

Package ‘bosfr’

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Title Computes exact bounds of Spearman's footrule with missing data

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Description Computes exact bounds of Spearman's footrule in the presence of missing data, and performs independence test based on the bounds with controlled Type I error regardless of the values of missing data. Suitable only for distinct, univariate data where no ties is allowed.

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bosfr-package	<i>bosfr: Computes exact bounds of Spearman's footrule with missing data</i>
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Description

Computes exact bounds of Spearman's footrule in the presence of missing data, and performs independence test based on the bounds with controlled Type I error regardless of the values of missing data. Suitable only for distinct, univariate data where no ties is allowed.

Author(s)

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boundsKendall

Bounds of Kendall's tau in the Presence of Missing Data

Description

Computes bounds of Kendall's tau in the presence of missing data. Suitable only for univariate distinct data where no ties is allowed.

Usage

```
boundsKendall(X, Y)
```

Arguments

X, Y Numeric vectors of data values with potential missing data. No ties in the data is allowed. Inf and -Inf values will be omitted.

Details

`boundsKendall()` computes bounds of Kendall's tau for partially observed univariate, distinct data. The bounds are computed by first calculating the bounds of Spearman's footrule (XXX), and then applying the combinatorial inequality between Kendall's tau and Spearman's footrule (*Kendall, 1948*). See (XXX) for more details.

Let $X = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ and $Y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$ be two vectors of univariate, distinct data. Kendall's tau is defined as the number of discordant pairs between X and Y :

$$\tau(X, Y) = \sum_{i < j} \{I(x_i < x_j)I(y_i > y_j) + I(x_i > x_j)I(y_i < y_j)\}.$$

Scaled Kendall's tau $\tau_{Scale}(X, Y) \in [0, 1]$ is defined as (*Kendall, 1948*):

$$\tau_{Scale}(X, Y) = 1 - 4\tau(X, Y)/(n(n-1)).$$

Value

bounds bounds of Kendall's tau.
bounds.scaled bounds of scaled Kendall's tau.

References

- Kendall, M.G. (1948) Rank Correlation Methods. Charles Griffin, London.
- Diaconis, P. and Graham, R.L., 1977. Spearman's footrule as a measure of disarray. Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Series B: Statistical Methodology, 39(2), pp.262-268.

Examples

```
### compute bounds of Kendall's tau between incomplete ranked lists
X <- c(1, 2, NA, 4, 3)
Y <- c(3, NA, 4, 2, 1)
boundsKendall(X, Y)

### compute bounds of Kendall's tau between incomplete vectors of distinct data
```

```
X <- c(1.3, 2.6, NA, 4.2, 3.5)
Y <- c(5.5, NA, 6.5, 2.6, 1.1)
boundsKendall(X, Y)
```

boundsSFR

Exact bounds of Spearman's footrule in the Presence of Missing Data

Description

Computes exact bounds of Spearman's footrule in the presence of missing data, and performs independence test based on the bounds with controlled Type I error regardless of the values of missing data. Suitable only for univariate distinct data where no ties is allowed.

Usage

```
boundsSFR(X, Y, pval = TRUE)
```

Arguments

X	Numeric vector of data values with potential missing data. No ties in the data is allowed. Inf and -Inf values will be omitted.
Y	Numeric vector of data values with potential missing data. No ties in the data is allowed. Inf and -Inf values will be omitted.
pval	Boolean for whether to compute the bounds of p-value or not.

Details

boundsSFR() computes exact bounds of Spearman's footrule for partially observed univariate, distinct data using the results and algorithms following (XXX).

Let $X = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ and $Y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$ be two vectors of univariate, distinct data, and denote the rank of x_i in X as $R(x_i, X)$, the rank of y_i in Y as $R(y_i, Y)$. Spearman's footrule is defined as the absolute distance between the ranked values of X and Y :

$$D(X, Y) = \sum_{i=1}^n |R(x_i, X) - R(y_i, Y)|.$$

Scaled Spearman's footrule is defined as:

$$D_{Scale}(X, Y) = 1 - 3D(X, Y)/(n^2 - 1).$$

When n is odd, $D_{Scale}(X, Y) \in [-0.5, 1]$, but when n is even, $D_{Scale}(X, Y) \in [-0.5\{1 + 3/(n^2 - 1)\}, 1]$ (Kendall, 1948).

The p-value of the independence test using Spearman's footrule, denoted as p , is computed using the normality approximation result in Diaconis, P., & Graham, R. L. (1977). If pval = TRUE, bounds of the p-value, p_l, p_u will be computed in the presence of missing data, such that $p \in [p_l, p_u]$. The independence test method proposed in (XXX) returns p_u as its p-value. This method controls the Type I error regardless of the values of missing data. See (XXX) for details.

Value

bounds	exact bounds of Spearman's footrule.
bounds.scaled	exact bounds of scaled Spearman's footrule.
pvalue	the p-value for the test. (Only present if argument pval = TRUE.)
bounds.pvalue	bounds of the p-value of independence test using Spearman's footrule. (Only present if argument pval = TRUE.)

References

- Kendall, M.G. (1948) Rank Correlation Methods. Charles Griffin, London.
- Diaconis, P. and Graham, R.L., 1977. Spearman's footrule as a measure of disarray. Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Series B: Statistical Methodology, 39(2), pp.262-268.

Examples

```
### compute exact bounds of Spearman's footrule between incomplete ranked lists
X <- c(1, 2, NA, 4, 3)
Y <- c(3, NA, 4, 2, 1)
boundsSFR(X, Y, pval=FALSE)
```

```
### compute exact bounds of Spearman's footrule between incomplete vectors of distinct data, and perform independence test
X <- c(1.3, 2.6, NA, 4.2, 3.5)
Y <- c(5.5, NA, 6.5, 2.6, 1.1)
boundsSFR(X, Y, pval=TRUE)
```

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* **internal**

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