

Package ‘mrgsolve’

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Type Package

Title Simulate from ODE-Based Models

Version 1.0.0

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Description Fast simulation from ordinary differential equation (ODE) based models typically employed in quantitative pharmacology and systems biology.

License GPL (>= 2)

URL <https://github.com/metrumresearchgroup/mrgsolve>

BugReports <https://github.com/metrumresearchgroup/mrgsolve/issues>

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'events.R' 'class_rx.R' 'compile.R' 'data_set.R' 'datasets.R'
 'env.R' 'funset.R' 'handle_spec_block.R' 'idata_set.R' 'init.R'
 'inven.R' 'knobs.R' 'matlist.R' 'matrix.R' 'mcode.R'
 'model_include.R' 'modlib.R' 'modspec.R' 'mread.R'
 'mrgindata.R' 'mrgsim_q.R' 'mrgsims.R' 'mrgsolve.R' 'nm-mode.R'
 'nmxml.R' 'param.R' 'print.R' 'r_to_cpp.R' 'realize_addl.R'
 'relabel.R' 'render.R' 'update.R' 'workflows.R'

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aboutsolver

About the lsoda differential equation solver used by mrgsolve

Description

The differential equation solver is a C++ translation of DLSODA from ODEPACK. The C++ translation was created by Dilawar Singh and hosted here <https://github.com/dilawar/liblsoda-cxx/>. As we understand the history of the code, Heng Li was also involved in early versions of the code written in C. There was a potentially-related project hosted here <https://github.com/sdwfrost/liblsoda/>.

Details

The C++ translation by Dilawar Singh contains functions that appear to be based on BLAS and LAPACK routines. These functions have been renamed to be distinct from the respective BLAS and LAPACK function names. References are given in the section below.

History

The following history was recorded in the source code published by Dilawar Singh:

```

/*
 * HISTORY:
 * This is a CPP version of the LSODA library for integration into MOOSE
 * somulator.
 * The original was aquired from
 * http://www.ccl.net/cca/software/SOURCES/C/kinetics2/index.shtml and modified
 * by

```

```

* Heng Li <lh3lh3@gmail.com>. Heng merged several C files into one and added a
* simpler interface. [Available
here](http://lh3lh3.users.sourceforge.net/download/lsoda.c)

* The original source code came with no license or copyright
* information. Heng Li released his modification under the MIT/X11 license. I
* maintain the same license. I have removed quite a lot of text/comments from
* this library. Please refer to the standard documentation.
*
* Contact: Dilawar Singh <dilawars@ncbs.res.in>
*/

```

References

1. LAPACK: <https://netlib.org/lapack/>
2. BLAS: <https://netlib.org/blas/>

as.ev

Coerce an object to class ev

Description

Coerce an object to class ev

Usage

```

as.ev(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'data.frame'
as.ev(x, keep_id = TRUE, clean = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ev'
as.ev(x, ...)

```

Arguments

x	an object to coerce
...	not used
keep_id	if TRUE, ID column is retained if it exists
clean	if TRUE, only dosing or ID information is retained in the result

Examples

```

data <- data.frame(amt = 100)

as.ev(data)

```

as.list,mrgmod-method *Coerce a model object to list*

Description

Coerce a model object to list

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod'  
as.list(x, deep = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	mrgmod object
deep	if TRUE, extra information is returned (see details).
...	not used

Details

If deep is TRUE, then the values for trans,advan, and mindt are returned as well as a summary of internal model functions (with a call to mrgsolve:::funset).

Slots

- npar: number of parameters
- neq: number of compartments or differential equations
- pars: names of model parameters
- covariates: names of parameters identified as covariates
- cmt: names of model compartments
- param: the parameter list
- init: initial condition list
- omega: \$OMEGA matrices, as a matlist object
- sigma: \$SIGMA matrices, as a matlist object
- fixed: named list of \$FIXED values
- model: model name
- project: model project directory
- soloc: directory where the model is being built
- sodll: complete path to the model shared object
- cfile: path for the model source code file
- shlib: list of compilation information
- start: simulation start time

- end: simulation end time
- delta: simulation time step
- add: additional simulation times
- capture: names of captured data items
- request: compartments requested upon simulation
- cmti: named indices for current output compartments
- capturei: named indices for current output capture
- random: names and labels of \$OMEGA and \$SIGMA
- code: model source code from cfile
- details: model details data frame
- nm_import: a character vector listing the names of nonmem output files that were read to import estimates from a completed nonmem run
- cpp_variables: a data frame listing variables internal to the model cpp file
- atol: see [solversettings](#)
- rtol: see [solversettings](#)
- ss_atol: absolute tolerance to use when advancing to PK steady state
- ss_rtol: relative tolerance to use when advancing to PK steady state
- maxsteps: see [solversettings](#)
- hmin: see [solversettings](#)
- hmax: see [solversettings](#)
- envir: the model environment
- plugins: plugins invoked in the model
- digits: number of digits to request in simulated data
- tscale: multiplicative scalar for time in results only
- mindt: simulation output time below which there model will assume to have not advanced
- preclean: logical indicating to clean up compilation artifacts prior to compiling
- debug: print debugging information during simulation run
- verbose: print extra information during setup for model run

as.list,mrgsims-method

Coerce an mrgsims object to list

Description

Coerce an mrgsims object to list

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mrgsims'
as.list(x, ...)
```

Arguments

```
x          an mrgsims object
...        not used
```

as_bmat

Coerce R objects to block or diagonal matrices

Description

These are simple functions that may be helpful to create the matrix objects that mrgsolve expects. Functions are named based on whether they create a diagonal matrix (d), a block matrix (b), or a correlation matrix (c).

Usage

```
as_bmat(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
as_bmat(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric'
as_bmat(x, pat = "*", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'data.frame'
as_bmat(x, pat = "*", cols = NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
as_bmat(x, ...)

as_dmat(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
as_dmat(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
as_dmat(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric'
as_dmat(x, pat = "*", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'data.frame'
```



```
as_dmat(x, pat = "*", cols = NULL, ...)
```

```
as_cmat(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	data frame or list
...	arguments passed to dmat or bmat
pat	regular expression, character
cols	column names to use instead of pat

Details

Use `as_dmat` to create a diagonal matrix, `as_bmat` to create a block matrix, and `as_cmat` to create a block matrix where off-diagonal elements are understood to be correlations rather than covariances. `as_cmat` uses `as_bmat` to form the matrix and then converts off-diagonal elements to covariances before returning.

The methods for data.frame will work down the rows of the data frame and make the appropriate matrix from the data in each row. The result is a list of matrices.

Value

A numeric matrix for list and numeric methods. For data.frames, a list of matrices are returned.

See Also

[bmat](#), [dmat](#), [cmat](#)

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(
  OMEGA1.1 = c(1,2),
  OMEGA2.1 = c(11,22),
  OMEGA2.2 = c(3,4),
  SIGMA1.1 = 1,
  FOO=-1
)

as_bmat(df, "OMEGA")
as_dmat(df, "SIGMA")
as_dmat(df[1,], "OMEGA")
```

`as_data_set`*Create a simulation data set from ev objects*

Description

The goal is to take a series of event objects and combine them into a single data set that can be passed to `data_set()`.

Usage

```
as_data_set(x, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'ev'  
as_data_set(x, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'data.frame'  
as_data_set(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	ev objects
<code>...</code>	more ev objects

Details

Each event object is added to the data frame as an ID or set of IDs that are distinct from the IDs in the other event objects. Note that including ID argument to the `ev()` call where `length(ID)` is greater than one will render that set of events for all of IDs that are requested.

To get a data frame with one row (event) per ID, look at `expand.ev()`.

Value

A data frame suitable for passing into `data_set()`.

Examples

```
as_data_set(ev(amt = c(100,200), cmt=1, ID = seq(3)),  
            ev(amt = 300, time = 24, ID = seq(2)),  
            ev(amt = 1000, ii = 8, add1 = 10, ID = seq(3)))  
  
# Instead of this, use expand.ev  
as_data_set(ev(amt = 100), ev(amt = 200), ev(amt = 300))
```

`as_deslist`*Create a list of designs from a data frame*

Description

Create a list of designs from a data frame

Usage

```
as_deslist(data, descol = "ID")
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	input data set; see details
<code>descol</code>	character column name to be used for design groups

Details

The input data set must have a column with the same name as the value of `descol`. Other column names should be `start` (the time of the first observation), `end` (the time of the last observation), `delta` (the time steps to take between `start` and `end`), and `add` (other, ad-hoc times). Note that `add` might be a list-column to get a vector of times for each time grid object.

Value

The function returns a list of `tgrid` objects, one for each unique value found in `descol`.

Examples

```
idata <- tibble::tibble(ID=1:4, end=seq(24,96,24), delta=6,
  add=list(c(122,124,135),c(111), c(99),c(88)))

idata <- dplyr::mutate(idata, GRP = ID %%2)

idata

l <- as_deslist(idata,"GRP")

l

lapply(l,stime)

lapply(as_deslist(idata, "ID"),stime)
```

blocks *Return the code blocks from a model specification file*

Description

Return the code blocks from a model specification file

Usage

```
blocks(x, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod'  
blocks(x, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'character'  
blocks(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	model object or path to model specification file
...	passed along

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()  
mod %>% blocks  
mod %>% blocks(PARAM, TABLE)
```

BLOCK_PARSE *Functions to parse code blocks*

Description

Most of the basic blocks are listed in this help topic. But see also [PKMODEL\(\)](#) which has more-involved options and is documented separately.

Usage

```
PARAM(  
  x,  
  env,  
  pos = 1,  
  annotated = FALSE,  
  object = NULL,  
  as_object = FALSE,
```

```
    covariates = FALSE,
    ...
)

FIXED(x, env, pos = 1, annotated = FALSE, ...)

THETA(
  x,
  env,
  pos = 1,
  annotated = FALSE,
  object = NULL,
  as_object = FALSE,
  name = "THETA",
  fill = NULL,
  ...
)

INIT(x, env, pos = 1, annotated = FALSE, object = NULL, as_object = FALSE, ...)

CMT(
  x,
  env,
  pos = 1,
  annotated = FALSE,
  object = NULL,
  as_object = FALSE,
  number = NULL,
  prefix = "A",
  ...
)

CAPTURE(x, env, pos = 1, annotated = FALSE, ...)

HANDLEMATRIX(
  x,
  env,
  pos = 1,
  annotated = FALSE,
  object = NULL,
  as_object = FALSE,
  name = "...",
  type = NULL,
  oclass = "",
  prefix = "",
  labels = NULL,
  unlinked = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

)

Arguments

x	data
env	parse environment
pos	block position
annotated	logical
object	the name of an object in ENV
as_object	indicates that object code is being provided
covariates	logical
...	passed
name	block name
fill	deprecated; not used
number	number of compartments to create
prefix	a prefix to add to the label
type	internal use
oclass	internal use
labels	aliases to use for simulated ETA values
unlinked	internal use

Details

When using `object` or `as_object` populate the block contents, the following types are required

- `PARAM`: a named list
- `INIT` : a named list
- `THETA` : a numeric vector; names are ignored
- `CMT`: a character vector
- `OMEGA`: matrix; set rownames on the matrix to create ETA labels; setting rownames is the only way to specify labels when working through the `object` or `as_object` directives
- `SIGMA`: matrix; set rownames on the matrix to create EPS labels; setting rownames is the only way to specify labels when working through the `object` or `as_object` directives

See Also

[PKMODEL\(\)](#)

c,matlist-method *Operations with matlist objects*

Description

Operations with matlist objects

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'matlist'
c(x, ..., recursive = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	a matlist object
...	other matlist objects
recursive	not used

c,tgrid-method *Operations with tgrid objects*

Description

Operations with tgrid objects

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'tgrid'
c(x, ..., recursive = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'tgrids'
c(x, ..., recursive = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'tgrid,numeric'
e1 + e2

## S4 method for signature 'tgrid,numeric'
e1 * e2

## S4 method for signature 'tgrids,numeric'
e1 + e2

## S4 method for signature 'tgrids,numeric'
e1 * e2
```

Arguments

x	mrgmod object
...	passed along to other methods
recursive	not used
e1	tgrid or tgrids object
e2	numeric value

carry_out	<i>Select items to carry into simulated output</i>
-----------	--

Description

When items named in this function are found in the input data set (either [data_set](#) or [idata_set](#)), they are copied into the simulated output. Special items like `evid` or `amt` or the like are not copied from the data set per se, but they are copied from `datarecord` objects that are created during the simulation.

Usage

```
carry_out(x, ...)
```

```
carry.out(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	model object
...	passed along

Details

There is also a `carry.out` argument to [mrgsim](#) that can be set to accomplish the same thing as a call to `carry_out` in the pipeline.

