

# Package ‘mcr’

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**Title** Method Comparison Regression

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**Depends** R (>= 3.0.0), methods

**Suggests** RUnit, XML

**Description** This package provides regression methods to quantify the relation between two measurement methods. In particular it addresses regression problems with errors in both variables and without repeated measurements. The package provides implementations of Deming regression, weighted Deming regression, and Passing-Bablok regression following the CLSI EP09-A3 recommendations for analytical method comparison and bias estimation using patient samples.

**License** GPL (>= 3)

**Collate** `mcrMisc.r" `mcLinReg.r" `mcDeming.r" `mcWDeming.r"  
`mcPaBaLarge.r" `mcPaBa.r" `mcCalcCI.r" `mcCalcTstar.r"  
`mcBootstrap.r" `MCResultMethods.r" `MCResult.r"  
`MCResultAnalyticalMethods.r" `MCResultAnalytical.r"  
`MCResultJackknifeMethods.r" `MCResultJackknife.r"  
`MCResultResamplingMethods.r" `MCResultResampling.r"  
`MCResultBCaMethods.r" `MCResultBCa.r" `mcrInterface.r"  
`mcrCompareFit.r" `mcrIncludeLegend.r" `zzz.r"

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mcr-package	<i>Method Comparison Regression</i>
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### Description

Method Comparison Regression. This package provides regression methods to quantify the relation between two measurement methods. In particular it addresses regression problems with errors in both variables and without repeated measurements. The package provides implementations of Deming regression, weighted Deming regression, and Passing-Bablok regression following the CLSI EP09-A3 recommendations for analytical method comparison and bias estimation using patient samples.

### Details

The main function for performing regression analysis is `mcreg`. Various functions for summarizing and plotting regression results are provided (see examples in `mcreg`).

For user site testing (installation verification) please use the test case suite provided with the package. The test case suite can be run by sourcing the `'runalltests.R'` script in the `'unitTests'` folder. It requires the XML and Runit packages.

Package:	mcr
Type:	Package
Version:	1.2.1
Date:	2014-02-11

License: GPL 3  
LazyLoad: yes

**Author(s)**

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Fabian Model <fabian.model@roche.com>

**References**

CLSI EP09-A3 <http://www.clsi.org>

---

calcDiff	<i>Calculate difference between two numeric vectors that gives exactly zero for very small relative differences.</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

Calculate difference between two numeric vectors that gives exactly zero for very small relative differences.

**Usage**

```
calcDiff(X, Y, EPS = 1e-12)
```

**Arguments**

X	first number
Y	second number
EPS	relative difference equivalent to zero

**Value**

difference

---

compareFit	<i>Graphical Comparison of Regression Parameters and Associated Confidence Intervals</i>
------------	--

---

**Description**

Graphical comparison of regression parameters (intercept and slope) and their associated 100(1-alpha)% confidence intervals for multiple fitted models of 'MCRresult' sub-classes.

**Usage**

```
compareFit(...)
```

**Arguments**

... list of fitted models, i.e. objects of "MCRresult" sub-classes.

**Examples**

```
library("mcr")
data("creatinine", package="mcr")
fit.lr <- mcreg(as.matrix(creatinine), method.reg="LinReg", na.rm=TRUE)
fit.wlr <- mcreg(as.matrix(creatinine), method.reg="WLinReg", na.rm=TRUE)
compareFit( fit.lr, fit.wlr )
```

---

creatinine	<i>Comparison of blood and serum creatinine measurement</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

This data set gives the blood and serum preoperative creatinine measurements in 110 heart surgery patients.

**Usage**

```
creatinine
```

**Format**

A data frame containing 110 observations with serum and plasma creatinin measurements in mg/dL for each sample.

---

includeLegend	<i>Include Legend</i>
---------------	-----------------------

---

### Description

Include legend in regression plot (function `plot()`) or in bias plot (function `plotBias()`) with two or more lines.

### Usage

```
includeLegend(models = list(), digits = 2, design = paste(1:2),
  place = c("topleft", "topright", "bottomleft", "bottomright"), colors,
  lty = rep(1, length(models)), lwd = rep(2, length(models)),
  box.lty = "blank", cex = 0.8, bg = "white", inset = c(0.01, 0.01),
  bias = FALSE, model.names = NULL, ...)
```

### Arguments

<code>models</code>	list of length <code>n</code> with Objects of class "MCRresult".
<code>digits</code>	number of digits in Coefficients.
<code>design</code>	type of legend design. There are two possible designs: "1" and "2" (See example).
<code>place</code>	place for Legend: "topleft", "topright", "bottomleft" or "bottomright".
<code>colors</code>	vector of length <code>n</code> with color of regression lines.
<code>lty</code>	vector of length <code>n</code> with type of regression lines.
<code>lwd</code>	vector of length <code>n</code> with thickness of regression lines.
<code>box.lty</code>	box line-type
<code>cex</code>	numeric value representing the plotting symbol magnification factor
<code>bg</code>	the background-color of the legend box
<code>inset</code>	inset distance(s) from the margins as a fraction of the plot region when legend is placed by keyword.
<code>bias</code>	logical value. If <code>bias = TRUE</code> , it will be drawn a legend for <code>plotBias()</code> function.
<code>model.names</code>	legend names for different models. If <code>NULL</code> the regression type will be used.
<code>...</code>	other parameters of function <code>legend()</code> .

### Value

Legend in plot.

### See Also

[plot.mcr](#), [plotBias](#), [plotResiduals](#), [plotDifference](#), [compareFit](#)

**Examples**

```
#library("mcr")

data(creatinine,package="mcr")
x <- creatinine$serum.crea
y <- creatinine$plasma.crea

m1 <- mcreg(x,y,method.reg="Deming", mref.name="serum.crea",
            mtest.name="plasma.crea", na.rm=TRUE)
m2 <- mcreg(x,y,method.reg="WDeming", method.ci="jackknife",
            mref.name="serum.crea",
            mtest.name="plasma.crea", na.rm=TRUE)

plot(m1, XLIM=c(0.5,3),YLIM=c(0.5,3), Legend=FALSE,
      Title="Deming vs. weighted Deming regression",
      Points.pch=19,ci.area=TRUE, ci.area.col=grey(0.9),
      identity=FALSE, Grid=FALSE, Sub="")
plot(m2, ci.area=FALSE, ci.border=TRUE, ci.border.col="red3",
      reg.col="red3", Legend=FALSE,add=TRUE,
      Points=FALSE, identity=FALSE, Grid=FALSE)

includeLegend(place="topleft",models=list(m1,m2),
              colors=c("darkblue","red"), design="1", digits=2)
```

---

mc.analytical.ci

*Analytical Confidence Interval*


---

**Description**

Calculate wald confidence intervals for intercept and slope given point estimates and standard errors.

**Usage**

```
mc.analytical.ci(b0, b1, se.b0, se.b1, n, alpha)
```

**Arguments**

b0	point estimate of intercept.
b1	point estimate of slope.
se.b0	standard error of intercept.
se.b1	standard error of slope.
n	number of observations.
alpha	numeric value specifying the 100(1-alpha)% confidence level for the confidence interval (Default is 0.05).

**Value**

2x4 matrix of estimates and confidence intervals for intercept and slope.

---

 mc.bootstrap

*Resampling estimation of regression parameters and standard errors.*


---

### Description

Generate jackknife or (nested-) bootstrap replicates of a statistic applied to data. Only a nonparametric ballanced design is possible. For each sample calculate point estimations and standard errors for regression coefficients.

### Usage

```
mc.bootstrap(method.reg = c("LinReg", "WLinReg", "Deming", "WDeming", "PaBa",
  "PaBaLarge"), X, Y, error.ratio, nsamples = 1000, jackknife = TRUE,
  bootstrap = c("none", "bootstrap", "nestedbootstrap"), nnested = 25,
  iter.max = 30, threshold = 1e-08, NBins = 1e+06,
  slope.measure = c("radian", "tangent"))
```

### Arguments

X	Measurement values of reference method
Y	Measurement values of test method
error.ratio	Ratio between squared measurement errors of reference- and test method, necessary for Deming regression. Default 1.
method.reg	Regression method. It is possible to choose between five regression types: "LinReg" - ordinary least square regression, "WLinReg" - weighted ordinary least square regression, "Deming" - Deming regression, "WDeming" - weighted Deming regression, "PaBa" - Passing-Bablok regression.
bootstrap	Bootstrap based confidence interval estimation method.
jackknife	Logical value. If TRUE - Jackknife based confidence interval estimation method.
nsamples	Number of bootstrap samples.
nnested	Number of nested bootstrap samples.
iter.max	maximum number of iterations for weighted Deming iterative algorithm.
threshold	Numerical tolerance for weighted Deming iterative algorithm convergence.
NBins	number of bins used when 'reg.method="PaBaLarge"' to classify each slope in one of 'NBins' bins of constant slope angle covering the range of all slopes.
slope.measure	angular measure of pairwise slopes used for exact PaBa regression (see <a href="#">mcreg</a> for details). "radian" - for data sets with even sample numbers median slope is calculated as average of two central slope angles. "tangent" - for data sets with even sample numbers median slope is calculated as average of two central slopes (tan(angle)).



**Value**

a list consisting of

glob.coef	Numeric vector of length two with global point estimations of intercept and slope.
glob.sigma	Numeric vector of length two with global estimations of standard errors of intercept and slope.
xmean	Global (weighted-)average of reference method values.
B0jack	Numeric vector with point estimations of intercept for jackknife samples. The i-th element contains point estimation for data set without i-th observation
B1jack	Numeric vector with point estimations of slope for jackknife samples. The i-th element contains point estimation for data set without i-th observation
B0	Numeric vector with point estimations of intercept for each bootstrap sample. The i-th element contains point estimation for i-th bootstrap sample.
B1	Numeric vector with point estimations of slope for each bootstrap sample. The i-th element contains point estimation for i-th bootstrap sample.
MX	Numeric vector with point estimations of (weighted-)average of reference method values for each bootstrap sample. The i-th element contains point estimation for i-th bootstrap sample.
sigmaB0	Numeric vector with estimation of standard error of intercept for each bootstrap sample. The i-th element contains point estimation for i-th bootstrap sample.
sigmaB1	Numeric vector with estimation of standard error of slope for each bootstrap sample. The i-th element contains point estimation for i-th bootstrap sample.
nsamples	Number of bootstrap samples.
nnested	Number of nested bootstrap samples.
cimeth	Method of confidence interval calculation (bootstrap).
npoints	Number of observations.

**Author(s)**

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**References**

Efron, B., Tibshirani, R.J. (1993) *An Introduction to the Bootstrap*. Chapman and Hall. Carpenter, J., Bithell, J. (2000) Bootstrap confidence intervals: when, which, what? A practical guide for medical statisticians. *Stat Med*, **19** (9), 1141–1164.

---

 mc.calc.bca

*Bias Corrected and Accelerated Resampling Confidence Interval*


---

**Description**

Calculate resampling BCa confidence intervals for intercept, slope or bias given a vector of bootstrap and jackknife point estimates.

