

Package ‘simctest’

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Title Safe Implementation of Monte Carlo Tests

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Description Algorithms for the implementation and evaluation of Monte Carlo tests, as well as for their use in multiple testing procedures.

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confidenceLimits-methods

Methods for class ‘mmctestres’ and ‘mmctest’, Package ‘simctest’

Description

Function which returns a list containing lower confidence limits (vector ‘lowerLimits’) and upper confidence limits (vector ‘upperLimits’).

Usage

confidenceLimits(obj)

Arguments

obj object of type ‘mmctestres’ or ‘mmctest’.

Methods

confidenceLimits(obj) works with object of type mmctestres or mmctest.

Examples

```
fun <- function(ind,n,data) sapply(1:length(ind), function(i) sum(runif(n[i])<=data[ind[i]]));
i <- mmctSampler(fun,num=500,data=runif(500));
a <- mmctest(h=hBH);
a <- run(a, i, maxsteps=list(maxnum=1000000,undecided=10));
res <- confidenceLimits(a);
lower <- res$lowerLimits;
upper <- res$upperLimits;
```

confint-methods

Methods for Function run in Package 'simctest'

Description

Computes a confidence interval for the p-value

Usage

```
confint(object,parm,level=0.95,...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of type sampalgres resulting from a previous call to run or cont .
parm	must be missing.
level	the desired coverage probability.
...	additional argument(s). Currently not used

Methods

object = "ANY", parm = "ANY" Generic function: see [confint](#).

object = "sampalgres", parm = "missing" Computes a confidence interval for the p-value with the coverage probability given by level.

Examples

```
alg<-getalgonthefly()
res <- run(alg, function() runif(1)<0.05);
res
confint(res)
```

cont-methods

Methods for Function 'cont' in Package 'simctest'

Description

Continues the sampling for some more steps.

Usage

```
cont(data, steps)
```

Arguments

data	a result of a run of a sampling algorithm that has not come to a conclusion yet.
steps	maximum number of further iterations to take.

Methods

data = "sampalgres" works with the algorithm based on precomputation.

data = "sampalgontheflyres" works with the on-the-fly algorithm.

data = "mmctestres" works with object of type "mmctestres".

Examples

```
res <- simctest(function() runif(1)>0.95,maxsteps=10);
res
res <- cont(res,1000)
res
res <- cont(res,1000)
res
```

getalgprecomp

Construct algorithms

Description

Constructs classes of type [sampalgonthefly](#) and [sampalgPrecomp](#).

Usage

```
getalgonthefly(level = 0.05, epsilon = 0.001, halfspend = 1000)
getalgprecomp(level = 0.05, epsilon = 0.001, halfspend = 1000)
```

Arguments

level	the threshold.
epsilon	the bound on the resampling risk.
halfspend	number of steps after which half the error has been spent.

Value

getalgonthefly returns an object of type [sompalgonthefly](#). getalgprecomp returns an object of type [sompalgPrecomp](#).

Author(s)

Axel Gandy

References

Gandy, A. (2009) Sequential Implementation of Monte Carlo Tests with Uniformly Bounded Resampling Risk. JASA, 104(488):1504-1511.

Examples

```
alg<-getalgprecomp()
run(alg, function() runif(1)<0.01)

alg<-getalgonthefly()
run(alg, function() runif(1)<0.01)
```

getbounds-methods	<i>Methods for Function getbounds in Package ‘simctest’</i>
-------------------	---

Description

returns bounds on the p.value if the algorithm has not stopped yet.

Usage

```
getbounds(data)
```

Arguments

data	an object of type sompalgres or linkS4class{sompalgontheflyres}.
------	--

getL-methods

Methods for Function getL in Package 'simctest'

Description

Returns the lower boundary for the stopping rule

Usage

```
##S4 method
getL(alg, ind)
```

Arguments

alg	the sampling algorithm
ind	a vector of indices at which the lower stopping boundary should be returned

Methods

alg = "sampalgPrecomp" the sampling algorithm to be used

Examples