`carry.out` and `carry_out`. Using the underscore version is now preferred.

cmtn	<i>Get the compartment number from a compartment name</i>
------	---

Description

Get the compartment number from a compartment name

Usage

```
cmtn(x, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod'  
cmtn(x, tag, ...)
```

Arguments

x	model object
...	passed along
tag	compartment name

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()  
mod %>% cmtn("CENT")
```

code	<i>Extract the code from a model</i>
------	--------------------------------------

Description

This function is currently not exported, so be sure to call it with `mrgsolve:::code(...)`.

Usage

```
code(x)
```

Arguments

x	an mrgsolve model object
---	--------------------------

Value

A character vector of model code.

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()
mrgsolve::code(mod)
```

collapse_matrix	<i>Collapse the matrices of a matlist object</i>
-----------------	--

Description

This function is called by [collapse_omega\(\)](#) and [collapse_sigma\(\)](#) to convert multiple matrix blocks into a single matrix block. This "collapsing" of the matrix list is irreversible.

Usage

```
collapse_matrix(x, range = NULL, name = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	an object that inherits from <code>matlist</code> ; this object is most frequently extracted from a model object using omat() or smat() for OMEGA and SIGMA, respectively
range	numeric vector of length 2 specifying the range of matrices to collapse in case there are more than 2. The second element may be NA to indicate the length of the list of matrices.
name	a new name for the collapsed matrix; note that this is the matrix name, not the labels which alias $\text{ETA}(n)$ or $\text{EPS}(n)$; specifying a name will only alter how this matrix is potentially updated in the future

Value

An update `matlist` object (either `omegalist` or `sigmalist`).

See Also

[collapse_omega\(\)](#), [collapse_sigma\(\)](#), [omat\(\)](#), [smat\(\)](#)

Examples

```
omega <- omat(list(dmat(1, 2), dmat(3, 4, 5)))
omega
collapse_matrix(omega)
```

collapse_omega	<i>Collapse OMEGA or SIGMA matrix lists</i>
----------------	---

Description

If multiple OMEGA (or SIGMA) blocks were written into the model, these can be collapsed into a single matrix. This will not change the functionality of the model, but will alter how OMEGA (or SIGMA) are updated, usually making it easier. This "collapsing" of the matrix list is irreversible.

Usage

```
collapse_omega(x, range = NULL, name = NULL)
```

```
collapse_sigma(x, range = NULL, name = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	a mrgmod object
range	numeric vector of length 2 specifying the range of matrices to collapse in case there are more than 2. The second element may be NA to indicate the length of the list of matrices.
name	a new name for the collapsed matrix; note that this is the matrix name, not the labels which alias ETA(n) or EPS(n); specifying a name will only alter how this matrix is potentially updated in the future

Value

A model object with updated OMEGA or SIGMA matrix lists.

See Also

[collapse_matrix\(\)](#)

Examples

```
code <- '
$OMEGA 1 2 3
$OMEGA 4 5
$OMEGA 6 7 8 9
'

mod <- mcode("collapse-example", code, compile = FALSE)
revar(mod)
collapse_omega(mod) %>% omat()
collapse_omega(mod, range = c(2,3), name = "new_matrix") %>% omat()
collapse_omega(mod, range = c(2,NA), name = "new_matrix") %>% omat()
```

data_set	<i>Select and modify a data set for simulation</i>
----------	--

Description

The input data set (`data_set`) is a data frame that specifies observations, model events, and / or parameter values for a population of individuals.

Usage

```
data_set(x, data, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod,data.frame'
data_set(
  x,
  data,
  .subset = TRUE,
  .select = TRUE,
  object = NULL,
  need = NULL,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod,ANY'
data_set(x, data, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod,ev'
data_set(x, data, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod,missing'
data_set(x, object, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	model object
<code>data</code>	data set
<code>...</code>	passed along
<code>.subset</code>	an unquoted expression passed to <code>dplyr::filter</code> ; retain only certain rows in the data set
<code>.select</code>	passed to <code>dplyr::select</code> ; retain only certain columns in the data set; this should be the result of a call to <code>dplyr::vars()</code>
<code>object</code>	character name of an object existing in <code>\$ENV</code> to use for the data set
<code>need</code>	passed to inventory

Details

Input data sets are R data frames that can include columns with any valid name, however columns with selected names are treated specially by `mrgsolve` and incorporated into the simulation.

ID specifies the subject ID and is required for every input data set.

When columns have the same name as parameters (`$PARAM` in the model specification file), the values in those columns will be used to update the corresponding parameter as the simulation progresses.

Input data set may include the following columns related to PK dosing events: `time`, `cmt`, `amt`, `rate`, `ii`, `addl`, `ss`. Along with ID, `time` is a required column in the input data set unless `$PRED` is in use. Upper case PK dosing column names including `TIME`, `CMT`, `AMT`, `RATE`, `II`, `ADDL`, `SS` are also recognized. However, an error will be generated if a mix of upper case and lower case columns in this family are found.

`time` is the observation or event time, `cmt` is the compartment number (see `init`), `amt` is the dosing amount, `rate` is the infusion rate, `ii` is the dosing interval, `addl` specifies additional doses to administer, and `ss` is a flag for steady state dosing. These column names operate similarly to other non-linear mixed effects modeling software.

An error will be generated when `mrgsolve` detects that the data set is not sorted by `time` within an individual.

Only numeric data can be brought in to the problem. Any non-numeric data columns will be dropped with warning. See `numerics_only`, which is used to prepare the data set.

An error will be generated if any parameter columns in the input data set contain NA. Likewise, an error will be generated if missing values are found in the following columns: ID, `time`/`TIME`, `rate`/`RATE`.

See `exdatasets` for different example data sets.

See Also

[idata_set](#), [ev](#), [valid_data_set](#), [valid_idata_set](#)

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve:::house()

data <- expand.ev(ID=seq(3), amt=c(10, 20))

mod %>% data_set(data, ID > 1) %>% mrgsim()

data(extran1)
head(extran1)

mod %>% data_set(extran1) %>% mrgsim()
mod %>% mrgsim(data = extran1)
```

design *Set observation designs for the simulation*

Description

This function also allows you to assign different designs to different groups or individuals in a population.

Usage

```
design(x, deslist = list(), descol = character(0), ...)
```

Arguments

x	model object
deslist	a list of tgrid or tgrids objects or numeric vector to be used in place of ...
descol	the idata column name (character) for design assignment
...	not used

Details

This setup requires the use of an `idata_set`, with individual-level data passed in one ID per row. For each ID, specify a grouping variable in `idata` (`descol`). For each unique value of the grouping variable, make one `tgrid` object and pass them in order as ... or form them into a list and pass as `deslist`.

You must assign the `idata_set` before assigning the designs in the command chain (see the example below).

Examples

```
peak <- tgrid(0,6,0.1)
sparse <- tgrid(0,24,6)

des1 <- c(peak,sparse)
des2 <- tgrid(0,72,4)

data <- expand.ev(ID = 1:10, amt=c(100,300))
data$GRP <- data$amt/100

idata <- data[,c("ID", "amt")]

mod <- mrgsolve::house()

mod %>%
  omat(dmat(1,1,1,1)) %>%
  carry_out(GRP) %>%
```

```
idata_set(idata) %>%  
design(list(des1, des2), "amt") %>%  
data_set(data) %>%  
mrgsim %>%  
plot(RES~time|GRP)
```

details

Extract model details

Description

Extract model details

Usage

```
details(x, complete = FALSE, values = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a model object
complete	logical; if TRUE, un-annotated parameters and compartments will be added to the output
values	logical; if TRUE, a values column will be added to the output
...	not used

Details

This function is not exported. You will have to call it with `mrgsolve:::details()`.

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve:::house()  
mrgsolve:::details(mod)
```

env_eval	<i>Re-evaluate the code in the ENV block</i>
----------	--

Description

The \$ENV block is a block of R code that can realize any sort of R object that might be used in running a model.

Usage

```
env_eval(x, seed = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	model object
seed	passed to set.seed if a numeric value is supplied

See Also

[env_get](#), [env_ls](#)

env_get	<i>Return model environment</i>
---------	---------------------------------

Description

Return model environment

Usage

```
env_get(x, tolist = TRUE)
```

```
env_get_env(x)
```

Arguments

x	model object
tolist	should the environment be coerced to list?

env_ls	<i>List objects in the model environment</i>
--------	--

Description

Each model keeps an internal environment that allows the user to carry any R object along. Objects are coded in \$ENV.

Usage

```
env_ls(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	model object
...	passed to ls

env_update	<i>Update objects in model environment</i>
------------	--

Description

Update objects in model environment

Usage

```
env_update(.x, ..., .dots = list())
```

Arguments

.x	model object
...	objects to update
.dots	list of objects to updated

Description

An event object specifies dosing or other interventions that get implemented during simulation. Event objects do similar things as [data_set](#), but simpler and quicker.

Usage

```
ev(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod'
ev(x, object = NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'missing'
ev(
  time = 0,
  amt = 0,
  evid = 1,
  cmt = 1,
  ID = numeric(0),
  replicate = TRUE,
  until = NULL,
  tinf = NULL,
  realize_addl = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'ev'
ev(x, realize_addl = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a model object
...	other items to be incorporated into the event object; see details
object	passed to show
time	event time
amt	dose amount
evid	event ID
cmt	compartment
ID	subject ID
replicate	logical; if TRUE, events will be replicated for each individual in ID
until	the expected maximum observation time for this regimen

<code>tinf</code>	infusion time; if greater than zero, then the rate item will be derived as amt/tinf
<code>realize_addl</code>	if FALSE (default), no change to <code>addl</code> doses. If TRUE, <code>addl</code> doses are made explicit with <code>realize_addl</code>

Details

- Required items in events objects include `time`, `amt`, `evid` and `cmt`.
- If not supplied, `evid` is assumed to be 1.
- If not supplied, `cmt` is assumed to be 1.
- If not supplied, `time` is assumed to be 0.
- If `amt` is not supplied, an error will be generated.
- If `total` is supplied, then `addl` will be set to `total - 1`.
- Other items can include `ii`, `ss`, and `addl` (see [data_set](#) for details on all of these items).
- ID may be specified as a vector.
- If `replicate` is TRUE (default), then the events regimen is replicated for each ID; otherwise, the number of event rows must match the number of IDs entered

Value

events object

See Also

[ev_rep](#), [ev_days](#), [ev_repeat](#), [ev_assign](#), [ev_seq](#), [mutate.ev](#), [as.ev](#), [ev_methods](#)

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()
mod <- mod %>% ev(amt = 1000, time = 0, cmt = 1)
loading <- ev(time = 0, cmt = 1, amt = 1000)
maint <- ev(time = 12, cmt = 1, amt = 500, ii = 12, addl = 10)
c(loading, maint)
reduced_load <- dplyr::mutate(loading, amt = 750)
```

`ev_assign`*Replicate a list of events into a data set*

Description

Replicate a list of events into a data set

Usage

```
ev_assign(l, idata, evgroup, join = FALSE)
```

```
assign_ev(...)
```

Arguments

<code>l</code>	list of event objects
<code>idata</code>	an idata set (one ID per row)
<code>evgroup</code>	the character name of the column in <code>idata</code> that specifies event object to implement
<code>join</code>	if TRUE, join <code>idata</code> to the data set before returning.
<code>...</code>	used to pass arguments from <code>assign_ev</code> to <code>ev_assign</code>

Details

`ev_assign` connects events in a list passed in as the `l` argument to values in the data set identified in the `evgroup` argument. For making assignments, the unique values in the `evgroup` column are first sorted so that the first sorted unique value in `evgroup` is assigned to the first event in `l`, the second sorted value in `evgroup` column is assigned to the second event in `l`, and so on. This is a change from previous behavior, which did not sort the unique values in `evgroup` prior to making the assignments.

Examples

```
ev1 <- ev(amt = 100)
ev2 <- ev(amt = 300, rate = 100, ii = 12, add1 = 10)

idata <- data.frame(ID = seq(10))
idata$arm <- 1+(idata$ID %%2)

ev_assign(list(ev1, ev2), idata, "arm", join = TRUE)
```

 ev_days

Schedule dosing events on days of the week

Description

This function lets you schedule doses on specific days of the week, allowing you to create dosing regimens on Monday/Wednesday/Friday, or Tuesday/Thursday, or every other day (however you want to define that) etc.

