

# NAG Library Routine Document

## G03ZAF

**Note:** before using this routine, please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of *bold italicised* terms and other implementation-dependent details.

### 1 Purpose

G03ZAF produces standardized values (*z*-scores) for a data matrix.

### 2 Specification

```
SUBROUTINE G03ZAF (N, M, X, LDX, NVAR, ISX, S, E, Z, LDZ, IFAIL)
  INTEGER          N, M, LDX, NVAR, ISX(M), LDZ, IFAIL
  REAL (KIND=nag_wp) X(LDX,M), S(M), E(M), Z(LDZ,NVAR)
```

### 3 Description

For a data matrix,  $X$ , consisting of  $n$  observations on  $p$  variables, with elements  $x_{ij}$ , G03ZAF computes a matrix,  $Z$ , with elements  $z_{ij}$  such that:

$$z_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij} - \mu_j}{\sigma_j}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n; \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, p,$$

where  $\mu_j$  is a location shift and  $\sigma_j$  is a scaling factor. Typically,  $\mu_j$  will be the mean and  $\sigma_j$  will be the standard deviation of the  $j$ th variable and therefore the elements in column  $j$  of  $Z$  will have zero mean and unit variance.

### 4 References

None.

### 5 Arguments

- |    |                                                                                                                                                           |              |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1: | N – INTEGER                                                                                                                                               | <i>Input</i> |
|    | <i>On entry:</i> $n$ , the number of observations in the data matrix.                                                                                     |              |
|    | <i>Constraint:</i> $N \geq 1$ .                                                                                                                           |              |
| 2: | M – INTEGER                                                                                                                                               | <i>Input</i> |
|    | <i>On entry:</i> the number of variables in the data array X.                                                                                             |              |
|    | <i>Constraint:</i> $M \geq \text{NVAR}$ .                                                                                                                 |              |
| 3: | X(LDX, M) – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array                                                                                                                      | <i>Input</i> |
|    | <i>On entry:</i> X( $i, j$ ) must contain the $i$ th sample point for the $j$ th variable, $x_{ij}$ , for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and $j = 1, 2, \dots, M$ . |              |
| 4: | LDX – INTEGER                                                                                                                                             | <i>Input</i> |
|    | <i>On entry:</i> the first dimension of the array X as declared in the (sub)program from which G03ZAF is called.                                          |              |
|    | <i>Constraint:</i> $\text{LDX} \geq N$ .                                                                                                                  |              |

- 5: NVAR – INTEGER *Input*  
*On entry:*  $p$ , the number of variables to be standardized.  
*Constraint:*  $\text{NVAR} \geq 1$ .
- 6: ISX(M) – INTEGER array *Input*  
*On entry:*  $\text{ISX}(j)$  indicates whether or not the observations on the  $j$ th variable are included in the matrix of standardized values.  
 If  $\text{ISX}(j) \neq 0$ , the observations from the  $j$ th variable are included.  
 If  $\text{ISX}(j) = 0$ , the observations from the  $j$ th variable are not included.  
*Constraint:*  $\text{ISX}(j) \neq 0$  for NVAR values of  $j$ .
- 7: S(M) – REAL (KIND=nag\_wp) array *Input*  
*On entry:* if  $\text{ISX}(j) \neq 0$ ,  $S(j)$  must contain the scaling (standard deviation),  $\sigma_j$ , for the  $j$ th variable.  
 If  $\text{ISX}(j) = 0$ ,  $S(j)$  is not referenced.  
*Constraint:* if  $\text{ISX}(j) \neq 0$ ,  $S(j) > 0.0$ , for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, M$ .
- 8: E(M) – REAL (KIND=nag\_wp) array *Input*  
*On entry:* if  $\text{ISX}(j) \neq 0$ ,  $E(j)$  must contain the location shift (mean),  $\mu_j$ , for the  $j$ th variable.  
 If  $\text{ISX}(j) = 0$ ,  $E(j)$  is not referenced.
- 9: Z(LDZ,NVAR) – REAL (KIND=nag\_wp) array *Output*  
*On exit:* the matrix of standardized values ( $z$ -scores),  $Z$ .
- 10: LDZ – INTEGER *Input*  
*On entry:* the first dimension of the array  $Z$  as declared in the (sub)program from which G03ZAF is called.  
*Constraint:*  $\text{LDZ} \geq N$ .
- 11: IFAIL – INTEGER *Input/Output*  
*On entry:* IFAIL must be set to 0, -1 or 1. If you are unfamiliar with this argument you should refer to Section 3.4 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for details.  
 For environments where it might be inappropriate to halt program execution when an error is detected, the value -1 or 1 is recommended. If the output of error messages is undesirable, then the value 1 is recommended. Otherwise, if you are not familiar with this argument, the recommended value is 0. **When the value -1 or 1 is used it is essential to test the value of IFAIL on exit.**  
*On exit:*  $\text{IFAIL} = 0$  unless the routine detects an error or a warning has been flagged (see Section 6).

