

# Package: neutrostat (via r-universe)

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**Type** Package

**Title** Neutrosophic Statistics

**Version** 0.0.2

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**Description** Analyzes data involving imprecise and vague information.  
Provides summary statistics and describes the characteristics  
of neutrosophic data, as defined by Florentin Smarandache  
(2013).<ISBN:9781599732749>.

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**URL** <https://github.com/kzst/neurostat>

**Depends** R (>= 4.00)

**Imports** moments, ntsDists, ggplot2, stats,

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.2

**NeedsCompilation** no

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**Repository** CRAN

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## Contents

citytemp . . . . .	2
dioxin . . . . .	3
goldprice . . . . .	4
interval_add . . . . .	5
interval_df . . . . .	6
interval_div . . . . .	7
interval_mul . . . . .	8
interval_sort . . . . .	9

interval_sub . . . . .	10
ncv . . . . .	11
nexp . . . . .	12
ngam . . . . .	14
nkur . . . . .	17
nlap . . . . .	18
nmean . . . . .	20
nmedian . . . . .	21
nnorm . . . . .	22
nquant . . . . .	24
nray . . . . .	25
nsk . . . . .	28
nstd . . . . .	29
nsummary . . . . .	30
nvar . . . . .	31
nwbl . . . . .	32

<b>Index</b>	<b>35</b>
--------------	-----------

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citytemp	<i>Temperature Data of Five Different Cites in Pakistan for July 2022</i>
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## Description

This dataset provides low and high recordings of daily temperature for five different citites (Gujranwala,Lahore,Islambad, Karachi and Sialkot ) of Pakistan for the specifed priod July 2022

## Usage

```
data("citytemp")
```

## Format

A data frame with 28 observations on the following 12 variables.

Day a character vector  
Date a numeric vector  
Gujranwala\_Low a numeric vector  
Gujranwala\_High a numeric vector  
Lahore\_Low a numeric vector  
Lahore\_High a numeric vector  
Karachi\_Low a numeric vector  
Karachi\_High a numeric vector  
Islamabad\_Low a numeric vector  
Islamabad\_High a numeric vector  
Sialkot\_Low a numeric vector  
Sialkot\_High a numeric vector

**Details**

The data was collected for each city over 31 days in July 2022. It includes both the lower and upper temperature values, and can be analyzed using neutrosophic statistical approach.

**Source**

<https://www.gismeteo.com/>

**References**

Ishmal Shahzadi (2023): Neutrosophic Statistical Analysis of Temperature of Different Cities of Pakistan. *Neutrosophic Sets and Systems*, 53(1). doi:10.5281/zenodo.7535991

**Examples**

```
# list of temperature data for Gujranwala city
G <- mapply(function(low, high) list(c(low, high),
                                     citytemp$Gujranwala_Low,
                                     citytemp$Gujranwala_High)
            , low, high)
# Neutrosophic mean and standard deviation of temperature data for Gujranwala city
nmean(G)
nstd(G)
```

---

dioxin

*Average Daily Ingestion of Dioxin in Food Samples with Uncertainties*

---

**Description**

This dataset contains the estimated average daily ingestion of dioxins from food samples collected across Japan, including uncertainties in the values. Dioxins are toxic chemical compounds that pose significant health risks.

**Usage**

```
data("dioxin")
```

**Format**

The format is: List of 17 numeric interval values

**Details**

This data provides an analysis of dioxin intake and its potential health impacts including exposure levels from various food sources in Japan.

**Source**

The dataset was collected and monitored by the Ministry of Environment, Japan, as reported in their environmental statistics

**References**

Zahid Khan, Mohammed M. A. Almazah, Omalsad Hamood Odhah, and Huda M. Alshanbari (2022): Generalized Pareto Model: Properties and Applications in Neutrosophic Data Modeling. *Mathematical Problems in Engineering*, 2022(1). doi:10.1155/2022/3686968

**Examples**

```
data(dioxin)
# Provide neutrosophic summary statistics
nsummary(dioxin)
```

---

goldprice	<i>Gold Prices Across Six Indian Cities from February 2022 to January 2023</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description**

The dataset provides the monthly high and low prices (in rupees per gram) of 22-carat gold in six Indian cities: Chennai, Kolkatta, Bangal, .Data were collected from February 2022 to January 2023. This data can be used for neutrosophic statistical analysis of gold price trends.

**Usage**

```
data("goldprice")
```

**Format**

A data frame with 12 observations on the following 13 variables.

Month a character vector  
Chennai\_Low a numeric vector  
Chennai\_High a numeric vector  
Kolkatta\_Low a numeric vector  
Kolkatta\_High a numeric vector  
Bangalore\_Low a numeric vector  
Bangalore\_High a numeric vector  
Madurai\_Low a numeric vector  
Madurai\_High a numeric vector  
Hyderabad\_Low a numeric vector

Hyderabad\_High a numeric vector

Delhi\_Low a numeric vector

Delhi\_High a numeric vector

### Details

Monthly high and low gold prices in Chennai, Kolkatta, and Bangalore. These can be analyzed using neutrosophic statistical methods to evaluate variations and trends.

### Source

Indian Daily Gold Prices Android App

### References

Kala Raja Mohan, R. Narmada Devi, Nagadevi Bala Nagaram, T. Bharathi, and Suresh Rasappan (2023): Neutrosophic Statistical Analysis on Gold Rate. *Neutrosophic Sets and Systems*, 60(1). doi:10.5281/zenodo.7535991

### Examples

```
#list of low and high gold price for Chennai City
ch<- mapply(function(low, high) list(c(low, high)),
            goldprice$Chennai_Low,
            goldprice$Chennai_High)

# neutrosophic coefficient of variation
ncv(ch)
```

---

interval\_add

*Interval addition of neutrosophic numbers*

---

### Description

This function is used to find sum of more than one imprecise data values.

