

Package: RankAggregator (via r-universe)

August 25, 2024

Title Aggregation of (Partial) Ordinal Rankings

Version 0.0.1

Description Easily compute an aggregate ranking (also called a median ranking or a consensus ranking) according to the axiomatic approach presented by Cook et al. (2007). This approach minimises the number of violations between all candidate consensus rankings and all input (partial) rankings, and draws on a branch and bound algorithm and a heuristic algorithm to drastically improve speed. The package also provides an option to bootstrap a consensus ranking based on resampling input rankings (with replacement). Input rankings can be either incomplete (partial) or complete. Reference: Cook, W.D., Golany, B., Penn, M. and Raviv, T. (2007) [doi:10.1016/j.cor.2005.05.030](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cor.2005.05.030).

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Suggests knitr

Repository <https://jburns88.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/jburns88/rankaggregator>

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha ece714503ae4d865e715743d0821be6dfe5452e4

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consensusRanking	<i>Rank aggregation of partial rankings</i>
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Description

This function is the core function for the [RankAggregator](#) package. This function uses a branch and bound algorithm, described by Cook et al. (2007), to return a best consensus (or median) ranking for a set of (partial) rankings.

Usage

```
consensusRanking(x)
```

Arguments

`x` a `data.frame` containing columns titled `Reviewer`, `Item`, `Ranking`. On data structure, `Reviewer` and `Item` must be character, and `Ranking` must be numeric. Each row of `x` identifies the rank position that a single `Reviewer` awarded a single `Item`

Value

A `data.frame` is returned, with two columns: `Item` and `Rank`, where `Item` is a `Factor` containing all unique `Item`'s from the input `data.frame` `x`, and where `Rank` is the estimated (numeric) rank position based on the branch and bound rank aggregation procedure.

See Also

This function calls internal functions [evaluationMatrix](#), [extendRanking](#), [lowerBound](#), and [upperBound](#)

Examples

```
consensusRanking(cook_example)
```

consensusRankingBoot *Rank aggregation of partial rankings with optional bootstrapping*

Description

This function calls `RankAggregator::consensusRanking` to return a best consensus (or median) ranking for a set of (partial) rankings.

This function also provides an optional bootstrap resampling procedure to give user-defined confidence intervals and average rank positions with the consensus ranking.

Usage

```
consensusRankingBoot(
  x,
  bootstrap,
  nboot = 10000,
  conf.int = 0.95,
  prog.upd = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a data.frame containing columns titled <code>Reviewer</code> , <code>Item</code> , <code>Ranking</code> . On data structure, <code>Reviewer</code> and <code>Item</code> must be character, and <code>Ranking</code> must be numeric. Each row of <code>x</code> identifies the rank position that a single <code>Reviewer</code> awarded a single <code>Item</code>
<code>bootstrap</code>	a logical value indicating whether to bootstrap the rank aggregation procedure.
<code>nboot</code>	a numeric value for bootstrap replicates. Default value is 10000.
<code>conf.int</code>	a numeric value >0 and <1. Default value is 0.95, which sets confidence interval at 95% level.
<code>prog.upd</code>	a logical value indicating whether the user wants progress updates on the bootstrap procedure.

Value

If `bootstrap` is `FALSE`, a data.frame is returned, with two columns: `Item` and `Rank.est`, where `Item` is a Factor containing all unique `Item`'s from the input data.frame `x`, and where `Rank.est` is the estimated (numeric) rank position based on the `consensusRanking()` rank aggregation procedure.#'

If `bootstrap` is `TRUE`, a list is returned, with two elements:

- `$summaryTable` is a data.frame with six columns: `Item`, `Rank.est`, `Rank.cilo`, `Rank.cihi`, `Rank.median`, `Rank.mean`. Where `Item` and `Rank.est` are as described above, `Rank.cilo` and `Rank.cihi` are the estimates for the low and high confidence intervals, respectively. `Rank.median` and `Rank.mean` both describe the average rank positions.

- `$bootstrapData` is an array containing estimated (numeric) rank positions based on the `consensusRanking()` rank aggregation procedure with resampled data. NA denotes estimated rankings that were discarded due to not containing all Items.

References

Cook, W.D., Golany, B., Penn, M. and Raviv, T., 2007. Creating a consensus ranking of proposals from reviewers partial ordinal rankings. *Computers & Operations Research*, 34, pp.954-965.

Marshall, E.C., Sanderson, C., Spiegelhalter, D.J. and McKee, M., 1998. Reliability of league tables of in vitro fertilisation clinics: retrospective analysis of live birth ratesCommentary: How robust are rankings? The implications of confidence intervals. *Bmj*, 316, pp.1701-1705.

See Also

Calls the internal function `consensusRanking`, which calls the other internal functions `evaluationMatrix`, `consensusRanking`, `extendRanking`, `lowerBound`, `upperBound`

cook_example

Example data: partial rankings

Description

A dataset containing 5 partial rankings of 6 items. This is the example used by Cook et al (2007).

Usage

