Package ‘ConsRank’

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Description Compute the median ranking according to the Kemeny's axiomatic approach. Rankings can or cannot contain ties, rankings can be both complete or incomplete. The package contains both branch-and-bound algorithms and heuristic solutions recently proposed. The searching space of the solution can either be restricted to the universe of the permutations or unrestricted to all possible ties. The package also provide some useful utilities for deal with preference rankings. This release declare as deprecated some functions that are still in the package for compatibility. Next release will not contains these functions. Please type '?ConsRank-deprecated'

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ConsRank-package

Median Ranking Approach According to the Kemeny’s Axiomatic Approach

Description

Compute the median ranking according to the Kemeny’s axiomatic approach. Rankings can or cannot contain ties, rankings can be both complete or incomplete. The package contains both branch-and-bound and heuristic solutions as well as routines for computing the median constrained bucket order and the K-median cluster component analysis. The package also contains routines for visualize rankings and for detecting the universe of rankings including ties.
Details

Package: ConsRank
Type: Package
Version: 2.1.0
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Author(s)

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Maintainer: Antonio D’Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it>

References

Examples

```r
# load APA data set, full version
data(APAFULL)
# Emond and Mason Branch-and-Bound algorithm.
# CR=consrank(APAFULL)
# use frequency tables
# TR=tabulaterows(APAFULL)
# quick algorithm
# CR2=consrank(TR$X, wk=TR$Wk, algorithm="quick")
# FAST algorithm
# CR3=consrank(TR$X, wk=TR$Wk, algorithm="fast", itermax=10)
# Decor algorithm
# CR4=consrank(TR$X, wk=TR$Wk, algorithm="decor", itermax=10)
```

```
# load sports data set
data(sports)
# FAST algorithm
# CR=consrank(sports, algorithm="fast", itermax=10)
```

```
# load Emond and Mason data set
data(EMD)
# matrix X contains rankings
# X=EMD[,1:15]
# vector Wk contains frequencies
# Wk=EMD[,16]
# QUICK algorithm
# CR=consrank(X, wk=Wk, algorithm="quick")
```

Description

The American Psychological Association dataset includes 15449 ballots of the election of the president in 1980, 5738 of which are complete rankings, in which the candidates are ranked from most to least favorite.

Usage

```r
data(APAFULL)
```

Source

**APAreduced**  
*American Psychological Association dataset, reduced version with only full rankings*

**Description**

The American Psychological Association reduced dataset includes 5738 ballots of the election of the president in 1980, in which the candidates are ranked from most to least favorite.

**Usage**

```r
data(APAreduced)
```

**Source**


---

**BBFULL**  
*Branch-and-Bound algorithm to find the median ranking in the space of full (or complete) rankings.*

**Description**

Branch-and-bound algorithm to find consensus ranking as defined by D’Ambrosio et al. (2015). If the number of objects to be ranked is large (greater than 20 or 25), it can work for very long time. Use either QuickCons or FASTcons with the option FULL=TRUE instead.

