## Robu Wild

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robu\_wild() gets the hypothesis test result (p-value) of coefficients in a meta-regression model with "Wild bootstrap" algorithm. This function is developed based on function robu(). It has identical arguments to robu() and three additional ones, Replication\_num, coef\_index and six\_pts.

Replication\_num indicates the number of bootstrap replications to be performed. The default value is 1000 means it will generate 1000 bootstrap sample sets for estimation.

coef\_index indicates which coefficient's p-value will be estimated by Wild bootstrap. By default, it is 1, which means the p-value of the first coefficient in the model is estimated by wild-bootstrap.

six pts indicates whether 2-point distribution or 6-point distribution is used to perturb the residuals.

The first 500 lines code is COPIED from function robu(). That part code does exactly the same work as robu() does. I omitted that part code.

Wild bootstrap algorithm starts from here.

Firstly, I extracted some necassary information from the results I get from above. For example, covariate matrices, residuals, etc.

Secondly, I created a function to generate a bootstrap sample set from the restricted model. At first, the bootstrap sample set is generated from full model. However, it does not work very well, so I changed to restricted model.

This function is called Get\_Bootdata(), and I generate a list of bootstrap sample sets by it.

```
###Function to generate bootstrap samples

Get_Bootdata <- function(){
   if(six_pts == F){
      RandomVector_list <-as.list(rbinom(n = group_num, size = 1,0.5)*2 -1)
   }else{</pre>
```

Thirdly, I created a function called Get\_BootResult() to get t-score values from each boostrap sample set. Eventually, the t-score values are saved in a vector called Boot t val vec.

Finally, the wild bootstrap p-value estimation is got by comparing the original t-score and the bootstarp t-scores.

```
#Function to calculate bootstrap result
Get_BootResult <- function(Boot_data){</pre>
  cl[[1]] <- quote(robu)</pre>
  cl$data <-quote(Boot data)</pre>
  new_result <- eval(cl)</pre>
  return(new_result)
#Get bootstrap result list.
BootResult_list <- lapply(X = Boot_data_list,FUN = Get_BootResult)</pre>
Boot_t_val_list <- lapply(X = BootResult_list, FUN = function(x){x$reg_table["t"][coef_index,]})</pre>
Boot_t_val_vec <-unlist(Boot_t_val_list)</pre>
p_val_Wild <- sum(abs(Boot_t_val_vec) >abs(t[coef_index,]))/Replication_num
res <- list(data.full = data.full, X.full = X.full, reg_table = reg_table,
            mod_label = mod_label, mod_notice = mod_notice, modelweights =
              modelweights, mod_info = mod_info, user_weighting =
              user_weighting, ml = ml, cl = cl, N = N, M = M, k = k,
            k_list = k_list, p = p, X = X, y = y, Xreg = Xreg, b.r = b.r,
            VR.r = VR.r, dfs = dfs, small = small, data = data, labels =
              labels, study_orig_id = study_orig_id)
class(res) <- "robu"</pre>
res
return(list(CRVE_result = res,
            Wild_boot_result_list = BootResult_list,
            Wild_boot_t_val_vec = Boot_t_val_vec,
```

```
Wild_boot_p_val = p_val_Wild))
}
```

The output of this function is a list contains the regular robu() output of the original data, robu() outputs of each bootstrap sets, the t-value vector and the Wild bootstrap p-value.