```
getL(getalgprecomp(), 1:100)
```

getNumber-methods

Methods for Function 'cont' in class 'mmctestres', Package 'simctest'

Description

Function to request number of hypotheses.

Usage

```
getNumber(obj)
```

Arguments

obj	object of type "mmctSampler" derived from class "mmctSamplerGeneric".
-----	---

Methods

getNumber(obj) works with object of type "mmctSampler" derived from class "mmctSamplerGeneric".

Examples

```
fun <- function(ind,n,data) sapply(1:length(ind), function(i) sum(runif(n[i])<=data[ind[i]]));
i <- mmctSampler(fun,num=500,data=runif(500));
number <- getNumber(i);
```

getSamples-methods	<i>Methods for Function ‘cont’ in class ‘mmctestres’, Package ‘simctest’</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Function to request further samples from certain hypotheses.

Usage

```
getSamples(obj, ind, n)
```

Arguments

obj	object of type "mmctSampler" derived from class "mmctSamplerGeneric".
ind	vector containing the indices of hypotheses for which further samples are requested.
n	vector containing number of further samples for each hypothesis in vector ‘ind’.

Methods

getSamples(obj, ind, n) works with object of type "mmctSampler" derived from class "mmctSamplerGeneric".

Examples

```
fun <- function(ind,n,data) sapply(1:length(ind), function(i) sum(runif(n[i])<=data[ind[i]]));
i <- mmctSampler(fun,num=500,data=runif(500));
samples <- getSamples(i, c(1,2), c(2,2));
```

getU-methods	<i>Methods for Function getU in Package ‘simctest’</i>
--------------	--

Description

Returns the upper boundary for the stopping rule

Usage

```
getU(alg, ind)
```

Arguments

alg the sampling algorithm

ind a vector of indices at which the upper stopping boundary should be returned

Methods

alg = "smpalgPrecomp" the sampling algorithm to be used

Examples

```
getU(getalgprecomp(), 1:100)
```

hBH-methods

Method for class 'mcmtest', Package 'simctest'

Description

Implementation of the multiple testing procedure by Benjamini-Hochberg.

Usage

```
hBH(p, threshold)
```

Arguments

p object of type "numeric".

threshold object of type "numeric".

Methods

hBH(p, threshold) applies the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure to p-values p with given threshold, returns rejected indices

Examples

```
hBH(runif(10), threshold=0.1)
```

hBonferroni-methods	<i>Method for class 'mcmtest', Package 'simctest'</i>
---------------------	---

Description

Implementation of independent (Bonferroni) multiple testing.

Usage

```
hBonferroni(p, threshold)
```

Arguments

p	object of type "numeric".
threshold	object of type "numeric".

Methods

hBonferroni(p, threshold) performs independent multiple testing using the Bonferroni correction at given threshold, returns rejected indices

Examples

```
hBonferroni(runif(10), threshold=0.1)
```

hPC-methods	<i>Method for class 'mcmtest', Package 'simctest'</i>
-------------	---

Description

Implementation of the multiple testing procedure by Pounds&Cheng.

Usage

```
hPC(p, threshold)
```

Arguments

p	object of type "numeric".
threshold	object of type "numeric".

Methods

hPC(p, threshold) applies the modification by Pounds&Cheng to p-values p with given threshold, returns rejected indices

Examples

```
hPC(runif(10), threshold=0.1)
```

mcp

Function mcp in package ‘simctest’

Description

An algorithm for the computation of the power of Monte Carlo tests with guaranteed precision

Usage

