Package ‘apollo’

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Type Package

Title Tools for Choice Model Estimation and Application

Version 0.2.7

Description Choice models are a widely used technique across numerous scientific disciplines. The Apollo package is a very flexible tool for the estimation and application of choice models in R. Users are able to write their own model functions or use a mix of already available ones. Random heterogeneity, both continuous and discrete and at the level of individuals and choices, can be incorporated for all models. There is support for both standalone models and hybrid model structures. Both classical and Bayesian estimation is available, and multiple discrete continuous models are covered in addition to discrete choice. Multi-threading processing is supported for estimation and a large number of pre and post-estimation routines, including for computing posterior (individual-level) distributions are available. For examples, a manual, and a support forum, visit <http://www.ApolloChoiceModelling.com>. For more information on choice models see Train, K. (2009) <isbn:978-0-521-74738-7> and Hess, S. & Daly, A.J. (2014) <isbn:978-1-781-00314-5> for an overview of the field.

License GPL-2

URL http://www.apolloChoiceModelling.com

BugReports http://www.apolloChoiceModelling.com/forum/

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Description

This function is only called by R when attaching the package.

Usage

.onAttach(libname, pkgname)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>libname</td>
<td>Name of library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pkgname</td>
<td>Name of package.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

Nothing

---

apollo_addCovariance  Adds covariance matrix to Apollo model

Description

Receives an estimated model object, calculates its Hessian, and classical and robust covariance matrix, and returns the same model object, but with these additional elements.

Usage

apollo_addCovariance(model, apollo_inputs)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>model</td>
<td>Model object. Estimated model object as returned by function apollo_estimate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apollo_inputs</td>
<td>List grouping most common inputs. Created by function apollo_validateInputs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

model.
### apollo_attach

**Attaches predefined variables.**

#### Description

Attaches parameters and data to allow users to refer to individual variables by name without reference to the object that contains them.

#### Usage

```r
apollo_attach(apollo_beta, apollo_inputs)
```

#### Arguments

- **apollo_beta**: Named numeric vector. Names and values for parameters.
- **apollo_inputs**: List grouping most common inputs. Created by function `apollo_validateInputs`.

#### Details

This function should be called at the beginning of `apollo_probabilities` to make writing the log-likelihood more user-friendly. If used, then `apollo_detach` should be called at the end of `apollo_probabilities`, or more conveniently, using `on.exit` after the initial call to `apollo_attach`. `apollo_attach` attaches `apollo_beta`, `database`, `draws`, and the output of `apollo_randCoeff` and `apollo_lcPars`, if they are defined by the user.

#### Value

Nothing.

---

### apollo_avgInterDraws

**Averages across inter-individual draws.**

#### Description

Averages individual-specific likelihood across inter-individual draws.

#### Usage

```r
apollo_avgInterDraws(P, apollo_inputs, functionality)
```
Arguments

P

List of vectors, matrices or 3-dim arrays. Likelihood of the model components.

apollo_inputs

List grouping most common inputs. Created by function apollo_validateInputs.

functionality

Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call apollo_probabilities, though the user can also call apollo_probabilities manually with a given functionality for testing/debugging. Possible values are:

• "components": For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of individual draws and observations.
• "conditionals": For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual inter-individual draws.
• "estimate": For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
• "gradient": For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the likelihood, where possible.
• "output": Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.
• "prediction": For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.
• "preprocess": Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.
• "raw": For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of individual draws.
• "report": Prepares output summarising model and choicet set structure.
• "shares_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with constants only.
• "validate": Validates model specification, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
• "zero_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with all parameters at zero.

Value

Argument P with (for most functionalities) the original contents averaged over inter-individual draws. Shape depends on argument functionality.

• "components": Returns P without changes.
• "conditionals": Returns P without averaging across draws. Drops all components except "model".
• "estimate": Returns P containing the likelihood of the model averaged across inter-individual draws. Drops all components except "model".
• "gradient": Returns P containing the gradient of the likelihood averaged across inter-individual draws. Drops all components except "model".
• "output": Returns P containing the likelihood of all model components averaged across inter-individual draws.
• "prediction": Returns $P$ containing the probabilities/likelihoods of all alternatives for all model components averaged across inter-individual draws.
• "preprocess": Returns $P$ without changes.
• "raw": Returns $P$ without changes.
• "report": Returns $P$ without changes.
• "shares_LL": Returns $P$ without changes.
• "validate": Returns $P$ containing the likelihood of the model averaged across inter-individual draws. Drops all components except "model".
• "zero_LL": Returns $P$ without changes.

**Description**

Averages observation-specific likelihood across intra-individual draws.

**Usage**

```r
apollo_avgIntraDraws(P, apollo_inputs, functionality)
```

**Arguments**

- `P` List of vectors, matrices or 3-dim arrays. Likelihood of the model components.
- `apollo_inputs` List grouping most common inputs. Created by function `apollo_validateInputs`.
- `functionality` Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call `apollo_probabilities`, though the user can also call `apollo_probabilities` manually with a given functionality for testing/debugging. Possible values are:
  - "components": For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of individual draws and observations.
  - "conditionals": For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual inter-individual draws.
  - "estimate": For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
  - "gradient": For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the likelihood, where possible.
  - "output": Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.
  - "prediction": For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.
  - "preprocess": Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.
• "raw": For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of individual draws.
• "report": Prepares output summarising model and choicset structure.
• "shares_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with constants only.
• "validate": Validates model specification, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
• "zero_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with all parameters at zero.

Value
Argument P with (for most functionalities) the original contents averaged over intra-individual draws. Shape depends on argument functionality.

• "components": Returns P without changes.
• "conditionals": Returns P containing the likelihood of the model averaged across intra-individual draws. Drops all components except for "model".
• "estimate": Returns P containing the likelihood of the model averaged across intra-individual draws. Drops all components except "model".
• "gradient": Returns P containing the gradient of the likelihood averaged across intra-individual draws. Drops all components except "model".
• "output": Returns P containing the likelihood of all model components averaged across intra-individual draws.
• "prediction": Returns P containing the probabilities of all alternatives for all model components averaged across intra-individual draws.
• "preprocess": Returns P without changes.
• "raw": Returns P without changes.
• "report": Returns P without changes.
• "validate": Returns P containing the likelihood of the model averaged across intra-individual draws. Drops all components but "model".
• "zero_LL": Returns P without changes.

---

apollo_basTest

Ben-Akiva & Swait test

Description
Carries out the Ben-Akiva & Swait test for non-nested models and reports the corresponding p-value.

Usage
apollo_basTest(model1, model2)
Arguments

model1 Either a character variable with the name (and possibly path) of a previously estimated model, or an estimated model in memory, as returned by `apollo_estimate`.

model2 Either a character variable with the name (and possibly path) of a previously estimated model, or an estimated model in memory, as returned by `apollo_estimate`.

Details

The two models need to both be discrete choice, and need to have been estimated on the same data.

Value

Ben-Akiva & Swait test p-value (invisibly)

Description

Samples individuals with replacement from the database, and estimates the model for each sample.

Usage

```r
apollo_bootstrap(
  apollo_beta,
  apollo_fixed,
  apollo_probabilities,
  apollo_inputs,
  estimate_settings = list(estimationRoutine = "bfgs", maxIterations = 200, writeIter = FALSE, hessianRoutine = "none", printLevel = 2L, silent = FALSE, maxLik_settings = list()),
  bootstrap_settings = list(nRep = 30, samples = NA, calledByEstimate = FALSE, recycle = TRUE)
)
```

Arguments

apollo_beta Named numeric vector. Names and values for parameters.

apollo_fixed Character vector. Names (as defined in `apollo_beta`) of parameters whose value should not change during estimation.

apollo_probabilities Function. Returns probabilities of the model to be estimated. Must receive three arguments:
  * `apollo_beta`: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
  * `apollo_inputs`: List containing options of the model. See `apollo_validateInputs`. 
• **functionality**: Character. Can be either "components", "conditionals", "estimate" (default), "gradient", "output", "prediction", "preprocess", "raw", "report", "shares_LL", "validate" or "zero_LL".

**apollo_inputs** List grouping most common inputs. Created by function `apollo_validateInputs`.

**estimate_settings** List. Options controlling the estimation process. See `apollo_estimate`. `hessianRoutine="none"` by default.

**bootstrap_settings** List containing settings for the sampling procedure. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.

• **calledByEstimate**: Logical. TRUE if `apollo_bootstrap` is called by `apollo_estimate`. FALSE by default.
• **nRep**: Numeric scalar. Number of times the model must be estimated with different samples. Default is 30.
• **recycle**: Logical. If TRUE, the function will look for old output files and append new repetitions to them. If FALSE, output files will be overwritten.
• **samples**: Numeric matrix or data.frame. Optional argument. Must have as many rows as observations in the database, and as many columns as number of repetitions wanted. Each column represents a re-sample, and each element the number of times that observation must be included in the sample. If this argument is provided, then nRep is ignored. Note that this allows sampling at the observation rather than the individual level, which is not recommended for panel data.
• **seed**: DEPRECATED, `apollo_control$seed` is used since v0.2.5. Numeric scalar (integer). Random number generator seed to generate the bootstrap samples. Only used if `samples` is NA. Default is 24.

**Details**

This function implements a basic block bootstrap. It estimates the model parameters on `nRep` different samples. Each new sample is constructed by sampling with replacement from the original full sample. Each new sample has as many individuals as the original sample, though some of them may be repeated. Sampling is done at the individual level, therefore if different individuals have different number of observations, each re-sample does not necessarily have the same number of observations.

If the sampling should be done at the individual level (not recommended for panel data), then the optional `bootstrap_settings$samples` argument should be provided.

For each sample, only the parameters and log-likelihood are estimated. Standard errors are not calculated (they may be added in future versions). The composition of the re-samples is stored in a file, but is stable with the same seed.

This function writes three different files to the working or output directory:

• `modelName_bootstrap_params.csv`: estimated parameters, final log-likelihood, and number of observations for each re-sample
• `modelName_bootstrap_samples.csv`: composition of each re-sample.
apollo_checkArguments

Checks definitions of Apollo functions

Description
Checks that the user-defined functions used by Apollo are correctly defined by the user.

Usage
apollo_checkArguments(
  apollo_probabilities = NA,
  apollo_randCoeff = NA,
  apollo_lcPars = NA
)
apollo_choiceAnalysis

Arguments

apollo_probabilities
Function. Likelihood function as defined by the user.

apollo_randCoeff
Function. Used with mixing models. Constructs the random parameters of a mixing model. Receives two arguments:
- apollo_beta: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
- apollo_inputs: The output of this function (apollo_validateInputs).

apollo_lcPars
Function. Used with latent class models. Constructs a list of parameters for each latent class. Receives two arguments:
- apollo_beta: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
- apollo_inputs: The output of this function (apollo_validateInputs).

Details

It only checks that the functions have the correct definition of inputs. It does not run the functions.

Value

Returns (invisibly) TRUE if definitions are correct, and FALSE otherwise.

---

apollo_choiceAnalysis  Reports market share for subsamples

Description

Compares market shares across subsamples in dataset, and conducts statistical tests.

Usage

apollo_choiceAnalysis(choiceAnalysis_settings, apollo_control, database)

Arguments

choiceAnalysis_settings
List. Contains settings for this function. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.
- codealternatives: Named numeric vector. Names of alternatives and their corresponding value in choiceVar. Note that these need not necessarily be the alternatives as defined in the model, but could e.g. relate to cheapest/most expensive.
- codeavail: Named list of numeric vectors or scalars. Availables of alternatives, one element per alternative. Names of elements must match those in alternatives. Values can be 0 or 1.
**apollo_classAlloc**

*Calculates class allocation probabilities for a Latent Class model*

**Description**

Calculates class allocation probabilities for a Latent Class model using a Multinomial Logit model and can also perform other operations based on the value of the functionality argument.

**Usage**

```r
apollo_classAlloc(classAlloc_settings)
```

**Arguments**

- `classAlloc_settings` List of inputs of the MNL model. It should contain the following.
  - `utilities`: Named list of deterministic utilities. Utilities of the classes in class allocation model. Names of elements must match those in `avail`, if provided.

**Details**

Saves the output to a csv file in the working/output directory.

**Value**

Silently returns a matrix containing the mean value for each explanator for those cases where an alternative is chosen and where it is not chosen, as well as the t-test comparing those means (H0: equivalence). The table is also written to a file called `modelName_choiceAnalysis.csv` and printed to screen.

```r
apollo_classAlloc
```
• **avail**: Named list of numeric vectors or scalars. Availabilities of classes, one element per class. Names of elements must match those in `classes`. Values can be 0 or 1. These can be scalars or vectors (of length equal to rows in the database). A user can also specify `avail=1` to indicate universal availability, or omit the setting completely.

• **rows**: Boolean vector. Consideration of which rows to include. Length equal to the number of observations (nObs), with entries equal to TRUE for rows to include, and FALSE for rows to exclude. Default is "all", equivalent to `rep(TRUE,nObs)`.

• **componentName**: Character. Name given to model component.

### Value

The returned object depends on the value of argument `functionality`, which it fetches from the calling stack (see `apollo_validateInputs`).

- "components": Same as "estimate".
- "conditionals": Same as "estimate".
- "estimate": List of vector/matrices/arrays with the allocation probabilities for each class.
- "gradient": List containing the likelihood and gradient of the model component.
- "output": Same as "estimate".
- "prediction": Same as "estimate".
- "preprocess": Returns a list with pre-processed inputs, based on `classAlloc_settings`.
- "raw": Same as "estimate".
- "report": Same as "estimate".
- "shares_LL": List with probabilities for each class in an equal shares setting.
- "validate": Same as "estimate", but it also runs a set of tests to validate the function inputs.
- "zero_LL": List with probabilities for each class in an equal shares setting.

---

**apollo_cnl**  
*Calculates Cross-Nested Logit probabilities*

---

**Description**

Calculates the probabilities of a Cross-nested Logit model and can also perform other operations based on the value of the functionality argument.

**Usage**

```r
apollo_cnl(cnl_settings, functionality)
```
Arguments

**cnl_settings** List of inputs of the CNL model. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.

- **alternatives**: Named numeric vector. Names of alternatives and their corresponding value in `choiceVar`.
- **avail**: Named list of numeric vectors or scalars. Availabilities of alternatives, one element per alternative. Names of elements must match those in `alternatives`. Values can be 0 or 1. These can be scalars or vectors (of length equal to rows in the database). A user can also specify `avail=1` to indicate universal availability, or omit the setting completely.
- **choiceVar**: Numeric vector. Contains choices for all observations. It will usually be a column from the database. Values are defined in `alternatives`.
- **cnlNests**: List of numeric scalars or vectors. Lambda parameters for each nest. Elements must be named according to nests. The lambda at the root is fixed to 1, and therefore does not need to be defined.
- **cnlStructure**: Numeric matrix. One row per nest and one column per alternative. Each element of the matrix is the alpha parameter of that (nest, alternative) pair.
- **componentName**: Character. Name given to model component.
- **utilities**: Named list of deterministic utilities. Utilities of the alternatives. Names of elements must match those in `alternatives`.
- **rows**: Boolean vector. Consideration of which rows to include. Length equal to the number of observations (nObs), with entries equal to TRUE for rows to include, and FALSE for rows to exclude. Default is "all", equivalent to `rep(TRUE,nObs)`.

**functionality** Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call `apollo_probabilities`, though the user can also call `apollo_probabilities` manually with a given functionality for testing/debugging. Possible values are:

- "components": For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of individual draws and observations.
- "conditionals": For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual inter-individual draws.
- "estimate": For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
- "gradient": For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the likelihood, where possible.
- "output": Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.
- "prediction": For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.
- "preprocess": Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.
- "raw": For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of individual draws.
• "report": Prepares output summarising model and choiceset structure.
• "shares_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with constants only.
• "validate": Validates model specification, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
• "zero_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with all parameters at zero.

Details

For the model to be consistent with utility maximisation, the estimated value of the lambda parameter of all nests should be between 0 and 1. Lambda parameters are inversely proportional to the correlation between the error terms of alternatives in a nest. If lambda=1, there is no relevant correlation between the unobserved utility of alternatives in that nest. Alpha parameters inside cnlStructure should be between 0 and 1. Using a transformation to ensure this constraint is satisfied is recommended for complex structures (e.g. logistic transformation).

Value

The returned object depends on the value of argument functionality as follows.

• "components": Same as "estimate"
• "conditionals": Same as "estimate"
• "estimate": vector/matrix/array. Returns the probabilities for the chosen alternative for each observation.
• "gradient": Not implemented.
• "output": Same as "estimate" but also writes summary of input data to internal Apollo log.
• "prediction": List of vectors/matrices/arrays. Returns a list with the probabilities for all alternatives, with an extra element for the chosen alternative probability.
• "preprocess": Returns a list with pre-processed inputs, based on cnl_settings.
• "raw": Same as "prediction".
• "report": List with tree structure and choice overview.
• "shares_LL": vector matrix array. Returns the probability of the chosen alternative when only constants are estimated.
• "validate": Same as "estimate".
• "zero_LL": vector/matrix/array. Returns the probability of the chosen alternative when all parameters are zero.
### Description

Combines model components to create likelihood for overall model.

### Usage

```r
apollo_combineModels(
  P,
  apollo_inputs,
  functionality,
  components = NULL,
  asList = TRUE
)
```

### Arguments

- **P**: List of vectors, matrices or 3-dim arrays. Likelihood of the model components.
- **apollo_inputs**: List grouping most common inputs. Created by function `apollo_validateInputs`.
- **functionality**: Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call `apollo_probabilities`, though the user can also call `apollo_probabilities` manually with a given functionality for testing/debugging. Possible values are:
  - "components": For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of individual draws and observations.
  - "conditionals": For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual inter-individual draws.
  - "estimate": For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
  - "gradient": For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the likelihood, where possible.
  - "output": Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.
  - "prediction": For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.
  - "preprocess": Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.
  - "raw": For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of individual draws.
  - "report": Prepares output summarising model and choiceset structure.
  - "shares_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with constants only.
• "validate": Validates model specification, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
• "zero_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with all parameters at zero.

components Character vector. Optional argument. Names of elements in P that should be multiplied to construct the whole model likelihood. If a single element is provided, it is interpreted as a regular expression. Default is to include all components in P.

asList Logical. Only used if functionality is "conditionals", "estimate", "validate", "zero_LL" or "output". If TRUE, it will return a list as described in the 'Value' section. If FALSE, it will only return a vector/matrix/3-dim array of the product of likelihoods inside P. Default is TRUE.

