

# Package ‘experDesign’

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**Title** Design Experiments for Batches

**Version** 0.4.0

**Description** Distributes samples in batches while making batches homogeneous according to their description. Allows for an arbitrary number of variables, both numeric and categorical. For quality control it provides functions to subset a representative sample.

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experDesign-package    *experDesign: Expert experiment design in batches*

---

### Description

Enables easy distribution of samples per batch avoiding batch and confounding effects by randomization of the variables in each batch.

### Details

The most important function is `design()`, which distributes samples in batches according to the information provided.

To help in the bench there is the `inspect()` function that appends the group to the data provided.

If you have a grid or some spatial data, you might want to look at the `spatial()` function to distribute the samples while keeping the original design.

In case an experiment was half processed and you need to extend it you can use `follow_up()` or `follow_up2()`. It helps selecting which samples already used should be used in the follow up.

### Author(s)

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### See Also

Useful links:

- <https://experdesign.llrs.dev>
- <https://github.com/llrs/experDesign/>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/llrs/experDesign/issues>

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batch_names	<i>Name the batch</i>
-------------	-----------------------

---

### Description

Given an index return the name of the batches the samples are in

### Usage

```
batch_names(i)
```

### Arguments

`i` A list of numeric indices.

### Value

A character vector with the names of the batch for each the index.

### See Also

[create\\_subset\(\)](#), for the inverse look at [use\\_index\(\)](#).

### Examples

```
index <- create_subset(100, 50, 2)
batch <- batch_names(index)
head(batch)
```

---

check_data	<i>Check experiment data</i>
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---

### Description

In order to run a successful experiment a good design is needed even before measuring the data. This functions checks several heuristics for a good experiment and warns if they are not found.

### Usage

```
check_data(pheno, omit = NULL, na.omit = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

pheno	Data.frame with the variables of each sample, one row one sample.
omit	Character vector with the names of the columns to omit.
na.omit	Check the effects of missing values too.

### Value

A logical value indicating if everything is alright (TRUE or not (FALSE)).

### See Also

[valid\\_followup\(\)](#).

### Examples

```
rdata <- expand.grid(sex = c("M", "F"), class = c("lower", "median", "high"))
rdata2 <- rbind(rdata, rdata)
check_data(rdata2)

#Different warnings
check_data(rdata)
check_data(rdata[-c(1, 3), ])
data(survey, package = "MASS")
check_data(survey)
```

---

check_index	<i>Check index distribution on batches</i>
-------------	--

---

### Description

Report the statistics for each subset and variable compared to the original.

### Usage

```
check_index(pheno, index, omit = NULL)
```

### Arguments

pheno	Data.frame with the sample information.
index	A list of indices indicating which samples go to which subset.
omit	Name of the columns of the pheno that will be omitted.

### Details

The closer the values are to 0, the less difference is with the original distribution, so it is a better randomization.

### Value

A matrix with the differences with the original data.

### See Also

Functions that create an index [design\(\)](#), [replicates\(\)](#), [spatial\(\)](#). See also [create\\_subset\(\)](#) for a random index.

### Examples

```
index <- create_subset(50, 24)
metadata <- expand_grid(height = seq(60, 80, 5), weight = seq(100, 300, 50),
                        sex = c("Male", "Female"))
check_index(metadata, index)
```

---

compare_index	<i>Compares two indexes</i>
---------------	-----------------------------

---

### Description

Compare the distribution of samples with two different batches.

### Usage

```
compare_index(pheno, index1, index2)
```

### Arguments

pheno	A data.frame of the samples with the characteristics to normalize.
index1, index2	A list with the index for each sample, the name of the column in pheno with the batch subset or the character .

### Value

A matrix with the variables and the columns of of each batch. Negative values indicate index1 was better.

### See Also

[check\\_index\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
index1 <- create_subset(50, 24)
index2 <- batch_names(create_subset(50, 24))
metadata <- expand.grid(height = seq(60, 80, 5), weight = seq(100, 300, 50),
                        sex = c("Male", "Female"))
compare_index(metadata, index1, index2)
```

---

create_subset	<i>Create index of subsets of a data</i>
---------------	--

---

### Description

Index of the samples grouped by batches.

