# Package 'R2ROC'

# November 24, 2023

Title AUC Statistics

Version 1.0.1	
<b>Description</b> Area under the receiver operating characteristic curves (AUC) statistic for significance test. Variance and covariance of AUC values used to assess the 95% Confidence interval (CI) and p-value of the AUC difference for both nested and non-nested model.	
License GPL (>=3)	
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R topics documented:  auc_diff auc_trf auc_var dat1 dat2 olkin_auc12 olkin_auc12 olkin_auc12_1 olkin_auc12_13 olkin_auc12_3 olkin_auc12_34 olkin_auc1_2	
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auc_diff auc_diff function
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#### **Description**

This function estimates  $var(AUC(y\sim x[,v1]) - AUC(y\sim x[,v2]))$  where AUC is the Area Under ROC curve of the model, y is N by 1 matrix having the dependent variable, and x is N by M matrix having M explanatory variables. v1 or v2 indicates the ith column in the x matrix (v1 or v2 can be multiple values between 1 - M, see Arguments below)

#### Usage

```
auc_diff(dat, v1, v2, nv, kv)
```

#### **Arguments**

dat	N by (M+1) matrix having variables in the order of cbind(y,x)
v1	This can be set as $v1=c(1)$ or $v1=c(1,2)$
v2	This can be set as $v2=c(2)$ , $v2=c(3)$ , $v2=c(1,3)$ or $v2=c(3,4)$
nv	Sample size
kv	Population prevalence

#### Value

This function will estimate significant difference between two PRS (either dependent or independent and joint or single). To get the test statistics for the difference between  $AUC(y\sim x[,v1])$  and  $AUC(y\sim x[,v2])$  (here we define  $AUC1=AUC(y\sim x[,v1])$ ) and  $AUC2=AUC(y\sim x[,v2])$ )). The outputs are listed as follows.

```
AUC differences between AUC1 and AUC2
mean_diff
                 Variances of AUC differences
                 Upper value of the differences
upper_diff
lower_diff
                 Upper value of the differences
                 Two tailed P-value for significant difference between AUC1 and AUC2
р
                 One tailed P-value for significant difference
p_one_tail
                 P-value based on Heller's test for significant difference
heller_p
heller_upper_diff
                 Upper limit of 95% CI for the difference basedon Heller's test
heller_lower_diff
                 Lower limit of 95% CI for the difference basedon Heller's test
```

#### **Examples**

```
#To get the test statistics for the difference between AUC(y=x[,1]) #and AUC(y=x[,2]) dat=dat1 #(this example embedded within the package) nv=length(dat$V1) kv=sum(dat$V1)/length(dat$V1)# pop. prevalence estimated from data #R2ROC also allows users to estimate AUC using pre-adjusted phenotype
```

#In that case, users need to specify kv #eq. kv=0.10 for dat2 (dat2 embedded within the package) v1=c(1)v2=c(2)output=auc\_diff(dat,v1,v2,nv,kv) #R2ROC output #output\$mean\_diff (mean difference of AUC1 and AUC2) #0.1756046 #output\$var (variance of AUC difference) #9.274356e-05 #output\$upper\_diff (upper limit of 95% CI for difference) #0.1944801 #output\$lower\_diff (lower limit of 95% CI for difference) #0.1567292 #output\$p (two-tailed P-value for the differences is #significantly different from zero) #2.747031e-74 #output\$p\_one\_tail (one-tailed P-value for the differences #is significantly different from zero) #1.373515e-74 #To get the test statistics for the difference between #AUC(y=x[,1]+x[,2]) and AUC(y=x[,2])dat=dat1 #(this example embedded within the package) nv=length(dat\$V1) kv=sum(dat\$V1)/length(dat\$V1)# pop. prevalence estimated from data #R2ROC also allows users to estimate AUC using pre-adjusted phenotype #In that case, users need to specify kv #eg. kv=0.10 for dat2 (dat2 embedded within the package) v1=c(1,2)v2 = c(2)output=auc\_diff(dat,v1,v2,nv,kv) #R2ROC output #output\$mean\_diff (mean difference of AUC1 and AUC2) #0.1793682 #output\$var (variance of AUC difference) #0.0001190366 #output\$upper\_diff (upper limit of 95% CI for difference) #0.2007526 #output\$lower\_diff (lower limit of 95% CI for difference) #0.1579839 #output\$p (two-tailed P-value for the differences is #significantly different from zero) #9.87014e-61