Details
This function should be called inside apollo_probabilities after all model components have been produced.

It should be called before apollo_avgInterDraws, apollo_avgIntraDraws, apollo_panelProd and apollo_prepareProb, whichever apply, except where these functions are called inside any latent class components of the overall model.

Value
Argument P with (for most functionalities) an extra element called "model", which is the product of all the other elements. Shape depends on argument functionality.

• "components": Returns P without changes.
• "conditionals": Returns P with an extra component called "model", which is the product of all other elements of P.
• "estimate": Returns P with an extra component called "model", which is the product of all other elements of P.
• "gradient": Returns P containing the gradient of the likelihood after applying the product rule across model components.
• "output": Returns P with an extra component called "model", which is the product of all other elements of P.
• "prediction": Returns P without changes.
• "preprocess": Returns P without changes.
• "raw": Returns P without changes.
• "shares_LL": Returns P with an extra component called "model", which is the product of all other elements of P.
• "validate": Returns P with an extra component called "model", which is the product of all other elements of P.
• "zero_LL": Returns P with an extra component called "model", which is the product of all other elements of P.
Description

Writes results from various models to a single csv file.

Usage

apollo_combineResults(combineResults_settings = NULL)

Arguments

combineResults_settings

  List. Contains settings for this function. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.

  • modelNames: Character vector. Optional names of models to combine. Omit or use an empty vector to combine results from all models in the working/output directory.
  • printClassical: Boolean. TRUE for printing classical standard errors. FALSE by default.
  • printPVal: Boolean. TRUE for printing p-values. FALSE by default.
  • printT1: Boolean. If TRUE, t-test for H0: apollo_beta=1 are printed. FALSE by default.
  • estimateDigits: Numeric scalar. Number of decimal places to print for estimates. Default is 4.
  • tDigits: Numeric scalar. Number of decimal places to print for t-ratios values. Default is 2.
  • pDigits: Numeric scalar. Number of decimal places to print for p-values. Default is 2.
  • sortByDate: Boolean. If TRUE, models are ordered by date. Default is TRUE.

Value

Nothing, but writes a file called 'model_comparison_[date].csv' in the working/output directory.
apollo_compareInputs  
*Compares the content of apollo_inputs to their counterparts in the global environment*

**Description**

Compares the content of apollo_inputs to their counterparts in the global environment

**Usage**

```
apollo_compareInputs(apollo_inputs)
```

**Arguments**

- **apollo_inputs**  
  List grouping most common inputs. Created by function `apollo_validateInputs`.

**Value**

Logical. TRUE if the content of `apollo_inputs` is the same than the one in the global environment, FALSE otherwise.

---

apollo_conditionals  
*Calculates conditionals*

**Description**

Calculates posterior expected values (conditionals) of continuously distributed random coefficients, as well as their standard deviations.

**Usage**

```
apollo_conditionals(model, apollo_probabilities, apollo_inputs)
```

**Arguments**

- **model**  
  Model object. Estimated model object as returned by function `apollo_estimate`.

- **apollo_probabilities**  
  Function. Returns probabilities of the model to be estimated. Must receive three arguments:

  - **apollo_beta**: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
  - **apollo_inputs**: List containing options of the model. See `apollo_validateInputs`.
  - **functionality**: Character. Can be either "components", "conditionals", "estimate" (default), "gradient", "output", "prediction", "preprocess", "raw", "report", "shares_LL", "validate" or "zero_LL".

- **apollo_inputs**  
  List grouping most common inputs. Created by function `apollo_validateInputs`. 
apollo_deltaMethod

Details

This function is only meant for use with continuous distributions

Value

List of matrices. Each matrix has dimensions nIndiv x 3. One matrix per random component. Each row of each matrix contains the indivID of an individual, and the posterior mean and s.d. of this random component for this individual.

Description

Applies the Delta method to calculate the standard errors of transformations of parameters.

Usage

apollo_deltaMethod(model, deltaMethod_settings)

Arguments

model Model object. Estimated model object as returned by function apollo_estimate.
deltaMethod_settings List. Contains settings for this function. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.

- expression: Character vector. A character vector with a single or multiple arbitrary functions of the estimated parameters, as text. For example: `c(VTT="b1/b2*60")`. Each expression can only contain model parameters (estimated or fixed), numeric values, and operands. At least one of the parameters used needs to not have been fixed in estimation. Variables in the database cannot be included. If the user does not provide a name for an expression, then the expression itself is used in the output. If this setting is provided, then `operation`, `parName1`, `parName2`, `multPar1` and `multPar2` are ignored.
- varcov: Character. Type of variance-covariance matrix to use in calculations. It can take values "classical", "robust" and "bootstrap". Default is "robust".
- operation: Character. Function to calculate the delta method for. See details. Not used if expression is provided.
- parName1: Character. Name of the first parameter if operation is used. See details. Not used if expression is provided.
- parName2: Character. Name of the second parameter if operation is used. See details. Not used if expression is provided. Optional depending on operation.
• multPar1: Numeric scalar. An optional value to scale parName1. Not used if expression is provided.
• multPar2: Numeric scalar. An optional value to scale parName2. Not used if expression is provided.

Details

apollo_deltaMethod can be used in two ways. The first and recommended way is to provide an element called expression inside its argument deltaMethod_settings. expression should contain the expression or expressions for which the standard error is/are to be calculated, as text. For example, to calculate the ratio between parameters b1 and b2, expression=c(vtt="b1/b2") should be used.

The second method is to provide the name of a specific operation inside deltaMethod_settings. The following five operations are supported.

• sum: Calculates the s.e. of parName1 + parName2
• diff: Calculates the s.e. of parName1 - parName2 and parName2 - parName1
• prod: Calculates the s.e. of parName1*parName2
• ratio: Calculates the s.e. of parName1/parName2 and parName2/parName1
• exp: Calculates the s.e. of exp(parName1)
• logistic: If only parName1 is provided, it calculates the s.e. of exp(parName1)/(1+exp(parName1)) and 1/(1+exp(parName1)). If parName1 and parName2 are provided, it calculates exp(par_i)/(1+exp(parName1)+exp(parName2)) for i=1, 2, and 3 (par_3 = 1).
• lognormal: Calculates the mean and s.d. of a lognormal distribution based on the mean (parName1) and s.d. (parName2) of the underlying normal.

By default, apollo_deltaMethod uses the robust covariance matrix. However, the user can change this through the varcov setting.

Value

Matrix containing value, s.e. and t-ratio resulting from the requested expression or operation. This is also printed to screen.

Description

Detaches parameters and the database.

Usage

apollo_detach(apollo_beta = NA, apollo_inputs = NA)
Arguments

apollo_beta  Named numeric vector. Names and values for parameters.
apollo_inputs  List grouping most common inputs. Created by function apollo_validateInputs.

Details

This function detaches the variables attached by apollo_attach. It should be called at the end of apollo_probabilities, only if apollo_attach was called and the beginning. This can also be achieved by adding the line on.exit(apollo_detach(apollo_beta,apollo_inputs)) right after calling apollo_attach. This function can also be called without any arguments, i.e. apollo_detach().

Value

Nothing.

Description

Calculate probabilities of a Decision Field Theory (DFT) model and can also perform other operations based on the value of the functionality argument.

Usage

apollo_dft(dft_settings, functionality)

Arguments

dft_settings  List of settings for the DFT model. It should contain the following elements.

- alternatives: Named numeric vector. Names of alternatives and their corresponding value in choiceVar.
- avail: Named list of numeric vectors or scalars. Availabilities of alternatives, one element per alternative. Names of elements must match those in alternatives. Values can be 0 or 1. These can be scalars or vectors (of length equal to rows in the database). A user can also specify avail=1 to indicate universal availability, or omit the setting completely.
- altStart: A named list with as many elements as alternatives. Each element can be a scalar or vector containing the starting preference value for the alternative.
- attrScalings: A named list with as many elements as attributes, or fewer. Each element is a factor that scale the attribute, and can be a scalar, a vector or a matrix/array. They do not need to add up to one for each observation. attrWeights and attrScalings are incompatible, and they should not be both defined for an attribute. Default is 1 for all attributes.
• **attrValues**: A named list with as many elements as alternatives. Each element is itself a named list of vectors of the alternative attributes for each observation (usually a column from the database). All alternatives must have the same attributes (can be set to zero if not relevant).

• **attrWeights**: A named list with as many elements as attributes, or fewer. Each element is the weight of the attribute, and can be a scalar, a vector with as many elements as observations, or a matrix/array if random. They should add up to one for each observation and draw (if present), and will be re-scaled if they do not. *attrWeights* and *attrScalings* are incompatible, and they should not be both defined for an attribute. Default is 1 for all attributes.

• **choiceVar**: Numeric vector. Contains choices for all observations. It will usually be a column from the database. Values are defined in *alternatives*.

• **componentName**: Character. Name given to model component.

• **procPars**: A list containing the four DFT 'process parameters'
  - **error_sd**: Numeric scalar or vector. The standard deviation of the error term in each timestep.
  - **timesteps**: Numeric scalar or vector. Number of timesteps to consider. Should be an integer bigger than 0.
  - **phi1**: Numeric scalar or vector. Sensitivity.
  - **phi2**: Numeric scalar or vector. Process parameter.

• **rows**: Boolean vector. Consideration of which rows to include. Length equal to the number of observations (nObs), with entries equal to TRUE for rows to include, and FALSE for rows to exclude. Default is "all", equivalent to `rep(TRUE, nObs)`.

• **functionality**: Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call `apollo_probabilities`, though the user can also call `apollo_probabilities` manually with a given functionality for testing/debugging. Possible values are:
  - "components": For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of individual draws and observations.
  - "conditionals": For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual inter-individual draws.
  - "estimate": For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
  - "gradient": For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the likelihood, where possible.
  - "output": Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.
  - "prediction": For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.
  - "preprocess": Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.
  - "raw": For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of individual draws.
• "report": Prepares output summarising model and choicset structure.
• "shares_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with constants only.
• "validate": Validates model specification, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
• "zero_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with all parameters at zero.

Value

The returned object depends on the value of argument functionality as follows.

• "components": Same as "estimate"
• "conditionals": Same as "estimate"
• "estimate": vector/matrix/array. Returns the probabilities for the chosen alternative for each observation.
• "gradient": Not implemented.
• "output": Same as "estimate" but also writes summary of input data to internal Apollo log.
• "prediction": List of vectors/matrices/arrays. Returns a list with the probabilities for all alternatives, with an extra element for the chosen alternative probability.
• "preprocess": Returns a list with pre-processed inputs, based on dft_settings.
• "raw": Same as "prediction"
• "report": Choice overview.
• "shares_LL": Not implemented. Returns a vector of NA with as many elements as observations.
• "validate": Same as "estimate"
• "zero_LL": vector/matrix/array. Returns the probability of the chosen alternative when all parameters are zero.

References

apollo_diagnostics

Pre-process input for common models return

Description
Pre-process input for common models return

Usage
apollo_diagnostics(inputs, modelType, apollo_inputs, data = TRUE, param = TRUE)

Arguments

inputs       List of settings
modelType    Character. Type of model, e.g. "mnl", "nl", "cnl", etc.
apollo_inputs List of main inputs to the model estimation process. See apollo_validateInputs.
data         Boolean. TRUE for printing report related to dependent and independent vari-
              ables. FALSE for not printing it. Default is TRUE.
param        Boolean. TRUE for printing report related to estimated parameters (e.g. model
              structure). FALSE for not printing it. Default is TRUE.

Value
(invisibly) TRUE if no error happened during execution.

apollo_drugChoiceData

Simulated dataset of medication choice.

Description
A simulated dataset containing 10,000 stated medication choices among four alternatives.

Usage
apollo_drugChoiceData

Format
A data.frame with 10,000 rows and 33 variables:

ID    Numeric. Identification number of the individual.
task  Numeric. Index of choice situations for each individual, going from 1 to 10.
best  Numeric. Index of alternative selected as best option.
second_pref Numeric. Index of alternative selected as second-best option.
third_pref  Numeric. Index of alternative selected as third-best option.
worst  Numeric. Index of alternative selected as worst option.
brand_1  Character. Brand for alternative 1.
country_1  Character. Country of origin for alternative 1.
char_1  Character. Characteristics of alternative 1 (standard, fast acting, or double strength).
side_effects_1  Numeric. Chance of suffering negative side effects with alternative 1.
price_1  Numeric. Cost of alternative 1 in Pounds sterling (GBP).
brand_2  Character. Brand for alternative 2.
country_2  Character. Country of origin for alternative 2.
char_2  Character. Characteristics of alternative 2 (standard, fast acting, or double strength).
side_effects_2  Numeric. Chance of suffering negative side effects with alternative 2.
price_2  Numeric. Cost of alternative 2 in Pounds sterling (GBP).
brand_3  Character. Brand for alternative 3.
country_3  Character. Country of origin for alternative 3.
char_3  Character. Characteristics of alternative 3 (standard, fast acting, or double strength).
side_effects_3  Numeric. Chance of suffering negative side effects with alternative 3.
price_3  Numeric. Cost of alternative 3 in Pounds sterling (GBP).
brand_4  Character. Brand for alternative 4.
country_4  Character. Country of origin for alternative 4.
char_4  Character. Characteristics of alternative 4 (standard, fast acting, or double strength).
price_4  Numeric. Cost of alternative 4 in Pounds sterling (GBP).
regular_user  Numeric. 1 if the respondent is a regular user of headache medicine, 0 otherwise.
university-educated  Numeric. 1 if the respondent holds a university degree, 0 otherwise.
over_50  Numeric. 1 if the respondent is 50 years old or older, 0 otherwise.
attitude_quality  Numeric. Level of agreement from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) with the phrase 'I am concerned about the quality of drugs developed by unknown companies'.
attitude_ingredients  Numeric. Level of agreement from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) with the phrase 'I believe that ingredients are the same no matter what brand'.
attitude_patent  Numeric. Level of agreement from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) with the phrase 'The original patent holders have valuable experience with their medicines'.
attitude_dominance  Numeric. Level of agreement from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) with the phrase 'I believe the dominance of big pharmaceutical companies is unhelpful'.

Details

This dataset is to be used for discrete choice modelling. Data comes from 1,000 individuals, each with ten stated choice (SC) scenarios involving a choice among headache medication. There are 10,000 choices in total. Data is simulated. Each observation contains attributes of the alternatives, characteristics of the respondent, and their answers to four attitudinal questions. All four alternatives are always available for all individuals. Alternatives 1 and 2 are branded, while alternatives 3 and 4 are generic. Respondents provide a full ranking of alternatives for each choice task (i.e. observation).
apollo_dVdB  
*Calculates gradients of utility functions*

Description

Calculates gradients (derivatives) of utility functions.

Usage

`apollo_dVdB(apollo_beta, apollo_inputs, V)`

Arguments

- `apollo_beta`: Named numeric vector of parameters.
- `apollo_inputs`: List grouping most common inputs. Created by function `apollo_validateInputs`.
- `V`: List of functions

Value

Named list. Each element is itself a list of functions: the partial derivatives of the elements of `V`.

apollo_el  
*Calculates Exploded Logit probabilities*

Description

Calculates the probabilities of an Exploded Logit model and can also perform other operations based on the value of the `functionality` argument.

Usage

`apollo_el(el_settings, functionality)`
Arguments

el_settings  List of inputs of the Exploded Logit model. It should contain the following.

• alternatives: Named numeric vector. Names of alternatives and their corresponding value in choiceVar.
• avail: Named list of numeric vectors or scalars. Availabilities of alternatives, one element per alternative. Names of elements must match those in alternatives. Values can be 0 or 1. These can be scalars or vectors (of length equal to rows in the database). A user can also specify avail=1 to indicate universal availability, or omit the setting completely.
• choiceVars: List of numeric vectors. Contain choices for each position of the ranking. The list must be ordered with the best choice first, second best second, etc. It will usually be a list of columns from the database. Use value -1 if a stage does not apply for a given observations (e.g. when some individuals have shorter rankings).
• componentName: Character. Name given to model component.
• utilities: Named list of deterministic utilities. Utilities of the alternatives. Names of elements must match those in alternatives.
• rows: Boolean vector. Consideration of which rows to include. Length equal to the number of observations (nObs), with entries equal to TRUE for rows to include, and FALSE for rows to exclude. Default is "all", equivalent to rep(TRUE,nObs).
• scales: List of vectors. Scale factors of each Logit model. At least one element should be normalized to 1. If omitted, scale=1 for all positions is assumed.

functionality  Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call apollo_probabilities, though the user can also call apollo_probabilities manually with a given functionality for testing/debugging. Possible values are:

• "components": For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of individual draws and observations.
• "conditionals": For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual inter-individual draws.
• "estimate": For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
• "gradient": For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the likelihood, where possible.
• "output": Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.
• "prediction": For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.
• "preprocess": Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.
• "raw": For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of individual draws.
apollo_estimate

Description
Estimates a model using the likelihood function defined by apollo_probabilities.

Details
The function calculates the probability of a ranking as a product of Multinomial Logit models with gradually reducing availability, where scale differences can be allowed for.

Value
The returned object depends on the value of argument functionality as follows.