### Usage

```
create_subset(size_data, size_subset = NULL, n = NULL, name = "SubSet")
```

**Arguments**

size_data	A numeric value of the amount of samples to distribute.
size_subset	A numeric value with the amount of samples per batch.
n	A numeric value with the number of batches.
name	A character used to name the subsets, either a single one or a vector the same size as n.

**Value**

A random list of indices of the samples.

**See Also**

[batch\\_names\(\)](#), [use\\_index\(\)](#) if you already have a factor to be used as index.

**Examples**

```
index <- create_subset(100, 50, 2)
```

---

design	<i>Design a batch experiment</i>
--------	----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Given some samples it distribute them in several batches, trying to have equal number of samples per batch. It can handle both numeric and categorical data.

**Usage**

```
design(pheno, size_subset, omit = NULL, iterations = 500, name = "SubSet")
```

**Arguments**

pheno	Data.frame with the sample information.
size_subset	Numeric value of the number of sample per batch.
omit	Name of the columns of the pheno that will be omitted.
iterations	Numeric value of iterations that will be performed.
name	A character used to name the subsets, either a single one or a vector the same size as n.

**Value**

The indices of which samples go with which batch.

**See Also**

The `evaluate_*` functions and `create_subset()`.

**Examples**

```
data(survey, package = "MASS")
index <- design(survey[, c("Sex", "Smoke", "Age")], size_subset = 50,
               iterations = 10)
index
```

---

distribution

*Distribution by batch*

---

**Description**

Checks if all the values are maximally distributed in the several batches. Aimed for categorical variables.

**Usage**

```
distribution(report, column)
```

**Arguments**

`report` A data.frame which must contain a batch column. Which can be obtained with `inspect()`.

`column` The name of the column one wants to inspect.

**Value**

TRUE if the values are maximal distributed, otherwise FALSE.

**Examples**

```
data(survey, package = "MASS")
columns <- c("Sex", "Age", "Smoke")
nas <- c(137, 70) # Omit rows with NA to avoid warnings in design
index <- design(pheno = survey[-nas, columns], size_subset = 70,
               iterations = 10)
batches <- inspect(index, survey[-nas, columns])
distribution(batches, "Sex")
distribution(batches, "Smoke")
```



---

entropy	<i>Calculates the entropy</i>
---------	-------------------------------

---

**Description**

Calculates the entropy of a category. It uses the amount of categories to scale between 0 and 1.

**Usage**

```
entropy(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    A character or vector with two or more categories

**Value**

The numeric value of the Shannon entropy scaled between 0 and 1.

**Note**

It omits the NA if present.

**Examples**

```
entropy(c("H", "T", "H", "T"))
entropy(c("H", "T", "H", "T", "H", "H", "H"))
entropy(c("H", "T", "H", "T", "H", "H", NA))
entropy(c("H", "T", "H", "T", "H", "H"))
entropy(c("H", "H", "H", "H", "H", "H", NA))
```

---

evaluate_entropy	<i>Evaluate entropy</i>
------------------	-------------------------

---

**Description**

Looks if the nominal or character columns are equally distributed according to the entropy and taking into account the independence between batches. If any column is different in each row it is assumed to be the sample names and thus omitted.

**Usage**

```
evaluate_entropy(i, pheno)
```

**Arguments**

`i` list of numeric indices of the data.frame  
`pheno` Data.frame with information about the samples

**Value**

Value to minimize

**See Also**

Other functions to evaluate samples: [evaluate\\_independence\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_index\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_mad\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_mean\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_na\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_orig\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_sd\(\)](#)

Other functions to evaluate categories: [evaluate\\_independence\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_na\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
data(survey, package = "MASS")
index <- design(survey[, c("Sex", "Smoke", "Age")], size_subset = 50,
               iterations = 10)
# Note that numeric columns will be omitted:
evaluate_entropy(index, survey[, c("Sex", "Smoke", "Age")])
```

---

`evaluate_independence` *Compare independence by chisq.test*

---

**Description**

Looks the independence between the categories and the batches.