Usage

```
ev_days(
  ev = NULL,
  days = "",
  addl = 0,
  ii = 168,
  unit = c("hours", "days"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

ev	an event object
days	comma- or space-separated character string of valid days of the the week (see details)
addl	additional doses to administer
ii	inter-dose interval; intended use is to keep this at the default value
unit	time unit; the function can only currently handle hours or days
...	event objects named by one the valid days of the week (see details)

Details

Valid names of the week are:

- m for Monday
- t for Tuesday
- w for Wednesday
- th for Thursday
- f for Friday
- sa for Saturday
- s for Sunday

The whole purpose of this function is to schedule doses on specific days of the week, in a repeating weekly schedule. Please do use caution when changing `ii` from it's default value.

Examples

```
# Monday, Wednesday, Friday x 4 weeks
ev_days(ev(amt=100), days="m,w,f", addl=3)

# 50 mg Tuesdays, 100 mg Thursdays x 6 months
ev_days(t=ev(amt=50), th=ev(amt=100), addl=23)
```

ev_rep

Replicate an event object

Description

An event sequence can be replicated a certain number of times in a certain number of IDs.

Usage

```
ev_rep(x, ID = 1, n = NULL, wait = 0, as.ev = FALSE, id = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	event object
ID	numeric vector of IDs
n	passed to ev_repeat
wait	passed to ev_repeat
as.ev	if TRUE an event object is returned
id	deprecated; use ID instead

Value

A single data.frame or event object as determined by the value of as.ev.

See Also

[ev_repeat](#)

Examples

```
e1 <- c(ev(amt=100), ev(amt=200, ii=24, addl=2, time=72))

ev_rep(e1, 1:5)
```

ev_repeat	<i>Repeat a block of dosing events</i>
-----------	--

Description

Repeat a block of dosing events

Usage

```
ev_repeat(x, n, wait = 0, as.ev = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	event object or dosing data frame
n	number of times to repeat
wait	time to wait between repeats
as.ev	if TRUE, an event object is returned; otherwise a data.frame is returned

Value

See as.ev argument.

ev_rx	<i>Create intervention objects from Rx input</i>
-------	--

Description

See details below for Rx specification. Actual parsing is done by [parse_rx](#); this function can be used to debug Rx inputs.

Usage

```
ev_rx(x, y, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod,character'
```

```
ev_rx(x, y, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'character,missing'
```

```
ev_rx(x, df = FALSE, ...)
```

```
parse_rx(x)
```

Arguments

x	a model object or character Rx input
y	character Rx input; see details
...	not used at this time
df	if TRUE then a data frame is returned

Value

The method dispatched on model object (`mrgmod`) returns another model object. The `character` method returns an event object. The `parse_rx` function return a list named with arguments for the event object constructor `ev`.

Rx specification

- The dose is found at the start of the string by sequential digits; this may be integer, decimal, or in scientific notation
- Use `in` to identify the dosing compartment number; must be integer
- Use `q` to identify the dosing interval; must be integer or decimal number (but not scientific notation)
- Use `over` to indicate an infusion and its duration; integer or decimal number
- Use `x` to indicate total number of doses; must be integer
- Use `then` or `,` to separate dosing periods
- User `after` to insert a lag in the start of a period; integer or decimal number (but not scientific notation)

Examples

```
# example("ev_rx")
ev_rx("100")
ev_rx("100 in 2")
ev_rx("100 q12 x 3")
ev_rx("100 over 2")
ev_rx("100 q 24 x 3 then 50 q12 x 2")
ev_rx("100 then 50 q 24 after 12")
ev_rx("100.2E-2 q4")
ev_rx("100 over 2.23")
ev_rx("100 q 12 x 3")
parse_rx("100 mg q 24 then 200 mg q12")
```

ev_seq	<i>Schedule a series of event objects</i>
--------	---

Description

Use this function when you want to schedule two or more event objects in time according the dosing interval (`ii`) and additional doses (`addl`).

Usage

```
ev_seq(..., ID = NULL, .dots = NULL, id = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'ev'
seq(...)
```

Arguments

<code>...</code>	event objects or numeric arguments named <code>wait</code> or <code>ii</code> to implement a period of no-dosing activity in the sequence (see details)
<code>ID</code>	numeric vector of subject IDs
<code>.dots</code>	a list of event objects that replaces <code>...</code>
<code>id</code>	deprecated; use <code>ID</code>

Details

Use the generic `seq()` when the first argument is an event object. If a waiting period (`wait` or `ii`) is the first event, you will need to use `ev_seq()`. When an event object has multiple rows, the end time for that sequence is taken to be one dosing interval after the event that takes place on the last row of the event object.

The doses for the next event line start after all of the doses from the previous event line plus one dosing interval from the previous event line (see examples).

When numerics named `wait` or `ii` are mixed in with the event objects, a period with no dosing activity is incorporated into the sequence, between the adjacent dosing event objects. `wait` and `ii` accomplish a similar result, but differ by the starting point for the inactive period.

- Use `wait` to schedule the next dose relative to the end of the dosing interval for the previous dose.
- Use `ii` to schedule the next dose relative to the time of the the previous dose.

So `wait` acts like similar to an event object, by starting the waiting period from one dosing interval after the last dose while `ii` starts the waiting period from the time of the last dose itself. Both `wait` and `ii` can accomplish identical behavior depending on whether the last dosing interval is included (or not) in the value. Values for `wait` or `ii` can be negative.

NOTE: `.ii` had been available historically as an undocumented feature. Starting with `mrgsolve` version 0.11.3, the argument will be called `ii`. For now, both `ii` and `.ii` will be accepted but you will get a deprecation warning if you use `.ii`. Please use `ii` instead.

Values for time in any event object act like a prefix time spacer wherever that event occurs in the event sequence (see examples).

Value

A single event object sorted by time.

Examples

```
e1 <- ev(amt = 100, ii = 12, add1 = 1)
e2 <- ev(amt = 200)
seq(e1, e2)
seq(e1, ii = 8, e2)
seq(e1, wait = 8, e2)
seq(e1, ii = 8, e2, ID = seq(10))
ev_seq(ii = 12, e1, ii = 120, e2, ii = 120, e1)
seq(ev(amt = 100, ii = 12), ev(time = 8, amt = 200))
```

exdatasets

Example input data sets

Description

Example input data sets

Usage

data(exidata)

data(extran1)

data(extran2)

data(extran3)

data(exTheoph)

data(exBoot)

Details

- exidata holds individual-level parameters and other data items, one per row
- extran1 is a "condensed" data set
- extran2 is a full dataset
- extran3 is a full dataset with parameters
- exTheoph is the theophylline data set, ready for input into mrgsolve
- exBoot a set of bootstrap parameter estimates

Examples

```

mod <- mrgsolve::house() %>% update(end=240) %>% Req(CP)

## Full data set
data(exTheoph)
out <- mod %>% data_set(exTheoph) %>% mrgsim
out
plot(out)

## Condensed: mrgsolve fills in the observations
data(extran1)
out <- mod %>% data_set(extran1) %>% mrgsim
out
plot(out)

## Add a parameter to the data set
stopifnot(require(dplyr))
data <- extran1 %>% distinct(ID) %>% select(ID) %>%
  mutate(CL=exp(log(1.5) + rnorm(nrow(.), 0, sqrt(0.1)))) %>%
  left_join(extran1,.)

data

out <- mod %>% data_set(data) %>% carry_out(CL) %>% mrgsim
out
plot(out)

## idata
data(exidata)
out <- mod %>% idata_set(exidata) %>% ev(amt=100,ii=24,addl=10) %>% mrgsim
plot(out, CP~time|ID)

```

 expand.idata

 Create template data sets for simulation

Description

Create template data sets for simulation

Usage

```
expand.idata(...)
```

```
expand.ev(...)
```

```
ev_expand(...)
```

Arguments

```
...           passed to expand.grid
```

Details

An ID column is added as `seq(nrow(ans))` if not supplied by the user. For `expand.ev`, defaults also added include `cmt = 1`, `time = 0`, `ev_id = 1`. If `total` is included, then `add1` is derived as `total - 1`. If `tinf` is included, then an infusion rate is derived for row where `tinf` is greater than zero.

Examples

```
idata <- expand.idata(CL = c(1,2,3), VC = c(10,20,30))
```

```
doses <- expand.ev(amt = c(300,100), ii = c(12,24), cmt = 1)
```

```
infusion <- expand.ev(amt = 100, tinf = 2)
```

`expand_observations` *Insert observations into a data set*

Description

Insert observations into a data set

Usage

```
expand_observations(data, times, unique = FALSE, obs_pos = -1L)
```

Arguments

`data` a data set or event object

`times` a vector of observation times

`unique` ‘logical’; if ‘TRUE’ then values for ‘time’ are dropped if they are found anywhere in ‘data’

`obs_pos` determines sorting order for observations; use ‘-1’ (default) to put observations first; otherwise, use large integer to ensure observations are placed after doses

Details

Non-numeric columns will be dropped with a warning.

Value

A data frame with additional rows for added observation records.

Examples

```
data <- expand.ev(amt = c(100, 200, 300))  
expand_observations(data, times = seq(0, 48, 2))
```

idata_set	<i>Select and modify a idata set for simulation</i>
-----------	---

Description

The individual data set (`idata_set`) is a data frame with one row for each individual in a population, specifying parameters and other individual-level data.

Usage

```
idata_set(x, data, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod,data.frame'  
idata_set(  
  x,  
  data,  
  .subset = TRUE,  
  .select = TRUE,  
  object = NULL,  
  need = NULL,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod,ANY'  
idata_set(x, data, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod,missing'  
idata_set(x, object, ...)
```

Arguments

x	model object
data	a data set that can be coerced to data.frame
...	passed along
.subset	an unquoted expression passed to <code>dplyr::filter</code> ; retain only certain rows in the data set
.select	passed to <code>dplyr::select</code> ; retain only certain columns in the data set; this should be the result of a call to <code>dplyr::vars()</code>
object	character name of an object existing in <code>\$ENV</code> to use for the data set
need	passed to <code>inventory</code>

Details

The `idata_set` is a `data.frame` that specifies individual-level data for the problem. An ID column is required and there can be no more than one row in the data frame for each individual.

In most cases, the columns in the `idata_set` have the same names as parameters in the `param` list. When this is the case, the parameter set is updated as the simulation proceeds once at the start of each individual. The `'idata_set'` can also be used to set initial conditions for each individual: for a compartment called CMT, make a column in `idata_set` called `CMT_0` and make the value the desired initial value for that compartment. Note that this initial condition will be over-ridden if you also set the `CMT_0` in `$MAIN`.

The most common application of `idata_set` is to specify a population or batch of simulations to do. We commonly use `idata_set` with an event object (see `ev`). In that case, the event gets applied to each individual in the `idata_set`.

It is also possible to provide both a `data_set` and a `idata_set`. In this case, the `idata_set` is used as a parameter lookup for IDs found in the `data_set`. Remember in this case, it is the `data_set` (not the `idata_set`) that determines the number of individuals in the simulation.

An error will be generated if any parameter columns in the input `idata_set` contain NA.

See Also

[data_set](#), [ev](#)

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()

data(exidata)

exidata

mod %>%
  idata_set(exidata, ID <= 2) %>%
  ev(amt = 100) %>%
  mrgsim() %>%
  plot()
```

```

mod %>%
  idata_set(exidata) %>%
  ev(amt = 100) %>%
  mrgsim()

mod %>% ev(amt = 100) %>% mrgsim(idata=exidata)

```

init

Methods for working with the model compartment list

Description

Calling `init` with the model object as the first argument will return the model initial conditions as a `numericlist` object. See [numericlist](#) for methods to deal with `cmt_list` objects.

Usage

```

init(.x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod'
init(.x, .y = list(), ..., .pat = "*")

## S4 method for signature 'mrgsims'
init(.x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'missing'
init(.x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
init(.x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
init(.x, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>.x</code>	the model object
<code>...</code>	passed along
<code>.y</code>	list to be merged into parameter list
<code>.pat</code>	a regular expression (character) to be applied as a filter when printing compartments to the screen

Details

Can be used to either get a compartment list object from a `mrgmod` model object or to update the compartment initial conditions in a model object. For both uses, the return value is a `cmt_list` object. For the former use, `init` is usually called to print the compartment initial conditions to the screen, but the `cmt_list` object can also be coerced to a list or numeric R object.

Value

an object of class `cmt_list` (see [numericlist](#))

Examples

```
## example("init")
mod <- mrgsolve::house()

init(mod)
init(mod, .pat="^C") ## may be useful for large models

class(init(mod))

init(mod)$CENT

as.list(init(mod))
as.data.frame(init(mod))
```

inventory	<i>Check whether all required parameters needed in a model are present in an object</i>
-----------	---

Description

Check whether all required parameters needed in a model are present in an object

Usage

```
inventory(x, obj, ..., .strict = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	model object
<code>obj</code>	data.frame to pass to idata_set or data_set
<code>...</code>	capture dplyr-style parameter requirements
<code>.strict</code>	whether to stop execution if all requirements are present (TRUE) or just warn (FALSE); see details

Details

If parameter requirements are not explicitly stated, the requirement defaults to all parameter names in `x`. Note that, by default, the inventory is not `.strict` unless the user explicitly states the parameter requirement. That is, if parameter requirements are explicitly stated, `.strict` will be set to `TRUE` if a value `.strict` was not passed in the call.