- "components": Same as "estimate"
- "conditionals": Same as "estimate"
- "estimate": vector/matrix/array. Returns the probabilities for the chosen alternative for each observation.
- "gradient": List containing the likelihood and gradient of the model component.
- "output": Same as "estimate" but also writes summary of input data to internal Apollo log.
- "prediction": Not applicable (NA).
- "preprocess": Returns a list with pre-processed inputs, based on el_settings.
- "raw": Same as "estimate"
- "report": Choice overview across stages.
- "shares_LL": Not implemented. Returns a vector of NA with as many elements as observations.
- "validate": Same as "estimate"
- "zero_LL": vector/matrix/array. Returns the probability of the chosen alternative when all parameters are zero.
apollo_estimate

Usage

apollo_estimate(
  apollo_beta,
  apollo_fixed,
  apollo_probabilities,
  apollo_inputs,
  estimate_settings = NA
)

Arguments

apollo_beta    Named numeric vector. Names and values for parameters.
apollo_fixed   Character vector. Names (as defined in apollo_beta) of parameters whose value should not change during estimation.
apollo_probabilities Function. Returns probabilities of the model to be estimated. Must receive three arguments:
  • apollo_beta: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
  • apollo_inputs: List containing options of the model. See apollo_validateInputs.
  • functionality: Character. Can be either "components", "conditionals", "estimate" (default), "gradient", "output", "prediction", "preprocess", "raw", "report", "shares_LL", "validate" or "zero_LL".
apollo_inputs  List grouping most common inputs. Created by function apollo_validateInputs.
estimate_settings List. Contains settings for this function. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.
  • bootstrapSE: Numeric. Number of bootstrap samples to calculate standard errors. Default is 0, meaning no bootstrap s.e. will be calculated. Number must zero or a positive integer. Only used if apollo_control$HB is FALSE.
  • bootstrapSeed: Numeric scalar (integer). Random number generator seed to generate the bootstrap samples. Only used if bootstrapSE>0. Default is 24.
  • constraints: Character vector. Linear constraints on parameters to estimate. For example c("b1>0","b1 + 2*b2>1"). Only >, < and = can be used. Inequalities cannot be mixed with equality constraints, e.g. c(b1-b2=0,b2>0) will fail. All parameter names must be on the left side. Fixed parameters cannot go into constraints. Alternatively, constraints can be defined as in maxLik. Constraints can only be used with maximum likelihood estimation and the BFGS routine in particular.
  • estimationRoutine: Character. Estimation method. Can take values "bfgs", "bhhh", or "nr". Used only if apollo_control$HB is FALSE. Default is "bfgs".
  • hessianRoutine: Character. Name of routine used to calculate the Hessian of the log-likelihood function after estimation. Valid values are "analytic" (default), "numDeriv" (to use the numeric routine in package numDeriv),
"maxLik" (to use the numeric routine in packahe maxLik), and "none" to avoid estimating the Hessian and the covariance matrix. Only used if apollo_control$HB=FALSE.

- **maxIterations**: Numeric. Maximum number of iterations of the estimation routine before stopping. Used only if apollo_control$HB is FALSE. Default is 200.

- **maxLik_settings**: List. Additional settings for maxLik. See argument control in maxBFGS, maxBHHH and maxNM for more details. Only used for maximum likelihood estimation.

- **numDeriv_settings**: List. Additional arguments to the Richardson method used by numDeriv to calculate the Hessian. See argument method.args in grad for more details.

- **printLevel**: Higher values render more verbose outputs. Can take values 0, 1, 2 or 3. Ignored if apollo_control$HB is TRUE. Default is 3.

- **scaleAfterConvergence**: Logical. Used to increase numerical precision of convergence. If TRUE, parameters are scaled to 1 after convergence, and the estimation is repeated from this new starting values. Results are reported scaled back, so it is a transparent process for the user. Default is TRUE.

- **scaleHessian**: Logical. If TRUE, parameters are scaled to 1 for Hessian estimation. Default is TRUE.

- **scaling**: Named vector. Names of elements should match those in apollo_beta. Optional scaling for parameters. If provided, for each parameter i, (apollo_beta[i]/scaling[i]) is optimised, but scaling[i]*(apollo_beta[i]/scaling[i]) is used during estimation. For example, if parameter b3=10, while b1 and b2 are close to 1, then setting scaling = c(b3=10) can help estimation, specially the calculation of the Hessian. Reports will still be based on the non-scaled parameters.

- **silent**: Logical. If TRUE, no information is printed to the console during estimation. Default is FALSE.

- **writeIter**: Logical. Writes value of the parameters in each iteration to a csv file. Works only if estimation_routine="bfgs". Default is TRUE.

**Details**

This is the main function of the Apollo package. The estimation process begins by running a number of checks on the apollo_probabilities function provided by the user. If all checks are passed, estimation begins. There is no limit to estimation time other than reaching the maximum number of iterations. If Bayesian estimation is used, estimation will finish once the predefined number of iterations are completed. By default, this functions writes the estimated parameter values in each iteration to a file in the working/output directory. Writing can be turned off by setting estimate_settings$writeIter to FALSE. By default, final results are not written into a file nor printed to the console, so users must make sure to call function apollo_modelOutput and/or apollo_saveOutput afterwards. Users are strongly encouraged to visit http://www.ApolloChoiceModelling.com to download examples on how to use the Apollo package. The webpage also provides a detailed manual for the package, as well as a user-group to get further help.
Estimates model using Bayesian estimation

Description
Estimates a model using Bayesian estimation on the likelihood function defined by \texttt{apollo_probabilities}.

Usage
\begin{verbatim}
apollo_estimateHB(
  apollo_beta,
  apollo_fixed,
  apollo_probabilities,
  apollo_inputs,
  estimate_settings = NA
)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments
- \texttt{apollo_beta}: Named numeric vector. Names and values for parameters.
- \texttt{apollo_fixed}: Character vector. Names (as defined in \texttt{apollo_beta}) of parameters whose value should not change during estimation.
- \texttt{apollo_probabilities}: Function. Returns probabilities of the model to be estimated. Must receive three arguments:
  - \texttt{apollo_beta}: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
  - \texttt{apollo_inputs}: List containing options of the model. See \texttt{apollo_validateInputs}.
  - \texttt{functionality}: Character. Can be either "components", "conditionals", "estimate" (default), "gradient", "output", "prediction", "preprocess", "raw", "report", "shares_LL", "validate" or "zero_LL".
- \texttt{apollo_inputs}: List grouping most common inputs. Created by function \texttt{apollo_validateInputs}.
- \texttt{estimate_settings}: List. Options controlling the estimation process, as used for in \texttt{apollo_estimate}.

Details
This is a sub function of \texttt{apollo_estimate} which is called when using Bayesian estimation.

Value
- \texttt{model object}
**apollo_expandLoop**  
*Expands loops in a function or expression*

**Description**
Expands loops replacing the index by its value. It also evaluates `paste` and `paste0`, and removes `get`.

**Usage**
```r
apollo_expandLoop(f, apollo_inputs)
```

**Arguments**
- `f`: function (usually `apollo_probabilities`) inside which the name of the components are inserted.
- `apollo_inputs`: List grouping most common inputs. Created by function `apollo_validateInputs`.

**Details**
For example, the expression for(j in 1:3) V[[paste0('alt', j)]] = b1*get(paste0('x', j)) + b2*X[,j]
would be expanded into:
V[[alt1]] = b1*x1 + b2*X[,1] V[[alt2]] = b1*x2 + b2*X[,2] V[[alt3]] = b1*x3 + b2*X[,3]

**Value**
A function or an expression (same type as input `f`)

---

**apollo_firstRow**  
*Keeps only the first row for each individual*

**Description**
Given a multi-row input, keeps only the first row for each individual.

**Usage**
```r
apollo_firstRow(P, apollo_inputs)
```

**Arguments**
- `P`: List of vectors, matrices or 3-dim arrays. Likelihood of the model components (or other object).
- `apollo_inputs`: List grouping most common inputs. Created by function `apollo_validateInputs`. 
Details

This a function to keep only the first row of an object per individual. It can handle multiple types of components, including scalars, vectors and three-dimensional arrays (cubes). The argument database MUST contain a column called 'apollo_sequence', which is created by apollo_validateData.

Value

If P is a list, then it returns a list where each element has only the first row of each individual. If P is a single element, then it returns a single element with only the first row of each individual. The size of the element is changed only in the first dimension. If input is a scalar, then it returns a vector with the element repeated as many times as individuals in database. If the element is a vector, its length will be changed to the number of individuals. If the element is a matrix, then its first dimension will be changed to the number of individuals, while keeping the size of the second dimension. If the element is a cube, then only the first dimension’s length is changed, preserving the others.

Description

Given the estimates of a model, it compares the log-likelihood at the observation level across categories of observations.

Usage

apollo_fitsTest(model, apollo_probabilities, apollo_inputs, fitsTest_settings)

Arguments

model Model object. Estimated model object as returned by function apollo_estimate.

apollo_probabilities Function. Returns probabilities of the model to be estimated. Must receive three arguments:

  • apollo_beta: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.

  • apollo_inputs: List containing options of the model. See apollo_validateInputs.

  • functionality: Character. Can be either "components", "conditionals", "estimate" (default), "gradient", "output", "prediction", "preprocess", "raw", "report", "shares_LL", "validate" or "zero_LL".

apollo_inputs List grouping most common inputs. Created by function apollo_validateInputs.

fitsTest_settings List. Contains settings for this function. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.

  • subsamples: Named list of boolean vectors. Each element of the list defines whether a given observation belongs to a given subsample (e.g. by sociodemographics).
Details

Prints a table comparing the average log-likelihood at the observation level for each category.

Value

Matrix with average log-likelihood at observation level per category (invisibly).

---

### apollo_fml

**Calculates Fractional Multinomial Logit probabilities**

---

**Description**

Calculates the probabilities of a Fractional Multinomial Logit model and can also perform other operations based on the value of the `functionality` argument.

**Usage**

```r
apollo_fml(fmnl_settings, functionality)
```

**Arguments**

- `fmnl_settings`: List of inputs of the FMNL model. It should contain the following.
  - `alternatives`: Character vector. Names of alternatives, elements must match the names in list `utilities`.
  - `avail`: Named list of numeric vectors or scalars. Availables of alternatives, one element per alternative. Names of elements must match those in `alternatives`. Values can be 0 or 1. These can be scalars or vectors (of length equal to rows in the database). A user can also specify `avail=1` to indicate universal availability, or omit the setting completely.
  - `choiceShares`: Named list of numeric vectors. Share allocated to each alternative. One element per alternative, as long as the number of observations or a scalar. Names must match those in `alternatives`.
  - `componentName`: Character. Name given to model component.
  - `rows`: Boolean vector. Consideration of which rows to include. Length equal to the number of observations (nObs), with entries equal to TRUE for rows to include, and FALSE for rows to exclude. Default is "all", equivalent to `rep(TRUE, nObs)`.

- `functionality`: Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call `apollo_probabilities`, though the user can also call `apollo_probabilities` manually with a given `functionality` for testing/debugging. Possible values are:
  - "components": For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of individual draws and observations.
• "conditionals": For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual inter-individual draws.
• "estimate": For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
• "gradient": For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the likelihood, where possible.
• "output": Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.
• "prediction": For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.
• "preprocess": Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.
• "raw": For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of individual draws.
• "report": Prepares output summarising model and choiceset structure.
• "shares_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with constants only.
• "validate": Validates model specification, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
• "zero_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with all parameters at zero.

Value

The returned object depends on the value of argument functionality as follows.

• "components": Same as "estimate"
• "conditionals": Same as "estimate"
• "estimate": vector/matrix/array. Returns the probabilities for the chosen alternative for each observation.
• "gradient": List containing the likelihood and gradient of the model component.
• "output": Same as "estimate" but also writes summary of input data to internal Apollo log.
• "prediction": List of vectors/matrices/arrays. Returns a list with the probabilities for all alternatives, with an extra element for the probability of the chosen alternative.
• "preprocess": Returns a list with pre-processed inputs, based on mfnl_settings.
• "raw": Same as "prediction"
• "report": Overview of dependent variable
• "shares_LL": vector/matrix/array. Returns the probability of the chosen alternative when only constants are estimated.
• "validate": Same as "estimate", but it also runs a set of tests to validate the function inputs.
• "zero_LL": vector/matrix/array. Returns the probability of the chosen alternative when all parameters are zero.
apollo_initialise  
*Prepares environment*

**Description**
Prepares environment (the global environment if called by the user) for model definition and estimation.

**Usage**
apollo_initialise()

**Details**
This function detaches variables and makes sure that output is directed to console. It does not delete variables from the working environment.

**Value**
Nothing.

---

apollo_insertComponentName  
*Adds componentName2 to model calls*

**Description**
Adds componentName2 to model calls

**Usage**
apollo_insertComponentName(e)

**Arguments**
e  
An expression or a function. It will usually be apollo_probabilities.

**Value**
The original argument ‘e’ but modified to incorporate a new setting called ‘componentName2’ to every call to apollo_<model> (e.g. apollo_mnl, apollo_nl, etc.).
apollo_insertFunc

Modifies function to make it compatible with analytic gradients

Description

Takes a likelihood function and inserts function () before key elements to allow for analytic gradient calculation.

Usage

apollo_insertFunc(f, like = TRUE, randCoeff = FALSE, lcPars = FALSE)

Arguments

- **f**: Function. Expressions inside it will be turned into functions. Usually apollo_probabilities or apollo_randCoeff.
- **like**: Logical. Must be TRUE if f is apollo_probabilities. FALSE otherwise.
- **randCoeff**: Logical. Must be TRUE if f is apollo_randCoeff. FALSE otherwise.
- **lcPars**: Logical. Must be TRUE if f is apollo_lcPars. FALSE otherwise.

Details

It modifies the definition of the following models:

- apollo_mnl: Turns all elements inside mnl_settings$V into functions.
- apollo_ol: Turns ol_settings$V and all elements inside ol_settings$tau into functions.
- apollo_op: Turns op_settings$V and all elements inside op_settings$tau into functions.
- apollo_normalDensity: Turns normalDensity_settings$xNormal, normalDensity_settings$mu and normalDensity_settings$sigma into functions.

It can only track a maximum of 3 levels of depth in definitions. For example:

```r
V["A"] <- b1*x1A + b2*x2A V["B"] <- b1*x1B + b2*x2B mnl_settings1 <- list(alternatives=c("A","B"), V = V, choiceVar=Y, avail = 1, componentName="MNL1") P["MNL1"] <- apollo_mnl(mnl_settings1, functionality)
```

But it may not be able to deal with the following:

```r
VA <- b1*x1A + b2*x2A V <- list()
V["A"] <- b1*x1B + b2*x2B mnl_settings1 <- list(alternatives=c("A","B"), V = V, choiceVar= Y, avail = 1, componentName="MNL1") P["MNL1"] <- apollo_mnl(mnl_settings1, functionality)
```

But that might be enough given how apollo_dVdB works.

Value

Function f but with relevant expressions turned into function definitions.
### apollo_insertRows

**Inserts rows**

**Description**

Given a numeric object (scalar, vector, matrix or 3-dim array) inserts rows in the specified places.

**Usage**

```r
apollo_insertRows(v, r, val)
```

**Arguments**

- **v**
  - Numeric scalar, vector, matrix or 3-dim array.
- **r**
  - Boolean vector. TRUE for inserting a row from `utilities`, FALSE to insert a new row with value `val`.
- **val**
  - Numeric scalar. Value that will fill new rows.

**Details**

In general, `r` should be longer than the number of rows in `utilities`, and `sum(r)==nrow(v)`. If not, then a new object with as many rows as `r` will be returned. Old rows will be taken from `utilities` from the top down.

**Value**

The same argument `utilities` but with the rows where `r==FALSE` removed.

---

### apollo_insertScaling

**Scales variables inside a function**

**Description**

It changes the syntax of the function by replacing variable names for their scaled form, e.g. `x` -> `x*apollo_inputs$apollo_scale["x"]`. In assignments, it only scales the right side of the assignment.

**Usage**

```r
apollo_insertScaling(e, sca)
```

**Arguments**

- **e**
  - Function, expression, call or symbol to alter.
- **sca**
  - Named numeric vector with the scales. The names in these vectors determine which variables should be scaled.
**apollo_keepRows**

**Value**

A function, expression, call or symbol with the corresponding variables scaled.

**Description**

Given a numeric object (scalar, vector, matrix or 3-dim array) keeps only the specified rows.

**Usage**

```r
apollo_keepRows(v, r)
```

**Arguments**

- `v`: Numeric scalar, vector, matrix or 3-dim array.
- `r`: Boolean vector. As many elements as rows in utilities. TRUE for keeping the row. FALSE to drop it.

**Value**

The same argument utilities but with the rows where `r==FALSE` removed.

---

**apollo_lc**

*Calculates the likelihood of a latent class model*

**Description**

Given within class probabilities, and class allocation probabilities, calculates the probabilities of an Exploded Logit model and can also perform other operations based on the value of the `functionality` argument.

**Usage**

```r
apollo_lc(lc_settings, apollo_inputs, functionality)
```
Arguments

lc_settings List. Contains settings for this function. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.

- inClassProb: List of probabilities. Conditional likelihood for each class. One element per class, in the same order as classProb.
- classProb: List of probabilities. Allocation probability for each class. One element per class, in the same order as inClassProb.
- componentName: Character. Name given to model component (optional).

apollo_inputs List grouping most common inputs. Created by function apollo_validateInputs.

functionality Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call apollo_probabilities, though the user can also call apollo_probabilities manually with a given functionality for testing/debugging. Possible values are:

- "components": For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of individual draws and observations.
- "conditionals": For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual inter-individual draws.
- "estimate": For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
- "gradient": For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the likelihood, where possible.
- "output": Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.
- "prediction": For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.
- "preprocess": Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.
- "raw": For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of individual draws.
- "report": Prepares output summarising model and choiceset structure.
- "shares_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with constants only.
- "validate": Validates model specification, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
- "zero_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with all parameters at zero.

Value

The returned object depends on the value of argument functionality as follows.