**Usage**

```
evaluate_independence(i, pheno)
```

**Arguments**

`i` Index of subsets.  
`pheno` A data.frame with the information about the samples.

**Value**

Returns a vector with the p-values of the chisq.test between the category and the subset.

**See Also**

Other functions to evaluate samples: [evaluate\\_entropy\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_index\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_mad\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_mean\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_na\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_orig\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_sd\(\)](#)

Other functions to evaluate categories: [evaluate\\_entropy\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_na\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```

data(survey, package = "MASS")
index <- design(survey[, c("Sex", "Smoke", "Age")], size_subset = 50,
               iterations = 10)
# Note that numeric columns will be omitted:
evaluate_independence(index, survey[, c("Sex", "Smoke", "Age")])

```

---

evaluate_index	<i>Evaluates a data.frame</i>
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---

**Description**

Measures several indicators per group

**Usage**

```
evaluate_index(i, pheno)
```

**Arguments**

i	Index
pheno	Data.frame with information about the samples

**Value**

An array of three dimensions with the mean, standard deviation (`sd()`), and median absolute deviation (`mad()`) of the numeric variables, the entropy of the categorical and the number of NA by each subgroup.

**See Also**

If you have already an index you can use `use_index()`.

Other functions to evaluate samples: `evaluate_entropy()`, `evaluate_independence()`, `evaluate_mad()`, `evaluate_mean()`, `evaluate_na()`, `evaluate_orig()`, `evaluate_sd()`

**Examples**

```

data(survey, package = "MASS")
index <- create_subset(nrow(survey), 50, 5)
ev_index <- evaluate_index(index, survey[, c("Sex", "Smoke")])
ev_index["entropy", , ]

```

---

evaluate_mad	<i>Evaluate median absolute deviation</i>
--------------	---

---

**Description**

Looks for the median absolute deviation values in each subgroup.

**Usage**

```
evaluate_mad(i, pheno)
```

**Arguments**

i	List of indices
pheno	Data.frame with information about the samples

**Value**

A vector with the mean difference between the median absolute deviation of each group and the original mad.

**See Also**

Other functions to evaluate samples: [evaluate\\_entropy\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_independence\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_index\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_mean\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_na\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_orig\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_sd\(\)](#)

Other functions to evaluate numbers: [evaluate\\_mean\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_na\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_sd\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
data(survey, package = "MASS")
index <- design(survey[, c("Sex", "Smoke", "Age")], size_subset = 50,
               iterations = 10)
# Note that categorical columns will be omitted:
evaluate_mad(index, survey[, c("Sex", "Smoke", "Age")])
```

---

evaluate_mean	<i>Evaluates the mean of the numeric values</i>
---------------	---

---

**Description**

Looks for the mean of the numeric values

**Usage**

```
evaluate_mean(i, pheno)
```

**Arguments**

i	List of indices
pheno	Data.frame with information about the samples

**Value**

A matrix with the mean value for each column for each subset

**See Also**

Other functions to evaluate samples: [evaluate\\_entropy\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_independence\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_index\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_mad\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_na\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_orig\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_sd\(\)](#)

Other functions to evaluate numbers: [evaluate\\_mad\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_na\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_sd\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
data(survey, package = "MASS")
index <- design(survey[, c("Sex", "Smoke", "Age")], size_subset = 50,
               iterations = 10)
# Note that categorical columns will be omitted:
evaluate_mean(index, survey[, c("Sex", "Smoke", "Age")])
```

---

evaluate\_na

*Evaluate the dispersion of NAs*

---

**Description**

Looks how are NA distributed in each subset

**Usage**

