

Package ‘DGM’

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Suggests testthat

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binom.nettest	<i>Performs a binomial test with FDR correction for network edge occurrence.</i>
---------------	--

Description

Performs a binomial test with FDR correction for network edge occurrence.

Usage

```
binom.nettest(adj, alter = "two.sided", fdr = 0.05)
```

Arguments

adj adjacency matrix, nodes x nodes x subj, or nodes x nodes x runs x subj.
 alter type of binomial test, "two.sided" (default), "less", or "greater"
 fdr false discovery rate (FDR) control, default is 0.05.

Value

store list with results.

Examples

```
# Generate some sample binary 5-node network structures for N=20, then perform
# significance testing.
N=20
x = rmdiaq(array(rbinom(n=5*5*N, size=1, prob=0.10), dim=c(5,5,N)))
x[1,2,2:N]=1; x[2,3,seq(1,N,2)]=1 # add some consitent edges
A = apply(x, c(1,2), mean)
l = binom.nettest(x)
```

center	<i>Mean centers timeseries in a 2D array timeseries x nodes, i.e. each timeseries of each node has mean of zero.</i>
--------	--

Description

Mean centers timeseries in a 2D array timeseries x nodes, i.e. each timeseries of each node has mean of zero.

Usage

```
center(X)
```

Arguments

X 2D array with dimensions timeseries x nodes.

Value

M 2D array.

Examples

```
data("utestdata")
myts=center(myts)
```

cor2adj

Threshold correlation matrix to match a given number of edges.

Description

Threshold correlation matrix to match a given number of edges.

Usage

```
cor2adj(R, n)
```

Arguments

R correlation matrix.
n number of edges.

Value

A thresholded matrix.

corTs

Mean correlation of time series across subjects.

Description

Mean correlation of time series across subjects.

Usage

```
corTs(ts)
```

Arguments

ts a 3D time series time series x nodes x subjects.

Value

M correlation matrix.

Examples

```
# create some sample data with 200 samples,  
# 5 nodes, and 2 subjects  
ts = array(rnorm(200*5*2), dim=c(200,5,2))  
M = corTs(ts)
```

dgm.group	<i>A group is a list containing restructured data from subejcts for easier group analysis.</i>
-----------	--

Description

A group is a list containing restructured data from subejcts for easier group analysis.

Usage

```
dgm.group(subj)
```

Arguments

subj a list of subjects.

Value

group a list.

Examples

```
# create some sample data with 200 samples,  
# 3 nodes, and 2 subjects  
ts = array(rnorm(200*3*2), dim=c(200,3,2))  
mysubs=list()  
mysubs[[1]]=subject(ts[, ,1])  
mysubs[[2]]=subject(ts[, ,2])  
g=dgm.group(mysubs)
```

diag.delta	<i>Quick diagnostics on delta.</i>
------------	------------------------------------

Description

Quick diagnostics on delta.

Usage

```
diag.delta(path, id, nodes)
```

Arguments

path	path to results files.
id	subject identifier.
nodes	number of nodes.

Value

x array node model's delta

dlm.lpl	<i>Calculate the log predictive likelihood for a specified set of parents and a fixed delta.</i>
---------	--

Description

Calculate the log predictive likelihood for a specified set of parents and a fixed delta.

Usage

```
dlm.lpl(Yt, Ft, delta, priors = priors.spec())
```

Arguments

Yt	the vector of observed time series, length T.
Ft	the matrix of covariates, dim = number of thetas (p) x number of time points (T), usually a row of 1s to represent an intercept and the time series of the parent nodes.
delta	discount factor (scalar).
priors	list with prior hyperparameters.

Value

mt	the vector or matrix of the posterior mean (location parameter), $\dim = p \times T$.
Ct	and CSt the posterior scale matrix $C_{\{t\}}$ is $C_{\{t\}} = C_{\{t\}}^* \times S_{\{t\}}$, with $\dim = p \times p \times T$, where $S_{\{t\}}$ is a point estimate for the observation variance ϕ^{-1}
Rt	and RSt the prior scale matrix $R_{\{t\}}$ is $R_{\{t\}} = R_{\{t\}}^* \times S_{\{t-1\}}$, with $\dim = p \times p \times T$, where $S_{\{t-1\}}$ is a point estimate for the observation variance ϕ^{-1} at the previous time point.
nt	and dt the vectors of the updated hyperparameters for the precision ϕ with length T .
S	the vector of the point estimate for the observation variance ϕ^{-1} with length T .
ft	the vector of the one-step forecast location parameter with length T .
Qt	the vector of the one-step forecast scale parameter with length T .
ets	the vector of the standardised forecast residuals with length T , defined as $(Y_{\{t\}} - f_{\{t\}}) / \sqrt{Q_{\{t\}}}$.
lpl	the vector of the Log Predictive Likelihood with length T .

