

Package: LearnNonparam (via r-universe)

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Title 'R6'-Based Flexible Framework for Permutation Tests

Version 1.2.3

Description Implements non-parametric tests from Higgins (2004, ISBN:0534387756), including tests for one sample, two samples, k samples, paired comparisons, blocked designs, trends, and association. Built with 'Rcpp' for efficiency and 'R6' for flexible, object-oriented design, the package provides a unified framework for performing or creating custom permutation tests.

BugReports <https://github.com/qddy/LearnNonparam/issues>

URL <https://github.com/qddy/LearnNonparam>,
<https://qddy.github.io/LearnNonparam/>

License GPL (>= 2)

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AnsariBradley	<i>Ansari-Bradley Test</i>
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Description

Performs Ansari-Bradley test on samples.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::TwoSampleTest](#) -> AnsariBradley

Methods

Public methods:

- [AnsariBradley\\$new\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new AnsariBradley object.

Usage:

```
AnsariBradley$new(
  type = c("permu", "asyp"),
  alternative = c("two_sided", "less", "greater"),
  n_permu = 10000
)
```

Arguments:

`type` a character string specifying the way to calculate the p-value.

`alternative` a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis.

`n_permu` an integer indicating number of permutations for the permutation distribution. If set to zero (default) then all permutations are used.

Returns: A AnsariBradley object.

Examples

```
pmt(
  "twosample.ansari",
  alternative = "greater", n_permu = 0
)$test(Table2.8.1)$print()
```

Description

Performs statistical inference on population cumulative distribution function.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::OneSampleTest](#) -> CDF

Methods**Public methods:**

- [CDF\\$new\(\)](#)
- [CDF\\$plot\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new CDF object.

Usage:

```
CDF$new(conf_level = 0.95)
```

Arguments:

`conf_level` a number specifying confidence level of the confidence bounds.

Returns: A CDF object.

Method `plot()`: Plot the estimate and confidence bounds for population cumulative distribution function.

Usage:

```
CDF$plot(style = c("graphics", "ggplot2"))
```

Arguments:

`style` a character string specifying which package to use.

Returns: The object itself (invisibly).

Examples

```
pmt("onesample.cdf")$test(Table1.2.1)$plot(style = "graphic")
```

ChiSquare	<i>Chi-Square Test on Contingency Table</i>
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Description

Performs chi-square test on contingency tables.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::ContingencyTableTest](#) -> ChiSquare

Methods**Public methods:**

- [ChiSquare\\$new\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new ChiSquare object.

Usage:

```
ChiSquare$new(type = c("permu", "asyp"), n_permu = 10000)
```

Arguments:

`type` a character string specifying the way to calculate the p-value.

`n_permu` an integer indicating number of permutations for the permutation distribution. If set to zero (default) then all permutations are used.

Returns: A ChiSquare object.

Examples

```
t <- pmt(
  "table.chisq", n_permu = 0
)$test(Table5.4.2)$print()

t$type <- "asyp"
t
```

ContingencyTableTest	<i>ContingencyTableTest Class</i>
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Description

Abstract class for tests on contingency tables.

Super class

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> ContingencyTableTest

Description

Performs correlation coefficient based two-sample association test on samples.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::TwoSampleTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::TwoSamplePairedTest](#)
-> [LearnNonparam::TwoSampleAssociationTest](#) -> [Correlation](#)

Methods**Public methods:**

- [Correlation\\$new\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new `Correlation` object.

Usage:

```
Correlation$new(
  type = c("permu", "asyp"),
  method = c("pearson", "kendall", "spearman"),
  alternative = c("two_sided", "less", "greater"),
  n_permu = 10000
)
```

Arguments:

`type` a character string specifying the way to calculate the p-value.

`method` a character string specifying the correlation coefficient to be used.

`alternative` a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis.

`n_permu` an integer indicating number of permutations for the permutation distribution. If set to zero (default) then all permutations are used.

Returns: A `Correlation` object.