**Usage**

```r
BBFULL(X, Wk = NULL, PS = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- **X**: A N by M data matrix, in which there are N judges and M objects to be judged. Each row is a ranking of the objects which are represented by the columns. The data matrix can contain both full and tied rankings, or incomplete rankings. Alternatively X can contain the rankings observed only once. In this case the argument Wk must be used.

- **Wk**: Optional: the frequency of each ranking in the data.

- **PS**: If PS=TRUE, on the screen some information about how many branches are processed are displayed.
Details

This function is deprecated and it will be removed in the next release of the package. Use function 'consrank' instead.

If the objects to be ranked is large (>25 - 30), it can take long time to find the solutions

Value

a "list" containing the following components:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consensus</th>
<th>the Consensus Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tau</td>
<td>averaged TauX rank correlation coefficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eltime</td>
<td>Elapsed time in seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Author(s)

Antonio D’Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it>

References


See Also

consrank

Examples

#data(APAFULL)
#CR=BFULL(APAFULL)

BU

Brook and Upton data

Description

The data consist of ballots of three candidates, where the 948 voters rank the candidates from 1 to 3. Data are in form of frequency table.

Usage

data(BU)

Source

References

Examples
```r
data(BU)
polyplot(BU[,1:3],Wk=BU[,4])
```

---

**combinpmatr**

*Combined input matrix of a data set*

**Description**
Compute the Combined input matrix of a data set as defined by Emond and Mason (2002)

**Usage**
```r
combinpmatr(X, Wk = NULL)
```

**Arguments**
- **X**
  A data matrix N by M, in which there are N judges and M objects to be judged. Each row is a ranking of the objects which are represented by the columns. Alternatively X can contain the rankings observed only once. In this case the argument Wk must be used
- **Wk**
  Optional: the frequency of each ranking in the data

**Value**
The M by M combined input matrix

**Author(s)**
Antonio D'Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it>

**References**

**See Also**
- `tabulaterows` frequency distribution of a ranking data.
Examples

data(APAred)
CI<-combinpmatr(APAred)
TR<-tabulaterows(APAred)
CI<-combinpmatr(TR$X,TR$Wk)

consrank

Branch-and-bound and heuristic algorithms to find consensus (median) ranking according to the Kemeny’s axiomatic approach

Description

Branch-and-bound, Quick, FAST and DECOR algorithms to find consensus (median) ranking according to the Kemeny’s axiomatic approach. The median ranking(s) can be restricted to be necessarily a full ranking, namely without ties

Usage

consrank(
  X,
  wk = NULL,
  ps = TRUE,
  algorithm = "BB",
  full = FALSE,
  itermax = 10,
  np = 15,
  gl = 100,
  ff = 0.4,
  cr = 0.9,
  proc = FALSE
)

Arguments

X  A n by m data matrix, in which there are n judges and m objects to be judged. Each row is a ranking of the objects which are represented by the columns. If X contains the rankings observed only once, the argument wk can be used

wk  Optional: the frequency of each ranking in the data

ps  If PS=TRUE, on the screen some information about how many branches are processed are displayed.

algorithm  Specifies the used algorithm. One among "BB", "quick", "fast" and "decor". algorithm="BB" is the default option.

full  Specifies if the median ranking must be searched in the universe of rankings including all the possible ties (full=FALSE) or in the restricted space of full rankings (permutations). full=FALSE is the default option.
itermax maximum number of iterations for FAST and DECOR algorithms. itermax=10 is the default option.

np For DECOR algorithm only: the number of population individuals. np=15 is the default option.

gl For DECOR algorithm only: generations limit, maximum number of consecutive generations without improvement. gl=100 is the default option.

ff For DECOR algorithm only: the scaling rate for mutation. Must be in [0,1]. ff=0.4 is the default option.

cr For DECOR algorithm only: the crossover range. Must be in [0,1]. cr=0.9 is the default option.

proc For BB algorithm only: proc=TRUE allows the branch and bound algorithm to work in difficult cases, i.e. when the number of objects is larger than 15 or 25. proc=FALSE is the default option.

Details

The BB algorithm can take long time to find the solutions if the number objects to be ranked is large with some missing (>15-20 if full=FALSE, <25-30 if full=TRUE). quick algorithm works with a large number of items to be ranked. The solution is quite accurate. fast algorithm works with a large number of items to be ranked by repeating several times the quick algorithm with different random starting points. decor algorithm works with a very large number of items to be ranked. For decor algorithm, empirical evidence shows that the number of population individuals (the ’np’ parameter) can be set equal to 10, 20 or 30 for problems till 20, 50 and 100 items. Both scaling rate and crossover ratio (parameters ’ff’ and ’cr’) must be set by the user. The default options (ff=0.4, cr=0.9) work well for a large variety of data sets All algorithms allow the user to set the option ’full=TRUE’ if the median ranking(s) must be searched in the restricted space of permutations instead of in the unconstrained universe of rankings of n items including all possible ties.

Value

a "list" containing the following components:

- Consensus the Consensus Ranking
- Tau averaged TauX rank correlation coefficient
- Eltime Elapsed time in seconds

Author(s)

Antonio D’Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it>

References


Examples

data(Idea)
RevIdea<-6-Idea
# as 5 means "most associated", it is necessary compute the reverse ranking of # each rankings to have rank 1 = "most associated" and rank 5 = "least associated"
CR<-consrank(RevIdea)
CR<-consrank(RevIdea,algorithm="quick")
#CR<-consrank(RevIdea,algorithm="fast",itermax=10)
#not run
#data(EMD)
#CRemd<-consrank(EMD[,1:15],wk=EMD[,16],algorithm="decor",itermax=1)
#data(APAFULL)
#CRapa<-consrank(APAFULL,full=TRUE)

_consrank-deprecated_  _Deprecated functions in ConsRank_

**Description**

These functions still work but will be removed (defunct) in the next version.

**Details**

- **EMCons:**
- **QuickCons:**
- **BBFULL:**
- **FASTcons:**
- **DECOR:**
- **FASTDECOR:**
- **labels:**

All these functions are deprecated, and will be removed in the next release of this package. The functions still remain in the package for compatibility of ConsRank users.

**See Also**

consrank
rank2order
Description

Differential evolution algorithm for median ranking detection. It works with full, tied and partial rankings. The solution can be constrained to be a full ranking or a tied ranking.

Usage

DECOR(X, Wk = NULL, NP = 15, L = 100, FF = 0.4, CR = 0.9, FULL = FALSE)

Arguments

X  A N by M data matrix, in which there are N judges and M objects to be judged. Each row is a ranking of the objects which are represented by the columns. Alternatively X can contain the rankings observed only once. In this case the argument Wk must be used.
Wk  Optional: the frequency of each ranking in the data
NP  The number of population individuals
L  Generations limit: maximum number of consecutive generations without improvement
FF  The scaling rate for mutation. Must be in [0,1]
CR  The crossover range. Must be in [0,1]
FULL  Default FULL=FALSE. If FULL=TRUE, the searching is limited to the space of full rankings.

Details

This function is deprecated and it will be removed in the next release of the package. Use function 'consrank' instead.

Value

a "list" containing the following components:

Consensus  the Consensus Ranking
Tau  averaged TauX rank correlation coefficient
Eltime  Elapsed time in seconds

Author(s)

Antonio D'Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it> and Giulio Mazzeo <giuliomazzeo@gmail.com>
EMCons

References


See Also

consrank

Examples