**Usage**

```
mc.calc.bca(Xboot, Xjack, xhat, alpha)
```

**Arguments**

Xboot	vector of point estimates for bootstrap samples. The i-th element contains point estimate of the i-th bootstrap sample.
Xjack	vector of point estimates for jackknife samples. The i-th element contains point estimate of the dataset without i-th observation.
xhat	point estimate for the complete data set (scalar).
alpha	numeric value specifying the 100(1-alpha)% confidence level for the confidence interval (Default is 0.05).

**Value**

a list with elements	
est	point estimate for the complete data set (xhat).
CI	confidence interval for point estimate.

**References**

Carpenter, J., Bithell, J. (2000) Bootstrap confidence intervals: when, which, what? A practical guide for medical statisticians. *Stat Med*, **19** (9), 1141–1164.

---

 mc.calc.quant

*Quantile Calculation for BCa*


---

**Description**

We are using the R default (SAS (type=3) seems bugged) quantile calculation instead of the quantile function described in Efron&Tibshirani.

**Usage**

```
mc.calc.quant(X, alpha)
```

**Arguments**

X                    numeric vector.  
alpha                probabilty

**Value**

alpha-quantile of vector X.

---

mc.calc.quantile            *Quantile Method for Calculation of Resampling Confidence Intervals*

---

**Description**

Calculate bootstrap confidence intervals for intercept, slope or bias given the vector of bootstrap point estimates.

**Usage**

```
mc.calc.quantile(Xboot, alpha)
```

**Arguments**

Xboot                vector of point estimates for bootstrap samples. The i-th element contains point estimate of the i-th bootstrap sample.  
alpha                numeric value specifying the  $100(1-\alpha)\%$  confidence level for the confidence interval (Default is 0.05).

**Value**

a list with elements  
  
est                    median of bootstrap point estimates Xboot.  
CI                    confidence interval for point estimate 'est', calculated as quantiles.

**References**

B. Efron and RJ. Tibshirani (1994) An Introduction to the Bootstrap. *Chapman & Hall*.

**Description**

Calculate bootstrap confidence intervals for intercept, slope or bias given a vector of bootstrap point estimates.

**Usage**

```
mc.calc.Student(Xboot, xhat, alpha, npoints)
```

**Arguments**

Xboot	vector of point estimates for each bootstrap sample. The i-th element contains the point estimate of the i-th bootstrap sample.
alpha	numeric value specifying the 100(1-alpha)% confidence level for the confidence interval (Default is 0.05).
xhat	global point estimate for which the confidence interval shall be computed.
npoints	number of points used for the regression analysis.

**Value**

a list with elements

est	the point estimate xhat
se	standard deviation computed from bootstrap point estimates Xboot
CI	Confidence interval for point estimate xhat, calculated as $xhat + / - qt(1 - alpha, n - 2) * sd$ .

**References**

Carpenter, J., Bithell, J. (2000) Bootstrap confidence intervals: when, which, what? A practical guide for medical statisticians. *Stat Med*, **19** (9), 1141–1164.

---

mc.calc.tboot	<i>Bootstrap-t Method for Calculation of Resampling Confidence Intervals</i>
---------------	--

---

## Description

Calculate resampling confidence intervals for intercept, slope or bias with t-Boot method given a vector of bootstrap point estimates and a vector of bootstrap standard deviations.

## Usage

```
mc.calc.tboot(Xboot, Sboot, xhat, shat, alpha)
```

## Arguments

Xboot	vector of point estimates for bootstrap sample. The i-th element contains the point estimate for the i-th bootstrap sample.
Sboot	vector of standard deviations for each bootstrap sample. It should be estimated with any analytical method or nonparametric with nested bootstrap.
xhat	point estimate for the complete data set (scalar).
shat	estimate of standard deviation for the complete data set (scalar).
alpha	numeric value specifying the 100(1-alpha)% confidence level for the confidence interval (Default is 0.05).

## Value

a list with elements

est	point estimate for the complete data set (xhat).
se	estimate of standard deviation for the complete data set (shat).
CI	confidence interval for the point estimate.

## References

Carpenter, J., Bithell, J. (2000) Bootstrap confidence intervals: when, which, what? A practical guide for medical statisticians. *Stat Med*, **19** (9), 1141–1164.

---

mc.calcAngleMat      *Calculate Matrix of All Pair-wise Slope Angles*

---

**Description**

This version is implemented in C for computational efficiency.

**Usage**

```
mc.calcAngleMat(X, Y, posCor = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

X	measurement values of reference method.
Y	measurement values of test method.
posCor	should algorithm assume positive correlation, i.e. symmetry around slope 1?

**Value**

Upper triangular matrix of slopes for all point combinations. Slopes in radian.

---

mc.calcAngleMat.R      *Calculate Matrix of All Pair-wise Slope Angles*

---

**Description**

This is a very slow R version. It should not be called except for debugging purposes.

**Usage**

```
mc.calcAngleMat.R(X, Y, posCor = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

X	measurement values of reference method.
Y	measurement values of test method.
posCor	should the algorithm assume positive correlation, i.e. symmetry around slope 1?

**Value**

Upper triangular matrix of slopes for all point combinations. Slopes in radian.

---

mc.calcLinnetCI      *Jackknife Confidence Interval*

---

### Description

Calculate Jackknife confidence intervals for intercept, slope or bias given of vector of jackknife point estimates and global point estimate.

### Usage

```
mc.calcLinnetCI(Xjack, xhat, alpha = 0.05)
```

### Arguments

Xjack	vector of point estimates for jackknife samples. The i-th element contains point estimate for the dataset without the i-th observation.
xhat	point estimate for the complete data set (scalar).
alpha	numeric value specifying the 100(1-alpha)% confidence level for the confidence interval (Default is 0.05).

### Value

a list with elements	
est	point estimate for the complete data set (scalar).
se	standard deviation of point estimate calculated with Jackknife Method.
CI	confidence interval for point estimate.

### References

Linnet, K. (1993) Evaluation of Regression Procedures for Methods Comparison Studies. *CLIN. CHEM.* **39/3**, 424–432.

---

mc.calcTstar      *Compute Resampling T-statistic.*

---

### Description

Compute Resampling T-statistic. for Calculation of t-Bootstrap Confidence Intervals.

### Usage

```
mc.calcTstar(.Object, x.levels, iter.max = 30, threshold = 1e-06)
```

**Arguments**

.Object	object of class "MCResultResampling".
x.levels	a numeric vector of clinical decision points of interest.
iter.max	maximal number of iterations for calculation of weighted deming regression.
threshold	threshold for calculation of weighted deming regression.

**Value**

Tstar numeric vector containing resampling pivot statistic.

**References**

Carpenter J., Bithell J. Bootstrap confidence intervals: when, which, what? A practical guide for medical statisticians. Stat Med, 19 (9), 1141-1164 (2000).

---

mc.deming	<i>Calculate Unweighted Deming Regression and Estimate Standard Errors</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description**

Calculate Unweighted Deming Regression and Estimate Standard Errors

**Usage**

```
mc.deming(X, Y, error.ratio)
```

**Arguments**

X	measurement values of reference method.
Y	measurement values of test method.
error.ratio	ratio of measurement error of reference method to measurement error of test method.

**Value**

a list with elements

b0	intercept.
b1	slope.
se.b0	respective standard error of intercept.
se.b1	respective standard error of slope.
xw	average of reference method values.



**References**

Linnet K. Evaluation of Regression Procedures for Methods Comparison Studies. CLIN. CHEM. 39/3, 424-432 (1993).

Linnet K. Estimation of the Linear Relationship between the Measurements of two Methods with Proportional Errors. STATISTICS IN MEDICINE, Vol. 9, 1463-1473 (1990).

---

`mc.linreg`*Calculate ordinary linear Regression and Estimate Standard Errors*

---

**Description**

Calculate ordinary linear Regression and Estimate Standard Errors

**Usage**

```
mc.linreg(X, Y)
```

**Arguments**

X	measurement values of reference method.
Y	measurement values of test method.

**Value**

a list with elements	
b0	intercept.
b1	slope.
se.b0	respective standard error of intercept.
se.b1	respective standard error of slope.
xw	average of reference method values.

**References**

Neter J., Wassermann W., Kunter M. Applied Statistical Models. Richard D. Irwing, INC., 1985.

---

mc.make.CIframe      *Returns Results of Calculations in Matrix Form*

---

**Description**

Returns Results of Calculations in Matrix Form

**Usage**

```
mc.make.CIframe(b0, b1, se.b0, se.b1, CI.b0, CI.b1)
```

**Arguments**

b0	point estimate for intercept.
b1	point estimate for slope.
se.b0	standard error of intercept estimate.
se.b1	standard error of slope estimate.
CI.b0	numeric vector of length 2 - confidence interval for intercept.
CI.b1	numeric vector of length 2 - confidence interval for slope.

**Value**

2x4 matrix of estimates and confidence intervals for intercept and slope.

---

mc.paba      *Passing-Bablok Regression*

---

**Description**

Passing-Bablok Regression

**Usage**

```
mc.paba(angM, X, Y, alpha = 0.05, posCor = TRUE, calcCI = TRUE,  
slope.measure = c("radian", "tangent"))
```

**Arguments**

angM	upper triangular matrix of slopes for all point combinations. Slopes in radian.
X	measurement values of reference method
Y	measurement values of test method
alpha	numeric value specifying the 100(1-alpha) confidence level
posCor	should algorithm assume positive correlation, i.e. symmetry around slope 1?
calcCI	should confidence intervals be computed?
slope.measure	angular measure of pairwise slopes (see <a href="#">mcreg</a> for details). "radian" - for data sets with even sample numbers median slope is calculated as average of two central slope angles. "tangent" - for data sets with even sample numbers median slope is calculated as average of two central slopes (tan(angle)).

**Value**

Matrix of estimates and confidence intervals for intercept and slope. No standard errors provided by this algorithm.

---

mc.paba.LargeData      *Passing-Bablok Regression for Large Datasets*

---

**Description**

This function represents an interface to a fast C-implementation of an adaption of the Passing-Bablok algorithm for large datasets. Instead of building the complete matrix of pair-wise slope values, a pre-defined binning of slope-values is used (Default NBins=1e06). This reduces the required memory dramatically and speeds up the computation.