```
cook_example
```

Format

A data frame of 20 rows and 3 columns

Item Character values giving one of 6 items

Reviewer Character values giving one of 5 reviewers

Ranking Numeric values giving a rank position

Source

Cook, W.D., Golany, B., Penn, M. and Raviv, T., 2007. Creating a consensus ranking of proposals from reviewers' partial ordinal rankings. *Computers & Operations Research*, 34, pp.954-965.

evaluationMatrix	<i>Evaluation matrix</i>
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Description

This function is called by [RankAggregator::consensusRanking](#). For each pair of Items, whenever both Items are ranked by the same Reviewer, this function sums the occurrences when each of the two Items is preferred to the other.

Usage

```
evaluationMatrix(x)
```

Arguments

x	a data.frame containing columns titled Reviewer, Item, Ranking. On data structure, Reviewer and Item must be character, and Ranking must be numeric. Each row of x identifies the rank position that a single Reviewer awarded a single Item
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Value

An $m \times n$ pairwise matrix giving the number of times Item[m] is preferred to (i.e. receives a ranking value lower than) Item[n] across all Reviewer Rankings

Examples

```
evaluationMatrix(cook_example)
```

extendRanking	<i>Fully extend a partial ranking</i>
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Description

This function is called by [RankAggregator::consensusRanking](#). The heuristic procedure orders unranked Items according the proportion of times an item was preferred in all pairwise comparisons with other unranked Items.

Usage

```
extendRanking(umat, node)
```

Arguments

umat	a matrix, which is either the output of <code>evaluationMatrix</code> , or a subset of the output of <code>evaluationMatrix</code> .
node	a list of elements, containing information about a node in the branch and bound search space. The relevant elements here are <code>\$partial.ranking</code> , <code>\$included</code> , and <code>\$prl</code> . Where, <code>\$partial.ranking</code> is a vector of rank positions for each Item in <code>umat</code> that is ranked so far; partial rankings may contain some - or all - NA values. <code>\$included</code> is a logical vector denoting if an Item in <code>umat</code> is ranked in <code>\$partial.ranking</code> . And <code>\$prl</code> is a numeric value denoting how many of the Items in <code>umat</code> are ranked in <code>\$partial.ranking</code> .

Value

A vector of rank positions.

lowerBound	<i>Lower bound value</i>
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Description

This function is called by `RankAggregator::consensusRanking`. The lower bound is the absolute lowest value a complete candidate ranking could attain. Note, this value is not always achievable, so may differ from the value returned by `upperBound`.

For each pair of `Item`s, there are three possible calculations, depending on whether both `Item`s are in the `partial.ranking`, one is in and the other is out the `partial.ranking`, or both are not in the `partial.ranking`.

Usage

```
lowerBound(umat, partial.ranking)
```

Arguments

umat	a matrix, which is either the output of <code>evaluationMatrix</code> , or a subset of the output of <code>evaluationMatrix</code> .
partial.ranking	a vector of rank positions for each Item in <code>umat</code> that is ranked so far; partial rankings may contain some - or all - NA values.

Value

A numeric value for the lower bound of a `partial.ranking`

RankAggregator

RankAggregator

Description

This package provides a set of functions to easily compute an aggregate ranking (also called a median ranking or a compromise ranking) according to the axiomatic approach presented by Cook et al. (2007). This approach minimises the number of violations between all candidate consensus rankings and all input (partial) rankings, and draws on a branch and bound algorithm, and a heuristic algorithm to drastically improve speed. Input rankings can be either incomplete (partial) or complete.

The package also provides an option to bootstrap resulting consensus ranking based on resampling input rankings (with replacement). This approach was inspired by Marshall et al. (1998).

Author(s)

Jay Burns <jay.burns@sruc.ac.uk>, Adam Butler <adam.butler@bioss.ac.uk>

References

Cook, W.D., Golany, B., Penn, M. and Raviv, T., 2007. Creating a consensus ranking of proposals from reviewers partial ordinal rankings. *Computers & Operations Research*, 34, pp.954-965.

Marshall, E.C., Sanderson, C., Spiegelhalter, D.J. and McKee, M., 1998. Reliability of league tables of in vitro fertilisation clinics: retrospective analysis of live birth rates. *Commentary: How robust are rankings? The implications of confidence intervals.* *Bmj*, 316, pp.1701-1705.

upperBound

Upper bound value

Description

This function is called by `RankAggregator::consensusRanking`. The upper bound value is the value used by the branch and bound algorithm in determining whether or not to replace the current incumbent solution.

Usage

```
upperBound(ccr, umat)
```

Arguments

`ccr` a vector of rank positions that is a candidate complete ranking
`umat` a matrix, which is either the output of `evaluationMatrix`, or a subset of the output of `evaluationMatrix`.

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upperBound

Value

A numeric value for the upper bound of a candidate complete ranking

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