Examples

```
pmt(
  "association.corr", method = "pearson",
  alternative = "greater", n_permu = 10000
)$test(Table5.1.2)$print()

t <- pmt(
  "association.corr", method = "spearman",
  alternative = "two_sided", n_permu = 10000
)$test(Table5.1.2)$print()

t$type <- "asyp"
```

```

t
t <- pmt(
  "association.corr", method = "kendall",
  alternative = "greater", n_permu = 0
)$test(Table5.2.2)$print()

t$type <- "asypm"
t

```

Difference

Two-Sample Test Based on Mean or Median

Description

Performs mean/median based two-sample test on samples.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::TwoSampleTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::TwoSampleLocationTest](#)
-> Difference

Methods

Public methods:

- [Difference\\$new\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new Difference object.

Usage:

```

Difference$new(
  method = c("mean", "median"),
  alternative = c("two_sided", "less", "greater"),
  null_value = 0,
  n_permu = 10000
)

```

Arguments:

`method` a character string specifying whether to use the mean or the median.

`alternative` a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis.

`null_value` a number indicating the true value of the location shift.

`n_permu` an integer indicating number of permutations for the permutation distribution. If set to zero (default) then all permutations are used.

Returns: A Difference object.

Examples

```
pmt(
  "twosample.difference", method = "mean",
  alternative = "greater", n_permu = 0
)$test(Table2.1.1)$print()$plot(
  style = "graphic", breaks = seq(-20, 25, length.out = 9)
)

pmt(
  "twosample.difference", method = "mean",
  alternative = "greater", n_permu = 1000
)$test(Table2.3.1)$print()
```

Friedman

Friedman Test

Description

Performs Friedman test on samples collected in a randomized complete block design.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::RCBDTest](#) -> Friedman

Methods**Public methods:**

- [Friedman\\$new\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new Friedman object.

Usage:

```
Friedman$new(type = c("permu", "asyp"), n_permu = 10000)
```

Arguments:

`type` a character string specifying the way to calculate the p-value.

`n_permu` an integer indicating number of permutations for the permutation distribution. If set to zero (default) then all permutations are used.

Returns: A Friedman object.

Examples

```
t <- pmt(
  "rcbd.friedman", n_permu = 0
)$test(Table4.5.3)$print()

t$type <- "asyp"
t
```

JonckheereTerpstra *Jonckheere-Terpstra Test*

Description

Performs Jonckheere-Terpstra test on samples.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::KSampleTest](#) -> JonckheereTerpstra

Methods

Public methods:

- [JonckheereTerpstra\\$new\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new JonckheereTerpstra object.

Usage:

```
JonckheereTerpstra$new(  
  type = c("permu", "asyp"),  
  alternative = c("two_sided", "less", "greater"),  
  n_permu = 10000  
)
```

Arguments:

`type` a character string specifying the way to calculate the p-value.

`alternative` a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis.

`n_permu` an integer indicating number of permutations for the permutation distribution. If set to zero (default) then all permutations are used.

Returns: A JonckheereTerpstra object.

Examples

```
t <- pmt(  
  "ksample.jt", alternative = "greater"  
)$test(Table3.4.1)$print()
```

```
t$type <- "asyp"  
t
```

KolmogorovSmirnov *Two-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test*

Description

Performs two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test on samples.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::TwoSampleTest](#) -> KolmogorovSmirnov

Methods

Public methods:

- [KolmogorovSmirnov\\$new\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new KolmogorovSmirnov object.

Usage:

```
KolmogorovSmirnov$new(n_permu = 10000)
```

Arguments:

`n_permu` an integer indicating number of permutations for the permutation distribution. If set to zero (default) then all permutations are used.

Returns: A KolmogorovSmirnov object.

Examples

```
pmt(
  "twosample.ks", n_permu = 0
)$test(Table2.8.1)$print()
```

KruskalWallis *Kruskal-Wallis Test*

Description

Performs Kruskal-Wallis test on samples.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::KSampleTest](#) -> KruskalWallis

Methods

Public methods:

- [KruskalWallis\\$new\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new `KruskalWallis` object.