- "components": Returns nothing.
- "conditionals": Same as "estimate"
- "estimate": vector/matrix/array. Returns the probabilities for the chosen alternative for each observation.
• "gradient": List containing the likelihood and gradient of the model component.
• "output": Same as "estimate" but also writes summary of input data to internal Apollo log.
• "prediction": List of vectors/matrices/arrays. Returns a list with the probabilities for all models components, for each class.
• "preprocess": Returns a list with pre-processed inputs, based on lc_settings.
• "raw": Same as "prediction"
• "report": Class allocation overview.
• "shares_LL": Same as "estimate"
• "validate": Same as "estimate", but also runs a set of tests on the given arguments.
• "zero_LL": Same as "estimate"

apollo_lcConditionals  Calculates conditionals of a latent class model.

Description
Calculates posterior expected values (conditionals) of class allocation probabilities for each individual.

Usage
apollo_lcConditionals(model, apollo_probabilities, apollo_inputs)

Arguments
model  Model object. Estimated model object as returned by function apollo_estimate.
apollo_probabilities  Function. Returns probabilities of the model to be estimated. Must receive three arguments:
  • apollo_beta: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
  • apollo_inputs: List containing options of the model. See apollo_validateInputs.
  • functionality: Character. Can be either "components", "conditionals", "estimate" (default), "gradient", "output", "prediction", "preprocess", "raw", "report", "shares_LL", "validate" or "zero_LL".
apollo_inputs  List grouping most common inputs. Created by function apollo_validateInputs.

Details
This function can only be used with latent class models without continuous heterogeneity.

Value
A matrix with the posterior class allocation probabilities for each individual.
apollo_lcEM

*Uses EM for latent class model*

Description

Uses the EM algorithm for estimating a latent class model.

Usage

```r
apollo_lcEM(
  apollo_beta,
  apollo_fixed,
  apollo_probabilities,
  apollo_inputs,
  lcEM_settings = NA,
  estimate_settings = NA
)
```

Arguments

- **apollo_beta**
  Named numeric vector. Names and values for parameters.
- **apollo_fixed**
  Character vector. Names (as defined in `apollo_beta`) of parameters whose value should not change during estimation.
- **apollo_probabilities**
  Function. Returns probabilities of the model to be estimated. Must receive three arguments:
  - `apollo_beta`: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
  - `apollo_inputs`: List containing options of the model. See `apollo_validateInputs`.
  - `functionality`: Character. Can be either "components", "conditionals", "estimate" (default), "gradient", "output", "prediction", "preprocess", "raw", "report", "shares_LL", "validate" or "zero_LL".
- **apollo_inputs**
  List grouping most common inputs. Created by function `apollo_validateInputs`.
- **lcEM_settings**
  List. Options controlling the EM process.
  - **EMmaxIterations**: Numeric. Maximum number of iterations of the EM algorithm before stopping. Default is 100.
  - **postEM**: Numeric scalar. Determines the tasks performed by this function after the EM algorithm has converged. Can take values 0, 1 or 2 only. If value is 0, only the EM algorithm will be performed, and the results will be a model object without a covariance matrix (i.e. estimates only). If value is 1, after the EM algorithm, the covariance matrix of the model will be calculated as well, and the result will be a model object with a covariance matrix. If value is 2, after the EM algorithm, the estimated parameter values will be used as starting value for a maximum likelihood estimation process, which will render a model object with a covariance matrix. Performing
maximum likelihood estimation after the EM algorithm is useful, as there may be room for further improvement. Default is 2.

- **silent**: Boolean. If TRUE, no information is printed to the console during estimation. Default is FALSE.
- **stoppingCriterion**: Numeric. Convergence criterion. The EM process will stop when improvements in the log-likelihood fall below this value. Default is $10^{-5}$.

**estimate_settings**  
List. Options controlling the estimation process within each EM iteration. See `apollo_estimate` for details.

**Details**

This function uses the EM algorithm for estimating a Latent Class model. It is only suitable for models without continuous mixing. All parameters need to vary across classes and need to be included in the `apollo_lcPars` function which is used by `apollo_lcEM`.

**Value**

model object

---

### `apollo_lcUnconditionals`

*Returns unconditionals for a latent class model model*

---

**Description**

Returns values for random parameters and class allocation probabilities in a latent class model.

**Usage**

`apollo_lcUnconditionals(model, apollo_probabilities, apollo_inputs)`

**Arguments**

- **model**  
  Model object. Estimated model object as returned by function `apollo_estimate`.

- **apollo_probabilities**  
  Function. Returns probabilities of the model to be estimated. Must receive three arguments:
  - **apollo_beta**: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
  - **apollo_inputs**: List containing options of the model. See `apollo_validateInputs`.
  - **functionality**: Character. Can be either "components", "conditionals", "estimate" (default), "gradient", "output", "prediction", "preprocess", "raw", "report", "shares_LL", "validate" or "zero_LL".

- **apollo_inputs**  
  List grouping most common inputs. Created by function `apollo_validateInputs`. 
apollo_llCalc

Calculates log-likelihood of all model components

Description

Calculates the log-likelihood of each model component as well as the whole model.

Usage

apollo_llCalc(apollo_beta, apollo_probabilities, apollo_inputs, silent = FALSE)

Arguments

apollo_beta Named numeric vector. Names and values for parameters.
apollo_probabilities Function. Returns probabilities of the model to be estimated. Must receive three arguments:
  • apollo_beta: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
  • apollo_inputs: List containing options of the model. See apollo_validateInputs.
  • functionality: Character. Can be either "components", "conditionals", "estimate" (default), "gradient", "output", "prediction", "preprocess", "raw", "report", "shares_LL", "validate" or "zero_LL".
apollo_inputs List grouping most common inputs. Created by function apollo_validateInputs.
silent Boolean. If TRUE, no information is printed to the console by the function. Default is FALSE.

Details

This function calls apollo_probabilities with functionality="output". It then reorders the list of likelihoods so that "model" goes first.

Value

A list of vectors. Each vector corresponds to the log-likelihood of the whole model (first element) or a model component.
**apollo_loadModel**

*Loads model from file*

**Description**

Loads a previously estimated model object from a file.

**Usage**

```r
apollo_loadModel(modelName)
```

**Arguments**

- `modelName`: Character. Name of the model to load.

**Details**

This function looks for a file named `modelName_model.rds` in the working or output directory, loads the object contained in it, and returns it.

**Value**

A model object.

---

**apollo_lrTest**

*Likelihood ratio test*

**Description**

Calculates the likelihood ratio test value between two models and reports the corresponding p-value.

**Usage**

```r
apollo_lrTest(model1, model2)
```

**Arguments**

- `model1`: Either a character variable with the name of a previously estimated model, or an estimated model in memory, as returned by `apollo_estimate`.
- `model2`: Either a character variable with the name of a previously estimated model, or an estimated model in memory, as returned by `apollo_estimate`.

**Details**

The two models need to have been estimated on the same data, and one model needs to be nested within the other model.
apollo_makeCluster

Value

LR-test p-value (invisibly)

Description

Splits data, creates cluster and loads different pieces of the database on each worker.

Usage

```r
apollo_makeCluster(
    apollo_probabilities,
    apollo_inputs,
    silent = FALSE,
    cleanMemory = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

- **apollo_probabilities**: Function. Returns probabilities of the model to be estimated. Must receive three arguments:
  - `apollo_beta`: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
  - `apollo_inputs`: List containing options of the model. See `apollo_validateInputs`.
  - `functionality`: Character. Can be either "components", "conditionals", "estimate" (default), "gradient", "output", "prediction", "preprocess", "raw", "report", "shares_LL", "validate" or "zero_LL".

- **apollo_inputs**: List grouping most common inputs. Created by function `apollo_validateInputs`.

- **silent**: Boolean. If TRUE, no messages are printed to the terminal. FALSE by default. It overrides `apollo_inputs$silent`.

- **cleanMemory**: Boolean. If TRUE, it saves `apollo_inputs` to disc, and removes database and draws from the `apollo_inputs` in .GlobalEnv and the parent environment.

Details

Internal use only. Called by `apollo_estimate` before estimation. Using multiple cores greatly increases memory consumption.

Value

Cluster (i.e. an object of class cluster from package parallel)
apollo_makeDraws  

*Create draws for models with mixing*

**Description**

Creates a list containing all draws necessary to estimate a model with mixing.

**Usage**

```r
apollo_makeDraws(apollo_inputs, silent = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `apollo_inputs`: List grouping most common inputs. Created by function `apollo_validateInputs`.
- `silent`: Boolean. If true, then no information is printed to console or default output. FALSE by default.

**Details**

Internal use only. Called by `apollo_validateInputs`. This function creates a list whose elements are the sets of draws requested by the user for use in a model with mixing. If the model does not include mixing, then it is not necessary to run this function. The number of draws has a massive impact on memory usage and estimation time. Memory usage and number of computations scale geometrically as $N \times $interNDraws $\times $intraNDraws (where $N$ is the number of observations). Special care should be taken when using both inter and intra-individual draws, as memory usage can easily reach the GB order of magnitude. Also, keep in mind that using several threads (i.e. multicore) at least doubles the memory usage. This function returns a list, with each element representing a random component of the mixing model. The dimensions of the array depend on the type of draws used.

1. If only inter-individual draws are used, then draws are stored as 2-dimensional arrays (i.e. matrices).
2. If intra-individual draws are used, then draws are stored as 3-dimensional arrays.
3. The first dimension of the arrays (rows) correspond with the observations in the database.
4. The second dimension of the arrays (columns) correspond to the number of inter-individual draws.
5. The third dimension of the arrays correspond to the number of intra-individual draws.

**Value**

List. Each element is an array of draws representing a random component of the mixing model.
apollo_makeGrad

*Creates gradient function.*

**Description**

Creates gradient function from the likelihood function apollo_probabilities provided by the user. Returns NULL if the creation of gradient function fails.

**Usage**

```r
apollo_makeGrad(
  apollo_beta,  
apollo_fixed,  
apollo_logLike,  
  validateGrad = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

- **apollo_beta**  
  Named numeric vector. Names and values for parameters.

- **apollo_fixed**  
  Character vector. Names (as defined in apollo_beta) of parameters whose value should not change during estimation.

- **apollo_logLike**  
  Function to calculate the log-likelihood of the model, as created by apollo_makeLogLike. If provided, the value of the analytical gradient will be compared to the value of the numerical gradient as calculated using apollo_logLike and the numDeriv package. If the difference between the two is bigger than 1 that the analytical gradient is wrong and NULL will be returned.

- **validateGrad**  
  Logical. If TRUE, it compares the value of the analytical gradient evaluated at apollo_beta against the numeric gradient (using numDeriv) at the same value. If the difference is bigger than 1 return NULL.

**Details**

Internal use only. Called by apollo_estimate before estimation. The returned function can be single-threaded or multi-threaded based on the model options.

**Value**

apollo_gradient function. It receives the following arguments

- b Numeric vector of _variable_ parameters (i.e. must not include fixed parameters).
- countIter Not used. Included only to mirror inputs of apollo_logLike.
- getNIter Not used. Included only to mirror inputs of apollo_logLike.
- sumLL Not used. Included only to mirror inputs of apollo_logLike.
- writeIter Not used. Included only to mirror inputs of apollo_logLike.

If the creation of the gradient function fails, then it returns NULL.
Apollo MakeLogLike

Description

Creates log-likelihood function from the likelihood function apollo_probabilities provided by the user.

Usage

```r
apollo_makeLogLike(
  apollo_beta,
  apollo_fixed,
  apollo_probabilities,
  apollo_inputs,
  apollo_estSet = list(estimationRoutine = "BFGS"),
  cleanMemory = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

- **apollo_beta**: Named numeric vector. Names and values for parameters.
- **apollo_fixed**: Character vector. Names (as defined in apollo_beta) of parameters whose value should not change during estimation.
- **apollo_probabilities**: Function. Returns probabilities of the model to be estimated. Must receive three arguments:
  - **apollo_beta**: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
  - **apollo_inputs**: List containing options of the model. See `apollo_validateInputs`.
  - **functionality**: Character. Can be either "components", "conditionals", "estimate" (default), "gradient", "output", "prediction", "preprocess", "raw", "report", "shares_LL", "validate" or "zero_LL".
- **apollo_inputs**: List grouping most common inputs. Created by function `apollo_validateInputs`.
- **apollo_estSet**: List of estimation options. It must contain at least one element called `estimationRoutine` defining the estimation algorithm. See `apollo_estimate`.
- **cleanMemory**: Logical. If TRUE, then `apollo_inputs$draws` and `apollo_inputs$database` are erased throughout the calling stack. Used to reduce memory usage in case of multithreading and a large database or number of draws.

Details

Internal use only. Called by `apollo_estimate` before estimation. The returned function can be single-threaded or multi-threaded based on the model options.
apollo_mdcev

Calculates MDCEV likelihoods

Description

Calculates the likelihoods of a Multiple Discrete Continuous Extreme Value (MDCEV) model and can also perform other operations based on the value of the functionality argument.

Usage

apollo_mdcev(mdcev_settings, functionality)

Arguments

mdcev_settings List. Contains settings for this function. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.

- alpha: Named list. Alpha parameters for each alternative, including for any outside good. As many elements as alternatives.
- alternatives: Character vector. Names of alternatives, elements must match the names in list 'utilities'.
- avail: Named list of numeric vectors or scalars. Availabilities of alternatives, one element per alternative. Names of elements must match those in alternatives. Values can be 0 or 1. These can be scalars or vectors (of length equal to rows in the database). A user can also specify avail=1 to indicate universal availability, or omit the setting completely.
- budget: Numeric vector. Budget for each observation.
- componentName: Character. Name given to model component.
- continuousChoice: Named list of numeric vectors. Amount of consumption of each alternative. One element per alternative, as long as the number of observations or a scalar. Names must match those in alternatives.
- cost: Named list of numeric vectors. Price of each alternative. One element per alternative, each one as long as the number of observations or a scalar. Names must match those in alternatives.
- gamma: Named list. Gamma parameters for each alternative, excluding any outside good. As many elements as inside good alternatives.
- nRep: Numeric scalar. Number of simulations of the whole dataset used for forecasting. The forecast is the average of these simulations. Default is 100.
- outside: Character. Optional name of the outside good.
- rawPrediction: Logical scalar. TRUE for prediction to be returned at the draw level (a 3-dim array). FALSE for prediction to be returned averaged across draws. Default is FALSE.
• rows: Boolean vector. Consideration of which rows to include. Length equal to the number of observations (nObs), with entries equal to TRUE for rows to include, and FALSE for rows to exclude. Default is "all", equivalent to rep(TRUE, nObs).

• sigma: Numeric scalar. Scale parameter of the model extreme value type I error.

• utilities: Named list. Utilities of the alternatives. Names of elements must match those in argument 'alternatives'.

functionality Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call apollo_probabilities, though the user can also call apollo_probabilities manually with a given functionality for testing/debugging. Possible values are:

• "components": For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of individual draws and observations.

• "conditionals": For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual inter-individual draws.

• "estimate": For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.

• "gradient": For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the likelihood, where possible.

• "output": Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.

• "prediction": For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.

• "preprocess": Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.

• "raw": For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of individual draws.

• "report": Prepares output summarising model and choiceset structure.

• "shares_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with constants only.

• "validate": Validates model specification, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.

• "zero_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with all parameters at zero.

Value

The returned object depends on the value of argument functionality as follows.

• "components": Same as "estimate"

• "conditionals": Same as "estimate"

• "estimate": vector/matrix/array. Returns the probabilities for the observed consumption for each observation.

• "gradient": Not implemented
apollo_mdcev2

Calculates MDCEV likelihoods

Description

Calculates the likelihoods of a Multiple Discrete Continuous Extreme Value (MDCEV) model and can also perform other operations based on the value of the functionality argument.

Usage

apollo_mdcev2(mdcev_settings, functionality)

Arguments

mdcev_settings List. Contains settings for this function. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.

• alpha: Named list. Alpha parameters for each alternative, including for any outside good. As many elements as alternatives.
• alternatives: Character vector. Names of alternatives, elements must match the names in list 'utilities'.
• avail: Named list of numeric vectors or scalars. Availabilities of alternatives, one element per alternative. Names of elements must match those in alternatives. Values can be 0 or 1. These can be scalars or vectors (of length equal to rows in the database). A user can also specify avail=1 to indicate universal availability, or omit the setting completely.
• budget: Numeric vector. Budget for each observation.
• componentName: Character. Name given to model component.
• continuousChoice: Named list of numeric vectors. Amount of consumption of each alternative. One element per alternative, as long as the number of observations or a scalar. Names must match those in alternatives.
• cost: Named list of numeric vectors. Price of each alternative. One element per alternative, each one as long as the number of observations or a scalar. Names must match those in alternatives.
• **gamma**: Named list. Gamma parameters for each alternative, excluding any outside good. As many elements as inside good alternatives.

• **nRep**: Numeric scalar. Number of simulations of the whole dataset used for forecasting. The forecast is the average of these simulations. Default is 100.

• **outside**: Character. Optional name of the outside good.

• **rawPrediction**: Logical scalar. TRUE for prediction to be returned at the draw level (a 3-dim array). FALSE for prediction to be returned averaged across draws. Default is FALSE.

• **rows**: Boolean vector. Consideration of which rows to include. Length equal to the number of observations (nObs), with entries equal to TRUE for rows to include, and FALSE for rows to exclude. Default is "all", equivalent to `rep(TRUE, nObs)`.

• **sigma**: Numeric scalar. Scale parameter of the model extreme value type I error.

• **utilities**: Named list. Utilities of the alternatives. Names of elements must match those in argument `alternatives`.

• **functionality**: Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call `apollo_probabilities`, though the user can also call `apollo_probabilities` manually with a given functionality for testing/debugging. Possible values are:

  - "components": For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of individual draws and observations.
  - "conditionals": For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual inter-individual draws.
  - "estimate": For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
  - "gradient": For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the likelihood, where possible.
  - "output": Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.
  - "prediction": For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.
  - "preprocess": Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.
  - "raw": For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of individual draws.
  - "report": Prepares output summarising model and choicset structure.
  - "shares_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with constants only.
  - "validate": Validates model specification, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
  - "zero_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with all parameters at zero.
Value
The returned object depends on the value of argument functionality as follows.