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```
#output$p_one_tail (one-tailed P-value for the differences
#is significantly different from zero)
#4.93507e-61

#output$heller_p (two-tailed P-value based on Hellers test
#for the differences is significantly different from zero)
#4.2085e-237

#output$heller_upper_diff (upper limit of 95% CI for
#difference based on Hellers test)
#0.2013899

#output$heller_lower_diff (lower limit of 95% CI for
#difference based on Hellers test)
#0.1586212
```

auc\_trf

auc\_trf function

#### **Description**

This function transforms the observed scale predictive ability (R2) and its standard error (SE) to AUC with its SE

#### Usage

```
auc_trf(R2, se, kv)
```

#### **Arguments**

R2	R2 or coefficient of determination on the observed scale
se	Standard error of R2
kv	Population prevalence

#### Value

This function will transform the observed R2 and its s.e between to AUC. Output from the command is the lists of outcomes.

auc	Transformed AUC
50	SE of transformed AUC

#### References

Wray, Naomi R., et al. "The genetic interpretation of area under the ROC curve in genomic profiling." PLoS genetics 6.2 (2010): e1000864.

Lee, Sang Hong, et al. "A better coefficient of determination for genetic profile analysis." Genetic epidemiology 36.3 (2012): 214-224.

auc\_var 5

#### **Examples**

```
#To get the transformed AUC
output=auc_trf(0.04, 0.002, 0.05)
output
#output$auc (transformed AUC)
#0.7522887
#output$se (se of transformed AUC)
#0.005948364
```

auc\_var

auc\_var function

#### **Description**

This function estimates  $var(AUC(y\sim x[,v1]))$  where AUC is the Area Under ROC curve of the model, y is N by 1 matrix having the dependent variable, and x is N by M matrix having M explanatory variables. v1 indicates the ith column in the x matrix (v1 can be multiple values between 1 - M, see Arguments below)

#### Usage

```
auc_var(dat, v1, nv, kv)
```

# **Arguments**

dat	N by $(M+1)$ matrix having variables in the order of cbind $(y,x)$
v1	This can be set as $v1=c(1)$ , $v1=c(1,2)$ or possibly with more values
nv	Sample size
kv	Population prevalence

#### Value

This function will test the null hypothesis for AUC. To get the test statistics for AUC( $y\sim x[,v1]$ ). The outputs are listed as follows.

auc AUC

var Variance of AUC

upper\_auc Upper limit of 95% CI for AUC lower\_auc Lower limit of 95% CI for AUC

6 dat1

#### **Examples**

```
#To get the AUC for AUC(y=x[,1])
dat=dat1 #(this example embedded within the package)
nv=length(dat$V1)
kv=sum(dat\$V1)/length(dat\$V1)\# pop. prevalence estimated from data
#R2ROC also allows users to estimate AUC using pre-adjusted phenotype
#In that case, users need to specify kv
#eg. kv=0.10 for dat2 (dat2 embedded within the package)
v1=c(1)
output=auc_var(dat,v1,nv,kv)
#R2ROC output
#output$auc (AUC)
#0.7390354
#output$var (variance of AUC)
#7.193337e-05
#output$upper_auc (upper limit of 95% CI for AUC)
#0.7556589
#output$lower_auc (lower limit of 95% CI for AUC)
#0.7224119
#output$p
9.28062e-175 (two-tailed P-value for the AUC is significantly different from 0.5)
#output$$p_one_tail (one-tailed P-value for the AUC is significantly different from 0.5)
4.64031e-175
```

dat1

Raw phenotypes and 2 sets of discovery PGSs

#### **Description**

A dataset containing raw phenotypes and multiple PGSs estimated two independent discovery population

#### Usage

dat1

#### **Format**

A data frame with 10000 rows and 3 variables:

V1 Phenotype, raw case-caontrol data

V2 PGS1, for discovery population 1

V3 PGS2, for discovery population 2

dat2 7

dat2	Pre-adjusted phenotypes and 2 sets of discovery PGSs
------	--

# **Description**

A dataset containing preadjusted phenotypes and multiple PGSs estimated two independent discovery population

# Usage

dat2

#### **Format**

A data frame with 10000 rows and 3 variables:

V1 Phenotype, preadjustde case-caontrol data

V2 PGS1, for discovery population 1

V3 PGS2, for discovery population 2

olkin\_auc1 olkin\_auc1 function

#### OIKIII\_auCI

# Description

olkin\_auc1 function

# Usage