Usage:

```
KruskalWallis$new(  
  type = c("permu", "asyp"),  
  scoring = c("rank", "vw", "expon"),  
  n_permu = 10000  
)
```

Arguments:

`type` a character string specifying the way to calculate the p-value.

`scoring` a character string specifying which scoring system to use.

`n_permu` an integer indicating number of permutations for the permutation distribution. If set to zero (default) then all permutations are used.

Returns: A `KruskalWallis` object.

Examples

```
pmt(  
  "ksample.kw", type = "asyp"  
)$test(Table3.2.2)$print()  
  
t <- pmt(  
  "ksample.kw", type = "permu"  
)$test(Table3.2.3)$print()  
  
t$type <- "asyp"  
t
```

KSampleTest

KSampleTest Class

Description

Abstract class for k-sample tests.

Super class

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> KSampleTest

MultipleComparison *MultipleComparison Class*

Description

Abstract class for multiple comparisons.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::KSampleTest](#) -> MultipleComparison

OneSampleTest *OneSampleTest Class*

Description

Abstract class for one-sample tests.

Super class

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> OneSampleTest

Methods**Public methods:**

- [OneSampleTest\\$plot\(\)](#)

Method plot():

Usage:

OneSampleTest\$plot(...)

Arguments:

... ignored.

OneWay	<i>One-Way Test for Equal Means</i>
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Description

Performs F statistic based one-way test on samples.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::KSampleTest](#) -> OneWay

Methods

Public methods:

- [OneWay\\$new\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new OneWay object.

Usage:

```
OneWay$new(type = c("permu", "asyp"), n_permu = 10000)
```

Arguments:

`type` a character string specifying the way to calculate the p-value.

`n_permu` an integer indicating number of permutations for the permutation distribution. If set to zero (default) then all permutations are used.

Returns: A OneWay object.

Examples

```
t <- pmt(
  "ksample.oneway", n_permu = 0
)$test(Table3.1.2)$print()
```

```
t$type <- "asyp"
t
```

Description

Performs Page test on samples collected in a randomized complete block design.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::RCBDTest](#) -> Page

Methods**Public methods:**

- [Page\\$new\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new Page object.

Usage:

```
Page$new(  
  type = c("permu", "asyp"),  
  alternative = c("two_sided", "less", "greater"),  
  n_permu = 10000  
)
```

Arguments:

`type` a character string specifying the way to calculate the p-value.

`alternative` a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis.

`n_permu` an integer indicating number of permutations for the permutation distribution. If set to zero (default) then all permutations are used.

Returns: A Page object.

Examples

```
t <- pmt(  
  "rcbd.page", alternative = "less"  
)$test(Table4.4.3)  
  
t$type <- "asyp"  
t
```

PairedDifference *Paired Comparison Based on Differences*

Description

Performs differences based paired comparison on samples.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::TwoSampleTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::TwoSamplePairedTest](#)
-> PairedDifference

Active bindings

correct Whether to apply continuity correction when scoring is set to "rank".

Methods**Public methods:**

- [PairedDifference\\$new\(\)](#)

Method new(): Create a new PairedDifference object.

Usage:

```
PairedDifference$new(
  type = c("permu", "asyp"),
  method = c("with_zeros", "without_zeros"),
  scoring = c("none", "rank", "vw", "expon"),
  alternative = c("two_sided", "less", "greater"),
  null_value = 0,
  n_permu = 10000,
  correct = TRUE
)
```

Arguments:

type a character string specifying the way to calculate the p-value.

method a character string specifying the method of ranking data in computing adjusted signed scores for tied data, must be one of "with_zeros" (default) or "without_zeros".

scoring a character string specifying which scoring system to use.

alternative a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis.

null_value a number indicating the true value of the location shift.

n_permu an integer indicating number of permutations for the permutation distribution. If set to zero (default) then all permutations are used.

correct a logical indicating whether to apply continuity correction in the normal approximation for the p-value when scoring is set to "rank".

Returns: A PairedDifference object.