```
mcp(genstream, alpha=0.05, delta="adaptive",
    cp=0.99, maxeffort=Inf, options = list())
```

Arguments

genstream	a function that returns a function that returns a random Bernoulli variable (each stream corresponds to a dataset. $0 = (T < t)$, $1 = (T \geq t)$ where t is computed from the dataset and T is a resampled test-statistic from that dataset.)
alpha	the level of the test.
delta	the desired length of confidence interval, or "adaptive" if using adaptive delta. See details.
maxeffort	maximum effort. Effort is total number of samples taken. Set to finite value if needed (the resulting confidence interval still has the guaranteed coverage probability, but may not be as ‘short’ as desired). Can also interrupt the algorithm during main loop and get a result of class "mcpres".
cp	the desired coverage probability.
options	Additional options. See details

Details

options\$maxeffort: set to maximum allowable effort.

options\$reports: set to FALSE if onscreen reports are not wanted.

options\$file: optional file-name to save results to.

options\$pilotn: number of streams in pilot (1000 by default).

options\$pilotmaxsteps: maxsteps in pilot (1000 by default).

options\$gammapilotprop: proportion of error spent on pilot CI (0.1 by default)

options\$gammatestprop: proportion of error spent on testing remaining paths (default is 0.1)

options\$spendgammatest: spending sequence for the testing procedure on the remaining streams. Must be a non-negative function of integers with positive limit 1 ($t/(20 + t)$ by default).

options\$eta: internal parameter to the testing procedure on the remaining streams (0.05 by default).

options\$maxstepsbase: initial maximum number of steps (500 by default)

options\$maxstepsinc: multiplier for the maximum number of steps thereafter (1.5 by default).

options\$maxbatch: multiplier for the maximum number of steps thereafter (200000 by default).

options\$deltamid: adaptive delta function. Describes the length of the confidence interval desired depending on the midpoint of the interval. By default the function requires 0.02 for intervals containing 0.05 or lower or 0.95 or higher, and 0.1 otherwise. If using non-default adaptive delta must also specify epsilon (below).

options\$epsilon: error probability for each stream. Only set if using non-standard adaptive delta.

Value

An object of class "mcpres" with slots:

int	confidence interval for power.
cp	coverage probability.
beta	Estimate of power.
N	the number of streams started in main loop (or in pilot if stopped after pilot).
effort	total number of samples generated.
rescount	number of positive and negative outcomes.
truncated	boolean indicating whether procedure was truncated by user-specified maxeffort.
taccepted	boolean indicating whether the procedure stopped as a result of a hypothesis test or brute force (the confidence interval coverage probability is guaranteed in either case.)

Author(s)

Axel Gandy and Patrick Rubin-Delanchy

References

Gandy, A. and Rubin-Delanchy, P. An algorithm to compute the power of Monte Carlo tests with guaranteed precision. *Annals of Statistics*, 41(1):125–142, 2013.

See Also

mkdeltamid

Examples

```
#The following example takes a bit of computing time
## Not run:
#Example where we know the power should be the level of the test
genstream <- function(){p <- runif(1); function(N){runif(N) <= p}}

res <- mcp(genstream, alpha=0.05, delta="adaptive", cp=0.99)
```

```
#should find confidence interval of length 0.02 centered around 0.05
res

## End(Not run)
```

mcpres-class	<i>Class "mcpres"</i>
--------------	-----------------------

Description

Result returned by mcp

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("mcpres", ...)`.

Slots

```
int: Object of class "numeric"
cp: Object of class "numeric"
beta: Object of class "numeric"
N: Object of class "numeric"
effort: Object of class "numeric"
rescount: Object of class "numeric"
truncated: Object of class "logical"
taccepted: Object of class "logical"
```

Methods

```
show signature(object = "mcpres"): ...
```

Author(s)

Axel Gandy and Patrick Rubin-Delanchy

References

Gandy, A. and Rubin-Delanchy, P (2013). An Algorithm to compute the power of Monte Carlo tests with guaranteed precision. *Annals of Statistics*, 41(1):125–142.

Examples

```
showClass("mcpres")
```

Description

Sequential implementation of the Monte Carlo test with p-value buckets.

Implementation of the Robbins-Lai (mctest.RL) and SIMCTEST (mctest.simctest) approaches to compute a decision interval (and decision) with respect to several thresholds/ p-value buckets. The function "mctest" is a wrapper function for both the Robbins-Lai and the SIMCTEST approach which calls one of the two using an additional parameter "method" (method="simctest" for SIMCTEST and method="RL" for Robbins-Lai).

Usage

