Package ‘vacuum’

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Title Tukey’s Vacuum Cleaner
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Description An implementation of three procedures developed by
John Tukey: FUNOP (FULL NOrmal Plot), FUNOR-FUNOM
(FULL NOrmal Rejection-FULL NOrmal Modification), and vacuum cleaner.
Combined, they provide a way to identify, treat, and analyze outliers
in two-way (i.e., contingency) tables, as described in his
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\begin{tabular}{ll}
\texttt{a_qnorm} & Returns the typical value from a unit-normal distribution \\
\end{tabular}

\textbf{Description}

Returns the typical value from a unit-normal distribution for the $i$th ordered observation in an $n$-sized sample.

This is a helper function for FUNOP, which uses the output of this function as the denominator for its slope calculation.

\textbf{Usage}

\texttt{a_qnorm(i, n)}

\textbf{Arguments}

- $i$  
  Non-zero index of an array

- $n$  
  Non-zero length of the array

\textbf{Value}

Quantile of $i$ from a unit-normal distribution

\textbf{References}


\textbf{See Also}

- \texttt{funop()}

\textbf{Examples}

\texttt{a_qnorm(i = 25, n = 42)}
\texttt{a_qnorm(21.5, 42)}
funop

Identifies outliers in a numeric vector

Description

FUNOP stands for FULL NOrmal Plot.

The procedure identifies outliers by calculating their slope (z), relative to the vector’s median.

The procedure ignores values in the middle third of the ordered vector. The remaining values are all candidates for consideration. The slopes of all candidates are calculated, and the median of their slopes is used as the primary basis for identifying outliers.

Any value whose slope is B times larger than the median slope is identified as an outlier. Additionally, any value whose magnitude is larger than that of the slope-based outliers is also identified as an outlier.

However, the procedure will not identify as outliers any values within A standard deviations of the vector’s median (i.e., not the median of candidate slopes).

Usage

funop(x, A = 0, B = 1.5)

Arguments

x Numeric vector to inspect for outliers (does not need to be ordered)
A Number of standard deviations beyond the median of x
B Multiples beyond the median slope of candidate values

Value

A data frame containing one row for every member of x (in the same order as x) and the following columns:

- y: Original values of vector x
- i: Ordinal position of value y in the sorted vector x
- middle: Boolean indicating whether ordinal position i is in the middle third of the vector
- a: Result of a_qnorm(i, length(x))
- z: Slope of y relative to median(y)
- special: Boolean indicating whether y is an outlier

References

Funor_funom

See Also

a_qnorm()

Examples

funop(c(1, 2, 3, 11))
funop(table_1)

attr(funop(table_1), 'z_split')

funor_funom

Identifies and treats outliers in a two-way table

Description

FUNOR-FUNOM stands for FULL NORMAL Rejection-FULL NORMAL Modification.

The procedure treats a two-way (contingency) table for outliers by isolating residuals from the table’s likely systemic effects, which are calculated from the table’s grand, row, and column means.

The residuals are passed to separate rejection (FUNOR) and modification (FUNOM) procedures, which both depend upon FUNOP to identify outliers. As such, this procedure requires two sets of A and B parameters.

The procedure treats outliers by reducing their residuals, resulting in values that are much closer to their expected values (i.e., combined grand, row, and column effects).

Usage

funor_funom(x, A_r = 10, B_r = 1.5, A_m = 0, B_m = 1.5)

Arguments

x Two-way table to treat for outliers
A_r A for the FUNOR phase (see FUNOP for details)
B_r B for the FUNOR phase slope
A_m A for the FUNOM phase (A_m is usually 0)
B_m B for the FUNOM phase

Value

A two-way table of the same size as x, treated for outliers.

References

See Also

funop()

Examples

funor_funom(table_2)
which(funor_funom(table_2) != table_2)

Table 1

Description
Example data taken from Table 1 of John Tukey’s "Future of Data Analysis."

Usage
table_1

Format
A numeric vector containing 14 elements.

Source

Examples
table_1
funop(table_1)

Table 2

Description
Example data taken from Table 2 of John Tukey’s "Future of Data Analysis."

Usage
table_2

Format
A 36x15 numeric matrix.
Source


Examples

```r
vacuum_cleaner(table_8)
```

---

Table 8

Example data taken from Table 8 of John Tukey’s "Future of Data Analysis." Note that this dataset fixes a typo in the original document: Column 23, row 10 contains 0.100, corrected from the original -0.100.

Usage

table_8

Format

A 36x15 numeric matrix.

Source


Examples

```r
vacuum_cleaner(table_8)
```
vacuum_cleaner

 Returns the residuals of a two-way table after removing systemic effects

Description

To remove systemic effects from values in a contingency table, vacuum cleaner uses regression to identify the table’s main effect (dual regression), row effect (deviations of row regression from dual regression), and column effect (deviations of column regression from dual regression).

Regression is performed twice: First on the table’s original values, then on the resulting residuals. The output is a table of residuals "vacuum cleaned" of likely systemic effects.

Usage

vacuum_cleaner(x)

Arguments

x Two-way table to analyze (must be 3x3 or greater).

Value

Residuals of x

References


See Also

funop(), funor_funom()

Examples

vacuum_cleaner(table_8)
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