References

West, M. & Harrison, J., 1997. Bayesian Forecasting and Dynamic Models. Springer New York.

Examples

```
data("utestdata")
Yt = myts[,1]
Ft = t(cbind(1,myts[,2:5]))
m = dml.lpl(Yt, Ft, 0.7)
```

dml.retro	<i>Calculate the location and scale parameters for the time-varying coefficients given all the observations. West, M. & Harrison, J., 1997. Bayesian Forecasting and Dynamic Models. Springer New York.</i>
-----------	---

Description

Calculate the location and scale parameters for the time-varying coefficients given all the observations. West, M. & Harrison, J., 1997. Bayesian Forecasting and Dynamic Models. Springer New York.

Usage

```
dml.retro(mt, CSt, RSt, nt, dt)
```

Arguments

mt	the vector or matrix of the posterior mean (location parameter), $\text{dim} = p \times T$, where p is the number of thetas (at any time t) and T is the number of time points
CSt	the posterior scale matrix with $\text{dim} = p \times p \times T$ (unscaled by the observation variance)
RSt	the prior scale matrix with $\text{dim} = p \times p \times T$ (unscaled by the observation variance)
nt	vector of the updated hyperparameters for the precision ϕ_i with length T
dt	vector of the updated hyperparameters for the precision ϕ_i with length T

Value

smt = the location parameter of the retrospective distribution with dimension $p \times T$ sCt = the scale matrix of the retrospective distribution with dimension $p \times p \times T$

dmlLpLCpp

C++ implementation of the dlm.lpl

Description

C++ implementation of the dlm.lpl

Usage

```
dmlLpLCpp(Yt_, Ft_, delta, m0_, CS0_, n0, d0)
```

Arguments

Yt_	the vector of observed time series
Ft_	the matrix of covariates
delta	discount factor
m0_	the value of the prior mean
CS0_	controls the scaling of the prior variance
n0	prior hypermarameter
d0	prior hypermarameter

exhaustive.search	<i>A function for an exhaustive search, calculates the optimum value of the discount factor.</i>
-------------------	--

Description

A function for an exhaustive search, calculates the optimum value of the discount factor.

Usage

```
exhaustive.search(  
  Data,  
  node,  
  nbf = 15,  
  delta = seq(0.5, 1, 0.01),  
  cpp = TRUE,  
  priors = priors.spec()  
)
```

Arguments

Data	Dataset with dimension number of time points T x Number of nodes Nn.
node	The node to find parents for.
nbf	Log Predictive Likelihood will sum from (and including) this time point.
delta	a vector of potential values for the discount factor.
cpp	boolean true (default): fast C++ implementation, false: native R code.
priors	list with prior hyperparameters.

Value

model.store a matrix with the model, LPL and chosen discount factor for all possible models. run-time an estimate of the run time of the function, using proc.time().

Examples

```
data("utestdata")  
result=exhaustive.search(myts,3)
```

getAdjacency	<i>Get adjacency and associated likelihoods (LPL) and disount factros (df) of winning models.</i>
--------------	---

Description

Get adjacency and associated likelihoods (LPL) and disount factros (df) of winning models.

Usage

```
getAdjacency(winner, nodes)
```

Arguments

winner	2D matrix.
nodes	number of nodes.

Value

adj, 2D adjacency matrix.

getIncompleteNodes	<i>Checks results and returns job number for incomplete nodes.</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Checks results and returns job number for incomplete nodes.

Usage

```
getIncompleteNodes(path, ids, Nr, Nn)
```

Arguments

path	path to results.
ids	subjects ids.
Nr	Number of runs.
Nn	Number of nodes.

Value

jobs job numbers

getModel	<i>Extract specific parent model with associated df and ME from complete model space.</i>
----------	---

Description

Extract specific parent model with associated df and ME from complete model space.