```
mctest(gen,J=Jstar,epsilon=0.001,batch=10,batchincrement=1.1,maxbatch=100,
       method=c("simctest","RL"))
mctest.RL(gen,J=Jstar,epsilon=0.001,batch=10,batchincrement=1.1,maxbatch=100)
mctest.simctest(gen,J=Jstar,epsilon=0.001,batch=10,batchincrement=1.1,maxbatch=100)
J
Jstar
## S3 method for class 'mctestres'
print(x,...)
```

Arguments

gen	function that performs one sampling step. Returns 0 (sampled test statistic does not exceed the observation) or 1 (sampled test static exceeds the observation)
method	which method to use for stopping
J	p-value buckets to use. A matrix with two rows, each column describes an interval bucket. Column names give the code for the interval bucket. Defaults to Jstar.
epsilon	error bound
batch	initial number of samples to use before checking for stopping
batchincrement	factor by which the batch size gets multiplied after each step. 1 would mean no increment
maxbatch	maximum batch size
x	object of type "mctestres"
...	further arguments

Value

mctest, mctest.RL and mctest.simctest all return an object of class type mctestres, which has a print function (print.mctestres).

An object of class `mctestres` is a list with the following components: `step` (total batched number of samples drawn), `decision.interval` (interval for the p-value), `decision` (expressing significance), `est.p` (an estimate of the p-value) and `realn` (the actual number of samples taken without batching).

References

Ding, D., Gandy, A. and Hahn, G. (2019) Implementing Monte Carlo Tests with P-value Buckets. To appear in Scandinavian Journal of Statistics. arXiv:1703.09305 [stat.ME].

Examples

```
#Example used in the above paper
dat <- matrix(nrow=5,ncol=7,byrow=TRUE,
              c(1,2,2,1,1,0,1, 2,0,0,2,3,0,0, 0,1,1,1,2,7,3, 1,1,2,0,0,0,1, 0,1,1,1,1,0,0))
loglikrat <- function(data){
  cs <- colSums(data)
  rs <- rowSums(data)
  mu <- outer(rs,cs)/sum(rs)
  2*sum(ifelse(data<=0.5, 0,data*log(data/mu)))
}
resample <- function(data){
  cs <- colSums(data)
  rs <- rowSums(data)
  n <- sum(rs)
  mu <- outer(rs,cs)/n/n
  matrix(rmultinom(1,n,c(mu)),nrow=dim(data)[1],ncol=dim(data)[2])
}
t <- loglikrat(dat);

# function to generate samples
gen <- function(){loglikrat(resample(dat))>=t}

#using simctest
mctest(gen)
mctest.simctest(gen)
mctest.RL(gen)
```

mkdeltamid

Function *mkdeltamid* in Package ‘simctest’

Description

Easy creation of adaptive delta function

Usage

```
mkdeltamid(mindelta=0.02, maxdelta=0.1, llim=0.05, rlim=0.95)
```

Arguments

mindelta	desired length of CI for regions of interest, such as when the power is less than 0.05 or greater than 0.95.
maxdelta	desired length of CI when power is not in reregion of interest, e.g. between 0.05 and 0.95
llim	change if want different left limit (i.e. not 0.05)
rlim	change if want different right limit (i.e. not 0.95)

Value

A function, say `deltamid`, that specifies the user's desired precision depending on the midpoint of the computed confidence interval. If the current confidence interval has a midpoint M , then the algorithm will stop if $\text{deltamid}(M) \leq \text{length of CI}$.

Author(s)

Axel Gandy and Patrick Rubin-Delanchy

References

Gandy, A. and Rubin-Delanchy, P (2013). An Algorithm to compute the power of Monte Carlo tests with guaranteed precision. *Annals of Statistics*, 41(1):125–142.

Examples

```
## only care about powers around 0.9 or higher
## (e.g. if want to check that the test is powerful enough).

deltamid <- mkdeltamid(mindelta=0.02, maxdelta=1, llim=0, rlim=0.9)

genstream <- function(){p <- runif(1); function(N){runif(N) <= p}}

## The power is 0.05. The algorithm should stop as soon as it is clear
## that the power is not larger than 0.9. (Must specify epsilon
## if using non-standard delta.)

res <- mcp(genstream, alpha=0.05, delta="adaptive", cp=0.99,
options=list(deltamid = deltamid, epsilon = 0.0001))