Value

original mrgmod

Examples

```
## Not run:
inventory(mod, idata, CL:V) # parameters defined, inclusively, CL through Volume
inventory(mod, idata, everything()) # all parameters
inventory(mod, idata, contains("OCC")) # all parameters containing OCC
inventory(mod, idata, -F) # all parameters except F

## End(Not run)
```

is.mrgmod

Check if an object is a model object

Description

The function checks to see if the object is either `mrgmod` or `packmod`.

Usage

```
is.mrgmod(x)
```

Arguments

`x` any object

Value

`TRUE` if the object inherits from either `mrgmod` or `packmod` class.

Examples

```
is.mrgmod(house())
```

is.mrgsims	<i>Check if an object is mrgsim output</i>
------------	--

Description

Check if an object is mrgsim output

Usage

```
is.mrgsims(x)
```

Arguments

x any object

Value

TRUE if x inherits mrgsims.

lctran	<i>Convert select upper case column names to lower case</i>
--------	---

Description

Previous data set requirements included lower case names for data items like AMT and EVID. Lower case is no longer required.

Usage

```
lctran(data)
```

Arguments

data an nmtran-like data frame

Details

Columns that will be renamed with lower case versions: AMT, II, SS, CMT, ADDL, RATE, EVID, TIME. If a lower case version of these names exist in the data set, the column will not be renamed.

Value

A data.frame with renamed columns

The input data set, with select columns made lower case.

Examples

```
data <- data.frame(TIME = 0, AMT = 5, II = 24, add1 = 2)
lctran(data)
```

loadso	<i>Load the model shared object</i>
--------	-------------------------------------

Description

Once the model is compiled, the model object can be used to re-load the model shared object (the compiled code underlying the mode) when the simulation is to be done in a different R process.

Usage

```
loadso(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'mrgmod'
```

```
loadso(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	the model object
...	not used

Details

The ‘loadso’ function most frequently needs to be used when parallelizing simulations across worker nodes. The model can be run after calling ‘loadso’, without requiring that it is re-compiled on worker nodes. It is likely required that the model is built (and the shared object stored) in a local directory off of the working R directory (see the second example).

Value

The model object (invisibly).

Examples

```
## Not run:
mod <- mread("pk1", modlib())
loadso(mod)

mod2 <- mread("pk2", modlib(), soloc = "build")
loadso(mod2)

## End(Not run)
```

matrix_helpers *Create matrices from vector input*

Description

Create matrices from vector input

Usage

```
bmat(..., correlation = FALSE, digits = -1)
```

```
cmat(..., digits = -1)
```

```
dmat(...)
```

Arguments

...	matrix data
correlation	logical; if TRUE, off-diagonal elements are assumed to be correlations and converted to covariances
digits	if greater than zero, matrix is passed to signif (along with digits) prior to returning

Details

bmat makes a block matrix. cmat makes a correlation matrix. dmat makes a diagonal matrix.

See Also

[as_bmat](#)

[as_dmat](#)

Examples

```
dmat(1,2,3)/10
```

```
bmat(0.5,0.01,0.2)
```

```
cmat(0.5, 0.87,0.2)
```

mcode	<i>Write, compile, and load model code</i>
-------	--

Description

This is a convenience function that ultimately calls [mread](#). Model code is written to a file and read back in using [mread](#).

Usage

```
mcode(model, code, project = getOption("mrgsolve.project", tempdir()), ...)  
  
mcode_cache(  
  model,  
  code,  
  project = getOption("mrgsolve.project", tempdir()),  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

model	model name
code	character string specifying a mrgsolve model
project	project name
...	passed to mread ; see that help topic for other arguments that can be set

Details

Note that the arguments are in slightly different order than [mread](#). The default project is `tempdir()`. See the [mread](#) help topic for discussion about caching compilation results with `mcode_cache`.

See Also

[mread](#), [mread_cache](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
code <- '  
$CMT DEPOT CENT  
$PKMODEL ncmt=1, depot=TRUE  
$MAIN  
double CL = 1;  
double V = 20;  
double KA = 1;  
,
```

```
mod <- mcode("example",code)

## End(Not run)
```

mcRNG	<i>Set RNG to use L'Ecuyer-CMRG</i>
-------	-------------------------------------

Description

Set RNG to use L'Ecuyer-CMRG

Usage

```
mcRNG()
```

modlib	<i>Internal model library</i>
--------	-------------------------------

Description

Internal model library

Usage

```
modlib(model = NULL, ..., list = FALSE)
```

Arguments

model	character name of a model in the library
...	passed to mread_cache
list	list available models

Details

See [modlib_details](#), [modlib_pk](#), [modlib_pkpd](#), [modlib_tmdd](#), [modlib_viral](#) for details.

Call `modlib("<modelname>")` to compile and load a mode from the library.

Call `modlib(list=TRUE)` to list available models. Once the model is loaded (see examples below), call `as.list(mod)$code` to see model code and equations.

Examples

```

## Not run:
mod <- mread("pk1cmt", modlib())
mod <- mread("pk2cmt", modlib())
mod <- mread("pk3cmt", modlib())
mod <- mread("pk1", modlib())
mod <- mread("pk2", modlib())
mod <- mread("popex", modlib())
mod <- mread("irm1", modlib())
mod <- mread("irm2", modlib())
mod <- mread("irm3", modlib())
mod <- mread("irm4", modlib())
mod <- mread("emax", modlib())
mod <- mread("effect", modlib())
mod <- mread("tmd", modlib())
mod <- mread("viral1", modlib())
mod <- mread("viral2", modlib())
mod <- mread("pred1", modlib())
mod <- mread("pbpk", modlib())
mod <- mread("1005", modlib()) # embedded NONMEM result
mod <- mread("nm-like", modlib()) # model with nonmem-like syntax

mrgsolve:::code(mod)

## End(Not run)

```

modlib_details	<i>modlib: PK/PD Model parameters, compartments, and output variables</i>
----------------	---

Description

modlib: PK/PD Model parameters, compartments, and output variables

Compartments

- EV1, EV2: extravascular dosing compartments
- CENT: central PK compartment
- PERIPH: peripheral PK compartment
- PERIPH2: peripheral PK compartment 2
- RESP: response PD compartment (irm models)

Output variables

- CP: concentration in the central compartment (CENT/VC)
- RESP: response (emax model)

PK parameters

- KA1, KA2: first order absorption rate constants from first and second extravascular compartment (1/time)
- CL: clearance (volume/time)
- VC: volume of distribution, central compartment (volume)
- VP: volume of distribution, peripheral compartment (volume)
- VP2: volume of distribution, peripheral compartment 2 (volume)
- Q: intercompartmental clearance (volume/time)
- Q2: intercompartmental clearance 2 (volume/time)
- VMAX: maximum rate, nonlinear process (mass/time)
- KM: Michaelis constant (mass/volume)
- K10: elimination rate constant (1/time); CL/VC
- K12: rate constant for transfer to peripheral compartment from central (1/time); Q/VC
- K21: rate constant for transfer to central compartment from peripheral (1/time); Q/VP

PD parameters

- E0: baseline effect (emax model)
- EMAX, IMAX: maximum effect (response)
- EC50, IC50: concentration producing 50 percent of effect (mass/volume)
- KIN: zero-order response production rate (irm models) (response/time)
- KOUT: first-order response elimination rate (irm models) (1/time)
- n: sigmoidicity factor
- KE0: rate constant for transfer to effect compartment (1/time)

 modlib_pk

modlib: Pharmacokinetic models

Description

modlib: Pharmacokinetic models

Arguments

... passed to update

Details

See [modlib_details](#) for more detailed descriptions of parameters and compartments.

The pk1cmt model is parameterized in terms of CL, VC, KA1 and KA2 and uses compartments EV1, EV2, and CENT. The pk2cmt model adds a PERIPH compartment and parameters Q and VP to that of the one-compartment model. Likewise, the three-compartment model (pk3cmt) adds PERIPH2 and parameters Q2 and VP2 to that of the two-compartment models. All pk models also have parameters VMAX (defaulting to zero, no non-linear clearance) and KM.

Value

an object of class packmod

Model description

All pk models have two extravascular dosing compartments and potential for linear and nonlinear clearance.

- pk1cmt: one compartment pk model using ODEs
- pk2cmt: two compartment pk model using ODEs
- pk3cmt: three compartment pk model using ODEs
- pk1: one compartment pk model in closed-form
- pk2: two compartment pk model in closed-form
- popex: a simple population pk model

modlib_pkpd

modlib: Pharmacokinetic / pharmacodynamic models

Description

modlib: Pharmacokinetic / pharmacodynamic models

Details

See [modlib_details](#) for more detailed descriptions of parameters and compartments.

All PK/PD models include 2-compartment PK model with absorption from 2 extravascular compartments and linear + nonlinear clearance. The PK models are parameterized with CL, VC, Q, VMAX, KM, KA1 and KA2 and implement compartments EV1, EV2, CENT, PERIPH . The indirect response models have compartment RESP and the emax model has output variable RESP. PD parameters include KIN, KOUT, IC50, EC50, IMAX, EMAX, E0, and n.

Also, once the model is loaded, use [see](#) method for mrgmod to view the model code.

Model description

- irm1 inhibition of response production
- irm2 inhibition of response loss
- irm3 stimulation of response production
- irm4 stimulation of response loss
- pd_effect effect compartment model
- emax sigmoid emax model

modlib_tmdd

modlib: Target mediated disposition model

Description

modlib: Target mediated disposition model

Arguments

... passed to update

Parameters

- KEL: elimination rate constant
- KTP: tissue to plasma rate constant
- KPT: plasma to tissue rate constant
- VC: volume of distribution
- KA1, KA2: absorption rate constants
- KINT: internalization rate constant
- KON: association rate constant
- KOFF: dissociation rate constant
- KSYN: target synthesis rate
- KDEG: target degradation rate constant

Compartments

- CENT: unbound drug in central compartment
- TISS: unbound drug in tissue compartment
- REC: concentration of target
- RC: concentration of drug-target complex
- EV1, EV2: extravascular dosing compartments

Output variables

- CP: unbound drug in the central compartment
- TOTAL: total concentration of target (complexed and uncomplexed)

modlib_viral

modlib: HCV viral dynamics models

Description

modlib: HCV viral dynamics models

Models

- viral1: viral dynamics model with single HCV species
- viral2: viral dynamics model with wild-type and mutant HCV species

Parameters

- s: new hepatocyte synthesis rate (cells/ml/day)
- d: hepatocyte death rate constant (1/day)
- p: viral production rate constant (copies/cell/day)
- beta: new infection rate constant (ml/copy/day)
- delta: infected cell death rate constant (1/day)
- c: viral clearance rate constant (1/day)
- fit: mutant virus fitness
- N: non-target hepatocytes
- mu: forward mutation rate
- Tmax: maximum number of target hepatocytes (cells/ml)
- rho: maximum hepatocyte regeneration rate (1/day)

Compartments

- T: uninfected target hepatocytes (cells/ml)
- I: productively infected hepatocytes (cells/ml)
- V: hepatitis C virus (copies/ml)
- IM: mutant infected hepatocytes (cells/ml)
- VM: mutant hepatitis C virus (copies/ml)
- expos: exposure metric to drive pharmacodynamic model

mread	<i>Read a model specification file</i>
-------	--

Description

mread reads and parses the mrgsolve model specification file, builds the model, and returns a model object for simulation. mread_cache does the same, but caches the compilation result for later use.

Usage

```
mread(  
  model,  
  project = getOption("mrgsolve.project", getwd()),  
  code = NULL,  
  file = NULL,  
  udll = TRUE,  
  ignore.stdout = TRUE,  
  raw = FALSE,  
  compile = TRUE,  
  audit = TRUE,  
  quiet = getOption("mrgsolve_mread_quiet", FALSE),  
  check.bounds = FALSE,  
  warn = TRUE,  
  soloc = getOption("mrgsolve.soloc", tempdir()),  
  capture = NULL,  
  preclean = FALSE,  
  recover = FALSE,  
  ...  
)
```

```
mread_cache(  
  model = NULL,  
  project = getOption("mrgsolve.project", getwd()),  
  file = paste0(model, ".cpp"),  
  code = NULL,  
  soloc = getOption("mrgsolve.soloc", tempdir()),  
  quiet = FALSE,  
  preclean = FALSE,  
  capture = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

```
mread_file(file, ...)
```

Arguments

model	model name
-------	------------

project	location of the model specification file and any headers to be included; see also the discussion about <code>model</code> ; this argument can be set via <code>options()</code> library under details as well as the <code>modlib</code> help topic
code	a character string with model specification code to be used instead of a model file
file	the full file name (with extension, but without path) where the model is specified
udll	use unique name for shared object
ignore.stdout	passed to system call for compiling model
raw	if TRUE, return a list of raw output
compile	logical; if TRUE, the model will be built
audit	check the model specification file for errors
quiet	don't print messages when compiling
check.bounds	check boundaries of parameter list
warn	logical; if TRUE, print warning messages that may arise
soloc	the directory location where the model shared object is built and stored; see details; this argument can be set via <code>options()</code> ; if the directory does not exist, 'mread' will attempt to create it.
capture	a character vector or comma-separated string of additional model variables to capture; these variables will be added to the capture list for the current call to <code>mread</code> only
preclean	logical; if TRUE, compilation artifacts are cleaned up first
recover	if TRUE, a list of build will be returned in case the model shared object fails to compile; use this option to and the returned object to collect information assist in debugging
...	passed to <code>update</code> ; also arguments passed to <code>mread</code> from <code>mread_cache</code> .

