

Package ‘rolescry’

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Title Name-Blind Variable-Role Detection by Data Signature

Version 0.1.0

Description Deterministic, name-blind detection of variable roles (group, outcome, survival time and event, paired and agreement measurements, repeated measures, scale items, subject identifier, covariate) in tabular data. Roles are assigned from each column's information-theoretic signature -- Shannon entropy, normalized mutual information, and distributional shape -- rather than from column names, so renaming columns to 'col_1', 'col_2', ... does not change the result (``Data inspicie, non nomen"). An optional, capped name-based hint and automatic header-row detection are also provided. No large language models and no external data transmission. Extracted from the 'MDStatR' biostatistics engine; see Boynukara (2026) <[doi:10.5281/zenodo.20707791](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20707791)>.

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Encoding UTF-8

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Depends R (>= 4.0.0)

Imports stats, utils

Suggests moments, diptest, stringdist, readxl, openxlsx, haven, testthat (>= 3.0.0), knitr, rmarkdown, spelling

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VignetteBuilder knitr

URL <https://github.com/canboynukara/rolescry>

BugReports <https://github.com/canboynukara/rolescry/issues>

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Author Can Boynukara [aut, cre, cph] (ORCID: <<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6075-3923>>),
M. Yasir Ceyhan [ctb] (ORCID: <<https://orcid.org/0009-0008-0985-9838>>)

Maintainer Can Boynukara <canboynukara1@gmail.com>

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compute_nmi	<i>Normalized mutual information</i>
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Description

Computes the normalized mutual information (NMI) between two discrete variables, a name-blind, information-theoretic measure of association in $[0, 1]$. NMI is the mutual information divided by the smaller of the two marginal Shannon entropies; it is 0 for independent variables and 1 for a perfect (deterministic) association, and unlike a raw chi-squared it is comparable across variables with different numbers of levels.

Usage

```
compute_nmi(x, y = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	Either a two-way contingency table / matrix of counts, or a vector (factor, character, or numeric) of the first variable.
y	Optional. If x is a vector, the second variable's vector; a contingency table is formed via <code>table(x, y)</code> on complete cases. Ignored when x is already a table/matrix.

Value

A single numeric in $[0, 1]$. Returns 0 for degenerate input (fewer than two rows/columns, zero total, or near-zero marginal entropy).

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
g <- sample(c("A", "B", "C"), 200, replace = TRUE)
y <- ifelse(g == "A", "yes", sample(c("yes", "no"), 200, replace = TRUE))
compute_nmi(g, y)           # > 0: g carries information about y
compute_nmi(g, sample(g))  # ~0: shuffled -> independent
```

detect_header	<i>Detect the header row of a raw, unparsed table</i>
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Description

Given a raw table read with *no* header (every cell character), scores each of the first rows with a 7-signal weighted heuristic (alphabetic ratio, non-numeric ratio, uniqueness, normalized Shannon entropy, median string length, alpha-vs-next-row transition, fill completeness) and returns the most header-like row plus repaired, unique column names. Empty cells are upward-filled (merged-cell repair) and any still-empty name becomes col_<j>. Base + stats only; no file-format dependencies.

Usage

```
detect_header(raw, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

raw	A data.frame or matrix of the raw sheet, read with header = FALSE so the header row appears as data.
verbose	Logical; emit the chosen row via message() if TRUE.

Value

A list with header_row (integer), score (numeric), names (repaired character vector, length == ncol(raw)), and all_scores.

See Also

[read_data\(\)](#)

Examples

```
raw <- data.frame(
  V1 = c("age", "34", "51"),
  V2 = c("sex", "M", "F"),
  V3 = c("score", "8.1", "7.4"),
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)
detect_header(raw)$names
```

 detect_roles

Detect variable roles by data signature, not by name

Description

Inspects an already-loaded data frame and assigns each column (or group of columns) to statistical roles – group variable, continuous/binary outcome, survival time and event, paired and agreement measurement pairs, repeated measures, scale items, subject id, and covariates – using only the data information-theoretic signature (Shannon entropy, distributional shape, inter-column structure) and never the column names. Renaming columns to col_1, col_2, ... does not change the result (the name-blindness, or "turnusol", invariant).

Usage

```
detect_roles(data, name_bonus = NULL, verbose = FALSE)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'role_detection'
print(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'role_detection'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame (already loaded; for header-aware loading see read_data()).
name_bonus	Optional named list mapping role keys to character vectors of case-insensitive keyword regex fragments, e.g. <code>list(group_var = c("treat", "arm"), outcome_binary = c("death"))</code> . Recognized keys: <code>group_var</code> , <code>outcome_continuous</code> , <code>outcome_binary</code> , <code>subject_id</code> , <code>time_variable</code> , <code>event_variable</code> . NULL (default) = pure signature detection.
verbose	Logical; if TRUE, emit per-role progress via <code>message()</code> . Default FALSE (silent).
x	A <code>role_detection</code> object.
...	Ignored.
object	A <code>role_detection</code> object.