##should stop early.
res
```

mmctest-class	<i>Class "mmctest"</i>
---------------	------------------------

Description

Class which creates an object of type "mmctestres".

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `mmctest(h=...)`.

Slots

internal: Object of class "environment"

Methods

```
run signature(alg = "mmctest", gensample = "mmctSamplerGeneric", maxsteps = "numeric"):
...
```

Author(s)

Axel Gandy and Georg Hahn

References

Gandy, A. and Hahn, G. (2014) MMCTest - a safe algorithm for implementing multiple Monte Carlo tests. *Scandinavian Journal of Statistics*, 41(4):1083–1101

Examples

```
fun <- function(ind,n,data) sapply(1:length(ind), function(i) sum(runif(n[i])<=data[ind[i]]));
i <- mmctSampler(fun,num=500,data=runif(500));
a <- mmctest(h=hBH);
a <- run(a, i, maxsteps=list(maxnum=100000,undecided=10));
```

mmctest-methods	<i>Methods for class 'mmctest', Package 'simctest'</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Constructor for class 'mmctest'.

Usage

```
mmctest(epsilon=0.01, threshold=0.1, r=10000, h, thompson=F, R=1000)
```


Arguments

epsilon	probability of any misclassification one is willing to tolerate
threshold	threshold for testing.
r	parameter of the spending sequence, see vignette
h	reference to a multiple testing function of the form <code>function(p, threshold)</code> which returns the set of rejected indices.
thompson	if set to true, mmctest will use a Thompson strategy to draw further samples
R	number of repetitions (=draws from the posterior distributions) used to calculate empirical probabilities of each hypothesis being rejected – used to calculate weights in QuickMMCTest (option <code>thompson=TRUE</code> in the mmctest constructor)

Methods

mmctest(epsilon=0.01, threshold=0.1, r=10000, h) returns object of type 'mmctest'.

Examples

```
fun <- function(ind,n,data) sapply(1:length(ind), function(i) sum(runif(n[i])<=data[ind[i]]));
i <- mmctSampler(fun,num=500,data=runif(500));
a <- mmctest(h=hBH);
a <- run(a, i, maxsteps=list(maxnum=1000000,undecided=10));
```

mmctestres-class	<i>Class "mmctestres"</i>
------------------	---------------------------

Description

Class which stores current result of type "mmctest".

Objects from the Class

Objects should not be created directly. Objects returned by calls of the form `new("mmctest", ...)` are of type mmctestres.

Slots

internal: Object of class "environment"
epsilon: Object of class "numeric"
threshold: Object of class "numeric"
r: Object of class "numeric"
R: Object of class "numeric"
h: Object of class "function"
gensample: Object of class "mmctSamplerGeneric"

```

g: Object of class "numeric"
num: Object of class "numeric"
A: Object of class "numeric"
B: Object of class "numeric"
C: Object of class "numeric"
thompson: Object of class "logical"
rejprob: Object of class "logical"

```

Methods

```

mainalg signature(obj = "mmctestres", stopcrit = "numeric"): ...
cont signature(data = "mmctestres", steps = "numeric"): ...
show signature(object = "mmctestres"): ...
pEstimate signature(obj = "mmctestres"): ...
rejProb signature(obj = "mmctestres"): ...
confidenceLimits signature(obj = "mmctestres"): ...
testResult signature(obj = "mmctestres"): ...
summary.mmctestres signature(object = "mmctestres"): ...

```

Author(s)

Axel Gandy and Georg Hahn

References

Gandy, A. and Hahn, G. (2014) MMCTest - a safe algorithm for implementing multiple Monte Carlo tests. *Scandinavian Journal of Statistics*, 41(4):1083–1101

Examples