```
evaluate_na(i, pheno)
```

**Arguments**

i	list of numeric indices of the data.frame
pheno	Data.frame

**Value**

The optimum value to reduce

**See Also**

Other functions to evaluate samples: [evaluate\\_entropy\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_independence\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_index\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_mad\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_mean\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_orig\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_sd\(\)](#)

Other functions to evaluate categories: [evaluate\\_entropy\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_independence\(\)](#)

Other functions to evaluate numbers: [evaluate\\_mad\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_mean\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_sd\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
samples <- 10
m <- matrix(rnorm(samples), nrow = samples)
m[sample(seq_len(samples), size = 5), ] <- NA # Some NA
i <- create_subset(samples, 3, 4) # random subsets
evaluate_na(i, m)
```

---

evaluate_orig	<i>Evaluate each variable provided</i>
---------------	--

---

## Description

Measure some summary statistics of the whole cohort of samples

## Usage

```
evaluate_orig(pheno)
```

## Arguments

pheno                    Data.frame with information about the samples

## Value

A matrix with the mean, standard deviation, MAD values of the numeric variables, the entropy of the categorical, and the amount of NA per variable.

## See Also

Other functions to evaluate samples: [evaluate\\_entropy\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_independence\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_index\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_mad\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_mean\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_na\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_sd\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
data(survey, package = "MASS")
evaluate_orig(survey[, c("Sex", "Age", "Smoke")])
```

---

evaluate_sd	<i>Evaluates the mean of the numeric values</i>
-------------	---

---

**Description**

Looks for the standard deviation of the numeric values

**Usage**

```
evaluate_sd(i, pheno)
```

**Arguments**

i	List of indices
pheno	Data.frame with the samples

**Value**

A matrix with the standard deviation value for each column for each subset

**See Also**

Other functions to evaluate samples: [evaluate\\_entropy\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_independence\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_index\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_mad\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_mean\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_na\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_orig\(\)](#)

Other functions to evaluate numbers: [evaluate\\_mad\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_mean\(\)](#), [evaluate\\_na\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
data(survey, package = "MASS")
index <- design(survey[, c("Sex", "Smoke", "Age")], size_subset = 50,
               iterations = 10)
# Note that categorical columns will be omitted:
evaluate_sd(index, survey[, c("Sex", "Smoke", "Age")])
```

---

extreme_cases	<i>Select the subset of extreme cases to evaluation</i>
---------------	---

---

**Description**

Subset some samples that are mostly different.

**Usage**

```
extreme_cases(pheno, size, omit = NULL, iterations = 500)
```

**Arguments**

pheno	Data.frame with the sample information.
size	The number of samples to subset.
omit	Name of the columns of the pheno that will be omitted.
iterations	Numeric value of iterations that will be performed.

**Value**

A vector with the number of the rows that are selected.

**See Also**

[optimum\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
metadata <- expand.grid(height = seq(60, 80, 5), weight = seq(100, 300, 50),
  sex = c("Male", "Female"))
sel <- extreme_cases(metadata, 10)
# We can see that it selected both Female and Males and wide range of height
# and weight:
metadata[sel, ]
```

---

follow\_up

*Follow up experiments*

---

**Description**

If an experiment was carried out with some samples and you want to continue with some other samples later on.

**Usage**

```
follow_up(
  original,
  follow_up,
  size_subset,
  omit = NULL,
  old_new = "batch",
  iterations = 500
)
```



**Arguments**

original	A data.frame with the information of the samples used originally.
follow_up	A data.frame with the information of the new samples.
size_subset	Numeric value of the number of sample per batch.
omit	Name of the columns of the pheno that will be omitted.
old_new	Name of the column where the batch status will be stored. If it matches the name of a column in original it will be used to find previous batches.
iterations	Numeric value of iterations that will be performed.

**Value**

A data.frame with the common columns of data, a new column old\_new, and a batch column filled with the new batches needed.

**See Also**

[follow\\_up2\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
data(survey, package = "MASS")
survey1 <- survey[1:118, ]
survey2 <- survey[119:nrow(survey), ]
folu <- follow_up(survey1, survey2, size_subset = 50, iterations = 10)
```

---

follow_up2	<i>Follow up experiments in batches</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

Design experiment with all the data new and old together.

