Package ‘exreport’

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Description Analysis of experimental results and automatic report generation in both interactive HTML and LaTeX. This package ships with a rich interface for data modelling and built in functions for the rapid application of statistical tests and generation of common plots and tables with publish-ready quality.

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Imports ggplot2, grDevices, methods, reshape2, stats, tools, utils

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expCombine

**Combine two experiments with different outputs**

**Description**

This function joins two experiments sharing the same configuration of methods, problems and parameters but different outputs. The resulting experiment includes the common rows for both experiments with all the output columns.

**Usage**

```r
expCombine(e1, e2, name = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `e1`: First experiment to combine.
- `e2`: An second experiment to combine, must share the same config as `e1`.
- `name`: Optional name for the resulting experiment. If not specified the new experiment will be called "e1_name U e2_name"

**Value**

An new experiment with common rows and all columns.

**Examples**

```r
# In this example we turn the wekaExperiment into two different experiments, # with different outputs to combine them:

df_acc <- wekaExperiment[, 
  c("method", "problem", "fold", "featureSelection", "accuracy")]
df_time <- wekaExperiment[, 
```
expConcat

```r
c("method", "problem", "fold", "featureSelection", "trainingTime")

exp_acc <- expCreate(df_acc, name="acc", parameter="fold")
exp_time <- expCreate(df_time, name="time", parameter="fold")

# With expCombine we can mix the two experiments:
expCombine(exp_acc, exp_time)
```

---

### Description

This function concatenates two experiments with the same configuration of parameter an outputs. At least one common output must be present, the rest of them will be removed from the resulting experiment. Different methods and problems can be present.

### Usage

```r
expConcat(e1, e2, name = NULL, tol = 1e-09)
```

### Arguments

- `e1`: First experiment object to concat.
- `e2`: Second experiment object to concat. Must have the same configuration than `e1`.
- `name`: Optional name, if not provided the new experiment will be called "e1_name + e2_name"
- `tol`: Tolerance value for duplicate checking.

### Value

An experiment object having all the rows of `e1` and `e2`

### Examples

```r
# In this example we turn the wekaExperiment into two different experiments,
# with different parameter values to combine them:

df_no <- wekaExperiment[wekaExperiment$featureSelection=="no",]
df_yes <- wekaExperiment[wekaExperiment$featureSelection=="yes",]

exp_yes <- expCreate(df_yes, name="fss-yes", parameter="fold")
exp_no <- expCreate(df_no, name="fss-no", parameter="fold")

expConcat(exp_yes, exp_no)
```
Load data and create an exreport experiment

**Description**

This function loads a data.frame, checks its properties and formats an exreport experiment object. The columns of an experiments must contain at least two categorical columns to be identified as the method and problem variables and a third numerical column to be identified as an output variable. Additional columns can be added as parameters or additional outputs.

**Usage**

```r
expCreate(data, methods = "method", problems = "problem",
          parameters = c(), respectOrder = FALSE, name = tol = 1e-09)
```

**Arguments**

- `data`: A data.frame object satisfying the experiment format.
- `methods`: The name of the variable which contains the methods, by default searches for a column named "method".
- `problems`: The name of the variable which contains the problems, by default searches for a column named "problem".
- `parameters`: A list of the columns names to be identified as parameters. By default the remaining categorical columns are identified as parameters, so this list is useful only to identify numeric columns.
- `respectOrder`: A logical parameter which indicates if the order of the elements of the method and problem columns must be respected by appearance or ordered alphabetically. It affects to the look of data representations.
- `name`: A string which will identify the experiment in the report.
- `tol`: Tolerance factor to identify repeated experiments for duplicated rows.

**Value**

A new exreport experiment object.

**See Also**

- `expCreateFromTable`

**Examples**

```r
# Creates experiment specifying column names and the numerical variables that
# are parameters
expCreate(wekaExperiment,
          methods="method",
          parameters = c("numeric", "another")
)
```
**expCreateFromTable**

`problems="problem", parameters="fold", name="Test Experiment")`

---

**Description**

Create an exreport experiment object from a tabular representation. The input data must be a table having methods as rows and problems as columns. The values in such table correspond to a particular output. The resulting experiment can be characterized with static parameters.

**Usage**