```

fun <- function(ind,n,data) sapply(1:length(ind), function(i) sum(runif(n[i])<=data[ind[i]]));
i <- mmctSampler(fun,num=500,data=runif(500));
a <- mmctest(h=hBH);
a <- run(a, i, maxsteps=list(maxnum=1000000,undecided=10));
# a is object of type "mmctestres" now

```

mmctSampler-class *Class "mmctest"*

Description

Wrapper-Class for "mmctestInterfaceGeneric", takes a function, the number of hypotheses and returns derived object of class "mmctestInterfaceGeneric". Class provides a slot for additional data. The function $f(\text{ind}, n, \text{data})$ has to return $n[i]$ new samples for each hypothesis $\text{ind}[i]$ in vector "ind", where $i=1 \dots \text{length}(\text{ind})$. The data stored in the data slot of class "mmctSampler" is also passed on to "f".

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `mmctSampler(f=..., num=..., data=...)`.

Slots

f: Object of class "function"
 num: Object of class "numeric"
 data: Object of class "numeric"

Methods

getSamples signature(obj="mmctSampler", ind="numeric", n="numeric"): ...
getNumber signature(obj="mmctSampler"): ...

Author(s)

Axel Gandy and Georg Hahn

References

Gandy, A. and Hahn, G. (2014) MMCTest - a safe algorithm for implementing multiple Monte Carlo tests. Scandinavian Journal of Statistics, 41(4):1083–1101

Examples

```
fun <- function(ind,n,data) sapply(1:length(ind), function(i) sum(runif(n[i])<=data[ind[i]]));
i <- mmctSampler(fun,num=500,data=runif(500));
```

mmctSampler-methods *Methods for class mmctSampler', Package 'simctest'*

Description

Constructor for class 'mmctSampler'.

Usage

```
mmctSampler(f, num, data=NULL)
```

Arguments

f	a function f(ind,n,data) which for every hypothesis ind[i] in vector "ind" returns n[i] new samples and returns the number of exceedances, where i=1...length(ind). The data stored in the data slot of class "mmctSampler" is also passed on to "f".
num	number of hypotheses.
data	additional slot for data.

Methods

mmctSampler(f, num, data) returns object of type 'mmctSampler' (derived from class 'mmctSamplerGeneric').

Examples

```
fun <- function(ind,n,data) sapply(1:length(ind), function(i) sum(runif(n[i])<=data[ind[i]]));
i <- mmctSampler(fun,num=500,data=runif(500));
```

mmctSamplerGeneric-class
Class "mmctSamplerGeneric"

Description

Generic class, has to be implemented as "mmctSampler".

Objects from the Class

This is a virtual class - no objects should be derived from it.

Methods

getSamples signature(obj = "mmctSamplerGeneric", ind = "numeric", n = "numeric"): ...
getNumber signature(obj = "mmctSamplerGeneric"): ...

Author(s)

Axel Gandy and Georg Hahn

References

Gandy, A. and Hahn, G. (2014) MMCTest - a safe algorithm for implementing multiple Monte Carlo tests. Scandinavian Journal of Statistics, 41(4):1083–1101

pEstimate-methods	<i>Methods for class ‘mmctestres’ and ‘mmctest’, Package ‘simctest’</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Function which shows current estimates of p-values.

Usage

```
pEstimate(obj)
```

Arguments

obj object of type ‘mmctestres’ or ‘mmctest’.

Methods

pEstimate(obj) works with object of type mmctestres or mmctest.

Examples

```
fun <- function(ind,n,data) sapply(1:length(ind), function(i) sum(runif(n[i])<=data[ind[i]]));
i <- mmctSampler(fun,num=500,data=runif(500));
a <- mmctest(h=hBH);
a <- run(a, i, maxsteps=list(maxnum=1000000,undecided=10));
pEstimate(a);
```

 rejProb-methods

Methods for class 'mmctestres' and 'mmctest', Package 'simctest'

Description

Function which returns empirical rejection probabilities. Threshold against e.g. 0.5 to obtain rejections (all $\text{rejProb} > 0.5$ are rejected). Important: For usage in connection with `thompson=TRUE` (see the `mmctest` constructor).

Usage

```
rejProb(obj)
```

Arguments

`obj` object of type 'mmctestres' or 'mmctest'.

Methods

rejProb(obj) works with object of type `mmctestres` or `mmctest`.

Examples