**Usage**

```
follow_up2(all_data, batch_column = "batch", ...)
```

**Arguments**

all_data	A data.frame with all the data about the samples. Each row is a sample.
batch_column	The name of the column of all_data with the batches used. If NA it is interpreted as a new data, if not empty it is considered a batch.
...	Arguments passed on to <a href="#">design</a>
size_subset	Numeric value of the number of sample per batch.
omit	Name of the columns of the pheno that will be omitted.
iterations	Numeric value of iterations that will be performed.
name	A character used to name the subsets, either a single one or a vector the same size as n.

**Details**

If the `batch_column` is empty the samples are considered new. If the `size_subset` is missing, it will be estimated from the previous batch. Similarly, iterations and name will be guessed or inferred from the samples.

**Value**

A data.frame with the `batch_column` filled with the new batches needed.

**See Also**

[follow\\_up\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
data(survey, package = "MASS")
# Create the first batch
first_batch_n <- 118
variables <- c("Sex", "Smoke", "Age")
survey1 <- survey[seq_len(first_batch_n), variables]
index1 <- design(survey1, size_subset = 50, iterations = 10)
r_survey <- inspect(index1, survey1)
# Create the second batch with "new" students
survey2 <- survey[seq(from = first_batch_n + 1, to = nrow(survey)), variables]
survey2$batch <- NA
# Prepare the follow up
all_classroom <- rbind(r_survey, survey2)
follow_up2(all_classroom, size_subset = 50, iterations = 10)
```

---

inspect

*Inspect the index*

---

**Description**

Given the index and the data of the samples append the batch assignment

**Usage**

```
inspect(i, pheno, omit = NULL, index_name = "batch")
```

**Arguments**

<code>i</code>	List of indices of samples per batch
<code>pheno</code>	Data.frame with the sample information.
<code>omit</code>	Name of the columns of the pheno that will be omitted.
<code>index_name</code>	Column name of the index of the resulting data.frame.

**Value**

The data.frame with a new column batch with the name of the batch the sample goes to.

**Examples**

```
data(survey, package = "MASS")
columns <- c("Sex", "Age", "Smoke")
index <- design(pheno = survey[, columns], size_subset = 70,
               iterations = 10)
batches <- inspect(index, survey[, columns])
head(batches)
```

---

optimum	<i>Optimum values for batches</i>
---------	-----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Calculates the optimum values for number of batches or size of the batches. If you need to do several batches it can be better to distribute it evenly and add replicates.

**Usage**

```
optimum_batches(size_data, size_subset)

optimum_subset(size_data, batches)

sizes_batches(size_data, size_subset, batches)
```

**Arguments**

size_data	A numeric value of the number of samples to use.
size_subset	Numeric value of the number of sample per batch.
batches	A numeric value of the number of batches.

**Value**

optimum\_batches A numeric value with the number of batches to use.  
 optimum\_subset A numeric value with the maximum number of samples per batch of the data.  
 sizes\_batches A numeric vector with the number of samples in each batch.

**Examples**

```
size_data <- 50
size_batch <- 24
(batches <- optimum_batches(size_data, size_batch))
# So now the best number of samples for each batch is less than the available
(size <- optimum_subset(size_data, batches))
# The distribution of samples per batch
sizes_batches(size_data, size, batches)
```

---

position_name	<i>Create position names for a grid.</i>
---------------	--

---

**Description**

Create position names for a grid.

**Usage**

```
position_name(rows, columns)
```

**Arguments**

rows	Names of the rows.
columns	Names of the columns.

**Value**

A data.frame with the rows and columns and the resulting name row+column. The name column is a factor for easier sorting in row, column order.

**Examples**

```
position_name(c("A", "B"), 1:2)
```

---

qcSubset	<i>Random subset</i>
----------	----------------------

---

**Description**

Select randomly some samples from an index

**Usage**

```
qcSubset(index, size, each = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

index	A list of indices indicating which samples go to which subset.
size	The number of samples that should be taken.
each	A logical value if the subset should be taken from all the samples or for each batch.