```r
expCreateFromTable(dataL outputL nameL parameters = list(), respectOrder = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- **data**: Input tabular data satisfying the previous constraints.
- **output**: String indicating the name of the output that the table values represent.
- **name**: A string which will identify the experiment in the report.
- **parameters**: A list of strings containing the names and values for the static configuration of the algorithm. The name of each element of the list will correspond with the name of a parameter and the element with the value assigned.
- **respectOrder**: A logical parameter which indicates if the order of the elements of the method and problem columns must be respected by appearance or ordered alphabetically. It affects to the look of data representations.

**Value**

A new exreport experiment object.

**See Also**

expCreate

**Examples**

```r
# We generate a data frame where the methods are rows and the problems columns
# from the wekaExperiment problem. (This is only an example, normally you
# would prefer to load a proper experiment and process it.)

library(reshape2)
df <- dcast(wekaExperiment[wekaExperiment$featureSelection=="no",],
            method ~ problem,
```
expExtend

Extend an experiment by adding new parameters

Description

This function extends an existing exreport experiment object by adding new parameters with fixed values.

Usage

expExtend(e, parameters)

Arguments

- **e**: Input experiment
- **parameters**: A list of strings containing the values of the new parameters, the name for each one of them will be given by the name of the corresponding object in the list.

Value

A modified exreport experiment object with additional parameters.

Examples

# We load the wekaExperiment problem as an experiment and then add a new param # with a default value.

experiment <- expCreate(wekaExperiment, name="test", parameter="fold")
expExtend(experiment, list(discretization = "no"))
**expExtract**

**Extract statistically equivalent methods from a multiple comparison test**

**Description**

This function generates a new experiment including the methods that obtained an equivalent performance with statistically significant in the multiple comparison test i.e. those whose hypotheses were not rejected.

**Usage**

`expExtract(ph)`

**Arguments**

- `ph` A `testMultipleControl` test object

**Value**

an experiment object

**Examples**

```r
# First we create an experiment from the wekaExperiment problem and prepare it to apply the test:
experiment <- expCreate(wekaExperiment, name="test", parameter="fold")
experiment <- expReduce(experiment, "fold", mean)
experiment <- expInstantiate(experiment, removeUnary=TRUE)

# Then we perform a testMultiplePairwise test procedure
test <- testMultipleControl(experiment, "trainingTime", "min")
expExtract(test)
```

**expGetDuplicated**

**Create a new experiment with only the duplicated rows**

**Description**

This function computes the duplicated rows attending to the method, problem and input parameters (but not the outputs). The resulting experiment will contain these duplicated rows.

**Usage**

`expGetDuplicated(e, tol = 1e-09)`
Arguments

- `e` The experiment to check for duplicated rows
- `tol` The tolerance for numeric values to check if two outputs are numerically equal or not.

Details

If duplicated rows show different outputs the function will launch a warning message indicating how many of them differ in the outputs from the original row, the extent to what two rows are divergent in their output can be parametrized.

This function is useful to determine the consistency of the experiment, as a measure to sanitize the original data source if needed.

Value

A new experiment containing the duplicated rows

Examples

```r
# We duplicate some of the rows of a given experiment:
exp <- expCreate(wekaExperiment, parameters=“fold”, name=“Test Experiment”)
redundant <- expCreate(wekaExperiment[wekaExperiment$method=“NaiveBayes”],
parameters=“fold”, name=“Test Experiment”)
exp <- expConcat(e, redundant)

# Now we check for duplicates:
expGetDuplicated(e2)
```

Description

When performing statistical tests or summarizing an experiment for a given output variable there can be different parameter configuration for each interaction of method and problem. Once applied the desired transformations this function can be used to remove unary parameters from the experiment or to instantiate the methods for each configuration.

