Package ‘condir’

March 6, 2020

Title Computation of P Values and Bayes Factors for Conditioning Data
Version 0.1.2
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Date 2020-03-07
Description Set of functions for the easy analyses of conditioning data.
Depends R (>= 3.6.0),
License GPL-3
LazyData true
RoxygenNote 7.0.2
Encoding UTF-8
Imports BayesFactor (>= 0.9.12), stats (>= 3.3.2), knitr(>= 1.28),
  xtable(>= 1.8.2), psych (>= 1.9.12), graphics (>= 3.3.2),
  effsize (>= 0.7.8), shiny (>= 1.4.0)
URL https://github.com/AngelosPsy/condir
BugReports https://github.com/AngelosPsy/condir/issues
Suggests rmarkdown
VignetteBuilder knitr
NeedsCompilation no
Repository CRAN
Date/Publication 2020-03-06 13:10:03 UTC

R topics documented:

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csCompare

Statistically compare CRs towards two CSs

Description

Compare CRs towards two CSs within a frequentist and a Bayesian framework.

Usage

csCompare(
  cs1,
  cs2,
  group = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  alternative = "two.sided",
  conf.level = 0.95,
  mu = 0,
  rscale = 0.707,
  descriptives = TRUE,
  out.thres = 3,
  boxplot = TRUE
)

Arguments

cs1 a numeric vector of values. If the data argument is defined, it can refer to either the column index or the column name of the data object. See Details for more information.

cs2 a numeric vector of values. If the data argument is defined, it can refer to either the column index or the column name of the data object. See Details for more information.

group column index or name that contain the group data. See Details for more information.

data numeric matrix or data frame that contains the relevant data.

alternative a character string for the specification of the alternative hypothesis. Possible values: "two.sided" (default), "greater" or "less".

conf.level Interval’s confidence level.

mu a numeric value for the mean value or mean difference.

rscale the scale factor for the prior used in the Bayesian t.test.

descriptives Returns basic descriptive statistics for cs1 and cs2.
The threshold for detecting outliers (default is 3). If set to 0, no outliers analysis will be performed. See Details below for more information.

Should a boxplot of the variables be produced (default is TRUE)?

Details

csCompare performs both a student t-test (using the stats::t.test function) and a Bayesian t-test (using the BayesFactor::ttest.tstat). If cs1 and/or cs2 are or refer to multiple columns of a matrix or a data.frame, then the row means are computed before the t-tests are performed. In case group is NULL, paired-samples t-tests will be run. In case the group is different than NULL, then the csCompare first computes difference scores between the cs1 and the cs2 (i.e., cs1 - cs2). In case the group argument is defined but, after removal of NA's (stats::na.omit), only one group is present, a paired samples t-test is run. In case of independent samples t-test, the function runs a Welch’s t-test.

Regarding outliers, those are detected based on the deviations from the standardized residuals of each test. For example, in case of a paired-samples t-test, the csCompare function will run an additional regression for detecting deviations (defined in the out.thres argument) from the standardized residuals. The detected outliers are removed from both the frequentists and Bayesian analyses.

Value

The function returns (at least) 3 list objects. These are: descriptives, freq.results, and bayes.results. In case outliers are detected, then the outlier analyses are returned as well with the name res.out as prefix to all list objects. For example, the descriptive statistics of the outlier analyses, can be indexed by using obj$res.out$descriptives, with obj being the object of the csCompare results.

The values of the descriptives are described in psych::describe.

The values of the freq.results are: method: which test was run.

alternative: the alternative hypothesis.

WG1,WG2: the Shapiro test values, separately for group 1 and group 2. In case of a paired-samples t-test, the WG2 is 0.

WpG1,WpG2: the p-values of Shapiro test, separately for group 1 and group 2. In case of a paired-samples t-test, the WpG2 is 0.

null.value: The value defined by mu (see above).

LCI,HCI: The low (LCI) and high (HCI) bounds of the confidence intervals.

t.statistic: Logical.

df: The degrees of freedom of the t-test performed.

p.value: The p-value of the performed t-test.

cohenD: The Cohen’s d for the performed t-test.

cohenDM: The magnitude of the resulting Cohen’s d.

hedgesG: The Hedge’s g for the performed t-test.

hedgesGM: The magnitude of the resulting Hedge’s g.