Examples

```

pmt(
  "paired.difference",
  alternative = "greater", scoring = "none", n_permu = 0
)$test(Table4.1.1)$print()

pmt(
  "paired.difference", n_permu = 0
)$test(Table4.1.3)$print()

t <- pmt(
  "paired.difference", scoring = "rank",
  alternative = "greater", n_permu = 0
)$test(Table4.1.1)$print()

t$type <- "asypm"
t

```

PermuTest

PermuTest Class

Description

Abstract class for permutation tests.

Active bindings

`type` The way to calculate the p-value.

`method` The method used.

`scoring` The scoring system used.

`alternative` The alternative hypothesis.

`null_value` The hypothesized value of the parameter in the null hypothesis.

`conf_level` The confidence level of the interval.

`n_permu` The number of permutations used.

`data` The data.

`statistic` The test statistic.

`p_value` The p-value.

`estimate` The estimated value of the parameter.

`conf_int` The confidence interval of the parameter.

Methods

Public methods:

- [PermuTest\\$test\(\)](#)
- [PermuTest\\$print\(\)](#)
- [PermuTest\\$plot\(\)](#)

Method `test()`: Perform test on sample(s).

Usage:

```
PermuTest$test(...)
```

Arguments:

... sample(s). Can be numeric vector(s) or a `data.frame` or `list` containing them.

Returns: The object itself (invisibly).

Method `print()`: Print the results of the test.

Usage:

```
PermuTest$print()
```

Returns: The object itself (invisibly).

Method `plot()`: Plot histogram(s) of the permutation distribution. Note that this method only works if `type` is set to "permu".

Usage:

```
PermuTest$plot(style = c("graphics", "ggplot2"), ...)
```

Arguments:

`style` a character string specifying which package to use.

... passed to `graphics::hist()` or `ggplot2::stat_bin()`.

Returns: The object itself (invisibly).

Description

Construct test objects in a unified way.

Usage

```
pmt(key, ...)
```

```
pmts(  
  which = c("all", "onesample", "twosample", "ksample", "multcomp", "paired", "rcbd",  
            "association", "table")  
)
```

```

define_pmt(
  statistic,
  inherit = c("twosample", "ksample", "paired", "rcbd", "association", "table"),
  rejection = c("lr", "l", "r"),
  scoring = c("none", "rank", "vw", "expon"),
  n_permu = 10000,
  name = "User-Defined Permutation Test",
  alternative = NULL,
  depends = character(),
  plugins = character(),
  includes = character()
)

```

Arguments

key	a character string specifying the test. Check <code>pmts()</code> for valid keys.
...	extra parameters passed to the constructor.
which	a character string specifying the desired tests.
statistic	definition of the test statistic. See Details.
inherit	a character string specifying the desired permutation test.
rejection	a character string specifying where the rejection region is.
scoring, n_permu	passed to the constructor.
name	a character string specifying the name of the test.
alternative	a character string specifying the alternative of the test.
depends, plugins, includes	passed to <code>Rcpp::cppFunction()</code> .

Details

The test statistic in `define_pmt` can be defined using either R or Rcpp, with the `statistic` parameter specified as:

- R: a function returning a closure that returns a double.
- Rcpp: a character string defining a captureless lambda (introduced in C++11) returning another lambda that may capture by value, accepts parameters of the same type as const references, and returns a double.

When using Rcpp, the parameters for different `inherit` are listed as follows. Note that the parameter names are illustrative and may be modified.

- "twosample": (`Rcpp::NumericVector sample_1`, `Rcpp::NumericVector sample_2`)
- "ksample": (`Rcpp::NumericVector combined_sample`, `Rcpp::IntegerVector one_based_group_index`)
- "paired": (`Rcpp::NumericVector sample_1`, `Rcpp::NumericVector sample_2`)
- "rcbd": (`Rcpp::NumericMatrix block_as_column_data`)

- "association": (Rcpp::NumericVector sample_1, Rcpp::NumericVector sample_2)
- "table": (Rcpp::IntegerMatrix contingency_table)

Defining the test statistic using R follows a similar approach. The purpose of this design is to pre-calculate certain constants that remain invariant during permutation.