```
fun <- function(ind,n,data) sapply(1:length(ind), function(i) sum(runif(n[i])<=data[ind[i]]));
i <- mmctSampler(fun,num=500,data=runif(500));
a <- mmctest(h=hBH);
a <- run(a, i, maxsteps=list(maxnum=1000000,undecided=10));
rejProb(a);
```

 run-methods

Methods for Function run in Package 'simctest'

Description

Starts a sampling algorithm

Usage

```
run(alg,gensample,maxsteps)
```

Arguments

`alg` the sampling algorithm. An object of type "sampalg" or "mmctest".

`gensample` a function returning the result of one resampling step (0=no rejection, 1=rejection of the null hypothesis), or an object of type "mmctSamplerGeneric" if `alg="mmctest"`.

`maxsteps` the maximal number of steps to take

Methods

alg = "sampalgPrecomp" the algorithm to be used

alg = "smpalgonthefly" the algorithm to be used

alg = "mmctest", gensample = "mmctSamplerGeneric" the algorithm to be used

Examples

```
alg<-getalgonthefly()
res <- run(alg, function() runif(1)<0.2);
res
```

sampalg-class

Class "sampalg"

Description

Virtual base class for several sequential sampling algorithms.

Objects from the Class

This is a virtual class - no objects should be derived from it.

Slots

internal: Internal status data of the algorithm. Object of class "environment"

Methods

No methods defined with class "sampalg" in the signature.

Author(s)

Axel Gandy

See Also

[smpalgonthefly](#), [sampalgPrecomp](#)

sampalgonthefly-class *Class "sampalgonthefly"*

Description

A sequential sampling algorithm that creates its boundaries on the fly.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `getalgonthefly(level, epsilon, halfspend)`.

Slots

internal: Object of class "environment". Internal state of the algorithm. Do not access.

Extends

Class "[sampalg](#)", directly.

Methods

run signature(`alg = "sampalgonthefly"`): ...

getboundaryandprob signature(`alg = "sampalgonthefly"`): ...

Author(s)

Axel Gandy

References

Gandy, A. (2009) Sequential Implementation of Monte Carlo Tests with Uniformly Bounded Re-sampling Risk. JASA 104(488):1504-1511.

See Also

[sampalgPrecomp](#)

Examples

```
showClass("sampalgonthefly")
```

sampalgontheflyres-class
Class "sampalgontheflyres"

Description

Class returned as result from simctest and run.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("sampalgontheflyres", ...)`.

Slots

porig: Object of class "numeric"
U: Object of class "numeric"
L: Object of class "numeric"
ind: Object of class "numeric"
preverr: Object of class "numeric"
p.value: Object of class "numeric"
steps: Object of class "numeric"
pos: Object of class "numeric"
alg: Object of class "sampalg"
gen: Object of class "function"

Extends

Class "[sampalgres](#)", directly.

Methods

contalg signature(data = "sampalgontheflyres"): ...

Author(s)

Axel Gandy

References

Gandy, A. (2009) Sequential Implementation of Monte Carlo Tests with Uniformly Bounded Resampling Risk. JASA 104(488):1504-1511.

See Also

[simctest](#), [sampalgres](#)

Examples

```
showClass("smpalgontheflyres")
```

smpalgPrecomp-class *Class "smpalgPrecomp"*

Description

A sampling algorithm that precomputes the boundaries

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls to [getalgprecomp](#)

Slots

internal: internal state of the object. Do not access.

Extends

Class "[smpalg](#)", directly.

Author(s)

Axel Gandy

References

Gandy, A. (2009) Sequential Implementation of Monte Carlo Tests with Uniformly Bounded Re-sampling Risk. JASA 104(488):1504-1511.

Examples

```
showClass("smpalgPrecomp")
```

sompalgres-class	Class "sompalgres"
------------------	--------------------

Description

Results returned by run - Internal.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("sompalgres", ...)`.

Slots

p.value: Object of class "numeric"

steps: Object of class "numeric"

pos: Object of class "numeric"

alg: Object of class "sompalg"

gen: Object of class "function"

Methods

confint signature(object = "sompalgres", parm = "missing"): ...

contalg signature(data = "sompalgres"): ...

getbounds signature(data = "sompalgres"): ...

show signature(object = "sompalgres"): ...

Author(s)

Axel Gandy

References

Gandy, A. (2009) Sequential Implementation of Monte Carlo Tests with Uniformly Bounded Resampling Risk. JASA 104(488):1504-1511.

Examples