## Examples

```
set.seed(50)
index <- create_subset(100, 50, 2)
QC_samples <- qcSubset(index, 10)
QC_samplesBatch <- qcSubset(index, 10, TRUE)
```

---

replicates

*Design a batch experiment with experimental controls*

---

## Description

To ensure that the batches are comparable some samples are processed in each batch. This function allows to take into account that effect. It uses the most different samples as controls as defined with `extreme_cases()`.

## Usage

```
replicates(pheno, size_subset, controls, omit = NULL, iterations = 500)
```

## Arguments

pheno	Data.frame with the sample information.
size_subset	Numeric value of the number of sample per batch.
controls	The numeric value of the amount of technical controls per batch.
omit	Name of the columns of the pheno that will be omitted.
iterations	Numeric value of iterations that will be performed.

## Details

To control for variance replicates are important, see for example <https://www.nature.com/articles/nmeth.3091>.

## Value

A index with some samples duplicated in the batches.

## See Also

`design()`, `extreme_cases()`.

## Examples

```
samples <- data.frame(L = letters[1:25], Age = rnorm(25),
                     type = sample(LETTERS[1:5], 25, TRUE))
index <- replicates(samples, 5, controls = 2, omit = "L", iterations = 10)
head(index)
```

---

`spatial`*Distribute the sample on the plate*

---

### Description

This function assumes that to process the batch the samples are distributed in a plate with a grid scheme.

### Usage

```
spatial(  
  index,  
  pheno,  
  omit = NULL,  
  remove_positions = NULL,  
  rows = LETTERS[1:5],  
  columns = 1:10,  
  iterations = 500  
)
```

### Arguments

<code>index</code>	A list with the samples on each subgroup, as provided from <code>design()</code> or <code>replicates()</code> .
<code>pheno</code>	Data.frame with the sample information.
<code>omit</code>	Name of the columns of the pheno that will be omitted.
<code>remove_positions</code>	Character, name of positions to be avoided in the grid.
<code>rows</code>	Character, name of the rows to be used.
<code>columns</code>	Character, name of the rows to be used.
<code>iterations</code>	Numeric value of iterations that will be performed.

### Value

The indices of which samples go with which batch.

### Examples

```
data(survey, package = "MASS")  
index <- design(survey[, c("Sex", "Smoke", "Age")], size_subset = 50,  
  iterations = 10)  
index2 <- spatial(index, survey[, c("Sex", "Smoke", "Age")], iterations = 10)  
head(index2)
```

---

use_index	<i>Convert a factor to index</i>
-----------	----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Convert a given factor to an accepted index

**Usage**

```
use_index(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    A character or a factor to be used as index

**See Also**

You can use [evaluate\\_index\(\)](#) to evaluate how good an index is. For the inverse look at [batch\\_names\(\)](#).

**Examples**

```
plates <- c("P1", "P2", "P1", "P2", "P2", "P3", "P1", "P3", "P1", "P1")
use_index(plates)
```

---

valid_followup	<i>Check the data for a follow up experiment.</i>
----------------	---

---

**Description**

Sometimes some samples are collected and analyzed, later another batch of samples is analyzed. This function tries to detect if there are problems with the data or when the data is combined in a single analysis. To know specific problems with the data you need to use [check\\_data\(\)](#)

**Usage**

```
valid_followup(  
  old_data = NULL,  
  new_data = NULL,  
  all_data = NULL,  
  omit = NULL,  
  column = "batch"  
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>old_data, new_data</code>	A data.frame with the old and new data respectively.
<code>all_data</code>	A data.frame with all the data about the samples. Each row is a sample.
<code>omit</code>	Name of the columns of the pheno that will be omitted.
<code>column</code>	The name of the column where the old data has the batch information, or whether the data is new or not (NA) in the case of <code>all_data</code> .

**Value**

Called by its side effects of warnings, but returns a logical value if there are some issues (FALSE) or not (TRUE)

**See Also**

[check\\_data\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
data(survey, package = "MASS")
survey1 <- survey[1:118, ]
survey2 <- survey[119:nrow(survey), ]
valid_followup(survey1, survey2)
survey$batch <- NA
survey$batch[1:118] <- "old"
valid_followup(all_data = survey)
```



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