Value

a test object corresponding to the specified key.

a data frame containing keys and corresponding tests implemented in this package.

Examples

```
pmt("twosample.wilcoxon")
```

```
pmts("ksample")
```

```
r <- define_pmt(
  inherit = "twosample", rejection = "lr", n_permu = 1e5,
  statistic = function(x, y) {
    m <- length(x)
    n <- length(y)
    function(x, y) sum(x) / m - sum(y) / n
  }
)
```

```
rcpp <- define_pmt(
  inherit = "twosample", rejection = "lr", n_permu = 1e5,
  statistic = "[[]](NumericVector x, NumericVector y) {
    R_len_t n_x = x.size();
    R_len_t n_y = y.size();
    return [n_x, n_y](const NumericVector& x, const NumericVector& y) -> double {
      return sum(x) / n_x - sum(y) / n_y;
    };
  }"
)
```

```
x <- rnorm(100)
y <- rnorm(100, 1)
options(LearnNonparam.pmt_progress = FALSE)
system.time(r$test(x, y))
system.time(rcpp$test(x, y))
```

Quantile

Quantile Test

Description

Performs quantile test on a single sample. In addition, an estimation and a confidence interval for the desired quantile will be calculated.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::OneSampleTest](#) -> Quantile

Active bindings

prob The probability associated with the quantile.

correct Whether to apply continuity correction.

Methods

Public methods:

- [Quantile\\$new\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new Quantile object.

Usage:

```
Quantile$new(  
  type = c("asym", "exact"),  
  alternative = c("two_sided", "less", "greater"),  
  null_value = 0,  
  conf_level = 0.95,  
  prob = 0.5,  
  correct = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments:

type a character string specifying the way to calculate the p-value.

alternative a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis.

null_value a number indicating the hypothesized value of the quantile.

conf_level a number between zero and one indicating the confidence level to use.

prob a number between zero and one indicating the probability associated with the quantile.

correct a logical indicating whether to apply continuity correction in the normal approximation for the p-value.

Returns: A Quantile object.

Examples

```

pmt(
  "onesample.quantile", prob = 0.5,
  null_value = 75, alternative = "greater",
  type = "asyp", correct = FALSE
)$test(Table1.1.1)$print()

pmt(
  "onesample.quantile",
  prob = 0.25, conf_level = 0.90
)$test(Table1.2.1)$conf_int

```

RatioMeanDeviance	<i>Ratio Mean Deviance Test</i>
-------------------	---------------------------------

Description

Performs ratio mean deviance test on samples.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::TwoSampleTest](#) -> RatioMeanDeviance

Methods**Public methods:**

- [RatioMeanDeviance\\$new\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new RatioMeanDeviance object.

Usage:

```

RatioMeanDeviance$new(
  alternative = c("two_sided", "less", "greater"),
  n_permu = 10000
)

```

Arguments:

`alternative` a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis.

`n_permu` an integer indicating number of permutations for the permutation distribution. If set to zero (default) then all permutations are used.

Returns: A RatioMeanDeviance object.

Examples

```

pmt(
  "twosample.rmd",
  alternative = "greater", n_permu = 0
)$test(Table2.8.1)$print()

```

RCBDOneWay

*One-Way Test for Equal Means in RCBD***Description**

Performs F statistic based one-way test on samples collected in a randomized complete block design.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::RCBDTest](#) -> RCBDOneWay

Methods**Public methods:**

- [RCBDOneWay\\$new\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new RCBDOneWay object.

Usage:

```
RCBDOneWay$new(type = c("permu", "asyp"), n_permu = 10000)
```

Arguments:

`type` a character string specifying the way to calculate the p-value.

`n_permu` an integer indicating number of permutations for the permutation distribution. If set to zero (default) then all permutations are used.

Returns: A RCBDOneWay object.

Examples