Usage

```
getModel(models, parents)
```

Arguments

models	a 2D model matrix.
parents	a vector with parent nodes.

Value

mod specific parent model.

Examples

```
data("utestdata")
r=exhaustive.search(myts,3)
# get model with parents 1, 2, and 4.
m=getModel(r$model.store,c(1,2,4))
```

getModelNr	<i>Get model number from a set of parents.</i>
------------	--

Description

Get model number from a set of parents.

Usage

```
getModelNr(models, parents)
```

Arguments

models	a 2D model matrix.
parents	a vector with parent nodes.

Value

nr model number.

getWinner	<i>Get winner network by maximizing log predictive likelihood (LPL) from a set of models.</i>
-----------	---

Description

Get winner network by maximizing log predictive likelihood (LPL) from a set of models.

Usage

```
getWinner(models, nodes)
```

Arguments

models	2D matrix, or 3D models x node.
nodes	number of nodes.

Value

winner array with highest scored model(s).

gplotMat	<i>Plots network as adjacency matrix.</i>
----------	---

Description

Plots network as adjacency matrix.

Usage

```
gplotMat(
  adj,
  title = NULL,
  colMapLabel = NULL,
  hasColMap = NULL,
  lim = c(0, 1),
  gradient = c("white", "orange", "red"),
  nodeLabels = waiver(),
  axisTextSize = 12,
  xAngle = 0,
  titleTextSize = 12,
  barWidth = 1,
  textSize = 12
)
```

Arguments

adj	2D adjacency matrix.
title	title.
colMapLabel	label for colormap.
hasColMap	FALSE turns off color map, default is NULL (on).
lim	vector with min and max value, data outside this range will be removed.
gradient	gradient colors.
nodeLabels	node labels.
axisTextSize	text size of the y and x tick labels.
xAngle	orientation of the x tick labels.
titleTextSize	text size of the title.
barWidth	width of the colorbar.
textSize	width of the colorbar.

Examples

```
# Generate some sample binary 5-node network structures for N=20, then compute
# proportion at each edge
N=20
x = array(rbinom(n=5*5*N, size=1, prob=0.30), dim=c(5,5,N))
A = apply(x, c(1,2), mean)

gplotMat(A, title = "network", colMapLabel = '%', barWidth = 0.3)
```

mergeModels

Merges forward and backward model store.

Description

Merges forward and backward model store.

Usage

```
mergeModels(fw, bw)
```

Arguments

fw	forward model.
bw	backward model.

Value

m model store.

<code>model.generator</code>	<i>A function to generate all the possible models.</i>
------------------------------	--

Description

A function to generate all the possible models.

Usage

```
model.generator(Nn, node)
```

Arguments

<code>Nn</code>	number of nodes; the number of columns of the dataset can be used.
<code>node</code>	The node to find parents for.

Value

`output.model` = a matrix with dimensions $(Nn-1) \times \text{number of models}$, where number of models = $2^{(Nn-1)}$.

Examples

```
m=model.generator(5,1)
```

<code>myts</code>	<i>Network simulation data.</i>
-------------------	---------------------------------

Description

Simulation 22 5 node net from Smith et al. 2011 (only first subject).

node	<i>Runs exhaustive search on a single node and saves results in txt file.</i>
------	---

Description

Runs exhaustive search on a single node and saves results in txt file.

Usage

```
node(  
  X,  
  n,  
  id = NULL,  
  nbf = 15,  
  delta = seq(0.5, 1, 0.01),  
  cpp = TRUE,  
  priors = priors.spec(),  
  path = getwd(),  
  method = "exhaustive"  
)
```

Arguments

X	array with dimensions timeseries x nodes.
n	node number.
id	subject ID. If set, results are saved to a txt file.
nbf	Log Predictive Likelihood will sum from (and including) this time point.
delta	a vector of potential values for the discount factor.#'
cpp	boolean true (default): fast C++ implementation, false: native R code.
priors	list with prior hyperparameters.
path	a path where results are written.
method	can be exhaustive (default), forward, backward, or both.

Value

store list with results.

patel

Patel.

Description

Patel.

Usage

```
patel(X, lower = 0.1, upper = 0.9, bin = 0.75, TK = 0, TT = 0)
```

Arguments

X	time x node 2D matrix.
lower	percentile cutoff.
upper	percentile cutoff for 0-1 scaling.
bin	threshold for conversion to binary values.
TK	significance threshold for connection strength kappa.
TT	significance threshold for direction tau.

