

Package ‘walrus’

June 17, 2018

Type Package

Title Robust Statistical Methods

Version 1.0.3

Author Jonathon Love, Patrick Mair

Maintainer Jonathon Love <jon@thon.cc>

Description A toolbox of common robust statistical tests, including robust descriptives, robust t-tests, and robust ANOVA. It is also available as a module for 'jamovi' (see <<https://www.jamovi.org>> for more information). Walrus is based on the WRS2 package by Patrick Mair, which is in turn based on the scripts and work of Rand Wilcox. These analyses are described in depth in the book 'Introduction to Robust Estimation & Hypothesis Testing'.

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Imports WRS2, ggplot2, jmvcore (>= 0.9.1), R6

Suggests MASS

RoxygenNote 6.0.1

URL <https://github.com/jamovi/walrus>

BugReports <https://github.com/jamovi/walrus/issues>

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2018-06-17 10:19:08 UTC

R topics documented:

walrus-package	2
ranova	3
rdesc	4
rplots	6
rttestIS	7
rttestPS	9

Index**11**

walrus-package	<i>Walrus</i>
----------------	---------------

Description

A toolbox of common robust statistical tests, including robust descriptives, robust t-tests, and robust ANOVA. It is also available as a module for 'jamovi' (see www.jamovi.org for more information). Walrus is based on the WRS2 package by Patrick Mair, which is in turn based on the scripts and work of Rand Wilcox. These analyses are described in depth in the book [Introduction to Robust Estimation & Hypothesis Testing](#).

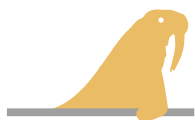
Details

Box & Violin Plots	<code>rplots()</code>
Robust Descriptives	<code>rdesc()</code>
Robust Independent Samples T-Test	<code>rttestIS()</code>
Robust Paired Samples T-Test	<code>rttestIS()</code>
Robust ANOVA	<code>ranova()</code>

Ravi:
"Should we create a logo for walrus?"

Jonathon:
"Yeah, I guess. Maybe a walrus, or a skewed distribution?
Bonus points if it somehow contains both."

Ravi gets bonus points

**See Also**

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/jamovi/walrus>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/jamovi/walrus/issues>

ranova	<i>Robust ANOVA</i>
--------	---------------------

Description

Robust Analysis of Variance

Usage

```
ranova(data, dep, factors = NULL, method = "trim", ph = FALSE, tr = 0.2,
       est = "mom", nboot = 599, dist = "proj")
```

Arguments

data	the data as a data frame
dep	a string naming the dependent variable from data; the variable must be numeric
factors	a vector of strings naming the fixed factors from data
method	'median', 'trim' (default) or 'boot'; the method to use, median, trimmed means, or bootstrapped
ph	TRUE or FALSE (default), provide post hoc tests
tr	a number between 0 and 0.5, (default: 0.2), the proportion of measurements to trim from each end, when using the trim and bootstrap methods
est	'onestep', 'mom' (default) or 'median', the M-estimator to use; One-step, Modified one-step or Median respectively
nboot	a number (default: 599) specifying the number of bootstrap samples to use when using the bootstrap method
dist	'maha' or 'proj' (default), whether to use Mahalanobis or Projection distances respectively

Value

A results object containing:

results\$main	the table of ANOVA results
results\$phs	the table of posthoc tests

Tables can be converted to data frames with `asDF` or `as.data.frame`. For example:

```
results$main$asDF
as.data.frame(results$main)
```