```
olkin_auc1(omat, nv, kv)
```

### **Arguments**

omat	3 by 3 matrix	having the co	orrelation coefficients	between v, x	1 and x2, i.e.

omat=cor(dat) where dat is N by 3 matrix having variables in the order of cbind

(y,x1,x2)

nv Sample size

kv Population prevalance

# Value

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olkin auc12	olkin	auc12
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olkin\_auc12 function

#### **Description**

olkin\_auc12 function

# Usage

```
olkin_auc12(omat, nv, kv)
```

# **Arguments**

omat 3 by 3 matrix having the correlation coefficients between y, x1 and x2, i.e.

omat=cor(dat) where dat is N by 3 matrix having variables in the order of cbind

(y,x1,x2)

nv Sample size

kv Population prevalance

#### Value

This function will be used as source code

olkin\_auc12\_1 olkin\_auc12\_1 function

#### **Description**

```
olkin_auc12_1 function
```

#### Usage

```
olkin_auc12_1(omat, nv, kv)
```

# Arguments

omat 3 by 3 matrix having the correlation coefficients between y, x1 and x2, i.e.

omat=cor(dat) where dat is N by 3 matrix having variables in the order of cbind

(y,x1,x2)

nv Sample size

kv Population prevalance

#### Value

olkin\_auc12\_13

7 7 1	1 0	1 0
olkin	alleli	1 3

olkin\_auc12\_13 function

#### **Description**

```
olkin_auc12_13 function
```

# Usage

```
olkin_auc12_13(omat, nv, kv)
```

# **Arguments**

omat 3 by 3 matrix having the correlation coefficients between y, x1 and x2, i.e.

omat=cor(dat) where dat is N by 3 matrix having variables in the order of cbind

(y,x1,x2)

nv Sample size

kv Population prevalance

#### Value

This function will be used as source code

olkin\_auc12\_3 olkin\_auc12\_3 function

#### **Description**

```
olkin_auc12_3 function
```

# Usage

```
olkin_auc12_3(omat, nv, kv)
```

# Arguments

omat 3 by 3 matrix having the correlation coefficients between y, x1 and x2, i.e.

omat=cor(dat) where dat is N by 3 matrix having variables in the order of cbind

(y,x1,x2)

nv Sample size

kv Population prevalance

#### Value

olkin\_auc1\_2

olkin\_auc12\_34

olkin\_auc12\_34 function

#### **Description**

```
olkin_auc12_34 function
```

#### Usage

```
olkin_auc12_34(omat, nv, kv)
```

#### **Arguments**

omat 3 by 3 matrix having the correlation coefficients between y, x1 and x2, i.e.

omat=cor(dat) where dat is N by 3 matrix having variables in the order of cbind

(y,x1,x2)

nv Sample size

kv Population prevalance

#### Value

This function will be used as source code

olkin\_auc1\_2 *olkin\_auc1\_2 function* 

# Description

```
olkin_auc1_2 function
```

# Usage

```
olkin_auc1_2(omat, nv, kv)
```

# Arguments

omat 3 by 3 matrix having the correlation coefficients between y, x1 and x2, i.e.

omat=cor(dat) where dat is N by 3 matrix having variables in the order of cbind

(y,x1,x2)

nv Sample size

kv Population prevalance

#### Value

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