- "components": Same as "estimate"
- "conditionals": Same as "estimate"
- "estimate": vector/matrix/array. Returns the probabilities for the observed consumption for each observation.
- "gradient": Not implemented
- "output": Same as "estimate" but also writes summary of input data to internal Apollo log.
- "prediction": A matrix with one row per observation, and columns indicating means and s.d. of continuous and discrete predicted consumptions.
- "preprocess": Returns a list with pre-processed inputs, based on mdcev_settings.
- "raw": Same as "estimate"
- "report": Dependent variable overview.
- "shares_LL": Not implemented. Returns a vector of NA with as many elements as observations.
- "validate": Same as "estimate", but it also runs a set of tests to validate the function inputs.
- "zero_LL": Not implemented. Returns a vector of NA with as many elements as observations.

apollo_mdcnev  
\textit{Calculates MDCNEV likelihoods}

Description
Calculates the likelihoods of a Multiple Discrete Continuous Nested Extreme Value (MDCNEV) model with an outside good and can also perform other operations based on the value of the functionality argument.

Usage
\texttt{apollo_mdcnev(mdcnev_settings, functionality)}

Arguments
\texttt{mdcnev_settings}
List. Contains settings for this function. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.
- \texttt{alpha}: Named list. Alpha parameters for each alternative, including for the outside good. As many elements as alternatives.
- \texttt{avail}: Named list of numeric vectors or scalars. Availabilities of alternatives, one element per alternative. Names of elements must match those in alternatives. Values can be 0 or 1. These can be scalars or vectors (of length equal to rows in the database). A user can also specify \texttt{avail=1} to indicate universal availability, or omit the setting completely.
alternatives: Character vector. Names of alternatives, elements must match the names in list ‘utilities’.
budget: Numeric vector. Budget for each observation.
componentName: Character. Name given to model component.
continuousChoice: Named list of numeric vectors. Amount of consumption of each alternative. One element per alternative, as long as the number of observations or a scalar. Names must match those in alternatives.
cost: Named list of numeric vectors. Price of each alternative. One element per alternative, each one as long as the number of observations or a scalar. Names must match those in alternatives.
gamma: Named list. Gamma parameters for each alternative, including for the outside good. As many elements as alternatives.
mdcnevNests: Named list. Lambda parameters for each nest. Elements must be named with the nest name. The lambda at the root is fixed to 1, and therefore must be no be defined. The value of the estimated mdcnevNests parameters should be between 0 and 1 to ensure consistency with random utility maximization.
mdcnevStructure: Numeric matrix. One row per nest and one column per alternative. Each element of the matrix is 1 if an alternative belongs to the corresponding nest.
outside: Character. Alternative name for the outside good. Default is "outside"
rows: Boolean vector. Consideration of which rows to include. Length equal to the number of observations (nObs), with entries equal to TRUE for rows to include, and FALSE for rows to exclude. Default is "all", equivalent to rep(TRUE, nObs).
utilities: Named list. Utilities of the alternatives. Names of elements must match those in argument ‘alternatives’.

functionality Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call apollo_probabilities, though the user can also call apollo_probabilities manually with a given functionality for testing/debugging. Possible values are:

"components": For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of individual draws and observations.
"conditionals": For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual inter-individual draws.
"estimate": For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
"gradient": For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the likelihood, where possible.
"output": Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.
"prediction": For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.
"preprocess": Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.
• "raw": For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of individual draws.
• "report": Prepares output summarising model and choicset structure.
• "shares_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with constants only.
• "validate": Validates model specification, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
• "zero_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with all parameters at zero.

Value

The returned object depends on the value of argument functionality as follows.

• "components": Same as "estimate"
• "conditionals": Same as "estimate"
• "estimate": vector/matrix/array. Returns the probabilities for the observed consumption for each observation.
• "gradient": Not implemented
• "output": Same as "estimate" but also writes summary of input data to internal Apollo log.
• "prediction": A matrix with one row per observation, and columns indicating means and s.d. of continuous and discrete predicted consumptions.
• "preprocess": Returns a list with pre-processed inputs, based on mdcnev_settings.
• "raw": Same as "estimate"
• "report": Dependent variable overview.
• "shares_LL": Not implemented. Returns a vector of NA with as many elements as observations.
• "validate": Same as "estimate", but it also runs a set of tests to validate the function inputs.
• "zero_LL": Not implemented. Returns a vector of NA with as many elements as observations.

apollo_mixEM

Uses EM for models with continuous random coefficients

Description

Uses the EM algorithm for estimating a model with continuous random coefficients.

Usage

apollo_mixEM(
    apollo_beta,
    apollo_fixed,
    apollo_probabilities,
    apollo_inputs,
    mixEM_settings = NA,
    estimate_settings = NA
)
**Arguments**

- **apollo_beta**: Named numeric vector. Names and values for parameters. These need to be provided in the following order. With K random parameters, K means for the underlying Normals, followed by the elements of the lower triangle of the Cholesky matrix, by row.

- **apollo_fixed**: Character vector. Names (as defined in `apollo_beta`) of parameters whose value should not change during estimation.

- **apollo_probabilities**: Function. Returns probabilities of the model to be estimated. Must receive three arguments:
  - `apollo_beta`: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
  - `apollo_inputs`: List containing options of the model. See `apollo_validateInputs`.
  - `functionality`: Character. Can be either "components", "conditionals", "estimate" (default), "gradient", "output", "prediction", "preprocess", "raw", "report", "shares_LL", "validate" or "zero_LL".

- **apollo_inputs**: List grouping most common inputs. Created by function `apollo_validateInputs`.

- **mixEM_settings**: List. Contains settings for this function. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.
  - **EMmaxIterations**: Numeric. Maximum number of iterations of the EM algorithm before stopping. Default is 100.
  - **postEM**: Numeric scalar. Determines the tasks performed by this function after the EM algorithm has converged. Can take values 0, 1 or 2 only. If value is 0, only the EM algorithm will be performed, and the results will be a model object without a covariance matrix (i.e. estimates only). If value is 1, after the EM algorithm, the covariance matrix of the model will be calculated as well, and the result will be a model object with a covariance matrix. If value is 2, after the EM algorithm, the estimated parameter values will be used as starting value for a maximum likelihood estimation process, which will render a model object with a covariance matrix. Performing maximum likelihood estimation after the EM algorithm is useful, as there may be room for further improvement. Default is 2.
  - **silent**: Boolean. If TRUE, no information is printed to the console during estimation. Default is FALSE.
  - **stoppingCriterion**: Numeric. Convergence criterion. The EM process will stop when improvements in the log-likelihood fall below this value. Default is $10^{-5}$.
  - **transforms**: List. Optional argument, with one entry per parameter, showing the inverse transform to return from beta to the underlying Normal. E.g. if the first parameter is specified as negative lognormal inside `apollo_randCoeff`, then the entry in transforms should be `transforms[[1]]=function(x) log(-x)`

- **estimate_settings**: List. Options controlling the estimation process within each EM iteration. See `apollo_estimate` for details.
Details

This function uses the EM algorithm for estimating a model with continuous random coefficients. It is only suitable for models where all parameters are random, with a full covariance matrix. All random parameters need to be based on underlying Normals with a full covariance matrix, but any transform thereof can be used.

Value

model object

---

**apollo_mlhs**

*Generate random draws using MLHS algorithm*

Description

Generate random draws using the Modified Latin Hypercube Sampling algorithm.

Usage

```r
apollo_mlhs(N, d, i)
```

Arguments

- `N` Numeric. The number of draws to generate in each dimension
- `d` Numeric. The number of dimensions to generate draws in
- `i` Numeric. The number of individuals to generate draws for

Details


Value

A \((N \times i) \times d\) matrix with random draws
Description

Calculates the probabilities of a Multinomial Logit model and can also perform other operations based on the value of the functionality argument.

Usage

apollo_mnl(mnl_settings, functionality)

Arguments

mnl_settings List of inputs of the MNL model. It should contain the following.

- alternatives: Named numeric vector. Names of alternatives and their corresponding value in choiceVar.
- avail: Named list of numeric vectors or scalars. Availables of alternatives, one element per alternative. Names of elements must match those in alternatives. Values can be 0 or 1. These can be scalars or vectors (of length equal to rows in the database). A user can also specify avail=1 to indicate universal availability, or omit the setting completely.
- choiceVar: Numeric vector. Contains choices for all observations. It will usually be a column from the database. Values are defined in alternatives.
- rows: Boolean vector. Consideration of which rows to include. Length equal to the number of observations (nObs), with entries equal to TRUE for rows to include, and FALSE for rows to exclude. Default is "all", equivalent to rep(TRUE, nObs).
- componentName: Character. Name given to model component.

functionality Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call apollo_probabilities, though the user can also call apollo_probabilities manually with a given functionality for testing/debugging. Possible values are:

- "components": For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of individual draws and observations.
- "conditionals": For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual inter-individual draws.
- "estimate": For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
- "gradient": For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the likelihood, where possible.
- "output": Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.
• "prediction": For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.
• "preprocess": Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.
• "raw": For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of individual draws.
• "report": Prepares output summarising model and choicset structure.
• "shares_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with constants only.
• "validate": Validates model specification, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
• "zero_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with all parameters at zero.

Value

The returned object depends on the value of argument functionality as follows.

• "components": Same as "estimate"
• "conditionals": Same as "estimate"
• "estimate": vector/matrix/array. Returns the probabilities for the chosen alternative for each observation.
• "gradient": List containing the likelihood and gradient of the model component.
• "output": Same as "estimate" but also writes summary of input data to internal Apollo log.
• "prediction": List of vectors/matrices/arrays. Returns a list with the probabilities for all alternatives, with an extra element for the probability of the chosen alternative.
• "preprocess": Returns a list with pre-processed inputs, based on mnl_settings.
• "validate": Same as "estimate", but it also runs a set of tests to validate the function inputs.
• "raw": Same as "prediction"
• "report": Choice overview
• "shares_LL": vector/matrix/array. Returns the probability of the chosen alternative when only constants are estimated.
• "validate": Same as "estimate"
• "zero_LL": vector/matrix/array. Returns the probability of the chosen alternative when all parameters are zero.
apollo_modeChoiceData  Simulated dataset of mode choice.

Description

A simulated dataset containing 8,000 mode choices among four alternatives.

Usage

apollo_modeChoiceData

Format

A data.frame with 8,000 rows and 25 variables:

- **ID** Numeric. Identification number of the individual.
- **RP** Numeric. 1 if the row corresponds to a revealed preference (RP) observation. 0 otherwise.
- **RP_journey** Numeric. Consecutive ID of RP observations.
- **SP** Numeric. 1 if the row corresponds to a stated preference (SP) observation. 0 otherwise.
- **SP_task** Numeric. Consecutive ID of SP choice tasks.
- **access_air** Numeric. Access time (in minutes) of mode air.
- **access_bus** Numeric. Access time (in minutes) of mode bus.
- **access_rail** Numeric. Access time (in minutes) of mode rail.
- **av_air** Numeric. 1 if the mode air (plane) is available. 0 otherwise.
- **av_bus** Numeric. 1 if the mode bus is available. 0 otherwise.
- **av_car** Numeric. 1 if the mode car is available. 0 otherwise.
- **av_rail** Numeric. 1 if the mode rail (train) is available. 0 otherwise.
- **business** Numeric. Purpose of the trip. 1 for business, 0 for other.
- **choice** Numeric. Choice indicator, 1=car, 2=bus, 3=air, 4=rail.
- **cost_air** Numeric. Cost (in GBP) of mode air.
- **cost_bus** Numeric. Cost (in GBP) of mode bus.
- **cost_car** Numeric. Cost (in GBP) of mode car.
- **cost_rail** Numeric. Cost (in GBP) of mode rail.
- **female** Numeric. Sex of individual. 1 for female, 0 for male.
- **income** Numeric. Income (in GBP per annum) of the individual.
- **service_air** Numeric. Additional services for the air alternative. 1 for no-frills, 2 for wifi, 3 for food. This is not used in the RP data, where it is set to 0.
- **service_rail** Numeric. Additional services for the rail alternative. 1 for no-frills, 2 for wifi, 3 for food. This is not used in the RP data, where it is set to 0.
- **time_air** Numeric. Travel time (in minutes) of mode air.
- **time_bus** Numeric. Travel time (in minutes) of mode bus.
- **time_car** Numeric. Travel time (in minutes) of mode car.
- **time_rail** Numeric. Travel time (in minutes) of mode rail.
Details

This dataset is to be used for discrete choice modelling. Data comes from 500 individuals, each with two revealed preferences (RP) observation, and 14 stated (SC) observations. There are 8,000 choices in total. Data is simulated. Each observation contains attributes for the alternatives, availability of alternatives, and characteristics of the individuals.

Source

http://www.apollochoicemodelling.com/

apollo_modelOutput

Prints estimation results to console

Description

Prints estimation results to console. Amount of information presented can be adjusted through arguments.

Usage

apollo_modelOutput(model, modelOutput_settings = NA)

Arguments

model
Model object. Estimated model object as returned by function apollo_estimate.

modelOutput_settings
List. Contains settings for this function. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.

• printChange: Logical. TRUE for printing difference between starting values and estimates. FALSE by default.
• printClassical: Logical. TRUE for printing classical standard errors. TRUE by default.
• printCorr: Logical. TRUE for printing parameters correlation matrix. If printClassical=TRUE, both classical and robust matrices are printed. FALSE by default.
• printCovar: Logical. TRUE for printing parameters covariance matrix. If printClassical=TRUE, both classical and robust matrices are printed. FALSE by default.
• printDataReport: Logical. TRUE for printing summary of choices in database and other diagnostics. FALSE by default.
• printFixed: Logical. TRUE for printing fixed parameters among estimated parameter. TRUE by default.
• printFunctions: Logical. TRUE for printing apollo_control, apollo_randCoeff (when available), apollo_lePars (when available) and apollo_probabilities. FALSE by default.
• printModelStructure: Logical. TRUE for printing model structure. TRUE by default.
• printOutliers: Logical or Scalar. TRUE for printing 20 individuals with worst average fit across observations. FALSE by default. If Scalar is given, this replaces the default of 20.
• printPVal: Logical or Scalar. TRUE or 1 for printing p-values for one-sided test, 2 for printing p-values for two-sided test, FALSE for not printing p-values. FALSE by default.
• printT1: Logical. If TRUE, t-test for H0: apollo_beta=1 are printed. FALSE by default.

Details

Prints to screen the output of a model previously estimated by apollo_estimate()

Value

A matrix of coefficients, s.d. and t-tests (invisible)

---

apollo_nl

Calculates Nested Logit probabilities

Description

Calculates the probabilities of a Nested Logit model and can also perform other operations based on the value of the functionality argument.

Usage

apollo_nl(nl_settings, functionality)

Arguments

nl_settings List of inputs of the NL model. It should contain the following.
• alternatives: Named numeric vector. Names of alternatives and their corresponding value in choiceVar.
• avail: Named list of numeric vectors or scalars._availabilities of alternatives, one element per alternative. Names of elements must match those in alternatives. Values can be 0 or 1. These can be scalars or vectors (of length equal to rows in the database). A user can also specify avail=1 to indicate universal availability, or omit the setting completely.
• choiceVar: Numeric vector. Contains choices for all observations. It will usually be a column from the database. Values are defined in alternatives.
• componentName: Character. Name given to model component.
• nlNests: List of numeric scalars or vectors. Lambda parameters for each nest. Elements must be named with the nest name. The lambda at the root is automatically fixed to 1 if not provided by the user.
• nlStructure: Named list of character vectors. As many elements as nests, it must include the "root". Each element contains the names of the nests or alternatives that belong to it. Element names must match those in nlNests.

• utilities: Named list of deterministic utilities. Utilities of the alternatives. Names of elements must match those in alternatives.

• rows: Boolean vector. Consideration of which rows to include. Length equal to the number of observations (nObs), with entries equal to TRUE for rows to include, and FALSE for rows to exclude. Default is "all", equivalent to rep(TRUE, nObs).

functionality Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call apollo_probabilities, though the user can also call apollo_probabilities manually with a given functionality for testing/debugging. Possible values are:

- "components": For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of individual draws and observations.

- "conditionals": For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual inter-individual draws.

- "estimate": For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.

- "gradient": For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the likelihood, where possible.

- "output": Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.

- "prediction": For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.

- "preprocess": Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.

- "raw": For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of individual draws.

- "report": Prepares output summarising model and choiceset structure.

- "shares_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with constants only.

- "validate": Validates model specification, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.

- "zero_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with all parameters at zero.

Details

In this implementation of the Nested Logit model, each nest must have a lambda parameter associated to it. For the model to be consistent with utility maximisation, the estimated value of the Lambda parameter of all nests should be between 0 and 1. Lambda parameters are inversely proportional to the correlation between the error terms of alternatives in a nest. If lambda=1, then there is no relevant correlation between the unobserved utility of alternatives in that nest. The tree must contain an upper nest called "root". The lambda parameter of the root is automatically set to 1 if not specified in nlNests, but can be changed by the user if desired (though not advised).
Value

The returned object depends on the value of argument functionality as follows.

- "components": Same as "estimate"
- "conditionals": Same as "estimate"
- "estimate": vector/matrix/array. Returns the probabilities for the chosen alternative for each observation.
- "gradient": Not implemented.
- "output": Same as "estimate" but also writes summary of input data to internal Apollo log.
- "prediction": List of vectors/matrices/arrays. Returns a list with the probabilities for all alternatives, with an extra element for the probability of the chosen alternative.
- "preprocess": Returns a list with pre-processed inputs, based on nl_settings.
- "raw": Same as "prediction"
- "report": List with tree structure and choice overview.
- "shares_LL": vector/matrix/array. Returns the probability of the chosen alternative when only constants are estimated.
- "validate": Same as "estimate", but it also runs a set of tests to validate the function inputs.
- "zero_LL": vector/matrix/array. Returns the probability of the chosen alternative when all parameters are zero.

