

Package ‘kendallknight’

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Type Package

Title Efficient Implementation of Kendall's Correlation Coefficient
Computation

Version 0.5.0

Imports stats

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, spelling, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

Depends R(>= 3.5.0)

Description The computational complexity of the implemented algorithm for Kendall's correlation is $O(n \log(n))$, which is faster than the base R implementation with a computational complexity of $O(n^2)$. For small vectors (i.e., less than 100 observations), the time difference is negligible. However, for larger vectors, the speed difference can be substantial and the numerical difference is minimal. The references are Knight (1966) <[doi:10.2307/2282833](https://doi.org/10.2307/2282833)>, Abrevaya (1999) <[doi:10.1016/S0165-1765\(98\)00255-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0165-1765(98)00255-9)>, Christensen (2005) <[doi:10.1007/BF02736122](https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02736122)> and Emará (2024) <<https://learningcpp.org/>>. This implementation is described in Vargas Sepulveda (2024) <[doi:10.48550/arXiv.2408.09618](https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2408.09618)>.

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BugReports <https://github.com/pachadotdev/capybara/issues>

URL <https://pacha.dev/capybara/>,
<https://github.com/pachadotdev/capybara>

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Author Mauricio Vargas Sepulveda [aut, cre]
 (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1017-7574>>),
 Loader Catherine [ctb] (original stirlerr implementations in C (2000)),
 Ross Ihaka [ctb] (original chebyshev_eval, gammafn and lgammacor
 implementations in C (1998))

Maintainer Mauricio Vargas Sepulveda <m.sepulveda@mail.utoronto.ca>

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kendallknight-package *kendallknight: Efficient Implementation of Kendall's Correlation Co-efficient Computation*

Description

The computational complexity of the implemented algorithm for Kendall's correlation is $O(n \log(n))$, which is faster than the base R implementation with a computational complexity of $O(n^2)$. For small vectors (i.e., less than 100 observations), the time difference is negligible. However, for larger vectors, the speed difference can be substantial and the numerical difference is minimal. The references are Knight (1966) [doi:10.2307/2282833](https://doi.org/10.2307/2282833), Abrevaya (1999) [doi:10.1016/S01651765\(98\)00255-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S01651765(98)00255-9), Christensen (2005) [doi:10.1007/BF02736122](https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02736122) and Emara (2024) <https://learningcpp.org/>. This implementation is described in Vargas Sepulveda (2024) [doi:10.48550/arXiv.2408.09618](https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2408.09618).

Author(s)

Maintainer: Mauricio Vargas Sepulveda <m.sepulveda@mail.utoronto.ca> ([ORCID](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1017-7574))

Other contributors:

- Loader Catherine (original stirlerr implementations in C (2000)) [contributor]
- Ross Ihaka (original chebyshev_eval, gammafn and lgammacor implementations in C (1998)) [contributor]

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://pacha.dev/capybara/>
- <https://github.com/pachadotdev/capybara>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/pachadotdev/capybara/issues>

cigarettes

Life expectancy and cigarettes per day

Description

A dataset containing life expectancy and cigarettes per day.

Usage

cigarettes

Format

A data frame with 15 rows and 2 variables:

life_expectancy Life expectancy in years.

cigarettes_per_day Cigarettes smoked per day.

Source

Real Statistics Using Excel (<https://real-statistics.com/correlation/kendalls-tau-correlation/kendalls-correlation-testing-with-ties/>).

Examples

cigarettes

`kendall_cor`*Kendall Correlation*

Description

`kendall_cor()` calculates the Kendall correlation coefficient between two numeric vectors. It uses the algorithm described in Knight (1966), which is based on the number of concordant and discordant pairs. The computational complexity of the algorithm is $O(n \log(n))$, which is faster than the base R implementation in `stats::cor(..., method = "kendall")` that has a computational complexity of $O(n^2)$. For small vectors (i.e., less than 100 observations), the time difference is negligible. However, for larger vectors, the difference can be substantial.

By construction, the implementation drops missing values on a pairwise basis. This is the same as using `stats::cor(..., use = "pairwise.complete.obs")`.

Usage

```
kendall_cor(x, y = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a numeric vector or matrix.
<code>y</code>	an optional numeric vector.

Value

A numeric value between -1 and 1.

References

Knight, W. R. (1966). "A Computer Method for Calculating Kendall's Tau with Ungrouped Data". *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 61(314), 436–439.

Abrevaya J. (1999). Computation of the Maximum Rank Correlation Estimator. *Economic Letters* 62, 279-285.

Christensen D. (2005). Fast algorithms for the calculation of Kendall's Tau. *Journal of Computational Statistics* 20, 51-62.

Emara (2024). *Khufu: Object-Oriented Programming using C++*

Examples

```
# input vectors -> scalar output
x <- c(1, 0, 2)
y <- c(5, 3, 4)
kendall_cor(x, y)

# input matrix -> matrix output
x <- mtcars[, c("mpg", "cyl")]
kendall_cor(x)
```

kendall_cor_test	<i>Kendall Correlation Test</i>
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Description

kendall_cor_test() calculates p-value for the the Kendall correlation using the exact values when the number of observations is less than 50. For larger samples, it uses an approximation as in base R.

Usage

```
kendall_cor_test(x, y, alternative = c("two.sided", "greater", "less"))
```

Arguments

x	a numeric vector.
y	a numeric vector.
alternative	a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis. The possible values are "two.sided", "greater", and "less".

Value

A list with the following components:

statistic	The Kendall correlation coefficient.
p_value	The p-value of the test.
alternative	A character string describing the alternative hypothesis.

References

Knight, W. R. (1966). "A Computer Method for Calculating Kendall's Tau with Ungrouped Data". *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 61(314), 436–439.

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Examples

```
x <- c(1, 0, 2)
y <- c(5, 3, 4)
kendall_cor_test(x, y)
```

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* **datasets**

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