Value

PT list with strengths kappa, direction tau, and net structure.

Examples

```
# Generate some sample data
x=array(rnorm(200*5), dim=c(200,5))
p=patel(x)
```

patel.group

A group is a list containing restructured data from subejcts for easier group analysis.

Description

A group is a list containing restructured data from subejcts for easier group analysis.

Usage

```
patel.group(subj)
```

Arguments

subj	a list of subjects.
------	---------------------

Value

group a list.

Examples

```
# create some sample data with 200 samples,
# 3 nodes, and 2 subjects
ts = array(rnorm(200*3*2), dim=c(200,3,2))
mysubs=list()
mysubs[[1]]=patel(ts[, ,1])
mysubs[[2]]=patel(ts[, ,2])
g=patel.group(mysubs)
```

perf

Performance of estimates, such as sensitivity, specificity, and more.

Description

Performance of estimates, such as sensitivity, specificity, and more.

Usage

```
perf(x, true)
```

Arguments

x	estimated binary network matrix.
true	true binary network matrix.

Value

p list with results.

Examples

```
trueNet=matrix(c(0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0),3,3)
am=matrix(c(0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),3,3)
p=perf(am, trueNet)
```

priors.spec

Specify the priors. Without inputs, defaults will be used.

Description

Specify the priors. Without inputs, defaults will be used.

Usage

```
priors.spec(m0 = 0, CS0 = 3, n0 = 0.001, d0 = 0.001)
```

Arguments

m0	the value of the prior mean at time $t=0$, scalar (assumed to be the same for all nodes). The default is zero.
CS0	controls the scaling of the prior variance matrix $C^*_{\{0\}}$ at time $t=0$. The default is 3, giving a non-informative prior for $C^*_{\{0\}}$, $3 \times (p \times p)$ identity matrix. p is the number of thetas.
n0	prior hyperparameter of precision $\phi \sim G(n_{\{0\}}/2; d_{\{0\}}/2)$. The default is a non-informative prior, with $n0 = d0 = 0.001$. $n0$ has to be higher than 0.
d0	prior hyperparameter of precision $\phi \sim G(n_{\{0\}}/2; d_{\{0\}}/2)$. The default is a non-informative prior, with $n0 = d0 = 0.001$.

Details

At time $t=0$, $(\theta_{\{0\}} \mid D_{\{0\}}, \phi) \sim N(m_{\{0\}}, C^*_{\{0\}} \times \phi^{-1})$, where $D_{\{0\}}$ denotes the set of initial information.

Value

priors a list with the prior hyperparameters. Relevant to [dlm.lpl](#), [exhaustive.search](#), [node](#), [subject](#).

References

West, M. & Harrison, J., 1997. Bayesian Forecasting and Dynamic Models. Springer New York.

Examples

```
pr=priors.spec()
pr=priors.spec(n0=0.002)
```

prop.nettest	<i>Comparing two population proportions on the network with FDR correction.</i>
--------------	---

Description

Comparing two population proportions on the network with FDR correction.

Usage

```
prop.nettest(x1, n1, x2, n2, alpha = 0.05, fdr = 0.05)
```

Arguments

x1	network matrix with successes in group 1.
n1	sample size group 1.
x2	network matrix with successes in group 2.
n2	sample size group 2.
alpha	alpha level for uncorrected test.
fdr	alpha level for FDR.

Value

store List with test statistics and p-values.

pruning	<i>Get pruned adjacency network.</i>
---------	--------------------------------------

Description

Get pruned adjacency network.

Usage

```
pruning(adj, models, winner, e = 20)
```

Arguments

adj	list with network adjacency from getAdjacency().
models	list of models.
winner	matrix 2D with winning models.
e	bayes factor for network pruning.

Value

thr list with pruned network adjacency.

Examples

```
data("utestdata")
# select only 3-nodes to speed-up this example
sub=subject(myts[,1:3])
p=pruning(sub$adj, sub$models, sub$winner)
```

rand.test	<i>Randomization test for Patel's kappa. Creates a distribution of values kappa under the null hypothesis.</i>
-----------	--

Description

Randomization test for Patel's kappa. Creates a distribution of values kappa under the null hypothesis.