Usage

```r
expInstantiate(e, parameters = NULL, removeUnary = TRUE)
```
**expReduce**

**Arguments**

- **e**  
  The experiment object to be instantiated  
- **parameters**  
  A vector indicating the parameters to be instantiated. If NULL or default all parameters would be considered.  
- **removeUnary**  
  Boolean value indicating if the unary parameters will be used in an instantiation or if the column can be erased.

**Details**

If any method is instantiated the cartesian product of the method and the selected parameters is performed and included in the resulting experiment as the methods variable. The name of the corresponding value will indicate the name of the former method and the value of each parameter instantiated.

**Value**

an experiment object

**Examples**

```r
# Create an experiment from the wekaExperiment
eperiment <- expCreate(wekaExperiment, name="test-exp", parameter="fold")

# We would like to reduce the fold parameter by its mean value. It becomes an unary parameter.
eperiment <- expReduce(eperiment, "fold", mean)

# Now we instantiate the experiment by the featureSelection parameter and remove the unary fold parameter
expInstantiate(eperiment, removeUnary=TRUE)
```

**expReduce**  
Reduce a parameter by a function for each method, problem and remaining parameter configuration interaction

**Description**

This functions reduces a parameter by aggregating the outputs variables for each value and for each configuration of method, problem and remaining parameters. By default it computes the mean of the variables.

**Usage**

```r
expReduce(e, parameters = NULL, FUN = mean)
```
expRemoveDuplicated

Arguments

- **e**: An input experiment object.
- **parameters**: The parameter or parameters to be reduced, if NULL or default all parameters are considered.
- **FUN**: The function used to aggregate the output values.

Value

An experiment object.

Examples

```r
# Create an experiment from the wekaExperiment
experiment <- expCreate(wekaExperiment, name="test-exp", parameter="fold")

# We would like to reduce the fold parameter by its mean value. This way
expReduce(experiment, "Fold", mean)
```

---

expRemoveDuplicated  Remove duplicated rows from an experiment

Description

This function removes duplicated rows of a given experiment attending to the interaction of methods, problems and parameters (but no outputs).

Usage

```r
expRemoveDuplicated(e, tol = 1e-09)
```

Arguments

- **e**: The experiment to be analysed.
- **tol**: The tolerance for numeric values to check if two outputs are numerically equal or not.

Details

The duplicated rows found are compared among themselves to determine if there is divergence between the outputs, if the rows are not consistent a warning is raised to note this difference.

Value

an experiment object
Examples

# We duplicate some of the rows of a given experiment:
```
e <- expCreate(wekaExperiment, parameters="fold", name="Test Experiment")
redundant <- expCreate(wekaExperiment$method="NaiveBayes",
                       parameters="fold", name="Test Experiment")
e2 <- expConcat(e, redundant)
```

# Now we remove those duplicates:
```
expRemoveDuplicated(e2)
```

Description

This function change the name of problems, methods or parameter values that an existing experiment object contains.

Usage

```
extренarne(e, elements = list(), name = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `e`: Input experiment
- `elements`: A list of arrays of strings containing the new names. The old name will be specified as the name of the element in such array, and the name for the parameter, method or problem will be given by the name of the corresponding object in the list. If a name is not present in the set of parameter names or parameter values, it will be ignored.
- `name`: The name of the new experiment. If NULL, the previous name will be used.

Value

A modified exreport experiment object with some changes on the name of the elements.

Examples

# We load the wekaExperiment problem as an experiment and then change the name
# of one value for the parameter discretization and for one method.
```
experiment <- expCreate(wekaExperiment, name="test", parameter="fold")
extренarne(experiment, list(featureSelection = c("no"="false"),
                              method=c("RandomForest"="RndForest")))
```
expReorder | Change the order of elements that an experiment contains

**Description**

This function changes the order of problems, methods or parameter values that an existing experiment object contains. The order affects the look of the data representation (as tables and plots).

**Usage**

```r
expReorder(e, elements, placeRestAtEnd = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- **e**: Input experiment
- **elements**: A list of arrays of strings containing the ordered names. The name for the parameter, method or problem will be given by the name of the corresponding object in the list. The names which have not been specified will be placed at the beginning or at the end (depending on the parameter placeRestAtEnd). If a name is not present in the set of parameter values, it will be ignored.
- **placeRestAtEnd**: Logical value which indicates if the non-specified value names have to be placed after the specified ones (TRUE) or before (FALSE).