### Usage

```
interval_add(data)
```

### Arguments

**data** List of neutrosophic numbers. This numeric list contains at least two neutrosophic intervals. Each interval value should contain two elements, lower and upper. If a crisp value is used, it is considered as an interval with same upper and lower value.

**Value**

A numeric vector of length 2, indicating a summed value of neutrosophic intervals

**Author(s)**

Zahid Khan

**References**

Moore, R. E. (1979): Methods and applications of interval analysis. SIAM. doi:10.1137/1.9781611970906

Smarandache, F (2022): Neutrosophic Statistics is an extension of Interval Statistics, while Plithogenic Statistics is the most general form of statistics (second version). International journal of neutrosophic science. 19(1), pp.148-165. doi:10.54216/IJNS.190111

**See Also**

[interval\\_sub](#).

**Examples**

```
#Addition of to neutrosophic numbers
x=list(c(5,10),c(10,20))
interval_add(x)
```

---

interval\_df

*Interval conversion for neutrosophic numbers*

---

**Description**

Interval conversion for neutrosophic numbers

**Usage**

```
interval_df(data)
```

**Arguments**

data                    data is a vector or a list of neutrosophic numbers

**Value**

Data frame of neutrosophic numbers.

**Author(s)**

Zahid Khan

**References**

Florentin Smarandache (2014): Introduction to Neutrosophic Statistics. ISBN: 9781599732749

**Examples**

```
# values are interval forms as required in neutrosophic data
data <- list(c(6, 6), c(2, 8), c(30,50), c(18, 24))
interval_df(data)
```

---

interval_div	<i>Division of the neutrosophic numbers</i>
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---

**Description**

This function is used to find an interval division of the neutrosophic numbers

**Usage**

```
interval_div(data)
```

**Arguments**

data	List of neutrosophic numbers.This numeric list contains at least two neutrosophic intervals. Each interval value should contains two elements, lower and upper.If it crisp value is used,it is considered as an interval with same upper and lower value.
------	---

**Value**

A numeric vector of length 2,indicating a divided value of neutrosophic intervals

**Author(s)**

Zahid Khan

**References**

Moore, R. E. (1979): Methods and applications of interval analysis.SIAM. doi:10.1137/1.9781611970906.  
Smarandache, F (2022):Neutrosophic Statistics is an extension of Interval Statistics, while Plithogenic Statistics is the most general form of statistics(second version).Internation journal of neutrosophic science. 19(1),pp.148-165. doi:10.54216/IJNS.190111

**See Also**

[interval\\_mul](#).

**Examples**

```
#Division of neutrosophic numbers
x=list(c(8,4),c(2,4))
interval_div(x)
```

---

interval\_mul

*Multiplication of the neutrosophic numbers*

---

**Description**

Interval multiplication of the neutrosophic numbers

**Usage**

```
interval_mul(data)
```

**Arguments**

**data** List of neutrosophic numbers. This numeric list contains at least two neutrosophic intervals. Each interval value should contain two elements, lower and upper. If it is a crisp value, it is considered as an interval with the same upper and lower value.

**Value**

A numeric vector of length 2, indicating a product value of neutrosophic intervals

**Author(s)**

Zahid Khan

**References**

Moore, R. E. (1979): Methods and applications of interval analysis. SIAM. doi:10.1137/1.9781611970906.  
 Smarandache, F (2022): Neutrosophic Statistics is an extension of Interval Statistics, while Plithogenic Statistics is the most general form of statistics (second version). International journal of neutrosophic science. 19(1), pp.148-165. doi:10.54216/IJNS.190111

**See Also**

[interval\\_sub.](#)

**Examples**

```
#Multiplication of the neutrosophic numbers
x=list(c(2,5),c(7,8))
interval_mul(x)
```



---

interval_sort	<i>Sorting of the neutrosophic data</i>
---------------	---

---

**Description**

Sorting of neutrosophic values in the ascending order

**Usage**

```
interval_sort(data)
```

**Arguments**

data            data is a list of neutrosophic numbers

**Value**

List of intervals in ascending order.

**Author(s)**

Zahid Khan

**References**

Moore, R. E. (1979): Methods and applications of interval analysis.SIAM. doi:10.1137/1.9781611970906

**See Also**

[interval\\_add](#),[interval\\_div](#).

**Examples**

```
data <- list(c(5, 10), c(4,6), c(2, 3))
sort <- interval_sort(data)
print(sort)
```

---

interval_sub	<i>This function is used to find subtraction of more than one neutrosophic number</i>
--------------	---

---

**Description**

Interval subtraction of neutrosophic numbers.

**Usage**

```
interval_sub(data)
```

**Arguments**

data	List of neutrosophic numbers.This numeric list contains at least two neutrosophic intervals. Each interval value should contains two elements, lower and upper.If it crisp value is used,it is considered as an interval with same upper and lower value.
------	---

**Value**

A numeric vector of length 2,indicating a subtracted value of neutrosophic intervals

**Author(s)**

Zahid Khan

**References**

Moore, R. E. (1979): Methods and applications of interval analysis.SIAM. doi:10.1137/1.9781611970906

Smarandache, F (2022):Neutrosophic Statistics is an extension of Interval Statistics, while Plithogenic Statistics is the most general form of statistics(second version).Internation journal of neutrosophic science. 19(1),pp.148-165. doi:10.54216/IJNS.190111.