**Usage**

```
mc.paba.LargeData(X, Y, NBins = 1e+06, alpha = 0.05, posCor = TRUE,
  calcCI = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

X	(numeric) vector containing measurement values of reference method
Y	(numeric) vector containing measurement values of test method
NBins	(integer) value specifying the number of bins used to classify slope-values
alpha	(numeric) value specifying the 100(1-alpha)% confidence level for confidence intervals
posCor	(logical) should algorithm assume positive correlation, i.e. symmetry around slope 1?
calcCI	(logical) should confidence intervals be computed?

**Value**

Matrix of estimates and confidence intervals for intercept and slope. No standard errors provided by this algorithm.

**Author(s)**

Andre Schuetzenmeister <andre.schuetzenmeister@roche.com> (partly re-using code of function 'mc.paba')

**Examples**

```
library("mcr")
data(creatinine, package="mcr")

# remove any NAs
crea <- na.omit(creatinine)

# call the approximative Passing-Bablok algorithm (Default NBins=1e06)
res1 <- mcreg(x=crea[,1], y=crea[,2], method.reg="PaBaLarge", method.ci="analytical")
getCoefficients(res1)

# now increase the number of bins and see whether this makes a difference
res2 <- mcreg(x=crea[,1], y=crea[,2], method.reg="PaBaLarge", method.ci="analytical", NBins=1e07)
getCoefficients(res2)
getCoefficients(res1)-getCoefficients(res2)
```

---

 mc.wdemingConstCV

---

*Calculate Weighted Deming Regression*


---

**Description**

Calculate weighted deming regression with iterative algorithm suggested by Linnet. This algorithm is available only for positive values. But even in this case there is no guarantee that the algorithm always converges.

**Usage**

```
mc.wdemingConstCV(X, Y, error.ratio, iter.max = 30, threshold = 1e-06)
```

**Arguments**

X	measurement values of reference method.
Y	measurement values of test method.
error.ratio	ratio between squared measurement errors of reference- and test method, necessary for Deming regression (Default is 1).
iter.max	maximal number of iterations.
threshold	threshold value.

**Value**

a list with elements	
b0	intercept.
b1	slope.
xw	average of reference method values.
iter	number of iterations.

**References**

Linnert K. Evaluation of Regression Procedures for Methods Comparison Studies. CLIN. CHEM. 39/3, 424-432 (1993).

Linnert K. Estimation of the Linear Relationship between the Measurements of two Methods with Proportional Errors. STATISTICS IN MEDICINE, Vol. 9, 1463-1473 (1990).

---

mc.wlinreg	<i>Calculate Weighted Ordinary Linear Regression and Estimate Standard Errors</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

The weights of regression are taken as reverse squared values of the reference method, that's why it is impossible to achieve the calculations for zero values.

**Usage**

```
mc.wlinreg(X, Y)
```

**Arguments**

X	measurement values of reference method.
Y	measurement values of test method.

**Value**

a list with elements.	
b0	intercept.
b1	slope.
se.b0	respective standard error of intercept.
se.b1	respective standard error of slope.
xw	weighted average of reference method values.

**References**

Neter J., Wassermann W., Kunter M. Applied Statistical Models. Richard D. Irwing, INC., 1985.

mcreg

*Comparison of Two Measurement Methods Using Regression Analysis***Description**

mcreg is used to compare two measurement methods by means of regression analysis. Available methods comprise ordinary and weighted linear regression, Deming and weighted Deming regression and Passing-Bablok regression. Point estimates of regression parameters are computed together with their standard errors and confidence intervals.

**Usage**

```
mcreg(x, y = NULL, error.ratio = 1, alpha = 0.05, mref.name = NULL,
      mtest.name = NULL, sample.names = NULL, method.reg = c("PaBa", "LinReg",
      "WLinReg", "Deming", "WDeming", "PaBaLarge"), method.ci = c("bootstrap",
      "jackknife", "analytical", "nestedbootstrap"),
      method.bootstrap.ci = c("quantile", "Student", "BCa", "tBoot"),
      nsamples = 999, nnested = 25, rng.seed = NULL,
      rng.kind = "Mersenne-Twister", iter.max = 30, threshold = 1e-06,
      na.rm = FALSE, NBins = 1e+06, slope.measure = c("radian", "tangent"))
```

**Arguments**

x	measurement values of reference method, or two column matrix.
y	measurement values of test method.
mref.name	name of reference method (Default "Method1").
mtest.name	name of test Method (Default "Method2").
sample.names	names of cases (Default "S##").
error.ratio	ratio between squared measurement errors of reference and test method, necessary for Deming regression (Default 1).
alpha	value specifying the 100(1-alpha)% confidence level for confidence intervals (Default is 0.05).
method.reg	regression method. It is possible to choose between five regression methods: "LinReg" - ordinary least square regression. "WLinReg" - weighted ordinary least square regression. "Deming" - Deming regression. "WDeming" - weighted Deming regression. "PaBa" - Passing-Bablok regression. "PaBaLarge" - approximative Passing-Bablok regression for large datasets, operating on NBins classes of constant slope angle which each slope is classified to instead of building the complete triangular matrix of all N*N/2 slopes.
method.ci	method of confidence interval calculation. The function contains four basic methods for calculation of confidence intervals for regression coefficients. "analytical" - with parametric method.

	"jackknife" - with leave one out resampling.
	"bootstrap" - with ordinary non-parametric bootstrap resampling.
	"nested bootstrap" - with ordinary non-parametric bootstrap resampling.
method.bootstrap.ci	bootstrap based confidence interval estimation method.
nsamples	number of bootstrap samples.
nnested	number of nested bootstrap samples.
rng.seed	integer number that sets the random number generator seed for bootstrap sampling. If set to NULL currently in the R session used RNG setting will be used.
rng.kind	type of random number generator for bootstrap sampling. Only used when rng.seed is specified, see set.seed for details.
iter.max	maximum number of iterations for weighted Deming iterative algorithm.
threshold	numerical tolerance for weighted Deming iterative algorithm convergence.
na.rm	remove measurement pairs that contain missing values (Default is FALSE).
NBins	number of bins used when 'reg.method="PaBaLarge"' to classify each slope in one of 'NBins' bins covering the range of all slopes
slope.measure	angular measure of pairwise slopes used for exact PaBa regression (see below for details). "radian" - for data sets with even sample numbers median slope is calculated as average of two central slope angles. "tangent" - for data sets with even sample numbers median slope is calculated as average of two central slopes (tan(angle)).

## Details

The regression analysis yields regression coefficients 'Intercept' and 'Slope' of the regression  $Testmethod = Intercept + Slope * Referencemethod$ . There are methods for computing the systematical bias between reference and test method at a decision point  $X_c$ ,  $Bias(X_c) = Intercept + (Slope - 1) * X_c$ , accompanied by its corresponding standard error and confidence interval. One can use plotting method `plotBias` for a comprehensive view of the systematical bias.

Weighted regression for heteroscedastic data is available for linear and Deming regression and implemented as a data point weighting with the inverted squared value of the reference method. Therefore calculation of weighted regression (linear and Deming) is available only for positive values ( $>0$ ). Passing-Bablok regression is only available for non-negative values ( $\geq 0$ ).

Confidence intervals for regression parameters and bias estimates are calculated either by using analytical methods or by means of resampling methods ("jackknife", "bootstrap", "nested bootstrap"). An analytical method is available for all types of regression except for weighted Deming. For Passing-Bablok regression the option "analytical" calculates confidence intervals for the regression parameters according to the non-parametric approach given in the original reference.

The "jackknife" (or leave one out resampling) method was suggested by Linnet for calculating confidence intervals of regression parameters of Deming and weighted Deming regression. It is possible to calculate jackknife confidence intervals for all types of regression. Note that we do

not recommend this method for Passing-Bablok since it has a tendency of underestimating the variability (jackknife is known to yield incorrect estimates for errors of quantiles).

The bootstrap method requires additionally choosing a value for `method.bootstrap.ci`. If bootstrap is the method of choice, "BCa", t-bootstrap ("tBoot") and simple "quantile" confidence intervals are recommended (See Efron B. and Tibshirani R.J.(1993),Carpenter J., Bithell J. (2000)). The "nestedbootstrap" method can be very time-consuming but is necessary for calculating t-bootstrap confidence intervals for weighted Deming or Passing-Bablok regression. For these regression methods there are no analytical solutions for computing standard errors, which therefore have to be obtained by nested bootstrapping.

Note that estimating resampling based confidence intervals for Passing-Bablok regressions can take very long for larger data sets due to the high computational complexity of the algorithm. To mitigate this drawback an adaption of the Passing-Bablok algorithm has been implemented ("PaBaLarge"), which yields approximative results. This approach does not build the complete upper triangular matrix of all  $n*(n-1)/2$  slopes. It subdivides the range of slopes into 'NBins' classes, and sorts each slope into one of these bins. The remaining steps are the same as for the exact "PaBa" algorithm, except that these are performed on the binned slopes instead of operating on the matrix of slopes.

Our implementation of exact Passing-Bablok regression ("PaBa") provides two alternative metrics for regression slopes which can result in different regression estimates. As a robust regression method PaBa is essentially invariant to the parameterization of regression slopes, however in the case of an even number of all pairwise slopes the two central slopes are averaged to estimate the final regression slope. In this situation using an angle based metric (`slope.measure="radian"`) will result in a regression estimate that is geometrically centered between the two central slopes, whereas the tangent measure (`slope.measure="tangent"`) proposed in Passing and Bablok (1983) will be geometrically biased towards a higher slope. See below for a pathological example. Note that the difference between the two measures is neglectable for data sets with reasonable sample size ( $N > 20$ ) and correlation.

## Value

"MCResult" object containing regression results. The function [getCoefficients](#) or [printSummary](#) can be used to obtain or print a summary of the results. The function [getData](#) allows to see the original data. An S4 object of class "MCResult" containing at least the following slots:

<code>data</code>	measurement data in wide format, one pair of observations per sample. Includes samples ID, reference measurement, test measurement.
<code>para</code>	numeric matrix with estimates for slope and intercept, corresponding standard deviations and confidence intervals.
<code>mnames</code>	character vector of length two containing names of analytical methods.
<code>regmeth</code>	type of regression type used for parameter estimation.
<code>cimeth</code>	method used for calculation of confidence intervals.
<code>error.ratio</code>	ratio between squared measurement errors of reference and test method, necessary for Deming regression.
<code>alpha</code>	confidence level using for calculation of confidence intervals.

## Author(s)

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## References

- Bland, J. M., Altman, D. G. (1986) Statistical methods for assessing agreement between two methods of clinical measurement. *Lancet*, **i**: 307–310.
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- Efron, B., Tibshirani, R.J. (1993) *An Introduction to the Bootstrap*. Chapman and Hall.
- Carpenter, J., Bithell, J. (2000) Bootstrap confidence intervals: when, which, what? A practical guide for medical statisticians. *Stat Med*, **19 (9)**, 1141–1164.
- CLSI EP9-A2*. Method Comparison and Bias Estimation Using Patient Samples; Approved Guideline.

## See Also

[plotDifference](#), [plot.mcr](#), [getResiduals](#), [plotResiduals](#), [calcResponse](#), [calcBias](#), [plotBias](#), [compareFit](#)

## Examples