Examples

```
data('goggles', package='WRS2')
```

```

ranova(goggles,
       dep = 'attractiveness',
       factors = c('gender', 'alcohol'),
       ph = TRUE)

#
# ROBUST ANOVA
#
# Robust ANOVA
# -----
#               Q       p
# -----
# gender           1.67   0.209
# alcohol          48.28   0.001
# gender:alcohol   26.26   0.001
# -----
# Note. Method of trimmed means,
# trim level 0.2
#
#
# POST HOC TESTS
#
# Post Hoc Tests - gender
# -----
#               psi-hat   p       Lower   Upper
# -----
# Female   Male   10.0   0.209   -6.00   26.0
# -----
#
#
# Post Hoc Tests - alcohol
# -----
#               psi-hat   p       Lower   Upper
# -----
# None     2 Pints   -3.33   0.611   -20.5   13.8
# None     4 Pints   35.83   < .001   19.3    52.3
# 2 Pints  4 Pints    39.17   < .001   22.5    55.9
# -----
#
#

```

rdesc

Robust Descriptives

Description

Robust Descriptives

Usage

```
rdesc(data, vars, splitBy = NULL, mean = TRUE, trim = TRUE, tr = 0.2,
      win = FALSE, wl = 0.2, mest = FALSE, bend = 1.28, med = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	the data as a data frame
<code>vars</code>	a vector of strings naming the variables in data of interest
<code>splitBy</code>	a string naming the variable in data to split the data by
<code>mean</code>	TRUE (default) or FALSE, provide a 'normal' arithmetic mean
<code>trim</code>	TRUE (default) or FALSE, provide a trimmed mean
<code>tr</code>	a number between 0 and 0.5 (default: 0.2); the proportion of measurements to trim from each end when producing trimmed means
<code>win</code>	TRUE or FALSE (default), provide a 'Winsorized' mean
<code>wl</code>	a number between 0 and 0.5 (default: 0.2); the level of 'winsorizing' when producing winsorized means
<code>mest</code>	TRUE or FALSE (default), provide an 'M-estimated' value
<code>bend</code>	a number (default: 1.28), the bending constant to use when using M-estimators
<code>med</code>	TRUE or FALSE (default), provide medians

Value

A results object containing:

<code>results\$table</code>	the table of descriptives
-----------------------------	---------------------------

Tables can be converted to data frames with `asDF` or `as.data.frame`. For example:

```
results$table$asDF
as.data.frame(results$table)
```

Examples

```
data('eurosoccer', package='WRS2')

SpainGermany <- subset(eurosoccer, eurosoccer$League == 'Spain' | eurosoccer$League == 'Germany')
SpainGermany <- droplevels(SpainGermany)

walrus::rdesc(
  data = SpainGermany,
  vars = "GoalsGame",
  splitBy = "League",
  med = TRUE)
```

```

#
# ROBUST DESCRIPTIVES
#
# Robust Descriptives
# -----
#
#                                     SE
# -----
#   GoalsGame   Germany   Mean      1.46   0.105
#                                     Trimmed mean  1.45   0.1341
#                                     Median      1.43   0.1599
#
#               Spain     Mean      1.45   0.101
#                                     Trimmed mean  1.33   0.0601
#                                     Median      1.30   0.0766
# -----
#
#

```

rplots

Box & Violin Plots

Description

Box & Violin Plots

Usage

```
rplots(data, vars, splitBy = NULL, violin = TRUE, boxplot = FALSE,
dot = TRUE, dotType = "stack")
```

Arguments

data	the data as a data frame
vars	a vector of strings naming the variables in data of interest
splitBy	a string naming the variable in data to split the data by
violin	TRUE (default) or FALSE, provide violin plots
boxplot	TRUE or FALSE (default), provide box plots
dot	TRUE (default) or FALSE, plot each measurement as a dot
dotType	'jitter' or 'stack' (default); whether data dots are jittered or stacked

Value

A results object containing:

results\$plots	an array of images
----------------	--------------------

Examples

```

data('eurosoccer', package='WRS2')

# violin plots

walrus::rplots(
  data = eurosoccer,
  vars = "GoalsGame",
  splitBy = "League")

# box plots

walrus::rplots(
  data = eurosoccer,
  vars = "GoalsGame",
  splitBy = "League",
  violin = FALSE,
  boxplot = TRUE,
  dot = FALSE)

```

rttestIS

Robust Independent Samples T-Test

Description

Robust Independent Samples T-Test

Usage