**See Also**

[interval\\_add](#).

**Examples**

```
#Substraction of two neutrosopic numbers
x=list(c(10,15),c(5,10))
interval_sub(x)
```

---

ncv

*CV of the neutrosophic data*

---

### Description

Neutrosophic coefficient of variation is an interval value of the neutrosophic numbers

### Usage

```
ncv(data)
```

### Arguments

data            data is a list of neutrosophic numbers

### Value

Interval cv value.

### Author(s)

Zahid Khan

### References

Florentin Smarandache (2014): Introduction to Neutrosophic Statistics. ISBN: 9781599732749  
Hussein Al-Marshadi, Ali and Aslam, Muhammad and Abdullah, Alharbey (2021): Uncertainty-Based Trimmed Coefficient of Variation with Application, Journal of Mathematics, 2021(1), pages 5511904. Wiley Online Library. doi:10.1155/2021/5511904

Kandemir, Hacer Şengül and Aral, Nazlım Deniz and Karakaş, Murat and Et, Mikail (2024): Neutrosophic Statistical Analysis of Temperatures of Cities in the Southeastern Anatolia Region of Turkey, Neutrosophic Systems with Applications, 14, pp. 50-59. doi:10.61356/j.nswa.2024.119

### See Also

[nmean,nstd](#).

### Examples

```
data <- list(c(1, 2), c(4), c(2, 3))  
mean <- nmean(data)  
print(mean)
```

---

 nexp

*Neutrosophic Exponential Distribution with Characteristics*


---

### Description

Computes various properties of the Neutrosophic Exponential distribution, including its density, cumulative distribution function (CDF), quantiles, random numbers with summary statistics, PDF and CDF plots of the distribution.

### Usage

```
dnexp(x, rate_l, rate_u)

pnexp(q, rate_l, rate_u)

qnexp(p, rate_l, rate_u)

rnexp(n, rate_l, rate_u, stats=FALSE)

plot_npdfexp(rate_l, rate_u, x = c(0, 5),
             color.fill = "lightblue", color.line = "blue",
             title = "PDF Neutrosophic Exponential Distribution",
             x.label = "x", y.label = "Density")

plot_ncdfexp(rate_l, rate_u, x = c(0, 5),
             color.fill = "lightblue", color.line = "blue",
             title = "CDF Neutrosophic Exponential Distribution",
             x.label = "x", y.label = "Cumulative Probability")
```

### Arguments

x	A numeric vector of observations for which the function will compute the corresponding distribution values.
n	number of random generated values
rate_l	A positive numeric value representing the lower bound of the rate parameter of the Neutrosophic Exponential distribution.
rate_u	A positive numeric value representing the upper bound of the rate parameter of the Neutrosophic Exponential distribution. This must be greater than or equal to rate_l.
p	A vector of probabilities for which the function will compute the corresponding quantile values
q	A vector of quantiles for which the function will compute the corresponding CDF values
stats	Logical; if TRUE, the function returns summary statistics of the generated random data (e.g., mean, standard deviation, quantiles, skewness, and kurtosis).

<code>color.fill</code>	A string representing the color for neutrosophic region.
<code>color.line</code>	A string representing the color used for the line of the PDF or CDF in the plots.
<code>title</code>	A string representing the title of the plot.
<code>x.label</code>	A string representing the label for the x-axis.
<code>y.label</code>	A string representing the label for the y-axis.

### Details

The function computes various properties of the Neutrosophic Exponential distribution. Depending on the function variant used (e.g., density, CDF, quantiles), it will return the corresponding statistical measure for each input value of  $x$  in case of random number generation from Neutrosophic Exponential distribution. Moreover basic plots of PDF and CDF can be visualized.

### Value

`dnexp` returns the PDF values

`pnexp` returns the lower tail CDF values.

`qnexp` returns the quantile values

`rnexp` return random values with summary statistics of the simulated data

`plot_npdfexp` returns PDF plot at given values of rate parameter

`plot_ncdfexp` returns CDF plot at given values of rate parameter

### Author(s)

Zahid Khan

### References

Duan, W., Q., Khan, Z., Gulistan, M., Khurshid, A. (2021). Neutrosophic Exponential Distribution: Modeling and Applications for Complex Data Analysis, Complexity, 2021, 1-8.doi:10.1155/2021/5970613

### Examples

```
# random number with summary statistics
rnexp(10, rate_l=2, rate_u=4, stats = TRUE)

# PDF values
x <- c(1, 2, 3) # Values at which to evaluate the PDF
rate_l <- 0.5
rate_u <- 2.0
dnexp(x, rate_l, rate_u)

# CDF values
q <- c(2, 3, 3.5)
rate_l <- 0.5
rate_u <- 2.0
pnexp(q, rate_l, rate_u)
```

```

# Quantile values

p <- 0.5    # Probability at which to evaluate the quantile
rate_l <- 0.5
rate_u <- 2.0
qnextp(p, rate_l, rate_u)

# PDF PLOT

plot_npdfexp(rate_l = 1, rate_u = 2, x = c(0, 5))

# CDF PLOT

plot_ncdfexp(rate_l = 1, rate_u = 2, x = c(0, 5))

```

---

ngam

*Neutrosophic Gamma Distribution with Characteristics*


---

## Description

Computes various properties of the Neutrosophic Gamma distribution, including its density, cumulative distribution function (CDF), quantiles, random numbers with summary statistics, PDF and CDF plots of the distribution.