---

**apollo_normalDensity**  
*Calculates density for a Normal distribution*

Description

Calculates density for a Normal distribution at a specific value with a specified mean and standard deviation and can also perform other operations based on the value of the functionality argument.

Usage

```
apollo_normalDensity(normalDensity_settings, functionality)
```

Arguments

**normalDensity_settings**  
List of arguments to the functions. It must contain the following.

- componentName: Character. Name given to model component.
- mu: Numeric scalar. Intercept of the linear model.
- rows: Boolean vector. Consideration of which rows to include. Length equal to the number of observations (nObs), with entries equal to TRUE for rows to include, and FALSE for rows to exclude. Default is "all", equivalent to `rep(TRUE, nObs)`. 
• sigma: Numeric scalar. Variance of error component of linear model to be estimated.
• xNormal: Numeric vector. Single explanatory variable.

**functionality** Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call `apollo_probabilities`, though the user can also call `apollo_probabilities` manually with a given functionality for testing/debugging. Possible values are:

• "components": For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of individual draws and observations.
• "conditionals": For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual inter-individual draws.
• "estimate": For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
• "gradient": For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the likelihood, where possible.
• "output": Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.
• "prediction": For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.
• "preprocess": Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.
• "raw": For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of individual draws.
• "report": Prepares output summarising model and choiceset structure.
• "shares_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with constants only.
• "validate": Validates model specification, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
• "zero_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with all parameters at zero.

**Details**

This function calculates the probability of the linear model \( \text{outcomeNormal} = \mu + x_{\text{Normal}} + \epsilon \), where \( \epsilon \) is a random error distributed Normal(0,\( \sigma \)). If using this function in the context of an Integrated Choice and Latent Variable (ICLV) model with continuous indicators, then \( \text{outcomeNormal} \) would be the value of the indicator, \( x_{\text{Normal}} \) would be the value of the latent variable (possibly multiplied by a parameter to measure its correlation with the indicator, e.g. \( x_{\text{Normal}} = \lambda \text{LV} \)), and \( \mu \) would be an additional parameter to be estimated (the mean of the indicator, which should be fixed to zero if the indicator is centered around its mean beforehand).

**Value**

The returned object depends on the value of argument `functionality` as follows.

• "components": Same as "estimate"
• "conditionals": Same as "estimate"
• "estimate": vector/matrix/array. Returns the likelihood for each observation.
• "gradient": Not implemented
• "output": Same as "estimate" but also writes summary of input data to internal Apollo log.
• "prediction": Not implemented. Returns NA.
• "preprocess": Returns a list with pre-processed inputs, based on normalDensity_settings.
• "raw": Same as "estimate"
• "report": Dependent variable overview.
• "shares_LL": Not implemented. Returns a vector of NA with as many elements as observations.
• "validate": Same as "estimate", but it also runs a set of tests to validate the function inputs.
• "zero_LL": Not implemented. Returns a vector of NA with as many elements as observations.

---

apollo_ol  
Calculates Ordered Logit probabilities

Description

Calculates the probabilities of an Ordered Logit model and can also perform other operations based on the value of the functionality argument.

Usage

apollo_ol(ol_settings, functionality)

Arguments

ol_settings  List of settings for the OL model. It should include the following.

- coding: Numeric or character vector. Optional argument. Defines the order of the levels in outcomeOrdered. The first value is associated with the lowest level of outcomeOrdered, and the last one with the highest value. If not provided, is assumed to be 1:(length(tau) + 1).
- componentName: Character. Name given to model component.
- outcomeOrdered: Numeric vector. Dependent variable. The coding of this variable is assumed to be from 1 to the maximum number of different levels. For example, if the ordered response has three possible values: "never", "sometimes" and "always", then it is assumed that outcomeOrdered contains "1" for "never", "2" for "sometimes", and 3 for "always". If another coding is used, then it should be specified using the coding argument.
- rows: Boolean vector. TRUE if a row must be considered in the calculations, FALSE if it must be excluded. It must have length equal to the length of argument outcomeOrdered. Default value is "all", meaning all rows are considered in the calculation.
• \textit{tau}: List of numeric vectors/matrices/3-dim arrays. Thresholds. As many
as number of different levels in the dependent variable - 1. Extreme thresh-
olds are fixed at -\text{inf} and +\text{inf}. Mixing is allowed in thresholds. Can also
be a matrix with as many rows as observations and as many columns as
thresholds.
• \textit{utilities}: Numeric vector/matrix/3-sim array. A single explanatory vari-
able (usually a latent variable). Must have the same number of rows as
\texttt{outcomeOrdered}.

\textbf{functionality} Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood
function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call \texttt{apollo_probabilities},
though the user can also call \texttt{apollo_probabilities} manually with a given
functionality for testing/debugging. Possible values are:
• "components": For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for
each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of
individual draws and observations.
• "conditionals": For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model,
at the level of individual inter-individual draws.
• "estimate": For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model,
at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
• "gradient": For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the
likelihood, where possible.
• "output": Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.
• "prediction": For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual
alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are
present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.
• "preprocess": Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.
• "raw": For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and
individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of
individual draws.
• "report": Prepares output summarising model and choiceset structure.
• "shares_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with constants only.
• "validate": Validates model specification, produces likelihood of the full
model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across
draws.
• "zero_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with all parameters at zero.

\textbf{Details}
This function estimates an Ordered Logit model of the type:
\[ y^* = V + \epsilon \]
\texttt{outcomeOrdered} = 1 if \(-\text{Inf} < y^* < \text{tau}[1]\) 2 if \(\text{tau}[1] < y^* < \text{tau}[2]\) ... \text{maxLvl} if \(\text{tau[length(tau)]} < y^* < +\text{Inf}\)
Where \(\epsilon\) is distributed standard logistic, and the values 1, 2, ..., \text{maxLvl} can be replaces by \texttt{coding[1]},
\texttt{coding[2]}, ..., \texttt{coding[maxLvl]}. The behaviour of the function changes depending on the value of
the \textit{functionality} argument.

\textbf{Value}
The returned object depends on the value of argument \textit{functionality} as follows.
apollo_op

Calculates Ordered Probit probabilities

Description

Calculates the probabilities of an Ordered Probit model and can also perform other operations based on the value of the functionality argument.

Usage

apollo_op(op_settings, functionality)

Arguments

op_settings List of settings for the OP model. It should include the following.

- coding: Numeric or character vector. Optional argument. Defines the order of the levels in outcomeOrdered. The first value is associated with the lowest level of outcomeOrdered, and the last one with the highest value. If not provided, is assumed to be 1:(length(tau) + 1).
- componentName: Character. Name given to model component.
- outcomeOrdered: Numeric vector. Dependent variable. The coding of this variable is assumed to be from 1 to the maximum number of different levels. For example, if the ordered response has three possible values: "never", "sometimes" and "always", then it is assumed that outcomeOrdered contains "1" for "never", "2" for "sometimes", and 3 for "always". If another coding is used, then it should be specified using the coding argument.
• rows: Boolean vector. TRUE if a row must be considered in the calculations, FALSE if it must be excluded. It must have length equal to the length of argument outcomeOrdered. Default value is "all", meaning all rows are considered in the calculation.

• tau: List of numeric vectors/matrices/3-dim arrays. Thresholds. As many as number of different levels in the dependent variable - 1. Extreme thresholds are fixed at -inf and +inf. Mixing is allowed in thresholds. Can also be a matrix with as many rows as observations and as many columns as thresholds.

• utilities: Numeric vector/matrix/3-sim array. A single explanatory variable (usually a latent variable). Must have the same number of rows as outcomeOrdered.

functionality Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call apollo_probabilities, though the user can also call apollo_probabilities manually with a given functionality for testing/debugging. Possible values are:

• "components": For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of individual draws and observations.

• "conditionals": For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual inter-individual draws.

• "estimate": For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.

• "gradient": For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the likelihood, where possible.

• "output": Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.

• "prediction": For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.

• "preprocess": Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.

• "raw": For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of individual draws.

• "report": Prepares output summarising model and choice set structure.

• "shares_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with constants only.

• "validate": Validates model specification, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.

• "zero_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with all parameters at zero.

Details

This function estimates an ordered probit model of the type:

\[ y^* = V + \epsilon y = 1 \text{if} \ -\infty < y^* < \tau_1, 2 \text{if} \ \tau_1 < y^* < \tau_2, \ldots, \max(y) \text{if} \ \tau_{\max(y)-1} < y^* < \infty \]

Where \( \epsilon \) is distributed standard normal, and the values 1, 2, ..., \( \max(y) \) can be replaced by \( \text{coding}[1], \text{coding}[2], \ldots, \text{coding}[^{\max Lvl}] \).

The behaviour of the function changes depending on the value of the functionality argument.
Value

The returned object depends on the value of argument functionality as follows.

- "components": Same as "estimate"
- "conditionals": Same as "estimate"
- "estimate": vector/matrix/array. Returns the probabilities for the chosen alternative for each observation.
- "gradient": List containing the likelihood and gradient of the model component.
- "output": Same as "estimate" but also writes summary of input data to internal Apollo log.
- "prediction": List of vectors/matrices/arrays. Returns a list with the probabilities for all possible levels, with an extra element for the probability of the chosen alternative.
- "preprocess": Returns a list with pre-processed inputs, based on op_settings.
- "raw": Same as "prediction"
- "report": Dependent variable overview.
- "shares_LL": Not implemented. Returns a vector of NA with as many elements as observations.
- "validate": Same as "estimate", but it also runs a set of tests to validate the function inputs.
- "zero_LL": Not implemented. Returns a vector of NA with as many elements as observations.

apollo_outOfSample

Cross-validation of fit (LL)

Description

Randomly generates estimation and validation samples, estimates the model on the first and calculates the likelihood for the second, then repeats.

Usage

apollo_outOfSample(
    apollo_beta,
    apollo_fixed,
    apollo_probabilities,
    apollo_inputs,
    estimate_settings = list(estimateRoutine = "bfgs", maxIterations = 200, writeIter = FALSE, hessianRoutine = "none", printLevel = 3L, silent = TRUE),
    outOfSample_settings = list(nRep = 10, validationSize = 0.1, samples = NA)
)
Arguments

apollo_beta  Named numeric vector. Names and values for parameters.
apollo_fixed  Character vector. Names (as defined in apollo_beta) of parameters whose value should not change during estimation.
apollo_probabilities  Function. Returns probabilities of the model to be estimated. Must receive three arguments:
  • apollo_beta: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
  • apollo_inputs: List containing options of the model. See apollo_validateInputs.
  • functionality: Character. Can be either "components", "conditionals", "estimate" (default), "gradient", "output", "prediction", "preprocess", "raw", "report", "shares_LL", "validate" or "zero_LL".
apollo_inputs  List grouping most common inputs. Created by function apollo_validateInputs.
estimate_settings  List. Options controlling the estimation process. See apollo_estimate.
outOfSample_settings  List. Contains settings for this function. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.
  nRep  Numeric scalar. Number of times a different pair of estimation and validation sets are to be extracted from the full database. Default is 30.
samples  Numeric matrix or data.frame. Optional argument. Must have as many rows as observations in the database, and as many columns as number of repetitions wanted. Each column represents a re-sample, and each element must be a 0 if the observation should be assigned to the estimation sample, or 1 if the observation should be assigned to the prediction sample. If this argument is provided, then nRep and validationSize are ignored. Note that this allows sampling at the observation rather than the individual level.
validationSize  Numeric scalar. Size of the validation sample. Can be a percentage of the sample (0-1) or the number of individuals in the validation sample (>1). Default is 0.1.

Details

A common way to test for overfitting of a model is to measure its fit on a sample not used during estimation that is, measuring its out-of-sample fit. A simple way to do this is splitting the complete available dataset in two parts: an estimation sample, and a validation sample. The model of interest is estimated using only the estimation sample, and then those estimated parameters are used to measure the fit of the model (e.g. the log-likelihood of the model) on the validation sample. Doing this with only one validation sample, however, may lead to biased results, as a particular validation sample need not be representative of the population. One way to minimise this issue is to randomly draw several pairs of estimation and validation samples from the complete dataset, and apply the procedure to each pair.

The splitting of the database into estimation and validation samples is done at the individual level, not at the observation level. If the sampling wants to be done at the individual level (not recommended on panel data), then the optional outOfSample_settings$samples argument should be provided.
This function writes two different files to the working/output directory:

- `modelName_outOfSample_params.csv`: Records the estimated parameters, final log-likelihood, and number of observations on each repetition.
- `modelName_outOfSample_samples.csv`: Records the sample composition of each repetition.

The first two files are updated throughout the run of this function, while the last one is only written once the function finishes.

When run, this function will look for the two files above in the working/output directory. If they are found, the function will attempt to pick up re-sampling from where those files left off. This is useful in cases where the original bootstrapping was interrupted, or when additional re-sampling wants to be performed.

**Value**

A matrix with the average log-likelihood per observation for both the estimation and validation samples, for each repetition. Two additional files with further details are written to the working/output directory.

**Description**

Multiplies likelihood of observations from the same individual, or adds the log of them.

**Usage**

`apollo_panelProd(P, apollo_inputs, functionality)`

**Arguments**

- **P** List of vectors, matrices or 3-dim arrays. Likelihood of the model components.
- **apollo_inputs** List grouping most common inputs. Created by function `apollo_validateInputs`.
- **functionality** Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call `apollo_probabilities`, though the user can also call `apollo_probabilities` manually with a given functionality for testing/debugging. Possible values are:
  - **"components"**: For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of individual draws and observations.
  - **"conditionals"**: For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual inter-individual draws.
  - **"estimate"**: For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
• "gradient": For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the likelihood, where possible.
• "output": Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.
• "prediction": For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.
• "preprocess": Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.
• "raw": For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of individual draws.
• "report": Prepares output summarising model and choiceset structure.
• "shares_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with constants only.
• "validate": Validates model specification, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
• "zero_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with all parameters at zero.

Details

This function should be called inside apollo_probabilities only if the data has a panel structure. It should be called after apollo_avgIntraDraws if intra-individual draws are used.

Value

Argument P with (for most functionalities) the original contents after multiplying across observations at the individual level. Shape depends on argument functionality.

• "components": Returns P without changes.
• "conditionals": Returns P without averaging across draws. Drops all components except "model".
• "estimate": Returns P containing the likelihood of the model after multiplying observations at the individual level. Drops all components except "model".
• "gradient": Returns P containing the gradient of the likelihood after applying the product rule across observations for the same individual.
• "output": Returns P containing the likelihood of the model after multiplying observations at the individual level.
• "prediction": Returns P containing the probabilities/likelihoods of all alternatives for all model components averaged across inter-individual draws.
• "preprocess": Returns P without changes.
• "raw": Returns P without changes.
• "report": Returns P without changes.
• "shares_LL": Returns P containing the likelihood of the model after multiplying observations at the individual level.
• "validate": Returns P containing the likelihood of the model averaged across inter-individual draws. Drops all components except "model".
• "zero_LL": Returns P containing the likelihood of the model after multiplying observations at the individual level.
apollo_prediction

Predicts using an estimated model

Description

Calculates apollo_probabilities with functionality="prediction".

Usage

```r
apollo_prediction(
  model,
  apollo_probabilities,
  apollo_inputs,
  prediction_settings = list(),
  modelComponent = NA
)
```

Arguments

- **model** Model object. Estimated model object as returned by function `apollo_estimate`.
- **apollo_probabilities** Function. Returns probabilities of the model to be estimated. Must receive three arguments:
  - apollo_beta: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
  - apollo_inputs: List containing options of the model. See `apollo_validateInputs`.
  - functionality: Character. Can be either "components", "conditionals", "estimate" (default), "gradient", "output", "prediction", "preprocess", "raw", "report", "shares_LL", "validate" or "zero_LL".
- **apollo_inputs** List grouping most common inputs. Created by function `apollo_validateInputs`.
- **prediction_settings** List. Contains settings for this function. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.
  - modelComponent: Character. Name of component of apollo_probabilities output to calculate predictions for. Default is to predict for all components.
  - nRep: Scalar integer. Only used for models that require simulation for prediction (e.g. MDCEV). Number of draws used to calculate prediction. Default is 100.
  - runs: Numeric. Number of runs to use for computing confidence intervals of predictions.
  - silent: Boolean. If TRUE, this function won’t print any output to screen.
  - summary: Boolean. If TRUE, a summary of the prediction is printed to screen. TRUE by default.

- **modelComponent** Deprecated. Same as modelComponent inside prediction_settings.
Details

Structure of predictions are simplified before returning, e.g. list of vectors are turned into a matrix.

Value

A list containing predictions for component modelComponent of the model described in apollo_probabilities. The particular shape of the prediction will depend on the model component.

Usage

apollo_prepareProb(P, apollo_inputs, functionality)

Arguments

- **P**: List of vectors, matrices or 3-dim arrays. Likelihood of the model components.
- **apollo_inputs**: List grouping most common inputs. Created by function apollo_validateInputs.
- **functionality**: Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call apollo_probabilities, though the user can also call apollo_probabilities manually with a given functionality for testing/debugging. Possible values are:
  - "components": For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of individual draws and observations.
  - "conditionals": For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual inter-individual draws.
  - "estimate": For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
  - "gradient": For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the likelihood, where possible.
  - "output": Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.
  - "prediction": For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.
  - "preprocess": Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.
  - "raw": For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of individual draws.
  - "report": Prepares output summarising model and choicset structure.
• "shares_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with constants only.
• "validate": Validates model specification, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
• "zero_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with all parameters at zero.

Details
This function should be called inside apollo_probabilities, near the end of it, just before return(P). This function only performs checks on the shape of P, but does not change its values.