The values of the bayes.results are:
LNI, HNI: The low (LNI) and high (HNI) intervals of the hypothesis to test.
rscale: The used scale (see rscale argument above).
bf10: The BF10.
bf01: The BF01.
propError: The proportional error of the computed Bayes factor.

References

See Also
t.test, ttest.tstat

Examples
set.seed(1000)
csCompare(cs1 = rnorm(n = 100, mean = 10), cs2 = rnorm(n = 100, mean = 9))

| csPlot | Plot CRs for each CS |

Description
Plot the mean of median of each CRs, for each CS

Usage
csPlot(
cs1,
cs2,
group = NULL,
data = NULL,
ylab = "CRs",
col = c("black", "grey"),
legend = c("cs1", "cs2")
)
Arguments

(cs1) a numeric vector of values. If the data argument is defined, it can refer to either the column index or the column name of the data object. See Details for more information.

(cs2) a numeric vector of values. If the data argument is defined, it can refer to either the column index or the column name of the data object. See Details for more information.

group column index or name that contain the group data. See Details for more information.

data numeric matrix or data frame that contains the relevant data.

ylab Label for the x-axis

col The color of the error bars to be used (either given as a numeric vector or a character string). The length of the chosen colors should be equal to the length of the legend names otherwise a warning is returned.

legend The legend names to be used. The length of the legend labels should be the same as the length of the color string, otherwise a warning is returned.

Details
csCompare performs both a student t-test (using the stats::t.test function) and a Bayesian t-test (using the BayesFactor::ttest.tstat). In case group is not defined, paired-samples t-tests are run. In case the group is defined, then the csCompare first computes difference scores between the cs1 and the cs2 (i.e., cs1 - cs2). In case the group argument is defined but, after removal of NA’s (stats::na.omit), only one group is defined, a paired samples t-test is run.

See Also
t.test, ttest.tstat

Examples

set.seed(1000)
csPlot(cs1 = rnorm(n = 100, mean = 10), cs2 = rnorm(n = 100, mean = 9))

---

csReport Report results of conditioning data

Description

Report results of data analyses run with the csCompare.
Usage

csReport(
    csCompareObj = NULL,
    csSensitivityObj = NULL,
    save = FALSE,
    fileName = "report",
    alphaLevel = 0.05,
    interpretation = FALSE
)

Arguments

csCompareObj  a list or data frame returned from the csCompare function. The object should be of class csCompare.
csSensitivityObj Sensitivity analysis results returned from the csSensitivity function. The object should be of class csSensitivity.
save If code argument is set to FALSE (default), the results are printed on the screen. Otherwise, a `.txt` file with the report is generated.
fileName The file name of the produced report. The argument is ignored if save is set to FALSE.
alphaLevel The alpha level to be used for determining significant or non-significant results.
interpretation Should an interpretation of the results be included? (FALSE). In case of the Bayesian results, the results are interpreted according to Lee and Wagenmakers (2013).

Examples

set.seed(1000)
tmp <- csCompare(cs1 = rnorm(n = 100, mean = 10),
    cs2 = rnorm(n = 100, mean = 9))
csReport(tmp)

csRobustnessPlot Plot robustness results

Description

Plots the results of robustness test

Usage

csRobustnessPlot(
    cs1,
    cs2,
    group = NULL,
)
```r
data = NULL,
alternative = "two.sided",
conf.level = 0.95,
mu = 0,
rscaleSens = c("medium", "wide", "ultrawide"),
BF01 = TRUE,
ylimz = c(0, 10),
sensitivity = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

cs1  
a numeric vector of values. If the data argument is defined, it can refer to either the column index or the column name of the data object. See Details for more information.

cs2  
a numeric vector of values. If the data argument is defined, it can refer to either the column index or the column name of the data object. See Details for more information.

group   
column index or name that contain the group data. See Details for more information.

data  
numeric matrix or data frame that contains the relevant data.

alternative  
a character string for the specification of the alternative hypothesis. Possible values: "two.sided" (default), "greater" or "less".

conf.level  
Interval’s confidence level.

mu  
a numeric value for the mean value or mean difference.

rscaleSens  
the scale factor for the prior used in the Bayesian t.test

BF01  
Should the BF01 be plotted (default is set to TRUE). If FALSE, the BF10 is plotted.

ylimz  
the limits of the y-axis.

sensitivity  
Should the sensitivity results be returned (default is set to FALSE).

**Details**

This plot template is influenced by the JASP way ([https://jasp-stats.org/](https://jasp-stats.org/)) for plotting sensitivity analysis results. On the x-axis or the width of the Cauchy’s Scale is plotted. On the y-axis either BF01 is plotted (if BF01 is set to TRUE) or BF10 (if BF01 is set to FALSE).

**References**

JASP Team (2019). JASP (Version 0.11.1)[Computer software].


**See Also**

csCompare, csSensitivity
**Examples**