## Usage

```

dngam(x, scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u)

pngam(q, scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u)

qngam(p, scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u)

rngam(n, scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u, stats = FALSE)

plot_npdfgam(scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u, x = c(0, 5),
             color.fill = "lightblue", color.line = "blue",
             title = "PDF Neutrosophic Gamma Distribution",
             x.label = "x", y.label = "Density")

plot_ncdfgam(scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u, x = c(0, 5),
             color.fill = "lightblue", color.line = "blue",
             title = "CDF Neutrosophic Gamma Distribution",
             x.label = "x", y.label = "Cumulative Probability")

```

## Arguments

x                    A numeric vector of observations for which the function will compute the corresponding distribution values.

n	number of random generated values
scale_l	A positive numeric value representing the lower bound of the scale parameter of the Neutrosophic Gamma distribution.
scale_u	A positive numeric value representing the upper bound of the scale parameter of the Neutrosophic Gamma distribution. This must be greater than or equal to rate_l.
shape_l	A positive numeric value representing the lower bound of the shape parameter of the Neutrosophic Gamma distribution.
shape_u	A positive numeric value representing the upper bound of the shape parameter of the Neutrosophic Gamma distribution.
p	A vector of probabilities for which the function will compute the corresponding quantile values
q	A vector of quantiles for which the function will compute the corresponding CDF values
stats	Logical; if TRUE, the function returns summary statistics of the generated random data (e.g., mean, standard deviation, quantiles, skewness, and kurtosis).
color.fill	A string representing the color for neutrosophic region.
color.line	A string representing the color used for the line of the PDF or CDF in the plots.
title	A string representing the title of the plot.
x.label	A string representing the label for the x-axis.
y.label	A string representing the label for the y-axis.

### Details

The function computes various properties of the Neutrosophic Gamma distribution. Depending on the function variant used (e.g., density, CDF, quantiles), it will return the corresponding statistical measure for each input value of  $x$  in case of random number generation from Neutrosophic Gamma distribution. Moreover basic plots of PDF and CDF can be visualized.

### Value

dngam returns the PDF values

pngam returns the lower tail CDF values.

qngam returns the quantile values

rngam return random values with summary statistics of the simulated data

plot\_npdfgam returns PDF plot at given values of distributional parameters

plot\_ncdfgam returns CDF plot at given values of distributional parameters

### Author(s)

Zahid Khan

## References

Khan Z, Al-Bossly A, Almazah M, Alduais FS. (2021). On Statistical Development of Neutrosophic Gamma Distribution with Applications to Complex Data Analysis, Complexity, 2021, 1-8.doi:10.1155/2021/3701236

## Examples

```
# random number Generation with summary statistics

rngam(10, scale_l = 2, scale_u = 4, shape_l = 1, shape_u = 1, stats = TRUE)

# PDF values
x <- 2
scale_l <- 1
scale_u <- 2.0
shape_l<-0.5
shape_u<-2
dngam(x, scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u)

# CDF values
q <- 1.5
scale_l <- 1
scale_u <- 2.0
shape_l<-0.5
shape_u<-2.0
pngam(q, scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u)

# Quantile values

p <- 0.5
scale_l <- 1
scale_u <- 2.0
shape_l<-0.5
shape_u<-2
qngam(p, scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u)

# PDF PLOT
scale_l <- 1
scale_u <- 1
shape_l<-2
shape_u<-3
plot_npdfgam(scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u, x = c(0, 5))

# CDF PLOT
scale_l <- 1
scale_u <- 1
shape_l<-2
shape_u<-3
plot_ncdfgam(scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u, x = c(0, 5))
```



---

nkur

*Neutrosophic Coefficient of Kurtosis*

---

### Description

Neutrosophic kurtosis is an interval value that measures the flatness and peakedness of neutrosophic data using the method of moments

### Usage

```
nkur(data)
```

### Arguments

data            data is a list of neutrosophic numbers

### Value

An interval value of coefficient of Kurtosis.

### Author(s)

Zahid Khan

### References

Florentin Smarandache (2014): Introduction to Neutrosophic Statistics. ISBN: 9781599732749  
Aslam, Muhammad (2021): A study on skewness and kurtosis estimators of wind speed distribution under indeterminacy, Theoretical and Applied Climatology, 143(3), pp. 1227-1234. doi:10.1007/s00704-020-03509-5

### See Also

[nsk](#).

### Examples

```
data <- list(c(1, 2), c(4), c(2, 3),c(6,8),c(12,20),c(20,30))  
k <- nkur(data)  
print(k)
```

**Description**

Computes various properties of the Neutrosophic Laplace distribution, including its density, cumulative distribution function (CDF), quantiles, random numbers with summary statistics, PDF and CDF plots of the distribution.