```
library("mcr")
data(creatinine,package="mcr")
x <- creatinine$serum.crea
y <- creatinine$plasma.crea
# Deming regression fit.
# The confidence intervals for regression coefficients
# are calculated with analytical method
model1<- mcreg(x,y,error.ratio=1,method.reg="Deming", method.ci="analytical",
              mref.name = "serum.crea", mtest.name = "plasma.crea", na.rm=TRUE)
# Results
printSummary(model1)
getCoefficients(model1)
plot(model1)
# Deming regression fit.
# The confidence intervals for regression coefficients
# are calculated with bootstrap (BCa) method
model2<- mcreg(x,y,error.ratio=1,method.reg="Deming",
              method.ci="bootstrap", method.bootstrap.ci = "BCa",
              mref.name = "serum.crea", mtest.name = "plasma.crea", na.rm=TRUE)
compareFit(model1, model2)
```

```
## Pathological example of Passing-Bablok regression where measure for slope angle matters
x1 <- 1:10; y1 <- 0.5*x1; x <- c(x1,y1); y <- c(y1,x1)
m1 <- mcreg(x,y,method.reg="PaBa",method.ci="analytical",slope.measure="radian",
           mref.name="X",mtest.name="Y")
m2 <- mcreg(x,y,method.reg="PaBa",method.ci="analytical",slope.measure="tangent",
           mref.name="X",mtest.name="Y")
plot(m1, add.legend=FALSE,identity=FALSE,
     main="Radian vs. tangent slope measures in Passing-Bablok regression\n(pathological example)",
     ci.area=FALSE,add.cor=FALSE)
plot(m2, ci.area=FALSE,reg.col="darkgreen",reg.lty=2,identity=FALSE,add.legend=FALSE,
     draw.points=FALSE,add=TRUE,add.cor=FALSE)
includeLegend(place="topleft",models=list(m1,m2),model.names=c("PaBa Radian","PaBa Tangent"),
             colors=c("darkblue","darkgreen"),lty=c(1,2),design="1",digits=2)
```

---

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

---

## Description

Result of a method comparison.

## Objects from the Class

Object is typically created by a call to function `mcreg`. Object can be directly constructed by calling `newMCResult` or `new("MCResult", data, para, mnames, regmeth, cimeth, error.ratio, alpha, weight)`.

## Slots

**data:** Object of class "data.frame" ~~  
**para:** Object of class "matrix" ~~  
**mnames:** Object of class "character" ~~  
**regmeth:** Object of class "character" ~~  
**cimeth:** Object of class "character" ~~  
**error.ratio:** Object of class "numeric" ~~  
**alpha:** Object of class "numeric" ~~  
**weight:** Object of class "numeric" ~~

## Methods

**calcBias** signature(.Object = "MCResult"): ...  
**calcCUSUM** signature(.Object = "MCResult"): ...  
**calcResponse** signature(.Object = "MCResult"): ...  
**getCoefficients** signature(.Object = "MCResult"): ...  
**getData** signature(.Object = "MCResult"): ...  
**getErrorRatio** signature(.Object = "MCResult"): ...

**getRegmethod** signature(.Object = "MCResult"): ...  
**getResiduals** signature(.Object = "MCResult"): ...  
**getWeights** signature(.Object = "MCResult"): ...  
**plot** signature(x = "MCResult"): ...  
**plotBias** signature(x = "MCResult"): ...  
**plotDifference** signature(.Object = "MCResult"): ...  
**plotResiduals** signature(.Object = "MCResult"): ...  
**printSummary** signature(.Object = "MCResult"): ...

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 Fabian Model <fabian.model@roche.com>

### Examples

```
showClass("MCResult")
```

---

MCResult.calcBias      *Systematical Bias Between Reference Method and Test Method*

---

### Description

Calculate systematical bias between reference and test methods at the decision point  $X_c$  as  $Bias(X_c) = Intercept + (Slope - 1) * X_c$  with corresponding confidence intervals.

### Usage

```
MCResult.calcBias(.Object, x.levels, type = c("absolute", "proportional"),
  percent = TRUE, alpha = 0.05, ...)
```

### Arguments

.Object	object of class "MCResult".
type	One can choose between absolute (default) and proportional bias ( $Bias(X_c)/X_c$ ).
percent	logical value. If percent = TRUE the proportional bias will be calculated in percent.
x.levels	a numeric vector with decision points for which bias should be calculated.
alpha	numeric value specifying the 100(1-alpha)% confidence level of the confidence interval (Default is 0.05).
...	further parameters

### Value

response and corresponding confidence interval for each decision point from x.levels.

**See Also**[plotBias](#)**Examples**

```
#library("mcr")
data(creatinine,package="mcr")
x <- creatinine$serum.crea
y <- creatinine$plasma.crea

# Deming regression fit.
# The confidence intervals for regression coefficients
# are calculated with analytical method
model <- mcreg( x,y,error.ratio = 1,method.reg = "Deming", method.ci = "analytical",
               mref.name = "serum.crea", mtest.name = "plasma.crea", na.rm=TRUE )
# Now we calculate the systematic bias
# between the testmethod and the reference method
# at the medical decision points 1, 2 and 3

calcBias( model, x.levels = c(1,2,3))
calcBias( model, x.levels = c(1,2,3), type = "proportional")
calcBias( model, x.levels = c(1,2,3), type = "proportional", percent = FALSE)
```

---

MCResult.calcCUSUM      *Calculate CUSUM Statistics According to Passing & Bablok (1983)*

---

**Description**

Calculate CUSUM Statistics According to Passing & Bablok (1983)

**Usage**

```
MCResult.calcCUSUM(.Object)
```

**Arguments**

.Object            object of class "MCResult".

**Value**

A list containing the following elements:

nPos	sum of positive residuals
nNeg	sum of negative residuals
cusum	a cumulative sum of vector with scores $r_i$ for each point, sorted increasing by distance of points to regression line.
max.cumsum	Test statistics of linearity test

## References

Passing, H., Bablok, W. (1983) A new biometrical procedure for testing the equality of measurements from two different analytical methods. Application of linear regression procedures for method comparison studies in clinical chemistry, Part I. *J Clin Chem Clin Biochem.* Nov; **21(11)**:709–20.

---

MCResult.calcResponse *Calculate Response with Confidence Interval.*

---

## Description

Calculate Response  $Intercept + Slope * Refrencemethod$  with Corresponding Confidence Interval

## Usage

```
MCResult.calcResponse(.Object, x.levels, alpha, ...)
```

## Arguments

.Object	object of class "MCResult".
x.levels	a numeric vector with points for which response should be calculated.
alpha	numeric value specifying the 100(1-alpha)% confidence level of the confidence interval (Default is 0.05).
...	further parameters

## Value

response and corresponding confidence interval for each point in vector x.levels.

## See Also

[calcBias](#)

## Examples

```
#library("mcr")
data(creatinine,package="mcr")
x <- creatinine$serum.crea
y <- creatinine$plasma.crea
# Deming regression fit.
# The confidence intercalas for regression coefficients
# are calculated with analytical method
model <- mcreg( x,y,error.ratio=1,method.reg="Deming", method.ci="analytical",
               mref.name = "serum.crea", mtest.name = "plasma.crea", na.rm=TRUE )
calcResponse(model, x.levels=c(1,2,3))
```

MCResult.getCoefficients

*Get Regression Coefficients*

---

### **Description**

Get Regression Coefficients

### **Usage**

MCResult.getCoefficients(.Object)

### **Arguments**

.Object            object of class "MCResult".

### **Value**

Regression parameters in matrix form. Rows: Intercept, Slope. Cols: EST, SE, LCI, UCI.

---

MCResult.getData

*Get Data*

---

### **Description**

Get Data

### **Usage**

MCResult.getData(.Object)

### **Arguments**

.Object            object of class "MCResult".

### **Value**

Measurement data in matrix format. First column contains reference method (X), second column contains test method (Y).

---

MCResult.getErrorRatio  
*Get Error Ratio*

---

**Description**

Get Error Ratio

**Usage**

```
MCResult.getErrorRatio(.Object)
```

**Arguments**

.Object            Object of class "MCResult"

**Value**

Error ratio. Only relevant for Deming type regressions.

---

MCResult.getFitted    *Get Fitted Values.*

---

**Description**

This function computes fitted values for a 'MCResult'-object. Depending on the regression method and the error ratio, a projection onto the regression line is performed accordingly. For each point  $(x_i; y_i)$   $i=1, \dots, n$  the projected point  $(\hat{x}_i; \hat{y}_i)$  is computed.

**Usage**

```
MCResult.getFitted(.Object)
```

**Arguments**

.Object            object of class "MCResult".

**Value**

fitted values as data frame.

**See Also**

[plotResiduals](#) [getResiduals](#)

---

MCResult.getRegmethod *Get Regression Method*

---

**Description**

Get Regression Method

**Usage**

```
MCResult.getRegmethod(.Object)
```

**Arguments**

.Object            object of class "MCResult".

**Value**

Name of the statistical method used for the regression analysis.

---

MCResult.getResiduals *Get Regression Residuals*

---

**Description**

This function returns residuals in x-direction ( $x\text{-xhat}$ ), in y-direction ( $y\text{-yhat}$ ) and optimized residuals. The optimized residuals correspond to distances between data points and the regression line which were optimized for regression coefficients estimation. In case of Passing-Bablok Regression orthogonal residuals will be returned as optimized residuals. The residuals in x-direction are interesting for regression types which assume errors in both variables (deming, weighted deming, Passing-Bablok), particularly for checking of model assumptions.

**Usage**

```
MCResult.getResiduals(.Object)
```

**Arguments**

.Object            object of class "MCResult".

**Value**

residuals as data frame.

**See Also**

[plotResiduals](#)



---

MCResult.getWeights    *Get Weights of Data Points*

---

**Description**

Get Weights of Data Points

**Usage**

```
MCResult.getWeights(.Object)
```

**Arguments**

.Object            Object of class "MCResult"

**Value**

Weights of data points.

---

MCResult.initialize    *MCResult Object Initialization*

---

**Description**

MCResult Object Initialization

**Usage**

```
MCResult.initialize(.Object, data = data.frame(X = NA, Y = NA),
  para = matrix(NA, ncol = 4, nrow = 2), mnames = c("unknown", "unknown"),
  regmeth = "unknown", cimeth = "unknown", error.ratio = 0,
  alpha = 0.05, weight = 1)
```

**Arguments**

.Object	object of class "MCResult"
data	measurement data in matrix format. First column reference method (x), second column test method (y).
para	regression parameters in matrix form. Rows: Intercept, Slope. Cols: EST, SE, LCI, UCI.
mnames	names of reference and test method.
regmeth	name of statistical method used for regression.
cimeth	name of statistical method used for computing confidence intervals.
error.ratio	ratio between standard deviation of reference and test method.

alpha	numeric value specifying the 100(1-alpha)% confidence level of confidence intervals (Default is 0.05).
weight	weights to be used for observations

**Value**

MCResult object with initialized parameter.

---

MCResult.plot	<i>Scatter Plot Method X vs. Method Y</i>
---------------	---

---

**Description**

Plot method X (reference) vs. method Y (test) with (optional) line of identity, regression line and confidence bounds for response.

**Usage**

