

# Package ‘sdafilter’

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**Title** Symmetrized Data Aggregation

**Version** 1.0.1

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**Description** We develop a new class of distribution free multiple testing rules for false discovery rate (FDR) control under general dependence. A key element in our proposal is a symmetrized data aggregation (SDA) approach to incorporating the dependence structure via sample splitting, data screening and information pooling. The proposed SDA filter first constructs a sequence of ranking statistics that fulfill global symmetry properties, and then chooses a data driven threshold along the ranking to control the FDR. For more information, see the website below and the accompanying paper: Du et al. (2023), “False Discovery Rate Control Under General Dependence By Symmetrized Data Aggregation”, <doi:10.1080/01621459.2021.1945459>. Some optional functionality uses the archived R packages ‘huge’ and ‘pfa’, which are not available from CRAN’s main repositories. Users who need this optional functionality can obtain them from the CRAN Archive as follows: ‘huge’ at <<https://cran.r-project.org/src/contrib/Archive/huge/>>; ‘pfa’ at <<https://cran.r-project.org/src/contrib/Archive/pfa/>>.

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.3

**Imports** glmnet, glasso, POET, stats, selectiveInference,

**Suggests** testthat (>= 2.1.0), huge, pfa, MASS

**Repository** CRAN

**NeedsCompilation** no

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SDA_2S	<i>Symmetrized Data Aggregation for two-sample t-test</i>
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## Description

Symmetrized Data Aggregation for two-sample t-test

## Usage

```
SDA_2S(dat_I, dat_II, alpha, Sigma_I, Sigma_II, stable = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

<code>dat_I</code>	a $n_1$ by $p$ data matrix, the first part of data
<code>dat_II</code>	a $n_2$ by $p$ data matrix, the second part of data
<code>alpha</code>	the FDR level
<code>Sigma_I</code>	the covariance matrix of sample 1; if it is missing, it will be estimated by the glasso package.
<code>Sigma_II</code>	the covariance matrix of sample 2; if it is missing, it will be estimated by the glasso package.
<code>stable</code>	If it is TRUE, the sample will be randomly splitted $B = 10$ times for stability performance; otherwise, only single sample splitting is used.

## Value

the indices of the hypotheses rejected

## Examples

```
p = 100
n = 30
dat_I = matrix(rnorm(n*p), nrow = n)
mu = rep(0, p)
mu[1:10] = 1.5
dat_I = dat_I + rep(1, n)%*%t(mu)

dat_II = matrix(rnorm(n*p), nrow = n)
Sigma_I = diag(p)
Sigma_II = diag(p)
out = SDA_2S(dat_I, dat_II, alpha=0.05, Sigma_I, Sigma_II)
print(out)
```

SDA\_M

*Symmetrized Data Aggregation for one-sample t-test***Description**

This is the main function in the SDA paper. Other commonly used test statistics for the first part of data are also allowed in this function.

**Usage**

```
SDA_M(
  dat,
  alpha,
  Omega,
  nonsparse = FALSE,
  stable = TRUE,
  kwd = c("lasso", "de-lasso", "innovate", "pfa"),
  scale = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>dat</code>	a $n$ by $p$ data matrix
<code>alpha</code>	the FDR level
<code>Omega</code>	the inverse covariance matrix; if it is missing, it will be estimated by the glasso package.
<code>nonsparse</code>	If it is TRUE, the covariance matrix will be estimated by the POET package; otherwise it will be fitted by glasso by default.
<code>stable</code>	If it is TRUE, the sample will be randomly splitted $B = 10$ times for stability performance; otherwise, only single sample-splitting is used.
<code>kwd</code>	various methods for calculating the test statistics from the first part of data
<code>scale</code>	If it is TRUE, the test statistic from the first part of data will be standardized.

**Details**

We provide other commonly used test statistics for the first part of sample. These include the de-biased lasso, innovated transformation, and factor-adjusted test statistics.

**Value**

the indices of the hypotheses rejected by the SDA method

**Examples**

```
n = 50
p = 100
rho = 0.8
Sig = matrix(rho, p, p)
diag(Sig) = 1
dat <- MASS::mvrnorm(n, rep(0, p), Sig)
mu = rep(0, p)
mu[1:as.integer(0.1*p)] = 0.5
dat = dat + rep(1, n) %*% t(mu)
alpha = 0.2
out = SDA_M(dat, alpha, solve(Sig), kwd='lasso')
print(out)
```

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