Details

The `model` argument is required. For typical use, the `file` argument is omitted and the value for `file` is generated from the value for `model`. To determine the source file name, `mr.solve` will look for a file extension in `model`. A file extension is assumed when it finds a period followed by one to three alpha-numeric characters at the end of the string (e.g. `mymodel.txt` but not `my.model`). If no file extension is found, the extension `.cpp` is assumed (e.g. `file` is `<model-name>.cpp`). If a file extension is found, `file` is `<model-name>`.

Best practice is to avoid using `.` in `model` unless you are using `model` to point to the model specification file name. Otherwise, use `mread_file`.

Use the `soloc` argument to specify a directory location for building the model. This is the location where the model shared object will be stored on disk. The default is a temporary directory, so compilation artifacts are lost when R restarts when the default is used. Changing `soloc` to a persistent directory location will preserve those artifacts across R restarts. Also, if simulation from a single model is being done in separate processes on separate compute nodes, it might be necessary to store these compilation artifacts in a local directory to make them accessible to the different nodes. If the `soloc` directory does not exist, 'mread' will attempt to create it.

Similarly, using `mread_cache` will cache results in the temporary directory and the cache cannot be accessed after the R process is restarted.

Model Library

mrgsolve comes bundled with several precoded PK, PK/PD, and other systems models that are accessible via the mread interface.

Models available in the library include:

- PK models: pk1cmt, pk2cmt, pk3cmt, pk1, pk2, popex, t added
- PKPD models: irm1, irm2, irm3, irm4, emax, effect
- Other models: viral1, viral2

When the library model is accessed, mrgsolve will compile and load the model as you would for any other model. It is only necessary to reference the correct model name and point the project argument to the mrgsolve model library location via [modlib](#).

For more details, see [modlib_pk](#), [modlib_pkpd](#), [modlib_tmdd](#), [modlib_viral](#), and [modlib_details](#) for more information about the state variables and parameters in each model.

See Also

[mcode](#), [mcode_cache](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
code <- '
$PARAM CL = 1, VC = 5
$CMT CENT
$ODE dxdt_CENT = -(CL/VC)*CENT;
'

mod <- mcode("ex_mread", code)

mod

mod %>% init(CENT=1000) %>% mrgsim %>% plot

mod <- mread("irm3", modlib())

mod

# if the model is in the file mymodel.cpp
mod <- mread("mymodel")

# if the model is in the file mymodel.txt
mod <- mread(file = "mymodel.txt")

or

mod <- mread_file("mymodel.txt")
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

```
mrgsim
```

```
Simulate from a model object
```

Description

This function sets up the simulation run from data stored in the model object as well as arguments passed in. Use `mrgsim_q()` instead to benchmark `mrgsolve` or to do repeated quick simulation for tasks like parameter optimization, sensitivity analyses, or optimal design. See [mrgsim_variants](#) for other `mrgsim`-like functions that have more focused inputs. `mrgsim_df` coerces output to `data.frame` prior to returning.

Usage

```
mrgsim(x, data = NULL, idata = NULL, events = NULL, nid = 1, ...)
```

```
mrgsim_df(..., output = "df")
```

```
do_mrgsim(
  x,
  data,
  idata = no_idata_set(),
  carry_out = carry.out,
  carry.out = character(0),
  recover = character(0),
  seed = as.integer(NA),
  Request = character(0),
  output = NULL,
  capture = NULL,
  obsonly = FALSE,
  obsaug = FALSE,
  tgrid = NULL,
  recsort = 1,
  deslist = list(),
  descol = character(0),
  filbak = TRUE,
  tad = FALSE,
  nocb = TRUE,
  skip_init_calc = FALSE,
  ss_n = 500,
  ss_fixed = FALSE,
  interrupt = 256,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	the model object
data	NMTRAN-like data set (see <code>data_set()</code>)
idata	a matrix or data frame of model parameters, one parameter per row (see <code>idata_set()</code>)
events	an event object
nid	integer number of individuals to simulate; only used if idata and data are missing
...	passed to <code>update()</code> and <code>do_mrgsim()</code>
output	if NULL (the default) a mrgsims object is returned; otherwise, pass df to return a data.frame or matrix to return a matrix
carry_out	numeric data items to copy into the output
carry.out	soon to be deprecated; use carry_out instead
recover	character column names in either data or idata to join back (recover) to simulated data; may be any class (e.g. numeric, character, factor, etc)
seed	deprecated
Request	compartments or captured variables to retain in the simulated output; this is different than the request slot in the model object, which refers only to model compartments
capture	character file name used for debugging (not related to \$CAPTURE)
obonly	if TRUE, dosing records are not included in the output
obsaug	augment the data set with time grid observations; when TRUE and a full data set is used, the simulated output is augmented with an observation at each time in <code>stime()</code> . When using obsaug, a flag indicating augmented observations can be requested by including a.u.g in carry_out
tgrid	a tgrid object; or a numeric vector of simulation times or another object with an stime method
recsort	record sorting flag. Default value is 1. Possible values are 1,2,3,4: 1 and 2 put doses in a data set after padded observations at the same time; 3 and 4 put those doses before padded observations at the same time. 2 and 4 will put doses scheduled through add1 after observations at the same time; 1 and 3 put doses scheduled through add1 before observations at the same time. recsort will not change the order of your input data set if both doses and observations are given.
deslist	a list of tgrid objects
descol	the name of a column for assigning designs
filbak	carry data items backward when the first data set row has time greater than zero
tad	when TRUE a column is added to simulated output is added showing the time since the last dose. Only data records with evid == 1 will be considered doses for the purposes of tad calculation. The tad can be properly calculated with a dosing lag time in the model as long as the dosing lag time (specified in \$MAIN) is always appropriate for any subsequent doses scheduled through add1. This will always be true if the lag time doesn't change over time. But it might (possibly) not hold if the lag time changes prior to the last dose in the add1 sequence. This known limitation shouldn't affect tad calculation in most common dosing lag time implementations.

<code>nocb</code>	if TRUE, use next observation carry backward method; otherwise, use <code>locf</code> .
<code>skip_init_calc</code>	don't use \$MAIN to calculate initial conditions
<code>ss_n</code>	maximum number of iterations for determining steady state for the PK system; a warning will be issued if steady state is not achieved within <code>ss_n</code> iterations when <code>ss_fixed</code> is TRUE
<code>ss_fixed</code>	if FALSE (the default), then a warning will be issued if the system does not reach steady state within <code>ss_n</code> iterations given the model tolerances <code>rtol</code> and <code>atol</code> ; if TRUE, the number of iterations for determining steady state are capped at <code>ss_n</code> and no warning will be issued if steady state has not been reached within <code>ss_n</code> dosing iterations. To silence warnings related to steady state, set <code>ss_fixed</code> to TRUE and set <code>ss_n</code> as the maximum number of iterations to try when advancing the system for steady state determination.
<code>interrupt</code>	integer check user interrupt interval; when <code>interrupt</code> is a positive integer, the simulation will check for the user interrupt signal every <code>interrupt</code> simulation records; pass a negative number to never check for the user interrupt interval.

Details

- Use `mrgsim_df()` to return a data frame rather than `mrgsims` object
- Both `data` and `idata` will be coerced to numeric matrix
- `carry_out` can be used to insert data columns into the output data set. This is partially dependent on the nature of the data brought into the problem
- When using `data` and `idata` together, an error is generated if an ID occurs in `data` but not `idata`. Also, when looking up data in `idata`, ID in `idata` is assumed to be uniquely keyed to ID in `data`. No error is generated if ID is duplicated in `data`; parameters will be used from the first occurrence found in `idata`
- `carry_out`: `idata` is assumed to be individual-level and variables that are carried from `idata` are repeated throughout the individual's simulated data. Variables carried from `data` are carried via last-observation carry forward. NA is returned from observations that are inserted into simulated output that occur prior to the first record in `data`
- `recover`: this is similar to `carry_out` with respect to end result, but it uses a different process. Columns to be recovered are cached prior to running the simulation, and then joined back on to the simulated data. So, whereas `carry_out` will only accept numeric data items, `recover` can handle data frame columns of any type. There is a small decrease in performance with `recover` compared to `carry_out`, but it is likely that the performance difference is difficult to perceive (when the simulation runs very fast) or only a small fractional increase in run time when the simulation is very large. And any performance hit is likely to be well worth it in light of the convenience gain. Just think carefully about using this feature when every millisecond counts.

Value

An object of class `mrgsims`

See Also

`mrgsim_variants`, `mrgsim_q()`

Examples

```
## example("mrgsim")

e <- ev(amt = 1000)

mod <- mrgsolve::house()

out <- mod %>% ev(e) %>% mrgsim()

plot(out)

out <- mod %>% ev(e) %>% mrgsim(end=22)

out

data(exTheoph)

out <- mod %>% data_set(exTheoph) %>% mrgsim()

out

out <- mod %>% mrgsim(data=exTheoph)

out <- mrgsim(mod, data=exTheoph, obsonly=TRUE)

out

out <- mod %>% mrgsim(data=exTheoph, obsaug=TRUE, carry_out="a.u.g")

out

out <- mod %>% ev(e) %>% mrgsim(outvars="CP,RESP")

out

a <- ev(amt = 1000, group = 'a')
b <- ev(amt = 750, group = 'b')
data <- as_data_set(a,b)

out <- mrgsim_d(mod, data, recover="group")

out
```

Description

These methods modify the data in a mrgsims object and return a data frame. Contrast with the functions in [mrgsims_modify](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mrgsims'  
pull(.data, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'mrgsims'  
filter(.data, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'mrgsims'  
group_by(.data, ..., add = FALSE, .add = FALSE)  
  
## S3 method for class 'mrgsims'  
distinct(.data, ..., .keep_all = FALSE)  
  
## S3 method for class 'mrgsims'  
mutate(.data, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'each'  
summarise(.data, funs, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'mrgsims'  
summarise(.data, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'mrgsims'  
do(.data, ..., .dots)  
  
## S3 method for class 'mrgsims'  
select(.data, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'mrgsims'  
slice(.data, ...)  
  
as_data_frame.mrgsims(.data_, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'mrgsims'  
as_tibble(.data_, ...)  
  
as.tbl.mrgsims(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	an mrgsims object; passed to various dplyr functions
<code>...</code>	passed to other methods
<code>add</code>	passed to <code>dplyr::group_by</code> (for dplyr < 1.0.0)
<code>.add</code>	passed to <code>dplyr::group_by</code> (for dplyr >= 1.0.0)
<code>.keep_all</code>	passed to <code>dplyr::distinct</code>
<code>funs</code>	passed to <code>dplyr::summarise_each</code>
<code>.dots</code>	passed to various dplyr functions

.data_ mrgsims object
 x passed to [dplyr::as.tbl](#)

Details

For the `select_sims` function, the dots `...` must be either compartment names or variables in `$CAPTURE`. An error will be generated if no valid names are selected or the names for selection are not found in the simulated output.

See Also

[mrgsims_modify](#)

Examples

```
out <- mrgsim(house(), events = ev(amt = 100), end = 5, delta=1)
dplyr::filter(out, time==2)
dplyr::mutate(out, label = "abc")
dplyr::select(out, time, RESP, CP)
```

mrgsims_modify *Methods for modifying mrgsims objects*

Description

These functions modify the simulated data in an mrgsims object and return the modified object. Contrast with the functions in [mrgsims_dplyr](#).

Usage

```
mutate_sims(.data, ...)
select_sims(.data, ...)
filter_sims(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

.data a mrgsims object
 ... other arguments passed to the dplyr functions

See Also

[mrgsims_dplyr](#)

Examples

```

out <- mrgsim(house(), events = ev(amt = 100))

filter_sims(out, time > 2)

mutate_sims(out, label = "abc")

select_sims(out, RESP, CP)

```

mrgsim_q

Simulate from a model object with quicker turnaround

Description

Use the function when you would usually use `mrgsim_d`, but you need a quicker turnaround time. The timing differences might be difficult to detect for a single simulation run but could become appreciable with repeated simulation. See details for important differences in how `mrgsim_q` is invoked compared to `mrgsim` and `mrgsim_d`. This function should always be used for benchmarking simulation time with `mrgsolve`.