**Usage**

```

dnlap(x, scale_l, scale_u, location_l, location_u)

pnlap(q, scale_l, scale_u, location_l, location_u)

qnlap(p, scale_l, scale_u, location_l, location_u)

rnlap(n, scale_l, scale_u, location_l, location_u, stats = FALSE)

plot_npdflap(scale_l, scale_u, location_l, location_u, x = c(0, 5),
             color.fill = "lightblue", color.line = "blue",
             title = "PDF Neutrosophic Laplace Distribution",
             x.label = "x", y.label = "Density")

plot_ncdflap(scale_l, scale_u, location_l, location_u, x = c(0, 5),
             color.fill = "lightblue", color.line = "blue",
             title = "CDF Neutrosophic Laplace Distribution",
             x.label = "x", y.label = "Cumulative Probability")

```

**Arguments**

x	A numeric vector of observations for which the function will compute the corresponding distribution values.
n	number of random generated values
scale_l	A positive numeric value representing the lower bound of the scale parameter of the Neutrosophic Laplace distribution.
scale_u	A positive numeric value representing the upper bound of the scale parameter of the Neutrosophic Laplace distribution. This must be greater than or equal to rate_l.
location_l	A positive numeric value representing the lower bound of the location parameter of the Neutrosophic Laplace distribution.
location_u	A positive numeric value representing the upper bound of the location parameter of the Neutrosophic Laplace distribution.
p	A vector of probabilities for which the function will compute the corresponding quantile values

q	A vector of quantiles for which the function will compute the corresponding CDF values
stats	Logical; if TRUE, the function returns summary statistics of the generated random data (e.g., mean, standard deviation, quantiles, skewness, and kurtosis).
color.fill	A string representing the color for neutrosophic region.
color.line	A string representing the color used for the line of the PDF or CDF in the plots.
title	A string representing the title of the plot.
x.label	A string representing the label for the x-axis.
y.label	A string representing the label for the y-axis.

### Details

The function computes various properties of the Neutrosophic Laplace distribution. Depending on the function variant used (e.g., density, CDF, quantiles), it will return the corresponding statistical measure for each input value of  $x$  in case of random number generation from Neutrosophic Laplace distribution. Moreover basic plots of PDF and CDF can be visualized.

### Value

dnlap returns the PDF values

pnlap returns the lower tail CDF values.

qnlap returns the quantile values

rnlap return random values with summary statistics of the simulated data

plot\_npdlap returns PDF plot at given values of distributional parameters

plot\_ncdlap returns CDF plot at given values of distributional parameters

### Author(s)

Zahid Khan

### References

Musa A, Khan Z. (2024). Neutrosophic Laplace Distribution with Properties and Applications in Decision Making. International Journal of Neutrosophic Science, 2024, 73-84. doi:10.54216/IJNS.230106.

### Examples

```
# random number Generation with summary statistics

rnlap(10, scale_l = 2, scale_u = 4, location_l = 1, location_u = 1, stats = TRUE)

# PDF values
x <- 2
scale_l <- 0.5
scale_u <- 1
location_l<-0
location_u<-0
```

```

dnlap(x, scale_l, scale_u, location_l, location_u)

# CDF values
q <- 1.5
scale_l <- 1
scale_u <- 2
location_l<-0
location_u<-0
pnlap(q, scale_l, scale_u, location_l, location_u)

# Quantile values

p <- 0.1
scale_l <- 0.5
scale_u <- 0.7
location_l<-0
location_u<-0
qnlap(p, scale_l, scale_u, location_l, location_u)

# PDF PLOT
scale_l <- 0.5
scale_u <- 1
location_l<-0
location_u<-0
plot_npdflap(scale_l, scale_u, location_l, location_u, x = c(-5, 5))

# CDF PLOT
scale_l <- 0.5
scale_u <- 1
location_l<-0
location_u<-0
plot_ncdflap(scale_l, scale_u, location_l, location_u, x = c(-5, 5))

```

---

nmean

*Mean of the neutrosophic data*


---

### Description

Neutrosophic mean is an interval value of the neutrosophic numbers

### Usage

```
nmean(data)
```

### Arguments

data            data is a list of neutrosophic numbers

**Value**

Interval mean value.

**Author(s)**

Zahid Khan

**References**

Florentin Smarandache (2014): Introduction to Neutrosophic Statistics. ISBN: 9781599732749

**See Also**

[interval\\_add](#), [interval\\_div](#).

**Examples**

```
data <- list(c(1, 2), c(4), c(2, 3))
mean <- nmean(data)
print(mean)
```

---

nmedian

*Median of the neutrosophic data*

---

**Description**

Finding the median of the neutrosophic interval values

**Usage**

```
nmedian(data)
```

**Arguments**

data            list of neutrosophic numbers

**Value**

interval median value.

**Author(s)**

Zahid Khan

**References**

Florentin Smarandache (2014): Introduction to Neutrosophic Statistics. ISBN: 9781599732749

**See Also**

[interval\\_sort](#).

**Examples**

```
data <- list(c(5, 10), c(4,6), c(2, 3))
med <- nmedian(data)
print(med)
```

---

 nnorm

*Neutrosophic Normal Distribution with Characteristics*


---

**Description**

Computes various properties of the Neutrosophic Normal distribution, including its density, cumulative distribution function (CDF), quantiles, random numbers with summary statistics, PDF and CDF plots of the distribution.

**Usage**

```
dnorm(x, sd_l, sd_u, mean_l, mean_u)

pnorm(q, sd_l, sd_u, mean_l, mean_u)

qnorm(p, sd_l, sd_u, mean_l, mean_u)

rnorm(n, sd_l, sd_u, mean_l, mean_u, stats = FALSE)

plot_npdfnorm(sd_l, sd_u, mean_l, mean_u, x = c(0, 5),
              color.fill = "lightblue", color.line = "blue",
              title = "PDF Neutrosophic Normal Distribution",
              x.label = "x", y.label = "Density")

plot_ncdfnorm(sd_l, sd_u, mean_l, mean_u, x = c(0, 5),
              color.fill = "lightblue", color.line = "blue",
              title = "CDF Neutrosophic Normal Distribution",
              x.label = "x", y.label = "Cumulative Probability")
```

