Package 'Taba'

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Type Package

Title Taba Robust Correlations

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Imports robustbase, stats	
Description Calculates the robust Taba linear, Taba rank (monotonic), TabWil, and TabWil rank correlations. Test statistics as well as one sided or two sided p-values are provided for all correlations. Multiple correlations and p-values can be calculated simultaneously across multiple variables. In addition, users will have the option to use the partial, semipartial, and generalized partial correlations; where the partial and semipartial correlations use linear, logistic, or Poisson regression to modify the specified variable.	
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Contents	
taba	2 3 5 7 8
Index 1	1
1	

2 taba

taba Robust Co	orrelation
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Description

Returns the Taba robust linear, Taba rank (monotonic), TabWil, or TabWil rank correlation coefficient between two numeric vectors.

Usage

```
taba(x, y, method = c("taba", "tabarank","tabwil", "tabwilrank"), omega)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector of length greater than 2 must be same length as y
у	A numeric vector of length greater than 2 must be same length as x
method	A character string of "taba", "tabarank", "tabwil", or "tabwilrank" determining if one wants to calculate Taba linear, Taba rank (monotonic), TabWil, or TabWil rank correlation, respectively. If no method is specified, the function will output Taba Linear correlation.
omega	Numeric allowing the user to alter the tuning constant. If one is not specified, the function will default to 0.45 for Taba and Taba rank, and 0.1 for TabWil and TabWil rank. Range is between 0 and 1.

Details

This function can be used to compare two non-empty numeric vectors of length greater than two, or two columns of a data frame or matrix composed of more than two numeric elements. Missing values in either x or y are deleted row-wise. The default method is Taba Linear correlation, with the tuning constant omega.

Value

This function returns a the robust linear or monotonic association between two numeric vectors as a numeric.

References

Tabatabai, M., Bailey, S., Bursac, Z. et al. An introduction to new robust linear and monotonic correlation coefficients. BMC Bioinformatics 22, 170 (2021). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12859-021-04098-4

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taba.gpartial 3

See Also

```
taba.test for testing Taba linear or Taba rank (monotonic) correlations taba.partial for partial and semipartial correlations taba.gpartial for generalized partial correlations taba.matrix for calculating correlation, p-value, and distance matricies
```

Examples

```
x = rnorm(100)
y = rnorm(100)
taba(x, y)
taba(x, y, method = "tabarank", omega = 0.4)
taba(x, y, method = "tabwil", omega = 0.22)
```

taba.gpartial

Generalized Taba Partial and Taba Rank Partial Correlation

Description

Calculates a generalized partial correlation using one of the specified robust methods Taba linear or Taba rank correlation.

Usage

Arguments

X	A numeric vector of length greater than 2 must be same length as y and covariates listed in x and ycov
У	A numeric vector of length greater than 2 must be same length as \boldsymbol{x} and covariates listed in \boldsymbol{y} and \boldsymbol{x} cov
xcov	A data frame, matrix, or numeric vectors combined columnwize used as covariates for \mathbf{x} , which have length equal to \mathbf{x}
ycov	A data frame, matrix, or numeric vectors combined columnwize used as covariates for y, which have length equal to y
regress.x	A string variable "linear" for linear regression, "logistic" for binary logistic regression, and "poisson" for Poisson regression
regress.y	A string variable "linear" for linear regression, "logistic" for binary logistic regression, and "poisson" for Poisson regression

4 taba.gpartial

method A character string of "taba", "tabarank", "tabwil", or "tabwilrank" deter-

mining if one wants to calculate Taba linear, Taba rank (monotonic), TabWil, or TabWil rank correlation, respectively. If no method is specified, the function

will output Taba Linear correlation.

alternative Character string specifying the alternative hypothesis must be one of "less"

for negative association, "greater" for positive association, or "two.sided" for difference in association. If the alternative is not specified, the function will

default to a two sided test.

omega Numeric allowing the user to alter the tuning constant. If one is not specified,

the function will default to 0.45 for Taba and Taba rank, and 0.1 for TabWil and

TabWil rank. Range is between 0 and 1.

Details

This function generalizes the partial correlation. In the event that the controlling variables for x and y are identical, it reduces to Taba, Taba rank, TabWil, and TabWil rank partial correlation. Covariates used to control for x should be represented columnwise in a matrix or data frame as xcov. Similarly, covariates used to control for y should be represented columnwise in a matrix or data frame as ycov. When controling an outcome variable with one covariate, a vector will suffice. Because x and y refer to the outcome varibales, names of covariates (or control variables) must not be named "x" or "y". The user has the option of using different regression methods when controling each outcome variable. Missing values in x, y, or any of the covariates are deleted row-wise. All categorical variables must be converted to type factor prior to using this function.

The default for this function is a two sided test using generalized partial Taba correlation using a linear regression to obtain residuals, with the tuning constant omega equal to 0.45.

Value

This function returns the robust association between two numeric vectors, adjusting for specified covariates. In addition, this function can provide the semipartial correlation, if specified.

References

Tabatabai, M., Bailey, S., Bursac, Z. et al. An introduction to new robust linear and monotonic correlation coefficients. BMC Bioinformatics 22, 170 (2021). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12859-021-04098-4

doi: 10.1186/s12859021040984

See Also