```
showClass("sompalgres")
```

simctest

*Sequential implementation of Monte Carlo tests***Description**

Wrapper function for convenient use of the sequential implementation of the Monte Carlo test.

Usage

```
simctest(gensample, level=0.05, epsilon=1e-3, maxsteps=1e4)
```

Arguments

gensample	function that performs one sampling step. Returns 0 (sampled test statistic does not exceed the observation) or 1 (sampled test static exceeds the observation).
level	level passed to getalgonthefly
epsilon	error bound epsilon passed to getalgonthefly
maxsteps	maximal number of steps to take

Value

An object of class [sampalgres](#).

Author(s)

Axel Gandy

References

Gandy, A. (2009) Sequential Implementation of Monte Carlo Tests with Uniformly Bounded Re-sampling Risk. JASA 104(488):1504-1511.

Examples

```
#Example used in the above paper
dat <- matrix(nrow=5,ncol=7,byrow=TRUE,
              c(1,2,2,1,1,0,1, 2,0,0,2,3,0,0, 0,1,1,1,2,7,3, 1,1,2,0,0,0,1, 0,1,1,1,1,0,0))
loglikrat <- function(data){
  cs <- colSums(data)
  rs <- rowSums(data)
  mu <- outer(rs,cs)/sum(rs)
  2*sum(ifelse(data<=0.5, 0,data*log(data/mu)))
}
resample <- function(data){
  cs <- colSums(data)
  rs <- rowSums(data)
  n <- sum(rs)
  mu <- outer(rs,cs)/n/n
```

```

      matrix(rmultinom(1,n,c(mu)),nrow=dim(data)[1],ncol=dim(data)[2])
    }
    t <- loglikrat(dat);

    # function to generate samples
    gen <- function(){loglikrat(resample(dat))>=t}

    #using simctest
    simctest(gen,maxsteps=10000)

    #now trying simctest.cont
    res <- simctest(gen,maxsteps=500)
    res

    cont(res,20000)

```

summary.mmctestres-methods

Methods for class ‘mmctestres’ and ‘mmctest’, Package ‘simctest’

Description

Function which shows current estimates of p-values.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mmctestres'
summary(object,...)
```

Arguments

object	object of type ‘mmctestres’ or ‘mmctest’.
...	No further arguments needed. Listed only for compatibility with generic ‘summary’ method.

Methods

summary.mmctestres(object) works with object of type mmctestres or mmctest.

Examples

```

fun <- function(ind,n,data) sapply(1:length(ind), function(i) sum(runif(n[i])<=data[ind[i]]));
i <- mmctSampler(fun,num=500,data=runif(500));
a <- mmctest(h=hBH);
a <- run(a, i, maxsteps=list(maxnum=1000000,undecided=10));
summary.mmctestres(a);

```

testResult-methods	<i>Methods for class ‘mmctestres’ and ‘mmctest’, Package ‘simctest’</i>
--------------------	---

Description

Function which returns a list containing indices of rejected hypotheses (vector ‘rejected’), nonrejected hypotheses (vector ‘nonrejected’) and undecided hypotheses (vector ‘undecided’)

Usage

```
testResult(obj)
```

Arguments

obj object of type ‘mmctestres’ or ‘mmctest’.

Methods

testResult(obj) works with object of type mmctestres or mmctest.

Examples

```
fun <- function(ind,n,data) sapply(1:length(ind), function(i) sum(runif(n[i])<=data[ind[i]]));  
i <- mmctSampler(fun,num=500,data=runif(500));  
a <- mmctest(h=hBH);  
a <- run(a, i, maxsteps=list(maxnum=1000000,undecided=10));  
res <- testResult(a);  
rejected <- res$rejected;  
nonrejected <- res$nonrejected;  
undecided <- res$undecided;
```

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