Usage

```

mrgsim_q(
  x,
  data,
  resort = 1,
  stime = numeric(0),
  output = "mrgsims",
  skip_init_calc = FALSE,
  simcall = 0
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a model object
<code>data</code>	a simulation data set
<code>resort</code>	record sorting flag
<code>stime</code>	a numeric vector of observation times; these observation times will only be added to the output if there are no observation records in <code>data</code>
<code>output</code>	output data type; if <code>mrgsims</code> , then the default output object is returned; if <code>"df"</code> then a data frame is returned
<code>skip_init_calc</code>	don't use <code>\$MAIN</code> to calculate initial conditions
<code>simcall</code>	not used; only the default value of 0 is allowed

Details

This function does not support the piped simulation workflow. All arguments must be passed into the function except for `x`.

A data set is required for this simulation workflow. The data set can have only dosing records or doses with observations. When the data set only includes doses, a single numeric vector of observation times should be passed in.

This simulation workflow does not support Req (request) functionality. All compartments and captured variables will always be returned in the simulation output.

This simulation workflow does not support carry-out functionality.

This simulation workflow does not accept arguments to be passed to `update`. This must be done by a separate call to `update`.

This simulation workflow does not support use of event objects. If an event object is needed, it should be converted to a data set prior to the simulation run (see `as_data_set` or `as.data.frame.ev`).

This simulation workflow does not support `idata` sets or any feature enabled by `idata` set use. Individual level parameters should be joined onto the data set prior to simulation. Otherwise `mrgsim_i` or `mrgsim_ei` should be used.

By default, a `mrgsims` object is returned (as with `mrgsim`). Use the `output="df"` argument to request a plain `data.frame` of simulated data on return.

Value

By default, an object of class `'mrgsims'`. Use `'output = "df"'` to return a data frame.

See Also

`mrgsim`, `mrgsim_variants`, `qsim`

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()
data <- expand.ev(amt = c(100, 300, 1000))
out <- mrgsim_q(mod, data)

out
```

mrgsim_variants	<i>mrgsim variant functions</i>
-----------------	---------------------------------

Description

These functions are called by `mrgsim()` and have explicit input requirements written into the function name. The motivation behind these variants is to give the user a clear workflow with specific, required inputs as indicated by the function name. Use `mrgsim_q()` instead to benchmark `mrgsolve` or to do repeated quick simulation for tasks like parameter optimization, sensitivity analyses, or optimal design.

Usage

```
mrgsim_e(x, events, idata = NULL, data = NULL, ...)
mrgsim_d(x, data, idata = NULL, events = NULL, ...)
mrgsim_ei(x, events, idata, data = NULL, ...)
mrgsim_di(x, data, idata, events = NULL, ...)
mrgsim_i(x, idata, data = NULL, events = NULL, ...)
mrgsim_0(x, idata = NULL, data = NULL, events = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	the model object
<code>events</code>	an event object
<code>idata</code>	a matrix or data frame of model parameters, one parameter per row (see <code>idata_set()</code>)
<code>data</code>	NMTRAN-like data set (see <code>data_set()</code>)
<code>...</code>	passed to <code>update()</code> and <code>do_mrgsim()</code>

Details

Important: all of these functions require that `data`, `idata`, and/or `events` be pass directly to the functions. They will not recognize these inputs from a pipeline.

- `mrgsim_e` simulate using an event object
- `mrgsim_ei` simulate using an event object and `idata_set`
- `mrgsim_d` simulate using a `data_set`
- `mrgsim_di` simulate using a `data_set` and `idata_set`
- `mrgsim_i` simulate using a `idata_set`
- `mrgsim_0` simulate using just the model
- `mrgsim_q` simulate from a data set with quicker turnaround (see `mrgsim_q()`)

See Also

`mrgsim()`, `mrgsim_q()`, `qsim()`

mrgsolve

mrgsolve

Description

mrgsolve is an R package maintained under the auspices of Metrum Research Group that facilitates simulation from models based on systems of ordinary differential equations (ODE) that are typically employed for understanding pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, and systems biology and pharmacology. mrgsolve consists of computer code written in the R and C++ languages, providing an interface to a C++ translation of the lsoda differential equation solver. See [aboutsolver](#) for more information.

Resources

- Main mrgsolve resource page: <https://mrgsolve.org>
- User guide: https://mrgsolve.org/user_guide/
- Package documentation and vignettes: <https://mrgsolve.org/docs/>

Package-wide options

- `mrgsolve.project`: sets the default project director (`mread()`)
- `mrgsolve.soloc`: sets the default package build directory (`mread()`)
- `mrgsolve.mread.quiet`: don't print messages during `mread()`
- `mrgsolve.update.strict`: if TRUE, print warning when trying to update an item in the model object that doesn't exist

Examples

```
## example("mrgsolve")

mod <- mrgsolve::house(delta=0.1) %>% param(CL=0.5)

events <- ev(amt=1000, cmt=1, addl=5, ii=24)

events

mod

see(mod)

## Not run:
stime(mod)
```



```
## End(Not run)
param(mod)

init(mod)

out <- mod %>% ev(events) %>% mrgsim(end=168)

head(out)
tail(out)
dim(out)

plot(out, GUT+CP~.)

sims <- as.data.frame(out)

t72 <- dplyr::filter(sims, time==72)

str(t72)

idata <- data.frame(ID=c(1,2,3), CL=c(0.5,1,2),VC=12)
out <- mod %>% ev(events) %>% mrgsim(end=168, idata=idata, req="")
plot(out)

out <- mod %>% ev(events) %>% mrgsim(carry_out="amt,evid,cmt,CL")
head(out)

ev1 <- ev(amt=500, cmt=2,rate=10)
ev2 <- ev(amt=100, cmt=1, time=54, ii=8, addl=10)
events <- c(ev1+ev2)
events

out <- mod %>% ev(events) %>% mrgsim(end=180, req="")
plot(out)

## "Condensed" data set
data(extran1)
extran1

out <- mod %>% data_set(extran1) %>% mrgsim(end=200)

plot(out,CP~time|factor(ID))

## idata
data(exidata)

out <-
  mod %>%
  ev(amt=1000, cmt=1) %>%
  idata_set(exidata) %>%
  mrgsim(end=72)
```

```

plot(out, CP~., as="log10")

# Internal model library
## Not run:
mod <- mread("irm1", modlib())

mod

x <- mod %>% ev(amt=300, ii=12, addl=3) %>% mrgsim

## End(Not run)

```

mutate.ev

dplyr verbs for event objects

Description

dplyr verbs for event objects

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'ev'
mutate(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ev'
select(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ev'
filter(.data, ...)

```

Arguments

.data	the event object
...	passed to the dplyr function

names,mrgmod-method

Get all names from a model object

Description

Get all names from a model object

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod'  
names(x)
```

Arguments

x the model object

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()  
names(mod)
```

nmext

Import model estimates from a NONMEM ext file

Description

Import model estimates from a NONMEM ext file

Usage

```
nmext(  
  run = NA_real_,  
  project = getwd(),  
  file = paste0(run, ".ext"),  
  path = NULL,  
  root = c("working", "cppfile"),  
  index = "last",  
  theta = TRUE,  
  omega = TRUE,  
  sigma = TRUE,  
  olabels = NULL,  
  slabels = NULL,  
  oprefix = "",  
  sprefix = "",  
  tname = "THETA",  
  oname = "...",  
  sname = "...",  
  read_fun = "data.table",  
  env = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

run	run number
project	project directory
file	deprecated; use path instead
path	full path to NONMEM ext file
root	the directory that 'path' and 'project' are relative to; this is currently limited to the 'working' directory or 'cppdir', the directory where the model file is located
index	the estimation number to return; "last" will return the last estimation results; otherwise, pass an integer indicating which estimation results to return
theta	logical; if TRUE, the \$THETA vector is returned
omega	logical; if TRUE, the \$OMEGA matrix is returned
sigma	logical; if TRUE, the \$SIGMA matrix is returned
olabels	labels for \$OMEGA
slabels	labels for \$SIGMA
oprefix	prefix for \$OMEGA labels
sprefix	prefix for \$SIGMA labels
tname	name for \$THETA
oname	name for \$OMEGA
sname	name for \$SIGMA
read_fun	function to use when reading the ext file
env	internal

See Also

[nmxml\(\)](#), [read_nmext\(\)](#)

nmxml

Import model estimates from a NONMEM xml file

Description

Import model estimates from a NONMEM xml file

Usage

```
nmxml(
  run = numeric(0),
  project = character(0),
  file = character(0),
  path = character(0),
  root = c("working", "cppfile"),
```

```

    theta = TRUE,
    omega = TRUE,
    sigma = TRUE,
    olabels = NULL,
    slabels = NULL,
    oprefix = "",
    sprefix = "",
    tname = "THETA",
    oname = "...",
    sname = "...",
    index = "last",
    xpath = "../nm:estimation",
    env = NULL
)

```

Arguments

run	run number
project	project directory
file	deprecated; use path instead
path	the complete path to the run.xml file
root	the directory that 'path' and 'project' are relative to; this is currently limited to the 'working' directory or 'cpkdir', the directory where the model file is located
theta	logical; if TRUE, the \$THETA vector is returned
omega	logical; if TRUE, the \$OMEGA matrix is returned
sigma	logical; if TRUE, the \$SIGMA matrix is returned
olabels	labels for \$OMEGA
slabels	labels for \$SIGMA
oprefix	prefix for \$OMEGA labels
sprefix	prefix for \$SIGMA labels
tname	name for \$THETA
oname	name for \$OMEGA
sname	name for \$SIGMA
index	the estimation number to return; "last" will return the last estimation results; otherwise, pass an integer indicating which estimation results to return
xpath	xml path containing run results; if the default doesn't work, consider using <code>../estimation</code> as an alternative; see details
env	internal

Details

If run and project are supplied, the .xml file is assumed to be located in run.xml, in directory run off the project directory. If file is supplied, run and project arguments are ignored.

This function requires that the `xml2` package be installed and loadable. If `requireNamespace("xml2")` fails, an error will be generated.

`nmxml` usually expects to find run results in the xpath called `./nm:estimation`. Occasionally, the run results are not stored in this namespace but no namespaces are found in the xml file. In this case, the user can specify the xpath containing run results. Consider trying `./estimation` as an alternative if the default fails.

Value

A list with theta, omega and sigma elements, depending on what was requested

See Also

`nmext`

Examples

```
if(requireNamespace("xml2")) {
  proj <- system.file("nonmem", package = "mrgsolve")
  mrgsolve::nmxml(run = 1005, project = proj)
}
```

numerics_only

Prepare data.frame for input to mrgsim

Description

Prepare data.frame for input to mrgsim

Usage

```
numerics_only(x, quiet = FALSE, convert_lgl = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a input data set
<code>quiet</code>	logical indicating whether or not warnings should be printed
<code>convert_lgl</code>	if TRUE, convert logical columns with as.integer

obsaug	<i>Augment observations in the simulated output</i>
--------	---

Description

Augment observations in the simulated output

Usage

```
obsaug(x, value = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	model object
value	the value for obsaug
...	passed along There is also a obsaug argument to mrgsim that can be set to accomplish the same thing as a call to obsaug in the pipeline.

obsonly	<i>Collect only observations in the simulated output</i>
---------	--

Description

Collect only observations in the simulated output

Usage

```
obsonly(x, value = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	model object
value	the value for obsonly
...	passed along

Details

There is also a obsonly argument to [mrgsim](#) that can be set to accomplish the same thing as a call to obsonly in the pipeline.

 omega

Manipulate OMEGA matrices

Description

The primary function is `omat` that can be used to both get the \$OMEGA matrices out of a model object and to update \$OMEGA matrices in a model object.

