011). Automatic data binning for improved visual diagnosis of pharmacometric models. *Journal of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics*, 38(6), 861-871.

Examples

```
data(origdata)
CUT = FindBestCut(origdata$TIME,8)$cutoffs
makeCOVbin(origdata$TIME,K=8,cutoffs=CUT)
```

NumericalCheck	<i>The numerical predictive checks</i>
----------------	--

Description

This function calculates the numerical predictive checks for each prediction level.

Usage

```
NumericalCheck(orig_data,
               sim_data,
               N_xbin=NULL,
               pred.level=c(0,0.1,0.2,0.3,0.4,0.5,0.6,0.7,0.8,0.9),
               conf.level=0.95,
               X_name="TIME",
               Y_name="DV",
               MissingDV = NULL,
               Kmethod="cluster",
               maxK=NULL,
               beta=0.2,
               lambda=0.3,
               R=4,
               C1=2.5,
               C2=7.8,...)
```

Arguments

orig_data	A data frame of original data with X and Y variable.
sim_data	A matrix of simulated data with only Y values collected.
N_xbin	Number of bins in X variable. If NULL, optimal number of bins are automatically calculated using optK function.
pred.level	Numeric vector of probabilities.

conf.level	Confidence level of the interval.
X_name	Name of X variable in orig_data (usually "TIME" in pharmacokinetic data).
Y_name	Name of Y variable in orig_data (usually "DV" in pharmacokinetic data).
MissingDV	Name of missing indicator variable in orig_data, which have value 1 if missing, value 0 otherwise. (usually "MDV" in pharmacokinetic data).
Kmethod	The way to calculate the penalty in automatic binning."cluster" or "kernel".
maxK	The maximum number of bins.
beta	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
lambda	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
R	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
C1	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
C2	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
...	Arguments to be passed to methods.

Value

The result of numerical predictive check

References

Holford N, & Karlsson M. (2008). "A tutorial on visual predictive checks, abstr 1434." Annual Meeting of the Populations Approach Group in Europe. www.page-meeting.org. 2008.

Harling, Uekcert, K. 2018. VPC and NPC User Guide. ICON plc.

https://github.com/UUPharmacometrics/PsN/releases/download/4.9.0/vpc_npc_userguide.pdf.

Examples

```
data(origdata)
data(simdata)
NumericalCheck(origdata,simdata)$NPC
```

optK

Find the optimal number of bins

Description

This function automatically finds the optimal number of bins using dynamic programming.

Usage

```
optK(X,
     Kmethod="cluster",
     maxK=NULL,
     beta=0.2,
     lambda=0.3,
     R=4,
     C1=2.5,
     C2 = 7.8, ...)
```

Arguments

X	Numeric vector corresponding to Y.
Kmethod	The way to calculate the penalty in automatic binning. "cluster" or "kernel".
maxK	The maximum number of bins.
beta	Additional parameter for automatic binning. For more detailed explanation, see reference.
lambda	Additional parameter for automatic binning. For more detailed explanation, see reference.
R	Additional parameter for automatic binning. For more detailed explanation, see reference.
C1	Additional parameter for automatic binning. For more detailed explanation, see reference.
C2	Additional parameter for automatic binning. For more detailed explanation, see reference.
...	Arguments to be passed to methods.

Value

The optimal number of bins, the result of binning, and the summary of binning including the penalty values up to the maximum number of bins are returned.

References

Lavielle, M. and Bleakley, K. (2011). Automatic data binning for improved visual diagnosis of pharmacometric models. *Journal of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics*, 38(6), 861-871.

Examples

```
data(origdata)
optK(origdata$TIME)
```

origdata

Pharmacokinetics of Theophylline with different time schedule

Description

The simulated Theoph data frame has 132 rows and 3 columns of data from an experiment on the pharmacokinetics of theophylline.

Arguments

ID	an ordered factor with levels 1, ..., 12 identifying the subject on whom the observation was made. The ordering is by increasing maximum concentration of theophylline observed.
TIME	time since drug administration when the sample was drawn (hr).
DV	theophylline concentration in the sample (mg/L)

Examples

```
data(origdata)
dim(origdata)
```

quantVPC

the quantified visual predictive check plot (QVPC)

Description

The quantified visual predictive check visually represents actual and unavailable observations around predicted medians, regardless of density or shape of the observed data distribution, through the form of percent.