**Arguments**

x	A numeric vector of observations for which the function will compute the corresponding distribution values.
n	number of random generated values
sd_l	A positive numeric value representing the lower bound of the sd parameter of the Neutrosophic Normal distribution.

sd_u	A positive numeric value representing the upper bound of the sd parameter of the Neutrosophic Normal distribution. This must be greater than or equal to rate_l.
mean_l	A numeric value representing the lower bound of the mean parameter of the Neutrosophic Normal distribution.
mean_u	A numeric value representing the upper bound of the mean parameter of the Neutrosophic Normal distribution.
p	A vector of probabilities for which the function will compute the corresponding quantile values
q	A vector of quantiles for which the function will compute the corresponding CDF values
stats	Logical; if TRUE, the function returns summary statistics of the generated random data (e.g., mean, standard deviation, quantiles, skewness, and kurtosis).
color.fill	A string representing the color for neutrosophic region.
color.line	A string representing the color used for the line of the PDF or CDF in the plots.
title	A string representing the title of the plot.
x.label	A string representing the label for the x-axis.
y.label	A string representing the label for the y-axis.

### Details

The function computes various properties of the Neutrosophic Normal distribution. Depending on the function variant used (e.g., density, CDF, quantiles), it will return the corresponding statistical measure for each input value of x in case of random number generation from Neutrosophic Normal distribution. Moreover basic plots of PDF and CDF can be visualized.

### Value

dnnorm returns the PDF values

pnnorm returns the lower tail CDF values.

qnnorm returns the quantile values

rnnorm return random values with summary statistics of the simulated data

plot\_npdfnorm returns PDF plot at given values of distributional parameters

plot\_ncdfnorm returns CDF plot at given values of distributional parameters

### Author(s)

Zahid Khan

### References

Patro SK, Smarandache F. (2016). The neutrosophic statistical distribution, more problems, more solutions. *Neutrosophic Sets and Systems*, 12, 73-79.[doi:10.5281/zenodo.571153](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.571153)

**Examples**

```

# random number Generation with summary statistics

rnorm(10, sd_l = 2, sd_u = 4, mean_l = 1, mean_u = 1, stats = TRUE)

# PDF values
x <- 2
sd_l <- 0.5
sd_u <- 1
mean_l <- 0
mean_u <- 0
dnorm(x, sd_l, sd_u, mean_l, mean_u)

# CDF values
q <- 1.5
sd_l <- 1
sd_u <- 2
mean_l <- 0
mean_u <- 0
pnorm(q, sd_l, sd_u, mean_l, mean_u)

# Quantile values

p <- 0.1
sd_l <- 0.5
sd_u <- 0.7
mean_l <- 0
mean_u <- 0
qnorm(p, sd_l, sd_u, mean_l, mean_u)

# PDF PLOT
sd_l <- 0.5
sd_u <- 1
mean_l <- 0
mean_u <- 0
plot_dnorm(sd_l, sd_u, mean_l, mean_u, x = c(-5, 5))

# CDF PLOT
sd_l <- 0.5
sd_u <- 1
mean_l <- 0
mean_u <- 0
plot_pnorm(sd_l, sd_u, mean_l, mean_u, x = c(-5, 5))

```

---

nquant

---

*Quantiles of the neutrosophic data*


---

**Description**

Neutrosophic quantiles provide three quantile interval values of the neutrosophic data



**Usage**

```
nquant(data)
```

**Arguments**

**data** A list of neutrosophic numbers. Each neutrosophic number is represented by an interval.

**Value**

A named list containing the first, second and third quantile interval values where each quantile is represented as an interval value

**Author(s)**

Zahid Khan

**References**

Florentin Smarandache (2014): Introduction to Neutrosophic Statistics. ISBN: 9781599732749

**See Also**

[nmedian.](#)

**Examples**

```
data <- list(c(5, 10), c(4,6), c(2, 3),c(4,8))
q <- nquant(data)
print(q)
```

**Description**

Computes various properties of the Neutrosophic Rayleigh distribution, including its density, cumulative distribution function (CDF), quantiles, random numbers with summary statistics, PDF and CDF plots of the distribution.

**Usage**

```

dnray(x, scale_l, scale_u)

pnray(q, scale_l, scale_u)

qnray(p, scale_l, scale_u)

rnray(n, scale_l, scale_u, stats=FALSE)

plot_npdfray(scale_l, scale_u, x = c(0, 5), color.fill = "lightblue", color.line = "blue",
             title = "PDF Neutrosophic Rayleigh Distribution",
             x.label = "x", y.label = "Density")

plot_ncdfray(scale_l, scale_u, x = c(0, 5), color.fill = "lightblue", color.line = "blue",
             title = "CDF Neutrosophic Rayleigh Distribution",
             x.label = "x", y.label = "Cumulative Probability")

```

**Arguments**

x	A numeric vector of observations for which the function will compute the corresponding distribution values.
n	number of random generated values
scale_l	A positive numeric value representing the lower bound of the scale parameter of the Neutrosophic Rayleigh distribution.
scale_u	A positive numeric value representing the upper bound of the scale parameter of the Neutrosophic Rayleigh distribution. This must be greater than or equal to scale_l.
p	A vector of probabilities for which the function will compute the corresponding quantile values
q	A vector of quantiles for which the function will compute the corresponding CDF values
stats	Logical; if TRUE, the function returns summary statistics of the generated random data (e.g., mean, standard deviation, quantiles, skewness, and kurtosis).
color.fill	A string representing the color for neutrosophic region.
color.line	A string representing the color used for the line of the PDF or CDF in the plots.
title	A string representing the title of the plot.
x.label	A string representing the label for the x-axis.
y.label	A string representing the label for the y-axis.