**Value**

A modified experiment object with some changes on the name of the elements.

**Examples**

```r
# We load the wekaExperiment problem as an experiment and then change the order # of the values for the parameter featureSelection and for one value for the method.
experiment <- expCreate(wekaExperiment, name="test", parameter="fold")
expreorder(experiment, list(featureSelection = c("yes","no"), method=c("OneR")))
```

expSubset | Obtains a subset of an experiment matching the given conditions

**Description**

This function receives a named list indicating variables and values to filter the input experiment.

**Usage**

```r
expSubset(e, columns, invertSelection = FALSE)
```
Arguments

- `e` The experiment to be subsetted.
- `columns` A named list containing the variables to be filtered and the valid values.
- `invertSelection` If the filtering must match the inversion of the specified conditions.

Details

The names of the elements in the list correspond with the variables to be filtered, indicating either the methods or problem variables as well as parameters. The values of the list correspond with the valid states for the filtering.

Value

- A filtered experiment object

Examples

```r
# We create a new experiment from the wekaExperiment problem
e <- expCreate(wekaExperiment, parameters="fold", name="Test Experiment")

# We can filter the experiment to reduce the number of methods.
e <- expSubset(e, list(method = c("J48", "NaiveBayes")))
e

# We can filter the experiment to remove a given problem
e <- expSubset(e, list(problem = "iris"), invertSelection=TRUE)
e

# We can subset the experiment to obtain a specific parameter configuration
e <- expSubset(e, list("featureSelection" = "no"))
e
```

**Description**

This function inits a new exreport document to start adding elements for later rendering.

**Usage**

`exreport(title)`

**Arguments**

- `title` A string representing a short title for this document
Value
an empty exreport document

See Also
exreportRender, exreportAdd

---

#### exreportAdd

*Add elements to an existing exreport document*

**Description**
This function allows to add one or more reportable objects to an existing exreport document.

**Usage**
exreportAdd(rep, elem)

**Arguments**

- **rep**: an exreport object in which the elem will be added
- **elem**: a reportable object or a list of them

**Value**
an extended exreport document

**Examples**

```r
# Create an empty document:
report <- exreport("Test document")

# Create a reportable object (an experiment)
experiment <- expCreate(wekaExperiment, name="test-exp", parameter="fold")

# Add this object to the document
exreportAdd(report, experiment)
```
exreportRender

Render an exreport document

Description

This function renders an existing exreport object to a given file and format.

Usage

exreportRender(rep, destination = NULL, target = "html", safeMode = TRUE, visualize = TRUE)

Arguments

- rep: The exreport object to be rendered
- destination: Path to the rendered file. If NULL, it uses a temporary directory
- target: The format of the target rendering. HTML and PDF are allowed.
- safeMode: Denies or allows (TRUE or FALSE) output files overwriting
- visualize: Visualize the generated output or not

Value

an experiment object

plotCumulativeRank

Area plot for the rank distribution from a multiple test

Description

This function builds an area plot from a testMultiple object displaying the cumulative value for each method for all the evaluated problems. The value for the rankings is obtained from the Friedman test independently of the scope of the test (control or pairwise).