```
#not run
#data(EMD)
#CR=DECOR(EMD[,1:15],EMD[,16])
```

Description

Branch-and-bound algorithm to find consensus ranking according to the Kemeny’s axiomatic approach.

Usage

```
EMCons(X, Wk = NULL, PS = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `X` A N by M data matrix, in which there are N judges and M objects to be judged. Each row is a ranking of the objects which are represented by the columns. Alternatively X can contain the rankings observed only once. In this case the argument Wk must be used.
- `Wk` Optional: the frequency of each ranking in the data
- `PS` If PS=TRUE, on the screen some information about how many branches are processed are displayed

Details

This function is deprecated and it will be removed in the next release of the package. Use function 'consrank' instead.

Value

A "list" containing the following components:
EMD

Consensus  the Consensus Ranking
Tau         averaged TauX rank correlation coefficient
Eltime      Elapsed time in seconds

Author(s)
Antonio D’Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it>

References

See Also
consrank

Examples
data(Idea)
RevIdea=6-Idea
# as 5 means "most associated", it is necessary compute the reverse ranking of
# each rankings to have rank 1 = "most associated" and rank 5 = "least associated"
CR=EMCons(RevIdea)

EMD          Emond and Mason data

Description
Data simulated by Emond and Mason to check their branch-and-bound algorithm. There are 112 voters ranking 15 objects. There are 21 uncomplete rankings. Data are in form of frequency table.