Usage

```
omat(.x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'missing'
omat(.x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
omat(.x, ..., labels = list())

## S4 method for signature ``NULL``
omat(.x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
omat(.x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'omegalist'
omat(.x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod'
omat(.x, ..., make = FALSE, open = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'mrgsims'
omat(.x, make = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>.x</code>	a matrix, list of matrices or <code>matlist</code> object
<code>...</code>	passed to other functions, including modMATRIX
<code>labels</code>	character vector of names for \$OMEGA elements; must be equal to number of rows/columns in the matrix
<code>make</code>	logical; if TRUE, matrix list is rendered into a single matrix
<code>open</code>	passed to merge.list
<code>x</code>	<code>matlist</code> object

Examples

```

## example("omega")
mat1 <- matrix(1)
mat2 <- diag(c(1,2,3))
mat3 <- matrix(c(0.1, 0.002, 0.002, 0.5), 2,2)
mat4 <- dmat(0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4)

omat(mat1)
omat(mat1, mat2, mat3)
omat(A=mat1, B=mat2, C=mat3)

mod <- mrgsolve::house() %>% omat(mat4)

omat(mod)
omat(mod, make=TRUE)

## Not run:

$OMEGA
1 2 3

$OMEGA \@block
1 0.1 2

$OMEGA \@cor
\@ prefix ETA_
\@ labels CL VC KA
0.1
0.67 0.2
0 0 0.3

## End(Not run)

```

outvars

Show names of current output variables

Description

Outputs can include model compartments or variables defined in the model that have been marked to capture in simulated output.

Usage

```
outvars(x, unlist = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x mrgmod object
 unlist if TRUE then a character vector (rather than list) is returned

Value

When unlist is FALSE (default) : a named list, with cmt showing names of output compartments and capture giving names of output variables in capture. When unlist is TRUE, then a single, unnamed character vector of outvar names is returned.

Examples

```
outvars(mrgsolve::house())
```

 param

Create and work with parameter objects

Description

See [numericlist](#) for methods to deal with parameter_list objects.

Usage

```
param(.x, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod'  
param(.x, .y = NULL, ..., .pat = "*", .strict = FALSE)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'mrgsims'  
param(.x, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'missing'  
param(..., .strict = TRUE)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'list'  
param(.x, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'ANY'  
param(.x, ...)  
  
allparam(.x)
```

Arguments

<code>.x</code>	the model object
<code>...</code>	passed along or name/value pairs to update the parameters in a model object
<code>.y</code>	list to be merged into parameter list
<code>.pat</code>	a regular expression (character) to be applied as a filter for which parameters to show when printing
<code>.strict</code>	if TRUE, all names to be updated must be found in the parameter list

Details

Can be used to either get a parameter list object from a `mrgmod` model object or to update the parameters in a model object. For both uses, the return value is a `parameter_list` object. For the former use, `param` is usually called to print the parameters to the screen, but the `parameter_list` object can also be coerced to a list or numeric R object.

Use `allparam` to get a `parameter_list` object including both model parameters and data items listed in `$FIXED`.

Value

An object of class `parameter_list` (see [numericlist](#)).

Examples

```
## example("param")

mod <- mrgsolve::house()

param(mod)

param(mod, .pat="^(C|F)") ## may be useful when large number of parameters

class(param(mod))

param(mod)$KA

param(mod)[["KA"]]

as.list(param(mod))

as.data.frame(param(mod))

param(mod, CL = 1.2)

new_values <- list(CL = 1.3, VC = 20.5)

param(mod, new_values)
```

PKMODEL

*Parse PKMODEL BLOCK data***Description**

Parse PKMODEL BLOCK data

Usage

```
PKMODEL(
  ncmt = 1,
  depot = FALSE,
  cmt = NULL,
  trans = pick_trans(ncmt, depot),
  env = list(),
  pos = 1,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

ncmt	number of compartments; must be 1 (one-compartment, not including a depot dosing compartment) or 2 (two-compartment model, not including a depot dosing compartment)
depot	logical indicating whether to add depot compartment
cmt	compartment names as comma-delimited character
trans	the parameterization for the PK model; must be 1, 2, 4, or 11
env	parse environment
pos	block position number
...	not used

Details

When using `$PKMODEL`, certain symbols must be defined in the model specification depending on the value of `ncmt`, `depot` and `trans`.

- `ncmt 1, depot FALSE, trans 2: CL, V`
- `ncmt 1, depot TRUE, trans 2: CL, V, KA`
- `ncmt 2, depot FALSE, trans 4: CL, V1, Q, V2`
- `ncmt 2, depot TRUE, trans 4: CL, V2, Q, V3, KA`

If `trans=11` is specified, use the symbols listed above for the `ncmt / depot` combination, but append `i` at the end (e.g. `CLi` or `Qi` or `KAi`).

If `trans=1`, the user must utilize the following symbols:

- pred_CL for clearance
- pred_V or pred_V2 for central compartment volume of distribution
- pred_Q for intercompartmental clearance
- pred_V3 for peripheral compartment volume of distribution
- pred_KA for absorption rate constant

See Also

[BLOCK_PARSE](#)

plot, batch_mrgsims, missing-method

Plot method for mrgsims objects

Description

Plot method for mrgsims objects

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'batch_mrgsims,missing'
plot(x, yval = variables(x), auto.key = list(), mincol = 3, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'batch_mrgsims,formula'
plot(
  x,
  y,
  show.grid = TRUE,
  lwd = 2,
  type = "l",
  yval = variables(x),
  auto.key = list(columns = 1),
  scales = list(y = list(relation = "free")),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	mrgsims object
yval	y variables to plot
auto.key	passed to xyplot
mincol	minimum number of columns in key
...	arguments passed to xyplot
y	a formula passed to xyplot

show.grid	print grid in the plot
lwd	passed to xyplot
type	passed to xyplot
scales	passed to xyplot

plot_mrgsims	<i>Generate a quick plot of simulated data</i>
--------------	--

Description

Generate a quick plot of simulated data

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mrgsims,missing'
plot(x, limit = 16, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'mrgsims,formula'
plot(
  x,
  y,
  limit = 16,
  show.grid = TRUE,
  outer = TRUE,
  type = "l",
  lwd = 2,
  ylab = "value",
  groups = ID,
  scales = list(y = list(relation = "free")),
  logy = FALSE,
  logbr = 1,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'mrgsims,character'
plot(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

x	mrgsims object
limit	limit the the number of panels to create
...	other arguments passed to xyplot
y	formula used for plotting
show.grid	logical indicating whether or not to draw panel.grid
outer	passed to xyplot

type	passed to xyplot
lwd	passed to xyplot
ylab	passed to xyplot
groups	passed to xyplot
scales	passed to xyplot
logy	plot the y variables on log scale
logbr	log scale breaks indicator; use 1 for breaks every log unit; use 3 for breaks every half log unit; use 0 for default breaks

Examples

```

mod <- mrgsolve::house(end=48, delta=0.2) %>% init(GUT=1000)

out <- mrgsim(mod)

plot(out)

plot(out, subset=time <=24)

plot(out, GUT+CP~.)

plot(out, CP+RESP~time, col="black", scales="same", lty=2)

## Not run:
plot(out, "CP RESP, GUT")

## End(Not run)

```

plot_sims	<i>Plot data as an mrgsims object</i>
-----------	---------------------------------------

Description

Plot data as an mrgsims object

Usage

```
plot_sims(.data, ..., .f = NULL, .dots = list())
```

Arguments

.data	a data frame
...	unquoted column names to plot on y-axis
.f	a formula to plot
.dots	extra arguments passed to lattice::xyplot

Details

This function is only intended for use with data frames that were created by modifying an `mrgsims` object.

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house() %>% ev(amt = 100)

out <- mrgsim(mod)
out_df <- dplyr::mutate(out, time <= 72)

plot(out)
plot_sims(out, CP, RESP)

## Not run:
plot_sims(out, .f = ~ CP + RESP)
plot_sims(out, .f = CP + RESP ~ time)

## End(Not run)
```

qsim

Basic, simple simulation from model object

Description

This is just a lighter version of `mrgsim()`, with fewer options. See Details.

Usage

```
qsim(
  x,
  data,
  idata = no_idata_set(),
  obsonly = FALSE,
  tgrid = NULL,
  recsort = 1,
  tad = FALSE,
  Req = NULL,
  outvars = Req,
  skip_init_calc = FALSE,
  output = "mrgsims"
)
```


Arguments

x	the model object
data	can be either event object or data set
idata	a matrix or data frame of model parameters, one parameter per row (see idata_set())
obsonly	if TRUE, dosing records are not included in the output
tgrid	a tgrid object; or a numeric vector of simulation times or another object with an <code>stime</code> method
recsort	record sorting flag. Default value is 1. Possible values are 1,2,3,4: 1 and 2 put doses in a data set after padded observations at the same time; 3 and 4 put those doses before padded observations at the same time. 2 and 4 will put doses scheduled through <code>add1</code> after observations at the same time; 1 and 3 put doses scheduled through <code>add1</code> before observations at the same time. <code>recsort</code> will not change the order of your input data set if both doses and observations are given.
tad	when TRUE a column is added to simulated output is added showing the time since the last dose. Only data records with <code>evid == 1</code> will be considered doses for the purposes of <code>tad</code> calculation. The <code>tad</code> can be properly calculated with a dosing lag time in the model as long as the dosing lag time (specified in <code>\$MAIN</code>) is always appropriate for any subsequent doses scheduled through <code>add1</code> . This will always be true if the lag time doesn't change over time. But it might (possibly) not hold if the lag time changes prior to the last dose in the <code>add1</code> sequence. This known limitation shouldn't affect <code>tad</code> calculation in most common dosing lag time implementations.
Req	synonym for <code>outvars</code>
outvars	output items to request; if missing, then only captured items will be returned in the output
skip_init_calc	don't use <code>\$MAIN</code> to calculate initial conditions
output	output data type; the default is <code>mrgsims</code> , which returns the default output object; other options include <code>df</code> (for <code>data.frame</code>) or <code>matrix</code>

Details

There is no pipeline interface for this function; all configuration options (see [Arguments](#)) must be passed as formal arguments to the function. You can't `carry_out`, Request specific columns, or pass items in for `update`. Some other limitations, but only convenience-related. See [Arguments](#) for available options. Specifically, there is no `...` argument for this function. Use the [update\(\)](#) method to update the model object.

See Also

[mrgsim_q\(\)](#), [mrgsim\(\)](#), [mrgsim_variants](#)

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()
```

```
dose <- ev(amt = 100)
out <- qsim(mod,dose)
```

read_nmext

Extract estimates from NONMEM ext file

Description

This function retrieves NONMEM estimates for use in the mrgsolve model when \$NMEXT is invoked. See [nmext\(\)](#).

Usage

```
read_nmext(
  run = NA_real_,
  project = getwd(),
  file = paste0(run, ".ext"),
  path = NULL,
  read_fun = c("data.table", "read.table"),
  index = "last"
)
```

Arguments

run	a run number or run identifier
project	the NONMEM project directory
file	the ext file name
path	full path and file name for ext file
read_fun	function to read the ext file; <code>data.table::fread()</code> will be used if available; otherwise <code>utils::read.table()</code> is used.
index	selects the table number whose results will be returned; use value "last" to select the last table in the .ext file; or pass an integer specifying the table number; in case there is exactly one table in the .ext file, pass the value "single" to bypass parsing the file to look for sub tables (this might be useful when BAYES analysis was performed as the only estimation method and there are 10000s of posterior samples in the file)

Value

A list with param, omega, and sigma in a format ready to be used to update a model object.

Examples

```

project <- system.file("nonmem", package = "mrgsolve")

est <- read_nmext(1005, project = project)

est$param

est$omega

est$sigma

est <- read_nmext(2005, project = project, index = 3)

```

realize_addl	<i>Make addl doses explicit in an event object or data set</i>
--------------	--

Description

When doses are scheduled with `ii` and `addl`, the object is expanded to include one record for every dose. In the result, no record with have `ii` or `addl` set to non-zero value.

Usage

```

realize_addl(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
realize_addl(
  x,
  warn = FALSE,
  mark_new = FALSE,
  fill = c("inherit", "na", "locf"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'ev'
realize_addl(x, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a <code>data_set</code> data frame or an event object (see details)
<code>...</code>	not used
<code>warn</code>	if TRUE a warning is issued if no ADDL or addl column is found
<code>mark_new</code>	if TRUE, a flag is added to indicate new columns
<code>fill</code>	specifies how to handle non-dose related data columns in new data set records; this option is critical when handling data sets with time-varying, non-dose-related data items; see details

Details

If no `addl` column is found the data frame is returned and a warning is issued if `warn` is true. If `ii`, `time`, or `evid` are missing, an error is generated.

If a grouped data.frame (via `dplyr::group_by()`) is passed, it will be ungrouped.