```
MCResult.plot(x, alpha = 0.05, xn = 20, equal.axis = FALSE, xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL, x.lab = x@mnames[1], y.lab = x@mnames[2], add = FALSE,
  draw.points = TRUE, points.col = "black", points.pch = 1,
  points.cex = 0.8, reg = TRUE, reg.col = NULL, reg.lty = 1,
  reg.lwd = 2, identity = TRUE, identity.col = NULL, identity.lty = 2,
  identity.lwd = 1, ci.area = TRUE, ci.area.col = NULL,
  ci.border = FALSE, ci.border.col = NULL, ci.border.lty = 2,
  ci.border.lwd = 1, add.legend = TRUE, legend.place = c("topleft",
  "topright", "bottomleft", "bottomright"), main = NULL, sub = NULL,
  add.cor = TRUE, cor.method = c("pearson", "kendall", "spearman"),
  add.grid = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	object of class "MCResult".
alpha	numeric value specifying the 100(1-alpha)% confidence bounds.
xn	number of points (default 20) for calculation of confidence bounds.
draw.points	logical value. If draw.points=TRUE, the data points will be drawn.
xlim	limits of the x-axis. If xlim=NULL the x-limits will be calculated automatically.
ylim	limits of the y-axis. If ylim=NULL the y-limits will be calculated automatically.
x.lab	label of x-axis. Default is the name of reference method.
y.lab	label of y-axis. Default is the name of test method.
equal.axis	logical value. If equal.axis=TRUE x-axis will be equal to y-axis.
add	logical value. If add=TRUE, the plot will be drawn in current graphical window.
points.col	Color of data points.
points.pch	Type of data points (see par()).

points.cex	Size of data points (see par()).
reg	Logical value. If reg=TRUE, the regression line will be drawn.
reg.col	Color of regression line.
reg.lty	Type of regression line.
reg.lwd	The width of regression line.
identity	logical value. If identity=TRUE the identity line will be drawn.
identity.col	The color of identity line.
identity.lty	The type of identity line.
identity.lwd	the width of identity line.
ci.area	logical value. If ci.area=TRUE (default) the confidence area will be drawn.
ci.area.col	the color of confidence area.
ci.border	logical value. If ci.border=TRUE the confidence limits will be drawn.
ci.border.col	The color of confidence limits.
ci.border.lty	The line type of confidence limits.
ci.border.lwd	The line width of confidence limits.
add.legend	logical value. If add.legend=FALSE the plot will not have any legend.
legend.place	The position of legend: "topleft", "topright", "bottomleft", "bottomright".
main	String value. The main title of plot. If main=NULL it will include regression name.
sub	String value. The subtitle of plot. If sub=NULL and ci.border=TRUE or ci.area=TRUE it will include the art of confidence bounds calculation.
add.cor	Logical value. If add.cor=TRUE the correlation coefficient will be shown.
cor.method	a character string indicating which correlation coefficient is to be computed. One of "pearson" (default), "kendall", or "spearman", can be abbreviated.
add.grid	Logical value. If add.grid=TRUE (default) the gridlines will be drawn.
...	further graphical parameters

**See Also**

[plotBias](#), [plotResiduals](#), [plotDifference](#), [compareFit](#), [includeLegend](#)

**Examples**

```
library(mcr)
data(creatinine, package="mcr")
creatinine <- creatinine[complete.cases(creatinine),]
x <- creatinine$serum.crea
y <- creatinine$plasma.crea

m1 <- mcreg(x,y,method.reg="Deming", mref.name="serum.crea",
            mtest.name="plasma.crea", na.rm=TRUE)
m2 <- mcreg(x,y,method.reg="WDeming", method.ci="jackknife",
            mref.name="serum.crea",
```

```

                                mtest.name="plasma.crea", na.rm=TRUE)

plot(m1, xlim=c(0.5,3),ylim=c(0.5,3), add.legend=FALSE,
      main="Deming vs. weighted Deming regression",
      points.pch=19,ci.area=TRUE, ci.area.col=grey(0.9),
      identity=FALSE, add.grid=FALSE, sub="")
plot(m2, ci.area=FALSE, ci.border=TRUE, ci.border.col="red3",
      reg.col="red3", add.legend=FALSE,
      draw.points=FALSE,add=TRUE)

includeLegend(place="topleft",models=list(m1,m2),
              colors=c("darkblue","red"), design="1", digits=2)

```

---

MCResult.plotBias

*Plot Estimated Systematical Bias with Confidence Bounds*


---

### Description

This function plots the estimated systematical bias (*Intercept + Slope \* Refrencemethod*) – *Referencemethod* with confidence bounds, covering the whole range of reference method X or only part of it.

### Usage

```

MCResult.plotBias(x, xn = 100, alpha = 0.05, add = FALSE, prop = FALSE,
  xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, bias = TRUE, bias.lty = 1, bias.lwd = 2,
  bias.col = NULL, ci.area = TRUE, ci.area.col = NULL,
  ci.border = FALSE, ci.border.col = NULL, ci.border.lwd = 1,
  ci.border.lty = 2, zeroline = TRUE, zeroline.col = NULL,
  zeroline.lty = 2, zeroline.lwd = 1, main = NULL, sub = NULL,
  add.grid = TRUE, xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL, cut.point = NULL,
  cut.point.col = "red", cut.point.lwd = 2, cut.point.lty = 1, ...)

```

### Arguments

x	object of class "MCResult".
xn	# number of poits for drawing of confidence bounds/area.
add	logical value. If add=TRUE, the grafic will be drawn in current grafical window.
prop	a logical value. If prop=TRUE the proportional bias $(Slope - 1) * Xc / Xc$ will be drawn.
xlim	limits of the x-axis. If xlim=NULL the x-limits will be calculated automatically.
ylim	limits of the y-axis. If ylim=NULL the y-limits will be calculated automatically.
bias	logical value. If identity=TRUE the bias line will be drawn. If ci.bounds=FALSE and ci.area=FALSE the bias line will be drawn always.
bias.col	color of the bias line.
bias.lty	type of the bias line.

<code>bias.lwd</code>	width of the bias line.
<code>zeroline</code>	logical value. If <code>zeroline=TRUE</code> the zero-line will be drawn.
<code>zeroline.col</code>	color of the zero-line.
<code>zeroline.lty</code>	type of the zero-line.
<code>zeroline.lwd</code>	width of the zero-line.
<code>ci.area</code>	logical value. If <code>ci.area=TRUE</code> (default) the confidence area will be drawn.
<code>ci.border</code>	logical value. If <code>ci.border=TRUE</code> the confidence limits will be drawn.
<code>ci.area.col</code>	color of the confidence area.
<code>ci.border.col</code>	color of the confidence limits.
<code>ci.border.lty</code>	line type of confidence limits.
<code>ci.border.lwd</code>	line width of confidence limits.
<code>cut.point</code>	numeric value. Decision level of interest.
<code>cut.point.col</code>	color of the confidence bounds at the required decision level.
<code>cut.point.lty</code>	line type of the confidence bounds at the required decision level.
<code>cut.point.lwd</code>	line width of the confidence bounds at the required decision level.
<code>main</code>	character string. The main title of plot. If <code>main = NULL</code> it will include regression name.
<code>sub</code>	character string. The subtitle of plot. If <code>sub=NULL</code> and <code>ci.border=TRUE</code> or <code>ci.area=TRUE</code> it will include the art of confidence bounds calculation.
<code>add.grid</code>	logical value. If <code>grid=TRUE</code> (default) the gridlines will be drawn.
<code>xlab</code>	label for the x-axis
<code>ylab</code>	label for the y-axis
<code>alpha</code>	numeric value specifying the $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence level of confidence intervals (Default is 0.05).
<code>...</code>	further graphical parameters

**See Also**

[calcBias](#), [plot.mcr](#), [plotResiduals](#), [plotDifference](#), [compareFit](#)

**Examples**

```
#library("mcr")
data(creatinine,package="mcr")

creatinine <- creatinine[complete.cases(creatinine),]
x <- creatinine$serum.crea
y <- creatinine$plasma.crea

# Calculation of models
m1 <- mcreg(x,y,method.reg="WDeming", method.ci="jackknife",
           mref.name="serum.crea",mtest.name="plasma.crea", na.rm=TRUE)
m2 <- mcreg(x,y,method.reg="WDeming", method.ci="bootstrap",
```

```

method.bootstrap.ci="BCa",mref.name="serum.crea",
mtest.name="plasma.crea", na.rm=TRUE)

# Grafical comparison of systematical Bias of two models
plotBias(m1, zeroline=TRUE,zeroline.col="black",zeroline.lty=1,
         ci.area=TRUE,ci.border=FALSE, ci.area.col=grey(0.9),
         main = "Bias between serum and plasma creatinine",
         sub="Comparison of Jackknife and BCa-Bootstrap confidence bounds ")
plotBias(m2, ci.area=FALSE, ci.border=TRUE, ci.border.lwd=2,
         ci.border.col="red",bias=FALSE ,add=TRUE)
includeLegend(place="topleft",models=list(m1,m2), lwd=c(10,2),
             lty=c(2,1),colors=c(grey(0.9),"red"), bias=TRUE,
             design="1", digits=4)

# Drawing of proportional bias
plotBias(m1, ci.area=FALSE, ci.border=TRUE)
plotBias(m1, ci.area=FALSE, ci.border=TRUE, prop=TRUE)
plotBias(m1, ci.area=FALSE, ci.border=TRUE, prop=TRUE, cut.point=0.6)
plotBias(m1, ci.area=FALSE, ci.border=TRUE, prop=TRUE, cut.point=0.6,
         xlim=c(0.4,0.8),cut.point.col="orange", cut.point.lwd=3, main = "")

```

---

MCResult.plotDifference

*Bland-Altman Plot*

---

## Description

Draw different Bland-Altman plot modifications (see parameter `plot.type`).

## Usage

```

MCResult.plotDifference(.Object, xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL,
  ref.line = TRUE, ref.line.col = "black", ref.line.lty = 1,
  ref.line.lwd = 1, bias.line.lty = 1, bias.line.lwd = 1,
  bias.line.col = "red", bias.text.col = NULL, bias.text.cex = 0.8,
  loa.line.lty = 2, loa.line.lwd = 1, loa.line.col = "red",
  loa.text.col = NULL, plot.type = 3, main = NULL, cex = 0.8,
  digits = 2, add.grid = TRUE, ylim = NULL, ...)