```
t <- pmt(
  "rcbd.oneway", n_permu = 5000
)$test(Table4.4.3)$print()

t$type <- "asyp"
t
```

RCBDTest

*RCBDTest Class***Description**

Abstract class for tests on samples collected in randomized complete block designs.

Super class

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> RCBDTest

ScoreSum

Two-Sample Test Based on Sum of Scores

Description

Performs sum of scores based two-sample test on samples. It is almost the same as two-sample wilcoxon rank sum test but uses more scoring systems.

Super classes

`LearnNonparam::PermuTest -> LearnNonparam::TwoSampleTest -> LearnNonparam::TwoSampleLocationTest -> ScoreSum`

Methods

Public methods:

- `ScoreSum$new()`

Method `new()`: Create a new `ScoreSum` object.

Usage:

```
ScoreSum$new(  
  scoring = c("rank", "vw", "expon"),  
  alternative = c("two_sided", "less", "greater"),  
  null_value = 0,  
  n_permu = 10000  
)
```

Arguments:

`scoring` a character string specifying which scoring system to use.

`alternative` a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis.

`null_value` a number indicating the true value of the location shift.

`n_permu` an integer indicating number of permutations for the permutation distribution. If set to zero (default) then all permutations are used.

Returns: A `ScoreSum` object.

Examples

```
pmt(  
  "twosample.scoresum", scoring = "expon",  
  alternative = "greater", n_permu = 0  
)$test(Table2.6.2)$print()
```

 SiegelTukey

Siegel-Tukey Test

Description

Performs Siegel-Tukey test on samples.

Super classes

LearnNonparam::PermuTest -> LearnNonparam::TwoSampleTest -> LearnNonparam::TwoSampleLocationTest
-> LearnNonparam::Wilcoxon -> SiegelTukey

Methods

Public methods:

- [SiegelTukey\\$new\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new SiegelTukey object.

Usage:

```
SiegelTukey$new(
  type = c("permu", "asyp"),
  alternative = c("two_sided", "less", "greater"),
  n_permu = 10000,
  correct = TRUE
)
```

Arguments:

`type` a character string specifying the way to calculate the p-value.

`alternative` a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis.

`n_permu` an integer indicating number of permutations for the permutation distribution. If set to zero (default) then all permutations are used.

`correct` a logical indicating whether to apply continuity correction in the normal approximation for the p-value.

Returns: A SiegelTukey object.

Examples

```
pmt(
  "twosample.siegel",
  alternative = "greater", n_permu = 0
)$test(Table2.8.1)$print()
```

Sign	<i>Two-Sample Sign Test</i>
------	-----------------------------

Description

Performs two-sample sign test on samples.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::TwoSampleTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::TwoSamplePairedTest](#)
-> Sign

Active bindings

correct Whether to apply continuity correction.

Methods**Public methods:**

- [Sign\\$new\(\)](#)

Method new(): Create a new Sign object.

Usage:

```
Sign$new(  
  type = c("permu", "asyp"),  
  alternative = c("two_sided", "less", "greater"),  
  n_permu = 10000,  
  correct = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments:

type a character string specifying the way to calculate the p-value.

alternative a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis.

n_permu an integer indicating number of permutations for the permutation distribution. If set to zero (default) then all permutations are used.

correct a logical indicating whether to apply continuity correction in the normal approximation for the p-value.

Returns: A Sign object.

Examples

```
t <- pmt(  
  "paired.sign",  
  alternative = "greater", n_permu = 0  
)$test(  
  rep(c(+1, -1), c(12, 5)), rep(0, 17)  
)$print()
```

```
t$type <- "asyp"
t
```

Studentized

Multiple Comparison Based on Studentized Statistic

Description

Performs studentized statistic based multiple comparison on samples.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::KSampleTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::MultipleComparison](#)
-> Studentized

Methods

Public methods:

- [Studentized\\$new\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new Studentized object.

Usage:

```
Studentized$new(
  type = c("permu", "asyp"),
  method = c("bonferroni", "tukey"),
  scoring = c("none", "rank", "vw", "expon"),
  conf_level = 0.95,
  n_permu = 10000
)
```

Arguments:

`type` a character string specifying the way to calculate the p-value.