Details

Detection is purely mathematical by default (`name_bonus = NULL`). When a keyword dictionary is supplied via `name_bonus`, column names act only as a small, capped tie-breaker (at most a +10 point nudge, i.e. ≤ 10 percent, applied to candidate selection for the group, outcome, subject-id and survival roles) – the reported confidence stays the mathematical signature. See [rolescry_default_name_bonus\(\)](#) for a ready-made dictionary.

Value

An S3 object of class "role_detection": a list with

var_info data.frame(column, type) – value-based column typing.

roles named list; each entry has found, columns, score, max_score, pct, detected_by and a components score breakdown.

value_types named character vector of per-column value-type labels.

potential_pairs list of candidate continuous column pairs with paired and agreement scores.

n_obs, n_var dataset dimensions.

See Also

[read_data\(\)](#), [compute_nmi\(\)](#), [rolescry_default_name_bonus\(\)](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
d <- data.frame(
  arm = rep(c(0, 1), each = 50),
  pre = rnorm(100, 10, 2),
  post = rnorm(100, 11, 2),
  resp = rbinom(100, 1, 0.4)
)
res <- detect_roles(d)
res
res$roles$group_var$columns
```

read_data

Read a data file with automatic header detection

Description

Reads a tabular file into a data.frame, detecting the header row with [detect_header\(\)](#) (the data is first read with no header so the header row is visible as data). Delimited text (.csv/.tsv) is read with base R and always works; spreadsheet and statistical formats use optional packages and degrade gracefully with an actionable error if the package is absent.

Usage

```
read_data(
  path,
  header = NULL,
  sheet = NULL,
  na_strings = c("", "NA", "N/A", "n/a", "na", "NULL", "null", "."),
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

path	Path to the file.
header	Optional integer giving the 1-based header row to use directly, bypassing detection. NULL (default) auto-detects.
sheet	Optional sheet name/index for Excel files.
na_strings	Character vector of tokens mapped to NA before type conversion.
verbose	Logical; emit the detected header row via <code>message()</code> .

Details

Supported: `.csv`, `.tsv`/`.tab` (base); `.xlsx`/`.xls`/`.xlsm` (Suggests: `readxl` or `openxlsx`); `.sav`/`.sas7bdat`/`.dta` (Suggests: `haven`, `header intrinsic`); `.rds` (base, returned as stored).

Value

A `data.frame` with detected column names and per-column types inferred via `type.convert`.

See Also

`detect_header()`, `detect_roles()`

Examples

```
tmp <- tempfile(fileext = ".csv")
writeLines(c("age,sex,score", "34,M,8.1", "51,F,7.4"), tmp)
read_data(tmp)
file.remove(tmp)
```

rolescry_default_name_bonus

Default name-bonus keyword dictionary

Description

Returns a ready-made, ASCII-English keyword dictionary suitable for the `name_bonus` argument of `detect_roles()`. It externalizes the hard-coded keyword lists that lived inside the original MDStatR engine (group/treatment, outcome, survival-time and event, subject-id terms) into a plain, inspectable, locale-neutral list.

Usage

```
rolescry_default_name_bonus()
```

Details

Passing this turns column names into a small, capped tie-breaker only (≤ 10 percent of the selection score); the mathematical signature still dominates (≥ 90 percent), satisfying the name-blindness contract. Detection without it (`name_bonus = NULL`) is purely mathematical.

Value

A named list of character vectors (regex fragments), with keys `group_var`, `outcome_continuous`, `outcome_binary`, `subject_id`, `time_variable`, `event_variable`.

Examples

```
nb <- rolescry_default_name_bonus()
names(nb)
set.seed(1)
d <- data.frame(
  treatment_arm = rep(c("A", "B"), each = 60),
  biomarker     = rnorm(120),
  death         = rbinom(120, 1, 0.3)
)
detect_roles(d, name_bonus = nb)$roles$group_var$columns
```

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