Usage
data(EMD)

Source

References
Examples

```r
data(EMD)
CR=consrank(EMD[,1:15],EMD[,16],algorithm="quick")
```

**Description**

FAST algorithm to find consensus (median) ranking. FAST algorithm to find consensus (median) ranking defined by Amodio, D’Ambrosio and Siciliano (2016). It returns at least one of the solutions. If there are multiple solutions, sometimes it returns all the solutions, sometimes it returns some solutions, always it returns at least one solution.

**Usage**

```r
FASTcons(X, Wk = NULL, maxiter = 50, FULL = FALSE, PS = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `X` is a ranking data matrix
- `Wk` is a vector of weights
- `maxiter` maximum number of iterations: default = 50.
- `FULL` Default FULL=FALSE. If FULL=TRUE, the searching is limited to the space of full rankings.
- `PS` Default PS=FALSE. If PS=TRUE the number of current iteration is displayed

**Details**

This function is deprecated and it will be removed in the next release of the package. Use function 'consrank' instead.

**Value**

a "list" containing the following components:

- `Consensus` the Consensus Ranking
- `Tau` averaged TauX rank correlation coefficient
- `Eltime` Elapsed time in seconds
Author(s)
Antonio D’Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it> and Sonia Amodio <sonia.amodio@unina.it>

References

See Also
EMCon $ $ Emond and Mason branch-and-bound algorithm.
QuickCons Quick algorithm.

Examples
```r
##data(EMD)
##\texttt{X=EMD[,1:15]}
##\texttt{Wk=matrix(EMD[,16],nrow=nrow(X))}
##\texttt{CR=FASTcons(X,Wk,maxiter=100)}
##These lines produce all the three solutions in less than a minute.

data(sports)
CR=FASTcons(sports,maxiter=5)
```

FASTDECOR

---

**FAST algorithm calling DECOR**

Description
FAST algorithm repeats DECOR a prespecified number of time. It returns the best solutions among the iterations

Usage
```
FASTDECOR(
  X,
  Wk = NULL,
  maxiter = 10,
  NP = 15,
  L = 100,
  FF = 0.4,
  CR = 0.9,
  FULL = FALSE,
  PS = TRUE
)
```
Arguments

$X$ A N by M data matrix, in which there are N judges and M objects to be judged. Each row is a ranking of the objects which are represented by the columns. Alternatively X can contain the rankings observed only once. In this case the argument $W_k$ must be used.

$W_k$ Optional: the frequency of each ranking in the data

$maxiter$ maximum number of iterations. Default 10

$NP$ The number of population individuals

$L$ Generations limit: maximum number of consecutive generations without improvement

$FF$ The scaling rate for mutation. Must be in $[0,1]$

$CR$ The crossover range. Must be in $[0,1]$

FULL Default FULL=FALSE. If FULL=TRUE, the searching is limited to the space of full rankings. In this case, the data matrix must contain full rankings.

PS Default PS=TRUE. If PS=TRUE the number of a multiple of 5 iterations is displayed

Details

This function is deprecated and it will be removed in the next release of the package. Use function ‘consrank’ instead.

Value

a "list" containing the following components:

- Consensus the Consensus Ranking
- Tau averaged TauX rank correlation coefficient
- Eltime Elapsed time in seconds

Author(s)

Antonio D’Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it> and Giulio Mazzeo <giuliomazzeo@gmail.com>

References


See Also

consrank

Examples

#data(EMD)
**German**

German political goals

---

**Description**

Ranking data of 2262 German respondents about the desirability of the four political goals: a = the maintenance of order in the nation; b = giving people more say in the decisions of government; c = growing rising prices; d = protecting freedom of speech

**Usage**

data(German)

**Source**


**Examples**

data(German)
TR=tabulaterows(German)
polyplot(TR$X,Wk=TR$Wk,nobj=4)

---

**Idea**

Idea data set

---

**Description**

98 college students where asked to rank five words, (thought, play, theory, dream, attention) regarding its association with the word idea, from 5=most associated to 1=least associated.

**Usage**

data(Idea)

**Source**

Examples

