

# Package ‘PKLMtest’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Classification Based MCAR Test

**Version** 1.0.1

**Description**

Implementation of a KL-based (Kullback-Leibler) test for MCAR (Missing Completely At Random) in the context of missing data as introduced in Michel et al. (2021) [arXiv:2109.10150](https://arxiv.org/abs/2109.10150).

**License** GPL-3

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.1

**Depends** parallel, stats, ranger

**NeedsCompilation** no

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genU *Generate the test statistic*

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### Description

Generate the test statistic

### Usage

```
genU(st, lab)
```

### Arguments

st            a ranger forest object.  
lab           an integer value containing the class labels

### Value

the likelihood-based test statistic

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PKLMtest *PKLMtest: compute a p-value for testing MCAR*

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### Description

PKLMtest: compute a p-value for testing MCAR

### Usage

```
PKLMtest(  
  X,  
  num.proj = 300,  
  num.trees.per.proj = 10,  
  nrep = 500,  
  min.node.size = 10,  
  size.resp.set = 2,  
  compute.partial.pvals = FALSE,  
  ...  
)
```

**Arguments**

**X** a numeric matrix containing missing values encoded as NA, the data.  
**num.proj** a positive integer specifying the number of projections to consider for the score.  
**num.trees.per.proj** a positive integer, the number of trees per projection.  
**nrep** a positive integer, the number of permutations.  
**min.node.size** a positive number, the minimum number of nodes in a tree.  
**size.resp.set** an integer ( $\geq 2$ ), maximum number of classes allowed to be compared in each projection.  
**compute.partial.pvals** a boolean, indicate if partial p-values should be computed as well.  
**...** additional parameters.

**Value**

a numeric value, the p-value(s) for the MCAR test, the first value is always the global p-value and if `compute.partial.pvals` is set to TRUE, the next values are the partial p-values for the relative importance of each variable.

**Examples**

```

n <- 100
X <- cbind(rnorm(n), rnorm(n))
X.NA <- X
X.NA[,1] <- ifelse(stats::runif(n) <= 0.2, NA, X[,1])

pval <- PKLMtest(X.NA, num.proj = 5)

```

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truncProb	<i>Truncation of probability</i>
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**Description**

Truncation of probability

**Usage**

```
truncProb(p)
```

**Arguments**

**p** a numeric value between 0 and 1 to be truncated

**Value**

a numeric value with truncated probabilities

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