## 6 Error Indicators and Warnings

If on entry  $IFAIL = 0$  or  $-1$ , explanatory error messages are output on the current error message unit (as defined by  $X04AAF$ ).

Errors or warnings detected by the routine:

$IFAIL = 1$

On entry,  $N < 1$ ,  
or  $NVAR < 1$ ,  
or  $M < NVAR$ ,  
or  $LDX < N$ ,  
or  $LDZ < N$ .

$IFAIL = 2$

On entry, there are not precisely  $NVAR$  elements of  $ISX \neq 0$ .

$IFAIL = 3$

On entry,  $ISX(j) \neq 0$  and  $S(j) \leq 0.0$  for some  $j$ .

$IFAIL = -99$

An unexpected error has been triggered by this routine. Please contact NAG.

See Section 3.9 in *How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation* for further information.

$IFAIL = -399$

Your licence key may have expired or may not have been installed correctly.

See Section 3.8 in *How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation* for further information.

$IFAIL = -999$

Dynamic memory allocation failed.

See Section 3.7 in *How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation* for further information.

## 7 Accuracy

Standard accuracy is achieved.

## 8 Parallelism and Performance

G03ZAF is not threaded in any implementation.

## 9 Further Comments

Means and standard deviations may be obtained using G01ATF or G02BXF.

## 10 Example

A 4 by 3 data matrix is input along with location and scaling values. The first and third columns are scaled and the results printed.

## 10.1 Program Text

```

Program g03zafe

!      G03ZAF Example Program Text

!      Mark 26 Release. NAG Copyright 2016.

!      .. Use Statements ..
      Use nag_library, Only: g03zaf, nag_wp, x04caf
!      .. Implicit None Statement ..
      Implicit None
!      .. Parameters ..
      Integer, Parameter          :: nin = 5, nout = 6
!      .. Local Scalars ..
      Integer                    :: i, ifail, ldx, ldz, m, n, nvar
!      .. Local Arrays ..
      Real (Kind=nag_wp), Allocatable :: e(:), s(:), x(:,,:), z(:,,:)
      Integer, Allocatable        :: isx(:)
!      .. Intrinsic Procedures ..
      Intrinsic                  :: count
!      .. Executable Statements ..
      Write (nout,*) 'G03ZAF Example Program Results'
      Write (nout,*)
      Flush (nout)

!      Skip headings in data file
      Read (nin,*)

!      Read in the problem size
      Read (nin,*) n, m

      ldx = n
      Allocate (x(ldx,m),isx(m),e(m),s(m))

!      Read in data
      Read (nin,*)(x(i,1:m),i=1,n)

!      Read in variable inclusion flags
      Read (nin,*) isx(1:m)

!      Read in shift and scaling
      Read (nin,*) e(1:m)
      Read (nin,*) s(1:m)

!      Calculate NVAR
      nvar = count(isx(1:m)/=0)

      ldz = n
      Allocate (z(ldz,nvar))

!      Standardize data
      ifail = 0
      Call g03zaf(n,m,x,ldx,nvar,isx,s,e,z,ldz,ifail)

!      Display results
      ifail = 0
      Call x04caf('General',' ',n,nvar,z,ldz,'Standardized Values',ifail)

End Program g03zafe

```

## 10.2 Program Data

```
G03ZAF Example Program Data
4 3      :: N, M
15.0 0.0 1500.0
12.0 1.0 1000.0
18.0 2.0 1200.0
14.0 3.0 500.0   :: End of X
 1      0      1   :: ISX
14.75 0.0 1050.0 :: E
 2.50 0.0 420.3  :: S
```

## 10.3 Program Results

G03ZAF Example Program Results

```
Standardized Values
          1          2
1         0.1000     1.0707
2        -1.1000    -0.1190
3         1.3000     0.3569
4        -0.3000    -1.3086
```

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