Usage

```
quantVPC(orig_data,
          sim_data,
          N_xbin=NULL,
          prob=0.5,
          X_name="TIME",
          Y_name="DV",
          MissingDV = NULL,
          subject_name="ID",
          Kmethod="cluster",
          maxK=NULL,
          beta=0.2,
          lambda=0.3,
          R=4,
          C1=2.5,
          C2=7.8,...)
```

Arguments

<code>orig_data</code>	A data frame of original data with X and Y variable.
<code>sim_data</code>	A matrix of simulated data with only Y values collected.
<code>N_xbin</code>	Number of bins in X variable. If NULL, optimal number of bins are automatically calculated using <code>optK</code> function.
<code>prob</code>	Scalar of probability.
<code>X_name</code>	Name of X variable in <code>orig_data</code> (usually "TIME" in pharmacokinetic data).
<code>Y_name</code>	Name of Y variable in <code>orig_data</code> (usually "DV" in pharmacokinetic data).
<code>MissingDV</code>	Name of missing indicator variable in <code>orig_data</code> , which have value 1 if missing, value 0 otherwise. (usually "MDV" in pharmacokinetic data).
<code>subject_name</code>	Name of subject variable in <code>orig_data</code> (usually "ID" in pharmacokinetic data).
<code>Kmethod</code>	The way to calculate the penalty in automatic binning. "cluster" or "kernel".
<code>maxK</code>	The maximum number of bins.
<code>beta</code>	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in <code>optK</code> function.
<code>lambda</code>	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in <code>optK</code> function.
<code>R</code>	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in <code>optK</code> function.
<code>C1</code>	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in <code>optK</code> function.
<code>C2</code>	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in <code>optK</code> function.
<code>...</code>	Arguments to be passed to methods.

Value

quantVPC plot

References

Post, T.M., et al. (2008) Extensions to the visual predictive check for facilitate model performance evaluation, *Journal of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics*, 35(2), 185-202

Examples

```
data(origdata)
data(simdata)
quantVPC(origdata, simdata, prob=0.5)
```

simdata	<i>simulation data</i>
---------	------------------------

Description

simulation data from the fitted model of the origdata

Examples

```
data(simdata)
dim(simdata)
```

VPCgraph	<i>the original visual predictive check plot (VPC)</i>
----------	--

Description

This function draws the values to draw the original visual predictive check plot which is proposed by Holford & Karlsson (2008).

Usage

```
VPCgraph(orig_data,
  sim_data,
  type="CI",
  N_xbin=NULL,
  probs=c(0.1,0.5,0.9),
  conf.level=0.95,
  X_name="TIME",
  Y_name="DV",
  MissingDV = NULL,
  DV_point = TRUE,
  CIvpc_type="line",
  bin_grid=TRUE,
  plot_caption = TRUE,
  plot_flag=TRUE,
  linesize=0.7,
  pointsize=0.7,
  captionsize=10,
  Kmethod="cluster",
  maxK=NULL,
  beta=0.2,
  lambda=0.3,
  R=4,
  C1=2.5,
  C2=7.8,...)
```

Arguments

orig_data	A data frame of original data with X and Y variable.
sim_data	A matrix of simulated data with only Y values collected.
type	Type of VPC graph; "CI", "percentile", or "scatter".
N_xbin	Number of bins in X variable. If NULL, optimal number of bins are automatically calculated using optK function.
probs	A numeric vector of probabilities.
conf.level	Confidence level of the interval.
X_name	Name of X variable in orig_data (usually "TIME" in pharmacokinetic data).
Y_name	Name of Y variable in orig_data (usually "DV" in pharmacokinetic data).
MissingDV	Name of missing indicator variable in orig_data, which have value 1 if missing, value 0 otherwise. (usually "MDV" in pharmacokinetic data).
DV_point	Draw point (X, Y) in the plot if TRUE; omit if FALSE.
CIvpc_type	Type of CI area in VPC graph; "line" or "segment".
bin_grid	Draw grid lines for binning in X variable if TRUE; omit if FALSE.
plot_caption	Put caption with additional information if TRUE; omit if FALSE.
plot_flag	Draw plot if TRUE; generate data for drawing plot if FALSE.
linesize	Size of line in the plot.
pointsize	Size of point in the plot.
captionsize	Size of caption .
Kmethod	The way to calculate the penalty in automatic binning. "cluster" or "kernel".
maxK	The maximum number of bins.
beta	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
lambda	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
R	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
C1	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
C2	Additional parameter for automatic binning, used in optK function.
...	Arguments to be passed to methods.

Value

Visual predictive check plot or the values to draw VPC plot.

References

- Holford N, & Karlsson M. (2008). "A tutorial on visual predictive checks, abstr 1434." Annual Meeting of the Populations Approach Group in Europe. www.page-meeting.org. 2008.
- Harling, Uekcert, K. 2018. VPC and NPC User Guide. ICON plc.
https://github.com/UUPharmacometrics/PsN/releases/download/4.9.0/vpc_npc_userguide.pdf.

Examples

```
data(origdata)
data(simdata)
VPCgraph(origdata,simdata,type="CI",X_name="TIME",Y_name="DV")
```

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