Usage

plotCumulativeRank(testMultiple, grayscale = FALSE)

Arguments

- testMultiple: Statistical test from which the plot is generated. The rankings are obtained from the Friedman test.
- grayscale: Configure the plot using a grayscale palette.
plotExpSummary

**Value**

an expPlot object

**Examples**

```r
# First we create an experiment from the wekaExperiment problem and prepare
# it to apply the test:
experiment <- expCreate(wekaExperiment, name="test", parameter="fold")
experiment <- expReduce(experiment, "fold", mean)
experiment <- expSubset(experiment, list(featureSelection = "no"))
experiment <- expInstantiate(experiment, removeUnary=TRUE)

# Then we perform a Friedman test included in a testMultipleControl
# test procedure
test <- testMultipleControl(experiment, "accuracy")

# Finally we obtain the plot
plotCumulativeRank(test)
cat()
```

**plotExpSummary**  
*Barplot for summarizing an experiment output variable*

**Description**

This function builds a barplot for a given experiment output variable, summarizing its distribution according to the different methods and problems. The aspect of the plot can be parametrized in several ways.

**Usage**

```r
plotExpSummary(exp, output, columns = 0, freeScale = FALSE,
fun = identity, grayscale = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `exp` - The experiment object to take the data from
- `output` - A string identifying the name of the output variable to be plotted
- `columns` - Integer number, 0 for a wide aspect plot and any other value to include n columns of facets separating the problems.
- `freeScale` - Boolean, if using facets sets the scale of each one independent or not
- `fun` - A function to be applied to the selected output variables before being plotted.
- `grayscale` - Defaulted to False. True for a plot in grayscale.

**Details**

Please notice that the plot function requires that an unique configuration of parameters is present in the experiment. So the user must have processed and instantiated the experiment before.
Value

an exPlot object

Examples

# This example plots the distribution of the trainingTime variable in the
# wekaExperiment problem.

# First we create the experiment from the problem.
experiment <- expCreate(wekaExperiment, name="test", parameter="fold")

# Next we must process it to have an unique parameter configuration:
# We select a value for the parameter featureSelection:
experiment <- expSubset(experiment, list(featureSelection = "yes"))
# Then we reduce the fold parameter:
experiment <- expReduce(experiment, "fold", mean)
# Finally we remove unary parameters by instantiation:
experiment <- expInstantiate(experiment, removeUnary=TRUE)

# Now we can generate several plots:

# Default plot:
plotExpSummary(experiment, "accuracy")

# We can include faceting in the plot by dividing it into columns:
plotExpSummary(experiment, "accuracy", columns=3)

# If we want to show the independent interaction for the output variable
# in each experiment we can make the scales for example, remark the difference
# in :
plotExpSummary(experiment, "trainingTime", columns=3, freeScale=FALSE)
plotExpSummary(experiment, "trainingTime", columns=3, freeScale=TRUE)

plotRankDistribution

Boxplot for the ranks distribution and control hypotheses from multiple test

Description

This function generates a boxplot from a testMultiple statistical test showing the ordered distribution of rankings for each method computed for the Friedman test. If the input test features a control multiple comparison then the rejected hypotheses by the Holm method are also indicated in the plot.

Usage

plotRankDistribution(testMultiple)
Arguments

testMultiple  The statistical test from which the plot is generated. The functions accepts either control and pairwise multiple tests.

Value

an experiment object

Examples

# First we create an experiment from the wekaExperiment problem and prepare it to apply the test:
experiment <- expCreate(wekaExperiment, name="test", parameter="fold")
experiment <- expReduce(experiment, "fold", mean)
experiment <- expSubset(experiment, list(featureSelection = "yes"))
experiment <- expInstantiate(experiment, removeUnary=TRUE)

# Then we perform a Friedman test included in a testMultipleControl test procedure
test <- testMultipleControl(experiment, "accuracy")

# Finally we obtain the plot
plotRankDistribution(test)
cat()

---

**tabularExpSummary**  Summarize the experiment with a table for given outputs

Description

This function generates a table for the given outputs of the experiment, comparing all methods for each one of the problems. In addition the function can highlight the best results for each problem as well as display a range of parameters for the posterior renderization.

Usage

```r
tabularExpSummary(exp, outputs, boldfaceColumns = "none", format = "f",
  digits = 4, tableSplit = 1, rowsAsMethod = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- **exp**  The source experiment to generate the table from
- **outputs**  A given variable or list of them to be the target of the table
- **boldfaceColumns**  Indicate ("none","max" or "min") to highlight the method optimizing the variables for each problem.
- **format**  Indicates the format of the numeric output using C formatting styles. Defaults to 'f'
tabularTestPairwise

digits The number of decimal digits to include for the numeric output.
tableSplit Indicates the number of partitions of the table that will be rendered. Usefull when the the table is excessively wide.
rowsAsMethod Display the methods as the rows of the table, indicate FALSE for a transpose table.