```r
data(Idea)
revIdea=6-Idea
TR=tabulaterows(revIdea)
CR=consrank(TR$X,wk=TR$Wk,algorithm="quick")
colnames(CR$Consensus)=colnames(Idea)
```

---

**kemenyd**

**Kemeny distance**

Description

Compute the Kemeny distance of a data matrix containing preference rankings, or compute the kemeny distance between two (matrices containing) rankings.

Usage

```r
kemenyd(X, Y = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `X` A N by M data matrix, in which there are N judges and M objects to be judged. Each row is a ranking of the objects which are represented by the columns. If there is only X as input, the output is a square distance matrix.
- `Y` A row vector, or a n by M data matrix in which there are n judges and the same M objects as X to be judged.

Value

If there is only X as input, d = square distance matrix. If there is also Y as input, d = matrix with N rows and n columns.

Author(s)

Antonio D’Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it>

References


See Also

- `tau.x` TauX rank correlation coefficient
Examples

```r
data(Idea)
RevIdea<-6-Idea ##as 5 means "most associated", it is necessary compute the reverse
#ranking of each rankings to have rank 1 = "most associated" and rank 5 = "least associated"
KD<-kemenyd(RevIdea)
KD2<-kemenyd(RevIdea[1:10,],RevIdea[55,])
```

---

**kemenydesign**  
**Auxiliary function**

**Description**

Define a design matrix to compute Kemeny distance

**Usage**

```r
kemenydesign(X)
```

**Arguments**

- **X**

  A N by M data matrix, in which there are N judges and M objects to be judged. 
  Each row is a ranking of the objects represented by the columns.

**Value**

Design matrix

**Author(s)**

Antonio D'Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it>

**References**

Description

Given a ranking, it computes the score matrix as defined by Emond and Mason (2002)

Usage

kemenyscore(X)

Arguments

X  a ranking (must be a row vector or, better, a matrix with one row and M columns)

Value

the M by M score matrix

Author(s)

Antonio D’Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it>

References


See Also

corematrix The score matrix as defined by Emond and Mason (2002)

Examples

Y <- matrix(c(1,3,5,4,2),1,5)
SM<-kemenyscore(Y)
#
Z<-c(1,2,3,2)
SMZ<-kemenyscore(Z)
labels

Transform a ranking into a ordering.

Description

Given a ranking (or a matrix of rank data), transforms it into an ordering (or a ordering matrix)

Usage

labels(x, m, label = 1:m, labs)

Arguments

x a ranking, or a n by m data matrix in which there are n judges ranking m objects
m the number of objects
label optional: the name of the objects
labs labs = 1 displays the names of the objects if there is argument "label", otherwise displays the permutation of first m integer. labs = 2 is to be used only if the argument "label" is not defined. In such a case it displays the permutation of the first m letters

Details

This function is deprecated and it will be removed in the next release of the package. Use function 'rank2order' instead.

Value

the ordering

Author(s)

Sonia Amodio <sonia.amdio@unina.it>

See Also

rank2order

Examples

data(Idea)
TR=tabulaterows(Idea)
Ord=labels(TR$X,ncol(Idea),colnames(Idea),labs=1)
Ord2=labels(TR$X,ncol(Idea),labs=2)
cbind(Ord,TR$Wk)
cbind(Ord2,TR$Wk)
**order2rank**

*Given an ordering, it is transformed to a ranking*

**Description**

From ordering to rank. IMPORTANT: check which symbol denotes tied rankings in the X matrix

**Usage**

```
order2rank(X, T0 = "{", TC = "}")
```

**Arguments**

- **X**: A ordering or a matrix containing orderings
- **T0**: symbol indicating the start of a set of items ranked in a tie
- **TC**: symbol indicating the end of a set of items ranked in a tie

**Value**

a ranking or a matrix of rankings:

- \( R \) ranking or matrix of rankings

**Author(s)**

Antonio D'Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it>

**Examples**

```
data(APAred)
ord=rank2order(APAred) #transform rankings into orderings
ran=order2rank(ord) #transform the orderings into rankings
```

---

**partitions**

*Generate partitions of n items constrained into k non empty subsets*

**Description**

Generate all possible partitions of n items constrained into k non empty subsets. It does not generate the universe of rankings constrained into k buckets.