```

rttestIS(data, deps, group, yuen = TRUE, tr = 0.2, mest = FALSE,
  method = "mom", yuenbt = FALSE, nboot = 599, md = FALSE, ci = FALSE,
  es = FALSE, esci = FALSE)

```

Arguments

data	the data as a data frame
deps	a vector of strings naming the dependent variables in data
group	a string naming the grouping variable in data; must have 2 levels
yuen	TRUE (default) or FALSE, use the Yuen's trim method
tr	a number between 0 and 0.5, (default: 0.2), the proportion of measurements to trim from each end, when using the trim and bootstrap methods
mest	TRUE or FALSE (default), use an M-estimator
method	'onestep', 'mom' (default) or 'median', the M-estimator to use; One-step, Modified one-step or Median respectively

yuenbt	TRUE or FALSE (default), use the Yuen's bootstrap method
nboot	a number (default: 599) specifying the number of bootstrap samples to use when using the bootstrap method
md	TRUE or FALSE (default), provide the mean difference
ci	TRUE or FALSE (default), provide a 95% confidence interval on the mean difference
es	TRUE or FALSE (default), provide the effect-size
esci	TRUE or FALSE (default), provide a 95% confidence interval on the effect-size

Value

A results object containing:

`results$ttest` the table of t-test results

Tables can be converted to data frames with `asDF` or `as.data.frame`. For example:

```
results$ttest$asDF
as.data.frame(results$ttest)
```

Examples

```
data('eurosoccer', package='WRS2')

SpainGermany <- subset(eurosoccer, eurosoccer$League == 'Spain' | eurosoccer$League == 'Germany')
SpainGermany <- droplevels(SpainGermany)

rttestIS(SpainGermany,
         dep = 'GoalsScored',
         group = 'League',
         yuen = TRUE,
         mest = TRUE)

#
# ROBUST INDEPENDENT SAMPLES T-TEST
#
# Robust Independent Samples T-Test
# -----
#
#               t          df      p
# -----
# GoalsScored  Yuen's test   0.297  17.3  0.770
#               M-estimator -0.933      0.993
# -----
#
```

rttestPS	<i>Robust Paired Samples T-Test</i>
----------	-------------------------------------

Description

Robust Paired Samples T-Test

Usage

```
rttestPS(data, pairs, tr = 0.2, md = FALSE, es = FALSE, ci = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	the data as a data frame
<code>pairs</code>	a list of lists specifying the pairs of measurement in data
<code>tr</code>	a number between 0 and 0.5, (default: 0.2), the proportion of measurements to trim from each end, when using the trim and bootstrap methods
<code>md</code>	TRUE or FALSE (default), provide means and standard errors
<code>es</code>	TRUE or FALSE (default), provide effect sizes
<code>ci</code>	TRUE or FALSE (default), provide confidence intervals

Value

A results object containing:

<code>results\$ttest</code>	the table of t-test results
-----------------------------	-----------------------------

Tables can be converted to data frames with `asDF` or [as.data.frame](#). For example:

```
results$ttest$asDF
as.data.frame(results$ttest)
```

Examples

```
data(anorexia, package='MASS')
anorexiaFT <- subset(anorexia, subset = Treat == "FT")

rttestPS(anorexiaFT,
         pairs = list(
           list(i1 = 'Prewt', i2 = 'Postwt'))

#
# ROBUST PAIRED SAMPLES T-TEST
#
# Robust Paired Samples T-Test
# -----
```

```
#           t      df      p
# -----
#  Prewt  Postwt  -3.83  10.0  0.003
# -----
#
```

Index

`as.data.frame`, [3](#), [5](#), [8](#), [9](#)

`ranova`, [2](#), [3](#)

`rdesc`, [2](#), [4](#)

`rplots`, [2](#), [6](#)

`rttestIS`, [2](#), [7](#)

`rttestPS`, [9](#)

`walrus (walrus-package)`, [2](#)

`walrus-package`, [2](#)