Value
An extabular object

Examples

# This example plots the distribution of the trainingTime variable in the
# wekaExperiment problem.

# First we create the experiment from the problem.
experiment <- expCreate(wekaExperiment, name="test", parameter="fold")

# Next we must process it to have an unique parameter configuration:
# We select a value for the parameter featureSelection:
experiment <- expSubset(experiment, list(featureSelection = "yes"))
# Then we reduce the fold parameter:
experiment <- expReduce(experiment, "fold", mean)
# Finally we remove unary parameters by instantiation:
experiment <- expUnary(experiment, removeUnary=TRUE)

# Generate the default table:
tabularExpSummary(experiment, "accuracy")

---

**tabularTestPairwise** Display pairwise information about a multiple test between the methods

**Description**

This function obtain a pairwise table comparing the methods among themselves for the specified metrics. It takes an testMultiplePairwise object as an input.

**Usage**

```r
tabularTestPairwise(ph, value = "pvalue", charForNAs = "-")
```

**Arguments**

- **ph** The input testMultiplePairwise object
- **value** Indicates the metric to be displayed ("pvalue", "wtl")
- **charForNAs** Indicates the character included when there is not comparison available
tabularTestSummary

**Value**

An extabular object

**Examples**

```r
# First we create an experiment from the wekaExperiment problem and prepare
# it to apply the test:
experiment <- expCreate(wekaExperiment, name="test", parameter="fold")
experiment <- expReduce(experiment, "fold", mean)
experiment <- expInstantiate(experiment, removeUnary=TRUE)

# Then we perform a a testMultiplePairwise test procedure
test <- testMultiplePairwise(experiment, "accuracy", "max")

# Different tables can be obtained by using a range of metrics
tabularTestPairwise(test, "pvalue")
tabularTestPairwise(test, "w1")
```

**Description**

This function builds a table from a testMultiple object, either control or pairwise. The hypotheses are added and compared in the table showing the methods and a range of different metrics than can be added to the table. Also the table shows information about rejected hypotheses.

**Usage**

```r
tabularTestSummary(ph, columns = c("pvalue"))
```

**Arguments**

- `ph` The input testMultiple from which the table is generated
- `columns` A vector indicating the metrics that will be shown in the table

**Value**

an extabular object

**Examples**

```r
# First we create an experiment from the wekaExperiment problem and prepare
# it to apply the test:
experiment <- expCreate(wekaExperiment, name="test", parameter="fold")
experiment <- expReduce(experiment, "fold", mean)
experiment <- expInstantiate(experiment, removeUnary=TRUE)
```
testMultipleControl

# Then we perform a testMultiplePairwise test procedure
test <- testMultipleControl(experiment, "accuracy", "min")

# Different tables can be obtained by using a range of metrics
tabularTestSummary(test, c("pvalue"))
tabularTestSummary(test, c("rank", "pvalue", "wtl"))

---

testMultipleControl  
*Multiple Comparison Statistical Test (Friedman + Control Holm PostHoc)*

**Description**

This function performs a multiple comparison statistical test for the given experiment. First of all it performs a Friedman Test over all methods. In the case this test is rejected, meaning that significant differences are present among the methods a post-hoc test is then executed. For that, a comparison using the best method as a control is performed for each other method, finally a Holm familywise error correction is applied to the resulting p-values.