**Details**

The function computes various properties of the Neutrosophic Rayleigh distribution. Depending on the function variant used (e.g., density, CDF, quantiles), it will return the corresponding statistical measure for each input value of x in case of random number generation from Neutrosophic Rayleigh distribution. Moreover basic plots of PDF and CDF can be visualized.

**Value**

dnray returns the PDF values  
pnray returns the lower tail CDF values  
qnray returns the quantile values  
rnray return random values with summary statistics of the simulated data  
plot\_npdfexp returns PDF plot at given values of scale parameter  
plot\_ncdfexp returns CDF plot at given values of scale parameter

**Author(s)**

Zahid Khan

**References**

Khan, Z., Gulistan, M., Kausar, N., Park, C. (2021). Neutrosophic Rayleigh Model With Some Basic Characteristics and Engineering Applications. IEEE Access, 9, 71277-71283. doi:10.1109/ACCESS.2021.3078150.

**Examples**

```
# random number with summary statistics
rnray(10, scale_l=2, scale_u=4, stats = TRUE)

# PDF values
x <- c(1, 2, 3) # Values at which to evaluate the PDF
scale_l <- 0.5
scale_u <- 2.0
dnray(x, scale_l, scale_u)

# CDF values
q <- c(2, 3, 3.5)
scale_l <- 0.5
scale_u <- 2.0
pnray(q, scale_l, scale_u)

# Quantile values
p <- 0.5 # Probability at which to evaluate the quantile
scale_l <- 0.5
scale_u <- 2.0
qnray(p, scale_l, scale_u)

# PDF PLOT

scale_l <- 0.5 # Minimum rate
scale_u <- 2 # Maximum rate
plot_npdfray(scale_l, scale_u, x = c(0, 3))

# CDF PLOT

scale_l <- 0.5 # Minimum rate
```

```
scale_u <- 2.0 # Maximum rate
plot_ncdf fray(scale_l, scale_u, x = c(0, 3), title = "")
```

---

nsk

*Neutrosophic Pearson Coefficient of Skewness*

---

### Description

Neutrosophic skewness is imprecise value that measures the asymmetry of neutrosophic data using the method of moments

### Usage

```
nsk(data)
```

### Arguments

data                    data is a list of neutrosophic numbers

### Value

An interval value of Pearson coefficient of skewness.

### Author(s)

Zahid Khan

### References

Florentin Smarandache (2014): Introduction to Neutrosophic Statistics. ISBN: 9781599732749  
Aslam, Muhammad (2021): A study on skewness and kurtosis estimators of wind speed distribution under indeterminacy, Theoretical and Applied Climatology, 143(3), pp. 1227-1234. doi:10.1007/s00704-020-03509-5

### See Also

[nmean,nstd.](#)

### Examples

```
data <- list(c(1, 2), c(4), c(2, 3),c(6,8),c(12,20))
s <- nsk(data)
print(s)
```

---

nstd	<i>Standard deviation of the neutrosophic data</i>
------	--

---

**Description**

Neutrosophic standard deviation is an interval value of the neutrosophic numbers

**Usage**

```
nstd(data)
```

**Arguments**

data            data is a list of neutrosophic numbers

**Value**

Interval dispersion value.

**Author(s)**

Zahid Khan

**References**

Florentin Smarandache (2014): Introduction to Neutrosophic Statistics. ISBN: 9781599732749

**See Also**

[nmean, interval\\_add](#).

**Examples**

```
data <- list(6, c(2, 5), 30, c(18, 24))
sd <- nstd(data)
print(sd)
```

nsummary

*summary of the neutrosophic data*

---

**Description**

Descriptive summary of the neutrosophic numbers

**Usage**

```
nsummary(data)
```

**Arguments**

data            data is a list of neutrosophic numbers

**Value**

Data frame of descriptive neutrosophic statistics.

**Author(s)**

Zahid Khan

**References**

Florentin Smarandache (2014): Introduction to Neutrosophic Statistics. ISBN: 9781599732749

**See Also**

[interval\\_add](#), [interval\\_div](#).

**Examples**

```
data <- list(c(1, 2), c(4), c(2, 3), c(5, 11), c(4, 8), c(20, 25))
s <- nsummary(data)
print(s)
```

---

nvar	<i>Variance of the neutrosophic data</i>
------	--

---

**Description**

Neutrosophic variance is an interval value of the neutrosophic numbers

**Usage**

```
nvar(data)
```

**Arguments**

data            data is a list of neutrosophic numbers

**Value**

Interval dispersion value.

**Author(s)**

Zahid Khan

**References**

Florentin Smarandache (2014): Introduction to Neutrosophic Statistics. ISBN: 9781599732749

**See Also**

[nmean, interval\\_add](#).

**Examples**

```
data <- list(6, c(2, 5), 30, c(18, 24))
variance <- nvar(data)
print(variance)
```

**Description**

Computes various properties of the Neutrosophic Weibull distribution, including its density, cumulative distribution function (CDF), quantiles, random numbers with summary statistics, PDF and CDF plots of the distribution.