```
taba for calculating Taba linear or Taba rank (monotonic) correlations taba.test for testing Taba linear or Taba rank Monotonic correlations taba.partial for partial and semipartial correlations taba.matrix for calculating correlation, p-value, and distance matricies
```

Examples

```
x = rnorm(100)
```

taba.matrix 5

```
y = rnorm(100)
z1 = rnorm(100)
z2 = rnorm(100)
z3 = rnorm(100)
w = sample(c(0,1), replace=TRUE, size=100)
taba.gpartial(x, y, xcov = cbind(z1, z2), ycov = cbind(z1, z3), method = "tabarank")
taba.gpartial(x, y, z2, ycov = cbind(z1, z2), alternative = "less")
taba.gpartial(w, y, z1, cbind(z2, z3),regress.x = "logistic")
```

taba.matrix

Robust Correlation Matrix

Description

Calculates a correlation, distance, and p-value matrix using one of the specified robust methods Taba linear or Taba rank correlation.

Usage

Arguments

method

omega

alternative

X	A numeric vector of length greater than 2 must be same length as all other vec-
	tors.

y A numeric vector of length greater than 2 must be same length as all other vectors.

Numeric vector(s) of length equal to x and y. May be of class matrix or data.frame, whose columns will be compared and whose column's length must be of equal length to x and y. Not one vector or column name can be "x" or "y."

A character string of "taba", "tabarank", "tabwil", or "tabwilrank" determining if one wants to calculate Taba linear, Taba rank (monotonic), TabWil, or TabWil rank correlation, respectively. If no method is specified, the function will output Taba Linear correlation.

Character string specifying the alternative hypothesis must be one of "less" for negative association, "greater" for positive association, or "two.sided" for difference in association. If the alternative is not specified, the function will default to a two sided test.

Numeric allowing the user to alter the tuning constant. If one is not specified, the function will default to 0.45 for Taba and Taba rank, and 0.1 for TabWil and TabWil rank. Range is between 0 and 1.

6 taba.matrix

Details

This function uses Taba linear, Taba rank (monotonic), TabWil, or TabWil rank correlation to calculate the association of two or more numeric vectors. Numeric vectors under . . . are combined colomn-wise with x and y. When inserting a single matrix x, the function will calculate the correlation matrix using the columns of matrix x.

Matricies or data frames with numeric cells can be inserted in ..., whereby each column in the matrix or data frame will be treated as a different vector for comparison. Columns must all have different names from each other. No vector or column should be named "x" or "y," as these refer to the first two vectors respectively, if inserted as a vector or matrix with no name. Missing values in any of the vectors are deleted row-wise.

The default for this function is a two sided test using Taba linear partial correlation, with the tuning constant omega equal to 0.45.

Value

This function returns the robust association between two or more numeric vectors, as a matrix; the distance matrix, as type dist; and a p-value matrix corresponding to the correlation matrix.

References

Tabatabai, M., Bailey, S., Bursac, Z. et al. An introduction to new robust linear and monotonic correlation coefficients. BMC Bioinformatics 22, 170 (2021). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12859-021-04098-4

```
doi: 10.1186/s12859021040984
```

See Also

```
taba for calculating Taba linear or Taba rank (monotonic) correlations taba.test for testing Taba linear or Taba rank (monotonic) correlations taba.gpartial for generalized partial correlations taba.partial for partial and semipartial correlations
```

Examples