**Usage**

```
partitions(n, k = NULL, items = NULL, itemtype = "L")
```
partitions

Arguments

n  a (integer) number denoting the number of items
k  The number of the non-empty subsets. Default value is NULL, in this case all
    the possible partitions are displayed
items  items: the items to be placed into the ordering matrix. Default are the first c
    small letters
itemtype  to be used only if items is not set. The default value is "L", namely letters. Any
    other symbol produces items as the first c integers

Details

If the objects to be ranked is large (>15-20) with some missing, it can take long time to find the
solutions. If the searching space is limited to the space of full rankings (also incomplete rankings,
but without ties), use the function BBFULL or the functions FASTcons and QuickCons with the
option FULL=TRUE.

Value

the ordering matrix (or vector)

Author(s)

Antonio D’Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it>

See Also

stirling2 Stirling number of second kind.
rank2order Convert rankings into orderings.
order2rank Convert orderings into ranks.
univranks Generate the universe of rankings given the input partition

Examples

X<-partitions(4,3)
#shows all the ways to partition 4 items (say "a", "b", "c" and "d" into 3 non-empty subets
#(i.e., into 3 buckets). The Stirling number of the second kind (4,3) indicates that there
#are 6 ways.
s2<-stirling2(4,3)$S
X2<-order2rank(X) #it transform the ordering into ranking
polyplot

*Plot rankings on a permutation polytope of 3 or 4 objects containing all possible ties*

**Description**

Plot rankings a permutation polytope that is the geometrical space of preference rankings. The plot is available for 3 or for 4 objects.

**Usage**

```r
polyplot(X = NULL, L = NULL, Wk = NULL, nobj = 3)
```

**Arguments**

- `X` the sample of rankings. Most of the time it is returned by `tabulaterows`
- `L` labels of the objects
- `Wk` frequency associated to each ranking
- `nobj` number of objects. It must be either 3 or 4

**Details**

`polyplot()` plots the universe of 3 objects. `polyplot(nobj=4)` plots the universe of 4 objects.

**Value**

the permutation polytope

**Author(s)**

Antonio D’Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it> and Sonia Amodio <sonia.amodio@unina.it>

**References**


**See Also**

`tabulaterows` frequency distribution for ranking data.
QuickCons

Examples

```r
polyplot()
#polyplot(nobj=4)
data(BU)
polyplot(BU[,1:3],Wk=BU[,4])
```

---

### QuickCons

A quick algorithm to find up to 4 solutions to the consensus ranking problem.

### Description

The Quick algorithm finds up to 4 solutions. Solutions reached are most of the time optimal solutions.