**Usage**

testMultipleControl(e, output, rankOrder = "max", alpha = 0.05)

**Arguments**

- **e** Input experiment
- **output** The output for which the test will be performed.
- **rankOrder** The optimization strategy, can be either maximizing "max" or minimizing "min" the target output variable.
- **alpha** The significance level used for the whole testing procedure.

**Value**

an testMultipleControl object

**Examples**

# First we create an experiment from the wekaExperiment problem and prepare # it to apply the test:
experiment <- expCreate(wekaExperiment, name="test", parameter="fold")
experiment <- expReduce(experiment, "fold", mean)
experiment <- expSubset(experiment, list(featureSelection = "yes"))
experiment <- expInstantiate(experiment, removeUnary=TRUE)

# Then we perform a testMultiplePairwise test procedure
test <- testMultipleControl(experiment, "accuracy", "max")

summary(test)
**testMultiplePairwise**

Multiple Comparison Statistical Test (Friedman + Pairwise Shaffer PostHoc)

**Description**

This function performs a multiple comparison statistical test for the given experiment. First of all it performs a Friedman Test over all methods. In the case this test is rejected, meaning that significant differences are present among the methods a post-hoc test is then executed. For that, each pair of methods are compared between each other, and finally a Shaffer familywise error correction is applied to the resulting p-values.

**Usage**

```r
testMultiplePairwise(e, output, rankOrder = "max", alpha = 0.05)
```

**Arguments**

- `e` Input experiment
- `output` The output for which the test will be performed.
- `rankOrder` The optimization strategy, can be either maximizing "max" or minimizing "min" the target output variable.
- `alpha` The significance level used for the whole testing procedure.

**Value**

an testMultiplePairwise object

**Examples**

```r
# First we create an experiment from the wekaExperiment problem and prepare
# it to apply the test:
experiment <- expCreate(wekaExperiment, name="test", parameter="fold")
experiment <- expReduce(experiment, "fold", mean)
experiment <- expSubset(experiment, list(featureSelection = "yes"))
experiment <- expInstantiate(experiment, removeUnary=TRUE)

# Then we perform a testMultiplePairwise test procedure
test <- testMultiplePairwise(experiment, "accuracy", "max")

summary(test)
```
testPaired  Paired Wilcoxon statistical test

Description

This function performs a Wilcoxon paired test to compare the methods of an experiment consisting exactly on two of them. If more methods are present, then a multiple comparison test must be applied.

Usage

```r
testPaired(e, output, rankOrder = "max", alpha = 0.05)
```

Arguments

- `e` Input experiment
- `output` The output for which the test will be performed.
- `rankOrder` The optimization strategy, can be either maximizing "max" or minimizing "min" the target output variable.
- `alpha` The significance level used for the whole testing procedure.

Value

a testPaired object

Examples

```r
# First we create an experiment from the wekaExperiment problem and prepare  
# it to apply the test, we must subset it to only two methods:  
experiment <- expCreate(wekaExperiment, name="test", parameter="fold")  
experiment <- expSubset(experiment, list(method = c("J48", "NaiveBayes")))  
experiment <- expSubset(experiment, list(featureSelection = c("no")))  
experiment <- expReduce(experiment, "fold", mean)  
experiment <- expInstantiate(experiment, removeUnary=TRUE)  
# Then we perform a Wilcoxon test procedure  
test <- testPaired(experiment, "accuracy", "max")  
summary(test)
```
Description

A problem containing experimental data obtaining by comparing several instances of Machine Algorithms from the Weka library. The variables are as follows:

Usage

data(wekaExperiment)

Format

A data frame with

Details

- method. Classification algorithms used in the experiment (NaiveBayes, J48, IBk)
- problem. Problems used as benchmark in the comparison, up to 12.
- featureSelection. Boolean parameter indicating if the data was preprocessed
- fold. For each configuration a 10-fold cross validation was performed. This variable is a numeric value ranging from 1 to 10.
- accuracy. This is a measure of the performance of each algorithm. Representing the percentage of correctly classified instances.
- trainingTime. A second measure of performance. This one indicates the time in seconds that took the algorithm to build the model.
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