Value
Argument P with (for most functionalities) the original contents. Output depends on argument functionality.
• "components": Returns P without changes.
• "conditionals": Returns only the "model" component of argument P.
• "estimate": Returns only the "model" component of argument P.
• "gradient": Returns only the "model" component of argument P.
• "output": Returns argument P without any changes to its content, but gives names to unnamed elements.
• "prediction": Returns argument P without any changes.
• "preprocess": Returns argument P without any changes to its content, but gives names to elements corresponding to componentNames.
• "raw": Returns argument P without any changes.
• "report": Returns P without changes.
• "shares_LL": Returns argument P without any changes to its content, but gives names to unnamed elements.
• "validate": Returns argument P without any changes.
• "zero_LL": Returns argument P without any changes to its content, but gives names to unnamed elements.

Description
Pre-process input for multiple models return

Usage
apollo_preprocess(inputs, modelType, functionality, apollo_inputs)
Arguments

inputs List of settings
modelType Character. Type of model, e.g. "mnl", "nl", "cnl", etc.
functionality Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call apollo_probabilities, though the user can also call apollo_probabilities manually with a given functionality for testing/debugging. Possible values are:

- "components": For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of individual draws and observations.
- "conditionals": For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual inter-individual draws.
- "estimate": For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
- "gradient": For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the likelihood, where possible.
- "output": Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.
- "prediction": For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.
- "preprocess": Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.
- "raw": For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of individual draws.
- "report": Prepares output summarising model and choicset structure.
- "shares_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with constants only.
- "validate": Validates model specification, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
- "zero_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with all parameters at zero.

apollo_inputs List grouping most common inputs. Created by function apollo_validateInputs.

Value

The returned object is a pre-processed version of the model settings. This is independent of functionality, but the function is only called during preprocessing.

Description

Prints message to terminal if apollo_inputs$silent is FALSE
Usage

apollo_print(txt, nSignifD = 4, widthLim = 11, highlight = FALSE)

Arguments

txt Character, what to print.
nSignifD Optional numeric integer. Minimum number of significant digits when printing numeric matrices. Default is 4.
widthLim Optional numeric integer. Minimum width (in characters) of each column when printing numeric matrices. Default is 11
highlight Optional logical. If TRUE, the message will be highlighted and will pause execution for 5 seconds.

Value

Nothing

Description

Reads parameters from a previously estimated model and copies the values to the given apollo_beta vector, only for those parameters whose name matches.

Usage

apollo_readBeta(
   apollo_beta, apollo_fixed, inputModelName, overwriteFixed = FALSE
)

Arguments

apollo_beta Named numeric vector. Names and values for parameters.
apollo_fixed Character vector. Names (as defined in apollo_beta) of parameters whose value should not change during estimation.
inputModelName Character. modelName for model from which results are used as starting values.
overwriteFixed Boolean. TRUE if starting values for fixed parameters should also be updated from input file.
Details

This function will update the values of the parameters in its argument `apollo_beta` with the matching values in the file `(inputModelName)_estimates.csv`. If there is no match for a given parameter in `apollo_beta`, its value will not be updated.

Value

Named numeric vector. Names and updated starting values for parameters.

---

**apollo_saveOutput**  
*Saves estimation results to files.*

Description

Writes files in the working/output directory with the estimation results.

Usage

```r
apollo_saveOutput(model, saveOutput_settings = NA)
```

Arguments

- **model**
  - Model object. Estimated model object as returned by function `apollo_estimate`.
- **saveOutput_settings**
  - List. Contains settings for this function. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.
    - `printChange`: Boolean. TRUE for printing difference between starting values and estimates. TRUE by default.
    - `printClassical`: Boolean. TRUE for printing classical standard errors. TRUE by default.
    - `printCorr`: Boolean. TRUE for printing parameters correlation matrix. If `printClassical=TRUE`, both classical and robust matrices are printed. TRUE by default.
    - `printCovar`: Boolean. TRUE for printing parameters covariance matrix. If `printClassical=TRUE`, both classical and robust matrices are printed. TRUE by default.
    - `printDataReport`: Boolean. TRUE for printing summary of choices in database and other diagnostics. FALSE by default.
    - `printFunctions`: Boolean. TRUE for printing `apollo_control`, `apollo_randCoeff` (when available), `apollo_lcPars` (when available) and `apollo_probabilities`. TRUE by default.
    - `printOutliers`: Boolean or Scalar. TRUE for printing 20 individuals with worst average fit across observations. FALSE by default. If Scalar is given, this replaces the default of 20.
    - `printModelStructure`: Boolean. TRUE for printing model structure. TRUE by default.
• printPVal: Boolean or Scalar. TRUE or 1 for printing p-values for one-sided test, 2 for printing p-values for two-sided test, FALSE for not printing p-values. FALSE by default.
• printT1: Boolean. If TRUE, t-test for H0: apollo_beta=1 are printed. FALSE by default.
• saveEst: Boolean. TRUE for saving estimated parameters and standard errors to a CSV file. TRUE by default.
• saveCorr: Boolean. TRUE for saving estimated correlation matrix to a CSV file. FALSE by default.
• saveCov: Boolean. TRUE for saving estimated correlation matrix to a CSV file. FALSE by default.
• saveModelObject: Boolean. TRUE to save the R model object to a file (use apollo_loadModel to load it to memory). TRUE by default.
• writeF12: Boolean. TRUE for writing results into an F12 file (ALOGIT format). FALSE by default.

Details

Estimation results are saved different files in the working/output directory:

• (modelName)_corr.csv CSV file with the estimated classical correlation matrix. Only when bayesian estimation was not used.
• (modelName)_covar.csv CSV file with the estimated classical covariance matrix. Only when bayesian estimation was not used.
• (modelName)_estimates.csv CSV file with the estimated parameter values, their standars errors, and t-ratios.
• (modelName).F12 F12 file with model results. Compatible with ALOGIT.
• (modelName)_output.txt Text file with the output produced by function apollo_modelOutput.
• (modelName)_robcorr.csv CSV file with the estimated robust correlation matrix. Only when bayesian estimation was not used.
• (modelName)_robcovar.csv CSV file with the estimated robust covariance matrix. Only when bayesian estimation was not used.

Value

nothing

Apollo_searchStart

Searches for better starting values.

Description

Given a set of starting values and a range for them, searches for points with a better likelihood and steeper gradients.
Usage

```r
apollo_searchStart(
  apollo_beta,
  apollo_fixed,
  apollo_probabilities,
  apollo_inputs,
  searchStart_settings = NA
)
```

Arguments

- **apollo_beta**: Named numeric vector. Names and values for parameters.
- **apollo_fixed**: Character vector. Names (as defined in `apollo_beta`) of parameters whose value should not change during estimation.
- **apollo_probabilities**: Function. Returns probabilities of the model to be estimated. Must receive three arguments:
  - `apollo_beta`: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
  - `apollo_inputs`: List containing options of the model. See `apollo_validateInputs`.
  - `functionality`: Character. Can be either "components", "conditionals", "estimate" (default), "gradient", "output", "prediction", "preprocess", "raw", "report", "shares_LL", "validate" or "zero_LL".
- **apollo_inputs**: List grouping most common inputs. Created by function `apollo_validateInputs`.
- **searchStart_settings**: List. Contains settings for this function. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.
  - `apolloBetaMax`: Vector. Maximum possible value of parameters when generating candidates. Ignored if smartStart is TRUE. Default is `apollo_beta + 0.1`.
  - `apolloBetaMin`: Vector. Minimum possible value of parameters when generating candidates. Ignored if smartStart is TRUE. Default is `apollo_beta - 0.1`.
  - `bfgsIter`: Numeric scalar. Number of BFGS iterations to perform at each stage to each remaining candidate. Default is 20.
  - `dTest`: Numeric scalar. Tolerance for test 1. A candidate is discarded if its distance in parameter space to a better one is smaller than `dTest`. Default is 1.
  - `gTest`: Numeric scalar. Tolerance for test 2. A candidate is discarded if the norm of its gradient is smaller than `gTest` AND its LL is further than `llTest` from a better candidate. Default is `10^(-3)`.
  - `llTest`: Numeric scalar. Tolerance for test 2. A candidate is discarded if the norm of its gradient is smaller than `gTest` AND its LL is further than `llTest` from a better candidate. Default is 3.
• maxStages: Numeric scalar. Maximum number of search stages. The algorithm will stop when there is only one candidate left, or if it reaches this number of stages. Default is 5.
• nCandidates: Numeric scalar. Number of candidate sets of parameters to be used at the start. Should be an integer bigger than 1. Default is 100.
• smartStart: Boolean. If TRUE, candidates are randomly generated with more chances in the directions the Hessian indicates improvement of the LL function. Default is FALSE.

Details
This function implements a simplified version of the algorithm proposed by Bierlaire, M., Themans, M. & Zufferey, N. (2010), A Heuristic for Nonlinear Global Optimization, INFORMS Journal on Computing, 22(1), pp.59-70. The main difference lies in it implementing only two out of three tests on the candidates described by the authors. The implemented algorithm has the following steps.

1. Randomly draw nCandidates candidates from an interval given by the user.
2. Label all candidates with a valid log-likelihood (LL) as active.
3. Apply bfgsIter iterations of the BFGS algorithm to each active candidate.
4. Apply the following tests to each active candidate:
   (a) Has the BFGS search converged?
   (b) Are the candidate parameters after BFGS closer than dTest from any other candidate with higher LL?
   (c) Is the LL of the candidate after BFGS further than distLL from a candidate with better LL, and its gradient smaller than gTest?
5. Mark any candidates for which at least one test results in yes as inactive.
6. Go back to step 3, unless only one candidate is active, or the maximum number of iterations (maxStages) has been reached.

This function will write a CSV file to the working/output directory summarising progress. This file is called modelName_searchStart.csv.

Value
named vector of model parameters. These are the best values found.

### apollo_setRows

**Sets specified rows to a given value**

**Description**
Given a numeric object (scalar, vector, matrix or 3-dim array) sets a subset of rows to a given value.

**Usage**
apollo_setRows(v, r, val)
apollo_sharesTest

Arguments

\( \text{v} \)  
Numeric scalar, vector, matrix or 3-dim array. Rows of this object will be replaced by \text{val} and

\( \text{r} \)  
Boolean vector. As many elements as rows in \text{utilities}. TRUE for replacing that row, FALSE for not changing it.

\( \text{val} \)  
Numeric scalar. Value to which the specified rows must be set to.

Value

The same argument \text{utilities} but with the rows where \( \text{r}==\text{TRUE} \) set to \text{val}.

\begin{verbatim}
apollo_sharesTest  Compares predicted and observed shares
\end{verbatim}

Description

Comparing the shares predicted by the model with the shares observed in the data, and conducts statistical tests.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
apollo_sharesTest(
    model,
    apollo_probabilities,
    apollo_inputs,
    sharesTest_settings
)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{model}  
Model object. Estimated model object as returned by function \text{apollo_estimate}.

  \item \text{apollo_probabilities}  
Function. Returns probabilities of the model to be estimated. Must receive three arguments:
  \begin{itemize}
    \item \text{apollo_beta}: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
    \item \text{apollo_inputs}: List containing options of the model. See \text{apollo_validateInputs}.
    \item \text{functionality}: Character. Can be either "components", "conditionals", "estimate" (default), "gradient", "output", "prediction", "preprocess", "raw", "report", "shares_LL", "validate" or "zero_LL".
  \end{itemize}

  \item \text{apollo_inputs}  
List grouping most common inputs. Created by function \text{apollo_validateInputs}.

  \item \text{sharesTest_settings}  
List. Contains settings for this function. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.
\end{itemize}
• alternatives: Named numeric vector. Names of alternatives and their corresponding value in choiceVar.
• choiceVar: Numeric vector. Contains choices for all observations. It will usually be a column from the database. Values are defined in alternatives.
• modelComponent: Name of model component. Set to model by default.
• newAlts: Optional list describing the new alternatives to be used by apollo_sharesTest. This should have as many elements as new alternatives, with each entry being a matrix of 0-1 entries, with one row per observation, and one column per alternative used in the model.
• newAltsOnly: Boolean. If TRUE, results will only be printed for the 'new' alternatives defined in newAlts, not the original alternatives used in the model. Set to FALSE by default.
• subsamples: Named list of boolean vectors. Each element of the list defines whether a given observation belongs to a given subsample (e.g. by sociodemographics).

Details

This is an auxiliary function to help guide the definition of utility functions in a choice model. By comparing the predicted and observed shares of alternatives for different categories of the data, it is possible to identify what additional explanatory variables could improve the fit of the model.

Value

Nothing

Description

Starts or stops writing output to a text file.

Usage

apollo_sink(apollo_inputs = NULL)

Arguments

apollo_inputs List grouping most common inputs. Created by function apollo_validateInputs. If not provided, it will be looked for in the global environment.

Details

After the first time this function is called, all output shown in the console will also be written to a text file called "modelName_additional_output.txt", where "modelName" is the modelName set inside apollo_control. The second time this function is called, it stops writing the console output to the file. The user should always call this function an even number of times to close the output file and prevents data loss.
Value

Nothing.

---

**apollo_speedTest**

*Measures evaluation time of a model*

Description

Measures the evaluation time of a model for different number of cores and draws.

Usage

```r
apollo_speedTest(
  apollo_beta,
  apollo_fixed,
  apollo_probabilities,
  apollo_inputs,
  speedTest_settings = NA
)
```

Arguments

- **apollo_beta**: Named numeric vector. Names and values for parameters.
- **apollo_fixed**: Character vector. Names (as defined in `apollo_beta`) of parameters whose value should not change during estimation.
- **apollo_probabilities**: Function. Returns probabilities of the model to be estimated. Must receive three arguments:
  - `apollo_beta`: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
  - `apollo_inputs`: List containing options of the model. See `apollo_validateInputs`.
  - `functionality`: Character. Can be either "components", "conditionals", "estimate" (default), "gradient", "output", "prediction", "preprocess", "raw", "report", "shares_LL", "validate" or "zero_LL".
- **apollo_inputs**: List grouping most common inputs. Created by function `apollo_validateInputs`.
- **speedTest_settings**: List. Contains settings for this function. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.
  - `nCoresTry`: Numeric vector. Number of threads to try. Default is from 1 to the detected number of cores.
  - `nDrawsTry`: Numeric vector. Number of inter and intra-person draws to try. Default value is c(50, 100, 200).
  - `nRep`: Numeric scalar. Number of times the likelihood is evaluated for each combination of threads and draws. Default is 10.
Details

This function evaluates the function `apollo_probabilities` several times using different number of threads (a.k.a. processor cores), and draws (if the model uses mixing). It then plots the estimation time for each combination. Estimation time grows at least linearly with number of draws, while time savings decrease with the number of threads. This function can help decide what number of draws and cores to use for estimation, though a high number of draws is always recommended. If the computer will be used for additional activities during estimation, no more than (machine number of cores - 1) should be used. Using more threads than cores available in the machine will lead to reduced performance. The use of additional cores come at the expense of additional memory usage. If R uses more memory than the physical RAM available, then significant slow-downs in processing time can be expected. This function can help avoiding such pitfalls.

Value

A matrix with the average time per evaluation for each number of threads and draws combination. A graph is also plotted.

Description

A Stated Preference dataset containing 3,492 route choices among two alternatives.

Usage

`apollo_swissRouteChoiceData`

Format

A data frame with 3,492 rows and 16 variables:

- **ID**: Numeric. Identification number of the individual.
- **choice**: Numeric. Choice indicator, 1 for alternative 1, and 2 for alternative 2.
- **tt1**: Numeric. Travel time (in minutes) for alternative 1.
- **tc1**: Numeric. Travel cost (in CHF) for alternative 1.
- **hw1**: Numeric. Headway time (in minutes) for alternative 1.
- **ch1**: Numeric. Number of interchanges for alternative 1.
- **tt2**: Numeric. Travel time (in minutes) for alternative 2.
- **tc2**: Numeric. Travel cost (in CHF) for alternative 2.
- **hw2**: Numeric. Headway time (in minutes) for alternative 2.
- **ch2**: Numeric. Number of interchanges for alternative 2.
- **hh_inc_abs**: Numeric. Household income (in CHF per annum).
**apollo_timeUseData**

**Description**
A Revealed Preference dataset containing 2,826 full-day observations.

**Usage**
apollo_timeUseData

**Format**
An object of class data.frame with 2826 rows and 20 columns.

**Details**
This dataset is to be used for Multiple Discrete Continuous (MDC) modelling. Data comes from 447 individuals who provided activity diaries for a total of 2,826 days. Each observation summarizes the amount of time spent in each of twelve different activities. The dataset also includes characteristics of the participants. This dataset comes from the following publication. Calastri, C., Crastes dit Sourd, R. and Hess, S. (2020) We want it all: experiences from a survey seeking to capture social network structures, lifetime events and short-term travel and activity planning. Transportation, 47(1), pp. 175-201.

**indivID** Numeric. Identification number of the individual.

**day** Numeric. Index of the day for each observation (day 1 was excluded).
date Numeric. Date in format yyyymmdd.
budget Numeric. Total amount of time registered during the day (in minutes).
t_a01 Numeric. Time spent dropping-of or picking up other people (in minutes).
t_a02 Numeric. Time spent working (in minutes).
t_a03 Numeric. Time spent on educational activities (in minutes).
t_a04 Numeric. Time spent shopping (in minutes).
t_a05 Numeric. Time spent on private business (in minutes).
t_a06 Numeric. Time spent getting petrol (in minutes).
t_a07 Numeric. Time spent on social or leisure activities (in minutes).
t_a08 Numeric. Time spent on vacation or long (inter-city) travel (in minutes).
t_a09 Numeric. Time spent doing exercise (in minutes).
t_a10 Numeric. Time spent at home (in minutes).
t_a11 Numeric. Time spent travelling (everyday travelling) (in minutes).
t_a12 Numeric. Non-allocated time (in minutes).
female Numeric. 1 if respondent is female. 0 otherwise.
age Numeric. Age of respondent (in years, approximate).
occ_full_time Numeric. 1 if the respondent works full time.
weekend Numeric. 1 if the current date is a weekend.

Source

http://www.apollochoicemodelling.com/

---

apollo_unconditionals Returns draws for continuously distributed random parameters in mixture model

Description

Returns draws (unconditionals) for random parameters in model, including interactions with deterministic covariates.