Usage

```
rand.test(X, alpha = 0.05, K = 1000)
```

Arguments

X	time x node x subjects 3D matrix.
alpha	sign. level
K	number of randomizations, default is 1000.

Value

stat lower and upper significance thresholds.

Examples

```
# create some sample data with 200 samples,
# 3 nodes, and 2 subjects
ts = array(rnorm(200*3*5), dim=c(200,3,5))
mysubs=list()
mysubs[[1]]=patel(ts[, ,1])
mysubs[[2]]=patel(ts[, ,2])
mysubs[[3]]=patel(ts[, ,3])
mysubs[[4]]=patel(ts[, ,4])
mysubs[[5]]=patel(ts[, ,5])
g=patel.group(mysubs)
r=rand.test(rmdia(g$kappa), K=100)
```

read.subject	<i>Reads single subject's network from txt files.</i>
--------------	---

Description

Reads single subject's network from txt files.

Usage

```
read.subject(path, id, nodes, modelStore = TRUE)
```

Arguments

path	path.
id	identifier to select all subjects' nodes, e.g. pattern containing subject ID and session number.
nodes	number of nodes.
modelStore	can be set to false to save memory.

Value

store list with results.

reshapeTs	<i>Reshapes a 2D concatenated time series into 3D according to no. of subjects and volumes.</i>
-----------	---

Description

Reshapes a 2D concatenated time series into 3D according to no. of subjects and volumes.

Usage

```
reshapeTs(ts, N, V)
```

Arguments

ts	a 2D time series volumes x nodes.
N	No. of subjects.
V	No. of volumes.

Value

M 3D matrix, time series x nodes x subjects.

Examples

```
# Let's say subjects are concatenated in a 2D matrix
# (samples x nodes), with each having 200 samples.
# generate some sample data
N=20
Nn=5
x = array(rnorm(200*N*Nn), dim=c(200*N,Nn))
ts = reshapeTs(x,N,200)
```

rmdiag	<i>Removes diagonal of NA's from matrix.</i>
--------	--

Description

Removes diagonal of NA's from matrix.

Usage

```
rmdiag(M)
```

Arguments

M	Matrix
---	--------

Value

matrix with diagonal of 0's.

Examples

```
M=array(rnorm(3*3), dim=c(3,3))
M[as.logical(diag(3))] = NA
M=rmna(M)
```

rmna	<i>Removes NAs from matrix.</i>
------	---------------------------------

Description

Removes NAs from matrix.

Usage

```
rmna(M)
```

Arguments

M Matrix

Value

matrix with NAs removed.

Examples

```
M=array(NA, dim=c(3,3))
M[1,2]=0.9
M=rmna(M)
```

rmRecipLow	<i>Removes reciprocal connections in the lower diagnoal of the network matrix.</i>
------------	--

Description

Removes reciprocal connections in the lower diagnoal of the network matrix.

Usage

```
rmRecipLow(M)
```

Arguments

M adjacency matrix

Value

M adjacency matrix without reciprocal connections.

scaleTs	<i>Scaling data. Zero centers and scales the nodes (SD=1).</i>
---------	--

Description

Scaling data. Zero centers and scales the nodes (SD=1).

Usage

```
scaleTs(X)
```

Arguments

X time x node 2D matrix, or 3D with subjects as the 3rd dimension.

Value

S centered and scaled matrix.

Examples

```
# create some sample data
ts = array(rnorm(200*5, mean=5, sd=10), dim=c(200,5))
ts = scaleTs(ts)
```

stepwise.backward	<i>Stepise backward non-exhaustive greedy search, calculates the optimum value of the discount factor.</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Stepise backward non-exhaustive greedy search, calculates the optimum value of the discount factor.

Usage

```
stepwise.backward(
  Data,
  node,
  nbf = 15,
  delta = seq(0.5, 1, 0.01),
  max.break = TRUE,
  priors = priors.spec()
)
```

Arguments

Data	Dataset with dimension number of time points T x number of nodes Nn.
node	The node to find parents for.
nbf	The Log Predictive Likelihood will sum from (and including) this time point.
delta	A vector of values for the discount factor.
max.break	If TRUE, the code will break if adding / removing parents does not improve the LPL. If FALSE, the code will continue to the zero parent / all parent model. Default is TRUE.
priors	List with prior hyperparameters.