### Usage

```r
QuickCons(X, Wk = NULL, FULL = FALSE, PS = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

- **X**: A N by M data matrix in which there are N judges and M objects to be judged. Each row is a ranking of the objects which are represented by the columns. Alternatively X can contain the rankings observed only once in the sample. In this case the argument Wk must be used.
- **Wk**: Optional: the frequency of each ranking in the data.
- **FULL**: Default FULL=FALSE. If FULL=TRUE, the searching is limited to the space of full rankings.
- **PS**: Default PS=FALSE. If PS=TRUE the number of evaluated branches is displayed.

### Details

This function is deprecated and it will be removed in the next release of the package. Use function `consrank` instead.

### Value

A list containing the following components:

- **Consensus**: the Consensus Ranking
- **Tau**: averaged TauX rank correlation coefficient
- **Eltime**: Elapsed time in seconds

### Author(s)

Antonio D'Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it>
References


See Also

consrank

Examples

data(EMD)
CR=QuickCons(EMD[,1:15],EMD[,16])

rank2order

Given a rank, it is transformed to a ordering

Description

From ranking to ordering. IMPORTANT: check which symbol denotes tied rankings in the X matrix

Usage

rank2order(X, items = NULL, TO = "{", TC = "}", itemtype = "L")

Arguments

X A ordering or a matrix containing orderings
items items to be placed into the ordering matrix. Default are the
TO symbol indicating the start of a set of items ranked in a tie
TC symbol indicating the end of a set of items ranked in a tie
itemtype to be used only if items=NULL. The default value is "L", namely

Value

a ordering or a matrix of orderings:

out ranking or matrix of rankings

Author(s)

Antonio D’Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it>

Examples

data(APAred)
reordering

```r
ord<-rank2order(APAred)
```

---

**reordering**

*Given a vector (or a matrix), returns an ordered vector (or a matrix with ordered vectors)*

**Description**

Given a ranking of \( M \) objects (or a matrix with \( M \) columns), it reduces it in "natural" form (i.e., with integers from 1 to \( M \)).

**Usage**

```r
reordering(X)
```

**Arguments**

- `X`: a ranking, or a ranking data matrix

**Value**

a ranking in natural form

**Author(s)**

Antonio D'Ambrosio &lt;antdambr@unina.it&gt;

---

**scorematrix**

*Score matrix according Emond and Mason (2002)*

**Description**

Given a ranking, it computes the score matrix as defined by Emond and Mason (2002).

**Usage**

```r
scorematrix(X)
```

**Arguments**

- `X`: a ranking (must be a row vector or, better, a matrix with one row and \( M \) columns)

**Value**

the \( M \) by \( M \) score matrix
Author(s)
Antonio D’Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it>

References

See Also
combinpmatr The combined inut matrix

Examples
Y <- matrix(c(1,3,5,4,2),1,5)
SM<-scorematrix(Y)
#
Z<-c(1,2,4,3)
SM2<-scorematrix(Z)

data(sports)

Description
130 students at the University of Illinois ranked seven sports according to their preference (Baseball, Football, Basketball, Tennis, Cycling, Swimming, Jogging).

Usage
data(sports)

Source

Examples
data(sports)
stirling2  

*Stirling numbers of the second kind*

**Description**

Denote the number of ways to partition a set of \( n \) objects into \( k \) non-empty subsets.

**Usage**

\[
stirling2(n, k)
\]

**Arguments**

- \( n \) (integer): the number of the objects
- \( k \) (integer \( \leq n \)): the number of the non-empty subsets (buckets)

**Value**

a "list" containing the following components:

- \( S \) the Stirling number of the second kind
- \( SM \) a matrix showing, for each \( k \) (on the columns) in how many ways the \( n \) objects (on the rows) can be partitioned

**Author(s)**

Antonio D’Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it>

**References**


**Examples**

\[
\text{parts} <- \text{stirling2}(4, 2)
\]

---

*tabulaterows*

*Frequency distribution of a sample of rankings*

**Description**

Given a sample of preference rankings, it compute the frequency associated to each ranking.

**Usage**

\[
\text{tabulaterows}(X, \text{miss} = \text{FALSE})
\]
**tau_x**

**Arguments**

- **X**: a N by M data matrix containing N judges judging M objects
- **miss**: TRUE if there are missing data (either partial or incomplete rankings): default: FALSE

**Value**

a "list" containing the following components:

- **X**: the unique rankings
- **Wk**: the frequency associated to each ranking
- **tabfreq**: frequency table

**Author(s)**

Antonio D’Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it>

**Examples**

```r
data(Idea)
TR<-tabulaterows(Idea)
FR<-TR$Wk/sum(TR$Wk)
RF<-cbind(TR$X,FR)
colnames(RF)<-c(colnames(Idea),"fi")
# compute modal ranking
maxfreq<-which(RF[,6]==max(RF[,6]))
rank2order(RF[maxfreq,1:5],items=colnames(Idea))