`method` a character string specifying whether to use Bonferroni's method or Tukey's HSD method.

`scoring` a character string specifying which scoring system to use.

`conf_level` a number between zero and one indicating the family-wise confidence level to use.

`n_permu` an integer indicating number of permutations for the permutation distribution. If set to zero (default) then all permutations are used.

Returns: A Studentized object.

Examples

```
t <- pmt(
  "multcomp.studentized", method = "bonferroni"
)$test(Table3.3.1)$print()

t$type <- "asyp"
t

t$scoring <- "rank"
t

t$method <- "tukey"
t

t$scoring <- "none"
t

t$type <- "permu"
t
```

Table1.1.1

Sodium Contents

Description

Sodium contents (in mg) of 40 servings of a food product.

Usage

Table1.1.1

Format

An object of class `numeric` of length 40.

Source

Table 1.1.1

Table1.2.1	<i>Cycles Until Failure</i>
------------	-----------------------------

Description

The number of cycles (in thousands) that it takes for 20 door latches to fail.

Usage

Table1.2.1

Format

An object of class `numeric` of length 20.

Source

Table 1.2.1

Table2.1.1	<i>Test Scores</i>
------------	--------------------

Description

Test scores of 7 employees for comparison of methods of instruction.

Usage

Table2.1.1

Format

An object of class `list` of length 2.

Source

Table 2.1.1

Table2.3.1	<i>Runoff Minutes</i>
------------	-----------------------

Description

The numbers of minutes it took to obtain various amounts of runoff on each plot.

Usage

Table2.3.1

Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 8 rows and 2 columns.

Source

Table 2.3.1

Table2.6.1	<i>Hours Until Recharge</i>
------------	-----------------------------

Description

The numbers of hours that 2 brands of laptop computers function before battery recharging is necessary.

Usage

Table2.6.1

Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 4 rows and 2 columns.

Source

Table 2.6.1

Table2.6.2 *Cerium Amounts*

Description

The amounts of cerium measured in samples of granite and basalt.

Usage

Table2.6.2

Format

An object of class data.frame with 6 rows and 2 columns.

Source

Table 2.6.2

Table2.8.1 *Ounces Of Beverage*

Description

The amounts of liquid in randomly selected beverage containers before and after the filling process has been repaired.

Usage

Table2.8.1

Format

An object of class data.frame with 5 rows and 2 columns.

Source

Table 2.8.1

Table3.1.2	<i>Normal Samples</i>
------------	-----------------------

Description

Observations randomly sampled from normal populations with means 15, 25 and 30, respectively, and standard deviation 9.

Usage

Table3.1.2

Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 5 rows and 3 columns.

Source

Table 3.1.2

Table3.2.2	<i>Logarithms of Bacteria Counts</i>
------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Logarithms of counts of bacteria in 4 samples, which respectively were treated with 3 kills and left untreated for the control.

Usage

Table3.2.2

Format

An object of class `list` of length 4.

Source

Table 3.2.2

Table3.2.3 *Saltiness Scores*

Description

Saltiness scores, on a scale of 1 to 5, assigned by a taste expert to samples of 3 food products that differ in the amounts of soymeal they contain.

Usage

Table3.2.3

Format

An object of class `list` of length 3.

Source

Table 3.2.3

Table3.3.1 *Percentages of Clay*

Description

The percentages of clay in 6 samples of soil selected from 4 locations.

Usage

Table3.3.1

Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 6 rows and 4 columns.

Source

Table 3.3.1

Table3.4.1	<i>Phosphorus Contents</i>
------------	----------------------------

Description

Phosphorus contents of plants under 4 mowing treatments.

Usage

Table3.4.1

Format

An object of class data.frame with 6 rows and 4 columns.

Source

Table 3.4.1

Table4.1.1	<i>Caloric Intake</i>
------------	-----------------------

Description

The estimated daily caloric intake from dietary information provided using 2 methods by a group of college women.

