# Package ‘simpleFDR’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Simple False Discovery Rate Calculation

**Description** Using the adjustment method from Benjamini & Hochberg (1995) <doi:10.1111/j.2517-6161.1995.tb02031.x>, this package determines which variables are significant under repeated testing with a given dataframe of p values and an user defined `q` threshold. It then returns the original dataframe along with a significance column where an asterisk denotes a significant p value after FDR calculation, and NA denotes all other p values. This package uses the Benjamini & Hochberg method specifically as described in Lee, S., & Lee, D. K. (2018) <doi:10.4097/kja.d.18.00242>.

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**RoxygenNote** 7.1.2

**Imports** dplyr,tidyr

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**R topics documented:**

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simFDR

Simple False Discovery Rate (FDR) Calculation

Description

Using the Benjamini & Hochberg adjustment method, determine which variables are significant under repeated testing with a given dataframe of p values and an user defined "q" threshold.

Usage

```r
simFDR(df, q = 0.05, sig_only = TRUE)
```

Arguments

df  
dataframe with variable names in column 1, and p values in column 2. For dataframes with more than these 2 columns, the additional columns will be ignored. Example: `df <- data.frame("variable"= c("a","b","c","d","e","f","g","h","i","j","k"),"p_value" = c(0.04,0.03,0.04,0.02,0.03,0.02,0.02,0.01,0.04,0.01,0.02))`

q  
user defined FDR threshold. Defaults to 0.05.

sig_only  
logical value indicating whether to return just the variables that are significant, or all input variables. If TRUE, only significant variables are returned. If FALSE, all variables are returned with the significant variables at the top. Defaults to TRUE.

Value

Returns the original dataframe with a significance column where an asterisk denotes a significant p value after FDR calculation, and NA denotes all other p values.

Author(s)

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References


Examples

df <- data.frame("variable"= c("a", "b", "c", "d", "e"), "p_value" = c(0.04, 0.03, 0.04, 0.02, 0.03))

# defaults to q = 0.05 and shows only significant p values
FDR_values <- simFDR(df)

# q = 0.1 and shows only significant p values
FDR_values <- simFDR(df, q = 0.1)

# q = 0.05 and shows all p values, with significant p values at the top
FDR_values <- simFDR(df, sig_only = FALSE)
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