# compute modal ranking
maxfreq<-which(RF[,6]==max(RF[,6]))
rank2order(RF[maxfreq,1:5],items=colnames(Idea))

# data(APAred)
TR<-tabulaterows(APAred)
# data(APAFULL)
TR<-tabulaterows(APAFULL)
CR1<-consrank(TR$X,wk=TR$Wk)
CR2<-consrank(TR$X,wk=TR$Wk,algorithm="fast",itermax=15)
CR3<-consrank(TR$X,wk=TR$Wk,algorithm="quick")
```

**Description**

Tau extension is a new rank correlation coefficient defined by Emond and Mason (2002)

**Usage**

```r
tau_x(X, Y = NULL)
```

```
Tau_X(X, Y = NULL)
```
univranks

Arguments

X  a M by N data matrix, in which there are N judges and M objects to be judged. Each row is a ranking of the objects which are represented by the columns. If there is only X as input, the output is a square matrix containing the Tau_X rcc.

Y  A row vector, or a n by M data matrix in which there are n judges and the same M objects as X to be judged.

Value

Tau_x rank correlation coefficient

Author(s)

Antonio D’Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it>

References


See Also

kemenyd Kemeny distance

Examples

data(BU)
RD<-BU[,1:3]
Taux<-tau_x(RD)
Taul_3<-tau_x(RD[1,,]RD[3,,])

univranks Generate the universe of rankings

Description

Generate the universe of rankings given the input partition

Usage

univranks(X, k = NULL, ordering = TRUE)
Arguments

X: A ranking, an ordering, a matrix of rankings, a matrix of orderings or a number
k: Optional: the number of the non-empty subsets. It has to be used only if X is a number. The default value is NULL. In this case the universe of rankings with n=X items are computed
ordering: The universe of rankings must be returned as orderings (default) or rankings?

Details

The function should be used with small numbers because it can generate a large number of permutations. The use of X greater than 9, of X matrices with more than 9 columns as input is not recommended.

Value

a "list" containing the following components:

- Runiv: The universe of rankings
- Cuniv: A list containing:
  - R: The universe of rankings in terms of rankings;
  - Parts: for each ranking in input the produced rankings
  - Univinbuckets: the universe of rankings within each bucket

Author(s)

Antonio D'Ambrosio <antdambr@unina.it>

See Also

- stirling2: Stirling number of second kind.
- rank2order: Convert rankings into orderings.
- order2rank: Convert orderings into ranks.
- partitions: Generate partitions of n items constrained into k non-empty subsets.

Examples

```r
S2 <- stirling2(4, 4)$SM[4,]  # indicates in how many ways 4 objects can be placed, respectively, into 1, 2, 3 or 4 non-empty subsets.
CardConstr <- factorial(c(1, 2, 3, 4)) * S2  # the cardinality of rankings constrained into 1, 2, 3 and 4 buckets
Card <- sum(CardConstr)  # cardinality of the universe of rankings with 4 objects
U <- univranks(4)$Runiv  # the universe of rankings with four objects
# we know that the universe counts 75 different rankings
Uk <- univranks(4, 2)$Runiv  # the universe of rankings of four objects
```
USAranks

# constrained into k=2 buckets, we know they are 14
Up <- univranks(c(1,4,3,1))$Runiv  # the universe of rankings with 4 objects
  # for which the first and the fourth item
  # are tied

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USAranks</th>
<th>USA rank data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

Random subset of the rankings collected by O’Leary Morgan and Morgon (2010) on the 50 American States. The 368 number of items (the number of American States) is equal to 50, and the number of rankings is equal to 104. These data concern rankings of the 50 American States on three particular aspects: socio-demographic characteristics, health care expenditures and crime statistics.

Usage

data(USAranks)

Source


References


Examples

data(USAranks)
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