Value

model.store The parents, LPL and chosen discount factor for the subset of models scored using this method.

stepwise.combine	<i>Stepise combine</i>
------------------	------------------------

Description

Stepise combine

Usage

```
stepwise.combine(
  Data,
  node,
  nbf = 15,
  delta = seq(0.5, 1, 0.01),
  max.break = TRUE,
  priors = priors.spec()
)
```

Arguments

Data	Dataset with dimension number of time points T x number of nodes Nn.
node	The node to find parents for.
nbf	The Log Predictive Likelihood will sum from (and including) this time point.
delta	A vector of values for the discount factor.
max.break	If TRUE, the code will break if adding / removing parents does not improve the LPL. If FALSE, the code will continue to the zero parent / all parent model. Default is TRUE.
priors	List with prior hyperparameters.

Value

model.store The parents, LPL and chosen discount factor for the subset of models scored using this method.

stepwise.forward	<i>Stepise forward non-exhaustive greedy search, calculates the optimum value of the discount factor.</i>
------------------	---

Description

Stepise forward non-exhaustive greedy search, calculates the optimum value of the discount factor.

Usage

```
stepwise.forward(
  Data,
  node,
  nbf = 15,
  delta = seq(0.5, 1, 0.01),
  max.break = TRUE,
  priors = priors.spec()
)
```

Arguments

Data	Dataset with dimension number of time points T x number of nodes Nn.
node	The node to find parents for.
nbf	The Log Predictive Likelihood will sum from (and including) this time point.
delta	A vector of values for the discount factor.
max.break	If TRUE, the code will break if adding / removing parents does not improve the LPL. If FALSE, the code will continue to the zero parent / all parent model. Default is TRUE.
priors	List with prior hyperparameters.

Value

model.store The parents, LPL and chosen discount factor for the subset of models scored using this method.

subject	<i>Estimate subject's full network: runs exhaustive search on very node.</i>
---------	--

Description

Estimate subject's full network: runs exhaustive search on very node.

Usage

```
subject(
  X,
  id = NULL,
  nbf = 15,
  delta = seq(0.5, 1, 0.01),
  cpp = TRUE,
  priors = priors.spec(),
  path = getwd(),
  method = "exhaustive"
)
```

Arguments

<code>X</code>	array with dimensions timeseries x nodes.
<code>id</code>	subject ID. If set, results are saved to a txt file.
<code>nbf</code>	Log Predictive Likelihood will sum from (and including) this time point.
<code>delta</code>	a vector of potential values for the discount factor.
<code>cpp</code>	boolean true (default): fast C++ implementation, false: native R code.
<code>priors</code>	list with prior hyperparameters.
<code>path</code>	a path where results are written.
<code>method</code>	either exhaustive, forward, backward, or both.

Value

store list with results.

Examples

```
data("utestdata")
# select only 3-nodes to speed-up this example
sub=subject(myts[,1:3])
sub=subject(myts[,1:3], method="both")
```

<code>symmetric</code>	<i>Turns asymmetric network into an symmetric network. Helper function to determine the detection of a connection while ignoring directionality.</i>
------------------------	--

Description

Turns asymmetric network into an symmetric network. Helper function to determine the detection of a connection while ignoring directionality.

Usage

```
symmetric(M)
```

Arguments

<code>M</code>	3D matrix nodes x nodes x subjects
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Value

3D matrix nodes x nodes x subjects

Examples

```
M=array(NA, dim=c(3,3,2))
M[, ,1]=matrix(c(0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0),3,3)
M[, ,2]=matrix(c(0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0),3,3)
M_=symmetric(M)
```

ttest.nettest	Comparing connectivity strenght of two groups with FDR correction.
---------------	--

Description

Comparing connectivity strenght of two groups with FDR correction.

Usage

```
ttest.nettest(m, g, alpha = 0.05, fdr = 0.05, perm = FALSE, n_perm = 9999)
```

Arguments

- m matrix with Nn x Nn x N.
- g group assignment, vector of type factor of size N.
- alpha alpha level for uncorrected test.
- fdr FDR alpha level.
- perm optional permutation test, default is false.
- n_perm number of permutations.

Value

store List with test statistics and p-values.

utestdata	Results from v.1.0 for unit tests.
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Description

Some LPL values (n2 parent of n1 Simulation 22) to test against.

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