

# Package: ksi (via r-universe)

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**Title** Phylogeny-based Komogorov-Smirnov Importance Statistic

**Description** Package underlying Cornwell et al. 2014 J. Ecology.

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**URL** <https://github.com/traitecoevo/ksi>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/traitecoevo/ksi/issues>

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**Depends** R (>= 3.1.2)

**Imports** ape, diversitree (>= 0.9-6)

**Suggests** knitr, parallel, testthat

**License** GPL (>=2)

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`data.frame.to.vectors` *Convert Data Frame to Vectors*

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### Description

Converts a `data.frame` with named rows and a number of data columns into a list of vectors, each of which is named with the rownames of the `data.frame`, and omitting any missing values. This is the format expected by [ksi](#).

### Usage

```
data.frame.to.vectors(dat)
```

### Arguments

`dat`                    A `data.frame` with named rows.

### Author(s)

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`ksi`                    *KSI*

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### Description

This is the fitting function. The test works by sequentially fitting a series of (possibly nested) nodes and asking “Is the trait distribution for the clade descending from this node different to that of the nodes neighbourhood?”. The neighbourhood is defined as all the species that are in the ‘partition’ of the parent of the focal node that are

- Not descended from that node
- Not descended from a node that was identified in a previous iteration (so, when fitting node  $i$ , we exclude all species descended from nodes  $1..(i - 1)$ )

This is basically the same algorithm as MEDUSA uses for fitting diversification rates that vary across a phylogeny.

### Usage

```
ksi(tree, dat, depth=10, test=NULL, verbose=TRUE,
    multicore=FALSE, multicore.args=list())
```

## Arguments

<code>tree</code>	An phylogeny, of class <code>phylo</code> (ape's phylogeny format). Branch lengths are not required, and are ignored if present. Node labels are recommended. If any nodes lack labels, labels of the form 'node.xxx' will be created. This happens before removing species that do not have trait data so that these node labels will be the same across different analyses.
<code>dat</code>	A named vector of tip states. This can be numeric, a factor (categorical) or logical (TRUE/FALSE).
<code>depth</code>	The number of nested nodes to identify (integer from 1 to the number of nodes in the tree once all taxa that lack state information are removed).
<code>test</code>	Force a particular test to be used. Valid values are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "ks": do a Kolmogorov-Smirnov test on continuous valued distributions.</li> <li>• "chisq": do a Chi-squared test on a contingency table with categorical or binary traits.</li> <li>• "gtest": do a g-test on a contingency table with categorical or binary traits.</li> </ul> If NULL (the default) this will be guessed from <code>dat</code> .
<code>verbose</code>	Print a (fairly small) amount of progress information as the fits proceed.
<code>multicore</code>	Logical: if TRUE, uses the <code>multicore</code> package to carry out some of the calculations in parallel.
<code>multicore.args</code>	Arguments to control the behaviour of <code>mclapply</code> , when <code>multicore=TRUE</code> . For example <code>multicore.args=list(mc.cores=4, mc.preschedule=FALSE)</code> specifies that <code>mclapply</code> should use 4 cores, and use its load-balancing algorithm.

## Value

The `ksi` function returns an object of class `ksi`. This is a list with one element per node, named with the names of the nodes that were fit. Each list element contains the elements:

- `statistic` Value of the statistic against which nodes are ranked (for the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, this is D scaled by the relative sample sizes – see `?ks.test`).
- `p.value` The p-value from the test (often meaninglessly small on large trees or uneven partitions).
- `n` A vector of length 2 with the number of species in the 'target' and 'neighbourhood' of the node, respectively.

In addition, the `ksi` object (`obj`, say) has a number of attributes:

- `attr(obj, "tree")` The phylogeny, after adding node labels and dropping species that have no trait data.
- `attr(obj, "dat")` The data, altered to have the same contents and order as `attr(obj, "tree")$tip.label`.
- `attr(obj, "contents")` A list with one element per node. Each element is a list with elements `neighbourhood`, `target` and `other`, containing the indices of the species that were in each test. These are indices against `attr(obj, "dat")` for now.
- `attr(obj, "statistics")` A list with one element per node. Each element is a vector along the nodes (in ape index) with the statistic for each node for that round. Nodes that were used in previous rounds have a value of NA.
- `attr(obj, "test")` Indicates which test (ks, chisq, gtest) was done.

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`ksi.nodeset`*Set of Plausible KSI Nodes*

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**Description**

...to write...

**Usage**

```
ksi.nodeset(obj, idx, alpha=1/20, node=NULL)
ksi.group(obj, idx, alpha=1/20, include=1/5)
```

**Arguments**

<code>obj</code>	Fitted ksi object, returned by <a href="#">ksi</a> .
<code>idx</code>	Index of the node to search around (1, 2, etc).
<code>alpha</code>	The quantile to include when defining plausible sets; $\alpha=1/20$ includes the top 5% of nodes.
<code>include</code>	Rank up to this fraction of the nodes in the tree.
<code>node</code>	If non-NULL, centres the nodeset at a different node.

**Details**

...to write...

**Value**

Vector of node *names*.

**Author(s)**

Richard G. FitzJohn

**See Also**

[ksi](#)

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