```

## Arguments

<code>.Object</code>	object of class "MCResult".
<code>xlab</code>	label for the x-axis
<code>ylab</code>	label for the y-axis
<code>digits</code>	number of decimal places for the difference of means and standard deviation appearing in the plot.

plot.type	integer specifying a specific Bland-Altman plot modification (default is 3). Possible choices are: 1 - difference plot X vs. Y-X with null-line and mean plus confidence intervals. 2 - difference plot X vs. (Y-X)/X (relative differences) with null-line and mean. 3 - difference plot 0.5*(X+Y) vs. Y-X with null-line and mean plus confidence intervals. 4 - difference plot 0.5*(X+Y) vs. (Y-X)/X (relative differences) with null-line. 5 - difference plot rank(X) vs. Y-X with null-line and mean plus confidence intervals. 6 - difference plot rank(X) vs. (Y-X)/X (relative differences) with null-line and mean. 7 - difference plot sqrt(X*Y) vs. Y/X with null-line and mean plus confidence intervals calculated with help of log-transformation. 8 - difference plot 0.5*(X+Y) vs. (Y-X) / (0.5*(X+Y)) with null-line.
main	plot title.
ref.line	logical value. If ref.line=TRUE (default), the reference line will be drawn.
ref.line.col	reference line color.
ref.line.lty	reference line type.
ref.line.lwd	reference line width.
bias.line.lty	line type for estimated bias.
bias.line.lwd	line width for estimated bias.
bias.line.col	color of the line for estimated bias.
bias.text.col	color of the label for estimated bias (defaults to the same as bias.line.col.)
bias.text.cex	The magnification to be used for the label for estimated bias
loa.line.lty	line type for estimated limits of agreement.
loa.line.lwd	line width for estimated limits of agreement.
loa.line.col	color of the line for estimated limits of agreement.
loa.text.col	color of the label for estimated limits of agreement (defaults to the same as loa.line.col.)
add.grid	logical value. If add.grid=TRUE (Default) gridlines will be drawn.
ylim	limits for the y-axis
cex	numeric value specifying the magnification factor used for points
...	further graphical parameters

## References

Bland, J. M., Altman, D. G. (1986) Statistical methods for assessing agreement between two methods of clinical measurement. *Lancet*, **i**: 307–310.

## See Also

[plot.mcr](#), [plotResiduals](#), [plotDifference](#), [plotBias](#), [compareFit](#)

**Examples**

```
#library("mcr")
data(creatinine,package="mcr")
x <- creatinine$serum.crea
y <- creatinine$plasma.crea

# Deming regression fit.
# The confidence intervals for regression coefficients
# are calculated with analytical method
model <- mcreg( x,y,error.ratio=1,method.reg="Deming", method.ci="analytical",
               mref.name = "serum.crea", mtest.name = "plasma.crea", na.rm=TRUE )

plotDifference( model ) # Default plot.type=3
plotDifference( model, plot.type=5)
plotDifference( model, plot.type=7, ref.line.lty=3, ref.line.col="green3" )
```

---

MCResult.plotResiduals

*Plot Residuals of an MCResult Object*


---

**Description**

Plot Residuals of an MCResult Object

**Usage**

```
MCResult.plotResiduals(.Object, res.type = c("optimized", "y", "x"),
  xaxis = c("yhat", "both", "xhat"), ref.line = TRUE,
  ref.line.col = "red", ref.line.lty = 2, ref.line.lwd = 1, main = NULL,
  xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL, add.grid = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

.Object	object of type "MCResult".
res.type	If res.type="y" the difference between the test method and it's prediction will be drawn. If res.type="x" the reference method and it's prediction will be drawn. In case ordinary and weighted ordinary linear regression this difference will be zero.
xaxis	Values on the x-axis. One can choose from estimated values of x (xaxis="xhat"), y (xaxis="yhat") or the mean of estimated values of x and y (xaxis="both"). If res.type="optimized" the proper type of residuals for each regression will be drawn.
ref.line	logical value. If ref.line = TRUE (default), the reference line will be drawn.
ref.line.col	reference line color.
ref.line.lty	reference line type.
ref.line.lwd	reference line width.



xlab	label for the x-axis
ylab	label for the y-axis
add.grid	logical value. If add.grid = TRUE (default) the gridlines will be drawn.
main	character string specifying the main title of the plot
...	further graphical parameters

**See Also**

[getResiduals](#), [plot.mcr](#), [plotDifference](#), [plotBias](#), [compareFit](#)

**Examples**

```
data(creatinine,package="mcr")
  x <- creatinine$serum.crea
  y <- creatinine$plasma.crea

# Deming regression fit.
# The confidence intercal for regression coefficients
# are calculated with analytical method
model <- mcreg( x,y,error.ratio=1,method.reg="WDeming", method.ci="jackknife",
               mref.name = "serum.crea", mtest.name = "plasma.crea", na.rm=TRUE )
plotResiduals(model, res.type="optimized", xaxis="both" )
plotResiduals(model, res.type="y", xaxis="yhat")
```

---

MCRresult.printSummary *Print Summary of a Regression Analysis*

---

**Description**

Print Summary of a Regression Analysis

**Usage**

```
MCRresult.printSummary(.Object)
```

**Arguments**

.Object           object of type "MCRresult".

**See Also**

[getCoefficients](#), [getRegmethod](#)

---

```
MCResultAnalytical-class
      Class "MCResultAnalytical"
```

---

### Description

Result of a method comparison based on analytical methods for computing confidence intervals.

### Objects from the Class

Object is typically created by a call to function `mcreg`. Object can be directly constructed by calling `newMCResultAnalytical` or `new("MCResultAnalytical", data, xmean, para, mnames, regmeth, cimeth, error.ratio, alpha, weight)`.

### Slots

```
xmean: Object of class "numeric" ~~
data: Object of class "data.frame" ~~
para: Object of class "matrix" ~~
mnames: Object of class "character" ~~
regmeth: Object of class "character" ~~
cimeth: Object of class "character" ~~
error.ratio: Object of class "numeric" ~~
alpha: Object of class "numeric" ~~
weight: Object of class "numeric" ~~
```

### Extends

Class "`MCResult`", directly.

### Methods

```
calcResponse signature(.Object = "MCResultAnalytical"): ...
printSummary signature(.Object = "MCResultAnalytical"): ...
```

### Author(s)

Ekaterina Manuilova <ekaterina.manuilova@roche.com>, Andre Schuetzenmeister <andre.schuetzenmeister@roche.com>, Fabian Model <fabian.model@roche.com>

### Examples

```
showClass("MCResultAnalytical")
```

---

MCResultAnalytical.calcResponse  
*Caluculate Response*

---

**Description**

Calculate predicted values for given values of the reference-method.

**Usage**

```
MCResultAnalytical.calcResponse(.Object, x.levels, alpha = 0.05)
```

**Arguments**

.Object	object of class 'MCResultAnalytical'
x.levels	numeric vector specifying values of the reference method for which prediction should be made
alpha	significance level for confidence intervals

---

MCResultAnalytical.initialize  
*Initialize Method for 'MCResultAnalytical' Objects.*

---

**Description**

Initialize Method for 'MCResultAnalytical' Objects.

**Usage**

```
MCResultAnalytical.initialize(.Object, data = data.frame(X = NA, Y = NA),
  xmean = 0, para = matrix(NA, ncol = 4, nrow = 2), mnames = c("unknown",
  "unknown"), regmeth = "unknown", cimeth = "analytical", error.ratio = 0,
  alpha = 0.05, weight = 1)
```

**Arguments**

.Object	object to be initialized
data	empty data.frame
xmean	mean value
para	empty coefficient matrix
mnames	empty method names vector
regmeth	string specifying the regression-method
cimeth	string specifying the confidence interval method

error.ratio	for deming regression
alpha	value specifying the 100(1-alpha) confidence-level
weight	1 for each data point

---

```
MCResultAnalytical.printSummary
      Print Regression-Analysis Summary for Objects of class 'MCResult-
      Analytical'.
```

---

### Description

Function prints a summary of the regression-analysis for objects of class 'MCResultAnalytical'.

### Usage

```
MCResultAnalytical.printSummary(.Object)
```

### Arguments

.Object            object of class 'MCResultAnalytical'

---

```
MCResultBCa-class     Class "MCResultBCa"
```

---

### Description

Result of a method comparison with BCa-bootstrap based confidence intervals.

### Objects from the Class

Object is typically created by a call to function `mcreg`. Object can be directly constructed by calling `newMCResultBCa` or `new("MCResultBCa", data, para, xmean, mnames, regmeth, cimeth, bootcimeth, alpha, glob`

### Slots

```
glob.sigma: Object of class "numeric" ~~
xmean: Object of class "numeric" ~~
nsamples: Object of class "numeric" ~~
nnested: Object of class "numeric" ~~
B0: Object of class "numeric" ~~
B1: Object of class "numeric" ~~
sigmaB0: Object of class "numeric" ~~
sigmaB1: Object of class "numeric" ~~
```

```
MX: Object of class "numeric" ~~
bootcimeth: Object of class "character" ~~
rng.seed: Object of class "numeric" ~~
rng.kind: Object of class "character" ~~
glob.coef: Object of class "numeric" ~~
B0jack: Object of class "numeric" ~~
B1jack: Object of class "numeric" ~~
data: Object of class "data.frame" ~~
para: Object of class "matrix" ~~
mnames: Object of class "character" ~~
regmeth: Object of class "character" ~~
cimeth: Object of class "character" ~~
error.ratio: Object of class "numeric" ~~
alpha: Object of class "numeric" ~~
weight: Object of class "numeric" ~~
```

### Extends

Class "MCResultJackknife", directly. Class "MCResult", by class "MCResultJackknife", distance 2.

### Methods

```
calcResponse signature(.Object = "MCResultBCa"): ...
printSummary signature(.Object = "MCResultBCa"): ...
```

### Author(s)

Ekaterina Manuilova <ekaterina.manuilova@roche.com>, Andre Schuetzenmeister <andre.schuetzenmeister@roche.com>, Fabian Model <fabian.model@roche.com>

### Examples

```
showClass("MCResultBCa")
```

---

MCResultBCa.bootstrapSummary

*Compute Bootstrap-Summary for 'MCResultBCa' Objects.*

---

### Description

Function computes the bootstrap summary for objects of class 'MCResultBCa'.

### Usage

```
MCResultBCa.bootstrapSummary(.Object)
```

### Arguments

.Object            object of class 'MCResultBCa'

### Value

matrix of bootstrap results

---

MCResultBCa.calcResponse

*Caluculate Response*

---

### Description

Calculate predicted values for given values of the reference-method.

### Usage

```
MCResultBCa.calcResponse(.Object, x.levels, alpha = 0.05,
  bootcimeth = .Object@bootcimeth)
```

### Arguments

.Object            object of class 'MCResultBCa'

x.levels            numeric vector specifying values of the reference method for which prediction should be made

alpha                significance level for confidence intervals

bootcimeth          character string specifying the method to be used for bootstrap confidence intervals

---

 MCResultBCa.initialize

*Initialize Method for 'MCResultBCa' Objects.*


---

## Description

Method initializes newly created objects of class 'MCResultBCa'.

## Usage