Use caution when passing in data that has non-dose-related data columns that vary within a subject and pay special attention to the `fill` argument. By definition, `realize_addl` will add new rows to your data frame and it is not obvious how the non-dose-related data should be handled in these new rows. When `inherit` is chosen, the new records have non-dose-related data that is identical to the originating dose record. This should be fine when these data items are not varying with time, but will present a problem when the data are varying with time. When `locf` is chosen, the missing data are filled in with NA and an last observation carry forward operation is applied to **every** column in the data set. This may not be what you want if you already had missing values in the input data set and want to preserve that missingness. When `na` is chosen, the missing data are filled in with NA and no `locf` operation is applied. But note that these missing values may be problematic for a `mrgsolve` simulation run. If you have any time-varying columns or missing data in your data set, be sure to check that the output from this function is what you were expecting.

Value

A `data_set` data.frame or event object, consistent with the type of `x`. The `ii` and `addl` columns will all be set to zero. The result is always ungrouped.

Examples

```
e <- ev(amt = 100, ii = 12, addl = 3)

realize_addl(e)

a <- ev(amt = 100, ii = 12, addl = 2, WT = 69)
b <- ev(amt = 200, ii = 24, addl = 2, WT = 70)
c <- ev(amt = 50, ii = 6, addl = 2, WT = 71)

e <- ev_seq(a,b,c)
realize_addl(e, mark_new = TRUE)
```

render

Render a model to a document

Description

Render a model to a document

Usage

```
render(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
render(x, project = NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod'
render(x, ...)

dorender(model, project, template = NULL, compile = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	model object or the model name
...	passed to <code>rmarkdown::render</code>
project	the directory containing the <code>.cpp</code> model file
model	model name
template	template document
compile	logical; if true, the model will be compiled to run

Examples

```
## Not run:
mod <- mrgsolve::house()
mrgsolve::render(mod)
mrgsolve::render("irm2", modlib())

## End(Not run)
```

Req

Request simulated output

Description

Use this function to select, by name, either compartments or derived variables that have been captured (see [CAPTURE](#)) into the simulated output.

Usage

```
Req(x, ...)

req(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'mrgmod'
req(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x model object
 ... unquoted names of compartments or tabled items

Details

There is also a Req argument to `mrgsim` that can be set to accomplish the same thing as a call to Req in the pipeline.

Note the difference between `req` and `Req`: the former only selects compartments to appear in output while the latter selects both compartments and captured items. Also, when there are items explicitly listed in `Req`, all other compartments or captured items not listed there are ignored. But when compartments are selected with `req` all of the captured items are returned. Remember that `req` is strictly for compartments.

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()
mod %>% Req(CP,RESP) %>% ev(amt=1000) %>% mrgsim
```

 reserved

Reserved words

Description

Reserved words

Usage

```
reserved()
```

Details

Note: this function is not exported; you must go into the `mrgsolve` namespace by using the `mrgsolve::` prefix.

Examples

```
mrgsolve::reserved()
```

revar	<i>Get model random effect variances and covariances</i>
-------	--

Description

Get model random effect variances and covariances

Usage

```
revar(x, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod'
```

```
revar(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	model object
...	passed along

see	<i>Print model code to the console</i>
-----	--

Description

Print model code to the console

Usage

```
see(x, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod'
```

```
see(x, raw = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	model object
...	passed along
raw	return the raw code

Value

invisible NULL

 sigma

 Manipulate SIGMA matrices

Description

The primary function is `smat` that can be used to both get the `$SIGMA` matrices out of a model object and to update `$SIGMA` matrices in a model object.

Usage

```
smat(.x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'missing'
smat(.x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
smat(.x, ..., labels = list())

## S4 method for signature 'list'
smat(.x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'sigmalist'
smat(.x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod'
smat(.x, ..., make = FALSE, open = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature ``NULL``
smat(.x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'mrgsims'
smat(.x, make = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>.x</code>	a matrix, list of matrices or <code>matlist</code> object
<code>...</code>	passed to other functions, including modMATRIX
<code>labels</code>	character vector of names for <code>\$SIGMA</code> elements; must be equal to number of rows/columns in the matrix
<code>make</code>	logical; if TRUE, matrix list is rendered into a single matrix
<code>open</code>	passed to merge.list
<code>x</code>	<code>matlist</code> object

Examples

```
## example("sigma")
mat1 <- matrix(1)
mat2 <- diag(c(1,2))
mat3 <- matrix(c(0.1, 0.002, 0.002, 0.5), 2,2)
mat4 <- dmat(0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4)

smat(mat1)
smat(mat1, mat2, mat3)
smat(A=mat1, B=mat2, C=mat3)

mod <- mrgsolve::house() %>% smat(mat1)

smat(mod)
smat(mod, make=TRUE)
```

simargs

Access or clear arguments for calls to mrgsim

Description

As a model object navigates a pipeline prior to simulation, arguments are collected to eventually be passed to `mrgsim()`. `simargs` lets you intercept and possibly clear those arguments.

Usage

```
simargs(x, which = NULL, clear = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	model object
<code>which</code>	character with length 1 naming a single arg to get
<code>clear</code>	logical indicating whether or not to clear args from the model object
<code>...</code>	passed along

Value

If `clear` is `TRUE`, the argument list is cleared and the model object is returned. Otherwise, the argument list is returned.

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()
mod %>% Req(CP, RESP) %>% carry_out(evid, WT, FLAG) %>% simargs()
```

soloc	<i>Return the location of the model shared object</i>
-------	---

Description

This is also the directory where the model is built, which could be the value of `tempdir()`.

Usage

```
soloc(x, short = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	model object
short	logical; if TRUE, solocs will be rendered with a short path name

Value

A string containing the full path to the model shared object.

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()
soloc(mod)
```

solversettings	<i>Optional inputs for lsoda</i>
----------------	----------------------------------

Description

These are settings for the differential equation solver (`lsoda`) that can be accessed via the R interface. The code listing below is taken directly from the `lsoda` source code.

Details

The following items can be set

- `hmax` (`HMAX` below); decrease `hmax` when you want to limit how big of a step the solver can take when integrating from one time to the next time. However be aware that smaller `hmax` will result in longer run times.
- `hmin` (`HMIN` below); don't fiddle with this unless you know what you're doing.
- `ixpr` (`IXPR` below)
- `maxsteps` (`MXSTEP` below); increase this number when the solver has a long interval between two integration times (e.g. when observation records are far apart).

- mxhnil (MXHNIL below); don't usually modify this one
- atol - the absolute solver tolerance; decrease this number (e.g. to 1E-10 or 1E-20 or 1E-50) when the value in a compartment can get extremely small; without this extra (lower) tolerance, the value can get so low that the number can randomly become negative. However be aware that more precision here will result in longer run times.
- rtol - the relative solver tolerances; decrease this number when you want a more precise solution. However be aware that more precision here will result in longer run times.

See Also

[aboutsolver](#), [update](#)

summary.mrgmod	<i>Print summary of a mrgmod object</i>
----------------	---

Description

Print summary of a mrgmod object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mrgmod'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a mrgmod object
...	not used

tscale	<i>Re-scale time in the simulated output</i>
--------	--

Description

Re-scale time in the simulated output

Usage

```
tscale(x, value = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

x	model object
value	value by which time will be scaled
...	passed along

Details

There is also a `tscale` argument to `mrgsim` that can be set to accomplish the same thing as a call to `tscale` in the pipeline.

Examples

```
# The model is in hours:
mod <- mrgsolve::house()

# The output is in days:
mod %>% tscale(1/24) %>% mrgsim
```

update	<i>Update the model object</i>
--------	--------------------------------

Description

After the model object is created, update various attributes.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod'
update(object, ..., merge = TRUE, open = FALSE, data = NULL, strict = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'omegalist'
update(object, y, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'sigmalist'
update(object, y, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'parameter_list'
update(object, .y, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	a model object
<code>...</code>	named items to update
<code>merge</code>	logical indicating to merge (rather than replace) new and existing attributes
<code>open</code>	logical; used only when <code>merge</code> is <code>TRUE</code> and parameter list or initial conditions list is being updated; if <code>FALSE</code> , no new items will be added; if <code>TRUE</code> , the parameter list may expand.
<code>data</code>	a list of items to update; this list is combined with any items passed in via <code>...</code>
<code>strict</code>	if <code>TRUE</code> , then an error will be generated if there is attempt to update a non-existent item
<code>y</code>	another object involved in update
<code>.y</code>	data to update

Details

Slots that can be updated:

- verbose
- debug
- preclean
- mindt
- digits
- atol - absolute solver tolerance; see [solversettings](#)
- rtol - relative solver tolerance; see [solversettings](#)
- ss_rtol - relative tolerance when finding steady state
- ss_atol - absolute tolerance when finding steady state
- ixpr - see IXPR in [solversettings](#)
- mxhnil - see MXHNIL in [solversettings](#)
- hmin - see HMIN in [solversettings](#)
- hmax - see HMAX in [solversettings](#)
- maxsteps - see MXSTEP in [solversettings](#)
- start, end, delta, add
- tscale
- request
- param
- init
- omega
- sigma
- outvars

Value

The updated model object is returned.

See Also

[update](#), [mrgmod-class](#), [within](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
mod <- mrgsolve::house()

mod <- update(mod, end=120, delta=4, param=list(CL=19.1))

## End(Not run)
```

valid_data_set	<i>Validate and prepare a data sets for simulation</i>
----------------	--

Description

This function is called by mrgsim. Users may also call this function to pre-validate data when the same data set is used for repeated simulation.

Usage

```
valid_data_set(x, m = NULL, verbose = FALSE, quiet = FALSE)
```

```
valid_data_set.matrix(x, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	data.frame or matrix
m	a model object
verbose	logical
quiet	if TRUE, messages will be suppressed

Value

A matrix with non-numeric columns dropped; if x is a data.frame with character cmt column comprised of valid compartment names and m is a model object, the cmt column will be converted to the corresponding compartment number.

See Also

[valid_idata_set](#), [idata_set](#), [data_set](#)

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()
data(exTheoph)
d <- valid_data_set(exTheoph,mod)
```

valid_idata_set	<i>Validate and prepare idata data sets for simulation</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Validate and prepare idata data sets for simulation

Usage

```
valid_idata_set(x, m, verbose = FALSE, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	data.frame or matrix
m	a model object
verbose	logical
quiet	if TRUE, messages will be suppressed

Value

A numeric matrix with class `valid_idata_set`.

See Also

[valid_data_set](#), [idata_set](#), [data_set](#)

within	<i>Update parameters, initials, and settings within a model object</i>
--------	--

Description

The main use case for using [within](#) rather than [update](#) or [param](#) or [init](#) is when you want to update to a new value that is calculated from the existing value. See the example in details

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mrgmod'
within(data, expr, ...)
```

Arguments

data	an object with class <code>mrgmod</code>
expr	expressions evaluated in an environment containing various model object components, including parameters, initial conditions, and others (see details)
...	not used

Details

Other model object slots that can be updated: `start`, `end`, `delta`, `add`, `rto1`, `atol`, `hmax`, `maxsteps`. These are include for convenience, but we expect that most of the time these will get updated through the update method.

See Also

[update](#)

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()
mod2 <- within(mod, {CL <- CL * 1.5})

mod$CL
mod2$CL
```

zero_re

Zero out random effects in a model object

Description

Sets all elements of the OMEGA or SIGMA matrix to zero

Usage

```
zero_re(.x, ...)
```

S4 method for signature 'mrgmod'

```
zero_re(.x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>.x</code>	a model object
<code>...</code>	which matrix to zero out; pass <code>omega</code> to just zero out <code>omega</code> , <code>sigma</code> to just zero out <code>sigma</code> ; passing nothing will zero out both

Value

An updated object with elements of OMEGA and / or SIGMA set to zero..

Examples

```

mod <- house()
revar(mod)
mod <- zero_re(mod)
revar(mod)

## Not run:
mod <- modlib("popex", compile = FALSE)
mod <- zero_re(mod, omega)
revar(mod)

## End(Not run)

```

\$,ev-method	<i>Select columns from an ev object</i>
--------------	---

Description

Select columns from an ev object

Usage

```

## S4 method for signature 'ev'
x$name

## S4 method for signature 'ev'
x[[i, exact = TRUE]]

```

Arguments

x	ev object
name	column to select
i	an element to select
exact	not used

\$,mrgmod-method	<i>Select parameter values from a model object</i>
------------------	--

Description

The \$ and [[operators get the value of a single parameter in the model. The [gets several values, returning a named list.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod'  
x$name
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod'  
x[[i, exact = TRUE]]
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'mrgmod'  
x[i]
```

Arguments

x	mrgmod object
name	parameter to take
i	an element to select
exact	not used

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