Usage

Table4.1.1

Format

An object of class data.frame with 5 rows and 2 columns.

Source

Table 4.1.1

Table4.1.3 *Cholesterol Reduction*

Description

Reduction in cholesterol after twins were given 2 drugs separately.

Usage

Table4.1.3

Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 17 rows and 2 columns.

Source

Table 4.1.3

Table4.4.3 *Yield Data*

Description

Yield data for a randomized complete block design in which 4 different types of tractors were used in tilling the soil. The blocking factor is location of the fields.

Usage

Table4.4.3

Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 4 rows and 6 columns.

Source

Table 4.4.3

Table4.5.3	<i>Randomized Complete Block with Ties</i>
------------	--

Description

A randomized complete block design with 4 treatments and 3 blocks.

Usage

Table4.5.3

Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 4 rows and 3 columns.

Source

Table 4.5.3

Table5.1.2	<i>Heterophils and Lymphocytes</i>
------------	------------------------------------

Description

Counts of the heterophils and lymphocytes in blood samples from 18 healthy rabbits.

Usage

Table5.1.2

Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 18 rows and 2 columns.

Source

Table5.1.2

Table5.2.2 *Scores of Projects*

Description

Scores of 10 projects at a science fair.

Usage

Table5.2.2

Format

An object of class data.frame with 10 rows and 2 columns.

Source

Table5.2.2

Table5.4.2 *Satisfaction with Pain-Relief Treatment*

Description

Patients' responses with 2 methods of relieving postoperative pain.

Usage

Table5.4.2

Format

An object of class data.frame with 2 rows and 3 columns.

Source

Table5.4.2

TwoSampleAssociationTest
TwoSampleAssociationTest Class

Description

Abstract class for two-sample association tests.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::TwoSampleTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::TwoSamplePairedTest](#)
-> TwoSampleAssociationTest

TwoSampleLocationTest *TwoSampleLocationTest Class*

Description

Abstract class for two-sample location tests.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::TwoSampleTest](#) -> TwoSampleLocationTest

TwoSamplePairedTest *TwoSamplePairedTest Class*

Description

Abstract class for paired two-sample tests.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::TwoSampleTest](#) -> TwoSamplePairedTest

TwoSampleTest *TwoSampleTest Class*

Description

Abstract class for two-sample tests.

Super class

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> TwoSampleTest

 Wilcoxon

Two-Sample Wilcoxon Test

Description

Performs two-sample wilcoxon test on samples. In addition, an estimation and a confidence interval for the location shift will be calculated.

Super classes

[LearnNonparam::PermuTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::TwoSampleTest](#) -> [LearnNonparam::TwoSampleLocationTest](#)
-> [Wilcoxon](#)

Active bindings

`correct` Whether to apply continuity correction.

Methods**Public methods:**

- [Wilcoxon\\$new\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new Wilcoxon object.

Usage:

```
Wilcoxon$new(
  type = c("permu", "asyp"),
  alternative = c("two_sided", "less", "greater"),
  null_value = 0,
  conf_level = 0.95,
  n_permu = 10000,
  correct = TRUE
)
```

Arguments:

`type` a character string specifying the way to calculate the p-value.

`alternative` a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis.

`null_value` a number indicating the true value of the location shift.

`conf_level` a number between zero and one indicating the confidence level to use.

`n_permu` an integer indicating number of permutations for the permutation distribution. If set to zero (default) then all permutations are used.

`correct` a logical indicating whether to apply continuity correction in the normal approximation for the p-value.

Returns: A Wilcoxon object.

Examples

```
pmt(  
  "twosample.wilcoxon",  
  alternative = "greater", n_permu = 0  
)$test(Table2.1.1)$print()
```

```
pmt(  
  "twosample.wilcoxon",  
  alternative = "less", n_permu = 0  
)$test(Table2.6.1)$print()
```

```
pmt(  
  "twosample.wilcoxon", conf_level = 0.90  
)$test(Table2.6.2)$conf_int
```

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