```r
set.seed(1000)
csRobustnessPlot(cs1 = rnorm(n = 100, mean = 10),
                 cs2 = rnorm(n = 100, mean = 9))
```

---

**Description**

Perform a sensitivity analysis for the Bayes factors computed with the `csCompare` results

**Usage**

```r
csSensitivity(
    cs1,
    cs2,
    group = NULL,
    data = NULL,
    alternative = "two.sided",
    conf.level = 0.95,
    mu = 0,
    rscaleSens = c(0.707, 1, 1.41),
    out.thres = 3
)
```

**Arguments**

- **cs1**: a numeric vector of values. If the `data` argument is defined, it can refer to either the column index or the column name of the data object. See Details for more information.
- **cs2**: a numeric vector of values. If the `data` argument is defined, it can refer to either the column index or the column name of the data object. See Details for more information.
- **group**: column index or name that contain the group data. See Details for more information.
- **data**: numeric matrix or data frame that contains the relevant data.
- **alternative**: a character string for the specification of the alternative hypothesis. Possible values: "two.sided" (default), "greater" or "less".
- **conf.level**: Interval’s confidence level.
- **mu**: a numeric value for the mean value or mean difference.
- **rscaleSens**: the scale factor for the prior used in the Bayesian t.test
- **out.thres**: The threshold for detecting outliers (default is 3). If set to 0, no outliers analysis will be performed. See Details below for more information.
Details

csCompare performs both a student t-test (using the `stats::t.test` function) and a Bayesian t-test (using the `BayesFactor::ttest.tstat`). In case `group` is not defined, paired-samples t-tests are run. In case the `group` is defined, then the csCompare first computes difference scores between the cs1 and the cs2 (i.e., cs1 - cs2). In case the group argument is defined but, after removal of NA's (`stats::na.omit`), only one group is defined, a paired samples t-test is run.

Value

The function returns a data frame with the results of the student t-test and the Bayesian t-test.

References


See Also

csCompare, t.test, ttest.tstat

Examples

```r
set.seed(1000)
csSensitivity(cs1 = rnorm(n = 100, mean = 10),
              cs2 = rnorm(n = 100, mean = 9))
```

---

**csShine**

*Shiny app for the condir package*

Description

Launches a Shiny app for performing the core analyses included in condir

Usage

csShine()

Details

The function can be called without any arguments (i.e., `csShine()`). For the interface, we used a css template available at http://getbootstrap.com.

References

**csTable**

*Produce tables of *csCompare* results*

**Description**

It provides wrapper functions for generating tables of different types of computer languages.

**Usage**

```r
csTable(csCompareObj, typeOfTable = "latex")
```

**Arguments**

- `csCompareObj` a list or data frame returned from the `csCompare` function
- `typeOfTable` The type of table to be generated. See details

**Details**

`csCompare` generates tables of different languages. The options are `latex`, and `markdown`.

**Examples**

```r
tmp <- csCompare(cs1 = c(1, 2, 3, 1, 4), cs2 = c(10, 12, 12, 31, 13))
csTable(tmp)
```

---

**roundBF**

*Local function for determining how BF is reported*

**Description**

Function used for determining the symbol, and the form, of the BF reported.

**Usage**

```r
roundBF(bf, rscale, BF01 = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `bf` Logical. The BF.
- `rscale` The rscale that was used.
- `BF01` Whether the BF01 (default) should be reported or not
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