```
MCResultBCa.initialize(.Object, data = data.frame(X = NA, Y = NA),
  para = matrix(NA, ncol = 4, nrow = 2), xmean = 0, mnames = c("unknown",
  "unknown"), regmeth = "unknown", cimeth = "unknown",
  bootcimeth = "unknown", alpha = 0.05, glob.coef = c(0, 0),
  glob.sigma = c(0, 0), nsamples = 0, nnested = 0, B0jack = 0,
  B1jack = 0, B0 = 0, B1 = 0, MX = 0, rng.seed = as.numeric(NA),
  rng.kind = "unknown", sigmaB0 = 0, sigmaB1 = 0, error.ratio = 0,
  weight = 1)
```

## Arguments

.Object	object to be initialized
data	empty data.frame
xmean	0 for init-purpose
para	empty coefficient matrix
mnames	empty method names vector
regmeth	string specifying the regression-method
cimeth	string specifying the confidence interval method
bootcimeth	string specifying the method for bootstrap confidence intervals
error.ratio	for deming regression
alpha	value specifying the 100(1-alpha) confidence-level
glob.coef	global coefficients
rng.seed	random number generator seed
rng.kind	type of the random number generator
glob.sigma	global sd values for regression parameters
nsamples	number of samples for resampling
nnested	number of inner simulation for nested bootstrap
B0jack	jackknife intercept
B1jack	jackknife slope
B0	intercept
B1	slope

MX	parameter
sigmaB0	SD for intercepts
sigmaB1	SD for slopes
weight	1 for each data point

---

MCResultBCa.plotBootstrapCoefficients  
*Plot distribution of bootstrap coefficients*

---

### Description

Plot distribution of bootstrap coefficients (slope and intercept).

### Usage

```
MCResultBCa.plotBootstrapCoefficients(.Object, breaks = 20, ...)
```

### Arguments

.Object	Object of class "MCResultBCa"
breaks	used in function 'hist' (see ?hist)
...	further graphical parameters

---

MCResultBCa.plotBootstrapT  
*Plot distribution of bootstrap pivot T*

---

### Description

Plot distribution of bootstrap pivot T for slope and intercept and compare them with  $t(n-2)$  distribution.

### Usage

```
MCResultBCa.plotBootstrapT(.Object, breaks = 20, ...)
```

### Arguments

.Object	Object of class "MCResultBCa".
breaks	Number of breaks in histogram.
...	further graphical parameters



---

 MCResultBCa.printSummary

*Print Regression-Analysis Summary for Objects of class 'MCResult-BCa'.*

---

### Description

Functions prints a summary of the regression-analysis for objects of class 'MCResultBCa'.

### Usage

```
MCResultBCa.printSummary(.Object)
```

### Arguments

.Object            object of class 'MCResultBCa'

---

MCResultJackknife-class

*Class "MCResultJackknife"*

---

### Description

Result of a method comparison with Jackknife based confidence intervals.

### Objects from the Class

Object is typically created by a call to function `mcreg`. Object can be directly constructed by calling `newMCResultJackknife` or `new("MCResultJackknife", data, para, mnames, regmeth, cimeth, alpha, glob.coef`

### Slots

```
glob.coef: Object of class "numeric" ~~
B0jack: Object of class "numeric" ~~
B1jack: Object of class "numeric" ~~
data: Object of class "data.frame" ~~
para: Object of class "matrix" ~~
mnames: Object of class "character" ~~
regmeth: Object of class "character" ~~
cimeth: Object of class "character" ~~
error.ratio: Object of class "numeric" ~~
alpha: Object of class "numeric" ~~
weight: Object of class "numeric" ~~
```

**Extends**

Class "MCResult", directly.

**Methods**

**calcResponse** signature(.Object = "MCResultJackknife"): ...

**getRJIF** signature(.Object = "MCResultJackknife"): ...

**plotwithRJIF** signature(.Object = "MCResultJackknife"): ...

**printSummary** signature(.Object = "MCResultJackknife"): ...

**Author(s)**

Ekaterina Manuilova <ekaterina.manuilova@roche.com>, Andre Schuetzenmeister <andre.schuetzenmeister@roche.com>, Fabian Model <fabian.model@roche.com>

**Examples**

```
showClass("MCResultJackknife")
```

---

MCResultJackknife.calcResponse  
*Caluculate Response*

---

**Description**

Calculate predicted values for given values of the reference-method.

**Usage**

```
MCResultJackknife.calcResponse(.Object, x.levels, alpha = 0.05)
```

**Arguments**

.Object	object of class 'MCResultJackknife'
x.levels	numeric vector specifying values of the reference method for which prediction should be made
alpha	significance level for confidence intervals

---

`MCTestJackknife.getJackknifeIntercept`  
*Get-Method for Jackknife-Intercept Value.*

---

**Description**

Extracts the intercept value from objects of class 'MCTestJackknife'.

**Usage**

`MCTestJackknife.getJackknifeIntercept(.Object)`

**Arguments**

`.Object`            object of class 'MCTestJackknife'

**Value**

(numeric) jackknife-intercept

---

`MCTestJackknife.getJackknifeSlope`  
*Get-Method for Jackknife-Slope Value.*

---

**Description**

Extracts the slope value from objects of class 'MCTestJackknife'.

**Usage**

`MCTestJackknife.getJackknifeSlope(.Object)`

**Arguments**

`.Object`            object of class 'MCTestJackknife'

**Value**

(numeric) jackknife-slope

---

MCResultJackknife.getJackknifeStatistics  
*Jackknife Statistics*

---

**Description**

Calculate jackknife mean, bias and standard error.

**Usage**

MCResultJackknife.getJackknifeStatistics(.Object)

**Arguments**

.Object            object of class "MCResultJackknife" or "MCResultResampling"

**Value**

table with jackknife mean, bias and standard error for intercept and slope.

---

MCResultJackknife.getRJIF  
*Relative Jackknife Influence Function*

---

**Description**

Calculate the value of relative jackknife function for each observation.

**Usage**

MCResultJackknife.getRJIF(.Object)

**Arguments**

.Object            object of class "MCResultJackknife" or "MCResultResampling".

**Value**

a list of the following elements:

slope            numeric vector containing the values of relative jackknife function of slope.

intercept        numeric vector containing the values of relative jackknife function of intercept.

**References**

Efron, B. (1990) Jackknife-After-Bootstrap Standard Errors and Influence Functions. Technical Report , N 134.

---

MCTestJackknife.initialize

*Initialize Method for 'MCTestJackknife' Objects.*


---

### Description

Method initializes newly created objects of class 'MCTestAnalytical'.

### Usage

```
MCTestJackknife.initialize(.Object, data = data.frame(X = NA, Y = NA),
  para = matrix(NA, ncol = 4, nrow = 2), mnames = c("unknown", "unknown"),
  regmeth = "unknown", cimeth = "jackknife", alpha = 0.05,
  glob.coef = c(0, 0), B0jack = 0, B1jack = 0, error.ratio = 0,
  weight = 1)
```

### Arguments

.Object	object to be initialized
data	empty data.frame
para	empty coefficient matrix
mnames	empty method names vector
regmeth	string specifying the regression-method
cimeth	string specifying the confidence interval method
error.ratio	for deming regression
alpha	value specifying the 100(1-alpha) confidence-level
glob.coef	global coefficients
B0jack	jackknife intercepts
B1jack	jackknife slopes
weight	1 for each data point

---

MCTestJackknife.plotwithRJIF

*Plotting the Relative Jackknife Influence Function*


---

### Description

The function draws reference method vs. test method as scatter plot. Observations with high influence (relative jackknife influence function is greater than 2) are highlighted as red points.

**Usage**

```
MCResultJackknife.plotwithRJIF(.Object)
```

**Arguments**

.Object            object of class "MCResultJackknife" or "MCResultResampling"

**References**

Efron, B. (1990) Jackknife-After-Bootstrap Standard Errors and Influence Functions. Technical Report, N 134.

**Examples**

```
#library("mcr")
data(creatinine,package="mcr")
x <- creatinine$serum.crea
y <- creatinine$plasma.crea
# Deming regression fit.
# The confidence intervals for regression coefficients
# are calculated with jackknife method
model <- mcreg( x,y,error.ratio=1,method.reg="Deming", method.ci="jackknife",
               mref.name = "serum.crea", mtest.name = "plasma.crea", na.rm=TRUE )
plotwithRJIF(model)
```

---

```
MCResultJackknife.printSummary
```

*Print Regression-Analysis Summary for Objects of class 'MCResult-Jackknife'.*

---

**Description**

Functions prints a summary of the regression-analysis for objects of class 'MCResultJackknife'.

**Usage**

```
MCResultJackknife.printSummary(.Object)
```

**Arguments**

.Object            object of class 'MCResultJackknife'

---

MCResultResampling-class  
Class "MCResultResampling"

---

### Description

Result of a method comparison with resampling based confidence intervals.

### Objects from the Class

Object is typically created by a call to function `mcreg`. Object can be directly constructed by calling `newMCResultResampling` or `new("MCResultResampling", data, para, xmean, mnames, regmeth, cimeth, bootcimeth)`.

### Slots

glob.coef: Object of class "numeric" ~~  
glob.sigma: Object of class "numeric" ~~  
xmean: Object of class "numeric" ~~  
nsamples: Object of class "numeric" ~~  
nnested: Object of class "numeric" ~~  
B0: Object of class "numeric" ~~  
B1: Object of class "numeric" ~~  
sigmaB0: Object of class "numeric" ~~  
sigmaB1: Object of class "numeric" ~~  
MX: Object of class "numeric" ~~  
bootcimeth: Object of class "character" ~~  
rng.seed: Object of class "numeric" ~~  
rng.kind: Object of class "character" ~~  
data: Object of class "data.frame" ~~  
para: Object of class "matrix" ~~  
mnames: Object of class "character" ~~  
regmeth: Object of class "character" ~~  
cimeth: Object of class "character" ~~  
error.ratio: Object of class "numeric" ~~  
alpha: Object of class "numeric" ~~  
weight: Object of class "numeric" ~~

### Extends

Class "MCResult", directly.

**Methods**

**calcResponse** signature(.Object = "MCResultResampling"): ...  
**printSummary** signature(.Object = "MCResultResampling"): ...

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 Fabian Model <fabian.model@roche.com>

**Examples**

```
showClass("MCResultResampling")
```

---

MCResultResampling.bootstrapSummary  
*Compute Bootstrap-Summary for 'MCResultResampling' Objects.*

---

**Description**

Function computes the bootstrap summary for objects of class 'MCResultResampling'.

**Usage**

```
MCResultResampling.bootstrapSummary(.Object)
```

**Arguments**

.Object            object of class 'MCResultResampling'

**Value**

matrix of bootstrap results

---

MCResultResampling.calcResponse  
*Caluculate Response*

---

**Description**

Calculate predicted values for given values of the reference-method.

**Usage**

```
MCResultResampling.calcResponse(.Object, x.levels, alpha = 0.05,  
  bootcimeth = .Object@bootcimeth)
```



**Arguments**

.Object	object of class 'MCResultResampling'
x.levels	numeric vector specifying values of the reference method for which prediction should be made
alpha	significance level for confidence intervals
bootcimeth	bootstrap confidence interval method to be used

---

MCResultResampling.initialize

*Initialize Method for 'MCResultAnalytical' Objects.*


---

**Description**

Method initializes newly created objects of class 'MCResultAnalytical'.

**Usage**