**Usage**

```
dnwbl(x, scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u)
pnwbl(q, scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u)
qnwbl(p, scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u)
rnwbl(n, scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u, stats = FALSE)
plot_npdfwbl(scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u, x = c(0, 5),
             color.fill = "lightblue", color.line = "blue",
             title = "PDF Neutrosophic Weibull Distribution",
             x.label = "x", y.label = "Density")
plot_ncdfwbl(scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u, x = c(0, 5),
             color.fill = "lightblue", color.line = "blue",
             title = "CDF Neutrosophic Weibull Distribution",
             x.label = "x", y.label = "Cumulative Probability")
```

**Arguments**

x	A numeric vector of observations for which the function will compute the corresponding distribution values.
n	number of random generated values
scale_l	A positive numeric value representing the lower bound of the scale parameter of the Neutrosophic Weibull distribution.
scale_u	A positive numeric value representing the upper bound of the scale parameter of the Neutrosophic Weibull distribution. This must be greater than or equal to rate_l.
shape_l	A positive numeric value representing the lower bound of the shape parameter of the Neutrosophic Weibull distribution.
shape_u	A positive numeric value representing the upper bound of the shape parameter of the Neutrosophic Weibull distribution.
p	A vector of probabilities for which the function will compute the corresponding quantile values



<code>q</code>	A vector of quantiles for which the function will compute the corresponding CDF values
<code>stats</code>	Logical; if TRUE, the function returns summary statistics of the generated random data (e.g., mean, standard deviation, quantiles, skewness, and kurtosis).
<code>color.fill</code>	A string representing the color for neutrosophic region.
<code>color.line</code>	A string representing the color used for the line of the PDF or CDF in the plots.
<code>title</code>	A string representing the title of the plot.
<code>x.label</code>	A string representing the label for the x-axis.
<code>y.label</code>	A string representing the label for the y-axis.

### Details

The function computes various properties of the Neutrosophic Weibull distribution. Depending on the function variant used (e.g., density, CDF, quantiles), it will return the corresponding statistical measure for each input value of  $x$  in case of random number generation from Neutrosophic Weibull distribution. Moreover basic plots of PDF and CDF can be visualized.

### Value

`dnwbl` returns the PDF values

`pnwbl` returns the lower tail CDF values.

`qnwbl` returns the quantile values

`rnwbl` return random values with summary statistics of the simulated data

`plot_npdfwbl` returns PDF plot at given values of distributional parameters

`plot_ncdfwbl` returns CDF plot at given values of distributional parameters

### Author(s)

Zahid Khan

### References

Khan, Kahid; Gulistan, Muhammad; Lane-Krebs, Katrina; Salem, Sultan (2023). Neutrophasic Weibull model with applications to survival studies. CQUniversity, 25-42.doi:10.1016/B978-0-323-99456-9.00007-6

### Examples

```
# random number Generation with summary statistics

rnwbl(5, scale_l = 2, scale_u = 4, shape_l = 1, shape_u = 1, stats = TRUE)

# PDF values
x <- 2
scale_l <- 1
scale_u <- 2.0
shape_l <- 0.5
```

```
shape_u<-2
dnwbl(x, scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u)

# CDF values
q <- 1.5
scale_l <- 1
scale_u <- 2.0
shape_l<-0.5
shape_u<-2.0
pnwbl(q, scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u)

# Quantile values
p <- 0.5
scale_l <- 1
scale_u <- 2.0
shape_l<-0.5
shape_u<-2
qnwbl(p, scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u)

# PDF PLOT
scale_l <- 1
scale_u <- 1
shape_l<-2
shape_u<-3
plot_npdfwbl(scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u, x = c(0, 5))

# CDF PLOT
scale_l <- 1
scale_u <- 1
shape_l<-2
shape_u<-3
plot_ncdfwbl(scale_l, scale_u, shape_l, shape_u, x = c(0, 5))
```

# Index

## \* datasets

citytemp, 2  
dioxin, 3  
goldprice, 4

## \* statistics

interval\_df, 6

citytemp, 2

dioxin, 3

dnexp (nexp), 12

dngam (ngam), 14

dnlap (nlap), 18

dnnorm (nnorm), 22

dnray (nray), 25

dnwbl (nwbl), 32

goldprice, 4

interval\_add, 5, 9, 10, 21, 29–31

interval\_df, 6

interval\_div, 7, 9, 21, 30

interval\_mul, 7, 8

interval\_sort, 9, 22

interval\_sub, 6, 8, 10

ncv, 11

nexp, 12

ngam, 14

nkur, 17

nlap, 18

nmean, 11, 20, 28, 29, 31

nmedian, 21, 25

nnorm, 22

nquant, 24

nray, 25

nsk, 17, 28

nstd, 11, 28, 29

nsummary, 30

nvar, 31

nwbl, 32

plot\_ncdfexp (nexp), 12

plot\_ncdfgam (ngam), 14

plot\_ncdflap (nlap), 18

plot\_ncdfnorm (nnorm), 22

plot\_ncdfray (nray), 25

plot\_ncdfwbl (nwbl), 32

plot\_npdfexp (nexp), 12

plot\_npdfgam (ngam), 14

plot\_npdflap (nlap), 18

plot\_npdfnorm (nnorm), 22

plot\_npdfray (nray), 25

plot\_npdfwbl (nwbl), 32

pnexp (nexp), 12

pngam (ngam), 14

pnlap (nlap), 18

pnnorm (nnorm), 22

pnray (nray), 25

pnwbl (nwbl), 32

qnexp (nexp), 12

qngam (ngam), 14

qnlap (nlap), 18

qnnorm (nnorm), 22

qnray (nray), 25

qnwbl (nwbl), 32

rnexp (nexp), 12

rngam (ngam), 14

rnlap (nlap), 18

rnnorm (nnorm), 22

rnray (nray), 25

rnwbl (nwbl), 32