```
x = rnorm(100)
y = rnorm(100)
z1 = rnorm(100)
z2 = rnorm(100)
z3 = rnorm(100)
Z = cbind(z1,z3)
colnames(Z) = c("A","B")
taba.matrix(x, y, z1, z2, z3, method = "tabarank")
taba.matrix(x, y, z2, Z, alternative = "less", omega = 0.4)
taba.matrix(Z, method = "tabarank")
```

taba.partial 7

taba.partial	Robust Partial and Semipartial Correlation	

Description

Calculates a partial or semipartial correlation using one of the specified robust methods Taba linear or Taba rank correlation.

Usage

Arguments

X	A numeric vector of length greater than 2 must be same length as y and covariates listed in
У	A numeric vector of length greater than 2 must be same length as x and covariates listed in
• • •	Numeric vectors used as covariates of length equal to x and y
regress	A string variable "linear" for linear regression, "logistic" for binary logistic regression, and "poisson" for Poisson regression
method	A character string of "taba", "tabarank", "tabwil", or "tabwilrank" determining if one wants to calculate Taba linear, Taba rank (monotonic), TabWil, or TabWil rank correlation, respectively. If no method is specified, the function will output Taba Linear correlation.
alternative	Character string specifying the alternative hypothesis must be one of "less" for negative association, "greater" for positive association, or "two.sided" for difference in association. If the alternative is not specified, the function will default to a two sided test.
semi	A character string specifying which variable (x or y) should be adjusted.
omega	Numeric allowing the user to alter the tuning constant. If one is not specified, the function will default to 0.45 for Taba and Taba rank, and 0.1 for TabWil and TabWil rank. Range is between 0 and 1.

Details

This function calculates the partial or semipartial association of two numeric vectors, or columns of a matrix or data frame composed of more than two numeric elements, adjusting for covariates of length equal to x and y. Covariates are combined colomn-wise and can be numeric vectors, matricies, or data frames with numeric cells. Each column in the matrix or data frame will be treated as a different covariate, and must have different names from x and y. Missing values in x, y, or any of the covariates are deleted row-wise. The default for this function is a two sided test using Taba linear partial correlation, with the tuning constant omega equal to 0.45 for Taba and Taba rank, and 0.1 for TabWil and TabWil rank. Range is between 0 and 1. The variable you are not controlling must be continuous when using semipartial correlation.

8 taba.test

Value

This function returns the robust association between two numeric vectors, adjusting for specified covariates. In addition, this function can provide the semipartial correlation, if specified.

References

Tabatabai, M., Bailey, S., Bursac, Z. et al. An introduction to new robust linear and monotonic correlation coefficients. BMC Bioinformatics 22, 170 (2021). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12859-021-04098-4

doi: 10.1186/s12859021040984

See Also

```
taba for calculating Taba linear or Taba rank (monotonic) correlations taba.test for testing Taba linear or Taba rank (monotonic) correlations taba.gpartial for generalized partial correlations taba.matrix for calculating correlation, p-value, and distance matricies
```

Examples

```
x = rnorm(100)
y = rnorm(100)
z1 = rnorm(100)
z2 = rnorm(100)
z3 = rnorm(100)
taba.partial(x, y, z1, z2, z3, method = "tabwilrank")
taba.partial(x, y, z2, alternative = "less", semi = "x")
```

taba.test

Robust Correlation Test

Description

Tests the association between two numeric vectors using Taba robust linear, Taba rank (monotonic), TabWil, or TabWil rank correlation coefficient.

Usage

taba.test 9

Arguments

x A numeric vector of length greater than 2 must be same length as y
y A numeric vector of length greater than 2 must be same length as x

method A character string of "taba", "tabarank", "tabwil", or "tabwilrank" deter-

mining if one wants to calculate Taba linear, Taba rank (monotonic), TabWil, or TabWil rank correlation, respectively. If no method is specified, the function

will output Taba Linear correlation.

alternative Character string specifying the alternative hypothesis must be one of "less"

for negative association, "greater" for positive association, or "two.sided" for difference in association. If the alternative is not specified, the function will

default to a two sided test.

omega Numeric allowing the user to alter the tuning constant. If one is not specified,

the function will default to 0.45 for Taba and Taba rank, and 0.1 for TabWil and

TabWil rank. Range is between 0 and 1.

alpha Type I error rate. Numeric must be between 0 and 1. Default set to 0.05.

Details

This function tests the association of two non-empty numeric vectors of length greater than two, or two columns of a data frame or matrix composed of more than two numeric elements. Covariates are combined colomn-wise and can be numeric vectors, matricies, or data frames with numeric cells. Each column in the matrix or data frame will be treated as a different covariate, and must have different names. Missing values in either x or y are deleted row-wise. The two sided test with the null hypothesis correlation is equal to zero. The default is a two sided test using Taba Linear correlation, with tuning constant omega.

Value

This function returns the robust linear or monotonic association between two numeric vectors, along with it's respective test statistic, and p-value.

References

Tabatabai, M., Bailey, S., Bursac, Z. et al. An introduction to new robust linear and monotonic correlation coefficients. BMC Bioinformatics 22, 170 (2021). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12859-021-04098-4

doi: 10.1186/s12859021040984

See Also

taba for calculating Taba linear or Taba rank (monotonic) correlations taba.partial for partial and semipartial correlations

taba. gpartial for generalized partial correlations

taba.matrix for calculating correlation, p-value, and distance matricies

10 taba.test

Examples

```
x = rnorm(10)
y = rnorm(10)
taba.test(x, y)
taba.test(x, y, method = "tabarank", alternative = "less")$p.value
taba.test(x, y, method = "tabwil", omega = .1)
```

Index

```
taba, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9
taba.gpartial, 3, 3, 6, 8, 9
taba.matrix, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9
taba.partial, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9
taba.test, 3, 4, 6, 8, 8
```