```
MCResultResampling.initialize(.Object, data = data.frame(X = NA, Y = NA),
  para = matrix(NA, ncol = 4, nrow = 2), xmean = 0, mnames = c("unknown",
  "unknown"), regmeth = "unknown", cimeth = "unknown",
  bootcimeth = "unknown", alpha = 0.05, glob.coef = c(0, 0),
  rng.seed = as.numeric(NA), rng.kind = "unknown", glob.sigma = c(0, 0),
  nsamples = 0, nnested = 0, B0 = 0, B1 = 0, MX = 0, sigmaB0 = 0,
  sigmaB1 = 0, error.ratio = 0, weight = 1)
```

**Arguments**

.Object	object to be initialized
data	empty data.frame
xmean	0 for init-purpose
para	empty coefficient matrix
mnames	empty method names vector
regmeth	string specifying the regression-method
cimeth	string specifying the confidence interval method
bootcimeth	string specifying the method for bootstrap confidence intervals
error.ratio	for deming regression
alpha	value specifying the 100(1-alpha) confidence-level
glob.coef	global coefficients
rng.seed	random number generator seed
rng.kind	type of the random number generator
glob.sigma	global sd values for regression parameters

nsamples	number of samples for resampling
nnested	number of inner simulation for nested bootstrap
B0	resampling intercepts
B1	resampling slopes
MX	Numeric vector with point estimations of (weighted-)average of reference method values for each bootstrap sample.
sigmaB0	SD for 'B0'
sigmaB1	SD for 'B1'
weight	1 for each data point

---

MCResultResampling.plotBootstrapCoefficients

*Plot distribution of bootstrap coefficients*

---

### Description

Plot distribution of bootstrap coefficients (slope and intercept).

### Usage

```
MCResultResampling.plotBootstrapCoefficients(.Object, breaks = 20, ...)
```

### Arguments

.Object	Object of class "MCResultResampling"
breaks	see function 'hist' (?hist) for details
...	further graphical parameters

---

MCResultResampling.plotBootstrapT

*Plot distribution of bootstrap pivot T*

---

### Description

Plot distribution of bootstrap pivot T for slope and intercept and compare them with  $t(n-2)$  distribution.

### Usage

```
MCResultResampling.plotBootstrapT(.Object, breaks = 20, ...)
```

### Arguments

.Object	Object of class "MCResultResampling".
breaks	Number of breaks in histogram.
...	further graphical parameters

---

MCResultResampling.printSummary  
*Print Regression-Analysis Summary for Objects of class 'MCResultResampling'.*

---

### Description

Functions prints a summary of the regression-analysis for objects of class 'MCResultResampling'.

### Usage

```
MCResultResampling.printSummary(.Object)
```

### Arguments

.Object            object of class 'MCResultResampling'

---

newMCResult            *MCResult Object Constructor with Matrix in Wide Format as Input*

---

### Description

MCResult Object Constructor with Matrix in Wide Format as Input

### Usage

```
newMCResult(wdata, para, sample.names = NULL, method.names = NULL,
  regmeth = "Unknown", cimeth, error.ratio, alpha = 0.05, weight = rep(1,
  nrow(wdata)))
```

### Arguments

wdata	measurement data in matrix format. First column reference method (x), second column test method (y).
para	regression parameters in matrix form. Rows: Intercept, Slope. Cols: EST, SE, LCI, UCI.
sample.names	names of individual data points, e.g. barcodes of measured samples.
method.names	names of reference and test method.
regmeth	name of statistical method used for regression.
cimeth	name of statistical method used for computing confidence intervals.
error.ratio	ratio between standard deviation of reference and test method.
alpha	numeric value specifying the 100(1-alpha)% confidence level of confidence intervals (Default is 0.05).
weight	numeric vector specifying the weights used for each point

**Value**

MCResult object containing regression results.

---

`newMCResultAnalytical` *MCResultAnalytical* object constructor with matrix in wide format as input.

---

**Description**

MCResultAnalytical object constructor with matrix in wide format as input.

**Usage**

```
newMCResultAnalytical(wdata, para, xmean, sample.names = NULL,
  method.names = NULL, regmeth = "Unknown", cimeth = "analytical",
  error.ratio = error.ratio, alpha = 0.05, weight = rep(1, nrow(wdata)))
```

**Arguments**

<code>wdata</code>	Measurement data in matrix format. First column reference method (x), second column comparator method (y).
<code>para</code>	Regression parameters in matrix form. Rows: Intercept, Slope. Cols: EST, SE, LCI, UCI.
<code>xmean</code>	Global (weighted) mean of x-values.
<code>sample.names</code>	Names of individual data points, e.g. barcodes of measured samples.
<code>method.names</code>	Names of reference and comparator method.
<code>regmeth</code>	Name of statistical method used for regression.
<code>cimeth</code>	Name of statistical method used for computing confidence intervals.
<code>error.ratio</code>	Ratio between standard deviation of reference and comparator method.
<code>alpha</code>	1 - significance level for confidence intervals.
<code>weight</code>	numeric vector specifying the weights used for each point

**Value**

MCResultAnalytical object containing regression results.

---

newMCResultBCa                    *MCResultBCa* object constructor with matrix in wide format as input.

---

### Description

MCResultBCa object constructor with matrix in wide format as input.

### Usage

```
newMCResultBCa(wdata, para, xmean, sample.names = NULL, method.names = NULL,
  regmeth = "unknown", glob.coef, glob.sigma, cimeth = "unknown",
  bootcimeth = "unknown", nsamples, nnested, rng.seed, rng.kind, B0jack,
  B1jack, B0, B1, MX, sigmaB0, sigmaB1, error.ratio, alpha = 0.05,
  weight = rep(1, nrow(wdata)))
```

### Arguments

wdata	Measurement data in matrix format. First column reference method (x), second column comparator method (y).
para	Regression parameters in matrix form. Rows: Intercept, Slope. Cols: EST, SE, LCI, UCI.
xmean	Global (weighted) mean of x-values
sample.names	Names of individual data points, e.g. barcodes of measured samples.
method.names	Names of reference and comparator method.
regmeth	Name of statistical method used for regression.
cimeth	Name of statistical method used for computing confidence intervals.
error.ratio	Ratio between standard deviation of reference and comparator method.
alpha	1 - significance level for confidence intervals.
glob.coef	Numeric vector of length two with global point estimations of intercept and slope.
glob.sigma	Numeric vector of length two with global estimations of standard errors of intercept and slope.
bootcimeth	Bootstrap based confidence interval estimation method.
nsamples	Number of bootstrap samples.
nnested	Number of nested bootstrap samples.
rng.seed	Seed used to call mcreg, NULL if no seed was used
rng.kind	RNG type (string, see set.seed for details) used, only meaningful if rng.seed was specified
B0jack	Numeric vector with point estimations of intercept for jackknife samples.
B1jack	Numeric vector with point estimations of slope for jackknife samples.
B0	Numeric vector with point estimations of intercept for each bootstrap sample.

B1	Numeric vector with point estimations of slope for each bootstrap sample.
sigmaB0	Numeric vector with estimation of standard error of intercept for each bootstrap sample.
sigmaB1	Numeric vector with estimation of standard error of slope for each bootstrap sample.
MX	Numeric vector with point estimations of (weighted-)average of reference method values for each bootstrap sample.
weight	numeric vector specifying the weights used for each point

**Value**

MCRResult object containing regression results.

---

newMCRResultJackknife *MCRResultJackknife Object Constructor with Matrix in Wide Format as Input*

---

**Description**

MCRResultJackknife Object Constructor with Matrix in Wide Format as Input

**Usage**

```
newMCRResultJackknife(wdata, para, sample.names = NULL, method.names = NULL,
  regmeth = "Unknown", glob.coef, cimeth = "unknown", B0jack, B1jack,
  error.ratio = error.ratio, alpha = 0.05, weight = rep(1, nrow(wdata)))
```

**Arguments**

wdata	measurement data in matrix format. First column reference method (x), second column test method (y).
para	regression parameters in matrix form. Rows: Intercept, Slope. Cols: EST, SE, LCI, UCI.
sample.names	names of individual data points, e.g. barcodes of measured samples.
method.names	names of reference and test method.
regmeth	name of statistical method used for regression.
glob.coef	global coefficients
cimeth	name of statistical method used for computing confidence intervals.
B0jack	jackknife intercepts
B1jack	jackknife slopes
error.ratio	ratio between standard deviation of reference and test method.
alpha	numeric value specifying the 100(1-alpha)% confidence level of confidence intervals (Default is 0.05).
weight	numeric vector specifying the weights used for each point

**Value**

MCRResult object containing regression results.

---

`newMCRResultResampling` *MCRResultResampling* object constructor with matrix in wide format as input.

---

**Description**

MCRResultResampling object constructor with matrix in wide format as input.

**Usage**

```
newMCRResultResampling(wdata, para, xmean, sample.names = NULL,
  method.names = NULL, regmeth = "unknown", glob.coef, glob.sigma,
  cimeth = "unknown", bootcimeth = "unknown", nsamples, nnested, rng.seed,
  rng.kind, B0, B1, MX, sigmaB0, sigmaB1, error.ratio, alpha = 0.05,
  weight = rep(1, nrow(wdata)))
```

**Arguments**

<code>wdata</code>	Measurement data in matrix format. First column reference method (x), second column comparator method (y).
<code>para</code>	Regression parameters in matrix form. Rows: Intercept, Slope. Cols: EST, SE, LCI, UCI.
<code>xmean</code>	Global (weighted) mean of x-values
<code>sample.names</code>	Names of individual data points, e.g. barcodes of measured samples.
<code>method.names</code>	Names of reference and comparator method.
<code>regmeth</code>	Name of statistical method used for regression.
<code>cimeth</code>	Name of statistical method used for computing confidence intervals.
<code>error.ratio</code>	Ratio between standard deviation of reference and comparator method.
<code>alpha</code>	1 - significance level for confidence intervals.
<code>glob.coef</code>	Numeric vector of length two with global point estimations of intercept and slope.
<code>glob.sigma</code>	Numeric vector of length two with global estimations of standard errors of intercept and slope.
<code>bootcimeth</code>	Bootstrap based confidence interval estimation method.
<code>nsamples</code>	Number of bootstrap samples.
<code>nnested</code>	Number of nested bootstrap samples.
<code>rng.seed</code>	Seed used to call <code>mcreg</code> , NULL if no seed was used
<code>rng.kind</code>	RNG type (string, see <code>set.seed</code> for details) used, only meaningful if <code>rng.seed</code> was specified

B0	Numeric vector with point estimations of intercept for each bootstrap sample.
B1	Numeric vector with point estimations of slope for each bootstrap sample.
sigmaB0	Numeric vector with estimation of standard error of intercept for each bootstrap sample.
sigmaB1	Numeric vector with estimation of standard error of slope for each bootstrap sample.
MX	Numeric vector with point estimations of (weighted-)average of reference method values for each bootstrap sample.
weight	numeric vector specifying the weights used for each point

**Value**

MCResult object containing regression results.



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