Usage

apollo_unconditionals(model, apollo_probabilities, apollo_inputs)
apollo_validate

Arguments

model  Model object. Estimated model object as returned by function apollo_estimate.
apollo_probabilities  Function. Returns probabilities of the model to be estimated. Must receive three arguments:
  • apollo_beta: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
  • apollo_inputs: List containing options of the model. See apollo_validateInputs.
  • functionality: Character. Can be either "components", "conditionals", "estimate" (default), "gradient", "output", "prediction", "preprocess", "raw", "report", "shares_LL", "validate" or "zero_LL".
apollo_inputs  List grouping most common inputs. Created by function apollo_validateInputs.

Details

This functions is only meant for use with continuous distributions

Value

List of object, one per random coefficient. With inter-individual draws only, this will be a matrix, with one row per individual, and one column per draw. With intra-individual draws, this will be a three-dimensional array, with one row per observation, inter-individual draws in the second dimension, and intra-individual draws in the third dimension.

Description

Pre-process input for common models return

Usage

apollo_validate(inputs, modelType, functionality, apollo_inputs)

Arguments

inputs  List of settings
modelType  Character. Type of model, e.g. "mnl", "nl", "cnl", etc.
functionality  Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call apollo_probabilities, though the user can also call apollo_probabilities manually with a given functionality for testing/debugging. Possible values are:
  • "components": For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of individual draws and observations.
• "conditionals": For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual inter-individual draws.
• "estimate": For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
• "gradient": For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the likelihood, where possible.
• "output": Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.
• "prediction": For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.
• "preprocess": Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.
• "raw": For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of individual draws.
• "report": Prepares output summarising model and choiceset structure.
• "shares_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with constants only.
• "validate": Validates model specification, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.
• "zero_LL": Produces overall model likelihood with all parameters at zero.

apollo_inputs List of main inputs to the model estimation process. See apollo_validateInputs.

Value
The returned object depends on the value of argument operation

apollo_validateControl
Validates apollo_control

Description
Validates the options controlling the running of the code apollo_control and sets default values for the omitted ones.

Usage
apollo_validateControl(database, apollo_control, silent = FALSE)

Arguments
database data.frame. Data used by model.
apollo_control List. Options controlling the running of the code. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.
Apollo_validateData

- calculateLLC: Boolean. TRUE if user wants to calculate LL at constants (if applicable). - TRUE by default.
- HB: Boolean. TRUE if using RSGHB for Bayesian estimation of model.
- indivID: Character. Name of column in the database with each decision maker's ID.
- mixing: Boolean. TRUE for models that include random parameters.
- modelDescr: Character. Description of the model. Used in output files.
- modelName: Character. Name of the model. Used when saving the output to files.
- nCores: Numeric>0. Number of cores to use in calculations of the model likelihood.
- noDiagnostics: Boolean. TRUE if user does not wish model diagnostics to be printed - FALSE by default.
- noValidation: Boolean. TRUE if user does not wish model input to be validated before estimation - FALSE by default.
- outputDirectory: Character. Optional directory for outputs if different from working director - empty by default.
- panelData: Boolean. TRUE if there are multiple observations (i.e. rows) for each decision maker - Automatically set based on indivID by default.
- seed: Numeric. Seed for random number generation.
- weights: Character. Name of column in database containing weights for estimation.
- workInLogs: Boolean. TRUE for increased numeric precision in models with panel data - FALSE by default.

silent: Boolean. If TRUE, no messages are printed to screen.

Details

This function should be run before running Apollo_validateData.

Value

Validated version of Apollo_control, with additional element called panelData set to TRUE for repeated choice data.

Usage

Apollo_validateData(database, Apollo_control, silent)
apollo_validateHBControl

Arguments

database       data.frame. Data used by model.
apollo.control List. Options controlling the running of the code. See apollo_validateInputs.
silent         Boolean. TRUE to keep the function from printing to the console. Default is FALSE.

Details

This function should be called after calling apollo_validateControl. Observations are sorted only if apollo_control$panelData=TRUE.

Value

Data.frame. Validated version of database.

Description

Validates the apollo_HB list of parameters and sets default values for the omitted ones.

Usage

apollo_validateHBControl(
apollo HB,  
apollo beta,  
apollo fixed,  
apollo control,  
silent = FALSE
)

Arguments

apollo_HB List. Contains options for Bayesian estimation. See ?RSGHB::doHB for details. Parameters modelname, gVarNamesFixed, gVarNamesNormal, gDIST, svN and FC are automatically set based on the other arguments of this function. Other settings to include are the following.

• constraintNorm: Character vector. Constraints for random coefficients in bayesian estimation. Constraints can be written as "b1>b2", "b1<b2", "b1>0", or "b1<0".
• fixedA: Named numeric vector. Contains the names and fixed mean values of random parameters. For example, c(b1=0) fixes the mean of b1 to zero.
• fixedD: Named numeric vector. Contains the names and fixed variance of random parameters. For example, c(b1=1) fixes the variance of b1 to zero.
• gNCREP: Numeric. Number of burn-in iterations to use prior to convergence (default=10^5).
• gNEREP: Numeric. Number of iterations to keep for averaging after convergence has been reached (default=10^5).
• gINFOSKIP: Numeric. Number of iterations between printing/plotting information about the iteration process (default=250).
• hbDist: Mandatory setting. A named character vector determining the distribution of each parameter to be estimated. Possible values are as follows.
  – "CN+": Positive censored normal.
  – "CN-": Negative censored normal.
  – "JSB": Johnson SB.
  – "LN+": Positive log-normal.
  – "LN-": Negative log-normal.
  – "N": Normal.
  – "NR": Fixed (as in non-random) parameter.

apollo_beta Named numeric vector. Names and values for parameters.
apollo_fixed Character vector. Names (as defined in apollo_beta) of parameters whose value should not change during estimation. value is constant throughout estimation).
apollo_control List. Options controlling the running of the code. See apollo_validateInputs.
silent Boolean. TRUE to keep the function from printing to the console. Default is FALSE.

Details

This function is only necessary when using bayesian estimation.

Value

Validated apollo_HB

Description

Searches the user work space (.GlobalEnv) for all necessary input to run apollo_estimate, and packs it in a single list.
Usage

apollo_validateInputs(
    apollo_beta = NA,
    apollo_fixed = NA,
    database = NA,
    apollo_control = NA,
    apollo_HB = NA,
    apollo_draws = NA,
    apollo_randCoeff = NA,
    apollo_lcPars = NA,
    recycle = FALSE,
    silent = FALSE
)

Arguments

apollo_beta Named numeric vector. Names and values for parameters.
apollo_fixed Character vector. Names (as defined in apollo_beta) of parameters whose value should not change during estimation.
database data.frame. Data used by model.
apollo_control List. Options controlling the running of the code. User input is required for all settings except those with a default or marked as optional.

- calculateLLC: Boolean. TRUE if user wants to calculate LL at constants (if applicable). - TRUE by default.
- HB: Boolean. TRUE if using RSGHB for Bayesian estimation of model.
- indivID: Character. Name of column in the database with each decision maker's ID.
- mixing: Boolean. TRUE for models that include random parameters.
- modelDescr: Character. Description of the model. Used in output files.
- modelName: Character. Name of the model. Used when saving the output to files.
- nCores: Numeric>0. Number of cores to use in calculations of the model likelihood.
- noDiagnostics: Boolean. TRUE if user does not wish model diagnostics to be printed - FALSE by default.
- noValidation: Boolean. TRUE if user does not wish model input to be validated before estimation - FALSE by default.
- outputDirectory: Character. Optional directory for outputs if different from working director - empty by default
- panelData: Boolean. TRUE if there are multiple observations (i.e. rows) for each decision maker - Automatically set based on indivID by default.
- seed: Numeric. Seed for random number generation.
- weights: Character. Name of column in database containing weights for estimation.
• workInLogs: Boolean. TRUE for increased numeric precision in models with panel data - FALSE by default.

apollo_HB List. Contains options for Bayesian estimation. See ?RSGHB::doHB for details. Parameters modelName, gVarNamesFixed, gVarNamesNormal, gDIST, svN and FC are automatically set based on the other arguments of this function. Other settings to include are the following.

• constraintNorm: Character vector. Constraints for random coefficients in bayesian estimation. Constraints can be written as "b1>b2", "b1<b2", "b1>0", or "b1<0".

• fixedA: Named numeric vector. Contains the names and fixed mean values of random parameters. For example, c(b1=0) fixes the mean of b1 to zero.

• fixedD: Named numeric vector. Contains the names and fixed variance of random parameters. For example, c(b1=1) fixes the variance of b1 to zero.

• gNCREP: Numeric. Number of burn-in iterations to use prior to convergence (default=10^5).

• gNEREP: Numeric. Number of iterations to keep for averaging after convergence has been reached (default=10^5).

• gINFOSKIP: Numeric. Number of iterations between printing/plotting information about the iteration process (default=250).

• hbDist: Mandatory setting. A named character vector determining the distribution of each parameter to be estimated. Possible values are as follows.
  - "CN+": Positive censored normal.
  - "CN-": Negative censored normal.
  - "DNE": Parameter kept at its starting value (not estimated).
  - "JSB": Johnson SB.
  - "LN+": Positive log-normal.
  - "LN-": Negative log-normal.
  - "N": Normal.
  - "NR": Fixed (as in non-random) parameter.

apollo_draws List of arguments describing the inter and intra individual draws. Required only if apollo$control$mixing = TRUE. Unused elements can be omitted.

• interDrawsType: Character. Type of inter-individual draws ("halton", "mlhs", "pmc", "sobol", "sobolOwen", "sobolOwenFaureTezuka", "sobolOwenFaureTezuka" or the name of an object loaded in memory, see manual in http://www.ApolloChoiceModelling.com for details).

• interNDraws: Numeric scalar (>=0). Number of inter-individual draws per individual. Should be set to 0 if not using them.

• interNormDraws: Character vector. Names of normaly distributed inter-individual draws.

• interUnifDraws: Character vector. Names of uniform-distributed inter-individual draws.

• intraDrawsType: Character. Type of intra-individual draws ("halton", "mlhs", "pmc", "sobol", "sobolOwen", "sobolOwenFaureTezuka" or the name of an object loaded in memory).

• intraNDraws: Numeric scalar (>=0). Number of intra-individual draws per individual. Should be set to 0 if not using them.
apollo_varcov

- **intraUnifDraws**: Character vector. Names of uniform-distributed intra-individual draws.
- **intraNormDraws**: Character vector. Names of normally distributed intra-individual draws.

**apollo_randCoeff**

Function. Used with mixing models. Constructs the random parameters of a mixing model. Receives two arguments:

- **apollo_beta**: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
- **apollo_inputs**: The output of this function (apollo_validateInputs).

**apollo_lcPars**

Function. Used with latent class models. Constructs a list of parameters for each latent class. Receives two arguments:

- **apollo_beta**: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
- **apollo_inputs**: The output of this function (apollo_validateInputs).

**recycle**

Logical. If TRUE, an older version of apollo_inputs is looked for in the calling environment (parent frame), and any element in that old version created by the user is copied into the new apollo_inputs returned by this function. For recycle=TRUE to work, the old version of apollo_inputs must be named "apollo_inputs". If FALSE, nothing is copied from any older version of apollo_inputs. FALSE is the default.

**silent**

Logical. TRUE to keep the function from printing to the console. Default is FALSE.

**Details**

All arguments to this function are optional. If the function is called without arguments, then it will look in the user workspace (i.e. the global environment) for variables with the same name as its omitted arguments. We strongly recommend users to visit [http://www.ApolloChoiceModelling.com](http://www.ApolloChoiceModelling.com) for examples on how to use Apollo. In the website, users will also find a detailed manual and a user-group for help and further reference.

**Value**

List grouping several required input for model estimation.

**apollo_varcov**

*Calculates variance-covariance matrix of an Apollo model*

**Description**

Calculates the Hessian, variance-covariance matrix and standard errors of an Apollo model as defined by its likelihood function and apollo_inputs list of settings. Performs automatic scaling for increased numeric stability.
Usage

apollo_varcov(apollo_beta, apollo_fixed, varcov_settings)

Arguments

apollo_beta  Named numeric vector. Names and values of parameters at which to calculate the covariance matrix. Values must not be scaled, and they must include any fixed parameter.

apollo_fixed Character vector. Names of fixed parameters.

varcov_settings List of settings defining the behaviour of this function. It must contain at least one of the following: apollo_logLike, apollo_grad or apollo_inputs together with apollo_probabilities.

- apollo_grad: Function to calculate the gradient of the model, as returned by apollo_makeGrad.
- apollo_inputs: List grouping most common inputs. Created by function apollo_validateInputs.
- apollo_logLike: Function to calculate the log-likelihood of the model, as returned by apollo_makeLogLike.
- apollo_probabilities: apollo_probabilities Function. Returns probabilities of the model to be estimated. Must receive three arguments:
  - apollo_beta: Named numeric vector. Names and values of model parameters.
  - apollo_inputs: List containing options of the model. See apollo_validateInputs.
  - functionality: Character. Can be either "components", "conditionals", "estimate" (default), "gradient", "output", "prediction", "preprocess", "raw", "report", "shares_LL", "validate" or "zero_LL".
- hessianRoutine: Character. Name of routine used to calculate the Hessian. Valid values are "analytic", "numDeriv", "maxLik" or "none" to avoid estimating the Hessian and covariance matrix.
- numDeriv_settings: List. Additional arguments to the Richardson method used by numDeriv to calculate the Hessian. See argument method.args in grad for more details.
- scaleBeta: Logical. If TRUE (default), parameters are scaled by their own value before calculating the Hessian to increase numerical stability. However, the output is de-scaled, so they are in the same scale as the apollo_beta argument.

Details

It calculates the Hessian, variance-covariance, and standard errors at apollo_beta values of an estimated model. At least one of the following settings must be provided (ordered by speed of computation): apollo_grad, apollo_logLike, or (apollo_probabilities and apollo_inputs). If more than one is provided, then the priority is: apollo_grad, apollo_logLike, (apollo_probabilities and apollo_inputs).
apollo_varList

Value

List with the following elements

- **apollo_beta**: Named numerical vector. Parameter estimates (`model$estimate`, not scaled).
- **corrmat**: Numerical matrix. Correlation between parameter estimates.
- **hessian**: Numerical matrix. Hessian of the model at parameter estimates (`model$estimate`).
- **hessianScaling**: Named numeric vector. Scales used on the parameters to calculate the Hessian (non-fixed only).
- **methodsAttempted**: Character vector. Name of methods attempted to calculate the Hessian.
- **methodUsed**: Character. Name of method used to calculate the Hessian.
- **robcorrmat**: Numerical matrix. Robust correlation between parameter estimates.
- **robse**: Named numerical vector. Robust standard errors of parameter estimates.
- **robvarcov**: Numerical matrix. Robust variance-covariance matrix.
- **se**: Named numerical vector. Standard errors of parameter estimates.

---

**apollo_varList**

Lists variable names and definitions used inside a function

Description

Returns a list containing the names and definitions of variables in f, `apollo_randCoeff` and `apollo_lcPars`

Usage

`apollo_varList(f, apollo_inputs)`

Arguments

- **f**: A function, usually `apollo_probabilities`
- **apollo_inputs**: List grouping most common inputs. Created by function `apollo_validateInputs`.

Details

It looks for variable definitions inside f, `apollo_randCoeff`, and `apollo_lcPars`. It returns them in a list.

Value

A list of expressions containing all definitions in f, `apollo_randCoeff` and `apollo_probabilities`
apollo_weighting  
Applies weights

Description

Applies weights to individual observations in likelihood function.

Usage

apollo_weighting(P, apollo_inputs, functionality)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>List of vectors, matrices or 3-dim arrays. Likelihood of the model components.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apollo_inputs</td>
<td>List grouping most common inputs. Created by function apollo_validateInputs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>functionality</td>
<td>Character. Setting instructing Apollo what processing to apply to the likelihood function. This is in general controlled by the functions that call apollo_probabilities, though the user can also call apollo_probabilities manually with a given functionality for testing/debugging. Possible values are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;components&quot;: For further processing/debugging, produces likelihood for each model component (if multiple components are present), at the level of individual draws and observations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;conditionals&quot;: For conditionals, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual inter-individual draws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;estimate&quot;: For model estimation, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;gradient&quot;: For model estimation, produces analytical gradients of the likelihood, where possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;output&quot;: Prepares output for post-estimation reporting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;prediction&quot;: For model prediction, produces probabilities for individual alternatives and individual model components (if multiple components are present) at the level of an observation, after averaging across draws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;preprocess&quot;: Prepares likelihood functions for use in estimation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;raw&quot;: For debugging, produces probabilities of all alternatives and individual model components at the level of an observation, at the level of individual draws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;report&quot;: Prepares output summarising model and choicedset structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;shares_LL&quot;: Produces overall model likelihood with constants only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;validate&quot;: Validates model specification, produces likelihood of the full model, at the level of individual decision-makers, after averaging across draws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;zero_LL&quot;: Produces overall model likelihood with all parameters at zero.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Value

The likelihood (i.e. probability in the case of choice models) of the model in the appropriate form for the given functionality, multiplied by individual-specific weights.

apollo_writeF12

Writes an F12 file

Description

Writes an F12 file (ALogit format) with the results of a model estimation.

Usage

apollo_writeF12(model, truncateCoeffNames = TRUE)

Arguments

model Model object. Estimated model object as returned by function apollo_estimate.
truncateCoeffNames Boolean. TRUE to truncate parameter names to 10 characters. FALSE by default.

Value

Nothing.

apollo_writeTheta

Writes the vector \([\beta, ll]\) to a file called \(modelname_iterations.csv\)

Description

Writes the vector \([\beta, ll]\) to a file called \(modelname_iterations.csv\)

Usage

apollo_writeTheta(beta, ll, modelName)

Arguments

beta vector of parameters to be written (including fixed ones).
ll scalar representing the log-likelihood of the whole model.
modelName Character. Name of the model.

Value

Nothing.
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